

Aquifer Protection

Dutchess County Planning Federation
October 10, 2019

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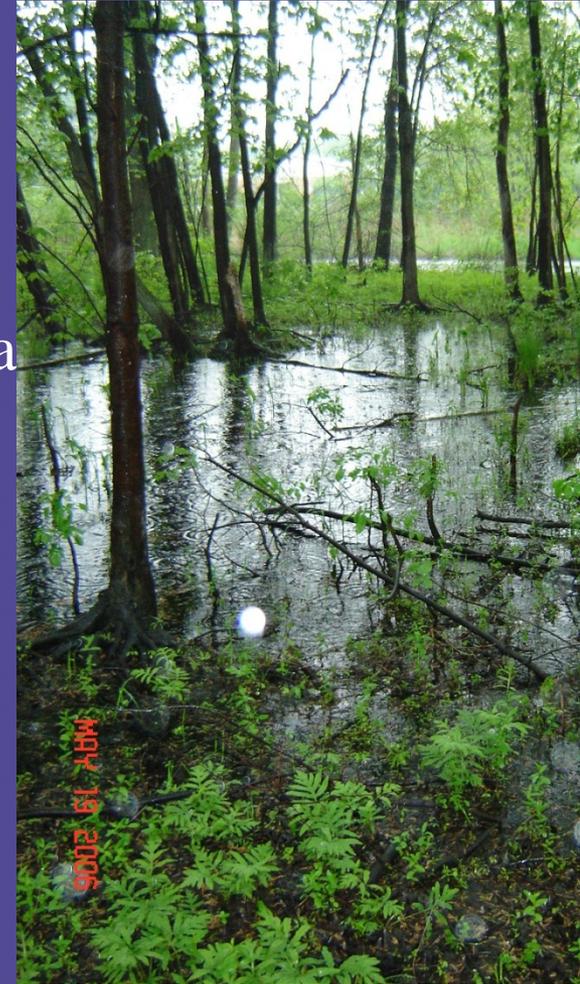
Meeting Outline

- How much water do we have?
- What groundwater looks like
- Aquifer recharge rates
 - Aquifer or project water budgets
 - Sustainable septic densities
- Pumping tests and Stream interactions
 - Consumption v. pumping rates
 - Interbasin transfers
- Groundwater protection



How much Water do we Have?

- We get 38 to 44 inches of precip/year:
 - 15 inches in mid-west
 - Kansas aquifers recharged thousands of years ago by glaciers
 - California out of Water
 - Florida/Georgia/Carolinas droughts
- Climate Change predicts MORE rain
- Hudson River
 - Freshwater mouth near Beacon
 - Average flow: 9.3 million gals/MINUTE
(example: Po water plant takes just 0.07%)
- Water Level Monitoring confirms capacity

