



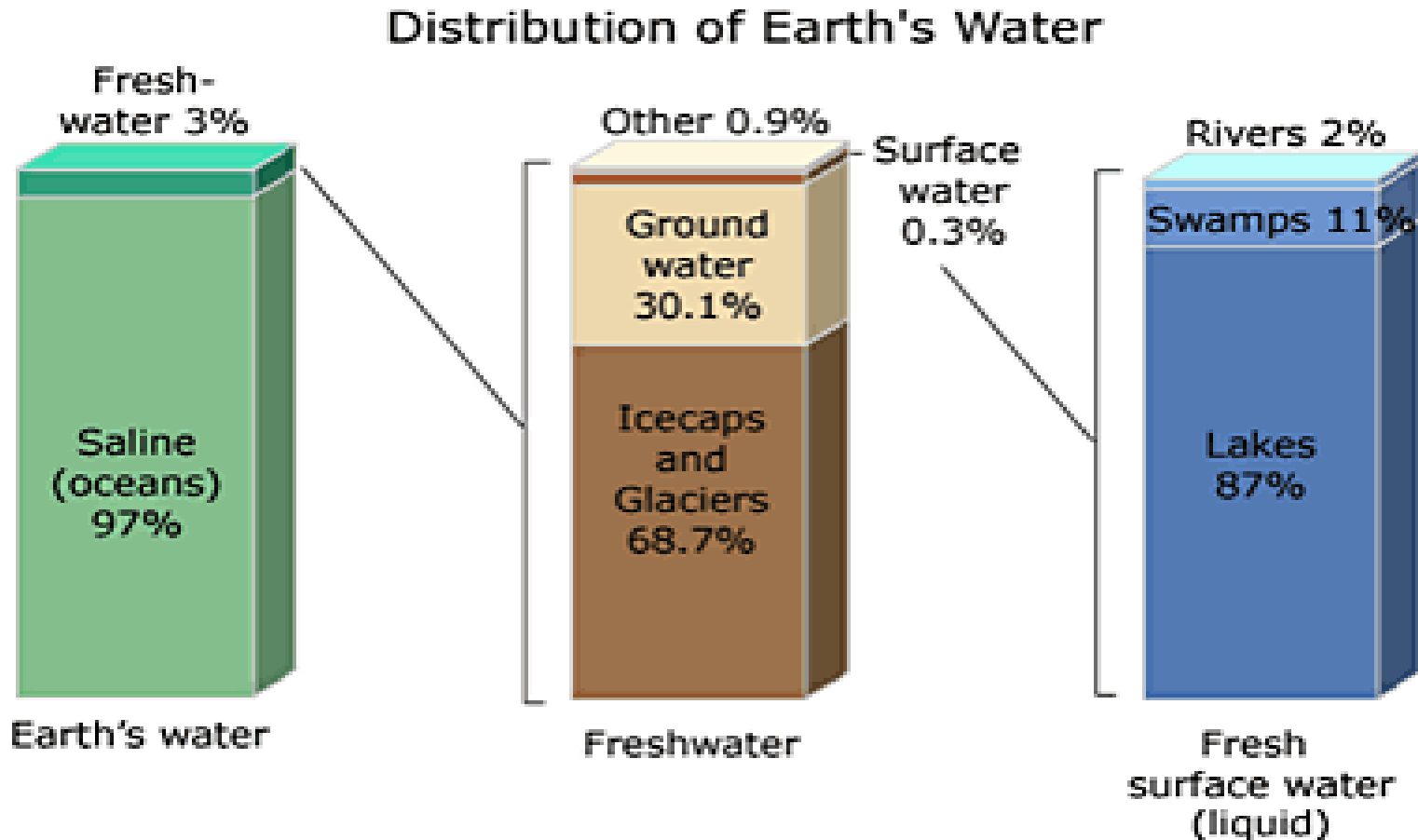
27th November – 4th December 2013 Sri Lanka

Management and Monitoring Strategy of Groundwater in Sri Lanka

R.S.Wijesekera
General Manager
Water Resources Board



Distribution of Earth's Water



Two Types of Water Exist in the world

Surface water

Water in Rivers, streams, lakes and ponds

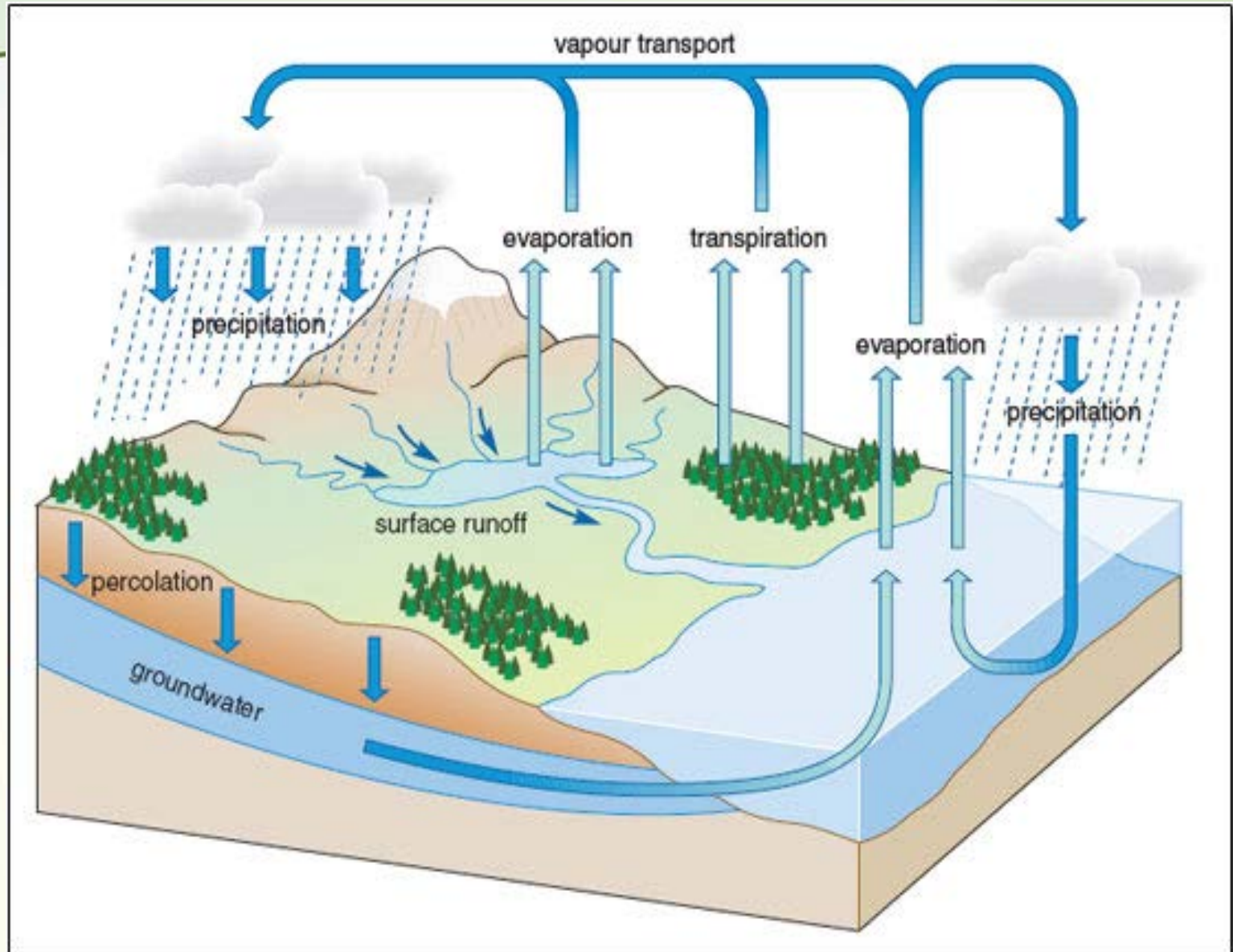


Groundwater

Groundwater is water that exists in the pore spaces and fractures in rock and sediment beneath the Earth's surface



Hydrological Cycle



An Aquifer

Aquifer is an underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock or unconsolidated material (gravel, sand, silt, or clay) from which groundwater can be usefully extracted using a water well.

