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DOE/WIPP-16-3559  
Volume 1

# Waste Isolation Pilot Plant

## Geotechnical Analysis Report For July 2014 – June 2015

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**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**

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**FOREWORD AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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This report contains an assessment of the geotechnical status of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP). During the excavation of the principal underground access and experimental areas, the status was reported quarterly. Since 1987, when the initial construction phase was completed, reports have been published annually. This report presents and analyzes data collected from July 1, 2014, to June 30, 2015.

This Geotechnical Analysis Report (GAR) was written to meet the needs of several audiences. It satisfies requirements contained in the WIPP Hazardous Waste Facility Permit<sup>1</sup> (HWFP) and the Certification of Compliance<sup>2</sup> with Subparts B and C, Title 40 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 191, "Environmental Radiation Protection Standards for Management and Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel, High-Level and Transuranic Radioactive Wastes." It focuses on the geotechnical performance of the various components of the underground facility, including the shafts, shaft stations, access drifts, and waste disposal areas. The results of investigations of excavation effects and other geotechnical studies are also included.

The report compares the geotechnical performance of the repository to the design criteria. It describes the techniques that were used to acquire the data. The depth and breadth of the evaluation of the different components of the underground facility vary according to the types and quantities of data available and the complexity of the recorded geotechnical responses. Graphic documentation of data and tabular documentation of instrument history can be provided upon request.

This GAR was prepared by Nuclear Waste Partnership LLC (NWP) for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Carlsbad Field Office (CBFO), in Carlsbad, New Mexico. Work was supported by the DOE under Contract No. DE-EM0001971.

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<sup>1</sup> New Mexico Environment Department (NMED), 2016, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Hazardous Waste Facility Permit, NM4890139088-TSDF, Santa Fe, NM

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1998, "Criteria for the Certification and Recertification of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant's Compliance with the Disposal Regulations: Certification Decision," Federal Register, Vol. 63, No. 95, pp. 27354, May 18, 1998, Washington, DC

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**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**

---

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS .....	11
1.0 INTRODUCTION .....	13
1.1 Location and Description .....	13
1.2 Mission.....	16
1.3 Development Status .....	16
1.4 Purpose and Scope of Geomechanical Monitoring Program .....	18
1.4.1 Instrumentation .....	19
1.4.2 Data Acquisition.....	19
1.4.3 Data Evaluation .....	20
1.4.4 Data Errors .....	21
2.0 GEOLOGY.....	21
2.1 Regional Stratigraphy .....	21
2.1.1 Permian .....	22
2.1.1.1 Castile Formation.....	22
2.1.1.2 Salado Formation .....	22
2.1.1.3 Rustler Formation .....	22
2.1.1.4 Dewey Lake Redbeds.....	23
2.1.2 Triassic .....	23
2.1.2.1 Dockum Group.....	23
2.1.3 Quaternary.....	23
2.1.3.1 Gatuña Formation, Mescalero Caliche and Superficial Sediments.....	23
2.2 Underground Facility Stratigraphy .....	26
2.2.1 Disposal Horizon Stratigraphy of Panels 1, 2, 7, and 8.....	26
2.2.2 Disposal Horizon Stratigraphy of Panels 3, 4, 5, and 6.....	29
2.2.3 Northeast Area Stratigraphy .....	29
3.0 PERFORMANCE OF SHAFTS AND KEYS.....	31
3.1 Salt Shaft .....	31
3.1.1 Shaft Observations .....	33
3.1.2 Instrumentation .....	33
3.2 Waste Shaft .....	36
3.2.1 Shaft Observations .....	38
3.2.2 Instrumentation .....	38
3.3 Exhaust Shaft .....	40
3.3.1 Quarterly Shaft Inspection .....	41
3.3.1.1 Video camera.....	41
3.3.1.2 Shaft Inspection Observations.....	41
3.3.2 Instrumentation .....	41
3.4 Air Intake Shaft .....	51
3.4.1 Shaft Performance.....	51
4.0 PERFORMANCE OF SHAFT STATIONS .....	53
4.1 Salt Shaft Station .....	53
4.1.1 Modifications to Excavation and Ground Control Activities .....	53

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**

---

**TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)**

4.1.2	Instrumentation .....	53
4.2	Waste Shaft Station .....	56
4.2.1	Modifications to Excavation and Ground Control Activities .....	56
4.2.2	Instrumentation .....	58
4.3	Air Intake Shaft Station .....	60
4.3.1	Modifications to Excavation and Ground Control Activities .....	60
4.3.2	Instrumentation .....	60
5.0	PERFORMANCE OF ACCESS DRIFTS .....	60
5.1	Modifications to Excavation and Ground Control Activities .....	60
5.2	Instrumentation .....	60
5.2.1	Extensometers .....	60
5.2.2	Convergence Points .....	61
5.3	Analysis of Convergence Point and Extensometer Data .....	63
5.4	Excavation Performance .....	64
6.0	PERFORMANCE OF THE WASTE DISPOSAL AREA .....	66
6.1	History .....	66
6.2	Modifications to Excavations and Ground Control Activities .....	67
6.3	Instrumentation .....	67
6.4	Excavation Performance .....	68
6.5	Analysis of Extensometer and Convergence Point Data .....	68
7.0	PERFORMANCE OF THE SALT DISPOSAL INVESTIGATIONS AND SALT DEFENSE DISPOSAL INVESTIGATIONS .....	70
7.1	Ground Control Program .....	70
7.2	Instrumentation .....	70
7.3	Analysis of Convergence Data .....	70
7.4	Excavation Performance .....	70
8.0	GEOSCIENCE PROGRAM .....	71
8.1	Observation Hole Inspections .....	71
8.2	Fracture Mapping .....	75
8.3	Stratigraphic Mapping .....	75
8.4	Drilling and Geologic Core Descriptions .....	75
9.0	SUMMARY .....	76
10.0	REFERENCES .....	77

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**

---

### **LIST OF TABLES**

---

Table 1-1	Geomechanical Instrumentation System .....	19
Table 4-1	Closure Rates in the Salt Shaft Station.....	56
Table 4-2	Roof Beam Displacement in the Salt Shaft Station.....	56
Table 4-3	Summary of Roof Extensometers in Waste Shaft Station.....	58
Table 4-4	Closure Rates in the Waste Shaft Station.....	58
Table 5-1	Summary of Modifications and Ground Control Activities in the Access Drifts July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015 .....	61
Table 5-2	Vertical Closure Rate Changes in Excess of Twenty Percent in the Access Drifts .....	62
Table 9-1	Comparison of Excavation Performance to System Design Requirements .....	76

### **LIST OF FIGURES**

---

Figure 1-1	WIPP Location .....	14
Figure 1-2	Underground Mining and Waste Disposal Configuration as of June 30, 2015 .....	15
Figure 2-1	Regional Geology .....	25
Figure 2-2	Repository Level Stratigraphy of Panels 1, 2, 7, and 8 .....	28
Figure 2-3	Repository Level Stratigraphy of Panels 3, 4, 5, and 6 .....	30
Figure 3-1	Salt Shaft Stratigraphy .....	32
Figure 3-2	Waste Shaft Stratigraphy .....	34
Figure 3-3	Salt Shaft Key Instrumentation .....	35
Figure 3-4	Waste Shaft Stratigraphy .....	37
Figure 3-5	Waste Shaft Instrumentation.....	39
Figure 3-6	Waste Shaft Key Instrumentation .....	40
Figure 3-7	Exhaust Shaft Stratigraphy .....	43
Figure 3-8	Sample Intake of Exhaust Shaft Air Monitoring System.....	44
Figure 3-9	Diagram of Exhaust Shaft Fixtures and Seepage Zones (Upper 200 ft) ..	45
Figure 3-10	Location of Interception Wells and Storage Containers .....	46
Figure 3-11	Water Removed from the Exhaust Shaft Catch Basin and the Interception Well System .....	48
Figure 3-12	Exhaust Shaft Instrumentation.....	49
Figure 3-13	Exhaust Shaft Key Instrumentation.....	50
Figure 3-14	Air Intake Shaft Stratigraphy .....	52
Figure 4-1	Salt Shaft Station Stratigraphy .....	54
Figure 4-2	Salt Shaft Station Instrumentation after Roof Beam Excavation .....	55
Figure 4-3	Waste Shaft Station Stratigraphy .....	57
Figure 4-4	Waste Shaft Station Instrumentation after Roof Beam Excavation .....	59
Figure 5-1	Typical Convergence Point Array Configurations Showing Anchor Designations .....	65
Figure 6-1	Location of Geomechanical Instruments in Panels 6 and 7 .....	69
Figure 8-1	Example of Observation Hole Layout at Lower Horizon .....	73
Figure 8-2	Typical Fracture Pattern at Lower Horizon.....	74
Figure 8-3	Example Observation Hole Layout at Upper Horizon .....	74
Figure 8-4	Typical Fracture Patterns at Upper Horizon.....	75

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**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
bp	before present
bsc	below shaft collar
CAO	Carlsbad Area Office
CBFO	Carlsbad Field Office
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CH	contact-handled
cm	centimeter(s)
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ft	foot (feet)
GAR	Geotechnical Analysis Report
GIS	geomechanical instrumentation system
HWFP	Hazardous Waste Facility Permit
in	inch(es)
km	kilometer(s)
kPa	kilopascal(s)
kVA	kilovolt ampere(s)
LANL	Los Alamos National Laboratory
lb	pound(s)
m	meter(s)
Ma	million years
MB	marker bed
NMED	New Mexico Environment Department
NWP	Nuclear Waste Partnership LLC
OMB	orange marker bed
psi	pound(s) per square inch
RH	remote-handled

ISSUED

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3556, Vol. 1**

---

SDI	Salt Disposal Investigation
SDDI	Salt Defense Disposal Investigation
SPDV	Site and Preliminary Design Validation
TRU	transuranic
WIPP	Waste Isolation Pilot Plant
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
yr(s)	year(s)

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3556, Vol. 1**

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This Geotechnical Analysis Report (GAR) presents and interprets geotechnical data from the underground excavations at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP). The data, which are obtained as part of a regular monitoring program, are used to characterize conditions, to compare actual performance to the design criteria and to evaluate and forecast the performance of the underground excavations.

GARs have been available to the public since 1983. During the Site and Preliminary Design Validation (SPDV) Program, the architect/engineer for the project produced these reports quarterly to document the geomechanical performance during and immediately after early excavations of the underground facility. Since completion of the construction phase of the project in 1987, the management and operating contractor for the facility has prepared these reports annually. This report describes the performance and condition of selected areas from July 1, 2014, to June 30, 2015. It is divided into nine chapters.

Chapter 1 provides background information on WIPP, its mission, and the purpose and scope of the geomechanical monitoring program. Chapter 2 describes the local and regional geology of the WIPP site. Chapters 3 and 4 describe the geomechanical instrumentation in the shafts and shaft stations, present the data collected by that instrumentation, and provide interpretation of these data. Chapters 5 and 6 present the results of geomechanical monitoring in the two main portions of the WIPP underground (the access drifts and the waste disposal area). Chapter 7 introduces the Salt Disposal and Salt Defense Disposal Investigation Areas. Chapter 8 discusses the results of the Geoscience Program, which include fracture mapping and observation hole observations. Chapter 9 summarizes the results of geomechanical monitoring and compares the current excavation performance to the design requirements. Chapter 10 lists references.

### **1.1 Location and Description**

WIPP is located in southeastern New Mexico, 26 miles (42 kilometers [km]) east of Carlsbad (Figure 1-1). The surface facilities were built on the flat to gently rolling terrain that is characteristic of the Los Medaños area. The underground facility is being excavated approximately 2,150 feet (ft) (655 meters [m]) beneath the surface in the Salado Formation. Figure 1-2 shows a plan view of the underground configuration of WIPP as of June 30, 2015.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3556, Vol. 1**

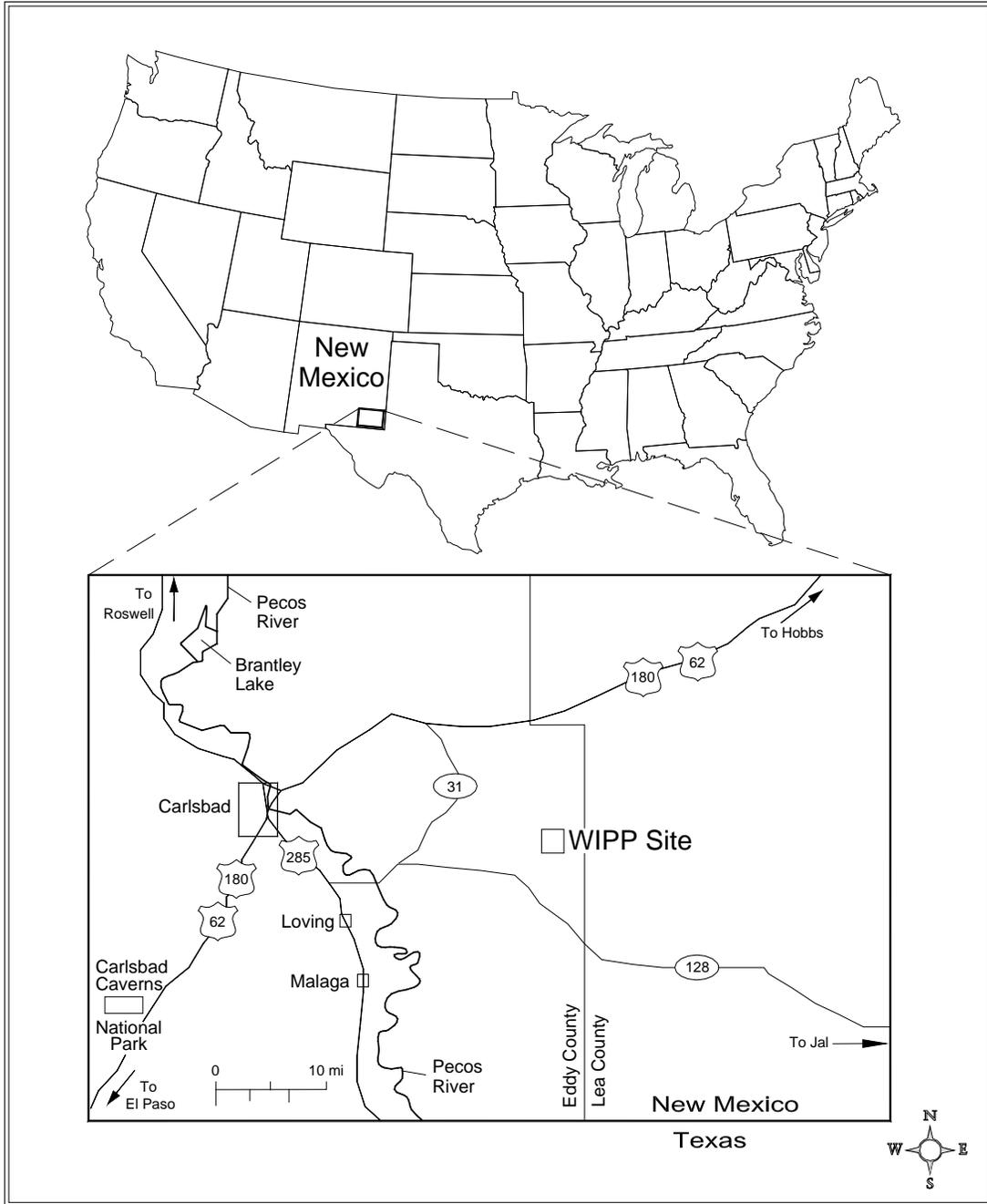
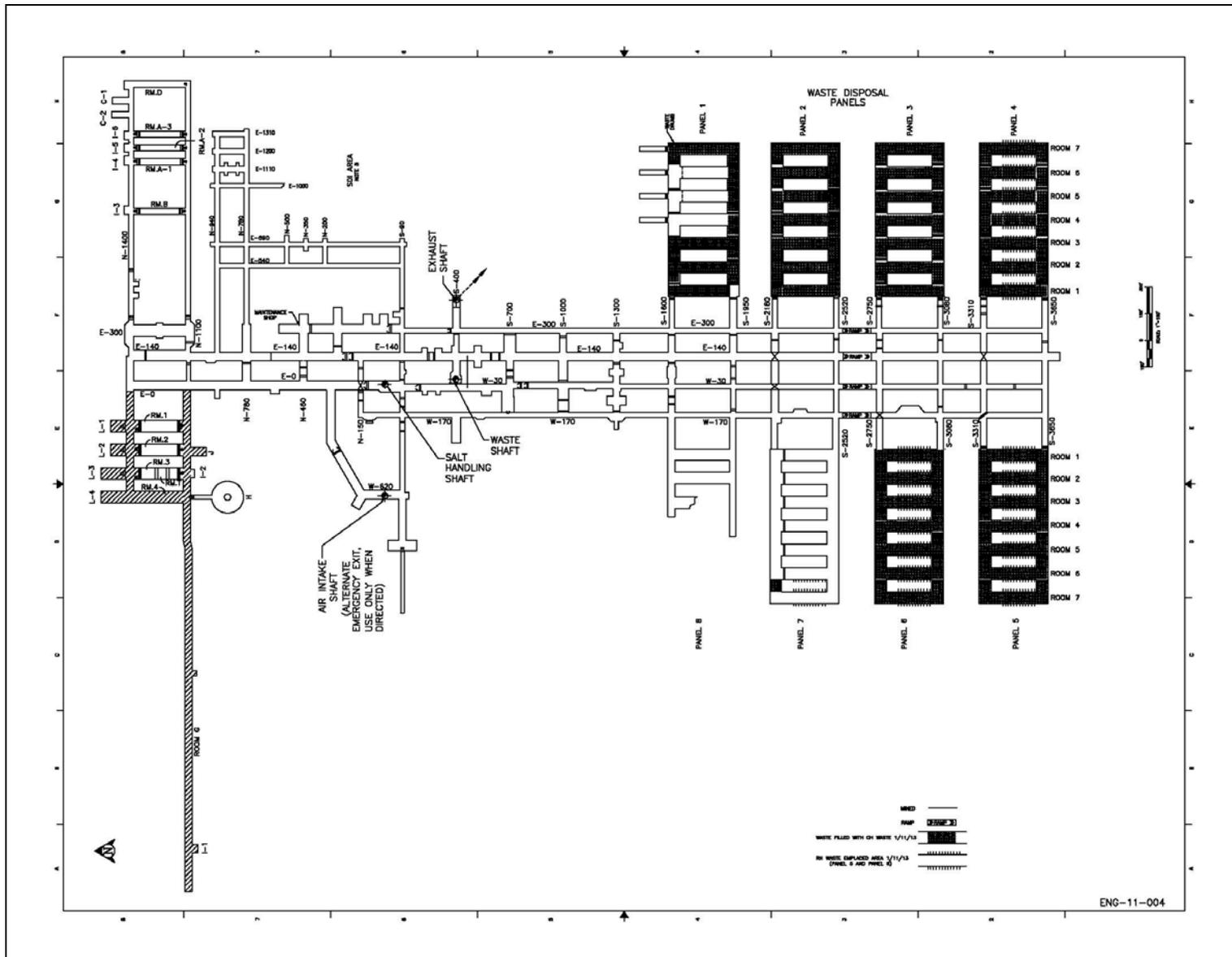


Figure 1-1 WIPP Location

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-14-3516, Vol. 1



## **1.2 Mission**

In 1979 Congress authorized WIPP (Public Law 96-164, National Security and Military Applications of Nuclear Energy Authorization Act of 1980) to provide ". . . a research and development facility to demonstrate the safe disposal of radioactive wastes resulting from the defense activities and programs of the United States exempted from regulation by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission." To fulfill this mission, the DOE constructed a full-scale facility to demonstrate both technical and operational principles of the permanent disposal of transuranic (TRU) and TRU mixed wastes. Technical aspects are those concerned with the design, construction, and performance of the subsurface excavations. Operational aspects refer to the receiving, handling, and emplacement of TRU wastes in the facility. The facility was first used for *in situ* studies and experiments without the use of radioactive waste. WIPP now receives, handles, and permanently disposes of TRU waste and TRU mixed waste.

## **1.3 Development Status**

To fulfill its mission, the DOE developed WIPP in a phased manner. The goal of the SPDV phase, begun in 1980, was to characterize the site and obtain *in situ* geotechnical data from underground excavations to determine whether site characteristics and *in situ* conditions were suitable for permanent disposal. During this phase, the Salt Shaft, a ventilation shaft, a drift to the southernmost extent of the proposed waste disposal area, a four-room experimental panel, and access drifts were excavated. Surface-based geological and hydrological investigations were also conducted. The data obtained from the SPDV investigations were reported in the "Summary of the Results of the Evaluation of the WIPP Site and Preliminary Design Validation Program" (DOE, 1983).

Based upon the favorable results of the SPDV investigations, additional activities were initiated in 1983. These included the construction of surface structures, conversion of the ventilation shaft for use as the Waste Shaft, excavation of the Exhaust Shaft, development of additional access drifts to the waste disposal area, excavation of the Air Intake Shaft, and excavation of additional experimental rooms to support research and development. Geotechnical data acquired during this phase were used to evaluate the performance of the excavations in the context of established design criteria (DOE, 1984). Results of these evaluations were reported in *Geotechnical Field Data Reports* (DOE, 1985; DOE, 1986a) and were summarized in the *Design Validation Final Report* (DOE, 1986b).

The *Design Validation Final Report* concluded that the facility, including waste disposal areas, could be developed and operated to fulfill the long-term mission of WIPP (DOE, 1986b). All available information validated the design of underground openings to safely accommodate the permanent disposal of waste under routine operating conditions.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**

---

Panel 1 mining began in 1986 and was completed in 1988. Panel 1 was intended to receive waste for an initial operations demonstration and pilot plant phase that was scheduled to start in October 1988; however, the demonstration and pilot plant phase was not put into effect because waste could not be emplaced until permits were acquired.

In October 1996, the DOE submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) a compliance certification application in accordance with 40 CFR Parts 191 and 194, which addressed the long-term (10,000-year) performance criteria for the disposal system. On May 18, 1998, the EPA published the final certification that allowed for the receipt of TRU waste at WIPP. Immediately before this certification, the DOE Carlsbad Area Office (CAO) completed an Operational Readiness Review, which is required by the DOE before the start-up or a process change of any nuclear facility. As a result of the review, the CAO notified the Energy Secretary on April 1, 1998, that WIPP was operationally ready to receive waste. On March 26, 1999, the first shipment of TRU waste was received from Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). By the end of June 2013, many additional generator sites had shipped waste to WIPP. The cleanup of several small-quantity generator sites, as well as one large-quantity site (Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site) is now complete.

Waste disposal in Panels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 is complete. Panels 1, 2, and 3 contain only CH waste. The first RH waste shipment arrived January 24, 2007. Panel 4 was the first to receive both CH and RH waste. CH and RH Waste emplacement had commenced in Panel 7 but was halted initially by a truck fire in the underground and remain halted due to the radiological release.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**

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#### **1.4 Purpose and Scope of Geomechanical Monitoring Program**

As specified in the WIPP HWFP (NMED, 2016), the purpose of the geomechanical monitoring program is to obtain *in situ* data to support the continuous assessment of the design for underground facilities.

Specifically, the program provides for:

- Early detection of conditions that could affect operational safety.
- Evaluation of disposal room closure that ensures adequate access.
- Guidance for design modifications and remedial actions.
- Data for interpreting the behavior of underground openings, in comparison with the established design criteria.

Data taken by or input into the geomechanical instrumentation system (GIS) are evaluated and reported in this GAR. This annual report fulfills the requirements set forth in Part 4.6.1.2, Attachment A2, Section A2-5b (2) of the WIPP HWFP (NMED, 2016), and 40 CFR §191.14, "Assurance Requirements," implemented through the certification criteria, 40 CFR Part 194.

The Geomechanical Monitoring Program generates the data for four of the compliance monitoring parameters:

- Creep closure and stresses
- Extent of deformation
- Initiation of brittle deformation
- Displacement of deformation features

The instrumentation system for geomechanical monitoring provides data for routine evaluations of safety, stability, and performance of underground openings. *In situ* data are also used to model long-term disposal system performance. Changes resulting from excavations are monitored by routine inspections of selected observation hole arrays and fracture mapping to detect and quantify occurrences of discontinuities such as fractures and bed separations. Analysis of data indicating areas of potential instability allows timely corrective action before they could become safety issues. Other geoscience activities include geologic mapping and sampling, and seismic monitoring.

The GIS provides data that are collected, processed, and stored for analysis. The following subsections briefly describe the major components of the GIS.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**

### 1.4.1 Instrumentation

Instrumentation installed for measuring the geomechanical response of the shafts, drifts, and other underground openings includes convergence points, convergence meters, extensometers, rock bolt load cells, pressure cells, strain gauges, piezometers, and joint meters. Table 1-1 lists a summary of the specifications for geomechanical instrumentation.

**Table 1-1 Geomechanical Instrumentation System**

<b>Instrument Type</b>	<b>Measures</b>	<b>Range<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Resolution<sup>1</sup></b>
Sonic probe extensometer	Cumulative deformation	0–2 in	0.001 in
Convergence point (tape extensometer)	Cumulative deformation	2–50 ft	0.001 in
Wire convergence meter	Cumulative deformation	0–3.5 ft	0.001 in
Embedded strain gauge	Cumulative strain	0–3000 $\mu\text{in/in}$	1 $\mu\text{in/in}$
Spot-welded strain gauge	Cumulative strain	0–2500 $\mu\text{in/in}$	1 $\mu\text{in/in}$
Rock bolt load cell	Load	0–50 tons	40 lb
Earth pressure cell	Pressure	0–1000 psi	1 psi
Piezometer	Fluid pressure	0–500 psi	0.5 psi
Joint meter	Cumulative deformation	0–4 in	0.001 in
Vibrating wire extensometer	Cumulative deformation	0–4 in	0.001 in
Wire extensometer	Cumulative deformation	0–20 in	0.001 in
Linear potentiometric extensometer	Cumulative deformation	0–6 in	0.001 in

<sup>1</sup> Manual readout boxes for the instruments were manufactured to render measurements in U.S. customary units. Range and resolution measurement units have not been converted to metric units. Measurements from these instruments have been converted for presentation elsewhere in this report.

### 1.1.2 Data Acquisition

Geomechanical instruments are read either manually, using portable devices, or remotely by electronically polling the stations from the surface in accordance with approved operating procedures. Remotely read instruments are connected to one of the underground data loggers, and readings are collected by initiating the appropriate polling routine. Upon completion of a verification process, data are transferred to a computer database. Manual readout devices are taken to instrument locations underground. Data are recorded on data sheets and later entered into an electronic database.

The underground data acquisition system consists of instruments, polling devices, and a communications network. Instruments are connected to polling devices that are installed in electrical enclosures near the instrument locations. Polling devices are connected by a data link to a surface computer.

Whether acquired manually or remotely, geomechanical data are entered into the database files of the GIS data processing system. The data processing system consists of computer programs that are used to enter, reduce, and transfer the data to permanent storage files. Additional routines allow access to the permanent storage files

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**

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for numerical analysis, tabular reporting, and graphical plotting. Copies of the instrumentation database and data plots are available upon request.<sup>3</sup>

### 1.1.3 Data Evaluation

Rounding and significant digits are used in the data tables of this document. The reference document is American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) document ASTM D 6026-06, "Standard Practice for Using Significant Digits in Geotechnical Data."

Closure measurements are acquired manually from convergence point anchors and remotely from convergence meters. Data are presented in plots of closure versus time. Closure rate data are calculated and presented as part of the data analysis. Extensometers provide displacement data from instrumented rods or wires anchored at various depths. Plots show displacement versus time for individual anchors.

Displacement rate data from the hole (collar) to the deepest anchor are presented in the data analysis.

The annual closure rate is calculated as follows:

$$rate(inches / year) = (cfi_2 - cfi_1) / (date_2 - date_1) \times 365.25 \text{ days / year}$$

where  $cfi$  = the change from the initial reading (inches)

$cfi_1$  =  $cfi$  reading closest to the beginning of the reporting period

$cfi_2$  =  $cfi$  reading closest to the end of the reporting period

Comparisons between closure rates of the previous and current reporting periods are presented as percent changes in rate and are calculated as follows:

$$percent \ change \ in \ rate = (Rate_{Current \ Period} - Rate_{Previous \ Period}) / (Rate_{Previous \ Period}) \times 100\%$$

Rock bolt load cells are used to determine bolt support performance. Plots show load versus time for each instrumented bolt.

Earth pressure cells and strain gauges are used to determine the stresses and deformation in and around the shaft liners. Data are depicted in time-based plots.

Piezometers are used to measure the gauge pressure of groundwater and are installed in the shafts at varying elevations to monitor the hydraulic head acting on the shaft liners. Data are plotted as pressure versus time.

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<sup>3</sup> Instrumentation data and data plots are presented in "Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 - June 2015 Supporting Data" (DOE/WIPP-16-3559 Volume 2). The document is available upon request from the National Technical Information Service. See page 3 for details and addresses.

Joint meters, installed perpendicular to a crack, monitor the dilation of the crack with time. Data are presented as displacement versus time.

#### **1.1.4 Data Errors**

GIS data are processed through a comprehensive database management system. Whether acquired manually or remotely, GIS data are processed and permanently stored according to approved procedures. On occasion, erroneous readings can occur. There are several possible explanations for erroneous readings, including the following:

- The measuring device was misread.
- The reading was recorded incorrectly.
- The measuring device was not functioning within specifications.

When a reading is believed to be erroneous, the suspect reading is evaluated, and, if necessary, a second reading is collected. If the second reading falls in line with the instrument trend, the first reading is discarded and the second reading is entered in the database. If the second reading and subsequent readings remain out of the instrument trend, the ground conditions in the vicinity of the instrument are assessed to determine the reason for the discrepancy. In addition, the reading frequency may be increased.

## **2.0 GEOLOGY**

This chapter provides a summary of the stratigraphy of the WIPP region and the site. Readers desiring further geologic information may consult the "Geological Characterization Report, WIPP Site, Southeastern New Mexico" (Powers et al., 1978). This report was developed as a source document on the geology of the WIPP site for individuals, groups, or agencies seeking basic information on geologic history, hydrology, geochemistry, or detailed information, such as physical and chemical properties of repository rocks. A more recent survey of WIPP stratigraphy is included in Holt and Powers (1990).

### **2.1 Regional Stratigraphy**

The stratigraphy in the vicinity of the WIPP site includes rocks of Permian (295 to 250 million years [Ma] before present [bp]), Triassic (250 to 203 Ma), and Quaternary (1.75 Ma to present) ages. The descriptions of formations provided in this section are given in order of deposition (oldest to youngest), beginning with the Castile Formation (Figure 2-1).

### **2.1.1 Permian**

The Permian system in southwestern North America is divided into four series. The last of these, the Ochoan Series, contains the host rock in which the WIPP repository is located.

The Ochoan Series is of mostly marine origin and consists of four formations: three evaporite formations (the Castile, the Salado, and the Rustler) and one redbeds formation (the Dewey Lake). The Ochoan evaporites overlie marine limestones and sandstones of the Guadalupian Series (Delaware Mountain Group). The younger redbeds represent a transition from the lower evaporite deposition to fluvial deposition on a broad, low-relief, fluvial plain. The Permian rocks are overlain by fluvial deposits of the Triassic and Quaternary periods.

#### **2.1.1.1 Castile Formation**

The Castile Formation, lowermost of the four Ochoan formations, is approximately 1,250 ft (380 m) thick in the WIPP vicinity. Lithologically, the Castile is the least complex of the evaporite formations and is composed chiefly of interbedded anhydrite and halite, with limestone present in minor amounts.

#### **2.1.1.2 Salado Formation**

The Salado Formation comprises nearly 2,000 ft (610 m) of evaporites, primarily halite. The formation is subdivided into three informal members: the unnamed lower member, the McNutt potash zone, and the unnamed upper member. Each member contains similar amounts of halite, anhydrite, and polyhalite and is differentiated on the basis of soluble potassium- and magnesium-bearing minerals. The WIPP disposal horizon is located within the unnamed lower member, 2,150 ft (655 m) below the surface.

#### **2.1.1.3 Rustler Formation**

The Rustler Formation is subdivided into five members, starting from its base: the Los Medaños Member, the Culebra Dolomite Member, the Tamarisk Member, the Magenta Dolomite Member, and the Forty-niner Member.

In the vicinity of the WIPP site, the Rustler is approximately 310 ft (95 m) thick and thickens to the east. The lower portion (Los Medaños Member) contains primarily fine sandstone to mudstone with lesser amounts of anhydrite, polyhalite, and halite. Bedded and burrowed siliciclastic sedimentary rocks with cross-bedding and fossil remains signify the transition from the strongly evaporitic environments of the Salado to the brackish lagoonal environments of the Rustler (Holt and Powers, 1990).

The upper portion of the Rustler contains interbeds of anhydrite, dolomite, and mudstone. The Culebra Dolomite member is generally brown, finely crystalline, and

locally argillaceous. The Culebra contains rare to abundant vugs with variable gypsum and anhydrite filling and is the most transmissive hydrologic unit within the Rustler. The Tamarisk Member consists of lower and upper sulfate units separated by a unit that varies laterally from mudstone to mainly halite. The Magenta Dolomite Member is a gypsiferous dolomite with abundant primary sedimentary structures and well-developed algal features. The Forty-niner Member consists of lower and upper sulfate units separated by a mudstone that displays sedimentary features and bedding. East of the site area, halite correlates with the mudstone. The Culebra and Magenta Dolomite members are persistent and serve as important marker units.

#### **2.1.1.4 Dewey Lake Redbeds**

The Dewey Lake Redbeds is the uppermost of the Ochoan Series formations. Within the series, the Dewey Lake represents a transition from the lower marine evaporite deposition to fluvial deposition on a broad, low-relief, fluvial plain. The redbeds, approximately 475 ft (145 m) thick, consist of predominantly reddish-brown interbedded fine-grained sandstone, siltstone, and claystone. This formation is differentiated from others by its lithology and distinctive color (both of which are remarkably uniform), and by sedimentary structures, including horizontal- and cross-laminae and ripple marks. The redbeds also contain locally abundant greenish-gray reduction spots and gypsum filled fractures. The formation thickens from west to east due to eastward dips and erosion to the west.

#### **2.1.2 Triassic**

The only Triassic rocks present in the WIPP region belong to the Dockum Group.

##### **2.1.2.1 Dockum Group**

The Dockum Group consists of fine-grained floodplain sediments and coarse alluvial debris of Triassic age. From a pinch-out near the center of the WIPP site it thickens eastward, forming an erosional wedge. Local subdivisions of the Dockum Group are the Santa Rosa Sandstone and the Chinle Formation; however, only the Santa Rosa occurs in the vicinity of the site. It consists primarily of poorly sorted sandstone with conglomerate lenses and thin mudstone partings and contains impressions and remnants of fossils. These rocks have more variegated hues than the underlying uniformly colored Dewey Lake.

#### **2.1.3 Quaternary**

Quaternary Period deposits include the Gatuña Formation, Mescalero Caliche, and surficial sediments.

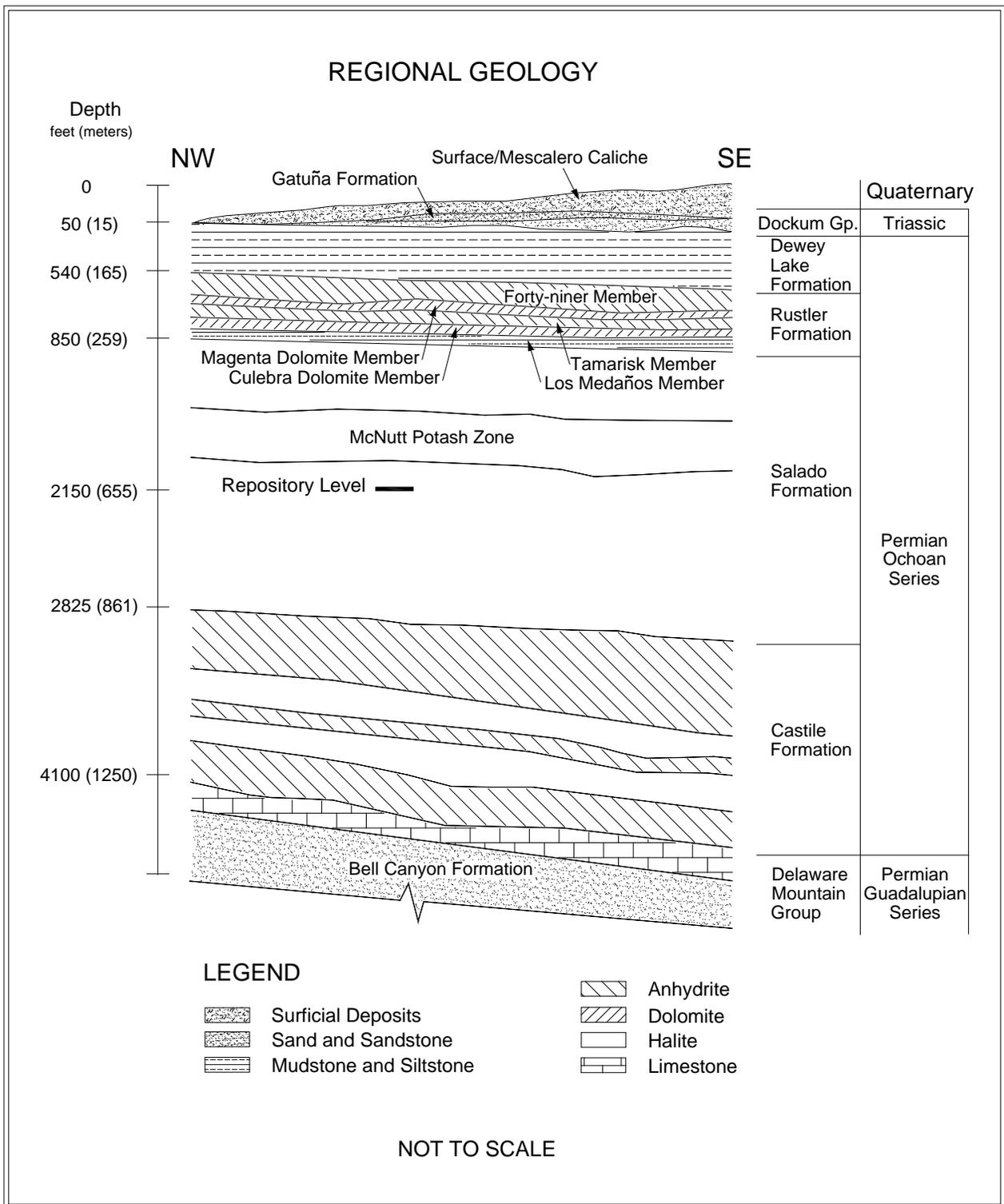
### **2.1.3.1 Gatuña Formation, Mescalero Caliche, and Surficial Sediments**

The Gatuña Formation (ranging in age from approximately 1.3 million to 600,000 years bp) (Powers and Holt, 1993) is a stream-laid deposit overlying the Dockum Group in the WIPP vicinity. At the site center, the formation consists of approximately 13 ft (4 m) of poorly consolidated sand, gravel, and silty clay. The Gatuña Formation is light red and mottled with dark stains. The unit contains abundant calcium carbonate, but is poorly cemented. Sedimentary structures are abundant (Powers and Holt, 1993, 1995).

The Mescalero Caliche (approximately 500,000 years bp) is approximately 4 ft (1.2 m) thick in the WIPP vicinity. The Mescalero is a hard, resistant soil horizon that lies beneath a cover of wind-blown sand. The horizon is petrocalcic (i.e., very strongly cemented with calcium carbonate). Petrocalcic horizons form slowly beneath a stable landscape at the average depth of infiltration of soil moisture and indicate stability and integrity of the land surface. Many of the surface buildings at WIPP are founded on top of the Mescalero Caliche.

Surficial sediments include sandy soils developed from eolian material and active dune areas. The Berino Series (a soil type) covers about 50 percent of the site and consists of deep sandy soils that developed from wind-worked material of mixed origin. Based on sample analyses, the Berino soil from the WIPP site formed  $330,000 \pm 75,000$  years bp.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**



**Figure 2-1 Regional Geology**

## **2.2 Underground Facility Stratigraphy**

The WIPP disposal horizon lies near the midpoint of the Salado Formation. The Salado was deposited in a shallow saline lagoon environment, which progressed through numerous inundation and desiccation cycles that are reflected in the formation. An "ideal" cycle progresses upward as follows: a basal layer consisting predominantly of claystone, followed by a layer of sulfate, which is in turn followed by a layer of halite. The entire sequence is capped by a bed of argillaceous (clay-rich) halite accumulated during a period of mainly subaerial exposure.

A regional system used for numbering the more significant sulfate beds within the Salado designates these beds as marker beds (MBs), counted from MB100 near the top of the formation to MB144 near the base. The repository is located between MB138 and MB139 within a sequence of laterally continuous depositional cycles as described above. Within this sequence, layers of clay and anhydrite that are locally designated (as shown) can have a significant impact on the geomechanical performance of the excavations. Clay layers provide surfaces along which slip and separation can occur, whereas anhydrites form brittle layers that do not deform plastically.

In the vicinity of WIPP, the stratigraphy is fairly continuous and uniform. Beds generally dip toward the south-southeast at a slope of approximately 3 percent.

### **2.2.1 Disposal Horizon Stratigraphy of Panels 1, 2, 7, and 8**

This disposal horizon contains Panels 1, 2, 7, and 8, all the shaft areas, the shop areas, the SPDV areas (which are now closed), and all the access drifts north of S-2620. Farther south, the four main entries rise in a ramp that starts at S-2620 and ends at S-2740. Panel 7 excavation was completed in January of 2013. Panel 8 has not yet been excavated.

Most underground excavations are located within this disposal horizon (Figure 2-2). In it, the Orange Marker Bed (OMB) lies near the middle of the rib (i.e., the excavation wall). The OMB is a laterally consistent unit of moderate to light reddish-orange translucent halite about 6 inches (in) (15 centimeters [cm]) thick that is used as a point of reference during excavation.

MB139 lies approximately 11.5 ft (3.5 m) below the OMB. MB139 is a 20 to 32 in (50 to-80 cm) thick layer of polyhalitic anhydrite. The top of the anhydrite undulates up to 15 in (38 cm), while the bottom is sub-horizontal and is underlain by Clay E.

Above MB139 is a unit of halite that terminates at the base of the OMB. Within this unit, polyhalite is locally abundant and decreases upward, while argillaceous material increases upward.

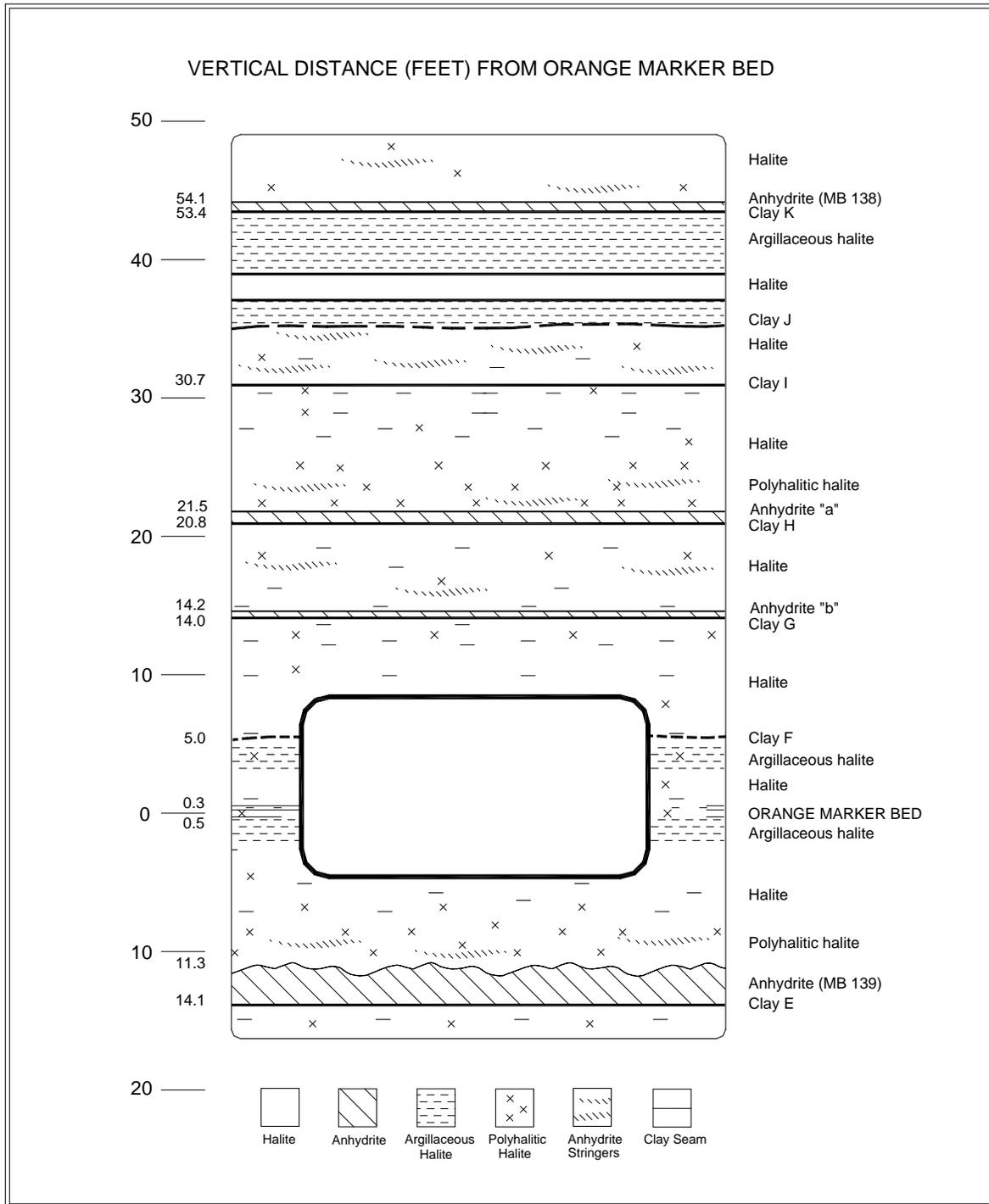
**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**

---

Above the OMB, a thin band of argillaceous halite gives way to a thick sequence of clear halite that becomes increasingly argillaceous upward and is capped by Clay F. This constitutes a thin layer occasionally interrupted by partings and breaks and is readily visible in the upper ribs. Above Clay F, another sequence of halite begins that, as in lower sequences, becomes increasingly argillaceous upward. This sequence terminates at the Clay G/Anhydrite "b" interface, approximately 6.5 ft (2 m) above the roof of most disposal horizon excavations, forming a roof beam that typically acts as a structural unit.

The roof of some disposal horizon excavations (e.g., the E-140 drift between S-1000 and S-1950), has been excavated to the upper contact of Anhydrite "b." In this case, a roof beam is formed by the next depositional sequence beginning with Anhydrite "b" and progressing upward to the Clay H/Anhydrite "a" interface, approximately 6.5 ft (2 m) above the upper contact of Anhydrite "b."

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**



**Figure 2-2 Repository Level Stratigraphy of Panels 1, 2, 7, and 8**

### **2.2.2 Disposal Horizon Stratigraphy of Panels 3, 4, 5, and 6**

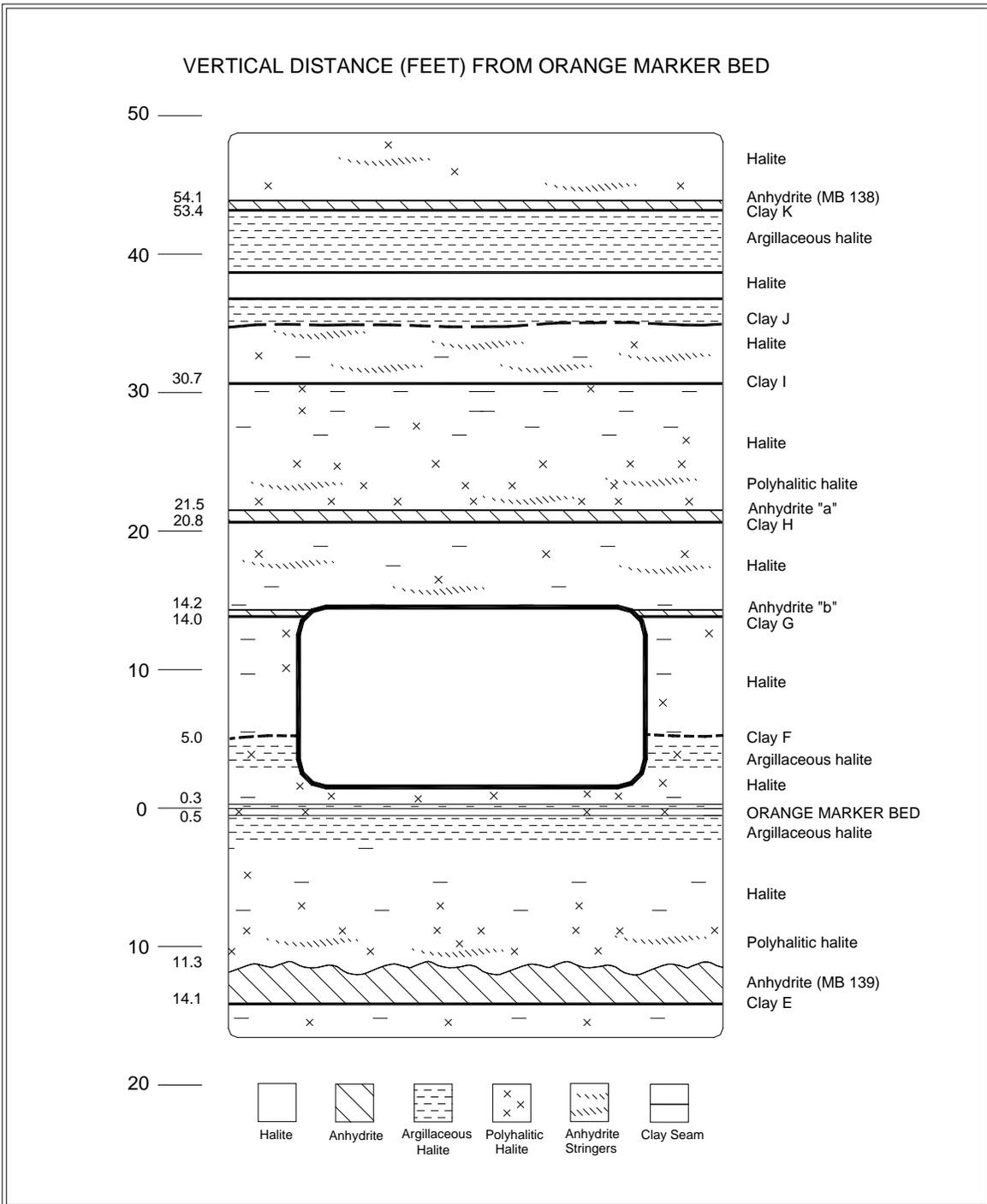
Field observations and computer modeling indicated that moving the disposal horizon stratigraphically upward (so that the roof was located at Clay G) would improve long term ground conditions and provide a more stable roof configuration without significantly impacting repository performance. In 2000, the decision was made to implement this change by moving the mining horizon up approximately six feet. Subsequently, in 2000 and 2001, ramps were mined in the W-170, W-30, E-140, and E 300 drifts between S-2620 and S-2750 (Figure 1-2). As a result, the disposal horizon for Panels 3, 4, 5, and 6, and the associated connecting drifts lies above the horizon for the other panels (Figure 2-3).

In this horizon, the OMB lies at or below the floor. MB139 lies about 12 ft (3.7 m) below the floor. The roof lies at or slightly above Anhydrite "b." Clay G/ Anhydrite "b" is used as the mining reference during excavation of this disposal horizon. Locally continuous anhydrite stringers are found within this that extends to Clay H at Anhydrite "a", generally concentrated in the lower portion toward Anhydrite "b". These effectively divide the roof beam itself into a series of thinner, independent beams thereby weakening the overall beam strength.

### **2.2.3 Northeast Area Stratigraphy**

All of the Northeast Area, a former experimental area, is now deactivated and closed to access. These excavations lie at a higher stratigraphic level than the disposal excavations. Floors are at Anhydrite "b." As in the lower units, the halite intervals between the clay seams/anhydrite beds contain relatively pure halite that becomes increasingly argillaceous upward. Above clay I, two more halite intervals complete the underground facility stratigraphy. Clay J, at the top of the first of these intervals, may consist of a distinct seam or merely an argillaceous zone. Clay K tops the second interval and is overlain by MB138.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**



**Figure 2-3 Repository Level Stratigraphy of Panels 3, 4, 5, and 6**

### **3.0 PERFORMANCE OF SHAFTS AND KEYS**

Four shafts connect the surface with the underground. They are the Salt Shaft, which is used primarily for removing excavated salt from the underground and for transporting personnel and material; the Waste Shaft, which is used primarily for transporting TRU waste to the underground and for transporting personnel and materials; the Exhaust Shaft, which is used to exhaust the ventilation air from the underground; and the Air Intake Shaft, which is the primary source of fresh air ventilation to the underground. This chapter describes the geomechanical performance of these shafts.

Although through the years much of the instrumentation installed in the shafts has failed, there are no plans to replace it. The project has a good understanding of the expected movements in the shafts. Monitoring results up to the point of instrument failure did not indicate unusual shaft movements or displacements. Continued periodic visual inspections confirm the expected shaft performance and provide necessary observations to evaluate shaft performance. Replacement of failed instrumentation will not provide significant additional information.

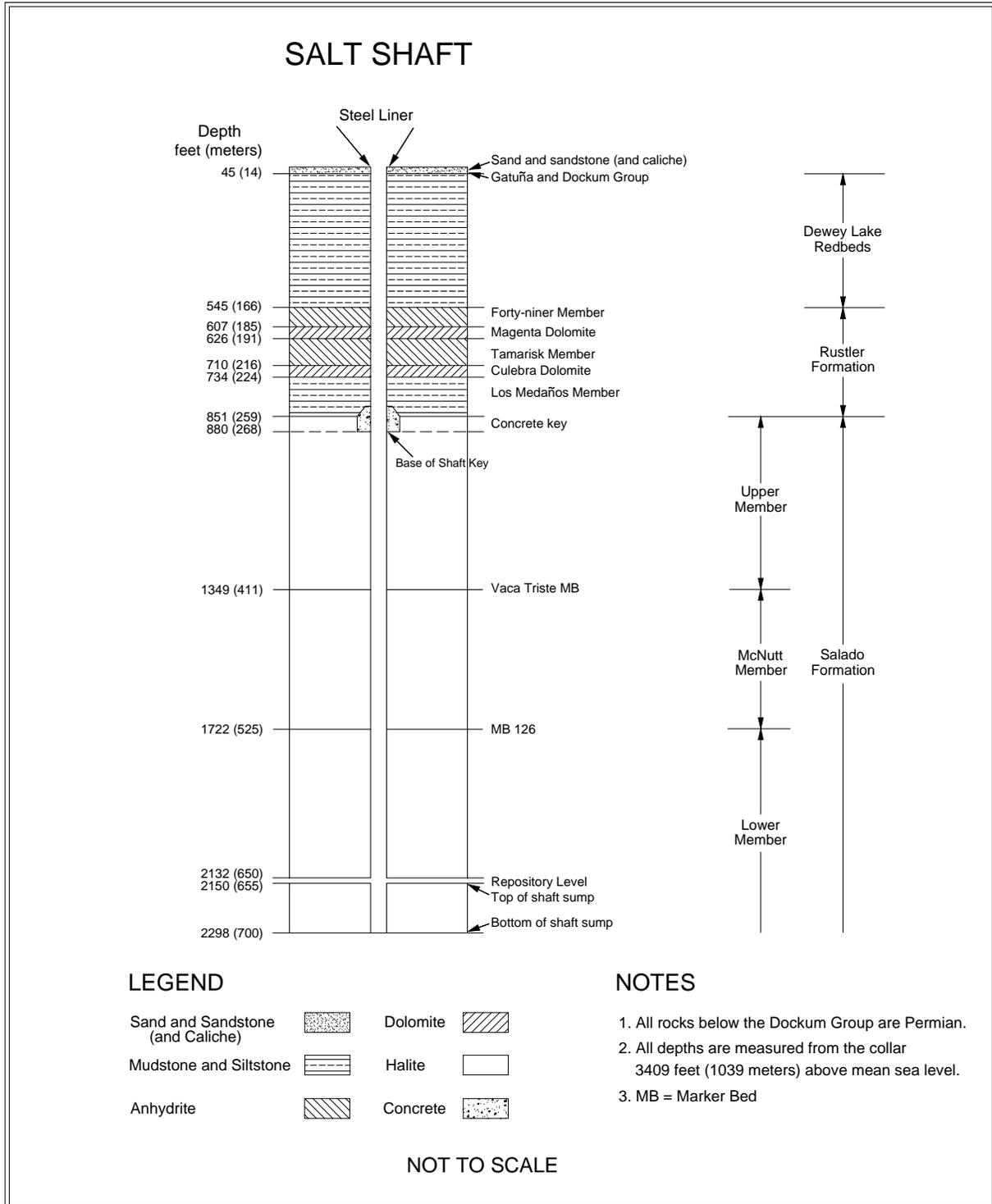
#### **3.1 Salt Shaft**

The first construction activity undertaken during the SPDV Program was the excavation of the Exploratory Shaft. This shaft was subsequently referred to as the Construction and Salt Shaft and is currently designated the Salt Shaft (see Figure 1-2). The shaft was drilled from July 4 to October 24, 1981, and geologically mapped in the spring of 1982 (DOE, 1983). Figure 3-1 presents the stratigraphy in the shaft.

The Salt Shaft is lined from the surface to 846 ft (258 m) with steel casing having an inside diameter of 10 ft (3-m). The thickness of the steel liner (including external stiffener rings) increases from 0.62 in (1.6 cm) at the top to 1.5 in (3.8 cm) at the key. Cement grout was placed between the liner and the rock face. The 10-ft (3-m) diameter extends through the concrete shaft key to 880 ft (268 m). The shaft key is a 37.5 ft (11.4-m) long, reinforced-concrete structure that begins 3.5 ft (1.07 m) above the bottom of the steel liner. From the key to the bottom at 2,298 ft (700 m), the shaft has a nominal diameter of 12 ft (4 m).

Wire mesh anchored by rock bolts is installed in sections of the lower shaft as a safety screen to contain rock fragments that may become detached. The shaft extends approximately 140 ft (43 m) below the repository horizon in order to accommodate the skip loading equipment and a sump.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**



**Figure 3-1 Salt Shaft Stratigraphy**

### **3.1.1 Shaft Observations**

Underground operations personnel conduct weekly visual inspections . These inspections are performed principally to assess the condition of the hoisting and mechanical systems, but they also include examining the shaft walls for water seepage, loose rock, or sloughing. Visual inspections during this reporting period found that the shaft remained in satisfactory condition. Only routine ground control activities were required.

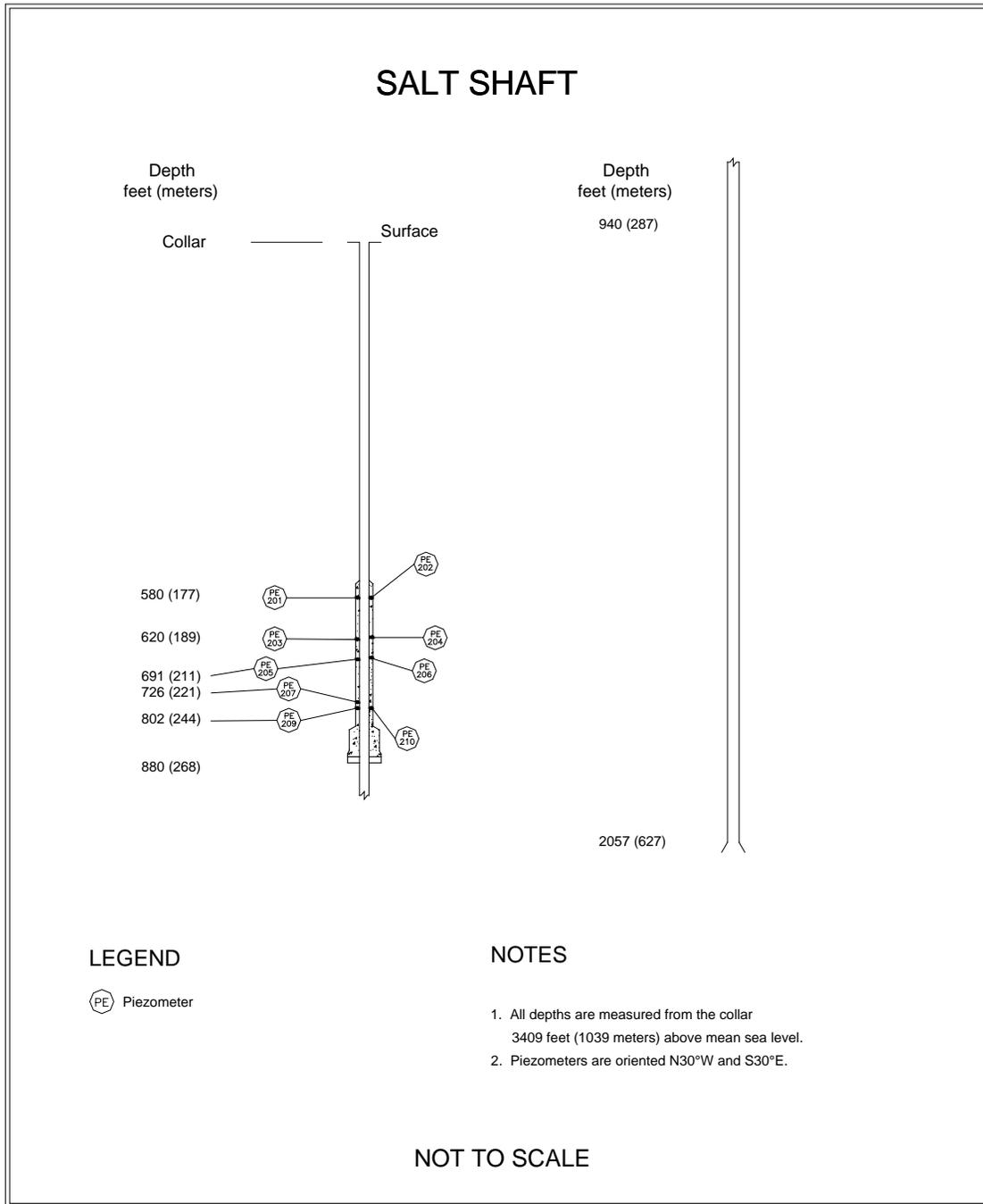
### **3.1.2 Instrumentation**

Geomechanical instruments (radial convergence points, extensometers, and piezometers) were installed at various levels in the shaft from April through July of 1982 (Figures 3-2 and 3-3). In the shaft key, instruments included strain gauges, pressure cells, and piezometers. Radial convergence points were installed prior to outfitting. Upon completion of shaft outfitting, no more readings were taken.

Ten of the 12 piezometers continue to provide data. The fluid pressures recorded at the end of this reporting period range from approximately 42 pounds per square inch (psi) (290 kilopascals [kPa]) at the 850-ft (259-m) level (upper section of the shaft key) to 160 psi (1103 kPa) at the 691-ft (211-m) level in the Tamarisk Member. The recorded pressures for this reporting period are generally consistent with the readings from the previous reporting period. The fluid pressure on the shaft liner will continue to be monitored on a regular basis.

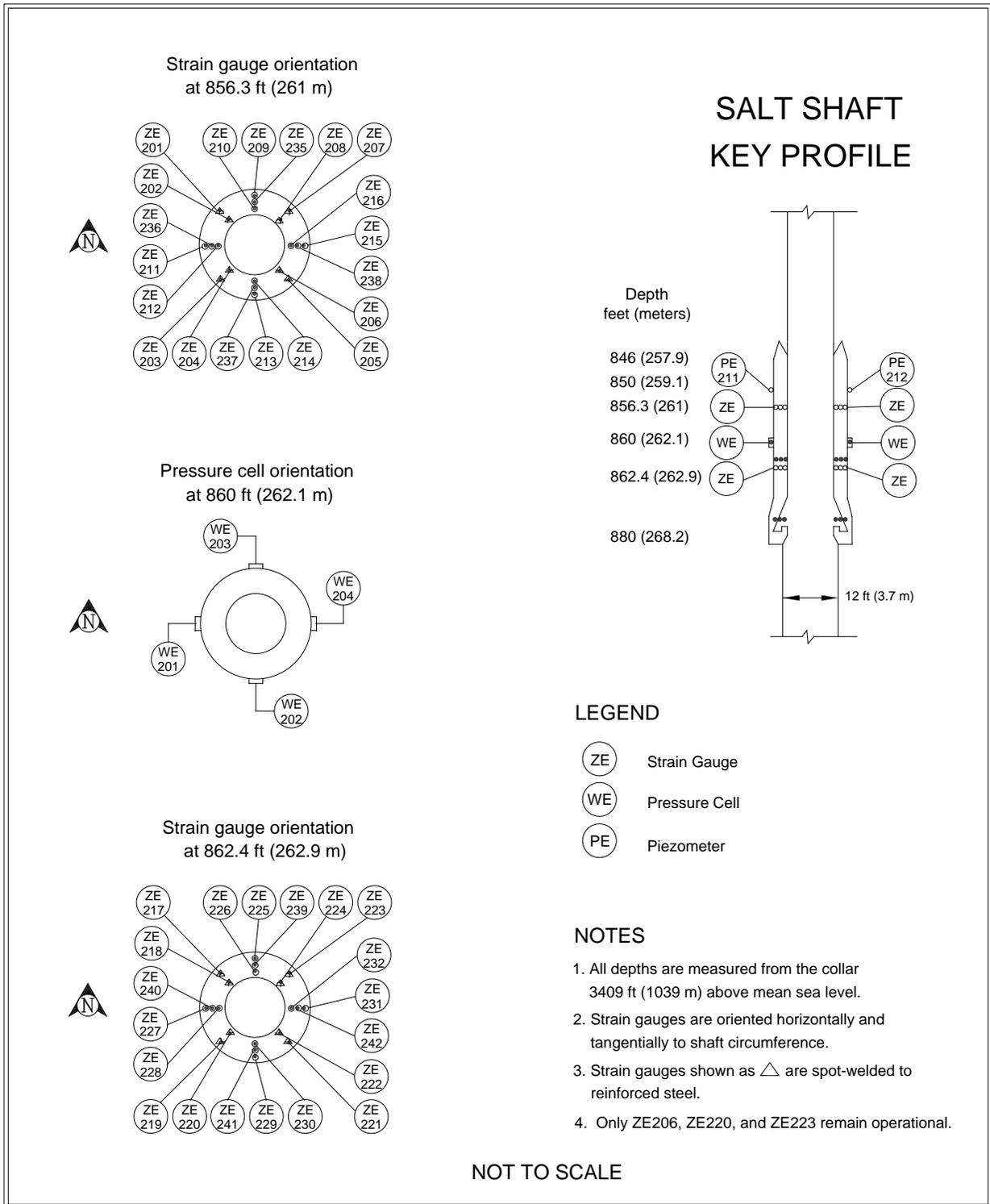
Four earth pressure cells were installed in the key section during concrete emplacement at the 860-ft (262-m) level. These instruments measure the normal stress between the concrete key and the Salado Formation as salt creep loads up the key structure. Three of the four earth pressure cells continue to provide data. These instruments have indicated essentially no contact pressure since their installation (readings resemble instrument drift at a zero pressure). The maximum contact pressure recorded by the instruments for this reporting period is 5.0 psi (34 kPa).

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**



**Figure 3-2 Salt Shaft Instrumentation**

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**



**Figure 3-3 Salt Shaft Key Instrumentation**

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**

---

Sixteen spot-welded and twenty-four embedment strain gauges were installed on and in the shaft key concrete at both the 856.3-ft (261-m) level and at the 862.4-ft (263-m) level. Three spot-welded strain gauges are still functioning at these levels. Strain at the 856.3-ft (261-m) level recorded a maximum strain of 634 microstrain. Strains at the 862.4 ft (263 m) level were 921 and -1930 microstrain.

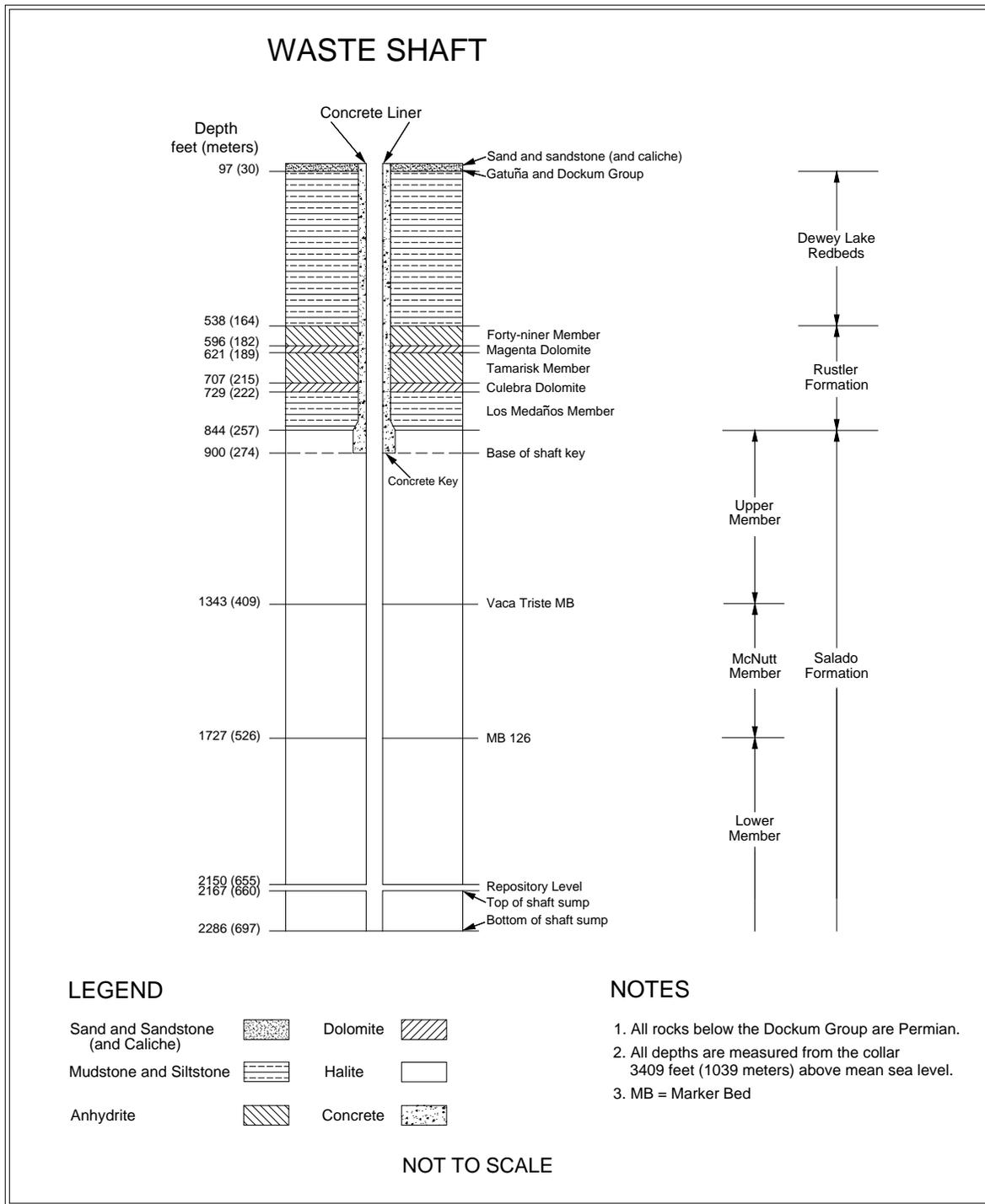
Fourteen embedment strain gauges are still functioning. The strains at the 856.3-ft (261-m) level ranged from -595 to 1005 microstrain. The strains from the two embedment strain gauges at the 862.4 ft (263-m) level were 299 to 407 microstrain. The strains recorded by the spot-welded strain gauges and the embedment strain gauges during this reporting period are similar to the strains recorded by these instruments at the end of the previous reporting period.

### **3.2 Waste Shaft**

As part of the SPDV Program, a 6-ft (2-m) diameter ventilation shaft, now referred to as the Waste Shaft, was excavated from December 1981 through February 1982 (see Figure 1-2). This shaft, in combination with the Salt Shaft, provided a two-shaft underground air circulation system. From October 11, 1983, to June 11, 1984, the shaft was enlarged to a diameter of 20 to 23 ft (6 to 7 m) and lined above the key. Stratigraphic mapping (Figure 3-4) was conducted during shaft enlargement from December 9, 1983, to June 5, 1984 (Holt and Powers, 1984).

The Waste Shaft is lined with non-reinforced concrete having a 19 ft (6 m) inside diameter from the surface to the top of the key at 837 ft (255 m). Liner thickness increases from 10 in (25 cm) at the surface to 20 in (51 cm) at the key. The key is 63 ft (19 m) long and 4.25 ft (1.3 m) thick and is constructed of reinforced concrete. The bottom of the key is 900 ft (274 m) below the surface. The diameter of the shaft is 20 ft (6 m) at the bottom of the key and increases to 23 ft (7 m) just above the shaft station. The shaft below the key is lined with wire mesh anchored by rock bolts. The diameter of 23 ft (7 m) extends to a depth of approximately 2,286 ft (697 m), with the shaft sump comprising the lower 119 ft (36 m) of that interval.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**



**Figure 3-4 Waste Shaft Stratigraphy**

### **3.2.1 Shaft Observations**

Underground operations personnel conduct weekly visual inspections, principally to assess the condition of the hoisting and mechanical systems, but also include observation of the shaft walls for water seepage, loose rock, or sloughing. The visual inspections found that the shaft was in satisfactory condition. No ground control activities other than routine maintenance were required.

### **3.2.2 Instrumentation**

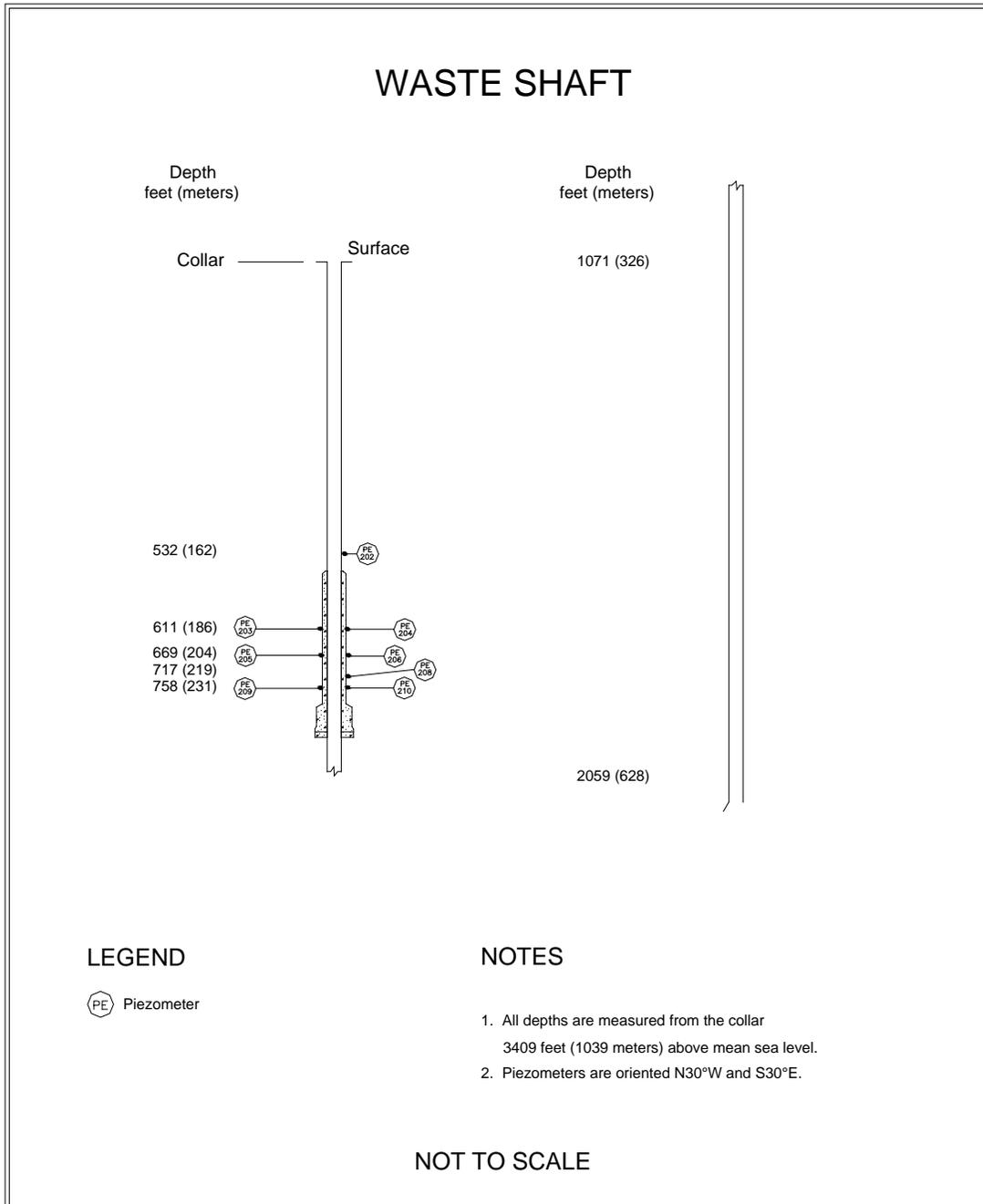
Radial convergence points, extensometers, piezometers, and earth pressure cells were installed in the Waste Shaft between August 27 and September 10, 1984. Radial convergence points were installed prior to the outfitting. Upon completion of shaft outfitting, no more radial convergence readings were taken. Figure 3-5 and Figure 3-6 show the instrument locations.

Nine multi-position extensometers were installed in arrays 1,071 ft (326 m), 1,566 ft (477 m), and 2,059 ft (628 m) below the surface as shown in Figure 3-5. Each array consists of three extensometers. No extensometer data have been collected in recent years due to the malfunction of the data acquisition equipment. Since the type of extensometers installed in the shaft over 30 years ago is no longer manufactured, remote data acquisition equipment for these extensometers is also unavailable.

Twelve piezometers were installed in the lined section of the Waste Shaft on September 7 and 8, 1984, to monitor fluid pressure behind the shaft liner and the key section. As of this reporting period, data is no longer being received from any of the piezometers.

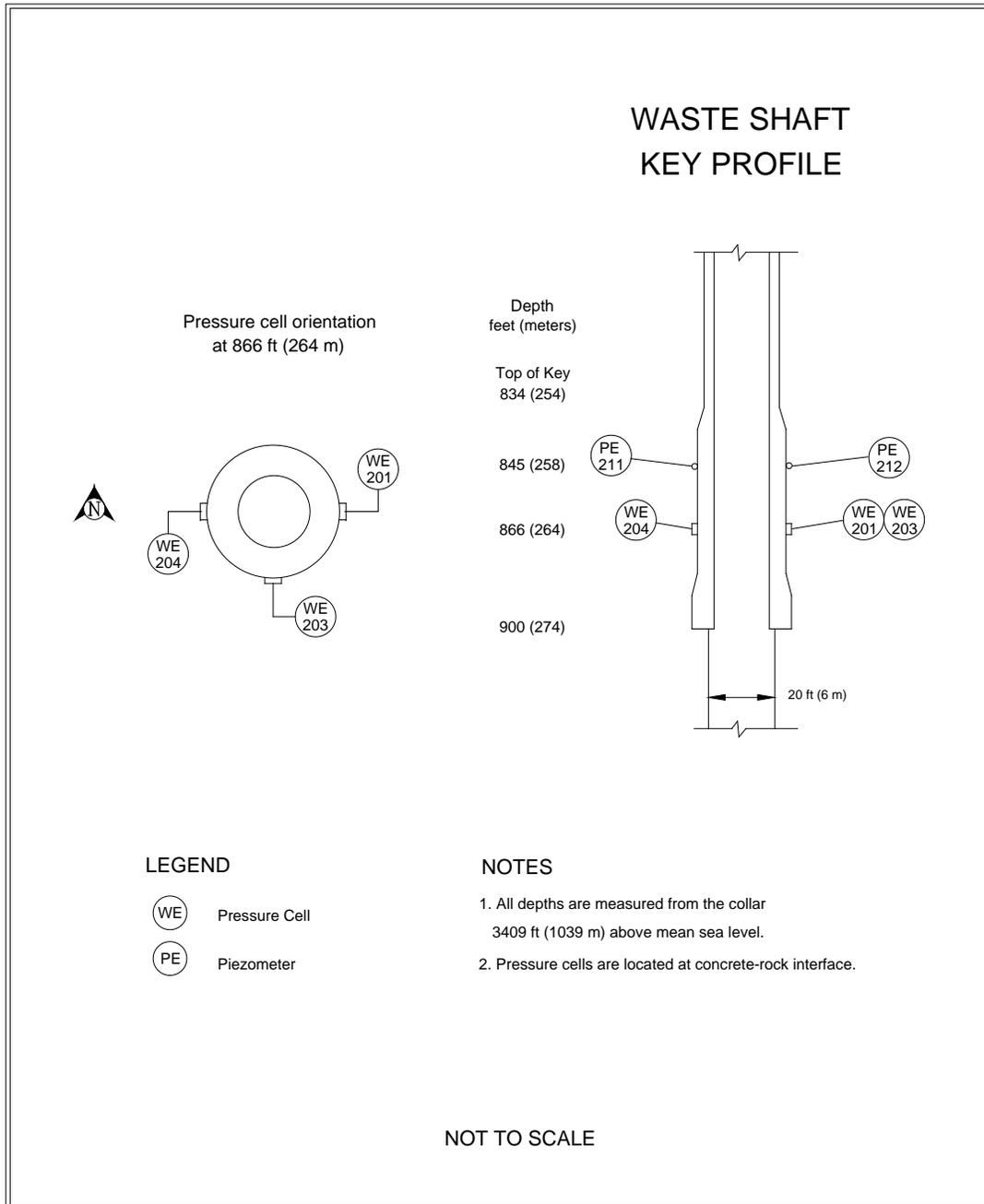
Four earth pressure cells were installed in the key section of the Waste Shaft during concrete emplacement between March 23 and April 3, 1984. Earth pressure cells measure the normal stress between the concrete key and the Salado Formation as salt creep loads the key structure. As of this reporting period, data is no longer being received from any of the earth pressure cells.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**



**Figure 3-5 Waste Shaft Instrumentation**

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**



**Figure 3-6 Waste Shaft Key Instrumentation**

**3.3 Exhaust Shaft**

The Exhaust Shaft was drilled from September 22, 1983, to November 29, 1984, to establish a route from the underground to the surface for exhaust air (Figure 1-2). Stratigraphic mapping was conducted from July 16, 1984, to January 18, 1985 (DOE, 1986c). Figure 3-7 illustrates the shaft stratigraphy.

