

Compliance – Resource Bulletin

SOUTH CAROLINA – State Specific Signs

ADA Parking Signs

Overview:

All states must comply with The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. It is a federal wide-ranging civil rights law that prohibits, under certain circumstances, discrimination based on disability. The 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design (ADAAG) stipulates design standards for accessible parking spaces. Section 502.6 of ADAAG and The Department of Transportation Standard for Highway Signs (MUTCD) both address design standards for the required signs.

Resources:

2010 ADAAG Standards: (Free)

http://www.ada.gov/2010ADASTandards_index.htm

MUTCD Standard for Highway Signs: (Free)

https://mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov/SHSe/shs_2004_2012_sup.pdf

Design of Parking Signs:

- Accessible parking spaces must have a sign that includes the international symbol of accessibility and state “RESERVED PARKING.” Spaces designed for van parking must also have a sign stating “VAN ACCESSIBLE.” (ADAAG 502.6), (MUTCD R7-8)
- The sign should be 12”W x 18”H with green lettering and border on a white background. The symbol of accessibility should be 4”H and be white on a blue background. The symbol is a depiction of a person in a wheel chair. (MUTCD R7-8), (ADAAG 703.7.2.1)
- If required, the van accessible sign should be 12”W x 6”H and have green lettering and border on a white background or white lettering and border on a blue background. (MUTCD R7-8a, R&-8b)
- Signs should be mounted at least 60 inches above the parking surface so as to not be obstructed by any parked vehicles.
- Signs should be constructed to withstand the elements. An aluminum substrate with a reflective surface using UV stable ink is recommended. An anti-graffiti laminate surface might also be considered.
- Of note: Federal accessibility signs avoid the use of the text “handicapped” or “disabled” as a result of the Department of Justice’s efforts to make use of up-to-date accepted terminology and avoid stereotyping of individuals. (28CFR35.104)
- As of 9/1/2019 we are not aware of any additional ADA parking sign requirements in South Carolina other than those specified by the federal government in the 2010 ADAAG.

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South Carolina No Smoking Signs

Overview:

The State of South Carolina prohibits smoking in public schools, health care facilities, government buildings, public transportation vehicles, restaurants, and bars. Smoking is specifically permitted in designated hotel/motel rooms, retail tobacco stores, cigar bars, and private clubs. The South Carolina Clean Indoor Air Act became effective in 2009 and requires the posting of signs enforcing the law at various locations. The law is administered by the South Carolina Department of Health. (44-95-20) (44-95-25)

Resources:

South Carolina Clean Indoor Air Act: (Free) http://www.scstatehouse.gov/sess119_2011-2012/bills/3033.htm

Department of Health Website: (Free) <https://www.scdhec.gov/health/tobacco-cessation/tobacco-quitline/im-ready-quit>

Design of No Smoking Signs:

- Though not required by law, at facilities where smoking is prohibited, it is common to post a no smoking sign which may also contain the international no smoking symbol, consisting of a pictorial representation of a burning cigarette enclosed in a red circle with a red bar across it.
- A person in charge of a facility where smoking is permitted must post a sign indicating smoking is permitted. (44-95-30)
- In facilities where both smoking and non-smoking areas are present, signs must be posted identifying the areas accordingly. (44-95-30)

South Carolina Swimming Pool Signs

Overview:

The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control stipulates the rules governing the use of public swimming pools and spas. The code became effective on 6/26/2009. (R.61-51)

Resources:

South Carolina regulation: (Free) <https://live-sc-dhec.pantheonsite.io/sites/default/files/media/document/R.61-51.pdf>

NSP Foundation: (Free) http://nspf.org/en/Resources/News_StateCodes.aspx

Design of Swimming Pool Signs:

Below are the required South Carolina swimming pool and spa signs. See the state regulation for more specific posting and design information.

- A sign stating pool rules. R.61-51.C.28(b)
- A sign stating “SHALLOW WATER - NO DIVING ALLOWED” at pools where the water depth is not adequate for diving. R.61-51.C.28(c) (“SHALLOW WATER” Min. 4” high letters, “NO DIVING ALLOWED” Min. 6” high letters)

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- A sign stating “NO LIFEGUARD ON DUTY – SWIM AT YOUR OWN RISK” where lifeguards are not provided. R.61-51.C.28(d) (“NO LIFEGUARD ON DUTY” min. 6” high letters, “SWIM AT YOUR OWN RISK” min. 4” high letters)
- A “Caution” sign at spas stating various spa rules. R.61-51.C.28(e)
- A sign at bridges over pools stating “No Diving or Jumping From Bridge Allowed.” R.61-51.C.37
- A sign providing emergency contact information and the location of the telephone used for emergency calls. R.61-51.J.11(h)

South Carolina Concealed Weapon Signs

Overview:

The State of South Carolina allows its residents to carry a concealed firearm (CCW) provided they have been issued a permit granted by the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) through the sheriff of the county in which they reside. Among the requirements for issuing a permit are; an applicant must be at least 21 years old, has not been convicted of a felony, and has completed an approved hand gun training program. There are certain places such as law enforcement facilities, courthouses, polling places, government buildings, and schools, etc. where CCW is not allowed even with a permit. South Carolina honors the CCW permits of a number of other states. (Article 4; 23-31-215)

Resources:

South Carolina Regulation: (Free)

<http://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t23c031.php>

Handgunlaw.com/South Carolina: (Free)

<http://www.handgunlaw.us/states/southcarolina.pdf>

Design of Concealed Weapons Signs:

- By state law, the owner of a private business where CCW is allowed may forbid concealed weapons in their establishment by posting a sign stating “No Concealable Weapons Allowed” in addition to other necessary details (23-31-235).

Cell Phone Signs

Overview:

The State of South Carolina signed a bill on June 9, 2014 to ban texting for all drivers. This new law does not affect the use of cell phone for calling or using GPS. (56-5-3890)

Resources:

South Carolina Regulation:
(Free)

[Code of Laws - Title 56 - Chapter 5 - Uniform Act Regulating Traffic On Highways](#)

Handfreeinfo.com: (Free)

<http://handfreeinfo.com/south-carolina-cell-phone-laws-legislation>



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Design of Cell Phone Signs:

- An efficient way to remind both commercial and private drivers of cell phone bans is to apply a “No Cell Phone Use While Driving” safety label or window decal to cars, taxi cabs, trucks, and buses.
- Of note: Because cell phones can be distractive by nature, it is common to see signs regulating cell phone use in public buildings such as theaters, airports, courtrooms, hospitals, buses, schools and school traffic zones.

Baby Surrender Signs

Overview:

Since the first baby surrender (safe-haven) law was enacted in Texas in 1999, all U.S. states, as well as the District of Columbia, have passed safe-haven legislation. The laws allow an unharmed infant to be relinquished to the proper authorities.

Resources:

South Carolina Regulation: (Free) http://www.nationalsafehavenalliance.org/maps/South_Carolina_Safe_Haven_Law.pdf

NSH Alliance: (Free) <https://www.nationalsafehavenalliance.org/>

Design of Baby Surrender Signs:

- South Carolina allows for the relinquishing of a new born infant (60 days old or less) by a parent who no longer wishes to have custody of the child. The infant may be relinquished at any hospital, fire station, law enforcement agency, or worship center defined by the statute. As of 9/1/2019 we are unaware of any requirement in the law for the posting of signs. (63-7-40 (G)(3) South Carolina Code)

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