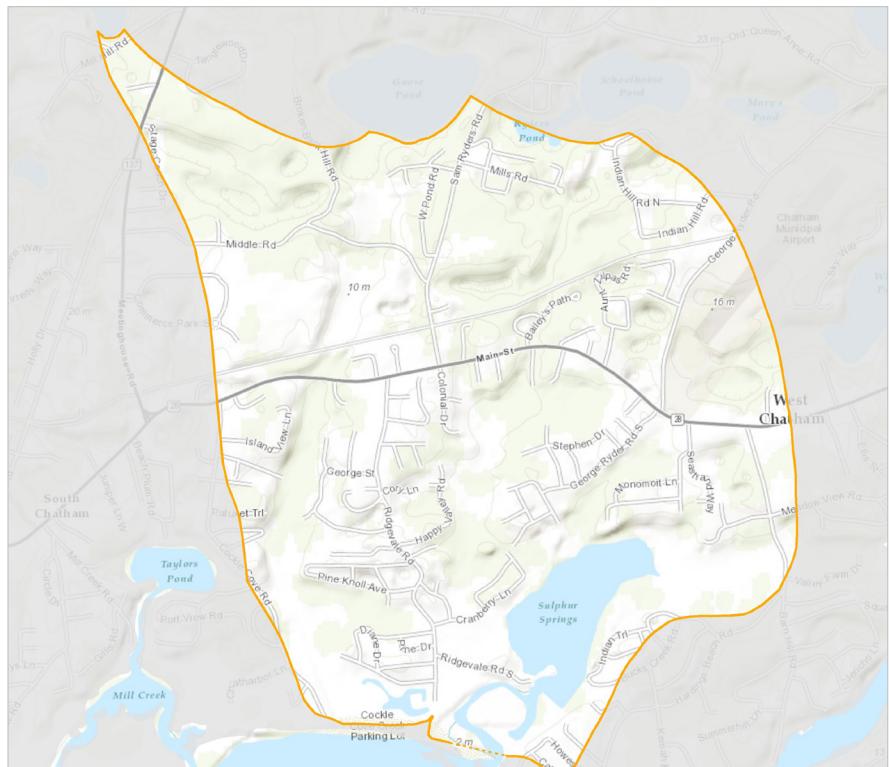


Sulphur Springs

CHATHAM

WATER THREAT LEVEL

HIGH



Sulphur Springs Watershed

Introduction to the Watershed Reports

In 2001, the Massachusetts Estuaries Project (MEP) was established to evaluate the health of 89 coastal embayment ecosystems across southeastern Massachusetts. A collaboration between coastal communities, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP), the School of Marine Science and Technology (SMAST) at the University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth, the US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), the United States Geological Survey (USGS), the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA), and the Cape Cod Commission, the purpose of the MEP is to identify nitrogen thresholds and necessary nutrient reductions to support healthy ecosystems.

The Cape Cod 208 Plan Update, certified and approved by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the US EPA in 2015, provides an opportunity and a path forward to implement responsible plans for the restoration of the waters that define Cape Cod.

On Cape Cod there are 53 embayment watersheds with physical characteristics that make them susceptible to nitrogen impacts. In its 2003 report, "The Massachusetts Estuaries Project – Embayment Restoration and Guidance for Implementation Strategies", MassDEP identifies the 46 Cape Cod embayments included in the

MEP. Thirty-three embayments studied to date require nitrogen reduction to achieve healthy ecosystem function. A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) has been established (or a draft load has been identified and is under review) for these watersheds. For those embayments not studied, the 208 Plan Update recommends planning for a 25% reduction in nitrogen, as a placeholder, until information becomes available.

The 208 Plan Update directs Waste Treatment Management Agencies (WMAs) to develop watershed reports within 12 months of certification of the Plan Update. The Watershed Reports outline potential “bookend” scenarios for each watershed that include two scenarios to meet water quality goals in the watershed – a traditional scenario, which relies completely on the typical collection and centralized treatment of wastewater, and a non-traditional scenario, which uses remediation, restoration, and on-site reduction techniques to remove nutrients from raw and treated wastewater, groundwater and affected waterbodies.