Aquifer types

There are two end members in the spectrum of types of aquifers;

confined
and
unconfined

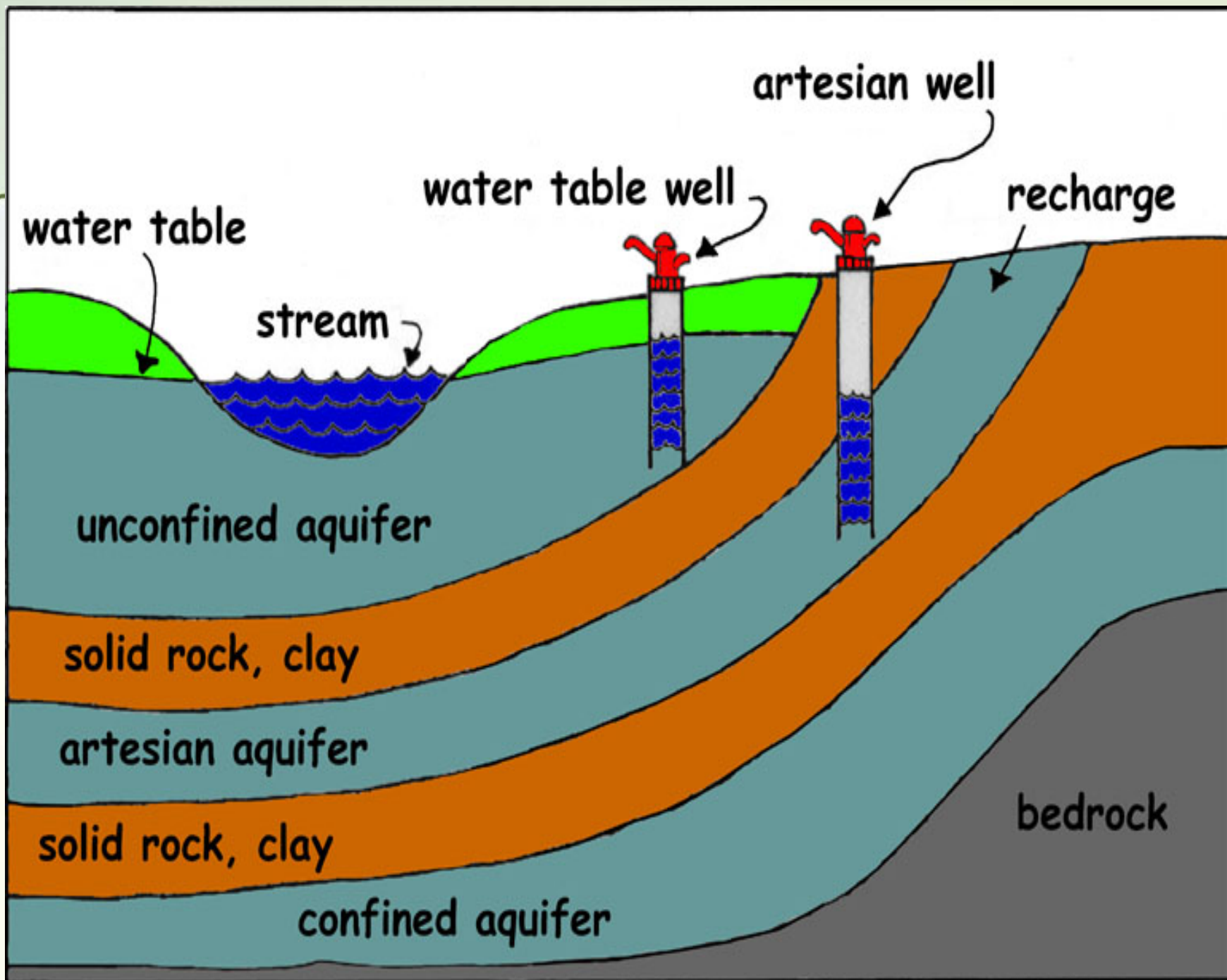
Confined and Unconfined Aquifers

Confined Aquifer

An aquifer that is bounded above and below by formations of distinctly lower permeability than that of the aquifer itself.

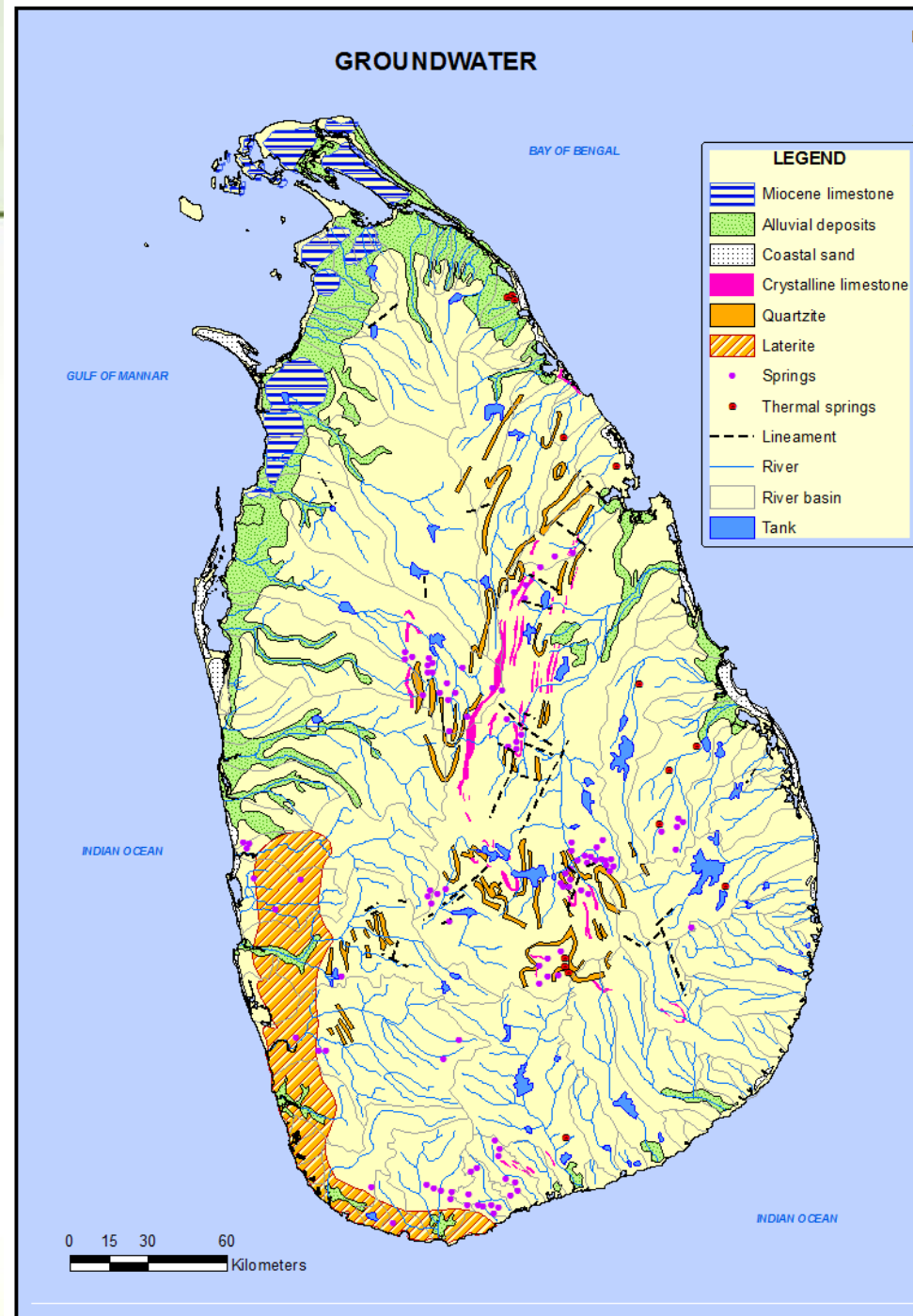
Unconfined Aquifer

An aquifer with no upper confining layer so the system is not under pressure, and its water table fluctuates both seasonally and from year to year.



