

Watershed Alliance of Adams County

South Mountain Watershed
Workshop
March 16, 2019

About WAAC

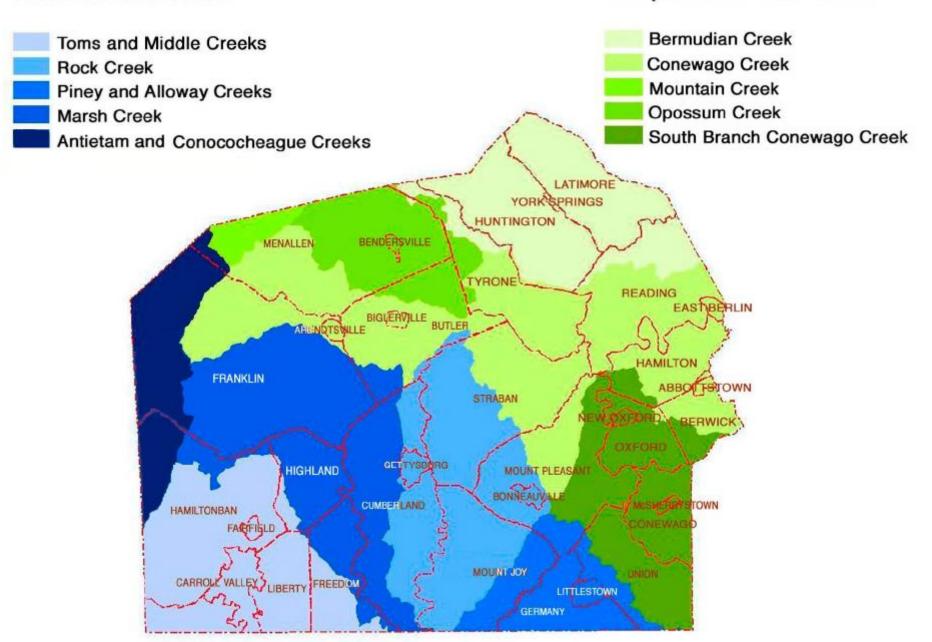
- Formed in 2000 by ACCD
- 501(c)3 non-profit, volunteer organization
- 9 member BOD
- Supported by the ACCD Watershed Specialist
- Addresses water resource issues in Adams County
- adamswatersheds.org

