

Hydrogeologic Framework and Ground-Water Resources at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina

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CONTENTS

Abstract.....	1
Introduction	1
Purpose and scope	5
Previous studies	5
Acknowledgments	5
Hydrogeologic framework.....	5
Surficial aquifer	6
Black Creek aquifer and confining unit.....	12
Upper Cape Fear aquifer and confining unit	12
Ground-water resources.....	13
Water use	13
Surficial aquifer	13
Black Creek aquifer	15
Upper Cape Fear aquifer.....	15
Additional data needs	15
Summary.....	17
References	17

FIGURES

1.-3. Maps showing:	
1. Location of Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina.....	2
2. Subregions of Coastal Plain physiographic province of North Carolina	3
3. Locations of monitoring wells, water-supply wells, irrigation wells, and stratigraphic test wells at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base	4
4. Generalized relation between geologic and hydrogeologic units in the North Carolina Coastal Plain.....	7
5. Map showing locations of hydrogeologic sections at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base.....	8
6. Hydrogeologic section A-A' at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base.....	9
7. Hydrogeologic section B-B' at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base.....	10
8. Water-level surface map for surficial aquifer at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, June-July 1996.....	14
9. Estimated altitude of top of Black Creek aquifer in northeast part of Seymour Johnson Air Force Base.....	16

TABLES

1. Records of selected water-supply and stratigraphic test wells in the Seymour Johnson Air Force Base area.....	19
2. Records of selected monitoring wells in the Seymour Johnson Air Force Base area	20
3. Summary of aquifer and confining unit hydrogeologic data.....	11

CONVERSION FACTORS, VERTICAL DATUM, DEFINITIONS,
ABBREVIATIONS, AND ACRONYMS

Multiply	by	To obtain
Length		
inch (in.)	25.4	millimeter
foot (ft)	0.3048	meter
foot per mile (ft/mi)	0.1894	meter per kilometer
mile (mi)	1.609	kilometer
Area		
acre	4,047	square meter
Flow		
gallon per minute (gal/min)	0.06309	liter per second

Sea Level: In this report, “sea level” refers to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD of 1929)—a geodetic datum derived from a general adjustment of the first-order level nets of both the United States and Canada, formerly called “Sea Level Datum of 1929.”

Definitions—

Altitude: In this report, altitude refers to the distance above or below sea level.

North Carolina State Plane Coordinate System: Several illustrations in this report are referenced to the North Carolina State Plane Coordinate System. This reference system was established by the U.S. Coastal Geodetic Survey in 1933 for use in defining locations in plane-rectangular Cartesian coordinates.

Abbreviations and Acronyms:

AOC	Area of concern
COE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
in/hr	inch per hour
POL	petroleum, oil, and lubricant
RASA	Regional Aquifer-System Analysis
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SAC	Strategic Air Command
SJAFB	Seymour Johnson Air Force Base
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

HYDROGEOLOGIC FRAMEWORK AND GROUND-WATER RESOURCES AT SEYMOUR JOHNSON AIR FORCE BASE, NORTH CAROLINA

By Alex P. Cardinell and Stephen S. Howe

ABSTRACT

A preliminary hydrogeologic framework of the Seymour Johnson Air Force Base was constructed from published data, available well data, and reports from Air Base files, City of Goldsboro and Wayne County records, and North Carolina Geological Survey files. Borehole geophysical logs were run in selected wells; and the surficial, Black Creek, and upper Cape Fear aquifers were mapped.

Results indicate that the surficial aquifer appears to have the greatest lateral variability of clay units and aquifer material of the three aquifers. A surficial aquifer water-level surface map, constructed from selected monitoring wells screened exclusively in the surficial aquifer, indicates the general direction of ground-water movement in this mostly unconfined aquifer is toward the Neuse River and Stoney Creek. However, water-level gradient data from a few sites in the surficial aquifer did not reflect this trend, and there are insufficient hydrologic and hydrogeologic data to determine the cause of these few anomalous measurements.

The Black Creek aquifer underlies the surficial aquifer and is believed to underlie most of Wayne County, including the Air Base where the aquifer and overlying confining unit are estimated from well log data to be as much as 100 feet thick. The Black Creek confining unit ranges in thickness from less than 8 feet to more than 20 feet. There are currently no accessible wells screened

exclusively in the Black Creek aquifer from which to measure water levels.

The upper Cape Fear aquifer and confining unit are generally found at depths greater than 80 feet below land surface at the Air Base, and are estimated to be as much as 70 feet thick. Hydrologic and hydrogeologic data are insufficient to determine localized surficial aquifer hydrogeology, ground-water movement at several sites, or hydraulic head differences between the three aquifers.

INTRODUCTION

Seymour Johnson Air Force Base (SJAFB) is located in Wayne County, North Carolina, about 60 miles southeast of Raleigh (fig. 1). SJAFB covers 3,216 acres and is bounded by the city of Goldsboro to the north, the Neuse River to the southwest, Stoney Creek to the northwest, and various developmental areas to the east and south.

Wayne County and SJAFB are in the inner Coastal Plain region of the Coastal Plain physiographic province (fig. 2) where the upland surface is flat and slopes toward the southeast. Maximum relief in the county occurs in and adjacent to the stream valleys of the major rivers that flow in a southeasterly direction. At the Cliffs of the Neuse State Park south of SJAFB, the relief along the Neuse River is about 100 feet (ft). The larger streams in the county meander and have developed flat, wide flood plains.

SJAFB was commissioned in June 1942. During World War II, the Air Base housed a technical school and a provisional overseas replacement training center,

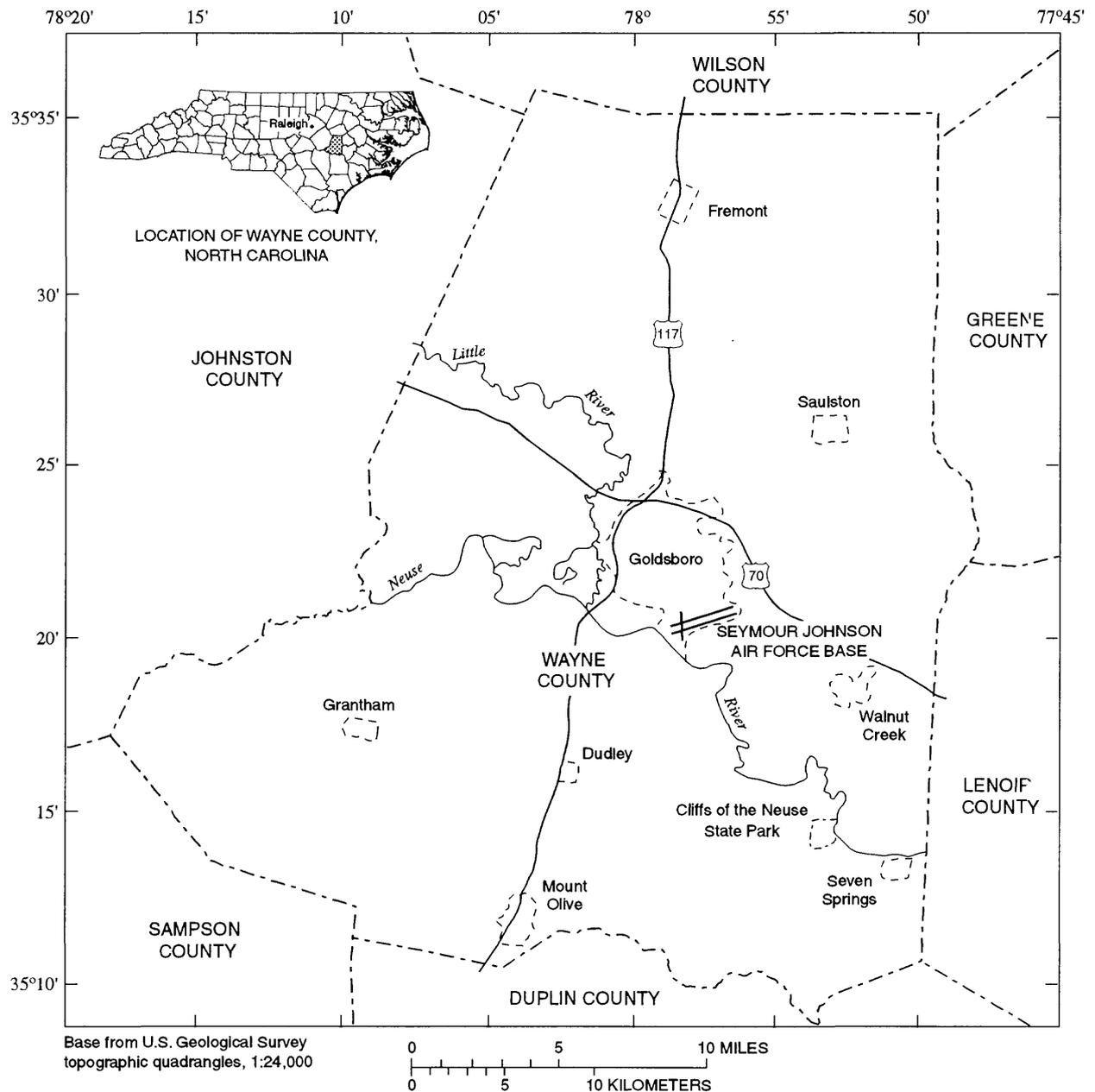


Figure 1. Location of Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina.

and was the home of the 326th Fighter Group. The Air Base was deactivated between 1946 and 1952. Since 1956, SJAFOB has housed several fighter wings, bomber wings, and bomber and tanker squadrons. At the present time, the primary command at SJAFOB is the Air Combat Command's 4th Fighter Wing.

