

# Delaware River Basin Commission

## Salinity and the Delaware River Estuary

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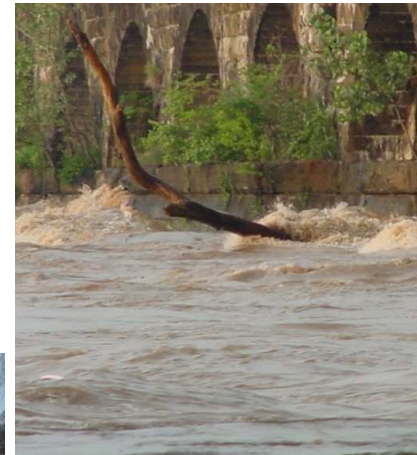
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# Delaware River and Basin

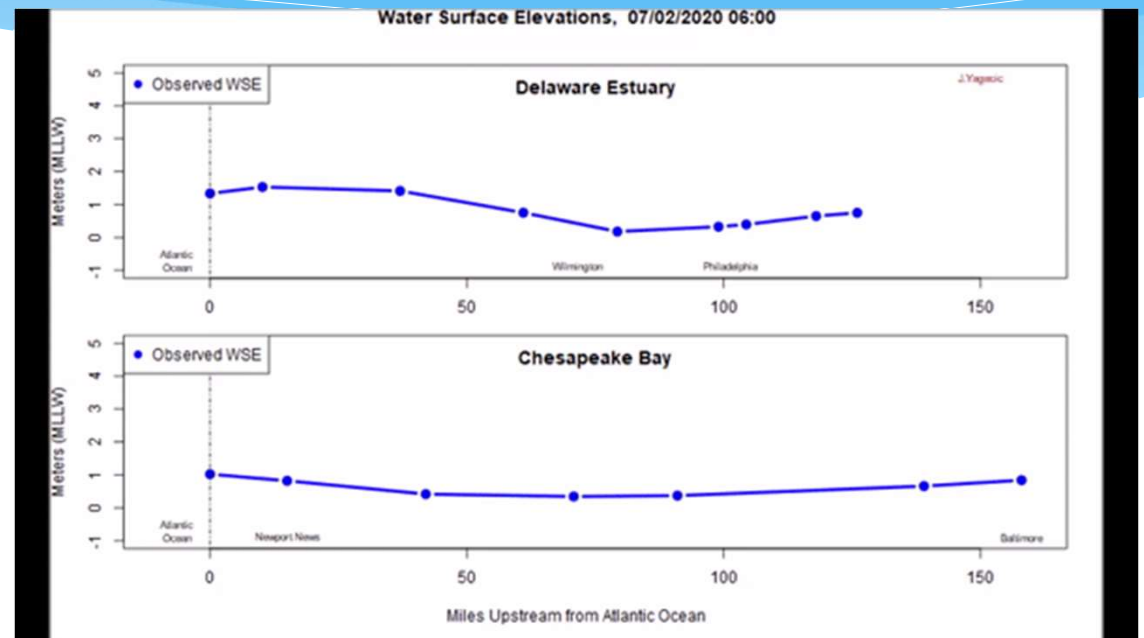


- Main stem (Hancock NY => Ocean) is 330 miles long – No Dams
- The River forms interstate boundaries over its entire length
- Watershed drains 13,539 square miles in 4 states
- Drinking water for 13.3 million people (approximately 5 % of the U.S. population)
- Water withdrawals exceed 6.4 billion gallons/day
- Significant Exports to NYC (up to 800 MGD) and NJ (up to 100 MGD)
- Contributes over \$21B in economic value

