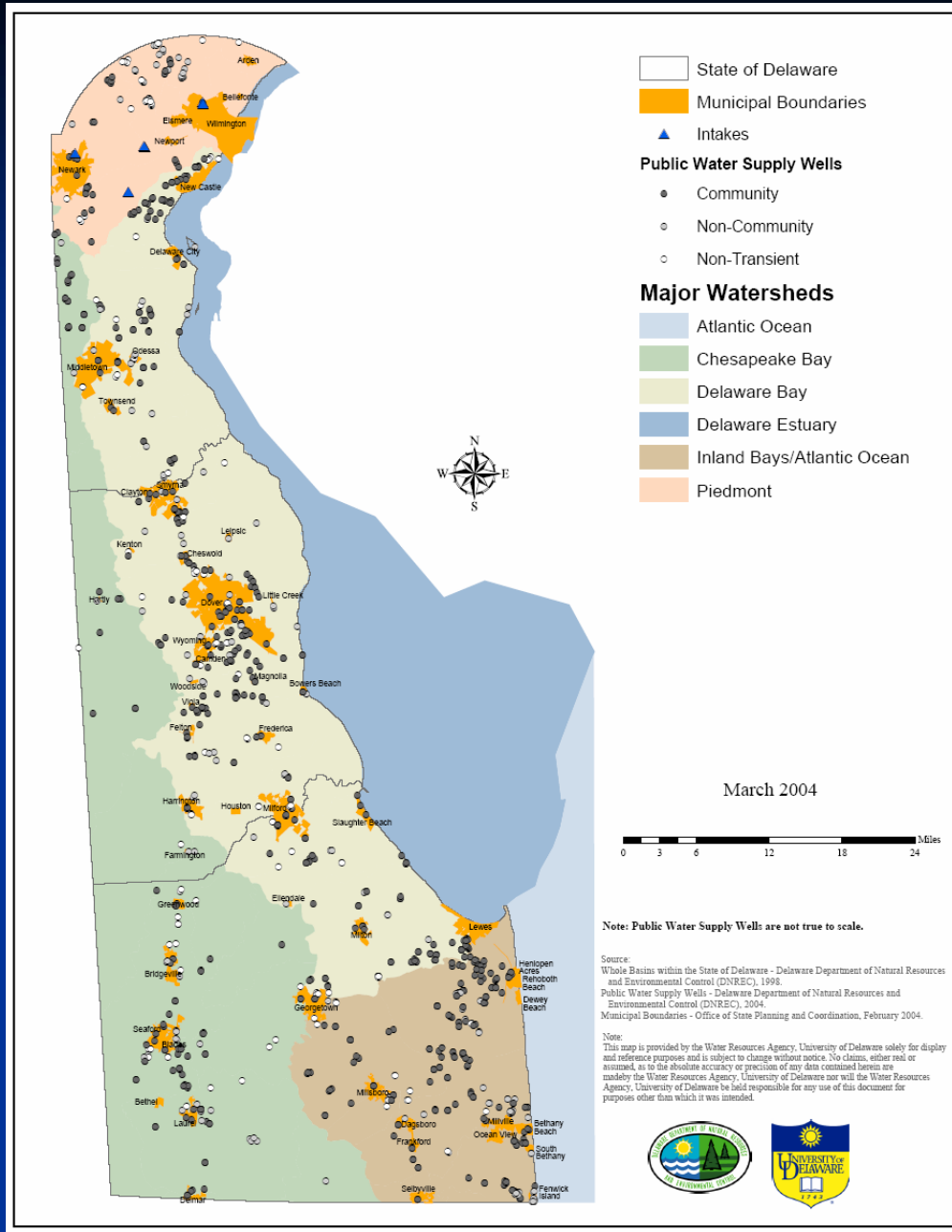
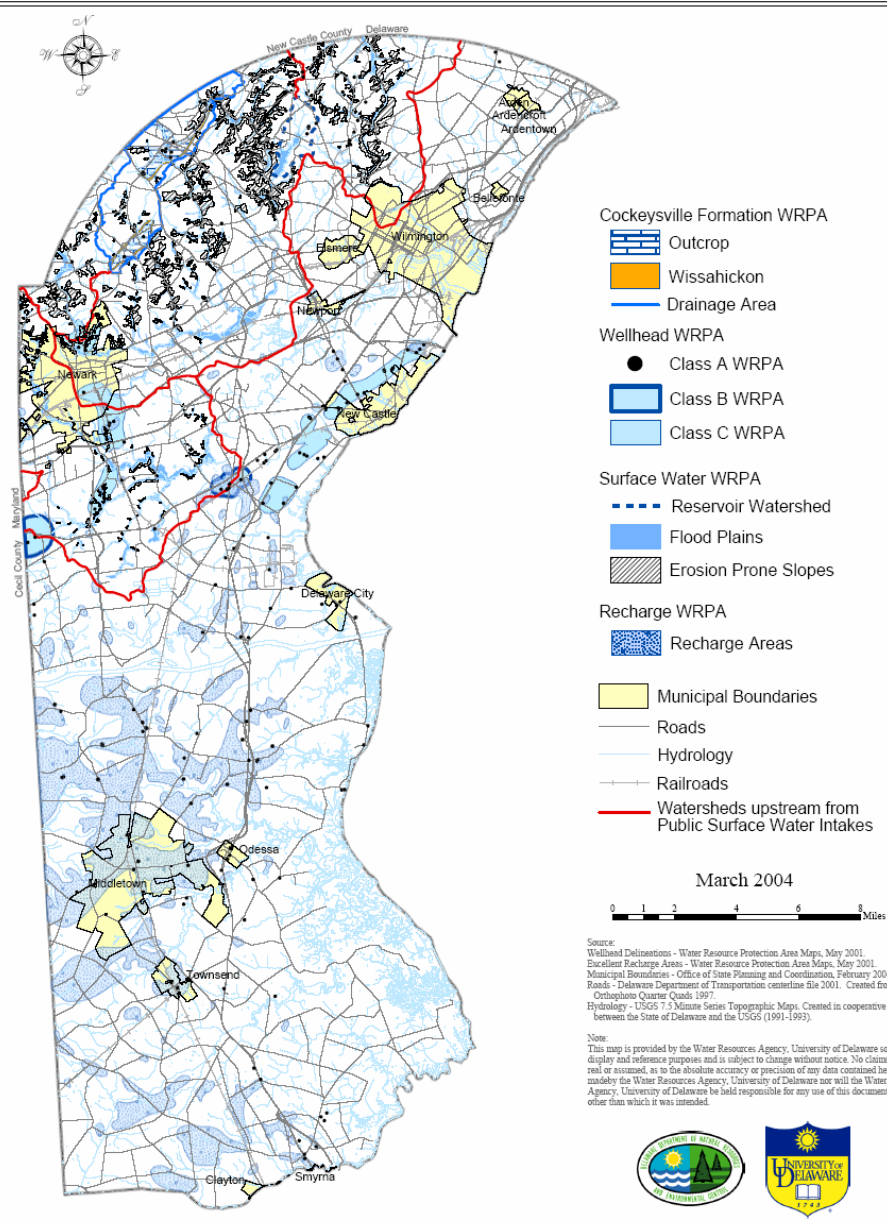


