

Delaware River Basin Commission

Southeastern Pennsylvania Ground Water Protected Area

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DRBC

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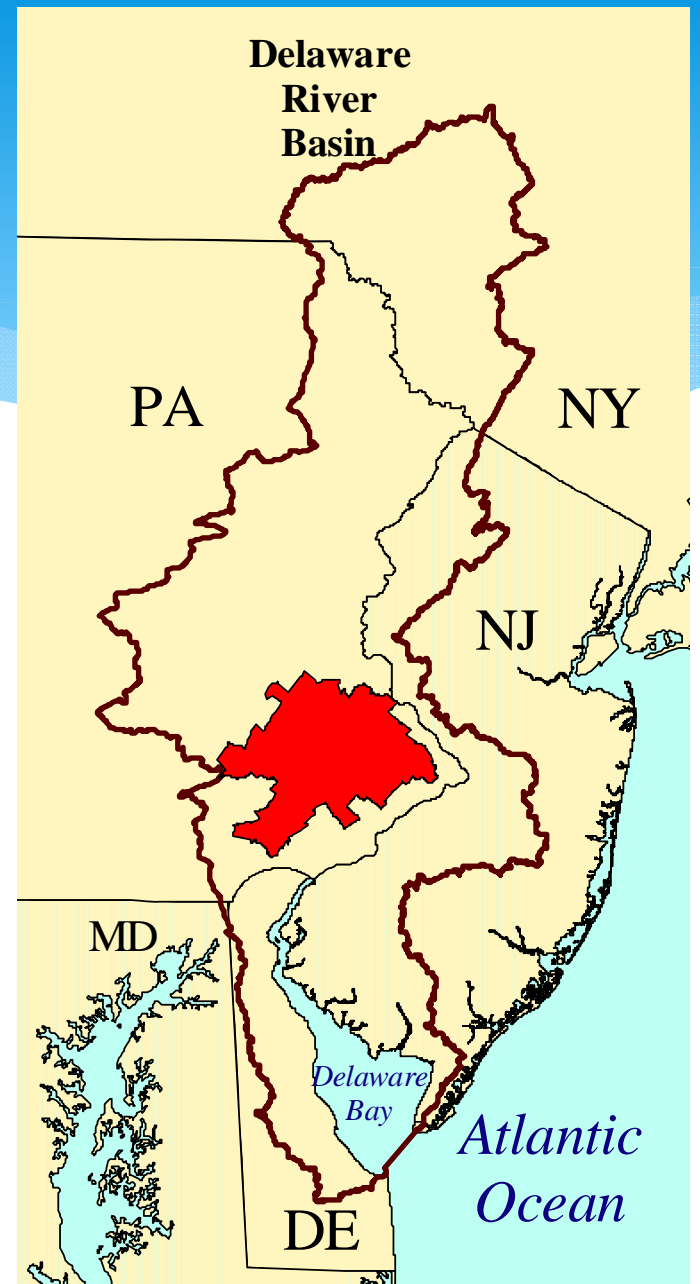


Southeastern Pennsylvania Groundwater Protected Area

GWPA established in 1980

Due to...

- Increasing population and demand of groundwater resources in southeastern Pennsylvania
- More frequent interference and conflicts among users of the same groundwater resource
- Lowering water levels in streams
- Low recharge rates of the bedrock geology