Main Aquifer Types of Sri Lanka

- **Shallow Karstic limestone Aquifer - Jaffna Peninsula**
- **Coastal Sandy Aquifers**
- **Deep Confined Limestone Aquifers in Mannar**
- **Lateritic Aquifer**
- **Alluvial Aquifers**
- **Shallow Aquifers of the hard rock Region**
- **Deep Aquifers of the Hard rock Region**



Issues in Groundwater

1. Over Extraction of groundwater

Impacts

- Depletion of groundwater levels
- Salinization of groundwater in coastal areas
- Dry out wells in surrounding areas
- Water quality changes

Groundwater contamination

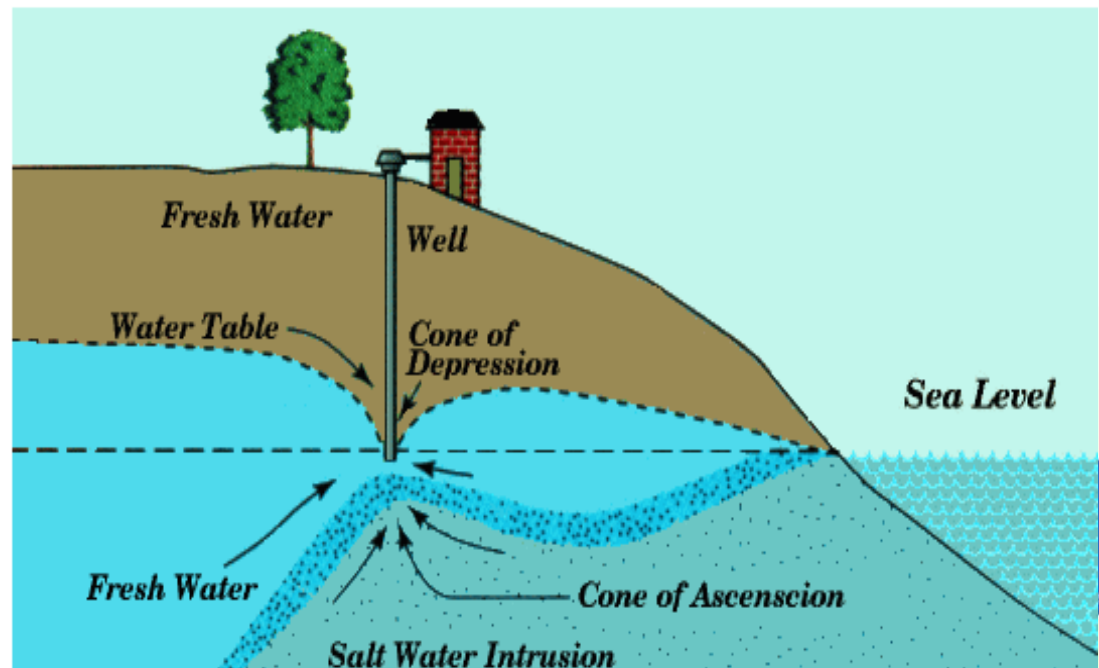
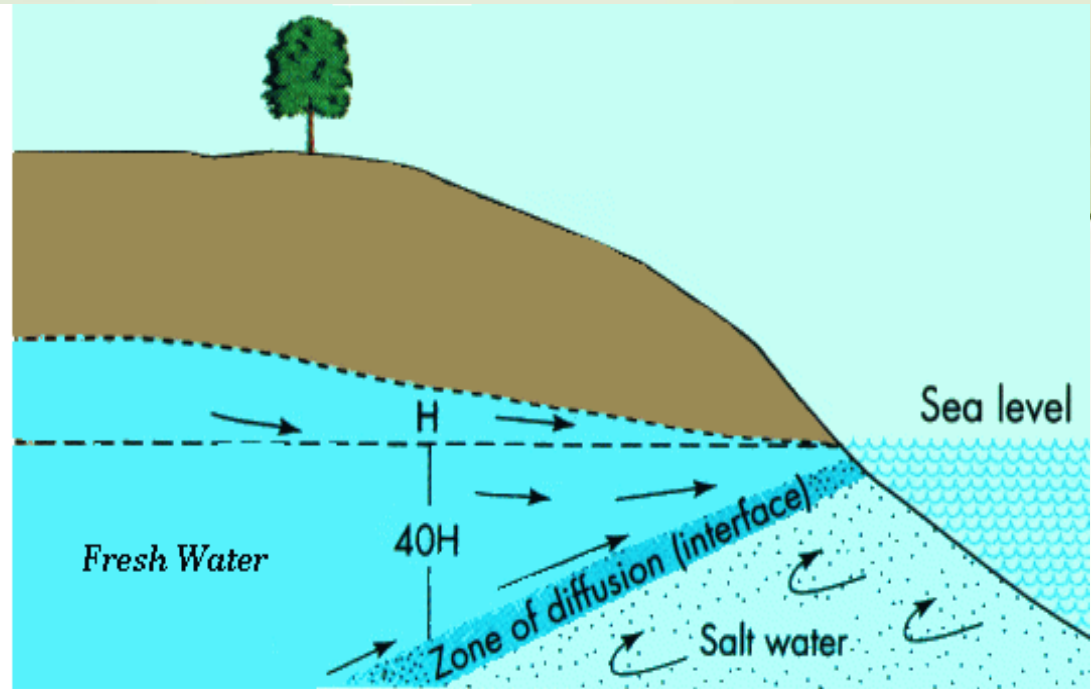
Groundwater contamination is mainly due to

Human Activities – Sand mining, Over extraction of Groundwater

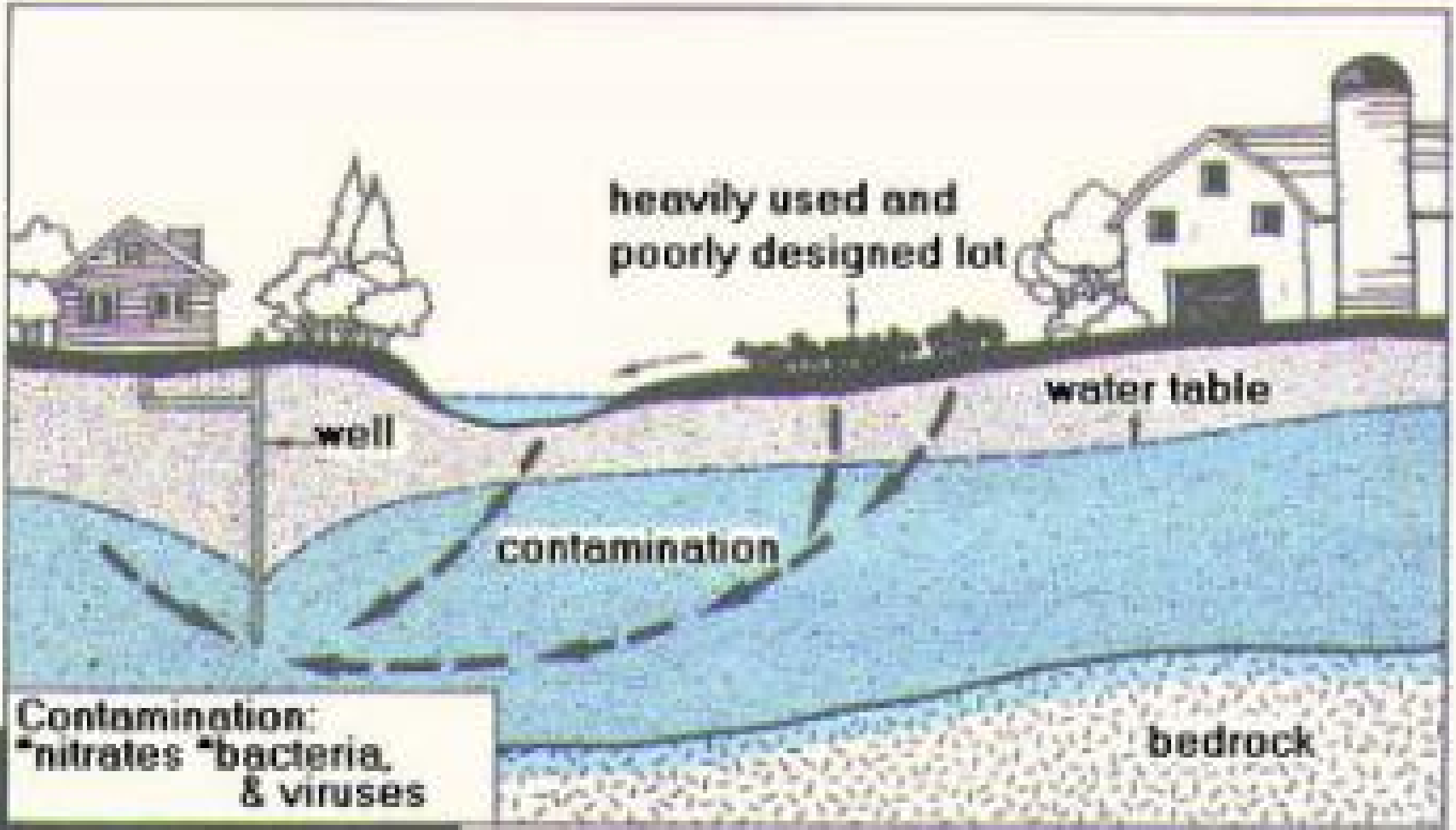
Industrial Activities – Waste water disposal, dumping of garbage