The Exhaust Shaft is lined with non-reinforced concrete from the surface to the top of the shaft key at 844 ft (257 m). The liner thickness increases from 10 to 16 in (25 to 41 cm) over that interval. The key is 63 ft (19 m) long and 3.5 ft (1 m) thick. The shaft diameter below the key is 15 ft (5 m), and the interval below the key is lined with wire mesh anchored by rock bolts. The shaft terminates at the facility horizon, approximately 2,150 ft (655 m) deep. This shaft has no sump.

### **3.3.1 Quarterly Shaft Inspection**

A quarterly video inspection was conducted according to approved WIPP procedures. Inspections are performed to evaluate the condition and to verify the integrity of the shaft. The shaft was examined for cracks, corrosion, salt buildup, seeps, and debris. In addition, inspections examine the condition of anchors, brackets, and down-hole equipment. Due to potential contamination concerns within the Exhaust Shaft only one quarterly shaft inspection was conducted during the reporting period and it was performed on May 27, 2015.

#### **3.3.1.1 Video Camera**

Video inspections use a custom-designed vertical-drop color camera in an aerodynamic housing, suspended by a dual-armored cable, with pan, tilt, and zoom capability. The cable contains five copper conductors and two multi-mode optical fibers. It is reeled out by a winch mounted in a control van. Inspections are recorded electronically.

#### **3.3.1.2 Shaft Inspection Observations**

Quarterly video inspection observations concentrate on four major areas: air monitoring components, shaft liner, shaft walls, and equipment support and cabling. The air monitoring components consist of one air-velocity and three air-monitoring devices as shown in Figure 3-8. The video inspection includes examination of each device, including the transport assembly, guide tubes, the sample intake, and the support brackets that extend from Station "A" above the shaft to the shaft collar. Air monitoring components extend from the collar 21 ft into the shaft. Video inspections indicate that the air-sampling components can accumulate salt buildup of up to several inches thick.

The Exhaust Shaft liner is examined for cracks, seepage, and general shaft stability. Currently, there are three principal zones of seepage in the shaft. The first is about 50 to 55 ft below the shaft collar (bsc). The second is about 60 to 65 ft bsc. The third is about 75 to 80 ft bsc, as shown in Figure 3-9. Monitoring of seepage horizons started before 1995. Water entering the shaft through these cracks is believed to originate from a perched –shallow water-bearing horizon at the base of the Santa Rosa Formation that is being recharged as the result of surface modifications at the site. The fluid level in the Santa Rosa near the shaft is about 48 to 49 ft below the surface. Based on examination of inspection videos, the flow rate into the shaft during this reporting period

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**

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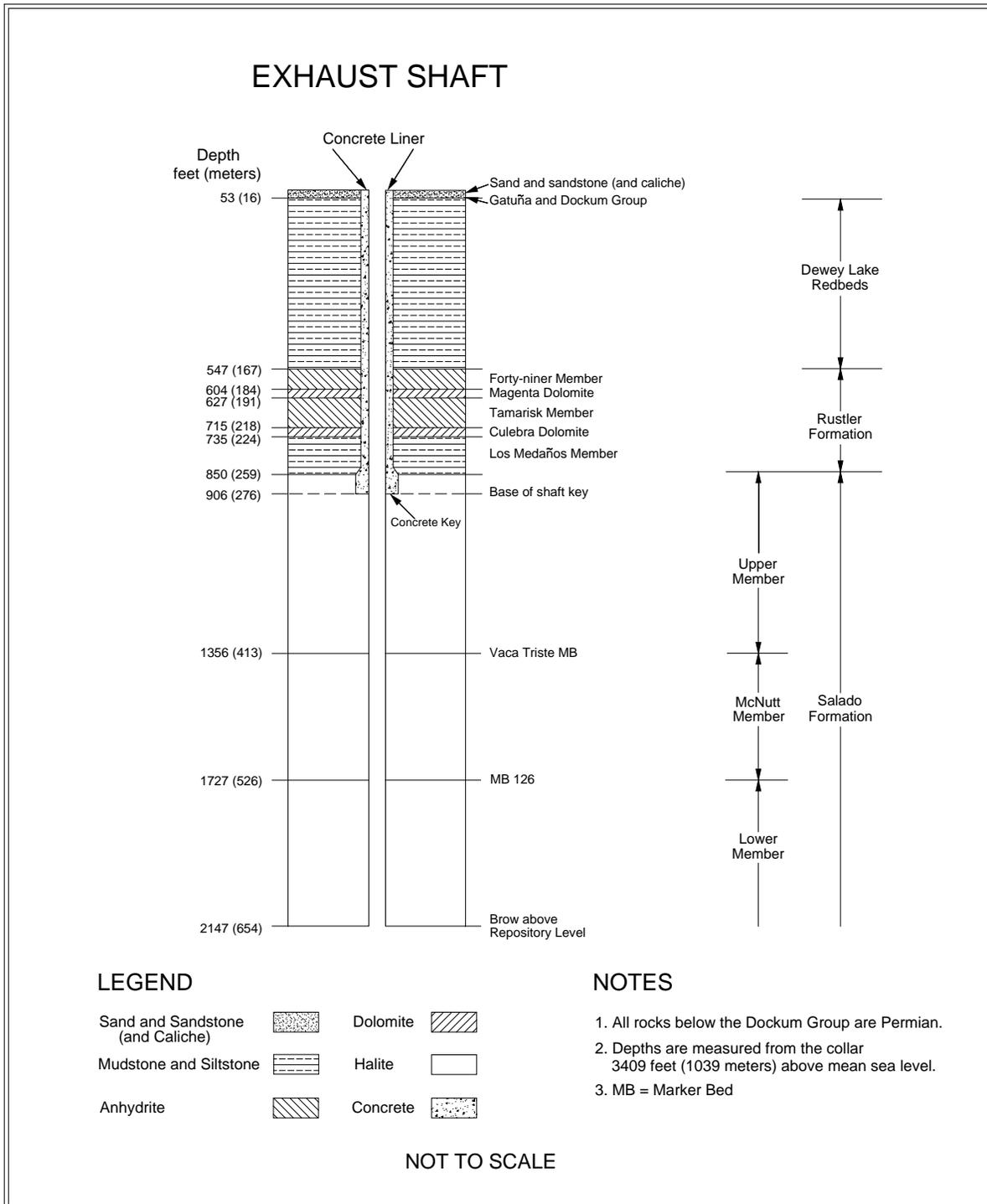
is estimated at about 1 to 1 ½ gallons per minute. Seepage cracks are confined primarily to the eastern side of the shaft wall.

When fluid was detected seeping into the shaft, a catch basin was designed and installed at the base of the Exhaust Shaft to intercept water and prevent it from draining into the Waste Shaft Sump. Fluid was removed from the catch basin from March 1996 through October 2005 as needed. The catch basin was damaged in 2004 by fallen debris, either salt or instrumentation cables or both. A new catch basin was fabricated and installed in December 2004. This basin was damaged in August 2005, most likely the result of fallen debris. An interception well system was installed between November 2005 and March 2006 to replace the catch basin. Interception wells were drilled down gradient in S-400 between E-140 and E 300 (Figure 3-10). The interception well system initially consisted of four 30-ft deep 9-7/8-in diameter fluid collection holes with a submersible pump and pressure transducer in each. Fluid is pumped from each hole to a series of storage containers in S-550. A data-acquisition system monitors the fluid level in each hole, turning the pump on and off between set limits as needed.

Between February 2 and 6, 2008, two additional fluid collection holes, OH631 and OH632, were drilled in S-400 to improve the total volume of fluid recovered by the interception well system. They replaced OH613 and OH614 which generated little fluid. As with the previous four holes, the additional holes were drilled at 9-7/8-inch diameter to a total depth of 30 feet. Pumps were pulled from OH613 and OH614 and installed in OH631 and OH632. Figure 3-10 shows the location of the interception wells system and the 500-gallon storage containers.

It was noted during the Exhaust Shaft video inspection performed on May 27, 2015 that shaft conditions were generally good. There were no significant changes in the thickness of the salt in the shaft plenum ranging from zero to several feet thick. The principle cracks and seepage horizons in the shaft liner were located at about 63-65 feet and 82-84 feet below the shaft collar. Based on examination of the fluid flow from the shaft liner and evaluation of previous shaft inspections the estimated average flow rate of fluid seeping through the shaft liner into the shaft was 1.1 gallons per minute. The thickness of the salt has significantly thinned in the upper portion of the shaft between the shaft collar and 600 feet below ground surface. At the same time there appears to be an increase in the buildup of salt along the shaft walls in the form of stalactites in the lower portion of the shaft.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**



**Figure 3-7 Exhaust Shaft Stratigraphy**

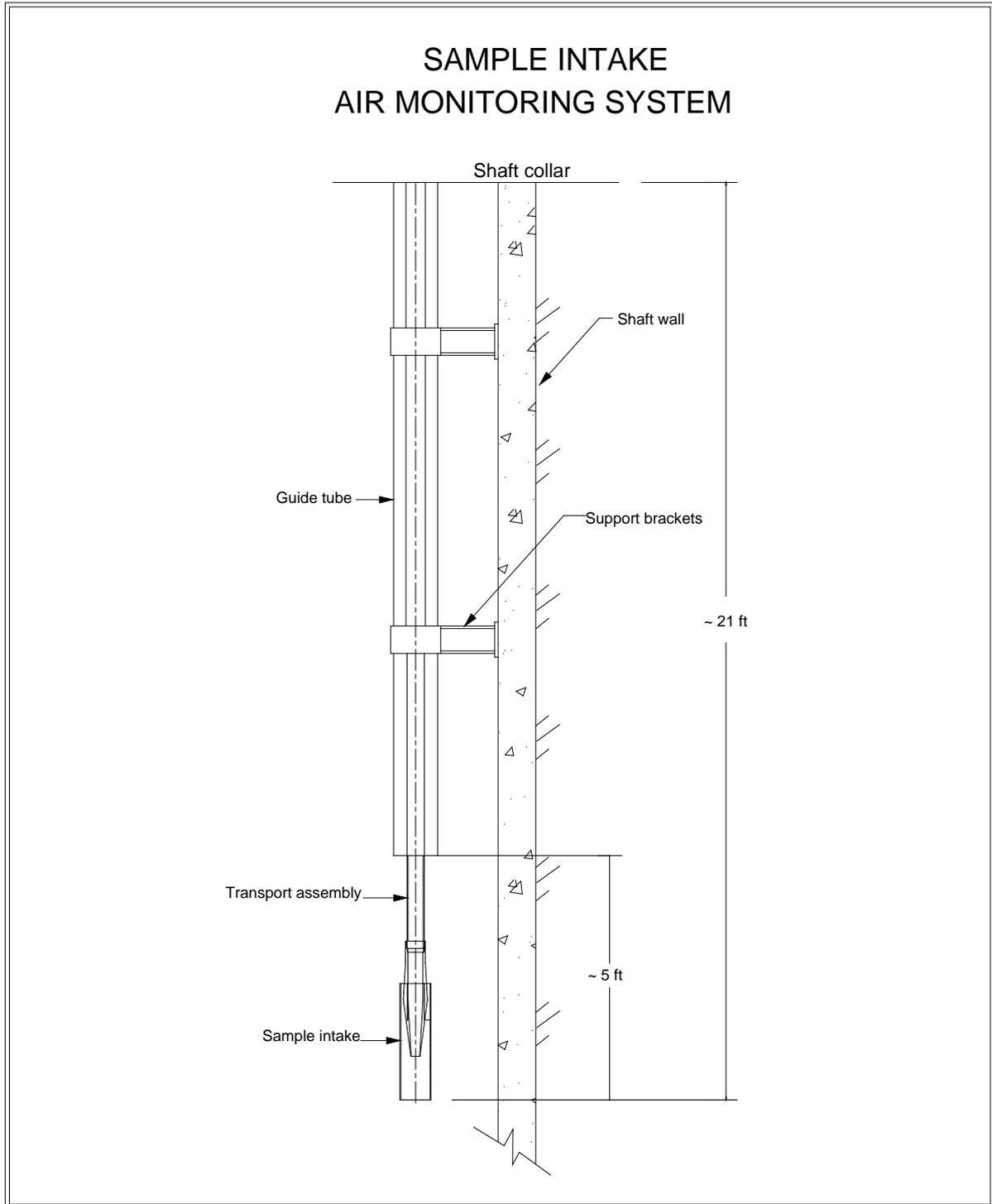
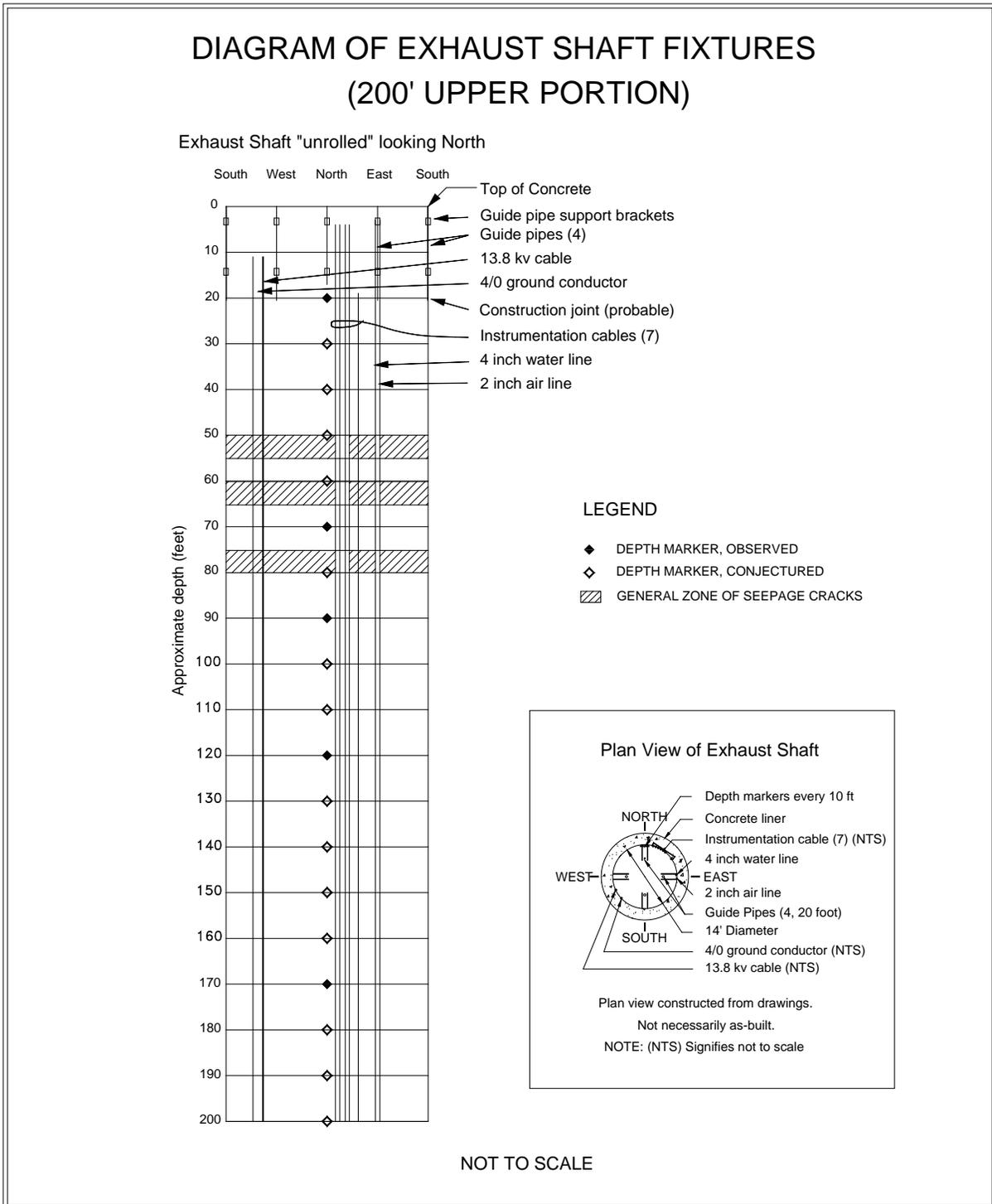


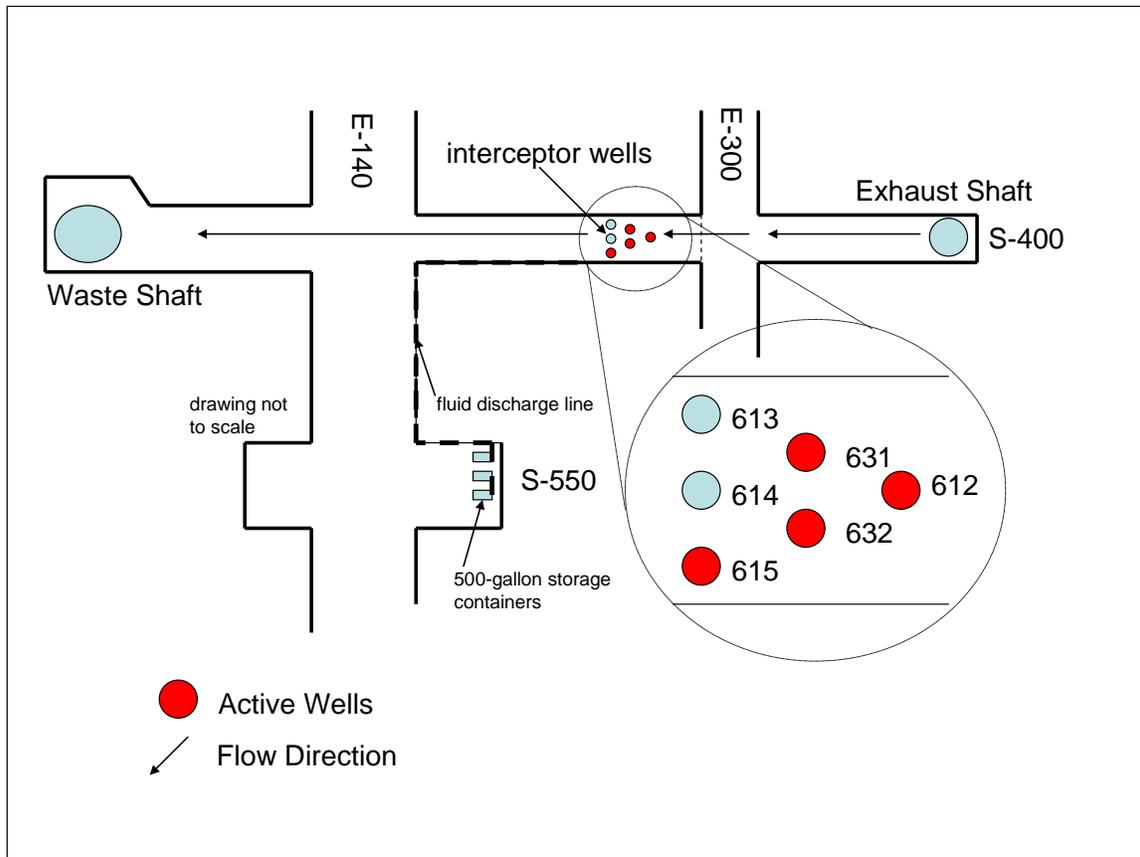
Figure 3-8 Sample Intake of Exhaust Shaft Air Monitoring System

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**



**Figure 3-9 Diagram of Exhaust Shaft Fixtures and Seepage Zones (Upper 200 ft)**

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**



**Figure 3-10 Location of Interception Wells and Storage Containers**

Figure 3-11 presents the volume of fluid removed from the catch basin from July 1997 through June 2006, and by the interception well system from July 2006 through June 2015. The largest reported volumes are typically associated with periods of reduced ventilation and increased humidity. For a discussion of the factors affecting the quantity of fluid produced in the Exhaust Shaft, refer to DOE/WIPP-00-2000, *Brine Generation Study*.

The shaft walls were examined for salt buildup, cracks, moisture, and encrustations, with particular attention paid to power cables, instrument cables, air lines and water-lines, and the three water rings at the base of the Magenta and Culebra members of the Rustler Formation and the bottom of the shaft key. The condition of the shaft wall varies depending on airflow, humidity, temperature, and underground mining activities. The principal areas in the shaft with significant salt buildup were the three water rings at the Magenta, the Culebra, and the key, and along upper portions of the shaft generally associated with power cables, support brackets, instrument cables, and the air lines and water-lines.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**

---

Though the Magenta and Culebra water rings are encrusted with salt buildup, no water appears to originate from the liner or water rings. Most of the seepage was observed along the east face of the shaft wall near the instrumentation cables and the air lines and water-lines in the upper section of the shaft. Though the presence of water is an inconvenience requiring periodic disposal, at this time it does not appear to have created any hazard or affected the structural integrity of the shaft. However, brine increases the probability of corrosion and deterioration of utility hangers and brackets. There are no visible signs of dissolution of the salt below the key.

The video inspections also focused on the installed utilities and support brackets. These include a 13.8 kVA power cable that is no longer active and the grounding cable on the west wall of the shaft, the instrumentation cables on the northeast wall of the shaft, and the 4 in. air-line and the 2-in. water-line on the east wall of the shaft.

Sporadic salt buildup continues on all cables. The long-term implication of salt buildup is increased loading on cables and cable hangers, accompanied by intermittent falls of debris. The 4-in. compressed air-line and the 2-in. water-line extend from the surface to the bottom of the shaft. At present, neither line is being used. The integrity of the brackets holding the air-line and water-line was difficult to assess because of salt buildup; however, there was no indication that the brackets were broken. Instrumentation cable breaks were observed in the shaft; however, most of these breaks affected abandoned cables, with negligible impact on shaft monitoring and operations.

### **3.3.2 Instrumentation**

The Exhaust Shaft was equipped with geomechanical instrumentation in two stages. Earth pressure cells were installed behind the liner key in November 1984. Piezometers and nine multi-position extensometers were installed during November and December 1985. Figure 3-12 and Figure 3-13 show the instrument locations. None of these instruments continues to provide data.

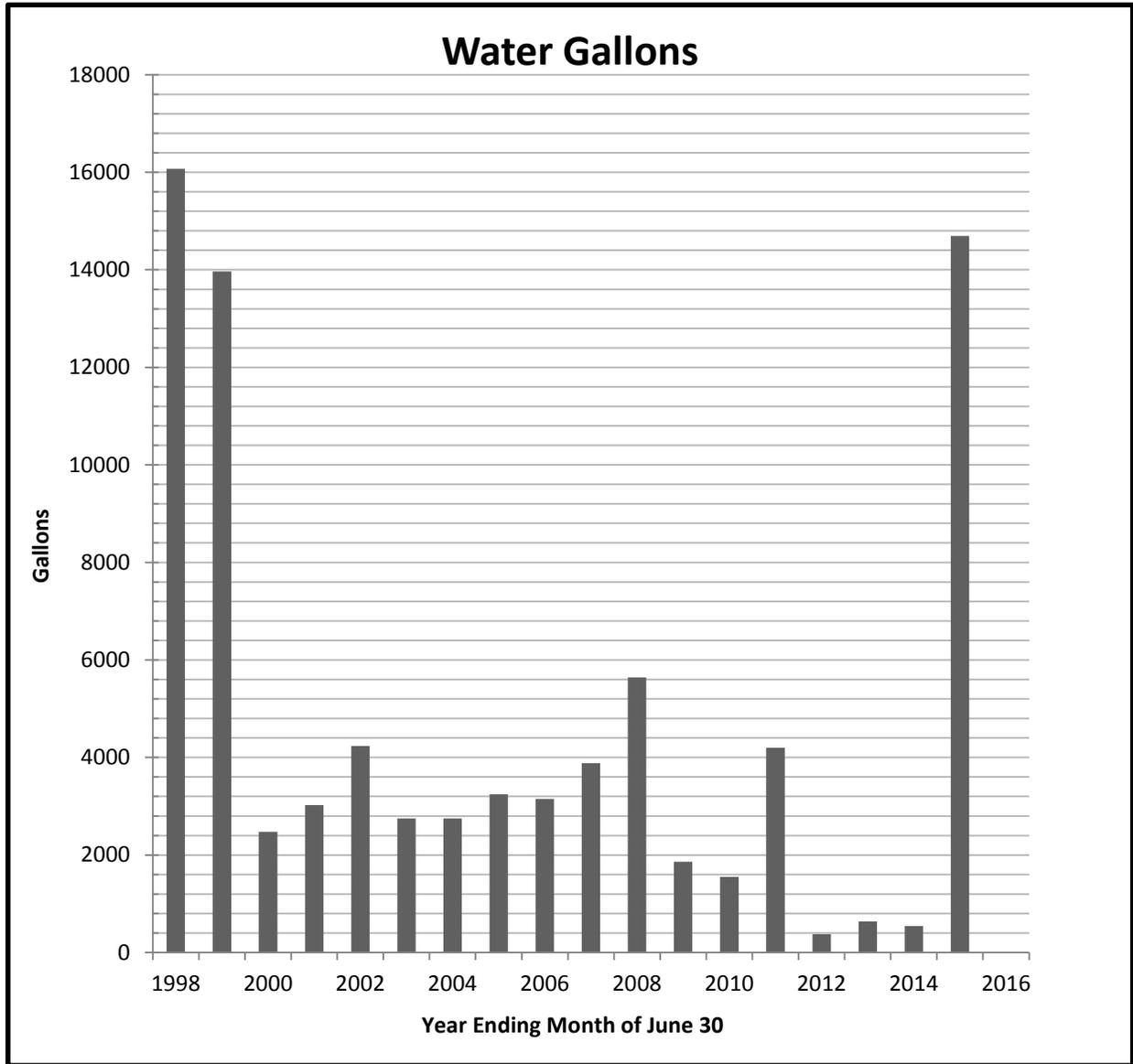
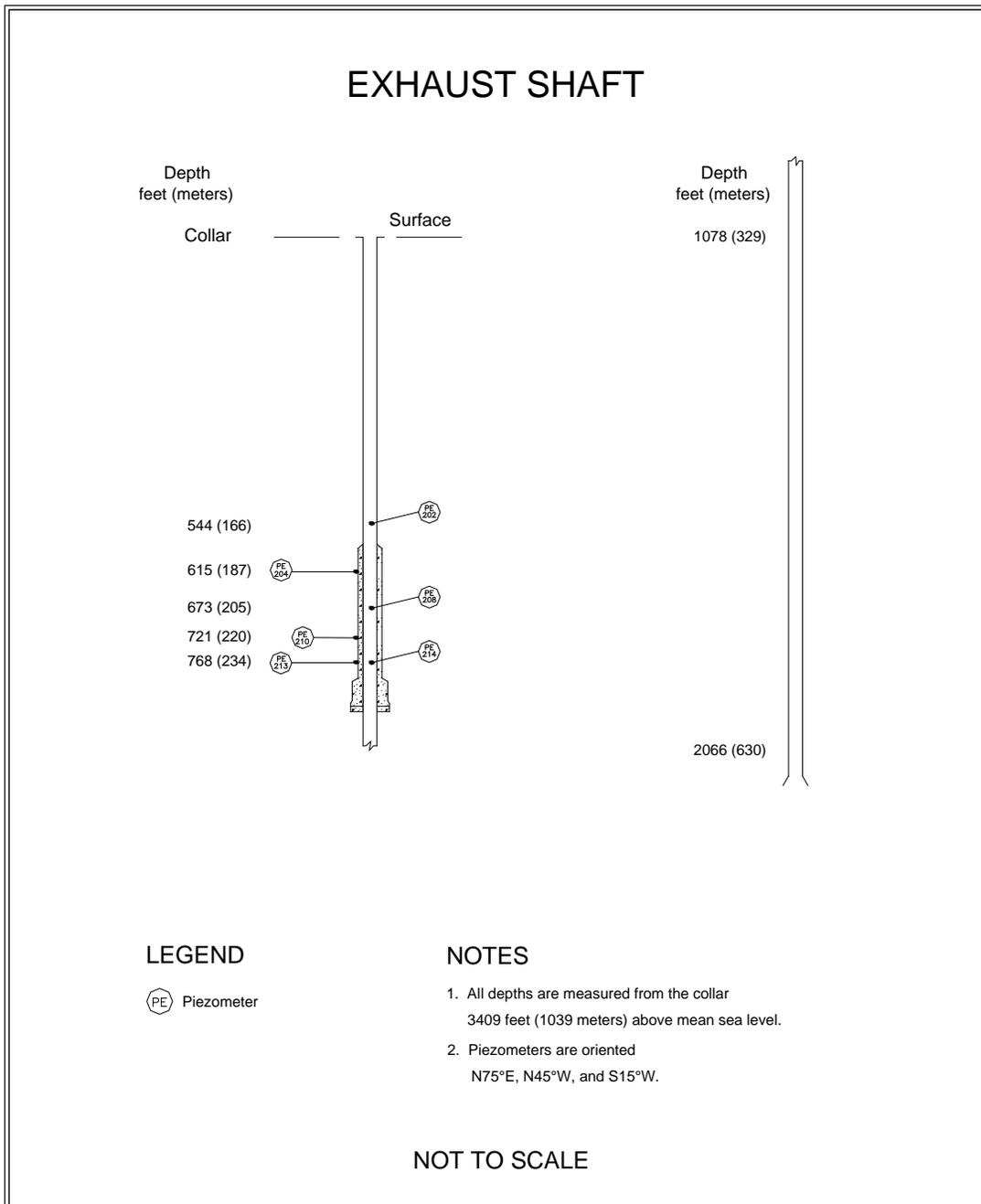


Figure 3-11 Water Removed from the Exhaust Shaft Catch Basin and the Interception Well System

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**



**Figure 3-12 Exhaust Shaft Instrumentation**

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1

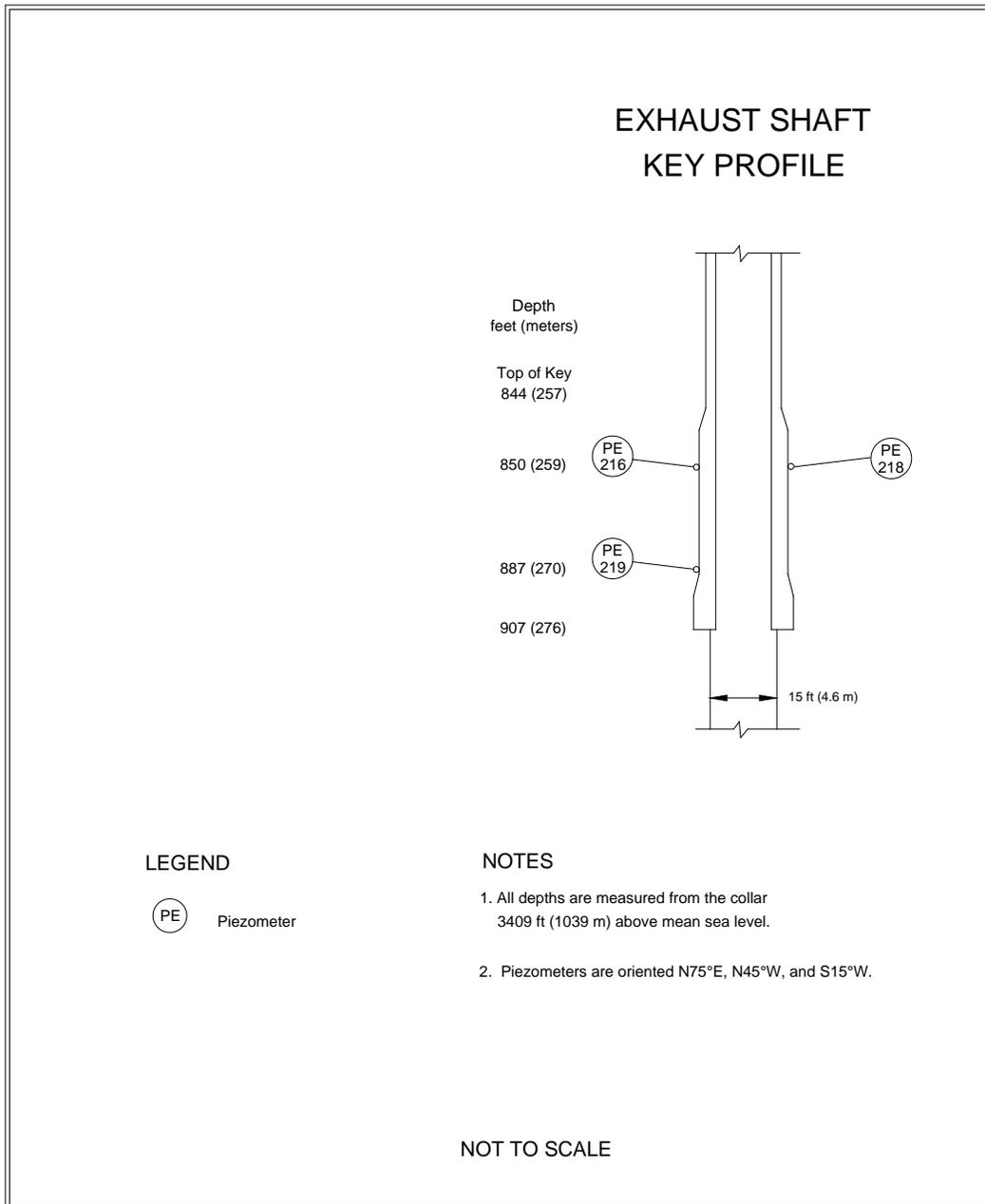


Figure 3-13 Exhaust Shaft Key Instrumentation

### **3.4 Air Intake Shaft**

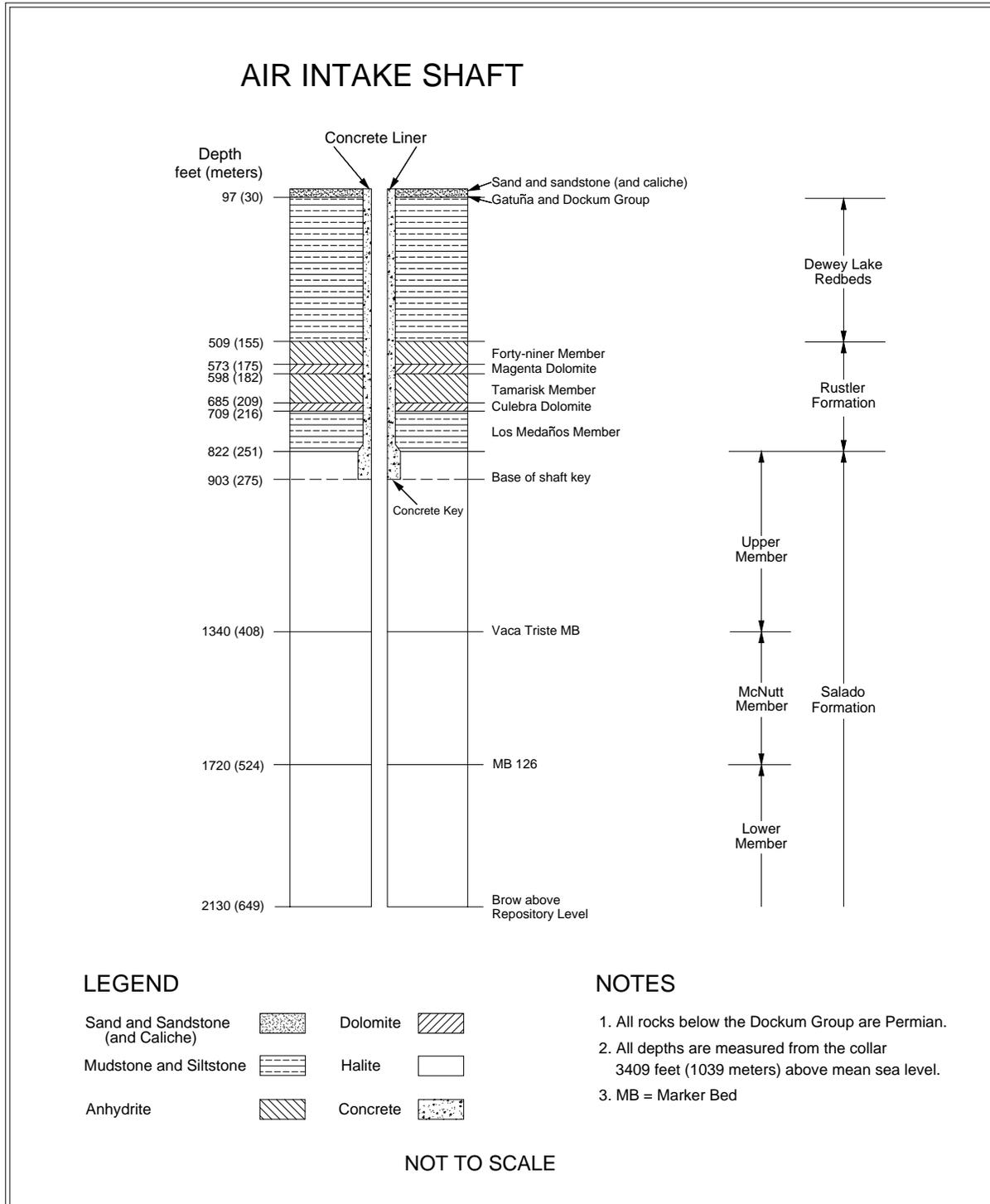
The Air Intake Shaft was drilled from December 4, 1987, to August 31, 1988, to establish a primary route for surface air to enter the repository (see Figure 1-2). The stratigraphy was mapped from September 14, 1988, to November 14, 1989 (Holt and Powers, 1990). Figure 3-14 summarizes the shaft stratigraphy.

The Air Intake Shaft is lined with non-reinforced concrete from the surface to the bottom of the shaft key at 903 ft (275 m). The key is 81 ft (25 m) long with an inside diameter of 16 ft (5 m). The shaft diameter below the key is 20 ft (6 m), and the shaft below the key is unlined to the facility horizon at 2,150 ft (655 m). The shaft walls are bolted and meshed from just below the key all the way down to the shaft station. This shaft has no sump.

#### **3.4.1 Shaft Performance**

Weekly visual inspections were performed on the Air Intake Shaft (except for a brief period following the radiological release) during this reporting period, and the shaft was found to be in satisfactory condition. No ground control activities other than routine maintenance were required during this reporting period.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**



**Figure 3-14 Air Intake Shaft Stratigraphy**

## **4.0 PERFORMANCE OF SHAFT STATIONS**

This chapter describes the instrumentation and geomechanical performance of the shaft stations at the base of the Salt Shaft, the Waste Shaft, and the Air Intake Shaft. The Exhaust Shaft does not have an enlarged shaft station; therefore, it is not included in this chapter.

### **4.1 Salt Shaft Station**

The Salt Shaft Station was excavated by drilling and blasting between May 2 and June 3, 1982. In 1987 the station was enlarged by removing the roof beam up to Anhydrite "b" between S-90 and N-20 using a mechanical scaler. In 1995, the remaining roof beam at the north end of the station was also removed up to Anhydrite "b." The station area south of the shaft is 90 ft (27.5 m) long and 32 to 38 ft (10 to 12 m) wide. The height of the station south of the shaft is 18 ft (5.5 m). The station dimensions north of the shaft are approximately 30 ft (9 m) long, 32 to 35 ft (10 to 11 m) wide, and 18 ft (5.5 m) high. The shaft extends approximately 140 ft (43 m) below the facility horizon to accommodate the skip loading equipment and a sump. Figure 4-1 shows a cross section of the station.

#### **4.1.1 Modifications to Excavation and Ground Control Activities**

The Salt Shaft Station was not modified during this reporting period. Ground control activities were limited to routine maintenance.

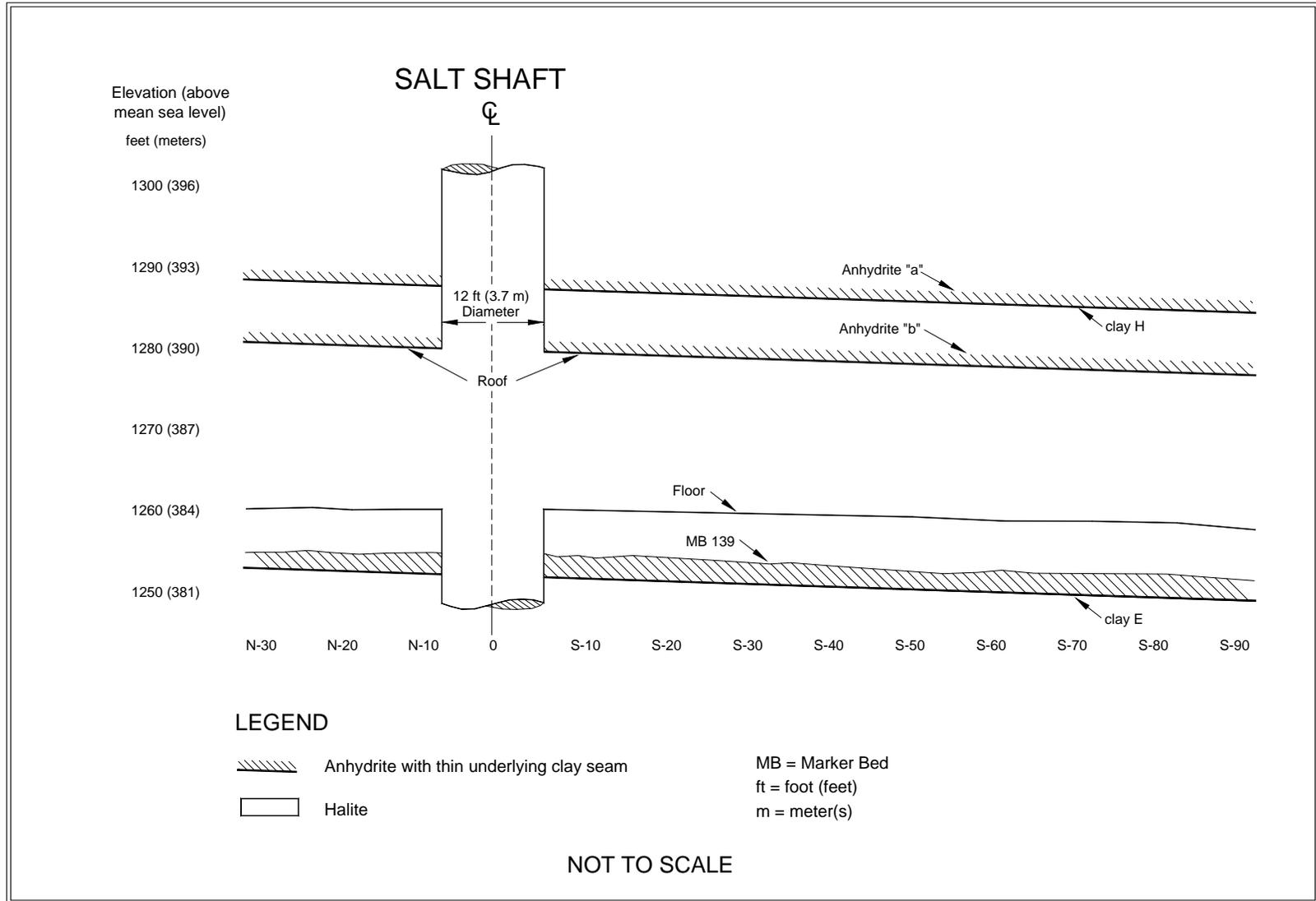
#### **4.1.2 Instrumentation**

Geomechanical instrumentation was installed in the Salt Shaft Station between June 1982 and February 1983, with subsequent re-installation of extensometers and convergence points as necessary. Figure 4-2 shows the instrument locations after the roof beam was taken down.

Five vertical convergence points are currently monitored. Table 4-1 summarizes the vertical closure rates in the Salt Shaft Station from July 2014 through June 2015. Salt Shaft Station vertical closure rates indicate that the rates are lower than during the previous reporting period.

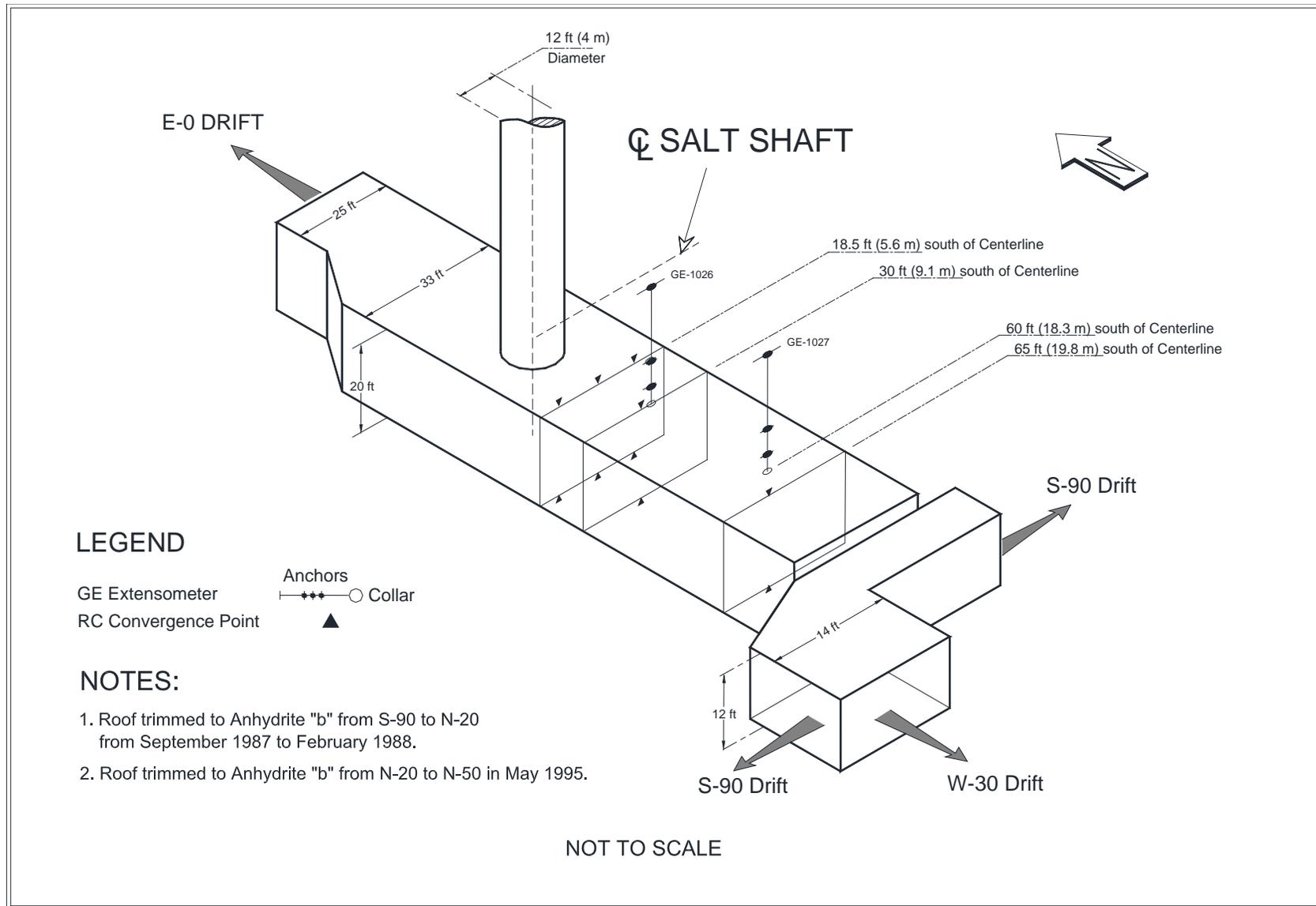
Table 4-2 summarizes the recent history of the roof extensometers in the Salt Shaft Station. Extensometers 51X-GE-01026-2 (S-30) and 51X-GE-01027-2 (S60) are located in the roof of the station. The data show that convergence rates at the station have decreased from the previous year and that the roof beam is experiencing minimal beam expansion, both of which are indicative of roof stability.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-14-3516, Vol. 1**



**Figure 4-1 Salt Shaft Station Stratigraphy**

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-14-3516, Vol. 1**



**Figure 4-2 Salt Shaft Station Instrumentation after Roof Beam Excavation**

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-14-3516, Vol. 1**

**Table 4-1 Closure Rates in the Salt Shaft Station**

Location	Chord <sup>1</sup>	Last Reading	Total Cumulative Displacement in (cm)	Closure Rate 2014-2015 in/yr (cm/yr)	Closure Rate 2013-2014 in/yr (cm/yr)	Rate Percent Change
E0-S18	A-E	05/28/15	26.730 (67.894)	1.2 (3.0)	1.8 (4.6)	-33%
E0-S18	B-D	05/28/15	29.376 (74.615)	1.3 (3.3)	1.9 (4.8)	-32%
E0-S18	H-F	05/28/15	17.955 (45.606)	0.7 (1.8)	1.1 (2.8)	-36%
E0-S30	A-C	05/28/15	27.629 (70.178)	1.2 (3.0)	1.6 (4.1)	-25%
E0-S65	A-C	05/28/15	19.238 (48.865)	0.8 (2.0)	1.1 (2.8)	-27%

<sup>1</sup> Chord is defined in Section 5.2.2

**Table 4-2 Roof Beam Displacement in the Salt Shaft Station**

Instrument	Location	Last Reading	Displacement Relative to Deepest Anchor in (cm)	Displacement Rate 2014 to 2015 in/yr (cm/yr)	Displacement Rate 2013 to 2014 in/yr (cm/yr)	Rate Percent Change
51X-GE-01026-2	E0-S30	05/18/15	1.940 (4.928)	0.3 (0.8)	0.2 (0.5)	50%
51X-GE-01027-2	E0-S60	05/18/15	1.289 (3.274)	0.2 (0.5)	0.2 (0.5)	0%

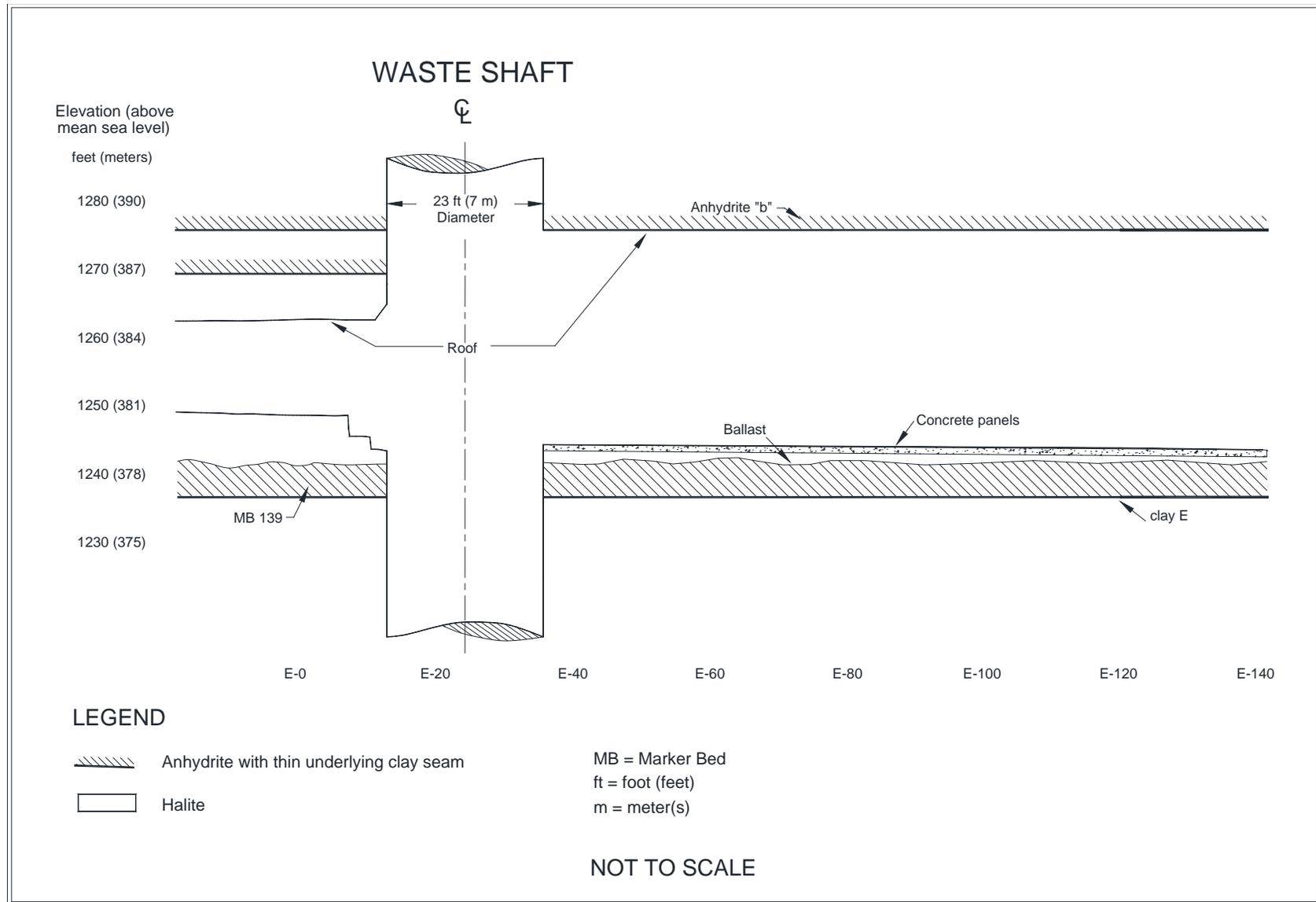
## 4.2 Waste Shaft Station

The Waste Shaft Station was initially excavated with a continuous miner as a ventilation connection to a 6-ft (2-m) diameter exhaust shaft in November 1982. In 1984, the station was enlarged to a height of 15 to 20 ft (4.5 to 6 m) and a width of 20 to 30 ft (6 to 9 m). The station is approximately 150 ft (46 m) long. In 1988, the station walls were trimmed, and concrete was placed on the floor. Since 1988, the Waste Shaft Station has undergone five major floor renovations. A 53-ft (16-m)-long section of the reinforced concrete was removed in February 1991, in 1995 an additional 30-ft (9-m) section was removed, and in 2000 floor maintenance included trimming of the floor and reinstallation of the rails supported by segmented concrete panels on a crushed rock backfill. The roof of the Waste Shaft station was mined up to Clay G in December 2008 to assure adequate operational clearance. 12-ft resin-anchored roof bolts and chain link were installed for ground support. Figure 4-3 shows a cross-section of the Waste Shaft Station stratigraphy.

### 4.2.1 Modifications to Excavation and Ground Control Activities

No modifications to the Waste Shaft Station were made during this reporting period. Ground control activities were limited to routine maintenance.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-14-3516, Vol. 1**



**Figure 4-3 Waste Shaft Station Stratigraphy**

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-14-3516, Vol. 1**

#### 4.2.2 Instrumentation

Instruments were initially installed in the Waste Shaft Station between November 12 and December 2, 1982. Figure 4-4 illustrates the locations after enlargement. Two extensometers in the Waste Shaft Station are currently being monitored. In addition, horizontal convergence is being monitored at E-32 and E-85.

Table 4-3 summarizes the recent history of the roof extensometers in the Waste Shaft Station.

Table 4-4 summarizes the annual horizontal closure rates calculated from convergence point data for this reporting period. The data indicate that the horizontal closure rates at both E-32 and E-85 have slowed down from the previous reporting period.

<b>Table 4-3 Summary of Roof Extensometers in Waste Shaft Station</b>						
Instrument	Location	Last Reading	Displacement Relative to Deepest Anchor in (cm)	Displacement Rate 2014 to 2015 in/yr (cm/yr)	Displacement Rate 2013 to 2014 in/yr (cm/yr)	Rate Change Percent
51X-GE-00268	S400-W30	04/23/15	7.222 (18.344)	0.1 (0.3)	0.1 (0.3)	0%
51X-GE-00404-2	S400-E35	06/30/15	1.500 (3.810)	0.3 (0.8)	0.3 (0.8)	0%

<b>Table 4-4 Closure Rates in the Waste Shaft Station</b>						
Location	Chord <sup>1</sup>	Last Reading <sup>2</sup>	Cumulative Displacement in (cm)	Closure Rate 2013 to 2014 in/yr (cm/yr)	Closure Rate 2012 to 2013 in/yr (cm/yr)	Rate Change Percent
S400-E32	B-D	02/05/14	6.435 (16.345)	1.1 (2.8)	1.4 (3.6)	-21%
S400-E85	B-D	02/05/14	6.590 (16.739)	1.2 (3.0)	1.4 (3.6)	-14%

<sup>1</sup> Chord is defined in Section 5.2.2.

<sup>2</sup> The horizontal chords were not read this period due to the unavailability of a lifting vehicle. Based on the 2013 to 2014 closure rate the estimated 2015 cumulative displacement is  $6.435'' + 1.1'' = 7.535$  inches at S400-E32 and  $6.590'' + 1.2'' = 7.790$  inches at S400-E85.

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-14-3516, Vol. 1

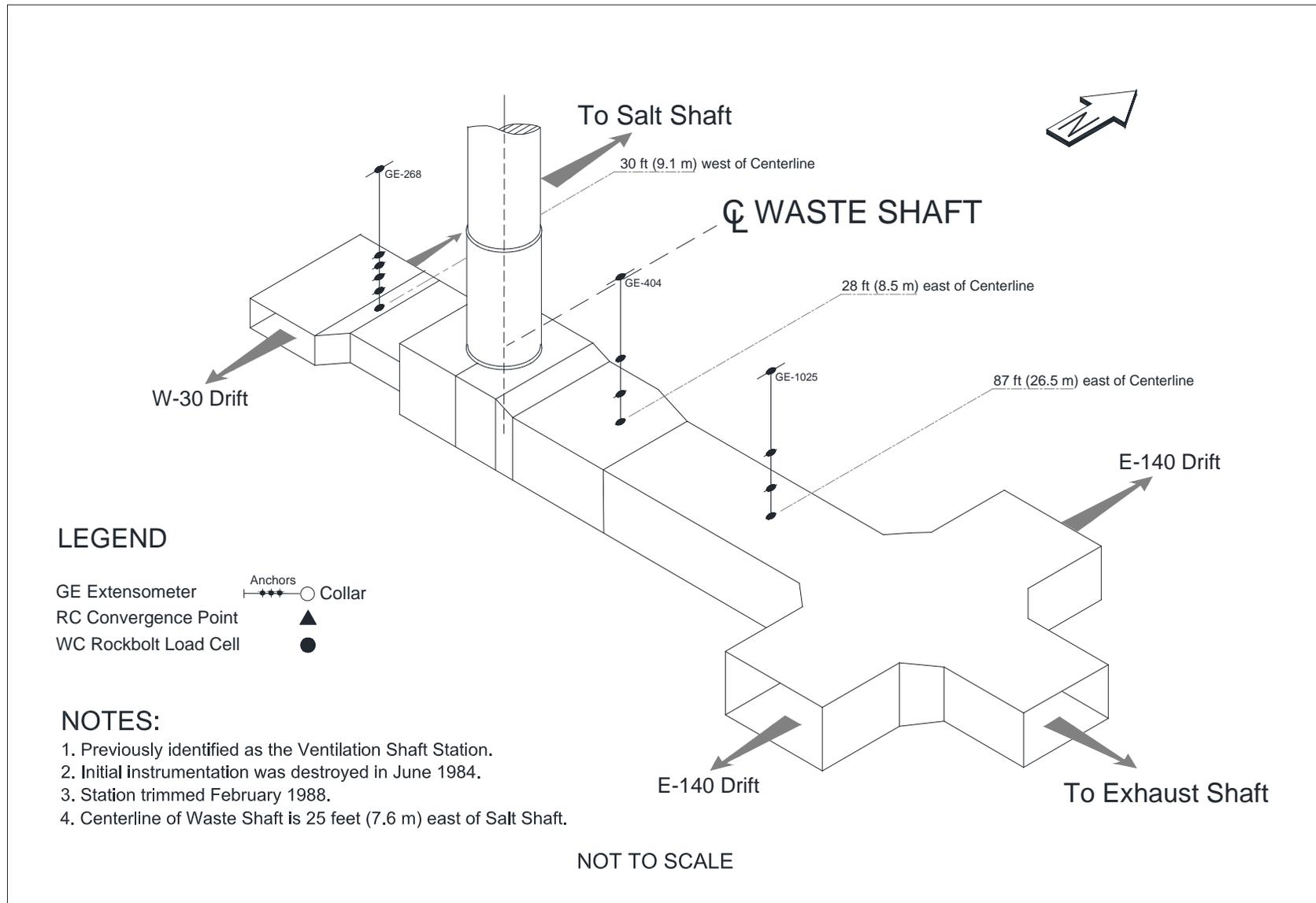


Figure 4-4 Waste Shaft Station Instrumentation after Roof Beam Excavation

### **4.3 Air Intake Shaft Station**

The Air Intake Shaft Station was excavated in late 1987 and early 1988, using a continuous miner. The Air Intake Shaft is furnished with a work platform and a small cage that can be raised and lowered to perform routine ground maintenance. The principal purpose of that equipment is to provide emergency access.

#### **4.3.1 Modifications to Excavation and Ground Control Activities**

The AIS station was not modified during this reporting period. Ground control activities were limited to routine maintenance.

#### **4.3.2 Instrumentation**

Radial convergence point and extensometer instrumentation data near the Air Intake Shaft Station are presented in Chapter 5.0 as part of the discussion on the performance of the access drifts. Twenty rock bolt load cells are installed in the Air Intake Shaft Station.

## **5.0 PERFORMANCE OF ACCESS DRIFTS**

This chapter describes the geomechanical performance of the underground access drifts. The Waste Disposal Area is discussed in Chapter 6.0 and the Salt Disposal Investigation areas are discussed in Chapter 7.0. Four major north-south drifts in the WIPP underground are intersected by shorter east-west cross-drifts. Drift dimensions range from 13 ft (4 m) to 21 ft (6.4 m) high and from 14 ft (4.3 m) to 33 ft (9.2 m) wide.

### **5.1 Modifications to Excavation and Ground Control Activities**

Floor trimming and rock bolting were performed during this reporting period, Table 5-1 summarizes these activities.

### **5.2 Instrumentation**

This section discusses instrumentation details in the access drifts.

#### **5.2.1 Extensometers**

Twenty-one extensometers continue to be monitored at various locations in the access drifts. Where displacement data were available, annual displacement rates were calculated (see Section 1.4.3) for each active installation and compared to the annual displacement rates from the previous reporting period.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**

<b>Table 5-1 Summary of Modifications and Ground Control Activities in the Access Drifts July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015</b>	
Location	Work Activity
E300 drift from S2750 to S3310	Replaced broken resin anchored roof bolts
E140 drift from S700 to S3650	Replaced broken resin anchored roof bolts
W30 drift from S700 to S3310	Replaced broken resin anchored roof bolts
S700 drift from E140 to W170	Replaced broken resin anchored roof bolts
S1000 drift from E140 to W30	Replaced broken resin anchored roof bolts
S1600 drift from W30 to W170	Replaced broken resin anchored roof bolts
S1950 drift from E140 to W170	Replaced broken resin anchored roof bolts
S2520 drift from E140 to W170	Replaced broken resin anchored roof bolts
S2750 drift from E300 to W335	Replaced broken resin anchored roof bolts
S3080 drift from E300 to W335	Replaced broken resin anchored roof bolts
S3310 drift from E300 to W335	Replaced broken resin anchored roof bolts
S3650 drift from E140 to W335	Replaced broken resin anchored roof bolts
N215/N300 drifts (AIS Access)	Replaced broken resin anchored roof bolts
E140-S600	Trimmed Floor
W30-S850	Trimmed Floor
W30-S1400	Trimmed Floor
W170-S1000	Trimmed Floor

Extensometer data are obtained by measuring the displacement from the reference head anchor (collar) to each fixed anchor of the extensometer. These measurements are scheduled to be made at least monthly throughout the WIPP underground.

Many of the E-140 extensometers indicate movement in the roof beam that may be attributed to shallow fracturing and the effects of anhydrite stringer separations in the roof. Lateral deformation in the roof beam may influence the extensometer readings, causing an increase in the measured displacement. Although the extensometer data indicate continued deformation and breakup of the lower beam, the roof bolt anchorage zone remains competent.

### 5.2.2 Convergence Points

Convergence point data are obtained by measuring the change in distance between fixed points anchored into the rock across an opening, either from rib to rib or from roof to floor. The measurement end-points constitute a "chord." Figure 5-1 shows typical convergence point array configurations along with typical chord designations.

Normally within this section a listing of the newly installed or reinstalled convergence points is available in Table 5-2. New and Replacement Convergence Points Installed in the Access Drifts July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015. Under this reporting period there were no installation or reinstallation of convergence points due in part to no substantial

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**

floor trimming or new mining activities in the access drifts. Therefore, Table 5-2 is not being included this year.

Where possible, annual closure rates were calculated from convergence point array data gathered in the access drifts. Approximately 360 convergence points are located in the access drifts. A complete tabulation of these convergence point data and calculated closure rates is presented in the supporting data document for this report.

Locations with increases in annual vertical closure rates of greater than twenty percent are shown in Table 5-3.

Location	Chord <sup>1</sup>	Last Reading Date	Closure Rate 2014 to 2015 in/yr (cm/yr)	Closure Rate 2013 to 2014 in/yr (cm/yr)	Rate Percent Change
E140-N1266	A-C	06/12/15	2.3 (5.8)	1.9 (4.8)	21%
E140-N780	A-C	06/12/15	2.7 (6.9)	2.1 (5.3)	29%
E140-N940	A-C	06/12/15	3.4 (8.6)	2.8 (7.1)	21%
E140-S1075	H-F	06/25/15	1.9 (4.8)	1.5 (3.8)	27%
E140-S1150	A-G	06/25/15	4.6 (11.7)	3.7 (9.4)	24%
E140-S1150	B-F	06/25/15	3.5 (8.9)	2.7 (6.9)	30%
E140-S1225	A-E	06/25/15	4.6 (11.7)	3.7 (9.4)	24%
E140-S1225	B-D	06/25/15	3.2 (8.1)	2.1 (5.3)	52%
E140-S1300	A-C	06/25/15	2.3 (5.8)	1.5 (3.8)	53%
E140-S1378	B-D	06/25/15	2.7 (6.9)	1.8 (4.6)	50%
E140-S1378	H-F	06/25/15	5.3 (13.5)	3.9 (9.9)	36%
E140-S1450	B-F	06/25/15	2.2 (5.6)	1.6 (4.1)	38%
E140-S1687	H-F	06/25/15	3.3 (8.4)	2.6 (6.6)	27%
E140-S1775	L-H	06/25/15	2.4 (6.1)	1.5 (3.8)	60%
E140-S1950	A-C	06/25/15	4.4 (11.2)	3.4 (8.6)	29%
E140-S2520	A-C	06/30/15	4.8 (12.2)	3.2 (8.1)	50%
E140-S2750	A-C	06/30/15	3.3 (8.4)	2.7 (6.9)	22%
E140-S3080	A-C	06/30/15	5.0 (12.7)	3.7 (9.4)	35%
E140-S3195	A-C	06/30/15	5.1 (13.0)	4.0 (10.2)	28%
E140-S3295	A-C	06/30/15	2.9 (7.4)	2.4 (6.1)	21%
E140-S3565	A-C	06/30/15	5.9 (15.0)	3.9 (9.9)	51%
E140-S3650	A-C	06/30/15	2.6 (6.6)	2.0 (5.1)	30%
E300-S2833	A-C	06/18/15	5.3 (13.5)	3.0 (7.6)	77%
E300-S2998	A-C	06/18/15	6.0 (15.2)	4.3 (10.9)	40%

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**

**Table 5-3 Vertical Closure Rate Changes in Excess of Twenty Percent in the Access Drifts,  
(Continued)**

Location	Chord <sup>1</sup>	Last Reading Date	Closure Rate 2014 to 2015 in/yr (cm/yr)	Closure Rate 2013 to 2014 in/yr (cm/yr)	Rate Percent Change
E300-S3195	A-C	06/18/15	6.6 (16.8)	3.8 (9.7)	74%
S2750-E220	A-C	06/30/15	4.2 (10.7)	3.2 (8.1)	31%
S3080-E220	A-C	06/30/15	4.8 (12.2)	3.5 (8.9)	37%
S3310-E220	A-C	06/18/15	5.2 (13.2)	3.9 (9.9)	33%
S3650-E55	A-C	06/30/15	3.5 (8.9)	2.4 (6.1)	46%
S3650-W100	A-C	06/30/15	2.8 (7.1)	1.9 (4.8)	47%
W170-S850	A-E	04/23/15	0.6 (1.5)	0.4 (1.0)	50%
W30-S2520	A-C	06/30/15	3.3 (8.4)	2.1 (5.3)	57%
W30-S2750	A-C	06/30/15	3.7 (9.4)	2.8 (7.1)	32%
W30-S2998	A-C	06/30/15	5.3 (13.5)	3.7 (9.4)	43%
W30-S3195	A-C	06/30/15	3.8 (9.7)	2.8 (7.1)	36%
W30-S3650	A-C	06/30/15	2.3 (5.8)	1.8 (4.6)	28%
W30-S500	A-C	06/25/15	0.9 (2.3)	0.7 (1.8)	29%

<sup>1</sup> Chord is defined in Section 5.2.2.

### 5.3 Analysis of Convergence Point and Extensometer Data

Vertical loading on mine pillars results in lateral stresses on the roof and floor beams. The composition of those beams, in part, determines how these structures will react to the horizontal stresses. In particular, horizontally continuous anhydrite stringers (see Section 2.2.2) divide the beam itself into a series of smaller independent beams.

Lateral strain on the beam imposed by vertical loading on the pillars is accommodated by vertical displacement over the mined opening. This requires that the horizontally oriented beam separate along the most favorable, or weakest, planes.

Where anhydrite stringers interpose the beam, they constitute a plane of weakness, and delamination occurs. The material is confined in the plane above, so that the roof accommodates the lateral strain by bending convex into the mined opening.

Two distinct results come of this action. First, voids form within the beam as the portions closer to the opening move away from those deeper within the beam. Second, the convex portion of the bended plane is subjected to tensile loading perpendicular to the axis of the drift and superficial tears known as "tensile fractures" develop generally parallel to the axis of the drift.

Where anhydrite stringers are small and discontinuous or not present at all within the beam, horizontal loading is accommodated along shear planes. These develop at

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**

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angles of approximately 35 degrees with respect to the horizontal. In some cases, a plane develops preferentially on one side of the drift, and the bulk of material is pushed into the mined opening on that side. This may be thought of as a cantilevered beam.

Whatever the mechanism, vertical displacement into the mined opening is measured by convergence monitoring. Convergence points consider the displacement between two opposing surfaces: either the roof and floor or the two ribs. Extensometers consider the displacement between one surface (usually the back) and one or more points within the beam. Where a convergence point and an extensometer are adjacent to one another, it is possible to determine the individual displacements of both floor and roof beams.

This data is used to analyze the stability and mechanics of the beam, and in determining what actions may be taken to ensure the safety of personnel and equipment consistent with the safe operation of the facility.

#### **5.4 Excavation Performance**

Approximately 330 readings are collected and assessed regularly from convergence point arrays throughout the WIPP underground. Due to the affect rock temperature has on salt creep, convergence rates vary seasonally, typically increasing during the warmer summer months and decreasing during the cooler and drier winter months. These temperature affects are more pronounced nearer the fresh air intake.

The performance of the access drift excavations during this reporting period was within acceptable criteria. "Acceptable criteria" means that a drift remains accessible, and the ground can be controlled by routine maintenance. Standard remedial ground control in some areas was required to maintain the performance of the excavations. The accessible drifts remain stable and controlled. Most of the annualized rates remain steady, indicating stability. Of the 250 convergence locations measured in the access drifts only 39 locations (16%) had annual closure rates in excess of 20% from the previous year's value. Of those 39 locations the average closure rate was 3.7 inches/year and the average change in rate between consecutive years was 1 inch/year.

TYPICAL CONVERGENCE POINT ARRAY CONFIGURATIONS

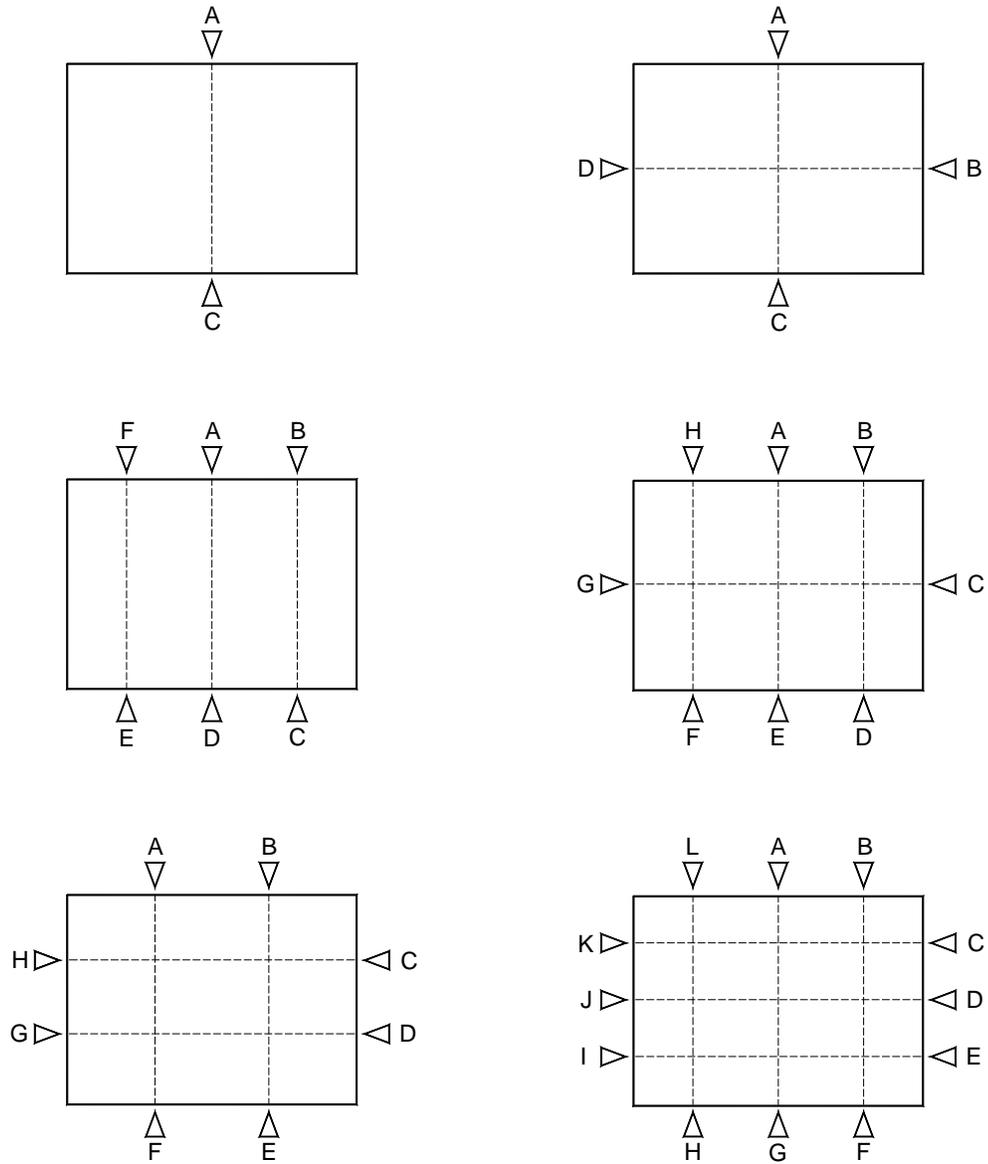


Figure 5-1 Typical Convergence Point Array Configurations Showing Anchor Designations

## **6.0 PERFORMANCE OF THE WASTE DISPOSAL AREA**

The Waste Disposal Area as of June 30, 2015, consisted of Panels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and a partially mined Panel 8. Panels 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 were closed during previous reporting periods.

### **6.1 History**

Excavation of Panel 1 began in May 1986 with the mining of the access entries. Initially, the disposal rooms and drifts were developed as pilot drifts that were later excavated to nominal operational dimensions of 13 ft (4 m) high, 33 ft (10 m) wide, and 300 ft (91 m) long. Room 1 was completed to these dimensions in August 1986, and pilot drifts for Rooms 2 and 3 were excavated in January and February 1987. Rooms 2 and 3 were completed in February and March 1988, and Rooms 4 through 7 were completed in May 1988. Four short access drifts designed to lead to smaller test alcoves were excavated north off the S-1600 drift and Rooms 4-7 in June 1989. Only the access drifts to the alcoves were completed; the alcoves themselves were not excavated. Panel 1 waste emplacement (in Rooms 1, 2, 3, 7, adjacent areas of S 1600, and all of S-1950) was completed during a prior reporting period, and the panel is closed to all access. The Panel 1 access entries, S-1600 and S-1950, which extend from the E-300 drift to the isolation walls, remain open, and the instrumentation in this area continues to be maintained and monitored.

Excavation of the Panel 2 waste disposal area began in September 1999 with the mining of access entries. Initially, the disposal rooms and drifts were developed as pilot drifts that were trimmed to finished dimensions. Room 1 was completed in January 2000, and pilot drifts for Rooms 2 and 3 were excavated in February 2000. Pilot drifts were completed for Rooms 4 through 6 in April 2000. The pilot drift for Room 7 was excavated in May 2000. All the rooms were excavated to final dimensions by August 2000. Waste emplacement in Panel 2 was completed during a prior reporting period, and the panel is closed to all access. The Panel 2 access entries, S-2150 and S-2520, which extend from the E-300 drift to the isolation walls, remain open, and the instrumentation in this area continues to be maintained and monitored.

Excavation of Panel 3 waste disposal rooms began in May 2002 with the mining of access entries to Panel 3. As with Panel 2, initially, the disposal rooms and drifts were developed as pilot drifts that were trimmed to finished dimensions. All the rooms were excavated to final dimensions by the end of March 2004. Waste emplacement in Panel 3 was completed in February 2007. Substantial barriers and bulkheads were installed in the exhaust and intake drifts of Panel 3 to prevent access into the panel and to isolate it from the ventilation circuit.

Panel 4 access drift mining began in January 2005. The disposal rooms were initially developed as pilot drifts and were later trimmed to final dimensions. Mining was completed by June 2006. Waste emplacement in Panel 4 was completed in March

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**

---

2009. Substantial barriers and bulkheads were installed in the exhaust and intake drifts of Panel 4 to prevent access into the panel and to isolate it from the ventilation circuit.

Panel 5 excavation activities began in June 2006. The panel was initially mined to less than-final dimensions and later trimmed to specification. Mining was complete by February 2008. Waste emplacement was conducted from March 2009 through July 2011. Isolation walls were completed in November 2011. Instrumentation and regular observations will continue in the accessible area up to the isolation walls.

Panel 6 mining began in April 2008. The panel was initially mined to less- than-final dimensions and later trimmed to specification. Mining was complete by April 2010. Waste emplacement began in March of 2011 and was completed in January of 2014.

Panel 7 mining began in April of 2010 and was completed in August of 2011. Initial mining placed the floor within two feet of a polyhalitic halite bed (designated PH-4) which sits atop a thick anhydrite bed designated MB-139. Horizontal stresses caused significant uplift and the floor was then mined down through MB-139 and backfilled with run of mine salt. The remediation of the floor was completed in January of 2013. Subsequent geomechanical monitoring indicates stable vertical convergence. RH waste emplacement began in Panel 7 in September 2013 and CH waste emplacement began in January 2014.

## **6.2 Modifications to Excavations and Ground Control Activities**

Due to the radiological release no modifications to excavations or ground control activities occurred in disposal area during this reporting period.

## **6.3 Instrumentation**

Panel 7 instrumentation consists of the following:

- Forty-nine vertical convergence points, distributed as fourteen each in the intake and exhaust drifts and three in each of the rooms; and
- Eleven wire extensometers, distributed as two in each of the intake and exhaust drifts and one in each of the rooms.

A schematic of the geomechanical instrumentation layout found in Panel 7 is shown in Figure 6-1.

Due to the fire and the radiological release, convergence measurements were not taken in Panel 7 between January 29, 2014 and February 1, 2015. However, the remote monitoring of the extensometers in Panel 7 continued on a weekly basis.

#### **6.4 Excavation Performance**

Waste handling activities in Panels 1-6 have been completed, and geomechanical monitoring inside these panels has been discontinued.

Horizontal and vertical convergence rates, calculated at the center of each of the rooms, in Panel 7 were compared between this and the previous reporting period. All seven rooms in the panel experienced increases in their rates of closure from the previous reporting period.

#### **6.5 Analysis of Extensometer and Convergence Point Data**

Geomechanical instrumentation is installed in each disposal room and at select locations in the panel access drifts. As anticipated, these installations show a general increase in room closure rate and roof beam deformation with time. Overall, the panel is experiencing age-appropriate roof beam deformation for a panel that is without a full complement of rock bolts. A reduction in the rates of roof beam deformation will occur once the rooms are pattern bolted.

Although Panels 1 through 6 are closed, convergence monitoring continues in the panel entries between E-300 and the explosion isolation walls (Panels 1 and 2), and the substantial and isolation barriers (Panels 3 and 4) as well as, between W170 and the explosion isolation wall (Panel 5). As of the end of the reporting period the isolation of Panel 6 had not been completed. Monitoring has been discontinued in the Panel 4 intake drift (S3650) which is closed to access due to elevated volatile organic compound (VOC) levels and at S2750 (Panel 3 exhaust drift) due to ground conditions. Monitoring data indicate generally steady long term trends. Incidences of short term acceleration are largely attributed to creep deformation of the pillars, which results in increasing lateral loading of the roof beam and the growth of separations along anhydrite stringers.

