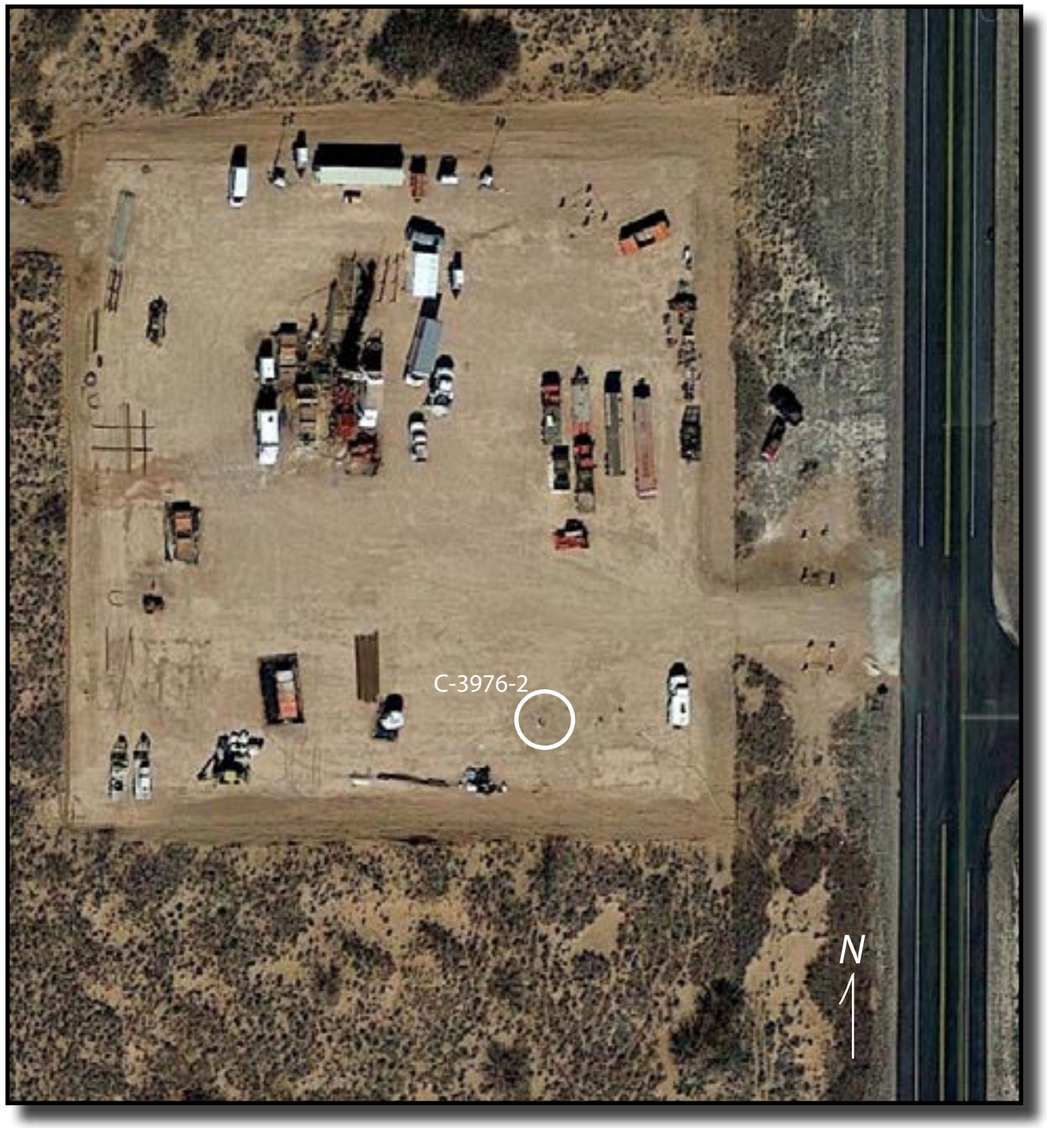


Basic Data Report for C-3976-2 (SSW1) for Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP)

July 2019
(revised August 2019)



Drillpad for pre-shaft corehole (C-3977) and monitoring well locations at proposed location of unfiltered exhaust shaft (UES). Image from Google Earth, dated 2/1/2017. C-3976-2 is shown near the south side of the drillpad.

Front cover: Stewart Brothers drilling rig on location at C-3976-2 preparing to begin drilling on December 4, 2016.

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Geology of C-3976-2 (Shallow Subsurface Water 1) for Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP)*

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

C-3976-2 is located in section 20, T22S, R31E, in Eddy County, NM. The location is west of the current main facilities at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP). The drillhole was permitted by the Office of the State Engineer (New Mexico) as a monitoring well. The objective was to test and monitor for the possible presence of shallow subsurface water (from infiltration through a tailings pile and/or retention pond at WIPP).

C-3976-2 was drilled and cored from ground level to 130 ft (by drill pipe tally) to obtain reference samples and provide direct data regarding the shallow geology; the well was completed for monitoring. The core was measured, photographed, and described in the field, then boxed and put into climate-controlled secure storage. Core recovery was highly variable near the surface and improved with depth (average: 85.2%). Rock Quality Designation (RQD) data were recorded (average: 67.6). Cores were re-examined in the lab, and these observations are included.

C-3976-2 was logged in open-hole with a suite of geophysical tools: natural gamma, neutron, density, various electrical measurements, caliper, and spectral gamma at a few select depths. A deviation survey to 125 ft after reaching TD showed total deviation to the northeast of ~1.8 ft.

Known near-surface rocks and sediments were only partially recovered. These include dune sand, Berino soil, Mescalero caliche, Mio-pleistocene Gatuña Formation, and Triassic Santa Rosa Formation. The Permo-triassic(?) Dewey Lake Formation was encountered from 33.8 ft (based on core markings) to total depth (TD). Natural sulfate cements are below TD.

The stratigraphy and lithologies encountered in C-3976-2 compare well to the air intake shaft (AIS); it also compares well with the pre-shaft corehole (C-3977), C-3976-1, C-3976-3, and C-3976-4, all of which are on the same drillpad.

There was no observed water inflow at C-3976-2 while drilling and coring upper zones near the top of the Dewey Lake where the possibility existed for anthropogenic water. Compressed air was used to core to 77.6 ft; air with mist and soap was used below 77.6 ft.

The lower part of C-3976-2 was cemented. The borehole was reamed to 8.75 inches diameter to 70 ft. The sandpack was placed from 70 ft to 19 ft, with screen from 40-60 ft. Bentonite was placed from 12-19 ft and cement from 12 ft to surface. Pre-pumping water levels generally range ~26-32 ft below top of tubing; field measured specific gravity of the water is less than 1.00. Water levels in C-3976-2 did not respond to pumping in C-3976-4, and vice versa. The elevation of water in these two wells differs by 2-4 ft. Water in C-3976-2 is inferred to be from loading the borehole with water for logging.

*This report is based on a geological team effort by Rick Salness (RES), Brett Seal (RES), Allen Hall (RES), John Thurston (RES), Robert Holt (University of Mississippi), and Dennis Powers (Consulting Geologist).

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP)

WIPP is a deep geologic repository for permanent disposal of transuranic and mixed waste that are byproducts of the US nuclear defense program. The facility is located ~25 miles (40 km) east of Carlsbad, NM (Figure 1) in Eddy County.

Purpose and Location of C-3976-2

C-3976-2 (also referred to as Shallow Subsurface Water 1 or SSW1) was proposed, permitted, cored, and completed to determine if anthropogenic shallow subsurface water is present above or near the top of the Dewey Lake Formation.

Seepage through the cement liner of the exhaust shaft at WIPP led to an investigation of the facility area, and water of highly variable salinity was found at shallow depths, at and above the top of the Dewey Lake (Intera, 1997). This interval continues to be monitored and reported to the New Mexico Environmental Department (NMED) annually (e.g., RES, 2019). Each of the drillholes on the drillpad for the proposed new shaft was monitored during drilling for indications of a saturated zone at this position, and none was detected. C-3976-2 and C-3976-4 (Powers et al., 2019a) were completed for longer term monitoring for inflow from this interval at and near the top of Dewey Lake.

In contrast, natural shallow groundwater above a natural cement change in the Dewey Lake was initially encountered in potash corehole P-9 (Jones, 1978). P-9 is located about 2.3 miles southeast of C-2976 -2.

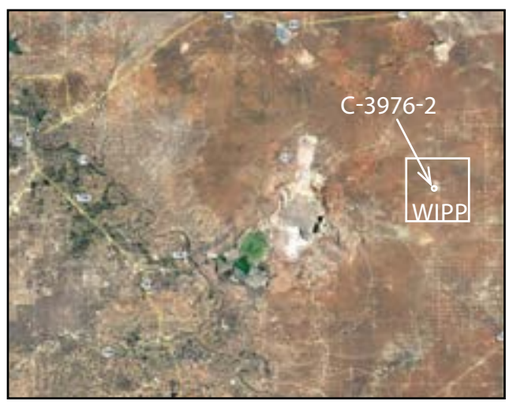
WQSP-6 and WQSP-6A, approximately 0.9 mile south-southwest of C-3976-2, are the nearest encounters (relative to C-3976-2) of water above this cement change in the Dewey Lake. Both wells were drilled in 1994, and WQSP-6A specifically monitors the Dewey Lake (DOE, 1995). Damp cuttings were reported in WQSP-6 below 105 ft to 165 ft, and the driller's report estimated 40-50 gallons per minute flow. Geophysical logs for WQSP-6A show sharp deflections at ~163 ft; cuttings include gypsum above 165 ft.

There were earlier reports of moist cuttings at similar positions relative to this cement change. Monitor wells H-1 and H-3, both drilled in 1976, reported moisture/moist cuttings from the Dewey Lake at depths of ~172 ft and ~169 ft below ground level, respectively (Mercer and Orr, 1979). Geophysical logs indicate the cement change is ~178 ft and ~168 ft below ground level, respectively. The H-2(a,b,c) monitor wells are ~0.38 mile southwest of C-3976-2 and were drilled and completed mid-1977 (Mercer and Orr, 1979). The first well (H-2a) was drilled to 188 ft and tested in open hole for 5 hours with no appreciable liquid. H-2b produced moist cuttings at 185 ft. H-2c produced moist cuttings at 181 ft. Geophysical logs indicate probable cement changes at ~180 ft below ground level.

Holt and Powers (1990) noted the change in natural cements in the Dewey Lake in the air intake shaft and suggested that this change in cements might explain some of the encounters of water in the Dewey Lake south of the center of the WIPP site.

C-3976-2 is located ~35 ft north of the southern edge of the drillpad and ~80 ft west of the eastern side of the drillpad for the proposed location (Figure 2; see also inside cover) for a new shaft

Figure 1. Google Earth image showing location of WIPP and C-3976-2.



