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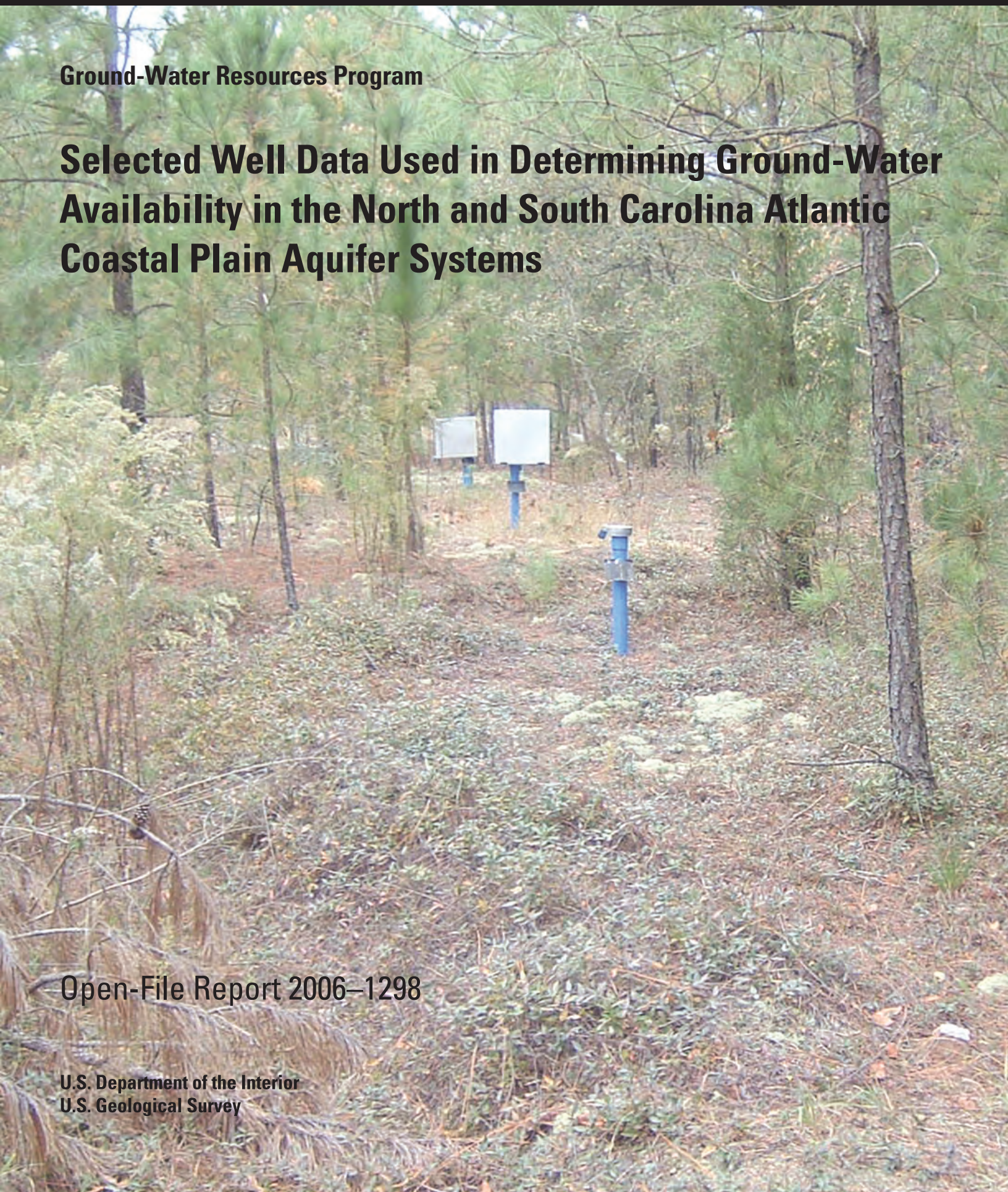

Ground-Water Resources Program

Selected Well Data Used in Determining Ground-Water Availability in the North and South Carolina Atlantic Coastal Plain Aquifer Systems

Open-File Report 2006–1298

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

Cover. **Hoffman Research Station, Hoffman, North Carolina** *(photograph by Alissa L. Coes, U.S. Geological Survey)*.

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Dirk A. Kempthorne, Secretary

U.S. Geological Survey
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Conversion Factors and Definitions

Multiply	By	To obtain
	Length	
inch (in.)	2.54	centimeter (cm)
foot (ft)	0.3048	meter (m)
mile (mi)	1.609	kilometer (km)
	Area	
square mile (mi^2)	2.590	square kilometer (km^2)
	Flow rate	
foot per mile (ft/mi)	0.1894	meter per kilometer (m/km)
	Transmissivity	
foot squared per day (ft^2/d)	0.09290	meter squared per day (m^2/d)

Vertical coordinate information is referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD 29).

Horizontal coordinate information (latitudes and longitudes) is referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

Transmissivity: The standard unit for transmissivity is cubic foot per day per square foot times foot of aquifer thickness [$(ft^3/d)/ft^2$]ft. In this report, the mathematically reduced form, foot squared per day (ft^2/d), is used for convenience.

Ground-Water Resources Program

Selected Well Data Used in Determining Ground-Water Availability in the North and South Carolina Atlantic Coastal Plain Aquifer Systems

By Larry G. Harrelson and Jason M. Fine

Abstract

The data presented in this report are for selected wells in North and South Carolina that are located in the Atlantic Coastal Plain aquifer system. The data represent a partial inventory of wells in the study area and are to be used to update a regional flow model for North and South Carolina. This inventory includes a total of 813 wells in North Carolina and 461 wells in South Carolina.

The well data include well-identification numbers, well locations by latitude and longitude, land-surface elevations, hole depths, well depths, open or screened interval(s), well diameters, depth to water, dates of water-level measurements, and aquifer assignment and transmissivity. Ground-water data presented in this report were obtained from field investigations and compiled from existing well records, both published and unpublished.

Introduction

An investigation was initiated in 2004 to improve the understanding of the Atlantic Coastal Plain (ACP) aquifer system in North and South Carolina. Objectives of this investigation were to improve the understanding of flow paths and recharge; evaluate ground-water and surface-water interactions; estimate the potential for reduced stream base-flow discharge to wetlands and estuaries resulting from increased ground-water withdrawals; and provide a scientifically based management tool for optimizing conjunctive water-use strategies and ground-water withdrawals in order to mitigate saltwater intrusion. As part of this investigation, well data were compiled from Federal and State data files and field investigations.

This investigation was funded by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Ground-Water Resources Program. Other participants in the investigation include the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR), the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC), the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR), and the North Carolina Geological Survey.

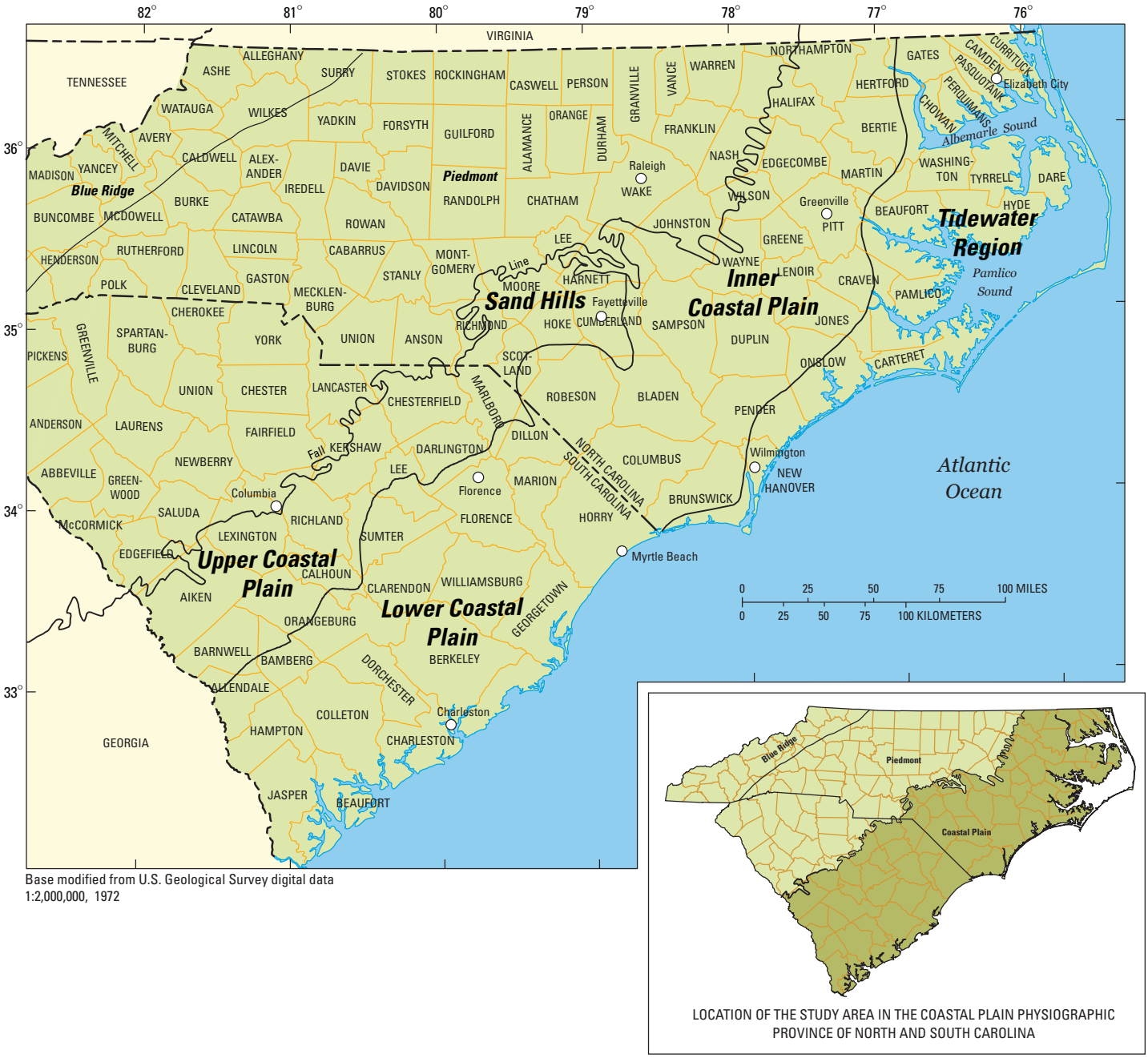
Purpose and Scope

This report contains a partial inventory of wells in the North and South Carolina Coastal Plain that were installed prior to 2005. Data from these wells were compiled by the USGS in support of an investigation of ground-water availability in the Atlantic Coastal Plain aquifer system in North and South Carolina. Data collected at wells selected for this investigation were used to characterize recent and historic ground-water levels, identify the locations of ground-water pumping centers, and locate estimated hydraulic properties.

The North and South Carolina Coastal Plain is a system of interlayered aquifers and confining units. The 13 aquifers in descending order are the surficial and Floridan aquifer systems, Tertiary Sand, Yorktown, Pungo River, Castle Hayne, Beaufort, Peedee, Black Creek, Middendorf, Cape Fear (upper and lower), and lower Cretaceous aquifers. Wells completed in pre-Cretaceous crystalline and sedimentary bedrock are not included in this inventory.

Description of Study Area

In North Carolina, the study area covers approximately 22,500 square miles (mi^2) and encompasses the Tidewater region (sometimes referred to as the Outer Coastal Plain) and the Inner Coastal Plain that lies between the Tidewater region and the Fall Line (Stuckey, 1965; Winner and Coble, 1996; fig. 1). The study area in North Carolina includes all or parts of 46 counties: Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Columbus, Cumberland, Currituck, Craven, Dare, Duplin, Edgecombe, Gates, Greene, Halifax, Harnett, Hertford, Hoke, Hyde, Johnston, Jones, Lee, Lenoir, Martin, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton,



Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey digital data
1:2,000,000, 1972

LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA IN THE COASTAL PLAIN PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Figure 1. Location of the study area and generalized physiographic provinces in North and South Carolina.

Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland, Tyrrell, Wake, Washington, Wayne, and Wilson.

The sedimentary rocks in the North Carolina Coastal Plain consist of layers of gravel, sand, clay, and lesser amounts of marine limestone that range in age from Jurassic to post-Miocene (Winner and Coble, 1996). The Fall Line marks the approximate western limit of the strata and the boundary between the North Carolina Coastal Plain and Piedmont Physiographic Provinces. The strata dip eastward and progressively thicken from the Fall Line to the coast, reaching an estimated thickness of 8,500 feet (ft) near Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. The strata crop out in discontinuous belts that generally are parallel to the Fall Line. The number of individual sedimentary beds resting on crystalline basement rocks increases eastward (Winner and Coble, 1996).

In South Carolina, the study area covers approximately 20,000 mi^2 and encompasses the upper and lower portions of the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province (Aucott, 1996). The study area in South Carolina includes all or parts of 26 counties: Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Berkeley, Calhoun, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Dillon, Dorchester, Florence, Georgetown, Hampton, Horry, Jasper, Lee, Lexington, Marion, Marlboro, Orangeburg, Richland, Sumter, and Williamsburg.

The sedimentary rocks in the South Carolina Coastal Plain consist of layers of sand, clay, and lesser amounts of limestone that range in age from Late Cretaceous to Holocene. The Fall Line marks the approximate western limit of the strata and the boundary between the South Carolina Coastal Plain and Piedmont Physiographic Provinces. The strata dip and progressively thicken from the Fall Line to the southeast, reaching an estimated thickness of 2,700 ft in the southern part of South Carolina (Wait and Davis, 1986). The strata crop out in discontinuous belts that generally are parallel to the Fall Line. The sedimentary sequence unconformably overlies igneous and metamorphic rocks of Paleozoic age and consolidated red beds of early Mesozoic age (Chowns and Williams, 1983).

Previous Investigations

Well data for the North Carolina Coastal Plain are available from several previous investigations of ground-water resources. Comprehensive investigations of the hydrogeologic framework and ground-water flow were conducted by Winner and Coble (1996), Giese and others (1997), and Lautier (2001). A regional investigation of the hydrogeologic framework and ground-water resources was conducted by Lautier (1998b). Cardinell and others (1993) investigated the hydrogeologic framework beneath Camp Lejeune. Warner (1993) and Amsbaugh (1996) investigated the hydrogeology of the Castle Hayne aquifer system. Several investigations have been made of the potentiometric surfaces of Coastal Plain aquifers; among these are the Peedee aquifer by Brockman and others (1989); the Black Creek aquifer by Lyke and others (1989) and Strickland (1994, 1996, 2000); and the Cape Fear aquifer by Winner and others (1989) and Strickland (1994, 1995, 1999). The ground-water resources of Wilson County were investigated by Winner (1976). Lautier (1998a) conducted a hydrogeologic assessment of the effects of proposed deepening of the Wilmington Harbor shipping channel for New Hanover and Brunswick Counties. Also for Brunswick County, Fine and Cunningham (2001) compiled ground-water data and described the hydrogeologic setting, and Harden and others (2003) defined the hydrogeology and ground-water quality.

Data from previous investigations of ground-water resources in the South Carolina Coastal Plain include water-level data from studies conducted by Aucott and Speiran (1984); Clarke and West (1997); Harrelson, Conlon, and Harris (1997); Harrelson (1999); Harrelson and Falls (2002); and Waters (2003). Siple (1957, 1967) and Logan and Euler (1989) studied the geology and ground-water resources in the Savannah River Plant vicinity and in several Coastal Plain counties, including Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, and Barnwell. Chowns and Williams (1983) studied the geology of pre-Cretaceous rocks in the Georgia Coastal Plain, and Wait and Davis (1986) studied the configuration and hydrology of pre-Cretaceous rocks in the southeastern Coastal Plain. Data from hydrogeologic investigations and observation-well networks in Aiken, Allendale, and Barnwell Counties were obtained by Logan (1987), Kuntz and Griffin (1988), Kuntz and others (1989), Gellici (1991), and Simones (1992). Burt and others (1987) collected hydrogeologic data from Port Royal Sound; Dennehy and others (1989) conducted a reconnaissance investigation of the hydrogeology beneath the Savannah River Plant waste-processing facility; Bledsoe and others (1990) conducted a baseline hydrogeologic investigation of the Savannah River Site; and Aadland and others (1995) investigated the hydrogeologic framework of west-central South Carolina. Aucott (1996) described the hydrology of the southeastern Coastal Plain in South Carolina and parts of Georgia and North Carolina; and specific to South Carolina, Marine (1979) defined the hydrology of buried crystalline rock at the Savannah River Plant near Aiken; Cahill (1982) described the hydrology of the low-level radioactive solid-waste burial site near Barnwell; Park (1985) described the ground-water resources of Charleston, Berkeley, and Dorchester Counties; Speiran and Lichtler (1986) investigated the ground-water resources of shallow aquifers in the Grand Strand; Dale and Park (1999) studied the irrigation-supply potential of the shallow aquifer beneath Hilton Head Island; and Petkewich and others (2004) conducted a hydrologic and water-quality evaluation of aquifer storage and recovery in the Santee Limestone/Black Mingo aquifer beneath Charleston. Coastal Plain aquifer tests were conducted by Aucott and Newcome (1986) and Newcome (1993). Hockensmith (2003a, b) defined the potentiometric surfaces of the Black Creek and Middendorf aquifers, respectively. Hydraulic characteristics and stream-aquifer relations were investigated in the Upper

Cretaceous and Lower Tertiary aquifers of eastern Alabama, Georgia, and western South Carolina by Faye and McFadden (1986) and Faye and Mayer (1990). Four environmental reports were prepared by the Westinghouse Savannah River Company under contract to the U.S. Department of Energy to describe activities at the Savannah River Site—the ground-water monitoring program (1990), the environmental report for 1990 (1991), and the Environmental Protection Department's well inventories (1992, 1995). Annual water-resources data for South Carolina were compiled by Bennett and others (1993, 1994); ground-water and precipitation data for South Carolina were collected by Conrads and others (1994); selected well data from the Savannah River Site in South Carolina and Georgia were collected by Harrelson, Falls, and Clarke (1997); and water-resources data for South Carolina for 2000-2001 were collected by Harwell and others (2004).

Well Data

Ground-water data presented in this report were obtained during field investigations and compiled from published and unpublished well data (table 1, p. 29). The well data include the USGS and State identifiers, well locations by latitude and longitude, land-surface altitudes, well depths, open or screened intervals, date and depth of water-level measurements, and aquifer assignment and transmissivity.

Well data from published reports, State well reports, and well driller's reports were verified for accuracy. Existing data were compiled from USGS records and several State, county, and other Federal agencies. Data for many wells in North Carolina were obtained from data files of the NCDENR Divisions of Water Quality and Water Resources. Data for many wells in South Carolina were obtained from the U.S. Department of Energy, Westinghouse Savannah River Site, SCDNR, and SCDHEC.

Well-Numbering System

The USGS uses the same well-numbering system to store ground-water data for North and South Carolina. The wells are sequentially numbered in each county using an alphanumeric well designation. The two- or three-letter prefix refers to the county, and the number refers to the chronological order in which wells were catalogued in the county (table 1). For example, the 14th well inventoried in Aiken County, South Carolina, would be designated AK-14.

The State agencies in North and South Carolina assign identifiers to wells based on a latitude- and longitude-grid system. This grid system divides North and South Carolina into a matrix of 5-minute latitude by 5-minute longitude cells. Each of these cells has a corresponding number and letter(s), such as 40W. Each of the cells is further divided into 25 subcells, 1-minute latitude by 1-minute longitude with a corresponding letter "a" through "y", such as 40W-q. As each well is located within the 1-minute grid, a sequential number is assigned, starting with the first well located. Thus, the 5th well inventoried in the 40W-q cell would be assigned the number 40W-q5. This naming convention is referred to in this report as "State identifiers" (table 1).

The well identifiers assigned by different entities vary within the study area. For example, AK-867 and 38W-n7 identify the same well. Both well identifiers, when available, are presented in table 1 at the end of this report.

Data Presentation and Storage

The data presented in this report have been entered into the USGS national database, National Water Information System (NWIS) Ground-Water Site Inventory System (GWSI), and can be accessed online at *http://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/gw*. The data were evaluated for accuracy before and after entry into the database. Ground-water data are stored in the GWSI database in accordance with specific NWIS guidelines (Mathey, 1989). Additional well data are available from the USGS North Carolina Water Science Center in Raleigh and the USGS South Carolina Water Science Center in Columbia.

Selected well locations were obtained by using a global positioning system (GPS) or by plotting the locations on a USGS 1:24,000-scale topographic map. Altitudes interpolated from topographic maps are accurate within one-half the contour interval of the map. Thus, if the contour interval on the topographic map is 10 ft, the interpreted altitude for the well is plus or minus 5 ft. Well depth is the reported finished depth of the well, in feet below land surface. Depth to water is the level to which water rises in a tightly cased well, in feet below land surface. A minus sign (-) precedes the measurement for wells with a water level above land surface. Dates are provided for all water-level measurements.

The assigned aquifer is the hydrogeologic unit(s) designated for each well on the basis of the altitude of the open or screened interval(s). The altitude of the top of each hydrogeologic unit was taken from Winner and Coble (1996) and Aucott (1996) for North and South Carolina, respectively.

Estimates of aquifer transmissivity are presented in the mathematically reduced form of foot squared per day (ft^2/d). These data are from published and unpublished sources and vary in quality. If the value for the transmissivity is taken from a published source, a reference for the data is provided. Unpublished data were calculated, analyzed, and approved by the USGS. These estimates of transmissivity are presented only as an indication of the transmissive characteristics of the aquifer to store and release water.

Hydrogeologic Units

The hydrogeologic units in the North and South Carolina Costal Plain differ in number, nomenclature, age, and lithology; therefore, the hydrogeologic units have not been

regionally classified at the North Carolina and South Carolina border. In this report, the established nomenclature of previous hydrogeologic framework studies in North and South Carolina are used as the basis for aquifer and ground-water-level assignments. Primarily, the hydrogeologic framework from the Regional Aquifer-System Analysis (RASA) investigations are used (Aucott, 1996; Winner and Coble, 1996).

In North Carolina, the Coastal Plain sediments are divided into 10 regional to subregional aquifers and intervening confining units. The aquifers consist of layers of sand or limestone and are separated by layers of silt, clay, or low-permeability limestone. In descending order, the aquifers are the surficial, Yorktown, Pungo River, Castle Hayne, Beaufort, Peedee, Black Creek, upper Cape Fear, lower Cape Fear, and lower Cretaceous (Winner and Coble, 1996; fig. 2).

In South Carolina, the Coastal Plain sediments are divided into six regional to subregional aquifers and intervening confining units. The aquifers consist of layers of sand or limestone and are separated by layers of silt, clay, or low-permeability limestone. In descending order, the aquifers are the surficial, Floridan, Tertiary Sand, Black Creek, Middendorf, and Cape Fear (Aucott, 1996). The nomenclature and stratigraphies of geologic and hydrogeologic units used in this study are compared to those presented in previous investigations (fig. 2).

Surficial Aquifer

In North Carolina, the surficial aquifer of Quaternary age covers a large portion of the Coastal Plain (fig. 3) and is composed of distinct geologic units of differing ages and lithologies. Geologic or morphostratigraphic names have been given to some of the surficial deposits by previous investigators; see Winner and Coble (1996) for specific information on the history of the nomenclature.

The surficial aquifer consists of fine sand, silt, clay, shell, and peat beds deposited under shallow marine or estuarine conditions. Additionally, discontinuous deposits of coarse-grained materials are indicative of relict beach ridges and flood-plain alluvial deposits. West of the Tidewater region, the composition of the surficial aquifer becomes coarser and more poorly sorted. Where present, these sediments range in thickness from a few feet to as much as 30 ft and generally are described as Pleistocene terrace deposits that unconformably overlie rocks of Cretaceous to Miocene age. The Yorktown confining unit separates the surficial aquifer from the Yorktown aquifer (Winner and Coble, 1996).

In North Carolina, the marine terrace and alluvial deposits that make up the surficial aquifer generally are less than 50 ft thick and pinch out at the boundary of the upper and lower Coastal Plain (Doering, 1960). Because no wells

North Carolina Series	North Carolina Stratigraphic Units [1]	North Carolina Aquifers[1]	South Carolina Series	South Carolina Stratigraphic Units [2]	South Carolina Aquifers [2]
Holocene	Quaternary Deposits	Surficial aquifer	Holocene	Alluvium and terrace deposits	Surficial aquifer
Pleistocene			Pleistocene		
Pliocene	Yorktown Formation	Yorktown confining unit	Miocene	Hawthorn Formation	Floridan confining unit - Tertiary Sand
		Yorktown aquifer	Eocene	Santee Limestone	Floridan aquifer
Middle Miocene	Pungo River Formation	Pungo River confining unit			
		Pungo River aquifer			
Lower Miocene	Belgrade Formation	Castle Hayne confining unit			
Oligocene	River Bend Formation	Castle Hayne aquifer		Congaree Formation	
Middle Eocene	Castle Hayne Limestone			Barnwell Formation	Tertiary Sand
Paleocene	Beaufort Formation	Beaufort confining unit	Paleocene	McBean Formation	
		Beaufort aquifer		Black Mingo Formation	
Upper Cretaceous	Peedee Formation	Peedee confining unit			Black Creek confining unit
		Peedee aquifer	Upper Cretaceous	Peedee Formation	
	Black Creek Formation	Black Creek confining unit		Black Creek Formation	Black Creek aquifer
		Black Creek aquifer			
	Middendorf Formation				Middendorf confining unit
				Middendorf Formation	Middendorf aquifer
	Cape Fear Formation	Upper Cape Fear confining unit			
		Upper Cape Fear aquifer			
		Lower Cape Fear confining unit		Cape Fear Formation	
		Lower Cape Fear aquifer			Cape Fear confining unit
Lower Cretaceous	Unnamed units	Lower Cretaceous confining unit	Lower Cretaceous		Cape Fear aquifer
		Lower Cretaceous aquifer			

[1]Winner and Coble (1996). [2]Aucott (1996).

Figure 2. Generalized correlation of hydrogeologic units in the North and South Carolina Coastal Plain.

Figure 3. Wells completed in the surficial aquifer in the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province of North Carolina.

completed in the surficial aquifer in South Carolina are listed in table 1, figure 3 is limited to the North Carolina Coastal Plain. The marine terrace and alluvial deposits are composed primarily of sand, shell, and clay that were deposited during the Pleistocene Epoch (Siple, 1946). The marine sediments of the surficial aquifer contain water under unconfined conditions (Campbell and Heeswijk, 1996). The surficial aquifer in South Carolina is present over the entire Coastal Plain and overlies the Floridan aquifer system and the Black Creek aquifer in western parts of the lower Coastal Plain and in eastern parts of the upper Coastal Plain, respectively (Aucott, 1996).

Floridan Aquifer System

The Floridan aquifer system is not present in North Carolina; therefore, the discussion of the Floridan aquifer system is limited to South Carolina (fig. 4). The marine deposits of Late to Middle Eocene age include the permeable parts of the Santee Limestone, as redefined locally by Aucott and others (1987). The Floridan aquifer system extends over the southwestern one-third of the Coastal Plain in South Carolina. The thickness of the aquifer system ranges from less than 1 ft near the outcrop area near the Fall Line to more than 700 ft near the southernmost coast (Aucott, 1996). Toward the northwest, the Floridan aquifer system gradually grades into the Tertiary Sand aquifer system (Campbell and Heeswijk, 1996).

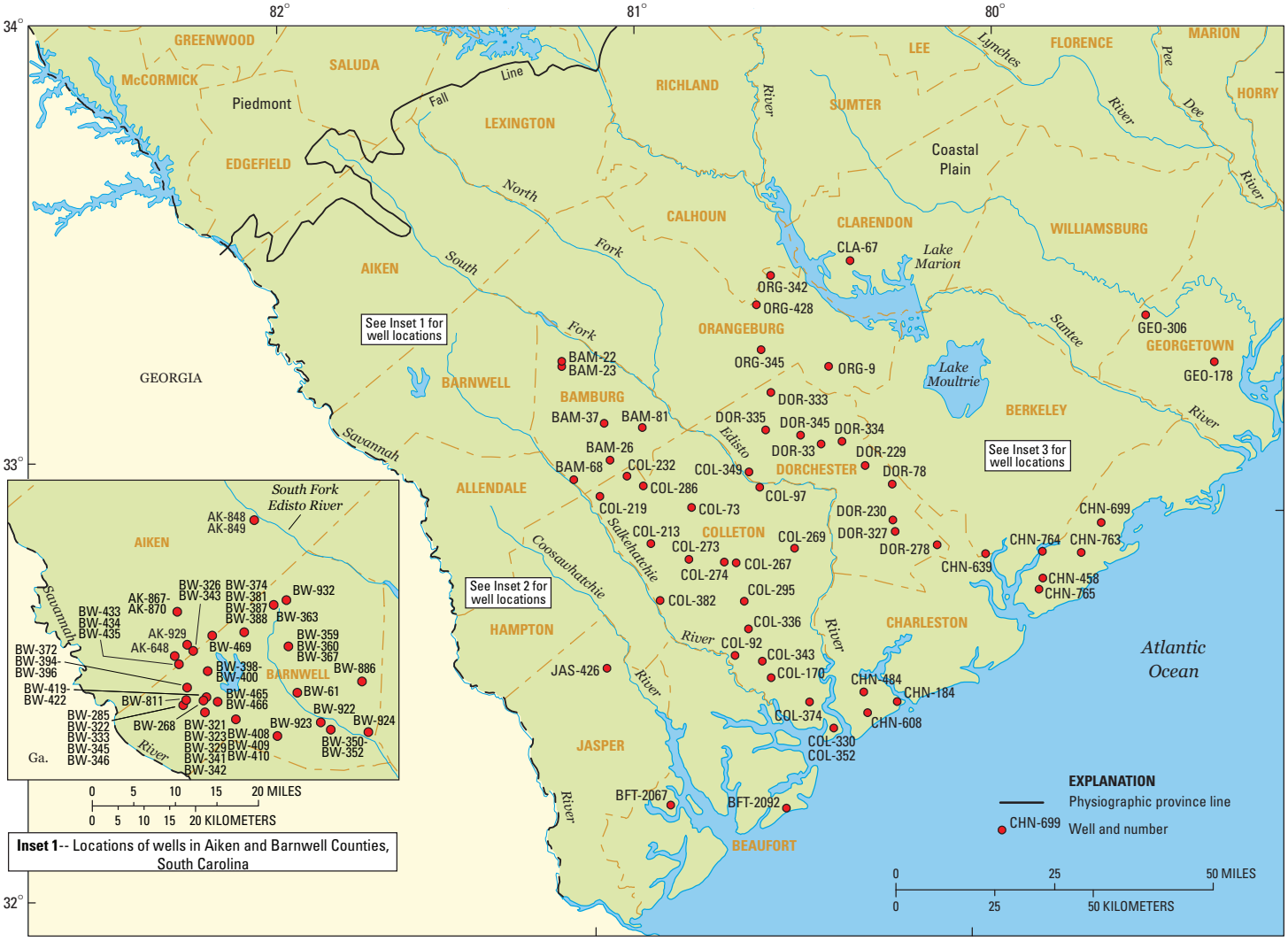
The Floridan aquifer system is confined by the Miocene Hawthorne Formation that consists of low-permeability, phosphatic clayey sand and phosphatic sandy clay. The clay beds are discontinuous in many areas where the Floridan aquifer system exists (Campbell and Heeswijk, 1996).

