Healthy People. Healthy Communities.

September 21, 2023

Jeaneanne Gettle
Acting Regional Administrator
EPA Region 4
61 Forsyth Street SW
Atlanta, GA 30303

Re: South Carolina 2022 Triennial Review

Dear Ms. Gettle,

In South Carolina Regulation 61-68 (R.61-68) establishes appropriate goals and water uses to be achieved, maintained, and protected; general rules and water quality standards to protect classified and existing water uses; and an antidegradation policy to protect and maintain the levels of water quality necessary to support and maintain those existing and classified uses. Regulation 61-69 (R.61-69) establishes South Carolina's site-specific water quality standards and provides a listing of all named and specific unnamed waterbodies, their classifications, and locations. The following summary represents actions taken by the Department to update and revise the water quality standards during the 2022 triennial review.

The Department had a Notice of Drafting published in the February 25, 2022, *State Register* to kick off the 2022 triennial review. The Department received five sets of comments from stakeholders in response to the Notice of Drafting. A summary of public comments along with Department responses is enclosed (#1).

Department staff met with stakeholders to discuss the Notice of Drafting and to receive stakeholder input on April 19, 2022, and on May 24, 2022. Following these stakeholder meetings Department staff began drafting revisions to both R.61-68 and R.61-69. Appropriate Department staff conducted an internal review of the proposed revisions on July 13, 2022.

The proposed amendments to R.61-68 consisted of the following:

- amending Code and section references for accuracy
- adding definitions for Department and Environmental Protection Agency for clarity and renumbering subsequent definitions
- reorganizing and clarifying the requirements of an alternatives analysis
- amending the existing bacteria standards to add an allowable 10% exceedance to the single sample maximum

- amending the existing bacteria assessment methodology to add an allowable 10% exceedance to the single sample maximum
- correcting the listing for cadmium criteria from dissolved to total
- other technical and grammatical corrections for consistency and clarity

The proposed amendments to R.61-69 consisted of the following:

- amending portions of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway to designate as Outstanding Resource Waters
- adding Bates Old River to designate as Outstanding Resource Waters
- amending portions of the Running Lake to designate as Outstanding Resource Waters
- clarifying and correcting, as needed, waterbody names, counties, classes, and descriptions.

The proposed amendments to R.61-68 and R.61-69 were presented to the S.C. Board of Health and Environmental Control (Board) on August 11, 2022. The Department had a Notice of Proposed Regulation published in the August 26, 2022, *State Register*. Department staff met with stakeholders to discuss the Notice of Proposed Regulation and receive stakeholder input on September 20, 2022. The Department received public comments from sixteen parties by September 26, 2022, the close of the public comment period. A summary of public comments along with Department responses is enclosed (#2).

After consideration of all timely received comments, staff has made substantive changes to the regulatory text of the Notice of Proposed Regulation approved by the Board in the August 11, 2022, Board meeting and published in the August 26, 2022, *State Register*. The purpose for this text change was to delay the proposed adoption of freshwater aluminum criteria to allow Department staff additional time to evaluate comments received from stakeholders.

The Board conducted a public hearing on the proposed revisions to R.61-68 and R.61-68 during its November 10, 2022, meeting. During the public hearing staff presented the Notice of Final Regulation to the Board. No comments were presented by stakeholders to the Board during the public hearing. At the conclusion of the hearing the Board recommended the revisions be published in the *State Register* and sent to the General Assembly for legislative review.

The Department delivered the Board approved revisions to the General Assembly at the beginning of the 2023 legislative session. Department staff presented the triennial review to members of the South Carolina House of Representatives Environment and Natural Resources Subcommittee on March 7, 2023, to members of the South Carolina Senate Agriculture and Natural Resources Subcommittee on March 8, 2023, and to the full House of Representatives Committee on April 6, 2023. Following legislative review, the General Assembly took no action on the revisions to R.61-68 and R.61-69. The final revisions to both regulations were published as final in the May 26, 2023, *State Register*. A summary of the final revisions is enclosed along with both published and markup versions of the final regulations.

Additionally, the Department has made every effort to comply with EPA's 2015 Water Quality Standards Regulatory Revisions (EPA 820-F-15-004). Enclosed is a statement of compliance, which represents the Department's compliance with the revisions to the federal water quality standards regulation during the 2022 triennial review.

Finally, these revisions to R.61-68 and R.61-69 were completed in accordance with the requirements of the South Carolina Pollution Control Act and the South Carolina Administrative Procedures Act. The Attorney General has designated the Department's General Counsel with the authority to certify that these water quality standards were adopted pursuant to state law in accordance with 40 CFR 131.6(e). Enclosed are both the Attorney General's designation of authority and the certification from General Counsel that these revisions were adopted in accordance with state law.

Should you have questions or concerns related to this submission of results of the 2022 triennial review you may reach Andrew Edwards at (803) 898-1271 or andrew.edwards@dhec.sc.gov.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Hughes, Chief
Bureau of Water
SC Department of Health and Environmental Control

cc: Craig Hesterlee, EPA Region 4
Jamal Cooper, EPA Region 4
Andrew Edwards, Water Quality Standards Coordinator
Shawn Clarke, Director, Water Facilities Permitting Division
Nathan Haber, Director, Water Quality Division
Marshall Taylor, General Counsel
Sara Martinez, Office of General Counsel
Stephen Hightower, Office of General Counsel

Enclosures: Summary of Public Comments and Department Responses #1
Summary of Public Comments and Department Responses #2
Summary of Revisions
Statement of Compliance with EPA's 2015 Water Quality Standards Regulatory Revisions
R.61-68 as published in the May 26, 2023 *State Register*
R.61-68 revisions in underline/strikeout format
R.61-69 as published in the May 26, 2023 *State Register*
R.61-69 revisions in underline/strikeout format
Attorney General Designation of General Counsel Authority
General Counsel Certification of Legal Authority

Water Quality Standards 2022 Triennial Review
Summary of Public Comments and Department Responses

NAME	SECTION CITATION	PUBLIC COMMENT	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE
Laura Seidman, American Forest & Paper Association	R.61-68.Appendix	The Department should not adopt the EPA's nationally recommended Human Health Water Quality Criteria. Instead, DHEC should take the opportunity provided under EPA regulations to develop more scientifically defensible criteria that are achievable and applicable to South Carolina's waters. DHEC also should consider the many benefits of using a probabilistic risk approach when developing all human health criteria.	The Department does not intend to adopt the nationally recommended human health criteria into the State's water quality standards during this triennial review. The Department will retain these comments for consideration during future triennial reviews.

NAME	SECTION CITATION	PUBLIC COMMENT	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE
Dr. Charles Mauro	R.61-69.H	The waters of Bulls Bay, Sewee Bay, the and the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway from Venning Creek to Morgan Creek at the North of Isle of Palms are some of the most outstanding waters in the state and they should be designated as such. These waters are inextricably linked, have the same unrestricted quality, and should have the same classification: Outstanding Resource Waters.	Bulls Bay is already classified as an Outstanding Resource Water in R.61-69. The Department will consider reclassifying the waters of Sewee Bay and that portion of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway from Venning Creek to Morgan Creek from Shellfish Harvesting Water to Outstanding Resource Water.
Bob Morgan, South Carolina Chamber of Commerce	R.61-68.Appendix	The Chamber strongly supports SCDHEC to take a state-specific approach to establishing state Human Health Water Quality Criteria based on state-specific facts only, newly gathered data, and more recent science. The Chamber does not believe the 2015 federal Human Health Water Quality Criteria are appropriate for South Carolina or sufficiently supported by sound science and data.	The Department does not intend to adopt the nationally recommended human health criteria into the State's water quality standards during this triennial review. The Department will retain these comments for consideration during future triennial reviews.

NAME	SECTION CITATION	PUBLIC COMMENT	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE
Bob Morgan, South Carolina Chamber of Commerce	R.61-68	With regard to the hydrologic criteria, the Chamber believes that existing SC regulations 61-68 contain adequate language for protection of uses of waters related to flow. Therefore, the Chamber's position is that no change to state regulation is necessary to achieve the public policy goals of concern to US EPA.	The Department is evaluating the existing hydrological standards to determine if the existing and designated uses for all water classifications may be achieved and maintained.
Rebecca Leach, South Carolina Manufacturers Alliance	R.61-68.Appendix	The Department cannot adopt the EPA's nationally recommended Human Health Water Quality Criteria because the proper studies have not been completed nor has consideration been given to economic impacts.	The Department does not intend to adopt the nationally recommended human health criteria into the State's water quality standards during this triennial review. The Department will retain these comments for consideration during future triennial reviews.

2022 Triennial Review – Notice of Proposed Regulation
Summary of Public Comments and Department Responses

NAME	SECTION CITATION	PUBLIC COMMENT	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE
Charleston Water System	R.61-68.Appendix	The notice of proposed regulation for R.61-68 (document 5119) references the adoption of EPA's "*revised standard for aquatic life ambient water quality criteria for aluminum… in accordance with the CWA.*" However, EPA's 2018 Final Notice (EPA-822-R-18-001) stated, "*As with the 1988 AWQC for aluminum, there are still insufficient data on estuarine and marine species to fulfill the [Minimum Data Requirements] as specified in the 1985 Guidelines. As a result, the EPA cannot recommend criteria for estuarine/marine waters at this time*" (p. xv). This point was reiterated in EPA's Fact Sheet (EPA-822-F-18-003), "*The EPA has published final updated aquatic life ambient water quality criteria recommendations for aluminum in freshwater under Section 3014(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act to reflect the latest scientific knowledge There are not enough data to support the development of estuarine/marine aluminum criteria at this time*." The applicability to "freshwaters" is also captured in the Federal Register announcement (Vol. 83, No. 245, Dec. 21, 2018, 65663) and in EPA's aluminum criteria calculator used to determine the normalized aluminum acute and chronic criteria. This distinction about the applicability of the new criteria only to freshwater is not captured in the notice of proposed regulation or proposed R.61-68. We do not believe it is appropriate to extrapolate the freshwater standards to estuarine or marine water and thus, request that the distinction be adequately document in this review process and within the updated R.61-68.	The Department agrees with Charleston Water System that the proposed aluminum criteria is only appropriate for application in freshwater. This was the intent of the proposed language. As explained below, the Department has decided to delay the proposed adoption of the EPA recommended aluminum criteria. Future proposed regulatory changes to R. 61-68 will clarify that this criterion is for freshwater only.
EPA Region 4	R.61-68.E.	Thank you for meeting with EPA earlier this month to discuss our comments on SC's 2022 Triennial Review of Water Quality Standards. I appreciated you hosting the stakeholder meeting on September 20th, 2022, to review the final draft changes that will be presented to the Board in November. During that meeting, EPA noted the following existing provision in the State rules which had not been updated: *E. GENERAL RULES AND STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO ALL WATERS* *2. The classes and standards described in Section G and H of this regulation implement the above State policy by protecting the waters of South Carolina. Consistent with the above policy, the Department adopts the following general standards in items 3-17 for all waters of South Carolina.* While the provision notes that the provisions in items 3-17 apply, the rule has been updated in previous triennials to add the following provisions at E. 18 and 19:	The Department agrees with EPA. This technical correction had been missed by staff during the previous triennial review cycles. Thank you for bringing this to our attention. When the Department finalizes the proposed revisions to R.61-68 we will update E.2 to say items 3-19.

NAME	SECTION CITATION	PUBLIC COMMENT	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE
EPA Region 4 (continued)		*18. For the protection of human health, methylmercury concentration in fish or shellfish shall not exceed 0.3 mg/kg in wet weight of edible tissue. a. NPDES permit implementation for methylmercury will require mercury monitoring, assessment and minimization for discharges that meet the following conditions; (1) The receiving stream is impaired for methylmercury in fish or shellfish tissue, and; (2) The discharge or proposed discharge has consistently quantifiable levels of mercury. b. The need for a total mercury effluent limit, for the protection of aquatic life and/or human health, pursuant to R.61-9.122.44(d), shall be based on a reasonable potential analysis of the discharge compared to the mercury standards for ambient waters.* *19. The assessment of methylmercury in fish or shellfish for purposes of Section 303(d) listing determinations shall be based on the Department's Fish Consumption Advisories.* EPA requests that SC update E.2. to include *'items 3-19,'* when it goes to the Board in November.	
IDEXX	R.61-68.G.	IDEXX appreciates the opportunity from the South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control (Department) to submit our input on the proposed updates for the Triennial Review of Water Quality Standards. At this time, IDEXX would like to request the Department to consider the following comments. 1) We suggest adding additional technical corrections by adding the missing comma after "fecal coliform" listed in the following tables under Section G.(4) Outstanding National Resource Waters (ONRW) are freshwaters or saltwaters which contribute an outstanding national recreational or ecological resource and Section G. (6) Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW) are freshwaters or saltwaters which constitute an outstanding recreational or ecological resource or those freshwaters suitable as a source of drinking water purposes with treatment levels specified by the Department. 2) We suggest revising and removing the use of the bacteria indicator of fecal coliform as an acceptable indicator for the assessment of fecal contamination of surface waters and only utilizing the indicators of Escherichia Coli (E. coli) and/or enterococci. Fecal coliform bacteria are commonly identified as being thermotolerant bacteria (able to grow at 44.5ºC) [4]. Thermotolerant bacteria consists of E. coli, Klebsiella, Enterobacter, and Citrobacter species [1,2]. When testing for fecal coliform, the population of the bacteria present can affect the fecal coliform results. For example, Klebsiella, Enterobacter, and Citrobacter species are false-positive indicators of fecal contamination as they are from non-fecal origin [2]. Studies have found, up to 15% of Klebsiella (nonfecal origin) are thermotolerant and up to 10% of E. coli are not thermotolerant, thus potentially causing an error rate of 25% when testing for fecal coliform [3]. E. coli are the only bacteria, of the coliform bacteria group, that come from the intestinal tract, have been found to be more	1) The Department agrees with IDEXX on the suggested technical corrections to sections G.4 and G.6. When the Department finalizes the proposed revisions to R.61-68 we will make these technical corrections. 2) In addition to shellfish beds, fecal coliform is utilized as the bacteriological indicator for shellfish harvesting waters and for upstream or downstream waters for the protection of shellfish uses. At this time, the Department is not considering removing fecal coliform as a bacteriological indicator for shellfish

NAME	SECTION CITATION	PUBLIC COMMENT	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE
IDEXX (continued)		specific to the detection of fecal contamination, and are the definitive indicator of fecal contamination in U.S. drinking water regulations and the recommended bacteria for recreational surface waters [3-5]. Within marine waters, studies show enterococci as compared to other fecal contamination indicators, have a higher survival rate and enterococci show a direct association with risk of swimmer's illness [6,7]. The European Union (EU) uses enterococci as an indicator of fecal contamination for recreational and drinking water, and additionally, enterococci are part of the US EPA 2012 Recreational Water Quality Criteria and included by the World Health Organization as recommended bacteria indicator for fecal contamination for recreational water [5,7]. We understand that federal regulations still require fecal coliforms as the bacteria indicator for shellfish beds, however, revising all other designated uses of surface water bacteria to either E. coli or enterococci would be more protective to public health by using indicators that are definitive of fecal contamination. We also understand that this suggested revision, removing fecal coliform as a bacteria indicator, maybe considered out of scope of the proposed changes, but we hope that the Department will consider this suggested edit in a future triennial review as an additional way to strengthen the standard and better protect public health. IDEXX appreciates the opportunity to provide these comments and we look forward to the next steps in the regulation process.	harvesting waters and protection of shellfish uses.
South Carolina Chamber of Commerce	R.61-68.Appendix	The South Carolina Chamber of Commerce (the Chamber) is a statewide organization that represents a broad cross-section of companies in South Carolina. Chamber member companies employ thousands of South Carolinians in high-paying jobs and lead the way on recycling, environmental protection, renewable energy generation and sustainable manufacturing operations. The Chamber promotes pro-job and pro-business policies at the state and federal level and bring together businesses across the state through coordinated strategies, training opportunities, and networking events. With a unified voice, we can make the biggest impact. Our goal is to create the best business climate, so businesses can be at their best. We pride ourselves in accomplishing this goal while balancing environmental protection required by state laws and regulations. We have reviewed the State Register notice published August 26, 2022, regarding the proposed adoption of freshwater aquatic life criteria in Regulation 61-68. From our view, DHEC has not done an adequate review of EPA's criteria and seeks to adopt the federal criteria without any assessment of the validity of its use in South Carolina. At best, adoption is premature because DHEC has not collected ambient data to determine what impact it would have on state point and non-point source discharges. Additionally, DHEC has not evaluated how many new surface waters will become added to the list of impaired waters (i.e., 303(d) List pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act).	The Department has decided to delay the proposed adoption of the EPA recommended aluminum criteria for freshwater until the next triennial review. This will allow Department staff additional time to evaluate the Chamber's comments and the impacts of the proposed regulatory change on state point and non-point sources and the listing of impaired waters.

NAME	SECTION CITATION	PUBLIC COMMENT	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE
South Carolina Chamber of Commerce (continued)		Prior to adopting the current freshwater e-coli bacteria standard, DHEC took the time to collect ambient water quality data to determine what was an appropriate standard to balance protection of classified and existing uses, without undo economic impact in South Carolina. This type of work should be done for aluminum. In stakeholder meetings earlier this year, DHEC said this type of information had not yet been developed. Georgia EPD has started their triennial and notes that they are collecting aluminum and DOC data to evaluate the recommended criteria calculator. EPD also notes that Georgia has naturally occurring aluminum in many streams, like South Carolina. The State's Pollution Control Act requires a unique review of a new standard and must recognize "… safety and welfare of its citizens, maximum employment, the industrial development of the State…" (SECTION 48-1-40). To date, DHEC seeks to blindly adopt a federal criterion without a state-specific evaluation required in SECTION 48-1-60. Regarding the section in the notice entitled "Determination of Costs and Benefits", the following is stated: Existing Department staff and resources will be utilized to implement these amendments to the regulation. No anticipated additional cost will be incurred by the State if the revisions are implemented, and no additional State funding is being requested. Overall cost impact to the State's political subdivisions and regulated community is not likely to be significant. Existing standards would have incurred similar cost. Furthermore, standards required under the amendments will be substantially consistent with the current guidelines and review guidelines utilized by the Department. It is hard to agree with these statements because DHEC has not determined the increase workload on both the ambient monitoring program as well as the need to develop TMDLs. As we understand it, this criterion is a function of hardness and dissolved organic carbon, as well as the aluminum data itself. DHEC has not even estimated the impact to NPDES permittees (e.g., political subdivisions and regulated community). The potential impacts relate to traditional NPDES wastewater discharges as well as stormwater NPDES permits. Also, since drinking water systems (municipal and industrial) often use aluminum-based chemicals to clean surface waters for public consumption, it would be good to know the potential impacts on this sector since these systems also have NPDES permits. Therefore, the Chamber requests that DHEC hold off adoption until: • Ambient data for aluminum is reviewed, • The impact on the ambient monitoring program and TMDL program is considered, and • The impact on NPDES permits is evaluated.	

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South Carolina Chamber of Commerce (continued)		Without this work, DHEC has no idea of the economic impact on state businesses and is unaware of the potential increased workload of its own staff. Without this review, South Carolina doesn't really know both the benefits and impacts to the proposed regulation. Finally, it is our understanding that DHEC used to have an aluminum stream standard, but many years ago removed the standard. Please summarize the basis for that action and why now is an appropriate time to add a standard back. For example, if many state waters are naturally high in aluminum, adoption of this standard may not aid in protection the classified and existing uses of our waters. To the extent that DHEC proceeds with the proposal, it would be good to have the text clarify that this is a freshwater standard.	
South Carolina Environmental Law Project	R.61-69.H	The South Carolina Environmental Law Project appreciates the opportunity to submit comments on the Department of Health and Environmental Control's (DHEC) proposed amendments to S.C. Code Reg. 61-69, in particular the proposal to extend the water quality designation of Outstanding Resource Water (ORW) for the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (AICW) from Venning Creek to its confluence with Morgan Creek, located at the northern end of the Isle of Palms. We are fully in support of this elevation of this area's water quality standards from Shellfish Harvesting to ORW and ask DHEC to move forward with its promulgation process and to include this regulatory amendment. ORW waters (the second-highest water quality designation identified by the EPA and DHEC) are "freshwaters or saltwaters which constitute an outstanding recreational or ecological resource or those freshwaters suitable as a source for drinking water supply purposes with treatment levels specified by the Department." R. 61-68.G.6. Where a waterbody is so designated, the existing water quality conditions must be maintained and protected to the full extent of DHEC's authority, including the prohibition of discharges from domestic, industrial or agricultural waste treatment systems. There are higher protections for a waterbody designated as ORW when it comes to stormwater and other nonpoint source runoff from upland development. See R. 61-68.G.7, 8. Significantly, adjacent and nearby waterbodies carry this important designation, including Bulls Bay, Price Inlet, and all of Cape Romain Harbor. The AICW at this location receives flow from several deep creeks such as Venning Creek and Bull Creek. The Intracoastal Waterway from the confluence of Venning Creek south to the northern end of Isle of Palms at Morgan Creek has some of the cleanest water in the State, according to the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources shellfish monitoring programs. Additionally, this stretch of the AICW runs adjacent to the Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge and provides a significant resource for the existing wildlife in the area. Designating this portion as ORW would not only protect the downstream waters, but would also provide an indirect level of protection for sensitive upland areas along the AICW shoreline. We are pleased that DHEC is proposing this change and support your efforts.	Thank you for supporting the decision to reclassify these waters as Outstanding Resource Waters.

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South Carolina Water Quality Association	R.61-68.G.	As the Department moves forward with the current triennial review, the SC Water Quality Association wants to renew our request for the following two changes to the regulation: First, we ask that DHEC revise the POTW permit implementation language in the regulation to specify Monthly/Weekly geometric mean limits for bacteria in POTW permits (at least those with design capacities of 1 MGD or greater). We have previously commented on the unnecessary complexity of DHEC's current bacteria permitting approach for POTWs as well as the fact that the permit limits should be expressed as monthly/weekly limits per federal regulation. *40 CFR § 122.45(d)(2).* Federal regulations require that POTW permits be expressed as monthly/weekly limits unless such limits cannot be calculated. We know that is not the case because many other states – such as North Carolina and Tennessee impose monthly/weekly bacteria limits in their permits for POTWs. Other states follow EPA's criterion – which specifies that the monthly geometric mean is what provides the intended level of swimmer protection – by imposing monthly limits only on their POTWs. Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia are examples of this approach. Notably, the disinfection performance of facilities in VA, MD and DC (Blue Plains Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant) are just as good as the facilities here in South Carolina who are inappropriately required to meet daily maximum limits. The take away from this is that the disinfection technology is what it is and we don't need daily maximum limits as a way to get better disinfection performance. The technology is what it is. Moving to monthly/weekly average limits is more appropriate, consistent with federal regulation, and fairer to SC POTWs who are properly operating their disinfection systems but the nature of the technology may result in a somewhat elevated, end-of-pipe, value that has not environmental or public health significance. South Carolina's approach forces POTWs to overapply chlorine (which is the real risk to receiving waters) as well as chemicals to neutralize excess chlorine (such as SO2 – which in itself can present toxicity concerns). Monthly/weekly average permit limits for bacteria are appropriate and will strike a better environmental balance. Accordingly, we ask that DHEC revise the POTW permit implementation language in the regulation to specify monthly and weekly geometric mean limits for bacteria in POTW permits (at least for major POTWs). Second, we propose that DHEC revise the regulation to specify the use of the harmonic mean flow for applying human health criteria. EPA's national human health criteria (carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic) are based upon an assumed exposure period of 70 years (lifetime). Logically, when implementing such criteria, it makes sense to use a long-term average instream flow value rather than a short-term, drought-based value such as the 7Q10 – South Carolina DHEC's current practice. Accordingly, the SCWQA proposes that DHEC follow EPA and	The Department will not adopt the Association's proposed changes at this time. The bacteria limits noted by the Association have been consistent since 2012. Department staff require additional time to review its permitting approach for POTWs and use of a harmonic mean flow before committing to such significant changes. The Department will evaluate these comments further and consider these changes during the next triennial review.

NAME	SECTION CITATION	PUBLIC COMMENT	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE
South Carolina Water Quality Association (continued)		virtually every other state and revise the WQS regulation to specify the use of the harmonic mean flow (roughly the annual average flow value) when implementing human health criteria in NPDES permits.	
Sullivan's Island	R.61-68.G	Sullivan's Island objects to any bacteria limits from adjacent water bodies being imposed on our NPDES permit other than the water body classification we discharge to. We discharge to SB waters not SFH waters. Our miniscule discharge amount into the large harbor body of water via the ICWW has little to no impact on adjacent SFH waters.	Fecal coliform limits for shellfish harvesting waters are also applied to upstream and downstream waters for protection of shellfish uses. As noted above, the Department is not currently considering removing fecal coliform as a bacteriological indicator for shellfish harvesting waters and protection of shellfish uses. However, the Town may submit a written request for the Department to review its NPDES permit to ensure that appropriate effluent limitations are specified.
Molly Ball	R.61-69.H	I was born in Charleston in 1950 and have lived in Awendaw on Sewee Bay for 21 years now. Over my lifetime and more recently I have watched the degradation of our waterways as well as of our cities/towns. Please help save and protect the waters from Venning through Sewee Bay from further development detriment. There is a large parcel (1254 acres) called The King Tract in Awendaw which runs through my neighborhood and drains into the ICW. Once developed it will destroy the water quality and affect all wildlife in and around the waterway. The runoff is already an issue for our neighborhood! The clock is ticking on this one. Please stop it before the damage is done! • All waters in South Carolina are classified by the Federal Clean Water Act • This area is connected to areas already classified as ORW. This area is special and deserves our protection. The higher the classification, the greater the protection • Bulls Bay, Cape Romain Harbor, and Price's inlet are already designated the highest level (Outstanding Resource Water) and share water through daily tides with the ICW • The Intracoastal Waterway from Venning Creek to Isle of Palms and Sewee Bay are also rated as the cleanest water in the State, based on DHEC Shellfish monitoring programs, but	The Department is reclassifying the waters of Sewee Bay and the portion of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway from Venning Creek to Morgan Creek as Outstanding Resource Waters. Thank you for supporting the decision to reclassify these waters.

NAME	SECTION CITATION	PUBLIC COMMENT	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE
Molly Ball (continued)		do not have the ORW designation. The ICW in this area should also have the ORW designation • We want DHEC to reclassify those waters to the highest level, Outstanding Resource Water (ORW)	
Susan Cox	R.61-69.H	I am forwarding a letter authored by Dr. Charles Mauro, a homeowner in Awendaw, regarding DHEC's review to reclassify the waters in this area to ORW. Dr. Mauro's logic is sound. This area should be reclassified as ORW. DHEC has the responsibility to make decisions that protect the residents and the environment of our state. That includes our fishermen, oystermen and shrimpers, all of whom depend on these waters for their livelihood. Since the entire area is connected and tides flow throughout, reclassification is the only logical decision to make to preserve this environmental system.	The Department is reclassifying the waters noted by Dr. Mauro as Outstanding Resource Waters. Thank you for supporting the decision to reclassify these waters.
Laura Dixon	R.61-69.H	I am writing today to plead with you to please reclassify the Intracoastal Waterway from Venning Creek to Isle of Palms as Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW). If the Intracoastal Waterway and Sewee get reclassified to ORW it will require local areas and the Town of Awendaw to provide greater protection for these waters and not allow developers and others to pollute and degrade this waterway. • All waters in South Carolina are classified by the Federal Clean Water Act • This area is connected to areas already classified as ORW. This area is special and deserves our protection. The higher the classification, the greater the protection • Bulls Bay, Cape Romain Harbor, and Price's inlet are already designated the highest level (Outstanding Resource Water) and share water through daily tides with the ICW • The Intracoastal Waterway from Venning Creek to Isle of Palms and Sewee Bay are also rated as the cleanest water in the State, based on DHEC Shellfish monitoring programs, but do not have the ORW designation. The ICW in this area should also have the ORW designation • We want DHEC to reclassify those waters to the highest level, Outstanding Resource Water (ORW) Thank you for your consideration in protecting the Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge, and our waters.	The Department is reclassifying the waters of Sewee Bay and the portion of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway from Venning Creek to Morgan Creek as Outstanding Resource Waters. Thank you for supporting the decision to reclassify these waters.
John & Lynn Hodapp	R.61-69.H	I would like to humbly request your consideration and DHEC's consideration for the Intracoastal Waterway from Venning Creek to Isle of Palms and Sewee Bay be given the designation of Outstanding Resource Water, ORW. This area is connected to areas already classified as ORW. This area is very special and deserves our protection before it is too late. Bulls Bay, Cape Romain Harbor, and Price's inlet are already designated the highest level (Outstanding Resource Water) and share water through daily tides with the ICW.	The Department is reclassifying the waters of Sewee Bay and the portion of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway from Venning Creek to Morgan Creek as Outstanding Resource Waters. Thank you for

NAME	SECTION CITATION	PUBLIC COMMENT	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE
John & Lynn Hodapp (continued)		The Intracoastal Waterway from Venning Creek to Isle of Palms and Sewee Bay are also rated as the cleanest water in the State, based on DHEC Shellfish monitoring programs, but do not have the ORW designation. The ICW in this area should also have the ORW designation. All waters in SC are classified by the Federal Clean Water Act. I would like to request DHEC to reclassify the ICW from Venning Creek to IOP and Sewee Bay waters to the highest level, Outstanding Resource Water (ORW).	supporting the decision to reclassify these waters as Outstanding Resource Waters.
Bonny Luthy	R.61-69.H	We are very concerned about recent potential development in the pristine Cape Romain and Bull's Bay Area. We appreciate your efforts to designate the ICW from Venning Creek to Isle of Palms as ORW. • All waters in South Carolina are classified by the Federal Clean Water Act • This area is connected to areas already classified as ORW. This area is special and deserves our protection. The higher the classification, the greater the protection • Bulls Bay, Cape Romain Harbor, and Price's inlet are already designated the highest level (Outstanding Resource Water) and share water through daily tides with the ICW • The Intracoastal Waterway from Venning Creek to Isle of Palms and Sewee Bay are also rated as the cleanest water in the State, based on DHEC Shellfish monitoring programs, but do not have the ORW designation. The ICW in this area should also have the ORW designation • We want DHEC to reclassify those waters to the highest level, Outstanding Resource Water (ORW) Thank you very much for your efforts to keep Cape Romain a pristine and vital part of the Lowcountry. By making this area an Outstanding Resource Water we can preserve this amazing food source for generations to come.	The Department is reclassifying the waters of Sewee Bay and the portion of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway from Venning Creek to Morgan Creek as Outstanding Resource Waters. Thank you for supporting the decision to reclassify these waters.
Tom Powell	R.61-69.H	Please accept this letter in support of reclassifying the waters of Sewee Bay and the ICW from Vening Creek to Morgan Creek from Shellfish Harvesting Water to Outstanding Resource Water. I am a property owner and resident of Awendaw and am deeply concerned about protection of a resource that can't simply be remediated after the harm has occurred. Do you really need more evidence of what happens when these delicate areas are not protected? Please stand up and be proactive in protecting and reclassifying these waters.	The Department is reclassifying the waters of Sewee Bay and the portion of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway from Venning Creek to Morgan Creek as Outstanding Resource Waters. Thank you for supporting the decision to reclassify these waters.

NAME	SECTION CITATION	PUBLIC COMMENT	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE
Bob Raynor	R.61-69.H	I am writing to you to advocate for the reclassification of the Intracoastal Waterway waters from Venning Creek to Isle of Palms to Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW). I have lived in Awendaw for the last forty years in Romain Retreat, the properties of which bound on the ICW. I understand that Bulls Bay and Price's Inlet already have the ORW classification. For many years I have sailed these waters in my Sunfish out to Bulls Bay, Bull Island, and Price's inlet, and in 2005 published Exploring Bull Island: Sailing and Walking Around a South Carolina Sea Island. I have had to become most familiar with the tide's movement through the creeks and marshes of Cape Romain, and I know the directions of the outgoing tide from the ICW to the more protected waters. The adjacent ICW waters should also have this higher classification and protection. The waters, marshes, and marine life are rich but delicate, and all efforts should be made to provide the necessary protection for this invaluable resource. As a resident in this locale, I feel a strong responsibility to protect Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you for your consideration of this reclassification proposal, another step in the refuge's protection.	The Department is reclassifying the waters of Sewee Bay and the portion of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway from Venning Creek to Morgan Creek as Outstanding Resource Waters. Thank you for supporting the decision to reclassify these waters.
Sue Self	R.61-69.H	My name is Susan Self. I am a SC citizen who lives in Awendaw SC. I am joining other neighbors and citizens in Awendaw to plea for reclassifying certain waterways to obtain enhanced protection hazards and harms from future development in the Marion Forest. Now more than ever we have to do what we can to protect this precious environment. Our neighbor, Dr. Charles Mauro, has made a request to you via DHEC that the agency reclassify the Intracoastal Waterway from Venning Creek to Isle of Palms as Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW). As defined by DHEC, Outstanding Resource Waters are waters which are of exceptional recreational or ecological importance or of unusual value. Such waters may include waters in national or state parks or wildlife refuges, such as the Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge. And waters with the Outstanding Water Resource classification are given greater protection from pollution and other sources of degradation that would damage this unique ecosystem. We all know, and all government studies show, that Venning Creek, Anderson Creek, Price Inlet and the Intracoastal Waterway (ICW) are all connected and the tides push the water from the ICW through these creeks and inlets and out to Bulls Bay and beyond. You may NOT know that Price Inlet, Bulls Bay and Cape Romain Harbor are all already designated as Outstanding Resource Waters. Logic and DHEC's own rules require that DHEC give this same designation to the ICW from Venning Creek to IOP, affording greater protection to these important waterways that we all love. So that is what we are asking DHEC to do, classify this area as Outstanding Resource Waters. If the Intracoastal Waterway and Sewee get reclassified to ORW it will require local	The Department is reclassifying the waters of Sewee Bay and the portion of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway from Venning Creek to Morgan Creek as Outstanding Resource Waters. Thank you for supporting the decision to reclassify these waters.

NAME	SECTION CITATION	PUBLIC COMMENT	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE
Sue Self (continued)		areas and the Town of Awendaw to provide greater protection for these waters and not allow developers and others to pollute and degrade this waterway. • All waters in South Carolina are classified by the Federal Clean Water Act • This area is connected to areas already classified as ORW. This area is special and deserves our protection. The higher the classification, the greater the protection • Bulls Bay, Cape Romain Harbor, and Price's inlet are already designated the highest level (Outstanding Resource Water) and share water through daily tides with the ICW • The Intracoastal Waterway from Venning Creek to Isle of Palms and Sewee Bay are also rated as the cleanest water in the State, based on DHEC Shellfish monitoring programs, but do not have the ORW designation. The ICW in this area should also have the ORW designation • We want DHEC to reclassify those waters to the highest level, Outstanding Resource Water (ORW) We know there are big lobbyists groups that are fighting this, but why? What do they have to gain. This is much greater than money, profit and greed. Please citizens do not think this is okay. Please help us to protect the cleanest water and air literally in the country.	
Janet & Dan Stuchlak	R.61-69.H	• All waters in South Carolina are classified by the Federal Clean Water Act • This area is connected to areas already classified as ORW. This area is special and deserves our protection. The higher the classification, the greater the protection • Bulls Bay, Cape Romain Harbor, and Price's inlet are already designated the highest level (Outstanding Resource Water) and share water through daily tides with the ICW • The Intracoastal Waterway from Venning Creek to Isle of Palms and Sewee Bay are also rated as the cleanest water in the State, based on DHEC Shellfish monitoring programs, but do not have the ORW designation. The ICW in this area should also have the ORW designation • We want DHEC to reclassify those waters to the highest level, Outstanding Resource Water (ORW).	The Department is reclassifying the waters of Sewee Bay and the portion of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway from Venning Creek to Morgan Creek as Outstanding Resource Waters. Thank you for supporting the decision to reclassify these waters.

Water Quality Standards 2022 Triennial Review
Summary of Revisions

REGULATION	SECTION CITATION	REVISION COMMENTS
R.61-68	Title Page and Preamble	Updating approval dates.
R.61-68	throughout	Amending numerical values to include both text and number format.
R.61-68	A. Purpose and Scope	Amending code references and section references for accuracy and correcting grammar.
R.61-68	B. Definitions	Correcting each instance of mg/l by replacing it with mg/L for accuracy. Correcting punctuation. Adding definitions for: Department and Environmental Protection Agency for clarity. Renumbering definitions.
R.61-68	C. Applicability of Standards	Correcting each instance of mg/l by replacing it with mg/L for accuracy. Correcting grammar and punctuation.
R.61-68	D. Antidegradation Rules	Correcting each instance of mg/l by replacing it with mg/L for accuracy. Reorganizing and revising D.2.a. and D.2.b. to clarify the requirements of an alternatives analysis.
R.61-68	E. General Rules and Standards Applicable to All Waters	Correcting grammar and punctuation. Correcting each of the following instances for accuracy: replacing mg/l with mg/L; replacing ml with mL; and replacing ug/l with µg/L. Correcting taxonomic classifications to italicized font. Clarifying the assessment of enterococci and E. coli for purposes of Section 303(d) listing determinations shall be based on the geometric mean with an allowable 10% exceedance. Correcting a description from 17 items to 19 items.
R.61-68	F. Narrative Biological Criteria	Correcting grammar and punctuation.
R.61.68	G. Class Descriptions and Specific Standards for Surface Waters	Correcting each of the following instances for accuracy: replacing mg/l with mg/L; and replacing ml with mL. Revising the following standards to add an allowable 10% exceedance to the single sample maximum: E. coli, fecal coliform, and enterococci.
R.61.68	H. Class Descriptions and Specific Standards for Ground Waters	Correcting each instance of mg/l by replacing it with mg/L for accuracy. Correcting references and punctuation.
R.61.68	Appendix	Correcting a reference from three attachments to four attachments.

REGULATION	SECTION CITATION	REVISION COMMENTS
R.61.68	Appendix – Priority Toxic Pollutants	Correcting cadmium criteria from dissolved to total. When previously adopting the cadmium standard in the 2019 triennial review based on EPA 820-R-16-002, the criteria was listed in the priority toxic pollutants table as dissolved cadmium. The cadmium water quality standard is not being revised currently. However, the listing is being corrected to total cadmium as expressed in Footnote D to the Priority Toxic Pollutants table.
R.61.68	Appendix – Water Quality Criteria Additional Notes	Correcting the spelling of the word exceedance, and correcting punctuation. Correcting each instance of mg/l and replacing it with mg/L for accuracy.
R.61.68	Appendix – Attachment 4	Correcting each instance of mg/l by replacing it with mg/L, and correcting CCC by replacing it with CMC for accuracy.
R.61-69	Title Page and Preamble	Updating approval dates.
R.61-69	Table of Contents	Amending title of Section H for consistency.
R.61-69	A. Criteria for Classes	Amending to correct punctuation.
R.61-69	F. Notations for Site-Specific Standards and Previous Class	Amending to correct spelling.
R.61-69	H. List of Waterbody Names, County(ies), Classes, and Descriptions	Amending title of Section H for consistency. [*the following waterbody specific revisions are all in Section H*]
R.61-69	Ashley River	Amending to correct spacing and punctuation.
R.61-69	Ashpole Swamp	Amending to correct spelling of waterbody name.
R.61-69	Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Amending portions of Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway from SFH to ORW(SFH) and amending listing for accuracy.
R.61-69	Baker Creek	Amending waterbody name for consistency.
R.61-69	Bates Old River	Adding waterbody as ORW(FW) to address Congaree National Park expansion.
R.61-69	Battery Creek	Amending to correct punctuation.
R.61-69	Bear Creek	Amending to correct county abbreviation.
R.61-69	Beaverdam Creek	Amending to correct punctuation.
R.61-69	Big Dutchmans Creek	Amending waterbody names for consistency.
R.61-69	Big Pine Tree Creek	Amending to correct county abbreviation.
R.61-69	Black Creek	Amending to clarify road names.
R.61-69	Black River	Amending to clarify road names.
R.61-69	Brasstown Creek	Amending for grammatical accuracy.
R.61-69	Broad River	Amending to correct county abbreviation.
R.61-69	Brushy Creek	Amending for grammatical accuracy.
R.61-69	Buckhorn Creek	Amending for grammatical accuracy.

REGULATION	SECTION CITATION	REVISION COMMENTS
R.61-69	Catawba-Wateree River	Amending to correct county abbreviation.
R.61-69	Cedar Creek	Amending for grammatical accuracy.
R.61-69	Cedar Creek Reservoir	Amending to correct county abbreviation.
R.61-69	Chauga River	Amending to clarify road names.
R.61-69	Cheohee Creek	Amending for grammatical accuracy.
R.61-69	Coastal Waters	Amending to correct punctuation.
R.61-69	Combahee River	Amending for grammatical accuracy.
R.61-69	Debidue Creek	Amending for grammatical accuracy.
R.61-69	Devils Fork	Amending for grammatical accuracy.
R.61-69	Edisto River	Amending to clarify road names.
R.61-69	Fishing Creek Lake	Amending to correct county abbreviation.
R.61-69	Folly River	Amending to correct capitalization.
R.61-69	Foreteen Mile Creek	Amending waterbody name for consistency.
R.61-69	Golden Creek	Amending waterbody name for consistency.
R.61-69	Granny's Quarter Creek	Amending to correct county abbreviation.
R.61-69	Guerin Creek	Amending to correct capitalization.
R.61-69	Gulley Branch	Amending waterbody name for consistency.
R.61-69	Hanging Rock Creek	Amending to correct county abbreviation.
R.61-69	Hawe Creek	Amending waterbody name for consistency.
R.61-69	Howard Creek	Amending to clarify road name.
R.61-69	Jumping Branch	Amending to correct capitalization.
R.61-69	Kate Fowler Branch	Amending waterbody name for consistency.
R.61-69	Langston Creek	Amending for grammatical accuracy.
R.61-69	Little River	Amending waterbody name for consistency.
R.61-69	Long Cane Creek	Amending waterbody name for consistency.
R.61-69	Ludlow Branch	Amending waterbody name for consistency.
R.61-69	McKinneys Creek	Amending to clarify road names.
R.61-69	North Edisto River	Amending to correct spelling of waterbody name.
R.61-69	North Fork Little River	Amending to clarify road names and to correct spelling.
R.61-69	North Saluda River	Amending to clarify road names.
R.61-69	Oil Camp Creek	Amending to correct spelling of state park.
R.61-69	Running Lake	Removing the FW listing for Running Lake and amending the ORW(FW) listing for Running Lake for accuracy to address the Congaree National Park expansion.
R.61-69	Saluda River (main stem)	Amending to correct county abbreviation.
R.61-69	Saluda River (main stem)	Amending for grammatical accuracy.

REGULATION	SECTION CITATION	REVISION COMMENTS
R.61-69	Sanders Branch	Amending to correct spelling of waterbody name.
R.61-69	Savannah River	Amending waterbody name for consistency.
R.61-69	Sawneys Creek	Amending to correct county abbreviation.
R.61-69	Sewee Bay	Amending to reclassify these waters.
R.61-69	Shanklin Creek	Amending waterbody name for consistency.
R.61-69	Smeltzer Creek	Amending to clarify road names.
R.61-69	South Pacolet River	Amending to clarify road names.
R.61-69	South Saluda River	Amending to clarify road name.
R.61-69	South Santee River	Amending to correct punctuation.
R.61-69	Thompson River	Amending for grammatical accuracy and to correct capitalization.
R.61-69	Timothy Creek	Amending waterbody name for consistency.
R.61-69	Town Creek	Amending to correct county abbreviation.
R.61-69	Town Creek	Amending waterbody name for consistency.
R.61-69	Townsend River	Amending waterbody name for consistency.
R.61-69	Turkey Creek	Amending to correct county abbreviations.
R.61-69	Wateree River	Amending waterbody name for consistency.

Healthy People. Healthy Communities.

September 21, 2023

Jeaneanne Gettle
Acting Regional Administrator
EPA Region 4
61 Forsyth Street SW
Atlanta, GA 30303

Re: South Carolina 2022 Triennial Review
Statement of Compliance with EPA's 2015 Water Quality Standards Regulatory Revisions (EPA 820-F-15-004)

Dear Ms. Gettle,

On August 5, 2015, the EPA Administrator signed a final rule updating six key areas of the federal water quality standards regulation which helps implement the Clean Water Act. The final rule was published in the Federal Register on August 21, 2015 (80 FR 51019). The final revisions provide a better-defined pathway for states and authorized tribes to improve water quality, protect high quality waters, increase transparency, and enhance opportunities for meaningful public engagement at the state, tribal and local levels.

One aspect of this final rule clarifies the triennial review requirements to explain the role of new or updated Clean Water Act section 304(a) criteria recommendations in the development of water quality standards by states and authorized tribes, and to describe the applicable water quality standards that must be reviewed triennially, promoting public transparency on how states and authorized tribes consider such criteria recommendations during triennial reviews.

As a result of this rule, if the Department chooses not to adopt new or revised criteria for any parameters for which EPA has published new or updated CWA section 304(a) criteria recommendations since May 30, 2000, then the Department must explain its decisions when reporting the results of its triennial review to EPA. The following list represents the Department's compliance with the revisions to the federal water quality standards regulation during the 2022 triennial review.

1. Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia – Freshwater (EPA 822-R-13-001)

   The Department requires additional time to review existing dischargers to determine which facilities will require more advanced treatment technologies to comply with more stringent

effluent limitations. The Department also needs to determine what the potential financial impact might be for these facilities. It is expected that many facilities will need a compliance schedule to allow time for facility upgrades to implement more stringent limitations.

2. Human Health Ambient Water Quality Criteria: 2015 Update (EPA 820-F-15-001)

   During the 2016 triennial review the Department proposed to adopt the nationally recommended human health criteria into the state's water quality standards. However, numerous public comments received by the Department during the triennial review raised concern over the methodology used to develop the human health criteria. The Department is still evaluating different strategies for adopting and implementing the recommended human health criteria into the state's water quality standards.

3. Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Selenium – Freshwater (EPA 822-R-16-006)

   The Department requires additional time to review current dischargers to determine the number of facilities that will require more advanced treatment technologies to comply with more stringent effluent limitations. The Department also needs to determine what the potential financial impact might be for these facilities. The Department is considering implementation strategies prior to adopting the four element multi-media criterion into the state's water quality standards.

4. Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Aluminum (EPA 822-R-18-001)

   The nationally recommended aluminum criteria depend upon the use of a calculator or lookup tables to determine an appropriate aluminum criterion for each site. The criteria are determined based on a function of each site's pH, total hardness, and dissolved organic carbon. During the 2022 triennial review the Department proposed to adopt the nationally recommended aluminum criteria into the state's water quality standards. However, questions were raised from stakeholders regarding the impacts of adopting the aluminum criteria on state point and non-point sources. Therefore, the Department requires additional time to evaluate and respond to stakeholders prior to adopting the water quality standards for aluminum.

Sincerely,

Andrew J. Edwards, PE
Water Quality Standards Coordinator
SC Department of Health and Environmental Control

Document No. 5119
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
CHAPTER 61
Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Sections 48-1-10 et seq.

61-68. Water Classifications and Standards.

Synopsis:

Pursuant to S.C. Code Sections 48-1-10 et seq., the Department of Health and Environmental Control ("Department") establishes appropriate goals and water uses to be achieved, maintained, and protected; general rules and water quality criteria to protect classified and existing water uses; and an antidegradation policy to protect and maintain the levels of water quality necessary to support and maintain those existing and classified uses. Section 303(c)(2)(B) of the federal Clean Water Act ("CWA") requires South Carolina's water quality standards be reviewed and revised, where necessary, at least once every three years. Referred to as the triennial review, this required process consists of reviewing and adopting, where appropriate, the Environmental Protection Agency's updated numeric and narrative criteria. The Department amends R.61-68 to adopt the criteria the Department deems necessary to comply with federal regulatory recommendations and revisions.

In this revision and amendment of R. 61-68, the Department adopts a revised recreational water quality criteria for bacteria to reflect the most current final published criteria in accordance with the CWA. The Department also makes stylistic changes for overall improvement of the text of the regulation.

The Department had a Notice of Drafting published in the February 25, 2022, South Carolina State Register.

Section-by-Section Discussion of Amendments:

Section	Type of Change	Purpose
A. Purpose and Scope	Technical Correction	Amend Code references and section references for accuracy.
B. Definitions	Technical Correction Addition	Correcting each instance of mg/l by replacing it with mg/L for accuracy. Correcting punctuation. Adding definitions for: Department and Environmental Protection Agency for clarity. Renumbering definitions.
C. Applicability of Standards	Technical Correction	Correcting each instance of mg/l by replacing it with mg/L for accuracy. Correcting grammar and punctuation.
D. Antidegradation Rules	Technical Correction Reorganization Revision	Correcting each instance of mg/l by replacing it with mg/L for accuracy. Reorganizing and revising D.2.a. and D.2.b. to clarify the requirements of an alternatives analysis.
E. General Rules and Standards Applicable to All Waters	Technical Correction Revision	Correcting grammar and punctuation. Correcting each of the following instances for accuracy: replacing mg/l with mg/L; replacing ml with mL; and

Section	Type of Change	Purpose
		replacing ug/l with µg/L. Correcting taxonomic classifications to italicized font. Clarifying the assessment of enterococci and E. coli for purposes of Section 303(d) listing determinations shall be based on the geometric mean with an allowable 10% exceedance. Correcting a description from 17 items to 19 items.
F. Narrative Biological Criteria	Technical Correction	Correcting grammar and punctuation.
G. Class Descriptions, Designations, and Specific Standards for Surface Waters	Technical Correction Revision	Correcting each of the following instances for accuracy: replacing mg/l with mg/L; and replacing ml with mL. Revising the following standards to add an allowable 10% exceedance to the geometric mean: E. coli, fecal coliform, and enterococci.
H. Class Descriptions and Specific Standards for Ground Waters	Technical Correction	Correcting each instance of mg/l by replacing it with mg/L for accuracy. Correcting references and punctuation.
Appendix	Technical Correction	Correcting a reference from three attachments to four attachments.
Appendix – Priority Toxic Pollutants	Technical Correction	Correcting cadmium criteria from dissolved to total.
Appendix – Water Quality Criteria Additional Note 1	Technical Correction	Correcting the spelling of the word exceedance, and correcting punctuation. Correcting each instance of mg/l and replacing it with mg/L for accuracy.
Appendix Attachment 4	Technical Correction	Correcting each instance of mg/l by replacing it with mg/L, and correcting CCC by replacing it with CMC for accuracy.

Instructions:

Replace R.61-68 in its entirety with this amendment.

Text:

61-68. Water Classifications and Standards.

(Statutory Authority: S.C. Code Sections 48-1-10 et seq.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. PURPOSE AND SCOPE.

1. This regulation, promulgated pursuant to authority in the S.C. Pollution Control Act, S.C. Code Sections 48-1-10 et seq., establishes a system and rules for managing and protecting the quality of South Carolina's surface and ground water. They establish the State's official classified water uses for all waters of the State, establish general rules and specific numeric and narrative criteria for protecting classified and existing water uses, and establish procedures for classifying waters of the State. The water quality standards include the uses of the waters, the numeric and narrative criteria, and the antidegradation rules contained in this regulation.

a. The uses of the waters of the State are defined and described in Sections B, C, E, F, G, and H of this regulation.

b. Numeric criteria for aquatic life and human health are numeric values for specific parameters and pollutants or water quality levels which have been assigned for the protection of the existing and classified uses for each of the classifications in South Carolina and are listed in Sections D, E, G, H, and the Appendix. Narrative criteria for aquatic life and human health are general goals and statements of attainable or attained conditions of biological integrity and water quality of the waterbody. These narrative criteria rely upon the use of standardized measures and data analyses to make qualitative determinations of the water quality and use attainment. The Department uses scientifically sound and, where applicable, EPA-approved methods in making these determinations. Narrative criteria are listed in Sections C, D, E, F, G, and H.

c. Antidegradation rules provide a minimum level of protection to all waters of the State and also include provisions and requirements necessary to determine when and if water quality degradation is allowed. Antidegradation rules are described in Section D of this regulation.

2. Waters which meet standards shall be maintained. Waters which do not meet standards shall be improved, wherever attainable, to achieve those standards. However, the Department cannot assure that classified waters shall at all times meet the numeric water quality standards for such uses.

3. Recognizing the technical and economic difficulty in restoring water quality, the Department shall emphasize a preventive approach in protecting waters of the State.

4. It is a goal of the Department to maintain and improve all surface waters to a level to provide for the survival and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community of flora and fauna and to provide for recreation in and on the water. It is also a goal to provide, where appropriate and desirable, for drinking water after conventional treatment, shellfish harvesting, and industrial and agricultural uses.

5. It is a goal of the Department to maintain or restore ground water quality so it is suitable as a drinking water source without any treatment.

B. DEFINITIONS.

1. The definition of any word or phrase employed in this regulation shall be the same as given in the South Carolina Pollution Control Act, S.C. Code Sections 48-1-10, et seq., hereafter referred to as the Act. Words or phrases which are not defined in the Act are defined as follows:

2. **7Q10** means the annual minimum seven (7)-day average flow rate that occurs with an average frequency of once in ten (10) years as published or verified by the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) or an estimate extrapolated from published or verified USGS data.

3. **30Q5** means the annual minimum thirty (30)-day average flow rate that occurs with an average frequency of once in five (5) years as published or verified by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) or an estimate extrapolated from published or verified USGS data.

4. **Acute** means a stimulus severe enough to rapidly induce an effect; in aquatic toxicity tests, an effect observed in ninety-six (96) hours or less typically is considered acute. When referring to aquatic toxicology or human health, an acute effect is not always measured in terms of lethality.

5. **Acute-to-chronic ratio** (ACR) means the ratio of the acute toxicity of an effluent or a toxicant to its chronic toxicity. It is used as a factor for estimating chronic toxicity on the basis of acute toxicity data, or for estimating acute toxicity on the basis of chronic toxicity data.

6. **Agricultural** means the use of water for stock watering, irrigation, and other farm purposes.

7. **Annual average flow** means the annual mean flow rate of a stream at a specific point as published or verified by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) or an estimated annual mean flow rate extrapolated from published or verified USGS data.

8. **Aquaculture** means a defined managed water area which uses discharges of pollutants into that designated area for the maintenance or production of harvestable freshwater, estuarine, or marine plants or animals.

9. **Aquatic farm** means the cultivation, production, or marketing of domestic aquatic organisms which are any fish, aquatic invertebrates, or aquatic plants that are spawned, produced, or marketed as a cultivated crop in the waters of the State.

10. **Aquatic toxicity test** mean laboratory experiments that measure the biological effect (e.g., growth, survival, and reproduction) of effluents or receiving waters on aquatic organisms.

11. **Aquifer** means a geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains sufficient saturated permeable material to yield significant quantities of ground water to wells or springs.

12. **Balanced indigenous aquatic community** means a natural, diverse biotic community characterized by the capacity to sustain itself through cyclic seasonal changes, presence of necessary food chain species, and by a lack of domination by pollutant tolerant species.

13. **Best management practice** (BMP) means a practice or combination of practices that are the most effective, practical ways of controlling or abating pollution from widespread or localized sources.

14. **Bioaccumulation** means the process by which a compound is taken up and retained by an aquatic organism, both from water and through food.

15. **Bioavailability** means a measure of the physiochemical access that a toxicant has to the biological processes of an organism. The less the bioavailability of a toxicant, the less its toxic effect on an organism.

16. **Bioconcentration** means the process by which a compound is absorbed from water through gills or epithelial tissues and is concentrated in the body.

17. **Bioconcentration factor** (BCF) means the ratio of a substance‘s concentration in tissue versus its concentration in water, in situations where the food chain is not exposed or represents equilibrium partitioning between water and organisms.

18. **Biological assessment** means an evaluation of the biological condition of a waterbody using biological surveys and other direct measurements of resident biota in surface waters and sediments.

19. **Biological criteria**, also known as biocriteria, mean narrative expressions or numeric values of the biological characteristics of aquatic communities based on appropriate reference conditions. Biological criteria serve as an index of aquatic community health.

20. **Biological monitoring**, also known as biomonitoring, means a description of the living organisms in water quality surveillance used to indicate compliance with water quality standards or permit effluent limits and to document water quality trends. Methods of biological monitoring may include, but are not limited to, toxicity testing such as ambient toxicity testing, whole effluent toxicity testing, and ambient assessment of the resident biological community.

21. **Chlorophyll *a*** means a photosynthetic pigment present in all types of green plants. It is used as a measure of algal biomass and is an indicator of nutrient enrichment.

22. **Chronic** means a stimulus that lingers or continues for a relatively long period of time, often one-tenth of the life span or more. Chronic should be considered a relative term depending on the life span of an organism. The measurement of a chronic effect can be reduced growth, reduced reproduction, etc., in addition to lethality.

23. **Classified uses** mean those uses specified in Section G for surface waters and Section H for ground waters, whether or not those uses are being attained.

24. **Concentrated aquatic animal production facility** means a hatchery, fish farm, or other facility related to aquatic animal production which is not located in waters of the State and is subject to a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

25. **Conventional treatment as applying to potable water supplies** means treatment including at least flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

26. **Criterion continuous concentration** (CCC) means the highest instream concentration of a toxicant or an effluent to which the organisms can be exposed to protect against chronic (long-term) effects. EPA derives

chronic criteria from longer term (often greater than twenty-eight (28) days) tests that measure survival, growth, reproduction, and, in some cases, bioconcentration.

27. **Criterion maximum concentration** (CMC) means the highest instream concentration of a toxicant or an effluent to which the organisms can be exposed for a brief period of time without causing an acute effect. EPA derives acute criteria from forty-eight (48) to ninety-six (96) hour tests of lethality or immobilization.

28. **Daily average** means the average of all samples taken during any twenty-four (24)-hour period.

