Evaluating the Success of the Narragansett Bay Commission's CSO Abatement Program

Pamela Reitsma
Environmental Scientist
Narragansett Bay Commission



Narragansett Bay Commission

- Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) is a quasi-state agency which oversees the two largest WWTFs in Rhode Island:
 - Bucklin Point in East Providence
 - Field's Point in Providence
- Service area: 10 municipalities
- 360,000 people served including 8,000 commercial and industrial customers



NBC's WWTFs

Field's Point WWTF

- Avg dry weather flow of 45 MGD
- Hypochlorite for Disinfection
- 65 MG CSO Tunnel 2008
- BNR upgrade 2014 (5 mg/L TN)
- Mixed of industrial, medical, food service & residential input



Bucklin Point WWTF

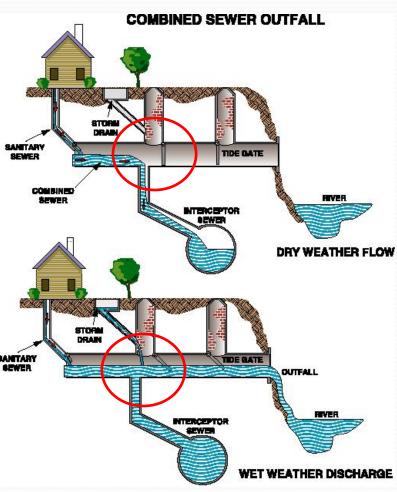
- Avg dry weather flow of 24 MGD
- UV for Disinfection
- BNR install 2006 (8.5 mg/L TN)
- BNR upgrade 2014 (5 mg/L TN)
- Mixed of industrial, medical, food service & residential inputs



What is a CSO?

- Legacy of 100 year old sewer systems
 - Providence, Pawtucket, Central Falls
- Overflows occur when stormwater overwhelms capacity of sewer pipes
 - excess stormwater/sanitary sewage discharges into local rivers
- Contains a mix of residential, industrial & commercial business discharges which effect public health & water quality
- Discharges violate Clean Water Act





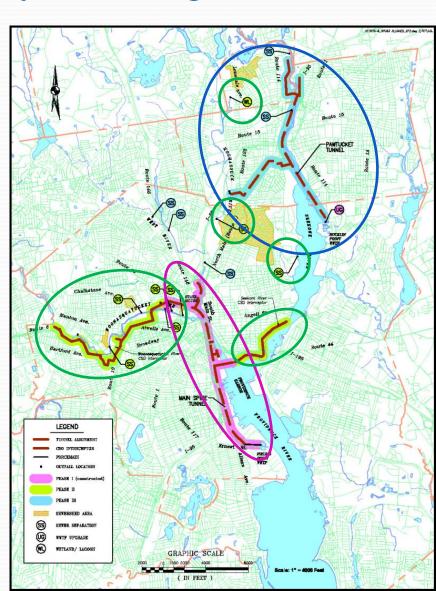
CSO Abatement Project: 3 Phases - ~\$1.2 Billion

Three Phases over 20 years

 Design storm: 3-month - 1.6 inches of rain in 6 hours

PHASE I (2001 – Nov 2008)

- 26 ft diameter deep rock tunnel
- 3+ mile long, 300 ft. below ground
- 62 MG design capacity (actual~65 MG)
- 7 drop shafts to divert flow to tunnel
- Diversion structures at 8 CSOs
- Relief structures at 2 interceptors
- Collects sewer/stormwater from 12
 CSOs in FP area
- Actual Cost: ~\$359 million



Phase II of CSO Abatement

Focused to improve water quality of Urban Rivers

 Woonasquatucket & Seekonk interceptors constructed to transport flow to the CSO tunnel

Two sewer separations –

Construct new storm sewers via conventional open-cut trenching methods

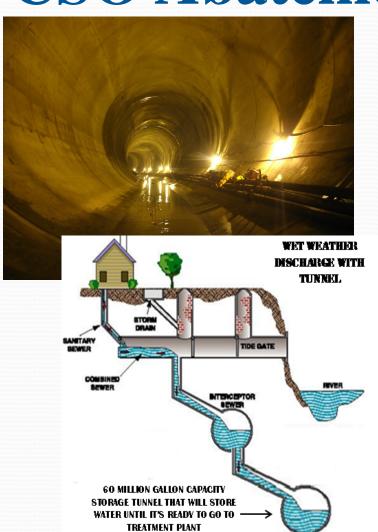
- Extensive utility impacts
 - \$3.6 million for gas main replacement
 - \$4.25 million for water main replacement