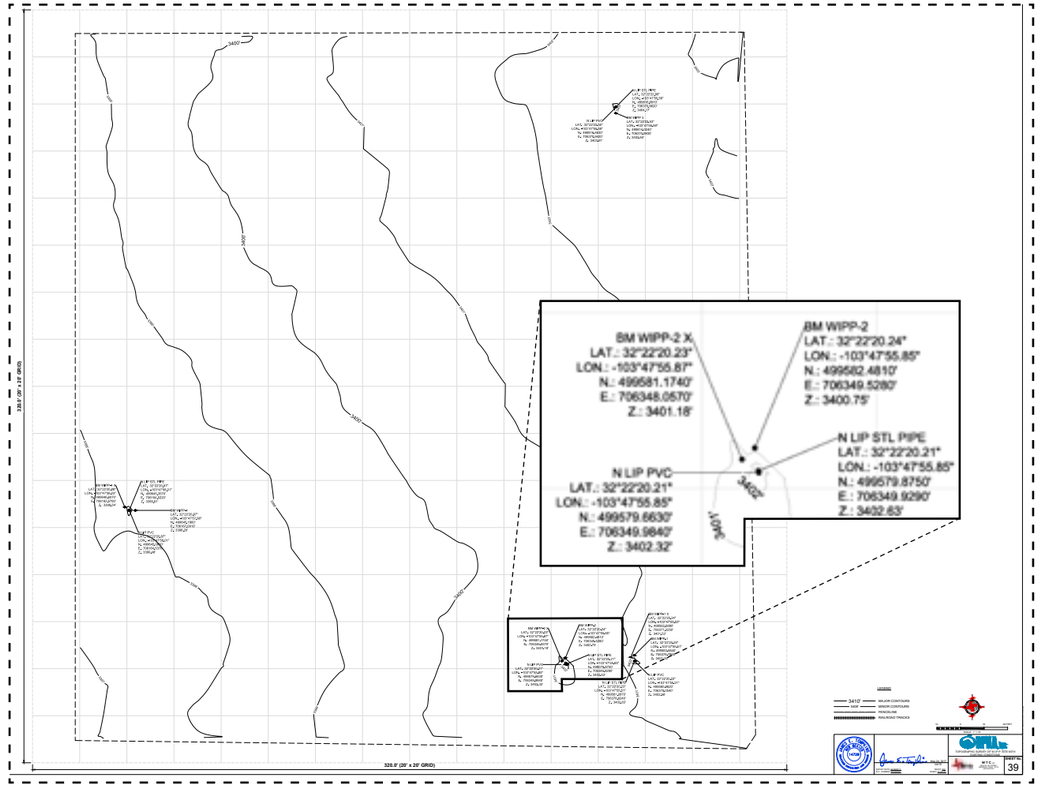


Figure 2. Survey of the location of C-3976-2. James E. Tompkins, surveyor, April 26, 2017.

designated the unfiltered exhaust shaft (UES). C-3976-2 is located in the southwest 1/4 of the southeast 1/4 of section 20, T22S, R31E. The lat/long for the north lip of PVC pipe (Figure 2) is 32° 22' 20.21" (32.37228056°), -103° 47' 55.85" (-103.79884722°). An adjacent benchmark (BM WIPP-2) is 3400.75 ft amsl (Figures 2 and 5).

C-3976-2 was permitted by the Office of the State Engineer (NM) on August 15, 2016 (Appendix A). The location as permitted was lat 32° 22' 21.88", long -103° 47' 56.99", which is on the drillpad location.

Purpose of Report and Remarks

This report provides basic information for C-3976-2. Complementary reports are available for the three other similar shallow monitor wells on the same drillpad (Powers et al., 2019a,b,c). The deep corehole (C-3977) at the center of the proposed location of the UES on this drillpad has been reported (Powers et al., 2018).

Core run and recovery data are presented in Appendix B in tabular form with notes.

For most of this report, English units are used. We have mixed units in some of the detailed core descriptions, as metric units in the mm-cm range are much more convenient than either fractions of an inch or decimal ft.

Some of the descriptions are not as detailed as might be expected. The upper 24 ft are poorly represented, due mainly to limited recovery. In addition, all descriptions are based on features displayed on the outside of the core; none have been slabbed to date.

Samples from C-3976-1 and -2 were provided to Daniel B. Stephens and Associates (Albuquerque) for testing to confirm geotechnical parameters. The data from this testing are available as an attachment to the report for C-3976-1 (Powers et al., 2019b). Samples from C-3976-3 and C-3976-4 were preserved for possible geotechnical testing but were not tested.

Geophysical logs in pdf and tif format are included as attachments.

The borehole was mainly cored, with a total depth of 130 ft below ground level (bgl) according to driller's measurements. Some geophysical logs reached a TD that is comparable.

General Activities Summary for C-3976-2

Drilling began December 2, 2016 and ended December 4, 2016. The well was logged on December 6, 2016, and was completed on December 7, 2016 (see Driller's Report at end of Appendix A and copy of NM Office of the State Engineer Point of Diversion Summary).

The well was cored from the surface to 19.5 ft on December 2; samples totaling 7.0 ft were recovered. The borehole was reamed to a larger diameter and a 10.5-inch casing was set.

Coring continued December 4 to 77.6 ft with compressed air. From 77.6 ft to TD, mist and soap were used. Core diameter was 4 inches (~10 cm) and hole diameter was 6.25-inches (20.5 cm). Recovery improved with depth.

C-3976-2 was logged December 6 with standard geophysical tools at TD after coring was complete. The borehole was completed for monitoring the following day (December 7).

For the complete depth of C-3976-2, the sum of recovered core lengths for individual runs was 110.8 ft (74.9%). The sum of core segments >4 inches over the entire borehole depth is 74.9 ft or RQD of 67.6 (Appendix B).

Core was extruded into wooden troughs, fitted to the extent practical, marked, measured, photographed, described, and boxed. With a few exceptions, these tasks were completed prior to retrieving another core.

Core boxes were inventoried, put under chain of custody, and transferred to climate-controlled, secure storage in Carlsbad, NM. NWP retains custody of the core.

Photographs were taken in the field at ~0.5 ft (~15 cm) intervals with a frame width of ~1.2 ft (~36.5 cm) to provide good overlap. Contact NWP for electronic files of these photographs on transportable media.

Geophysical logs (e.g., Figure 3) taken prior to completing the well for monitoring include: deviation survey, resistivity, natural gamma, neutron, density, and spot spectral gamma measurements. See file attachments to this report for pdf and tif formats.

C-3976-2 was drilled and completed operating during daylight hours only.

C-3976-2 Well Completion

After geophysical logging of the well at TD, the lower part of the borehole was cemented (Figure 4). The borehole was reamed to a diameter of 8.75 inches to a depth of 70 ft bgl. PVC pipe (2-inch id) was placed in the hole with centralizers. Ten ft of blank pipe with an end-cap is at the bottom with a 20-ft length of screen set from 60 to 40 ft bgl. The sand pack was brought up to 19 ft bgl using tremmie pipe and covered with 7 ft of bentonite. The annulus was cemented back to the surface using tremmie pipe. The surface pad and bollards (Figure 5) were placed after drilling was completed on the drillpad.

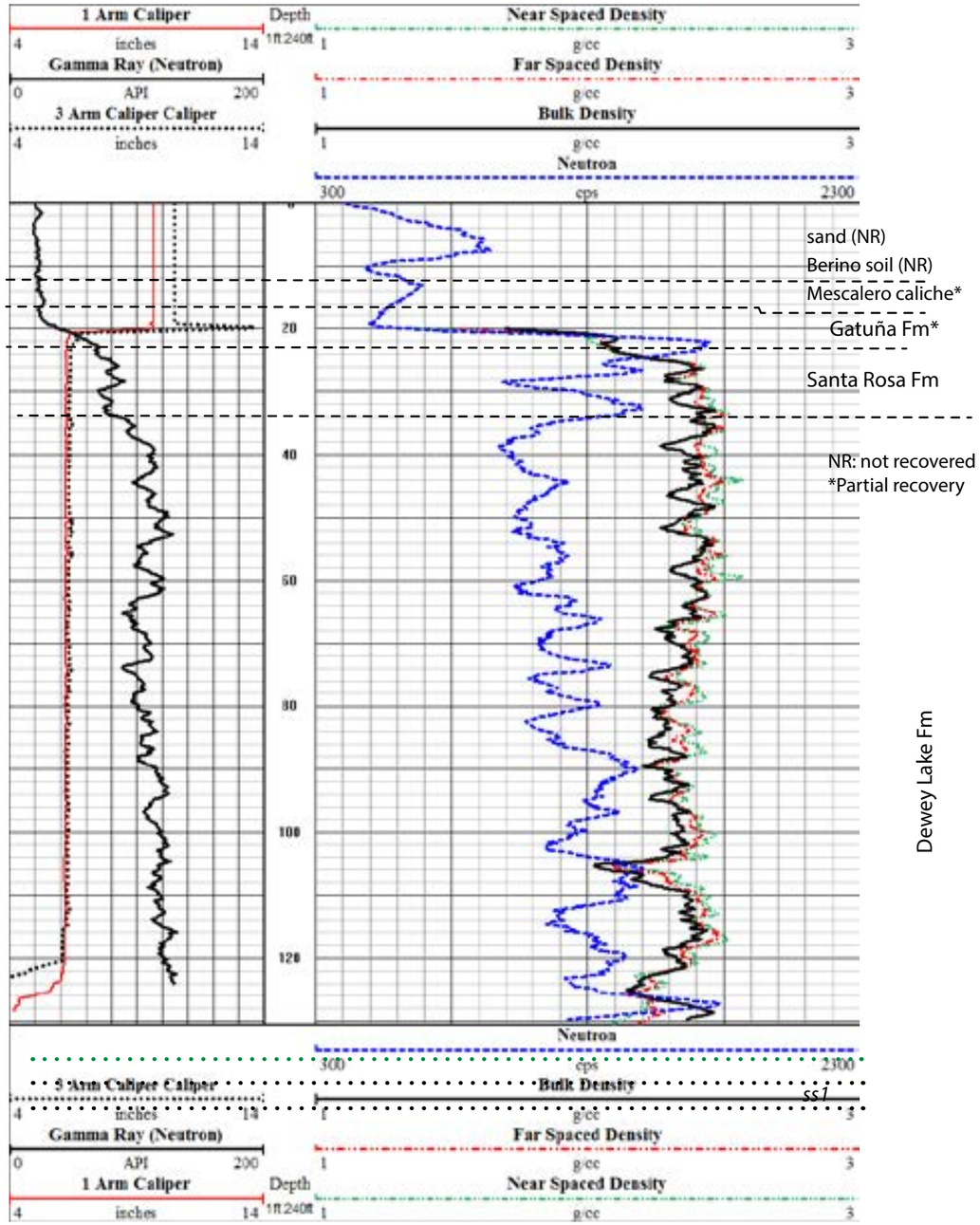
File Attachments

Log files are attached to this report in original formats. To access attachments, click the paperclip icon in the pdf file.

Geophysical logs by JetWest are included in two formats: pdf and tif files. Other formats (las and wcl) are included in records retained by NWP. These logs are attached (without file extensions):

C3976-2-Deviation Survey
C3976-2-Deviation Survey- Bulls Eye
C3976-2-Deviation Survey-Closure View
C3976-2-Electric (dual laterolog)
C3976-2-Neutron-Density

Figure 3
Open-hole geophysical logs run by JetWest December 7, 2016 for C-3976-2. Reference point is ground level. This figure is a composite of caliper, natural gamma, neutron, and density.



GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS C-3976-2

The core from C-3976-2 was initially described in the field. The cores were re-examined in the lab in more detail. Field observations were revised as needed. Detailed geological observations are included in Appendix B.

In this section, important stratigraphic units and their lithologies and features are more generally described or summarized with illustrations of some of the salient features. Core data are presented in detail in the graphic logs. Comparable geology is described in the reports for C-3977 (Powers et al., 2018) and the other three monitor wells on the drillpad (Powers et al., 2019a,b,c).

Many background references for the geology of C-3976-2 and the WIPP area are omitted to focus more clearly on the geology encountered in the upper 130 ft. Holt and Powers (1984, 1986, 1990) reported on shaft mapping that includes shallow geology. Early geologic information related to shallow subsurface water is included in Intera (1997) and Powers (1997).

Stratigraphy and Depths of Significant Units

The upper 19 ft of C-3976-2 were cored, but the recovered materials begin at the variably indurated Mescalero caliche (Table 1). In this area, the construction material for the drill pad is known to be underlain by sand dunes but this dune sand was not recovered. Calcified rock assigned an uppermost depth of 12.5 ft is the Mescalero caliche. Calcified sand and sandstone from ~15.3 ft to ~19.5 ft are assigned to the Gatuña Formation. The base of Gatuña is taken as ~22.3, including the assigned lost core zone.

Recovered samples from ~22.3 ft to 33.8 ft are assigned provisionally to the Santa Rosa Formation of the Dockum Group. The basal Gatuña can appear similar to Santa Rosa when composed of eroded Santa Rosa. Mapping of the shaft may resolve this uncertainty.

The Dewey Lake Formation is the first stratigraphic unit of significant thickness encountered and is present from 33.8 ft to TD.