**Intensive Agriculture – Nitrate pollution due to application of
fertilizer, Pesticides etc**

Salinity intrusion due to over Extraction of groundwater in coastal areas



Contamination of groundwater due to human activities



2. Groundwater Pollution

- INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE
- INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES



News Paper/ Web page articles on groundwater issues

Daily News

Sri Lanka's National Newspaper Since 1918

Daily News 9th August 2013

NCP ground water polluted

NimalWijesinghe - Anuradhapura Additional District group corr

ColomboPage

Sri Lanka Internet Newspaper

Sat, Aug 3, 2013, 12:20 am SL Time, ColomboPage News Desk, Sri Lanka.

Sri Lankan government appoints a committee to probe ground water contamination



22nd September 2013 The Times

Excessive use of agrochemicals pollutes groundwater in many places

SUNDAY OBSERVER

Sri Lanka's English Newspaper with the largest circulation

Sunday Observer, 1st September 2013

Groundwater contaminated in many districts - *WRB Report*



Role of monitoring data in the water management

Water Management

Information needs

Monitoring Strategy

Network design

Groundwater measurements (qualitative and quantitative)

Information utilization

Reporting

Data analysis

Data handling

Current Research Projects of WRB

DSWRPP – under the GW Component

Implemented a project to Establish Groundwater Monitoring network for the selected DSD's of Jaffna, Anuradhapura, Puttalam, Gampaha, Matale and Ampara Districts.

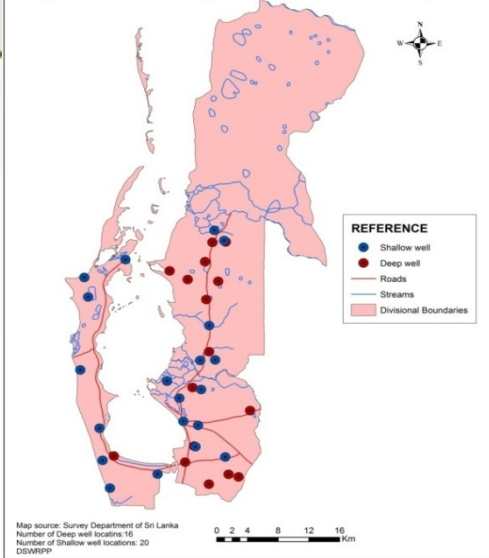
Objective : To Identify long term water quality changes and groundwater level changes of the pilot areas.