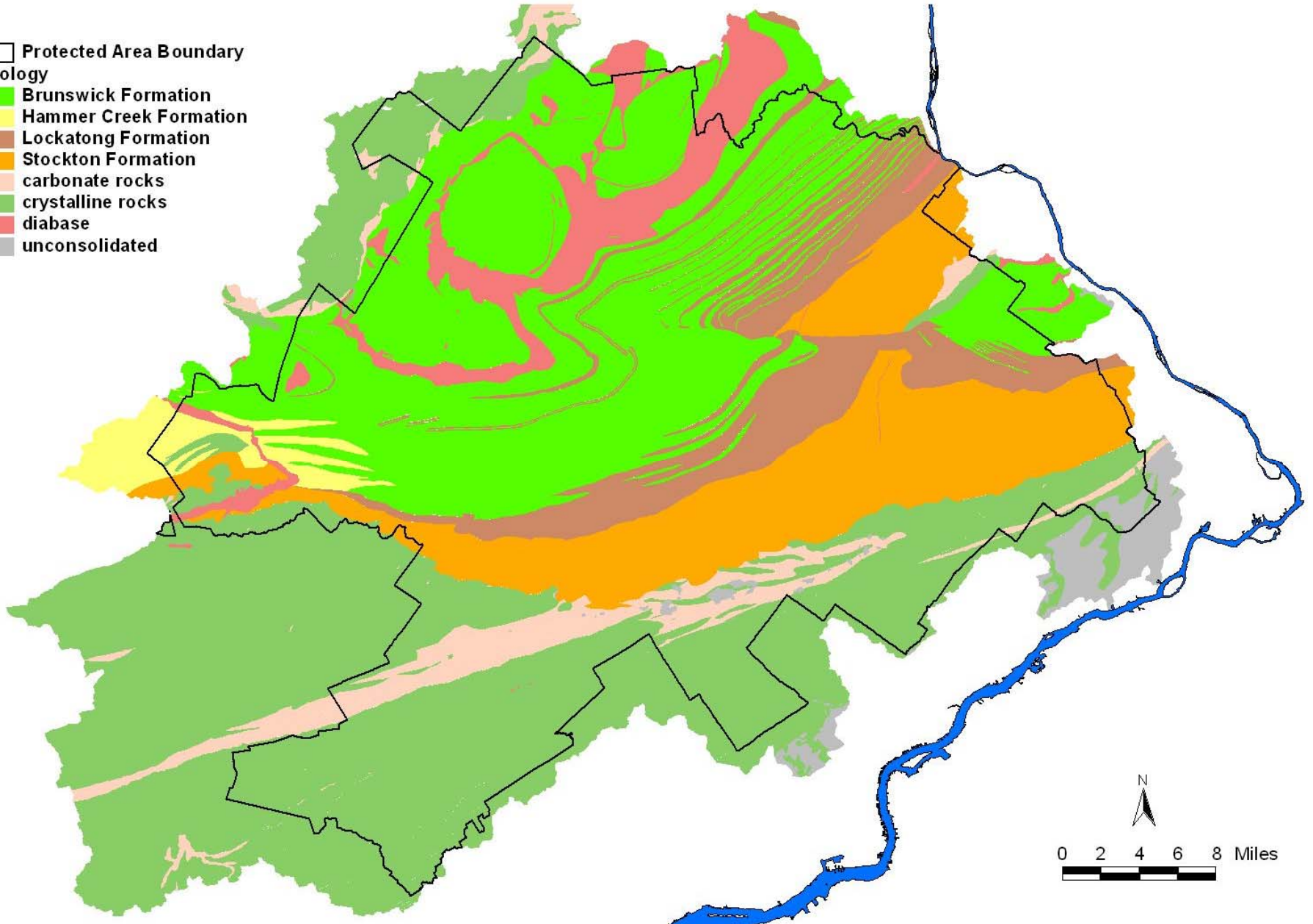


Key GWPA Dates and Resolutions

- **October 8, 1980: Resolution No. 80-18**
Delineated and declared GWPA in SEPA pursuant to Article 10 of the Compact
- **December 16, 1980: Resolution No. 80-27**
Included additional townships in Chester (East and West Bradford) & Lehigh (Lower Milford) Counties
- **December 22, 1980: Cooperative Agreement with PA**
Commission primary responsibility of oversight of the GWPA
- **January 1, 1981: GWPA Regulations Effective**
- **June 25, 1986: Resolution No. 86-13**
Required groundwater withdrawal metering, recording and reporting to PADEP
- **January 28, 1998: Resolution No. 98-1**
Established numerical withdrawal limits for subbasins – 14 Neshaminy subbasins first
- **June 23, 1999: Resolution No. 99-11**
Established numerical withdrawal limits for subbasins for the remaining 62 Subbasins

