

Enhancing Spill Response through Modeling and Automation

DRBC Water Management Advisory Committee Subcommittee on Source Water Protection (SSWP)

Held Hybrid: NJ American Water Treatment Plant in Delran, NJ and via Zoom Webinar for the public

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Delaware River Basin Commission

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Motivation for Spill Modeling



DRBC Spill Modeling “Toolbox”



Ongoing Developments

Spills Happen in the Delaware River

- The EWS has reported over 460 events since its formation in 2005¹
- November 2004:
 - *Athos I* Oil Spill – 263,000 gallons of crude oil released
 - Original spill model procedure created by Namsoo Suk and John Yagecic²



Photo Credit: NOAA

¹Schuylkill Action Network, www.schuylkillwaters.org (2024)

²Yagecic & Suk, *JAWRA* (2014)

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- August 2018:
 - Train derailment in Hancock, NY
 - Motivation for upper basin spill modeling

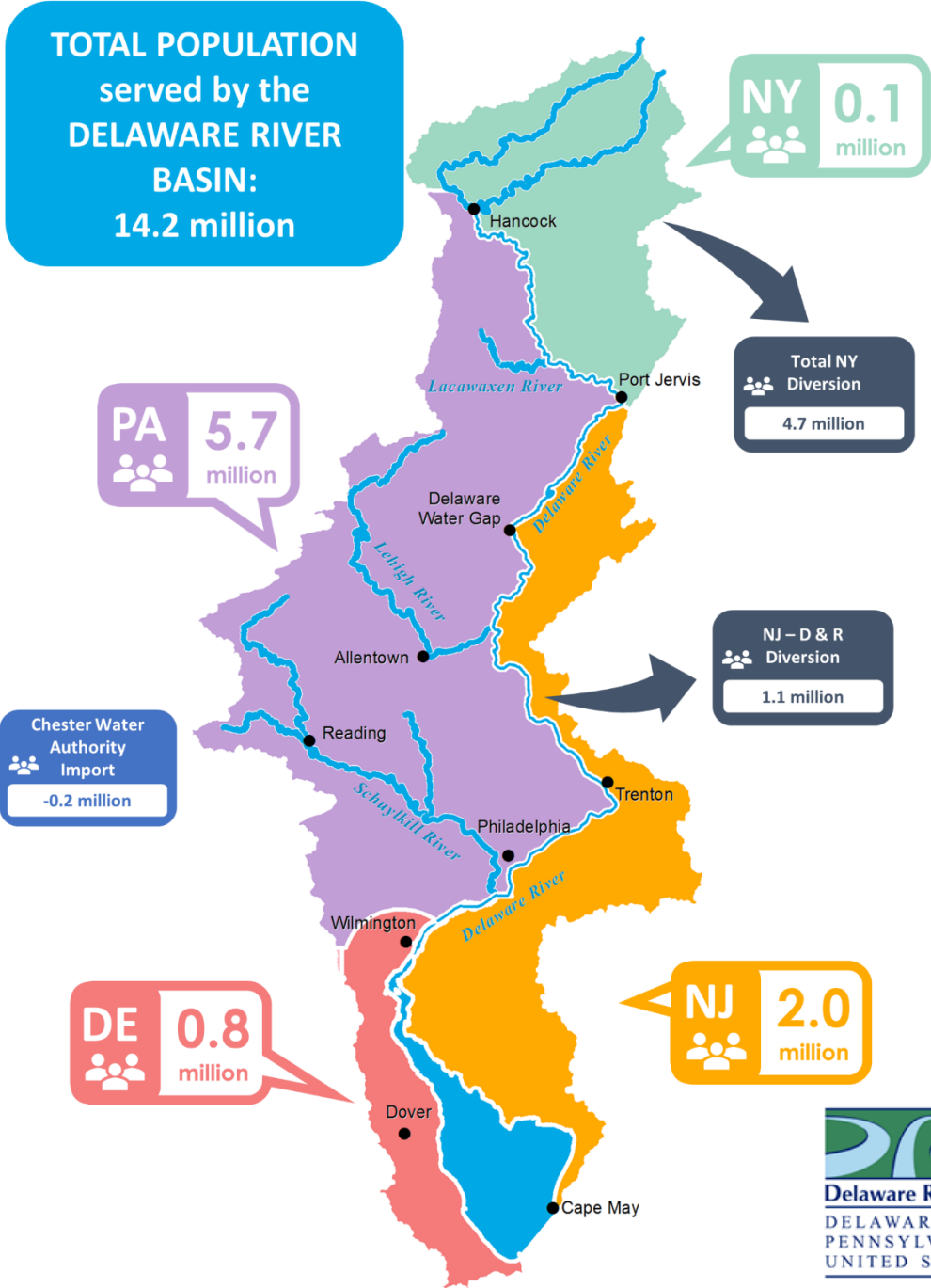


Photo Credit: National Park Service,
Upper Delaware Scenic & Recreational River

¹Schuylkill Action Network, www.schuylkillwaters.org (2024)

²Yagecic & Suk, *JAWRA* (2014)

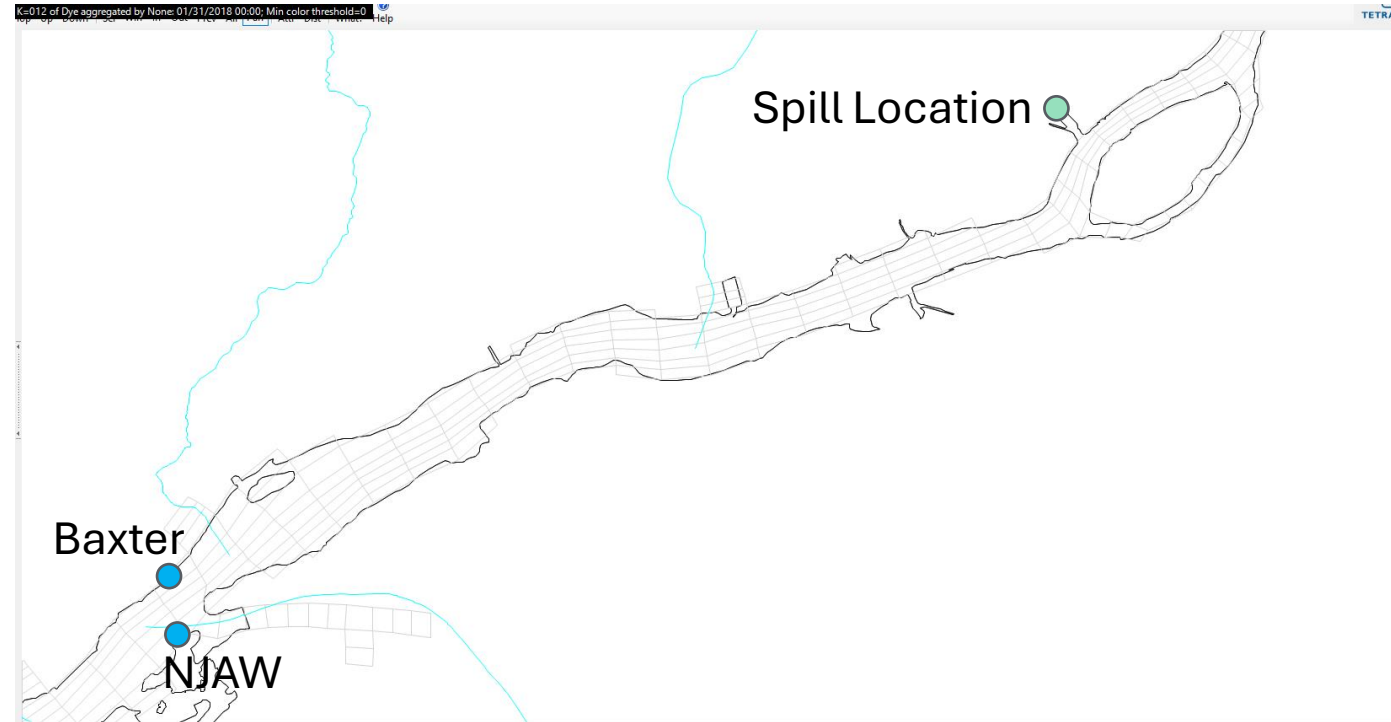
Over fourteen million people rely on drinking water from the Delaware River Basin¹



¹Water Resources Program FY 2025-2027 (DRBC Report No: 2024-3)

