



South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

PPAC Groundwater Permitting Update

Alex Butler
Bureau of Water

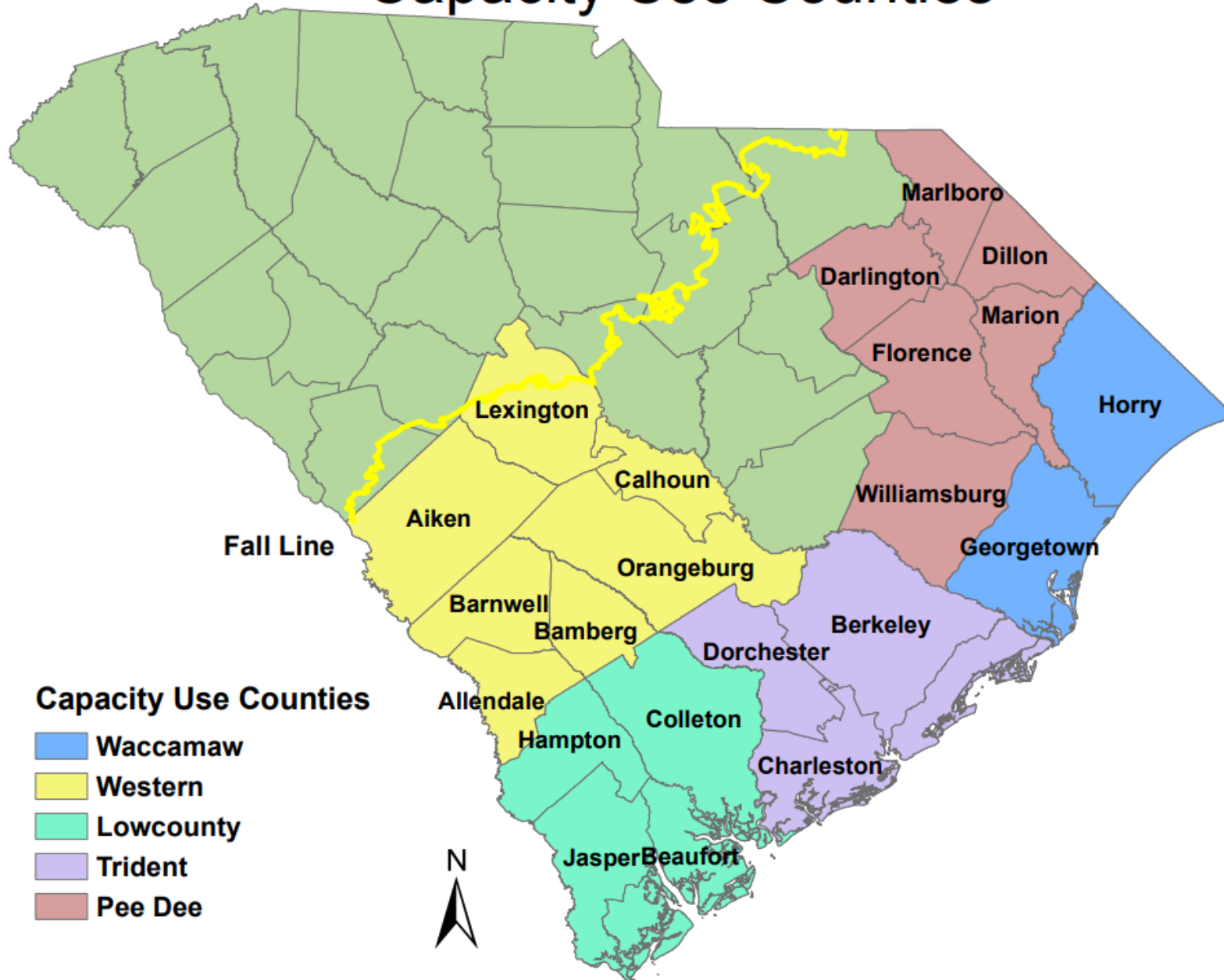
Groundwater Use and Reporting Act Legislative Declaration of Policy

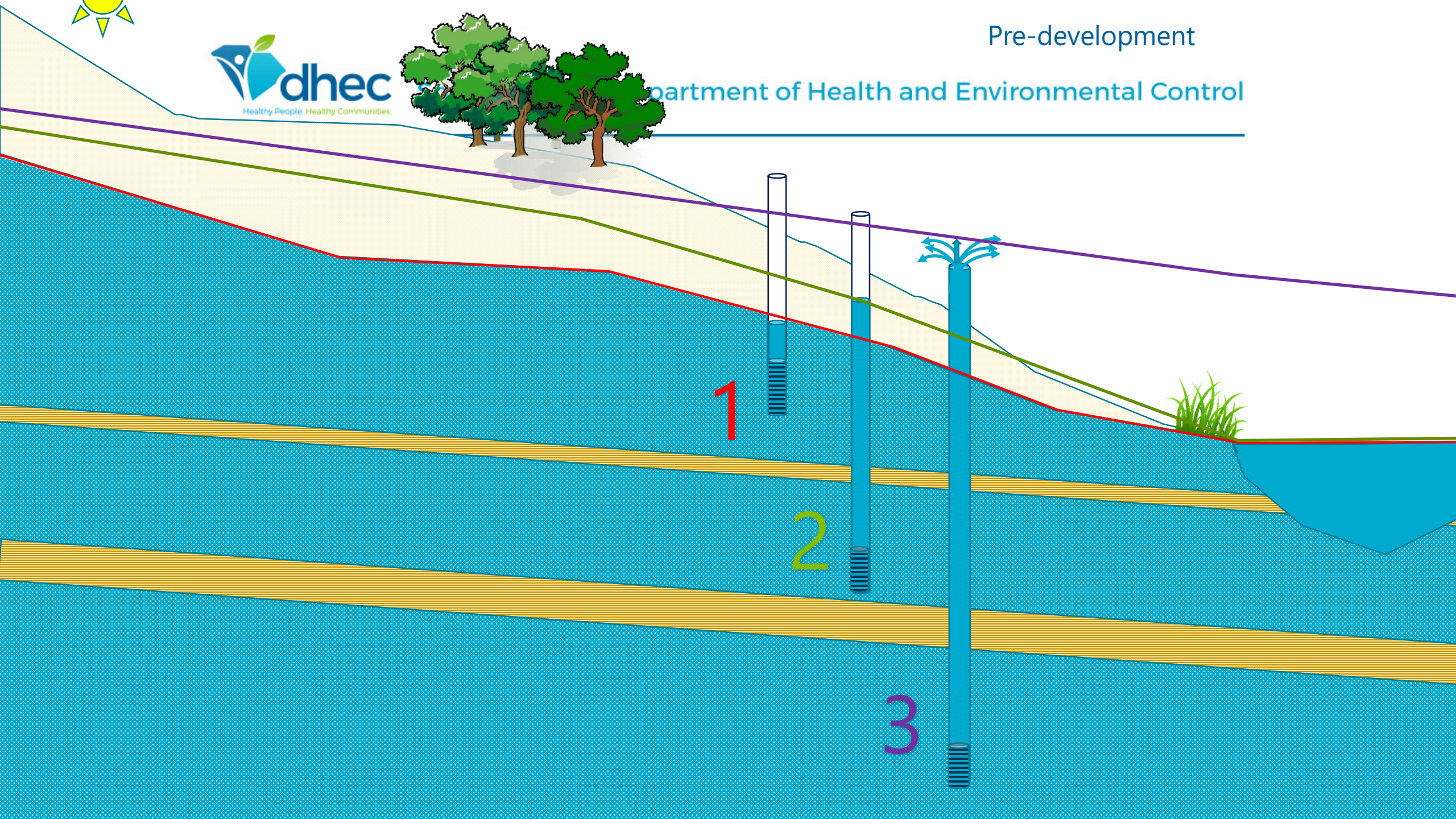
“The General Assembly declares that the general welfare and public interest require that the groundwater resources of the State be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent to which they are capable, subject to reasonable regulation, in order to conserve and protect these resources, prevent waste, and to provide and maintain conditions which are conducive to the development and use of water resources.”

