Groundwater Resources of the Pee Dee Basin

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Pee Dee River Basin Council – Meeting #5 (Hybrid)
Sumter Water Plant 6
October 25, 2022



South Carolina Physiographic Provinces

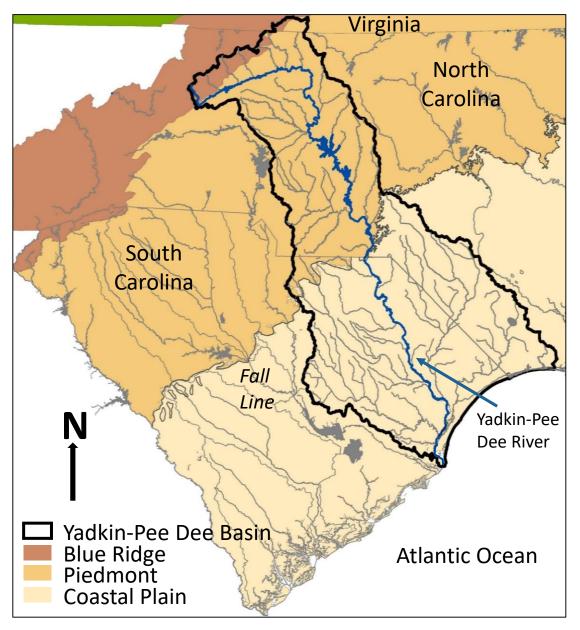


Blue Ridge and Piedmont

- Elevation ranges from 3,300 (Blue Ridge) to 1,000 ft at the foothills (Piedmont) to 450 ft near the Fall Line
- Underlain by metamorphic and igneous bedrock
 - Groundwater wells tap crystalline rock fractures and saprolite

Coastal Plain

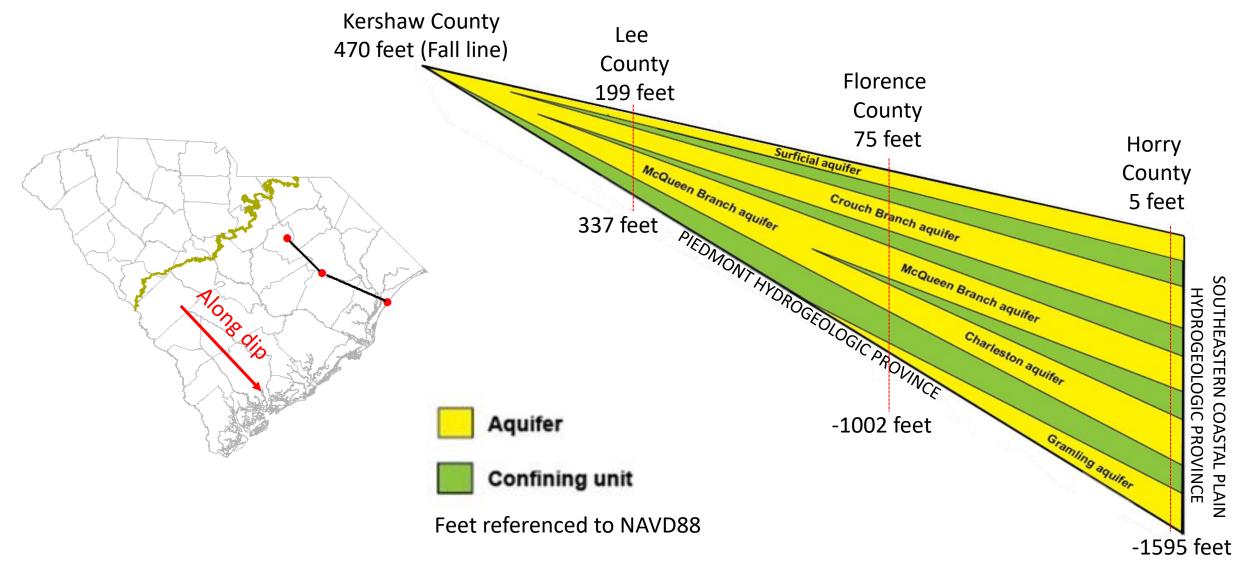
- Elevation ranges from 450 ft at Fall Line to Sea level at the coast
 - Sediments thicken from zero at the Fall line to greater than 1,500 feet in Horry County
- Encompasses nearly 2/3 of the state and characterized as a wedge of sand, clay, silt, and limestone
- Permeable sand and limestone form the State's most important aquifers
 - Abundant volume of stored water represents a vital resource throughout Coastal Plain





