Potentiometric Surface of the McQueen Branch and Charleston Aquifers in South Carolina, November–December 2022 Brooke Czwartacki and Andrew Wachob Land, Water and Conservation Division, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources The McQueen Branch and Charleston aquifers are two of 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 2022, static water-level measurements from 139 wells open to these aquifers were used to produce a potentiometric surface map that illustrates the elevation of water levels in the aquifers, 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 of overpump-**EXPLANATION** ing, indicated by local cones of depression, and regional changes in aquifer storage related to groundwater development. The boundaries of the McQueen Branch aquifer used for this map are those defined by Gellici and LANCASTER Lautier (2010), who delineated the aquifer using geologic and hydrologic data. The McQueen Branch is a late Cretaceous-age aquifer extending over most of the Coastal Plain. The aquifer, which consists primarily of Potentiometric contour, in feet relative to NAVD 88; interbedded quartz sand and clay, outcrops along the Fall Line and reaches its maximum thickness of 350 feet (ft) in Barnwell County. In updip areas, the aquifer is composed of unconsolidated medium to very-coarse dashed where inferred 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 the middle part of the Coastal Plain, such as in Williamsburg County. Downdip, 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 of 300 ft in Jasper County. A more thorough description of the Coastal Plain hydrogeologic framework can be found Measured well, with county well number and in Wachob and others (2017). That report also provides a comparison of the McQueen Branch aquifer to the Middendorf aquifer, the equivalent aquifer of the older hydrogeologic framework of Aucott and potentiometric elevation, in feet relative to NAVD 88 others (1987), and it includes a listing of numerous earlier Middendorf and Charleston aquifer potentiometric maps. Approximate updip limit of McQueen Branch confining unit The map presented here was constructed using static (non-pumping) water levels measured in 139 wells during late 2022. Of those 139 wells, 106 are screened solely in the McQueen Branch aquifer, 27 are screened in the Charleston aguifer, 5 are screened in both the McQueen Branch and Charleston aguifers, and 1 well is screened in both the Charleston aguifer and the underlying Gram-FAIRFIELD 45 • 35 DIL-121 DIL-170 33 DIL-173 29 DIL-175 ling aquifer. Measurements of depth to water in feet were transformed to water level elevation by subtracting the depth to water from elevation at land surface; the resulting information was contoured to represent the aquifers' potentiometric surface in feet above or below the North American Vertical Datum 1988 (NAVD 88). The 2022 McQueen Branch-Charleston potentiometric surface map shows a generally southeastward groundwater flow affected by potentiometric lows in Charleston, Williamsburg, Georgetown, and Florence Counties. Potentiometric levels range from more than 450 ft near the Fall Line to -154 ft in Georgetown County. A cone of depression centered at Mount Pleasant continues to affect the Charleston aquifer in Charleston and southern Berkeley Counties. The water-level elevation at the center of the cone is -99 feet. The 20-foot rebound of the potentiometric surface shown on the 2019 map (Czwartacki and Wachob, 2020) has reversed and aquifer levels have returned to near those previously observed in 2016 and 2014. Water levels in wells within the -75-foot contour line have declined between 20 and 38 feet since 2019, and the trend of lower water levels extends eastward to the barrier islands. Compared to 2019, water levels on Sullivans Island and the southern portion of the Isle of Palms have declined between 4 and 13 feet. The head loss measured in some wells may be exaggerated by water levels being affected by pumping from nearby wells at the time of the measurements; however, the water-level declines seen in most wells in the Charleston area over recent years are occurring and are likely to continue. Water-levels in southern Charleston County near Kiawah Island remain stable with Kiawah Island representing a potentiometric low. 141SUM-504 The magnitude and extent of the large cone of depression in the McQueen Branch aquifer in Georgetown County continues to expand and extends to the Town of Andrews in Williamsburg County and also into southern Horry County. Water levels in four wells that define the cone's center have declined between 4 and 9 feet since 2019. The moderately deep but localized cone of depression around the City of Florence remains relatively unchanged from the 2019 map. There is some FLO-274 uncertainty about the potentiometric levels in Clarendon and Sumter Counties because of a scarcity of water-level measurements available for this The 2022 McQueen Branch-Charleston potentiometric map suggests that, downdip from the recharge areas and outside of the western edge of the aquifer, water levels throughout much of these aquifers have declined 50 to 100 ft below predevelopment levels (Aucott and Speiran, 1985), and EDGEFIELD in parts of Charleston and Georgetown Counties, more than 200 ft. 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 LARENDO to obtain the water-level measurements used to produce this map. WIL-208 References Aucott, W.R., Davis, M.E., and Speiran, G.K., 1987, Geohydrologic framework of the Coastal Plain aquifers of South Carolina: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 85-4271, 7 sheets Aucott, W.R., Davis, M.E., and Speiran, G.K., 1987, Geohydrologic framework of the Coastal Plain aquifers of South Carolina: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 85-4271, 7 sheets. 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 Czwartacki, B., and Wachob, A., 2020, Potentiometric surface of the McQueen Branch, Charleston, and Gramling Aquifers in South Carolina, November – December 2019: South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Water Resources Report 62, 1 sheet. Gellici, J.A., and Lautier, J.C., 2010, Hydrogeologic framework of the Atlantic Coastal Plain, North and South Carolina, in Campbell, B.G., and Coes, A.L., eds., Groundwater availability in the Atlantic Coastal Plain of North and South Carolina: U.S. Geological Survey Professional **BERKELEY** 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. 2022 Change in water level level (ft) since (ft)* McQueen Branch McQueen Branch LEX-838 AIK-817 228 AIK-818 231 McQueen Branch McQueen Branch McQueen Branch McQueen Branch AIKEN BRN-312 210 BRN-382 211 McQueen Branch McQueen Branch 152AIK-2380 McQueen Branch McQueen Branch DOR-228 McQueen Branch BARNWELL McQueen Branch McQueen Branch BRN-243 192 BRN-314 179 McQueen Branch McQueen Branch McQueen Branch McQueen Bran McQueen Branch BRN-33517 WIL-208 LLENDALE McQueen Branch McQueen Branch Charleston LEE-36 WIL-355 -43 99 -3 McQueen Branch COL-49 72 -8 -3 Charleston LEE-60 167 10 -3 McQueen Branch 175 77 5 McQueen Branch

* Depth to water from land surface. Negative value indicates flowing well.

** Change in water level from measurement made for 2019 potentiometric map. Positive number indicates higher water level in 2022