Delaware

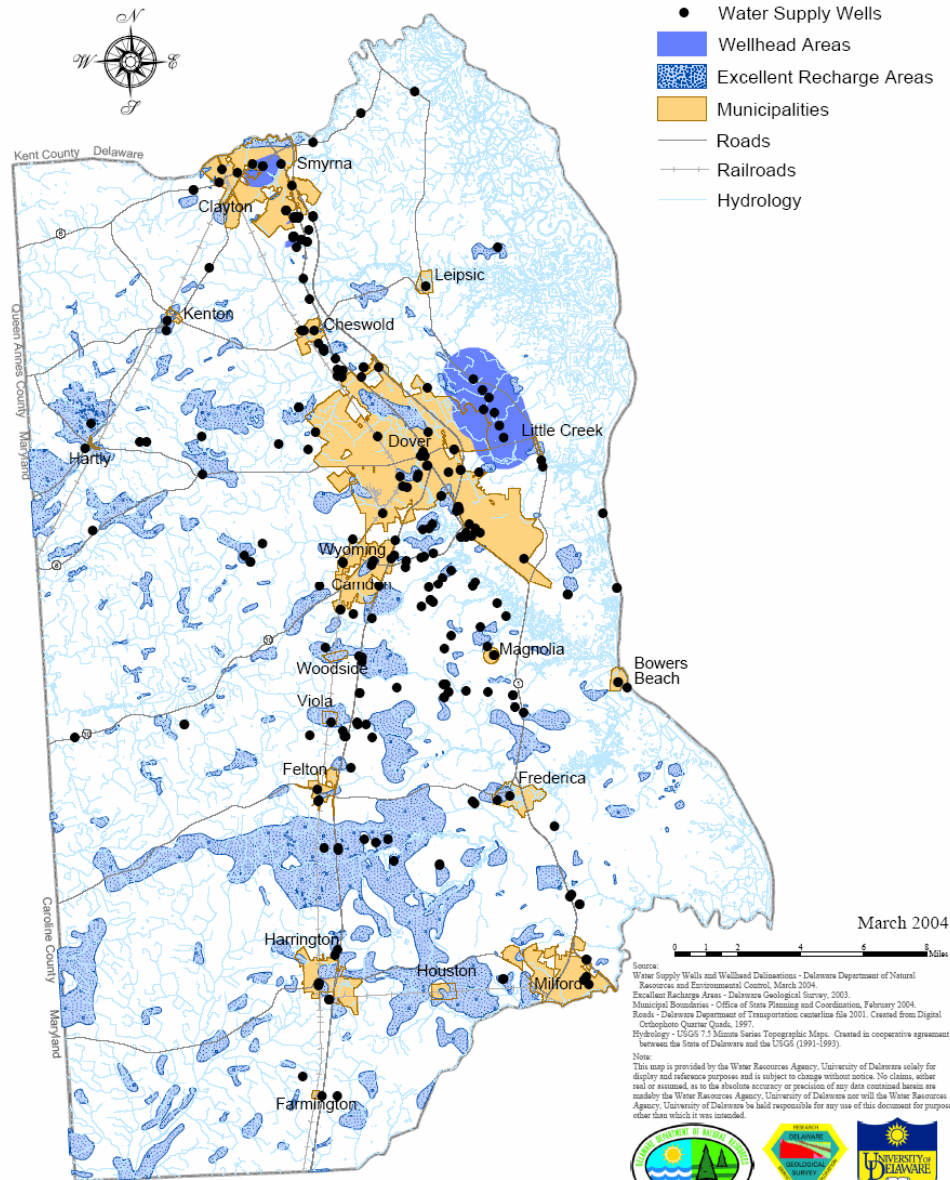


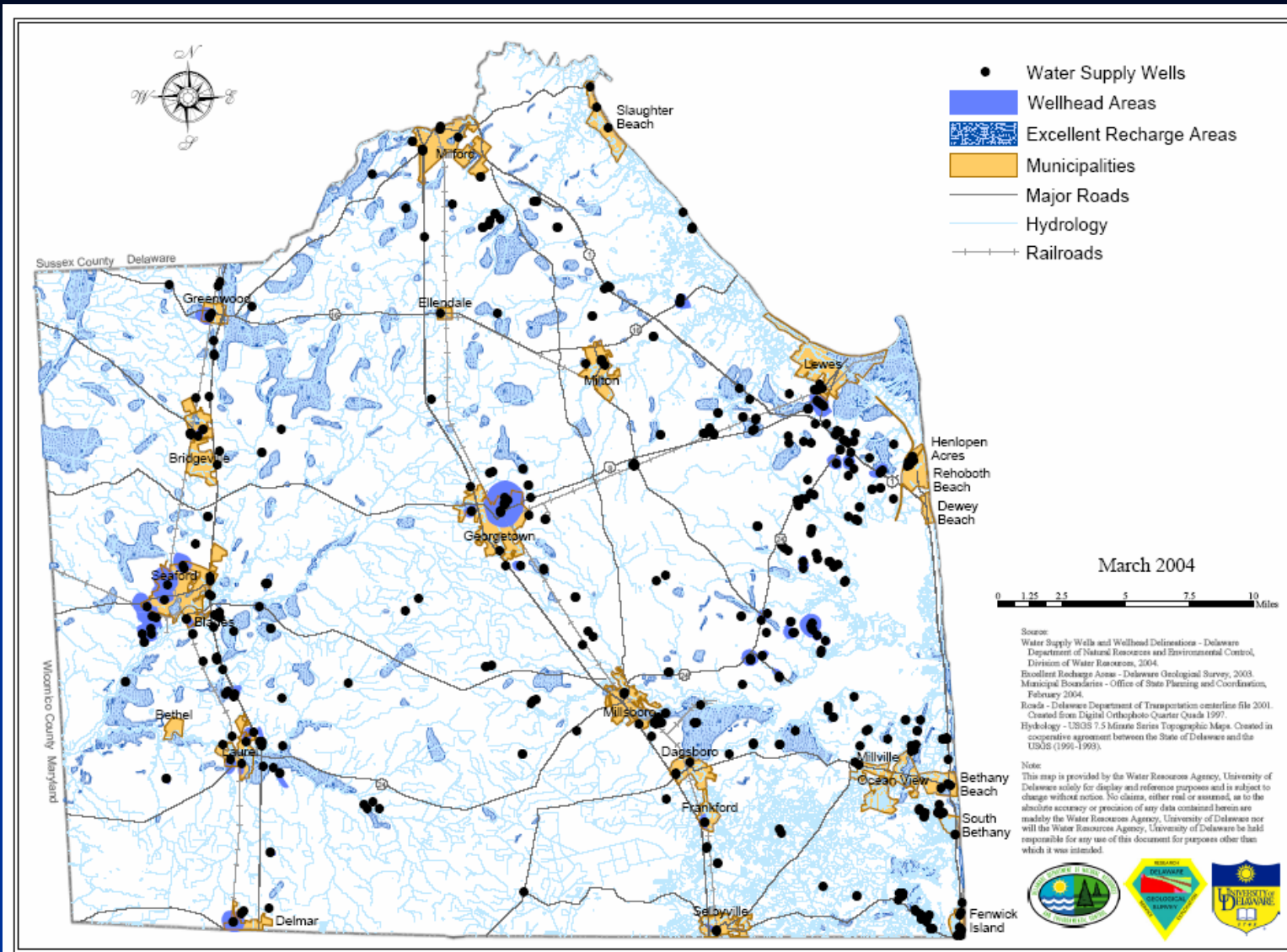


Christina Basin Water Quality Management Strategy

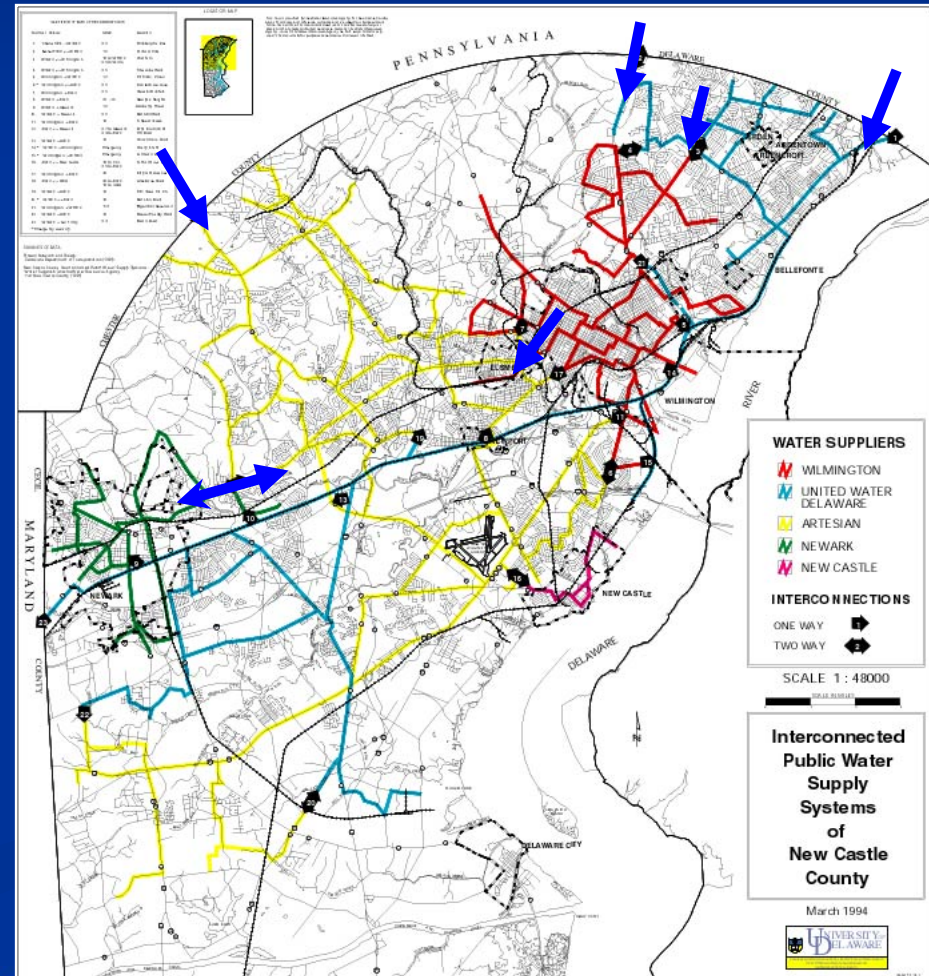
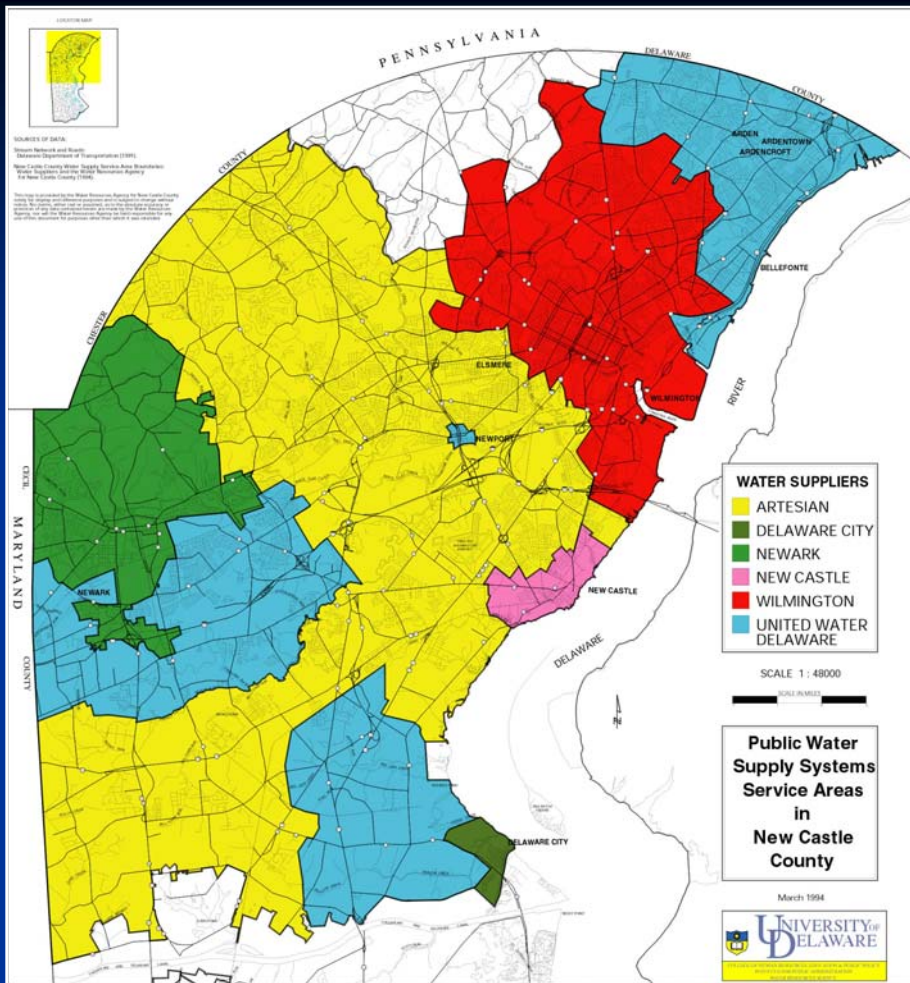
Base Map







