



Breakheart Brook

Watershed Description

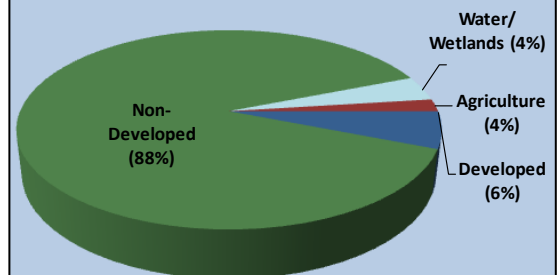
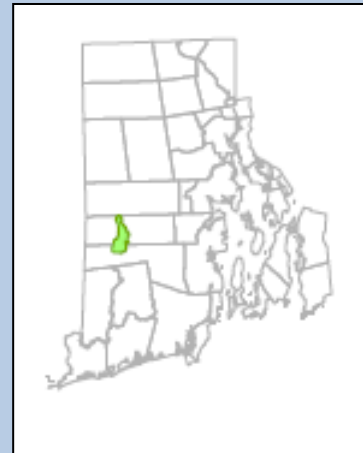
This **TMDL** applies to the Breakheart Brook assessment unit (RI0008040R-02), a 5.9-mile long stream located in West Greenwich and Exeter, RI (Figure 1). The Towns of West Greenwich and Exeter are located in the western portion of the state. The Breakheart Brook watershed is presented in Figure 2 with land use types indicated.

Breakheart Brook begins as two small streams just south of a small agricultural operation in a forested area near Dayna Drive in West Greenwich, RI. The two branches flow south into a small unnamed pond just north of the intersection of Plain Meeting House Road and Route 102. Breakheart Brook continues south at the outlet of the pond and crosses through the low-density residential area along Plain Meeting House Road. The brook continues south through a mixed forested and residential area and crosses Browns Corner Road. The brook flows through two wetland areas just east of multiple small agricultural areas and the University of Rhode Island's W. Alton Jones Campus, a 2300-acre environmental education center. The brook then crosses Raccoon Trail Road and flows into the Arcadia Management Area in the northern portion of Exeter. Breakheart Brook then flows into Breakheart Pond, crosses Frosty Hollow Road, and empties into the Flat River.

The Breakheart Brook watershed covers 3.2 square miles. Non-developed areas occupy a large portion (88%) of the watershed and include portions of the Arcadia Management Area. Agricultural uses occupy 4% of the watershed. Surface water and wetlands occupy 4% and includes Breakheart Pond. Developed uses occupy 6% of the watershed, and are concentrated in the northern and central portions of the watershed and along Route 102.

Assessment Unit Facts *(RI0008040R-02)*

- **Town:** West Greenwich and Exeter
- **Impaired Segment Length:** 5.9 miles
- **Classification:** Class A
- **Direct Watershed:** 7 mi² (4465 acres)
- **Impervious Cover:** 2.8%
- **Watershed Planning Area:** Wood – Pawcatuck (#23)