Tertiary Sand Aquifer

The Tertiary Sand aquifer system is not present in North Carolina; therefore, the discussion of the Tertiary Sand aquifer system is limited to South Carolina (fig. 4). The Tertiary Sand aquifer system is the updip equivalent of sediments that compose the Floridan aquifer system and underlies the Floridan aquifer system in some areas. In South Carolina, the Tertiary Sand aquifer system extends from the Fall Line to the coast. The aquifer system is composed of sediments that include the Congaree, Barnwell, McBean, and the upper part of the Black Mingo Formations. These formations are composed of fine to medium sand and clay, and commonly are light greenish yellow to orange in color. The Tertiary aquifer system varies in thickness and is over 400 ft thick immediately updip of the Floridan aquifer system limit (Aucott, 1996).

Yorktown Confining Unit

The Yorktown confining unit is not present in South Carolina; therefore, the discussion of the Yorktown confining unit is limited to North Carolina. The hydrologic boundary between the surficial and Yorktown aquifers is the Yorktown confining unit which is present only above the Yorktown aquifer. In limited areas, the Yorktown confining unit may contain the youngest beds in the Yorktown Formation. These clay beds are of Pliocene age. The confining unit is composed mostly of clay and sandy clay that locally includes beds of fine sand or shells. Where the Yorktown aquifer is present, the confining unit ranges in thickness from 70 ft in the northeast to less than 10 ft in the south (Winner and Coble, 1996).



Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey digital data 1:2,000,000, 1972

Inset 1-- Locations of wells in Aiken and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina

Inset 2 -- Locations of wells in Allendale and Hampton Counties, South Carolina

Inset 3 -- Locations of wells in Berkeley County, South Carolina

Figure 4. Wells completed in the Floridan and(or) Tertiary Sand aquifers in the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province of South Carolina.

Yorktown Aquifer

The Yorktown aquifer is not present in South Carolina; therefore, the discussion of the Yorktown aquifer is limited to North Carolina (fig. 5). The Yorktown aquifer extends through the northern half of the North Carolina Coastal Plain from the Fall Line to beyond the coastline. The eastward slope of the top of the aquifer is approximately 7 ft per mile (ft/mi), and the Yorktown aquifer is 300 ft thick near the coast (Winner and Coble, 1996). West of the Tidewater region, the Yorktown aquifer thins to less than 20 ft and is discontinuous as a result of erosion from local streams (Winner and Coble, 1996).

The Yorktown aquifer is composed primarily of fine sand and silty and clayey sand with shell and shell beds throughout the unit. The dominant lithology of the Yorktown aquifer over much of the Inner Coastal Plain is fine sand. Along the easternmost Coastal Plain, limestone rocks of upper Miocene age were reported by Brown and others (1972). Additionally, Ward and Blackwelder (1980) described the Yorktown aquifer as containing some lag deposits of coarse sand and pebbles in parts of northeastern North Carolina. The Yorktown aquifer and confining unit are more or less entirely overlain by the surficial aquifer and receive recharge from this overlying aquifer (Winner and Coble, 1996).

Pungo River Confining Unit

The Pungo River confining unit is not present in South Carolina; therefore, the discussion of the Pungo River confining unit is limited to North Carolina. In most cases, the hydrologic boundary between the Yorktown and Pungo River aquifers is the Pungo River confining unit. The continuous clays of the lowermost Yorktown Formation and the upper clay beds of the Pungo River Formation compose the Pungo River confining unit.

The Pungo River confining unit, which is composed mainly of clay, has less than 10 percent sand content and varies in thickness from approximately 150 ft downdip in the east to less than 10 ft along the western margins of the Pungo River aquifer. The Pungo River confining unit has an average thickness of about 55 ft (Winner and Coble, 1996).

Pungo River Aquifer

The Pungo River aquifer is not present in South Carolina; therefore, the discussion of the Pungo River aquifer is limited to North Carolina. The Pungo River aquifer is composed of permeable sediments, and its extent is limited to the eastern section of the northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina. No wells completed in the Pungo River aquifer are listed in table 1; therefore, there is no corresponding figure. The thickness of the Pungo River aquifer averages 15 ft near its western and northern limits, and the aquifer dips eastward toward the Outer Banks at 10 to 12 ft/mi where its thickness increases to more than 200 ft (Winner and Coble, 1996).

The Pungo River aquifer is composed primarily of fine- to medium-grained sediments with substantial phosphatic material. These sediments indicate that the aquifer was deposited in an offshore environment; however, some beds of course sand may have been deposited in estuarine or nearshore environments. In selected areas of eastern North Carolina, the Pungo River aquifer is mined for phosphatic sand (Winner and Coble, 1996).

Castle Hayne Confining Unit

The Castle Hayne confining unit is not present in South Carolina; therefore, the discussion of the Castle Hayne confining unit is limited to North Carolina. In most cases, the hydrologic boundary between the Pungo River and Castle Hayne aquifers is the Castle Hayne confining unit. This confining unit is thin and patchy over much of its area and is composed primarily of clay, sandy clay, and clay with sandy streaks. The Castle Hayne confining unit contains a large amount of sand in its matrix, which allows substantial leakage between the Castle Hayne aquifer and the other overlying aquifers. The Castle Hayne confining unit ranges in thickness from 10 to 25 ft and has an average thickness of approximately 14 ft (Winner and Coble, 1996).

Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey digital data
1:2,000,000, 1972

Figure 5. Wells completed in the Yorktown aquifer in the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province of North Carolina.

Castle Hayne Aquifer

The Castle Hayne aquifer is not present in South Carolina; therefore, the discussion of the Castle Hayne aquifer is limited to North Carolina (fig. 6). The Castle Hayne aquifer is the most productive aquifer in North Carolina (Winner and Coble, 1996). The carbonate rocks that compose the aquifer have considerably higher hydraulic conductivities than the clastic aquifers in North Carolina.

The Castle Hayne aquifer includes the hydraulically connected overlying River Bend Formation of Oligocene age (Ward and others, 1978), rocks that are lithologically similar to the Eocene Castle Hayne limestone (Brown and others, 1972), and possibly older continuous permeable units (Winner and Coble, 1996). The Castle Hayne aquifer consists of alternating beds of marine limestone composed of sandy, shelly, dolomitic limestone and sand. Limestone dominates the lithology throughout the upper one-third to one-half of the aquifer thickness, and sand is the dominate permeable material in the lower section of the aquifer. The aquifer dips eastward at 13 to 15 ft/mi and approaches a thickness of 1,200 ft at Cape Hatteras (Winner and Coble, 1996).

Beaufort Confining Unit

The Beaufort confining unit is not present in South Carolina; therefore, the discussion of the Beaufort confining unit is limited to North Carolina. The Beaufort confining unit is composed of the uppermost sediments of the Beaufort Formation of Paleocene age and possibly some younger clay, silt, and sandy clay. In some sections, the confining unit is composed of a distinct clay with interbedded fine sand or silt. The confining unit thickness ranges from zero to 80 ft and is more than 50 ft near the coastline. The thickness of the confining unit averages 24 ft (Winner and Coble, 1996).

Beaufort Aquifer

The Beaufort aquifer is not present in South Carolina; therefore, the discussion of the Beaufort aquifer is limited to North Carolina (fig. 7). The Beaufort aquifer is composed mainly of marine rocks of the Beaufort Formation of Paleocene age; however, the aquifer may include permeable units of younger rock that directly overlie the formation as well as older Cretaceous rocks that directly underlie the formation. An unconformity exists between the Beaufort Formation and the overlying and underlying rocks, respectively.

The Beaufort aquifer is composed of fine to medium glauconitic sand, clayey sand, and clay beds with minor beds of shell and limestone up to 6 ft thick. The top of the aquifer dips eastward at 14 to 33 ft/mi. The thickness of the Beaufort aquifer ranges from less than 1 ft to 171 ft, and the average thickness is approximately 90 ft. A nearby offshore limit to the aquifer is indicated by an increase in clay content and a corresponding thickening of the overlying confining unit (Winner and Coble, 1996).

Peedee Confining Unit

The Peedee confining unit is not present in South Carolina; therefore, the discussion of the Peedee confining unit is limited to North Carolina. The intermittent Peedee confining unit is composed of clay, silty clay, and sandy clay. The lithologies of the Peedee confining unit cannot be correlated with a distinct geologic unit; however, where the Peedee confining unit is missing and the Beaufort aquifer directly overlies the Peedee aquifer, the lithologies are recognized as denoting the Cenozoic-Mesozoic boundary. In other areas where the Peedee confining unit is present, the lithology may represent material spanning a longer period of geologic time.

In areas where the surficial and Castle Hayne aquifers directly overly the Peedee confining unit, clayey sand or sandy clay in the Peedee matrix allows water to move into or out of the Peedee aquifer more easily than in other areas. Generally, the hydraulic conductivities of the Peedee confining unit are very low. It should be noted that the Peedee confining unit is not always present above the Peedee aquifer, especially where the aquifer extends farther to the west.

The thickness of the Peedee confining unit ranges from less than 1 ft to 60 ft, with an average thickness of 25 ft. In areas where streams have cut directly into the Peedee aquifer, the Peedee confining unit may be absent; in other areas, the Peedee confining unit may be very thin or absent (Winner and Coble, 1996).

Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey digital data 1:2,000,000, 1972

Locations of wells in Brunswick and New Hanover Counties, North Carolina

Figure 6. Wells completed in the Castle Hayne aquifer in the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province of North Carolina.

Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey digital data
1:2,000,000, 1972

Figure 7. Wells completed in the Beaufort aquifer in the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province of North Carolina.

Peedee Aquifer

The Peedee aquifer is not present in South Carolina; therefore, the discussion of the Peedee aquifer is limited to North Carolina (fig. 8). The Peedee Formation is not recognized in northeastern North Carolina north of Albemarle Sound. The Peedee aquifer is composed mainly of marine sands of Late Cretaceous age; however, the aquifer may include permeable sand units of younger and older ages in some localities. The Peedee Formation disconformably overlies the Black Creek Formation (Sohl and Christopher, 1983; Winner and Coble, 1996).

The Peedee aquifer is composed of gray to greenish-gray fine to medium sand with some glauconite interbedded with gray to black marine clay and silt. In some localities, the sand is interlayered with impure limestone, shell beds, and thin beds of consolidated calcareous sandstone. The top of the aquifer dips eastward at an average rate of approximately 24 ft/mi and ranges from 10 to 33 ft/mi from the intermargins of the aquifer and along the coast, respectively. The aquifer thickens from less than 1 ft along its western limits to greater than 300 ft near the South Carolina border (Winner and Coble, 1996).

Black Creek Confining Unit

The Black Creek confining unit occurs in North and South Carolina. In North Carolina, the Black Creek confining unit is composed of the uppermost beds of the Black Creek Formation and consists of clay, silty clay, and sandy clay. Depending on the location within the section, the Black Creek confining unit is made up of sediments of the Beaufort, Yorktown, and Peedee Formations. In areas where the Black Creek confining unit is highly dissected, the uppermost clays of the Middendorf Formation compose the unit (Winner and Coble, 1996).

The average thickness of the Black Creek confining unit is approximately 45 ft, with a maximum thickness of more than 160 ft. The confining unit thickens over the eastern portions of the Coastal Plain. In the Sand Hills area of North Carolina, the Black Creek confining unit is defined as the first clay bed that occurs at the top of the Middendorf Formation and averages approximately 10 ft in thickness (Winner and Coble, 1996).

In South Carolina, clayey sediments and the lower portion of the Black Mingo Formation of Paleocene age compose the Black Creek confining unit (Aucott, 1996). Additionally, the low-permeability upper Cretaceous Peedee Formation—composed of gray calcareous, glauconitic, fine to medium sand; coquina; and fossiliferous, gray calcareous clay—acts as the upper confining unit for the Black Creek aquifer. In other localities, clayey sediments of Paleocene age may compose some of the unit. Near the South Carolina coast, the aquifer is approximately 50 ft thick. The Black Creek confining unit is the most effective confining unit in the South Carolina Coastal Plain (Campbell and Heeswijk, 1996).

Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey digital data 1:2,000,000, 1972

Locations of wells in Brunswick and New Hanover Counties, North Carolina

Figure 8. Wells completed in the Peedee aquifer in the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province of North Carolina.

Black Creek Aquifer

The Black Creek aquifer occurs in both North and South Carolina (figs. 9, 10). In North Carolina, the Black Creek aquifer is composed of the Black Creek and Middendorf Formations and their downdip equivalents of Late Cretaceous age. It is reported that the Black Creek and Middendorf Formations unconformably overlie older Cretaceous beds (Heron and Wheeler, 1964).

The Black Creek aquifer is composed of thinly laminated, gray to black clay interlayered with gray and tan sands, which indicate a lagoonal to marine depositional environment. Shell, glauconitic, and organic material, especially lignite, characterize the sediments of the Black Creek Formation (Winner and Coble, 1996).

The Middendorf Formation is a nonmarine fluvial sequence that may include light color, white, tan, and red kaolinitic clay (clay balls and fragments) and sediments composed of a heterogeneous mix of fine to medium sand and silty-clay beds, coarse channel sands, and thin laminated beds of sand and clay. These sediments are typical of deltaic sedimentary environments that commonly contain crossbedding, lenses, pinch outs, and facies changes.

In general, the Black Creek aquifer dips more steeply in the north than in the south and dips east-southeast at a rate of approximately 17 ft/mi; in the south, however, the aquifer dips about 12 ft/mi. The aquifer is as much as 400 ft thick along portions of the North Carolina coast (Winner and Coble, 1996).

In South Carolina, the Black Creek aquifer consists primarily of sediments of the Black Creek Formation but may locally include sediments of the overlying Peedee Formation of Cretaceous age and the underlying Middendorf Formation. The thickness of the aquifer generally is between 300 and 600 ft, except for areas that parallel the Fall Line in the western Coastal Plain where the Black Creek Formation pinches out (Aucott, 1996). Campbell and Heeswijk (1996) reported a thickness for the Black Creek aquifer of 900 ft near the coast.

Middendorf Confining Unit

The Middendorf confining unit is not defined in North Carolina as it is in South Carolina. The sediments that make up the Black Creek aquifer, Middendorf confining unit, and Middendorf aquifer are grouped together as the Black Creek aquifer in North Carolina; therefore, the discussion of the Middendorf confining unit is limited to South Carolina. The Middendorf confining unit occurs between the Black Creek and Middendorf aquifers in South Carolina. The Middendorf confining unit is composed primarily of the lower sandy clay of the Black Creek Formation (Aucott, 1996). In the Charleston area, the confining unit is formed by low-permeability sediments composed of the lower silt-clay member of the Cane Acre Formation (Gohn, 1992). Downdip, the lithology is calcareous, silty, and sandy clay of a medium to light gray color; in the updip portions of the confining unit, however, the lithology is sandy clay of the lower portion of the Black Creek Formation (Campbell and Heeswijk, 1996).

Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey digital data
1:2,000,000, 1972

Figure 9. Wells completed in the Black Creek aquifer in the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province of North Carolina.

Figure 10. Wells completed in the Black Creek aquifer in the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province of South Carolina.

Middendorf Aquifer

The Middendorf aquifer is not defined in North Carolina as it is in South Carolina (fig. 11). The sediments that make up the Black Creek aquifer, Middendorf confining unit, and Middendorf aquifer are grouped together as the Black Creek aquifer in North Carolina; therefore, the discussion of the Middendorf aquifer is limited to South Carolina. The Middendorf aquifer occurs throughout the Coastal Plain and is composed primarily of sediments of the Middendorf Formation of Late Cretaceous age and locally the sands of the Shepherd Grove Formation (Gohn, 1992). Locally it may include sediments from the overlying Black Creek Formation or the underlying Cape Fear Formation; however, near Florence, South Carolina, the Middendorf aquifer is composed of sediments of the Middendorf Formation only (Curley, 1990; Campbell and Heeswijk, 1996). In the subsurface and outcrop areas of the upper Coastal Plain, the deltaic to fluvial sediments of the Middendorf Formation are composed of sand that is commonly interfingered with lenses of clay. The sand and clay of the deltaic sediments have characteristic colorations. The sand colors may be light gray or white to buff while the clay coloration may be white, pink, or purple. In downdip areas, the lithologies of the Black Creek and Middendorf Formations are similar and consist of thinly laminated layers of gray fine to medium micaceous sand and dark gray to black clay. Campbell and Heeswijk (1996) describe the downdip subsurface unit as consisting of coarse-grained sands and interbedded, dark, lignitic clays deposited in a variety of marginal-marine environments, such as delta plain or estuarine. The maximum thickness of the Middendorf aquifer is approximately 400 ft; however, the average thickness of the aquifer is generally 200 ft. The aquifer thickens from a feathering edge near the Fall Line toward the coast (Aucott, 1996). Near the Atlantic coast, the aquifer is about 300 ft thick (Campbell and Heeswijk, 1996).

Upper Cape Fear Confining Unit or Unnamed Confining Unit

In North Carolina, the upper Cape Fear confining unit separates the underlying upper Cape Fear aquifer from the overlying Black Creek aquifer. The upper Cape Fear confining unit consists of clay, silty-clay, and sandy-clay beds that generally are continuous in nature. Depending on location within the North Carolina Coastal Plain, the confining unit may contain sediments of the lower Middendorf, Black Creek, and Yorktown Formations. The upper Cape Fear confining unit generally thickens toward the coast with a maximum thickness of approximately 100 ft in some locations, although the average thickness of the confining unit is approximately 48 ft (Winner and Coble, 1996).

In South Carolina, an unnamed confining unit separates the overlying Middendorf aquifer from the underlying Cape Fear aquifer. This unnamed confining unit is composed of massive, noncalcareous clay that is grayish to dusky yellow in color and contained in the upper to middle part of the Cape Fear Formation (Gohn, 1992; Campbell and Heeswijk, 1996). In the eastern portions of the South Carolina Coastal Plain, the confining unit is very effective in separating the overlying Middendorf from the underlying Cape Fear aquifer (Aucott, 1996).

Cape Fear Aquifer

The Cape Fear aquifer is present in North and South Carolina. In South Carolina, the Cape Fear aquifer is defined as one continuous aquifer (fig. 11). In North Carolina, however, the Cape Fear aquifer is defined as having an upper and lower aquifer separated by the lower Cape Fear confining unit.

In South Carolina, the Cape Fear aquifer of upper Cretaceous age is the lowermost aquifer in the Coastal Plain aquifer system, although the aquifer's extent is not well defined. The aquifer may be present only in the eastern portion of the upper Coastal Plain and in the underlying lower Coastal Plain (Aucott, 1996). In North Carolina, two hydrologic units can be differentiated in the Cape Fear sediments of Cretaceous age on the basis of differences in the hydraulic heads of each unit.

The Cape Fear aquifer thins near the Fall Line and thickens toward the coast. The Cape Fear aquifer is composed of substantial red clay with undeveloped, poorly sorted quartz- and feldspar-rich sands. In the updip part of the aquifer, thin beds of unconsolidated sands are present and may indicate meandering channel deposits. The downdip part of the aquifer is composed of yellowish-gray, red, and brown noncalcareous clays and tan feldspar sands (Gohn, 1992). Because of the Cape Fear aquifer's substantial clay content, it is not considered a regionally significant drinking-water supply in South Carolina (Campbell and Heeswijk, 1996).

Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey digital data
1:2,000,000, 1972

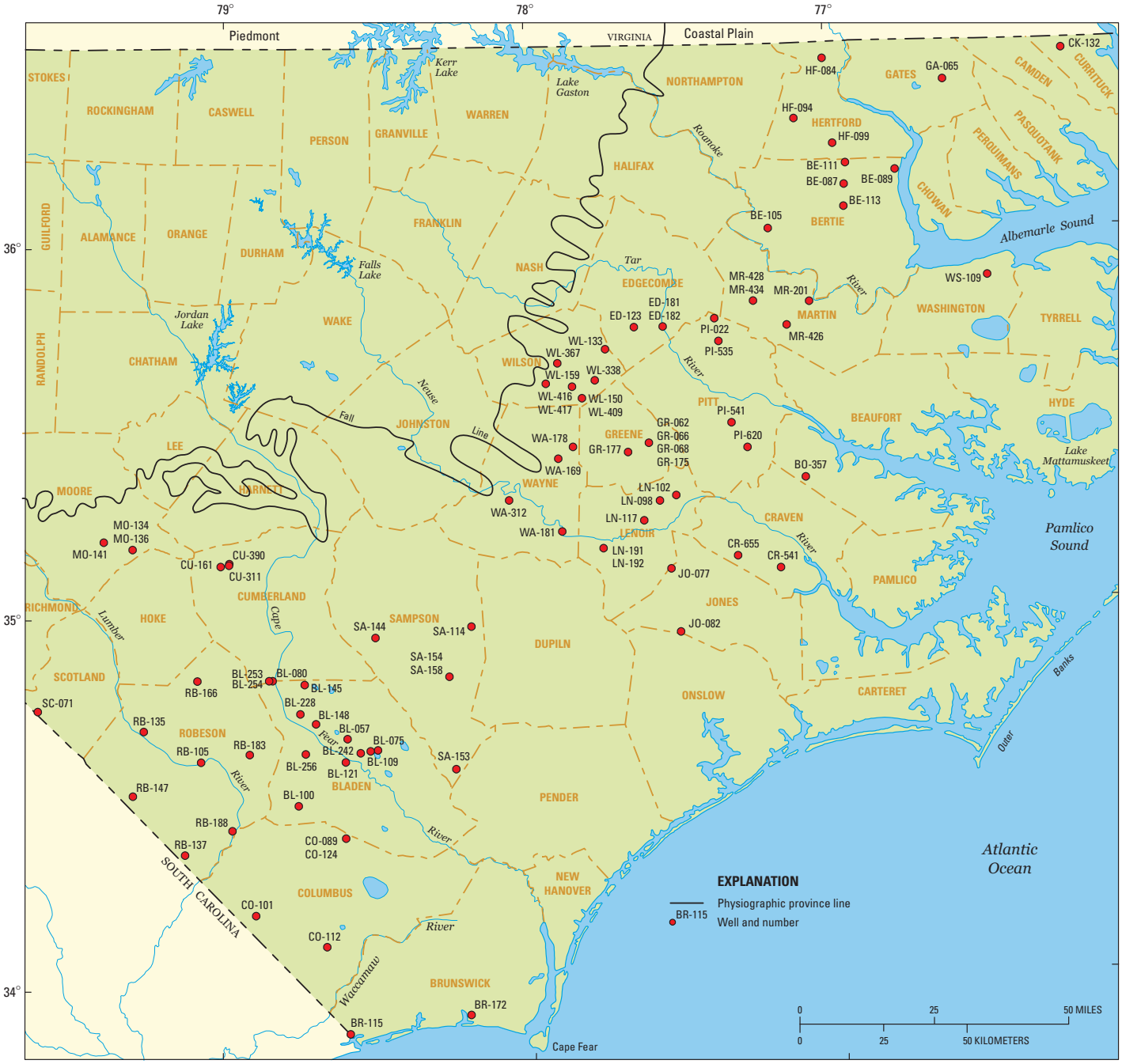
Figure 11. Wells completed in the Middendorf and Cape Fear aquifers in the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province of South Carolina.

Upper Cape Fear Aquifer

The upper Cape Fear aquifer in North Carolina (fig. 12) consists of sediments of the upper Cape Fear Formation and in downdip areas may include some of the lowermost beds of the Middendorf Formation. In outcrop, the Cape Fear aquifer consists of alternating beds of sand and clay that range from less than 1 ft to as much as 15 ft. A vertical gradation from sand to clay can be ascertained from the exposed surface as can thin conglomerates of mudstone fragments and quartz pebbles. The top of the Cape Fear aquifer has a general northeast strike and slope of 50 ft/mi to the southeast. Along the western edge of the Cape Fear aquifer, the sand units generally pinch out; however, a thick clay section may be present between basement rocks and the upper Cape Fear aquifer. In many places, the aquifer does not extend to the Fall Line. The average thickness of the aquifer is approximately 100 ft; from its western edge, the aquifer thickens in an eastward direction from approximately 10 to 500 ft (Winner and Coble, 1996).

Lower Cape Fear Confining Unit

The lower Cape Fear confining unit separates the upper and lower Cape Fear aquifers in North Carolina. This confining unit is composed of sandy-clay and clay beds of the Cape Fear Formation of Cretaceous age. Additionally, younger Tertiary sediments in the northwestern Coastal Plain may confine the lower Cape Fear aquifer. The Cape Fear confining unit pinches out along its western edge. In this area, the upper and lower Cape Fear aquifers coalesce. In other areas, the confining unit merges with younger clay beds or truncates against the bedrock and forms a substantial clay section overlying the bedrock. This confining unit thickens downdip and ranges from less than 1 ft to 100 ft, with the average thickness being approximately 52 ft (Winner and Coble, 1996).



Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey digital data
1:2,000,000, 1972

Figure 12. Wells completed in the upper Cape Fear aquifer in the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province of North Carolina.

Lower Cape Fear Aquifer

The older sands of the Cape Fear Formation compose the lower Cape Fear aquifer (fig. 13). This formation is truncated by the eastward-sloping bedrock surface beneath the formation. Thus, the extent of the lower Cape Fear aquifer does not extend as far to the west as the upper Cape Fear aquifer, and the aquifer dips 15 to 55 ft/mi in an easterly direction. Along the western margin, the aquifer is only a few feet thick; however, the thickness increases to over 400 ft in the eastern Coastal Plain. The average thickness of the lower Cape Fear aquifer is approximately 175 ft (Winner and Coble, 1996).

Lower Cretaceous Confining Unit

The Lower Cretaceous confining unit is not present in South Carolina; therefore, the discussion of the Lower Cretaceous confining unit is limited to North Carolina. This confining unit separates the lower Cape Fear and Lower Cretaceous aquifers and is not present adjacent to the North and South Carolina State boundary. This confining unit is composed of sandy-clay and clay beds of Early to Late Cretaceous age. In some areas, the thickness of the confining unit is as much as 70 ft, and the average thickness is approximately 44 ft (Winner and Coble, 1996).

Lower Cretaceous Aquifer

The Lower Cretaceous aquifer is not present in South Carolina; therefore, the discussion of the Lower Cretaceous aquifer is limited to North Carolina. The Lower Cretaceous aquifer is the lowermost aquifer in North Carolina. This aquifer is composed of major water-bearing zones in the Coastal Plain. The sediments that compose the Lower Cretaceous aquifer typically are regarded as Early Cretaceous in age and encompass approximately one-third to one-half of the entire thickness of the Coastal Plain adjacent to the northern coast line of North Carolina. The Lower Cretaceous aquifer is composed of interbedded marine and nonmarine sediments (Spangler, 1950). The marine beds are composed predominately of limestone that may be sandy or dolomitic with minor amounts of anhydrite. The nonmarine beds are composed of lignitic, micaceous, and arkosic sand, gravely sand, and shale that vary in color (Maher, 1971).

From the western limits to near the coast, the Lower Cretaceous aquifer dips east at a slope of approximately 15 to 25 ft/mi. The aquifer is approximately 25 ft thick at its western limits and thickens to more than 800 ft downdip. The sediments of the Lower Cretaceous aquifer are not known to be present along the North and South Carolina State border (Winner and Coble, 1996).

Summary

This report presents the results of an inventory of 813 wells in North Carolina and 461 wells in South Carolina. The Coastal Plain study area includes all or parts of 46 counties in North Carolina and 26 counties in South Carolina. The wells selected for this report provide data to characterize ground-water levels and the hydraulic properties of the aquifers included in this investigation. Data included in the report are from field investigations and a compilation of published and unpublished well data. Well data for North Carolina were obtained from the North Carolina Division of Water Quality and Division of Water Resources, the North Carolina Geological Survey, and the USGS archives. Well data for South Carolina were obtained from the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Department of Health and Environmental Control and the USGS archives. The well descriptions include identifiers, well locations by latitude and longitude, land-surface elevations, well depths, open or screened intervals, well diameters, dates and depths of water-level measurements, aquifer assignments, and transmissivities of the aquifer. The data for each well are organized by county and state. The Coastal Plain aquifers presented in descending order from land surface are the surficial and Floridan aquifer systems, Tertiary Sand, Yorktown, Pungo River, Castle Hayne, Beaufort, Peedee, Black Creek, Middendorf, Cape Fear (upper and lower), and the Lower Cretaceous. Not all aquifers are present or recognized in both States. Wells completed in pre-Cretaceous crystalline bedrock are not included in this inventory. The ground-water data for this report are stored in the USGS Ground-Water Site Inventory System.

