

Enclosure Four

Water Quality and Flow

Identified Issues:

In general, water quality in the Savannah River Basin is acceptable for the uses it supports. Improvements in water quality have been observed from a reduction in the use of certain pesticides, improved erosion control, and better management of municipal and industrial wastewater. However, increased development in the basin area and use of fertilizers may result in negative impacts to water quality in the future. Many water quality issues have been identified for the basin; however, some issues are being studied under other projects and will not be addressed in this report.

In addition to new communities being constructed near the basin, there are many older developments along the lakes which are suspected of having leaking septic tanks and drainfields. This could be contributing to the degradation of the water quality being observed in the lakes.

In addition to the water quality issues mentioned above, two water flow issues have also been identified for the feasibility phase. The first issue refers to the area of the basin near the city of Savannah, where a specific amount of freshwater flow is needed to limit the amount of saltwater intrusion that can occur. This is important, as the surface water in the lower basin will be depended upon to meet future water demands. Additionally, changes in salinity can result in changes in plant and animal species in the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, which is managed for freshwater species.

The second flow issue involves the low flow releases below Thurmond Lake. These flows should be evaluated to ascertain whether the proper flow is provided to allow adequate assimilation for the current level of wastewater discharge permits.

Alternative Plans and Evaluations: Potential feasibility studies include evaluating the reallocation of stored water quantities to provide dedicated storage for release during low flow periods. There is also a need for the development of an improved model of low flow releases which incorporates the increased demands of the future.

Enclosure Four

Water Quality and Flow

Identified Issues:

In general, water quality in the Savannah River Basin is acceptable for the uses it supports. Improvements in water quality have been observed from a reduction in the use of certain pesticides, improved erosion control, and better management of municipal and industrial wastewater. However, increased development in the basin area and use of fertilizers may result in negative impacts to water quality in the future. Many water quality issues have been identified for the basin; however, some issues are being studied under other projects and will not be addressed in this report.

In addition to new communities being constructed near the basin, there are many older developments along the lakes which are suspected of having leaking septic tanks and drainfields. This could be contributing to the degradation of the water quality being observed in the lakes.

In addition to the water quality issues mentioned above, two water flow issues have also been identified for the feasibility phase. The first issue refers to the area of the basin near the city of Savannah, where a specific amount of freshwater flow is needed to limit the amount of saltwater intrusion that can occur. This is important, as the surface water in the lower basin will be depended upon to meet future water demands. Additionally, changes in salinity can result in changes in plant and animal species in the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, which is managed for freshwater species.

The second flow issue involves the low flow releases below Thurmond Lake. These flows should be evaluated to ascertain whether the proper flow is provided to allow adequate assimilation for the current level of wastewater discharge permits.

Alternative Plans and Evaluations: Potential feasibility studies include evaluating the reallocation of stored water quantities to provide dedicated storage for release during low flow periods. There is also a need for the development of an improved model of low flow releases which incorporates the increased demands of the future.

Enclosure Four

Water Quality and Flow

Identified Issues:

In general, water quality in the Savannah River Basin is acceptable for the uses it supports. Improvements in water quality have been observed from a reduction in the use of certain pesticides, improved erosion control, and better management of municipal and industrial wastewater. However, increased development in the basin area and use of fertilizers may result in negative impacts to water quality in the future. Many water quality issues have been identified for the basin; however, some issues are being studied under other projects and will not be addressed in this report.

In addition to new communities being constructed near the basin, there are many older developments along the lakes which are suspected of having leaking septic tanks and drainfields. This could be contributing to the degradation of the water quality being observed in the lakes.

In addition to the water quality issues mentioned above, two water flow issues have also been identified for the feasibility phase. The first issue refers to the area of the basin near the city of Savannah, where a specific amount of freshwater flow is needed to limit the amount of saltwater intrusion that can occur. This is important, as the surface water in the lower basin will be depended upon to meet future water demands. Additionally, changes in salinity can result in changes in plant and animal species in the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, which is managed for freshwater species.

The second flow issue involves the low flow releases below Thurmond Lake. These flows should be evaluated to ascertain whether the proper flow is provided to allow adequate assimilation for the current level of wastewater discharge permits.