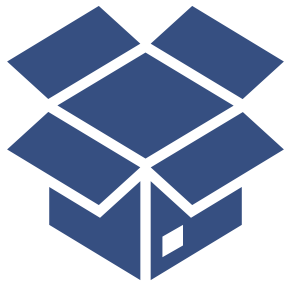
DRBC Spill Modeling

- Modeling capabilities
 - State-of-the-art models
 - Rapid future projections
 - Ongoing updates during event
- Model output
 - Concentration estimates
 - Time of travel
 - Lateral heterogeneity (e.g., PA vs. NJ differences)
- Support other models with hydrodynamics linkage files





Motivation for Spill Modeling



DRBC Spill Modeling “Toolbox”



Ongoing Developments

Non-Tidal Spills: Rapid Dilution Tool

Daily Discharge from
300+ USGS Gages

Rapid Dilution
Model¹ Runs

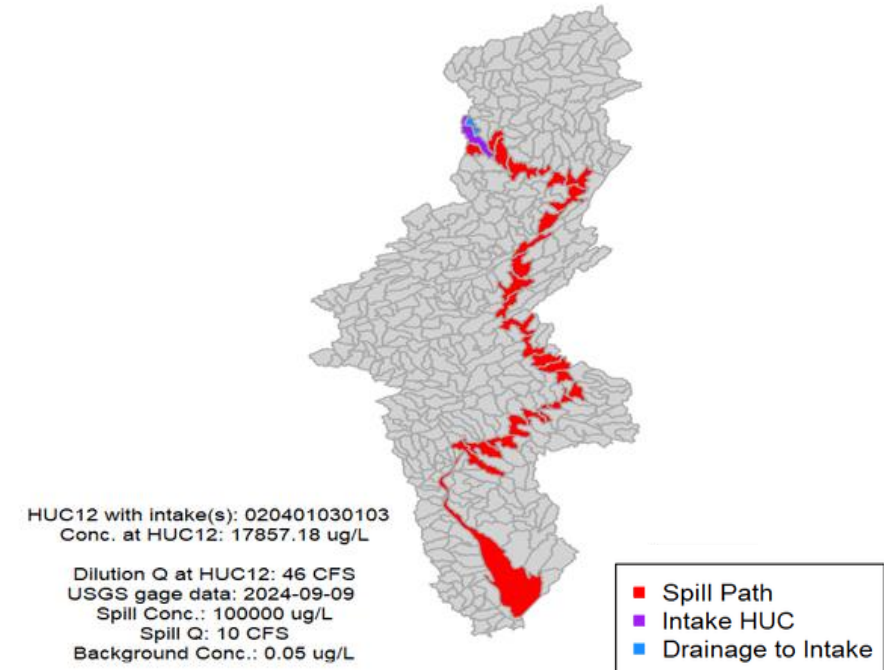
Spill Data

Computes:

- Downstream path of release
- Dilution at each subwatershed
- Predicted average water yield at each subbasin
 - Estimated pollutant concentration at each node given dilution
- List of intakes at each node