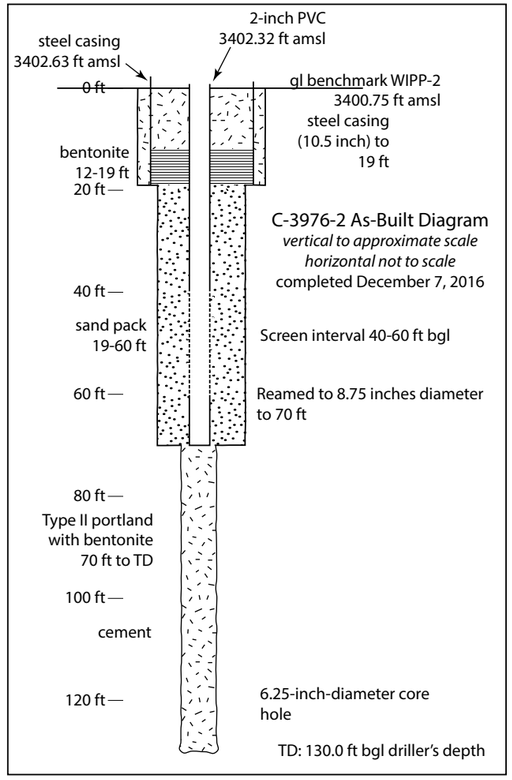


Figure 4
As-built diagram for C-3976-2.

Hall and Goble (2011) examined surficial sands in southeastern New Mexico, generally identifying three units, and providing optically-stimulated luminescence (OSL) age dates for these units. The "lower eolian sand" overlies Mescalero caliche. At a sample locality near present-day Intrepid West potash facility (T21S, R29E, section 2), Hall and Goble obtained ages of 87.0 ± 4.0 ka (thousand years) and 61.1 ± 3.0 ka for the lower eolian sand. The Berino paleosol identified by Hall and Goble is developed on the lower eolian sand. The "upper eolian sand" (overlying the Berino soil) yielded data (bottom to top) of 17.3 ± 0.7 ka and 13.9 ± 0.6 ka. The Bw paleosol (above the upper eolian sand) is dated at 7.18 ± 0.32 ka. Surficial material ("post-



Figure 5
Completed well pad for C-3976-2, including closeup of cap and benchmark. The benchmark elevation is 3400.75 ft (see Figure 2); Photos taken 1/7/2019.

Table 1
Geology at Drillhole C3976-2

System/ Period/Epoch		Formation or unit	Depth below surface (ft) by core markings***	Depth below surface (ft) by gamma/density log
Cenozoic	Holocene(?)	surface dune sand *	not recovered	
	Pleistocene	Berino soil Mescalero caliche	not recovered ? 12.5 ft -15.3? ft	~12 ft - ~16 ft
	Pleistocene-Miocene	Gatuña	15.3? ft - ? 22.3	~16 ft - 22.5 ft?
Mesozoic	**Triassic**	Santa Rosa	? 22.3 ft - 33.8 ft	~22.5-34.0
	Permian	Dewey Lake**	33.8 ft - 131.2 ft****	34.0 ft - 130 ft
**See text discussion of dune sand and Berino age. **Dewey Lake is often considered Permian. Recent work suggests the upper part may be Triassic.*			****Uncertain depths above Dewey Lake ****TD marked on core 131.2 ft*	*Base of neutron-density log 130 ft*

upper eolian sand") overlying the upper eolian sand is dated at 0.62 ± 0.04 ka. For this locality, the Bw paleosol and post-upper eolian sand are Holocene age. The lower sands are Pleistocene.

Dune sand at the WIPP site is loose and was not recovered during coring of C-3976-2. This loose sand is most likely Holocene, as found by Hall and Goble (2011); Hall and Goble consider the coppice and parabolic dunes at the surface to have been formed during the 20th century.

The *Berino soil* (Chugg et al., 1971) normally overlies the Mescalero but was not recovered (Table 1). The isochron for U-series indicates the Berino formed about 330 ka (Rosholt and McKinney, 1980). Hall and Goble provide more precise and likely more accurate boundaries to the age of between 61.1 ± 3.0 ka and 17.3 ± 0.7 ka. Either estimate places the Berino as late Pleistocene in age.

The *Mescalero caliche* ranges from poorly lithified to hard in the area. The samples obtained from drilling C-3976-2 establish its presence as moderately to poorly lithified rock. The Mescalero caliche is a pedogenic calcrete (e.g., Bachman and Machette, 1977) and is generally 2-3 ft thick in the area around WIPP. The caliche is interrupted locally, mainly due to plant growth. The Mescalero began to form ~600 ka and may have ceased to form when the Berino sands accumulated (Rosholt and McKinney, 1980). Hall and Goble (2011) state that the upper Mescalero caliche was eroded regionally prior to deposition of the sand sheet.

The *Gatuña* is mainly sandstone with some siltstone in the vicinity of WIPP. Where the Gatuña underlies the Mescalero caliche, the upper part is variably lithified by infiltrated carbonate during the formation of the pedogenic calcrete (Figure 6). Reddish brown calcareous sand and sandstone recovered from from 15.3 ft (?) to 19.5 ft (?) are assigned to Gatuña. Bedding was not discernible in recovered samples. Based on geophysical logs (Figure 3), the contact between the Gatuña and underlying Santa Rosa Formation is apparently at ~22.5 ft depth. The Gatuña thickens to the west toward Nash Draw, where it displays a wider variety of lithofacies (Powers and Holt, 1993). The base of Gatuña has been assigned at the top of recovered Santa Rosa.

The interval from 22.3-33.8 has been assigned provisionally to *Santa Rosa*. The 2 ft of recovered samples (Figure 7A) from the top of Santa Rosa resemble the light greenish-gray sand assigned to the upper Santa Rosa in the adjacent monitor well C-3976-1 as well as in C-3967-3. It was not encountered in C-3967-4. Sandstone with thin bedding and slightly purplish hues (Figure 7B) have been assigned to the Santa Rosa as well. Geophysical log depths from 22.5-34 ft were assigned to the Santa Rosa. All of these well locations are near the erosional edge of the Santa Rosa/Dockum Group (Jones, 1973; plate 2).

The Permo-triassic(?) *Dewey Lake Formation* was encountered (Figure 6B) from 33.8 ft - 130 ft (driller depth at TD). P-3, an exploratory WIPP potash hole ~1200 ft southwest from C-3976-2, showed similar depth to top of Dewey Lake (Jones, 1978). C-3977, C-3976-1, C-3976-3, C-3976-4, and the AIS also showed generally similar depths to the top of Dewey Lake. The contact is sharp and locally erosional across the site area.

There are no formal stratigraphic units within the Dewey Lake. The Dewey Lake above TD at C-3976-2 corresponds to the upper fining upward



Figure 6
A. Gatuña below 15.3 ft with infiltrated carbonate cement below Mescalero.
B. Deeper Gatuña (17.1-17.9 ft) showing carbonate filling root zones.



Figure 7
A. Greenish-gray sandstone assigned at upper Santa Rosa..
B. Santa Rosa sandstone showing fine bedding and change in grain size at 29.65 ft.

cycles noted in Holt and Powers (1990) and Powers (2003).

The Dewey Lake is characterized by fine-grained clastics, especially very fine sandstones and siltstones. Clay-sized particles are common, but true claystones are rare and are silty to sandy. The red to reddish-brown color is relatively uniform; small spots and zones of greenish-gray ("gg") color ("reduction spots") are present throughout the formation. These spots are a helpful identifier of the Dewey Lake but are not unique.

The Dewey Lake consists mainly of variably thick beds that begin with erosional basal sandstones and fine upward. Siltstone intraclasts occur near the base of some of these beds as well as at some changes to finer sediments (Figures 8, 9, 10). Bedding may be indistinct in the lower part of the bed (Figure 8). Very thin laminae to thin beds are most common and are generally paralled and horizontal with some slightly wavy. Small ripples (e.g., Figures 8, 10) and cross-cutting increases upward from the base of a unit. Desiccation cracks were relatively common in the upper part of the Dewey Lake at C-3976-2, and a large example is preserved in core at 113 ft (Figure 9A). One pedogenic slickenside was recorded. Laminar bedding in different intervals has been deformed while soft, likely due to shear during subsequent depoosition.

Intraclasts are preserved in many intervals of the Dewey Lake (Figures 8, 9, 10). Intraclasts are eroded by drilling above the gypsum-cemented lower part of the Dewey Lake. The large, apparent porosity in some intervals (Figure 9B) is interpreted

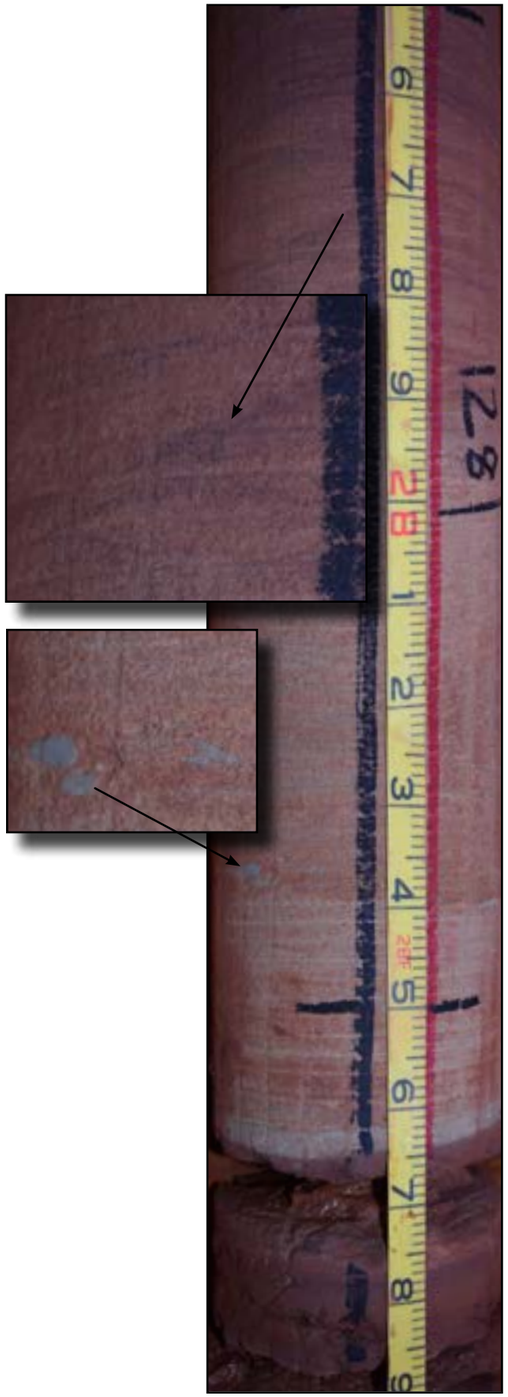
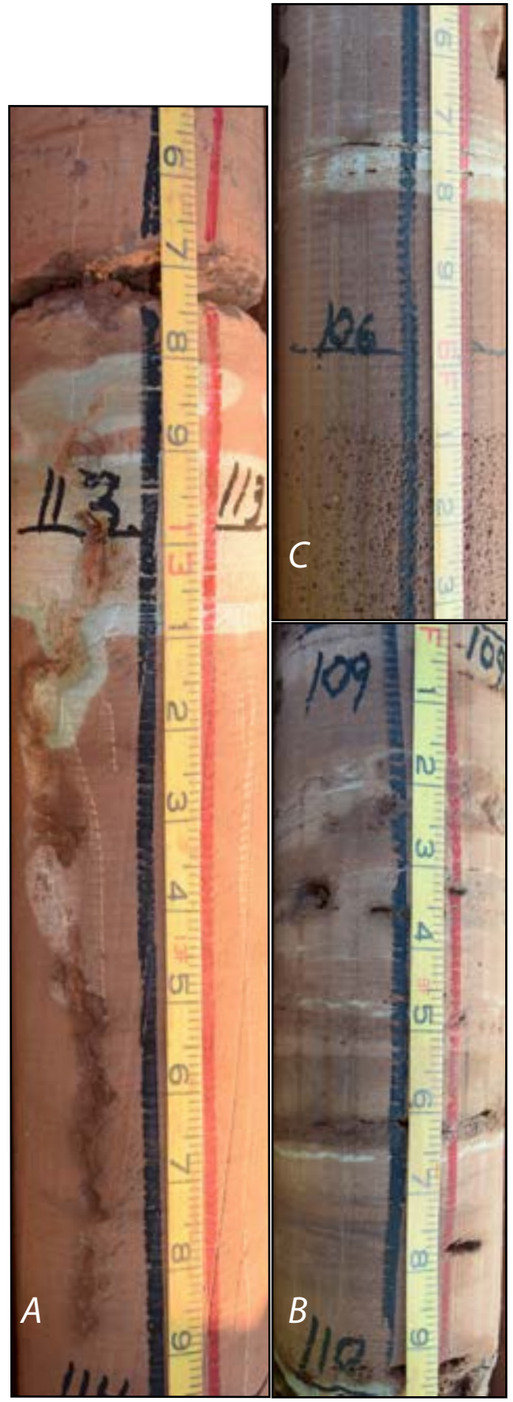


Figure 8 (right)
Light to dark reddish-brown sandstone (above 128.7 ft) with small grayish green siltstone intraclasts (lower inset) and small erosional surface (upper inset). Ripple bedding with possible small dunes above 128 ft. Poorly displayed laminar bedding in lower part. Near-horizontal plane of erosion below intraclasts. Two photos merged in panorama view (merge ~128.35 ft.



as erosion of siltstone intraclasts. Much smaller porosity (Figure 9C) is also interpreted as formed by erosion of very small intraclasts, but slabbing is necessary to confirm this interpretation.