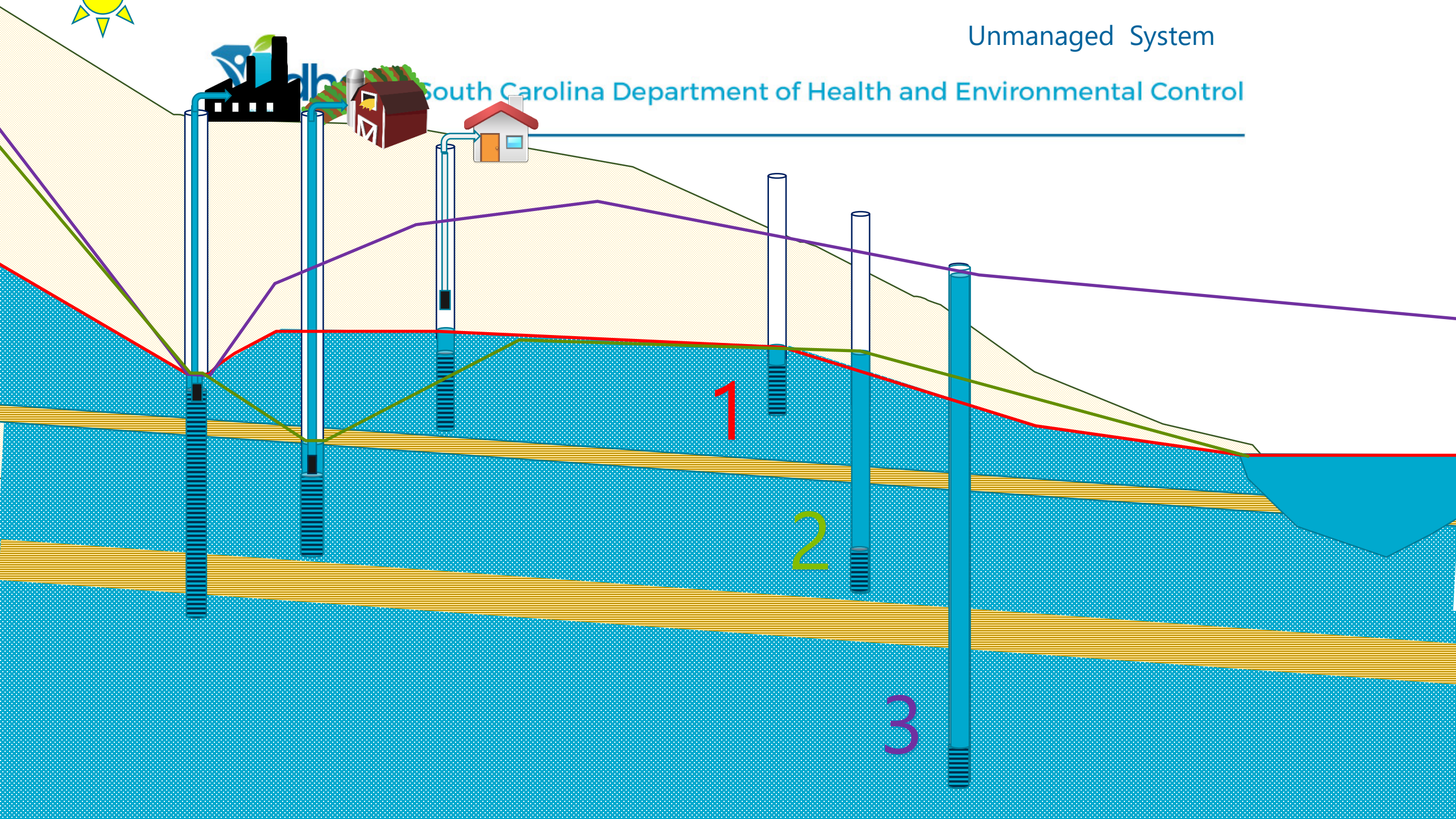
Capacity Use Area Designation 45-5-60(A)