Geology of Southeastern Pennsylvania

- Protected Area Boundary
- Geology
 - Brunswick Formation
 - Hammer Creek Formation
 - Lokatong Formation
 - Stockton Formation
 - carbonate rocks
 - crystalline rocks
 - diabase
 - unconsolidated



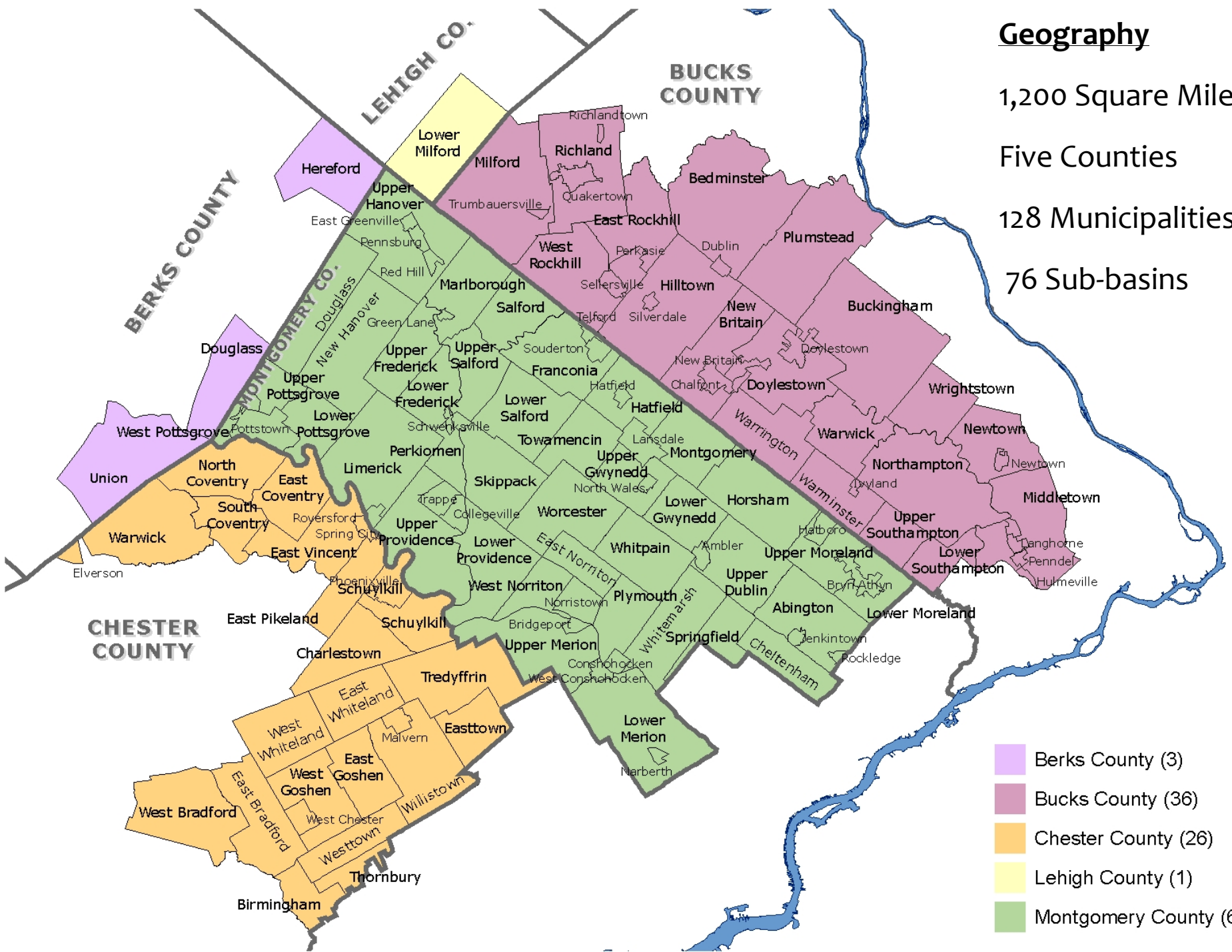
Geography

1,200 Square Miles

Five Counties

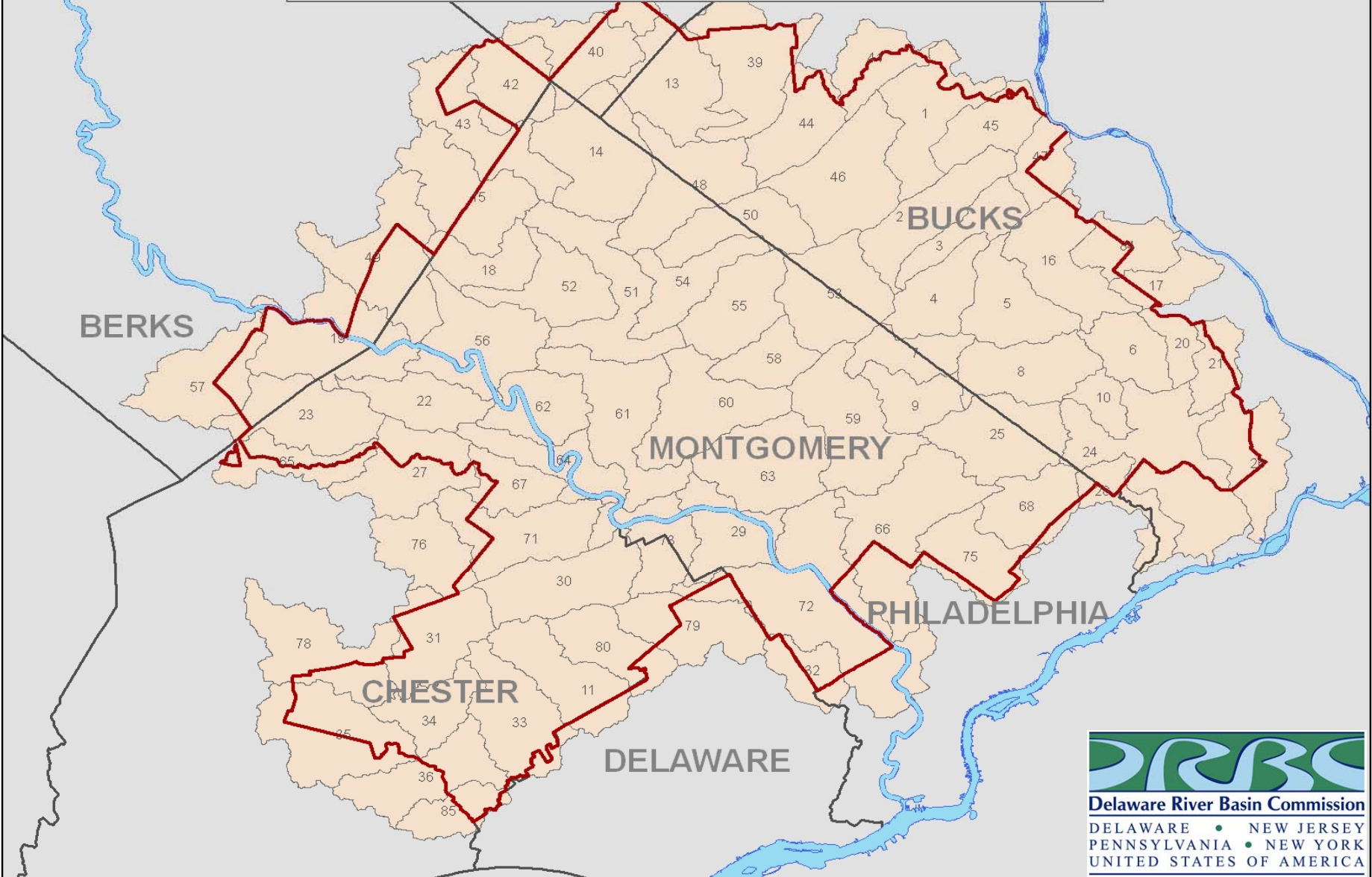
128 Municipalities

76 Sub-basins



- Berks County (3)
- Bucks County (36)
- Chester County (26)
- Lehigh County (1)
- Montgomery County (62)