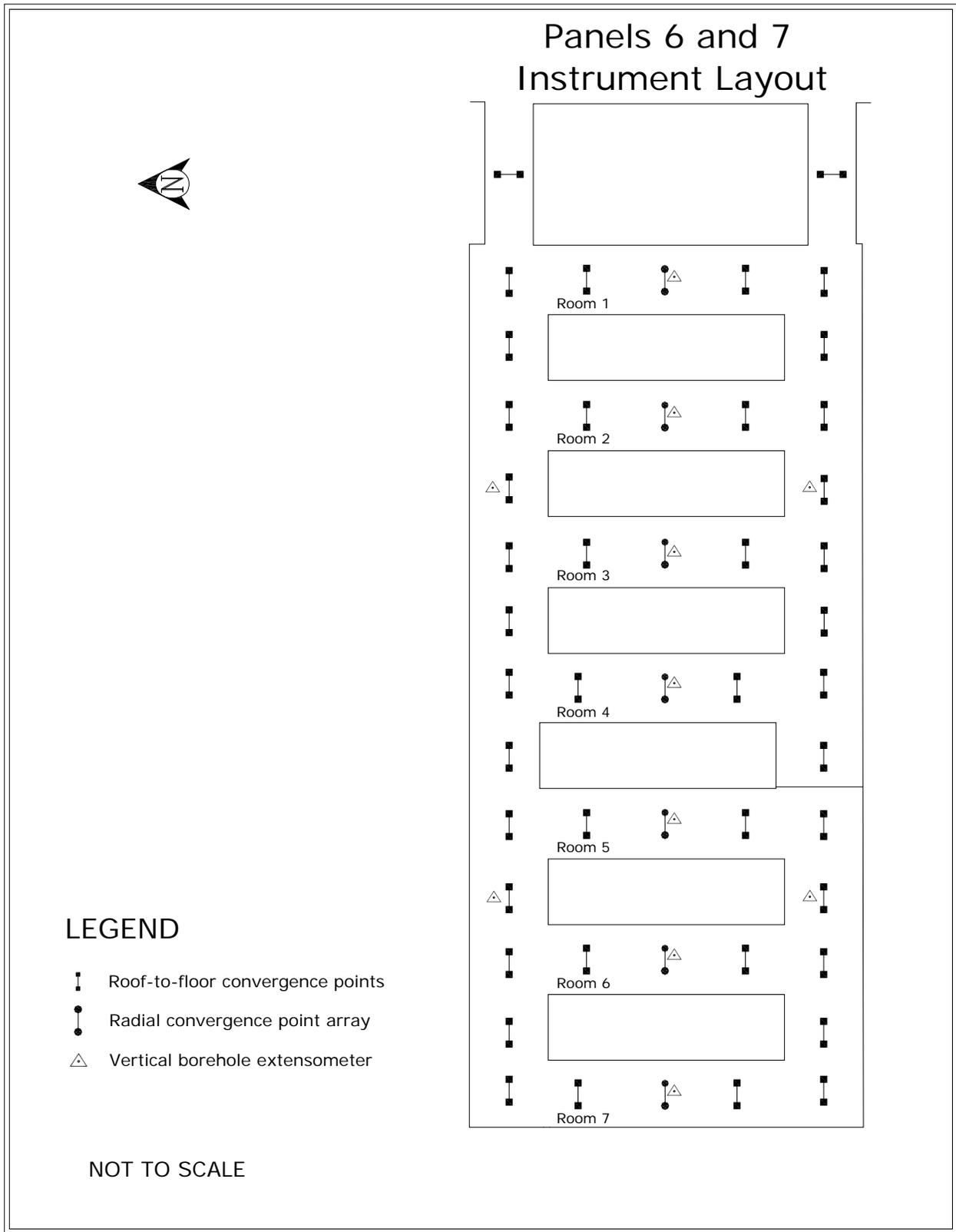


Figure 6-1 Location of Geomechanical Instruments in Panels 6 and 7

## **7.0 PERFORMANCE OF THE SALT DISPOSAL INVESTIGATIONS AND SALT DEFENSE DISPOSAL INVESTIGATIONS**

This chapter describes the geomechanical performance of the SDI and SDDI areas (hereafter referred to as SDI). Development of the area began in January 2012. When completed, most of the area will have nominal dimensions of 13 feet high and 16 feet wide.

### **7.1 Ground Control Program**

Due to the relatively narrow drifts (nominally 16 feet across) and favorable mining horizon, ground control plans in the SDI area are confined to routine maintenance such as spot-bolting where localized drummy surface features develop. More substantial engineered ground control systems may be applied in the event that ongoing geomechanical monitoring and analysis of the area identify a need.

### **7.2 Instrumentation**

Forty-nine convergence arrays have been installed in the SDI area. The arrays are read on a periodic basis.

### **7.3 Analysis of Convergence Point Data**

As a rule, the area behaves as expected, with relatively high initial rates rapidly decreasing as the stresses redistribute to load the surrounding salt pillars.

### **7.4 Excavation Performance**

One object of the SDI project is to observe the behavior of the salt in response to high heat sources emplaced within the mined openings. It is expected that the performance of these areas, in particular those nearest the experimental heat sources, will exhibit rapid creep movement. However, a comparison between the rates of closure between this reporting period and the previous reporting period show that every measured location in SDI shows a reduction in the rate of roof to floor closure. This is to be expected as the reduction in the higher initial strain following excavation has been realized and the excavations are settling into the steady state phase of salt creep.

## **8.0 GEOSCIENCE PROGRAM**

The activities of the geoscience program were not performed during the July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015 reporting period primarily due to logistical problems associated with the radiological release, e.g., reduced ventilation minimized diesel equipment operation and the unavailability of non-diesel equipment in Panel 7. A description of the various aspects of the geoscience program is presented in the remainder of Section 8.0.

The Geoscience Program confirms the suitability of the site through the collection of various geologic data and excavation characteristics from the underground. These include the inspection of open observation holes for fractures (separations) and offsets (lateral displacements) in roof beams and the mapping of fracture development on roof surfaces. Data collected through these activities support the design and evaluation of ground support systems.

Normally, the following activities are performed:

- Observation hole inspections
- Fracture mapping
- Stratigraphic Mapping
- Drilling and Geologic Core Descriptions

Fracture development in the roof is primarily caused by the concentration of compressive stresses in the roof beam and is influenced by the size and shape of the excavation and the stratigraphy in the immediate vicinity of the opening. In a thick roof beam, pillar deformations induce lateral compressive stresses into the immediate roof and floor. With time, the buildup of stress causes differential movement along stratigraphic boundaries. This differential movement is identified as offsets in observation holes and by the bends in failed rock bolts. Large strains associated with lateral movements can induce fracturing in the roof, which is frequently seen near the ribs; however, this process may take a long time (years) to develop.

At the upper repository horizon, clay or anhydrite stringers exert significant influence over the effective thickness of the roof beam. The presence of these stringers causes the roof beam to behave as a series of thin independent beams. Little or no tensile support is provided across the stringer interface. As horizontal end-loading continues, each beam can deflect downward causing a tensile fracture to develop along the bottom of the beam. These tensile fractures can develop in relatively new excavations soon after separation occurs along the stringer interface.

### **8.1 Observation Hole Inspections**

Geotechnical observation holes are drilled at various locations throughout the underground facility. A location may contain one or more holes arranged in an array. These holes are drilled to depths that allow the monitoring of fracture development and

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**

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offsetting and are inspected for the development of those features. Roof observation holes usually extend up past clays G and H (Figure 8-1 and Figure 8-2).

The clay seams nearest the excavation surfaces define the immediate roof beam. The roof beam is bounded by Clay G in most of the access drifts and Panels 1 and 2. Some areas, such as the Salt Shaft Station, portions of the E-0 and E-140 drifts, the south mains south of S-2620, and Panels 3, 4, 5, and 6 are excavated to Clay G and so have roof beams bounded by Clay H.

The offset in an observation hole is determined by visually estimating the degree of occlusion. The direction of offset along clay seams is observed as the movement of the strata nearer to the observer relative to the strata farther away. Typically, the nearer strata move toward the center of the excavation (Figure 8-3 and Figure 8-4). Based on previous observations in the underground, the magnitude of offset is usually greater in holes located near ribs than in those located along excavation centerlines. Offsetting along the clay layers is observable until total offset is reached or visibility is obstructed by intervening offsets at other clay seams or fractures.

Observation holes are inspected for fractures, using an aluminum rod with a flattened steel wire probe attached to one end perpendicular to the rod (referred to as a "scratch rod"). Fractures and clay seams are located by moving the probe along the inside of the hole until it is snagged in one of these features. Depth to each feature is recorded, as is the magnitude of separations encountered. A fiber scope camera is available for use in addition to the scratch rod to visually document features of interest in a hole.

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1

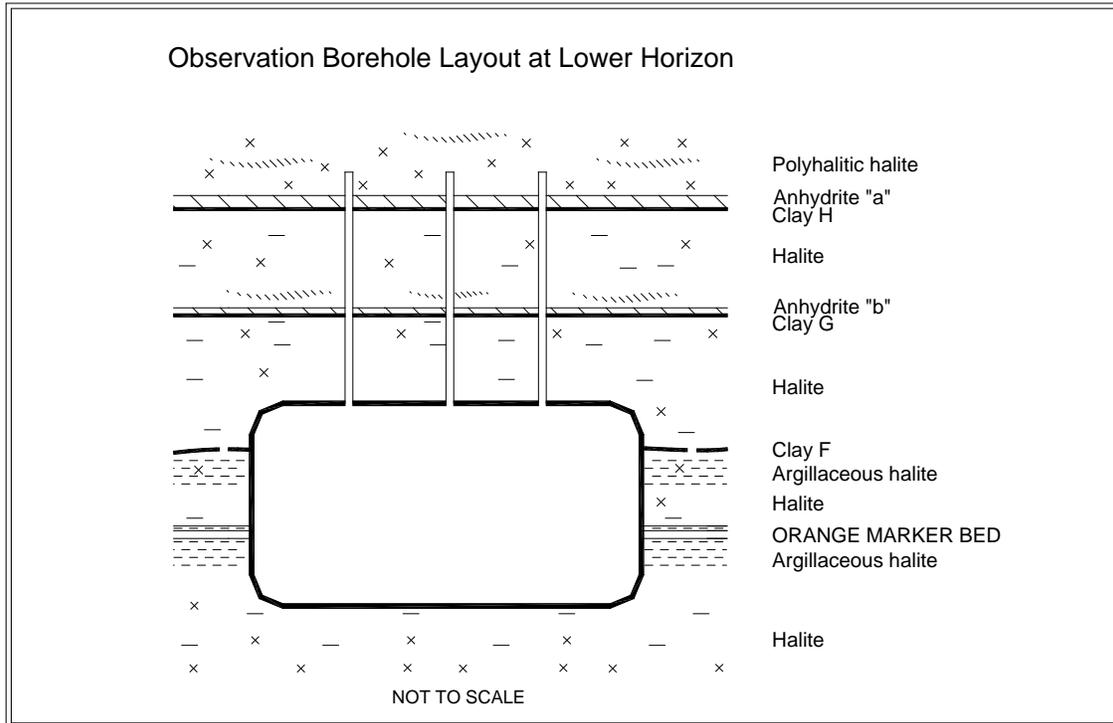
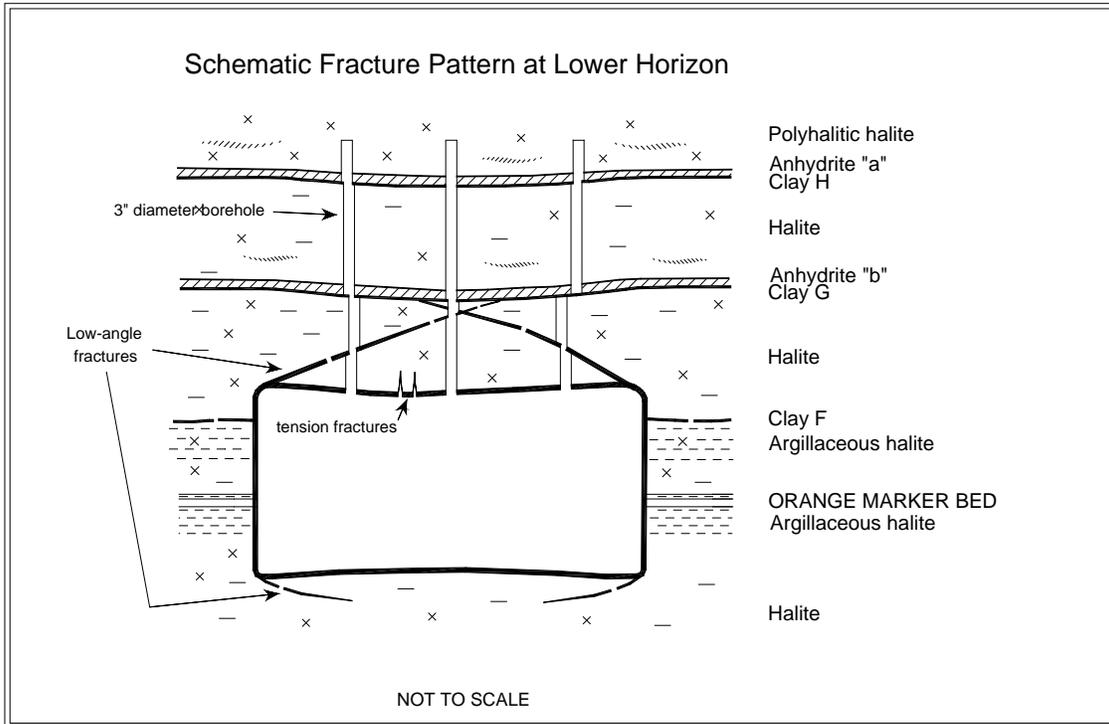
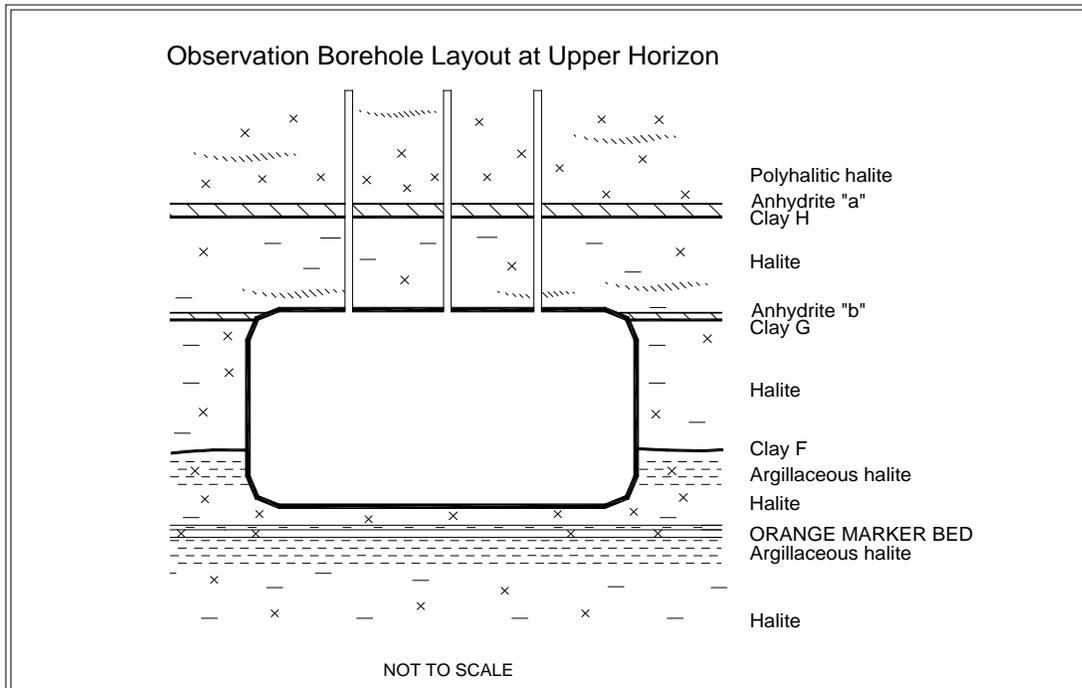


Figure 8-1 Example of Observation Hole Layout at Lower Horizon

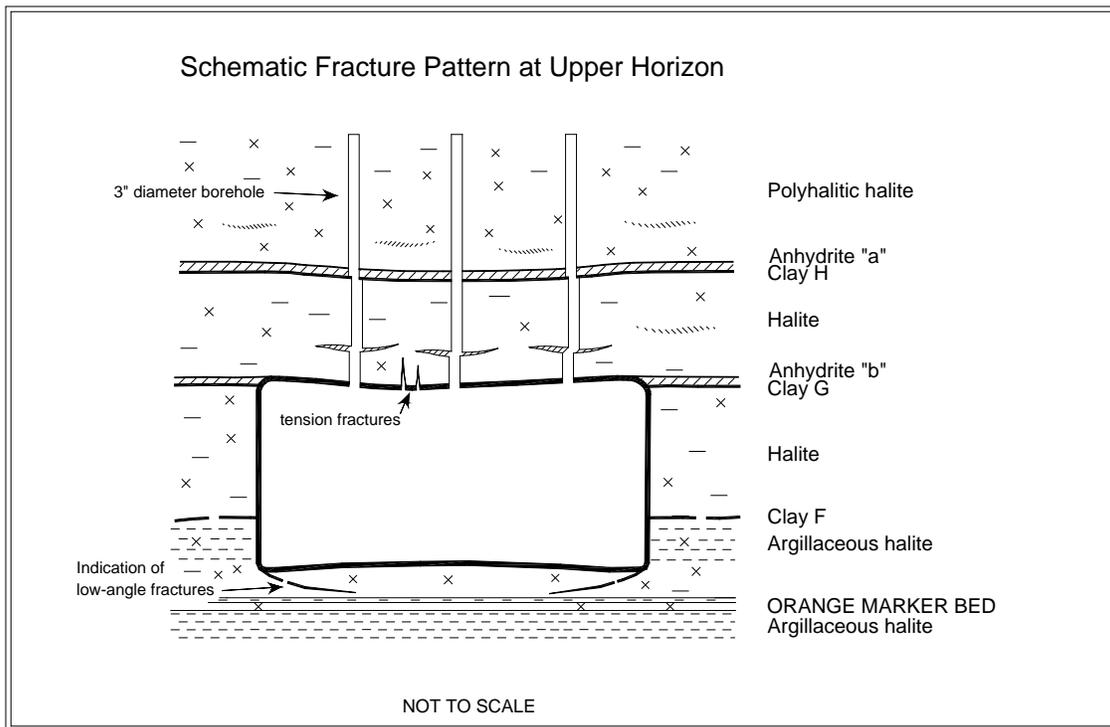
**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**



**Figure 8-2 Typical Fracture Pattern at Lower Horizon**



**Figure 8-3 Example Observation Hole Layout at Upper Horizon**



**Figure 8-4 Typical Fracture Patterns at Upper Horizon**

## 8.2 Fracture Mapping

Routine mapping documents the progression of fractures in the roof exposed on the excavation surfaces of the drifts and rooms in the underground repository. The fracture surveys are generally performed on an annual basis, and the fracture maps are updated. The fracture maps facilitate the analysis of strain in the immediate roof-beam, because they document the development and propagation of fractures through time.

## 8.3 Stratigraphic Mapping

Stratigraphic mapping is the identification and partitioning of the sequence of rock strata based on their form, distribution, and lithologic composition. It is used to verify that there are no nonconformities in the geology within the waste disposal horizon at WIPP.

## 8.4 Drilling and Geologic Core Descriptions

As new panels and new experimental areas are excavated, holes are typically drilled and cored vertically into the back and into the floor to depths of 50 feet to identify and describe the stratigraphic units present.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**

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## 9.0 SUMMARY

At the inception of WIPP, criteria were developed that address the design requirements (DOE, 1984). They pertained to all aspects of the mined facility and its operation as a pilot plant for the demonstration of technical and operational methods for permanent disposal of contact-handled and remote-handled TRU waste. In 1994, as the WIPP focus moved toward the permanent disposal of TRU waste, these design requirements were reassessed and replaced by a new set of requirements called system design descriptions. Table 9-1 shows the comparison of these design requirements with conditions actually observed in the underground from July 2014 through June 2015.

Replacement of failed rock bolts was performed at various locations during this reporting period.

The *in situ* performance of the excavations generally continues to satisfy the appropriate design criteria, although specific areas are being identified where deterioration resulting from ageing must be addressed through routine maintenance and installation of engineered systems. This deterioration has been identified through the analysis of data acquired from geomechanical instrumentation and the Geoscience Program. If the planned life of some of the openings needs to be extended, changing the geometry of the access drifts (removing unstable roof beam or rib spalls, or milling the floor for added clearance), or additional ground control (roof removal, installing bolts, mesh, or straps) may be necessary. The ground conditions in the waste disposal area and associated waste transport routes continue to slowly deteriorate; however, continued ground control maintenance will provide safe access in the underground facility.

In addition to underground instrumentation, qualitative assessments of fracture development are documented through mapping the underground repository and inspecting the observation holes. Although, as indicated in Section 8.0, no significant geoscience activities occurred during the current reporting period the accumulation of many years of collected information acquired from these programs contributes to the understanding of the dynamic geomechanical processes in the WIPP underground. This aids in the design of effective ground control and support systems.

<b>Table 9-1 Comparison of Excavation Performance to System Design Requirements</b>	
<b>Requirement</b>	<b>Comments</b>
"The lining shall be designed for a hydrostatic pressure. . . ."	Water pressure observed on piezometers located behind the shaft liners remains below design levels.
"The key shall be designed to resist the lateral pressure generated by salt creep."	Geomechanical data from the Waste Shaft indicate that the shaft key is minimally loaded and is structurally stable. Visual inspections of all shaft keys do not indicate any deterioration due to creep loading.
"The key shall be designed to retain the rock formation and will be provided with chemical seal rings and a water collection ring with drains to	Shaft inspection observations and instrumentation show no indication of instability due to salt dissolution.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 1**

prevent water from flowing down the unlined shaft from the lining above."	No water has been observed flowing along the rock-liner interface.
"The underground waste disposal facilities shall be designed to provide space and adequate access for the underground equipment and temporary storage space to support underground operations."	Geomechanical instrument data and visual observations indicate that the current design provides adequate access and storage and disposal space. Ground control maintenance is performed as necessary to maintain access.
"Entries and subentries to the underground disposal area and the experimental areas shall be provided and sized for personnel safety, adequate air flow, and space for equipment."	Deformation of excavation remains within the required limits. Normal periodic maintenance consisting of rock bolting, wire meshing, trimming, and scaling continue throughout the repository.  Areas such as the waste transport route undergo periodic floor trims in order to maintain adequate operating height.
"Geomechanical instrumentation shall be provided to measure the cumulative deformation of the rock mass surrounding mined drifts. . . ."	Geomechanical instrumentation is operated and maintained to meet this requirement. This annual report provides a summary and analysis of the geomechanical data.

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# Waste Isolation Pilot Plant

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### Supporting Data

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**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

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## **FOREWORD AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

This report contains an assessment of the geotechnical status of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP). During the excavation of the principal underground access and experimental areas, the status was reported quarterly. Since 1987, when the initial construction phase was completed, reports have been published annually. This report presents and analyzes data collected from July 1, 2014, to June 30, 2015.

This Geotechnical Analysis Report (GAR) was written to meet the needs of several audiences. It satisfies requirements contained in the WIPP Hazardous Waste Facility Permit<sup>1</sup> (HWFP) and the Certification of Compliance<sup>2</sup> with Subparts B and C, Title 40 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 191, "Environmental Radiation Protection Standards for Management and Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel, High-Level and Transuranic Radioactive Wastes." It focuses on the geotechnical performance of the various components of the underground facility, including the shafts, shaft stations, access drifts, and waste disposal areas. The results of investigations of excavation effects and other geotechnical studies are also included.

The report compares the geotechnical performance of the repository to the design criteria. It describes the techniques that were used to acquire the data. The depth and breadth of the evaluation of the different components of the underground facility vary according to the types and quantities of data available and the complexity of the recorded geotechnical responses. Graphic documentation of data and tabular documentation of instrument history can be provided upon request.

This GAR was prepared by Nuclear Waste Partnership LLC (NWP) for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Carlsbad Field Office (CBFO), in Carlsbad, New Mexico. Work was supported by the DOE under Contract No. DE-EM0001971.

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<sup>1</sup> New Mexico Environment Department (NMED), 2016, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Hazardous Waste Facility Permit, NM4890139088-TSDF, Santa Fe, NM

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1998, "Criteria for the Certification and Recertification of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant's Compliance with the Disposal Regulations: Certification Decision," Federal Register, Vol. 63, No. 95, pp. 27354, May 18, 1998, Washington, DC

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## Table of Contents

1.0	Introduction .....	24
1.1	Instrumentation .....	24
1.2	Data Plot Explanation .....	25
1.3	Report Organization.....	25
2.0	Instrumentation Summary for Shafts.....	26
3.0	Instrumentation Summary for Shaft Stations .....	44
4.0	Instrumentation Summary for the Access Drifts .....	57
5.0	Instrumentation Summary for the Waste Disposal Area .....	199
6.0	Instrumentation Summary for the SDI Area .....	266
7.0	Geoscience Summary for the Waste Disposal Area .....	295

**List of Tables**

Table 2-1	Salt Handling Shaft Data Analysis.....	27
Table 3-1	Salt Handling Shaft Station Data Analysis .....	45
Table 3-2	Waste Shaft Station Data Analysis.....	50
Table 3-3	Air Intake Shaft Station Data Analysis.....	52
Table 4-1	Access Drifts Data Analysis .....	58
Table 5-1	Panel 1 Access Drifts Data Analysis .....	200
Table 5-2	Panel 2 Access Drift Data Analysis .....	207
Table 5-3	Panel 3 Access Drift Data Analysis .....	209
Table 5-4	Panel 4 Access Drift Data Analysis .....	211
Table 5-5	Panel 5 Access Drift Data Analysis .....	213
Table 5-6	Panel 6 Access Drift Data Analysis .....	215
Table 5-7	Panel 7 Access Drift Data Analysis .....	222
Table 5-8	Panel 8 Access Drift Data Analysis .....	255
Table 6-1	SDI Data Analysis .....	267

**List of Figures**

**Salt Handling Shaft and Key**

Figure 2-1 Piezometers Salt Handling Shaft – Level 580 at the Forty-niner Member ..... 29

Figure 2-2 Piezometers Salt Handling Shaft – Level 580 at the Forty-niner Member ..... 29

Figure 2-3 Piezometers Salt Handling Shaft – Level 620 at the Magenta Dolomite Member ..... 30

Figure 2-4 Piezometers Salt Handling Shaft – Level 620 at the Magenta Dolomite Member ..... 30

Figure 2-5 Piezometers Salt Handling Shaft – Level 691 at the Tamarisk Member ..... 31

Figure 2-6 Piezometers Salt Handling Shaft – Level 691 at the Tamarisk Member ..... 31

Figure 2-7 Piezometers Salt Handling Shaft – Level 802 at the Los Medaños Member ..... 32

Figure 2-8 Piezometers Salt Handling Shaft – Level 802 at the Los Medaños Member ..... 32

Figure 2-9 Piezometers Salt Handling Shaft – Level 850 at the Rustler-Salado Contact ..... 33

Figure 2-10 Piezometers Salt Handling Shaft – Level 850 at the Rustler-Salado Contact ..... 33

Figure 2-11 Earth Pressure Cell – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 862.4 ..... 34

Figure 2-12 Earth Pressure Cell – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 862.4 ..... 34

Figure 2-13 Earth Pressure Cell – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 862.4 ..... 35

Figure 2-14 Spot-Welded Strain Gage – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3 ..... 35

Figure 2-15 Spot-Welded Strain Gage – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 862.4 ..... 36

Figure 2-16 Spot-Welded Strain Gage – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 862.4 ..... 36

Figure 2-17 Embedment Strain Gage – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3 ..... 37

Figure 2-18 Embedment Strain Gage – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3 ..... 37

Figure 2-19 Embedment Strain Gage – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3 ..... 38

Figure 2-20 Embedment Strain Gage – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3 ..... 38

Figure 2-21 Embedment Strain Gage – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3 ..... 39

Figure 2-22 Embedment Strain Gage – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3 ..... 39

Figure 2-23 Embedment Strain Gage – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3 ..... 40

Figure 2-24 Embedment Strain Gage – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3 ..... 40

Figure 2-25 Embedment Strain Gage – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 862.4 ..... 41

Figure 2-26 Embedment Strain Gage – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3 ..... 41

Figure 2-27 Embedment Strain Gage – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3 ..... 42

Figure 2-28 Embedment Strain Gage – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3 ..... 42

Figure 2-29 Embedment Strain Gage – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3 ..... 43

Figure 2-30 Embedment Strain Gage – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 862.4 ..... 43

**Salt Handling Shaft Station**

Figure 3-1 Convergence Point Array – Salt Handling Shaft Station at S18 – Centerline – Roof to Floor ..... 46

**Salt Handling Shaft Station (continued)**

Figure 3-2 Convergence Point Array – Salt Handling Shaft Station at S18 – East Quarter Point – Roof to Floor ..... 46

Figure 3-3 Convergence Point Array – Salt Handling Shaft Station at S18 – West Quarter Point – Roof to Floor ..... 47

Figure 3-4 Convergence Point Array – Salt Handling Shaft Station at S30 – Roof to Floor..... 48

Figure 3-5 Convergence Point Array – Salt Handling Shaft Station at S65 – Roof to Floor..... 48

Figure 3-6 Extensometer 51X-GE-01026-2 – Salt Handling Shaft Station at E0 S30 – Roof ..... 49

Figure 3-7 Extensometer 51X-GE-01027-2 – Salt Handling Shaft Station at E0 S60 – Roof ..... 49

**Waste Shaft Station**

Figure 3-8 Extensometers 51X-GE-00268 Waste Shaft Station at W30 – Roof..... 51

Figure 3-9 Extensometers 51X-GE-00404 and 51-GE-00404-2 Waste Shaft Station at E35 – Roof ..... 51

**Air Intake Shaft Station**

Figure 3-10 Extensometer 41X-GE-00122 – Air Intake Shaft Station at W620 S65 – Roof..... 53

Figure 3-11 Extensometer 41X-GE-00123 – Air Intake Shaft Station at W620 N93 – Roof..... 53

Figure 3-12 Rockbolt Load Cells – Air Intake Shaft Station – South Brow Support – Bolts (1-5)..... 54

Figure 3-13 Rockbolt Load Cells – Air Intake Shaft Station – South Brow Support – Bolts (6-10)..... 54

Figure 3-14 Rockbolt Load Cells – Air Intake Shaft Station – North Brow Support – Bolts (1-5)..... 55

Figure 3-15 Rockbolt Load Cells – Air Intake Shaft Station – North Brow Support – Bolts (6-10)..... 55

**Access Drifts**

Figure 4-1 Extensometer 51X-GE-00355 – E0 N300 – Roof..... 70

Figure 4-2 Extensometer 51X-GE-00353 – E0 N626 – Roof..... 70

Figure 4-3 Extensometer 51X-GE-00352 – E0 N940 – Roof..... 71

Figure 4-4 Extensometer 51X-GE-00361 – E0-N1266 – Roof ..... 71

Figure 4-5 Extensometer 51X-GE-00105-3 – E140 N150 Roof ..... 72

Figure 4-6 Extensometer 51X-GE-00364 – E140 N1266 – Roof..... 72

Figure 4-7 Extensometer 51X-GE-00372 – E140 S146 – Roof..... 73

Figure 4-8 Extensometer 51X-GE-00472 – E140 S1000 – Roof..... 73

Figure 4-9 Extensometer 51X-GE-00464 – E140 S1025 – Roof..... 74

Figure 4-10 Extensometers 51X-GE-00428-2 – E140 S1150 – Roof..... 74

**Access Drifts (continued)**

Figure 4-11	Extensometer 51X-GE-00429 – E140 S1450 – Roof .....	75
Figure 4-12	Extensometer 51X-GE-00430.– E140 S1669 – Roof .....	76
Figure 4-13	Extensometer 51X-GE-00431–E140 S1775 – Roof .....	76
Figure 4-14	Extensometer 51X-GE-00432 E140 S1850 – Roof .....	76
Figure 4-15	Extensometer 51X-GE-00374 – E300 N1186 – Roof.....	77
Figure 4-16	Extensometer 51X-GE-00388.– E300 N1266 – Roof.....	78
Figure 4-17	Extensometer 51X-GE-00373 – E300 N1341 – Roof.....	78
Figure 4-18	Extensometer 51X-GE-00474 – S1000 E120 – Roof .....	78
Figure 4-19	Extensometer 51X-GE-00473 – S1000 E160 – Roof .....	79
Figure 4-20	Extensometer 51X-GE- 00462 – S1300 E120 – Roof .....	79
Figure 4-21	Extensometer 41X-GE-00124 – W519 N190 – Roof.....	80
Figure 4-22	Core Storage Library – Roof to Floor .....	80
Figure 4-23	Convergence Point Array.– E0 N75 – All Chords.....	81
Figure 4-24	Convergence Point Array – E0 N225 – All Chords.....	81
Figure 4-25	Convergence Point Array – E0 N460 – Roof to Floor .....	82
Figure 4-26	Convergence Point Array.– E0 N780 – Roof to Floor .....	83
Figure 4-27	Convergence Point Array – E0 N940 – All Chords.....	83
Figure 4-28	Convergence Point Array.– E0 N1100 – Roof to Floor .....	83
Figure 4-29	Convergence Point Array – E0 N1266 – All Chords.....	84
Figure 4-30	Convergence Point Array – E140 N5 – All Chords.....	84
Figure 4-31	Convergence Point Array – E140 N150 – Roof to Floor .....	85
Figure 4-32	Convergence Point Array – E140 N220 – Roof to Floor .....	85
Figure 4-33	Convergence Point Array – E140 N355 – All Chords.....	86
Figure 4-34	Convergence Point Array – E140 N460 – Roof to Floor .....	86
Figure 4-35	Convergence Point Array.– E140 N562 – All Chords.....	87
Figure 4-36	Convergence Point Array.– E140 N626 – All Chords.....	87
Figure 4-37	Convergence Point Array – E140 N686 – All Chords.....	88
Figure 4-38	Convergence Point Array – E140 N780 – Roof to Floor .....	88
Figure 4-39	Convergence Point Array – E140 N940 – All Chords.....	89
Figure 4-40	Convergence Point Array – E140 N1100 – Roof to Floor .....	89
Figure 4-41	Convergence Point Array – E140 N1266 – Roof to Floor .....	90
Figure 4-42	Convergence Point Array – E140 N1420 – Roof to Floor .....	90
Figure 4-43	Convergence Point Array – E140 S90 – Roof to Floor.....	91
Figure 4-44	Convergence Point Array – E140 S262 – All Chords.....	91
Figure 4-45	Convergence Point Array – E140 S460 – All Chords.....	92
Figure 4-46	Convergence Point Array – E140 S550 – All Chords.....	93
Figure 4-47	Convergence Point Array.– E140 S700 – Roof to Floor – Centerline .....	93
Figure 4-48	Convergence Point Array.– E140 S700 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point.....	94
Figure 4-49	Convergence Point Array – E140 S700 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point.....	94
Figure 4-50	Convergence Point Array –E140 S850 – Roof to Floor.....	94
Figure 4-51	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1000 – Roof to Floor.....	95

**Access Drifts (continued)**

Figure 4-52	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1025 – Roof to Floor.....	96
Figure 4-53	Convergence Point Array.– E140 S1075 – Roof to Floor – Centerline .....	96
Figure 4-54	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1075 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point.....	96
Figure 4-55	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1075 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point.....	97
Figure 4-56	Convergence Point Array E140 S1150 – Roof to Floor – Centerline .....	97
Figure 4-57	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1150 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point.....	98
Figure 4-58	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1150 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point.....	98
Figure 4-59	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1225 – Roof to Floor – Centerline .....	99
Figure 4-60	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1225 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point.....	99
Figure 4-61	Convergence Point Array.– E140 S1225 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point.....	100
Figure 4-62	Convergence Point Array.– E140 S1300 – Roof to Floor.....	101
Figure 4-63	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1378 – Roof to Floor – Centerline ...	101
Figure 4-64	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1378 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point.....	101
Figure 4-65	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1378 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point.....	102
Figure 4-66	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1450 – Roof to Floor – Centerline ..	102
Figure 4-67	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1450 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Figure 4-68	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1450 – Rib to Rib .....	104
Figure 4-69	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1450 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point.....	104
Figure 4-70	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1534 – Roof to Floor – Centerline ..	104
Figure 4-71	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1534 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point.....	105
Figure 4-72	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1534 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point.....	105
Figure 4-73	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1600 – Roof to Floor .....	106
Figure 4-74	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1687 – Roof to Floor – Centerline and Rib to Rib.....	106
Figure 4-75	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1687 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point.....	107
Figure 4-76	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1687 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point.....	107
Figure 4-77	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1775 – Roof to Floor – Centerline ...	108
Figure 4-78	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1775 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point.....	108
Figure 4-79	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1775 – Rib to Rib.....	109

**Access Drifts (continued)**

Figure 4-80	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1775 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point.....	109
Figure 4-81	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1862 – Roof to Floor – Centerline ...	110
Figure 4-82	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1862 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point.....	110
Figure 4-83	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1862 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point.....	111
Figure 4-84	Convergence Point Array – E140 S1950 – Roof to Floor.....	111
Figure 4-85	Convergence Point Array – E140 S2007 – Roof to Floor.....	112
Figure 4-86	Convergence Point Array – E140 S2065 – Roof to Floor.....	112
Figure 4-87	Convergence Point Array – E140 S2122 – Roof to Floor.....	113
Figure 4-88	Convergence Point Array – E140 S2275 – Roof to Floor.....	113
Figure 4-89	Convergence Point Array – E140 S2350 – All Chords.....	114
Figure 4-90	Convergence Point Array – E140 S2425 – All Chords.....	114
Figure 4-91	Convergence Point Array – E140 S2520 – Roof to Floor.....	115
Figure 4-92	Convergence Point Array – E140 S2634 – All Chords.....	115
Figure 4-93	Convergence Point Array – E140 S2750 – Roof to Floor.....	116
Figure 4-94	Convergence Point Array – E140 S2833 – Roof to Floor.....	117
Figure 4-95	Convergence Point Array – E140 S2915 – All Chords.....	117
Figure 4-96	Convergence Point Array – E140 S2998 – Roof to Floor.....	117
Figure 4-97	Convergence Point Array – E140 S3080 – Roof to Floor.....	118
Figure 4-98	Convergence Point Array – E140 S3195 – Roof to Floor.....	118
Figure 4-99	Convergence Point Array – E140 S3295 – Roof to Floor.....	119
Figure 4-100	Convergence Point Array – E140 S3325 – Roof to Floor.....	119
Figure 4-101	Convergence Point Array – E140 S3395 – Roof to Floor.....	120
Figure 4-102	Convergence Point Array – E140 S3480 – Roof to Floor.....	120
Figure 4-103	Convergence Point Array – E140 S3565 – Roof to Floor.....	121
Figure 4-104	Convergence Point Array – E140 S3650 – Roof to Floor.....	121
Figure 4-105	Convergence Point Array – E300 N45 – Roof to Floor – Centerline ....	122
Figure 4-106	Convergence Point Array – E300 N45 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point.....	122
Figure 4-107	Convergence Point Array – E300 N170 – Roof to Floor – Centerline ...	123
Figure 4-108	Convergence Point Array – E300 N170 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point.....	123
Figure 4-109	Convergence Point Array – E300 N1100– Roof to Floor .....	124
Figure 4-110	Convergence Point Array – E300 N1262 – Roof to Floor .....	124
Figure 4-111	Convergence Point Array – E300 N1341 – All Chords.....	125
Figure 4-112	Convergence Point Array – E300 S45 – Roof to Floor – Centerline ....	125
Figure 4-113	Convergence Point Array – E300 S45 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point.....	126
Figure 4-114	Convergence Point Array – E300 S45 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point.....	126
Figure 4-115	Convergence Point Array – E300 S90 – Roof to Floor.....	127
Figure 4-116	Convergence Point Array – E300 S250 – Roof to Floor.....	127

**Access Drifts (continued)**

Figure 4-117	Convergence Point Array – E300 S250 – Rib to Rib.....	128
Figure 4-118	Convergence Point Array – E300 S700 – Roof to Floor.....	128
Figure 4-119	Convergence Point Array – E300 S850 – Roof to Floor – Centerline ...	129
Figure 4-120	Convergence Point Array – E300 S850 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point.....	129
Figure 4-121	Convergence Point Array – E300 S850 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point.....	130
Figure 4-122	Convergence Point Array – E300 S1000 – Roof to Floor.....	130
Figure 4-123	Convergence Point Array – E300 S1150 – Roof to Floor – Centerline..	131
Figure 4-124	Convergence Point Array – E300 S1150 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point.....	131
Figure 4-125	Convergence Point Array – E300 S1150 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point.....	132
Figure 4-126	Convergence Point Array – E300 S1300 – Roof to.....	132
Figure 4-127	Convergence Point Array – E300 S1450 – Roof to Floor.....	133
Figure 4-128	Convergence Point Array – E300 S1687 – All Chords.....	133
Figure 4-129	Convergence Point Array – E300 S1775 – All Chords.....	134
Figure 4-130	Convergence Point Array – E300 S1862 – All Chords.....	134
Figure 4-131	Convergence Point Array – E300 S2065 – Roof to Floor.....	135
Figure 4-132	Convergence Point Array – E300 S2275 – All Chords.....	135
Figure 4-133	Convergence Point Array – E300 S2350 – All Chords.....	136
Figure 4-134	Convergence Point Array – E300 S2425 – All Chords.....	136
Figure 4-135	Convergence Point Array – E300 S2634 – All Chords.....	137
Figure 4-136	Convergence Point Array – E300 S2833 – All Chords.....	137
Figure 4-137	Convergence Point Array – E300 S2916 – All Chords.....	138
Figure 4-138	Convergence Point Array – E300 S2998 – All Chords.....	138
Figure 4-139	Convergence Point Array – E300 S3195 – All Chords.....	139
Figure 4-140	Convergence Point Array – E300 S3480 – All Chords.....	139
Figure 4-141	Convergence Point Array – N140 E90 – All Chords.....	140
Figure 4-142	Convergence Point Array – N215 W500 – All Chords.....	140
Figure 4-143	Convergence Point Array – N215 W620 – Roof to Floor .....	141
Figure 4-144	Convergence Point Array – N250 E220 – Roof to Floor – Centerline ...	141
Figure 4-145	Convergence Point Array – N250 E220 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point.....	142
Figure 4-146	Convergence Point Array – N250 E220 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point.....	142
Figure 4-147	Convergence Point Array – N300 W170 – All Chords.....	143
Figure 4-148	Convergence Point Array – N460 E70 – All Chords.....	143
Figure 4-149	Convergence Point Array – N780 E70 – All Chords.....	144
Figure 4-150	Convergence Point Array – S90 W120 – All Chords.....	144
Figure 4-151	Convergence Point Array – S90 W400 – All Chords.....	145
Figure 4-152	Convergence Point Array – S90 W590 – All Chords.....	145
Figure 4-153	Convergence Point Array – S90 W620 – Roof to Floor.....	146
Figure 4-154	Convergence Point Array – S90 W770 – All Chords.....	146
Figure 4-155	Convergence Point Array – S90 W905 – Roof to Floor.....	147

**Access Drifts (continued)**

Figure 4-156	Convergence Point Array – S105 W920 – Roof to Floor.....	147
Figure 4-157	Convergence Point Array – S700 E55 – All Chords.....	148
Figure 4-158	Convergence Point Array – S1000 E58 – All Chords.....	148
Figure 4-159	Convergence Point Array – S1000 E120 – Roof to Floor.....	149
Figure 4-160	Convergence Point Array – S1000 E160 – Roof to Floor.....	149
Figure 4-161	Convergence Point Array – S1300 E24 – Roof to Floor.....	150
Figure 4-162	Convergence Point Array – S1300 E120 – Roof to Floor.....	150
Figure 4-163	Convergence Point Array – S1300 E160 – Roof to Floor.....	151
Figure 4-164	Convergence Point Array – S1300 W100 – Roof to Floor.....	151
Figure 4-165	Convergence Point Array – S1600 E110 – Roof to Floor.....	152
Figure 4-166	Convergence Point Array – S1600 E170 – Roof to Floor.....	152
Figure 4-167	Convergence Point Array – S1950 E113 – Roof to Floor.....	153
Figure 4-168	Convergence Point Array – S1950 E281 – Roof to.....	153
Figure 4-169	Convergence Point Array – S1950 E284 – Roof to Floor.....	154
Figure 4-170	Convergence Point Array – S2180 E220 – All Chords.....	154
Figure 4-171	Convergence Point Array – S2180 W100 – All Chords.....	155
Figure 4-172	Convergence Point Array – S2520 E220 – All Chords.....	155
Figure 4-173	Convergence Point Array – S2520 W100 – All Chords.....	156
Figure 4-174	Convergence Point Array – S2750 E55 – All Chords.....	157
Figure 4-175	Convergence Point Array – S2750 E220 – All Chords.....	157
Figure 4-176	Convergence Point Array – 2750 W93 – All Chords.....	158
Figure 4-177	Convergence Point Array – S3080 E220 – All Chords.....	158
Figure 4-178	Convergence Point Array – S3080 W100 – All Chords.....	158
Figure 4-179	Convergence Point Array – S3310 E55 – All Chords.....	159
Figure 4-180	Convergence Point Array – S3310 E220 – All Chords.....	160
Figure 4-181	Convergence Point Array – S3310 W100 – All Chords.....	160
Figure 4-182	Convergence Point Array – S3650 E55 – Roof to Floor.....	160
Figure 4-183	Convergence Point Array – S3650 E220 – Roof to Floor.....	161
Figure 4-184	Convergence Point Array – S3650 W100 – All Chords.....	161
Figure 4-185	Convergence Point Array – W30 S120 – Roof to Floor.....	162
Figure 4-186	Convergence Point Array – W30 S250 – Roof to Floor.....	162
Figure 4-187	Convergence Point Array – W30 S400 – Roof to Floor.....	163
Figure 4-188	Convergence Point Array – W30 S500 – Roof to Floor.....	163
Figure 4-189	Convergence Point Array – W30 S700 – Roof to Floor.....	164
Figure 4-190	Convergence Point Array – W30 S850 – Centerline – Roof to Floor ....	164
Figure 4-191	Convergence Point Array –W30 S850 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point.....	165
Figure 4-192	Convergence Point Array –W30 S850 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point.....	165
Figure 4-193	Convergence Point Array – W30 S1000 – Roof to Floor.....	166
Figure 4-194	Convergence Point Array – W30 S1150 – Roof to.....	166
Figure 4-195	Convergence Point Array – W30 S1300 – Roof to Floor.....	167
Figure 4-196	Convergence Point Array – W30 S1453 – All Chords.....	167
Figure 4-197	Convergence Point Array – W30 S1600 – Roof to Floor.....	168
Figure 4-198	Convergence Point Array – W30 S1775 – Roof to Floor.....	168

**Access Drifts (continued)**

Figure 4-199	Convergence Point Array – W30 S1950 – Roof to Floor.....	169
Figure 4-200	Convergence Point Array – W30 S2067 – All Chords.....	169
Figure 4-201	Convergence Point Array – W30 S2275 – All Chords.....	170
Figure 4-202	Convergence Point Array – W30 S2350 – All Chords.....	170
Figure 4-203	Convergence Point Array – W30 S2425 – All Chords.....	171
Figure 4-204	Convergence Point Array – W30 S2520– Roof to Floor.....	171
Figure 4-205	Convergence Point Array – W30 S2685 – All Chords.....	172
Figure 4-206	Convergence Point Array – W30 S2750 – Roof to Floor.....	172
Figure 4-207	Convergence Point Array – W30 S2833 – All Chords.....	173
Figure 4-208	Convergence Point Array – W30 S2916 – All Chords.....	173
Figure 4-209	Convergence Point Array – W30 S2998 – All Chords.....	174
Figure 4-210	Convergence Point Array – W30 S3080 – Roof to Floor.....	174
Figure 4-211	Convergence Point Array – W30 S3195 – All Chords.....	175
Figure 4-212	Convergence Point Array – W30 S3310 – Roof to Floor.....	175
Figure 4-213	Convergence Point Array – W30 S3650 – Roof to Floor.....	176
Figure 4-214	Convergence Point Array – W170 N150 – Roof to Floor .....	176
Figure 4-215	Convergence Point Array – W170 S5 – All Chords.....	177
Figure 4-216	Convergence Point Array – W170 S90 – Roof to Floor.....	177
Figure 4-217	Convergence Point Array – W170 S232 – All Chords.....	178
Figure 4-218	Convergence Point Array – W170 S400 – Roof to Floor.....	178
Figure 4-219	Convergence Point Array – W170 S560 – All Chords.....	179
Figure 4-220	Convergence Point Array – W170 S700 – Roof to Floor.....	179
Figure 4-221	Convergence Point Array – W170 S850 – Roof to Floor – Centerline ..	180
Figure 4-222	Convergence Point Array – W170 S850 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point.....	180
Figure 4-223	Convergence Point Array – W170 S850 – Rib to Rib.....	181
Figure 4-224	Convergence Point Array – W170 S850 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point.....	181
Figure 4-225	Convergence Point Array – W170 S1000 – Roof to Floor.....	182
Figure 4-226	Convergence Point Array – W170 S1150 – Roof to Floor – Centerline	182
Figure 4-227	Convergence Point Array – W170 S1150 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point.....	183
Figure 4-228	Convergence Point Array – W170 S1150 – Rib to Rib.....	183
Figure 4-229	Convergence Point Array – W170 S1150 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point.....	184
Figure 4-230	Convergence Point Array – W170 S1300 – Roof to Floor.....	184
Figure 4-231	Convergence Point Array – W170 S1445 – All Chords.....	185
Figure 4-232	Convergence Point Array – W170 S1600 – Roof to Floor.....	185
Figure 4-233	Convergence Point Array – W170 S1779 – All Chords.....	186
Figure 4-234	Convergence Point Array – W170 S1950 – Roof to Floor.....	186
Figure 4-235	Convergence Point Array –W170 S2180 – Roof to Floor.....	187
Figure 4-236	Convergence Point Array – W170 S2275 – All Chords.....	187
Figure 4-237	Convergence Point Array – W170 S2350 – All Chords.....	188
Figure 4-238	Convergence Point Array – W170 S2425 – All Chords.....	188
Figure 4-239	Convergence Point Array – W170 S2520 – Roof to Floor.....	189

**Access Drifts (continued)**

Figure 4-240	Convergence Point Array – W170 S2685 – All Chords.....	189
Figure 4-241	Convergence Point Array – W170 S2833 – All Chords.....	190
Figure 4-242	Convergence Point Array – W170 S2916 – All Chords.....	190
Figure 4-243	Convergence Point Array – W170 S2998 – All Chords.....	191
Figure 4-244	Convergence Point Array – W170 S3080 – Roof to Floor.....	191
Figure 4-245	Convergence Point Array – W170 S3195 – All Chords.....	192
Figure 4-246	Convergence Point Array – W170 S3310 – Roof to Floor.....	192
Figure 4-247	Convergence Point Array – W170 S3395 – All Chords.....	193
Figure 4-248	Convergence Point Array – W170 S3480 – All Chords.....	193
Figure 4-249	Convergence Point Array – W170 S3565 – All Chords.....	194
Figure 4-250	Convergence Point Array – W170 S3650 – Roof to Floor.....	194
Figure 4-251	Rock Bolt Load Cell – E140 S774 – S1023.....	195
Figure 4-252	Rock Bolt Load Cell – S1600-E150.....	195
Figure 4-253	Rock Bolt Load Cells – E140 S2916.....	196
Figure 4-254	Joint Meters – S1950-E300 Overcast.....	196
Figure 4-255	Joint Meter – E140 S1505.....	197
Figure 4-256	Joint Meters – E140 S1529.....	197
Figure 4-257	Joint Meter – E140 S1545.....	198
Figure 4-258	Joint Meter – E140 S1795.....	198

**Waste Disposal Areas**

**Waste Disposal Area Panel 1**

Figure 5-1	Convergence Point Array – S1600 E311 – All Chords.....	201
Figure 5-2	Convergence Point Array – S1600 E332 – All Chords.....	201
Figure 5-3	Convergence Point Array – S1600 E357 – All Chords.....	202
Figure 5-4	Convergence Point Array – S1600 E382 – All Chords.....	202
Figure 5-5	Convergence Point Array – S1600 E407 – All Chords.....	203
Figure 5-6	Convergence Point Array – S1600 E432 – All Chords.....	203
Figure 5-7	Convergence Point Array – S1950 E311 – Roof to Floor.....	204
Figure 5-8	Convergence Point Array – S1950 E357 – Roof to Floor.....	204
Figure 5-9	Convergence Point Array – S1950 E382 – Roof to Floor.....	205
Figure 5-10	Convergence Point Array – S1950 E407 – All Vertical Chords.....	205
Figure 5-11	Convergence Point Array – S1950 E432 – All Chords.....	206

**Waste Disposal Area Panel 2**

Figure 5-12	Convergence Point Array – S2180 E410 – Roof to Floor.....	208
Figure 5-13	Convergence Point Array – S2520 E410 – Roof to Floor.....	208

**Waste Disposal Area Panel 3**

Figure 5-14	Convergence Point Array – S3080 E410 – Roof to Floor.....	210
-------------	---	-----

**Waste Disposal Area Panel 4**

Figure 5-15 Convergence Point Array – S3310 E410 – Roof to Floor..... 212

**Waste Disposal Area Panel 5**

Figure 5-16 Convergence Point Array – S3310 W285 – Roof to Floor..... 214  
 Figure 5-17 Convergence Point Array – S3650 W285 – Roof to Floor..... 214

**Waste Disposal Area Panel 6**

Figure 5-18 Extensometer 51X-GE-00413–2 – S2750 W585 – Roof..... 216  
 Figure 5-19 Extensometer 51X-GE-00414 – S2750 W985 – Roof..... 216  
 Figure 5-20 Extensometer 51X-GE-00403–2 – W390 S2916 – Roof..... 217  
 Figure 5-21 Extensometer 51X-GE-00405–2 – W520 S2916 – Roof..... 217  
 Figure 5-22 Extensometer 51X-GE-00406 – W660 S2916 – Roof..... 218  
 Figure 5-23 Extensometer 51X-GE-00407 – W790 S2916 – Roof..... 218  
 Figure 5-24 Extensometer 51X-GE-00408 – W920 S2916 – Roof..... 219  
 Figure 5-25 Extensometer 51X-GE-00409 – W1050 S2916 – Roof..... 219  
 Figure 5-26 Extensometer 51X-GE-00410 – W1190 S2916 – Roof..... 220  
 Figure 5-27 Extensometer 51X-GE-00412 – S3080 W985 – Roof..... 220  
 Figure 5-28 Convergence Point Array – S2750 W285 – Roof to Floor..... 221  
 Figure 5-29 Convergence Point Array – S3080 W285 – Roof to Floor..... 221

**Waste Disposal Area Panel 7**

Figure 5-30 Extensometer 51X-GE-00416 – Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W585 –  
 Roof ..... 225  
 Figure 5-31 Extensometer 51X-GE-00417 – Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W985 –  
 Roof ..... 225  
 Figure 5-32 Extensometer 51X-GE-00425 – Room 1 Panel 7 at W390 S2350 –  
 Roof ..... 226  
 Figure 5-33 Extensometer 51X-GE-00426 – Room 2 Panel 7 at W520 S2350 –  
 Roof ..... 226  
 Figure 5-34 Extensometer 51X-GE-00418 – Room 3 Panel 7 at W660 S2350 –  
 Roof ..... 227  
 Figure 5-35 Extensometer 51X-GE-00419 – Room 4 Panel 7 at W790 S2350 –  
 Roof ..... 227  
 Figure 5-36 Extensometer 51X-GE-00420 – Room 5 Panel 7 at W920 S2350 –  
 Roof ..... 228  
 Figure 5-37 Extensometer 51X-GE-00421 – Room 6 Panel 7 at W920 S2350 –  
 Roof ..... 228  
 Figure 5-38 Extensometer 51X-GE-00422 – Room 7 Panel 7 at W1190 S2350 –  
 Roof ..... 229

Figure 5-39	Extensometer 51X-GE-00423 – Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W585 – Roof .....	229
Figure 5-40	Extensometer 51X-GE-00424 – Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W985 – Roof .....	230
Figure 5-41	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W285 – Roof to Floor .....	230

**Waste Disposal Area Panel 7 (continued)**

Figure 5-42	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W390 – Roof to Floor .....	231
Figure 5-43	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W460 – Roof to Floor .....	231
Figure 5-44	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W520 – Roof to Floor .....	232
Figure 5-45	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W585 – Roof to Floor .....	232
Figure 5-46	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W660 – Roof to Floor .....	233
Figure 5-47	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W725 – Roof to Floor .....	233
Figure 5-48	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W790 – Roof to Floor .....	234
Figure 5-49	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W855 – Roof to Floor .....	234
Figure 5-50	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W920 – Roof to Floor .....	235
Figure 5-51	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W985 – Roof to Floor .....	235
Figure 5-52	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W1050 – Roof to Floor .....	236
Figure 5-53	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W1190 – Roof to Floor .....	236
Figure 5-54	Convergence Point Array – Room 1 Panel 7 at W390 S2275 – Roof to Floor .....	237
Figure 5-55	Convergence Point Array – Room 1 Panel 7 at W390 S2350 – All Chords.....	237
Figure 5-56	Convergence Point Array – Room 1 Panel 7 at W390 S2425 – Roof to Floor .....	238
Figure 5-57	Convergence Point Array – Room 2 Panel 7 at W520 S2275 – Roof to Floor .....	238
Figure 5-58	Convergence Point Array – Room 2 Panel 7 at W520 S2350 – All Chords.....	239
Figure 5-59	Convergence Point Array – Room 2 Panel 7 at W520 S2425 – Roof to Floor .....	239
Figure 5-60	Convergence Point Array – Room 3 Panel 7 at W660 S2275 – Roof to Floor .....	240

Figure 5-61	Convergence Point Array – Room 3 Panel 7 at W660 S2350 – All Chords.....	240
Figure 5-62	Convergence Point Array – Room 3 Panel 7 at W660 S2425 – Roof to Floor .....	241
Figure 5-63	Convergence Point Array – Room 4 Panel 7 at W790 S2275– Roof to Floor .....	241

**Waste Disposal Area Panel 7 (continued)**

Figure 5-64	Convergence Point Array – Room 4 Panel 7 at W790 S2350 – All Chords.....	242
Figure 5-65	Convergence Point Array – Room 4 Panel 7 at W790 S2425 – Roof to Floor .....	242
Figure 5-66	Convergence Point Array – Room 5 Panel 7 at W920 S2275 – Roof to Floor .....	243
Figure 5-67	Convergence Point Array – Room 5 Panel 7 at W920 S2350 – All Chords.....	243
Figure 5-68	Convergence Point Array – Room 5 Panel 7 at W920 S2425 – Roof to Floor .....	244
Figure 5-69	Convergence Point Array – Room 6 Panel 7 at W1050 S2275 – Roof to Floor .....	244
Figure 5-70	Convergence Point Array – Room 6 Panel 7 at W1050 S2350 – All Chords.....	245
Figure 5-71	Convergence Point Array – Room 6 Panel 7 at W1050 S2425 – Roof to Floor .....	245
Figure 5-72	Convergence Point Array – Room 7 Panel 7 at W1190 S2275 – Roof to Floor .....	246
Figure 5-73	Convergence Point Array – Room 7 Panel 7 at W1190 S2350 – All Chords.....	246
Figure 5-74	Convergence Point Array – Room 7 Panel 7 at W1190 S2425– Roof to Floor .....	247
Figure 5-75	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Intake Drift S2520 W285 – Roof to Floor .....	247
Figure 5-76	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W390 – Roof to Floor .....	248
Figure 5-77	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W455 – Roof to Floor .....	248
Figure 5-78	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W520 – Roof to Floor .....	249
Figure 5-79	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W585 – Roof to Floor .....	249
Figure 5-80	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W660 – Roof to Floor .....	250
Figure 5-81	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W725 – Roof to Floor .....	250
Figure 5-82	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W790 – Roof to Floor .....	251

Figure 5-83	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W855 – Roof to Floor .....	251
Figure 5-84	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W920 – Roof to Floor .....	252
Figure 5-85	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W985 – Roof to Floor .....	252

**Waste Disposal Area Panel 7 (continued)**

Figure 5-86	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W1050 – Roof to Floor .....	253
Figure 5-87	Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W1120 – Roof to Floor .....	253
Figure 5-88	Convergence Point Array –S2520 W1190 – Roof to Floor.....	254

**Waste Disposal Area Panel 8**

Figure 5-89	Convergence Point Array – Panel 8 Intake Drift at S1600 W285 – Roof to Floor .....	256
Figure 5-90	Convergence Point Array – Panel 8 Intake Drift at S1600 W390 – Roof to Floor .....	256
Figure 5-91	Convergence Point Array – Panel 8 Intake Drift at S1600 W455 – Roof to Floor .....	257
Figure 5-92	Convergence Point Array – Panel 8 Intake Drift at S1600 W520 – Roof to Floor .....	257
Figure 5-93	Convergence Point Array – Room 1 Panel 8 at W390 S1682 – Roof to Floor .....	258
Figure 5-94	Convergence Point Array – Room 1 Panel 8 at W390 S1765 – Roof to Floor .....	258
Figure 5-95	Convergence Point Array – Room 1 Panel 8 at W390 S1846 – Roof to Floor .....	259
Figure 5-96	Convergence Point Array – Room 2 Panel 8 at W520 S1682 – Roof to Floor .....	259
Figure 5-97	Convergence Point Array – Room 2 Panel 8 at W520 S1765 – Roof to Floor .....	260
Figure 5-98	Convergence Point Array – Room 2 Panel 8 at W520 S1846 – Roof to Floor .....	260
Figure 5-99	Convergence Point Array – Panel 8 Exhaust Drift at S1950 W285 – Roof to Floor .....	261
Figure 5-100	Convergence Point Array – Panel 8 Exhaust Drift at S1950 W390 – Roof to Floor.....	261
Figure 5-101	Convergence Point Array – Panel 8 Exhaust Drift at S1950 W455 – Roof to Floor.....	262
Figure 5-102	Convergence Point Array – Panel 8 Exhaust Drift at S1950 W520 – Roof to Floor.....	262
Figure 5-103	Convergence Point Array – Panel 8 Exhaust Drift at S1950 W585 – Roof to Floor.....	263

Figure 5-104	Convergence Point Array – Panel 8 Exhaust Drift at S1950 W660 – Roof to Floor.....	263
Figure 5-105	Convergence Point Array – Panel 8 Exhaust Drift at S1950 W725 – Roof to Floor.....	264
Figure 5-106	Convergence Point Array – Panel 8 Exhaust Drift at S1950 W790 – Roof to Floor.....	264

**Salt Disposal Investigations**

Figure 6-1	Convergence Point Array – E540 N55 – Roof to Floor .....	269
Figure 6-2	Convergence Point Array – E540 N128 – Roof to Floor .....	269
Figure 6-3	Convergence Point Array – E540 N200 – Roof to Floor .....	270
Figure 6-4	Convergence Point Array – E540 N275 – Roof to Floor .....	271
Figure 6-5	Convergence Point Array – E540 N350 – Roof to Floor .....	271
Figure 6-6	Convergence Point Array – E540 N425 – Roof to Floor .....	271
Figure 6-7	Convergence Point Array – E540 N500 – Roof to Floor .....	272
Figure 6-8	Convergence Point Array – E540 N570 – Roof to Floor .....	272
Figure 6-9	Convergence Point Array – E540 N640 – Roof to Floor .....	273
Figure 6-10	Convergence Point Array – E540 N710 – Roof to Floor .....	273
Figure 6-11	Convergence Point Array – E540 N860 – Roof to Floor .....	274
Figure 6-12	Convergence Point Array – E540 S17 – Roof to Floor.....	274
Figure 6-13	Convergence Point Array – E540 S90 – Roof to Floor.....	275
Figure 6-14	Convergence Point Array – E690 N55 – Roof to Floor .....	275
Figure 6-15	Convergence Point Array – E690 N128 – Roof to Floor .....	276
Figure 6-16	Convergence Point Array – E690 N200 – Roof to Floor .....	276
Figure 6-17	Convergence Point Array – E690 N275 – Roof to Floor .....	277
Figure 6-18	Convergence Point Array – E690 N350 – Roof to Floor .....	277
Figure 6-19	Convergence Point Array – E690 N425 – Roof to Floor .....	278
Figure 6-20	Convergence Point Array – E690 N500 – Roof to Floor .....	278
Figure 6-21	Convergence Point Array – E690 N570 – Roof to Floor .....	279
Figure 6-22	Convergence Point Array – E690 N640 – Roof to Floor .....	279
Figure 6-23	Convergence Point Array – E690 N710 – Roof to Floor .....	280
Figure 6-24	Convergence Point Array – E690 S17 – Roof to Floor.....	280
Figure 6-25	Convergence Point Array – E690 S90 – Roof to Floor.....	281
Figure 6-26	Convergence Point Array – N780 E220 – Roof to Floor .....	282
Figure 6-27	Convergence Point Array – N780 E300 – Roof to Floor .....	282
Figure 6-28	Convergence Point Array – N780 E420 – Roof to Floor .....	282
Figure 6-29	Convergence Point Array – N780 E540 – Roof to Floor .....	283
Figure 6-30	Convergence Point Array – N780 E615 – Roof to Floor .....	283
Figure 6-31	Convergence Point Array – N780 E690 – Roof to Floor .....	284
Figure 6-32	Convergence Point Array – N780 E768 – Roof to Floor .....	285
Figure 6-33	Convergence Point Array – N780 E845 – Roof to Floor .....	285
Figure 6-34	Convergence Point Array – N780 E922 – Roof to Floor .....	286
Figure 6-35	Convergence Point Array – N780 E1050 – Roof to Floor .....	286
Figure 6-36	Convergence Point Array – N780 E1100 – Roof to Floor .....	287
Figure 6-37	Convergence Point Array – N780 E1150 – Roof to Floor .....	287
Figure 6-38	Convergence Point Array – N780 E1200 – Roof to Floor .....	288

**Salt Disposal Investigations (continued)**

Figure 6-39	Convergence Point Array – N780 E1250 – Roof to Floor .....	288
Figure 6-40	Convergence Point Array – N780 E1300 – Roof to Floor .....	289
Figure 6-41	Convergence Point Array – N940 E220 – Roof to Floor .....	289
Figure 6-42	Convergence Point Array – N940 E300 – Roof to Floor .....	290
Figure 6-43	Convergence Point Array – N940 E540– Roof to Floor .....	290
Figure 6-44	Convergence Point Array – N940 E615 – Roof to Floor .....	291
Figure 6-45	Convergence Point Array – N940 E690 – Roof to Floor .....	292
Figure 6-46	Convergence Point Array – N940 E768 – Roof to Floor .....	292
Figure 6-47	Convergence Point Array – N940 E845 – Roof to Floor .....	293
Figure 6-48	Convergence Point Array – N940 E922 – Roof to Floor .....	293
Figure 6-49	Convergence Point Array – S90 E615 – Roof to Floor.....	294

## **1.0 Introduction**

This report is a compilation of geotechnical data presented as plots for each active instrument installed in the underground at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) through June 30, 2015. A summary of the geotechnical analyses that were performed using the enclosed data is provided in Volume 1 of the Geotechnical Analysis Report (GAR).

### **1.1 Instrumentation**

Geomechanical instrument data included in this report reflect the measurements of the geomechanical response of the underground. The instruments consist of convergence points, borehole extensometers, rockbolt load cells, pressure cells, strain gages, piezometers, and joint meters.

Closure measurements are taken at convergence points. Rock displacement is calculated by measuring the distance between two opposing points. Displacement is monitored over time and is plotted as closure versus time. Annual rates of closure are calculated for the convergence data and are compared with annual closure rates from previous reporting periods.

Borehole extensometers are used to determine the absolute movements of the ground around the openings. With these instruments, rods or wires are placed into a hole and anchored at various depths. The displacement at the extensometer head (located near the excavation face) is measured relative to each of the fixed anchors. These data are used in the extensometer *displacement* plots presented here. Annual rates of displacement are calculated for each extensometer and are compared with the annual displacement rate reported during the previous reporting period.

Rockbolt load cells are used to determine the ground loading and the effectiveness of rockbolts. Plots consist of load versus time for each instrumented bolt.

Earth pressure cells and strain gages are used in and around the shaft liners to determine their loads. These are also depicted in time-based plots. Monitoring of these instruments indicates whether there is any stress buildup in the shaft lining systems.

Piezometers are used to measure the gauge pressure of groundwater. They have been installed in the shafts at varying elevations to monitor the hydraulic head acting on the shaft liners. Plots from piezometers are presented as pressure versus time.

Joint meters are installed perpendicular to a crack and monitor any changes in separation of the crack which may occur over time.

## **1.2 Data Plot Explanation**

Data are presented in graphical form for ease in interpretation. Time-based plots are used in this report. Each plot generally consists of a legend in the upper right-hand corner that gives the array name and specific location of the instrument or point evaluated. The legend ties the graphical cross-sectional representation of the drift or shaft typically presented in the lower right-hand corner to the symbols on the curve in the graph. For extensometers, each anchor is designated with an alpha character "A" closest to the collar and "B," "C," "D," or "E" for the furthest point from the collar (the deepest anchor). For convergence points, the horizontal and vertical sections of the drift are referred to as chords. Breaks in the graph for convergence data and a numeric designator added to the legend typically indicate that the convergence point was lost due to normal mine maintenance activities and later reinstalled.

## **1.3 Report Organization**

Chapter 1.0 provides an introduction to this Supporting Data volume of the GAR. Chapter 2.0 provides instrument data analysis for the Salt Handling shaft, followed by data plots for the piezometers, earth pressure cells, spot welded strain gages, and embedment strain gages installed in the Salt Handling shaft. Chapter 3.0 provides instrument data analysis for the Salt Handling Shaft Station and Waste Shaft Station and an instrument data summary only for the area immediately surrounding the Air Intake Shaft, and data plots for extensometers, convergence points, and rockbolt load cells for all three locations. Chapter 4.0 provides instrument data analysis for the access drifts followed by data plots for the extensometers, convergence points, joint meters and rock bolt load cells. Chapter 5.0 provides instrument data analysis for the Waste Disposal Area followed by data plots for the extensometers and convergence points. Chapter 6.0 provides convergence point instrument data analysis for the Salt Disposal Investigations (SDI) area. Chapter 7.0 provides geologic data collected through the mapping of fractures, stratigraphic mapping and the observed displacements in vertical boreholes.

## **2.0 Instrumentation Summary for Shafts**

Originally, the Salt, Waste and Exhaust Shafts were instrumented with geomechanical instrumentation. The instrument readings from the Waste and Exhaust Shafts are no longer available due to failed instruments, broken cabling and/or inoperative, obsolete data acquisition equipment. Table 2-1 presents data and analysis of the Salt Shaft instrumentation. Plots of the instrument data are presented as Figures 2-1 through 2-30.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

**Table 2-1**  
**Salt Handling Shaft Data Analysis**

Piezometers								
Field Tag	Level feet	Figure Number	Date of 2014-2015 Max. Reading	2014-2015 Maximum Pressure Readings (psi)	Date of 2013-2014 Max. Reading	2013-2014 Maximum Pressure Readings (psi)	Change in Maximum Pressure From Previous Year (psi)	Comments
37X-PE-00201	580	2-1	07/29/14	73.4	05/20/14	86.7	-13.3	
37X-PE-00202	580	2-2	07/29/14	87.1	05/20/14	99.1	-12	
37X-PE-00203	620	2-3	07/29/14	144.4	05/20/14	192	-47.6	
37X-PE-00204	620	2-4	07/29/14	144.8	05/20/14	167.4	-22.6	
37X-PE-00205	691	2-5	07/29/14	159.9	08/01/13	164.4	-4.5	
37X-PE-00206	691	2-6	07/29/14	156.3	08/01/13	160.6	-4.3	
37X-PE-00209	802	2-7	07/29/14	56.6	09/06/13	59.2	-2.6	
37X-PE-00210	802	2-8	07/29/14	58.3	09/06/13	60.2	-1.9	
37X-PE-00211	850	2-9	07/29/14	42.1	07/03/13	105	-62.9	
37X-PE-00212	850	2-10	07/29/14	90.8	07/03/13	97.5	-6.7	
Earth Pressure Cells								
Field Tag	Level feet	Figure Number	Date of 2014-2015 Max. Reading	2014-2015 Maximum Pressure Readings (psi)	Date of 2013-2014 Max. Reading	2013-2014 Maximum Pressure Readings (psi)	Change in Maximum Pressure From Previous Year (psi)	Comments
37X-WE-00201	862.4	2-11	07/29/14	-12.3	09/06/13	-9.1	-3.2	
37X-WE-00202	862.4	2-12	07/29/14	-26.2	08/01/13	-26.3	0.1	
37X-WE-00203	862.4	2-13	07/29/14	5.1	05/13/14	6	-0.9	

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

**Table 2-1**  
**Salt Handling Shaft Data Analysis, continued**

Spot-Welded Strain Gages								
Field Tag	Level feet	Figure Number	Date of 2014-2015 Max. Reading	2014-2015 Maximum Pressure Readings (psi)	Date of 2013-2014 Max. Reading	2013-2014 Maximum Pressure Readings (psi)	Change in Maximum Pressure From Previous Year (psi)	Comments
37X-ZE-00206	856.3	2-14	07/29/14	634	09/06/13	652	-18	
37X-ZE-00220	862.4	2-15	07/29/14	921	09/06/13	957	-36	
37X-ZE-00223	862.4	2-16	07/29/14	-1930	03/04/14	690	-2620	
Embedment Strain Gages								
Field Tag	Level feet	Figure Number	Date of 2014-2015 Max. Reading	2014-2015 Maximum Strain Readings ( $\mu\epsilon$ )	Date of 2013-2014 Max. Reading	2013-2014 Maximum Strain Readings ( $\mu\epsilon$ )	Change in Maximum Strain From Previous Year ( $\mu\epsilon$ )	Comments
37X-ZE-00209	856.3	2-17	07/29/14	-494	01/10/14	-538	44	
37X-ZE-00210	856.3	2-18	07/29/14	1005	09/06/13	1017	-12	
37X-ZE-00211	856.3	2-19	07/29/14	338	07/03/13	363	-25	
37X-ZE-00212	856.3	2-20	07/29/14	-595	02/07/14	-928	333	
37X-ZE-00213	856.3	2-21	07/29/14	400	07/03/13	404	-4	
37X-ZE-00214	856.3	2-22	07/29/14	122	09/06/13	140	-18	
37X-ZE-00215	856.3	2-23	07/29/14	137	07/03/13	155	-18	
37X-ZE-00216	856.3	2-24	07/29/14	663	08/01/13	680	-17	
37X-ZE-00225	862.4	2-25	07/29/14	299	09/06/13	315	-16	
37X-ZE-00235	856.3	2-26	07/29/14	-349	01/10/14	-406	57	
37X-ZE-00236	856.3	2-27	07/29/14	116	02/07/14	-181	297	
37X-ZE-00237	856.3	2-28	07/29/14	117	08/01/13	128	-11	
37X-ZE-00238	856.3	2-29	07/29/14	550	08/01/13	564	-14	
37X-ZE-00239	862.4	2-30	07/29/14	407	09/06/13	425	-18	

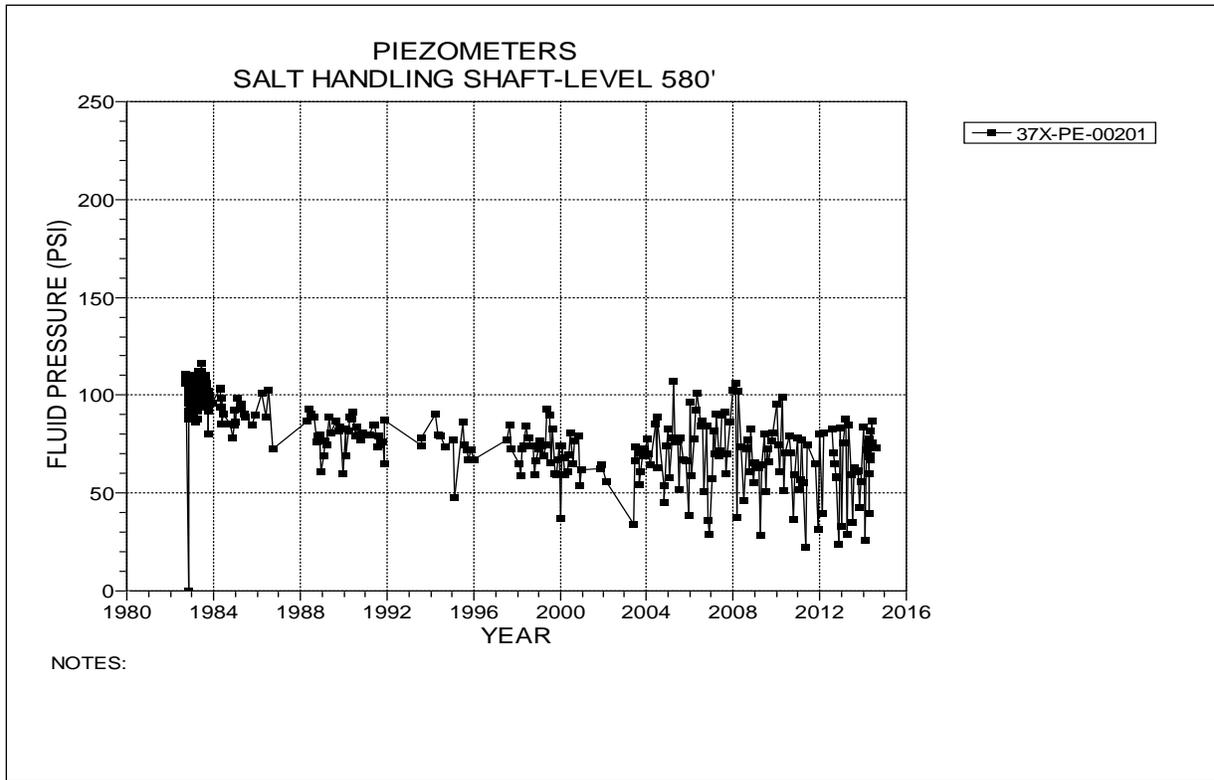


Figure 2-1 Piezometer Salt Handling Shaft – Level 580 at the Forty-niner Member

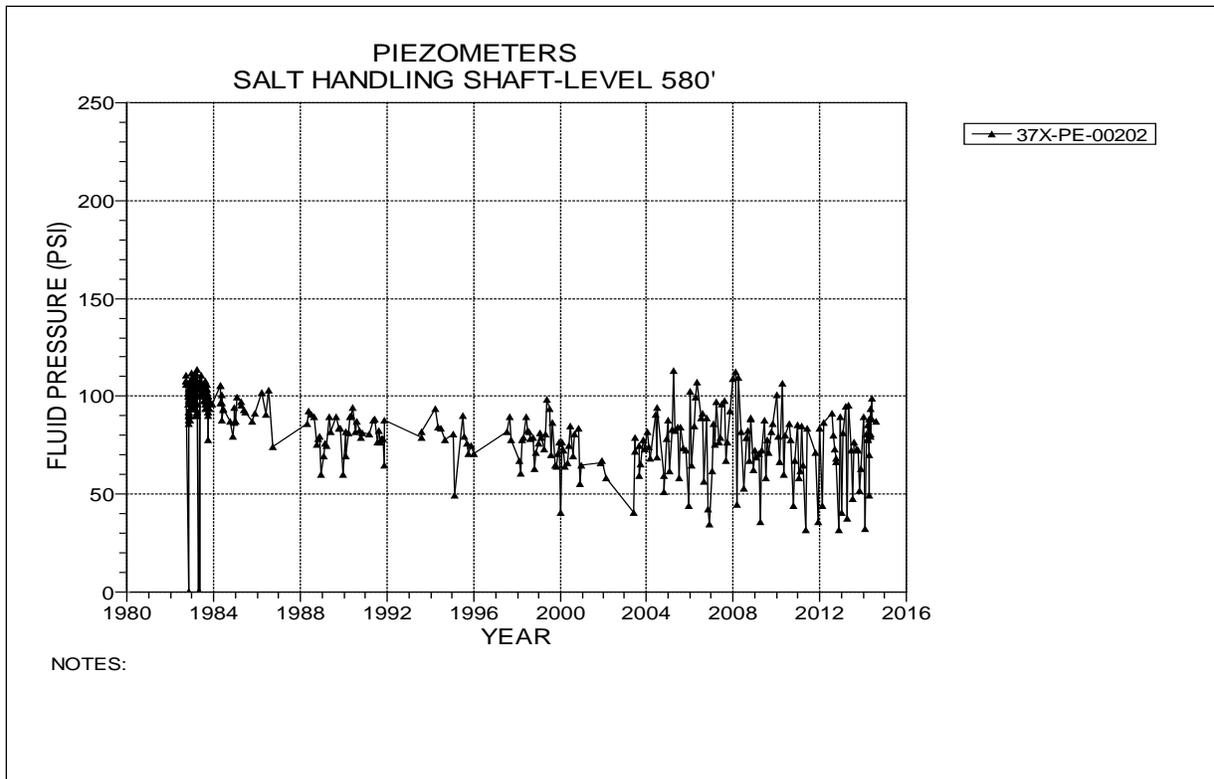


Figure 2-2 Piezometers Salt Handling Shaft – Level 580 at the Forty-niner Member

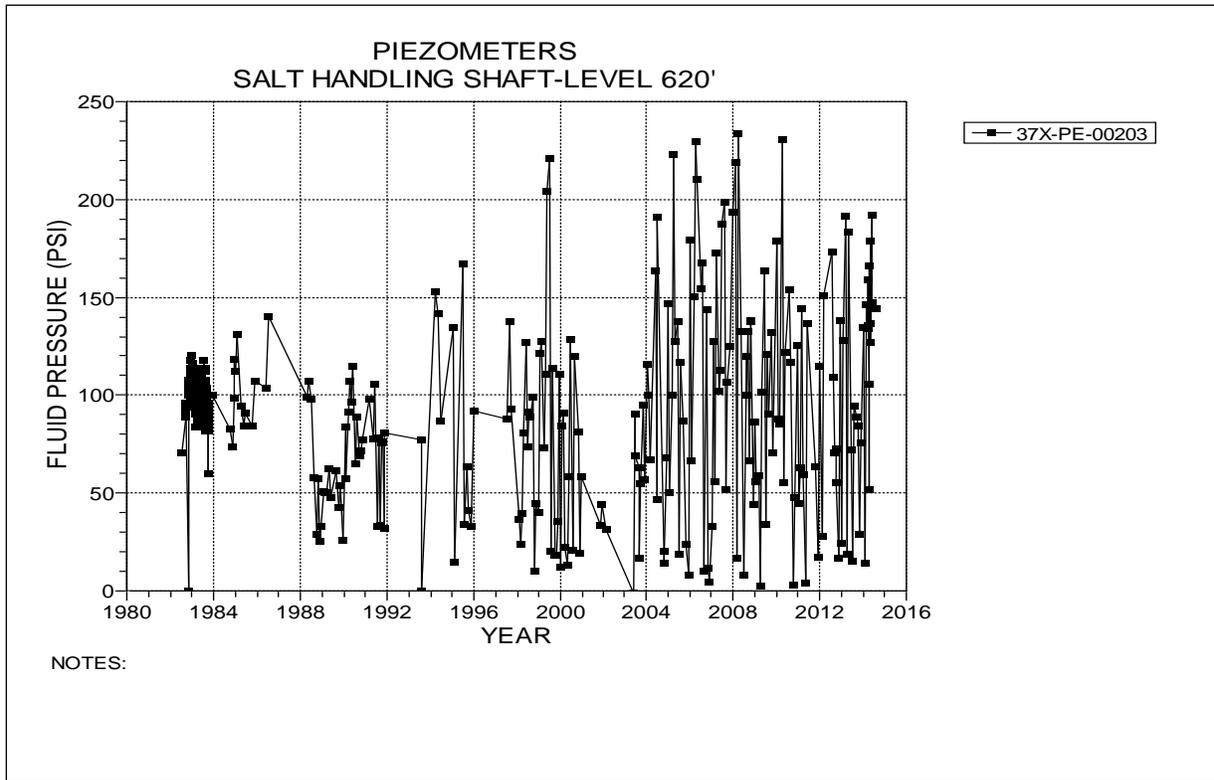


Figure 2-3 Piezometers Salt Handling Shaft – Level 620 at the Magenta Dolomite Member

