03050108-01

(Enoree River)

General Description

Watershed 03050108-01 (formerly 03050108-010) is located in Greenville, Spartanburg, and Laurens Counties and consists primarily of the ***Enoree River*** and its tributaries from its origin to Beaverdam Creek. The watershed occupies 167,348 acres of the Piedmont region of South Carolina. Land use/land cover in the watershed includes: 38.7% forested land, 29.1% agricultural land, 27.9% urban land, 2.3% forested wetland, 0.8% barren land, 0.7% scrub/shrub land, and 0.5% water.

The Enoree River originates near the City of Travelers Rest and accepts drainage from the North Enoree River, Long Branch, Beaverdam Creek, Buckhorn Creek (Buckhorn Lake), Mountain Creek (Mountain Lake, Paris Mountain State Park Lake), Cane Creek, and Princess Creek. Brushy Creek flows through the City of Greenville to enter the river next followed by Rocky Creek (Oak Grove Lake, Shannon Lake, Little Rocky Creek), Dillard Creek, Abner Creek (Vine Creek, Padgett Creek), another Little Rocky Creek, and Peters Creek. Gilder Creek (Earls Lake) originates near the City of Mauldin and is joined by Bridge Fork Creek, Little Gilder Creek, Graze Branch, Horsepen Creek, and Long Branch before flowing into the river downstream of Peters Creek. Hunter Branch enters the river next followed by Buzzard Spring Branch and Lick Creek.

Durbin Creek originates near the City of Simpsonville and accepts drainage from Howard Branch, Wilson Branch, Little Durbin Creek, and South Durbin Creek (Reedy Creek) before draining into the Enoree River. Dildane Creek flows into the river downstream of Durbin Creek and is followed by Brock Page Creek and Boggy Creek. There are a total of 341.3 stream miles and 343.6 acres of lake waters in this watershed. Paris Mountain State Park is located to the north of the City of Greenville, and all waters within the park are classified ORW. Beaverdam Creek is classified ORW from its headwaters to SR 563; an unnamed tributary to Beaverdam Creek is classified ORW from its headwaters, including the lake, to SR 22; Buckhead Creek is classified ORW from its headwaters, including Buckhorn Lake, to North Buckhorn Road; and an unnamed tributary to Mountain Creek is classified ORW from its headwaters, including Mountain Lake and Paris Mountain State Park Lake, to Mountain Creek. The remaining streams in the watershed are classified FW. There is a Heritage Trust Preserve along the Enoree River just upstream of its confluence with the North Enoree River.

Surface Water Quality

Station #	Type	Class	Description
BE-001	P/W	FW	ENOREE RIVER AT UNNUMBERED ROAD W OF U.S. 25, N OF TRAVELERS REST
BE-039	S/W	FW	BEAVERDAM CREEK AT ROAD 1967
B-795	BIO	FW	BUCKHORN CREEK AT SR 562
B-186	S/W	FW	MOUNTAIN CREEK AT S-23-335
BE-008	BIO	FW	MOUNTAIN CREEK AT SR 279
B-192	P/W	FW	PRINCESS CREEK AT SUBER MILL RD, SECOND ROAD S OF US 29 OFF S-23-540
BE-015	S/W	FW	ENOREE RIVER AT COUNTY ROAD 164
BE-035	S/W	FW	BRUSHY CREEK AT HOWELL RD (S-23-273), APPROX. 5 MI NE OF GREENVILLE
BE-009	S/BIO/W	FW	BRUSHY CREEK AT S-23-164

BE-007	S/BIO/W	FW	ROCKY CREEK AT BATESVILLE BRIDGE, 1 MI ABOVE CONFL. WITH ENOREE R.
B-792	BIO	FW	ABNER CREEK AT BENNETTS RIDGE RD.
BE-017	P/SPRP	FW	ENOREE RIVER AT SC 296, 7.5 MI NE OF MAULDIN
BE-040	S/W	FW	GILDER CREEK AT SC 14, ABOVE GILDERS CREEK PLANT
B-241	S/W	FW	GILDER CREEK AT S-23-142, 2.75 MI ENE OF MAULDIN
B-793	BIO	FW	HORSEPEN CREEK AT SR 145
BE-020	S/BIO/W	FW	GILDER CREEK AT S-23-143, 1/4 MI ABOVE CONFLUENCE WITH ENOREE RIVER
BE-018	S/W	FW	ENOREE RIVER AT S-30-75
BE-019	BIO	FW	ENOREE RIVER AT SC 418
B-037	S/W	FW	ENOREE RIVER AT S-42-118, SW OF WOODRUFF
B-038	S/W	FW	LICK CREEK AT S-42-118, 1.25 MI SW WOODRUFF
B-035	S/W	FW	DURBIN CREEK ON S-23-160, 3 MI E OF SIMPSONVILLE
B-097	P/W	FW	DURBIN CREEK AT SC 418
BE-022	BIO	FW	DURBIN CREEK AT SC 101
B-040	W/INT	FW	ENOREE RIVER AT S-30-112

