



2021 Coastal Habitat Protection Plan Issue Paper Updates

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Anne Deaton | CHPP Steering Committee | July 30, 2020

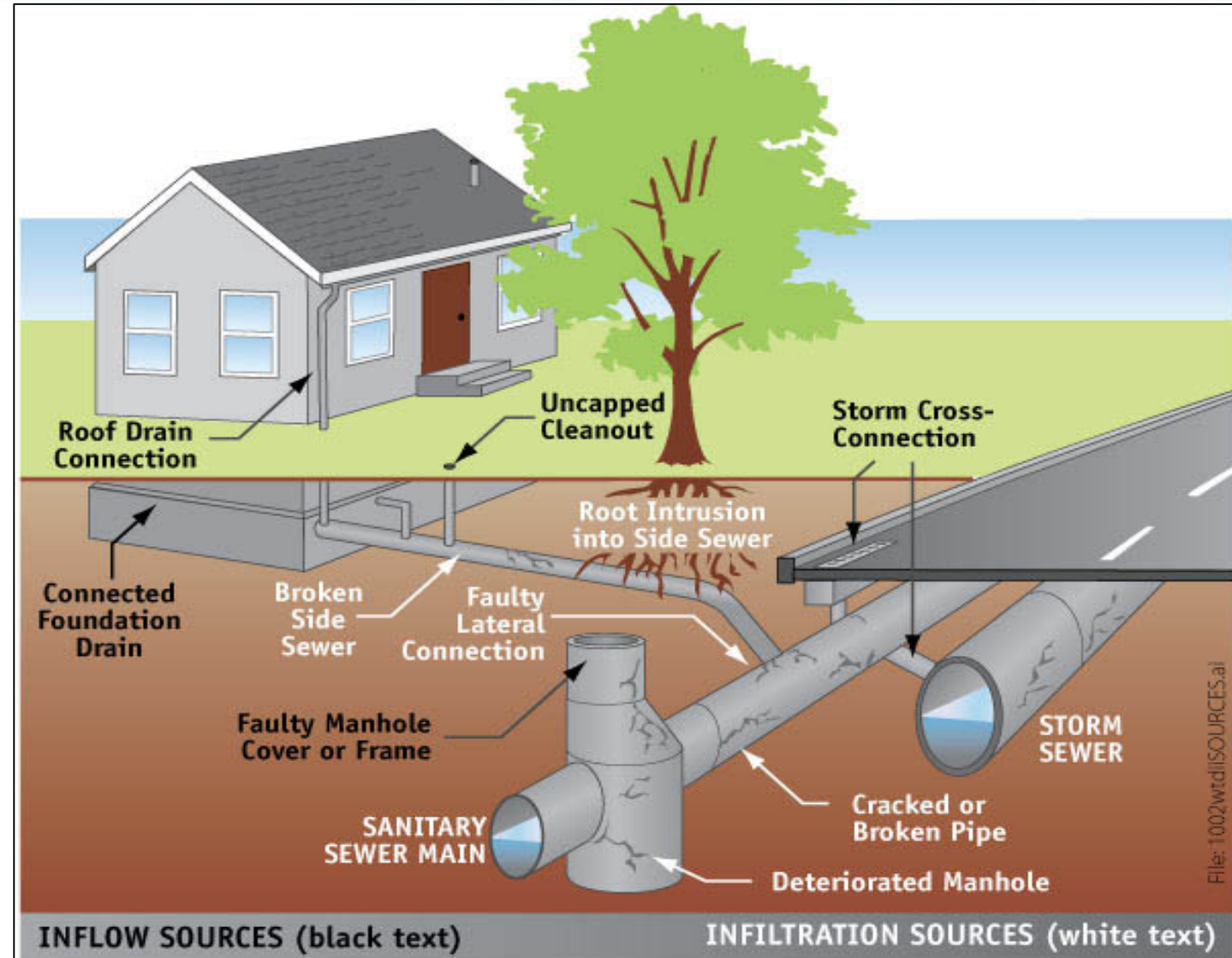


- Reducing Inflow and Infiltration to Improve Coastal Water Quality
- Wetland Protection and Enhancement, with Focus on Nature-Based Methods
- Habitat Monitoring to Assess Status and Regulatory Effectiveness