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Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey digital data
1:2,000,000, 1972

Figure 13. Wells completed in the lower Cape Fear aquifer in the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province of North Carolina.

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Table 1. Selected well data for the Coastal Plain aquifers in North and South Carolina, 1941–2004.

[USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; NGVD 29, National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929; --, no data; *, two or more openings throughout this interval; S, surficial; Y, Yorktown; B, Beaufort; LCF, lower Cape Fear; UCF, upper Cape Fear; BC, Black Creek; PD, Peedee; CH, Castle Hayne; MD, Middendorf; FL/TS, Floridan/Tertiary Sand; CF, Cape Fear]

USGS identifier	State identifier	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude of land surface (feet above NGVD 29)	Hole depth (feet)	Well depth (feet)	Open interval (feet)	Diameter (inches)	Depth to water (feet below land surface)	Date of water-level measure-ment	Aqui-fer	Transmis-sivity (feet squared per day)
Beaufort County, North Carolina												
BO-191	O 21Q1	35°26’16”	77°08’37”	56.84	143	143	71-143	4	25.88	10/25/2004	CH	--
BO-192	O 21Q2	35°26’16”	77°08’33”	56.14	12	12	7-12	4	1.68	10/25/2004	S	--
BO-193	O 21Q3	35°26’16”	77°08’33”	58.36	43	42.2	35-42.2	4	26.23	10/25/2004	Y	--
BO-198	N 20F1	35°33’21”	77°04’25”	9.42	158	158	90-100	8	3.66	11/04/2004	CH	--
BO-200	Q 17D1	35°19’34”	76°48’12”	7	--	168	160-168	4	99.08	11/09/2004	CH	--
BO-298	N 15X5	35°31’00”	76°39’05”	3.77	400	400	340-400	6	15.68	10/27/2004	CH	--
BO-347	P 19M2	35°22’24”	76°57’03”	25.68	50	40	23-34	4	22.65	10/27/2004	Y	--
BO-349	P 19M4	35°22’24”	76°57’03”	27.31	801	602	571-581	2.5	23.06	10/27/2004	BC	--
BO-350	P 19M5	35°22’24”	76°57’00”	25.1	390	390	380-390	2.5	28.03	10/27/2004	B	--
BO-351	P 17E1	35°24’04”	76°49’57”	16	186	186	133-186	4	49.79	10/27/2004	CH	--
BO-352	P 17E2	35°24’04”	76°49’57”	16.38	370	370	270-370	4	49.28	10/29/2004	CH	--
BO-353	P 17E3	35°24’04”	76°49’57”	16.65	49	49	44-49	4	6.46	10/27/2004	Y	--
BO-354	P 17E4	35°24’04”	76°49’57”	14.1	13	13	9-13	1.25	10.37	10/27/2004	S	--
BO-355	P 21K3	35°22’53”	77°05’06”	41.76	29	29	23-29	4	6.77	10/25/2004	S	--
BO-356	P 21K4	35°22’53”	77°05’06”	41.63	200	200	61.4-200	3.88	9.16	10/25/2004	CH	--
BO-357	P 21K5	35°22’53”	77°05’06”	40.81	918	918	855-865	2.5	9.16	10/25/2004	UCF	--
BO-358	P 21K6	35°22’53”	77°05’06”	40.48	200	200	70-200	6	9.82	10/25/2004	CH	--
BO-359	P 21K7	35°22’53”	77°05’06”	40.56	320	320	290-310	2.5	17.07	10/25/2004	PD	1,000
BO-360	P 21K8	35°22’53”	77°05’06”	41.31	315	315	294-304	2.5	51.03	11/06/1987	PD	900
BO-361	P 21K9	35°22’53”	77°05’06”	41.63	712	712	695-705	2.5	82.01	10/25/2004	BC	--
BO-364	P 17I6	35°23’12”	76°47’00”	7	323	323	165-323	3.88	74.21	11/09/2004	CH	--
BO-365	P 17I7	35°23’12”	76°47’00”	7	59	59	42-46	2	14.92	11/09/2004	Y	--
BO-372	P 18V3	35°20’37”	76°51’38”	37.64	30	30	20-30	2.5	13.49	10/27/2004	S	--
BO-373	P 18V4	35°20’37”	76°51’38”	39	431	385	320-385	2.5	90.53	10/27/2004	CH	--
BO-374	P 18V5	35°20’38”	76°51’40”	36.41	280	280	169-280	4	90.81	10/27/2004	CH	--
BO-375	P 18V6	35°20’37”	76°51’38”	37.09	86	86	76-86	2.5	38.47	10/27/2004	Y	--

Table 1. Selected well data for the Coastal Plain aquifers in North and South Carolina, 1941–2004. — Continued

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USGS identifier	State identifier	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude of land surface (feet above NGVD 29)	Hole depth (feet)	Well depth (feet)	Open interval (feet)	Diameter (inches)	Depth to water (feet below land surface)	Date of water-level measure-ment	Aqui-fer	Transmis-sivity (feet squared per day)
BO-383	O 17I1	35°28’33”	76°47’00”	6.3	60	60	43-55	4	4.81	10/27/2004	Y	--
BO-384	O 17I2	35°28’33”	76°47’00”	7.97	310	200	165-200	3.88	25.37	10/27/2004	CH	--
BO-385	O 17I3	35°28’33”	76°47’00”	7.65	702	503	477-482	4	25.63	10/27/2004	B	8,00[a]
BO-387	Q 16G3	35°18’57”	76°43’40”	10.41	280	280	230-280	4	70.53	10/27/2004	CH	--
BO-388	Q 16G4	35°18’57”	76°43’40”	10.63	500	500	409-500	4	70.6	10/27/2004	CH	--
BO-389	Q 16G5	35°18’57”	76°43’40”	10.41	40	40	35-40	2.5	10.78	10/27/2004	S	--
BO-390	Q 16G6	35°18’57”	76°43’40”	10.34	16	16	11-16	2.5	2.95	10/27/2004	S	--
BO-391	O 15N3	35°27’50”	76°38’08”	3	100	100	70-80	4	1.37	10/27/2004	Y	--
BO-392	O 15N4	35°27’50”	76°38’08”	2.17	710	650	600-610	4	25.01	09/23/1981	B	--
BO-393	O 15N5	35°27’50”	76°38’08”	3.97	430	430	250-430	3.88	20.91	10/27/2004	CH	--
BO-396	P 16O2	35°22’35”	76°45’02”	5.08	47	47	37-47	4	3.73	10/27/2004	S	--
BO-397	P 16O3	35°22’35”	76°45’02”	5.73	370	370	280-370	4	55.91	10/27/2004	CH	--
BO-398	P 16O4	35°22’35”	76°45’02”	5.73	250	250	177-250	4	56.72	10/27/2004	CH	--
BO-419	M 21K2	35°37’47”	77°05’20”	35.85	--	82	72-82	4	14.14	10/27/2004	CH	--
BO-421	M 18I	35°38’16”	76°51’14”	40	1,526	1,526	--	--	--	--	--	--
BO-422	Q 17D2	35°19’34”	76°48’11”	7	--	18	15-18	4	3.91	11/09/2004	S	--
BO-423	Q 17D3	35°19’34”	76°48’11”	7	--	80	60-70	4.5	5.94	11/09/2004	Y	--
BO-424	Q 17D4	35°19’34”	76°48’11”	7	--	1,000	820-840	4.5	29.15	11/09/2004	BC	--
BO-425	Q 17D5	35°19’34”	76°48’11”	7	--	519	475-485	4.5	114.49	11/09/2004	B	--
BO-426	P 18V7	35°20’37”	76°51’40”	35	--	1,000	758-778	4.5	90.47	10/27/2004	BC	--
BO-427	P 18V8	35°20’37”	76°51’40”	35	--	457	447-457	4.5	91.06	10/27/2004	B	--
BO-428	P 19M5	35°22’25”	76°57’04”	26	--	250	235-245	4.5	29.03	10/27/2004	CH	--
BO-429	Q 16G8	35°18’57”	76°43’39”	10	--	375	355-365	5	71.06	10/27/2004	B	--
BO-430	Q 16G7	35°18’57”	76°43’39”	10	--	810	780-800	5	75.39	10/27/2004	BC	--
BO-431	P 17I9	35°23’11”	76°46’59”	22	--	946	921-941	4.5	39.2	11/09/2004	BC	--
BO-432	P 17I12	35°23’11”	76°46’59”	22	--	494	479-489	4.5	75.18	11/09/2004	B	--
BO-433	P 17I13	35°23’11”	76°46’59”	22	--	41	26-36	4.5	13.84	11/09/2004	S	--

Table 1. Selected well data for the Coastal Plain aquifers in North and South Carolina, 1941–2004. — Continued

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BO-434	--	35°33’26”	77°00’41”	13.5	--	196	59-196	20	8.45	1992	CH	2,000[b]
BO-435	--	35°25’00”	76°57’45”	26	114	114	94-114	4	27.00	05/02/1989	CH	2,000
BO-436	--	35°33’30”	76°37’15”	5	132	132	107-127	4	8.90	05/18/1998	Y	800
Bertie County, North Carolina												
BE-080	F 22B7	36°14’21”	77°11’13”	74	12	12	7-12	4	2.67	10/26/2004	S	--
BE-081	G 19B2	36°10’03”	76°56’20”	65.97	80	80	70-80	2.5	14.88	10/26/2004	Y	--
BE-082	G 19B3	36°10’03”	76°56’20”	64.75	1,100	285	215-225	2.5	38.23	10/26/2004	B	--
BE-083	G 19B4	36°10’03”	76°56’20”	64.5	1,202	1,038	1,028-1,038	4	123.16	10/26/2004	LCF	--
BE-084	G 19B5	36°09’01”	76°55’59”	64.44	930	579	560-570	2.5	93.19	10/26/2004	LCF	--
BE-087	G 19B6	36°10’03”	76°56’20”	64.49	431	431	400-410	4	43.09	10/26/2004	UCF	--
BE-089	--	36°12’19”	76°46’09”	56.7	446	446	386.1-399.6	8	37.23	09/08/1958	UCF	800
BE-103	H 22I3	36°03’06”	77°11’41”	29	660	20	10-15	4	6.41	10/26/2004	S	--
BE-104	H 22I4	36°03’06”	77°11’41”	28.08	--	600	585-595	2.5	100.15	10/26/2004	LCF	--
BE-105	H 22I5	36°03’06”	77°11’41”	29	380	380	370-380	2.5	50.97	10/26/2004	UCF	--
BE-106	H 22I6	36°03’06”	77°11’41”	23	150	150	140-150	2.5	19.37	10/26/2004	BC	--
BE-107	F 22B3	36°14’21”	77°11’13”	74	33.5	32.5	22.5-32.5	4	3.22	10/26/2004	S	--
BE-108	F 22B5	36°14’21”	77°11’13”	74	610	602	592-602	2.5	140	10/26/2004	LCF	--
BE-109	F 22B6	36°14’21”	77°11’13”	74	--	8	7-8	1.25	6.32	10/26/2004	S	--
BE-111	--	36°13’30”	76°56’00”	66	390	390	289-386*	6	62.00	10/10/1996	UCF	400
BE-112	--	36°09’27”	77°12’53”	80	427	427	417-427	4	160.60	08/08/1995	LCF	300
BE-113	--	36°06’30”	76°56’30”	60	341	341	310-343*	6	31.00	10/18/1973	UCF	600
Bladen County, North Carolina												
BL-022	AA 39E2	34°29’25”	78°39’29”	95	270	252	212-252	8	25.13	11/03/2004	BC	--
BL-056	--	34°40’46”	78°35’43”	72	--	150	--	6	20.3	10/26/2004	BC	--
BL-057	X 39T1	34°41’21”	78°35’41”	73	334	334	327-334	6	74.92	10/26/2004	UCF	--
BL-075	--	34°39’22”	78°29’41”	76	400	395	210-392*	8	23.2	10/27/2004	UCF	--

Table 1. Selected well data for the Coastal Plain aquifers in North and South Carolina, 1941–2004. — Continued

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USGS identifier	State identifier	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude of land surface (feet above NGVD 29)	Hole depth (feet)	Well depth (feet)	Open interval (feet)	Diameter (inches)	Depth to water (feet below land surface)	Date of water-level measure-ment	Aqui-fer	Transmis-sivity (feet squared per day)
BL-080	V 41Y	34°50’40”	78°50’16”	148	385	355	320-350	10	86.1	01/27/1969	UCF	--
BL-096	--	34°22’46”	78°19’38”	63	----	198	160-190*	8	35.66	10/28/2004	PD	--
BL-098	--	34°43’33”	78°47’28”	125	135	135	125-135	4	30.58	10/28/2004	BC	--
BL-099	Z 41U1	34°30’25”	78°45’16”	115.85	--	35	25-35	4	6.5	11/09/2004	S	--
BL-100	Z 41U2	34°30’25”	78°45’16”	106	576	480	470-480	2.5	93.42	11/09/2004	UCF	--
BL-101	Z 41U3	34°30’28”	78°45’16”	116.45	110	110	100-110	4	8.01	11/09/2004	PD	--
BL-102	Z 41U4	34°30’25”	78°45’16”	116.59	--	110	100-110	2.5	7.95	11/09/2004	PD	--
BL-106	--	34°39’18”	78°31’01”	70	356	356	154-349*	10	39.6	10/27/2004	BC	--
BL-109	Y 38B6	34°39’18”	78°31’11”	70.22	--	354	344-354	2.5	25.34	01/31/1994	UCF	--
BL-112	AA 35N2	34°27’22”	78°18’27”	30	670	620	610-620	2.5	-41.64	11/02/2004	LCF	--
BL-117	AA 35N3	34°27’22”	78°18’27”	30.32	550	84	74-84	2.5	7.01	11/02/2004	PD	800[a]
BL-121	--	34°37’27”	78°36’01”	120	--	495	149-485	10	97.38	10/27/2004	UCF	--
BL-145	--	34°50’06”	78°43’59”	113.7	--	290	195-295*	8	47.08	10/26/2004	UCF	--
BL-148	-	34°43’45”	78°41’49”	75	333	294	249-294*	6	105.67	10/26/2004	UCF	--
BL-183	--	34°28’57”	78°42’45”	125	--	220	200-220	4	47.59	10/28/2004	BC	--
BL-198	Y 39K1	34°37’33”	78°34’36”	35	--	85.9	--	4	15.03	10/26/2004	BC	--
BL-199	--	34°50’06”	78°43’59”	113	245	245	104-240*	8	42.5	11/12/1998	BC	300
BL-206	--	34°38’01”	78°42’08”	130	262	262	238-262	2	29.27	11/03/2004	BC	--
BL-210	--	34°38’37”	78°38’06”	111	--	210	200-210	4	81.09	10/26/2004	BC	--
BL-221	--	34°30’48”	78°26’47”	123	290	290	240-280	10	85.23	10/26/2004	BC	--
BL-228	--	34°45’18”	78°44’51”	78	--	300	260-300	4	113.3	10/27/2004	UCF	--
BL-242	--	34°38’58”	78°33’05”	57	--	305	300-305	2	45.21	10/27/2004	UCF	--
BL-246	Y 39G6	34°37’58”	78°37’14”	130	518	518	--	--	--	--	--	--
BL-247	--	34°34’38”	78°31’56”	85	170	170	140-170	4	47.1	10/26/2004	BC	--
BL-248	--	34°44’18”	78°47’28”	130	200	194	128-194*	8	64.21	10/27/2004	BC	--
BL-249	X 38Y2	34°41’00”	78°34’53”	62	269	269	215-235	2	33.15	10/27/2004	BC	--

Table 1. Selected well data for the Coastal Plain aquifers in North and South Carolina, 1941–2004. — Continued

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USGS identifier	State identifier	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude of land surface (feet above NGVD 29)	Hole depth (feet)	Well depth (feet)	Open interval (feet)	Diameter (inches)	Depth to water (feet below land surface)	Date of water-level measure-ment	Aqui-fer	Transmis-sivity (feet squared per day)
BL-250	V 42V1	34°50’43”	78°51’04”	150	--	133	115-125	4.5	20.57	11/03/2004	BC	--
BL-251	V 42V2	34°50’43”	78°51’04”	150	--	35	20-30	4.5	16.2	11/03/2004	S	--
BL-252	V 42V3	34°50’43”	78°51’04”	150	--	197	182-192	4.5	20.45	11/03/2004	BC	--
BL-253	V 42V4	34°50’43”	78°51’04”	150	--	268	253-263	4.5	182.6	11/03/2004	UCF	--
BL-254	V 42V5	34°50’43”	78°51’04”	150	--	325	310-320	4.5	222.75	11/03/2004	UCF	--
BL-255	V 42V6	34°50’43”	78°51’04”	150	--	95	80-90	4.5	16.08	11/03/2004	S	--
BL-256	Y 40G1	34°38’52”	78°43’51”	150	--	421	406-416	4.5	158.45	11/03/2004	UCF	--
BL-257	Y 40G2	34°38’52”	78°43’51”	150	--	292	277-287	4.5	40.66	11/03/2004	BC	--
BL-258	Y 40G3	34°38’52”	78°43’51”	150	--	186	171-181	4.5	30.08	11/03/2004	BC	--
BL-259	Y 40G4	34°38’52”	78°43’51”	150	--	40	25-35	4.5	7.27	11/03/2004	S	--
BL-260	Y 40G5	34°38’52”	78°43’51”	150	--	85	70-80	4.5	13.71	11/03/2004	BC	--
Brunswick County, North Carolina												
BR-012	GG 32V4	33°55’36”	78°01’09”	20.5	171	161	60-161	10	24.75	11/01/2004	CH	--
BR-078	FF 33d2	34°04’17”	78°08’41”	40.97	140	140	92-140	4	8.32	11/01/2004	PD	--
BR-079	GG 34S6	33°56’29”	78°11’56”	28.06	102	102	84-102	6	12.16	10/28/2004	PD	--
BR-080	GG 34S7	33°56’29”	78°11’56”	28.06	15	15	10-15	4	8.1	10/28/2004	S	--
BR-081	GG 32T4	33°56’31”	78°00’35”	28.08	200	200	93.5-200	6	38.73	11/01/2004	PD	--
BR-082	GG 32T5	33°56’31”	78°00’35”	28.26	74	74	64-74	2.5	23.75	11/01/2004	CH	--
BR-083	GG 32T6	33°56’31”	78°00’35”	28	21	21	11-21	4	3.86	11/01/2004	S	--
BR-099	FF 33D1	34°04’17”	78°08’41”	41.26	60	60	50-60	4	4.38	11/01/2004	PD	--
BR-100	--	33°58’49”	78°05’43”	56	158.3	158.3	60-158.3	4	46.48	10/29/2004	CH	--
BR-101	--	33°57’52”	78°06’27”	50	187	110	68-88	4	58.87	10/29/2004	CH	--
BR-103	EE 36K2	34°07’43”	78°20’20”	60.91	140	1,140	1,038-1,048	2.55	-30.1	11/02/2004	LCF	--
BR-104	EE 36K8	34°07’43”	78°20’20”	60.94	52	52	41-51	4	7.07	11/02/2004	PD	--
BR-105	EE 36K4	34°07’43”	78°20’20”	61.06	332	332	322-332	2.5	35.11	11/02/2004	BC	--
BR-106	EE 36K5	34°07’43”	78°20’20”	61.5	660	654	644-654	2.5	29.36	11/02/2004	BC	--

Table 1. Selected well data for the Coastal Plain aquifers in North and South Carolina, 1941–2004. — Continued

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USGS identifier	State identifier	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude of land surface (feet above NGVD 29)	Hole depth (feet)	Well depth (feet)	Open interval (feet)	Diameter (inches)	Depth to water (feet below land surface)	Date of water-level measure-ment	Aqui-fer	Transmis-sivity (feet squared per day)
BR-107	EE 36K6	34°07’43”	78°20’20”	61	110	110	48-110	4.5	8	11/02/2004	PD	--
BR-109	EE 36K8	34°07’43”	78°20’20”	61.06	110	110	48-110	4	3.71	11/02/2004	CH	--
BR-110	EE 36K9	34°07’43”	78°20’20”	61.1	9	9	5-9	1.25	2.49	11/02/2004	S	--
BR-111	FF 33T1	34°01’30”	78°06’06”	54.3	--	80	62-80	4	5.3	11/02/2004	CH	--
BR-112	FF 32Y1	34°00’52”	78°04’59”	51.66	150	150	67-150	4.5	4.45	11/02/2004	CH	1,000[a]
BR-113	FF 32Y2	34°00’52”	78°04’59”	52.7	14	14	9-14	4	4.81	11/02/2004	S	--
BR-115	HH 39J2	33°53’34”	78°35’21”	47.98	1,335	1,052	1,042-1,052	2.5	-53.18	11/10/2004	UCF	--
BR-116	HH 39J3	33°53’34”	78°35’21”	47.59	660	660	644-654	2.5	43.05	11/10/2004	BC	--
BR-117	HH 39J4	33°53’34”	78°35’21”	47.38	516	516	496-506	2.5	44.19	11/10/2004	BC	600
BR-118	HH 39J5	33°53’34”	78°35’21”	48.01	358	358	338-348	2.5	70.03	11/10/2004	PD	--
BR-119	HH 39J6	33°53’34”	78°35’21”	46.96	904	904	810-820	2.5	-14.21	11/10/2004	LCF	--
BR-123	HH 39J7	33°53’34”	78°35’21”	47.28	56	56	46-56	4	4.64	11/10/2004	S	600
BR-124	FF 34G1	34°03’14”	78°14’12”	41.1	411	152	53-154	4	10.41	11/02/2004	PD	--
BR-125	GG 35L1	33°57’07”	78°16’03”	39.54	126	126	54-100	8	12.45	10/28/2004	CH	--
BR-141	HH 33C2	33°54’50”	78°07’59”	15.5	160	140	58-140	8	9.87	10/29/2004	CH	--
BR-144	FF 38X5	34°00’06”	78°33’31”	44.03	65	65	43-65	3.88	5.95	11/10/2004	PD	--
BR-146	CC 33O2	34°17’19”	78°09’25”	60.29	36	36	20-30	2.5	15.74	11/02/2004	S	1,000
BR-148	CC 33O5	34°17’19”	78°09’25”	59.18	10	9	4-9	3	4.99	11/02/2004	S	--
BR-152	GG 37B4	33°59’30”	78°26’17”	69.24	197	70	60-70	4	11.41	11/02/2004	PD	--
BR-153	GG 37B5	33°59’30”	78°26’17”	69.11	120	120	60-120*	4	10.98	11/02/2004	PD	--
BR-156	GG 32K1	33°56’57”	78°00’43”	23.48	190	190	74-190	5.88	28.43	11/01/2004	CH	1,000[a]
BR-157	GG 32K2	33°56’57”	78°00’43”	23.19	--	70	60-70	2.5	21.92	11/01/2004	CH	--
BR-158	GG 32K3	33°56’57”	78°00’43”	24.62	30	30	20-30	4	5.69	11/01/2004	S	--
BR-159	GG 32K4	33°56’57”	78°00’43”	24.76	191	190	79-191	4	22.84	01/14/1975	CH	4,000[a]
BR-162	GG 32K6	33°56’57”	78°00’43”	26.33	--	70	60-70	2.5	20.47	07/17/1978	CH	3,000[a]
BR-163	GG 32K8	33°56’57”	78°00’43”	26.68	--	70	60-70	2.5	26.88	05/22/1972	CH	2,000[a]

Table 1. Selected well data for the Coastal Plain aquifers in North and South Carolina, 1941–2004. — Continued

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USGS identifier	State identifier	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude of land surface (feet above NGVD 29)	Hole depth (feet)	Well depth (feet)	Open interval (feet)	Diameter (inches)	Depth to water (feet below land surface)	Date of water-level measure-ment	Aqui-fer	Transmis-sivity (feet squared per day)
BR-165	GG 32U1	33°55’54”	78°00’54”	22	--	103	61.5-191	6	19.92	03/06/1989	PD	2,000[a]
BR-170	GG 35R3	33°56’34”	78°16’07”	33.56	--	25	20-25	4	6.85	11/02/2004	S	--
BR-172	GG 34S2	33°56’29”	78°11’56”	25.4	--	1,367	1,290-1,300	2	-63.28	11/02/2004	UCF	--
BR-173	GG 34S3	33°56’29”	78°11’56”	25.37	--	663	653-663	2.5	2.78	11/02/2004	BC	--
BR-174	GG 34S4	33°56’29”	78°11’56”	25.87	--	322	312-322	2.5	13.6	11/02/2004	BC	--
BR-175	GG 34S5	33°56’29”	78°11’56”	26.78	--	102	84-102	3.88	11.81	11/02/2004	PD	400
BR-182	DD 33Y1	34°10’18”	78°09’55”	31.5	400	50	26-50	4	11.84	11/01/2004	PD	--
BR-183	DD 33Y2	34°10’18”	78°09’55”	31.5	--	50	26-50	6	11.2	06/22/1972	PD	9,000[a]
BR-184	DD 33Y3	34°10’18”	78°09’55”	31.5	24	24	19-24	2.5	12.07	11/01/2004	S	--
BR-194	GG 33T1	33°59’31”	78°07’08”	52	260	242	54-152	4	--	--	CH	2,000[a]
BR-197	GG 33T	33°57’11”	78°06’24”	54	--	259	58-259	4	--	--	CH	1,000[a]
BR-209	GG 31P	33°56’40”	77°59’50”	25	--	1,532.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
BR-218	DD 31H	34°08’31”	77°57’52”	15	225	1,189	--	--	--	--	--	--
BR-239	--	33°56’47”	78°15’16”	25	--	112	70-90	4	11.79	10/21/1974	CH	400
BR-250	CC 33Q1	34°16’58”	78°08’16”	40	--	322	268-280	4	--	--	PD	1,000[a]
BR-254	DD 31F8	34°13’29”	77°59’11”	26.53	--	96	42-88	8	21.67	03/06/1989	PD	1,000[a]
BR-255	FF 31N2	33°54’54”	78°16’18”	8.67	84	84	56-84	3.88	7.74	08/16/1982	CH	10,000[a]
BR-258	--	33°56’06”	78°14’59”	20	126	111	54-100	8	10.5	10/25/1974	CH	300
BR-296	--	33°51’14”	77°58’32”	13.67	120	120	105-115	2	11.02	10/29/2004	CH	--
BR-298	--	33°50’48”	77°57’57”	8	113.9	113.9	--	2	6.95	10/29/2004	CH	--
BR-303	--	34°07’09”	78°00’07”	45	145	145	135-145	4	29.02	11/03/2004	PD	--
BR-307	--	33°59’38”	78°20’35”	42	61.55	61.55	--	--	5.12	11/09/2004	PD	--
BR-318	--	33°51’12”	77°59’13”	15.63	117	117	107-117	2	10.19	10/29/2004	CH	--
BR-323	FF 38J8	34°03’50”	78°30’50”	66	40	40	25-35	4	11.88	11/03/2004	PD	--
BR-324	--	34°14’21”	78°01’21”	10	33.61	33.61	--	--	7.07	11/02/2004	PD	--
BR-325	DD 32C3	34°14’10”	78°03’04”	33	46.2	46.2	26-46	4	8.41	10/19/2000	PD	1,000[a]

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BR-332	FF 31R	34°01’24”	77°57’18”	24.28	21	21	16-21	4	6.25	10/18/2000	S	1,000[a]
BR-366	FF 31N1	34°02’15”	77°58’22”	22	--	85	65-85	4	--	--	PD	4,000[a]
BR-367	CC 32G7	34°18’52”	78°03’35”	39	--	37	17-37	4	--	--	PD	700[a]
BR-369	CC 33U	34°15’21”	78°05’02”	66	--	62	31-62	4	--	--	PD	3,000[a]
Camden County, North Carolina												
CA-089	D 10A	36°24’41”	76°10’29”	8	3,471	3,471	--	--	--	--	--	--
CA-090	--	36°18’09”	76°10’15”	3	583	578	528-578	6	15.85	11/05/2004	CH	--
CA-091	--	36°18’09”	76°10’15”	3	130	120	80-120	10	12.22	11/05/2004	Y	--
CA-092	--	36°18’20”	76°10’10”	7	130	120	80-120	10	13.4	11/03/2004	Y	--
CA-093	--	36°18’20”	76°10’10”	7	590	590	540-590	6	18.16	11/03/2004	CH	--
Carteret County, North Carolina												
CT-147	V 12I3	34°53’08”	76°21’20”	17	1,500	832	405-832	6	13.12	11/01/2004	CH	--
CT-148	V 12I4	34°53’08”	76°21’20”	17	1,140	1,140	870-1,140	6	13.92	11/01/2004	CH	--
CT-149	V 12I5	34°53’08”	76°21’20”	17	17	17	13-17	1.25	5.12	11/01/2004	S	--
CT-150	--	34°53’08”	76°21’20”	17	165	165	106-165*	2.13	11.72	11/01/2004	Y	--
CT-151	X 17J3	34°43’24”	76°45’12”	8.47	621	621	460-621	3.88	10.81	11/01/2004	CH	--
CT-152	X 17J4	34°43’24”	76°45’12”	9	8	8	5-8	1.25	4.26	11/01/2004	S	--
CT-153	X17J5	34°43’24”	76°45’12”	8.72	238	191	180-191	3.88	11.51	11/01/2004	CH	11,000
CT-166	--	34°40’34”	76°57’48”	5	190	190	160-190	10	11.19	12/21/2004	CH	4,000
Chowan County, North Carolina												
CN-296	--	36°01’53”	76°30’47”	14	--	110	70-90	8	6.48	05/05/1964	Y	2,000
CN-377	--	36°08’15”	76°39’20”	36	319	319	304-314	8	40.10	01/31/1994	B	600
CN-378	--	36°03’40”	76°36’30”	10	181	181	161-181	8	10.58	02/07/1977	CH	5,000

