

Water Quality Management Plan

Santee-Lynches Region
of South Carolina



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I - Introduction

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

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

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

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

By the early 1980's, the six designated planning agencies, the five COG's, and the SCDHEC, had completed their respective 208 Areawide Water Quality Management (WQM) Plans which were then certified by the Governor and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These Plans have guided the State's water quality program since then. Over time, the planning documents became dated and revisions were needed. Periodically, the designated planning agencies have revised and updated the various plans for the designated areas. The plan for the non-designated area had not been updated completely since 1979.

In 1997, all of the designated planning agencies agreed to update the plans during the same time period so that they would have some commonality while remaining unique for each region. While the revised plans may not be as comprehensive as the original ones, they maintain the essential elements necessary for orderly, effective water quality management planning decisions.

In 2001, the Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments (SLRCOG) formally expressed an interest to SCDHEC in providing water quality management planning and becoming designated as an areawide Water Quality Management Planning Agency.

The four county jurisdictions (Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter) of the SLRCOG are located in central South Carolina, generally between the Metro Columbia area and the Florence, S.C. MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area). The region includes the Sumter MSA and the City of Camden, the smaller cities of Bishopville and Manning, other small towns, and the residential areas associated with Lakes Marion and Wateree. It also includes the urban spillover of the Columbia metropolitan area into western Kershaw County. These areas have sections that are growing at an accelerated pace based on 2000 Census data. This population growth and accompanying future development will require coordinated and timely wastewater facilities planning throughout the region.

Based on the foregoing, the Santee-Lynches Region, specifically the counties of Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter, have arrived at a strategic crossroads. Until this point in time, SCDHEC has carried the "Balance of State" responsibilities for 208 Water Quality Planning for all counties, including those in the Santee-Lynches Region, except those associated with the above referenced COGs. This COG and its four counties recognized the need for increased intergovernmental coordination and forward water quality management planning by its resolution of 05/03/00. (See Appendix C). Concurrently, SCDHEC has encouraged each of the non-designated COGs to consider application for 208 planning agency designation in an effort to enhance statewide water quality planning. These efforts by the SCDHEC are occurring at a time when South Carolina's receiving streams are under an ever-increasing stress and the costs for treatment of larger volumes of wastewater at higher levels often exceed the acceptable rate structure of individual local government water quality management agencies. Further manifestation of either or both of these environmental and financial constraints signal the need to begin now to explore regional options for cost effective, environmentally responsible, and strategically wise multi-county water quality planning decisions to ensure sustained local and regional economic growth.

Originally, the Santee-Lynches' Executive Committee, Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Sub-Committee, and the full COG Board met on September 10, 2001 and acted favorably upon a motion to proceed with the process of securing formal designation as a 208 Water Quality Planning and Management Agency representing the counties of Clarendon, Lee, and Sumter. (See Map 1 following on page 6).

Kershaw County and the City of Camden previously joined the Central Midlands Council of Governments' 208 Water Quality Planning Agency in 2000 because the Santee-Lynches' region did not offer the 208 Water Quality Planning Program within this region's four county jurisdiction. Since the Santee-Lynches Region has been designated and is recognized by SCDHEC as a 208 Planning Area, Kershaw County and the City of Camden determined that it was in their best interest and the best interest of the Santee-Lynches' Region as a whole that they place their membership within the Santee-Lynches 208 Water Quality Planning Agency.

In April 2004, Kershaw County and the City of Camden petitioned the Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments' Board of Directors to become members with the Santee-Lynches 208 Planning Agency. Favorable action by this region's EPAC and then the Santee-Lynches' Board of Directors on April 5, 2005 will restore with SCDHEC approval Kershaw County as one of the charter counties along with Clarendon, Lee and Sumter Counties forming the original Santee-Lynches' Region. The Santee-Lynches' Board of Directors has instructed its staff to complete the necessary steps and to draft amendments to the current 208 Water Quality Plan incorporating both Kershaw County

and the City of Camden as Water Quality Management Agencies operating within the Santee-Lynches' Region.

On May 23, 2006, an agreement was reached by representatives of the negotiation parties: South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Central Midlands Council of Governments, Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, Palmetto Utilities, Inc., Richland County, City of Camden, and Kershaw County. This Agreement allows for the formal transfer of Kershaw County and its associated municipal jurisdictions to the Santee-Lynches RCOG from the Central Midlands COG for the purpose of 208 Water Quality Planning.

Palmetto Utilities, Inc. will be identified in both the Santee-Lynches RCOG 208 Plan and the Central Midlands COG 208 Plan. Those current areas served in Kershaw County by Palmetto Utilities, Inc. and the agreed to wasteload allocation to the Upper Wateree River for Palmetto Utilities, Inc. will be identified in the Santee-Lynches 208 Plan. Those areas served in Richland County and future expansions of Palmetto Utilities, Inc. within the parameters of this agreement will be governed by the Central Midlands 208 Plan.

Under this agreement to be subsequently ratified by both the Santee-Lynches RCOG and the Central Midlands COG 208 Water Quality Planning Agency's Boards of Directors, the Upper Wateree River beginning from the point below the Wateree River Dam and extending to a point on the Wateree River immediately up stream of the Wateree River Correctional Institute will be recognized as a Waste Load Allocation Zone (see Attachment B-6). Responsibility for management of this Zone has been assigned to the two respective Water Quality Management Planning Organizations. SCDHEC has agreed to allocate by NPDES permits 31% of the Ultimate Oxygen Demand (UOD) loading in the Upper Wateree River to the sewage systems serving Kershaw and Richland Counties at the date of this Agreement. Palmetto Utilities, Inc., by agreement with Richland County is the principal provider of wastewater treatment services in the area advanced by this Agreement.

The Central Midlands Regional Water Quality Management Planning program will be responsible for permit recommendations and plans within the designated service areas in the designated section within both counties.

SCDHEC will allocate by NPDES permits the remainder 69% of the UOD loading in the Upper Water River to sewer systems serving the balance of Kershaw County. This 69% would apply to any future draft permits for existing and new facilities in Kershaw County with proposed discharges into the Wateree River, if the discharge is recognized by the Santee-Lynches 208 Plan.

The details of the May 23, 2006 interagency and intergovernmental agreements are incorporated into appropriate sections of the Santee-Lynches 208 WQMP. The text of that agreement is located in the Appendices as Appendix C.

II – General Description of the 208 Planning Area

Geography and Demography

The Santee-Lynches 208 Planning Area has strategic linkages with the Southeastern Region of the Nation through the federal interstate highway and aviation systems. The region is within a one-day ground travel distance of major cities and ports throughout the Eastern and Southeastern section of the United States. The region itself is served directly by or within a reasonable distance of four interstate highways: I-95, I-20, I-26, and I-77, and is linked by other federal highways, to major seaports located at Charleston and Georgetown, and to commercial airports located in Charleston, Charlotte, North Carolina, Columbia, and Florence.

The Santee-Lynches 208 multi-county Region includes the following South Carolina counties: Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter. The region is located in the upper coastal plain of South Carolina, with its boundaries approximately 31 miles East of downtown Columbia, 46 miles North of Charleston, 63 miles West of the Atlantic Ocean, and 65 miles South of Charlotte, North Carolina.

The principal urbanized areas in the Planning Area are the Cities of Manning, Camden, Bishopville, and Sumter, located in Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee and Sumter Counties, respectively. The City of Sumter, being centrally located and the largest city in the Region, serves as a regional focal point for economic and social activities. It has been designated as an MSA. Bishopville, Camden and Manning all serve as trade centers within their respective primarily agricultural oriented counties. The Region is unified by a reciprocal flow of goods, services, and workforce exchanges within its boundaries. The region's counties and their respective municipalities are all within the direct economic influence of the Midlands, a multi-county US Department of Commerce, designated Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) area and specifically, the City of Columbia's metropolitan growth area.

The Santee-Lynches 208 Planning Area is a predominately rural region with relatively small areas of urbanization in each county. The 208 Planning Area itself covers 2,409 square miles. Only 28 percent of the population lives within an urbanized community or municipality. The remaining 72 percent live in the rural areas or outside municipal areas.