Inflow and Infiltration Causes

- Inflow
- Infiltration
- Collection System
- Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO)



Inflow and Infiltration Contributing Factors

- Sewer pipe deterioration
- Construction materials (pipe type) and methods
- Insufficient maintenance
- Improper customer use (ex. fats, oils, and grease put in drain)
- **Site conditions (shallow water table)**
- **Heavy or prolonged rainfall**



Photo Credit: NC Health News

Inflow and Infiltration

The Connection with Sewer Overflows

- Excess flows into the sewer lines may cause sewer overflows
- Sewer lines, pump stations, and WWTPs are designed for specific flows and peak flow volumes and rates.
- Permitted by Division of Water Resources (DWR)

Wallace Park, Burnt Mill Creek, Wilmington, 2018



Photo credit: L. Cahoon



Inflow and Infiltration

Water Quality Impacts of SSOs

- ↑ fecal coliform bacteria = shellfish harvest closures, swimming advisories
- ↓ DO and ↑ nutrients = fish kills
- Toxins (oil, heavy metals, endocrine disrupting chemicals) = aquatic life impacts
- Pollutants accumulate in sediment



Photo credit: NCDMF

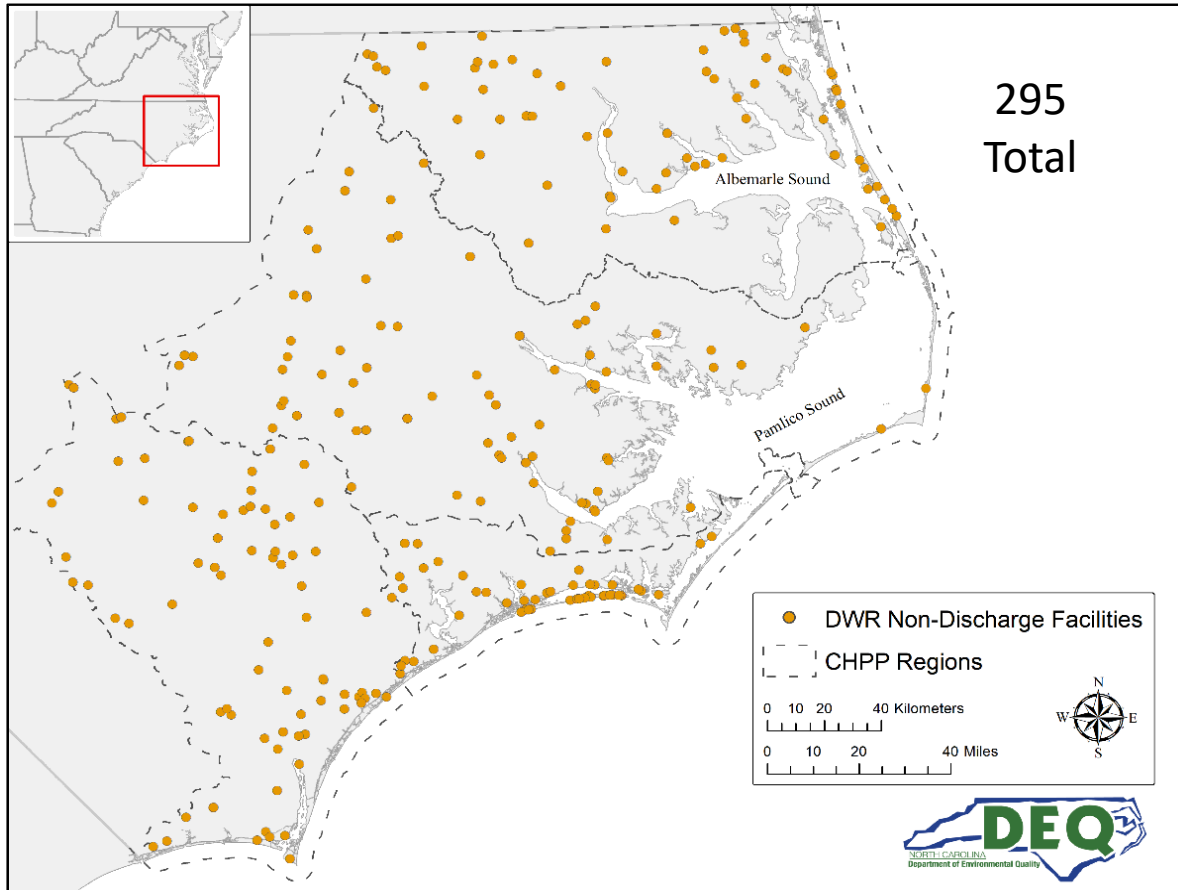


Inflow and Infiltration

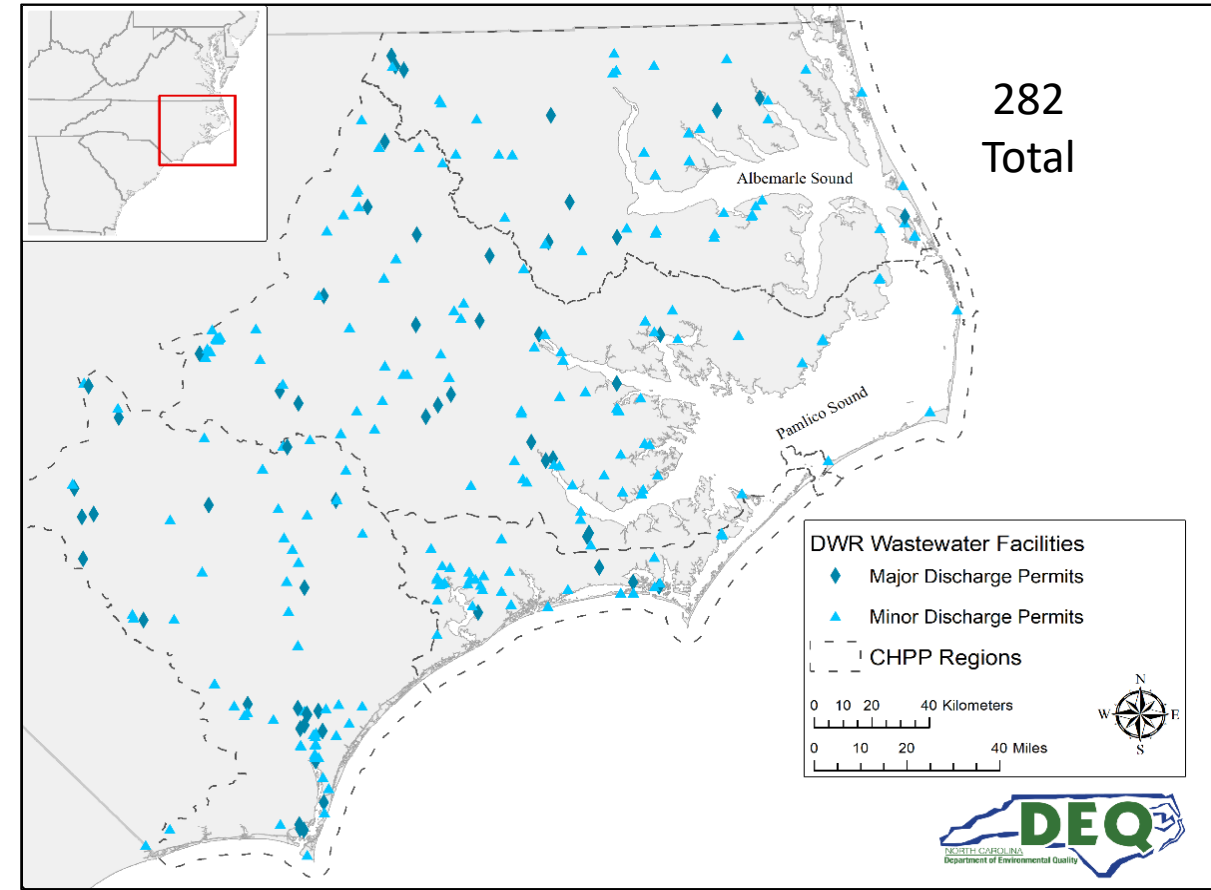
Location of Wastewater Facilities in CHPP Regions