New Castle County Public Water Supply System Service Areas



Public Water Demand in Northern Delaware

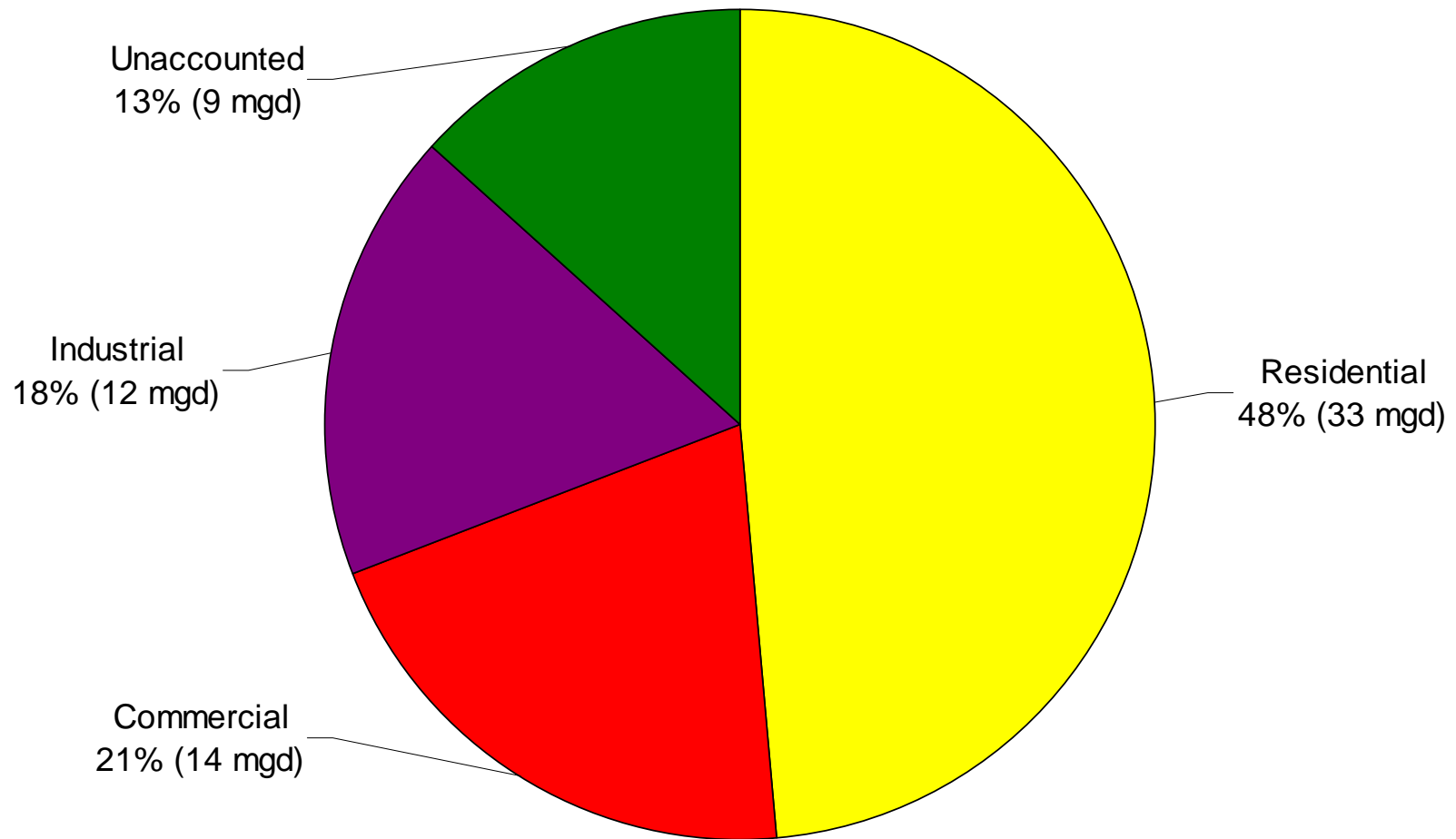
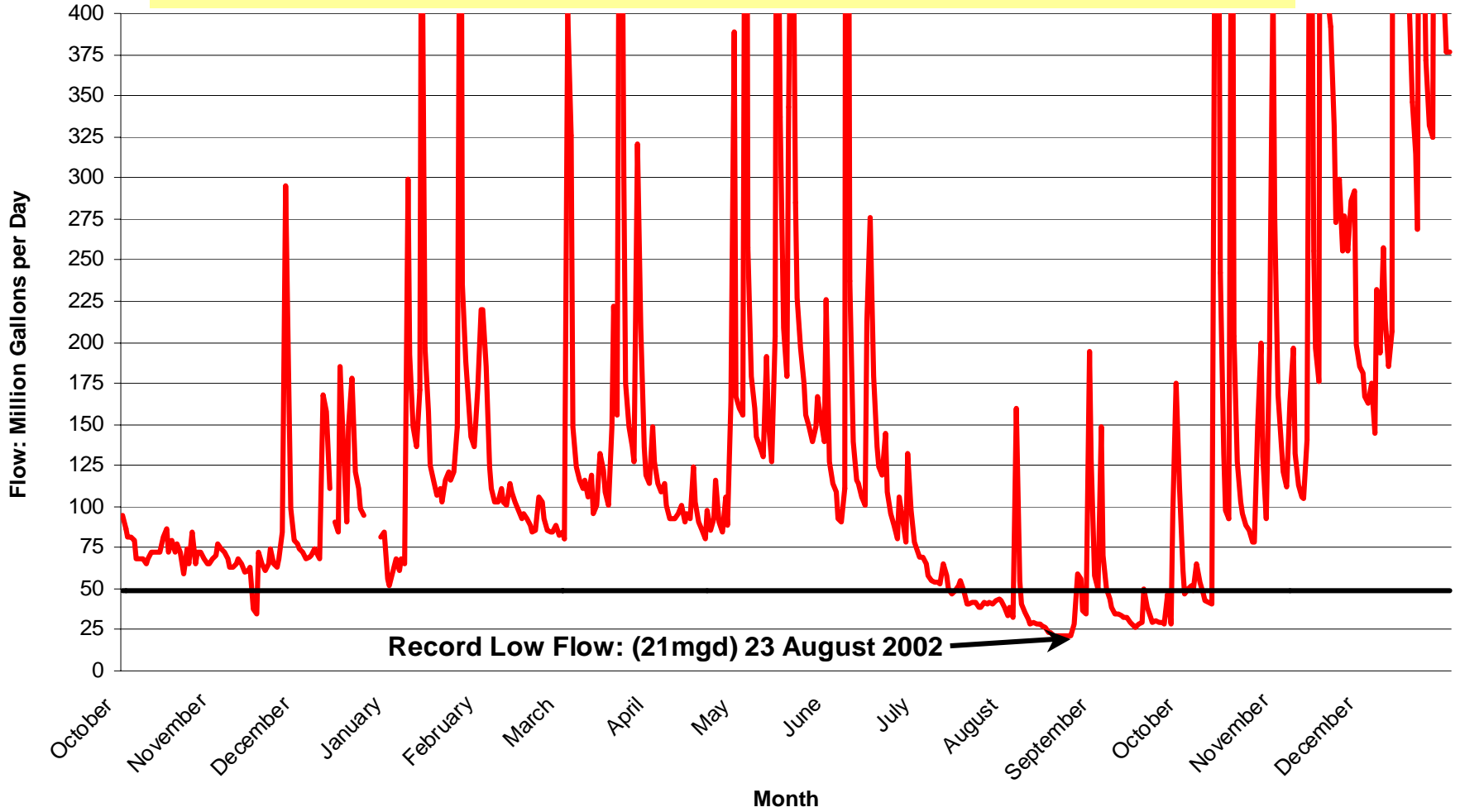