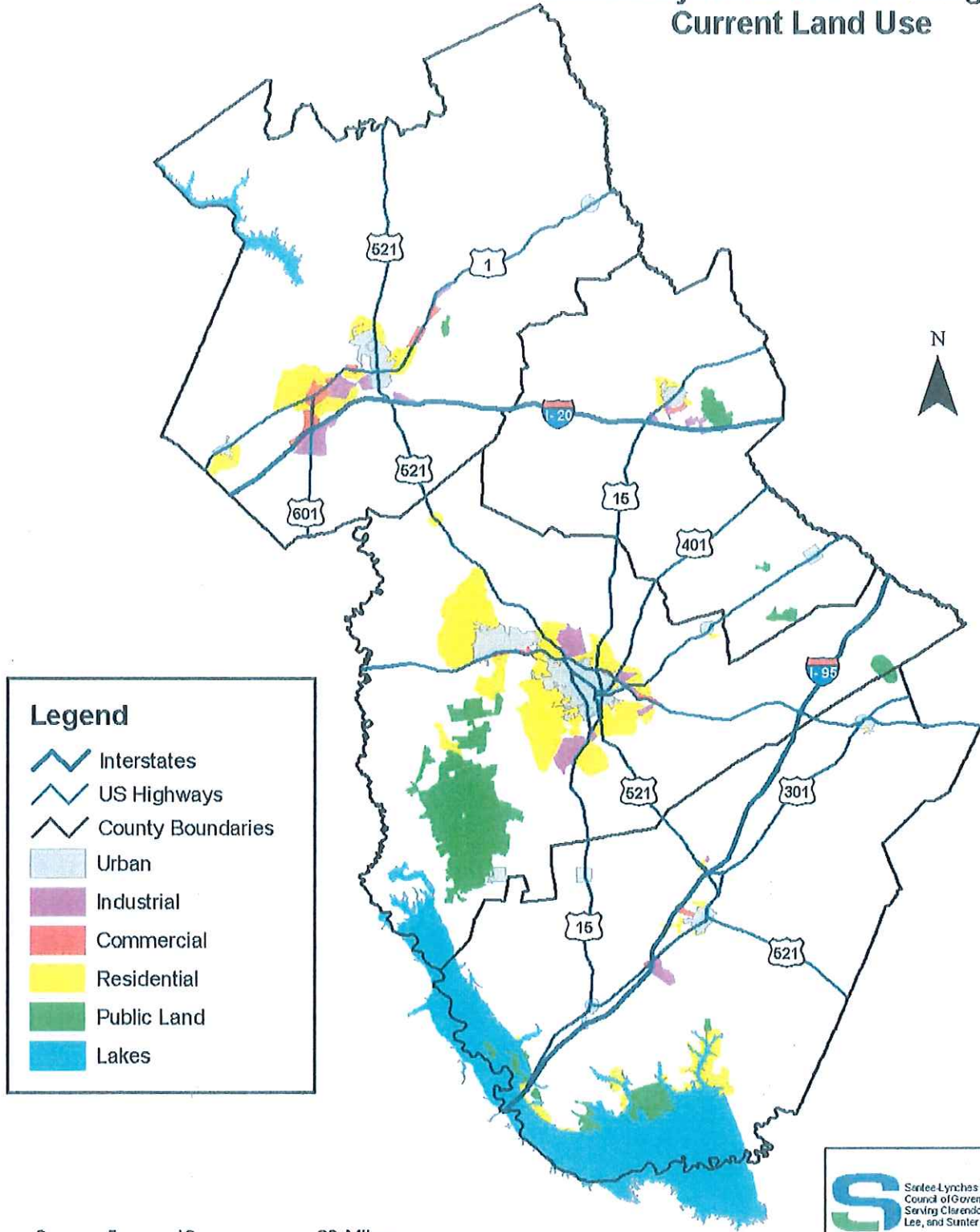
During the past ten (10) years, the physical growth in the region has followed a typical pattern but has varied by degree from county to county. For example, in Clarendon County, residential growth has predominately been around the shoreline of Lake Marion and along the 11 miles of the SC Highway 260 corridor from Manning to Lake Marion. Commercial development on the other hand has been along SC Highway 261 from the City of Manning out to Interstate 95 and at the Alcolu exit off I-95. Likewise, limited commercial development has occurred along the I-95/US 76/378 corridor near the Turbeville, SC exit. The strategic widening and related infrastructure improvements associated with US 521 East from Sumter to Manning are likely to have a significant economic impact on both Clarendon and Sumter Counties. Migration of the City of Sumter's growth center northwest toward the intersection of US Highway 378 and US 521 and the City's further expansion through infill development south along the US 15 corridor has added to Sumter County's growth over the past ten (10) years. In Lee County, the City of Bishopville continues to expand eastward with both infill and new

development between US 15 South, I-20, and SC 341. Kershaw County's growth has been mainly in the area west of the Wateree River, between the River and the Richland and Fairfield County lines. A recent analysis of building permit activity in Kershaw County over the past 15 months indicates that 75% of the residential building permits issued within the county have occurred in this area. Likewise, this is also an area of both commercial and industrial development. The Camden area has also seen growth as a result of infill activity with the City and growth toward the primary corridors connecting the City of Camden with Interstate I-20 East. Major growth has occurred along the US 521 corridor and the SC 34 Corridor toward Exit 101. The southwestern portion of the Wateree River is also experiencing growth. This area is somewhat isolated due to road systems. However, the travel time to the Interstate is relatively brief and the area is attractive to the urban area of Columbia.

Overall, the development trend in the Santee-Lynches 208 Planning Area has been predominately along the path of major thoroughfare corridors and connectors and in the areas where public water and/or sewer systems have been available to support resulting residential, commercial, and industrial development. (See Map 1 on page 6)

As shown in the table below the population of the Santee-Lynches 208 Planning Area increased from 193,123 persons in 1990 to 209,914 persons in 2000, an increase of some 16,791 persons or a 8.7 percent increase over the period. Of the four counties in the region, Kershaw County had the largest population gain. It increased by 9,048 persons or by 21 percent from 43,599 persons in 1990 to 52,647 persons in 2000. The 2003 estimated population in Kershaw County is 54,481. Clarendon County had the second highest population gain. It increased by 4,502 persons or by 14% from 28,450 persons in 1990 to 32,952 persons in 2000. The estimated 2003 population in Clarendon County is 32,871. Sumter County showed the next highest numerical population growth rate, with an increase of 2,009 persons or a 2 percent increase over the 1990 population of 102,637 to reach a total of 104,646 persons¹. The estimated 2003 population for Sumter County is 105,957. Lee County, on the other hand experienced, the smallest numerical growth during this period, from 18,437 to 20,119 or by 1,682 persons, which represents a 9.12 percent increase, the third highest in the region². The estimated 2003 population for Lee County is 20,331. Most of this population growth occurred in non-urban areas of the region.

Map 1 Santee-Lynches 208 Planning Area Current Land Use



July 26, 2006
c:\S208\LandUse

**POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS
SANTÉE-LYNCHES 208 PLANNING AREA**

COUNTY	LAND AREA (Sq. Miles)	1990	2000	POPULATION CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Clarendon County	607.2	28,450	32,502	+4,502	+14%
Clarendon County (Balance)		22,131	26,566	+4,435	+20%
City of Manning		4,428	4,025	-403	-9%
Town of Paxville		218	248	+30	+14%
Town of Summerton		975	1,061	+96	+9%
Town of Turbeville		698	602	-96	-14%
Kershaw County	726.26	43,599	52,647	+9,048	+21%
Kershaw County (Balance)		35,831	44,807	+8,976	+25%
Town of Bethune		420	352	-68	-16%
City of Camden		6,676	6,682	+6	+0%
Town of Elgin		672	806	+134	+20%
Lee County	410.3	18,437	20,119	+1,682	+9%
Lee County (Balance)		14,402	15,861	1,459	+10%
City of Bishopville		3,560	3,670	+110	+3%
Town of Lynchburg		475	588	+113	24%
Sumter County	665.5	102,637	104,646	+2,009	+2%
Sumter County (Balance)		59,400	63,543	+4,143	7%
Town of Mayesville		694	1,001	+307	+44%
Town of Pinewood		600	459	-141	-24%
City of Sumter		41,943	39,643	-2,300	-5%
PLAN AREA TOTAL	2,409	193,123	209,914	+16,791	+8.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census: Census 1990 and 2000

Notes: *This lower than expected population growth figure has been disputed by the City of Sumter, and may be the result of 1990 Census over count error.

*The population increase in Lee County, has been largely attributed to the location of a South Carolina Correctional Facility, the Lee Correction Institute.

III – Institutional Designations and Responsibilities

A. General

The institutional relationship between areawide planning and designated management agencies within authorized multi-county regions is designed to provide several benefits:

1. Areawide water quality management planning ensures an effective regional water quality management system is maintained. Since water quality planning considers both point and nonpoint sources, local governments can consider the effects of both sources upon their water resource systems;
2. Individual facility plans and permits developed and acquired by individual management agencies deal with construction, operation, and maintenance of collection, transport, treatment and effluent disposal and places the responsibility for developing a cost effective local wastewater management system upon local governments within limits of the regional areawide water quality management plan;
3. Assurance that similar activities as described in (2) above in adjacent areas are compatible and that they should not be adversely impacted by the same or similar activities in upstream areas; and
4. Promotes the orderly development of wastewater treatment infrastructure, both intra and inter-regional, for projected demands and facilitation of areawide economic development.

The areawide planning process takes a broad perspective related to facility needs, scheduling, treatment levels and setting priorities for needed facilities. Management agencies, in addition to being responsible for implementing the Areawide WQM Plan, determine the need for and specific characteristics of wastewater treatment processes and the details of implementation within the framework of the regional plan.

B. The Designated Water Quality Planning Agencies

Section 208 of the CWA requires the Governor of a State to designate both the boundary of areas for water quality management planning and an agency to perform the planning function for such areas. This agency must be a single representative organization, which includes elected officials from local governments or their designees and be capable of developing effective areawide waste treatment management plans for the areas. Local planning agencies, generally known as Councils of Government (COGs), were considered to conform to the congressional definition so, subsequent to identifying areas needing planning, five COGs were previously designated. The five original area wide planning agencies were:

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

The Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments' 208 Planning Area was designated in 2003.

Since the six areas do not include all forty-six counties in the State, the Governor designated SCDHEC as the planning agency for the twenty-two counties not included

among those apart of the above COG's multi-county jurisdictions. Until other water quality management planning agencies are formally designated, SCDHEC is the State Water Quality Management Planning agency for CWA purposes as well as the planning agency for the non-designated section of the state. As the state WQM planning agency, the SCDHEC is also responsible for certification, approval, and submittal to EPA for approval of WQM Plans and updates prepared by other designated regional planning agencies (40 CFR 130.10(b)(4)). (See Map 2 that follows on page 10)

In the fall of 2002, SLRCOG was designated as a 208 Areawide WQM Planning Agency. SLRCOG will be responsible for review, updating, and amending the Interim Areawide Quality Management Plan for the three county area. This responsibility includes, and has been limited to, since 1985 recommending needed sewer collection, transport and treatment systems. As part of the 208 planning process, SLRCOG signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the SCDHEC in 2002. Under this agreement, SLRCOG is responsible for review of all Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) projects proposed for construction in the planning area for conformance with the 208 Plan. This includes collector systems from residential, commercial, or industrial development; transport or "trunk" lines; and all other wastewater treatment systems, including land application requests.

