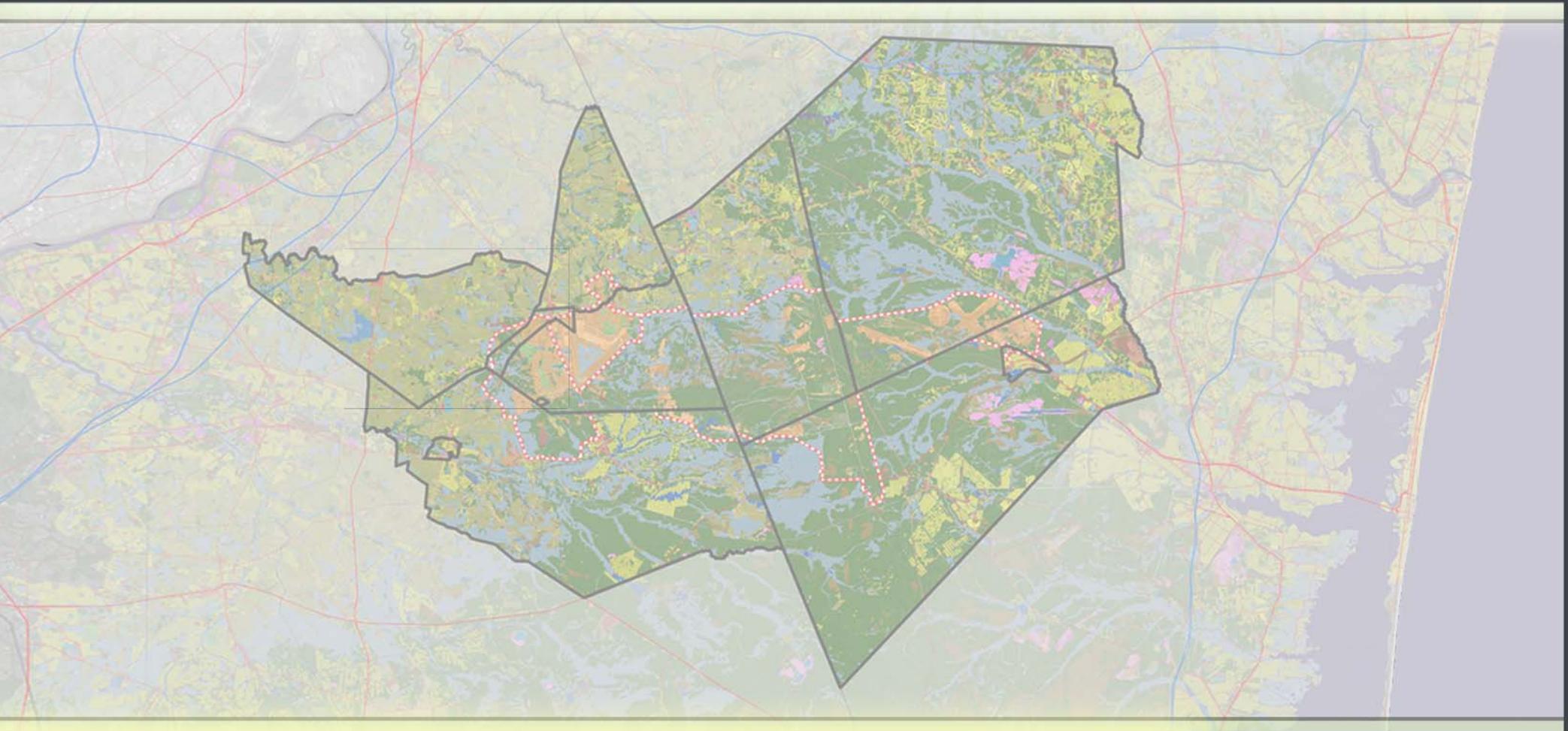


Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst Joint Land Use Study for Counties of Ocean and Burlington



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New Jersey is the most densely populated state in the United States. For at least the last thirty-five years, planning at the state level has been increasingly focused on making investments in the extension and expansion of infrastructure to meet needs of existing development and support the creation of population centers while seeking to retard sprawl. In this section infrastructure can be defined as the essential services that are needed to support municipalities and their residents. In particular, transportation, water supply management and wastewater treatment management are three significant infrastructure considerations that are of concern to the overall health and safety of the JLUS municipalities' populace. The intent of this section is to note areas of infrastructure capacity concern or acknowledge existing or future limitations to such infrastructure.

Infrastructure plays an interesting role in a JLUS. On the positive side, infrastructure can enhance the operations of the installation by providing needed services, such as sanitary sewer treatment capacity and transportation systems. Infrastructure can also be an encroachment issue if enhanced or expanded infrastructure encourages incompatible growth near the installation.

