## Wastewater in Truro A brief history and a look forward



### Town of Truro Water Resources Oversight Committee August 13, 2015

Weston&Sampson

### Presenters

Robert Almy, Geologist Senior Project Manager

**Peter Romanelli, Geographer** Water Resources Oversight Committee

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## **Purpose of Presentation**

- **1.** Provide an understanding of Truro Water Resources
- 2. Give an overview of potential threats to our groundwater
- 3. Describe what is being done to protect water quality
- 4. **Present options for the future**



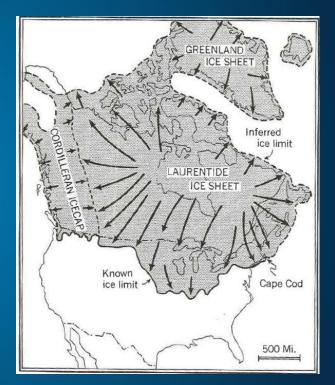
## Topics

- Geologic History: Materials of the "Outer Cape"
- Ongoing Change: Natural processes and human interaction with the land
- Truro Water Supplies: A most precious asset
- Threats to water quality
- Approaches to protect water quality



#### **Geologic History: Materials of the "Outer Cape"**

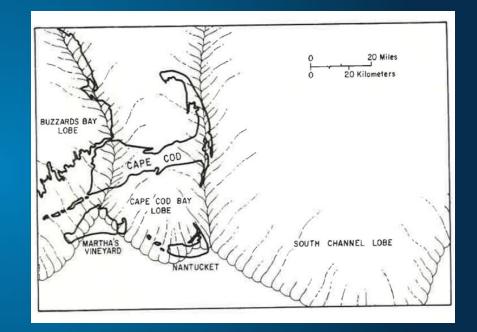
- Continental glaciation
- Thickness of 10,000 feet +
- Lower sea level (300+ feet)
- Large amount of material captured/carried by ice
- Outer Cape between ice lobes





#### **Geologic History: Materials of the "Outer Cape"**

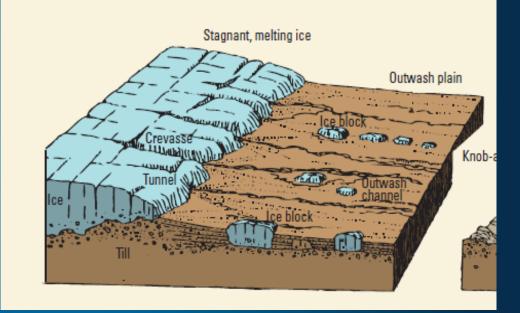
- Local "lobes" of ice
- South Channel Lobe retreated more slowly
- Material shed from the east
- Bedrock at great depth
- Initial deposits then shaped by wind and sea





# **Deposits from the Channel Lobe**

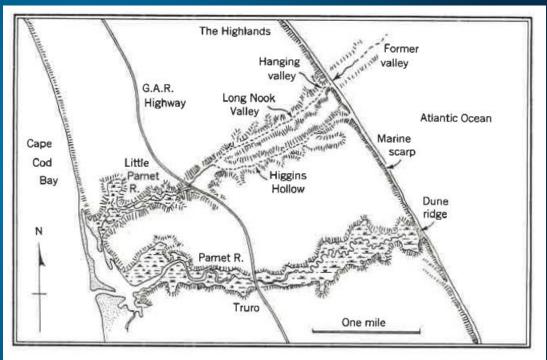
- East to west deposition
- Thicker deposits on east
- Outwash materials common





## **After Deposition; Ocean Process**

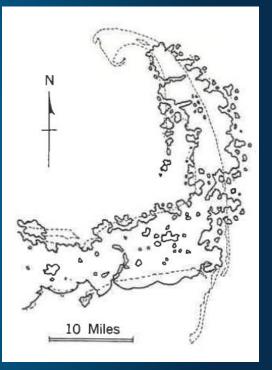
- Erosion along eastern side
- Distinctive
  Features
- "Hanging valleys"
- Pamet River





## **After Deposition: Ocean Process**

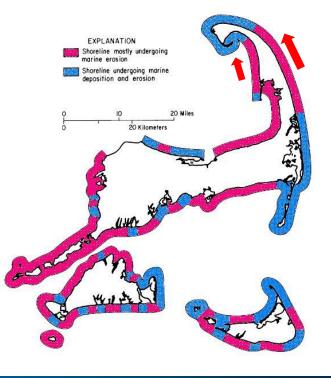
- Erosion and transport shape the outer Cape
- Formation of the Provincetown area
- Westward retreat of initial shoreline





## **Coastal Erosion and Deposition**

- Shapes the coastline
- Response to dominant wind/wave direction
- Typically to the North
- Shapes Truro and Provincetown





