

# Bureau of Water

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

## OCEAN WATER QUALITY MONITORING AND NOTIFICATION PROGRAM



### Fripp Island

[www.scdhec.gov/beach](http://www.scdhec.gov/beach)

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## **Ocean Water Quality Monitoring and Notification Program**

South Carolina's beaches are important components of the state's tourism industry. The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, in conjunction with local governments, regularly monitors coastal beaches for the bacterial indicator enterococci to assure residents and tourists that the water is safe for wading, swimming, surfing or other activities. The program's goal is to allow the public to make informed decisions about their ocean water recreational activities and the potential for bacteria-related health effects.

### **Health Risks**

The most common problem from swimming in potentially contaminated ocean water is acute gastroenteritis and diarrhea from accidental ingestion. While respiratory and other infections are possible, the likelihood of acquiring such potentially serious pathogens as *Salmonella typhi* and poliovirus is extremely low to non-existent in U.S. coastal waters. Most illnesses associated with swimming are neither protracted nor life threatening, but they can result in discomfort, inconvenience, and potentially significant direct and indirect medical costs.

Although not everyone will become ill after swimming in contaminated water, the risk of illness has been correlated with increasing bacteria densities. For this reason, the EPA continued its epidemiological studies in 2009 at Surfside Beach. Representatives of the EPA talked with beachgoers about their use of the beach and then followed-up with them about any illnesses they may have contracted from swimming. Results of these studies will be available in 2012.



The study ran from June to September. Interviewers met beachgoers on weekends during this period.

The man in the green shirt is Tim Wade with the EPA.

### **Historical Perspective**

Until 1980, DHEC collected water quality samples from the surf. There were 19 stations: 16 in the Grand Strand area; and one each at Folly Beach, Sullivan's Island, and Isle of Palms. Samples were collected once per month from May through October. A review of the data collected for the final five years of sampling indicates no violations of the state

water quality standard for swimming. When DHEC stopped sampling the surf stations, there were new initiatives to monitor nonpoint source pollution statewide, and resources were focused there. While the surf data were useful for determining overall water quality, it was not useful for advising swimmers, since the samples were taken only once each month.

Between 1991-1993, the U. S. Geological Survey monitored Withers Swash in Myrtle Beach, its tributaries and the ocean near the swash for fecal coliform bacteria. The study showed increased levels of bacteria during wet weather periods. The monitoring in the ocean was limited but did not show a persistent problem. Bacteria levels were elevated in the surf at the immediate confluence with Withers Swash but were at acceptable levels from 70 to 100 feet on either side of the swash. This showed a dilution and dispersion of the storm water and its contaminants.

During the summer of 1996 there was increased interest by DHEC in the water quality of South Carolina's ocean beaches, especially in the Grand Strand area of Horry and Georgetown counties. In 1997, DHEC, in conjunction with several local governments, conducted a study to determine levels of bacteria in the ocean water of South Carolina beaches under varying site and environmental conditions. DHEC used this data and experience to develop a model sampling plan. However, due to the logistics of sampling, holding times for samples, laboratory space, and funding, DHEC could not carry out the model plan.

In 1998, the South Carolina General Assembly allocated non-recurring funds to DHEC for ocean water quality monitoring. These funds were used to carry out the sampling plan established by the 1997 study for DHEC Region 6 (Horry and Georgetown counties). Routine monitoring in Regions 6, 7 (Charleston county) and 8 (Colleton and Beaufort counties) began in 2000 and has continued each year to present with slight modifications.

## **BEACH Act**

In October 2000, the Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health (BEACH) Act was signed into law, amending the Clean Water Act. In part, this amendment allows the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to award grants to assist state and local governments in developing and implementing monitoring and public notification programs for coastal waters. To date, South Carolina has received grant monies for fiscal years 2002 through 2009. This grant money has allowed South Carolina to continue to carry out a comprehensive monitoring and notification plan despite severe budget restraints. As a condition of these grants, DHEC has implemented a risk-based monitoring and public notification program that is consistent with performance criteria published by EPA under the act.

### **Risk-based beach evaluation and classification**

Beaches in South Carolina are ranked based on available information concerning intensity of beach use, potential risk to public health, and other applicable factors. A

three-tier system is used for this process, with Tier 1 being the highest priority for monitoring. Tier rankings for each beach are given in Attachment 1.



Tier I site – storm water outfall – Horry County.

Intensity of beach use was based on accessibility to the beach, available governmental data and observations of actual use. Accessibility encompassed factors such as public or private beach, number of access points, amount of available parking, and if the beach is accessible by foot or by boat only.