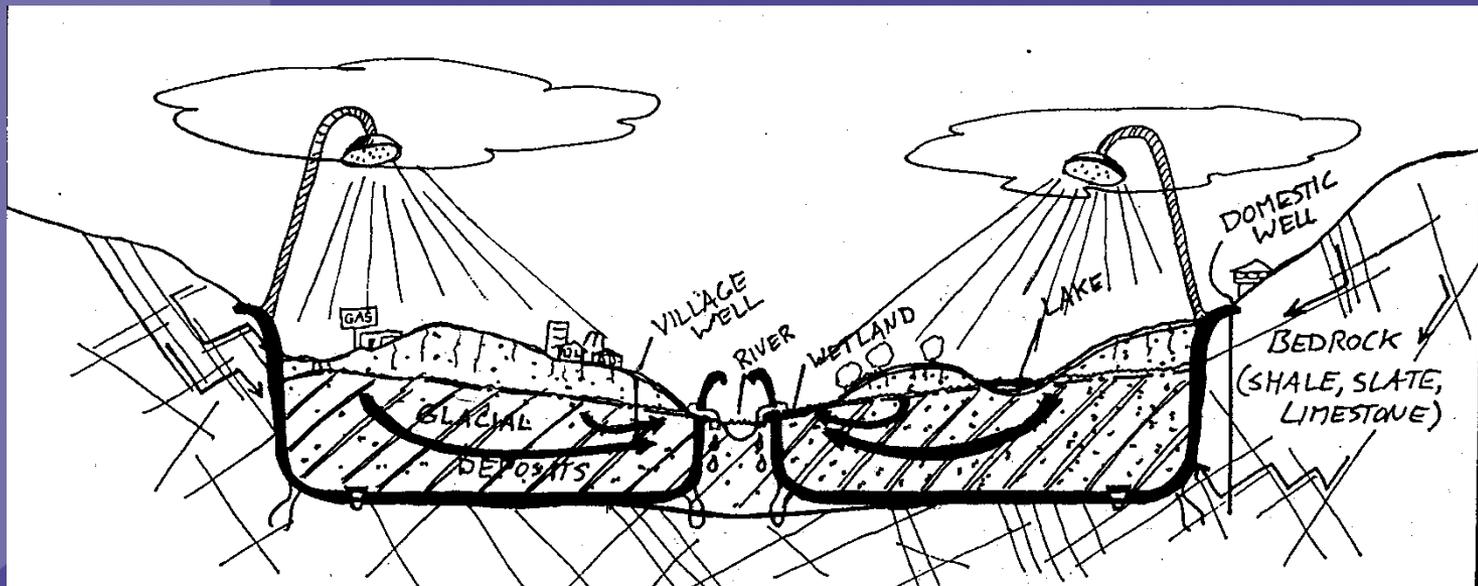
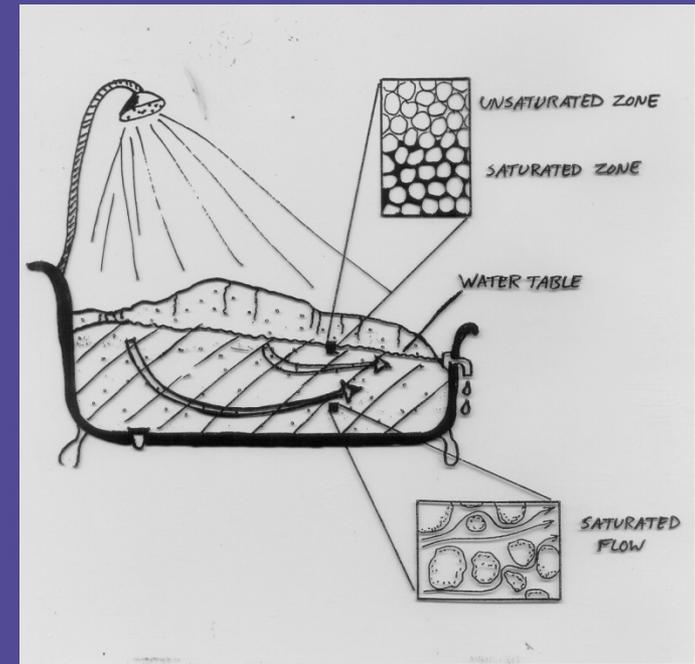
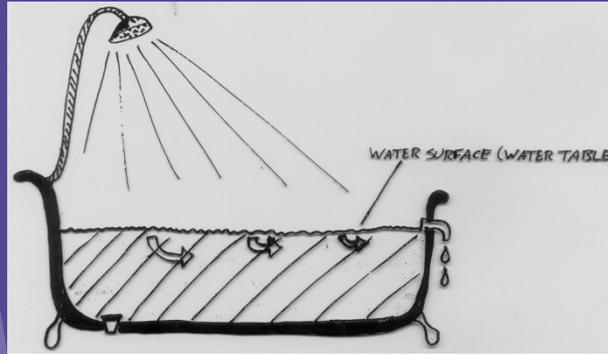
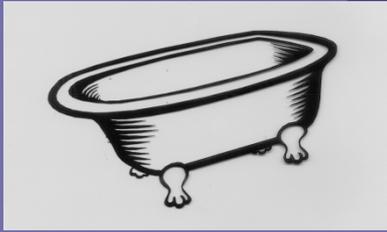