Throughout this JLUS, municipalities lacking infrastructure (or burdened with failing infrastructure) mentioned that available capacity was often located in their political boundaries but was inaccessible because it was on Base lands. The response from the Joint Base has been a general unwillingness to share Base wastewater infrastructure due to security concerns. However, infrastructure availability could become an element to foster additional cooperation between the Joint Base and the municipalities; a memoranda of understanding could be established to enable municipal access to existing capacity but with a growth scenario that is protective of land use compatibility surrounding the Joint Base.

Transportation

New Jersey has approximately 39,000 miles of public roadways. The NJ Department of Transportation estimated that 208,419,000 vehicle miles were traveled each day in 2007. With such high numbers of daily travel and with the overall extent of public roadways, the maintenance and preservation of the existing transportation system is no small task.

Within the JLUS municipalities, there are 966 miles of public roadways. There are 576 miles in the Ocean County JLUS municipalities and 390 miles of roadways in the Burlington County JLUS municipalities. Major routes to the Joint Base include New Jersey State Route 70 and CR 37, CR 68, CR 545 and CR 547. Each of these routes are direct links to the Joint Base; as personnel increases these routes will likely see increase as well. Local roads, such as Fort Dix Road, Cookstown New Egypt Road, and Wrightstown New Egypt Road tend to have base traffic from personnel traveling to the bases as well as base vehicles in transit. Increased base traffic will increase the strains on the capacity of these local roads.

Burlington County is within the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Area. In 2003, the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission (DVRPC) sponsored a transportation and circulation study for the Route 130/Delaware River Corridor Extension and Route 206. The Burlington County JLUS municipalities were included in this analysis. Within the JLUS 2-mile study area there were 12 transportation problem locations identified. Closest to the Joint Base, the intersection of Cookstown New Egypt (CR 616) and Meany Road, and the Intersection of Cookstown Jacobstown Road (CR 665) and CR 616 in New Hanover and North Hanover Township were discussed. CR 616 connects with CR 667 to the south leading to the Village of Browns Mills. This route is now the only major through route to Browns Mills now that CR 545 (Texas Avenue) and CR 669 are closed through Fort Dix and McGuire AFB. The roads were closed as a result of September 11, 2001, in consideration of security concerns. Due to this closure, CR 616 and CR 665 have had increased traffic. Identified problems in this area were signage and traffic turning onto Meany Road. The commercial industry in Pemberton Township and Wrightstown Borough along Route 545 has suffered significant impacts from this closure. In New Hanover Township, the intersection of Browns Mills Cookstown Road (CR 667), Hockamick Road and CR 616 can have congestion problems due to the lack of traffic controls at a four way intersection.

In some of the rural areas of Burlington County, Base traffic can cause roadways to be congested. Potential improvements suggested in the transportation and circulation study for these areas was the installation of traffic signals and changing the transition of traffic for better visibility and adding signage that designates route numbers.

Ocean County is within the North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority (NJTPA) boundaries. In 2002, the NJTPA identified access and mobility needs throughout their region. State Route 70 was addressed as having extreme congestion to the east of NAES Lakehurst. Treatments suggested included improved signal progression, turning lane enhancements, signal timing

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changes, better network connections off the state highway, better access management and spot capacity increases.

Any roads (public and military) that fall within the Pinelands Commission jurisdiction that need to be widened to incorporate increased capacity are subject to Pinelands environmental standards and requires approval by the Commission.

Water Management

New Jersey's water supply is almost evenly split between surface and groundwater supply. In some cases across New Jersey there are areas that currently are, or are projected to be in, a water supply deficit. There are currently two critical water supply areas (Critical Area 1 and Critical Area 2) designated in New Jersey. In 1982 NJDEP adopted the first NJ Statewide Water Supply Master Plan as required by the Water Supply Management Act. In 1996 the NJDEP issued a follow up statewide water supply master plan, "Water for the 21st Century" to continue the process of estimating individual surface water supply and regional groundwater availability and projecting for future demand scenarios (population growth). The NJDEP has divided the state into 23 Regional Water Resource Planning Areas (RWRPA). The RWRPA's are based on major surface water drainage basins.

The JLUS municipalities fall mostly within the RWRPA's 14, 15, and 16. All Burlington County JLUS municipalities fall entirely with RWRPA 14 (Rancocas Creek watershed). Much of Plumsted and a portion of Manchester Township also fall in this RWRPA. The major surface water source that supplies this RWRPA is the Delaware River.

