#### BEFORE THE

REGIONAL WATER RESOURCES COMMITTEE

OF

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

IN RE: PENNSYLVANIA STATE WATER PLAN

PRESENTATION

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

BEFORE: CAROL R. COLLIER, Chair

Jeffrey Featherstone,

Member

Allen Fidler, Member

Julie Lyn Gallisdorfer,

Member

Honorable Kate Harper,

Member

Helen Haun, Member

Desiree Henning-Dudley,

Member

John Hoekstra, Member

Darryl Jenkins, Member

M. Irvil Kear, Member

Gary M.B. Kribbs, Member

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Michael Meloy, Member
Howard Neukrug, Member
Barbara Smith, Member
Pete Snyder, Member
Michael Stokes, Member
Maya Van Rossum, Member
Robert Wendelgass, Member
John Woodling, Member

LOCATION: Northampton County

Community College

511 East 3rd Street

Bethlehem, PA 18015

HEARING: Thursday, September 11,

2008

7:30 p.m.

WITNESSES: Kenneth Kerstner, Jim

Hartmann, Richard Raab,

Richard Burke, Mike

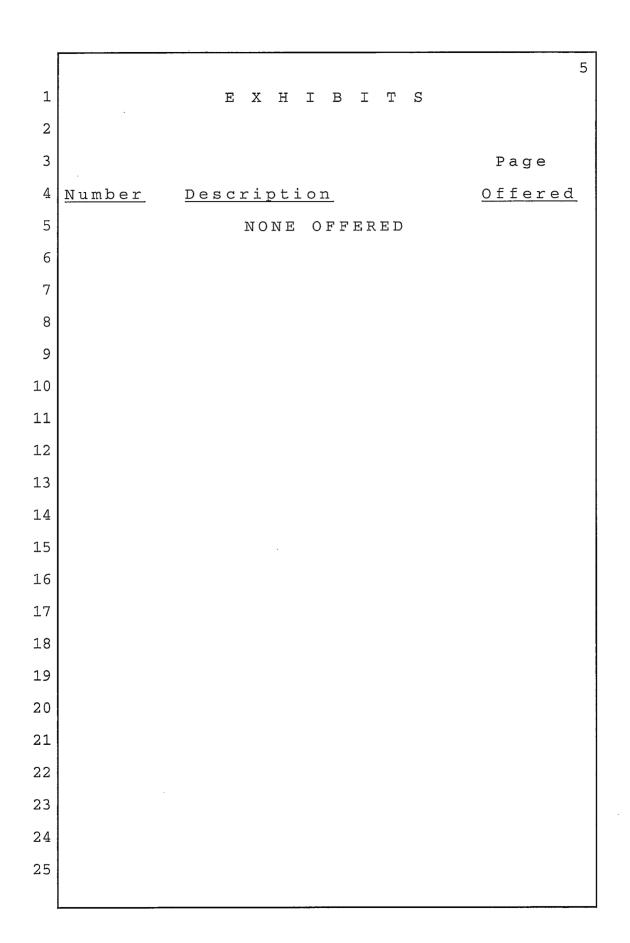
Grossmann, Richard McNutt,

Al Siess

Reporter: Kenneth D. O'Hearn

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  NO COUNSEL PRESENT
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#### PROCEEDINGS

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# CHAIR:

We'd like to get started with the hearing portion of tonight's meeting. Would everyone take their seats, please? Okay. Let's take our seats, please.

I'd like to open the hearing. This is the Delaware Regional Water Resources Committee hearing. It's the State Water Planning and Regional Committee input on the state water plan.

I'd like to welcome you this evening to the Water Resources public hearing to solicit input on the draft state plan.

My name is Carol

Collier, and I represent the

Committee, the Delaware

Regional Water Resources

Committee. I am Chair and Jeffrey Featherstone in the front row is Vice Chair.

With us are members of the Committee and if you were here during the meeting, you've met them, and also the staff of the DEP, Pennsylvania DEP.

The purpose of this hearing is to solicit input in the draft state water plan.
This hearing satisfies the requirements of the Water
Resources Planning Act and notice of this meeting was published in the Pennsylvania Bulletin on August 23rd, 2008.

The meeting was also advertised in several area papers. In order to give everyone an equal opportunity to comment this evening, I'd like to have the following ground rules.

I will first call upon

witnesses who have

pre-registered to testify, and

are included on the schedule.

After hearing from these

witnesses, I will provide any

other interested parties with

the opportunity to testify.

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Oral testimony is

limited to ten minutes for each witness. Organizations are requested to designate one witness to provide testimony on its behalf. Each witness is asked to submit three written copies of his or her testimony to aid in the transcribing of the hearing.