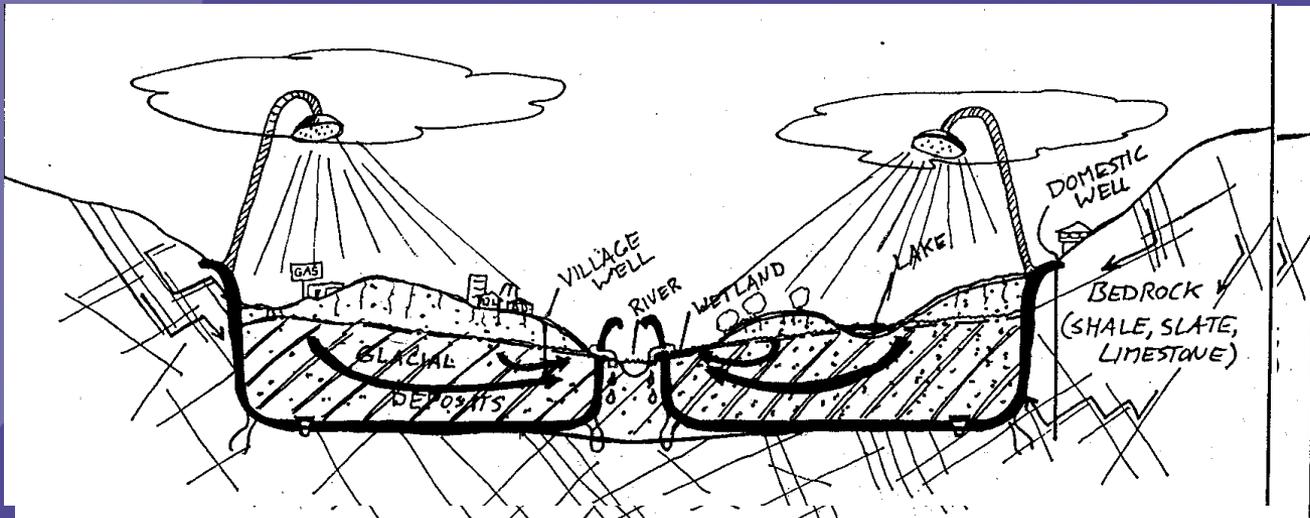
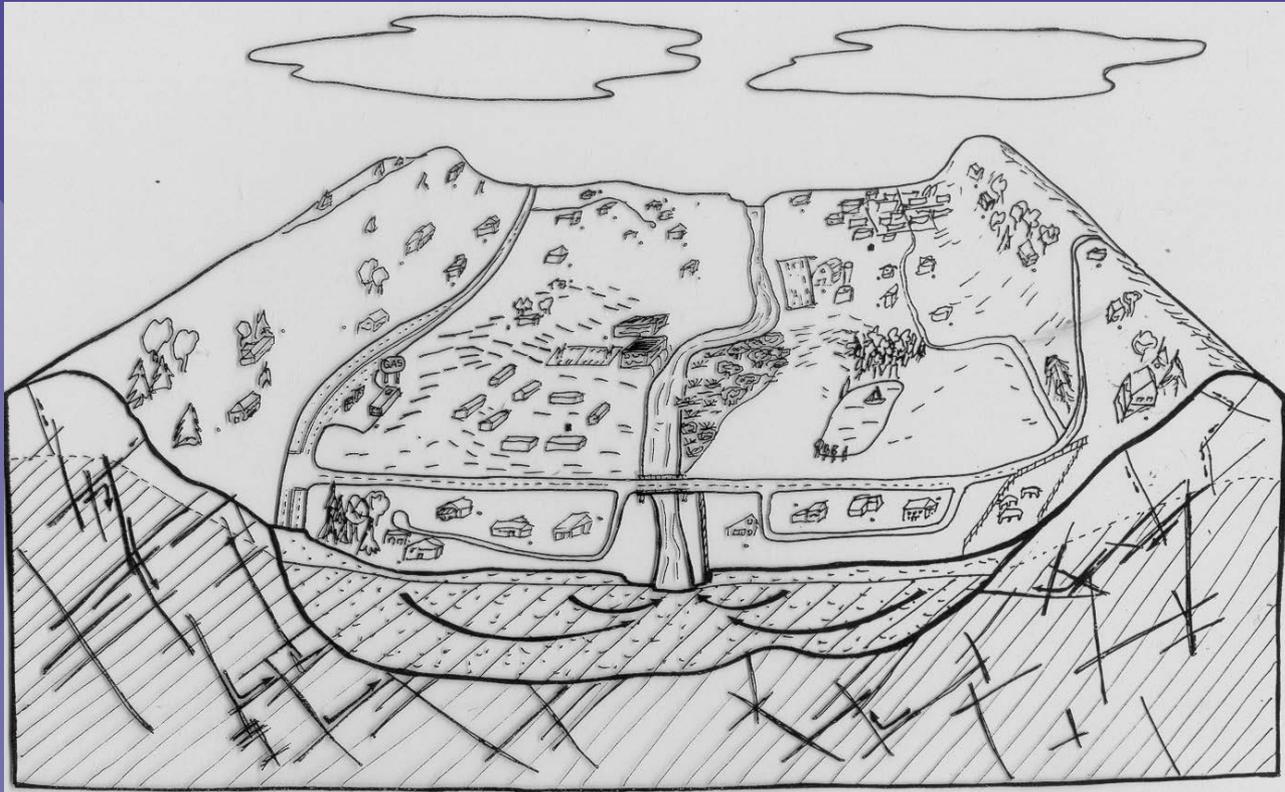
Copious?!

Our region could
be thought of as a

Saudi Arabia
of Water

What Does it Look Like?





What Does it Look Like?

- Limestone
 - Hard
 - Some iron
- Shales
 - Sometimes hard
 - Some iron, sulfate
 - Some methane
- Granites/Gneiss
 - Soft
 - Sometimes lead