Site assessment and site characterization studies have been conducted by SJAFOB to address environmental problems related to spills and leaks of

petroleum fuels from above-ground and underground storage tanks at several locations on the Air Base. In several cases SJAFOB personnel have constructed a series of recovery systems to remove petroleum fuels (primarily JP-4 and JP-5) from ground water at these sites. Two sites where recovery systems have been installed are the Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant (POL) storage area (Sites SD-02 [RCRA Site No. AOC F], SD-03 [RCRA Site No. AOC G], and ST-05 [RCRA

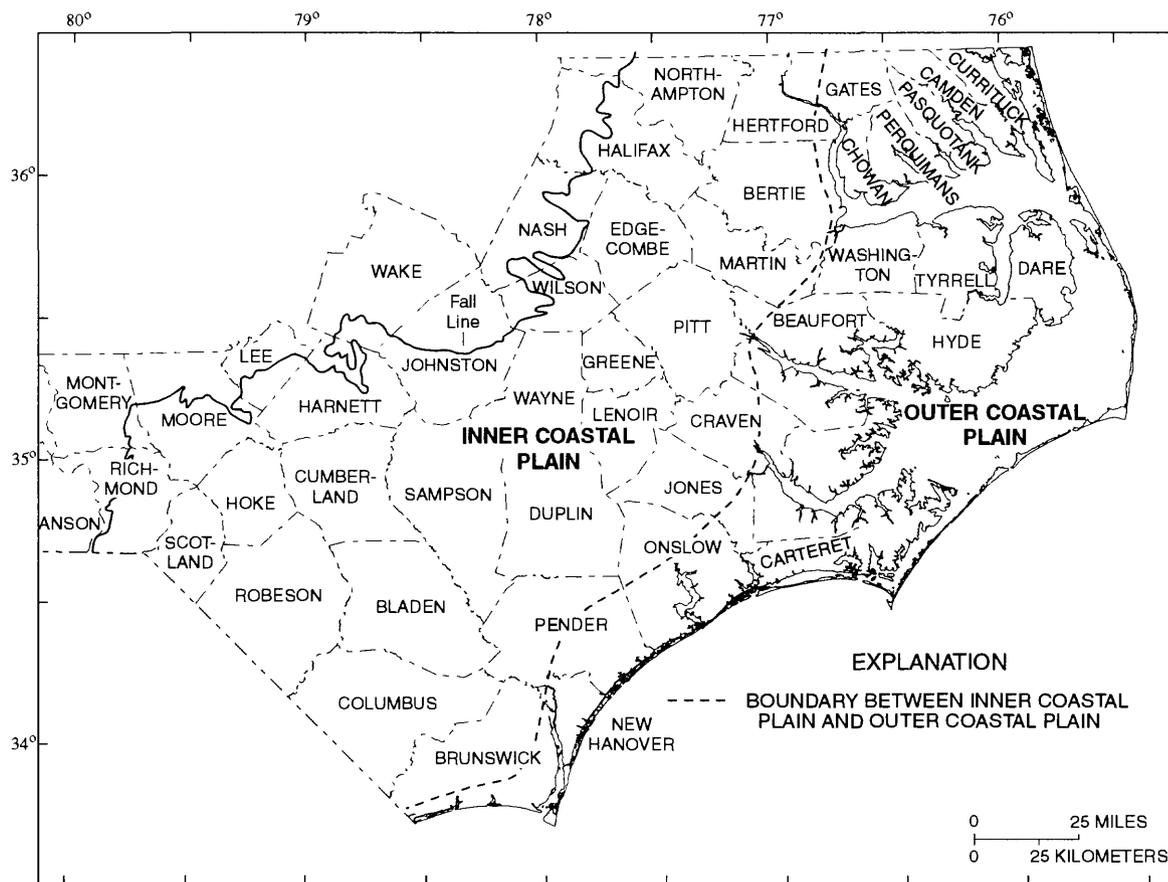


Figure 2. Subregions of Coastal Plain physiographic province of North Carolina.

Site No. AOC JJ) and the Strategic Air Command (SAC) Fuel Hydrant System (SS-12) (fig. 3). The recovery systems at these sites have not recovered significant amounts of JP-4 fuel estimated to be in the subsurface (IMS, 1995).

A review of the results of studies conducted at the POL and SAC sites indicates that several clusters of shallow monitoring wells (most of these wells are open to the water table) have been placed at these sites. Lithologic data were collected from well borings at these sites; samples generally consisted of split-spoon sediment samples collected at 5-ft intervals. However, these data now appear to have been insufficient to map the near-surface hydrogeology. This lack of sufficient information on the shallow hydrogeologic framework makes it difficult to determine if recovery systems were properly placed in relation to the hydrogeologic setting. Improving the understanding of the site-specific, near-surface hydrogeology in sufficient detail is important in order to evaluate current recovery systems or the design of any new fuel recovery system.

There also is a lack of sufficient hydrogeologic data to delineate the deeper hydrogeologic units. Available data from the water-supply wells that were constructed in the 1940's and 1950's consist of drillers' logs. These well logs are not of sufficient detail to accurately map the different aquifers and confining units that underlie the Air Base. These wells from the 1940's and 1950's are now plugged and abandoned and are not accessible for geophysical logging. Most of these deeper wells were in the southern corner of the Air Base, and these well data do not include geophysical or lithologic well logs.

Consequently, Region IV U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has requested the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to conduct a preliminary update of the hydrogeologic framework of the Air Base. The USGS used a combination of existing data and newly acquired geophysical-borehole logs and water-level measurements from selected shallow and deep wells on the Air Base (fig. 3; tables 1 and 2, p. 19-21). These data provide a more detailed description of the near-surface hydrogeology and

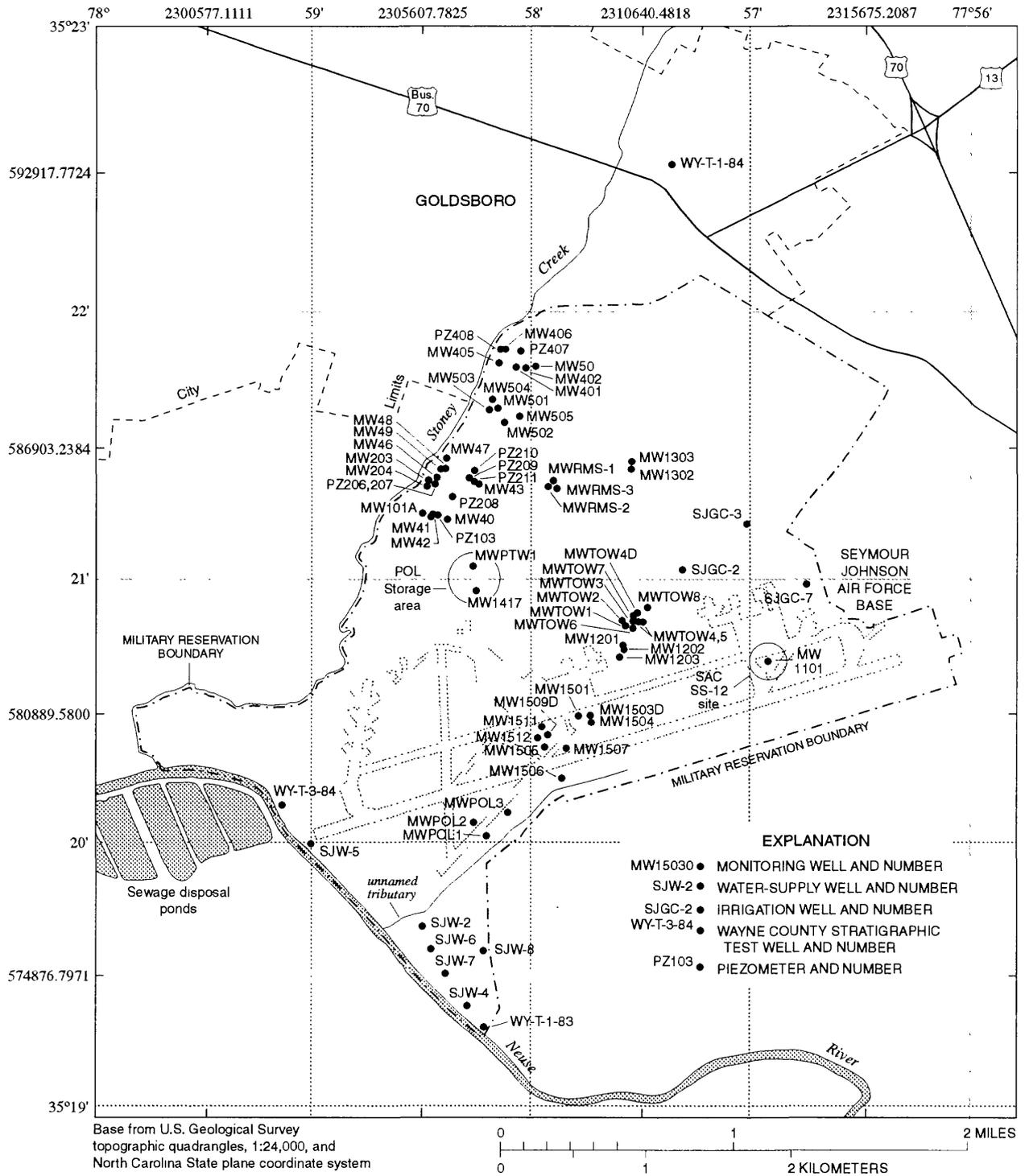


Figure 3. Locations of monitoring wells, water-supply wells, irrigation wells, and stratigraphic test wells at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina.

underlying aquifer system. These hydrogeologic data could be used to evaluate proposed work plans for future fuel recovery systems and for work at other solid-waste management units on the Air Base.

