

# BUREAU OF WATER

## 208 Water Quality Management Plan

Plan Update for the Non-designated Area of South Carolina



October 1997



South Carolina Department of Health  
and Environmental Control

**208 WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE**

**FOR THE**

**NON-DESIGNATED AREA OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

**AND**

**SECTION 208 WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN  
CATAWBA REGIONAL PLAN**

**October 1997**

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## I. Introduction

In 1972 the Congress of the United States enacted legislation that provided a national strategy for cleaning up the nations' waters. This legislation is known as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. In subsequent years Congress has amended the Act several times and it is now known as the Clean Water Act. The Act created a national goal of "fishable-swimmable waters" in the United States. One of the strategies to achieve the goal was a planning activity unparalleled in water quality programs. Among other planning activities, Section 208 of the Act was developed for the purpose of encouraging and facilitating the development and implementation of areawide waste treatment management plans. It required state governors to identify areas with water quality problems and designate an entity to develop areawide waste treatment management plans.

In 1975 the Governor of South Carolina designated five Councils of Government as planning agencies for five areawide regions of the State which as a result of urban-industrial concentrations or other factors had substantial water quality problems. The five planning agencies are:

Appalachian Council of Governments  
Central Midlands Council of Governments  
Lowcountry Council of Governments  
Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester Council of Governments  
Waccamaw Regional Planning and Development Council

Five designated planning areas within the boundaries of these Councils of Government accounted for 20 of the state's 46 counties. The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) was designated as the planning agency for the remaining 26 counties known as the non-designated area. The non-designated area was at the time primarily rural or consisted of small to medium size urban areas where significant water quality problems were not likely to exist.

By 1979 the six designated planning agencies, five COGs and the DHEC, had completed their respective 208 Areawide Water Quality Management Plans which were then certified by the Governor and approved by EPA. These Plans have guided the State's water quality program since then. Over time, the planning documents became dated and revisions were needed. Periodically the designated planning agencies have revised and updated the various plans for the designated areas. The plan for the non-designated area has not been updated completely since 1979.

In 1994 all of the designated planning agencies agreed to updating the plans during the same time period so that they would have some commonality while remaining unique for each region. While the revised plans may not be as comprehensive as the original ones, they maintain the essential elements necessary for orderly, effective water quality management planning decisions.

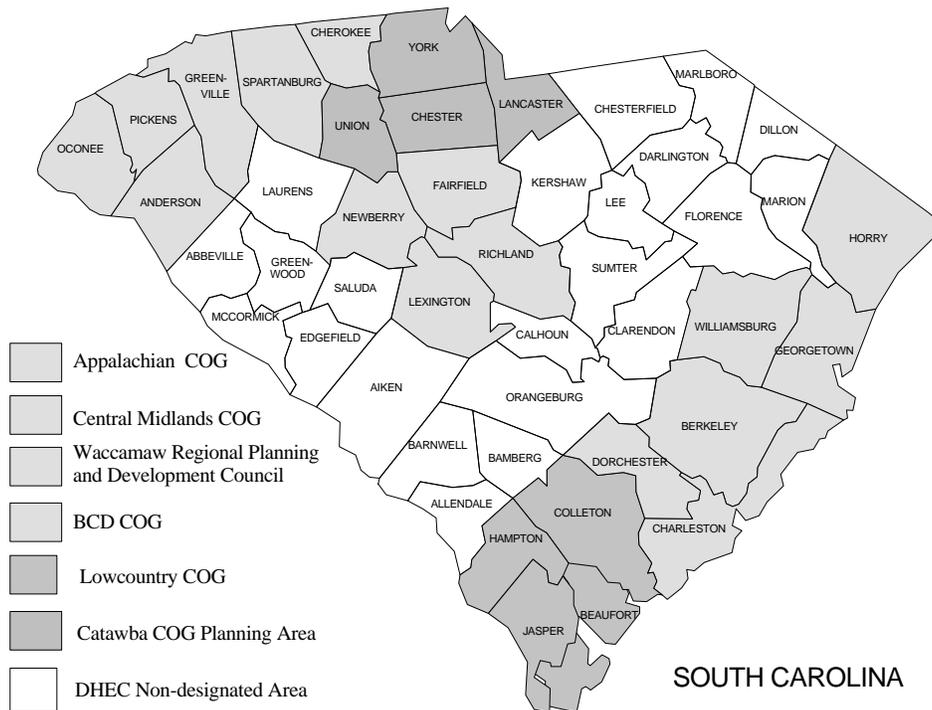
This planning report updates and completely replaces the State's Water Quality Management Plan for the non-designated area dated June 1979 and incorporates any planning activities which are currently being used for facilities planning. It along with the other planning activities serve to guide DHEC's activities in identifying water quality problems and opportunities and then addressing them appropriately.

The four counties within the boundaries of the Catawba Regional Planning Council (York, Lancaster, Chester, and Union) are not included in this plan. Because of the intense planning needed for the

Rock Hill/Charlotte area, the Catawba Regional Planning Council was retained to provide a planning Management Plan Regional Update” prepared by the Catawba Regional Planning Council is hereby incorporated into this plan by reference, including specific management agency designations and concerning plan specifications in York, Lancaster, Chester, and Union counties. Management agencies and their service areas identified in the referenced document are herewith designated as administrative procedures described in the plan (e.g., plan amendment process) apply to the York, Lancaster, Chester, and Union county areas.

## II. General Description of the Planning Area

DHEC is responsible for water quality management planning pursuant to Section 208 of the federal Clean Water Act for the twenty-six counties outside the jurisdiction of the five designated planning areas. For this update, DHEC has entered into a grant agreement with the Catawba Regional Planning Council for them to provide the planning information for the counties of York, Lancaster, Chester, and Union which fall within their boundary. The rapidly developing corridor in and around the Lancaster, Rock Hill, Charlotte area make the region more like a designated area than non-designated so a more local and deliberate planning need exists. The remaining twenty-two counties are addressed in this plan update. The twenty-two counties are depicted on the state map below:



With the exception of the Aiken, Greenwood, Sumter, and Florence areas, the remaining non-designated part of the State is rural or made up of small to moderate size communities and where wastewater treatment needs are generally not significantly complex. The designation of additional areas and COGs as Areawide Water Quality Planning Agencies has been discussed with each of them with varying degrees of interest on their parts. DHEC believes that designating the COG's in high growth areas would allow wastewater planning to be carried out by a local planning agency bringing the decision making process to the local level of government.

### **III. Institutional Designations and Responsibilities**

#### **A. The Designated Water Quality Planning Agencies**

Section 208 of the Clean Water Act requires the Governor of a State to designate both a boundary of areas for water quality management planning and an agency to perform the planning work for such areas. This agency must be a single representative organization, which includes elected officials from local governments or their designees and be capable of developing effective areawide waste treatment management plans for the areas. Local planning agencies, generally known as Councils of Governments, were considered to conform to the Congressional definition so, subsequent to identifying areas needing planning, five COGs were designated. The five designated planning agencies are:

Appalachian Council of Governments  
Central Midlands Council of Governments  
Lowcountry Council of Governments  
Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester Council of Governments  
Waccamaw Regional Planning and Development Council

Since the five areas do not include all forty-six counties in the State, the Governor designated the DHEC as the planning agency for the twenty-six counties not included. DHEC is therefore the State Water Quality Management Planning agency for Clean Water Act purposes as well as the planning agency for the non-designated part of the State. As the State planning agency, the DHEC is also responsible for certification and approval and submittal to EPA for approval, Water Quality Management Plans and updates prepared by other designated regional planning agencies (40 CFR 130.10(b)(4)).

#### **B. The Designated Management Agencies**

The provisions of Water Quality Management Plans, after approval by EPA, are carried out by designated management agencies, as distinguished from planning agency functions. Management agencies have been designated as responsible for constructing, operating and maintaining publicly-owned wastewater treatment facilities, and have legal authorities necessary to implement the plans. Only designated management agencies are eligible for State Revolving Funds (SRF), a State loan program for funding point and nonpoint source control construction projects.

Management agencies or combinations of agencies must have certain authorities and operational capabilities and must be willing to accept the responsibilities associated with designation. A principle part of the Water Quality Management Plan is the identification of each management agency and its respective management boundary.

According to the Clean Water Act, each designated management agency must have adequate legal authority to:

- a. carry out appropriate portions of an areawide waste treatment management plan
- b. effectively manage waste treatment works and related facilities serving such an area
- c. directly or by contract, design and construct new works, and operate and maintain new and existing works as required by the plan
- d. accept and utilize grants, or other funds from any source, for waste treatment purposes
- e. raise revenues, including the assessment of waste treatment charges
- f. incur short and long-term indebtedness
- g. assure in the implementation of an areawide waste treatment management plan that each participating community pays its proportionate share of waste treatment
- h. refuse to receive any wastes from any municipality or subdivision which does not comply with any provision of an approved plan
- i. accept for treatment industrial waste.

Each designated management agency has agreed to accept certain responsibilities by virtue of signing a willingness statement. These statements are on file at DHEC's headquarters in Columbia, South Carolina. Except as noted in the individual Willingness and Implementation Statement, the agencies listed in VI.C.1. and in the Regional supplement are responsible for:

- a. Establishment or continued implementation of a regulatory program to control:
  - 1) Location of public and private domestic waste treatment facilities. This is to be accomplished before award of an SRF loan from the state.
  - 2) Appropriate waste treatment policies and procedures to include:
    - a) A schedule of fair user charges.
    - b) Pretreatment standards for industrial wastes (if needed) and regulatory controls to accept or refuse municipal and/or industrial waste.
    - c) Such other policies and procedures as may be appropriate.
  - 3) Implementation of the state and EPA approved areawide facilities waste treatment plan and updating the facilities plan periodically as necessary and appropriate.

b. Development or continued implementation of an effective series of administrative management procedures and a personnel system appropriate to staff the agency for the discharge of its duties and responsibilities.

The EPA approved a determination by the S. C. Attorney General, that all incorporated municipalities, counties, and special purpose districts in South Carolina are legally capable of performing the duties of a designated management agency. If the entity agrees to execute responsibilities as described above by signing a Willingness and Implementation Statement, it may be designated as a management agency. The designation must first be certified by DHEC and submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency by the Governor of South Carolina for approval.

From time to time it becomes necessary to change or modify management agency designations for a particular geographical area. If a designated management agency desires to provide wastewater service within another management agency's jurisdiction, both must agree to the modified boundary. Modifications are permissible when all affected parties are in agreement and sufficient documentation of the agreement can be provided. Various types of agreements are permissible so long as all parties are in agreement. Modifications to management agency designations must be submitted to DHEC for review and Plan amendment. DHEC will determine as needed any appropriate public participation.