No bioturbation was identified in the core from C-3976-2.

Very small cross-laminae or ripples are also abundant in the Dewey Lake. No troughs or other larger similar features were observed. Near the top of the Dewey Lake in the drillhole, small ripples are preserved (Figure 10) showing the direction of current. They overlie imbricated small intraclasts that indicate the same flow direction.

TD in C-3976-2 did not reach the change in natural cements generally found between 160-170 ft bgl in other drillholes on the drillpad. Calcite cement is variable in the recovered cores. Intervals of higher RQD are more commonly sandstone and correspond to intervals with higher resistivity (Figure 11; ~90-99 ft; ~106-114 ft; ~118-128 ft). These are likely better cemented, but we conducted no quantitative study of the relationship between cementation and resistivity.

A silicified geode-like structure was recovered at 33.8 ft, at the upper contact of the Dewey Lake.

Fluid temperature and fluid resistivity change significantly below ~100 ft in C-3976-2 (Figure 11). From inspection of these logs from

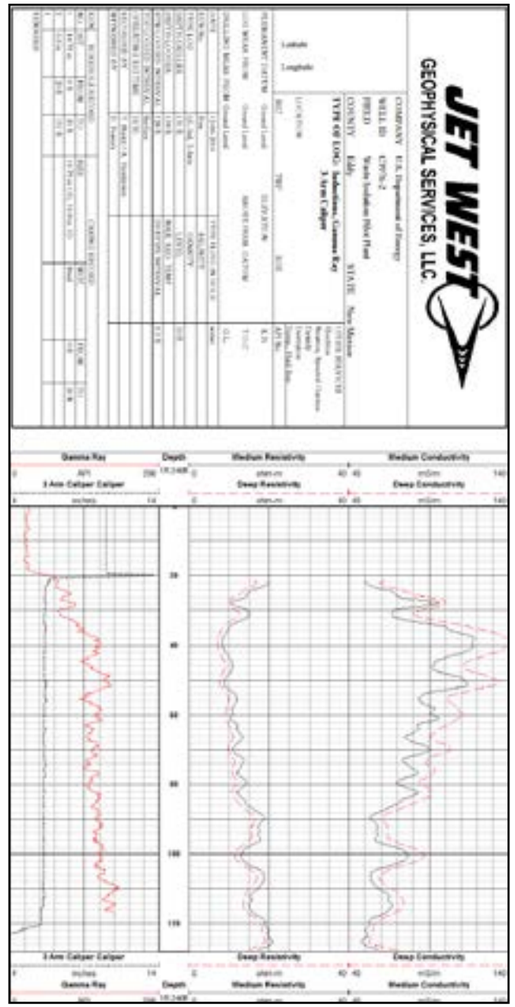
Figure 9
A. Vertical disruption of Dewey Lake sediment with reduction areas in the upper part. The feature is interpreted as a shrinkage/desiccation crack and is one of the longer encountered in the formation.
B. Laminar bedding and small ripples with large pores or vugs interpreted as intraclasts eroded during drilling. Surface at 109.2 ft with relief and draped argillaceous siltstone.
C. Zone below 106 ft with small diameter porosity also interpreted to be caused by erosion of small intraclasts during coring. The overlying sandstone is well indurated sandstone and has rare pores.

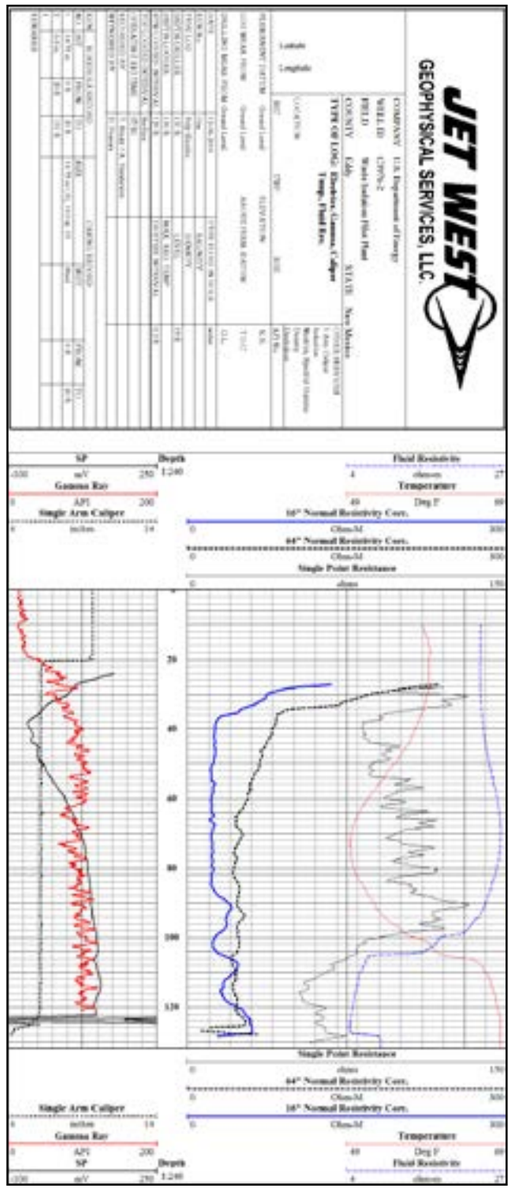




Figure 10.
A. Core near the top of the Dewey Lake displaying some of the fine detail of sedimentary features that are found in the formation. Very thin laminae, small ripples, and intraclasts are very common.
B. Detail at 34.7-35.2 ft.
a) probable small desiccation crack with infill.
b) basal zone of small intraclasts that appear to be "matrix" supported.
c) zone of intraclasts that are imbricated, with paleoflow toward right.
d) tiny ripples overlying imbricated intraclasts also indicate paleoflow to the right.

Figure 11. Natural gamma, caliper, SP, resistivity/conductivity (electric), and fluid temperature/resistivity for C-3976-2 (right). Dual induction resistivity/conductivity log of C-3976-2 is shown below for comparison. See attachments for different formats for geophysical logs for this monitor well.





each of the shallow monitor wells, it is apparent that generally similar changes occur about 25-30 ft above TD. As C-3976-2 was only drilled to ~130 ft and did not encounter the natural cement change, there is no apparent relationship between these changes and the natural cement change at ~165 ft in other drillholes on the pad. Instead, it is apparently an artefact of drilling, circulation, and adding water for logging.

In the lower 40 ft of the drillhole, resistivity logs delineate three higher resistivity zones that are 8-10 ft thick. They also are logged generally as sandstone, and, as noted before, each interval has a higher RQD.

GEOPHYSICAL LOGS OF C-3976-2

Prior to installing tubing for the monitor well, JetWest obtained a suite of logs (see attachments) that includes natural gamma, caliper, resistivity, neutron-density, and 3 spectral gamma surveys at stationary points.

The deviation survey of C-3976-2 at TD reached about 126 ft (Figure 12). Both the vertical log (with northing and easting) and the bullseye display indicate that the borehole is generally quite straight but tilted to the northeast from vertical, with a total deviation of ~1.8 ft.

GEOTECHNICAL WORK ON CORES

Of the four monitor wells (C-3976-1, -2, -3, and -4) that were cored, logged, and completed as monitor wells for possible shallow (<200 ft; <61 m) saturated zones, samples from C-3976-1 and C-3976-2 were taken for basic geotechnical analysis. Short intervals (generally less than 3 ft) from each of these monitor wells were preserved for geotechnical work by wrapping and waxing soon after recovery. Fourteen short (1.1 ft - 3.8 ft; 0.34 m - 1.16 m) intervals from C3976-1 and C-3976-2 were transported to Daniel B. Stephens and Associates lab in Albuquerque for testing.

The suite of tests includes: gravimetric moisture content (volume measurement method)

- particle size (wet sleeve, hydrometer)
- specific gravity
- Atterburg limits
- strength tests
  - unconfined compressive strength
  - unconsolidated undrained triaxial compression
  - consolidated undrained triaxial compression
  - consolidated drained triaxial compression
- slake durability

The tests have been completed and reported separately (DBSA, 2017) and are attached to the report for C-3976-1 (Powers et al., 2019b).

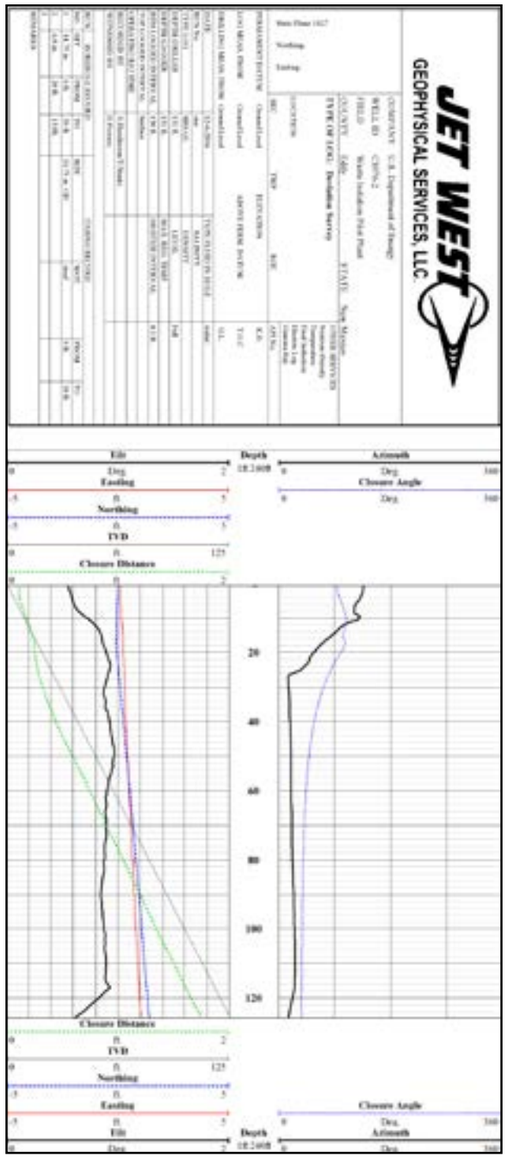
FIELD OBSERVATIONS RE SHALLOW GROUNDWATER

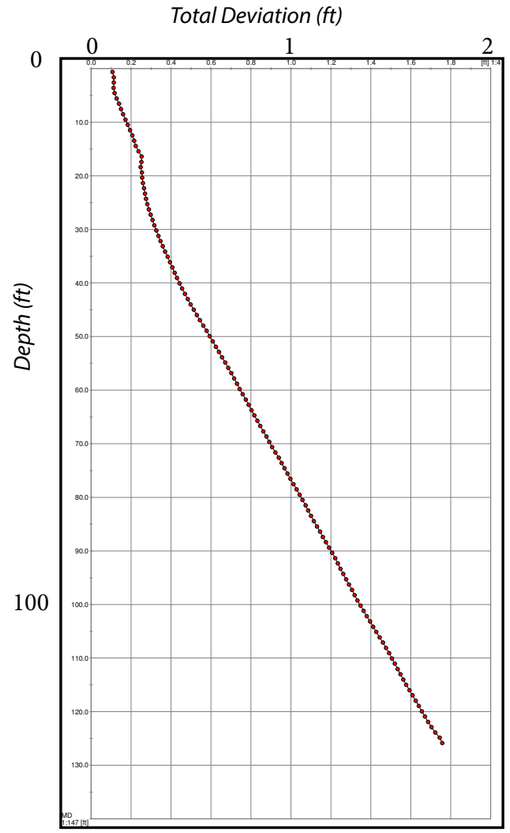
C-3976-2 was cored and drilled with air to 77.6 ft and with mist and soap below 77.6 ft. There were no observed groundwater inflows at the top of Dewey Lake where anthropogenic water has been found around the WIPP facility (e.g., Intera, 1997; Duke Engineering and Services, 1997) .