Figure 4: Brandywine Creek at Wilmington Streamflow Data, October 2001 - December 2002

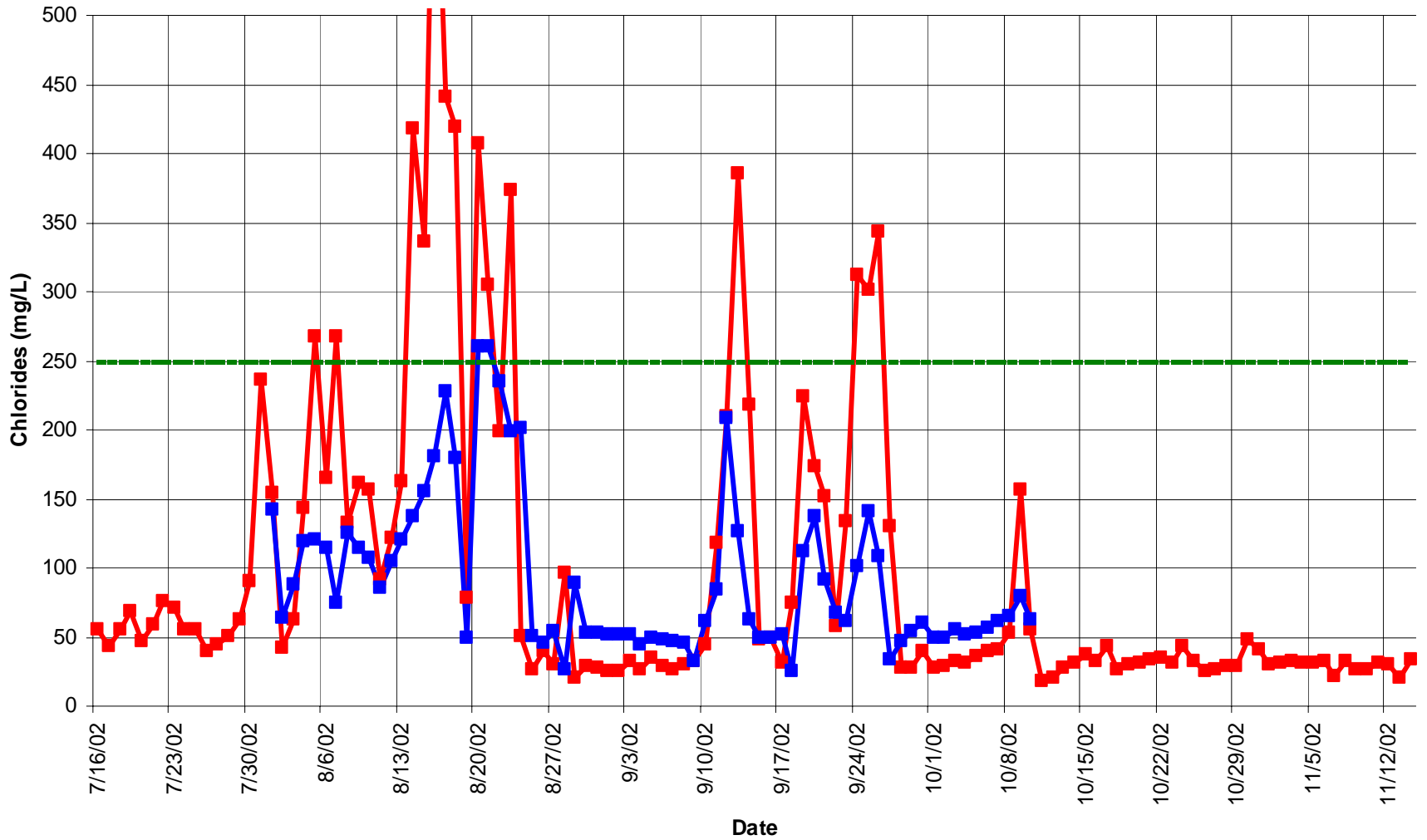
*The 7Q10 is the minimum flow necessary to protect fishery and habitat that is likely to occur for 7 consecutive days, once every 10 years



— BWW

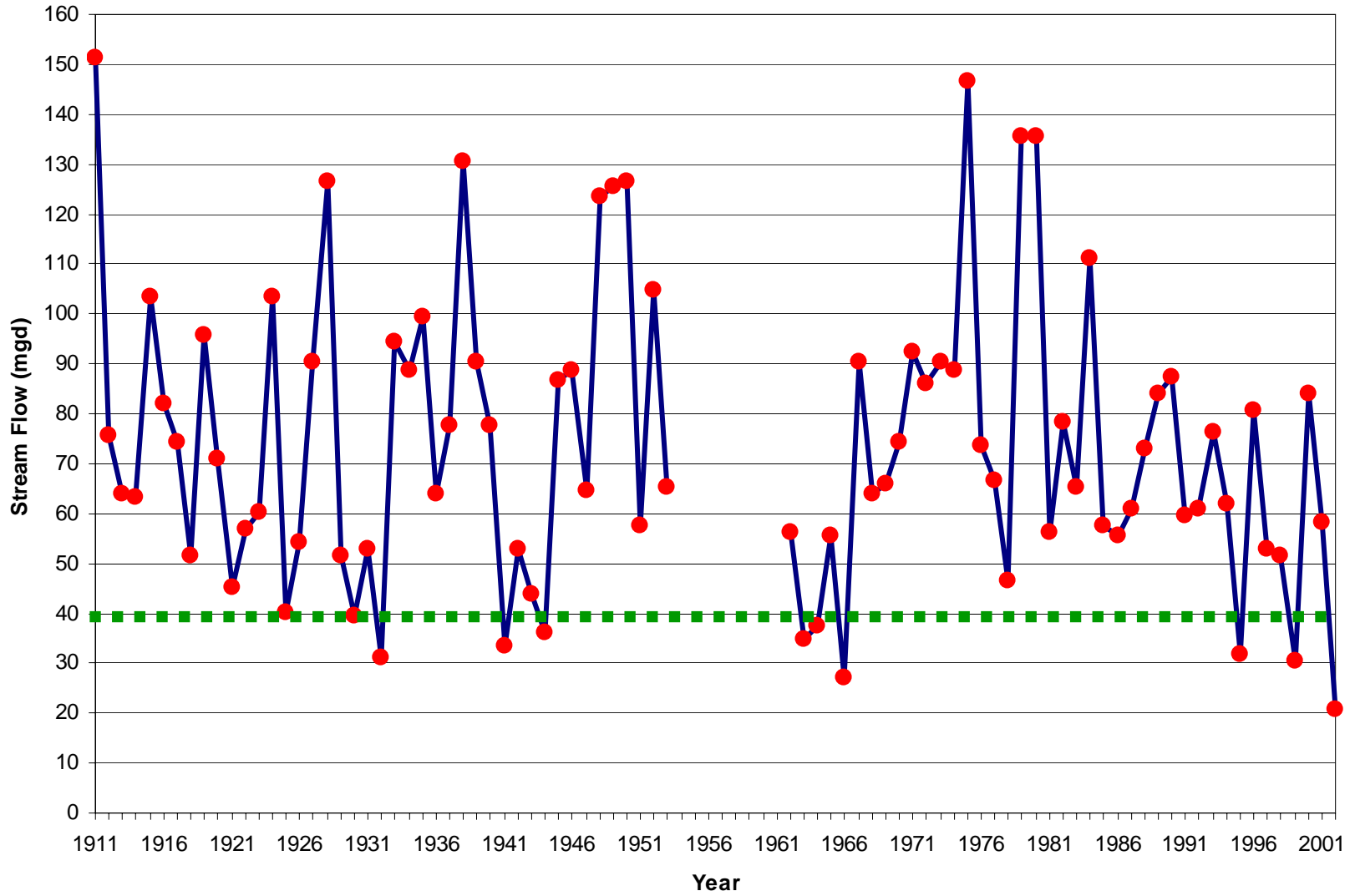
— BWW 7Q10

Figure 11: Chlorides, White Clay Creek at Stanton, July 2002 - November 2002



Lowest stream flows on the Brandywine Creek at Chadds Ford, PA from 1911-2001

(*Data for the years 1954-1961 was unavailable*)