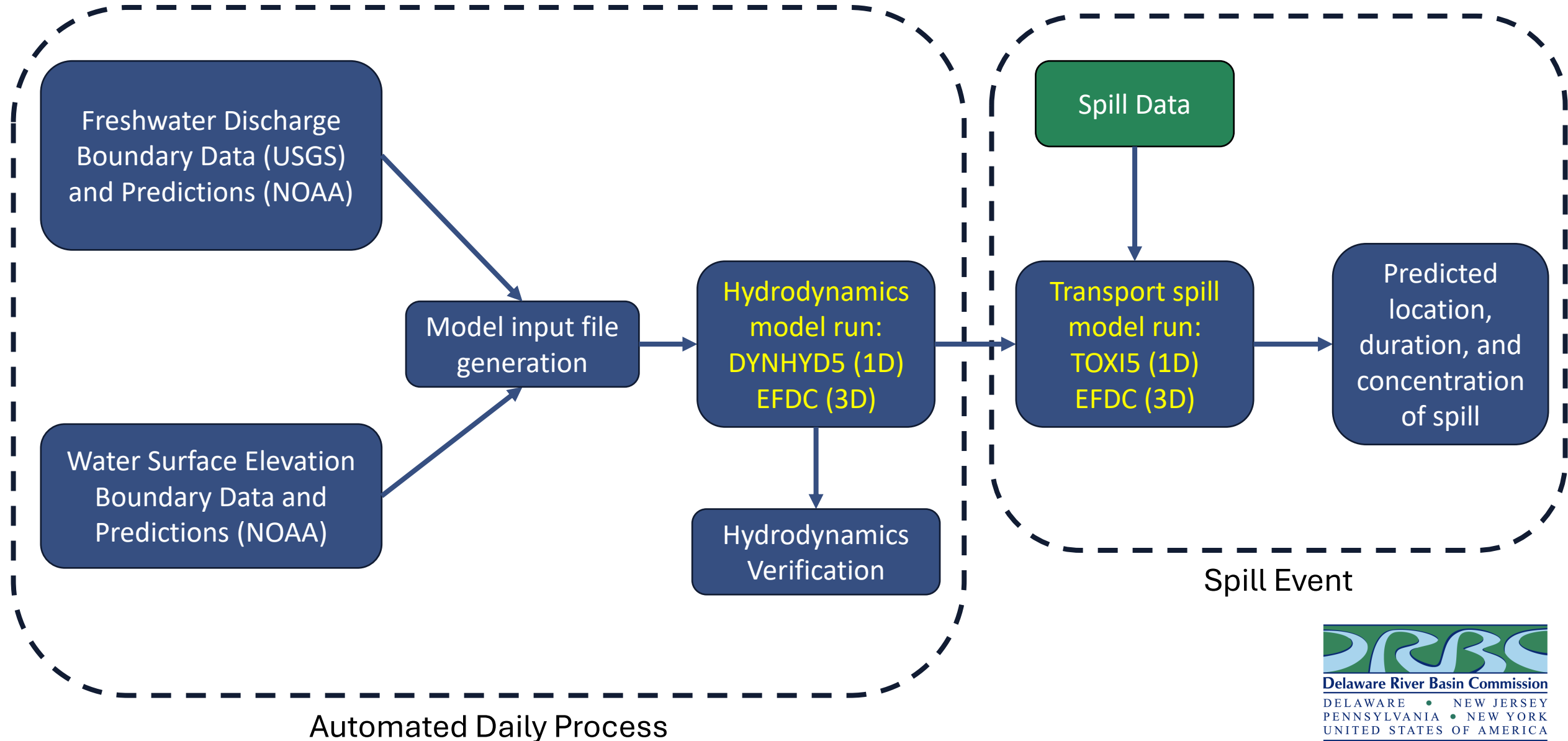
Spill Event

Delaware River Basin

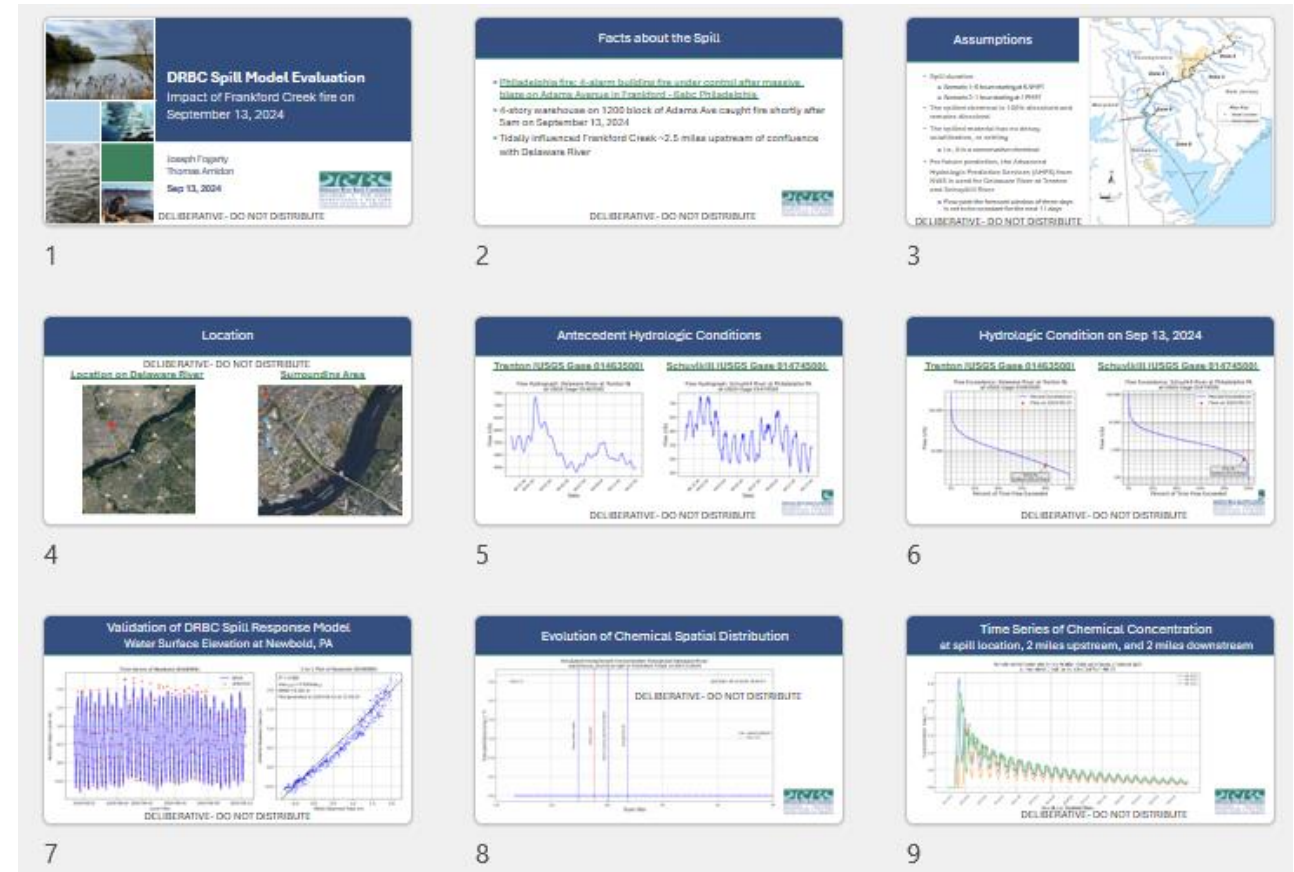


¹Yagecic (2018)

Delaware Estuary Spills: Modeling Procedure



The DRBC is
presentation-ready
within a few hours
after EWS first sends
out alert of spill



Delaware Estuary: 1D vs. 3D Modeling

River Mile

133.3	60	
132.0	59	