Groundwater monitoring network in pilot areas

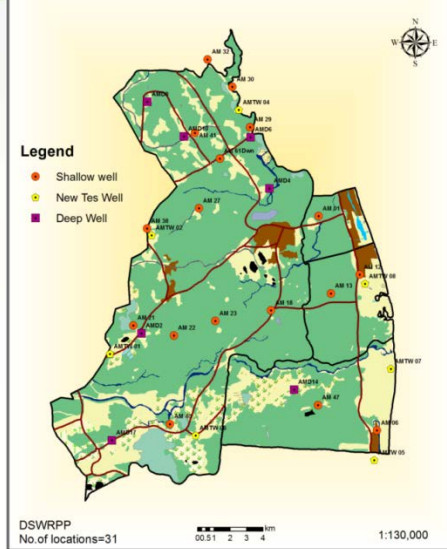
Puttalam

Long term monitoring points in Puttalam study area



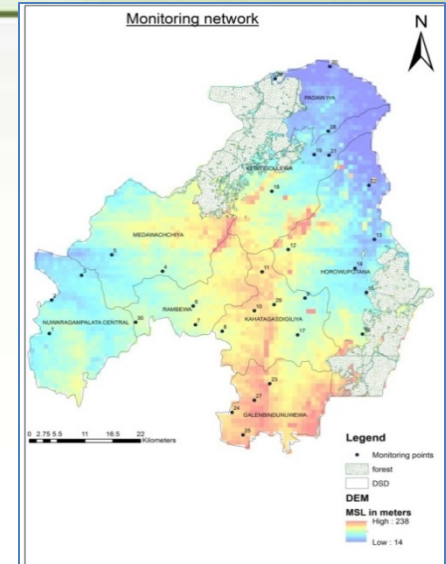
Ampara

PROPOSED GROUNDWATER MONITORING NETWORK



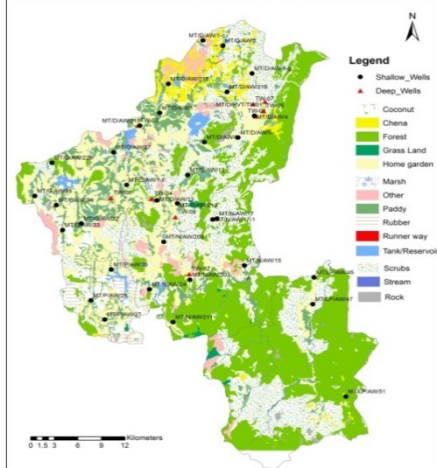
Anuradhapura

Monitoring network



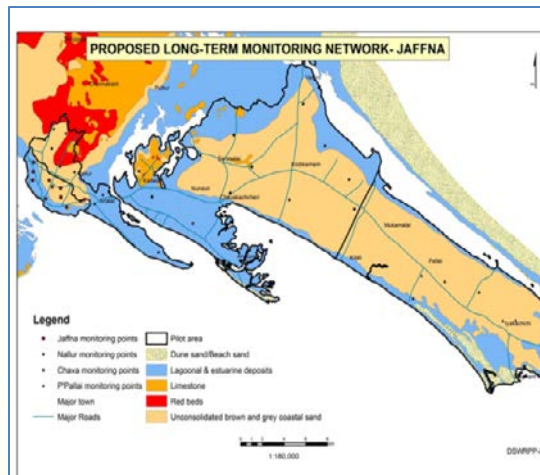
Matale

FINAL MONITORING NETWORK OF MATALE PILOT AREA



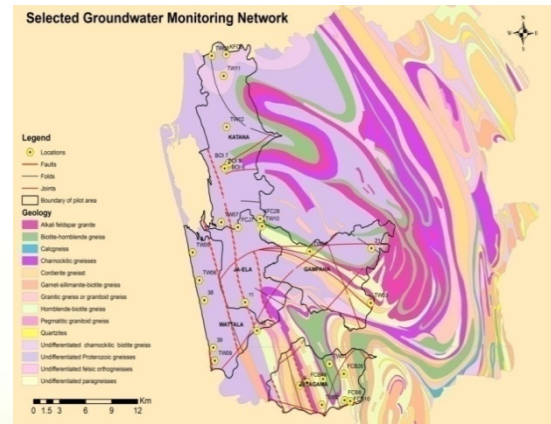
Jaffna

PROPOSED LONG-TERM MONITORING NETWORK- JAFFNA



Gampaha

Selected Groundwater Monitoring Network

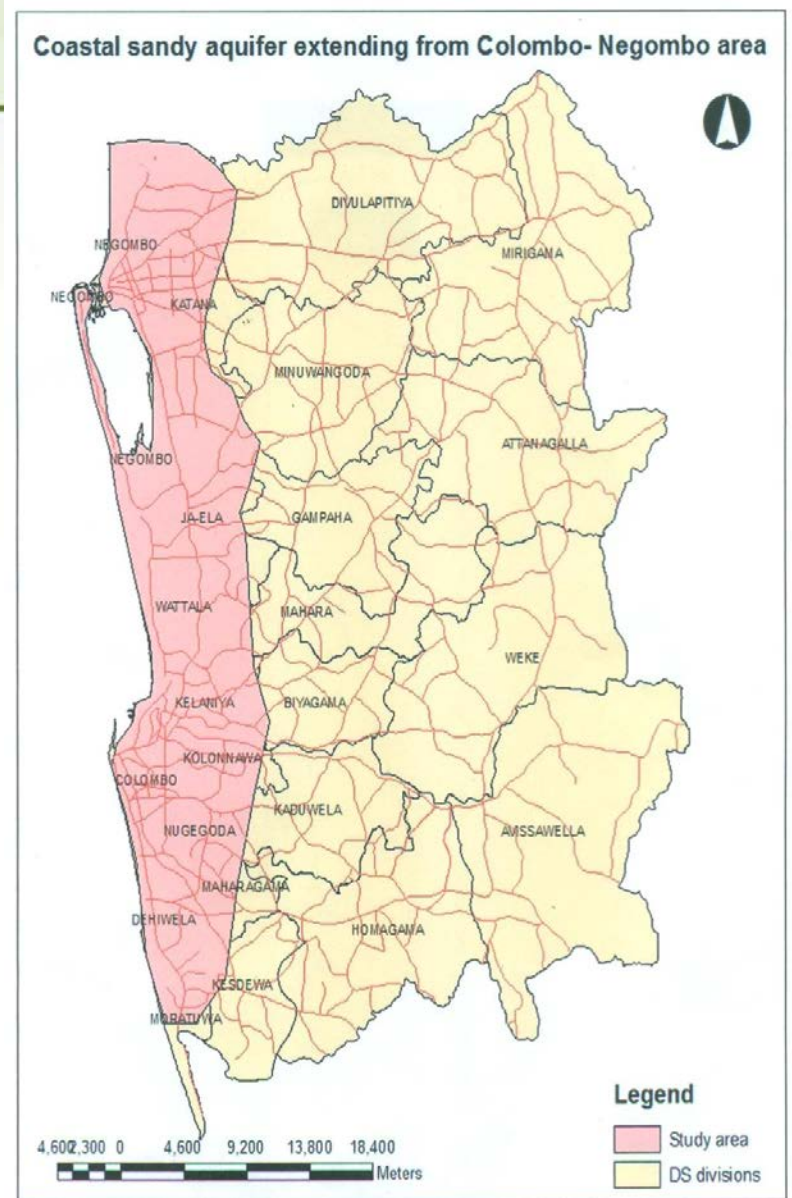


Pilot area	Identified issues/information	Zone (area)	Probable Reason
Gampha	No₃ pollution	Katana, Biyagama	Poor sanitation
	Acidity of water	Katana, Biyagama, Ja-Ela, Gampaha	Industrial soil characteristics and industrial pollution
	Mn pollution	Biyagama, Ja-Ela	Industrial pollution
Ampara	No₃ pollution	Samanthurai, Irakkamam, Addalachchena, Malwatta, Ninthauvr	Poor sanitation and excessive usage of NO₃ containing fertilizer
	Ion pollution	Central camp, Adalachchena, Malwatta, Ninthavur	Country rock weathering
	PO₄ pollution	All over the pilot area	Excessive agricultural activities
	Slinity	Chavalakkudai, Navithanveli	Sea water intrusion Geological conditions of the area.
	Mn pollution	Navithanveli, Samanthurai and Deegawapi	Usage of pesticides?
	Cd pollution	Navithanveli, Samanthurai and Deegawapi	Usage of pesticides?

Anuradhapura	Fluoride pollution	Kebithigollawa, Kahatagasdigiliya , Padawiya, Galenbidunuwewa	Rock weathering/inherited soil properties
	Total alkalinity		High hardness
	No ₃ pollution	Scattered zones	Poor sanitation and fertilizer
Jaffna	No ₃ pollution	Kopai, Thirunaveli, Nallur, Kaithadi	Excessive use of fertilizer
	High salinity	Ariyalai	Sea water intrusion?
	Fresh groundwater zones	Iyakkathchi to Kadeikadu	Associate with isolated sand lenses
Puttalam	NO ₃ pollution	Kalpitiya, Puttalam town area	Poor sanitation and excessive use of agrochemicals
	PO ₄ pollution	Vanathavillu	excessive use of agrochemicals
	Salinity	Aruwakkalu	Seawater intrusion logon influence
Matale	Groundwater depletion in the Agro wells is the key factor to be identified.		
	High fluoride	Dewahuwa, Digampathaha	Rock weathering/ inherited soil characteristics

2. Hydrogeological study on the coastal sandy aquifer extending from Colombo to Negombo.

Objective – To identify aquifer geometry, aquifer properties, groundwater potential, Recharge and discharge areas etc and finally to develop a groundwater model.



3. Water quality study at Anuradhapura district covering (Modaragam Aru, Malwathu Oya, Yan Oya Kala Oya and Ma Oya basins).

Objective

To identify different kind of minerals present in water resources

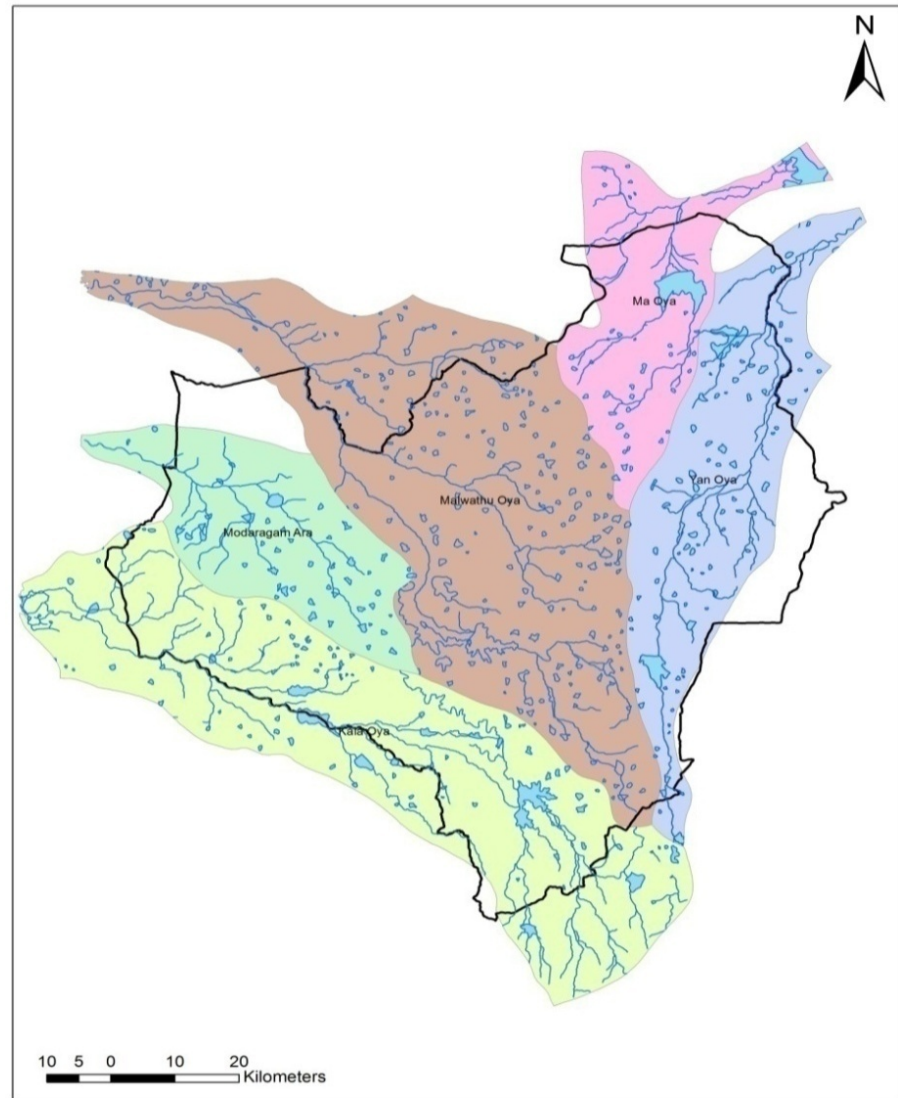
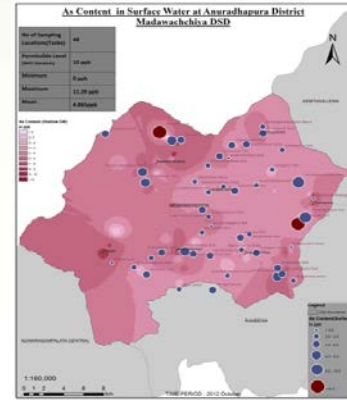
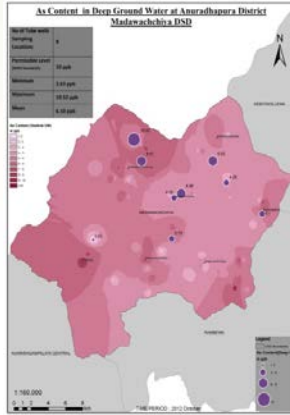
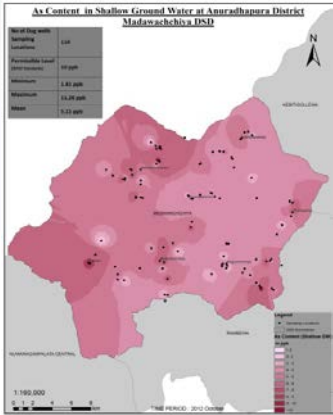