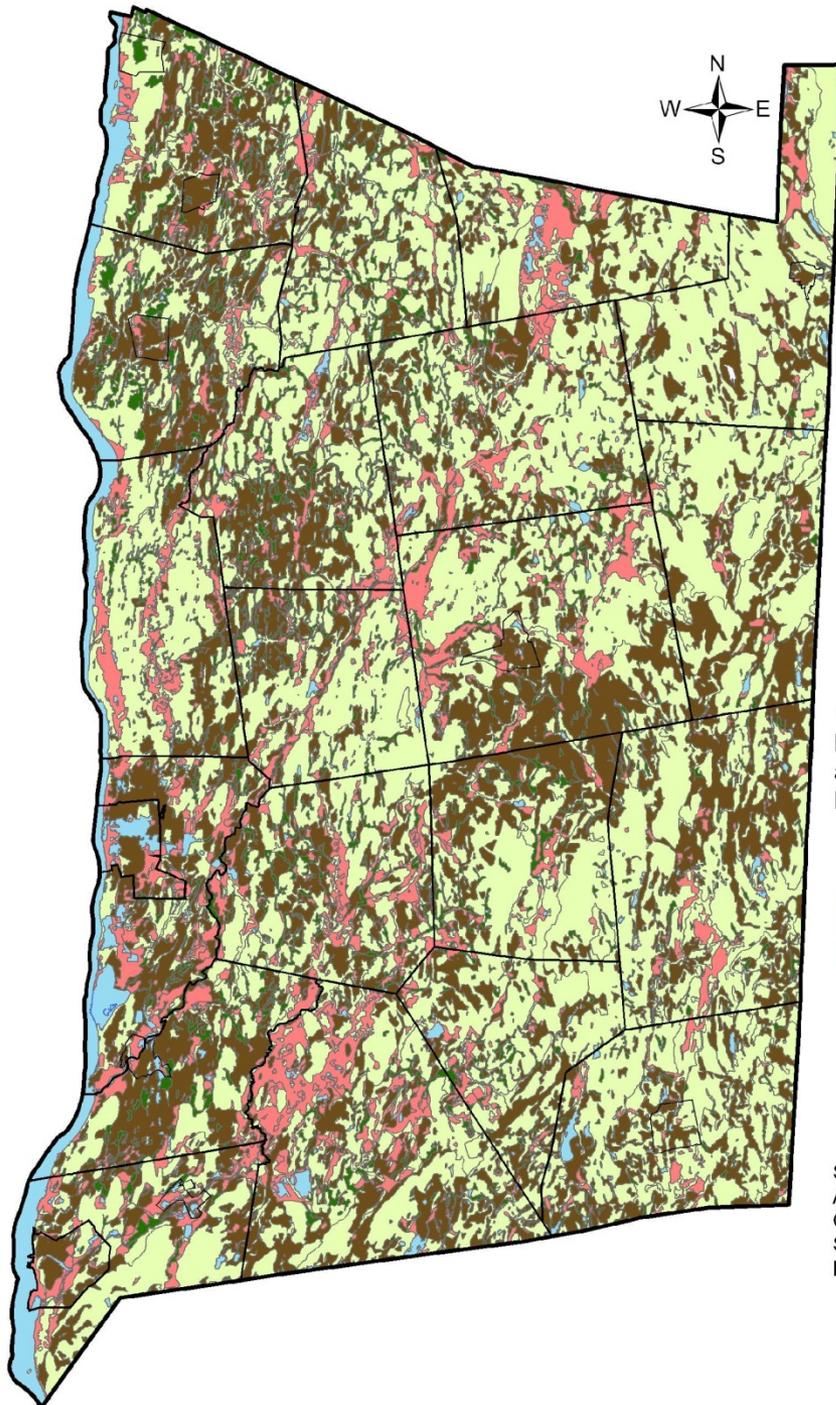


Contaminant Sources

- Point Sources – manufacturing, gas stations, spills, dry cleaners.
- Non-Point – many associated with broadly distributed land uses
 - Road deicers
 - Septic systems
 - Sediment
 - Nutrients (lawns, ag, septics)

Groundwater under Developed Areas

- Nitrate and hardness rises where septics are used
- Sodium & chloride rises where road density increases, and sometimes locally due to softeners
- Point contaminants by specific use



Legend

Hydrologic Soil Groups and Dutchess County Percent Coverage

- Waterbodies /Unclassified (4.0%)
- A and A/D Soils (10.5%)
- B (26.9%)
- C and C/D (53.2%)
- D (5.4%)

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey for Dutchess County, New York (2003)