Constructed wetlands facility in Central Falls

- 0.32 MG of storage
- Pumped to sanitary sewer after rain event
- Overflows to wetlands when tanks are full
- Flows to interceptors end of 2014
- Whole project completed 2015
- Projected costs: \$213 million



CSO Abatement Tunnel: Phase I



Expected benefits:

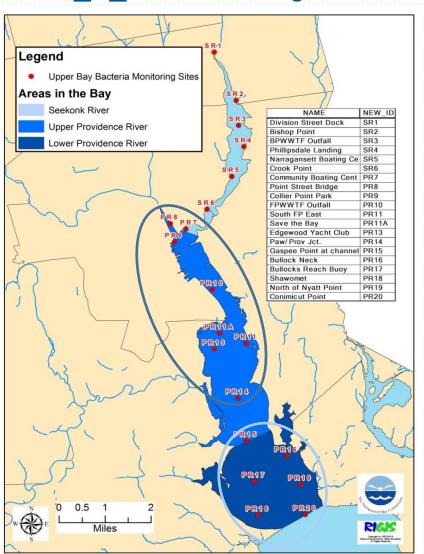
- Reduce annual CSO volume by 39%
- Reduce fecal coliform bacteria load by 40%
- Reduce TSS by 30%
- Reduce BOD by 31%
- Reduce the acre-days of shellfish closure in northern half of Upper Narragansett Bay by 47% and 77% in southern half

Pollutants Removed Due To Tunnel

- Tunnel captured 6.5 billion gallons of CSO flow over past 6+ years (through 7/24/15)
- Captured Flow is pumped to FP WWTF and receives full secondary and tertiary treatment
- ~1.1 billion gallons/year captured
 - 50% of the CSO volume captured and treated annually (based on design model)
 - 50% Bacteria Load Reduction!!!
- Millions of pounds of pollutants prevented from being discharged
 - >2.5 Million Pounds TSS
 - >1.6 Million Pounds BOD
 - ~255,000 Pounds Nitrogen
 - >80,000 Pounds of Metals

Contaminant	Average Concentration CSO Tunnel Effluent		Total Pounds Removed by Capture in Tunnel & Treatment at Field's Point			
Total Volume Captured in Tunnel	6,502,000,000 gallons					
Total Suspended Solids	50.54	mg/L	2,529,575			
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	32.15	mg/L	1,621,114			
Total Nitrogen	8.50	mg/L	255,535			
Cyanide	6.29	μg/L	263			
Aluminum	240	μg/L	12,316			
Cadmium	1.27	μg/L	65			
Chromium	5.67	μg/L	267			
Copper	11.52	μg/L	525			
Iron	1,432	μg/L	66,286			
Lead	9.38	μg/L	462			
Nickel	17.48	μg/L	292			
Silver	2.02	μg/L	105			
Zinc	30.98	μg/L	1,255			