## IV. Administrative Procedures

### A. Conformance Certification

The 208 Water Quality Management Plans incorporate by reference Section 201 Wastewater Facilities Plans or other planning agency approved facilities plans or engineering reports. Therefore, actions specified in those plans are also specifications of 208 Plans. While Section 201 Wastewater Facilities Plans and engineering reports are incorporated in the 208 Water Quality Management Plan, it should be pointed out that the 201 planning boundaries may not coincide with management agency service area boundaries because 201 planning included geographical areas outside the service area. Determination of conformance of wastewater projects with 208 Plans is necessary because DHEC will not issue a construction or discharge permit or make an EPA grant or loan for wastewater facilities if it conflicts with the applicable 208 Plan. Section 208(e) of the CWA states that "No permit under section 402 of this Act shall be issued for any point source which is in conflict with a plan approved pursuant to subsection (b) of this section". Section 208(d) states "... the administrator shall not make any grant for construction of a publicly owned treatment works under section 201(g)(1) within such area except to such designated agency and for works in conformity with such plan". In addition, state regulations R61-9, "Water Pollution Control Permits", and R61-67, "Standards for Wastewater Facility Construction", require conformity.

#### PROJECTS REQUIRING CERTIFICATION

Proposed NPDES permits, land application permits, and/or wastewater construction permit applications, are reviewed for conformance with the Statewide Water Quality Management Plan. Certain exemptions apply to construction projects according to R 61-67. Preliminary Engineering Reports (PERs) and facilities plans for projects under the State Revolving Fund (SRF) loan program are also reviewed for conformance. All wastewater projects permitted by the Bureau of Water, public and private domestic and industrial, come under the review process as well as subdivisions where community septic tank systems are used as means of wastewater disposal. Septic tank permits serving individual properties (e.g., homes) do not require 208 plan certification.

#### PROCEDURAL STEPS

Plan conformance is determined during DHEC's plan, report, or permit review process. When an application is received by the permitting program for the types of projects described above, a notification is sent to the appropriate intra-department organization for a 208 Plan conformance determination. Based on information contained in the notification, a conclusion is made regarding conformance with this Statewide Plan. The project may be in conformance (or not in conflict), or not in conformance with the Plan, and it is so certified by the appropriate staff. The signed notification is then returned to the permitting program.

If a proposed project conflicts with a facilities plan approved under the grant or SRF programs, the project will not be in conformance with the Statewide Water Quality Management Plan. For example, if a developer applies for a permit to construct and operate a wastewater treatment facility to serve a new subdivision, and the proposed subdivision lies

within the service area of a publicly owned treatment provider as shown in the facilities plan, and the public provider is scheduled to serve that particular part of the service area in the immediate or foreseeable future, then the privately owned facility would be in conflict with the facilities plan. Thus, this proposed project would not conform with the 208 Plan.

DHEC will notify the applicant in writing of the conformance determination, including justification if the project is not in conformance. If the project is in conformance with the Plan, the permit application process may proceed. If it is not, the permit cannot be issued unless the Plan is amended. The applicant may seek to have the Plan amended. Amending the Plan is a form of modification which is discussed next.

## **B. Plan Modifications**

Congress (by way of The Clean Water Act) and DHEC recognize the need to periodically modify the Plan. The modification process is described in 40 CFR Part 130.6(e) dated January 11, 1985, which states in part, "State and/or areawide agency Water Quality Management Plans shall be updated as needed to reflect changing water quality conditions, results of implementation actions, new requirements, or to remove conditions in prior conditional or partial plan approvals." Usually the Plan is modified for one of two reasons. One reason is to generally update the Plan, or a portion of it, to describe changing conditions or needs. Updates usually cover the entire planning area and many times take the form of a facilities plan or Preliminary Engineering Report. The other reason is to bring an anticipated project into conformance with the Plan, i.e., a Plan amendment with regards to a particular wastewater project. This type of modification is usually more narrow in scope and is intended to change an aspect of the Plan rather than an overall update.

### UPDATE INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

A Plan update has no specific information requirements, although 40 CFR Part 130.6 discusses several priority elements including implementation measures, municipal and industrial waste treatment needs, management agencies, total maximum daily loads, effluent limitations, basin plans, and nonpoint source management and control. A Plan update may discuss any or all of these elements. A Plan update requires approval by the DHEC Board.

### AMENDMENT INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

A Plan amendment request should address certain specified components to standardize the review process by DHEC. These components include:

- ▶ a description of the project and service area,
- ▶ a rationale,
- ▶ and a cost effectiveness analysis.

Selected alternatives should be the most cost-effective and implementable among the alternatives. Therefore an amendment request should justify a change from the previously selected alternative by showing it to be more cost-effective and that it can be implemented. However, if there is little difference in costs or a particular alternative is not feasible, sufficient justification can override the lowest cost. If the scope of the project is to serve a new area not previously addressed, cost-effectiveness must be addressed as well.

## TYPES OF AMENDMENTS

1. Amendments are considered as **major amendments** when the proposed amendment is for the following types of activities:

- A. Proposals affecting the service areas of two or more designated management agencies which do not include appropriate prior agreements between those management agencies.
- B. A new wastewater treatment facility with design flows greater than 5.0 million gallons per day, excluding nonprocess wastewater.
- C. An existing wastewater treatment facility with design flows greater than 5.0 million gallons per day which proposes to increase discharge volume by more than 50%.
- D. Proposed projects that conflict with the following goals of this 208 Water Quality Management Plan:
  - 1) To consolidate wastewater treatment facilities into larger regional systems owned and operated by designated 208 management agencies.
  - 2) To centralize sewer systems within management agency service areas preferably owned by public entities (as opposed to individual on site treatment systems or privately-owned treatment plants built to serve small individual developments) wherever feasible to provide an acceptable method of wastewater treatment and effluent disposal for projected residential, commercial, or industrial growth.
- E. Proposals that DHEC considers controversial or otherwise needing special attention to include public participation.

2. Amendments are considered as **minor amendments** when the proposed amendment is for the following types of activities and are not considered major in 1. above:

- A. Any new treatment facility with design flows equal to or less than 5.0 million gallons per day.
- B. An existing wastewater treatment facility with design flows equal to or less than 5.0 million gallons per day but more than 1.0 million gallons per day which proposes to increase discharge volume by more than 50%.
- C. Any other proposals DHEC considers minor with regard to water quality effects and/or the interest of the general public.
- D. New Wastewater Treatment Facilities Plans or preliminary engineering reports that would be incorporated in the current Plan.

## PROCEDURAL STEPS

The Plan may be amended to generally update the information contained in the Plan or to allow for a deviation based on a request to amend. In either case, the procedural steps for amendment are the same.

In some instances, a 208 concurrence may be denied because the requested action (e.g. new operating permit, new construction permit, operating permit renewal) is not in conformance with the current 208 WQM Plan. In such cases the designated management agency or DHEC may seek an amendment to the Plan to accommodate the change. Requests from a management agency for amendment should be submitted in writing to DHEC and must provide justification. DHEC will act to amend the Plan if the deviation is at least as implementable and cost-effective as the original scenario and all affected management agencies have been notified and are in agreement.

When the amendment request is for a **major amendment** as defined above, the decision making process must allow for public input. The public notification process used by SCDHEC in its wastewater permitting programs ( legal notice in nearby newspapers, posting legal notice in conspicuous places) may be used to notify interested parties of changes and allow for comment during the public notice period. If judged necessary, a public meeting on the amendment request may be conducted prior to final permit issuance and may coincide with the SCDHEC public hearing for a permit. If warranted, (e.g. if no permit is being issued) a separate public meeting may be conducted to consider the amendment request. The public will be notified at least thirty (30) days prior to such a meeting. Oral and written comments will be accepted at the meeting and the record will remain open for fifteen days afterwards for written comments. Subsequent to the comment period, staff will prepare a responsiveness summary that addresses any comments and concerns.

For **minor amendments**, DHEC staff will review and make necessary changes to the plan. The minor amendments will not require public meetings.

All amendments will be recorded and made a part of plan updates which will be periodically approved by the DHEC Board and forwarded to EPA. Based on the technical review of the amendment request, and public comments on major amendments, DHEC may choose to amend the Plan. All amendments, major and minor, will be kept on file and described in future document updates when they are prepared. If DHEC decides not to amend the Plan, the requestor will be notified in writing and a justification provided.

## **V. Wastewater Management Policies**

### **A. Location, Sizing, Phasing, and Level of Treatment**

The location and sizing of wastewater treatment plants and their accompanying collection lines are determinations made by the designated management agencies. The management agency provides to the planning process their own decisions concerning the need to expand, consolidate, and otherwise directs their own program. If mediation is needed, then DHEC will provide a forum for discussion. DHEC will provide technical assistance. The need for phasing is determined by the management agencies and may be dependent on their local needs and ability to finance needed wastewater facilities. Phasing may be a result of DHEC's permitting program when additional quality of treatment is required and the provider needs time for engineering, financing, or technology development. Phasing may also be a result of postponing construction until the anticipated need for wastewater facilities actually exists.

The minimum level of treatment, that is, the quality of the treated wastewater, is a determination of DHEC. At the request of a permittee, DHEC will evaluate the location, size, and other technical information and make a decision concerning the quality of treated wastewater needed to maintain the State's water quality standards. The results of the technical evaluation may be part of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and will become a part of the Water Quality Management Plan and ultimately included in any discharge permit issued by DHEC.

### **B. Elimination of Discharges and Consolidation of Facilities**

It will continue to be the policy of DHEC to encourage, when possible and feasible, the consolidation of wastewater treatment facilities into regional treatment plants. Regional treatment plants are typically more efficient and provide a more consistent and better quality treated wastewater. New treatment facilities will generally not be approved if the service area can be served by an existing treatment facility. The Plan may recommend that existing treatment plants be eliminated if continued operation threatens water quality or the systematic planned growth of a regional sewer system. Permits may be issued with conditions which require the facility to be eliminated. Such factors as location of treatment facility, water quality benefits, and economics will guide the decision to approve or deny a request for a new wastewater facility or to recommend the elimination of an existing facility. These factors may also be evaluated during antidegradation review for dischargers into high quality waters.

### **C. Septic Tanks and Other Individual Disposal Systems**

By regulation, DHEC's Bureau of Environmental Health will not issue permits for new individual sewage treatment and disposal systems where public sewer is accessible for connection as determined by them. Neither will they permit repairs to existing individual sewage treatment and disposal systems where public sewer is accessible for connection.

Sub-surface disposal systems serving more than one piece of deeded property (e.g. community tile fields) should not be permitted where existing centralized collection systems are feasible and appropriate as determined by the Bureau of Environmental Health.