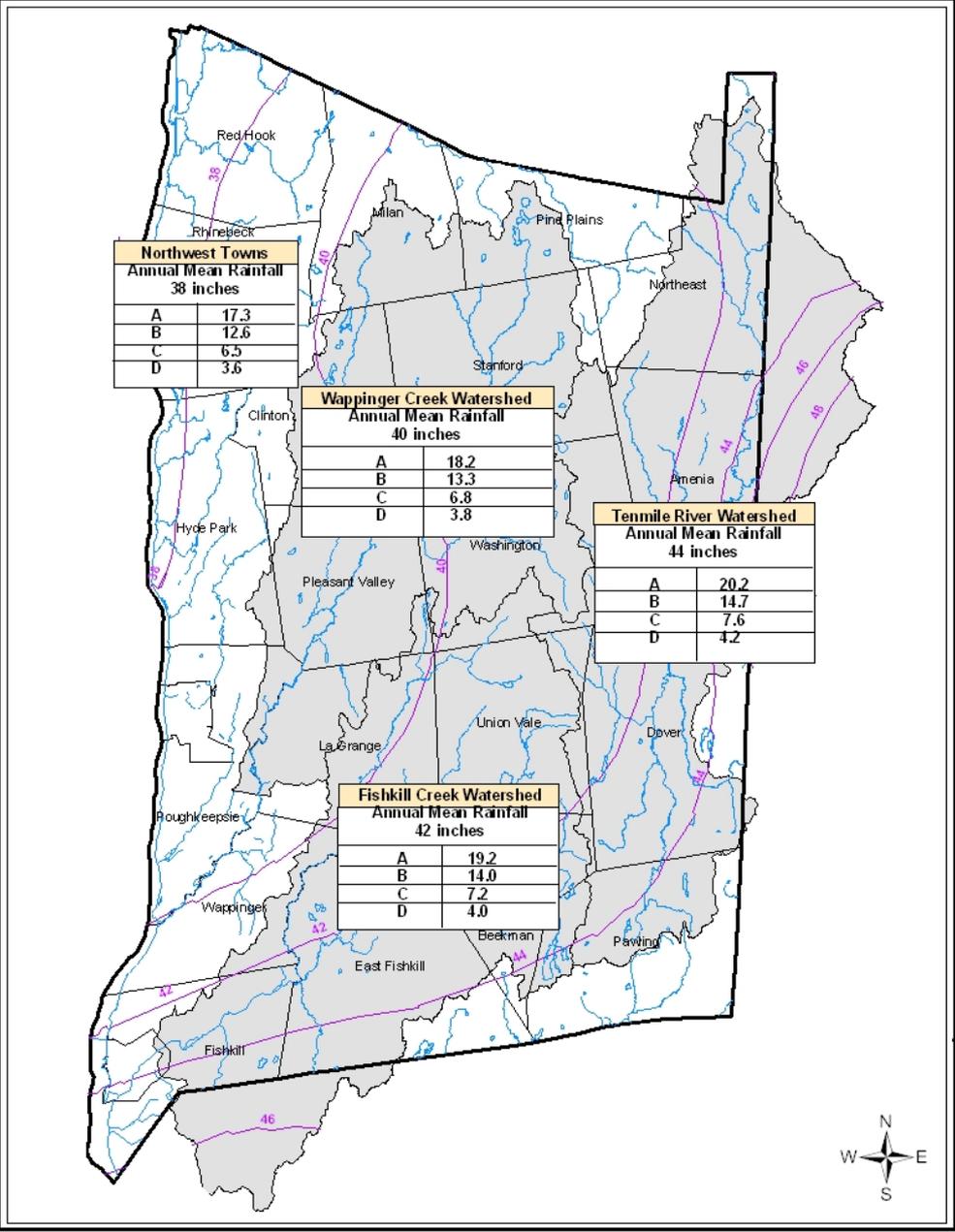
Groundwater Budgets

Hydrologic Soil Groups

B and C-C/D soils most common

Figure Source: County Planning

Water Budgets Based on Aquifer Recharge Rates



Recharge Data are Useful for

- * Site or regional water budget studies
- * Impact development analyses
(along with impervious cover consideration)
- * Streamflow studies
(along with interflow which adds 35-40%).

Example: a 40 acre site in an area with 40" rain,
with 25% HSG B and 75% HSG C would receive

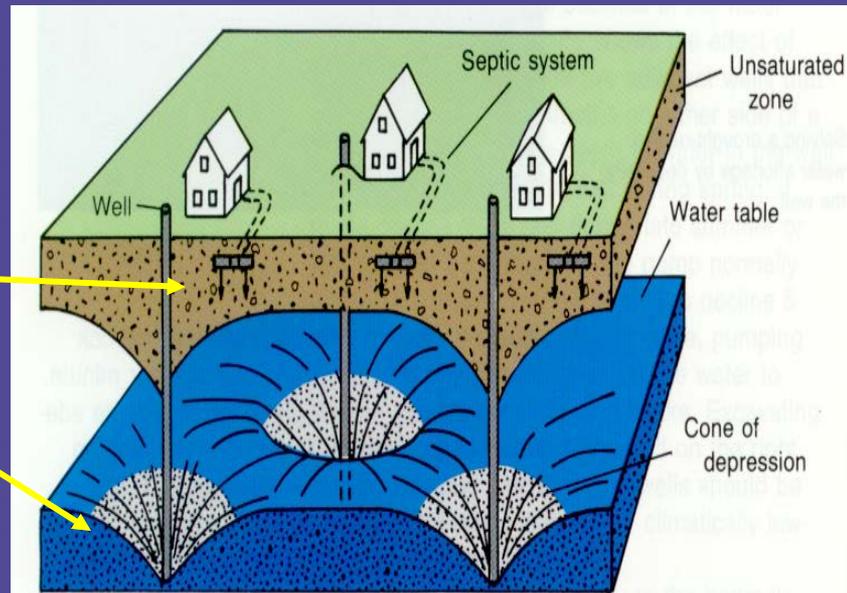
$$\begin{array}{rcl} & \text{unit adjustment factor} & \\ 10 \text{ acres at } 13.3 \text{ inch/year} & \searrow & = 9,895 \text{ gpd} \\ 30 \text{ acres at } 6.8 \text{ inch/year} & & = \underline{15,178 \text{ gpd}} \\ & & 25,073 \text{ gpd (17.4 gpm)} \end{array}$$

A project consuming more than 17.4 gpm might warrant more SEQRA review of potential wetland, stream or offsite well impacts, or more careful water supply tests.