Brandywine Creek at Chadds Ford, Streamflow v. Cumulative Precipitation

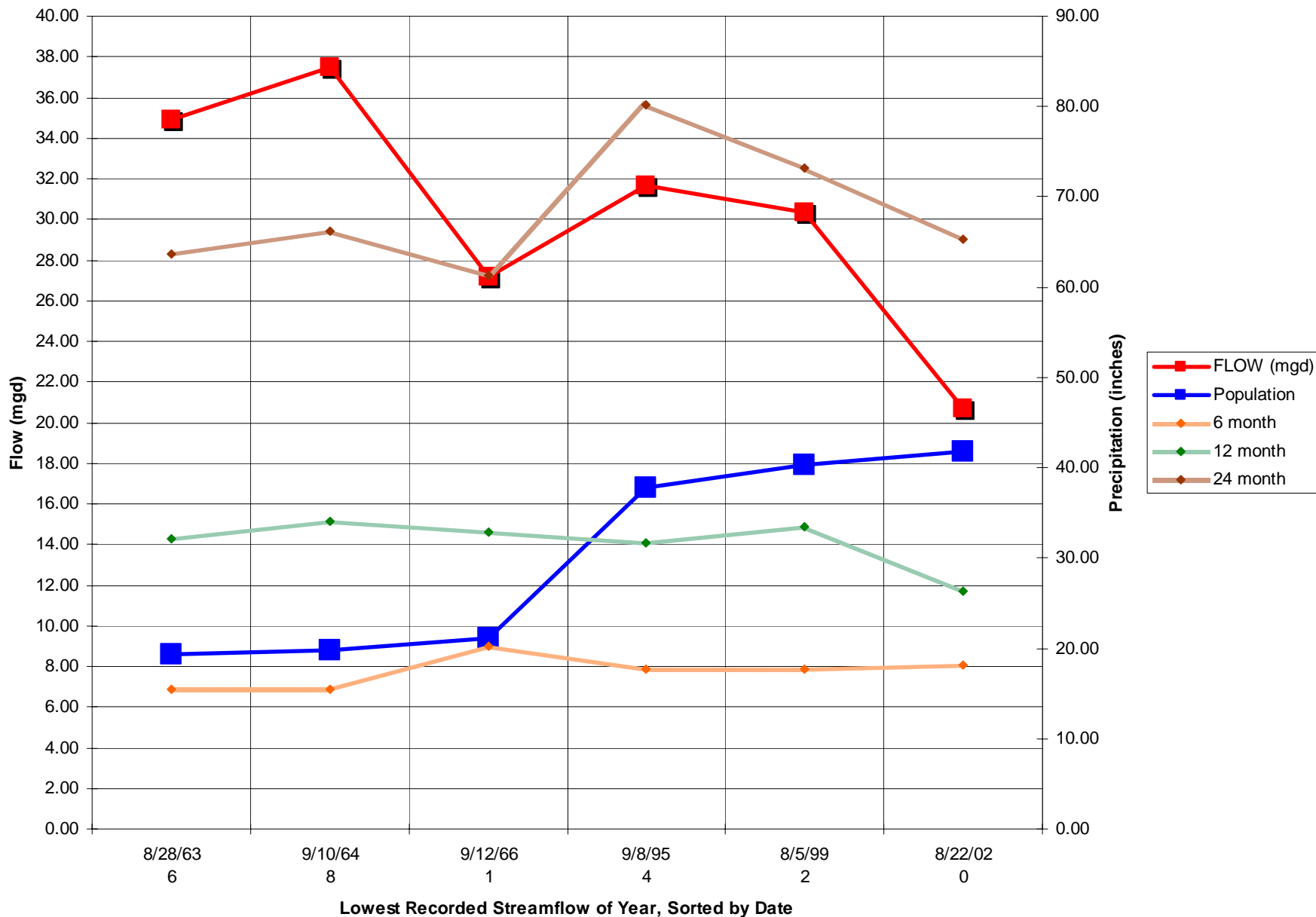
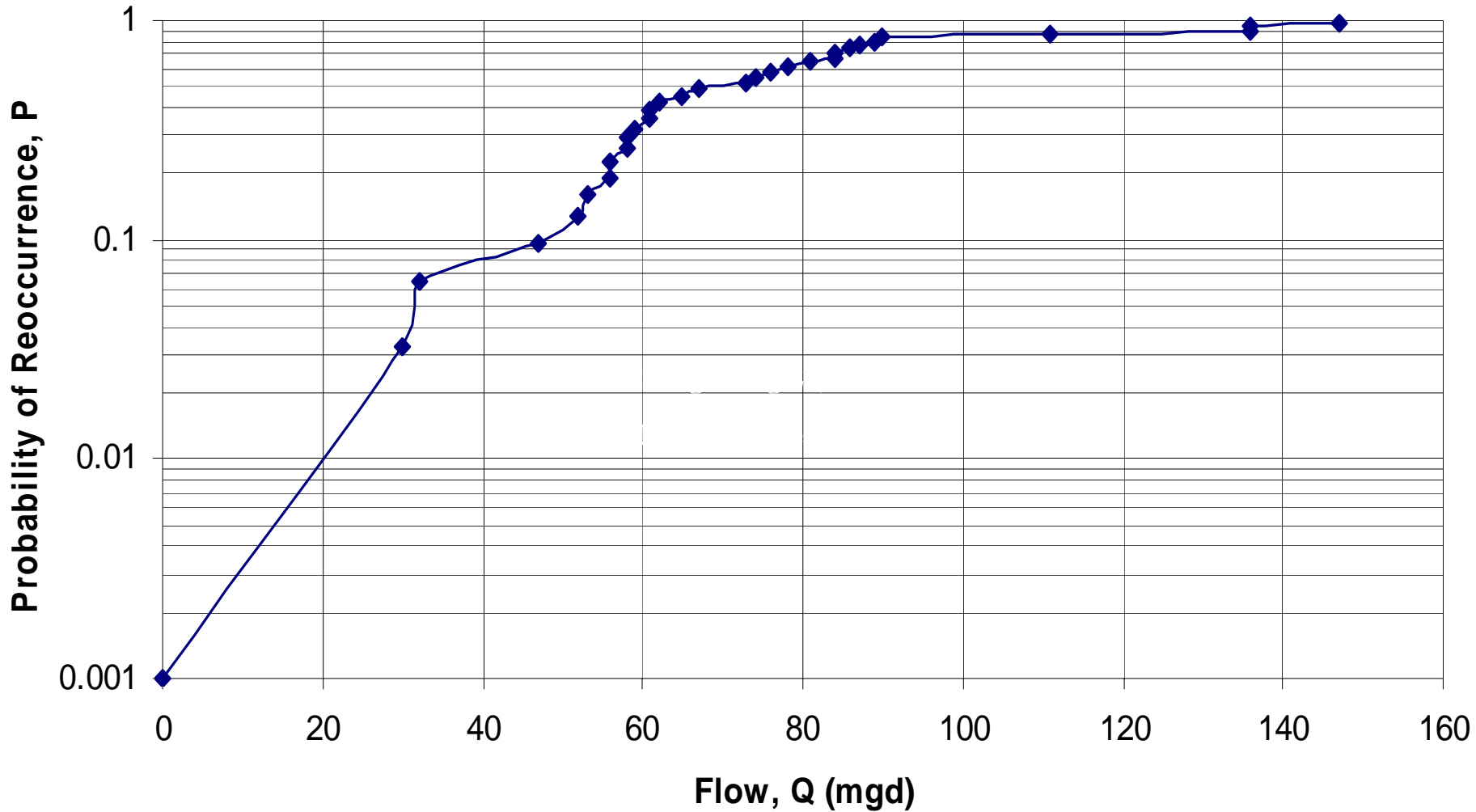


Figure 18.

