WELLS, BORINGS AND SPRING SITES

Data Availability:
☐ Study area complete

Study Areas:
- cc Cochecho, Bellamy, Salmon Falls
- cn Contoocook
- la Lamprey, Exeter, Oyster River
- lc Lower Connecticut
- tm Lower Merrimack
- mc Middle Connecticut
- mm Middle Merrimack
- nr Nashua Regional
- pe Pemigewasset
- sa Saco
- uc Upper Connecticut
- um Upper Merrimack
- wi Winnipesaukee

Data Layer: WELLS, BORINGS AND SPRING SITES
Primary Layer Name: WBSbb where 'bb' refers to the study area as identified on the data availability map.
Layer Content: WELLS, BORINGS AND SPRING SITES
Data Structure: VECTOR
Layer Type: POINT
Source: US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, PEMBROKE, NH
Source Scale: 1:24,000/1:25,000
Source Media: MYLAR
Automated By: CSRC, UNH / USGS, PEMBROKE
Coordinate Reference: NH State Plane Feet
Horizontal Datum: 1983
Title: STUDY AREA
Status: COMPLETE
Last Revision: February, 2000
Available From: Complex Systems Research Center, UNH
Associated Coverages: AQU, LF, SAT, SEI, TRA, WT

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The wells, borings and spring sites data was automated from maps generated as part of a larger study of groundwater resources in the state. The study was conducted under a cooperative agreement between the US Geological Survey, Pembroke, NH and the NH Department of Environmental Services, Water Resources Division. It included an assessment of the aquifers within stratified sand and gravel deposits, including physical characteristics of the deposits. The project divided the state into thirteen study areas, as shown on the status map.

A number of related data layers have been mapped and automated in conjunction with the wells, borings and spring sites. These include:

1) Aquifers, or AQUbb - Stratified drift aquifer delineations.
2) Low Flow Stream Measurements, or LFbb - Stored as a point coverage.
3) Saturated Thickness, or SATbb - The saturated thickness of an unconsolidated aquifer is the depth from the water table to the bottom of the aquifer. In most cases, saturated thickness has been contoured to a 20-foot interval. The data is captured in a line coverage.
4) Seismic Lines, or SELbb - Stored as a line coverage.
5) Transmissivity, or TRAb - Transmissivity quantifies the ability of an aquifer to transmit water, measured in feet squared per day. Transmissivity is a polygon coverage.
6) Water Table, or WTbb - The water table measures generalized water level altitudes, contoured at 10- or 20-foot intervals, depending upon data availability and the contour interval of the base maps. The data is stored as a line coverage.

Note that not all related data layers are available for each study area.

March, 2000