Purpose and Scope

This report presents a hydrogeologic framework and an assessment of ground-water resources at SJAFB to guide subsequent phases of the environmental and hydrologic studies. The data reviewed include well records from the Air Base, Wayne County, the City of Goldsboro, the USGS, the North Carolina Geological Survey (NCGS), and from other publications. This information includes well logs, well-construction and pumping data, historical water-level measurements, and some water-use data. The data from these sources are from the early 1940's to the early 1990's.

The scope of work at SJAFB included an inventory of available hydrogeologic information from the Air Base water-supply wells and the collection of geophysical well logs from selected accessible golf course wells on the Base, at selected shallow monitoring wells at the POL and SAC sites, and at other sites on the Base. Water-level measurements also were taken at selected monitoring wells screened in the surficial aquifer.

Previous Studies

Hydrogeologic studies since the 1960's in and around Wayne County range from multi-county reconnaissance studies to detailed investigations of county and multi-county areas. A report by Brown and others (1972) included Wayne County as part of a multi-state investigation of Coastal Plain sediments. Winner and Coble (1996) presented a hydrogeologic framework of the North Carolina Coastal Plain.

The results of multi-county hydrogeologic studies including Wayne County are reported in Pusey (1960), Winner and Lyke (1987), and Winner and Coble (1996). Investigations of nearby counties include a report on Wilson County by Winner (1976). Reports resulting from the Winner and Lyke (1987) study of the central Coastal Plain include an altitude map of the basement surface (Lyke and Winner, 1986), which is the lower boundary of the hydrogeologic system, and a report describing the historical ground-water pumpage from the aquifers in the Cretaceous rocks (Winner and

Lyke, 1986), and the relation of pumpage to an overall water-level decline in these aquifers from 1900 to 1980.

Acknowledgments

Mr. Robert Pope, Region IV U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, served as the principal liaison between the environmental staff at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base and the U.S. Geological Survey. Mr. Ralph Epperson-Schaeffer and Mr. Greg Ditzler of the Environmental Branch, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, provided access to well-record data and to sites on the Base. Mr. John Nickerson, North Carolina Geological Survey, Raleigh, N.C., provided well records and geophysical well logs from selected wells located throughout Wayne and Lenoir Counties.

HYDROGEOLOGIC FRAMEWORK

In order to develop a hydrogeologic framework for use in defining the movement of ground water throughout the study area, the concept of hydrogeologic units was adopted. This concept is similar to the concept of "hydrostratigraphic units" proposed by Maxey (1964) to describe "bodies of rock with considerable lateral extent that compose a geologic framework for a reasonably distinct hydrologic system." The hydrogeologic system used in this report is similar to that identified in the North Carolina Regional Aquifer-System Analysis (RASA) program (Winner and Coble, 1996), in which Coastal Plain sediments are organized into a system that meets both geologic and hydrologic criteria.

The unconsolidated aquifer system of the inner Coastal Plain beneath Wayne County and SJAFB is made up of a number of imperfectly connected sand bodies, any one of which may have only local extent and, for short periods of time, may act under stress as a distinct hydraulic unit. On a regional scale, however, these permeable beds can be grouped into major aquifer units based on (1) significant differences in hydraulic head across confining units that separate aquifers, (2) evidence of widespread lateral transmission of drawdown effects, thus indicating lateral extent of permeability, and (3) water-quality similarities within an aquifer and differences in water quality between aquifers separated by confining units.

Confining units consist of individual beds or groups of beds of clay, silty clay, sandy clay, silt, and fine sand. A confining unit, by definition, occurs only where the underlying aquifer is present. When an aquifer pinches out, the confining unit can merge with the underlying confining unit. Like the aquifers they overlie and underlie and thus confine, regional confining units also are imperfectly connected bodies. Some confining units can be traced long distances, although any given confining unit may not be stratigraphically equivalent everywhere. However, an important consideration is the demonstrated hydrologic effect of the confinement on the major aquifers.

Criteria used to map hydrogeologic units identified in this report include the use of existing lithologic and borehole-geophysical data; hydraulic properties of rocks such as porosity, hydraulic conductivity, or storage coefficient; and the mapping of hydraulically connected permeable units. Although aquifer boundaries may coincide with or parallel those of chronologic or lithologic units in local areas, they are not usually everywhere constrained within these limits. This is especially true in the unconsolidated deposits of the Coastal Plain.

The data used to develop the hydrogeologic framework at SJAFB included well data from approximately 62 shallow monitoring wells and 9 water-supply and irrigation wells on the Base, and 3 Wayne County wells (fig. 3). Records at these wells and selected other wells are presented in tables 1 and 2.

Delineation of the hydrogeologic units at SJAFB was accomplished by well correlations of lithologic units using the standard single-point electric log (self-potential and resistance curves) and the natural gamma-ray radiation log. The method of correlation used was to superimpose lithologic logs from adjacent wells onto the geophysical log traces to determine the continuity of sediments from well to well. Chronostratigraphic units identified by Brown and others (1972) were used to guide correlations in the eastern part of the study area where well coverage was less dense.

Aquifers of the North Carolina Coastal Plain (fig. 4) consist of permeable sand or limestone beds intermixed with less permeable confining units composed of clay or silt beds. The aquifers are distinguished from one another based on lithologic and geophysical-log correlations, and water-level and water-quality differences caused by the effect of areally

extensive clay and silt confining units, which separate the aquifers. These aquifers and confining units are generally characterized as (1) overlying crystalline basement rocks, (2) having a dip to the east-southeast, (3) having a general thickening of beds toward the east-southeast, (4) having an increase in the number of individual beds toward the east, and (5) having traceable regional continuity.

Two hydrogeologic sections (fig. 5) were constructed in part of SJAFB/Goldsboro/Wayne County from available geophysical-log data, lithologic data, and well-construction data (A-A', B-B', figs. 6 and 7). Aquifers and confining units were delineated on these hydrogeologic sections on the basis of borehole geophysical logs and related data. Section A-A' trends to the southeast in the direction of dip, while section B-B' trends to the northeast, almost perpendicular to section A-A'.

Aquifers in the Coastal Plain have been divided into two general systems—the aquifers in rocks of Quaternary and Tertiary age and the aquifers in rocks of Cretaceous age. According to Eimers and others (1990), the SJAFB/Goldsboro/Wayne County area contains two principal aquifers of Cretaceous age—the Black Creek and the upper Cape Fear—overlain by a surficial aquifer containing sediments that range in age from Quaternary to Tertiary.

Surficial Aquifer

The surficial aquifer is not restricted to a geologic unit in terms of either age or lithology. Because the origin and age of sediments composing the aquifer are not the same everywhere, it is necessary to describe in broad terms the various rock units of the aquifer as they occur in several parts of the Coastal Plain, including Wayne County.

In the western part of the Coastal Plain, sediments composing the surficial aquifer are coarser and more poorly sorted than those in the eastern part of the Coastal Plain. No attempt has been made to assign formal names to these sediments. They are generally described as Pleistocene terraces or simply terrace deposits. Where present, these sediments lie unconformably on rocks of Cretaceous to Miocene age and commonly range in thickness from a few feet to as much as 30 ft.

Geologic units			Hydrogeologic units
System	Series	Formation	Aquifer and confining unit
Quaternary	Holocene	Undifferentiated	Surficial aquifer
	Pleistocene	Flanner Beach	
		James City	Yorktown confining unit
Tertiary	Pliocene	Yorktown	Yorktown aquifer
			Pungo River confining unit
	Miocene	Pungo River	Pungo River aquifer
			Upper Castle Hayne confining unit Upper Castle Hayne aquifer
	Oligocene	River Bend	Lower Castle Hayne confining unit Lower Castle Hayne aquifer
			Beaufort confining unit
	Eocene	Castle Hayne Limestone	Beaufort aquifer
Paleocene	Beaufort		
Cretaceous	Upper Cretaceous	Peedee	Peedee confining unit Peedee aquifer
		Black Creek and Middendorf	Black Creek confining unit Black Creek aquifer
		Cape Fear	Upper Cape Fear confining unit Upper Cape Fear aquifer
			Lower Cape Fear confining unit Lower Cape Fear aquifer
Pre-Cretaceous crystalline basement rocks			

Figure 4. Generalized relation between geologic and hydrogeologic units in the North Carolina Coastal Plain (Winner and Coble, 1996).