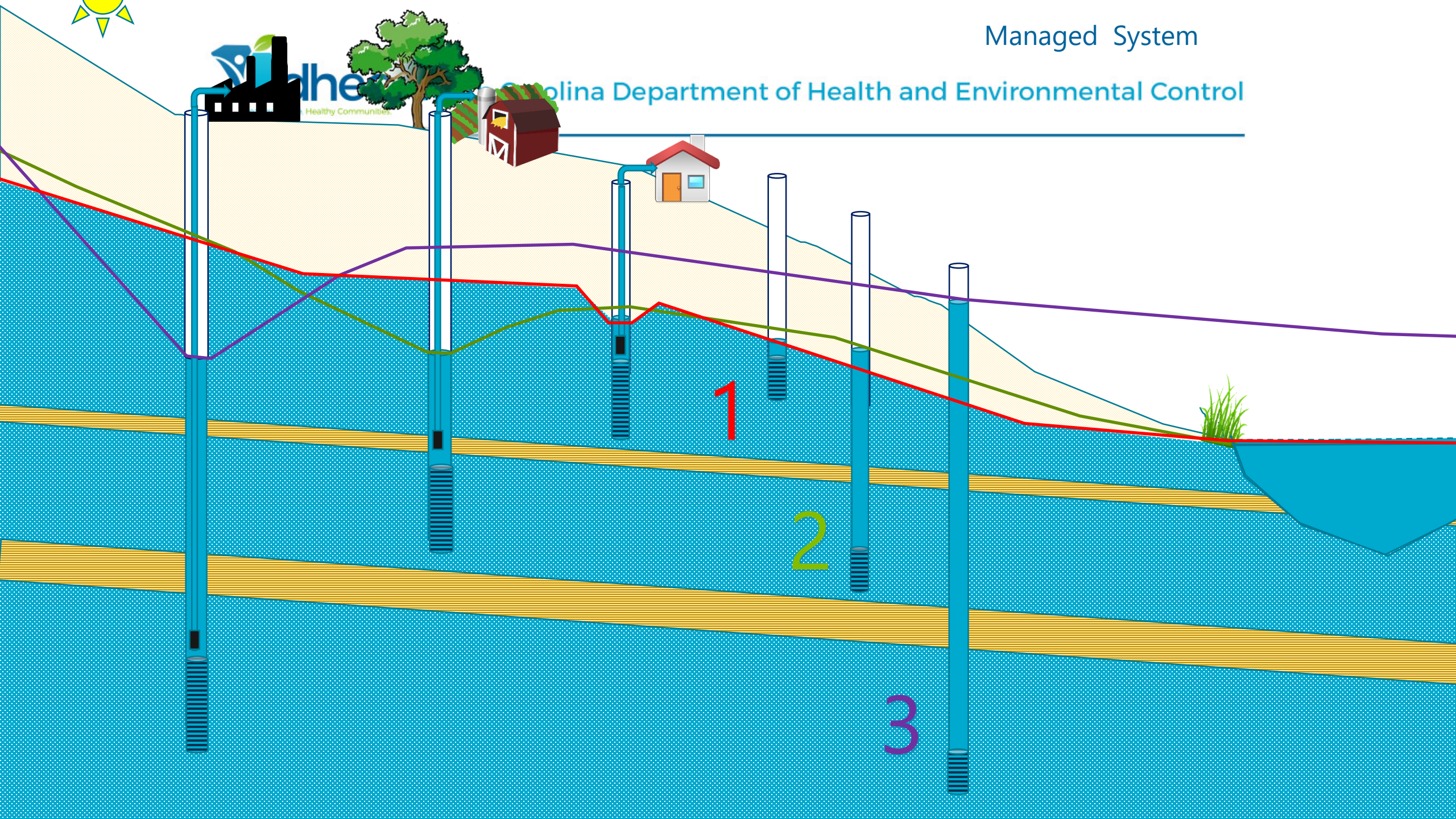
In the State where excessive groundwater withdrawal presents potential adverse effects to the natural resources or poses a threat to public health, safety, or economic welfare or where conditions pose a significant threat to the long-term integrity of a groundwater source, including salt water intrusion, the board, after notice and public hearing, in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act, shall designate a capacity use area.

Capacity Use Counties









Groundwater Management Planning 45-5-60(B)

After notice and public hearing, the department shall coordinate the affected governing bodies and groundwater withdrawers to develop a groundwater management plan to achieve goals and objectives stated in [Legislative Declaration of Policy] .

In those areas where the affected governing bodies and withdrawers are unable to develop a plan, the department shall take action to develop the plan.

Groundwater Withdrawal Permitting 45-5-60(C)

Once the board approves the groundwater management plan for a designated capacity use area , each withdrawer shall make application for a groundwater withdrawal permit . The department shall issue groundwater withdrawal permits in accordance with the approved plan.

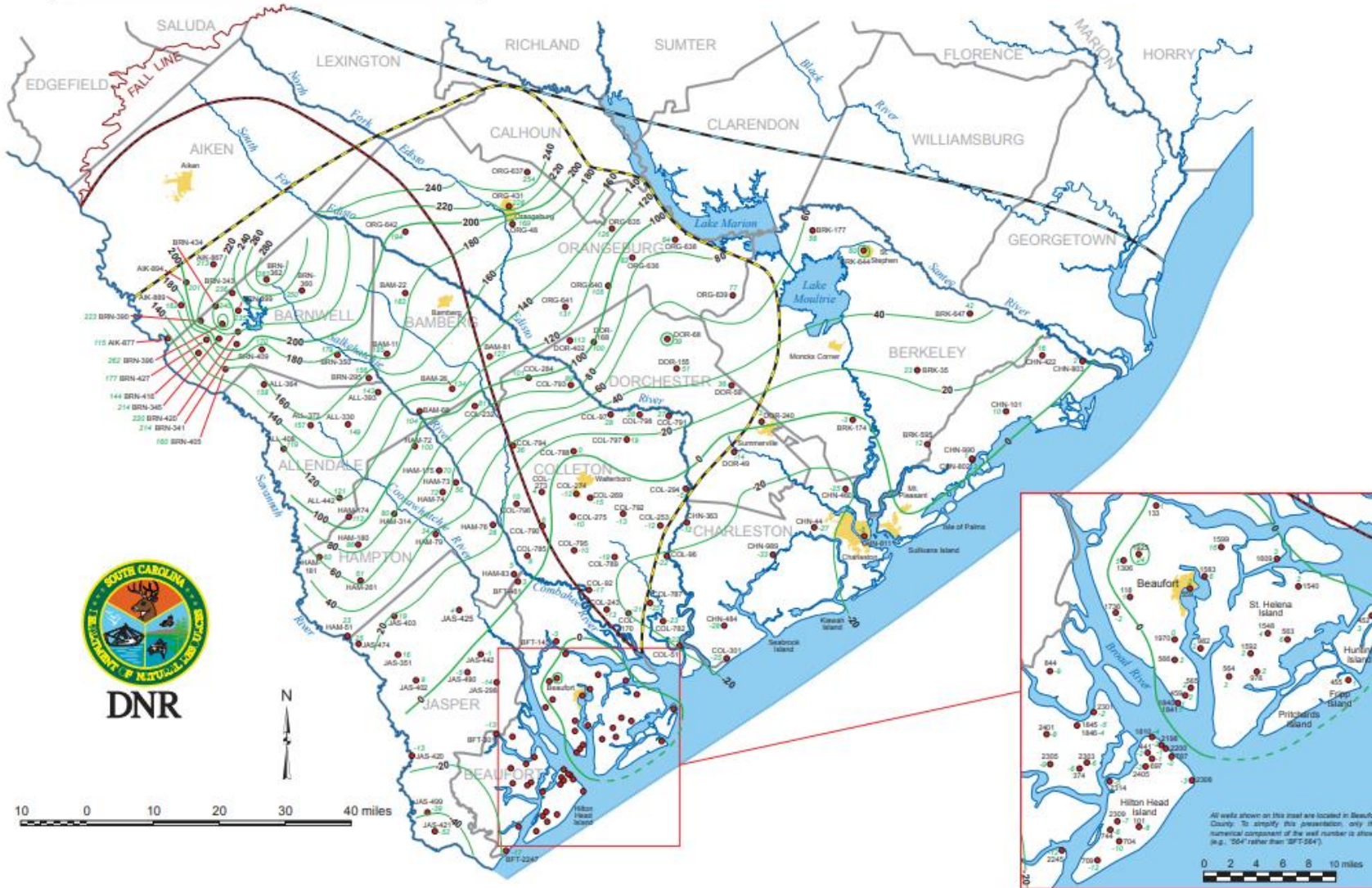
Strategy #1: Identify areas where a leveling and/or reduction in pumping is appropriate.

