

03040208-04

(North Inlet)

General Description

Watershed 03040208-04 is a *coastal frontage basin* located in Georgetown County and consists primarily of *Midway Inlet, Pawleys Inlet* and *North Inlet*, and their tributaries draining to the *Atlantic Ocean*. The watershed occupies 21,054 acres of the Coastal Zone region of South Carolina. Land use/land cover in the watershed includes: 31.1% nonforested wetland, 29.6% forested wetland, 16.6% forested land, 13.2% urban land, 6.4% water, 2.6% barren land, and 0.5% agricultural land.

Clubhouse Creek and Pawleys Island Creek (SFH) merge to flow out of Midway Inlet near Pawleys Island. Pawleys Island Creek also drains to the ocean through Pawleys Inlet (SFH) at the other end of Pawleys Island. Debidue Creek (SFH, ORW) accepts drainage from Bass Hole Bay, Bass Hole Creek, and Cooks Creek before merging with Town Creek to form and drain out of North Inlet. Old Man Creek accepts drainage from Crab Haul Creek, Bass Hole Bay, Cooks Creek, Sea Creek Bay, and Bly Creek before draining to Town Creek, all classified ORW (SFH). Other streams draining to Town Creek include Clambake Creek ORW (SFH), Bread and Butter Creek ORW (SFH), Sixty Bass Creek (SFH, ORW), which also drains to North Inlet, and Mud Creek (SFH). Jones Creek, in this watershed, accepts drainage from Duck Creek, Wood Creek (Double Prong Creek, Little Wood Creek), Perry Creek, and Bobs Garden Creek, all classified ORW (SFH), before draining to the ocean through North Inlet. There are a total of 6.6 acres of lake waters and 1,155.2 acres of estuarine areas in this watershed.

Surface Water Quality

<u>Station #</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Description</u>
RT-08081	RT08	SFH	CLAMBANK CREEK TRIB

Clambank Creek Tributary (RT-08081) – Aquatic life and recreational uses are fully supported. Although there were dissolved oxygen excursions, these were typical of values seen in tidally influenced systems with limited flushing and significant marsh drainage. As such they were considered to be natural in origin, and are not considered to be standards violations.

A fish consumption advisory has been issued by the Department for mercury and includes estuarine waters and marine waters (Atlantic Ocean) within this watershed (see advisory p.246).

Shellfish Monitoring Stations

<u>Station #</u>	<u>Description</u>
04-09	CLUBHOUSE CREEK AT LITCHFIELD BOULEVARD BRIDGE
04-10	SHELL AVENUE AND PAWLEYS ISLAND CREEK
04-11	NORTH CAUSEWAY BRIDGE AT PAWLEYS ISLAND CREEK
04-12	SOUTH CAUSEWAY BRIDGE AT PAWLEYS ISLAND CREEK
04-13	PAWLEYS INLET
04-14	DOCK - END OF SPORTSMAN BOULEVARD
04-15	MIDWAY INLET
04-19	CLUBHOUSE CREEK - FIRST BEND SOUTH OF SALT MARSH COVE
04-21	SOUTH PAWLEYS ISLAND BOAT LANDING

05-03	NORTH INLET
05-04	TOWN CREEK AT DEBIDUE CREEK
05-08	TOWN CREEK AT SIXTY BASS CREEK
05-09	TOWN CREEK AT SOUTHERN REACH OF CLAMBANK CREEK
05-10	JONES CREEK AT DUCK CREEK
05-11	TOWN CREEK AT BREAD AND BUTTER CREEK
05-12	OLD MAN CREEK AND SEA CREEK BAY
05-13	DEBIDUE CREEK AT BOAT BASIN
05-14	MID CHANNEL ISLAND, BLY CREEK
05-15	DEBIDUE CREEK AND COOKS CREEK
05-16	DEBIDUE CREEK AND BASS HOLE BAY

Station locations from the Shellfish Annual Report for Sections 4 and 5 can be found at <http://www.scdhec.gov/FoodSafety/ShellfishMonitoring/Map> and http://www.scdhec.gov/foodsafety/docs/SFMA_05 . Information from the Shellfish Annual Report for Sections 4 and 5 can be found at <http://www.scdhec.gov/FoodSafety/ShellfishMonitoring/MonitoringStationReports>.

Nonpoint Source Management Program

Land Disposal Activities

Land Application Sites

<i>LAND APPLICATION SYSTEM FACILITY NAME</i>	<i>ND# TYPE</i>
SPRAYFIELD- 001, 002 INLET POINT SOUTH, PHASE 3	ND0074616 DOMESTIC
SPRAYFIELD GCW&SA/DEBORDIEU COLONY	ND0065668 DOMESTIC

Landfill Facilities

<i>LANDFILL NAME FACILITY TYPE</i>	<i>PERMIT # STATUS</i>
CHOPPEE ROAD COMPOSTING SITE COMPOSTING	222674-3001 INACTIVE

Water Quantity

Portions of this watershed fall within the Waccamaw Capacity Use Area and large groundwater uses must be reported (see Capacity Use Program p.22).

Growth Potential

There is an overall low potential for growth in this watershed, which contains the Town of Pawleys Island. The northern most area is expected to experience a high population increase and the remaining area is only expected to experience a low increase due to lands protected from development by land trusts. Water and sewer infrastructure is located in the Georgetown area and in several large developments on the Waccamaw Neck. The watershed is largely rural with residential uses, timberlands, and large tracts of protected land.

Watershed Protection and Restoration

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

Fecal coliform TMDLS were developed for SCDHEC and approved by the USEPA for eight water quality monitoring stations within the Litchfield-Pawleys Island Estuary. Based on the land use distribution within the watershed, potential nonpoint sources of fecal coliform contamination include urban and suburban storm water runoff, agricultural runoff, individual sewage treatment and disposal (ISTD) systems, wild and domestic animal populations, and boat traffic. The TMDLs require reduction in loading of fecal coliform bacteria to ***Clubhouse Creek*** (shellfish monitoring sites: 04-09, 04-14, 04-15 and 04-19) of 95.2 %; ***Pawleys Island Creek*** (shellfish monitoring sites: 04-10, 04-11 and 04-12) of 94.2%; and ***South Pawleys Island Creek*** (shellfish monitoring sites: 04-13 and 04-21) of 70% for these water bodies to meet the shellfish harvesting standard.

Special Projects

Murrells Inlet/DeBordieu Colony Demonstration Project

In 2009, Georgetown County was awarded a 319 Grant for a demonstration project within the DeBordieu Colony. The objective of the project was to demonstrate the reductions of fecal coliform in existing wet ponds by best management practice (BMP) retrofits, such as installation of littoral shelves and bio retention filters. Two existing golf course ponds were altered to take advantage of a variety of mechanisms that are destructive to microbial contaminants. Pre and post construction monitoring was conducted to provide data needed for load reduction estimates. The project provided the County with the ability to assess the potential for water quality improvement by the technologies demonstrated in the study. This data continues to be used to refine water quality modeling to further define the performance standards of constructed systems. An outreach component of the project provided workshops to encourage the use of the demonstrated BMPs to reduce fecal coliform loads on wet ponds throughout Georgetown County.

