

Update on Safe Yield of Major Reservoirs Kirk Westphal

Agenda Item 4b

Concepts and Purpose

- **Safe Yield** = Maximum annual average demand that can be sustained through the period of record without depleting available storage (based on shallowest intake)
- **Reservoir Balancing**: In some cases, we can adjust rules so that reservoirs in a system draw down together at the same relative rate to avoid water in one but not others (for example)
- Demand Assumptions: Current / Permitted and Registered / 2070 High Demand
- **Purpose:** Determine the amount of water that is physically/hydrologically available at a reservoir
- Note: Reservoir Safe Yield is DIFFERENT than basin safe yield used by SCDHEC for withdrawal permitting
 - **Reservoir Safe Yield:** Hypothetical maximum withdrawal volume used for planning
 - Basin Safe Yield: Statistical availability of free-flowing water in a river, used for permit evaluation

Method

- Remove permit / intake / treatment constraints at the reservoir
- Suspend target elevation rules
- Maintain downstream release rules
- Apply appropriate demand scenarios upstream
- Consolidate withdrawals from the reservoir to a single hypothetical user at the reservoir
- Gradually increase continuous annual withdrawal (with seasonality) until:
 - lowest storage over period of record = dead pool / lowest allowable level
 - No Shortages

Graphs on the following slides now show lake elevations on the x-axis (not storage)

Example from Broad River Basin



Upper Reservoirs

Bad Creek Reservoir, Lake Jocassee, Lake Keowee



- Evaluated as a system of reservoirs in series
- Yield evaluated and reported at Keowee
- Deadpool based on Oconee Power Station intake at 790 ft
- All withdrawals consolidated to Greenville to maintain seasonality
- Greenville return flow re-routed downstream of Keowee
- All other users turned off



From 2014 Study: Safe Yield <69 MGD

Intake Elevations and Prior Results

Keowee-Toxaway Water Supply Study 2014, App H.

KEC	WEE DAM					
	Full Pond Elevation			Full Pond	800.00	Y
	Critical Boat Access Levels			Public Access	790.00	Y
	Critical Swimming Access Levels			Public Access	N/A	Y
	Greenville Water System	Witty Atkins WTP	Lake	Intake	770.00	Y
	City of Seneca	Seneca City WTP	Lake	Intake	775.00	Y
	Duke Energy Corporation	Oconee Nuclear Station	Lake	Intake	794.60	- Y
	Hydro Operations		5/17/6955	Hydro	775.00	Y

Keowee elevation 790 ft AMSL is based on the lowest boat ramp elevation of 787 ft AMSL plus 3 ft for boat access (provided by Duke Energy).

Keowee-Toxaway Water Supply Study 2014, App H.

Table ES.2 Water Yield Evaluation - Critical Intake Constraint Summary

	Projected Range of Water Yield Values (mgd) [Corresponding Water Use Projection Decade]					
Reservoir	Baseline	Blend2Dbv2 Operating Scenario				
Licensee Reservoirs	<69 [<base td="" year]<=""/> <td>>160 [>2066]</td>	>160 [>2066]				
Hartwell	24-38 [Base Year-2016]	<24 [<base td="" year]<=""/>				
Russell	>10 [>2066]	>10 [>2066]				
Thurmond	>53 [>2066]	>53 [>2066]				

Notes:

1 Combined Bad Creek, Jocassee, and Keowee Reservoirs, includes only a small net withdrawal from Bad Creek and Jocassee subbasins for agriculture/irrigation use projections.

Oconee intake elevation has changed from 794.6 ft to 790 ft since this study



From 2014 Study: Safe Yield 69 - >160 MGD



Lower USACE Reservoirs

Lakes Hartwell, Russell, and Thurmond

- Evaluated Individually
- Intake: highest critical intake
- Upstream rules unchanged
- Downstream rules unchanged
- Guide curves for Reservoir being tested suspended but downstream releases maintained
- Restricted the Reservoir being tested from going above the top of the flood pool

Lake Hartwell

Intake based on WS: Pioneer (632.37 ft)*

<u>Hartwell Safe Yield:</u>

Baseline (Shown): 687 MGD 2070 HD: 567 MGD Permitted and Registered: 484 MGD

* Pioneer Rural Water District's intake is higher than the hydro operations limit of 625 ft used in the safe yield analysis presented previously.

Keowee-Toxaway Water Supply Study 2014, App H.

HARTY	VELL DAM ⁵						
	Full Pond Elevation			Full Pond	660.00	Y	
	Critical Boat Access Levels ⁶			Public Access	652.00	Y	
	Critical Swimming Access Levels			Public Access	654.00	Y	Level at which all USACE operated designated swimming areas are dry.
	Anderson Regional Joint Water System	Hartwell Lake Filter Plant	Lake	Intake	615.00	Y	
	City of Hartwell	Hartwell WTP	Lake	Intake	612.00	Y	
	City of Lavonia	N/A	Lake	Intake	636.00	Y	
	Milliken & Company	Pendleton Finishing Plant	Lake	Intake	611.00	Y	
	J.P. Stevens	Westpoint Stevens Plant	Lake	Intake	610.00	Y	Facility demolished in 2008, intake no longer operational
	Clemson University	Central Energy Facility	Lake	Intake	638.00	Y	
	Clemson University Agriculture3	Musser Fruit Farm	Lake	Intake	645.00	Y	Can obtain water from City of Seneca if intake exposed, therefore not a critical intake
	Clemson Golf Course ³	Walker Golf Course	Lake	Intake	633.00	Y	
	Hydro Operations			Hydro	625.00	Y	

Lake Russell Intake based on Hydro Ops (470 ft)

<u>Russell Safe Yield:</u> Baseline (Shown): 1,750 MGD 2070 HD: 1,709 MGD Permitted and Registered: 1,649 MGD

Keowee-Toxaway Water Supply Study 2014, App H.

SELL DAM ⁹						
Full Pond Elevation			Full Pond	475.00	Y	
Critical Boat Access Levels ⁶			Public Access	466.00	Y	
Critical Swimming Access Levels			Public Access	N/A	Y	There are no USACE operated designated swimming areas on this reservoir.
City of Abbeville	Abbeville City WTP	Lake	Intake	457.50	Y	
City of Elberton	Elberton WTP	Lake	Intake	465.00	Y	
Town of Calhoun Falls4	Calhoun Falls WTP	Lake	Intake	457.00	Y	
Mohawk Industries, Inc.	Rocky River Plant	Lake	Intake	464.75	Y	Highest intake elevation of 3
Santee Cooper	John Rainy Generating Station	Lake	Intake	460.50	Y	
RBR State Park ³	RBR Golf Course	Lake	Intake	468.80	Y	
Hydro Operations			Hydro	470.00	Y	