## VI. Inventory and Management Plan

### A. Treatment Facilities and Capacities:

Following is a list of NPDES discharge permit holders located in the planning area. Where the listed flow value is zero for an industry, the permit limits are based on total loading, allowing flow to be variable.

NPDES	COUNTY	PERMITTEE	FLOW	RECEIVING WATERS
SC0000299	ABBEVILLE	MOHAWK IND/ROCKY RIVER PLT	0.0000	RICHARD B RUSSELL LAKE
SC0000353	ABBEVILLE	MILLIKEN/ ABBEVILLE MILL	0.0000	BLUE HILL CREEK
SC0022403	ABBEVILLE	DUE WEST WWTF	0.3000	PARK CREEK-LITTLE RIVER
SC0023477	ABBEVILLE	MILLIKEN/SHARON MILL	0.3170	HILLBERN CREEK
SC0025721	ABBEVILLE	CALHOUN FALLS WWTF	0.5500	SAWNEY CREEK
SC0035149	ABBEVILLE	OXFORD INDUSTRIES	0.0036	HOGSKIN CREEK TO LG BRANCH
SC0040614	ABBEVILLE	ABBEVILLE/ LONG CANE CREEK	1.7000	LONG CANE CREEK
SC0041017	ABBEVILLE	ABBEVILLE/WATER TREATMENT PLT	0.0650	BLUE HILL CREEK
SC0043567	ABBEVILLE	ABBEVILLE CITY BARN		NORRIS CREEK
SC0000043	AIKEN	GRANITEVILLE CO/GREGG WTR PLT	0.0000	HORSE CREEK TO SAVANNAH RIVER
SC0000175	AIKEN	US DOE/ SAVANNAH RIVER SITE	0.0000	
SC0000574	AIKEN	SCE&G/URQUHART STEAM STATION	0.0000	SAVANNAH RIVER
SC0000582	AIKEN	KIMBERLY CLARK/BEECH ISLAND	0.0000	SAVANNAH RIVER
SC0003891	AIKEN	KENTUCKY-TENN CLAY CO WWTF	0.3130	SHAW CREEK-S FORK EDISTO RIVER
SC0022675	AIKEN	J M HUBER CORP/LANGLEY PLT	0.0000	HORSE CREEK
SC0024341	AIKEN	J M HUBER CORP/EDISTO PLT	1.8000	SOUTH EDISTO RIVER
SC0024457	AIKEN	PSA/HORSE CREEK WWTF	20.000	SAVANNAH RIVER
SC0026204	AIKEN	WAGENER WWTF	0.1300	DEAN CREEK TR-S FK EDISTO
SC0027529	AIKEN	FOSTER DIXIANA/AUGUSTA DIV.	0.5600	HORSE CREEK
SC0029211	AIKEN	SC DEPT TRANS/INFO I-20E	0.0120	FOX CREEK TR-SAVANNAH RIVER
SC0032638	AIKEN	GREEN ACRES MHP	0.0100	HORSE CREEK
SC0034894	AIKEN	TODD'S QUICK & EASY CAR WASH	0.0000	SAVANNAH RIVER
SC0039519	AIKEN	CHARTER TERMINAL COMPANY	0.0000	FRANKLIN BRANCH TO L HORSE
SC0039730	AIKEN	AIR PRODUCTS & CHEMICALS WWTF	0.0000	HORSE CREEK
SC0039888	AIKEN	EMRO MKTG/STARVIN MARVIN 51	0.0000	POLE BRANCH
SC0040096	AIKEN	J M HUBER CORP/CONGER MINE	0.0140	HORSE CREEK
SC0040444	AIKEN	CSX TRANSPORTATION/ JACKSON	0.0250	HOLLOW CREEK
SC0042307	AIKEN	MARTIN MARIETTA/AIKEN QUARRY	0.0460	CONGAREE RIVER
SC0042552	AIKEN	ECC INTERNATIONAL/PAYNE MINE	0.0000	JOYCE BRANCH/SHAW CREEK
SC0043486	AIKEN	UNITED CATALYST/PROTHRO KAOLIN	0.0000	SHAW CREEK
SC0044903	AIKEN	US DOE/SAVANNAH RIVER SITE		TIMS BRANCH-UPPER 3 RUNS CREEK
SC0045756	AIKEN	ALLSTATE #225		HORSE CREEK
SC0046388	AIKEN	KENTUCKY-TENN CLAY/GENTRY PIT		BEAVERDAM BRANCH
SC0047431	AIKEN	SCE&G/D-AREA POWER HOUSE		
SC0004073	ALLENDALE	MULTITEX WWTF	0.0000	GIN BRANCH
SC0039918	ALLENDALE	ALLENDALE WWTF	1.7000	SAVANNAH RIVER
SC0042803	ALLENDALE	CLARIANT CORPORATION	0.0000	SAVANNAH RIVER
SC0040215	BAMBERG	DENMARK WWTF	1.0000	LITTLE SALKEHATCHIE RIVER
SC0042099	BAMBERG	EHRHARDT WWTF	0.0500	SAVANNAH CREEK
SC0047163	BAMBERG	BAMBERG/SOUTHWEST FACILITY		
SC0003093	BARNWELL	MILLIKEN/ BARNWELL MILL	4.5000	TURKEY CREEK
SC0003999	BARNWELL	SHURON INC	0.8500	TURKEY CREEK- SALKEHATCHIE
SC0025143	BARNWELL	BARNWELL WWTF	1.5000	TURKEY CREEK- SALKEHATCHIE
SC0026417	BARNWELL	BLACKVILLE WWTF	0.3300	WINDY HILL CREEK
SC0001333	CALHOUN	CAROLINA EASTMAN DIVISION	2.0000	CONGAREE RIVER
SC0028801	CALHOUN	ST MATTHEWS/SOUTH PLT	0.5500	ANTLEY SPRING CREEK-MARION
SC0033367	CALHOUN	TEEPAK INC./CORIA DIVISION	0.30	CONGAREE RIVER
SC0040339	CALHOUN	SC DEPT TRANS/REST AREA I-26	0.0600	SAVANY HUNT - CONGAREE
SC0044857	CALHOUN	WESTVACO/CAMERON LUMBER	0.0000	FOUR HOLE SWAMP
SC0002500	CHESTERFIELD	DIXIE YARNS/CARO-KNIT PLT	1.5000	FORK CREEK
SC0020249	CHESTERFIELD	CHERAW WWTF	4.0000	PEE DEE RIVER
SC0021504	CHESTERFIELD	PAGELAND/NORTHWEST PLT	0.3000	HILLS CREEK-PEE DE
SC0021539	CHESTERFIELD	PAGELAND/SOUTHEAST WWTF	0.6000	CATTAIL BRANCH-BGBL
SC0024767	CHESTERFIELD	JEFFERSON WWTF	0.1500	LITTLE FORK CREEK-LYNCH
SC0025232	CHESTERFIELD	/THOMPSON CREEK	0.4500	THOMPSON CREEK