Fig 2 ; Drainage Basins in Anuradhapura District

Water quality study at Medawachchiya DSD



Pesticides, chemicals placed unprotected way in the field

Recommendations

- **Based on the sociological analysis, it is clear that 84% of the reported CKD patients in Medawachchiya DSD are above the age limit of 50 years.**
- **The presence of Arsenic in groundwater is ranging from 2.67 ppb to 11.28 ppb. It is obvious that the Arsenic add to the water from agro chemicals.**
- **The arsenic level of groundwater of 76 samples out of 128 (shallow dug wells and tube wells) reported within the range of 5ppb – 10 ppb.**
- **Aware the people and reduce the usage of Agro chemicals and fertilizer in agricultural practices.**

•The safe and environmental friendly agro chemicals should be listed out and farmers should not be allowed to purchase the low quality agrochemicals directly from the dealers.

•Usage of Carbonic fertilizer and heavy metal free high quality agro chemicals should be encouraged, and the supply of agrochemicals should be done through Department of Agriculture or Department of Agrarian serves.

•Encourage farmers to apply traditional methods to control pests by minimizing the application of agro chemicals

Similar study was started at Padaviya DSD

4. Awareness programmes and water clinics conducted by the Training Centre, Anuradhapura (2008 -2012)

3 day residential program

Participants

PHI, Midwives, GN,
Samurdhi officers, School
teachers , Agr.Dev.officers,
Com.health dev.officers

•No. of programs: 50

•No. of participants: 947

•Subjects

– Water quality, water borne diseases,
water purification methods,
water analysis, water management



water clinics conducted by Anuradhapura Training centre (2008 -2012)

No. of water clinics: 60

- Anuradhapura: 43
- Polonnaruwa: 08
- Kurunegala: 04
- Moneragala: 05

No. of water samples analyzed - 5178

No. of people attended - 8102



No. of fluoride filters distributed : 836

No. of set of clay pots distributed: 665

No. of Reverse Osmosis (RO) filters installed for selected schools: 06



Conservation & Development of Natural Springs

No. of springs developed: 20

- Dambagaha ulpotha :200 families, 30,000-40,000 l/day
- Singhaya ulpotha :300 families, 45,000-50,000 l/day
- Kosgaha ulpotha :150 families, 50,000-60,000 l/day
- Yakalla ulpotha :50 families, 12,000-15,000 l/day
- Gonamariyawa ulpotha :200 families, 30,000-40,000 l/day
- Theladinnanwewa ulpotha :20 families, 10,000-15,000 l/day
- Garinda ulpotha :100 families, 20,000-25,000 l/day

