





Town of Chatham, MA



- Year-round population 6,125 (2010 Census)
- Summer population 3x year-round
- Over 5,000 developed properties
- Year-round fishing industry and heritage

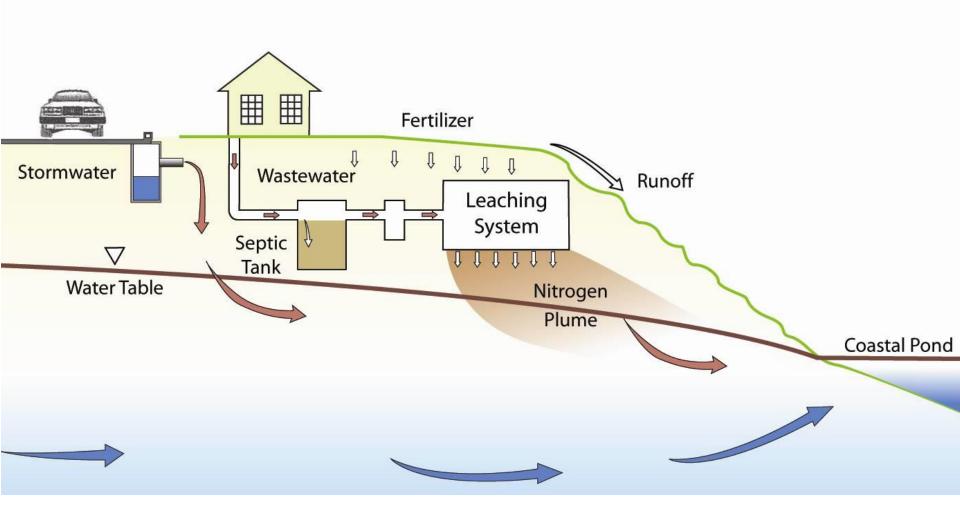


Main issues and challenges

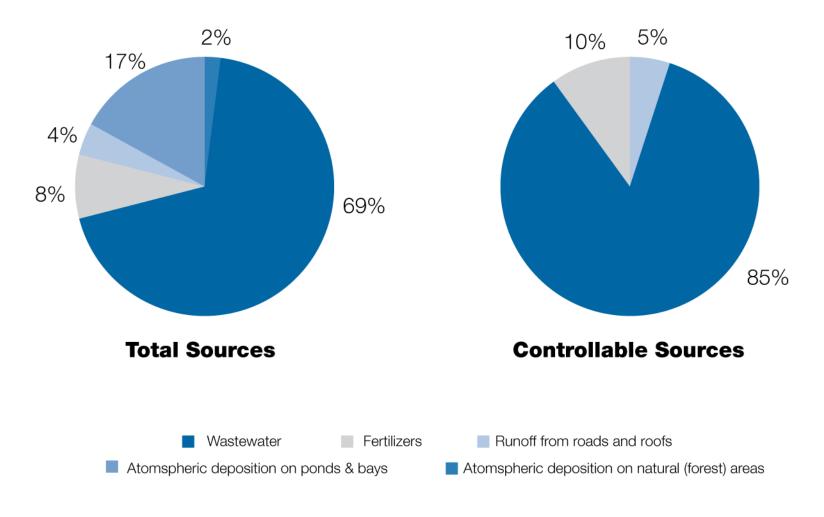
- Extensive use of septic systems in Chatham
- Small, 40-year old, existing WWTF
- Highly seasonal flow variations
- Nitrogen and Phosphorus are causing eutrophication of the coastal estuaries and inland ponds
- Water supplies are becoming impacted