Watershed Land Uses

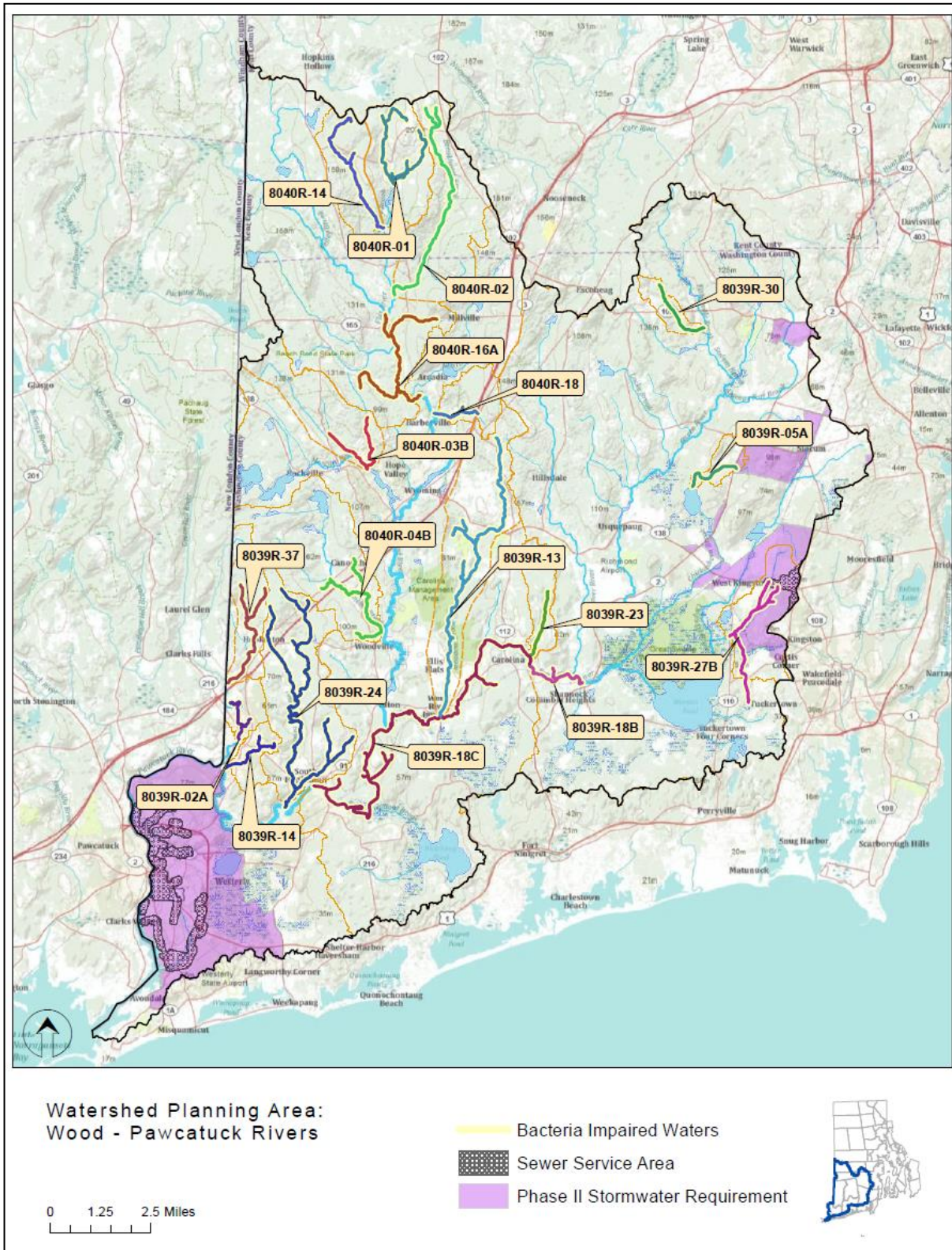


Figure 1: Map of the Wood-Pawcatuck Watershed Planning Area with impaired segments addressed by the Statewide Bacteria TMDL, sewered areas, and stormwater regulated zones.