While the Rancocas Creek Planning Area 14 is not projected to have deficits, a critical water supply area is located in RWRPA 14 and recent restrictions by the NJDEP are reducing ground water withdrawals to reduce stress on the aquifer. Large portions of RWRPA 14 are also

Table 9.1 Rancocas Creek Water Supply Planning Area Water Statistics

RWRPA	Net Available Water	1990 Water Demand	1990 Surplus/Deficit	2010 Water Demand	2010 Surplus/Deficit	2040 Water Demand	2040 Surplus/Deficit
14 Rancocas Creek	136 MGD	101 MGD	35 MGD	120 MGD	16 MGD	135 MGD	1 MGD

MGD = millions gallons per day/ Source: Water for the 21st Century: NJ Statewide Water Master Plan

located in the Pinelands which also has water restrictions.

Within RWRPA 14, there are 26 public community water purveyor service areas within JLUS municipalities. Water purveyors are regulated by the NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water, under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Public Community Water Purveyors are systems that pipe potable water to at least 15 service connections used year-round, or one that regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents. Public purveyors can be government agencies, private companies, or quasi-governmental groups.

Table 9.2 summarizes RWRPA 14 Public Community Water Purveyor Capacity within the JLUS municipalities. The Pemberton Township Department Main Supply shows a firm capacity deficit. This deficit is based on the physical ability of the firm capacity to provide treated water at adequate pressure when the largest pumping unit or treatment unit is out of service. All of the water purveyors within RWRPA-14 that have capacity data are operating with a water supply surplus.

RWRPA 16 is the next water supply planning area to the east. This area encompasses most of Jackson and Manchester Townships and a small portion of Plumsted Township. RWRPA 15 incorporates the northern eastern portion of Jackson Township. RWRPA 16 is the Toms River Watershed and RWRPA 15 is the Metedeconk River Watershed. The major surface water source that supplies these planning areas are the Glendola and Swimming River Reservoirs the Manasquan Reservoir, and the Metedeconk River. The Metedeconk River is only used when stream flows exceed the passing flow. (There is a small portion of Manchester Township that is within RWRPA 19. This analysis did not include this area because it is within preserved lands with no development potential for the JLUS.)

Within RWRPA 16, there are 18 public community water purveyor service areas within the JLUS municipalities. Table 9.4 displays RWRPA 16 Public Community Water Purveyor Capacity. All of the water purveyors within RWRPA 16 that have capacity data within the JLUS municipalities are operating with a water supply surplus and a firm capacity surplus. Table 9.5 summarizes

RWRPA 15 Public Water Purveyor Capacity. All of the water purveyors within RWRPA 15 that have capacity data within the JLUS municipalities are operating with a water supply surplus and a firm capacity surplus.

Table 9.2 RWRPA 14 Public Water Purveyor Capacity within JLUS Municipalities

PWS ID	Water Purveyor	Water Supply Firm Capacity	Daily Peak Demand	Firm Capacity Deficit or Surplus	Yearly Limit	Yearly Demand	Annual Deficit or Surplus	Last Update (yr)
329001	Burlington County Institution							
306001	Burlington Twp Water Department	6.192 MGD	3.762 MGD	2.430 MGD	1130 MGY	834.655 MGY	Surplus	2008
326010	California Village Motor Home							
326001	California Village Motor Home	.040 MGD	.037 MGD	.003 MGD	25.649 MGY	8.806 MGY	Surplus	2007
1518002	Cedar Glen Lakes Water Company	.432 MGD	.238 MGD	.194 MGD	90.000 MGY	63.340 MGY	Surplus	2007
326005	Cedar Grove Apartments							
329007	Deborah Heart & Lung Center							
326002	Deep Well Terrace							
326003	Hanover East Apts							
1523002	Jensen's Incorporated							
329003	Lake Valley Water Company							
326014	Lee Mobile Homes							
340002	Maplewood Apartments							
326012	Millstream North Apts							
326013	Millstream South Apts							
1523003	New Egypt Water Company	.173 MGD	.150 MGD	.023 MGD	50.000 MGY	47.328 MGY	Surplus	2008
329006	NJ American Water Company (Sunbury)	.200 MGD	.071 MGD	.012 MGD	43.100 MGY	22.466 MGY	Surplus	2008
1523004	Oak Grove Mobile Home Park							
328001	Pemberton Borough Water Department	.576 MGD	.221 MGD	.355 MGD	90.000 MGY	61.679 MGY	Surplus	2008
329004	Pemberton Twp Department Main Supply	1.220 MGD	1.239 MGD	-0.019 MGD	465.00 MGY	369.990 MGY	Surplus	2007
329005	Pine View Terrace Incorporated							
333003	Richards Mobile Home Park							
326008	Spartan Village Mobile Home Park							
325001	US Army Fort Dix	8.323 MGD	2.708 MGD	5.615 MGD	1860.000 MGY	568.13 MGY	Surplus	2008
326009	Wagon Wheel Estate							
340001	Wrightstown MUA	.300 MGD	.131 MGD	.169 MGD	60.000 MGY	38.318 MGY	Surplus	2007