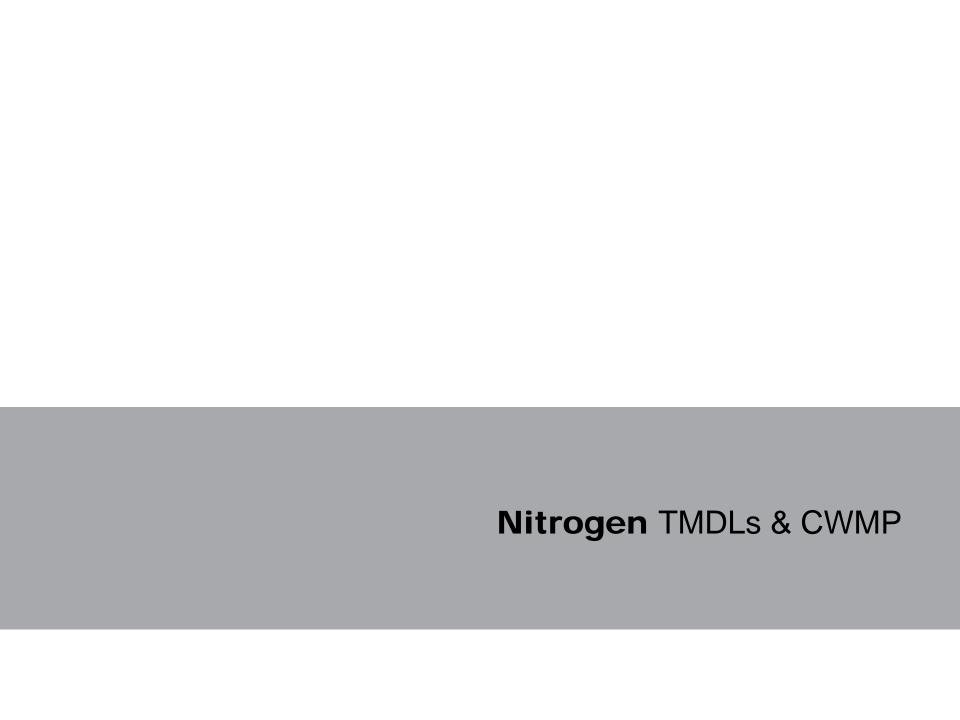


Main issues and challenges



Typical nitrogen sources and contribution percentage





CWMP in Chatham

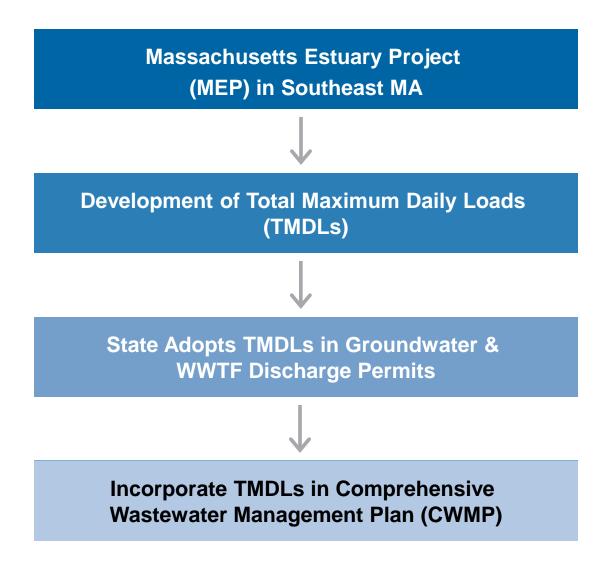
Wastewater facilities plan completed in 1982

- Due to concerns about uncontrolled growth, it did not move forward.
- Consent order in 1987 (by MADEP) to complete the CWMP

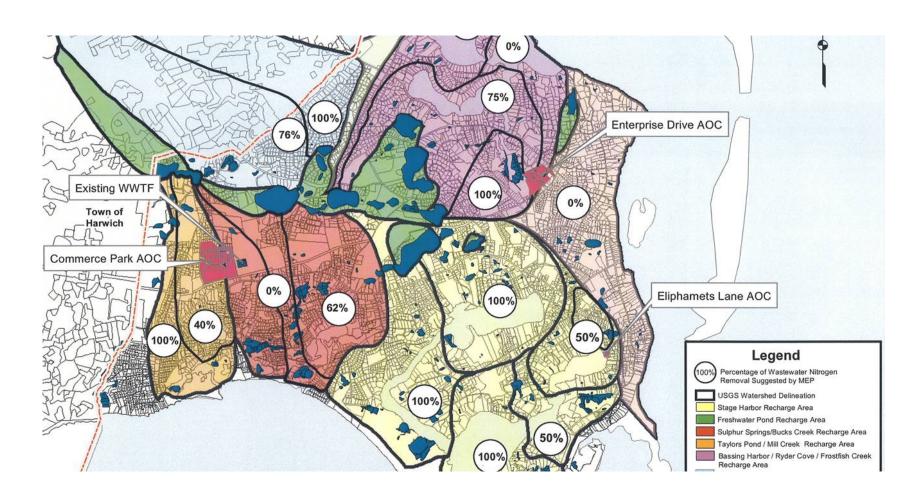
Comprehensive Wastewater Management Plan (CWMP)