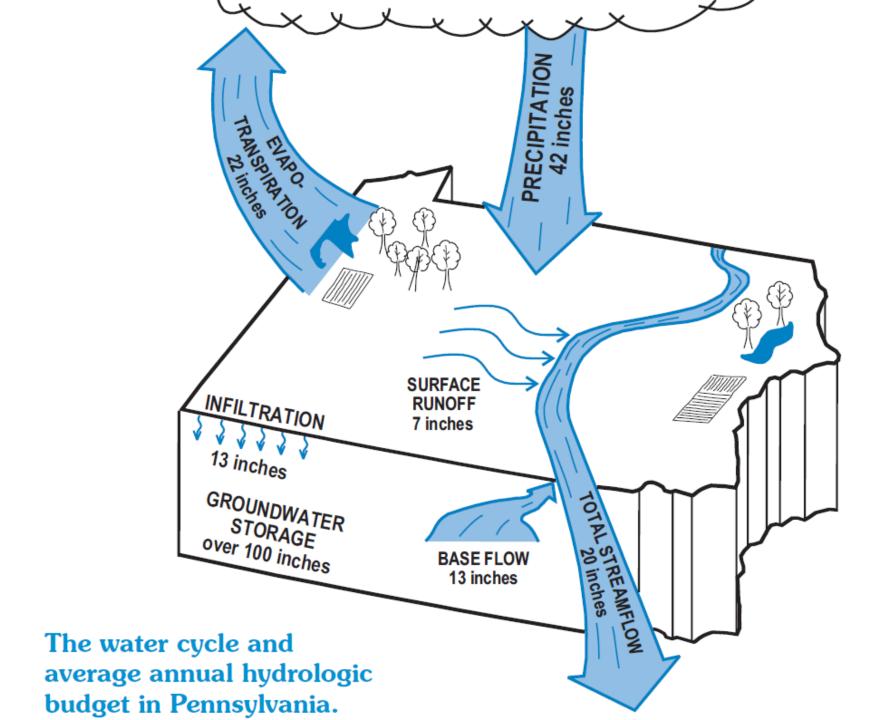
WAAC Goals

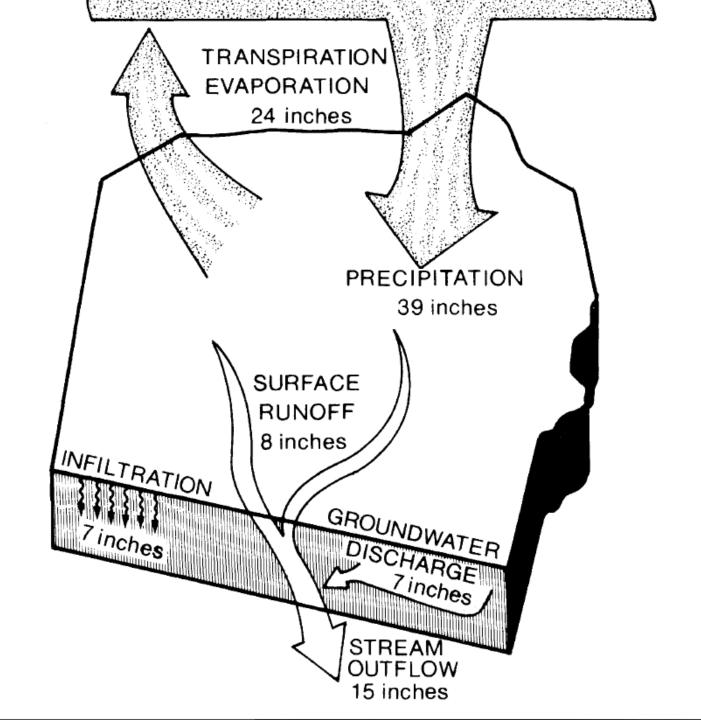
- Help residents better understand the complex watershed issues affecting Adams County.
- Encourage sound water management and land use practices that will promote a sustainable watershed resource.
- Support a county-wide water monitoring program and data base to use for evaluating water resources.
- Identify and carry out watershed improvement projects.
- Maintain the viability and sustainability of the Watershed Alliance of Adams County.