Tier 2 – Folly Beach



Tier 3 – Daufuskie Island 2007

#### Potential Risk to Public Health

For those beaches previously monitored, risk was assessed based on the presence of known pollution sources and the number of advisories and total beach-mile-days of advisories in the 2002 swim season. For those beaches and points of access not previously monitored, risk was inferred based on several factors. These factors included water body classification, potential for point and non-point source pollution, historic water quality of similar areas, type of use (likelihood of ingesting water), and susceptibility of user population.

#### Other Factors

Other factors considered in establishing beach priorities were the importance to the local economy and tourism industry, public opinion, and public input. South Carolina's coastline is a well-known feature of the state drawing millions of visitors annually and

boosting local economy. Due to these factors, oceanfront beaches were given priority in the ranking scheme.

## **Methods and assessment procedures**

According to the EPA, enterococcus bacteria are the best indicator for the pathogens that may be present in ocean water. The BEACH Act requires that all coastal states adopt EPA's recommended water quality standards (enterococci for marine water) by April 2004. South Carolina has used enterococci standards since the inception of the monitoring program. For swimming in ocean water, the EPA recommends a geometric mean of no more than 35 enterococcus bacteria per 100 milliliters of water.

The EPA also recommends setting a single-sample maximum based on the intensity of beach use and observed local variability in bacteria densities. This single-sample limit is more appropriate to use for swimmer advisories than the geometric mean, since results can be reported within 24 hours of sampling. As an example, the EPA calculated a limit of 104 enterococcus bacteria colony forming units per 100 milliliters of water (CFU/100mL) for a heavily used, (*bacteria*) sewage-contaminated beach during dry weather. For the same beach used infrequently, the calculated limit was 500 CFU/100mL. South Carolina uses each of these single sample limits as triggers for further action.

The Enterolert Quantitray analysis is used in the ocean water quality monitoring program. This method was chosen as a rapid and simple means of identifying enterococcus presence in coastal waters. This method has been recognized by the EPA as an acceptable method in these determinations.

## **Tiered Monitoring Plan**

The objective of South Carolina's beach monitoring program is to protect public health through the issuance of advisories based on accurate, representative sampling. This sampling design and monitoring implementation plan has been developed to describe the frequency and location of monitoring and assessment of South Carolina's coastal recreation waters.

A study to determine levels of bacteria in the surf of South Carolina beaches under varying site and environmental conditions was conducted with ten local governments in 1997. One sampling site was selected for each two to three miles of beach, and one each at the furthest reaches of accessible beach within each participant's jurisdiction. In areas with swashes or storm water discharges to the beach, sites at their confluence with the ocean, and 100 feet on either side, were selected. At a minimum, the two sites with the highest estimated storm flows in each municipality or jurisdiction were included. Samples were collected in dry weather at high and low tide and in wet weather at high and low tide. "Dry" weather meant that three or more days had passed since the last rain. "Wet" weather samples were collected within three hours of the first rain of 0.1 inches or

more, following a dry period. Over 1,400 surf and storm water samples were collected during this study. Major findings of the study were:

- In areas with no storm water outlets or swashes, the geometric mean did not exceed 35 CFU/100mL and all individual sample results were less than 104 CFU/100mL regardless of weather conditions.
- Beaches with discharges from swashes and / or storm water outlets showed variability based on weather. Dry weather samples from these areas did not exceed the EPA recommended geometric mean (35 CFU/100mL). Wet weather effects on surf bacteria varied from site to site and with rainfall amount; results from many samples exceeded the single-sample limit. In general, highest single-sample densities were associated with rainfall amounts greater than one inch.

Routine monitoring of beaches from 1998 through present has validated the previous points and has added to our understanding of beachfront water quality dynamics. This monitoring has shown that beaches with associated storm water runoff (Tier 1 beaches) have the highest counts in the period three hours before to three hours following ebb tides.

In the fall of 2006, a rain model was used to predict advisory posting for the 2007 beach monitoring season. This model was developed using data from the five previous sampling seasons. In 2008, the sampling protocol was revised to reflect a random, rather than worst case methodology to accompany the rain model. This sampling protocol is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Tiered Monitoring Plan

		<b>Tier 1</b>	<b>Tier 2</b>	<b>*Tier 3</b>
A. When to Conduct Basic Sampling		May 15 - October 15  Once per week Random tidal stages	May 15 - October 15  Twice per month Random tidal stages	May 15 – October 15
B. When to Conduct Additional Sampling	Rainfall events	Additional samples will be collected following rainfall events for public health protection and to aid in assessment of a predictive model.	N/A	N/A
	After a water quality standard is exceeded	If any sample exceeds the action level a repeat sample will be taken within 24 hours of result notification.		
	After a sewage spill or pollution event	Sampling will be conducted as soon as possible following a sewage spill or other pollution event. At the region manager's discretion, beaches will be preemptively placed under advisory until satisfactory sample results are received.		
	Reopening after advisory or closure	Additional samples shall be taken following an advisory until sample results fall below the action level and advisory is lifted.		