And we do have an official reporter tonight, so please state your name and address for the record prior to starting your testimony.

We'd also appreciate help in spelling names and terms that may be generally

unfamiliar.

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So with that, I do have a list of witnesses that have already signed up. The first is Ken Kerstner.

# MR. KERSTNER:

Good evening. First off, my name is Ken Kerstner, K-E-R-S-T-N-E-R. I'm a well driller and pump installer from Easton, Pennsylvania. I have my own company. And I'm a member of the Pennsylvania Ground Water Association. I'm also a member of the National Ground Water Association, with a master ground water contractor certification. And I also am certified in geothermal drilling for the geothermal industry. And I'd like to thank all our people up front here that have put many hours in, I'm sure, on this state water plan. Sitting here

listening tonight, it's really a large project. And I appreciate all the time that you have put in on this.

Okay. I'm going to
touch on ground water. That's
my business. That's where I do
my thing. I have for 47 years.
And on the ground water issue,
I'm going to address a little
bit on quality, why the quality
should be addressed, and taken
particular attention to.

waters you were talking about quality also. That's part of the issue. The definition --I'm going to talk about wells primarily. How many people --I'd like to ask a question.
How many people here tonight on public water are on surface water --- public water; do any of you know?

Okay, small number. How

many of you on public water are on well water that you know of?
About the same. How many of you are on private systems with wells? I would say that's a majority. I just wanted to know. That's why I'm addressing the ground water.

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My definition of a well is any boring greater in depth than diameter. It can be a water well, a monitoring well, an environmental test well, a geothermal well. And what want to address about this is during the construction of these borings, we are cutting through nature's filter, which is our top soils, our subsoils. And in these soils we have our microbes and the sands and the clays which help purify our water.

Now, when there's surface water precipitating

down through or when the water is being discharged, et cetera, anyway, rain water, it all goes through our soils. And when we drill any of these borings which I mentioned previously, we interrupt that. And we interface with bedrock and also with our ground waters.

And my issue is to bring attention to this and it is addressed. There is a construction part in the state water plan on page 53. It's very brief and that's just where I'm going to concentrate tonight, to bring attention to that.

The important part of
the borings is to have them
sealed. When the borings is
complete, to have those borings
sealed from whatever point at
the end of that and depth to
the ground surface. Now, this

will naturally put back our filter, which is on the ground back to its original state.

And this is what we're missing. We only have --Pennsylvania is only two of the states in our nation that do not have construction standards for residential drilling. I think that's pretty bad. The other states have just run away with it and have good results as far as keeping their ground water from drillings in a high state of call.

I believe we need regulation, we need certification of our drillers, we need inspectors to make sure that it's done correctly, and I think it should be a priority. I think that should be maybe our number four priority on our list of three-part areas we had listed earlier tonight.

I won't go into any of the particulars of it because that would be later coming.

But I just want to bring the attention of that. It's an important part for quality; it's going to impact a lot of people. It impacts a majority of people here tonight.

And I thank you for your time and all your effort that you're putting into this.

Thank you.

### CHAIR:

Thank you. Our next speaker is Jim Hartmann.

#### MR. HARTMANN:

Good evening and thank

you very much. I'd like to

thank the Committee again for

having given us the opportunity

to comment on this statewide

plan. My name is Jim Hartmann,

H-A-R-T-M-A-N-N. I'm from

Jamison, Pennsylvania, Warwick

Township.

I work for Franklin

Electric, who is one of the world's largest manufacturers of submersible pumps and motors. My position there is a Regional Service Manager, so I cover most of the surrounding states including Pennsylvania in a service capacity.

I'm a member of the

Pennsylvania Ground Water

Association, in addition to the

National Ground Water

Association, and Water Systems

Counsel. My comment tonight

was to just make everyone aware

of the importance of ground

water.

Ken's question before about how many people depend on ground water here, one of the comments was made earlier, or I should say one of the observations was about the

water quantity and how quality will be addressed.

I think we need to bring quality to the front foremost, because we can have a lot of water, but if it's not potable we've got a problem. Thirty-seven (37) percent of Pennsylvanians depend on ground water for their potable water. It's got to be good quality water.

It's estimated that over 15,000 new wells go in Pennsylvania every year. We need --- we must ensure that they're properly constructed by qualified certified individuals. Many of our townships, municipalities and counties have already created their own regulations because they've recognized the need to have minimum standards.

I think it's imperative

on us for a statewide initiative to have minimum standards implemented and as I said as a priority rather than iust a recommendation.

In closing, I would just like to say I would like to see this plan again with all the other good points contained in the plan to be proactive rather than reactive to a situation that needs to be corrected.

