DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Mapping the Transitional Boundary Between Wellhead Protection to Source Water Protection

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Prehistoric Wellhead Protection 1986-2008



Types of Public Water Supply Systems

- Community
 - 25 or more people at their primary residence or had at least 15 service connections
- Nontransient Noncommunity
 - 25 or more non-residents for at least 6 months/year
- Transient Noncommunity
 - 25 or more people daily for 60 days/year



Wellhead Protection Enabling Legislation



• 1986 Safe Drinking Water Act amended CFR 420 Sec 300h-7A

• 1989 Minnesota Ground Water Act Laws 1989, Ch. 326

 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amended PL 104-182

1989-1997

- WHP Program Submittal to EPA 1996
- WHP Rule Promulgated 1997
- Developed WHP planning to support rule
- Developed capabilities to support WHP

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WHPA/DWSMA Delineation





Contaminant Source Inventory

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Managing Potential Contamination Sources

Source Water Assessments

- Required by 1996 SDWA amendment
- Deadline for completion May 2003
- Included surface and groundwaterbased PWS
- Funding provided through SDWA grants to states
- MDH provides assessments online



Transition from the WHP Era to Source Water Protection



- External drivers
 - 2008 Legacy Amendment
 - 2013 State Government Roundtable
 - Drinking water issues in the public consciousness
 - 2014 Toledo Lake Erie HAB
 - 2015 Flint Lead
 - 2019 Minnesota Groundwater Protection Rule

Transition from the WHP Era to Source Water Protection



- Program reactions
 - More staff increased output
 - Grants to systems
 - Addressing surface water sources
 - Increased coordination with Federal, State, and local partners
 - Groundwater restoration and protection strategies

SWP – Ongoing Technical Challenges

- Redefining approaches for simulating groundwater flow
 - Analytic to numerical
 - GUIs to Jupyter notebooks and python scripts
 - Qualitative to quantitative uncertainty
- Expanding means by which we assess vulnerability



Assessing Vulnerability

- Limitations of traditional approaches
 - Decreasing signal strength of atmospheric tritium
 - Pathogen occurrence in nonvulnerable settings

- Adaptations
 - Ultra-low tritium analysis
 - Anthropogenic contamination (e.g., CECs)
 - Indicators as surrogates
 - Understanding implications of mixing

SWP – Ongoing Program Challenges



- Data management
- Promoting outcomes not just outputs
- Addressing needs of small systems
- Empowering and motivating public water systems
 - Landowners, too

Transition to SWP – Emerging Issues

- Limitations of DWSMA scale
- Coordination with partners
- CECs
- Climate change
- Lead, infrastructure, treatment





Drinking Water Quality in Areas Between DWSMAs not Currently Assessed

3-Dimensional Geologic Model of Unconsolidated and Bedrock Aquitards Helps Explain Watershed-Scale Differences in Drinking Water Quality



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Uppermost Aquifers Have Hydrologic Boundaries that Most Closely Correspond to Watershed Boundaries

Impact of Vertical Hydraulic Gradient on Distribution of Recent Waters Over Time



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Presence of Recent Waters Underneath Decorah Shale Indicative of Lateral Flow and Leakage through Confining Units



chloride concentration greater than 2 mg/L

Conclusions

- Transition from Wellhead Protection to Source water protection
 - WHP and SWP have in common
 - Goal of protecting drinking water sources
 - MDH role is similar
 - Drinking Water Ambient Monitoring Program (DWAMP)
 - Contaminants of Emerging Concern watershed-scale monitoring of uppermost vulnerable aquifers
 - Not all groundwater, but provides sentinel monitoring of most recent recharge
 - Groundwater Restoration and Protection Strategies (GRAPS)
 - For groundwater, recognition of aquifer(s) as the drinking water source in addition to the public supply well



Thank You!

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