**Southeastern Pennsylvania Groundwater Protected Area:
Municipal Boundary (Red) and 76 Subbasins**



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Intent of SEPA GWPA Program

Protect groundwater resources by effectively managing water withdrawals to:

- Encourage water conservation,
- Protect the rights of present users of water,
- Acquire additional information to more accurately plan and manage water resources.



Special Requirements

- Permits required for withdrawals in excess of 10,000 gpd for any 30-day period, Dockets required for withdrawals in excess of 100,000 gpd for any 30-day period
- Advance notice of exploratory drilling – 30 days
- Hydrogeological report - 48 hour pumping test and monitoring of wells and surface water bodies
- Well registration, metering, and reporting
- Conservation requirements
- Compliance with subbasin withdrawal limits



Water-Use Analysis Program for the
Neshaminy Creek Basin, Bucks and
Montgomery Counties, Pennsylvania

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Water-Resources Investigations Report 96-4127

Prepared in cooperation with the
DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION



Neshaminy Study
Report
Prepared By
U.S. Geological
Survey
Pennsylvania District

*Annual stream baseflow rates
based on rock type*



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Resolutions Nos. 98-1 and 99-11

- Subbasin withdrawal limits were approved for the 76-subbasins based on the 1-in-25 year average annual baseflow rate (MGY)
 - Resolution No. 98-1 – 14 Neshaminy Subbasins
 - Resolution No. 99-11 – 62 Remaining Subbasins
- Each withdrawal limit was considered the target amount to ensure adequate streamflow in perennial streams and to minimize the overdraft of groundwater resources during times of drought

Subbasin Limits

- Geological Studies Establish Numerical Withdrawal Limits
- 1-in-25 year Average Annual Baseflow Rate
- Two-tiered Approach
 - “Maximum Withdrawal Limit” = 100%
 - “Potentially Stressed” = 75%
- Stressed Subbasins Requirements

Eligible programs in potentially stressed subbasins:

Applicant Must Implement One or More Programs

1. Conjunctive use – 15% average annual system use from surface water; or
2. Water Conservation Program (5% use reduction); or
3. Program to control groundwater infiltration to the receiving sewer system; or
4. Artificial recharge or spray irrigation (60% return to same basin & aquifer); or
5. Alternative mitigation program

Program Metrics

- Each GWPA subbasin has a withdrawal limit defined in million gallons / year (mgy)
- Annual water use data is received from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP)
- Commission maintains a current list of annual groundwater withdrawals for all subbasins
- Current determination based on actual use not allocation.

Number of Dockets and GWPA Permits

- Current GWPA Permit and Docket Approvals:
 - 150 Total Approved Projects
 - 34 GWPA Permits
 - 116 Dockets
- A total of 645 Wells are Docketed or Permitted in GWPA
- Approximately 17.3 BG in groundwater withdrawals annually

Subbasin Use

Based on Actual Groundwater Use Data (2012)