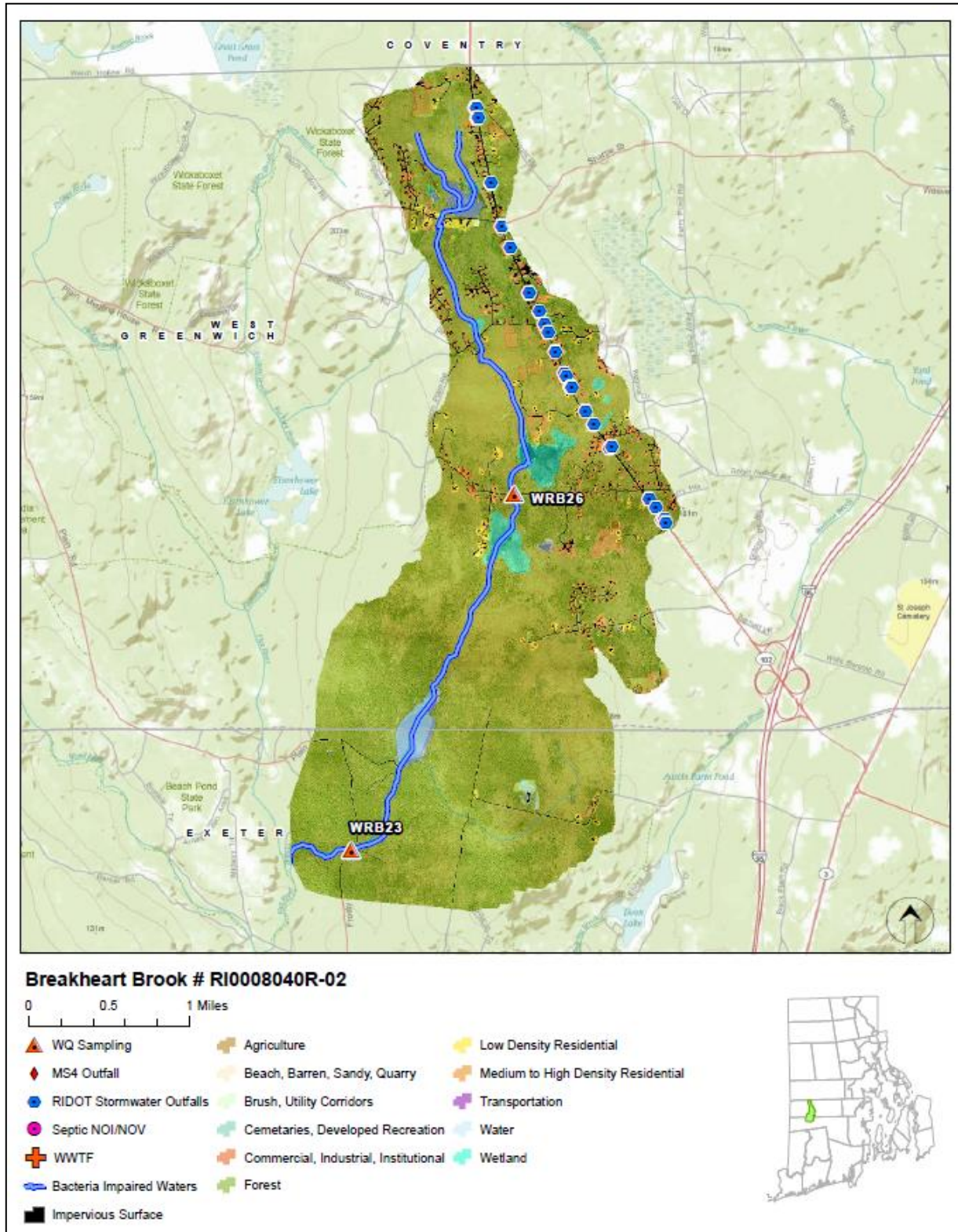


Figure 2: Map of the Breakheart Brook watershed with impaired segment, sampling locations, and land cover indicated.

Why is a TMDL Needed?

Breakheart Brook is a Class A fresh water stream, and its applicable designated uses are primary and secondary contact recreation and fish and wildlife habitat (RIDEM, 2009). In 2004, 2005 and 2008, water samples were collected from two sampling locations (WRB23 and WRB26) and analyzed for the indicator bacteria, enterococci. The water quality criteria for enterococci, along with bacteria sampling results from 2004, 2005, and 2008 and associated statistics are presented in Table 1. The geometric mean was calculated for both stations and exceeded the water quality criteria for enterococci at Station WRB23. This station is located near the mouth of the brook, near Frosty Hollow Road. All samples were taken in dry-weather.

