

03040202-02
(Little Lynches River)

General Description

Watershed 03040202-02 is located in Lancaster and Kershaw Counties and consists primarily of the *Little Lynches River* and its tributaries. The watershed occupies 126,933 acres of the Piedmont and Sand Hills regions of South Carolina. Land use/land cover in the watershed includes: 56.4% forested land, 28.7% agricultural land, 8.6% forested wetland, 5.3% urban land, 0.5% nonforested wetland, 0.3% water, and 0.2% barren land.

Baskins Creek (Lyles Branch, Falls Branch, Bend Creek) is joined by Blackmon Branch to form the headwaters of the Little Lynches River. The Little Lynches River accepts drainage from Horton Creek (Little Lynches Creek, Sunrise Lake, Beckham Branch, Mobley Branch), Mill Creek, Camp Branch, Todds Branch, Haile Gold Mine Creek (Ledbetter Reservoir), and Neds Creek. Hanging Rock Creek (Lick Creek) flows past the City of Kershaw to join the Little Lynches River downstream of Neds Creek, followed by Gates Ford Branch, Shirley Creek, Cow Branch, Gully Branch, Mills Creek (Bakers Millpond), Beaverdam Creek, and Bell Branch. The Little Lynches River Watershed flows into the Lynches River. There are a total of 257.5 stream miles and 171.9 acres of lake waters in this watershed, all classified FW.

Surface Water Quality

<u>Station #</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Description</u>
PD-640	BIO	FW	LITTLE LYNCHES RIVER AT S-29-88
PD-335	W	FW	HORTON CREEK AT S-29-95
PD-005	W	FW	TODDS BRANCH AT S-29-564 1.5 MI NE OF KERSHAW
PD-006	W	FW	LITTLE LYNCHES RIVER AT US 601 2 MI E KERSHAW
PD-632	BIO	FW	LITTLE LYNCHES RIVER AT SC 157
PD-109	W	FW	LITTLE LYNCHES RIVER AT SC 341, 4 MI SE OF KERSHAW
PD-329	W	FW	LICK CREEK AT S-29-13 ABOVE KERSHAW PLANT
PD-328	W	FW	HANGING ROCK CREEK OFF S-29-84 1.6 MI S OF KERSHAW
PD-669	BIO	FW	HANGING ROCK CREEK AT SR 770
PD-704	BIO	FW	COW BRANCH AT SPEARS ROAD
PD-343	INT	FW	LITTLE LYNCHES RIVER AT S-28-42
PD-678	BIO	FW	BEAVERDAM CREEK AT SR 59
PD-344/RS-07193	INT	FW	LITTLE LYNCHES RIVER AT SC 341, 3.5 MI SE OF BETHUNE

Little Lynches River - There are six SCDHEC monitoring sites along the Little Lynches River. This is a blackwater system, characterized by naturally low pH conditions. At the furthest upstream site (**PD-640**), aquatic life uses are partially supported based on macroinvertebrate community data. At the next site downstream (**PD-006**), aquatic life uses are fully supported. There is a significant decreasing trend in pH. Recreational uses are not supported at this site due to fecal coliform bacteria excursions. Further downstream (**PD-632**), aquatic life uses are partially supported based on macroinvertebrate community data.

Although pH excursions occurred at the lower 3 stations, they were typical of values seen in blackwater systems and were considered natural, not standards violations. At the next site downstream (**PD-109**), aquatic life uses are fully supported. A significant increasing trend in dissolved oxygen concentration suggests improving conditions for this parameter. There is a significant decreasing trend in

pH. Recreational uses are fully supported at this site. Further downstream (*PD-343*), aquatic life uses are fully supported; however, there are significant increasing trends in five-day biochemical oxygen demand, turbidity, and total phosphorus concentration. There is a significant decreasing trend in pH. A significant increasing trend in dissolved oxygen concentration suggests improving conditions for this parameter. Recreational uses are fully supported; however, there is a significant increasing trend in fecal coliform bacteria concentration. At the furthest downstream site (*PD-344*), aquatic life uses are fully supported; however, there are significant increasing trends in five-day biochemical oxygen demand, turbidity, and total phosphorus concentration. There is a significant decreasing trend in pH. A significant increasing trend in dissolved oxygen concentration suggests improving conditions for this parameter. Recreational uses are fully supported at this site; however, there is a significant increasing trend in fecal coliform bacteria concentration.

Horton Creek (PD-335) – Aquatic life uses are fully supported. Recreational uses are partially supported due to fecal coliform bacteria excursions. This is compounded by a significant increasing trend in fecal coliform bacteria.

Todds Branch (PD-005) – Aquatic life and recreational uses are fully supported.

