Is Groundwater Being Used Sustainably in the Delaware River Basin?

AWRA National Conference *Session 28, Groundwater 2 November 8th, 2022*

Sara Sayed Water Resource Scientist Michael Thompson, P.E. Water Resource Engineer Sarah Beganskas, PhD Water Resource Scientist **Chad Pindar, P.E.** Water Resource Planning Section Manager

DRBC Water Resource Planning Section



Credit: Sara Sayed

Funded in part by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (US FWS) through a grant from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's (NFWF) Delaware Watershed Conservation Fund (DWCF)

What is the Delaware River Basin Commission?

- Created by an Interstate Compact in 1961 due to
 - Water supply shortages and disputes
 - Flooding
 - Pollution in the Delaware and its tributaries
- Has **5** voting members: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Federal Government [ACOE]
- Delaware River Basin Compact directs regulatory, monitoring & assessment and planning duties







The Delaware River Basin (DRB)

- Main stem river is **330 miles long**
- Forms an interstate boundary over its entire length
- Longest, un-dammed U.S. river east of the Mississippi
- Drains 13,539 square miles in 4 states (0.4% USA land area)
- **13+ million people** (about 4% of the 2020 U.S. population) rely on the waters of the Delaware River Basin
- Water withdrawal in the Basin = 6.4 billion gallons/day
- 0.45 billion gallons/day of water comes from groundwater (1/2 of that used for public water supply)
- Contributes over \$21B in economic value to the region





- The need: Is there enough water available at the current withdrawal locations both at current and future demands?
- Goals:
 - 1. Analyze current groundwater availability for the Delaware River Basin.
 - 2. Provide projected availability estimates to the year 2060 in support of water supply planning.

What is a groundwater baseflow recurrence interval?



groundwater

average

Annual

Bush Kill at Shoemakers, PA



PENNSYLVANIA • NEW YORK UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Basinwide baseflow analysis (Sloto & Buxton, 2006)

- Defined 147 subbasins in the DRB
- Recurrence interval (RI) baseflow values were determined for each subbasin based on its geology
 - 23 index stations characterized baseflow from 14 major rock types

Groundwater availability = <u>net groundwater withdrawal</u> 25- and 50-RI baseflow









40 KILOMETERS

Basic Basin Geology

- DRB: Appalachian Highlands & Atlantic Coastal Plain
- The Highlands are underlain by fractured bedrock and have high-energy streams and rivers
 - Sloto & Buxton Method #1: Calculate (empirical) recurrence intervals weighted by proportional areas of rock type
- The Coastal Plain is underlain by unconsolidated sediments made of sand, clay and gravel
 - Sloto & Buxton Method #2: Calculate (empirical) recurrence intervals weighted by proportional areas of surficial geology and land use



Conic Projection. Standard parallels 29°30'N, central meridian 75°00'W.





Screening tool assessment





Projected Groundwater Use for 25-year Annual Baseflow Recurrence



- Groundwater use is
 expected to be
 sustainable between
 2020 and 2060
- Subbasin 67 is the only basin that uses more than 50 percent of its available groundwater
- Greyed area is where screening tool was not applied





95% Predictive Interval Groundwater Use for **25**year Annual Baseflow Recurrence

42°N

41°N

39°N

20 Miles

- Groundwater use is
 expected to be sustainable
 even at high end of
 withdrawals
- Subbasin 67 continues to be the only subbasin using than 50 percent of its available groundwater



Projected Groundwater Use for 50-year Annual Baseflow Recurrence



In a drier scenario groundwater use continues to be sustainable





42°N 0 5 10 Miles

HH

75°W

95% Predictive Interval Groundwater Use for **50year** Annual Baseflow Recurrence

- Groundwater use is expected to be sustainable in this drier scenario
- Subbasin 54 uses at least 50% of its available groundwater
- Subbasin 67 uses at least 75% of its available groundwater



Conclusions - Summary

- Current and future groundwater use is sustainable in most areas of the Basin
 - Projected median and upper 95th percentile groundwater withdrawals
 - Net groundwater use projected to increase slightly: 356 mgd (2018) to 358 mgd (2060)
- Sloto & Buxton methodology not applicable in 26 Coastal Plain subbasins (8 in DE, 18 in NJ)
- Additional Information found in report:
 - Seasonality of baseflow
 - Natural resource assessment
 - Climate change impacts to groundwater availability





Next Steps

- Technical Report to be published in late 2022
- Recommended areas for further exploration:
 - Seasonality of use and availability
 - Coastal Plain geology & groundwater availability
 - Updating and improving the accuracy of recurrence interval baseflow values



Questions?



Sara Sayed Water Resource Scientist

Delaware River Basin Commission E: <u>Sara.Sayed@drbc.gov</u> P: (609) 477.7234 https://www.state.nj.us/drbc/

