



Tar River Basin Hydrologic Model Overview

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Advancing the Management
of Water Resources

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C o l u m b i a , M D • R a l e i g h , N C • P o r t l a n d , O R • B o s t o n , M A

Meeting Objectives

- Review system-specific operating rules and input data
- Show preliminary results for current and future demand levels

Concept of Tar Hydrologic Model

A basinwide model of the Tar River Basin at the finest practical geographic resolution and timestep.

Possible Uses:

1. Evaluation of the combined effects of municipal water supply plans
2. Evaluation of interbasin transfer permit applications
3. Development of individual water supply plans – model will be on the DWR server and available to stakeholders and their consultants
4. A platform for developing risk-based drought plans.

Project Timeline

- Components
 - Basin schematic: 1 - 2 months (complete)
 - Data collection (demands and discharges, including agricultural demands): 4 - 6 months (complete)
 - Inflow development: 6 – 10 months (complete)
 - Operating rules: 3 months (complete pending review)
 - Current and future demand model runs: 2 - 4 months (complete pending review)
 - Documentation, installation, and training: 1 month
 - Expected completion date: December 2011

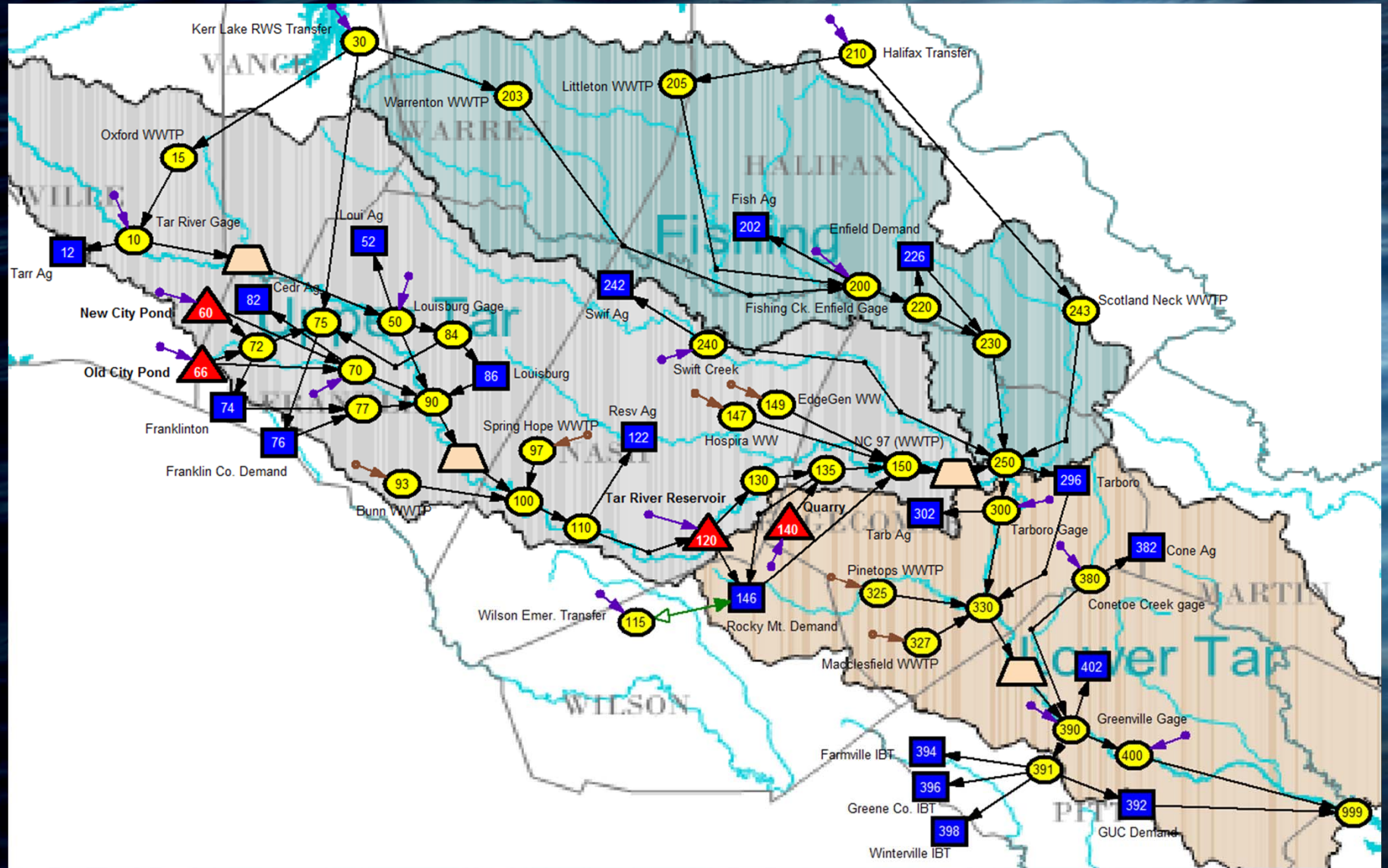
Why Data Collection Matters

- Unimpaired flows important because they allow alternative operating / demand scenarios to be run
 - Historic impairment data required to unimpaired flows
- Model should mimic how your system performs
 - Operating rules
 - Reservoir operations
 - Demand and wastewater returns
 - Drought plans

Typical Model Output

- Flow in the river
- Storage and elevation at reservoirs
- Derived attributes
 - Frequency and duration of drought plan activation
 - Frequency and duration of transfer / sales
 - Environmental / instream flow statistics

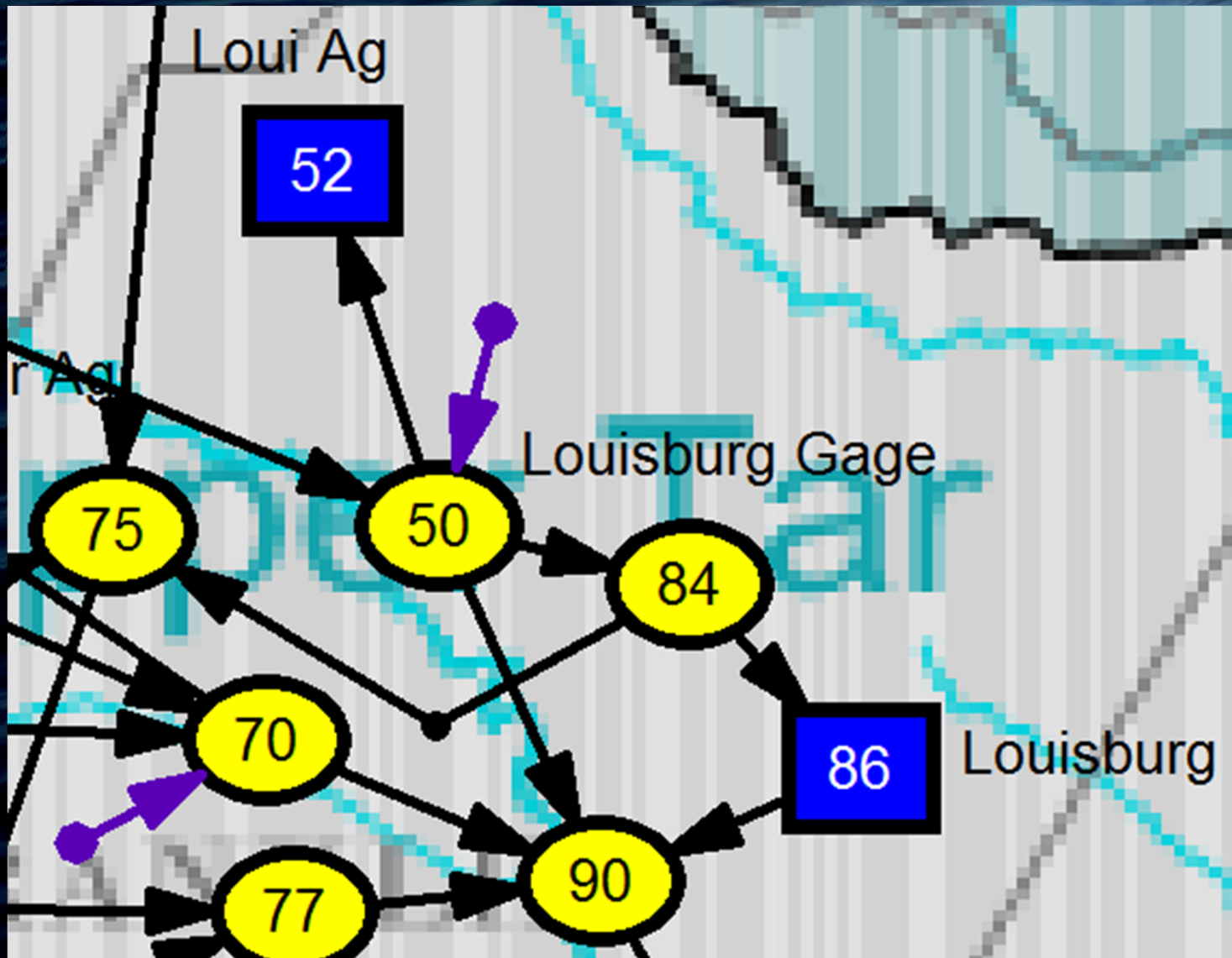
Overall Schematic



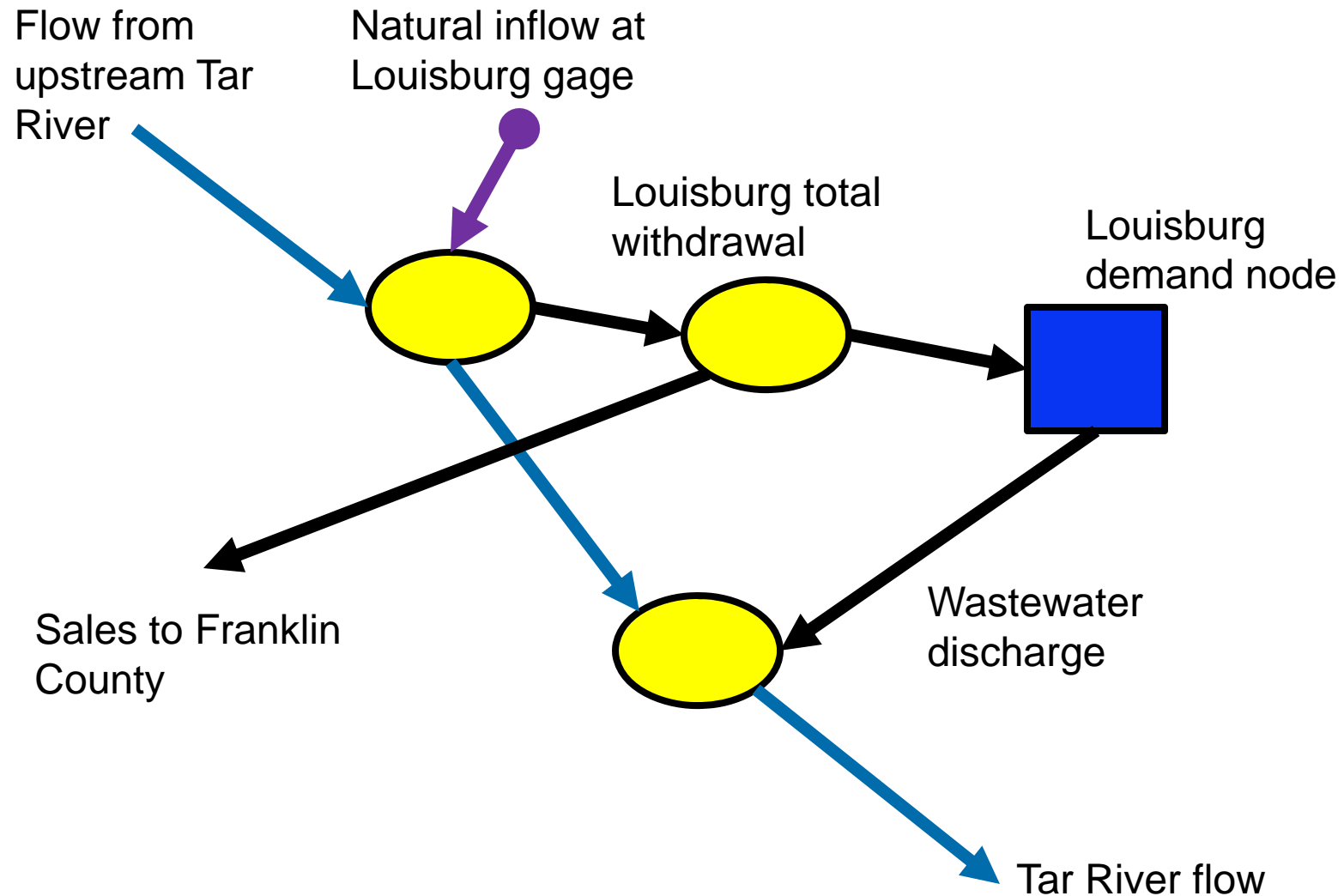
Louisburg

- Primary source – Tar River
- Sells water to Franklin County
- Annual Average Demand = 0.56 MGD
 - After sales to Franklin Co.
- Treatment capacity = 2.0 MGD
- Drought Plan
 - Stage 1 – Intake < 183 ft river elevation
 - 5% demand reduction
 - Stage 2 – Intake < 182 ft river elevation
 - 10% demand reduction
 - Stage 3 – Intake < 181 ft river elevation
 - 20% demand reduction
 - Stage 4 – Intake < 180 ft river elevation
 - 25% demand reduction
 - Stage 5 – Intake < 179 ft river elevation
 - Rationing
 - Can convert gage flow to elevation at gage;
need to translate to elevation at intake

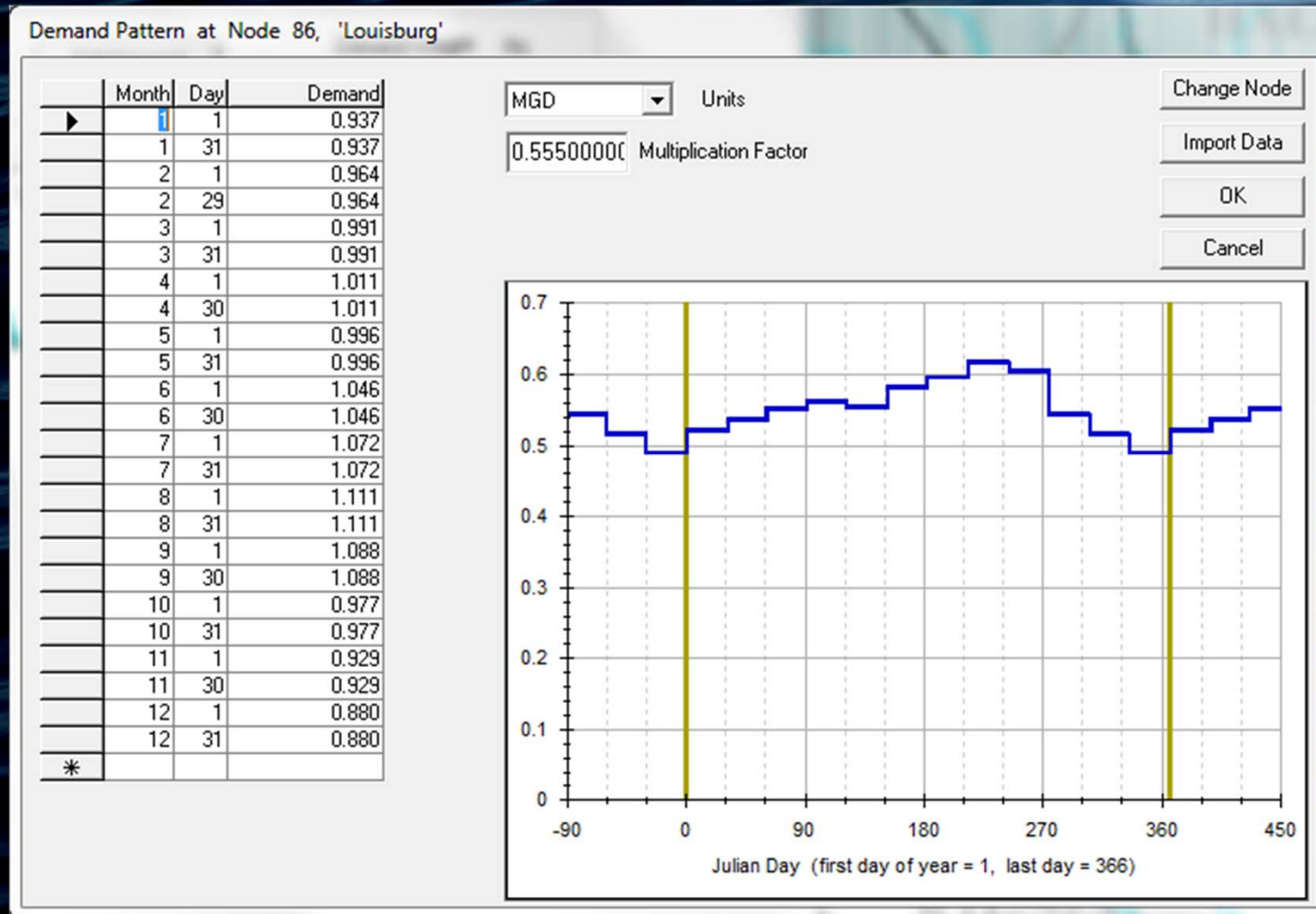
Louisburg System (from model)



