Potentiometric Surface of the McQueen Branch, Charleston, and Gramling Aquifers in South Carolina, November–December 2019 Brooke Czwartacki and Andrew Wachob Land, Water and Conservation Division, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources The McQueen Branch, Charleston and Gramling aquifers are the deepest Cretaceous-age aquifers in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina and are an important source of water for many public, industrial, and agricultural users. In late 2019, static water-level measurements were made in 142 wells open to these aguifers in order to produce a potentiometric surface map, which illustrates the elevation of water levels in the aguifers, provides an overview of conditions in the aquifers, and indicates the general direction of groundwater flow. Routine monitoring of water levels in these aquifers allows the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) to identify areas **EXPLANATION** of overpumping, indicated by local cones of depression, as well as regional changes in aquifer storage related to groundwater development. LANCASTER The boundaries of the McQueen Branch aquifer used for this map are those defined by Gellici and Lautier (2010), who delineated the aquifer using geologic (corehole, fossil, and borehole geophysics) and water-level Potentiometric contour, in feet relative to NAVD 88; data. The McQueen Branch is a late Cretaceous-age aquifer extending over most of the Coastal Plain. The aquifer, which consists primarily of interbedded quartz sand and clay, outcrops along the Fall Line and reachdashed where inferred es its maximum thickness of 350 feet (ft) in Barnwell County. In the updip areas, the aquifer is composed of unconsolidated medium to very-coarse grained sand interbedded with clay lenses; downdip, it becomes very fine grained. The Charleston aquifer occurs only in the lower half of the Coastal Plain, and is hydraulically connected to the overlying McQueen Branch aquifer in middle part of the Coastal Plain. Down-Measured well, with county well number and dip, the two aquifers are separated by clay beds up to 200 ft thick. The Charleston aquifer consists of unconsolidated fine to very-coarse quartz sand, clayey sand, and clay, and reaches a maximum thickness potentiometric elevation, in feet relative to NAVD 88 of 300 ft in Jasper County. The Gramling aquifer is the basal aquifer of the Coastal Plain, sitting on basement rock and occurring primarily only in the lower half of the Coastal Plain. The Gramling aquifer consists of unconsolidated to semi-consolidated interbedded quartz sand, clayey sand, silt, and clay, and reaches a thickness of 1,000 ft at Hilton Head Island in Beaufort County. Approximate updip limit of McQueen Branch confining unit The map presented here was constructed using static (non-pumping) water levels measured in 142 wells during late 2019. Of those 142 wells, 109 are screened solely in the McQueen Branch aquifer. All 26 wells located in Berkeley, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, and Jasper Counties are open to the Charleston aquifer; only the 3 wells in Beaufort County are open to the Gramling FAIRFIELD aquifer; and of the 7 wells measured in Williamsburg County, 3 are McQueen Branch and 4 are screened in both Charleston and McQueen Branch aquifers. The water levels were transformed to elevations, and the information was contoured to represent the aguifers' potentiometric surface in ft above or below the North American Vertical Datum 1988 (NAVD 88). Although this is only SCDNR's second potentiometric map using the boundaries of the McQueen Branch aquifer—the first being made from data collected in 2016 (Wachob and others, 2017)—earlier maps of the Middendorf aguifer (Wachob, 2015; Hockensmith and others, 2013; Hockensmith, 2012; 2008; 2003; Hockensmith and Waters, 1998) can be used to compare changes in hydrologic conditions over time. The 2019 McQueen Branch-Charleston-Gramling potentiometric surface map shows a generally southeastward groundwater flow affected by potentiometric lows in Florence, Williamsburg, Charleston, and Georgetown Counties. Potentiometric levels range from more than 450 ft near the Fall Line to -146 ft in Georgetown County. A **MARION** cone of depression centered at Mount Pleasant in Charleston County has rebounded at its center by 22 ft since 2016 but continues to expand inland to the north and eastward towards the barrier islands; water levels on Sullivan's Island and Isle of Palms have declined at an average rate exceeding 1 ft per year since 2011. A significant cone of depression around the City of Florence—missing from the 2016 map because of a lack of water-level data but seen on prior maps—is again shown. Georgetown County has a large potentiometric low that affects both the City of Georgetown and the Town of Andrews. Compared to the 2016 map, several more McQueen Branch wells were identified and measured to better characterize the magnitude and extent of this cone of depression. There is some uncertainty about the potentiometric levels in Clarendon and Sumter Counties because of a scarcity of water-level measurements available for this map. HORRY The 2019 McQueen Branch-Charleston-Gramling potentiometric map suggests that, downdip from the recharge areas and outside of the western edge of the aquifer, water levels throughout much of this aquifer have declined 50 to 100 ft below predevelopment levels (Aucott and Speiran, 1985), and in parts of Charleston and Georgetown Counties, more than 200 ft. **DNR** Water levels were collected by staff from SCDNR, the Savannah River National Laboratory, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, and the U.S. Geological Survey. The authors are grateful for the assistance of these agencies and the cooperation of well owners to obtain the water-level measurements used to produce this map. EDGEFIELD 76 CLA-16 -70 HOR-1326 Aucott, W.R., and Speiran, G.K., 1985, Potentiometric surfaces of the Coastal Plain aquifers of South Carolina prior to development: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 84-4208, 5 sheets. WIL-208 Gellici, J.A., and Lautier, J.C., 2010, Hydrogeologic framework of the Atlantic Coastal Plain, North and South Carolina, in Campbell, B.G., CAL-215 and Coes, A.L., eds., Groundwater availability in the Atlantic Coastal Plain of North and South Carolina: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1773, p. 49–162. Hockensmith, B.L., 2003, Potentiometric surface of the Middendorf aquifer in South Carolina, November 2001: South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Water Resources Report 28, 1 sheet. ——— 2008, Potentiometric surface of the Middendorf aguifer in South Carolina, November 2004: South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Water Resources Report 46, 11 p., 1 plate ——— 2012, Potentiometric surface of the Middendorf aguifer in South Carolina, November 2009: South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Water Resources Report 51, 11 p., 1 plate. Hockensmith, B.L., Wachob, A., Howard, C.S., and Koch, E., 2013, Potentiometric surface of the Middendorf aquifer in South Carolina, November 2011: South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Water Resources Report 54, 1 sheet. Hockensmith, B.L., and Waters, K.E., 1998, Potentiometric surface of the Middendorf aguifer in South Carolina, November 1996: South BERKELEY Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Water Resources Report 19, 1 sheet. Wachob, A., 2015, Potentiometric surface of the Middendorf aquifer in South Carolina, November 2014: South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Water Resources Report 58, 1 sheet. Wachob, A., Gellici, J.A., and Czwartacki, B., 2017, Potentiometric surface maps of the South Carolina Coastal Plain Aquifers, November–December 2016: South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Water Resources Report 60, 35 p., 3 plates. ALLENDAL AIK-817 226 AIK-818 229 **AIKEN** HAMPTON 145 AIK-902 AIK-892 33 33750 -81 70861 152AIK-2380 JAS-426 BRN-370 176 BRN-430 176 BARNWELL BRN-246 170 BFT-2055 32.19138 -80.70385 **ALLENDALE** 0 1 2 3 4 5 miles