\*Tier 3 beaches are not currently monitored.

Sampling sites are located every two to three miles along the beachfront based on public access points. Additional sites are located near swashes and storm drain outfalls. Samples are collected at knee depth (approximately two feet) to best represent the area where recreation normally occurs.

The sample taking process is shown pictorially below.



Sample bottles are prepared. Once a sample is taken it must be labeled, kept on ice and returned to the lab for analysis within 6 hours.



Samples are taken at knee depth to best represent recreational activity.



Paperwork completes the process. All sample results are entered into DHEC's computer system and posted to DHEC's Web site at [www.scdhec.gov/beach](http://www.scdhec.gov/beach).

At the end of the sampling season, all data are uploaded to the EPA.

## Public notification and risk communication plan

South Carolina issues two types of advisories: water quality exceedance advisories and preemptive advisories. Advisories are posted when needed May 15 through October 15. DHEC and local governments also post permanent warnings in specific areas.

### Water Quality Exceedance Advisory

If a routine sample at a Tier 1 or Tier 2 beach exceeds 104 CFU/100 mL, a repeat sample is collected within 24 hours. If the repeat sample also exceeds 104 CFU/100 mL, an advisory is issued. If any single routine sample exceeds 500 CFU/100 mL (Tier 1 or 2), an advisory is immediately issued. Sampling continues daily in either scenario until water quality return to acceptable standards.

### Preemptive Advisory

It is known from previous monitoring results that certain areas routinely experience elevated bacteria levels following rainfall. Due to the time required for analyses, it may not be protective of public health under certain circumstances to wait for analytical results. Therefore, preemptive rainfall advisories may be issued for these areas at the discretion of the DHEC region's program manager. Ocean water samples are taken to confirm the advisory. Preemptive advisories may also be issued due to extreme weather events such as hurricanes or tropical storms or due to pollution events such as sewage spills.

### Public Notification

In the event of an advisory, signs are posted at conspicuous areas on the affected beach. If feasible, signs are posted at points of entry to the affected beaches. Beach advisory signs state the following:



(The sign above was developed in the spring of 2009. The reverse of the sign is in Spanish.)

The responsible DHEC region staff member contacts the appropriate municipality. Local media outlets are contacted by the region's program manager or the municipality, as previously negotiated. A copy of the advisory is sent by electronic mail to the program coordinator, the Office of Media Relations, and each coastal region office. The advisory includes as a minimum:

- date issued
- the location of the advisory ex: 200 feet above and below 16<sup>th</sup> Avenue North
- percentage of the total beach affected by this advisory
- reason for the advisory (if known) ex: heavy rainfall or sewer line break
- text of the advisory: A Swimming Advisory Has Been Issued By (local jurisdiction) and The SC Department of Health and Environmental Control for This Section of Beach. High Bacteria Levels Have Been Detected In This Section of The Beach, and Swimming Is NOT Advised Until Bacteria Levels Return to Normal
- Region contact telephone number.

The advisory is posted to DHEC's Web site [www.scdhec.gov/administration/news](http://www.scdhec.gov/administration/news). DHEC also maintains a Web site with information for residents, tourists and other agencies at [www.scdhec.gov/beach](http://www.scdhec.gov/beach). This Web site contains program information, frequently asked questions and program contact information.

#### Procedure for Removing Advisories or Warnings

An advisory is removed when sample results confirm that enterococci levels are within acceptable limits (<104 CFU/100mL). The municipality is notified of the sample results, the Web site is updated by DHEC staff, the temporary sign is removed and media outlets are contacted by either DHEC staff or the municipality.

#### Permanent Warnings

Permanent warnings are issued at specific swashes and storm water outfalls based on continuous poor water quality in these areas, especially following rainfall. Permanent signs are posted at these sites warning that swimming or playing in runoff is not recommended.

The following notice is permanently posted in swash areas:

#### CAUTION

*Following rainfall, this area may have elevated levels of bacteria due to storm water runoff. Swimming is not recommended within 100 ft in each direction. Wading, fishing, and shell hunting do not present a risk. For more information call (local jurisdiction) or SC Department of Health and Environmental Control.*

The following notice is permanently affixed to storm water outfalls:

*This Is a Storm Water Pipe*

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CAUTION

*Swimming or playing in storm water runoff on the beach is NOT recommended. Wading, fishing, and shell collecting do not present a risk. For more information, contact (local jurisdiction) or the SC Department of Health and Environmental Control.*



This permanent sign is at  
Pirateland in Horry County.