MGD = millions gallons per day /MGY = Million Gallons per year/grey = no data/Source: NJDEP Division of Water Supply Public Water System Deficit/Surplus

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Table 9.3 Toms River Watershed and Metedeconk River Watershed Water Supply Planning Area Water Statistics

RWRPA	Net Available Water	1990 Water Demand	1990 Surplus/ Deficit	2010 Water Demand	2010 Surplus/ Deficit	2040 Water Demand	2040 Surplus/ Deficit
16 Toms River	22 MGD	38 MGD	-16 MGD	49 MGD	-27 MGD	62 MGD	-40 MGD
15 Metedeconk River	11 MGD	15 MGD	-4 MGD	19 MGD	-8 MGD	26 MGD	-14 MGD

MGD = millions gallons per day/ Source: Water for the 21st Century: NJ Statewide Water Master Plan

Table 9.4 RWRPA 16 Public Water Purveyor Capacity within JLUS Municipalities

PWS ID	Water Purveyor	Water Supply Firm Capacity	Daily Peak Demand	Firm Capacity Deficit or Surplus	Yearly Limit	Yearly Demand	Annual Deficit or Surplus	Last Update (yr)
1511002	Jackson Estates							
1511004	Maple Glen Mhc C/O Mauro&Barry							
1511005	Oak Tree Mobile Home Park							
1511007	Shady Oak Trailer Park							
1511008	South Wind Mobile Home Village							
1511009	Pleasant Gardens Water							
1511010	Naval Air Engineer Station Lakehurst	.706 MGD	.297 MGD	.409 MGD	198.000 MGY	71.559 MGY	Surplus	2007
1511011	Luxury Mobile Terrace							
1511012	Jackson Twp Water Department (Legler Sup)							
1511014	Concord Village Association							
1511015	Lexington Commons Association							
1511016	Meadowbrook Co-Op Incorporated							
1511017	Jackson Colonial Arms Apartments							
1511019	Dove Mills Apartments							
1513001	Lakehurst Water Department	.763 MGD	.443 MGD	.320 MGD	140.00 MGY	144.360 MGY	Deficit	2007
1518003	Cedar Glen West Water Company	.302 MGD	.160 MGD	.142 MGD	42.700 MGY	42.625 MGY	Surplus	2004
1518004	Crestwood Village Water Company	5.184 MGD	1.925 MGD	3.259 MGD	680.00 MGY	515.183 MGY	Surplus	2007
1518005	Manchester Township MUA	5.551 MGD	4.366 MGD	1.185 MGD	1145.00 MGY	896.561 MGY	Surplus	2008
1523001	Collier Mills Mobile Estates							

MGD = millions gallons per day / MGY = Million Gallons per year/grey = no data/Source: NJDEP Division of Water Supply Public Water System Deficit/Surplus