# Chesapeake v. Delaware Bay/Estuary



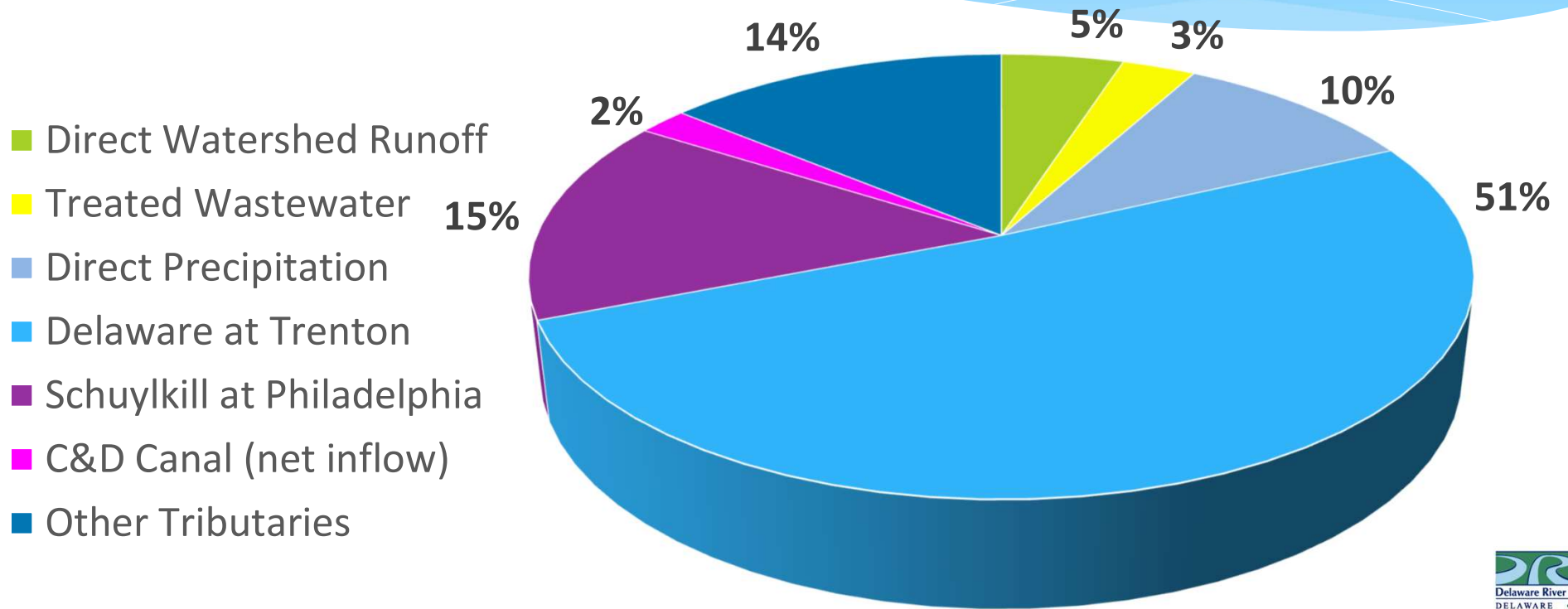
Map: Google. Animation: J. Yagevic.



Moving upstream, the DRB shoreline converges more quickly and the head of tide is like a wall which reflects the wave energy back downstream, unlike the Chesapeake bay and other estuaries.