In the fall of 2009, promotional items were purchased with grant funds. These items included tote bags, waterproof safes, lanyards, visors, and stress “shells” with the DHEC Web site address and our slogan “Stay Well in the Water”. At the end of the 2009 beach season, the Web site had over 2,100 visits.



## Sampling Results for 2009

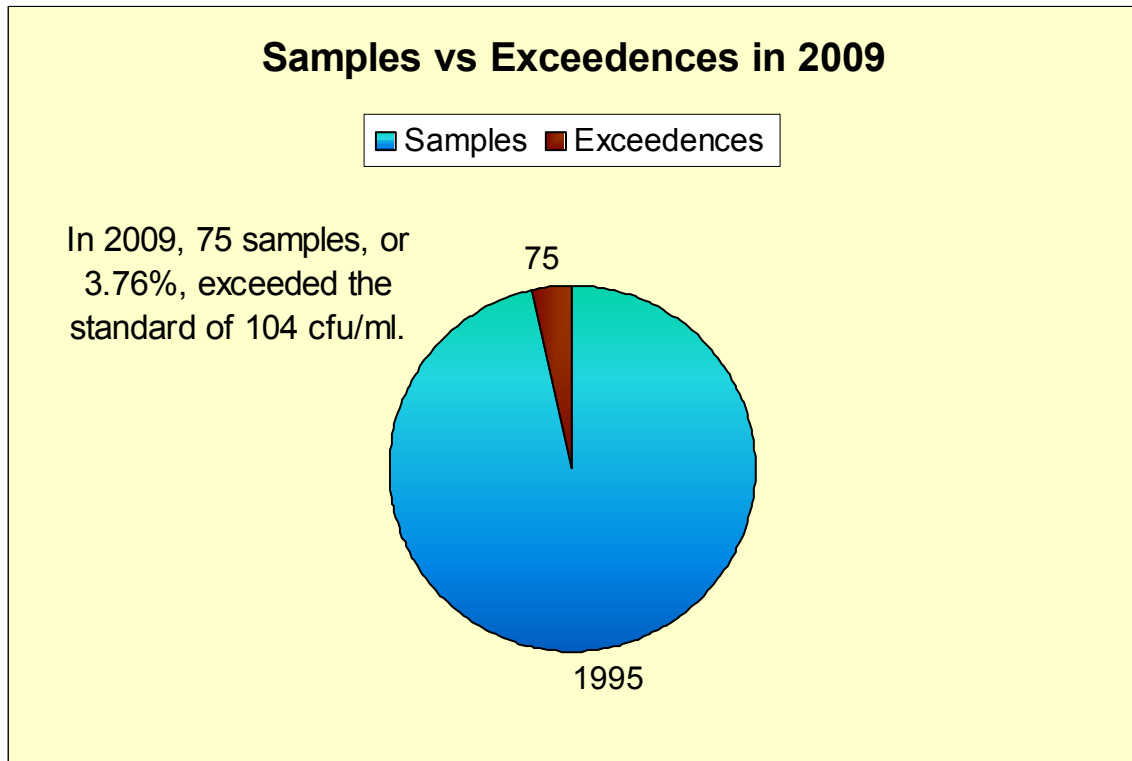
Less than four percent of all samples taken in 2008 exceeded the 104 CFU/100ml standard. Table 2 shows the exceedences by month.