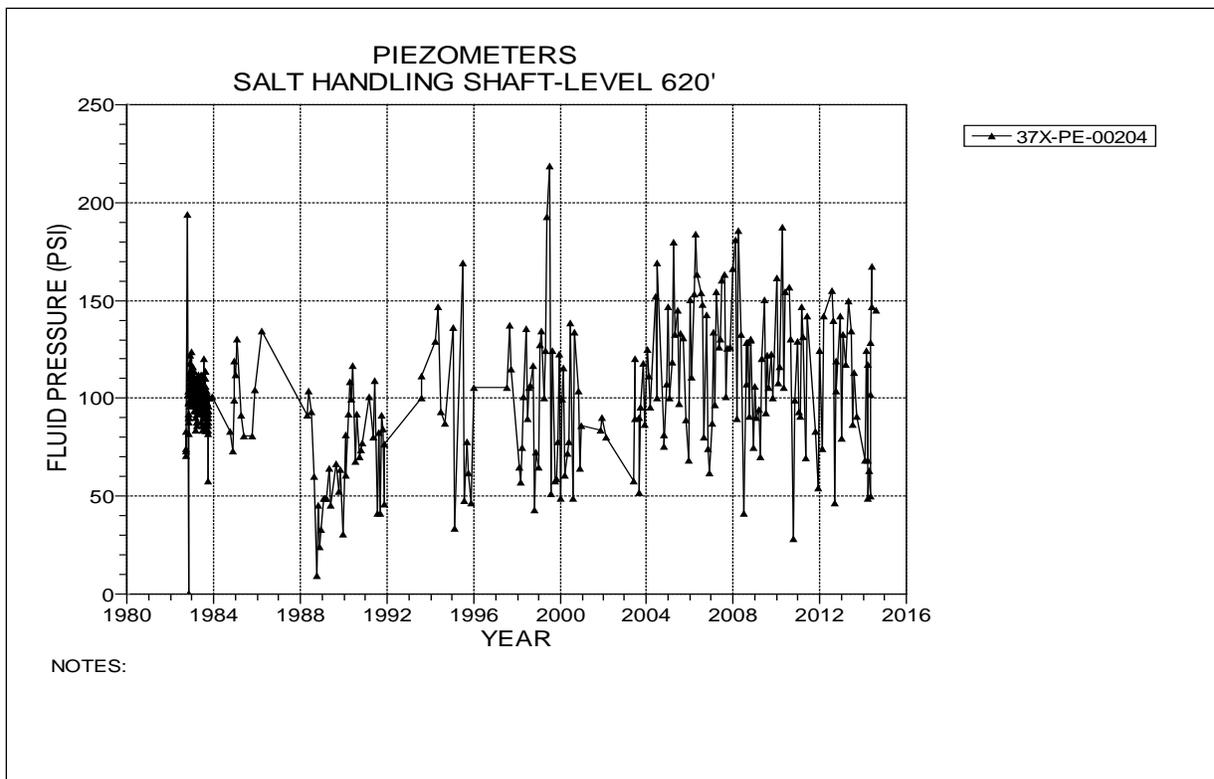


Figure 2-4 Piezometers Salt Handling Shaft – Level 620 at the Magenta Dolomite Member

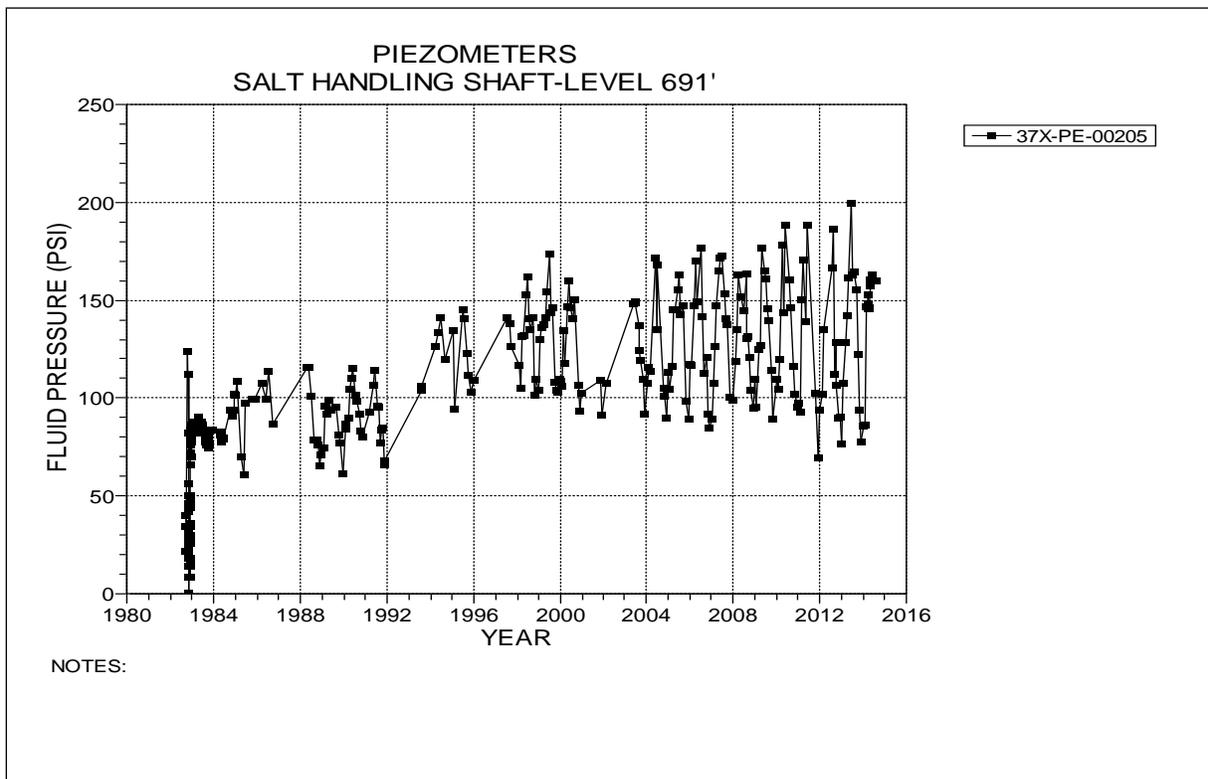


Figure 2-5 Piezometers Salt Handling Shaft –Level 691 at the Tamarisk Member

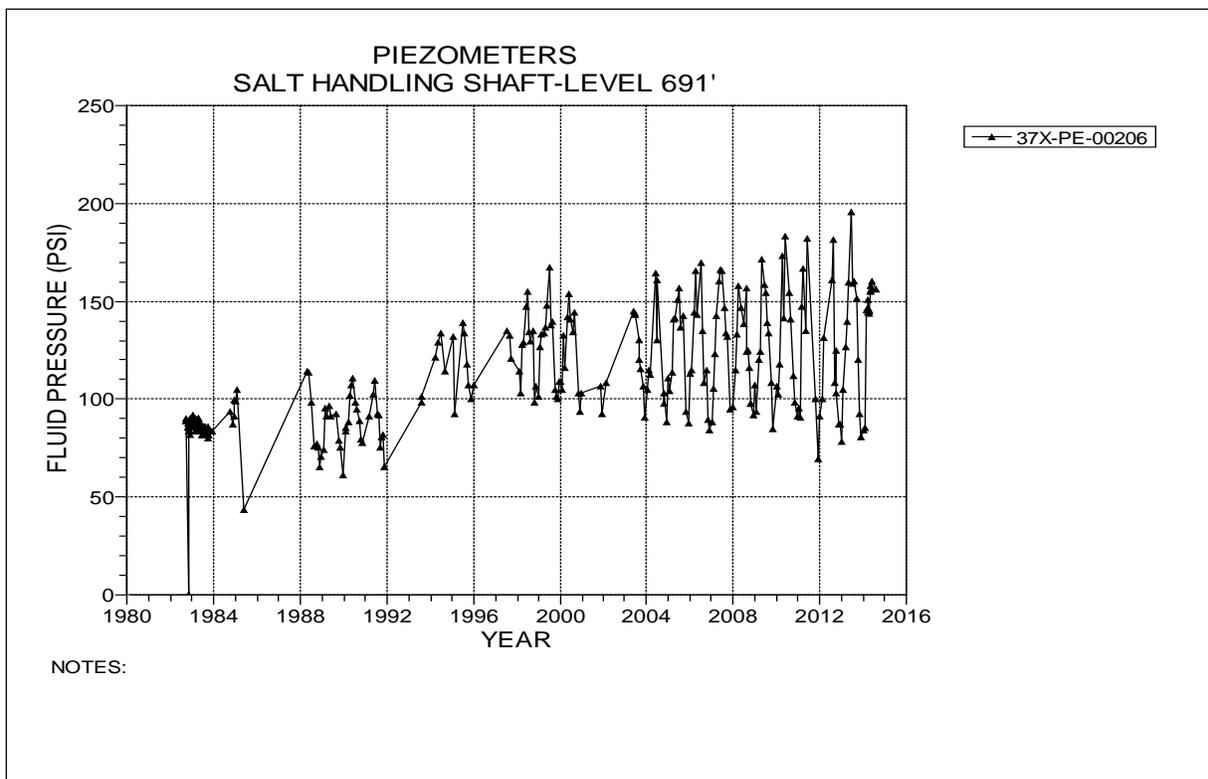


Figure 2-6 Piezometers Salt Handling Shaft – Level 691 at the Tamarisk Member

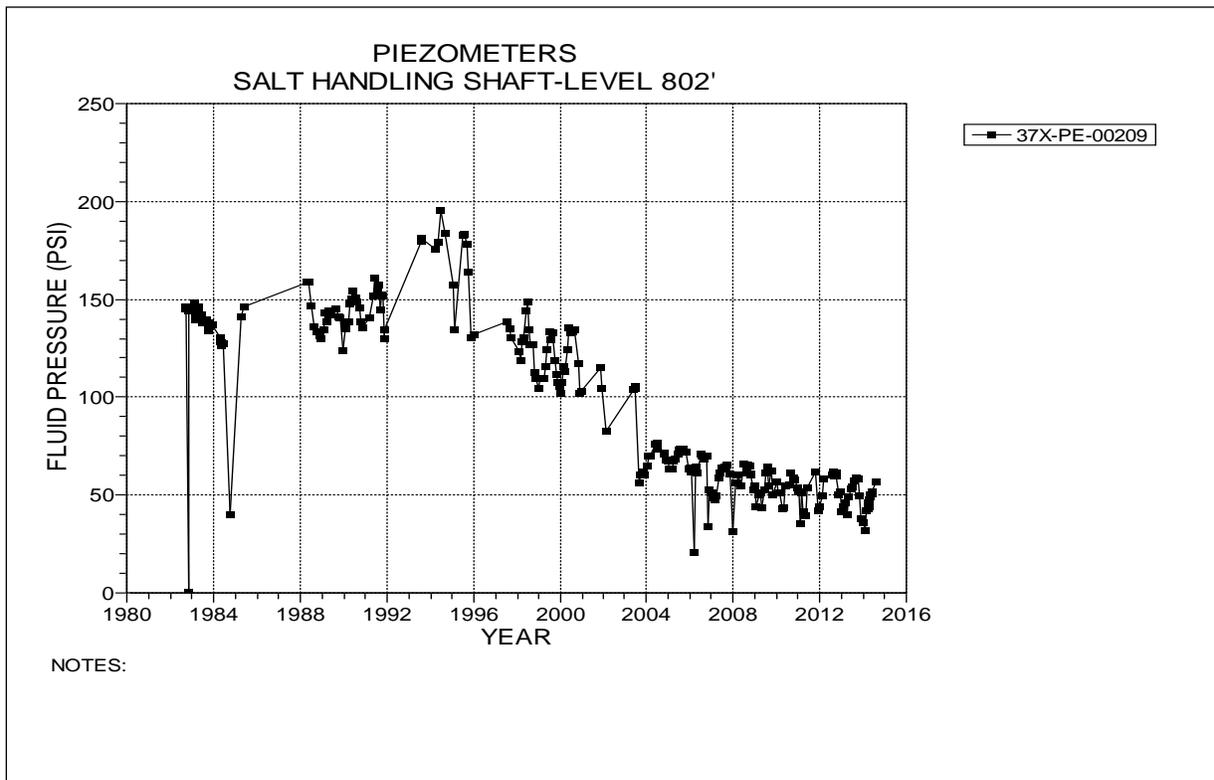


Figure 2-7 Piezometers Salt Handling Shaft –  
Level 802 at the Los Medaños Member

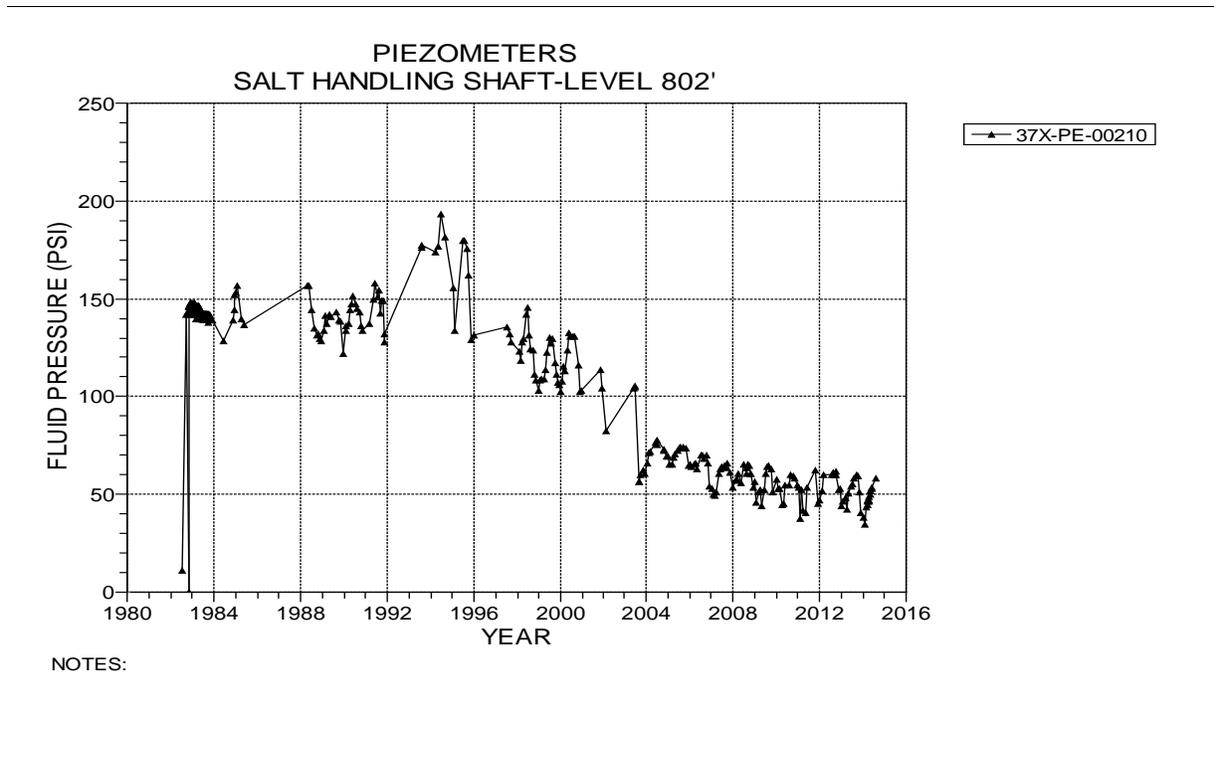


Figure 2-8 Piezometers Salt Handling Shaft –  
Level 802 at the Los Medaños Member

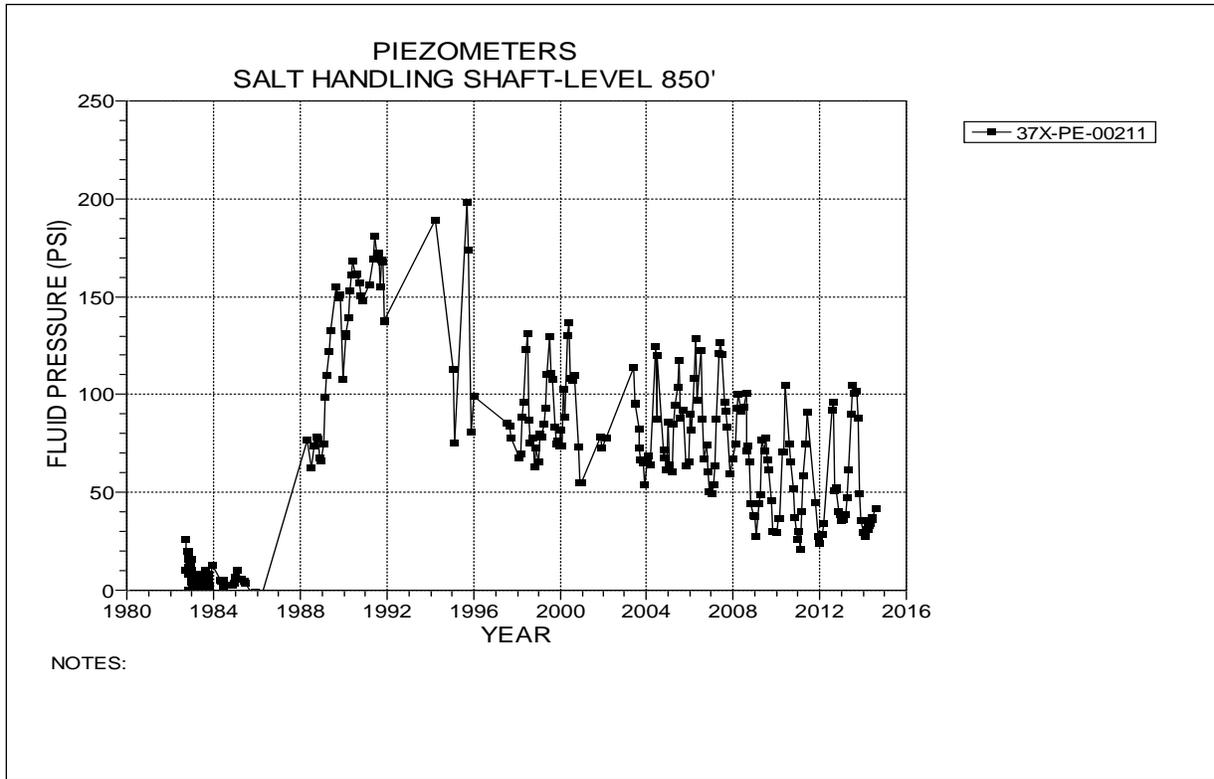


Figure 2-9 Piezometers Salt Handling Shaft –  
Level 850 at the Rustler-Salado Contact

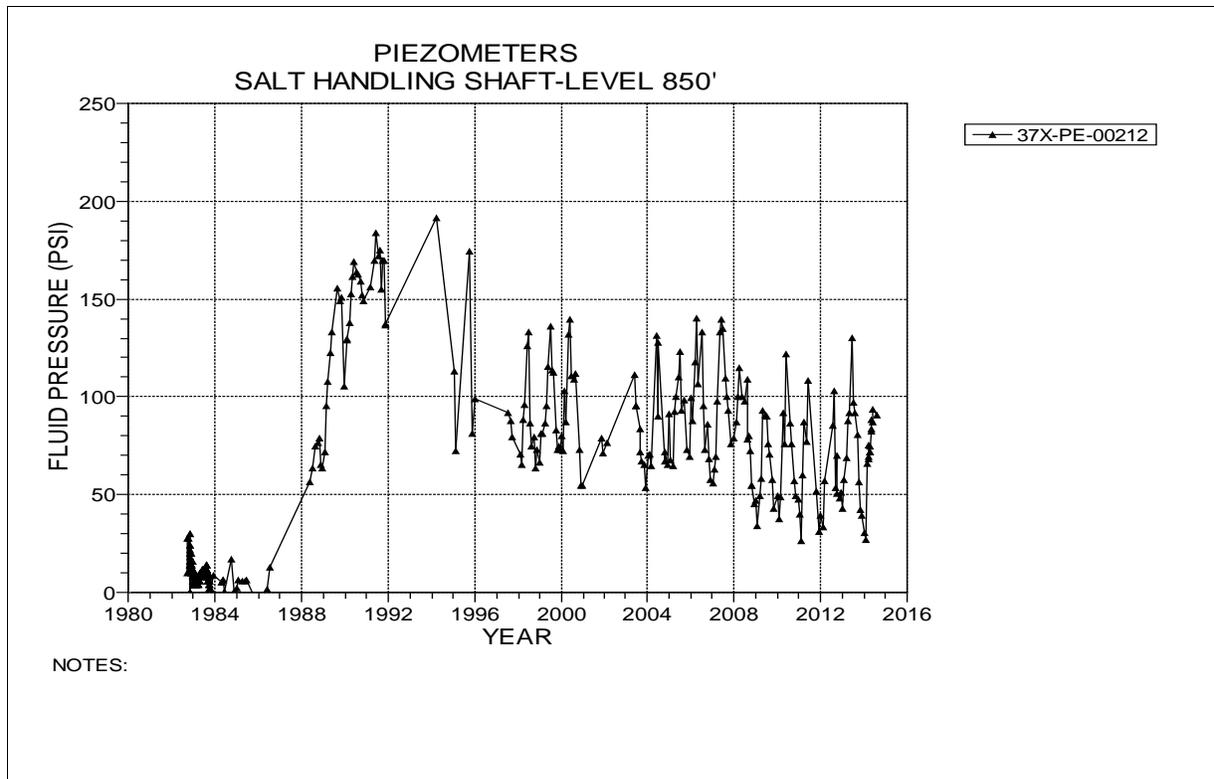


Figure 2-10 Piezometers Salt Handling Shaft –  
Level 850 at the Rustler-Salado Contact

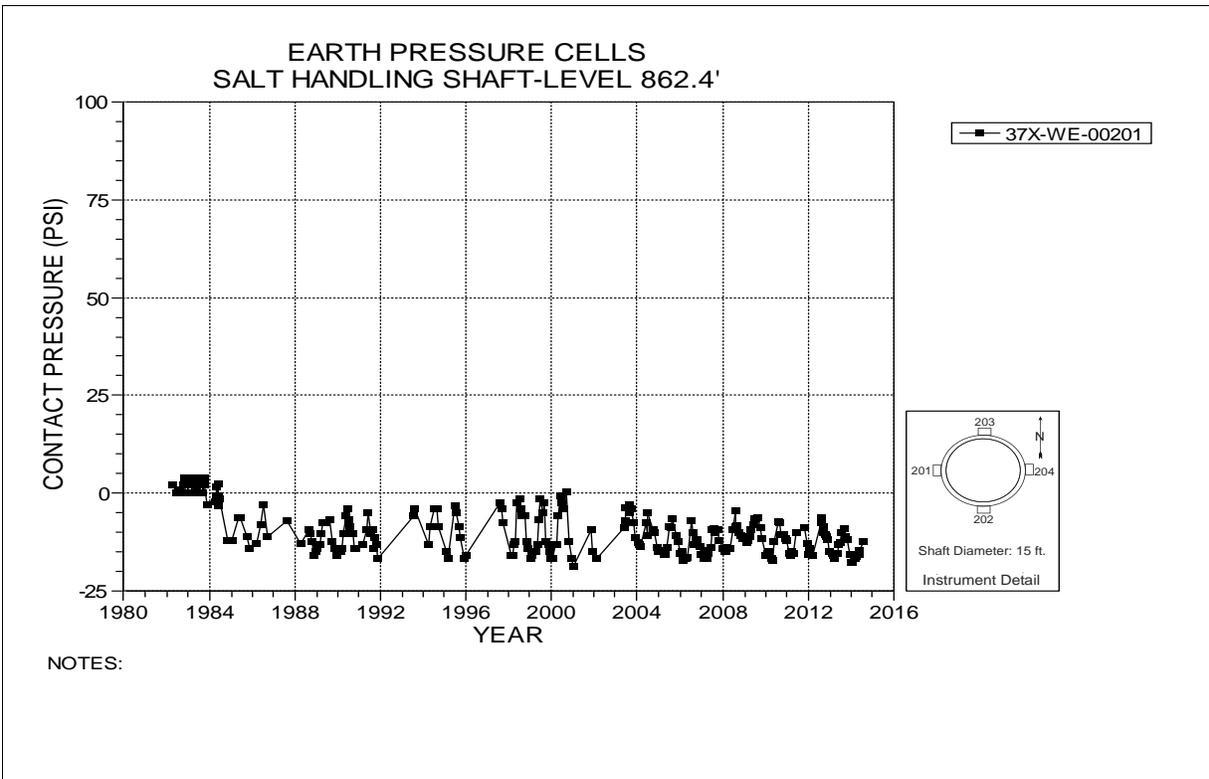


Figure 2-11 Earth Pressure Cell –  
Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 862.4

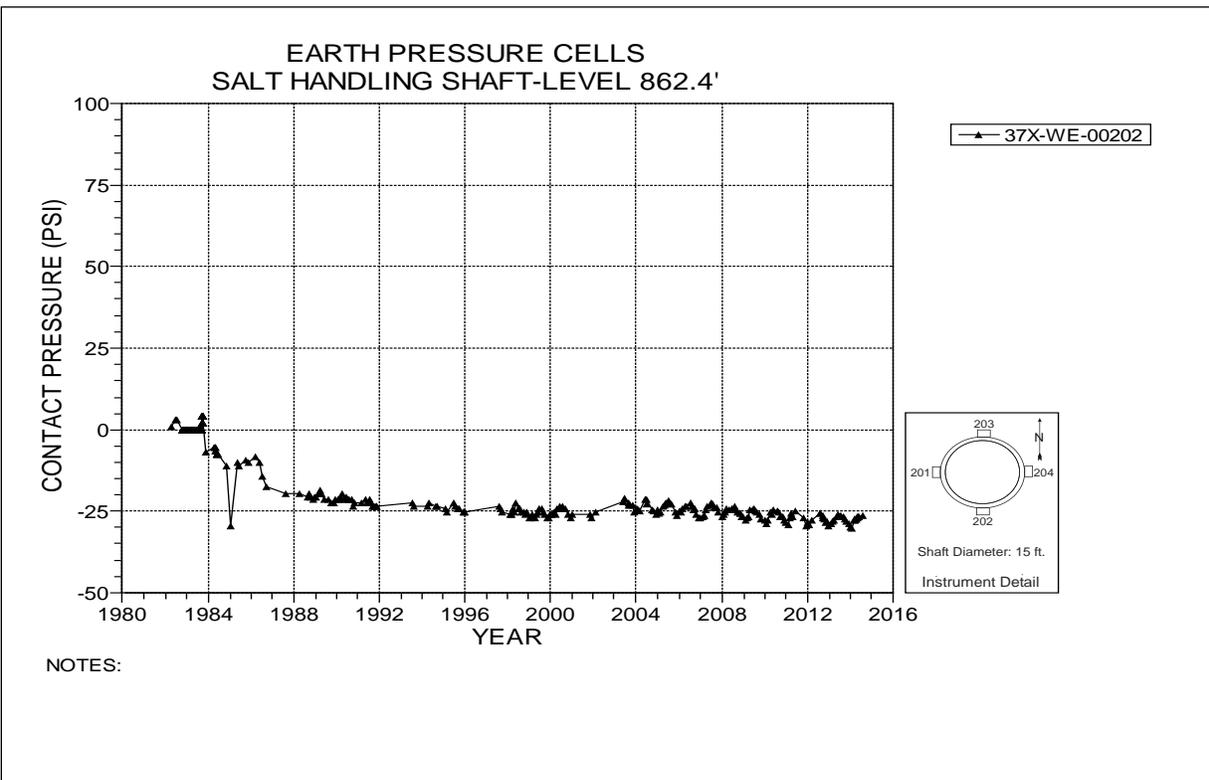


Figure 2-12 Earth Pressure Cell –  
Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 862.4

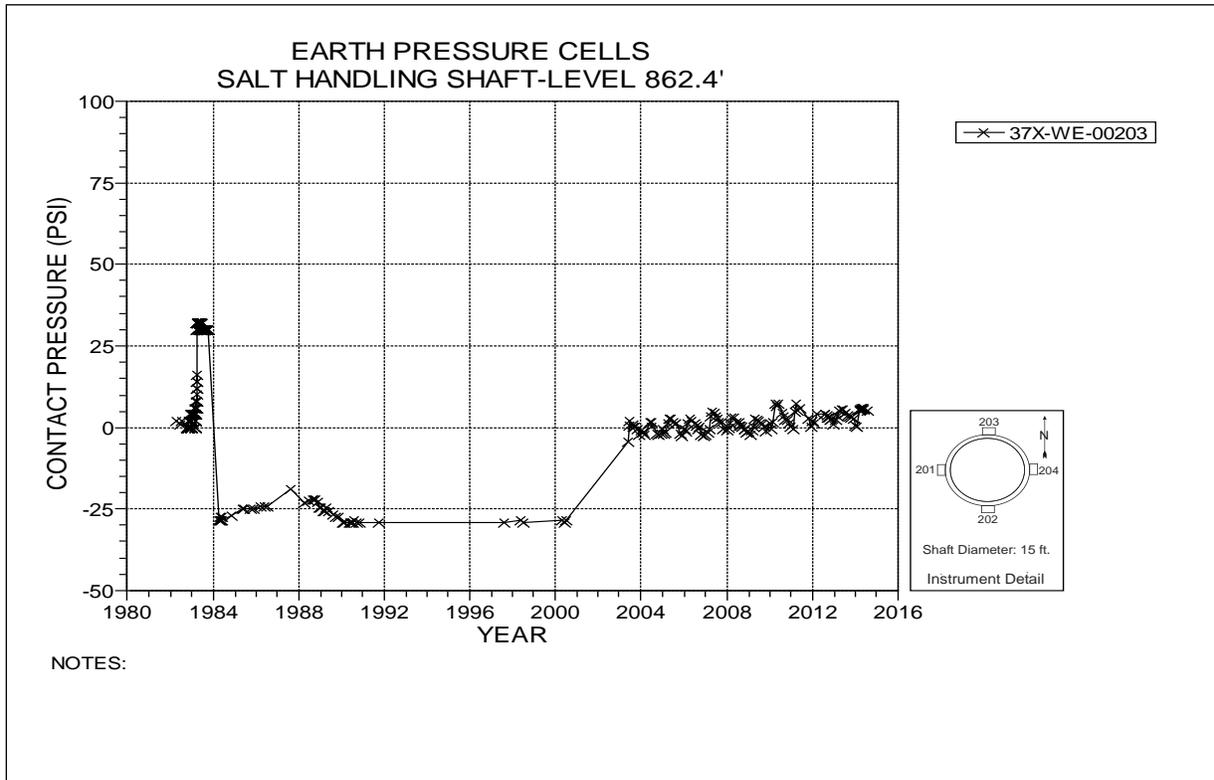


Figure 2-13 Earth Pressure Cell –  
Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 862.4

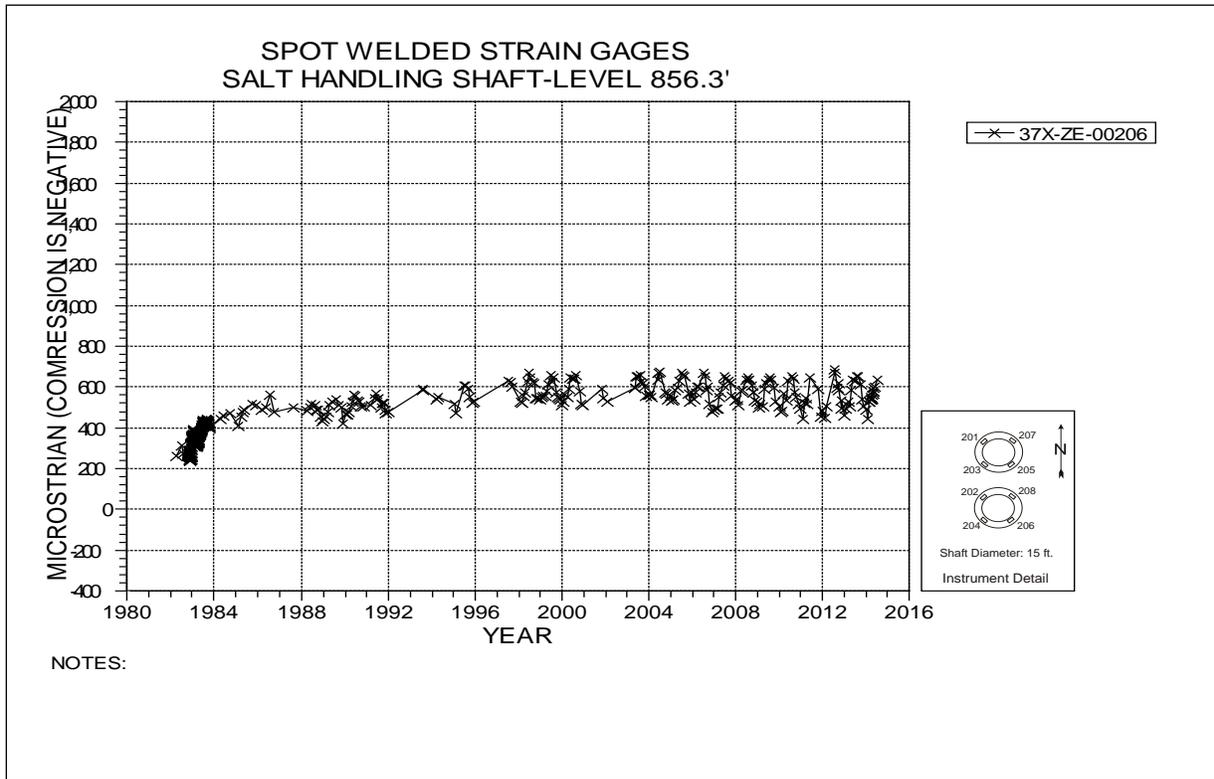


Figure 2-14 Spot-Welded Strain Gage –  
Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3

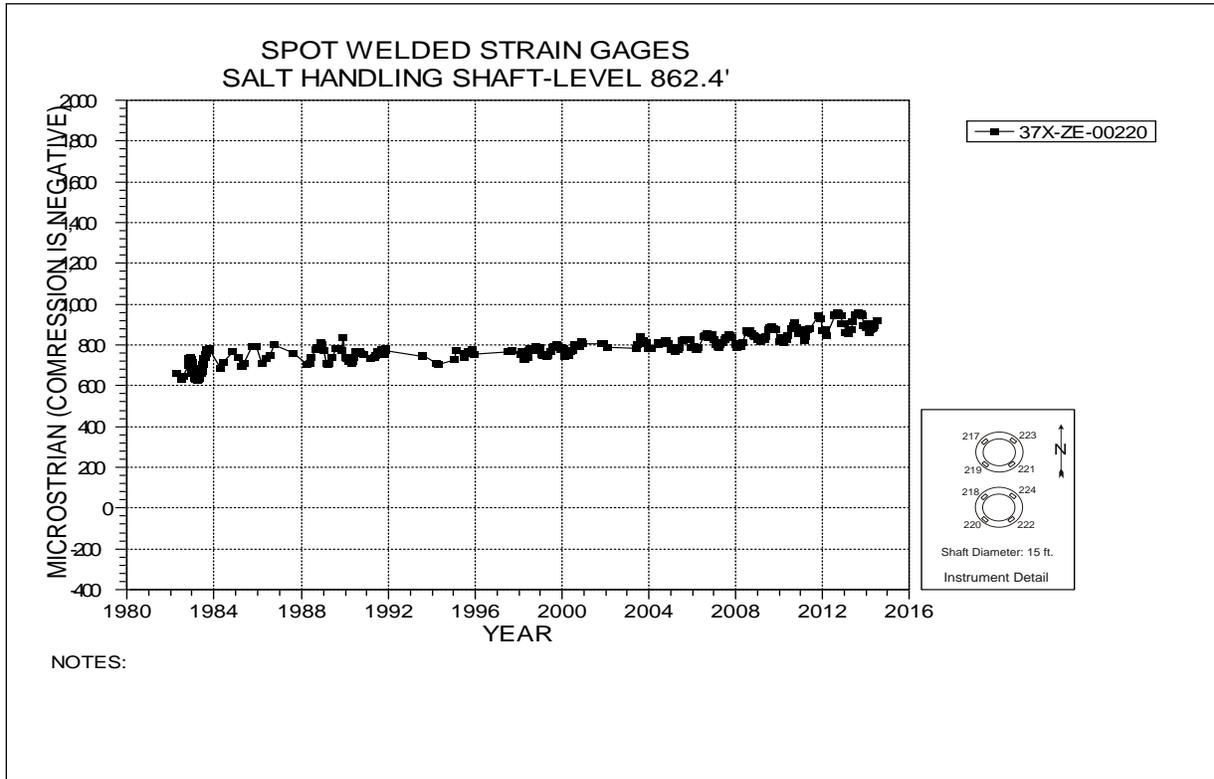


Figure 2-15 Spot-Welded Strain Gage –  
Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 862.4

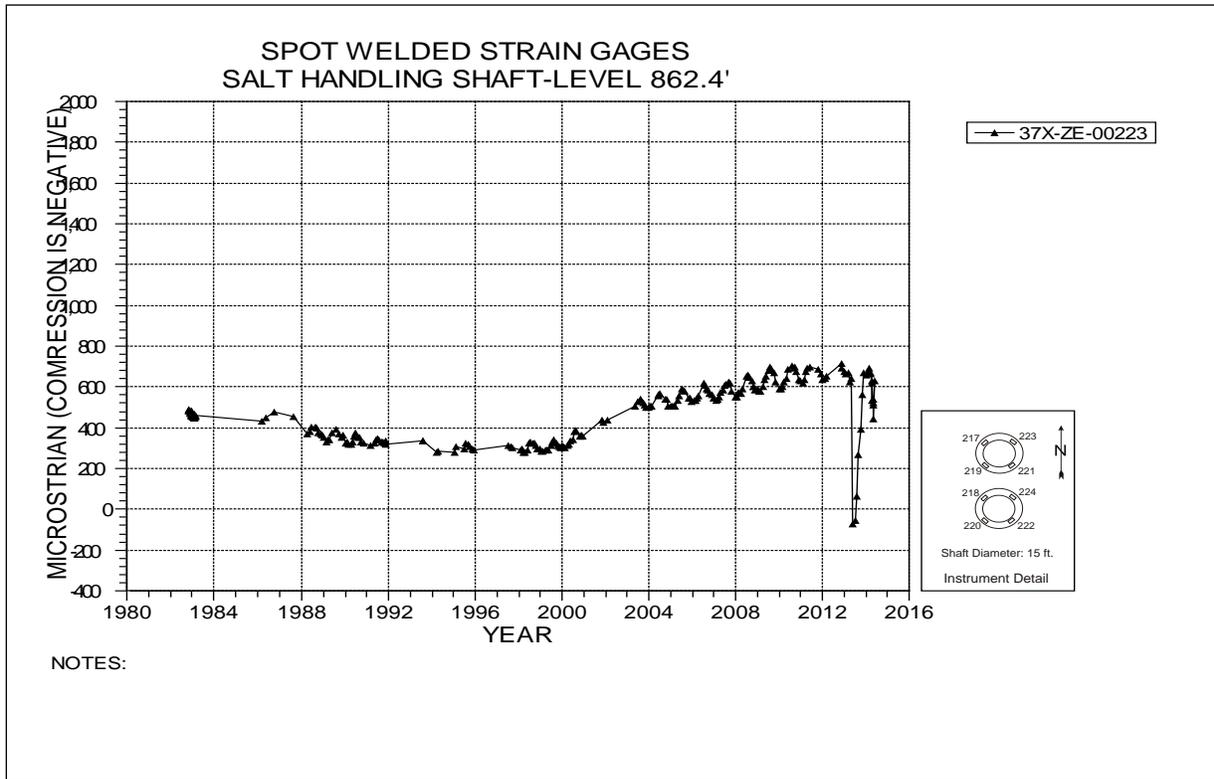


Figure 2-16 Spot-Welded Strain Gage –  
Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 862.4

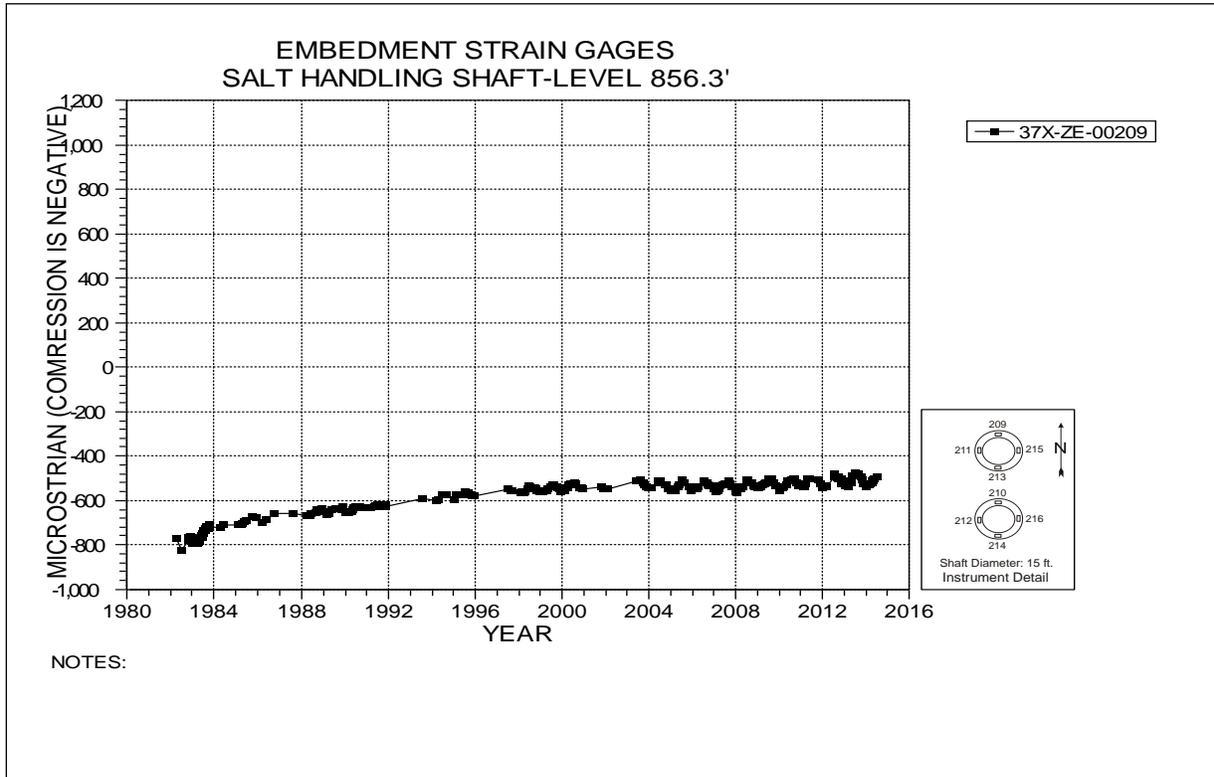


Figure 2-17 Embedment Strain Gage – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3

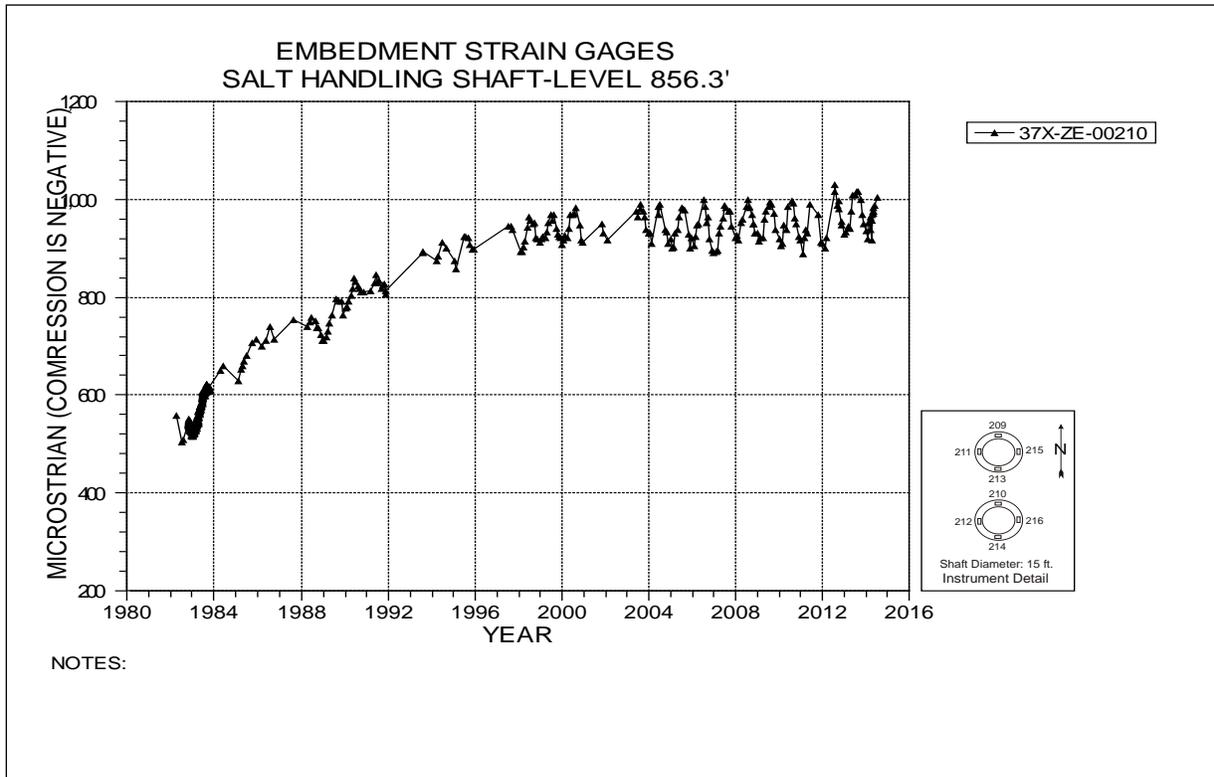


Figure 2-18 Embedment Strain Gage – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3

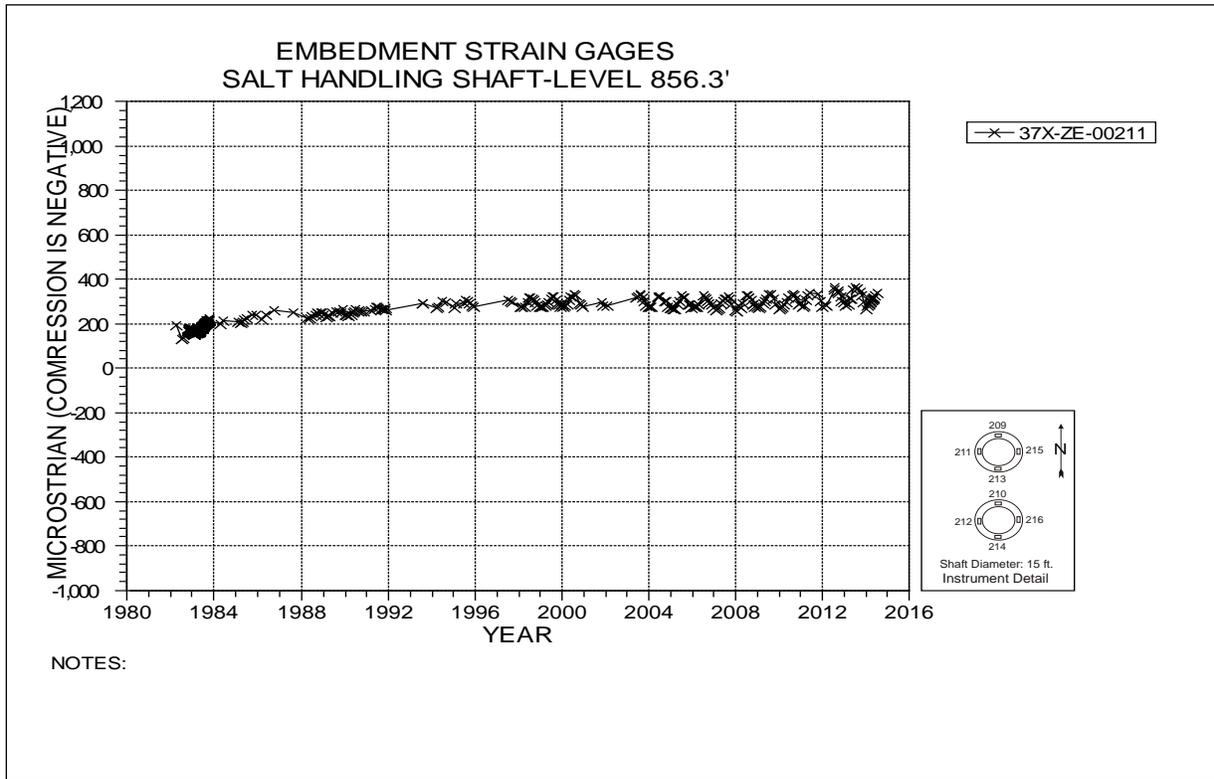


Figure 2-19 Embedment Strain Gage – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3

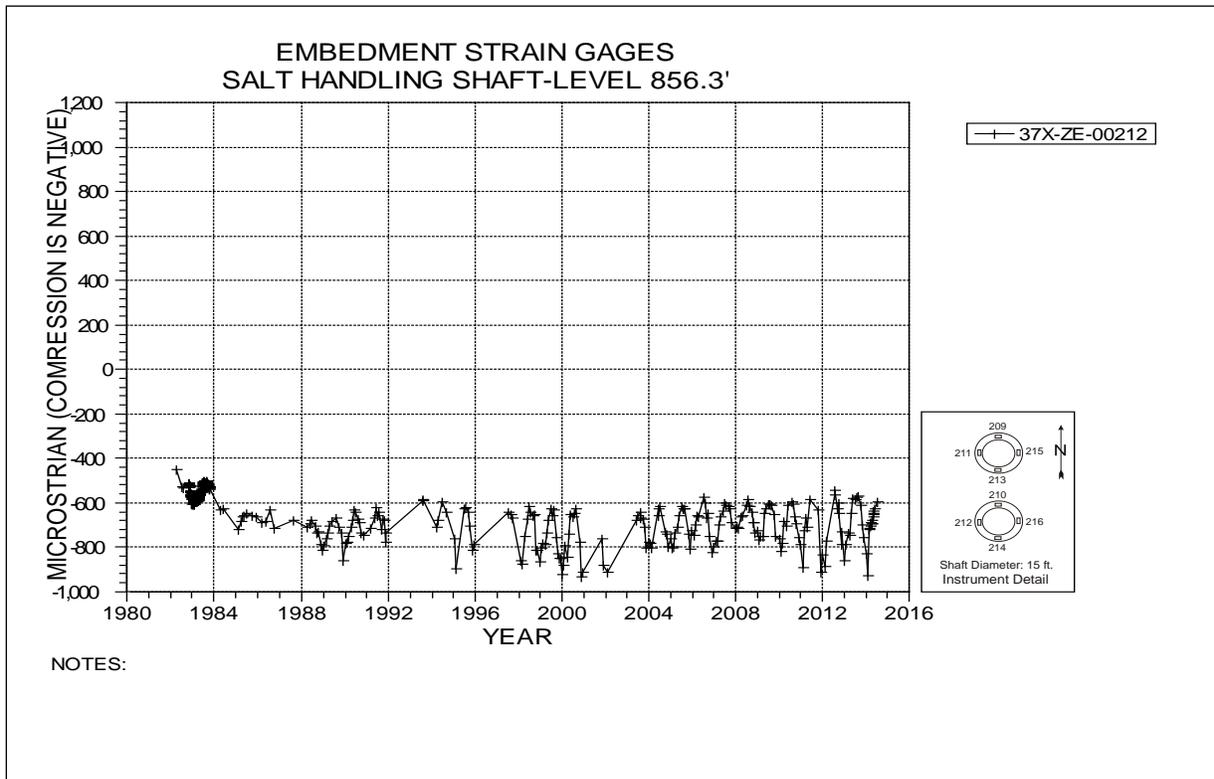


Figure 2-20 Embedment Strain Gage – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3

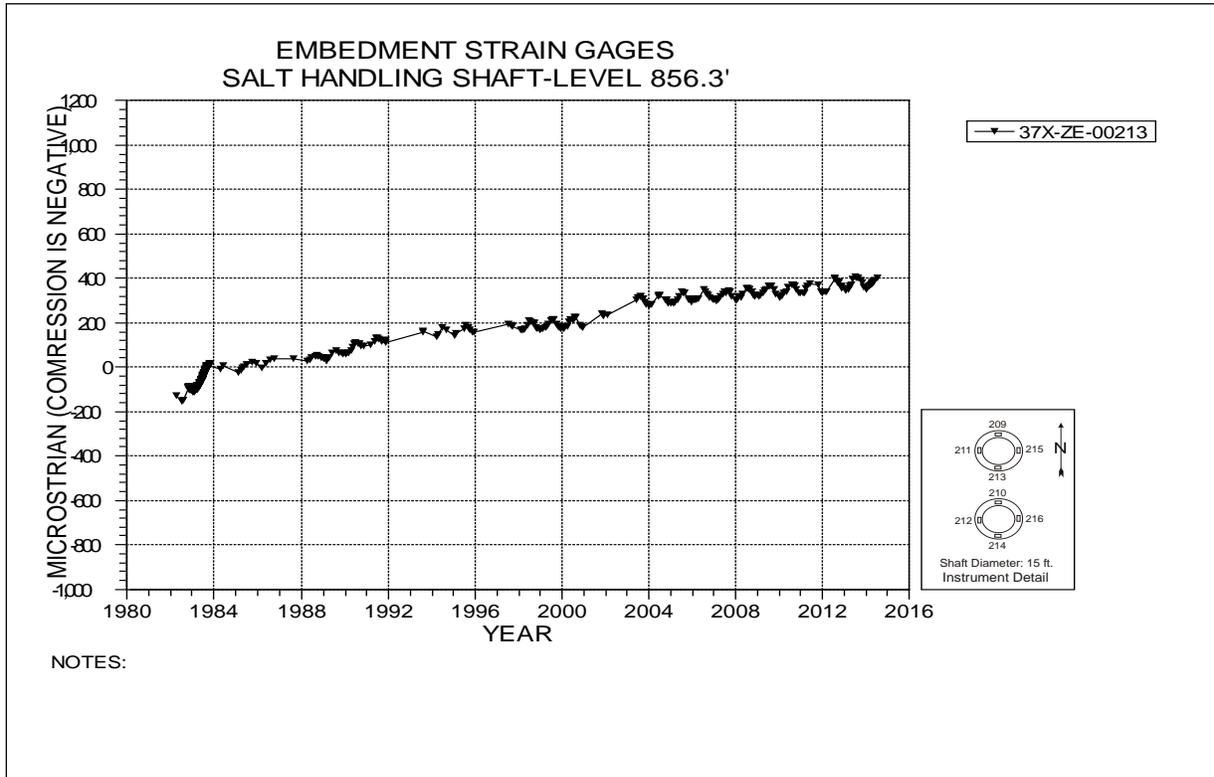


Figure 2-21 Embedment Strain Gage –  
Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3

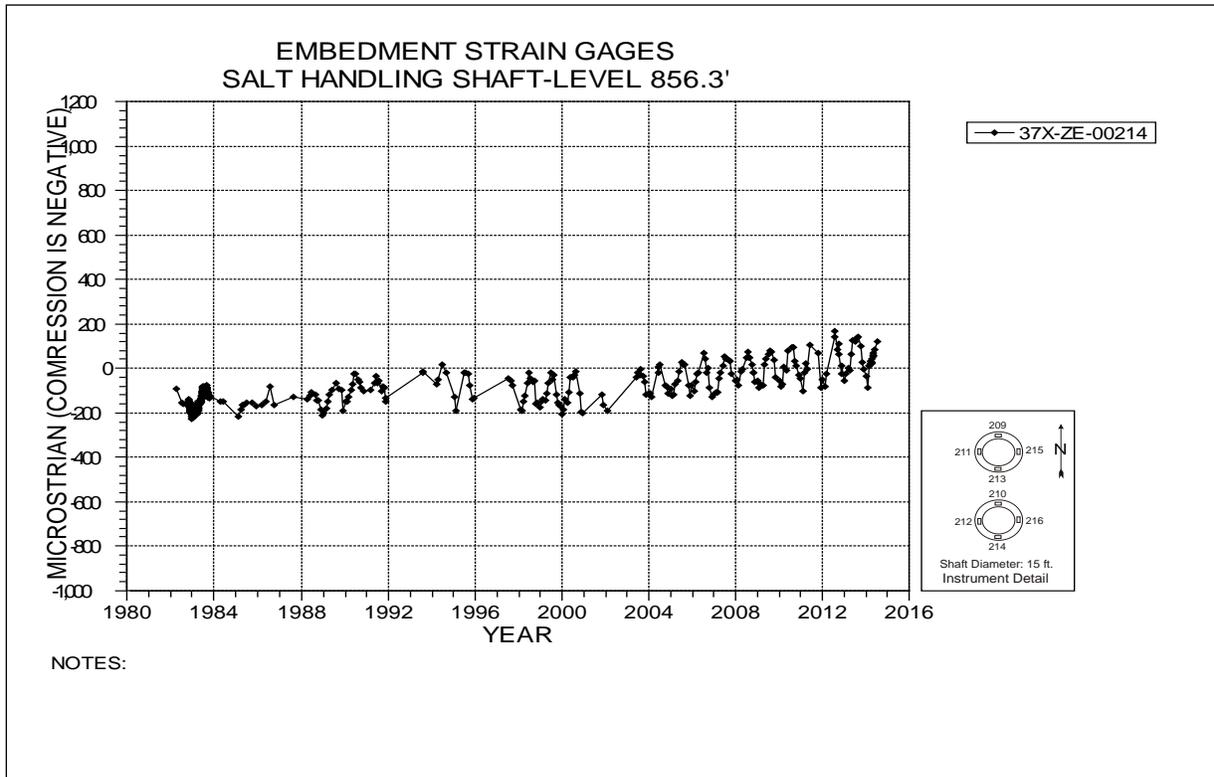


Figure 2-22 Embedment Strain Gage –  
Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3

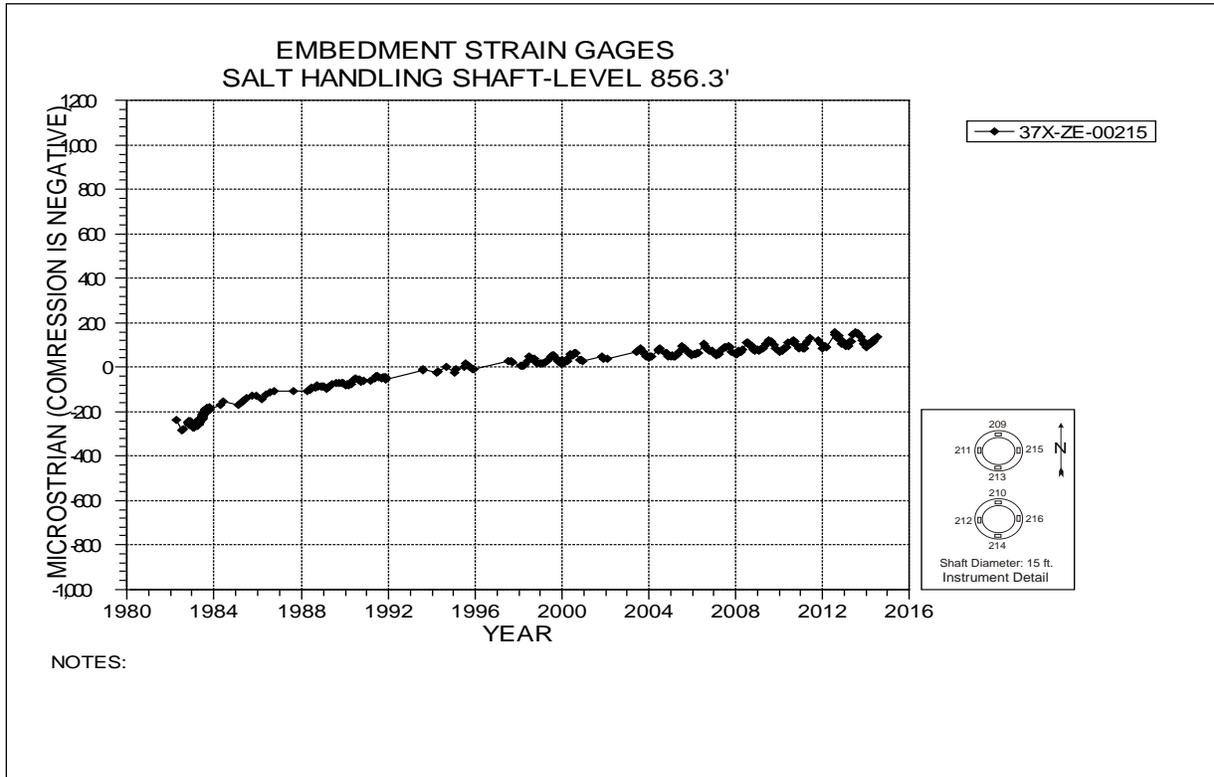


Figure 2-23 Embedment Strain Gage – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3

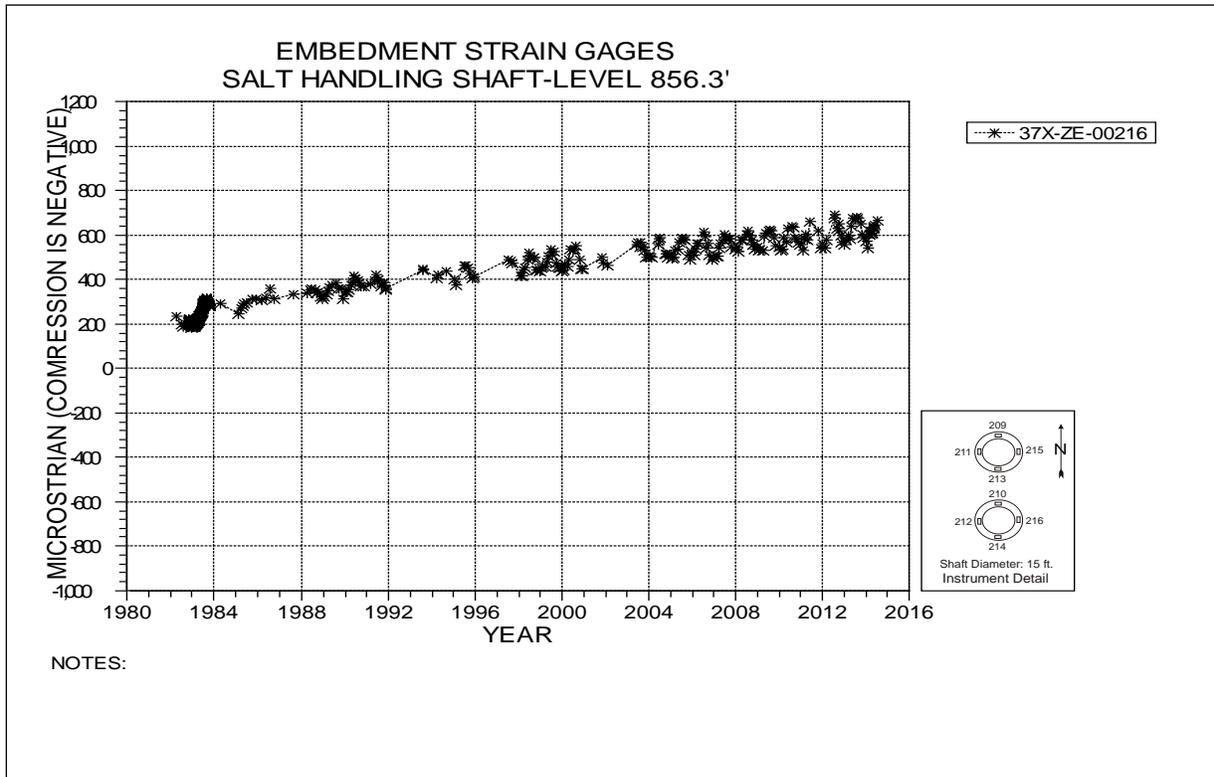


Figure 2-24 Embedment Strain Gage – Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3

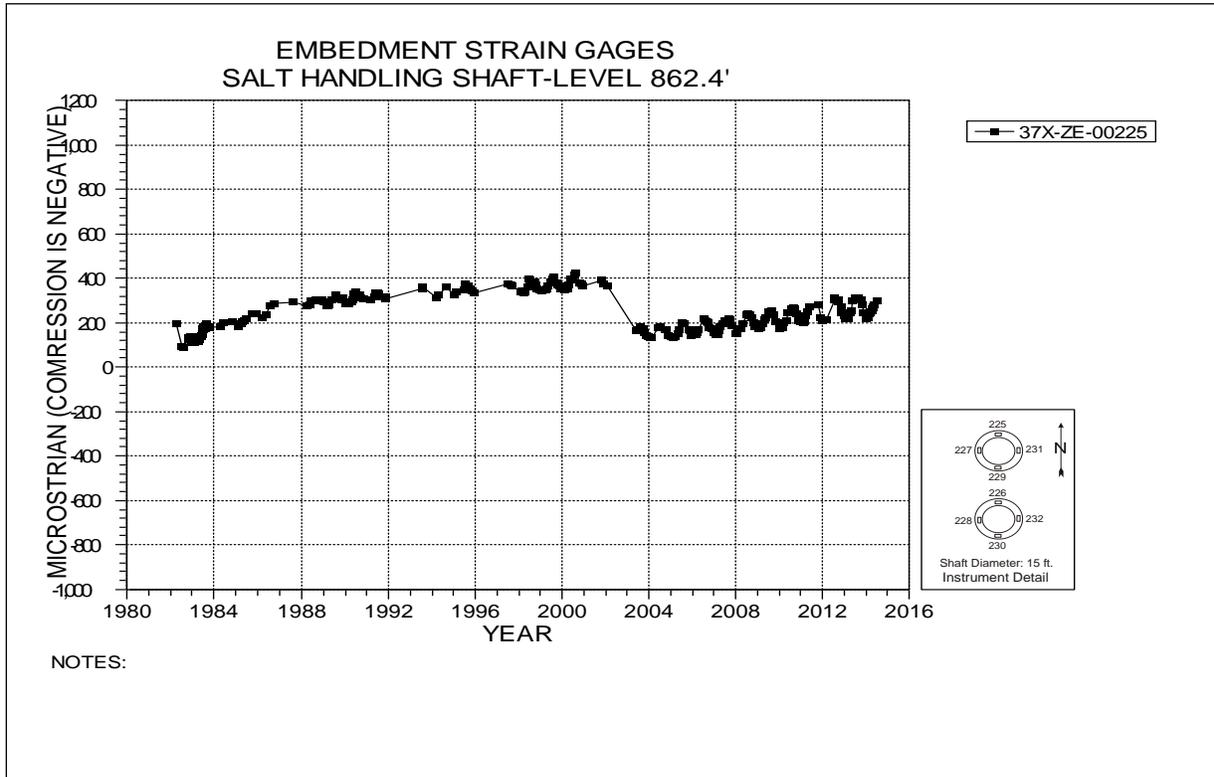


Figure 2-25 Embedment Strain Gage –  
Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 862.4

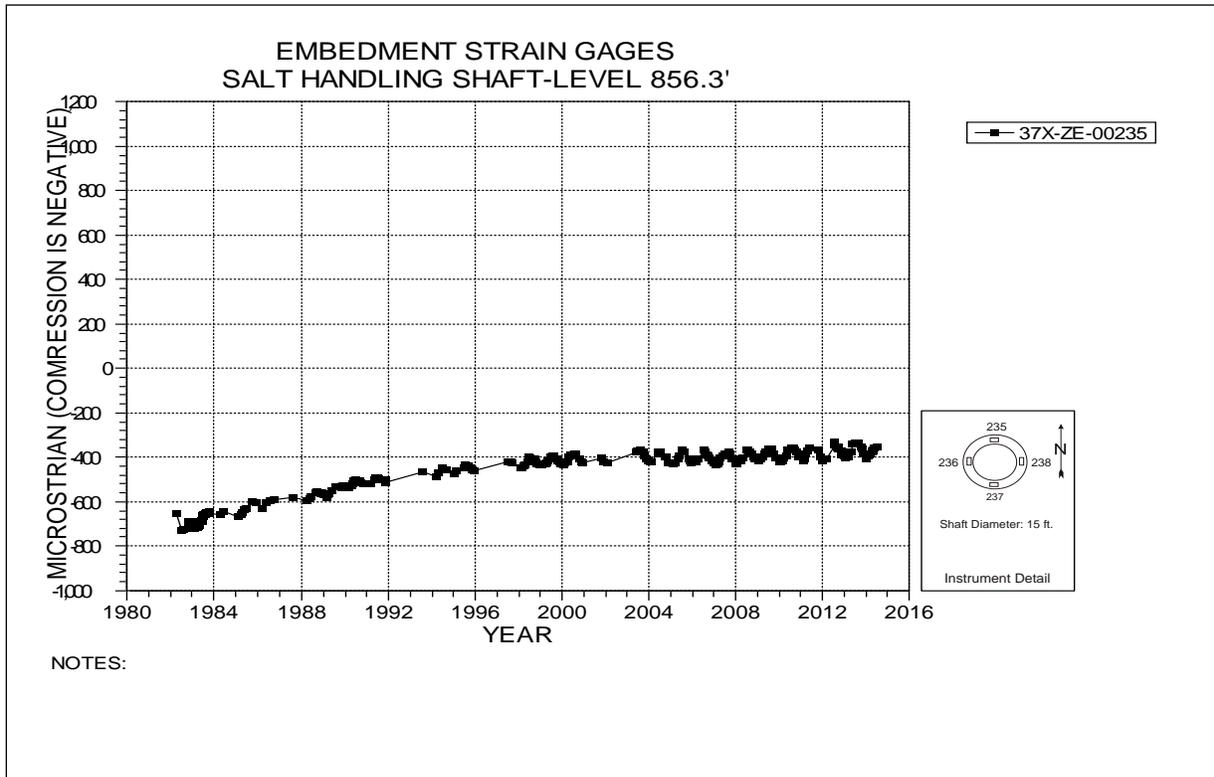


Figure 2-26 Embedment Strain Gage –  
Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3

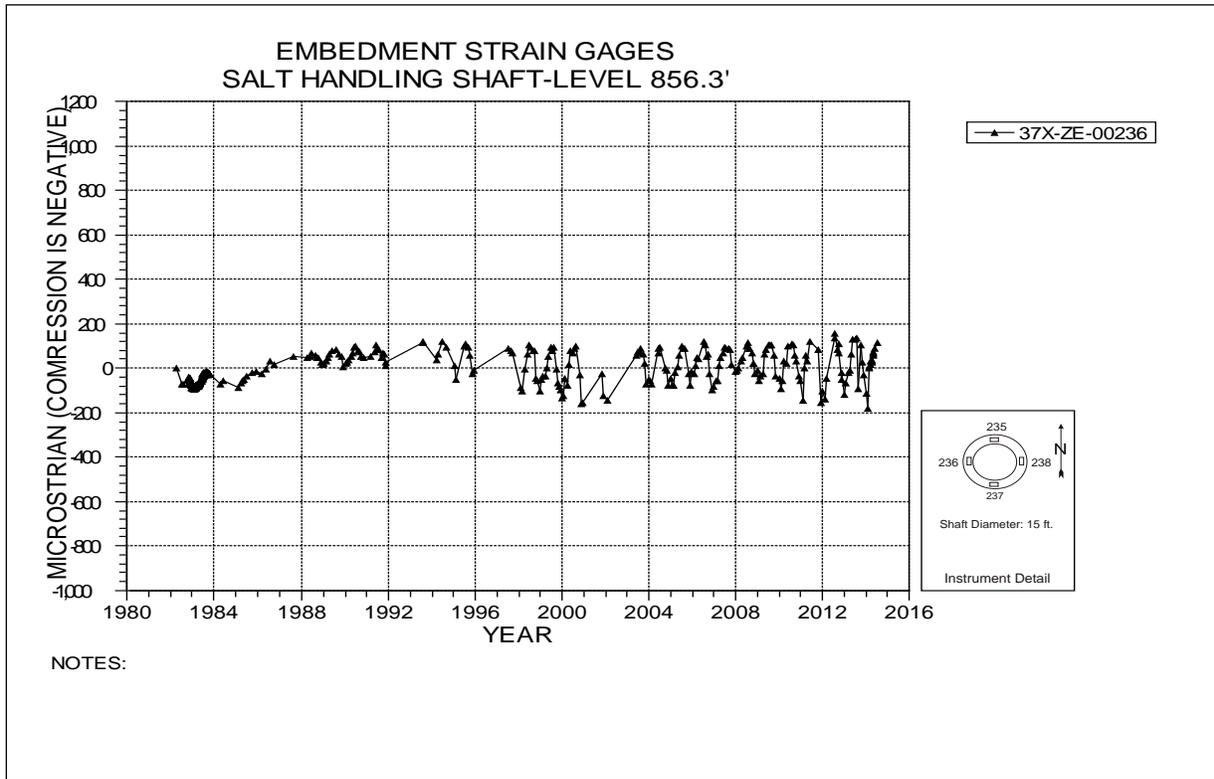


Figure 2-27 Embedment Strain Gage –  
Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3

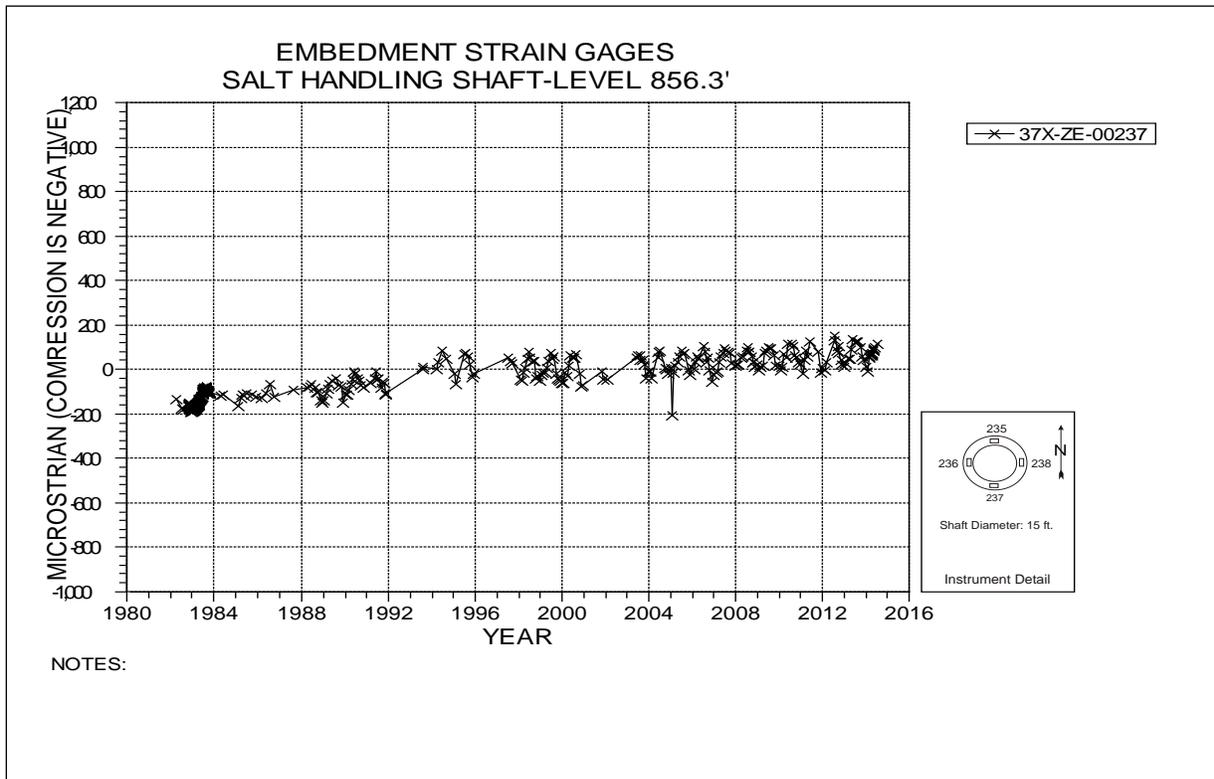


Figure 2-28 Embedment Strain Gage –  
Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3

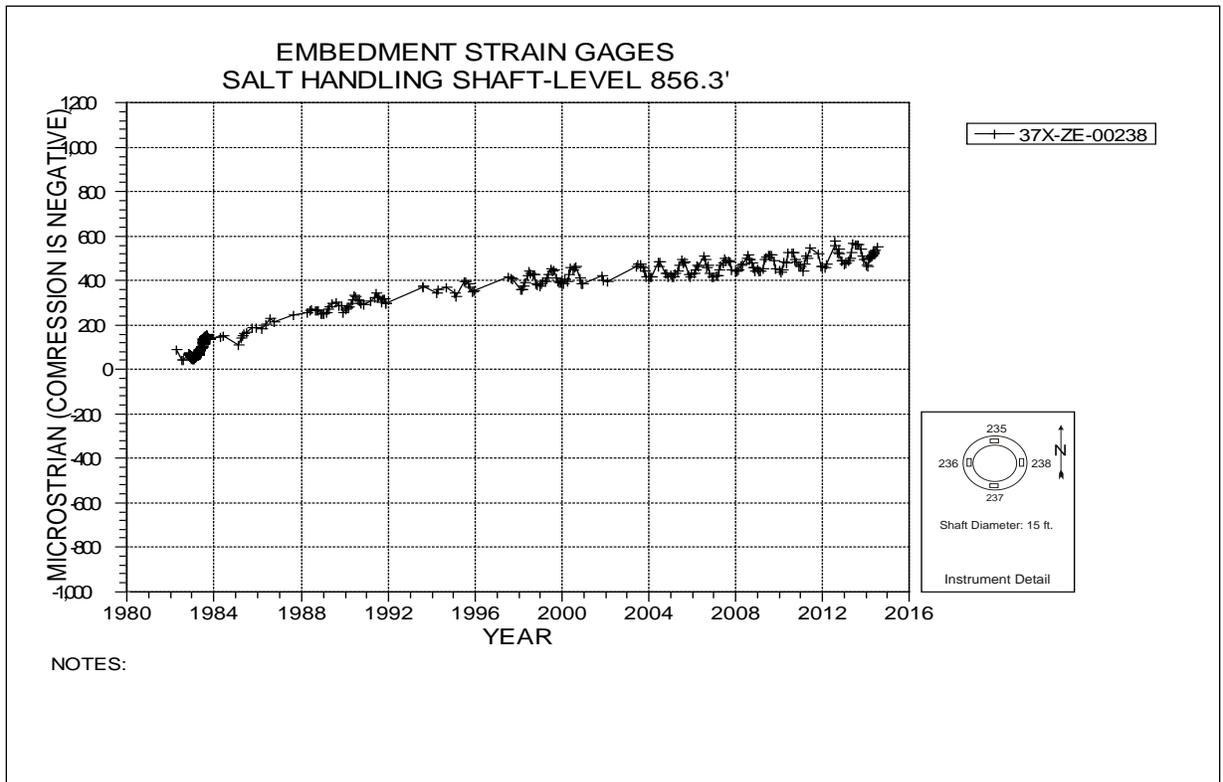


Figure 2-29 Embedment Strain Gage –  
Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 856.3

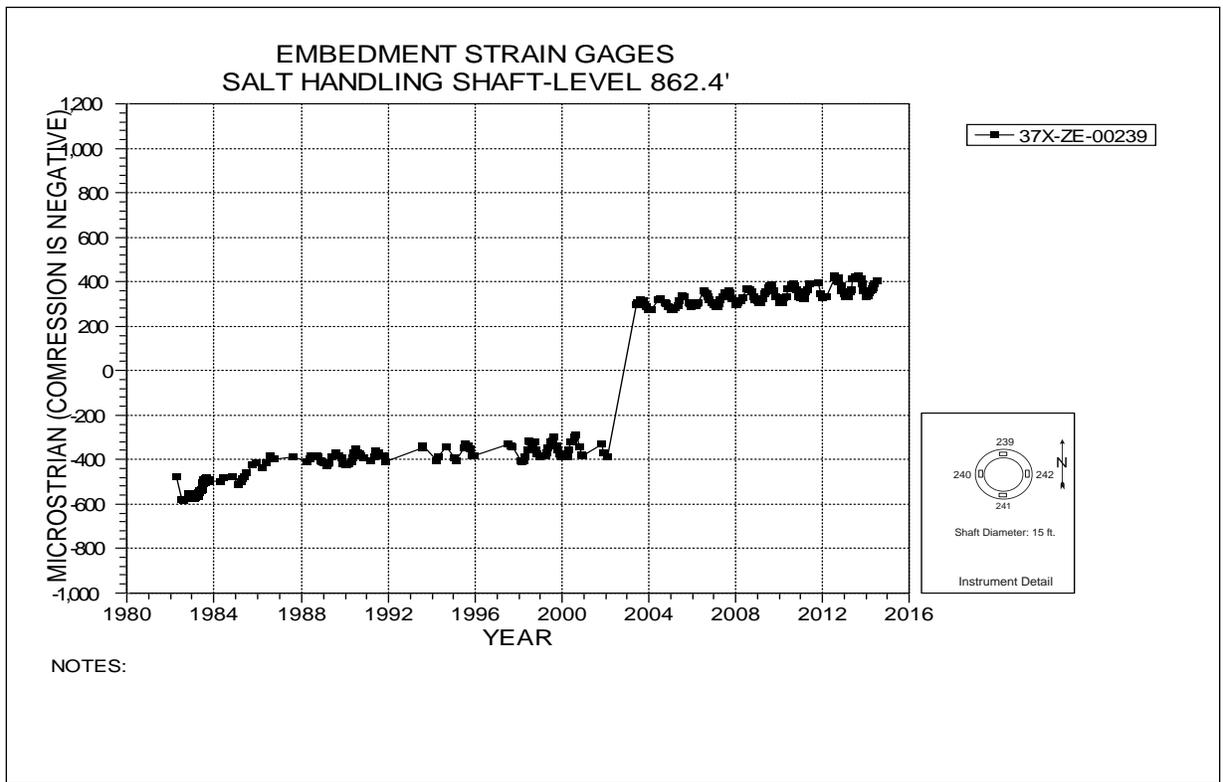


Figure 2-30 Embedment Strain Gage –  
Salt Handling Shaft Key – Level 862.4

### **3.0 Instrumentation Summary for Shaft Stations**

Instrumentation data analysis for the Salt Handling Shaft Station, Waste Shaft Station, and the area around the Air Intake Shaft follow. Table 3-1 presents data analyses for each of the Salt Handling Shaft Station instruments. Figures 3-1 through 3-7 present plots of the instrumentation data for the Salt Handling Shaft Station.