It is noted in the agreement that SLRCOG will specifically:

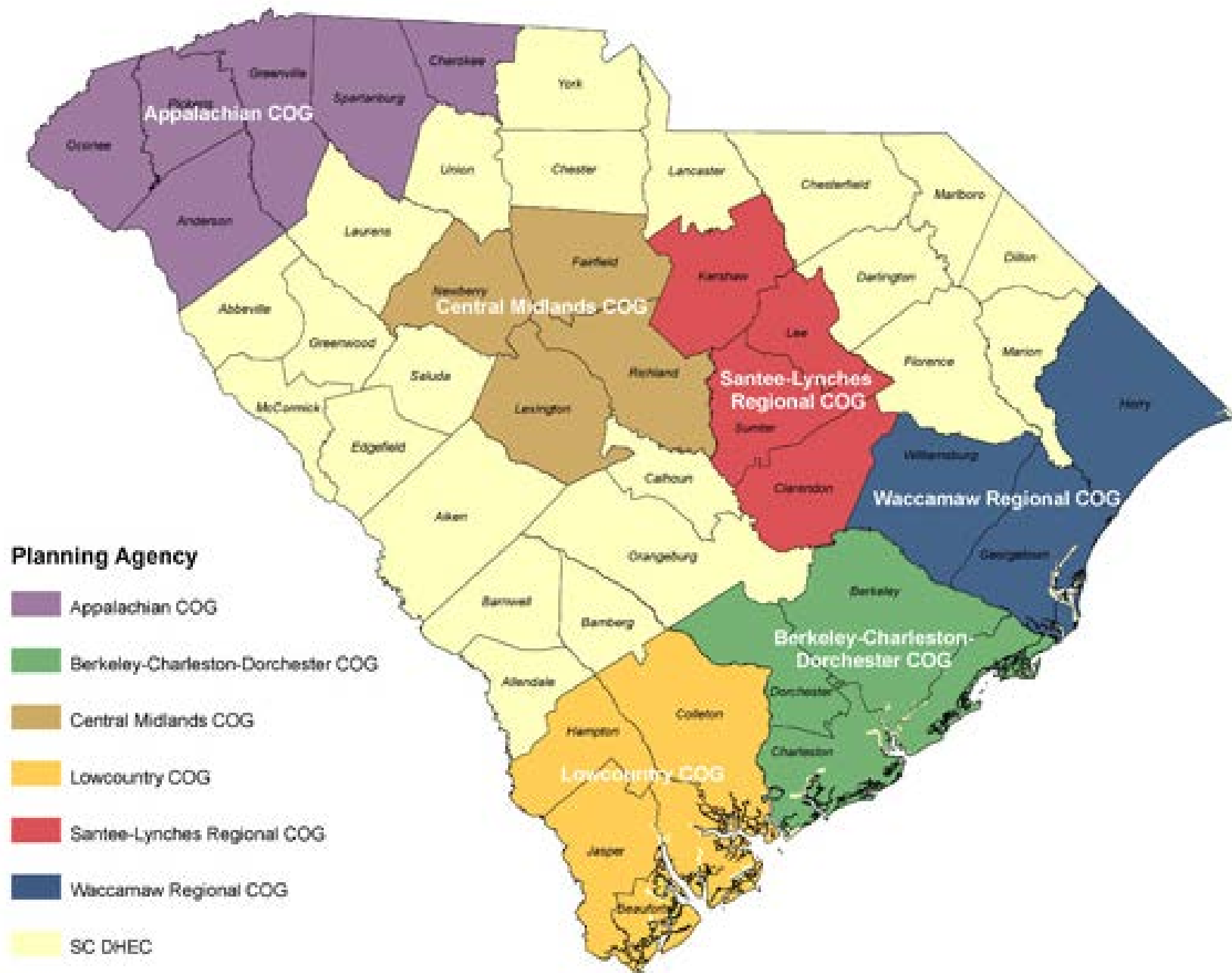
1. review permit applications and projects for conformance with the region's Areawide 208 WQM Plan;
2. coordinate administrative requirements for amending the WQM plan;
3. coordinate other state agency's certifications of permits;
4. monitor and assess wastewater projects;
5. work with designated management agencies on implementing the plan;
6. revise, amend, and update as required by the Santee-Lynches 208 Water Quality Management Plan.

C. Environmental Planning Advisory Committee

The Environmental Planning Advisory Committee (EPAC) is to be established by the SLRCOG Board and acts in an advisory capacity only. It is composed of voting members, generally representing the principal water quality management agencies, environmental interests, and local area citizen groups and others appropriate to its function and purpose. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the EPAC are appointed by the Chairman of the SLRCOG Board.

It is the purpose of the Committee to provide advisory support to the COG Board on water quality issues and their impact on the Santee-Lynches Areawide Water Quality Management Plan. Issues or items are to be sent to the Committee by the COG 208 program staff or the SLRCOG Board as needed; examples of the Committee's work include: preparing or requesting studies, creation of working groups, and conducting public forums necessary to prepare its recommendations to the SLRCOG, which formally acts and submits its finding to SCDHEC.

Map 2 – Area-wide 208 Planning Areas



D. The Designated Management Agencies

The provisions of area Water Quality Management Plans, after approval by EPA, are implemented by designated local water quality management agencies. Although implementation is a separate function that occurs after the planning process, it is accomplished consistent with the planning agency's responsibilities and authorized functions. Management agencies have been designated as responsible for constructing, operating and maintaining publicly owned wastewater treatment facilities, and have legal authorities necessary to implement their plans. Only designated water quality management agencies are eligible for State Revolving Funds (SRF), a State loan program for funding point and nonpoint source for water quality control construction projects.

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

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

- a. Carry out appropriate portions of an areawide wastewater treatment management plan.
- b. Effectively manage waste treatment works and related facilities serving such an area in conformance with the 208 Areawide WQM Plan in effect.
- c. Directly or by contract, design and construct new facilities, and operate and maintain new and existing facilities as required by the plan.
- d. Accept and utilize grants, or other funds from any source, for wastewater treatment purposes.
- e. Raise revenues, including the assessment of wastewater treatment charges and as appropriate establish support for the 208 planning function of the Regional Water Quality Management Planning Agency.
- f. Incur short and long-term indebtedness.
- g. Assure in the implementation of an areawide wastewater treatment management plan that each participating community pays its proportionate share of wastewater treatment.
- h. Refuse to receive any wastewater from any municipality or subdivision which does not comply with any provision of an approved 208 Areawide WQM Plan.
- i. Accept for treatment industrial wastewater, and to manage pre-treatment programs.

Each designated management agency has agreed to accept certain responsibilities by virtue of signing a Willingness Statement. These statements are part of the documentation retained in the files of South Carolina's 208 Program area planning agencies. Except as noted in the individual Willingness and Implementation Statement, the agencies listed on page 29 in the regional supplement are responsible for:

- a. Establishment or continued implementation of a regulatory program to control:
 - 1) Location of public and private domestic waste treatment facilities.
 - 2) Appropriate waste treatment policies and procedures to include:
 - a) A schedule of fair user charges.
 - b) Pretreatment standards for industrial wastes (if needed) and regulatory controls to accept or refuse municipal and/or industrial waste.
 - c) Such other policies and procedures as may be appropriate.
 - 3) Implementation of the SLRCOG and EPA approved areawide facilities wastewater treatment plan and updating the facilities plan periodically as necessary and appropriate.
- b. Development or continued implementation of an effective series of administrative management procedures and a personnel system appropriate to staff the agency for the discharge of its duties and responsibilities.

The EPA approved a determination by the South Carolina Attorney General, that all incorporated municipalities, counties, and special purpose districts in South Carolina are legally capable of performing the duties of a designated management agency. If the entity agrees to execute these responsibilities as described above by signing a Willingness and Implementation Statement, it may be designated as a management agency. The designation must first be certified by SCDHEC and submitted to the EPA by the Governor of South Carolina for approval. Palmetto Utilities, Inc., a private wastewater treatment provider, by virtue of a contract with Richland County has been designated to discharge the designated management function of Richland County for provision of services in Richland County. By agreement Palmetto Utilities, Inc. is also the provider of wastewater treatment service in a small portion of Kershaw County. Both Counties' service areas are recognized in the Santee-Lynches RCOG 208 Plan (see Pages B-6 thru B-8) and the Central Midlands COG 208 Plans. New permit requests or amendments to existing permits within the designated Palmetto Utilities, Inc. service areas will be reviewed by the Central Midlands COG and referred with recommendations for appropriate action to SCDHEC.

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

parties are in agreement. Modifications to management agency designations must be submitted to SLRCOG for review and 208 plan amendment. SLRCOG will determine, as needed, any appropriate public participation. These modifications (amendments) will be incorporated into the 208 Plan.

Management Agencies By Watershed

Provided below is a list of designated management agencies by River Basin Watershed within the Santee-Lynches 208 Water Quality Planning Area:

Pee-Dee Watershed

City of Bishopville	Lee County
Town of Lynchburg	Clarendon County
City of Sumter	City of Manning
Sumter County	Town of Turbeville
Town of Mayesville	Town of Bethune

Catawba-Santee Watershed ¹

Sumter County	Clarendon County
Town of Pinewood	Town of Summerton
Kershaw County	
City of Camden	

¹ Note: Refer to a special Upper Wateree River Agreement dated May 23, 2006 between South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Central Midlands Council of Governments, Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, Palmetto Utilities, Inc., Richland County, City of Camden, and Kershaw County allocating 208 Water Quality Planning and plan administration between the Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments and the Central Midlands Council of Governments found in Appendix C.