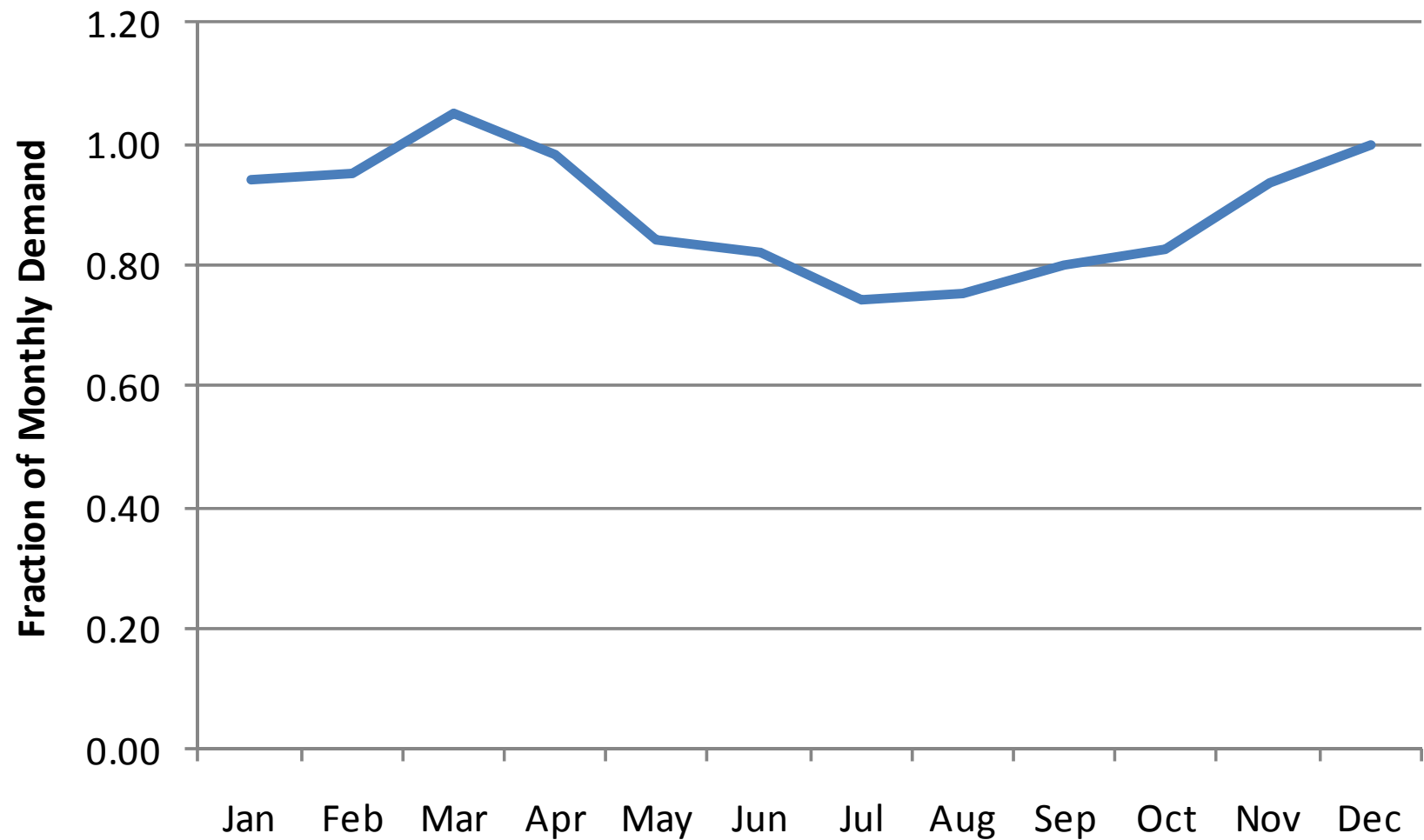
Louisburg System - Simplified



Demand Pattern



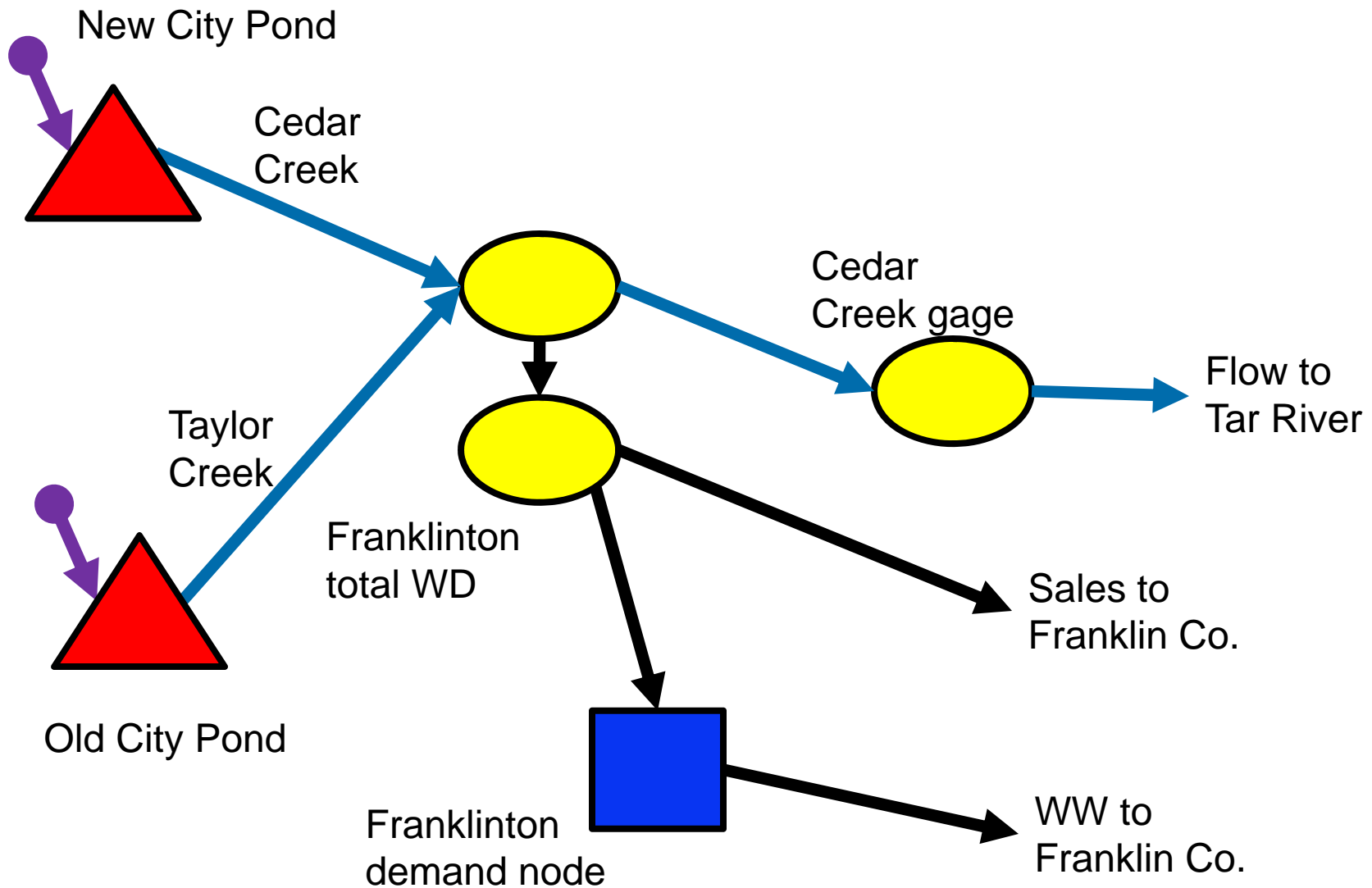
Wastewater Pattern



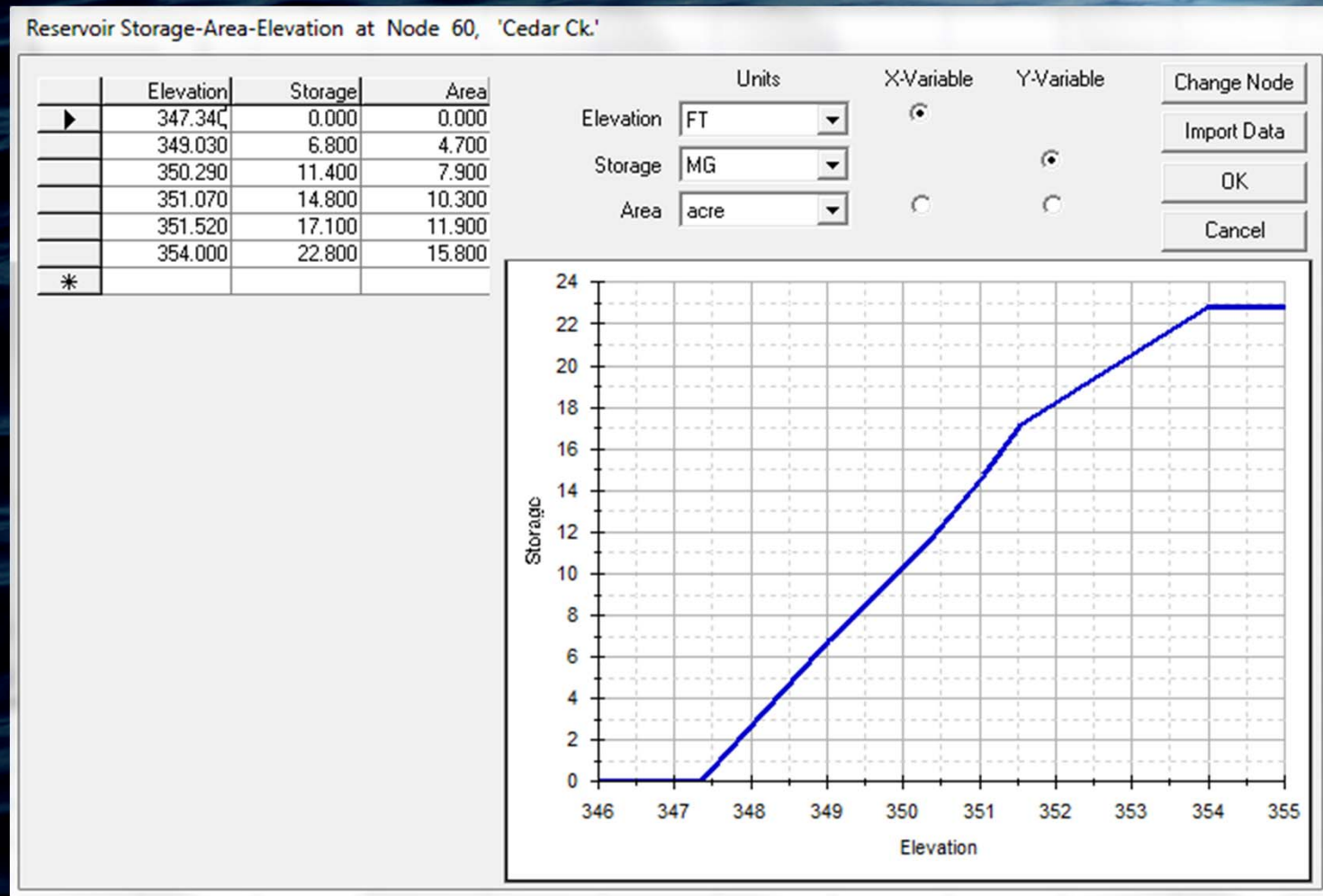
Franklinton

- Primary source – New City Pond
 - Secondary source – Old City Pond
- Sells water to Franklin County
- Sends WW to Franklin County
- Annual Average Demand = 0.32 MGD
 - After sales to Franklin Co.
- Treatment capacity = 1 MGD
- Drought Plan
 - Stage 1 – Storage < 75%
 - 5% demand reduction
 - Stage 2 – Storage < 65%
 - 10% demand reduction
 - Stage 3 – Storage < 50%
 - 20% demand reduction
 - Stage 4 – Storage < 30%
 - 25% demand reduction
 - Stage 5 – Storage = 0%
 - Rationing