130.6	58	
129.0	57	
127.3	56	
124.9	55	
122.6	54	
120.7	53	
118.6	51	52
116.8	50	
115.0	49	
113.2	48	
111.5	47	
109.5	46	
107.8	45	
105.4	44	
104.0	43	
101.6	41	42
99.4	40	
96.9	39	
95.5	38	

One-Dimensional Model Domain

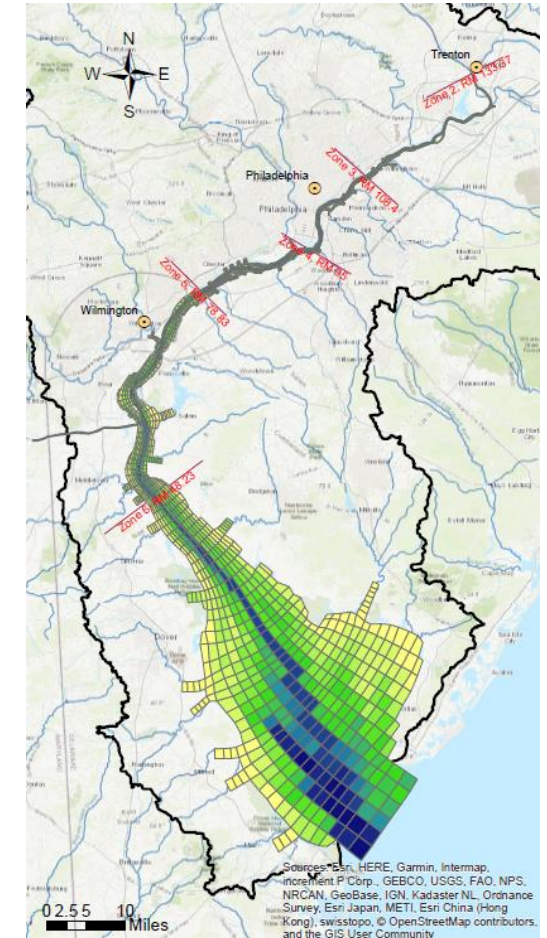
Spilled material is laterally and vertically well-mixed in each river segment