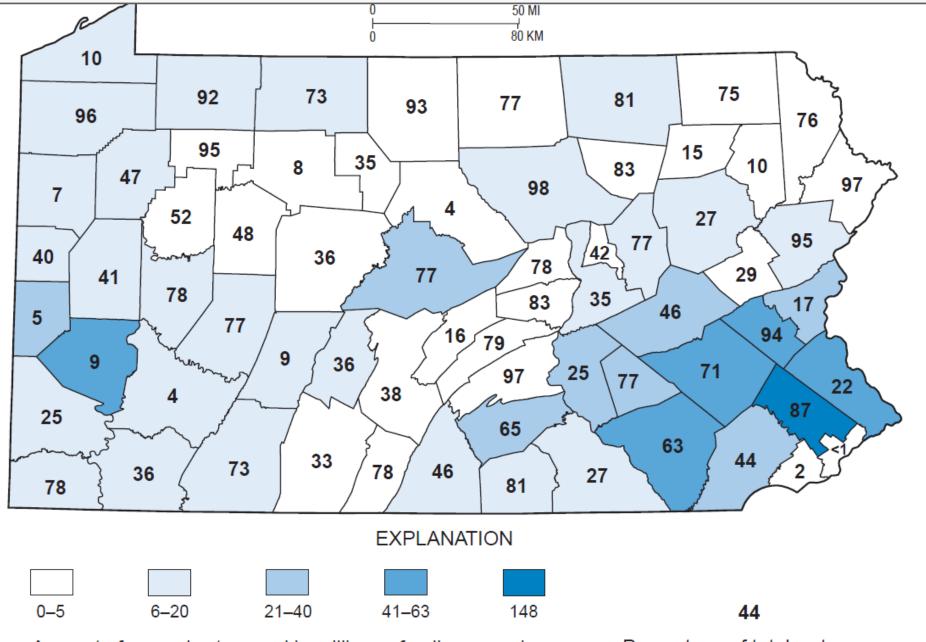
Potomac River Basin

Susquehanna River Basin









Amount of groundwater used in millions of gallons per day

Percentage of total water use

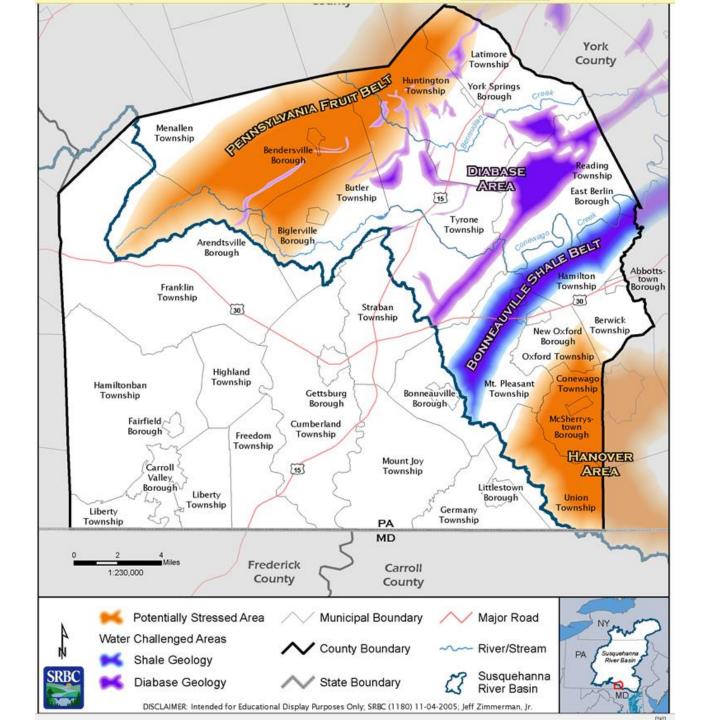
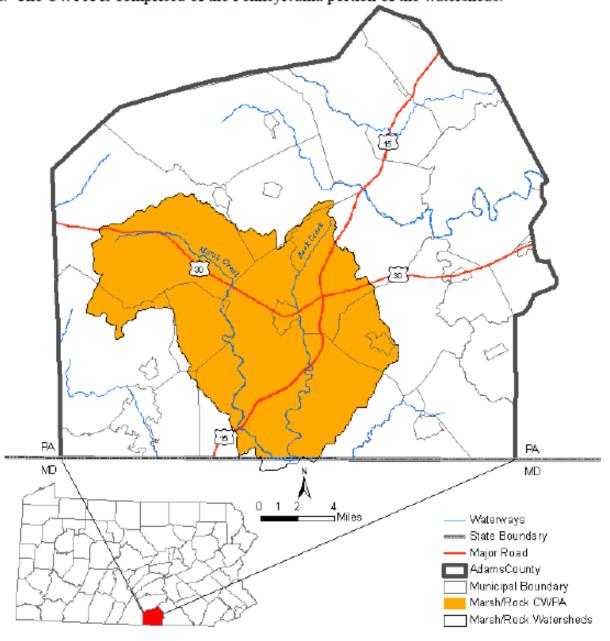


Figure 1. Location of CWPA in Adams County, Pennsylvania. Note: The Marsh and Rock creek watersheds extend into Maryland. The CWPA is comprised of the Pennsylvania portion of the watersheds.



USGS 01574000 West Conewago Creek near Manchester, PA

PROVISIONAL DATA SUBJECT TO REVISION



STATION.--01574000 WEST CONEWAGO CREEK NEAR MANCHESTER, PA

LOCATION.--Lat 40`04'56", long 76`43'13", York County, Hydrologic Unit 02050306, on left bank 500 ft upstream from bridge on State Highway 181, 0.6 mi downstream from Little Conewago Creek, and 1.5 mi north of Manchester. On Sept 13, 2017 the gage was relocated to Lat 40`04'50.9", long 76`43'6.21" referenced to North American Datum of 1927, York County, PA, Hydrologic Unit 02050306, on right bank 80 ft upstream from bridge on Stage Highway 181, 0.7 mi downstream from Little Conewago Creek, and 1.5 mi north of Manchester.

DRAINAGE AREA. -- 510 square miles.

PERIOD OF RECORD. -- October 1928 to current year. Prior to October 1931, published as Conewago Creek near Manchester.

GAGE.--Water-stage recorder and crest-stage gage. Datum of gage is 263.68 ft above National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929.

COOPERATION.--Station established and maintained by the U.S. Geological Survey. Funding for the operation of this station is provided by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection and the U.S. Geological Survey.

GAGE HEIGHTS OF IMPORTANCE.

Supplied by USGS: Maximum recordable gage height (stage sensor operational limit) - 28.2 ft; Data transmitter operational limit - 28.7 ft;

Supplied by NWS: No flood stage has been determined for this station.

