Cambridge Partial Sewer Separation & Charles River Water Quality

MWRA Wastewater Advisory Committee Meeting April 14, 2023





Overview of Cambridge



Cambridge and MWRA Collaboration.

Agenda



What is Cambridge doing for stormwater management



Details of partial sewer separation



Questions / Comments

Cambridge Overview

Cambridge combined sewer community (45%).

Lies within two watersheds.

The 2020 U. S. Census recorded 118,403 residents in 6.4 sq mi

Cambridge is the ninth most densely populated city in the United States



Cambridge/MWRA Collaboration

 Strong partners during the implementation of the LTCP for the Alewife Brook and the Charles River.

• Committed to collaborating with the MWRA to improving water quality and continue reducing CSO discharges.



Dramatic Improvements In Bacterial Water Quality

1987-1998 (Before Secondary Treatment and South System transfer) 1999 - 2003 (After Secondary Treatment and New Outfall)

Elevated bacteria around outfalls, rivers, Inner Harbor, shoreline

Most of Harbor well within swimming criteria, most remaining problems in rivers





Average Enterococcus counts in Boston Harbor



Commonwealth of Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy & Environmental Affairs

Department of Environmental Protection

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FINAL DETERMINATION TO ADOPT A VARIANCE FOR COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW DISCHARGES TO CHARLES RIVER BASIN

he Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection ("MassDEP") hereby adopts a ariance for Combined Sewer Overflow ("CSO") Discharges to the Charles River Basin (the Variance"), originally issued on October 1, 1998, from September 1, 2019 to August 31, 2024. his discharger-specific variance, if finalized, would authorize limited CSO discharges from the lassachusetts Water Resources Authority ("MWRA") and the City of Cambridge which are

Full Sewer Separation

• All stormwater goes to the receiving water bodies.

• Reduces CSOs.

 Increases phosphorous and other nutrients.

• Not consistent with Phosphorous TMDL in the Charles River and Alternative TMDL in the Alewife Brook.





Cambridge is committed to stormwater management and improving water quality

City Projects: Large to Small



3.5-acre Alewife Stormwater Wetland.

\$13.8M+ project funded by the City as part of the larger Alewife Sewer Separation Program.





City Projects: Large to Small

480,000 gallon stormwater tank in Central Square. \$20M+ project funded by City and MWRA II funds.



City Projects: Large to Small

Infiltration Systems

Private Development Plays a Role



Rain Garden at Stata Center, MIT

Requirement for private development to reduce Phosphorous load by 65-100%, EPA requirement 62%

Phosphorus Reduction Conventional Alternatives Infiltration not feasible \rightarrow clay soils, high groundwater

Structural BMP with large footprints (wetlands) not feasible → highly dense urbanized area

Other Control Measures

Other Best Management Practices

- Vacuum street sweeping: up to 4% reduction
- Rain gardens: 0.2% reduction
- Deep sump catch basins + cleaning: up to 2% reduction

TOTAL TP REDUCTION CONVENTIONAL BMPs: 6.2%

• STILL 59% TO GO!!







Cambridge committed to stormwater management and improving water quality.

Partial Sewer Separation – additional tool













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Partial Sewer Separation

Sewer Separation in Cambridgeport, an area tributary to Cottage Farm, was identified by the MWRA as critical to reducing the CSO volumes at Cottage Farm.



Partial Sewer Separation: Stormwater Overflow

Main goals:

- Hydraulic level of service can not decrease with the TP treatment scheme
- Downstream hydraulic conditions in the receiving MWRA system must be improved
- Optimize TP loading reduction while minimizing flow deflection
- Minimize cost capital and O&M
- Passive control system preferred



How does combined sewer system currently work during larger storms?



After Full Separation



How would system work with partial sewer separation?

During smaller storm events the stormwater stays connected to the MWRA system; reducing the impact of phosphorous and other nutrients on the river.

During larger storm events, stormwater is diverted to the river; reducing the frequency and volume of CSOs.



How it works

Reduces the existing 10" and 18" connections from the Cambridge separated drainage system to the MWRA sewer system to 2 - 6" connections (shown in orange).

During heavy rains an overflow weir allows stormwater to build up and discharge to the river

Approx 26% CSO volume reduction at Cottage Farm¹

Approx 88% TP reduction¹

¹Analysis from July 2022 Summary Report from the City of Cambridge to the MWRA



WARNING WET WEATHER SEWERAGE DISCHARGE MWRA OUTFALL 023



Partial Sewer Separation

• Partial and full sewer separation provide similar levels of CSO benefit to the MWRA's system. However, partial sewer separation also reduces the impact of phosphorus and other nutrients on the receiving waters.

• Both Cambridge and the MWRA understand the importance of continued sewer separation to the MWRA meeting the LTCP and continuing to further decrease CSO activations and volumes.

Questions/Comments

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For more information:

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