



DEFINITIONS

(from New Castle County Unified Development Code, Adopted on December 31, 1997, and as amended.)

COCKEYSVILLE FORMATION WATER RESOURCE PROTECTION AREAS

The Cocksheville Formation Water Resource Protection Areas consist of: (1) areas that directly underlie (onshore) by the Cocksheville Formation (Cocksheville Formation Drainage Area). (Map 1 only) (2) areas where groundwater flow from the Cocksheville Formation (Cocksheville Formation Drainage Area). (Map 1 only)

The locations of the Cocksheville Formation were obtained from Plate 1 of a Geologic Map of the State of Delaware, "Geologic Map of the State of Delaware," Report, Geology and Hydrology of the Cocksheville Formation, New Castle County, Delaware." Areas draining to and across the Cocksheville Formation were derived from the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle maps.

The brown areas depicted on Plate 1 in the "Summary Report" mark areas where the potential exists for significant quantities of regional groundwater flow to the Cocksheville Formation is considered greater than average. These are shown on Map 1. For land use regulation purposes, these areas are designated as the Cocksheville Formation Water Resource Protection Area.

The Cocksheville Formation contains environmentally sensitive areas because the rocks which comprise the formation (calcareous dolomite) are fractured and subject to dissolution. The associated complex sub-surface drainage system, potential for rapid groundwater movement, and sinkhole formation make the Cocksheville Formation a unique hydrogeological feature. In addition, recharge to this formation, essential for maintaining the groundwater resource, is limited by the relatively small surface area. The Cocksheville Formation in the Hockessin area currently supports public and private water supply wells producing an average of more than 1.5 million gallons per day.

WELLHEAD WATER RESOURCE PROTECTED AREAS

Wellhead Water Resource Protection Areas are delineated as areas surrounding public water supply wells or wells/fields where the quantity or quality of groundwater near existing such wells or wells/fields may be adversely affected by land use activity. Such activity may result in a reduction of recharge or may lead to introduction of contaminants to groundwater used for public supply.

Three classes of Wellhead Water Resource Protection Areas are shown on the maps:

Class A - (Map 1,2 and 3) The area within a 300 foot radius circle around all public water supply wells or wells/fields as defined by the Delaware Regulations Governing Public Drinking Water Systems. Class A wells are community, transient non-community, and non-transient non-community.

Class B - (Map 2 only) The Glendale and Eastern States Wellfields. These Wellhead Protection Areas have been delineated through the use of hydrogeologic mapping, analytical methods, and application of EPA WHPA Models as discussed in a report prepared by the Delaware Geological Survey entitled "Application of the EPA WHPA Models for Delination of Wellhead Protection Areas for the Glendale and Eastern States Wellfields, New Castle County, Delaware" dated January 1993.

Class C - (Map 1 and 2 only) Wellhead Protection Areas delineated by the Delaware Geological Survey and the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control through the interpretation of geologic and hydrologic conditions and engineering judgement, and professional judgment. Such areas are considered preliminary designation.

SURFACE WATER RESOURCE PROTECTION AREAS

Source Watershed Protection Areas consist of (1) the main water drain on the surface of underground to existing public water supply reservoirs, (2) the lands in the Flood Plain upstream of an approved public water supply intake. (Map 1 and 2 only) The Flood Plain is composed of the 100-year Flood Plain as follows: (a) the area of a flood plain as defined by the Delaware Unified Development Code and the following areas: (i) Mixed Alluvial Silt Loam, Mixed Alluvial Silt Loam, Johnston Silt Loam, Mixed Alluvial Land and Tidal Marsh as mapped by the Soil Survey of New Castle County (1970), and (ii) Erosion Prone Slopes as mapped by the Soil Survey of New Castle County (1970); (b) the main water course upstream of an approved public water supply intake. Erosion Prone Slopes consist of land with soils of United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Survey of New Castle County (1970), Vt. Vls. and Vlt. as mapped by the Soil Survey of New Castle County (1970).

Surface water sources are susceptible to pollutants released in proximity to and upstream of intakes or storage facilities. Currently, these sources provide approximately 70% of the daily public water supply and most of the emergency water supply for New Castle County.

The drainage areas, flood plains, and erosion prone slopes were derived from the following sources: (1) Topographic maps, (2) Digital Flood Plain maps, (3) WATER 2000, Volume VII, 1984, Water Resources Agency for New Castle County (1984), (4) Digital Flood Plain Mapping, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1997, and (4) Soil Survey of New Castle County, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1970.

Source Watersheds

Watersheds upstream from
Public Surface Water Intakes

Water Resource Protection Areas (WRPAs)

Wellhead WRPA

- Class A WRPA
- Class A WRPA - 150-foot Radius
- Transient, Non-Community Wells
(Restaurants, Stores, Hotels, Parks, etc.)
- Non-Transient, Non-Community Wells
(Schools, Daycare Centers, Office, Factory, etc.)

Recharge WRPA

- Recharge Areas

Water Resource Protection Areas for City of Newark City of Wilmington New Castle County Delaware

1987 Revised 1993, May 2001, February 2006
Map 3 of 3



Map compiled by Nicole M. Mintz
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RECHARGE WATER RESOURCE PROTECTION AREAS
Recharge Water Resource Protection Areas are designated as having excellent potential for groundwater recharge. Map 1,2 and 3 they were delineated using hydrogeologic descriptions as required by the Delaware Geological Survey entitled "Definition of Ground Water Resource Protection Areas in the Coastal Plain of New Castle County, Delaware" (1993).

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REFERENCES

- Delaware Department of Transportation, Roads, April 13, 2005.
- Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Public Surface Water Supply Intakes Database and Public Water Supply Wells Database, 2005.
- Delaware Geological Survey, "Definition of Ground Water Resource Protection Areas in the Coastal Plain of New Castle County, Delaware" (1993).
- Delaware Geological Survey, "Application of the EPA WHPA Models for Delination of Wellhead Protection Areas in Glendale and Eastern States Wellfields New Castle County, Delaware" (1993).
- Delaware Geological Survey, Letter to Water Resources Agency for New Castle County, (September 27, 1993).
- Delaware Geological Survey, "Summary Report Geology and Hydrology of the Cocksheville Formation, New Castle County, Delaware" (1991).
- Federal Emergency Management Agency, Digital Flood Plain Maps (1996).
- New Castle County, Delaware, New Castle County Unified Development Code, adopted on December 31, 1997 and as amended.
- United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Soil Survey for New Castle County (1970).
- United States Department of Interior, U. S. Geological Survey, Newark East (1985), Newark West (1987), Kenton Square (1985), and Wilmington North (1973) Quadrangles.
- United States Geological Survey (USGS) Digital Line Graph (DLG) files, 1993.
- Water Resources Agency for New Castle County, "New Castle County Resource Protection Area Program Revision" (1987).