SC0040100 CHESTERFIELD HEDRICK SAND & GRAVEL CO	0.0000	BLACK CREEK
SC0040657 CHESTERFIELD BREWER GOLD COMPANY	0.9200	LITTLE FORK CREEK
SC0040801 CHESTERFIELD CHERAW/WATER TREATMENT PLT	1.1600	TRIB-PEE DEE
SC0041106 CHESTERFIELD JEFFERSON/WATER PLT	0.0650	BRAZZELL BRANCH
SC0042129 CHESTERFIELD KY-CUMBERLAND COAL/EDGEM	.0000	CLINTON BRANCH
SC0044172 CHESTERFIELD PAGELAND/WATER PLT #2	0.141	BLACK CREEK
SC0044938 CHESTERFIELD A.O. SMITH WATER PRODUCTS CO	0.000	ALLIGATOR CREEK
SC0046370 CHESTERFIELD BECKER MINERALS/JEFFERSON QUAR		LYNCHES RIVER
SC0047422 CHESTERFIELD MARTIN MARIETTA/CHESTERFIELD		
SC0020419 CLARENDON MANNING WWTF	2.5000	POCOTALIGO
SC0025755 CLARENDON TURBEVILLE WWTF	0.6000	HORSE BRANCH PUDDIN
SC0002704 DARLINGTON GALEY & LORD/SOCIETY HILL PLT	9.0000	PEE DEE RIVER
SC0002925 DARLINGTON CAROLINA POWER/H. B. ROBINSON	0.0150	LAKE ROBINSON
SC0003042 DARLINGTON SONOCO PRODUCTS/HARTSVILLE	6.0000	BLACK CREEK
SC0004162 DARLINGTON WELLMAN INC/PALMETTO PLT	1.2400	BLACK CREEK
SC0021580 DARLINGTON HARTSVILLE WWTF	2.5000	BLACK CREEK
SC0026093 DARLINGTON WILLIAMS OIL CO/DIV JACKSON O	0.0002	BLACK CREEK
SC0027669 DARLINGTON MARLOWE MOBILE HOME PARK	0.0120	HIGH HILL CREEK TR
SC0029033 DARLINGTON DCW&SA/MATOWN	0.0300	HIGH HILL CREEK
SC0039233 DARLINGTON DARLINGTON/NORTH MAIN ST WTP	0.0670	SWIFT CREEK
SC0039624 DARLINGTON DARLINGTON/BLACK CREEK WWTF	1.6000	BLACK CREEK
SC0040126 DARLINGTON DCW&SA/ SC BAPTIST HOME	0.0500	UNN PRIB-STAR FORK CREEK
SC0041912 DARLINGTON DARLINGTON/52 WATER PLT	0.1220	SWIFT CREEK
SC0043231 DARLINGTON DCW&SA/SWIFT CREEK WWTF	0.1140	SWIFT CREEK
SC0043702 DARLINGTON LAMAR WWTF	0.2500	LYNCHES RIVER
SC0021776 DILLON DILLON/LITTLE PEE DEE	4.0000	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVE
SC0022284 DILLON LAKE VIEW WWTF	0.2000	BEAR SWAMP-ASHPOL
SC0025402 DILLON LATTA WWTF	0.4000	BUCK SWAMP-LITTLE
SC0031801 DILLON SOUTH OF THE BORDER MOTEL	0.1550	HAYES SWAMP DI-LITTLE
SC0039527 DILLON TRICO/FRED HYATT WTR TTMT PLT	0.0030	CATFISH CANAL
SC0042412 DILLON LATTA/LITTLE PEE DEE		
SC0045268 DILLON FOOD CHIEF (FRMLY THE HONEY BEE		BUCK SWAMP
SC0045888 DILLON AL WILLIAMS INDUSTRY	.0000	PEE DEE RIVER
SC0046361 DILLON TRICO/BOBBY BYRD WTR TTMT PLT		ROPERS MILL BRANCH/L PEE DEE
SC0047112 DILLON TRICO/BERMUDA WATER TTMT PLT		LONG BRANCH TO L PEE DEE
SC0047121 DILLON TRICO/HAMER WATER TTMT PLT		DITCH-LITTLE PEE DEE
SC0025330 EDGEFIELD ECW&SA/BROOKS AVE PLT	0.7500	BEAVERDAM CREEK
SC0025682 EDGEFIELD ECW&SA/TRENTON WWTF	0.0730	PACES BRANCH-SHAW CREEK
SC0025691 EDGEFIELD ECW&SA/JOHNSTON #1 PLT	0.9680	S FORK EDISTO RIVER
SC0032492 EDGEFIELD ECW&SA/LAND-O-LAKES SD	0.0150	CHEVES CREEK
SC0034347 EDGEFIELD ECW&SA/WATER TREATMENT PLT	0.1190	UT TO SAVANNAH RIVER
SC0034673 EDGEFIELD BP OIL INC/NORTH AUGUSTA PLT	0.0012	SWEETWATER BRANCH
SC0038628 EDGEFIELD CONOCO INC/NORTH AUGUSTA TERM	0.0000	SWEETWATER BRANCH
SC0038873 EDGEFIELD AMOCO OIL/NORTH AUGUSTA TERM	0.0000	SWEETWATER CREEK
SC0046001 EDGEFIELD STEVCOKNIT FAB/NEW EDGEFIELD Y	0.0000	SLADE LAKE
SC0000876 FLORENCE STONE CONTAINER/FLORENCE	10.000	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER
SC0001325 FLORENCE CSX TRANSPORTATION/FLORENCE	0.5675	PEE DEE RIVER
SC0002119 FLORENCE DELTA MILLS/PAMPLICO WWTF	0.0640	MILL BRANCH
SC0002917 FLORENCE DUPONT/FLORENCE PLT	5.5000	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER
SC0003018 FLORENCE KOPPERS INDUSTRIES	0.0000	2 MILE CREEK
SC0004171 FLORENCE G E/FLORENCE PLT	3.65	JEFFRIES CREEK
SC0021351 FLORENCE PAMPLICO WWTF	0.2000	BIG SWAMP-LYNCH
SC0022128 FLORENCE FLORENCE/MAIN PLT	9.6000	PYE BRANCH-JEFFRIES CREEK
SC0025356 FLORENCE TIMMONSVILLE WWTF	0.0000	SPARROW SWAMP
SC0025933 FLORENCE JOHNSONVILLE/EAST PLT	3.0000	LYNCHES RIVER
SC0028517 FLORENCE SC DEPT TRANS/REST AREA I-95 N	0.0650	GREAT PEE DEE RIVE
SC0028991 FLORENCE FLORENCE CO/COUNTRY CLUB OF SC	0.0030	ADAMS BRANCH-BLACK CREEK
SC0032557 FLORENCE FLORENCE/DARLINGTON ST WTR PLT	0.093	STORM DN/BEAVER
SC0034703 FLORENCE COMMANDER NURSING CENTER	0.0230	WILLOW CREEK-JEFFRIES CREEK
SC0036226 FLORENCE LAKE CITY/SCRANTON CONVLST CTR	0.0400	HIGH HILL CREEK
SC0038164 FLORENCE LAKE CITY/LAKE SWAMP WWTF	4.2000	LYNCHES LAKE-LYNCHES RIVER
SC0038318 FLORENCE FLORENCE/LUCAS ST WTR TTMT PLT	0.084	MCCALL BR/HIGH HILL
SC0039284 FLORENCE MCCALL FARMS INC	0.0000	LYNCHES RIVER
SC0041718 FLORENCE WELLMAN INC/JOHNSONVILLE	0.0200	LYNCHES RIVER
SC0041980 FLORENCE PANTRY #329/TIMMONSVILLE	0.014	LAKE SWAMP
SC0043044 FLORENCE FLORENCE/EAST FLORENCE WTP	0.094	MIDDLE BRANCH
SC0045462 FLORENCE FLORENCE/ PEE DEE RIVER PLT	15.000	PEE DEE RIVER
SC0046311 FLORENCE LAKE CITY/LAKE SWAMP WW PLT	4.2000	LYNCHES RIVER
SC0046451 FLORENCE FLORENCE/PINE ST WTR TTMT PLT		STORM DR/PYE BRANCH

SC0046833 FLORENCE DELTA MILLS/CYPRESS PLT		
SC0002381 GREENWOOD TARMAC MID-ATLANTIC	1.1	LAKE GREENWOOD
SC0020214 GREENWOOD WARE SHOALS/DAIRY STREET	5.0000	SALUDA RIVER
SC0021709 GREENWOOD GREENWOOD/WILSON CK WWTF	12.000	WILSON CREEK
SC0022870 GREENWOOD GREENWOOD/W ALEXANDER	2.2000	HARD LABOR CREEK
SC0023191 GREENWOOD GATEWOOD SD	0.0400	BIG CURLTAIL SW
SC0026522 GREENWOOD MITCHELL (B T) MHP	0.0040	BRIGHTMAN CREEK
SC0026891 GREENWOOD AUGUSTA FIELDS S/D	0.0400	COWHEAD CREEK
SC0027260 GREENWOOD GREENWOOD MILLS/MATHEWS PLT	0.0074	HARD LABOR CREEK
SC0027308 GREENWOOD GREENWOOD MILLS/DURST PLT	0.0118	MUSKRAT POND BRANCH
SC0027316 GREENWOOD GREENWOOD MILLS/ SLOAN PLT	0.0019	K FOWLER
SC0031933 GREENWOOD HIGHLAND MHP	0.0050	CORONACA CREEK
SC0032191 GREENWOOD NORTHFALL ACRES SD	0.0364	CORONACA CREEK- WILSON
SC0034444 GREENWOOD HIGHLAND FOREST SD/UNITED UTIL	0.0750	ROPER'S CREEK
SC0036048 GREENWOOD NINETY SIX WWTF	0.5000	NINETY SIX CREEK- WILSON
SC0040380 GREENWOOD DRIFTWOOD ASSOCIATES	0.0200	SALUDA RIVER
SC0040576 GREENWOOD GREENWOOD MILLS/CHALMERS	0.0029	MUSKRAT POND
SC0040584 GREENWOOD GREENWOOD MILLS/ ADAMS	0.0018	KATE FOWLER BRANCH
SC0042706 GREENWOOD PIER 96 ENTERPRISES WWTF	0.0600	WILSON CREEK
SC0047007 GREENWOOD WILSON BROTHERS SAND/GREENWOOD		CAMP BRANCH TO SALUDA
SC0001341 KERSHAW VERATEC/INTERNATIONAL PAPER	1.5000	LYNCHES RIVER DI
SC0002518 KERSHAW DEROYAL TEXTILES	0.2500	TR/BIG PINE
SC0002585 KERSHAW DUPONT/MAY PLT	8.0000	WATEREE RIVER
SC0002682 KERSHAW NIPA HARDWICKE INC	0.0000	
SC0002909 KERSHAW WHIBCO INC/BLANEY PLT	2.5000	GILLIES CREEK
SC0021032 KERSHAW CAMDEN WWTF	2.4000	WATEREE RIVER
SC0023264 KERSHAW WATEREE TEXTILE CORP	0.1060	GILLES CREEK
SC0032395 KERSHAW ELGIN ESTATES WWTF	0.0150	HORSE PEN BRANCH-5&20 MI
SC0033502 KERSHAW CAMDEN MILITARY ACADEMY	0.0050	HERMITAGE MILL POND
SC0033651 KERSHAW CAROLINA 7TH DAY/NOSOCA PINES	0.0250	WATEREE LAKE
SC0037575 KERSHAW COGSDILL TOOL PRODUCTS	0.0001	DITCH TO GILLIES CREEK
SC0039870 KERSHAW KERSHAW CO/ LUGOFF WWTF	0.5100	WATEREE RIVER
SC0041815 KERSHAW LOVELESS & LOVELESS INC	1.2310	SLOAN BRANCH
SC0043451 KERSHAW WILDWOOD UTILS REG WWTF	6.0000	WATEREE RIVER
SC0044440 KERSHAW USAF/WATEREE RECREATION FAC.	.0000	LAKE WATEREE
SC0044750 KERSHAW OAK-MITSUI	0.0410	WATEREE RIVER
SC0047384 KERSHAW NEW SOUTH/CAMDEN		
SC0047473 KERSHAW CAMDEN/POTABLE WATER TTMT PLT		
SC0003701 LAURENS CLINTON MILLS/BAILEY PLT	0.101	BEARDS FORK CREEK- DUNCAN
SC0003719 LAURENS CMI INDUSTRIES/LYDIA PLT		
SC0020702 LAURENS LAURENS WWTP	4.5000	LITTLE RIVER
SC0024333 LAURENS VULCAN MATERIALS/GRAY COURT	0.0000	BEAVER DAM CREEK
SC0024732 LAURENS JOANNA KOA	0.0100	INDIAN CREEK TR-ENOREE RV
SC0027324 LAURENS GREENWOOD COTTON INSULATION	0.0000	BUSH RIVER
SC0032298 LAURENS S & S WASHERETTE	0.0000	MOUNTAIN CREEK
SC0033863 LAURENS SC DEPT TRANS/U.S. 276 R A	0.0150	FOWLERS CREEK-DUNCAN CREEK
SC0037974 LAURENS LAURENS CO W&S/CLINTON-JOANNA	2.7500	BUSH RIVER
SC0038741 LAURENS W R GRACE/MADDEN-KERNELLS MINE	0.0000	REEDY RIVER
SC0038971 LAURENS VAN DORN DEMAG CORPORATION	0.0000	STODDARD CREEK
SC0040002 LAURENS WCRSA/DURBIN CREEK	3.3000	DURBIN CREEK
SC0041629 LAURENS JOHNSON'S CHEVRON	0.0008	BEARDS
SC0041742 LAURENS H LUREY & SONS INC	0.1014	MILL CREEK
SC0042269 LAURENS W R GRACE/HUDGENS MINE	0.0000	LITTLE RIVER
SC0042277 LAURENS W R GRACE/BALL MINE	0.0000	DUNCAN CREEK
SC0042285 LAURENS W R GRACE/TRISTAN MINE	0.0000	BURNT MILL CREEK
SC0045811 LAURENS W R GRACE/KEARNEY MILL SITE		ENOREE RIVER
SC0046205 LAURENS BALL GLASS CONTAINER CORP		REEDY FORK CREEK
SC0001490 LEE REEVES BROS/BISHOPVILLE FINISH	3.5000	LYNCHES RIVER
SC0025411 LEE LYNCHBURG/WATER PLT	0.0170	BACK SWAMP-LYNCH
SC0035378 LEE BISHOPVILLE WWTF	2.5000	LYNCHES RIVER
SC0040363 LEE NATIONAL DYE WORKS WWTF	0.0896	LYNCHES RIVER
SC0042676 LEE LYNCHBURG WWTF	0.1070	LYNCHES RIVER
SC0044792 LEE LEE CO REG RECYCLING & DISPOS		GIN BRANCH TO BLACK RIVER
SC0000396 MCCORMICK MILLIKEN/MCCORMICK MILL	0.0000	SAVANNAH RIVER
SC0021466 MCCORMICK SC DEPT PRT/HAMILTON CAMP	0.0090	CLARK HILL RESERV
SC0030783 MCCORMICK MCCORMICK/ROCKY CREEK WWTF	0.8500	ROCKY CREEK
SC0043401 MCCORMICK NEVADA GOLDFIELDS/BARITE HILL	0.0000	HAWE CREEK
SC0044580 MCCORMICK MCCORMICK COUNTY/STEVENS CK	2.5000	STEVENS CREEK
SC0045837 MCCORMICK CSX TRANSPORTATION/MCCORMICK		

