

Information from the South Carolina DNR



Average Annual Precipitation
Data from 1948 to 1990



The Ten Largest Lakes



	Lake	Drainage basin	Surface area (acres)	Volume (acre-feet)
1	Hartwell	Savannah	56,000	2,549,000
2	Thurmond	Savannah	70,000	2,510,000
3	Murray	Santee	51,000	2,114,000
4	Marion	Santee	110,000	1,400,000
5	Moultrie	Santee	60,000	1,211,000
6	Russell	Savannah	26,650	1,026,000
7	Keowee	Savannah	18,372	1,000,000
8	Wateree	Santee	13,710	310,000
9	Wylie	Santee	12,455	281,900
10	Greenwood	Santee	11,400	270,000



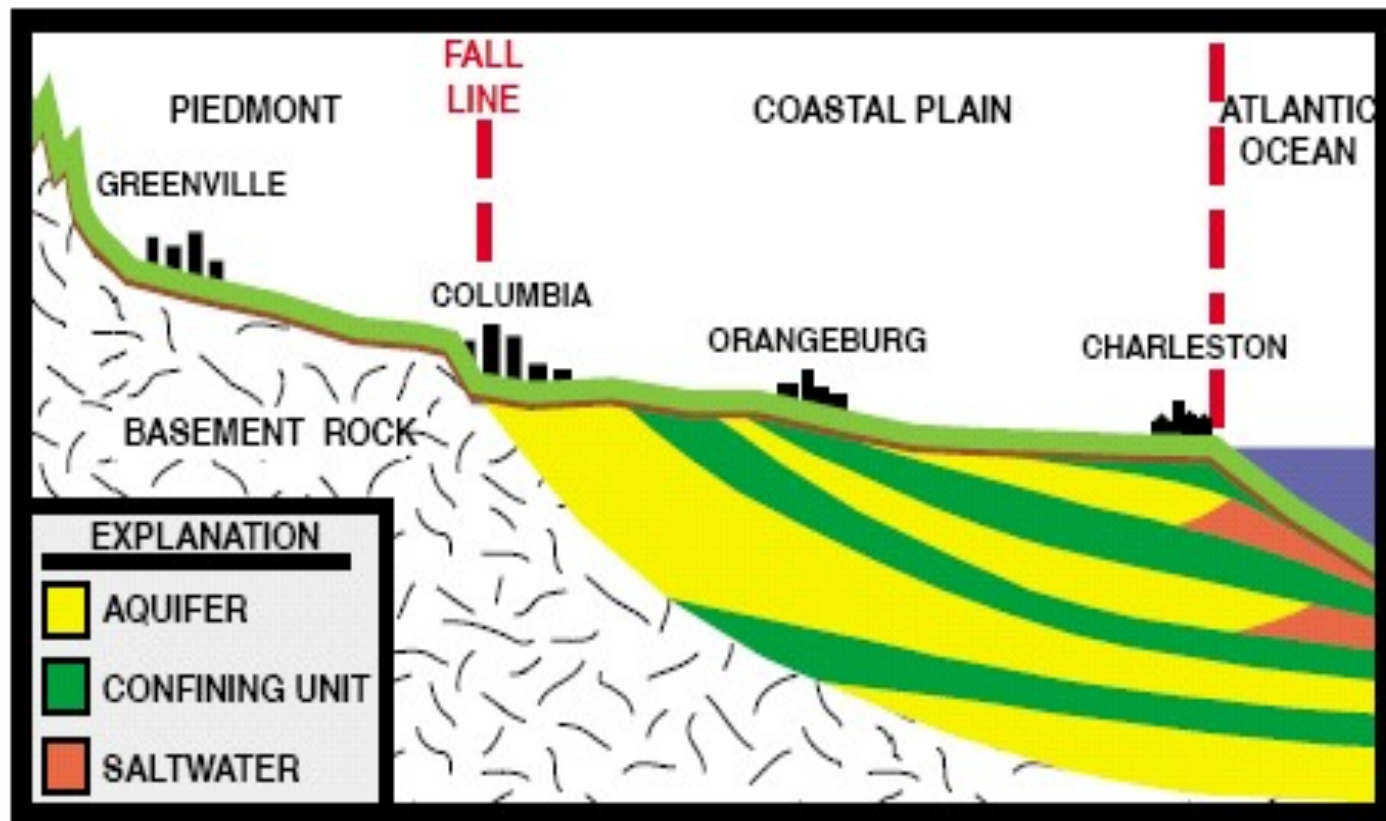


Figure 7. Generalized cross section of South Carolina.