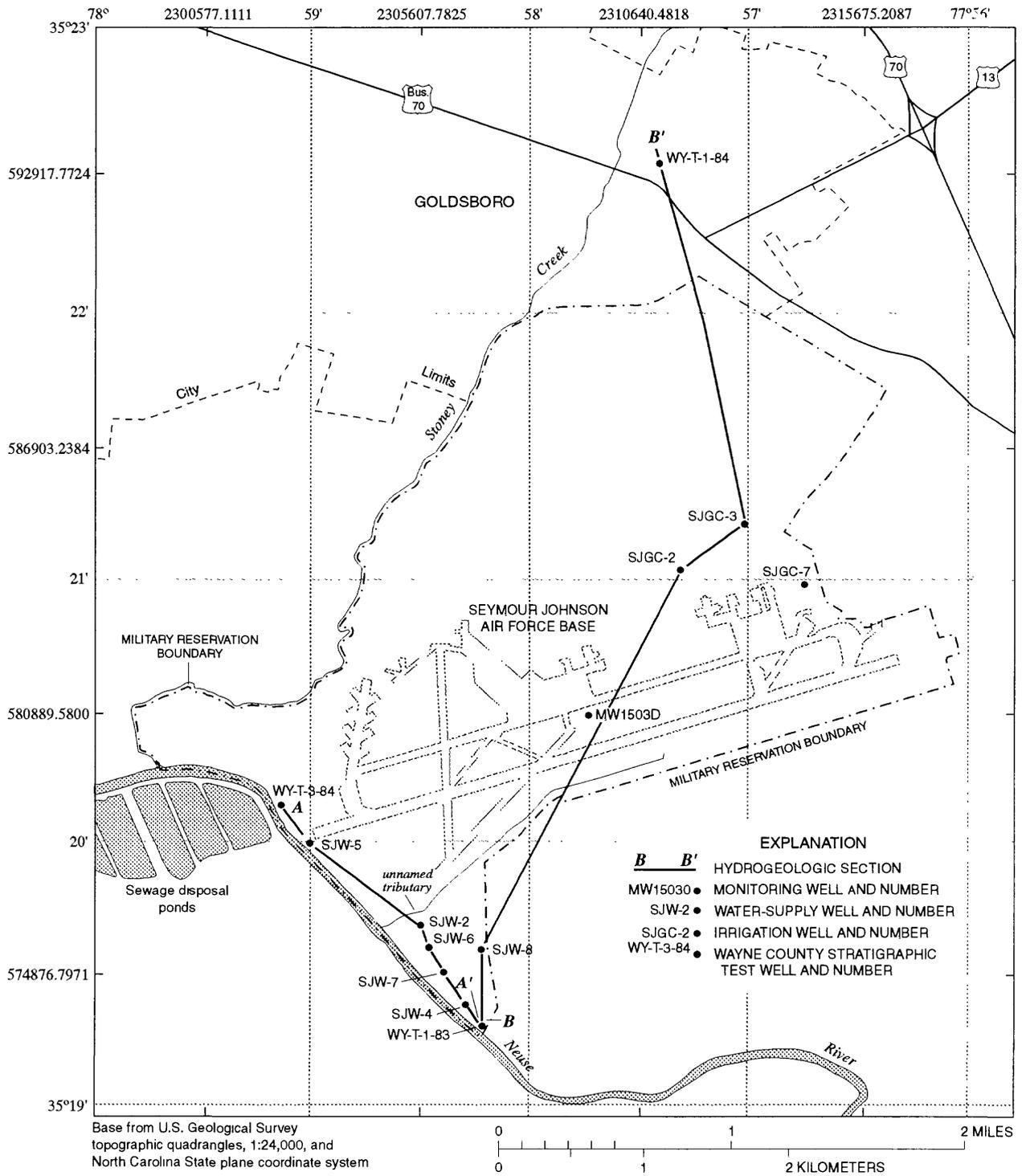


Figure 5. Locations of hydrogeologic sections at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina.

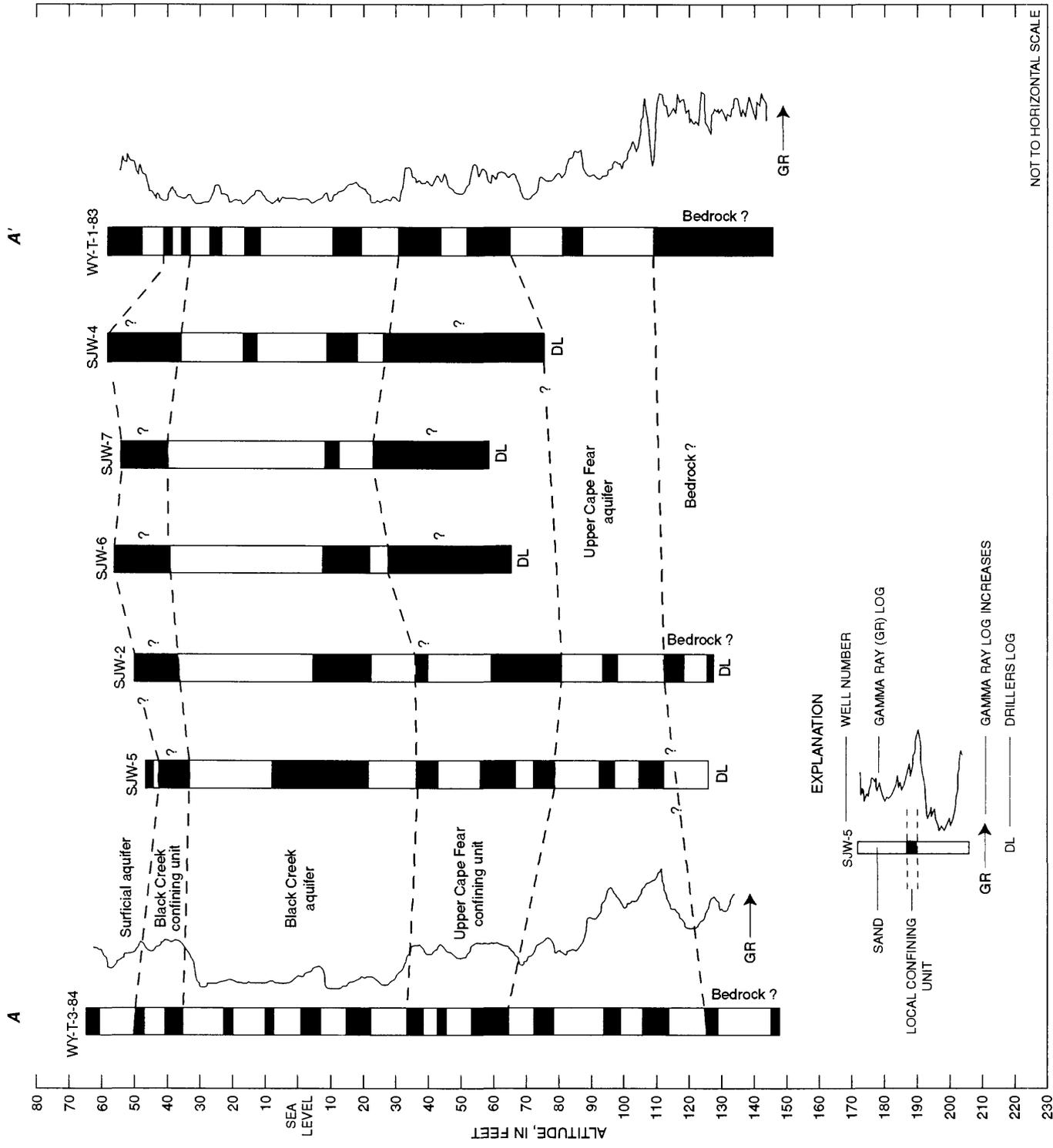


Figure 6. Hydrogeologic section A-A' at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina. (Section is located in figure 5.)

