## Explanation of SCDNR Water Well Data

CONUM	- A unique well identifier, consisting of a three-letter abbreviation for the county in which the well is located, followed by a sequential number assigned to the well as it is entered into that county's listings (e.g. RIC-125). This identifier is often referred to as the well's county number. See below for a list of the 3-letter county abbreviations.		
SCGRID	- A unique well identifier, based on the well's latitude and longitude, consisting of a grid location and a numerical sequence number. See the end of this document for a more detailed explanation of the grid numbering system.		
LAT	- The well's latitude (Northern hemisphere), in DDMMSS format, using the NAD27 datum.		
LONG	- The well's longitude (Western hemisphere), in DDMMSS format, using the NAD27 datum.		
UTM_E	- The Easting component of the well's location in the UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) coordinate system. South Carolina is located within Zone 17 of the UTM system. UTM units are meters.		
UTM_N	- The Northing component of the well's location in the UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) coordinate system. South Carolina is located within Zone 17 of the UTM system. UTM units are meters.		
ТОРО	- The name of the USGS 7.5-minute topographic map quadrangle in which the well is located.		
ELEV	- The elevation of ground level, in feet above sea level, at the well site.		
OWNER	- The well owner's name.		
OWNER_WELL_ID	- If known, the owner's identification for that well (e.g., "Well 3").		
LOCATION	- A brief description of the well location.		
USE	<ul> <li>Describes the well use. Abbreviations used are:</li> <li>ABN - Abandoned OBS - Observation</li> <li>AC - Air conditioning PS - Public Supply</li> <li>DOM - Domestic REC - Recreation</li> <li>DES - Destroyed STB - Standby</li> <li>FIRE - Fire station STK - Stockyard/Livestock</li> <li>IND - Industrial TEST - Test hole</li> <li>IRR - Irrigation UNU - Unused</li> </ul>		
DEPTH_D	- Depth, in feet below land surface, to which the well was drilled.		

DEPTH_C	- Depth, in feet below land surface, to which the well was completed.		
DIAM_1	- Diameter, in inches, of the smallest casing at the top of the well.		
DIAM_2	- Diameter, in inches, of the screened section, or casing lower in the well, if different from <b>DIAM_1</b> .		
OH_CAS	- Depth, in feet below ground level, to the bottom of the casing in an open-hole well.		
SCREEN_T	- Depth, in feet below ground level, to the top of the uppermost screened section.		
SCREEN_B	- Depth, in feet below ground level, to the bottom of the lowermost screened section.		
DRILL_YR	- The year in which the well was completed.		
DRILL_MO	- The month of the year, if known, in which the well was completed.		
YIELD	- The well's yield, in gallons per minute.		
YIELD_YR	- The year in which the reported well yield was measured.		
G_LOGS	- Indicates if the SCDNR has any geophysical logs for this well in its records. The abbreviations are E (electric log), G (natural gamma-ray log), C (caliper log), T (temperature log), FR (fluid resistivity/conductivity log), and N (nuclear, or any other type of log).		
D_LOGS	- Indicates if the SCDNR has any driller's log for this well in its records. <b>0</b> = no log; <b>1</b> = log in DNR files.		
P_TEST	<ul> <li>Indicates if the SCDNR has any pumping test data for this well in its records. 0 = no pumping test; 1 = pumping test in DNR files.</li> </ul>		
CHEM	<ul> <li>Indicates if the SCDNR has any chemical analyses of the well water in its records. C = complete analysis; P = partial analysis; blank = no analysis.</li> </ul>		
WL	<ul> <li>The most recent static water level, in feet below land surface, measured in that well. A "+" indicates that the water level is above land surface.</li> <li>"FLOW" indicates that the water level was above land surface but specifically known.</li> </ul>		
WL_YR	- The year in which the reported static water level was measured.		
DRILLER	- The name of the well driller or drilling contractor.		
REMARKS	- Any additional comments about this well.		

## **County Abbreviations used in SCDNR Well Numbering**

ABB	Abbeville	GRV	Greenville
AIK	Aiken	HAM	Hampton
ALL	Allendale	HOR	Horry
AND	Anderson	JAS	Jasper
BAM	Bamberg	KER	Kershaw
BFT	Beaufort	LAN	Lancaster
BRN	Barnwell	LRN	Laurens
BRK	Berkeley	LEE	Lee
CAL	Calhoun	LEX	Lexington
CHN	Charleston	MCK	McCormick
CLA	Clarendon	MLB	Marlboro
COL	Colleton	MRN	Marion
CRK	Cherokee	NEW	Newberry
CTF	Chesterfield	<b>OCO</b>	Oconee
CTR	Chester	ORG	Orangeburg
DAR	Darlington	PKS	Pickens
DIL	Dillon	RIC	Richland
DOR	Dorchester	SAL	Saluda
EDG	Edgefield	SPA	Spartanburg
FAR	Fairfield	SUM	Sumter
FLO	Florence	UNI	Union
GEO	Georgetown	WIL	Williamsburg
GNW	Greenwood	YRK	York

## **SCDNR Well Numbering Grid System**

The SCDNR assigns numbers to wells on the basis of their location as determined by the use of a latitude-longitude grid system. The entire State is divided into a matrix of grids of 5 minutes of latitude and 5 minutes of longitude. Each of these 5-minute grids has a corresponding number and upper-case letter(s), for example, 40V. The 5-minute grids are further divided into twenty-five 1-minute latitude-longitude grids, each having a lowercase letter "a" through "y", for example, 40V-p. As wells are located within a 1-minute grid, they are numbered consecutively; for example, the first well inventoried in 40V-p would be 40V-p1. The grid system is illustrated in the following figure.

In addition to a DNR grid number, each well is assigned a county number. This number consists of a three-letter abbreviation for the county name and a sequentially assigned number. For example, AIK-183 would be the one-hundred-eighty-third well that was inventoried in Aiken County.