Table 9.5 RWRPA 15 Public Water Purveyor Capacity within JLUS Municipalities

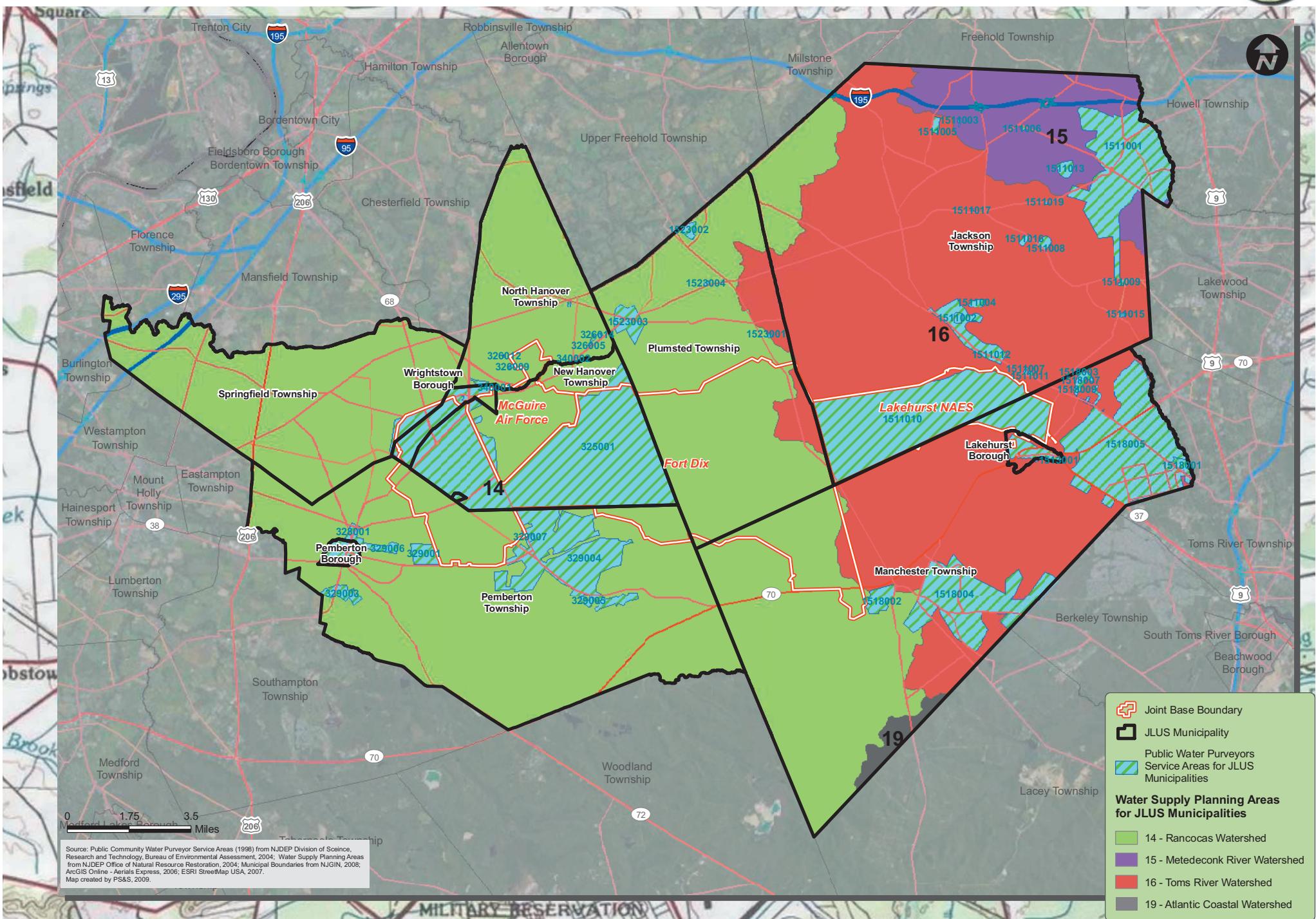
PWS ID	Water Purveyor	Water Supply Firm Capacity	Daily Peak Demand	Firm Capacity Deficit or Surplus	Yearly Limit	Yearly Demand	Annual Deficit or Surplus	Last Update (yr)
1511001	Jackson Township MUA	6.646 MGD	6.007 MGD	.639 MGD	1650.000 MGY	1171.962	Surplus	2007
1511003	Land of Pines Mobile Home Park							
1511006	Shady Lake Trailer Park							
1511013	Fountainhead Parks Incorporated							

MGD = millions gallons per day / MGY = Million Gallons per year/grey = no data/Source: NJDEP Division of Water Supply Public Water System Deficit/Surplus

Figure 9.1 depicts the water supply planning areas and the limits of water purveyor service areas. The water supply planning areas were created to support the 1996 Water Supply Plan. The boundaries mapped are those of the actual water delivery or service area. Franchise areas are not depicted (areas with legal rights for future service once developed). Water sources (wells or surface water intakes) are often located outside the delivery area boundaries. The next update of the Water Supply Plan will not use these planning areas but instead will use watershed management areas (WMAs) as a basis for water-supply analysis. The next update of the Water Supply Plan is anticipated in the near future. The public community water purveyor services areas were published by NJDEP in 2004 but are considered up to date as of 1998.

This evaluation does not include individual well owners (privately owned wells) or other non-public water withdrawal sources such as agricultural registration and private businesses.

Figure 9.1 - Water Supply Planning Areas and Public Water Purveyor Service Area Map for JLUS Municipalities



Wastewater Management

For residential homes, wastewater is generated from various sources including sinks, dishwashers, bathtubs, toilets and washing machines. Wastewater is also generated by commercial and industrial users where human waste may be mixed with a wide variety of other wastes emanating from cleaning, processing, or manufacturing operations. When wastewater is improperly discharged to groundwater or into a surface water body it can deplete oxygen, stimulate undesirable growths of plants (algae), and introduce disease producing organisms and toxic chemicals into the environment.

Currently, the majority of the JLUS area is served by individual on-site septic systems, which are regulated by the respective County Health Departments. For those facilities that generate wastewater flows greater than 2,000 gallons per day (gpd), the NJDEP regulates the quantity and quality (mass and/or concentration of pollutants discharged) of wastewater flows under its New Jersey Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) Program.

Figure 9.2 displays the planned method of wastewater disposal for specific areas within the JLUS area (i.e. whether the wastewater will be collected to a regional treatment facility or treated on site and disposed of through a Surface Water (SW) discharge or a groundwater (GW) discharge). Areas not mapped represent land areas that default to individual subsurface disposal systems discharging less than 2,000 gpd to the extent that site conditions and regulations allow.