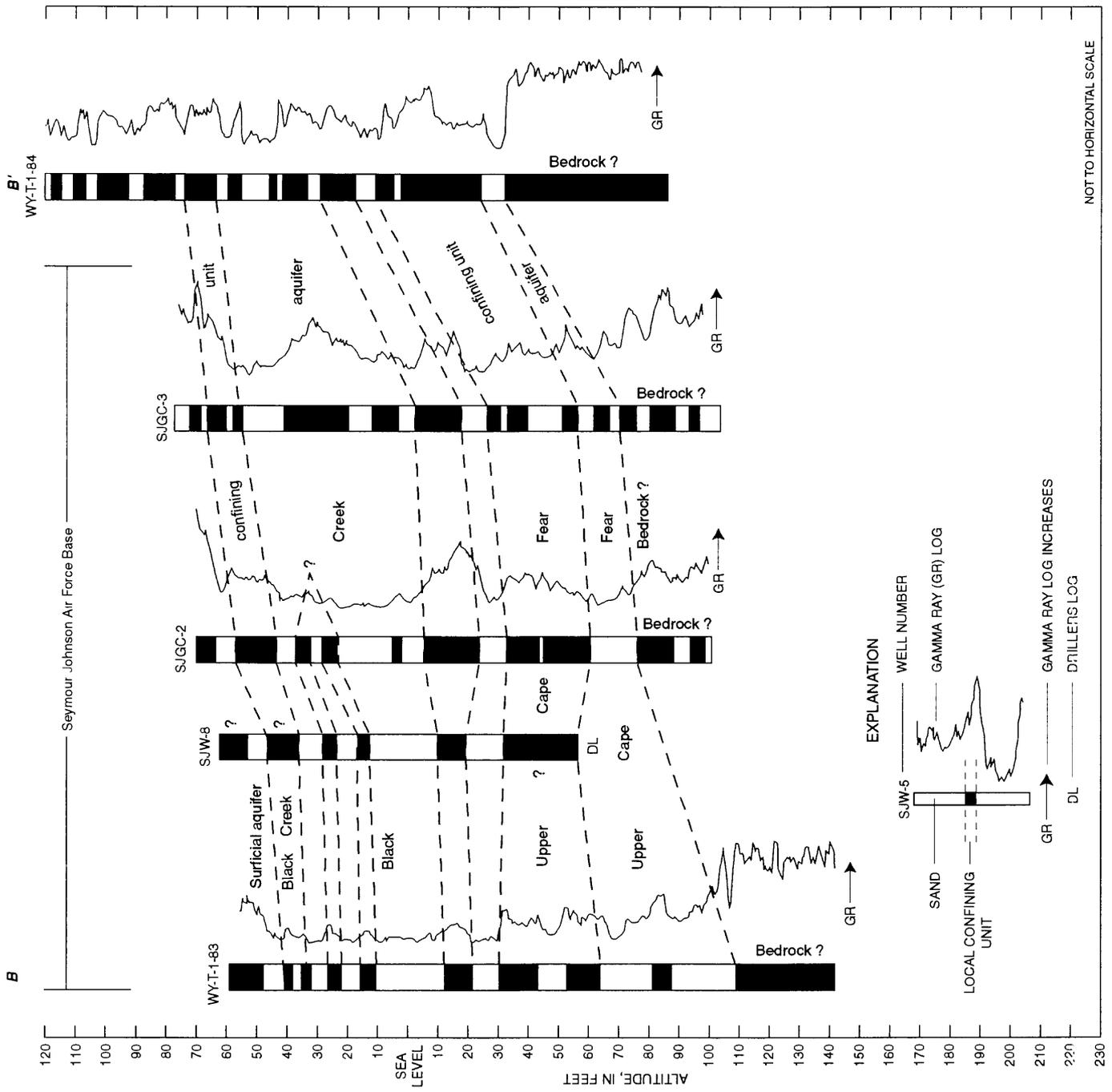


Figure 7. Hydrogeologic section B-B' at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina. (Section is located in figure 5.)

In Wayne County, the surficial aquifer includes surficial sand of post-Pliocene age that covers upland areas to depths of as much as 80 ft. Surficial sands may be 20 ft thick or less in the lowland areas and are reported to be less than 40 ft elsewhere in the county. At SJAFB, the surficial aquifer appears to be between 10 and 20 ft thick (figs. 6 and 7), with the thicker sections in the upland areas and the thinner sections near the Neuse River. The Black Creek confining unit underlies the surficial aquifer at SJAFB.

Infiltration from rainfall is the main source of recharge to the Coastal Plain aquifer system. The surficial aquifer is the first unit to receive this recharge; it transmits water laterally to streams and serves as a source for water that recharges deeper aquifers.

Recharge to the surficial aquifer depends on how rapidly rainfall can infiltrate into the aquifer. As noted earlier, the lithology and thickness of the aquifer are not uniform in either composition or thickness. Recharge rates depend on the capacity of the soils formed from the various rock materials to allow water to move downward through the unsaturated zone.

Evaluation of relative recharge rates can be estimated for the infiltration capacities of the various soil associations delineated by the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly the Soil Conservation Service). Associations having good to

moderate content and permeability were identified on the General Soil Map of North Carolina (Tant and others, 1974) and arranged as groups having good, moderate, or poor infiltration capacity. Soils in the northern half of Wayne County, including SJAFB, are considered to have good infiltration capacity and are mostly well-drained to very well-drained sandy soil and sandy loam. However, some soils in this area contain significant amounts of sand with soil permeabilities of 2 to 20 inches per hour (in/hr) that may exceed 20 in/hr in some areas (Winner and Coble, 1996, fig. 11). The soils in the southern half of Wayne County have a good infiltration capacity. This mostly well-drained to very well-drained sandy soil and sandy loam includes some soils containing significant amounts of clay with soil permeabilities of 2 to 20 in/hr (Winner and Coble, 1996, fig. 11).

Estimates of hydraulic conductivity and average percentage of permeable material in the surficial aquifer are presented in table 3. Winner and Coble (1996, supplemental data, p. 101–104) report the percentage of permeable material in the surficial aquifer in Wayne County to vary from 58 percent to 90 percent in seven well borings. The aquifer here consists of poorly sorted fluvial material, which helps to explain the variability of sand content at these seven boring sites.

Table 3. Summary of aquifer and confining unit hydrogeologic data

[SJAFB, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base; ft/d, feet per day; <, less than; —, no data]

North Carolina Coastal Plain aquifers and confining units	Average percentage of permeable material in North Carolina Coastal Plain ¹	Average percentage of permeable material in Wayne County/ SJAFB area ²	Average estimated hydraulic conductivity in Coastal Plain (ft/d) ¹	Average estimated hydraulic conductivity in Wayne County/ SJAFB area (ft/d) ²
Surficial aquifer	79	80	29	26
Black Creek confining unit	16	<14	—	—
Black Creek aquifer	59	61	28	26
Upper Cape Fear confining unit	18	<12	—	—
Upper Cape Fear aquifer	62	47	30	27

¹Winner and Coble, 1996 (table 4, p. 17).

²Winner and Coble, 1996 (supplemental data, p. 101-104).

Black Creek Aquifer and Confining Unit

Winner and Coble (1996) indicate that the Black Creek aquifer consists mainly of sediments of the Black Creek and Middendorf Formations. The Black Creek Formation is lagoonal to marine consisting of thinly laminated gray to black clay interlayered with gray to tan sands. A primary characteristic of Black Creek sediments in the subsurface is their high content of organic material, particularly lignitized wood. Shell material and glauconite are also common. The Middendorf Formation is composed of a heterogeneous mix of fine to medium sand and silty clay beds, coarse channel sand, and thin laminated beds of sand and clay, all of nonmarine origin.

The Black Creek aquifer is not present in northwestern Wayne County (Winner and Coble, 1996). The altitude of the top of the aquifer ranges from less than 100 ft above sea level in western Wayne County to about sea level in the eastern part of the county (Winner and Lyke, 1987). The top of the aquifer dips southeast about 6 feet per mile (ft/mi) across the county.

The Black Creek aquifer thickens toward the southeast from a thickness of about 20 ft at Grantham, an approximate average of 90 ft (70–100 ft) at SJAFB (figs. 6 and 7), to about 250 ft at Seven Springs. Winner and Lyke (1987) report the Black Creek aquifer in the central Coastal Plain has a high clay content and contains the least amount of sand of the Cretaceous aquifers. In Wayne County, the Black Creek aquifer contains less than 50 percent sand, except along its northwestern limit north of Goldsboro where it is composed of more than 50 percent sand. Estimates of hydraulic conductivity and average percentage of permeable material in the Black Creek aquifer are presented in table 3.

Recharge to the Black Creek aquifer in Wayne County and in the central Coastal Plain is in interstream areas wherever heads are greater in the overlying aquifer than in the Black Creek. Conversely, discharge from the Black Creek occurs wherever the head in the aquifer is greater than the head in the overlying aquifer. This condition occurs primarily in stream valleys.

The Black Creek confining unit, characterized by its black color, overlies the Black Creek aquifer everywhere the aquifer is present. The Black Creek confining unit is composed of clay, silty clay, and sandy

clay beds (Winner and Lyke, 1987). The average thickness of the confining unit in Wayne County is about 16 ft and is estimated to be about 8 to 20 ft thick in the Goldsboro/SJAFB area. The Black Creek confining unit in Wayne County generally contains less than 10 percent sand, but may be as much as 25 percent (Winner and Lyke, 1987). Interbedded sands range in thickness at SJAFB from 6 ft to almost 40 ft.

The Black Creek aquifer and confining unit were mapped by Winner and Lyke (1987) as missing along the Neuse River east of SJAFB. There, units are presumably cut into and eroded by the river, exposing sediments of the upper Cape Fear confining unit.

Upper Cape Fear Aquifer and Confining Unit

The upper Cape Fear aquifer is composed of sediments of the Cape Fear Formation that has been mapped throughout Wayne County (Winner and Coble, 1996). The altitude of the top of the aquifer ranges from about 50 ft above sea level in the western part of Wayne County to about 200 ft below sea level in the eastern part of the county (Winner and Lyke, 1987).

The upper Cape Fear aquifer thickens toward the southeast from a minimum observed thickness of 11 ft near Saulston to 114 ft at Cliffs of the Neuse State Park (fig. 1; Winner and Lyke, 1987). At SJAFB, the thickness of the aquifer is estimated to range from 10 to 60 ft (figs. 6 and 7). The percentage of sand in the aquifer averages 62 percent (from 12 of 13 well-log observations, table 1) in Wayne County, but may be as much as 90 percent (Winner and Lyke, 1987). Estimates of hydraulic conductivity and average percentage of permeable material in the upper Cape Fear aquifer are presented in table 3. Crystalline bedrock occurs immediately below the upper Cape Fear aquifer and is not considered as a source of water at SJAFB.