IV – Administrative Procedures

A. Conformance Certification

The 208 Areawide Water Quality Management (WQM) Plans incorporate by reference Section 201 Wastewater Facilities Plans, other planning agency approved facilities plans, or related engineering reports, such as Preliminary Engineering Reports (PERs). Therefore, actions specified in those plans are also specifications of 208 Areawide WQM Plans. While Section 201 Wastewater Facilities Plans and engineering reports are incorporated into the 208 Areawide WQM Plan, it should be pointed out that the 201 planning boundaries may not necessarily coincide with management agency service area boundaries because 201 planning may include geographical areas outside the service area. Determination of conformance of wastewater projects with 208 Areawide WQM Plans is necessary because SCDHEC will not issue a construction or discharge permit or make an EPA grant or loan for wastewater facilities if it conflicts with the applicable 208 Areawide WQM Plan. Section 208(e) of the CWA states that "No permit under section 402 of this Act shall be issued for any point source which is in conflict with a plan approved pursuant to subsection (b) of this section". Section 208(d) also states "the administrator shall not make any grant for construction of a publicly owned treatment works under section 201(g)(1) within such area except to such designated agency and for works in conformity with such plan". In addition, State Regulations R 61-9, "Water Pollution Control Permits," and R 61-67, "Standards for Wastewater Facility Construction," require conformity.

PROJECTS REQUIRING CERTIFICATION

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

GENERAL PROCEDURAL STEPS

The 208 Areawide Planning Agency Plan conformance is a function of the plan, facility reports, or permit application review process. When a **208 Conformance Request for Review and Concurrence Application** is received from SCDHEC by the 208 Water Quality Planning Agency for the types of projects described above, a determination is made by the 208 Areawide Water Quality Management Planning Agency regarding conformance of the application with this area's WQM Plan. The proposed project may be routine in nature and therefore in conformance with the area plan, or it may not be in conformance with the area plan and therefore require an amendment to conform with the region's 208 Water Quality Management Plan. Plan modifications generally fall into two categories: major plan amendments and minor plan amendments. These different types of amendments are discussed more fully on page 20 of this planning document. It is a stated policy within the Santee-Lynches Region that when the opportunity exists to either develop a new system or to expand an existing system, preference will be given

to an existing system when expansion of the existing system is compatible with the existing 208 Water Quality Management Plan.

At any point during this early stage in the permit application review process the 208 Areawide WQM Planning staff may at its discretion, request technical assistance from the SCDHEC, Bureau of Water staff, prior to making a staff recommendation for a conformance determination. Please refer to the **Review and Procedural Criteria for Water Quality Management Accountability** that follows on page 20.

If a proposed project conflicts with a existing 201 Facility Plan previously approved and incorporated into the 208 Areawide WQM Plan or SRF program guidelines, the project will not be in conformance with the 208 Areawide WQM Plan for the region. SLRCOG 208 staff will request copies of applicable 201 Facility Plans to be available to both the public and the staff for review. For example, if a developer applies for a permit to construct and operate a wastewater treatment facility to serve a new subdivision, and the proposed subdivision lies within the service area of a publicly owned wastewater treatment system provider as shown in their facility plan, and the public provider is scheduled to serve that particular part of the service area in the immediate or foreseeable future, then the privately owned facility would be in conflict with the wastewater treatment providers facility plan. Thus, this proposed project would not conform to the 208 Areawide WQM Plan.

The 208 Areawide Water Quality Planning agency will notify the applicant in writing of the conformance review determination, including justification if the project is not deemed to be in conformance. If it is not in conformance and the applicant desires to proceed, a permit may be placed in a technical review status by SCDHEC until the 208 Areawide Plan is amended. Approval is generally granted to a project if it conforms to the 208 Plan's goals and policies, and is consistent with the service strategy of the designated management agency. The proposed project must be in compliance with state environmental regulations. Even if a project is not specifically supported by the current 208 Plan, the project may, if appropriate, be approved conditionally with the objective that compliance with the WQM Plan would follow in a timely manner. If the project is found not to be in conformance with the WQM Plan, in order to precede an amendment application may be considered by the 208 planning agency. Amending the 208 Plan is a form of modification, which is discussed next.

B. 208 Plan Modifications

Congress (by way of the Clean Water Act) and the SCDHEC both recognize the need for 208 Areawide Water Quality Management Planning agencies to periodically modify the Plan or to update the Plan. The modification process is described in 40 CRF Part 130.6(e) dated January 11, 1985, which states in part, "States and/or areawide agency water quality management plans shall be updated as needed to reflect changing water quality conditions, results of implementation actions, new requirements, or to remove conditions in prior conditional or partial plan approvals". Usually the 208 Areawide WQM Plan is modified for one of two reasons. One reason is to generally update the Plan, or a portion of it, to describe changing conditions or needs. Updates usually cover the entire planning area for which the 208 areawide agency is responsible and many times take the form of a facilities plan or Preliminary Engineering Report. The other reason is to bring an anticipated project into conformance with the 208 Areawide WQM Plan, i.e., a Plan amendment with regards to a particular wastewater project. This type

of modification is usually more narrow in scope and is intended to change an aspect of the 208 Areawide WQM Plan rather than an overall update.

UPDATE INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

Although 208 Areawide Plan updates have no specific information requirements beyond that contained in the original legislation, amendments and subsequent updates to the regulations continue to address several priority elements including implementation measures, municipal and industrial waste treatment needs, management agencies, total maximum daily loads (TMDLs), effluent limitations, the need for basin plans, and nonpoint source management and control. A 208 Areawide WQM Plan update may discuss any or all of these elements based on area plan needs. A 208 Areawide WQM Plan update requires review and approval by SLRCOG Board.

Annual plan reviews and possible updates are to be conducted at the end of each federal fiscal year. The update will include the changes to the 208 Areawide Plan which have occurred during the past fiscal year. For consistency purposes in gathering and assimilating pertinent change information and WQM data, the following data will be collected by COG 208 program staff relevant to each specific change as it relates to preparing an annual summary of 208 Plan changes:

1. Summaries of all facility plans or plan updates for which the 208 amended during the past year, including the following information:
 - a. A summary of key provisions of the approved amendments, including a description of the planning area, planning period, and selected wastewater collection, treatment and disposal alternatives and implementation plans;
 - b. A site map of the wastewater planning area addressed by the amendment; and
 - c. A copy of the approved resolution for the amendment signed by the SLRCOG Board.
2. A list of all wastewater construction projects and NPDES/ND permits that were certified to be in conformance with the Santee-Lynches 208 WQM Plan over the past year.
3. A list of all the waterbodies within the planning area that have been reclassified since the last plan update;
4. A list of waterbodies on the 303(d) list within the planning area if any, and their priority rating;
5. New or revised Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLS) which were issued for waterbodies on the SC 303(d) list (for streams that do meet the state water quality standards at all times);
6. A current inventory of all point source dischargers and relevant permit criteria for the wastewater treatment facilities;

7. Updated population projections, land use, etc., if changed since the last update;
8. Changes in Management Agency designations or responsibilities, if any;
9. Changes in Designated Wastewater Facility Planning Area, if any;
10. Interlocal Agreements between Management Agencies;
11. Changes in Point Source and Non-Point Source Controls, if any;
12. Changes in treatment process, treatment level, design flow, effluent disposal, discharge point; or sewer service area.

For purposes of recognizing and responding to long range of implications future changes to the Plan, it is also recommended that the Council of Governments undertake a comprehensive revision of the 208 Areawide Plan every 5 years or when there has been a substantial and fundamental change in conditions in the 208 Plan area. Under a comprehensive revision, all aspects of the plan are to be revisited for validity and appropriateness. It is required that the SLRCOG Board adopt the new Plan and that public input has been taken as part of the revision process.

PLAN AMENDMENTS

In the event that an application for a proposal or project after a conformance review is determined to be not in conformance with the 208 Area WQM Plan, an application may be made to SLRCOG to amend the Plan. **Amendment Applications** are classified as either major or minor (please refer to definitions found on page 20 of this document). Minor amendments will not need SCDHEC certification or EPA approval. SLRCOG shall determine whether a request is either a **major** or a **minor** amendment. All amendments to be referred to SCDHEC must originate through a Designated Management Agency or the SLRCOG Board.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR WASTEWATER FACILITIES PLANS/UPDATES

For projects which will not be funded through the State Revolving Fund (SRF) Program, wastewater facilities plans (A.K.A. "201" plans) or updates to existing plans, which will be submitted as proposed 208 Plan Amendments, may be accomplished with a preliminary engineering report (PER), provided that the following issues at a minimum are addressed:

1. Justification for the wastewater facilities plan or plan update, due to:
 - A. The construction of a new wastewater treatment facility;
 - B. A change in the service area, method of treatment effluent disposal, treated effluent discharge point, or increase in design capacity of an existing wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) to meet revised 20-year Plan needs;
 - C. The execution of an interlocal agreement between two or more local governments, special purpose districts, or other sewer providers (management agencies) regarding sewer service area, bulk treatment of wastewater, or joint use of an effluent outfall line.

2. Identification of the designated 20-year planning area, showing any joint jurisdictional area, if applicable.

3. Projected land use patterns over the 20-year planning period for the designated wastewater facilities planning area.

4. Population projections for the designated planning area over a 20-year planning period, and associated wastewater flow.

5. Evaluation of feasible wastewater collection, treatment and/or effluent disposal alternatives which would be required to handle the projected wastewater flow to meet 20-year needs for the planning area.

6. Environmental assessment and cost effectiveness analysis of the most feasible wastewater collection, treatment, and/or effluent disposal alternatives. The cost effectiveness analysis shall be based on present worth analysis of alternatives in accordance with generally accepted methodology, such as that described in:

A. EPA guidelines (40 CFR 35, Subpart E, Appendix A, "Cost Effectiveness Guidelines"), or

B. Engineering economic reference texts.

7. Identification of the selected wastewater collection, treatment, and/or effluent disposal alternatives identified in the above analysis.