**Table 2**

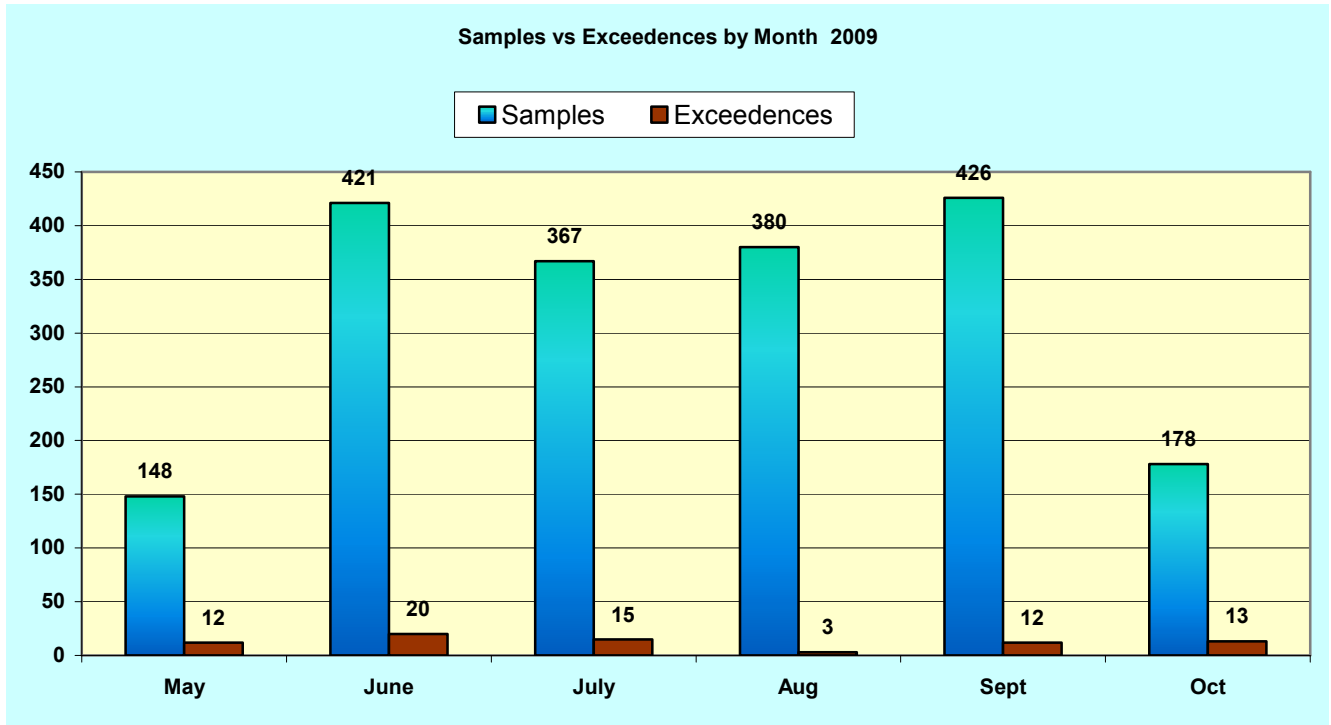
Month	Samples	Exceedences
May	148	12
June	421	20
July	367	15
Aug	380	3
Sept	426	12
Oct	178	13
	1920	75

Charts 1 and 2 show this same information.