As per Figure 9.2, NJDEP Planned Method of Wastewater Disposal Map, developed by the NJDEP Division of Watershed Management, Bureau of Watershed Regulation mapping data, there are currently 37 NJPDES permitted facilities within the JLUS municipalities. The facility names and NJPDES information are shown in Table 9.6.

Of the 37 NJPDES facilities indicated on the NJDEP Planned Method of Wastewater Disposal Map, 10 have NJDEP flow data records available through the NJDEP NJPDES Database Municipal Flow Data Summary. The estimated flow and permitted flow of the 10 facilities with available data is shown in Table 9.7. Note that the Plumsted Township – New Egypt STP, the Oak Tree Mobile Home Park, and Fountain Head Park, while shown on the table and mapped in Figure 9.2 , currently have terminated permits. The Plumsted Township – New Egypt STP reached its permitted term in 1998.

For proposed facilities with flows greater than 2,000 gpd, it is a difficult and expensive process to obtain a new NJPDES permit for a new Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). Therefore for future major development to occur, it is desirable to connect into existing sewer service areas for conveyance of wastewater to an existing WWTP. In sewer service areas where excess WWTP capacity is available, connection into an existing system may be possible by a simple application for connection to the WWTP entity. A Treatment Works Approval (TWA) permit must also be obtained from NJDEP for projects proposing flows of greater than 2,000 gpd. If a property proposing to connect to the WWTP is located outside of a designated sewer service area, as delineated in the applicable Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) and Wastewater Management Plan (WMP), then a WQMP/WMP amendment will be required from NJDEP to change the sewer service area boundary. WQMP/WMP amendments often involve a lengthy process requiring various environmental evaluations associated with the development itself. Once a WQMP/WMP amendment is obtained, a TWA permit may be issued for projects proposing flows of greater than 2,000 gpd.

It should be noted that the NJDEP recently adopted Water Quality Management Planning Rules with amendments (NJAC 7:15), which designated all New Jersey County Boards of Chosen Freeholders as the WMP Agencies responsible for developing WMP's for their respective counties. The updated rules require all New Jersey counties to obtain information from and work with all their respective municipal officials, water and wastewater utilities and other affected entities to update the Wastewater Management Planning documents by April 2009.

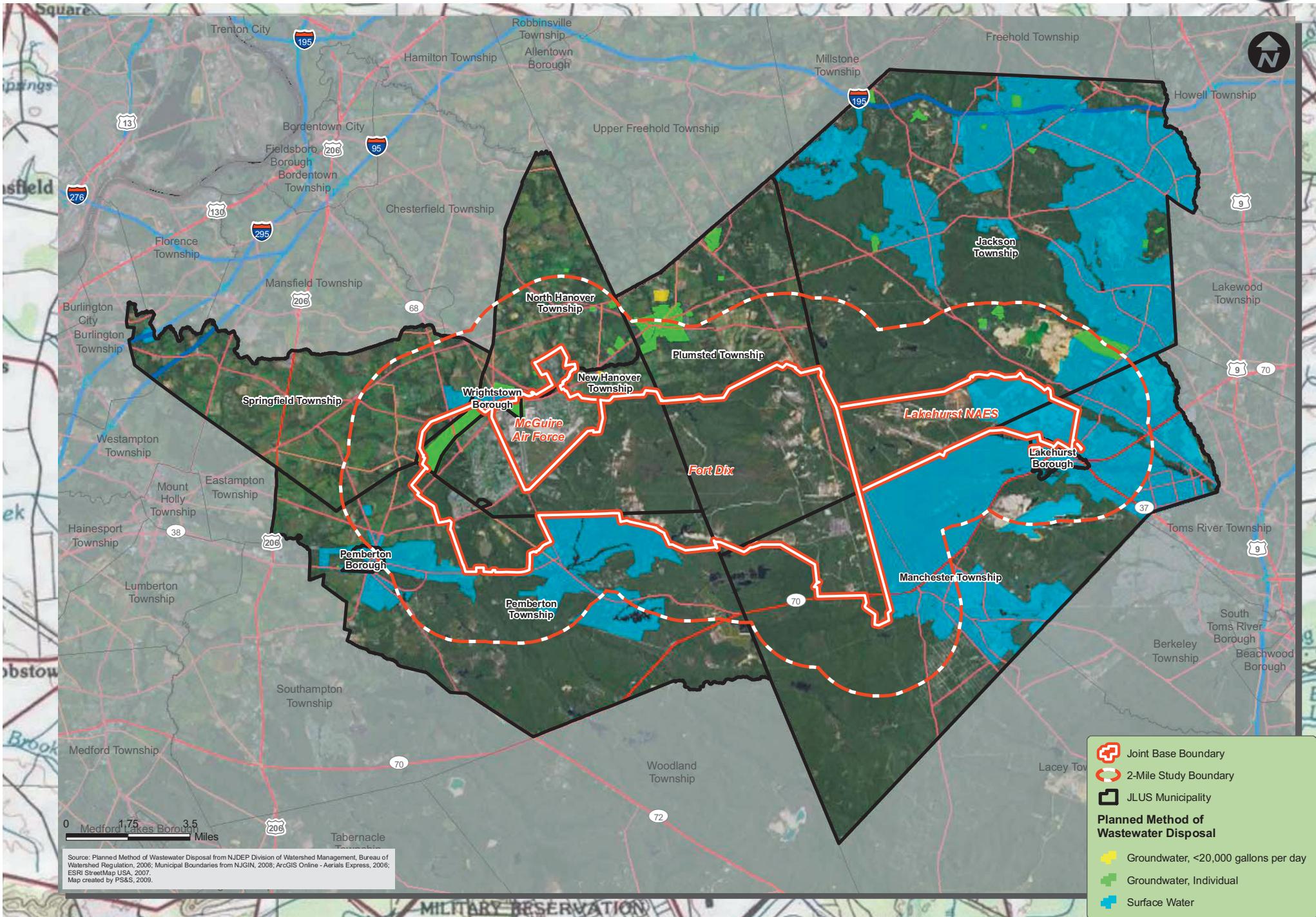
The updated rules also include septic system density requirements based on nitrate dilution analyses using a 2 mg/L nitrate target and annual average ground water recharge. The rules require that the density of systems in undeveloped and underdeveloped areas shall not exceed the nitrate planning standard of 2.0 mg/L of nitrate on a HUC11 basis. This nitrate planning standard will result in required average lot sizes of between 4 and 7 acres per single-family dwelling depending on local conditions. Due to these limitations on non-sewered areas, sewer service area accessibility is a critical consideration in assessing the economic viability of any major new development in the future. In consideration of the impending April 2009 deadline for the Counties to complete the WMP documents, those municipalities that desire modifications to sewer service areas should address requests for modifications to the local wastewater agencies and designated WMP Agency officials as soon as possible.