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Columbus County, North Carolina												
CO-089	AA 39V2	34°25’08”	78°36’09”	105.53	643	506	496-506	4	49.27	11/09/2004	UCF	--
CO-090	DD 42N1	34°12’38”	78°53’41”	107	--	51	41-51	4	6.36	11/09/2004	PD	--
CO-091	DD 42N2	34°12’38”	78°53’41”	108	879	879	--	--	--	--	--	--
CO-101	DD 42N3	34°12’38”	78°53’41”	107.01	--	577	567-577		76.83	12/02/1988	UCF	--
CO-102	DD 42N4	34°12’39”	78°53’46”	106.8	--	248	238-248		64.35	03/19/2003	PD	--
CO-104	EE 39O4	34°07’34”	78°39’51”	59.3	--	208	198-208	2.5	37.82	11/09/2004	PD	--
CO-105	EE 39O	34°07’34”	78°39’51”	60	1,026	1,026	--	--	--	--	--	--
CO-112	EE 39O5	34°07’34”	78°39’51”	59.5	588	588	578-588	2.5	36.25	11/09/2004	UCF	--
CO-113	EE 39O6	34°07’34”	78°39’51”	59.5	--	308	298-308	2.5	37.42	11/09/2004	PD	--
CO-114	CC 38B5	34°19’33”	78°31’50”	63.69	--	51	41-51	4	4.42	11/09/2004	PD	--
CO-115	CC 38B10	34°19’33”	78°31’50”	63.25	--	140	112-122	6	17.68	11/09/2004	PD	--
CO-117	CC 38B8	34°19’33”	78°31’47”	64	--	386	376-386	4	17.89	11/09/2004	BC	--
CO-118	CC 38B9	34°19’33”	78°31’50”	64.05	--	514	501-511	4	16.58	11/09/2004	BC	--
CO-119	CC 38B10	34°19’33”	78°31’50”	63.52	--	122	112-122	4	18.74	11/09/2004	PD	1,000
CO-120	AA 39V1	34°25’08”	78°36’09”	105.72	78	78	68-78	2.5	19.75	11/09/2004	PD	--
CO-124	AA 39V3	34°25’07”	78°36’09”	104.42	681	415	405-415	4	41.72	11/09/2004	UCF	--
CO-125	AA 39V4	34°25’08”	78°36’09”	105.76	554	280	251-261	4	36.38	11/09/2004	BC	--
CO-127	--	34°22’12”	78°42’58”	100	--	252	232-252	4	46.51	10/28/2004	BC	--
CO-151	--	34°15’56”	78°16’24”	52	--	178	163-178	2	22.53	10/27/2004	PD	--
CO-163	--	34°17’36”	78°43’32”	106	--	334	211-329*	12	66.41	10/27/2004	BC	--
CO-164	DD 36Y1	34°12’31”	78°26’29”	48	932	932	--	--	--	--	--	--
CO-165	--	34°18’01”	79°02’21”	70	300	288	158-288*	12	16.69	10/27/2004	BC	--
Craven County, North Carolina												
CR-433	V 19W	34°50’56”	76°57’44”		2,441	2,441	--	--	--	--	--	--
CR-532	S 22J4	35°08’17”	77°10’17”	26.86	14	14	10.5-13.5	1.25	11.15	10/29/2004	S	--

Table 1. Selected well data for the Coastal Plain aquifers in North and South Carolina, 1941–2004. — Continued

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USGS identifier	State identifier	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude of land surface (feet above NGVD 29)	Hole depth (feet)	Well depth (feet)	Open interval (feet)	Diameter (inches)	Depth to water (feet below land surface)	Date of water-level measure-ment	Aqui-fer	Transmis-sivity (feet squared per day)
CR-533	S 22J5	35°08’17”	77°10’17”	27.36	80	80	55-80	4	16.43	10/29/2004	CH	--
CR-538	S 22J8	35°08’17”	77°10’17”	30.74	338	338	328-338	2.5	17.2	10/29/2004	B	--
CR-539	S 22J9	35°08’17”	77°10’17”	28.32	530	526	516-526	2.5	21.65	10/29/2004	BC	--
CR-540	S 22J10	35°08’17”	77°10’17”	28.64	730	726	716-726	2.5	89.38	10/29/2004	BC	--
CR-541	S 22J11	35°08’17”	77°10’17”	29.39	--	1,040	1,034-1,044	2.5	103.08	10/29/2004	UCF	--
CR-543	R 23X2	35°10’20”	77°18’40”	46	98	98	88-98	2.5	5.22	10/29/2004	CH	--
CR-548	R 23X4	35°10’20”	77°18’40”	46	--	307	297-307	2.5	32.68	10/29/2004	PD	--
CR-549	R 23X5	35°10’20”	77°18’40”	46	--	13	8-13	4	5.56	10/29/2004	S	--
CR-550	U 18Q3	34°56’03”	76°53’23”	26.26	480	480	460-480	4	25.43	11/01/2004	CH	--
CR-551	U 18Q4	34°56’03”	76°53’23”	26.26	250	250	230-250	6	26.02	11/01/2004	CH	--
CR-552	U 18Q5	34°56’03”	76°53’23”	26.11	80	80	65-80	6	18.53	11/01/2004	Y	--
CR-553	U 18Q6	34°56’03”	76°53’23”	26.13	30	30	10-30	6	8.19	11/01/2004	S	--
CR-585	R 24N5	35°10’19”	77°23’31”	60	1,195	1,195	--	--	--	--	--	--
CR-616	--	34°55’04”	76°56’28”	25.43	235	235	210-220	2	16.29	11/04/2004	CH	--
CR-617	--	34°53’02”	76°54’01”	23.59	163	163	147.48-157.48	4	14.86	11/04/2004	CH	--
CR-618	--	34°53’35”	76°53’07”	23.66	158	158	142.06-157.06	4	14.47	11/04/2004	CH	--
CR-619	--	34°55’19”	76°52’43”	28	225	225	180-205	4	22.67	11/04/2004	CH	--
CR-620	--	34°56’38”	76°51’38”	10	305	305	210-220	2	11.66	11/04/2004	CH	--
CR-621	--	34°55’10”	76°54’49”	26	265	265	200-210	2	17.66	11/04/2004	CH	--
CR-622	--	34°57’07”	76°55’35”	28	219.5	219.5	199.5-209.5	2	22.44	11/04/2004	CH	--
CR-623	--	34°53’12”	76°54’07”	23.78	204	204	188.33-198.33	4	15.16	11/04/2004	CH	--
CR-626	P 21N1	35°22’26”	77°08’07”	43.98	--	172	52-172	4	20.41	10/25/2004	CH	--
CR-655	R 23X9	35°10’20”	77°18’40”	45.36	--	869	854-864	4.5	174.7	10/29/2004	UCF	--
CR-657	R 23X7	35°10’20”	77°18’40”	43.99	--	213	198-208	4.5	7.36	10/29/2004	PD	--
CR-658	R 23X8	35°10’20”	77°18’40”	44.86	--	507	492-502	4.5	176.71	10/29/2004	BC	--
CR-659	R 23X10	35°10’20”	77°18’40”	45.33	--	1,005	990-1,000	4.5	102.04	10/29/2004	LCF	--
CR-660	P 22U6	35°19’57”	77°10’21”	27.1	--	619	604-614	4.5	97.4	10/25/2004	BC	500[a]

Table 1. Selected well data for the Coastal Plain aquifers in North and South Carolina, 1941–2004. — Continued

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CR-661	P 22U7	35°19’57”	77°10’21”	27.36	--	350	335-345	4.5	25.39	10/25/2004	PD	600[a]
CR-662	P 22U8	35°19’57”	77°10’21”	27.35	--	239	224-234	4.5	9.2	10/25/2004	PD	700[a]
CR-663	P 22U9	35°19’57”	77°10’21”	27.1	--	25	10-20	4.5	9.08	10/25/2004	S	--
CR-664	P 22U10	35°19’57”	77°10’21”	27.29	--	85	70-80	4.5	10.23	10/25/2004	CH	2,000[a]
CR-666	P 21N2	35°22’26”	77°08’07”	44.43	--	44	35-40	4	19.87	10/25/2004	Y	--
CR-667	P 21N3	35°22’26”	77°08’07”	44.29	--	20	13-18	4	3.78	10/25/2004	S	--
CR-668	U 19O5	34°57’24”	76°59’20”	26.5	--	80	55-80	4	7.51	11/01/2004	S	--
CR-669	U 19O6	34°57’24”	76°59’20”	26.5	--	200	190-200	4	8.3	11/01/2004	S	--
CR-670	U 19O7	34°57’24”	76°59’20”	26.5	--	610	570-580	4	8.74	11/01/2004	B	--
CR-671	U 19O8	34°57’24”	76°59’20”	26.5	--	670	660-670	4	12.2	11/01/2004	PD	--
CR-672	U 19O9	34°57’24”	76°59’20”	26.5	--	630	350-530	4	8.92	11/01/2004	Y	--
CR-674	R 25J	35°13’19”	77°25’33”	55	1,090	1,090	--	--	--	--	--	--
CR-675	--	35°13’03”	77°08’51”	36.73	205	205	150-205	4	10.79	10/24/1976	Y	4,000
CR-676	U 18Q9	34°56’02”	76°53’24”	26	70	70	65-70	2.5	21.66	06/19/1990	Y	500
Cumberland County, North Carolina												
CU-161	--	35°09’06”	79°00’38”	235.88	160	125.5	105-125	4	86.1	10/25/2004	UCF	--
CU-167	--	35°09’05”	79°00’38”	235.98	90	83.5	63-83	4	20.43	10/25/2004	BC	--
CU-311	--	35°09’17”	78°59’06”	287.71	235	225	205-225	2	32.88	10/25/2004	UCF	--
CU-385	R 39P1	35°11’31”	78°39’14”	143	230	230	--	--	--	--	--	--
CU-386	U 41A1	34°59’16”	78°45’17”	130	280	29	25-29	4	8.27	11/05/2004	S	--
CU-387	S 41W4	35°05’27”	78°47’16”	125	433	433	--	--	--	--	--	--
CU-388	S 42O3	35°07’10”	78°54’41”	240	268	268	--	--	--	--	--	--
CU-390	--	35°09’36”	78°58’53”	250.63	199.5	199.5	184-194	2	86.85	10/25/2004	UCF	--
CU-391	--	35°09’35”	78°58’53”	249.51	40	40	30-40	2	18.67	10/25/2004	BC	--
CU-392	V 39O1	34°52’57”	78°39’27”	116	--	190	175-185	4.5	49.03	11/09/2004	BC	--
CU-393	V 39O2	34°52’57”	78°39’27”	116	--	27	22-27	4.5	6.64	11/09/2004	S	--
CU-394	V 39O3	34°52’57”	78°39’27”	116	--	120	105-115	4.5	6.82	11/09/2004	BC	--

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Currituck County, North Carolina												
CK-131	E 7J	36°18’11”	75°55’29”	5	4,553	4,553	--	--	--	--	--	--
CK-132	B 10R1	36°31’25”	76°12’25”	12.5	--	840	830-840	2.5	4.04	10/26/2004	UCF	--
CK-133	G 6L	36°07’02”	75°51’10”	10	5,140	5,140	--	--	--	--	--	--
CK-134	B 10R1	36°31’26”	76°12’24”	26	--	50	40-50	4	--	--	S	30[a]
Dare County, North Carolina												
DA-501	H 4U3	36°00’37”	75°40’11”	-2.45	--	23	18-23	4	3.44	10/28/2004	S	--
DA-502	K 2E7	35°49’27”	75°34’11”	-3.17	--	10	5-10	4	1.74	10/28/2004	S	--
DA-503	L 6Y4	35°40’27”	75°54’19”	3	--	24	19-24	4	3.37	10/28/2004	S	--
DA-604	J 7T--	35°51’51”	75°55’29”	3	5,147	5,147	--	--	--	--	--	--
DA-618	K 2E3	35°49’25”	75°34’10”	-3.26	--	190	174-184	4	7.43	10/28/2004	Y	--
DA-619	K 2E4	35°49’25”	75°34’10”	-3	--	134	124-134	4	1.27	10/28/2004	Y	--
DA-620	K 2E2	35°49’25”	75°34’10”	-3.16	--	214	204-214	4	6.7	10/28/2004	Y	--
DA-621	J 7K5	35°52’09”	75°55’16”	-1.56	--	315	305-315	6	4.09	10/28/2004	Y	--
DA-622	J 7K6	35°52’09”	75°55’16”	-2.71	--	195	113-195	4	4.01	10/28/2004	Y	--
DA-623	J 7K7	35°52’09”	75°55’16”	-1.64	--	15	10-15	4	2.9	10/27/2004	S	--
DA-624	J 7K8	35°52’09”	75°55’16”	-2.36	--	88	78-88	4	3.87	10/28/2004	Y	--
DA-625	G 4X1	36°05’58”	75°43’32”	5.74	--	238	228-238	4	5.55	10/28/2004	Y	--
DA-626	J 5J2	35°53’15”	75°45’60”	6.16	--	172	162-172	4	7.56	10/28/2004	Y	7,000
DA-627	J 5J3	35°55’06”	75°42’06”	10.98	--	160	150-160	6	16.44	10/28/2004	Y	--
DA-628	J 5J5	35°55’06”	75°42’06”	10	--	20	15-20	4	6.86	10/28/2004	S	--
DA-629	J 3H3	35°53’49”	75°37’17”	6.68	--	207	197-207	6	14.17	10/28/2004	Y	--
DA-630	J 3O4	35°52’51”	75°39’57”	8.75	--	13	8-13	4	4.64	10/28/2004	S	--
DA-631	J 5M2	35°52’16”	75°47’10”	2.07	--	150	140-150	6	2.35	10/28/2004	Y	--
DA-632	J 5M3	35°52’16”	75°47’10”	-1.93	--	24	19-24	4	0.47	10/28/2004	S	--
DA-633	L 6Y3	35°40’27”	75°54’19”	6.52	--	145	135-145	4	3.42	10/28/2004	Y	--

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DA-634	L 6Y2	35°40’27”	75°54’19”	6.52	--	300	285-295	4	5.01	10/28/2004	Y	--
DA-635	J 3X9	35°50’32”	75°38’24”	9	--	19	14-19	4	2.89	10/28/2004	S	--
DA-636	J 3X10	35°50’32”	75°38’24”	9	--	500	134-144	4	8.49	10/28/2004	Y	--
DA-637	J 3X11	35°50’32”	75°38’24”	9.69	--	98	88-98	4	7.07	10/28/2004	Y	--
DA-638	J 3X13	35°50’32”	75°38’24”	9.29	--	183	173-183	4	22.62	10/28/2004	Y	--
DA-639	J 3X12	35°50’32”	75°38’24”	9.09	--	84	74-84	4	7.83	10/28/2004	Y	--
DA-640	H 4U2	36°00’48”	75°40’33”	6.78	--	266	256-266	6	19.97	10/28/2004	Y	--
DA-641	J 3O3	35°53’01”	75°38’59”	7.68	--	220	200-220	6	25.06	10/28/2004	Y	--
DA-642	--	35°42’30”	75°45’45”	5	197	197	172-192	6	9.53	05/06/2002	Y	2,000
Duplin County, North Carolina												
DU-126	V 32V1	34°50’53”	78°01’15”	85.89	98	98	83-98	4	16.53	11/05/2004	PD	--
DU-127	W 29D6	34°49’23”	77°48’46”	42.6	822	470	460-470	2.5	48.09	11/05/2004	BC	--
DU-128	W 29D5	34°49’23”	77°48’46”	42.62	130	130	100-130	3.88	8.41	11/05/2004	CH	--
DU-129	W 29D	34°49’23”	77°48’46”	41	822	822	--	--	--	--	--	--
DU-134	V32V3	34°50’52”	78°01’20”	84.42	--	46	36-46	4	12.36	11/05/2004	CH	--
DU-135	V32V6	34°50’52”	78°01’20”	86	218	218	208-218	2.5	40.64	11/05/2004	BC	800[a]
DU-136	V32V8	34°50’52”	78°01’20”	86	--	14	10-14	1.25	6.79	11/05/2004	S	--
DU-137	T 29G3	35°03’23”	77°48’26”	128	--	136	126-136	4	55.83	11/02/2004	PD	1,000
DU-142	T29G4	35°03’23”	77°48’26”	127.17	--	396	386-396	2.5	92.16	11/02/2004	BC	--
DU-143	T 29G5	35°03’23”	77°48’26”	127.55	--	256	246-256	4	91.31	11/02/2004	BC	--
DU-144	T 29G6	35°03’23”	77°48’26”	128	--	256	246-256	2.5	60.5	04/1979	BC	2,000[a]
DU-145	T 29G7	35°03’23”	77°48’26”	127.35	--	17	13.5-16.5	1.13	4.19	11/02/2004	S	--
Edgecombe County, North Carolina												
ED-114	J 28S	35°51’16”	77°41’14”	98	445	445	--	--	13.8	10/10/1973	--	--
ED-123	K 27N	35°47’26”	77°38’36”	104	317	317	105-171*	10	51	06/10/1963	UCF	500
ED-181	K 26M1	35°47’28”	77°32’53”	26.25	--	160	145-155	4	18.3	10/26/2004	UCF	--

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ED-182	K 26M2	35°47’28”	77°32’53”	26.25	--	100	85-95	4	19.77	10/26/2004	UCF	--
ED-183	K 26M3	35°47’28”	77°32’53”	26.25	--	25	10-20	4	3.2	10/26/2004	S	--
ED-184	K 28V	35°45’23”	77°41’22”	95	294	294	--	--	--	--	--	--
ED-186	J 28J	35°53’43”	77°40’44”	88	362	362	--	--	--	--	--	--
ED-187	--	35°49’15”	77°27’30”	50.00	185	185	143-180*	8	61.59	08/21/2001	BC	2,000
Gates County, North Carolina												
GA-064	C 15s4	36°26’47”	76°36’13”	37.9	--	905	880-890	2.5	110.82	10/27/2004	LCF	--
GA-065	C 15S5	36°26’47”	76°36’13”	37.44	570	570	555-565	4	36.19	10/27/2004	UCF	--
GA-066	C 15S6	36°26’47”	76°36’13”	37.67	--	269	258-263	2	21.23	10/27/2004	CH	--
GA-067	C 15S7	36°26’47”	76°36’15”	38.58	--	31	20-30	2	4.57	10/27/2004	S	--
GA-068	C 14T	36°26’11”	76°30’04”	15	2,138	2,138	--	--	--	--	--	--
GA-071	--	36°22’50”	76°44’33”	7	338	338	318-338	3	8.17	11/04/2004	LCF	--
GA-072	C 15S2	36°26’48”	76°36’11”	33	--	221	211-221	2.5	--	--	B	10[a]
GA-073	C 15S7	36°26’48”	76°36’11”	33	--	1,002	992-1,002	2.5	--	--	LCF	10[a]
GA-074	--	36°30’44”	76°47’02”	16	420	420	400-420	12	100.00	11/03/1994	BC	1,000
GA-075	--	36°30’44”	76°47’02”	16	375	375	345-375	12	85.73	11/22/1994	B	2,000
Greene County, North Carolina												
GR-062	O 27J4	35°28’40”	77°35’58”	78	568	410	397-407	2.5	98.19	11/02/1978	UCF	--
GR-065	O 27J5	35°28’40”	77°35’58”	75.75	115	108.4	98.4-108.4	4	30.94	11/10/1987	BC	800
GR-066	O 27J6	35°28’40”	77°35’58”	80.59	326	326	295-305	4	127.78	11/10/1987	UCF	2,000
GR-068	O 27J8	35°28’40”	77°35’58”	78	325	325	304-325*	2.5	98.17	12/20/1978	UCF	2,000
GR-072	O 27U2	35°25’17”	77°35’20”	77	427	379	331-378*	6	129.93	12/03/1986	BC	600
GR-074	N 28N1	35°32’12”	77°43’21”	105	333	251	178-246*	10	119.4	12/02/1986	BC	4,000
GR-079	O 29R2	35°26’04”	77°47’34”	130	300	285	250-280*	6	98	09/24/1973	BC	2,000
GR-080	O 26F1	35°28’58”	77°34’42”	59	--	360	278-405*	6	74	04/04/1975	BC	1,000
GR-172	O 27J8	35°28’57”	77°35’50”	78	--	17	7-12	4.5	6.91	10/27/2004	S	--

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GR-173	O 27J9	35°28’57”	77°35’50”	78	--	55	40-50	4.5	17.62	10/27/2004	Y	--
GR-174	O 27J10	35°28’57”	77°35’49”	78	--	125	110-120	2.4	31.36	10/27/2004	BC	--
GR-175	O 27J11	35°28’57”	77°35’49”	78	--	325	310-320	4.5	165.52	10/27/2004	UCF	--
GR-176	O 28K3	35°27’18”	77°40’08”	39.3	--	415	400-410	4.5	100.86	10/26/2004	LCF	700[a]
GR-177	O 28K4	35°27’18”	77°40’08”	39.28	--	239	224-234	4.5	106.71	10/26/2004	UCF	400[a]
GR-178	O 28K5	35°27’18”	77°40’08”	39.32	--	81	66-76	4.5	7.96	10/26/2004	S	20[a]
GR-179	O 28K6	35°27’18”	77°40’08”	39.37	--	25	10-20	4.5	7.45	10/26/2004	S	400[a]
GR-180	P 27A	35°24’58”	77°35’32”	78	446	446	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halifax County, North Carolina												
HA-133	G 24O	36°07’31”	77°24’45”	103	--	96	64-96*	18	35	10/30/1941	Y	--
HA-164	E 25I1	36°17’51”	77°27’22”	37	--	228	208-228	--	--	--	LCF	--
HA-166	E 25I3	36°17’59”	77°27’49”	53	--	217	186-217*		64.47	10/27/2004	LCF	--
HA-168	H 25Q	36°01’49”	77°23’49”	90	396	396	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harnett County, North Carolina												
HR-056	O 41I1	35°27’53”	78°46’42”	290	457	457	--	--	--	--	--	--
HR-057	R 45F1	35°12’58”	79°08’45”	325	316	316	--	--	--	--	--	--
HR-058	P 41F1	35°22’57”	78°49’41”	239	125	125	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hertford County, North Carolina												
HF-015	C 21A1	36°26’46”	77°05’18”	13.1	--	215	--	--	28	10/28/2004	BC	--
HF-082	--	36°26’01”	77°06’46”	86	605	525	390-520*	8	144.5	02/05/1983	LCF	6,000[a]
HF-083	E 20I1	36°18’32”	77°01’23”	56.73	--	570	560-570	4	124.5	10/29/2004	LCF	--
HF-084	B 20u5	36°30’27”	77°00’18”	67.06	260	260	250-260	4	76.36	10/26/2004	UCF	900[a]
HF-085	B 20u6	36°30’27”	77°00’20”	68.83	818	570	560-570	4	162.49	10/26/2004	LCF	--
HF-086	B 20U7	36°30’27”	77°00’18”	70.19	--	500	490-500	4	161.83	10/26/2004	LCF	--

Table 1. Selected well data for the Coastal Plain aquifers in North and South Carolina, 1941–2004. — Continued

[USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; NGVD 29, National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929; --, no data; *, two or more openings throughout this interval; S, surficial; Y, Yorktown; B, Beaufort; LCF, lower Cape Fear; UCF, upper Cape Fear; BC, Black Creek; PD, Peedee; CH, Castle Hayne; MD, Middendorf; FL/TS, Floridan/Tertiary Sand; CF, Cape Fear]

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HF-087	B 20U8	36°30’27”	77°00’18”	70.19	--	33	29-33	1.25	13.07	10/26/2004	Y	--
HF-093	E 21S1	36°16’00”	77°06’24”	58	--	33	28-33	4	15.58	10/26/2004	Y	--
HF-094	--	36°20’48”	77°06’08”	76	220	220	210-220	3	100.3	11/05/2004	UCF	--
HF-095	D 20U1	36°20’43”	77°00’09”	50	--	370	356-366	4	85.26	10/26/2004	LCF	--
HF-096	D 8M	36°22’48”	76°53’27”	38	940	940	--	--	--	--	--	--
HF-097	--	36°23’30”	76°56’15”	36	415	415	395-415	10	35.00	02/08/1982	BC	4,000
HF-098	--	36°17’40”	76°59’40”	49	145	145	132-142	6	44.60	12/10/1990	BC	300
HF-099	--	36°16’45”	76°58’30”	43	430	430	270-430*	4.5	89.65	05/20/2004	UCF	4,000
Hoke County, North Carolina												
HO-032	T 48I2	35°03’18”	79°21’34”	350	209	110	82-92	2.5	-0.78	10/27/2004	BC	--
HO-037	--	34°58’08”	79°13’41”	248	308	108	71-100*	8	27.33	10/26/2004	BC	--
HO-046	T 48T	35°02’02”	79°20’56”	350	248	248	--	--	--	--	--	--
HO-047	U 46E6	34°59’35”	79°14’41”	274.37	--	111	62-101*	2.5	35.48	10/27/2004	BC	--
HO-050	--	34°59’04”	79°15’24”	286.5	194	120	73-112*	8	32.08	10/08/1974	BC	700
HO-055	--	34°57’28”	79°02’23”	175	50	50	35-45	4	28.63	10/26/2004	BC	--
HO-056	--	35°11’00”	79°10’41”	215	100	91	81-91	2	18.42	10/25/2004	BC	--
HO-057	--	35°11’00”	79°10’41”	215	42	40	30-40	4	19.33	10/25/2004	BC	--
HO-058	--	35°11’00”	79°10’41”	215	27	24.5	14.5-24.5	4	16.84	10/25/2004	BC	--
HO-063	--	34°58’30”	79°14’52”	267	175	120	75-110	10	24.33	1989	BC	300
HO-064	--	34°58’19”	79°15’25”	268	200	160	80-150*	10	22.83	10/05/1998	BC	600
HO-077	--	34°58’34”	79°19’48”	341	115	110	73-106*	4	48.81	10/26/2004	BC	--
Hyde County, North Carolina												
HY-169	O 10W3	35°25’28”	76°12’30”	3.17	700	700	640-700	5.88	1.04	10/28/2004	CH	14,000
HY-174	O 10W2	35°25’28”	76°12’30”	3	1,505	857	847-857	6	6.71	10/28/2004	CH	--
HY-175	M 12L3	35°37’21”	76°21’17”	11	1,011	854	844-854	6	15.97	10/29/2004	B	--
HY-177	O 10W1	35°25’26”	76°12’30”	2.29	--	158	148-158	4	1.48	10/28/2004	Y	--

Table 1. Selected well data for the Coastal Plain aquifers in North and South Carolina, 1941–2004. — Continued

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USGS identifier	State identifier	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude of land surface (feet above NGVD 29)	Hole depth (feet)	Well depth (feet)	Open interval (feet)	Diameter (inches)	Depth to water (feet below land surface)	Date of water-level measure-ment	Aqui-fer	Transmis-sivity (feet squared per day)
HY-178	O 10W6	35°25’26”	76°12’30”	2.48	--	11	7-11	1.25	2.04	10/28/2004	S	--
HY-179	M 12L1	35°37’22”	76°21’14”	11.26	--	550	440-550	6	11.71	10/29/2004	CH	--
HY-180	M 12L2	35°37’22”	76°21’14”	10.51	--	14	9-14	1.25	2.88	10/29/2004	S	--
HY-181	M 12L4	35°37’22”	76°21’14”	10.99	--	680	650-680	4	14.47	10/29/2004	CH	--
HY-182	M 12L5	35°37’22”	76°21’14”	10.76	--	111	63-111	6	3.18	10/29/2004	S	--
HY-183	M 12L6	35°37’22”	76°21’14”	7.47	--	213	203-213	4	5.57	10/29/2004	Y	--
HY-184	M 12L8	35°37’22”	76°21’14”	10.51	--	550	450-550	6	11.51	10/29/2004	CH	--
HY-185	O 13C2	35°29’44”	76°27’05”	3.2	--	398	382-398	2	10.01	10/28/2004	CH	--
HY-186	O 13F1	35°28’54”	76°29’09”	2.2	--	470	342-470	6	12.37	10/28/2004	CH	--
HY-187	--	35°32’10”	76°18’45”	7.00	111	111	91-106	8	7.60	10/11/1994	Y	1,000
HY-188	--	35°31’55”	76°18’35”	4.00	220	220	190-220	4	5.97	08/13/1994	Y	2,000
Johnston County, North Carolina												
JH-156	P35U1	35°20’36”	78°15’24”	125	139	139	--	--	--	--	--	--
JH-157	P 38N2	35°22’29”	78°34’02”	35	160	160	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jones County, North Carolina												
JO-033	U 26j4	34°58’10”	77°30’13”	68	545	545	506-545*	4	199.91	11/02/2004	BC	--
JO-034	U 26j5	34°58’10”	77°30’13”	68	284	284	274-284	4	54.15	11/02/2004	PD	--
JO-035	U 26j8	34°58’10”	77°30’12”	68	15	15	5-15	4	5.85	11/02/2004	S	--
JO-037	T 27U1	35°00’52”	77°35’17”	67	282	265	231-261	6	5.5	01/03/1974	PD	2,000
JO-045	S 26I1	35°08’22”	77°31’48”	55	--	185	175-185	2.5	30.64	10/29/2004	PD	--
JO-046	S 26I2	35°08’22”	77°31’48”	55	--	785	775-785	2.5	110.61	10/29/2004	LCF	--
JO-047	S 26I3	35°08’22”	77°31’48”	55	14	14	10-14	4	4.1	10/29/2004	S	--
JO-056	R 25Y1	35°10’55”	77°29’21”	66	--	240.5	160-240*	6	31.5	06/20/1980	PD	1,000
JO-059	--	35°03’44”	77°25’13”	42.6	610	530	468-520*	4	93.22	11/17/1987	BC	2,000
JO-064	U 26J1	34°58’10”	77°30’13”	70	60	60	27-60	3.88	9.83	11/02/2004	CH	--
JO-070	U 26J3	34°58’10”	77°30’13”	70	13.3	13.3	8.8-12.8	1.25	6.12	11/02/2004	S	--