Estimate of Low Flow Recurrence Interval with the Weibull Distribution
Brandywine Creek at Chadds Ford - 1972-2001



2020 Supply/Demand Curve (mgd)

<u>Scenario</u>	<u>Supply</u>	<u>Demand</u>	<u>+/-</u>	<u>Vol (mg)</u>
1. No 7Q10	93	90	+3	180*
2.7Q10 Wc	85	90	- 5	-300*
3.7Q10 B&W	73	90	- 17	-1020*

** Volume required assuming a 60-day drought period*

FUTURE WATER SUPPLY OPTIONS

“A” LIST

COMMITTED TO BY WATER PROVIDERS

- Newark Reservoir 300 mg
- Access Hoopes Reservoir 500 mg
- AWC Wells N. of C & D Canal 120 mg
- Newark S. Wells Iron Treatment 60 mg
- Artesian ASR Wells 120 mg

Total

1100 mg

FUTURE WATER SUPPLY OPTIONS

“B” LIST

ACHIEVABLE IN LONGER TERM

- Increase CWA/AWC Inter. **180 mg**
- Raise Hoopes Reservoir WL **300 mg**
- AWC C&D Canal Pipeline **300 mg**
- Philadelphia to DE Pipeline **1200 mg**
- Bread & Cheese Is. Reservoir **500 mg**