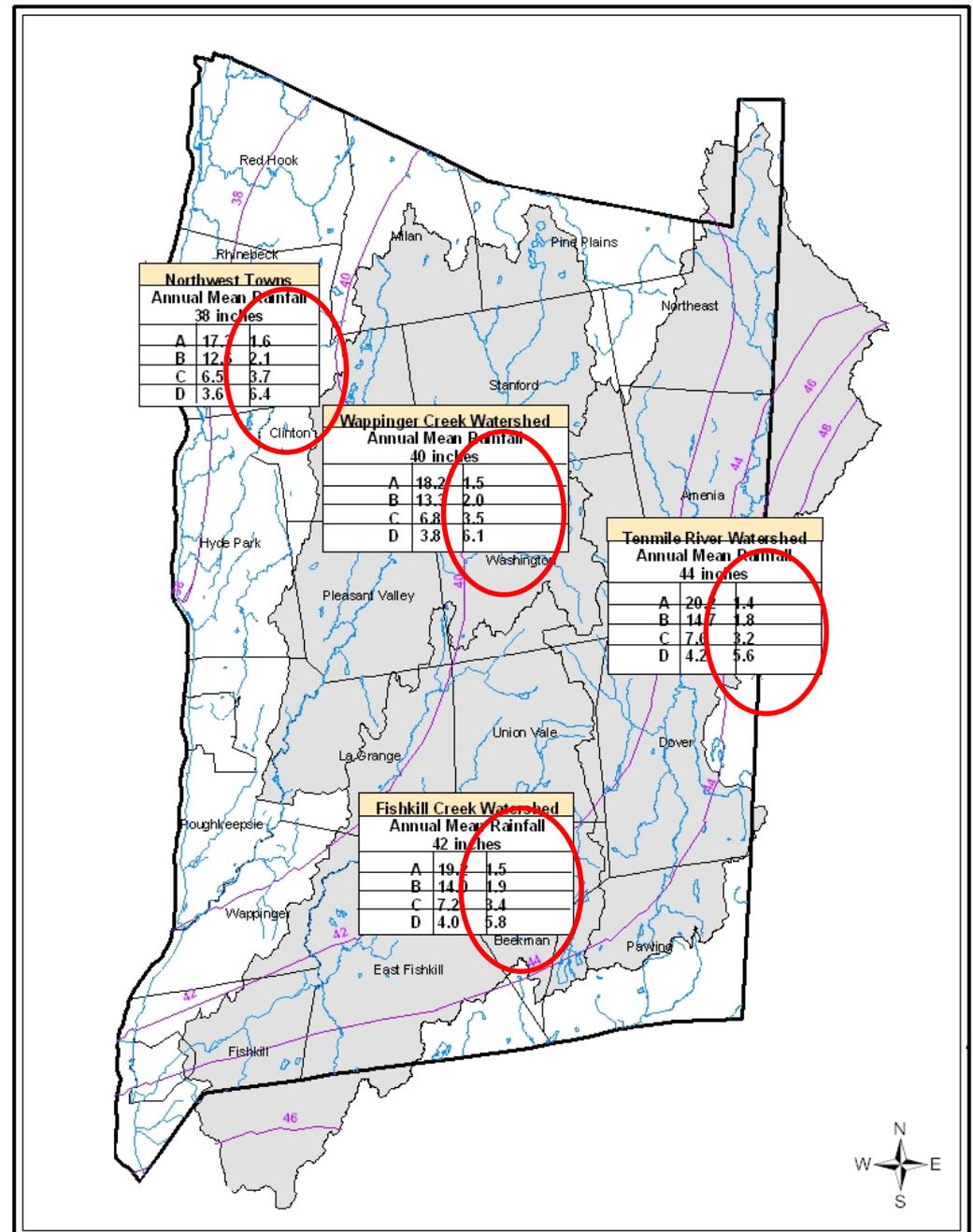
Well and Septic Density Analysis

- * Density recommendations for domestic wells & traditional septic systems (in areas without central water and/or sewer).
- * **Recharge dilutes wastewater and supports wells.**
With high recharge, wells and septics can be close.
With low recharge, more separation is needed.