SC Hydrogeologic Framework Along Dip







SC Hydrogeologic Framework Along Strike

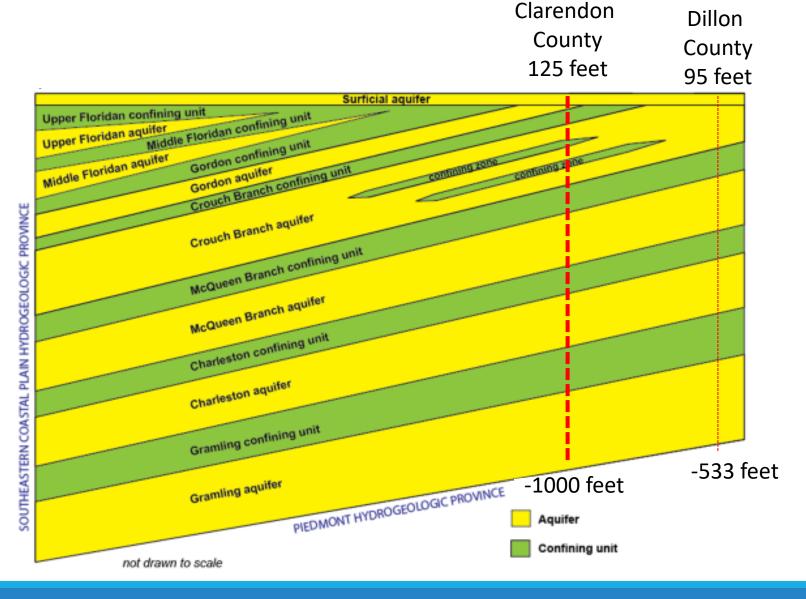








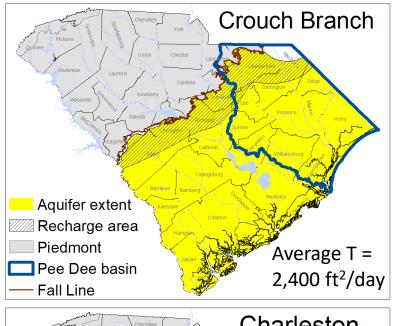
Feet referenced to NAVD88

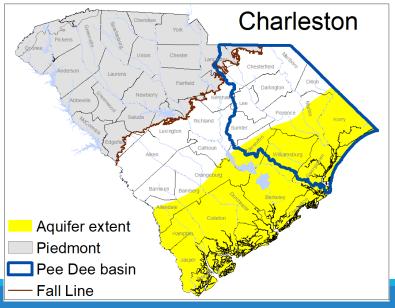


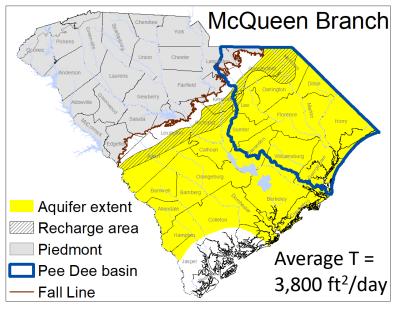


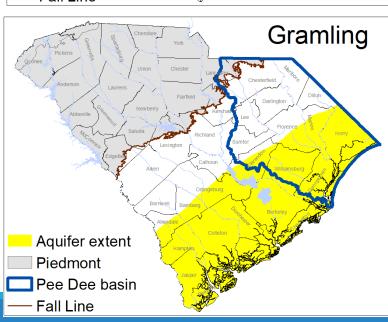
Aquifer Extents and Recharge Areas