SC0046604 MCCORMICK GS ROOFING PRODUCT/PLUM BRANCH		WHITEHOUSE BRANCH
SC0047317 MCCORMICK US ARMY/J STROM THURMOND PWRPL		
SC0020257 MARION MARION/SOUTH MAIN STREET	2.8400	SMITH SWAMP
SC0029408 MARION MULLINS/WHITE OAK CREEK WWTF	2.7500	WHITE OAK CREEK
SC0035203 MARION LOCUST TREE DEV/PAMPLICO INVES	0.0292	LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER SWAMP
SC0038440 MARION INTERNATIONAL PAPER/MARION	0.6000	TOBYS CREEK
SC0041327 MARION NICHOLS WWTF	0.1350	LUMBER RIVER
SC0041408 MARION BECKER MINERALS/BRITTONS	0.0000	MAPLE SWAMP
SC0043281 MARION B & M AQUACULTURE FARMS	0.0000	CYPRESS CREEK
SC0046230 MARION MARION/S. MAIN ST. PLT (NEW)	5.000	PEE DEE RIVER
SC0046281 MARION FAST FARE SC-657	0.0000	MAIDEN DOWN SWA
SC0047406 MARION IBP, INC.		
SC0001210 MARLBORO BECKER MINERALS/MARLBORO PLT	0.0000	MUDDY CREEK-PEE DE
SC0001996 MARLBORO MOHAWK IND/OAK RIVER MILL	0.4690	GREAT PEE DEE RIVER
SC0002151 MARLBORO DELTA MILLS/DELTA #2 & #3	207.30	PEE DEE RIVER
SC0025178 MARLBORO BENNETTSVILLE WWTF	3.9000	CROOKED CREEK
SC0027219 MARLBORO BECKER MINERALS/MARLBORO	0.0000	CROOKED CREEK
SC0036447 MARLBORO SC DEPT TRANS/BENNETTSVILLE	0.0000	MUDDY CREEK STM SWR DI
SC0038806 MARLBORO UNITED TECHNOLOGIES	0.0000	COTTINGHAM CREEK
SC0040606 MARLBORO CLIO WWTF	0.3000	HAGINS PRONG
SC0041963 MARLBORO MCCOLL WWTF	0.4000	GUM SWAMP
SC0042188 MARLBORO WILLAMETTE/MARLBORO MILL	0.0000	PEE DEE RIVER
SC0044075 MARLBORO BECKER MINERALS/BLENHEIM MINE	0.0000	RIGGINS BRANCH
SC0001147 ORANGEBURG GA-PACIFIC/HOLLY HILL LUMBER	0.07	4 HOLES SWAMP
SC0001163 ORANGEBURG GREENWOOD MILLS/LINER PLT	0.0000	N FORK EDISTO RIVER
SC0001180 ORANGEBURG ALBEMARLE CORP/ORANGEBURG	2.0000	NORTH FORK EDISTO RIVER
SC0002992 ORANGEBURG HOLNAM INC/HOLLY HILL PLT	7.2800	HOME BRANCH-4 HOLE SWAMP
SC0021113 ORANGEBURG BRANCHVILLE WWTF	0.1500	PENN BR-EDISTO RIVER
SC0023272 ORANGEBURG SPRINGFIELD/PLT #1	0.1200	S FORK EDISTO RIVER
SC0023281 ORANGEBURG SPRINGFIELD/PLT #2	0.0600	GOODLAND CREEK- S FORK
SC0024422 ORANGEBURG DAYS INN/ORANGEBURG	0.0200	MIDDLE PEN SWAMP
SC0024481 ORANGEBURG ORANGEBURG WWTP	9.0000	N FORK EDISTO RIVE
SC0028606 ORANGEBURG ORANGEBURG PREP SCHOOL	0.0120	COONER BRANCH- CAW CA
SC0029645 ORANGEBURG CWS/ROOSEVELT GARDEN APTS	0.0676	GRAMLING BRANCH-TO 4 HOLE
SC0029751 ORANGEBURG SOUTHSIDE ASSOCIATES	0.0300	N FORK EDISTO RIVER
SC0030066 ORANGEBURG ORANGEBURG SAUSAGE CO	0.0030	SWAMP TO N FORK EDISTO
SC0030937 ORANGEBURG NORTHWOOD ESTATES	0.3136	MIDDLE PEN CREEK-MIDDLE
SC0032671 ORANGEBURG BROOKLAND PLANTATIONS HOME	0.0090	MIDDLE PEN SWAMP 4 HOLE
SC0038679 ORANGEBURG AMERICAN YARD PRODUCTS INC	0.0000	GRAMBLING CREEK
SC0040037 ORANGEBURG BOWMAN WWTF	0.1500	COW CASTLE CREEK
SC0040185 ORANGEBURG EDISTO HIGH SCHOOL	0.0170	WHIRLWIND CREEK
SC0041424 ORANGEBURG EMRO MKTG/PORT OIL #284	0.0000	GRAMBLING CREEK
SC0042862 ORANGEBURG MARTIN MARIETTA/ORANGEBURG	0.0201	SANDY RUN CREEK-DEAN SWAMP
SC0043061 ORANGEBURG SIMS-BRAILSFORD/EDISTO AQ	0.1250	TRIB TO BUCK BRANCH TO 4-HOLE
SC0043419 ORANGEBURG FASHION FABRICS OF AMERICA	0.0000	NORTH FORK EDISTO RIVER
SC0044008 ORANGEBURG FARMERS PETROLEUM COMPANY	0.0000	
SC0044067 ORANGEBURG SILVER LAKE FARMS HATCHERY		COOPER SWAMP TO EDISTO
SC0045438 ORANGEBURG CORNER STORE AND REST	.0000	BIG POPLAR CREEK
SC0045560 ORANGEBURG COUNCIL ENERGY WWTF		NORTH FORK OF EDISTO
SC0045772 ORANGEBURG SCE&G/COPE POWER PLT		S FORK EDISTO RIVER
SC0045993 ORANGEBURG NORWAY WWTF	0.1650	WILLOW SWAMP
SC0047023 ORANGEBURG ORANGEBURG NTL FISH HATCHERY		DITCH TO N. EDISTO RIVER
SC0047031 ORANGEBURG ORANGEBURG NTL FISH HATCHERY SUBSTA		DITCH TO N EDISTO RIVER
SC0047333 ORANGEBURG BRANCHVILLE, TOWN OF	0.1500	EDISTO RIVER
SC0022268 SALUDA RIDGE SPRING/S. LAGOON #1	0.1500	FLAT ROCK CREEK
SC0022381 SALUDA SALUDA WWTF	0.4650	LITTLE SALUDA RIVER
SC0025585 SALUDA AMICKS POULTRY FARMS INC	1.8940	CLOUDS CREEK
SC0029122 SALUDA GENTRY'S POULTRY CO, INC	0.0000	UNN TRIB TO DRY CREEK
SC0000795 SUMTER CAROLINA GOLDEN PRODUCTS	0.0000	POCALLA CREEK
SC0003034 SUMTER SOUTHERN COATINGS INC	0.1530	TURKEY CREEK
SC0023647 SUMTER SUMTER/TWIN LAKES SD	0.0350	CANE SAVANNAH CREEK
SC0024554 SUMTER COOPER INDUSTRIES/SUMTER PLT	0.0620	POCALLA CREEK
SC0024970 SUMTER USAF/SHAW AFB	1.784	BEECH CREEK
SC0027707 SUMTER SUMTER/POCATALIGO RIVER PLT	12.0000	POCOTALIGO RIVER
SC0030635 SUMTER COMPASS SEAFOOD RESTAURANT	0.0200	PUDDING SWAMP
SC0030678 SUMTER CWS/OAKLAND PLANTATION	0.1600	BEECH CREEK TR-
SC0030724 SUMTER CWS/POCALLA VILLAGE-BELK SD	0.0460	POCOTALIGO RIVER
SC0031330 SUMTER DAYS INN/TURBEVILLE	0.0300	NEWMAN BRANCH-PUDDING SWAMP
SC0031704 SUMTER HARWOOD MHP/HIGH HILLS RURAL W	0.0070	MUSH BRANCH

SC0031844	SUMTER	BRIARCLIFF MHP	0.0260	SPANN BRANCH-LONG BRANCH
SC0031895	SUMTER	SCENIC LAKE PARK	0.0010	LITTLE RAFTING CREEK
SC0031925	SUMTER	BURGESS GLEN MHP I	0.0180	MUSH BRANCH
SC0032212	SUMTER	CAROLINA MOBILE COURT WWTF	0.0300	MUSH BRANCH DI-LONG BRANCH
SC0032239	SUMTER	BURGESS GLEN MHP II	0.0180	MUSH BRANCH
SC0033235	SUMTER	SPANISH GARDEN APARTMENTS	0.0182	BEECH CREEK
SC0034860	SUMTER	PHIBRO-TECH INC	0.1100	NASTY BRANCH
SC0035319	SUMTER	KAYDON CORP PLT #4	0.0870	POCALLA CREEK
SC0038962	SUMTER	SC DEPT TRANS/REST AREA I-95	0.0400	PUDDING SWAMP
SC0039292	SUMTER	BECKER MINERALS/HASSKAMP PLT	1.0620	GUM SWAMP BRANCH
SC0039632	SUMTER	PINEWOOD/PINEWOOD GARDENS	0.0600	PINETREE CREEK
SC0039977	SUMTER	SUMTER/WATER PLT #1	0.1750	BRUNSON BRANCH
SC0039985	SUMTER	SUMTER/WATER PLT #2	0.1400	TURKEY CREEK
SC0039993	SUMTER	SUMTER/WATER PLT #3	0.140	NASTY BRANCH
SC0040088	SUMTER	GLASSCOCK TRUCKING CO WWTF	28.71	MUSH BRANCH
SC0042170	SUMTER	LIDLAW ENV SERVICES OF SC	7.796	LAKE MARION
SC0042544	SUMTER	INTERNATIONAL PAPER/BROGDON WY	0.0000	BOOTS BRANCH
SC0044661	SUMTER	BECKER MINERALS/HORATIO MINE	0.0000	RAFTING CREEK
SC0045349	SUMTER	SC DEPT CORR/WATEREE CENTER	0.2500	WATEREE RIVER
SC0046868	SUMTER	PINEWOOD, TOWN OF	0.1340	LAKE MARION
SC0047465	SUMTER	SUMTER/WATER PLT #4		

## **B. Assimilative Capacity of Rivers/Streams (WLA/TMDL)**

A wasteload allocation (WLA) is the portion of a stream's assimilative capacity for a particular pollutant which is allocated to an existing or proposed point source discharge and a load allocation (LA) is that portion allocated to a nonpoint source. The particular pollutants may be oxygen demanding substances (carbonaceous and nitrogenous oxygen demand), ammonia, total residual chlorine, metals, organic or inorganic compounds. WLA's for the non-designated area are determined by DHEC. The allocation of wasteloads must conform to any applicable Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) as determined by DHEC.