29. **Daily maximum** (for bacterial indicators only) means the highest arithmetic average of bacterial samples collected [for each of the bacterial indicator species (i.e., *E. coli*, enterococci, and/or fecal coliform)] in any twenty-four (24) hour period during a calendar month.

30. **Deleterious substances** mean those substances which in sufficient concentrations or levels have a harmful effect on classified or existing water uses.

31. **Department** means the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control.

32. **Ecoregions** mean areas of general similarity in ecosystems and in the type, quality, and quantity of environmental resources and are designed to serve as a spatial framework for the research, assessment, management, and monitoring of ecosystems and ecosystem components. The EPA has published a document that outlines the Level III ecoregions (please refer to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1999. Level III ecoregions of the continental United States (revision of Omernik, 1987). Corvallis, Oregon, U.S. E.P.A.-National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, Map M-1.) The following are South Carolina Level III ecoregions: Blue Ridge Mountains, Piedmont, Southeastern Plains, and Middle Atlantic Coastal Plains.

33. **EPA** means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

34. **Ephemeral streams** mean streams that generally have defined natural watercourses that flow only in direct response to rainfall or snowmelt and in which discrete periods of flow persist no more than twenty-nine (29) consecutive days per event.

35. **Existing uses** mean those uses actually being attained in or on the water, on or after November 28, 1975, regardless of the classified uses.

36. **Fishing** means the taking, harvesting, or catching of finfish or crustaceans for human consumption.

37. **Full pool elevation** means the maximum lake level attained before water releases over a fixed weir, spillway, or other discharge structure. In larger lakes and reservoirs, the full pool elevation is the maximum level established for management.

38. **Groundwater** means water below the land surface in a zone of saturation.

39. **Hydrograph controlled release** (HCRs) means the onsite storage or holding of treated wastewater or the use of an alternative discharge option contained in Section D.2.a. of this regulation, during specified critical streamflow conditions and then discharging the treated wastewater to the stream when streamflow is sufficient to assimilate the wastewater.

40. **Intermittent streams** mean streams that generally have defined natural watercourses which do not flow year around, but flow beyond periods of rainfall or snowmelt.

41. **Lake** means any water of the State that is a freshwater pond, reservoir, impoundment, or similar body of water located wholly or partially within the State.

42. **LC_{50}** means the concentration of a toxicant at which lethality occurs to fifty percent (50%) of the test organisms during a specified exposure time period.

43. **Mixing zone** means:

a. For surface waters, an area where a discharge undergoes initial dilution and is extended to cover the secondary mixing in the ambient waterbody. A mixing zone is an allocated impact zone where water quality criteria can be exceeded as long as acutely toxic conditions are prevented (except as defined within a Zone of initial dilution) and public health and welfare are not endangered.

b. For ground waters, a hydrogeologically controlled three-dimensional flow path in the subsurface which constitutes the pathway for waste constituents to migrate from a source.

44. **Monthly average** (for bacterial indicators only) means the calendar month (i.e., twenty-eight (28) days, twenty-nine (29) days, thirty (30) days, or thirty-one (31) days) geometric mean of all bacterial samples collected [for each of the bacterial indicator species (i.e., *E. coli*, enterococci, and/or fecal coliform)] during that calendar month.

45. **Natural conditions** mean those water quality conditions unaffected by anthropogenic sources of pollution.

46. **No discharge zone** (NDZ) means a waterbody (or a portion of a waterbody) so designated that no discharging Marine Sanitation Devices (MSDs) are allowed on vessels on waterbodies so designated. All vessels located on such designated waterbodies shall be equipped with MSDs which discharge to a holding tank which shall be pumped out at a designated pump-out location or shall discharge legally outside the boundary of the United States.

47. **No observed effect concentration** (NOEC) means the highest tested concentration of an effluent or a toxicant at which no adverse effects are observed on the aquatic test organisms at a specific time of observation and determined using hypothesis testing.

48. **Nutrients** mean an element or chemical essential to life including, but not limited to, nitrogen and phosphorus.

49. **Organoleptic effects** mean those sensory effects associated with taste and smell.

50. **Outstanding recreational or ecological resource waters** means waters which are of exceptional recreational or ecological importance or of unusual value. Such waters may include, but are not limited to: waters in national or state parks or wildlife refuges; waters supporting threatened or endangered species; waters under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act or South Carolina Scenic Rivers Act; waters known to be significant nursery areas for commercially important species or known to contain significant commercial or public shellfish resources; or waters used for or having significant value for scientific research and study.

51. **Practical quantitation limit** (PQL) means a concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. It is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specific sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

52. **Prohibited area** means an area adjacent to point source discharges or other sources of potential contamination in shellfish growing waters where the gathering of clams, mussels, or oysters is prohibited to protect public health.

53. **Primary contact recreation** means any activity with the intended purpose of direct water contact by the human body to the point of complete submergence, including, but not limited to, swimming, water skiing, and skin diving.

54. **Propagation** means the continuance of species through reproduction and growth in the natural environment, as opposed to the maintenance of species by artificial culture and stocking.

55. **Public water system** means any public or privately owned waterworks system which provides drinking water for human consumption, except those serving a single private residence or dwelling.

56. **Recharge area** means an area where an underground source of drinking water is poorly confined, is under water table conditions, and has a downward component of flow from the water table into the underground source of drinking water.

57. **Secondary contact recreation** means any activity occurring on or near the water which does not have an intended purpose of direct water contact by the human body to the point of complete submergence, including, but not limited to, fishing, boating, canoeing, and wading.

58. **Shellfish** mean bivalve mollusks, specifically clams, mussels, or oysters.

59. **Shellfish harvesting** means taking of bivalve mollusks, specifically clams, mussels, or oysters, for direct marketing or human consumption.

60. **Source for drinking water supply** means any source of surface water which is used for domestic consumption, or used in connection with the processing of milk, beverages, food or for other purposes which required finished water meeting regulations (40 CFR Part 141 and 40 CFR Part 143) established pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act (Public Law 93-523, 95-190) applicable to public water systems.

61. **Tidal conditions** mean conditions determined by the Department as appropriate for tidally influenced waters of the State to be analogous to the 7Q10 or the annual average flow for flowing waters of the State.

62. **Tidal saltwaters** mean those waters whose elevation is subject to changes due to oceanic tides and which have chloride ion content in excess of two hundred fifty milligrams per liter (250 mg/L) (salinity = 0.48 parts per thousand).

63. **Toxic wastes** means those wastes or combinations of wastes including disease-causing agents which, upon discharge and exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, may cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction), physical deformations, or restrict or impair growth in such organisms or their offspring.

64. **Underground source of drinking water** (USDW) means an aquifer or its portion:

a. Which supplies any public water system or individual residential well; or

b. Which contains a sufficient quantity of ground water to supply a public water system or individual residential well; and

(1) Currently supplies drinking water for human consumption; or

(2) Contains water with less than ten thousand milligrams per liter (10,000 mg/L) total dissolved solids.

65. **Variance** means a short-term exemption from meeting certain otherwise applicable water quality standards.

66. **Water table** means that level below the land surface at which all the voids are filled with water at a pressure equal to atmospheric.

67. **Weekly average** means the average of all samples taken during any consecutive seven (7)-day period.

68. **Whole effluent toxicity** (WET) means the aggregate toxic effect of an aqueous sample measured directly by an aquatic toxicity test.

69. **Zone of initial dilution** (ZID) means that minimal area of a mixing zone immediately surrounding the outfall where water quality criteria are not met, provided there is no acute toxicity to drifting organisms and public health and welfare are not endangered.

C. APPLICABILITY OF STANDARDS.

1. The water quality standards are applicable to both surface waters and ground waters.

2. Any exception specified in this regulation is to be applied exclusively to the situation for which it was incorporated and not as a general rule applicable to all situations or waters of the State.

3. Uses in all waters shall be protected, wherever attainable, regardless of flow and classification of waters.

4. Critical flows for determining permit effluent limitations and/or permit conditions or requirements, including permit development such as wasteload allocations or load allocations in total maximum daily loads (TMDLs), will be calculated in accordance with the following:

a. Aquatic life numeric criteria.

(1) The applicable critical flow conditions for aquatic life criteria shall be defined as 7Q10 or tidal conditions as determined by the Department. The numeric criteria of this regulation are not applicable to waters of the State when the flow rate is less than 7Q10 except as prescribed below.

(2) The Department shall consider conditions that are comparable to or more stringent than 7Q10 where appropriate to protect classified and existing uses, such as below dams and in tidal situations. Only those situations where the use of 7Q10 flows are determined to be impracticable, inappropriate, or insufficiently protective of aquatic life uses shall be considered as a situation in which the Department may consider other flow conditions.

(3) NPDES permit conditions shall be based on a critical condition analysis (e.g., critical flow, temperature or pH, or a combination of factors which would represent a critical condition). The Department may consider less stringent limits based on a critical ambient water temperature during November through February.

b. Human health and organoleptic numeric criteria.

(1) The applicable critical flow conditions for human health shall be defined as annual average flow for carcinogens, 7Q10 (or 30Q5 if provided by the applicant) for noncarcinogens, or tidal conditions as determined by the Department. The applicable critical flow conditions for organoleptic criteria shall be defined as annual average flow or tidal conditions as determined by the Department. The numeric criteria of this regulation are not applicable to waters of the State when the flow rate is less than the annual average flow for carcinogens or 7Q10 (or 30Q5 if provided by the applicant) for noncarcinogens, except as prescribed below.

(2) The Department shall consider conditions that are comparable to or more stringent than annual average flow, 7Q10, or 30Q5 (if provided by the applicant) where appropriate to protect the classified and existing uses, such as below dams and in tidal situations. Only those situations where the use of annual average flow, 7Q10,

or 30Q5 (if provided by the applicant) are determined to be impracticable, inappropriate, or insufficiently protective of human health uses shall be considered as a situation in which the Department may consider other flow conditions.

c. As described below, the Department may also consider conditions other than 7Q10 for use with an HCR.

(1) After a complete antidegradation review in compliance with Section D.2., an HCR for oxygen-demanding substances may be permitted by the Department for the following situations:

i. If other flow-related effluent conditions are allowed by federal effluent guidelines as specified in 40 CFR Parts 400-499 (Chapter I, Subchapter N) and when used the numeric criteria shall not be exceeded and all water quality standards are maintained and protected;

ii. For industrial discharges, after application of advanced wastewater treatment, as determined by the Department, for the type of wastewater discharged;

iii. For other discharges, after application of advanced wastewater treatment which will be defined, for this purpose, at or below the following permit effluent limitations of BOD_5 = 10 mg/L, NH_3-N = 1 mg/L, and DO = 6 mg/L.

(2) In cases where an HCR may be allowed, the permit effluent limitations for toxics will not be variable and will be based on the critical flow conditions (chemical-specific or WET).

(3) In cases where an HCR may be allowed, new or proposed expansions of existing permits shall require instream biological assessments and existing permits may require instream biological assessments.

5. Intermittent streams and ephemeral streams shall be considered waters of the State. The water quality standards of the class of the stream to which intermittent and ephemeral streams are tributary shall apply, disregarding any site-specific numeric criteria for the named waterbody. This does not preclude the development of site-specific numeric criteria for intermittent and ephemeral streams.

6. The standards of adjacent waters must be maintained in basins excavated from high ground and constructed solely for berthing vessels. The standards of the adjacent waters must also be maintained with regard to impacts from created marina basins.

7. The existing and classified uses of downstream waters shall be maintained and protected and existing uses shall be protected regardless of the classification of the downstream waters. In tidally-influenced waters, the existing and classified uses of both upstream and downstream waters shall be maintained and protected and the existing uses shall be protected regardless of the classification of the upstream and downstream waters.

8. Where surface waters are not classified by name (unlisted) in R.61-69, Classified Waters, the water quality standards of the class of the stream to which they are tributary shall apply, disregarding any site-specific numeric criteria for the named waterbody. In tidal areas where an unlisted tributary may affect or flows between two (2) differently classified waterbodies, regardless of whether the location is upstream or downstream, the more stringent numeric criteria of the classified waters apply to the unlisted tributary, disregarding any site-specific numeric criteria for those waterbodies. This does not preclude the development of site-specific numeric criteria for unlisted tributaries.

9. Because of natural conditions some surface and ground waters may have characteristics outside the standards established by this regulation. Such natural conditions do not constitute a violation of the water quality standards; however, degradation of existing water quality is prohibited unless consistent with Section D.4. of this regulation.

10. A mixing zone for surface waters may be allowed by the Department. All water quality standards of the classification of the surface waters, including affected downstream waters, are applicable unless a mixing zone, setting forth certain conditions, is granted by the Department. When the Department grants a mixing zone, the mixing zone shall not be an area of waste treatment, nor shall it interfere with or impair the existing uses of the waterbody. The size of the mixing zone shall be minimized, as determined by the Department, and shall be based upon applicable critical flow conditions. Since mixing zones are allocated impact zones where human health and aquatic life numeric criteria can be exceeded, the Department shall restrict their use. The following prohibitions and restrictions are established in order to support these important uses of the waters of the State.

a. In order to protect human health, mixing zones are not allowed when: they would endanger public health and welfare, the mixing zone would adversely affect shellfish harvesting, or the mixing zone would be for bacteria (e.g., fecal coliform).

b. In order to protect aquatic life, mixing zones are not allowed when: a pollutant, excluding temperature or thermal, in a discharge would attract biota; the mixing zone would result in undesirable aquatic organisms or a dominance of nuisance species outside of the mixing zone; there is a reasonable expectation that a discharge would adversely affect a federally-listed endangered or threatened aquatic species, its habitat, or a proposed or designated critical habitat; the mixing zone would not allow safe passage of aquatic organisms when passage would otherwise be unobstructed; or the mixing zone would not allow for the protection and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community in and on the water body.

c. In order to protect both human health and aquatic life, mixing zones are not allowed when: a discharge would not be predicted to or does not produce adequate mixing at the point of discharge; or a discharge would be to a waterbody where multiple discharges interact if the combined mixing zone would impair the waterbody outside the mixing zone. The Department may prohibit or limit mixing zones in waters of the State that may be considered a significant estuarine nursery habitat for resident species.

d. The size of the mixing zone shall be kept to a minimum and may be determined on an individual project basis considering biological, chemical, engineering, hydrological, and physical factors.

11. Mixing zones for ground waters may be allowed by the Department. In order to ensure the maintenance and protection of the uses of the waters of the State and in compliance with Section D of this regulation, any mixing zone granted by the Department shall be determined on an individual basis by the Department as prescribed below.

a. The numeric standards for Class GB ground water, Section H.9., are applicable unless a mixing zone solely within the bounds of the property, setting forth certain conditions, is granted by the Department. Such a mixing zone shall be granted upon satisfactory demonstration to the Department that:

(1) Reasonable measures have been taken or binding commitments are made to minimize the addition of contaminants to ground water and/or control the migration of contaminants in ground water;

(2) The ground water in question is confined to a shallow geologic unit which has little or no potential of being an Underground Source of Drinking Water, and discharges or will discharge to surface waters without contravening the surface water standards set forth in this regulation;

(3) The contaminant(s) in question occurs within the bounds of the property, and there is minimum possibility for ground water withdrawals (present or future) to create drawdown such that contaminants would flow off-site; and

(4) The contaminants or combination of contaminants in question are not dangerously toxic, mobile, or persistent.

b. [Reserved].

12. Site-specific numeric criteria for surface waters may be established by the Department to replace the numeric criteria of Sections E, G, and the appendix of this regulation or to add new numeric criteria not contained in this regulation. Establishment of such numeric criteria shall be subject to public participation and administrative procedures for adopting regulations. In addition, such site-specific numeric criteria shall not apply to tributary or downstream waters unless specifically described in the water classification listing in R.61-69, Classified Waters.

13. In classifying and adopting standards for the waters of the State, the Department considers:

a. The size, depth, surface area covered, volume, flow direction, rate of flow, stream gradient, and temperature of the water;

b. The character of the district bordering such water and its suitability for the uses and with a view to conserving it and encouraging the most appropriate use of the lands bordering on such water for residential, agricultural, industrial, or recreational purposes;

c. The uses which have been made, are being made, may be made or are desired to be made of such waters for transportation, domestic, and industrial consumption, irrigation, swimming, fishing, fish culture, fire prevention, sewage disposal, or other uses;

d. The present quality of such waters; and

e. Information, about the four (4) items above, from government agencies, interested groups, and the public.

D. ANTIDEGRADATION RULES.

1. Existing water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect these existing uses shall be maintained and protected regardless of the water classification and consistent with the policies below.

a. A new activity or expansion of an existing activity shall not be allowed in Class ONRW, Class ORW, or Shellfish Harvesting Waters if it would exclude, through establishment of a prohibited area, an existing shellfish harvesting or culture use. A new activity or expansion of an existing activity which will result in a prohibited area may be allowed in Class SA or Class SB waters when determined to be appropriate by the Department and would not remove or impair an existing use.

b. Existing uses and water quality necessary to protect these uses are presently affected or may be affected by instream modifications or water withdrawals. The stream flows necessary to protect classified and existing uses and the water quality supporting these uses shall be maintained consistent with riparian rights to reasonable use of water.

c. Existing or classified ground water uses and the conditions necessary to protect those uses shall be maintained and protected.

2. Where surface water quality exceeds levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, and recreation in and on the water, that quality shall be maintained and protected unless the Department finds, after intergovernmental coordination and public participation, that allowing lower water quality is necessary to important economic or social development in the areas where the waters are located. In allowing such lower water quality, water quality adequate to fully protect existing and classified uses shall be maintained. The highest statutory and regulatory requirements for all new and existing point sources shall be achieved and all cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control shall be achieved within the State's statutory authority and otherwise encouraged. In order to fulfill these goals, the Department shall

consider (a) through (e) below when evaluating any proposed expansion or new discharge to waters of the State that will lower water quality to a measurable effect. This includes, but is not limited to, the new or increased loading of any pollutant or pollutant parameter in the effluent regardless of whether the discharge flow changes.

a. An alternatives analysis, conducted by the applicant, must demonstrate to the Department that none of the following applicable alternatives that would minimize or eliminate the lowering of water quality are economically and technologically reasonable:

(1) Water recycle or reuse;

(2) Use of other discharge locations;

(3) Connection to other wastewater treatment facilities;

(4) Use of land application;

(5) Product or raw material substitution; and

(6) Any other treatment option or alternative.

b. If an evaluation of the alternatives analysis reveals that economically and technologically reasonable treatment options, combined with any alternatives, would prevent the need for the lowering of water quality, the Department shall deny the request.

c. If there are no economically and technologically reasonable alternatives to a proposed discharge that will result in the lowering of water quality of a waterbody, the Department shall evaluate whether the proposed discharge is necessary for important economic or social development and may deny the request based upon this evaluation. For purposes of this evaluation, several economic and social factors may be considered, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Employment (increases, maintenance, or avoidance of reduction);

(2) Increased industrial production;

(3) Improved community tax base;

(4) Improved housing; and/or

(5) Correction of an environmental or public health problem.

d. Conformance of the proposed discharge with the applicable 208 Areawide Water Quality Management Plans may demonstrate importance to economic and social development as well as intergovernmental coordination and public participation.

e. Activities requiring permits or certification by the Department shall provide for public participation through the Department's existing public notification processes.

3. The water quality of outstanding resource surface waters designated as Class ONRW or Class ORW shall be maintained and protected through application of the standards for these classifications as described in Section G.

4. Certain natural conditions may cause a depression of dissolved oxygen in surface waters while existing and classified uses are still maintained. The Department shall allow a dissolved oxygen depression in these naturally low dissolved oxygen waterbodies as prescribed below pursuant to the Act, S.C. Code Sections 48-1-83, et seq.:

a. For purposes of section D of this regulation, the term "naturally low dissolved oxygen waterbody" is a waterbody that, between and including the months of March and October, has naturally low dissolved oxygen levels at some time and for which limits during those months shall be set based on a critical condition analysis. The term does not include the months of November through February unless low dissolved oxygen levels are known to exist during those months in the waterbody. For a naturally low dissolved oxygen waterbody, the quality of the surface waters shall not be cumulatively lowered more than 0.1 mg/L for dissolved oxygen from point sources and other activities; or

b. Where natural conditions alone create dissolved oxygen concentrations less than one hundred ten percent (110%) of the applicable water quality standard established for that waterbody, the minimum acceptable concentration is ninety percent (90%) of the natural condition. Under these circumstances, an anthropogenic dissolved oxygen depression greater than 0.1 mg/L shall not be allowed unless it is demonstrated that resident aquatic species shall not be adversely affected pursuant to S.C. Code Section 48-1-83. The Department may modify permit conditions to require appropriate instream biological monitoring.

c. The dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be cumulatively lowered more than the deficit described above utilizing a daily average unless it can be demonstrated that resident aquatic species shall not be adversely affected by an alternate averaging period.

E. GENERAL RULES AND STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO ALL WATERS.

1. The General Assembly of South Carolina in the Act has declared the following policy: "It is declared to be the public policy of the State to maintain reasonable standards of purity of the air and water resources of the State, consistent with the public health, safety and welfare of its citizens, maximum employment, the industrial development of the State, the propagation and protection of terrestrial and marine fauna and flora, and the protection of physical property and other resources. It is further declared that to secure these purposes and the enforcement of the provisions of this Act, the Department of Health and Environmental Control shall have authority to abate, control and prevent pollution."

2. The classes and standards described in Sections G and H of this regulation implement the above State policy by protecting the waters of South Carolina. Consistent with the above policy, the Department adopts the following general standards in items 3-19 for all waters of South Carolina.

3. No waters of the State shall be used for the sole or principal purpose of transporting or treating wastes.

4. a. Any discharge into waters of the State must be permitted by the Department and receive a degree of treatment and/or control which shall produce an effluent which is consistent with the Act, the Clean Water Act (P.L. 92-500, 95-217, 97-117, 100-4), this regulation, and related regulations. No permit issued by the Department shall be interpreted as creating any vested right in any person. Additionally, any discharge into waters of the State containing sanitary wastes shall be effectively disinfected as necessary to meet the appropriate standards of this regulation. The Department may require best management practices (BMPs) for control of stormwater runoff as part of the requirements of an NPDES permit, a State construction permit, or a State 401 Water Quality Certification.

b. When not specifically covered by permit reporting requirements, any unauthorized discharge into waters of the State which may cause or contribute to an excursion of a water quality standard must be reported by the responsible party to the Department orally within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of such conditions. Further, written notification must be provided to the Department (Bureau of Water) within five (5) calendar days of becoming aware of such conditions and the written notice must include the following:

(1) A description of the discharge and cause;

(2) The duration of the discharge, including exact dates and times, and if not corrected, the time that the unauthorized discharge is expected to cease, and what steps are being taken to eliminate, minimize, and prevent recurrence of the discharge.

5. All ground waters and surface waters of the State shall at all times, regardless of flow, be free from:

a. Sewage, industrial waste, or other waste that will settle to form sludge deposits that are unsightly, putrescent, or odorous to such a degree as to create a nuisance, or interfere with classified water uses or existing water uses;

b. Floating debris, oil, grease, scum, and other floating material attributable to sewage, industrial waste, or other waste in amounts sufficient to be unsightly to such a degree as to create a nuisance or interfere with classified water uses or existing water uses;

c. Sewage, industrial, or other waste which produce taste or odor or change the existing color or physical, chemical, or biological conditions in the receiving waters or aquifers to such a degree as to create a nuisance, or interfere with classified water uses (except classified uses within mixing zones as described in this regulation) or existing water uses; and

d. High temperature, toxic, corrosive, or deleterious substances attributable to sewage, industrial waste, or other waste in concentrations or combinations which interfere with classified water uses (except classified uses within mixing zones as described in this regulation), existing water uses, or which are harmful to human, animal, plant or aquatic life.

6. Waters where classified uses are not being attained can be reclassified for protection of an attainable use and standards designated for that use where:

a. Natural conditions prevent the attainment of the use; or

b. Natural, ephemeral, intermittent, low flow conditions, or water levels prevent the attainment of the use; or

c. Human caused conditions or sources prevent the attainment of the use and cannot be remedied or would cause more environmental damage to correct than to leave in place; or

d. Dams, diversions, or other types of hydrologic modifications preclude the attainment of the use, and it is not feasible to restore the waterbody to its original condition or to operate such modification in a way that would result in the attainment of the use; or

e. Physical conditions related to the natural features of the water body, such as the lack of a proper substrate, cover, flow, depth, pools, riffles, and the like, preclude attainment of aquatic life protection uses; or

f. Controls more stringent than those required by Sections 301(b) and 306 of the Clean Water Act would result in substantial and widespread economic and social impact.

7. Before the Department may grant a variance for any water of the State, there must be a demonstration that one of the following factors for reclassifying uses has been satisfied:

a. Natural conditions prevent the attainment of the use; or

b. Natural, ephemeral, intermittent, low flow conditions, or water levels prevent the attainment of the use; or

c. Human caused conditions or sources prevent the attainment of the use and cannot be remedied or would cause more environmental damage to correct than to leave in place; or

d. Dams, diversions, or other types of hydrologic modifications preclude the attainment of the use, and it is not feasible to restore the waterbody to its original condition or to operate such modification in a way that would result in the attainment of the use; or

e. Physical conditions related to the natural features of the water body, such as the lack of a proper substrate, cover, flow, depth, pools, riffles, and the like, preclude attainment of aquatic life protection uses; or

f. Controls more stringent than those required by Sections 301(b) and 306 of the Clean Water Act would result in adverse social and economic impact, disproportionate to the benefits to the public health, safety, or welfare as a result of maintaining the standard.

8. If the demonstration necessary under Section E.7 above has been satisfied, the Department may then grant a variance provided the following apply:

a. The variance is granted to an individual discharger for a specific pollutant(s) or parameter(s) and does not otherwise modify water quality standards; and

b. The variance identifies and justifies the criterion that shall apply during the existence of the variance; and

c. The variance is established as close to the underlying criterion as is possible and, upon expiration of the variance, the underlying criterion shall become the effective water quality standard for the waterbody; and

d. The variance is reviewed every three (3) years, at a minimum, and extended only where the conditions for granting the variance still apply; and

e. The variance does not exempt the discharger from compliance with any applicable technology or other water quality-based permit effluent limitations; and

f. The variance does not affect permit effluent limitations for other dischargers.

9. Prior to removing any uses or granting a variance, notice and an opportunity for a public hearing shall be provided.

10. Discharge of fill into waters of the State is not allowed unless the activity is consistent with Department regulations and will result in enhancement of classified uses with no significant degradation to the aquatic ecosystem or water quality.

11. In order to protect and maintain lakes and other waters of the State, consideration needs to be given to the control of nutrients reaching the waters of the State. Therefore, the Department shall control nutrients as prescribed below.

a. Discharges of nutrients from all sources, including point and nonpoint, to waters of the State shall be prohibited or limited if the discharge would result in, or if the waters experience growths of, microscopic or macroscopic vegetation such that the water quality standards would be violated or the existing or classified uses of the waters would be impaired. Loading of nutrients shall be addressed on an individual basis as necessary to ensure compliance with the narrative and numeric criteria.

b. Numeric nutrient criteria for lakes are based on an ecoregional approach which takes into account the geographic location of the lakes within the State and are listed below. These numeric criteria are applicable to

lakes of forty (40) acres or more. Lakes of less than forty (40) acres will continue to be protected by the narrative criteria.

(1) For the Blue Ridge Mountains ecoregion of the State, total phosphorus shall not exceed 0.02 mg/L, chlorophyll *a* shall not exceed 10 µg/L, and total nitrogen shall not exceed 0.35 mg/L.

(2) For the Piedmont and Southeastern Plains ecoregions of the State, total phosphorus shall not exceed 0.06 mg/L, chlorophyll *a* shall not exceed 40 µg/L, and total nitrogen shall not exceed 1.50 mg/L.

(3) For the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plains ecoregion of the State, total phosphorus shall not exceed 0.09 mg/L, chlorophyll *a* shall not exceed 40 µg/L, and total nitrogen shall not exceed 1.50 mg/L.

c. In evaluating the effects of nutrients upon the quality of lakes and other waters of the State, the Department may consider, but not be limited to, such factors as the hydrology and morphometry of the waterbody, the existing and projected trophic state, characteristics of the loadings, and other control mechanisms in order to protect the existing and classified uses of the waters.

d. The Department shall take appropriate action, to include, but not be limited to: establishing numeric effluent limitations in permits, establishing Total Maximum Daily Loads, establishing waste load allocations, and establishing load allocations for nutrients to ensure that the lakes attain and maintain the above narrative and numeric criteria and other applicable water quality standards.

e. The criteria specific to lakes shall be applicable to all portions of the lake. For this purpose, the Department shall define the applicable area to be that area covered when measured at full pool elevation.

12. a. The water temperature of all Freshwaters which are free flowing shall not be increased more than 5°F (2.8°C) above natural temperature conditions and shall not exceed a maximum of 90°F (32.2°C) as a result of the discharge of heated liquids unless a different site-specific temperature standard as provided for in C.12. has been established, a mixing zone as provided in C.10. has been established, or a Section 316(a) determination under the Federal Clean Water Act has been completed.

b. The weekly average water temperature of all Shellfish Harvesting, Class SA and Class SB waters shall not exceed 4°F (2.2°C) above natural conditions during the fall, winter or spring, and shall not exceed 1.5°F (0.8°C) above natural conditions during the summer as a result of the discharge of heated liquids unless a different site-specific temperature standard as provided for in C.12. has been established, a mixing zone as provided for in C.10 has been established, or a Section 316(a) determination under the Federal Clean Water Act has been completed.

c. The weekly average water temperature of all Freshwaters which are lakes shall not be increased more than 5°F (2.8°C) above natural conditions and shall not exceed 90°F (32.2°C) as a result of the discharge of heated liquids unless a different site-specific temperature standard as provided for in C.12. has been established, a mixing zone as provided in C.10. has been established, or a Section 316(a) determination under the Federal Clean Water Act has been completed.

13. Numeric criteria based on organoleptic data (prevention of undesirable taste and odor) are adopted herein. Those substances and their criteria are listed in the appendix. For those substances which have aquatic life and/or human health numeric criteria and organoleptic numeric criteria, the most stringent of the three (3) shall be used for derivation of permit effluent limitations.

14. Numeric criteria for the protection and maintenance of all classes of surface waters are adopted herein and are listed in Sections E, G, and the appendix. Footnotes that further describe the application of these numeric criteria are included in the appendix.

a. Application of numeric criteria to protect aquatic life.

(1) The stated CMC value shall be used as an acute toxicity number for calculating permit effluent limitations.

(2) The stated CCC value shall be used as a chronic toxicity number for calculating permit effluent limitations.

(3) If metals concentrations for numeric criteria are hardness-dependent, the CMC and CCC concentrations shall be based on 25 mg/L hardness (as expressed as $CaCO_3$) if the ambient hardness is less than 25 mg/L. Concentrations of hardness less than 400 mg/L maybe based on the actual mixed stream hardness if it is greater than 25 mg/L and less than 400 mg/L and 400 mg/L if the ambient hardness is greater than 400 mg/L.

(4) If separate numeric criteria are given for fresh and salt waters, they shall be applied as appropriate. In transitional tidal and estuarine areas, the Department shall apply the more stringent of the criteria to protect the existing and classified uses of the waters of the State.

(5) The Department shall review new or revised EPA criteria for adoption by South Carolina when published in final form.

(6) If the State develops site-specific criteria for any substances for which EPA has developed national criteria, the site-specific criteria shall supersede the national criteria.

b. Application of numeric criteria to protect human health.

(1) If separate numeric criteria are given for organism consumption, water and organism consumption (W/O), and drinking water Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), they shall be applied as appropriate. The most stringent of the criteria shall be applied to protect the existing and classified uses of the waters of the State.

(2) The Department shall review new or revised EPA criteria for adoption by South Carolina when published in final form by EPA.

(3) If the State develops site-specific criteria for any substances for which EPA has developed national criteria, the site-specific criteria shall supersede the national criteria.

(4) Adoption of EPA human health criteria does not preclude the Department from considering health effects of other pollutants or from considering new or revised EPA criteria when developing effluent permit conditions.

c. Application of criteria for the derivation of permit effluent limitations.

(1) Numeric criteria for substances listed in Sections E, G, and the appendix shall be used by the Department to derive NPDES permit effluent limitations at the applicable critical flow conditions as determined by the Department unless an exception is provided below.

(2) When the derived permit effluent limitation based on aquatic life numeric criteria is below the practical quantitation limit for a substance, the derived permit effluent limitation shall include an accompanying statement in the permit that the practical quantitation limit using approved analytical methods shall be considered as being in compliance with the limit. Appropriate biological monitoring requirements shall be incorporated into the permit to determine compliance with appropriate water quality standards. Additionally, if naturally occurring instream concentration for a substance is higher than the derived permit effluent limitation, the Department may establish permit effluent limitations at a level higher than the derived limit, but no higher than the natural

background concentration. In such cases, the Department may require biological instream monitoring and/or WET testing.

(3) When the derived permit effluent limitation based on human health numeric criteria is below the practical quantitation limit for a substance, the derived permit effluent limitation shall include an accompanying statement in the permit that the practical quantitation limit using approved analytical methods shall be considered as being in compliance with the limit. Additionally, if naturally occurring instream concentration for a substance is higher than the derived permit effluent limitation, the Department may establish permit effluent limitations at a level higher than the derived limit, but no higher than the natural background concentration.

(4) NPDES permit effluent limitations for metals shall normally be expressed on the permits as total recoverable metals, but the Department may utilize a federally-approved methodology to predict the dissolved fraction, partitioning coefficient, or the bioavailable portion of metals in calculating these limits.

(5) Except as provided herein, where application of MCLs or W/O numeric criteria using annual average flow for carcinogens, 7Q10 (or 30Q5 if provided by the applicant) for noncarcinogens, or comparable tidal conditions as determined by the Department results in permit effluent limitations more stringent than limitations derived from other applicable human health criteria (organism consumption only), aquatic life criteria, or organoleptic numeric values, MCLs or W/O shall be used in establishing permit effluent limitations for human health protection. The Department may, after Notice of Intent included in a notice of a proposed NPDES permit in accordance with R.61-9.124.10, Procedures for Decision Making, determine that drinking water MCLs or W/O shall not apply to discharges to those waterbodies where there is: no potential to affect an existing or proposed drinking water source and no state-approved source water protection area. For purposes of this section, a proposed drinking water source is one for which a complete permit application, including plans and specifications for the intake, is on file with the Department at the time of consideration of an NPDES permit application for a discharge that will affect or has the potential to affect the drinking water source.

(6) Except as provided herein, the Department may determine that an NPDES permitted discharge will not cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an exceedance of the numeric criterion for turbidity under the following conditions:

i. The facility withdraws its surface intake water containing turbidity from the same body of water into which the discharge is made;

ii. The facility does not significantly concentrate or contribute additional turbidity to the discharged water; or

iii. The facility does not alter the turbidity through chemical or physical means that would cause adverse water quality impacts to occur.

(7) Site-specific permit effluent limitations and alternate criteria less stringent than those derived in accordance with the above requirements may be derived where it is demonstrated that such limits and criteria shall maintain the existing and classified uses, adequate opportunity for public participation in such derivation process has occurred, and the effluent shall not cause human health criteria to be exceeded. Where a site-specific permit effluent limitation and alternate criterion has been derived, such derivation shall be subject to EPA review as appropriate. Also, at a minimum, opportunity for input in derivation of a site-specific permit effluent limitation and alternate criterion shall be provided via public notice in NPDES permit notices.

(8) In order to protect recreational uses in freshwaters (including FW, and all types of Trout Waters) of the State, NPDES permit effluent limitations shall be specified as indicated below:

i. Monthly Average (E. coli)	126 MPN per 100 mL
ii. Daily Maximum (E. coli)	349 MPN per 100 mL (see c(12) below)

iii. Shellfish protection	Class SFH requirements for fecal coliform (see c(11)i. and c(11)ii. below) may be specified (in addition to the limits above) for the protection of downstream waters (regardless of their individual classification) with shellfish uses.
iv. Municipal separate storm sewer systems	For municipal separate storm sewer systems (as described in R.61-9.122.26.a.), compliance with the bacterial standards shall be determined in accordance with c(13) below.
v. Protection of upstream and/or downstream waters	Permit limitations may include (in addition to the requirements listed in c(8)i. and c(8)ii. above) one or more bacterial limitations for fecal coliform, *E. coli*, and/or enterococci to protect both uses in the specific receiving waterbody and also to protect any upstream and/or downstream uses that may be required. If more than one bacterial limit is required, the conditions associated with each section below shall apply independently regardless of the water classification at the point of discharge.
vi. Class ORW or ONRW protection	For Class ORW or ONRW waters, the bacterial requirements shall be those applicable to the classification of the waterbody immediately prior to reclassification to either ORW or ONRW, including consideration of natural conditions. See G.5 and G.7 for prohibitions.

(9) In order to protect recreational uses in Class SA saltwaters of the State, NPDES permit effluent limitations shall be specified as indicated below:

i. Monthly Average (enterococci)	35 MPN per 100 mL
ii. Daily Maximum (enterococci)	104 MPN per 100 mL (see c(12) below)
iii. Shellfish protection	Class SFH requirements for fecal coliform (see c(11)i. and c(11)ii. below) may be specified (in addition to the limits above) for the protection of upstream and/or downstream waters (regardless of their individual classification) with shellfish uses.
iv. Municipal separate storm sewer systems	For municipal separate storm sewer systems (as described in R.61-9.122.26.a.), compliance with the bacterial standards shall be determined in accordance with c(13) below.
v. Protection of upstream and/or downstream waters	Permit limitations may include (in addition to the requirements listed in c(9)i. and c(9)ii. above) one or more bacterial limitations for fecal coliform, E. coli, and /or enterococci to protect both uses in the specific receiving waterbody and also to protect any upstream or downstream uses that may be required. If more than one bacterial limit is required, the conditions associated with each section above

	or below shall apply independently regardless of the water classification at the point of discharge.
vi. Class ORW or ONRW protection	For Class ORW or ONRW waters, the bacterial requirements shall be those applicable to the classification of the waterbody immediately prior to reclassification to either ORW or ONRW, including consideration of natural conditions. See G.5 and G.7 for prohibitions.

(10) In order to protect recreational uses in Class SB saltwaters of the State, NPDES permit effluent limitations shall be specified as indicated below:

i. Monthly Average (enterococci)	35 MPN per 100 mL
ii. Daily Maximum (enterococci)	104 MPN per 100 mL (see c(12) below)
iii. Class SA recreational daily maximum and/or shellfish protection	Class SA daily maximum (see c(9)ii. above) recreational use requirements for enterococci and/or Class SFH requirements (see c(11)i. and c(11)ii. below) for fecal coliform may be specified (in addition to the limits above) for the protection of upstream and/or downstream waters (regardless of their individual classification).
iv. Municipal separate storm sewer systems	For municipal separate storm sewer systems (as described in R.61-9.122.26.a.), compliance with the bacterial standards shall be determined in accordance with c(13) below.
v. Protection of upstream and/or downstream waters	Permit limitations may include (in addition to the requirements listed in c(10)i. and c(10)ii. above) one or more bacterial limitations for fecal coliform, E. coli and /or enterococci to protect both uses in the specific receiving waterbody and also to protect any upstream or downstream uses that may be required. If more than one bacterial limit is required, the conditions associated with each section above or below shall apply independently regardless of the water classification at the point of discharge.
vi. Class ORW or ONRW protection	For Class ORW or ONRW waters, the bacterial requirements shall be those applicable to the classification of the waterbody immediately prior to reclassification to either ORW or ONRW, including consideration of natural conditions. See G.5 and G.7 for prohibitions.

(11) In order to protect for the consumption of shellfish, for any discharge either directly or indirectly in Class SFH waters or in Class SA, Class SB, ORW, or ONRW waters with existing and/or approved shellfish harvesting uses as described in Section C.7, including protection of shellfish upstream and/or downstream uses in all waters regardless of their classification, NPDES permit effluent limitations shall be specified as indicated below:

i. For protection of shellfish uses-Monthly Average (Fecal coliform)	14 MPN per 100 mL
ii. For protection of shellfish uses- Daily Maximum (Fecal coliform)	43 MPN per 100 mL (see c(12) below)

iii. For protection of recreational uses - Monthly Average (enterococci)	35 MPN per 100 mL
iv. For protection of recreational uses-Daily Maximum (enterococci)	104 MPN per 100 mL (see c(12) below)
v. Protection of upstream and/or downstream waters	Permit limitations may include (in addition to the requirements listed in c(11)i. through c(11)iv. above) one or more bacterial limitations for fecal coliform, E. coli and /or enterococci to protect both uses in the specific receiving waterbody and also to protect any upstream or downstream uses that may be required. If more than one bacterial limit is required, the conditions associated with each section above shall apply independently regardless of the water classification at the point of discharge.
vi. Municipal separate storm sewer systems	For municipal separate storm sewer systems (as described in R.61-9.122.26.a.), compliance with the bacterial standards shall be determined in accordance with c(13) below.

(12) Provided the permittee verifies in writing to the Department that conditions (12)i. through (12)iv. below have been met, the permittee would be in compliance with the daily maximum bacterial requirement. However, nothing in this regulation precludes the Department from taking action, depending on the individual circumstances, to protect public health and/or the environment.

i. If the facility exceeds the permitted Daily Maximum bacterial limitation listed above (for E. coli, enterococci, or fecal coliform) but two (2) additional samples collected within forty-eight (48) hours of the original sample result do NOT exceed the required Daily Maximum limit; and

(A) For all waters not involving shellfish protection (regardless of the specific water classification), the individual bacterial sample result has not exceeded 800 MPN per 100 mL, and for those waters involving shellfish protection, the individual bacterial sample result for fecal coliform has not exceeded 200 MPN per 100 mL; and

(B) There is neither an existing Consent Order nor Administrative Order associated with the facilities operation of their disinfection system; and

(C) Either:

1. For facilities that routinely collect ten (10) bacterial samples per month (or one hundred twenty (120) or more samples per calendar year), there were no more than four (4) total bacteria samples exceeding the daily maximum limit in the previous twelve (12) months; or

2. For facilities other than those listed in (C)1. above (e.g., smaller facilities or those that do not routinely collect ten (10) samples or more per month), there was no more than one (1) bacterial sample exceeding the daily maximum limit in the previous twelve (12) months; and

ii. The permittee verifies that all disinfection equipment was fully functional, and the solids handling system was fully functional during that monitoring period; and

iii. Any additional bacterial sampling collected during the monthly monitoring period when the daily maximum exceedance occurred was reasonably distributed in time while maintaining representative sampling; and

iv. The permittee must provide sufficient laboratory data sensitivity (e.g., dilutions) to accurately represent the effluent bacterial concentration to utilize this procedure. Effluent bacterial results reported as greater than (>) do not meet this criteria, since the actual results are unknown.

(13) For waters of the State, where a permit has been issued pursuant to R.61-9.122.26 and R.61-9.122.34, the Department shall consider the permittee in compliance with the established bacterial (i.e., E. coli, enterococci, fecal coliform) criteria for recreational uses of the waterbody if the permittee is in compliance with their permit.

(14) TMDL(s), WLA(s), and LA(s) included in currently approved freshwater fecal coliform TMDL documents shall be converted to *E. coli* utilizing a translator equation established by the Department and shall be based upon existing targets included in approved freshwater fecal coliform bacteria TMDL documents.

(15) All effluent permit limitations which include WET shall require that the WET tests be conducted using *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (*C. dubia*), except as stated. If the salinity of a discharge to a saline waterbody is high enough to be toxic to *C. dubia*, *Mysidopsis bahia* (*M. bahia*) shall be used. If the hardness of a waterbody is low enough to be toxic to *C. dubia*, then *Daphnia ambigua* (*D. ambigua*) may be used. Low salinity discharges to saltwater may be tested using either *C. dubia* or *M. bahia* with salinity adjustment, as determined by the Department. The Department may consider an alternative species if it can be demonstrated that the proposed species meets the requirements of 40 CFR 136.4 and 5, as approved by EPA. EPA test methods (40 CFR 136) for acute and chronic toxicity testing with freshwater organisms or marine and estuarine organisms must be followed. The Department may consider an alternative method if it can be demonstrated that the proposed method meets the requirements of 40 CFR 136 and is approved by EPA.

d. Evaluation of ambient water quality.

(1) If the numeric criterion for toxic pollutants is lower than the analytical detection limit, the criterion is not considered violated if the ambient concentration is below the detection limit and the instream indigenous biological community is not adversely impacted.

(2) If the ambient concentration is higher than the numeric criterion for toxic pollutants, the criterion is not considered violated if biological monitoring has demonstrated that the instream indigenous biological community is not adversely impacted.

(3) In order to appropriately evaluate the ambient water quality for the bioavailability of the dissolved portion of hardness dependent metals, the Department may utilize a federally-approved methodology to predict the dissolved fraction or partitioning coefficient in determining compliance with water quality standards established in this regulation.

(4) The assessment of fecal coliform for purposes of evaluating the shellfish harvesting use for South Carolina's Shellfish Management Units is conducted in accordance with provisions of R.61-47, Shellfish. R.61-47 also includes specific language describing the use of the allowable ten percent (10%) exceedance value in the shellfish program.

(5) The assessment of enterococci for purposes of issuing swimming advisories for ocean beaches for recreational use will be based on the single sample maximum of 104/100 mL.

(6) The assessment of enterococci and E. coli for purposes of Section 303(d) listing determinations for recreational uses shall be based on either the geometric mean with an allowable ten percent (10%) exceedance,

where sufficient data exists to calculate a geometric mean, or the single sample maximum with an allowable ten percent (10%) exceedance.

(7) The assessment of total microcystins for purposes of issuing a swimming advisory for freshwater recreational use will be based on the single sample maximum of 8 µg/L. Once issued, the swimming advisory will remain in effect until resample results indicate the toxin concentration falls below 8 µg/L.

(8) The assessment of total microcystins for purposes of Section 303(d) listing determinations for recreational uses shall be based on no more than three (3) swimming advisories in a three (3)-year assessment period.

(9) The assessment of cylindrospermopsin for purposes of issuing a swimming advisory for freshwater recreational use will be based on the single sample maximum of 15 µg/L. Once issued, the swimming advisory will remain in effect until resample results indicate the toxin concentration falls below 15 µg/L.

(10) The assessment of cylindrospermopsin for purposes of Section 303(d) listing determinations for recreational uses shall be based on no more than three (3) swimming advisories in a three (3)-year assessment period.

15. The Department may require biological or other monitoring in NPDES permits to further ascertain any bioaccumulative effects of pollutants. Such monitoring may include analyses of fish and shellfish, macroinvertebrates, macrophytes, and/or sediments in order to assess the accumulation of pollutants in tissues or sediments that:

a. May cause or have the potential to cause adverse impacts to the balanced indigenous aquatic community; and

b. May cause or have the potential to cause adverse impacts to human health and/or terrestrial flora and fauna.

16. The Department may consider other scientifically-defensible published data which are appropriate for use in developing permit limits and evaluating water quality for constituents for which EPA has not developed national criteria or South Carolina has no standards.

a. The Department shall apply a sensitivity factor to aquatic toxicity data unless, in the Department's judgment, the data represent a minimum of three (3) appropriately sensitive species representing three (3) taxonomic groups (plant, macroinvertebrate, and fish).

(1) If only an acute toxicity effect concentration for a number of species for a particular pollutant is given as an LC_{50}, the lowest concentration should be divided by an acute-to-chronic ratio (ACR) of ten (10) and a sensitivity factor of 3.3, for an acceptable instream concentration in order to protect against chronic toxicity effects.

(2) If a chronic toxicity effect concentration for a number of species for a particular pollutant is given as a no observed effect concentration (NOEC), the lowest concentration should be divided by a sensitivity factor of 3.3 in order to protect against chronic toxicity to the most sensitive species.

b. The Department must notify the permittee that other such data were used in developing permit limits and provide justification for their use.

17. Tests or analytical methods to determine compliance or non-compliance with standards shall be made in accordance with methods and procedures approved by the Department and the EPA. In making any tests or applying analytical methods to determine compliance or non-compliance with water quality standards,

representative samples shall be collected in accordance with methods and procedures approved by the Department and the EPA. Consideration of representative sample methods shall include the following:

a. Surface water and ground water samples shall be collected so as to permit a realistic appraisal of quality and actual or potential damage to existing or classified water uses. For ground waters, consideration shall be given to, but shall not be limited to, depth to water table, flow direction, and velocity. For surface waters, time of day, flow, surface area, and depth shall be considered.

b. Biological assessment methods may be employed in appropriate situations to determine abnormal nutrient enrichment, trophic condition, LC_{50}, concentration of toxic substances, acceptable instream concentrations, or acceptable effluent concentrations for maintenance of a balanced indigenous aquatic community.

c. Temporal distribution of samples in tidally influenced waters shall cover the full range of tidal conditions.

d. Ambient toxicity tests used for screening purposes shall be conducted using *Ceriodaphnia dubia (C. dubia)*, except as stated. If salinity of a waterbody is high enough to be toxic to *C. dubia, Mysidopsis bahia (M. bahia)* will be used. If the hardness of a waterbody is low enough to be toxic to *C. dubia*, then *Daphnia ambigua (D. ambigua)* may be used. The Department may consider an alternative species if it can be demonstrated that the proposed species meets the requirements of 40 CFR Part 136.4 and 5, as approved by EPA. EPA test methods (40 CFR Part 136) for acute and chronic toxicity testing with freshwater organisms or marine and estuarine organisms must be followed. The Department may consider an alternative method if it can be demonstrated that the proposed method meets the requirements of 40 CFR Part 136, and is approved by EPA.

18. For the protection of human health, methylmercury concentration in fish or shellfish shall not exceed 0.3 mg/kg in wet weight of edible tissue.

a. NPDES permit implementation for methylmercury will require mercury monitoring, assessment and minimization for discharges that meet the following conditions;

(1) The receiving stream is impaired for methylmercury in fish or shellfish tissue; and

(2) The discharge or proposed discharge has consistently quantifiable levels of mercury.

b. The need for a total mercury effluent limit, for the protection of aquatic life and/or human health, pursuant to R.61-9.122.44(d), shall be based on a reasonable potential analysis of the discharge compared to the mercury standards for ambient waters.

19. The assessment of methylmercury in fish or shellfish for purposes of Section 303(d) listing determinations shall be based on the Department's Fish Consumption Advisories.

F. NARRATIVE BIOLOGICAL CRITERIA.

1. Narrative biological criteria are contained in this regulation and are described throughout the sections where applicable. The following are general statements regarding these narrative biological criteria.

a. Narrative biological criteria in Section A.4. describe the goals of the Department to maintain and improve all surface waters to a level that provides for the survival and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community of fauna and flora. These narrative criteria are determined by the Department based on the condition of the waters of the State by measurements of physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the waters according to their classified uses.

b. Section C.10. describes narrative biological criteria relative to surface water mixing zones and specifies requirements necessary for the protection and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community.

c. Narrative biological criteria shall be consistent with the objective of maintaining and improving all surface waters to a level that provides for the survival and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community of fauna and flora attainable in waters of the State, and in all cases shall protect against degradation of the highest existing or classified uses or biological conditions in compliance with the antidegradation rules contained in this regulation. Section D.1.a. describes narrative biological criteria relative to activities in Outstanding National Resource Waters, Outstanding Resource Waters, and Shellfish Harvesting Waters.

d. In order to determine the biological quality of the waters of the State, it is necessary that the biological component be assessed by comparison to a reference condition(s) based upon similar hydrologic and watershed characteristics that represent the optimum natural condition for that system. Such reference condition(s) or reaches of waterbodies shall be those observed to support the greatest variety and abundance of aquatic life in the region as is expected to be or would be with a minimal amount of disturbance from anthropogenic sources. Impacts from urbanization and agriculture should be minimal and natural vegetation should dominate the land cover. There should also be an appropriate diversity of substrate. Reference condition(s) shall be determined by consistent sampling and reliable measures of selected indicative communities of flora and fauna as established by the Department and may be used in conjunction with acceptable physical, chemical, and microbial water quality measurements and records judged to be appropriate for this purpose. Narrative biological criteria relative to activities in all waters are described in Section E.

e. In the Class Descriptions, Designations, and Specific Standards for Surface Waters Section, all water use classifications protect for a balanced indigenous aquatic community of fauna and flora. In addition, Trout Natural and Trout Put, Grow, and Take classifications protect for reproducing trout populations and stocked trout populations, respectively.

2. [Reserved].

G. CLASS DESCRIPTIONS, DESIGNATIONS, AND SPECIFIC STANDARDS FOR SURFACE WATERS.

1. All surface waters of the State, except as discussed in Section C., shall be identified within one of the classes described below. The Department may determine in accordance with Section 312 of the Clean Water Act that for some waterbodies (or portions of waterbodies), the designation of No Discharge Zone (NDZ) for Marine Sanitation Devices (MSDs) shall be enacted with application of the existing classified standards of the waterbody. Those waters classified by name shall be listed in R.61-69, Classified Waters, along with the NDZ designation, if applicable.

2. Where a surface waterbody is tributary to waters of a higher class, the quality of the water in the tributary shall be protected to maintain the standards of the higher classified receiving water.

3. For items not listed in each class, criteria published pursuant to Sections 304(a) and 307(a) of the Federal Clean Water Act or other documents shall be used as guides to determine conditions which protect water uses. Many of these criteria are listed in the appendix to this regulation. For consideration of natural conditions, refer to Sections: C.9., D.4., E.12., E.14.c.(2), E.14.c.(3), F.4.d., G.4., G.6., and G.9. For the following numeric criteria for turbidity (with the exception of Outstanding National Resource Waters, Outstanding Resource Waters, Trout Waters, and Shellfish Harvesting Waters), compliance with these turbidity criteria may be considered to be met as long as the waterbody supports a balanced indigenous aquatic community when land management activities employ Best Management Practices (BMPs). For consideration, BMPs must be in full compliance with all specifications governing the proper design, installation, operation, and maintenance of such BMPs and all applicable permit conditions and requirements must be met.

4. Outstanding National Resource Waters (ONRW) are freshwaters or saltwaters which constitute an outstanding national recreational or ecological resource.

Quality Standards for Outstanding National Resource Waters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
a. Color, dissolved oxygen, fecal coliform, enterococci, *E. coli*, pH, temperature, turbidity, and other parameters.	Water quality conditions shall be maintained and protected to the extent of the Department's statutory authority. Numeric and narrative criteria for Class ONRW shall be those applicable to the classification of the waterbody immediately prior to reclassification to Class ONRW, including consideration of natural conditions.

5. In order to maintain the existing quality of Class ONRW waters the following additional standards apply:

ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
a. Discharge from domestic, industrial, or agricultural waste treatment facilities; aquaculture; open water dredged spoil disposal.	None allowed.
b. Stormwater, and other nonpoint source runoff, including that from agricultural uses, or permitted discharge from aquatic farms, concentrated aquatic animal production facilities, and uncontaminated groundwater from mining.	None allowed.
c. Dumping or disposal of garbage, cinders, ashes, oils, sludge, or other refuse.	None allowed.
d. Activities or discharges from waste treatment facilities in waters upstream or tributary to ONRW waters.	Allowed if there shall be no measurable impact on the downstream ONRW consistent with antidegradation rules.

6. Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW) are freshwaters or saltwaters which constitute an outstanding recreational or ecological resource or those freshwaters suitable as a source for drinking water supply purposes with treatment levels specified by the Department.

Quality Standards for Outstanding Resource Waters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
a. Color, dissolved oxygen, fecal coliform, enterococci, *E. coli*, pH, temperature, turbidity, and other parameters.	Water quality conditions shall be maintained and protected to the extent of the Department's statutory authority. Numeric and narrative criteria for Class ORW shall be those applicable to the classification of the waterbody immediately prior to reclassification to Class ORW, including consideration of natural conditions.

7. In order to maintain the existing quality of Class ORW waters the following additional standards apply:

ITEMS	STANDARDS
a. Discharge from domestic, industrial, agricultural waste treatment facilities; aquaculture; open water dredged spoil disposal.	None allowed.
b. Stormwater, and other nonpoint source runoff, including that from agricultural uses, or permitted discharge from aquatic farms, concentrated aquatic animal production facilities, and uncontaminated groundwater from mining.	Allowed if water quality necessary for existing and classified uses shall be maintained and protected consistent with antidegradation rules.
c. Dumping or disposal of garbage, cinders, ashes, oils, sludge, or other refuse.	None allowed.
d. Activities or discharges from waste treatment facilities in waters upstream or tributary to ORW waters.	Allowed if water quality necessary for existing and classified uses shall be maintained and protected consistent with antidegradation rules.

8. Trout Waters. The State recognizes three types of trout waters: Natural; Put, Grow, and Take; and Put and Take.

a. Natural (TN) are freshwaters suitable for supporting reproducing trout populations and a cold water balanced indigenous aquatic community of fauna and flora. Also suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation and as a source for drinking water supply after conventional treatment in accordance with the requirements of the Department. Suitable for fishing and the survival and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community of fauna and flora. Suitable also for industrial and agricultural uses.

b. Put, Grow, and Take (TPGT) are freshwaters suitable for supporting growth of stocked trout populations and a balanced indigenous aquatic community of fauna and flora. Also suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation and as a source for drinking water supply after conventional treatment in accordance with the requirements of the Department. Suitable for fishing and the survival and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community of fauna and flora. Suitable also for industrial and agricultural uses.

c. Put and Take (TPT) are freshwaters suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation and as a source for drinking water supply after conventional treatment in accordance with the requirements of the Department. Suitable for fishing and the survival and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community of fauna and flora. Suitable also for industrial and agricultural uses. The standards of Freshwaters classification protect these uses.

9. The standards below protect the uses of Natural and Put, Grow, and Take trout waters.

Quality Standards for Trout Waters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
a. Garbage, cinders, ashes, oils, sludge, or other refuse	None allowed.