Enoree River - There are seven SCDHEC monitoring stations along this portion of the Enoree River. At the furthest upstream site (***BE-001***), aquatic life uses are not supported based on macroinvertebrate community data and occurrences of zinc in excess of the aquatic life chronic criterion. Significant decreasing trends in turbidity suggest improving conditions for this parameter. Recreational uses are not supported at this site due to fecal coliform bacteria excursions. Moving downstream to ***BE-015***, aquatic life uses are fully supported. There is a significant increasing trend in pH. Recreational uses are not supported at this site due to fecal coliform bacteria excursions. Further downstream ***(BE-017)***, aquatic life uses are not supported based on macroinvertebrate community data. Significant increasing trends in dissolved oxygen concentration and decreasing trends in five-day biochemical oxygen demand, turbidity, and total phosphorus concentration suggest improving conditions for these parameters. There is a significant increasing trend in pH. Recreational uses are not supported at this site due to fecal coliform bacteria excursions; however, a significant decreasing trend in fecal coliform bacteria concentration suggests improving conditions for this parameter.

At the next site downstream (***BE-018***), aquatic life uses are fully supported, and a significant increasing trend in dissolved oxygen concentration suggests improving conditions for this parameter. There is a significant increasing trend in pH. Recreational uses are partially supported at this site due to fecal coliform bacteria excursions. Further downstream ***(BE-019)***, aquatic life uses are partially supported based on macroinvertebrate community data. At ***B-037***, aquatic life uses are fully supported, and a significant decreasing trend in turbidity suggests improving conditions for this parameter. Recreational uses are not supported at this site due to fecal coliform bacteria excursions. At the furthest downstream site ***(B-040)***, aquatic life uses are fully supported. Recreational uses are not supported at this site due to fecal coliform bacteria excursions, which are compounded by a significant increasing trend in fecal coliform bacteria concentration.

Beaverdam Creek (BE-039) - Aquatic life uses are partially supported due to pH excursions. Significant decreasing trends in five-day biochemical oxygen demand and turbidity suggest improving conditions for these parameters. Recreational uses are not supported due to fecal coliform bacteria excursions.

Buckhorn Creek (B-795) - Aquatic life uses are partially supported based on macroinvertebrate community data.

Mountain Creek - There are two SCDHEC monitoring stations along Mountain Creek. At the upstream site ***(B-186)***, aquatic life uses are fully supported. There is a significant increasing trend in pH. Recreational uses are not supported at this site due to fecal coliform bacteria excursions. At the downstream site ***(BE-008)***, aquatic life uses are partially supported based on macroinvertebrate community data.

Princess Creek (B-192) - Aquatic life uses are not supported based on macroinvertebrate community data. A significant decreasing trend in turbidity suggests improving conditions for this parameter. There is a significant increasing trend in pH. Recreational uses are not supported due to fecal coliform bacteria excursions, which are compounded by a significant increasing trend in fecal coliform bacteria concentration.

Brushy Creek – There are two SCDHEC monitoring stations along Brushy Creek. There is a significant increasing trend in pH at both sites. At the upstream site ***(BE-035)***, aquatic life uses are fully supported. At the downstream site ***(BE-009)***, aquatic life uses are partially supported based on macroinvertebrate community data and pH excursions. Recreational uses are not supported at either site due to fecal coliform bacteria excursions.

Rocky Creek (BE-007) – Aquatic life uses are partially supported based on macroinvertebrate community data. There is a significant increasing trend in pH. Recreational uses are not supported due to fecal coliform bacteria excursions.

Abner Creek (B-792) – Aquatic life uses are fully supported based on macroinvertebrate community data.

Gilder Creek – There are three SCDHEC monitoring stations along Gilder Creek. At the two upstream sites ***(BE-040, B-241)*** aquatic life uses are fully supported. At the furthest downstream site ***(BE-020)***, aquatic life uses are partially supported based on macroinvertebrate community data. There is a significant increasing trend in pH at all sites. Recreational uses are not supported at any site due to fecal coliform bacteria excursions.