A TMDL is the maximum allowable load of a specific pollutant which can be assimilated by a waterway or a portion of a waterway without contravening water quality criteria or preventing attainment of an existing or classified use. Traditionally, DHEC has developed TMDLs for waters with known or anticipated problems resulting from point source discharges. Future TMDLs will be developed in conjunction with the DHEC Watershed Water Quality Management Strategy (WWQMS) for waters listed on the 303(d) list of waters not meeting applicable standards for specific pollutants. Pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, the State must develop such a list every two years. TMDLs, which may include non-point sources as well as point sources of pollution, will be public noticed and will require EPA approval. TMDLs will be developed as part of the wasteload allocation review process and will be developed for individual pollutants (such as metals) and categories of pollutants (such as oxygen demanding substances). Public notice and EPA approval will be handled through the normal NPDES permit process outlined in Regulation 61-9.

Various techniques, ranging from simple mathematical models to complex computer based models, are used to determine the ability of a waterway to assimilate various pollutants. Wasteload allocations developed using these techniques allow use of the assimilative capacity while ensuring that numeric criteria necessary to protect existing and classified uses are maintained. Wasteload allocations are now developed as part of the Watershed Water Quality Management Strategy process for reissuance of existing permits as well as in response to proposals for new and expanded projects throughout the State.

In instances when the assimilative capacity of a waterway exceeds the existing or proposed pollutant loading, effluent limits are determined by the minimum treatment required (industrial guideline numbers or municipal secondary treatment) for the type of discharge involved. Such waters are said to be effluent limited. In instances where the existing or proposed loading is greater than the assimilative capacity of the stream, discharge limits are based on the maximum allowable loading which will not result in stream violations of numeric water quality criteria. Such waters are said to be water quality limited. If more than one discharger exists or is proposed for a water quality limited stream, the load must be divided or allocated between the dischargers.

To date, wasteload allocation TMDLs considering only point source discharges have been developed for a variety of pollutants on a number of different streams around the State. TMDLs for phosphorus have been developed for Eighteen Mile Creek and the Reedy River. TMDLs for ammonia nitrogen, due to chronic toxicity, have been developed for numerous smaller streams. TMDLs for oxygen demanding substances are being developed for the Cooper, Pee Dee, Ashley and Beaufort Rivers, as well as for many smaller streams. Limits for metals and other toxicants, which can be considered WLAs or TMDLs, are now developed on

a routine basis. Development of new TMDLs and revision of previously developed TMDLs are expected to play an increasingly important part in the overall wasteload allocation process as DHEC continues implementation of the basin planning and permitting strategy.

See the Appendix for a detailed description of the process DHEC follows in developing WLAs where multiple dischargers compete for limited assimilative capacity.

## **C. Management Agency Issues**

### *1. Listing of Designated Management Agencies and Service Areas by County.*

Following is a listing, by county, of the management agencies designated to provide wastewater service in the non-designated area of South Carolina. Following the Appendix are maps which present both the existing sewer service area of the agency and the water quality management area. Sewer service area is the geographical area where the agency actually provides wastewater collection and treatment. In cases where 201 facilities planning has been completed, this service area will be the same as the service area identified in the 201 Plan or other authorized service area and may not coincide with the 201 planning area. The 201 planning area does not authorize a management agency to plan for geographical areas within other management agency areas. The water quality management area is the geographical area within which the agency provides planning and management decisions.

#### **Abbeville County**

City of Abbeville (*municipality only*)  
Calhoun Falls <sup>1</sup>  
Due West (*no service area*) <sup>2</sup>

#### **Aiken County**

North Augusta (*municipality and certain unincorporated county areas*)  
City of Aiken (*municipality and certain unincorporated county areas*)  
Wagener (*municipality only*)  
Salley (*municipality only*)  
New Ellenton (*municipality only*)  
Aiken County PSA (*Horse Creek Basin and parts of unincorporated Edgefield County*)

#### **Allendale County**

Town of Allendale (*municipalities of Allendale and Fairfax only*)  
Fairfax (*no service area*) <sup>2</sup>  
Allendale County (*unincorporated county only*)

#### **Bamberg County**

City of Bamberg (*municipality only*)  
Denmark (*municipality only*)

Bamberg County (*unincorporated county only*)  
Ehrhardt <sup>1</sup>

**Barnwell County**

Blackville (*municipality and certain unincorporated county areas*)  
Williston (*municipality only*)  
City of Barnwell (*municipality only*)  
Barnwell County (*unincorporated county only*)

**Calhoun County**

St. Matthews (*municipality only*)

**Chesterfield County**

Pageland <sup>1</sup>  
Jefferson (*municipality only*)  
Town of Chesterfield (*municipality only*)  
Cheraw (*municipality and certain unincorporated county areas*)  
Chesterfield County (*unincorporated county only*)

**Clarendon County**

Summerton (*municipality only*)  
Manning (*municipality and certain unincorporated county areas*)  
Clarendon County (*unincorporated county only*)

**Darlington County**

City of Darlington (*municipality only*)  
Hartsville (*municipality and certain unincorporated county area*)  
Lamar (*municipality only*)  
Darlington County Water and Sewer Authority (*unincorporated county only*)

**Dillon County**

Lake View (*municipality only*)  
Latta (*municipality and certain unincorporated county areas*)  
City of Dillon (*municipality only*)  
Dillon County (*unincorporated county areas*)

**Edgefield County**

Edgefield County Water and Sewer Authority (*municipalities of Johnston and Trenton and unincorporated county*)

**Florence County**

Olanta (*no service area*)<sup>2</sup>  
City of Florence (*municipality and certain unincorporated county areas*)  
Timmons ville (*municipality and certain unincorporated county areas*)  
Johnsonville (*municipality and Wellman, Inc. property*)  
Florence County (*unincorporated county only*)  
Lake City (*municipalities of Lake City, Olanta, and Scranton*)  
Pimplico (*municipality only*)  
Scranton (*no service area*)<sup>2</sup>

### **Greenwood County**

Ware Shoals (*municipalities of Ware Shoals, Honea Path, Donalds, Due West and certain areas of unincorporated Abbeville and Greenwood counties*)  
Ninety Six (*municipality and certain unincorporated county areas*)  
Greenwood Metro Commission<sup>1</sup>

### **Kershaw County**

Camden (*municipality and certain unincorporated county areas*)  
Kershaw County (*unincorporated county only*)  
Bethune (*municipality only*)

### **Laurens County**

City of Laurens (*Reedy Fork Creek and Little River Drainage Basins and feasible areas adjoining those basins*)  
Clinton (*municipality and certain unincorporated county areas*)  
Laurens County Water and Sewer (*unincorporated county only*)

### **Lee County**

Bishopville (*municipality only*)  
Lynchburg (*municipality only*)

### **McCormick County**

Town of McCormick (*municipality and certain unincorporated county areas*)  
McCormick County (*unincorporated county only*)

### **Marion County**

City of Marion (*municipality only*)  
Mullins (*municipality and certain unincorporated county areas*)  
Marion County (*unincorporated county only*)  
Nichols (*municipality only*)

### **Marlboro County**

Bennettsville (*municipality only*)  
Clio (*municipality and certain unincorporated county areas*)  
McColl (*municipality only*)

### **Orangeburg County**

City of Orangeburg (*municipality and certain unincorporated county areas*)  
Branchville <sup>1</sup>  
Elloree (*municipality only*)  
North (*municipality and certain unincorporated county areas*)  
Holly Hill (*municipality only*)  
Springfield (*municipality only*)  
Santee (*municipality and certain unincorporated county areas*)  
Bowman (*municipality only*)  
Orangeburg County (*unincorporated county only*)  
Norway (*municipality and certain unincorporated county areas*)

### **Saluda County**

Ridge Spring <sup>1</sup>  
Town of Saluda (*municipality only*)  
Saluda County (*unincorporated county only*)

### **Sumter County**

City of Sumter (*municipality and certain unincorporated county areas*)  
Sumter County (*unincorporated county only*)  
Pinewood (*municipality only*)  
Mayesville (*municipality only*)

<sup>1</sup> Service boundaries were not provided by the management agencies for Calhoun Falls, Ehrhardt, Branchville, and the Greenwood Metropolitan Commission.

<sup>2</sup> Treatment in Olanta, Scranton, Due West, and Fairfax are owned and operated by other management agencies.

The following municipalities provide sewer service to customers in neighboring jurisdictions and without a specific agreement to do so: Blackville, Camden, Cheraw, Clio, Latta, Laurens, Mullins, Ninety Six, North, Norway, Orangeburg, and Sumter.

## ***2. Intergovernmental Agreements***

This section discusses intergovernmental agreements that coordinate the handling of wastewater on a regional basis. Of the 84 management agencies that responded to a survey questionnaire, 22 responded that joint agreements existed between them and one or more other management agencies; 56 responded that no joint agreements existed; and 6 did not respond. Management agencies that did not respond were Branchville, Ehrhardt, Greenwood Metropolitan Commission, Pageland, and Ridge Spring.

Aiken County Public Service Authority: Joint agreements with the cities of Aiken (Aiken Co.) and North Augusta (Aiken Co.), the County of Saluda, and the Edgefield County Water and Sewer Authority. Under its Edgefield County agreement, the PSA treats wastewater generated from an existing state prison and will treat wastewater from a proposed new federal prison when it is built. Under its Saluda County agreement, the PSA treats wastewater from various poultry processing operations. Under its Aiken and North Augusta agreements, the PSA treats each community's wastewater.