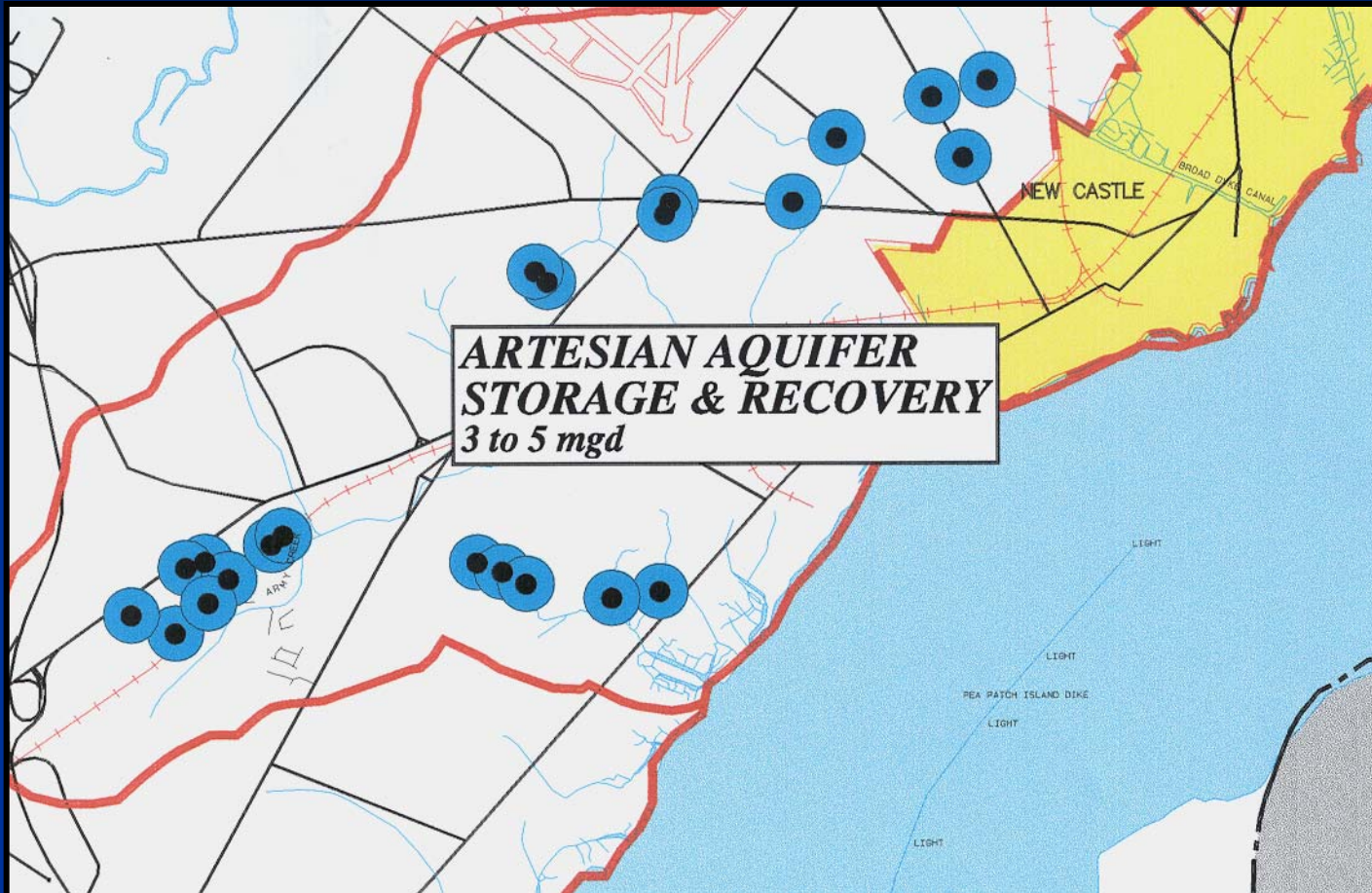


Hoopes Reservoir

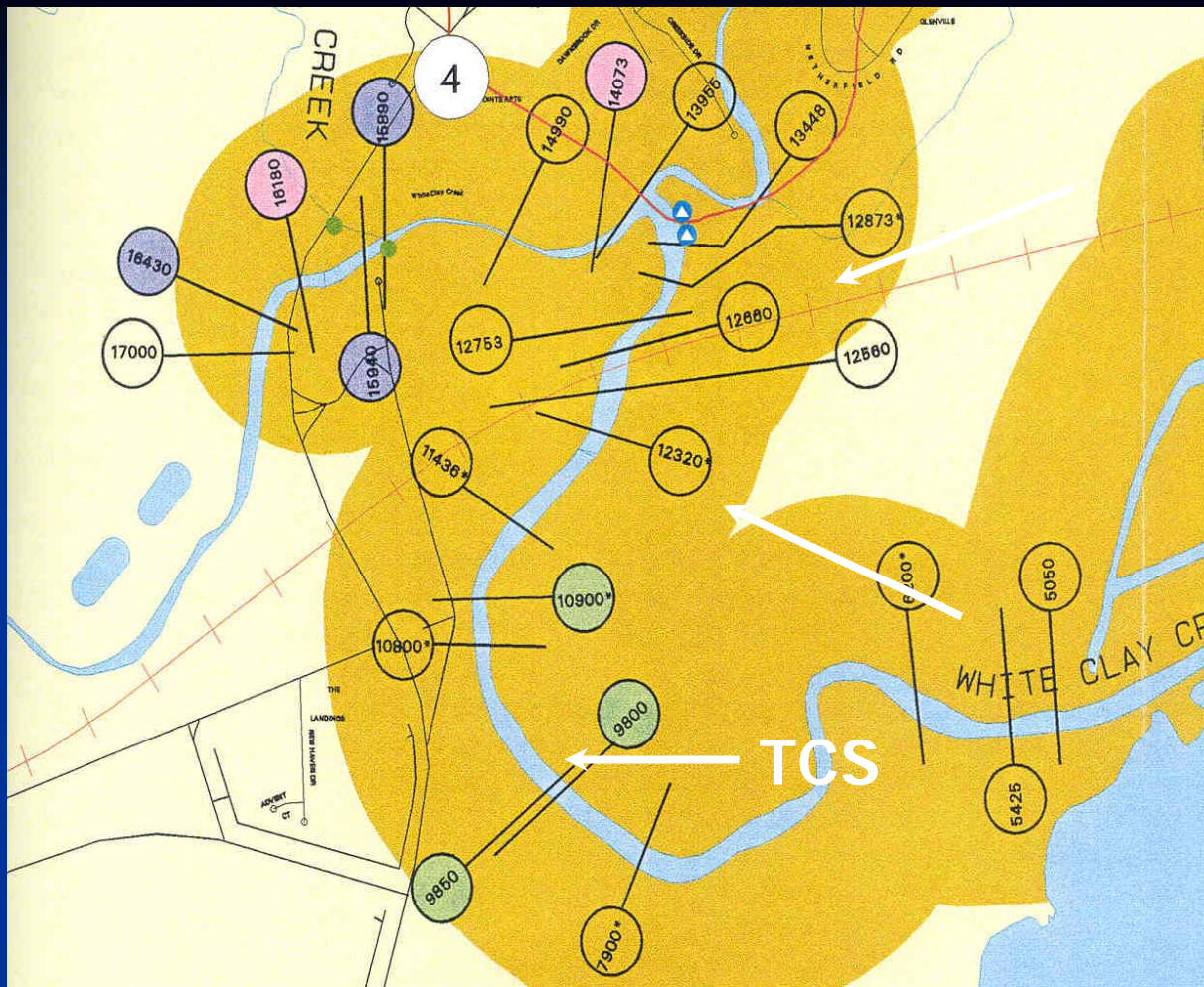








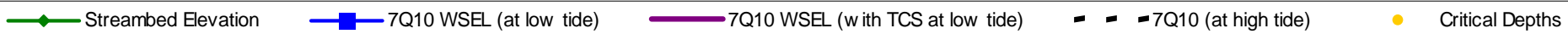
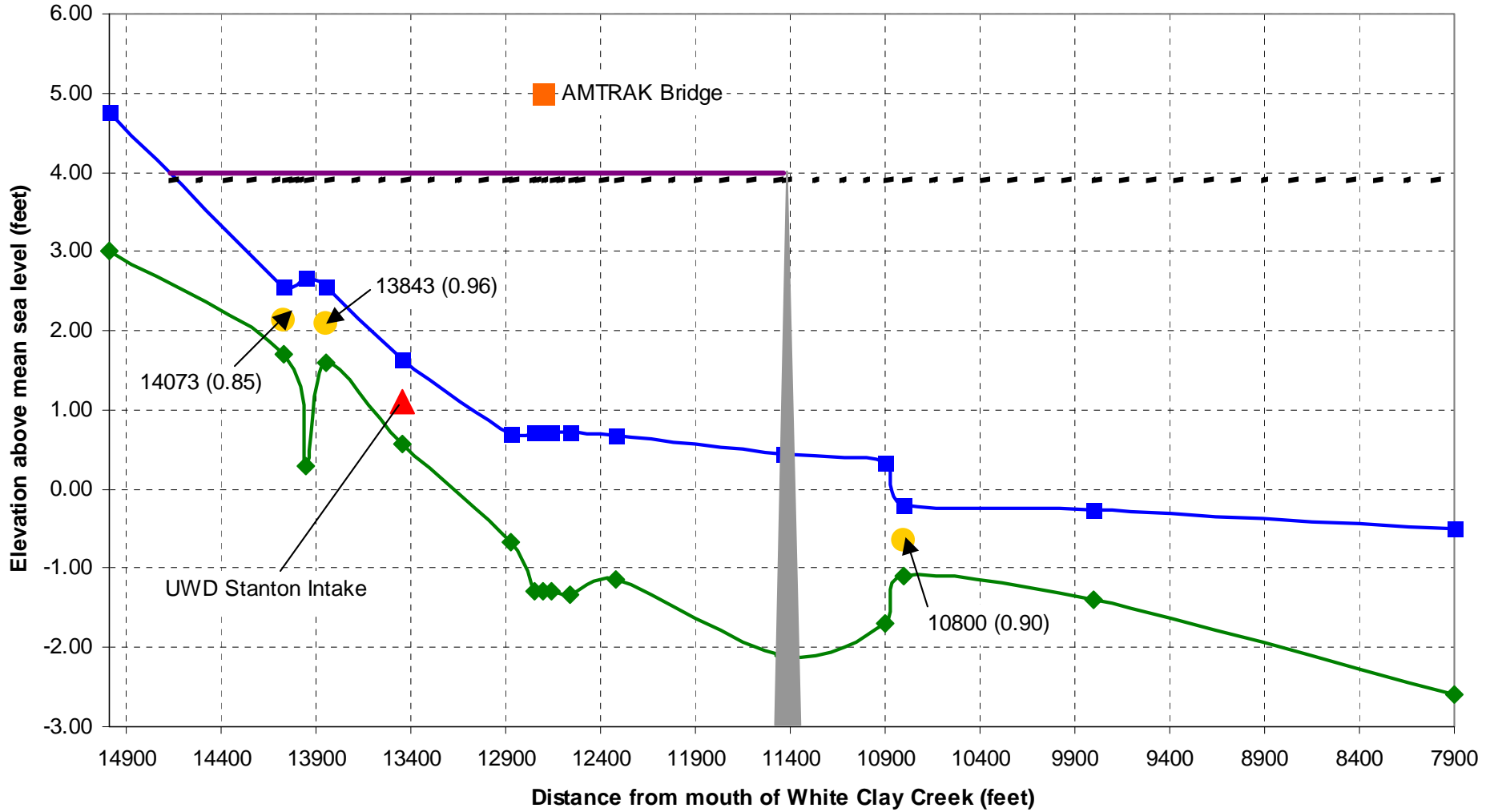




White Clay Creek at Stanton

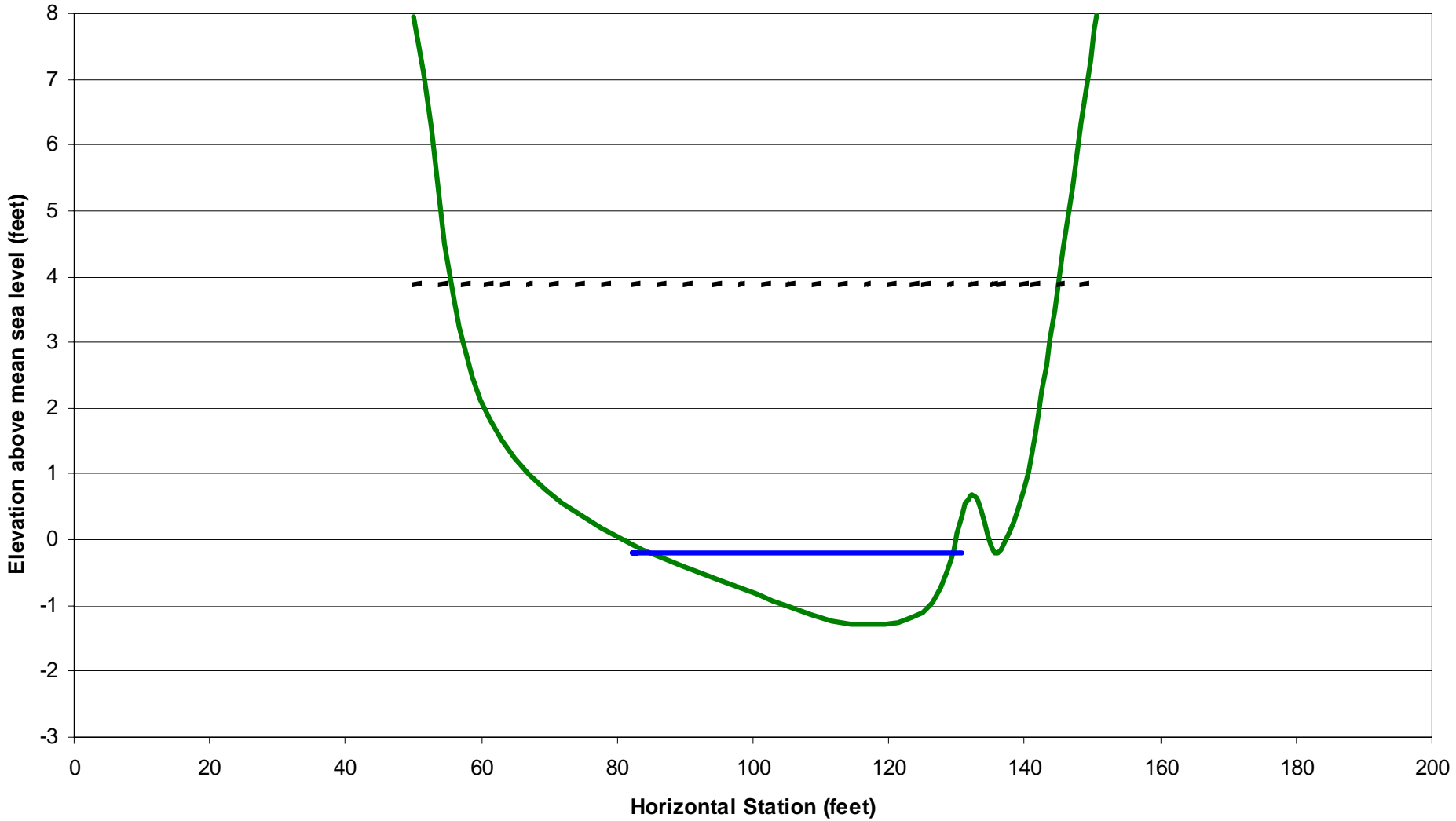
White Clay Creek at Stanton Stream Profile