Developed spring in Anuradhapura district

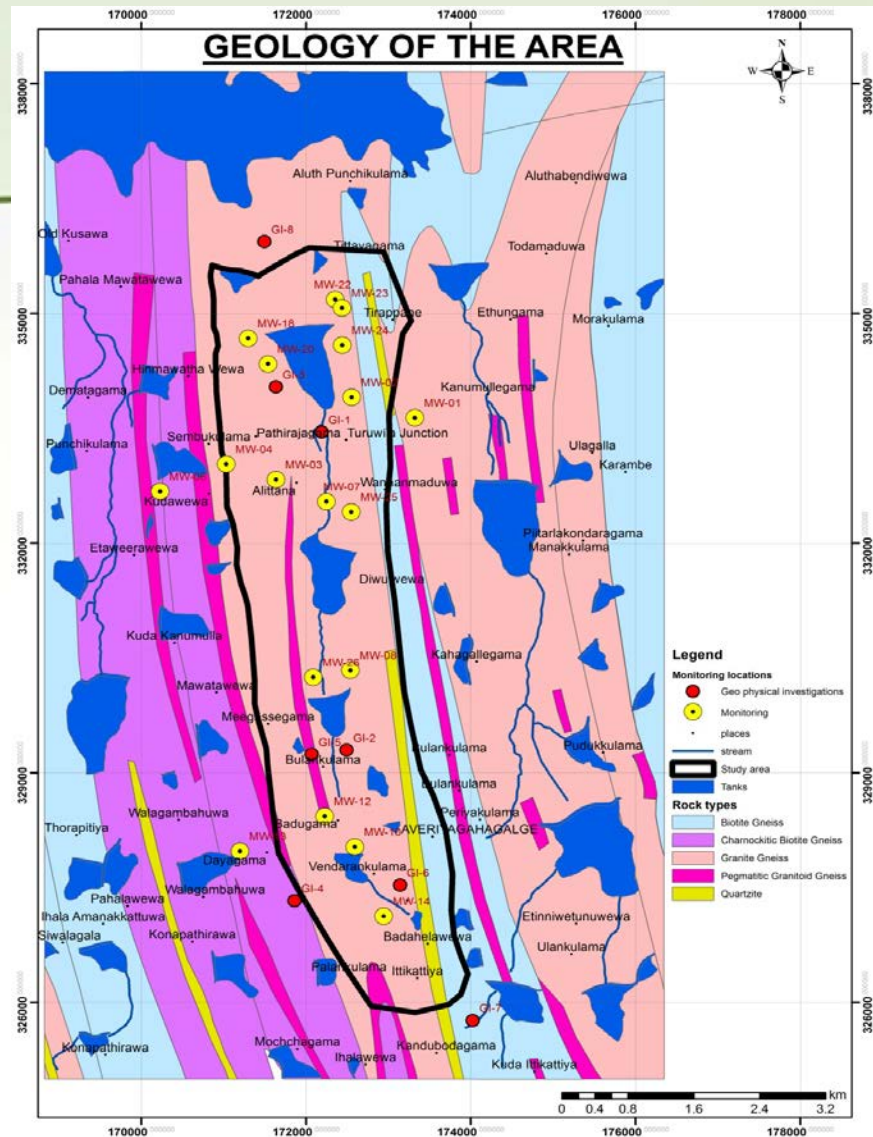


Dambagaha ulpotha before development



Dambagaha ulpotha after development

Groundwater Assessment Study at Thirappane cascade

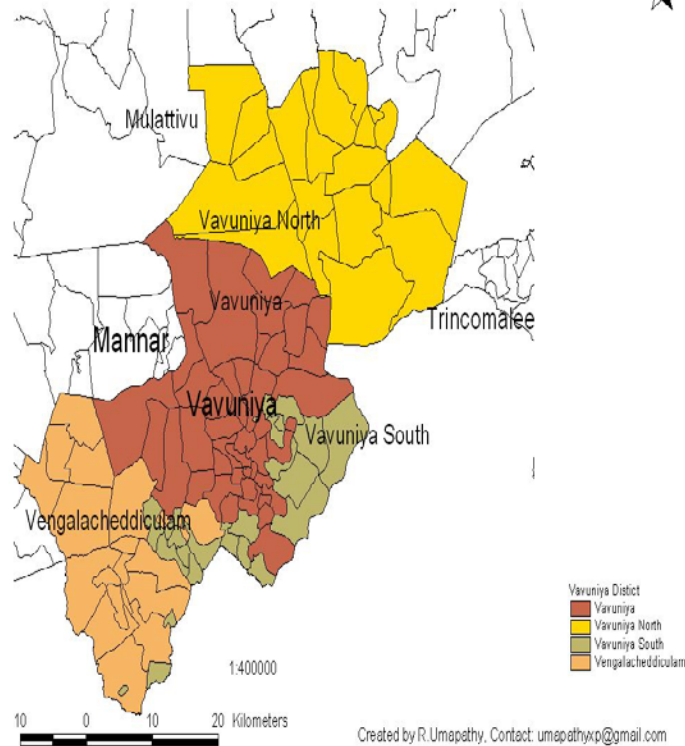


Hydrogeological study at Vavuniya and Kilinochchi districts

Objective

To assess the groundwater availability of the two districts

Vavuniya District - Sri Lanka



IGP information updated as of 31 October, 2008 &
Access information updated as of 31 October, 2008



Hydrogeological study in Limestone aquifer at Mannar district

Objective

To determine the aquifer parameters, Groundwater potential zones and finally to develop a groundwater model

Mannar District - Sri Lanka



1:400000

Created by R. Umashathy. Contact: umashathyep@gmail.com

Hydrogeological study and establishment of long term monitoring net work for Jaffna Peninsula

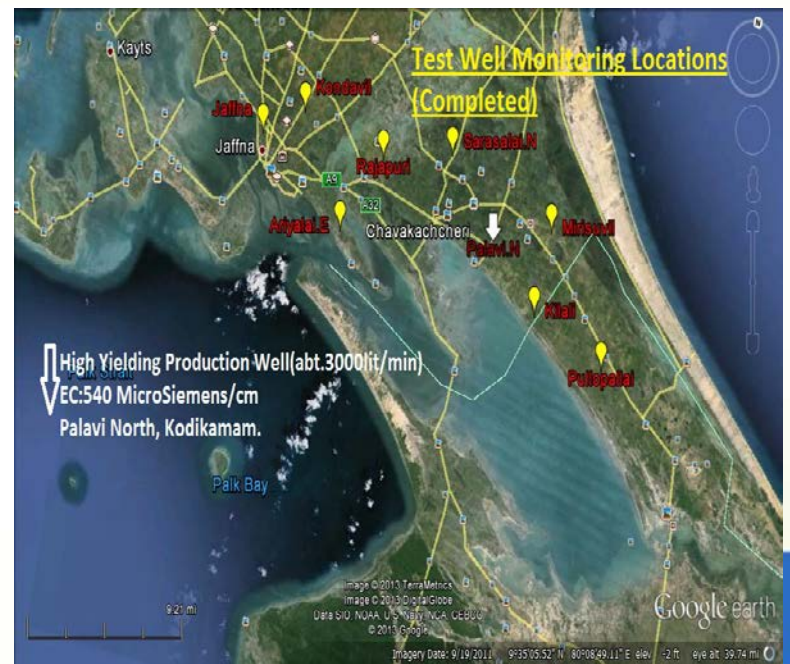
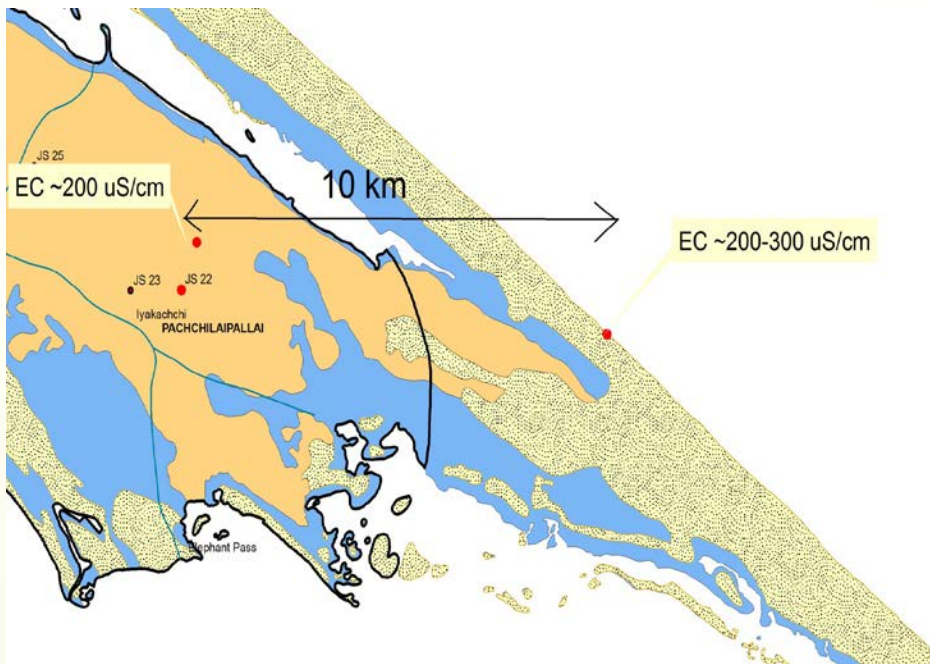
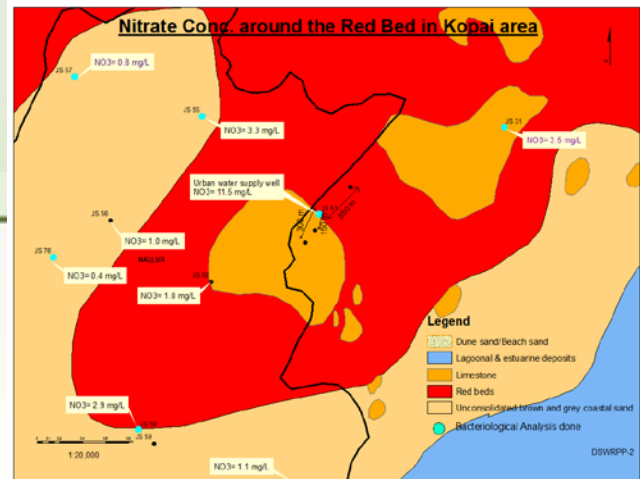
Objective

To assess groundwater potential of the peninsula

And

Study water quality and water level changes in groundwater





To address all these issues we need

- To establish a proper groundwater monitoring network covering the whole country
- Collect and submit real time data (water quality and water levels) through data transmission system (a wired modem or CDMA) to the head office.
- Maintain a proper groundwater data base in Head office
- Analyze long term trend patterns and spatial distribution of groundwater level and groundwater quality
- Preparation and updating of hydrogeological maps/models
- Development of policies and regulations for sustainable groundwater management

