

## Groundwater Withdrawal Application Summary

Source Name: Reesers Well 1

SRBC Pending No.: 2024-126

This summary is only a portion of the application materials and is meant to provide general information about the proposed project.

## **1.1 Project Sponsor**

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## 1.3 Existing and Projected Facility Water Use

The usage should be entered in million gallons per day (mgd) and rounded off to the nearest one thousand gallons (three decimal places).

Projected Design Year:

2040

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Total Project Water Usage	Existing Usage (mgd)	Projected Usage For Design Year (mgd):
Maximum 30-day Average Wa Demand :	ter 0.456	0.712
Maximum Daily Water Demand :	0.574	0.838
System Capacity :	0.65	0.946
1.4 Requested Withdrawal Amo	unt:	
Estimated Daily Hours of Operation	on per Day (Ex. = 5): 12	
Maximum Instantaneous Withdraw	wal Rate (gpm): 55	
Maximum 24-Hour Day (mgd):	0.079	
Maximum 30-Day Average (mgd)	: 0.076	

Reesers Well 1 is located in Newberry Township, York County, Pennsylvania. Reesers Well 1 has been used as a public water supply well since approximately 1990 and is owned and operated by Veolia Water Pennsylvania, Inc. (Veolia).

Reesers Well 1 is one of ten wells in the Newberry System, which is a community water supply serving portions of Newberry Township, York County (Figure 2.1). The majority of water usage from the Newberry Operation is for domestic use. Other uses also include industrial, institutional, and commercial properties. These usages are planned to continue for the 15-year duration of the requested docket approval. The Newberry System includes ten wells with three interconnected subsystems. Reesers Well 1 operates with Reesers Well 2 and Paddletown Well to make up the Reesers subsystem. The Newberry System was previously owned by United Water of Pennsylvania (1994 to late-2015) and by SUEZ Water Pennsylvania Inc. (late-2015 to March 2022).

Reesers Well 1 was initially permitted by the Susquehanna River Basin Commission (SRBC) in Docket No. 20100614, which approved withdrawal of up to 0.071 million gallons per day (mgd) on a 30-day average basis. Reesers Wells 1 and 2 also have a combined withdrawal limit of 0.076 mgd. The current docket for Reesers Well 1 and Reeser Well 2 will expire in June 2025. Veolia is requesting an increase of 5,000 gpd for Reesers Wells 1 and 2 individually to help support demands during periods of increased needs and for consistency with the previously approved combined withdrawal limit. Veolia requests to increase individual withdrawals from Reesers Well 1 from 0.071 mgd to 0.076 mgd a 30-day average basis and to continue to utilize the withdrawals of up to 0.076 mgd (equivalent to approximately 53 gpm) from Reeser Wells 1 and Reeser Well 2 on a combined basis. The requested maximum instantaneous withdrawal rate from Reesers Well 1, which is based on the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) permit limit, is 55 gpm.

Reesers Well 1 was drilled in 1988. The well is ten inches in diameter and 425 feet deep (25 feet above mean sea level, amsl). A 12-inch outer casing was installed at 33 feet below ground surface (bgs), likely to maintain borehole integrity during drilling. A shallow water bearing zone, encountered at 20 feet bgs, was cased-off by both the 12-inch outer casing and the 10-inch inner casing. The bottom of the 10-inch steel casing is at 66 feet bgs (383.9 feet amsl). The bottom of the well was drilled as an 8-inch diameter open rock hole from 66 feet to 425 feet bgs (24.9 feet amsl). Reesers Well 1 penetrates sandstones, siltstones and shales of the Gettysburg Formation. The water bearing zones used for this supply well were reported at depths of 80 feet bgs (370 feet amsl) and 140 feet bgs (310 feet amsl). The total estimated blown yield was 55 gpm.

Reesers Wells 1 and 2 were required to obtain a docket from SRBC when Paddletown Well was added as a new source to the Newberry System in 2010. Prior to that, these wells were considered to be grandfathered sources by SRBC. The original SRBC groundwater withdrawal application included a request to waive SRBC's aquifer test requirements, which was accepted by SRBC. In 2010, Reesers Well 1 had been operated as a public water supply well for 20 years and currently has operated for approximately 35 years. There are no records of historical pump tests or aquifer tests conducted at Reesers Well 1, and it is unknown if any were performed. However, a 72-hour constant rate aquifer test was conducted at Reesers Well 2 in June 1994. Reesers Well 1 and Well 2 are approximately 150 feet apart from each other. The tested a pumping rate for Reesers Well 2



was 100 gpm. During the June 1994 testing at Reesers Well 2, water levels in Reesers Well 1 and two other proximal wells were also monitored. The 1994 test results, along with testing results from aquifer testing of Veolia's Paddletown Well, which is located in a similar hydrogeologic setting, were evaluated as part of the 2010 application. SRBC has indicated that, based on the results of previous testing and other historical data, Reesers Wells 1 and 2 have met the 18 CFR §806.12 status requirements.

The current total system withdrawal limit for Veolia's Newberry System is 0.650 MGD on a 30day average basis (Docket No. 20210908). Veolia's engineering projections for the next 15 years estimate an average withdrawal (maximum 30-day average) of 0.712 MGD. The increase in demand is attributed to residential population growth. Therefore, consistent with the groundwater application for Conley 2 submitted on January 11, 2024, Veolia is requesting to increase the 30day average total system withdrawal limit to 0.712 MGD to satisfy the reasonable foreseeable need in 2040. This would be an increase of 0.062 MGD. The current 30-day maximum average SRBC docket limits for each of the ten existing Newberry System wells total 0.946 MGD. Therefore, the existing system capacity is expected to be sufficient to meet the projected demands.