# Estuary Inflow Composition



Source: DRBC



# Water Users



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N. Suk



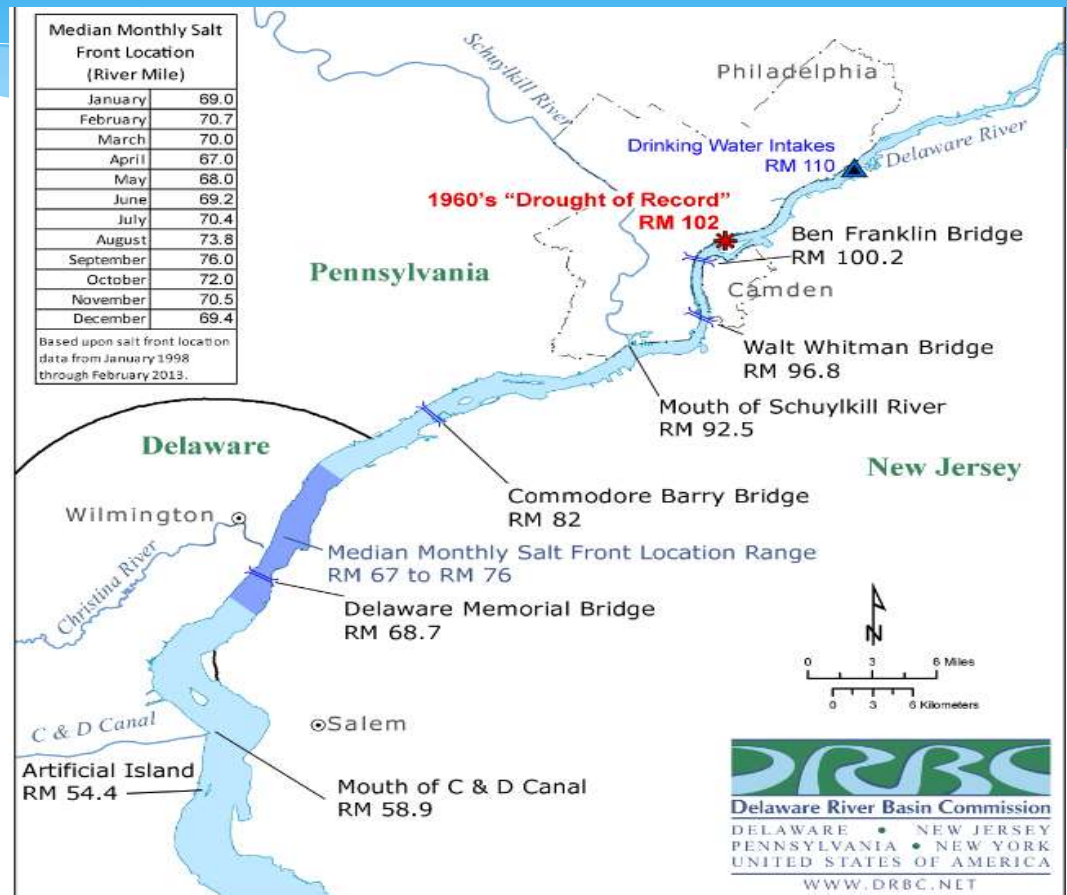
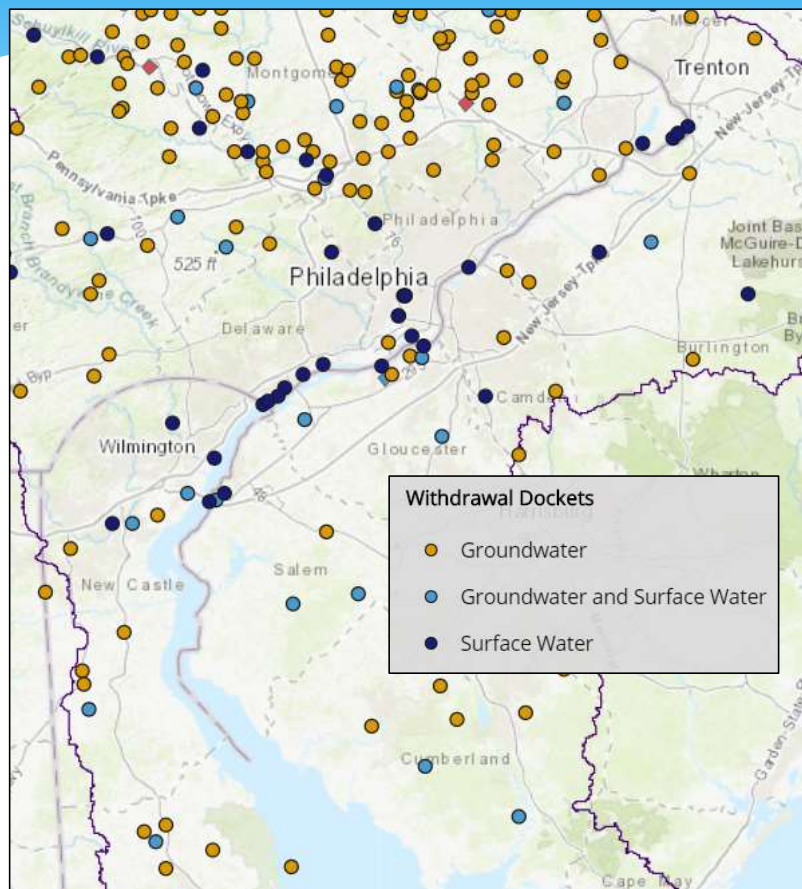
<http://wikimapia.org/21274124/Kimberly-Clark-Inc-Chester-Papermill#/photo/1905408>