## **Deposits from the Channel Lobe**

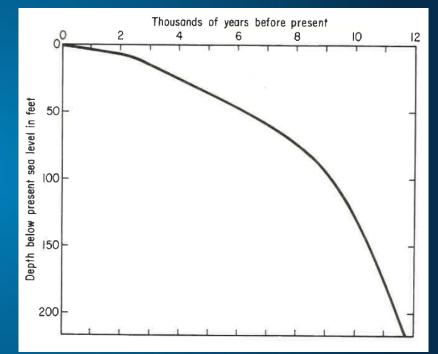
- Outwash materials common
- Sand and gravel common
- Excellent aquifers





## **Geologic History: Sea Level Rise**

- Sea level rise since glacial advance
  - 300+ feet
- Sea level rise continues



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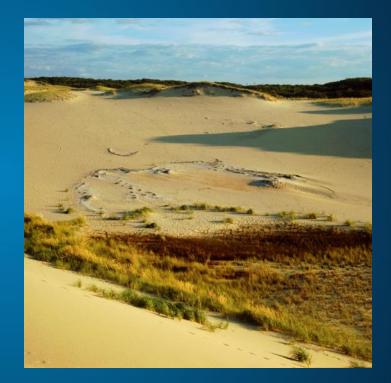
# Natural Processes and Human Interaction with the Land

- Soil development and deforestation
- East Harbor
- Groundwater development
- Waste disposal



#### **Sand Migration: Deposition and Erosion**





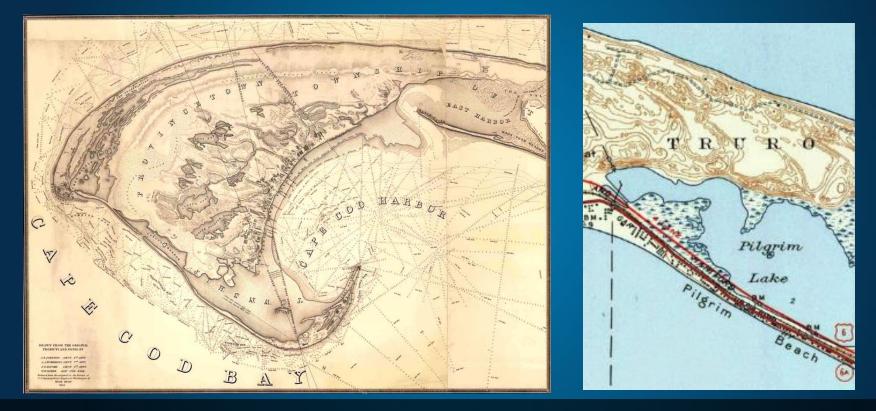


# **Deforestation and Soils**



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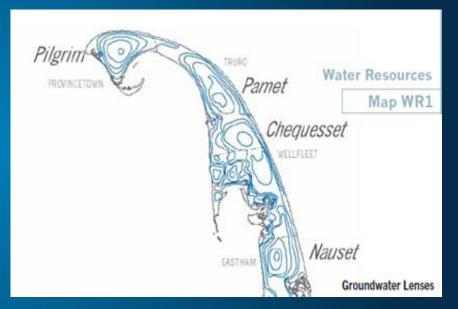
#### East Harbor 1836-2010: Human Influence





## **Groundwater of the Outer Cape**

- Groundwater is virtually the only source of water on the Cape
- Developed by individual and municipal wells
- "Sole source " aquifer; resource relied on by all
- Local "lenses" literally surrounded by salt water

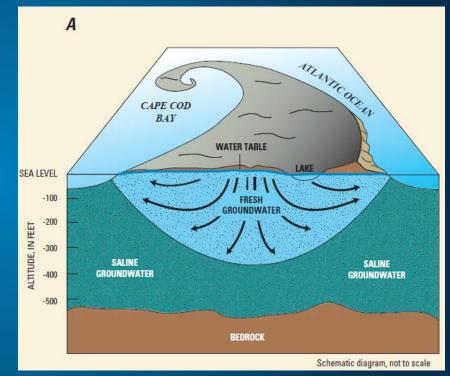


From CCC 2012



## Fresh Water "Floats" as a Lens

- Replenished by precipitation
- System in balance
- Sufficient supply
- A resource shared by all
- No fences underground





#### Hydrologic "Balance" of Cape Cod Aquifers

Cape Cod Flow Lenses		Discharge (percent)		
Cape Cou Flow Lenses	Flow in MGD	To Coast	To Streams	To Wells
Pamet	12.4	71	22	7
Chequesset	24.2	49	51	0
Pilgrim	12.5	91	9	0
Nauset	19	74	26	0
Monomoy	110.6	77	16	7
Sagamore	269.2	66	28	6
Cape Cod Total	447.9	69	24	7