Hydrodynamics and transport model are based on pre-2016 bathymetry

Three-Dimensional Model Domain

Spilled material is still well-mixed in each cell, but grid resolution is higher

Hydrodynamics and transport model are based on post-2016 bathymetry



Case Study: March 2023 Acrylic Polymer Spill (near Bristol, PA)

- An estimated 8100 gallons of water-soluble acrylic polymer solution was released into Otter Creek from Trinseo PLC Plant

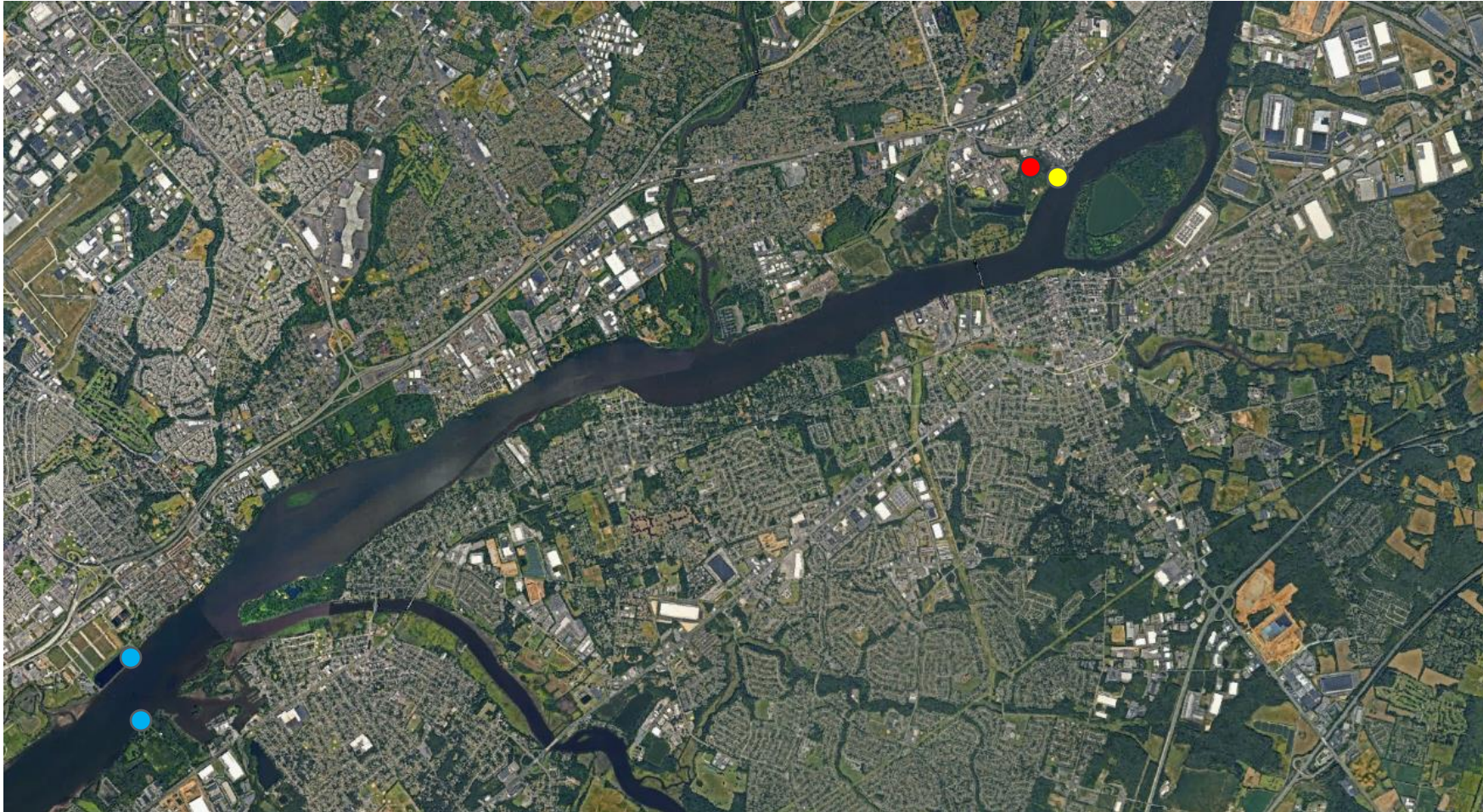
Simulation Case Study Parameters

Spill Start:	March 24, 2023, 11:00 PM
Spill Location:	RM 118.87
Spill Duration:	2 hours
Chemical Mass:	65,000 lbs.
Assumptions:	100% dissolved, no decay, no settling, no volatilization



