

EPA's BEACH Report: South Carolina 2012 Swimming Season

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Introduction

The Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health (BEACH) Act of 2000 authorizes EPA to provide grants to coastal and Great Lakes states, territories, and eligible tribes to monitor their coastal beaches for bacteria that indicate the possible presence of disease-causing pathogens and to notify the public when there is a potential risk to public health. The BEACH Act requires that recipients of those grants report their coastal beach monitoring and notification data to EPA. This fact sheet highlights the data submitted to EPA by the State of South Carolina for the 2012 swimming season.

2012 Swimming Season Monitoring and Notification Actions

South Carolina monitored 23 coastal beaches in five counties during the 2012 swimming season (Figure 1 and Table 1). When monitoring results at swimming beaches show that levels of specific indicator bacteria in the water exceed applicable water quality standards, South Carolina officials issue a beach advisory, warning people of possible risks of swimming.

How many beaches had notification actions?

In 2012, of the 23 coastal beaches that South Carolina monitored, five (22 percent) had at least one notification action. This is approximately the same as in previous years with the exception of 2010 when only one beach had an action (Figure 2).

Figure 1. South Carolina coastal counties

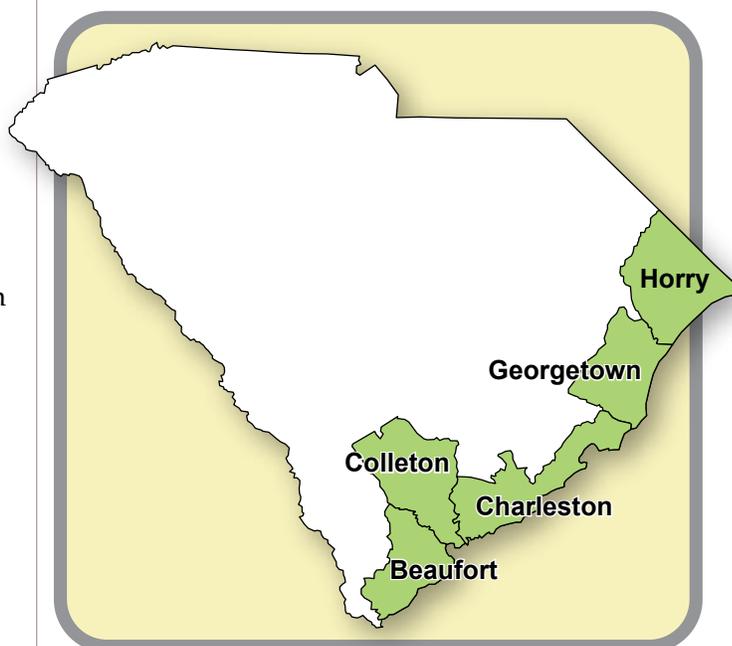


Table 1. Number of monitored and unmonitored coastal beaches by county for 2012

County	Total Beaches	Monitored	Not Monitored
BEAUFORT	4	4	0
CHARLESTON	5	5	0
COLLETON	1	1	0
GEORGETOWN	5	5	0
HORRY	8	8	0
TOTALS	23	23	0

Figure 2: Percent of beaches with one or more notification actions

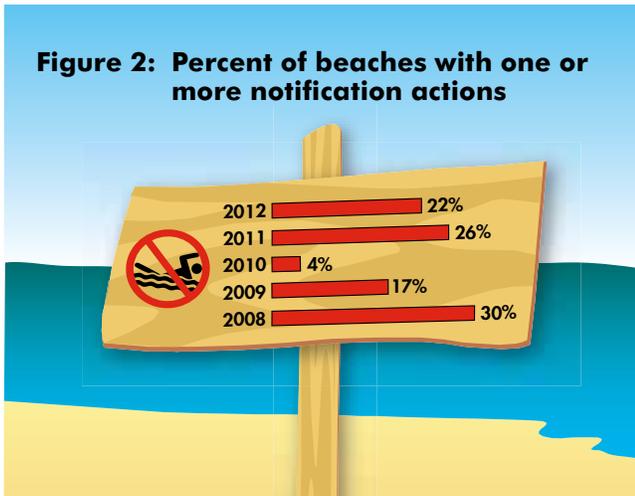
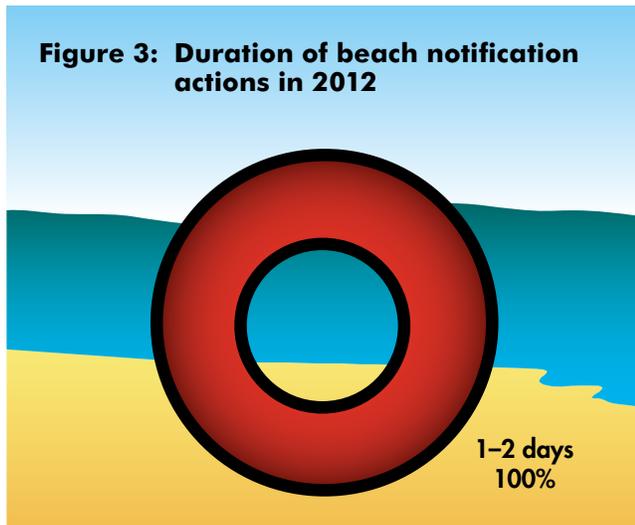


Figure 3: Duration of beach notification actions in 2012



How many notification actions were issued and how long did they last?

South Carolina issued nine notification actions during the 2012 swimming season. Typically South Carolina lifts an action when follow-up monitoring indicates that water quality complies with applicable standards. For all actions (100 percent) water quality returned to normal and beaches were deemed safe for swimming within one or two days (Figure 3).

What percentage of days were beaches under a notification action?

EPA calculates the total available beach days and the number of beach days with notification actions to better track trends over time. Total available beach days are determined by multiplying the

Figure 4: Percent of beach days open and safe for swimming



length of the beach season by the number of beaches in the state. For 2012 EPA calculated that 3,519 beach days were associated with the swimming seasons of the twenty-three monitored South Carolina beaches. South Carolina reported notification actions on eleven days, meaning that beaches were open and safe for swimming over 99 percent of the time. This continues the annual trend of consistently high percentages of open beach days at beaches in South Carolina (Figure 4).

For More Information

For information about the South Carolina beach program contact:

David Graves
South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

Tel: 803-898-4398

e-mail: david.graves@dhec.sc.gov

For general information about beaches visit:

<http://water.epa.gov/type/oceb/beaches/>.

For information about a specific beach visit:

<http://watersgeo.epa.gov/beacon2/>.