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For example, Wrightstown Borough is one of the notable communities in the JLUS that has excess wastewater capacity. Neighboring North Hanover and New Hanover may want to seek an expansion of the Wrightstown Borough sewer service area to service new development in their municipalities.

Plumsted Township is an example of a township that does not have wastewater capacity. NAES Lakehurst has been involved with Plumsted Township's wastewater capacity issues as they look to revitalize the New Egypt Main Street area. Plumsted is in discussions with Ocean County, NAES Lakehurst, and the NJDEP to determine possible solutions. Any resolution to this situation should be included in the WMP document that is currently being prepared by Ocean County.

Figure 9.2 - NJDEP Planned Method of Wastewater Disposal Map



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Table 9.6 Wastewater Disposal Facilities With A NJPDES Permitted Wastewater Discharge Of Greater Than 2,000 GPD

Water Quality Management Plan	Wastewater Management Plan (WMP)	Type of Discharge	Facility Name	WMP Agency	NJPDES
Ocean County	Plumsted Township	GW < 20,000	General	Ocean County BOCF	NJ0104264
Ocean County	Plumsted Township	GW INDIVIDUAL	Jensens Mobile Home Park	Ocean County BOCF	NJ0080055
Ocean County	Plumsted Township	GW INDIVIDUAL	Plumsted Twp Sanitary Landfill	Ocean County BOCF	NJ0055565
Ocean County	Plumsted Township	GW INDIVIDUAL	New Egypt School	Ocean County BOCF	NJ0021407
Ocean County	Ocean Co Northern Planning Area	SW	OCUA - Northern WPCF	Ocean County BOCF	NJ0028142
Ocean County	Ocean Co Northern Planning Area	GW INDIVIDUAL	Toby's Hide Away	Ocean County BOCF	NJ0089001
Ocean County	Ocean Co Northern Planning Area	GW INDIVIDUAL	Indian Rock Campground	Ocean County BOCF	NJ0084794
Ocean County	Ocean Co Northern Planning Area	GW INDIVIDUAL	Shady Lake Trailer Park	Ocean County BOCF	NJ0086860
Ocean County	Manchester Township	SW	OCUA - Central WPCF	Ocean County BOCF	NJ0029408
Ocean County	Manchester Township	SW	New Beginnings	Ocean County BOCF	NJ0079707
Ocean County	Ocean Co Northern Planning Area	SW	Oak Tree Mobile Home Park	Ocean County BOCF	NJ0031267
Ocean County	Ocean Co Northern Planning Area	GW INDIVIDUAL	Carl Goetz School	Ocean County BOCF	NJ0069663
Tri-County		GW < 20,000	General	Oxford	NJ0065528
Tri-County		SW	Pemberton Township MUA STP		NJ0024821
Tri-County	North Hanover Township	GW INDIVIDUAL	Cedar Grove Apartments	North Hanover Township	NJ0085022
Tri-County	North Hanover Township	GW INDIVIDUAL	Spartan Village MHP	North Hanover Township	NJ0027596
Tri-County	North Hanover Township	GW INDIVIDUAL	Wagon Wheel Estates MHP	North Hanover Township	NJ0105384
Tri-County	North Hanover Township	GW INDIVIDUAL	Hoffman-LaRoche	North Hanover Township	NJ0090212
Tri-County	North Hanover Township	GW INDIVIDUAL	Townsend MHP	North Hanover Township	NJ0086851