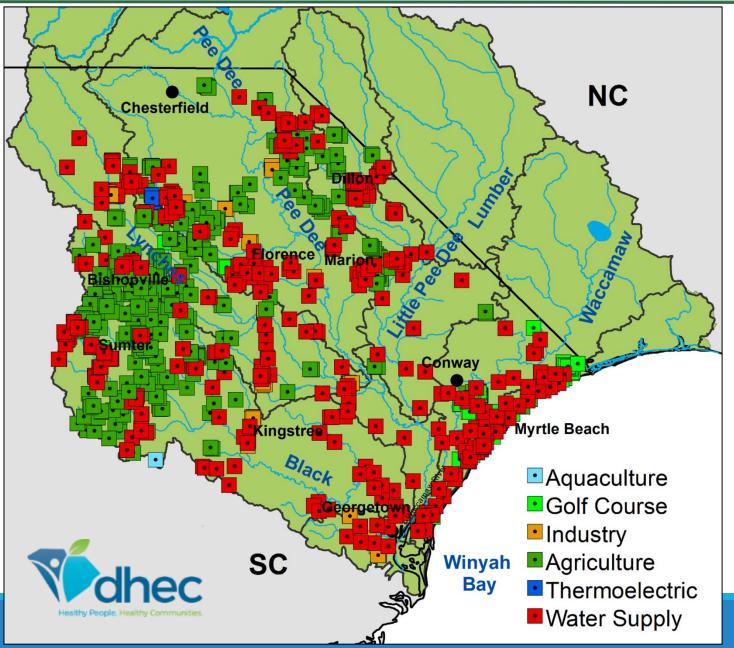
Recharge is 0 - 2 in/year

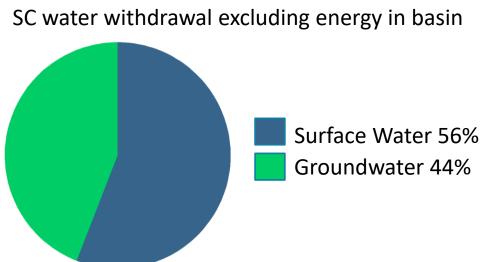
Transmissivity (T) is the ability of an aquifer to transmit water over its entire saturated thickness.



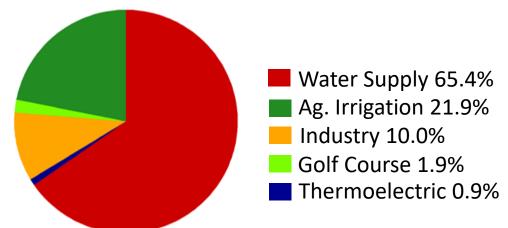
2021 Reported Groundwater Withdrawals in SC









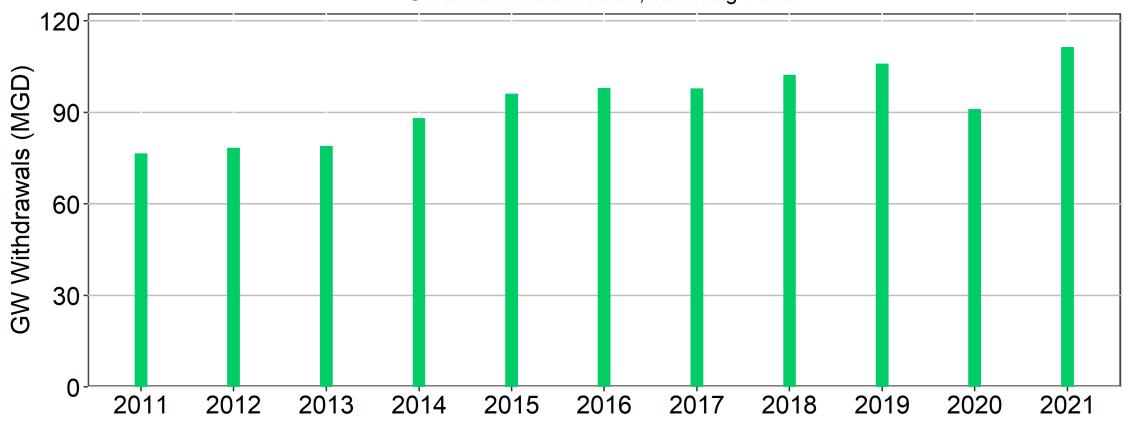




Groundwater Withdrawals (2011-2021)







