

WSA and Groundwater

BCGWA 2016





Representatives Here Today

- Ross Kreye, Section Head Groundwater Authorizations
- Mike Simpson, Regional Hydrogeologist





Outline

- Water Sustainability Act and GW Licensing Update
- Groundwater Protection Regulation
- Other initiatives



Water Sustainability Act (WSA)

- Enacted February 29, 2016
- Ensure water now and in the future
- Managing groundwater and surface water as one resource
- Environmental Flow Needs
- Groundwater licensing









Regulations to Come

- Measuring and reporting
- Livestock watering
- Water Sustainability Plans
- Dedicated agricultural water
- Water objectives
- Designated areas for domestic groundwater licensing
- Licence reviews
- Alternative governance approaches





Licensing Wells

- Domestic use exempt
- Non-domestic irrigation, industrial, waterworks, etc. will need a license
 - Both existing and new wells
- Similar licensing scheme as for surface water – fees, rentals
- FITFIR model
- Recognize hydraulic connection between surface water and groundwater (i.e. consider long term effects of well pumping on streams)



"Non-domestic"

- All non-domestic wells require a license
- "domestic":
 - household purposes (drinking, cleaning, food prep, etc)
 - Watering animals kept as pets or for household use
 - Irrigation of garden < $1,000 \text{ m}^2$ (0.25 acre)



Existing vs. New



 Existing (well <u>in use</u> pre-Feb 29, 2016) vs new wells

- Existing wells:
 - have until March 1, 2019 to apply for a license
 - can use the water in the meantime
 - until March 1, 2017 the application fee is waived (\$250 to \$10,000)
 - date of precedence based on date of first use
 - post March, 2019: priority rights are lost
 - water rental fees begin the date the WSA comes into force (February 29, 2016)
 - New wells: can't use the water until a license is granted



Fees and Rentals

Example User	Volume (1000m3 /year)	Annual water rental (\$)	Application Fee (\$)
50 acres of blueberries drip irrigation	92	78	250
100 head of dairy cattle	5	50	250
Water bottler	200	450	5000
Municipal water supply	23,000	52,000	10,000
Water Rent Calculator Agriculture Water Calculator			



FLNRO Regional Outreach Activities

> Presentations

- First Nations
- Coast and Fraser Health Authorities
- > BCIA
- Mail outs to ~560 Small water systems
- Emails to local government departments
- > Agriculture Water Forums
 - > Richmond, Abbotsford
 - > Ag Trade Show (January)



Types of Applications being received

Waterworks

- Local government
- Smaller systems
- > Water Bottling
- Irrigation
- Stock Watering
- Camps/public facilities; golf courses; water delivery



Some early challenges for licensing

- Bedrock aquifers
- Unmapped aquifers
- Connectivity and Environmental Flow Needs
- Salt water intrusion
- > Artesian areas
- > Notifications (proximity to proposed licence)
- > Adequate technical information
- Low application rate



WATER SCIENCE SERIES

Guidance for Technical Assessment Requirements in Support of an Application for Groundwater Use in British Columbia

Jenn Todd, P. Geo., Mike Wei, P. Eng., Michele Lepitre, P. Geo.



Version 1.0



Tech Assessment

- Likely required by the SDM for new, licensable wells
- May be required in some cases for existing wells (e.g. connection with sensitive streams, aquifer mining)
- Desktop or Desktop + field tests



Proposed quantity of water use ¹	Type of aquifer	Existence of other users ² within a 1 Km distance of the proposed <u>point of diversion</u>
$\leq 10 \text{ m}^3/\text{day} (0 \text{ Points})$	Unconsolidated sand and gravel (0 Points)	None (0 Points)
> 10 m ³ /day but not exceeding 100 m ³ /day (1 Point)	Bedrock (1 Point)	Present (1 Point)
>100 m ³ /day (2 points)	-	-
Points:	Points:	Points:
	TOTAL POINTS:	

NOTES: 1: Average daily use

2: Domestic wells and licensed stream water or groundwater diversions

Total Points from	Guidance on the need for a technical assessment		
Table 1			
0 Points	A technical assessment is not necessary, unless required by the SDM.		
1-2 Points	Desktop technical assessment is sufficient, unless specific field-based testing is		
	required by the SDM		
> 2 Points	Desktop technical assessment and field-based testing is necessary as part of the		
	technical assessment.		