**Chart 1**



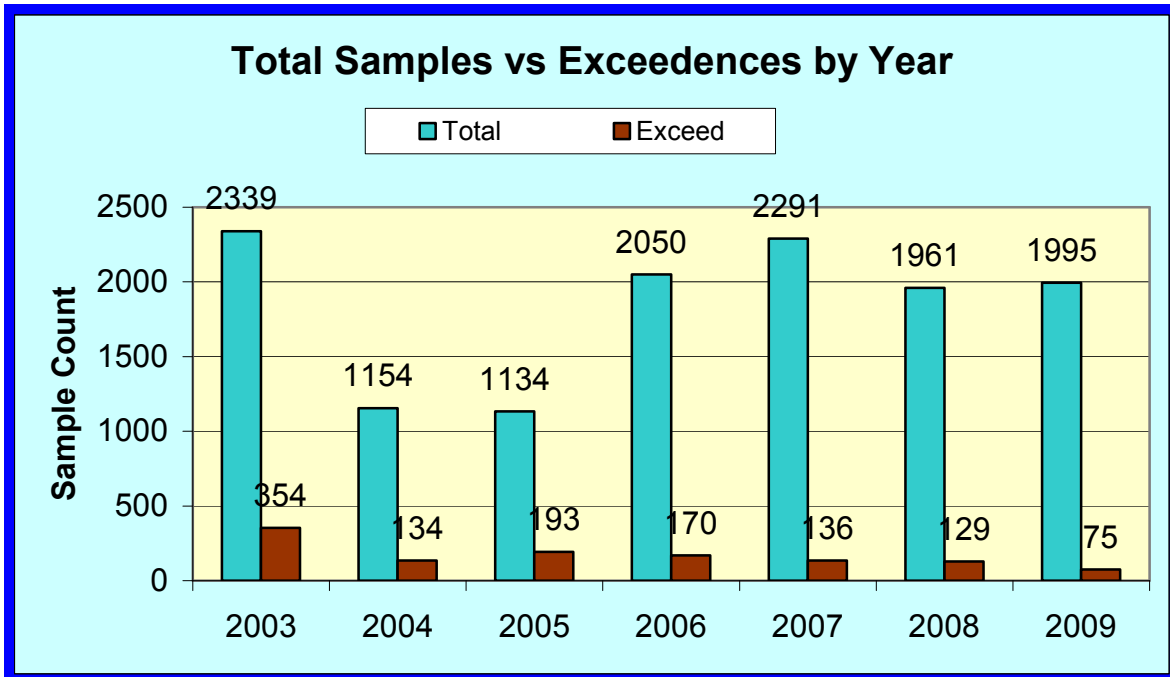
**Chart 2**



**Advisory Data for 2009**

North Myrtle Beach	WAC-005	May 27-28	Elevated Bacteria
Surfside Beach	WAC-031A	May 27-28	Elevated Bacteria
Surfside Beach	WAC-033	May 27-28	Elevated Bacteria
Surfside Beach	WAC-035	May 27-28	Elevated Bacteria
HC Beaches SP&CG	WAC-029	June 3-4	Elevated Bacteria
HC Springmaid Beach	WAC-026	June 17-19	Elevated Bacteria
Surfside Beach	WAC-032	June 17-19	Elevated Bacteria
Surfside Beach	WAC-032	August 3-4	Preemptive Rainfall

## Comparison by year



## APPENDIX A

### BEACH RANKING AND MONITORING SITES

<b>Tier 1 Beaches</b>	<b>Number of Sample Sites</b>
<u>Region 6</u>	
North Myrtle Beach	10
White Point Swash	1
Briarcliffe Acres	2
Arcadia Beach	4
Myrtle Beach	12
Springmaid Beach	1
SC State Park and Campgrounds	4
Surfside Beach	7
Garden City Beach (Horry County)	2
<b>Tier 2 Beaches</b>	
<u>Region 6</u>	
Garden City Beach (Georgetown County)	1
Huntington Beach State Park	2
Litchfield Beach	3
Pawleys Island	3
Debordieu Beach	2
<u>Region 7</u>	
Isle of Palms	9
Sullivans Island	3
Folly Beach	8
Kiawah Island	5
Seabrook Island	2
<u>Region 8</u>	
Edisto Island	14
Harbor Island	4
Hunting Island	6
Fripp Island	5
Hilton Head Island	14
<b>Total Monitoring Sites</b>	<b>124</b>

### **Tier 3 Sites**

Tier 3 sites consist of small islands and other points of public access accessible by boat only. Tier 3 sites are not currently monitored due to insufficient resources and time constraints on sample hold times. Limited monitoring of these areas may occur in the future if funding and staff resources permit.

## Appendix B

### Station addresses on each beach Region 6 – Waccamaw – Horry and Georgetown Counties

STATION	Station Address	City/County		Total Beach length in miles
		EPA Beach ID Number		
WAC-001	59th Ave. N	North Myrtle Beach, City of	SC934185	North Myrtle Beach 8.5 miles
WAC-002	45th Ave. N	North Myrtle Beach, City of	SC934185	
WAC-003	30th Ave. N	North Myrtle Beach, City of	SC934185	
WAC-004	16th Ave. N	North Myrtle Beach, City of	SC934185	
WAC-005	3rd Ave. N	North Myrtle Beach, City of	SC934185	
WAC-005A	7th Ave. S	North Myrtle Beach, City of	SC934185	
WAC-006	9th Ave. S	North Myrtle Beach, City of	SC934185	
WAC-007	17th Ave. S	North Myrtle Beach, City of	SC934185	
WAC-008	33rd Ave. S	North Myrtle Beach, City of	SC934185	
WAC-009	47th Ave. S	North Myrtle Beach, City of	SC934185	
WAC-009A	White Point Swash	Briar Cliff Acres, Town of	SC406202	Briar Cliff - 0.54 Miles
WAC-010	Briarcliff cabana	Briar Cliff Acres, Town of	SC406202	
WAC-011	2 miles N of Wyndham Hotel	Briar Cliff Acres, Town of	SC406202	Arcadia Beach 3.5 miles
WAC-012	Lands End Resort - Arcadia	Horry County, Arcadia Beach	SC230896	
WAC-013	Wyndham Hotel Arcadia	Horry County, Arcadia Beach	SC230896	
WAC-014	Sands Ocean Club Arcadia	Horry County, Arcadia Beach	SC230896	
WAC-015	Singleton Swash Arcadia	Horry County, Arcadia Beach	SC230896	
WAC-015A	Bear Branch Swash	Myrtle Beach, City of	SC618136	City of Myrtle Beach 9.7 miles
WAC-016	77th Ave. N	Myrtle Beach, City of	SC618136	
WAC-016A	Canes Patch Swash	Myrtle Beach, City of	SC618136	
WAC-017	64th Ave. N	Myrtle Beach, City of	SC618136	
WAC-017A	Deep Head Swash	Myrtle Beach, City of	SC618136	
WAC-018	50th Ave. N	Myrtle Beach, City of	SC618136	
WAC-019	34th Ave. N	Myrtle Beach, City of	SC618136	
WAC-020	24th Ave. N	Myrtle Beach, City of	SC618136	
WAC-021	8th Ave. N	Myrtle Beach, City of	SC618136	
WAC-022A	Withers Swash	Myrtle Beach, City of	SC618136	
WAC-024	23rd Ave. S	Myrtle Beach, City of	SC618136	
WAC-025A	Midway Swash	Myrtle Beach, City of	SC618136	
WAC-026	Nash Drive	Horry County Beaches, Springmaid	SC613089	Springmaid Beach 0.33 miles
WAC-027	Myrtle Beach State Park	Horry County Beaches	SC361445	State Park / Camps 3.4 miles
WAC-028	Beaver Dam Creek (at Pirateland)	Horry County Beaches	SC361445	
WAC-029	Ocean Lakes Campground N	Horry County Beaches	SC361445	
WAC-029A	Ocean Lakes Campground S	Horry County Beaches	SC361445	
WAC-030	16th Ave. N	Surfside Beach, Town of	SC447706	Surfside Beach 2.1 miles
WAC-031	11th Ave. N Dogwood Swash	Surfside Beach, Town of	SC447706	
WAC-031A	Swash @ 5th Ave. N	Surfside Beach, Town of	SC447706	
WAC-032	3rd Ave. N	Surfside Beach, Town of	SC447706	
WAC-033	3rd Ave. S	Surfside Beach, Town of	SC447706	
WAC-034	8th Ave. S	Surfside Beach, Town of	SC447706	
WAC-035	13th Ave. S	Surfside Beach, Town of	SC447706	