Table 3-2 presents data and analysis for the Waste Shaft Station. Plots from the instrumentation in the Waste Shaft Station are presented as Figures 3-8 and 3-9.

Table 3-3 and Figures 3-10 through 3-15 present the data from rock bolt load cells and borehole extensometers located in the immediate area around the Air Intake Shaft.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

**Table 3-1**  
**Salt Handling Shaft Station Data Analysis**

Convergence Points									
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Last Reading 2014-2015		Cumulative Displacement (inches)	Closure Rate 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Closure Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent	Comments
			Date	Inches					
E0-S18-8 A-E	E0-S18	3-1	05/28/15	5.578	26.73	1.2	1.8	-33%	
E0-S18-6 B-D	E0-S18	3-2	05/28/15	6.277	29.376	1.3	1.9	-32%	
E0-S18-5 H-F	E0-S18	3-3	05/28/15	3.494	17.955	0.7	1.1	-36%	
E0-S30-6 A-C	E0-S30	3-4	05/28/15	5.598	27.629	1.2	1.6	-25%	
E0-S65-5 A-C	E0-S65	3-5	05/28/15	3.878	19.238	0.8	1.1	-27%	

Extensometers								
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Date of Last Reading	Collar Displacement Relative to Deepest Anchor (inches)	Displacement Rate 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Displacement Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent	Comments
51X-GE-01026-2	E0-S30	3-6	05/18/15	1.940	0.3	0.2	50%	
51X-GE-01027-2	E0-S60	3-7	05/18/15	1.289	0.2	0.2	0%	

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

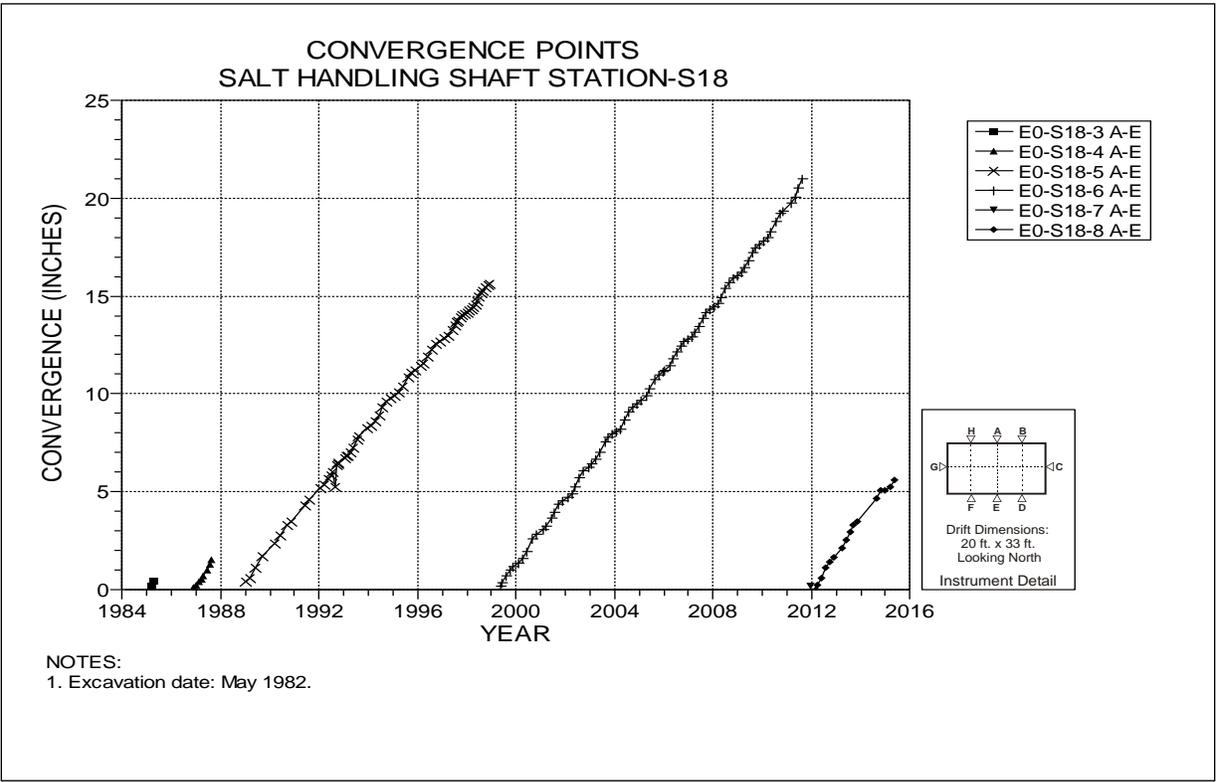


Figure 3-1 Convergence Point Array –  
Salt Handling Shaft Station at S18 – Centerline – Roof to Floor

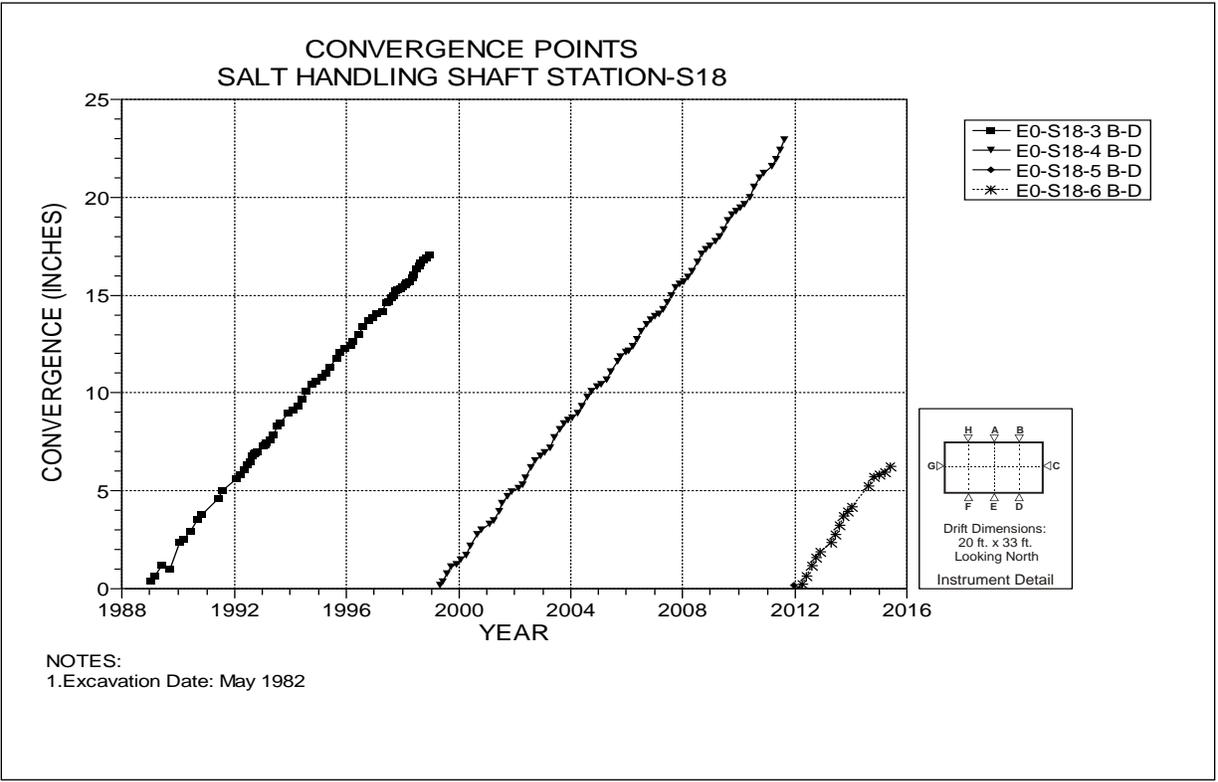


Figure 3-2 Convergence Point Array –  
Salt Handling Shaft Station at S18 – East Quarter Point – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

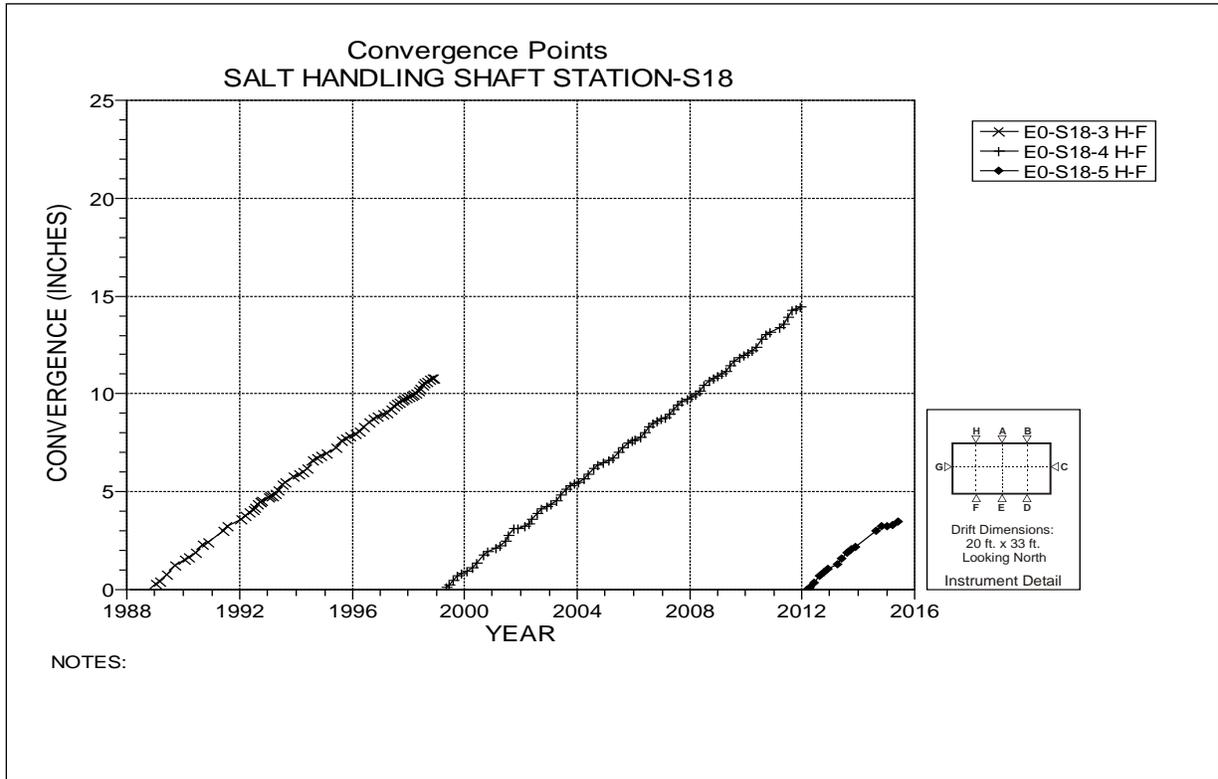


Figure 3-3 Convergence Point Array – Salt Handling Shaft Station at S18 – West Quarter Point – Roof to Floor

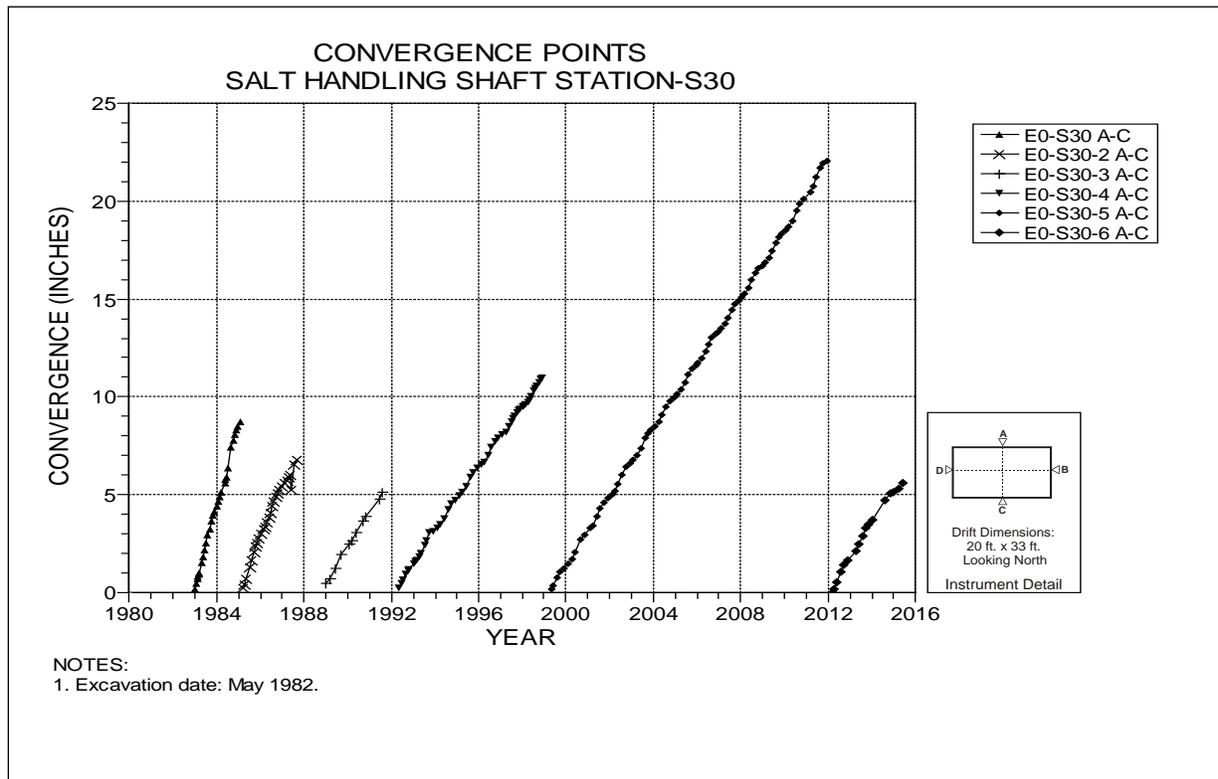
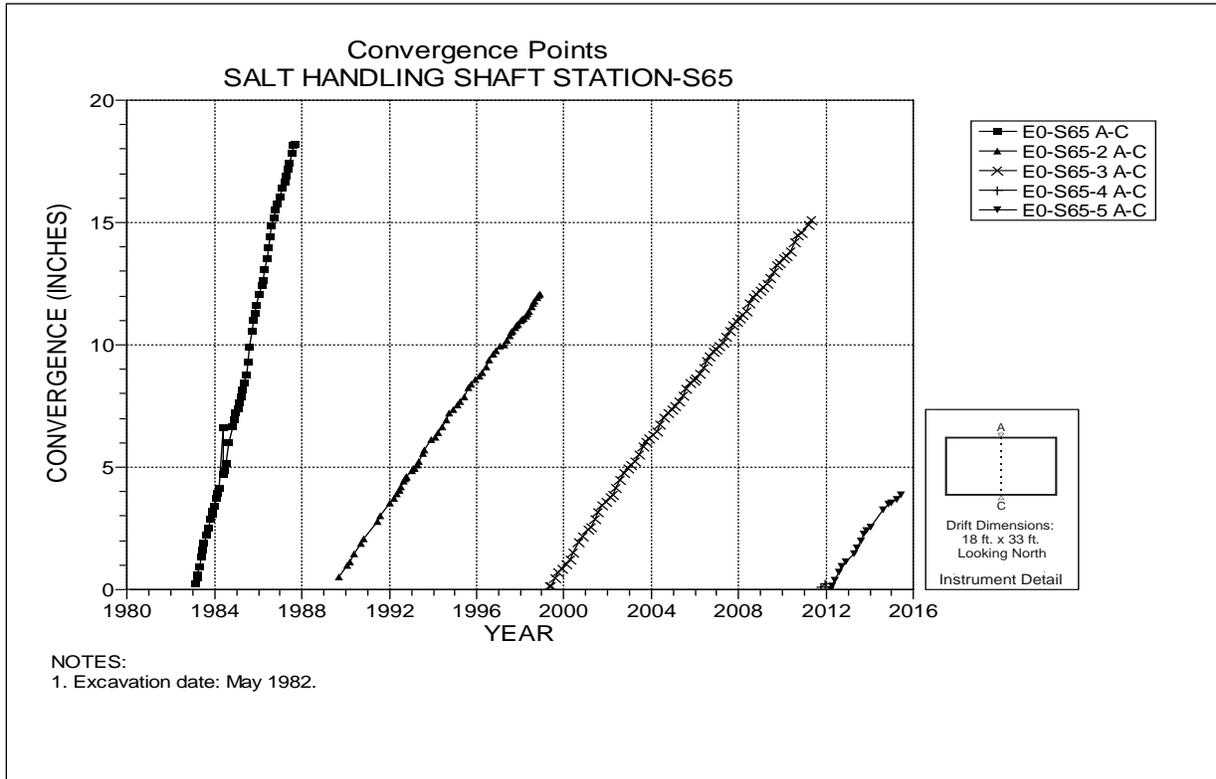


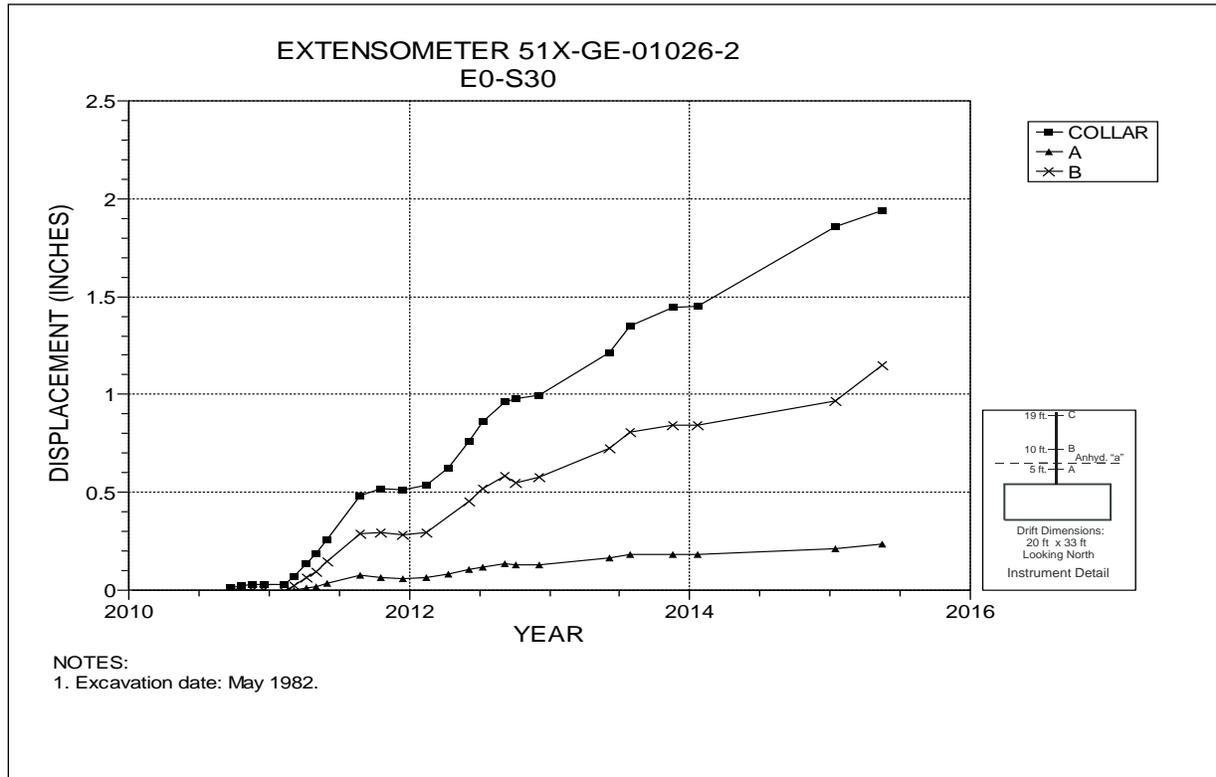
Figure 3-4 Convergence Point Array –

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

**Salt Handling Shaft Station at S30 – Roof to Floor**



**Figure 3-5 Convergence Point Array – Salt Handling Shaft Station at S65 – Roof to Floor**



**Figure 3-6 Extensometer 51X-GE-01026-2 –**

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

Salt Handling Shaft Station at E0 S30 – Roof

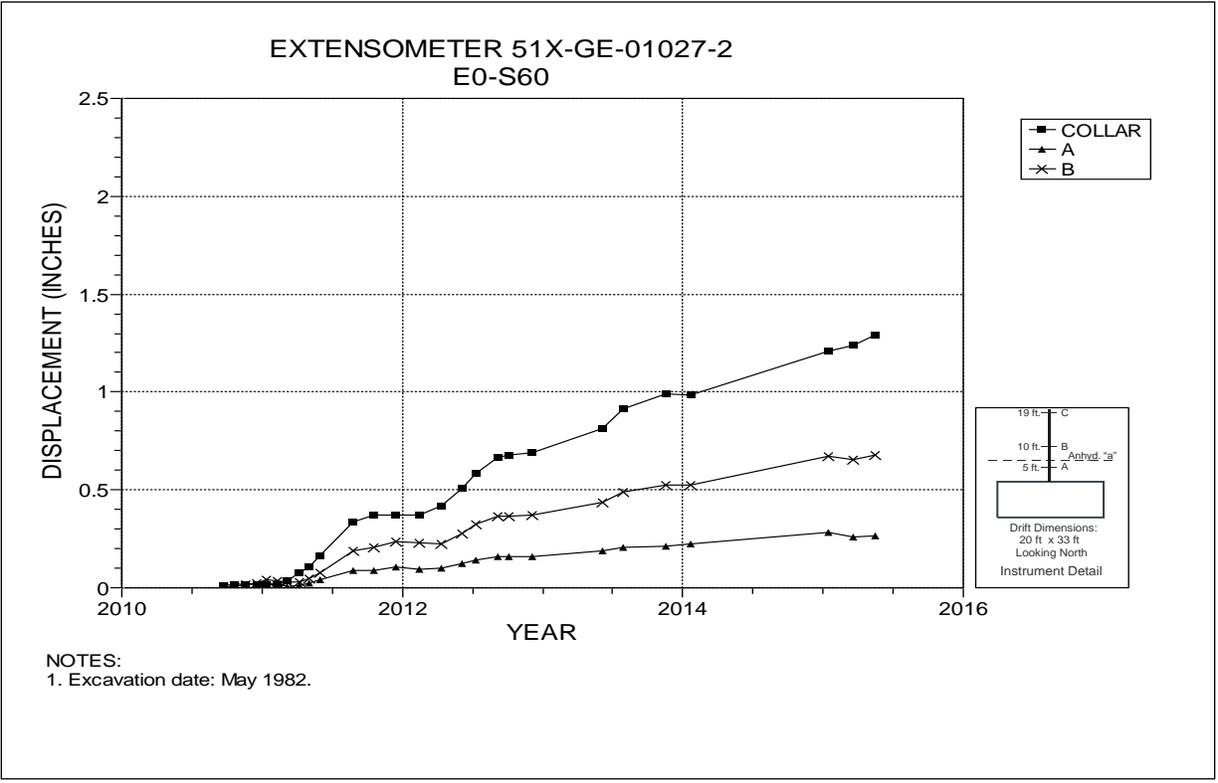


Figure 3-7 Extensometer 51X-GE-01027-2 – Salt Handling Shaft Station at E0 S60 – Roof

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

**Table 3-2**  
**Waste Shaft Station Data Analysis**

Extensometers								
Fieldtag	Location	Figure Number	Date of Last Reading	Collar Displacement Relative to Deepest Anchor (inches)	Displacement Rate 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Displacement Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent	Comments
51X-GE-00268	Waste Shaft Station at W30	3-8	04/23/15	7.222	0.1	0.1	0%	Calculations based on data from anchor D.
51X-GE-00404-2	Waste Shaft Station at E35	3-9	06/30/15	1.500	0.3	0.3	0%	

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

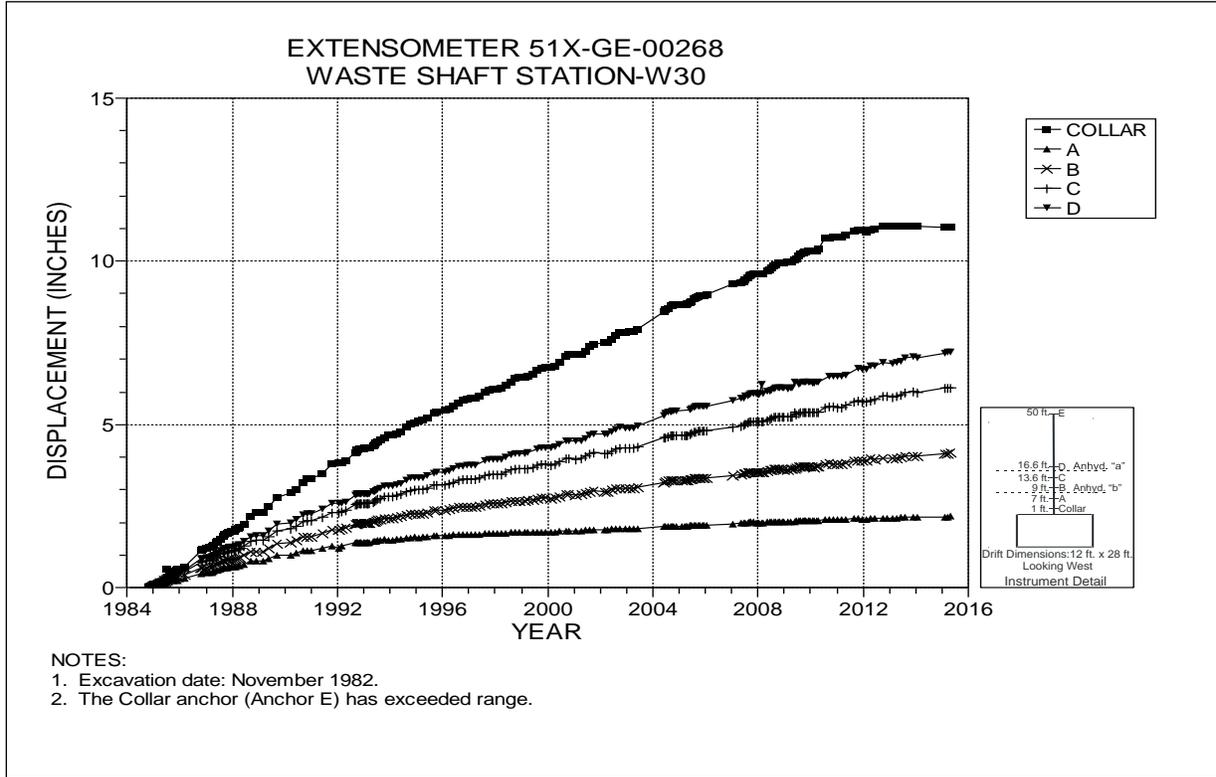


Figure 3-8 Extensometers 51X-GE-00268  
Waste Shaft Station at W30 – Roof

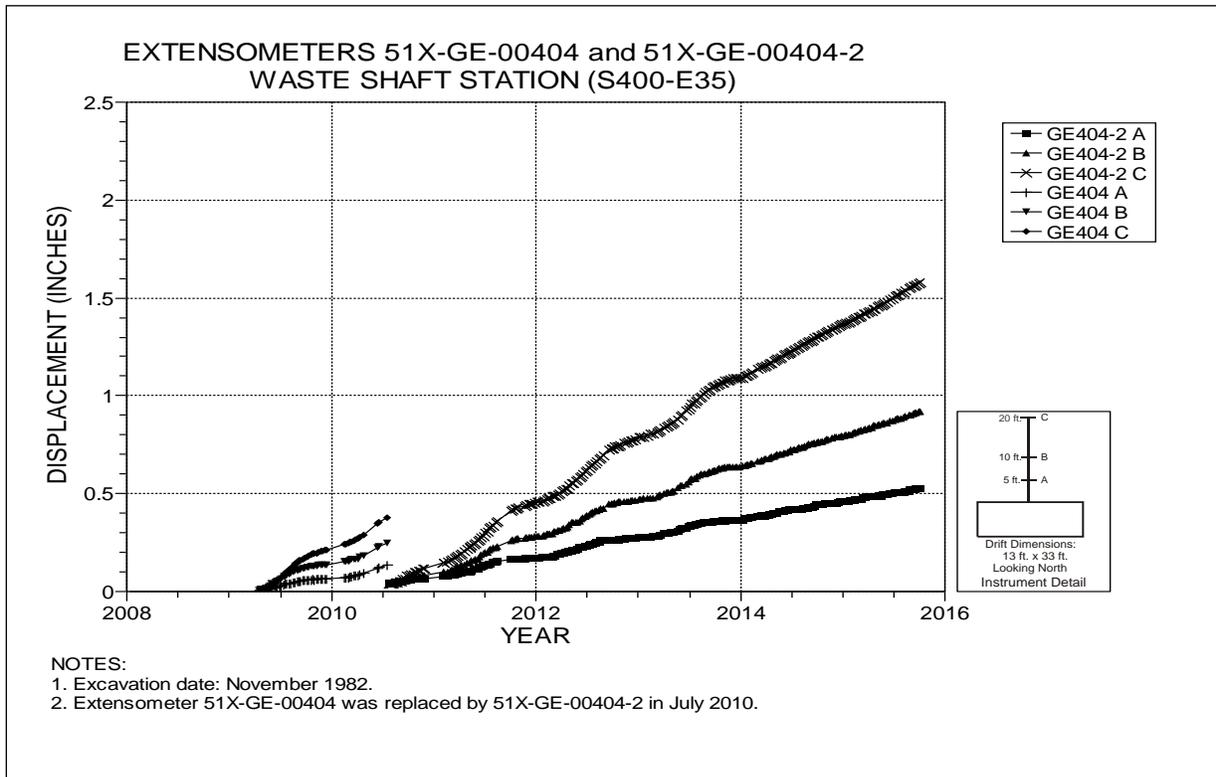


Figure 3-9 Extensometers 51X-GE-00404 and 51-GE-00404-2  
Waste Shaft Station at E35

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

**Table 3-3**  
**Air Intake Shaft Station Data Analysis**

Extensometers								
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Date of Last Reading	Collar Displacement Relative to Deepest Anchor (Inches)	Displacement Rate 2014 to 2015 in/year	Displacement Rate 2013 to 2014 in/year	Rate Change Percent	Comments
41X-GE-00122	W620- S65	3-10	06/23/15	3.899	0.2	0.2	0%	Calculations performed from anchor B data
41X-GE-00123	W620- N93	3-11	06/23/15	4.083	0.2	0.2	0%	Calculations performed from anchor A data.
Rockbolt Load Cells								
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Date of Initial Reading	Date of Last Reading <sup>3</sup>	Load <sup>3</sup> (kips)	Comments		
51X-WG-00236	AIS Station Brow - South	3-12	01/19/93	N/A	N/A			
51X-WG-00237	AIS Station Brow - South	3-12	01/19/93	N/A	N/A			
51X-WG-00238	AIS Station Brow - South	3-12	01/19/93	N/A	N/A			
51X-WG-00239	AIS Station Brow - South	3-12	01/19/93	06/23/15	38.505			
51X-WG-00240	AIS Station Brow - South	3-12	01/19/93	N/A	N/A			
51X-WG-00241	AIS Station Brow - South	3-13	01/19/93	N/A	N/A			
51X-WG-00242	AIS Station Brow - South	3-13	01/19/93	06/23/15	45.962			
51X-WG-00243	AIS Station Brow - South	3-13	01/19/93	06/23/15	24.591			
51X-WG-00244	AIS Station Brow - South	3-13	12/24/94	06/23/15	28.308			
51X-WG-00245	AIS Station Brow - South	3-13	01/19/93	N/A	N/A			
51X-WG-00246	AIS Station Brow - North	3-14	01/19/93	06/23/15	24.601			
51X-WG-00247	AIS Station Brow - North	3-14	01/19/93	N/A	N/A			
51X-WG-00248	AIS Station Brow - North	3-14	01/19/93	N/A	N/A			
51X-WG-00249	AIS Station Brow - North	3-14	01/19/93	N/A	N/A			
51X-WG-00250	AIS Station Brow - North	3-14	12/24/94	06/23/15	8.369			
51X-WG-00251	AIS Station Brow - North	3-15	01/19/93	06/23/15	25.893			
51X-WG-00252	AIS Station Brow - North	3-15	01/19/93	N/A	N/A			
51X-WG-00253	AIS Station Brow - North	3-15	01/19/93	06/23/15	66.468			
51X-WG-00254	AIS Station Brow - North	3-15	01/19/93	06/23/15	4.054			
51X-WG-00255	AIS Station Brow - North	3-15	01/19/93	06/23/15	18.931			

<sup>3</sup> N/A—Rock bolt has broken or the load cell has been damaged. These will not be displayed in the future unless they are replaced.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

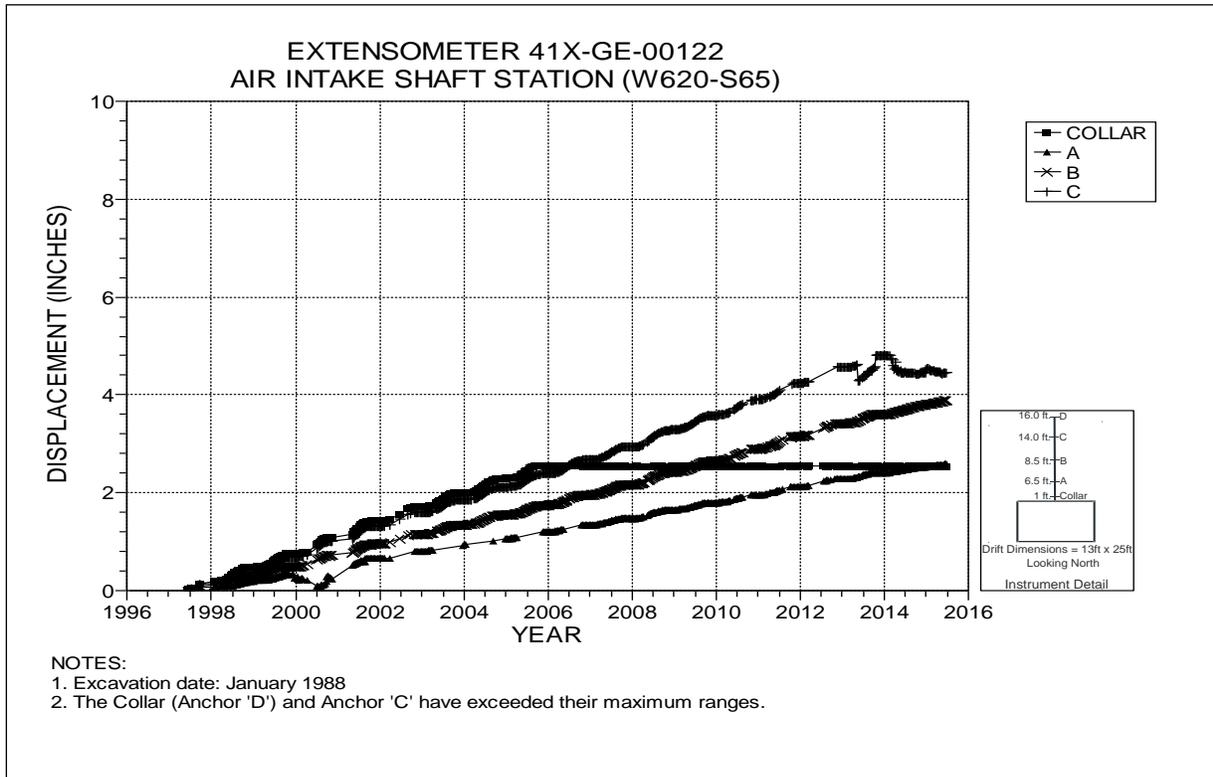


Figure 3-10 Extensometer 41X-GE-00122 –  
 Air Intake Shaft Station at W620 S65 – Roof

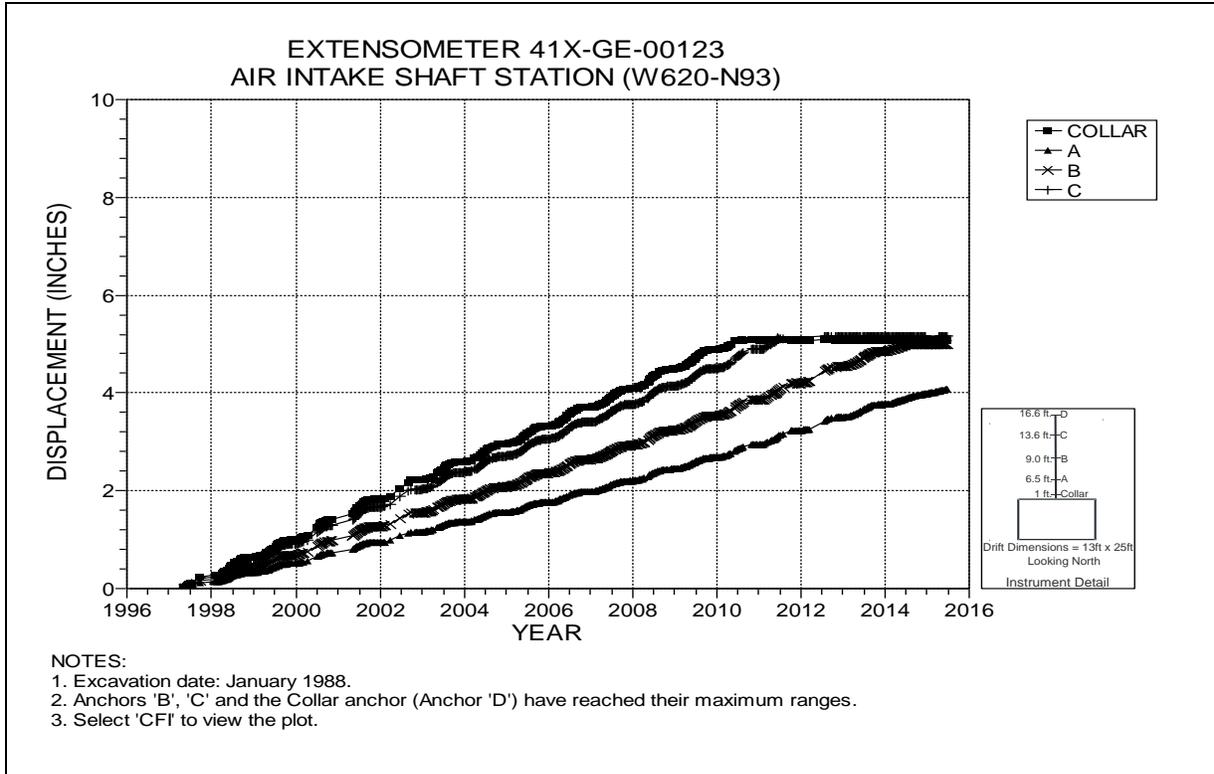


Figure 3-11 Extensometer 41X-GE-00123 –  
 Air Intake Shaft Station at W620 N93 – Roof

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

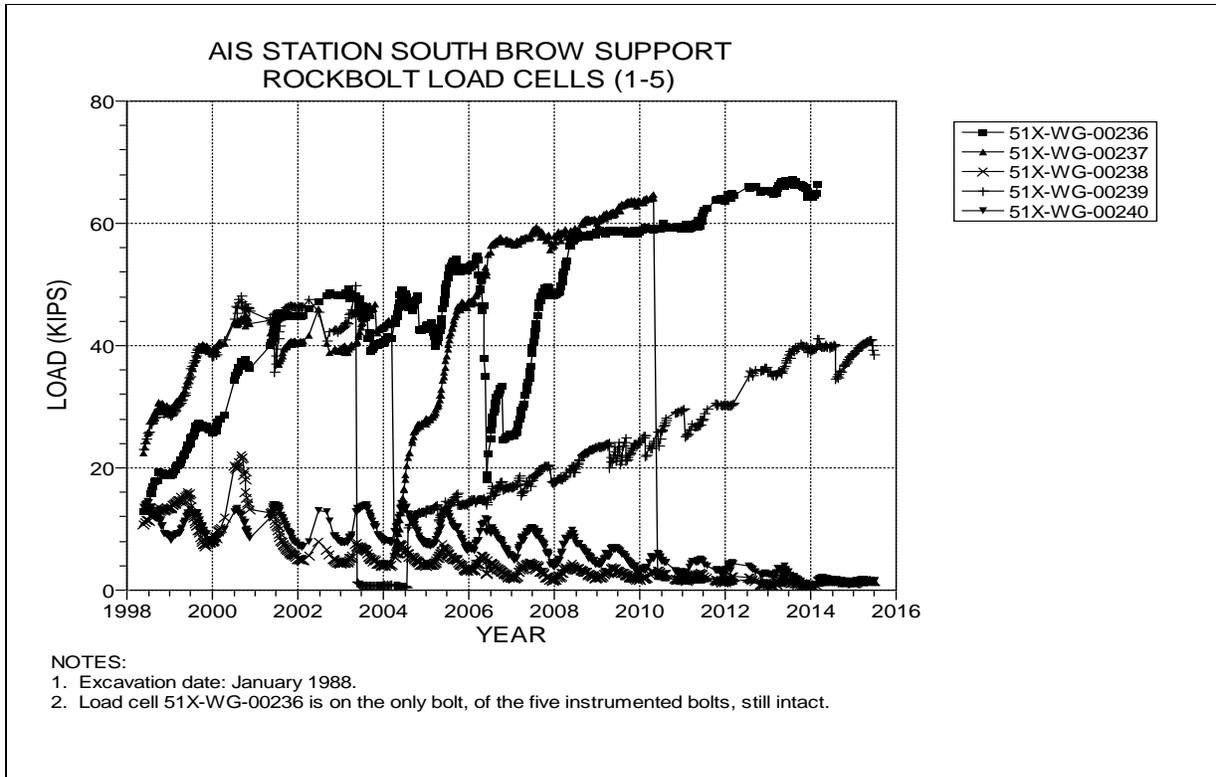


Figure 3-12 Rockbolt Load Cells –  
Air Intake Shaft Station – South Brow Support – Bolts (1-5)

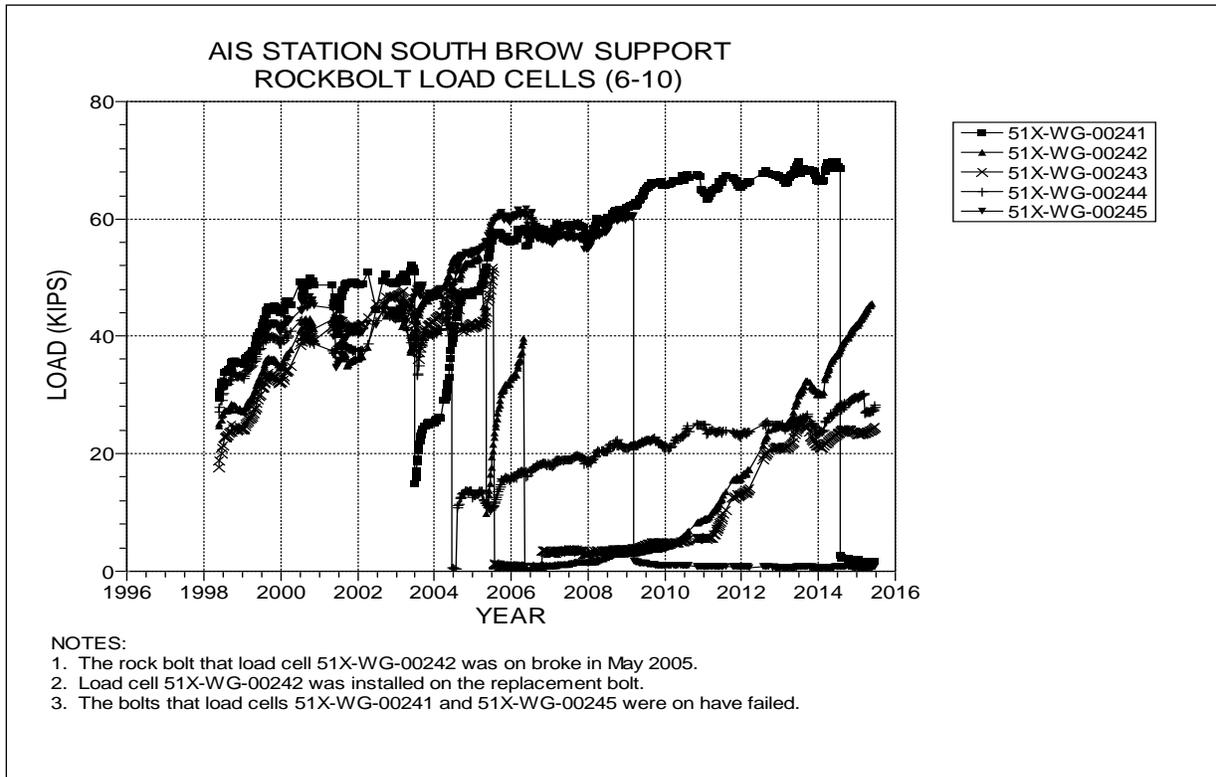


Figure 3-13 Rockbolt Load Cells –  
Air Intake Shaft Station – South Brow Support – Bolts (6-10)

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

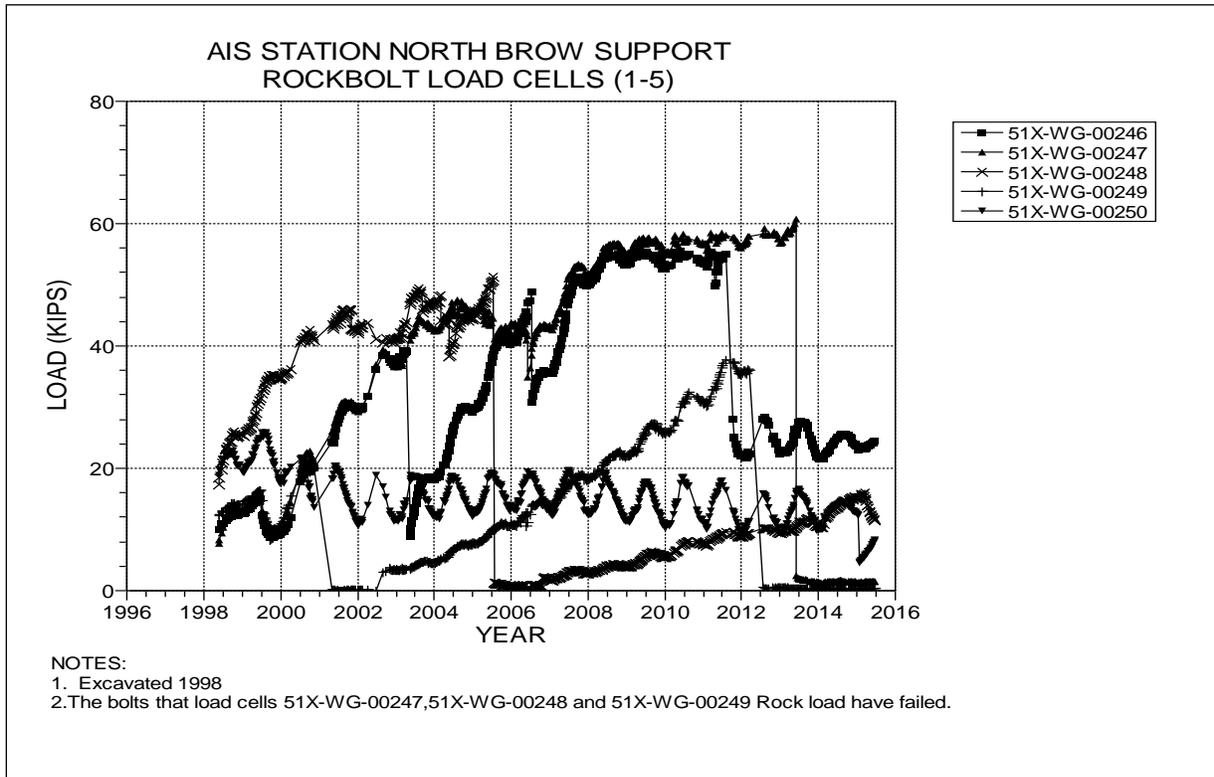


Figure 3-14 Rockbolt Load Cells –  
Air Intake Shaft Station – North Brow Support – Bolts (1-5)

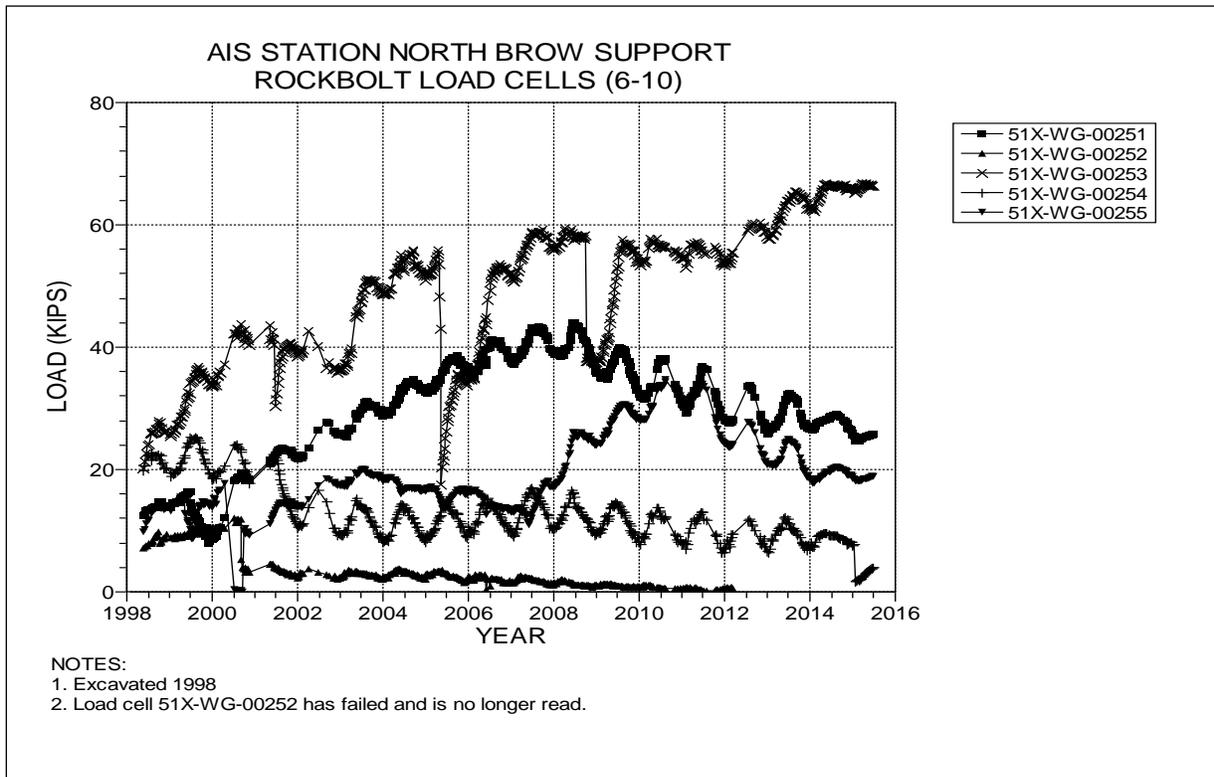


Figure 3-15 Rockbolt Load Cells –  
Air Intake Shaft Station – North Brow Support – Bolts (6-10)

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

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#### **4.0 Instrumentation Summary for the Access Drifts**

This chapter presents the instrumentation data and data analyses for the access drifts throughout the WIPP underground. Table 4-1 provides the results of analyses performed on the instrument data including displacement, convergence rates, and rock bolt loading.

Figures 4-1 through 4-21 present data from borehole extensometers installed in the access drifts while Figures 4-22 through 4-250 present the convergence point data. Figure 4-251 through 4-253 present the data from rock bolt load cells installed in the E140 drift, the adjacent brow at E140-S1600. Figure 4-254 through 4-258 presents data from joint meters installed at the S1950/E300 overcast and the access drifts.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

**Table 4-1  
Access Drifts Data Analysis**

Extensometers								
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Date of Last Reading	Collar Displacement Relative to Deepest Anchor (inches)	Displacement Rate <sup>4</sup> 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Displacement Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent <sup>4</sup>	Comments
51X-GE-00355	E0-N300	4-1	06/30/15	6.821	0.4	0.4	-9%	
51X-GE-00353	E0-N626	4-2	06/30/15	9.092	0.7	0.6	26%	
51X-GE-00352	E0-N940	4-3	06/30/15	8.709	0.7	0.6	24%	
51X-GE-00361	E0-N1266	4-4	06/30/15	12.909	0.9	0.6	55%	
51X-GE-00105-3	E140-N150	4-5	05/18/15	4.949	N/A	0.2	N/A	
51X-GE-00364	E140-N1266	4-6	06/30/15	7.505	0.9	0.6	55%	
51X-GE-00372	E140-S146	4-7	06/30/15	5.639	0.7	0.7	-1%	
51X-GE-00472	E140-S1000	4-8	05/07/15	6.762	0.3	0.2	60%	
51X-GE-00464	E140-S1025	4-9	05/07/15	4.194	0.2	0.2	59%	
51X-GE-00428-2	E140-S1150	4-10	05/07/15	6.981	3.0	1.8	69%	
51X-GE-00429	E140-S1450	4-11	05/07/15	6.574	2.7	1.3	105%	
51X-GE-00430	E140-S1669	4-12	05/07/15	7.463	3.7	1.4	158%	
51X-GE-00431	E140-S1775	4-13	05/07/15	7.083	2.3	1.8	24%	
51X-GE-00432	E140-S1850	4-14	05/07/15	6.781	2.3	1.8	32%	
51X-GE-00374	E300-N1186	4-15	06/30/15	7.424	0.6	0.9	-27%	
51X-GE-00388	E300-N1266	4-16	06/30/15	5.630	0.6	0.9	-32%	
51X-GE-00373	E300-N1341	4-17	06/30/15	6.045	0.6	0.4	50%	
51X-GE-00474	S1000-E120	4-18	05/07/15	1.594	0.1	0.1	74%	
51X-GE-00473	S1000-E160	4-19	05/07/15	1.386	0.1	0.0	-310%	
51X-GE-00462	S1300-E120	4-20	01/15/15	0.917	N/A	0.0	N/A	
41X-GE-00124	W519-N190	4-21	06/30/15	3.460	0.2	0.1	60%	Anchor 'A' data were used in the calculations.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

**Table 4-1**  
**Access Drifts Data Analysis**

Convergence Points									
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Last Reading 2014-2015		Cumulative Displacement (inches)	Closure Rate 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Closure Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent	Comments
			Date	Inches					
CORE-W10 A-C	Core Storage W10	4-22	04/23/15	25.520	25.520	0.8	0.8	0%	
CORE-W20 A-C	Core Storage W20	4-22	04/23/15	24.349	24.349	0.8	1.0	-20%	
CORE-W30 A-C	Core Storage W30	4-22	04/23/15	25.708	25.708	0.8	1.1	-27%	
CORE-W51 A-C	Core Storage W51	4-22	06/25/15	30.028	30.028	1.1	1.2	-8%	
CORE-W62 A-C	Core Storage W62	4-22	06/25/15	31.314	31.314	1.0	1.2	17%	21%
CORE-W73 A-C	Core Storage W73	4-22	06/25/15	31.598	31.598	1.0	1.2	-17%	
CORE-W101 A-C	Core Storage W101	4-22	06/25/15	30.427	30.427	1.0	1.1	-9%	
CORE-W117 A-C	Core Storage W117	4-22	06/25/15	27.323	27.323	0.9	1.0	-10%	
E0-N75 A-C	E0-N75	4-23	05/28/15	25.473	25.473	1.5	1.9	-21%	
E0-N225-2 A-C	E0-N225	4-24	05/28/15	24.521	24.568	1.2	1.6	-25%	
E0-N460-3 A-C	E0-N460	4-25	05/28/15	29.962	50.051	1.7	1.8	-6%	
E0-N780-2 A-C	E0-N780	4-26	05/28/15	25.180	45.602	1.6	1.9	-16%	
E0-N940-5 A-C	E0-N940	4-27	05/28/15	26.428	74.480	2.1	2.0	5%	
E0-N1110-5 A-C	E0-N1110	4-28	05/28/15	17.459	51.883	1.2	1.2	0%	
E0-N1266-4 A-C	E0-N1266	4-29	05/28/15	27.551	64.458	1.7	1.7	0%	
E140-N5-7 A-C	E140-N5	4-30	05/14/15	5.878	52.771	2.5	2.8	-11%	
E140-N150-6 A-C	E140-N150	4-31	05/14/15	3.731	34.477	1.6	1.7	-6%	
E140-N220-4 A-C	E140-N220	4-32	06/12/15	6.288	48.445	2.6	2.9	-10%	
E140-N355-2 A-C	E140-N355	4-33	06/12/15	19.472	28.016	2.3	2.3	0%	
E140-N460-3 A-C	E140-N460	4-34	06/12/15	28.058	48.889	2.0	1.9	5%	
E140-N562-2 A-C	E140-N562	4-35	06/12/15	28.899	40.716	2.5	2.6	-4%	
E140-N626-3 A-C	E140-N626	4-36	06/12/15	38.975	71.545	3.3	3.0	10%	
E140-N686-2 A-C	E140-N686	4-37	06/12/15	30.537	43.676	2.3	2.3	0%	
E140-N780-2 A-C	E140-N780	4-38	06/12/15	35.972	67.729	2.7	2.1	29%	
E140-N940-2 A-C	E140-N940	4-39	06/12/15	36.352	36.352	3.4	2.8	21%	The initial installation was at N952.
E140-N1100-2 A-C	E140 -N1100	4-40	06/12/15	17.242	36.965	1.4	1.5	-7%	

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

**Table 4-1**  
**Access Drifts Data Analysis (continued)**

Convergence Points (continued)									
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Last Reading 2014-2015		Cumulative Displacement (inches)	Closure Rate <sup>4</sup> 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Closure Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent <sup>4</sup>	Comments
			Date	Inches					
E140-N1266-3 A-C	E140-N1266	4-41	06/12/15	27.262	65.017	2.3	1.9	21%	
E140-N1420-2 A-C	E140-N1420	4-42	05/28/15	18.830	35.300	1.4	1.4	0%	
E140-S90-4 A-C	E140-S90	4-43	05/14/15	15.877	33.590	N/A	2.2	N/A	
E140-S262-5 A-C	E140-S262	4-44	06/25/15	5.306	42.327	1.5	2.3	-35%	
E140-S460-6 A-C	E140-S460	4-45	06/25/15	9.013	59.749	1.9	2.1	-10%	
E140-S460-2 B-D	E140-S460	4-45	04/28/15	30.440	36.384	0.6	1.2	-50%	
E140-S550-6 A-C	E140-S550	4-46	06/25/15	8.475	50.442	1.8	1.9	-5%	
E140-S550-4 B-D	E140-S550	4-46	01/19/15	33.534	42.176	N/A	1.4	N/A	
E140-S700-8 A-D	E140-S700	4-47	06/25/15	10.047	40.087	2.1	2.1	0%	
E140-S700-6 B-C	E140-S700	4-48	06/25/15	13.621	43.653	2.4	2.3	4%	
E140-S700-6 E-F	E140-S700	4-49	06/25/15	7.333	27.330	1.2	1.3	-8%	
E140-S850-10 A-C	E140-S850	4-50	06/25/15	5.640	63.376	2.3	2.5	-8%	
E140-S1000-4 A-C	E140-S1000	4-51	06/25/15	3.735	44.082	1.5	1.5	0%	
E140-S1025-5 A-C	E140-S1025	4-52	06/25/15	4.228	31.635	1.7	1.8	-6%	
E140-S1075-5 A-E	E140-S1075	4-53	06/25/15	6.293	35.095	3.0	2.5	20%	
E140-S1075-5 B-D	E140-S1075	4-54	05/07/15	2.648	24.739	1.2	1.2	0%	
E140-S1075-5 H-F	E140-S1075	4-55	06/25/15	4.23	25.55	1.9	1.5	23%	
E140-S1150-5 A-G	E140-S1150	4-56	06/25/15	9.711	79.885	4.6	3.7	24%	
E140-S1150-7 B-F	E140-S1150	4-57	06/25/15	7.844	40.301	3.5	2.7	30%	
E140-S1150-6 L-H	E140-S1150	4-58	06/25/15	4.239	30.037	1.8	1.8	0%	
E140-S1225-5 A-E	E140-S1225	4-59	06/25/15	9.594	46.089	4.6	3.7	24%	
E140-S1225-5 B-D	E140-S1225	4-60	06/25/15	6.649	42.573	3.2	2.1	52%	
E140-S1225-4 H-F	E140-S1225	4-61	05/07/15	5.037	30.420	2.1	2.3	-9%	
E140-S1300-5 A-C	E140-S1300	4-62	06/25/15	4.266	42.209	2.3	1.5	53%	
E140-S1378-4 A-E	E140-S1378	4-63	05/07/15	8.073	50.614	3.5	3.4	3%	
E140-S1378-4 B-D	E140-S1378	4-64	06/25/15	5.221	34.759	2.7	1.8	50%	

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

**Table 4-1**  
**Access Drifts Data Analysis (continued)**

Convergence Points (continued)									
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Last Reading 2014-2015		Cumulative Displacement (inches)	Closure Rate 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Closure Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent	Comments
			Date	Inches					
E140-S1378-4 H-F	E140-S1378	4-65	06/25/15	10.933	56.795	5.3	3.9	36%	
E140-S1450-6 A-G	E140-S1450	4-66	06/25/15	9.008	89.815	3.9	3.7	5%	
E140-S1450-4 B-F	E140-S1450	4-67	06/25/15	5.090	52.578	2.2	1.6	38%	
E140-S1450-3 I-E	E140-S1450	4-68	04/28/15	6.843	24.935	0.9	1.3	-31%	
E140-S1450-4 L-H	E140-S1450	4-69	06/25/15	6.972	48.792	3.0	2.7	11%	
E140-S1534-4 A-E	E140-S1534	4-70	06/25/15	6.495	59.978	2.7	2.8	-4%	
E140-S1534-5 B-D	E140-S1534	4-71	06/25/15	5.357	39.904	2.2	2.1	5%	
E140-S1534-4 H-F	E140-S1534	4-72	06/25/15	6.351	44.289	2.6	2.8	-7%	
E140-S1600-7 A-C	E140-S1600	4-73	06/25/15	5.386	47.332	2.4	2.1	14%	
E140-S1687-4 A-E	E140-S1687	4-74	06/25/15	8.199	57.338	3.6	3.3	9%	
E140-S1687-4 B-D	E140-S1687	4-75	06/25/15	6.099	42.841	2.4	2.3	4%	
E140-S1687-4 H-F	E140-S1687	4-76	06/25/15	7.277	44.045	3.3	2.6	27%	
E140-S1775-4 A-G	E140-S1775	4-77	06/25/15	9.503	77.689	4.1	4.0	2%	
E140-S1775-5 B-F	E140-S1775	4-78	06/25/15	9.339	66.752	4.1	3.8	8%	
E140-S1775-3 I-E	E140-S1775	4-79	04/28/15	14.811	29.032	1.3	1.8	-28%	
E140-S1775-4 L-H	E140-S1775	4-80	06/25/15	4.729	37.314	2.4	1.5	60%	
E140-S1862-4 A-E	E140-S1862	4-81	06/25/15	8.870	61.868	3.7	3.7	0%	
E140-S1862-4 B-D	E140-S1862	4-82	06/25/15	9.394	58.055	4.1	3.9	7%	
E140-S1862-4 H-F	E140-S1862	4-83	06/25/15	4.756	31.109	1.9	2.0	-5%	
E140-S1950-7 A-C	E140-S1950	4-84	06/25/15	9.395	65.785	4.4	3.4	29%	
E140-S2007-8 A-C	E140-S2007	4-85	06/30/15	11.797	56.324	5.0	4.5	11%	
E140-S2065-7 A-C	E140-S2065	4-86	06/30/15	10.984	63.750	4.4	4.5	-2%	
E140-S2122-7 A-C	E140-S2122	4-87	06/30/15	9.713	59.953	4.7	4.1	15%	
E140-S2275-7 A-C	E140-S2275	4-88	06/30/15	12.528	91.465	5.0	5.3	-6%	
E140-S2350-7 A-C	E140-S2350	4-89	06/30/15	12.255	94.968	6.0	5.0	20%	
E140-S2425-6 A-C	E140-S2425	4-90	06/30/15	10.623	66.129	4.4	4.4	0%	

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

**Table 4-1**  
**Access Drifts Data Analysis (continued)**

Convergence Points (continued)									
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Last Reading 2014-2015		Cumulative Displacement (inches)	Closure Rate <sup>4</sup> 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Closure Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent <sup>4</sup>	Comments
			Date	Inches					
E140-S2520-4 A-C	E140-S2520	4-91	06/30/15	9.674	50.450	4.8	3.2	50%	
E140-S2634-2 A-C	E140-S2634	4-92	06/30/15	11.265	68.240	4.5	5.0	-10%	
E140-S2750-4 A-C	E140-S2750	4-93	06/30/15	7.509	33.844	3.3	2.7	22%	
E140-S2833-3 A-C	E140-S2833	4-94	06/30/15	30.092	50.891	4.5	4.5	0%	
E140-S2915-3 A-C	E140-S2915	4-95	06/30/15	20.197	46.413	2.6	2.6	0%	
E140-S2998-3 A-C	E140-S2998	4-96	06/30/15	22.591	49.746	3.1	3.2	-3%	
E140-S3080-2 A-C	E140-S3080	4-97	06/30/15	23.933	40.072	5.0	3.7	35%	
E140-S3195-2 A-C	E140-S3195	4-98	06/30/15	26.777	53.032	5.1	4.0	28%	
E140-S3295-2 A-C	E140-S3295	4-99	06/30/15	16.368	24.073	2.9	2.4	21%	
E140-S3325 A-C	E140-S3325	4-100	06/30/15	23.421	23.421	2.7	2.4	13%	
E140-S3395-2 A-C	E140-S3395	4-101	06/30/15	22.866	38.024	3.5	3.5	0%	
E140-S3480-2 A-C	E140-S3480	4-102	06/30/15	28.408	42.708	5.5	4.8	15%	
E140-S3565-2 A-C	E140-S3565	4-103	06/30/15	22.704	34.032	5.9	3.9	51%	
E140-S3650-2 A-C	E140-S3650	4-104	06/30/15	13.420	20.040	2.6	2.0	30%	
E300-N45-2 A-E	E300-N45	4-105	05/14/15	3.533	36.414	1.8	2.2	-18%	
E300-N45-2 H-F	E300-N45	4-106	05/14/15	3.071	32.610	N/A	2.0	N/A	
E300-N170-3 A-E	E300-N170	4-107	05/14/15	3.869	37.343	2.0	2.3	-13%	
E300-N170-3 H-F	E300-N170	4-108	05/14/15	3.157	33.452	1.6	1.8	-11%	
E300-N1100-2 A-C	E300-N1100	4-109	03/16/15	3.237	5.462	1.6	1.8	-11%	
E300-N1262-4 A-C	E300-N1262	4-410	05/28/15	8.410	30.473	2.7	2.5	8%	
E300-N1341-3 A-C	E300-N1341	4-111	05/28/15	7.306	27.904	2.5	2.4	4%	
E300-S45-3 A-E	E300-S45	4-112	05/14/15	2.889	30.093	1.4	1.8	-22%	
E300-S45-3 B-D	E300-S45	4-113	05/14/15	3.288	28.479	1.6	2.1	-24%	
E300-S45-3 H-F	E300-S45	4-114	05/14/15	2.451	25.700	1.2	1.5	-20%	
E300-S90-3 A-C	E300-S90	4-115	05/14/15	2.130	22.407	1.2	1.5	-20%	
E300-S250-2 A-C	E300-S250	4-116	03/30/15	11.328	15.713	0.5	0.8	-38%	
E300-S250-2 B-D	E300-S250	4-117	03/30/15	12.077	16.123	N/A	0.8	N/A	

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

**Table 4-1**  
**Access Drifts Data Analysis (continued)**

Convergence Points (continued)									
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Last Reading 2014-2015		Cumulative Displacement (inches)	Closure Rate <sup>4</sup> 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Closure Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent <sup>4</sup>	Comments
			Date	Inches					
E300-S700-2 A-C	E300-S700	4-118	06/18/15	6.201	25.931	1.5	1.4	7%	
E300-S850-2 A-E	E300-S850	4-119	06/18/15	3.199	18.281	0.6	0.7	-14%	
E300-S850-2 B-D	E300-S850	4-120	06/18/15	2.663	13.964	0.6	0.6	0%	
E300-S850-2 H-F	E300-S850	4-121	06/18/15	2.484	12.947	0.7	0.6	17%	
E300-S1000-2 A-C	E300-S1000	4-122	06/18/15	4.361	23.906	0.8	1.0	-20%	
E300-S1150-4 A-E	E300-S1150	4-123	06/18/15	9.721	26.800	1.8	1.9	-5%	
E300-S1150-4 B-D	E300-S1150	4-124	06/18/15	3.218	15.323	0.8	0.7	14%	
E300-S1150-4 H-F	E300-S1150	4-125	06/18/15	3.554	15.310	0.9	0.8	13%	
E300-S1300-2 A-C	E300-S1300	4-126	06/18/15	8.041	21.575	1.7	1.8	-6%	
E300-S1450-2 A-C	E300-S1450	4-127	06/18/15	8.019	17.001	1.7	1.8	-6%	
E300-S1687-2 A-C	E300-S1687	4-128	06/18/15	6.211	16.068	0.8	1.5	-47%	
E300-S1775-2 A-C	E300-S1775	4-129	06/18/15	7.430	16.225	1.9	1.7	12%	
E300-S1862-2 A-C	E300-S1862	4-130	06/18/15	8.782	18.235	1.9	2.0	-5%	
E300-S2065-2 A-C	E300-S2065	4-131	06/18/15	9.412	20.523	2.7	2.3	17%	
E300-S2275-2 A-C	E300-S2275	4-132	06/18/15	13.117	26.543	2.8	3.0	-7%	
E300-S2350-2 A-C	E300-S2350	4-133	06/18/15	19.314	34.878	4.7	4.7	0%	
E300-S2425-2 A-C	E300-S2425	4-134	06/18/15	16.741	32.963	4.3	4.3	0%	
E300-S2634-2 A-C	E300-S2634	4-135	06/18/15	9.570	22.955	2.2	2.2	0%	
E300-S2833-2 A-C	E300-S2833	4-136	06/18/15	13.328	29.620	5.3	3.0	77%	
E300-S2916-4 A-C	E300-S2916	4-137	06/18/15	11.291	36.361	2.3	2.8	-18%	
E300-S2998-4 A-C	E300-S2998	4-138	06/18/15	18.288	53.038	6.0	4.3	40%	
E300-S3195 A-C	E300-S3195	4-139	06/18/15	35.615	35.615	6.6	3.8	74%	
E300-S3480 A-C	E300-S3480	4-140	06/18/15	19.830	19.830	2.8	2.5	12%	
N140-E90-3 A-C	N140-E90	4-141	05/14/15	0.885	19.520	0.6	0.6	0%	
N215-W500-2 A-C	N215-W500	4-142	05/18/15	15.688	34.017	0.9	1.0	-10%	
N215-W500-2 B-D	N215-W500	4-142	05/18/15	15.247	22.065	N/A	0.6	N/A	

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

**Table 4-1**  
**Access Drifts Data Analysis (continued)**

Convergence Points (continued)									
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Last Reading 2014-2015		Cumulative Displacement (inches)	Closure Rate <sup>4</sup> 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Closure Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent <sup>4</sup>	Comments
			Date	Inches					
N215-W620-2 A-C	N215-W620	4-143	05/18/15	12.006	28.224	0.6	0.8	-25%	
N250-E220-3 A-E	N250-E220	4-144	05/14/15	4.942	44.900	2.6	2.7	-1%	
N250-E220-3 B-D	N250-E220	4-145	05/14/15	2.930	39.070	1.5	1.6	-9%	
N250-E220-3 H-F	N250-E220	4-146	05/14/15	2.875	31.163	1.4	1.7	-15%	
N300-W170-2 A-C	N300-W170	4-147	05/18/15	19.045	41.305	1.2	1.4	-14%	
N300-W170-2 B-D	N300-W170	4-147	05/18/15	20.296	28.491	N/A	0.8	N/A	
N460-E70-3 A-C	N460-E70	4-148	05/28/15	19.854	36.300	1.1	1.5	-27%	
N780-E70 A-C	N780-E70	4-149	03/16/15	16.594	16.594	0.9	1.2	-25%	
S90-W120 A-C	S90-W120	4-150	06/25/15	9.866	9.866	0.4	0.7	-43%	
S90-W120 B-D	S90-W120	4-150	06/25/15	10.490	10.490	0.3	0.7	-57%	
S90-W400-3 A-C	S90-W400	4-151	06/25/15	0.803	19.655	0.4	0.7	-43%	
S90-W400-3 B-D	S90-W400	4-151	04/23/15	0.599	18.936	0.2	0.1	100%	
S90-W590-2 A-C	S90-W590	4-152	06/25/15	6.107	15.436	0.4	0.5	-20%	
S90-W590-2 B-D	S90-W590	4-152	06/25/15	10.636	14.443	0.2	0.4	-50%	
S90-W620 A-C	S90-W620	4-153	06/25/15	28.934	28.934	0.4	0.9	-56%	
S90-W770 A-C	S90-W770	4-154	06/25/15	20.627	20.627	0.7	0.7	0%	
S90-W770-3 B-D	S90-W770	4-154	06/25/15	5.579	18.900	0.5	0.7	-29%	
S90-W905 A-C	S90-W905	4-155	06/25/15	18.372	18.372	1.0	1.0	0%	
S105-W920 A-C	S105-W920	4-156	06/25/15	6.874	6.874	0.8	0.8	0%	
S700-E55-2 A-C	S700-E55	4-157	10/23/14	8.668	12.802	2.1	1.9	11%	
S1000-E58-4 A-C	S1000-E58	4-158	08/20/14	12.440	27.906	N/A	1.2	N/A	
S1000-E120-3 A-C	S1000-E120	4-159	04/02/15	11.491	19.931	0.9	1.1	-18%	
S1000-E160 -3 A-C	S1000-E160	4-160	04/02/15	6.505	14.715	0.5	0.8	-38%	
S1300-E24 A-C	S1300-E24	4-161	10/23/14	25.983	25.983	1.1	1.3	-15%	
S1300-E120 A-C	S1300-E120	4-162	04/02/15	17.808	17.808	0.8	0.9	-11%	
S1300-E160 A-C	S1300-E160	4-163	04/02/15	29.388	29.388	1.8	1.6	13%	

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

**Table 4-1**  
**Access Drifts Data Analysis (continued)**

Convergence Points (continued)									
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Last Reading 2014-2015		Cumulative Displacement (inches)	Closure Rate <sup>4</sup> 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Closure Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent <sup>4</sup>	Comments
			Date	Inches					
S1300-W100-3 A-C	S1300-W100	4-164	10/23/14	19.375	43.378	N/A	1.6	N/A	
S1600-E110-2 A-C	S1600-E110	4-165	04/02/15	2.015	18.737	0.9	0.9	0%	
S1600-E170-2 A-C	S1600-E170	4-166	04/02/15	2.235	20.546	1.0	1.1	-9%	
S1950-E113-4 A-C	S1950-E113	4-167	10/23/14	12.629	16.505	1.2	1.3	-8%	
S1950-E281-3 A-C	S1950-E281	4-168	06/18/15	19.312	25.854	1.4	1.5	-7%	
S1950-E284-3 A-C	S1950-E284	4-169	06/18/15	19.826	26.438	1.5	1.6	-6%	
S2180-E220 A-C	S2180-E220	4-170	06/18/15	20.859	20.859	1.8	1.7	6%	
S2180-W100-3 A-C	S2180-W100	4-171	06/15/15	15.734	33.917	N/A	3.5	N/A	
S2520-E220 A-C	S2520-E220	4-172	06/18/15	25.802	25.802	1.6	1.7	-6%	
S2520-W100-2 A-C	S2520-W100	4-173	06/30/15	10.867	30.547	3.0	3.1	-3%	
S2750-E55-2 A-C	S2750-E55	4-174	06/30/15	19.268	35.949	2.8	3.5	-20%	
S2750-E220-2 A-C	S2750-E220	4-175	06/30/15	11.798	33.195	4.2	3.2	31%	
S2750-W93-3 A-C	S2750-W93	4-176	06/30/15	6.051	38.459	2.8	2.5	12%	
S3080-E220-2 A-C	S3080-E220	4-177	06/30/15	29.065	31.770	4.8	3.5	37%	
S3080-W100 A-C	S3080-W100	4-178	06/30/15	41.318	41.318	5.0	5.1	-2%	
S3310-E55 A-C	S3310-E55	4-179	06/30/15	32.492	32.492	4.0	4.0	0%	
S3310-E220 A-C	S3310-E220	4-180	06/18/15	39.415	39.415	5.2	3.9	33%	
S3310-W100-3 A-C	S3310-W100	4-181	06/30/15	31.978	38.256	4.9	4.3	14%	
S3650-E55-2 A-C	S3650-E55	4-182	06/30/15	15.453	18.786	3.5	2.4	46%	
S3650-E220-2 A-C	S3650-E220	4-183	06/30/15	17.819	21.176	4.2	3.6	17%	
S3650-W100-2 A-C	S3650-W100	4-184	06/30/15	17.013	23.030	2.8	1.9	47%	
W30-S120-3 A-C	W30-S120	4-185	06/25/15	1.247	28.893	0.7	0.7	0%	
W30-S250-5 A-C	W30-S250	4-186	06/25/15	10.625	36.858	0.9	1.2	-25%	
W30-S400-2 A-C	W30-S400	4-187	06/25/15	8.185	26.013	0.7	0.7	0%	
W30-S500-3 A-C	W30-S500	4-188	06/25/15	1.452	31.859	0.9	0.7	29%	
W30-S700-5 A-C	W30-S700	4-189	06/25/15	10.491	44.768	1.5	1.6	-6%	

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

**Table 4-1  
Access Drifts Data Analysis (continued)**

Convergence Points (continued)									
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Last Reading 2014-2015		Cumulative Displacement (inches)	Closure Rate 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Closure Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent	Comments
			Date	Inches					
W30-S850-6 A-E	W30-S850	4-190	06/25/15	2.813	32.830	1.5	1.4	7%	
W30-S850-5 B-D	W30-S850	4-191	06/25/15	1.885	22.294	0.9	1.0	-10%	
W30-S850-4 H-F	W30-S850	4-192	06/25/15	2.969	25.166	1.6	1.6	0%	
W30-S1000-5 A-C	W30-S1000	4-193	06/25/15	9.180	47.359	1.7	1.7	0%	
W30-S1150-2 A-C	W30-S1150	4-194	06/25/15	19.608	21.109	4.0	4.2	-5%	
W30-S1300-2 A-C	W30-S1300	4-195	06/25/15	9.888	31.126	1.7	1.8	-6%	
W30-S1453-2 A-C	W30-S1453	4-196	06/25/15	14.225	28.292	3.1	3.0	3%	
W30-S1600-3 A-C	W30-S1600	4-197	06/25/15	12.501	31.631	2.4	2.5	-4%	
W30-S1775-4 A-C	W30-S1775	4-198	06/25/15	6.365	27.706	3.0	4.1	-27%	
W30-S1950-3 A-C	W30-S1950	4-199	06/25/15	5.097	34.771	2.8	2.8	0%	
W30-S2067-4 A-C	W30-S2067	4-200	04/23/15	5.471	32.411	2.8	3.7	-24%	
W30-S2275-4 A-C	W30-S2275	4-201	06/30/15	16.479	37.159	3.7	4.8	-23%	
W30-S2350-4 A-C	W30-S2350	4-202	06/30/15	21.466	40.775	5.3	5.8	-9%	
W30-S2425-4 A-C	W30-S2425	4-203	06/30/15	14.263	32.551	3.6	3.8	-5%	
W30-S2520-4 A-C	W30-S2520	4-204	06/30/15	5.071	34.060	3.3	2.1	57%	
W30-S2685-3 A-C	W30-S2685	4-205	06/30/15	12.296	31.186	2.5	2.5	0%	
W30-S2750-3 A-C	W30-S2750	4-206	06/30/15	7.842	26.556	3.7	2.8	32%	
W30-S2833-4 A-C	W30-S2833	4-207	06/30/15	9.142	32.241	3.1	4.2	-26%	
W30-S2916-2 A-C	W30-S2916	4-208	06/30/15	8.942	49.991	3.5	3.8	-8%	
W30-S2998-2 A-C	W30-S2998	4-209	06/30/15	10.619	35.063	5.3	3.7	43%	
W30-S3080 A-C	W30-S3080	4-210	06/30/15	30.789	30.789	2.4	2.1	14%	
W30-S3195 A-C	W30-S3195	4-211	06/30/15	29.201	29.201	3.8	2.8	36%	
W30-S3310 A-C	W30-S3310	4-212	06/30/15	22.603	22.603	1.8	1.9	-5%	
W30-S3650-2 A-C	W30-S3650	4-213	06/30/15	13.001	18.653	2.3	1.8	28%	
W170-N150-3 A-C	W170-N150	4-214	06/25/15	4.496	12.848	0.5	0.6	-17%	
W170-S5-2 A-C	W170-S5	4.215	06/25/15	0.787	16.983	0.4	0.7	-43%	

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

**Table 4-1**  
**Access Drifts Data Analysis (continued)**

Convergence Points (continued)									
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Last Reading 2014-2015		Cumulative Displacement (inches)	Closure Rate <sup>4</sup> 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Closure Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent <sup>4</sup>	Comments
			Date	Inches					
W170-S5-2 B-D	W170-S5	4-215	06/25/15	12.025	19.791	0.5	0.6	-17%	
W170-S90-3 A-C	W170-S90	4-216	06/25/15	11.827	19.029	0.7	0.9	-22%	
W170-S232-2 A-C	W170-S232	4-217	06/25/15	8.712	14.301	0.5	0.6	-17%	
W170-S232-2 B-D	W170-S232	4-217	06/25/15	12.002	14.644	0.3	0.6	-50%	
W170-S400 A-C	W170-S400	4-218	06/25/15	17.490	17.490	0.6	0.8	-25%	
W170-S560-4 A-C	W170-S560	4-219	06/25/15	5.165	15.984	0.7	0.8	-13%	
W170-S560-3 B-D	W170-S560	4-219	06/25/15	4.235	17.063	0.6	0.8	-25%	
W170-S700-3 A-C	W170-S700	4-220	06/25/15	1.422	26.700	0.9	1.0	-10%	
W170-S850-8 A-E	W170-S850	4-221	04/23/15	0.878	21.832	0.6	0.4	50%	
W170-S850-8 B-D	W170-S850	4-222	06/25/15	0.928	17.119	0.5	2.1	-76%	
W170-S850-3 C-G	W170-S850	4-223	06/25/15	14.837	25.650	0.5	1.0	-50%	
W170-S850-8 H-F	W170-S850	4-224	06/25/15	0.802	15.261	0.5	0.7	-29%	
W170-S1000-3 A-C	W170-S1000	4-225	06/25/15	7.581	30.494	1.0	1.1	-9%	
W170-S1150-5 A-E	W170-S1150	4-226	06/25/15	1.255	26.296	0.8	0.9	-11%	
W170-S1150-5 B-D	W170-S1150	4-227	06/25/15	1.164	19.163	0.7	1.0	-30%	
W170-S1150-2 C-G	W170-S1150	4-228	06/25/15	17.052	28.629	0.8	1.2	-33%	
W170-S1150-3 H-F	W170-S1150	4-229	06/25/15	1.094	18.251	0.7	1.1	-36%	
W170-S1300-4 A-C	W170-S1300	4-230	06/25/15	13.984	34.942	2.0	2.0	0%	
W170-S1445-4 A-C	W170-S1445	4-231	06/25/15	12.006	23.298	1.9	2.0	-5%	
W170-S1600-4 A-C	W170-S1600	4-232	06/25/15	14.053	28.818	2.9	4.1	-29%	
W170-S1779-3 A-C	W170-S1779	4-233	06/25/15	12.551	27.522	2.2	2.5	-12%	
W170-S1950-3 A-C	W170-S1950	4-234	06/25/15	10.829	24.010	1.8	2.6	-31%	
W170-S2180-3 A-C	W170-S2180	4-235	06/15/15	7.110	30.674	N/A	2.2	N/A	
W170-S2275 A-C	W170-S2275	4-236	04/21/15	20.516	20.516	1.9	1.8	6%	
W170-S2350 A-C	W170-S2350	4-237	04/21/15	26.868	26.868	2.4	2.2	9%	
W170-S2425 A-C	W170-S2425	4-238	04/21/15	23.101	23.101	1.8	1.8	0%	

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

**Table 4-1**  
**Access Drifts Data Analysis (continued)**

Convergence Points (continued)									
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Last Reading 2014-2015		Cumulative Displacement (inches)	Closure Rate <sup>4</sup> 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Closure Rate <sup>4</sup> 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent <sup>4</sup>	Comments
			Date	Inches					
W170-S2520-2 A-C	W170-S2520	4-239	04/21/15	12.272	32.867	3.6	3.4	6%	
W170-S2685-2 A-C	W170-S2685	4-240	01/28/15	27.175	29.021	N/A	2.0	N/A	
W170-S2833-3 A-C	W170-S2833	4-241	06/30/15	7.569	45.482	5.6	N/A	N/A	
W170-S2916 A-C	W170-S2916	4-242	06/30/15	36.388	36.388	3.0	2.7	11%	
W170-S2998-2 A-C	W170-S2998	4.243	06/30/15	6.125	48.140	3.0	3.2	-6%	
W170-S3080 A-C	W170-S3080	4-244	06/30/15	33.667	33.667	3.2	3.1	3%	
W170-S3195 A-C	W170-S3195	4-245	06/30/15	34.240	34.240	4.4	3.9	13%	
W170-S3310 A-C	W170-S3310	4-246	06/30/15	26.176	26.176	2.1	2.0	5%	
W170-S3395 A-C	W170-S3395	4-247	06/30/15	33.488	33.488	3.3	5.3	-38%	
W170-S3480 A-C	W170-S3480	4-248	06/30/15	40.319	40.319	6.1	6.6	-8%	
W170-S3565 A-C	W170-S3565	4-249	06/30/15	20.340	20.340	2.4	2.1	14%	
W170-S3650-2 A-C	W170-S3650	4-250	06/30/15	12.463	20.108	2.1	1.9	11%	

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

**Table 4-1**  
**Access Drifts Data Analysis (continued)**

Rockbolt Load Cells								
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Date of Initial Reading	Date of Last Reading	Load (klps)	Comments		
51X-WG-00220	E140-S1023	4-251	10/23/96	03/17/15	30.627			
51X-WG-00223	S1600-E150	4-252	02/18/96	02/03/15	7.014			
51X-WG-00295-2	E140-S2916	4-253	03/18/10	04/09/15	42.83			
51X-WG-00296-2	E140-S2916	4-253	03/18/10	04/09/15	34.504			
Joint Meters								
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Date	Cumulative Displacement (inches)	Closure Rate 2014 to 2015 (in/year) <sup>4</sup>	Closure Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent <sup>4</sup>	Comments
51X-CG-02706	S1950-E300	4-254	02/16/15	2.512	N/A	0.224	N/A	
51X-CG-02707	S1950-E300	4.254	02/16/15	2.329	N/A	0.141	N/A	
51X-CG-02876-2	E140-S1505	4-255	01/20/15	-0.291	-0.008	-0.168	-95%	
51X-CG-02883-3	E140-S1529	4-256	04/30/15	-0.104	-0.048	-0.040	20%	
51X-CG-02885-2	E140-S1545	4-257	04/28/15	0.813	0.090	0.012	650%	
51X-CG-02875-2	E140-S1795	4-258	04/28/15	0.606	0.051	0.039	31%	

<sup>4</sup> N/A – Insufficient data available to perform the calculation. This is usually due to the inability to read the instruments because of activities such as the removal of an instrument due to floor, rib or back trimming; locations blocked by equipment or waste disposal; installation timing, access issues, etc.