Quality Standards for Trout Waters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
b. Treated wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, colored, or other wastes except those given in a. above.	None alone or in combination with other substances or wastes in sufficient amounts to be injurious to reproducing trout populations in natural waters or stocked populations in put, grow, and take waters, or in any manner adversely affecting the taste, color, odor, or sanitary condition thereof or impairing the waters for any other best usage as determined for the specific waters which are assigned to this class.
c. Toxic pollutants listed in the appendix.	As prescribed in Section E of this regulation.
d. Stormwater, and other nonpoint source runoff, including that from agricultural uses, or permitted discharge from aquatic farms, concentrated aquatic animal production facilities, and uncontaminated groundwater from mining.	Allowed if water quality necessary for existing and classified uses shall be maintained and protected consistent with antidegradation rules.
e. Dissolved oxygen.	Not less than 6 mg/L.
f. E. coli	Not to exceed a geometric mean of 126/100 mL based on at least four (4) samples collected from a given sampling site over a 30-day period, nor shall more than ten percent (10%) of the total samples during any 30-day period exceed 349/100 mL.
g. pH.	Between 6.0 and 8.0.
h. Temperature.	Not to vary from levels existing under natural conditions, unless determined that some other temperature shall protect the classified uses.
i. Turbidity.	Not to exceed 10 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTUs) or ten percent (10%) above natural conditions, provided uses are maintained.
j. Total microcystins	Not to exceed 8 µg/L. For freshwater primary contact recreational use notifications and advisories samples shall not exceed 8 µg/L.
k. Cylindrospermopsin	Not to exceed 15 µg/L. For freshwater primary contact recreational use notifications and advisories samples shall not exceed 15 µg/L.

10. Freshwaters are freshwaters suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation and as a source for drinking water supply after conventional treatment in accordance with the requirements of the Department. Suitable for fishing and the survival and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community of fauna and flora. Suitable also for industrial and agricultural uses.

Quality Standards for Freshwaters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
a. Garbage, cinders, ashes, oils, sludge, or other refuse	None allowed.

Quality Standards for Freshwaters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
b. Treated wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, colored, or other wastes except those given in a. above.	None alone or in combination with other substances or wastes in sufficient amounts to make the waters unsafe or unsuitable for primary contact recreation or to impair the waters for any other best usage as determined for the specific waters which are assigned to this class.
c. Toxic pollutants listed in the appendix.	As prescribed in Section E of this regulation.
d. Stormwater, and other nonpoint source runoff, including that from agricultural uses, or permitted discharge from aquatic farms, concentrated aquatic animal production facilities, and uncontaminated groundwater from mining.	Allowed if water quality necessary for existing and classified uses shall be maintained and protected consistent with antidegradation rules.
e. Dissolved oxygen.	Daily average not less than 5.0 mg/L with a low of 4.0 mg/L.
f. E. coli	Not to exceed a geometric mean of 126/100 mL based on at least four (4) samples collected from a given sampling site over a 30-day period, nor shall more than ten percent (10%) of the total samples during any 30-day period exceed 349/100 mL.
g. pH.	Between 6.0 and 8.5.
h. Temperature.	As prescribed in E.12. of this regulation.
i. Turbidity. Except for Lakes. Lakes only.	Not to exceed 50 NTUs provided existing uses are maintained. Not to exceed 25 NTUs provided existing uses are maintained.
j. Total microcystins	Not to exceed 8 µg/L. For freshwater primary contact recreational use notifications and advisories samples shall not exceed 8 µg/L.
k. Cylindrospermopsin	Not to exceed 15 µg/L. For freshwater primary contact recreational use notifications and advisories samples shall not exceed 15 µg/L.

11. Shellfish Harvesting Waters (SFH) are tidal saltwaters protected for shellfish harvesting and uses listed in Class SA and Class SB. Suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation, crabbing, and fishing. Also suitable for the survival and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community of marine fauna and flora.

Quality Standards for Shellfish Harvesting Waters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
a. Garbage, cinders, ashes, oils, sludge, or other refuse	None allowed.

Quality Standards for Shellfish Harvesting Waters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
b. Treated wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, colored or other wastes except those given in a. above.	None alone or in combination with other substances or wastes in sufficient amounts to adversely affect the taste, color, odor, or sanitary condition of clams, mussels, or oysters for human consumption; or to impair the waters for any best usage as determined for the specific waters which are assigned to this class.
c. Toxic pollutants listed in the appendix.	As prescribed in Section E of this regulation.
d. Stormwater, and other nonpoint source runoff, including that from agricultural uses, or permitted discharge from aquatic farms, and concentrated aquatic animal production facilities.	Allowed if water quality necessary for existing and classified uses shall be maintained and protected consistent with antidegradation rules.
e. Dissolved oxygen.	Daily average not less than 5.0 mg/L with a low of 4 mg/L.
f. Fecal coliform.	Not to exceed an MPN fecal coliform geometric mean of 14/100 mL; nor shall more than ten percent (10%) of the samples exceed an MPN of 43/100 mL.
g. Enterococci.	Not to exceed a geometric mean of 35/100 mL based on at least four (4) samples collected from a given sampling site over a 30-day period; nor shall more than ten percent (10%) of the samples exceed a single sample maximum of 104/100 mL during any 30-day period. Additionally, for beach monitoring and notification activities for CWA Section 406 only, samples shall not exceed a single sample maximum of 104/100 mL.
h. pH.	Shall not vary more than three tenths (3/10) of a pH unit above or below that of effluent-free waters in the same geological area having a similar total alkalinity and temperature, but not lower than 6.5 or above 8.5.
i. Temperature.	As prescribed in E.12. of this regulation.
j. Turbidity.	Not to exceed 25 NTUs provided existing uses are maintained.

k. The Department may designate prohibited areas where shellfish harvesting for market purposes or human consumption shall not be allowed, consistent with the antidegradation rule, Section D.1.a. of this regulation.

12. Class SA are tidal saltwaters suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation, crabbing, and fishing, except harvesting of clams, mussels, or oysters for market purposes or human consumption and uses listed in Class SB. Also suitable for the survival and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community of marine fauna and flora.

Quality Standards for Class SA Waters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
a. Garbage, cinders, ashes, oils, sludge, or other refuse.	None allowed.
b. Treated wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, colored, or other wastes except those given in a. above.	None alone or in combination with other substances or wastes in sufficient amounts to make the waters unsafe or unsuitable for primary contact recreation or to impair the waters for any other best usage as determined for the specific waters which are assigned to this class.
c. Toxic pollutants listed in the appendix.	As prescribed in Section E of this regulation.
d. Stormwater, and other nonpoint source runoff, including that from agricultural uses, or permitted discharge from aquatic farms, and concentrated aquatic animal production facilities.	Allowed if water quality necessary for existing and classified uses shall be maintained and protected consistent with antidegradation rules.
e. Dissolved oxygen.	Daily average not less than 5.0 mg/L with a low of 4.0 mg/L.
f. Enterococci.	Not to exceed a geometric mean of 35/100 mL based on at least four (4) samples collected from a given sampling site over a 30-day period; nor shall more than ten percent (10%) of the samples exceed a single sample maximum of 104/100 mL during any 30-day period. Additionally, for beach monitoring and notification activities for CWA Section 406 only, samples shall not exceed a single sample maximum of 104/100 mL.
g. pH.	Shall not vary more than one-half (1/2) of a pH unit above or below that of effluent-free waters in the same geological area having a similar total salinity, alkalinity, and temperature, but not lower than 6.5 or above 8.5.
h. Temperature.	As prescribed in E.12. of this regulation.
i. Turbidity.	Not to exceed 25 NTUs provided existing uses are maintained.

j. The Department shall protect existing shellfish harvesting uses found in Class SA waters consistent with the antidegradation rule, Section D.1.a. of this regulation and shall establish permit limits in accordance with Section E.14.c(8), (9), (10), and (11) and Section G.11.f. of this regulation.

13. Class SB are tidal saltwaters suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation, crabbing, and fishing, except harvesting of clams, mussels, or oysters for market purposes or human consumption. Also suitable for the survival and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community of marine fauna and flora.

Quality Standards for Class SB Waters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
a. Garbage, cinders, ashes, oils, sludge, or other refuse	None allowed.
b. Treated wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, colored, or other wastes except those given in a. above.	None alone or in combination with other substances or wastes in sufficient amounts to make the waters unsafe or unsuitable for primary contact recreation or to impair the waters for any other best usage as determined for the specific waters which are assigned to this class.
c. Toxic pollutants listed in the appendix.	As prescribed in Section E of this regulation.
d. Stormwater, and other nonpoint source runoff, including that from agricultural uses, or permitted discharge from aquatic farms, and concentrated aquatic animal production facilities.	Allowed if water quality necessary for existing and classified uses shall be maintained and protected consistent with antidegradation rules.
e. Dissolved oxygen.	Not less than 4.0 mg/L.
f. Enterococci.	Not to exceed a geometric mean of 35/100 mL based on at least four (4) samples collected from a given sampling site over a 30-day period; nor shall more than ten percent (10%) of the samples exceed a single sample maximum of 104/100 mL during any 30-day period. Additionally, for beach monitoring and notification activities for CWA Section 406 only, samples shall not exceed a single sample maximum of 104/100 mL.
g. pH.	Shall not vary more than one-half (1/2) of a pH unit above or below that of effluent-free waters in the same geological area having a similar total salinity, alkalinity, and temperature, but not lower than 6.5 or above 8.5
h. Temperature.	As prescribed in E.12. of this regulation.
i. Turbidity.	Not to exceed 25 NTUs provided existing uses are maintained.

j. The Department shall protect existing shellfish harvesting uses found in Class SB waters consistent with the antidegradation rule, Section D.1.a., of this regulation and shall establish permit limits in accordance with Section E.14.c(8), (9), (10), and (11) and Section G.11.f. of this regulation.

H. CLASS DESCRIPTIONS AND SPECIFIC STANDARDS FOR GROUND WATERS.

1. All ground waters of the State, except within mixing zones, shall be identified within one of the classes described below.

2. It is the policy of the Department to maintain the quality of ground water consistent with the highest potential uses. Most South Carolina ground water is presently suitable for drinking water without treatment and the State relies heavily upon ground water for drinking water. For this reason, all South Carolina ground water is classified Class GB effective on June 28, 1985.

3. The Department recognizes that Class GB may not be suitable for some ground water. Class GA is established for exceptionally valuable ground water and Class GC is established for ground water with little potential as an underground source of drinking water.

4. In keeping with this policy, the Department declares that effective June 28, 1985, all ground waters of the State shall be protected to a quality consistent with the use associated with the classes described herein. Further, the Department may require the owner or operator of a contaminated site to restore the ground water quality to a level that maintains and supports the existing and classified uses (except classified uses within mixing zones, as described in this regulation). For purposes of this section, the term operator means any person in control of, or having responsibility for, the operation of on-site activities or property and owner means a person or a previous person who has assumed legal ownership of a property through the provisions of a contract of sale or other legally binding transfer of ownership. The term owner also means any person who owned, operated, or otherwise controlled activities at such site before the title or control of which was conveyed to a unit of State or local government due to bankruptcy, foreclosure, tax delinquency, abandonment, or similar means. However, nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede specific statutory or regulatory provision that relieves owners or operators of certain contaminated sites from liability for restoration of groundwater, including, without limitation, S.C. Code Section 44-2-80 (b) and (c). The term does not include a unit of State or local government which acquired ownership or control involuntarily through bankruptcy, tax delinquency, abandonment, or other circumstances in which the government involuntarily acquires title by virtue of its function as sovereign. The exclusion provided under this paragraph shall not apply to any State or local government which has caused or contributed to the release or threatened release of a contaminant from the site, and such a State or local government shall be subject to these provisions in the same manner and to the same extent, both procedurally and substantively, as any nongovernmental entity.

5. A ground water monitoring program approved by the Department may be required for any existing or proposed disposal system or other activities to determine the ground water quality affected by such systems or activities. Such monitoring program may be required through the Department's permitting and certification programs.

6. Those ground waters which are classified Class GA or Class GC after petition and proper administrative procedures other than Class GB shall be described by location and listed in R.61-69.

7. Class GA are those ground waters that are highly vulnerable to contamination because of the hydrological characteristics of the areas under which they occur and that are also characterized by either of the following two factors:

a. Irreplaceable, in that no reasonable alternative source of drinking water is available to substantial populations; or

b. Ecologically vital, in that the ground water provides the base flow for a particularly sensitive ecological system that, if polluted, would destroy a unique habitat.

8. The standards below protect these ground waters:

Quality Standards for Class GA Ground Waters

ITEMS	STANDARDS
a. Treated wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, or constituents thereof.	None allowed.

9. Class GB. All ground waters of the State, unless classified otherwise, which meet the definition of underground sources of drinking water (USDW) as defined in Section B.

Quality Standards for Class GB Ground Waters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
a. Inorganic chemicals.	Maximum contaminated levels as set forth in R.61-58, State Primary Drinking Water Regulations.
b. Organic chemicals.	Maximum contaminated levels as set forth in R.61-58, State Primary Drinking Water Regulations.
c. Man-made radionuclides, priority pollutant volatile organic compounds, herbicides, polychlorinated biphenyls, and other synthetic organic compounds not specified above, treated wastes, thermal wastes, colored wastes, or other wastes of constituents thereof.	Not to exceed concentrations or amounts such as to interfere with the use actual or intended, as determined by the Department.

10. Class GC are those ground waters not considered potential sources of drinking water and of limited beneficial use, i.e., ground waters that exceed a concentration of 10,000 mg/L total dissolved solids or are otherwise contaminated beyond levels that allow cleanup using methods reasonably employed in public water system treatment. These ground waters also must not migrate to Class GA or Class GB ground waters or have a discharge to surface water that could cause degradation.

Quality Standards for Class GC Ground Waters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
a. Treated wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, or constituents thereof.	None which interfere with any existing use of an underground source of drinking water.

I. SEVERABILITY.

Should any section, paragraph, or other part of this regulation be declared invalid for any reason, the remainder shall not be affected.

APPENDIX: WATER QUALITY NUMERIC CRITERIA FOR THE PROTECTION OF AQUATIC LIFE AND HUMAN HEALTH

This appendix contains three charts (priority pollutants, nonpriority pollutants, and organoleptic effects) of numeric criteria for the protection of human health and aquatic life. The appendix also contains four attachments which address hardness conversions and application of ammonia criteria. Footnotes specific to each chart follow the chart. General footnotes pertaining to all are at the end of the charts prior to the attachments. The numeric criteria developed and published by EPA are hereby incorporated into this regulation. Please refer to the text of the regulation for other general information and specifications in applying these numeric criteria.

PRIORITY TOXIC POLLUTANTS

Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/ Source
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	For Consumption of: Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
1	Antimony	7440360					5.6 B, ee	640 B, ee	6 ee	65FR66443 SDWA
2	Arsenic	7440382	340 A, D, K	150 A, D, K	69 A, D, Y	36 A, D, Y	10 C	10 C	10 C	65FR31682 57FR60848 SDWA
3	Beryllium	7440417					J, ee	J, ee	4 ee	65FR31682 SDWA
4	Cadmium	7440439	0.49 D, E, Y	0.26 D, E, Y	33 D, Y	8.0 D, Y	J, ee	J, ee	5 ee	81FR19176 SDWA
5a	Chromium III	16065831	580 D, E, K	28 D, E, K			J, ee	J, ee	100 Total ee	EPA820/B-96-001 65FR31682 SDWA
5b	Chromium VI	18540299	16 D, K	11 D, K	1,100 D, Y	50 D, Y	J, ee	J, ee	100 Total ee	65FR31682 SDWA
6	Copper	7440508	3.8 D, E, K, Z, ll	2.9 D, E, K, Z, ll	5.8 D, Z, Y, cc	3.7 D, Z, Y, cc	1,300 T, ee			65FR31682
7	Lead	7439921	14 D, E, Y	0.54 D, E, Y	220 D, Y	8.5 D, Y				65FR31682

Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/ Source
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	For Consumption of: Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
8	Mercury	7439976	1.6 D, K, dd	0.91 D, K, dd	2.1 D, bb, dd	1.1 D, bb, dd	0.050 B, ee	0.051 B, ee	2 ee	65FR31682 SDWA
9	Nickel	7440020	150 D, E, K	16 D, E, K	75 D, Y	8.3 D, Y	610 B, ee	4, 600 B, ee		65FR31682
10	Selenium	7782492	 L, Q, S	5.0 S	290 D, aa	71 D, aa	170 Z, ee	4,200 ee	50 ee	65FR31682 65FR66443 SDWA
11	Silver	7440224	0.37 D, E, G		2.3 D, G					65FR31682
12	Thallium	7440280					0.24	0.47	2 ee	68FR75510 SDWA
13	Zinc	7440666	37 D, E, K	37 D, E, K	95 D, Y	86 D, Y	7,400 T, ee	26,000 T, ee		65FR31682 65FR66443
14	Cyanide	57125	22 K, P	5.2 K, P	1 P, Y	1 P, Y	140 ee, jj	140 ee, jj	200 ee	EPA820/B-96-001 57FR60848 68FR75510 SDWA
15	Asbestos	1332214							7 million fibers/L I, ee	57FR60848
16	2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD (Dioxin)	1746016						0.046 ppq O, C	30ppq O, C	State Standard SDWA
17	Acrolein	107028	3	3			6 ee, nn	9 ee, nn		74FR27535 74FR46587
18	Acrylonitrile	107131					0.051 B, C	0.25 B, C		65FR66443
19	Benzene	71432					2.2 B, C	51 B, C	5 C	IRIS 01/19/00 65FR66443 SDWA

Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/ Source
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	For Consumption of: Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
20	Bromate	15541454							10 C	SDWA
21	Bromoform	75252					4.3 B, C	140 B, C	80 Total THMs C	65FR66443 SDWA
22	Bromoacetic acid	79083							60 Total HAA5 C,mm	SDWA
23	Carbon Tetrachloride	56235					0.23 B, C	1.6 B, C	5 C	65FR66443 SDWA
24	Chlorite	67481							100	SDWA
25	Chlorobenzene	108907					130T, ee	1,600 T, ee	100 T, ee	68FR75510 SDWA
26	Chlorodibromomethane	124481					0.40 B, C	13 B, C	80 Total THMs C	65FR66443 SDWA
27	Chloroform	67663					5.7 B, C, hh	470 B, C, hh	80 Total THMs C	62FR42160 SDWA
28	Dibromoacetic acid	631641							60 Total HAA5 C, mm	SDWA
29	Dichloroacetic acid	79436							60 Total HAA5 C,mm	SDWA
30	Dichlorobromomethane	75274					0.55 B, C	17 B, C	80 Total THMs C	65FR66443 SDWA
31	1, 2-Dichloroethane	107062					0.38 B, C	37 B, C	5 C	65FR66443 SDWA
32	1, 1-Dichloroethylene	75354					330 ee	7,100 ee	7 C	68FR75510 SDWA

Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/ Source
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	For Consumption of: Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
33	1, 2-Dichloropropane	78875					0.50 B, C	15 B, C	5 C	65FR66443 SDWA
34	1, 3-Dichloropropene	542756					0.34 ee	21 ee		68FR75510
35	Ethylbenzene	100414					530 ee	2,100 ee	700 ee	68FR75510 SDWA
36	Methyl Bromide	74839					47 B, ee	1,500 B, ee		65FR66443
37	Methylene Chloride	75092					4.6 B, C	590 B, C	5 C	65FR66443 SDWA
38	Monochloroacetic acid	79118							60 Total HAA5 C,mm	SDWA
39	1, 1, 2, 2-Tetrachloroethane	79345					0.17 B, C	4.0 B, C		65FR66443
40	Tetrachloroethylene	127184					0.69 C	3.3 C	5 C	65FR66443 SDWA
41	Toluene	108883					1,300 ee	15,000 ee	1000 ee	68FR75510 SDWA
42	1,2-Trans- Dichloroethylene	156605					140 ee	10,000 ee	100 ee	68FR75510 SDWA
43	Trichloroacetic acid	79039							60 Total HAA5 C,mm	SDWA
44	1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane	71556					J, ee	J, ee	200 ee	65FR31682 SDWA

Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/ Source
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	For Consumption of: Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
45	1, 1, 2-Trichloroethane	79005					0.59 B, C	16 B, C	5 C	65FR66443 SDWA
46	Trichloroethylene	79016					2.5 C	30 C	5 C	65FR66443 SDWA
47	Vinyl Chloride	75014					0.025 kk	2.4 kk	2 C	68FR75510 SDWA
48	2-Chlorophenol	95578					81 B, T, ee	150 B, T, ee		65FR66443
49	2, 4-Dichlorophenol	120832					77 B, T, ee	290 B, T, ee		65FR66443
50	2, 4-Dimethylphenol	105679					380 B, T, ee	850 B, T, ee		65FR66443
51	2-Methyl- Di 4, 6-nitrophenol	534521					13 ee	280 ee		65FR66443
52	2, 4-Dinitrophenol	51285					69 B, ee	5,300 B, ee		65FR66443
53	Pentachlorophenol	87865	19 F, K	15 F, K	13 Y	7.9 Y	0.27 B, C	3.0 B, C, H	1 C	65FR31682 65FR66443 SDWA
54	Phenol	108952					10,000 T, ee, nn	860,000 T, ee, nn		74FR27535 74FR46587
55	2, 4, 6-Trichlorophenol	88062					1.4 B, C, T	2.4 B, C		65FR66443
56	Acenaphthene	83329					670 B, T, ee	990 B, T, ee		65FR66443

Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/ Source
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	For Consumption of: Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
57	Anthracene	120127					8,300 B, ee	40,000 B, ee		65FR66443
58	Benzidine	92875					0.000086 B, C	0.00020 B, C		65FR66443
59	Benzo (a) Anthracene	56553					0.0038 B, C	0.018 B, C		65FR66443
60	Benzo (a) Pyrene	50328					0.0038 B, C	0.018 B, C	0.2 C	65FR66443 SDWA
61	Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	205992					0.0038 B, C	0.018 B, C		65FR66443
62	Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	207089					0.0038 B, C	0.018 B, C		65FR66443
63	Bis-2-Chloroethyl Ether	111444					0.030 B, C	0.53 B, C		65FR66443
64	Bis-2-Chloroisopropyl Ether	108601					1,400 B, ee	65,000 B, ee		65FR66443
65	Bi-s2-Ethylhexyl Phthalate (DEHP)	117817	V	V	V	V	1.2 B, C	2.2 B, C	6 C	65FR66443 SDWA
66	Butylbenzene Phthalate	85687	ii	ii	ii	ii	1,500 B, ee	1,900 B, ee		65FR66443
67	2-Chloronaphthalene	91587					1,000 B, ee	1,600 B, ee		65FR66443
68	Chrysene	218019					0.0038 B, C	0.018 B, C		65FR66443

Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/ Source
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	For Consumption of: Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
69	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	53703					0.0038 B, C	0.018 B, C		65FR66443
70	1, 2-Dichlorobenzene	95501					420 ee	1,300 ee	600 ee	68FR75510 SDWA
71	1, 3-Dichlorobenzene	541731					320 ee	960 ee		65FR66443
72	1, 4-Dichlorobenzene	106467					63 ee	190 ee	75 ee	68FR75510 SDWA
73	3, 3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941					0.021 B, C	0.028 B, C		65FR66443
74	Diethyl Phthalate	84662	ii	ii	ii	ii	17,000 B, ee	44,000 B, ee		65FR66443
75	Dimethyl Phthalate	131113	ii	ii	ii	ii	270,000 B, ee	1,100,000 B, ee		64FR66443
76	Di-n-butyl Phthalate	84742	ii	ii	ii	ii	2,000 B, ee	4,500 B, ee		65FR66443
77	2, 4-Dinitrotoluene	121142					0.11 C	3.4 C		65FR66443
78	1, 2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667					0.036 B, C	0.20 B, C		65FR66443
79	Fluoranthene	206440					130 B, ee	140 B, ee		65FR66443
80	Fluorene	86737					1,100 B, ee	5,300 B, ee		65FR66443

Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/ Source
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	For Consumption of: Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
81	Hexachlorobenzene	118741					0.00028 B, C	0.00029 B, C	1 C	65FR66443 SDWA
82	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683					0.44 B, C	18 B, C		65FR66443
83	Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	77474					40 T, ee	1100 T, ee	50 ee	68FR75510 SDWA
84	Hexachloroethane	67721					1.4 B, C	3.3 B, C		65FR66443
85	Indeno 1,2,3(cd) Pyrene	193395					0.0038 B, C	0.018 B, C		65FR66443
86	Isophorone	78591					35 B, C	960 B, C		65FR66443
87	Nitrobenzene	98953					17 B, ee	690 B, H, T, ee		65FR66443
88	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759					0.00069 B, C	3.0 B, C		65FR66443
89	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	621647					0.0050 B, C	0.51 B, C		65FR66443
90	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306					3.3 B, C	6.0 B, C		65FR66443
91	Pyrene	129000					830 B, ee	4,000 B, ee		65FR66443
92	1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene	120821					35 ee	70 ee	70 ee	68FR75510 SDWA

Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/ Source
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	For Consumption of: Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
93	Aldrin	309002	3.0 G, X		1.3 G, X		0.000049 B, C	0.000050 B, C		65FR31682 65FR66443
94	alpha-BHC	319846					0.0026 B, C	0.0049 B, C		65FR66443
95	beta-BHC	319857					0.0091 B, C	0.017 B, C		65FR66443
96	gamma-BHC (Lindane)	58899	0.95 K		0.16 G		0.98 ee	1.8 ee	0.2 C	65FR31682 68FR75510 SDWA
97	Chlordane	57749	2.4 G	0.0043 G, X	0.09 G	0.004 G, X	0.00080 B, C	0.00081 B, C	2 C	65FR31682 65FR66443 SDWA
98	4, 4'-DDT	50293	1.1 G, gg	0.001 G, X, gg	0.13 G, gg	0.001 G, X, gg	0.00022 B, C	0.00022 B, C		65FR31682 65FR66443
99	4, 4'-DDE	72559					0.00022 B, C	0.00022 B, C		65FR66443
100	4, 4'-DDD	72548					0.00031 B, C	0.00031 B, C		65FR66443
101	Dieldrin	60571	0.24 K	0.056 K, N	0.71 G	0.0019 G, X	0.000052 B, C	0.000054 B, C		65FR31682 65FR66443
102	alpha-Endosulfan	959988	0.22 G, W	0.056 G, W	0.034 G, W	0.0087 G, W	62 B, ee	89 B, ee		65FR31682 65FR66443
103	beta-Endosulfan	33213659	0.22 G, W	0.056 G, W	0.034 G, W	0.0087 G, W	62 B, ee	89 B, ee		65FR31682 65FR66443
104	Endosulfan Sulfate	1031078					62 B, ee	89 B, ee		65FR31682 65FR66443

Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/ Source
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	For Consumption of: Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
105	Endrin	72208	0.086 K	0.036 K, N	0.037 G	0.0023 G, X	0.059 ee	0.060 ee	2 ee	68FR75510 SDWA
106	Endrin Aldehyde	7421934					0.29 B, ee	0.30 B, H, ee		65FR66443
107	Heptachlor	76448	0.52 G	0.0038 G, X	0.053 G	0.0036 G, X	0.000079 B, C	0.000079 B, C	0.4 C	65FR31682 65FR66443 SDWA
108	Heptachlor Epoxide	1024573	0.52 G, U	0.0038 G, U, X	0.053 G, U	0.0036 G, U, X	0.000039 B, C	0.000039B, C	0.2 C	65FR31682 65FR66443 SDWA
109	Polychlorinated Biphenyls PCBs	--		0.014 M, X		0.03 M, X	0.000064 B, C, M	0.000064 B, C, M	0.5 C	65FR31682 65FR66443 SDWA
110	Toxaphene	8001352	0.73	0.0002 X	0.21	0.0002 X	0.00028 B, C	0.00028 B, C	3 C	65FR31682 65FR66443 SDWA

Footnotes:

A This water quality criterion was derived from data for arsenic (III), but is applied here to total arsenic, which might imply that arsenic (III) and arsenic (V) are equally toxic to aquatic life and that their toxicities are additive. In the arsenic criteria document (EPA 440/5-84-033, January 1985), Species Mean Acute Values are given for both arsenic (III) and arsenic (V) for five species and the ratios of the SMAVs for each species range from 0.6 to 1.7. Chronic values are available for both arsenic (III) and arsenic (V) for one species; for the fathead minnow, the chronic value for arsenic (V) is 0.29 times the chronic value for arsenic (III). No data are known to be available concerning whether the toxicities of the forms of arsenic to aquatic organisms are additive.

B This criterion has been revised to reflect The Environmental Protection Agency's q1* or RfD, as contained in the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) as of May 17, 2002. The fish tissue bioconcentration factor (BCF) from the 1980 Ambient Water Quality Criteria document was retained in each case.

C This criterion is based on carcinogenicity of 10-6 risk. As prescribed in Section E of this regulation, application of this criterion for permit effluent limitations requires the use annual average flow or comparable tidal condition as determined by the Department.

D Freshwater and saltwater criteria for metals are expressed in terms of total recoverable metals. As allowed in Section E of this regulation, these criteria may be expressed as dissolved metal for the purposes of deriving permit effluent limitations. The dissolved metal water quality criteria value may be calculated by using these 304(a) aquatic life criteria expressed in terms of total recoverable metal, and multiplying it by a conversion factor (CF). The term "Conversion Factor" (CF) represents the conversion factor for converting a metal criterion expressed as the total recoverable fraction in the water column to a criterion expressed as the dissolved fraction in the water column. (Conversion Factors for saltwater CCCs are not currently available. Conversion factors derived for saltwater CMCs have been used for both saltwater CMCs and CCCs). See "Office of Water Policy and Technical Guidance on Interpretation and Implementation of Aquatic Life Metals Criteria", October 1, 1993, by Martha G. Prothro, Acting Assistant Administrator for Water, available from the Water Resource center, USEPA, 401 M St., SW, mail code RC4100, Washington, DC 20460; and 40CFR§131.36(b)(1). Conversion Factors can be found in Attachment 1 – Conversion Factors for Dissolved Metals.

E The freshwater criterion for this metal is expressed as a function of hardness (mg/L) in the water column. The value given here corresponds to a hardness of 25 mg/L as expressed as $CaCO_3$. Criteria values for other hardness may be calculated from the following: CMC (dissolved) = exp{m_A [ln(hardness)]+ b_A} (CF), or CCC (dissolved) = exp{m_C [ln (hardness)]+ b_C} (CF) and the parameters specified in Attachment 2 – Parameters for Calculating Freshwater Dissolved Metals Criteria That Are Hardness- Dependent. As noted in footnote D above, the values in this appendix are expressed as total recoverable, the criterion may be calculated from the following: CMC (total) = exp{m_A [ln(hardness)]+ b_A}, or CCC (total) = exp{m_C [ln (hardness)]+ b_C}.

F Freshwater aquatic life values for pentachlorophenol are expressed as a function of pH, and are calculated as follows: CMC = exp(1.005(pH)-4.869); CCC = exp(1.005(pH)- 5.134). Values displayed in table correspond to a pH of 7.8.

G This criterion is based on 304(a) aquatic life criterion issued in 1980, and was issued in one of the following documents: Aldrin/Dieldrin (EPA 440/5-80-019), Chlordane (EPA 440/5-80-027), DDT (EPA 440/5-80-038), Endosulfan (EPA 440/5-80-046), Endrin (EPA 440/5-80-047), Heptachlor (440/5-80-052), Hexachlorocyclohexane (EPA 440/5-80-054), Silver (EPA 440/5-80-071). The Minimum Data Requirements and derivation procedures were different in the 1980 Guidelines than in the 1985 Guidelines. For example, a "CMC" derived using the 1980 Guidelines was derived to be used as an instantaneous maximum. If assessment is to be done using an averaging period, the values given should be divided by 2 to obtain a value that is more comparable to a CMC derived using the 1985 Guidelines.

H No criterion for protection of human health from consumption of aquatic organisms excluding water was presented in the 1980 criteria document or in the 1986 Quality Criteria for Water. Nevertheless, sufficient information was presented in the 1980 document to allow the calculation of a criterion, even though the results of such a calculation were not shown in the document.

I This criterion for asbestos is the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) developed under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and the National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR).

J EPA has not calculated a 304(a) human health criterion for this contaminant. The criterion is the Maximum Contaminant Level developed under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and the National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR).

K This criterion is based on a 304(a) aquatic life criterion that was issued in the *1995 Updates: Water Quality Criteria Documents for the Protection of Aquatic Life in Ambient Water*, (EPA-820-B-96-001, September 1996). This value was derived using the GLI Guidelines (60FR15393-15399, March 23, 1995; 40CFR132 Appendix A); the difference between the 1985 Guidelines and the GLI Guidelines are explained on page iv of the 1995 Updates. None of the decisions concerning the derivation of this criterion were affected by any considerations that are specific to the Great Lakes.

L The CMC = 1/[(f1/CMC1) + (f2/CMC2)] where f1 and f2 are the fractions of total selenium that are treated as selenite and 170elenite, respectively, and CMC1 and CMC2 are 185.9 µg /l and 12.82 µg /l, respectively.

M This criterion applies to total PCBs, (e.g., the sum of all congener or all isomer or homolog or Aroclor analyses.)

N The derivation of the CCC for this pollutant did not consider exposure through the diet, which is probably important for aquatic life occupying upper trophic levels.

O This state criterion is also based on a total fish consumption rate of 0.0175 kg/day.

P This water quality criterion is expressed as µg free cyanide (as CN)/L.

Q This value was announced (61FR58444-58449, November 14, 1996) as a proposed GLI 303 I aquatic life criterion

S This water quality criterion for selenium is expressed in terms of total recoverable metal in the water column. It is scientifically acceptable to use the conversion factor (0.996 – CMC or 0.922 – CCC) that was used in the GLI to convert this to a value that is expressed in terms of dissolved metal.

T The organoleptic effect criterion is more stringent than the value for priority toxic pollutants.

U This value was derived from data for heptachlor and the criteria document provides insufficient data to estimate the relative toxicities of heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide.

V There is a full set of aquatic life toxicity data that show that DEHP is not toxic to aquatic organisms at or below its solubility limit.

W This value was derived from data for endosulfan and is most appropriately applied to the sum of alpha-endosulfan and beta-endosulfan.

X This criterion is based on a 304(a) aquatic life criterion issued in 1980 or 1986, and was issued in one of the following documents: Aldrin/Dieldrin (EPA440/5-80-019), Chlordane (EPA 440/5-80-027), DDT (EPA 440/5-80-038), Endrin (EPA 440/5-80-047), Heptachlor (EPA 440/5-80-052), Polychlorinated Biphenyls (EPA 440/5- 80-068), Toxaphene (EPA 440/5-86-006). This CCC is based on the Final Residue value procedure in the 1985 Guidelines. Since the publication of the Great Lakes Aquatic Life Criteria Guidelines in 1995 (60FR15393-15399, March 23, 1995), the EPA no longer uses the Final Residue value procedure for deriving CCCs for new or revised 304(a) aquatic life criteria.

Y This water quality criterion is based on a 304(a) aquatic life criterion that was derived using the 1985 Guidelines (*Guidelines for Deriving Numerical National Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Aquatic Organisms and Their Uses*, PB85-227049, January 1985) and was issued in one of the following criteria documents: Arsenic (EPA 440/5-84-033), Cadmium (EPA-820-R-16-002), Chromium (EPA 440/5-84-029), Copper (EPA 440/5-84-031), Cyanide (EPA 440/5-84-028), Lead (EPA 440/5-84-027), Nickel (EPA 440/5-86-004), Pentachlorophenol (EPA 440/5-86-009), Toxaphene, (EPA 440/5-86-006), Zinc (EPA 440/5-87- 003).

Z When the concentration of dissolved organic carbon is elevated, copper is substantially less toxic and use of Water-Effect Ratios might be appropriate.

aa The selenium criteria document (EPA 440/5-87-006, September 1987) provides that if selenium is as toxic to saltwater fishes in the field as it is to freshwater fishes in the field, the status of the fish community should be monitored whenever the concentration of selenium exceeds 5.0 7g/L in salt water because the saltwater CCC does not take into account uptake via the food chain.

bb This water quality criterion was derived on page 43 of the mercury criteria document (EPA 440/5-84-026, January 1985). The saltwater CCC of 0.025 µg/L given on page 23 of the criteria document is based on the Final Residue value procedure in the 1985 Guidelines. Since the publication of the Great Lakes Aquatic Life criteria Guidelines in 1995 (60FR15393-15399, March 23, 1995), the EPA no longer uses the Final Residue value procedure for deriving CCCs for new or revised 304(a) aquatic life criteria.

cc This water quality criterion was derived in *Ambient Water Quality Criteria Saltwater Copper Addendum* (Draft, April 14, 1995) and was promulgated in the Interim Final National Toxics Rule (60FR22228-222237, May 4, 1995).

dd This water quality criterion was derived from data for inorganic mercury (II), but is applied here to total mercury. If a substantial portion of the mercury in the water column is methylmercury, this criterion will probably be under protective. In addition, even though inorganic mercury is converted to methylmercury and methylmercury bioaccumulates to a great extent, this criterion does not account for uptake via the food chain because sufficient data were not available when the criterion was derived.

ee This criterion is a noncarcinogen. As prescribed in Section E of this regulation, application of this criterion for determining permit effluent limitations requires the use of 7Q10 or comparable tidal condition as determined by the Department.

gg This criterion applies to DDT and its metabolites (i.e., the total concentration of DDT and its metabolites should not exceed this value).

hh Although a new RfD is available in IRIS, the surface water criteria will not be revised until the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 2 DBPR) is completed, since public comment on the relative source contribution (RSC) for chloroform is anticipated.

ii Although EPA has not published a completed criteria document for phthalate, it is EPA's understanding that sufficient data exist to allow calculation of aquatic life criteria.

jj This recommended water quality criterion is expressed as total cyanide, even though the IRIS RfD the EPA used to derive the criterion is based on free cyanide. The multiple forms of cyanide that are present in ambient water have significant differences in toxicity due to their abilities to liberate the CN-moiety. Some complex cyanides require even more extreme conditions than refluxing with sulfuric acid to liberate the CN-moiety. Thus, these complex cyanides are expected to have little or no 'bioavailability' to humans. If a substantial fraction of the cyanide present in a water body is present in a complexed form (e.g.,$FE_4[FE(CN)_6]_3$), this criterion may be overly conservative.

kk This recommended water quality criterion was derived using the cancer slope factor of 1.4 (Linear multi-stage model (LMS) exposure from birth).

ll Freshwater copper criteria may be calculated utilizing the procedures identified in EPA-822-R-07-001.

mm HAA5 means five haloacetic acids (monochloracitic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, bromoacetic acid and dibromoaccetic acid).

nn This criterion has been revised to reflect the EPA's cancer slope factor (CSF) or reference dose (RfD), as contained in the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) as of (Final FR Notice June 10, 2009). The fish tissue bioconcentration factor (BCF) from the 1980 Ambient Water Quality Criteria document was retained in each case.

NON PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

	Non Priority Pollutant	CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/Source
							For Consumption of:			
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
1	Alachlor								2 M	SDWA
2	Ammonia	7664417	CRITERIA ARE pH AND TEMPERATURE DEPENDENT – SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS c							EPA822-R99-014 EPA440/5-88-004
3	Aesthetic Qualities		NARRATIVE STATEMENT AND NUMERIC CRITERIA – SEE TEXT							Gold Book
4	Atrazine								3 M	SDWA
5	Bacteria		FOR PRIMARY CONTACT RECREATION AND SHELLFISH USES – SEE TEXT							Gold Book
6	Barium	7440393					1,000 A, L		2,000 L	Gold Book
7	Carbofuran	1563662							40 L	SDWA
8	Chlorine	7782505	19	11	13	7.5			G	Gold Book SDWA
9	Chlorophenoxy Herbicide 2, 4, 5, -TP	93721					10 A, L		50 L	Gold Book SDWA
10	Chlorophenoxy Herbicide 2, 4-D	94757					100 A, L		70 L	Gold Book SDWA
11	Chlorophyll *a*		NARRATIVE STATEMENT AND NUMERIC CRITERIA – SEE TEXT							State Standard
12	Chloropyrifos	2921882	0.083 F	0.041 F	0.011 F	0.0056 F				Gold Book
13	Color		NARRATIVE STATEMENT – SEE TEXT							State Standard

Non Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/Source
							For Consumption of:			
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
14	Dalapon	75990							200 L	SDWA
15	Demeton	8065483		0.1 E		0.1 E				Gold Book
16	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	96128							0.2 M	SDWA
17	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	103231							400 L	SDWA
18	Dinoseb	88857							7 L	SDWA
19	Dinitrophenols	25550587					69 L	5,300 L		65FR66443
20	Nonylphenol	1044051	28	6.6	7.0	1.7				71FR9337
21	Diquat	85007							20 L	SDWA
22	Endothall	145733							100 L	SDWA
23	Ether, Bis Chloromethyl	542881					0.00010 D, M	0.00029 D, M		65FR66443
24	Cis-1, 2-dichloroethylene	156592							70 L	SDWA
25	Ethylene dibromide								0.05 M	SDWA

	Non Priority Pollutant	CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/Source
							For Consumption of:			
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
26	Fluoride	7681494							4000 L	SDWA
27	Glyphosate	1071836							700 L	SDWA
28	Guthion	86500		0.01 E		0.01 E				Gold Book
29	Hexachlorocyclo-hexane-Technical	608731					0.0123 L	0.0414 L		Gold Book
30	Malathion	121755		0.1 E		0.1 E				Gold Book
31	Methoxychlor	72435		0.03 E		0.03 E	100 A, L		40 L	Gold Book SDWA
32	Mirex	2385855		0.001 E		0.001 E				Gold Book
33	Nitrates	14797558					10, 000 L		10, 000 L	SDWA Gold Book
34	Nitrites	14797650							1,000 L	SDWA
35	Nitrogen, Total		NARRATIVE STATEMENT AND NUMERIC CRITERIA - SEE TEXT							State Standard
36	Nitrosamines						0.0008 L	1.24 L		Gold Book
37	Nitrosodibutylamine, N	924163					0.0063 A, M	0.22 A, M		65FR66443
38	Nitrosodiethylamine, N	55185					0.0008	1.24 A, M		Gold Book

Non Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/Source
							For Consumption of:			
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
							A, M			
39	Nitrosopyrrolidine, N	930552					0.016 M	34 M		65FR66443
40	Oil and Grease		NARRATIVE STATEMENT – SEE TEXT							Gold Book
41	Oxamyl	23135220							200 L	SDWA
42	Oxygen, Dissolved	7782447	WARMWATER, COLDWATER, AND EXCEPTIONS FOR NATURAL CONDITIONS - SEE TEXT K							Gold Book State Standard
43	Diazinon	333415	0.17	0.17	0.82	0.82				71FR9336
44	Parathion	56382	0.065 H	0.013 H						Gold Book
45	Pentachlorobenzene	608935					1.4 E	1.5 E		65FR66443
46	PH		SEE TEXT I							Gold Book State Standard
47	Phosphorus, Total		NARRATIVE STATEMENT AND NUMERIC CRITERIA - SEE TEXT							State Standard
48	Picloram	1918021							500 L	SDWA
49	Salinity		NARRATIVE STATEMENT - SEE TEXT							Gold Book
50	Simazine	122349							4 L	SDWA

	Non Priority Pollutant	CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/Source
							For Consumption of:			
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
51	Solids,Suspended,and Turbidity		NARRATIVE STATEMENT AND NUMERIC CRITERIA - SEE TEXT							Gold Book State Standard
52	Styrene	100425							100 L	SDWA
53	Sulfide-Hydrogen Sulfide	7783064		2.0 E		2.0 E				Gold Book
54	Tainting Substances		NARRATIVE STATEMENT - SEE TEXT							Gold Book
55	Temperature		SPECIES DEPENDENT CRITERIA - SEE TEXT J							Red Book
56	1, 2, 4, 5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95943					0.97 D	1.1 D		65FR66443
57	Tributyltin (TBT)	688733	0.46	0.063	0.37	0.010				EPA 822-F-00-008
58	2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenol	95954					1,800 B, D	3,600 B, D		65FR66443
59	Xylenes, Total								10, 000 L	SDWA
60	Uranium								30	SDWA
61	Beta particles and photon emitters								4 Millirems/ yr	SDWA
62	Gross alpha particle activity								15 picocuries per liter (pCi/l)	SDWA

	Non Priority Pollutant	CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/Source
							For Consumption of:			
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
63	Radium 226 and Radium 228 (combined)								5 pCi/l	SDWA
64	Carbaryl	63252	2.1	2.1	1.6					77FR30280

Footnotes:

A This human health criterion is the same as originally published in the Red Book which predates the 1980 methodology and did not utilize the fish ingestion BCF approach. This same criterion value is now published in the Gold Book.

B The organoleptic effect criterion is more stringent than the value presented in the non priority pollutants table.

C According to the procedures described in the *Guidelines for Deriving Numerical National Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Aquatic Organisms and Their Uses*, except possibly where a very sensitive species is important at a site, freshwater aquatic life should be protected if both conditions specified in Attachment 3 - Calculation of Freshwater Ammonia Criterion are satisfied.

D This criterion has been revised to reflect The Environmental Protection Agency's q1* or RfD, as contained in the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) as of April 8, 1998. The fish tissue bioconcentration factor (BCF) used to derive the original criterion was retained in each case.

E The derivation of this value is presented in the Red Book (EPA 440/9-76-023, July, 1976).

F This value is based on a 304(a) aquatic life criterion that was derived using the 1985 Guidelines (*Guidelines for Deriving Numerical National Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Aquatic Organisms and Their Uses*, PB85-227049, January 1985) and was issued in the following criteria document: Chloropyrifos (EPA 440/5-86-005).

G A more stringent Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) has been issued by EPA under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Refer to S.C. Regulation 61-58, *State Primary Drinking Water Regulations*.

H This value is based on a 304(a) aquatic life criterion that was issued in the *1995 Updates: Water Quality Criteria Documents for the Protection of Aquatic Life in Ambient Water* (EPA-820-B-96-001). This value was derived using the GLI Guidelines (60FR15393-15399, March 23, 1995; 40CFR132 Appendix A); the differences between the 1985 Guidelines and the GLI Guidelines are explained on page iv of the 1995 Updates. No decision concerning this criterion was affected by any considerations that are specific to the Great Lakes.

I South Carolina has established some site-specific standards for pH. These site-specific standards are listed in S.C. Regulation 61-69, *Classified Waters*.

J U.S. EPA, 1976, Quality Criteria for Water 1976.

K South Carolina has established numeric criteria in Section G for waters of the State based on the protection of warmwater and coldwater species. For the exception to be used for waters of the State that do not meet the numeric criteria established for the waterbody due to natural conditions, South Carolina has specified the allowable deficit in Section D.4. and used the following document as a source. U.S. EPA, 1986, Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Dissolved Oxygen, EPA 440/5-86-003, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA. South Carolina has established some site-specific standards for DO. These site-specific standards are listed in S.C. Regulation 61-69, *Classified Waters*.

L This criterion is a noncarcinogen. As prescribed in Section E of this regulation, application of this criterion for determining permit effluent limitations requires the use of 7Q10 or comparable tidal condition as determined by the Department

M This criterion is based on an added carcinogenicity risk. As prescribed in Section E of this regulation, application of this criterion for permit effluent limitations requires the use annual average flow or comparable tidal condition as determined by the Department.

ORGANOLEPTIC EFFECTS

	Pollutant	CAS Number	Organoleptic Effect Criteria (µg/L)	FR Cite/Source
1	Acenaphthene	83329	20	Gold Book
2	Chlorobenzene	108907	20	Gold Book
3	3-Chlorophenol		0.1	Gold Book
4	4-Chlorophenol	106489	0.1	Gold Book
5	2, 3-Dichlorophenol		0.04	Gold Book
6	2, 5-Dichlorophenol		0.5	Gold Book
7	2, 6-Dichlorophenol		0.2	Gold Book
8	3, 4-Dichlorophenol		0.3	Gold Book
9	2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenol	95954	1	Gold Book
10	2, 4, 6-Trichlorophenol	88062	2	Gold Book
11	2, 3, 4, 6-Tetrachlorophenol		1	Gold Book
12	2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol		1,800	Gold Book
13	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	59507	3,000	Gold Book
14	3-Methyl-6-Chlorophenol		20	Gold Book
15	2-Chlorophenol	95578	0.1	Gold Book
16	Copper	7440508	1,000	Gold Book
17	2, 4-Dichlorophenol	120832	0.3	Gold Book
18	2, 4-Dimethylphenol	105679	400	Gold Book

Pollutant		CAS Number	Organoleptic Effect Criteria (µg/L)	FR Cite/Source
19	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	1	Gold Book
20	Nitrobenzene	98953	30	Gold Book
21	Pentachlorophenol	87865	30	Gold Book
22	Phenol	108952	300	Gold Book
23	Zinc	7440666	5,000	45FR79341

Footnote:

These criteria are based on organoleptic (taste and odor) effects. Because of variations in chemical nomenclature systems, this listing of pollutants does not duplicate the listing in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 423. Also listed are the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry numbers, which provide a unique identification for each chemical.

WATER QUALITY CRITERIA ADDITIONAL NOTES

1. Criteria Maximum Concentration and Criterion Continuous Concentration

The Criteria Maximum Concentration (CMC) is an estimate of the highest concentration of a material in surface water to which an aquatic community can be exposed briefly without resulting in an unacceptable effect. The Criterion Continuous Concentration (CCC) is an estimate of the highest concentration of a material in surface water to which an aquatic community can be exposed indefinitely without resulting in an unacceptable effect. The CMC and CCC are just two of the six parts of an aquatic life criterion; the other four parts are the acute averaging period, chronic averaging period, acute frequency of allowed exceedance, and chronic frequency of allowed exceedance.

2. Criteria for Priority Pollutants, Non Priority Pollutants and Organoleptic Effects

This appendix lists all priority toxic pollutants and some nonpriority toxic pollutants, and both human health effect and organoleptic effect criteria issued pursuant to CWA §304(a), the SDWA, and the NPDWR. Blank spaces indicate that EPA has no CWA §304(a) criteria recommendations. Because of variations in chemical nomenclature systems, this listing of toxic pollutants does not duplicate the listing in Appendix A of 40CFR Part 423.

3. Human Health Risk

The human health criteria for the priority and non priority pollutants are based on carcinogenicity of 10^{-6} risk.

4. Water Quality Criteria published pursuant to Section 304(a) or Section 303(c) of the CWA

Many of the values in the appendix were published in the California Toxics Rule. Although such values were published pursuant to Section 303(c) of the CWA, they represent the EPA's most recent calculation of water quality criteria.

5. Calculation of Dissolved Metals Criteria

The 304(a) criteria for metals are shown as total recoverable metals. As allowed in Section E of this regulation, these criteria may be expressed as dissolved metals. Dissolved metals criteria may be calculated in one of two ways (please refer to Attachments). For freshwater metals criteria that are hardness-dependent, the dissolved metal criteria may be calculated using a hardness of 25 mg/l mg/L as expressed as $CaCO_3$. Saltwater and freshwater metals' criteria that are not hardness-dependent are calculated by multiplying the total recoverable criteria before rounding by the appropriate conversion factors. The final metals' criteria in the table are rounded to two significant figures. Information regarding the calculation of hardness dependent conversion factors are included in the footnotes.

6. Chemical Abstract Services Number

The Chemical Abstract Services number (CAS) for each pollutant is provided (where available).

7. Gold Book Reference

The Gold Book reference listed in the appendix refers to the May 1, 1986 EPA publication EPA 440/5-86-001.

8. Federal Register Reference

The FR listed in the appendix refers to the appropriate *Federal Register* listing and source refers to the origin of the value. Many of the numeric values contained in this appendix have been modified, revised, or altered and therefore, the source as listed may not be the same as it appears in this table. Also, South Carolina may have selected to use a different value or may have promulgated a different value in its previous iterations of this regulation, so differences from these sources should be expected.

9. Maximum Contaminant Levels

The appendix includes Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) developed under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and the National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR).

10. Organoleptic Effects

The appendix contains 304(a) criteria for pollutants with toxicity-based criteria as well as non-toxicity based criteria. The basis for the non-toxicity based criteria are organoleptic effects (e.g., taste and odor) which would make water and edible aquatic life unpalatable but not toxic to humans. The table includes criteria for organoleptic effects for 23 pollutants. Pollutants with organoleptic effect criteria more stringent than the criteria based on toxicity (e.g., included in both the priority and non-priority pollutant tables) are footnoted as such.

11. Category Criteria

In the 1980 criteria documents, certain water quality criteria were published for categories of pollutants rather than for individual pollutants within that category. Subsequently, in a series of separate actions, the EPA derived criteria for specific pollutants within a category. Therefore, in this appendix South Carolina is replacing criteria representing categories with individual pollutant criteria (e.g., 1, 3-dichlorobenzene, 1, 4-dichlorobenzene and 1, 2-dichlorobenzene).

12. Specific Chemical Calculations

A. Selenium

(1) Human Health

In the 1980 Selenium document, a criterion for the protection of human health from consumption of water and organisms was calculated based on a BCF of 6.0 l/kg and a maximum water-related contribution of 35 Φg Se/day. Subsequently, the EPA Office of Health and Environmental Assessment issued an errata notice (February 23, 1982), revising the BCF for selenium to 4.8 L/kg. In 1988, EPA issued an addendum (ECAO-CIN-668) revising the human health criteria for selenium. Later in the final National Toxic Rule (NTR, 57 FR 60848), EPA withdrew previously published selenium human health criteria, pending EPA review of new epidemiological data.

This appendix includes human health criteria for selenium, calculated using a BCF of 4.8 L/kg along with the current IRIS RfD of 0.005 mg/kg/day. South Carolina included these water quality criteria in the appendix because the data necessary for calculating a criteria in accordance with EPA's 1980 human health methodology are available.

(2) Aquatic Life

This appendix contains aquatic life criteria for selenium that are the same as those published in the CTR. In the CTR, EPA proposed an acute criterion for selenium based on the criterion proposed for selenium in the Water Quality Guidance for the Great Lakes System (61FR584440. The GLI and CTR proposals take into account data showing that selenium's two prevalent oxidation state in water, selenite and selenate, present differing potentials for aquatic toxicity, as well as new data indication that various forms of selenium are additive. The new approach produces a different selenium acute criterion concentration, or CMC, depending upon the relative proportions of selenite, selenate, and other forms of selenium that are present. EPA is currently undertaking a reassessment of selenium, and expects the 304(a) criterion for selenium will be revised based on the final reassessment (63FR26186). However, until such time as revised water quality criteria for selenium are published by the EPA, the water quality criteria in this appendix are EPA's current 304(a) criteria.

B. Chromium (III)

The aquatic life water quality criteria for chromium (III) included in the appendix are based on the values presented in the document titled: *1995 Updates: Water Quality Criteria Documents for the Protection of Aquatic Life in Ambient Water*.

C. PCBs

In this appendix, South Carolina is publishing aquatic life and human health criteria based on total PCBs rather than individual arochlors.

Attachment 1 - Conversion Factors for Dissolved Metals

Metal	Conversion Factor freshwater CMC	Conversion Factor freshwater CCC	Conversion Factor saltwater CMC	Conversion Factor saltwater CCC
Arsenic	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Cadmium	1.136672-[(ln hardness)(0.041838)]	1.101672-[(ln hardness)(0.041838)]	0.994	0.994
Chromium III	0.316	0.860	--	--

Metal	Conversion Factor freshwater CMC	Conversion Factor freshwater CCC	Conversion Factor saltwater CMC	Conversion Factor saltwater CCC
Chromium VI	0.982	0.962	0.993	0.993
Copper	0.960	0.960	0.83	0.83
Lead	1.46203-[(ln hardness)(0.145712)]	1.46203-[(ln hardness)(0.145712)]	0.951	0.951
Mercury	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85
Nickel	0.998	0.997	0.990	0.990
Selenium	--	--	0.998	0.998
Silver	0.85	--	0.85	--
Zinc	0.978	0.986	0.946	0.946

Attachment 2 - Parameters for Calculating Freshwater Dissolved Metals Criteria That Are Hardness-Dependent

					Freshwater Conversion Factors (CF)	
Chemical	m_A	b_A	m_C	b_C	Acute	Chronic
Cadmium	0.9789 [A]	-3.866 [A]	0.7977 [A]	-3.909 [A]	1.136672-[ln (hardness)(0.041838)]	1.101672-[ln (hardness)(0.041838)]
Chromium III	0.8190	3.7256	0.8190	0.6848	0.316	0.860
Copper	0.9422	-1.700	0.8545	-1.702	0.960	0.960
Lead	1.273	-1.460	1.273	-4.705	1.46203-[ln (hardness)(0.145712)]	1.46203-[ln (hardness)(0.145712)]
Nickel	0.8460	2.255	0.8460	0.0584	0.998	0.997
Silver	1.72	-6.52	--	--	0.85	--
Zinc	0.8473	0.884	0.8473	0.884	0.978	0.986

Hardness-dependent metals criteria may be calculated from the following:
CMC (total) = $\exp\{m_A [\ln(\text{hardness})] + b_A\}$, or CCC (total) = $\exp\{m_C [\ln(\text{hardness})] + b_C\}$
CMC (dissolved) = $\exp\{m_A [\ln(\text{hardness})] + b_A\}$ (CF), or CCC (dissolved) = $\exp\{m_C [\ln(\text{hardness})] + b_C\}$ (CF).

Footnotes:

A This parameter was issued by the EPA in Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criteria Cadmium - 2016 (EPA-820-R-16-002).