WAC-036	Hawes Ave	Horry County Beaches, Garden City	SC849750	Garden City Beach 1.8 miles
WAC-037	Azalea Ave.	Horry County Beaches, Garden City	SC849750	
WAC-038	Garden City Point	Georgetown Co. Beach, Garden City	SC604028	G'town Co. - Garden City 3.4 Miles
WAC-039	North Access, Huntington Beach S P	Georgetown County Beaches	SC431665	Huntington 3.2 Miles
WAC-040	Visitors Center - HB SP	Georgetown County Beaches	SC431665	
WAC-041	Songbird Lane	Georgetown Co. Beaches, Litchfield	SC595523	Litchfield 3.9 Miles
WAC-042	Litchfield Inn	Georgetown Co. Beaches, Litchfield	SC595523	
WAC-043A	1st left past gate	Georgetown Co. Beaches, Litchfield	SC595523	
WAC-044A	Public Access 2nd / Atlantic Beach	Pawley's Island, Town of	SC529909	Pawley's Island 3.8 Miles
WAC-045A	Public Access Springs / Hazard Ave.	Pawley's Island, Town of	SC529909	
WAC-046	Pawley's Island, South Parking	Pawley's Island, Town of	SC529909	
WAC-047	Luvan Way	Georgetown Co. Beaches, Debordieu	SC489086	Debordieu 3.7 Miles
WAC-048	Lafayette / Ocean Green Blvd.	Georgetown Co. Beaches, Debordieu	SC489086	

## Region 7 – Charleston County

STATION	Station Address	City/County		Total Beach length in miles
		EPA Beach ID Number		
TRI-050	Port O' Call	Isle of Palms	SC347430	Isle of Palms - 5.9 Miles
TRI-051	Dunes Crest	Isle of Palms	SC347430	
TRI-052	53rd Ave.	Isle of Palms	SC347430	
TRI-053	34th Ave.	Isle of Palms	SC347430	
TRI-054	21st Ave.	Isle of Palms	SC347430	
TRI-054B	IOP County Park	Isle of Palms	SC347430	
TRI-054C	10 Ave.	Isle of Palms	SC347430	
TRI-055	7th Ave.	Isle of Palms	SC347430	
TRI-056	4th Ave.	Isle of Palms	SC347430	
TRI-057	Marshall Blvd - Station 30	Sullivans Island	SC008405	
TRI-058	Bayonne St. - Station 26	Sullivans Island	SC008405	
TRI-059	Flag St. - Station 18 1/2	Sullivans Island	SC008405	
TRI-060	1731 E. Ashley St.	Folly Beach	SC460921	Folly Beach - 6.0 Miles
TRI-061	1561 E. Ashley St.	Folly Beach	SC460921	
TRI-062	11th Ave.	Folly Beach	SC460921	
TRI-063A	5th Ave. E	Folly Beach	SC460921	
TRI-064	Center St	Folly Beach	SC460921	
TRI-065	3rd Ave.	Folly Beach	SC460921	
TRI-066	8th Ave.	Folly Beach	SC460921	
TRI-067	Folly Park	Folly Beach	SC460921	
TRI-068	Ocean Marsh Rd.	Kiawah	SC698056	Kiawah - 8.4 Miles
TRI-069	Surfsong	Kiawah	SC698056	
TRI-070	Seaforest Dr.	Kiawah	SC698056	
TRI-071	Shipwatch	Kiawah	SC698056	
TRI-072	Duneside	Kiawah	SC698056	
TRI-073	Oyster Catcher Ct.	Seabrook Island	SC385276	Seabrook Island - 2.9 Miles
TRI-074	St. Christopher Camp	Seabrook Island	SC385276	