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JO-071	U 26J6	34°58’10”	77°30’13”	70	60	60	25-60	5.88	10.76	09/25/1979	CH	1,000
JO-077	S 26I5	35°08’22”	77°31’49”	59.59	--	577	562-572	4.5	136.48	10/29/2004	UCF	--
JO-078	S 26I4	35°08’22”	77°31’49”	59.74	--	351	336-346	4.5	54.44	10/29/2004	BC	--
JO-079	S 26I6	35°08’22”	77°31’49”	60.23	--	485	470-480	4.5	137.21	10/29/2004	BC	--
JO-080	T 23X1	35°00’24”	77°18’09”	44.77	--	167	157-167	6	13.08	10/28/2004	CH	--
JO-082	U 26J10	34°58’10”	77°30’12”	68	--	815	800-810	4.5	121.6	11/02/2004	UCF	--
JO-083	U 26J9	34°58’10”	77°30’12”	68	--	131	116-126	4.5	11.86	11/02/2004	B	--
Lenoir County, North Carolina												
LN-089	R 26D1	35°14’09”	77°33’00”	44	600	482	316-364*	10	115.9	11/17/1987	BC	11,000
LN-090	Q 26N2	35°17’24”	77°33’13”	74	495	482	272-482	10	161.4	11/17/1987	BC	5,000
LN-098	Q 26D1	35°19’23”	77°33’55”	66	400	356	308-356*	6	162	11/16/1987	UCF	500
LN-099	Q 26A1	35°19’37”	77°30’09”	75	400	358	308-358*	6	161.02	11/16/1987	BC	200
LN-101	P 26U4	35°20’12”	77°30’45”	72	--	50	40-50	4	17.57	11/02/2004	S	--
LN-102	P 26U5	35°20’12”	77°30’45”	72	852	570	538-548	2.5	179.57	11/02/2004	UCF	--
LN-103	P 26U6	35°20’12”	77°30’45”	72	185	185	180-185	4	42.75	11/02/2004	BC	--
LN-104	R 26A1	35°14’46”	77°30’41”	33	584	490	270-485*	12	121.45	11/17/1987	BC	15,000
LN-105	Q 25d11	35°19’38”	77°28’41”	66	833	40	30-40	4	11.38	11/02/2004	S	--
LN-110	Q 25d12	35°19’38”	77°28’41”	66	--	134	124-134	4	43.2	11/02/2004	PD	--
LN-116	Q 27R4	35°16’10”	77°37’05”	44	50	48	38-48	2.5	19.53	11/08/2004	PD	--
LN-117	Q 27R5	35°16’10”	77°37’05”	44.03	673	520	480-490	2.5	121.59	11/08/2004	UCF	--
LN-122	Q 27R6	35°16’10”	77°37’05”	46.32	401	401	354-364	4	121.46	11/08/2004	BC	--
LN-123	Q 27R7	35°16’10”	77°37’05”	46.78	212	212	190-202	4	115.51	11/08/2004	BC	--
LN-125	Q 27R9	35°16’10”	77°37’05”	46	--	365	355-365	4	180.04	10/28/1974	BC	2,000[a]
LN-126	Q 27R10	35°16’10”	77°37’05”	45.42	--	81	71-81	4	19.54	11/08/2004	PD	--
LN-135	R 26N5	35°12’34”	77°33’52”	67	--	187.7	175-184	4	39.54	10/29/2004	PD	--
LN-139	R 29T2	35°11’43”	77°45’10”	109.6	--	207	190-207	2	98.97	11/02/2004	BC	--

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LN-145	R 28L3	35°12’14”	77°41’30”	85	--	420	307-376*	6	82.14	11/16/1987	BC	4,000
LN-166	Q 27U1	35°17’13”	77°39’33”	92	302	280	192-270*	6	93.5	06/10/1970	BC	1,000
LN-167	R 27A7	35°14’35”	77°35’08”	33	96	96	80-90	4	7.7	11/26/1986	PD	3,000
LN-188	P 26U7	35°20’12”	77°30’43”	72	--	373	358-368	4.5	178.8	11/02/2004	BC	--
LN-189	P 26U8	35°20’12”	77°30’43”	72	--	269	244-264	4.5	159.2	11/02/2004	BC	--
LN-190	S 27D1	35°09’34”	77°38’02”	126.06	--	190	140-190	4	76.1	11/02/2004	PD	--
LN-191	R 29T4	35°11’46”	77°45’10”	109.7	--	415	400-410	4.5	96.4	11/02/2004	UCF	200[a]
LN-192	R 29T5	35°11’46”	77°45’10”	106.3	--	25	10-20	4.5	13.9	11/02/2004	UCF	--
LN-193	R 29T6	35°11’46”	77°45’10”	106	--	115	100-110	4.5	16.4	11/02/2004	PD	400[a]
LN-194	R 29T7	35°11’46”	77°45’10”	110.3	--	315	300-310	4.5	95.2	11/02/2004	BC	600[a]
LN-195	R 29T8	35°11’46”	77°45’10”	110.57	--	197	182-192	4.5	95.6	11/02/2004	BC	400[a]
LN-196	--	35°14’46”	77°30’40”	38.85	--	490	270-485	10	136.26	11/10/2004	BC	--
LN-197	--	35°17’39”	77°41’12”	96.53	--	330	270-320	12	165.73	11/10/2004	BC	--
Martin County, North Carolina												
MR-201	--	35°51’14”	77°03’42”	62	--	670	665-669	2	83.53	03/08/1957	UCF	900
MR-426	--	35°47’29”	77°08’17”	66	480	450	400-439	6	89.83	10/27/2004	UCF	--
MR-427	--	35°49’45”	77°02’06”	25	280	280	265-280	4	57.99	10/27/2004	BC	--
MR-428	J 22P1	35°51’24”	77°14’54”	72	--	295	280-290	4.5	94.68	10/26/2004	UCF	--
MR-429	J 22P2	35°51’24”	77°14’54”	72	--	137	122-132	4.5	34.07	10/26/2004	BC	--
MR-430	J 22P3	35°51’24”	77°14’53”	72	--	18	8-18	4.5	6.59	10/26/2004	S	--
MR-431	J 22P4	35°51’24”	77°14’54”	72	--	50	35-45	4.5	7.9	10/26/2004	Y	--
MR-432	J 22P5	35°51’24”	77°14’54”	72	--	447	432-442	4.5	93.24	10/26/2004	LCF	--
MR-433	J 22P6	35°51’24”	77°14’53”	72	--	611	586-606	4.5	87.84	10/26/2004	LCF	--
MR-434	J 22P7	35°51’24”	77°14’53”	72	--	512	497-507	4.5	88.04	10/26/2004	UCF	--

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Moore County, North Carolina												
MO-084	--	35°07’38”	79°24’37”	465	193	165	95-115	8	63.76	08/07/1990	BC	600[a]
MO-085	S49K3	35°07’10”	79°25’15”	465	212	170.75	70.5-158.75*	8	82.69	10/27/2004	BC	--
MO-134	R 47Q2	35°11’49”	79°18’02”	355	--	142	137-142	4	101.13	10/25/2004	UCF	--
MO-135	R 47Q3	35°11’49”	79°18’02”	355	--	25	20-25	4	14.48	10/25/2004	BC	--
MO-136	R 47Q4	35°11’49”	79°18’02”	355	--	61	56-61	2.5	16.72	10/25/2004	UCF	--
MO-137	S 48H1	35°08’42”	79°22’10”	480	--	150	105-150*	4	88.67	10/25/2004	BC	--
MO-138	S 48H2	35°08’42”	79°22’10”	480	--	45	40-45	4	28.49	10/25/2004	S	--
MO-140	R 48Y4	35°10’26”	79°24’34”	595	--	88.45	82-87	4	80.32	10/25/2004	S	--
MO-141	R 48G1	35°13’01”	79°23’39”	368	120	94	84-94	4	46.65	10/26/2004	UCF	--
MO-142	R 48G2	35°13’01”	79°23’39”	370	31.4	31.4	21.4-31.4	4	7.95	10/26/2004	BC	--
MO-146	S 50F4	35°08’47”	79°34’02”	491	188	94	84-94	4	56	10/25/2004	BC	--
MO-147	S 50F5	35°08’47”	79°34’02”	491	25	23.66	18-23	2.5	18.7	10/25/2004	S	--
MO-149	S 49D2	35°09’39”	79°28’54”	480	236	110	100-110	4	61.62	10/25/2004	BC	--
MO-151	R 49C3	35°14’20”	79°27’20”	432	160	42	37-42	2.5	25.06	10/26/2004	BC	--
MO-153	R 50K2	35°12’20”	79°30’44”	517	28	28	18-28	4	19.24	08/22/1990	S	--
MO-221	--	35°06’47”	79°25’06”	457	235	200	100-125	8	74.8	10/18/1979	BC	1,000[a]
MO-229	--	35°06’44”	79°23’41”	455	200	186	126-176	10	64.5	08/09/1990	BC	600[a]
MO-241	Q 51U3	35°15’58”	79°35’22”	605	191	191	--	--	--	--	--	--
MO-242	R 49M3	35°12’20”	79°27’50”	505	224	224	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hanover County, North Carolina												
NH-050	CC 31B	34°19’27”	77°56’57”	34	--	54	52-54	1.5	--	--	PD	600[a]
NH-091	CC 30O1	34°17’12”	77°54’00”	28	--	90	70-90	8	5.74	10/04/1963	PD	3,000[a]
NH-108	CC 31O	34°17’06”	77°59’01”	8	--	53	33-53	10	9	06/25/1963	PD	13,000[a]
NH-111	CC 31M	34°17’07”	77°57’47”	20	--	56	53-56	2	--	--	PD	500[a]

Table 1. Selected well data for the Coastal Plain aquifers in North and South Carolina, 1941–2004. — Continued

[USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; NGVD 29, National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929; --, no data; *, two or more openings throughout this interval; S, surficial; Y, Yorktown; B, Beaufort; LCF, lower Cape Fear; UCF, upper Cape Fear; BC, Black Creek; PD, Peedee; CH, Castle Hayne; MD, Middendorf; FL/TS, Floridan/Tertiary Sand; CF, Cape Fear]

USGS identifier	State identifier	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude of land surface (feet above NGVD 29)	Hole depth (feet)	Well depth (feet)	Open interval (feet)	Diameter (inches)	Depth to water (feet below land surface)	Date of water-level measure-ment	Aqui-fer	Transmis-sivity (feet squared per day)
NH-115	CC 31R2	34°16’32”	77°57’20”	24	--	72	69-89	8	22.5	02/13/1963	PD	700[a]
NH-131	CC 30X	34°15’51”	77°53’49”	21	--	170	100-170	4	--	--	PD	7,000[a]
NH-134	CC 30Q	34°16’29”	77°53’56”	20	--	113	93-113	8	1.8	10/11/1963	PD	4,000[a]
NH-141	FF 30P4	34°16’27”	77°52’40”	20	--	87	67-87	6	3.96	10/04/1963	CH	13,000[a]
NH-175	CC 29Y	34°15’32”	77°49’57”	41	--	180	86-180	6	30	01/01/1959	PD	800[a]
NH-181	CC 30W	34°15’09”	77°52’12”	24	--	140	98-140	8	7	01/10/1963	PD	800[a]
NH-209	DD 31B	34°14’08”	77°56’43”	36	--	133	108-122	8	41	06/08/1964	PD	1,700[a]
NH-228	DD 30H	34°13’38”	77°52’38”	39	--	165	80-165	10	--	--	PD	800[a]
NH-244	DD 30J	34°13’22”	77°50’49”	8	--	145	60-145	2	--	--	PD	1,000[a]
NH-260	DD 29Q	34°11’49”	77°48’12”	10	--	178	163-178	8	--	--	CH	1,000[a]
NH-262	DD 29Q1	34°11’19”	77°48’36”	12	--	177	160-174	8	5	05/21/1963	CH	500[a]
NH-296	DD 31R	34°11’33”	77°57’01”	10	--	123	70-123	8	28	12/20/1941	PD	1,200[a]
NH-335	DD 31V	34°10’37”	77°56’06”	9	--	120	104-120	6	--	--	PD	900[a]
NH-343	EE 31B	34°09’10”	77°56’27”	13	--	151	101-151	8	7.52	07/31/1957	PD	2,000[a]
NH-406	FF 31T	34°01’23”	77°55’00”	18	--	158	108-158	4	--	--	CH	4,000[a]
NH-407	GG 30E	33°59’42”	77°54’34”	17	--	180	120-180	4	21	05/10/1963	CH	3,000[a]
NH-410	GG 31J	33°58’51”	77°55’02”	21	--	201	112-201	4	21	04/23/1963	CH	3,000[a]
NH-509	--	34°19’14”	77°55’08”	31	81	81	--	6	11.81	11/02/2004	CH	--
NH-513	--	34°02’14”	77°53’47”	9	201	201	96-201	--	22.25	11/03/2004	CH	--
NH-515	GG 31J1	33°58’15”	77°55’10”	9	120	120	77-120	2	13.47	11/02/2004	CH	--
NH-517	--	34°12’04”	77°53’44”	43	148	148	76-148	6	17.33	11/02/2004	PD	--
NH-526	--	34°13’46”	77°52’26”	42.5	--	72.38	62.38-72.38	2	7.28	10/25/2004	CH	--
NH-527	CC 31G	34°18’57”	77°58’50”	25	1,060	1,060	--	--	--	--	--	--
NH-529	--	34°19’14”	77°55’08”	31	110	110	55-105	6	11.9	11/02/2004	CH	--
NH-530	GG 31J	33°58’25”	77°55’10”	9	1,558	1,558	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 1. Selected well data for the Coastal Plain aquifers in North and South Carolina, 1941–2004. — Continued

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NH-531	BB 30X2	34°20’36”	77°53’23”	13	--	150	33-150	4	--	--	PD	3,000[a]
NH-532	CC 28O	34°17’55”	77°44’39”	16	--	165	159-165	4	--	--	PD	500[a]
NH-533	CC 30M	34°17’23”	77°52’22”	39	--	109	78-109	4	--	--	PD	5,000[a]
NH-534	CC 30P1	34°16’24”	77°54’54”	26	--	102	93-102	4	--	--	PD	4,000[a]
NH-535	CC 30X1	34°15’46”	77°53’38”	16	--	96	74-96	4	--	--	PD	9,000[a]
NH-536	CC 31F3	34°18’20”	77°59’11”	16	--	96	74-96	4	--	--	PD	200[a]
NH-537	CC 31R--3	34°16’24”	77°57’37”	10	--	40	30-40	4	--	--	PD	13,000[a]
NH-538	DD 31B1	34°14’08”	77°56’04”	30	--	122	50-122	4	--	--	PD	700[a]
NH-539	DD 31J	34°13’33”	77°55’21”	23	--	75	41-75	4	--	--	PD	3,000[a]
NH-540	DD 31J2	34°13’33”	77°55’25”	30	--	110	85-110	4	--	--	PD	800[a]
NH-541	DD 31T	34°11’13”	77°55’58”	52	--	157	79-157	4	--	--	PD	1,900[a]
NH-542	EE 30B	34°09’36”	77°51’33”	13	--	124	86-124	4	--	--	PD	1,900[a]
NH-543	EE 30M	34°07’57”	77°52’02”	3	--	185	119-185	4	--	--	PD	800[a]
NH-544	FF 30G	34°03’30”	77°53’19”	7	--	205	133-205	4	--	--	CH	3,000[a]
NH-545	BB 30K	34°22’40”	77°50’47”	22	--	160	23-160	4	--	--	PD	1,000[a]
Northampton County, North Carolina												
NO-106	D 25J1	36°23’46”	77°25’11”	104	233	233	220-230	6	110.25	10/28/2004	LCF	600
NO-107	--	36°19’37”	77°25’52”	75	--	276.1	--		83.25	10/28/2004	LCF	--
NO-108	B 22V1	36°30’49”	77°11’13”	77	258	257	253-258	4	132.6	11/05/2004	LCF	--
NO-109	E 23R1	36°16’52”	77°16’54”	74.47	--	295	200-288*	10	110.88	10/28/2004	LCF	--
NO-123	CC22Q2	36°26’04”	77°13’38”	105	520	520	--	--	--	--	--	--
Onslow County, North Carolina												
ON-035	X 25B1	34°44’18”	77°27’27”	17	70	68	23-70	18	5.48	11/05/2004	CH	--
ON-109	--	34°34’56”	77°21’47”	13.1	--	60	30-195*	8	6.16	1942	CH	2,000

Table 1. Selected well data for the Coastal Plain aquifers in North and South Carolina, 1941–2004. — Continued

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ON-142	X 24U	34°40’19”	77°20’19”	22	--	195	45-195*	8	9	09/1941	CH	600
ON-177	--	34°43’04”	77°21’17”	27	302	250	90-240*	10	18.17	03/16/1971	CH	2,000
ON-224	W 25F7	34°48’38”	77°29’15”	26.62	834	834	824-834	2.5	181.81	10/28/2004	BC	--
ON-225	Y25Q4	34°36’42”	77°29’00”	67.44	550	534	524-534	2.5	43.86	11/05/2004	BC	--
ON-226	Y 25Q1	34°36’42”	77°29’00”	68	--	80	58-80	3.88	34.43	11/05/2004	CH	--
ON-227	Y 25Q5	34°36’41”	77°28’58”	68	240	240	150-240	3.88	37.43	11/05/2004	CH	10,000[a]
ON-230	Y 25Q6	34°36’41”	77°28’59”	68	23	22	18.4-22	4	9.15	11/05/2004	S	--
ON-231	V 23X1	34°50’14”	77°18’12”	44.71	120	120	90-100	2.5	3.93	10/28/2004	CH	--
ON-232	V 23X2	34°50’14”	77°18’12”	45.02	1,000	640	620-630	2.5	20.06	10/28/2004	PD	--
ON-239	V 23X3	34°50’14”	77°18’12”	44.71	310	300	290-300	4	7.49	10/28/2004	PD	--
ON-240	V 23X4	34°50’14”	77°18’12”	44.8	--	6	2-6	1.25	2.92	12/05/1979	S	200[a]
ON-241	V 23X5	34°50’14”	77°18’12”	44.8	--	630	620-630	2.5	13.1	12/13/1979	BC	2,000
ON-245	W 25F6	34°48’38”	77°29’15”	20	110	110	60-110	3.88	10.68	10/28/2004	S	--
ON-249	W 25F8	34°48’38”	77°29’15”	20	772	600	590-600	2.5	212.47	10/28/2004	BC	--
ON-251	W 25F11	34°48’38”	77°29’15”	20	772	303	293-303	2.5	43.43	10/28/2004	PD	--
ON-253	W 25F9	34°48’38”	77°29’15”	20	164	164	145-164	7.88	11.65	10/28/2004	B	--
ON-254	W 25F10	34°48’38”	77°29’15”	20	17	17	12-17	4	12.26	10/28/2004	S	--
ON-255	X 24S1	34°41’30”	77°21’03”	18.63	--	90	80-90	4	14.45	11/05/2004	CH	--
ON-256	X 24S2	34°41’30”	77°21’03”	19.24	--	918	908-918	2.5	45.84	11/05/2004	BC	--
ON-264	X 24S4	34°41’35”	77°21’06”	23.19	--	527	517-527	2.5	12.6	11/05/2004	PD	--
ON-265	X 24S5	34°41’35”	77°21’06”	23.26	--	295	285-295	2.5	15.69	11/05/2004	CH	--
ON-266	X 24S6	34°41’35”	77°21’06”	23.47	--	130	120-130	5.88	16.35	11/05/2004	CH	3,000[a]
ON-267	X 24S7	34°41’36”	77°21’06”	24.06	--	40	30-40	4	15.89	11/05/2004	S	--
ON-268	V 26H1	34°53’40”	77°32’36”	46	--	535	470-530	8	224.59	11/05/2004	BC	--
ON-269	V 27U	34°50’21”	77°35’46”	80.4	647	587	477-582*	8	191.65	11/17/1987	BC	1,000
ON-270	V 26E	34°49’55”	77°34’52”	87	656	630	495-625*	8	184.98	11/17/1987	BC	1,000

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ON-272	W 26N	34°47’33”	77°33’21”	69	--	665	560-660	8	140.32	11/17/1987	BC	1,000
ON-273	V 26I	34°53’48”	77°30’58”	32	--	645	490-640*	8	145	11/17/1987	BC	2,000
ON-274	U 26U	34°55’02”	77°30’34”	66	--	610	505-605	8	185.3	11/17/1987	BC	5,000
ON-276	W 26R	34°46’46”	77°32’38”	46	668	630	466-643*	6	111.29	11/17/1987	BC	1,000
ON-277	--	34°50’36”	77°28’26”	35	--	630	485-625*	6	148.56	11/17/1987	BC	1,000
ON-282	V 25P4	34°51’32”	77°29’15”	50	637	637	541-614*	6	121	12/15/1987	BC	1,000
ON-285	V 24G	34°54’01”	77°23’44”	52	--	1,433	--	--	--	--	--	--
ON-340	--	34°42’49”	77°14’07”	36	--	241	201-241	20	48.78	1994	CH	4,000
ON-341	Y 25D	34°39’36”	77°28’44”	65	1,400	1,400	--	--	--	--	--	--
ON-342	X 26U	34°40’20”	77°30’20”	57	1,414	1,414	--	--	--	--	--	--
ON-343	X 26R	34°41’50”	77°32’15”	50	1,276	1,276	--	--	--	--	--	--
ON-344	X 26S	34°42’00”	77°32’00”	38	1,254	1,254	--	--	--	--	--	--
ON-345	W 22V	34°45’26”	77°11’36”	37	2,009	2,009	--	--	--	--	--	--
ON-346	Z 25R	34°31’36”	77°27’18”	25	1,610	1,610	--	--	--	--	--	--
ON-347	--	34°34’37”	77°29’02”	59	--	196	175-196	20	18.80	1994	CH	4,000[c]
ON-348	--	34°42’58”	77°19’30”	40	176	176	126-176	10	21.08	04/21/1986	CH	900[a]
Pamlico County, North Carolina												
PA-105	S 18U4	35°05’01”	76°50’29”	38.73	--	778	764-780	4	45.51	11/09/2004	PD	--
PA-106	S 18U8	35°05’09”	76°50’07”	38.4	--	380	340-380	4	41.22	11/09/2004	CH	--
PA-107	S 18U9	35°05’09”	76°50’29”	38.4	--	224	190-224	5.63	40.57	11/09/2004	CH	--
PA-108	S 18U10	35°05’09”	76°50’07”	40.42	--	125	105-120*	4	34.67	11/09/2004	PD	--
PA-109	S 18U11	35°05’09”	76°50’07”	40.93	--	22	13-18	4	4.53	11/09/2004	S	--
PA-113	Q 15U3	35°15’17”	76°35’53”	7.64	570	362	362-570	5.87	29.65	11/09/2004	CH	--
PA-114	Q 15U4	35°15’17”	76°35’53”	7.3	570	362	362-570	8.87	27.85	11/09/2004	CH	--
PA-115	Q 15U5	35°15’17”	76°35’53”	7.55	740	600	600-740	3.87	29.52	11/09/2004	CH	--
PA-116	Q 15U6	35°15’17”	76°35’53”	7.3	105	100	90-100	4	6.29	11/09/2004	Y	--

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PA-117	S 18U12	35°05’09”	76°50’07”	40.42	--	541	482-492	2.5	42.35	11/09/2004	CH	--
PA-118	S 18U3	35°05’09”	76°50’07”	39.14	--	83	75-80	2.5	30.83	11/09/2004	Y	--
PA-119	S 18U5	35°05’09”	76°50’07”	38.43	--	380	340-380	3.88	39.67	11/09/2004	CH	--
PA-120	S 18U6	35°05’09”	76°50’07”	38.65	--	224	190-224	3.88	39.52	11/09/2004	CH	--
PA-121	S 18U7	35°05’09”	76°50’07”	38.48	--	125	115-120	4	31.32	11/09/2004	Y	--
PA-123	R 17I1	35°13’14”	76°46’27”	17.65	100	76	66-76	4	8.98	11/09/2004	Y	--
PA-124	R 17I2	35°13’14”	76°46’27”	16.29	461	336	336-461	4	34.13	11/09/2004	CH	--
PA-125	R 17I3	35°13’14”	76°46’27”	14.05	620	483	526-615	4.5	34.32	11/09/2004	CH	--
PA-126	S 15Y1	35°05’24”	76°39’21”	7.54	60	59	49-59	2.5	5.62	11/09/2004	Y	--
PA-127	S 15Y2	35°05’24”	76°39’21”	7.25	1,520	1,065	1,055-1,065	2.5	19.22	11/09/2004	PD	--
PA-128	S 15Y3	35°05’24”	76°39’21”	7.24	590	590	500-590	3.87	9	11/09/2004	CH	--
PA-129	S 15Y4	35°05’24”	76°39’21”	7.36	450	322	322-450	5.87	8.55	11/09/2004	CH	--
PA-130	S 15Y6	35°05’24”	76°39’21”	7.54	290	290	223-275*	2.5	6.77	11/09/2004	CH	13,000
PA-131	S 15Y7	35°05’24”	76°39’21”	7.3	14	14	10-14	1.25	6.29	11/09/2004	S	--
PA-154	T 1D	35°04’36”	76°38’59”	4	3,666	366	--	--	--	--	--	--
PA-162	R 17P1	35°11’08”	76°49’33”	17.19	--	248	203-248	4	20.68	11/09/2004	CH	--
PA-163	Q 15U7	35°15’18”	76°35’45”	7.57	--	973	958-968	4.5	39.64	11/09/2004	PD	--
PA-164	Q 15U8	35°15’18”	76°35’45”	7.57	--	25	10-20	4.5	6.84	11/09/2004	S	--
PA-165	--	35°02’50”	76°44’10”	7.00	342	342	218-337*	12	14.00	06/28/1993	CH	50,000
Pasquotank County, North Carolina												
PK-190	C 12W2	36°25’54”	76°22’32”	12.42	--	37	27-32	2.5	3.77	10/27/2004	S	--
PK-191	C 12W4	36°25’54”	76°22’32”	12.42	--	648	385-420*	4	5.61	10/27/2004	CH	--
PK-192	C 12W5	36°26’01”	76°21’59”	13.11	--	1,310	1,298-1,308	2.5	81.34	10/27/2004	LCF	--
PK-193	C 12W6	36°26’02”	76°23’06”	9.87	--	648	638-648	2.5	4.61	10/27/2004	BC	--
PK-199	D 11V5	36°20’51”	76°16’39”	7.14	500	130	120-130	4	6.38	10/27/2004	Y	100
PK-212	G 9C3	36°09’00”	76°07’57”	2.89	--	70	46-56	2.5	1.7	10/27/2004	S	--
PK-213	G 9C4	36°09’00”	76°07’57”	3.17	--	622	572-622	4	5.18	10/27/2004	CH	--

Table 1. Selected well data for the Coastal Plain aquifers in North and South Carolina, 1941–2004. — Continued

[USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; NGVD 29, National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929; --, no data; *, two or more openings throughout this interval; S, surficial; Y, Yorktown; B, Beaufort; LCF, lower Cape Fear; UCF, upper Cape Fear; BC, Black Creek; PD, Peedee; CH, Castle Hayne; MD, Middendorf; FL/TS, Floridan/Tertiary Sand; CF, Cape Fear]

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PK-214	G 9C6	36°09’00”	76°07’57”	3.76	--	105	90-100	6	1.62	10/27/2004	S	30[a]
PK-215	E 10U5	36°15’03”	76°10’38”	8.09	--	55	40-50	4	6.84	10/27/2004	Y	--
PK-216	E 10U7	36°15’03”	76°10’38”	8.2	--	17	13-17	1.25	5.19	10/27/2004	S	2,000
PK-217	E 10U6	36°15’03”	76°10’38”	8	--	145	130-140	4	6.72	10/27/2004	Y	--
PK-218	F 11I4	36°13’10”	76°16’35”	1.78	--	70	60-70	4	-0.78	10/27/2004	Y	500[a]
PK-219	E 11Q6	36°16’08”	76°18’59”	11.22	--	86	76-86	2.5	5.52	10/27/2004	Y	80[a]
PK-220	F 10K3	36°12’21”	76°10’01”	4.1	--	60	45-55	2.5	2.04	10/27/2004	S	--
PK-221	F 10K4	36°12’21”	76°10’01”	4.33	--	75	65-75	6	2.41	10/27/2004	Y	--
PK-222	D 12V	36°19’30”	76°22’00”	15	2,714	2,714	--	--	--	--	--	--
PK-223	--	36°18’30”	76°16’15”	10	484	484	459-484	2	17.88	02/07/1994	B	3,000[a]
Pender County, North Carolina												
PE-083	Y 30S3	34°36’17”	77°51’19”	18.65	320	145	120-130	4	41.46	11/01/2004	PD	300
PE-084	Y 30S4	34°36’17”	77°51’19”	19	135	145	120-130	4	5.44	08/1975	PD	300[a]
PE-085	Y 30S5	34°36’17”	77°51’19”	18.85	--		830-840		54.42	10/1981	LCF	--
PE-088	Y 30S8	34°36’17”	77°51’19”	18.85	--	640	630-640	4	14.78	10/1981	BC	900[a]
PE-093	Y 30S7	34°36’17”	77°51’19”	18.94	--	380	370-380	4	10.93	11/01/2004	BC	--
PE-094	--	34°21’42”	77°43’07”	45	--	90	65-90	4	14.04	10/25/2004	CH	--
PE-097	--	34°33’08”	77°48’45”	36	--	59.15	59-59.15		25.2	10/25/2004	CH	--
PE-100	--	34°25’11”	77°52’07”	37.5	--	21.75	12-21.75		10.68	10/25/2004	CH	--
PE-102	AA 26X	34°26’01”	77°33’49”	10	1,462	1,462	--	--	--	--	--	--
PE-103	AA 27W	34°25’41”	77°37’09”	37	1,421	1,421	--	--	--	--	--	--
PE-104	BB 28O	34°22’36”	77°43’59”	34	1,253	1,253	--	--	--	--	--	--
PE-105	BB 28J3	34°23’58”	77°40’41”	60	1,348	1,348	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 1. Selected well data for the Coastal Plain aquifers in North and South Carolina, 1941–2004. — Continued

