Enhancing Spill Response through Modeling and Automation

Delaware Estuary Science & Environmental Summit Chase Center on the Riverfront, Wilmington, DE February 11, 2025

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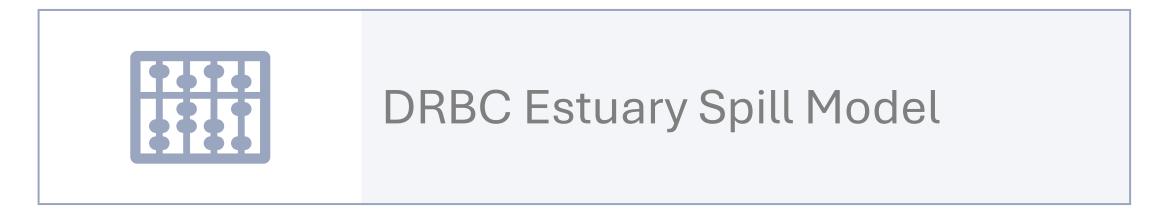
The following slides describe ongoing staff research as of February 10, 2025, and do not necessarily reflect policies or proposals of the Delaware River Basin Commission.

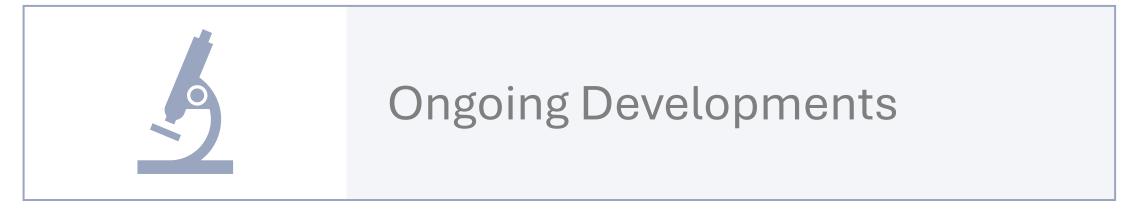
This presentation is provided as a contribution to an ongoing dialogue in the spirit of advancing collective understanding of environmental processes.





Motivation for Spill Modeling





Spills Happen in the Delaware River

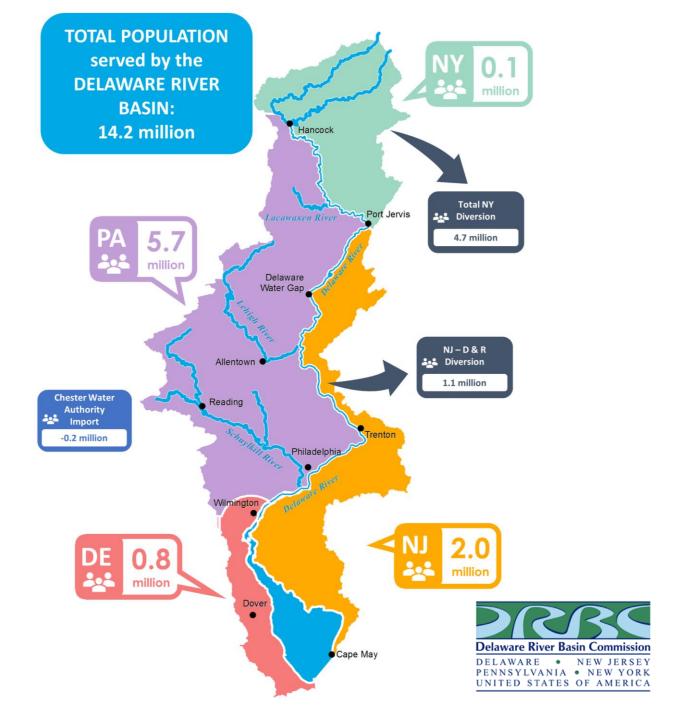
- November 2004:
 - Athos I Oil Spill 263,000 gallons of crude oil released
 - Original spill model procedure created by Namsoo Suk and John Yagecic¹
- The Delaware Valley Early Warning System (EWS) has reported over 460 events since its formation in 2005²



Photo Credit: NOAA



¹Yagecic & Suk, *JAWRA* (2014) ²Schuylkill Action Network, *www.schuylkillwaters.org* (2024) Over fourteen million people rely on drinking water from the Delaware River Basin¹