Attachment 3 - Calculation of Freshwater Ammonia Criterion

1. The one-hour average concentration of total ammonia nitrogen (in mg N/L) does not exceed, more than once every three years on the average, the CMC calculated using the following equation:

$$CMC = \frac{0.275}{1+10^{7.204-pH}} + \frac{39.0}{1+10^{pH-7.204}}$$

In situations where salmonids are absent, the CMC may be calculated using the following equation:

$$CMC = \frac{0.411}{1+10^{7.204-pH}} + \frac{58.4}{1+10^{pH-7.204}}$$

2. The thirty-day average concentration of total ammonia nitrogen (in mg N/L) does not exceed, more than once every three years on the average, the CCC calculated using the following equations:

When fish early life stages (ELS) are present:

$$CCC = \left(\frac{0.0577}{1+10^{7.688-pH}} + \frac{2.487}{1+10^{pH-7.688}} \right) \times \min(2.85, 1.45 \times 10^{0.028 \times (25-T)})$$

When fish early life stages are absent:

$$CCC = \left(\frac{0.0577}{1+10^{7.688-pH}} + \frac{2.487}{1+10^{pH-7.688}} \right) \times 1.45 \times 10^{0.028 \times (25-\max(T,7))}$$

and the highest four-day average within the 30-day period does not exceed 2.5 times the CCC.

In the absence of information substantiating that ELS are absent, the ELS present equation will be used

Attachment 4 - Calculation of the Sample Specific Freshwater Acute and Chronic Criterion for Metals

As provided in R.61-68.E.14.d(3), in order to "appropriately evaluate the ambient water quality for the bioavailability of the dissolved portion of hardness dependent metals, the Department may utilize a federally-approved methodology to predict the dissolved fraction or partitioning coefficient in determining compliance with the water quality standards." Per R.61-68.E.14.a(3), the Criterion Maximum Concentration (CMC) and the Criterion Continuous Concentration (CCC) are based on a hardness of 25 mg/L if the ambient stream hardness is equal to or less than 25 mg/L. Concentrations of hardness less than 400 mg/L may be based on the stream hardness if it is greater than 25 mg/L and less than 400 mg/L, and 400 mg/L if the ambient stream hardness is greater than 400 mg/L. In absence of actual stream hardness it is assumed to be 25 mg/L.

1. Conversion Factor for Dissolved Metals

Refer to R.61-68, *Water Classifications and Standards*, Attachment 2 - Parameters for Calculating Freshwater Dissolved Metals Criteria that are Hardness-Dependent to determine the appropriate parameters and conversion factor. Both CMC and CCC may be expressed as total recoverable or dissolved using the appropriate equations found in Attachment 2.

2. Partitioning Coefficient (Translator)

The partitioning coefficient (K_P) is a translator for the fraction of the total recoverable metal that is bound to adsorbents in the water column, i.e. TSS. The calculation of partitioning coefficients is determined using the following equation.

$$K_P = K_{PO} \times (TSS_b)^{\alpha}$$

where K_P has units of L/kg
TSS_b = In-stream Total Suspended Solids concentration in mg/L

Parameters for default partition coefficient estimation equations (K_{PO} and α) are provided from Table 3 of *The Metals Translator: Guidance For Calculating A Total Recoverable Permit Limit From A Dissolved Criterion*, EPA 823-B-96-007.

	Lakes		Streams	
Metal	K_{PO}	α	K_{PO}	α
Cadmium	3.52E+06	-0.9246	4.00E+06	-1.1307
Chromium III	2.17E+06	-0.2662	3.36E+06	-0.9304
Copper	2.85E+06	-0.9000	1.04E+06	-0.7436
Lead	2.0E+06	-0.5337	2.80E+06	-0.8
Nickel	2.21E+06	-0.7578	4.90E+05	-0.5719
Zinc	3.34E+06	-0.6788	1.25E+06	-0.7038

3. Final Sample Specific Total Recoverable CMC or CCC (µg/L) Adjusted for In-Situ Hardness and TSS

The instream total recoverable concentration is determined using Equation 6.4 of *The Metals Translator: Guidance For Calculating A Total Recoverable Permit Limit From A Dissolved Criterion*, EPA 823-B-96-007.

$$\text{CMC (total recoverable adjusted)} = \text{CMC (dissolved)} \times \{1+ (K_P \times TSS_b \times 10^{-6})\}$$

where $\text{CMC (dissolved)} = \exp\{m_A [\ln (\text{hardness})]+ b_A\}$ (CF)
$K_P = K_{PO} \times (TSS_b)^{\alpha}$
TSS_b = In-stream Total Suspended Solids concentration in mg/L
10^{-6} = Units conversion factor to express CMC (total recoverable adjusted) in µg/L

$$\text{CCC (total recoverable adjusted)} = \text{CCC (dissolved)} \times \{1+ (K_P \times TSS_b \times 10^{-6})\}$$

where $\text{CCC (dissolved)} = \exp\{m_C [\ln (\text{hardness})]+ b_C\}$ (CF)
$K_P = K_{PO} \times (TSS_b)^{\alpha}$
TSS_b = In-stream Total Suspended Solids concentration in mg/L
10^{-6} = Units conversion factor to express CCC (total recoverable adjusted) in µg/L.

Note: The background TSS is assumed to be the measured instream data (mg/L) or 1 mg/L in the absence of actual instream data (based on the 5th percentile of ambient TSS data on South Carolina waterbodies from 1993-2000).

If the ambient stream metals result exceeds CMC (total recoverable adjusted) or CCC (total recoverable adjusted) based on the measured TSS and hardness collected with the metal sample it constitutes a standard exceedance. Lacking actual instream TSS and hardness data, a metals result exceeding CMC (total recoverable adjusted) or CCC (total recoverable adjusted) based on the default hardness of 25 mg/L and the default TSS value of 1 mg/L constitutes a potential standard exceedance.

Fiscal Impact Statement:

No costs to the State or significant cost to its political subdivisions as a whole should be incurred by these proposed amendments.

Statement of Need and Reasonableness:

The following presents an analysis of the factors listed in 1976 Code Sections 1-23-115(C)(1)-(3) and (9)-(11):

DESCRIPTION OF REGULATION: R.61-68, Water Classifications and Standards.

Purpose: Amendments of R.61-68, as required by the triennial review, will clarify, strengthen, and improve the overall quality of the existing regulation and make appropriate revisions of the State's water quality standards in accordance with 33 U.S.C. Section 303(c)(2)(B) of the federal CWA.

Legal Authority: 1976 Code Sections 48-1-10 et seq.

Plan for Implementation: The amendments will take legal effect upon General Assembly approval and upon publication in the State Register. Department personnel will then take appropriate steps to inform the regulated community of the amendments. Additionally, a copy of the regulation will be posted on the Department's website, accessible at www.scdhec.gov/regulations-table. Printed copies may also be requested, for a fee, from the Department's Freedom of Information Office.

DETERMINATION OF NEED AND REASONABLENESS OF THE REGULATION BASED ON ALL FACTORS HEREIN AND EXPECTED BENEFITS:

Section 303(c)(2)(B) of the federal CWA requires that South Carolina's water quality standards be reviewed and revised, where necessary, at least once every three years. Referred to as the triennial review, this required process consists of reviewing and adopting, where appropriate, the Environmental Protection Agency's updated numeric and narrative criteria according to Section 304(a) and Section 307(a) of the CWA. The Department amends R.61-68 to adopt these criteria as the Department deems necessary to comply with federal regulatory recommendations and revisions.

DETERMINATION OF COSTS AND BENEFITS:

Existing Department staff and resources will be utilized to implement these amendments to the regulation. No anticipated additional cost will be incurred by the State if the revisions are implemented, and no additional State funding is being requested.

Overall cost impact to the State's political subdivisions and regulated community is not likely to be significant. Existing standards would have incurred similar cost. Furthermore, standards required under the amendments will be substantially consistent with the current guidelines and review guidelines utilized by the Department.

UNCERTAINTIES OF ESTIMATES:

The uncertainties associated with the estimation of benefits and burdens are minimal to moderate, due to possible differences in the extent to which Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems ("MS4s") currently meet the revised standard.

EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH:

Implementation of these amendments will not compromise the protection of the environment or the health and safety of the citizens of the State. The amendments to R.61-68 seek to promote and protect human health by the regulation of pollutants into waters of the State.

DETRIMENTAL EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH IF THE REGULATION IS NOT IMPLEMENTED:

Implementation of these amendments will not compromise the protection of the environment or the health and safety of the citizens of the State. The amendments to R.61-68 seek to promote and protect human health by the regulation of pollutants into waters of the State. If the amendments to R.61-68 are not implemented, then the waters of the State will have less protections for human health.

Statement of Rationale:

Here below is the Statement of Rationale pursuant to S.C. Code Section 1-23-110(A)(3)(h):

R.61-68 establishes appropriate goals and water uses to be achieved, maintained, and protected; general rules and water quality criteria to protect classified and existing water uses; and an antidegradation policy to protect and maintain the levels of water quality necessary to support and maintain those existing and classified uses. Section 303(c)(2)(B) of the federal CWA requires South Carolina's water quality standards be reviewed and revised, where necessary, at least once every three years. Referred to as the triennial review, this required process consists of reviewing and adopting, where appropriate, the Environmental Protection Agency's updated numeric and narrative criteria according to Section 304(a) and Section 307(a) of the CWA. The Department amends R.61-68 to adopt these criteria the Department deems necessary to comply with federal regulatory recommendations and revisions. The Department adopts a revised recreational water quality criteria for bacteria to reflect the most current final published criteria in accordance with the CWA.

Regulation 61-68 as published in S.C. State Register on May 26, 2023.

LEGEND:
Added or revised text is shown by underline.
Deleted text is shown by ~~strikeout~~.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

R.61-68, *WATER CLASSIFICATIONS & STANDARDS*

Effective ~~June 26, 2020~~May 26, 2023
(This version replaces and supersedes any former versions of the regulation.)

Bureau of Water
S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201
(803) 898-4300

PREAMBLE

Pursuant to South Carolina Code Sections 48-1-10, et seq. of the 1976 South Carolina Code of Laws, the Department of Health and Environmental Control shall promulgate regulations to implement the Pollution Control Act. R. 61-68, *Water Classifications and Standards*, establish appropriate classified water uses to be achieved and protected, establish general rules and specific water quality criteria to protect classified and existing water uses, establish antidegradation rules, protect the public health and welfare, and maintain and enhance water quality. The water quality standards also serve as a basis for decision making in other water quality program areas. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit limitations for waste discharges are based upon the classifications and water quality standards of the receiving waters. This regulation also governs the control of toxic substances, thermal discharges, stormwater discharges, dredge and fill activities, and other water related activities.

In accordance with Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR 131, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has approved these water quality standards on ~~April 22, 2021~~[*New EPA Approval Date Here*], for purposes of implementation of the Act.

Regulation History

Promulgated pursuant to South Carolina Code Section 48-1-10 et seq.

Added by Document No. 2572 in S.C. State Register 25-6, effective June 22, 2001

Amended by Document No. 2855 in S.C. State Register 28-6, effective June 25, 2004

Added by Document No. 3161 in S.C. State Register 32-4, effective April 25, 2008

Added by Document No. 4161 in S.C. State Register 36-2, effective February 24, 2012

Added by Document No. 4212 in S.C. State Register 36-6, effective June 22, 2012

Added by Document No. 4425 in S.C. State Register 38-6, effective June 27, 2014

Added by Document No. 4887 in S.C. State Register 44-6, effective June 26, 2020

Added by Document No. 5119 in S.C. State Register 47-5, effective May 26, 2023

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A. PURPOSE AND SCOPE.

1. ~~These~~This regulation~~s~~, promulgated pursuant to authority in the S.-C. Pollution Control Act, S.C. Code Section~~s~~ 48-1-10 et seq., ~~1976 Code of Laws,~~ establishes a system and rules for managing and protecting the quality of South Carolina's surface and ground water. They establish the State's official classified water uses for all waters of the State, establish general rules and specific numeric and narrative criteria for protecting classified and existing water uses, and establish procedures for classifying waters of the State. The water quality standards include the uses of the waters, the numeric and narrative criteria, and the antidegradation rules contained in this regulation.

a. The uses of the waters of the State are defined and described in Sections B, C, E, F, G, and H of this regulation.

b. Numeric criteria for aquatic life and human health are numeric values for specific parameters and pollutants or water quality levels which have been assigned for the protection of the existing and classified uses for each of the classifications in South Carolina and are listed in Section~~s~~ D, E, G, H, and the Appendix. Narrative criteria for aquatic life and human health are general goals and statements of attainable or attained conditions of biological integrity and water quality of the waterbody. These narrative criteria rely upon the use of standardized measures and data analyses to make qualitative determinations of the water quality and use attainment. The Department uses scientifically sound and, where applicable, EPA-approved methods in making these determinations. Narrative criteria are listed in Sections C, D, E, F, G, and H.

c. Antidegradation rules provide a minimum level of protection to all waters of the State and also include provisions and requirements necessary to determine when and if water quality degradation is allowed. Antidegradation rules are described in Section D of this regulation.

2. Waters which meet standards shall be maintained. Waters which do not meet standards shall be improved, wherever attainable, to achieve those standards. However, the Department cannot assure that classified waters shall at all times meet the numeric water quality standards for such uses.

3. Recognizing the technical and economic difficulty in restoring water quality, the Department shall emphasize a preventive approach in protecting waters of the State.

4. It is a goal of the Department to maintain and improve all surface waters to a level to provide for the survival and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community of flora and fauna and to provide for recreation in and on the water. It is also a goal to provide, where appropriate and desirable, for drinking water after conventional treatment, shellfish harvesting, and industrial and agricultural uses.

5. It is a goal of the Department to maintain or restore ground water quality so it is suitable as a drinking water source without any treatment.

B. DEFINITIONS.

1. The definition of any word or phrase employed in this regulation shall be the same as given in the South Carolina Pollution Control Act, S.C. Code Sections 48-1-10, et seq., ~~S.C. Code of Laws, 1976,~~ hereafter referred to as the Act. Words or phrases which are not defined in the Act are defined as follows:

2. **7Q10** means the annual minimum seven (7)-day average flow rate that occurs with an average frequency of once in ten (10) years as published or verified by the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) or an estimate extrapolated from published or verified USGS data.

3. **30Q5** means the annual minimum thirty (30)-day average flow rate that occurs with an average frequency of once in five (5) years as published or verified by the U.-S. Geological Survey (USGS) or an estimate extrapolated from published or verified USGS data.

4. **Acute** means a stimulus severe enough to rapidly induce an effect; in aquatic toxicity tests, an effect observed in ninety-six (96) hours or less typically is considered acute. When referring to aquatic toxicology or human health, an acute effect is not always measured in terms of lethality.

5. **Acute-to-chronic ratio** (ACR) means the ratio of the acute toxicity of an effluent or a toxicant to its chronic toxicity. It is used as a factor for estimating chronic toxicity on the basis of acute toxicity data, or for estimating acute toxicity on the basis of chronic toxicity data.

6. **Agricultural** means the use of water for stock watering, irrigation, and other farm purposes.

7. **Annual average flow** means the annual mean flow rate of a stream at a specific point as published or verified by the U.-S. Geological Survey (USGS) or an estimated annual mean flow rate extrapolated from published or verified USGS data.

8. **Aquaculture** means a defined managed water area which uses discharges of pollutants into that designated area for the maintenance or production of harvestable freshwater, estuarine, or marine plants or animals.

9. **Aquatic farm** means the cultivation, production, or marketing of domestic aquatic organisms which are any fish, aquatic invertebrates, or aquatic plants that are spawned, produced, or marketed as a cultivated crop in the waters of the State.

10. **Aquatic toxicity test** mean laboratory experiments that measure the biological effect (e.g., growth, survival, and reproduction) of effluents or receiving waters on aquatic organisms.

11. **Aquifer** means a geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains sufficient saturated permeable material to yield significant quantities of ground water to wells or springs.

12. **Balanced indigenous aquatic community** means a natural, diverse biotic community characterized by the capacity to sustain itself through cyclic seasonal changes, presence of necessary food chain species, and by a lack of domination by pollutant tolerant species.

13. **Best management practice** (BMP) means a practice or combination of practices that are the most effective, practical ways of controlling or abating pollution from widespread or localized sources.

14. **Bioaccumulation** means the process by which a compound is taken up and retained by an aquatic organism, both from water and through food.

15. **Bioavailability** means a measure of the physiochemical access that a toxicant has to the biological processes of an organism. The less the bioavailability of a toxicant, the less its toxic effect on an organism.

16. **Bioconcentration** means the process by which a compound is absorbed from water through gills or epithelial tissues and is concentrated in the body.

17. **Bioconcentration factor** (BCF) means the ratio of a substance's concentration in tissue versus its concentration in water, in situations where the food chain is not exposed or represents equilibrium partitioning between water and organisms.

18. **Biological assessment** means an evaluation of the biological condition of a waterbody using biological surveys and other direct measurements of resident biota in surface waters and sediments.

19. **Biological criteria**, also known as biocriteria, mean narrative expressions or numeric values of the biological characteristics of aquatic communities based on appropriate reference conditions. Biological criteria serve as an index of aquatic community health.

20. **Biological monitoring**, also known as biomonitoring, means a description of the living organisms in water quality surveillance used to indicate compliance with water quality standards or permit effluent limits and to document water quality trends. Methods of biological monitoring may include, but are not limited to, toxicity testing such as ambient toxicity testing, whole effluent toxicity testing, and ambient assessment of the resident biological community.

21. **Chlorophyll *a*** means a photosynthetic pigment present in all types of green plants. It is used as a measure of algal biomass and is an indicator of nutrient enrichment.

22. **Chronic** means a stimulus that lingers or continues for a relatively long period of time, often one-tenth of the life span or more. Chronic should be considered a relative term depending on the life span of an organism. The measurement of a chronic effect can be reduced growth, reduced reproduction, etc., in addition to lethality.

23. **Classified uses** means those uses specified in Section G for surface waters and Section H for ground waters, whether or not those uses are being attained.

24. **Concentrated aquatic animal production facility** means a hatchery, fish farm, or other facility related to aquatic animal production which is not located in waters of the State and is subject to a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

25. **Conventional treatment as applying to potable water supplies** means treatment including at least flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

26. **Criterion continuous concentration** (CCC) means the highest instream concentration of a toxicant or an effluent to which the organisms can be exposed to protect against chronic (long-term) effects. EPA derives chronic criteria from longer term (often greater than twenty-eight (28) days) tests that measure survival, growth, reproduction, and, in some cases, bioconcentration.

27. **Criterion maximum concentration** (CMC) means the highest instream concentration of a toxicant or an effluent to which the organisms can be exposed for a brief period of time without causing an acute effect. EPA derives acute criteria from forty-eight (48) to ninety-six (96) hour tests of lethality or immobilization.

28. **Daily average** means the average of all samples taken during any twenty-four (24)-hour period.

29. **Daily maximum** (for bacterial indicators only) means the highest arithmetic average of bacterial samples collected [for each of the bacterial indicator species (i.e., *E. coli*, enterococci, and/or fecal coliform)] in any twenty-four (24) hour period during a calendar month.

30. **Deleterious substances** mean those substances which in sufficient concentrations or levels have a harmful effect on classified or existing water uses.

31. **Department** means the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control.

~~31.~~32. **Ecoregions** mean areas of general similarity in ecosystems and in the type, quality, and quantity of environmental resources and are designed to serve as a spatial framework for the research, assessment, management, and monitoring of ecosystems and ecosystem components. The EPA has published a document that outlines the Level III ecoregions (please refer to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1999. Level III ecoregions of the continental United States (revision of Omernik, 1987). Corvallis, Oregon, U.S. E.P.A.-National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, Map M-1.) The following are South Carolina Level III ecoregions: Blue Ridge Mountains, Piedmont, Southeastern Plains, and Middle Atlantic Coastal Plains.

33. **EPA** means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

~~32~~34. **Ephemeral streams** mean streams that generally have defined natural watercourses that flow only in direct response to rainfall or snowmelt and in which discrete periods of flow persist no more than twenty-nine (29) consecutive days per event.

~~33~~35. **Existing uses** mean~~s~~ those uses actually being attained in or on the water, on or after November 28, 1975, regardless of the classified uses.

~~34~~36. **Fishing** means the taking, harvesting, or catching of finfish or crustaceans for human consumption.

~~35~~37. **Full pool elevation** means the maximum lake level attained before water releases over a fixed weir, spillway, or other discharge structure. In larger lakes and reservoirs, the full pool elevation is the maximum level established for management.

~~36~~38. **Groundwater** means water below the land surface in a zone of saturation.

~~37~~39. **Hydrograph controlled release** (HCRs) means the onsite storage or holding of treated wastewater or the use of an alternative discharge option contained in Section D.2.a. of this regulation, during specified critical streamflow conditions and then discharging the treated wastewater to the stream when streamflow is sufficient to assimilate the wastewater.

~~38~~40. **Intermittent streams** mean~~s~~ streams that generally have defined natural watercourses which do not flow year around, but flow beyond periods of rainfall or snowmelt.

~~39~~41. **Lake** means any water of the State that is a freshwater pond, reservoir, impoundment, or similar body of water located wholly or partially within the State.

~~40~~42. **LC_{50}** means the concentration of a toxicant at which lethality occurs to ~~50~~fifty percent (50%) of the test organisms during a specified exposure time period.

~~41~~43. **Mixing zone** means:

a. For surface waters, an area where a discharge undergoes initial dilution and is extended to cover the secondary mixing in the ambient waterbody. A mixing zone is an allocated impact zone where water

quality criteria can be exceeded as long as acutely toxic conditions are prevented (except as defined within a Zone of initial dilution) and public health and welfare are not endangered.

b. For ground waters, a hydrogeologically controlled three-dimensional flow path in the subsurface which constitutes the pathway for waste constituents to migrate from a source.

~~42~~44. **Monthly average** (for bacterial indicators only) means the calendar month (i.e., twenty-eight (28) days, twenty-nine (29) days, thirty (30) days, or thirty-one (31) days) geometric mean of all bacterial samples collected [for each of the bacterial indicator species (i.e., *E. coli*, enterococci, and/or fecal coliform)] during that calendar month.

~~43~~45. **Natural conditions** mean those water quality conditions unaffected by anthropogenic sources of pollution.

~~44~~46. **No discharge zone** (NDZ) means a waterbody (or a portion of a waterbody) so designated that no discharging Marine Sanitation Devices (MSDs) are allowed on vessels on waterbodies so designated. All vessels located on such designated waterbodies shall be equipped with MSDs which discharge to a holding tank which shall be pumped out at a designated pump-out location or shall discharge legally outside the boundary of the United States.

~~45~~47. **No observed effect concentration** (NOEC) means the highest tested concentration of an effluent or a toxicant at which no adverse effects are observed on the aquatic test organisms at a specific time of observation and determined using hypothesis testing.

~~46~~48. **Nutrients** mean an element or chemical essential to life including, but not limited to, nitrogen and phosphorus.

~~47~~49. **Organoleptic effects** mean those sensory effects associated with taste and smell.

~~48~~50. **Outstanding recreational or ecological resource waters** means waters which are of exceptional recreational or ecological importance or of unusual value. Such waters may include, but are not limited to: waters in national or state parks or wildlife refuges; waters supporting threatened or endangered species; waters under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act or South Carolina Scenic Rivers Act; waters known to be significant nursery areas for commercially important species or known to contain significant commercial or public shellfish resources; or waters used for or having significant value for scientific research and study.

~~49~~51. **Practical quantitation limit** (PQL) means a concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. It is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specific sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

~~50~~52. **Prohibited area** means an area adjacent to point source discharges or other sources of potential contamination in shellfish growing waters where the gathering of clams, mussels, or oysters is prohibited to protect public health.

~~51~~53. **Primary contact recreation** means any activity with the intended purpose of direct water contact by the human body to the point of complete submergence, including, but not limited to, swimming, water skiing, and skin diving.

~~52~~54. **Propagation** means the continuance of species through reproduction and growth in the natural environment, as opposed to the maintenance of species by artificial culture and stocking.

~~53~~55. **Public water system** means any public or privately owned waterworks system which provides drinking water for human consumption, except those serving a single private residence or dwelling.

~~54~~56. **Recharge area** means an area where an underground source of drinking water is poorly confined, is under water table conditions, and has a downward component of flow from the water table into the underground source of drinking water.

~~55~~57. **Secondary contact recreation** means any activity occurring on or near the water which does not have an intended purpose of direct water contact by the human body to the point of complete submergence, including, but not limited to, fishing, boating, canoeing, and wading.

~~56~~58. **Shellfish** mean bivalve mollusks, specifically clams, mussels, or oysters.

~~57~~59. **Shellfish harvesting** means taking of bivalve mollusks, specifically clams, mussels, or oysters, for direct marketing or human consumption.

~~58~~60. **Source for drinking water supply** means any source of surface water which is used for domestic consumption, or used in connection with the processing of milk, beverages, food or for other purposes which required finished water meeting regulations (40 CFR Part 141 and 40 CFR Part 143) established pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act (Public Law 93-523, 95-190) applicable to public water systems.

~~59~~61. **Tidal conditions** mean conditions determined by the Department as appropriate for tidally influenced waters of the State to be analogous to the 7Q10 or the annual average flow for flowing waters of the State.

~~60~~62. **Tidal saltwaters** mean~~s~~ those waters whose elevation is subject to changes due to oceanic tides and which have chloride ion content in excess of ~~250~~two hundred fifty milligrams per liter (~~mg/l~~250 mg/L) (salinity = 0.48 parts per thousand).

~~61~~63. **Toxic wastes** means those wastes or combinations of wastes including disease-causing agents which, upon discharge and ~~upon~~ exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, may cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction), physical deformations, or restrict or impair growth in such organisms or their offspring.

~~62~~64. **Underground source of drinking water** (USDW) means an aquifer or its portion:

a. Which supplies any public water system or individual residential well; or

b. Which contains a sufficient quantity of ground water to supply a public water system or individual residential well; and~~,~~

(1) Currently supplies drinking water for human consumption; or

(2) Contains water with less than ten thousand milligrams per liter (10,000 mg/L) total dissolved solids.

~~63~~65. **Variance** means a short-term exemption from meeting certain otherwise applicable water quality standards.

~~64~~66. **Water table** means that level below the land surface at which all the voids are filled with water at a pressure equal to atmospheric.

~~65~~67. **Weekly average** means the average of all samples taken during any consecutive seven (7)-day period.

~~66~~68. **Whole effluent toxicity** (WET) means the aggregate toxic effect of an aqueous sample measured directly by an aquatic toxicity test.

~~67~~69. **Zone of initial dilution** (ZID) means that minimal area of a mixing zone immediately surrounding the outfall where water quality criteria are not met, provided there is no acute toxicity to drifting organisms and public health and welfare are not endangered.

C. APPLICABILITY OF STANDARDS.

1. The water quality standards are applicable to both surface waters and ground waters.

2. Any exception specified in this regulation is to be applied exclusively to the situation for which it was incorporated and not as a general rule applicable to all situations or waters of the State.

3. Uses in all waters shall be protected, wherever attainable, regardless of flow and classification of waters.

4. Critical flows for determining permit effluent limitations and/or permit conditions or requirements, including permit development such as wasteload allocations or load allocations in total maximum daily loads (TMDL~~'~~s), will be calculated in accordance with the following:

a. Aquatic life numeric criteria.

(1) The applicable critical flow conditions for aquatic life criteria shall be defined as 7Q10 or tidal conditions as determined by the Department. The numeric criteria of this regulation are not applicable to waters of the State when the flow rate is less than 7Q10 except as prescribed below.

(2) The Department shall consider conditions that are comparable to or more stringent than 7Q10 where appropriate to protect classified and existing uses, such as below dams and in tidal situations. Only those situations where the use of 7Q10 flows are determined to be impracticable, inappropriate, or insufficiently protective of aquatic life uses shall be considered as a situation in which the Department may consider other flow conditions.

(3) NPDES ~~P~~permit conditions shall be based on a critical condition analysis (e.g., critical flow, temperature or pH, or a combination of factors which would represent a critical conditions~~)~~. ~~Regarding ambient water temperature as a component of a critical condition analysis, t~~The Department may consider less stringent limits ~~during November through February~~ based on a critical ambient water temperature during November through February.

b. Human health and organoleptic numeric criteria.

(1) The applicable critical flow conditions for human health shall be defined as annual average flow for carcinogens, 7Q10 (or 30Q5 if provided by the applicant) for noncarcinogens, or tidal conditions as determined by the Department. The applicable critical flow conditions for organoleptic criteria shall be defined as annual average flow or tidal conditions as determined by the Department. The numeric criteria of this regulation are not applicable to waters of the State when the flow rate is less than the annual average flow for carcinogens or 7Q10 (or 30Q5 if provided by the applicant) for noncarcinogens, except as prescribed below.

(2) The Department shall consider conditions that are comparable to or more stringent than annual average flow, 7Q10, or 30Q5 (if provided by the applicant) where appropriate to protect the classified and existing uses, such as below dams and in tidal situations. Only those situations where the use of annual average flow, ~~or~~ 7Q10, or 30Q5 (if provided by the applicant) are determined to be impracticable, inappropriate, or insufficiently protective of human health uses shall be considered as a situation in which the Department may consider other flow conditions.

c. As described below, the Department may also consider conditions other than 7Q10 for use with an HCR.

(1) After a complete antidegradation review in compliance with Section D.2., an HCR for oxygen-demanding substances may be permitted by the Department for the following situations:

i. If other flow-related effluent conditions are allowed by federal effluent guidelines as specified in 40 CFR Parts 400-499 (Chapter I, Subchapter N) and when used the numeric criteria shall not be exceeded and all water quality standards are maintained and protected;

ii. For industrial discharges, after application of advanced wastewater treatment, as determined by the Department, for the type of wastewater discharged;

iii. For other discharges, after application of advanced wastewater treatment which will be defined, for this purpose, at or below the following permit effluent limitations of BOD_5 = 10 ~~mg/l~~mg/L, NH_3-N = 1 ~~mg/l~~mg/L, and DO = 6 ~~mg/l~~mg/L.

(2) In cases where an HCR may be allowed, the permit effluent limitations for toxics will not be variable and will be based on the critical flow conditions (chemical-specific or WET).

(3) In cases where an HCR may be allowed, new or proposed expansions of existing permits shall require instream biological assessments and existing permits may require instream biological assessments.

5. Intermittent streams and ephemeral streams shall be considered waters of the State. The water quality standards of the class of the stream to which intermittent and ephemeral streams are tributary shall apply, disregarding any site-specific numeric criteria for the named waterbody. This does not preclude the development of site-specific numeric criteria for intermittent and ephemeral streams.

6. The standards of adjacent waters must be maintained in basins excavated from high ground and constructed solely for berthing vessels. The standards of the adjacent waters must also be maintained with regard to impacts from created marina basins.

7. The existing and classified uses of downstream waters shall be maintained and protected and existing uses shall be protected regardless of the classification of the downstream waters. In tidally-influenced waters, the existing and classified uses of both upstream and downstream waters shall be maintained and

protected and the existing uses shall be protected regardless of the classification of the upstream and downstream waters.

8. Where surface waters are not classified by name (unlisted) in R.61-69, Classified Waters, the water quality standards of the class of the stream to which they are tributary shall apply, disregarding any site-specific numeric criteria for the named waterbody. In tidal areas where an unlisted tributary may affect or flows between two (2) differently classified waterbodies, regardless of whether the location is upstream or downstream, the more stringent numeric criteria of the classified waters apply to the unlisted tributary, disregarding any site-specific numeric criteria for those waterbodies. This does not preclude the development of site-specific numeric criteria for unlisted tributaries.

9. Because of natural conditions some surface and ground waters may have characteristics outside the standards established by this regulation. Such natural conditions do not constitute a violation of the water quality standards; however, degradation of existing water quality is prohibited unless consistent with Section D.4. of this regulation.

10. A mixing zone for surface waters may be allowed by the Department. All water quality standards of the classification of the surface waters, including affected downstream waters, are applicable unless a mixing zone, setting forth certain conditions, is granted by the Department. When the Department grants a mixing zone, the mixing zone shall not be an area of waste treatment, nor shall it interfere with or impair the existing uses of the waterbody. The size of the mixing zone shall be minimized, as determined by the Department, and shall be based upon applicable critical flow conditions. Since mixing zones are allocated impact zones where human health and aquatic life numeric criteria can be exceeded, the Department shall restrict their use. The following prohibitions and restrictions are established in order to support these important uses of the waters of the State.

a. In order to protect human health, mixing zones are not allowed when: they would endanger public health and welfare, the mixing zone would adversely affect shellfish harvesting, or the mixing zone would be for bacteria (e.g., fecal coliform).

b. In order to protect aquatic life, mixing zones are not allowed when: a pollutant, excluding temperature or thermal, in a discharge would attract biota; the mixing zone would result in undesirable aquatic organisms or a dominance of nuisance species outside of the mixing zone; there is a reasonable expectation that a discharge would adversely affect a federally-listed endangered or threatened aquatic species, its habitat, or a proposed or designated critical habitat; the mixing zone would not allow safe passage of aquatic organisms when passage would otherwise be unobstructed; or the mixing zone would not allow for the protection and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community in and on the water body.

c. In order to protect both human health and aquatic life, mixing zones are not allowed when: a discharge would not be predicted to or does not produce adequate mixing at the point of discharge; or a discharge would be to a waterbody where multiple discharges interact if the combined mixing zone would impair the waterbody outside the mixing zone. The Department may prohibit or limit mixing zones in waters of the State that may be considered a significant estuarine nursery habitat for resident species.

d. The size of the mixing zone shall be kept to a minimum and may be determined on an individual project basis considering biological, chemical, engineering, hydrological, and physical factors.

11. Mixing zones for ground waters may be allowed by the Department. In order to ensure the maintenance and protection of the uses of the waters of the State and in compliance with Section D of this

regulation, any mixing zone granted by the Department shall be determined on an individual basis by the Department as prescribed below.

a. The numeric standards for Class GB ground water, Section H.9., are applicable unless a mixing zone solely within the bounds of the property, setting forth certain conditions, is granted by the Department. Such a mixing zone shall be granted upon satisfactory demonstration to the Department that:

(1) Reasonable measures have been taken or binding commitments are made to minimize the addition of contaminants to ground water and/or control the migration of contaminants in ground water;

(2) The ground water in question is confined to a shallow geologic unit which has little or no potential of being an Underground Source of Drinking Water, and discharges or will discharge to surface waters without contravening the surface water standards set forth in this regulation;

(3) The contaminant(s) in question occurs within the bounds of the property, and there is minimum possibility for ground water withdrawals (present or future) to create drawdown such that contaminants would flow off-site; and

(4) The contaminants or combination of contaminants in question are not dangerously toxic, mobile, or persistent.

b. [Reserved].

12. Site-specific numeric criteria for surface waters may be established by the Department to replace the numeric criteria of Sections E, G, and the appendix of this regulation or to add new numeric criteria not contained in this regulation. Establishment of such numeric criteria shall be subject to public participation and administrative procedures for adopting regulations. In addition, such site-specific numeric criteria shall not apply to tributary or downstream waters unless specifically described in the water classification listing in R.61-69, Classified Waters.

13. In classifying and adopting standards for the waters of the State, the Department considers:

a. The size, depth, surface area covered, volume, flow direction, rate of flow, stream gradient, and temperature of the water;

b. The character of the district bordering such water and its suitability for the uses and with a view to conserving it and encouraging the most appropriate use of the lands bordering on such water for residential, agricultural, industrial, or recreational purposes;

c. The uses which have been made, are being made, may be made or are desired to be made of such waters for transportation, domestic, and industrial consumption, irrigation, swimming, fishing, fish culture, fire prevention, sewage disposal, or other uses;

d. The present quality of such waters; and

e. Information, about the four (4) items above, from government agencies, interested groups, and the public.

D. ANTIDEGRADATION RULES.

1. Existing water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect these existing uses shall be maintained and protected regardless of the water classification and consistent with the policies below.

a. A new activity or expansion of an existing activity shall not be allowed in Class ONRW, Class ORW, or Shellfish Harvesting Waters if it would exclude, through establishment of a prohibited area, an existing shellfish harvesting or culture use. A new activity or expansion of an existing activity which will result in a prohibited area may be allowed in Class SA or Class SB waters when determined to be appropriate by the Department and would not remove or impair an existing use.

b. Existing uses and water quality necessary to protect these uses are presently affected or may be affected by instream modifications or water withdrawals. The stream flows necessary to protect classified and existing uses and the water quality supporting these uses shall be maintained consistent with riparian rights to reasonable use of water.

c. Existing or classified ground water uses and the conditions necessary to protect those uses shall be maintained and protected.

2. Where surface water quality exceeds levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, and recreation in and on the water, that quality shall be maintained and protected unless the Department finds, after intergovernmental coordination and public participation, that allowing lower water quality is necessary to important economic or social development in the areas where the waters are located. In allowing such lower water quality, water quality adequate to fully protect existing and classified uses shall be maintained. The highest statutory and regulatory requirements for all new and existing point sources shall be achieved and all cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control shall be achieved within the State's statutory authority and otherwise encouraged. In order to fulfill these goals, the Department shall consider (a) ~~and (b)~~through (e) below when evaluating any proposed expansion or new discharge to waters of the State that will lower water quality to a measurable effect. This includes, but is not limited to, the new or increased loading of any pollutant or pollutant parameter in the effluent regardless of whether the discharge flow changes.

a. An alternatives analysis, conducted by the applicant, must demonstrate to the Department that none of the following applicable alternatives that would minimize or eliminate the lowering of water quality are economically and technologically reasonable:

(1) Water recycle or reuse;

(2) Use of other discharge locations;

(3) Connection to other wastewater treatment facilities;

(4) Use of land application;

(5) Product or raw material substitution; and

(6) Any other treatment option or alternative.

~~b. After the alternatives analysis is completed, the Department shall evaluate whether a proposed discharge that will result in the lowering of water quality of a waterbody, and for which there are no economically or technologically reasonable alternatives, is necessary for important economic or social development. For this to be accomplished, several economic and social factors must be considered. If an evaluation of the economic and social factors reveals that affordable treatment options that, combined~~

~~with any alternatives, would prevent the need for the lowering of water quality, the Department shall deny the request. Conformance of the proposed discharge with the applicable '208 Areawide Water Quality Management Plans may demonstrate importance to economic and social development as well as intergovernmental coordination and public participation. Activities requiring permits or certification by the Department shall provide for public participation through the Department=s existing public notification processes. Economic and social factors to be considered may include the following:~~

~~(1) Employment (increases, maintenance, or avoidance of reduction);~~

~~(2) Increased industrial production;~~

~~(3) Improved community tax base;~~

~~(4) Improved housing; and/or~~

~~(5) Correction of an environmental or public health problem.~~

b. If an evaluation of the alternatives analysis reveals that economically and technologically reasonable treatment options, combined with any alternatives, would prevent the need for the lowering of water quality, the Department shall deny the request.

c. If there are no economically and technologically reasonable alternatives to a proposed discharge that will result in the lowering of water quality of a waterbody, the Department shall evaluate whether the proposed discharge is necessary for important economic or social development and may deny the request based upon this evaluation. For purposes of this evaluation, several economic and social factors may be considered, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Employment (increases, maintenance, or avoidance of reduction);

(2) Increased industrial production;

(3) Improved community tax base;

(4) Improved housing; and/or

(5) Correction of an environmental or public health problem.

d. Conformance of the proposed discharge with the applicable 208 Areawide Water Quality Management Plans may demonstrate importance to economic and social development as well as intergovernmental coordination and public participation.

e. Activities requiring permits or certification by the Department shall provide for public participation through the Department's existing public notification processes.

3. The water quality of outstanding resource surface waters designated as Class ONRW or Class ORW shall be maintained and protected through application of the standards for these classifications as described in Section G.

4. Certain natural conditions may cause a depression of dissolved oxygen in surface waters while existing and classified uses are still maintained. The Department shall allow a dissolved oxygen depression in

these naturally low dissolved oxygen waterbodies as prescribed below pursuant to the Act, S.C. Code Sections 48-1-83, et seq.~~, 1976 Code of Laws~~:

a. For purposes of section D of this regulation, the term "naturally low dissolved oxygen waterbody" is a waterbody that, between and including the months of March and October, has naturally low dissolved oxygen levels at some time and for which limits during those months shall be set based on a critical condition analysis. The term does not include the months of November through February unless low dissolved oxygen levels are known to exist during those months in the waterbody. For a naturally low dissolved oxygen waterbody, the quality of the surface waters shall not be cumulatively lowered more than 0.1 ~~mg/l~~mg/L for dissolved oxygen from point sources and other activities; or

b. Where natural conditions alone create dissolved oxygen concentrations less than ~~110~~one hundred ten percent (110%) of the applicable water quality standard established for that waterbody, the minimum acceptable concentration is ~~90~~ninety percent (90%) of the natural condition. Under these circumstances, an anthropogenic dissolved oxygen depression greater than 0.1 ~~mg/l~~mg/L shall not be allowed unless it is demonstrated that resident aquatic species shall not be adversely affected pursuant to S.C. Code Section 48-1-83. The Department may modify permit conditions to require appropriate instream biological monitoring.

c. The dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be cumulatively lowered more than the deficit described above utilizing a daily average unless it can be demonstrated that resident aquatic species shall not be adversely affected by an alternate averaging period.

E. GENERAL RULES AND STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO ALL WATERS.

1. The General Assembly of South Carolina in the Act has declared the following policy: "It is declared to be the public policy of the State to maintain reasonable standards of purity of the air and water resources of the State, consistent with the public health, safety and welfare of its citizens, maximum employment, the industrial development of the State, the propagation and protection of terrestrial and marine fauna and flora, and the protection of physical property and other resources. It is further declared that to secure these purposes and the enforcement of the provisions of this Act, the Department of Health and Environmental Control shall have authority to abate, control and prevent pollution."

2. The classes and standards described in Sections G and H of this regulation implement the above State policy by protecting the waters of South Carolina. Consistent with the above policy, the Department adopts the following general standards in items 3~~-17~~19 for all waters of South Carolina.

3. No waters of the State shall be used for the sole or principal purpose of transporting or treating wastes.

4. a. Any discharge into waters of the State must be permitted by the Department and receive a degree of treatment and/or control which shall produce an effluent which is consistent with the Act, the Clean Water Act (P.L. 92-500, 95-217, 97-117, 100-4), this regulation, and related regulations. No permit issued by the Department shall be interpreted as creating any vested right in any person. Additionally, any discharge into waters of the State containing sanitary wastes shall be effectively disinfected as necessary to meet the appropriate standards of this regulation. The Department may require best management practices (BMPs) for control of stormwater runoff as part of the requirements of an NPDES permit, a State construction permit, or a State 401 Water Quality Certification.

b. When not specifically covered by permit reporting requirements, any unauthorized discharge into waters of the State which may cause or contribute to an excursion of a water quality standard must be reported by the responsible party to the Department orally within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming

aware of such conditions. Further, written notification must be provided to the Department (Bureau of Water) within five (5) calendar days of becoming aware of such conditions and the written notice must include the following:

(1) A description of the discharge and cause;

(2) The duration of the discharge, including exact dates and times, and if not corrected, the time that the unauthorized discharge is expected to cease, and what steps are being taken to eliminate, minimize, and prevent recurrence of the discharge.

5. All ground waters and surface waters of the State shall at all times, regardless of flow, be free from:

a. Sewage, industrial waste, or other waste that will settle to form sludge deposits that are unsightly, putrescent, or odorous to such a degree as to create a nuisance, or interfere with classified water uses or existing water uses;

b. Floating debris, oil, grease, scum, and other floating material attributable to sewage, industrial waste, or other waste in amounts sufficient to be unsightly to such a degree as to create a nuisance or interfere with classified water uses or existing water uses;

c. Sewage, industrial, or other waste which produce taste or odor or change the existing color or physical, chemical, or biological conditions in the receiving waters or aquifers to such a degree as to create a nuisance, or interfere with classified water uses (except classified uses within mixing zones as described in this regulation) or existing water uses; and~~,~~

d. High temperature, toxic, corrosive, or deleterious substances attributable to sewage, industrial waste, or other waste in concentrations or combinations which interfere with classified water uses (except classified uses within mixing zones as described in this regulation), existing water uses, or which are harmful to human, animal, plant or aquatic life.

6. Waters where classified uses are not being attained can be reclassified for protection of an attainable use and standards designated for that use where:

a. Natural conditions prevent the attainment of the use; or

b. Natural, ephemeral, intermittent, low flow conditions, or water levels prevent the attainment of the use; or

c. Human caused conditions or sources prevent the attainment of the use and cannot be remedied or would cause more environmental damage to correct than to leave in place; or

d. Dams, diversions, or other types of hydrologic modifications preclude the attainment of the use, and it is not feasible to restore the waterbody to its original condition or to operate such modification in a way that would result in the attainment of the use; or

e. Physical conditions related to the natural features of the water body, such as the lack of a proper substrate, cover, flow, depth, pools, riffles, and the like, preclude attainment of aquatic life protection uses; or

f. Controls more stringent than those required by Sections 301(b) and 306 of the Clean Water Act would result in substantial and widespread economic and social impact.

7. Before the Department may grant a variance for any water of the State, there must be a demonstration that one of the following factors for reclassifying uses has been satisfied:

a. Natural conditions prevent the attainment of the use; or

b. Natural, ephemeral, intermittent, low flow conditions, or water levels prevent the attainment of the use; or

c. Human caused conditions or sources prevent the attainment of the use and cannot be remedied or would cause more environmental damage to correct than to leave in place; or

d. Dams, diversions, or other types of hydrologic modifications preclude the attainment of the use, and it is not feasible to restore the waterbody to its original condition or to operate such modification in a way that would result in the attainment of the use; or

e. Physical conditions related to the natural features of the water body, such as the lack of a proper substrate, cover, flow, depth, pools, riffles, and the like, preclude attainment of aquatic life protection uses; or

f. Controls more stringent than those required by Sections 301(b) and 306 of the Clean Water Act would result in adverse social and economic impact, disproportionate to the benefits to the public health, safety, or welfare as a result of maintaining the standard.

8. If the demonstration necessary under Section E.7 above has been satisfied, the Department may then grant a variance provided the following apply:

a. The variance is granted to an individual discharger for a specific pollutant(s) or parameter(s) and does not otherwise modify water quality standards; and

b. The variance identifies and justifies the criterion that shall apply during the existence of the variance; and

c. The variance is established as close to the underlying criterion as is possible and, upon expiration of the variance, the underlying criterion shall become the effective water quality standard for the waterbody; and

d. The variance is reviewed every three (3) years, at a minimum, and extended only where the conditions for granting the variance still apply; and

e. The variance does not exempt the discharger from compliance with any applicable technology or other water quality-based permit effluent limitations; and

f. The variance does not affect permit effluent limitations for other dischargers.

9. Prior to removing any uses or granting a variance, notice and an opportunity for a public hearing shall be provided.

10. Discharge of fill into waters of the State is not allowed unless the activity is consistent with Department regulations and will result in enhancement of classified uses with no significant degradation to the aquatic ecosystem or water quality.

11. In order to protect and maintain lakes and other waters of the State, consideration needs to be given to the control of nutrients reaching the waters of the State. Therefore, the Department shall control nutrients as prescribed below.

a. Discharges of nutrients from all sources, including point and nonpoint, to waters of the State shall be prohibited or limited if the discharge would result in, or if the waters experience growths of, microscopic or macroscopic vegetation such that the water quality standards would be violated or the existing or classified uses of the waters would be impaired. Loading of nutrients shall be addressed on an individual basis as necessary to ensure compliance with the narrative and numeric criteria.

b. Numeric nutrient criteria for lakes are based on an ecoregional approach which takes into account the geographic location of the lakes within the State and are listed below. These numeric criteria are applicable to lakes of forty (40) acres or more. Lakes of less than forty (40) acres will continue to be protected by the narrative criteria.

(1) For the Blue Ridge Mountains ecoregion of the State, total phosphorus shall not exceed 0.02 ~~mg/l~~mg/L, chlorophyll *a* shall not exceed 10 ~~ug/l~~µg/L, and total nitrogen shall not exceed 0.35 ~~mg/l~~mg/L.

(2) For the Piedmont and Southeastern Plains ecoregions of the State, total phosphorus shall not exceed 0.06 ~~mg/l~~mg/L, chlorophyll *a* shall not exceed 40 ~~ug/l~~µg/L, and total nitrogen shall not exceed 1.50 ~~mg/l~~mg/L.

(3) For the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plains ecoregion of the State, total phosphorus shall not exceed 0.09 ~~mg/l~~mg/L, chlorophyll *a* shall not exceed 40 ~~ug/l~~µg/L, and total nitrogen shall not exceed 1.50 ~~mg/l~~mg/L.

c. In evaluating the effects of nutrients upon the quality of lakes and other waters of the State, the Department may consider, but not be limited to, such factors as the hydrology and morphometry of the waterbody, the existing and projected trophic state, characteristics of the loadings, and other control mechanisms in order to protect the existing and classified uses of the waters.

d. The Department shall take appropriate action, to include, but not be limited to: establishing numeric effluent limitations in permits, establishing Total Maximum Daily Loads, establishing waste load allocations, and establishing load allocations for nutrients to ensure that the lakes attain and maintain the above narrative and numeric criteria and other applicable water quality standards.

e. The criteria specific to lakes shall be applicable to all portions of the lake. For this purpose, the Department shall define the applicable area to be that area covered when measured at full pool elevation.

12. a. The water temperature of all Freshwaters which are free flowing shall not be increased more than 5°F (2.8°C) above natural temperature conditions and shall not exceed a maximum of 90°F (32.2°C) as a result of the discharge of heated liquids unless a different site-specific temperature standard as provided for in C.12. has been established, a mixing zone as provided in C.10. has been established, or a Section 316(a) determination under the Federal Clean Water Act has been completed.

b. The weekly average water temperature of all Shellfish Harvesting, Class SA and Class SB waters shall not exceed 4°F (2.2°C) above natural conditions during the fall, winter or spring, and shall not exceed 1.5°F (0.8°C) above natural conditions during the summer as a result of the discharge of heated liquids unless a different site-specific temperature standard as provided for in C.12. has been established,

a mixing zone as provided for in C.10 has been established, or a Section 316(a) determination under the Federal Clean Water Act has been completed.

c. The weekly average water temperature of all Freshwaters which are lakes shall not be increased more than 5°F (2.8°C) above natural conditions and shall not exceed 90°F (32.2°C) as a result of the discharge of heated liquids unless a different site-specific temperature standard as provided for in C.12. has been established, a mixing zone as provided in C.10. has been established, or a Section 316(a) determination under the Federal Clean Water Act has been completed.

13. Numeric criteria based on organoleptic data (prevention of undesirable taste and odor) are adopted herein. Those substances and their criteria are listed in the appendix. For those substances which have aquatic life and/or human health numeric criteria and organoleptic numeric criteria, the most stringent of the three (3) shall be used for derivation of permit effluent limitations.

14. Numeric criteria for the protection and maintenance of all classes of surface waters are adopted herein and are listed in Sections E, G, and the appendix. Footnotes that further describe the application of these numeric criteria are included in the appendix.

a. Application of numeric criteria to protect aquatic life.

(1) The stated CMC value shall be used as an acute toxicity number for calculating permit effluent limitations.

(2) The stated CCC value shall be used as a chronic toxicity number for calculating permit effluent limitations.

(3) If metals concentrations for numeric criteria are hardness-dependent, the CMC and CCC concentrations shall be based on 25 ~~milligrams/liter (mg/l~~ mg/L~~)~~ hardness (as expressed as $CaCO_3$) if the ambient hardness is less than 25 ~~mg/l~~mg/L. Concentrations of hardness less than 400 ~~mg/l~~mg/L maybe based on the actual mixed stream hardness if it is greater than 25 ~~mg/l~~mg/L and less than 400 ~~mg/l~~mg/L and 400 ~~mg/l~~mg/L if the ambient hardness is greater than 400 ~~mg/l~~mg/L.

(4) If separate numeric criteria are given for fresh and salt waters, they shall be applied as appropriate. In transitional tidal and estuarine areas, the Department shall apply the more stringent of the criteria to protect the existing and classified uses of the waters of the State.

(5) The Department shall review new or revised EPA criteria for adoption by South Carolina when published in final form.

(6) If the State develops site-specific criteria for any substances for which EPA has developed national criteria, the site-specific criteria shall supersede the national criteria.

b. Application of numeric criteria to protect human health.

(1) If separate numeric criteria are given for organism consumption, water and organism consumption (W/O), and drinking water Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), they shall be applied as appropriate. The most stringent of the criteria shall be applied to protect the existing and classified uses of the waters of the State.

(2) The Department shall review new or revised EPA criteria for adoption by South Carolina when published in final form by EPA.

(3) If the State develops site-specific criteria for any substances for which EPA has developed national criteria, the site-specific criteria shall supersede the national criteria.

(4) Adoption of EPA human health criteria does not preclude the Department from considering health effects of other pollutants or from considering new or revised EPA criteria when developing effluent permit conditions.

c. Application of criteria for the derivation of permit effluent limitations.

(1) Numeric criteria for substances listed in Sections E, G, and the appendix shall be used by the Department to derive NPDES permit effluent limitations at the applicable critical flow conditions as determined by the Department unless an exception is provided below.

(2) When the derived permit effluent limitation based on aquatic life numeric criteria is below the practical quantitation limit for a substance, the derived permit effluent limitation shall include an accompanying statement in the permit that the practical quantitation limit using approved analytical methods shall be considered as being in compliance with the limit. Appropriate biological monitoring requirements shall be incorporated into the permit to determine compliance with appropriate water quality standards. Additionally, if naturally occurring instream concentration for a substance is higher than the derived permit effluent limitation, the Department may establish permit effluent limitations at a level higher than the derived limit, but no higher than the natural background concentration. In such cases, the Department may require biological instream monitoring and/or WET testing.

(3) When the derived permit effluent limitation based on human health numeric criteria is below the practical quantitation limit for a substance, the derived permit effluent limitation shall include an accompanying statement in the permit that the practical quantitation limit using approved analytical methods shall be considered as being in compliance with the limit. Additionally, if naturally occurring instream concentration for a substance is higher than the derived permit effluent limitation, the Department may establish permit effluent limitations at a level higher than the derived limit, but no higher than the natural background concentration.

(4) NPDES permit effluent limitations for metals shall normally be expressed on the permits as total recoverable metals, but the Department may utilize a federally-approved methodology to predict the dissolved fraction, partitioning coefficient, or the bioavailable portion of metals in calculating these limits.

(5) Except as provided herein, where application of MCLs or W/O numeric criteria using annual average flow for carcinogens, 7Q10 (or 30Q5 if provided by the applicant) for noncarcinogens, or comparable tidal conditions as determined by the Department results in permit effluent limitations more stringent than limitations derived from other applicable human health criteria (organism consumption only), aquatic life criteria, or organoleptic numeric values~~;~~, MCLs or W/O shall be used in establishing permit effluent limitations for human health protection. The Department may, after Notice of Intent included in a notice of a proposed NPDES permit in accordance with R~~egulation .~~61-9.124.10, Procedures for Decision Making, determine that drinking water MCLs or W/O shall not apply to discharges to those waterbodies where there is: no potential to affect an existing or proposed drinking water source and no state-approved source water protection area. For purposes of this section, a proposed drinking water source is one for which a complete permit application, including plans and specifications for the intake, is on file with the Department at the time of consideration of an NPDES permit application~~.~~ for a discharge that will affect or has the potential to affect the drinking water source.

(6) Except as provided herein, ~~where~~ the Department may determine that an NPDES permitted discharge will not cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an ~~exceedence~~exceedance of the numeric criterion for turbidity under the following conditions:

i. The facility withdraws its surface intake water containing turbidity from the same body of water into which the discharge is made;

ii. The facility does not significantly concentrate or contribute additional turbidity to the discharged water; or

iii. The facility does not alter the turbidity through chemical or physical means that would cause adverse water quality impacts to occur.

(7) Site-specific permit effluent limitations and alternate criteria less stringent than those derived in accordance with the above requirements may be derived where it is demonstrated that such limits and criteria shall maintain the existing and classified uses, adequate opportunity for public participation in such derivation process has occurred, and the effluent shall not cause ~~criteria for~~ human health criteria to be exceeded. Where a site-specific permit effluent limitation and alternate criterion has been derived, such derivation shall be subject to EPA review as appropriate. Also, at a minimum, opportunity for input in derivation of a site-specific permit effluent limitation and alternate criterion shall be provided via public notice in NPDES permit notices.

(8) In order to protect recreational uses in freshwaters (including FW, and all types of Trout Waters) of the State, NPDES permit effluent limitations shall be specified as indicated below:

i. Monthly Average (E. coli)	126 MPN per 100 ~~ml~~ mL
ii. Daily Maximum (E. coli)	349 MPN per 100 ~~ml~~ mL (see c(12) below)
iii. Shellfish protection	Class SFH requirements for fecal coliform (see c(11)i. and c(11)ii. below) may be specified (in addition to the limits above) for the protection of downstream waters (regardless of their individual classification) with shellfish uses.
iv. Municipal separate storm sewer systems	For municipal separate storm sewer systems (as described in R.61-9.122.26.a.), compliance with the bacterial standards shall be determined in accordance with c(13) below.
v. Protection of upstream and/or downstream waters	Permit limitations may include (in addition to the requirements listed in c(8)i. and c(8)ii. above) one or more bacterial limitations for fecal coliform, *E. coli*, and/or enterococci to protect both uses in the specific receiving water body and also to protect any upstream and/or downstream uses that may be required. If more than one bacterial limit is required, the conditions associated with each section below shall apply independently regardless of the water classification at the point of discharge.

vi. Class ORW or ONRW protection	For Class ORW or ONRW waters, the bacterial requirements shall be those applicable to the classification of the waterbody immediately prior to reclassification to either ORW or ONRW, including consideration of natural conditions. See G.5 and G.7 for prohibitions.