Prior to each permit renewal cycle, SCDHEC will consider the best available information on the geologic and hydrogeologic characteristics of the aquifer(s) and groundwater withdrawals of the area to protect against or abate unreasonable, or potentially unreasonable, adverse effects on the aquifer(s) and water users.

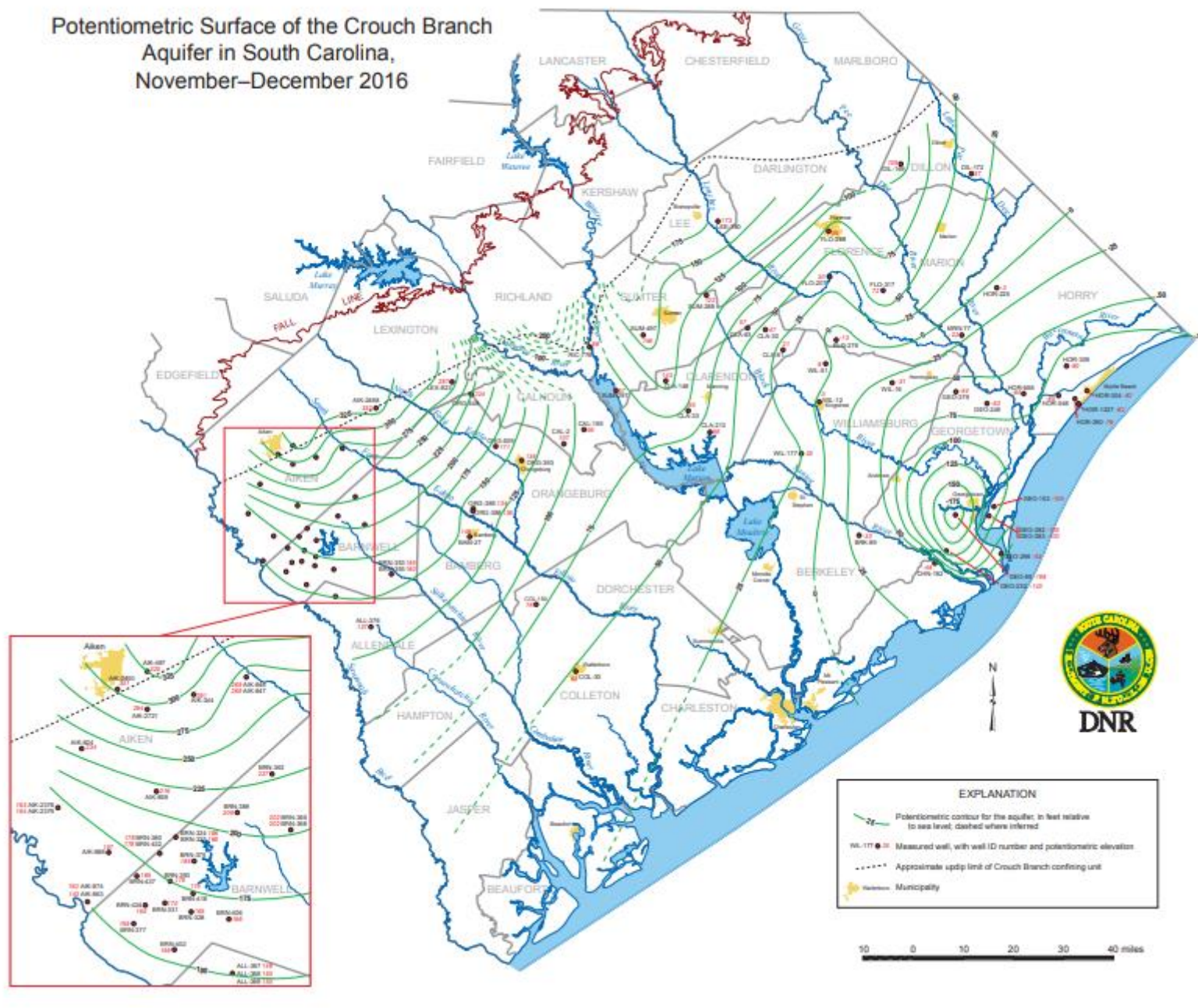
EXPLANATION

- 20 Potentiometric contour for the Tertiary aquifers, in feet relative to sea level; dashed where inferred
- HAM-175 70 Measured well, with county well number and potentiometric elevation
- Approximate updip limit of Gordon aquifer
- Approximate updip limit of Middle Floridan aquifer
- Approximate updip limit of Upper Floridan aquifer