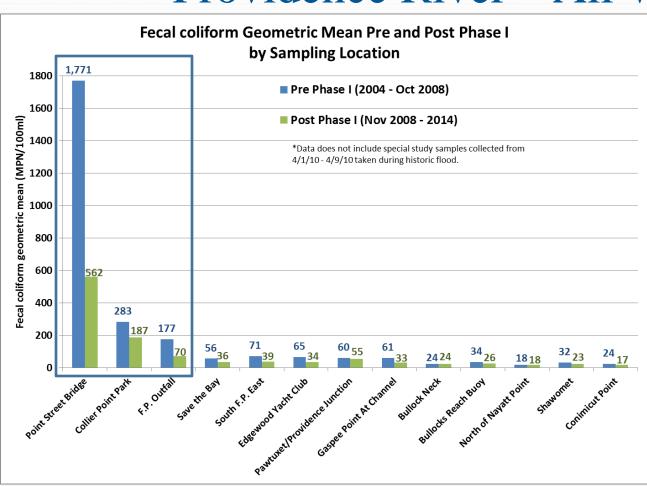
Upper Bay Bacteria Monitoring



- 20 monitoring stations in Seekonk and Providence Rivers
- Biweekly throughout year for fecal coliform bacteria
- Pre-Phase I (2004 Oct 2008)
- Post-Phase I (Nov 2008 2014)
- Extra sampling conducted during March 2010 storms were excluded from analysis (April 1 – 9, 2010)
- Wet day rainfall 3 days prior >0.1 inches
- Dry day rainfall 3 days prior <0.1 inches
- Water Quality Determination
 - May October
 - Geomean < 50 MPN/100 mL
 - Not more than 10% samples> 400 MPN/100 mL

Upper Bay Bacteria Data Analysis

Providence River – All Weather

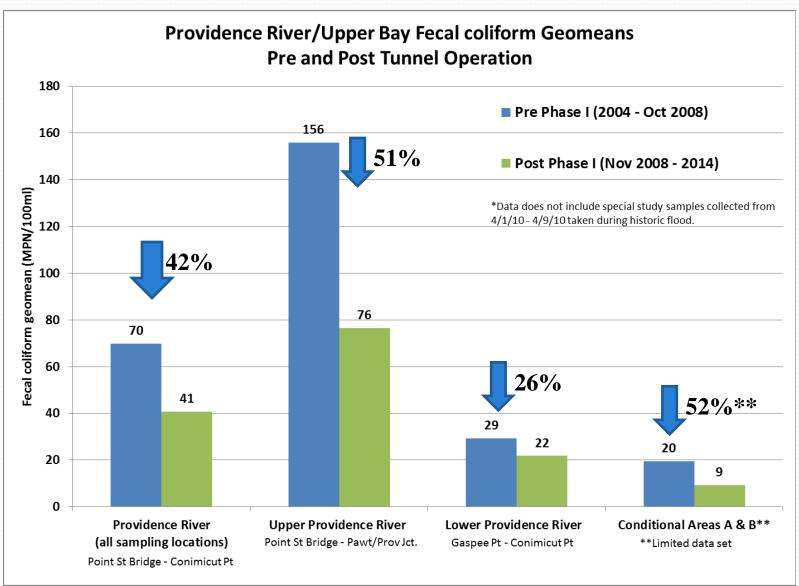


Point Street Bridge closest to CSOs tied into Tunnel

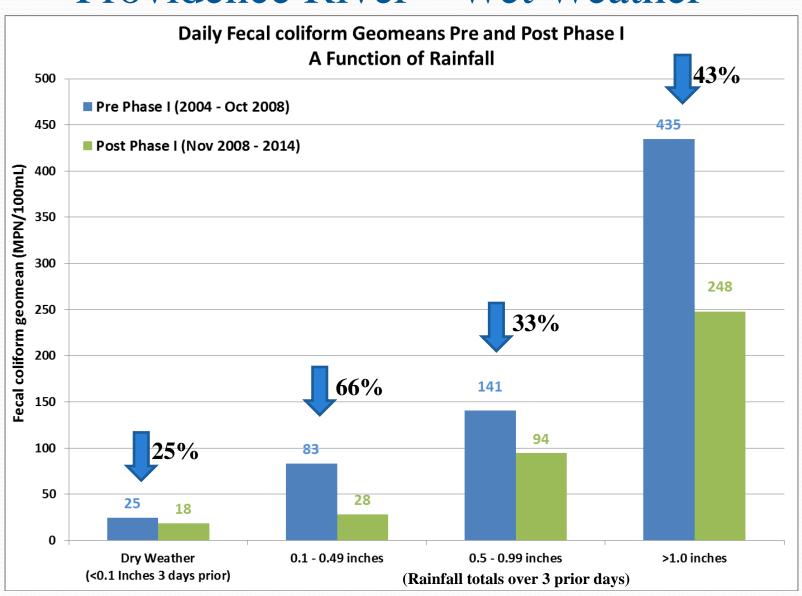
Biggest impact on bacteria levels!