Non-Discharge Facilities



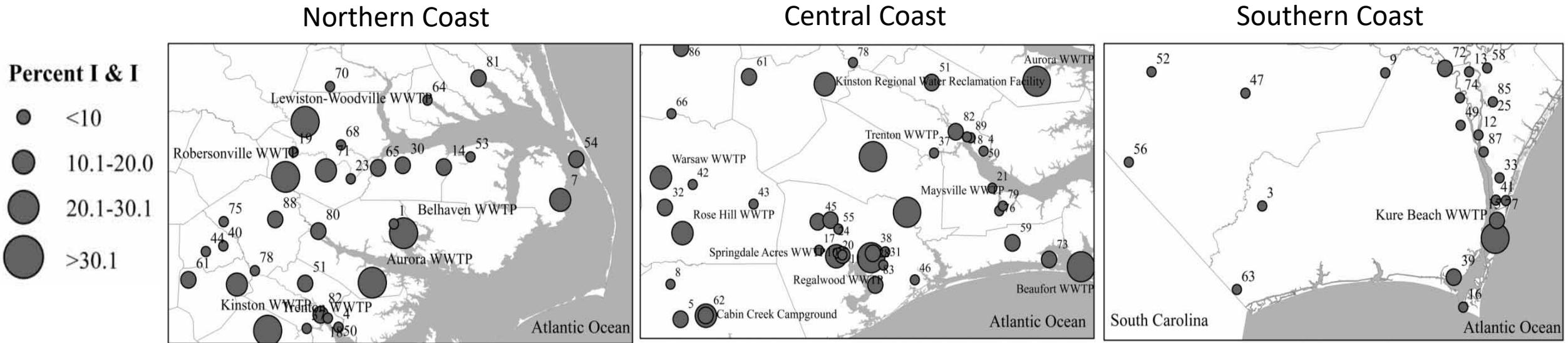
NPDES Discharge Facilities



Inflow and Infiltration

Documented I&I Problems

- Effects of rain on municipal WWTPs (2010-2011)
- 92% of 93 WWTPs had statistically significant effect of rainfall on WWTP flow
- Infiltration impacted twice as many systems as inflow



Inflow and Infiltration

Coastal Conditions Intensify Issue

Excessive I&I - common in low-lying coastal areas

- High water table – leaky pipes sit in groundwater → more infiltration
- Saline water in pipes from groundwater → reduces effectiveness of waste treatment
- High rainfall and more high rain events on coast → more inflow and infiltration
- Rural municipalities with low tax base – less maintenance → more infiltration
- **Climate change will compound these factors**



Photo credit: L. Cahoon



Inflow and Infiltration

Addressing Wastewater Issues



American Society of Civil Engineers (2013)

- NC grade of “C” because 50% WWTP flows > plant capacity heavy rain

State Water Infrastructure Authority and Division of Water Infrastructure est. 2013

NC Statewide Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Master Plan

- 2017-2027 – \$7-11 billion needed for wastewater infrastructure
- Must prioritize most critical infrastructure needs



Inflow and Infiltration Summary

- I&I in coastal counties - widespread problem, contributes to water quality degradation
- SSOs due to I&I will ↑ due to climate change (heavier rains, more intense hurricanes, and sea level rise)
- Maintaining wastewater infrastructure cost \$\$\$
- New waste treatment technology needs to be considered, especially on the coast



Wetland Protection and Restoration, with a Focus on Nature-Based Methods

- Expanding on 2016 CHPP priority to encourage living shorelines
- Additional means of protection and restoration of coastal wetlands
- Three technical workshops in August:
 - Mapping and monitoring
 - Threats and conservation
 - Restoration and living shorelines



Habitat Monitoring to Assess Status and Regulatory Effectiveness

- Status, trends, and monitoring needs for all six coastal habitats
- Will reference issue papers:
 - Submerged Aquatic Vegetation Protection and Restoration, with Focus on Water Quality Improvements
 - Wetland Protection and Enhancement, with Focus on Nature-Based Methods
- Fill information gaps and habitats not covered

Water Column



Submerged Aquatic Vegetation



Shell Bottom



Wetlands



Hard Bottom



Soft Bottom