Thank you again for your time and your consideration.

### CHAIR:

Thank you, sir. Our next speaker is Dick Raab.

### MR. RAAB:

Good evening. My name is Richard Raab, R-A-A-B. I'm a driller. I've been in the drilling business for over 50 years, well over 50 years. We're a third generation drilling family. Currently my

son has taken over the operation. I'm also a member of the Pennsylvania Ground Water Association. The Pennsylvania Ground Water Association consists of well drillers, scientists, suppliers, manufacturers of well equipment.

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The Committee has come up with three major points. I think they are excellent points and I would like to commend the Committee on the work they have done to arrive at this point. I know it takes a lot of work.

a fourth point, ground water.

To echo a little bit of what the other two gentlemen said, we're very concerned in protecting our ground water.

There's only two states that do not have any regulations at all for ground water and

Pennsylvania happens to be one of the two, which I don't think is very good.

There's three counties
in the state that have some
regulations; Chester,
Montgomery and Bucks just
recently put in regulations,
which I happened to be in Bucks
County and helped to do that.

We need statewide
regulations on well locations,
on well head protection, casing
grouting, license to drillers
and we need continuing
education for the drillers.
Pennsylvania Ground Water
currently provides that
continuing education. We also
need water quality and water
quantity to be monitored from
these wells.

I do a lot of inspection of wells for real estate transactions, and these

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inspections I found a lot of very poor conditions. Casings buried below ground, casings in the pits with water running, surface water running in. Some don't have any well seals on, some just have the concrete over top of them. A lot of them we pulled the caps off, the caps aren't sealed properly, and they're loaded with spiders and other bugs inside the wells. So we very desperately need regulations for these wells.

Thank you for your time, and for the work that you've done.

# CHAIR:

Thank you, sir. Our fourth speaker is Dick Burke.

#### MR. BURKE:

Good evening. My name is Richard Burke, B-U-R-K-E. I am from Schnecksville,

Pennsylvania, which is in
Lehigh County, North Whitehall
Township. I am owner and
President of a company called
Yorgey, Y-O-R-G-E-Y, Supply.
We are wholesale distributors
of water systems equipment and
water treatment equipment.

I am a member of the

National Ground Water

Association and a former Vice

President of the National

Ground Water Association. I'm

also a member of the

Pennsylvania Ground Water

Association and a sitting Board

member.

Let me begin by saying thank you to the members of this Committee and of the statewide committee for all the time and efforts you have put into developing the state plan. It certainly is needed and I commend you on all the hard

work. And I can only imagine the hours you have put into that, and I say thank you.

Let me say although
there are many facets of the
new state water plan, I would
like to address the subject of
residential water wells, and in
particular the lack of
construction standards for
residential water wells and of
the certification of water well
drillers in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvanians rely on ground water for their potable water source, yet there are no statewide regulations for the construction of residential water wells and for the certification of water well drillers. Improperly constructed water wells are a danger to the health, safety and welfare of all Pennsylvania

citizens using ground water.

More than 15,000 new wells are drilled every year in Pennsylvania, and that means 15,000 new holes penetrating the aquifers of Pennsylvania's valuable resource, its ground water. The lack of residential well construction standards allows the improper construction and threatens the quality of Pennsylvania's ground water and again the health and safety of Pennsylvania residents.

Pennsylvania has the second highest number of residential wells in the nation. And clearly this resource and Pennsylvania families must be protected. As was stated before, Pennsylvania is only one of two states in the entire nation who do not have residential water well

construction standards. And I'm ashamed of that.

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I have been in the ground water industry for 32 years, and I've seen some horrible conditions on what people call wells. In Pennsylvania, you must be trained, certified and adhere to state standards in order to be in the business of a hairdresser.

Anyone can drill a well to any standard, whether he puts casing in it or not. There is no one there to say you're doing something wrong. And there's no one there to protect the health and safety and welfare of the family that is going to use that water.

Improperly constructed residential water wells have been identified as potential

threats to ground water within the source water protection areas of public water supply wells.

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There are documented cases of improperly constructed residential water wells providing a pathway for the surface and subsurface contamination of Pennsylvania's ground water. Many public water systems use ground water as their source. Pennsylvania requires all public water wells to be properly constructed to protect the quality of the ground water and the health and safety of the families who use that ground water. Why not residential wells?

We, those involved in the ground water industry and you, members of this Committee, have a responsibility to the residents in Pennsylvania. It

is our job to enact legislation to protect the health and safety of Pennsylvania's families using ground water and to protect the ground water resource itself.