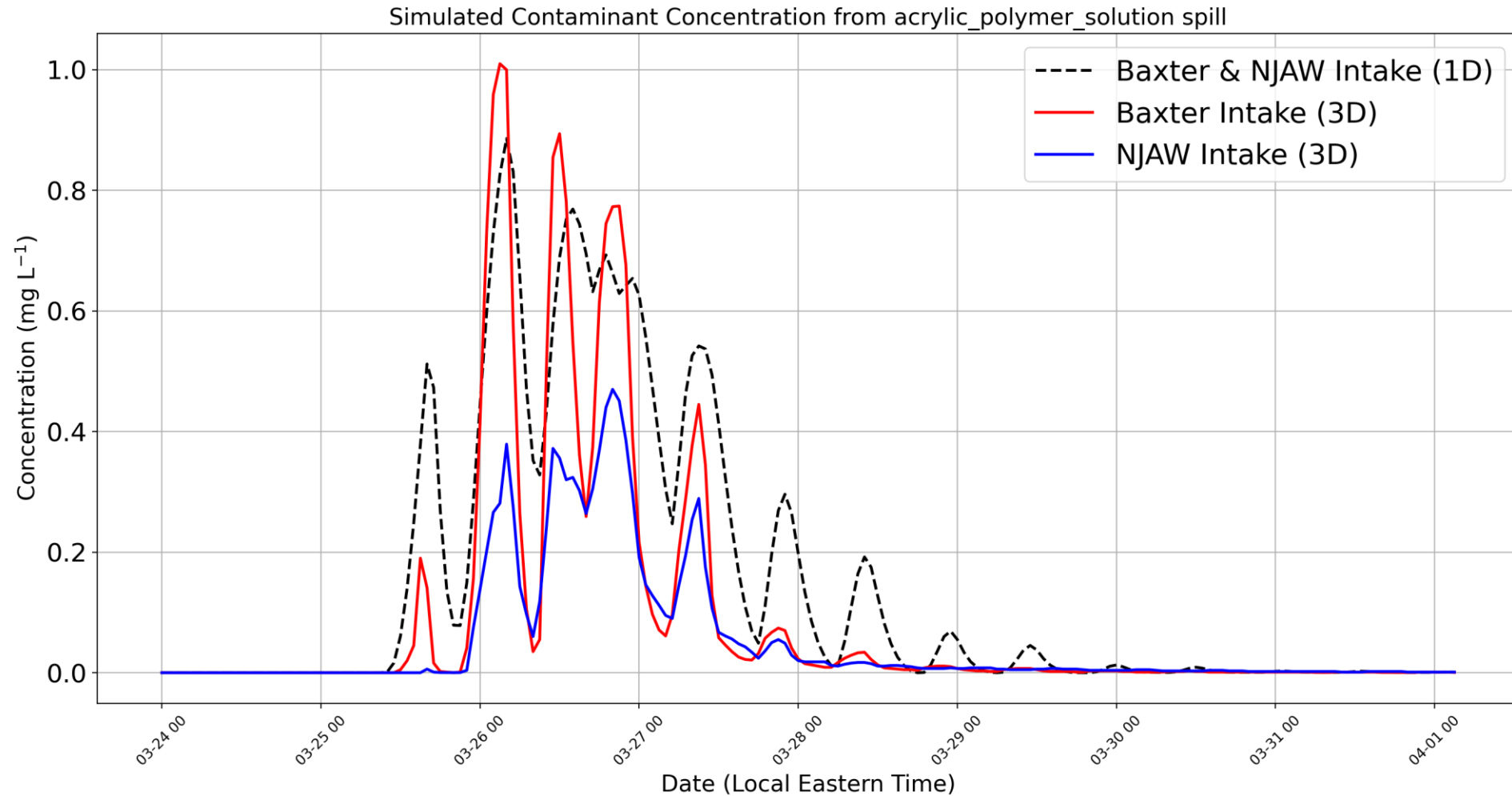
Photo Credit: US EPA

Case Study: March 2023 Acrylic Polymer Spill (near Bristol, PA)



