

Hydrology - Open-File Report 10

Water Resources Evaluation of the Spring Valley Subdivision in Richland County, South Carolina

By
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INTRODUCTION

This report is written in response to a November 4, 1985 written request from the Lakes Committee of the Spring Valley Home Owners Association for technical assistance in evaluating their local water resource availability situation. On November 12, 1985, a meeting was held at the Spring Valley Country Club, with the Lakes Committee designated contact person, Mr. Roger Rhodarmer, as well as several other interested persons, including Dr. Gerald Olsen, Mr. Buddy Sweet, and Mr. Joseph Rosen, as well as a South Carolina Water Resources Commission (SCWRC) staff person to discuss the request in detail.

Three lakes are primarily the focus of this investigation: (1) Clark Lake in the East Spring Valley portion of the subdivision; (2) Park Shore Lake in the northeast portion of the older subdivision; and (3) the irrigation lake for the golf course, behind the clubhouse.

According to the facts presented, Clark Lake is the source lake for (1) supplemental irrigation water for the golf course; and (2) supplemental lake filling water for Park Shore Lake via Riding Ridge Pond.

The various subdivision residents who live on the first two lakes desire that the lake levels be maintained as close to full as possible. As has happened during this past dry year (1985), water has been pumped out of Clark Lake to supplement both golf course irrigation and lake filling. This has probably aggravated both an already low-water situation on Clark Lake and the lakeside residents. The filling of Park Shore Lake has only recently raised the lake level to a near-acceptable one and lowered the frustration level of these residents.

The principal request was for an analysis of the surface water availability situation to be used in determining a suitable water management plan for the subdivision. At present a complete answer to the water supply problem has not been developed. The main problem encountered involves the relatively poor lake-filling ability at Park Shore Lake and, to a lesser degree, Clark Lake. Nearby streamflow gages indicate that more than enough runoff should occur in both lakes drainage basins to fill the lakes each year. Since this is not happening, some immediate-neighborhood rainfall-runoff data are needed.

Copies of this report are available in the SCDNR's Columbia office.