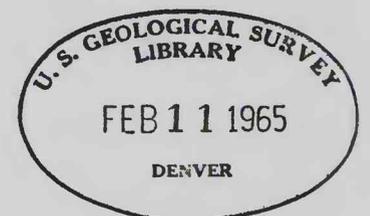


(200)
T67R
no. 805

System	Series	Formation	Approximate thickness (feet)	Physical character	Hydrologic Comments
Quaternary	Recent, Pleistocene, and Pliocene	Undifferentiated deposits, includes all deposits younger than Miocene.	0-50	Light-colored sands and clays. Sandy marl and shell beds near present coast.	Most common source of water for shallow well points and dug wells within 50-mile belt bordering coast.
Tertiary	Miocene	Hawthorn	0-150	Occurs in southern part of the State as grayish-green clay and sandy phosphatic marl.	Relatively impermeable. Represents confining bed for underlying limestone aquifer in southern part of State.
	Eocene	Chiefly Cooper marl and Santee limestone.	0-250	Light-colored fossiliferous limestone. Varies from soft creamy marl to hard shellrock.	Soft creamy marl is impermeable, but hard limestone, in places, is very permeable.
		Cengaree	0-100	Light-gray to green calcareous clay and laminated sand beds.	Impermeable
		Black Mingo	0-50	Fine white sands underlain by gray to black laminated clays.	Hydrologic properties not clearly known but considered to be impermeable.
Cretaceous	Upper Cretaceous	Peedee	0-500	Gray-black clays, medium quartz-glauconitic sands. Some impure lenticular limestone beds.	Moderately permeable sand aquifers. Water normally of good quality.
		Black Creek	0-500	Thinly bedded to massive sands and clays. Dark carbonaceous clays are common.	Similar to Peedee (above).
		Tuscaloosa	0-800	Chiefly light gray and yellow sand, clay, and clayey sand.	An important sand aquifer. Water generally low in mineral matter. Water brackish only along coast and in extreme south part of State.
Pre-Cretaceous		igneous and metamorphic rocks			

Table 9. GENERALIZED DESCRIPTION OF FORMATIONS AND THEIR HYDROLOGIC CHARACTERISTICS IN SOUTH CAROLINA



PLEASE REPLACE IN POCKET
IN BACK OF BOUND VOLUME