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

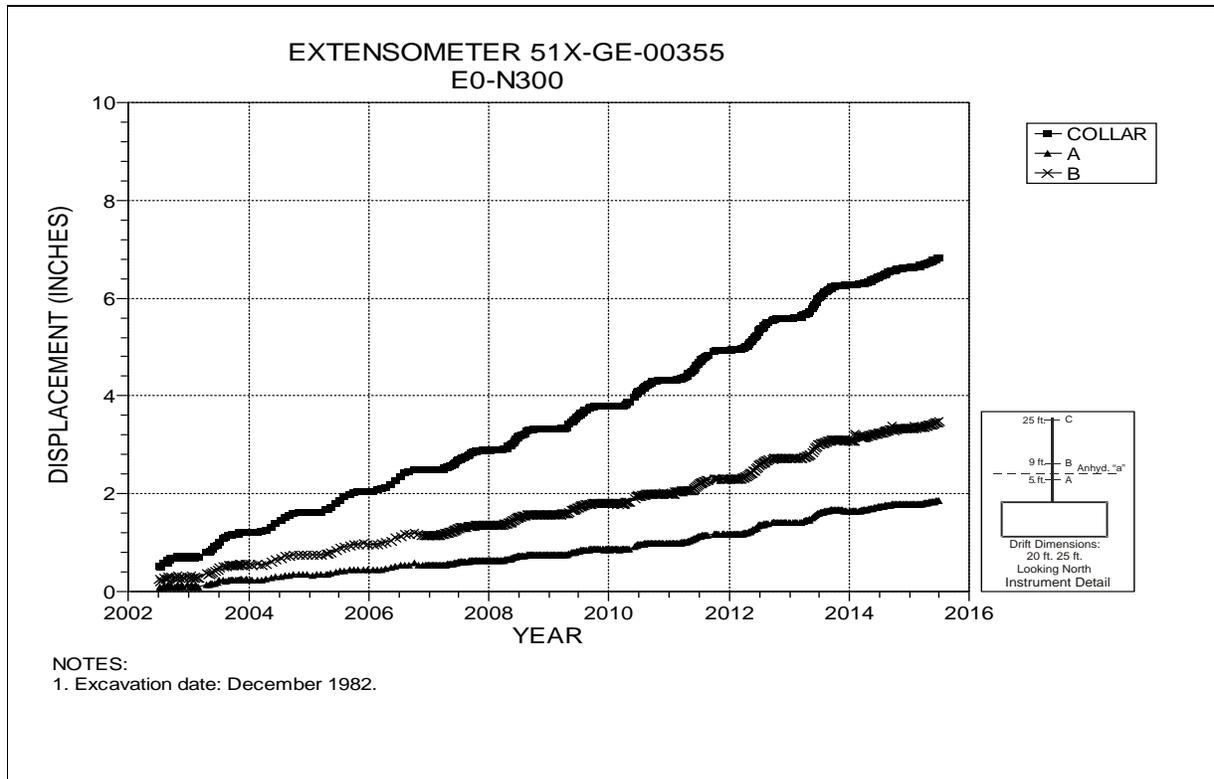


Figure 4-1 Extensometer 51X-GE-00355 –  
E0 N300 – Roof

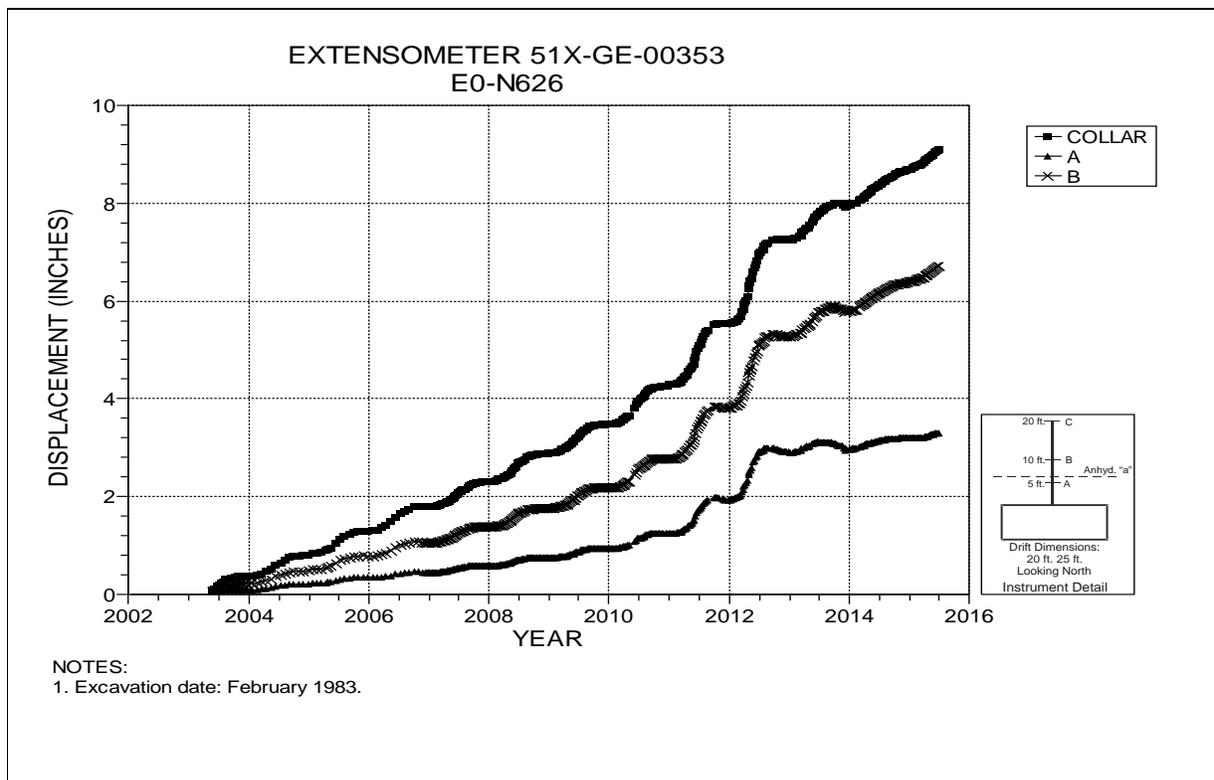


Figure 4-2 Extensometer 51X-GE-00353 –  
E0 N626 – Roof

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

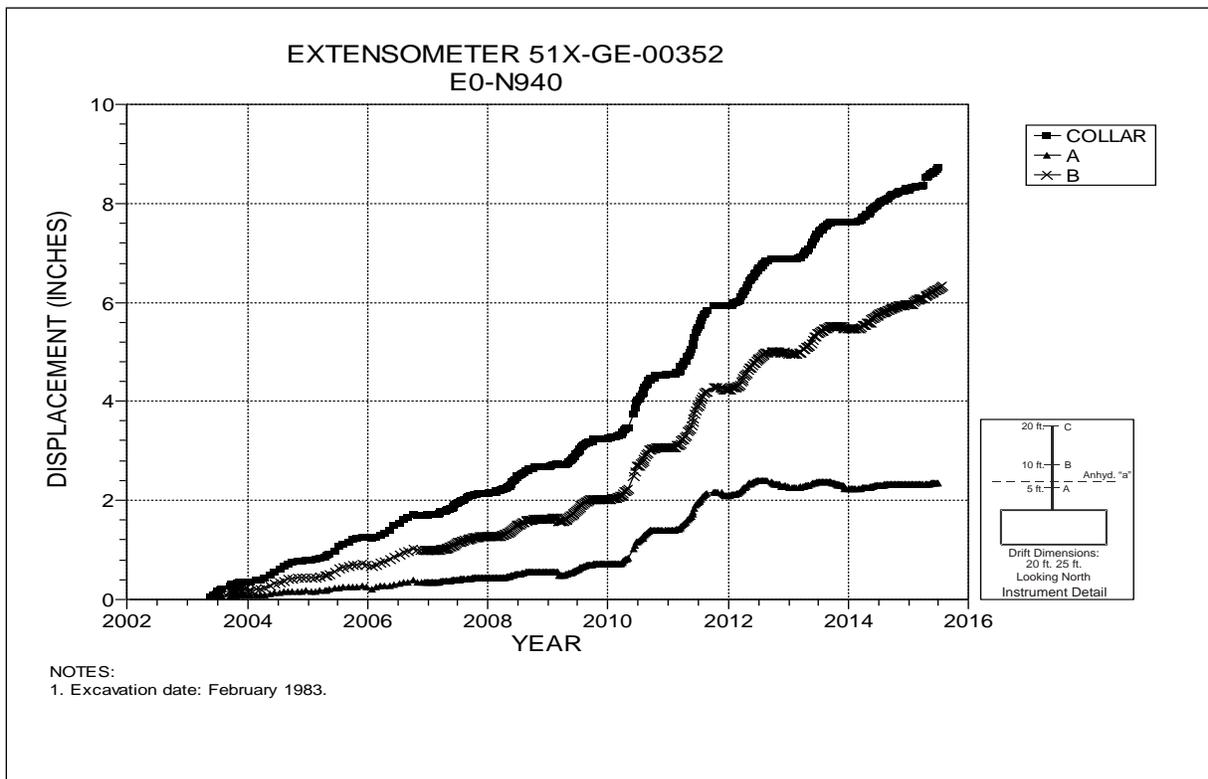


Figure 4-3 Extensometer 51X-GE-00352 – E0 N940 – Roof

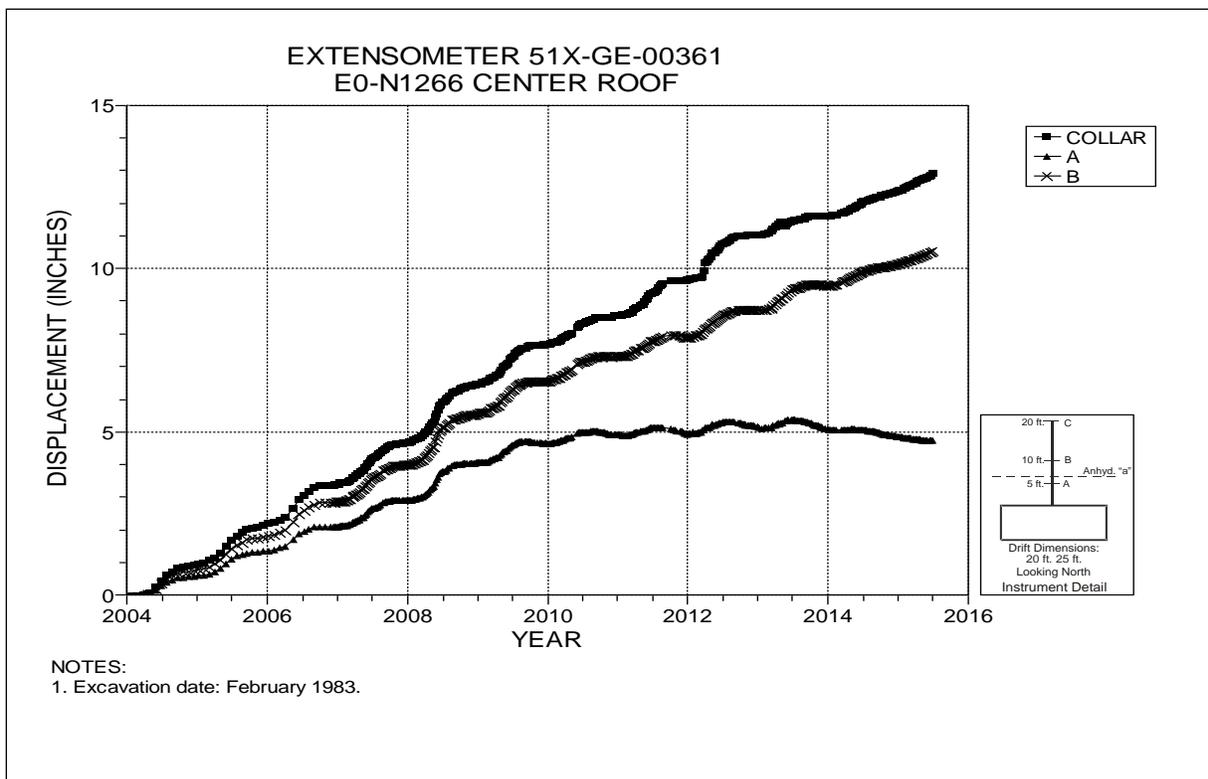


Figure 4-4 Extensometer 51X-GE-00361 – E0-N1266 – Roof

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

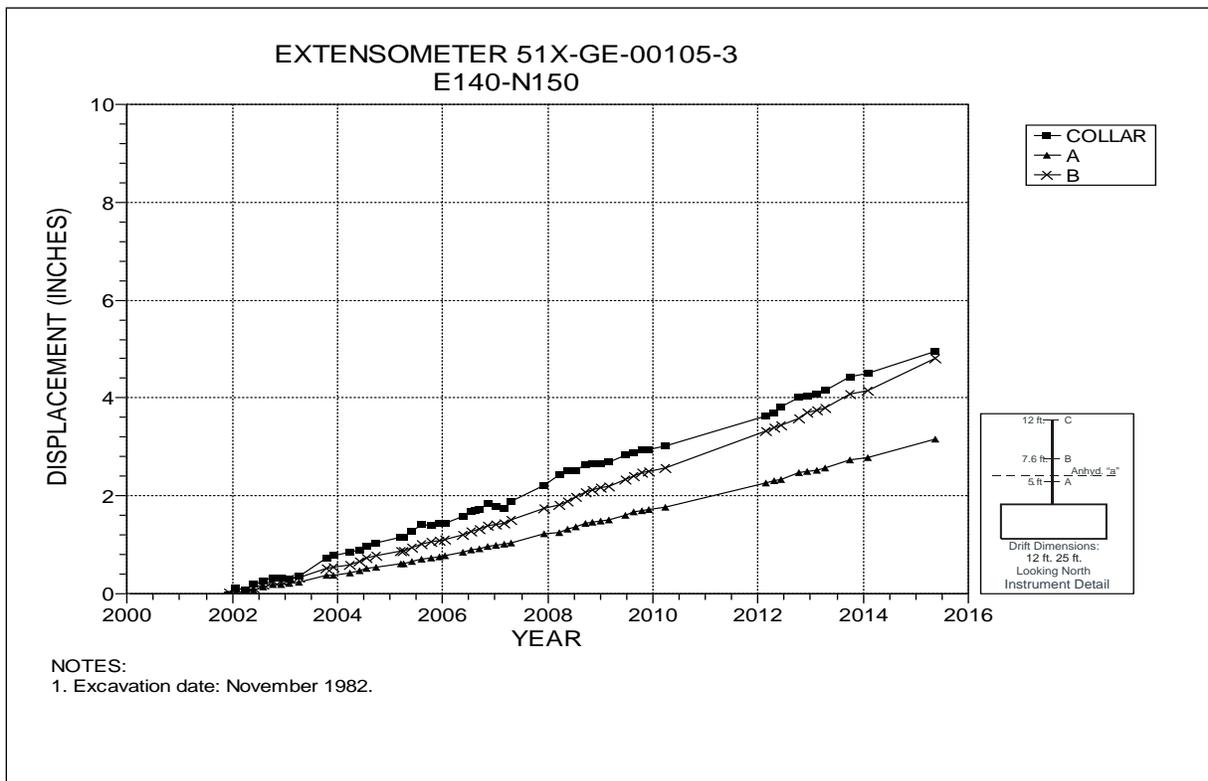


Figure 4-5 Extensometer 51X-GE-00105-3 – E140 N150 – Roof

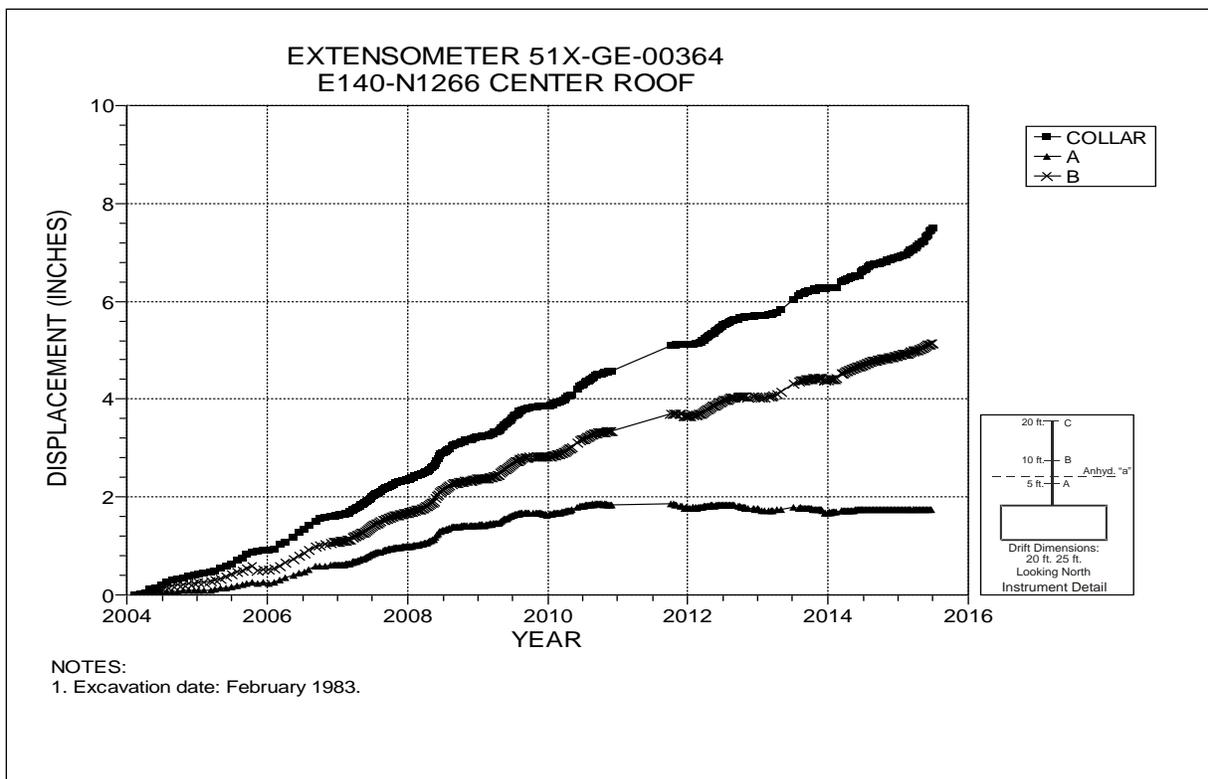


Figure 4-6 Extensometer 51X-GE-00364 – E140 N1266 – Roof

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

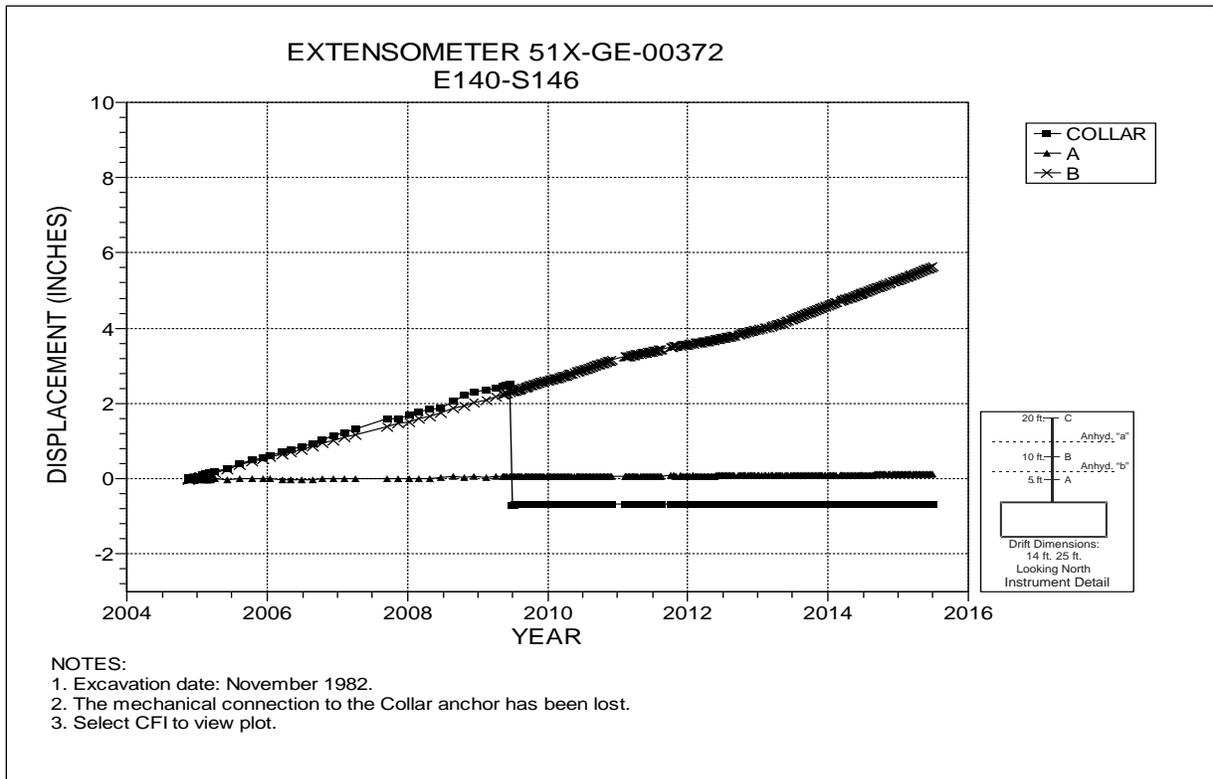


Figure 4-7 Extensometer 51X-GE-00372 – E140 S146 – Roof

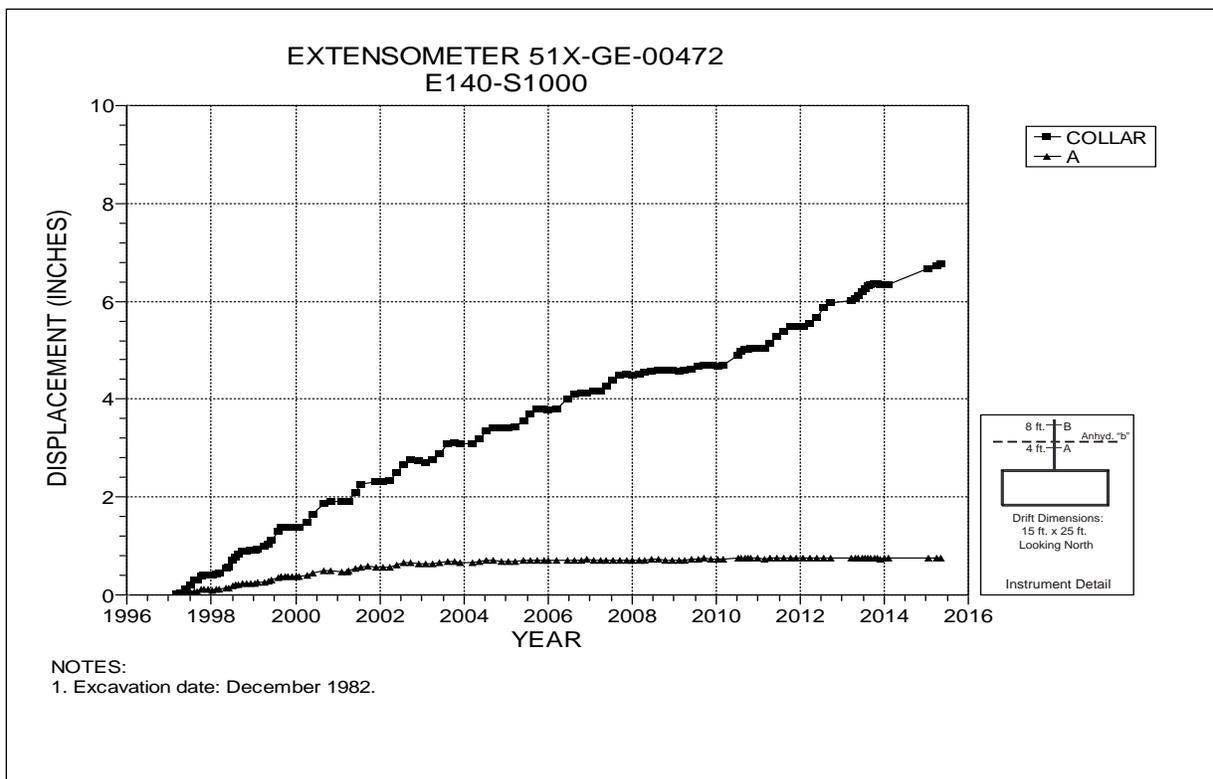


Figure 4-8 Extensometer 51X-GE-00472– E140 S1000 – Roof

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

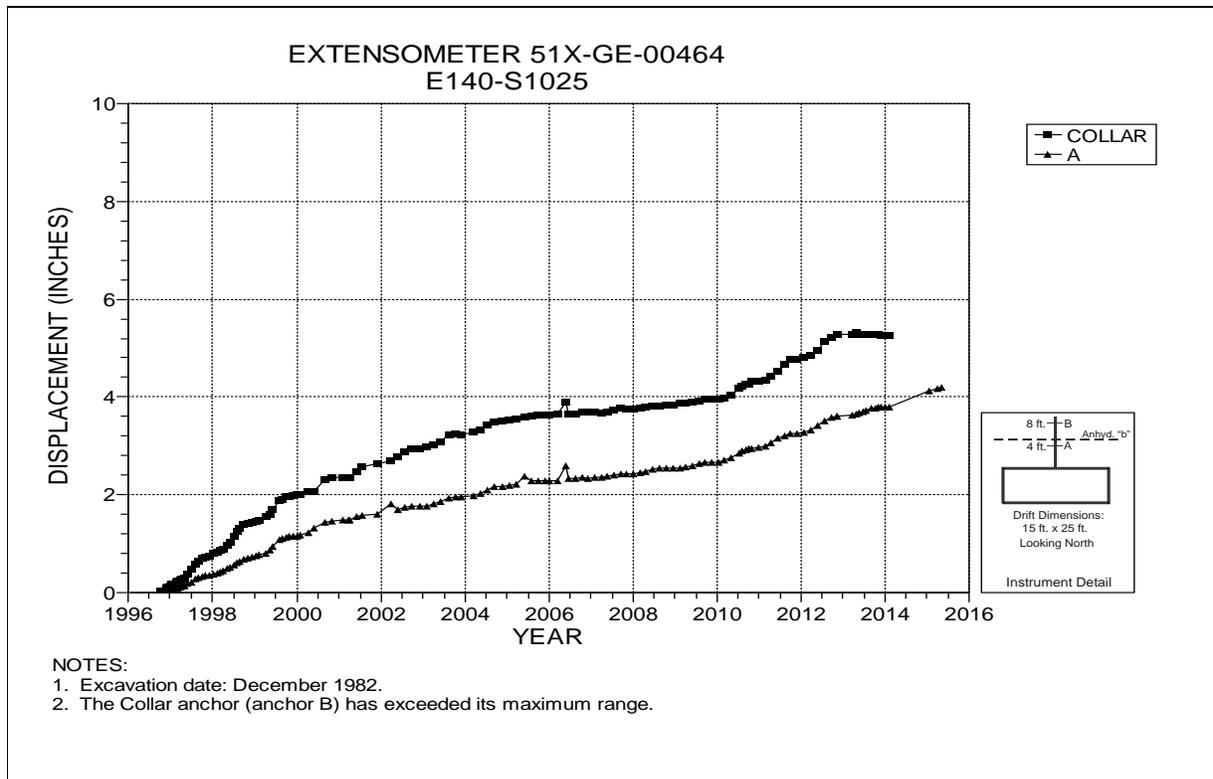


Figure 4-9 Extensometer 51X-GE-00464 –  
E140 S1025 – Roof

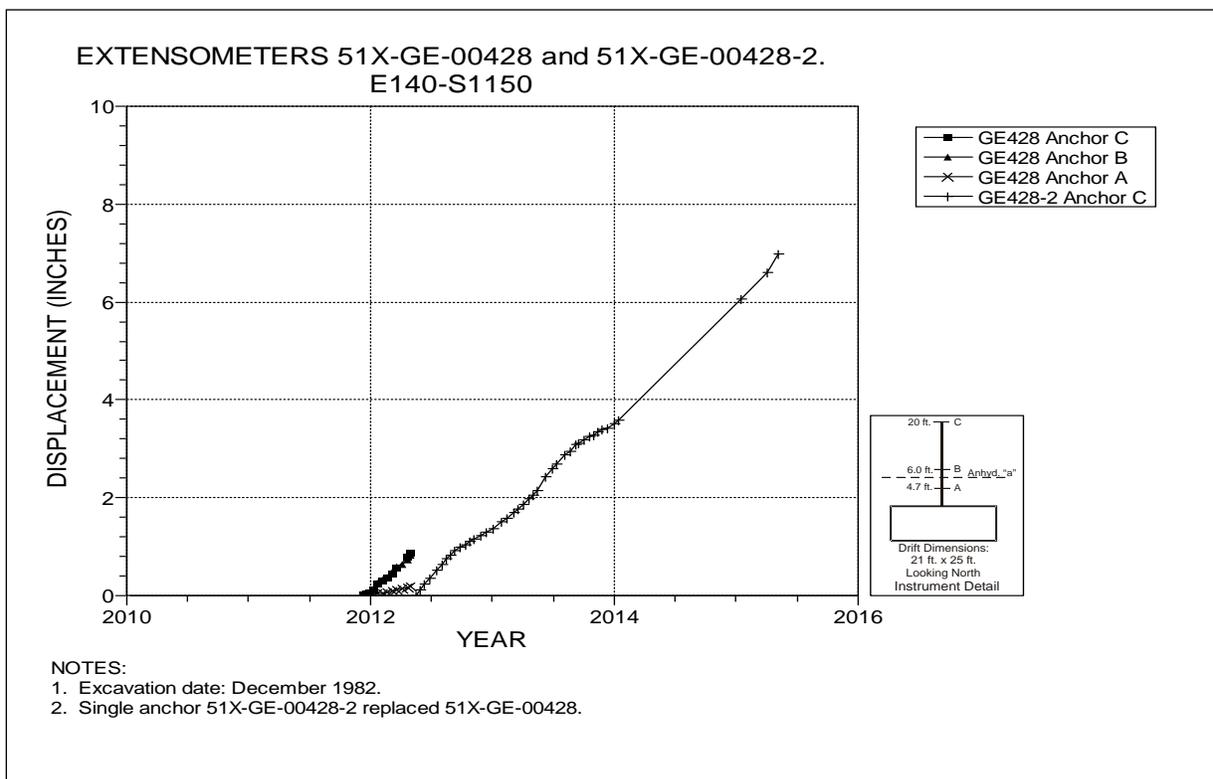


Figure 4-10 Extensometers 51X-GE-00428-2 –  
E140 S1150 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

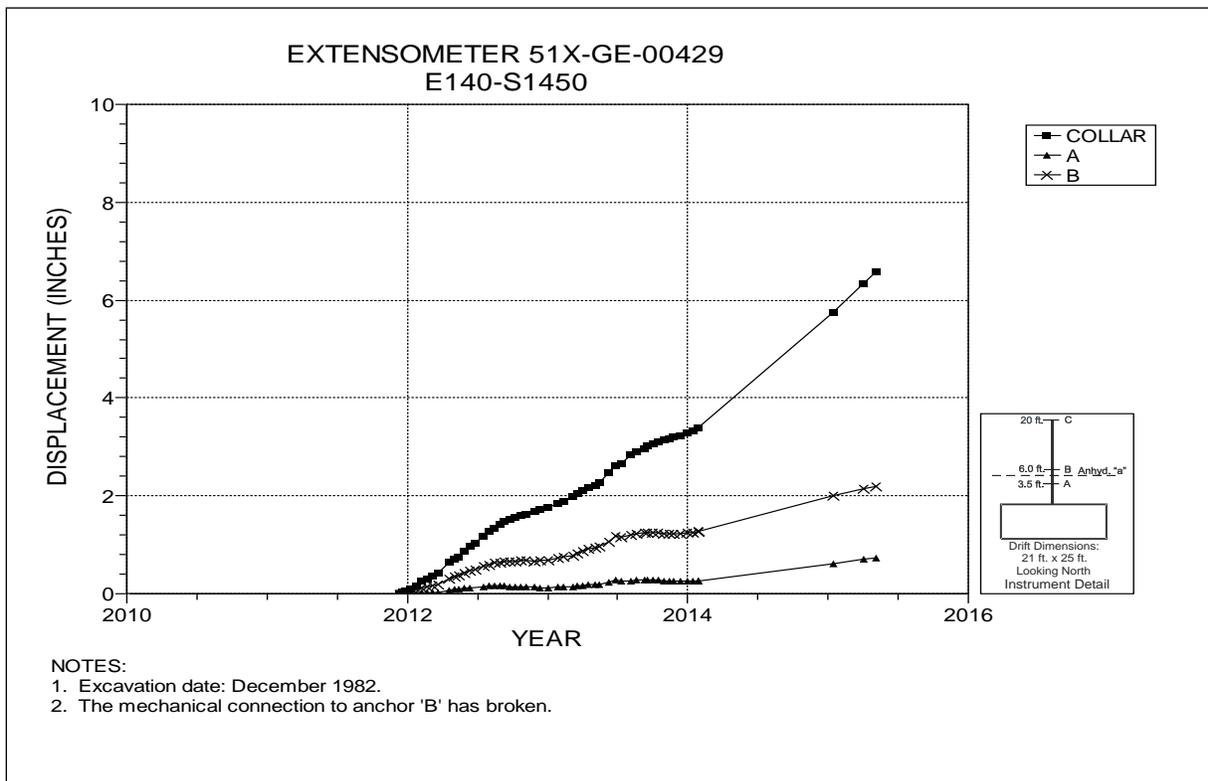


Figure 4-11 Extensometers 51X-GE-00429 – E140 S1450 – Roof

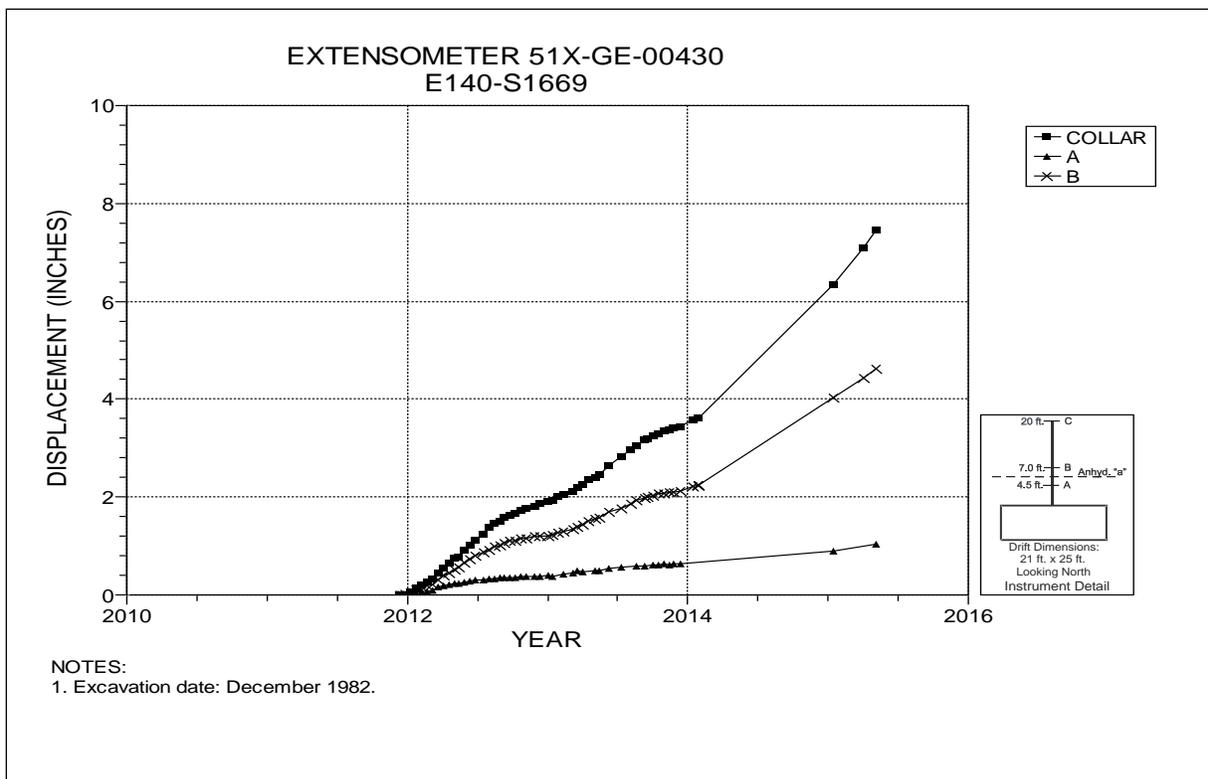


Figure 4-12 Extensometer 51X-GE-00430– E140 S1669 – Roof

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

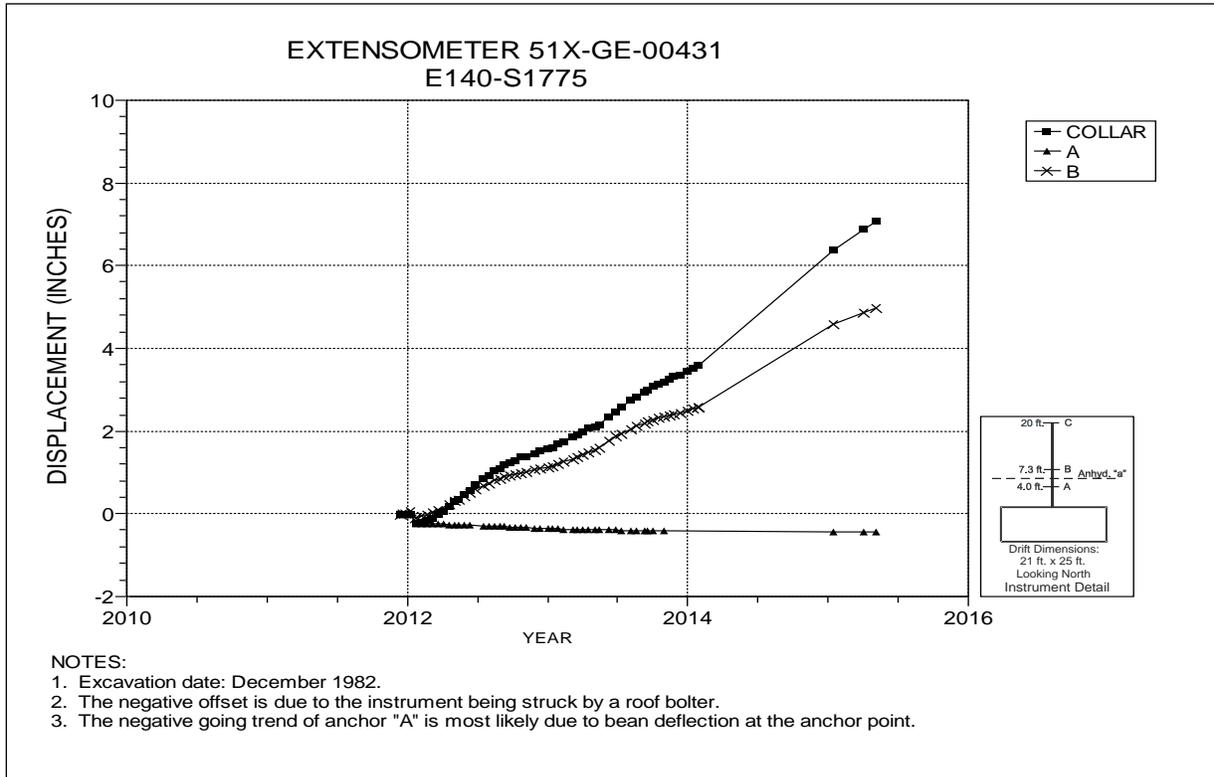


Figure 4-13 Extensometer 51X-GE-00431–  
 E140 S1775 – Roof

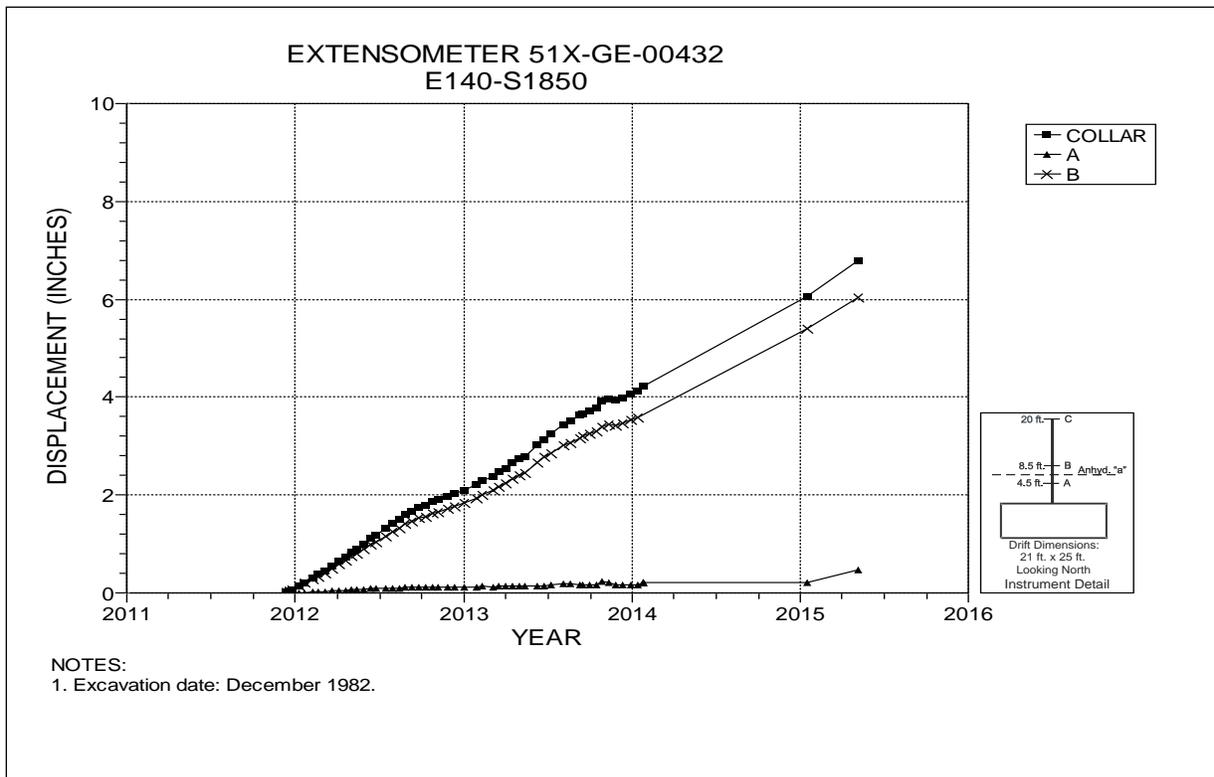


Figure 4-14 Extensometer 51X-GE-00432 –  
 E140 S1850 – Roof

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

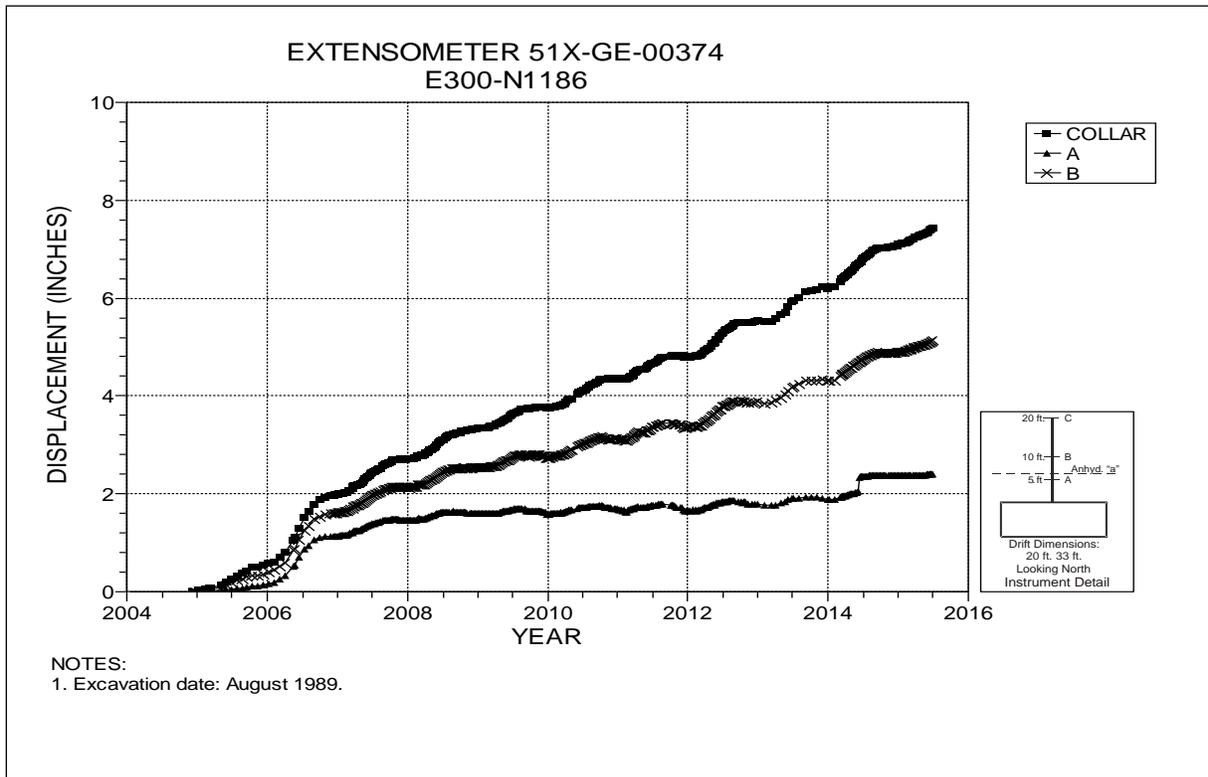


Figure 4-15 Extensometer 51X-GE-00374 – E300 N1186 – Roof

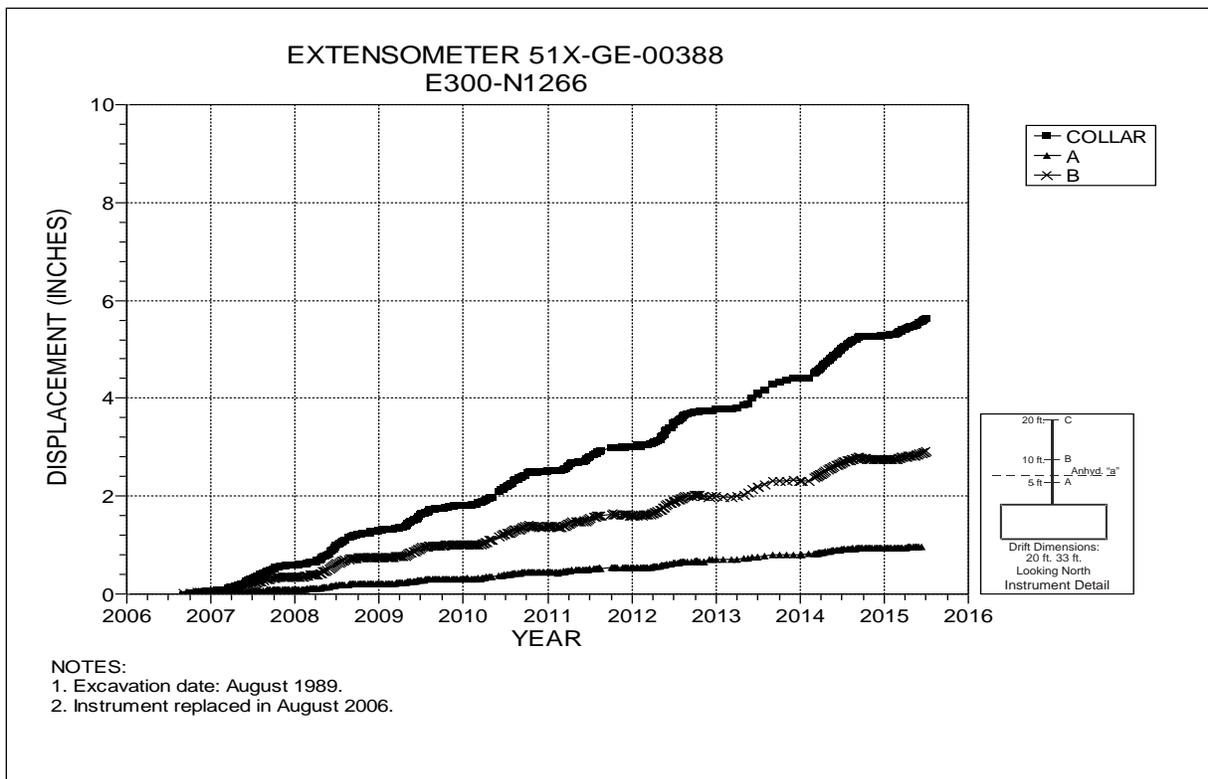


Figure 4-16 Extensometer 51X-GE-00388- E300 N1266 – Roof

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

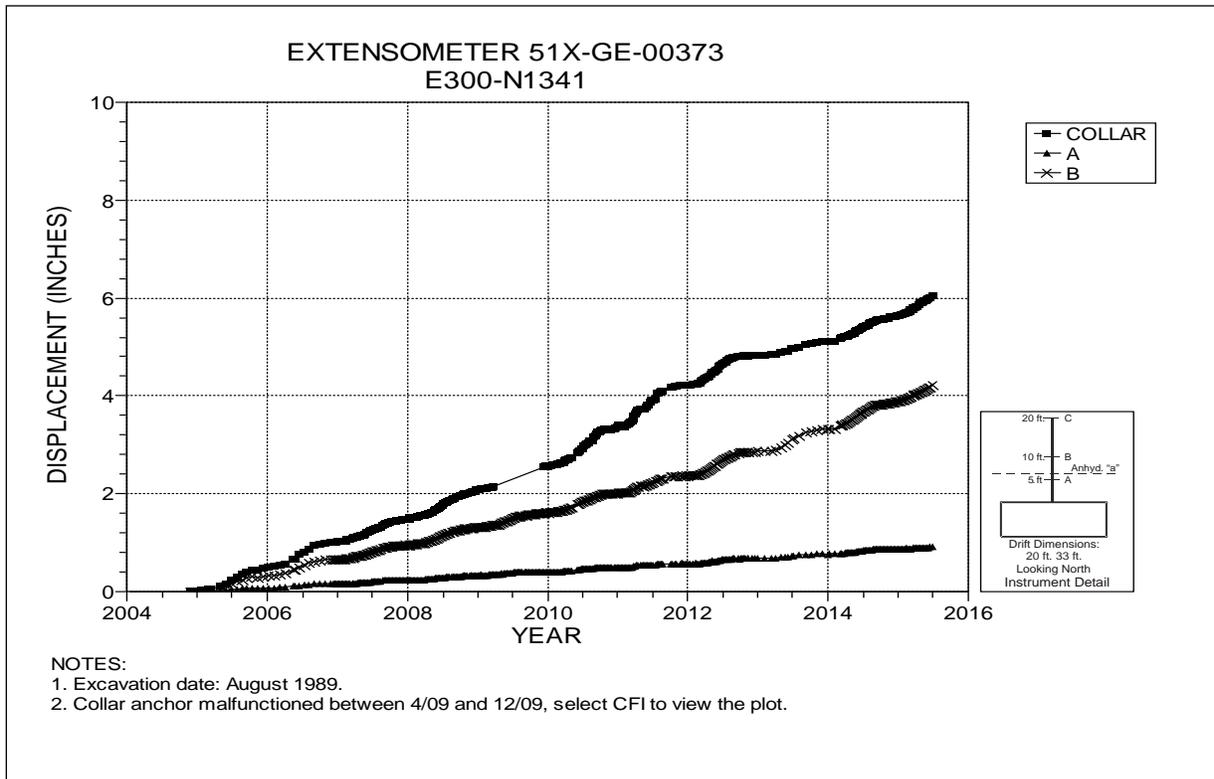


Figure 4-17 Extensometer 51X-GE-00373 –  
 E300 N1341 – Roof

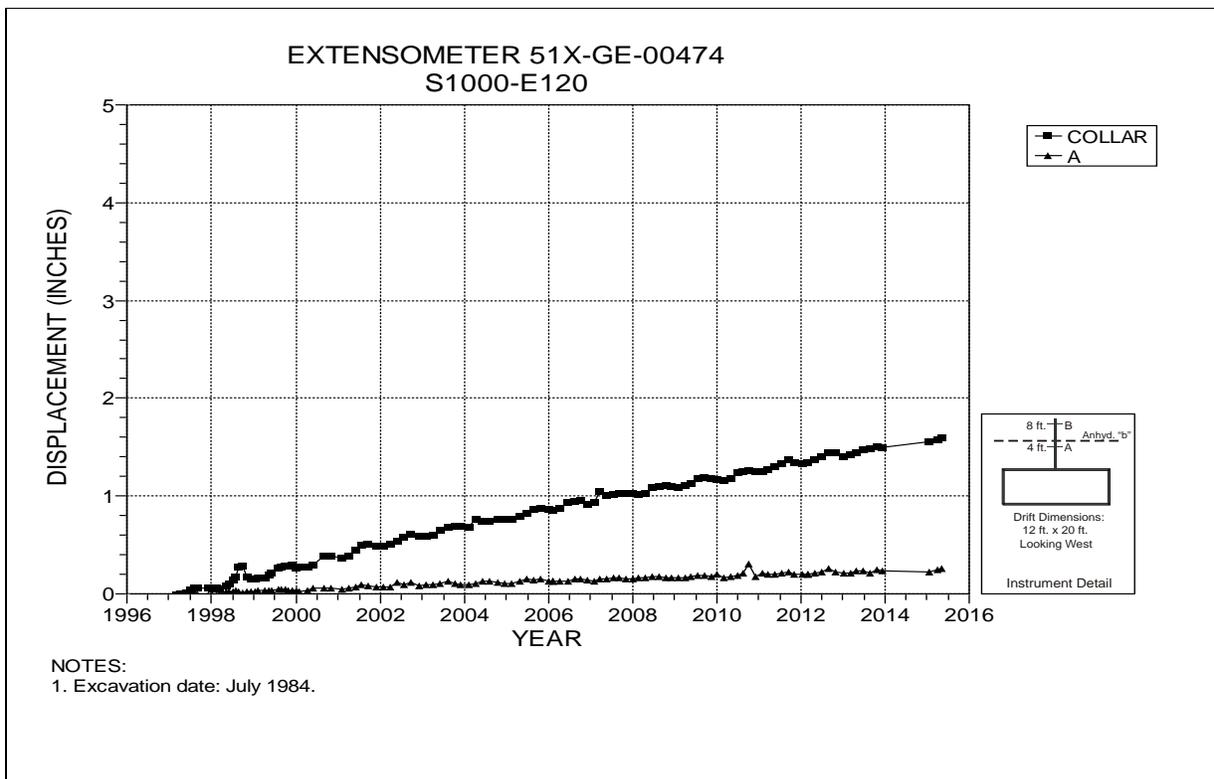


Figure 4-18 Extensometer 51X-GE-00474 –  
 S1000 E120– Roof

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

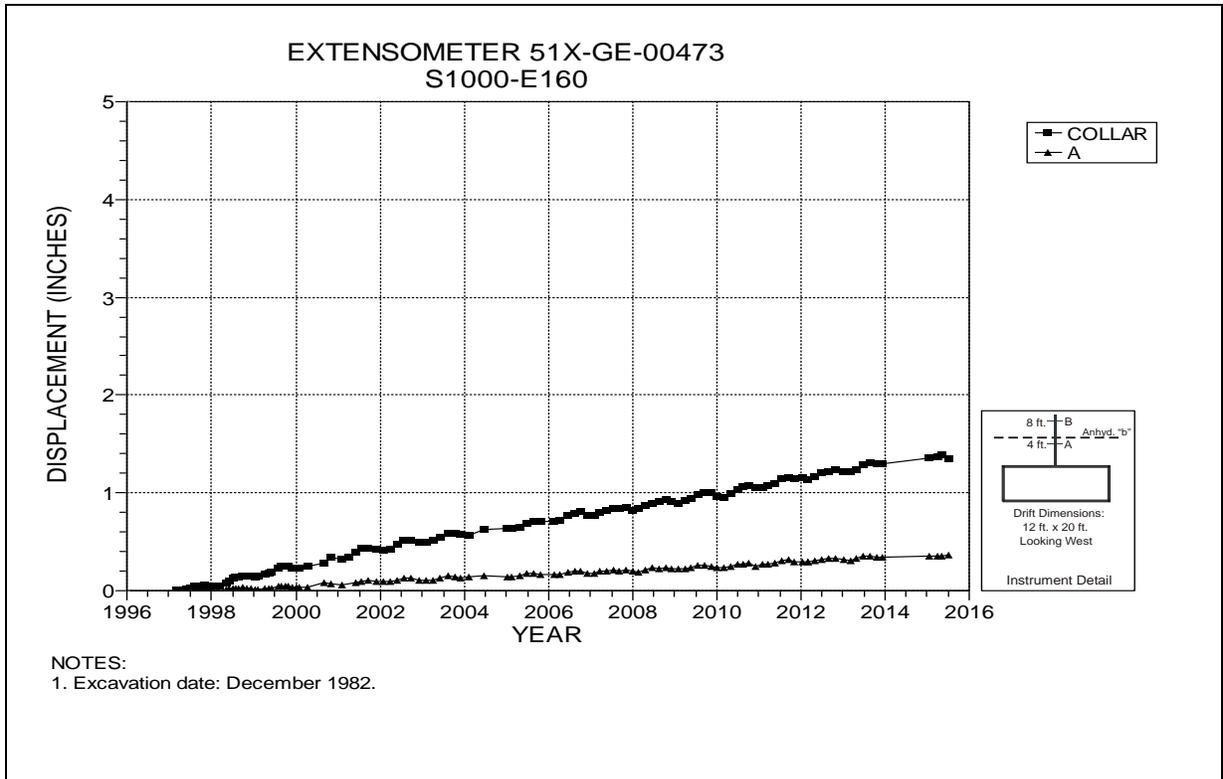


Figure 4-19 Extensometer 51X-GE-00473 –  
 S1000 E160– Roof

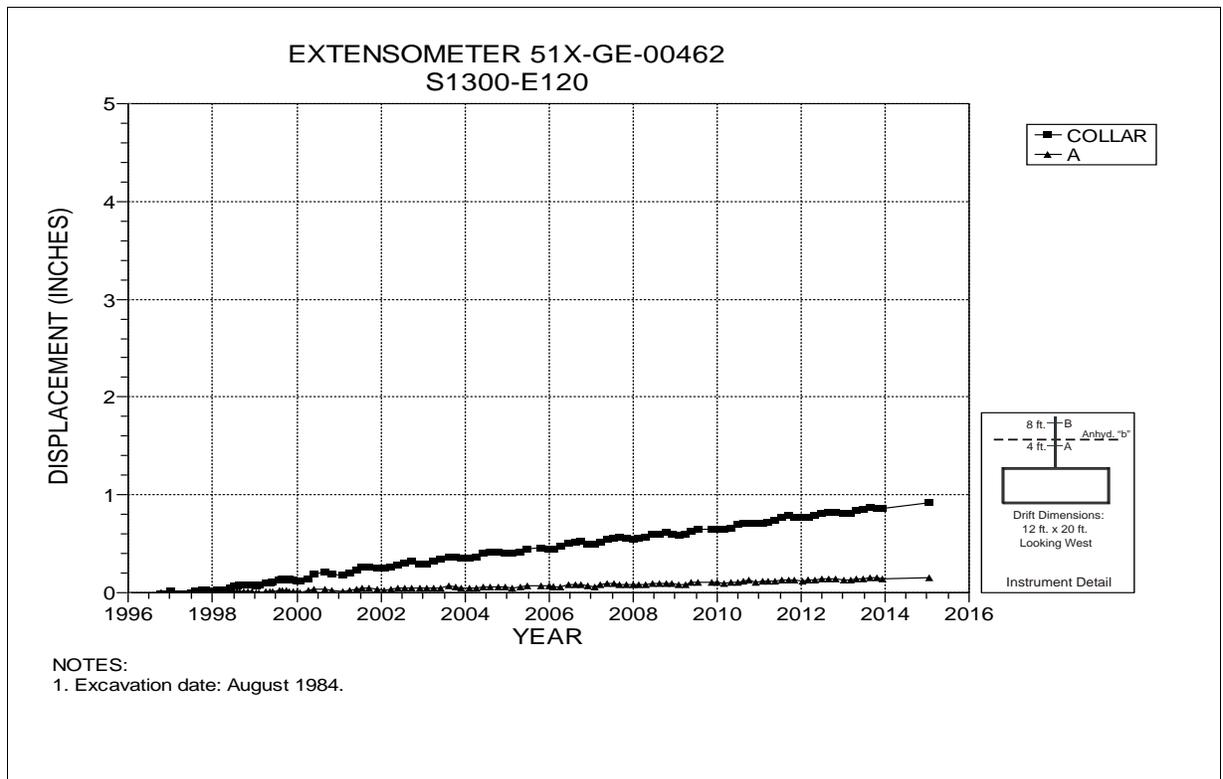


Figure 4-20 Extensometer 51X-GE- 00462 –  
 S1300 E120 – Roof

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

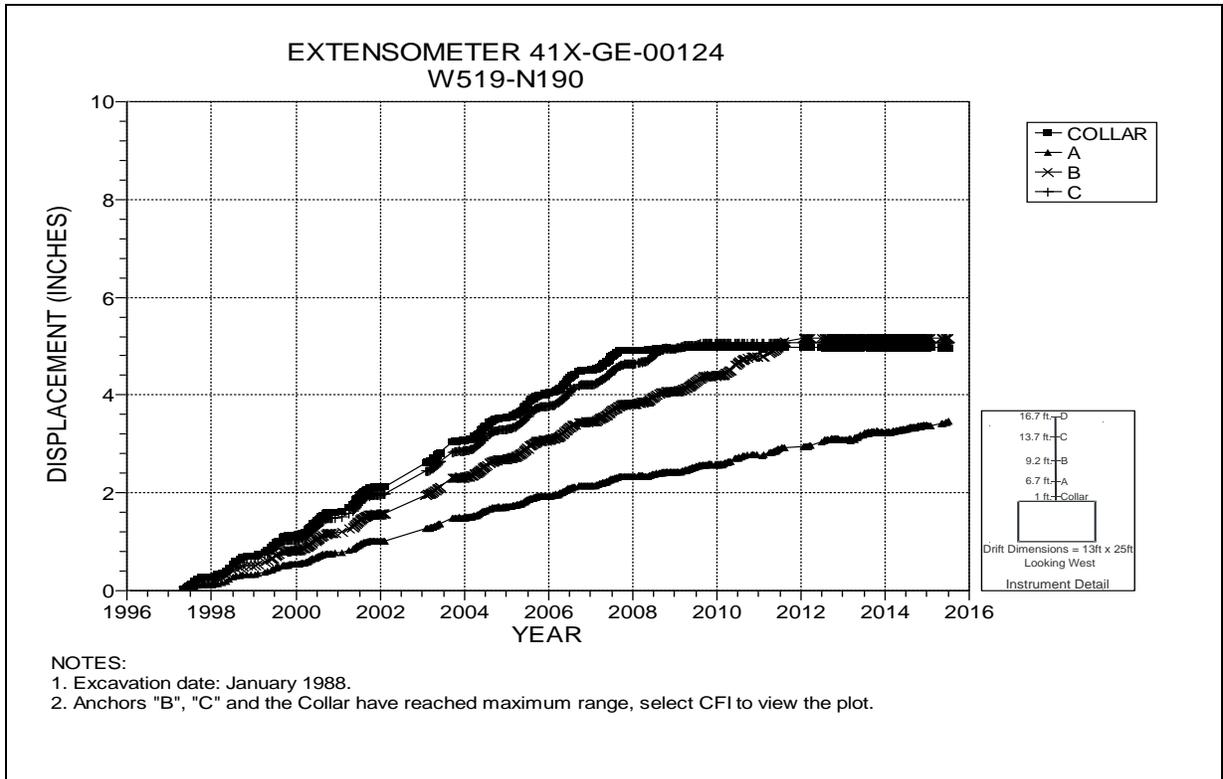


Figure 4-21 Extensometer 41X-GE-00124 –  
 W519 N190 – Roof

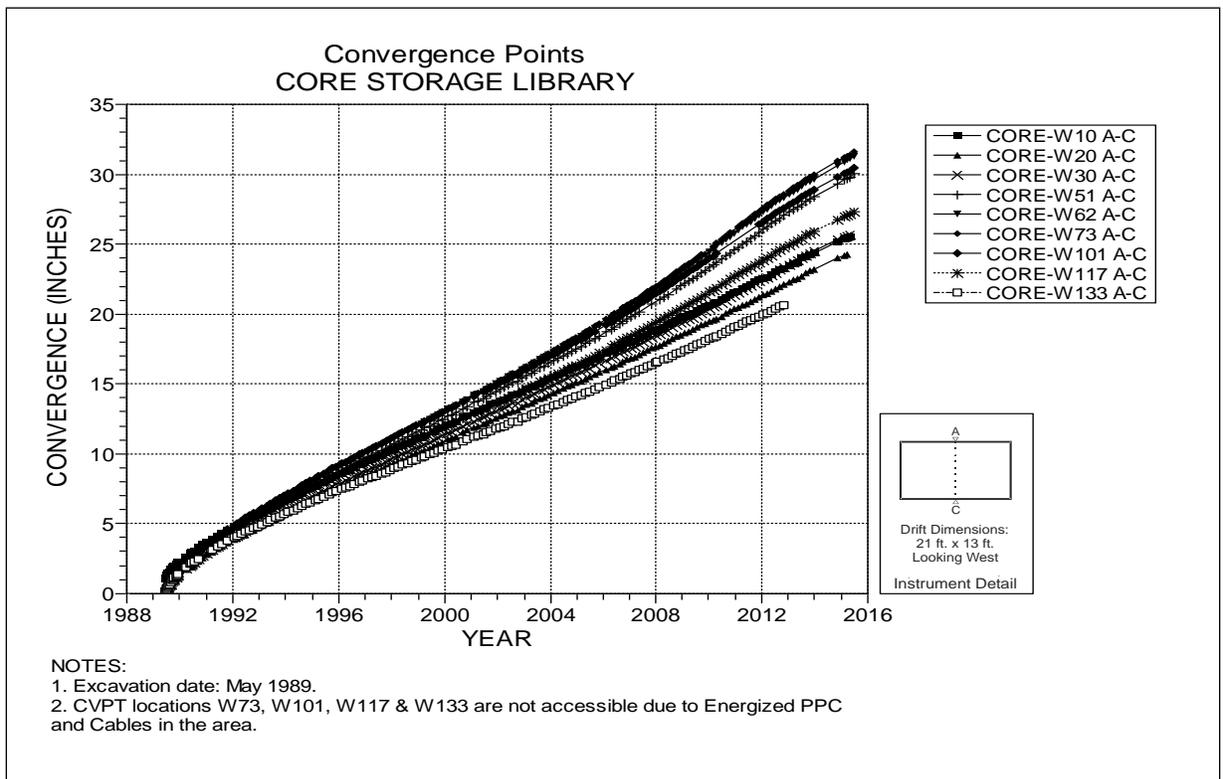


Figure 4-22 Core Storage Library – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

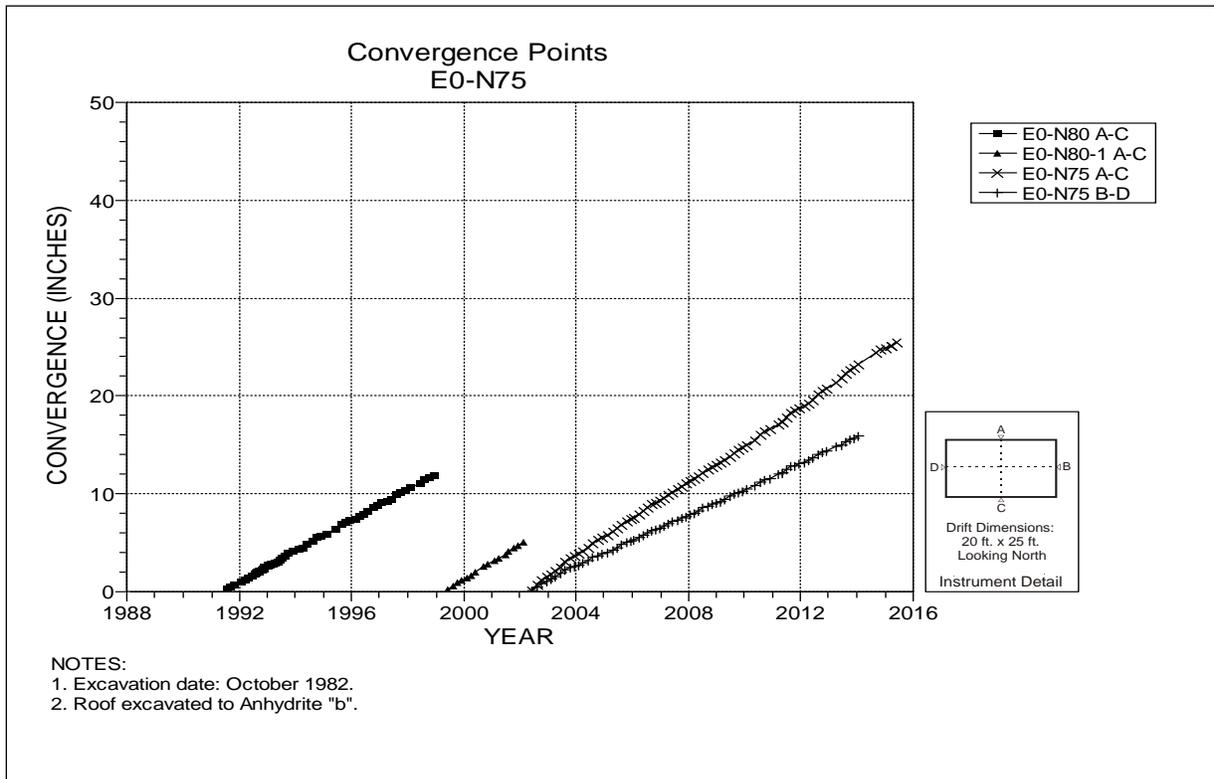


Figure 4-23 Convergence Point Array –  
E0 N75 – All Chords

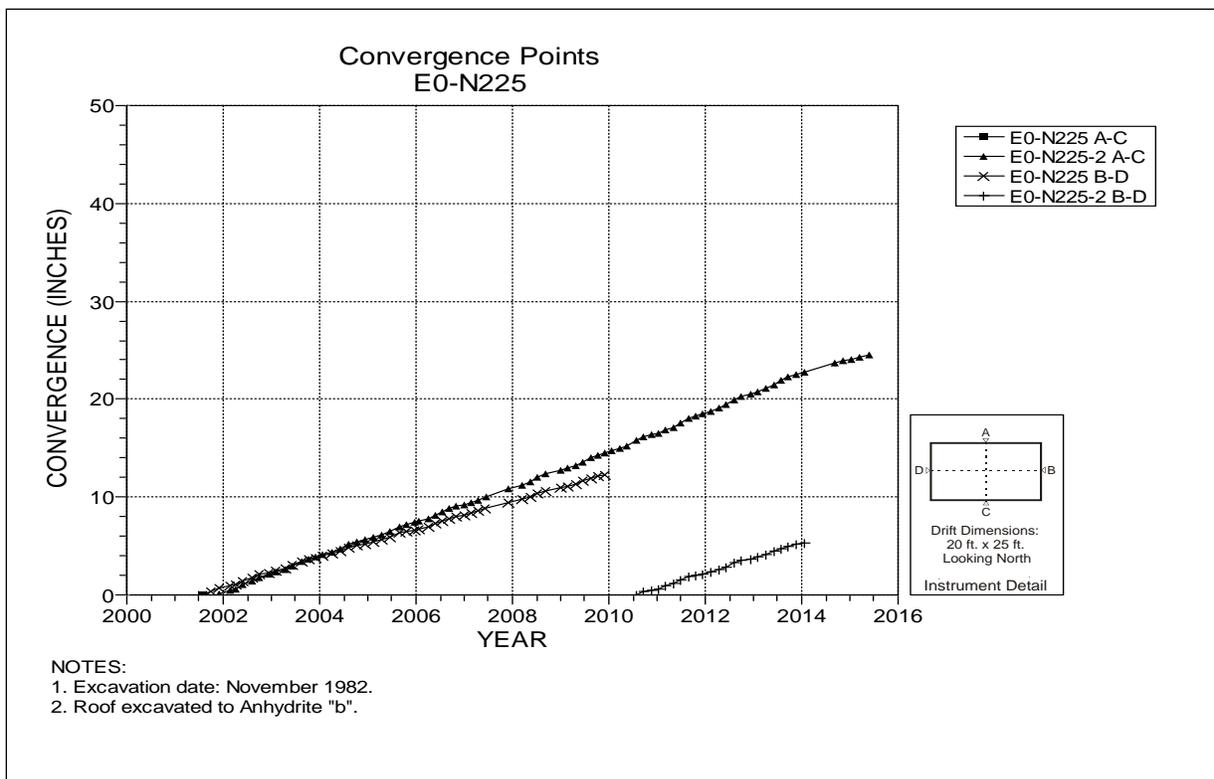


Figure 4-24 Convergence Point Array –  
E0 N225 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

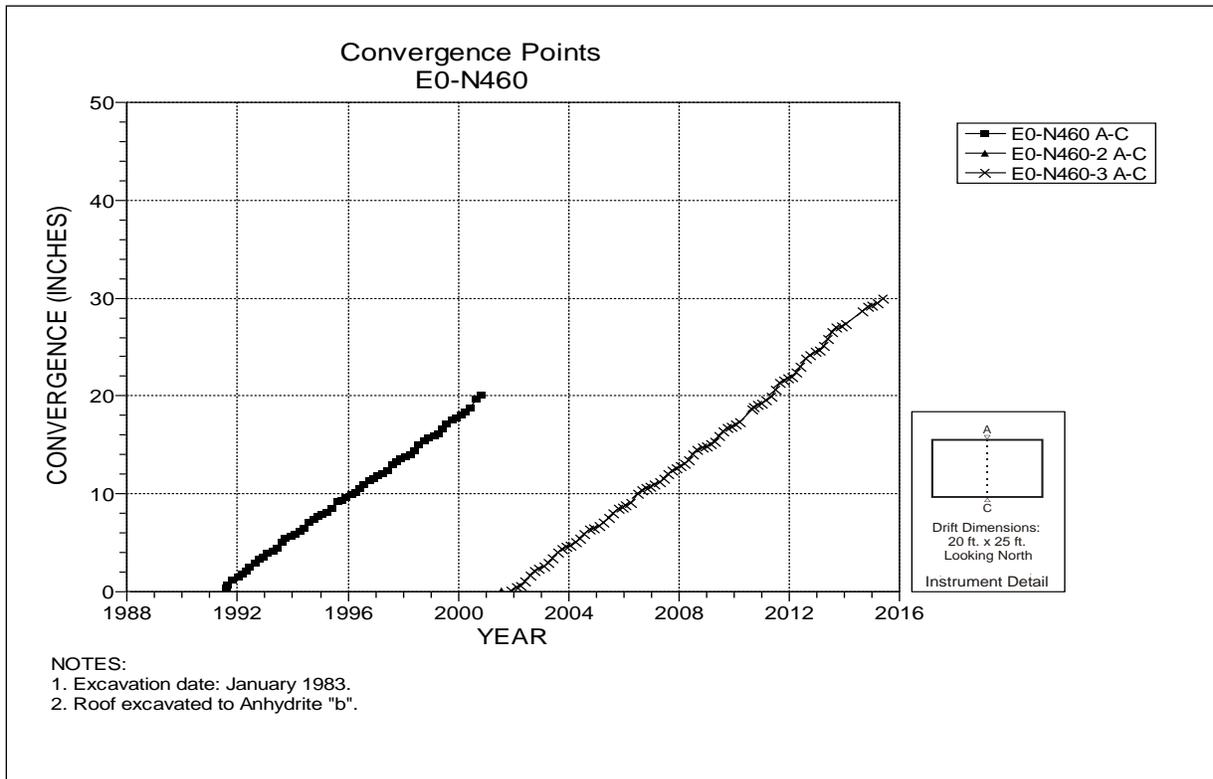


Figure 4-25 Convergence Point Array –  
E0 N460 – Roof to Floor

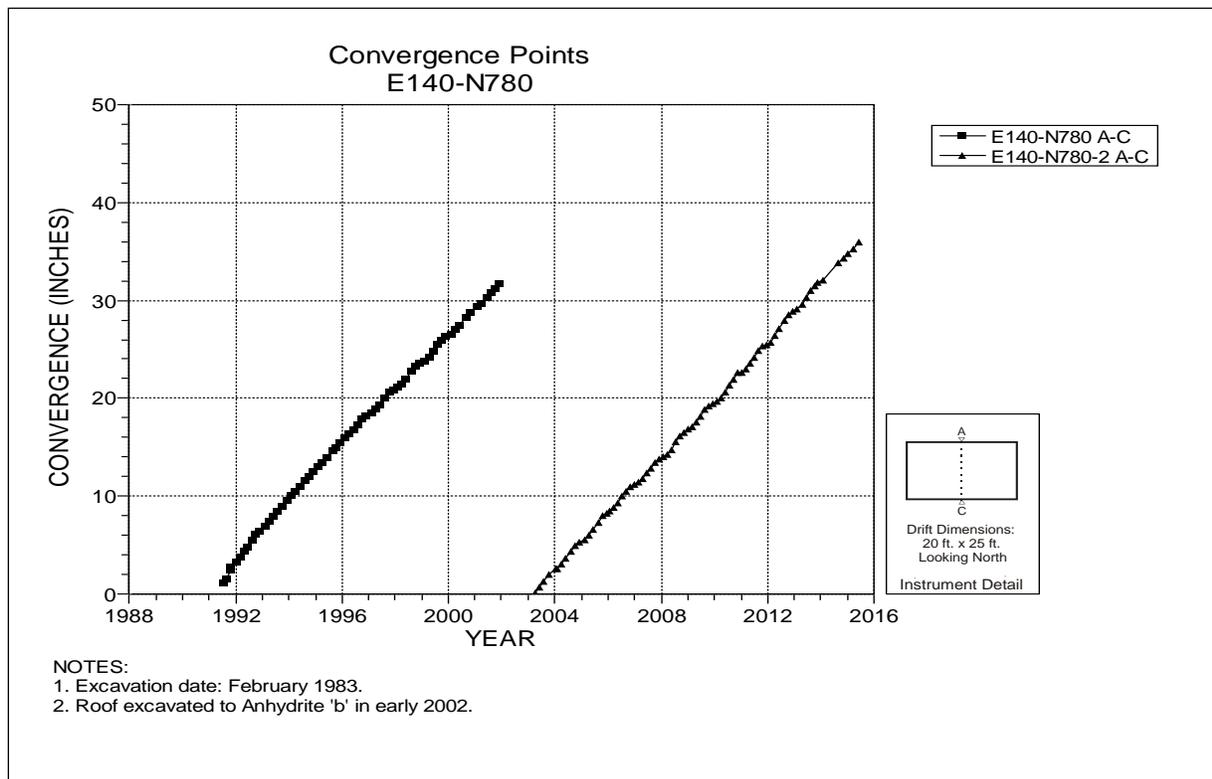


Figure 4-26 Convergence Point Array –  
E0 N780 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