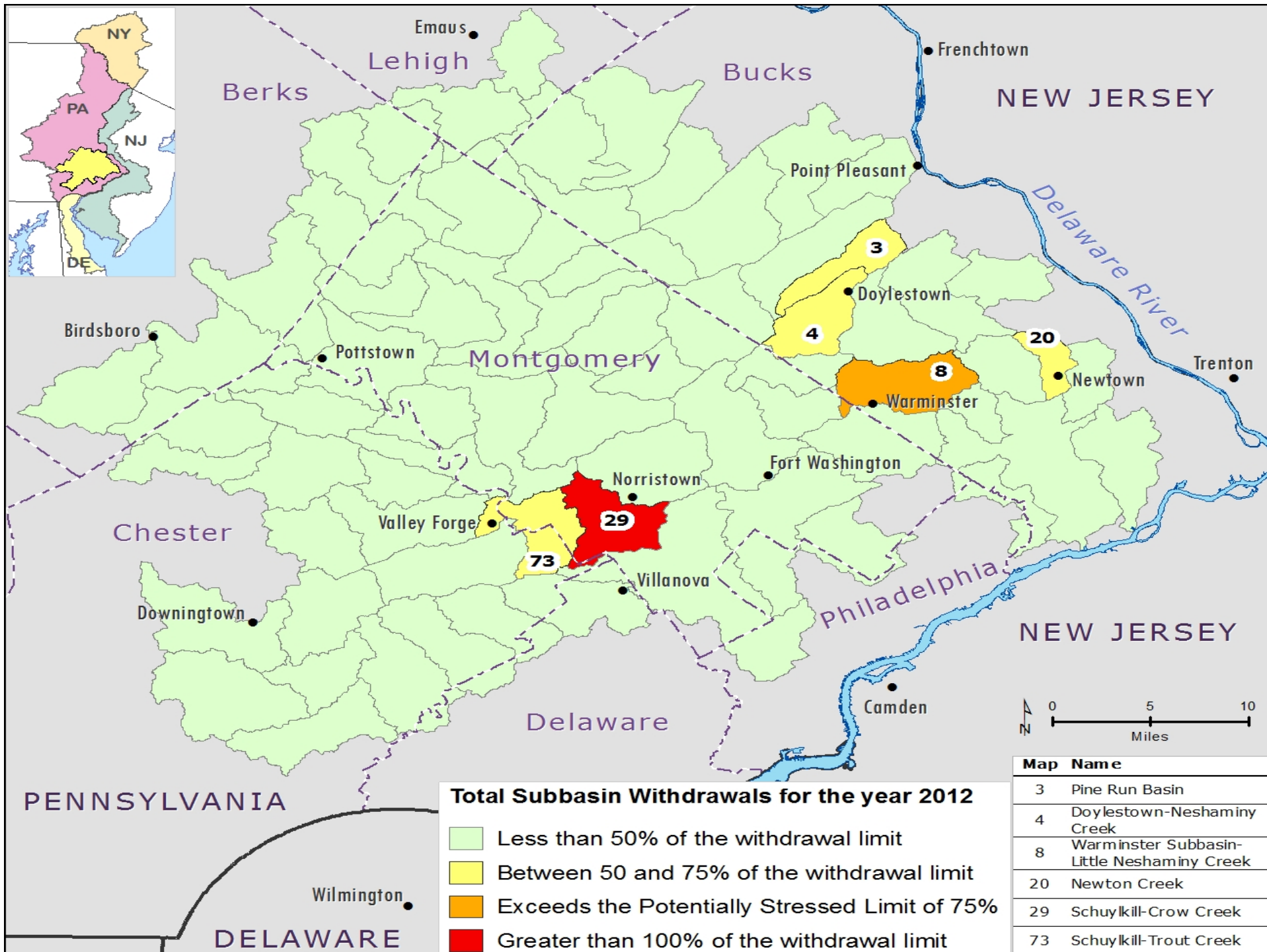
6 of 76 Subbasins exceed 50% of the Subbasin Limit

2 Subbasins exceed 75% of the Subbasin Limit

(Schuylkill- Crow Creek and Warminster Little Neshaminy Creek)

1 Subbasin exceeds 100% of the Subbasin Limit

(Schuylkill- Crow Creek)



Conclusions

- The SEPA GWPA is closely managed with regard to groundwater withdrawals, well interferences and water supply planning
- Current methodology allows for the identification of subbasins which may exceed the potentially stressed or the maximum withdrawal limits
- Allows staff to steer applicants away from potentially stressed subbasins when possible
- Program successful!

GWPA Next Steps

- Continue to closely evaluate allocations
- Consider SEPA GWPA ramifications and opportunities in the Ecological Flow workshops
- Compile pumping test data from historic hydrogeological reports

Thank you.
Questions ?