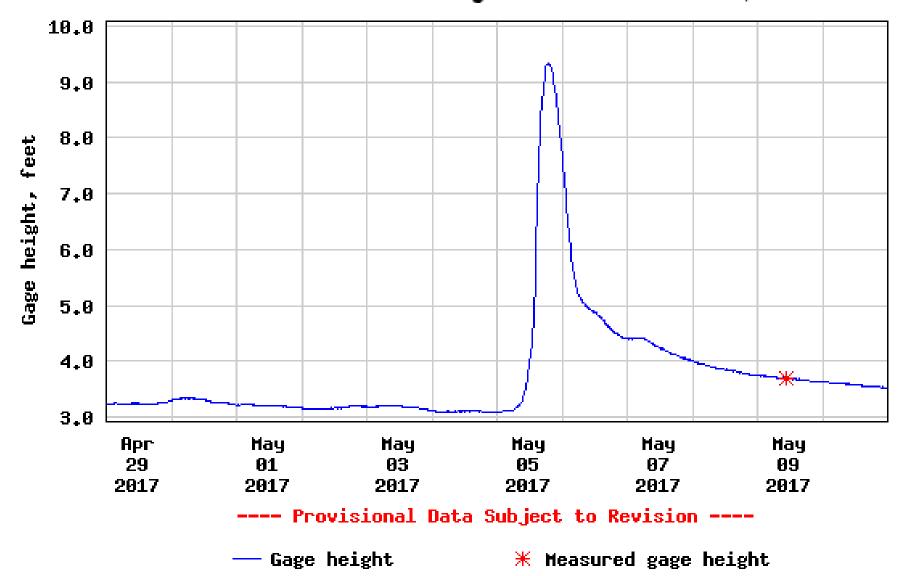
This station managed by the PAWSC New Cumberland Office.



Available Parameters ☐ All 2 Available Parameters for this site ☑ 00060 Discharge ☑ 00065 Gage height	Available Period 1985-10-01 2019-03-13 2007-10-01 2019-03-13	Output format ● Graph ○ Graph w/ stats ○ Graph w/o stats ○ Graph w/ (up to 3) parms ○ Table ○ Tab-separated	Days (7) or Begin date 2019-03-06 End date 2019-03-13	GO
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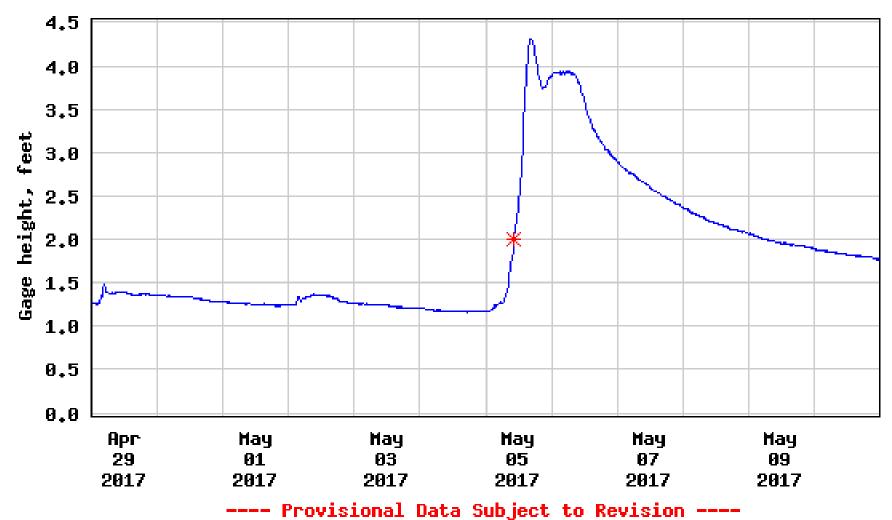