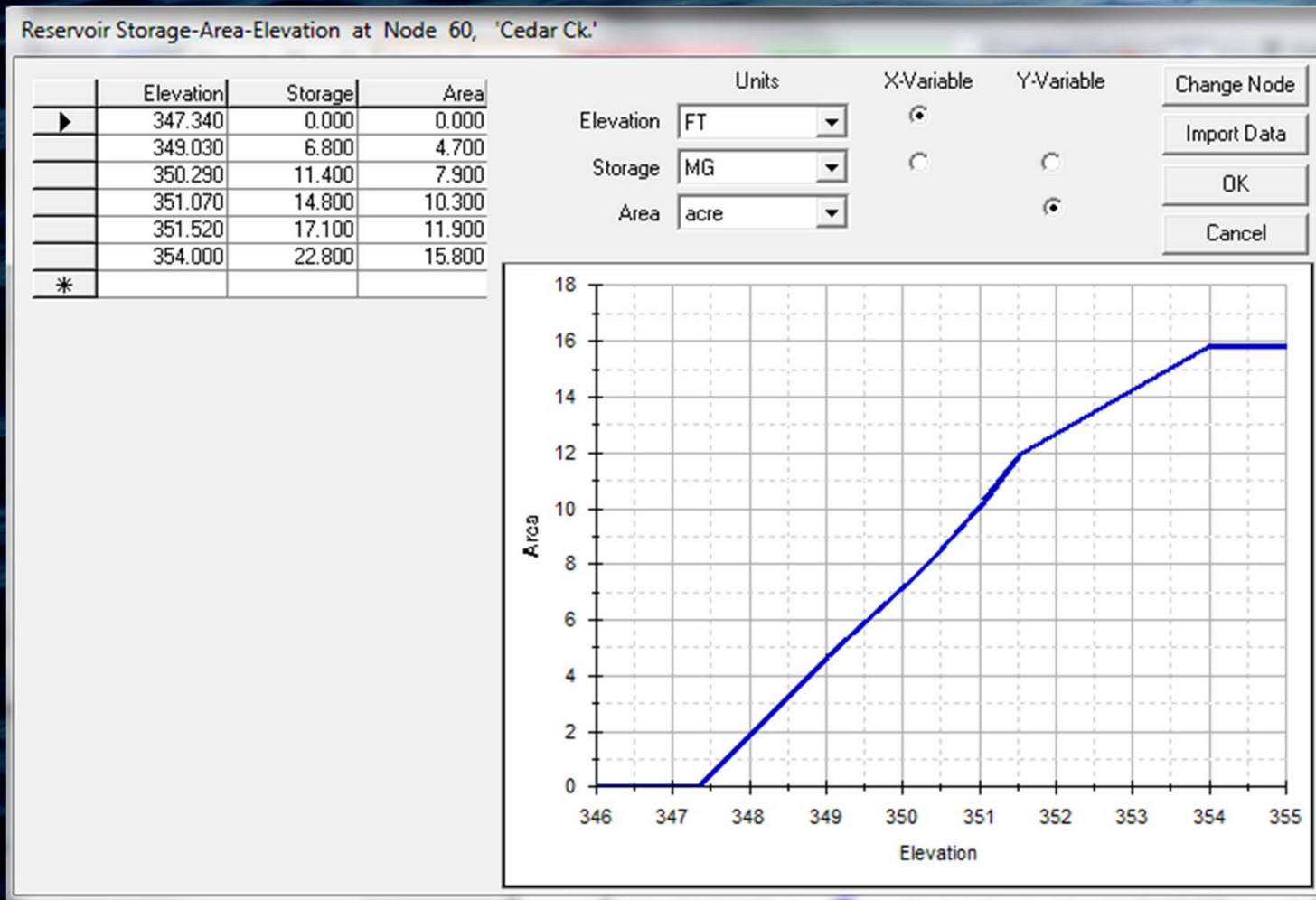
Franklinton System



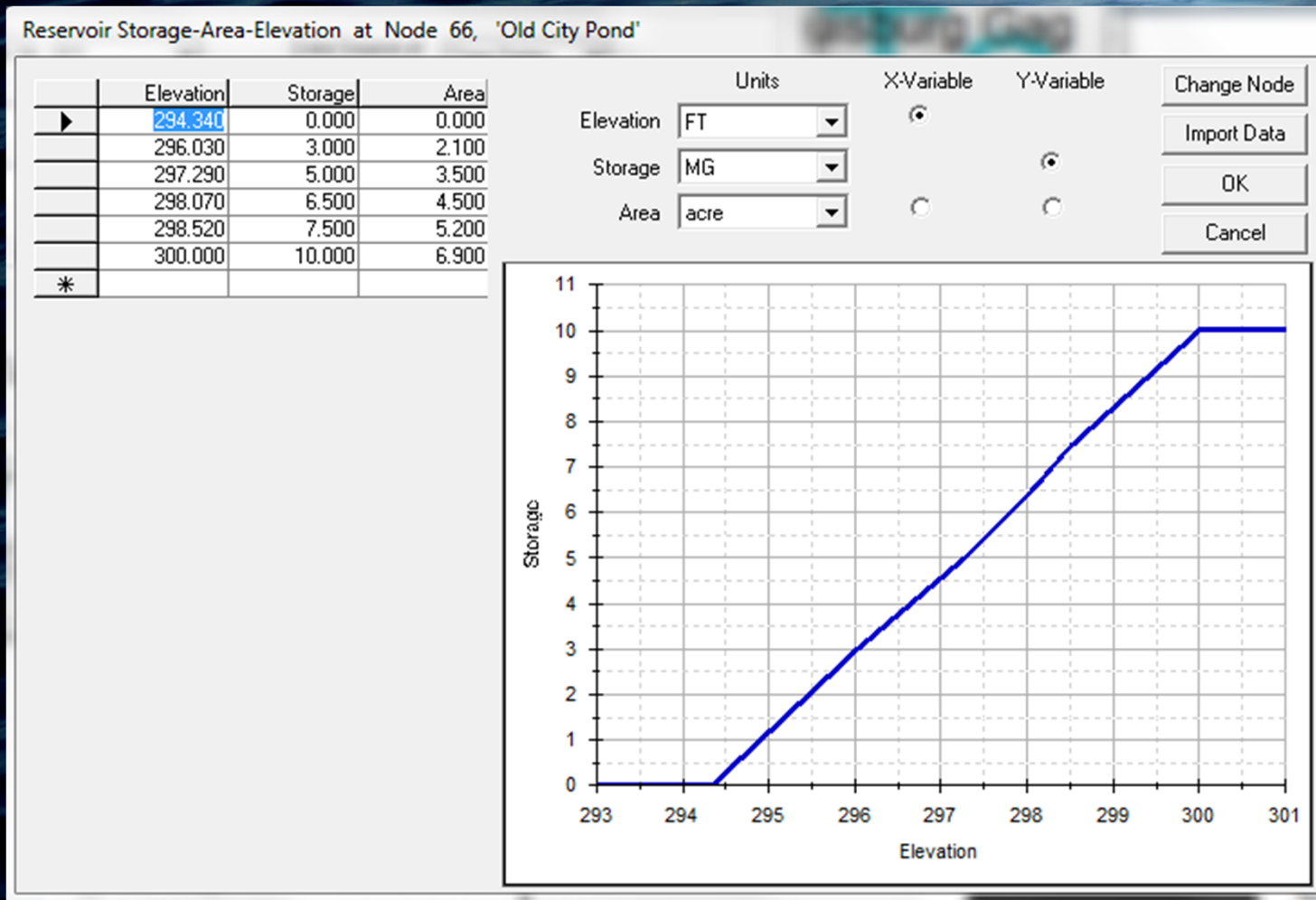
Stage-Storage Curve – New City Pond



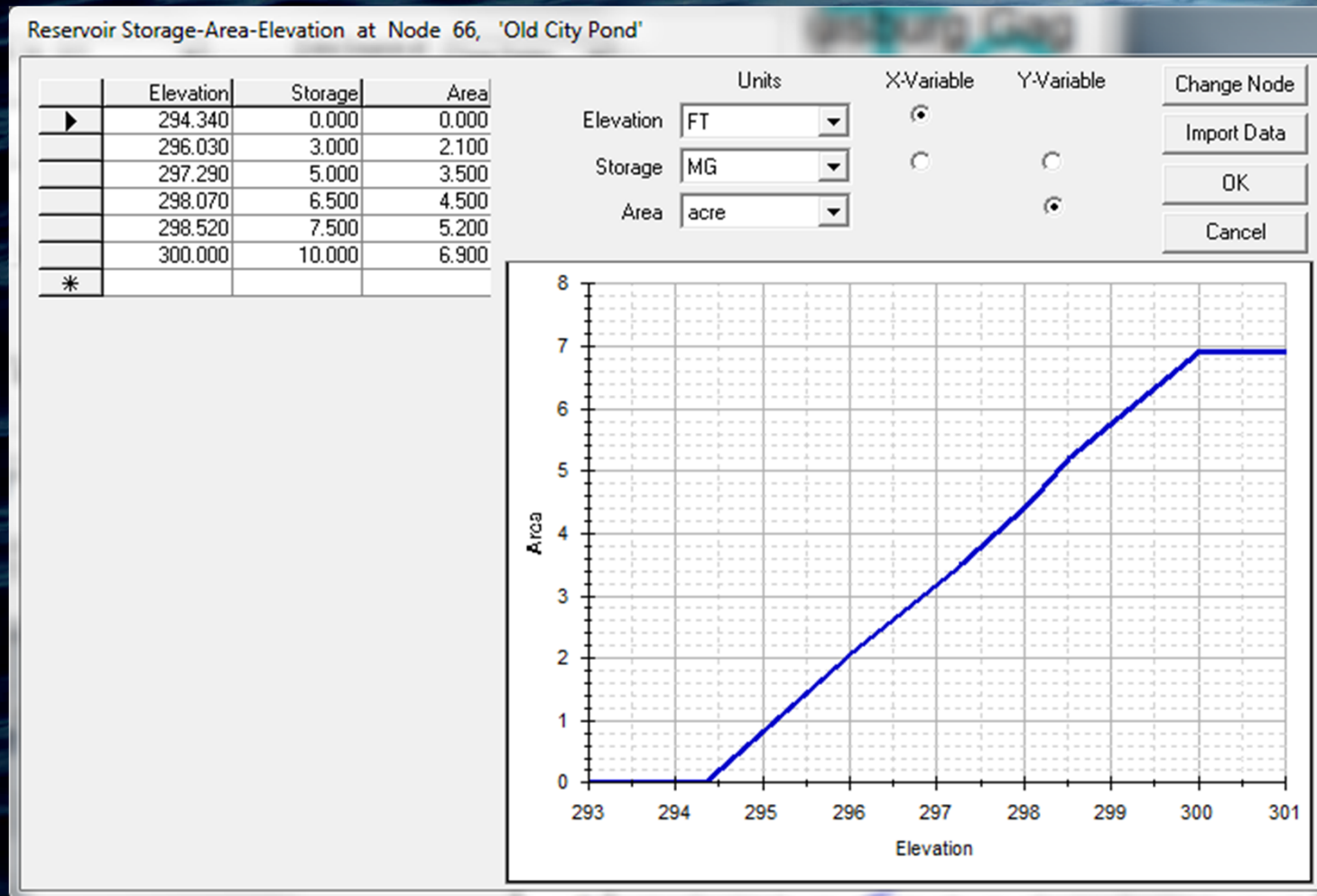
Stage-Area Curve – New City Pond



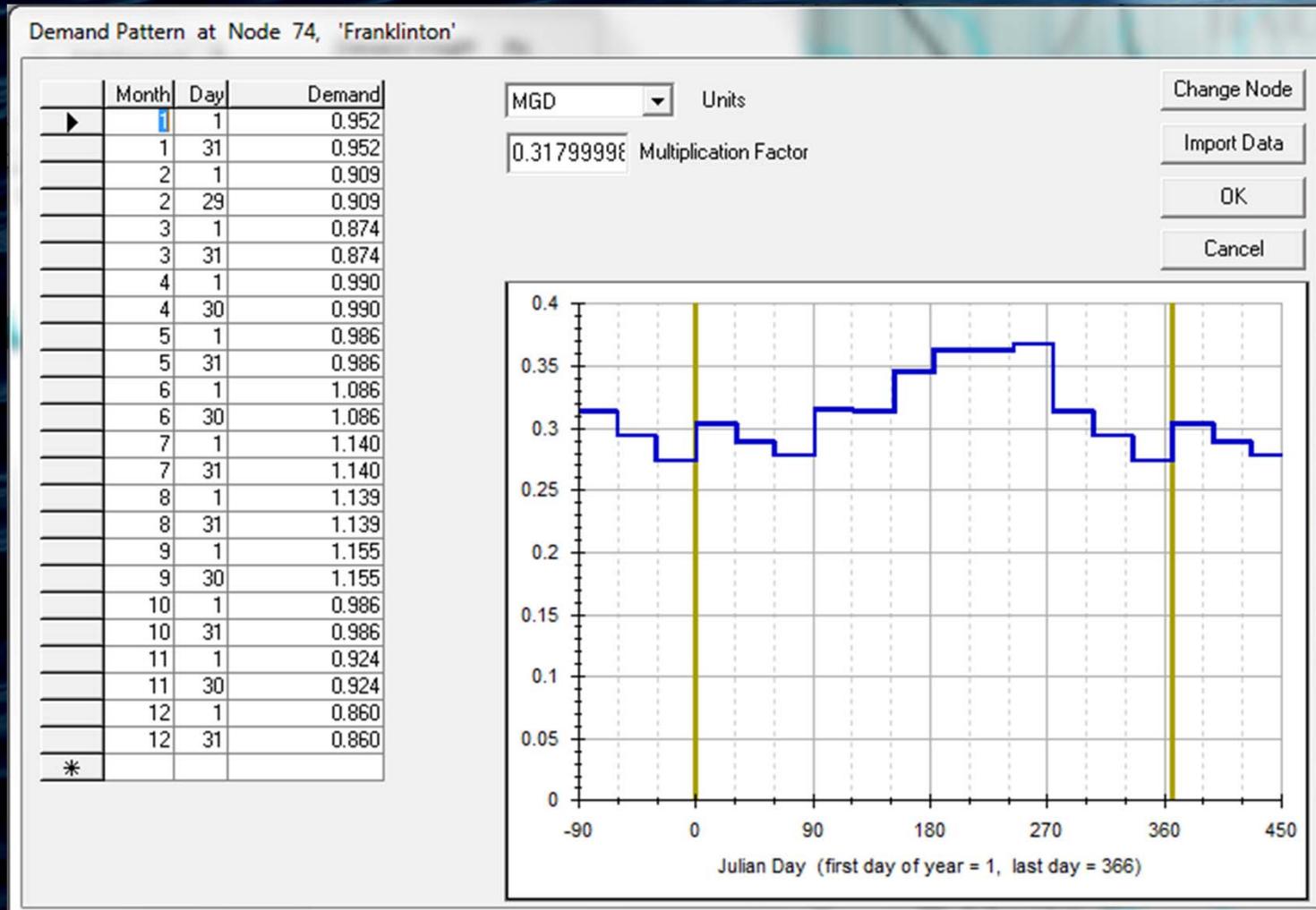
Stage-Storage Curve – Old City Pond



Stage-Area Curve – Old City Pond



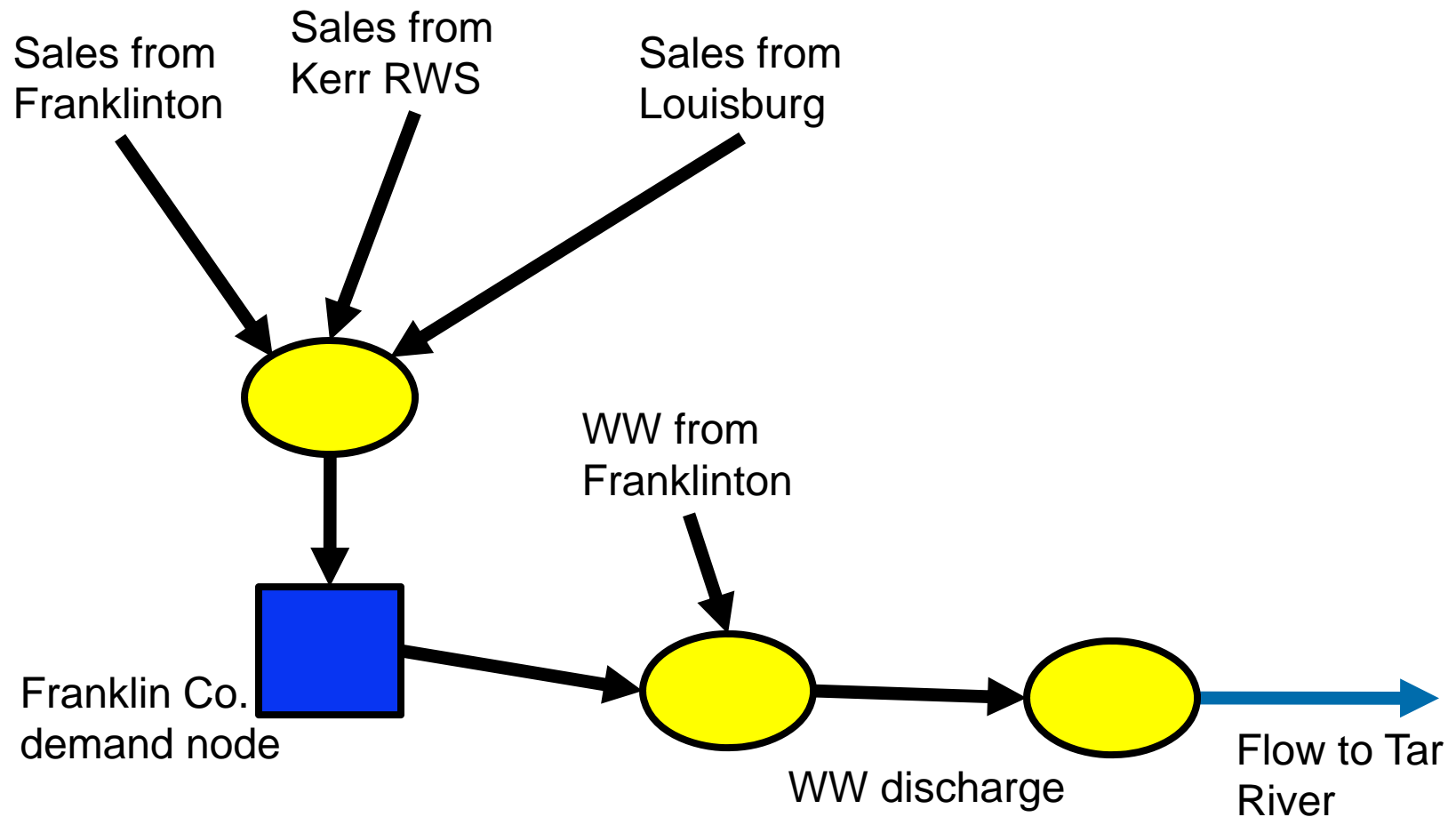
Demand Pattern



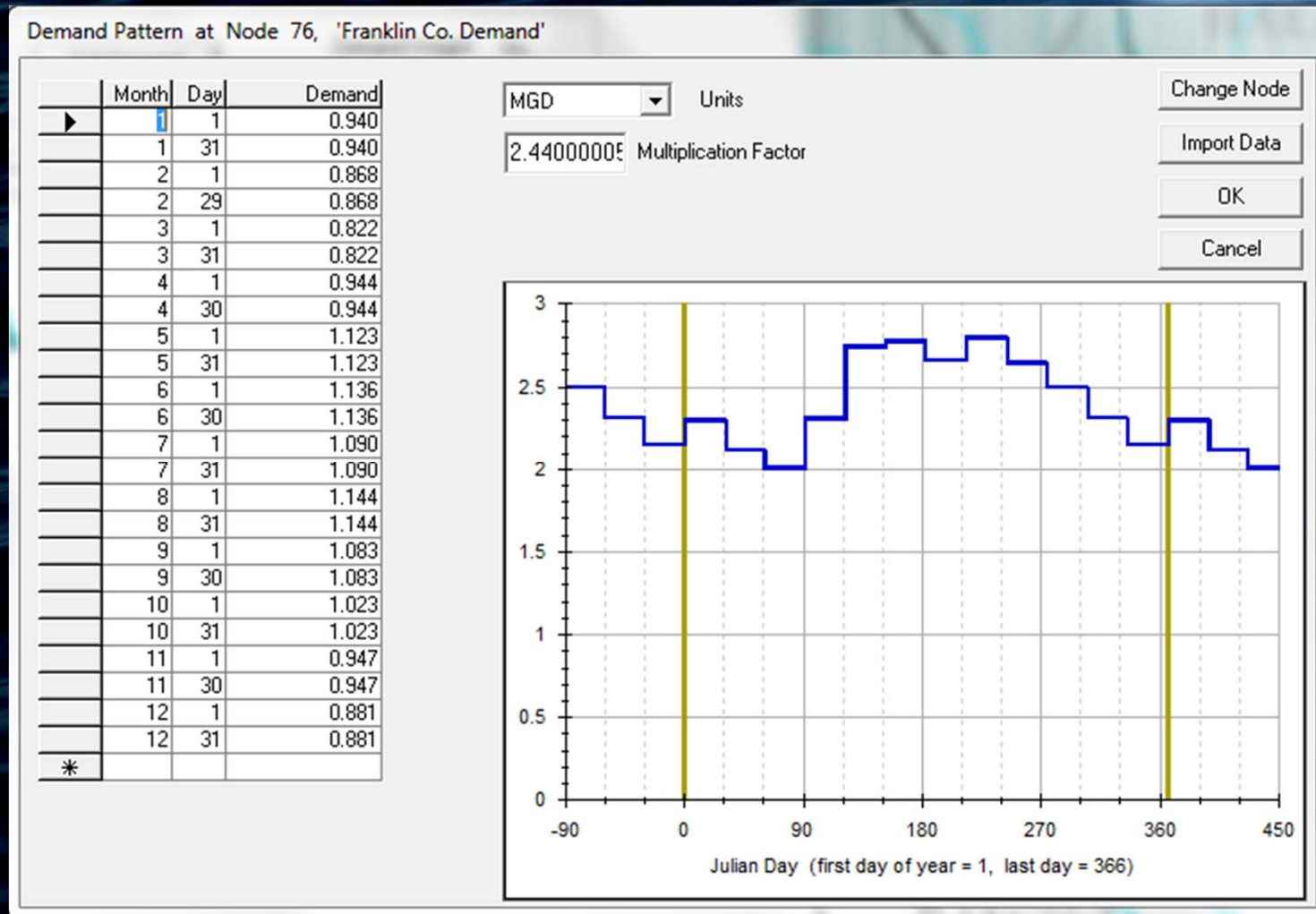
Franklin County

- Primary source – Kerr RWS
 - Secondary sources – Franklinton and Louisburg
- Also treats Franklinton wastewater
- Annual Average Demand = 2.4 MGD
 - 79% from Kerr RWS (3 MGD contract)
 - 13% from Franklinton (0.35 MGD contract)
 - 8% from Louisburg (0.08 MGD contract)
- Drought Plan
 - Follows Kerr RWS triggers
 - Not currently available from RRBROM