(9) In order to protect recreational uses in Class SA saltwaters of the State, NPDES permit effluent limitations shall be specified as indicated below:

i. Monthly Average (enterococci)	35 MPN per 100 ~~ml~~ mL
ii. Daily Maximum (enterococci)	104 MPN per 100 ~~ml~~ mL (see c(12) below)
iii. Shellfish protection	Class SFH requirements for fecal coliform (see c(11)i. and c(11)ii. below) may be specified (in addition to the limits above) for the protection of upstream and/or downstream waters (regardless of their individual classification) with shellfish uses.
iv. Municipal separate storm sewer systems	For municipal separate storm sewer systems (as described in R.61-9.122.26.a.), compliance with the bacterial standards shall be determined in accordance with c(13) below.
v. Protection of upstream and/or downstream waters	Permit limitations may include (in addition to the requirements listed in c(9)i. and c(9)ii. above) one or more bacterial limitations for fecal coliform, E. coli, and /or enterococci to protect both uses in the specific receiving water-body and also to protect any upstream or downstream uses that may be required. If more than one bacterial limit is required, the conditions associated with each section above or below shall apply independently regardless of the water classification at the point of discharge.
vi. Class ORW or ONRW protection	For Class ORW or ONRW waters, the bacterial requirements shall be those applicable to the classification of the waterbody immediately prior to reclassification to either ORW or ONRW, including consideration of natural conditions. See G.5 and G.7 for prohibitions.

(10) In order to protect recreational uses in Class SB saltwaters of the State, NPDES permit effluent limitations shall be specified as indicated below:

i. Monthly Average (enterococci)	35 MPN per 100 mL
ii. Daily Maximum (enterococci)	104 MPN per 100 mL (see c(12) below)
iii. Class SA recreational daily maximum and/or shellfish protection	Class SA daily maximum (see c(9)ii. above) recreational use requirements for enterococci and/or Class SFH requirements (see c(11)i. and c(11)ii. below) for fecal coliform may be specified (in addition to the limits above) for the protection of upstream and/or downstream

	waters (regardless of their individual classification).
iv. Municipal separate storm sewer systems	For municipal separate storm sewer systems (as described in R.61-9.122.26.a.), compliance with the bacterial standards shall be determined in accordance with c(13) below.
v. Protection of upstream and/or downstream waters	Permit limitations may include (in addition to the requirements listed in c(10)i. and c(10)ii. above) one or more bacterial limitations for fecal coliform, E. coli and /or enterococci to protect both uses in the specific receiving water-body and also to protect any upstream or downstream uses that may be required. If more than one bacterial limit is required, the conditions associated with each section above or below shall apply independently regardless of the water classification at the point of discharge.
vi. Class ORW or ONRW protection	For Class ORW or ONRW waters, the bacterial requirements shall be those applicable to the classification of the waterbody immediately prior to reclassification to either ORW or ONRW, including consideration of natural conditions. See G.5 and G.7 for prohibitions.

(11) In order to protect for the consumption of shellfish, for any discharge either directly or indirectly in Class SFH waters or in Class SA, Class SB, ORW, or ONRW waters with existing and/or approved shellfish harvesting uses as described in Section C.7, including protection of shellfish upstream and/or downstream uses in all waters regardless of their classification, NPDES permit effluent limitations shall be specified as indicated below:

i. For protection of shellfish uses-Monthly Average (Fecal coliform)	14 MPN per 100 ~~ml~~ mL
ii. For protection of shellfish uses- Daily Maximum (Fecal coliform)	43 MPN per 100 ~~ml~~ mL (see c(12) below)
iii. For protection of recreational uses - Monthly Average (enterococci)	35 MPN per 100 ~~ml~~ mL
iv. For protection of recreational uses-Daily Maximum (enterococci)	104 MPN per 100 ~~ml~~ mL (see c(12) below)
v. Protection of upstream and/or downstream waters	Permit limitations may include (in addition to the requirements listed in c(11)i. through c(11)iv. above) one or more bacterial limitations for fecal coliform, E. coli and /or enterococci to protect both uses in the specific receiving water-body and also to protect any upstream or downstream uses that may be required. If more than one bacterial limit is required, the conditions associated with each section above shall apply independently regardless of the water classification at the point of discharge.

vi. Municipal separate storm sewer systems	For municipal separate storm sewer systems (as described in R.61-9.122.26.a.), compliance with the bacterial standards shall be determined in accordance with c(13) below.

(12) Provided the permittee verifies in writing to the Department that conditions (12)i. through (12)iv. below have been met, the permittee would be in compliance with the daily maximum bacterial requirement. However, nothing in this regulation precludes the Department from taking action, depending on the individual circumstances, to protect public health and/or the environment.

i. If the facility exceeds the permitted Daily Maximum bacterial limitation listed above (for E. coli, enterococci, or fecal coliform) but two (2) additional samples collected within forty-eight (48) hours of the original sample result do NOT exceed the required Daily Maximum limit; and

(A) For all waters not involving shellfish protection (regardless of the specific water classification), the individual bacterial sample result has not exceeded 800 MPN per 100 ~~ml~~ mL, and for those waters involving shellfish protection, the individual bacterial sample result for fecal coliform has not exceeded 200 MPN per 100 ~~ml~~ mL; and

(B) There is neither an existing Consent Order nor Administrative Order associated with the facilities operation of their disinfection system; and

(C) Either:

1. For facilities that routinely collect ten (10) bacterial samples per month (or one hundred twenty (120) or more samples per calendar year), there were no more than four (4) total bacteria samples exceeding the daily maximum limit in the previous twelve (12) months~~)~~; or

2. For facilities other than those listed in (C)-1. above (e.g., smaller facilities or those that do not routinely collect ten (10) samples or more per month), there was no more than one (1) bacterial sample exceeding the daily maximum limit in the previous twelve (12) months~~)~~; and

ii. The permittee verifies that all disinfection equipment was fully functional, and the solids handling system was fully functional during that monitoring period; and

iii. Any additional bacterial sampling collected during the monthly monitoring period when the daily maximum exceedance occurred was reasonably distributed in time while maintaining representative sampling; and

iv. The permittee must provide sufficient laboratory data sensitivity (e.g., dilutions) to accurately represent the effluent bacterial concentration to utilize this procedure. Effluent bacterial results reported as greater than (>) do not meet this criteria, since the actual results are unknown.

(13) For waters of the State, where a permit has been issued pursuant to R.61-9.122.26 and R.61-9.122.34, the Department shall consider the permittee in compliance with the established bacterial (i.e., E. coli, enterococci, fecal coliform) criteria for recreational uses of the waterbody if the permittee is in compliance with their permit.

(14) TMDL(s), WLA(s), and LA(s) included in currently approved freshwater fecal coliform TMDL documents shall be converted to *E. coli* utilizing a translator equation established by the Department and

shall be based upon existing targets included in approved freshwater fecal coliform bacteria TMDL documents.

(15) All effluent permit limitations which include WET shall require that the WET tests be conducted using ~~Ceriodaphnia dubia~~*Ceriodaphnia dubia* (~~C. dubia~~*C. dubia*), except as stated. If the salinity of a discharge to a saline waterbody is high enough to be toxic to ~~C. dubia~~*C. dubia*, ~~Mysidopsis bahia~~*Mysidopsis bahia* (~~M. bahia~~*M. bahia*) shall be used. If the hardness of a waterbody is low enough to be toxic to ~~C. dubia~~*C. dubia*, then ~~Daphnia ambugua~~*Daphnia ambigua* (~~D. ambigua~~*D. ambigua*) may be used. Low salinity discharges to saltwater may be tested using either ~~C. dubia~~*C. dubia* or ~~M. bahia~~*M. bahia* with salinity adjustment, as determined by the Department. The Department may consider an alternative species if it can be demonstrated that the proposed species meets the requirements of 40 CFR 136.4 and 5~~.~~, as approved by EPA. EPA test methods (40 CFR 136) for acute and chronic toxicity testing with freshwater organisms or marine and estuarine organisms must be followed. The Department may consider an alternative method if it can be demonstrated that the proposed method meets the requirements of 40 CFR 136~~,~~ and is approved by EPA.

d. Evaluation of ambient water quality.

(1) If the numeric criterion for toxic pollutants is lower than the analytical detection limit, the criterion is not considered violated if the ambient concentration is below the detection limit and the instream indigenous biological community is not adversely impacted.

(2) If the ambient concentration is higher than the numeric criterion for toxic pollutants, the criterion is not considered violated if biological monitoring has demonstrated that the instream indigenous biological community is not adversely impacted.

(3) In order to appropriately evaluate the ambient water quality for the bioavailability of the dissolved portion of hardness dependent metals, the Department may utilize a federally-approved methodology to predict the dissolved fraction or partitioning coefficient in determining compliance with water quality standards established in this regulation.

(4) The assessment of fecal coliform for purposes of evaluating the shellfish harvesting use for South Carolina's Shellfish Management Units is conducted in accordance with provisions of ~~S.C.~~ R~~egulation~~ .61-47, Shellfish. R.61-47 also includes specific language describing the use of the allowable ten percent (10%) ~~exceedence~~exceedance value in the shellfish program.

(5) The assessment of enterococci for purposes of issuing swimming advisories for ocean beaches for recreational use will be based on the single sample maximum of 104/100 ~~ml~~ mL.

(6) The assessment of enterococci and E. coli for purposes of Section 303(d) listing determinations for recreational uses shall be based on either the geometric mean with an allowable ten percent (10%) exceedance, where sufficient data exists to calculate a geometric mean~~. In the absence of sufficient data to calculate a geometric mean, the assessment shall be based on~~, or the single sample maximum with an allowable ten percent (10%) exceedance.

(7) The assessment of total microcystins for purposes of issuing a swimming advisory for freshwater recreational use will be based on the single sample maximum of 8 µg/L. Once issued, the swimming advisory will remain in effect until resample results indicate the toxin concentration falls below 8 µg/L.

(8) The assessment of total microcystins for purposes of Section 303(d) listing determinations for recreational uses shall be based on no more than three (3) swimming advisories in a three (3)-year assessment period.

(9) The assessment of cylindrospermopsin for purposes of issuing a swimming advisory for freshwater recreational use will be based on the single sample maximum of 15 µg/L. Once issued, the swimming advisory will remain in effect until resample results indicate the toxin concentration falls below 15 µg/L.

(10) The assessment of cylindrospermopsin for purposes of Section 303(d) listing determinations for recreational uses shall be based on no more than three (3) swimming advisories in a three (3)-year assessment period.

15. The Department may require biological or other monitoring in NPDES permits to further ascertain any bioaccumulative effects of pollutants. Such monitoring may include analyses of fish and shellfish, macroinvertebrates, macrophytes, and/or sediments in order to assess the accumulation of pollutants in tissues or sediments that:

a. May cause or have the potential to cause adverse impacts to the balanced indigenous aquatic community; and

b. May cause or have the potential to cause adverse impacts to human health and/or terrestrial flora and fauna.

16. The Department may consider other scientifically-defensible published data which are appropriate for use in developing permit limits and evaluating water quality for constituents for which EPA has not developed national criteria or South Carolina has no standards.

a. The Department shall apply a sensitivity factor to aquatic toxicity data unless, in the Department's judgment, the data represent a minimum of three (3) appropriately sensitive species representing three (3) taxonomic groups (plant, macroinvertebrate, and fish).

(1) If only an acute toxicity effect concentration for a number of species for a particular pollutant is given as an LC_{50}, the lowest concentration should be divided by an acute-to-chronic ratio (ACR) of ten (10) and a sensitivity factor of 3.3, for an acceptable instream concentration in order to protect against chronic toxicity effects.

(2) If a chronic toxicity effect concentration for a number of species for a particular pollutant is given as a no observed effect concentration (NOEC), the lowest concentration should be divided by a sensitivity factor of 3.3 in order to protect against chronic toxicity to the most sensitive species.

b. The Department must notify the permittee that other such data were used in developing permit limits and provide justification for their use.

17. Tests or analytical methods to determine compliance or non-compliance with standards shall be made in accordance with methods and procedures approved by the Department and the EPA. In making any tests or applying analytical methods to determine compliance or non-compliance with water quality standards, representative samples shall be collected in accordance with methods and procedures approved by the Department and the EPA. Consideration of representative sample methods shall include the following:

a. Surface water and ground water samples shall be collected so as to permit a realistic appraisal of quality and actual or potential damage to existing or classified water uses. For ground waters, consideration shall be given to, but shall not be limited to, depth to water table, flow direction, and velocity. For surface waters, time of day, flow, surface area, and depth shall be considered.

b. Biological assessment methods may be employed in appropriate situations to determine abnormal nutrient enrichment, trophic condition, LC_{50}, concentration of toxic substances, acceptable instream concentrations, or acceptable effluent concentrations for maintenance of a balanced indigenous aquatic community.

c. Temporal distribution of samples in tidally influenced waters shall cover the full range of tidal conditions.

d. Ambient toxicity tests used for screening purposes shall be conducted using *Ceriodaphnia dubia (C. dubia)*, except as stated. If salinity of a waterbody is high enough to be toxic to *C. dubia, Mysidopsis bahia (M. bahia)* will be used. If the hardness of a waterbody is low enough to be toxic to *C. dubia*, then *Daphnia ambigua (D. ambigua)* may be used. The Department may consider an alternative species if it can be demonstrated that the proposed species meets the requirements of 40 CFR~~.~~ Part 136.4 and 5, as approved by EPA. EPA test methods (40 CFR Part 136) for acute and chronic toxicity testing with freshwater organisms or marine and estuarine organisms must be followed. The Department may consider an alternative method if it can be demonstrated that the proposed method meets the requirements of 40 CFR~~.~~ Part 136, and is approved by EPA.

18. For the protection of human health, methylmercury concentration in fish or shellfish shall not exceed 0.3 mg/kg in wet weight of edible tissue.

a. NPDES permit implementation for methylmercury will require mercury monitoring, assessment and minimization for discharges that meet the following conditions;

(1) The receiving stream is impaired for methylmercury in fish or shellfish tissue~~,~~; and~~;~~

(2) The discharge or proposed discharge has consistently quantifiable levels of mercury.

b. The need for a total mercury effluent limit, for the protection of aquatic life and/or human health, pursuant to R.61-9.122.44(d), shall be based on a reasonable potential analysis of the discharge compared to the mercury standards for ambient waters.

19. The assessment of methylmercury in fish or shellfish for purposes of Section 303(d) listing determinations shall be based on the Department's Fish Consumption Advisories.

F. NARRATIVE BIOLOGICAL CRITERIA.

1. Narrative biological criteria are contained in this regulation and are described throughout the sections where applicable. The following are general statements regarding these narrative biological criteria.

a. Narrative biological criteria in Section A.4. describe the goals of the Department to maintain and improve all surface waters to a level that provides for the survival and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community of fauna and flora. These narrative criteria are determined by the Department based on the condition of the waters of the State by measurements of physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the waters according to their classified uses.

b. Section C.10. describes narrative biological criteria relative to surface water mixing zones and specifies requirements necessary for the protection and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community.

c. Narrative biological criteria shall be consistent with the objective of maintaining and improving all surface waters to a level that provides for the survival and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community of fauna and flora attainable in waters of the State~~;~~, and in all cases shall protect against degradation of the highest existing or classified uses or biological conditions in compliance with the antidegradation rules contained in this regulation. Section D.1.a. describes narrative biological criteria relative to activities in Outstanding National Resource Waters, Outstanding Resource Waters, and Shellfish Harvesting Waters.

d. In order to determine the biological quality of the waters of the State, it is necessary that the biological component be assessed by comparison to a reference condition(s) based upon similar hydrologic and watershed characteristics that represent the optimum natural condition for that system. Such reference condition(s) or reaches of waterbodies shall be those observed to support the greatest variety and abundance of aquatic life in the region as is expected to be or would be with a minimal amount of disturbance from anthropogenic sources. Impacts from urbanization and agriculture should be minimal and natural vegetation should dominate the land cover. There should also be an appropriate diversity of substrate. Reference condition(s) shall be determined by consistent sampling and reliable measures of selected indicative communities of flora and fauna as established by the Department and may be used in conjunction with acceptable physical, chemical, and microbial water quality measurements and records judged to be appropriate for this purpose. Narrative biological criteria relative to activities in all waters are described in Section E.

e. In the Class Descriptions, Designations, and Specific Standards for Surface Waters Section, all water use classifications protect for a balanced indigenous aquatic community of fauna and flora. In addition, Trout Natural and Trout Put, Grow, and Take classifications protect for reproducing trout populations and stocked trout populations, respectively.

2. [Reserved].

G. CLASS DESCRIPTIONS, DESIGNATIONS, AND SPECIFIC STANDARDS FOR SURFACE WATERS.

1. All surface waters of the State, except as discussed in Section C., shall be identified within one of the classes described below. The Department may determine in accordance with Section 312 of the Clean Water Act that for some waterbodies (or portions of waterbodies), the designation of No Discharge Zone (NDZ) for Marine Sanitation Devices (MSDs) shall be enacted with application of the existing classified standards of the waterbody. Those waters classified by name shall be listed in R~~egulation.~~61-69, Classified Waters, along with the NDZ designation, if applicable.

2. Where a surface water~~-~~body is tributary to waters of a higher class, the quality of the water in the tributary shall be protected to maintain the standards of the higher classified receiving water.

3. For items not listed in each class, criteria published pursuant to Sections 304(a) and 307(a) of the Federal Clean Water Act or other documents shall be used as guides to determine conditions which protect water uses. Many of these criteria are listed in the appendix to this regulation. For consideration of natural conditions, refer to Sections: C.9., D.4., E.12., E.14.c.(2), E.14.c.(3), F.4.d., G.4., G.6., and G.9. For the following numeric criteria for turbidity (with the exception of Outstanding National Resource Waters, Outstanding Resource Waters, Trout ~~w~~Waters, and Shellfish Harvesting Waters), compliance

with these turbidity criteria may be considered to be met as long as the waterbody supports a balanced indigenous aquatic community when land management activities employ Best Management Practices (BMPs). For consideration, BMPs must be in full compliance with all specifications governing the proper design, installation, operation, and maintenance of such BMPs and all applicable permit conditions and requirements must be met.

4. Outstanding National Resource Waters (ONRW) are freshwaters or saltwaters which constitute an outstanding national recreational or ecological resource.

Quality Standards for Outstanding National Resource Waters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
a. Color, dissolved oxygen, fecal coliform, enterococci, *E. coli*, pH, temperature, turbidity, and other parameters.	Water quality conditions shall be maintained and protected to the extent of the Department's statutory authority. Numeric and narrative criteria for Class ONRW shall be those applicable to the classification of the waterbody immediately prior to reclassification to Class ONRW, including consideration of natural conditions.

5. In order to maintain the existing quality of Class ONRW waters the following additional standards apply:

ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
a. Discharge from domestic, industrial, or agricultural waste treatment facilities; aquaculture; open water dredged spoil disposal.	None allowed.
b. Stormwater, and other nonpoint source runoff, including that from agricultural uses, or permitted discharge from aquatic farms, concentrated aquatic animal production facilities, and uncontaminated groundwater from mining.	None allowed.
c. Dumping or disposal of garbage, cinders, ashes, oils, sludge, or other refuse.	None allowed.
d. Activities or discharges from waste treatment facilities in waters upstream or tributary to ONRW waters.	Allowed if there shall be no measurable impact on the downstream ONRW consistent with antidegradation rules.

6. Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW) are freshwaters or saltwaters which constitute an outstanding recreational or ecological resource or those freshwaters suitable as a source for drinking water supply purposes with treatment levels specified by the Department.

Quality Standards for Outstanding Resource Waters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
a. Color, dissolved oxygen, fecal coliform, enterococci, *E. coli*, pH, temperature, turbidity, and other parameters.	Water quality conditions shall be maintained and protected to the extent of the Department's statutory authority. Numeric and narrative criteria for Class ORW shall be those applicable to the classification of the waterbody immediately prior to reclassification to Class ORW, including consideration of natural conditions.

7. In order to maintain the existing quality of Class ORW waters the following additional standards apply:

ITEMS	STANDARDS
a. Discharge from domestic, industrial, agricultural waste treatment facilities; aquaculture; open water dredged spoil disposal.	None allowed.
b. Stormwater, and other nonpoint source runoff, including that from agricultural uses, or permitted discharge from aquatic farms, concentrated aquatic animal production facilities, and uncontaminated groundwater from mining.	Allowed if water quality necessary for existing and classified uses shall be maintained and protected consistent with antidegradation rules.
c. Dumping or disposal of garbage, cinders, ashes, oils, sludge, or other refuse.	None allowed.
d. Activities or discharges from waste treatment facilities in waters upstream or tributary to ORW waters.	Allowed if water quality necessary for existing and classified uses shall be maintained and protected consistent with antidegradation rules.

8. Trout Waters. The State recognizes three types of trout waters: Natural; Put, Grow, and Take; and Put and Take.

a. Natural (TN) are freshwaters suitable for supporting reproducing trout populations and a cold water balanced indigenous aquatic community of fauna and flora. Also suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation and as a source for drinking water supply after conventional treatment in accordance with the requirements of the Department. Suitable for fishing and the survival and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community of fauna and flora. Suitable also for industrial and agricultural uses.

b. Put, Grow, and Take (TPGT) are freshwaters suitable for supporting growth of stocked trout populations and a balanced indigenous aquatic community of fauna and flora. Also suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation and as a source for drinking water supply after conventional treatment in

accordance with the requirements of the Department. Suitable for fishing and the survival and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community of fauna and flora. Suitable also for industrial and agricultural uses.

c. Put and Take (TPT) are freshwaters suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation and as a source for drinking water supply after conventional treatment in accordance with the requirements of the Department. Suitable for fishing and the survival and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community of fauna and flora. Suitable also for industrial and agricultural uses. The standards of Freshwaters classification protect these uses.

9. The standards below protect the uses of Natural and Put, Grow, and Take trout waters.

Quality Standards for Trout Waters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
a. Garbage, cinders, ashes, oils, sludge, or other refuse	None allowed.
b. Treated wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, colored, or other wastes except those given in a. above.	None alone or in combination with other substances or wastes in sufficient amounts to be injurious to reproducing trout populations in natural waters or stocked populations in put, grow, and take waters, or in any manner adversely affecting the taste, color, odor, or sanitary condition thereof or impairing the waters for any other best usage as determined for the specific waters which are assigned to this class.
c. Toxic pollutants listed in the appendix.	As prescribed in Section E of this regulation.
d. Stormwater, and other nonpoint source runoff, including that from agricultural uses, or permitted discharge from aquatic farms, concentrated aquatic animal production facilities, and uncontaminated groundwater from mining.	Allowed if water quality necessary for existing and classified uses shall be maintained and protected consistent with ~~A~~antidegradation ~~R~~rules.
e. Dissolved oxygen.	Not less than 6 mg/L.
f. E. coli	Not to exceed a geometric mean of 126/100 mL based on at least four (4) samples collected from a given sampling site over a 30-day period, nor shall ~~a single sample maximum~~ more than ten percent (10%) of the total samples during any 30-day period exceed 349/100 mL.
g. pH.	Between 6.0 and 8.0.
h. Temperature.	Not to vary from levels existing under natural conditions, unless determined that some other temperature shall protect the classified uses.
i. Turbidity.	Not to exceed 10 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTUs) or ten percent (10%) above natural conditions, provided

Quality Standards for Trout Waters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
	uses are maintained.
j. Total microcystins	Not to exceed 8 µg/L. For freshwater primary contact recreational use notifications and advisories samples shall not exceed 8 µg/L.
k. Cylindrospermopsin	Not to exceed 15 µg/L. For freshwater primary contact recreational use notifications and advisories samples shall not exceed 15 µg/L.

10. Freshwaters are freshwaters suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation and as a source for drinking water supply after conventional treatment in accordance with the requirements of the Department. Suitable for fishing and the survival and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community of fauna and flora. Suitable also for industrial and agricultural uses.

Quality Standards for Freshwaters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
a. Garbage, cinders, ashes, oils, sludge, or other refuse	None allowed.
b. Treated wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, colored, or other wastes except those given in a. above.	None alone or in combination with other substances or wastes in sufficient amounts to make the waters unsafe or unsuitable for primary contact recreation or to impair the waters for any other best usage as determined for the specific waters which are assigned to this class.
c. Toxic pollutants listed in the appendix.	As prescribed in Section E of this regulation.
d. Stormwater, and other nonpoint source runoff, including that from agricultural uses, or permitted discharge from aquatic farms, concentrated aquatic animal production facilities, and uncontaminated groundwater from mining.	Allowed if water quality necessary for existing and classified uses shall be maintained and protected consistent with ~~A~~antidegradation ~~R~~rules.
e. Dissolved oxygen.	Daily average not less than 5.0 mg/L with a low of 4.0 mg/L.
f. E. coli	Not to exceed a geometric mean of 126/100 mL based on at least four (4) samples collected from a given sampling site over a 30-day period, nor shall ~~a single sample maximum~~ more than ten percent (10%) of the total samples during any 30-day period exceed 349/100 mL.
g. pH.	Between 6.0 and 8.5.
h. Temperature.	As prescribed in E.12. of this regulation.
i. Turbidity. Except for Lakes.	Not to exceed 50 NTUs provided existing uses are maintained.

Quality Standards for Freshwaters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
Lakes only.	Not to exceed 25 NTUs provided existing uses are maintained.
j. Total microcystins	Not to exceed 8 µg/L. For freshwater primary contact recreational use notifications and advisories samples shall not exceed 8 µg/L.
k. Cylindrospermopsin	Not to exceed 15 µg/L. For freshwater primary contact recreational use notifications and advisories samples shall not exceed 15 µg/L.

11. Shellfish Harvesting Waters (SFH) are tidal saltwaters protected for shellfish harvesting and uses listed in Class SA and Class SB. Suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation, crabbing, and fishing. Also suitable for the survival and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community of marine fauna and flora.

Quality Standards for Shellfish Harvesting Waters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
a. Garbage, cinders, ashes, oils, sludge, or other refuse	None allowed.
b. Treated wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, colored or other wastes except those given in a. above.	None alone or in combination with other substances or wastes in sufficient amounts to adversely affect the taste, color, odor, or sanitary condition of clams, mussels, or oysters for human consumption; or to impair the waters for any best usage as determined for the specific waters which are assigned to this class.
c. Toxic pollutants listed in the appendix.	As prescribed in Section E of this regulation.
d. Stormwater, and other nonpoint source runoff, including that from agricultural uses, or permitted discharge from aquatic farms, and concentrated aquatic animal production facilities.	Allowed if water quality necessary for existing and classified uses shall be maintained and protected consistent with antidegradation rules.
e. Dissolved oxygen.	Daily average not less than 5.0 ~~mg/l~~ mg/L with a low of 4 ~~mg/l~~ mg/L.
f. Fecal coliform.	Not to exceed an MPN fecal coliform geometric mean of 14/100 ~~ml~~ mL; nor shall more than ten percent (10%) of the samples exceed an MPN of 43/100 ~~ml~~ mL.

Quality Standards for Shellfish Harvesting Waters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
g. Enterococci.	Not to exceed a geometric mean of 35/100 ~~ml~~ mL based on at least four (4) samples collected from a given sampling site over a 30-day period; nor shall ~~a single sample maximum exceed~~ more than ten percent (10%) of the samples exceed a single sample maximum of 104/100 ~~ml~~ mL during any 30-day period. Additionally, for beach monitoring and notification activities for CWA Section 406 only, samples shall not exceed a single sample maximum of 104/100 ~~ml~~ mL.
h. pH.	Shall not vary more than three tenths (3/10) of a pH unit above or below that of effluent-free waters in the same geological area having a similar total alkalinity and temperature, but not lower than 6.5 or above 8.5.
i. Temperature.	As prescribed in E.12. of this regulation.
j. Turbidity.	Not to exceed 25 ~~(~~NTUs~~)~~ provided existing uses are maintained.

k. The Department may designate prohibited areas where shellfish harvesting for market purposes or human consumption shall not be allowed, consistent with the antidegradation rule, Section D.1.a. of this regulation.

12. Class SA are tidal saltwaters suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation, crabbing, and fishing, except harvesting of clams, mussels, or oysters for market purposes or human consumption and uses listed in Class SB. Also suitable for the survival and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community of marine fauna and flora.

Quality Standards for Class SA Waters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
a. Garbage, cinders, ashes, oils, sludge, or other refuse.	None allowed.
b. Treated wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, colored, or other wastes except those given in a. above.	None alone or in combination with other substances or wastes in sufficient amounts to make the waters unsafe or unsuitable for primary contact recreation or to impair the waters for any other best usage as determined for the specific waters which are assigned to this class.
c. Toxic pollutants listed in the appendix.	As prescribed in Section E of this regulation.

Quality Standards for Class SA Waters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
d. Stormwater, and other nonpoint source runoff, including that from agricultural uses, or permitted discharge from aquatic farms, and concentrated aquatic animal production facilities.	Allowed if water quality necessary for existing and classified uses shall be maintained and protected consistent with antidegradation rules.
e. Dissolved oxygen.	Daily average not less than 5.0 ~~mg/1~~mg/L with a low of 4.0 ~~mg/1~~mg/L.
f. Enterococci.	Not to exceed a geometric mean of 35/100 ~~ml~~ mL based on at least four (4) samples collected from a given sampling site over a 30-day period; nor shall ~~a single sample maximum exceed~~ more than ten percent (10%) of the samples exceed a single sample maximum of 104/100 ~~ml~~ mL during any 30-day period. Additionally, for beach monitoring and notification activities for CWA Section 406 only, samples shall not exceed a single sample maximum of 104/100 ~~ml~~ mL.
g. pH.	Shall not vary more than one-half (1/2) of a pH unit above or below that of effluent-free waters in the same geological area having a similar total salinity, alkalinity, and temperature, but not lower than 6.5 or above 8.5.
h. Temperature.	As prescribed in E.12. of this regulation.
i. Turbidity.	Not to exceed 25 NTUs provided existing uses are maintained.

j. The Department shall protect existing shellfish harvesting uses found in Class SA waters consistent with the antidegradation rule, Section D.1.a. of this regulation and shall establish permit limits in accordance with Section E.14.c(8), (9), (10), and (11) and Section G.11.f. of this regulation.

13. Class SB are tidal saltwaters suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation, crabbing, and fishing, except harvesting of clams, mussels, or oysters for market purposes or human consumption. Also suitable for the survival and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community of marine fauna and flora.

Quality Standards for Class SB Waters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
a. Garbage, cinders, ashes, oils, sludge, or other refuse	None allowed.
b. Treated wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, colored, or other wastes except those given in a. above.	None alone or in combination with other substances or wastes in sufficient amounts to make the waters unsafe or unsuitable for primary contact recreation or to impair the waters for any other best usage as determined for the specific waters which are assigned to this class.

Quality Standards for Class SB Waters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
c. Toxic pollutants listed in the appendix.	As prescribed in Section E of this regulation.
d. Stormwater, and other nonpoint source runoff, including that from agricultural uses, or permitted discharge from aquatic farms, and concentrated aquatic animal production facilities.	Allowed if water quality necessary for existing and classified uses shall be maintained and protected consistent with ~~A~~antidegradation ~~R~~rules.
e. Dissolved oxygen.	Not less than 4.0 mg/L.
f. Enterococci.	Not to exceed a geometric mean of 35/100 ~~ml~~ mL based on at least four (4) samples collected from a given sampling site over a 30-day period; nor shall ~~a single sample maximum exceed~~ more than ten percent (10%) of the samples exceed a single sample maximum of 104/100 mL during any 30-day period. Additionally, for beach monitoring and notification activities for CWA Section 406 only, samples shall not exceed a single sample maximum of 104/100 mL.
g. pH.	Shall not vary more than one-half (1/2) of a pH unit above or below that of effluent-free waters in the same geological area having a similar total salinity, alkalinity, and temperature, but not lower than 6.5 or above 8.5
h. Temperature.	As prescribed in E.12. of this regulation.
i. Turbidity.	Not to exceed 25 NTUs provided existing uses are maintained.

j. The Department shall protect existing shellfish harvesting uses found in Class SB waters consistent with the antidegradation rule, Section D.1.a., of this regulation and shall establish permit limits in accordance with Section E.14.c(8), (9), (10), and (11) and Section G.11.f. of this regulation.

H. CLASS DESCRIPTIONS AND SPECIFIC STANDARDS FOR GROUND WATERS.

1. All ground waters of the State, except within mixing zones, shall be identified within one of the classes described below.

2. It is the policy of the Department to maintain the quality of ground water consistent with the highest potential uses. Most South Carolina ground water is presently suitable for drinking water without treatment and the State relies heavily upon ground water for drinking water. For this reason, all South Carolina ground water is classified Class GB effective on June 28, 1985.

3. The Department recognizes that Class GB may not be suitable for some ground water. Class GA is established for exceptionally valuable ground water and Class GC is established for ground water with little potential as an underground source of drinking water.

4. In keeping with this policy, the Department declares that effective June 28, 1985, all ground waters of the State shall be protected to a quality consistent with the use associated with the classes described herein. Further, the Department may require the owner or operator of a contaminated site to restore the

ground water quality to a level that maintains and supports the existing and classified uses (except classified uses within mixing zones, as described in this regulation). For purposes of this section, the term operator means any person in control of, or having responsibility for, the operation of on-site activities or property and owner means a person or a previous person who has assumed legal ownership of a property through the provisions of a contract of sale or other legally binding transfer of ownership. The term owner also means any person who owned, operated, or otherwise controlled activities at such site before the title or control of which was conveyed to a unit of State or local government due to bankruptcy, foreclosure, tax delinquency, abandonment, or similar means. However, nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede specific statutory or regulatory provision that relieves owners or operators of certain contaminated sites from liability for restoration of groundwater, including, without limitation, S.C. Code ~~'~~Section 44-2-80 (b) and (c). The term does not include a unit of State or local government which acquired ownership or control involuntarily through bankruptcy, tax delinquency, abandonment, or other circumstances in which the government involuntarily acquires title by virtue of its function as sovereign. The exclusion provided under this paragraph shall not apply to any State or local government which has caused or contributed to the release or threatened release of a contaminant from the site, and such a State or local government shall be subject to these provisions in the same manner and to the same extent, both procedurally and substantively, as any nongovernmental entity.

5. A ground water monitoring program approved by the Department may be required for any existing or proposed disposal system or other activities to determine the ground water quality affected by such systems or activities. Such monitoring program may be required through the Department's permitting and certification programs.

6. Those ground waters which are classified Class GA or Class GC after petition and proper administrative procedures other than Class GB shall be described by location and listed in R~~egulation~~ .61-69.

7. Class GA are those ground waters that are highly vulnerable to contamination because of the hydrological characteristics of the areas under which they occur and that are also characterized by either of the following two factors:

a. Irreplaceable, in that no reasonable alternative source of drinking water is available to substantial populations; or

b. Ecologically vital, in that the ground water provides the base flow for a particularly sensitive ecological system that, if polluted, would destroy a unique habitat.

8. The standards below protect these ground waters:

Quality Standards for Class GA Ground Waters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
a. Treated wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, or constituents thereof.	None allowed.

9. Class GB. All ground waters of the State, unless classified otherwise, which meet the definition of underground sources of drinking water (USDW) as defined in Section B.

Quality Standards for Class GB Ground Waters

ITEMS	STANDARDS
a. Inorganic chemicals.	Maximum contaminated levels as set forth in R.61-58, State Primary Drinking Water Regulations.
b. Organic chemicals.	Maximum contaminated levels as set forth in R.61-58, State Primary Drinking Water Regulations.
c. Man-made radionuclides, priority pollutant volatile organic compounds, herbicides, polychlorinated biphenyls, and other synthetic organic compounds not specified above, treated wastes, thermal wastes, colored wastes, or other wastes of constituents thereof.	Not to exceed concentrations or amounts such as to interfere with the use actual or intended, as determined by the Department.

10. Class GC are those ground waters not considered potential sources of drinking water and of limited beneficial use, i.e., ground waters that exceed a concentration of 10,000 ~~mg/l~~ mg/L total dissolved solids or are otherwise contaminated beyond levels that allow cleanup using methods reasonably employed in public water system treatment. These ground waters also must not migrate to Class GA or Class GB ground waters or have a discharge to surface water that could cause degradation.

Quality Standards for Class GC Ground Waters	
ITEMS	**STANDARDS**
a. Treated wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, or constituents thereof.	None which interfere with any existing use of an underground source of drinking water.

I. SEVERABILITY.

Should any section, paragraph, or other part of this regulation be declared invalid for any reason, the remainder shall not be affected.

APPENDIX: WATER QUALITY NUMERIC CRITERIA FOR THE PROTECTION OF AQUATIC LIFE AND HUMAN HEALTH

This appendix contains three charts (priority pollutants, nonpriority pollutants, and organoleptic effects) of numeric criteria for the protection of human health and aquatic life. The appendix also contains ~~three~~ four attachments which address hardness conversions and application of ammonia criteria. Footnotes specific to each chart follow the chart. General footnotes pertaining to all are at the end of the charts prior to the attachments. The numeric criteria developed and published by EPA are hereby incorporated into this regulation. Please refer to the text of the regulation for other general information and specifications in applying these numeric criteria.

PRIORITY TOXIC POLLUTANTS

Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/ Source
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	For Consumption of: Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
1	Antimony	7440360					5.6 B, ee	640 B, ee	6 ee	65FR66443 SDWA
2	Arsenic	7440382	340 A, D, K	150 A, D, K	69 A, D, Y	36 A, D, Y	10 C	10 C	10 C	65FR31682 57FR60848 SDWA
3	Beryllium	7440417					J, ee	J, ee	4 ee	65FR31682 SDWA
4	Cadmium	7440439	0.49 D, E, Y	0.2~~56~~ D, E, Y	33 D, Y	~~7.9~~8.0 D, Y	J, ee	J, ee	5 ee	81FR19176 SDWA
5a	Chromium III	16065831	580 D, E, K	28 D, E, K			J, ee	J, ee	100 Total ee	EPA820/B-96-001 65FR31682 SDWA
5b	Chromium VI	18540299	16 D, K	11 D, K	1,100 D, Y	50 D, Y	J, ee	J, ee	100 Total ee	65FR31682 SDWA
6	Copper	7440508	3.8 D, E, K, Z, ll	2.9 D, E, K, Z, ll	5.8 D, Z, Y, cc	3.7 D, Z, Y, cc	1,300 T, ee			65FR31682
7	Lead	7439921	14	0.54	220	8.5				65FR31682

Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/ Source
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	For Consumption of: Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
			D, E, Y	D, E, Y	D, Y	D, Y				
8	Mercury	7439976	1.6 D, K, dd	0.91 D, K, dd	2.1 D, bb, dd	1.1 D, bb, dd	0.050 B, ee	0.051 B, ee	2 ee	65FR31682 SDWA
9	Nickel	7440020	150 D, E, K	16 D, E, K	75 D, Y	8.3 D, Y	610 B, ee	4, 600 B, ee		65FR31682
10	Selenium	7782492	L, Q, S	5.0 S	290 D, aa	71 D, aa	170 4,200 Z, ee ee		50 ee	65FR31682 65FR66443 SDWA
11	Silver	7440224	0.37 D, E, G		2.3 D, G					65FR31682
12	Thallium	7440280					0.240.47		2 ee	68FR75510 SDWA
13	Zinc	7440666	37 D, E, K	37 D, E, K	95 D, Y	86 D, Y	7,400 T, ee	26,000 T, ee		65FR31682 65FR66443
14	Cyanide	57125	22 K, P	5.2 K, P	1 P, Y	1 P, Y	140 140 ee, jjee, jj		200 ee	EPA820/B-96-001 57FR60848 68FR75510 SDWA
15	Asbestos	1332214							7 million fibers/L I, ee	57FR60848
16	2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD (Dioxin)	1746016						0.046 ppq O, C	30ppq O, C	State Standard SDWA
17	Acrolein	107028	3	3			6 ee, nn	9 ee, nn		74FR27535 74FR46587
18	Acrylonitrile	107131					0.051 B, C	0.25 B, C		65FR66443
19	Benzene	71432					2.2	51	5 C	IRIS 01/19/00 65FR66443 SDWA

Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/ Source
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	For Consumption of: Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
							B, C	B, C		
20	Bromate	15541454							10 C	SDWA
21	Bromoform	75252					4.3 B, C	140 B, C	80 Total THMs C	65FR66443 SDWA
22	Bromoacetic acid	79083							60 Total HAA5 C,mm	SDWA
23	Carbon Tetrachloride	56235					0.231.6 B, C	B, C	5 C	65FR66443 SDWA
24	Chlorite	67481							100	SDWA
25	Chlorobenzene	108907					130T, ee	1,600 T, ee	100 T, ee	68FR75510 SDWA
26	Chlorodibromomethane	124481					0.40 B, C	13 B, C	80 Total THMs C	65FR66443 SDWA
27	Chloroform	67663					5.7 B, C, hh	470 B, C, hh	80 Total THMs C	62FR42160 SDWA
28	Dibromoacetic acid	631641							60 Total HAA5 C, mm	SDWA
29	Dichloroacetic acid	79436							60 Total HAA5 C,mm	SDWA
30	Dichlorobromomethane	75274					0.5517 B, C	B, C	80 Total THMs C	65FR66443 SDWA
31	1, 2-Dichloroethane	107062					0.38 B, C	37 B, C	5 C	65FR66443 SDWA
32	1, 1-Dichloroethylene	75354					330	7,100	7	68FR75510 SDWA

Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/ Source
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	For Consumption of: Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
							ee	ee	C	
33	1, 2-Dichloropropane	78875					0.50 B, C	15 B, C	5 C	65FR66443 SDWA
34	1, 3-Dichloropropene	542756					0.34 ee	21 ee		68FR75510
35	Ethylbenzene	100414					530 ee	2,100 ee	700 ee	68FR75510 SDWA
36	Methyl Bromide	74839					47 B, ee	1,500 B, ee		65FR66443
37	Methylene Chloride	75092					4.6 B, C	590 B, C	5 C	65FR66443 SDWA
38	Monochloroacetic acid	79118							60 Total HAA5 C,mm	SDWA
39	1, 1, 2, 2-Tetrachloroethane	79345					0.17 B, C	4.0 B, C		65FR66443
40	Tetrachloroethylene	127184					0.69 C	3.3 C	5 C	65FR66443 SDWA
41	Toluene	108883					1,300 ee	15,000 ee	1000 ee	68FR75510 SDWA
42	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	156605					140 ee	10,000 ee	100 ee	68FR75510 SDWA
43	Trichloroacetic acid	79039							60 Total HAA5 C,mm	SDWA
44	1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane	71556					J, ee	J, ee	200 ee	65FR31682 SDWA

Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/ Source
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	For Consumption of: Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
45	1, 1, 2-Trichloroethane	79005					0.59 B, C	16 B, C	5 C	65FR66443 SDWA
46	Trichloroethylene	79016					2.5 C	30 C	5 C	65FR66443 SDWA
47	Vinyl Chloride	75014					0.025 kk	2.4 kk	2 C	68FR75510 SDWA
48	2-Chlorophenol	95578					81 B, T, ee	150 B, T, ee		65FR66443
49	2, 4-Dichlorophenol	120832					77 B, T, ee	290 B, T, ee		65FR66443
50	2, 4-Dimethylphenol	105679					380 B, T, ee	850 B, T, ee		65FR66443
51	2-Methyl- 4, 6-Dinitrophenol	534521					13 ee	280 ee		65FR66443
52	2, 4-Dinitrophenol	51285					69 B, ee	5,300 B, ee		65FR66443
53	Pentachlorophenol	87865	19 F, K	15 F, K	13 Y	7.9 Y	0.273.0 B, C B, C, H		1 C	65FR31682 65FR66443 SDWA
54	Phenol	108952					10,000 T, ee, nn	860,000 T, ee, nn		74FR27535 74FR46587
55	2, 4, 6-Trichlorophenol	88062					1.4 B, C, T	2.4 B, C		65FR66443
56	Acenaphthene	83329					670 B, T, ee	990 B, T, ee		65FR66443

Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/ Source
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	For Consumption of: Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
57	Anthracene	120127					8,300 B, ee	40,000 B, ee		65FR66443
58	Benzidine	92875					0.000086 B, C	0.00020 B, C		65FR66443
59	Benzo (a) Anthracene	56553					0.0038 B, C	0.018 B, C		65FR66443
60	Benzo (a) Pyrene	50328					0.0038 B, C B, C	0.018	0.2 C	65FR66443 SDWA
61	Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	205992					0.0038 B, C	0.018 B, C		65FR66443
62	Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	207089					0.0038 B, C	0.018 B, C		65FR66443
63	Bis-2-Chloroethyl Ether	111444					0.030 B, C	0.53 B, C		65FR66443
64	Bis-2-Chloroisopropyl Ether	108601					1,400 B, ee	65,000 B, ee		65FR66443
65	Bi-s2-Ethylhexyl Phthalate (DEHP)	117817	V	V	V	V	1.2 2.2 B, C B, C		6 C	65FR66443 SDWA
66	Butylbenzene Phthalate	85687	ii	ii	ii	ii	1,500 B, ee	1,900 B, ee		65FR66443
67	2-Chloronaphthalene	91587					1,000 B, ee	1,600 B, ee		65FR66443

Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/ Source
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	For Consumption of: Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
68	Chrysene	218019					0.0038 B, C	0.018 B, C		65FR66443
69	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	53703					0.0038 B, C	0.018 B, C		65FR66443
70	1, 2-Dichlorobenzene	95501					4201,300 ee ee		600 ee	68FR75510 SDWA
71	1, 3-Dichlorobenzene	541731					320 ee	960 ee		65FR66443
72	1, 4-Dichlorobenzene	106467					63 190 ee ee		75 ee	68FR75510 SDWA
73	3, 3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941					0.021 B, C	0.028 B, C		65FR66443
74	Diethyl Phthalate	84662	ii	ii	ii	ii	17,000 B, ee	44,000 B, ee		65FR66443
75	Dimethyl Phthalate	131113	ii	ii	ii	ii	270,000 B, ee	1,100,000 B, ee		64FR66443
76	Di-n-butyl Phthalate	84742	ii	ii	ii	ii	2,000 B, ee	4,500 B, ee		65FR66443
77	2, 4-Dinitrotoluene	121142					0.11 C	3.4 C		65FR66443
78	1, 2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667					0.036 B, C	0.20 B, C		65FR66443
79	Fluoranthene	206440					130 B, ee	140 B, ee		65FR66443
80	Fluorene	86737					1,100 B, ee	5,300 B, ee		65FR66443

Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/ Source
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	For Consumption of: Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
81	Hexachlorobenzene	118741					0.00028 B, C	0.00029 B, C	1 C	65FR66443 SDWA
82	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683					0.44 B, C	18 B, C		65FR66443
83	Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	77474					40 T, ee	1100 T, ee	50 ee	68FR75510 SDWA
84	Hexachloroethane	67721					1.4 B, C	3.3 B, C		65FR66443
85	Indeno 1,2,3(cd) Pyrene	193395					0.0038 B, C	0.018 B, C		65FR66443
86	Isophorone	78591					35 B, C	960 B, C		65FR66443
87	Nitrobenzene	98953					17 B, ee	690 B, H, T, ee		65FR66443
88	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759					0.00069 B, C	3.0 B, C		65FR66443
89	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	621647					0.0050 B, C	0.51 B, C		65FR66443
90	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306					3.3 B, C	6.0 B, C		65FR66443
91	Pyrene	129000					830 B, ee	4,000 B, ee		65FR66443
92	1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene	120821					35 ee	70 ee	70 ee	68FR75510 SDWA
93	Aldrin	309002	3.0 G, X		1.3 G, X		0.000049 B, C	0.000050 B, C		65FR31682 65FR66443

Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/ Source
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	For Consumption of: Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
94	alpha-BHC	319846					0.0026 B, C	0.0049 B, C		65FR66443
95	beta-BHC	319857					0.0091 B, C	0.017 B, C		65FR66443
96	gamma-BHC (Lindane)	58899	0.95 K		0.16 G		0.981.8 ee ee		0.2 C	65FR31682 68FR75510 SDWA
97	Chlordane	57749	2.4 G	0.0043 G, X	0.09 G	0.004 G, X	0.00080 B, C	0.00081 B, C	2 C	65FR31682 65FR66443 SDWA
98	4, 4'-DDT	50293	1.1 G, gg	0.001 G, X, gg	0.13 G, gg	0.001 G, X, gg	0.00022 B, C	0.00022 B, C		65FR31682 65FR66443
99	4, 4'-DDE	72559					0.00022 B, C	0.00022 B, C		65FR66443
100	4, 4'-DDD	72548					0.00031 B, C	0.00031 B, C		65FR66443
101	Dieldrin	60571	0.24 K	0.056 K, N	0.71 G	0.0019 G, X	0.000052 B, C	0.000054 B, C		65FR31682 65FR66443
102	alpha-Endosulfan	959988	0.22 G, W	0.056 G, W	0.034 G, W	0.0087 G, W	62 B, ee	89 B, ee		65FR31682 65FR66443
103	beta-Endosulfan	33213659	0.22 G, W	0.056 G, W	0.034 G, W	0.0087 G, W	62 B, ee	89 B, ee		65FR31682 65FR66443
104	Endosulfan Sulfate	1031078					62 B, ee	89 B, ee		65FR31682 65FR66443
105	Endrin	72208	0.086 K	0.036 K, N	0.037 G	0.0023 G, X	0.059 ee ee	0.060	2 ee	68FR75510 SDWA
106	Endrin Aldehyde	7421934					0.29 B, ee	0.30 B, H, ee		65FR66443

Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/ Source
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	For Consumption of: Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
107	Heptachlor	76448	0.52 G	0.0038 G, X	0.053 G	0.0036 G, X	0.000079 B, C	0.000079 B, C	0.4 C	65FR31682 65FR66443 SDWA
108	Heptachlor Epoxide	1024573	0.52 G, U	0.0038 G, U, X	0.053 G, U	0.0036 G, U, X	0.000039 B, C	0.000039 B, C	0.2 C	65FR31682 65FR66443 SDWA
109	Polychlorinated Biphenyls PCBs	--		0.014 M, X		0.03 M, X	0.000064 B, C, M	0.000064 B, C, M	0.5 C	65FR31682 65FR66443 SDWA
110	Toxaphene	8001352	0.73	0.0002 X	0.21	0.0002 X	0.00028 B, C	0.00028 B, C	3 C	65FR31682 65FR66443 SDWA

Footnotes:

A This water quality criterion was derived from data for arsenic (III), but is applied here to total arsenic, which might imply that arsenic (III) and arsenic (V) are equally toxic to aquatic life and that their toxicities are additive. In the arsenic criteria document (EPA 440/5-84-033, January 1985), Species Mean Acute Values are given for both arsenic (III) and arsenic (V) for five species and the ratios of the SMAVs for each species range from 0.6 to 1.7. Chronic values are available for both arsenic (III) and arsenic (V) for one species; for the fathead minnow, the chronic value for arsenic (V) is 0.29 times the chronic value for arsenic (III). No data are known to be available concerning whether the toxicities of the forms of arsenic to aquatic organisms are additive.

B This criterion has been revised to reflect The Environmental Protection Agency's q1* or RfD, as contained in the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) as of May 17, 2002. The fish tissue bioconcentration factor (BCF) from the 1980 Ambient Water Quality Criteria document was retained in each case.

C This criterion is based on carcinogenicity of 10-6 risk. As prescribed in Section E of this regulation, application of this criterion for permit effluent limitations requires the use annual average flow or comparable tidal condition as determined by the Department.

D Freshwater and saltwater criteria for metals are expressed in terms of total recoverable metals. As allowed in Section E of this regulation, these criteria may be expressed as dissolved metal for the purposes of deriving permit effluent limitations. The dissolved metal water quality criteria value may be calculated by using these 304(a) aquatic life criteria expressed in terms of total recoverable metal, and multiplying it by a conversion factor (CF). The term "Conversion Factor" (CF) represents the conversion factor for converting a metal criterion expressed as the total recoverable fraction in the water column to a criterion expressed as the dissolved fraction in the water column. (Conversion Factors for saltwater CCCs are not currently available. Conversion factors derived for saltwater CMCs have been used for both saltwater CMCs and CCCs). See "Office of Water Policy and Technical Guidance on Interpretation and Implementation of Aquatic Life Metals Criteria", October 1, 1993, by Martha G. Prothro, Acting Assistant Administrator for Water, available from the Water Resource center, USEPA, 401 M St., SW, mail code RC4100, Washington, DC 20460; and 40CFR§131.36(b)(1). Conversion Factors can be found in Attachment 1 – Conversion Factors for Dissolved Metals.

E The freshwater criterion for this metal is expressed as a function of hardness (mg/L) in the water column. The value given here corresponds to a hardness of 25 mg/L as expressed as $CaCO_3$. Criteria values for other hardness may be calculated from the following: CMC (dissolved) = $\exp\{m_A [\ln(\text{hardness})] + b_A\}$ (CF), or CCC (dissolved) = $\exp\{m_C [\ln(\text{hardness})] + b_C\}$ (CF) and the parameters specified in Attachment 2 – Parameters for Calculating Freshwater Dissolved Metals Criteria That Are Hardness- Dependent. As noted in footnote D above, the values in this appendix are expressed as total recoverable, the criterion may be calculated from the following: CMC (total) = $\exp\{m_A [\ln(\text{hardness})] + b_A\}$, or CCC (total) = $\exp\{m_C [\ln(\text{hardness})] + b_C\}$.

F Freshwater aquatic life values for pentachlorophenol are expressed as a function of pH, and are calculated as follows: CMC = exp(1.005(pH)-4.869); CCC = exp(1.005(pH)- 5.134). Values displayed in table correspond to a pH of 7.8.

G This criterion is based on 304(a) aquatic life criterion issued in 1980, and was issued in one of the following documents: Aldrin/Dieldrin (EPA 440/5-80-019), Chlordane (EPA 440/5-80-027), DDT (EPA 440/5-80-038), Endosulfan (EPA 440/5-80-046), Endrin (EPA 440/5-80-047), Heptachlor (440/5-80-052), Hexachlorocyclohexane (EPA 440/5-80-054), Silver (EPA 440/5-80-071). The Minimum Data Requirements and derivation procedures were different in the 1980 Guidelines than in the 1985 Guidelines. For example, a "CMC" derived using the 1980

Guidelines was derived to be used as an instantaneous maximum. If assessment is to be done using an averaging period, the values given should be divided by 2 to obtain a value that is more comparable to a CMC derived using the 1985 Guidelines.

H No criterion for protection of human health from consumption of aquatic organisms excluding water was presented in the 1980 criteria document or in the 1986 Quality Criteria for Water. Nevertheless, sufficient information was presented in the 1980 document to allow the calculation of a criterion, even though the results of such a calculation were not shown in the document.

I This criterion for asbestos is the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) developed under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and the National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR).

J EPA has not calculated a 304(a) human health criterion for this contaminant. The criterion is the Maximum Contaminant Level developed under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and the National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR).

K This criterion is based on a 304(a) aquatic life criterion that was issued in the *1995 Updates: Water Quality Criteria Documents for the Protection of Aquatic Life in Ambient Water*, (EPA-820-B-96-001, September 1996). This value was derived using the GLI Guidelines (60FR15393-15399, March 23, 1995; 40CFR132 Appendix A); the difference between the 1985 Guidelines and the GLI Guidelines are explained on page iv of the 1995 Updates. None of the decisions concerning the derivation of this criterion were affected by any considerations that are specific to the Great Lakes.

L The CMC = 1/[(f1/CMC1) + (f2/CMC2)] where f1 and f2 are the fractions of total selenium that are treated as selenite and 47elenite, respectively, and CMC1 and CMC2 are 185.9 µg /l and 12.82 µg /l, respectively.

M This criterion applies to total PCBs, (e.g., the sum of all congener or all isomer or homolog or Aroclor analyses.)

N The derivation of the CCC for this pollutant did not consider exposure through the diet, which is probably important for aquatic life occupying upper trophic levels.

O This state criterion is also based on a total fish consumption rate of 0.0175 kg/day.

P This water quality criterion is expressed as µg free cyanide (as CN)/L.

Q This value was announced (61FR58444-58449, November 14, 1996) as a proposed GLI 303 I aquatic life criterion

S This water quality criterion for selenium is expressed in terms of total recoverable metal in the water column. It is scientifically acceptable to use the conversion factor (0.996 – CMC or 0.922 – CCC) that was used in the GLI to convert this to a value that is expressed in terms of dissolved metal.

T The organoleptic effect criterion is more stringent than the value for priority toxic pollutants.

U This value was derived from data for heptachlor and the criteria document provides insufficient data to estimate the relative toxicities of heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide.

V There is a full set of aquatic life toxicity data that show that DEHP is not toxic to aquatic organisms at or below its solubility limit.

W This value was derived from data for endosulfan and is most appropriately applied to the sum of alpha-endosulfan and beta-endosulfan.

X This criterion is based on a 304(a) aquatic life criterion issued in 1980 or 1986, and was issued in one of the following documents: Aldrin/Dieldrin (EPA440/5-80-019), Chlordane (EPA 440/5-80-027), DDT (EPA 440/5-80-038), Endrin (EPA 440/5-80-047), Heptachlor (EPA 440/5-80-052), Polychlorinated Biphenyls (EPA 440/5- 80-068), Toxaphene (EPA 440/5-86-006). This CCC is based on the Final Residue value procedure in the 1985 Guidelines. Since the publication of the Great Lakes Aquatic Life Criteria Guidelines in 1995 (60FR15393-15399, March 23, 1995), the EPA no longer uses the Final Residue value procedure for deriving CCCs for new or revised 304(a) aquatic life criteria.

Y This water quality criterion is based on a 304(a) aquatic life criterion that was derived using the 1985 Guidelines (*Guidelines for Deriving Numerical National Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Aquatic Organisms and Their Uses*, PB85-227049, January 1985) and was issued in one of the following criteria documents: Arsenic (EPA 440/5-84-033), Cadmium (EPA-820-R-16-002), Chromium (EPA 440/5-84-029), Copper (EPA 440/5-84-031), Cyanide (EPA 440/5-84-028), Lead (EPA 440/5-84-027), Nickel (EPA 440/5-86-004), Pentachlorophenol (EPA 440/5-86-009), Toxaphene, (EPA 440/5-86-006), Zinc (EPA 440/5-87- 003).