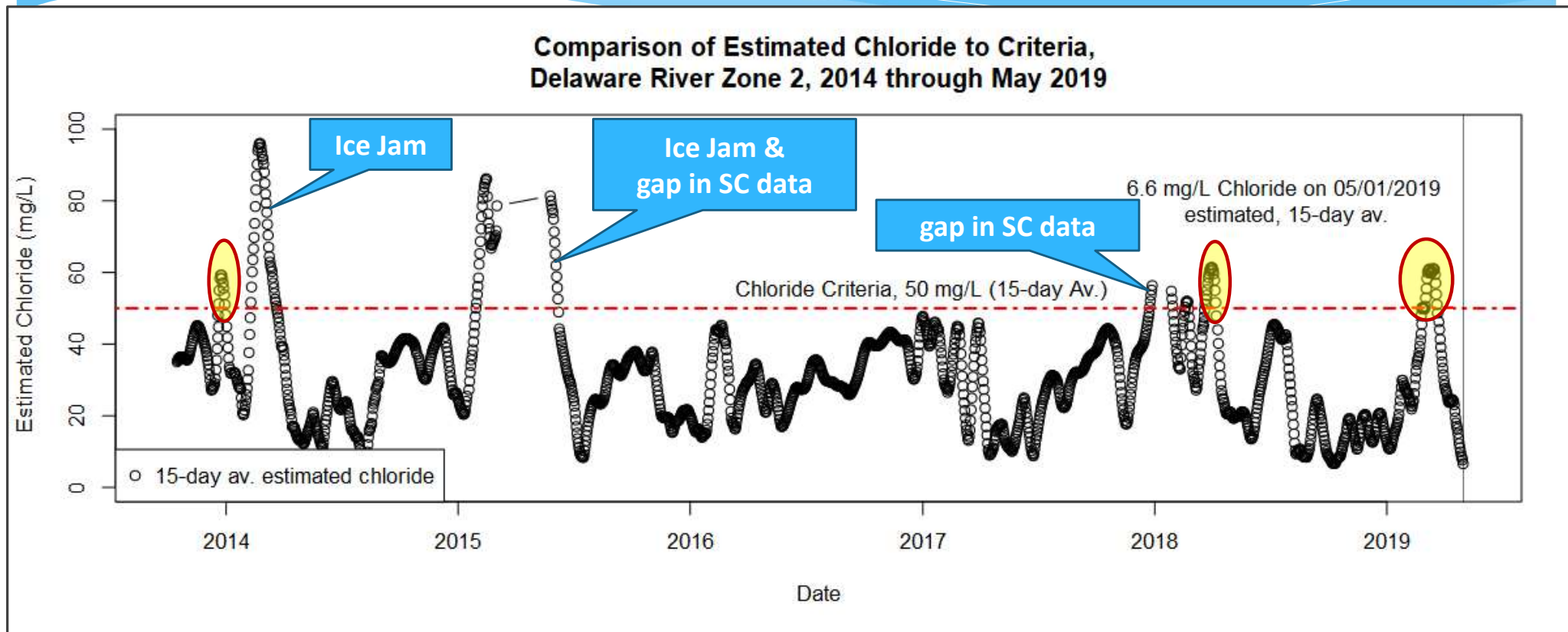
Photo: Peretz Partensky, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/ift/7238282472/in/album-72157629823114004/>; unedited

- \* Drinking Water Providers
- \* Manufacturing
- \* Refining
- \* Energy Production