The upper Cape Fear confining unit is composed primarily of yellow to red clay and silt, and overlies the upper Cape Fear aquifer (interbedded sand and clay layers that average 10 to 15 ft thick) where the aquifer is present. Winner and Lyke (1987) report the upper Cape Fear confining unit to be less than 25 ft thick in the eastern half of Wayne County and less than 50 ft thick in the western half. Sections A–A' and B–B'

(figs. 6 and 7) show the upper Cape Fear confining unit to be as much as 40 ft thick at SJAFB. The upper Cape Fear confining unit averages 18 percent sand based on observations from 12 of 13 wells (table 1) throughout Wayne County; however, Winner and Lyke (1987) estimated that the unit contained less than 10 percent sand at SJAFB.

GROUND-WATER RESOURCES

The primary sources of ground water for municipal and industrial water-supply systems in the SJAFB/Wayne County area are the Black Creek and upper Cape Fear aquifers. The surficial aquifer may not furnish sufficient quantities of water for these purposes but can be used for relatively low-yield uses such as domestic supplies.

Water Use

A well field of as many as nine water-supply wells was established during World War II at the southern corner of the Air Base adjacent to the Neuse River. Between 1942 and the late 1950's, several wells also were drilled to replace these nine wells. Additional irrigation wells were constructed on the SJAFB golf course. The water-supply wells were drilled into basement rock at depths of from 150 to 190 ft. These wells were generally finished with two or more screened sections ranging in length from 5 to 30 ft imbedded in a gravel pack extending from the bottom of the wells, near the basement-rock surface, to several feet above the top of the uppermost screen. According to well records, some of the screens are set within clay beds. Water is obtained from the Black Creek and upper Cape Fear aquifers. Recorded ground-water pumpage data in these Cretaceous aquifers show pumpage in million gallons per day to be 1.00 in 1942, 1.08 in 1950, 1.16 in 1960, 0.83 in 1970, 0.92 in 1980, and 0.77 in 1986 (Winner and Lyke, 1986).

The tested yield of these supply wells ranged from about 100 gallons per minute (gal/min) to more than 700 gal/min, with an average yield of about 375 gal/min. The specific capacity of the wells, when first constructed, ranged from about 2 gal/min per foot of drawdown to about 15 gal/min per foot. The most productive wells are located adjacent to the Neuse River.

Since the 1940's, SJAFB has incurred high long-term maintenance costs and excessive water-supply well replacement costs associated with the corrosive nature of the low pH/high iron content of the ground water. The corrosion of pump assemblies and(or) clogging of well screens by iron and other mineral precipitates may have resulted in diminished well yields with time. Consequently, in the late 1980's, the entire SJAFB began using Wayne County public water supplies, and all water-supply wells located on the southern end of the Air Base have since been plugged and abandoned.

Surficial Aquifer

The surficial aquifer consists of sequences of interbedded clays and sands and silty sands. Several of these shallow clay layers are believed to be laterally discontinuous. Drillers' logs of several abandoned water-supply wells report 10–20 ft sections of clay in the surficial aquifer near the Neuse River. There are no other data to support this reported thickness of clay in the surficial aquifer beneath the Air Base. Winner and Lyke (1987) report the surficial aquifer to be approximately 40 ft thick in the SJAFB area, with the thicker sequences located in the upland areas and thinner sequences located on the southern end near the Neuse River and near the mouth of Stoney Creek. Mapped thicknesses of the surficial aquifer in this report are about 20 ft. Wells open to the surficial aquifer in Wayne County yield less than 10 gal/min (Pusey, 1960).

A water-level surface map for the surficial aquifer was constructed from measured water levels in 62 shallow monitoring wells and piezometers (fig. 8, table 2). Only those data from wells with verified locations and altitudes were used to develop the map. Also, wells containing petroleum fuels were not measured for this map. Ground-water movement in the surficial aquifer is away from areas of high hydraulic head toward the Neuse River and Stoney Creek (fig. 3).

At a few of the monitoring wells, water-level measurements were not included in contoured results (fig. 8) because these measurements were not consistent with the general water-level trend elsewhere on the Air Base. There are not sufficient data to determine if the questionable readings are the result of local hydrogeologic conditions (screened in perched aquifer), placement of well screens in clay, compaction

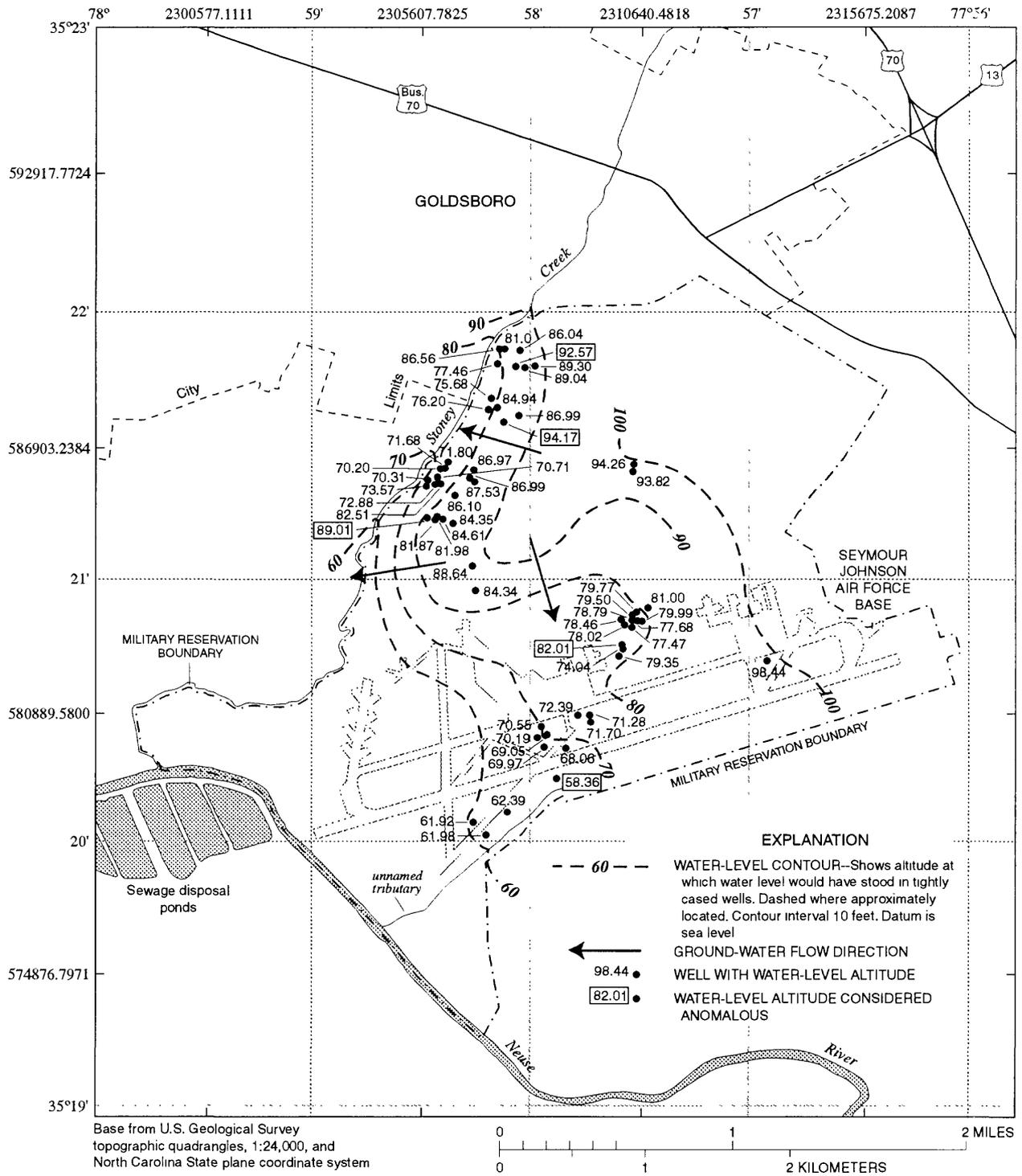


Figure 8. Water-level surface map for surficial aquifer at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, June–July 1996.

of soils and impervious cover associated with building or runway construction, some combination of these, or some yet unidentified reason.

Black Creek Aquifer

The Black Creek aquifer at SJAFB seems to be composed of two main sequences of sand in some places in addition to numerous thinner beds. These sand beds are separated by thin to moderately thick clay beds. Based on sparse data, the sand and clay beds do not appear to be laterally continuous for very great distances. The total thickness of the Black Creek aquifer ranges from about 45 ft near the Neuse River to about 70 ft (well SJCG-3, fig. 7) in the northeastern section of the Air Base.

The altitude of the top of the Black Creek aquifer (fig. 9) was estimated from available well log data from abandoned water-supply wells and golf course irrigation wells. The altitude of the top of the Black Creek aquifer also was estimated from the hydrogeologic sections between well picks. In several cases the only data available were from drillers' logs collected when the well was installed in the 1940's.