Z When the concentration of dissolved organic carbon is elevated, copper is substantially less toxic and use of Water-Effect Ratios might be appropriate.

aa The selenium criteria document (EPA 440/5-87-006, September 1987) provides that if selenium is as toxic to saltwater fishes in the field as it is to freshwater fishes in the field, the status of the fish community should be monitored whenever the concentration of selenium exceeds 5.0 7g/L in salt water because the saltwater CCC does not take into account uptake via the food chain.

bb This water quality criterion was derived on page 43 of the mercury criteria document (EPA 440/5-84-026, January 1985). The saltwater CCC of 0.025 µg/L given on page 23 of the criteria document is based on the Final Residue value procedure in the 1985 Guidelines. Since the publication of the Great Lakes Aquatic Life criteria Guidelines in 1995 (60FR15393-15399, March 23, 1995), the EPA no longer uses the Final Residue value procedure for deriving CCCs for new or revised 304(a) aquatic life criteria.

cc This water quality criterion was derived in *Ambient Water Quality Criteria Saltwater Copper Addendum* (Draft, April 14, 1995) and was promulgated in the Interim Final National Toxics Rule (60FR22228-222237, May 4, 1995).

dd This water quality criterion was derived from data for inorganic mercury (II), but is applied here to total mercury. If a substantial portion of the mercury in the water column is methylmercury, this criterion will probably be under protective. In addition, even though inorganic mercury is converted to methylmercury and methylmercury bioaccumulates to a great extent, this criterion does not account for uptake via the food chain because sufficient data were not available when the criterion was derived.

ee This criterion is a noncarcinogen. As prescribed in Section E of this regulation, application of this criterion for determining permit effluent limitations requires the use of 7Q10 or comparable tidal condition as determined by the Department.

gg This criterion applies to DDT and its metabolites (i.e., the total concentration of DDT and its metabolites should not exceed this value).

hh Although a new RfD is available in IRIS, the surface water criteria will not be revised until the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 2 DBPR) is completed, since public comment on the relative source contribution (RSC) for chloroform is anticipated.

ii Although EPA has not published a completed criteria document for phthalate, it is EPA's understanding that sufficient data exist to allow calculation of aquatic life criteria.

jj This recommended water quality criterion is expressed as total cyanide, even though the IRIS RfD the EPA used to derive the criterion is based on free cyanide. The multiple forms of cyanide that are present in ambient water have significant differences in toxicity due to their abilities to liberate the CN-moiety. Some complex cyanides require even more extreme conditions than refluxing with sulfuric acid to liberate the CN-moiety. Thus, these complex cyanides are expected to have little or no 'bioavailability' to humans. If a substantial fraction of the cyanide present in a water body is present in a complexed form (e.g.,$FE_4[FE(CN)_6]_3$), this criterion may be overly conservative.

kk This recommended water quality criterion was derived using the cancer slope factor of 1.4 (Linear multi-stage model (LMS) exposure from birth).

ll Freshwater copper criteria may be calculated utilizing the procedures identified in EPA-822-R-07-001.

mm HAA5 means five haloacetic acids (monochloracitic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, bromoacetic acid and dibromoaccetic acid).

nn This criterion has been revised to reflect the EPA's cancer slope factor (CSF) or reference dose (RfD), as contained in the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) as of (Final FR Notice June 10, 2009). The fish tissue bioconcentration factor (BCF) from the 1980 Ambient Water Quality Criteria document was retained in each case.

NON PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

	Non Priority Pollutant	CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/Source
							For Consumption of:			
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
1	Alachlor								2 M	SDWA
2	Ammonia	7664417	CRITERIA ARE pH AND TEMPERATURE DEPENDENT – SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS c							EPA822-R99-014 EPA440/5-88-004
3	Aesthetic Qualities		NARRATIVE STATEMENT AND NUMERIC CRITERIA – SEE TEXT							Gold Book
4	Atrazine								3 M	SDWA
5	Bacteria		FOR PRIMARY CONTACT RECREATION AND SHELLFISH USES – SEE TEXT							Gold Book
6	Barium	7440393					1,000 A, L		2,000 L	Gold Book
7	Carbofuran	1563662							40 L	SDWA
8	Chlorine	7782505	19	11	13	7.5			G	Gold Book SDWA
9	Chlorophenoxy Herbicide 2, 4, 5, -TP	93721					10 A, L		50 L	Gold Book SDWA
10	Chlorophenoxy Herbicide 2, 4-D	94757					100 A, L		70 L	Gold Book SDWA
11	Chlorophyll *a*		NARRATIVE STATEMENT AND NUMERIC CRITERIA – SEE TEXT							State Standard
12	Chloropyrifos	2921882	0.083 F	0.041 F	0.011 F	0.0056 F				Gold Book
13	Color		NARRATIVE STATEMENT – SEE TEXT							State Standard
14	Dalapon	75990							200 L	SDWA

Non Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/Source
							For Consumption of:			
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
15	Demeton	8065483		0.1 E		0.1 E				Gold Book
16	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	96128							0.2 M	SDWA
17	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	103231							400 L	SDWA
18	Dinoseb	88857							7 L	SDWA
19	Dinitrophenols	25550587					69 L	5,300 L		65FR66443
20	Nonylphenol	1044051	28	6.6	7.0	1.7				71FR9337
21	Diquat	85007							20 L	SDWA
22	Endothall	145733							100 L	SDWA
23	Ether, Bis Chloromethyl	542881					0.00010 D, M	0.00029 D, M		65FR66443
24	Cis-1, 2-dichloroethylene	156592							70 L	SDWA
25	Ethylene dibromide								0.05 M	SDWA
26	Fluoride	7681494							4000 L	SDWA
27	Glyphosate	1071836							700 L	SDWA

Non Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/Source
							For Consumption of:			
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
28	Guthion	86500		0.01 E		0.01 E				Gold Book
29	Hexachlorocyclo-hexane-Technical	608731					0.0123 L	0.0414 L		Gold Book
30	Malathion	121755		0.1 E		0.1 E				Gold Book
31	Methoxychlor	72435		0.03 E		0.03 E	100 A, L		40 L	Gold Book SDWA
32	Mirex	2385855		0.001 E		0.001 E				Gold Book
33	Nitrates	14797558					10, 000 L		10, 000 L	SDWA Gold Book
34	Nitrites	14797650							1,000 L	SDWA
35	Nitrogen, Total		NARRATIVE STATEMENT AND NUMERIC CRITERIA - SEE TEXT							State Standard
36	Nitrosamines						0.0008 L	1.24 L		Gold Book
37	Nitrosodibutylamine, N	924163					0.0063 A, M	0.22 A, M		65FR66443
38	Nitrosodiethylamine, N	55185					0.0008 A, M	1.24 A, M		Gold Book
39	Nitrosopyrrolidine, N	930552					0.016 M	34 M		65FR66443
40	Oil and Grease		NARRATIVE STATEMENT – SEE TEXT							Gold Book

	Non Priority Pollutant	CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/Source
							For Consumption of:			
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
41	Oxamyl	23135220							200 L	SDWA
42	Oxygen, Dissolved	7782447	WARMWATER, COLDWATER, AND EXCEPTIONS FOR NATURAL CONDITIONS - SEE TEXT K							Gold Book State Standard
43	Diazinon	333415	0.17	0.17	0.82	0.82				71FR9336
44	Parathion	56382	0.065 H	0.013 H						Gold Book
45	Pentachlorobenzene	608935					1.4 E	1.5 E		65FR66443
46	PH		SEE TEXT I							Gold Book State Standard
47	Phosphorus, Total		NARRATIVE STATEMENT AND NUMERIC CRITERIA - SEE TEXT							State Standard
48	Picloram	1918021							500 L	SDWA
49	Salinity		NARRATIVE STATEMENT - SEE TEXT							Gold Book
50	Simazine	122349							4 L	SDWA
51	Solids,Suspended,and Turbidity		NARRATIVE STATEMENT AND NUMERIC CRITERIA - SEE TEXT							Gold Book State Standard
52	Styrene	100425							100 L	SDWA
53	Sulfide-Hydrogen Sulfide	7783064		2.0 E		2.0 E				Gold Book
54	Tainting Substances		NARRATIVE STATEMENT - SEE TEXT							Gold Book

Non Priority Pollutant		CAS Number	Freshwater Aquatic Life		Saltwater Aquatic Life		Human Health			FR Cite/Source
							For Consumption of:			
			CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	CMC (µg/L)	CCC (µg/L)	Water & Organism (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	MCL (µg/L)	
55	Temperature		SPECIES DEPENDENT CRITERIA - SEE TEXT [J]							Red Book
56	1, 2, 4, 5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95943					0.97 [D]	1.1 [D]		65FR66443
57	Tributyltin (TBT)	688733	0.46	0.063	0.37	0.010				EPA 822-F-00-008
58	2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenol	95954					1,800 [B, D]	3,600 [B, D]		65FR66443
59	Xylenes, Total								10, 000 [L]	SDWA
60	Uranium								30	SDWA
61	Beta particles and photon emitters								4 Millirems/ yr	SDWA
62	Gross alpha particle activity								15 picocuries per liter (pCi/l)	SDWA
63	Radium 226 and Radium 228 (combined)								5 pCi/l	SDWA
64	Carbaryl	63252	2.1	2.1	1.6					77FR30280

Footnotes:

A This human health criterion is the same as originally published in the Red Book which predates the 1980 methodology and did not utilize the fish ingestion BCF approach. This same criterion value is now published in the Gold Book.

B The organoleptic effect criterion is more stringent than the value presented in the non priority pollutants table.

C According to the procedures described in the *Guidelines for Deriving Numerical National Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Aquatic Organisms and Their Uses*, except possibly where a very sensitive species is important at a site, freshwater aquatic life should be protected if both conditions specified in Attachment 3 - Calculation of Freshwater Ammonia Criterion are satisfied.

D This criterion has been revised to reflect The Environmental Protection Agency's q1* or RfD, as contained in the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) as of April 8, 1998. The fish tissue bioconcentration factor (BCF) used to derive the original criterion was retained in each case.

E The derivation of this value is presented in the Red Book (EPA 440/9-76-023, July, 1976).

F This value is based on a 304(a) aquatic life criterion that was derived using the 1985 Guidelines (*Guidelines for Deriving Numerical National Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Aquatic Organisms and Their Uses*, PB85-227049, January 1985) and was issued in the following criteria document: Chloropyrifos (EPA 440/5-86-005).

G A more stringent Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) has been issued by EPA under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Refer to S.C. Regulation 61-58, *State Primary Drinking Water Regulations*.

H This value is based on a 304(a) aquatic life criterion that was issued in the *1995 Updates: Water Quality Criteria Documents for the Protection of Aquatic Life in Ambient Water* (EPA-820-B-96-001). This value was derived using the GLI Guidelines (60FR15393-15399, March 23, 1995; 40CFR132 Appendix A); the differences between the 1985 Guidelines and the GLI Guidelines are explained on page iv of the 1995 Updates. No decision concerning this criterion was affected by any considerations that are specific to the Great Lakes.

I South Carolina has established some site-specific standards for pH. These site-specific standards are listed in S.C. Regulation 61-69, *Classified Waters*.

J U.S. EPA, 1976, Quality Criteria for Water 1976.

K South Carolina has established numeric criteria in Section G for waters of the State based on the protection of warmwater and coldwater species. For the exception to be used for waters of the State that do not meet the numeric criteria established for the waterbody due to natural conditions, South Carolina has specified the allowable deficit in Section D.4. and used the following document as a source. U.S. EPA, 1986, Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Dissolved Oxygen, EPA 440/5-86-003, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA. South Carolina has established some site-specific standards for DO. These site-specific standards are listed in S.C. Regulation 61-69, *Classified Waters*.

L This criterion is a noncarcinogen. As prescribed in Section E of this regulation, application of this criterion for determining permit effluent limitations requires the use of 7Q10 or comparable tidal condition as determined by the Department

M This criterion is based on an added carcinogenicity risk. As prescribed in Section E of this regulation, application of this criterion for permit effluent limitations requires the use annual average flow or comparable tidal condition as determined by the Department.

ORGANOLEPTIC EFFECTS

	Pollutant	CAS Number	Organoleptic Effect Criteria (µg/L)	FR Cite/Source
1	Acenaphthene	83329	20	Gold Book
2	Chlorobenzene	108907	20	Gold Book
3	3-Chlorophenol		0.1	Gold Book
4	4-Chlorophenol	106489	0.1	Gold Book
5	2, 3-Dichlorophenol		0.04	Gold Book
6	2, 5-Dichlorophenol		0.5	Gold Book
7	2, 6-Dichlorophenol		0.2	Gold Book
8	3, 4-Dichlorophenol		0.3	Gold Book
9	2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenol	95954	1	Gold Book
10	2, 4, 6-Trichlorophenol	88062	2	Gold Book
11	2, 3, 4, 6-Tetrachlorophenol		1	Gold Book
12	2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol		1,800	Gold Book
13	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	59507	3,000	Gold Book
14	3-Methyl-6-Chlorophenol		20	Gold Book
15	2-Chlorophenol	95578	0.1	Gold Book
16	Copper	7440508	1,000	Gold Book
17	2, 4-Dichlorophenol	120832	0.3	Gold Book
18	2, 4-Dimethylphenol	105679	400	Gold Book

Pollutant		CAS Number	Organoleptic Effect Criteria (µg/L)	FR Cite/Source
19	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	1	Gold Book
20	Nitrobenzene	98953	30	Gold Book
21	Pentachlorophenol	87865	30	Gold Book
22	Phenol	108952	300	Gold Book
23	Zinc	7440666	5,000	45FR79341

Footnote:

These criteria are based on organoleptic (taste and odor) effects. Because of variations in chemical nomenclature systems, this listing of pollutants does not duplicate the listing in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 423. Also listed are the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry numbers, which provide a unique identification for each chemical.

WATER QUALITY CRITERIA ADDITIONAL NOTES

1. Criteria Maximum Concentration and Criterion Continuous Concentration

The Criteria Maximum Concentration (CMC) is an estimate of the highest concentration of a material in surface water to which an aquatic community can be exposed briefly without resulting in an unacceptable effect. The Criterion Continuous Concentration (CCC) is an estimate of the highest concentration of a material in surface water to which an aquatic community can be exposed indefinitely without resulting in an unacceptable effect. The CMC and CCC are just two of the six parts of an aquatic life criterion; the other four parts are the acute averaging period, chronic averaging period, acute frequency of allowed ~~exceedence~~exceedance, and chronic frequency of allowed ~~exceedence~~exceedance.

2. Criteria for Priority Pollutants, Non Priority Pollutants and Organoleptic Effects

This appendix lists all priority toxic pollutants and some nonpriority toxic pollutants, and both human health effect and organoleptic effect criteria issued pursuant to CWA §304(a), the SDWA, and the NPDWR. Blank spaces indicate that EPA has no CWA §304(a) criteria recommendations. Because of variations in chemical nomenclature systems, this listing of toxic pollutants does not duplicate the listing in Appendix A of 40CFR Part 423.

3. Human Health Risk

The human health criteria for the priority and non priority pollutants are based on carcinogenicity of 10^{-6} risk.

4. Water Quality Criteria published pursuant to Section 304(a) or Section 303(c) of the CWA

Many of the values in the appendix were published in the California Toxics Rule. Although such values were published pursuant to Section 303(c) of the CWA, they represent the EPA's most recent calculation of water quality criteria.

5. Calculation of Dissolved Metals Criteria

The 304(a) criteria for metals are shown as total recoverable metals. As allowed in Section E of this regulation, these criteria may be expressed as dissolved metals. Dissolved metals criteria may be calculated in one of two ways (please refer to Attachments). For freshwater metals criteria that are hardness-dependent, the dissolved metal criteria may be calculated using a hardness of 25 mg/l mg/L as expressed as $CaCO_3$. Saltwater and freshwater metals' criteria that are not hardness-dependent are calculated by multiplying the total recoverable criteria before rounding by the appropriate conversion factors. The final metals' criteria in the table are rounded to two significant figures. Information regarding the calculation of hardness dependent conversion factors are included in the footnotes.

6. Chemical Abstract Services Number

The Chemical Abstract Services number (CAS) for each pollutant is provided (where available).

7. Gold Book Reference

The Gold Book reference listed in the appendix refers to the May 1, 1986 EPA publication EPA 440/5-86-001.

8. Federal Register Reference

The FR listed in the appendix refers to the appropriate *Federal Register* listing~~.~~ and source refers to the origin of the value. Many of the numeric values contained in this appendix have been modified, revised, or altered and therefore, the source as listed may not be the same as it appears in this table. Also, South Carolina may have selected to use a different value or may have promulgated a different value in its previous iterations of this regulation, so differences from these sources should be expected.

9. Maximum Contaminant Levels

The appendix includes Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) developed under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and the National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR).

10. Organoleptic Effects

The appendix contains 304(a) criteria for pollutants with toxicity-based criteria as well as non-toxicity based criteria. The basis for the non-toxicity based criteria are organoleptic effects (e.g., taste and odor) which would make water and edible aquatic life unpalatable but not toxic to humans. The table includes criteria for organoleptic effects for 23 pollutants. Pollutants with organoleptic effect criteria more stringent than the criteria based on toxicity (e.g., included in both the priority and non-priority pollutant tables) are footnoted as such.

11. Category Criteria

In the 1980 criteria documents, certain water quality criteria were published for categories of pollutants rather than for individual pollutants within that category. Subsequently, in a series of separate actions, the EPA derived criteria for specific pollutants within a category. Therefore, in this appendix South Carolina is replacing criteria representing categories with individual pollutant criteria (e.g., 1, 3-dichlorobenzene, 1, 4-dichlorobenzene and 1, 2-dichlorobenzene).

12. Specific Chemical Calculations

A. Selenium

(1) Human Health

In the 1980 Selenium document, a criterion for the protection of human health from consumption of water and organisms was calculated based on a BCF of 6.0 l/kg and a maximum water-related contribution of 35 Φg Se/day. Subsequently, the EPA Office of Health and Environmental Assessment issued an errata notice (February 23, 1982), revising the BCF for selenium to 4.8 L/kg. In 1988, EPA issued an addendum (ECAO-CIN-668) revising the human health criteria for selenium. Later in the final National Toxic Rule (NTR, 57 FR 60848), EPA withdrew previously published selenium human health criteria, pending EPA review of new epidemiological data.

This appendix includes human health criteria for selenium, calculated using a BCF of 4.8 L/kg along with the current IRIS RfD of 0.005 mg/kg/day. South Carolina included these water quality criteria in the appendix because the data necessary for calculating a criteria in accordance with EPA's 1980 human health methodology are available.

(2) Aquatic Life

This appendix contains aquatic life criteria for selenium that are the same as those published in the CTR. In the CTR, EPA proposed an acute criterion for selenium based on the criterion proposed for selenium in the Water Quality Guidance for the Great Lakes System (61FR584440. The GLI and CTR proposals take into account data showing that selenium's two prevalent oxidation state in water, selenite and selenate, present differing potentials for aquatic toxicity, as well as new data indication that various forms of selenium are additive. The new approach produces a different selenium acute criterion concentration, or CMC, depending upon the relative proportions of selenite, selenate, and other forms of selenium that are present. EPA is currently undertaking a reassessment of selenium, and expects the 304(a) criterion for selenium will be revised based on the final reassessment (63FR26186). However, until such time as revised water quality criteria for selenium are published by the EPA, the water quality criteria in this appendix are EPA's current 304(a) criteria.

B. Chromium (III)

The aquatic life water quality criteria for chromium (III) included in the appendix are based on the values presented in the document titled: *1995 Updates: Water Quality Criteria Documents for the Protection of Aquatic Life in Ambient Water*.

C. PCBs

In this appendix, South Carolina is publishing aquatic life and human health criteria based on total PCBs rather than individual arochlors.

Attachment 1 - Conversion Factors for Dissolved Metals

Metal	Conversion Factor freshwater CMC	Conversion Factor freshwater CCC	Conversion Factor saltwater CMC	Conversion Factor saltwater CCC
Arsenic	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Cadmium	1.136672-[(ln hardness)(0.041838)]	1.101672-[(ln hardness)(0.041838)]	0.994	0.994
Chromium III	0.316	0.860	--	--
Chromium VI	0.982	0.962	0.993	0.993
Copper	0.960	0.960	0.83	0.83
Lead	1.46203-[(ln hardness)(0.145712)]	1.46203-[(ln hardness)(0.145712)]	0.951	0.951
Mercury	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85
Nickel	0.998	0.997	0.990	0.990
Selenium	--	--	0.998	0.998
Silver	0.85	--	0.85	--
Zinc	0.978	0.986	0.946	0.946

Attachment 2 - Parameters for Calculating Freshwater Dissolved Metals Criteria That Are Hardness-Dependent

					Freshwater Conversion Factors (CF)	
Chemical	m_A	b_A	m_C	b_C	Acute	Chronic
Cadmium	0.9789 [A]	-3.866 [A]	0.7977 [A]	-3.909 [A]	1.136672-[ln (hardness)(0.041838)]	1.101672-[ln (hardness)(0.041838)]
Chromium III	0.8190	3.7256	0.8190	0.6848	0.316	0.860
Copper	0.9422	-1.700	0.8545	-1.702	0.960	0.960
Lead	1.273	-1.460	1.273	-4.705	1.46203-[ln (hardness)(0.145712)]	1.46203-[ln (hardness)(0.145712)]
Nickel	0.8460	2.255	0.8460	0.0584	0.998	0.997
Silver	1.72	-6.52	--	--	0.85	--
Zinc	0.8473	0.884	0.8473	0.884	0.978	0.986

Hardness-dependent metals criteria may be calculated from the following:
CMC (total) = $\exp\{m_A [\ln(\text{hardness})] + b_A\}$, or CCC (total) = $\exp\{m_C [\ln(\text{hardness})] + b_C\}$
CMC (dissolved) = $\exp\{m_A [\ln(\text{hardness})] + b_A\}$ (CF), or CCC (dissolved) = $\exp\{m_C [\ln(\text{hardness})] + b_C\}$ (CF).

Footnotes:

A This parameter was issued by the EPA in Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criteria Cadmium - 2016 (EPA-820-R-16-002).

Attachment 3 - Calculation of Freshwater Ammonia Criterion

1. The one-hour average concentration of total ammonia nitrogen (in mg N/L) does not exceed, more than once every three years on the average, the CMC calculated using the following equation:

$$CMC = \frac{0.275}{1+10^{7.204-pH}} + \frac{39.0}{1+10^{pH-7.204}}$$

In situations where salmonids are absent, the CMC may be calculated using the following equation:

$$CMC = \frac{0.411}{1+10^{7.204-pH}} + \frac{58.4}{1+10^{pH-7.204}}$$

2. The thirty-day average concentration of total ammonia nitrogen (in mg N/L) does not exceed, more than once every three years on the average, the CCC calculated using the following equations:

When fish early life stages (ELS) are present:

$$CCC = \left(\frac{0.0577}{1+10^{7.688-pH}} + \frac{2.487}{1+10^{pH-7.688}} \right) \times \min(2.85, 1.45 \times 10^{0.028 \times (25-T)})$$

When fish early life stages are absent:

$$CCC = \left(\frac{0.0577}{1+10^{7.688-pH}} + \frac{2.487}{1+10^{pH-7.688}} \right) \times 1.45 \times 10^{0.028 \times (25-\max(T,7))}$$

and the highest four-day average within the 30-day period does not exceed 2.5 times the CCC.

In the absence of information substantiating that ELS are absent, the ELS present equation will be used

Attachment 4 - Calculation of the Sample Specific Freshwater Acute and Chronic Criterion for Metals

As provided in R.61-68.E.14.d(3), in order to "appropriately evaluate the ambient water quality for the bioavailability of the dissolved portion of hardness dependent metals, the Department may utilize a federally-approved methodology to predict the dissolved fraction or partitioning coefficient in determining compliance with the water quality standards." Per R.61-68.E.14.a(3), the Criterion Maximum Concentration (CMC) and the Criterion Continuous Concentration (CCC) are based on a hardness of 25 mg/L if the ambient stream hardness is equal to or less than 25 mg/L. Concentrations of hardness less than 400 mg/L may be based on the stream hardness if it is greater than 25 mg/L and less than 400 mg/L, and 400 mg/L if the ambient stream hardness is greater than 400 mg/L. In absence of actual stream hardness it is assumed to be 25 ~~mg/l~~ mg/L.

1. Conversion Factor for Dissolved Metals

Refer to R.61-68, *Water Classifications and Standards*, Attachment 2 - Parameters for Calculating Freshwater Dissolved Metals Criteria that are Hardness-Dependent to determine the appropriate parameters and conversion factor. Both CMC and CCC may be expressed as total recoverable or dissolved using the appropriate equations found in Attachment 2.

2. Partitioning Coefficient (Translator)

The partitioning coefficient (K_P) is a translator for the fraction of the total recoverable metal that is bound to adsorbents in the water column, i.e. TSS. The calculation of partitioning coefficients is determined using the following equation.

$$K_P = K_{PO} \text{ x } (TSS_b)^{\alpha}$$

where K_P has units of L/kg
TSS_b = In-stream Total Suspended Solids concentration in mg/L

Parameters for default partition coefficient estimation equations (K_{PO} and α) are provided from Table 3 of *The Metals Translator: Guidance For Calculating A Total Recoverable Permit Limit From A Dissolved Criterion*, EPA 823-B-96-007.

	Lakes		Streams	
Metal	K_{PO}	α	K_{PO}	α
Cadmium	3.52E+06	-0.9246	4.00E+06	-1.1307
Chromium III	2.17E+06	-0.2662	3.36E+06	-0.9304
Copper	2.85E+06	-0.9000	1.04E+06	-0.7436
Lead	2.0E+06	-0.5337	2.80E+06	-0.8
Nickel	2.21E+06	-0.7578	4.90E+05	-0.5719
Zinc	3.34E+06	-0.6788	1.25E+06	-0.7038

3. Final Sample Specific Total Recoverable CMC or CCC (µg/L) Adjusted for In-Situ Hardness and TSS

The instream total recoverable concentration is determined using Equation 6.4 of *The Metals Translator: Guidance For Calculating A Total Recoverable Permit Limit From A Dissolved Criterion*, EPA 823-B-96-007.

$$\text{CMC (total recoverable adjusted)} = \text{CMC (dissolved)} \times \{1+ (K_P \times TSS_b \times 10^{-6})\}$$

where CMC (dissolved) = $\exp\{m_A [\ln (\text{hardness})]+ b_A\}$ (CF)
$K_P = K_{PO} \times (TSS_b)^{\alpha}$
TSS_b = In-stream Total Suspended Solids concentration in mg/L
10^{-6} = Units conversion factor to express ~~CCC~~ CMC (total recoverable adjusted) in µg/L

$$\text{CCC (total recoverable adjusted)} = \text{CCC (dissolved)} \times \{1+ (K_P \times TSS_b \times 10^{-6})\}$$

where CCC (dissolved) = $\exp\{m_C [\ln (\text{hardness})]+ b_C\}$ (CF)
$K_P = K_{PO} \times (TSS_b)^{\alpha}$
TSS_b = In-stream Total Suspended Solids concentration in mg/L
10^{-6} = Units conversion factor to express CCC (total recoverable adjusted) in µg/L.

Note: The background TSS is assumed to be the measured instream data (mg/L) or 1 mg/L in the absence of actual instream data (based on the 5th percentile of ambient TSS data on South Carolina waterbodies from 1993-2000).

If the ambient stream metals result exceeds CMC (total recoverable adjusted) or CCC (total recoverable adjusted) based on the measured TSS and hardness collected with the metal sample it constitutes a standard exceedance. Lacking actual instream TSS and hardness data, a metals result exceeding CMC (total recoverable adjusted) or CCC (total recoverable adjusted) based on the default hardness of 25 mg/L and the default TSS value of 1 mg/L constitutes a potential standard exceedance.

Document No. 5116
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
CHAPTER 61
Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Sections 48-1-10 et seq.

61-69. Classified Waters.

Synopsis:

Pursuant to S.C. Code Sections 48-1-10 et seq., R.61-69 establishes the State's site-specific water quality standards and provides a listing of all named and specific unnamed waterbodies, their classifications, and locations. The Department of Health and Environmental Control ("Department") amends R.61-69 to clarify and correct, as needed, waterbody names, counties, classes, and descriptions. The Department also makes stylistic changes for overall improvement of the text of the regulation.

The Department had a Notice of Drafting published in the February 25, 2022, South Carolina State Register.

Section-by-Section Discussion of Amendments:

Section	Type of Change	Purpose
Table of Contents	Technical Correction	Amended title of Section H for consistency.
A. Criteria for Classes	Technical Correction	Amended to correct punctuation.
F. Notations for Site-Specific Standards and Previous Class	Technical Correction	Amended to correct spelling.
H. List of Waterbody Names, County(ies), Class, and Descriptions		
Section Title	Technical Correction	Amended to correct verb tense.

Section	Type of Change	Purpose
Ashley River	Technical Correction	Amended to correct spacing and punctuation.
Ashpole Swamp	Technical Correction	Amended to correct spelling of waterbody name.
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Revision	Amended the ORW(SFH) listing for accuracy.
Baker Creek	Revision	Amended waterbody name for consistency.
Bates Old River	Addition	Added waterbody to address Congaree National Park expansion.
Battery Creek	Technical Correction	Amended to correct punctuation.
Bear Creek	Technical Correction	Amended to correct county abbreviation.
Beaverdam Creek	Technical Correction	Amended to correct punctuation.
Big Dutchmans Creek	Revision	Amended waterbody names for consistency.
Big Pine Tree Creek	Technical Correction	Amended to correct county abbreviation.
Black Creek	Revision	Amended to clarify road names.
Black River	Revision	Amended to clarify road names.
Brasstown Creek	Revision	Amended for grammatical accuracy.
Broad River	Technical Correction	Amended to correct county abbreviation.
Brushy Creek	Revision	Amended for grammatical accuracy.
Buckhorn Creek	Revision	Amended for grammatical accuracy.
Catawba-Wateree River	Technical Correction	Amended to correct county abbreviation.
Cedar Creek	Revision	Amended for grammatical accuracy.
Cedar Creek Reservoir	Technical Correction	Amended to correct county abbreviation.
Chauga River	Revision	Amended to clarify road names.
Cheohee Creek	Revision	Amended for grammatical accuracy.
Coastal Waters	Technical Correction	Amended to correct punctuation.
Combahee River	Revision	Amended for grammatical accuracy.
Debidue Creek	Revision	Amended for grammatical accuracy.
Devils Fork	Revision	Amended for grammatical accuracy.
Edisto River	Revision	Amended to clarify road names.
Fishing Creek Lake	Technical Correction	Amended to correct county abbreviation.
Folly River	Technical Correction	Amended to correct capitalization.

Section	Type of Change	Purpose
Foreteen Mile Creek	Revision	Amended waterbody name for consistency.
Golden Creek	Revision	Amended waterbody name for consistency.
Granny's Quarter Creek	Technical Correction	Amended to correct county abbreviation.
Guerin Creek	Technical Correction	Amended to correct capitalization.
Gulley Branch	Revision	Amended waterbody name for consistency.
Hanging Rock Creek	Technical Correction	Amended to correct county abbreviation.
Hawe Creek	Revision	Amended waterbody name for consistency.
Howard Creek	Revision	Amended to clarify road name.
Jumping Branch	Technical Correction	Amended to correct capitalization.
Kate Fowler Branch	Revision	Amended waterbody name for consistency.
Langston Creek	Revision	Amended for grammatical accuracy.
Little River	Revision	Amended waterbody name for consistency.
Long Cane Creek	Revision	Amended waterbody name for consistency.
Ludlow Branch	Revision	Amended waterbody name for consistency.
McKinneys Creek	Revision	Amended to clarify road names.
North Edisto River	Technical Correction	Amended to correct spelling of waterbody name.
North Fork Little River	Revision Technical Correction	Amended to clarify road names and amended to correct spelling.
North Saluda River	Revision	Amended to clarify road names.
Oil Camp Creek	Technical Correction	Amended to correct spelling of state park.
Running Lake	Deletion Revision	Removed the FW listing for Running Lake and amended the ORW(FW) listing for Running Lake for accuracy.
Saluda River (main stem)	Technical Correction	Amended to correct county abbreviation.
Saluda River (main stem)	Technical Correction	Amended for grammatical accuracy.
Sanders Branch	Technical Correction	Amended to correct spelling of waterbody name.
Savannah River	Revision	Amended waterbody name for consistency.
Sawneys Creek	Technical Correction	Amended to correct county abbreviation.
Shanklin Creek	Revision	Amended waterbody name for consistency.

Section	Type of Change	Purpose
Sewee Bay	Revision	Amended to reclassify these waters.
Smeltzer Creek	Revision	Amended to clarify road names.
South Pacolet River	Revision	Amended to clarify road names.
South Saluda River	Revision	Amended to clarify road name.
South Santee River	Technical Correction	Amended to correct punctuation.
Thompson River	Revision Technical Correction	Amended for grammatical accuracy and to correct capitalization.
Town Creek	Technical Correction	Amended to correct county abbreviation.
Town Creek	Revision	Amended waterbody name for consistency.
Townsend River	Revision	Amended waterbody name for consistency.
Turkey Creek	Technical Correction	Amended to correct county abbreviations.
Wateree River	Revision	Amended waterbody name for consistency.

Instructions:

Replace R.61-69 in its entirety with this amendment.

Text:

61-69. Classified Waters.

(Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Sections 48-1-10 et seq.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. Criteria for Classes.

All adopted classifications must conform to the standards and rules contained within R.61-68, Water Classifications and Standards, or site-specific standards listed within this regulation. Unless noted, site- specific standards apply only to the water named and not to tributary or downstream waters.

B. Tributaries to Classified Waters.

Where surface waters are not classified by name (unlisted) in this regulation, the use classification and numeric standards of the class of the stream to which they are tributary apply, disregarding any site-specific numeric standards for the named waterbody. In tidal areas, where an unlisted tributary may affect or flows between two differently classified waterbodies, regardless of whether the location is upstream or downstream, the more stringent numeric standards of the classified waters apply to the unlisted tributary, disregarding any site-specific numeric standards for those waterbodies.

C. Status of Classifications and Reviews.

The classification for all bodies of water contained herein supersedes all previous classifications. The classifications listed within this regulation shall be open to review to ensure that the classification use is still valid and justified.

D. No Discharge Zone Designations.

The Department may determine in accordance with Section 312 of the Clean Water Act that for some waterbodies (or portions of waterbodies), the designation of No Discharge Zone (NDZ) for Marine Sanitation Devices (MSDs) shall be enacted with application of the existing classified standards of the waterbody. The designation is listed in this regulation as an NDZ following the waterbody name.

E. Class Abbreviations.

Class Abbreviations Used in R.61-69	
Outstanding National Resource Waters	ONRW (previous class)
Outstanding Resource Waters	ORW (previous class)
Shellfish Harvesting Waters	SFH
Trout - Natural	TN
Trout – Put, Grow, and Take	TPGT
Trout – Put and Take	TPT
Freshwaters	FW
Class SA (saltwaters)	SA
Class SB (saltwaters)	SB

F. Notations for Site-Specific Standards and Previous Class.

An “sp” by the Class means the Department has established site-specific standards for certain parameters for that waterbody. The site-specific standards are listed in parentheses after the waterbody description. For convenience, on both ONRW and ORW waterbodies, the previous classification for the specific waterbody is given in parentheses after the Class listing.

G. County Abbreviations.

County	Abbreviation
Abbeville	Abvl
Aiken	Aikn
Allendale	Aldl
Anderson	Andn
Bamberg	Bmbg
Barnwell	Brwl
Beaufort	Bfrt
Berkeley	Bkly
Calhoun	Clhn
Charleston	Chtn
Cherokee	Chke
Chester	Cstr
Chesterfield	Cfld
Clarendon	Clrn
Colleton	Cltn
Darlington	Drln
Dillon	Diln
Dorchester	Dchr
Edgefield	Efld
Fairfield	Ffld
Florence	Flrn
Georgetown	Gtwn
Greenville	Gnvl
Greenwood	Gnwd
Hampton	Hmpt
Horry	Hory
Jasper	Jspr
Kershaw	Krsh
Lancaster	Lctr
Laurens	Lrns
Lee	Lee
Lexington	Lxtn
McCormick	Mcmk
Marion	Marn
Marlboro	Mrlb
Newberry	Nbry
Oconee	Ocne
Orangeburg	Orbg
Pickens	Pkns
Richland	Rlnd
Saluda	Slda
Spartanburg	Spbg
Sumter	Smtr
Union	Unin
Williamsburg	Wmbg
York	York

H. List of Waterbody Names, County(ies), Classes, and Descriptions.

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Abner Creek	Pkns	ORW(FW)	The entire creek tributary to Eastatoe Creek
Adams Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Bohicket Creek
Allan Creek (also called Allen Creek)	Spbg	FW	The entire creek tributary to Enoree River
Alligator Creek	Cltn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to South Edisto River
Allison Creek	York	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lake Wylie
Alston Creek	Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Wando River
Anderson Reservoir	Andn	FW	The entire reservoir on Beaverdam Creek
Archers Creek	Bfrt	SA	That portion of the creek from Port Royal to U.S. Government Parris Island Bridge
Archers Creek	Bfrt	SFH	That portion of the creek from the U.S. Government Parris Island Bridge to Broad River
Ashepoo River	Cltn	FW	That portion of the river to saltwater intrusion
Ashepoo River	Cltn	SFH	That portion of the river from saltwater intrusion to the Atlantic Ocean
Ashley River	Chtn, Dchr	FW	That portion of the river from its beginning at Cypress Swamp to the confluence with Popper Dam Creek
Ashley River	Chtn, Dchr	SA	That portion of the river from the confluence with Popper Dam Creek to Church Creek
Ashley River	Chtn	SAsp	That portion of the river from Church Creek to Orangegrove Creek (Dissolved Oxygen (D.O.) not less than 4 mg/L)
Ashley River	Chtn	SA	That portion of the river from Orangegrove Creek to Charleston Harbor
Ashpole Swamp	Dill, Marn	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Lumber River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Hory	SA	That portion of the waterway from the North Carolina line to S.C. Hwy 9
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Hory	FW	That portion of the waterway from S.C. Hwy 9 to its confluence with Waccamaw River
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Gtwn, Hory	FWsp	That portion of the waterway from its confluence with Waccamaw River to Thoroughfare Creek (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Gtwn	SAsp	That portion of the waterway from Thoroughfare Creek to the headwaters of Winyah Bay (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L)
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Gtwn	SB	That portion of the waterway from the headwaters of Winyah Bay to South Santee River
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Chtn	SFH	That portion of the waterway from South Santee River to its confluence with Venning Creek
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the waterway from its confluence with Venning Creek to its confluence with Morgan Creek
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Chtn	SFH	That portion of the waterway from its confluence with Morgan Creek to the Ben Sawyer Bridge

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Chtn	SB	That portion of the waterway from the Ben Sawyer Bridge through Charleston Harbor to the confluence of Elliott Cut and Stono River
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Chtn	SFH	That portion of the waterway from the confluence of Elliott Cut and Stono River to the S.C.L. Railroad Bridge over Stono River
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Chtn	SFH	That portion of the waterway from the S.C.L. Railroad Bridge over Stono River to the confluence of Wadmalaw Sound and Stono River
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the waterway from the confluence of Wadmalaw Sound and Stono River to Gibson Creek
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the waterway from Gibson Creek along Wadmalaw River and Dawho River to North Creek
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the waterway from North Creek through Watts Cut to South Edisto River
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Chtn, Cltn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the waterway from South Edisto River at Watts Cut to South Edisto River at Fenwick Cut
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Cltn	SFH	That portion of the waterway from South Edisto River at Fenwick Cut along the Ashepoo River to the confluence with St. Helena Sound
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Bfrt, Cltn	SFH	That portion of the waterway from the confluence with St. Helena Sound through the Sound to the confluence with Coosaw River
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Bfrt	SFH	That portion of the waterway from the confluence with Coosaw River along Brickyard Creek to the confluence with Albergottie Creek
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Bfrt	SA	That portion of the waterway from the confluence of Brickyard and Albergottie Creeks to become the Beaufort River to a boundary drawn along Beaufort River between the upper banks of Battery Creek and Cat Island Creek
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Bfrt	SFH	That portion of the waterway from a boundary drawn along Beaufort River between the upper bank of Battery Creek and Cat Island through Port Royal Sound to the confluence with Skull Creek
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Bfrt	SFH	That portion of the waterway from the confluence with Skull Creek through Calibogue Sound, along Cooper River and Ramshorn Creek, to the confluence with New River
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Jspr	SA	That portion of the waterway from the confluence of Ramshorn Creek with New River to Watts Cut and Wright River
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Jspr	SA	That portion of the waterway from Wright River to Mud River to Savannah River
Back River	Bkly	FW	The entire river tributary to Cooper River

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Bad Creek	Ocne	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from the North Carolina line to Chattooga River
Bad Creek Reservoir	Ocne	FW	The entire reservoir
Bailey Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rocky Creek
Bailey Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to St. Pierre Creek
Baker Creek	Mcmk	FW	The entire creek tributary to J. Strom Thurmond Lake
Ballast Creek	Bfrt	SA	That portion of the creek from the tidal node to Beaufort River
Ballast Creek	Bfrt	SFH	That portion of the creek from the tidal node to Broad River
Bartons Branch (also called Summerhouse Branch and Johnsons Swamp)	Gtwn, Wmbg	FWsp	The entire branch tributary to Horse Pen Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Bass Creek	Bfrt	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to May River
Bass Hole Bay	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire bay between Old Man Creek and Debidue Creek
Bates Old River	Rlnd	ORW(FW)	The entire river within the boundary of the Congaree National Park to the confluence with Congaree River
Battery Creek	Bfrt	SA	That portion of the creek from the two unnamed headwater creeks down to a point 1000 feet below their confluence at Rabbit Island
Battery Creek	Bfrt	SFH	That portion of the creek from a point 1000 feet below the headwater creeks' confluence at Rabbit Island to the confluence with Beaufort River
Battle Creek	Ocne	TPGT	The entire creek tributary to Tugaloo River
Bear Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rocky Creek
Bear Creek	Lctr	FW	The entire creek tributary to Cane Creek
Bear Creek	Newb, Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lake Murray
Bear Swamp	Diln	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Ashpole Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Beards Fork Creek	Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Duncan Creek
Beaufort River	Bfrt	SA	That portion of the river from the confluence of Albergottie Creek and Brickyard Creek to a boundary drawn between the upper bank of Battery Creek and Cat Island Creek
Beaufort River	Bfrt	SFH	That portion of the river from a boundary drawn between the upper bank of Battery Creek and Cat Island Creek to the confluence with Port Royal Sound
Beaver Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rocky River
Beaver Creek	Krsh	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wateree Lake
Beaverdam Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rocky River
Beaverdam Creek	Drln, Cfld	FW	The entire creek tributary to Black Creek
Beaverdam Creek	Efld	FW	The entire creek tributary to Turkey Creek
Beaverdam Creek	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to Secondary Road 563

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Beaverdam Creek	Gnvl	FW	That portion of the creek from Secondary Road 563 to Enoree River
Beaverdam Creek	Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Enoree River
Beaverdam Creek	Mrlb	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little Pee Dee River
Beaverdam Creek	York	FW	The entire creek tributary to Crowders Creek
Beaverdam Creek (also called Irene Creek)	Chke	FW	The entire creek tributary to Thicketty Creek
Beaverdam Creek (also called Big Beaverdam Creek)	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rocky River
Bees Creek	Jspr	SB	The entire creek tributary to Coosawhatchie River
Bell Swamp Creek	Diln	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little Pee Dee River
Beresford Creek	Bkly	SFH	That portion of the creek from Wando River to a point 4 miles from Wando River
Beresford Creek	Bkly	SA	That portion of the creek from a point 4 miles from Wando River to Clouter Creek
Betsy Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Beaver Creek
Big Bay Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to South Edisto River
Big Boggy Swamp	Drln	FW	The entire swamp tributary to McIntosh Mill Stream
Big Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Saluda River
Big Dutchmans Creek	Ffld	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wateree Lake
Big Dutchmans Creek	York	FW	The entire creek tributary to Catawba-Wateree River
Big Generostee Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Savannah River
Big Lake	Rlnd	ORW(FW)	The entire lake within the boundaries of Congaree National Park
Big Pine Tree Creek	Krsh	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wateree River
Big Rock Creek	Gnwd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wilson Creek
Big Swamp	Flrn	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Lynches River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Black Creek	Cfld	FW	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to S.C. Hwy 145
Black Creek	Cfld, Drln	FWsp	That portion of the creek from S.C. Hwy 145 through Lake Robinson and Lake Prestwood to U.S. Rte 52 (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Black Creek	Drln, Flrn	FW	That portion of the creek from U.S. Rte 52 to Great Pee Dee River
Black River	Clrn, Gtwn, Lee, Smtr, Wmbg	FWsp	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to U.S. Rte 701 (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Black River	Gtwn	SA	That portion of the river from U.S. Rte 701 to Pee Dee River
Blue Hill Creek	Abvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Norris Creek
Bly Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Old Man Creek

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Bob's Garden Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Jones Creek
Boggy Swamp	Gtwn	FWsp	That portion of the river from the headwaters to saltwater intrusion (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Bohicket Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary from North Edisto River to Church Creek
Boone Hall Creek	Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Horlbeck Creek
Boor Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek between Jones Creek and Wood Creek
Brasstown Creek	Ocne	TPGT	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to Tugaloo River
Bread and Butter Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Town Creek
Brickyard Creek	Chtn	SB	The entire creek tributary to Ashley River
Brickyard Creek	Bfrt	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Beaufort River
Broad Creek (NDZ)	Bfrt	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Calibogue Sound
Broad River	Bfrt, Jspr	SFH	The entire river tributary to Port Royal Sound
Broad River (Main Stem)	Chke, Cstr, Ffld, Nbry, Rlnd, Unin, York	FW	The entire river tributary to Congaree River
Broadmouth Creek	Abvl, Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Saluda River
Broadway Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rocky Creek
Brown Swamp	Hory, Marn	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Little Pee Dee River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Brunson Swamp	Hory	FW	The entire swamp tributary to Little Pee Dee River
Brushy Creek	Gnvl	FW	That portion of the creek from its headwaters northeast of Greenville to Enoree River
Brushy Creek	Gnvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Reedy River
Brushy Creek	Pkns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Saluda River
Buck Creek	Brwl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Salkehatchie River
Buck Creek	Spbg	FW	The entire creek tributary to Pacolet River
Buck Hollow	Gnvl	TN	The entire tributary to Middle Saluda River
Buck Swamp	Diln, Marn, Mrlb	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Little Pee Dee River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Buckhorn Creek	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters, including Buckhorn Lake, to Tanyard Road
Buckhorn Creek	Gnvl	FW	That portion of the creek from Tanyard Road to Enoree River
Buffalo Creek	Unin	FW	The entire creek tributary to Fairforest Creek
Buffalo Creek	Chke	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Bull Branch	Mrlb	FW	The entire branch tributary to Hagins Prong
Bull Creek	Bfrt	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Cooper River and May River
Bull Creek	Hory	FW	The entire creek tributary to Pee Dee River to Waccamaw River
Bull Run Branch	Cstr	FW	The entire branch within Chester County

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Bull Swamp	Orbg	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Four Hole Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Bull Swamp Creek	Lxtn, Orbg	FW	The entire creek tributary to North Fork Edisto River
Bullock Creek	York	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Bull's Bay	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire bay
Bulls Creek	Chtn	SAsp	The entire creek tributary to Ashley River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L)
Bullyard Sound	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire sound
Burdine Creek	Pkns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Georges Creek
Burgess Creek	Ocne	TN	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to Mill Creek
Burnetts Creek	Slda	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little Saluda River
Burnt Gin Lake	Smtr	FW	The entire lake located on the western reaches of Cane Savannah Creek
Bush Creek (or River)	Lrns, Nbry	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lake Murray
Byrum's Creek (Branch from Appleton Mill to Whitner Creek)	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Whitner Creek
Calhoun Creek	Abvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little River
Calibogue Sound	Bfrt	SFH	The entire sound tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Callawassie Creek	Bfrt	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Colleton River
Camp Branch	Ocne	FW	The entire branch tributary to Opossum Creek
Cane Creek	Lctr	FW	The entire creek tributary to Catawba River
Cane Creek	Pkns	TN	The entire creek tributary to Lake Keowee
Cannons Creek	Nbry	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Canoe Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little Generostee Creek
Cantrell Creek	Ocne	TN	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to Lake Cheohee
Cape Romain Harbor	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire harbor
Caper's Inlet	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire inlet tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Captain Bill's Creek	Jspr	FW	The entire creek tributary to Bee's Creek
Carrick Creek	Pkns	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to Pinnacle Lake
Carrick Creek	Pkns	FW	That portion of the creek from the dam at Pinnacle Lake to the end of Table Rock State Park land
Carter Creek	Flrn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lynches River
Cat Island Creek	Bfrt	SFH	The entire creek from Beaufort River to Chowan Creek
Catawba-Wateree River	Cstr, Ffld, Krsh, Lctr, Rlnd, Smtr, York	FW	The entire river tributary to Santee River
Catfish Creek	Marn	FWsp	The entire creek tributary to Pee Dee River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Causeway Branch	Smtr	FW	The entire branch tributary to Second Mill Pond
Caw Caw Swamp	Aldl, Hmpt	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Whippy Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Cedar Creek	Cfld, Drln	FW	The entire creek tributary to Pee Dee River
Cedar Creek	Ffld, Rlnd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Cedar Creek	Rlnd	FW	That portion of the creek outside the boundary of Congaree National Park
Cedar Creek	Rlnd	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek beginning at the boundary of Congaree National Park to Wise Lake
Cedar Creek	Rlnd	ONRW(FW)	That portion of the creek beginning at Wise Lake to its confluence with Congaree River
Cedar Creek Reservoir	Cstr, Ffld, Lctr	FW	The entire lake on Catawba River
Cemetery Creek (also called Silver Brook Creek)	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rocky River
Charleston Harbor	Chtn	SB	From Battery to the Atlantic Ocean
Charlies Creek	Abvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rocky River
Chattooga River	Ocne	FW	That portion of the river from its confluence with Opossum Creek to Tugaloo River
Chattooga River	Ocne	ORW(FW)	That portion of the river from the North Carolina line to its confluence with Opossum Creek
Chauga Creek (also called Jerry Creek)	Ocne	FW	The entire creek tributary to Chauga River
Chauga River	Ocne	ORW(FW)	That portion of the river from its headwaters to 1 mile above U.S. Rte 76
Chauga River	Ocne	FW	That portion of the river from 1 mile above U.S. Rte 76 to Tugaloo River
Chechessee Creek	Bfrt	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Colleton River and Chechessee River
Chechessee River	Bfrt	SFH	The entire river tributary to Port Royal Sound
Chehaw River	Cltn	SFH	The entire river tributary to Combahee River
Cheohee Creek	Ocne	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to end of U.S. Forest Service Land
Cheohee Creek	Ocne	FW	That portion of the creek from U.S. Forest Service Land to its confluence with Tamassee Creek
Cherokee Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Hencoop Creek
Cherokee Creek	Chke	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Chickasaw Creek	Abvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little River
Chinners Swamp	Hory	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Brunson Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Choestoea Creek	Ocne	FW	The entire creek tributary to Hartwell Lake
Chowan Creek (also called Cowen Creek)	Bfrt	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Beaufort River
Church Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the creek from Wadmalaw Sound to Ravens Point
Church Creek	Chtn	SFH	That portion of the creek from Ravens Point to Hoopstick Island

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Clambank Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Town Creek
Clark Creek	Flrn, Wmbg	FWsp	The entire creek tributary to Pee Dee River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Clark Creek	York	FW	The entire creek tributary to Bullock Creek
Clark(s) Hill Reservoir (NDZ) (also called J. Strom Thurmond Lake)	Abvl, Mcmk	FW	The entire reservoir on Savannah River
Clark Sound	Chtn	SB	The entire sound tributary to Charleston Harbor
Clouds Creek	Slda	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lake Murray
Coastal Waters	Bfrt, Chtn, Gtwn, Hory, Jspr	SFH	From the land to the 3-mile limit of State jurisdiction in the Atlantic Ocean
Coastal Waters		SFH	Coastal waters offshore from the land to the 3-mile limit of State jurisdiction in the Atlantic Ocean
Coastal Waters		SFH	From the land to the 3-mile limit of State jurisdiction in the Atlantic Ocean
Coldspring Branch	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	The entire branch tributary to Middle Saluda River
Colleton River	Bfrt	ORW(SFH)	The entire river tributary to Chechessee River
Combahee River	Bfrt, Cltn, Hmpt	FW	That portion of the river from its confluence of Salkehatchie River with Little Salkehatchie River to saltwater intrusion at U.S. Hwy 17
Combahee River	Bfrt, Cltn	SFH	That portion of the river from saltwater intrusion at U.S. Hwy 17 to St. Helena Sound
Coneross Creek	Ocne	FW	That portion of the creek through Negro Fork Creek
Congaree Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Congaree River
Congaree River	Clhn, Lxtn, Rlnd	FW	The entire river tributary to Santee River
Contrary Swamp	Diln	FW	The entire swamp from its headwaters to the North Carolina line near South of the Border
Cooks Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek between Old Man Creek and Debidue Creek
Cooper River	Bkly, Chtn	FW	That portion of the river from the confluence of West Branch Cooper River and East Branch Cooper River (the Tee) to a point approximately 30 miles above the junction of Ashley and Cooper Rivers
Cooper River	Bkly, Chtn	SB	That portion of the river below a point approximately 30 miles above the junction of Ashley and Cooper Rivers to the junction of Ashley and Cooper Rivers
Cooper River	Bfrt	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the river from New River to Ramshorn Creek
Cooper River	Bfrt	SFH	That portion of the river from Ramshorn Creek to Calibogue Sound
Coosaw River	Bfrt	SFH	The entire river tributary to St. Helena Sound

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Coosawhatchie River	Aldl, Hmpt, Jspr	FW	That portion of the river from its headwaters to saltwater intrusion
Coosawhatchie River	Aldl, Hmpt, Jspr	SFH	That portion of the river from saltwater intrusion to Broad River
Copahee Sound	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire sound
Corbin Creek	Ocne	ORW(TPGT)	The entire creek tributary to Devils Fork
Corner Creek	Abvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little River
Coronaca Creek	Gnwd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wilson Creek
Cowpen Swamp	Diln	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Bear Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Cowpens Creek	Chke	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little Thicketty Creek
Cox Branch	Bmbg	FW	The entire branch tributary to Lemon Creek
Cox Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rocky Creek
Cox Camp Creek	Gnvl	TN	The entire creek tributary to Middle Saluda River
Crab Haul Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Old Man Creek
Crane Creek	Rlnd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Crims Creek	Nbry	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Crooked Creek	Mrlb	FW	The entire creek tributary to Pee Dee River
Crowders Creek	York	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lake Wylie
Cutoff Creek	Gtwn	SFH	The entire creek between Oyster Bay and Town Creek
Cypress Branch	Flrn, Smtr	FWsp	The entire branch tributary to Douglas Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Cypress Swamp	Dchr	FW	The entire swamp tributary to Ashley River
Dark Creek	Ocne	ORW(FW)	The entire creek tributary to East Fork Chattooga River
Darrell Creek	Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Wando River
Dawho River	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire river from South Edisto River to North Edisto River
Debidue Creek	Gtwn	SFH	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to its confluence with Cooks Creek, but not including tidal creeks on western shore between Bass Hole Bay and Cooks Creek
Debidue Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the creek from its confluence with Cooks Creek to North Inlet and all tidal creeks including those on western shore between Bass Hole Bay and Cooks Creek
Debordieu Channel	Gtwn	SFH	The entire channel tributary to Debidue Creek
Deep Creek	Flrn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lynches River
Devils Fork	Ocne	TN	That portion of the creek from its confluence of Corbin Creek and Howard Creek to Lake Jocassee
Dewee's Inlet	Chtn	SFH	The entire inlet tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Diversion Canal	Bkly	FW	The entire canal between Lake Marion and Lake Moultrie
Doolittle Creek	Chke	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Double Branch	Abvl	FW	The entire branch tributary to Long Cane Creek
Double Branch	Lxtn	FW	The entire branch tributary to Saluda River

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Douglas Swamp	Clrn, Flrn, Smtr	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Pudding Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Dry Branch	Rlnd	ORW(FW)	That portion of the stream beginning at the boundary of the Congaree National Park to Weston Lake
Dry Branch	Rlnd	FW	That portion of the branch outside the boundary of the Congaree National Park
Dry Fork	Cstr	FW	The entire fork tributary to Sandy River
Duck Creek	Aldl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Coosawhatchie River
Duck Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Jones Creek
Duck Island Channel	Chtn	SAsp	The entire channel connecting two segments of the Ashley River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L)
Duncan Creek	Lrns, Nbry	FW	The entire creek tributary to Enoree River
Duncan Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Chinquapin Creek
Dunn Sound	Hory	SFH	The entire sound
Durbin Creek	Gnvl, Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Enoree River
Dye Branch (also called Dry Branch)	York	FW	The entire branch tributary to Jones Branch
Eagle Creek	Chtn	SB	The entire creek tributary to Ashley River
Eastatoe Creek	Pkns	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to its confluence with Laurel Creek
Eastatoe Creek	Pkns	TPGT	That portion of the creek from its confluence with Laurel Creek to Lake Keowee
East Beards Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wilson Creek
East Fork (also called Fork Creek)	Cfld	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lynches River
East Fork Chattooga River	Ocne	ORW(FW)	That portion of the river from the North Carolina line to its confluence with Indian Camp Branch
East Fork Chattooga River	Ocne	TN	That portion of the river from its confluence with Indian Camp Branch to Chattooga River
East Rock Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broadway Creek
Edisto River	Chtn, Cltn	ORW(FW)	That portion of the river from U.S. Hwy 17 to its confluence with Dawho River and South Edisto River
Edisto River (Main Stem)	Orbg, Bmbg, Dchr, Cltn, Chtn	FW	That portion of the river from the confluence of North and South Forks to U.S. Hwy 17
Eighteen Mile Creek	Pkns, Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Hartwell Lake
Emory Creek	Pkns	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to the northern boundary of Table Rock Resort property
Emory Creek	Pkns	TN	That portion of the creek from northern boundary of Table Rock Resort property to its confluence with Oolenoy River
Enoree River	Gnvl, Spbg, Lrns, Unin, Nbry	FW	The entire river tributary to Broad River
Fairforest Creek	Spbg, Unin	FW	The entire creek tributary to Tyger River