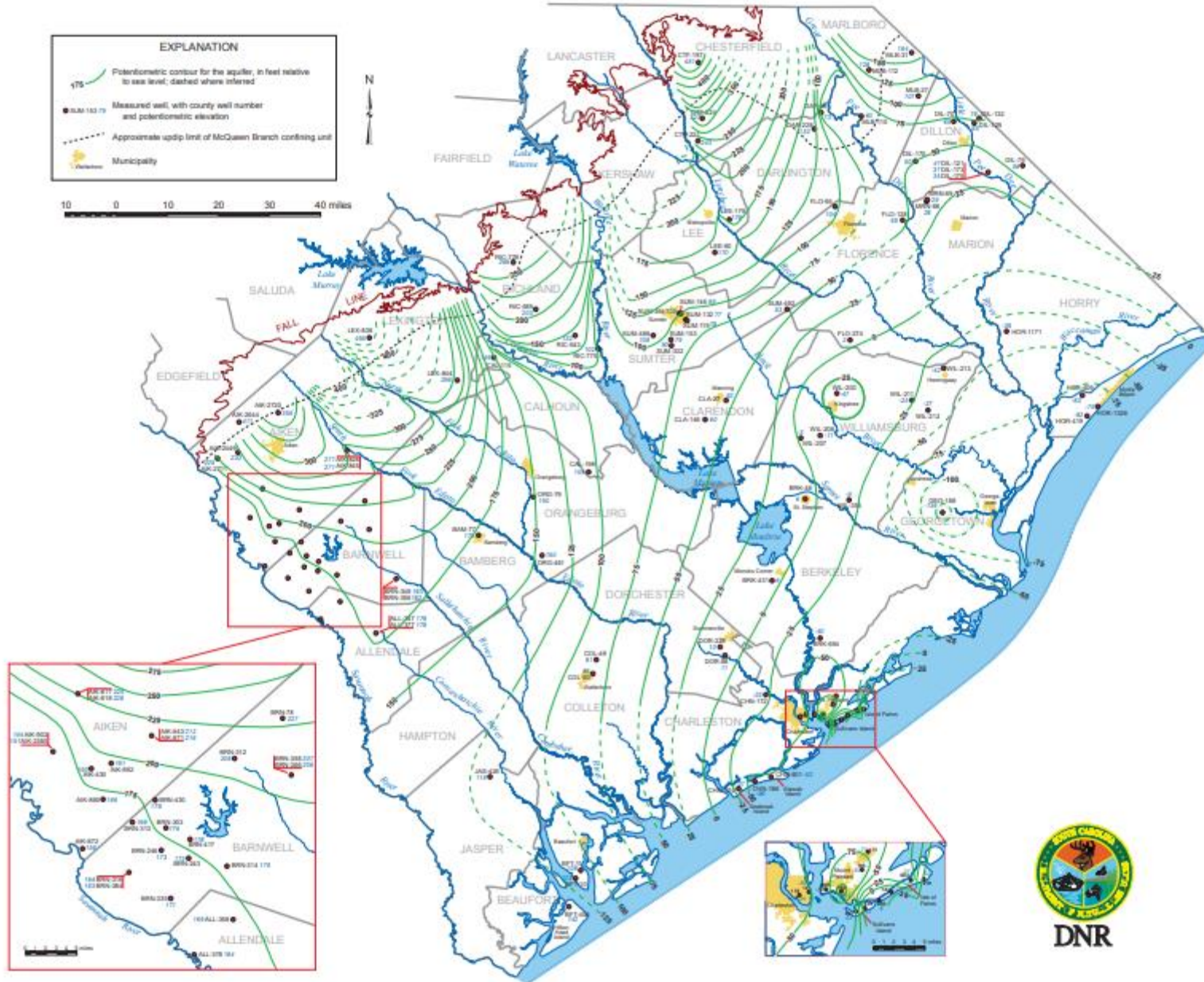
Potentiometric Surface of the Upper Floridan, Middle Floridan, and Gordon Aquifers in South Carolina, November–December 2016

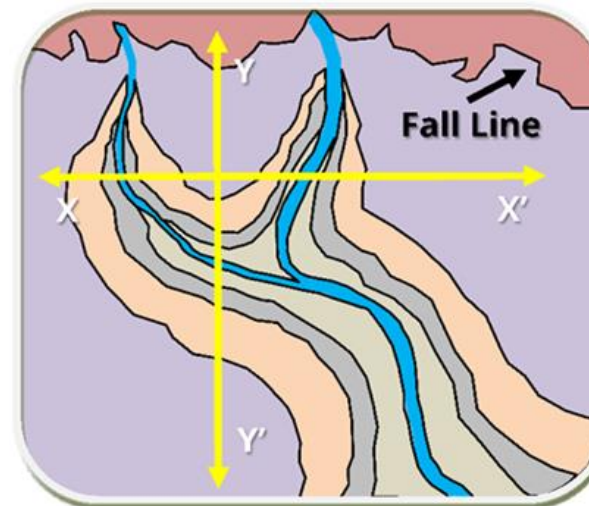
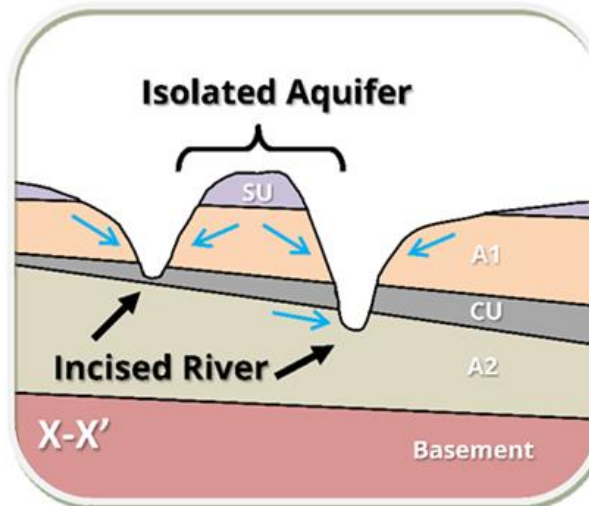
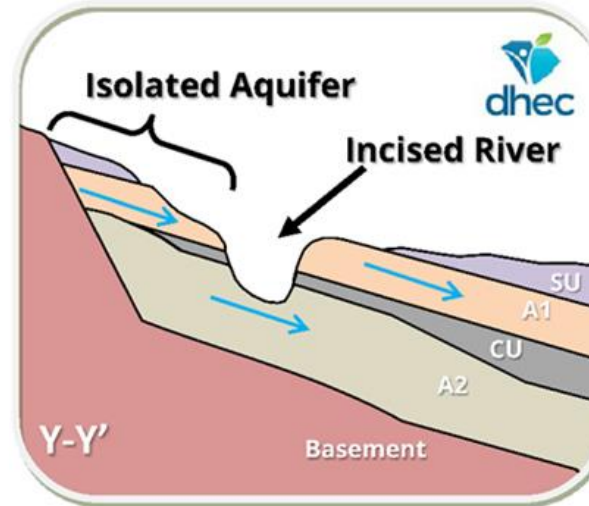
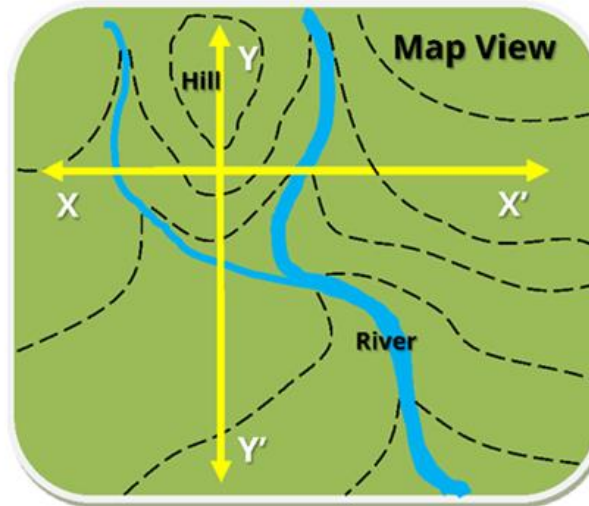