- Started in 1997
- Final CWMP approved in July 2009
- Took over 10 years to complete (waiting for TMDLs)
- 20-year planning period from 2010 to 2030

History of planning process



Wastewater nitrogen that requires removal to meet the nitrogen TMDLs



Wastewater nitrogen alternatives evaluations

Summary of typical nitrogen removals for the wastewater management options

Technology	Typical nitrogen concentration in the effluent	Typical percent removal	
Title 5 septic system	20 to 40 mg/l	23%	
Individual nitrogen removal septic system	15 to 25 mg/l	50%	
Community/cluster system	5 to 15 mg/l	75%	
Upgraded Chatham WWTF	3 mg/l	93%	









Design considerations & phased approach

In order to meet TMDLs in all watersheds

- Required sewering 2/3 of the Town
- Improve WPCF performance
- 3 mg/L total nitrogen discharge limit

Phase 1 (to meet TMDLs)

- Sewer 2/3 of the Town
- 61 sewer sheds
- WPCF Upgrade (expand on existing site)

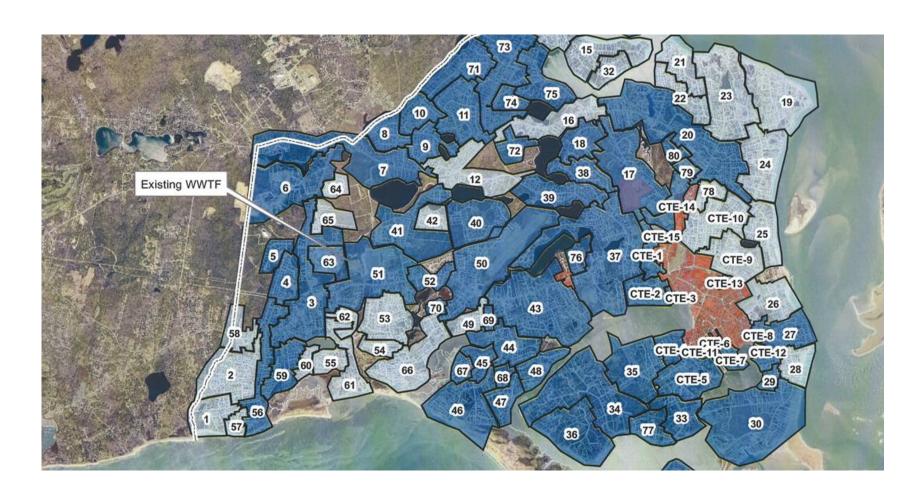
Phase 2

- Sewer the rest of the Town (a fiscally fair approach)
- Expect 33 additional sewer sheds
- Expand WPCF

Project findings and town guidance

- The CWMP needs to be "growth neutral"
- Decentralized wastewater management is appealing; but not feasible for all parts of Town
- Phase 1 of the plan should allow for sewer extension to meet the TMDLs in first 20 years
- Phase 2 should allow for sewer extension to the rest of the Town in the following 10 years

Phase 1 & 2 Sewer expansion



Costs and funding

Estimated project costs

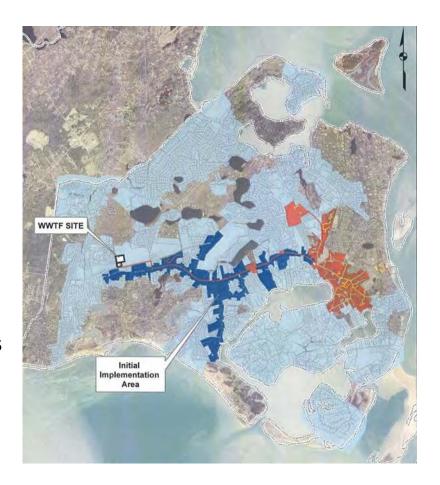
Phase	Collection System	WPCF
Phase 1 -Initiate Implementation -Remaining Phase 1	\$20 M \$150 M	\$40 M
Phase 2	\$80 M	\$10 M
Total	\$250 M	\$50 M