8. If the above analysis determines that the existing WWTF must be expanded, or that a new facility must be constructed to handle the projected 20-year design flow, the following items must be included in the PER/Facilities Plan Update:

A. Process design criteria and typical process flow schematic for the selected treatment alternative;

B. Expected effluent quality; wasteload allocation and proposed NPDES permit limits, issued by the SCDHEC, for the selected treatment alternative.

C. For phased WWTF upgrades (or construction), the phase schedule, design flow, process design, expected effluent quality, and method of treatment effluent disposal for each phase.

D. Comments from all jurisdictional agencies, or other interested parties.

9. The method of sludge disposal associated with the selected treatment alternative must be identified; offsite disposal may require the written approval of the disposal site operator (responsible local government and/or applicable sewer district).

10. For **major amendments**, a public meeting, advertised by a 15-day public notice in a local newspaper, must be held in conjunction with either the EPAC or SLRCOG Board to receive public comments on the proposed facility plans/updates. The meeting record will remain open for ten (10) days after the announcement date to receive written comments on the proposed amendment. A responsiveness summary will then be prepared to address all comments received. These comments will then be considered as part of the documentation provided for a proposed 208 Plan Amendment. Moreover, the burden of demonstrating the facts and merits of any plan amendment lies solely with the applicant and is subject ultimately to whatever levels of review necessary, as determined by the SLRCOG staff, EPAC or SLRCOG Board. Documentation required by any or all the above levels of review is to be provided at the expense of the applicant requesting an amendment to the 208 Areawide WQM Plan.

MAJOR PLAN AMENDMENTS

Major amendments are defined as the following:

1. New wastewater treatment facilities (WWTFs) with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or more, or;
2. Existing WWTFs, which will be expanded by at least 50% of the current design capacity with respect to flow;
3. Changes in management agency status, condition or geographic management area such that the change significantly alters the provision of wastewater collection, transportation, treatment, and effluent disposal or potentially impairs receiving stream water quality.
4. Proposed projects which conflict with the goals and objectives of this 208 Areawide WQM Plan, or specifically stated plan policies that would require a plan amendment.

MINOR PLAN AMENDMENTS

Minor amendments are defined as the following:

1. A new wastewater treatment facility with a design flow less than 1.0 MGD;
2. An existing WWTF which would be expanded by less than 50% of the current design capacity with respect to flow;
3. Changes in management agency status, condition or geographic management area such that the change does not significantly alter the provision of wastewater collection, transportation, treatment, and effluent disposal or potentially impairs receiving stream water quality.

4. A proposed change in the current effluent disposal method, discharge point, or service area for an existing WWTF, that would be consistent with goals and objectives of the 208 Areawide WQM Plan.

REVIEW CRITERIA

A review of the proposal will take into account all relevant information including, but not limited to, the following: cost effectiveness, ability to implement, impact on existing and proposed facilities, existing agreements or contracts, public health, environmental, compatibility with local or state adopted land use or infrastructure plans and economic development. While each criteria is to be considered, its relative weight will be based upon the merits of the proposed amendment.

PROCEDURAL CRITERIA

PROCESS

Once a determination has been made that a plan amendment is required, the applicant shall be notified in writing to initiate the amendment process. The applicant will also be responsible for all initial submission requirements and any additional information or studies requested during the amendment process by the EPAC or SLRCOG. Unless otherwise directed by the Chairman of the EPAC with concurrence from the Chairman of the SLRCOG Board, the Environmental Planning Advisory Committee will review all proposed major amendments and submit recommendations to the SLRCOG Board for final action. Proposed minor amendments may be brought before EPAC at the request of the EPAC Chairman or directed to the COG 208 program staff before going to the Board. Otherwise, the COG's 208 program staff may submit routine requests that are in conformance with the area plan directly back to the SCDHEC with the appropriate notations and comments included with the returned application. The applicant should be present during the EPAC or Board meetings to discuss or present the major and minor amendments and to respond to questions from the committee. Recommendations from the EPAC to the SLRCOG are to one of the following:

1. Approval;
2. Approval with Conditions;
3. Denial – In cases of denial, the applicant may choose to revise their amendment application to conform with the 208 Areawide WQM Plan.

Routine conformance requests transmitted by SCDHEC to SLRCOG are proposed to be processed by COG 208 program staff on a timeline of five (5) business days. Errors or omissions in data supplied by the applicant or necessary clarification with regard to the water quality impact of the proposed permit, may stop the processing clock until required information is provided by the applicant and accepted by SLRCOG staff.

After a public information meeting, if one is held, all proposed amendments, major or minor, will be placed on the agenda of the Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments Board. The EPAC Chairman, assisted by staff, will present the proposed amendment, the recommendation of EPAC, and a summary of any public comments, if applicable. The applicant and other parties may be invited to attend the COG meeting, and may address the issue at the discretion of the Council of Governments Board. Action by the Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments Board will take one of the following forms:

1. Approval;
2. Approval with Conditions;
3. Denial; or
4. Refereed back to EPAC for further study.

If a proposed amendment is deemed to be approvable, a resolution to amend the Santee-Lynches 208 Areawide Water Quality Management Plan to incorporate the collection, treatment and/or disposal alternatives identified in the proposed facilities plan/update would be presented to the Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments Board. If the resolution is adopted by the SLRCOG Board, the major amendment must then be certified by SCDHEC and approved by EPA.

APPEALS PROCEDURE

If a request for a Plan amendment is not adopted by the SLRCOG Board, the applicant may appeal. An advertised public information meeting may be held for any proposed plan amendment under whatever circumstances determined appropriate by SLRCOG Board, and will be scheduled following an EPAC recommendation, where required. The meeting may be held in the applicant's jurisdiction or at the office of the Council of Governments, 36 West Liberty Street, Sumter, SC. The meeting will be scheduled for a weekday evening and held in a handicapped accessible public building.

Public notice for such public information meetings will be an advertisement published in the newspaper of general circulation in the region at least fifteen (15) days prior to the meeting. The grieving applicant will provide an appropriate number of review copies of their proposal to the Council of Governments five (5) days in advance of the public meeting. The original proposal and its supporting documentation, as well as the EPAC's decision, will be made available for public inspection during normal business hours prior to the public meeting. The advertisement will state where and when these materials are to be available.

The public information meeting will be conducted by the Chairman of EPAC or his designee, and assisted by the 208 program staff of the Council. The grieving applicant should prepare to attend the public meeting to assist in responding to the public's questions concerning the proposed plan amendment. Verbal and written comments will be received at the meeting. Additional written comments may be submitted up to ten (10) days following the public meeting or a shorter period of time prior to the next regularly scheduled Council of Governments Board meeting at which this specific proposed amendment will re-appear on the COG's agenda.

The Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments Board will give such consideration as it deems appropriate to the discovery of any new factual information provided by the applicant or as a result of public meeting comments, prior to rendering its own formal recommendation to SCDHEC regarding a proposed 208 Plan Amendment.

V - Wastewater Management Policies

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

The location and sizing of wastewater treatment facilities and their accompanying collection lines are determinations made by the designated water quality management agencies. The management agency provides to the planning process their own decisions concerning the need to expand, consolidate, and otherwise directs their own program. If mediation, however, is needed, then SCDHEC may provide a forum for discussion. SCDHEC may also provide technical assistance upon request from the 208 planning agency. The need for phasing is determined by management agencies and may be dependent on their local needs and ability to finance needed wastewater facilities. Phasing may be a result of SCDHEC's permitting program when additional quality of treatment is required and the provider needs time for engineering, financing, or technology development. Phasing may also be a result of postponing construction until the anticipated need for wastewater facilities actually exists.

The minimum level of treatment, that is, the quality of the treated wastewater, is a determination of SCDHEC. At the request of a permittee, SCDHEC will evaluate the location, size, and other technical information and make a decision concerning the quality of treated wastewater needed to maintain the State's water quality standards. The results of the technical evaluation may be part of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and will become a part of the 208 Water Quality Management Plan and ultimately included in any discharge permit issued by SCDHEC.

B. Elimination of Discharges and Consolidation of Facilities

New or upgraded existing regional treatment plants are typically more economically efficient and provide a more consistent and higher quality of wastewater to be discharged to designated receiving streams. New treatment facilities will generally not be approved if their proposed service area can be serviced by an existing treatment facility. It is the general policy of the SLRCOG to maximize the consolidation of wastewater treatment facilities into regional treatment plants. The 208 Area wide WQM Plan within the 208 management area may recommend that an existing treatment plant be eliminated if continued operation threatens water quality or the systematic planned growth of a regional sewer system. Renewal permits may be issued with special conditions which require an existing facility to be eliminated. Such factors as location of the old and new treatment facilities, water quality benefits to be gained, and economies of scale, will along with other factors, including but not limited to, projected service area population growth, system institutional structure and management capacity, may also be used to guide the decision to approve or deny a request for a new wastewater facility or to recommend the elimination of an existing facility.

Special conditions not part of the above core policy for elimination of discharges and consolidation facilities are to be considered on a case by case basis. The objective outcome will remain the same: cost effective water quality management that ensures both protection and compliance with state and federal water quality standards.

The proposed consolidation or incorporation of small, privately owned WWTFs with discharges within the Santee-Lynches 208 service area into larger regional WWTFs, owned and operated by designated 208 Management Agencies is deemed preferable

over time given the policy and conditions described above. If consolidation is clearly not feasible under the above circumstances and related factors then, subject to concurrent review and agreement by both SLRCOG and SCDHEC that consolidation is not in the best interest of the area's long range wastewater treatment strategy, SLRCOG will proceed to address those factors necessary to favorably consider allowing privately owned WWTFs to be expanded above their present permitted treatment levels.

Jurisdictional cooperation among designated management agencies within specific water sheds and river basins is expected. This is the core premise upon which Santee-Lynches RCOG 208 Management Planning is based and which drives the formation of public policy to protect and preserve the water quality within the 208 plan service area.