Alternative Plans and Evaluations: Potential feasibility studies include evaluating the reallocation of stored water quantities to provide dedicated storage for release during low flow periods. There is also a need for the development of an improved model of low flow releases which incorporates the increased demands of the future.

Enclosure Four

Water Quality and Flow

Identified Issues:

In general, water quality in the Savannah River Basin is acceptable for the uses it supports. Improvements in water quality have been observed from a reduction in the use of certain pesticides, improved erosion control, and better management of municipal and industrial wastewater. However, increased development in the basin area and use of fertilizers may result in negative impacts to water quality in the future. Many water quality issues have been identified for the basin; however, some issues are being studied under other projects and will not be addressed in this report.

In addition to new communities being constructed near the basin, there are many older developments along the lakes which are suspected of having leaking septic tanks and drainfields. This could be contributing to the degradation of the water quality being observed in the lakes.

In addition to the water quality issues mentioned above, two water flow issues have also been identified for the feasibility phase. The first issue refers to the area of the basin near the city of Savannah, where a specific amount of freshwater flow is needed to limit the amount of saltwater intrusion that can occur. This is important, as the surface water in the lower basin will be depended upon to meet future water demands. Additionally, changes in salinity can result in changes in plant and animal species in the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, which is managed for freshwater species.

The second flow issue involves the low flow releases below Thurmond Lake. These flows should be evaluated to ascertain whether the proper flow is provided to allow adequate assimilation for the current level of wastewater discharge permits.

Alternative Plans and Evaluations: Potential feasibility studies include evaluating the reallocation of stored water quantities to provide dedicated storage for release during low flow periods. There is also a need for the development of an improved model of low flow releases which incorporates the increased demands of the future.

Enclosure Four

Water Quality and Flow

Identified Issues:

In general, water quality in the Savannah River Basin is acceptable for the uses it supports. Improvements in water quality have been observed from a reduction in the use of certain pesticides, improved erosion control, and better management of municipal and industrial wastewater. However, increased development in the basin area and use of fertilizers may result in negative impacts to water quality in the future. Many water quality issues have been identified for the basin; however, some issues are being studied under other projects and will not be addressed in this report.

In addition to new communities being constructed near the basin, there are many older developments along the lakes which are suspected of having leaking septic tanks and drainfields. This could be contributing to the degradation of the water quality being observed in the lakes.

In addition to the water quality issues mentioned above, two water flow issues have also been identified for the feasibility phase. The first issue refers to the area of the basin near the city of Savannah, where a specific amount of freshwater flow is needed to limit the amount of saltwater intrusion that can occur. This is important, as the surface water in the lower basin will be depended upon to meet future water demands. Additionally, changes in salinity can result in changes in plant and animal species in the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, which is managed for freshwater species.

The second flow issue involves the low flow releases below Thurmond Lake. These flows should be evaluated to ascertain whether the proper flow is provided to allow adequate assimilation for the current level of wastewater discharge permits.

Alternative Plans and Evaluations: Potential feasibility studies include evaluating the reallocation of stored water quantities to provide dedicated storage for release during low flow periods. There is also a need for the development of an improved model of low flow releases which incorporates the increased demands of the future.

Enclosure Four

Water Quality and Flow

Identified Issues:

In general, water quality in the Savannah River Basin is acceptable for the uses it supports. Improvements in water quality have been observed from a reduction in the use of certain pesticides, improved erosion control, and better management of municipal and industrial wastewater. However, increased development in the basin area and use of fertilizers may result in negative impacts to water quality in the future. Many water quality issues have been identified for the basin; however, some issues are being studied under other projects and will not be addressed in this report.

In addition to new communities being constructed near the basin, there are many older developments along the lakes which are suspected of having leaking septic tanks and drainfields. This could be contributing to the degradation of the water quality being observed in the lakes.

In addition to the water quality issues mentioned above, two water flow issues have also been identified for the feasibility phase. The first issue refers to the area of the basin near the city of Savannah, where a specific amount of freshwater flow is needed to limit the amount of saltwater intrusion that can occur. This is important, as the surface water in the lower basin will be depended upon to meet future water demands. Additionally, changes in salinity can result in changes in plant and animal species in the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, which is managed for freshwater species.