Upper Cape Fear Aquifer

The upper Cape Fear aquifer at SJAFB ranges in thickness from about 10 to 60 ft. The unit consists of a single 10-ft sand bed just north of the Air Base. Elsewhere, the aquifer contains multiple beds of sand and clay that are discontinuous in nature and thickest along the Neuse River. Few data are available to adequately characterize this aquifer at the Air Base.

ADDITIONAL DATA NEEDS

The shallow monitoring wells and several of the abandoned water-supply wells were of limited use in developing the hydrogeologic framework because of a combination of several factors. Most shallow monitoring wells were placed at similar depths, and the shallow monitoring well data files and several water-supply well files contained limited lithologic data and no borehole geophysical logs. Also, the available

lithologic data were insufficient to show lateral correlation of clay and aquifer layers within the underlying Cretaceous units.

A more detailed hydrologic and hydrogeologic study of the surficial, Black Creek, and upper Cape Fear aquifers is needed to clearly establish relations between these aquifers at SJAFB. Most of the hydrogeologic information used for this study was gathered from investigations of individual sites. There appears to be no information available on how these sites may relate to each other or to the underlying aquifer systems. Almost all the monitoring wells placed at these sites are screened in the surficial aquifer. There appears to be some indication of perched water tables on the central part of the Air Base, but there are not sufficient hydrogeologic data to accurately identify those areas.

Except for the golf course irrigation wells, there are no known accessible Air Base wells that penetrate the Black Creek or the upper Cape Fear aquifer. All former water-supply wells located on the southern end of the Air Base have been abandoned and are no longer accessible. Therefore, it is not possible to measure separate water levels in the Black Creek or the upper Cape Fear aquifer. Existing well files indicate that there are limited lithologic data from the golf course wells and limited historical information from drillers' logs from most of the water-supply wells. Water-level measurements in individual aquifers would be helpful in determining head differences between the aquifers and for estimating the potential for movement of water from the surficial aquifer into the Black Creek and upper Cape Fear aquifers. Well clusters with wells screened in the surficial, Black Creek, and upper Cape Fear aquifers would be useful in resolving the question about hydraulic heads.

Additional stratigraphic test wells that penetrate the surficial, Black Creek, and upper Cape Fear aquifers are needed to provide hydrogeologic data to develop a comprehensive hydrogeologic framework of the Air Base. Borehole-geophysical and borehole-lithologic data should be collected from these test wells. It would be helpful to place stratigraphic test wells at five or more areas of the Air Base including the southwest, southeast, northwest, northeast, and central parts of SJAFB.

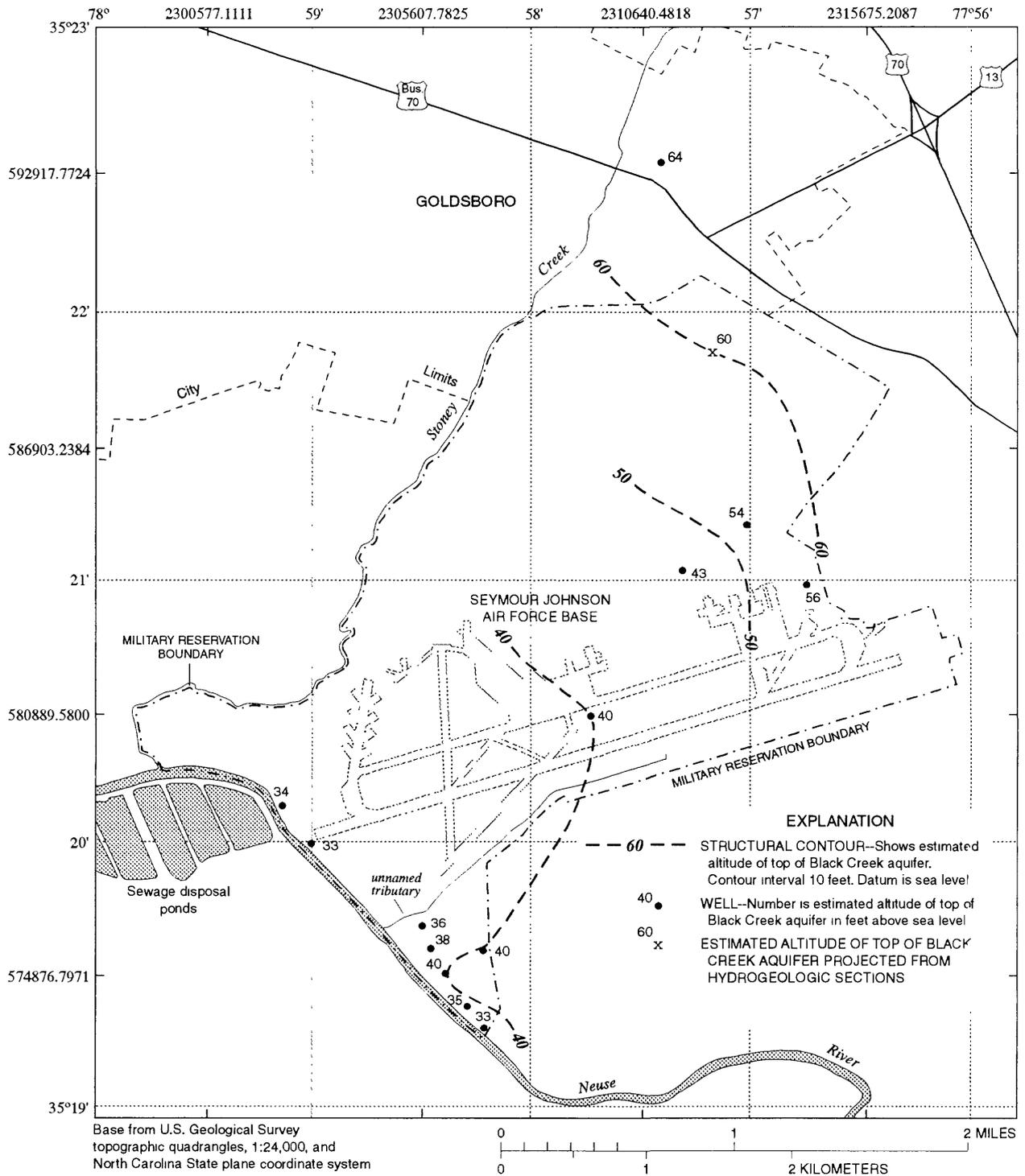


Figure 9. Estimated altitude of top of Black Creek aquifer in northeast part of Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina.

SUMMARY

Seymour Johnson Air Force Base is located in Wayne County within the inner Coastal Plain of North Carolina. A preliminary study of the hydrogeologic framework of the Air Base was conducted to develop a better understanding of the surficial, Black Creek, and upper Cape Fear aquifers. Data used included available hydrologic information from the well files and records from the Air Base, City of Goldsboro and Wayne County, and the North Carolina Geological Survey. The U.S. Geological Survey collected geophysical well logs from selected wells on the Air Base.

Hydrogeologic units in Wayne County and at SJAFB were mapped using a combination of borehole geophysical logs, lithologic logs, and historical drillers' logs. The results of previous studies also were utilized to help determine depth and thickness of the various hydrogeologic units.

Two hydrogeologic sections of the SJAFB area were developed from the available hydrogeologic data. The aquifers delineated on these sections include the surficial, Black Creek, and upper Cape Fear aquifers. These two sections map the hydrogeology along two traverses at SJAFB. Both hydrogeologic sections are tied together through a common well on the Air Base.

The surficial aquifer at SJAFB is the uppermost aquifer and consists of sand, clay, sandy clay, and silty clay. The surficial aquifer appears to have greater variability of clays and sands than the underlying Black Creek and upper Cape Fear aquifers. The surficial aquifer at SJAFB ranges in thickness from about 10 ft near the Neuse River to approximately 20 ft near the central part of the Air Base.

Recharge to the surficial aquifer is by infiltration from rainfall. The surficial aquifer transmits water laterally to the Neuse River and Stoney Creek, and transmits water vertically to the Black Creek and upper Cape Fear aquifers. Recharge to the surficial aquifer depends on how rapidly rainfall can infiltrate into the aquifer.

A surficial aquifer water-level map was constructed from measured water levels in 62 shallow monitoring wells screened in the surficial aquifer. Only those data from wells with verified locations and altitudes, or that contained no fuel contamination, were used to develop this map. The results indicate that general ground-water movement in the surficial aquifer is away from areas of high hydraulic head toward the Neuse River and Stoney Creek.

The Black Creek aquifer under the Air Base contains sequences of interbedded sands and clays. The Black Creek aquifer and overlying confining unit are estimated from well-log data to be approximately 100 ft thick under the Air Base. The overlying Black Creek confining unit is characterized by its black color and interbedded sand lenses. This confining unit ranges in thickness at SJAFB from less than 8 ft to more than 20 ft. Interbedded sands range in thickness at SJAFB from 6 ft to almost 40 ft.

The altitude of the top of the Black Creek aquifer was estimated from geophysical well logs, lithologic logs, or historical drillers' logs, for those few areas of the Air Base where water-supply wells or irrigation wells penetrate the Black Creek and upper Cape Fear aquifers. There are insufficient data to extend the estimated top of the Black Creek aquifer to other parts of the Air Base.