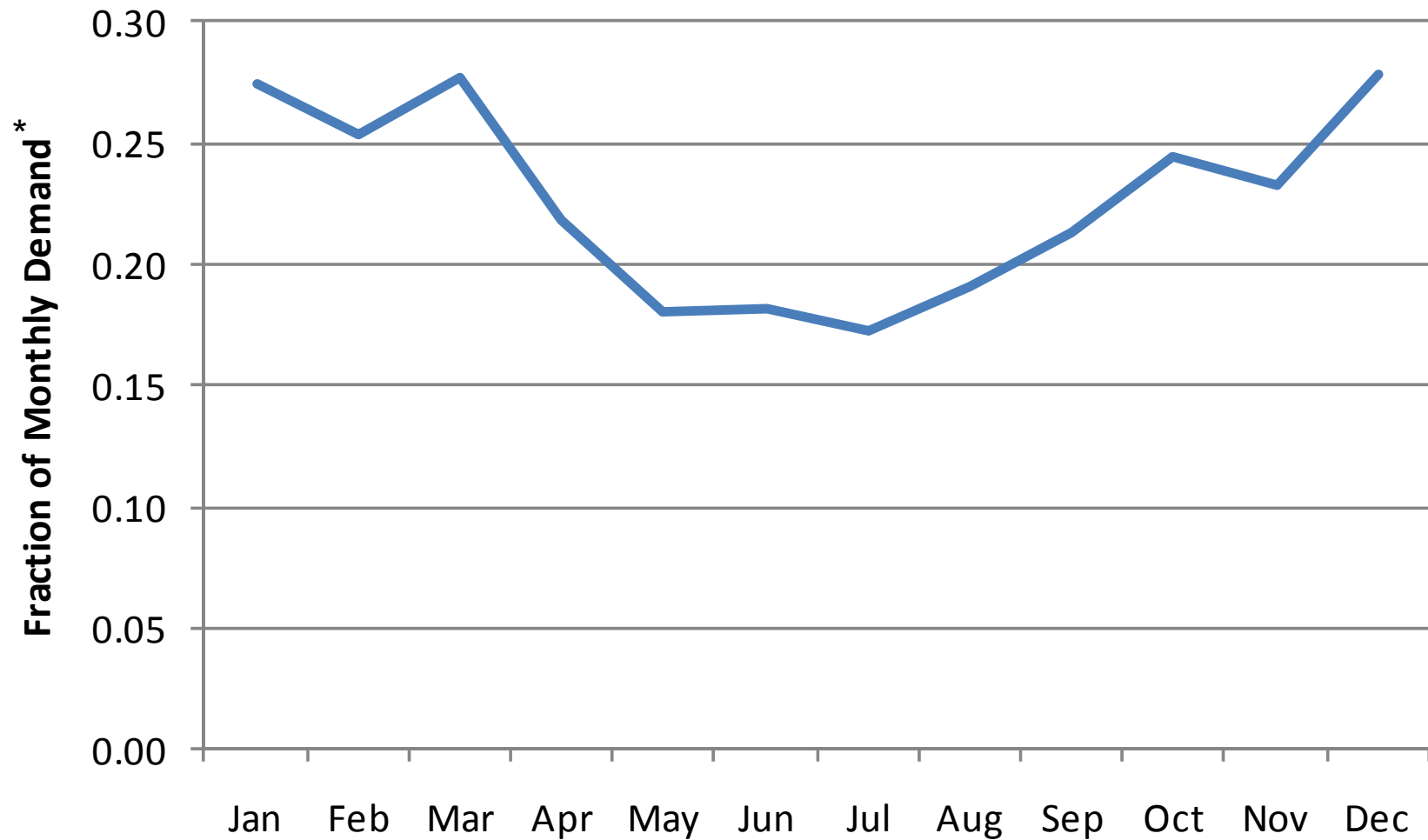
Franklin County System



Demand Pattern



Wastewater Pattern

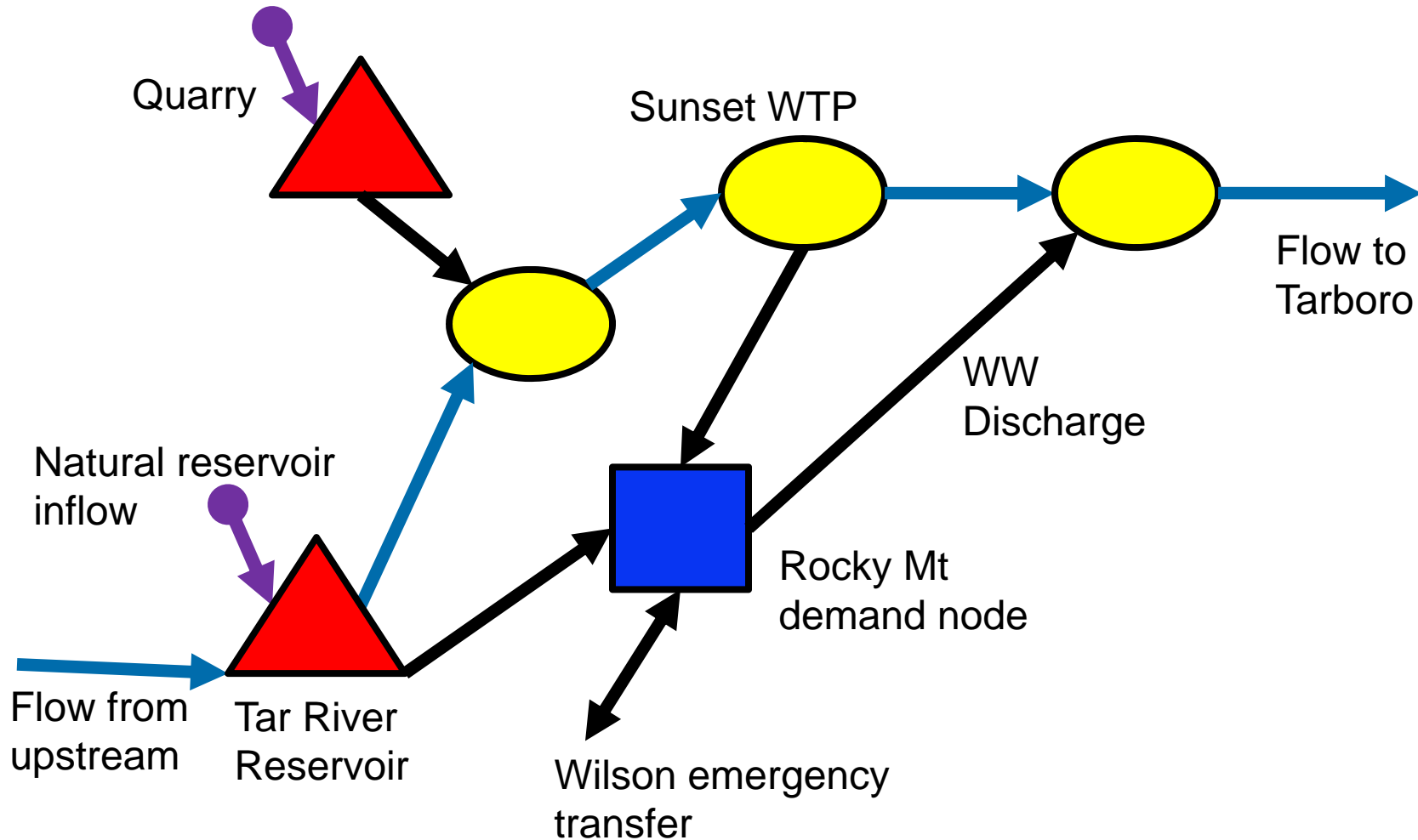


* Demand includes Franklinton & Franklin Co.

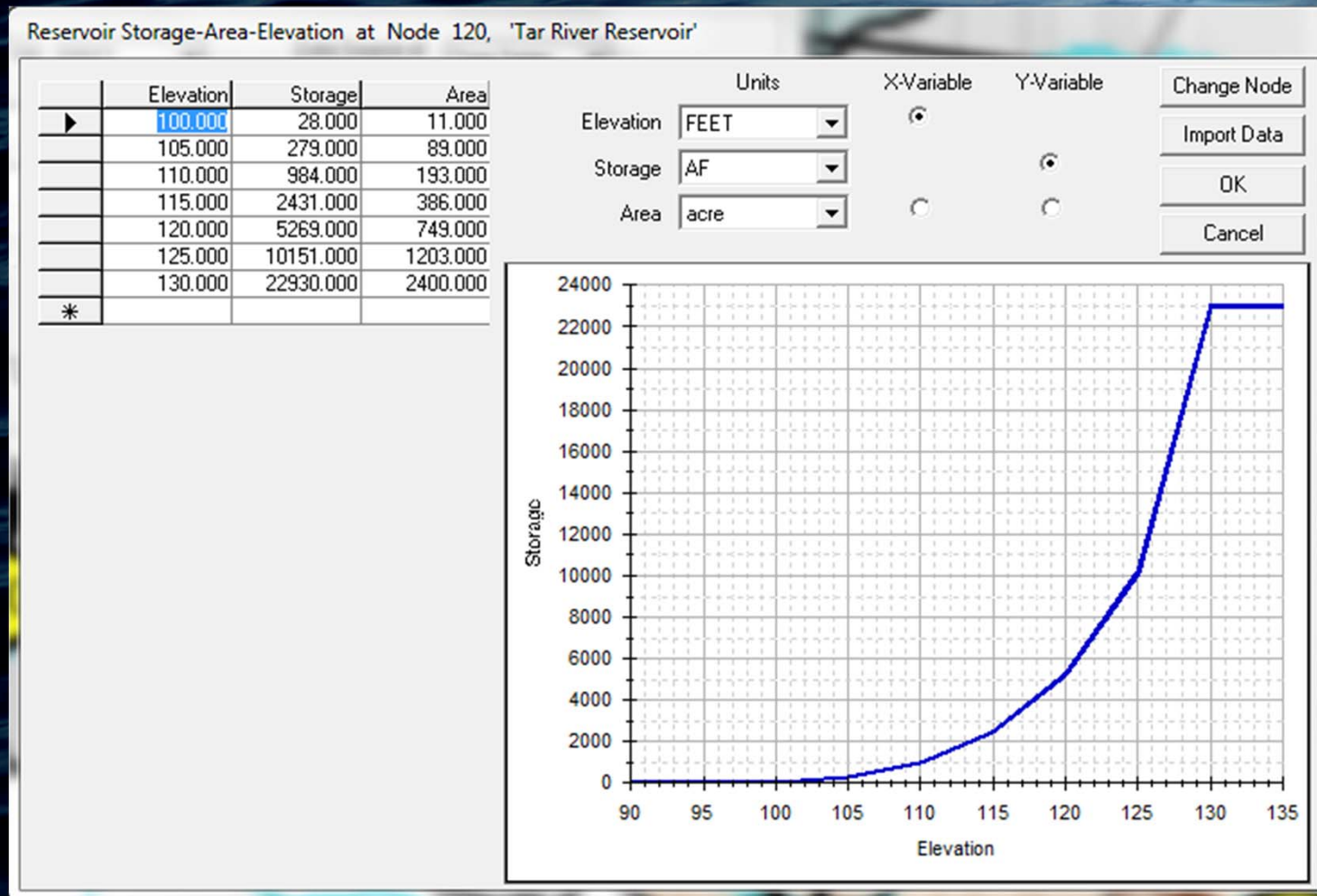
Rocky Mount

- Primary source – Tar River Reservoir
 - 80 cfs minimum flow
 - Secondary source – Quarries
- Annual Average Demand = 10.2 MGD
- Treatment capacity
 - Tar River Plant = 18 MGD
 - Sunset Plant = 12 MGD
- Drought Plan
 - Stage 1 – June – October
 - Voluntary I, Min. flow reduced to 70 cfs
 - Stage 2 – 10% risk of 120 ft (reservoir elevation) in 12 weeks
 - Voluntary II, Min flow 70 cfs
 - Stage 3 – 15% risk of 118 ft in 8 weeks
 - 10% demand reduction, Min flow 60 cfs, 10 cfs pumped from quarries
 - Stage 4 – 20% risk of 116 ft in 6 weeks
 - 18% demand reduction, Min flow 50 cfs, 10 cfs pumped from quarries