Financing Plan

- Stabilize debt (\$4.7 million) and use debt dropoff to help fund implementation of planning project (75%)
- Sewer users would eventually pay for 25% of debt (sewer and collection)

CWMP initial implementation plan

- \$60 million appropriation in 2009
- Initial implementation of Phase 1 collection system and pump station expansion and upgrade
 - Construct backbone of collection system
- Phase 1 WPCF improvements
- Water quality improvements projects
 - Stormwater remediation projects
- Alum treatment of 2 freshwater ponds



Funding

- Pay for capital costs with property taxes and the general fund (no betterments)
 - Most affordable way to fund the projects
- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009
- Evaluated funding options
 - State Revolving Fund (SRF) –0%
 - United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
 Rural Development Funding Options

Elected to use

- SRF Funding for Collection System and Pumping Stations
- USDA Funding for WPCF
- Chatham meets the small community threshold
- Received 45% construction grant of almost \$18 million and \$1.2 million for design
- Low interest loans

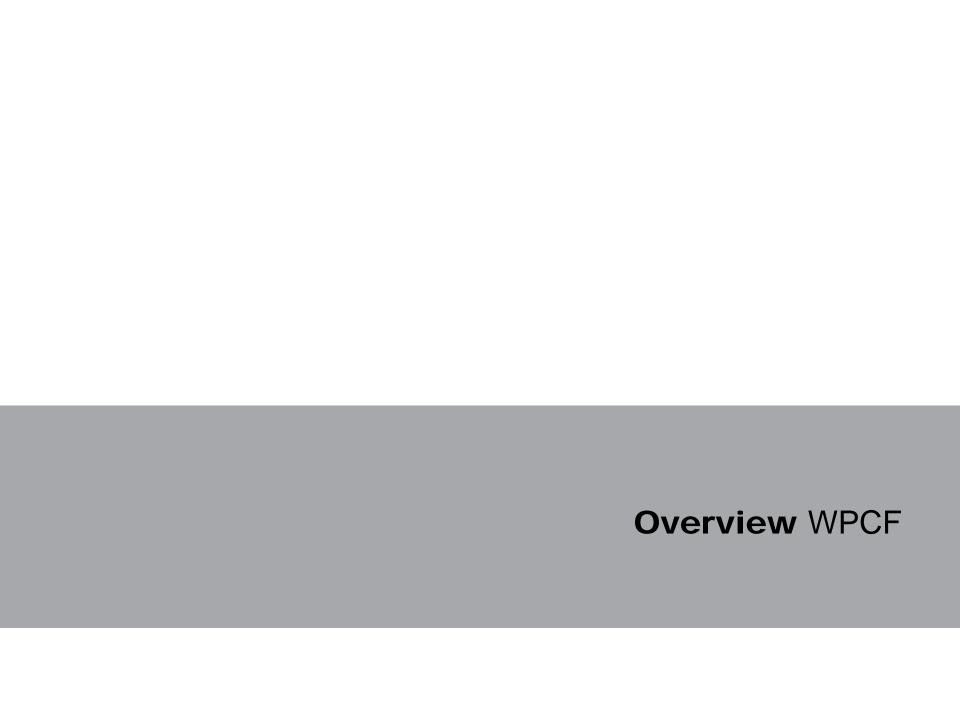






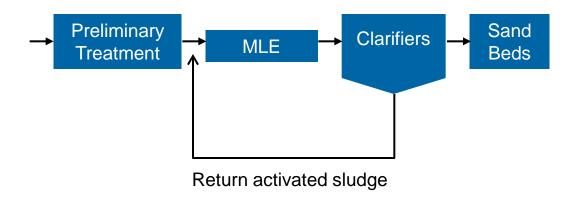
Project costs – Initial Implementation

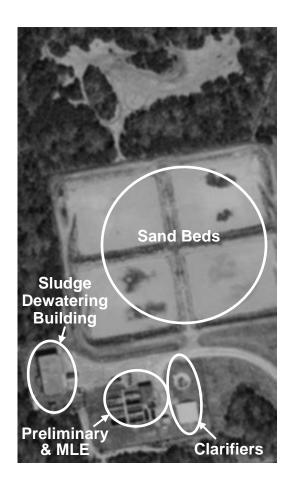
Projects	Total cost
WPCF – Contract 1	\$40M
Pumping Stations – Contract 2	\$3M
Collection System – Contracts 3 & 4	\$10M