The upper Cape Fear aquifer and confining unit generally occur at depths greater than 80 ft below land surface and are estimated to range in thickness from 50 to about 70 ft under SJAFB. The upper Cape Fear confining unit varies in color from yellow to red and is underlain by interbedded sand and clay layers that average 10 to 15 ft thick. Clay and underlying sand deposited at the bottom of this aquifer are believed to be part of the lower Cape Fear confining unit and aquifer, respectively.

The results in this report are considered preliminary. Additional monitoring well clusters with wells screened in the surficial aquifer and the Black Creek aquifer, and additional stratigraphic test wells are needed to adequately delineate the surficial, Black Creek, and upper Cape Fear aquifers that underlie SJAFB.

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Table 1. Records of selected water-supply and stratigraphic test wells in the Seymour Johnson Air Force Base area, North Carolina

[ft, feet; USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; —, no data; G, geophysical; GR, gamma ray; DL, driller's log; NCGS, North Carolina Geological Survey; E, electric; L, lithologic]

Well identification (fig. 3)	State plane X-coordinate	State plane Y-coordinate	Measuring point altitude (ft)	Record by	Hydrogeologic section	Geophysical/lithologic logs
MW1503D	2309486.500	580637.875	84.40	USGS	—	G(GR)
SJGC-2	2311414.750	584078.375	66.0	USGS	B-B'	G(GR)
SJGC-3	2312976.000	585038.062	67.0	USGS	B-B'	G(GR)
SJGC-7	2314399.000	583547.750	68.0	USGS	—	G(GR)
SJW-2	2305722.500	575783.375	61.0	USGS	A-A'	DL
SJW-4	2307643.878	574286.759	61.0	USGS	A-A'	DL
SJW-5	2303217.500	577678.500	61.0	USGS	A-A'	DL
SJW-6	2308221.222	575091.172	61.0	USGS	A-A'	DL
SJW-7	2305607.744	574494.969	61.0	USGS	A-A'	DL
SJW-8	2305309.402	575677.998	61.0	USGS	A-A'	DL
WY-T-1-83	2307234.750	573777.000	59.0	NCGS	A-A', B-B'	G(GR)
WY-T-1-84	2311258.500	593028.188	118.00	NCGS	B-B'	G(GR)
WY-T-3-84	2302545.500	578581.562	66.0	NCGS	B-B'	G(GR, E); L

Table 2. Records of selected monitoring wells in the Seymour Johnson Air Force Base area, North Carolina
[ft, feet; COE, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; —, no data]

Well identification (fig. 3)	State plane X-coordinate	State plane Y-coordinate	Measuring point altitude (ft)	Water level, below measuring point (ft)	Water- level altitude (ft)	Water-level measurement [†]		
						Date	Time	By
MW101A	2305469.000	585239.938	87.97	6.88	81.09	7/10/96	1129	COE
MW1101	2313568.750	581950.375	103.56	5.12	98.44	6/28/96	1423	USGS
MW1201	2310153.250	582119.688	85.37	3.36	82.01	7/11/96	0835	COE
MW1202	2310172.250	582087.812	86.64	12.60	74.04	7/11/96	0847	COE
MW1203	2310094.000	581905.750	91.38	12.03	79.35	7/11/96	0902	COE
MW1302	2310357.500	586205.125	106.83	13.01	93.82	7/11/96	0756	COE
MW1303	2310425.250	586325.500	106.32	12.06	94.26	7/11/96	0807	COE
MW1417	2306969.000	583350.000	88.37	4.03	84.34	7/03/96	—	USGS
MW1501	2309208.750	580679.438	84.63	12.24	72.39	6/28/96	1821	USGS
MW1503D	2309486.500	580637.875	84.40	13.12	71.28	6/28/96	1716	USGS
MW1504	2309503.500	580536.938	84.08	12.38	71.70	7/03/96	—	USGS
MW1505	2308325.000	580066.000	76.68	6.71	69.97	6/28/96	1604	USGS
MW1506	2308731.750	579153.938	74.68	16.32	58.36	6/28/96	1004	USGS
MW1507	2308863.500	579929.750	76.94	8.88	68.06	7/03/96	—	USGS
MW1509D	2308420.000	580293.000	78.77	9.72	69.05	6/28/96	1611	USGS
MW1511	2308298.000	580458.000	80.77	10.22	70.55	6/28/96	1545	USGS
MW1512	2308150.000	580201.000	76.56	6.37	70.19	6/28/96	1555	USGS
MW203	2305575.500	586041.438	73.33	3.02	70.31	7/10/96	0843	COE
MW204	2305741.750	585940.125	77.98	4.41	73.57	7/09/96	1042	COE
MW40	2306057.750	585113.250	93.74	9.39	84.35	7/09/96	1637	COE
MW401	2307717.000	588573.938	105.87	13.30	92.57	7/10/96	1414	COE
MW402	2307924.000	588565.250	98.85	9.81	89.04	7/10/96	1426	COE
MW405	2307299.250	588678.438	89.03	11.57	77.46	7/10/96	1537	COE
MW406	2307447.750	589018.125	95.40	14.40	81.00	7/10/96	1454	COE
MW41	2305646.000	585172.750	91.52	9.65	81.87	7/09/96	1608	COE
MW42	2305689.250	585212.000	93.69	11.71	81.98	7/09/96	1557	COE
MW43	2306708.500	585950.000	104.02	17.48	86.54	7/09/96	1521	COE
MW46	2305782.250	586084.312	75.84	5.13	70.71	7/09/96	0925	COE
MW47	2306024.250	586429.688	76.76	4.96	71.80	7/10/96	1013	COE
MW48	2305915.000	586255.313	75.52	3.84	71.68	7/09/96	1130	COE
MW49	2305927.750	586274.188	76.78	6.06	70.72	7/09/96	1119	COE
MW50	2308156.750	588575.875	100.80	11.50	89.30	7/10/96	1357	COE
MW501	2307342.000	587532.188	101.71	16.77	84.94	7/10/96	1700	COE
MW502	2307485.500	587213.750	97.50	3.33	94.17	7/10/96	1809	COE

Table 2. Records of selected monitoring wells in the Seymour Johnson Air Force Base area, North Carolina—Continued
[ft. feet; COE, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; —, no data]

Well identification (fig. 3)	State plane X-coordinate	State plane Y-coordinate	Measuring point altitude (ft)	Water level, below measuring point (ft)	Water- level altitude (ft)	Water-level measurement		
						Date	Time	By
MW503	2307120.750	587527.000	82.01	5.81	76.20	7/10/96	1830	COE
MW504	2307179.250	587822.625	87.57	11.89	75.68	7/10/96	1637	COE
MW505	2307822.750	587384.000	104.85	17.86	86.99	7/10/96	1639	COE
MWPOL1	2307049.255	577993.322	69.31	7.33	61.98	6/28/96	1023	USGS
MWPOL2	2306874.392	578083.853	69.70	7.78	61.92	6/28/96	1030	USGS
MWPOL3	2307544.763	578507.026	70.42	8.03	62.39	6/28/96	1041	USGS
MWPTW1	2306847.000	584072.000	95.40	7.36	88.04	7/03/96	—	USGS
MWRMS-1	2307770.612	585970.864	107.67	16.11	91.56	7/03/96	—	USGS
MWRMS-2	2307711.879	585899.799	108.26	16.54	91.72	7/03/96	—	USGS
MWRMS-3	2307814.429	585849.475	108.76	16.79	91.97	7/03/96	—	USGS
MWTOW1	2310232.750	582569.625	87.04	9.02	78.02	7/03/96	—	USGS
MWTOW2	2310141.250	582675.875	83.37	4.91	78.46	7/03/96	—	USGS
MWTOW3	2310318.750	582736.375	95.13	16.34	78.79	7/03/96	—	USGS
MWTOW4	2310368.000	582853.125	94.87	14.88	79.99	7/03/96	—	USGS
MWTOW4D	2310459.194	582907.829	94.76	14.99	79.77	7/03/96	—	USGS
MWTOW5	2310427.089	582725.459	96.56	18.88	77.68	7/03/96	—	USGS
MWTOW6	2310365.236	582562.603	86.80	9.33	77.47	7/03/96	—	USGS
MWTOW7	2310329.579	582855.539	93.62	14.12	79.50	7/03/96	—	USGS
MWTOW8	2310729.912	582997.971	103.00	22.00	81.00	7/03/96	—	USGS
PZ103	2305842.750	585195.688	95.18	10.54	84.64	7/09/96	1542	COE
PZ206	2305836.000	586028.000	78.13	5.25	72.88	7/09/96	0920	COE
PZ207	2305898.000	585924.000	95.14	12.63	82.51	7/09/96	1345	COE
PZ208	2306181.500	585711.688	102.08	15.98	86.10	7/09/96	1408	COE
PZ209	2306522.000	586083.938	101.04	14.05	86.99	7/09/96	1426	COE
PZ210	2306632.250	586270.125	103.07	16.04	86.97	7/09/96	1440	COE
PZ211	2306633.250	585996.812	103.89	16.36	87.53	7/09/96	1510	COE
PZ407	2307818.000	588942.938	101.02	14.98	86.04	7/10/96	1441	COE
PZ408	2307330.000	589002.938	93.41	6.85	86.56	7/10/96	1610	COE