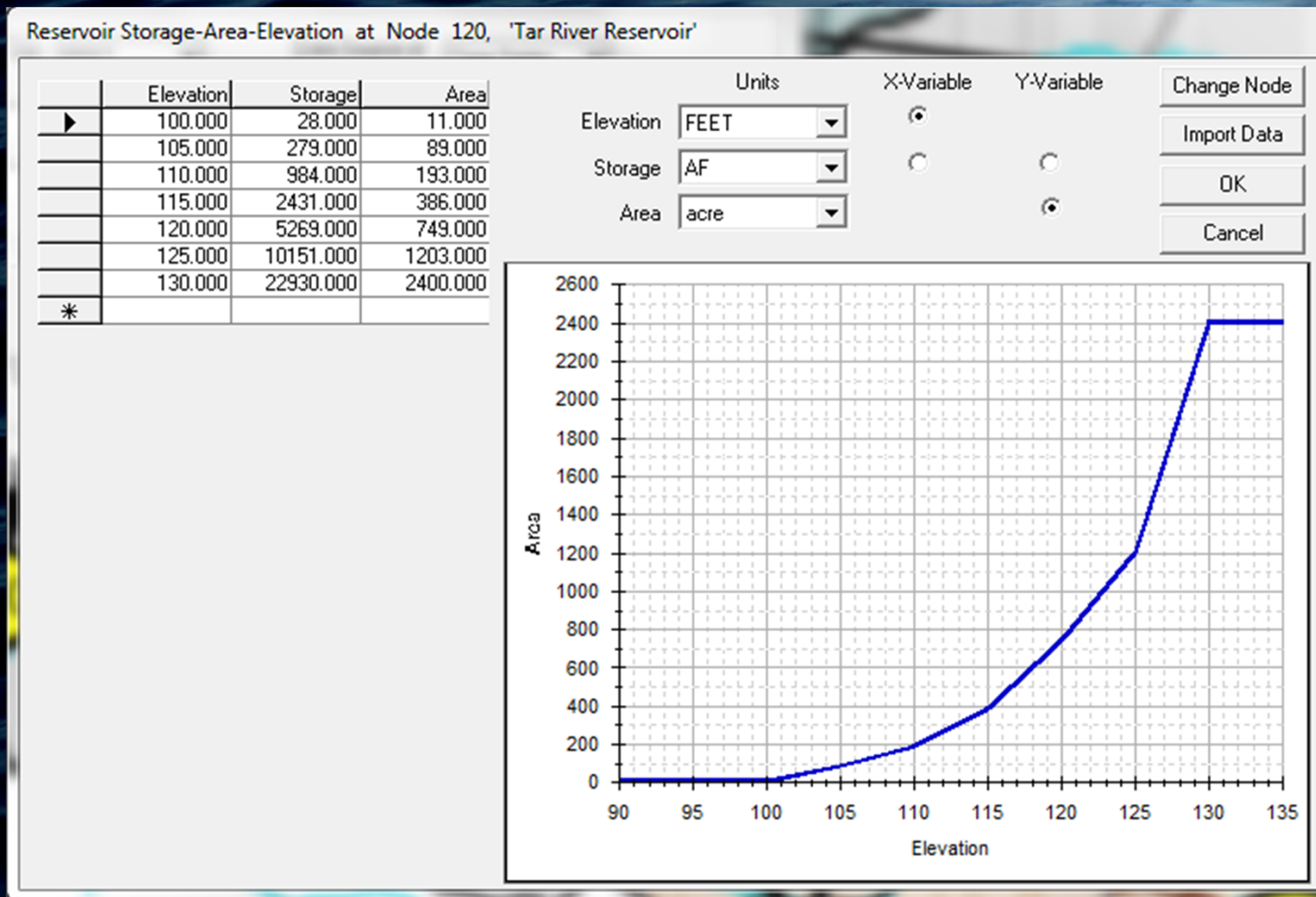
Rocky Mount System



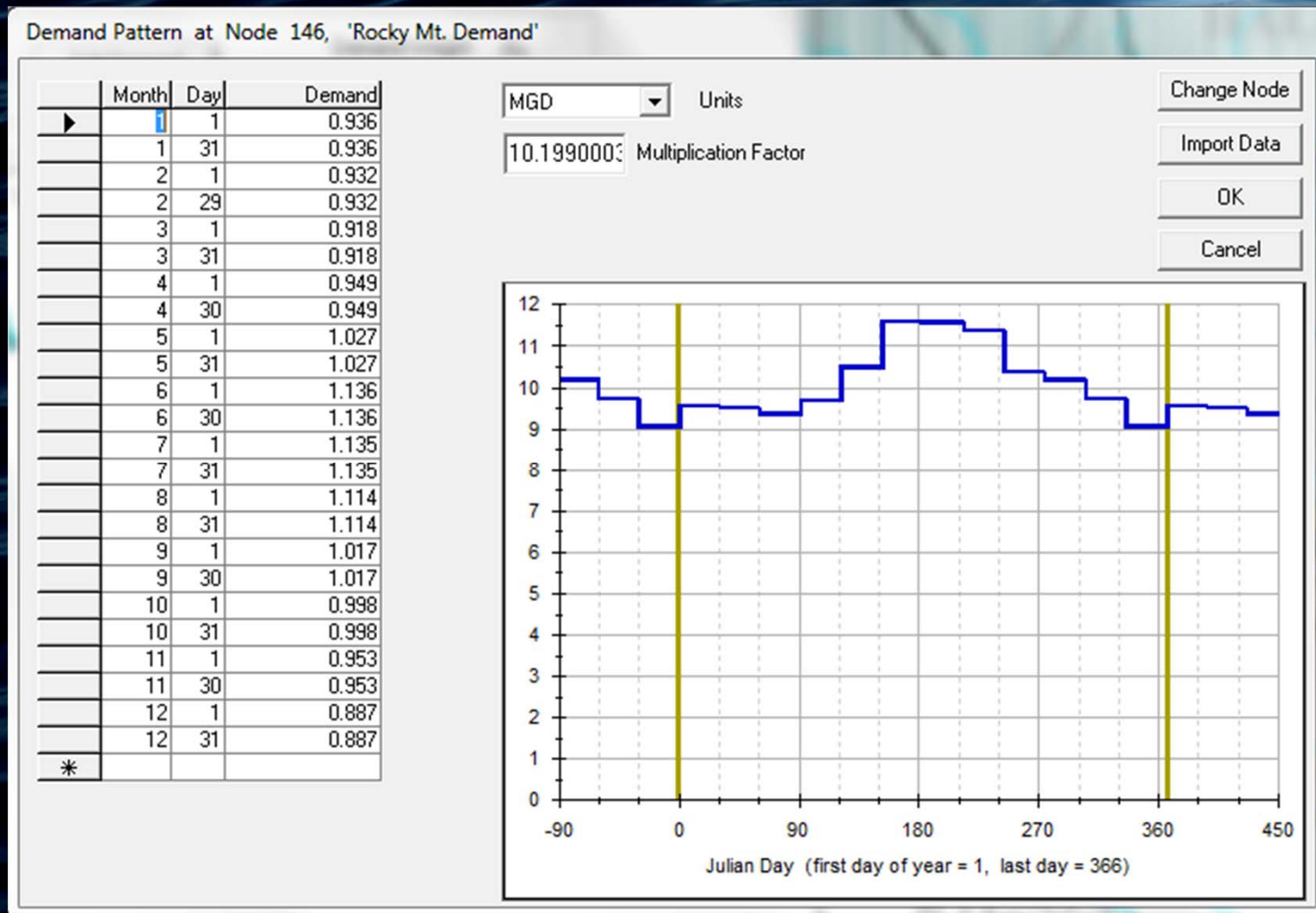
Stage-Storage Curve – Tar River Res.



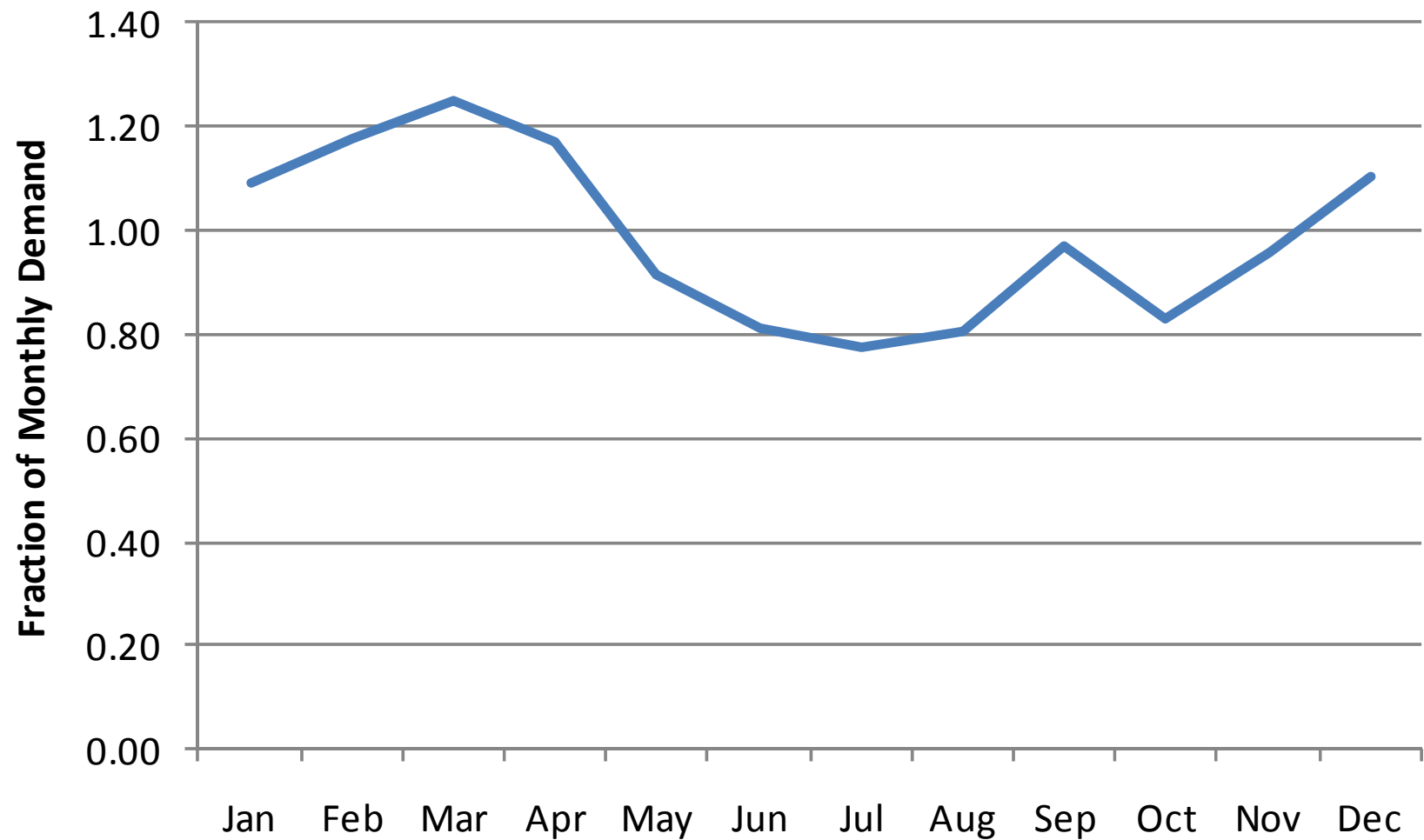
Stage-Area Curve – Tar River Res.



Demand Pattern



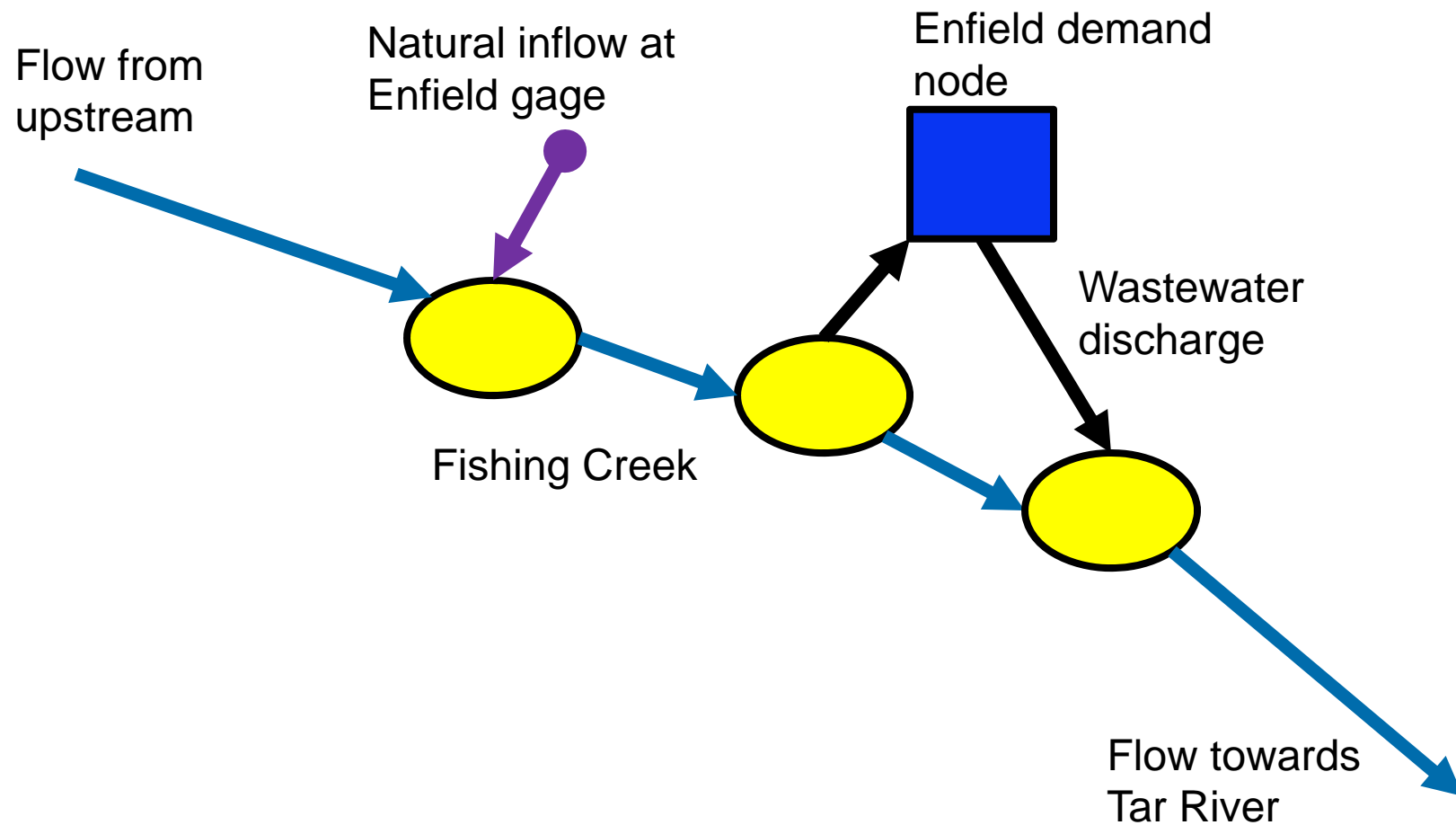
Wastewater Pattern



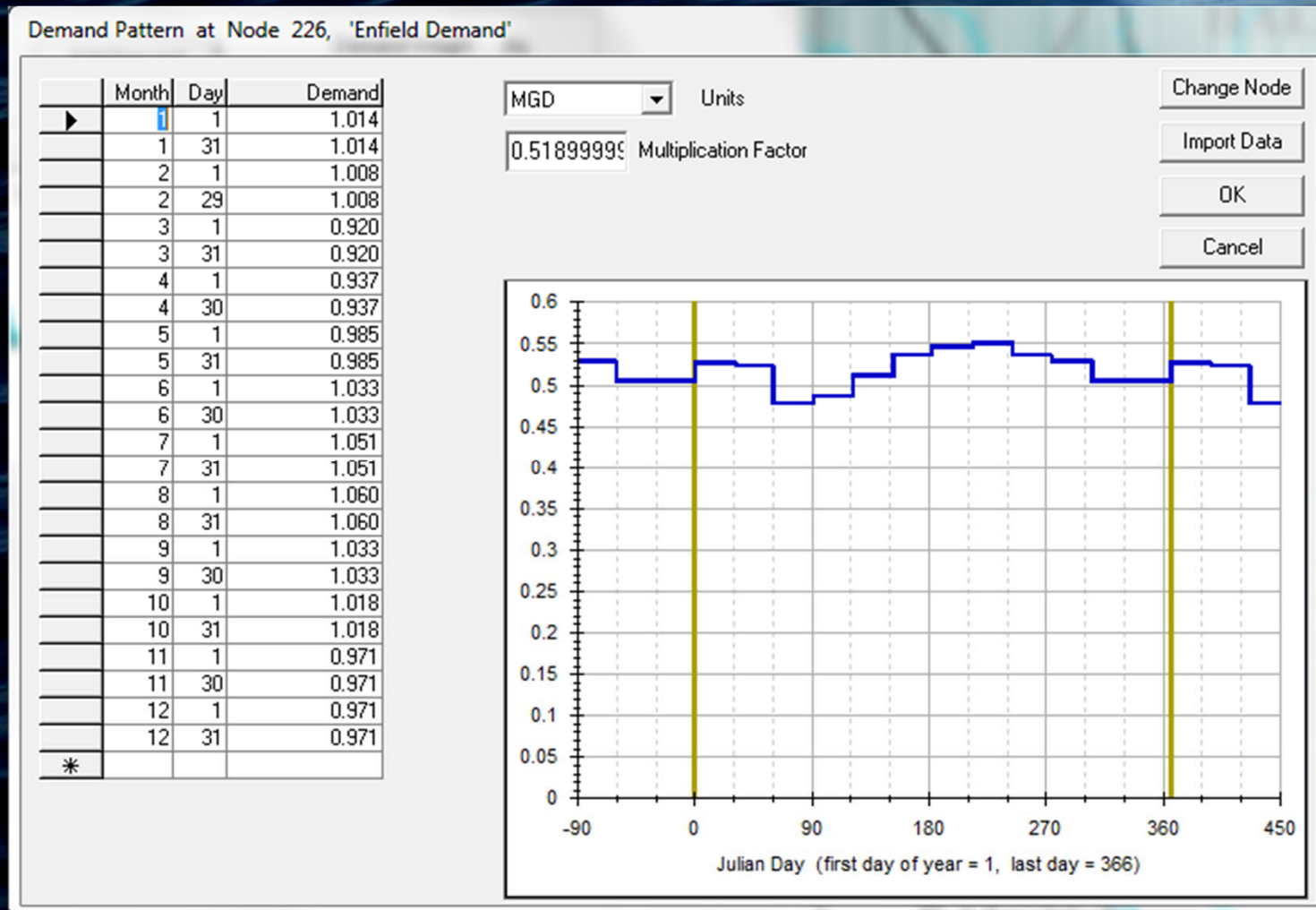
Enfield

- Primary source – Fishing Creek
- Annual Average Demand = 0.52 MGD
- Treatment capacity = 1 MGD
- Drought Plan
 - Stage 1 – 20% reduction in normal stream levels
 - Voluntary
 - Stage 2 – 40% reduction in normal stream levels
 - Mandatory
 - Stage 3 – 60% reduction in normal stream levels
 - Emergency
 - Used average monthly flows from period of record to define 'normal stream levels'