# Drought Management and the Salt Front



# Apparent Violations of Chloride Criteria, Zone 2





# Sea Level Rise and Salinity



Atlantic Ocean  
River Mile 0

**Salt  
Water**

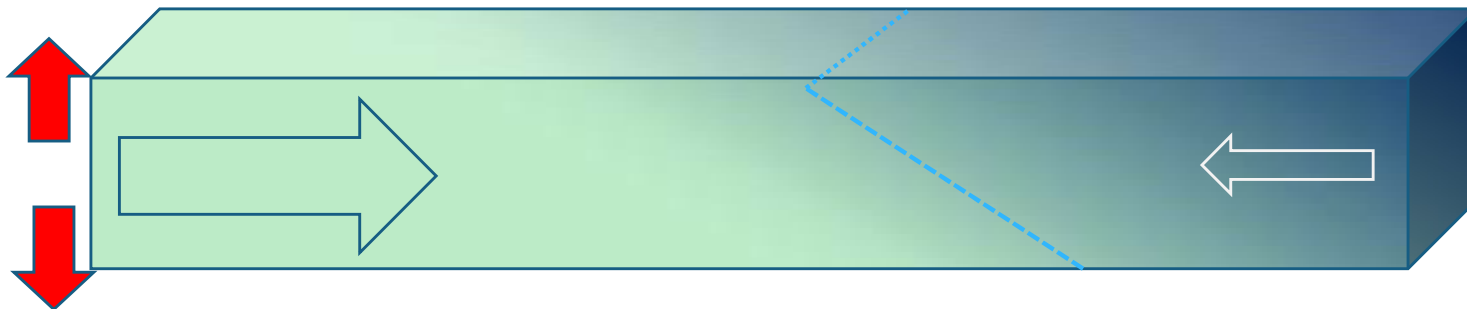
**Mixing**

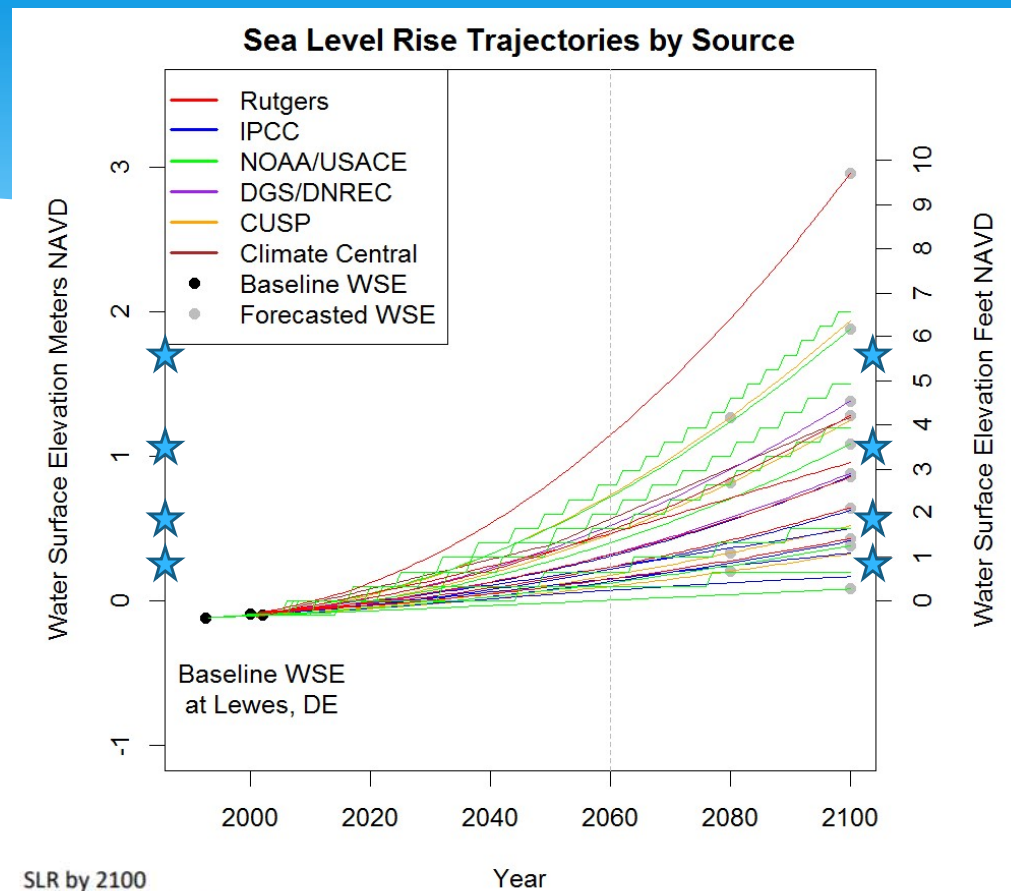
**Fresh  
Water**

Trenton  
River Mile 133

Sea Level Rise

Subsidence



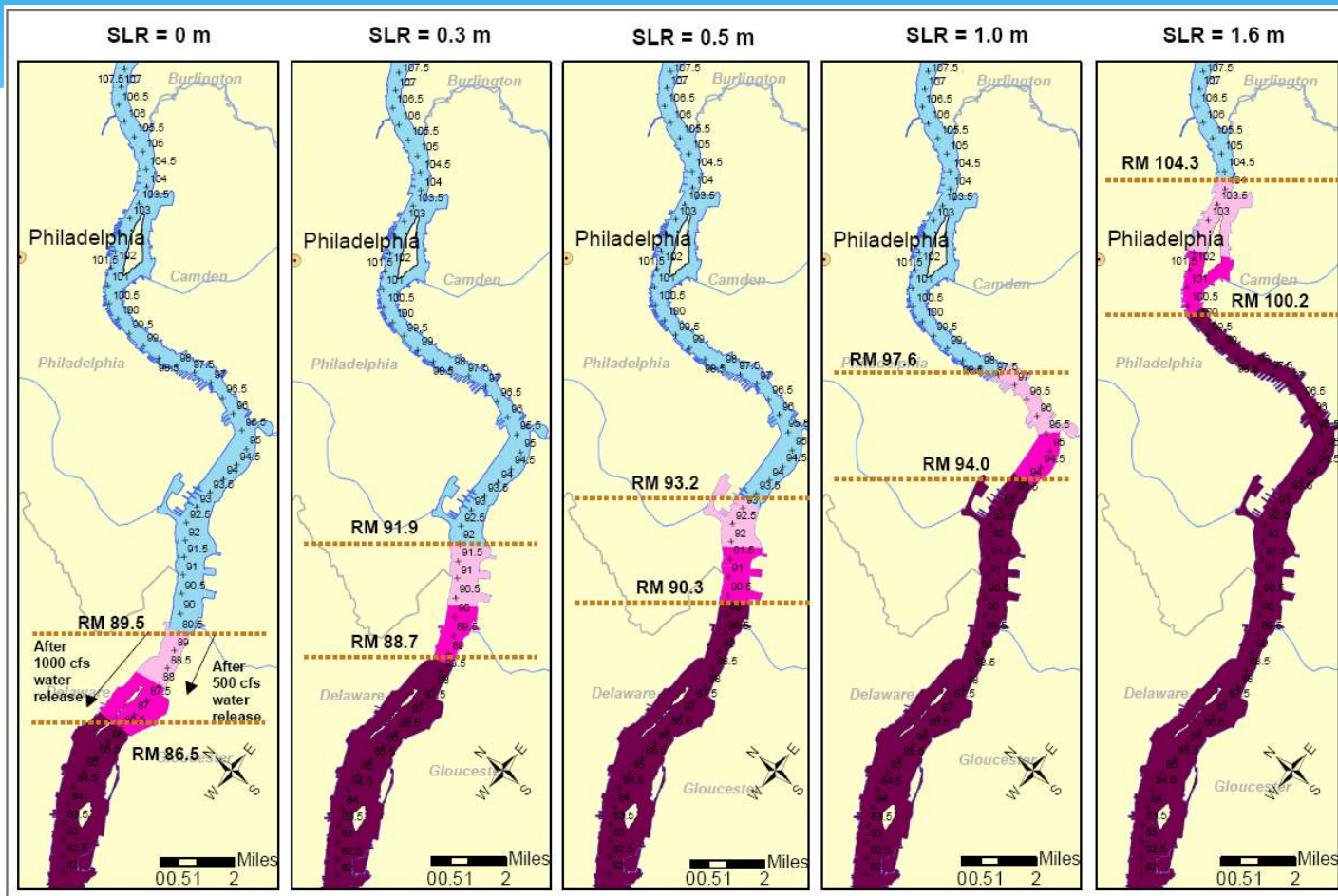


SLR Planning Scenario	SLR by 2100	
<b>Low Scenario (5%)</b>	<b>0.52 m</b>	<b>1.71 ft</b>
<b>Intermediate Scenario (50%)</b>	<b>0.99 m</b>	<b>3.25 ft</b>
<b>High Scenario (95%)</b>	<b>1.53 m</b>	<b>5.02 ft</b>



DRBC: Sea Level Trajectories by Source (2016). Delaware Geological Survey: SLR Planning Scenarios Table (2017). NJ: Rutgers STAP 2019, not shown.

