APPLICATION OF THE GNOME OIL SPILL MODEL TO THE POTOMAC RIVER

Alimatou Seck Sarah N. Ahmed Cherie L. Schultz

Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin (ICPRB)

Potomac River Basin Drinking Water Source Protection Partnership November 3, 2021

All rights reserved. No part of this presentation, publication, research or materials may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of the author(s).





OPERATIONAL SPILL MODELING AT ICPRB

- ID models
 - Emergency River Spill Model (ERSM) ICPRB
 - IC Water US Army/Leidos
- Advantages
 - Quick to run
 - Few data inputs
- "1D" assumptions
 - Completely soluble contaminant
 - Complete vertical mixing
 - Complete lateral mixing
- Limitations
 - Constant flows









2D SPILL MODEL OF THE POTOMAC RIVER

- Estimate arrival times of floating contaminants at downstream water supply intakes.
- Predict both the longitudinal and transverse movement of a contaminant plume
- Consider two-dimensional flow patterns in the river.
 - Contaminant transport model (GNOME)
 - \rightarrow 2D steady and unsteady flow (CATS)
 - \rightarrow 2D unsteady flow (Delft3D, IRIC)
- Use bathymetric LiDAR data from Little Falls to Shepherdstown.



GNOME MODEL

- General NOAA Operational Modeling Environment
- Publicly available
- Predicts movement of oil on water bodies with varying winds, currents and other processes.
- Predicts chemical and physical changes (weathering) of oil on water surface.
- Study effects of uncertainty in current and wind observations and forecasts.





2D SPILL MODEL OF THE POTOMAC RIVER



CURRENT ANALYSIS AND TRAJECTORY SIMULATION (CATS)



CONTAMINANT TRANSPORT MODEL (GNOME)



UNSTEADY FLOW MODEL (DELFT3D/IRIC)

- Model Extent: Point of Rocks to Chain Bridge⁴
- Model setup:
 - Resampled 30m DEM (LiDAR + NOAA NCEI)
 - Discharge boundary conditions at Point of Rock
 - Water level boundary condition below Little Falls
 - Run periods: 2019, 2010, 1993
 - 3 inflows (Monocacy, Goose, Seneca)



RIVER FLOW: UNSTEADY FLOW MODEL (DELFT3D)

May to December 2019



RIVER FLOW: IRIC-FASTMECH



May to December 2019

RIVER FLOW: IRIC-FASTMECH/DELFT3D

October – November 2019



WATER SURFACE ELEVATION

October – November 2019 Short Section of River above Point of Rocks



12



s

N

0

W

🔺 🌆 🚜 atl 8/30/2021



畲

F

N

0

W

1993 OIL SPILL EVENT

- Rupture of section of a pipeline owned and operated by the Colonial Pipeline Company
- 400,000 gallons of diesel fuel into Sugarland Run in Reston, VA
- GNOME model set up
 - Spill date: March 28, 1993
 - Model run time: 3 weeks
 - Spill location : confluence of Potomac River and Sugarland Run.
 - Spill amount: 35,000 gallons over three days







SUMMARY

- Constructed steady state and transient GNOME oil spill model for Potomac River.
- Flow models capture spatio-temporal variability of river flow and water velocities.
- Flow model run times vary with resolution and model type. Can be reduced using restart file and integrating flow model in LFFS.
- GNOME model was used to simulate 1993 oil spill model.
- New tool is an improvement over previously available tools.



FUTURE STEPS

- Enhance Potomac River models
 - Extend model domain up to Shepherdstown & Millville
 - Incorporate into CO-OP's real-time Low Flow Forecast System (LFFS)
 - Test particle tracking capability of iRIC model
 - Refine grids
- Build 2D Occoquan & Patuxent reservoir spill models