- Spill Location
- Spill Model Cell
- Drinking Water Intake

Case Study: Time Series





Motivation for Spill Modeling



DRBC Spill Modeling “Toolbox”



Ongoing Developments

The Power of Automation and Scripted Processing

- What is automated?
 - Data retrieval
 - Pre-processing
 - Execution of hydrodynamic model
 - Plot generation
- What is used?
 - Estuary Spill Response: Python
 - Rapid Dilution: R
 - Cloud Computing
- More work up front – but *tremendous* return on investment

Upcoming Work: Non-Tidal Main Stem

- The Hydrologic Engineering Center's River Analysis System (HEC-RAS) uses cross-sections to approximate the channel width of the Delaware River
- HEC-RAS computes:
 - Water surface elevation
 - Left, center, and right-channel velocity
- Ongoing development: extend current model down to Trenton to be used in combination with WASP¹ for a quick spill assessment
- This model would *supplement* the rapid dilution tool

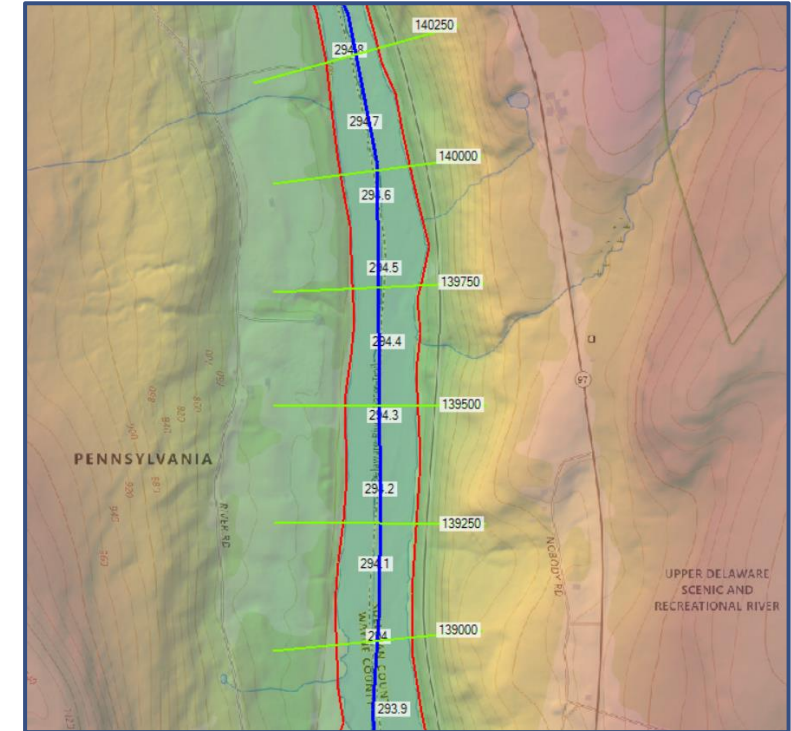


Photo Credit: DRBC Memorandum for the Record, "HEC-RAS based Habitat Model of the Delaware River from Hancock to the Delaware Water Gap"

¹Shabani et al., *J. Flood Risk Manag.* (2021)

Summary

- Spills will continue to happen
 - The DRBC's spill model is another available “**tool in the toolbox**” being developed and improved to support spill response in the Delaware River
 - **Modeling, automation** and **training** will best prepare us for quick and accurate dissemination to water purveyors, first responders, and remediation teams
- Current modeling capacities in estuary include
 - **Quick** one-dimensional spill model (DYNHYD, WASP)
 - **Higher resolution** three-dimensional spill model (EFDC)
- Ongoing developments include
 - **Automation** to reduce user error
 - Supplemental model for the **upper basin**
 - Continuation of **spill drills** to train DRBC staff



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*“If you wait for the spill
to begin modeling,
you’re too late” – John Y.*

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