7Q10 Conditions



White Clay Creek Cross-Section 10800

Critical Depth

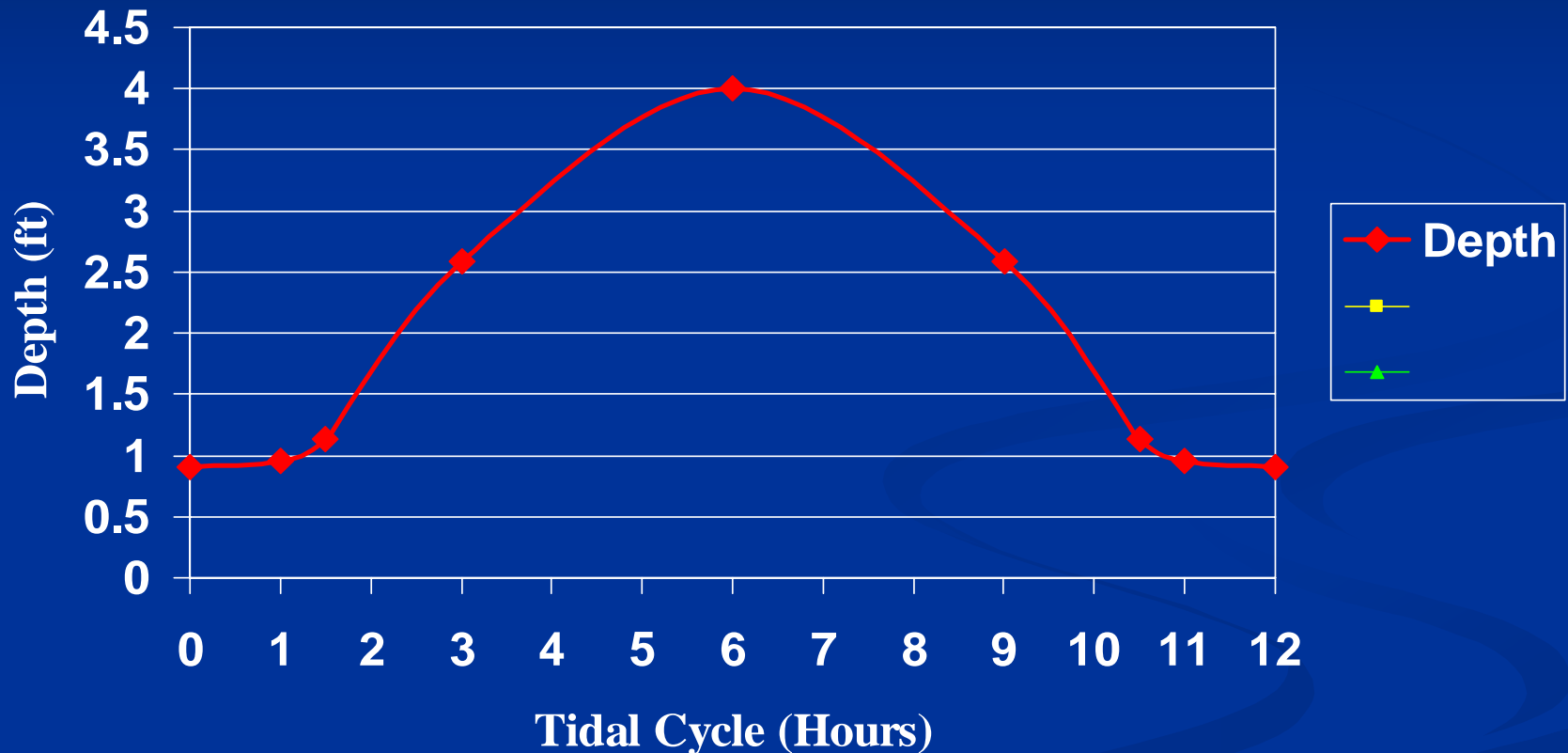


— Streambed Elevation

— 7Q10 WSEL (at low tide)

- - - 7Q10 (at high tide)

White Clay Creek at Stanton Station 10800

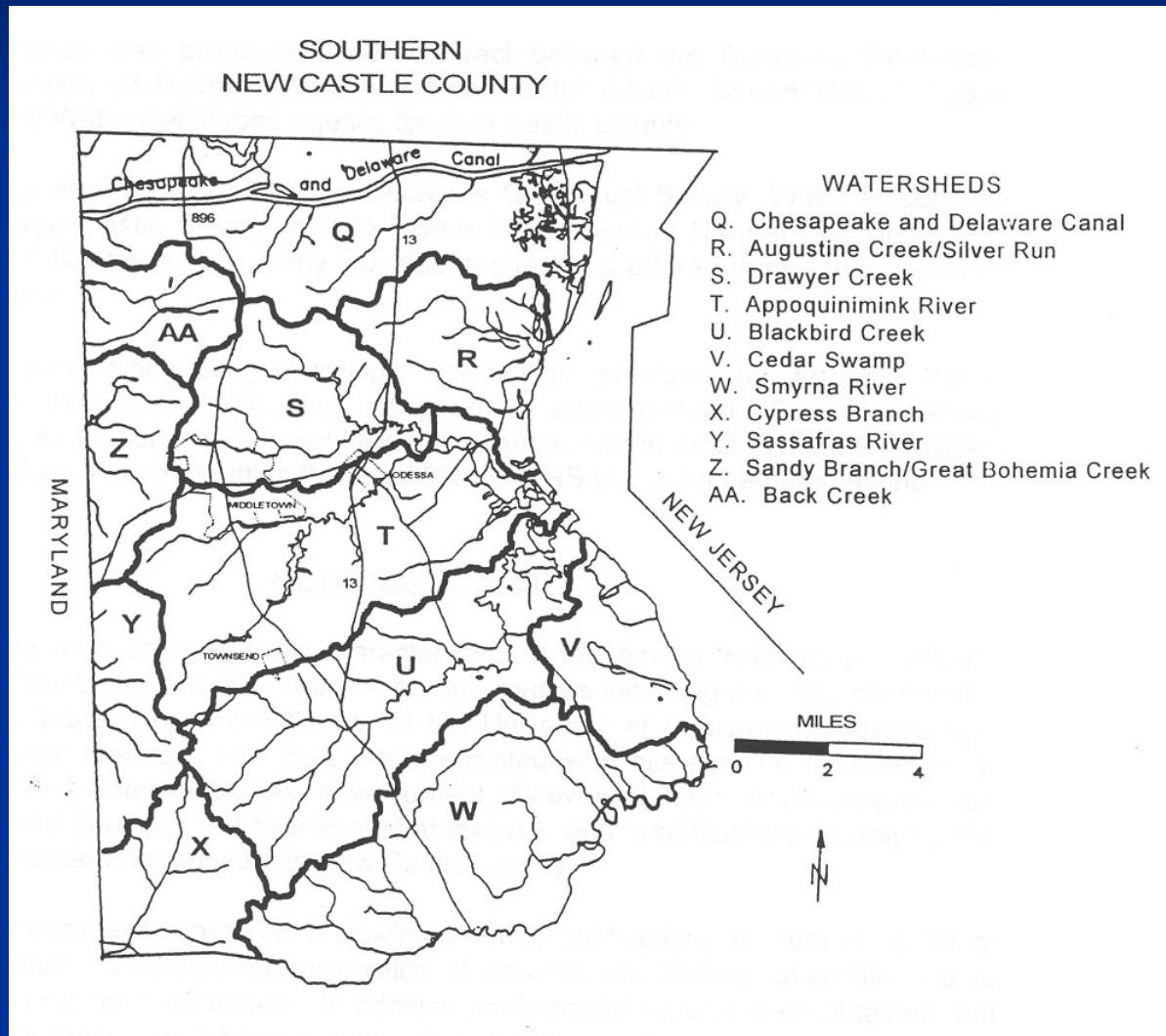


At 7Q10 = 17.2 mgd, TCS uninflated

DGS Watershed Map

southern New Castle County

(Baxter and Talley, DGS, Aug 1996)



Availability vs. Supply

southern New Castle County

<u>Watershed</u>	<u>Availability</u>	<u>Supply</u>
C & D Canal, Aug. Cr.	2.62	3.57
Drawyer Cr./Appo. R.	5.73	4.67
Blackbird Creek	3.94	0.22
Cedar swamp	0.31	0.00
Smyrna River	2.83	1.05
Cypress Branch/Chester R.	1.54	0.00
Sassafras River	1.37	0.00
Great Bohemia Creek	1.18	0.40
<u>Back Creek</u>	<u>0.55</u>	<u>3.42</u>
Total So. NCC	20.07 mgd	13.33 mgd

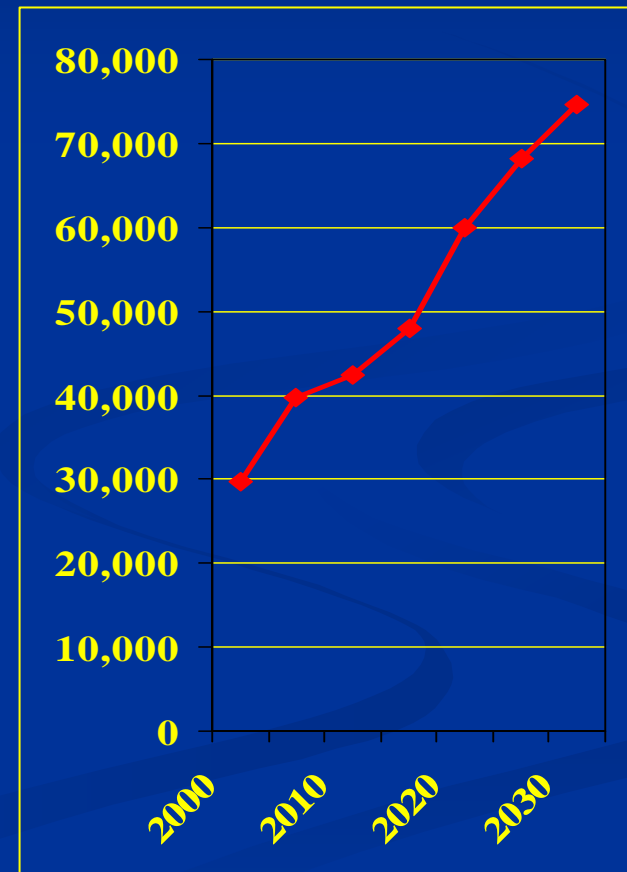
Population

southern New Castle County

(Source: DE Population Consortium, 2004)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Pop.</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
2000	29,682	0 %
2005	36,792	24%
2010	42,420	15%
2015	47,985	13%
2020	59,992	12%
2025	68,115	14%
2030	74,587	10%

30 year increase = 151%



Public Water Demand

southern New Castle County

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	Indiv. Wells (4000 wells) <u>= 12,000 pop.</u>	Water Demand	
			<u>Normal</u> (100 gpcd)	<u>Peak</u> (200 gpcd)
2000	29,682	17,682	1.7	3.5
2005	36,792	24,792	2.5	5.0
2010	42,420	30,420	3.1	6.1
2015	47,985	35,985	3.6	7.2
2020	59,992	47,992	4.8	9.6
2025	68,115	56,115	5.6	11.2
2030	74,587	62,587	6.3 mgd	12.5 mgd