WPCF before upgrade

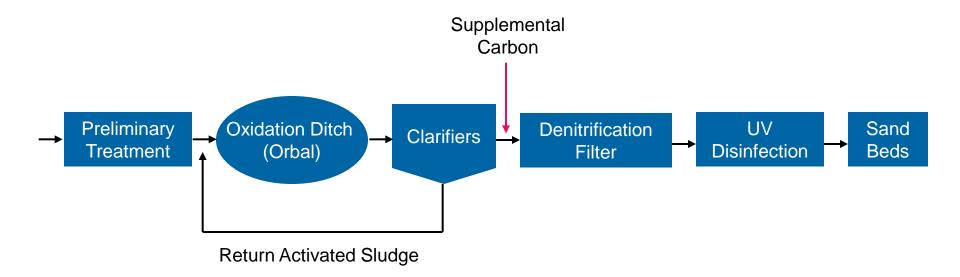
WPCF schematics (liquid stream) before upgrade

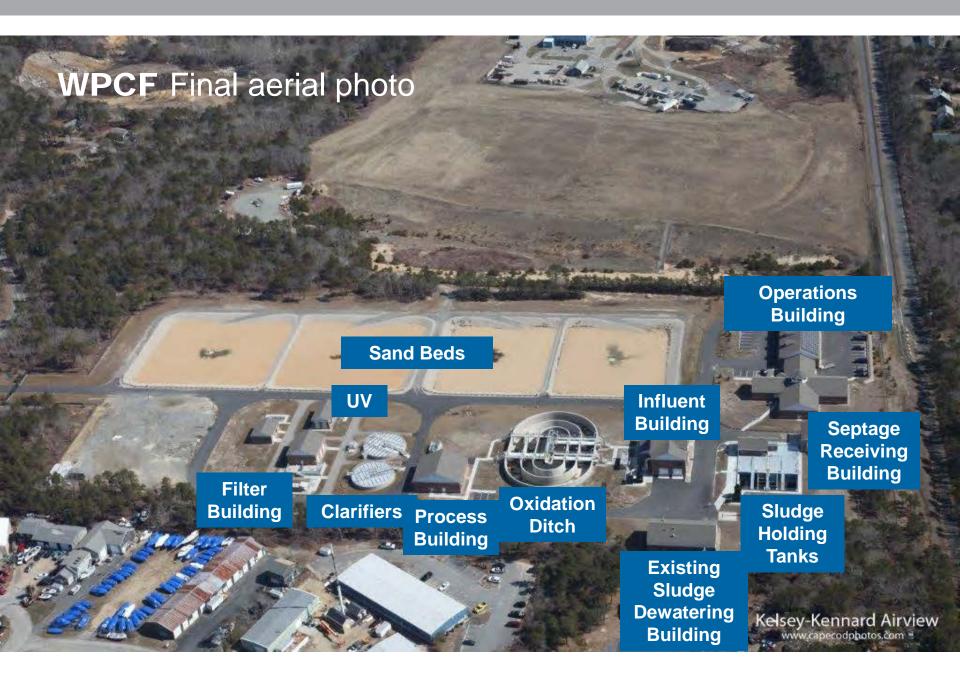




WPCF upgrade Phase 1

WPCF schematics (liquid stream)





WPCF upgrade design challenges

- Wide range of flow (0.08 5.6 mgd) and load
- Very low winter wastewater temperatures 7°C
- Low effluent nutrient limit (3 mg/L TN)
- Applied LEED principles in the design of the facility
- Compressed design phase to get funding

WPCF upgrade design & construction timelines

Task	Date	
Official design start of final design	July 6, 2009	
Advertise	November 18, 2009	
General contractor's bid opening	December 22, 2009	
Construction start (notice to proceed)	March 1, 2010	
Substantial completion (liquid stream)	April, 2012	
Substantial completion (entire project)	June, 2012	