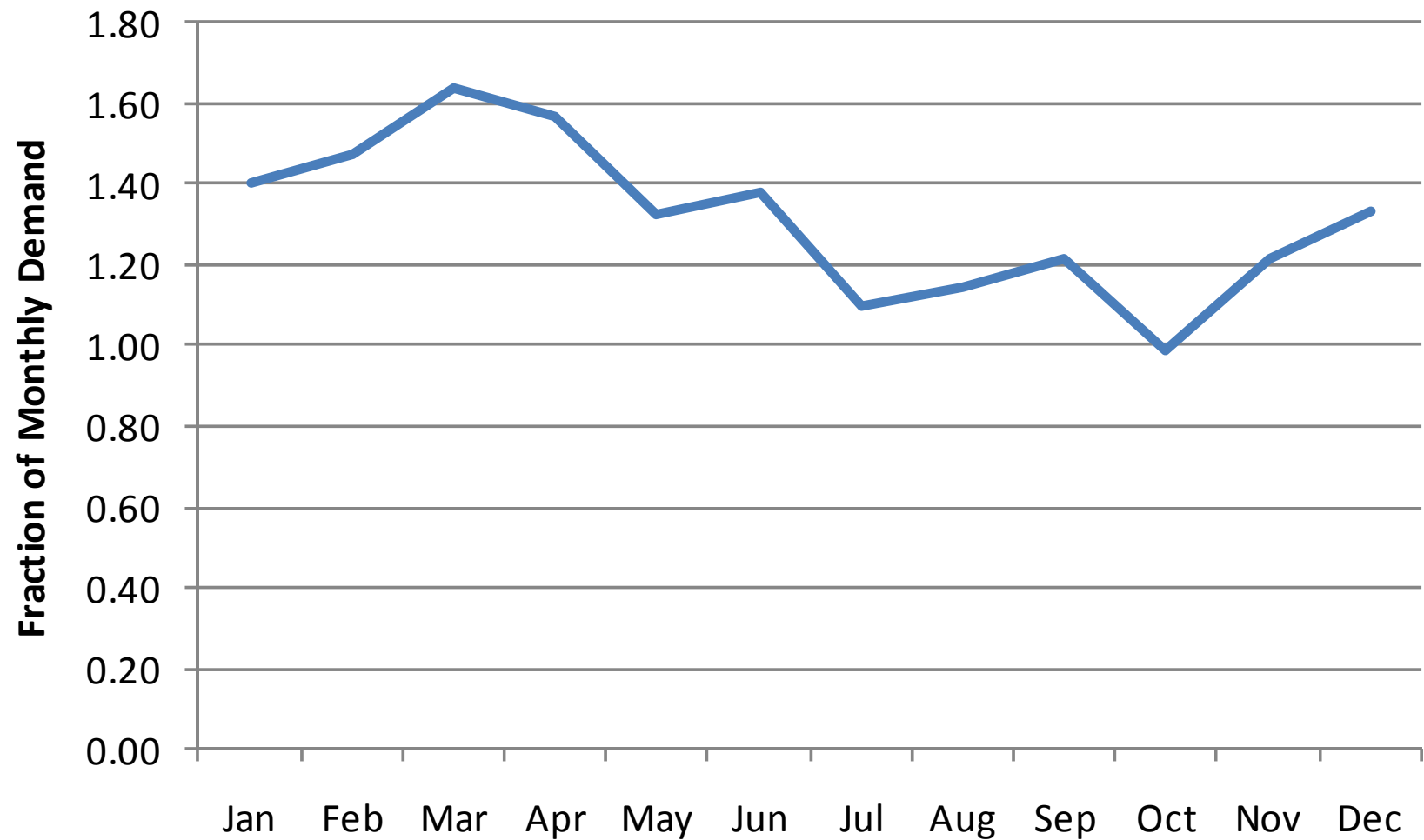
Enfield System



Demand Pattern



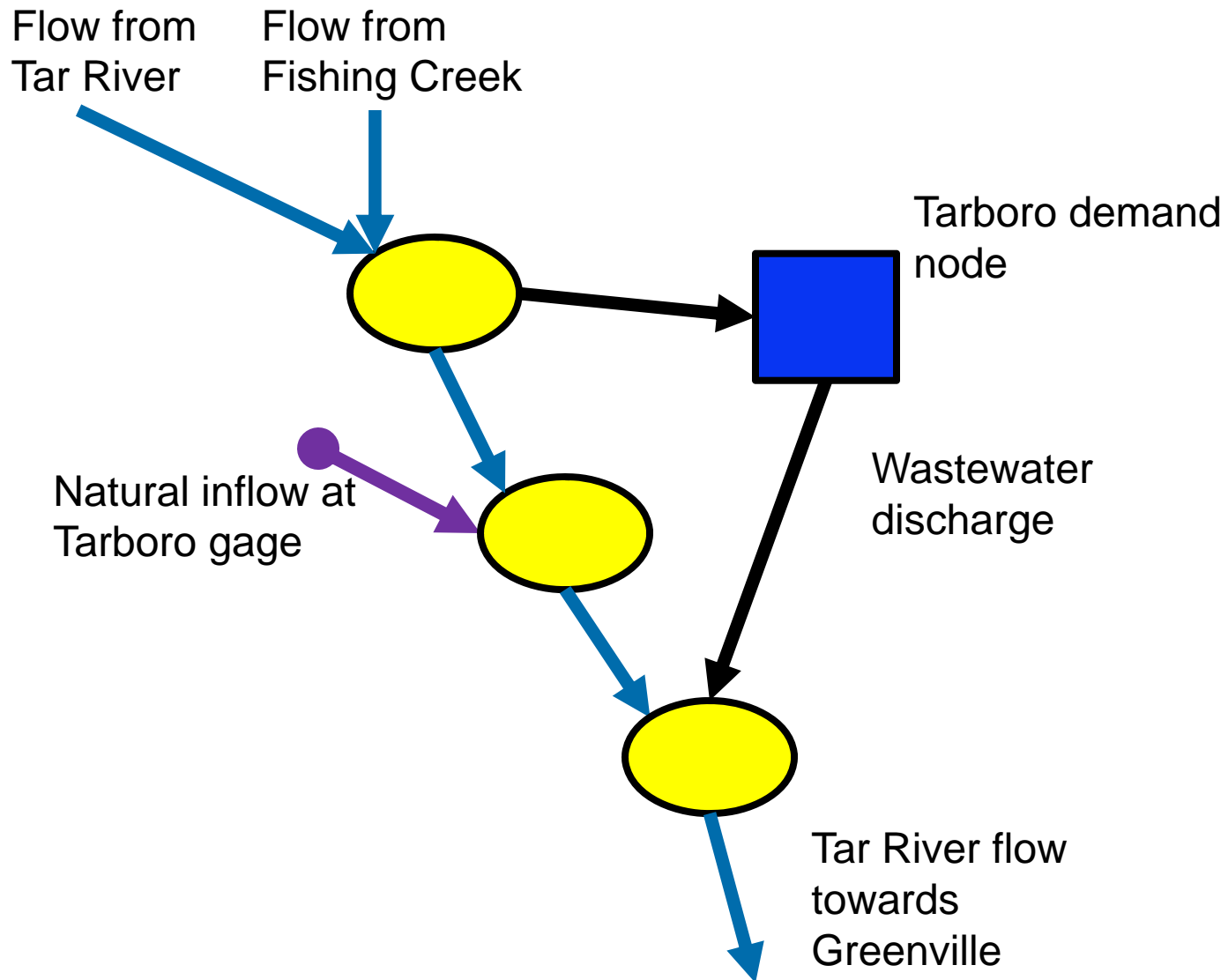
Wastewater Pattern



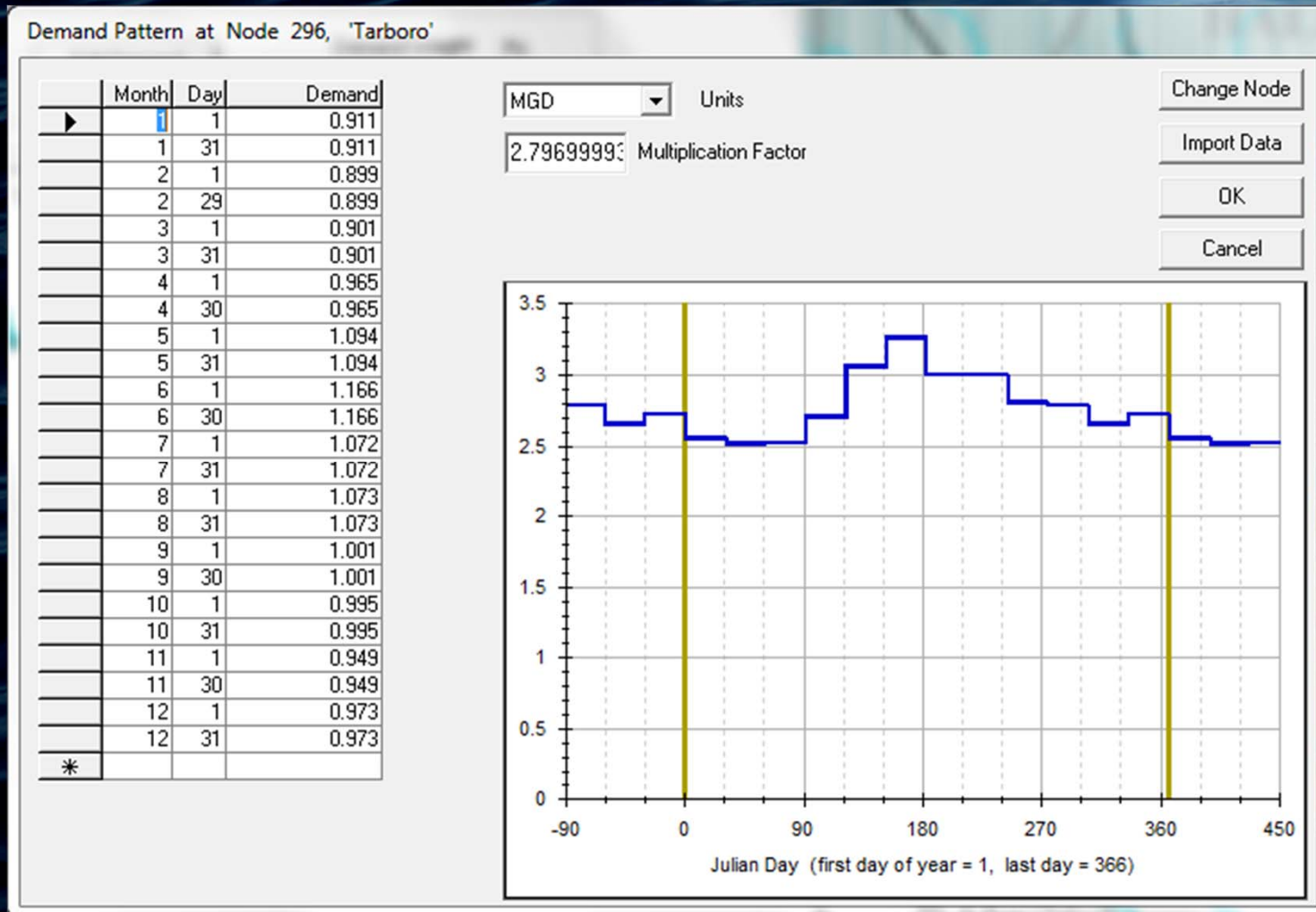
Tarboro

- Primary source – Tar River
- Annual Average Demand = 2.8 MGD
- Treatment capacity = 6 MGD
- Drought Plan
 - Stage 1 – Flow < 70 cfs for 7 days
 - Voluntary
 - Stage 2 – Flow < 50 cfs for 7 days
 - Mandatory
 - Stage 3 – Flow < 40 cfs for 7 days
 - Emergency
 - Stage 4 – Flow < 30 cfs for 7 days
 - Crisis