Horsepen Creek (B-793) – Aquatic life uses are partially supported based on macroinvertebrate community data.

Lick Creek (B-038) – Aquatic life uses are fully supported; however, there is a significant increasing trend in turbidity. A significant decreasing trend in five-day biochemical oxygen demand suggests improving conditions for this parameter. Recreational uses are not supported due to fecal coliform bacteria excursions.

Durbin Creek **-** There are three SCDHEC monitoring stations along Durbin Creek. At the furthest upstream site ***(B-035)***, aquatic life uses are fully supported. A significant decreasing trend in turbidity suggests improving conditions for this parameter. Recreational uses are not supported at this site due to fecal coliform bacteria excursions. At the midstream site ***(B-097)***, aquatic life is partially supported due to pH excursions. There is also a significant increasing trend in five-day biochemical oxygen demand. There is a significant decreasing trend in pH. Recreational uses are not supported at this site due to fecal coliform bacteria excursions, which are compounded by a significant increasing trend in fecal coliform bacteria concentration. At the furthest site downstream ***(BE-022)***, aquatic life uses are fully supported based on macroinvertebrate community data.

Natural Swimming Areas

FACILITY NAME / ***RECEIVING STREAM***	***PERMIT #*** / ***STATUS***
PARIS MOUNTAIN STATE PARK MOUNTAIN CREEK TRIBUTARY	23-N05 ACTIVE

Groundwater Quality

Well #	Class	Aquifer	Location
AMB-061	GB	SAPROLITE	MAULDIN-SHALLOW
AMB-078	GB	PIEDMONT BEDROCK	MAULDIN-DEEP

NPDES Program

Active NPDES Facilities

RECEIVING STREAM / ***FACILITY NAME*** / ***PERMITTED FLOW @ PIPE (MGD)***	***NPDES#*** / ***TYPE*** / ***COMMENT***
ENOREE RIVER CITY OF WOODRUFF PIPE #: 001 FLOW: 0.7	SC0045802 MINOR DOMESTIC
ENOREE RIVER POLYTECH INC. PIPE #: 001 FLOW: M/R	SCG250062 MINOR INDUSTRIAL
ENOREE RIVER CELANESE LTD/ENOREE PLANT PIPE #: 002 FLOW: 0.148	SC0038229 MAJOR INDUSTRIAL
ENOREE RIVER INMAN MILLS/RAMEY PLANT PIPE #: 001 FLOW: 0.014 PIPE #: 002 FLOW: 0.0176	SC0002496 MINOR INDUSTRIAL
ENOREE RIVER WCRSA/TAYLORS AREA PLANT PIPE #: 001 FLOW: 7.5	SC0024309 MAJOR DOMESTIC TO BE ELIMINATED

ENOREE RIVER — SC0033804
WCRSA/PELHAM PLANT WWTP — MAJOR DOMESTIC
PIPE #: 001 FLOW: 7.5 (EXPANDING TO 22.5MGD)

ENOREE RIVER — SC0040525
WCRSA/GILDER CREEK — MAJOR DOMESTIC
PIPE #: 001 FLOW: 8.0 (12.0 (PERMITED)

ENOREE RIVER TRIBUTARY — SC0026662
BUCK-A-ROO RANCH INC. — MINOR DOMESTIC
PIPE #: 001 FLOW: 0.01

PRINCESS CREEK — SCG250047
CLIFFSTAR CORP./GREER — MINOR INDUSTRIAL
PIPE #: 001 FLOW: M/R

PRINCESS CREEK — SC0042633
EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES/GREER — MINOR INDUSTRIAL
PIPE #: 001 FLOW: 0.072