Due to the elevated bacteria measurements presented in Table 1, Breakheart Brook was identified as impaired and was placed on the 303(d) list (RIDEM, 2008). The Clean Water Act requires that all 303(d) listed waters undergo a TMDL assessment that describes the impairments and identifies the measures needed to restore water quality.



Figure 3: Partial aerial view of the Breakheart Brook watershed. (Source: Google Maps)

Potential Bacteria Sources

There are several potential sources of bacteria in the Breakheart Brook watershed including waterfowl, wildlife, and domestic animal waste, malfunctioning onsite wastewater treatment systems, agricultural activities, and stormwater runoff from developed areas.

Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems

All residents in the Breakheart Brook watershed rely on onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS) such as cesspools and septic systems. If systems are improperly sized, malfunctioning, or in soils poorly suited for septic waste disposal, microorganisms such as bacteria, can easily enter surface water (USEPA, 2002). As shown in Figure 2, no OWTS Notice of Violation/Notice of Intent to Violate (NOV/NOIs) have been issued by the RIDEM Office of Compliance and Inspection in the Breakheart Brook watershed.

Waterfowl, Wildlife, and Domestic Animal Waste

The Breakheart Brook watershed is predominately undeveloped and includes a portion of the Arcadia Management Area. The University of Rhode Island's W. Alton Jones Campus, a 2300-acre environmental education center is also located within the watershed. These forested areas are also home to various wildlife and waterfowl. Wildlife, including waterfowl, may be a significant bacteria source to surface waters. With the construction of roads and drainage systems, these wastes may no longer be retained on the landscape, but instead may be conveyed via stormwater to the nearest surface water. As such these physical land alterations can exacerbate the impact of these natural sources on water quality.

Though only a small portion of the watershed is characterized by residential development, much of this development is located near the northern and central portions of the watershed. Waste from domestic animals such as dogs, may also be contributing to bacteria concentrations in Breakheart Brook.

Agricultural Activities

Agricultural operations are an important economic activity and landscape feature in the state's rural areas. Agricultural land use occupies 2% of the land area in the Breakheart Brook watershed, particularly in the eastern portion of the watershed. Agricultural runoff may contain multiple pollutants, including bacteria, and may be contributing bacteria to Breakheart Brook.

Developed Area Stormwater Runoff

The Breakheart Brook watershed has an impervious cover of 2.8%, and includes Route 102. Impervious cover is defined as land surface areas, such as roofs and roads that force water to run off land surfaces,

rather than infiltrating into the soil. Impervious cover provides a useful metric for the potential for adverse stormwater impacts. While runoff from impervious areas in these portions of the watershed may be contributing bacteria to Breakheart Brook, as discussed in Section 6.3 of the Core TMDL Document, as a general rule, impaired streams with watersheds having less than 10% impervious cover are assumed to be caused by sources other than urbanized stormwater runoff.

As part of Phase II requirements, the Rhode Island Department of Transportation (RIDOT) has identified and mapped stormwater outfalls throughout the state. Multiple outfalls have been found along Route 102 in the northern portion of the watershed.

Existing Local Management and Recommended Next Steps

Additional bacteria data collection would be beneficial to support identification of sources of potentially harmful bacteria in the Breakheart Brook watershed. These activities could include sampling at several different locations and under different weather conditions (e.g., wet and dry). Field reconnaissance surveys focusing on stream buffers, stormwater runoff, and other source identification may also be beneficial.

Based on existing ordinances and previous investigations, the following steps are recommended to support water quality goals.

Onsite Wastewater Management

All residents of the Breakheart Brook watershed rely on OWTS. While the Town of Exeter has a draft Onsite Wastewater Management Plan, the Town of West Greenwich does not. As part of an onsite wastewater management planning process, West Greenwich should develop an Onsite Wastewater Management Plan and both towns should adopt ordinances to establish enforceable mechanisms to ensure that existing OWTS are properly operated and maintained. RIDEM recommends that all communities create an inventory of onsite systems through mandatory inspections. Inspections encourage proper maintenance and identify failed and sub-standard systems. Policies that govern the eventual replacement of sub-standard OWTS within a reasonable time frame should be adopted. The Rhode Island Wastewater Information System (RIWIS) can help develop an initial inventory of OWTS and can track voluntary inspection and pumping programs (RIDEM, 2010b).