USGS 01573825 West Conewago Creek at East Berlin, PA





USGS 01571500 Yellow Breeches Creek near Camp Hill, PA



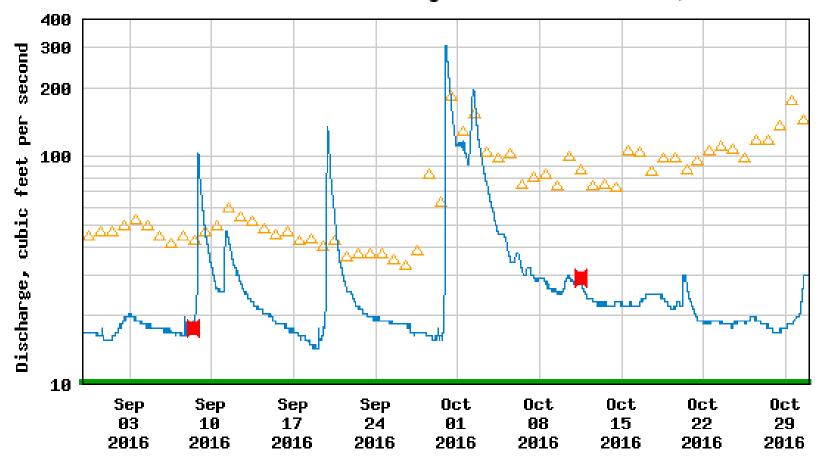
Provisional Data Subject to Revision

Gage height

* Measured gage height



USGS 01573825 West Conewago Creek at East Berlin, PA



- Median daily statistic (13 years) Period of approved data

Discharge

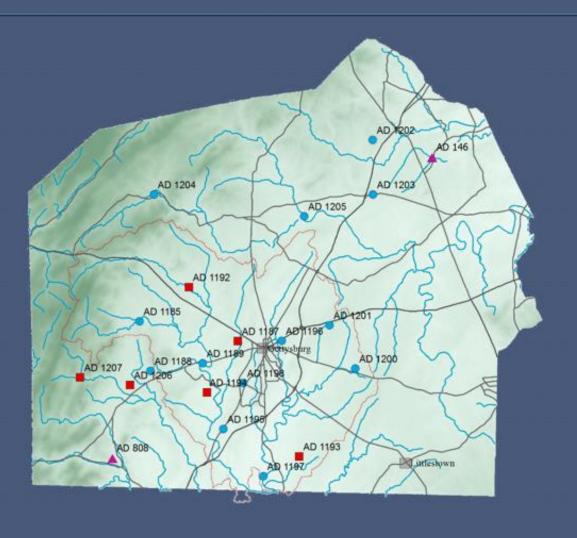
Measured discharge

≥USGS USGS 01574000 West Conewago Creek near Manchester, PA 20000 10000 Per feet cubic 1000 Discharge, 200 Feb Feb Feb Feb Jan Jan Jan Har Har Har 12 02 16 19 26 09 23 02 09 16 2019 2019 2019 2019 2019 2019 2019 2019 2019 2019 Median daily statistic (90 years) — Period of approved data Discharge Period of provisional data

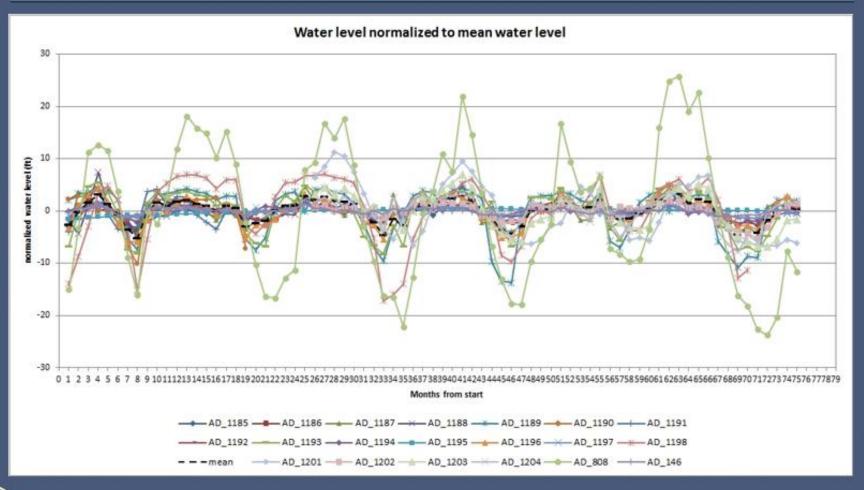
Measured discharge

Estimated discharge

Water Level Network



Long term water levels





SECTION 1713: RIPARIAN BUFFERS AREAS

The following standards shall be applicable to Riparian Buffer Areas in any location of the Township.

- A. Delineation: The Riparian Buffer Area shall be delineated in accordance with the following parameters.
 - Second Order Streams: The minimum width of the Riparian Buffer Area shall be twenty-five (25) feet from the defined edge of the stream at bank full flow.
 - Third Order and Higher Order Streams: The minimum width of the Riparian Buffer Area shall be fifty (50) feet from the defined edge of the steam at bank full flow.
 - 3. Riparian Buffer Map: The Riparian Buffer Areas shall be shown upon the map attached to and made part of this Ordinance, which map is dated, and designated as the

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Hamiltonban Township Zoning Ordinance

"Hamiltonban Township Zoning Map – Riparian Buffer Areas." The said map and all notations, references, and other data shown therein are hereby incorporated into this Ordinance as if all were fully described herein.