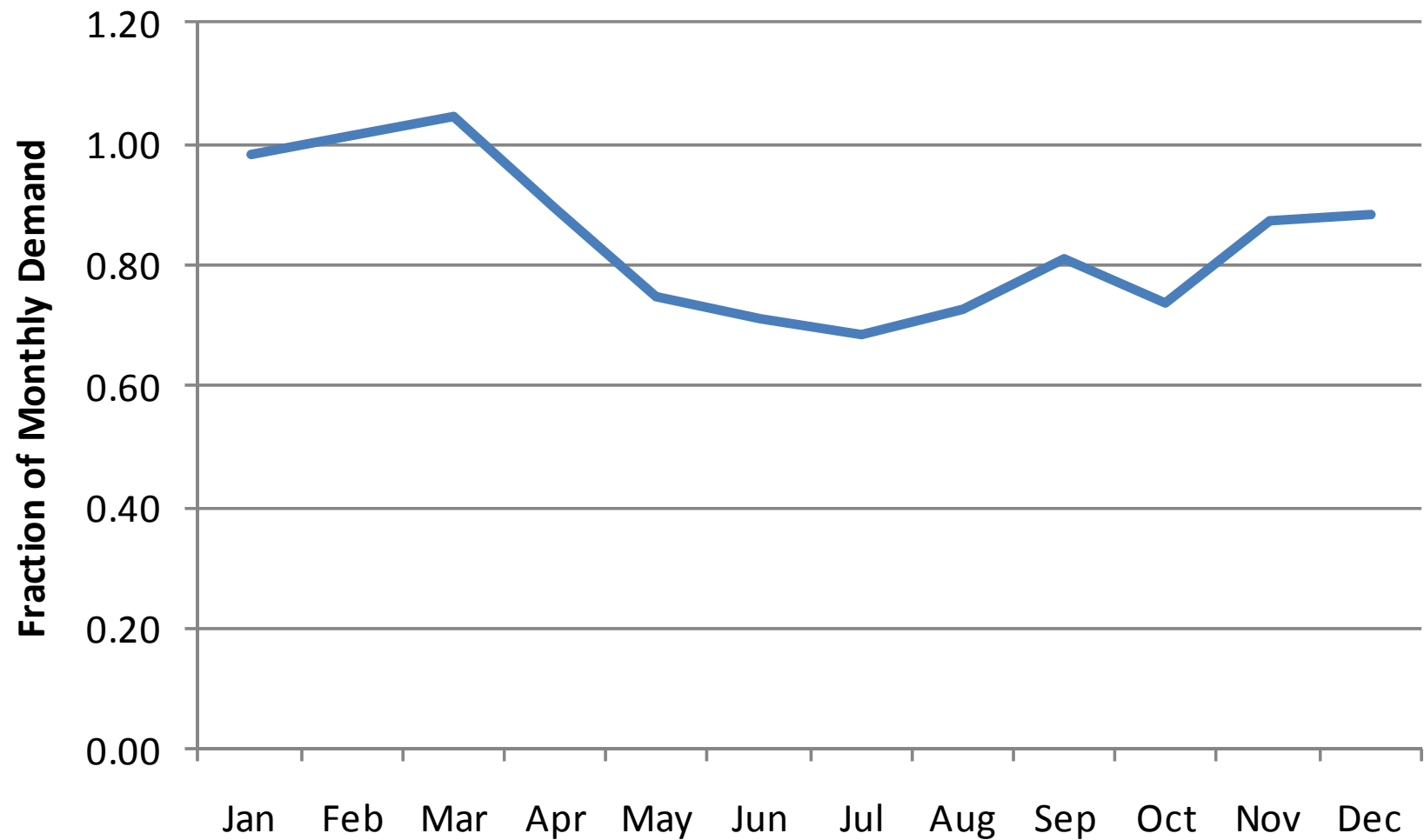
Tarboro System



Demand Pattern



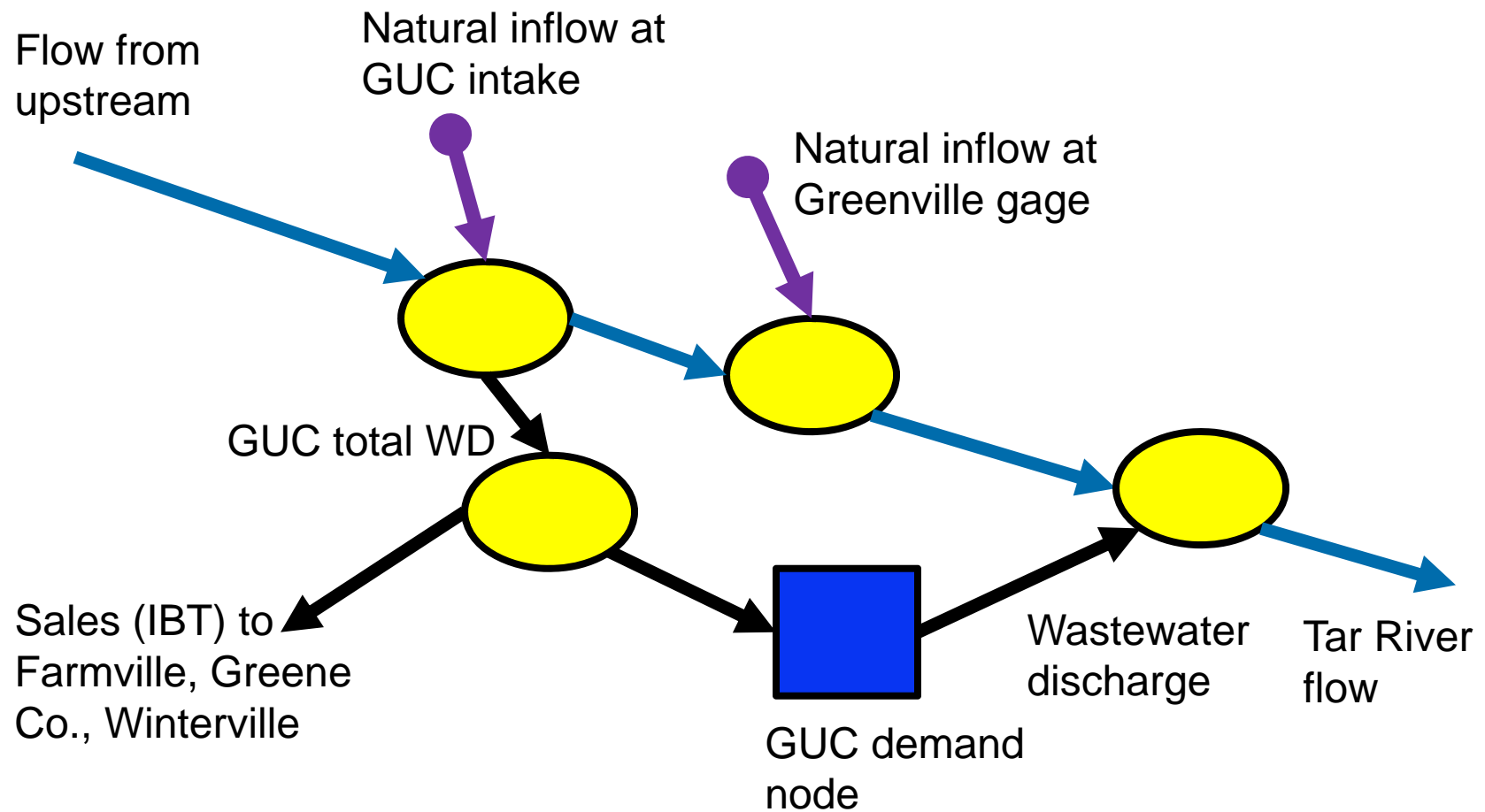
Wastewater Pattern



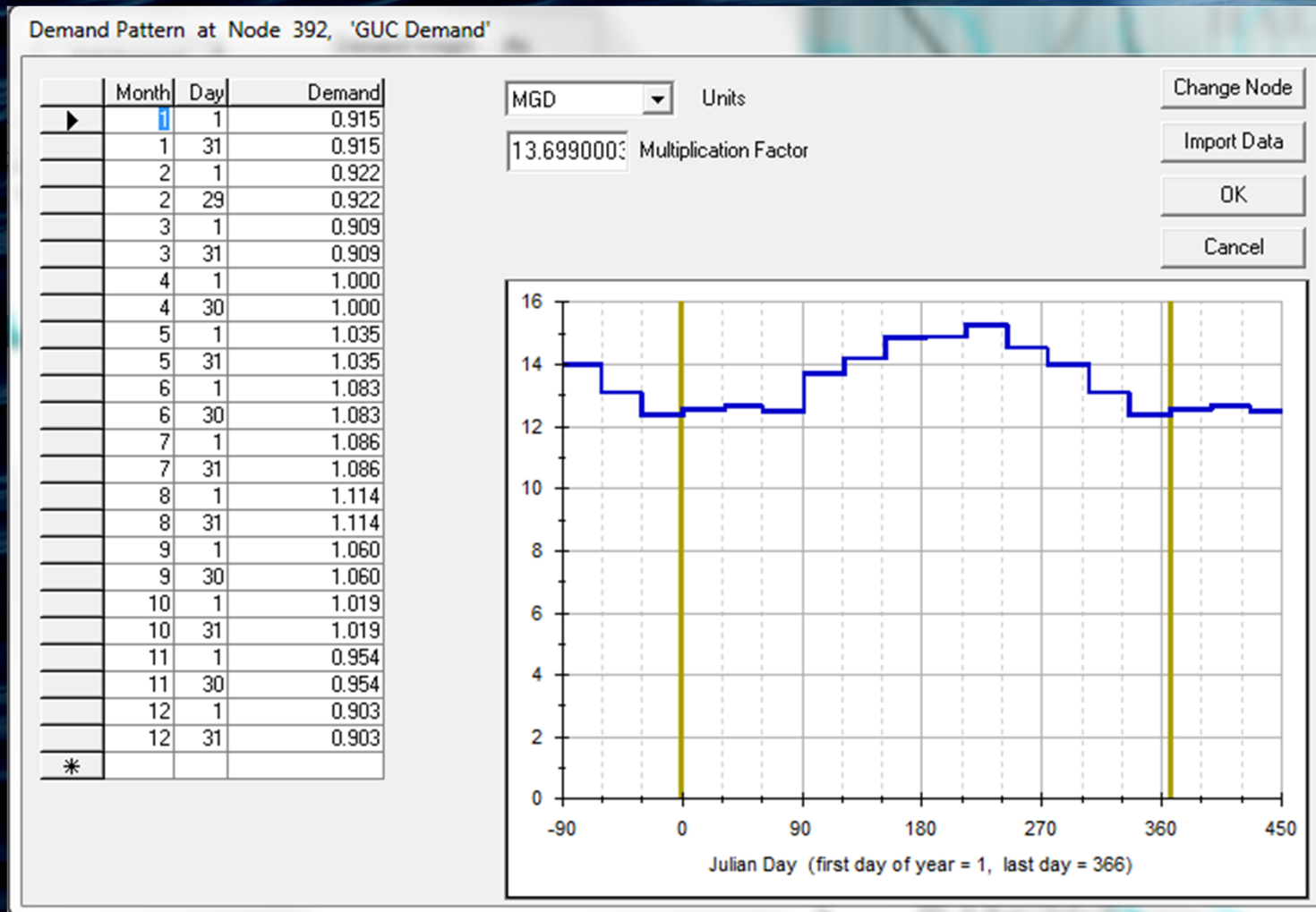
Greenville

- Primary source – Tar River
- Sells water (IBTs)
 - Greene Co.
 - Farmville
 - Winterville
- Annual Average Demand = 13.7 MGD
- Treatment capacity = 22.5 MGD
- Drought Plan
 - Stage 1 – Intake ≤ -2.0 ft msl
 - Water Shortage Alert
 - Stage 2 – Intake ≤ -2.5 ft msl
 - Water Shortage Warning
 - Stage 3 – Intake ≤ -3.5 ft msl
 - Water Shortage Danger
 - Stage 4 – Flow < 30 cfs for 7 days
 - Danger
 - Cannot convert flow to stage due to tidal influence

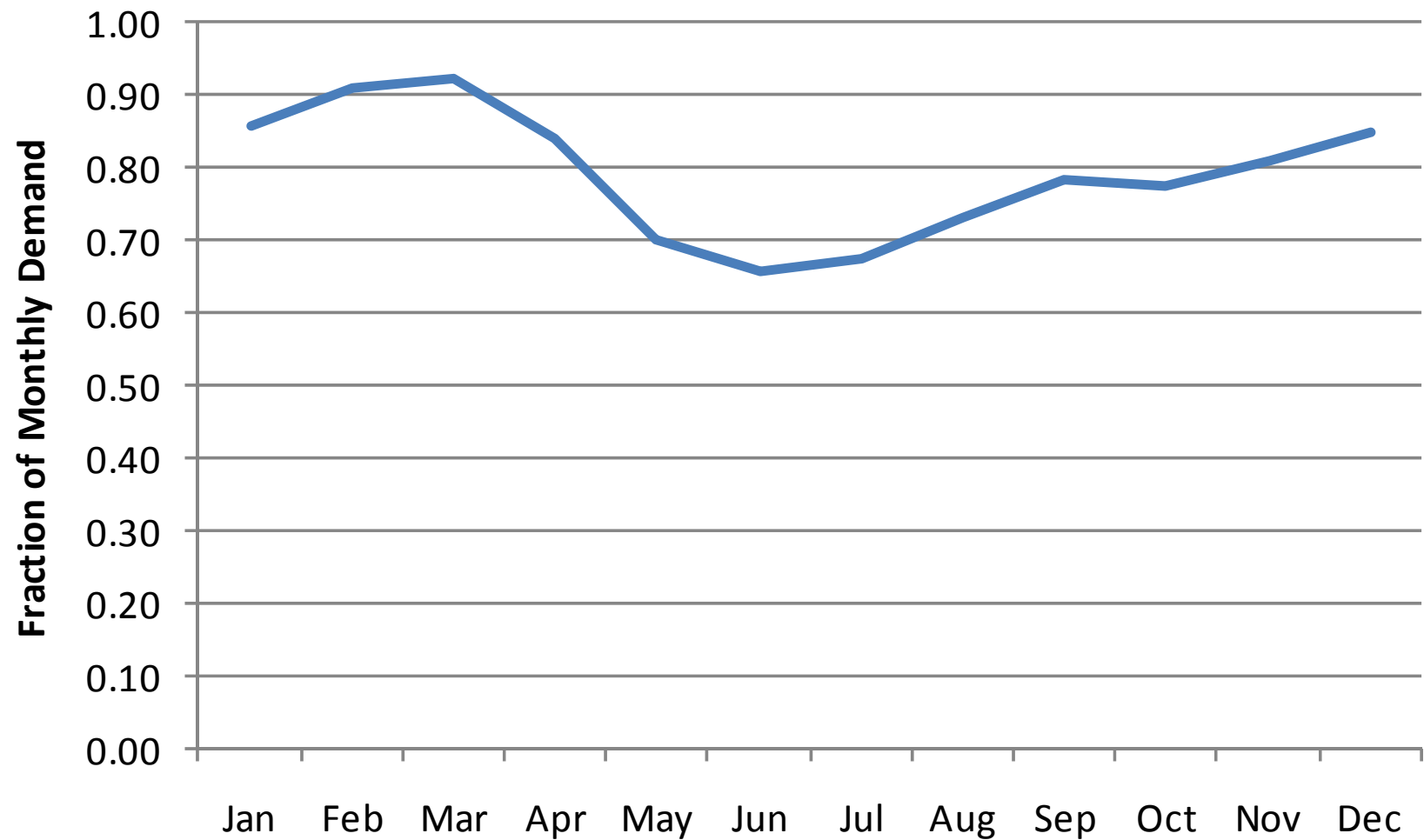
Greenville System



Demand Pattern



Wastewater Pattern



Summary of Basin Demands

Utility	2010 Average Annual Demand (MGD)
Louisburg	0.56
Franklinton	0.32
Franklin Co.	2.44
Rocky Mount	10.2
Enfield	0.52
Tarboro	2.80
Greenville	13.7

Additional Basin Wastewater Returns

Utility	2010 Average Annual Return (MGD)
Bunn	0.09
Spring Hope	0.09
Hospira	0.74
EdgeGen	0.12
Pinetops	0.24
Macclesfield	0.03
Oxford	1.68
Warrenton	0.49
Littleton	0.07
Scotland Neck	1.03

Transfers To / From the Basin

Transfer	2010 Average Annual Transfer (MGD)	Max Transfer Capacity (MGD)
Kerr RWS* (to Oxford, Franklin Co., Warrenton)	4.1	11.0 (contractual)
Halifax* (to Littleton, Scotland Neck)	1.1	1.075 (contractual)
Wilson to/from Rocky Mount	Emergency only	3.5 MGD (pipe capacity)
Greenville IBT (to Greene Co., Farmville, Winterville)	2.3	13.5 (max day IBT)

* The Tar model only accounts for the amount of the transfer that is ultimately discharged as WW into the Tar Basin

2060 Demand Projections

Summary of Basin Demands

Utility	2010 Average Annual Demand (MGD)	2060 Average Annual Demand (MGD)
Louisburg	0.56	0.90
Franklinton	0.32	0.47
Franklin Co.	2.44	11.4
Rocky Mount	10.2	15.1
Enfield	0.52	0.56
Tarboro	2.80	4.92
Greenville	13.7	18.5

Additional Basin Wastewater Returns

Utility	2010 Average Annual Return (MGD)	2060 Average Annual Return (MGD)
Bunn	0.09	0.13
Spring Hope	0.09	0.23
Hospira	0.74	0.74
EdgeGen	0.12	0.12
Pinetops	0.24	0.23
Macclesfield	0.03	0.03
Oxford	1.68	1.74
Warrenton	0.49	0.45
Littleton	0.07	0.07
Scotland Neck	1.03	0.56

Transfers To / From the Basin

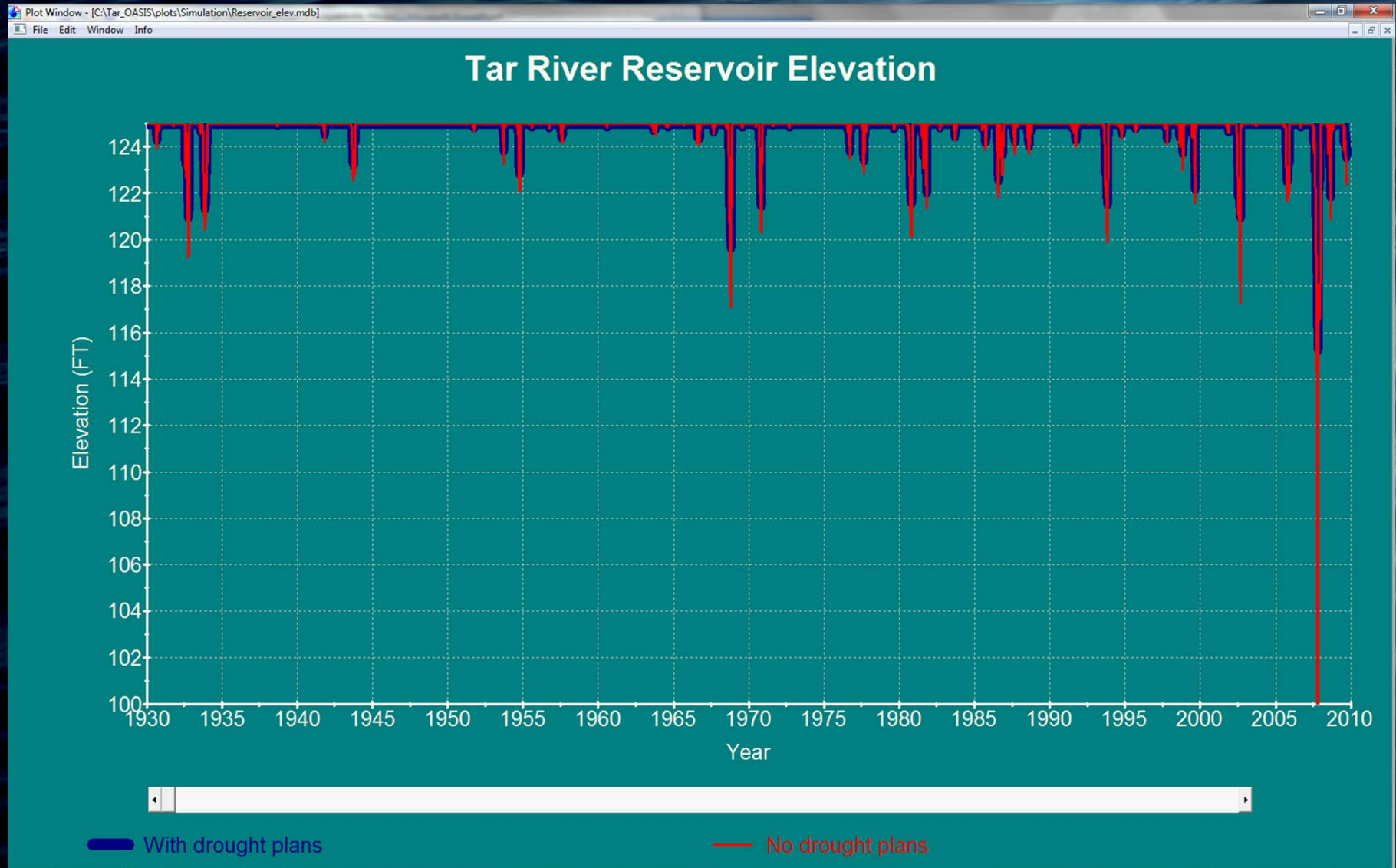
Transfer	2010 Average Annual Transfer (MGD)	2060 Average Annual Transfer (MGD)
Kerr RWS* (to Oxford, Franklin Co., Warrenton)	4.1	11.2
Halifax* (to Littleton, Scotland Neck)	1.1	0.6
Wilson to/from Rocky Mount	Emergency only	Emergency only
Greenville IBT (to Greene Co., Farmville, Winterville)	2.3	5.1

* The Tar model only accounts for the amount of the transfer that is ultimately discharged as WW into the Tar Basin

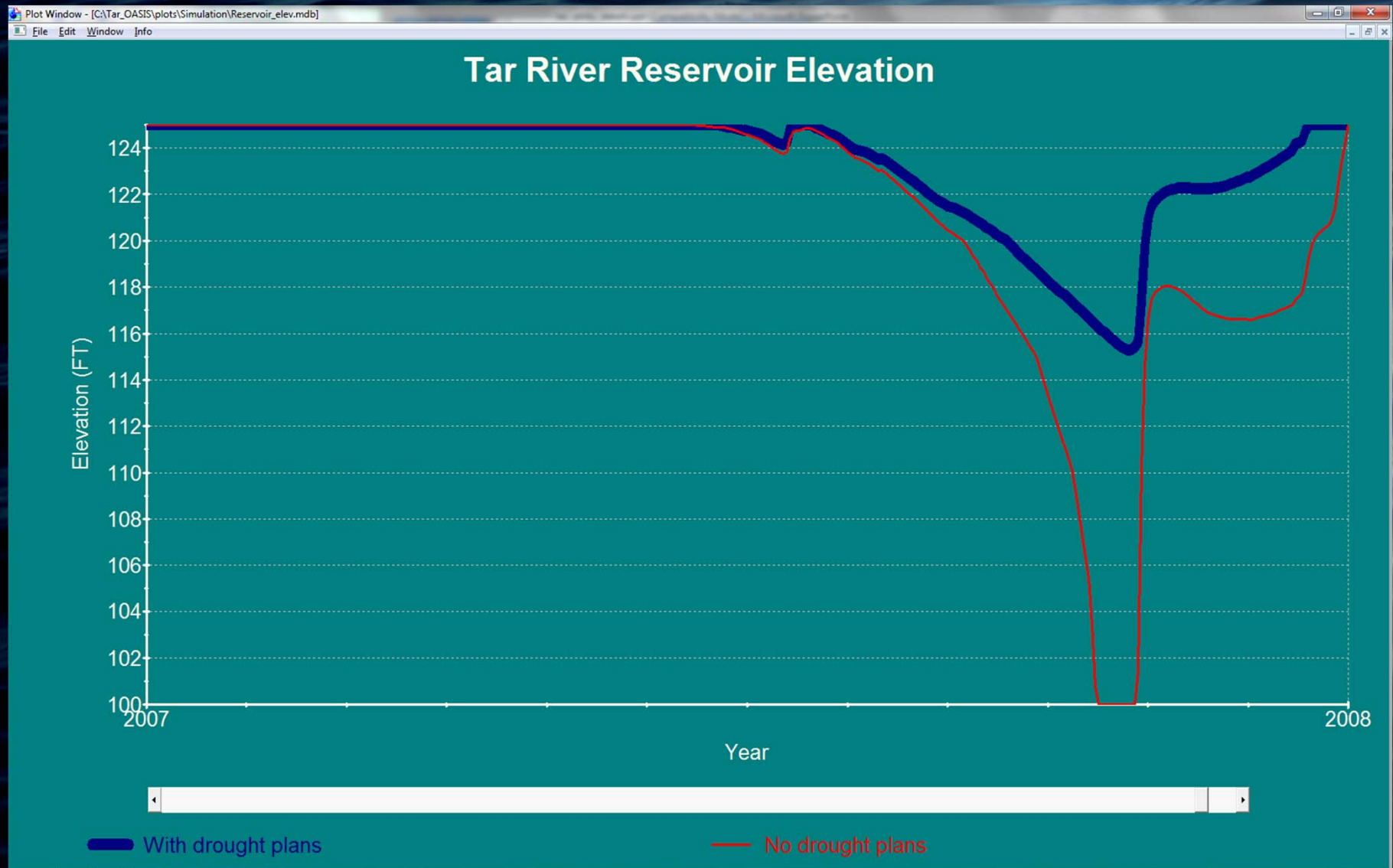
Assessing Impact of Drought Plans

- Compare flow and reservoir storage with and without drought plans
- Analyze trigger activation frequency and duration
- Focus is on current demand levels