# Range of Salt Front Movement with dry conditions and different flow augmentation

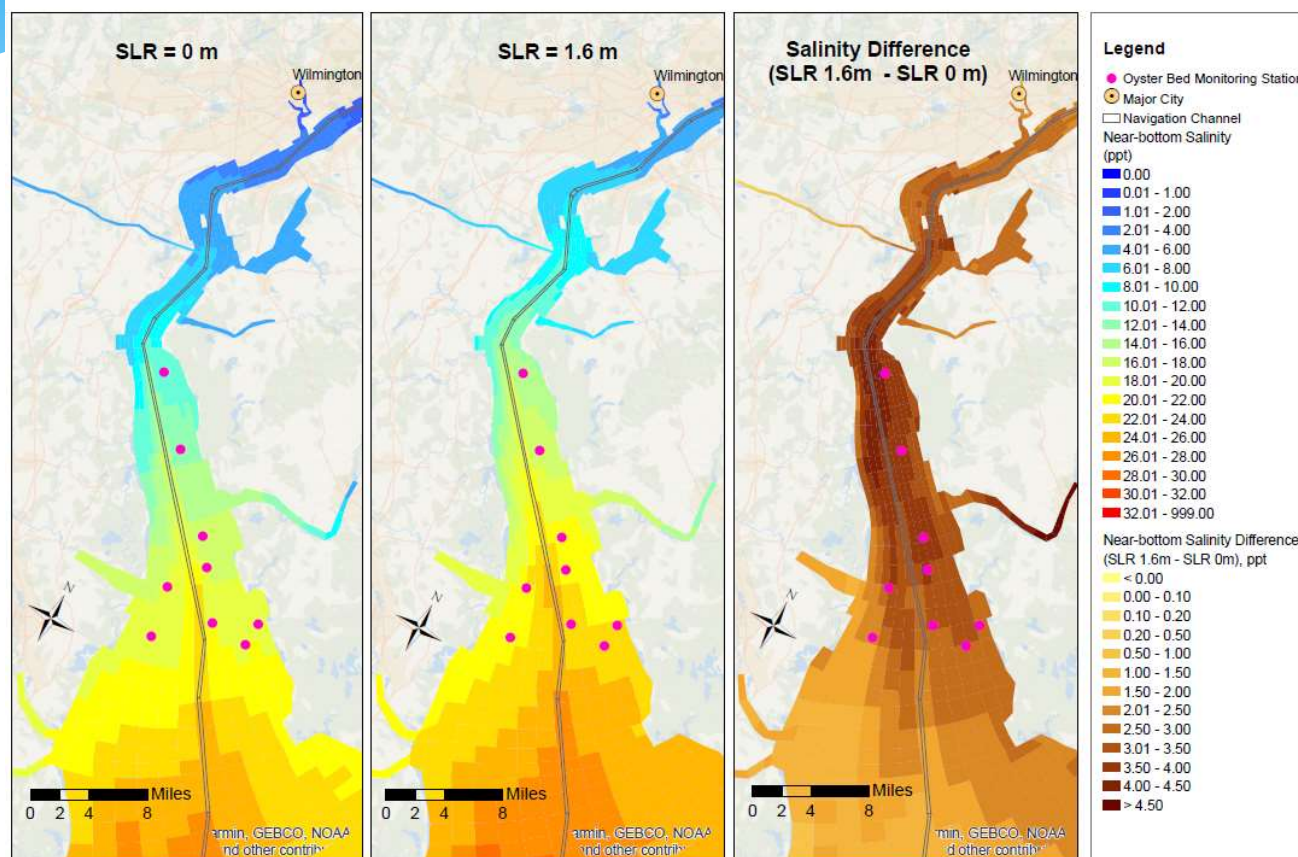


Simulations of July-October 2002 conditions with additional water released in August and September. A significant amount of water may be needed to keep the salt front below RM 92.5.



# Impacts to Oysters

Preliminary



## Simulated Average Salinity with July-October 2002 flows (a dry period)

- Oysters thrive with salinity of 14-28 psu; survive in 5-35 psu
- Parasites prefer and are more prevalent in higher salinity water
- Higher salinity water affects taste (mineral taste)

14.01 - 16.00  
16.01 - 18.00  
18.01 - 20.00  
20.01 - 22.00  
22.01 - 24.00  
24.01 - 26.00  
26.01 - 28.00





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Relocation  
Reservoir Releases

What are the options  
to reduce the risk?

Rijkswaterstaat



Estuary Barrier  
Desalinization

USACE



Energy and Environment Leader

# Summary

- \* On average, 66 percent of flow in the river is from the watersheds above Trenton and Philadelphia
- \* The estuary supports a variety of water users
- \* Sea Level Rise and Chlorides present the greatest challenges to use of water from the estuary
- \* Work is underway to understand those challenges and develop or modify strategies to manage issues