Potentiometric Surface of the Crouch Branch Aquifer in South Carolina, November–December 2016



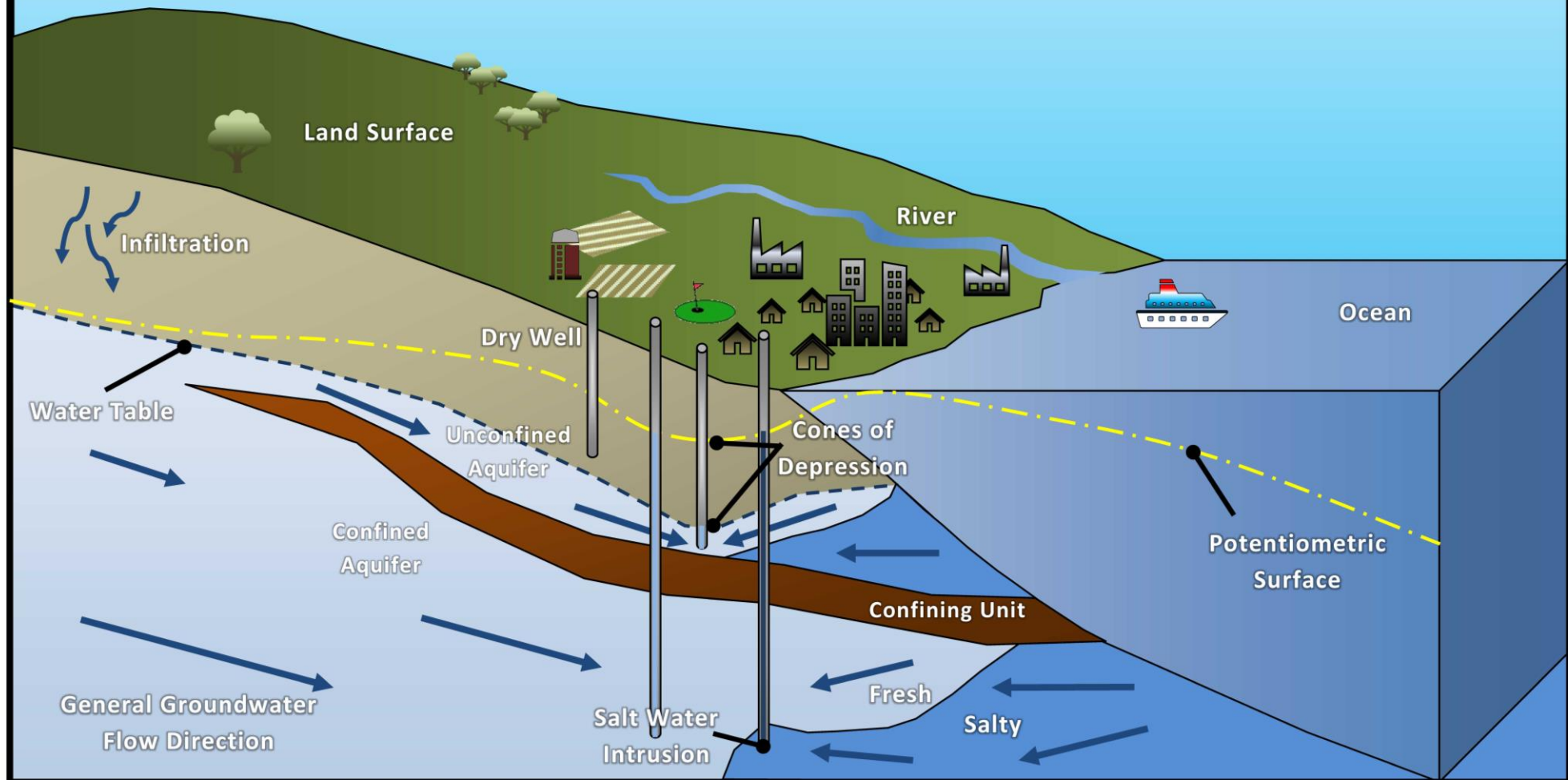
Potentiometric Surface of the McQueen Branch, Charleston, and Gramling Aquifers in South Carolina, November–December 2016