City of Aiken (Aiken Co.): Joint agreement with Aiken County. For an explanation of the agreement, see "Aiken County Public Service Authority."

Town of Allendale (Allendale Co.): Joint agreement with the Town of Fairfax (Allendale Co.). Under the agreement, wastewater generated by Fairfax is treated.

City of Clinton (Laurens Co.): Joint agreement with Laurens County. For an explanation of the agreement, see "Laurens County Water Resources Commission."

Darlington County Water and Sewer Authority: Joint agreement with Hartsville (Darlington Co.). For an explanation of the agreement, see "City of Hartsville."

Donalds-Due West (Abbeville Co.) Water and Sewer Authority: Joint agreement with the towns of Honea Path (Abbeville Co.) and Ware Shoals (Abbeville and Greenwood Cos.). For an explanation of the agreement, see "Town of Ware Shoals."

Edgefield County Water and Sewer Authority: Joint agreements with North Augusta and the counties of Aiken and Saluda. For an explanation of the Aiken agreement, see "Aiken County Public Service Authority". Under the Saluda agreement, wastewater from poultry processing plants flow through Edgefield's system to the Aiken PSA's Horse Creek plant. Under its agreement with North Augusta, the county has the right to use the municipality's sewer facilities, i.e. pump stations, and 1.25 mgd of sewer line capacity to transport wastewater to Aiken PSA's Horse Creek Plant.

Town of Fairfax (Allendale Co.): Joint agreement with the Town of Allendale. For an explanation of the agreement, see "Town of Allendale."

Greenwood County Metropolitan District: Joint agreement with the Town of Ware Shoals (Abbeville and Greenwood Cos.).

City of Hartsville (Darlington Co.): Joint agreement with the Darlington County Water and Sewer Authority. Under the agreement the Water and Sewer Authority grants the City the franchise to serve industrial park customers within the Authority's service area.

Town of Honea Path (Abbeville Co.): Joint agreement with the Town of Ware Shoals (Abbeville and Greenwood Cos.), the Donalds-Due West Water and Sewer Authority (Abbeville Co.). For an explanation of the agreement, see "Town of Ware Shoals."

City of Lake City (Florence Co.): Joint agreements with the towns of Scanton (Florence Co.) and Olanta (Florence Co.). Under the Scanton and Olanta agreements, wastewater

generated by those systems is treated by Lake City. The Scranton collector system is owned by Lake City. The Olanta collector system is locally owned.

Laurens County Water Resources Commission: Joint agreement with the City of Clinton(Laurens Co.). Under the agreement, the Commission owns and operates the wastewater system. The system treats Clinton's municipal and industrial wastes.

McCormick County: Joint agreement with the Town of McCormick. For explanation of the agreement, see "Town of McCormick Commissioner's of Public Works."

Town of McCormick Commissioner's of Public Works: Joint agreements with McCormick County. Under one agreement with the County, the CPW treats wastewater generated by Savannah Lakes Village, a planned community. Under a second agreement with the County, wastewater generated by the state parks of Hickory Knob and Burnt Creek, the McCormick Correctional Institute, and the John De La Howe School, is treated.

City of North Augusta (Aiken Co.): Joint agreement with the counties of Aiken and Edgefield. For an explanation of the Aiken agreement, see "Aiken County Public Service Authority". For an explanation of the Edgefield agreement, see "Edgefield County Water and Sewer Authority."

Town of Olanta (Florence Co.): Joint agreement with the City of Lake City (Florence Co.). For explanation of the agreement, see "City of Lake City."

Saluda County: Joint agreement with the Edgefield County Water and Sewer Authority. For an explanation of the agreement, see "Edgefield County Water and Sewer Authority."

Town of Scranton (Florence Co.): Joint agreement with the City of Lake City (Florence Co.). For explanation of the agreement, see "City of Lake City."

Sumter County: Joint agreement with the City of Sumter. For an explanation of the agreement, see "City of Sumter."

City of Sumter: Joint agreement with Sumter County. Under the agreement, if a proposed landfill on Shaw Road in unincorporated Sumter County is built, then the City will accept the leachate that is generated.

Town of Ware Shoals (Abbeville and Greenwood Cos.): Joint agreement with the Town of Honea Path (Abbeville Co.), Donalds-Due West Water and Sewer Authority (Abbeville Co.), and the Greenwood Metropolitan District. Under its agreement with the District, wastewater from the Sara Lee knit products manufacturing plant are treated. Under the Honea Path and Donalds-Due West agreements, wastewater generated by those communities are treated. The Honea Path and Donald-Due West collector system and treatment plant is owned by Ware Shoals.

### *3. Status of Planning Area Facilities Plans*

Until 1989, under the EPA construction grants program, facilities plans were prepared under the full requirements of Section 201 of the federal Clean Water Act. Completion of an approved "201 Plan" was required before a municipality or public service district could become eligible for federal construction grants. In 1989 the construction grants program was replaced by the State Revolving Loan Fund (SRF). South Carolina has retained some elements of Section 201, including continuing to require facilities planning for SRF loans.

Many of the rigid planning requirements for federal grants no longer apply. Indeed, the modern SRF facilities plan is streamlined when compared to the former 201 plan. Nevertheless, planning at the local level by management agencies is still seen as vital. Local facilities plans are important to the Water Quality Management Plan in that they describe wastewater treatment needs for the future, where management agencies expect growth to occur, and how they intend to provide wastewater services. After review by SRF staff for cost-effectiveness and environmental factors, the plans are approved. When approved, the facilities plan will automatically become a part of the statewide 208 plan.

While all of the facilities plans are no longer active, that is, they may not be associated with a current grant or loan, they remain a part of the original State Water Quality Management Plan and will be used as appropriate in making decisions relative to current wastewater activities.

#### **D. Recommendations for Implementation**

##### *1. Areas (management, service)*

We have no recommendations concerning any changes in either management areas or service areas at this time.

##### *2. Facilities (closure, consolidation, construction)*

Outside of existing regulatory requirements, we have no recommendations concerning any facilities being eliminated, consolidated (except for regionalization efforts by designated management agencies), or constructed at this time.

##### *3. Nonpoint Source Pollution*

Nonpoint source (NPS) water pollution is diffuse both in terms of its origin and in the manner in which it enters surface and ground waters. Unlike point sources which are associated with a pipe or "point", NPS pollution results from a variety of human activities that take place over a wide geographical area. Further, pollutants from nonpoint sources usually find their way into surface and ground waters in sudden surges, often in large quantities, and are associated with rain storms. Significant sources of NPS pollution include agricultural activities, urban runoff, land disposal of wastes, and construction and other land disturbing activities. Pollutants associated with NPS runoff include sediment, nutrients, pathogenic organisms, and toxic materials. Section 208 of the 1972 Amendments to the Clean Water Act required states to address NPS in their respective Water Quality Management Plans. Specifically, the Act in §208 (2)(F)-(K) said that Plans should identify and set forth procedures and methods to control to the extent feasible pollution from agriculture,

urban, forestry, mining, and groundwater polluting activities such as subsurface disposal of pollutants. The original 208 Water Quality Management Plans did this, often in great detail. Although nonpoint sources were identified and recommendations described, no federal funding was forthcoming under section 208 to address the problems. In 1987, however, amendments to the Clean Water Act were passed which contained new NPS provisions in section 319. For the first time, funding for implementation of solutions was addressed. Section 319 permitted states to use NPS data and information gathered under Section 208 in their Nonpoint Source Management Plans. It also allowed incorporation of these NPS Management Plans into the Statewide 208 Water Quality Management Plans. South Carolina's Nonpoint Source Management Program, developed under Section 319, has been updated as a result of Section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Management Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990.

DHEC recognizes that implementation of an effective NPS program depends on the cooperation and dedicated effort of other state agencies as well as DHEC. The updated NPS Management Program designates a lead agency for each of the major NPS categories to coordinate and direct implementation of the NPS program. The lead agency is responsible for coordinating with the other cooperating agencies and with SCDHEC, the program administrator. The lead and cooperating agencies implement various permitting, technical assistance, educational, demonstration, training, and best management practice (BMP) monitoring programs related to subcategories of the major nonpoint sources.

The updated State of South Carolina Nonpoint Source Management Program is incorporated into this 208 Management Plan.

#### *4. Others*

None.

# Appendix

# ***Wasteload Allocation Process for Oxygen Demand From Point Sources***

## ***I. Introduction***

The Bureau of Water (Bureau) determines the point source load in pounds of ultimate oxygen demand that can be discharged to a surface water body segment without causing a water quality violation. A computerized mathematical model of a receiving stream is normally used in this process. For each discharger to a surface water body, the Bureau starts with the maximum loading allowed by the appropriate EPA technology-based limitations (secondary effluent limits for domestic discharges and effluent guidelines or best professional judgement for industrial discharges) as the initial inputs into the model. The model is then run to determine whether or not discharges can take place at technology based allowed loadings without causing a predicted water quality standards violation.

## ***II. Effluent Limited Stream Segments***

If the model shows that each discharger can discharge its technology based allowed loadings without causing water quality violations and the antidegradation rules from the water quality standards regulation are properly addressed, then each discharger is issued a permit with technology based effluent limitations. This situation (whether there are one or more dischargers) is commonly called an effluent limited situation or technology-based situation.

## ***III. Water Quality Limited Stream Segments***

### ***A. Overview***

When the model predicts that the technology-based discharge effluent limitations will cause water quality violations, more stringent effluent limits must be established. This means the allowed loading will be based on water quality standards and not the technology based effluent limits. This situation is commonly called a water quality limited situation or water quality based effluent limitation situation. When this occurs, the total loading to the stream must be lowered so that the model predicts water quality standards are met. Where multiple dischargers are involved this process can be very complicated as there are a number of factors that must be considered when dividing the assimilative capacity among several dischargers. In the Designated 208 Planning Areas of the State, the responsible Council of Government should be responsible for establishing a process for how this will be accomplished. In the Non-Designated 208 Areas of the State, the Bureau will be responsible for this process. The antidegradation rules of the water quality standards regulation must also be properly addressed in water quality limited situations.