(70% decrease)

Upper Bay Bacteria Data AnalysisProvidence River – All Weather



Upper Bay Bacteria Data AnalysisProvidence River – Wet Weather

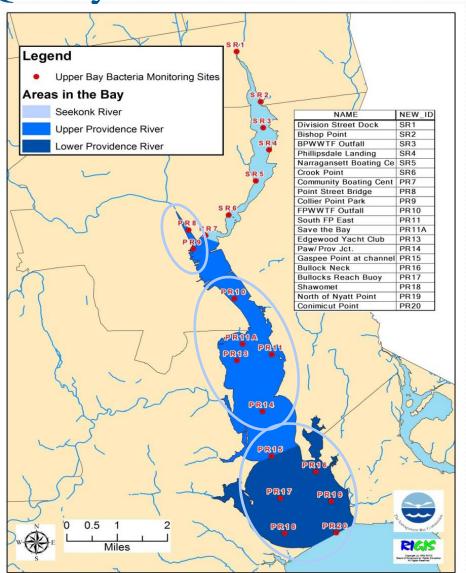


Upper Bay Bacteria Data Analysis

Meeting Water Quality Standards?

Providence River Post Phase I

- Upper Providence River did not meet WQ Standards
- Mid Providence River:
 - Met more frequently after Phase I
 - 2014: ALL stations met for first time!
- •Lower Providence River:
 - Met both criteria most years, improved post Phase I
 - 65% of years met pre Phase I
 - 87% of years met post Phase I



Shellfishing Analysis

Has Phase I Improved Upper Bay Shellfisheries?

Shellfishing Standard

- Geomean < 14 MPN/100 mL
- Not more than 10% samples > 49 MPN/100 mL

Before Phase I:

- Cond. Area A closed for week with 0.5 inches of rainfall within a 24 hour period
- Cond. Area B closed with 1.0 inch of rainfall

Regulations Relaxed in 2011:

- Cond. Area A closed with 0.8 inches of rainfall
- Cond. Area B closed with 1.5 inches of rainfall
- RIDEM attributes closure changes to success of Phase I CSO Project
- DEM reevaluating the criteria now that Phase II is complete



Shellfishing Analysis

- Conditional Area A expected to be open 65 more days/year
- Conditional Area B is projected to be open 45 more days/year
- 36% increase in number of acre-days that Conditional Areas were open in 2013 compared to 2004 (years of similar rainfall)
- This is important because, in 2012....
 - 45% of the quahog harvest came from Areas A & B (54% in 2014!)
 - Totaling 17.5 million clams
 - Equaling \$2.48 million (Data from J. Mercer, RIDEM)

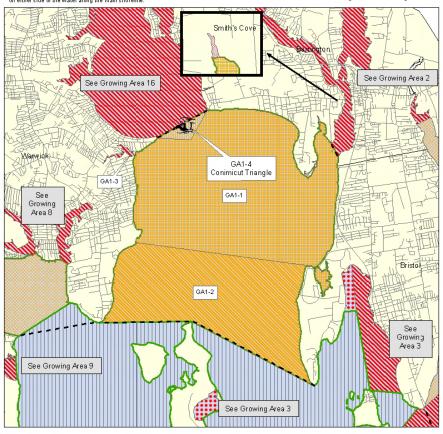


This map is provided only as a a general reference for the areas listed as prohibited, seasonal obsure or conditional obsure in the publication entitled "hotice of Political Shellfething Grounds May 2013".

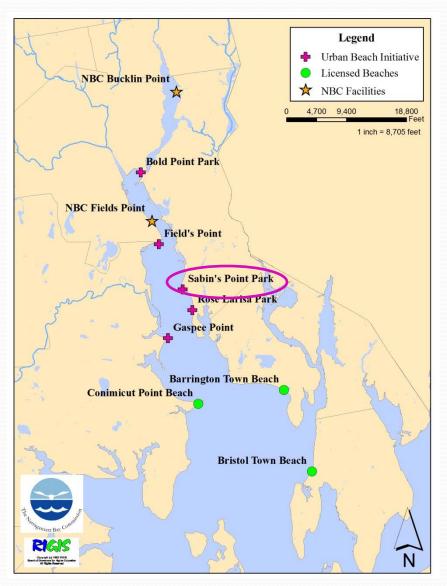
Please refer to that document for the complete legal description of the numbered shellfish closure areas shown here. This imparals oserves as the legal description for the areas open to shellfething. Taking or shellfish is prohibited from any waters located on the landward side of the boundary line of waters listed as approved (high tide mark) and the landward side of the boundary line of waters listed as approved (high tide mark) and the landward side of the boundary line of waters listed as approved (high tide mark).