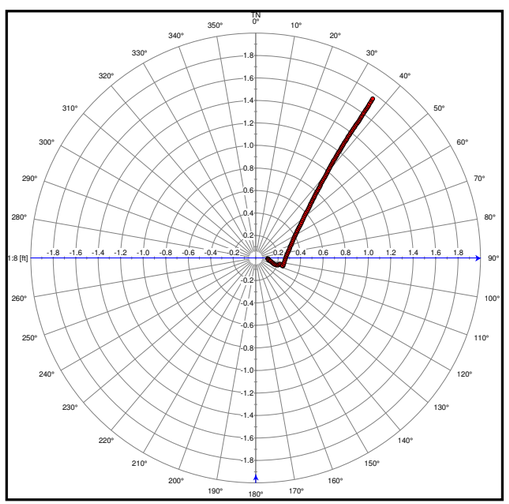
C-3976-2 was completed to monitor the interval of uppermost Dewey Lake and overlying Santa Rosa or Gatuña for shallow subsurface water (Figure 4). RES maintains records of water levels and other data for these monitor wells and provided information for this report.

Water levels have been monitored irregularly since 12/12/16, shortly after completion. The first water level measurement on 12/12/16 showed a depth of 29.4 ft, which converts to 3372.92 ft amsl (Figure 13). The well was bailed numerous times from 12/12/16 through 1/10/17, with a total of 370.5 gallons removed. Field measurements during this period of specific gravity ranged from 1.000 to 0.9999, and fluid temperatures ranged from 13.0˚C to 22.2˚C. Recovered water levels after pumping declined from 3372.92 ft on 12/12/16 to 3366.51 ft on 1/4/17, with one exception of a 24-hour increase of 0.1 ft from 12/19/16 to 12/20/16. From 1/20/17 through 12/12/18, the well was pumped on 7/21/17, 8/3/17, and 12/12/18, removing 85.5 gallons. The well recovered on 1/10/17 to 33.75 ft, on 1/20/17 to 3375.67 ft, and then declined, remaining in the

Figure 12. Deviation surveys of C-3976-2 at TD show a total deviation of ~1.8 ft, primarily to the northeast of the surface location. *Below:* Total survey with deviation expressed vertically. *Right bottom:* bulls-eye view of deviation expressed as azimuth and total deviation (ft). *Right upper:* Graph of total deviation (ft) by depth (ft).







range of 3368-3371 ft until 12/12/18, when it had risen to 3372.74 ft.

On May 23, 2019, the depth to water in C-3976-2 was 29.99 ft, equal to 3372.33 ft amsl.

Field measurements of specific gravity of recovered samples during this period from 1/20/17 through 12/12/18 ranged from 0.995-1.000.

The specific gravity of the water recovered from C-3976-2 differs significantly from specific gravity of the shallow subsurface groundwater in monitor wells at WIPP surface facilities with one main exception (RES, 2019). PZ-10 is located adjacent to a large storm water pond east of C-2976-2. It responds to rainfall events, and it has the lowest total dissolved solids of any of the PZ series wells.

Water elevations in C-3976-2 differ from those in C-3976-4 (the other SSW well on the drillpad), and neither of these two wells show responses to pumping/bailing in the other well. In addition, neither borehole indicated water was encountered at shallow depths while drilling. The recovered water is most likely to be water taken by the shallow formations when the well was filled for logging.

SUMMARY POINTS

C-3976-2 was cored (4-inch diameter) and logged with geophysical logs to provide a record of the geology for a well to monitor for possible shallow subsurfacewater at the top of the Dewey Lake or in overlying sediments. Shallow subsurface water at the site is

Core recovery from C-3976-2 was intermittent near the surface and improved with depth. Shallow stratigraphic contacts (above 30 ft depth) were estimated largely on the basis of geophysical logs.

Recovered samples above the Dewey Lake only partially represent the geologic units and their character. The upper Dewey Lake displays mainly fine-grained siliciclastic beds with laminae, slight cross-bedding or ripples, and some distinctive erosional surfaces. Sandstones appear more cemented by calcite in intervals below ~90 ft; these intervals correspond to higher resistivity and better RQD. The drillhole was not deep enough to encounter the natural cement changes in the Dewey Lake.

The placement of screen in the completed well straddles the upper Dewey Lake and overlying Dockum and Gatuña across the interval where shallow subsurface water has been found on the WIPP site. Water was initially measured about 28 ft bgl in the completed well. After significant bailing during the first month after completion, water levels recovered to ~31 ft bgl, rising back to ~28 ft bgl near the end of 2018. Specific gravity of 1.000 or less and lack of observable response in C-3976-2 to bailing or pumping C-3976-4 (as well as the reverse) indicate the hydraulic system does not extend between the two wells.

Samples from C-3976-1 and C-3976-2 for geotechnical studies were preserved shortly after recovery, initial photography, and field description. The results of the testing by Daniel B. Stephens & Associates are attached to the report for C-3976-1 (Powers et al., 2019b).

The final deviation survey for C-3976-2 indicates a total deviation ~1.8 ft near TD, with the deviation being mainly northeast of the surface location.

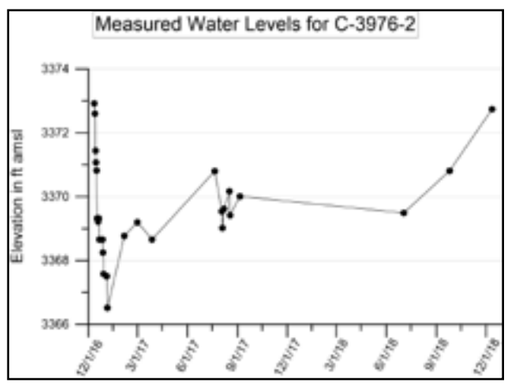


Figure 13. Plot showing water elevations for C-3976-2. Depth to water was measured prior to any bailing cycle. Bailing was significant 12/12/16-1/10/17, 7/21/17, and 8/3/17.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Ashleigh Pope and Rodney Whisenhunt (both NWP) provided management support during drilling. Tom Goedjen and Richard Brugman (both NWP) supervised follow up reporting.

Stewart Brothers supervisors and drillers worked closely with us to obtain the cores and logging that was the objective of the program.

Michael Schuhen and Owen Lofton (Sandia National Laboratories) supplied critical support for core transport and handling. Sandia provided needed support in the form of storage at the secure, climate-controlled environment at Iron Mountain facilities in Carlsbad. NWP has taken custody of the core, and it continues to be stored at Iron Mountain.

Andy Ward (DOE-Carlsbad) provided useful comments and discussions during planning as well as observation and discussion during the execution of the drilling.

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APPENDIX A PERMIT FOR C-3976-2 (POD2)

OFFICE OF STATE ENGINEER

NEW MEXICO

AND

DRILLING RECORD

(STEWART BROTHERS DRILLING COMPANY)

Tom Blaine, P.E.
State Engineer

Roswell Office
1900 WEST SECOND STREET
ROSWELL, NM 88201

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER

Trn Nbr: 591694
File Nbr: C 03976

Aug. 19, 2016

GEORGE BASABILVAZO
ANDERSON WARD
US DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
PO BOX 3090
CARLSBAD, NM 88221-3090

Greetings:

Enclosed is your copy of the above numbered permit that has been approved subject to the conditions set forth on the approval page. In accordance with the conditions of approval, the well can only be tested for 10 cumulative days, and the well is to be plugged on or before 08/31/2017, unless a permit to use the water is acquired from this office.

A Well Record & Log (OSE Form wr-20) shall be filed in this office within twenty (20) days after completion of drilling, but no later than 08/31/2017.

Appropriate forms can be downloaded from the OSE website www.ose.state.nm.us or will be mailed upon request.

Sincerely,

Juan Hernandez
(575)622-6521

Enclosure

explore

UNIQUE #	DOE LOG NO.	DATE RECVD	ADDRESSEES
1602087	31487	AUG 24 2016	G Basabilvazo A Ward

File No. C-3976

NEW MEXICO OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO DRILL A WELL WITH NO CONSUMPTIVE USE OF WATER

(check applicable box):

For fees, see State Engineer website: http://www.ose.state.nm.us/ 237412

Purpose:
☐ Pollution Control And / Or Recovery ☐ Geo-Thermal
☐ Exploratory ☐ Construction Site De-Watering ☐ Other (Describe):
■ Monitoring ☐ Mineral De-Watering

A separate permit will be required to apply water to beneficial use.

☐ Temporary Request - Requested Start Date: Requested End Date:

Plugging Plan of Operations Submitted? ☐ Yes ■ No

STATE ENGINEER OFFICE ROSWELL, NM 2016 AUG 15 PM 1:55

1. APPLICANT(S)

Name: U.S.Department of Energy	Name: U.S.Department of Energy
Contact or Agent: George Basabilvazo check here if Agent ☐	Contact or Agent: Anderson Ward check here if Agent ☐
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3090	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3090
City: Carlsbad	City: Carlsbad
State: New Mexico Zip Code: 88221-3090	State: New Mexico Zip Code: 88221-3090
Phone: ☐ Home ☐ Cell Phone (Work): 575-234-7488	Phone: ☐ Home ☐ Cell Phone (Work): 575-234-7488
E-mail (optional): george.basabilvazo@cbfo.doe.gov	E-mail (optional): Anderson.ward@cbfo.doe.gov

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE — Application for Permit, Form wr-07, Rev 6/14/12

File No.: C-3976	Trn. No.: 591694	Receipt No.:
Trans Description (optional):	POD 1-4	
Sub-Basin: CUB		PCW/LOG Due Date: 8-31-17

Page 1 of 3

2. **WELL(S)** Describe the well(s) applicable to this application.

Location Required: Coordinate location must be reported in NM State Plane (NAD 83), UTM (NAD 83), or Latitude/Longitude (Lat/Long - WGS84).
District II (Roswell) and District VII (Cimarron) customers, provide a PLSS location in addition to above.

■ NM State Plane (NAD83) (Feet) ☐ NM West Zone ■ NM East Zone ☐ NM Central Zone
☐ UTM (NAD83) (Meters) ☐ Zone 12N ☐ Zone 13N
☐ Lat/Long (WGS84) (to the nearest 1/10th of second)

Well Number (If known):	X or Easting or Longitude:	Y or Northing or Latitude:	Provide if known: -Public Land Survey System (PLSS) (*Quarters or Halves , Section, Township, Range*) OR - Hydrographic Survey Map & Tract; OR - Lot, Block & Subdivision; OR - Land Grant Name
#1	103 degrees 47' 56.99"	32 degrees 22' 21.88"	
#2	103 degrees 47' 56.99"	32 degrees 22' 21.88"	
#3	103 degrees 47' 56.99"	32 degrees 22' 21.88"	
#4	103 degrees 47' 56.99"	32 degrees 22' 21.88"	

NOTE: If more well locations need to be described, complete form WR-08 (Attachment 1 – POD Descriptions)
Additional well descriptions are attached: ■ Yes ☐ No **If yes, how many** ____

Other description relating well to common landmarks, streets, or other:
Well coordinates are the center of the well pad for which these wells will be located. Wells will be located east of the WIPP site adjacent to the WIPP North Access Road.