Groundwater Protection Regulation







Some New Requirements

- Classes for well drillers and pump installers
- Well reports
- Well siting
- Well pits
- Alternative Specs
- Well maintenance
- Pump/pipe standards
- Testing and disinfection







	Water well driller	Geotech / env driller	GX driller	Well pump installer
Water supply well	\checkmark			
Monitoring well	\checkmark	\checkmark		
Recharge/injection well	\checkmark			
Dewatering well	\checkmark			
Remediation well	\checkmark	\checkmark		
Geotechnical well	\checkmark	\checkmark		
Closed-loop geoexchange well			\checkmark	
Well pump in water supply, injection or dewatering well	\checkmark			\checkmark



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Other (specify): Total duration: hrs		Trital well completion data. Total depth dilectft Finished well depth:158 ft bgl Final slick up: In Depth to bedrock:ft bgl						
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Well Reports

- Mandatory submission as of Feb 29, 2016
- eWELLS preferred (alternative: Ministry form)
- Submit to well owner
- Submit to comptroller: water supply, permanent dewatering, 1/geoexchange system, & all artesian flow

Important for:

- Pre-drilling assessments
- Delineation & classification of aquifers
- Water Licensing
- Domestic user rights
- Water budgets





Well Siting Requirement

- A new water supply or permanent dewatering well must be >15m away from an existing water supply well
- Purpose: minimize risk of excessive well interference (particularly domestic wells).
- The owner of an existing water supply well can drill one additional well within 15 metres of the existing well.
- If not feasible to meet siting requirements, a professional can recommend an alternative setback distance that is acceptable to the engineer



Must not construct well pit for new/altered water supply wells

Except when designed/constructed:

- By a professional;
- So water that enters the well pit does not pond in the well pit and is conveyed away;
- Under supervision of the professional who designed it;
- Design and as-built drawings must be submitted to the comptroller.





Alternative Specifications

- Alternative specifications for siting and decommissioning only
- Must be prepared by a P.Eng. or P.Geo.
- Must be submitted to, and accepted by engineer (government)
- Engineer may apply terms and conditions
- Well owner must operate the well in accordance with the conditions





Well Maintenance Requirements



- Prohibiting storage of foreign matter within 3m of the wellhead of a water supply well, or allow any foreign matter to travel within 3m of the well.
- Maintain and protect equipment installed to control artesian flow.
- Protecting the sounding tube in a well.
- Maintaining clear, safe access to the well.





Pump & pipe standards

- Pump installation must not cause movement of the casing.
- Requirements for installing pitless adaptors (e.g., water tight seal, prevent corrosion of different metals), and backflow prevention (permanent well pumps).
- Requirement to repair surface seal.
- Hand pumps must meet all requirements of a well cap (existing water supply wells have 2 years to upgrade)
- Thermoplastic casings, liners, sounding tubes in water supply wells must be certified for use for drinking water





Developing, yield testing & disinfecting wells

- developing a water supply well must not cause significant collapse of the ground near the well nor damage to the surface seal.
- must install a screen in unconsolidated sediments; however, open bottom completions are acceptable if the bottom can be developed to be stable.
- well driller must perform a well yield test on a water supply well or permanent dewatering well after drilling or alteration.



What is not covered by the GWPR

- Setback of a well from contamination sources (Health Hazards Regulation)
- Setback of a well from a creek, river, lake, etc.
- Contamination issues (still all under EMA – MoE)





Vancouv

Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wsd/data_searches/obswell/map/



Abbotsford & Chilliwack Aquifer Mapping Study

- Refine/update original interpretation done in 1993
- Develop three-dimensional conceptual hydrogeological understanding
- Updated aquifer boundaries (vertical / lateral)
- Correlate well records in WELLS Database (15 20 % goal) to mapped aquifers (Future work: correlate the rest of the records in WELLS)
- Provide basis for future groundwater flow model development







QUESTIONS?

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