Growing Area 1 was a solution of the control of the prohibited conditional closure or seasonal closure, regardless of whether the specific waters are shown or noted as prohibited on the attached maps. Alter the solutions where the boundary line crosses wazer, the boundary shall be a straight line connecting the high tide mark.

May 2013 - May 2014



DOH Upper Bay Beach Closure Analysis



RIDOH Report

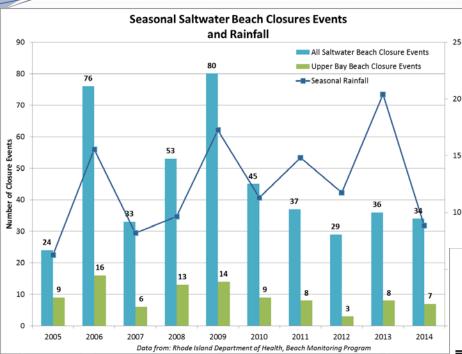
- Evaluated WQ at Bristol, Barrington & Conimicut Beaches for 2006 vs 2010
- Found closure events decreased by 44%,
- Found closure days decreased by 82%
- Attributed to Phase I Tunnel Project

"Urban Beach Initiative" Report

- In 2010, RIDOH sampled 3 beaches in the Providence River Sabin Pt, Rose Larisa Park & Gaspee Pt
- Since then to include Field's Pt, Bold Pt & Stillhouse Cove (assisted by Save the Bay)
- Evaluated for potential use as licensed beaches
- Compliance rate varies with rainfall
- Compliance rates similar to what was found in beaches in areas not impacted by CSO's
- In 2014, 4 urban beaches compliance: 79 100%
- East Providence moving forward to open Sabin Point Beach to bathing!!!

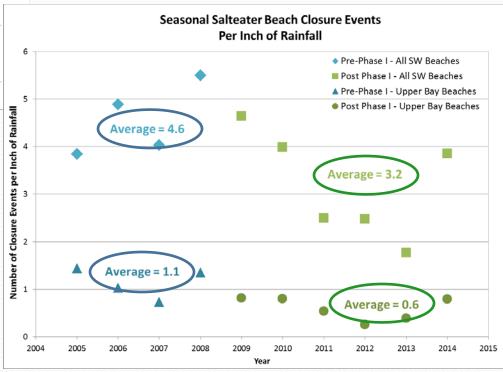
Phase I has Improved water quality of Upper Bay Beaches

Beach Closures



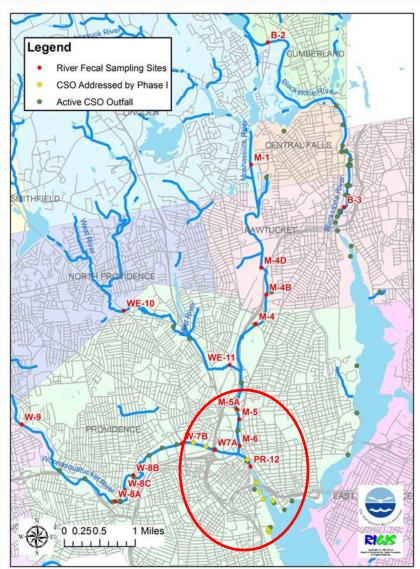
 Prior to 2009, saltwater beach closures varied with amount of rainfall