PRINCESS CREEK — SC0047988
TEXTRON INC./GREER GROUNDWATER TRT. SYS. — MINOR INDUSTRIAL
PIPE #: 001 FLOW: 0.05

PRINCESS CREEK — SCG730572
CC COMPANY/BRUSHY CREEK MINE — MINOR INDUSTRIAL
PIPE #: 001 FLOW: M/R

BRUSHY CREEK — SCG250166
RCB LIBERTY INSURANCE CO. — MINOR INDUSTRIAL
PIPE #: 001 FLOW: 0.03

ROCKY CREEK TRIBUTARY — SC0003484
GE/GREENVILLE GAS TURBINE PLT — MINOR INDUSTRIAL
PIPE #: 001 FLOW: 0.15

VINE CREEK — SCG730042
HANSON AGGREGATES/PELHAM QUARRY — MINOR INDUSTRIAL
PIPE #: 001 FLOW: M/R

DURBIN CREEK — SC0040002
WCRSA/DURBIN CREEK PLT — MAJOR DOMESTIC
PIPE #: 001 FLOW: 3.3

DURBIN CREEK — SCG250117
PARA-CHEM SOUTHERN, INC. — MINOR INDUSTRIAL
PIPE #: 001 FLOW: 0.09

DURBIN CREEK TRIBUTARY — SC0047589
PARA-CHEM SOUTHERN, INC. — MINOR INDUSTRIAL
PIPE #: 001 FLOW: M/R

LITTLE ROCKY CREEK — SCG130007
BROCKMAN CATFISH FARM — MINOR INDUSTRIAL
PIPE #: 001-003 FLOW: 0.1

ENOREE RIVER — SCG730689
STRANGE BROTHERS GRADING/TAYLORS — MINOR INDUSTRIAL
PIPE #: 001 FLOW: M/R

ABNER CREEK TRIBUTARY NEVOWN INC. PIPE #: 001 FLOW: M/R	SCG250193 MINOR INDUSTRIAL
ENOREE RIVER RAY BROWN/BROWN SAND MINE #2 PIPE #: 001 FLOW: M/R	SCG730323 MINOR INDUSTRIAL
ENOREE RIVER CAROLINA VERMICULITE/HARRISON PIPE #: 001 FLOW: M/R	SCG730368 MINOR INDUSTRIAL
ENOREE RIVER PALMETTO GRADING & DRAINAGE PIPE #: 001 FLOW: M/R	SCG730980 MINOR INDUSTRIAL
ENOREE RIVER TRIBUTARY RAY BROWN/BROWNS DIRT MINE PIPE #: 001 FLOW: M/R	SCG730544 MINOR INDUSTRIAL

Nonpoint Source Management Program

Land Disposal Activities

Landfill Facilities

LANDFILL NAME ***FACILITY TYPE***	***PERMIT #*** ***STATUS***
ENOREE SANITARY LANDFILL DOMESTIC	231001-1101 ACTIVE
ENOREE C/D LANDFILL DOMESTIC	231001-1201 ACTIVE
R. FALCON LANDFILL C&D	302900-1301 INACTIVE
GENERAL ELECTRIC C&D	233321-1901 ACTIVE
GENERAL ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL	233321-1201 INACTIVE
GENERAL ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL	---------- INACTIVE
STEELE HEDDLE INDUSTRIAL	---------- INACTIVE
BAHAN MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO., INC. INDUSTRIAL	---------- INACTIVE
WCA SHILOH C&D CONSTRUCTION	232644-1201 ACTIVE
STRANGE BROTHERS C&D CONSTRUCTION	232457-1701 INACTIVE
MANIOS SHORT TERM C&D LANDFILL CONSTRUCTION	232904-1301 CLOSED

TROTTER LC&D LANDFILL CONSTRUCTION	232455-1701 ACTIVE
SR MULCH & GRINDING YARD WASTE	232739-3001 ACTIVE
GREER GAS LANDFILL LC&D	422900-1302 INACTIVE
HOLSTON GROUP, INC. USED OIL	232435-7101 ACTIVE
VOLPAK INDUSTRIAL SERVICES INDUSTRIAL	233730-2001 ACTIVE
VOLPAK INDUSTRIAL SERVICES USED OIL	233730-7101 ACTIVE
GREENVILLE COUNTY MULCHING LC&D	231001-3001 ACTIVE
HR GARRETT, INC. LC&D	302457-1705 ACTIVE
CITY OF WOODRUFF C&D	421002-1701 ACTIVE

Mining Activities

MINING COMPANY ***MINE NAME***	***PERMIT #*** ***MINERAL***
HANSON AGGREGATES SE, INC. PELHAM STONE MINE	0431-83 GRANITE
RAY BROWN ENTERPRISES COGDILL & LAWSON MINE	0875-83 SAND (RIVER DREDGE)
RAY BROWN ENTERPRISES BROWN SAND MINE #2	0861-59 SAND
STRANGE BROTHERS GRADING TAYLORS SAND	0992-45 SAND; RIVER GRAVEL
CC COMPANY INC. BRUSHY CREEK & SUBER ROAD MINE	1550-45 SAND
CAROLINA VERMICULITE HARRISON	1341-83 VERMICULITE
RAY BROWN ENTERPRISES BROWNS DIRT MINE	1307-83 SAND; SAND/CLAY