This plan acknowledges the role of the Public Service Commission (PSC) in setting rates and approving consolidation of private utilities, inasmuch as the PSC statutorily has the authority to do so. As such, the SLRCOG 208 Planning program will advise the PSC at such time as consolidation or elimination of a facility regulated by the PSC has been determined to be in the best interest of the water quality plans being developed within the 208 planning service area.

C. Septic Tanks and Other Individual Disposal Systems

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

It shall, therefore, be the policy of the Santee-Lynches 208 Water Quality Planning Program that central sewer systems shall be used to support new residential, commercial, or industrial development where possible. If, however, it can be demonstrated that the installation of central sewer imposes an unreasonable financial hardship due to distance or new facilities required to connect a small subdivision, shopping center or strip mall, or new industrial park to existing sewer infrastructure, a 208 plan amendment may be prepared in accordance with requirements presented in Section IV on page 14.

In certain situations, septic or individual systems are the only means of disposal of sewage due to distance from local or regional wastewater treatment system lines. In this case, septic tanks would be allowed and are considered to be a viable alternative provided that the suitability of soils has been addressed. SLRCOG will acknowledge the technical input of SCDHEC in regards to soil suitability and slope determination.

SLRCOG will coordinate with the local SCDHEC office regarding of the above issues relating to non-public systems.

VI. Inventory and Management Plan

A. Treatment Facilities and Capacities:

The following chart is a list of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and No-Discharge (ND) public and private discharge permit holders located in the Santee-Lynches 208 WQMP area.

NPDES/ND	Name	Type	Expires	County	Permitted Flow	Receiving Waters
SC0020419	MANNING WWTF	MU	8/31/2018	Clarendon	5.000	Pocotaligo Swamp to Pocotaligo River
ND0072427	CLARENDON COUNTY/WYBOO PLANTATION WWTP	DO	9/30/2020	Clarendon	0.184	Golf Course (129 Acres)
ND0085014	TOWN OF TURBEVILLE	MU	10/31/2022	Clarendon	0.800	Dedicated Spray Site
ND0067326	SANTEE LAKES CAMPGROUND	DO	5/31/2023	Clarendon	0.024	Tile Field
ND0062227	CYPRESS POINTE CONDO	DO	6/30/2023	Clarendon	0.019	Dedicated Spray Site
ND0063401	SUMMERTON, TOWN OF WWTP	MU	4/30/2024	Clarendon	0.349	Dedicated Spray Site
ND0067318	GOAT ISLAND WATER & SEWER COMP	DO	1/31/2025	Clarendon	0.025	Dedicated Spray Site
ND0067652	LENORA'S SANTEE RESORT LLC	DO	2/28/2025	Clarendon	0.030	Tile Field
ND0075272	DEROYAL TEXTILES INC	IN	12/31/2009	Kershaw		
SC0002518	DEROYAL TEXTILES	IN	6/30/2010	Kershaw	0.250	Tributary to Big Pine Tree Creek to Wateree River
ND0068411	PALMETTO UTIL'S INC/SPEARS CRK WWTF	DO	9/30/2010	Kershaw	6.000	Rapid Infiltration Basin
SC0043451	PALMETTO UTILS/SPEARS CRK WWTF	DO	9/30/2011	Kershaw	6.000	Wateree River
SC0039870	KERSHAW CO/LUGOFF WWTF	MU	9/30/2014	Kershaw	4.000	Wateree River
SC0037575	COGSDILL TOOL PRODUCTS INC	IN	9/30/2015	Kershaw	0.002	Ditch to Gillies Creek to Wateree River
SC0047384	NEW SOUTH LUMBER CO/CAMDEN PLANT	IN	9/30/2015	Kershaw	1.556	Sanders Creek
ND0069655	PRAXAIR INC.	IN	4/30/2017	Kershaw	0.020	Rapid Infiltration Basin
SC0002585	INVISTA S.A.R.L./CAMDEN PLANT	IN	3/31/2018	Kershaw	2.240	Wateree River
SC0021032	CAMDEN WWTF	MU	10/31/2019	Kershaw	3.000	Wateree River
SC0033651	NOSOCA PINES RANCH	DO	10/31/2020	Kershaw	0.025	Lake Wateree
SC0001341	BETHUNE NONWOVENS INC DBA SUOMINEN NONWOVENS	IN	8/31/2021	Kershaw	1.420	Lynches River

ND0061735	SMITHS MHP	DO	4/30/2023	Kershaw	0.007	Dedicated Spray Site
ND0069868	HERMITAGE FARMS MHC	DO	2/28/2024	Kershaw	0.220	Dedicated Spray Site
ND0001546	HBD INDUSTRIES INC/ELGIN	IN	12/31/2024	Kershaw	0.008	Dedicated Spray Site
ND0000671	FOUNTAIN'S LAUNDROMAT	IN	9/30/2011	Lee	0.001	Dedicated Spray Site
SC0035378	BISHOPVILLE WWTF	MU	9/30/2016	Lee	2.500	Lynches River
SC0042676	LYNCHBURG WWTF	MU	9/30/2016	Lee	0.107	Lynches River
SC0024970	USAF/SHAW AIR FORCE BASE	IN	5/31/2008	Sumter	1.200	Wateree River
SC0042170	PINEWOOD SITE CUSTODIAL TRUST	IN	7/31/2010	Sumter	0.700	Tributary to Lake Marion
SC0030678	CWS/OAKLAND PLANTATION WWTP	DO	10/31/2015	Sumter	0.160	Tributary to Beech Creek to Wateree River
SC0031895	SCENIC LAKE PARK	DO	12/31/2015	Sumter	0.010	Little Rafting Creek
SC0046868	PINEWOOD, TOWN OF WWTP	MU	6/30/2016	Sumter	0.134	Ballard Creek
SC0040088	GLASSCOCK COMPANY INC	IN	7/31/2016	Sumter	0.400	Mush Swamp to Green Swamp
SC0032212	CAROLINA MOBILE COURT WWTF	DO	9/30/2016	Sumter	0.030	Ditch to Mush Swamp
SC0027707	SUMTER/POCOTALIGO RIVER PLANT	MU	5/31/2018	Sumter	18.000	Pocotaligo River
ND0069787	SUMTER/MAYESVILLE WWTP	MU	9/30/2020	Sumter	0.125	Dedicated Spray Site
SC0033235	SOUTH FORGE APARTMENTS	DO	10/30/2020	Sumter	0.018	Ditch to Beech Creek to Wateree River
SC0045349	SC DEPT CORR/WATEREE RIVER	DO	4/30/2021	Sumter	0.250	Wateree River
SC0000795	PILGRIMS PRIDE CORP/SUMTER SC PROC PLT	IN	5/31/2021	Sumter	0.267	Creek to Pocotaligo River
SC0030724	CWS/POCALLA VILLAGE	DO	7/31/2021	Sumter	0.104	Pocotaligo River
ND0088889	BELGER FARMS CO INC/LAND APP SITES	IN	4/30/2025	Sumter		

Chart provided by SC DHEC staff on September 9, 2016

Note: Some facilities have more than one permitted flow or have tiered flows. Permitted flows shown are the highest flow currently permitted.

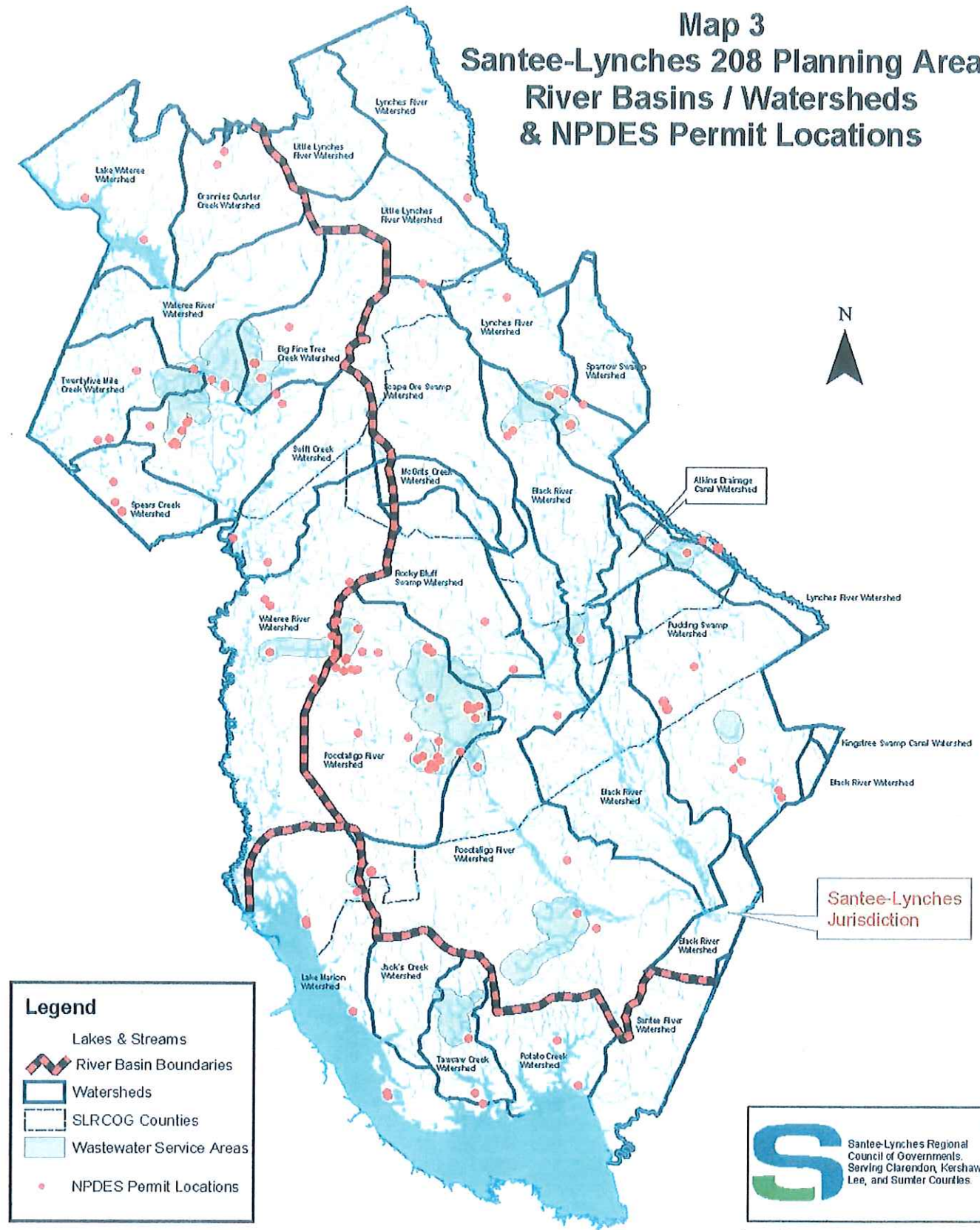
Key:

IN - industry

DO - private domestic

MU - public (municipal)

Map 3 Santee-Lynches 208 Planning Area River Basins / Watersheds & NPDES Permit Locations



Reasonable efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy of this map. SLRCOG assumes no responsibility for damages that may arise from the use of this map.