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Perquimans County, North Carolina												
PR-070	E13m1	36°17’45”	76°27’43”	16.88	--	49	39-49	2.5	5.02	10/27/2004	S	--
PR-071	E13m2	36°17’45”	76°27’43”	16.82	1,019	1,019	1,009-1,019	2.5	76.08	10/27/2004	LCF	--
PR-072	E13m3	36°17’45”	76°27’43”	16.73	--	351	336-351	2.88	13.45	10/27/2004	CH	--
PR-091	F 13W1	36°10’10”	76°27’05”	13	1,142	340	330-340	2.5	9.11	11/04/2004	CH	--
PR-093	F 11I2	36°10’11”	76°27’04”	13	--	1,005	995-1,005	2.5	--	--	LCF	2,000
PR-094	F 13W4	36°10’11”	76°27’04”	13	--	55	45-55	4	--	--	Y	2[a]
PR-095	--	36°07’00”	76°28’20”	7	344	344	311-344*	4	10.55	12/04/1996	B	1,000
PR-096	--	36°07’30”	76°29’10”	10	235	235	202-233*	10	14.79	08/27/1997	Y	4,000[a]
Pitt County, North Carolina												
PI-022	--	35°48’39”	77°22’41”	59	523	320	240-320*	8	36.3	01/16/1961	UCF	2,000
PI-176	--	35°35’29”	77°21’00”	65	711	490	210-486.5*	10	115.31	11/04/2004	BC	--
PI-264	N 24P1	35°31’33”	77°24’03”	69	400	393	350-393*	8	43	12/28/1961	BC	900
PI-521	--	35°37’55”	77°22’23”	23	499	404	268-396*	6	171.49	11/04/2004	BC	--
PI-524	O 24F2	35°28’39”	77°24’53”	60	542	490	290-484*	10	122.6	12/04/1986	BC	1,000
PI-535	L 24B4	35°44’58”	77°21’54”	55.31	370	370	360-370	2.5	80.35	10/26/2004	UCF	--
PI-536	N 23P3	35°31’48”	77°19’36”	69	--	132	122-132	2.5	22.09	10/26/2004	PD	--
PI-541	N 23P2	35°31’47”	77°19’33”	69	499	496	486-496	2.5	136.9	10/26/2004	UCF	--
PI-542	O 25M1	35°27’56”	77°27’24”	61	477	414	341-409*	10	122.3	12/30/1986	BC	1,000
PI-544	O 23L1	35°27’51”	77°16’31”	42	1,096	1,090	1,080-1,090	2.5	22.49	01/07/1986	LCF	--
PI-554	L 24B2	35°44’58”	77°21’54”	55	160	108	98-108	4	9.3	10/26/2004	BC	2,000
PI-555	L 24B3	35°44’58”	77°21’54”	55	693	560	550-560	2.5	61.53	10/26/2004	LCF	--
PI-577	N 25Q2	35°31’19”	77°28’37”	78.66	--	99	74-99	4	25.51	10/26/2004	PD	--
PI-612	O 22L1	35°27’34”	77°11’13”	46.2	--	80	51.5-80	4	6.31	10/26/2004	CH	--
PI-613	O 23L6	35°27’48”	77°16’31”	39.73	--	82	72-82	4.5	10.16	10/26/2004	CH	--
PI-615	N 22Y1	35°30’43”	77°14’60”	35.61	--	40	30-40	4	1.58	10/26/2004	Y	--

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PI-616	P 22F6	35°23’43”	77°14’03”	27.45	--	22	15-20	4	5.38	10/26/2004	S	--
PI-617	P 22F7	35°23’43”	77°14’03”	27.47	--	72	27-72	1.5	5.17	10/26/2004	CH	--
PI-618	O 23L2	35°27’49”	77°16’31”	40.97	--	12	7-12	4	5.18	10/26/2004	S	--
PI-619	O 23L3	35°27’49”	77°16’31”	40.49	--	445	430-440	4.5	112.46	10/26/2004	BC	--
PI-620	O 23L4	35°27’49”	77°16’31”	40.92	--	564	549-559	4.5	113.29	10/26/2004	UCF	--
PI-621	O 23L5	35°27’49”	77°16’31”	39.8	--	319	304-314	4.5	54.07	10/26/2004	BC	--
PI-622	O 23L7	35°27’49”	77°16’31”	39.66	--	175	160-170	4.5	19.65	10/26/2004	PD	--
PI-623	O 23L8	35°27’49”	77°16’31”	41.08	--	836	821-831	4.5	60.08	10/26/2004	LCF	--
PI-624	O 22V6	35°25’48”	77°11’30”	41.51	--	61	43-61	4	5.87	10/25/2004	CH	--
PI-625	O 22V7	35°25’48”	77°11’30”	41.72	--	35	20-30	4	5.76	10/25/2004	S	--
PI-626	M 27U7	35°35’44”	77°35’41”	85.17	--	60	50-60	6	11.41	10/26/2004	BC	--
PI-627	M 27U8	35°35’44”	77°35’41”	84.96	--	100	90-100	6	22.64	10/26/2004	BC	--
PI-628	M 27U11	35°35’44”	77°35’41”	85.06	--	18	15-18	1.25	9.66	10/26/2004	S	--
PI-629	N 26M	35°32’16”	77°32’41”	59	556	556	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robeson County, North Carolina												
RB-073	Z 45V	34°30’15”	79°06’22”	108	--	612	--	--	--	--	BC	--
RB-104	Y 44O4	34°37’24”	79°04’30”	126.63	--	40	30-40	2.5	5.95	10/27/2004	BC	--
RB-105	Y 44O6	34°37’25”	79°04’31”	126.14	--	495	459-469	2.5	49.34	10/27/2004	UCF	--
RB-130	Y 45T1	34°36’08”	79°05’50”	129.6	--	225	130-222*	8	24.93	11/02/2004	BC	--
RB-135	X 47K1	34°42’25”	79°15’39”	172.9	462	462	423-441*	2.5	8.59	10/27/2004	UCF	--
RB-136	X 47K2	34°42’25”	79°15’39”	172.9	38	38	28-38	2.5	6.74	10/27/2004	S	--
RB-137	BB 45M2	34°22’25”	79°07’38”	90.75	552	552	470-543*	2.5	34.59	10/27/2004	UCF	--
RB-138	BB 45M3	34°22’25”	79°07’38”	91.09	363	363	292-358*	2.5	19.21	10/27/2004	BC	--
RB-139	BB 45M4	34°22’24”	79°07’38”	90.61	194	194	154-189*	2.5	16.71	10/27/2004	BC	--
RB-140	BB 45M5	34°22’25”	79°07’38”	91.03	--	116	107-112	2.5	9.01	10/27/2004	BC	--
RB-141	BB 45M6	34°22’25”	79°07’38”	90.69	--	40	30-40	6	6.24	10/27/2004	--	--

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RB-147	Z 47R1	34°31’56”	79°17’46”	143.17	556	543	474-495*	2.5	28.95	10/27/2004	UCF	--
RB-148	Z 47R2	34°31’56”	79°17’46”	143.15	270	263	247-263*	2.5	38.8	10/27/2004	BC	--
RB-149	Z 47R3	34°31’56”	79°17’46”	143.24	190	187	156-187*	2.5	36.91	10/27/2004	BC	--
RB-150	Z 47R4	34°31’56”	79°17’46”	143.04	78	78	73-78	2.5	18.38	10/27/2004	--	--
RB-151	Z 47R5	34°31’56”	79°17’46”	143.28	44	41	31-41	2.5	9.82	10/27/2004	S	--
RB-156	X 44K4	34°42’35”	79°00’06”	149.45	50	31	21-31	2.5	3.36	10/29/2004	S	--
RB-157	X 44K6	34°42’35”	79°00’06”	149.37	230	165	144-154	2.5	3.48	10/29/2004	BC	--
RB-166	V 45U2	34°50’36”	79°05’15”	185.21	353	353	317-327	2.5	34.93	10/29/2004	UCF	--
RB-167	V 45U3	34°50’36”	79°05’15”	186.12	--	95	65-90*	2.5	4.5	10/29/2004	BC	2,000
RB-168	V 45U4	34°50’36”	79°05’15”	187.28	--	132	122-127	2.5	5.36	10/29/2004	BC	--
RB-169	V 45U5	34°50’36”	79°05’15”	184.48	--	30	20-30	2.5	4.42	10/29/2004	BC	--
RB-170	V 45U6	34°50’36”	79°05’15”	182.6	--	100	65-95*	4	4.03	10/29/2004	BC	--
RB-171	V 45U7	34°50’36”	79°05’17”	184	30.3	30.3	20-30	4	3.8	10/29/2004	BC	--
RB-175	--	34°36’31”	78°59’45”	110	165	165	92-156*	8	51.75	12/15/1988	BC	2,000
RB-183	Y42f9	34°38’40”	78°54’58”	140.8	468	468	390-449*	4	149.38	10/27/2004	UCF	--
RB-184	Y 42F10	34°38’41”	78°54’57”	139.9	--	330	300-325*	4	47.37	10/27/2004	BC	--
RB-185	Y 42F11	34°38’40”	78°54’58”	140.9	155	155	140-155*	4	24.01	10/27/2004	BC	--
RB-186	Y 42F12	34°38’41”	78°54’59”	140	--	20	10-20	4	5.84	10/27/2004	S	--
RB-188	AA 43Q1	34°26’23”	78°58’18”	80.46	--	497	445-455	2.5	62.7	10/27/2004	UCF	--
RB-194	--	34°37’51”	79°01’39”	110	104	103	55-100	12	38.8	11/04/1998	BC	4,000
RB-197	--	34°37’49”	79°01’53”	107	120	120	65-115	12	39.5	11/04/1998	BC	5,000
RB-199	--	34°37’56”	79°02’00”	117	122	118	55-115*	12	17.77	11/02/2004	BC	--
RB-234	--	34°37’40”	79°01’29”	112	163	159	73-155*	12	44.6	11/04/1998	BC	4,000
RB-235	--	34°37’36”	79°01’16”	112	160	143	66-136*	12	47.3	11/04/1998	BC	6,000
RB-236	--	34°37’28”	79°01’04”	110	162	160	65-155*	12	47.51	11/04/1998	BC	2,000
RB-245	--	34°36’46”	79°00’02”	114	210	209	82-197*	8	28.08	11/02/2004	BC	--
RB-270	Z 44I1	34°33’28”	79°01’51”	123	337	160	150-160	4	30.82	11/02/2004	BC	--

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RB-276	Y 45W4	34°25’58”	79°12’56”	120	183	183	163-183	4	41.72	11/02/2004	BC	--
RB-278	--	34°35’35”	79°09’39”	142	170	170	159-165	6	22.21	11/02/2004	BC	--
RB-310	--	34°42’33”	79°04’27”	135	--	45	40-45	1.25	-4.56	11/02/2004	BC	--
RB-312	--	34°38’39”	79°00’21”	126	86	86	68-78	4	12.84	11/03/2004	BC	--
RB-331	W43I1	34°47’56”	78°51’14”	151	362	362	--	--	--	--	--	--
RB-332	X 45J2	34°43’38”	79°05’33”	166	469	469	--	--	--	--	--	--
Richmond County, North Carolina												
RI-050	T 50R6	35°01’23”	79°32’49”	413	60	60	45-60	4	41.64	10/25/2004	S	--
RI-051	T 50R3	35°01’23”	79°32’49”	413	258	122	112-122	4	55.09	10/25/2004	BC	--
RI-052	T 50R4	35°01’23”	79°32’49”	414	--	80	72-77	2.5	47.29	10/25/2004	BC	--
RI-053	T 50R5	35°01’23”	79°32’49”	413	--	50	40-45	2.5	41.66	10/25/2004	S	--
RI-056	V 52I	34°53’31”	79°41’09”	325	287	287	--	--	--	--	--	--
RI-057	U 35G1	34°57’39”	79°47’27”	340	304	304	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sampson County, North Carolina												
SA-038	U 38T	34°57’08”	78°30’38”	134	--	353	--	--	--	--	--	--
SA-073	W 36N	34°47’09”	78°23’48”	139	--	404	--	--	--	--	--	--
SA-103	U 35G	34°58’30”	78°18’24”	155	--	455	--	--	--	--	--	--
SA-113	U 34B4	34°59’19”	78°11’22”	138.3	280	134	124-134	4	39.49	11/01/2004	BC	--
SA-114	U 34B6	34°59’20”	78°11’22”	140.5	--	264	254-264	4	6.18	11/01/2004	UCF	--
SA-144	--	34°57’31”	78°30’17”	120	380	275	137-265*	10	89.19	10/26/2004	UCF	--
SA-146	S 39T5	35°06’17”	78°35’22”	170	350	350	--	--	--	--	--	--
SA-147	Y 34P1	34°36’26”	78°14’31”	34	583	583	--	--	--	--	--	--
SA-148	U 34B5	34°59’22”	78°11’22”	145	455	455	--	--	--	--	--	--
SA-149	R 36B2	35°15’04”	78°20’52”	180	180	180	--	--	--	--	--	--
SA-150	S 35Q5	35°06’49”	78°18’60”	176.91	--	30	19-29	4	10.02	11/01/2004	S	--
SA-151	Y 34P2	34°36’16”	78°14’31”	36.97	--	220	181-220	4	-1.96	11/02/2004	BC	--

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SA-152	Y 34P3	34°36’16”	78°14’31”	33.97	--	33	28-33	4	14.7	11/02/2004	S	--
SA-153	Y 34P4	34°36’16”	78°14’31”	33.97	--	338	328-338	4	-2.65	11/02/2004	UCF	--
SA-154	V 35U8	34°51’13”	78°15’45”	62.06	--	268	258-268	2.5	-2.94	11/01/2004	UCF	6,000
SA-155	V 35U3	34°51’13”	78°15’45”	62.76	--	9	5-9	1.25	1.68	11/01/2004	S	--
SA-156	V 35U4	34°51’13”	78°15’45”	61.49	--	380	370-380	6	-5.86	11/01/2004	LCF	--
SA-157	V 35U5	34°51’13”	78°15’45”	63.2	--	82	63-82	6	-1.82	11/01/2004	PD	--
SA-158	V 35U6	34°51’13”	78°15’45”	63.7	--	266	240-266	8	-4.89	11/01/2004	UCF	--
SA-159	V 35U7	34°51’13”	78°15’45”	63.92	--	206	196-206	4	-3.55	11/01/2004	BC	--
Scotland County, North Carolina												
SC-028	W 48V	34°46’00”	79°22’00”	208	--	291	--	--	--	--	--	--
SC-040	--	34°45’18”	79°28’02”	210	305	240	70-224*	10	15.57	10/27/2004	BC	--
SC-071	W 51V	34°45’35”	79°36’30”	250	--	156.6	--	--	29.6	09/22/1981	UCF	--
SC-073	--	34°45’40”	79°35’52”	252	205	160	90-160*	8	26.21	10/26/2004	BC	--
SC-080	--	34°58’14”	79°31’42”	433	--	35.6	30.6-35.6	4	30.56	10/25/2004	BC	--
SC-090	--	34°43’44”	79°29’16”	203	190	190	76-182*	10	51.8	10/03/1998	BC	4,000
SC-093	--	34°50’15”	79°30’23”	250	93	93	38-88	4	17.14	10/27/2004	BC	--
SC-096	--	34°41’23”	79°31’42”	204	123	123	53-108	4	23.97	10/27/2004	BC	--
SC-104	--	34°57’24”	79°26’10”	365	146	146	124-134	6	50.23	10/26/2004	BC	--
SC-106	--	34°53’14”	79°22’08”	235	--	63	47-57	6	11.24	10/26/2004	BC	--
SC-126	--	34°46’15”	79°22’28”	186	200	180	92-174*	12	18.27	10/25/1998	BC	3,000
SC-137	--	34°45’56”	79°22’24”	210	--	175	96-162*	10	35.2	10/25/1998	BC	3,000
SC-138	--	34°58’14”	79°31’42”	433	126	125	100-125	2	68.46	10/25/2004	BC	--
Tyrrell County, North Carolina												
TY-100	L 10A2	35°44’23”	76°10’50”	3.35	--	85	75-85	4	1.62	10/29/2004	S	--
TY-101	L 10A3	35°44’23”	76°10’50”	3.36	--	701	590-701	4	2.19	10/29/2004	CH	6,000
TY-102	L 10A5	35°44’23”	76°10’50”	3.47	--	920	721-830	6	3.61	10/29/2004	CH	--

Table 1. Selected well data for the Coastal Plain aquifers in North and South Carolina, 1941–2004. — Continued

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TY-116	--	35°53’30”	76°13’30”	7	161	161	141-156	8	13.55	05/25/1976	Y	2,000
TY-117	J 11V7	35°50’52”	76°16’07”	6.91	--	205	86-190*	2.5	40.22	10/01/1998	Y	5,000
Washington County, North Carolina												
WS-091	K 17A2	35°49’26”	76°45’29”	33	140	54.9	46-56	4	10.67	10/29/2004	S	--
WS-092	K 17A3	35°50’41”	76°39’39”	33.38	1,490	1,410	1,405-1,415	--	58.64	12/04/1989	LCF	--
WS-093	K 17A4	35°49’26”	76°45’29”	33	316	316	306-316	4	30.9	10/29/2004	B	--
WS-094	K 17A5	35°49’26”	76°45’29”	35	230	230	208-230	4	30.57	10/29/2004	CH	--
WS-096	K 17A8	35°49’26”	76°45’29”	36	186	186	165-185	6	30.58	10/29/2004	CH	--
WS-097	K 17A9	35°49’26”	76°45’29”	36	18	18	14-18	4	3.19	10/28/2004	S	--
WS-098	L13I1	35°43’52”	76°26’04”	16.15	510	510	390-510	6	15.17	10/29/2004	CH	--
WS-099	L13I2	35°43’51”	76°26’04”	16.35	130	120	110-120	4	7.16	10/29/2004	Y	--
WS-104	--	35°52’47”	76°33’15”	13	--	288	248-278	4	13.37	11/04/2004	CH	--
WS-109	I 13X3	35°55’00”	76°28’13”	8	1,320	934	924-934	6	19.29	10/29/2004	UCF	--
WS-110	L13I3	35°43’51”	76°26’04”	16.21	--	224	214-224	2.5	6.1	10/29/2004	Y	--
WS-111	L13I4	35°43’51”	76°26’04”	16.42	--	14	10-14	4	3.05	10/29/2004	S	--
WS-112	L13I5	35°43’51”	76°26’04”	11.38	--	580	503-580	6	15.51	10/29/2004	CH	--
WS-113	I 13X2	35°55’01”	76°28’12”	10.55	--	421	313-421	6	11.66	10/29/2004	CH	14,000
WS-114	I 13X4	35°55’01”	76°28’12”	11.67	--	557	547-557	4	12.97	10/29/2004	B	--
WS-115	--	35°52’10”	76°23’40”	7	120	120	89-119	6	10.00	05/28/1975	Y	3,000
WS-116	--	35°50’30”	76°44’20”	15	--	172	147-167	10	18.22	09/03/2003	CH	12,000
Wayne County, North Carolina												
WA-005	N 31M	35°32’29”	77°59’08”	142	--	250	--	--	40	1957	--	--
WA-050	P 31Y	35°20’24”	77°59’02”	69	--	198	--	--	--	--	--	--
WA-155	R 31C1	35°14’40”	77°57’47”	138	72	72	62-72	4	40.39	11/02/2004	PD	--
WA-156	R 31C	35°14’40”	77°57’47”	150	325	325	--	--	--	--	--	--
WA-161	R 31C3	35°14’40”	77°57’47”	138	178	178	168-178	2.5	24.84	11/02/2004	BC	--

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WA-169	O 30J	35°26’21”	77°53’54”	125	241	163	100-156*	8	21.5	1983	UCF	200
WA-172	O 30J1	35°28’13”	77°51’02”	97	--	45	40-45	4	13.44	11/08/2004	BC	--
WA-173	O 30J2	35°28’13”	77°51’02”	97	217	96	86-96	2.5	23.09	11/08/2004	BC	200[a]
WA-178	O 30J3	35°28’12”	77°50’59”	97	175	175	165-175	2.5	125.3	11/08/2004	UCF	--
WA-179	O 30J4	35°28’13”	77°51’02”	97	18	18	11-16	4	7.33	11/08/2004	S	--
WA-181	--	35°14’32”	77°53’18”	121	--	317	255-317*	6	75.55	12/04/1986	UCF	700
WA-307	Q 32W1	35°15’43”	78°02’02”	190	297	297	--	--	--	--	--	--
WA-308	Q 32I1	35°18’44”	78°01’56”	135	214	214	--	--	--	--	--	--
WA-310	R 32O	35°12’21”	78°04’29”	180	354	354	--	--	--	--	--	--
WA-312	Q 32D1	35°19’39”	78°03’44”	137.8	--	191	123-154	4	25.07	11/08/2004	UCF	--
WA-313	Q 32D2	35°19’39”	78°03’44”	137.98	--	55	50-55	4	-1.1	11/08/2004	BC	--
WA-315	Q 32M	35°17’57”	78°02’19”	175	301	301	--	--	--	--	--	--
WA-316	Q 32D1	35°19’10”	78°03’43”	176	180	180	--	--	--	--	--	--
WA-317	Q 32D2	35°19’46”	78°03’38”	138	238	238	--	--	--	--	--	--
WA-318	R 32E	35°14’31”	78°04’05”	120	260	260	--	--	--	--	--	--
WA-319	N 31I	35°33’04”	77°56’05”	130	391	391	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wilson County, North Carolina												
WL-133	L 28F	35°43’53”	77°44’24”	122	335	335	233-333	--	51.45	02/21/1974	UCF	--
WL-150	--	35°36’16”	77°49’41”	83	--	141	107-140	8	65.48	11/18/1986	UCF	200[a]
WL-159	M 31I	35°38’26”	77°56’13”	116	--	133	65-133	6	18.28	02/14/1974	UCF	2,000[a]
WL-338	L 24B2	35°38’54”	77°46’32”	115	184	170	143-170	8	75.45	04/17/1974	UCF	700[a]
WL-367	M 29P2	35°41’45”	77°53’53”	110	454	453.5	97.5-453.5	--	9.23	10/24/1973	UCF	--
WL-409	M29Q	35°36’01”	77°49’00”	81	163	150	110-145*	8	36	01/29/1979	UCF	2,000
WL-413	M 29P	35°36’12”	77°49’20”	80	218	218	--	--	--	--	--	--
WL-414	M 30L1	35°37’55”	77°51’01”	98	--	55	13-23	4	4.2	11/08/2004	S	--
WL-415	M 30L2	35°37’55”	77°51’01”	98	--	60	45-55	4	57.2	11/08/2004	Y	--

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WL-416	M 30L3	35°37’55”	77°51’01”	98	--	115	100-110	4	74.4	11/08/2004	UCF	--
WL-417	M 30L4	35°37’55”	77°51’01”	98	--	85	70-80	4	71.1	11/08/2004	UCF	--
WL-418	M 29Q3	35°36’01”	77°48’57”	75	165	165	--	--	--	--	--	--
WL-419	M 29Q2	35°36’05”	77°48’39”	85	180	180	--	--	--	--	--	--
WL-420	M 29P1	35°36’20”	77°49’17”	90	175	175	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aiken County, South Carolina												
AK-344	7U-y2	33°30’58”	81°34’33”	432	--	404	338-404	--	138.00	1991	BC	4,100[d]
AK-483	37U-w1	33°30’07”	81°32’31”	415	410	380	300-370*	10	134.62	10/14/1992	BC	11,400[e]
AK-538	38X-n2	33°17’13”	81°38’29”	302.6	860	860	650.5-848.5*	6	127.30	02/09/1971	MD	26,700[e]
AK-544	38X-n6	33°17’13”	81°38’34”	303	--	845	667-845*	6	127.40	03/30/1982	MD	22,700
AK-643	38W-n1	33°22’38”	81°38’26”	261.3	627	625	609-619.65	4	46.19	10/26/2004	MD	--
AK-648	38X-g2	33°18’03”	81°38’35”	290	417	417	337-412*	8	99.70	10/31/1984	FL/TS	21,400[e]
AK-821	36U-f1	33°33’12”	81°29’50”	277	182	182	162-172	6	--	--	BC	700[e]
AK-826	--	33°32’32”	81°29’09”	294.9	540	500	485-495	4	24.71	10/25/2004	MD	--
AK-845	36U-o2	33°32’33”	81°29’09”	296.9	526	356	341-351	4	26.75	10/25/2004	BC	--
AK-846	36U-o3	33°32’32”	81°29’09”	297.8	255	255	240-250	4	27.09	10/25/2004	BC	--
AK-847	-	33°32’32”	81°29’08”	299	--	193	178-188	4	28.78	10/25/2004	BC	--
AK-848	36U-o5	33°32’32”	81°29’08”	299.7	130	129	114-124	4	34.89	10/25/2004	FL/TS	--
AK-849	36U-o6	33°32’32”	81°29’08”	301.6	97	97	82-92	--	43.44	10/25/2004	FL/TS	--
AK-859	38W-n2	33°22’38”	81°38’27”	260.4	400	390	374-384	3	42.02	10/26/2004	BC	--
AK-867	38W-n7	33°22’38”	81°38’27”	261.2	58	55.6	30-50.09	4	43.54	09/1994	FL/TS	--
AK-868	38W-n6	33°22’38”	81°38’27”	261	85	85	70-80	4	46.73	09/1994	FL/TS	--
AK-869	38W-n5	33°22’38”	81°38’27”	259.6	148	146.69	130.15-140.16	4	45.50	09/1994	FL/TS	--
AK-870	38W-n4	33°22’38”	81°38’27”	259.8	237	235.5	220-230	4	43.56	10/26/2004	FL/TS	--
AK-871	38W-n3	33°22’38”	81°38’27”	260.7	470	460	444-454	4	42.02	10/26/2004	MD	--
AK-929	38X-c1	33°19’11”	81°37’06”	302.4	--	330.3	324.9-330.3	--	115.25	10/27/2004	FL/TS	--

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Allendale County, South Carolina												
AL-48	33Z-y1	33°05’18”	81°14’20”	180	400	310	180-300*	10	18.27	10/16/1992	FL/TS	4,000[e]
AL-329	37Z-n10	33°07’18”	81°33’06”	230	320	320	215-320	--	105.76	08/22/1985	FL/TS	--
AL-330	34AA-r2	33°01’36”	81°17’12”	172	280	280	220-280	4	17.15	11/04/2004	FL/TS	--
AL-336	33Z-v1	33°06’11”	81°11’18”	142	280	280	140-280	4	14.60	11/04/2004	FL/TS	--
AL-337	33AA-f1	33°03’33”	81°14’41”	172	220	220	140-220	4	28.33	11/15/1985	FL/TS	--
AL-347	35AA-q2	33°01’30”	81°23’03”	281.8	1,435	1,423	1,408-1,428	4	96.02	10/26/2004	MD	--
AL-348	35AA-q3	33°01’30”	81°23’04”	281	1,682	1,605	1,575-1,600	4	81.57	10/26/2004	CF	--
AL-358	37Z-t3	33°06’48”	81°30’21”	252	1,123	1,123	1,108-1,118	4	59.39	10/26/2004	MD	--
AL-364	37Z-t5	33°06’50”	81°30’21”	252	--	225	210-220	4	83.94	10/26/2004	FL/TS	--
AL-365	37Z-t6	33°06’49”	81°30’21”	252	--	333	318-328	4	119.90	10/26/2004	FL/TS	--
AL-366	37Z-t7	33°06’48”	81°30’20”	252	--	400	385-395	4	119.13	10/26/2004	FL/TS	--
AL-367	37Z-t8	33°06’48”	81°30’20”	252	--	566	551-561	4	90.87	10/26/2004	BC	--
AL-368	37Z-t9	33°06’49”	81°30’20”	252	--	691	676-686	4	85.60	08/1994	BC	--
AL-369	37Z-t10	33°06’47”	81°30’21”	252	--	785	785-795	4	87.06	10/26/2004	BC	--
AL-370	37Z-t11	33°06’48”	81°30’20”	252	--	975	960-970	4	61.44	10/26/2004	MD	--
AL-371	35AA-q4	33°01’29”	81°23’05”	282	--	217	192-212	--	94.59	10/26/2004	FL/TS	--
AL-373	35AA-q6	33°01’30”	81°23’03”	280	--	372	327-367	--	128.78	10/26/2004	FL/TS	--
AL-375	35AA-q8	33°01’30”	81°23’06”	283	--	583	453-578	--	155.99	10/26/2004	FL/TS	--
AL-376	35AA-q9	33°01’30”	81°23’05”	282	--	994	784-989	--	137.96	10/26/2004	BC	--
AL-377	--	33°01’29”	81°23’04”	282	--	1,199	1,174-1,194	--	95.91	10/26/2004	MD	--
Bamburg County, South Carolina												
BAM-22	32X-g2	33°18’55”	81°08’20”	221	397	302	162-297*	12	54.45	10/25/2004	FL/TS	800[e]
BAM-23	32X-d1	33°19’27”	81°08’25”	244	310	296	162-286*	12	48.00	03/22/1978	FL/TS	1,300[e]
BAM-26	--	33°06’10”	81°00’10”	140	400	225	94-220*	8	13.42	10/26/2004	FL/TS	700[e]
BAM-27	--	33°17’14”	81°02’29”	151	1,020	539	448-539.25*	12	-6.82	10/27/2004	BC	--