The second flow issue involves the low flow releases below Thurmond Lake. These flows should be evaluated to ascertain whether the proper flow is provided to allow adequate assimilation for the current level of wastewater discharge permits.

Alternative Plans and Evaluations: Potential feasibility studies include evaluating the reallocation of stored water quantities to provide dedicated storage for release during low flow periods. There is also a need for the development of an improved model of low flow releases which incorporates the increased demands of the future.

Enclosure Four

Water Quality and Flow

Identified Issues:

In general, water quality in the Savannah River Basin is acceptable for the uses it supports. Improvements in water quality have been observed from a reduction in the use of certain pesticides, improved erosion control, and better management of municipal and industrial wastewater. However, increased development in the basin area and use of fertilizers may result in negative impacts to water quality in the future. Many water quality issues have been identified for the basin; however, some issues are being studied under other projects and will not be addressed in this report.

In addition to new communities being constructed near the basin, there are many older developments along the lakes which are suspected of having leaking septic tanks and drainfields. This could be contributing to the degradation of the water quality being observed in the lakes.

In addition to the water quality issues mentioned above, two water flow issues have also been identified for the feasibility phase. The first issue refers to the area of the basin near the city of Savannah, where a specific amount of freshwater flow is needed to limit the amount of saltwater intrusion that can occur. This is important, as the surface water in the lower basin will be depended upon to meet future water demands. Additionally, changes in salinity can result in changes in plant and animal species in the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, which is managed for freshwater species.

The second flow issue involves the low flow releases below Thurmond Lake. These flows should be evaluated to ascertain whether the proper flow is provided to allow adequate assimilation for the current level of wastewater discharge permits.

Alternative Plans and Evaluations: Potential feasibility studies include evaluating the reallocation of stored water quantities to provide dedicated storage for release during low flow periods. There is also a need for the development of an improved model of low flow releases which incorporates the increased demands of the future.

Enclosure Four

Water Quality and Flow

Identified Issues:

In general, water quality in the Savannah River Basin is acceptable for the uses it supports. Improvements in water quality have been observed from a reduction in the use of certain pesticides, improved erosion control, and better management of municipal and industrial wastewater. However, increased development in the basin area and use of fertilizers may result in negative impacts to water quality in the future. Many water quality issues have been identified for the basin; however, some issues are being studied under other projects and will not be addressed in this report.

In addition to new communities being constructed near the basin, there are many older developments along the lakes which are suspected of having leaking septic tanks and drainfields. This could be contributing to the degradation of the water quality being observed in the lakes.

In addition to the water quality issues mentioned above, two water flow issues have also been identified for the feasibility phase. The first issue refers to the area of the basin near the city of Savannah, where a specific amount of freshwater flow is needed to limit the amount of saltwater intrusion that can occur. This is important, as the surface water in the lower basin will be depended upon to meet future water demands. Additionally, changes in salinity can result in changes in plant and animal species in the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, which is managed for freshwater species.

The second flow issue involves the low flow releases below Thurmond Lake. These flows should be evaluated to ascertain whether the proper flow is provided to allow adequate assimilation for the current level of wastewater discharge permits.

Alternative Plans and Evaluations: Potential feasibility studies include evaluating the reallocation of stored water quantities to provide dedicated storage for release during low flow periods. There is also a need for the development of an improved model of low flow releases which incorporates the increased demands of the future.

Enclosure Four

Water Quality and Flow

Identified Issues:

In general, water quality in the Savannah River Basin is acceptable for the uses it supports. Improvements in water quality have been observed from a reduction in the use of certain pesticides, improved erosion control, and better management of municipal and industrial wastewater. However, increased development in the basin area and use of fertilizers may result in negative impacts to water quality in the future. Many water quality issues have been identified for the basin; however, some issues are being studied under other projects and will not be addressed in this report.

In addition to new communities being constructed near the basin, there are many older developments along the lakes which are suspected of having leaking septic tanks and drainfields. This could be contributing to the degradation of the water quality being observed in the lakes.