## Region 8 – Colleton and Beaufort Counties

STATION	Station Address	City/County		Total Beach length in miles
		EPA Beach ID Number		
LC-075	Edingsville (Jeremy Cay)	Edisto Island	SC842709	Edisto Island - 7.7 Miles
LC-076	Jeremy Inlet	Edisto Island	SC842709	
LC-077	Pavilion Restaurant	Edisto Island	SC842709	
LC-077A2	Mary	Edisto Island	SC842709	
LC-077A	Matilda St.	Edisto Island	SC842709	
LC-077B	Atlantic St.	Edisto Island	SC842709	
LC-078	Cheehaw St.	Edisto Island	SC842709	
LC-078B	Dorothy	Edisto Island	SC842709	
LC-079	Edings St.	Edisto Island	SC842709	
LC-079A	Neptune St.	Edisto Island	SC842709	
LC-080	Edisto St.	Edisto Island	SC842709	
LC-080A	Mikell St.	Edisto Island	SC842709	
LC-081	Ebb Tide St.	Edisto Island	SC842709	
LC-082	Bay Point	Edisto Island	SC842709	
LC-083	N. Harbor Dr.	Harbor Island	SC845000	
LC-084	Between lots 118 & 120	Harbor Island	SC845000	
LC-085	Between lots 54 & 56	Harbor Island	SC845000	
LC-085A	S Harbor Drive @ Pelican Point	Harbor Island	SC845000	
LC-086	Between camps 73 & 75	Hunting Island State Park	SC966106	Hunting Island - 4.2 Miles
LC-087	Between camps 47 & 49	Hunting Island State Park	SC966106	
LC-091	Lighthouse	Hunting Island State Park	SC966106	
LC-090	North Beach Restroom	Hunting Island State Park	SC966106	
LC-088	South Beach Concession Area	Hunting Island State Park	SC966106	
LC-089	Cabin 9	Hunting Island State Park	SC966106	
LC-092	Access 25 on Tarpon Blvd.	Fripp Island	SC923355	Fripp Island - 3.0 Miles
LC-093	Fripp Villas	Fripp Island	SC923355	
LC-094	Seahorse Rd.	Fripp Island	SC923355	
LC-095	Red Drum Rd.	Fripp Island	SC923355	
LC-096	Access # 2 Marlin Dr.	Fripp Island	SC923355	
LC-098	Port Royal Plantation	Hilton Head Island	SC961207	
LC-099	Folly Field Rd.	Hilton Head Island	SC961207	
LC-100	Burks Beach	Hilton Head Island	SC961207	
LC-101	The Moorings	Hilton Head Island	SC961207	
LC-102	The Hilton	Hilton Head Island	SC961207	
LC-103	Ocean Woods	Hilton Head Island	SC961207	
LC-104	Sea Crest Motel	Hilton Head Island	SC961207	
LC-106	Marriott - Alder Lane	Hilton Head Island	SC961207	
LC-105	Elderberry Lane	Hilton Head Island	SC961207	
LC-107	Sea Pines Beach Club	Hilton Head Island	SC961207	
LC-108	Atlantic Pointe	Hilton Head Island	SC961207	
LC-109	Tower Beach	Hilton Head Island	SC961207	
LC-110	Beachside Tennis Villas	Hilton Head Island	SC961207	
LC111	Lands End Dr.	Hilton Head Island	SC961207	

## APPENDIX C

### CONTACT INFORMATION

#### Websites

SC DHEC – [www.scdhec.gov](http://www.scdhec.gov)  
[www.scdhec.gov/beach](http://www.scdhec.gov/beach)

#### Contacts

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Region 7 Office (Charleston county)  
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Region 8 Office (Colleton, Beaufort and Jasper county)  
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Harbor Island