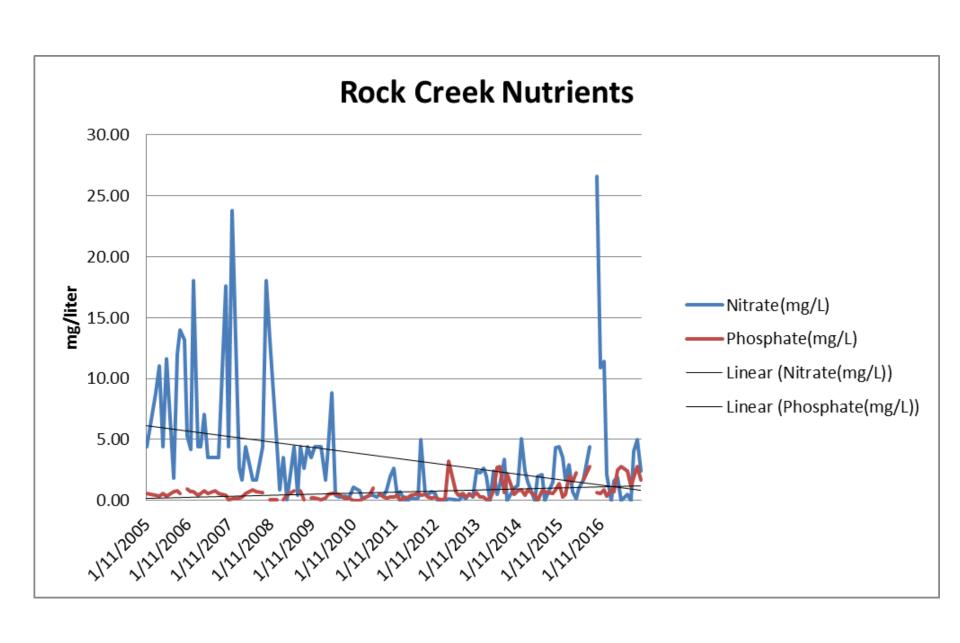
- B. Management of Existing Riparian Buffers: Riparian Buffer Areas shall be managed in accordance the following provisions.
 - Where forest vegetation exists within a Riparian Buffer Area, such forest vegetation shall be maintained. Dead trees, diseased trees, or hazardous trees that jeopardize public safety may be removed.