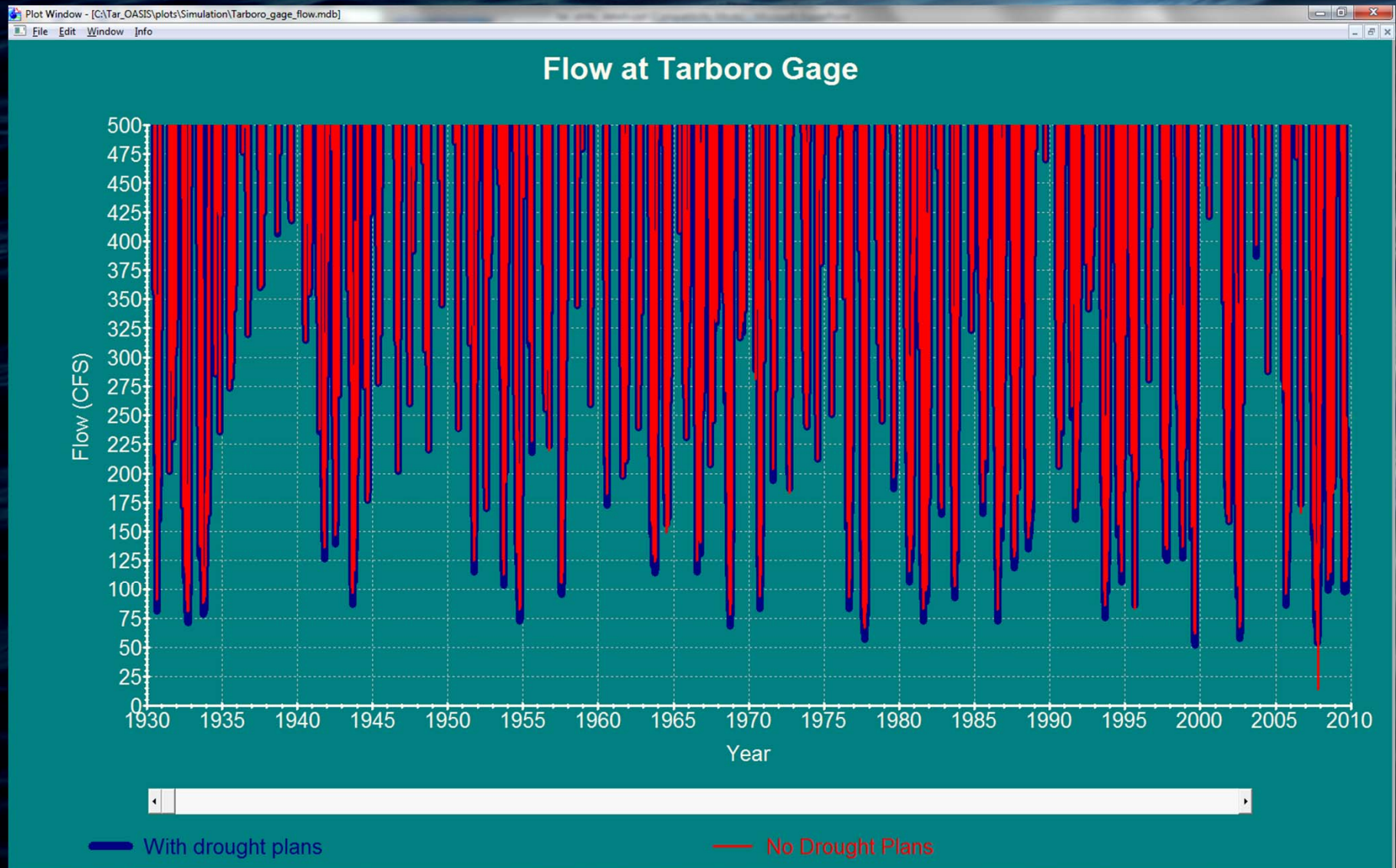
Impact of Drought Plans



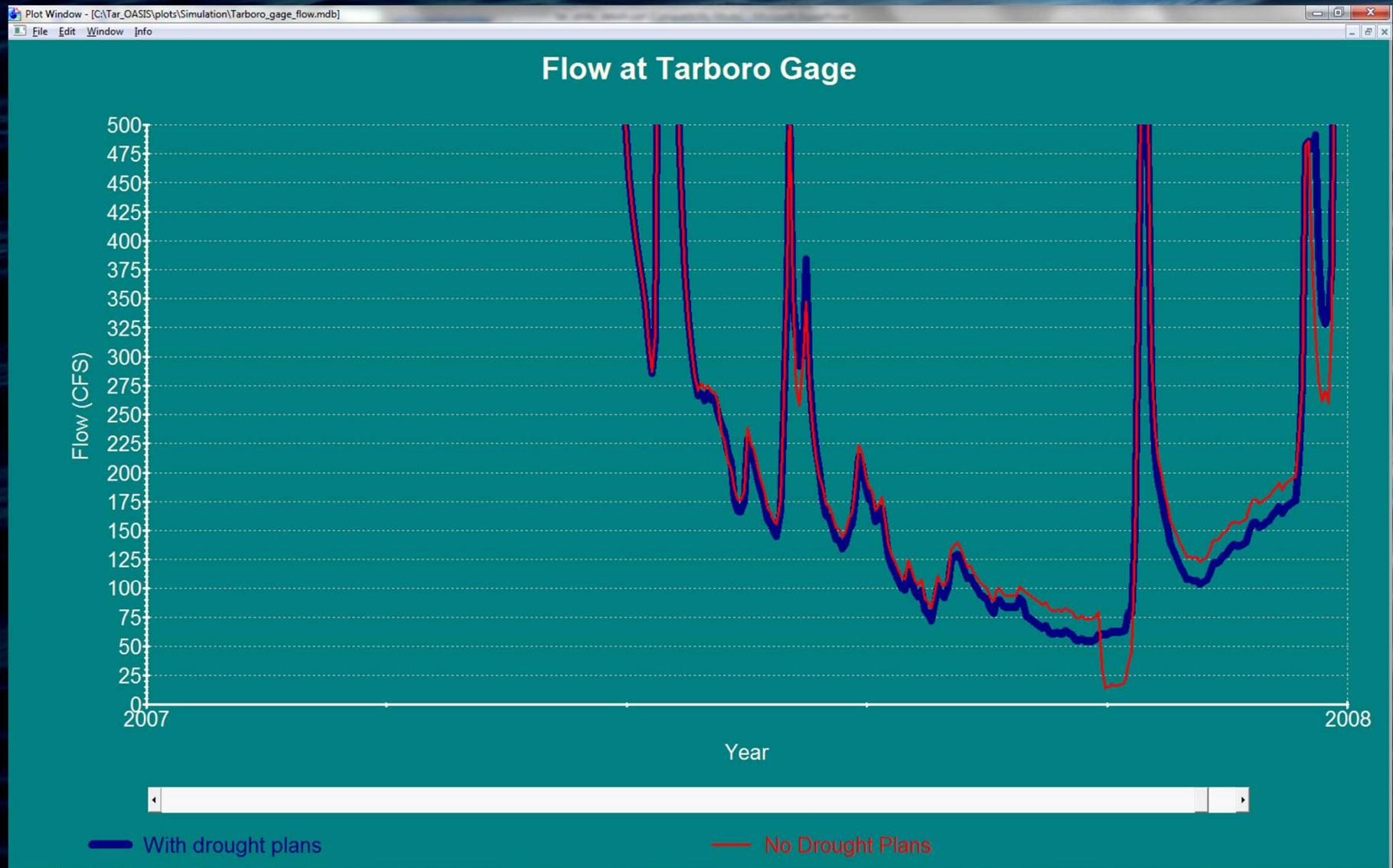
Impact of Drought Plans (cont'd)



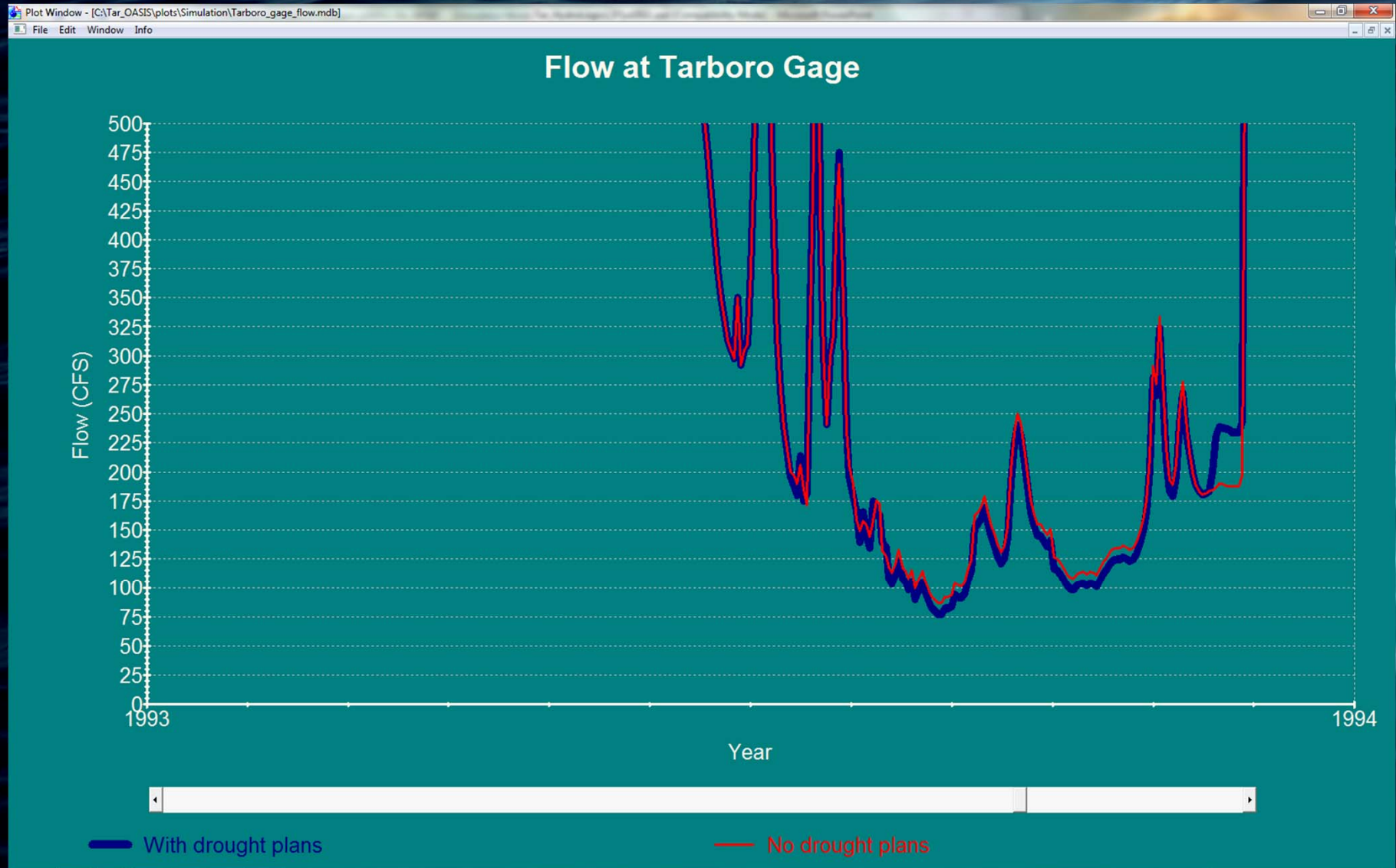
Impact of Drought Plans (cont'd)



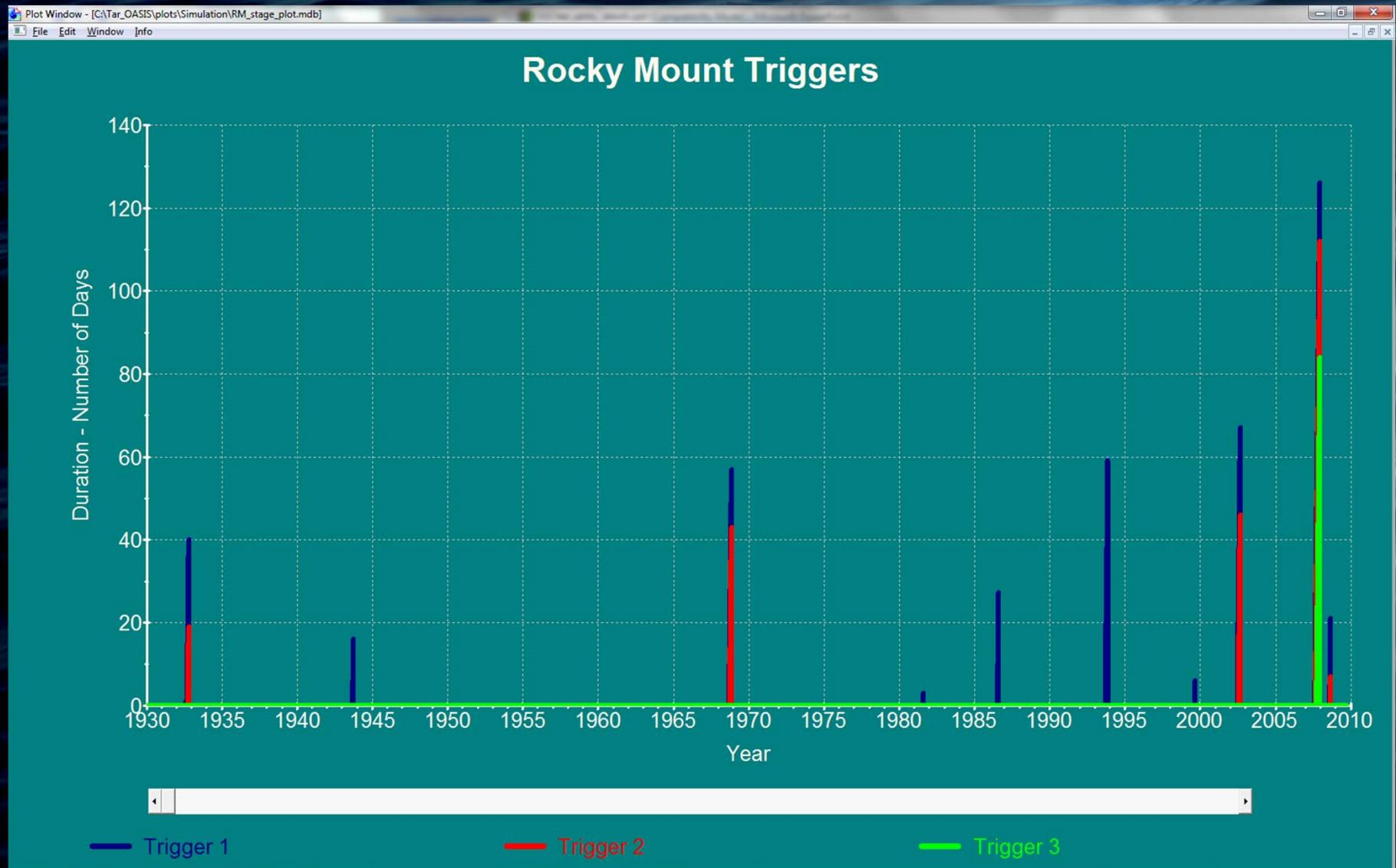
Impact of Drought Plans (cont'd)



Impact of Drought Plans (cont'd)



Drought Plan Activation Frequency & Duration



Impact of Future Demands