Recharge Dilutes
Wastewater
Recharge
Supports Wells



Water Budgets and Sustainable Rural Parcel Sizes



Septic Minimum Density Data are Useful for

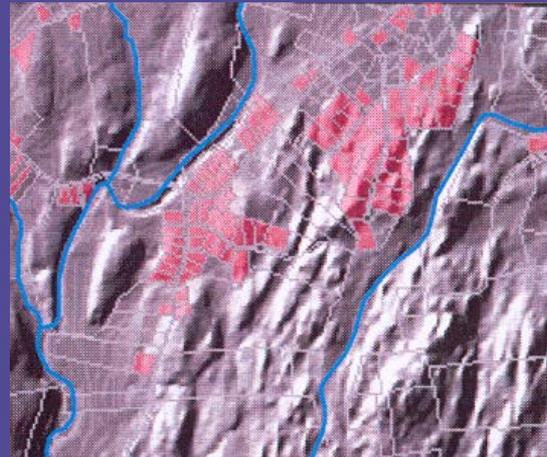
- * Regional planning & zoning
- * Determining central service needs
- * Project sustainability

Example 1: the 40 acre site with 25% HSG B and 75% HSG C will sustain (without roads)

10 acres with 1.8 acre/system = 5.6

30 acres with 3.3 acre/system = 9.9
15 homes

Example 2: Consider where water & sewer may be needed for existing homes



Why Consider Density?

- Among 173 undersized parcels, 40% had nitrate over 1 mg/l (standard is 10 mg/l) while larger parcels were just 23%
- Among undersized parcels, 60% had sodium over 20 mg/l while larger parcels just 35%

Better Pumping Tests for Reliability and Fewer Off-site Impacts

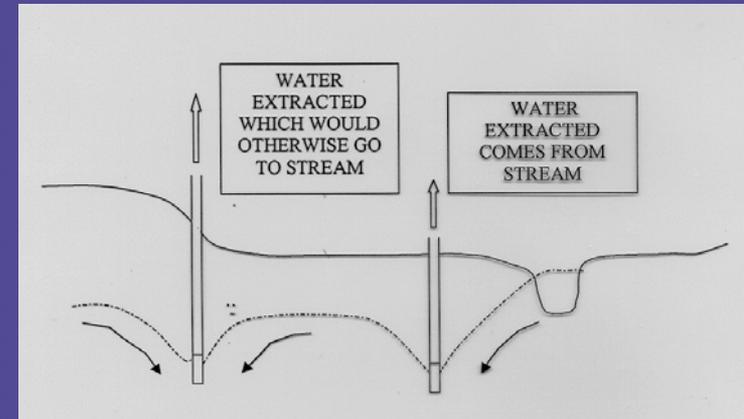
To satisfy SEQRA and Reliability

- For Community Water Wellfields
 - Monitor existing offsite wells
 - Monitor streams and wetlands
 - Include a water budget analysis with the pumping test report.
 - Conduct tests at higher rates if conducted during wet periods (e.g. 15% more if precip is 15% over average during prior 4 months)



Be Aware of Potential Well Interactions

- Many Straws:
 - Wells can compete with each other
 - Wells or surface withdrawals can interact with streams or wetlands
 - Sprout Creek flow declines
 - Millerton high pumping can dry Webutuck Creek headwater
 - Wells lie along the Walkill River, Woodbury Creek, others.



Don't confuse Pumping Rates with Consumption

- ~80 of pumped water becomes wastewater.
 - Passes to septic or WW plant
 - The rest is “lost” locally due to evaporation (sweat, steam, irrigation of plants, use of clothes driers/cooking, etc.)
- So – it's always useful when considering local water budgets to consider where WW is going. If it's returned locally, “site consumption” may be just ~20% of pumping rates.

Model Ordinance Available

- Addresses gaps in existing state and federal laws.
- Includes performance specs.
- Bans on some higher risk activities.
- Adds requirements to pumping tests.
- Bans burial of new tanks under 1,100 gals.
- Incentivizes septic density concepts.

Model Ordinance Available

- Other Issues are directly/indirectly addressed
 - In-Stream flows are preserved if density is controlled and consumption is considered
 - Wetlands and riparian corridors benefit from density guidance
 - Trace Pharmaceuticals in aquifers are diluted
 - Impacts of climate change are managed by use of pumping test standards and density considerations