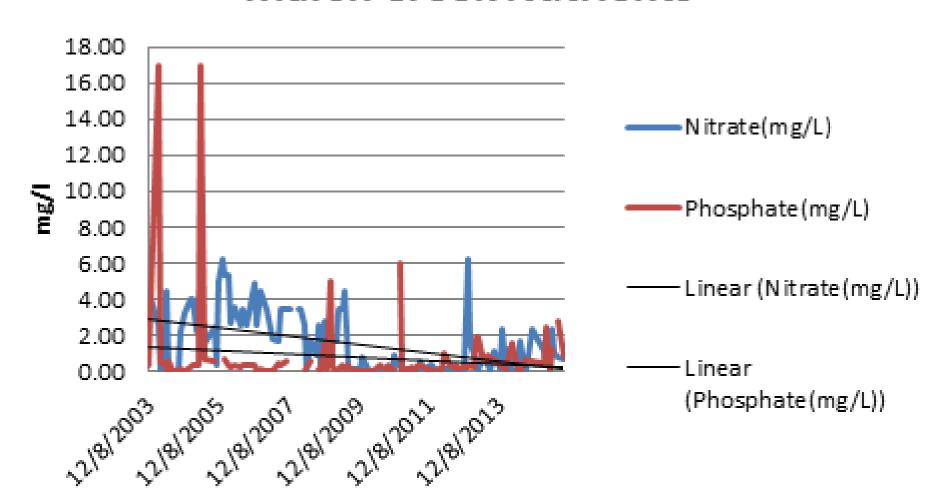


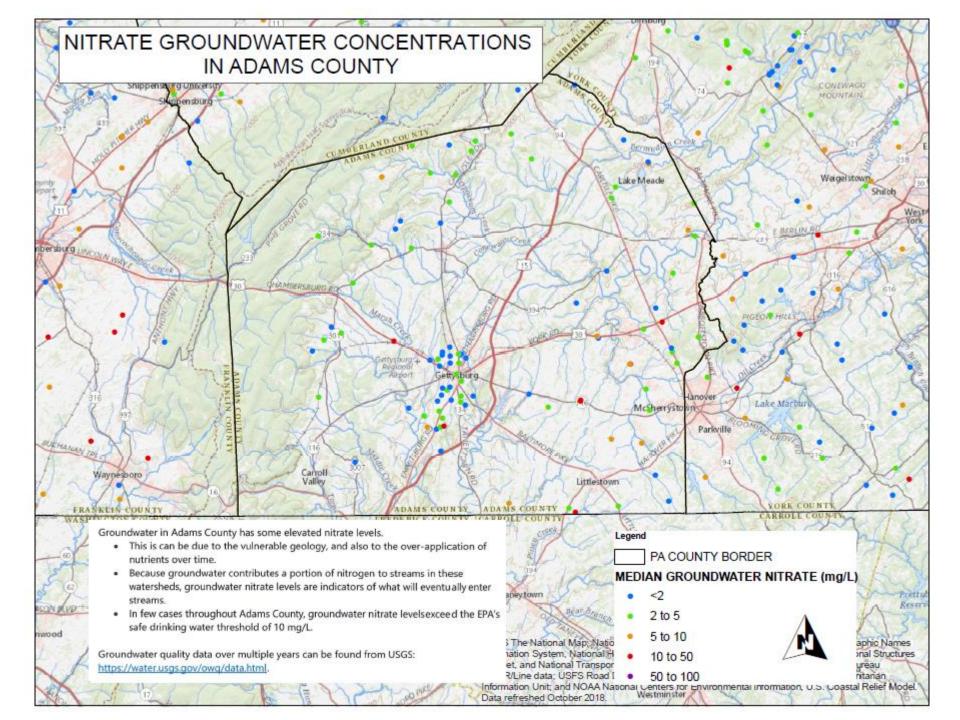


1.1	ty Initiative 1: Repo	Additional sites as needed	WAAC, USGS,	Adams County	2025	1
	water quality	to evaluate Adams County	DEP, USGS,	,		ľ
	monitoring sites that	progress as well as	Conservation			
	promote long-term	progress for specific land	District			
	trend evaluation at key	uses or projects in the				
	locations in Adams	county				
	County					
		Additional monitoring				
		capabilities needed at				
		monitoring station at East				
		Berlin and Bridgeport				
		Stations to analyze				
		nitrogen and phosphorus				
		Increase technical				
		capacity to be able to				
		evaluate loading trends				
		Work w/ state so citizen				
		stream monitoring data				
		can be utilized				
		It is important to monitor				
		implementation progress				



Marsh Creek Nutrients





Gettysburg Municipal Authority Adams County, PA

Source Water Protection Plan

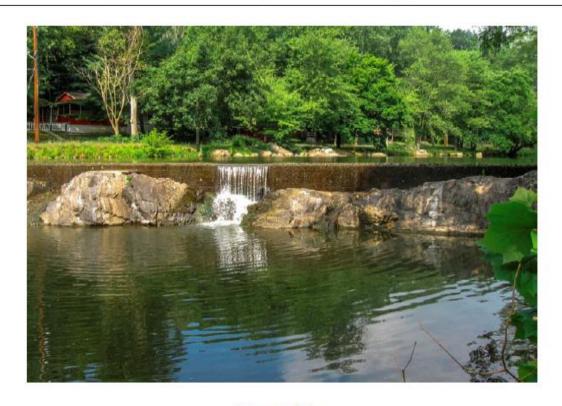
Executive Summary

Clean, safe drinking water is often taken for granted. Many people have no idea where their water comes from, how it is purified, or how it arrives at their sink. Protecting the raw water supply has been increasingly recognized as a critical element in the overall mission of delivering a safe and reliable supply of drinking water to consumers. Comprehensive source water protection not only benefits the water supply, but ultimately the economic, social, and environmental well-being of a community.

Project Background

Gettysburg Municipal Authority delivers drinking water to a population of approximately 12,000 people in Adams County, southcentral Pennsylvania. GMA's mission is to provide a safe, adequate, reliable, and cost-effective supply of water, while planning for future growth, and continuing to meeting all guidelines pertaining to water and wastewater services. In 2015, GMA initiated a project with the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Source Water Protection Technical Assistance Program (SWPTAP) to develop a thorough and complete source water protection program.

DRAFT Critical Area Resource Plan Marsh and Rock Creek Watersheds Adams County, Pennsylvania



Prepared for
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
in partial fulfillment of the requirements of
Grant No. 4300222545