In addition to the water quality issues mentioned above, two water flow issues have also been identified for the feasibility phase. The first issue refers to the area of the basin near the city of Savannah, where a specific amount of freshwater flow is needed to limit the amount of saltwater intrusion that can occur. This is important, as the surface water in the lower basin will be depended upon to meet future water demands. Additionally, changes in salinity can result in changes in plant and animal species in the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, which is managed for freshwater species.

The second flow issue involves the low flow releases below Thurmond Lake. These flows should be evaluated to ascertain whether the proper flow is provided to allow adequate assimilation for the current level of wastewater discharge permits.

Alternative Plans and Evaluations: Potential feasibility studies include evaluating the reallocation of stored water quantities to provide dedicated storage for release during low flow periods. There is also a need for the development of an improved model of low flow releases which incorporates the increased demands of the future.

Enclosure Four

Water Quality and Flow

Identified Issues:

In general, water quality in the Savannah River Basin is acceptable for the uses it supports. Improvements in water quality have been observed from a reduction in the use of certain pesticides, improved erosion control, and better management of municipal and industrial wastewater. However, increased development in the basin area and use of fertilizers may result in negative impacts to water quality in the future. Many water quality issues have been identified for the basin; however, some issues are being studied under other projects and will not be addressed in this report.

In addition to new communities being constructed near the basin, there are many older developments along the lakes which are suspected of having leaking septic tanks and drainfields. This could be contributing to the degradation of the water quality being observed in the lakes.

In addition to the water quality issues mentioned above, two water flow issues have also been identified for the feasibility phase. The first issue refers to the area of the basin near the city of Savannah, where a specific amount of freshwater flow is needed to limit the amount of saltwater intrusion that can occur. This is important, as the surface water in the lower basin will be depended upon to meet future water demands. Additionally, changes in salinity can result in changes in plant and animal species in the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, which is managed for freshwater species.

The second flow issue involves the low flow releases below Thurmond Lake. These flows should be evaluated to ascertain whether the proper flow is provided to allow adequate assimilation for the current level of wastewater discharge permits.

Alternative Plans and Evaluations: Potential feasibility studies include evaluating the reallocation of stored water quantities to provide dedicated storage for release during low flow periods. There is also a need for the development of an improved model of low flow releases which incorporates the increased demands of the future.

Enclosure Four

Water Quality and Flow

Identified Issues:

In general, water quality in the Savannah River Basin is acceptable for the uses it supports. Improvements in water quality have been observed from a reduction in the use of certain pesticides, improved erosion control, and better management of municipal and industrial wastewater. However, increased development in the basin area and use of fertilizers may result in negative impacts to water quality in the future. Many water quality issues have been identified for the basin; however, some issues are being studied under other projects and will not be addressed in this report.

In addition to new communities being constructed near the basin, there are many older developments along the lakes which are suspected of having leaking septic tanks and drainfields. This could be contributing to the degradation of the water quality being observed in the lakes.

In addition to the water quality issues mentioned above, two water flow issues have also been identified for the feasibility phase. The first issue refers to the area of the basin near the city of Savannah, where a specific amount of freshwater flow is needed to limit the amount of saltwater intrusion that can occur. This is important, as the surface water in the lower basin will be depended upon to meet future water demands. Additionally, changes in salinity can result in changes in plant and animal species in the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, which is managed for freshwater species.

The second flow issue involves the low flow releases below Thurmond Lake. These flows should be evaluated to ascertain whether the proper flow is provided to allow adequate assimilation for the current level of wastewater discharge permits.

Alternative Plans and Evaluations: Potential feasibility studies include evaluating the reallocation of stored water quantities to provide dedicated storage for release during low flow periods. There is also a need for the development of an improved model of low flow releases which incorporates the increased demands of the future.

Enclosure Four

Water Quality and Flow

Identified Issues:

In general, water quality in the Savannah River Basin is acceptable for the uses it supports. Improvements in water quality have been observed from a reduction in the use of certain pesticides, improved erosion control, and better management of municipal and industrial wastewater. However, increased development in the basin area and use of fertilizers may result in negative impacts to water quality in the future. Many water quality issues have been identified for the basin; however, some issues are being studied under other projects and will not be addressed in this report.