July 26, 2006
c:\208\Watersheds.mxd

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

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

A TMDL is the maximum allowable load of a specific pollutant, which can be assimilated by a waterway, or a portion of a waterway without contravening water quality criteria or preventing attainment of an existing or classified use. Traditionally, SCDHEC has developed TMDLs for waters with known or anticipated problems resulting from point source discharges. Future TMDLs will be developed consistent with the SCDHEC Watershed Water Quality Management Strategy (WWQMS) for waters listed on the 303(d) list of waters not meeting applicable standards for specific pollutants. Pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, the State must develop such a list every two years. TMDLs, which may include non-point sources as well as point sources of pollution, will be public noticed and will require EPA approval. TMDLs will be developed as part of the wasteload allocation review process and will be developed for individual pollutants (such as metals) and categories of pollutants (such as oxygen demanding substances). Public notice and EPA approval will be handled through the process outlined in the new Regulation 61-110. Various techniques, ranging from simple mathematical models to complex computer based models, are used to determine the ability of a waterway to assimilate various pollutants. Wasteload allocations developed using these techniques allow use of the assimilative capacity while ensuring that numeric criteria necessary to protect existing and classified uses are maintained. Wasteload allocations are now developed as part of the Watershed Water Quality Management Strategy process for reissuance of existing permits as well as in response to proposals for new and expanded projects throughout the State.

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

DHEC may seek the assistance of the SLRCOG with requests to allocate assimilative capacity based on approved TMDLs and wasteload allocations for a waterbody segment. The SLRCOG agrees to develop and implement processes to make such allocations (e.g., between NPDES permitted facilities in an area). Such allocations will be submitted to DHEC within 60 days unless an alternative timeframe is agreed upon.

To date, wasteload allocation TMDLs considering only point source discharges have been developed for a variety of pollutants on a number of different streams around the State. TMDLs for phosphorus have been developed for Eighteen-Mile Creek and the Reedy River. TMDLs for ammonia nitrogen, due to chronic toxicity, have been developed for numerous smaller streams. TMDLs for oxygen demanding substances are being developed for the Cooper, Pee Dee, Ashley, and Beaufort Rivers, as well as for many smaller streams. Limits for metals and other toxicants, which can be considered WLAs or TMDLs, are now developed on a routine basis. Development of new TMDLs and revision of previously developed TMDLs are expected to play an increasingly important part in the overall wasteload allocation process as DHEC continues implementation of the basin planning and permitting strategy in cooperation with designated 208 Areawide WQM Planning Agencies.

If the issue of TMDLs deserves attention in the Santee-Lynches Water Quality Service Area then the waste load allocation process detailed in Appendix A will be utilized.

C. Management Agency Issues

1. Listing of Designated Public Management Agencies and Service Area by County

Following is a listing, by county, of the management agencies designated to provide wastewater service in the non-designated area of the Santee-Lynches Region. Following in Appendix B are maps which present the water quality management areas of municipal and county service providers. Also presented on page 26 of this document is a map of the Santee-Lynches Region which identifies pertinent NPDES permit locations and the public jurisdictions which are qualified to provide wastewater treatment services. Sewer service area is the geographical area where the management agency actually provides wastewater collection and treatment. (See Map 4 on page 32) In cases where 201 facilities planning has been completed, this service area will be the same as the service area identified in the 201 Plan or other authorized service area and may not coincide with the 201 planning area. The 201 planning area does not authorize a management agency to plan for geographical areas within other management agency service areas. The water quality management area is the geographical area within which the agency provides planning and management decisions. South Carolina law defines the definition of a municipality and a county. The municipal and county jurisdictions in the Santee-Lynches Region are recognized as having the legal authority under specific local conditions to provide water and wastewater treatment services to meet the needs of their respective constituent's populations.

Public Management Agency Permitted Capacity
Santee-Lynches Region as of 2001

<u>Clarendon County</u>	<u>Permitted Capacity</u>	<u>Remaining Capacity (MGD)</u>	<u>Date</u>
Summerton (municipality only).....	349	0.066	2001
Manning (municipality and certain unincorporated county area).....	2.5000	0.692	2001
Turbeville (municipality and certain unincorporated county area).....	.6000	0.478	2001
Clarendon County (unincorporated county only).....	0.0000	NA	2001
<u>Kershaw County</u>	<u>Permitted Capacity</u>	<u>Remaining Capacity (MGD)</u>	<u>Date</u>
Bethune (municipality only).....	0.00	N/A	2001
Camden (municipality and certain unincorporated county area).....	3.00	.658	2001
Kershaw County (unincorporated county and Town of Elgin).....	4.00	3.368	2001
<u>Lee County</u>	<u>Permitted Capacity</u>	<u>Remaining Capacity (MGD)</u>	<u>Date</u>
Bishopville (municipality and..... certain unincorporated county area)	2.5000	0.933	2001
Lynchburg (municipality only).....	0.107	0.087	2001
Lee County (unincorporated county only).....	0.0000	NA	2001
<u>Sumter County</u>	<u>Permitted Capacity</u>	<u>Remaining Capacity (MGD)</u>	<u>Date</u>
Sumter County (unincorporated county only).....	0.0400	NA	2001
Pinewood (municipality only).....	0.1340	0.022	2001
Mayesville (municipality only).....	0.1000	0.003	2001
Shaw AFB (municipality status only).....	1.784		2001
City of Sumter (municipality and certain unincorporated county areas).....	18.0000 Pocotaligo 9.0000 Wateree	2.469	2001

2. Private Utilities regulated by the South Carolina Public Service Commission (PSC) and *Subject* to Local Water Quality Management Jurisdiction.

Private utilities with standing before the SC Public Service Commission and operating within the four counties of the Santee-Lynches Region are listed as follows:

Private Wastewater Utilities

Utility	Counties Where Operating
CWS/Oakland Plantation	Sumter County
CWS/Pocalla Village	Sumter County
Scenic Lake Park, WWTF	Sumter County
Goat Island Resort, WWTF	Clarendon County

3. *Private Utilities Regulated by the South Carolina Public Service Commission (PSC) and **not Subject** to Local Water Quality Management Jurisdictions within the Santee-Lynches COG Region.*

Palmetto Utilities, Inc., a private utility service provider, is by virtue of a contract with Richland County, designated to discharge the designated management agency function of Richland County for the provision of sewer service in Richland County, and is viewed as a regional sewer provider in the context of the CMCOG 208 Plan.

Palmetto Utilities, Inc. is recognized by the South Carolina Public Service Commission to also provide sewer service in an area of Kershaw County adjacent to Richland County in the West Wateree Township. (See Attachment B)

Palmetto Utilities, Inc. has accepted an agreement to serve additional areas within Richland County which will constitute areas from which wastewater outside of the Wateree drainage basin in Richland County may be moved into the Wateree drainage basin in Richland County based upon the absence of other wastewater utility providers and the proximity of Palmetto Utilities' permitted facilities located in Kershaw County. (See Attachment B)

The treatment plant and associated discharges from Palmetto Utilities facility within Kershaw County may be expanded within an allocated 31% UOD limit without requiring an amendment of the SLRCOG 208 Plan. The 31% UOD allocated to Palmetto Utilities under the terms of an intergovernmental Agreement dated 5/23/06 is solely within the jurisdiction of the CMCOG and its 208 Plan.

Kershaw County has agreed to new Palmetto Utilities, Inc. influent sewer lines proposed by Palmetto Utilities, Inc. which would be located within Kershaw County, but have the purpose of serving areas outside of Kershaw County. Palmetto Utilities, Inc. agrees that such new influent sewer lines shall not be used to provide service in Kershaw County and that, with respect to the lines designated as "14", "15", and "16" on Attachment A of Appendix C. Palmetto Utilities will not undertake the construction of same until three years after the date of this agreement. Palmetto Utilities has further agreed that, with respect to the other lines in Kershaw County depicted on Attachment A, it will not undertake the construction of the same until one (1) year after date of disagreement and will exercise its best effort to delay construction of the same until 2 years after the date of this Agreement. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the phrase "best effort" shall mean that

Palmetto Utilities will not construct the line contemplated therein prior to the end of the second year after the date of this Agreement unless such construction is necessary in order for service to be provided to Palmetto Utilities customers in Richland County. Palmetto Utilities will provide notice to Kershaw County in the event the construction of the unnumbered lines on Attachment A will be undertaken prior to the expiration to the 2 year period provided herein.