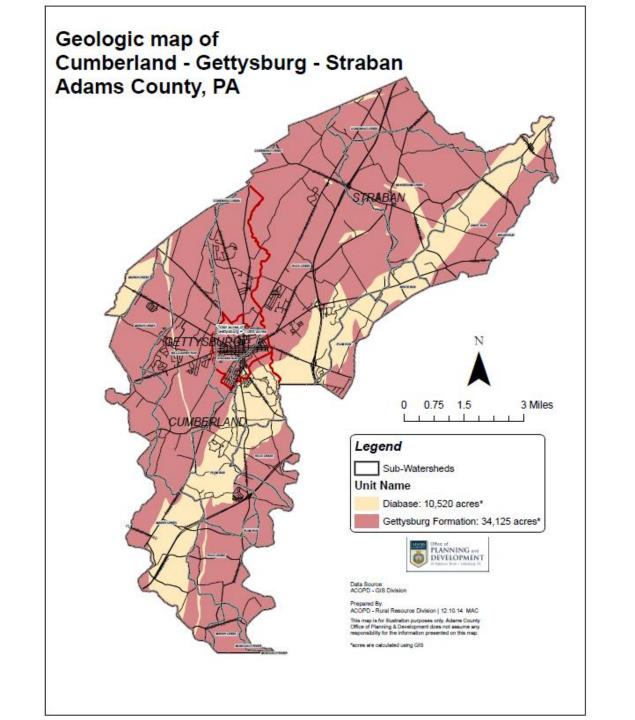
Prepared by Heidi L.N. Moltz James B. Palmer **Appendix B** Excerpt from: Base Flow and Impervious Cover In West Conewago Creek Watershed Upstream of East Berlin, GeoServices, Ltd., 2009.

Table 4. Hydrogeologic Unit Calculation of Recharge (Base Flow) The Watershed Alliance of Adams County					
Geologic Unit	Gerhart and Lazorchick Hydrogeologic Unit	go Creek Waters Model Recharge Per Unit (mgd/mi ²)	Square Miles of Geologic Unit above Gage	Calculated Recharge (mgd)	Calculated Recharge (cfs,
Sedimentary Strata at Jacksonwald & Aspers	5	0.34	0.6	0.2	0.3
Diabase	NA	0.00	15.3	0.0	0.0
Bonneauville Shale Belt	5	0.12	21.3	2.6	3.9
Gettysburg Formation	5	0.34	46.3	15.7	24.3
Heidlersburg Member of Gettysburg Formation	5	0.34	10.8	3.7	5.7
New Oxford Conglomerate	5	0.34	0.5	0.2	0.3
New Oxford Formation	5	0.34	16.9	5.8	8.9
Quartz Fanglomerate	18	0.20	10.0	2.0	3.1
Conestoga Formation	7	0.51	16.3	8.3	12.9
Chickies Formation	7	0.51	1.6	0.8	1.2
Kinzers Formation	7	0.51	4.8	2.4	3.8
Ledger Formation	7	0.51	1.9	1.0	1.5
Vintage Formation	7	0.51	1.5	0.8	1.2
Antietam and Harpers Formations (undivided)	8	0.31	10.2	3.1	4.9
Antietam Formation	8	0.31	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Mont Alto Member of Harpers Formation	8	0.31	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Weverton and Loudon Formations (undivided)	8	0.31	4.6	1.4	2.2
Marburg Schist	10	0.46	11.9	5.5	8.5
Marburg Schist	10	0.46	5.1	2.4	3.7
Greenstone Schist	NA	0.52	3.7	1.9	3.0
Metarhyolite	NA	0.52	30.3	15.8	24.4
Metabasalt	NA	0.52	4.9	2.5	3.9
TOTALS			218.8	76.1	117.8
Average annual watershed recharge (mgd/mi²) Average annual watershed recharge (inches)				0.348 7.2	

mgd = million gallons per day

cfs = cubic feet per second

mi² = square mile



Other water uses in the planning area but outside the GMA service area would include industrial and commercial users. This information can be obtained from Act 220 registrations or field surveys that could enumerate the commercial/industrial water uses outside the GMA service area. The following table lists these other uses:

GenOn Power Plant	0.0894 mgd
Valley Quarries	0.9320 mgd
Commercial, Industrial and Superfund Sites (Act 220)	0.1240 mgd
PA American Water Co., Lake Heritage	0.1130 mgd
Total	1.2584 mgd

The estimated total water use in the planning area is as follows:

GMA and CWS's	1.7550 mgd		
Private Wells	0.0374 mgd		
Agriculture	0.2841 mgd		
Other	1.2584 mgd		
Total	3.3349 mgd		

CONSIDER GROUNDWATER QUALITY

There are some areas of groundwater contamination in the planning area. Further investigation has revealed that there are three superfund sites and a few former industrial sites with groundwater contamination in the planning area, all of which are undergoing treatment. The size of the area affected by these sites is less than 120 acres in total. The relatively small area plus that the contamination is contained and undergoing treatment indicates that these would have minimal impact on groundwater availability.

EVALUATE FINAL GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY ESTIMATE

Based on the calculated estimates above, the amount of groundwater available during a 1-in-30 year drought is 8.782 mgd. The estimated current usage is 3.3349 mgd. Therefore, the amount of groundwater available for future use is estimated to be 8.782 mgd minus 3.3349 mgd equaling 5.4471 mgd.