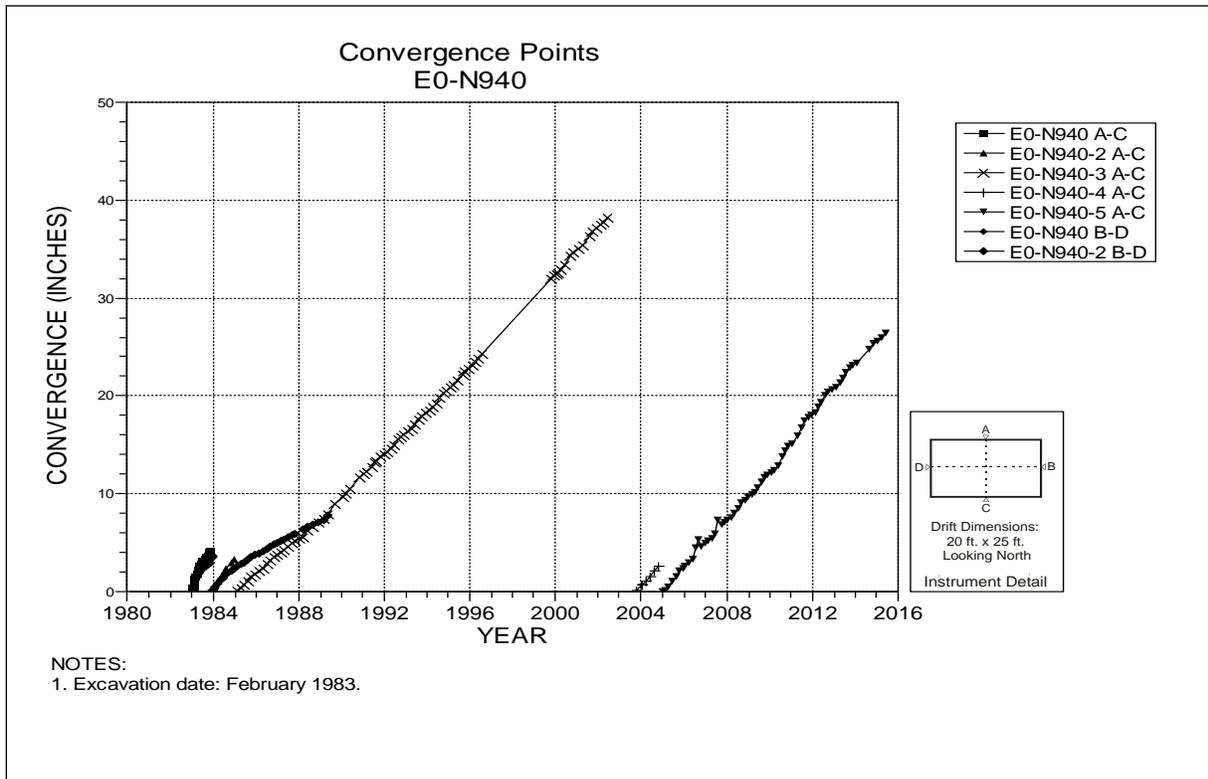


Figure 4-27 Convergence Point Array –  
E0 N940 – All Chords

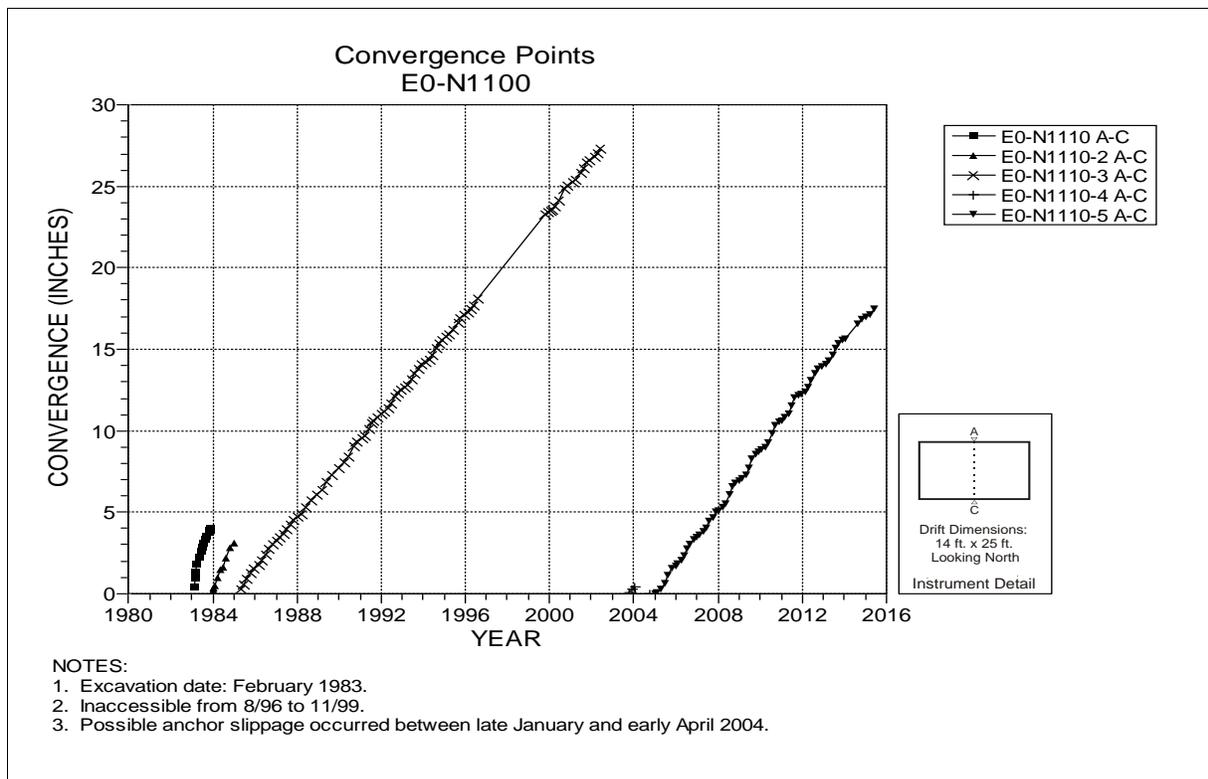


Figure 4-28 Convergence Point Array.–  
E0 N1100 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

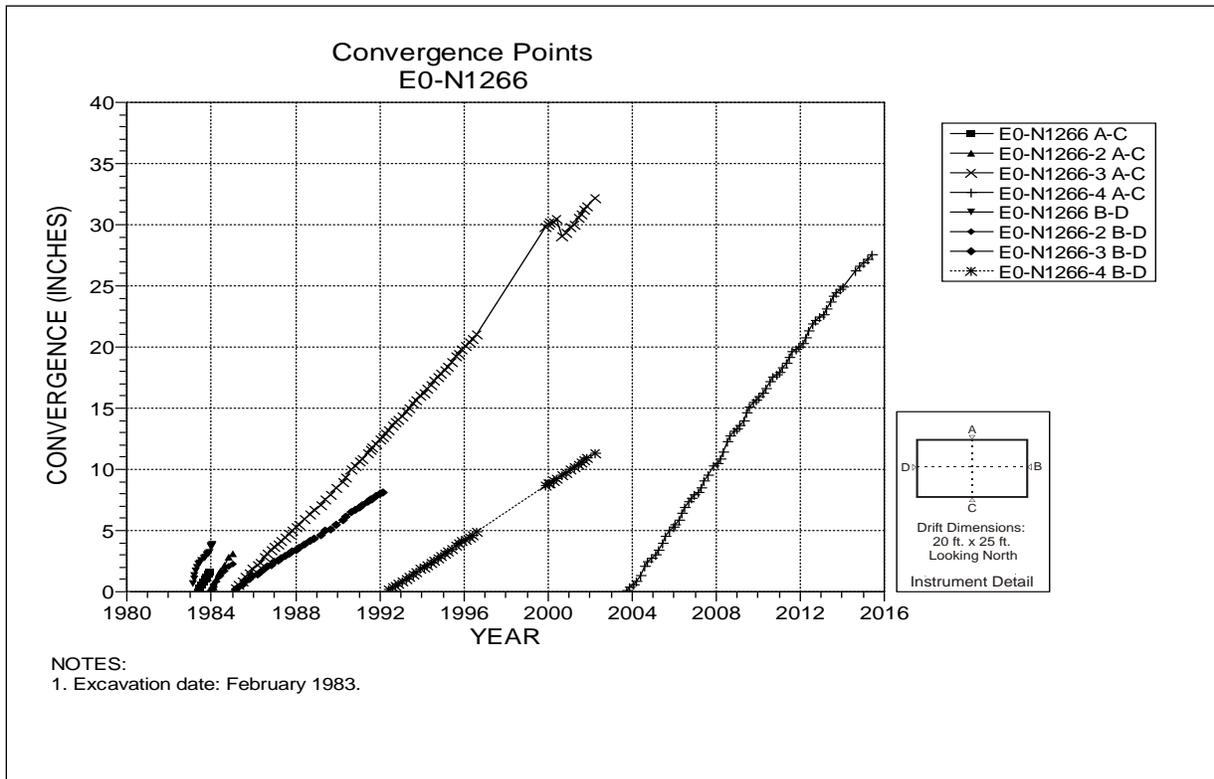


Figure 4-29 Convergence Point Array –  
E0 N1266 – All Chords

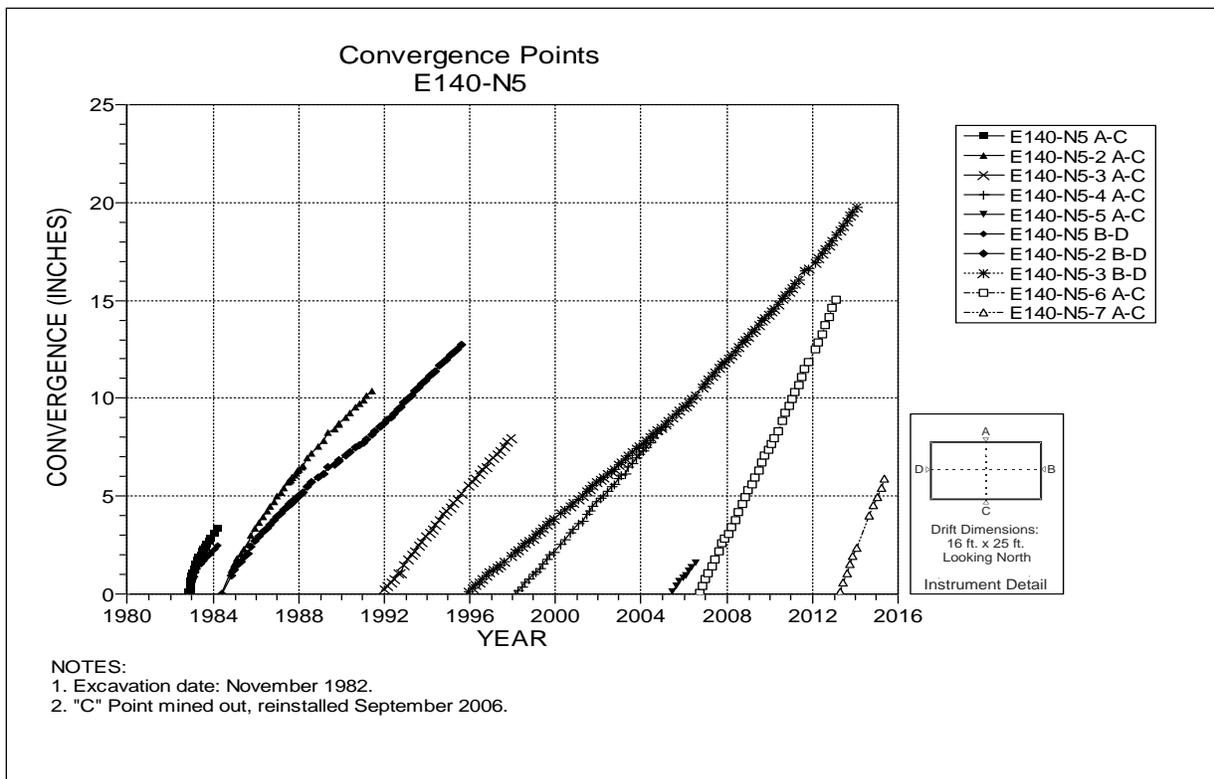


Figure 4-30 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 N5 – All Chords

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

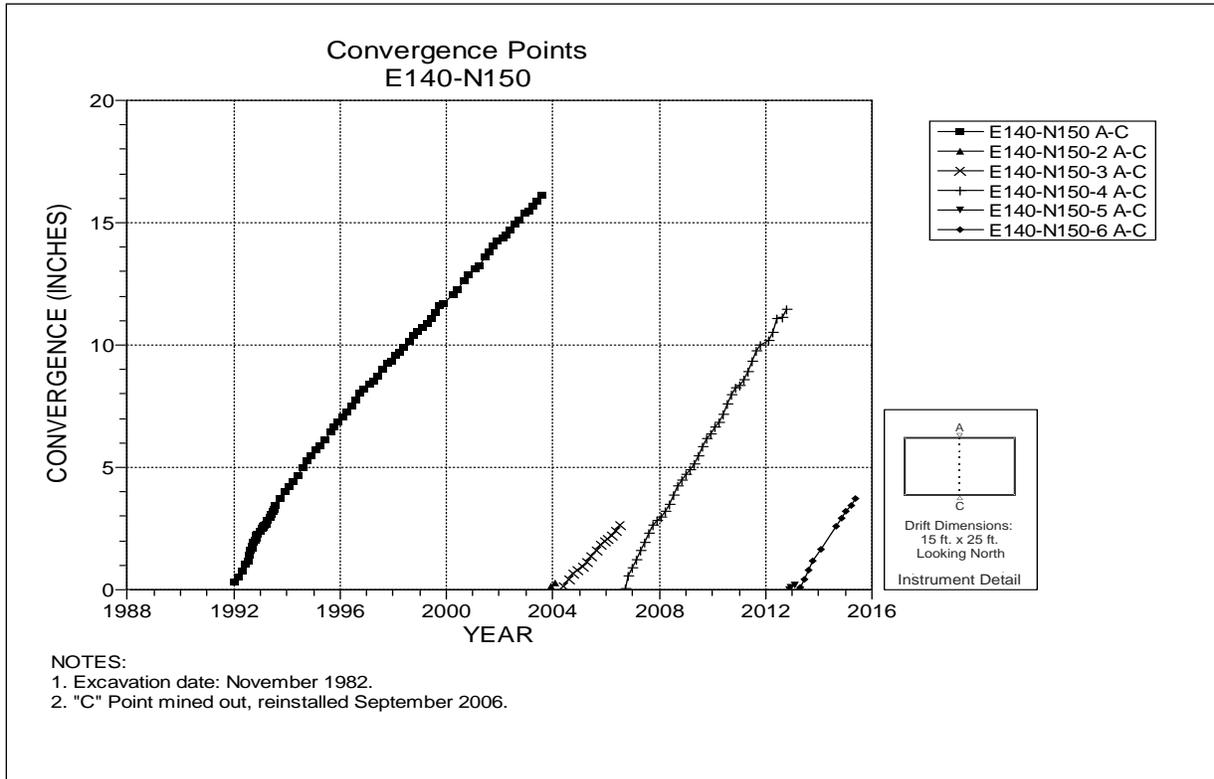


Figure 4-31 Convergence Point Array – E140 N150 – Roof to Floor

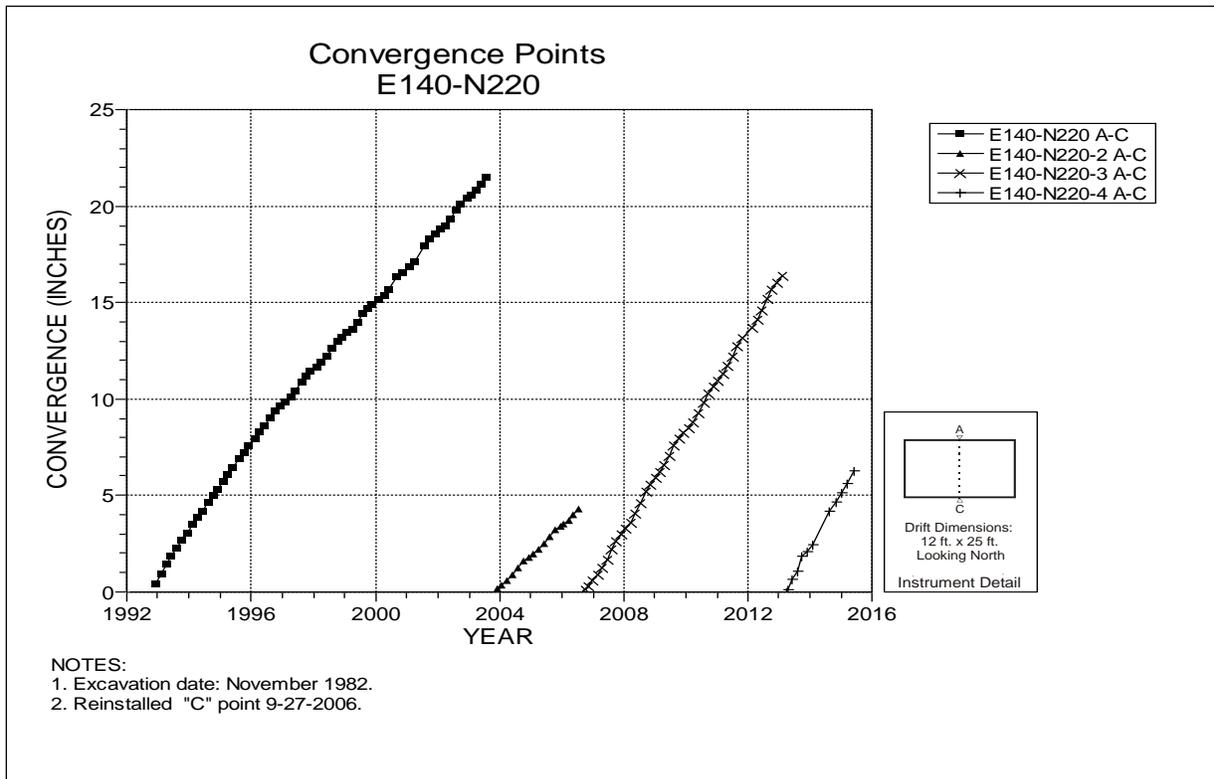


Figure 4-32 Convergence Point Array – E140 N220 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

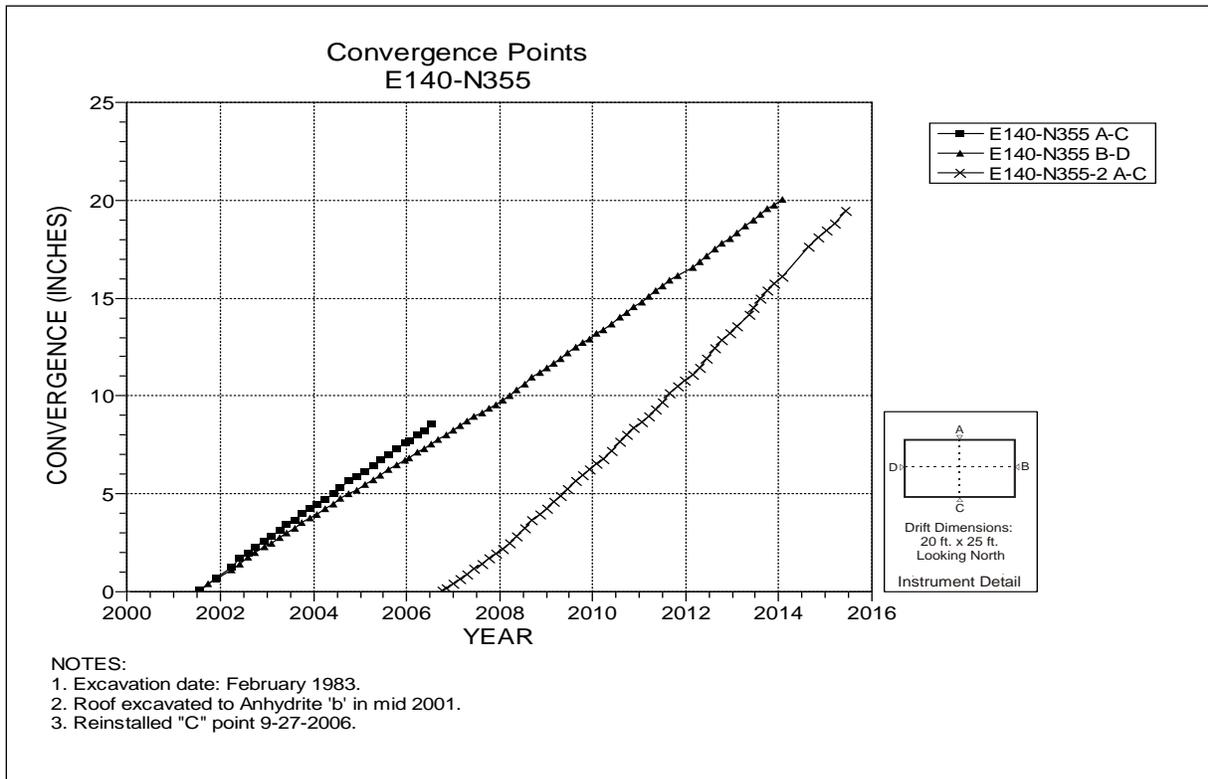


Figure 4-33 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 N355 – All Chords

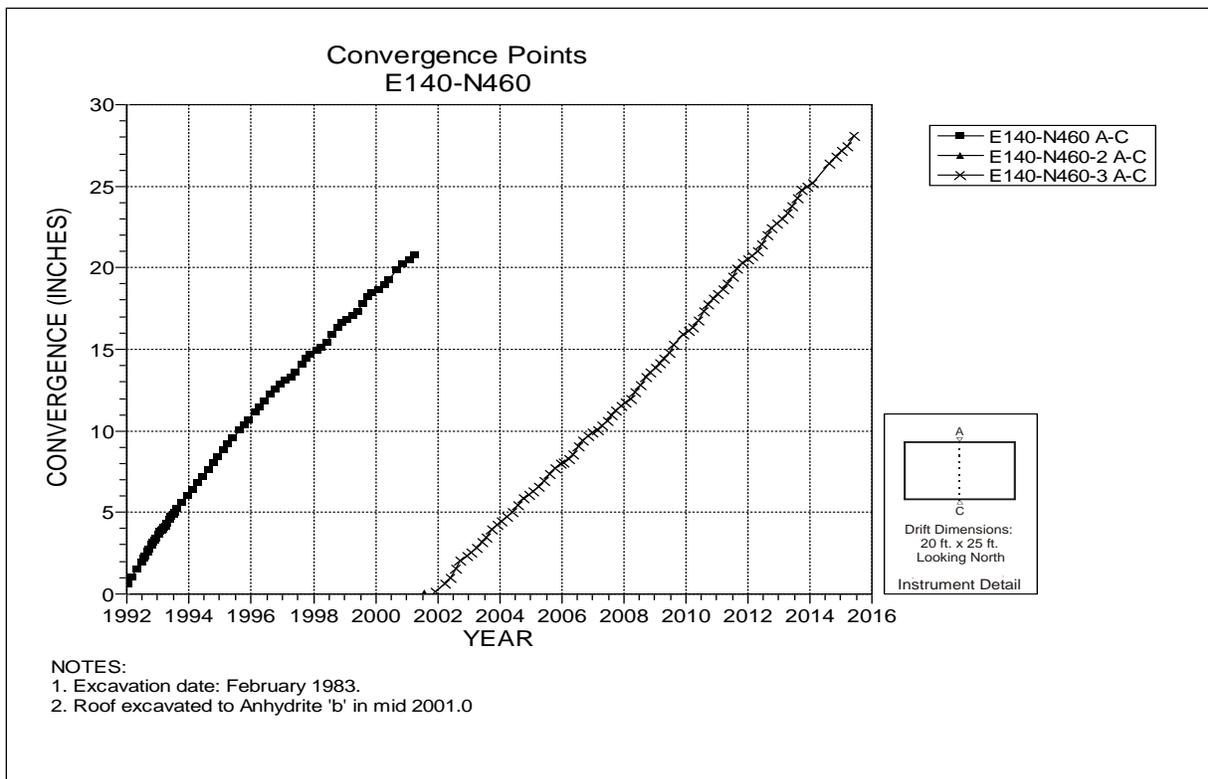


Figure 4-34 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 N460 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

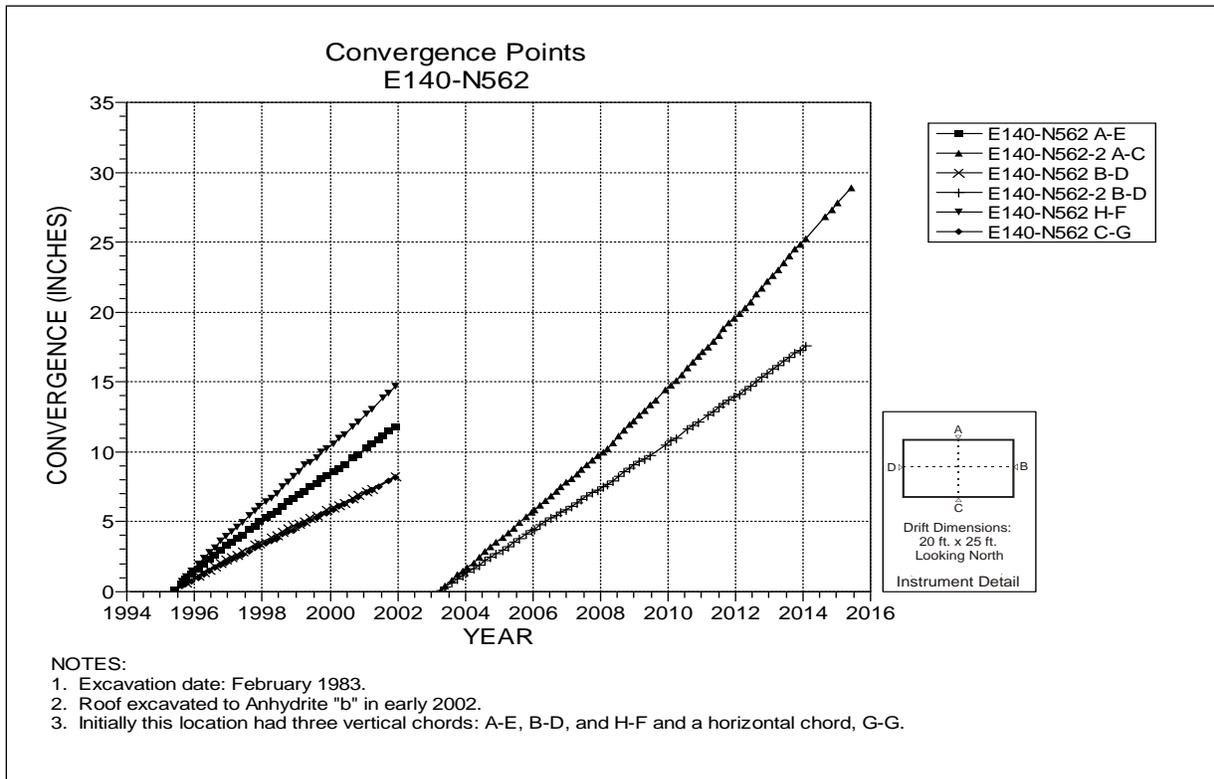


Figure 4-35 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 N562 – All Chords

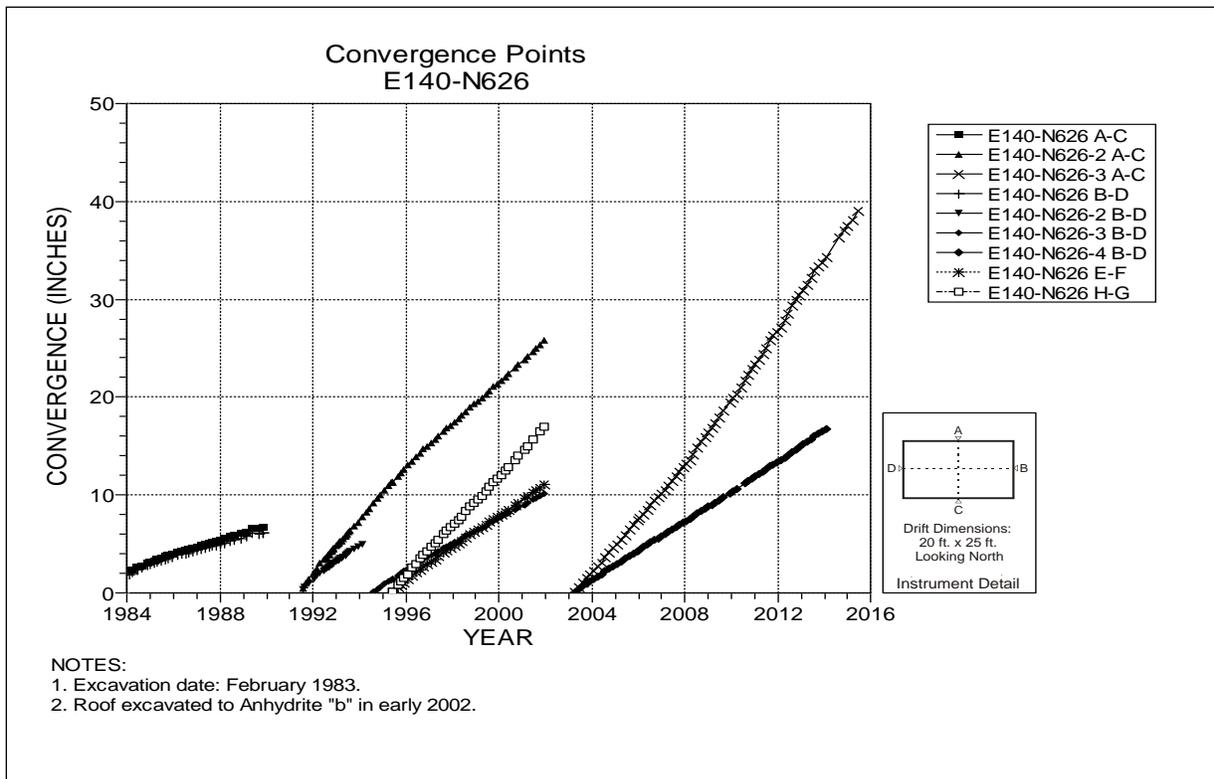


Figure 4-36 Convergence Point Array.–  
E140 N626 – All Chords

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

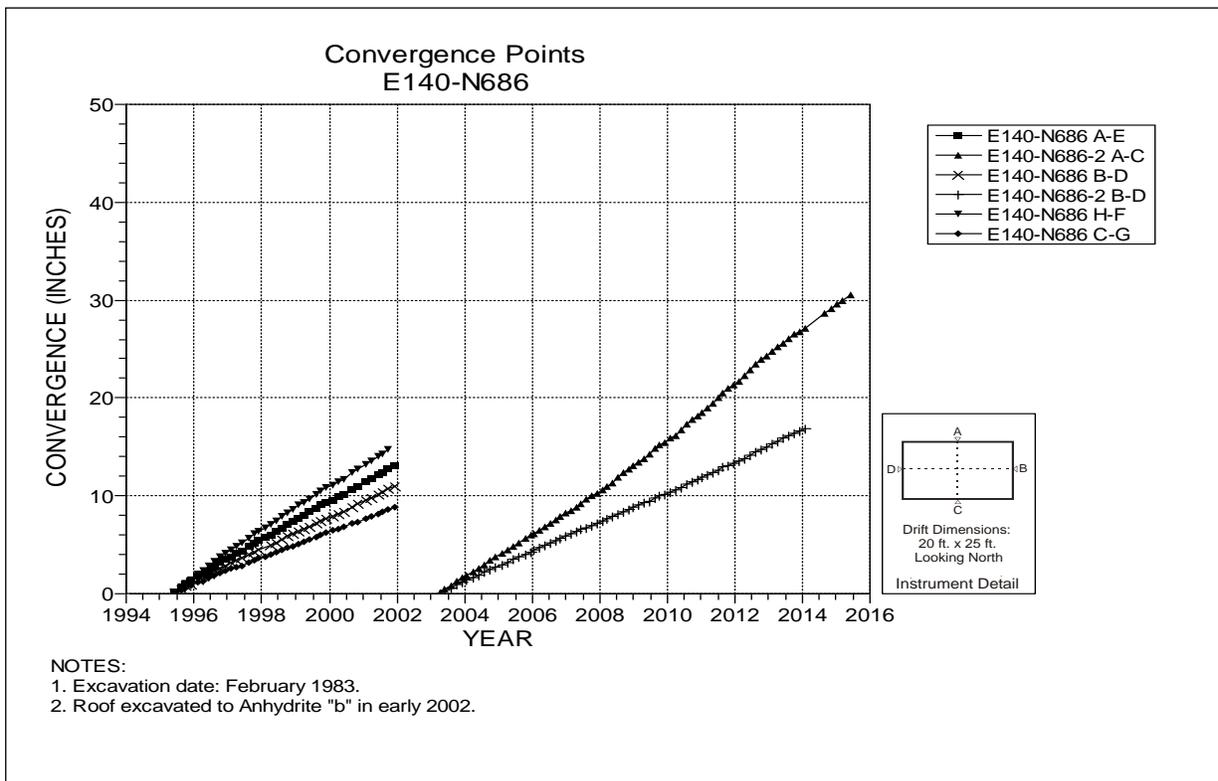


Figure 4-37 Convergence Point Array – E140 N686 – All Chords

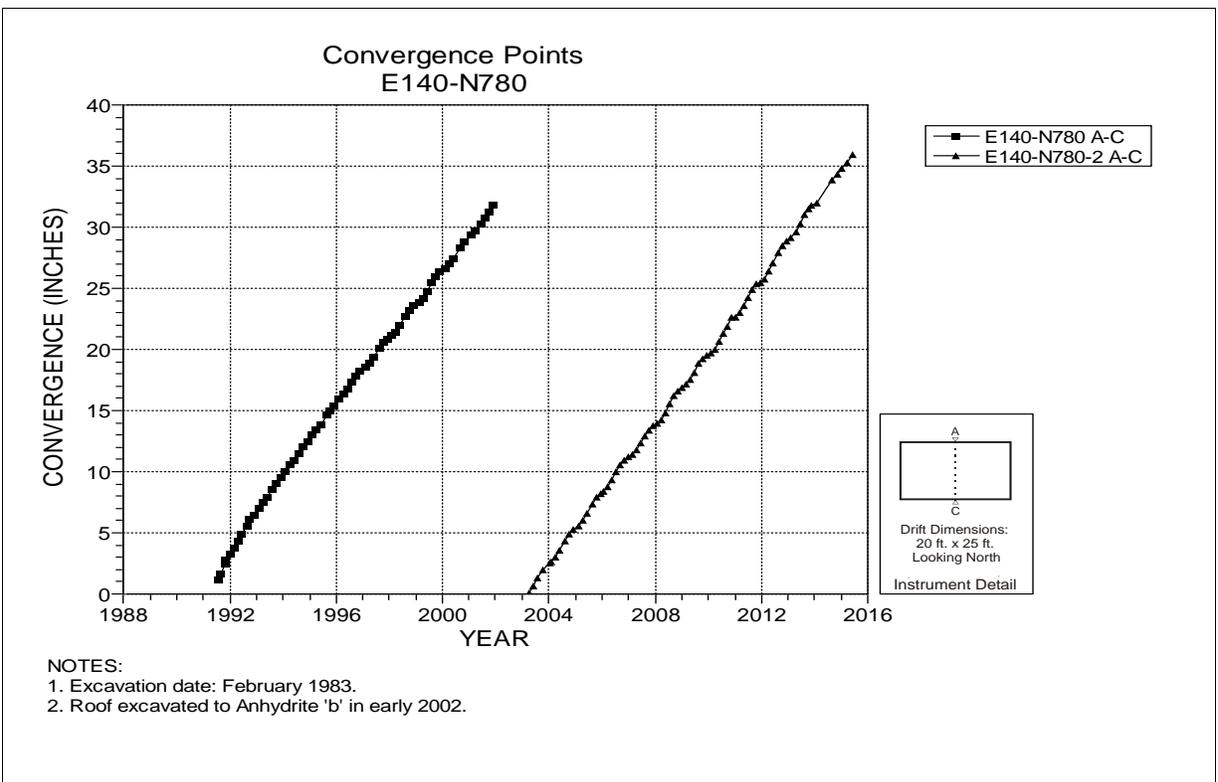


Figure 4-38 Convergence Point Array – E140 N780 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

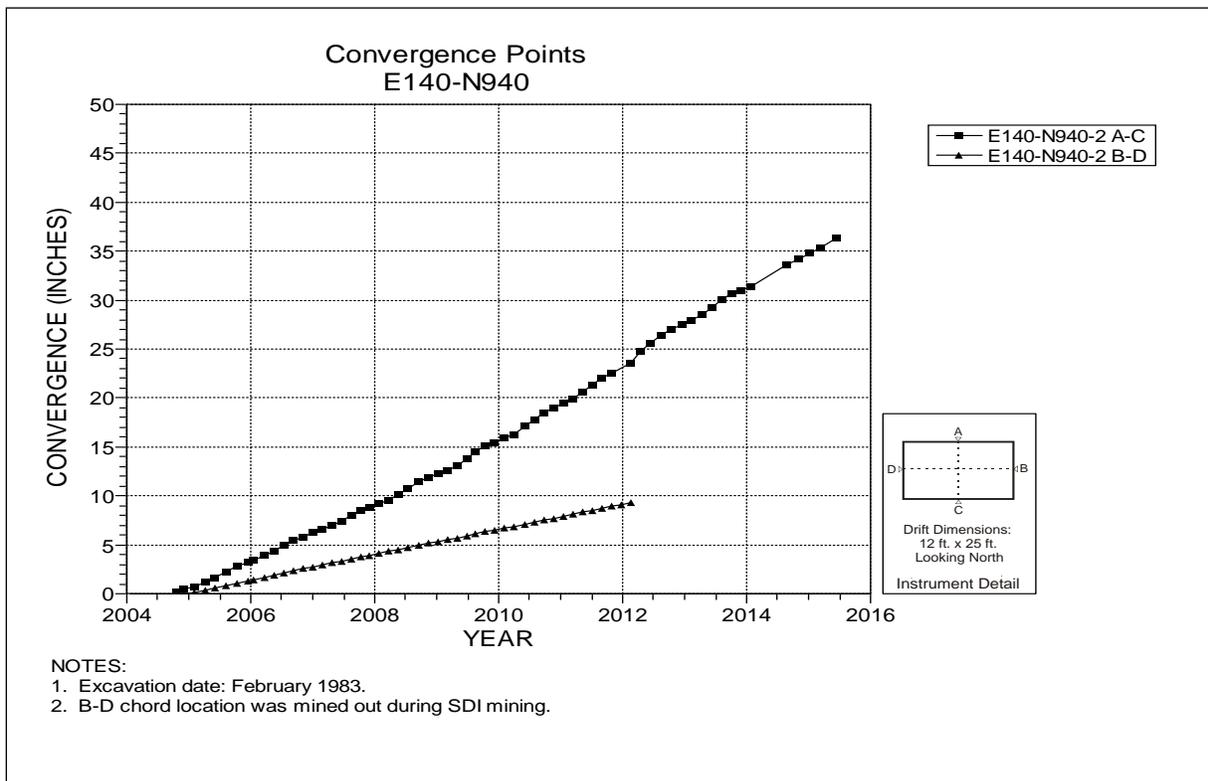


Figure 4-39 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 N940 – All Chords

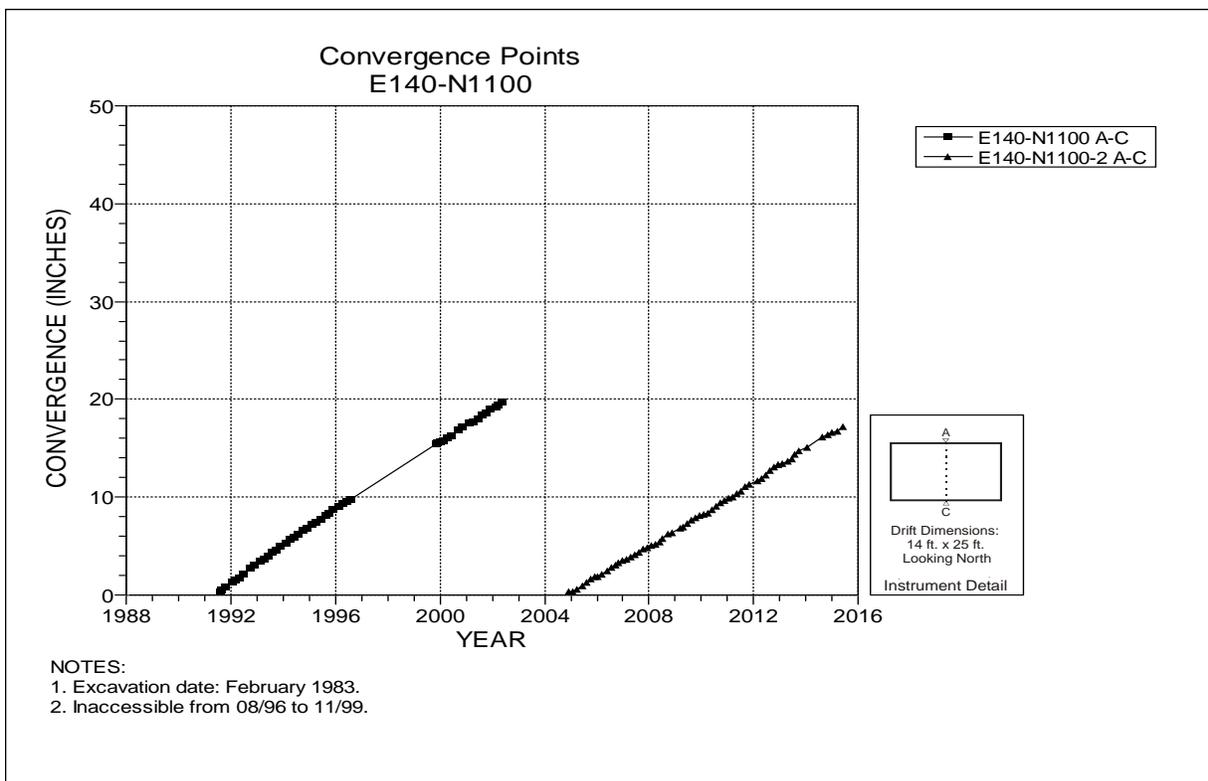


Figure 4-40 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 N1100 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

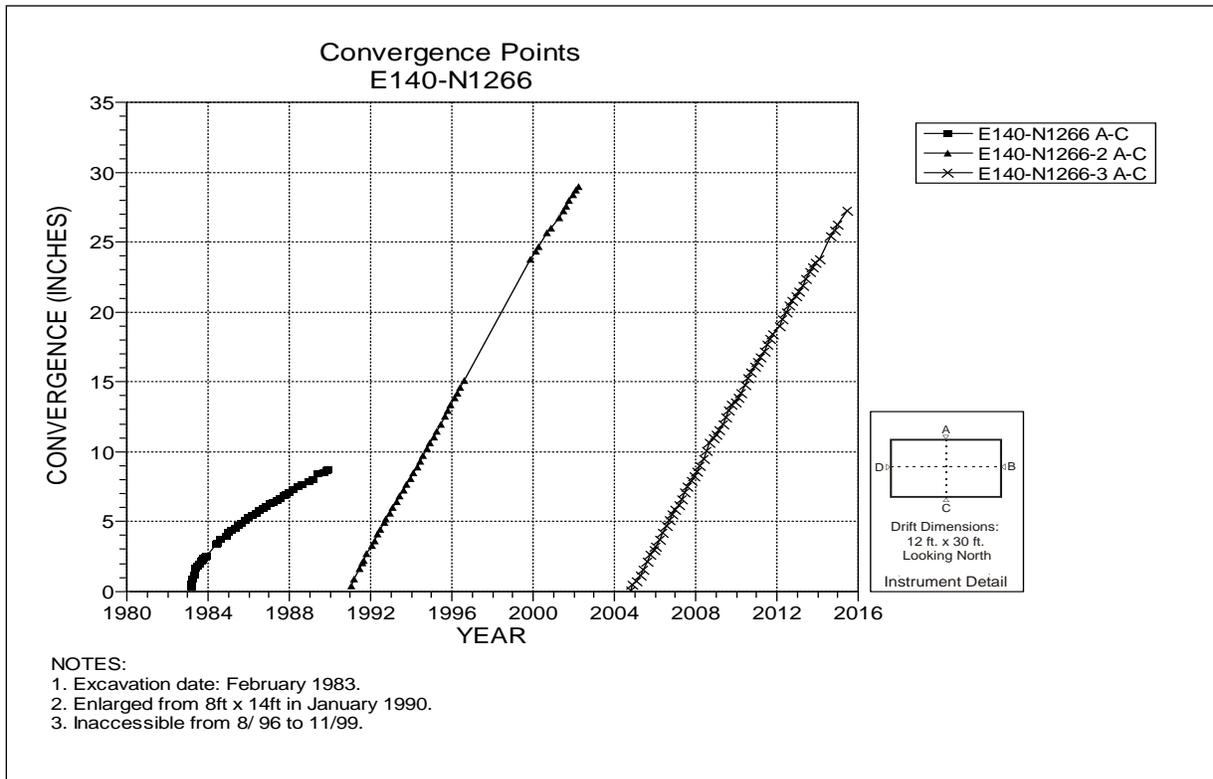


Figure 4-41 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 N1266 – Roof to Floor

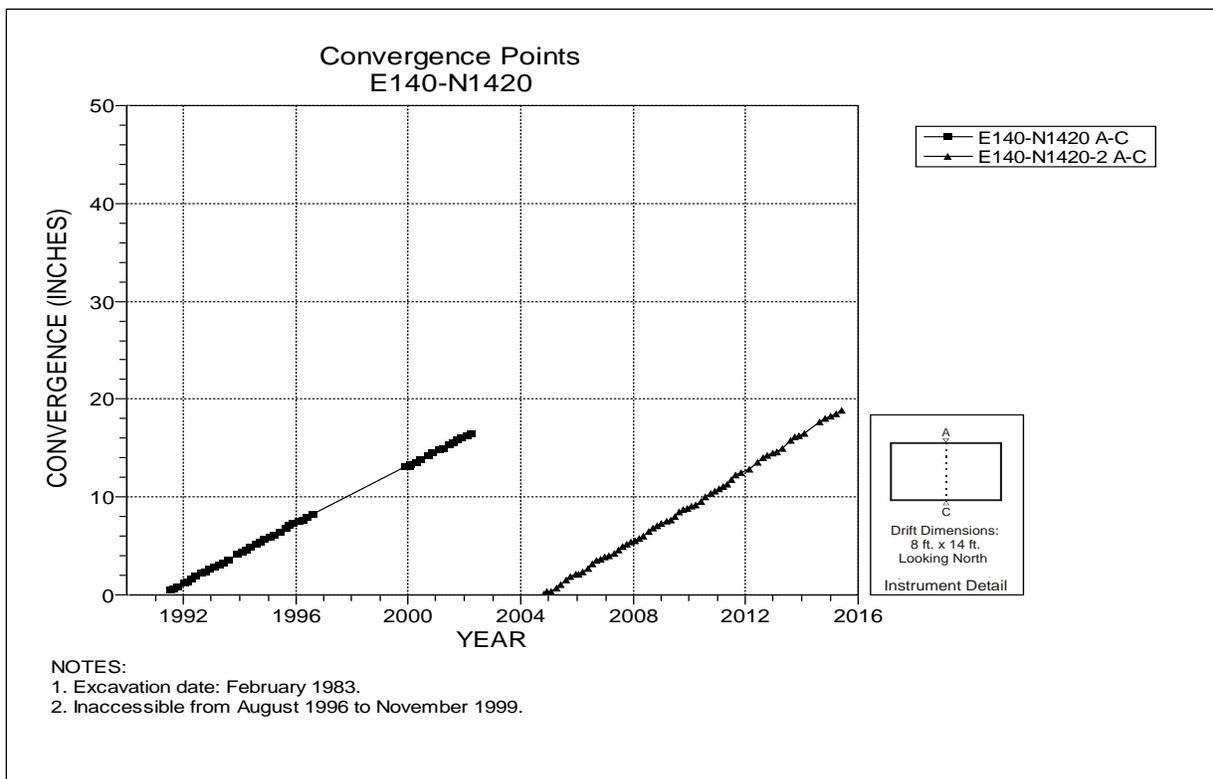


Figure 4-42 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 N1420 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

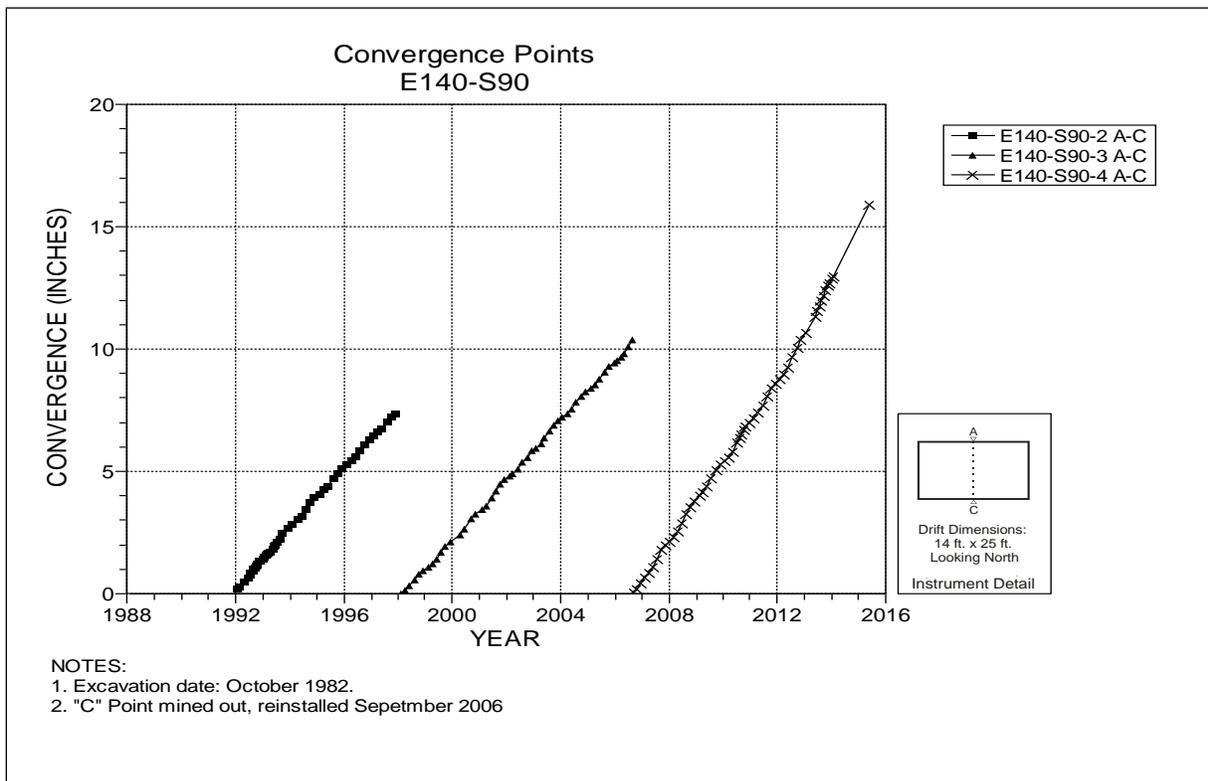


Figure 4-43 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S90 – Roof to Floor

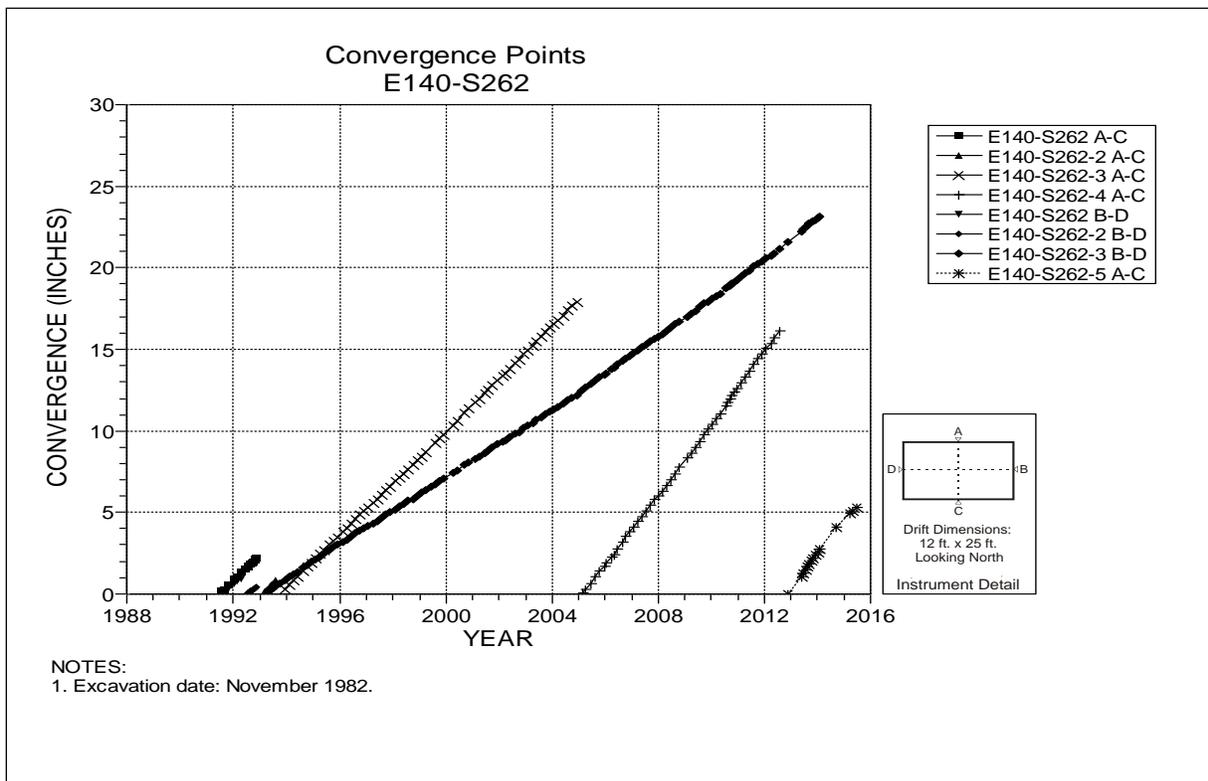


Figure 4-44 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S262 – All Chords

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

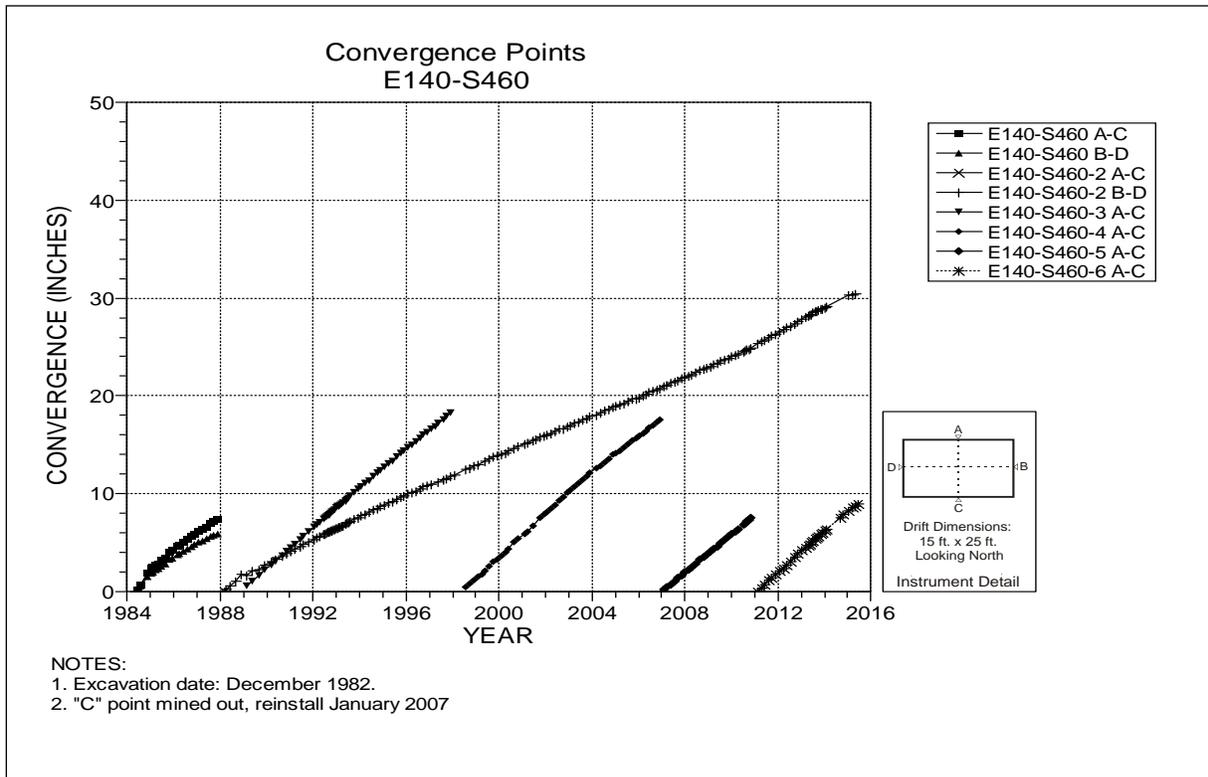


Figure 4-45 Convergence Point Array – E140 S460 – All Chords

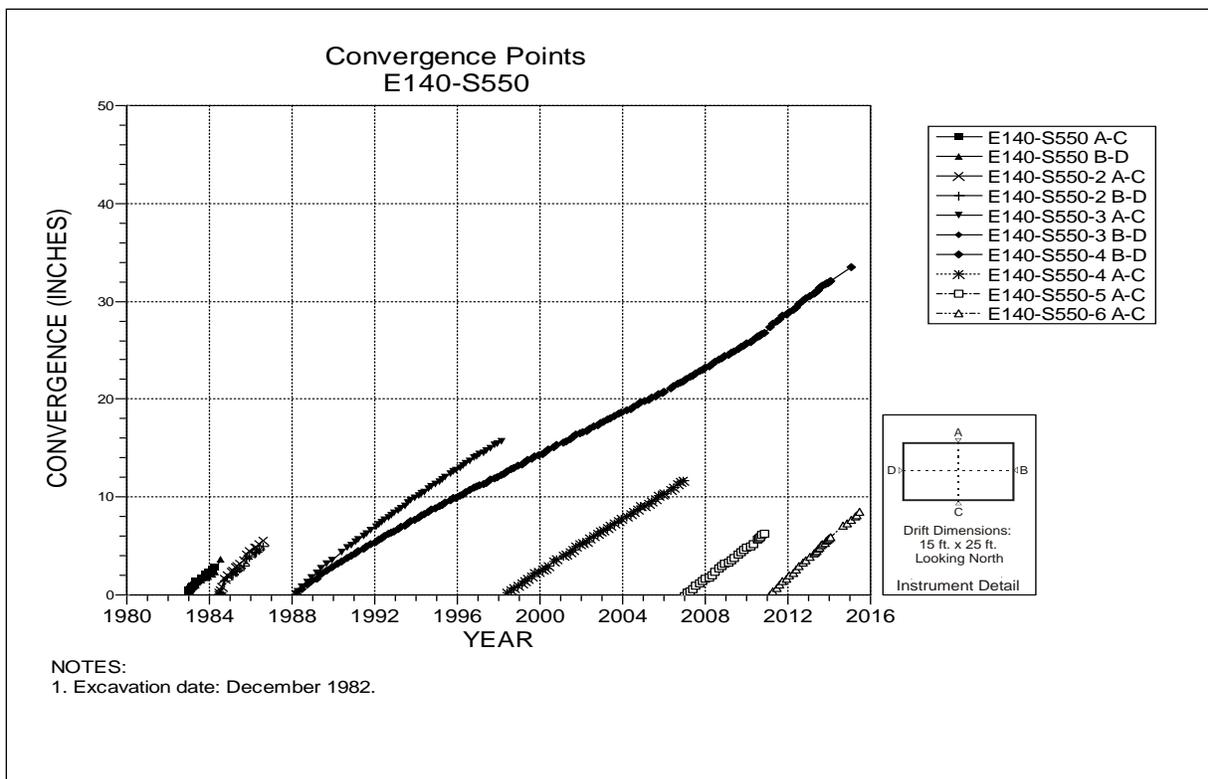


Figure 4-46 Convergence Point Array – E140 S550 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

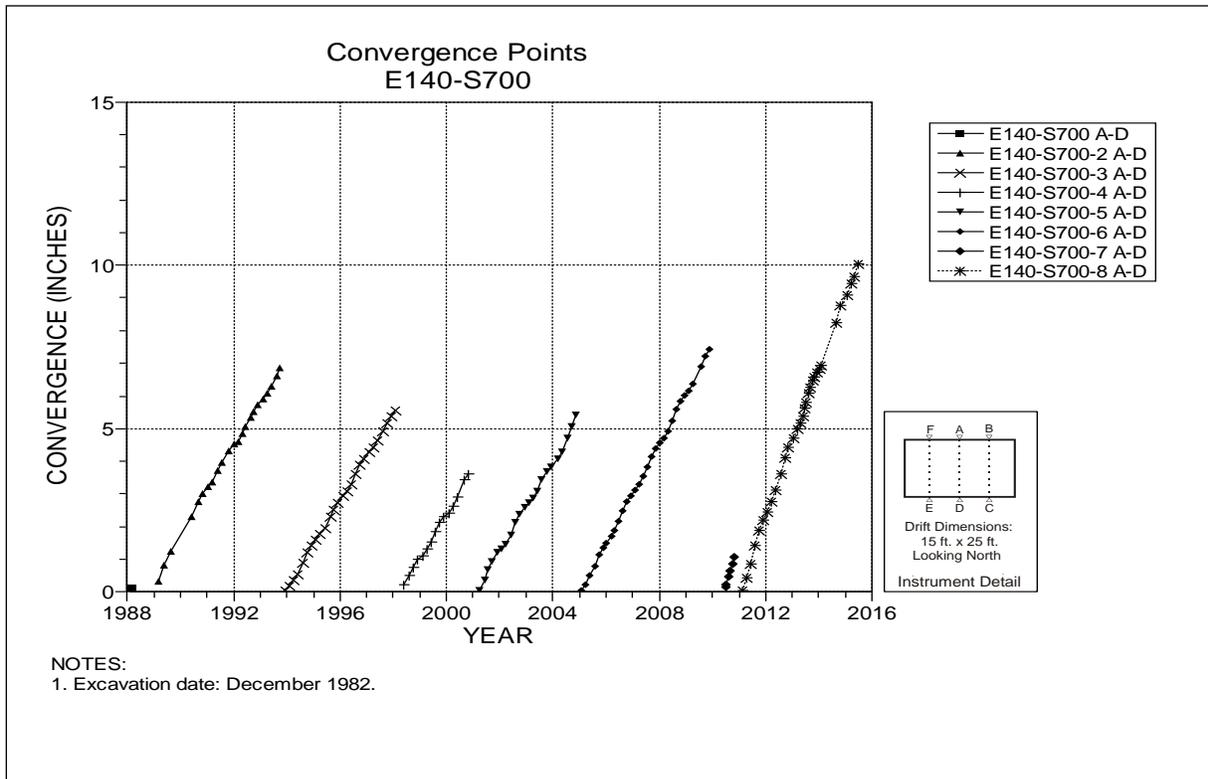


Figure 4-47 Convergence Point Array –  
 E140 S700 – Roof to Floor – Centerline

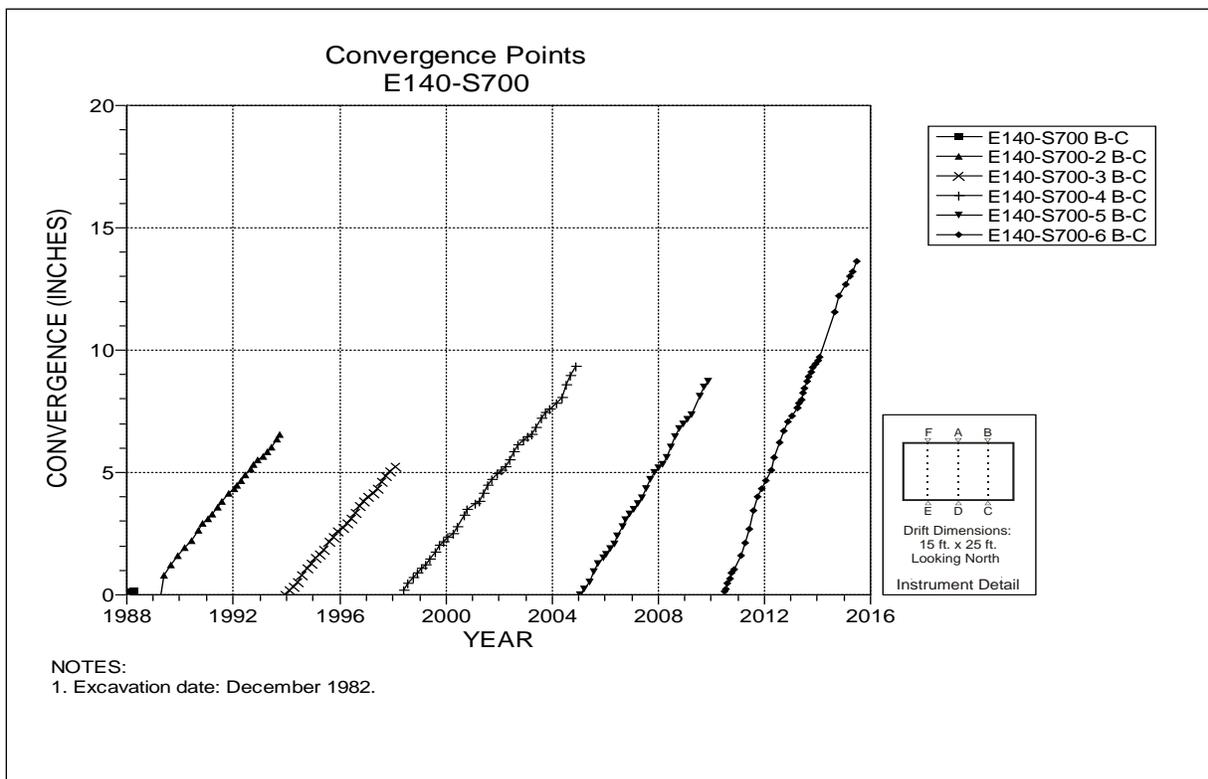


Figure 4-48 Convergence Point Array –  
 E140 S700 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

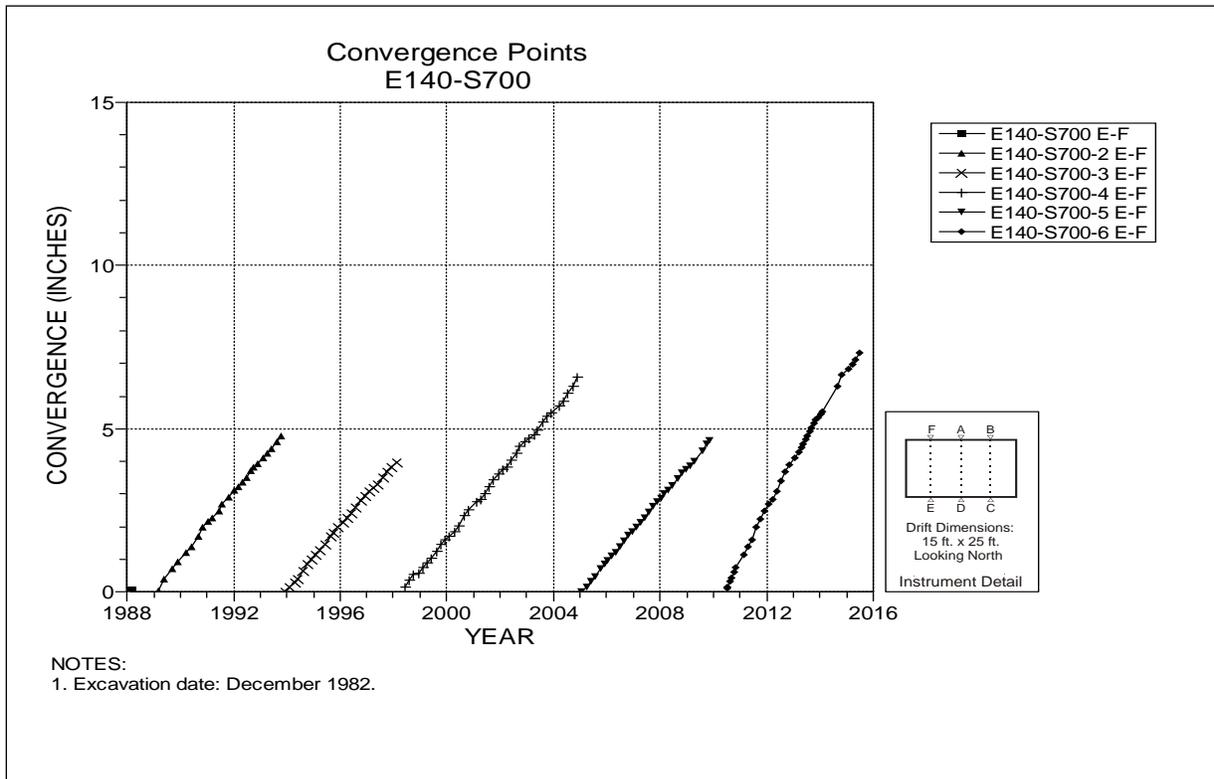


Figure 4-49 Convergence Point Array – E140 S700 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point

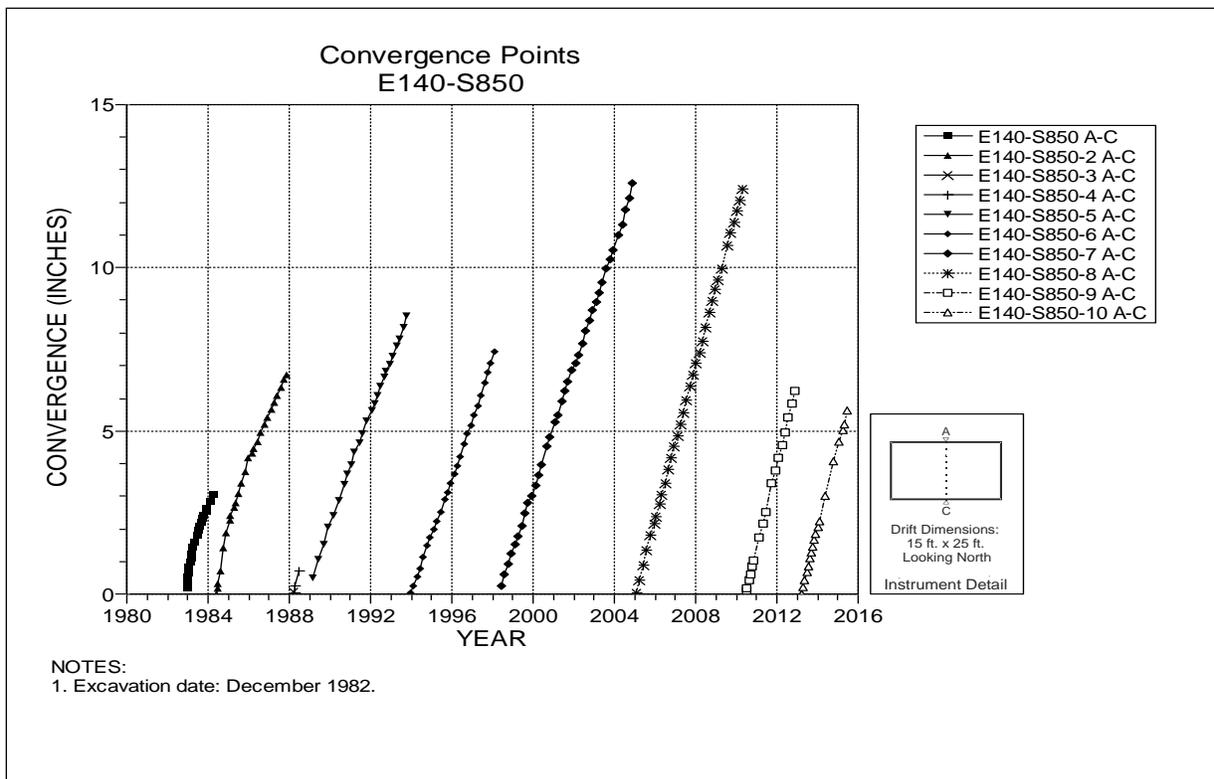


Figure 4-50 Convergence Point Array – E140 S850 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

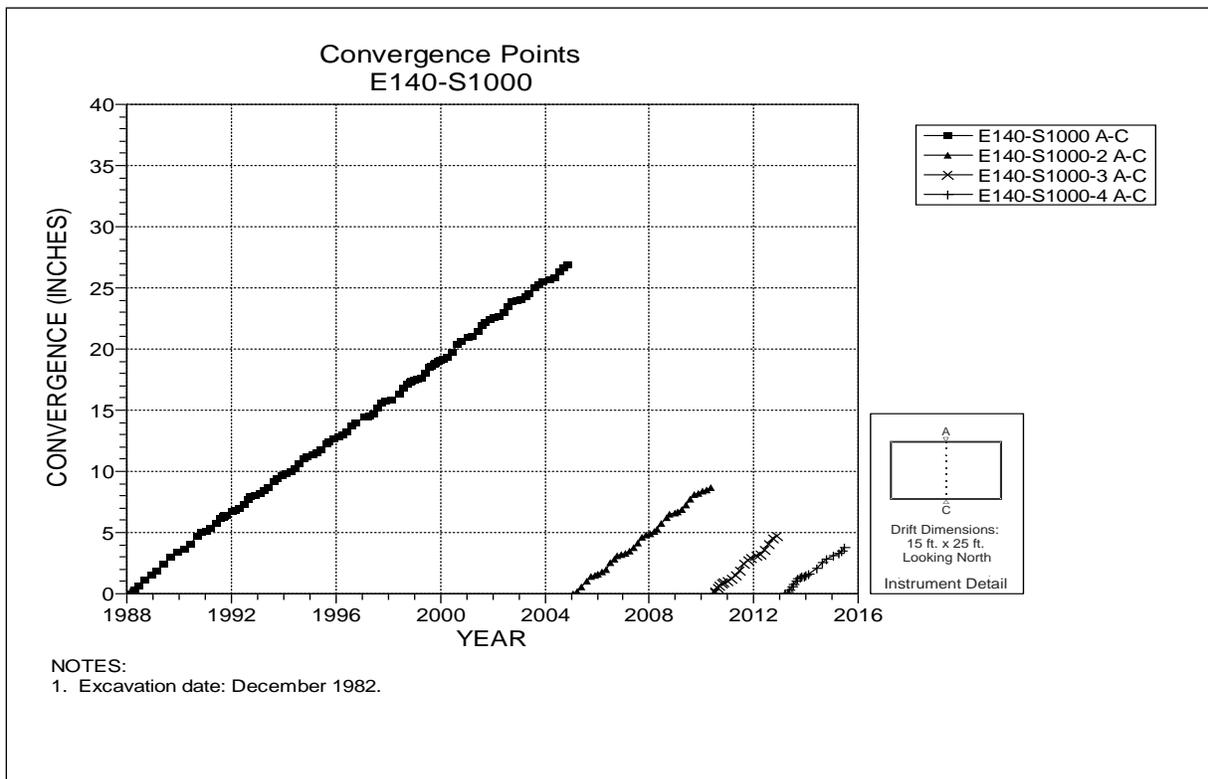


Figure 4-51 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1000 – Roof to Floor

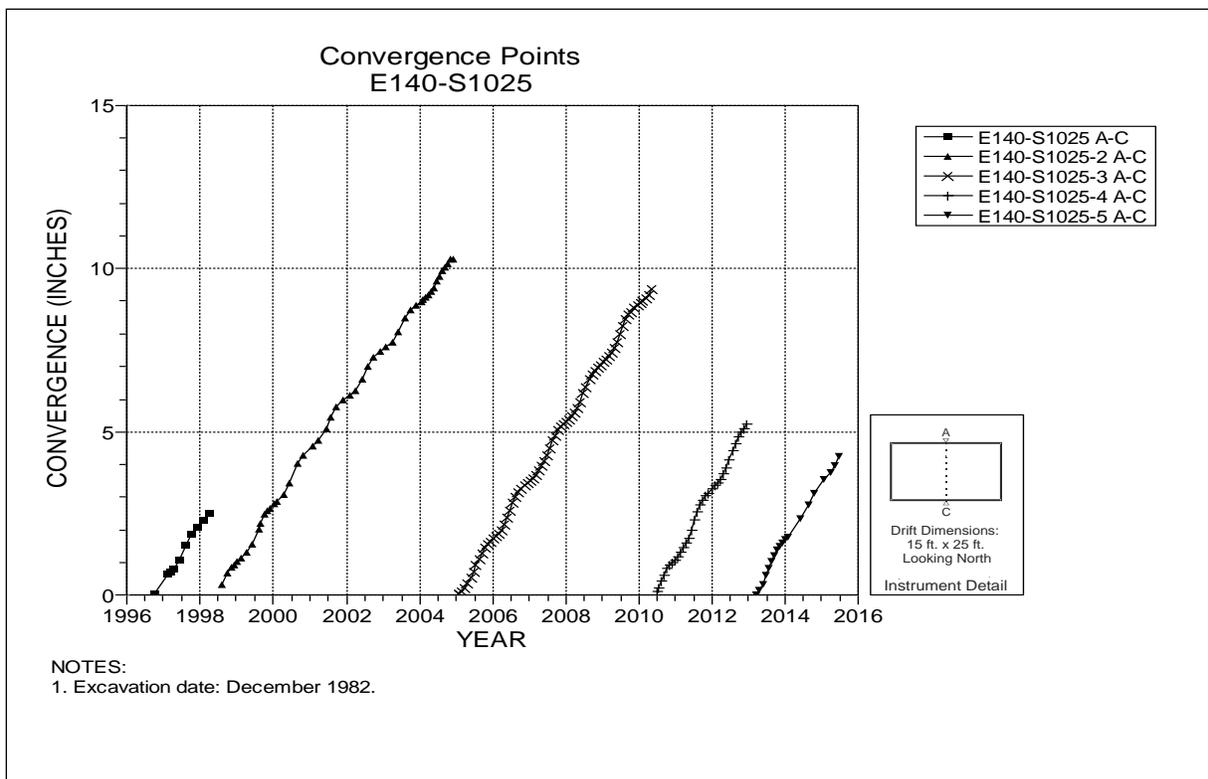


Figure 4-52 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1025 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

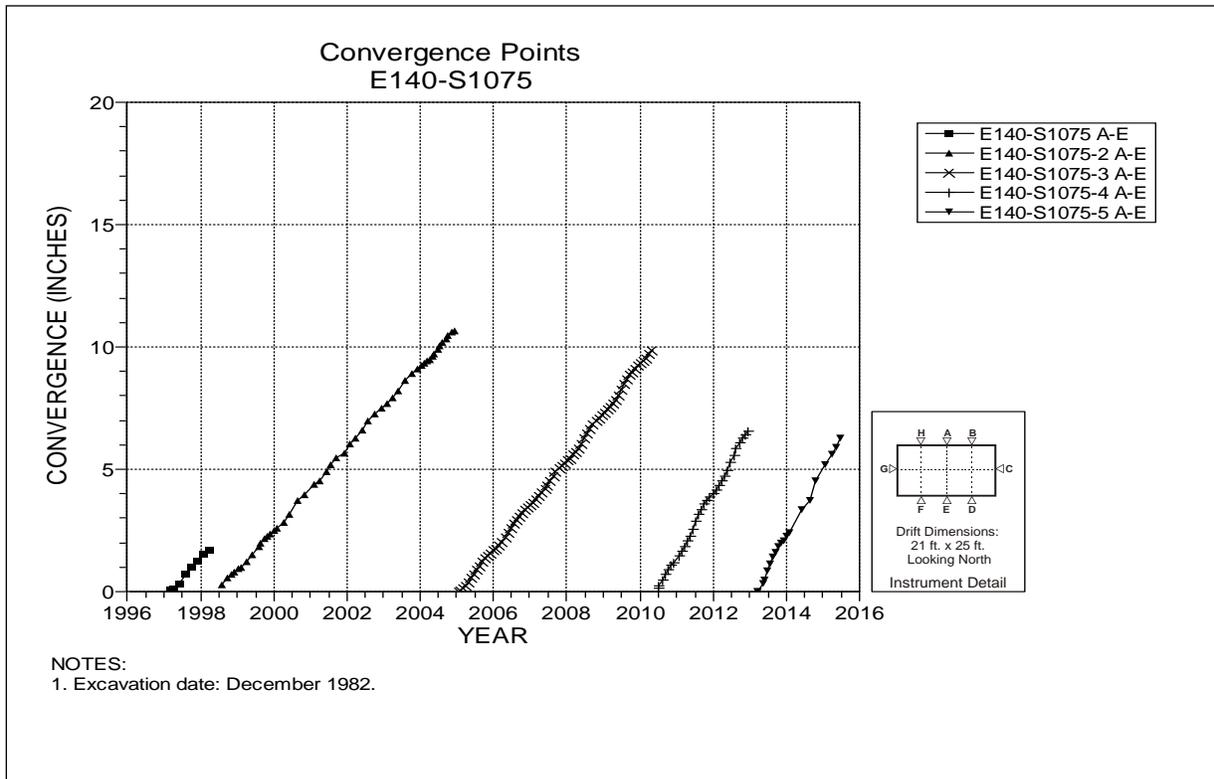


Figure 4-53 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1075 – Roof to Floor – Centerline