From 2002 data, increases to discharge to wells may have occurred

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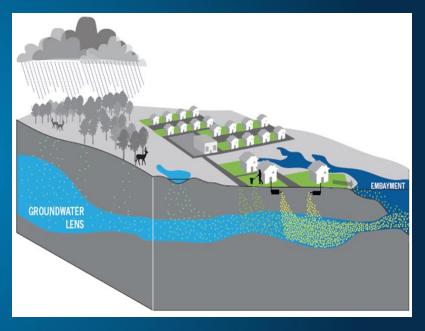
## Truro Water Supplies: A Most Precious <u>Shared</u> Asset

- Pamet lens; floats on top of sea water
- Sole source aquifer: the only source available
- Most water consumers depend on the Pamet and Chequesset lenses
- Recharge from precipitation and septic system return flows
- Septic systems contribute chemicals, including Nitrogen
- No fences underground: flow lines not property lines



# Nitrogen in the Environment

- Nitrates (NO3) and nitrites (NO2)
  - Nitrogen-oxygen chemical compounds
- Threat to water quality
  - Can be harmful to human health
  - Algal blooms in surface water bodies
- Contained in:
  - Septic system effluent (dominant source)
  - Fertilizers



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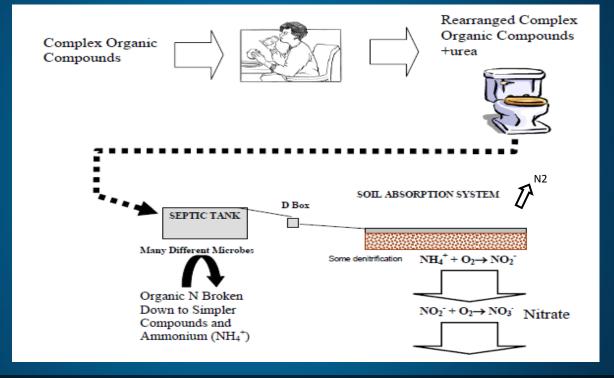
## Nitrate Concern Levels

- Voluntary Groundwater sampling
  - · 2008-2011
- Average in Truro 1 ppm
- A few samples > 5ppm

Nitrate Concern Levels			
10 ppm	Demonstrated Health Risk		
5 ppm	Red Flag; Controls Needed		
1 ppm	Yellow Flag; Evaluation Needed		
	Acceptable NO3 Level		
10 ppm NO3 5 ppm NO3 1 ppm	EPA Drinking Water Standard: Health Risk to infants The maximum nitrogen loading standard (CCC 2013) Regional Policy Plan limit (CCC 2004) Average NO3 Ivel in Truro (WROC 2014)		

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## Nitrogen Travel Residential Systems



Note: Adapted from http://buzzardsbay.org/etistuff/bched-alternative-septic-sytems-2007.pdf

# **Existing Conditions**

- Nitrogen enters Truro groundwater and surface water
- Main sources include cesspools, and septic systems
  - New systems take out 25% of N
- Some Nitrogen also results from
  - Over fertilized lawns
  - Stormwater runoff roads and other impervious surfaces



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# What is Being Done?

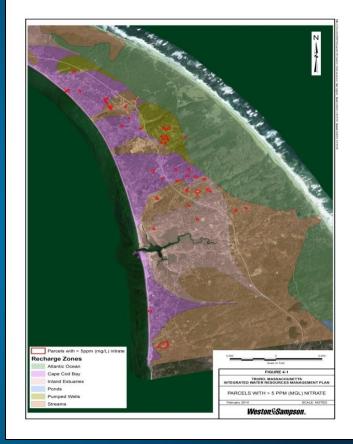
- Board of Health oversight of Title 5 (septic systems)
- Integrated Water Resources Plan
  - Water Resources Oversight Committee
  - Phase I and II studies
  - Periodic sampling of Pamet estuary, East Harbor and Cape Cod bay (2007,-08,-09,-15)
- Stepwise analysis and development of approaches for the Town to consider

Phase 1 Report available at the Town Hall



# **Current Progress**

- WROC and Weston & Sampson have evaluated water use and quality in Truro.
- High nitrogen areas have been identified.
- Monitoring wells are being installed to provide long-term water quality analysis and quantification of septic system impacts.



#### Phase 1 Report available at the Town Hall

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### Consistent with Work by CCC



208 Plan Update Stakeholder Summit

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# What can you do to help?