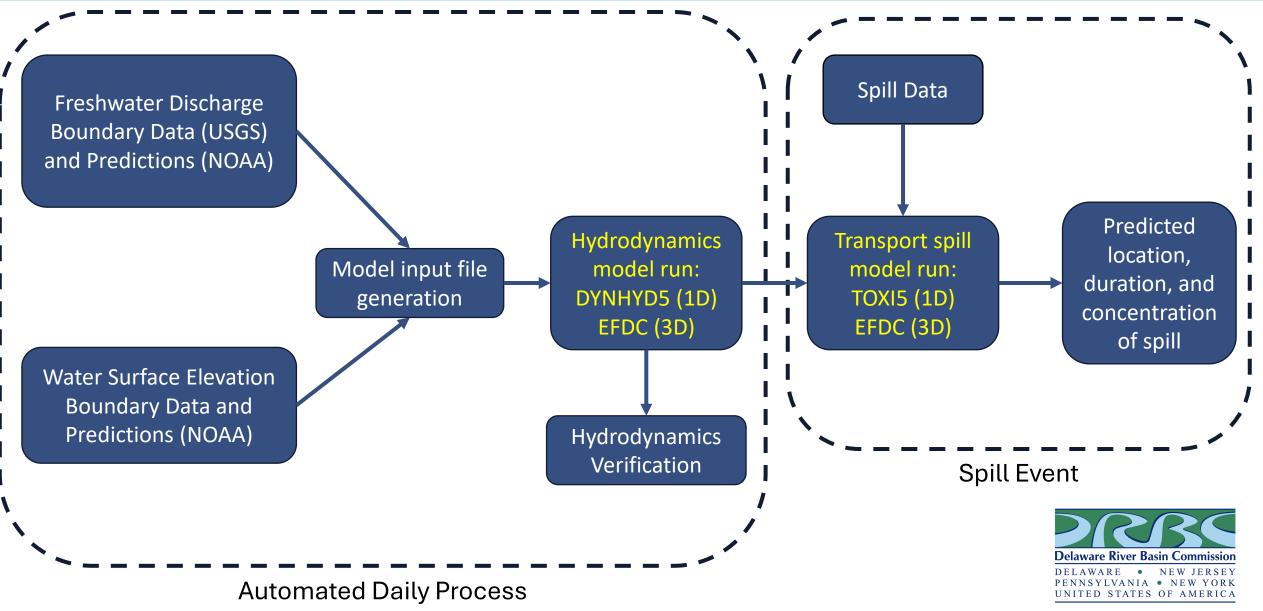


Motivation for Spill Modeling





Delaware Estuary Spills: Modeling Procedure



Yagecic & Suk, JAWRA (2014)

Delaware Estuary: 1D vs. 3D Modeling

River Mile

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

One-Dimensional Model Domain

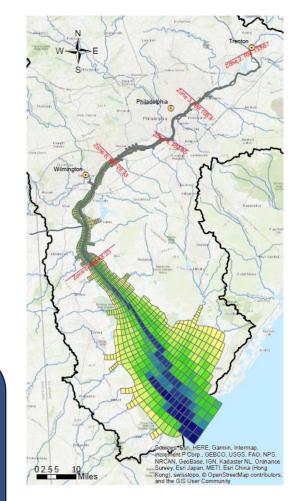
Spilled material is laterally and vertically well-mixed in each river segment

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 8,100 gallons of watersoluble acrylic polymer solution was released into Otter Creek from Trinseo PLC Plant

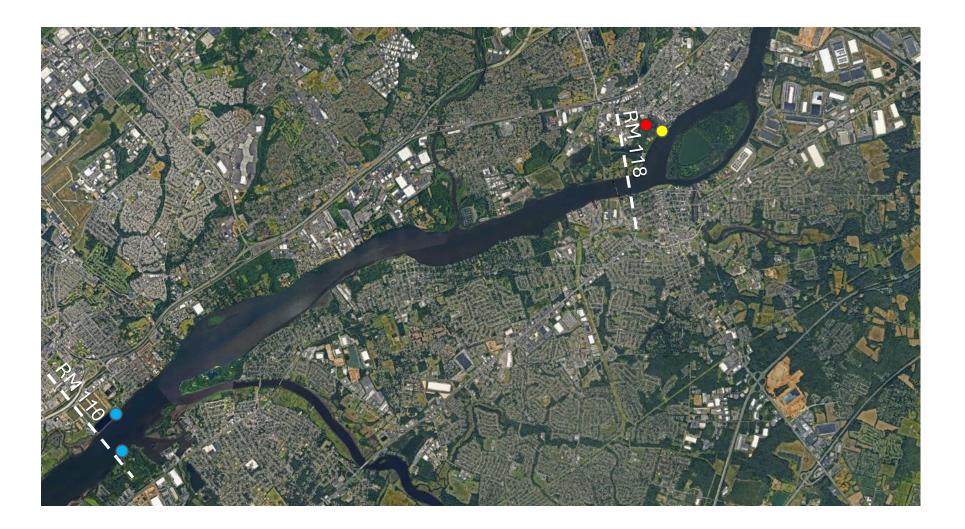
Simulation Case Study Parameters	
Spill Start:	March 24, 2023, 11:00 PM
Spill Location:	RM 118.87
Spill Duration:	2 hours
Chemical Mass:	65,000 lbs.
Assumptions:	100% dissolved, no decay, no settling, no volatilization