Growth Potential

There is a high potential for residential, commercial, and industrial growth in this watershed, which contains the eastern portion of the greater Greenville area, a portion of the City of Greer, and the Cities of Travelers Rest, Mauldin, Fountain Inn, Simpsonville, and Woodruff. The expansion of the Greenville-Spartanburg Airport and highway improvements around the airport and connecting Greenville to the City of Greer and on to the City of Spartanburg will

stimulate continued industrial growth between S.C. Hwy. 101, S.C. Hwy. 417, the Enoree River, and S.C. Hwy. 14. Future industrial development will be prevalent along I-385. The City of Woodruff should also experience industrial, commercial, and residential growth. The area to the north of the City of Greenville is effectively excluded from development by residing in the Paris Mountain State Park.

Watershed Protection and Restoration Strategies

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

TMDLs were developed for SCDHEC and approved by EPA for fecal coliform bacteria in the upper section of the **Enoree River** at water quality monitoring sites ***BE-001, BE-015, BE-017, BE-018, B-037***, and **BE-024**. This urbanized section of the river has several NPDES dischargers that are permitted to discharge fecal coliform bacteria. The watershed upstream of BE-017 is within several Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) designated areas: Greenville County, City of Greenville, City of Simpsonville, City of Mauldin, City of Greer, Spartanburg County, City of Travelers Rest, and Laurens County. Possible sources of fecal coliform bacteria in this section of the Enoree River include MS4 runoff, leaking sewers, failing onsite wastewater disposal systems, pets, and wildlife. The TMDL specifies a reduction in the load of fecal coliform bacteria into the Enoree River of 72% (BE-001), 69% (BE-015), 81% (BE-017), 72% (BE-018), 68% (B-037), and 24% (BE-024) in order for the river to meet the recreational use standard.

A TMDL for fecal coliform was developed in 1999 for **Brushy Creek**, a tributary of the Enoree River, which flows through the City of Greenville. Levels of fecal coliform bacteria can be elevated in water bodies as the result of both point and nonpoint sources of pollution. Between 1991 and 1995, 95% of the samples collected at station ***BE-035*** and 70% of samples collected at station ***BE-009*** exceeded the 400 colonies/100ml standard. Targeting urban land for reduction of bacteria is the most effective strategy for this watershed. A target level of bacteria of 175 colonies/100ml was established. This translates to an urban bacteria-loading reduction of 73% at BE-009 and an urban bacteria-loading reduction of 89% at BE-035. There are several tools available for implementing this TMDL, including NPS pollution outreach activities and materials and coverage under Greenville County's stormwater permit. SCDHEC will continue to monitor water quality in Brushy Creek to evaluate the effectiveness of these measures.

A TMDL was developed by SCDHEC and approved by EPA for pH in **Durbin Creek** at water quality monitoring site ***B-097***. Insufficient data is available to determine the causes of this impairment of the pH standard in Durbin Creek. There is one facility discharging to an unnamed tributary of Durbin Creek; it has had no violations of the pH limits in its NPDES permit during its 9.5 years of compliance history. The Durbin Creek watershed has one Phase 1 MS4 – Greenville County and two small Phase 2 MS4s – Simpsonville and Fountain Inn. The pH target for the TMDL is 6 – 8.5 standard pH units. No reduction in pH (which is a concentration and not a load) is specified.

TMDLs were also developed for SCDHEC and approved by EPA for fecal coliform bacteria in **Durbin Creek** at water quality monitoring sites ***B-035*** and ***B-097***. WCRSA's Durbin Creek WWTP discharges into Durbin Creek downstream of B-097. The watershed is partly

within three MS4 designated areas: Greenville County, City of Simpsonville, and City of Fountain Inn. Possible sources of fecal coliform bacteria into the creek include MS4 runoff, leaking sewers, failing onsite wastewater disposal systems, pets, and wildlife. The TMDL specifies a reduction in the load of fecal coliform bacteria into Durbin Creek of 66% (B-035) and 67% (B-097) in order for the creek to meet the recreational use standard.