Discharge permit

Groundwater discharge permit issued by MADEP in December 2009

Total nitrogen discharge limit

- 3 mg/L (limit of technology) at design average annual flow
- 10 mg/L maximum daily



WPCF upgrade design flows and loads

Design conditions (Phase 1)	Flow (mgd)	BOD (lbs/day)	TSS (lbs/day)	NH3-N (lbs/day)
Start-up minimum	0.08	100	160	10
Summer average	2.1	3,200	3,500	370
Maximum month	2.5	5,200	5,000	480
Peak hour	3.9			
Peak hour (Phase 2)	5.6			

Flow ratio (Peak hour/Startup min) = 70

Load Ratio (BOD and Ammonia) = 50

WPCF upgrade flow and load variations

Town Goal – Achieve TN < 3 at all times while collection system grows by:

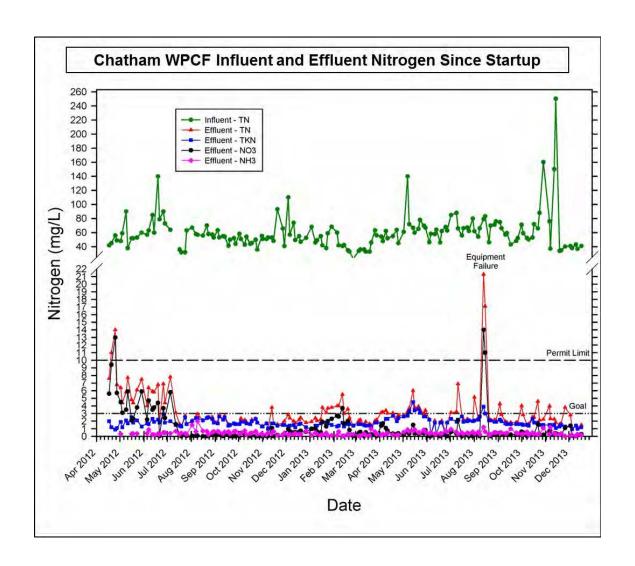
- Flushing Dual piping and flushing systems
- Special valving for denitrification filter influent
- Return activated sludge pumping system
 - Designed for 10 years of use
- Changing operating conditions of oxidation ditch and denitrification filters
- Future ring for Orbal[®] Oxidation Ditch
- Flexibility for future upgrades
 - Space allowed for additional clarifier, phosphorus removal, process equipment, etc.







WPCF upgrade effluent nitrogen results – first year



Challenges:

- Target low nitrate
- Equipment failures

Project status

- Phase I Initial Implementation
 - Substantially completed May 31, 2012 (entire project)
 - Have been meeting discharge permit limits
 - Below original budget and completed on schedule
- Collection System Expansion
 - Completed the initial implementation (Phase 1A)
 - Completed Phase 1B
 - A main pump station upgrade (Stage Harbor PS)
 - Forcemain replacement and sewer extension near State Harbor PS
 - Phase 1C Extend sewers to new PS constructed as part of Phase 1A

Non-Wastewater plan components

- Targeted stormwater management and remediation
- Fertilizer management
- Pond treatment
- Wetland restoration by eliminating undersized culverts
- Growth(flow)-Neutral bylaw
- Increased flushing at Muddy Creek



Adaptive Management

- Program intended to monitor success of the implementation of the CWMP
- Intended to monitor program over life of the plan (20 years)

Acknowledgement

All work was funded by the Town of Chatham

Dr. Robert Duncanson

Director of Chatham's Department of Health & Environment

Michael Keller

Chief Wastewater Operator of Chatham WPCF

Thank you for your contributions!



14-year planning project 1997 - 2011

Primary Components Comprehensive Wastewater Management Plan (CWMP)

- Technical review group formation and meetings
- Needs assessment
 - All water resources
 - Water and wastewater infrastructure
 - Buildout projections of Town landuse and wastewater flows
- Alternatives identification and screening
- Detailed evaluation and plan development
- Environmental review and approval

Public outreach & participation

- Televised meetings and presentations
- Newsletters
- Town website