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Fall Creek	Ocne	FW	The entire creek tributary to Chattooga River
Falls Creek	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to Lake Trammell
Falls Creek	Gnvl	TN	That portion of the creek from the dam at Lake Trammell to Gap Creek
Fields Cut	Jspr	SA	The entire stream
Filbin Creek	Chtn	FW	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to the tide gates at Virginia Avenue
Filbin Creek	Chtn	SB	That portion of the creek from the tide gates at Virginia Avenue to Cooper River
First Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Congaree Creek
Fishing Creek	Cstr, York	FW	The entire creek tributary to Catawba River
Fishing Creek	Chtn	ORW(SA)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to a point 2 miles from its mouth
Fishing Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the creek from a point 2 miles from its mouth to its confluence with St. Pierre Creek
Fishing Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Dawho River
Fishing Creek Lake	Cstr, Lctr	FW	The entire lake on Catawba River
Fishtrap Branch	Ocne	FW	The entire branch tributary to Chattooga River
Five Fathom Creek	Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Bull's Bay
Flagreed Creek	Abvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Calhoun Creek
Folly River	Chtn	SFH	The entire river tributary to Stono River
Fork Creek	Cfld	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lynches River
Foster Creek	Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Wando River
Four Hole Swamp	Orbg, Dchr, Bkly, Clhn	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Edisto River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Four Mile Creek	Orbg	FW	The entire creek tributary to North Fork Edisto River
Fourteenmile Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Twelvemile Creek
Frampton Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Frampton Inlet
Frampton Inlet	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire inlet tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Fripps Inlet	Bfrt	ORW(SFH)	The entire inlet tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Frohawk Creek	Spbg	FW	The entire creek tributary to South Tyger River
Gaffney Creek	Chke	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Gap Creek	Gnvl	TN	The entire creek tributary to its confluence with Middle Saluda River
Garden Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Toogoodoo Creek
Georges Creek (and branch from Easley)	Pkns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Saluda River
Gibson Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Wadmalaw River
Gilder Creek (also called Gillard Creek)	Gnvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Enoree River
Gills Creek	Rlnd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Congaree River
Golden Creek	Pkns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Twelvemile Creek
Goose Creek	Bkly	FW	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to Goose Creek Reservoir dam
Goose Creek	Bkly	SB	That portion of the creek from Goose Creek Reservoir dam to Cooper River

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Graham Creek	Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Bull's Bay
Gramling Creek	Orbg	FWsp	The entire creek tributary to Little Bull Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Granny's Quarter Creek	Krsh	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wateree River
Grapevine Branch	Bmbg	FW	The entire branch tributary to Lemon Creek
Grassy Run Branch	Cstr	FW	The entire branch tributary to Rocky Creek
Grays Sound	Chtn	SFH	The entire sound
Great Falls Reservoir	Cstr, Lctr	FW	The entire reservoir on Catawba River
Great Pee Dee River	Cfld, Diln, Drln, Flrn, Marn, Mrlb, Wmbg	FW	That portion of the river from North Carolina line to its confluence with Thoroughfare Creek
Great Pee Dee River	Gtwn	SBsp	That portion of the river from its confluence with Thoroughfare Creek to Winyah Bay (D.O. not less than daily average 5 mg/L and minimum 4 mg/L)
Green Creek	Pkns	ORW(FW)	The entire creek tributary to Carrick Creek
Green Swamp	Smtr	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Pocotaligo River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Groundwaters	All	GB	The entire groundwaters of the State (unless otherwise listed)
Guerin Creek	Bkly, Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Wando River
Gulley Branch	Flrn	FW	The entire branch tributary to Jeffries Creek
Gum Branch	Dchr	FWsp	The entire branch tributary to Indian Field Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Haile Gold Mine Creek	Lctr	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little Lynches River
Halfmoon Branch	Bmbg	FW	The entire branch tributary to Ghents Branch
Hamlin Sound	Chtn	SFH	The entire sound
Hanging Rock Creek	Lctr, Krsh	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little Lynches River
Harbor River	Bfrt	ORW(SFH)	The entire river tributary to St. Helena Sound and Fripps Inlet
Hard Labor Creek	Gnwd, Mcmk	FW	The entire creek tributary to Stevens Creek
Harris Mill Branch	Gnwd	FW	The entire branch tributary to Rocky Creek
Hartwell Lake (NDZ)	Andn, Ocne, Pkns	FW	All that portion within South Carolina
Haulover Creek	Gtwn	SB	The entire creek between Mud Bay and Jones Creek
Hawe Creek	Mcmk	FW	The entire creek tributary to J. Strom Thurmond Lake
Hayes Swamp	Diln	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Little Pee Dee River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Head Foremost Creek	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	The entire creek tributary to Middle Saluda River
Hellhole Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lightwood Knot Creek

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Hembree Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Hartwell Lake
Hemedy Creek (also called Ramsey Creek)	Ocne	FW	The entire creek tributary to Chauga River
Hencoop Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rocky Creek
Hobcaw Creek	Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Wando River
Hog Inlet/Cherry Grove Inlet	Hory	SFH	The entire inlet
Hollow Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lake Murray
Horlbeck Creek	Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Wando River
Horse Creek	Aikn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Savannah River
Howard Creek	Ocne	ORW(TPGT)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to 0.3 mile below S.C. Hwy 130 above the flow augmentation system at the Bad Creek pumped storage station dam
Howard Creek	Ocne	TN	That portion of the creek from just above the flow augmentation system at the Bad Creek pumped storage station dam to Devils Fork
Hunting Swamp	Hory	FW	The entire swamp tributary to Little Pee Dee River
Husbands Creek	Mrlb	FW	The entire creek tributary to Pee Dee River
Indian Camp Branch	Ocne	ORW(FW)	The entire branch tributary to East Fork Chattooga River
Indian Creek	Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Enoree River
Indian Field Swamp	Dchr, Orbg	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Polk Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Ira Branch	Ocne	ORW(FW)	The entire branch tributary to the Chattooga River
Irene Creek	Chke	FW	The entire creek tributary to Thicketty Creek
J. Strom Thurmond Lake (also called Clarks Hill Reservoir) (NDZ)	Abvl, Mcmk	FW	The entire lake on Savannah River
Jackies Branch	Pkns	TN	The entire branch tributary to the confluence with Laurel Fork Creek
Jacks Creek	Ocne	ORW(FW)	The entire creek tributary to the East Fork Chattooga River
Jackson Branch	Aldl, Hmpt	FW	The entire branch tributary to Whippy Swamp
Jackson Creek	Ffld	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little River
Jackson Creek	Rlnd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Gills Creek
Jacobs Creek	Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Sand Creek
Jeffries Creek	Drln, Flrn	FWsp	The entire creek tributary to Pee Dee River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Jeremy Inlet	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire inlet tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Jericho Creek	Bfrt	SA	The entire creek tributary to Battery Creek
Jerry Creek	Ocne	FW	The entire creek tributary to Chauga River
Jimmies Creek	Spbg	FW	The entire creek tributary to the Tyger River
Johnson Creek	Bfrt	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Harbor River and the Atlantic Ocean

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Johnsons Swamp (also called Summerhouse Branch and Bartons Branch)	Gtwn, Wmbg	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Horse Pen Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Jones Creek	Gtwn	SB	That portion of the creek from its confluence with Mud Bay to its confluence with Nancy Creek
Jones Creek	Gtwn	SFH	That portion of the creek from its confluence with Nancy Creek to a point midway between its confluence with Duck Creek and Noble Slough
Jones Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the creek from a point midway between its confluence with Duck Creek and Noble Slough to North Inlet
Jordan Branch	Brwl	FW	The entire branch tributary to Toby Creek
Julian Creek	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	The entire creek tributary to Matthews Creek
Jumping Branch	Ocne	TN	That portion of the branch from its headwaters to Lake Cherokee
Kate Fowler Branch	Gnwd	FW	The entire branch tributary to Ninety Six Creek
Kellers Creek	Abvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to McCord Creek
Kelsey Creek	Spbg	FW	The entire creek tributary to Fairforest Creek
Kilgore Branch	Drln	FW	The entire branch tributary to Black Creek
King Creek	Ocne	ORW(FW)	The entire creek tributary to Chattooga River
Kinley Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Saluda River
Knox Creek	Ocne	FW	That portion of the creek from Lake Cheohee Dam to the confluence with Cheohee Creek
Koon Branch	Lxtn	FW	The entire branch tributary to Rawls Creek
Lake Cheohee	Ocne	FW	The entire lake
Lake Cherokee (also called Lake Isaquenna)	Ocne	FW	The entire lake
Lake Greenwood	Gnwd, Lrns, Nbry	FW	The entire lake on Saluda River
Lake Hartwell (NDZ)	Ocne, Pkns, Andn	FW	All that portion within South Carolina
Lake Jocassee	Ocne	TPGT	The entire lake
Lake Keowee (NDZ)	Andn, Pkns	FW	The entire lake
Lake Lanier	Gnvl	FW	The entire lake on Vaughn Creek
Lake Marion	Bkly, Clrn, Orbg, Smtr	FW	The entire lake
Lake Moultrie	Bkly	FW	The entire lake
Lake Murray (NDZ)	Lxtn, Nbry, Rlnd, Slda	FW	The entire lake on Saluda River
Lake Rabon	Lrns	FW	The entire lake on Rabon Creek, North Rabon Creek, and South Rabon Creek
Lake Richard B. Russell	Abvl, Andn	FW	The entire lake
Lake Rotary	Gnvl	FW	The entire lake
Lake Secession	Abvl, Andn	FW	The entire lake on Rocky River
Lake Sudy	Gnvl	FW	The entire lake

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Lake Swamp	Drln, Flrn	FWsp	The entire lake tributary to Sparrow Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Lake Swamp (also called Lynches Lake)	Flrn	FWsp	The entire lake (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Lake Swamp	Hory	FWsp	The entire lake tributary to Little Pee Dee River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Lake Trammell	Gnvl	TN	The entire lake
Lake Tugaloo	Ocne	TPGT	The entire lake
Lake Wylie (NDZ)	York	FW	The entire lake on Catawba River
Langston Creek (unnamed Creek to Reedy River 1 1/2 miles above Long Branch)	Gnvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Reedy River
Laurel Branch	Pkns	ORW(FW)	The entire branch tributary to Eastatoe Creek
Laurel Creek	Gnvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Reedy River
Laurel Creek	Pkns	ORW(FW)	The entire creek tributary to Eastatoe Creek
Laurel Fork Creek	Pkns	TN	The entire creek tributary to Lake Jocassee
Lawsons Fork Creek	Spbg	FW	The entire creek tributary to Pacolet River
Leadenwah Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to North Edisto River
Lee Swamp	Smtr	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Rocky Bluff Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Lemon Creek	Bmbg	FWsp	The entire creek tributary to Little Salkehatchie River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Lick Creek	Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to North Rabon Creek
Lick Log Creek	Ocne	FW	That portion of the creek from its headwaters through Thrift Lake
Lick Log Creek	Ocne	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from Thrift Lake to Chattooga River
Lightwood Knot Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to North Fork Edisto River
Limber Pole Creek	Ocne	TN	The entire creek tributary to Devils Fork
Limestone Creek	Chke	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Little Beaverdam Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rocky River
Little Boggy Swamp	Drln	FW	The entire swamp tributary to Big Boggy Swamp
Little Eastatoe Creek	Pkns	TPGT	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to its confluence with Eastatoe Creek
Little Fork Creek	Cfld	FW	The entire creek tributary to East Fork or Fork Creek
Little Horse Creek	Aikn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Horse Creek
Little Jones Creek	Gtwn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Jones Creek
Little Lynches River (also called Lynches Creek)	Krsh, Lctr	FW	The entire river tributary to Lynches River
Little Pee Dee River	Diln, Marn, Mrlb	FW	That portion from its headwaters to the confluence with Lumber River

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Little Pee Dee River	Hory, Marn	ORW(FW)	That portion of the river from the confluence with Lumber River to the confluence with Great Pee Dee River
Little Pine Tree Creek	Krsh	FW	The entire creek tributary to Big Pine Tree Creek
Little River	Abvl, Mcmk	FW	The entire river tributary to J. Strom Thurmond Lake
Little River	Ffld	FW	The entire river tributary to Broad River
Little River	Lrns, Nbry	FW	The entire river tributary to Saluda River
Little River	Ocne	FW	The entire river tributary to Lake Hartwell
Little River Inlet	Hory	SFH	The entire inlet from its confluence with the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway to its confluence with the Atlantic Ocean
Little Salkehatchie River	Bmbg, Cltn	FW	The entire river tributary to Salkehatchie River
Little Saluda River	Slda	FW	The entire river tributary to Lake Murray
Little Sandy River	Cstr	FW	The entire river tributary to Sandy River
Little Thicketty Creek	Chke	FW	The entire creek tributary to Thicketty Creek
Long Branch	Abvl, Andn	FW	The entire branch tributary to Rocky River
Long Cane Creek	Abvl, Mcmk	FW	The entire creek tributary to J. Strom Thurmond Lake
Long Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Steamboat Creek
Long Creek	Ocne	FW	The entire creek tributary to Chattooga River
Lorick Branch	Lxtn	FW	The entire branch tributary to Saluda River
Lower Toogoodoo Creek	Chtn	SFH	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to a point 3 miles from its mouth
Lower Toogoodoo Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the creek from a point 3 miles from its mouth to its confluence with Toogoodoo Creek
Ludlow Branch	Mcmk	FW	The entire branch tributary to J. Strom Thurmond Lake
Lumber River	Diln, Hory, Marn	FW	The entire river tributary to Little Pee Dee River
Lynches Lake (also called Lake Swamp)	Flrn	FWsp	The entire lake (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Lynches River	Cfld, Diln, Flrn, Krsh, Lctr, Lee, Smtr	FW	The entire river tributary to Pee Dee River
Mad Dog Branch	Pkns	FW	The entire branch tributary to Georges Creek
Maidendown Swamp	Marn	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Buck Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Maple Creek	Spbg	FW	The entire creek tributary to South Tyger River
Maple Swamp	Diln	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Little Pee Dee River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Mark Bay	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire bay
Martin Creek	Ocne	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lake Hartwell

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Matthews Creek	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	That portion of the Creek from its headwaters to the end of State land in the Mountain Bridge area
Matthews Creek	Gnvl	TN	That portion of the creek from the end of State land in the Mountain Bridge area to its confluence with South Saluda River
May River	Bfrt	ORW(SFH)	The entire river tributary to Calibogue Sound
McAlpine Creek	Lctr	FW	The entire creek tributary to Sugar Creek
McCall Branch	Flrn	FW	The entire branch tributary to Lynches River
McCord Creek	Abvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Long Cane Creek
McIntosh Mill Stream	Drln	FW	The entire stream tributary to Black Creek
McKenzie Creek	Rlnd	FW	That portion of the creek outside the boundary of the Congaree National Park
McKenzie Creek	Rlnd	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek beginning at the boundary of the Congaree National Park to its confluence with Toms Creek
McKinneys Creek	Ocne	TN	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to S.C. Hwy 25
McKinneys Creek	Ocne	FW	That portion of the creek from S.C. Hwy 25 to Lake Keowee
McLeod Creek (also called Tom Point Creek)	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to North Edisto River
Meings Creek (also called Meng Creek)	Unin	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Middle Branch	Flrn	FWsp	The entire branch tributary to Jeffries Creek (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Middle Pen Swamp	Orbg	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Four Hole Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Middle Saluda River	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	That portion of the river from its headwaters to the end of State Land at Jones Gap State Park land
Middle Saluda River	Gnvl	TN	That portion of the river from Jones Gap State Park land to Oil Camp Creek
Middle Swamp	Drln, Flrn	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Jeffries Creek (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Middle Tyger River	Gnvl, Spbg	FW	The entire river tributary to North Tyger River
Mill Branch	Orbg	FW	The entire branch tributary to North Fork Edisto River
Mill Creek	Chke	FW	The entire creek tributary to Limestone Creek
Mill Creek	Ffld	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little River
Mill Creek	Gnvl	FW	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to the end of Pleasant Ridge State Park land including the unnamed lake
Mill Creek	Ocne	TN	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to Burgess Creek
Mill Creek	Pkns	TPGT	The entire creek tributary to Eastatoe Creek
Mill Creek	Rlnd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Congaree River
Mill Creek	Spbg	FW	The entire creek tributary to Enoree River
Mill Creek	Smtr	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lake Marion
Millpond Branch	Flrn	FW	The entire branch tributary to Lynches River

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Milton Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Shingle Creek
Mine Creek	Slda	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little Saluda River
Mitchell Creek	Unin	FW	The entire creek tributary to Fairforest Creek
Molasses Creek	Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Wando River
Moody Creek	Ocne	TN	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to its confluence with Cantrell Creek
Morgan River	Bfrt	SFH	The entire river tributary to St. Helena Sound
Mosquito Creek	Cltn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the creek from Bull Cut to South Edisto River
Moss Mill Creek	Ocne	ORW(FW)	The entire creek tributary to Chattooga River
Mountain Creek	Gnvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Enoree River
Mountain Creek	Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to North Rabon Creek
Mud Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to South Edisto River
Mud Creek	Gtwn	SFH	The entire creek between Oyster Bay and Town Creek
Mud River (also called Fields Cut)	Jspr	SA	The entire river between Savannah River and Wright River
Muddy Creek	Flrn, Wmbg	FWsp	The entire creek tributary to Clark Creek (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Murrells Inlet	Gtwn	SFH	The entire inlet tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Myers Creek	Rlnd	FW	That portion of the creek outside the boundary of the Congaree National Park
Myers Creek	Rlnd	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek beginning at the boundary of the Congaree National Park to its confluence with Cedar Creek
Naked Creek	Mrlb	FW	The entire creek tributary to Pee Dee River
Nancy Creek	Gtwn	SB	The entire creek tributary to Jones Creek
New Chehaw River	Cltn	SFH	The entire river tributary to St. Helena Sound
New Cut	Chtn	SFH	The entire cut between Church Creek and Stono River
New River	Bfrt, Jspr	SA	The entire river tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Newman Swamp	Drln	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Sparrow Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Ninety Six Creek	Gnwd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wilson Creek
No Mans Friend Creek	Gtwn	SB	The entire creek between Mud Bay and Oyster Bay
Noble Slough	Gtwn	SB	The entire slough between Oyster Bay and Jones Creek
Norris Creek	Abvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Long Cane Creek
North Edisto River	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the river from its headwaters to the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway
North Edisto River	Chtn	SFH	That portion of the river from the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway to Steamboat Creek
North Edisto River	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the river from Steamboat Creek to the Atlantic Ocean
North Fork Edisto River	Aikn, Lxtn, Orbg	FW	The entire river tributary to Edisto River
North Fork Little River	Ocne	TPGT	That portion of the river from the confluence of Mill Creek and Burgess Creek to S.C. Hwy 11

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
North Fork Little River	Ocne	FW	That portion of the river from S.C. Hwy 11 to its confluence with Little River
North Inlet	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire inlet tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
North Pacolet River	Spbg	FW	The entire river tributary to Pacolet River
North Rabon Creek	Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rabon Creek
North Saluda River	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	That portion of the river from its headwaters to S.C. Hwy 42
North Saluda River	Gnvl	FW	That portion of the river from S.C. Hwy 42 to Saluda River
North Santee River	Gtwn	FW	That fresh water portion of the river
North Santee River	Gtwn	SA	That portion of the river from U.S. Hwy 17 to 1000 ft below the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway
North Santee River	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the river from U.S. Hwy 17 from 1000 feet below the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway to the Atlantic Ocean
North Tyger River	Spbg	FW	The entire river tributary to Tyger River
Ocella Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to South Creek
Oil Camp Creek	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to the end of State land at Caesars Head State Park
Oil Camp Creek	Gnvl	TN	That portion of the creek from Caesars Head State Park land to Middle Saluda River
Okatie River	Bfrt	ORW(SFH)	The entire river tributary to Colleton River
Old Chehaw River	Cltn	SFH	The entire river tributary to Combahee River
Old Dead River	Rlnd	ORW(FW)	The entire river within the boundary of the Congaree National Park
Old House Creek	Bfrt	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Fripps Inlet
Old Man Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Town Creek
Olive Branch	Lxtn	FW	The entire branch tributary to Duncan Creek
Oolenoy River	Pkns	TPGT	That portion of the river from its headwaters to Emory Creek
Oolenoy River	Pkns	FW	That portion of the river from Emory Creek to its confluence with South Saluda River
Opossum Creek	Ocne	FW	The entire creek tributary to Chattooga River
Oyster Bay	Gtwn	SB	The entire bay between No Mans Friend Creek and Noble Slough
Oyster House Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Wadmalaw River
Pacolet River	Chke, Spbg, Unin	FW	The entire river tributary to Broad River
Palmetto Swamp	Hory	FW	The entire swamp tributary to Little Pee Dee River
Panther Creek	Mrlb	FW	The entire creek tributary to Beaverdam Creek
Park Creek	Abvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little River
Payne Branch	Gnvl	FW	The entire branch tributary to South Rabon Creek
Pen Branch	Orbg	FW	The entire branch tributary to North Fork Edisto River
Peoples Creek (also called Gaffney Creek and Town Creek)	Chke	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Pig Pen Branch	Ocne	ORW(FW)	The entire branch tributary to Lick Log Creek
Pinckney Branch	Ocne	FW	The entire branch tributary to Chattooga River

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Pinnacle Lake	Pkns	ORW(FW)	The entire lake
Pleasant Meadow Swamp	Hory	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Lake Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Pocalla Creek	Smtr	FWsp	The entire creek tributary to Pocotaligo River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Pocotaligo River	Clrn, Smtr	FWsp	The entire river tributary to Black River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Polk Swamp	Dchr, Orbg	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Edisto River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Port Royal Sound	Bfrt	SFH	The entire sound tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Price Inlet	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire inlet tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Privateer Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to North Edisto River
Providence Branch	Chke	FW	That portion of the branch below County Road 793 to Cherokee Creek
Pudding Swamp	Clrn, Smtr, Wmbg	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Black River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Pye Branch	Flrn	FWsp	The entire branch tributary to Jeffries Creek (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Rabon Creek	Lrns	FW	That portion of the creek from the confluence of North Rabon Creek and South Rabon Creek, in Lake Rabon, to its confluence with Lake Greenwood
Ralston Creek	Bkly	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Wando River
Ramsey Creek	Ocne	FW	The entire creek tributary to Chauga River
Ramshorn Creek	Bfrt	SFH	The entire creek between New River and Cooper River
Rathall Creek	Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Wando River
Rawls Creek	Lxtn, Rlnd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Saluda River
Red Bank Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Congaree River
Red Bank Creek	Slda	FW	The entire creek tributary to Mine Creek
Reedy Branch	Ocne	FW	The entire branch tributary to Chattooga River
Reedy Cove Creek	Pkns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Eastatoe Creek
Reedy Fork Branch	Lrns	FW	The entire branch tributary to Little River
Reedy River	Gnvl, Lrns	FW	The entire river tributary to Lake Greenwood
Rices Creek	Pkns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Twelvemile Creek
Richardson Branch	Aldl	FW	The entire branch tributary to Coosawhatchie River
Robb Senn Branch	Lxtn	FW	The entire branch tributary to Saluda River
Rock Creek	Pkns	TN	That portion of the creek within South Carolina
Rocky Bluff Swamp	Lee, Smtr	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Scape Ore Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Rocky Bottom Creek	Pkns	ORW(FW)	The entire creek tributary to Eastatoe Creek
Rocky Branch	Gnvl	TN	The entire branch tributary to Middle Saluda River
Rocky Creek	Cstr	FW	The entire creek (including Little Rocky Creek) tributary to Cedar Creek Reservoir
Rocky Creek	Mcmk	FW	The entire creek tributary to Hard Labor Creek
Rocky Creek (also called Rock Creek)	Gnwd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Coronaca Creek
Rocky River	Abvl, Andn	FW	The entire river tributary to Savannah River

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Rose Branch	Drln	FW	The entire branch tributary to Lynches River
Rosemary Creek	Brwl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Salkehatchie River
Running Lake	Rlnd	ORW(FW)	The entire creek within the boundary of the Congaree National Park, including Big Lake and Little Lake to its confluence with Toms Creek
Russel Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Steamboat Creek
St. Helena Sound	Bfrt, Cltn	SFH	The entire sound tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Salkehatchie River	Aldl, Bmbg, Brwl, Cltn, Hmpt	FW	That portion of the river from its headwaters to the confluence with the Little Salkehatchie River
Salt Water Creek	Jspr	SB	The entire creek tributary to Wright Creek
Saluda Lake	Gnvl	FW	The entire lake on Saluda River
Saluda River (Main stem)	Abvl, Andn, Gnvl, Gnwd, Lrns, Lxtn, Nbry, Pkns, Rlnd, Slda	FW	The entire river tributary to Lake Murray
Saluda River (Main stem)	Lxtn, Rlnd	TPGTsp	That portion from the Lake Murray Dam to the confluence with Broad River (D.O. not less than daily average 5 mg/L, a running thirty-day (30) average of 5.5 mg/L, with a low of 4.0 mg/L)
Saluda River (Main stem) Unnamed Tributaries	Lxtn, Rlnd	FW	All tributaries to the main stem of Saluda River from the Lake Murray Dam to the confluence with Broad River
Sampit River	Gtwn	SB	The entire river from saltwater intrusion to Winyah Bay
Sampson Island Creek	Cltn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Mosquito Creek
Sand Creek	Ffld	FW	The entire creek tributary to Jackson Creek
Sand Creek	Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Millers Fork
Sand Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Steamboat Creek
Sanders Branch	Hmpt	FWsp	The entire branch tributary to Coosawhatchie River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Sanders Creek	Krsh	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wateree River
Sandy River	Cstr	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Santee River	Bkly, Clrn, Gtwn, Wmbg	FW	That portion of the river below Lake Marion to North and South Santee Rivers
Santee River	Clhn, Smtr	FW	From junction of Congaree and Wateree Rivers to Lake Marion
Santee River (North and South)	Bkly, Chtn, Gtwn		See North Santee River and South Santee River (Berkeley, Charleston, and Georgetown Counties)
Savannah Creek	Bmbg, Cltn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Salkehatchie River
Savannah Creek	Hory	FW	The entire creek tributary to Chinners Swamp
Savannah River	Abvl, Andn	TPGT	That portion of the river from Lake Hartwell Dam to the headwaters of Lake Richard B. Russell

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Savannah River	Abvl, Aikn, Aldl, Andn, Brwl, Efld, Hmpt, Mcmk	FW	That portion of the river from the headwaters of Lake Richard B. Russell to Seaboard Coastline Railroad
Savannah River	Hmpt, Jspr	SB sp	That portion of the river from Seaboard Coastline Railroad to Ft. Pulaski (D.O. not less than daily average of 5 mg/L and minimum 4 mg/L)
Savannah River	Jspr	SA	That portion of the river from Ft. Pulaski to the Atlantic Ocean
Sawhead Branch	Ocne	FW	The entire branch tributary to Opossum Creek
Sawmill Branch	Bkly, Dchr	FW	The entire branch tributary to Dorchester Creek
Sawmill Creek	Bfrt	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Colleton River
Sawney Creek	Abvl, Mcmk	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little River
Sawneys Creek	Ffld, Krsh	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wateree River
Schewbough Branch (also called Skeebo Branch)	Hory	FWsp	The entire branch tributary to the North Carolina line (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Scott Creek	Nbry	FW	The entire creek tributary to Bush River
Scott Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek from Big Bay Creek to Jeremy Inlet
Scouter Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Congaree Creek
Sea Creek Bay	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire bay tributary to Old Man Creek
Second Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to First Creek
Sewee Bay	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire bay
Shanklin Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Three and Twenty Creek
Shaver Creek (also called Cheves Creek)	Efld	FW	The entire creek tributary to Stevens Creek
Shaw Creek	Aikn, Efld	FW	The entire creek tributary to South Fork Edisto River
Shell Creek	Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Bush River
Shem Creek	Chtn	SB	The entire creek tributary to Charleston Harbor
Shingle Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to St. Pierre Creek
Shoulder Bone Branch	Ocne	FW	The entire branch tributary to Sawhead Branch
Side of Mountain Creek	Pkns	ORW(FW)	The entire creek tributary to Eastatoe Creek
Silver Brook Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rocky River
Six Mile Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Congaree Creek
Six and Twenty Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lake Hartwell
Sixty Bass Creek	Gtwn	SFH	That portion of the creek from its confluence with Town Creek to a point 0.4 miles from its confluence with Town Creek
Sixty Bass Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the creek from a point 0.4 miles from its confluence with Town Creek to North Inlet

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Skeebo Branch	Hory	FWsp	The entire branch tributary to the North Carolina line (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Slatten Branch	Ocne	ORW(FW)	The entire branch tributary to East Fork Chattooga River
Smeltzer Creek	Ocne	TN	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to S.C. Hwy 130
Smeltzer Creek	Ocne	TPGT	That portion of the creek from S.C. Hwy 130 to North Fork Little River
Smith Branch	Rlnd	FW	The entire branch tributary to Broad River
Smith Swamp	Marn	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Catfish Creek (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
South Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to North Edisto River
South Edisto River	Chtn, Cltn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the river from Dawho River to Mud Creek
South Edisto River	Chtn, Cltn	SFH	That portion of the river from Mud Creek to the Atlantic Ocean
South Fork Edisto River	Aikn, Bmbg, Brwl, Efld, Orbg	FW	The entire river tributary to North Fork Edisto River
South Fork Kings Creek	Nbry	FW	The entire creek tributary to Enoree River
South Pacolet River	Gnvl	TN	That portion of the river from its headwaters to S.C. Hwy 116
South Pacolet River	Gnvl, Spbg	FW	That portion of the river from S.C. Hwy 116 to Pacolet River
South Rabon Creek	Gnvl, Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rabon Creek
South Saluda River	Gnvl, Pkns	ORW(FW)	That portion of the river from its headwaters to Table Rock Reservoir Dam
South Saluda River	Gnvl, Pkns	TPGT	That portion of the river from Table Rock Reservoir Dam to Hwy 8
South Saluda River	Gnvl, Pkns	FW	That portion of the river from S.C. Hwy 8 to junction with North Saluda River
South Santee River	Bkly, Chtn, Gtwn	FW	That freshwater portion of the river
South Santee River	Bkly, Chtn, Gtwn	SA	That portion of the river from U.S. Hwy 17 to 1000 feet below the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway
South Santee River	Bkly, Chtn, Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the river from U.S. Hwy 17 from 1000 feet below the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway to the Atlantic Ocean
South Tyger River	Gnvl, Spbg	FW	The entire river tributary to Tyger River
Spain Creek	Gnvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Saluda River
Sparrow Swamp	Drln, Flrn, Lee	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Lynches River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Spears Creek	Krsh, Rlnd	FW	The entire creek (and its tributaries) from its headwaters to its confluence with Wateree River
St. Pierre Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to South Edisto River
Steamboat Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to North Edisto River
Steele Creek	York	FW	The entire creek tributary to Sugar Creek

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Stevens Creek	Efld, Mcmk	FW	The entire creek tributary to Savannah River
Stitt Branch	Ffld	FW	The entire branch tributary to Jackson Creek
Stoddard Creek	Gnvl, Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to North Rabon Creek
Stono River	Chtn	SFH	That portion of the river extending eastward to S.C.L. Railroad Bridge
Stono River	Chtn	SFH	That portion of the river from the S.C.L. Railroad Bridge to Abbapoola Creek
Stono River	Chtn	SFH	That portion of the river from Abbapoola Creek to Folly River
Stoops Creek	Lxtn, Rlnd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Saluda River
Store Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to St. Pierre Creek
Story River	Bfrt	SFH	The entire river to Trenchards Inlet and Fripps Inlet
Stuart Creek	Ffld	FW	The entire creek tributary to Jackson Creek
Sugar Creek	Lctr, York	FW	The entire creek tributary to Catawba River
Summerhouse Branch (also called Bartons Branch and Johnsons Swamp)	Gtwn, Wmbg	FWsp	The entire branch tributary to Horse Pen Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Swaford Creek	Ocne	TN	The entire creek tributary to Whetstone Creek
Sweetwater Branch	Efld	FW	The entire branch tributary to Stevens Creek
Swift Creek	Krsh, Smtr	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wateree River
Swinton Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Lower Toogoodoo Creek
Tailrace Canal	Bkly	FW	That portion of the canal from Lake Moultrie Dam to Biggin Creek
Tamassee Creek	Ocne	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to end of U.S. Forest Service Land
Tamassee Creek	Ocne	FW	That portion of the creek from U.S. Forest Service Land to its confluence with Cheohee Creek
Thicketty Creek	Chke	FW	That portion of the creek below the Cowpens discharge tributary to Broad River
Thompson Creek	Cfld	FW	The entire creek tributary to Pee Dee River
Thompson River	Ocne	TN	That portion of the river from the State line to Lake Jocassee
Three Creeks	Mrlb	FW	The entire creek tributary to Pee Dee River
Tilly Branch	Ocne	FW	The entire branch tributary to Chattooga River
Timothy Creek	Nbry	FW	The entire creek tributary to Bush River
Tinker Creek	Unin	FW	The entire creek tributary to Tyger River
Tinkers Creek	Cstr	FW	The entire creek tributary to Fishing Creek
Toby Creek	Brwl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Salkehatchie River
Todds Branch	Lctr	FW	The entire branch tributary to Little Lynches River
Tom Point Creek (also called McLeod Creek)	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Wadmalaw River
Toms Branch	Lxtn	FW	The entire branch tributary to Congaree River
Toms Creek	Rlnd	FW	That portion of the creek outside the boundary of the Congaree National Park

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Toms Creek	Rlnd	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek beginning at the boundary of the Congaree National Park to its confluence with Cedar Creek
Toogoodoo Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Wadmalaw River
Toomer Creek	Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Wando River
Town Creek	Chke	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad Creek
Town Creek	Krsh	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wateree Creek
Town Creek	Pkns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Twelvemile Creek
Town Creek	Gtwn	SB	That portion of the creek from its confluence with No Mans Friend Creek and Oyster Bay to its western confluence with Clambank Creek.
Town Creek	Gtwn	SFH	That portion of the creek from its western confluence with Clambank Creek to its eastern confluence with Clambank Creek
Town Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the creek from its eastern confluence with Clambank Creek to North Inlet
Townes Creek	Ocne	TN	That portion of the creek from the confluence of West Fork and Crane Creek to Lake Cherokee
Townsend River	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire river tributary to Frampton Creek
Trenchards Inlet	Bfrt	SFH	The entire inlet tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Tugaloo River	Ocne	FW	That portion of the river from Tugaloo Dam to Lake Hartwell
Turkey Creek	Brwl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Salkehatchie River
Turkey Creek	Cstr, York	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Turkey Creek	Efld, Mcmk	FW	The entire creek tributary to Stevens Creek
Turkey Creek	Gnwd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Saluda River
Turkey Creek	Smtr	FWsp	The entire creek tributary to Pocotaligo River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Turkey Creek (also called Turkey Quarter Creek)	Lctr	FW	The entire creek tributary to Cane Creek
Turpin Branch	Ocne	FW	The entire branch tributary to Chattooga River
Twelvemile Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Saluda River
Twelvemile Creek	Pkns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lake Hartwell
Twentyfive Mile Creek	Krsh	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wateree River
Three and Twenty Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lake Hartwell
Tyger River (Main Stem)	Nbry, Spbg, Unin	FW	The entire river tributary to Broad River
Unnamed Creek	Gnvl	FW	The unnamed creek which enters Reedy River on the west bank 1 1/4 miles below Conestee Lake
Unnamed Creek	Gnvl		See Langston Creek (Greenville County)
Unnamed Creek	Ocne	FW	The unnamed creek which enters Little River at Newry
Unnamed Creek Mill Creek	Unin	FW	The unnamed creek which originates in Jonesville and flows north-northeast to Mill Creek

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Unnamed Creek Tributary to Beaverdam Creek	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters, including the reservoir, to Secondary Road 22
Unnamed Creek Tributary to Beaverdam Creek	Gnvl	FW	That portion of the creek from Secondary Road 22 to Beaverdam Creek
Unnamed Creek to Mountain Creek	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters, including Mountain Lake, to Mountain Creek
Unnamed Creek (Located near Altamont Forest Rd) Tributary to an Unnamed Tributary to Mountain Creek	Gnvl	FW	The entire creek
Unnamed Creek (Fripps Island) Tributary to Fripps Inlet	Bfrt	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Fripps Inlet
Unnamed Creek (Old Island) Tributary to Fripps Inlet	Bfrt	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Fripps Inlet
Unnamed Creek (St. Helena Island) Tributary to Harbor River	Bfrt	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Harbor River
Unnamed Creek (Harbor River) Tributary to St. Helena Sound	Bfrt	SFH	The entire creek tributary to St. Helena Sound
Unnamed Creeks, Ponds, or Lakes	Rlnd	FW	Any portions tributary to waters unnamed or named located within the boundary of the Congaree National Park to the boundary of the Congaree National Park
Unnamed Creeks, Ponds, or Lakes	Rlnd	ORW(FW)	All portions of waters and waters located wholly within the boundary of the Congaree National Park
Unnamed Swamp (Near North, S.C.)	Orbg	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to North Fork Edisto River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Vaughn Creek	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	The entire creek tributary to Lake Lanier
Waccamaw River	Gtwn, Hory	FWsp	That portion of the river from North Carolina line to its confluence with Thoroughfare Creek (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Waccamaw River	Gtwn	SAsp	That portion of the river from its confluence with Thoroughfare Creek to Winyah Bay (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L)
Wadmalaw River	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire river from Wadmalaw Sound to North Edisto River
Wadmalaw Sound	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire sound

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Wagner Creek	Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Wando River
Walker Branch	Ffld	FW	The entire branch tributary to Big Dutchman Creek
Wando River	Bkly, Chtn	SFH	That portion from its headwaters to a point 2.5 miles north of its confluence with Cooper River
Wando River	Bkly, Chtn	SA	That portion from a point 2.5 miles north of its confluence with Cooper River to its confluence with Cooper River
Wapoo Creek	Chtn	SB	The entire creek tributary to Stono River
Ward Creek	Bfrt	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Harbor River
Warrior Creek	Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Enoree River
Wateree Lake	Ffld, Krsh, Lctr	FW	The entire lake on Catawba-Wateree River
Wateree River	Cstr, Ffld, Krsh, Lctr, Rlnd, Smtr, York	FW	See Catawba-Wateree River
Watts Mill Branch	Lrns	FW	The entire branch tributary to Little River
West Branch Cooper River	Bkly	FW	The entire river from Biggin Creek to its confluence with East Branch Cooper River (the Tee)
West Fork (also called Little Fork Creek)	Cfld	FW	The entire stream tributary to East Fork or Fork Creek
West Fork	Ocne	TN	That portion from its headwaters to its confluence with Crane Creek
Westbank Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to North Edisto River
Weston Lake	Rlnd	ORW(FW)	The entire lake within the boundary of the Congaree National Park
Whale Branch	Bfrt	SFH	The entire branch between Broad River and Coosaw River
Whetstone Creek	Ocne	TN	The entire creek tributary to Chattooga River
White Oak Creek	Krsh	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wateree Lake
White Oak Creek	Marn	FWsp	The entire creek tributary to River Swamp of Little Pee Dee River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
White Oak Creek	Ocne	TN	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to Knox Creek
Whitewater River	Ocne	ORW(TPGT)	That portion of the river from State line to Lake Jocassee
Whitner Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Big Generostee Creek
Whooping Island Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Sand Creek
Wildcat Creek	Rlnd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Gills Creek
Wildcat Creek	York	FW	The entire creek tributary to Fishing Creek
Wilkerson Creek	Aikn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Horse Creek
Willis Creek	Pkns	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to the northern boundary of Table Rock Resort property

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Willis Creek	Pkns	TN	That portion of the creek from the northern boundary of Table Rock Resort property to its confluence with Oolenoy River
Willow Swamp	Orbg	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Little River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Wilson Branch	Abvl, Andn	FW	The entire branch tributary to Rocky River
Wilson Branch	Gnvl	FW	The entire branch tributary to Durbin Creek
Wilson Creek	Gnwd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Saluda River
Windy Hill Creek	Bmbg, Brwl	FW	The entire creek tributary to South Fork Edisto River
Winyah Bay	Gtwn	SB	The entire bay tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Wise Lake	Rlnd	ORW(FW)	The entire lake within the boundary of the Congaree National Park
Wolf Creek	Pkns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Twelvemile Creek
Wood Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek between Boor Creek and Jones Creek
Wright Creek	Ocne	ORW(TPGT)	The entire creek tributary to Lake Jocassee
Wright River	Jspr	SA	The entire river tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Zekial Creek	Chke, Spbg	FW	The entire creek tributary to Island Creek

Fiscal Impact Statement:

No costs to the State or significant cost to its political subdivisions as a whole should be incurred by these proposed amendments.

Statement of Need and Reasonableness:

The following presents an analysis of the factors listed in 1976 Code Sections 1-23-115(C)(1)-(3) and (9)-(11):

DESCRIPTION OF REGULATION: 61-69. Classified Waters.

Purpose: Amendments to R.61-69 will clarify, strengthen, and improve the overall quality of the existing regulation and make appropriate revisions to the State's water quality standards in accordance with 33 U.S.C. Section 303(c)(2)(B) of the federal Clean Water Act ("CWA").

Legal Authority: 1976 Code Sections 48-1-10 et seq.

Plan for Implementation: The amendments will take legal effect upon General Assembly approval and upon publication in the State Register. Department personnel will then take appropriate steps to inform the regulated community of the amendments. Additionally, a copy of the regulation will be posted on the Department's website, accessible at www.scdhec.gov/regulations-table. Printed copies may also be requested, for a fee, from the Department's Freedom of Information Office.

DETERMINATION OF NEED AND REASONABLENESS OF THE REGULATION BASED ON ALL FACTORS HEREIN AND EXPECTED BENEFITS:

R.61-69 establishes the State's site-specific water quality standards and provides a listing of all named and specific unnamed waterbodies, their classifications, and locations. The Department's amendments to R.61-69 clarify and correct, as needed, waterbody names, counties, classes, and descriptions.

DETERMINATION OF COSTS AND BENEFITS:

Existing staff and resources will be utilized to implement these amendments to the regulation. No anticipated additional cost will be incurred by the State if the revisions are implemented, and no additional State funding is being requested.

The overall cost impact to the State's political subdivisions and the regulated community as a whole is not likely to be significant. Existing standards would have incurred similar cost. Furthermore, the standards required under the amendments will be substantially consistent with the current guidelines utilized by the Department.

UNCERTAINTIES OF ESTIMATES:

The uncertainties associated with the estimation of benefits and burdens are minimal.

EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH:

Implementation of these amendments will not compromise the protection of the environment or the health and safety of the citizens of the State. The amendments to R.61-69 seek to correct and clarify portions of the list of classified waters in order to provide citizens a more accurate representation of the waters of the State.

DETRIMENTAL EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH IF THE REGULATION IS NOT IMPLEMENTED:

Failure by the Department to incorporate appropriate revisions to the list of classified waters in R.61-69 will allow an inaccurate representation of the State's waters to persist. This list is the only repository of the State's site-specific water quality standards and is used as the basis for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") permit decisions. If not corrected, the inaccuracies in the existing regulation my lead to unnecessary contamination of the waters of the State with detrimental effects on the health of flora and fauna, as well as the citizens of South Carolina.

Statement of Rationale:

Here below is the Statement of Rationale pursuant to S.C. Code Section 1-23-110(A)(3)(h):

R.61-69 establishes the State's site-specific water quality standards and provides a listing of all named and specific unnamed waterbodies, their classifications, and locations. The Department amends R.61-69 to clarify and correct, as needed, waterbody names, counties, classes, and descriptions.

Regulation 61-69 as published in S.C. State Register on May 26, 2023.

LEGEND:
Added or revised text is shown by underline.
Deleted text is shown by ~~strikeout~~.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

R.61-69, *CLASSIFIED WATERS*

Effective ~~June 26, 2020~~ May 26, 2023
(This version replaces and supersedes any former versions of the regulation.)

Bureau of Water
S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201
(803) 898-4300

PREAMBLE

Pursuant to South Carolina Code Sections 48-1-10, et seq. of the 1976 South Carolina Code of Laws, the Department of Health and Environmental Control shall promulgate regulations to implement the South Carolina Pollution Control Act. R. 61-69, *Classified Waters*, is the only repository of the State's site-specific water quality standards and provides a listing of all named waterbodies, some specific unnamed waterbodies, their classifications, and locations.

In accordance with Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR 131, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has approved these water quality standards on ~~April 22, 2021~~ *[New EPA Approval Date Here]*, for purposes of implementation of the Act.

Regulation History

Promulgated pursuant to South Carolina Code Section 48-1-10 et seq.

Amended by Document No. 2637 in S.C. State Register, effective May 7, 2002

Amended by Document No. 2854 in S.C. State Register, effective May 11, 2004

Amended by Document No. 3025 in S.C. State Register, effective June 23, 2006

Amended by Document No. 4212 in S.C. State Register, effective June 22, 2012

Amended by Document No. 4885 in S.C. State Register, effective June 26, 2020

Amended by Document No. 5116 in S.C. State Register, effective May 26, 2023

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R.61-69, *CLASSIFIED WATERS*

A. Criteria for Classes.

All adopted classifications must conform to the standards and rules contained within R.61-68, Water Classifications and Standards, or site-specific standards listed within this regulation. Unless noted, site- specific standards apply only to the water named and not to tributary or downstream waters.

B. Tributaries to Classified Waters.

Where surface waters are not classified by name (unlisted) in this regulation, the use classification and numeric standards of the class of the stream to which they are tributary apply, disregarding any site-specific numeric standards for the named waterbody. In tidal areas, where an unlisted tributary may affect or flows between two differently classified waterbodies, regardless of whether the location is upstream or downstream, the more stringent numeric standards of the classified waters apply to the unlisted tributary, disregarding any site-specific numeric standards for those waterbodies.

C. Status of Classifications and Reviews.

The classification for all bodies of water contained herein supersedes all previous classifications. The classifications listed within this regulation shall be open to review to ensure that the classification use is still valid and justified.

D. No Discharge Zone Designations.

The Department may determine in accordance with Section 312 of the Clean Water Act that for some waterbodies (or portions of waterbodies), the designation of No Discharge Zone (NDZ) for Marine Sanitation Devices (MSDs) shall be enacted with application of the existing classified standards of the waterbody. The designation is listed in this regulation as an NDZ following the waterbody name.

E. Class Abbreviations.

Class Abbreviations Used in R.61-69	
Outstanding National Resource Waters	ONRW (previous class)
Outstanding Resource Waters	ORW (previous class)
Shellfish Harvesting Waters	SFH
Trout - Natural	TN
Trout – Put, Grow, and Take	TPGT
Trout – Put and Take	TPT
Freshwaters	FW
Class SA (saltwaters)	SA
Class SB (saltwaters)	SB

F. Notations for Site-Specific Standards and Previous Class.

An “sp” by the Class means the Department has established site-specific standards for certain parameters for that waterbody. The site-specific standards are listed in parentheses after the waterbody description. For convenience, on both ONRW and ORW waterbodies, the previous classification for the specific waterbody is given in parenthes~~i~~es after the Class listing.

G. County Abbreviations.

County	Abbreviation
Abbeville	Abvl
Aiken	Aikn
Allendale	Aldl
Anderson	Andn
Bamberg	Bmbg
Barnwell	Brwl
Beaufort	Bfrt
Berkeley	Bkly
Calhoun	Clhn
Charleston	Chtn
Cherokee	Chke
Chester	Cstr
Chesterfield	Cfld
Clarendon	Clrn
Colleton	Cltn
Darlington	Drln
Dillon	Diln
Dorchester	Dchr
Edgefield	Efld
Fairfield	Ffld
Florence	Flrn
Georgetown	Gtwn
Greenville	Gnvl
Greenwood	Gnwd
Hampton	Hmpt
Horry	Hory
Jasper	Jspr
Kershaw	Krsh
Lancaster	Lctr
Laurens	Lrns
Lee	Lee
Lexington	Lxtn
McCormick	Mcmk
Marion	Marn
Marlboro	Mrlb
Newberry	Nbry
Oconee	Ocne
Orangeburg	Orbg
Pickens	Pkns
Richland	Rlnd
Saluda	Slda
Spartanburg	Spbg
Sumter	Smtr
Union	Unin
Williamsburg	Wmbg
York	York

H. List of Waterbody Names, County(ies), Classes, and Descriptions.

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Abner Creek	Pkns	ORW(FW)	The entire creek tributary to Eastatoe Creek
Adams Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Bohicket Creek
Allan Creek (also called Allen Creek)	Spbg	FW	The entire creek tributary to Enoree River
Alligator Creek	Cltn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to South Edisto River
Allison Creek	York	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lake Wylie
Alston Creek	Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Wando River
Anderson Reservoir	Andn	FW	The entire reservoir on Beaverdam Creek
Archers Creek	Bfrt	SA	That portion of the creek from Port Royal to U.S. Government Parris Island Bridge
Archers Creek	Bfrt	SFH	That portion of the creek from the U.S. Government Parris Island Bridge to Broad River
Ashepoo River	Cltn	FW	That portion of the river to saltwater intrusion
Ashepoo River	Cltn	SFH	That portion of the river from saltwater intrusion to the Atlantic Ocean
Ashley River	Chtn, Dchr	FW	That portion of the river from its beginning at Cypress Swamp to the confluence with Popper Dam Creek
Ashley River	Chtn, Dchr	SA	That portion of the river from the confluence with Popper Dam Creek to Church Creek
Ashley River	Chtn	SA~~-~~sp	That portion of the river from Church Creek to Orangegrove Creek (Dissolved Oxygen (D.O.) not less than 4 mg/L)
Ashley River	Chtn	SA	That portion of the river from Orangegrove Creek to Charleston Harbor
Ashpole Swamp	Dill, Marn	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Lumb~~a~~er River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Hory	SA	That portion of the waterway from the North Carolina line to S.C. Hwy 9
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Hory	FW	That portion of the waterway from S.C. Hwy 9 to its confluence with Waccamaw River
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Gtwn, Hory	FWsp	That portion of the waterway from its confluence with Waccamaw River to Thoroughfare Creek (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Gtwn	SA~~-~~sp	That portion of the waterway from Thoroughfare Creek to the headwaters of Winyah Bay (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L)
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Gtwn	SB	That portion of the waterway from the headwaters of Winyah Bay to South Santee River
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Chtn	SFH	That portion of the waterway from South Santee River to ~~the Ben Sawyer Bridge~~its confluence with Venning Creek
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the waterway from its confluence with Venning Creek to its confluence with Morgan Creek

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Chtn	SFH	That portion of the waterway from its confluence with Morgan Creek to the Ben Sawyer Bridge
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Chtn	SB	That portion of the waterway from the Ben Sawyer Bridge through Charleston Harbor to the confluence of Elliott Cut and Stono River
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Chtn	SFH	That portion of the waterway from the confluence of Elliott Cut and Stono River to the S.C.L. Railroad Bridge over Stono River
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Chtn	SFH	That portion of the waterway from the S.C.L. Railroad Bridge over Stono River to the confluence of Wadmalaw Sound and Stono River
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the waterway from the confluence of Wadmalaw Sound and Stono River to Gibson Creek
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the waterway from Gibson Creek along Wadmalaw River and Dawho River to North Creek
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the waterway from North Creek through Watts Cut to South Edisto River
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Chtn, Cltn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the waterway from South Edisto River at Watts Cut to South Edisto River at Fenwick Cut
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Cltn	SFH	That portion of the waterway from South Edisto River at Fenwick Cut along the Ashepoo River to the confluence with St. Helena Sound
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Bfrt, Cltn	SFH	That portion of the waterway from the confluence with St. Helena Sound through the Sound to the confluence with Coosaw River
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Bfrt	SFH	That portion of the waterway from the confluence with Coosaw River along Brickyard Creek to the confluence with Albergottie Creek
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Bfrt	SA	That portion of the waterway from the confluence of Brickyard and Albergottie Creeks to become the Beaufort River to a boundary drawn along Beaufort River between the upper banks of Battery Creek and Cat Island Creek
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Bfrt	SFH	That portion of the waterway from a boundary drawn along Beaufort River between the upper bank of Battery Creek and Cat Island through Port Royal Sound to the confluence with Skull Creek
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Bfrt	SFH	That portion of the waterway from the confluence with Skull Creek through Calibogue Sound, along Cooper River and Ramshorn Creek, to the confluence with New River
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Jspr	SA	That portion of the waterway from the confluence of Ramshorn Creek with New River to Watts Cut and Wright River

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	Jspr	SA	That portion of the waterway from Wright River to Mud River to Savannah River
Back River	Bkly	FW	The entire river tributary to Cooper River
Bad Creek	Ocne	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from the North Carolina line to Chattooga River
Bad Creek Reservoir	Ocne	FW	The entire reservoir
Bailey Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rocky Creek
Bailey Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to St. Pierre Creek
Baker Creek	Mcmk	FW	The entire creek tributary to ~~Lake Strom Thurmond~~J. Strom Thurmond Lake
Ballast Creek	Bfrt	SA	That portion of the creek from the tidal node to Beaufort River
Ballast Creek	Bfrt	SFH	That portion of the creek from the tidal node to Broad River
Bartons Branch (also called Summerhouse Branch and Johnsons Swamp)	Gtwn, Wmbg	FWsp	The entire branch tributary to Horse Pen Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Bass Creek	Bfrt	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to May River
Bass Hole Bay	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire bay between Old Man Creek and Debidue Creek
Bates Old River	Rlnd	ORW(FW)	The entire river within the boundary of the Congaree National Park to the confluence with Congaree River
Battery Creek	Bfrt	SA	That portion of the creek from the two unnamed headwater creeks down to a point 1000 feet below their confluence at Rabbit Island
Battery Creek	Bfrt	SFH	That portion of the creek from a point 1000 feet below the headwater creeks' confluence at Rabbit Island to the confluence with Beaufort River
Battle Creek	Ocne	TPGT	The entire creek tributary to Tugaloo River
Bear Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rocky Creek
Bear Creek	Lctr	FW	The entire creek tributary to Cane Creek
Bear Creek	Newb, ~~Lexi~~Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lake Murray
Bear Swamp	Diln	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Ashpole Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Beards Fork Creek	Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Duncan Creek
Beaufort River	Bfrt	SA	That portion of the river from the confluence of Albergottie Creek and Brickyard Creek to a boundary drawn between the upper bank of Battery Creek and Cat Island Creek
Beaufort River	Bfrt	SFH	That portion of the river from a boundary drawn between the upper bank of Battery Creek and Cat Island Creek to the confluence with Port Royal Sound
Beaver Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rocky River
Beaver Creek	Krsh	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wateree Lake

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Beaverdam Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rocky River
Beaverdam Creek	Drln, Cfld	FW	The entire creek tributary to Black Creek
Beaverdam Creek	Efld	FW	The entire creek tributary to Turkey Creek
Beaverdam Creek	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to Secondary Road 563
Beaverdam Creek	Gnvl	FW	That portion of the creek from Secondary Road 563 to Enoree River
Beaverdam Creek	Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Enoree River
Beaverdam Creek	Mrlb	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little Pee Dee River
Beaverdam Creek	York	FW	The entire creek tributary to Crowder~~'~~s Creek
Beaverdam Creek (also called Irene Creek)	Chke	FW	The entire creek tributary to Thicketty Creek
Beaverdam Creek (also called Big Beaverdam Creek)	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rocky River
Bees Creek	Jspr	SB	The entire creek tributary to Coosawhatchie River
Bell Swamp Creek	Diln	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little Pee Dee River
Beresford Creek	Bkly	SFH	That portion of the creek from Wando River to a point 4 miles from Wando River
Beresford Creek	Bkly	SA	That portion of the creek from a point 4 miles from Wando River to Clouter Creek
Betsy Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Beaver Creek
Big Bay Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to South Edisto River
Big Boggy Swamp	Drln	FW	The entire swamp tributary to McIntosh Mill Stream
Big Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Saluda River
Big Dutchmans Creek	Ffld	FW	The entire creek tributary to ~~Lake~~ Wateree Lake
Big Dutchmans Creek	York	FW	The entire creek tributary to Catawba-Wateree River
Big Generostee Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Savannah River
Big Lake	Rlnd	ORW(FW)	The entire lake within the boundaries of Congaree National Park
Big Pine Tree Creek	~~Kshw~~Krsh	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wateree River
Big Rock Creek	Gnwd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wilson Creek
Big Swamp	Flrn	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Lynches River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Black Creek	Cfld	FW	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to S.C. Hwy 145
Black Creek	Cfld, Drln	FWsp	That portion of the creek from S.C. Hwy 145 through Lake Robinson and Lake Prestwood to U.-S. Rte 52 (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Black Creek	Drln, Flrn	FW	That portion of the creek from U.S. Rte 52 to Great Pee Dee River