Pennsylvania residents
have a right to expect clean,
safe drinking water. And we
have a responsibility to see
that they get it. How can we
accomplish this? I have a
recommendation for a revision
to the water plan document and
I ask for your support.

The draft water plan
principle document of the
Pennsylvania state water plan
should be revised to elevate
recommendation two in its water
quality section to become its
new fourth priority in its
draft list of three principle
priorities.

Water quality

recommendation two states the Commonwealth should enact legislation for the certification of well drillers and the establishment of private residential water well construction standards.

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This Committee, by adopting this recommendation and supporting the Pennsylvania Ground Water Association's efforts to enact legislation for the certification of well drillers and the establishment of private residential water well construction standards will be fulfilling its responsibility to protect the health and safety of Pennsylvania families using ground water, and will protect Pennsylvania's ground water resources.

Thank you.

CHAIR:

Thank you, sir. Next I have a representative of Upper Pottsboro Township. You would like to speak? No? All right. Then moving on, I have Mr. Mike Grossman.

# MR. GROSSMANN:

Good evening. My name is Mike Grossmann,

G-R-O-S-S-M-A-N-N. I'm from White Township, New Jersey, but I'm also a landowner up in Wayne County in the upper area around Starrucca. And I'm here tonight just to bring some awareness.

I was very glad to hear the fact that there was some addressing of the gas leasing opportunity in the Marcella shale. I'm a member of two groups in the area,
Susquehanna-Wayne Oil & Gas Group, and the Northern Wayne Property Owners' Association.

Now basically these two groups are nonprofit citizen organizations that have banded together in an alliance to try to ensure that not only do property owners in the northeastern portion of the state receive an economic benefit, and try to promote use of natural gas to alleviate our reliance on foreign oil dependence, but we also want to see strong addendum added to our gas leases that protect this pristine area so that there will not be any repercussions from the drilling operation, and that once the natural gas drillers are complete in their operation, that we will still have a pristine watershed supplying both the Susquehanna, which I'm sure this group on the 17th will hear many more members

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testimony and the Upper Delaware region.

I'm glad to see that
there is an ongoing movement,
because as of six months ago as
it was stated earlier, there
really was no mention of the
drilling operation. This is a
very fast-moving and
economically beneficial
operation to the northeastern
portion of our state.

Natural gas's help is
going to be a boon to the
entire metropolitan area.
There are pipelines under
construction right now that
will feed the entire
northeastern, New York, New
Jersey, Pennsylvania area from
this. And we're looking also
to promote any recycling of
water from treatment plants
that can be used in the
hydraulic tracking of the water

of these wells. And we just hope that the Planning Commission is taking this all in as quickly as possible and will be planning for the safe alleviation of any problems from drilling, but also at the same time trying to promote the economic benefits so well deserved of the citizens in this area.

Thank you very much for your time.

#### CHAIR:

Thank you, sir. Our next speaker is Richard McNutt.

# MR. MCNUTT:

My name is Richard

McNutt, and I'm the President

of Tidewaters Gateway

Partnership, and I also want to

thank the state for all your

hard work. And I particularly

want to thank the DRBC for

special protection waters and

Maya Von Rossum for riding herd on that for four years or five years, whatever it's been, patiently and persistently to make sure that we got it, and the 10,000 people for the 35 years before that.

We have water protection in the Delaware River forever, special protection waters from Hancock, New York to Trenton, New Jersey, the entire freshwater section as a result of this kind of work. And I just want to acknowledge everybody for doing it.

I am from Pipersville,
Pennsylvania, and I also own a
property on the Susquehanna
River up in Athens,
Pennsylvania in Bradford
County. My interest is sort of
going to drop out of the bottom
a little bit, tidewaters. It's
the continuation of that 45

years of effort to clean up the Delaware River. It's not finished yet. We need to clean it up from Trenton to the ocean.

The Pennsylvania portion of that river is significant.

We're talking Morrisville down to Chester, includes

Philadelphia, Morrisville,

Bristol, Chester, the airport, the industrial highways down below Philadelphia, all having a major impact on the tidewaters section of the river.

And in the data analysis and the reference to sound science, I'm a member of the Union of Concerned Scientists.

In fact, I'm one of the founding members, I'm very encouraged to hear that I'm going to join the unintentional parade of people speaking for

water quality as being high up in the hierarchy of that plan. And I understand that you're still working on it, but I would be among the numbers of people here tonight to encourage that as that work continues, that water quality creeps up towards the top.

Referencing --- if you look at the map, on this map we're talking about from here to here (indicating) in Pennsylvania; basically Trenton to Chester, Morrisville, Pennsylvania to Chester, down below the airport. The impact is significant from here and it's important that specific focus be placed on toxics removal and control.