The intent of the Watershed Reports is to outline two distinct approaches for addressing the nutrient problem. The reports are not intended to identify preferred and detailed plans for each watershed, but to facilitate discussions regarding effective and efficient solutions, particularly in watersheds shared by more than one town. In some cases, towns have provided information on collection areas and non-traditional technologies that have been specifically considered by that town.

The 208 Update developed a regionally consistent database of the nitrogen load entering each watershed. This data set includes estimates of wastewater, stormwater and fertilizer loads - similar to methodologies used by the MEP. Using this regionally consistent database, the Watershed MVP tool (wMVP) was developed so that different strategies (i.e., bookend scenarios) to reduce excess nitrogen load

could be evaluated. The Watershed Reports use the MEP recommendations for the required nitrogen load reductions necessary to meet the threshold loads (that serve as the basis for nitrogen management), and then use the wMVP and the regionally consistent database values to develop bookend scenarios. There are variations of load between the MEP and wMVP, primarily due to differences in comparing older and newer databases.

Terms Defined

Total nitrogen load: the nitrogen load from the watershed contributed by septic, wastewater, fertilizer, stormwater, golf course, landfill, and natural sources.

Attenuated nitrogen load: the nitrogen load from the watershed that reaches the embayment after the effect of natural attenuation in wetlands, ponds or streams.

Threshold: the amount of nitrogen that a water body can receive from its watershed and still meet water quality goals; this number is based on MEP technical reports or Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) reports.

Reduction target: an approximation of the amount of nitrogen that needs to be removed from the watershed to achieve the threshold; this number is calculated by subtracting the threshold number from the attenuated total watershed load, and is for planning purposes only.

Percent contribution: the percent of attenuated nitrogen load that a town contributes to the watershed.

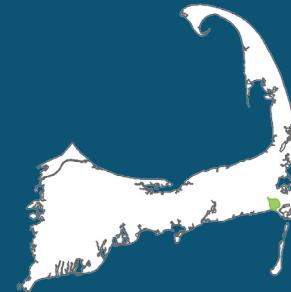
Kilogram responsibility: is calculated by applying the percent contribution to the reduction target and indicates the amount of nitrogen, in kg, that a community is responsible for addressing.

Total Maximum Daily Load: a regulatory term in the Clean Water Act, describing a value of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a body of water can receive while still meeting water quality standards. Establishing a TMDL is necessary when a water body has been listed on the 303D list of impaired waters.

Sulphur Springs

CHATHAM

Sulphur Springs is an embayment system with shoreline located in the Town of Chatham and with outlets to Nantucket Sound. The estuary supports a variety of recreational uses including boating, swimming, shell fishing and fin fishing.



WATER THREAT LEVEL

HIGH

The Problem

The Massachusetts Estuaries Project (MEP) technical report (available at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/watersheds/the-massachusetts-estuaries-project-and-reports.html>) indicates that the Sulphur Springs system exceeds its critical threshold for nitrogen, resulting in impaired water quality. A MEP technical report has been completed and a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for nitrogen has been developed and approved.

- **MEP TECHNICAL REPORT STATUS:** Final
- **TMDL STATUS:** Final TMDL

Watershed nitrogen load characteristics were published in the 2003 MEP report for Sulphur Springs, reflecting current conditions at the time of writing:

- **TOTAL ATTENUATED NITROGEN LOAD (MEP CHAPTER VIII):** 10,622 kg/Y
- **SOURCES OF ATTENUATED WATERSHED NITROGEN LOAD:**
 - 80% Septic Systems
 - 5% Fertilizer
 - 4% Stormwater from Impervious Surfaces
 - 11% Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Since the MEP report, the Commission compiled the following updated water use and nitrogen loads using the regional wMVP database, enabling a more current estimate of nitrogen loading (see figure on page 1 for watershed boundary delineation):

- **TOTAL WASTEWATER FLOW:** 86 MGY
 - Treated Flow: 38 MGY
 - Septic Flow: 48 MGY
- **TOTAL ATTENUATED NITROGEN LOAD (WMVP):** 7,134 kg/Y

The application of different models has resulted in a lack of correlation between various reports. For this watershed the MEP technical report, TMDL report, and wMVP database all differ. MassDEP and the Cape Cod Commission will work cooperatively to set appropriate goals for nitrogen reduction.