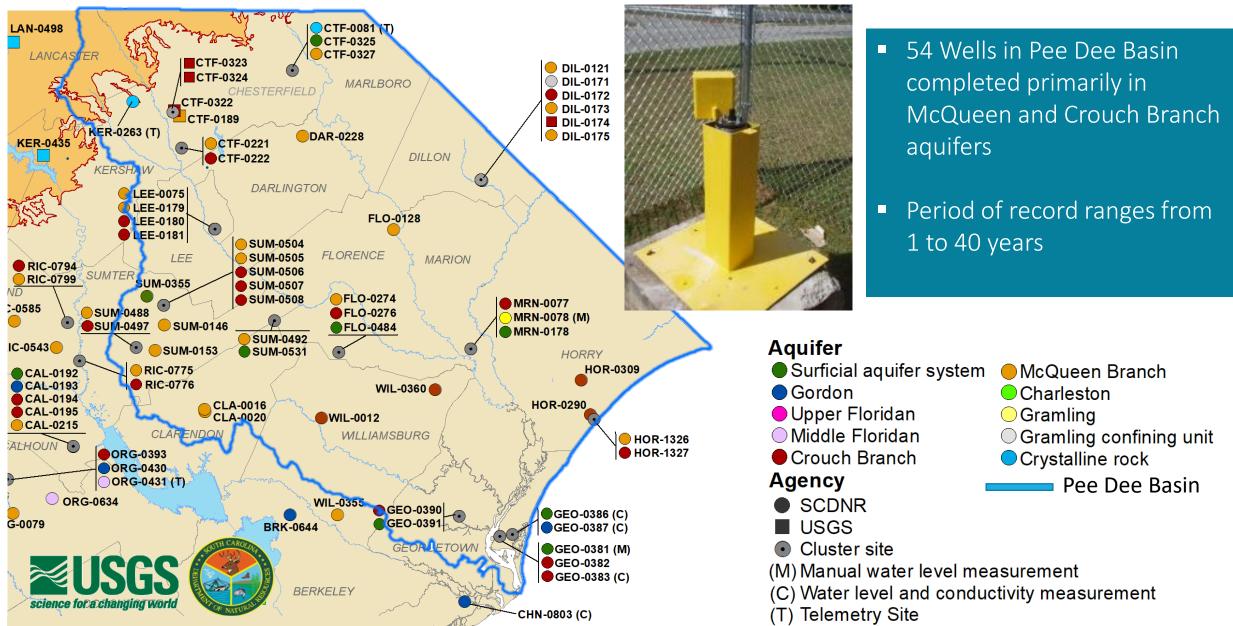
Data source: SCDHEC Water Use Database





Groundwater Monitoring Network

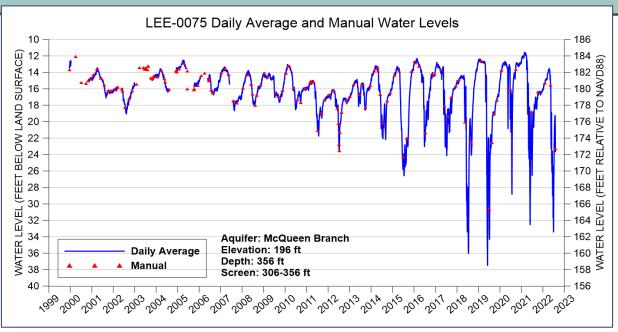


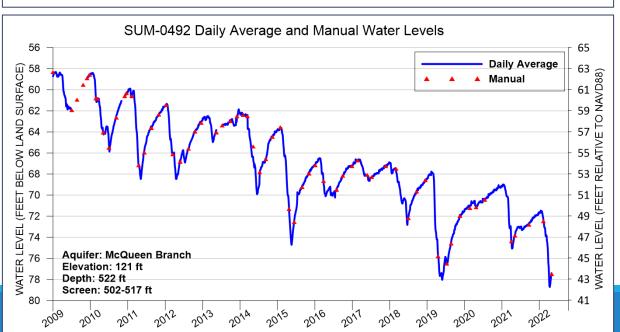




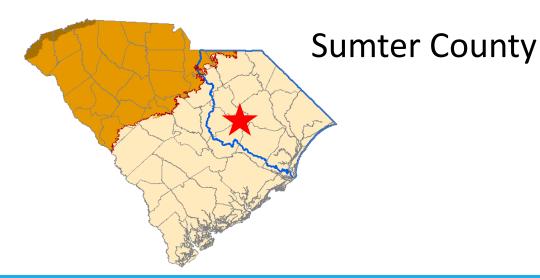
McQueen Branch Aquifer Groundwater-level Trends