 Since 2009, beach closures have declined based on the one inch of rainfall

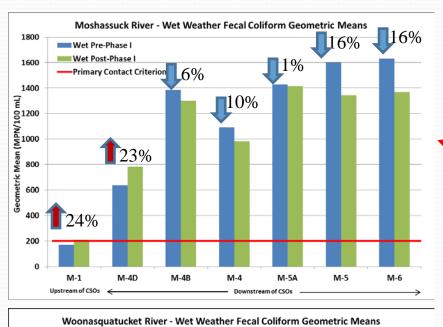


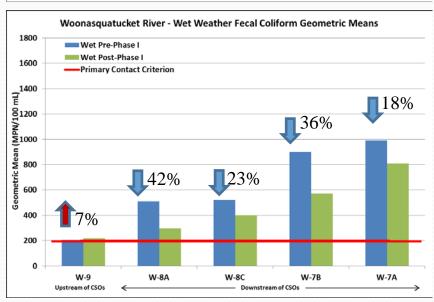
Urban River Bacteria Sampling

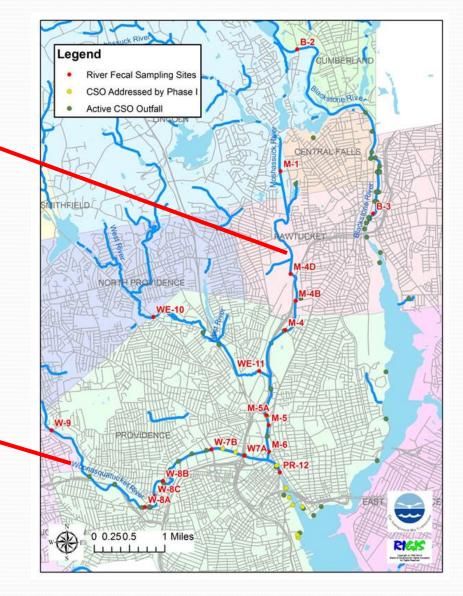
- Required by DEM RIPDES Permits (CSO 9 Minimum Controls Program)
 - Data collected weekly Monday & Tuesday (Thursday if results elevated)
 - Monitor Up/Downstream of CSOs
 - 1 station on Pawtuxet River as baseline
- Includes data from 2004 2014
- Pre-Phase I (2004 Oct 2008)
- Post-Phase I (Nov 2008 2014)
- Wet day rainfall 3 days prior >0.1 inches
- Dry day rainfall 3 days prior <0.1 inches
- Water Quality Determination
 - May October
 - •Geomean < 200 MPN/100 mL
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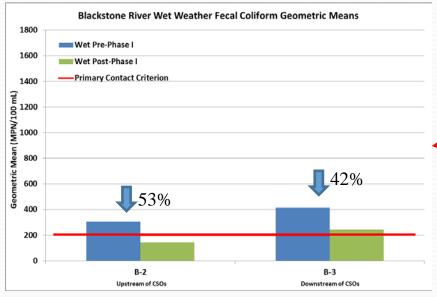
Wet Weather Results Pre vs Post Phase I Tunnel

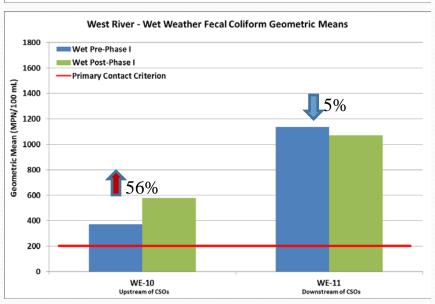


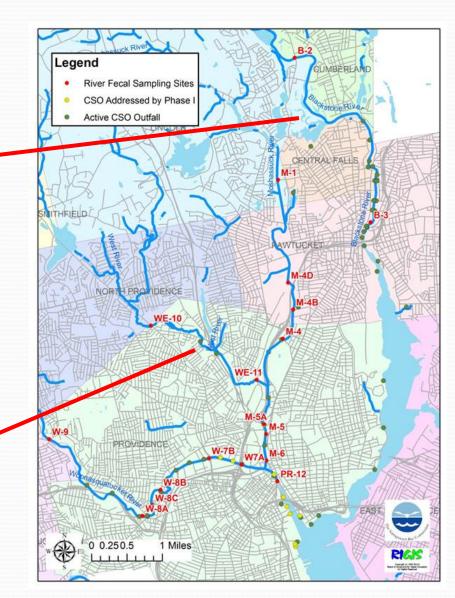




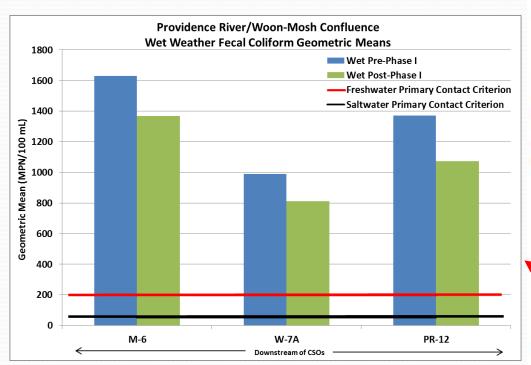
Wet Weather Results Pre vs Post Phase I Tunnel