Well is on land owned by: U.S. Department of Energy

Well Information: NOTE: If more than one (1) well needs to be described, provide attachment. **Attached?** ■ Yes ☐ No
If yes, how many 4

Approximate depth of well (feet): 200-300 feet	Outside diameter of well casing (inches): 2-Inches
Driller Name: Not Determined yet	Driller License Number: TBD

3. ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS OR EXPLANATIONS

See attached scope of work and diagram.

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE — Application for Permit, Form wr-07
File No.: C-3976 Trn No.: 591694
Page 2 of 3

4. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS: The applicant must include the following, as applicable to each well type. Please check the appropriate boxes, to indicate the information has been included and/or attached to this application:

Exploratory:	Pollution Control and/or Recovery:	Construction De-Watering:	Mine De-Watering:
☐ Include a description of any proposed pump test, if applicable.	☐ Include a plan for pollution control/recovery, that includes the following: ☐ A description of the need for the pollution control or recovery operation. ☐ The estimated maximum period of time for completion of the operation. ☐ The annual diversion amount. ☐ The annual consumptive use amount. ☐ The maximum amount of water to be diverted and injected for the duration of the operation. ☐ The method and place of discharge. ☐ The method of measurement of water produced and discharged. ☐ The source of water to be injected. ☐ The method of measurement of water injected. ☐ The characteristics of the aquifer. ☐ The method of determining the resulting annual consumptive use of water and depletion from any related stream system. ☐ Proof of any permit required from the New Mexico Environment Department. ☐ An access agreement if the applicant is not the owner of the land on which the pollution plume control or recovery well is to be located.	☐ Include a description of the proposed dewatering operation, ☐ The estimated duration of the operation, ☐ The maximum amount of water to be diverted, ☐ A description of the need for the dewatering operation, and, ☐ A description of how the diverted water will be disposed of.	☐ Include a plan for pollution control/recovery, that includes the following: ☐ A description of the need for mine dewatering. ☐ The estimated maximum period of time for completion of the operation. ☐ The source(s) of the water to be diverted. ☐ The geohydrologic characteristics of the aquifer(s). ☐ The maximum amount of water to be diverted per annum. ☐ The maximum amount of water to be diverted for the duration of the operation. ☐ The quality of the water. ☐ The method of measurement of water diverted. ☐ The recharge of water to the aquifer. ☐ Description of the estimated area of hydrologic effect of the project. ☐ The method and place of discharge. ☐ An estimation of the effects on surface water rights and underground water rights from the mine dewatering project. ☐ A description of the methods employed to estimate effects on surface water rights and underground water rights. ☐ Information on existing wells, rivers, springs, and wetlands within the area of hydrologic effect.
Monitoring: ■ Include the reason for the monitoring well, and, ■ The duration of the planned monitoring.		**Geo-Thermal:** ☐ Include a description of the geothermal heat exchange project, ☐ The amount of water to be diverted and re-injected for the project, ☐ The time frame for constructing the geothermal heat exchange project, and, ☐ The duration of the project. ☐ Preliminary surveys, design data, and additional information shall be included to provide all essential facts relating to the request.	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I, We (name of applicant(s)), George T. Basabilvazo
Print Name(s)

affirm that the foregoing statements are true to the best of (my, our) knowledge and belief.

George T. Basabilvazo
Applicant Signature

Applicant Signature

ACTION OF THE STATE ENGINEER

This application is:
☑ approved ☐ partially approved ☐ denied

provided it is not exercised to the detriment of any others having existing rights, and is not contrary to the conservation of water in New Mexico nor detrimental to the public welfare and further subject to the attached conditions of approval.

Witness my hand and seal this 19th day of August 20 16, for the State Engineer,

Tom Blaine, P.E. State Engineer

By: Signature Print

Title: Juan Hernandez, Engr Specialist Supervisor
Print

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE — Application for Permit, Form wr-07
File No.: C-3976 Trn No.: 591694
Page 3 of 3

1.0 Introduction and Background

The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant is a research and development facility designed to demonstrate the safe disposal of transuranic wastes in embedded salt 2,150 feet below the ground surface. Figure 1 shows the WIPP Land Withdrawal Area (LWA) and surrounding outer areas.

Near the center of the WIPP site, shallow subsurface water (SSW), derived at least in part from anthropogenic sources, exists in a saturated zone that is generally less than 100 ft below ground level. Farther south (WQSP-6A), natural perched water in the Dewey Lake can be found above the change in natural cement from sulfate to carbonate. This statement of work (SOW) covers coring/drilling up to four monitor wells that will be completed according to regulations of the New Mexico Office of the State Engineer (NMOSE). The monitor well drilling is required to penetrate through the saturated interval to determine the base of the SSW. One well will be drilled to test for the presence of perched Dewey Lake water. NWP will monitor these wells for a period of time expected to be a few weeks to months.

STATE ENGINEER OFFICE
2015 SEP 15

The main purpose of three wells is to determine the static water level (potentiometric surface) for the SSW, if it exists at the proposed shaft location. The coring and logging will provide more direct evidence of the base of the saturated zone to infer thickness of the saturated zone for developing shaft construction plans. Geotechnical observations on core samples will also provide useful information for construction plans.

One well will initially be drilled deep enough to test for the presence of perched Dewey Lake water, although it appears unlikely to be present. If the perched water is found as a separate saturated zone, the well will be completed for observation of the Dewey Lake water. The annulus will be cemented to isolate the SSW from Dewey Lake water. If no separate Dewey Lake saturated zone is found, the lower part of the hole will be cemented back to near the base of the SSW, and the well will be completed as one of up to three SSW wells.

Where decision points and/or hold points may be required for this SOW, these points will need to be approved by the WIPP Site Technical Representative (STR) who will be, or confer as needed with, a geologist or hydrologist. In cases involving discharges and chemicals, Site Environmental Compliance (SEC) will provide approval prior to continuing work. Approvals may be obtained verbally via phone. Verbal approvals will be documented in the driller's log and/or field notes.

Figure 2 represents a generalized geologic cross section of the WIPP. For this activity, only shallow sediments and rocks will be relevant.

- The near-surface formations or sediments, from surface down, are expected to include: pad material, dune sand that has been flattened, reddish brown Berino soil (friable to moderately indurated sand), Mescalero caliche (up to several feet of variably indurated white carbonate), and Gatuña Formation (friable to moderately indurated sands, sandstone, and siltstone to mudstone).

- Santa Rosa Formation (expected to be very thin or absent) is variegated, intensely hued sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone or claystone of variable induration.

- The Dewey Lake ("redbed") Formation is relatively homogeneous reddish brown, moderate to well indurated very fine sandstone, siltstone, and claystone.

In general, the SSW is expected to have saturated a part of the Gatuña, any Santa Rosa that may be present, and an undetermined zone of the upper Dewey Lake. NWP best estimate at this time is that the saturated zone is likely to be less than 100 ft, but the driller should be prepared to go to at least 300 ft. The initial drillhole is likely to be deeper to test for a natural Dewey Lake perched zone above cement changes in the upper Dewey Lake.

Monitor wells shall be installed in accordance with the *NM Environment Department – Ground Water Pollution Prevention Section Monitoring Well Construction and Abandonment Guidelines*.

2.0 Scope of Work

The general scope of work to be performed will be to:

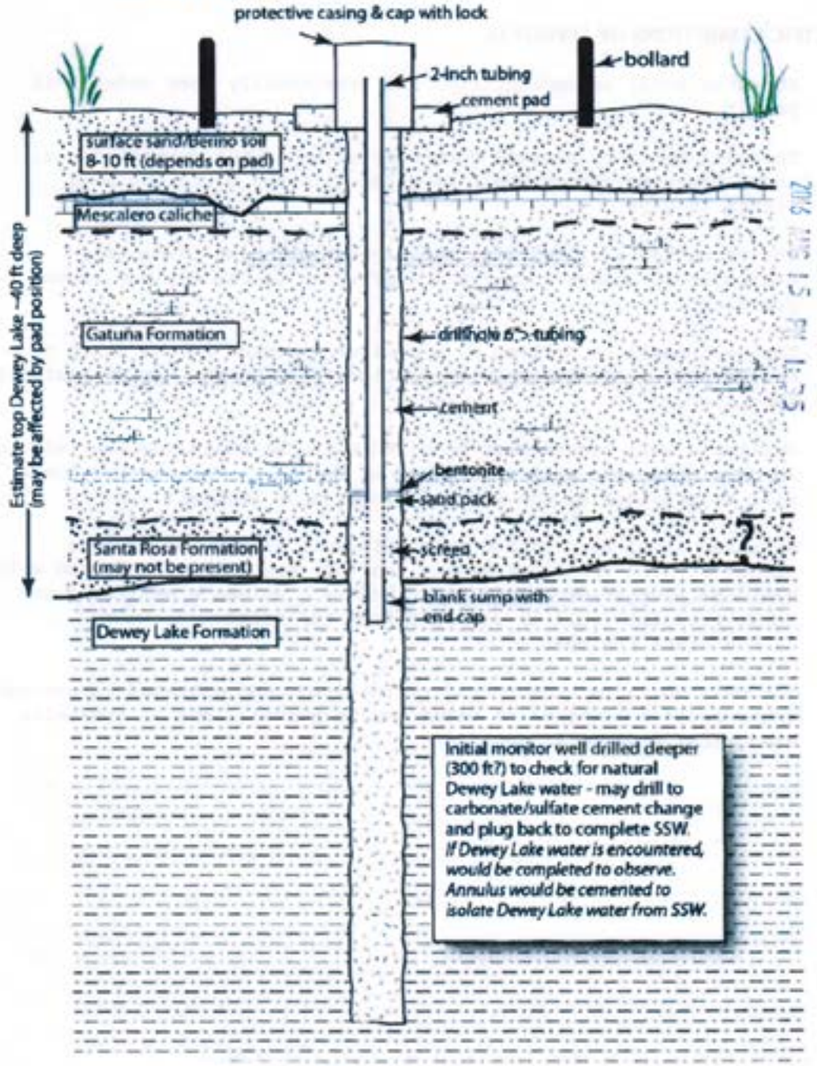
- Core/drill 1 to 4 monitor wells that penetrate through the base of the SSW (to be determined in the field during drilling) at locations selected by NWP at the edge of a large drilling pad. If no SSW is encountered at the first location, NWP reserves the right to end further coring/drilling.
- Complete all wells for monitoring by installing 2 inch PVC tubing (casing and screen) with end cap and ~10 ft of screen at depths directed by the Site Hydrologist or representative. A removable surface cap will be placed to enable access for monitoring. Note Table 1 specifications.
- Limited development at direction of STR.
- Contract for geophysical logging with recognized suppliers.
- Support temporary monitoring of water levels at direction of STR

P&A monitor wells according to NMOSE regulations based on a decision by NWP. The method and means will be determined in consultation with the NMOSE during the permitting process. Plugging typically involves leaving the casing intact and tremmie cement from the bottom to the surface. Cement will be sulfate and chloride compatible, and portland neat Type V will be used. The cement will ensure that cross contamination of ground water zones will not occur.

Figure 1 is a diagram of the expected construction of the wells.

Figure 1

Generalized Diagram of SSW Monitor Wells near New WIPP Shaft



Not to scale below top of Dewey Lake.
All depths are estimates.

NEW MEXICO STATE ENGINEER OFFICE
PERMIT TO EXPLORE

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

4 No water shall be appropriated and beneficially used under this permit.

6 The well shall be plugged upon completion of the permitted use, and a plugging report shall be filed with the State Engineer within 10 days.

7 The Permittee shall utilize the highest and best technology available to ensure conservation of water to the maximum extent practical.

B The well shall be drilled by a driller licensed in the State of New Mexico in accordance with Section 72-12-12 New Mexico Statutes Annotated.