## ***B. Basic Principles***

In making decisions on permit reductions that may be required because of a new discharger, an expansion of an existing discharger, or as a result of the use of a new or updated water quality model, the Bureau follows the basic principles below:

1. The process should be reasonable and fair to all parties;
2. Preferably existing and proposed dischargers should cooperatively determine how the total loading to the stream will be reduced in these situations. Existing and new or expanding dischargers will be given the opportunity to determine how the maximum allowed loading will be allocated among themselves. When the dischargers cannot agree, the Bureau must make the final decisions on the allocation;
3. The Bureau will normally reduce affected permit limits by the same percentage from their technology-based limitations;
4. Once a loading has been divided between two or more dischargers, it is expected that most future expansions will not require further division of the allowable loading. Increased flow will be allowed while holding the poundage constant, thus requiring better treatment on the part of the expanding discharger. In instances where an expansion is of such magnitude that a serious inequity in treatment costs would result or the expanding discharger would be required to treat beyond the limits of technology, reallocation would be considered.
5. With respect to new dischargers, whenever possible, reductions in an existing discharger's permitted loadings will be made so that adverse impact to existing dischargers will be minimized. For example, any existing permits with excess capacity will normally be reduced first so that whenever possible no actual costs are incurred by an existing discharger;
6. New or expanded dischargers will normally have reductions in their allowed technology-based loadings at least equal to the largest percent reduction of any existing discharger;
7. Reductions in permitted loadings will be limited to the limits of treatment technology;
8. A permit for a new or expanded discharger will not be issued until after all the existing dischargers' permits that must be reduced to allow for the new or expanded discharger are issued and effective (no appeals pending); and
9. No permit issued by DHEC shall be interpreted as creating any vested right in any person.

Sections C and D below explain the process the Bureau uses to accomplish the reduction in the total permitted loading to a stream when necessary. The process cannot possibly cover every situation that can occur. For situations not covered in Sections C and D, the Bureau will review them on a case-by-case basis using the basic principles listed above.

### ***C. Single New or Expanding Discharger***

The simplest water quality limited situation is when there is only one discharger in a stream segment. In these situations, the one discharger's permitted loading must be equal to or less than the total maximum point source load that the model indicates can be discharged without causing a water quality violation. Obviously, in this situation, there is no allocation process needed for the loading since there is only one discharger who must lower its loading so that water quality standards will be maintained.

### ***D. One or More Existing Dischargers With Either a Proposed New or Expanded Discharger: The Allocation Process***

With more than one discharger in a stream segment, the situation is much more complicated since there must be an allocation of the allowed stream loading among the existing dischargers and the proposed discharger. Depending on how this is accomplished, the proposed discharger and some or all of the existing dischargers will not be allowed to discharge the maximum loading allowed by their appropriate technology-based limitations. Normally any existing discharger should not receive a larger percent reduction from its technology-based limitations than a proposed discharger would receive.

#### ***1. Bureau Issues***

In the allocation process, the Bureau's primary concern is that water quality standards must be maintained by ensuring that the total loading to the stream from all existing and proposed dischargers does not cause water quality violations as predicted by the model. Whether this is accomplished by one discharger or more than one discharger lowering their maximum allowed technology-based loadings does not really matter to the Bureau provided the water quality model predicts water quality standards will be maintained. What does matter to the Bureau is that the total loading to the stream is somehow lowered so that water quality standards are maintained under the critical conditions evaluated.

#### ***2. Selecting Dischargers for Reductions and the Water Quality Evaluation Process***

If dischargers cannot agree how the maximum allowed loading will be allocated among themselves, a simple way for the Bureau to reallocate the allowed stream loading would be to lower each discharger's allowed technology-based loadings by the same percentage until the model predicts no water quality violations. However, this may require some dischargers to spend money unnecessarily as other dischargers may be able to take the reduction without any adverse impact to their operation. The Bureau must evaluate the situation to determine how the permitted loadings should be allocated in a manner that is reasonable and cost-effective.

In the allocation process among dischargers, the Bureau determines if any of the existing dischargers can reduce their present permit limitations without adversely affecting their operations. If all existing dischargers have technology-based limits and none of them can take a reduction without adversely affecting their operations, the Bureau will reduce all existing and proposed dischargers by the same percentage until the model predicts no water quality violations.

If the Bureau determines one or more dischargers can take a reduction without adverse impact on their operations then those dischargers are reduced first. For example, if an existing discharger is not discharging the maximum loading as given in its permit and the discharger's facility is operating at its maximum production or wastewater flow rate, then the discharger has excess capacity that may be available in the reallocation process. Further, if any existing discharger can take a reduction without incurring any substantial costs associated with meeting the reduced permit limit, this discharger is also a candidate for a reduction. The Bureau makes these evaluations by comparing a discharger's existing effluent data (DMR & CMR data) to its permit effluent limitations. Also, the Bureau may make a judgement on whether a discharger can reduce its actual loading by improving operation and maintenance at its wastewater treatment plant or by using in-plant controls that are not costly. If these reductions are sufficient to allow the proposed new or expanded discharger at the same percent reduction, the "selected" permits are modified. When the "selected" permits are modified with no appeals pending, the new or expanded discharger will be permitted.

If the reductions for the "selected" dischargers are not sufficient to allow the new or expanded discharger and in situations where the Bureau is not able to determine if there are any facilities that can take a reduction without adversely affecting their operations, the Bureau will determine if any dischargers have permitted loadings that are already reduced below their technology-based limitations. If there are dischargers with permit limits that are already lower than their maximum allowed technology-based limits and there is at least one discharger with no reductions in its technology-based limitations, the Bureau will normally reduce the permit limitations of each discharger that has technology based effluent limitations by the same percentage and reevaluate the situation using the water quality model. This percent reduction evaluation is then repeated using only the "selected" dischargers until either the model predicts water quality standards will be maintained or the percent reduction used for determining the loading inputs to the model equals the percent reduction for a discharger with a permit which already has a reduction below technology-based limits, whichever occurs first.

If the water quality model predicts water quality standards will be maintained before the percent reduction equals the existing percent reduction that other dischargers have, the "selected" dischargers will have their permit loadings reduced by permit modification. If the model, using the loadings from the proposed percent reduction evaluation, shows that water quality standards are not being maintained and the percent reduction used in the evaluation reaches an existing "non-selected" discharger's actual percent reduction, that discharger is added to the "selected" dischargers that must further reduce their loadings and the model is run again. This process is repeated until the water quality model predicts water quality standards will be maintained.

In this reduction evaluation process, no discharger's permit loadings will be reduced below their limits of treatment technology (can't treat any better regardless of what they do) as determined by the Bureau. When a discharger's proposed permit reductions reach their limits of treatment technology, their permit loadings are not reduced any further in the reduction evaluation process. When the evaluation is completed, the Bureau modifies the "selected" permits. When the "selected" permits are modified with no appeals pending, the new or expanded permit will be issued.

### ***3. Limits of Treatment Technology***

In situations where one or more existing dischargers are at their limits of treatment technology, the Bureau will reduce the permitted loadings of the dischargers that are not at the limits of treatment

technology by the same percentage until the model predicts no water quality violations will occur. The new or expanded discharger will have the same percent reduction from their technology-based limits. In this evaluation when an existing discharger reaches their limits of treatment technology, their loading will not be reduced any further and the modeling will be repeated using further reductions for the dischargers that have not reached their limits of treatment technology. If the evaluation reaches a point where all existing and proposed dischargers' loadings have been reduced to their limits of treatment technology and the model still predicts water quality violations will occur, the new or expanded discharger cannot be allowed as proposed. The new or expanded discharger may be allowed on a smaller scale than was originally proposed so that the new or expanded discharger's loadings at its limits of treatment technology will equal the reductions achieved by all existing dischargers going to their limits of treatment technology.

In situations where the Bureau determines that all existing dischargers are already reduced to their limits of treatment technology, then the existing total loading to the stream cannot be reduced, and the new or expanded discharger cannot be permitted to surface waters. In these situations the Bureau will normally encourage existing dischargers to reduce their loadings by other means such as source reduction, recycling, land application of effluent, water conservation, alternate manufacturing processes, consolidation of facilities through regional planning, etc. In situations where the Bureau determines that the existing loading exceeds the allowed stream loading, the Bureau may require the actual loading to the stream to be reduced by the existing dischargers utilizing the above methods even when there is not a proposed new or expanding discharger.

#### ***4. Actual Water Quality Violations Exist***

In situations where actual water quality violations exist, a new or expanded discharge will not be allowed unless there is a plan in place that is acceptable to the Bureau which will eliminate the water quality violations in a reasonable period of time. The plan must include appropriate schedules for the work that must be completed in order for the water quality standards to be met.

For situations where there are actual water quality violations, the Bureau will determine the actual loading of each permitted discharger using DMR and CMR data. The Bureau will reduce each existing discharger's permitted loading to the amount that the discharger is presently discharging. These reduced loadings will be shown as interim limits in the modified permits. The modified permits will also contain a schedule of compliance and new final effluent limits. This will take place even if there is not a proposed new or expanding discharger. If there is a proposed new or expanding discharger, the new final effluent limits will be based upon the percent reduction necessary to allow the new or expanded discharge at the same percent reduction. For existing dischargers, these final limits would go into effect at the time the new or expanded discharge actually occurs or at a date that the Bureau determines to be appropriate based on the situation. Also, the modified permit may contain a reopener clause that says the permit may be modified further after water quality studies that will allow the Bureau to more completely assess the situation. Alternately, the Bureau may include only the reduced limits (limits reduced from actual discharge loadings) in the modified permits with reopener clauses that say the permits may be reopened and further reductions in loadings imposed, as appropriate, and a compliance schedule established to achieve the new further reduced final limitations as indicated by water quality studies and modeling.

### ***5. New or Expanded Permit Issued***

When permit modifications are necessary to reallocate the maximum allowed stream loading so that the new or expanded discharger can be permitted, the new or expanded permit is not issued until the necessary permit modifications have been made with no outstanding appeals. Any reductions to an existing discharger's permit limitations will go into effect when the new or expanded discharge actually occurs.

## ***IV. Reserving Stream Assimilative Capacity***

The Bureau is asked on numerous occasions why it does not reserve assimilative capacity in streams for use by new or expanding dischargers. The argument is made that by reserving assimilative capacity the permitting of new dischargers and expansions would be easier and reallocation with permit modifications would not be necessary. This is true up to a point.

The Bureau does not think reserving stream assimilative capacity is an appropriate practice since it leads to situations where existing dischargers are required to meet more stringent effluent limitations than necessary to meet water quality standards to allow for future development that may or may not ever occur. If assimilative capacity is reserved, existing dischargers may have higher capital and operation and maintenance costs for their WWTPs to allow for future development. Further, if future development which uses the reserve capacity does occur, DHEC must still reallocate the allowed stream loading among all the existing dischargers and the proposed discharger so that reserve capacity is always provided.

While reserving capacity will allow new or expanding dischargers to be permitted before existing dischargers' permits are reduced, it does not eliminate the reallocation process and it can result in unnecessary costs for existing dischargers. Therefore, the Bureau does not reserve assimilative capacity for future development.