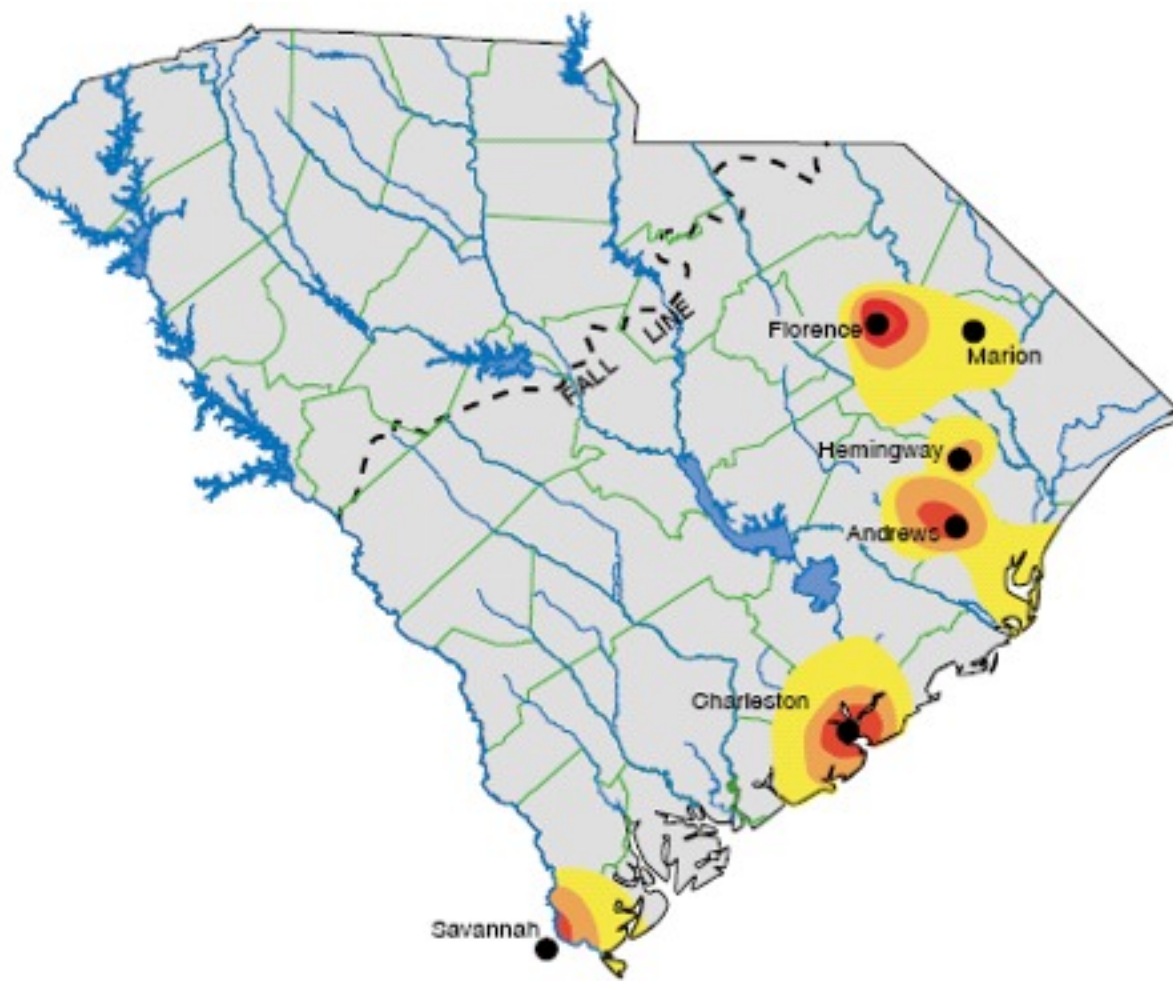
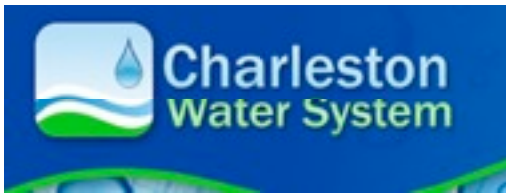


Figure 10. Major cones of depression in Coastal Plain aquifers.





Charleston Water System - providing drinking water service to the Greater Charleston area since 1917

Currently 105,000 water accounts serving 400,000+

Including wholesale service to the following municipalities/utilities:

- Department of Defense
- Mt. Pleasant Waterworks
- St. Johns Water Company (Kiawah and Seabrook Islands)
- Dorchester County Public Works
- Town of Folly Beach
- Town of Sullivan's Island
- Isle of Palms Water Commission
- Town of Lincolnville



Brief History of Charleston water supplies (Charleston Water System:

www.charlestonwater.com)

The early years: shallow wells and cisterns:

From 1668 through the early 1800s, Charlestonians obtained drinking water from shallow wells and rainwater collected in large cisterns.

Deep artesian wells:

In 1823 Charleston commissioned the construction of an artesian well at Meeting and Wentworth Streets. The 1,260-foot well was a disappointment: it cost \$30,000 and took years to complete, only to produce a small amount of water.

In 1879, a 1,970-foot well was successfully drilled at Marion Square. It yielded an impressive 700,000 gallons per day and was thought to be the first successful artesian well in the region.

By 1897, the two MGD yield of the City's artesian wells were becoming inadequate and in 1902, engineers recommended damming Goose Creek, a tidal tributary of the Cooper River, to develop a fresh water reservoir. Completed in 1904 - providing an additional 5 MGD.



Early Artesian well

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More Surface Water:

In 1937 a new supply from the Edisto River was brought on line via a 23-mile tunnel hand mined over a 9-year time span. An additional 70 MGD, gravity flow supply was added.

In the early 1950's Bushy Creek Reservoir was constructed, and later hooked to Goose Creek by a 7-mile tunnel.

In 1989 the last of the artesian wells stopped pumping following Hurricane Hugo – Charleston has since been exclusively surface water supplied.



Edisto River water supply tunnel construction, 1928

Charleston Water System water sources:

- 1) Edisto River
- 2) Bushy Park Reservoir + Goose Creek (unlocated)
- 3) Other unspecified surface water supplies

Due to security concerns, Charleston does not reveal the specific location of their water supplies, intake facilities and the like.