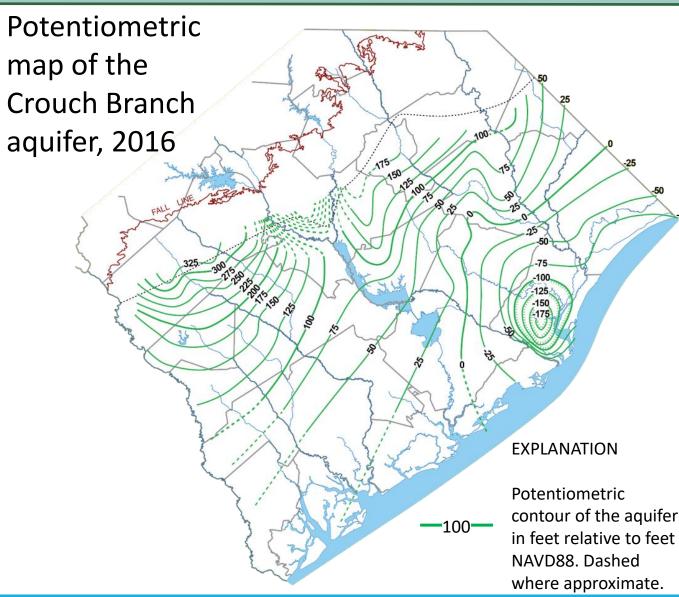


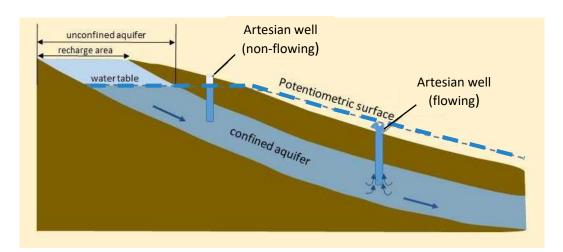




Potentiometric Mapping





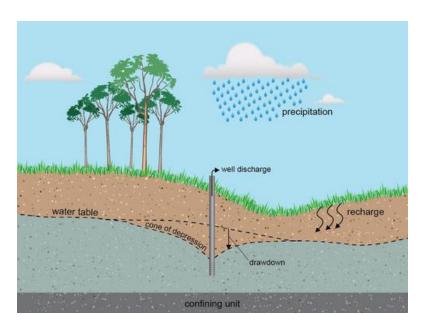


Potentiometric surface = the level in feet referenced to land surface elevation to which water rises as measured in tightly cased wells open to specific aquifers.

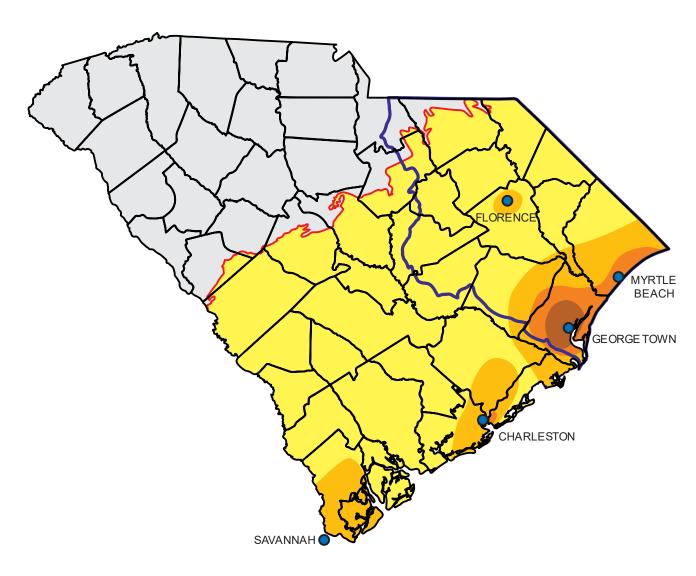


Major Cones of Depression in SC





Long-term pumping can result in "cones of depression", which are areas where groundwater levels have declined. The greatest declines are centered at the pumping wells, but the zone of influence can spread out for tens of miles.