In addition to new communities being constructed near the basin, there are many older developments along the lakes which are suspected of having leaking septic tanks and drainfields. This could be contributing to the degradation of the water quality being observed in the lakes.

In addition to the water quality issues mentioned above, two water flow issues have also been identified for the feasibility phase. The first issue refers to the area of the basin near the city of Savannah, where a specific amount of freshwater flow is needed to limit the amount of saltwater intrusion that can occur. This is important, as the surface water in the lower basin will be depended upon to meet future water demands. Additionally, changes in salinity can result in changes in plant and animal species in the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, which is managed for freshwater species.

The second flow issue involves the low flow releases below Thurmond Lake. These flows should be evaluated to ascertain whether the proper flow is provided to allow adequate assimilation for the current level of wastewater discharge permits.

Alternative Plans and Evaluations: Potential feasibility studies include evaluating the reallocation of stored water quantities to provide dedicated storage for release during low flow periods. There is also a need for the development of an improved model of low flow releases which incorporates the increased demands of the future.

Enclosure Four

Water Quality and Flow

Identified Issues:

In general, water quality in the Savannah River Basin is acceptable for the uses it supports. Improvements in water quality have been observed from a reduction in the use of certain pesticides, improved erosion control, and better management of municipal and industrial wastewater. However, increased development in the basin area and use of fertilizers may result in negative impacts to water quality in the future. Many water quality issues have been identified for the basin; however, some issues are being studied under other projects and will not be addressed in this report.

In addition to new communities being constructed near the basin, there are many older developments along the lakes which are suspected of having leaking septic tanks and drainfields. This could be contributing to the degradation of the water quality being observed in the lakes.

In addition to the water quality issues mentioned above, two water flow issues have also been identified for the feasibility phase. The first issue refers to the area of the basin near the city of Savannah, where a specific amount of freshwater flow is needed to limit the amount of saltwater intrusion that can occur. This is important, as the surface water in the lower basin will be depended upon to meet future water demands. Additionally, changes in salinity can result in changes in plant and animal species in the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, which is managed for freshwater species.

The second flow issue involves the low flow releases below Thurmond Lake. These flows should be evaluated to ascertain whether the proper flow is provided to allow adequate assimilation for the current level of wastewater discharge permits.

Alternative Plans and Evaluations: Potential feasibility studies include evaluating the reallocation of stored water quantities to provide dedicated storage for release during low flow periods. There is also a need for the development of an improved model of low flow releases which incorporates the increased demands of the future.

Enclosure Four

Water Quality and Flow

Identified Issues:

In general, water quality in the Savannah River Basin is acceptable for the uses it supports. Improvements in water quality have been observed from a reduction in the use of certain pesticides, improved erosion control, and better management of municipal and industrial wastewater. However, increased development in the basin area and use of fertilizers may result in negative impacts to water quality in the future. Many water quality issues have been identified for the basin; however, some issues are being studied under other projects and will not be addressed in this report.

In addition to new communities being constructed near the basin, there are many older developments along the lakes which are suspected of having leaking septic tanks and drainfields. This could be contributing to the degradation of the water quality being observed in the lakes.

In addition to the water quality issues mentioned above, two water flow issues have also been identified for the feasibility phase. The first issue refers to the area of the basin near the city of Savannah, where a specific amount of freshwater flow is needed to limit the amount of saltwater intrusion that can occur. This is important, as the surface water in the lower basin will be depended upon to meet future water demands. Additionally, changes in salinity can result in changes in plant and animal species in the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, which is managed for freshwater species.

The second flow issue involves the low flow releases below Thurmond Lake. These flows should be evaluated to ascertain whether the proper flow is provided to allow adequate assimilation for the current level of wastewater discharge permits.

Alternative Plans and Evaluations: Potential feasibility studies include evaluating the reallocation of stored water quantities to provide dedicated storage for release during low flow periods. There is also a need for the development of an improved model of low flow releases which incorporates the increased demands of the future.