CONTRIBUTING TOWNS

Percent contributions listed below are the aggregate sub-embayment contributions identified in Appendix 8C of the Cape Cod Section 208 Plan Update (contributions are based on attenuated load where available). See Appendix 8C for detailed town allocations by sub-embayment.

- **CHATHAM:** 100%

THE MEP RESTORATION SCENARIO

■ WATERSHED TOTAL NITROGEN REDUCTION

TARGET: 31%

■ WATERSHED SEPTIC REDUCTION TARGET: 39%

(The scenario represents the aggregated sub-embayment percent removal targets from the MEP technical report)

SULPHUR SPRINGS ESTUARY

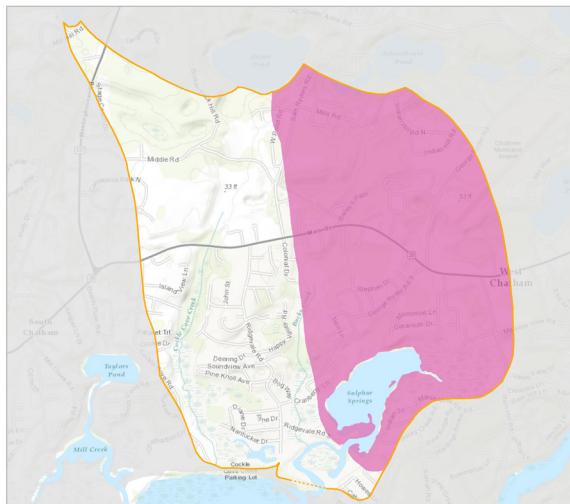
■ EMBAYMENT AREA: 52 acres

■ EMBAYMENT VOLUME: 7 million cubic feet

■ 2014 INTEGRATED LIST STATUS: Category 4a for nitrogen and fecal coliform

- Category 4a: TMDL is completed

- www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/resources/07v5/14list2.pdf



SULPHUR SPRINGS WATERSHED

General watershed characteristics according to the current wMVP regional database (see figure on page 1 for watershed boundary) follow.

■ WATERSHED CHARACTERISTICS

- Acres: 1,097
- Parcels: 1,236
- % Developed Residential Parcels: 80%
- Parcel Density: 0.89 acre per parcel (approx.)

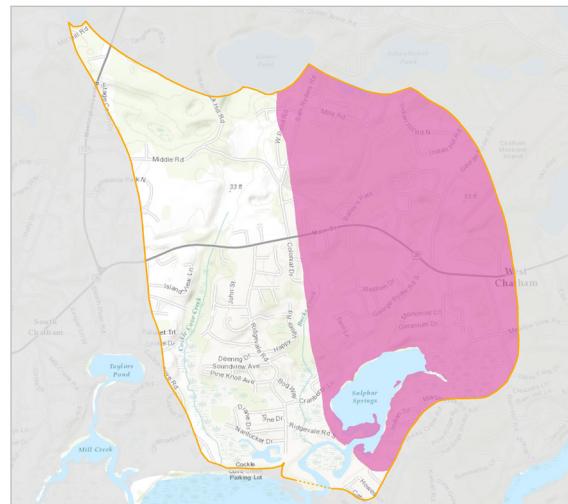
Freshwater Sources

PONDS

■ IDENTIFIED SURFACE WATERS: 3

■ NUMBER OF NAMED FRESHWATER PONDS: 2

■ PONDS WITH PRELIMINARY TROPHIC CHARACTERIZATION: 1



■ 2014 INTEGRATED LIST STATUS: None listed

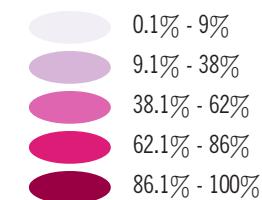
Chatham has participated in the Pond and Lake Stewardship (PALS) program that has helped establish baseline water quality.

STREAMS

■ SIGNIFICANT FRESHWATER STREAM OUTLETS: 0

While characterization of freshwater streams is a regular part of the MEP technical reports there are no reported streams with quantitative measurements of flow and concentrations contributing to the Sulphur Springs watershed. A follow-up MEP study of Cockle Cove Creek included a detailed assessment of its condition and assimilative capacity.