The Towns of West Greenwich and Exeter are not eligible for the Community Septic System Loan Program (CSSLP). The CSSLP program provides low-interest loans to residents to help with maintenance and replacement of OWTS. It is recommended that both towns develop a program to assist citizens with the replacement of older and failing systems.

Waterfowl, Wildlife, and Domestic Animal Waste

Education and outreach programs should highlight the importance of picking up after dogs and other pets and not feeding waterfowl. Animal wastes should be disposed of away from any waterway or stormwater system. West Greenwich and Exeter should work with volunteers to map locations where animal waste is a significant and chronic problem. This may include installing signage, providing pet waste receptacles or pet waste digester systems in high-use areas, enacting ordinances requiring clean-up of pet waste, and targeting educational and outreach programs in problem areas.

Towns and residents can take several measures to minimize waterfowl-related impacts. They can allow tall, coarse vegetation to grow in areas along the shores of Breakheart Brook that are frequented by waterfowl. Waterfowl, especially grazers like geese, prefer easy access to the water. Maintaining an uncut vegetated buffer along the shore will make the habitat less desirable to geese and encourage migration. With few exceptions, Part XIV, Section 14.13 of Rhode Island's Hunting Regulations prohibits feeding wild waterfowl at any time in the state of Rhode Island. Educational programs should emphasize that feeding waterfowl, such as ducks, geese, and swans, may contribute to water quality impairments in Breakheart Brook and can harm human health and the environment.

Agricultural Activities

If not already in place, agricultural producers should work with the RIDEM Division of Agriculture, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to develop conservation plans for their farming activities within the watershed. NRCS and the RIDEM Division of Agriculture should continue to work with agricultural operations in the watershed, particularly in the eastern portion of the watershed, to ensure that there are sufficient stream buffers, that fencing exists to restrict access of livestock and horses to streams and wetlands, and that animal waste handling, disposal, and other appropriate BMPs in place.

Stormwater Management

RIDOT (RIPDES permit RIR040036) is a municipal separate storm sewer (MS4) operator in the Breakheart Brook watershed and has prepared a Phase II Stormwater Management Plan (SWMPP). Though the Towns of West Greenwich (RIPDES permit RIR040029) and Exeter (RIPDES permit RIR040017) are regulated by the Phase II program, the Breakheart Brook watershed is outside of the Phase II regulated areas.

In 2009, the Town of West Greenwich adopted an ordinance to address illicit discharges. The Town of Exeter has not yet adopted an illicit discharge ordinance. This type of ordinance prohibits illicit discharges to the storm drain system and provides an enforcement mechanism. It is recommended that

any stormwater outfalls discharging in the vicinity of the sampling location be monitored to check for illicit discharges. Illicit discharges can be identified through continued dry weather outfall sampling and microbial source tracking.

RIDOT's SWMPP and its 2011 Compliance Update outline its goals for compliance with the General Permit statewide. It should be noted that RIDOT has chosen to enact the General Permit statewide, not just for the urbanized and densely populated areas that are required by the permit. RIDOT has finished mapping its outfalls throughout the state and is working to better document and expand its catch basin inspection and maintenance programs along with its BMP maintenance program. SWMPPs are being utilized for RIDOT construction projects. RIDOT also funds the University of Rhode Island Cooperative Extension's Stormwater Phase II Public Outreach and Education Project, which provides participating MS4s with education and outreach programs that can be used to address TMDL public education recommendations.

As it is assumed that stormwater runoff is not the major contributor of bacteria to Breakheart Brook based on the watershed's imperviousness, RIDOT, West Greenwich, and Exeter will have no changes to their Phase II permit requirements and no TMDL Implementation Plan (TMDL IP) will be required at this time.