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BAM-37	31 Y-s1	33°11’15”	81°01’15”	144	--	140	140-280	--	13.91	10/26/2004	FL/TS	--
BAM-68	33AA-j2	33°03’21”	81°05’54”	108	415	326	306-326	2	--	--	FL/TS	--
BAM-81	30Y-u1	33°10’35”	80°55’01”	133	160	160	120-160	--	13.54	11/03/2004	FL/TS	--
BAM-83	--	33°17’18”	81°02’35”	1,498	1,310	1,030	350-1,020	--	-21.68	10/07/2004	BC	--
Barnwell County, South Carolina												
BW-61	35Y-c7	33°14’30”	81°23’10”	220	343	308	220-308*	8	71.04	10/27/2004	FL/TS	5,900[e]
BW-243	37Y-o1	33°12’08”	81°34’40”	251.99	1,069	935	909.35-930.02	4	75.94	10/27/2004	MD	--
BW-246	38Y-m1	33°12’45”	81°37’27”	252.47	1,066	896	869.87-890.47	--	74.17	09/1994	MD	--
BW-268	37Y-f2	33°13’24”	81°34’54”	323.4	605	597	216.5-597.5*	8	131.00	11/03/1951	FL/TS	6,700[e]
BW-281	38X-n8	33°17’02”	81°38’26”	301	--	820	530-800	--	--	--	BC	30,700[d]
BW-282	38X-n9	33°17’12”	81°38’21”	300	--	875	535-870	--	--	--	BC	30,700[d]
BW-284	38Y-m9	33°12’49”	81°37’24”	260	--	590	447-580	6	79.00	02/08/1982	BC	10,600[d]
BW-285	38Y-m10	33°12’45”	81°37’21”	260	--	602	430-592*	6	81.00	04/05/1982	FL/TS	10,200[d]
BW-303	38Y-b1	33°14’45”	81°36’58”	296.8	775	770	754.11-764.69	4	117.85	10/27/2004	MD	--
BW-312	37W-u1	33°20’40”	81°30’01”	332.6	870	865	849.11-859.65	4	120.87	10/26/2004	MD	--
BW-314	37Y-t1	33°11’28”	81°30’47”	215	1,200	955	930-951	4	30.00	10/27/2004	MD	--
BW-321	37Y-o2	33°12’08”	81°34’40”	252.43	265.58	260	249.81-260	4	76.46	09/1994	FL/TS	--
BW-322	38Y-m2	33°12’49”	81°37’20”	252.49	220	209	195-205	4	75.14	09/1994	FL/TS	--
BW-323	37Y-o3	33°12’08”	81°34’40”	252.67	325	323.08	310.08-320	4	79.94	09/1994	FL/TS	--
BW-324	38X-i3	33°18’38”	81°36’22”	292.96	572	570	555-565	4	106.01	10/26/2004	BC	--
BW-325	38X-i4	33°18’38”	81°36’22”	292.89	507	505	490-500	4	105.68	10/26/2004	BC	--
BW-326	38X-i5	33°18’38”	81°36’22”	293.9	349	349	344-349	4	105.59	10/27/2004	FL/TS	--
BW-327	37Y-o4	33°12’08”	81°34’40”	252.36	767	765	750-760	4	72.50	10/27/2004	MD	--
BW-328	37Y-o5	33°12’08”	81°34’40”	252.73	657	655	630-650	4	80.83	10/27/2004	BC	--
BW-329	37Y-o6	33°12’08”	81°34’40”	253.1	449	445	430-440	4	81.22	10/27/2004	FL/TS	--
BW-330	33Y-m3	33°12’48”	81°37’28”	252.5	727	725	709.36-719.99	4	75.59	10/27/2004	MD	--

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BW-331	33Y-m4	33°12’51”	81°37’25”	252.5	628	625	609.35-619.99	4	80.48	10/27/2004	BC	--
BW-332	38Y-m5	33°12’44”	81°37’23”	252.6	469	463	450-460	4	85.22	10/27/2004	BC	--
BW-333	38Y-m6	33°12’46”	81°37’20”	252.6	358	355	340-350	4	76.38	09/1994	FL/TS	--
BW-341	37Y-o7	33°12’08”	81°34’40”	252.8	227.75	223	210-220	4	34.21	09/1994	FL/TS	--
BW-342	37Y-o9	33°12’08”	81°34’40”	250	53	50	25-46.65	4	19.58	09/1994	FL/TS	--
BW-343	38X-i7	33°18’38”	81°36’22”	293.18	166.41	158	145-155	4	54.68	09/1994	FL/TS	--
BW-345	38Y-m12	33°12’51”	81°37’23”	252.57	165	162	149.5-160	4	36.90	09/1994	FL/TS	--
BW-346	38Y-m11	33°12’50”	81°37’27”	252.59	41.58	38	13.44-34.2	4	20.27	09/1994	FL/TS	--
BW-349	34Y-x1	33°10’43”	81°18’53”	208.6	1,385	1,045	1,030-1,040	4	19.33	10/26/2004	MD	--
BW-350	34Y-X2	33°10’44”	81°18’52”	207.4	170	170	155-165	4	33.61	10/26/2004	FL/TS	--
BW-351	34Y-X3	33°10’44”	81°18’51”	207.3	95	95	80-90	4	32.87	10/26/2004	FL/TS	--
BW-352	34Y-x4	33°10’44”	81°18’52”	207.2	295	293	278-288	4	45.55	10/26/2004	FL/TS	--
BW-353	34Y-x5	33°10’43”	81°18’52”	207.7	590	583	573-583	4	41.49	10/26/2004	BC	--
BW-354	34Y-x6--	33°10’44”	81°18’52”	207.6	415	411	396-406	4	45.94	10/26/2004	BC	--
BW-355	34Y-x7	33°10’44”	81°18’52”	208	701	701	686-696	4	41.70	10/26/2004	BC	--
BW-356	34Y-x8	33°10’43”	81°18’53”	208.6	940	929	914-924	4	19.10	10/26/2004	MD	--
BW-358	35X-e2	33°19’16”	81°24’26”	265.6	852.9	847	831.8-841.8	4	57.17	10/25/2004	MD	--
BW-359	35X-e3	33°19’18”	81°24’24”	265.5	220	214	199-209	4	52.60	10/25/2004	FL/TS	--
BW-360	35X-e4--	33°19’18”	81°24’25”	264.3	140	140	125.1-134	4	24.70	10/25/2004	FL/TS	--
BW-363	36W-b1	33°23’39”	81°26’23”	350	800	450	370-450	8	121.00	02/19/1991	FL/TS	9,000[d]
BW-365	35X-e5	33°19’17”	81°24’25”	263.5	537	532	522-532	--	58.80	10/25/2004	BC	--
BW-366	35X-e6	33°19’16”	81°24’26”	266.7	715	715	700-710	4	57.44	10/25/2004	MD	--
BW-367	35X-c7	33°19’17”	81°24’25”	263.8	285	280	270-280	--	50.66	10/25/2004	FL/TS	--
BW-368	35X-e8	33°19’17”	81°24’25”	265.1	441	436	426-436	--	60.08	10/25/2004	BC	--
BW-370	38X-n56	33°17’09”	81°38’05”	273.5	700	695	679.26-689.86	4	93.60	10/26/2004	MD	--
BW-372	38Y-b10	33°14’45”	81°36’58”	296.8	440	440	424.03-434.65	4	119.39	10/27/2004	FL/TS	--
BW-373	37Y-t2	33°11’28”	81°30’48”	215.7	542	540	524.13-534.68	4	44.64	10/27/2004	BC	--

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BW-374	37W-u2	33°20’40”	81°30’00”	332	415	415	399-409.72	4	119.55	10/26/2004	FL/TS	--
BW-375	37X-p5	33°16’30”	81°34’25”	287.4	455	450.31	435-445.67	4	99.91	10/26/2004	BC	--
BW-378	37Y-f6	33°13’47”	81°34’31”	313.2	510	505	489.14-500	4	134.56	10/27/2004	BC	--
BW-380	38X-n57	33°17’09”	81°38’06”	273.6	400	395	379.27-389.91	4	92.45	10/27/2004	BC	--
BW-381	37W-u4	33°20’40”	81°30’01”	332.2	72	70	44.5-64.49	4	48.49	09/1994	FL/TS	--
BW-382	37W-u3	33°20’40”	81°30’01”	332.3	705	705	689.21-699.99	4	119.13	10/26/2004	MD	--
BW-383	37X-t3	33°11’28”	81°30’47”	215.2	786	785	769.18-779.72	4	30.08	10/27/2004	MD	--
BW-386	35Y-c8	33°14’34”	81°24’12”	181	600	370	310-370*	6	-16.00	11/24/1991	BC	--
BW-387	37W-u6	33°20’40”	81°30’00”	332	215.52	215.52	200-210	4	102.55	09/1994	FL/TS	--
BW-388	37W-u7	33°20’40”	81°30’00”	331.6	303	303	289.93-299.96	4	102.84	09/1994	FL/TS	--
BW-389	37W-u8	33°20’40”	81°30’01”	332.2	625	624	608.72-619.61	4	119.59	10/26/2004	BC	--
BW-392	38Y-b4	33°14’45”	81°36’58”	297	632	628	612.1-622.69	4	119.05	10/27/2004	BC	--
BW-393	38Y-b5	33°14’45”	81°36’58”	297.1	551	540.32	527-537.6	4	119.42	10/27/2004	BC	--
BW-394	38Y-b6	33°14’46”	81°36’58”	297.4	342	341	324.47-335.65	4	111.88	10/27/2004	FL/TS	--
BW-395	38Y-b7	33°14’46”	81°36’58”	297.7	252	245	220-240	4	34.52	09/1994	FL/TS	--
BW-396	38Y-b8	33°14’45”	81°36’58”	297.7	192	188.51	173-183	4	34.17	09/1994	FL/TS	--
BW-398	37X-p6	33°16’30”	81°34’24”	287.6	270	265	239.46-259.41	4	93.27	09/1994	FL/TS	--
BW-399	37X-p7	33°16’30”	81°34’24”	287.3	155	155	139.51-149.5	4	50.94	09/1994	FL/TS	--
BW-400	37X-p8	33°16’30”	81°34’24”	287.1	70	66.06	43-63	4	21.71	09/1994	FL/TS	--
BW-406	37Y-t4	33°11’28”	81°30’48”	215.6	648	647	631.15-641.7	4	44.86	10/27/2004	BC	--
BW-407	37Y-t5	33°11’28”	81°30’48”	215.7	366	365	349.1-359.68	4	60.54	12/18/1992	BC	--
BW-408	37Y-t6	33°11’28”	81°30’48”	215.6	255	255	239.44-249.48	4	61.23	12/18/1992	FL/TS	--
BW-409	37T-t7	33°11’28”	81°30’47”	215.2	141	141	125.48-135.5	4	42.90	12/18/1992	FL/TS	--
BW-410	37Y-t8	33°11’28”	81°30’47”	215	66	65	39.39-59.47	4	28.47	12/18/1992	FL/TS	--
BW-417	37Y-f8	33°13’46”	81°34’31”	313.1	980	975	950.73-972.34	4	131.19	10/27/2004	MD	--
BW-418	37Y-f9	33°13’46”	81°34’31”	313.3	606	600	584-595	--	135.32	10/27/2004	BC	--
BW-419	37Y-f10	33°13’47”	81°34’31”	313.1	325	320	304.19-315	4	123.55	09/1994	FL/TS	--

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BW-420	37Y-f11	33°13’47”	81°34’31”	313.3	240	235	219.49-229.5	4	94.49	09/1994	FL/TS	--
BW-421	37Y-f12	33°13’46”	81°34’31”	313.7	155	155	129.92-150	4	66.18	09/1994	FL/TS	--
BW-422	37Y-f13	33°13’46”	81°34’30”	313.1	71	70	45-65	--	44.13	09/1994	FL/TS	--
BW-430	38X-n58	33°17’09”	81°38’05”	273.6	835	830	806.9-816.98*	3	94.28	10/26/2004	MD	--
BW-431	38X-n59	33°17’09”	81°38’06”	273.6	579	575	559.25-569.92	4	93.67	10/26/2004	BC	--
BW-432	38X-n60	33°17’09”	81°38’06”	273.6	506	495	479.37-489.98	4	93.82	10/26/2004	BC	--
BW-433	38X-n61	33°17’09”	81°38’06”	273.8	210	205	179.46-199.5	4	92.94	02/27/1996	FL/TS	--
BW-434	38X-n62	33°17’09”	81°38’05”	273.8	140.3	140.3	129.9-134.9	4	32.94	02/27/1996	FL/TS	--
BW-435	38X-n63	33°17’09”	81°38’05”	274	85	80.45	54.97-75	4	8.66	02/27/1996	FL/TS	--
BW-465	37Y-g3	33°13’20”	81°33’07”	262	--	374	237-369	--	--	--	FL/TS	1,500[d]
BW-466	37Y-g2	33°13’19”	81°33’06”	262	--	335	262-330*	4	82.00	07/02/1984	FL/TS	1,100[d]
BW-469	37W-x1	33°20’14”	81°33’59”	280	200	200	175-195	6	--	--	FL/TS	2,000[d]
BW-694	38Y-m35	33°12’25”	81°37’12”	217.1	--	435	430-435	--	48.30	10/27/2004	BC	--
BW-811	38Y-h6	33°13’24”	81°37’02”	300	--	277.5	260-270	6	122.00	08/16/1990	FL/TS	200[d]
BW-886	--	33°15’49”	81°15’05”	245	408	345	290-340	--	--	--	FL/TS	800[d]
BW-922	35Y-t2	33°11’21”	81°20’08”	185	120	120	100-120	--	--	--	FL/TS	--
BW-923	36Z-a1	33°09’54”	81°25’31”	200	147	147	117-147	--	--	--	FL/TS	--
BW-924	33Y-y1	33°10’34”	81°14’09”	1,598	130	130	100-130	--	--	--	FL/TS	--
BW-932	35W-e4	33°24’11”	81°24’51”	350	700	690	290-680	--	88.40	11/05/2004	FL/TS	--
Beaufort County, South Carolina												
BFT-2055	27KK-r14	32o11’28”	80o42’15”	12	3,850	3,850	2,782-3,688	18	136.82	12/02/2004	MD/CF	1,200
BFT-2067	28JJ-e8	32o19’32”	80o49’25”	20	560	539	236-540	7	19	03/26/1993	FL/TS	7,000
BFT-2092	24JJ-f1	32o18’49”	80o29’20”	10	2,953	2,950	2,638-2,935*	8	97	08/09/1995	FL/TS	190
Berkeley County, South Carolina												
BRK-26	15X-h1	33°17’35”	79°41’10”	40	900	881	700-780*	6	25.02	11/29/1982	BC	800[e]
BRK-48	22Y-w2	33°10’14”	80°17’30”	85	--	394	308-384	--	33.09	11/03/2004	FL/TS	--

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BRK-53	--	33°17’08”	79°41’38”	32	32	32	28-32	--	--	--	FL/TS	--
BRK-82	18AA-i1	33°03’37”	79°56’12”	26	330	295	208-295	--	21.00	1982	FL/TS	--
BRK-89	15X-l1	33°17’08”	79°41’38”	32	1,000	890	770-891*	6	53.69	11/04/2004	BC	--
BRK-141	18W-b1	33°24’23”	79°56’02”	75	1,292	1,260	1,094-1,260*	6	14.90	11/03/2004	MD	3,500
BRK-165	18X-g1	33°18’25”	79°58’12”	62	364	327	110-322	--	6.28	11/03/2004	FL/TS	1,300[d]
BRK-175	18AA-u1	33°00’31”	79°55’26”	10	--	280	200-280	10	5.00	08/26/1973	FL/TS	800
BRK-181	19Y-b2	33°14’20”	80°01’55”	80	--	208	180-208	--	27.72	11/03/2004	FL/TS	--
BRK-184	19Y-m2	33°12’44”	80°02’34”	86	--	240	170-240	--	55.00	1985	FL/TS	--
BRK-193	19Y-v7	33°10’02”	80°01’40”	40	317	251	187-250	--	51.00	1986	FL/TS	1,300[e]
BRK-221	20W-d4	33°24’51”	80°08’24”	80	--	100	90-100	--	0.25	11/03/2004	FL/TS	--
BRK-265	22Y-a1	33°14’03”	80°15’58”	96	--	200	--	--	16.60	11/12/1982	FL/TS	--
BRK-301	18Y-q2	33°11’47”	79°58’49”	50	405	340	216-335	--	34.00	1980	FL/TS	200[e]
BRK-431	19Y-W3	33°10’22”	80°02’17”	67	1,704	1,607	1,602-1,607	4	--	--	MD	--
BRK-437	20 W-m1	33°22’01”	80°07’02”	80	--	374	285-369*	6	38.00	11/29/1982	FL/TS	--
BRK-458	19Z-b4	33°09’03”	80°01’14”	40	321	320	182-310	--	47.00	1984	FL/TS	500[e]
BRK-459	19Z-b5	33°09’38”	80°01’10”	35	--	305	195-305*	10	30.00	04/02/1984	FL/TS	1,200[e]
BRK-461	18Y-g1	33°13’04”	79°58’07”	15	--	220	168-220	--	6.00	1985	FL/TS	--
BRK-519	19Y-x3	33°10’39”	80°03’14”	94	--	245	135-245	--	94.00	1985	FL/TS	--
BRK-540	17Z-l1	33°07’47”	79°51’58”	25	174	165	90-165	--	6.00	1985	FL/TS	--
BRK-550	18Y-x1	33°10’54”	79°58’26”	10	221	138	42-138	--	4.00	1985	FL/TS	--
BRK-556	19Y-c3	33°14’05”	80°02’12”	86	400	225	176-225	--	38.00	1986	FL/TS	1,300[e]
BRK-559	18Y-o2	33°12’01”	79°59’01”	51	295	261	188-257	--	46.00	1987	FL/TS	800[e]
BRK-593	18Y-x2	33°10’53”	79°58’47”	14	506	232	126-228	--	26.00	1991	FL/TS	200[e]
BRK-612	21Z-s1	33°06’30”	80°11’55”	50	--	320	139-320	--	26.40	11/04/2004	FL/TS	--
BRK-614	20Z-v10	33°05’40”	80°06’14”	82	--	620	139-620	--	107.00	1992	FL/TS	--
BRK-631	17W-x2	33°20’13”	79°53’16”	54	100	70	50-70	--	6.00	1995	FL/TS	4,500[d]

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BRK-644	18W-b2	33°24’15”	79°56’02”	75	1,826	93	53-93	--	13.97	11/15/2004	FL/TS	--
BRK-645	18W-k1	33°22’31”	79°55’02”	74	--	150	76-150	--	21.00	1998	FL/TS	--
BRK-646	17W-p2	33°21’33”	79°54’58”	70	--	150	135-150	--	20.00	1998	FL/TS	--
BRK-647	14X-y52	33°15’42”	79°39’27”	31	--	80	23-80	--	5.63	11/04/2004	FL/TS	--
Calhoun County, South Carolina												
CA-27	29R-f2	33°48’36”	80°54’54”	155	420	410	305-405*	6	47.09	11/09/2004	BC	33,700[e]
CA-49	28T-t2	33°36’55”	80°45’05”	205	508	428	348-428	--	174.48	11/09/2004	BC	--
CA-56	31Q-v3	33°50’37”	81°01’37”	215	329	280	174-275	--	65.00	1982	BC	700[d]
CA-78	28S-v7	33°40’14”	80°46’38”	248	282	155	108-142	--	30.00	1986	BC	4,000[e]
CA-116	30R-m2	33°47’59”	80°57’47”	150	385	287	195-282	--	3.00	1990	BC	3,100[e]
CA-129	29S-h3	33°43’55”	80°52’47”	328	462	427	285-422	--	194.00	1992	BC	5,300[d]
CA-132	31R-b1	33°49’58”	81°01’23”	350	488	446	331-436	--	170.00	1997	BC	1,500[d]
Charleston County, South Carolina												
CHN-14	--	32°47’29”	79°55’43”	7.5	--	2,007	1,875-2,001	--	96.76	10/26/2004	MD	--
CHN-167	17DD-g7	32°48’29”	79°53’30”	24	1,993	1,986	1,800-1,986*	8	59.00	04/18/1990	MD	2,400[e]
CHN-172	19CC- X1	32°50’48”	80°03’59”	15	1,852	1,840	1,470-1,840*	8	35.46	10/28/2004	MD	300[e]
CHN-182	12 Y- 11	33°12’02”	79°26’08”	7	--	801	761-801	3	36.61	10/26/2004	MD	--
CHN-184	21GG-z1	32°33’50”	80°12’55”	10	1,200	573	500-560	--	--	--	FL/TS	700[e]
CHN-185	--	32°49’05”	79°50’05”	17	2,076	1,975	1,775-1,975*	8	-101.20	11/11/1982	MD	1,300[e]
CHN-186	--	32°36’00”	80°06’22”	10	2,378	2,220	2,018-2,210	--	119.97	11/03/2004	MD	3,500
CHN-458	16CC-y11	32°50’47”	79°49’33”	20	350	287	194-287	--	34.48	10/26/2004	FL/TS	--
CHN-484	22GG-d1	32°34’55”	80°18’22”	7	--	560	280-560	--	30.00	11/18/2004	FL/TS	--
CHN-608	22GG-m1	32°32’12”	80°17’43”	10	--	524	239-524	--	--	--	FL/TS	600[d]
CHN-639	18CC-d1	32°54’50”	79°58’55”	35	--	380	305-375	--	--	--	FL/TS	600[e]
CHN-699	15BB-j1	32°58’23”	79°40’10”	20	--	267	208-257	--	8.70	10/25/2004	FL/TS	2,400[d]

Table 1. Selected well data for the Coastal Plain aquifers in North and South Carolina, 1941–2004. — Continued

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CHN-763	15CC-d7	32°54’25”	79°43’21”	188	343	343	222-343	--	28.00	1993	FL/TS	2,100[d]
CHN-764	16CC-e1	32°54’33”	79°49’37”	10	343	320	220-320	--	17.00	1993	FL/TS	500[d]
CHN-765	17DD-a5	32°49’17”	79°50’02”	16	417	400	260-395	--	34.00	1993	FL/TS	1,700[d]
Clarendon County, South Carolina												
CLA-20	--	33°41’42”	80°12’25”	130	699	650	590-640	--	40.33	10/29/2004	MD	--
CLA-32	--	33°39’06”	80°16’49”	152	213	213	173-213	6	46.56	11/23/2004	BC	--
CLA-36	23U-d1	33°34’52”	80°23’40”	948	516	491	468-488	--	-1.08	11/22/2004	BC	--
CLA-49	21S-y2-y3	33°40’23”	80°14’45”	130	--	100	90-110	--	--	--	BC	300[d]
CLA-61	18R-b1	33°49’42”	79°56’54”	80	440	393	304-385	--	--	--	BC	3,600[e]
CLA-63	19Q-f1	33°53’31”	80°04’44”	115	--	475	350-470	--	--	--	BC	2,700[d]
CLA-67	--	33°33’58”	80°21’30”	110	28	23	18-23	2	18.00	07/22/1997	FL/TS	--
Colleton County, South Carolina												
COL-50	26CC- E2	32°54’47”	80°38’46”	84	1,802	1,760	1,698-1,760	6	-9.73	11/11/2004	MD	--
COL-73	28BB-b1	32°59’52”	80°46’47”	82	--	720	138-720	--	49.79	10/25/2004	FL/TS	--
COL-92	26FF-e1	32°39’41”	80°39’27”	12	600	566	96-566	4	21.70	10/26/2004	FL/TS	--
COL-97	26AA-k1	33°02’51”	80°35’52”	84	500	342	132-500	4	52.05	10/25/2004	FL/TS	--
COL-170	25FF-q2	32°36’45”	80°33’21”	20	--	561	160-561	--	38.40	10/26/2004	FL/TS	--
COL-213	29CC-d1	32°54’50”	80°53’19”	67	--	360	120-360	--	10.81	11/10/1982	FL/TS	--
COL-219	31AA-r1	33°01’50”	81°02’48”	12	--	280	180-280	--	24.90	10/25/2004	FL/TS	--
COL-232	--	33°04’02”	80°57’14”	110	520	520	480-520*	4	28.41	10/25/2004	FL/TS	2,300
COL-267	24CC-e1	32°54’27”	80°29’56”	37	--	412	150-412	--	30.00	1992	FL/TS	--
COL-269	26CC-o2	32°52’18”	80°39’22”	50	--	500	126-500	--	66.53	10/26/2004	FL/TS	--
COL-273	28CC-m3	32°52’41”	80°47’03”	80	--	500	140-500	--	67.43	10/26/2004	FL/TS	--
COL-274	27CC-l2	32°52’29”	80°41’20”	70	--	500	130-500	--	77.55	10/26/2004	FL/TS	--
COL-286	29AA-o1	33°02’40”	80°54’36”	10	--	315	80-315	--	24.93	10/25/2004	FL/TS	--

Table 1. Selected well data for the Coastal Plain aquifers in North and South Carolina, 1941–2004. — Continued

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USGS identifier	State identifier	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude of land surface (feet above NGVD 29)	Hole depth (feet)	Well depth (feet)	Open interval (feet)	Diameter (inches)	Depth to water (feet below land surface)	Date of water-level measure-ment	Aqui-fer	Transmis-sivity (feet squared per day)
COL-295	26DD-m2	32°47’06”	80°37’58”	23	--	470	120-470	--	37.83	10/26/2004	FL/TS	--
COL-330	22GG-x29	32°30’50”	80°18’37”	12	530	530	514-530	--	13.00	1985	FL/TS	6,000[e]
COL-336	26EE-h2	32°43’25”	80°37’16”	25	625	534	120-534	4	--	--	FL/TS	--
COL-343	25FF-f1	32°38’57”	80°34’46”	9	556	556	150-556	--	--	--	FL/TS	--
COL-349	26AA-h5	33°04’55”	80°37’26”	75	660	660	388-660	--	40.00	02/12/1992	FL/TS	500[e]
COL-352	22GG-x3	32°30’53”	80°18’31”	9	593	570	532-570	--	17.00	1994	FL/TS	5,200[d]
COL-374	24GG-h1	32°33’33”	80°27’16”	10	580	554	161-554	--	25.00	2001	FL/TS	--
COL-382	29DD-l2	32°47’02”	80°51’33”	25	550	536	150-536	--	--	--	FL/TS	--
Darlington County, South Carolina												
DAR-69	17L-i3	34°18’35”	79°51’36”	105	474	305	180-305*	10	--	--	MD	--
DAR-71	20K-t1	34°21’50”	80°05’36”	226	331	297	205-293*	10	29.00	01/03/1963	MD	11,200[e]
DAR-82	--	34°21’15”	80°07’01”	229	406	300	208-294*	10	43.62	11/02/2004	MD	13,400[d]
DAR-87	19M-y1	34°10’12”	80°04’06”	170	617	486	368-476*	8	19.45	10/29/2004	MD	7,600[e]
DAR-98	19 M-Y2	34°10’10”	80°04’02”	173	386	220	190-220	10	14.45	10/29/2004	BC	--
DAR-105	19K-g3	34°23’09”	80°03’57”	170	186	163	133-163	--	--	--	MD	2,800[d]
DAR-230	19M-y3	34°10’23”	80°04’14”	173	522	425	315-420	--	24.00	1993	MD	3,700[d]
DAR-234	19K-o11	34°22’54”	80°04’38”	175	424	220	138-204	--	3.00	1998	MD	5,100[d]
DAR-236	18L-f1	34°18’23”	79°59’26”	188	--	388	228-376	--	30.00	1998	MD	2,900[d]
Dillon County, South Carolina												
DIL-70	--	34°28’22”	79°24’06”	130	--	159	147-159	4	38.35	11/02/1982	MD	--
Dorchester County, South Carolina												
DOR-33	24Z-j1	33°08’49”	80°25’50”	106	--	280	152-280	--	75.00	1966	FL/TS	--
DOR-78	21AA-f1	33°03’20”	80°14’16”	63	--	386	96-386	--	76.98	10/27/2004	FL/TS	--
DOR-88	21BB- M2	32°57’34”	80°12’07”	28	1,790	1,750	1,622-1,750*	6	16.50	10/25/2004	MD	3,800
DOR-163	25Z-f4	33°08’49”	80°34’14”	87	496	461	447-461	--	16.00	1992	BC	--

Table 1. Selected well data for the Coastal Plain aquifers in North and South Carolina, 1941–2004. — Continued