Nitrate concentrations higher than 0.05 mg/L background concentrations, evident in public supply wells located in pristine areas, provide evidence of the impact of non-point



Subwatersheds with Total Attenuated Watershed Removal Targets

(Left) Benthic and atmospheric loads directly on embayments are not included.

Subwatersheds with Septic Attenuated Nitrogen Removal Targets

(Right)

source pollution on the aquifer and receiving coastal water bodies.

DRINKING WATER SOURCES

- **WATER DISTRICTS:** 1
 - Chatham Water Department
- **GRAVEL PACKED WELLS:** 0
- **SMALL VOLUME WELLS:** 0

Drinking water data from Cape Cod Commission and MassDEP data sources.

MEP ECOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND WATER QUALITY

The MEP report provides the following characterization of the estuary's health:

- **OVERALL ECOLOGIC CONDITION:** Poor to Moderate
- **SENTINEL STATION:**
 - Total Nitrogen Concentration Threshold: 0.38 mg/L
 - Total Nitrogen Concentration Existing: 0.45 mg/L
(As reported at the MEP sentinel water-quality monitoring station)

Degree of Impairment and Areas of Need

For the purposes of the Section 208 Plan Update, areas of need are primarily defined by the amount of nitrogen reduction required as defined by the TMDL and/or MEP technical report.

The MEP technical report also provides a specific targeted amount of nitrogen reduction required by subwatershed (see figures, Subwatersheds with Total Attenuated Watershed Removal Targets and Subwatersheds with Septic Attenuated Nitrogen Removal Targets).

The nitrogen load from the watershed exceeds the threshold or TMDL for Sulphur Springs, resulting in impaired water quality. While geospatially referenced ecological indicators are not available for this watershed, an overall ecological assessment is provided.

Traditional & Non-Traditional Scenarios

SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT

Through the 208 Stakeholder process, the Commission developed “bookend” scenarios – one looking at a possible solution using traditional collection and treatment, the other examining a possible suite of non-traditional technologies – to address the nitrogen management needs in each watershed. These bookend scenarios provide guidance for communities as they continue to discuss alternatives, priorities, and opportunities for identifying well-considered solutions that will address communities’ needs and interests.

REGIONAL DATA

In preparation for this effort, the Commission collected regionally consistent data for the purposes of watershed scenario development. Both parcel data and water use data was identified and collected for the entire region. While the scientific basis for planning is the thresholds identified in the MEP technical reports, each report uses data from different years, and in some cases the MEP data used are 10 or more years old. In addition, there are watersheds on Cape Cod without the benefit of an MEP report; therefore, similar data was not available for planning purposes.

The updated regional data set was used to estimate wastewater, stormwater and fertilizer loads, using the same methodologies as the MEP. This approach allows for a reevaluation of existing development, which may have changed in the last 10 years. Parcel data included in the regional database is from 2010-2012 and water use data is from 2008-

2011, depending on the water supplier and based on best available data. This approach allows for regionally consistent watershed scenario development.

WATERSHED SCENARIOS

Watershed scenarios outline possibilities for the watershed. A series of non-traditional technologies that might be applicable, as well as the amount of residential load that would need to be collected if a traditional collection system and treatment facility was implemented are typically included in watershed reports. The scenarios presented are conceptual and are meant to inform discussions regarding effective and efficient solutions; they are not specific recommendations and should be viewed as resource information for additional and more detailed wastewater management planning.

Regional data from wMVP indicates no need to reduce current loading to Sulphur Springs Harbor at this time; therefore, no bookend scenarios are presented. This will be reevaluated as regional data sets are updated.

In Sulphur Springs, the Town of Chatham has requested that their Comprehensive Waste Management Plan (CWMP) be presented. In the last section of this report is a description of their efforts, along with details of plans developed to date.