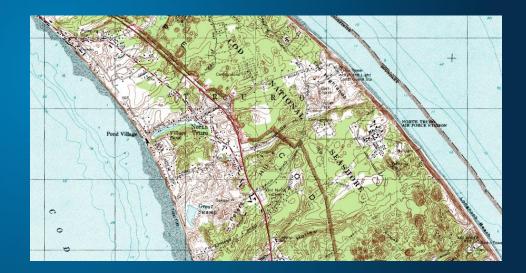
#### Have your septic system pumped

- Septic tanks should be pumped every 3 years
- > Reduces the amount of nitrogen reaching groundwater
- Replace cesspools and non-conforming systems
  - > Cesspools are no longer compliant with regulations
- If fertilizer is necessary, avoid overuse
  - > If fertilizer is necessary, avoid overuse
  - > Only use fertilizer when ground is above 50° F
  - > Avoid applying fertilizer before rainfall



# **Potential Town-wide Options**

### Overlay district to phase out cesspools



#### Example: Town of Dennis (Swan Pond)

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# Questions?



## **THANK YOU !**

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# Unused slides follow



#### Another Coastal Community on Septic Systems

Sand Point/Sandyland Cove Santa Barbara, CA



**Eventual Conversion to Sanitary Sewer** 

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#### Sand Point/Sandyland Cove

Closely spaced homes On septic systems Water quality an issue





#### **Available Alternative Septic System Options**

- Examples of existing alternative systems
  - Fixed Activated Sludge Treatment (FAST)
  - Bioclere
  - Recirculating Sand Filters
- Systems in use
  - Barnstable County, MA
  - Buzzards Bay, MA
  - Concord, MA
- Cost of installation and maintenance an issue
  - Consider when replacement/repair of existing system is needed

Being researched by County

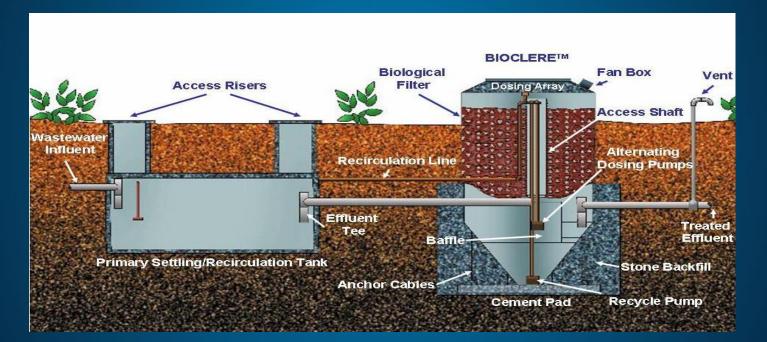


# Fixed Activated Sludge Treatment



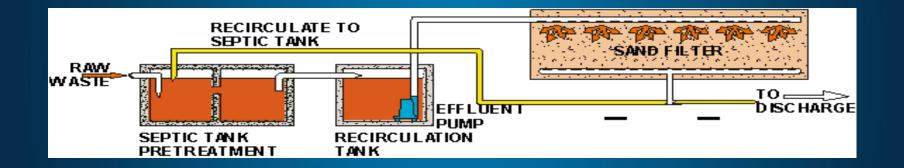


## Bioclere



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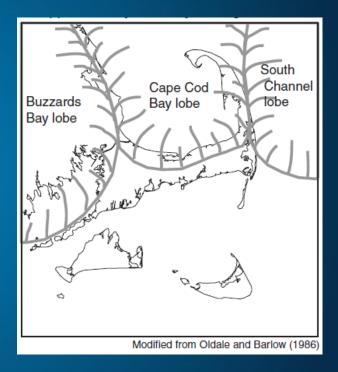
# **Recirculating Sand Filter**





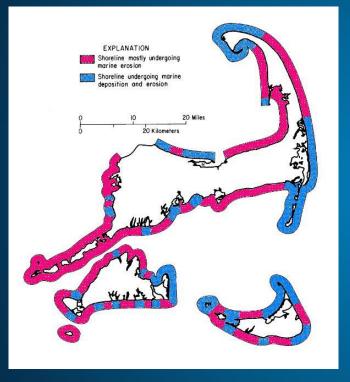
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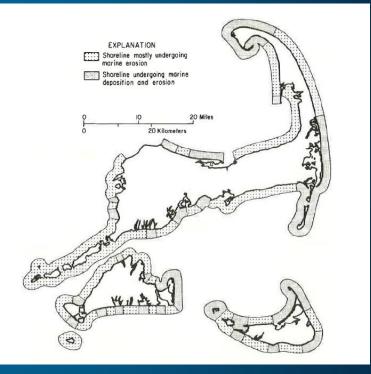
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#### **Coastal Erosion and Deposition**

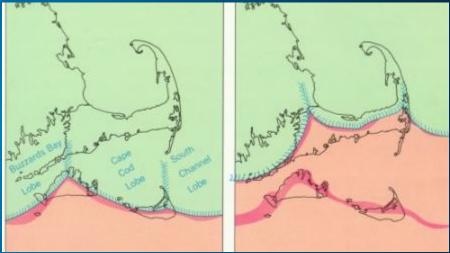




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