TMDLs were developed for SCDHEC and approved by EPA for fecal coliform bacteria in **Gilder Creek** at water quality monitoring sites ***BE-040, B-241***, and ***BE-020***. WCRSA's Gilder Creek WWTP does not discharge into Gilder Creek but into directly the Enoree River. The watershed is partly within three MS4 designated areas: Greenville County, City of Mauldin, and City of Simpsonville. Possible sources of fecal coliform bacteria in Gilder Creek include MS4 runoff, leaking sewers, failing onsite wastewater disposal systems, pets, and wildlife. The TMDL specifies a reduction in the load of fecal coliform bacteria into Gilder Creek of 78% (BE-040), 69% (B-241), and 65% (BE-020) in order for the creek to meet the recreational use standard.

A TMDL was developed for SCDHEC and approved by EPA for fecal coliform bacteria in **Mountain Creek** at water quality monitoring site ***B-186***. A minor WWTP for the Altamont Forest Subdivision (SC0034398) discharges into the headwater of Mountain Creek. The entire watershed is with in a MS4 designated area: Greenville County. Possible sources of fecal coliform bacteria in Mountain Creek include MS4 runoff, leaking sewers, failing onsite wastewater disposal systems, pets, and wildlife. The TMDL specifies a reduction in the load of fecal coliform bacteria into Mountain Creek of 75% in order for the creek to meet the recreational use standard.

A TMDL was developed for SCDHEC and approved by EPA for fecal coliform bacteria in **Rocky Creek** at water quality monitoring site ***BE-007***. No currently active facilities that have fecal coliform limits in their NPDES permits discharge into the creek. The entire watershed is with in two MS4 designated areas: City of Greenville and Greenville County. Possible sources of fecal coliform bacteria in Rocky Creek include MS4 runoff, leaking sewers, failing onsite wastewater disposal systems, pets, and wildlife. The TMDL specifies a reduction in the load of fecal coliform bacteria into Rocky Creek of 81% in order for the creek to meet the recreational use standard.

A TMDL was developed for SCDHEC and approved by EPA for fecal coliform bacteria in **Princess Creek** at water quality monitoring site ***B-192***. No currently active facilities that have fecal coliform limits in their NPDES permits discharge into the creek. The entire watershed is with in two MS4 designated areas: Greenville County and the City of Greer. Possible sources of fecal coliform bacteria in Princess Creek include MS4 runoff, leaking sewers, failing onsite wastewater disposal systems, pets, and wildlife. The TMDL specifies a reduction in the load of fecal coliform bacteria into Princess Creek of 60% in order for the creek to meet the recreational use standard.

A TMDL was developed for SCDHEC and approved by EPA for fecal coliform bacteria in **Beaverdam Creek** at water quality monitoring site ***BE-039***. No currently active facilities that have fecal coliform limits in their NPDES permits discharge into the creek. The entire watershed is with in a MS4 designated area: Greenville County. Possible sources of fecal coliform bacteria

in Beaverdam Creek include MS4 runoff, leaking sewers, failing onsite wastewater disposal systems, pets, and wildlife. The TMDL specifies a reduction in the load of fecal coliform bacteria into Beaverdam Creek of 79% in order for the creek to meet the recreational use standard.

Funding for TMDL implementation activities is currently available. For more information, see the Bureau of Water web page www.scdhec.gov/water or call the Watershed Program at (803) 898-4300.

Special Projects

TMDL Implementation for the Enoree River Basin

Twenty-three water quality monitoring stations in the Enoree River basin have been placed on the South Carolina §303(d) list of impaired waters for violations of the fecal coliform bacteria standard. The 730 square mile basin is composed of mostly forest (70%) with some pastureland (10%) and cropland (10%). The basin has several municipalities that have or may receive Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permits. There are 10 active continuous point sources discharging fecal coliform bacteria in the Enoree River basin of South Carolina. The Project addresses several strategies for TMDL implementation through the development and promotion of measures focused at reducing fecal coliform contamination from non-point sources. Clemson University has partnered with the Natural Resource Conservation Service, Soil and Water Conservation District and Cattlemen's Association of five counties to implement a fecal coliform TMDL for the Enoree River. This three-year project seeks to reduce the amount of fecal coliform bacteria at ten DHEC water quality monitoring stations so that water quality standards will be met. Clemson is leading the effort by educating property owners on proper septic system maintenance as well as best management practices to reduce bacteria coming from agricultural areas. They have also hosted River Sweeps and educational programs for school-aged children across the watershed. In addition to these educational efforts, project staff are recruiting landowners to install best management practices on farms and to repair failing septic systems within the watershed. It is anticipated that the behavior changes resulting from this project's educational efforts, combined with the best management practices throughout the watershed will reduce the fecal coliform loading to the Enoree River as called for by the TMDL.

Enoree River Watershed

(03050108-01)