TOTAL ATTENUATED NITROGEN LOAD VALUES (FROM WMVP)

| Sulphur Springs Nitrogen Sources | Total Attenuated Watershed Nitrogen Load (kg-N/yr) |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Wastewater ¹ | 5,173 |
| Fertilizer ² | 720 |
| Stormwater | 1,034 |
| Other ³ | 414 |
| TOTAL WATERSHED LOAD | 7,134 |
| Total Watershed Threshold | 7,347 |

TOTAL ATTENUATED LOAD TO BE REMOVED⁴

-213

1. Includes nitrogen loads from septic systems and wastewater treatment facilities. 2. Includes nitrogen loads from lawns, cranberry bogs, and golf courses. 3. Includes nitrogen loads from landfills and atmospheric deposition to vacant land.

4. wMVP watershed loading data is significantly less than that determined in the MEP report. wMVP data indicates no need to reduce current loading.

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Town of Chatham Local Progress

The Chatham Comprehensive Wastewater Management Plan (CWMP) of 2009 is the first town-wide plan on Cape Cod to be completed that incorporates the state and federal total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) to restore coastal water quality for several large coastal embayments. The town completed the necessary treatment facility upgrades in 2010 and the main sewer trunk line construction in 2012. Phase II sewer expansions into the Stage Harbor watershed system were completed in Fall 2015.

The Chatham Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF), located on an 80-acre parcel on Sam Ryder Road, recently underwent a major upgrade as part of phase 1 of the CWMP. The facility has a permitted capacity of 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD) (annual average) and 2.3 MGD (peak day) and four sand beds. Two sand beds were constructed during the major upgrade and two were existing sand beds that were rehabilitated as part of the upgrade. The permit requires a discharge limit of 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L) with an annual limit of 9,132 pounds/year, which corresponds to an annual average discharge of 3 mg/L.

The upgrade to the WWTF included several improvements to its sludge processing capabilities. Dewatered sludge is discharged and taken off site for disposal. The site also accepts septage collected from Chatham parcels only.

In 2013 Chatham signed an agreement with the Town of Harwich to further evaluate the possibility of using a portion

of the treatment capacity in Chatham to serve the eastern portion of Harwich, which is part of the shared Pleasant Bay watershed. The potential sharing of the facility is allowed by condition in the Development of Regional Impact (DRI) approval of the Chatham CWMP.

In the fall of 2014, Chatham adopted local nitrogen-oriented fertilizer management regulations consistent with the Cape-wide Fertilizer Management District of Critical Planning Concern (DCPC).

Chatham has also been a lead town, along with Harwich, in the effort to improve circulation in Muddy Creek with a culvert-widening project that would likely reduce nitrogen removal requirements. The project received local, state, and federal support and was completed in May 2016. In addition, the town was a recipient of a technical assistance grant through the Southeast New England Coastal Watershed Restoration Program (SNEP) and a stormwater best management practice (BMP) was constructed in the Oyster Pond watershed in 2016.

At the Spring 2017 Town Meeting, Chatham voted to fund design and construction of phase 1D of the CWMP, a cost of \$31,000,000, and to execute an IMA with the Town of Harwich to accept wastewater flow from Harwich to be treated at the Chatham WWTF.

Town of Chatham Watershed Scenario Details

| NAME OF TECHNOLOGY | CREDITS | | REDUCTION TECHNOLOGIES | | REMEDIATION AND RESTORATION TECHNOLOGIES | | | REMOVAL Total Scenario Load Reduction (kg-N/yr) |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------------|-------------|--|
| | % Nitrogen Reduction | Load Reduction (kg-N/yr) | # Properties / Units | Flow Collected (gpd) | Load Reduction (kg-N/yr) | # Units Proposed | Unit Metric | |
| Traditional Scenario | | | | | | | | 1,264 |
| Centralized Sewer (With Disposal Inside the Watershed) | | | 7,039 ¹ | 828,236 | 1,264 ² | | | |

NOTES: The load reduced reflects sewerage proposed by the Chatham CWMP treated to 3 parts per million (ppm). The proposed sewerage was assessed using wMVP and the scenario shown above reflects that assessment. 1. Includes all parcels from all of Chatham. 2. Net load removed. This reflects the import and treatment of septic load from all of Chatham including direct discharge areas. Chatham's treatment facility is located in the Sulphur Springs watershed.

Scenario Maps

Sulphur Springs Watershed Scenario CHATHAM

Representative locations of conceptually proposed infrastructure

Legend

- ★ WPCF
- Town Lines
- Embayment Watersheds
- Proposed Sewershed

