Freshwater Salinization: A Water Utility Perspective

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Salt in the Water Supply

- What are we talking about?
 - Salinity, salt, chloride, sodium, TDS, freshwater salinization syndrome
- What are the challenges?
 - Source water (Clean Water Act)
 - Drinking water (Safe Drinking Water Act)
 - Infrastructure and distribution system impacts
- What are we *not* talking about (today)?
 - Ocean salt, the salt line, salinity intrusion, sea level rise





PWD System Overview

3 drinking water treatment plants

- Do not remove sodium, chloride, TDS
- One plant is tidally affected (Baxter)
- Downstream of many sources

3 wastewater treatment plants

 Receivers and dischargers of sodium, chloride, TDS





Decades of data and trends



- What is the tipping point?
- When is the tipping point?
- Long-term infrastructure planning in a short-term world



Interlandi and Crockett, 2002

Source Water Quality





Finished Water Quality



Cruz, Rossi, Goldsmith (2022)

- Samples from customer taps
- Three different water utilities
 - 2 surface water (Schuylkill)
 - 1 surface water (Schuylkill) and groundwater mix
- Winter road salt spikes
- Well above EPA recommendations for sodium in drinking water



Disinfectant Byproducts (DBPs)



- Disinfectants used to treat drinking water react with organic matter to form DBPs
 - Regulated by EPA
 - Linked to cancer in laboratory animals
- Preferred strategy is to remove or limit DBP precursors
 - TOC/NOM measured via UV254
 - Bromide
- Bromide is more of a concern for PWD than chloride
 - The priority source of concern for this is ocean salt



Corrosion and Pipe Scale

- CSMR: Chloride to sulfate mass ratio
 - Useful in predicting corrosion and leaching in lead pipes
 - PWD's CSMR is high due to ferric chloride use as a coagulant
 - However, lead levels remain low most service lines are copper or plastic
- Pitting and pinhole leaks with copper pipe is possible
- Galvanized steel service lines





PWD Actions

- Monitor trends and correlations
 - Conductance/Chloride relationships
 - Winter surface water quality monitoring to capture road salt events
- Public messaging
 - In-city residential and commercial guidelines for deicing
 - Web and social media content for Philadelphia residents about responsible deicing

Site Description	Survey Date	Conductivity (µS/cm)
Belmont Intake	1/17/2025	629
Queen Lane Intake	1/17/2025	665
	1/27/2025	790
Wiss-Schuylkill confluence (Canoe Club)	1/17/2025	638
	1/27/2025	780
Manayunk Canal-Schuylkill confluence	1/17/2025	1062
	1/27/2025	1435
Flat Rock Dam Park	1/17/2025	261
	1/27/2025	843
Wissahickon at Fort Washington State Park	1/17/2025	1215
	1/27/2025	1409



Upstream Collaboration



SAVE OUR STREAMS FROM ROAD SALT

Salt is a problem in the Tookany-Tacony/Frankford watershed

- Most TTF streams are contaminated with salt
- Salt levels in local streams are 10-30 times higher than natural levels, even in the summer. During winter storms, levels rise to 50-100 times higher than natural (TTF and USGS)



- Support upstream partners
 - Address salt like other nonpoint issues e.g., *cryptosporidium*
 - Leverage existing partnerships e.g., Schuylkill Action Network
- Explore nontraditional BMPs for salt management
 - Land-based practices
 - Streets Dept./DOT