Lick Creek (PD-329) - Aquatic life uses are fully supported. Recreational uses are not supported due to fecal coliform bacteria excursions.

Hanging Rock Creek – There are two SCDHEC monitoring sites along Hanging Rock Creek. At the upstream site (*PD-328*), aquatic life uses are fully supported. Recreational uses are partially supported due to fecal coliform bacteria excursions. In addition, there is a significant increasing trend in fecal coliform bacteria. At the downstream site (*PD-669*), aquatic life uses are partially supported based on macroinvertebrate community data.

Cow Branch (PD-704) - Aquatic life uses are fully supported based on macroinvertebrate community data.

Beaverdam Creek (PD-678) - Aquatic life uses are fully supported based on macroinvertebrate community data.

NPDES Program

Active NPDES Facilities

**RECEIVING STREAM
FACILITY NAME**

**NPDES#
TYPE**

BECKHAM BRANCH
TOWN OF HEATH SPRINGS/WWTF

SC0040118
MINOR DOMESTIC

HAILE GOLD MINE CREEK
HAILE MINING CO., INC.

SC0040479
MINOR INDUSTRIAL

HANGING ROCK CREEK
TOWN OF KERSHAW WWTP

SC0025798
MINOR DOMESTIC

COW BRANCH TRIBUTARY
C RAY MILES CONSTR. /SCDOT BORROW PIT MINE

SCG731286
MINOR INDUSTRIAL

LITTLE LYNCHES RIVER
C RAY MILES CONSTR. /SCDOT PIT 2

SCG731302
MINOR INDUSTRIAL

Nonpoint Source Management Program

Land Disposal Activities

Landfill Facilities

<i>LANDFILL NAME</i> <i>FACILITY TYPE</i>	<i>PERMIT #</i> <i>STATUS</i>
BETHUNE DUMP MUNICIPAL	----- CLOSED
TOWN OF HEATH SPRINGS COMPOSTING FACILITY COMPOSTING	291002-3001 ACTIVE
TOWN OF HEATH SPRINGS C&D LANDFILL C&D	291002-1701 ACTIVE

Mining Activities

<i>MINING COMPANY</i> <i>MINE NAME</i>	<i>PERMIT #</i> <i>MINERAL</i>
HAILE MINING CO., INC. HAILE MINE	0601-57 GOLD ORE

Growth Potential

There is a moderate to high potential for growth in this watershed, which contains the Towns of Kershaw and Heath Springs, and a portion of the Town of Bethune due to the reactivation of the existing Haile Gold Mine. The reactivation includes the investment of \$353 million to develop the mine and create 270 new jobs. Development of the mine includes the extraction of gold resources, the expansion of the area for open pit mining, and the construction of associated facilities beginning in May, 2015. The property encompasses approximately 4,553 acres and will be developed and operated over a 15-year lifespan, including pre-production and construction, twelve years of active mining, and two years of continued ore processing after mining is completed. The proposed work includes the mechanized land clearing, grubbing, temporary stockpiling, filling, and excavation that will impact approximately 120 acres of jurisdictional, freshwater wetlands and 26,461 linear feet of streams. Some locations would be reclaimed concurrently with ongoing mining. Final site reclamation would continue after the mining and processing of ore ceases, until the site is reclaimed as grasslands and lakes. Other potential growth areas include the Kershaw Business Park which is a 115 acre park served by the Town of Kershaw water and sewer infrastructure as well as by Lancaster County Natural Gas. Haile Gold Mine has recently exercised an option to purchase the entire project. The Heath Springs Industrial Park is currently 68 acres and home to Rico Industries. The Park is located along the U.S. Highway 521 corridor and is served by the Town of Heath Springs water and sewer infrastructure. A rail line connects the Town of Kershaw to the Cities of Lancaster and Camden along U.S. Hwy 521, and may provide some future growth.