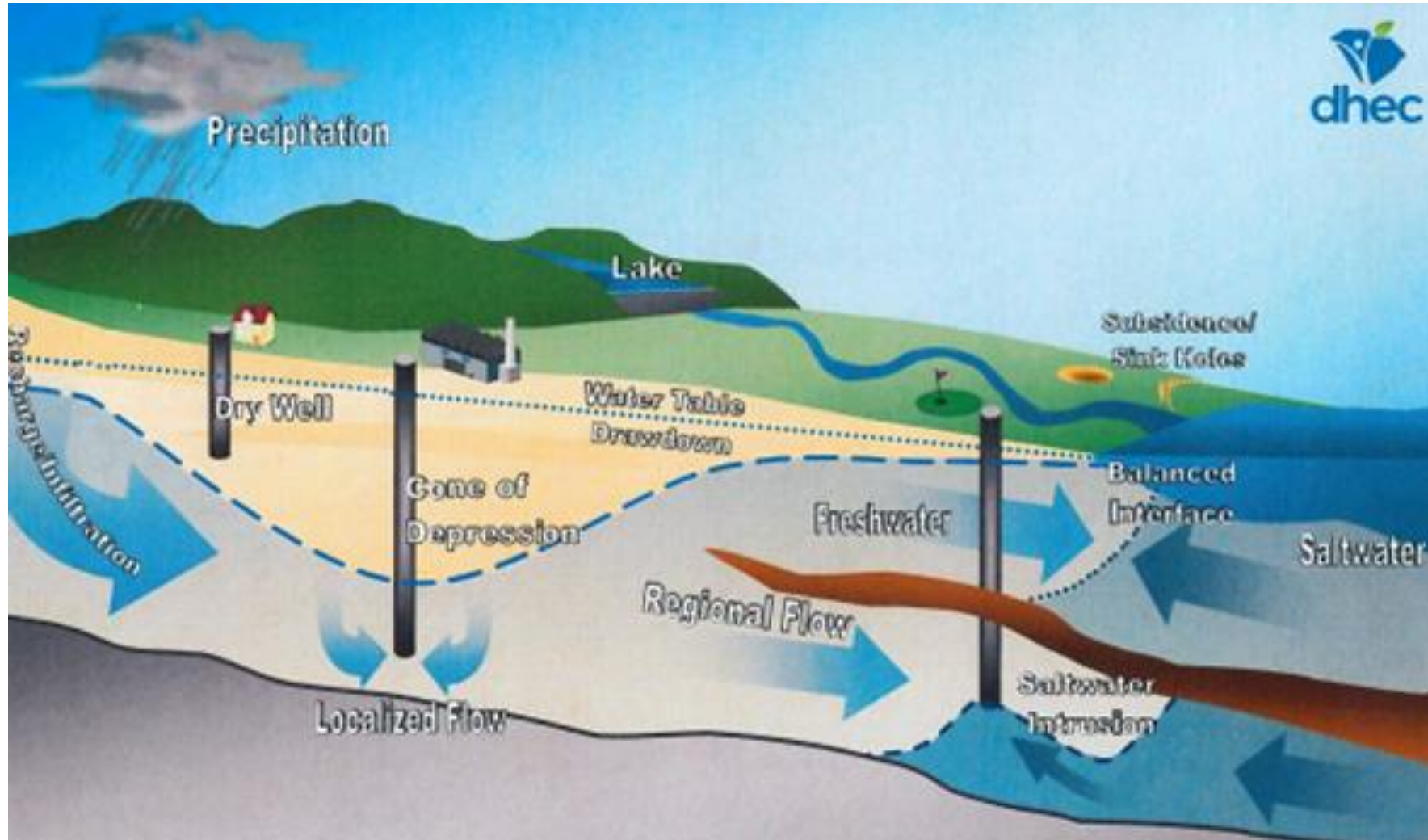






Unmanaged Development Groundwater Conditions





Strategy #2: Review of permit applications based on demonstrated reasonable use.

Proposed withdrawals will be evaluated considering reasonableness of use and need, aquifer(s) being utilized, potential adverse effects on adjacent groundwater withdrawers, previous reported water use, anticipated demand for the proposed activities, availability of alternate water sources and reported water use at facilities with similar activities.

Applications for groundwater withdrawal will incorporate a “Water Use Plan” or a “Best Management Strategy” detailing actual or proposed water use activities and all conservation techniques for site specific water management.

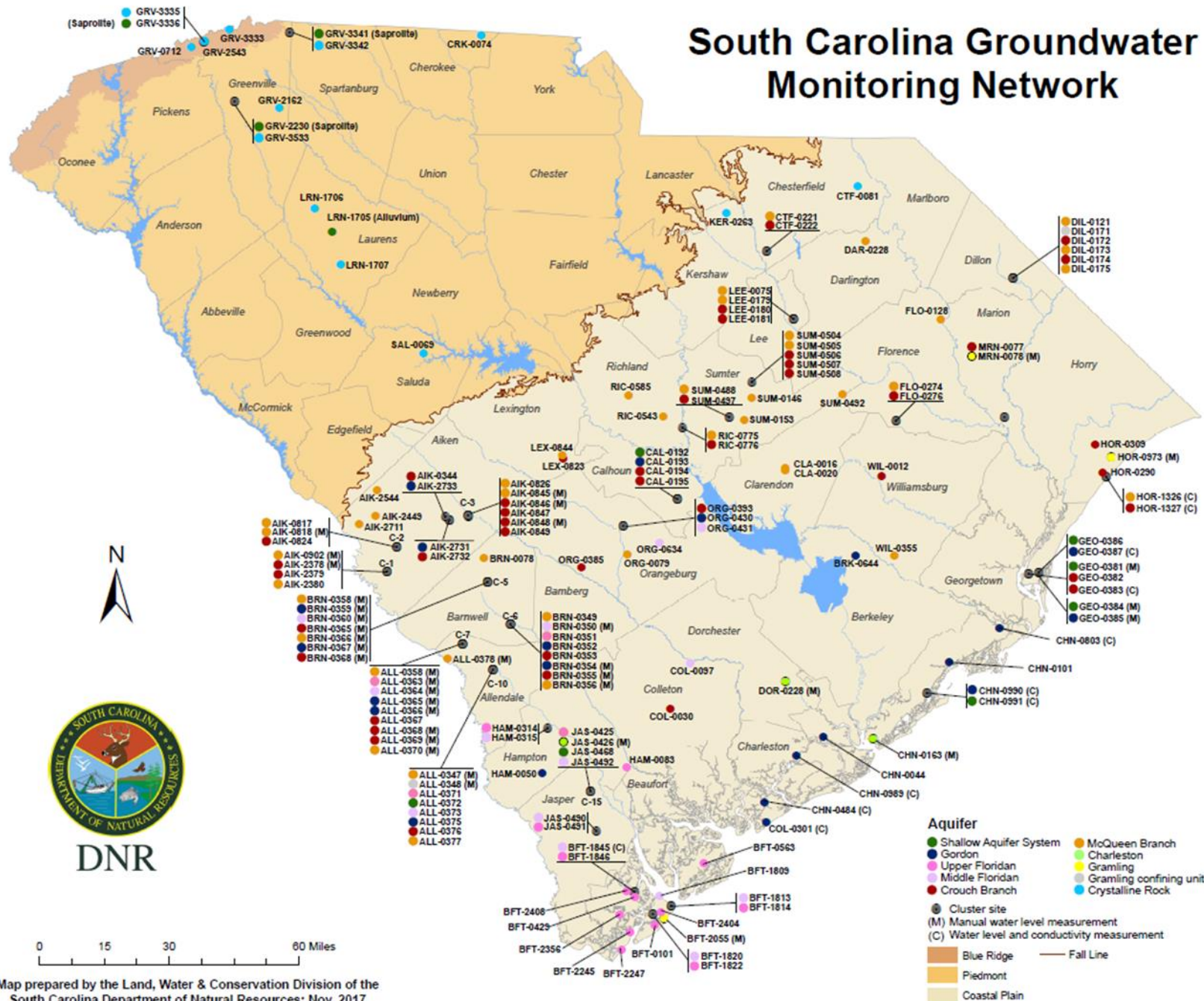
Reasonable Use
Determination by
Water Use Type

Water Use Type	General Reasonable Use Guidelines
Aquaculture (AQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Size of operation (acreage)• Depth of holding ponds, lagoons, or lakes• Refill rates
Golf Course (GC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Based on current systematic and industry based standards• Application rates• Acreage irrigated• Duration of irrigation
Industry (IN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Based on current systematic and industry based standards• Variability based on size and type of industry
Irrigation (IR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Based on current systematic and industry based standards• Crop type• Irrigation method• Acreage irrigated• Duration of irrigation• Stress period buffering
Thermo Power (PT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Based on current systematic and industry based standards• Availability of alternative water sources
Nuclear Power (PN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Based on current systematic and industry based standards
Water Supply (WS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Based on current systematic and industry based standards• Population served• Per capita use
Other (OT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Variability based on size and type of industry

Strategy #3: Establish a comprehensive groundwater monitoring program.