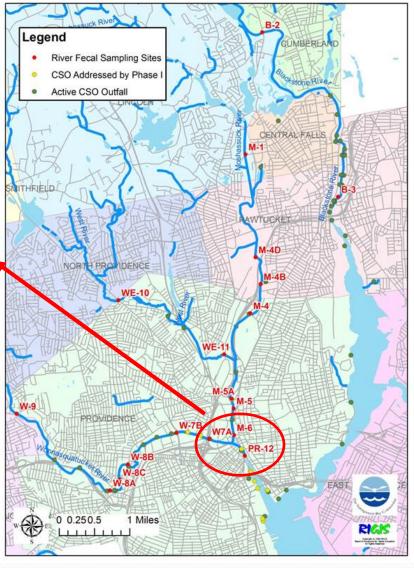




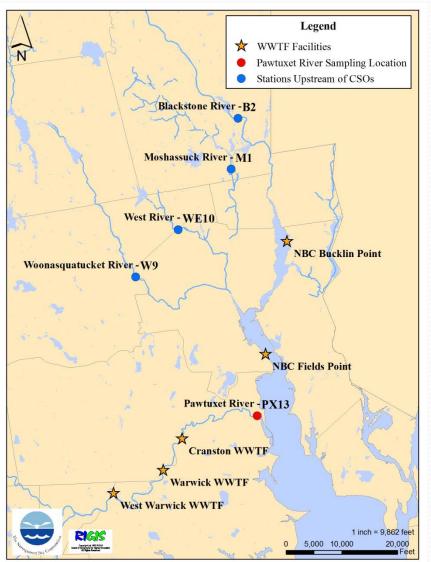
Wet Weather Results Pre vs Post Phase I Tunnel

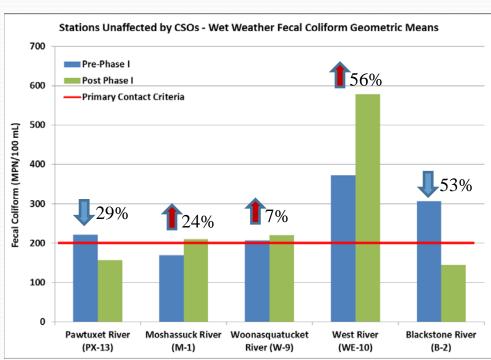


- Moshassuck River mouth 16%
- Woonasquatucket River mouth 18%
- Providence River headwaters 22%



Monitoring Stations Upstream of NBC CSOs





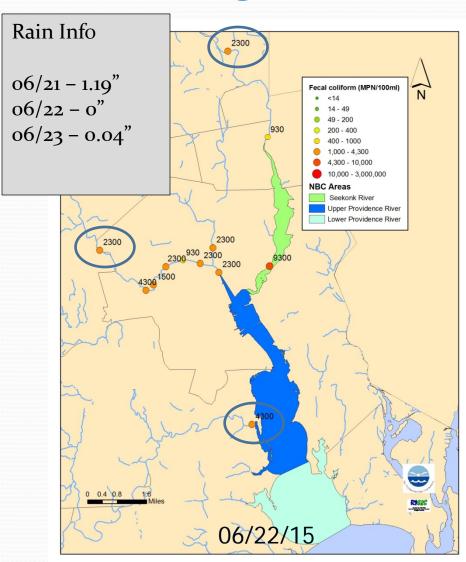
- NBC monitors stations upstream of CSOs
- Also samples Pawtuxet River (no CSOs on this river)
- NBC Data shows frequent water quality violations at all stations

Meeting Water Quality Standards?