Watershed Restoration and Protection

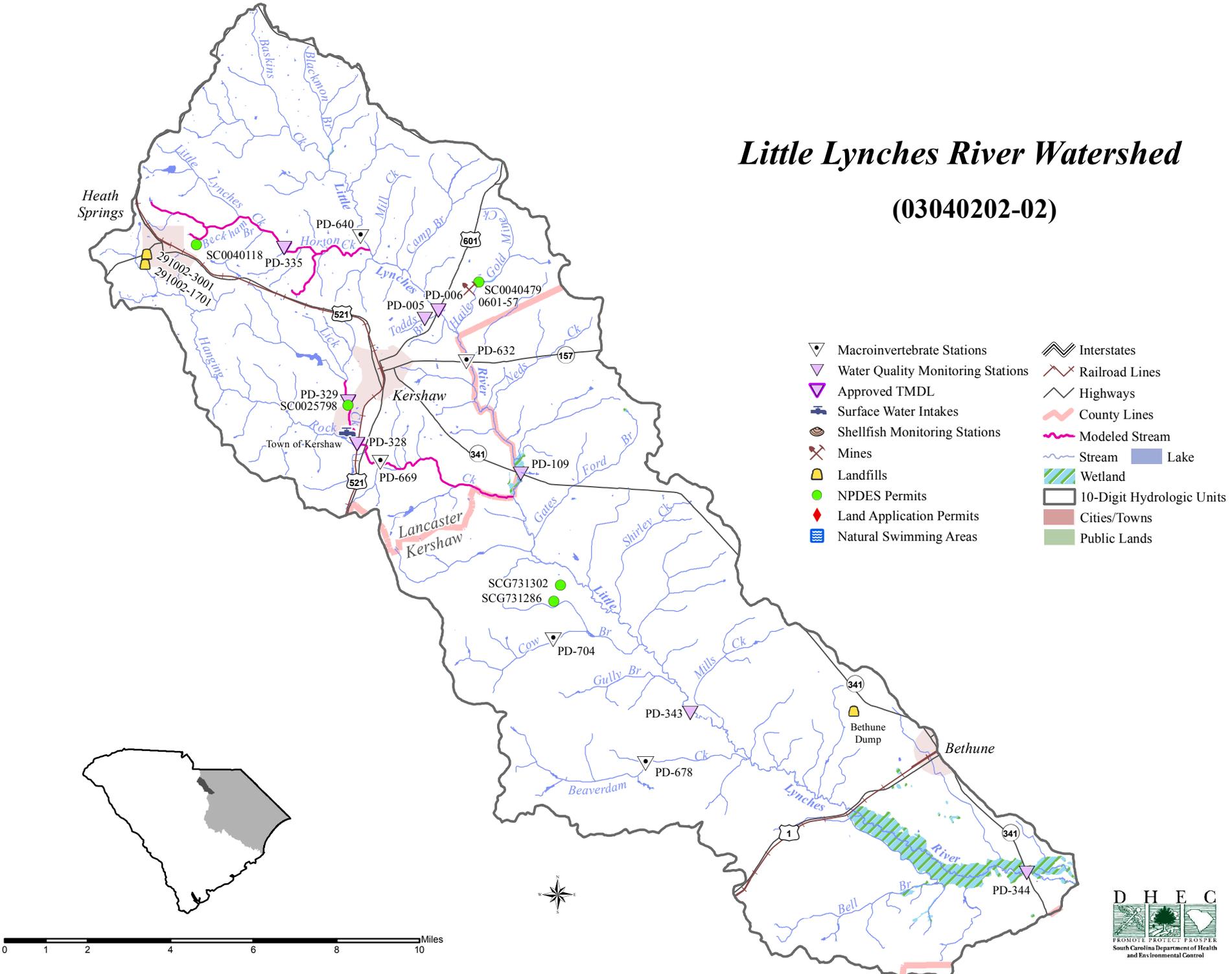
Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

A TMDL was developed by SCDHEC and approved by the EPA for ***Hanging Rock Creek*** and ***Lick Creek*** to determine the maximum amount of fecal coliform bacteria they can receive from nonpoint sources and still meet water quality standards. Lick Creek (monitoring site ***PD-329***) is a tributary of Hanging Rock Creek (***PD-328***), which is a tributary of the Little Lynches River. The primary source of fecal coliform to the streams was determined to be runoff from pastureland. The TMDL states that an 84% and 67% reduction in current fecal coliform loading from pastureland to the streams, respectively, is needed to meet the recreational use standard.

Fecal coliform TMDLs were developed by SCDHEC and approved by the USEPA for water quality monitoring sites ***PD-335*** and ***PD-006*** in the ***Little Lynches River Watershed***. Probable sources of fecal contamination include direct loading of livestock, failing septic systems, surrounding wildlife, and other agricultural activities. In order to achieve the TMDL, target load (slightly below water quality standards) for this portions of the Little Lynches River, reductions in the existing loads of up to 73% will be necessary for Horton Creek at PD-335 and reductions in the existing loads of up to 86% will be necessary for the Little Lynches River at PD-006.

Little Lynches River Watershed

(03040202-02)



- ▽ Macroinvertebrate Stations
- ▽ Water Quality Monitoring Stations
- ▽ Approved TMDL
- Surface Water Intakes
- Shellfish Monitoring Stations
- Mines
- Landfills
- NPDES Permits
- Land Application Permits
- Natural Swimming Areas
- Interstates
- Railroad Lines
- Highways
- County Lines
- Modeled Stream
- Stream
- Lake
- Wetland
- 10-Digit Hydrologic Units
- Cities/Towns
- Public Lands