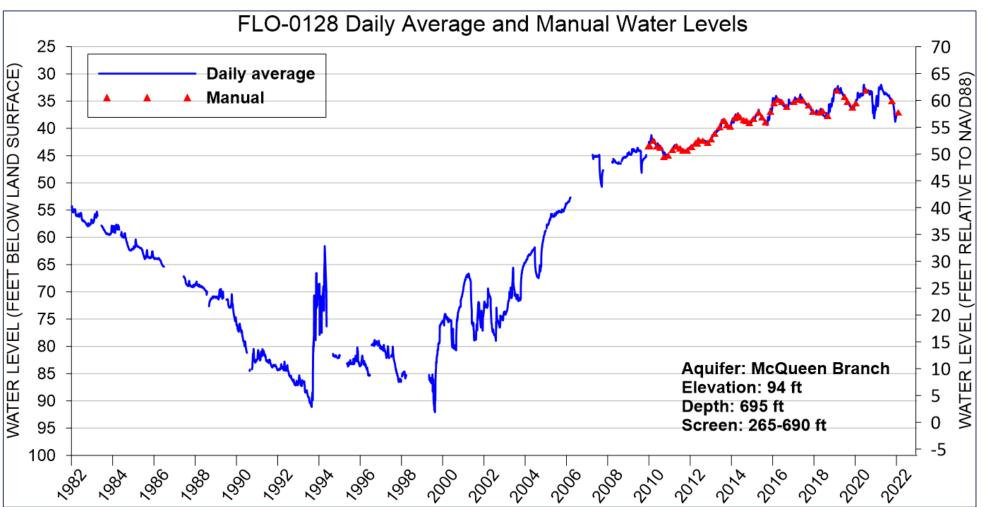




McQueen Branch Aquifer Groundwater-Level Trends



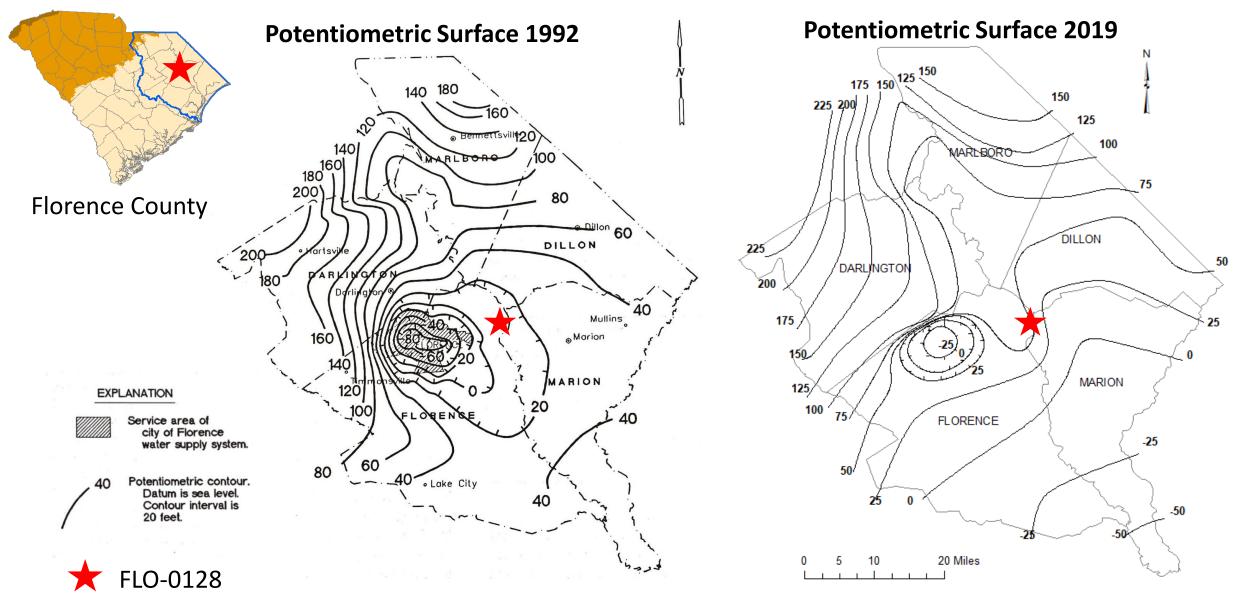






Cone of Depression in the McQueen Branch Aquifer





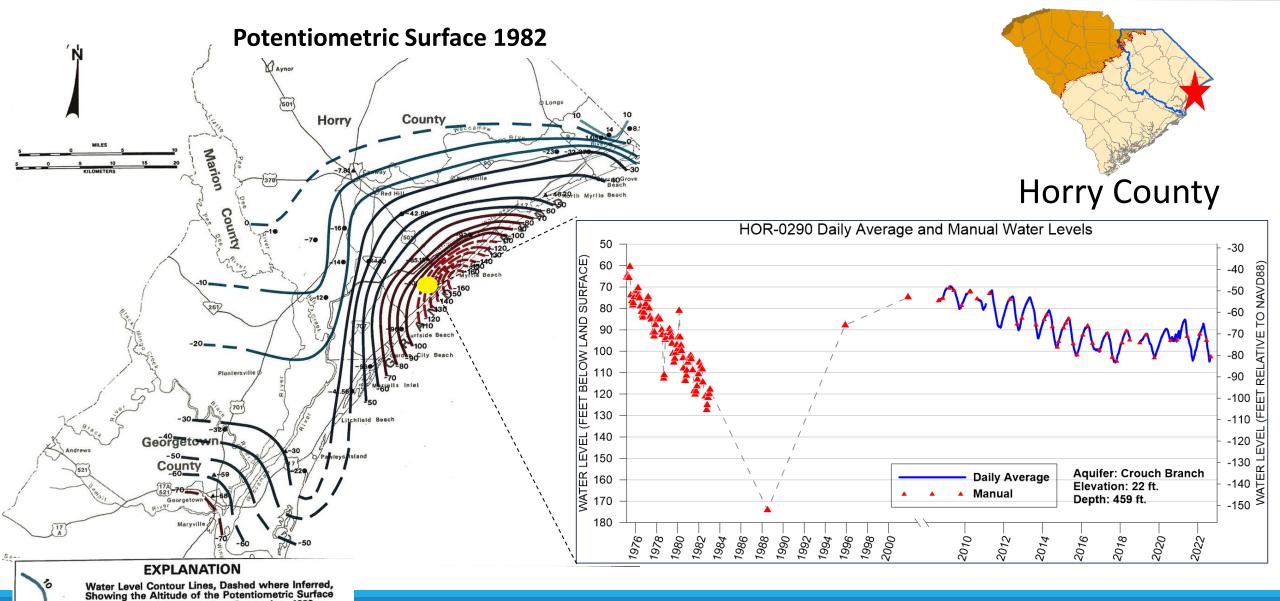


of the Black Creek Formation, September, 1982. Datum Is Mean Sea Level. Contour Interval 10 Feet.

Color Added for Emphasis.