SCDHEC will pursue partnerships with local entities, groundwater users and other agencies (both Federal and State) to facilitate the most effective use of resources in designing and maintaining a monitoring network for the Trident Area

South Carolina Groundwater Monitoring Network



Map prepared by the Land, Water & Conservation Division of the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources: Nov. 2017

Strategy #4: Establish a conservation educational plan for the general public & existing withdrawers.

Water conservation has increasingly become a cornerstone to the development of water management strategies. An effective, viable water conservation program should incorporate the following:

- Provide public education and outreach programs;
- Determine and enhance water use efficiency;
- Determine water losses and establish corrective actions;
- Prepare for water shortages and provide appropriate responses.

Groundwater Use Reporting

• Groundwater Withdrawals Overview

Since the 1960s, South Carolina has had laws relating to groundwater use. In the [South Carolina Groundwater Use and Reporting Act](#), "(t)he General Assembly declares that the general welfare and public interest require that the groundwater resources of the State be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent to which they are capable, subject to reasonable regulation, in order to conserve and protect these resources, prevent waste, and to provide and maintain conditions which are conducive to the development and use of water resources." [S.C. Code Ann. § 49-5-20 \(2000\)](#). Groundwater users who are in designated capacity use areas of the Coastal Plain are required to request a permit to construct and/or operate any well which will use over 3 million gallons in any one month. Permits for usage are subject to review and renewal every 5 years.

3 million gallons in one month is equivalent to approximately 1 inch of irrigation per week for 28 acres or the average use for 1000 people.

Additionally, users outside of designated capacity use areas must register wells or well systems using over 3 million gallons per month. Statewide, all registered and permitted groundwater withdrawers to report their annual water use to the department.






Compliance

Each permit or permit application must comply with the construction, operation, and special conditions as set forth in [R.61-113, Groundwater Use and Reporting Regulations](#).

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Downloads & Links

-  [Overview](#)
-  [Laws and Regulations](#)
-  [Permitting Information](#)
-  [SC's Groundwater Resources](#)
-  [Groundwater Management Planning](#)

Strategy #5: Regulation and Planning

As the results of the modeling effort and the updates to the State Water Plan become available, they will help inform potential regulatory and policy changes and will be incorporated into this Groundwater Management Plans.

Adaptive Management Strategy

Permitting Process

1. An application and required documentation is submitted to the Department by a potential groundwater withdrawer
2. Department reviews application for completeness
3. Department performs a technical review of permit
4. All new and modified permits are Public Noticed / to TAC for comment
5. A Permit to Construct is issued if new wells are requested to be installed
 - Is not a Permit to Withdraw, only authorized construction of the well(s)
6. Permit to Withdraw is issued
 - If a new well was installed, the Department requires well records be submitted prior to issuance of a permit



Groundwater Withdrawal Permit Application Bureau of Water

A. General Information.

1. Facility Name:			
2. Facility Owner:		7. Contact:	
3. Facility Address:		8. Contact Address:	
City:	State:	City:	State:
4. Facility Telephone Number:		9. Contact Telephone Number:	
5. Facility Fax Number:		10. Contact Fax Number:	
6. Owner E-mail Address:		11. Contact E-mail Address:	
12. Type of Application: <input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Modification <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal			
13. Total Requested Withdrawal Rates. A. Million Gallons per Month: B. Million Gallons per Year:			
14. Purpose of Groundwater Withdrawal: (please indicate number of wells beside description which best applies, total below should equal total number of wells owned).			
Aquaculture (AQ)	Number:	Agricultural Irrigation (IR)	Number:
Golf Course Irrigation (GC)	Number:	Other (OT)	Number:
Industrial (IN)	Number:	Water Supply (WS)	Number:
15. Road map of Facility must be included for application review (please make sure all roads leading to the site entrance are labeled). <input type="checkbox"/>			
16. Site map of all wells labeled for the facility must be included for application review (wells for agricultural irrigation must indicate fields to be irrigated as well as the size of each field, and crop to be grown). <input type="checkbox"/>			
17. Describe all groundwater conservation practices in use, or to be in use, including Best Management Practices. (These include, but are not limited to, highly efficient equipment, wetting agents, other water sources, groundwater recycling, withdrawing from alternate aquifer, equipment maintenance.)			

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18. Complete the following table for proposed wells.

Well ID	Latitude	Longitude	Depth	Screened/Op- en Interval	Est. Yield (In GPM)	Flow Measurement Method
1)						
2)						
3)						
4)						
5)						
6)						
7)						
8)						

19. Complete the following table for all wells. Use abbreviations provided on previous page for Type of Use.

Well ID	Type of Use	Max. monthly withdrawal rate (in million gallons)	Max. yearly withdrawal rate (in million gallons)
1)			
2)			
3)			
4)			
5)			
6)			
7)			
8)			
9)			
10)			
11)			
12)			
13)			
14)			
15)			
16)			
17)			
18)			

20. Please complete the following table for all other sources of water.

Owner ID - Purchased, Effluent, or Surface Water	Type of Use	Million Gallons per Month	Million Gallons per Year

B. Agricultural Irrigation.

Field / Course ID	Vegetation	Acres
1)		
2)		
3)		
4)		
5)		
6)		
7)		
8)		
9)		
10)		
11)		
12)		
	Total Acres Irrigated:	

2. Groundwater Requirements.

Crop	Length of Growing Season (wks)	Water Requirement (in)
1)		
2)		
3)		
4)		
5)		
6)		
7)		

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C. Industry.

1. Describe your operation, including the types of products produced, and the uses for groundwater in the industrial process. Please include reason to use groundwater rather than alternative sources of water.

2. Please Estimate to the best of your ability the volume of groundwater to be withdrawn and used for each industrial process. i.e. If you have 3 seperate cooling processes, please list them seperately by a known name such as 1,2,3, etc.

Process ID	Million Gallons per Month	Million Gallons per Year
Processing:		
Cleaning:		
Cooling:		

D. Golf Course.

1. Number of acres irrigated:

2. Type of grass on course:

3. Are there any groundwater alternatives available?