Tri-County	North Hanover Township	GW INDIVIDUAL	California Village MHP	North Hanover Township	NJ0027511
Tri-County	North Hanover Township	GW INDIVIDUAL	Hanover Mobile Village	North Hanover Township	NJ0027464
Tri-County	North Hanover Township	GW INDIVIDUAL	Eager Beaver Car Wash	North Hanover Township	NJ0054364
Tri-County	Wrightstown	GW INDIVIDUAL	Fort Dix STP	Wrightstown MUA	NJ0074284
Ocean County	Ocean Co Northern Planning Area	SW	Westlake Golf and Country Club	Ocean County BOCF	NJ0028142
Ocean County	Ocean Co Northern Planning Area	SW	Fountainhead Mobile Home Park	Ocean County BOCF	NJ0035653
Ocean County	Ocean Co Northern Planning Area	GW INDIVIDUAL	Tip Tam Camp Ground	Ocean County BOCF	NJ0085278
Ocean County	Ocean Co Northern Planning Area	GW INDIVIDUAL	Land O' Pines	Ocean County BOCF	NJ0083186
Ocean County	Ocean Co Northern Planning Area	GW INDIVIDUAL	Jackson Factory Outlet	Ocean County BOCF	NJ0108963
Ocean County	Jackson Township	GW INDIVIDUAL	Maple Glen	Ocean County BOCF	NJ0062090
Ocean County	Jackson Township	GW INDIVIDUAL	Pine Barrens Golf Course	Ocean County BOCF	NJ0132225
Ocean County	Jackson Township	GW INDIVIDUAL	Jackson Estates	Ocean County BOCF	NJ0090158
Ocean County	Ocean Co Northern Planning Area	GW INDIVIDUAL	Metedeconk Golf Club	Ocean County BOCF	NJ0109193
Ocean County	Jackson Township	SW	OCUA - Central WPCF	Ocean County BOCF	NJ0029408
Tri-County	Wrightstown	SW	Wrightstown MUA STP	Wrightstown MUA	NJ0022985
Tri-County		GW < 20,000	General		N/A
Tri-County		GW INDIVIDUAL	Country House Restaurant		NJ0128554
Tri-County	North Hanover Township	GW INDIVIDUAL	Church of the Assumption	North Hanover Township	NJ0168556

grey = no data/Source: NJDEP Division of Watershed Management

Table 9.7 Facility Yearly Flow and NJDEP Permitted Flow

NJPDES No.	FACILITY NAME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Permitted
NJ0021407	PLUMSTEAD TWP-NEW EGYPT STP									
NJ0022985	WRIGHTSTOWN MUA	0.0866	0.0841	0.0729	0.0838	0.0875	0.0853	0.0813	0.0850	0.33700
NJ0024821	PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP MUA STP	1.5863	1.5828	1.4491	1.8760	2.0524	1.9546	1.8693	1.8207	2.5
NJ0027464	HANOVER MOBILE VILLAGE	0.0122	0.0124	0.0114	0.0138	0.0116	0.0109	0.0101	0.0102	0.02
NJ0027511	CALIFORNIA VILLAGE MHP STP	0.0127	0.0116	0.0100	0.0113	0.0100	0.0114	0.0102	0.0107	0.032
NJ0027596	SPARTAN VILLAGE MOBILE HOME PK	0.0333	0.0298	0.0332	0.0358	0.0318	0.0309	0.0312	0.0310	0.038
NJ0028142	OCUA-NORTHERN WATER POLLUTION	20.7117	21.5167	21.0050	23.5167	22.5042	23.0058	22.3608	22.3567	32
NJ0029408	OCUA-CENTRAL WATER POLLUTION	21.1667	21.1667	22.1667	23.1294	23.9583	23.2233	22.1717	22.6542	32
NJ0031267	OAK TREE MOBILE HOME PARK	0.0321	0.0333	0.0234	0.0059	TERM				0.045
NJ0035653	FOUNTAINHEAD PARK INC (TERM 6/2001)	0.0080	0.0080	TERM						0.008

grey = no data/Source: NJDEP Division of Water Quality, Bureau of Permit Management

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