Photo Credit: US EPA



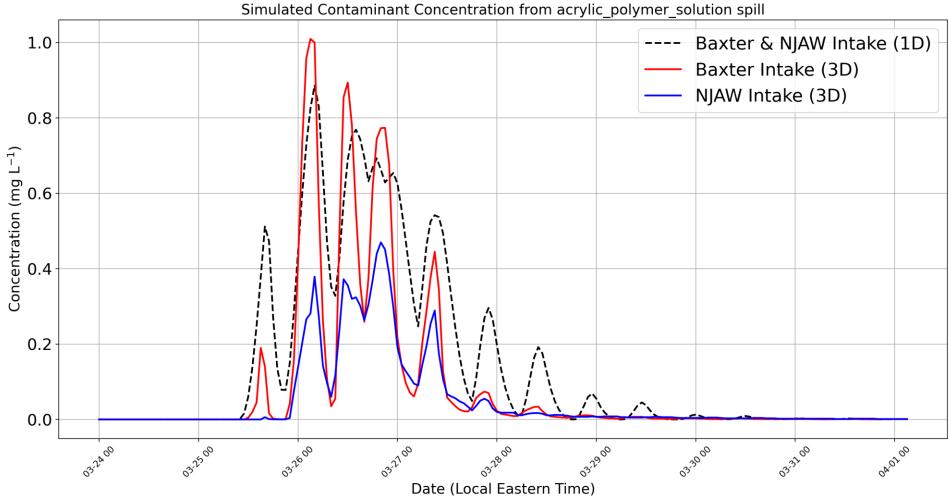
Case Study: March 2023 Acrylic Polymer Spill (near Bristol, PA)



- Spill Location
- Spill Model Cell
- Drinking Water Intake

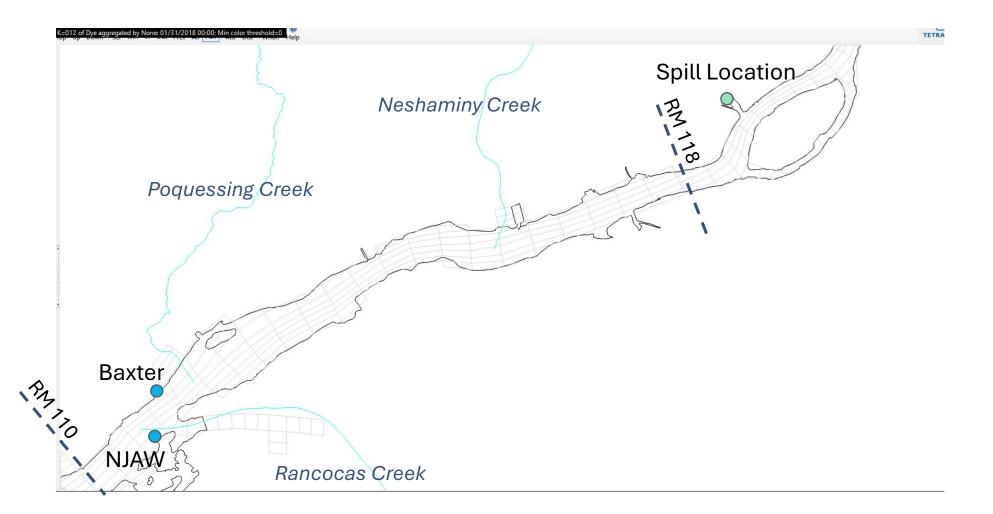


Case Study: Time Series





Case Study: Spatial Animation







Motivation for Spill Modeling





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
 - Cloud Computing
- More work up front but tremendous return on investment



Summary

Spills will continue to happen

- The DRBC's estuary spill model is another available "tool in the toolbox" continually 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** to automate scripts to enhance and strengthen our spill response





For more information, contact the **Spill Modeling Team** @ DRBC

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Special Thanks to: Namsoo Suk & John Yagecic