Land Use Protection

Woodland and wetland areas within the Breakheart Brook watershed, particularly in the Arcadia Management Area, absorb and filter pollutants from stormwater runoff, and help protect both water quality in the stream and stream channel stability (Berger, 2003). As these areas represent a large portion of the land use in the Breakheart Brook watershed, it is important to preserve these undeveloped areas, and institute controls on development in the watershed.

The steps outlined above will support the goal of mitigating bacteria sources and meeting water quality standards in Breakheart Brook.

Table 1: Breakheart Brook Bacteria Data

Waterbody ID: RI0008040R-02

Watershed Planning Area: 23 – Wood-Pawcatuck

Characteristics: Freshwater, Class A, Primary and Secondary Contact Recreation, Fish and Wildlife Habitat

Impairment: Enterococci (colonies/100mL)

Water Quality Criteria for Enterococci: Geometric Mean: 54 colonies/100 mL

Percent Reduction to meet TMDL: 74% (Includes 5% Margin of Safety)

Data: 2004, 2005, and 2008 from RIDEM

Single Sample Enterococci (colonies/100 mL) Results for Breakheart Brook (2004-2005) with Geometric Mean Statistics

Station Name	Station Location	Date	Result	Wet/Dry	Geometric Mean
WRB26	Breakheart Brook at Raccoon Hill Trail	7/14/2005	240	Dry	20
WRB26	Breakheart Brook at Raccoon Hill Trail	5/5/2005	1	Dry	
WRB26	Breakheart Brook at Raccoon Hill Trail	8/20/2004	31	Dry	
WRB23	Breakheart Brook at Frosty Hollow Rd, USGS 1117780	8/5/2008	2419	Dry	177 [†] (74%)*
WRB23	Breakheart Brook at Frosty Hollow Rd, USGS 1117780	7/14/2008	2419	Dry	
WRB23	Breakheart Brook at Frosty Hollow Rd, USGS 1117780	7/7/2005	120	Dry	
WRB23	Breakheart Brook at Frosty Hollow Rd, USGS 1117780	5/5/2005	1	Dry	
WRB23	Breakheart Brook at Frosty Hollow Rd, USGS 1117780	8/20/2004	250	Dry	

Shaded cells indicate an exceedance of water quality criteria

*Includes 5% Margin of Safety

[†] Geometric mean used to calculate percent reduction

Wet and Dry Weather Geometric Mean Enterococci Values for all Stations

Station Name	Station Location	Years Sampled	Number of Samples		Geometric Mean		
			Wet	Dry	All	Wet	Dry
WRB26	Breakheart Brook at Raccoon Hill Trail	2004-2005	0	3	20	NA	20
WRB23	Breakheart Brook at Frosty Hollow Rd, USGS 1117780	2004-2008	0	5	177	NA	177
Shaded cells indicate an exceedance of water quality criteria Weather condition determined from rain gage at URI in Kingston, RI							

References

- Berger, Louis (2003). Phase II Storm Water Management Plan for the Town of West Greenwich, RI. October 2003.
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- RIDEM (2009). State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Water Quality Regulations. Amended December, 2009. Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management.
- RIDEM (2010a). MS4 Compliance Status Report for RI Statewide Bacteria TMDL. Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management.
- RIDEM (2010b). Total Maximum Daily Load Analysis for the Pawcatuck River and Little Narragansett Bay Waters (Bacteria Impairments). Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management.
- RI HEALTH (2003). Aquidneck Island Drinking Water Assessment Results, Source Water Protection Assessment conducted by the University of Rhode Island for the Rhode Island Department of Health, Office of Drinking Water Supply.
- USEPA (2002). Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems Manual – Office of Water, Office of Research and Development – EPA/625/R-00/008. Online:
www.epa.gov/owm/septic/pubs/septic_2002_osdm_all.pdf.