- No stations met water quality criteria in all weather conditions (Wet and Dry)
- Some stations met criteria using <u>only dry</u> weather results, but only in some years
 - Woonasquatucket River station met standards upstream of CSOs in 2008 & 2014
 - Blackstone River station met upstream of CSOs in all years but 2004, 2011 & 2012
 - Blackstone River station met downstream of CSOs in 2012 & 2014
 - Pawtuxet River station met in 2008 & 2009
- Stations unaffected by CSOs are not always meeting criteria...other pollution sources upstream of CSOs need to be addressed



Monitoring Stations Upstream of NBC CSOs



- Stations upstream of CSOs have higher bacteria concentrations than downstream of CSOs
- Pawtuxet River 2nd
 highest concentration
- Other pollution sources need to be addressed

Stormwater Impairments

Stormwater Dishcharge Data 2013

		India	India	India
		Point -	Point -	Point -
Constituent	Units	East	West	Average
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100 mL	24,000	819,756*	252,654
Enterococcus	MPN/100 mL	>2,420	>2,420	2,420
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	130.00	118.00	124.00
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	4.65	2.74	3.70
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	3.37	1.60	2.49
Nitrite + Nitrate	mg/L	1.28	1.14	1.21
Ammonia	mg/L	1.92	0.85	1.39
Dissolved Aluminum	μg/L	57.54	69.03	63.29
Dissolved Silver	μg/L	< 0.02	<0.02	<0.02
Dissolved Cadmium	μg/L	0.09	0.10	0.10
Dissolved Chromium	μg/L	1.64	4.38	3.01
Dissolved Copper	μg/L	51.68	59.65	55.67
Dissolved Iron	μg/L	169.30	196.60	182.95
Dissolved Nickel	μg/L	1.75	2.42	2.08
Dissolved Lead	μg/L	36.15	27.16	31.66
Dissolved Zinc	μg/L	93.05	140.80	116.93
Total Metals Silver	μg/L	0.07	0.19	0.13
Total Metals Cadmium	μg/L	0.24	0.30	0.27
Total Metals Chromium	μg/L	2.57	9.19	5.88
Total Metals Copper	μg/L	91.95	152.78	122.36
Total Metals Iron	μg/L	1,898	1,757	1,828
Total Metals Nickel	μg/L	<10	<10	<10
Total Metals Lead	μg/L	121.86	194.38	158.12
Total Metals Zinc	μg/L	290.50	220.86	255.68
Total Metals Arsenic	μg/L	1.59	1.49	1.54
Total Metals Selenium	μg/L	1.06	0.56	0.81
Total Metals Aluminum	μg/L	1,446	921	1,184
Total Metals Molybdenum	μg/L	1.35	2.52	1.93





- Stormwater lines at India Point Park sampled on August 22, during a storm of 0.49 inches of rainfall
- Stormwater lines have treatment systems (Vortechnics systems)
- Variation in some parameters between the outfalls
- Fecal coliform:
 - Range: 24,000 to > 24,000,000 MPN/100 mL
 - Exceeded primary contact criteria
- All Enterococci samples were
 > 2,420 MPN/100 mL

^{*} Geomean of replicate samples: >24,000,000 & 28,000 MPN/100 mL

Phase I Summary

Phase I CSO Tunnel Project has:

- Captured ~1.1 Billion Gallons/Year of CSO flow
- Reduced CSO volume and bacteria loads by ~50%
- Prevented millions of pounds of pollutants from discharging to our rivers and Narragansett Bay
- Assisted in reducing beach closures
- Allowed DEM to relax Shellfishing Closure standards
- NBC Received Water Environment Federation's National Water Quality Improvement Award
- But, monitoring stations unaffected by CSOs are not meeting standards
- NBC CSO Abatement Program WILL NOT meet water quality standards:
 - ✓ CSO System will still overflow ~ 4 times per year
 - Other Sources of Bacterial Pollution Needs to be addressed



Any Questions?

Special Thanks to:

► Christine Comeau, Catherine Oliver, Eliza Moore, Kimberly Kirwan, Jim Kelly,

John Motta & Tom Uva

► NBC Monitoring, Lab & ESTA Staff



Data and Presentations are available on NBC Website at http://snapshot.narrabay.com