Now that we have special protection waters up in the upper reach from Hancock down to Trenton, it's even more

urgent because the dumpers are going to be quite happy now to not risk themselves in special protection waters. They're going to come down below Trenton and they're going to dump their stuff down there, so we need to be aware of that.

EPA, the upper river from Hancock down to Trenton is recognized by the United States. Department of Interior National Park Service, wild and scenic designated areas. That was necessary to get to the special protection waters.

Down in the lower
section, there is a federal
designation. A lot of people
don't know about it, but it's
an EPA designation, a different
department, which causes a
complication, because sometimes
the EPA and the Department of
Interior don't get along real

well with each other.

2.2

But in this point we have an EPA designation already as in nationally important gateway estuary. That's the tidewater section. I suggest that an MOA be established by the Governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware focused on water quality and most importantly toxic control and removal.

This MOA would become an Act of Congress to complete the federal protection of the entire watershed from Hancock,

New York to the ocean. This Act of Congress would establish permanent protection from

Trenton to the ocean, extending federal designation below the wild and scenic sections for the complete Delaware River protective designation.

An urgency exists for

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this focus due to rapid

declines in the lower bay

fisheries. Other impacted

species such as red knot, shore

birds, Horseshoe crabs, blue

claw crabs, oysters, et cetera,

are also in decline suddenly.

The collapsed fishery which is

in process as I speak, not only

destroys the economy, it

destroys families in multi
generational water people.

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My roots are in
Wildwood, New Jersey. I'm an
esteemed member of the Sunset
Beach Sportsmen's Club down
where the ocean and the bay
come together, so all of it's
real to me. Even though I live
in Bucks County now, the smell
of the low tide is still
perfume to me, different from
most people.

So thank you very much for --- thank everybody else

very much for everything that you're going, too, especially the people that are saying water quality.

# CHAIR:

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Thank you. And our next speaker is Al Siess.

# AL SIESS:

My name is Al Siess, 6460 Blue Church Road, Coopersburg, Upper Saucon Township. I will just introduce my background a little bit. I'm a civil engineer. I've been practicing civil engineering for over 50 years. I moved to Upper Saucon Township and have been drinking well water for the last 40 And I view water years. quality and availability as probably --- not only probably, definitely, our most important environmental resource.

I noted that thermal

electric uses a preponderance of water in the State of Pennsylvania, and I venture to guess that nuclear power plants are the largest proportion of the thermal electric users of water.

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From an economic standpoint, all manmade pollution can be defined as an externalized product cost, the It's cost of doing business. simply unacceptable to allow anybody to profit at the expense of our environment. Nuclear power plants not only do not --- are not an innovative technology that we should be encouraging, but they are a wasteful damaging technology that should be discouraged. I only learned of this meeting this morning when I read the Morning Call newspaper. I'm sorry if

missed it in earlier announcements. If it was not announced earlier, I urge that in the future you make an effort to make sure that people are aware when you're having a hearing like this. Because I only learned of it this morning, I have not taken the time to come up with any particular written testimony. I have recognized, though, with my past 40 years living in the area that --- and I was for a time on the Board of Supervisors in Upper Saucon Township. I have always recognized that land use decisions have a very important impact on water quality and I would just water use. encourage the planning of our water use to take into account the pollution, the polluters and in particular nuclear power

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PPL right now is proceeding on a reckless course of trying to build another nuclear power plant at Berwick. This is not economically feasible. PPL's chairman under questioning has stated that they would not build that plant if it was not subsidized by the public. I can't think of anything stupider than the public allowing somebody to go ahead with a wasteful dangerous technology that they wouldn't do unless we, the taxpayer, subsidized the generation of it. So the bottom line is water is our most important resource. Let's protect it from the polluters and from all damages that we can.

Thank you.

### CHAIR:

Thank you, sir. That

1 concludes the speakers that 2 pre-registered. Is there 3 anyone else on the audience that would like to speak at 4 5 this time? No? In that case, I'd like б 7 to close the hearing. And thank you very much for coming 8 9 out tonight. We really 10 appreciate your comments. 11 Please remember that the 12 comment period is open until 13 September 30th, and there's 14 information out there on how to 15 send comments in either by mail or e-mail to DEP. 16 And this is the first 17 step, so we really are looking 18 19 forward to working with you as 20 this plan implementation moves 21 forward. Thank you. 22 23 9:00 P.M. 24 MEETING CONCLUDED ΑТ

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# F I C A T E

I hereby certify that the all DEP foregoing proceeding was reported by me, that I have read this 9/23/08 and I attest transcript on that this transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceeding.

Court Reporter

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