Crouch Branch Aquifer Groundwater-Level Trends



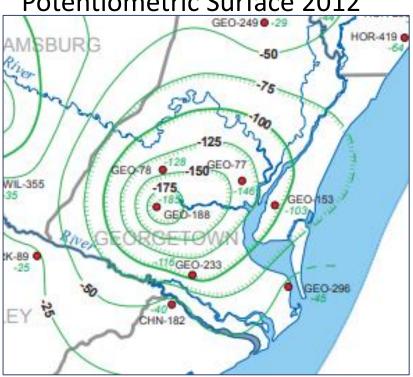




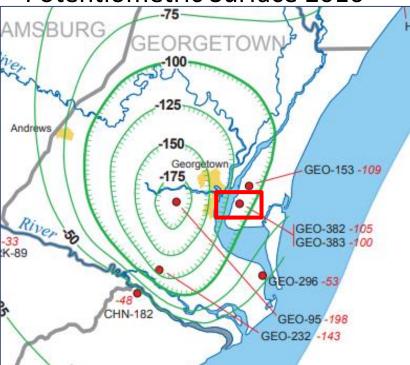
Cone of Depression in the Crouch Branch Aquifer



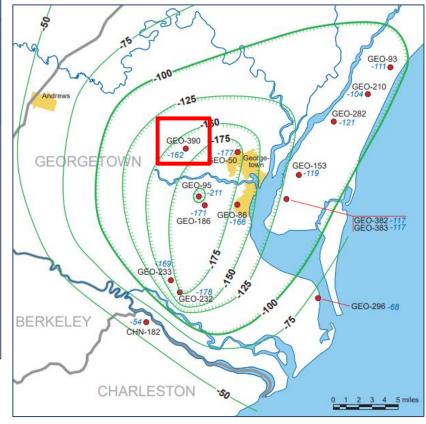








Potentiometric Surface 2020





Potentiometric contour, in feet NAVD 88:

Measured well, with county well number and potentiometric elevation, in feet NAVD 88