C Driller's well record must be filed with the State Engineer within 20 days after the well is drilled or driven. Well record forms will be provided by the State Engineer upon request.

C2 No water shall be diverted from this well except for testing purposes which shall not exceed ten (10) cumulative days, and well shall be plugged or capped on or before , unless a permit to use water from this well is acquired from the Office of the State Engineer.

P The well shall be constructed, maintained, and operated to prevent inter-aquifer exchange of water and to prevent loss of hydraulic head between geologic zones.

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NEW MEXICO STATE ENGINEER OFFICE
PERMIT TO EXPLORE

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL (Continued)

Q The State Engineer retains jurisdiction over this permit.

R Pursuant to section 72-8-1 NMSA, the permittee shall allow the State Engineer and his representatives entry upon private property for the performance of their respective duties, including access to the ditch or acequia to measure flow and also to the well for meter reading and water level measurement.

LOG The Point of Diversion C 03976 POD1 must be completed and the Well Log filed on or before 08/31/2017.

LOG The Point of Diversion C 03976 POD2 must be completed and the Well Log filed on or before 08/31/2017.

LOG The Point of Diversion C 03976 POD3 must be completed and the Well Log filed on or before 08/31/2017.

LOG The Point of Diversion C 03976 POD4 must be completed and the Well Log filed on or before 08/31/2017.

IT IS THE PERMITTEES RESPONSIBILITY TO OBTAIN ALL AUTHORIZATIONS AND PERMISSIONS TO DRILL ON PROPERTY OF OTHER OWNERSHIP BEFORE COMMENCING ACTIVITIES UNDER THIS PERMIT.

SHOULD THE PERMITTEE CHANGE THE PURPOSE OF USE TO OTHER THAN MONITORING PURPOSES, AN APPLICATION SHALL BE ACQUIRED FROM THE OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER.

THE MAXIMUM DEPTH OF THE PROPOSED WELL(S), UNDER THIS PERMIT, SHALL NOT EXCEED A DEPTH OF 300FT.

CEMENT TYPE USED IN WELL CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE COMPATIBLE WITH ENCOUNTERED FORMATION CHEMISTRIES TO INCLUDE SULFATES AND HIGH SALT CONTENT.

Trn Desc: C 03976 POD1-4 File Number: C 03976
Trn Number: 591694
page: 2

NEW MEXICO STATE ENGINEER OFFICE
PERMIT TO EXPLORE

ACTION OF STATE ENGINEER

Notice of Intention Rcvd: Date Rcvd. Corrected:
Formal Application Rcvd: 08/15/2016 Pub. of Notice Ordered:
Date Returned - Correction: Affidavit of Pub. Filed:

This application is approved provided it is not exercised to the detriment of any others having existing rights, and is not contrary to the conservation of water in New Mexico nor detrimental to the public welfare of the state; and further subject to the specific conditions listed previously.

Witness my hand and seal this 19th day of Aug A.D., 2016

Tom Blaine, P.E., State Engineer

By:
Juan Hernandez

Trn Desc: C 03976 POD1-4 File Number: C 03976
Trn Number: 591694
page: 3

Locator Tool Report

General Information:

Application ID: 29 Date: 08-18-2016 Time: 11:14:45

WR File Number: C-#1
Purpose: OTHER

Applicant First Name: USDOE-G BASABILVAZO
Applicant Last Name: USDOE-A WARD

GW Basin: CARLSBAD
County: EDDY

Critical Management Area Name(s): NONE
Special Condition Area Name(s): NONE
Land Grant Name: NON GRANT

PLSS Description (New Mexico Principal Meridian):

NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 20, Township 22S, Range 31E.

Coordinate System Details:

Geographic Coordinates:

Latitude:	32 Degrees	22 Minutes	21.9 Seconds	N
Longitude:	103 Degrees	47 Minutes	57.0 Seconds	W

Universal Transverse Mercator Zone: 13N

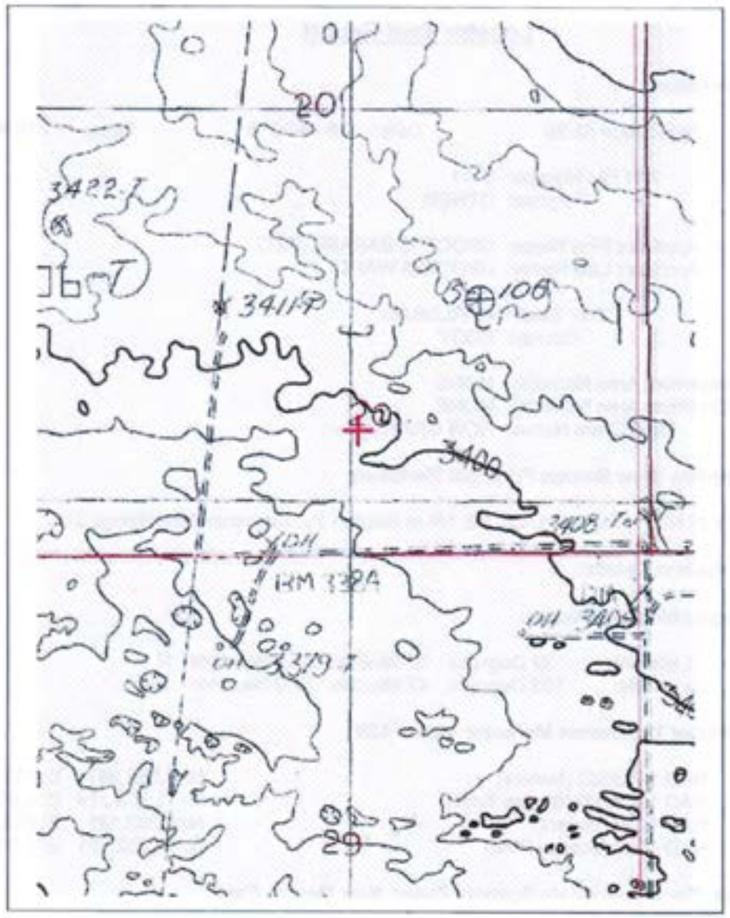
NAD 1983(92) (Meters)	N: 3,582,387	E: 612,968
NAD 1983(92) (Survey Feet)	N: 11,753,214	E: 2,011,045
NAD 1927 (Meters)	N: 3,582,185	E: 613,016
NAD 1927 (Survey Feet)	N: 11,752,551	E: 2,011,205

State Plane Coordinate System Zone: New Mexico East

NAD 1983(92) (Meters)	N: 152,323	E: 215,266
NAD 1983(92) (Survey Feet)	N: 499,748	E: 706,251
NAD 1927 (Meters)	N: 152,305	E: 202,713
NAD 1927 (Survey Feet)	N: 499,687	E: 665,069

NEW MEXICO OFFICE OF STATE ENGINEER

Locator Tool Report



WR File Number: C-#1 Scale: 1:14,368

Northing/Easting: UTM83(92) (Meter): N: 3,582,387 E: 612,968

Northing/Easting: SPCS83(92) (Feet): N: 499,748 E: 706,251

GW Basin: Carlsbad

New Mexico Office of the State Engineer
Point of Diversion Summary

(quarters are 1=NW 2=NE 3=SW 4=SE)
(quarters are smallest to largest) (NAD83 UTM in meters)

Well Tag	POD Number	Q64	Q16	Q4	Sec	Tws	Rng	X	Y
	C 03976 POD2	1	3	4	20	22S	31E	612967	3582387

Driller License: 331 **Driller Company:** SBQ2, LLC DBA STEWART BROTHERS DRILLING CO.
Driller Name: JOEL STEWART

Drill Start Date: 12/02/2016 **Drill Finish Date:** 12/11/2016 **Plug Date:**
Log File Date: 12/21/2016 **PCW Rcv Date:** **Source:**
Pump Type: **Pipe Discharge Size:** **Estimated Yield:** 0 GPM
Casing Size: **Depth Well:** 70 feet **Depth Water:**

The data is furnished by the NMOSE/ISC and is accepted by the recipient with the expressed understanding that the OSE/ISC make no warrantie expressed or implied, concerning the accuracy, completeness, reliability, usability, or suitability for any particular purpose of the data.

WELL RECORD & LOG
OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER
www.ose.state.nm.us

1. GENERAL AND WELL LOCATION

OSE POD NUMBER (WELL NUMBER): C-3976-POD-2 | OSE FILE NUMBER(S):
WELL OWNER NAME(S): U.S. Department of Energy | PHONE (OPTIONAL): 575 234-7488
WELL OWNER MAILING ADDRESS: P O Box 3090 | CITY: Carlsbad | STATE: NM | ZIP: 88221

WELL LOCATION (FROM GPS): LATITUDE 32 DEGREES 22 MINUTES 21.9 SECONDS N; LONGITUDE 103 47 57 W
* ACCURACY REQUIRED: ONE TENTH OF A SECOND
* DATUM REQUIRED: WGS 84

DESCRIPTION RELATING WELL LOCATION TO STREET ADDRESS AND COMMON LANDMARKS – PLSS (SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE) WHERE AVAILABLE:
West of WIPP plant site on Lanis Whitlock road

2. DRILLING & CASING INFORMATION

LICENSE NUMBER: WD-331 | NAME OF LICENSED DRILLER: Joel Stewart | NAME OF WELL DRILLING COMPANY: Stewart Brothers Drilling Co
DRILLING STARTED: 12 - 2-2016 | DRILLING ENDED: 12-11-2016 | DEPTH OF COMPLETED WELL (FT): 70 | BORE HOLE DEPTH (FT): 130 | DEPTH WATER FIRST ENCOUNTERED (FT): n/a
COMPLETED WELL IS: ☐ ARTESIAN ☑ DRY HOLE ☐ SHALLOW (UNCONFINED) | STATIC WATER LEVEL IN COMPLETED WELL (FT): n/a
DRILLING FLUID: ☑ AIR ☐ MUD ☑ ADDITIVES – SPECIFY: foamer
DRILLING METHOD: ☑ ROTARY ☐ HAMMER ☐ CABLE TOOL ☐ OTHER – SPECIFY:

DEPTH (feet bgl) FROM	TO	BORE HOLE DIAM (inches)	CASING MATERIAL AND/OR GRADE (include each casing string, and note sections of screen)	CASING CONNECTION TYPE	CASING INSIDE DIAM (inches)	CASING WALL THICKNESS (inches)	SLOT SIZE (inches)
0	40	8 3/4	2 inch pvc	threaded	2 inch	sched 40	
40	60	8 3/4	2 inch pvc screen	threaded	2 inch	sched 40	
60	70	8 3/4	2 inch pvc	threaded	2 inch	sched 40	

3. ANNULAR MATERIAL

DEPTH (feet bgl) FROM	TO	BORE HOLE DIAM. (inches)	LIST ANNULAR SEAL MATERIAL AND GRAVEL PACK SIZE-RANGE BY INTERVAL	AMOUNT (cubic feet)	METHOD OF PLACEMENT
130	70	8 3/4	neat cement	25	tremie
70	60	8 3/4	20 x 40 silica sand	21	tremie
60	0	8 3/4	cement grout well grout	64	tremie

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE — WR-20 WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 10/29/15)
FILE NUMBER | POD NUMBER | TRN NUMBER
LOCATION | PAGE 1 OF 2

4. HYDROGEOLOGIC LOG OF WELL

DEPTH (feet bgl) FROM	DEPTH (feet bgl) TO	THICKNESS (feet)	COLOR AND TYPE OF MATERIAL ENCOUNTERED - INCLUDE WATER-BEARING CAVITIES OR FRACTURE ZONES (attach supplemental sheets to fully describe all units)	WATER BEARING? (YES / NO)	ESTIMATED YIELD FOR WATER-BEARING ZONES (gpm)
0	20	20	sec sandy clay	Y ✓ N	
20	130	110	red clay w/calcite lens	Y ✓ N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	

METHOD USED TO ESTIMATE YIELD OF WATER-BEARING STRATA:
☐ PUMP ☐ AIR LIFT ☑ BAILER ☐ OTHER - SPECIFY:

TOTAL ESTIMATED WELL YIELD (gpm): 0.00

5. TEST, RIG SUPERVISION

WELL TEST — TEST RESULTS - ATTACH A COPY OF DATA COLLECTED DURING WELL TESTING, INCLUDING DISCHARGE METHOD, START TIME, END TIME, AND A TABLE SHOWING DISCHARGE AND DRAWDOWN OVER THE TESTING PERIOD.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:

PRINT NAME(S) OF DRILL RIG SUPERVISOR(S) THAT PROVIDED ONSITE SUPERVISION OF WELL CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN LICENSEE:

William Brunson

6. SIGNATURE

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY CERTIFIES THAT, TO THE BEST OF HIS OR HER KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THE FOREGOING IS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED HOLE AND THAT HE OR SHE WILL FILE THIS WELL RECORD WITH THE STATE ENGINEER AND THE PERMIT HOLDER WITHIN 20 DAYS AFTER COMPLETION OF WELL DRILLING:

W L Brunson — 12-20-16

SIGNATURE OF DRILLER · PRINT SIGNEE NAME — DATE

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE — WR-20 WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 10/29/2015)

FILE NUMBER	POD NUMBER	TRN NUMBER
LOCATION		PAGE 2 OF 2

APPENDIX B CORE RECOVERY AND RQD
FOR C-3976-2

C3976-2

Core Run #	Depth top (ft)	Depth Base (ft)	Sum of Recovered length (ft)	Sum of Length (ft) of segments > 4 inches	Recovery (%)	RQD
1	0.0	19.5	7.0	3.4	35.9%	48.6
2	19.5	38.3	15.3	8.7	81.4%	56.9
3	38.3	58.1	20.0	18.5	101.0%	92.5
4	58.1	71.6	18.0	12.0	133.3%	66.7
5	71.6	96.3	17.0	5.9	68.8%	34.7
6	96.3	116.2	18.5	12.3	93.0%	66.5
7	116.2	130.0	15.0	14.1	108.7%	94.0
TOTALS			110.8	74.9	85.2%	67.6

APPENDIX C
CORE DESCRIPTIONS

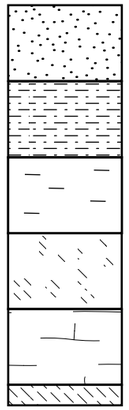
Features and Structures
(used as needed)

- $f_{g/0°}$ — fracture with fill (gypsum) and dip
- ic_{Cslt} ic_{Cg} — intraclasts of gypsum or siltstone
- $s\ell$ — pedogenic slickensides
- 1.0+' — desiccation crack (some with height indication)
- bioturbation
- soft sediment deformation
- small cross-bedding
- ripple bedding
- wavy bedding
- laminar bedding (~horizontal)

Contacts and Bedding

- sharp contact or erosional surface within unit
- gradational contact or erosional surface within unit

Lithologies



Abbreviations
(used as needed)

arg	argillaceous
c	coarse
calc	calcareous
clayst	claystone
cm	centimeter
f	fine
gen	generally
gg	greenish gray
hz	hard (drilling) zone
ind	induration/indurated
lam	laminae
ls	limestone
m	medium
mm	millimeter
mod	moderate
rb	reddish brown
sep(s)	separation(s)
ss	sandstone
sltst	siltstone

CORE LOG — Sheet 1 of 4

Hole ID: C-3976-2 — Location: sw 1/4, section 20, T22S, R31E, Eddy County, NM

Drill Date: 12/02/2016 begin
Drill Crew: Mike King and crew (Stewart Brothers Drilling Company)
Drill Method: rotary with air; core with air
Hole Diameter: cored interval: 6.25 inch
Hole Depth: 130 ft
Hole Orient: vertical
Drill Make/Model: Schram T-130
Barrel Specs: 4 in. core; 6.25 in. hole
Drill Fluid: air; air-mist; foam
Core Preserv: waxed core box

Logged by: DW Powers and others — Date: 12/2/16-12/4/16 — Scale: 1 inch = 5 feet

	Northing	Easting	Elevation
Survey Coordinate: (m)			gl BM: 3400.75 ft amsl

Comments: lat 32° 22' 22.56" (32.37228056°); long -103° 47' 55.85" (-103.79884722°) (N lip steel pipe)

Run Number	Depth (feet)	Recovered (ft/ft cored)	RQD (ft/ft)	Profile / Lithology	Features	ave. grain size (clay silt sand granule)	Description	Remarks
	0			No recovery 0' - 12.5'				cored with air to 77.6 ft Reamed 14.75" diameter to 19.5 ft'; set 10.5 inch steel casing.
1	5	7.0	3.3	LC: 0-12.5			12.5 12.5-15.3: Limestone, silty; very pale brown (10YR8.5/2); ("Mescalero caliche"); mod to poor induration; gradational base.	
	10	19.5	7.0				15.3 15.3-19.5: Ss, silty, finer upward; dark rb (2.5YR2,5/4) and white (N 9.5/); f; very calcareous at top, with calcite infiltrated along separations and root traces, rhizolithic in lower very calcareous interval; base not recovered.	
	15							
	19.5			LC: 19.5-23.3			LC: 19.5-23.3	end 12/2/16 @19.5'; begin 12/4/16
	20							
2	25	15.3	8.7				23.3-26.8: Ss, slightly silty, arg; greenish gray (10GY6/1; Gley 1); f-m, subround, 0.5-1% opaques; some faint laminae; porous, moderately poor induration; non-calcareous; sharp base.	
		18.8	15.3				26.8 26.8-33.8: Ss, becomes silty upward; rb; f, subround to subang; mm-scale lam are common, small ripples near top; intraclasts very common, eroded during drilling and appearing as porosity in lower part; non-calc, mod induration, quartz-lined "geode" at 33.7; sharp base.	
	30							

Hole ID: C-3976-2 (SSW-1) CORE LOG (cont. sheet) Sheet 2 of 4

Logged by: geological team Date: 12/4/2016

Run Number	Depth (feet)	Recovered (ft/ft cored)	RQD (ft/ft)	Profile	Lithology	Features	ave. grain size: clay silt	sand	granule	Description	Remarks
2	30	15.3 18.8	8.7 15.3			ic ic				26.8-33.8: Ss, becomes silty upward; rb; f, subround to subang; mm-scale lam are common, small ripples near top; intraclasts very common, eroded during drilling and appearing as porosity in lower part; non-calc, mod induration, quartz-lined "geode" at 33.7; sharp base.	
									33.8		
	35									33.8-36.8: Sltst, sandy at base to arg upward; rb (2.5YR4/4); intraclasts in sandy base, wavy lam with slight cross-cutting to ripple and planar lam in arg zone; local erosional surf at 36.4; base sharp.	
						ic ic			36.4 36.8		
		38.3								36.8-56.2: Ss at base, overlain by siltst, arg, with zones of sparse m sand in siltst; r-b (2.5YR3/4-4/4) with numerous zones of gg sltst; some ripples in basal ss; soft sed def above basal ss; planar to wavy laminae, intraclasts, and desiccation cracks are abundant; desiccation cracks at ~50 are 5-10 mm wide, filled with siltst; internal surfaces at 53.1 and 45.5, with ss? intraclasts above surface at 45.5; apparent porosity in some zones of intraclasts; pedogenic slickensides at 41; generally mod well indurated, non-calcareous; sharp basal contact.	Coring with air
3	40										
						ic ic			45.5		
	45					ic ic					
	50	20.0 19.8	18.5 20.0								
									53.1		
	55					ic					
									56.2	56.2-59.5: Sltst, arg, to silty claystone; rb (2.5YR3/4); little visible bedding lower 3 ft; thin flat lam, desiccation crack near top; intraclasts at base with silicification; sharp base with ~0.1 ft relief.	
		58.1									
	60					ic ic ic			59.5	59.5-64.9: Sltst, arg; rb (2.5YR3/4); intraclasts common in lower half, with larger, round clasts at base; laminae in upper half; mod induration; basal contact sharp.	
									64.9		
4	65	18.0 19.5	12.0 18.0							64.9-78.0: Series of siltstones, arg, with ss or sandy interval at base; gen rb (e.g., 2.5YR3/4); planar laminae, some wavy; intraclasts common in lower part of each siltstone, with pores in lower siltstone due to erosion of intraclasts; sharp base to each siltstone.	
	70					ic					

Hole ID: C-3976-1 (SSW-1) CORE LOG (cont. sheet) Sheet 3 of 4

Logged by: geological team Date: 12/4/2016

Run Number	Depth (feet)	Recovered (ft/ft cored)	RQD (ft/ft)	Profile	Lithology	Features	ave. grain size: clay silt	sand	granule	Description	Remarks
4	70	18.0 19.5	12.0 18.0			ic ic ic				64.9-78.0: Series of siltstones, arg, with ss or sandy interval at base; gen rb (e.g., 2.5YR3/4); planar laminae, some wavy; intraclasts common in lower part of each siltstone, with pores in lower siltstone due to erosion of intraclasts; sharp base to each siltstone.	Coring with mist & soap from 77.6 ft
	75								74.5 ft		
		77.6									
						ic			78.0 ft		
	80					ic ic			81.5 ft	78.0-94+: Series of ss, silty, overlain at top by thin finer ss or silty ss; rb (2.5YR) with gg zones; vf-f, subang-sub-round, zone of 2-3% opaques ~87; subparallel mm-scale lam are common with sparse wavy lam that are slightly erosional, rare small ripples; intraclasts are common, especially 85-87, porous zones are probably intraclasts eroded during drilling; mod induration; basal contact probably in lost core interval.	
5	85	17.0 18.7	5.9 17.0			ic ic ic			85.3 ft		
	90					ic			93.0 ft		
	95									LC: 94.6-97.6	
		96.3									
	100					ic f/so ic f/so				97.6-104.2: Sltst, sandy, with intraclasts at base and some thin silty ss; rb, with gg zones at base and in interval 101.2-99.8; mainly vf, some f; some fractures with narrow aperture near top; sharp base.	
						ic			103.7 ft 104.2 ft		
6	105	18.5 19.9	12.3 18.5			ic ic				104.9-110.9; Ss, silty, to thin sandy sltst at top: rb (2.5YR5/3-4/3); vf-f, subang to subround, ~1% opaques; common lam with some slight cross-cutting, sparse ripples, common intraclasts in lower part, including zones of apparent porosity due to intraclasts eroded during drilling; well indurated; sharp base.	
	110										

Hole ID: C-3976-2 (SSW-1) CORE LOG (cont. sheet) Sheet 4 of 4

Logged by: geological team Date: 12/4/2016

Run Number	Depth (feet)	Recovered (ft/ft cored)	RQD (ft/ft)	Description	Remarks
6	110	18.5 19.9	12.3 18.5	110.9-114.8: SS, gen rb (2.5YR5/3-5/4), some gg zones and at desiccation crack ; m to vf, sandy siltst at top in three series with sharp erosional contacts; some laminae at mm scale, possible soft sed deformation 112-113; sharp basal contact.	
	115			114.8 ft	
	116.2			114.8-128.7: Ss, silty, arg, fining upward above 118 to thin sltst at top; rb (2.5YR5/3-5/4), gg 119.3-118.8 and base; m-vf below 118, f-vf above 118, subang; intraclasts at base overlain by laminar bedding, zone with indistinguishable sedimentary structures ~127-~119; fractures and sheared beds near top, one fracture with Mn stain; in interval ~118-116, largest grains are biotite and muscovite; gen well indurated; basal contact sharp.	
	120				
	125				
7		15.0 13.8	14.1 15.0		
	128.7 ft			128.7-131.2: Ss, silty, to sandy siltst; rb (2.5YR5/4); vf sand; planar to slightly wavy mm-scale laminae; scraping surface reveals complicated mm-scale laminae with some cross-cutting, cm-scale possible desiccation cracks with sand and clay fill, micro-faulting; 129.5-130.0 fracture of ~1 mm width with calcite fill and estimated 0.2 mm (maximum) remaining aperture.	Base of core marked 131.2 ft.
	130	130.0			
	135				
	140				
	145				
	150				