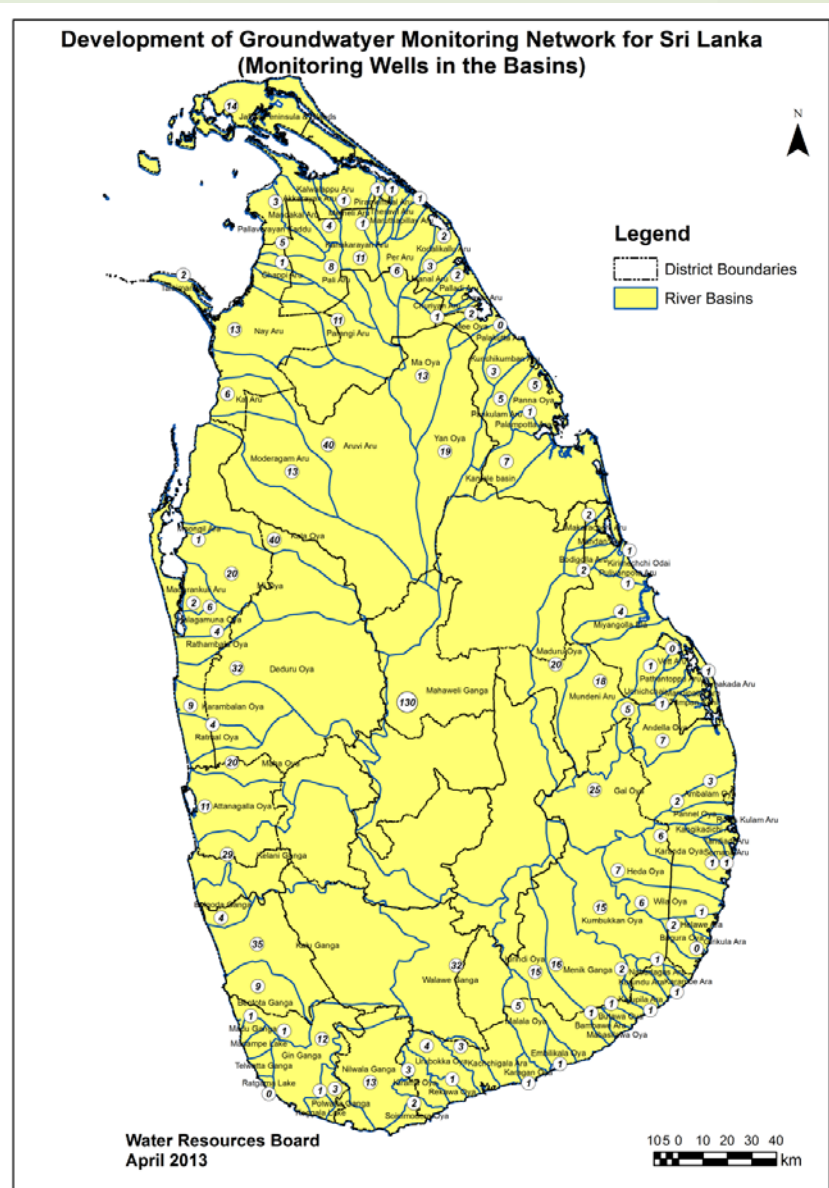
Proposed Projects



27th November – 4th December 2013 Sri Lanka

Establishment of groundwater monitoring network for Sri Lanka (2014 – 2017)

1310 Data
loggers will be
installed
covering the
whole country



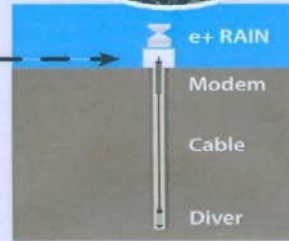
Groundwater monitoring network

Project coordination: Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources Management

Executive board: Water Resources Board



Data configuration



Data presentation



Monitoring Parameters

The main monitoring parameters are

1. Groundwater Level
2. Electrical Conductivity
3. Temperature
4. Nitrate



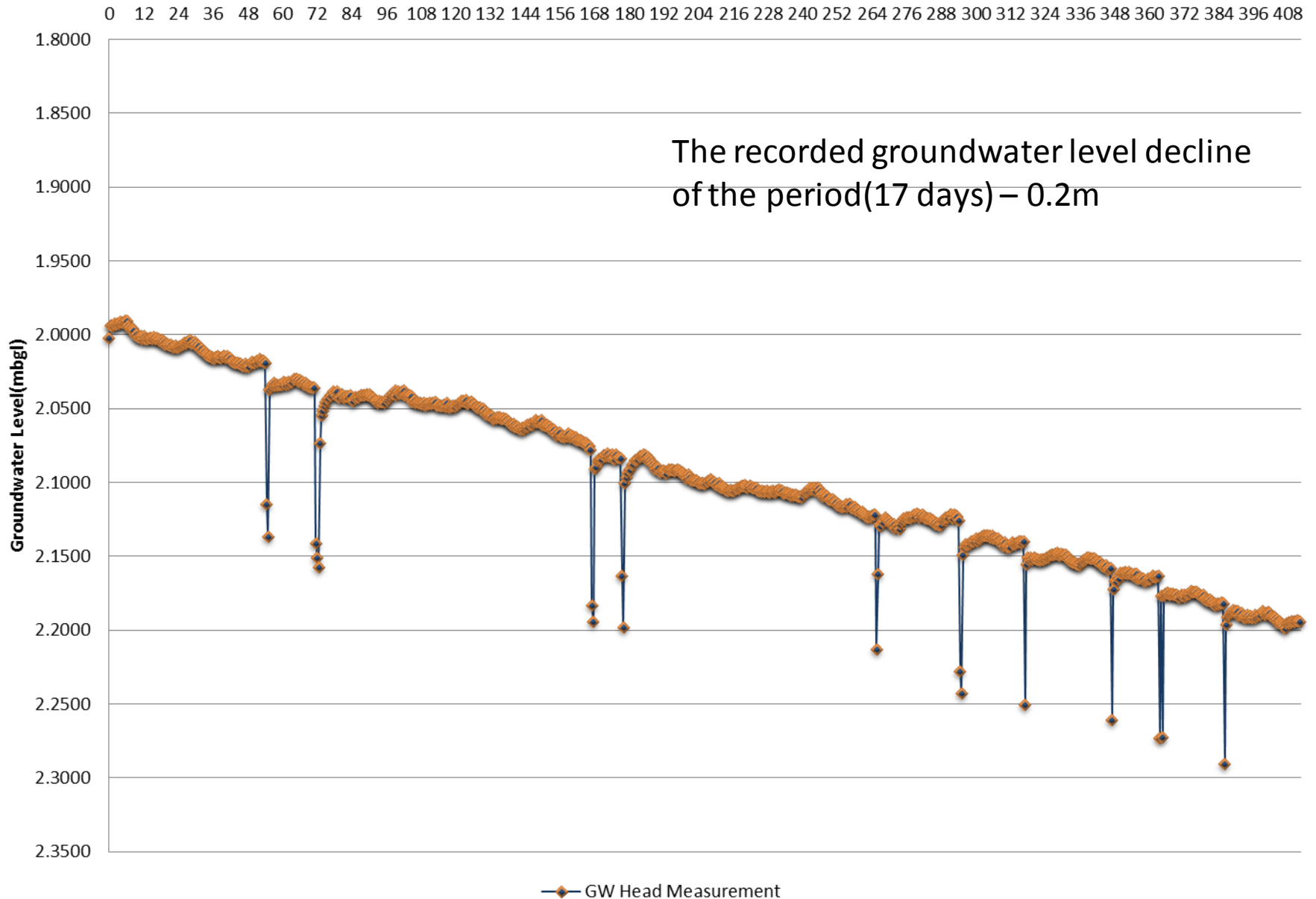
Data logger installation at KEPZ,
Katunayake



Groundwater fluctuation from 26/2/2013 to

Time (in Hours)

15/03/2013



Target Areas

- **Community water supply schemes.**
- **Aquifers used to extract groundwater for Industries and industrial zones (mineral water industry, Beverage industry).**
- **Intensive agricultural areas.**
- **Areas subjected to groundwater pollution.**
- **Coastal Aquifers.**

Out come of the project

- **Develop real time groundwater data base for Sri Lanka**
- **Forecast groundwater related issues**
- **Quick action to the groundwater related issues in the country**
- **Maintain a proper groundwater management system in Sri Lanka**
- **Provide data for the decision makers, researchers, stakeholders and general public**

Thank You