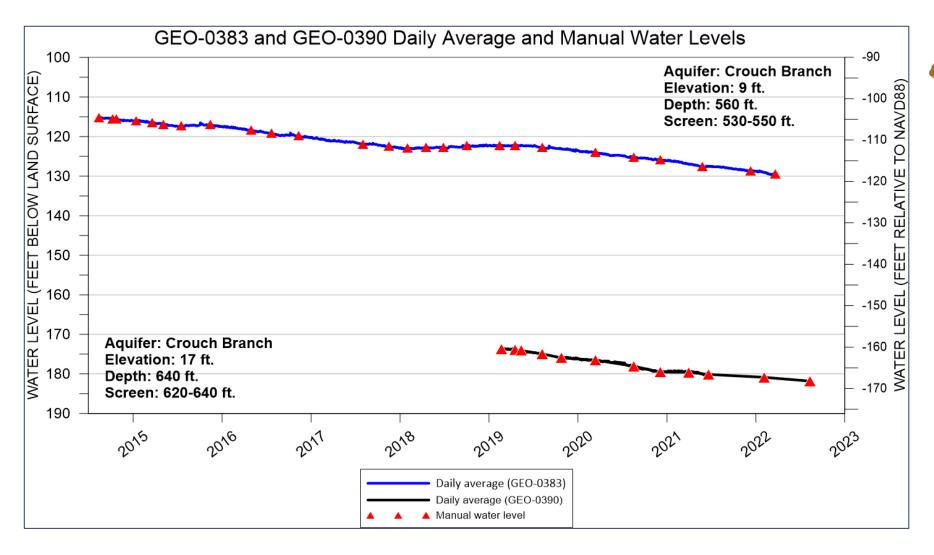
Approximate updip limit of Crouch Branch confining unit

Kingstree Municipality



Crouch Branch Aquifer Groundwater-Level Trends







Georgetown County



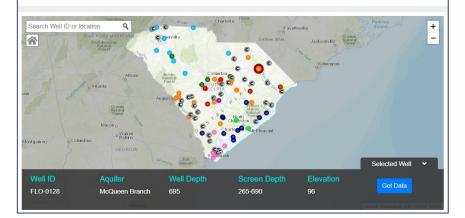
Groundwater Data and Publications

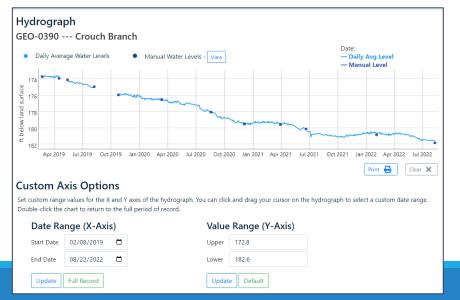


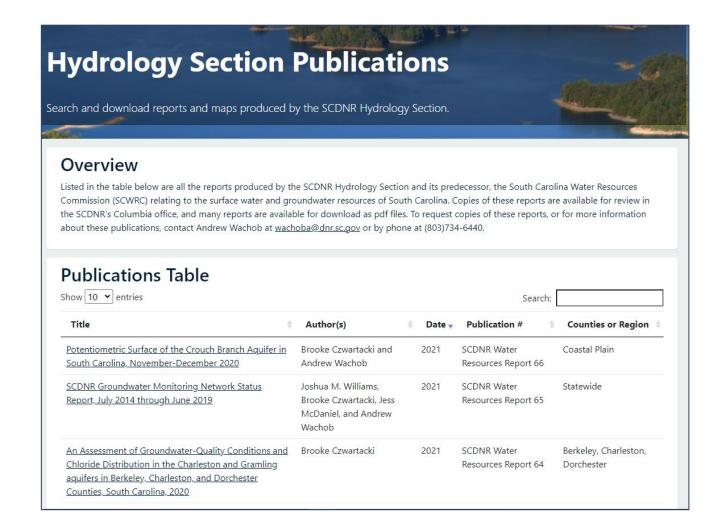
Overview

Use the data viewer below to view or download groundwater data from the SCDNR groundwater monitoring network. Daily average groundwater levels are provided in feet below land surface and are calculated for each day missing 7 or fewer hourly measurements. Manual measurements in feet below land surface also are available for review and download. In the case of flowing wells, where water levels rise above land surface, negative water-level values indicate water levels are above rather than below land surface. Data downloaded from this site are saved in a CSV file format.

For any issues regarding viewing or downloading groundwater data, please contact Josh Williams (williamsim@dnr.sc.gov).









Summary



SCDNR Contacts



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- Groundwater is an important resource in the basin
 - Crouch Branch and McQueen Branch aquifers are the primary aquifers in the Pee Dee Basin
 - Aquifers are highly transmissive with large volumes of water
- Regional groundwater declines have been observed due to pumping rates exceeding the recharge rates
- Groundwater-level data and potentiometric maps illustrate areas of decline
 - These datasets can identify data gaps and inform where additional monitoring is needed