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DOR-211	--	33°09’25”	80°31’18”	80	2063	1,861	1,831-1,851	4	-71.46	11/11/2004	CF	--
DOR-229	22Z-x4	33°05’59”	80°18’45”	60	500	345	255-340	--	35.00	1990	FL/TS	6,000[e]
DOR-230	21BB-g1	32°58’36”	80°13’55”	60	460	450	210-445	--	109.00	1992	FL/TS	2,700[e]
DOR-278	20BB-v2	32°55’15”	80°06’56”	30	600	422	332-417	--	48.00	1992	FL/TS	1,200[e]
DOR-327	21BB-q2	32°56’56”	80°13’42”	40	--	--	330-458	--	93.00	1997	FL/TS	300[e]
DOR-333	25X-y1	33°15’49”	80°34’01”	102	752	251	126-246	--	13.00	2000	FL/TS	1,600[e]
DOR-334	23Z-c1	33°09’15”	80°22’35”	75	500	327	230-320	--	40.00	1999	FL/TS	9,100[e]
DOR-335	25Y-y2	33°10’37”	80°34’54”	85	620	600	295-590	--	33.00	1999	FL/TS	2,300[e]
DOR-345	24Y-y1	33°10’02”	80°29’13”	25	666	350	180-340	--	32.00	1999	FL/TS	1,100[e]
Florence County, South Carolina												
FLO-11	13 P-E2	33°59’44”	79°34’05”	80	--	147	147-157*	10	45.49	11/09/1982	BC	--
FLO-95	--	34°14’13”	79°48’47”	135	546	379	330-375*	6	129.48	11/05/1982	MD	--
FLO-96	16N–a5	34°09’46”	79°45’11”	115	386	196	156-191	6	24.00	11/09/1989	BC	1,900[d]
FLO-103	16 M-w2	34°10’11”	79°47’18”	107.67	715	705	120-705*	8	10.00	07/29/1954	BC	2,900[e]
FLO-112	16 M-t3	34°11’48”	79°45’08”	143.8	398	374	106-378*	10	39.00	12/11/1958	BC	7,200[e]
FLO-114	18P-s1	33°56’06”	79°56’01”	110	366	343	240-337.5*	8	51.35	11/03/2004	BC	--
FLO-148	--	33°49’52”	79°26’40”	79	507	506	264-496*	10	90.00	01/01/1965	BC	--
FLO-156	18P–o1	33°55’59”	79°56’23”	100	545	225	175-220*	8	5.00	05/13/1968	BC	1,000[e]
FLO-178	--	33°48’53”	79°28’04”	80	403	391	292-386*	8	92.00	10/16/1973	BC	1,500[e]
FLO-185	--	33°49’32”	79°27’03”	83	460	415	296-415*	10	110.00	1972	BC	2,000[d]
FLO-187	16N-b1	34°09’43”	79°46’12”	120	712	460	365-455	--	214.00	1989	MD	1,500[e]
FLO-194	15 M-n4	34°12’17”	79°43’54”	140	393	386	359-386	5	178.28	11/05/1982	MD	2,100[e]
FLO-264	15N-p1	34°06’07”	79°44’03”	106	628	580	200-580	--	62.00	1988	BC	--
FLO-267	16M –m1	34°12’29”	79°47’30”	137	--	713	--	12	215.00	01/23/1989	BC	1,500[e]

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FLO-270	16M-d7	34°14’50”	79°48’30”	128	411	407	267-400	--	170.00	1990	MD	2,500[e]
FLO-274	16Q-s1	33°51’20”	79°46’02”	75	1,090	560	540-560	--	65.16	11/04/2004	MD	--
FLO-287	12R-h1	33°48’57”	79°27’49”	92	424	405	294-400	--	125.00	1992	BC	900[e]
FLO-288	14M-p6	34°11’41”	79°39’45”	95	725	320	80-130	--	0.00	1992	BC	2,000[e]
FLO-296	16Q-s3	33°51’32”	79°46’22”	80	722	590	300-585	--	66.00	1993	BC	10,700[d]
FLO-297	14N-t1	34°06’16”	79°35’24”	92	600	365	190-360	--	64.00	1995	BC	3,500[d]
FLO-298	16M-w6	34°10’20”	79°47’20”	80	350	198	143-193	--	125.52	11/22/2004	BC	1,700[d]
FLO-300	17M-k3	34°12’11”	79°50’28”	80	410	191	126-186	--	18.00	1995	BC	1,300[d]
FLO-301	16M-x2	34°10’37”	79°48’52”	122	260	185	120-180	--	22.00	1996	BC	1,600[d]
FLO-302	16M-v4	34°10’30”	79°46’15”	95	280	195	135-190	--	2.00	1996	BC	1,300[d]
FLO-303	16N-l4	34°07’00”	79°46’45”	116	260	240	110-235	--	41.00	1996	BC	2,000[e]
FLO-304	16O-j6	34°03’16”	79°45’23”	92	439	312	238-307	--	42.00	1995	BC	1,500[e]
FLO-313	14O-o1	34°02’00”	79°39’44”	108	600	407	225-395	--	79.00	2000	BC	4,100[e]
FLO-314	16O-t1	34°01’01”	79°45’18”	79	600	507	260-495	--	43.00	2000	BC	4,000[e]
FLO-317	14P-b1	33°59’40”	79°36’05”	87	474	474	270-454	--	66.00	2000	BC	--
FLO-319	11Q-o1	33°52’50”	79°24’59”	58	--	420	360-420	--	66.00	1998	BC	--
Georgetown County, South Carolina												
GEO-30	--	33°19’58”	79°18’13”	20.48	--	840	618-800*	8	27.00	02/20/1956	BC	300[e]
GEO-77	10W-C1	33°24’24”	79°17’18”	22	--	748	490-740*	8	142.87	10/27/2004	BC	--
GEO-87	8V-j1	33°28’46”	79°05’57”	10.98	795	560	439-555*	10	91.74	10/27/2004	BC	100[e]
GEO-89	9W-k2	33°22’03”	79°10’16”	6.43	662	635	570-635*	4	162.67	01/25/2002	BC	--
GEO-153	9W-q2	33°21’48”	79°13’42”	20	567	567	547-567	2	115.02	10/26/2004	BC	--
GEO-178	11W-v4	33°20’29”	79°21’48”	10	--	100	30-100	--	8.00	1998	FL/TS	--
GEO-188	12W-r1	33°21’43”	79°27’42”	40	810	800	654-800	4	185.32	10/28/2004	BC	500[e]
GEO-210	8V-n1	33°27’30”	79°08’30”	16	745	620	420-602	--	55.00	1982	BC	300[e]

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GEO-211	9V-u2	33°25’55”	79°10’02”	20	719	696	450-686	--	52.00	1982	BC	400[e]
GEO-214	12W-r2	33°21’43”	79°27’42”	38	826	815	592-805	--	126.00	1989	BC	400[e]
GEO-217	11S-w1	33°40’47”	79°22’06”	40	480	477	445-475	--	48.00	1983	BC	300[e]
GEO-218	9W-k4	33°22’32”	79°10’22”	20	694	650	488-646	--	58.00	1984	BC	100[e]
GEO-220	11S-s2	33°41’57”	79°21’12”	45	430	430	380-425	--	42.00	1983	BC	800[e]
GEO-222	13V-o3	33°27’04”	79°34’12”	35	810	810	700-800	--	58.00	1989	BC	1,000[e]
GEO-227	9U-r2	33°31’44”	79°12’56”	20	660	650	464-643	--	51.00	1984	BC	600[e]
GEO-234	7U-j2	33°33’43”	79°00’44”	5	706	702	367-696	--	98.00	1986	BC	1,300[e]
GEO-235	9W-m2	33°22’20”	79°12’05”	20	705	680	498-672	--	82.00	1986	BC	200[e]
GEO-237	7U-o1	33°32’57”	79°04’37”	25	700	672	442-662	--	100.00	1988	BC	1,500[e]
GEO-274	8V-x3	33°25’37”	79°08’53”	20	702	615	460-610	--	112.00	1991	BC	100[d]
GEO-277	10U-p1	33°31’08”	79°19’50”	19	730	705	480-700	--	74.00	1991	BC	1,100[e]
GEO-281	8V-x2	33°25’04”	79°08’42”	20	660	625	455-620	--	91.00	1991	BC	300[e]
GEO-291	11X-h1	33°18’21”	79°22’01”	25	747	745	645-725	--	95.00	1993	BC	300[d]
GEO-292	9W-w1	33°20’55”	79°12’00”	10	650	647	567-647	--	91.00	1992	BC	700[d]
GEO-295	11W-y1	33°20’36”	79°24’40”	13	810	800	560-795	--	94.00	1995	BC	600[d]
GEO-298	8V-l3	33°27’40”	79°06’11”	11	809	655	490-650	--	65.00	1996	BC	300[d]
GEO-300	11U-v2	33°30’35”	79°21’30”	20	742	735	487-723	--	94.00	1995	BC	900[d]
GEO-306	13V-q4	33°26’58”	79°33’11”	30	78	78	70-78	--	5.22	10/28/2004	FL/TS	--
Hampton County, South Carolina												
HAM-72	32BB-i1	32°58’41”	81°06’46”	116	880	551	162-551	--	15.45	10/28/2004	FL/TS	--
HAM-74	31CC-m1	32°52’42”	81°02’24”	135	200	200	110-200	--	58.48	10/28/2004	FL/TS	--
HAM-79	31DD-n1	32°47’07”	81°03’29”	85	219	219	124-219	--	--	--	FL/TS	--
HAM-92	33EE- e1	32°44’52”	81°14’11”	114	1,015	985	935-985	8	4.77	12/18/1980	BC	--

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HAM-105	32EE-i1	32°43’20”	81°06’27”	84	--	270	250-270	--	37.12	11/12/1982	FL/TS	--
HAM-142	33CC-x1	32°50’34”	81°13’21”	143	--	140	95-140	--	34.35	11/12/1982	FL/TS	--
HAM-151	32CC-n1	32°52’20”	81°08’01”	110	--	145	62-145	--	--	--	FL/TS	--
HAM-164	32DD-o1	32°47’41”	81°09’31”	92	--	200	120-200	--	--	--	FL/TS	--
HAM-170	32BB-t1	32°56’25”	81°05’59”	108	--	180	90-180	--	--	--	FL/TS	--
HAM-174	34DD-b1	32°49’24”	81°16’59”	142	--	220	105-220	--	31.73	10/27/2004	FL/TS	--
HAM-175	31BB-w1	32°55’30”	81°02’58”	110	--	100	74-100	--	41.79	10/25/2004	FL/TS	--
HAM-191	32CC-m1	32°52’23”	81°07’03”	112	912	890	700-870*	12	50.00	07/13/1987	FL/TS	3,900[e]
HAM-195	33EE-c4	32°44’51”	81°12’33”	107	251	251	131-251	12	22.00	05/09/1990	FL/TS	12,000[e]
HAM-211	33EE-f02	32°44’58”	81°14’15”	120	200	160	125-160	20	29.00	01/07/1992	FL/TS	10,700[e]
HAM-219	33CC-p3	32°51’34”	81°14’30”	140	--	150	102-150	--	--	--	FL/TS	10,700[d]
Horry County, South Carolina												
HO-247	T5-a1	33°39’40”	78°55’07”	178	800	800	300-800*	10	117.60	03/13/1990	BC	--
HO-265	6T-h3	33°38’03”	78°57’13”	20	682	622	444-615	--	62.00	1976	BC	1,600[d]
HO-272	5S-j1	33°43’36”	78°50’33”	19	814	750	340-743*	10	100.00	02/15/1990	BC	3,300[e]
HO-287	Q-p1	33°51’01”	79°04’08”	26.69	--	1,150	612-728	--	14.00	04/04/1973	BC	3,300
HO-309	6R-q3	33°46’07”	78°58’05”	42.84	490	375	360-375	4	86.49	11/04/2004	BC	600
HO-335	-	33°49’00”	78°41’54”	24	700	700	308-700	8	43.58	10/28/2004	BC	3,100
HO-340	5S-o2	33°42’02”	78°54’45”	21	807	712	403-707*	10	118.48	03/13/1990	BC	1,500[e]
HO-345	7R-j1	33°48’34”	79°00’19”	43	780	780	495-780	8	--	--	BC	9,700
HO-353	6T-m5	33°37’15”	78°57’41”	9	--	482	396-482	8	48.00	03/25/1975	BC	800
HO-410	6S-s1	33°41’43”	78°56’32”	13	463	458	348-458	8	72.00	11/04/1976	BC	400
HO-416	6T-h1	33°38’15”	78°57’42”	32	720	680	334-680	10	74.00	04/06/1977	BC	2,700
HO-440	7Q-v1	33°50’59”	79°01’10”	20	839	789	546-789	--	24.00	1978	BC	2,000[e]
HO-463	2Q-y4	33°50’56”	78°39’08”	6	560	560	302-560	10	29.00	09/03/1980	BC	1,400
HO-473	3R-g1	33°48’55”	78°43’01”	28	600	530	324-530	10	67.00	12/02/1980	BC	700

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HO-482	4R-s1	33°46’27”	78°46’46”	32	--	624	340-624	10	81.00	04/24/1980	BC	1,200
HO-483	4R-x2	33°45’09”	78°48’28”	20	644	602	346-602	8	87.56	03/13/1990	BC	1,500
HO-513	8R-l1	33°47’46”	79°06’21”	40	585	--	420-585	--	44.00	05/27/1981	BC	2,100[e]
HO-548	6S-y1	33°40’53”	78°59’45”	20	--	421	391-421	--	90.00	1982	BC	300[d]
HO-596	7T-h1	33°38’34”	79°02’31”	21	--	748	655-748	8	45.00	10/15/1979	BC	900
HO-663	6T-p5	33°36’07”	78°59’07”	20	--	624	410-624	8	92.00	03/05/1981	BC	1,100
HO-666	8S-r4	33°41’18”	79°07’09”	18	585	575	388-575	8	26.00	08/20/1981	BC	1,300
HO-672	6R-m1	33°47’16”	78°57’41”	40	600	600	300-600	--	63.00	1981	BC	2,400[e]
HO-683	5S-g1	33°43’14”	78°53’58”	28	650	650	366-612*	8	119.90	03/13/1990	BC	2,000[e]
HO-688	6T-b4	33°39’25”	78°56’13”	21	610	597	395-597	10	134.00	08/17/1982	BC	1,200
HO-696	7R-t5	33°46’08”	79°00’40”	40	822	802	408-802	12	71.00	02/09/1982	BC	2,000
HO-730	5S-i8	33°43’03”	78°51’36”	33	665	660	370-660	10	136.00	10/14/1982	BC	2,000
HO-739	--	33°43’03”	78°51’36”	20	--	660	370-660	--	--	--	BC	--
HO-742	3R-f2	33°48’05”	78°44’22”	10	640	622	326-622	10	61.00	02/23/1983	BC	1,000[e]
HO-752	3R-o7	33°47’52”	78°44’56”	7.25	670	658	290-393*	8	60.75	11/03/2004	BC	2,500
HO-863	5S-a1	33°44’47”	78°50’03”	10	660	614	338-604*	8	97.95	03/13/1990	BC	1,600[e]
HO-875	5S-h2	33°43’02”	78°52’18”	15	680	670	366-660*	8	113.09	03/13/1990	BC	2,500[e]
HO-931	4Q-a1	33°54’54”	78°45’40”	26	380	350	275-338	--	39.00	1985	BC	1,300[e]
HO-932	6T-h4	33°38’03”	78°57’13”	20	700	690	444-615	--	140.00	1986	BC	1,200[e]
HO-934	6S-b1	33°44’02”	78°56’43”	198	715	700	356-690	--	114.00	1985	BC	1,700[e]
HO-938	4R-q1	33°46’09”	78°48’25”	27	654	654	335-644*	8	95.62	03/13/1990	BC	2,000[e]
HO-944	6R-g2	33°48’30”	78°58’41”	40	650	605	321-597	--	88.00	1986	BC	2,300[e]
HO-946	6T-o19	33°37’49”	78°59’02”	30	698	655	384-650	--	147.00	1986	BC	2,000[e]
HO-974	6S-u2	33°40’00”	78°55’56”	198	780	642	350-632	--	184.00	1988	BC	1,300[e]
HO-975	6S-v3	33°40’18”	78°56’28”	198	780	706	402-696	--	173.00	1988	BC	2,900[e]

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HO-1015	7R-j2	33°48’58”	79°00’48”	308	602	565	395-560*	6	87.20	06/13/1990	BC	2,000[e]
HO-1041	8Q-p2	33°51’51”	79°09’49”	60	583	583	410-573	--	74.00	1990	BC	2,400[d]
Jasper County, South Carolina												
JAS-426	30FF-o2	32o37’04”	805945	65	2,900	1,994	1,949-1,994	4	-72.80	11/24/2004	--	--
Lee County, South Carolina												
LE-23	---	34°14’05”	80°11’01”	205	--	350	--	4	12.34	10/27/2004	MD	--
LE-55	23 N-b3	34°09’38”	80°21’02”	215	--	127	65-125*	8	21.93	11/03/1982	BC	4,800[e]
LE-59	21M-r3	34°11’48”	80°12’34”	195	345	335	227-335	--	--	--	MD	--
LE-60	21N-q1	34°06’36”	80°13’34”	175	480	470	400-470	--	5.92	10/29/2004	MD	--
LE-69	23M-j1	34°13’18”	80°20’15”	2458	336	336	260-310	--	--	--	MD	10,400[e]
LE-74	21K-v1	34°20’50”	80°11’30”	345	480	445	275-440	--	133.23	11/02/2004	MD	9,400[d]
LE-75	21M-k1	34°12’09”	80°10’28”	197	553	356	306-356	--	13.85	11/30/2004	MD	--
Lexington County, South Carolina												
LEX-156	32R-b1	33°49’10”	81°06’05”	480	326	326	296-326	8	184.00	05/6/1972	BC	3,300
LEX-169	32R-l1	33°47’10”	81°06’20”	455	417	415	303-410	--	--	--	BC	4,700[e]
LEX-191	-	33°42’15”	81°03’10”	360	470	435	286-425*	8	109.80	09/15/1982	BC	--
LEX-249	32Q-k1	33°52’52”	81°05’28”	435	425	388	290-383	--	--	--	BC	7,400[e]
LEX-251	32S-A1	33°44’02”	81°05’42”	390	363	350	295-345	10	124.00	08/04/1982	BC	5,100[e]
LEX-823	32S-b03	33°44’08”	81°06’20”	305	511	225	150-220	8	--	--	BC	1,700[e]
LEX-844	32S-b4	33°44’46”	81°06’27”	367	548	522	392-502	--	75.01	11/04/2004	BC	--
Marion County, South Carolina												
MN-9	10M-K3	34°12’48”	79°15’44”	100	380	352	326-346	8	89.60	10/25/2004	BC	1,500[e]
MN-81	10M-q1	34°11’38”	79°18’36”	97	381	357	182-355	--	50.00	1967	BC	1,700[e]
MN-83	10M-l1	34°12’26”	79°16’58”	90	394	330	178-322	--	60.00	1978	BC	800[e]
MN-89	9M-p1	34°11’43”	79°14’28”	90	--	344	194-334	10	60.00	07/23/1979	BC	1,600

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MN-91	10M-k3	34°12’48”	79°15’44”	100	352	346	326-346	12	61.00	06/16/1972	BC	900
MN-96	11N-h2	34°08’55”	79°22’27”	68	253	253	125-228	--	49.00	1989	BC	2,700[d]
MN-110	9M-h2	34°13’41”	79°12’29”	94	460	394	153-389	--	54.00	1987	BC	5,300[e]
MN-115	11M-t1	34°11’40”	79°20’47”	90	800	794	294-789	--	71.00	1994	BC	600[d]
MN-120	11M-t2	34°11’40”	79°20’47”	90	250	250	125-245	--	59.00	1994	BC	1,200[d]
MN-124	11N-f1	34°08’05”	79°24’02”	60	503	425	195-415	--	40.00	1993	BC	1,500[d]
MN-125	11N-c1	34°09’05”	79°22’43”	80	550	520	195-515	--	62.00	1997	BC	1,300[d]
Marlboro County, South Carolina												
MLB-110	--	34°29’35”	79°43’10”	95	--	115	75-115	10	30.62	10/25/2004	MD	--
MLB-117	15J-d3	34°30’04”	79°42’53”	89	167	124	68-124	10	23.00	06/24/1959	MD	4,900
MLB-145	14K-b1	34°24’16”	79°35’58”	125	250	240	150-240	8	48.00	04/01/1982	MD	7,900[e]
Orangeburg County, South Carolina												
ORG-9	23X-e3	33°19’23”	80°24’41”	100	--	265	255-265	--	11.45	11/02/2004	FL/TS	--
ORG-108	27 W-u2	33°21’00”	80°40’44”	140	1,200	955	588-940*	10	-22.50	11/02/1982	BC	18,700[e]
ORG-229	32T-s1	33°36’43”	81°06’08”	270	519	481	238-476	--	--	--	BC	22,700[e]
ORG-240	24U-x1	33°30’45”	80°28’48”	100	--	185	175-185	--	--	--	BC	900[e]
ORG-256	--	33°36’33”	81°00’25”	285	325	315	296-315	--	83.90	11/01/1989	BC	--
ORG-262	25U-p1	33°31’35”	80°34’17”	165	957	947	792-937	--	--	--	MD	--
ORG-342	25U-p3	33°31’50”	80°34’31”	165	--	140	106-140	--	--	--	FL/TS	--
ORG-345	26W-t2	33°21’35”	80°35’50”	110	--	260	185-200	--	--	--	FL/TS	300[d]
ORG-346	27W-a1	33°24’56”	80°40’04”	163	331	331	307-327	--	--	--	BC	300[e]
ORG-359	32T-k1	33°37’57”	81°05’24”	310	--	230	195-225	12	122.00	11/01/1988	BC	3,200[e]
ORG-360	22W-f2	33°23’57”	80°19’44”	115	422	382	336-351	6	56.60	06/06/1989	BC	1,100[d]
ORG-368	29V-k4	33°27’40”	80°50’33”	193	1,010	950	776-944	8	33.80	08/10/1988	MD	20,100[e]

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ORG-369	26V-m2	33°27’07”	80°37’14”	148	385	305	290-305	--	--	--	BC	1,600[e]
ORG-381	31W-l3	33°22’07”	81°01’48”	175	956	928	816-928	--	--	--	MD	26,700[d]
ORG-382	31W-l4	33°22’09”	81°01’47”	175	552	550	420-538	--	--	--	BC	11,100[d]
ORG-383	31W-l5	33°22’05”	81°01’52”	175	--	946	855-925	--	6.12	11/09/2004	MD	--
ORG-385	31W-l6	33°22’08”	81°01’51”	175	--	535	475-535	--	24.60	11/09/2004	BC	--
ORG-386	31W-s1	33°21’43”	81°01’55”	175	560	560	415-549	--	--	--	BC	10,800[d]
ORG-387	31W-s2	33°21’48”	81°01’56”	175	977	965	825-955	--	--	--	MD	26,700[d]
ORG-388	31W-s3	33°21’49”	81°01’58”	175	558	537	443-537	--	19.58	11/09/2004	BC	--
ORG-389	31W-s4	33°21’45”	81°01’59”	175	--	966	852-945	--	7.11	11/09/2004	MD	--
ORG-393	29U-v1	33°30’29”	80°51’54”	257	1,138	463	423-463	--	109.19	11/17/2004	BC	--
ORG-428	26V-l2	33°27’40”	80°36’50”	150	178	178	60-178	--	--	--	FL/TS	--
ORG-461	28Y-e3	33°14’50”	80°49’10”	115	1,485	1,015	930-1,005	--	-45.00	2003	MD	--
Richland County, South Carolina												
RIC-301	26Q-x2	33°50’45”	80°38’12”	160	656	250	220-250	--	--	--	BC	25,400
RIC-532	28P-q5	33°56’56”	80°48’52”	235	302	269	198-264*	6	34.00	04/27/1990	BC	7,800
RIC-543	27Q-m1	33°52’29”	80°42’10”	182	557	420	370-410	--	44.58	11/04/2004	BC	--
RIC-585	29P-t4	33°56’56”	80°50’27”	320	469	403	363-393	--	121.39	10/29/2004	BC	--
Sumter County, South Carolina												
SU-69	--	33°56’11”	80°20’47”	177	805	615	525-605	8	61.70	11/04/2004	MD	--
SU-111	--	33°56’00”	80°20’47”	177	717	620	336-608*	12	65.00	12/1963	BC	6,700[e]
SU-120	--	33°51’46”	80°22’57”	165	760	681	294-670*	12	38.00	07/16/1965	BC	7,100
SU-133	--	33°51’52”	80°22’46”	170	710	694	296-682*	12	66.85	11/22/2004	BC	3,900[e]
SU-134	23Q-r3	33°51’47”	80°22’53”	165	760	682	294-670	--	33.00	1965	BC	7,000[e]
SU-136	--	33°51’55”	80°22’59”	168	725	678	292-663*	12	54.00	10/12/1965	BC	5,300[e]
SU-141	--	34°05’53”	80°32’12”	230	165	164	145-161	6	70.57	11/02/1982	BC	400[e]

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SU-145	--	33°59’38”	80°29’40”	348	492	412	242-402*	8	165.00	03/1974	BC	1,200[e]
SU-153	23Q-r1	33°51’54”	80°22’36”	178	783	643	533-633	--	100.92	11/04/2004	MD	7,100[e]
SU-154	25 Q-a2	33°54’57”	80°30’50”	280	245	238	211-236	4	139.00	05/20/1969	BC	700[e]
SU-155	--	33°51’36”	80°22’53”	165	931	704	550-704	12	80.00	11/08/1977	MD	7,000[e]
SU-156	--	34°03’06”	80°32’35”	165	350	321	145-318*	10	24.57	11/08/1982	BC	11,500[e]
SU-165	23Q-i2	33°53’27”	80°21’37”	147	753	635	280-625	--	22.00	1979	BC	2,700[e]
SU-167	--	34°05’54”	80°32’14”	230	155	155	139-155	6	63.33	03/02/1970	BC	400[e]
SU-177	--	34°01’03”	80°22’34”	182	449	422	152-417*	10	15.00	04/09/1979	BC	9,100[e]
SU-179	--	34°02’35”	80°25’28”	247	457	440	140-435*	10	59.55	11/08/1982	BC	13,400[e]
SU-198	18 P-q1	33°56’42”	79°58’47”	115	575	570	560-570	6	30.68	11/09/1982	MD	1,200[e]
SU-201	25 Q-b1	33°54’59”	80°31’03”	305	320	291	231-286*	8	160.00	09/22/1980	BC	1,700[e]
SU-222	23Q-j1	33°53’47”	80°20’33”	160	254	90	70-90	--	18.00	1981	BC	2,700[e]
SU-223	24P-k1	33°57’47”	80°25’18”	180	89	89	70-89	--	19.00	1982	BC	1,200[e]
SU-230	24S-d2	33°44’13”	80°28’10”	184	818	760	700-750	--	75.81	11/23/2004	MD	--
SU-283	21Q-i1	33°53’20”	80°11’54”	135	115	102	65-98	--	24.00	1983	BC	1,500[e]
SU-284	24P-q1	33°56’45”	80°28’10”	200	195	160	100-150	--	37.00	1987	BC	2,400[e]
SU-289	25Q-b3	33°54’56”	80°31’05”	295	345	305	240-295	--	139.00	1987	BC	1,900[e]
SU-296	--	33°42’38”	80°31’56”	170.68	726	725	285-675*	2	89.12	11/22/2004	BC	--
SU-297	--	33°42’38”	80°31’56”	170.64	189	189	159-189	4	--	--	BC	--
SU-326	23P-n1	33°57’08”	80°23’50”	165	642	547	264-541	--	12.00	1989	BC	6,700[e]
SU-327	23P-n2	33°57’16”	80°23’47”	175	--	545	200-540	--	14.00	1989	BC	9,900[e]
SU-328	24O-m1	34°02’01”	80°27’24”	37	600	590	240-585	--	213.00	1992	BC	14,700[d]
SU-330	24S-d3	33°44’05”	80°28’20”	175	851	741	684-732	--	71.00	1993	MD	2,900[d]
SU-333	25Q-b4	33°54’58”	80°31’20”	320	--	309	230-304	--	143.00	1992	BC	2,700[d]

Table 1. Selected well data for the Coastal Plain aquifers in North and South Carolina, 1941–2004. — Continued

[USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; NGVD 29, National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929; --, no data; *, two or more openings throughout this interval; S, surficial; Y, Yorktown; B, Beaufort; LCF, lower Cape Fear; UCF, upper Cape Fear; BC, Black Creek; PD, Peedee; CH, Castle Hayne; MD, Middendorf; FL/TS, Floridan/Tertiary Sand; CF, Cape Fear]

USGS identifier	State identifier	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude of land surface (feet above NGVD 29)	Hole depth (feet)	Well depth (feet)	Open interval (feet)	Diameter (inches)	Depth to water (feet below land surface)	Date of water-level measure-ment	Aqui-fer	Transmis-sivity (feet squared per day)
SU-341	19P-q1	33°56’45”	80°03’23”	125	420	224	164-224	--	34.00	1999	BC	400[d]
SU-343	19P-q2	33°56’45”	80°03’23”	125	307	300	164-300	--	30.00	2000	BC	1,700[d]
Williamsburg County, South Carolina												
WL-11	--	33°39’56”	79°49’45”	60	--	530	505-520	6	54.25	10/27/2004	BC	700[e]
WL-12	--	33°40’05”	79°49’15”	75	--	525	525-679*	--	48.00	05/27/1977	BC	1,100[d]
WL-37	--	33°43’50”	79°31’05”	52	--	898	833-891	8	30.63	11/04/1982	MD	--
WL-73	--	33°28’17”	79°33’49”	20	855	769	552-760*	10	68.40	11/10/1982	BC	800[e]
WL-176	12S-h1	33°43’52”	79°27’44”	40	929	914	836-904	--	73.45	11/04/2004	MD	5,100[e]
WL-192	13V-o2	33°27’29”	79°34’51”	35	834	792	598-792	--	170.00	1989	BC	700[e]
WL-201	18U-d1	33°34’44”	79°58’50”	76	803	695	314-690	--	18.00	1994	BC	1,100[d]
WL-207	18U-b1	33°34’35”	79°56’11”	75	--	1,129	850-1,123	--	50.00	2001	MD	--

[a]N.C. Wilson, North Carolina Department of Water Resources, written commun., 2005. [b]Warner, 1993. [c]Amsbaugh, 1996. [d]Newcome, 2000. [e]Newcome, 1993.

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