Palmetto Utilities has agreed not to expand further its service territory within Kershaw County recognizing that Palmetto Utilities currently serves Wood Trace and Heath Pond Subdivisions and Clariant SLM (America) Inc., within Kershaw County.

SCDHEC will allocate via draft NPDES Permit 31% of the UOD allocation in the Upper Wateree River to sewer systems serving Northeast Richland County, which at the time of the Agreement is exclusively Palmetto Utilities (SC 0043451), recognizing that Palmetto Utilities also currently serves domestic wastewater for Clariant SLM (America) Inc. and residential customers in the Wood Trace and Heath Pond Subdivisions in Kershaw County. This 31% would apply to any future draft permits for a facility in Richland County with a proposed discharge to the Wateree River if the discharge will recognize by CMCOG 208 Plan.

Palmetto Utilities, Inc. has agreed to allow a transfer a total of 43 pounds/day (average) of its anticipated total phosphorus loading for the benefit of Kershaw County's NPDES permit (SC0039870) based on an anticipated 4.0 MGD NPDES permit for Kershaw County.

4. Intergovernmental Agreements

This section discusses intergovernmental agreements that coordinate the handling of wastewater on a regional basis. Of the 84 management agencies that responded to a statewide survey questionnaire, 22 responded that joint agreements existed between them and one or more other management agencies; 56 responded that no joint agreements existed; and 6 did not response.

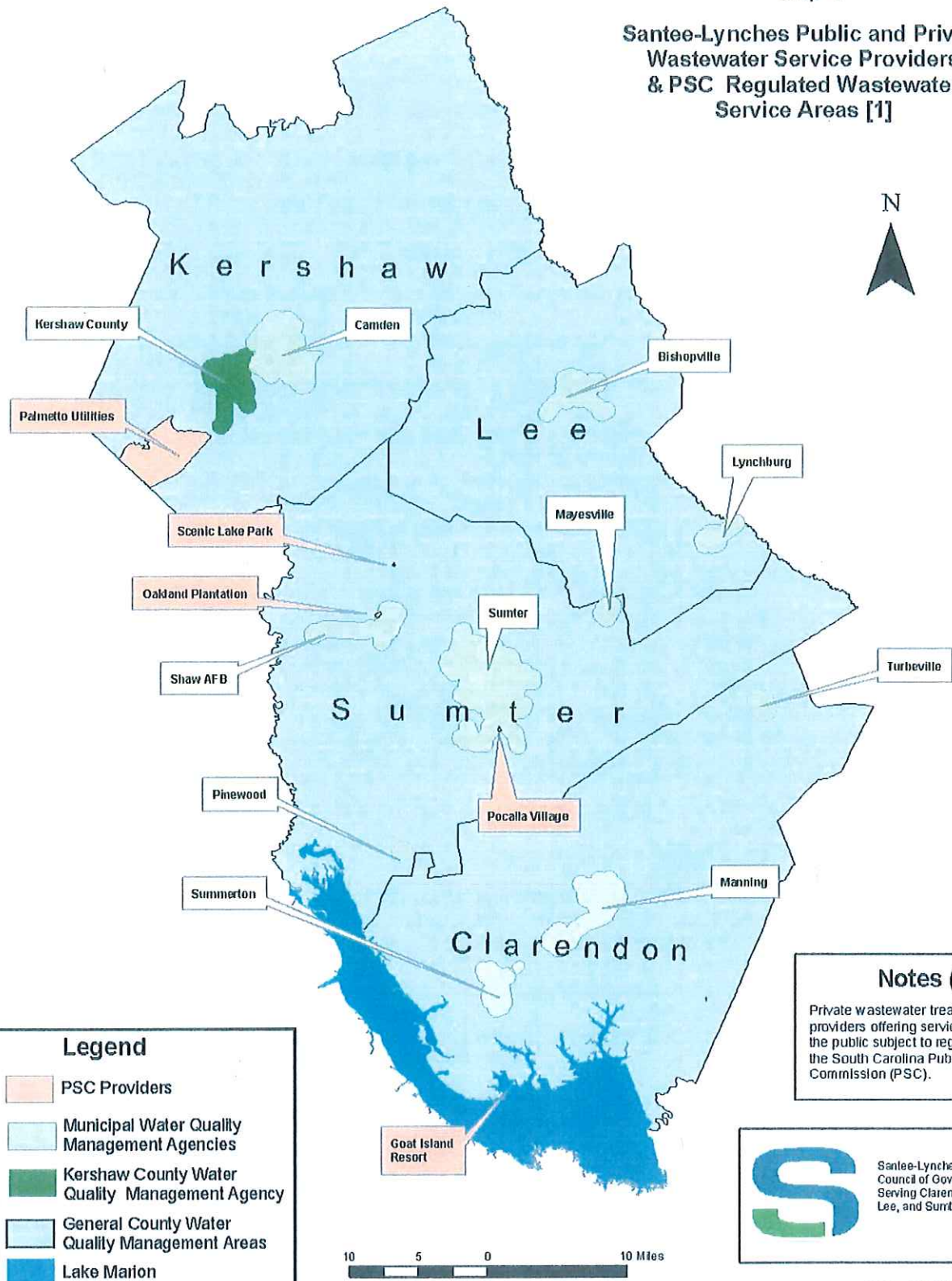
Sumter County: Joint agreement with the City of Sumter. For an explanation of the agreement, see "City of Sumter."

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

Kershaw County is a joint participant with Richland County and the Central Midlands COG, Santee-Lynches RCOG, Palmetto Utilities, Inc., the City of Camden, and South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) in an intergovernmental and joint agency Agreement to address wastewater management issues and waste load allocation limits in the Upper Wateree River within Kershaw County (See Appendix C).

Map 4

**Santee-Lynches Public and Private
Wastewater Service Providers
& PSC Regulated Wastewater
Service Areas [1]**



October 20, 2004/Rev. 7/19/06
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5. Status of Planning Area Facilities Plans

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

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

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

D. Recommendations for Implementation

1. Areas (management, service)

This plan recommends inclusion of Kershaw County and the City of Camden as Water Quality Management Agencies and incorporates theirs and other pertinent data relating to wastewater treatment facilities and discharge points within these jurisdictions into this plan.

This Plan also recognizes and by reference incorporates the terms and conditions of the Upper Wateree River Agreement dated 5/23/06 into the Santee-Lynches 208 Water Quality Management Plan.

2. Facilities (closure, consolidation, construction)

The Council of Governments has transitioned from the SCDHEC Balance of State Service Area. The Santee-Lynches 208 Service Area has added Kershaw County, the City of Camden, and the Town of Bethune as Water Quality Management Agencies. These local government agencies have agreed to perform according to the policies and procedures outlined within this plan and to actively participate, in partnership with other designated management agencies in the Santee-Lynches Region, by monitoring water quality as necessary and to carry out appropriate data collection and research to ensure effective planning and management within the Santee-Lynches 208 service area. All management agencies within the service area agree by virtue of their acceptance of membership and active participation in the SLRCOG water quality management planning program to continue to study the appropriateness of elimination or consolidation of any existing permitted public or

private wastewater treatment facility located within the Santee-Lynches 208 Plan service area.

Outside of existing regulatory requirements, there are no recommendations for major plan amendments concerning any facilities being eliminated, consolidated, or constructed at this time.

There are, however, studies being undertaken jointly by Kershaw County and the City of Camden to explore the engineering issues and economic feasibility of establishing a multi-jurisdictional or regional wastewater treatment system to serve the Kershaw County area west of the Wateree River and an area southeast of the City of Camden including the US 521/I-20 interchange and sections of their respective highway corridors.

The City of Sumter, Sumter County, the City of Manning, Clarendon County, and the Towns of Summerton and Turbeville are also engaged in exploring the engineering feasibility and the cost of a regional wastewater treatment system with a proposed discharge point in the Upper Santee River below the Wilson Dam creating Lake Marion in Clarendon County. At the time of the preparation of this plan amendment, the participating jurisdictions have authorized their respective attorney's to draft a mutually acceptable Service Agreement for local government ratification. When this has been accomplished, the Cities of Sumter and Manning will both request major plan amendments.

3. Non-point Source Pollution

Non-point Source (NPS) water pollution is diffuse both in terms of its origin and in the manner in which it enters surface and ground waters. Unlike point sources, which are associated with a pipe or "point," NPS pollution results from a variety of human activities that take place over a wide geographical area. Further, pollutants from nonpoint sources usually find their way into surface and ground waters in sudden surges, often in large quantities, and are associated with rainstorms. Significant sources of NPS pollution include agricultural activities, urban runoff, land disposal of wastes, and construction and other land disturbing activities. Pollutants associated with NPS runoff include sediment, nutrients, pathogenic organisms, and toxic materials. Section 208 of the 1972 Amendments to the Clean Water Act required states to address NPS in their respective Water Quality Management Plans. Specifically, the Act in 208(2)(F)-(K) said that Plans should identify and set forth procedures and methods to control to the extent feasible pollution from agriculture, urban, forestry, mining, and ground water polluting activities such as subsurface disposal of pollutants. The original 208 Water Quality Management Plans did this, often in great detail. Although nonpoint sources were identified and recommendations described, no federal funding was forthcoming under Section 208 to address the problems. In 1987, however, amendments to the Clean Water Act were passed which contained new NPS provisions in Section 319. For the first time, funding for implementation of solutions was addressed. Section 319 allowed states to use NPS data and information gathered under Section 208 in their Nonpoint Source Management Plans. It also allowed incorporation of these NPS Management Plans into the Statewide 208 Water Quality Management Plans. South

Carolina's Nonpoint Source Management Program, developed under Section 319, and has been updated as a result of Section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendment of 1990.

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

The updated State of South Carolina Nonpoint Source Management Program is incorporated by reference into this Santee-Lynches 208 Area wide WQM Plan.

4. Others

None