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Black River	Clrn, Gtwn, Lee, Smtr, Wmbg	FWsp	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to U.S. Rte 701 (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Black River	Gtwn	SA	That portion of the river from U.S. Rte 701 to Pee Dee River
Blue Hill Creek	Abvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Norris Creek
Bly Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Old Man Creek
Bob's Garden Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Jones Creek
Boggy Swamp	Gtwn	FWsp	That portion of the river from the headwaters to saltwater intrusion (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Bohicket Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary from North Edisto River to Church Creek
Boone Hall Creek	Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Horlbeck Creek
Boor Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek between Jones Creek and Wood Creek
Brasstown Creek	Ocne	TPGT	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to Tugaloo River
Bread and Butter Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Town Creek
Brickyard Creek	Chtn	SB	The entire creek tributary to Ashley River
Brickyard Creek	Bfrt	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Beaufort River
Broad Creek (NDZ)	Bfrt	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Calibogue Sound
Broad River	B~~r~~frt, Jspr	SFH	The entire river tributary to Port Royal Sound
Broad River (Main Stem)	Chke, Cstr, Ffld, Nbry, Rlnd, Unin, York	FW	The entire river tributary to Congaree River
Broadmouth Creek	Abvl, Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Saluda River
Broadway Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rocky Creek
Brown Swamp	Hory, Marn	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Little Pee Dee River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Brunson Swamp	Hory	FW	The entire swamp tributary to Little Pee Dee River
Brushy Creek	Gnvl	FW	That portion of the creek from its headwaters northeast of Greenville to Enoree River
Brushy Creek	Gnvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Reedy River
Brushy Creek	Pkns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Saluda River
Buck Creek	Brwl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Salkehatchie River
Buck Creek	Spbg	FW	The entire creek tributary to Pacolet River
Buck Hollow	Gnvl	TN	The entire tributary to Middle Saluda River
Buck Swamp	Diln, Marn, Mrlb	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Little Pee Dee River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Buckhorn Creek	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters, including Buckhorn Lake, to Tanyard Road

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Buckhorn Creek	Gnvl	FW	That portion of the creek from Tanyard Road to Enoree River
Buffalo Creek	Unin	FW	The entire creek tributary to Fairforest Creek
Buffalo Creek	Chke	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Bull Branch	Mrlb	FW	The entire branch tributary to Hagins Prong
Bull Creek	Bfrt	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Cooper River and May River
Bull Creek	Hory	FW	The entire creek tributary to Pee Dee River to Waccamaw River
Bull Run Branch	Cstr	FW	The entire branch within Chester County
Bull Swamp	Orbg	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Four Hole Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Bull Swamp Creek	Lxtn, Orbg	FW	The entire creek tributary to North Fork Edisto River
Bullock Creek	York	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Bull's Bay	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire bay
Bulls Creek	Chtn	SA-sp	The entire creek tributary to Ashley River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L)
Bullyard Sound	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire sound
Burdine Creek	Pkns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Georges Creek
Burgess Creek	Ocne	TN	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to Mill Creek
Burnetts Creek	Slda	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little Saluda River
Burnt Gin Lake	Smtr	FW	The entire lake located on the western reaches of Cane Savannah Creek
Bush Creek (or River)	Lrns, Nbry	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lake Murray
Byrum's Creek (Branch from Appleton Mill to Whitner Creek)	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Whitner Creek
Calhoun Creek	Abvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little River
Calibogue Sound	Bfrt	SFH	The entire sound tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Callawassie Creek	Bfrt	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Colleton River
Camp Branch	Ocne	FW	The entire branch tributary to Opossum Creek
Cane Creek	Lctr	FW	The entire creek tributary to Catawba River
Cane Creek	Pkns	TN	The entire creek tributary to Lake Keowee
Cannons Creek	Nbry	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Canoe Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little Generostee Creek
Cantrell Creek	Ocne	TN	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to Lake Cheohee
Cape Romain Harbor	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire harbor
Caper's Inlet	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire inlet tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Captain Bill's Creek	Jspr	FW	The entire creek tributary to Bee's Creek

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Carrick Creek	Pkns	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to Pinnacle Lake
Carrick Creek	Pkns	FW	That portion of the creek from the dam at Pinnacle Lake to the end of Table Rock State Park land
Carter Creek	Flrn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lynches River
Cat Island Creek	Bfrt	SFH	The entire creek from Beaufort River to Chowan Creek
Catawba-Wateree River	Cstr, Ffld, ~~Kshw~~Krsh, Lctr, Rlnd, Smtr, York	FW	The entire river tributary to Santee River
Catfish Creek	Marn	FWsp	The entire creek tributary to Pee Dee River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Causeway Branch	Smtr	FW	The entire branch tributary to Second Mill Pond
Caw Caw Swamp	Aldl, Hmpt	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Whippy Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Cedar Creek	Cfld, Drln	FW	The entire creek tributary to Pee Dee River
Cedar Creek	Ffld, Rlnd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Cedar Creek	Rlnd	FW	That portion of the creek outside the boundary of Congaree National Park
Cedar Creek	Rlnd	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek beginning at the boundary of Congaree National Park to Wise Lake
Cedar Creek	Rlnd	ONRW(FW)	That portion of the creek beginning at Wise Lake to its confluence with Congaree River
Cedar Creek Reservoir	Cstr, Ffld, L~~n~~ctr	FW	The entire lake on Catawba River
Cemetery Creek (also called Silver Brook Creek)	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rocky River
Charleston Harbor	Chtn	SB	From Battery to the Atlantic Ocean
Charlies Creek	Abvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rocky River
Chattooga River	Ocne	FW	That portion of the river from its confluence with Opossum Creek to Tugaloo River
Chattooga River	Ocne	ORW(FW)	That portion of the river from the North Carolina line to its confluence with Opossum Creek
Chauga Creek (also called Jerry Creek)	Ocne	FW	The entire creek tributary to Chauga River
Chauga River	Ocne	ORW(FW)	That portion of the river from its headwaters to 1 mile above U.S. Rte 76
Chauga River	Ocne	FW	That portion of the river from 1 mile above U.S. Rte 76 to Tugaloo River
Chechessee Creek	Bfrt	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Colleton River and Chechessee River
Chechessee River	Bfrt	SFH	The entire river tributary to Port Royal Sound
Chehaw River	Cltn	SFH	The entire river tributary to Combahee River

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Cheohee Creek	Ocne	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to end of U.S. Forest Service Land
Cheohee Creek	Ocne	FW	That portion of the creek from U.S. Forest Service Land to its confluence with Tamassee Creek
Cherokee Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Hencoop Creek
Cherokee Creek	Chke	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Chickasaw Creek	Abvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little River
Chinners Swamp	Hory	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Brunson Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Choestoea Creek	Ocne	FW	The entire creek tributary to Hartwell Lake
Chowan Creek (also called Cowen Creek)	Bfrt	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Beaufort River
Church Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the creek from Wadmalaw Sound to Ravens Point
Church Creek	Chtn	SFH	That portion of the creek from Ravens Point to Hoopstick Island
Clambank Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Town Creek
Clark Creek	Flrn, Wmbg	FWsp	The entire creek tributary to Pee Dee River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Clark Creek	York	FW	The entire creek tributary to Bullock Creek
Clark(s) Hill Reservoir (NDZ) (also called J. Strom Thurmond Lake)	Abvl, Mcmk	FW	The entire reservoir on Savannah River
Clark Sound	Chtn	SB	The entire sound tributary to Charleston Harbor
Clouds Creek	Slda	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lake Murray
Coastal Waters	Bfrt, Chtn, Gtwn, Hory, Jspr	SFH	From the land to the 3-mile limit of State jurisdiction in the Atlantic Ocean
Coastal Waters		SFH	Coastal waters offshore from the land to the 3-mile limit of State jurisdiction in the Atlantic Ocean
Coastal Waters		SFH	From the land to the 3-mile limit of State jurisdiction in the Atlantic Ocean
Coldspring Branch	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	The entire branch tributary to Middle Saluda River
Colleton River	Bfrt	ORW(SFH)	The entire river tributary to Chechessee River
Combahee River	Bfrt, Cltn, Hmpt	FW	That portion of the river from its confluence of Salkehatchie River with Little Salkehatchie River to saltwater intrusion at U.S. Hwy 17
Combahee River	Bfrt, Cltn	SFH	That portion of the river from saltwater intrusion at U.S. Hwy 17 to St. Helena Sound
Coneross Creek	Ocne	FW	That portion of the creek through Negro Fork Creek
Congaree Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Congaree River
Congaree River	Clhn, Lxtn, Rlnd	FW	The entire river tributary to Santee River

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Contrary Swamp	Diln	FW	The entire swamp from its headwaters to the North Carolina line near South of the Border
Cooks Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek between Old Man Creek and Debidue Creek
Cooper River	Bkly, Chtn	FW	That portion of the river from the confluence of West Branch Cooper River and East Branch Cooper River (the Tee) to a point approximately 30 miles above the junction of Ashley and Cooper Rivers
Cooper River	Bkly, Chtn	SB	That portion of the river below a point approximately 30 miles above the junction of Ashley and Cooper Rivers to the junction of Ashley and Cooper Rivers
Cooper River	Bfrt	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the river from New River to Ramshorn Creek
Cooper River	Bfrt	SFH	That portion of the river from Ramshorn Creek to Calibogue Sound
Coosaw River	Bfrt	SFH	The entire river tributary to St. Helena Sound
Coosawhatchie River	Aldl, Hmpt, Jspr	FW	That portion of the river from its headwaters to saltwater intrusion
Coosawhatchie River	Aldl, Hmpt, Jspr	SFH	That portion of the river from saltwater intrusion to Broad River
Copahee Sound	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire sound
Corbin Creek	Ocne	ORW(TPGT)	The entire creek tributary to Devils Fork
Corner Creek	Abvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little River
Coronaca Creek	Gnwd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wilson Creek
Cowpen Swamp	Diln	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Bear Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Cowpens Creek	Chke	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little Thicketty Creek
Cox Branch	Bmbg	FW	The entire branch tributary to Lemon Creek
Cox Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rocky Creek
Cox Camp Creek	Gnvl	TN	The entire creek tributary to Middle Saluda River
Crab Haul Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Old Man Creek
Crane Creek	Rlnd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Crims Creek	Nbry	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Crooked Creek	Mrlb	FW	The entire creek tributary to Pee Dee River
Crowders Creek	York	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lake Wylie
Cutoff Creek	Gtwn	SFH	The entire creek between Oyster Bay and Town Creek
Cypress Branch	Flrn, Smtr	FWsp	The entire branch tributary to Douglas Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Cypress Swamp	Dchr	FW	The entire swamp tributary to Ashley River
Dark Creek	Ocne	ORW(FW)	The entire creek tributary to East Fork Chattooga River
Darrell Creek	Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Wando River

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Dawho River	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire river from South Edisto River to North Edisto River
Debidue Creek	Gtwn	SFH	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to its confluence with Cooks Creek, but not including tidal creeks on western shore between Bass Hole Bay and Cooks Creek
Debidue Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the creek from its confluence with Cooks Creek to North Inlet and all tidal creeks including those on western shore between Bass Hole Bay and Cooks Creek
Debordieu Channel	Gtwn	SFH	The entire channel tributary to Debidue Creek
Deep Creek	Flrn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lynches River
Devils Fork	Ocne	TN	That portion of the creek from its confluence of Corbin Creek and Howard Creek to Lake Jocassee
Dewee's Inlet	Chtn	SFH	The entire inlet tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Diversion Canal	Bkly	FW	The entire canal between Lake Marion and Lake Moultrie
Doolittle Creek	Chke	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Double Branch	Abvl	FW	The entire branch tributary to Long Cane Creek
Double Branch	Lxtn	FW	The entire branch tributary to Saluda River
Douglas Swamp	Clrn, Flrn, Smtr	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Pudding Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Dry Branch	Rlnd	ORW-(FW)	That portion of the stream beginning at the boundary of the Congaree National Park to Weston Lake
Dry Branch	Rlnd	FW	That portion of the branch outside the boundary of the Congaree National Park
Dry Fork	Cstr	FW	The entire fork tributary to Sandy River
Duck Creek	Aldl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Coosawhatchie River
Duck Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Jones Creek
Duck Island Channel	Chtn	SA-sp	The entire channel connecting two segments of the Ashley River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L)
Duncan Creek	Lrns, Nbry	FW	The entire creek tributary to Enoree River
Duncan Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Chinquapin Creek
Dunn Sound	Hory	SFH	The entire sound
Durbin Creek	Gnvl, Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Enoree River
Dye Branch (also called Dry Branch)	York	FW	The entire branch tributary to Jones Branch
Eagle Creek	Chtn	SB	The entire creek tributary to Ashley River
Eastatoe Creek	Pkns	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to its confluence with Laurel Creek
Eastatoe Creek	Pkns	TPGT	That portion of the creek from its confluence with Laurel Creek to Lake Keowee
East Beards Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wilson Creek

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
East Fork (also called Fork Creek)	Cfld	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lynches River
East Fork Chattooga River	Ocne	ORW(FW)	That portion of the river from the North Carolina line to its confluence with Indian Camp Branch
East Fork Chattooga River	Ocne	TN	That portion of the river from its confluence with Indian Camp Branch to Chattooga River
East Rock Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broadway Creek
Edisto River	Chtn, Cltn	ORW(FW)	That portion of the river from U.S. Hwy 17 to its confluence with Dawho River and South Edisto River
Edisto River (Main Stem)	Orbg, Bmbg, Dchr, Cltn, Chtn	FW	That portion of the river from the confluence of North and South Forks to U.S. Hwy 17
Eighteen Mile Creek	Pkns, Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Hartwell Lake
Emory Creek	Pkns	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to the northern boundary of Table Rock Resort property
Emory Creek	Pkns	TN	That portion of the creek from northern boundary of Table Rock Resort property to its confluence with Oolenoy River
Enoree River	Gnvl, Spbg, Lrns, Unin, Nbry	FW	The entire river tributary to Broad River
Fairforest Creek	Spbg, Unin	FW	The entire creek tributary to Tyger River
Fall Creek	Ocne	FW	The entire creek tributary to Chattooga River
Falls Creek	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to Lake Trammell
Falls Creek	Gnvl	TN	That portion of the creek from the dam at Lake Trammell to Gap Creek
Fields Cut	Jspr	SA	The entire stream
Filbin Creek	Chtn	FW	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to the tide gates at Virginia Avenue
Filbin Creek	Chtn	SB	That portion of the creek from the tide gates at Virginia Avenue to Cooper River
First Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Congaree Creek
Fishing Creek	Cstr, York	FW	The entire creek tributary to Catawba River
Fishing Creek	Chtn	ORW(SA)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to a point 2 miles from its mouth
Fishing Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the creek from a point 2 miles from its mouth to its confluence with St. Pierre Creek
Fishing Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Dawho River
Fishing Creek Lake	Cstr, L~~n~~Ctr	FW	The entire lake on Catawba River
Fishtrap Branch	Ocne	FW	The entire branch tributary to Chattooga River
Five Fathom Creek	Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Bull's Bay
Flagreed Creek	Abvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Calhoun Creek
Folly River	Chtn	SFH	The entire river tributary to Stono ~~r~~River
Fork Creek	Cfld	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lynches River

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Foster Creek	Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Wando River
Four Hole Swamp	Orbg, Dchr, Bkly, Clhn	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Edisto River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Four Mile Creek	Orbg	FW	The entire creek tributary to North Fork Edisto River
~~Foreteen Mile~~ Fourteenmile Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Twelve~~-Mile~~mile Creek
Frampton Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Frampton Inlet
Frampton Inlet	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire inlet tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Fripps Inlet	Bfrt	ORW(SFH)	The entire inlet tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Frohawk Creek	Spbg	FW	The entire creek tributary to South Tyger River
Gaffney Creek	Chke	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Gap Creek	Gnvl	TN	The entire creek tributary to its confluence with Middle Saluda River
Garden Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Toogoodoo Creek
Georges Creek (and branch from Easley)	Pkns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Saluda River
Gibson Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Wadmalaw River
Gilder Creek (also called Gillard Creek)	Gnvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Enoree River
Gills Creek	Rlnd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Congaree River
Golden Creek	Pkns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Twelve~~-Mile~~mile Creek
Goose Creek	Bkly	FW	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to Goose Creek Reservoir dam
Goose Creek	Bkly	SB	That portion of the creek from Goose Creek Reservoir dam to Cooper River
Graham Creek	Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Bull's Bay
Gramling Creek	Orbg	FWsp	The entire creek tributary to Little Bull Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Granny's Quarter Creek	~~Kshw~~Krsh	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wateree River
Grapevine Branch	Bmbg	FW	The entire branch tributary to Lemon Creek
Grassy Run Branch	Cstr	FW	The entire branch tributary to Rocky Creek
Grays Sound	Chtn	SFH	The entire sound
Great Falls Reservoir	Cstr, Lctr	FW	The entire reservoir on Catawba River
Great Pee Dee River	Cfld, Diln, Drln, Flrn, Marn, Mrlb, Wmbg	FW	That portion of the river from North Carolina line to its confluence with Thoroughfare Creek
Great Pee Dee River	Gtwn	SB-sp	That portion of the river from its confluence with Thoroughfare Creek to Winyah Bay (D.O. not less than daily average 5 mg/L and minimum 4 mg/L)
Green Creek	Pkns	ORW(FW)	The entire creek tributary to Carrick Creek
Green Swamp	Smtr	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Pocotaligo River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Groundwaters	All	GB	The entire groundwaters of the State (unless otherwise listed)
Guerin Creek	Bkly, Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Wando ~~river~~River
Gulley Branch	Flrn	FW	The entire branch tributary to Jefferies Creek
Gum Branch	Dchr	FWsp	The entire branch tributary to Indian Field Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Haile Gold Mine Creek	Lctr	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little Lynches River
Halfmoon Branch	Bmbg	FW	The entire branch tributary to Ghents Branch
Hamlin Sound	Chtn	SFH	The entire sound
Hanging Rock Creek	Lctr, ~~Kshw~~Krsh	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little Lynches River
Harbor River	Bfrt	ORW(SFH)	The entire river tributary to St. Helena Sound and Fripps Inlet
Hard Labor Creek	Gnwd, Mcmk	FW	The entire creek tributary to Stevens Creek
Harris Mill Branch	Gnwd	FW	The entire branch tributary to Rocky Creek
Hartwell Lake (NDZ)	Andn, Ocne, Pkns	FW	All that portion within South Carolina
Haulover Creek	Gtwn	SB	The entire creek between Mud Bay and Jones Creek
Hawe Creek	Mcmk	FW	The entire creek tributary to ~~Lake Strom Thurmond~~J. Strom Thurmond Lake
Hayes Swamp	Diln	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Little Pee Dee River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Head Foremost Creek	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	The entire creek tributary to Middle Saluda River
Hellhole Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lightwood Knot Creek
Hembree Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Hartwell Lake
Hemedy Creek (also called Ramsey Creek)	Ocne	FW	The entire creek tributary to Chauga River
Hencoop Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rocky Creek
Hobcaw Creek	Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Wando River
Hog Inlet/Cherry Grove Inlet	Hory	SFH	The entire inlet
Hollow Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lake Murray
Horlbeck Creek	Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Wando River
Horse Creek	Aikn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Savannah River
Howard Creek	Ocne	ORW(TPGT)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to 0.3 mile below S.C. Hwy 130 above the flow augmentation system at the Bad Creek pumped storage station dam
Howard Creek	Ocne	TN	That portion of the creek from just above the flow augmentation system at the Bad Creek pumped storage station dam to Devils Fork

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Hunting Swamp	Hory	FW	The entire swamp tributary to Little Pee Dee River
Husbands Creek	Mrlb	FW	The entire creek tributary to Pee Dee River
Indian Camp Branch	Ocne	ORW(FW)	The entire branch tributary to East Fork Chattooga River
Indian Creek	Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Enoree River
Indian Field Swamp	Dchr, Orbg	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Polk Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Ira Branch	Ocne	ORW(FW)	The entire branch tributary to the Chattooga River
Irene Creek	Chke	FW	The entire creek tributary to Thicketty Creek
J. Strom Thurmond Lake (also called Clarks Hill Reservoir) (NDZ)	Abvl, Mcmk	FW	The entire lake on Savannah River
Jackies Branch	Pkns	TN	The entire branch tributary to the confluence with Laurel Fork Creek
Jacks Creek	Ocne	ORW(FW)	The entire creek tributary to the East Fork Chattooga River
Jackson Branch	Aldl, Hmpt	FW	The entire branch tributary to Whippy Swamp
Jackson Creek	Ffld	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little River
Jackson Creek	Rlnd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Gills Creek
Jacobs Creek	Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Sand Creek
Jeffries Creek	Drln, Flrn	FWsp	The entire creek tributary to Pee Dee River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Jeremy Inlet	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire inlet tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Jericho Creek	Bfrt	SA	The entire creek tributary to Battery Creek
Jerry Creek	Ocne	FW	The entire creek tributary to Chauga River
Jimmies Creek	Spbg	FW	The entire creek tributary to the Tyger River
Johnson Creek	Bfrt	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Harbor River and the Atlantic Ocean
Johnsons Swamp (also called Summerhouse Branch and Bartons Branch)	Gtwn, Wmbg	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Horse Pen Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Jones Creek	Gtwn	SB	That portion of the creek from its confluence with Mud Bay to its confluence with Nancy Creek
Jones Creek	Gtwn	SFH	That portion of the creek from its confluence with Nancy Creek to a point midway between its confluence with Duck Creek and Noble Slough
Jones Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the creek from a point midway between its confluence with Duck Creek and Noble Slough to North Inlet
Jordan Branch	Brwl	FW	The entire branch tributary to Toby Creek
Julian Creek	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	The entire creek tributary to Matthews Creek
Jumping Branch	Ocne	TN	That portion of the branch ~~F~~from its headwaters to Lake Cherokee

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Kate Fowler Branch	Gnwd	FW	The entire branch tributary to ~~Ninety Six~~Ninety Six Creek
Kellers Creek	Abvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to McCord Creek
Kelsey Creek	Spbg	FW	The entire creek tributary to Fairforest Creek
Kilgore Branch	Drln	FW	The entire branch tributary to Black Creek
King Creek	Ocne	ORW(FW)	The entire creek tributary to Chattooga River
Kinley Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Saluda River
Knox Creek	Ocne	FW	That portion of the creek from Lake Cheohee Dam to the confluence with Cheohee Creek
Koon Branch	Lxtn	FW	The entire branch tributary to Rawls Creek
Lake Cheohee	Ocne	FW	The entire lake
Lake Cherokee (also called Lake Isaquenna)	Ocne	FW	The entire lake
Lake Greenwood	Gnwd, Lrns, Nbry	FW	The entire lake on Saluda River
Lake Hartwell (NDZ)	Ocne, Pkns, Andn	FW	All that portion within South Carolina
Lake Jocassee	Ocne	TPGT	The entire lake
Lake Keowee (NDZ)	Andn, Pkns	FW	The entire lake
Lake Lanier	Gnvl	FW	The entire lake on Vaughn Creek
Lake Marion	Bkly, Clrn, Orbg, Smtr	FW	The entire lake
Lake Moultrie	Bkly	FW	The entire lake
Lake Murray (NDZ)	Lxtn, Nbry, Rlnd, Slda	FW	The entire lake on Saluda River
Lake Rabon	Lrns	FW	The entire lake on Rabon Creek, North Rabon Creek, and South Rabon Creek
Lake Richard B. Russell	Abvl, Andn	FW	The entire lake
Lake Rotary	Gnvl	FW	The entire lake
Lake Secession	Abvl, Andn	FW	The entire lake on Rocky River
Lake Sudy	Gnvl	FW	The entire lake
Lake Swamp	Drln, Flrn	FWsp	The entire lake tributary to Sparrow Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Lake Swamp (also called Lynches Lake)	Flrn	FWsp	The entire lake (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Lake Swamp	Hory	FWsp	The entire lake tributary to Little Pee Dee River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Lake Trammell	Gnvl	TN	The entire lake
Lake Tugaloo	Ocne	TPGT	The entire lake
Lake Wylie (NDZ)	York	FW	The entire lake on Catawba River
Langston Creek (unnamed Creek to Reedy River 1 1/2 miles above Long Branch)	Gnvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Reedy River

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Laurel Branch	Pkns	ORW(FW)	The entire branch tributary to Eastatoe Creek
Laurel Creek	Gnvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Reedy River
Laurel Creek	Pkns	ORW(FW)	The entire creek tributary to Eastatoe Creek
Laurel Fork Creek	Pkns	TN	The entire creek tributary to Lake Jocassee
Lawsons Fork Creek	Spbg	FW	The entire creek tributary to Pacolet River
Leadenwah Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to North Edisto River
Lee Swamp	Smtr	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Rocky Bluff Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Lemon Creek	Bmbg	FWsp	The entire creek tributary to Little Salkehatchie River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Lick Creek	Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to North Rabon Creek
Lick Log Creek	Ocne	FW	That portion of the creek from its headwaters through Thrift Lake
Lick Log Creek	Ocne	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from Thrift Lake to Chattooga River
Lightwood Knot Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to North Fork Edisto River
Limber Pole Creek	Ocne	TN	The entire creek tributary to Devils Fork
Limestone Creek	Chke	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Little Beaverdam Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rocky River
Little Boggy Swamp	Drln	FW	The entire swamp tributary to Big Boggy Swamp
Little Eastatoe Creek	Pkns	TPGT	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to its confluence with Eastatoe Creek
Little Fork Creek	Cfld	FW	The entire creek tributary to East Fork or Fork Creek
Little Horse Creek	Aikn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Horse Creek
Little Jones Creek	Gtwn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Jones Creek
Little Lynches River (also called Lynches Creek)	Krsh, Lctr	FW	The entire river tributary to Lynches River
Little Pee Dee River	Diln, Marn, Mrlb	FW	That portion from its headwaters to the confluence with Lumber River
Little Pee Dee River	Hory, Marn	ORW(FW)	That portion of the river from the confluence with Lumber River to the confluence with Great Pee Dee River
Little Pine Tree Creek	Krsh	FW	The entire creek tributary to Big Pine Tree Creek
Little River	Abvl, Mcmk	FW	The entire river tributary to ~~Lake Strom Thurmond~~J. Strom Thurmond Lake
Little River	Ffld	FW	The entire river tributary to Broad River
Little River	Lrns, Nbry	FW	The entire river tributary to Saluda River
Little River	Ocne	FW	The entire river tributary to Lake Hartwell
Little River Inlet	Hory	SFH	The entire inlet from its confluence with the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway to its confluence with the Atlantic Ocean

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Little Salkehatchie River	Bmbg, Cltn	FW	The entire river tributary to Salkehatchie River
Little Saluda River	Slda	FW	The entire river tributary to Lake Murray
Little Sandy River	Cstr	FW	The entire river tributary to Sandy River
Little Thicketty Creek	Chke	FW	The entire creek tributary to Thicketty Creek
Long Branch	Abvl, Andn	FW	The entire branch tributary to Rocky River
Long Cane Creek	Abvl, Mcmk	FW	The entire creek tributary to ~~Lake Strom Thurmond~~J. Strom Thurmond Lake
Long Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Steamboat Creek
Long Creek	Ocne	FW	The entire creek tributary to Chattooga River
Lorick Branch	Lxtn	FW	The entire branch tributary to Saluda River
Lower Toogoodoo Creek	Chtn	SFH	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to a point 3 miles from its mouth
Lower Toogoodoo Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the creek from a point 3 miles from its mouth to its confluence with Toogoodoo Creek
Ludlow Branch	Mcmk	FW	The entire branch tributary to ~~Lake Strom Thurmond~~J. Strom Thurmond Lake
Lumber River	Diln, Hory, Marn	FW	The entire river tributary to Little Pee Dee River
Lynches Lake (also called Lake Swamp)	Flrn	FWsp	The entire lake (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Lynches River	Cfld, Diln, Flrn, Krsh, Lctr, Lee, Smtr	FW	The entire river tributary to Pee Dee River
Mad Dog Branch	Pkns	FW	The entire branch tributary to Georges Creek
Maidendown Swamp	Marn	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Buck Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Maple Creek	Spbg	FW	The entire creek tributary to South Tyger River
Maple Swamp	Diln	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Little Pee Dee River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Mark Bay	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire bay
Martin Creek	Ocne	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lake Hartwell
Matthews Creek	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	That portion of the Creek from its headwaters to the end of State land in the Mountain Bridge area
Matthews Creek	Gnvl	TN	That portion of the creek from the end of State land in the Mountain Bridge area to its confluence with South Saluda River
May River	Bfrt	ORW(SFH)	The entire river tributary to Calibogue Sound
McAlpine Creek	Lctr	FW	The entire creek tributary to Sugar Creek
McCall Branch	Flrn	FW	The entire branch tributary to Lynches River
McCord Creek	Abvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Long Cane Creek
McIntosh Mill Stream	Drln	FW	The entire stream tributary to Black Creek

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
McKenzie Creek	Rlnd	FW	That portion of the creek outside the boundary of the Congaree National Park
McKenzie Creek	Rlnd	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek beginning at the boundary of the Congaree National Park to its confluence with Toms Creek
McKinneys Creek	Ocne	TN	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to S.C. Hwy 25
McKinneys Creek	Ocne	FW	That portion of the creek from S.C. Hwy 25 to Lake Keowee
McLeod Creek (also called Tom Point Creek)	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to North Edisto River
Meings Creek (also called Meng Creek)	Unin	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Middle Branch	Flrn	FWsp	The entire branch tributary to Jeffries Creek (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Middle Pen Swamp	Orbg	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Four Hole Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Middle Saluda River	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	That portion of the river from its headwaters to the end of State Land at Jones Gap State Park land
Middle Saluda River	Gnvl	TN	That portion of the river from Jones Gap State Park land to Oil Camp Creek
Middle Swamp	Drln, Flrn	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Jeffries Creek (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Middle Tyger River	Gnvl, Spbg	FW	The entire river tributary to North Tyger River
Mill Branch	Orbg	FW	The entire branch tributary to North Fork Edisto River
Mill Creek	Chke	FW	The entire creek tributary to Limestone Creek
Mill Creek	Ffld	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little River
Mill Creek	Gnvl	FW	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to the end of Pleasant Ridge State Park land including the unnamed lake
Mill Creek	Ocne	TN	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to Burgess Creek
Mill Creek	Pkns	TPGT	The entire creek tributary to Eastatoe Creek
Mill Creek	Rlnd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Congaree River
Mill Creek	Spbg	FW	The entire creek tributary to Enoree River
Mill Creek	Smtr	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lake Marion
Millpond Branch	Flrn	FW	The entire branch tributary to Lynches River
Milton Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Shingle Creek
Mine Creek	Slda	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little Saluda River
Mitchell Creek	Unin	FW	The entire creek tributary to Fairforest Creek
Molasses Creek	Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Wando River
Moody Creek	Ocne	TN	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to its confluence with Cantrell Creek
Morgan River	Bfrt	SFH	The entire river tributary to St. Helena Sound
Mosquito Creek	Cltn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the creek from Bull Cut to South Edisto River

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Moss Mill Creek	Ocne	ORW(FW)	The entire creek tributary to Chattooga River
Mountain Creek	Gnvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Enoree River
Mountain Creek	Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to North Rabon Creek
Mud Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to South Edisto River
Mud Creek	Gtwn	SFH	The entire creek between Oyster Bay and Town Creek
Mud River (also called Fields Cut)	Jspr	SA	The entire river between Savannah River and Wright River
Muddy Creek	Flrn, Wmbg	FWsp	The entire creek tributary to Clark Creek (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Murrells Inlet	Gtwn	SFH	The entire inlet tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Myers Creek	Rlnd	FW	That portion of the creek outside the boundary of the Congaree National Park
Myers Creek	Rlnd	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek beginning at the boundary of the Congaree National Park to its confluence with Cedar Creek
Naked Creek	Mrlb	FW	The entire creek tributary to Pee Dee River
Nancy Creek	Gtwn	SB	The entire creek tributary to Jones Creek
New Chehaw River	Cltn	SFH	The entire river tributary to St. Helena Sound
New Cut	Chtn	SFH	The entire cut between Church Creek and Stono River
New River	Bfrt, Jspr	SA	The entire river tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Newman Swamp	Drln	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Sparrow Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Ninety Six Creek	Gnwd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wilson Creek
No Mans Friend Creek	Gtwn	SB	The entire creek between Mud Bay and Oyster Bay
Noble Slough	Gtwn	SB	The entire slough between Oyster Bay and Jones Creek
Norris Creek	Abvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Long Cane Creek
North Edisto River	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the river from its headwaters to the ~~Altantic~~Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway
North Edisto River	Chtn	SFH	That portion of the river from the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway to Steamboat Creek
North Edisto River	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the river from Steamboat Creek to the ~~Altantic~~Atlantic Ocean
North Fork Edisto River	Aikn, Lxtn, Orbg	FW	The entire river tributary to Edisto River
North Fork Little River	Ocne	TPGT	That portion of the river from the confluence of Mill Creek and Burgess Creek to S.C. Hwy 11
North Fork Little River	Ocne	FW	That portion of the river from S.C. Hwy 11 to its confluence with Little River
North Inlet	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire inlet tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
North Pacolet River	Spbg	FW	The entire river tributary to Pacolet River
North Rabon Creek	Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rabon Creek
North Saluda River	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	That portion of the river from its headwaters to S.C. Hwy 42

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
North Saluda River	Gnvl	FW	That portion of the river from S.C. Hwy 42 to Saluda River
North Santee River	Gtwn	FW	That fresh water portion of the river
North Santee River	Gtwn	SA	That portion of the river from U.S. Hwy 17 to 1000 ft below the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway
North Santee River	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the river from U.S. Hwy 17 from 1000 feet below the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway to the Atlantic Ocean
North Tyger River	Spbg	FW	The entire river tributary to Tyger River
Ocella Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to South Creek
Oil Camp Creek	Gnvl	ORW-(FW)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to the end of State land at ~~Ceasars~~Caesars Head State Park
Oil Camp Creek	Gnvl	TN	That portion of the creek from ~~Ceasars~~Caesars Head State Park land to Middle Saluda River
Okatie River	Bfrt	ORW(SFH)	The entire river tributary to Colleton River
Old Chehaw River	Cltn	SFH	The entire river tributary to Combahee River
Old Dead River	Rlnd	ORW(FW)	The entire river within the boundary of the Congaree National Park
Old House Creek	Bfrt	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Fripps Inlet
Old Man Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Town Creek
Olive Branch	Lxtn	FW	The entire branch tributary to Duncan Creek
Oolenoy River	Pkns	TPGT	That portion of the river from its headwaters to Emory Creek
Oolenoy River	Pkns	FW	That portion of the river from Emory Creek to its confluence with South Saluda River
Opossum Creek	Ocne	FW	The entire creek tributary to Chattooga River
Oyster Bay	Gtwn	SB	The entire bay between No Mans Friend Creek and Noble Slough
Oyster House Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Wadmalaw River
Pacolet River	Chke, Spbg, Unin	FW	The entire river tributary to Broad River
Palmetto Swamp	Hory	FW	The entire swamp tributary to Little Pee Dee River
Panther Creek	Mrlb	FW	The entire creek tributary to Beaverdam Creek
Park Creek	Abvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little River
Payne Branch	Gnvl	FW	The entire branch tributary to South Rabon Creek
Pen Branch	Orbg	FW	The entire branch tributary to North Fork Edisto River
Peoples Creek (also called Gaffney Creek and Town Creek)	Chke	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Pig Pen Branch	Ocne	ORW(FW)	The entire branch tributary to Lick Log Creek
Pinckney Branch	Ocne	FW	The entire branch tributary to Chattooga River
Pinnacle Lake	Pkns	ORW(FW)	The entire lake
Pleasant Meadow Swamp	Hory	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Lake Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Pocalla Creek	Smtr	FWsp	The entire creek tributary to Pocotaligo River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Pocotaligo River	Clrn, Smtr	FWsp	The entire river tributary to Black River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Polk Swamp	Dchr, Orbg	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Edisto River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Port Royal Sound	Bfrt	SFH	The entire sound tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Price Inlet	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire inlet tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Privateer Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to North Edisto River
Providence Branch	Chke	FW	That portion of the branch below County Road 793 to Cherokee Creek
Pudding Swamp	Clrn, Smtr, Wmbg	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Black River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Pye Branch	Flrn	FWsp	The entire branch tributary to Jeffries Creek (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Rabon Creek	Lrns	FW	That portion of the creek from the confluence of North Rabon Creek and South Rabon Creek, in Lake Rabon, to its confluence with Lake Greenwood
Ralston Creek	Bkly	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Wando River
Ramsey Creek	Ocne	FW	The entire creek tributary to Chauga River
Ramshorn Creek	Bfrt	SFH	The entire creek between New River and Cooper River
Rathall Creek	Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Wando River
Rawls Creek	Lxtn, Rlnd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Saluda River
Red Bank Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Congaree River
Red Bank Creek	Slda	FW	The entire creek tributary to Mine Creek
Reedy Branch	Ocne	FW	The entire branch tributary to Chattooga River
Reedy Cove Creek	Pkns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Eastatoe Creek
Reedy Fork Branch	Lrns	FW	The entire branch tributary to Little River
Reedy River	Gnvl, Lrns	FW	The entire river tributary to Lake Greenwood
Rices Creek	Pkns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Twelvemile Creek
Richardson Branch	Aldl	FW	The entire branch tributary to Coosawhatchie River
Robb Senn Branch	Lxtn	FW	The entire branch tributary to Saluda River
Rock Creek	Pkns	TN	That portion of the creek within South Carolina
Rocky Bluff Swamp	Lee, Smtr	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Scape Ore Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Rocky Bottom Creek	Pkns	ORW(FW)	The entire creek tributary to Eastatoe Creek
Rocky Branch	Gnvl	TN	The entire branch tributary to Middle Saluda River
Rocky Creek	Cstr	FW	The entire creek (including Little Rocky Creek) tributary to Cedar Creek Reservoir
Rocky Creek	Mcmk	FW	The entire creek tributary to Hard Labor Creek
Rocky Creek (also called Rock Creek)	Gnwd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Coronaca Creek
Rocky River	Abvl, Andn	FW	The entire river tributary to Savannah River

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Rose Branch	Drln	FW	The entire branch tributary to Lynches River
Rosemary Creek	Brwl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Salkehatchie River
~~**Running Lake**~~	~~Rlnd~~	~~FW~~	~~That portion of the creek outside the boundary of the Congaree National Park~~
Running Lake	Rlnd	ORW(FW)	~~That portion of the~~The entire creek ~~beginning at~~ within the boundary of the Congaree National Park, including Big Lake and Little Lake to its confluence with Toms Creek
Russel Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Steamboat Creek
St. Helena Sound	Bfrt, Cltn	SFH	The entire sound tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Salkehatchie River	Aldl, Bmbg, Brwl, Cltn, Hmpt	FW	That portion of the river from its headwaters to the confluence with the Little Salkehatchie River
Salt Water Creek	Jspr	SB	The entire creek tributary to Wright Creek
Saluda Lake	Gnvl	FW	The entire lake on Saluda River
Saluda River (Main stem)	Abvl, Andn, Gnvl, G~~r~~nwd, Lrns, Lxtn, Nbry, Pkns, Rlnd, Slda	FW	The entire river tributary to Lake Murray
Saluda River (Main stem)	Lxtn, Rlnd	TPGT-sp	That portion from the Lake Murray Dam to the confluence with Broad River (D.O. not less than daily average 5 mg/L, a running thirty-day (30) average of 5.5 mg/L, with a low of 4.0 mg/L)
Saluda River (Main stem) Unnamed Tributaries	Lxtn, Rlnd	FW	All tributaries to the main stem of Saluda River from the Lake Murray Dam to the confluence with Broad River
Sampit River	Gtwn	SB	The entire river from saltwater intrusion to Winyah Bay
Sampson Island Creek	Cltn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Mosquito Creek
Sand Creek	Ffld	FW	The entire creek tributary to Jackson Creek
Sand Creek	Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Millers Fork
Sand Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Steamboat Creek
Sanders Branch	Hmpt	FWsp	The entire branch tributary to Coosawhatchie River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Sanders Creek	Krsh	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wateree River
Sandy River	Cstr	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Santee River	Bkly, Clrn, Gtwn, Wmbg	FW	That portion of the river below Lake Marion to North and South Santee Rivers
Santee River	Clhn, Smtr	FW	From junction of Congaree and Wateree Rivers to Lake Marion
Santee River (North and South)	Bkly, Chtn, Gtwn		See North Santee River and South Santee River (Berkeley, Charleston, and Georgetown Counties)
Savannah Creek	Bmbg, Cltn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Salkehatchie River

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Savannah Creek	Hory	FW	The entire creek tributary to Chinners Swamp
Savannah River	Abvl, Andn	TPGT	That portion of the river from Lake Hartwell Dam to the headwaters of Lake Richard B. Russell
Savannah River	Abvl, Aikn, Aldl, Andn, Brwl, Efld, Hmpt, Mcmk	FW	That portion of the river from the headwaters of Lake Richard B. Russell to Seaboard Coastline ~~RR~~Railroad
Savannah River	Hmpt, Jspr	SB sp	That portion of the river from Seaboard Coastline ~~RR~~Railroad to Ft. Pulaski (D.O. not less than daily average of 5 mg/L and minimum 4 mg/L)
Savannah River	Jspr	SA	That portion of the river from Ft. Pulaski to the Atlantic Ocean
Sawhead Branch	Ocne	FW	The entire branch tributary to Opossum Creek
Sawmill Branch	Bkly, Dchr	FW	The entire branch tributary to Dorchester Creek
Sawmill Creek	Bfrt	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Colleton River
Sawney Creek	Abvl, Mcmk	FW	The entire creek tributary to Little River
Sawneys Creek	Ffld, ~~Kshw~~Krsh	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wateree River
Schewbough Branch (also called Skeebo Branch)	Hory	FWsp	The entire branch tributary to the North Carolina line (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Scott Creek	Nbry	FW	The entire creek tributary to Bush River
Scott Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek from Big Bay Creek to Jeremy Inlet
Scouter Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Congaree Creek
Sea Creek Bay	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire bay tributary to Old Man Creek
Second Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to First Creek
Sewee Bay	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire bay
Shanklin Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Three and Twenty ~~Mile~~ Creek
Shaver Creek (also called Cheves Creek)	Efld	FW	The entire creek tributary to Stevens Creek
Shaw Creek	Aikn, Efld	FW	The entire creek tributary to South Fork Edisto River
Shell Creek	Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Bush River
Shem Creek	Chtn	SB	The entire creek tributary to Charleston Harbor
Shingle Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to St. Pierre Creek
Shoulder Bone Branch	Ocne	FW	The entire branch tributary to Sawhead Branch
Side of Mountain Creek	Pkns	ORW(FW)	The entire creek tributary to Eastatoe Creek
Silver Brook Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rocky River
Six Mile Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Congaree Creek
Six and Twenty Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lake Hartwell

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Sixty Bass Creek	Gtwn	SFH	That portion of the creek from its confluence with Town Creek to a point 0.4 miles from its confluence with Town Creek
Sixty Bass Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the creek from a point 0.4 miles from its confluence with Town Creek to North Inlet
Skeebo Branch	Hory	FWsp	The entire branch tributary to the North Carolina line (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Slatten Branch	Ocne	ORW(FW)	The entire branch tributary to East Fork Chattooga River
Smeltzer Creek	Ocne	TN	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to S.C. Hwy 130
Smeltzer Creek	Ocne	TPGT	That portion of the creek from S.C. Hwy 130 to North Fork Little River
Smith Branch	Rlnd	FW	The entire branch tributary to Broad River
Smith Swamp	Marn	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Catfish Creek (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
South Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to North Edisto River
South Edisto River	Chtn, Cltn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the river from Dawho River to Mud Creek
South Edisto River	Chtn, Cltn	SFH	That portion of the river from Mud Creek to the Atlantic Ocean
South Fork Edisto River	Aikn, Bmbg, Brwl, Efld, Orbg	FW	The entire river tributary to North Fork Edisto River
South Fork Kings Creek	Nbry	FW	The entire creek tributary to Enoree River
South Pacolet River	Gnvl	TN	That portion of the river from its headwaters to S.C. Hwy 116
South Pacolet River	Gnvl, Spbg	FW	That portion of the river from S.C. Hwy 116 to Pacolet River
South Rabon Creek	Gnvl, Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Rabon Creek
South Saluda River	Gnvl, Pkns	ORW(FW)	That portion of the river from its headwaters to Table Rock Reservoir Dam
South Saluda River	Gnvl, Pkns	TPGT	That portion of the river from Table Rock Reservoir Dam to Hwy 8
South Saluda River	Gnvl, Pkns	FW	That portion of the river from S.C. Hwy 8 to junction with North Saluda River
South Santee River	Bkly, Chtn~~,~~, Gtwn	FW	That freshwater portion of the river
South Santee River	Bkly, Chtn, Gtwn	SA	That portion of the river from U.S. Hwy 17 to 1000 feet below the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway
South Santee River	Bkly, Chtn, Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the river from U.S. Hwy 17 from 1000 feet below the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway to the Atlantic Ocean
South Tyger River	Gnvl, Spbg	FW	The entire river tributary to Tyger River

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Spain Creek	Gnvl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Saluda River
Sparrow Swamp	Drln, Flrn, Lee	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Lynches River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Spears Creek	Krsh, Rlnd	FW	The entire creek (and its tributaries) from its headwaters to its confluence with Wateree River
St. Pierre Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to South Edisto River
Steamboat Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to North Edisto River
Steele Creek	York	FW	The entire creek tributary to Sugar Creek
Stevens Creek	Efld, Mcmk	FW	The entire creek tributary to Savannah River
Stitt Branch	Ffld	FW	The entire branch tributary to Jackson Creek
Stoddard Creek	Gnvl, Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to North Rabon Creek
Stono River	Chtn	SFH	That portion of the river extending eastward to S.C.L. Railroad Bridge
Stono River	Chtn	SFH	That portion of the river from the S.C.L. Railroad Bridge to Abbapoola Creek
Stono River	Chtn	SFH	That portion of the river from Abbapoola Creek to Folly River
Stoops Creek	Lxtn, Rlnd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Saluda River
Store Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to St. Pierre Creek
Story River	Bfrt	SFH	The entire river to Trenchards Inlet and Fripps Inlet
Stuart Creek	Ffld	FW	The entire creek tributary to Jackson Creek
Sugar Creek	Lctr, York	FW	The entire creek tributary to Catawba River
Summerhouse Branch (also called Bartons Branch and Johnsons Swamp)	Gtwn, Wmbg	FWsp	The entire branch tributary to Horse Pen Swamp (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Swaford Creek	Ocne	TN	The entire creek tributary to Whetstone Creek
Sweetwater Branch	Efld	FW	The entire branch tributary to Stevens Creek
Swift Creek	Krsh, Smtr	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wateree River
Swinton Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Lower Toogoodoo Creek
Tailrace Canal	Bkly	FW	That portion of the canal from Lake Moultrie Dam to Biggin Creek
Tamassee Creek	Ocne	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to end of U.S. Forest Service Land
Tamassee Creek	Ocne	FW	That portion of the creek from U.S. Forest Service Land to its confluence with Cheohee Creek
Thicketty Creek	Chke	FW	That portion of the creek below the Cowpens discharge tributary to Broad River
Thompson Creek	Cfld	FW	The entire creek tributary to Pee Dee River
Thompson River	Ocne	TN	That portion of the river from the State ~~L~~line to Lake Jocassee
Three Creeks	Mrlb	FW	The entire creek tributary to Pee Dee River
Tilly Branch	Ocne	FW	The entire branch tributary to Chattooga River
Timo~~u~~thy Creek	Nbry	FW	The entire creek tributary to Bush River

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Tinker Creek	Unin	FW	The entire creek tributary to Tyger River
Tinkers Creek	Cstr	FW	The entire creek tributary to Fishing Creek
Toby Creek	Brwl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Salkehatchie River
Todds Branch	Lctr	FW	The entire branch tributary to Little Lynches River
Tom Point Creek (also called McLeod Creek)	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Wadmalaw River
Toms Branch	Lxtn	FW	The entire branch tributary to Congaree River
Toms Creek	Rlnd	FW	That portion of the creek outside the boundary of the Congaree National Park
Toms Creek	Rlnd	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek beginning at the boundary of the Congaree National Park to its confluence with Cedar Creek
Toogoodoo Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Wadmalaw River
Toomer Creek	Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Wando River
Town Creek	C~~r~~hke	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad Creek
Town Creek	Krsh	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wateree Creek
Town Creek	Pkns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Twelvemile Creek
Town Creek	Gtwn	SB	That portion of the creek from its confluence with No Mans Friend Creek and Oyster Bay to its western confluence with Clambank Creek.
Town Creek	Gtwn	SFH	That portion of the creek from its western confluence with Clambank~~e~~ Creek to its eastern confluence with Clambank~~e~~ Creek
Town Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	That portion of the creek from its eastern confluence with Clambank~~e~~ Creek to North Inlet
Townes Creek	Ocne	TN	That portion of the creek from the confluence of West Fork and Crane Creek to Lake Cherokee
Townsend River	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire river tributary to Frampton ~~Inlet~~Creek
Trenchards Inlet	Bfrt	SFH	The entire inlet tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Tugaloo River	Ocne	FW	That portion of the river from Tugaloo Dam to Lake Hartwell
Turkey Creek	Brwl	FW	The entire creek tributary to Salkehatchie River
Turkey Creek	Cstr, York	FW	The entire creek tributary to Broad River
Turkey Creek	E~~d~~~~f~~fld, Mcmk	FW	The entire creek tributary to Stevens Creek
Turkey Creek	G~~r~~nwd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Saluda River
Turkey Creek	Smtr	FWsp	The entire creek tributary to Pocotaligo River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Turkey Creek (also called Turkey Quarter Creek)	Lctr	FW	The entire creek tributary to Cane Creek
Turpin Branch	Ocne	FW	The entire branch tributary to Chattooga River
Twelvemile Creek	Lxtn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Saluda River
Twelvemile Creek	Pkns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lake Hartwell
Twentyfive Mile Creek	Krsh	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wateree River

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Three and Twenty Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Lake Hartwell
Tyger River (Main Stem)	Nbry, Spbg, Unin	FW	The entire river tributary to Broad River
Unnamed Creek	Gnvl	FW	The unnamed creek which enters Reedy River on the west bank 1 1/4 miles below Conestee Lake
Unnamed Creek	Gnvl		See Langston Creek (Greenville County)
Unnamed Creek	Ocne	FW	The unnamed creek which enters Little River at Newry
Unnamed Creek Mill Creek	Unin	FW	The unnamed creek which originates in Jonesville and flows north-northeast to Mill Creek
Unnamed Creek Tributary to Beaverdam Creek	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters, including the reservoir, to Secondary Road 22
Unnamed Creek Tributary to Beaverdam Creek	Gnvl	FW	That portion of the creek from Secondary Road 22 to Beaverdam Creek
Unnamed Creek to Mountain Creek	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters, including Mountain Lake, to Mountain Creek
Unnamed Creek (Located near Altamont Forest Rd) Tributary to an Unnamed Tributary to Mountain Creek	Gnvl	FW	The entire creek
Unnamed Creek (Fripps Island) Tributary to Fripps Inlet	Bfrt	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Fripps Inlet
Unnamed Creek (Old Island) Tributary to Fripps Inlet	Bfrt	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Fripps Inlet
Unnamed Creek (St. Helena Island) Tributary to Harbor River	Bfrt	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Harbor River
Unnamed Creek (Harbor River) Tributary to St. Helena Sound	Bfrt	SFH	The entire creek tributary to St. Helena Sound
Unnamed Creeks, Ponds, or Lakes	Rlnd	FW	Any portions tributary to waters unnamed or named located within the boundary of the Congaree National Park to the boundary of the Congaree National Park

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
Unnamed Creeks, Ponds, or Lakes	Rlnd	ORW(FW)	All portions of waters and waters located wholly within the boundary of the Congaree National Park
Unnamed Swamp (Near North, S.C.)	Orbg	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to North Fork Edisto River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Vaughn Creek	Gnvl	ORW(FW)	The entire creek tributary to Lake Lanier
Waccamaw River	Gtwn, Hory	FWsp	That portion of the river from North Carolina line to its confluence with Thoroughfare Creek (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Waccamaw River	Gtwn	SA-sp	That portion of the river from its confluence with Thoroughfare Creek to Winyah Bay (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L)
Wadmalaw River	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire river from Wadmalaw Sound to North Edisto River
Wadmalaw Sound	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire sound
Wagner Creek	Chtn	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Wando River
Walker Branch	Ffld	FW	The entire branch tributary to Big Dutchman Creek
Wando River	Bkly, Chtn	SFH	That portion from its headwaters to a point 2.5 miles north of its confluence with Cooper River
Wando River	Bkly, Chtn	SA	That portion from a point 2.5 miles north of its confluence with Cooper River to its confluence with Cooper River
Wapoo Creek	Chtn	SB	The entire creek tributary to Stono River
Ward Creek	Bfrt	SFH	The entire creek tributary to Harbor River
Warrior Creek	Lrns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Enoree River
Wateree Lake	Ffld, Krsh, Lctr	FW	The entire lake on Catawba-Wateree River
Wateree River	Cstr, Ffld, Krsh, Lctr, Rlnd, Smtr, York	FW	See Catawba-Wateree River
Watts Mill Branch	Lrns	FW	The entire branch tributary to Little River
West Branch Cooper River	Bkly	FW	The entire river from Biggin Creek to its confluence with East Branch Cooper River (the Tee)
West Fork (also called Little Fork Creek)	Cfld	FW	The entire stream tributary to East Fork or Fork Creek
West Fork	Ocne	TN	That portion from its headwaters to its confluence with Crane Creek
Westbank Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to North Edisto River
Weston Lake	Rlnd	ORW(FW)	The entire lake within the boundary of the Congaree National Park
Whale Branch	Bfrt	SFH	The entire branch between Broad River and Coosaw River
Whetstone Creek	Ocne	TN	The entire creek tributary to Chattooga River

Waterbody Name	County(ies)	Class	Waterbody Description and (Site-Specific Standard)
White Oak Creek	Krsh	FW	The entire creek tributary to Wateree Lake
White Oak Creek	Marn	FWsp	The entire creek tributary to River Swamp of Little Pee Dee River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
White Oak Creek	Ocne	TN	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to Knox Creek
Whitewater River	Ocne	ORW(TPGT)	That portion of the river from State line to Lake Jocassee
Whitner Creek	Andn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Big Generostee Creek
Whooping Island Creek	Chtn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek tributary to Sand Creek
Wildcat Creek	Rlnd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Gills Creek
Wildcat Creek	York	FW	The entire creek tributary to Fishing Creek
Wilkerson Creek	Aikn	FW	The entire creek tributary to Horse Creek
Willis Creek	Pkns	ORW(FW)	That portion of the creek from its headwaters to the northern boundary of Table Rock Resort property
Willis Creek	Pkns	TN	That portion of the creek from the northern boundary of Table Rock Resort property to its confluence with Oolenoy River
Willow Swamp	Orbg	FWsp	The entire swamp tributary to Little River (D.O. not less than 4 mg/L, pH 5.0 – 8.5)
Wilson Branch	Abvl, Andn	FW	The entire branch tributary to Rocky River
Wilson Branch	Gnvl	FW	The entire branch tributary to Durbin Creek
Wilson Creek	Gnwd	FW	The entire creek tributary to Saluda River
Windy Hill Creek	Bmbg, Brwl	FW	The entire creek tributary to South Fork Edisto River
Winyah Bay	Gtwn	SB	The entire bay tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Wise Lake	Rlnd	ORW(FW)	The entire lake within the boundary of the Congaree National Park
Wolf Creek	Pkns	FW	The entire creek tributary to Twelvemile Creek
Wood Creek	Gtwn	ORW(SFH)	The entire creek between Boor Creek and Jones Creek
Wright Creek	Ocne	ORW(TPGT)	The entire creek tributary to Lake Jocassee
Wright River	Jspr	SA	The entire river tributary to the Atlantic Ocean
Zekial Creek	Chke, Spbg	FW	The entire creek tributary to Island Creek

ALAN WILSON
ATTORNEY GENERAL

September 10, 2014

W. Marshall Taylor, Esquire
General Counsel
SC Department of Health
and Environmental Control
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201

RE: South Carolina Attorney General Designation of the General Counsel of the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control to Provide Certification

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I am issuing this designation for certifications required to be made on behalf of the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control.

40 CFR §131.6(e) requires that any water quality standard submitted to EPA for review must include a certification by the State Attorney General or other "appropriate legal authority within the State" regarding whether or not such standards were properly adopted pursuant to state law.

I hereby designate you, as the General Counsel of the SC Department of Health and Environmental Control, and anyone who may succeed you as the General Counsel, as an "appropriate legal authority within the State," to provide such certification pursuant to 40 CFR §131.6(e).

Sincerely,

Alan Wilson

AW/jwm

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dhec
Healthy People. Healthy Communities.

September 26, 2023

Jeaneanne Gettle
Acting Regional Administrator
EPA Region 4
61 Forsyth Street SW
Atlanta, GA 30303

RE: Amendment to S.C. Regulation 61-68, *Water Classifications and Standards*
Amendment to S.C. Regulation 61-69, *Classified Waters*

Dear Ms. Gettle,

As General Counsel of the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, I have been authorized by the Attorney General of the State of South Carolina to provide certification for the amendment of R.61-68, *Water Classifications and Standards* and R.61-69, *Classified Waters*.

I have reviewed the amendment to both R.61-68 and R.61-69, which was recently published in the *S.C. State Register* and hereby certify that applicable state law has been followed in its promulgation.

The amendments were duly promulgated by the South Carolina Board of Health and Environmental Control pursuant to the Pollution Control Act, S.C. Code Ann § 48-1-10, *et seq.*, as amended, and in accordance with the requirements of the Administrative Procedures Act, S.C. Code Ann § 1-23-10, *et seq.*, as amended. After approval by the South Carolina General Assembly, the amendments became effective in South Carolina upon publication in the *S.C. State Register* dated May 26, 2023. Pursuant to 40 CFR 131.21(a)(2)(C), we realize that these amendments will not be effective for purposes of the Federal Clean Water Act until EPA has approved them.

Sincerely,

Marshall Taylor, Jr.
General Counsel

S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control
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