Model Ordinance Available

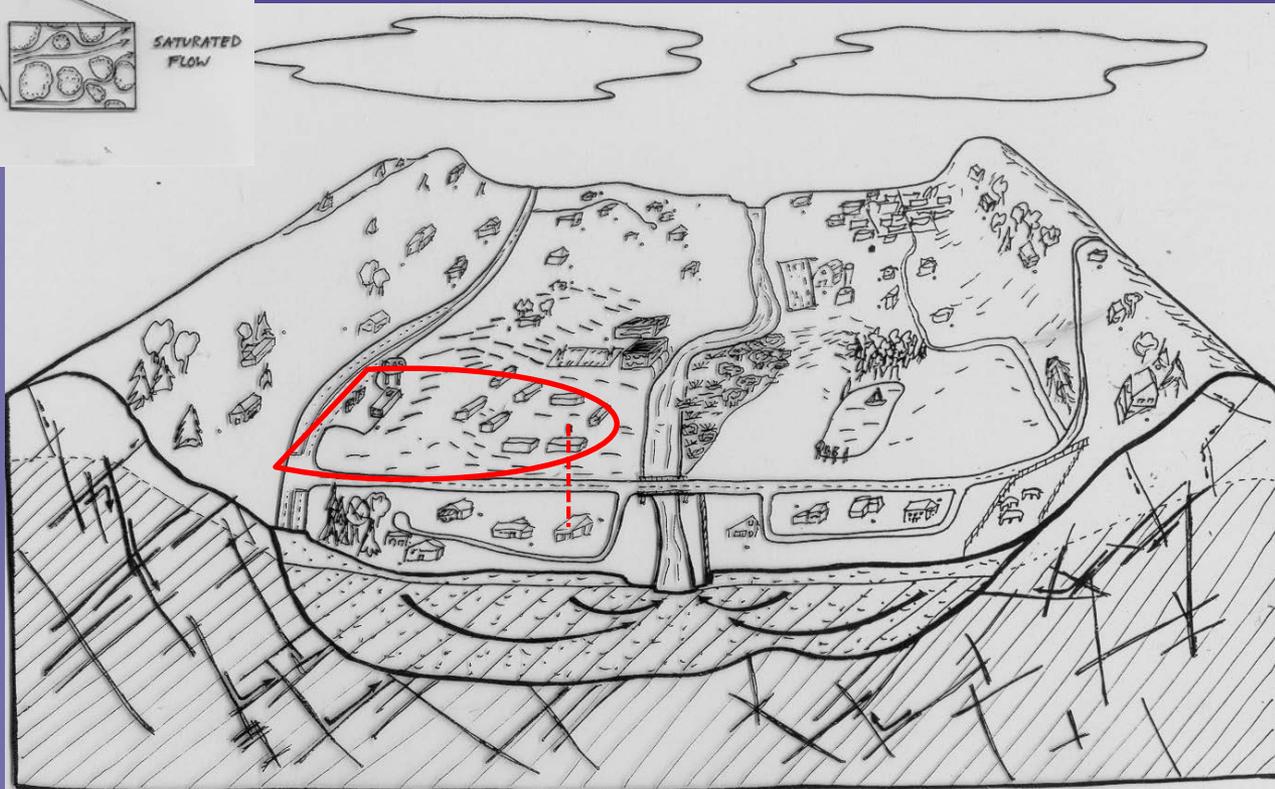
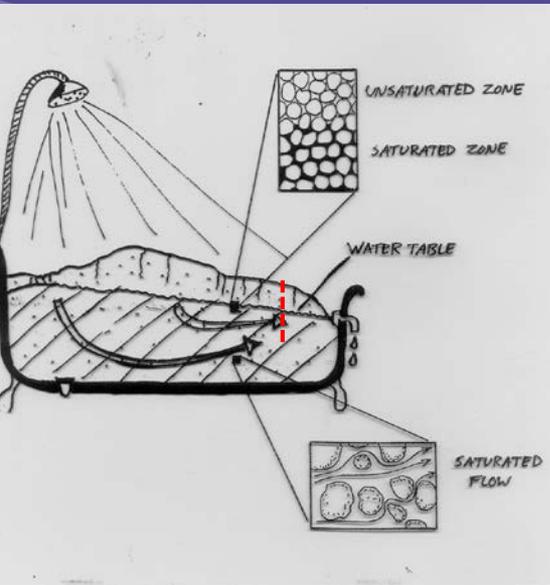
- Quality components:
 - A limited # of prohibited uses in high priority areas
 - Various special permit uses, with an application process and suggested Special Conditions
 - No new buried heating oil tanks under 1,100 gallons
 - Cluster subdivision guidance
- Aquifer Capacity components:
 - Any project that consumes more groundwater than is recharged on site is a SEQRA Type I action.
 - Pumping Test Evaluation Guidance

Model Ordinance Available

- State Health Code, 10 NYCRR, Chapter III, Subchapter A.
- Zoning Ordinances:
 - Option 1: Two zones, Higher protection for intensively used aquifers (wellhead protection zones, well clusters in hamlets, and some high-capacity aquifer areas), Needs a map
 - Option 2: One zone, Mid-level protection everywhere, can apply to whole town without map.
 - The model ordinance has been adopted by Amenia and Philipstown (primary version w/ two zones) and Pleasant Valley (reduced version w/ one zone). Other versions passed in Dover & LaGrange



High and Lower Priority Aquifer Areas



Review

- Copious water – with care
- Groundwater quality remains good
- Review of Aquifer recharge
 - Aquifer or project water budgets
 - Sustainable septic densities
- Pumping test concepts
 - Consumption v. pumping rates
 - Interbasin transfers
- Groundwater protection



Groundwater Management

Model Ordinance Available Free

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