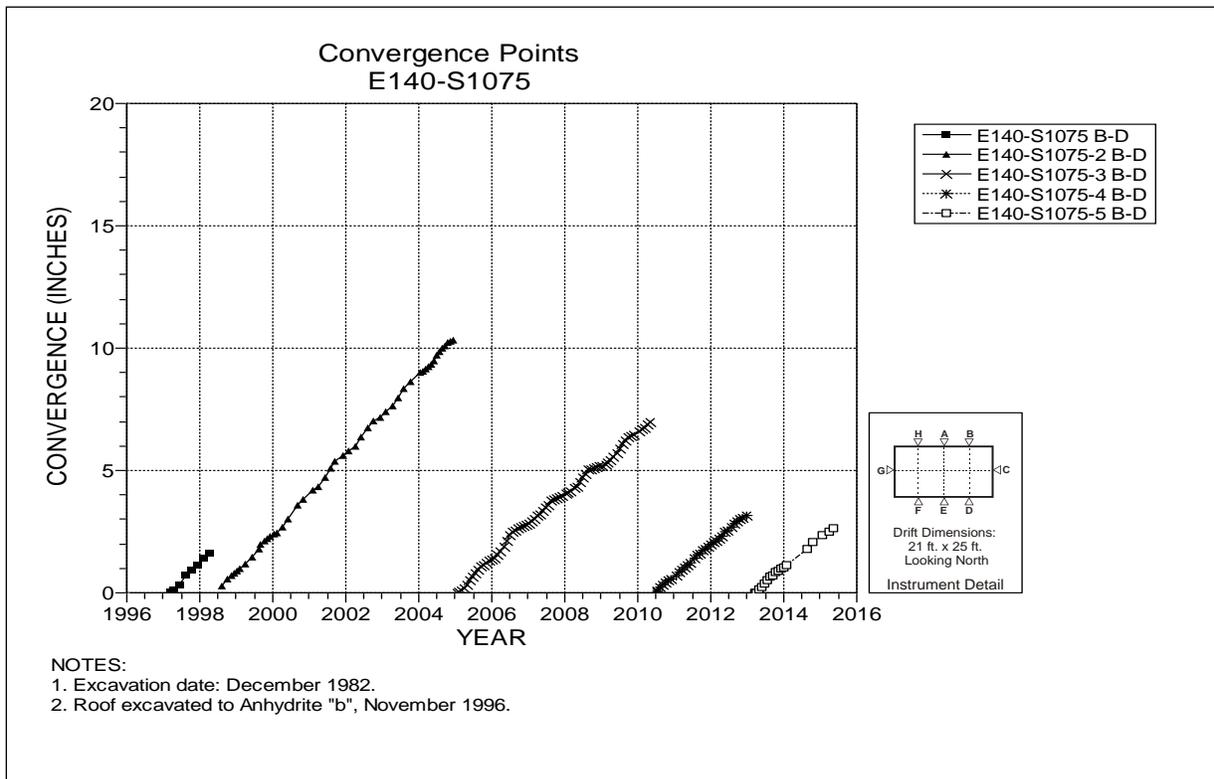


Figure 4-54 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1075 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

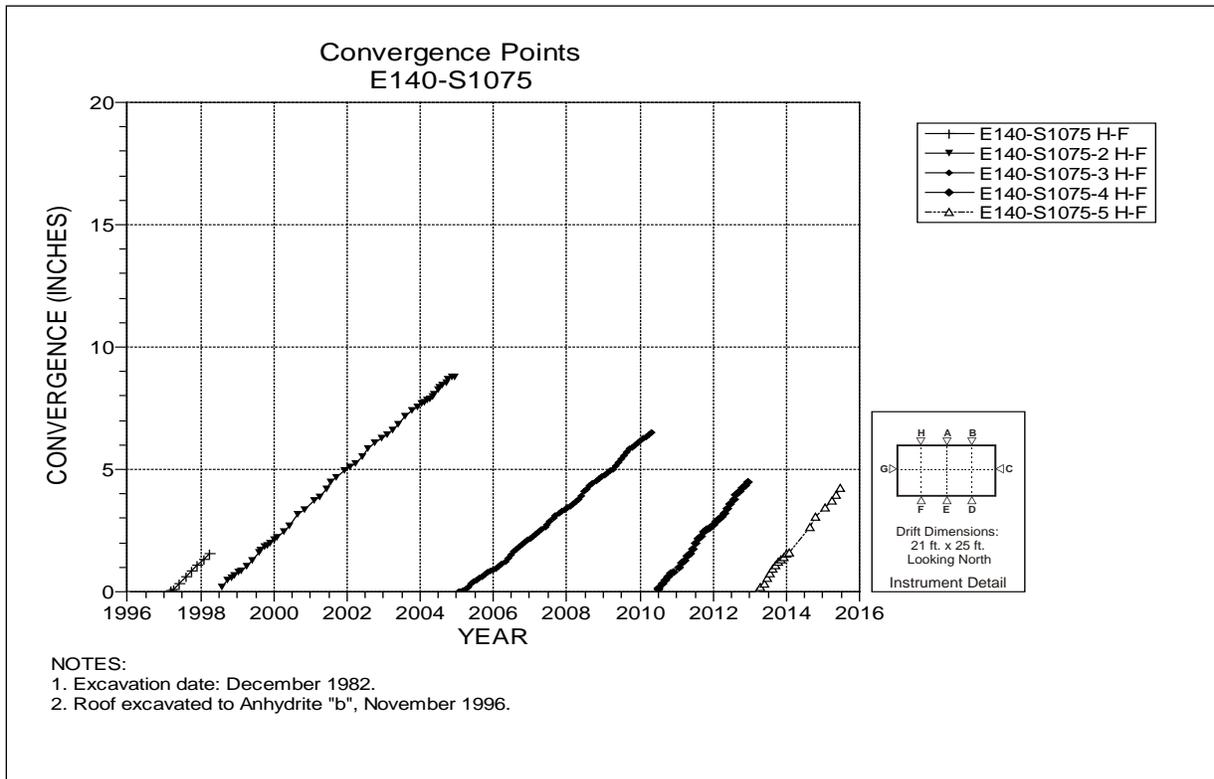


Figure 4-55 Convergence Point Array –  
 E140 S1075 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point

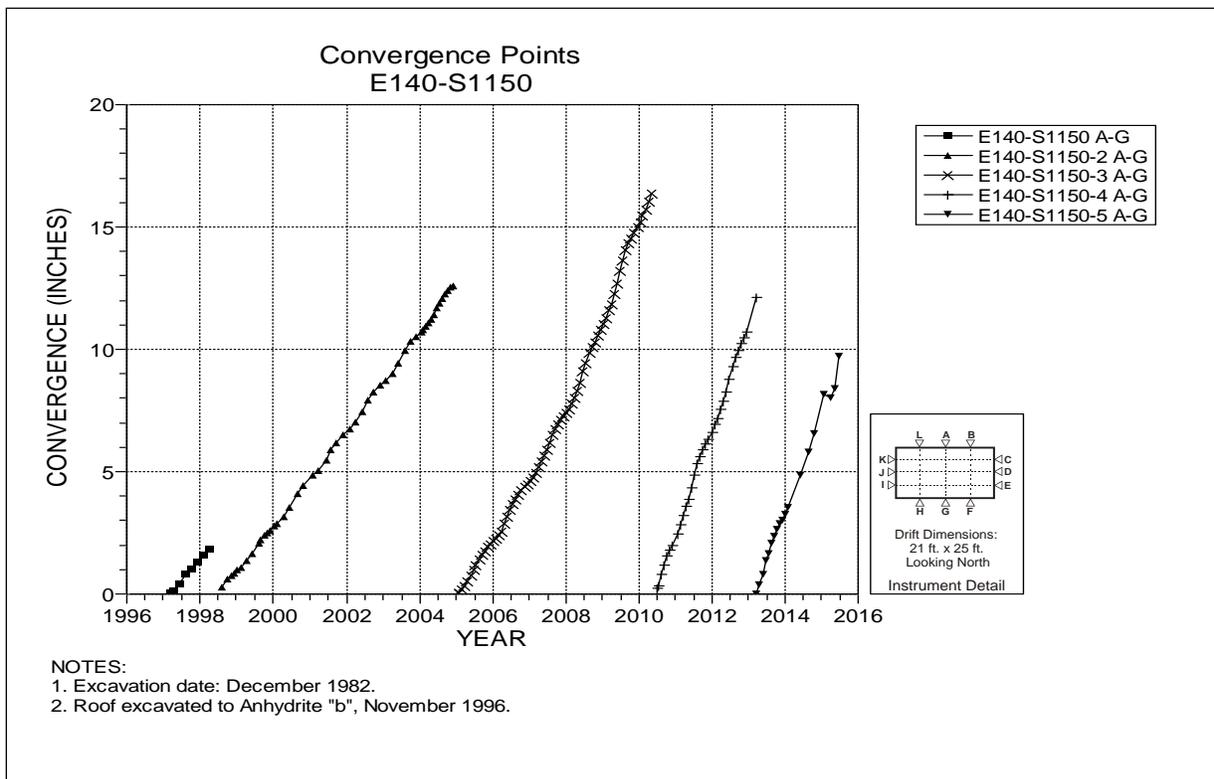


Figure 4-56 Convergence Point Array  
 E140 S1150 – Roof to Floor – Centerline

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

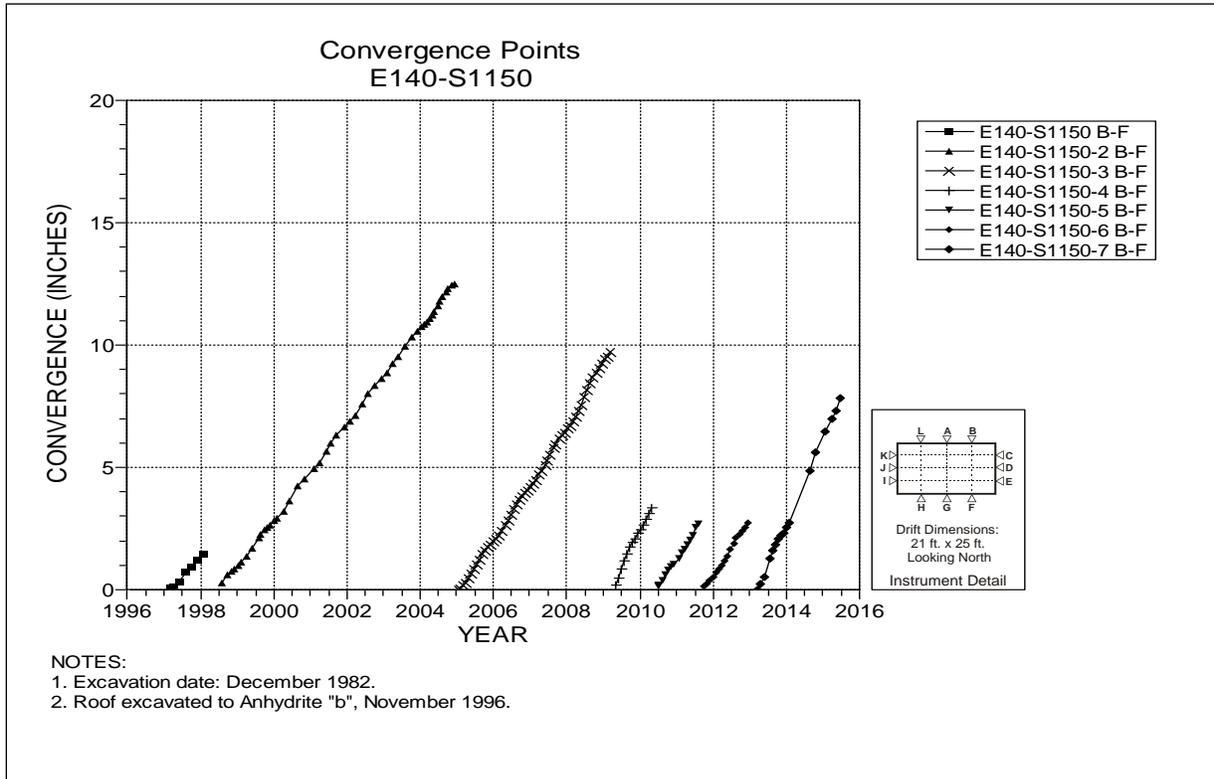


Figure 4-57 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1150 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point

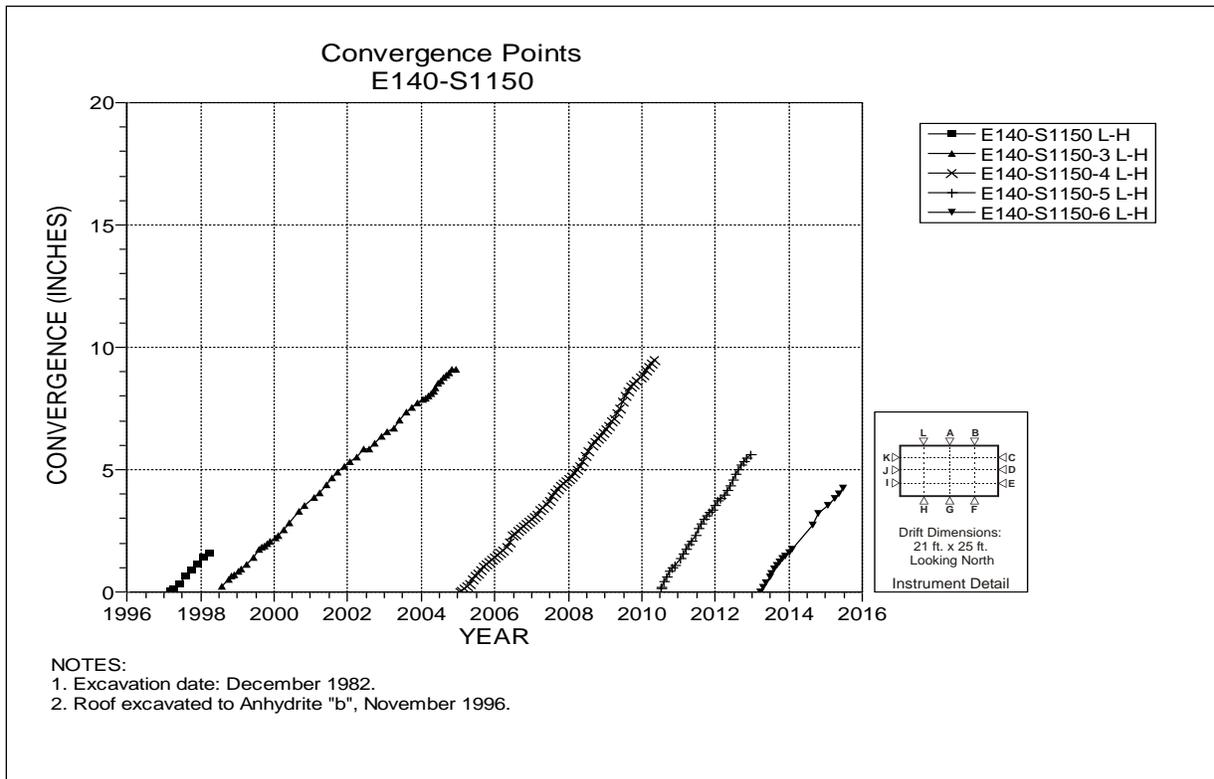


Figure 4-58 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1150 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

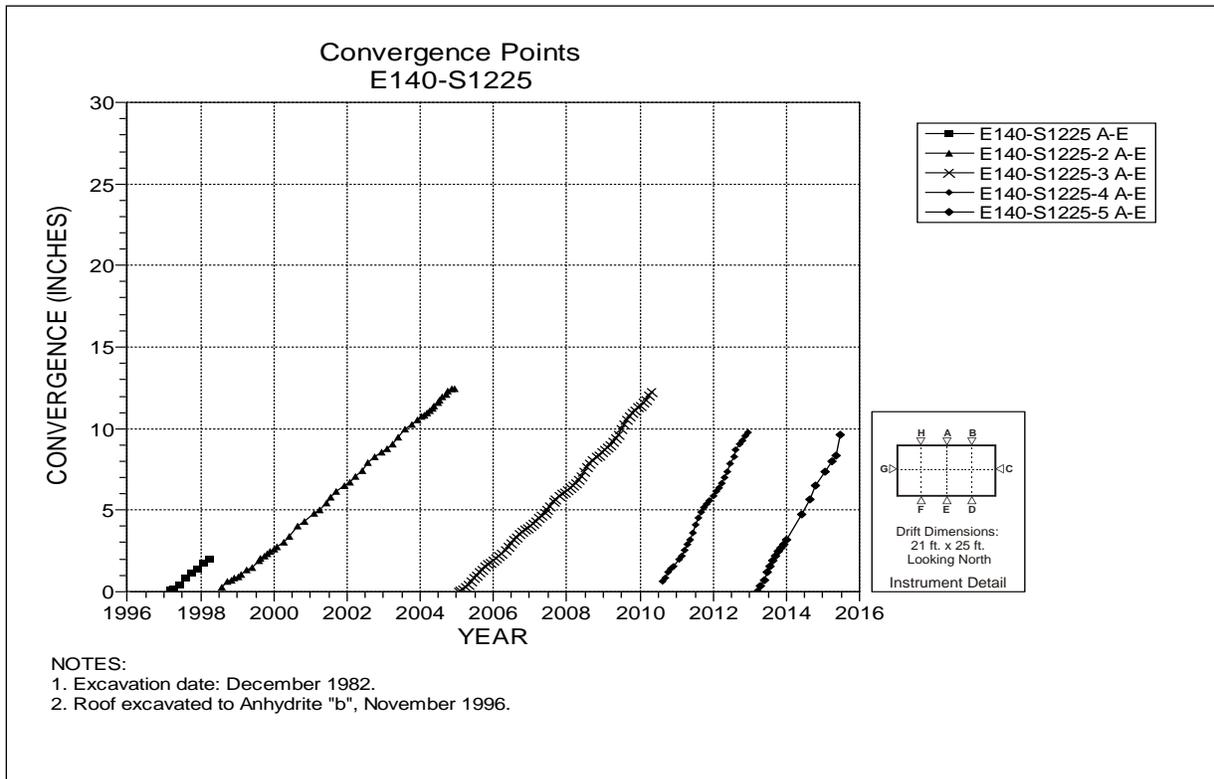


Figure 4-59 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1225 – Roof to Floor – Centerline

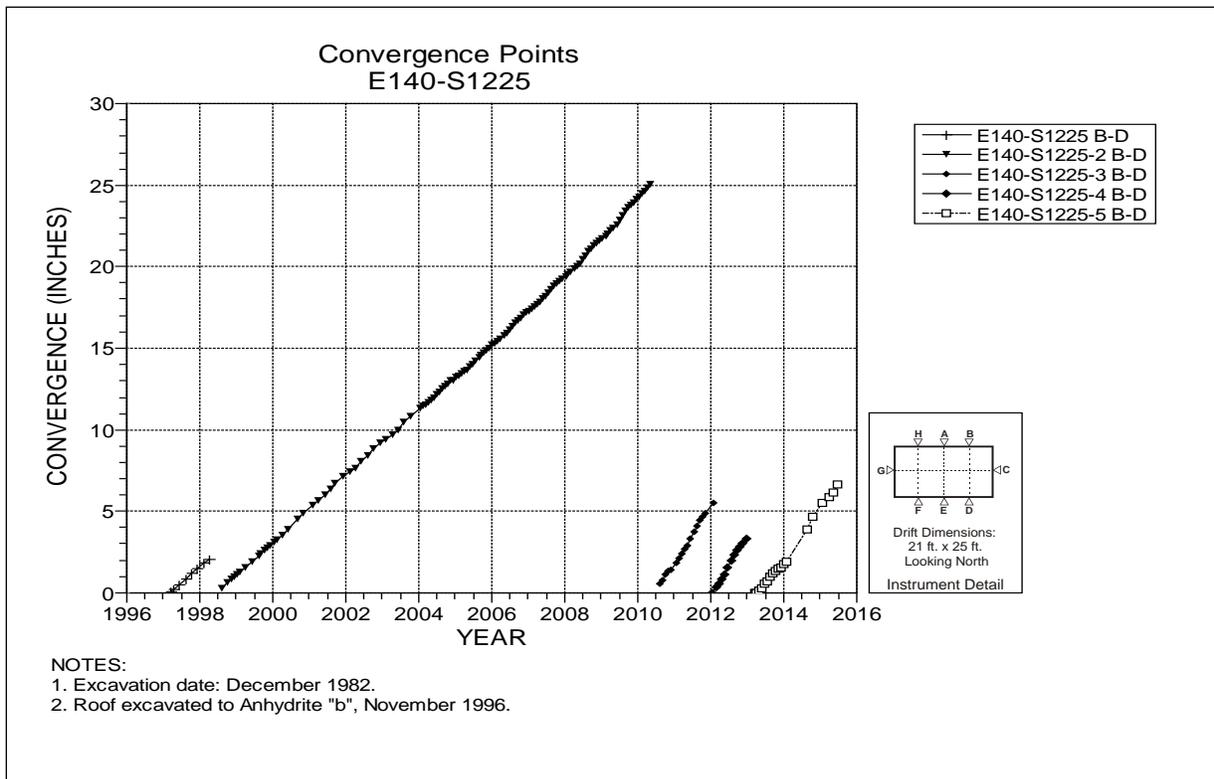


Figure 4-60 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1225 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

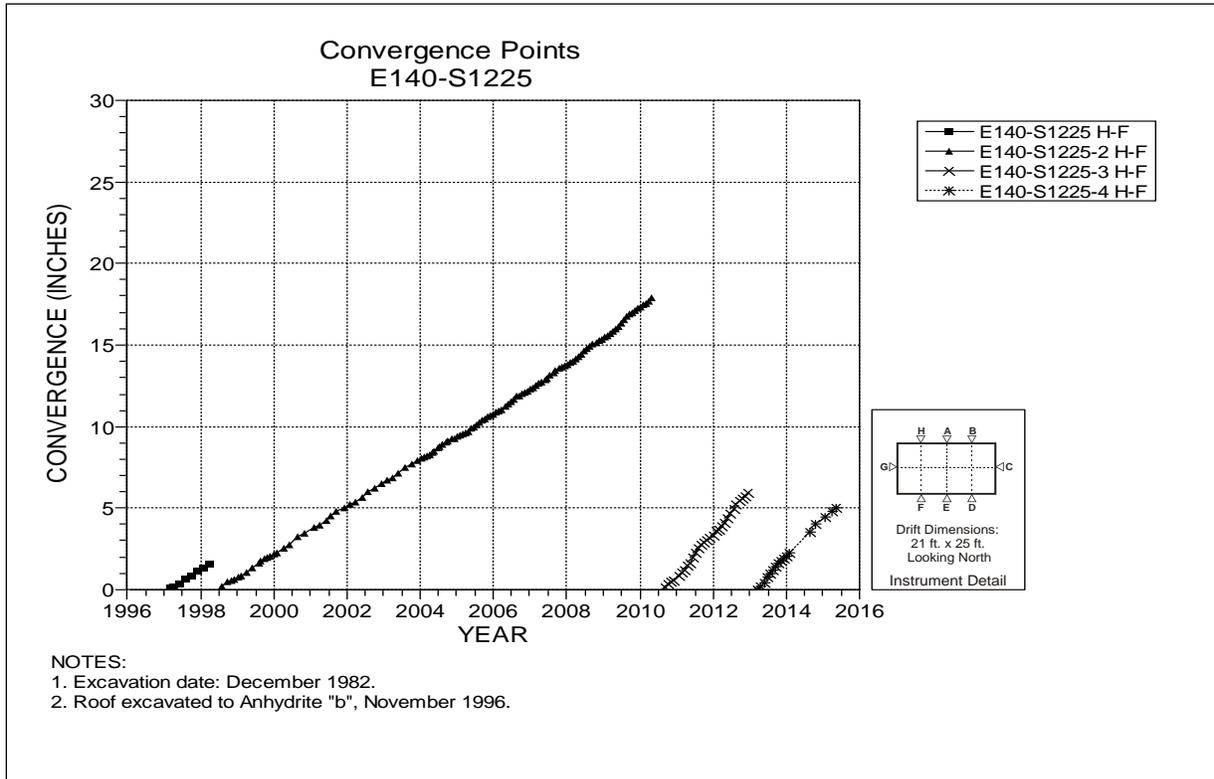


Figure 4-61 Convergence Point Array–  
E140 S1225 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point

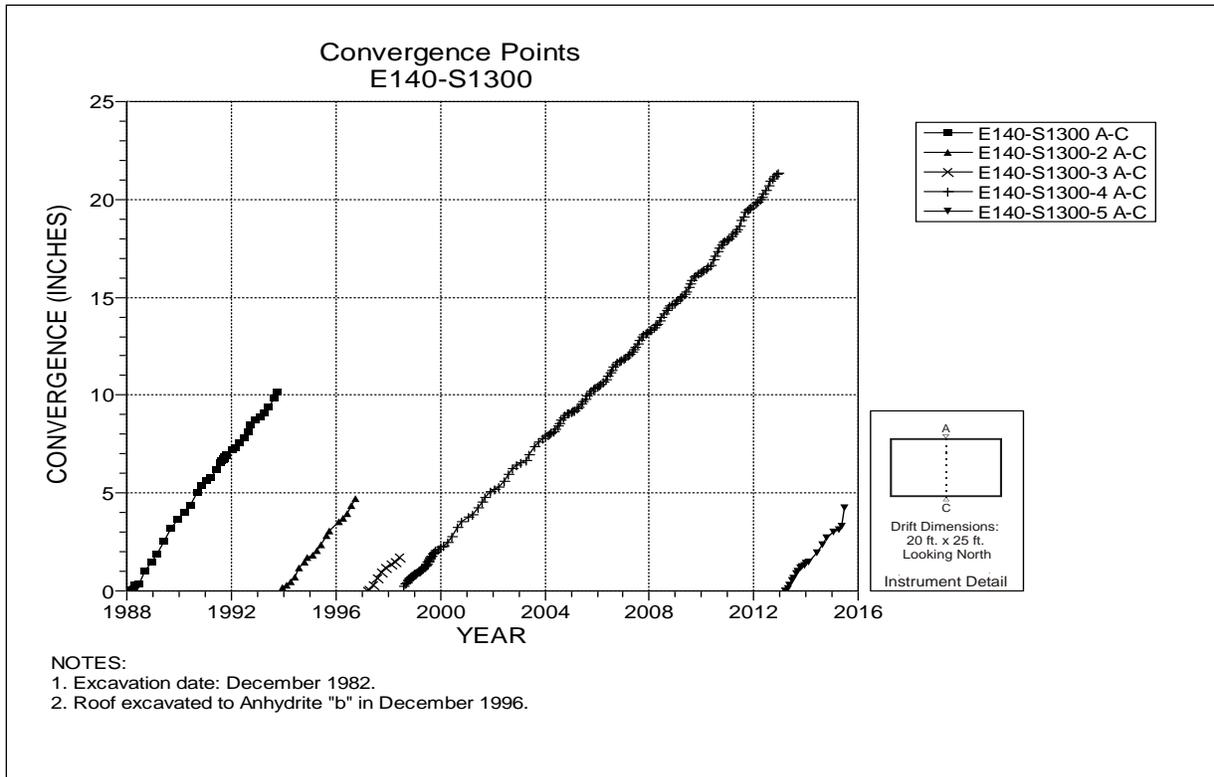


Figure 4-62 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1300 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

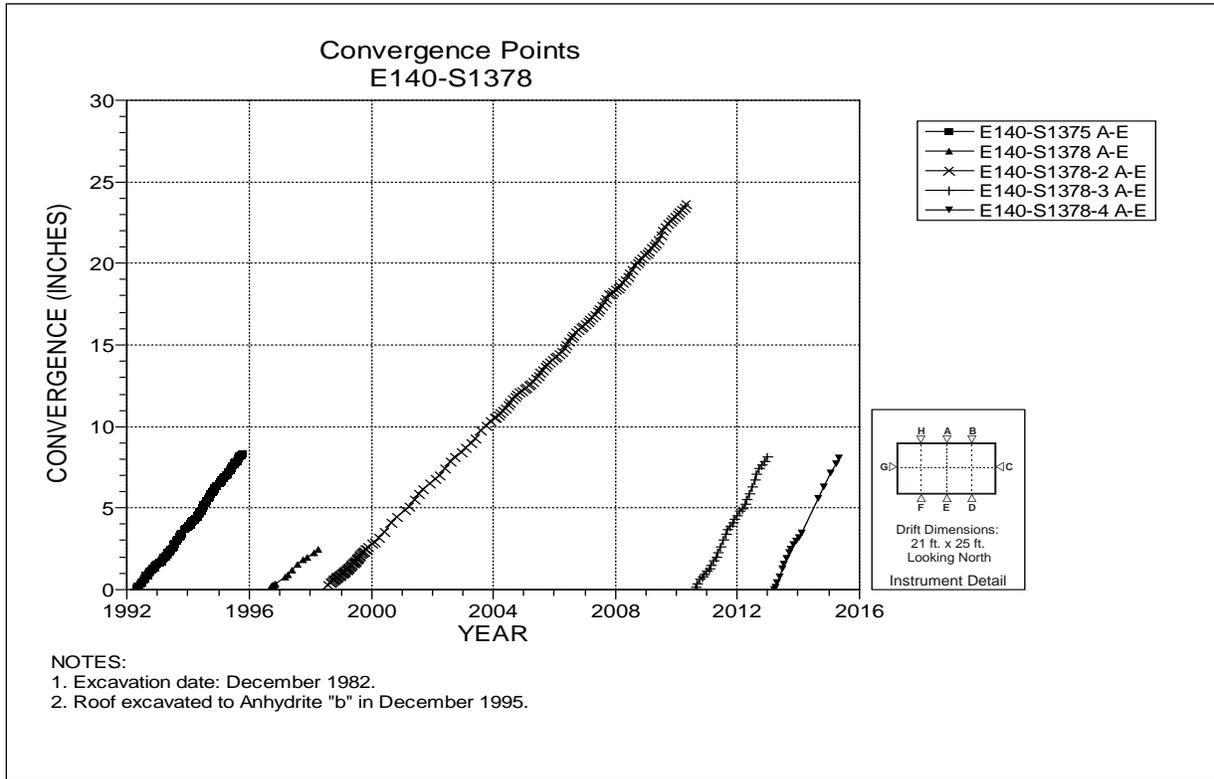


Figure 4-63 Convergence Point Array –  
 E140 S1378 – Roof to Floor – Centerline

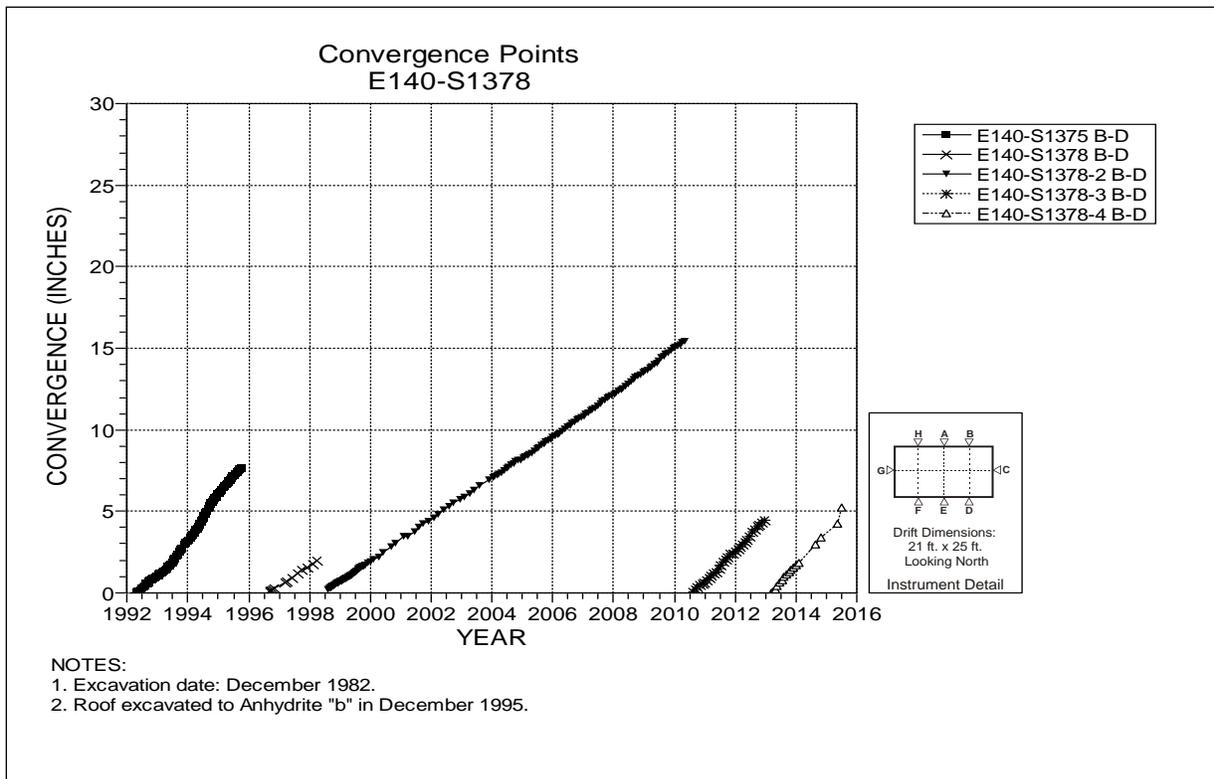


Figure 4-64 Convergence Point Array –  
 E140 S1378 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

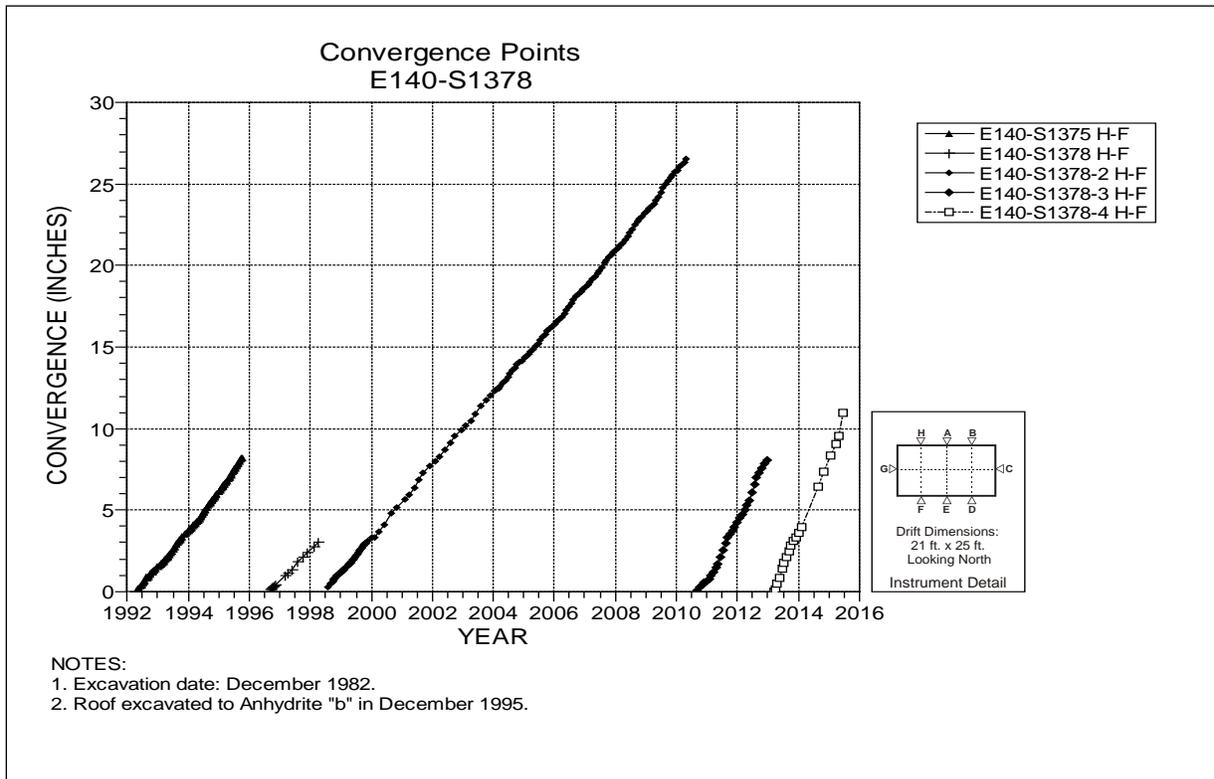


Figure 4-65 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1378 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point

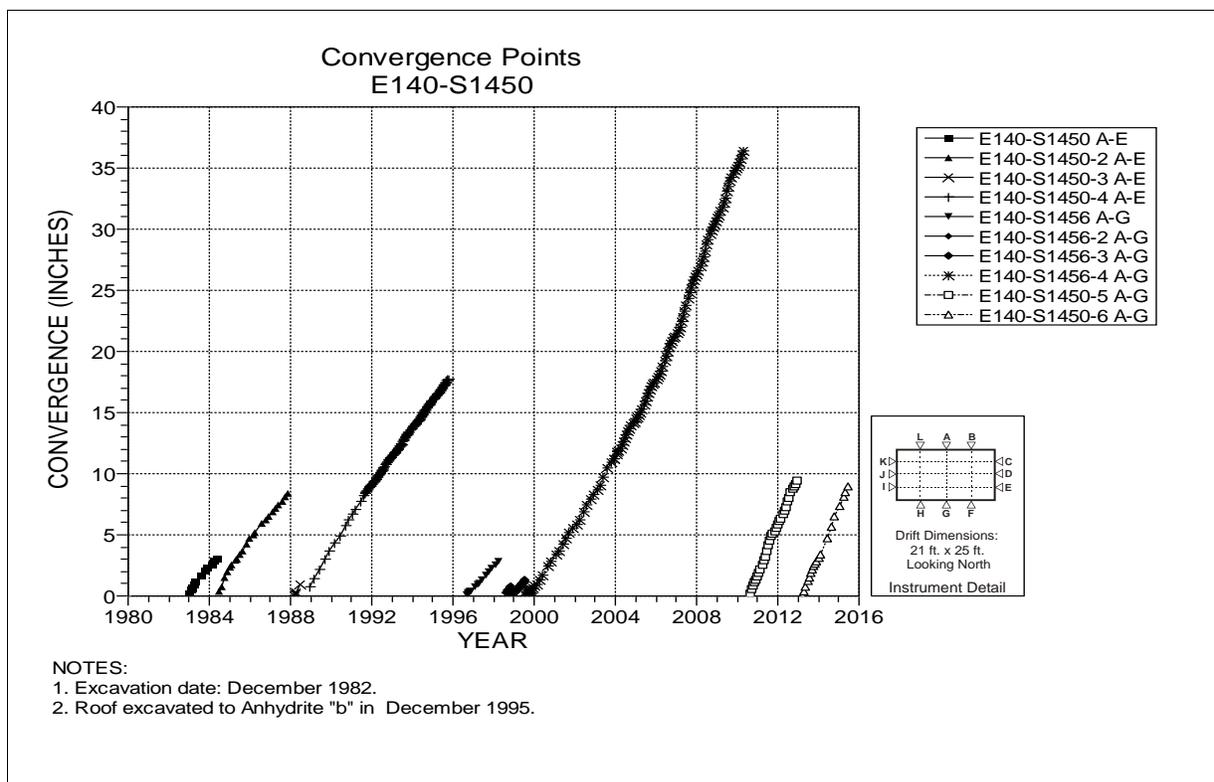


Figure 4-66 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1450 – Roof to Floor – Centerline

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

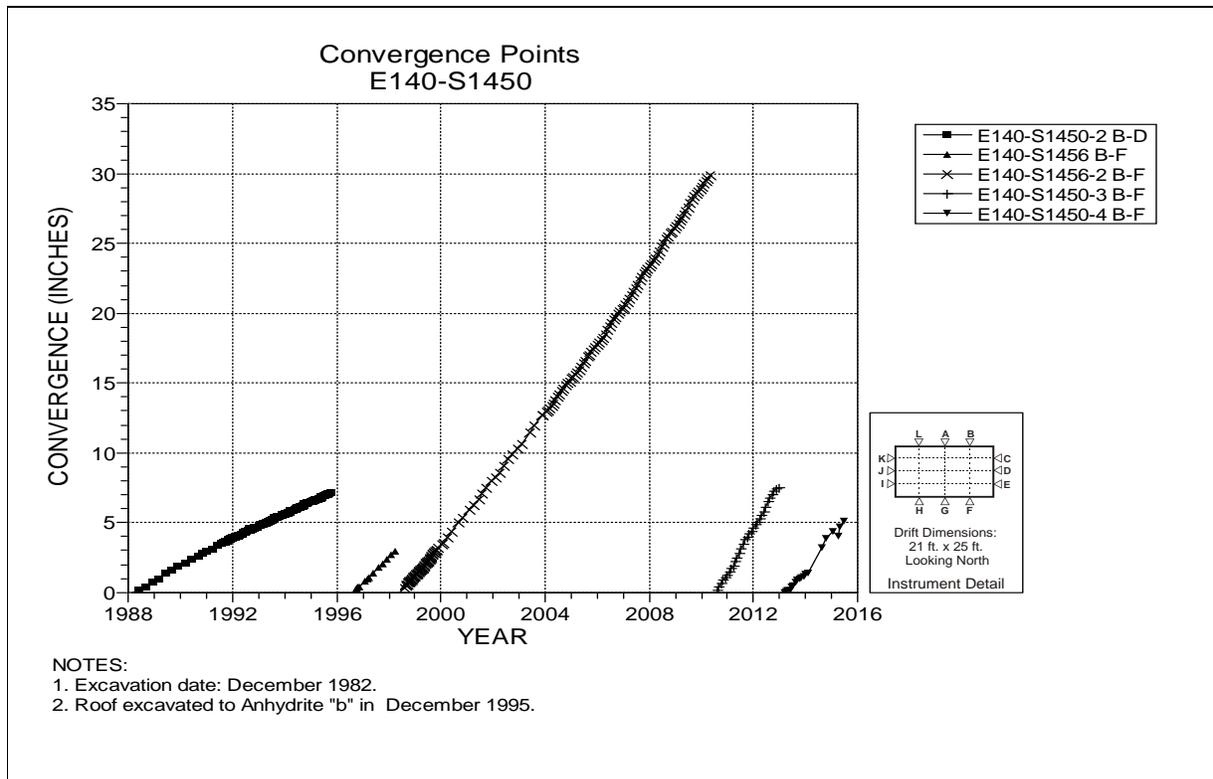


Figure 4-67 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1450 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point

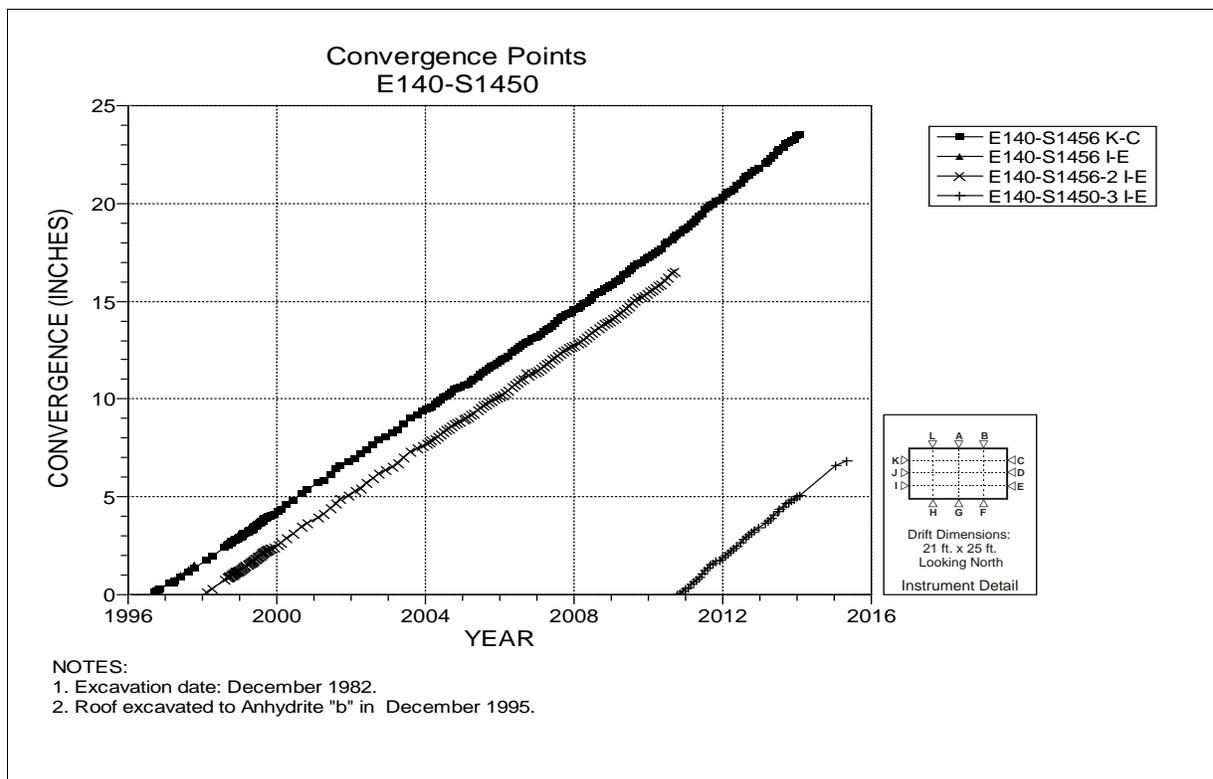


Figure 4-68 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1450 – Rib to Rib

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

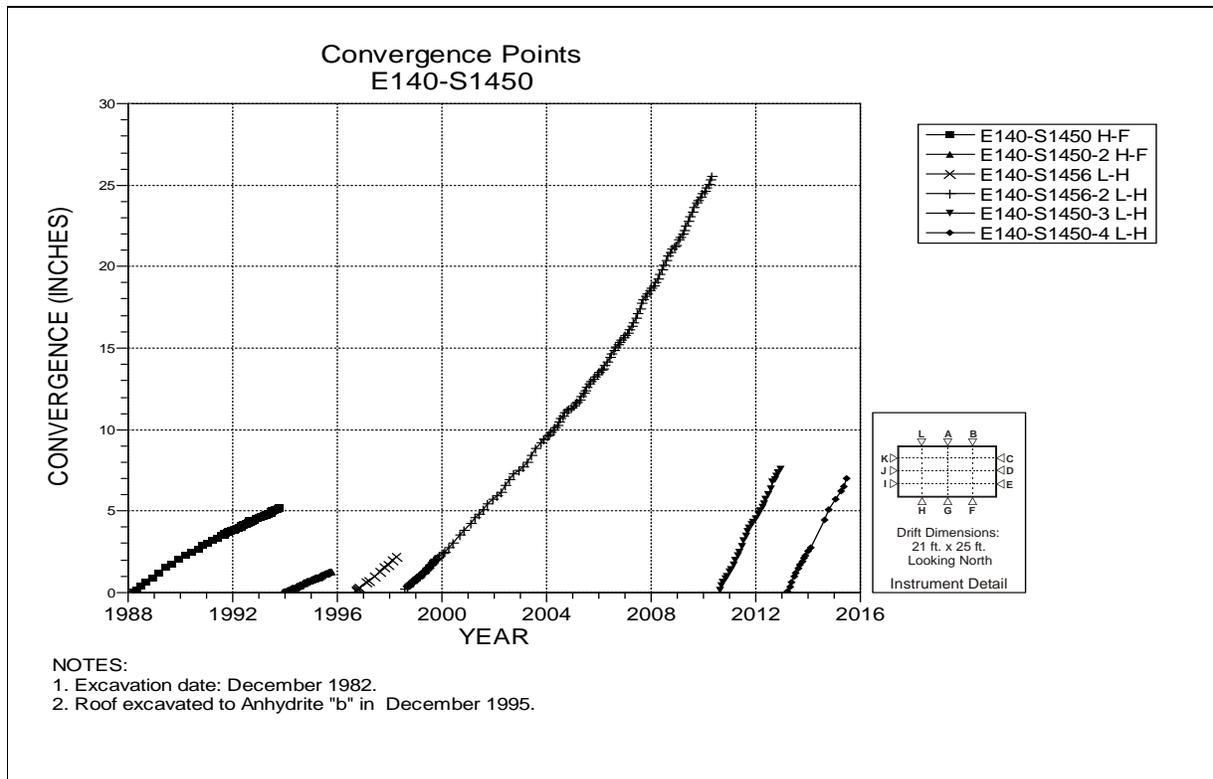


Figure 4-69 Convergence Point Array – E140 S1450 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point

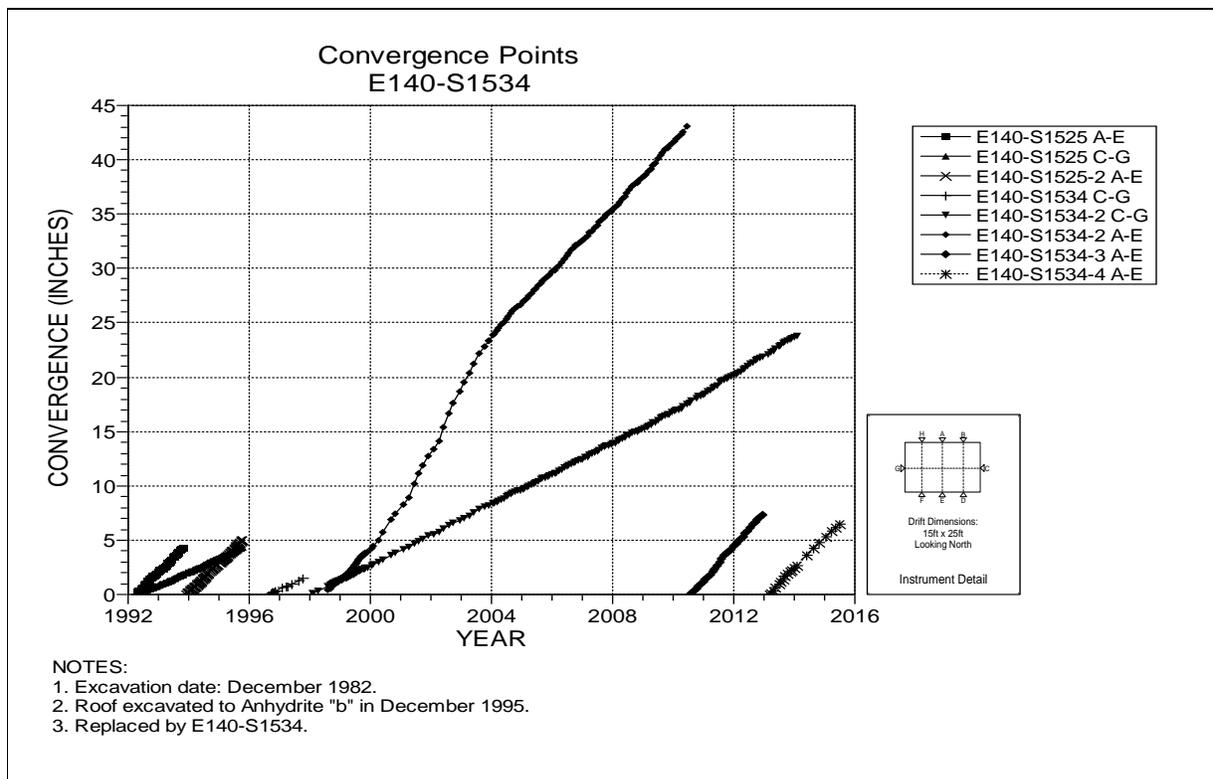
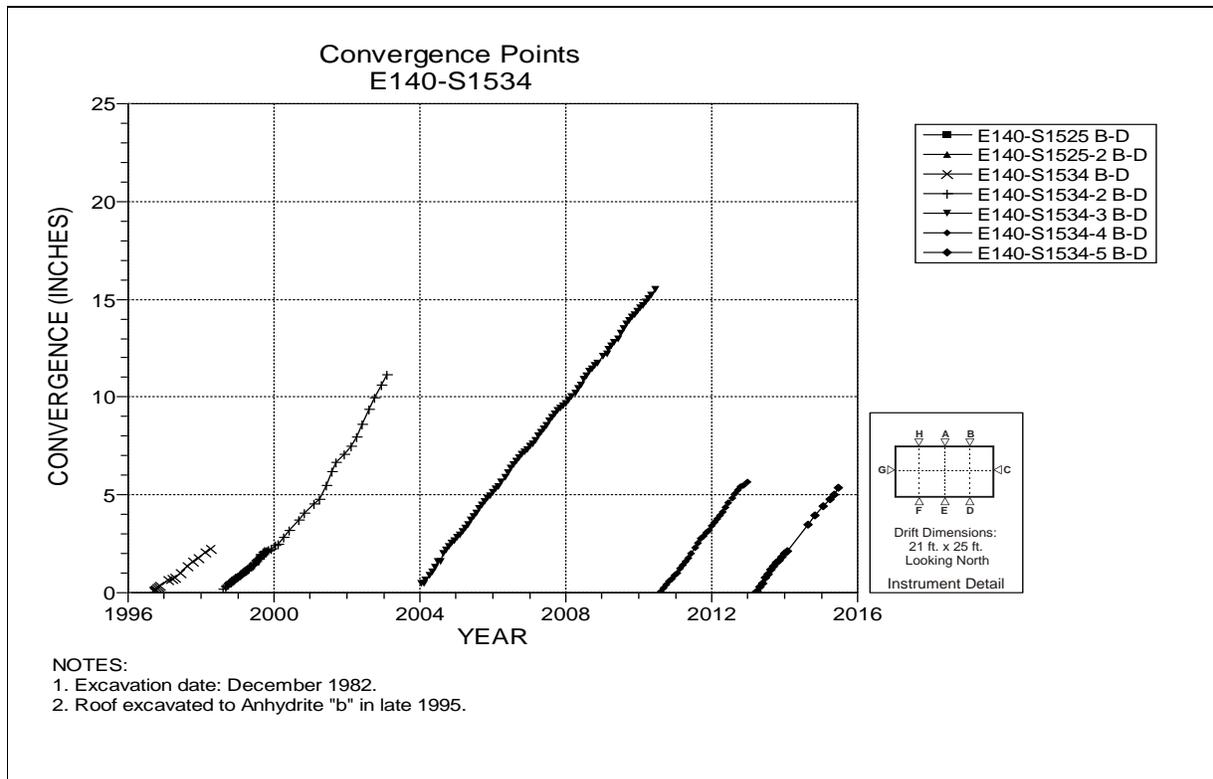
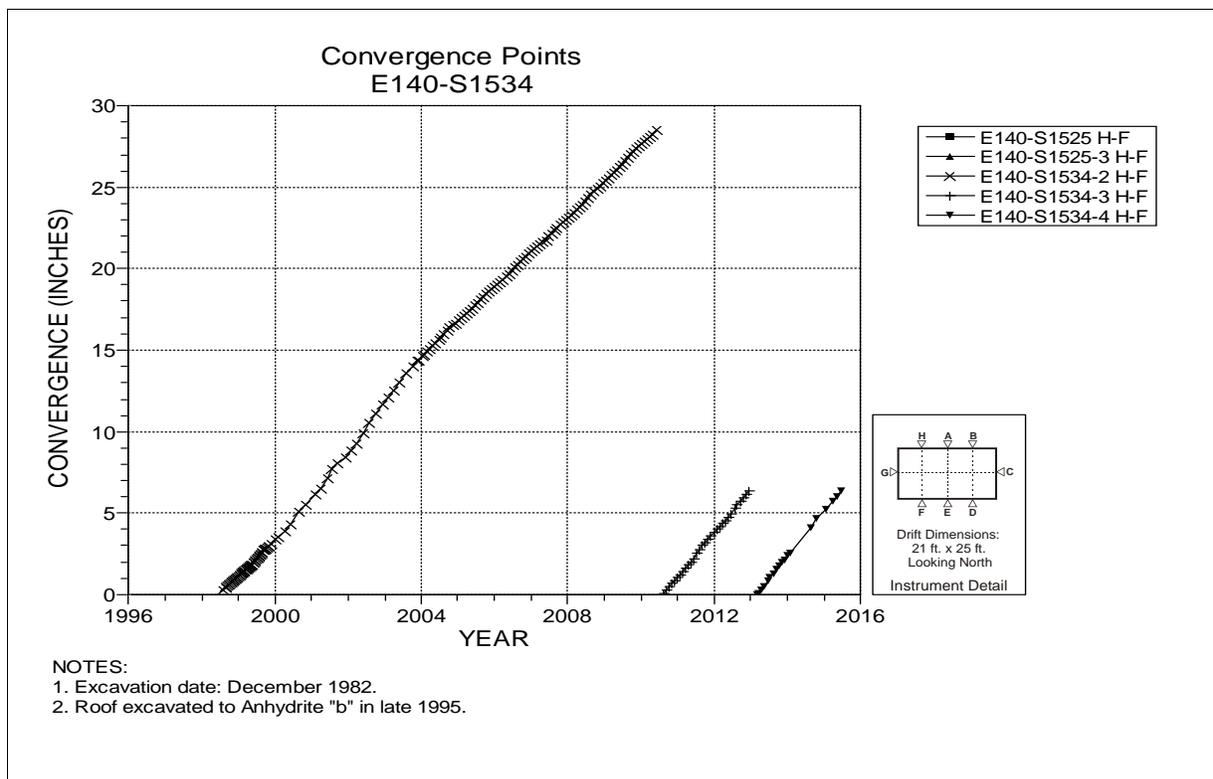


Figure 4-70 Convergence Point Array – E140 S1534 – Roof to Floor – Centerline and Rib to Rib

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**



**Figure 4-71 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1534 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point**



**Figure 4-72 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1534 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point**

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

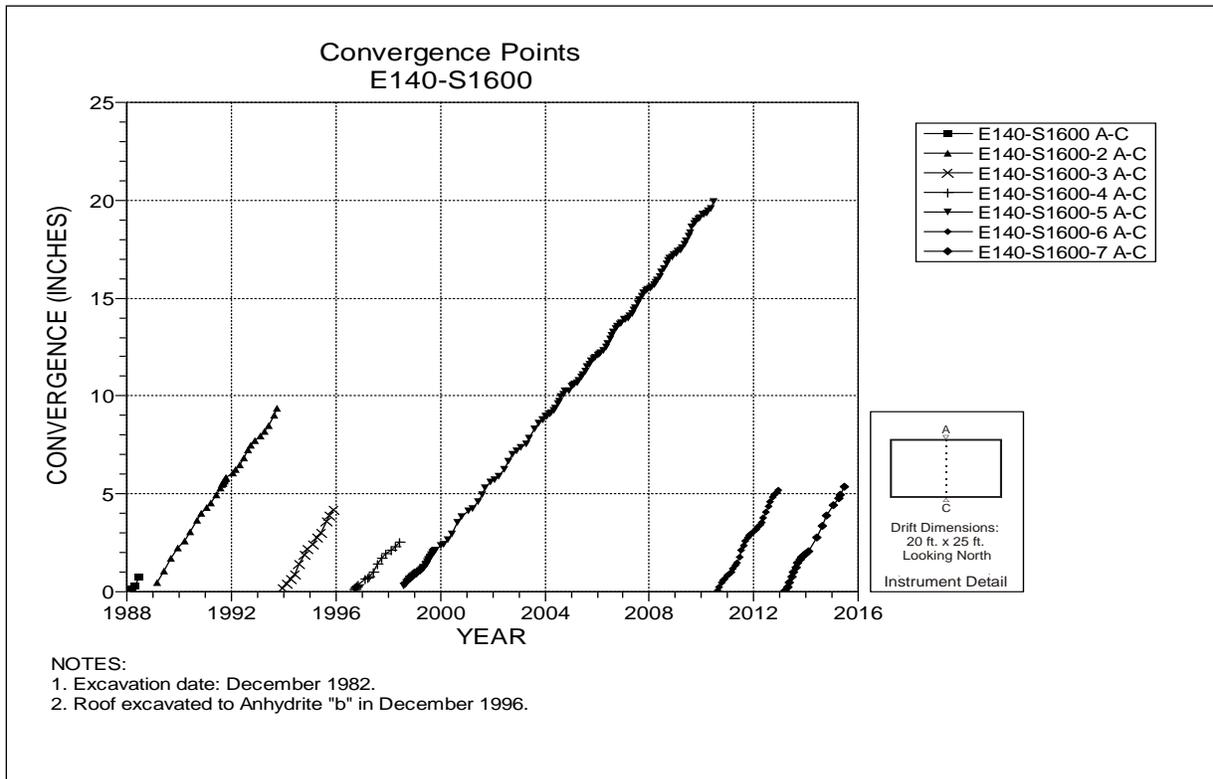


Figure 4-73 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1600 – Roof to Floor

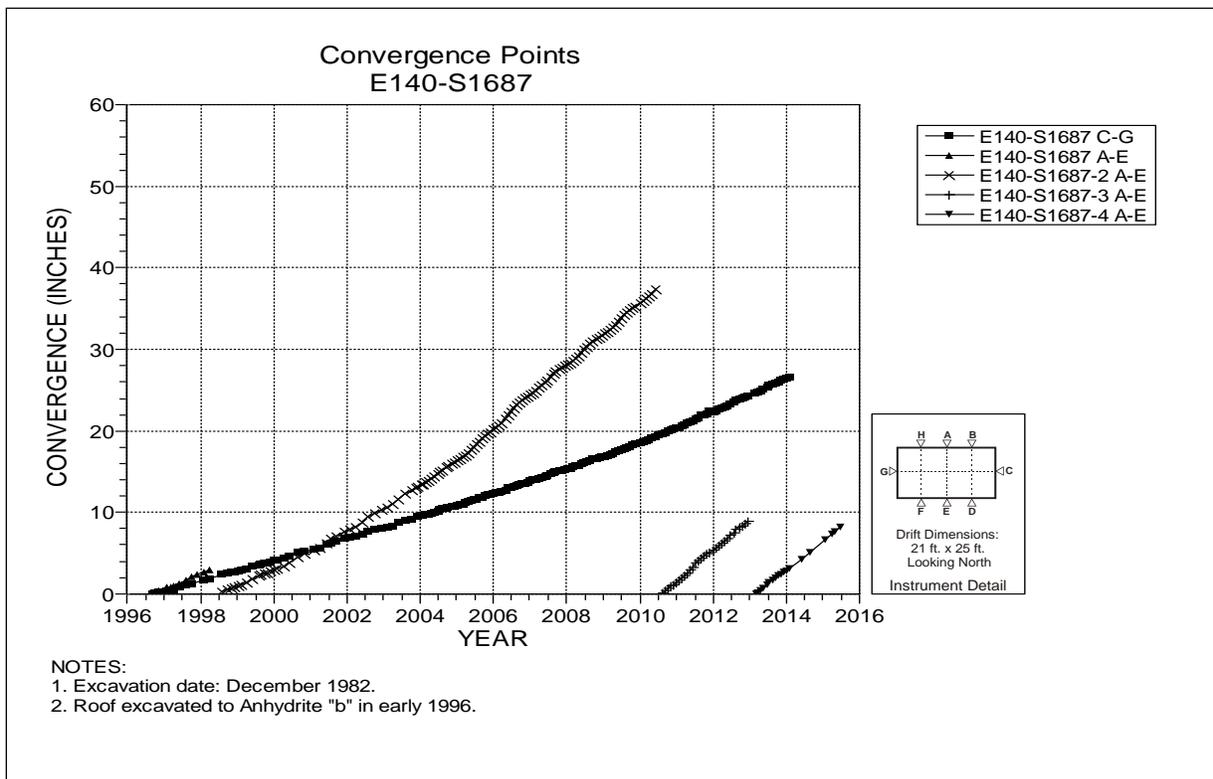


Figure 4-74 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1687 – Roof to Floor – Centerline and Rib to Rib

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

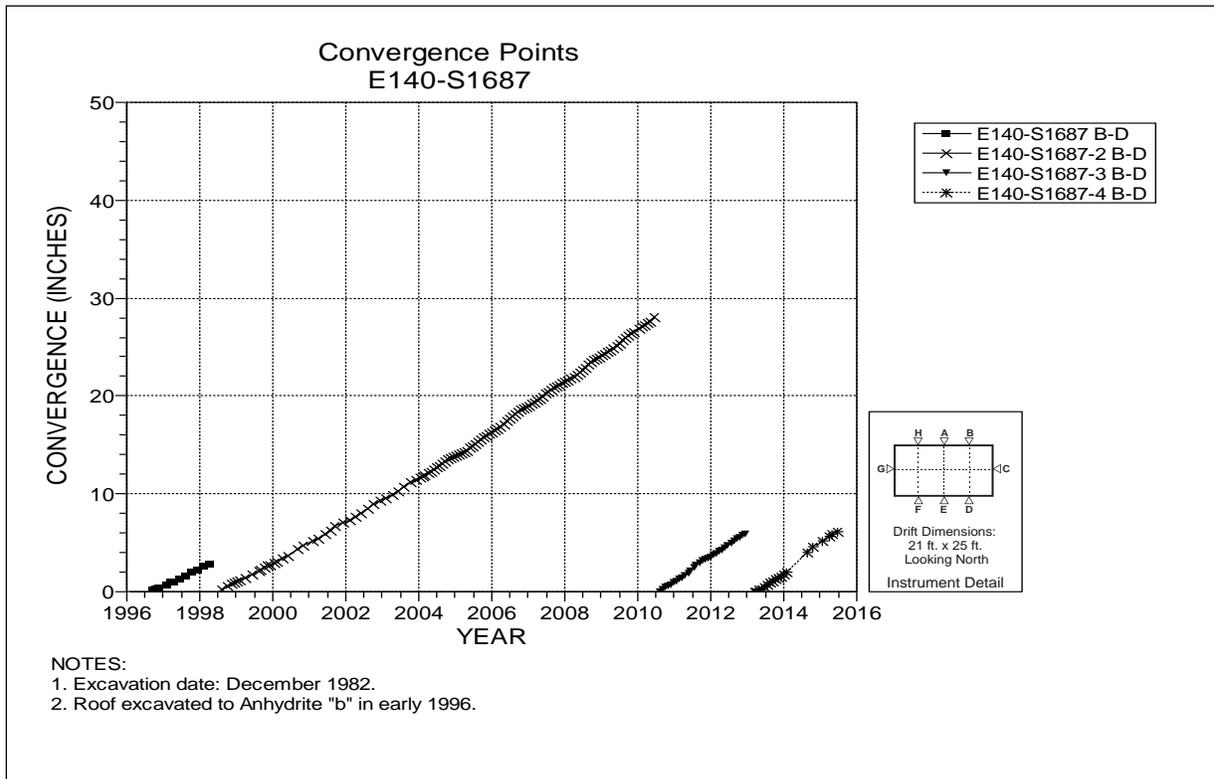


Figure 4-75 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1687 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point

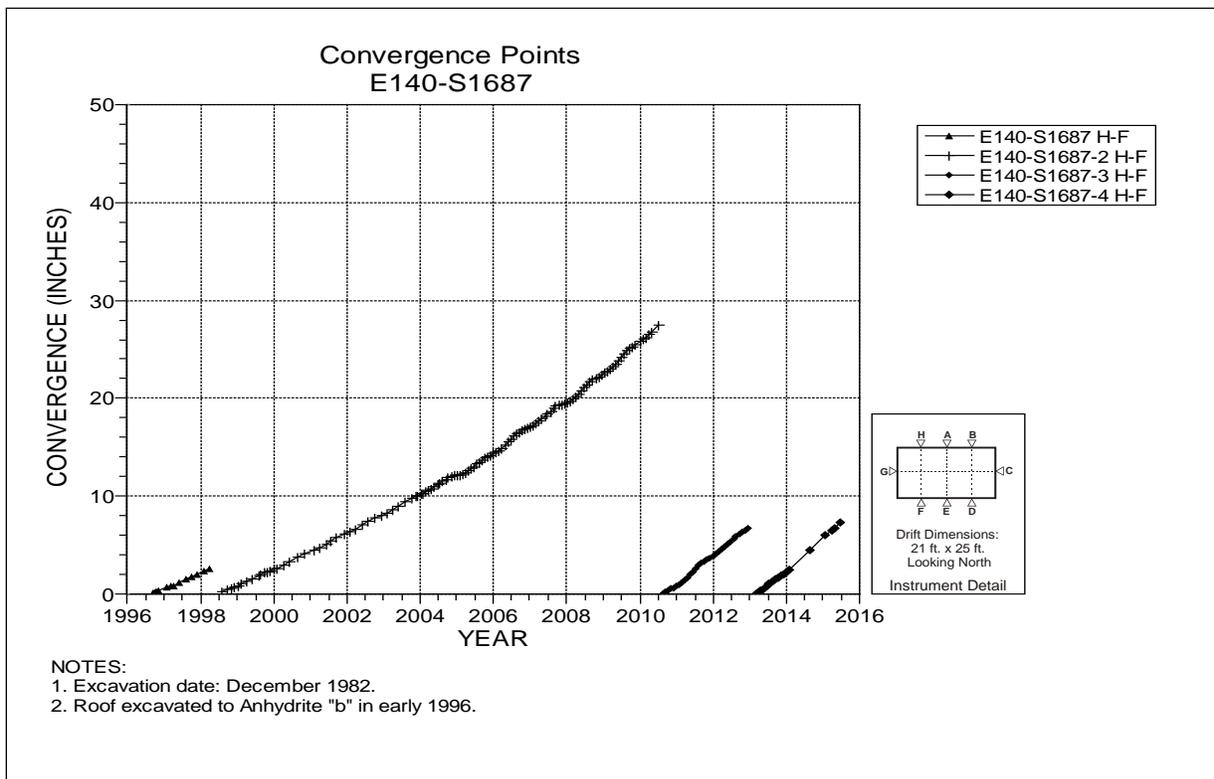
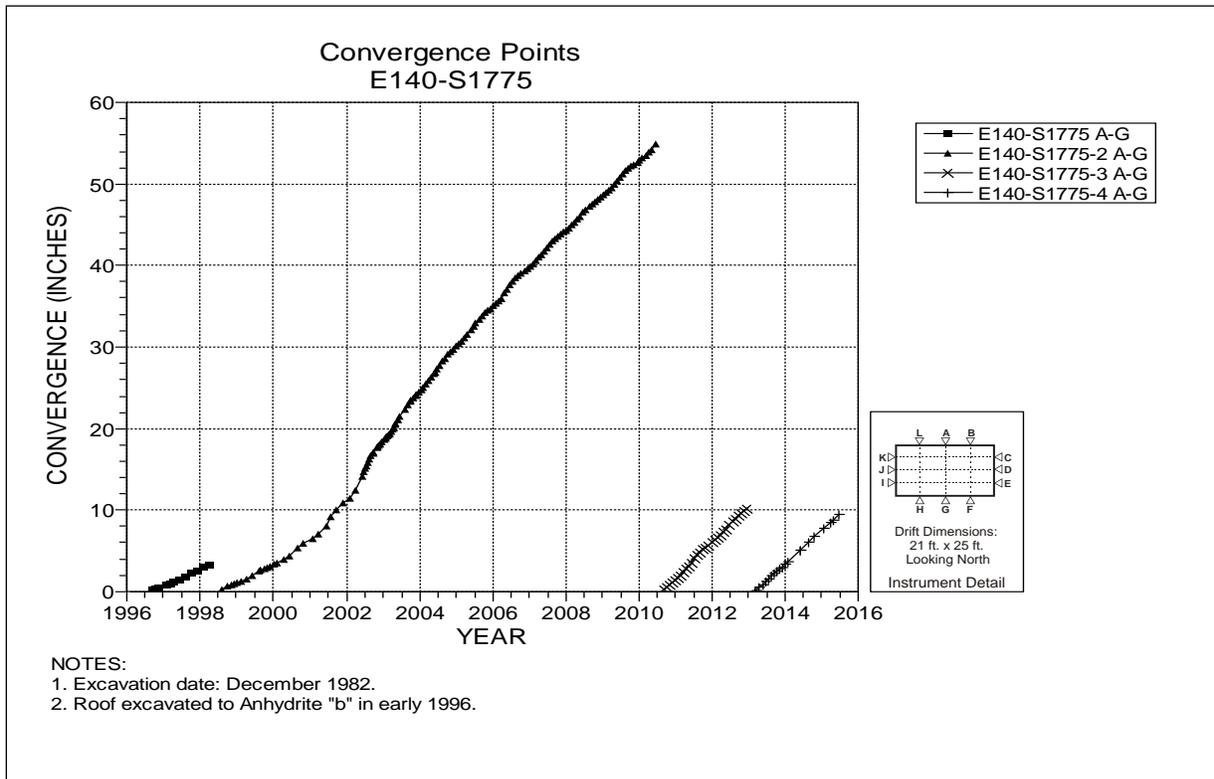
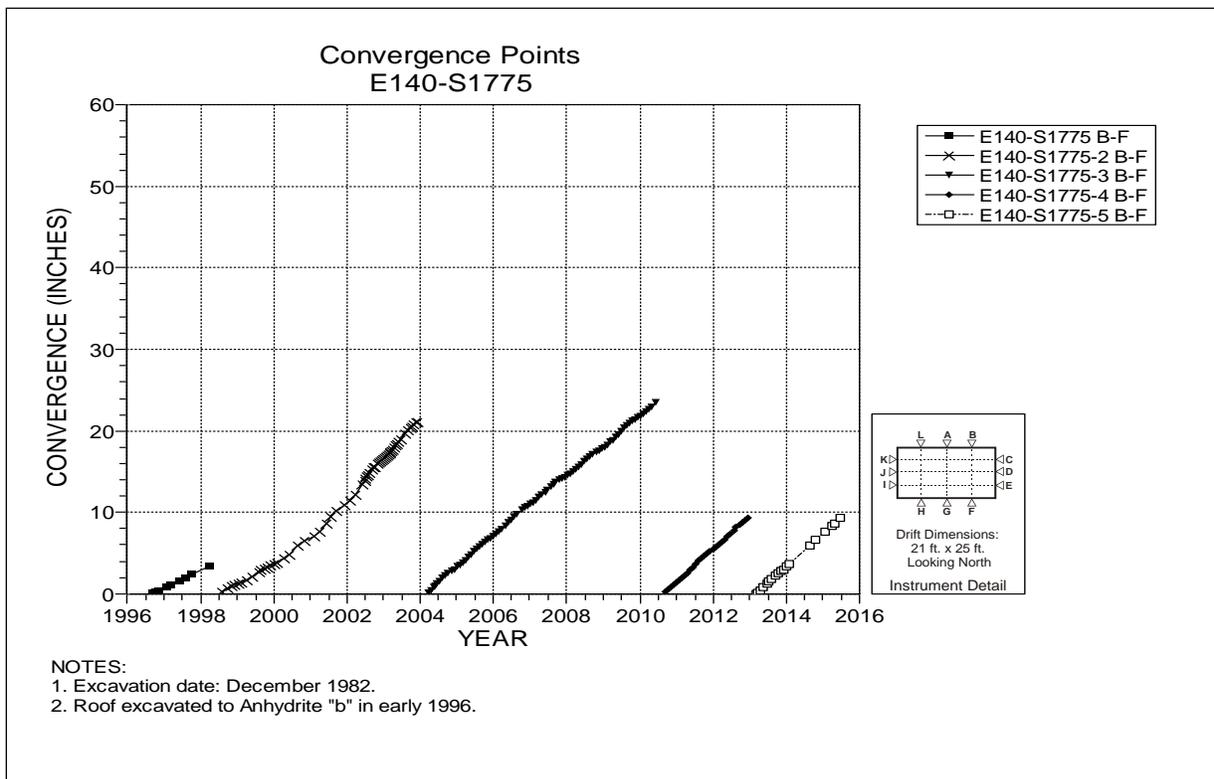


Figure 4-76 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1687 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**



**Figure 4-77 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1775 – Roof to Floor – Centerline**



**Figure 4-78 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1775 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point**

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

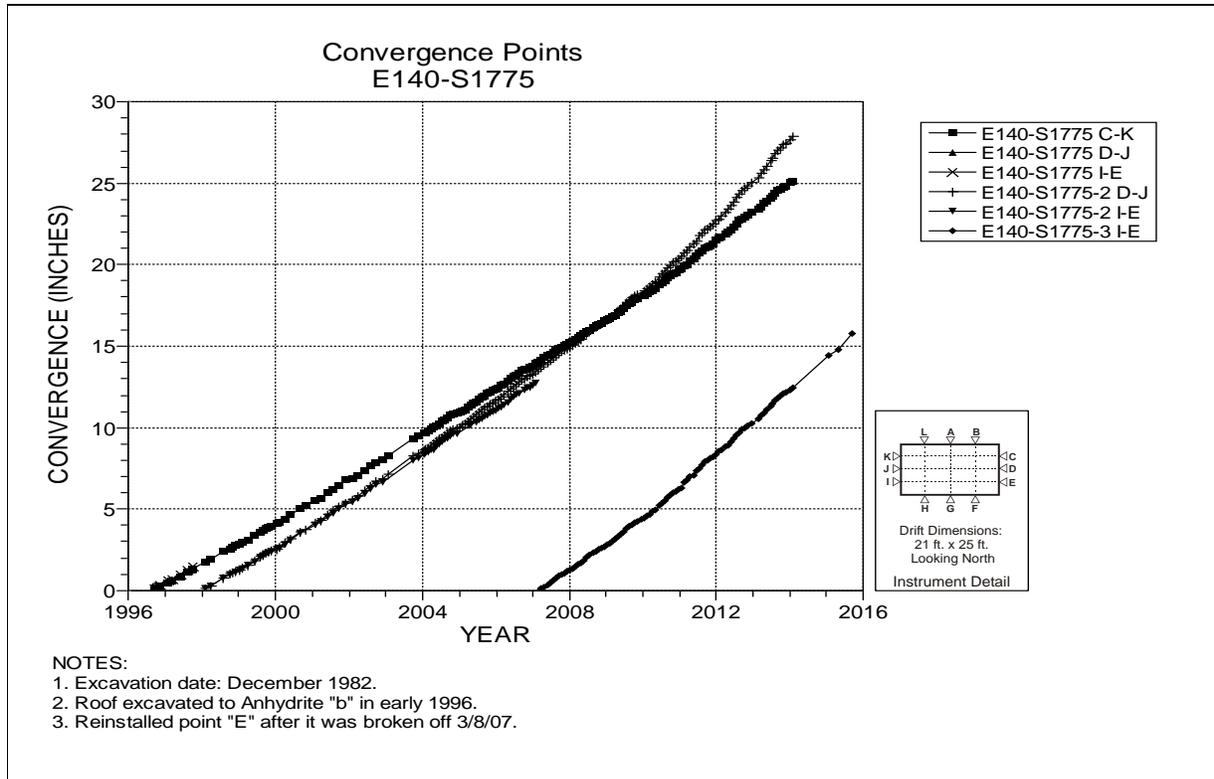


Figure 4-79 Convergence Point Array – E140 S1775 – Rib to Rib

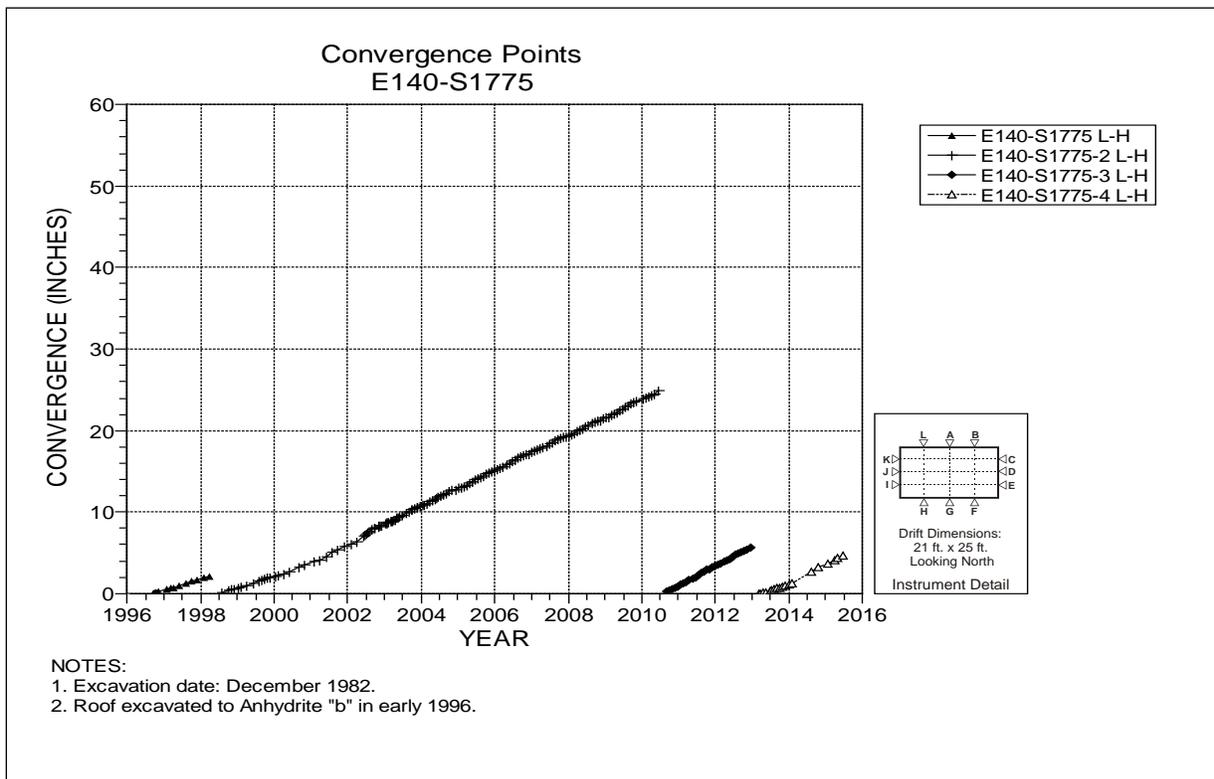


Figure 4-80 Convergence Point Array – E140 S1775 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

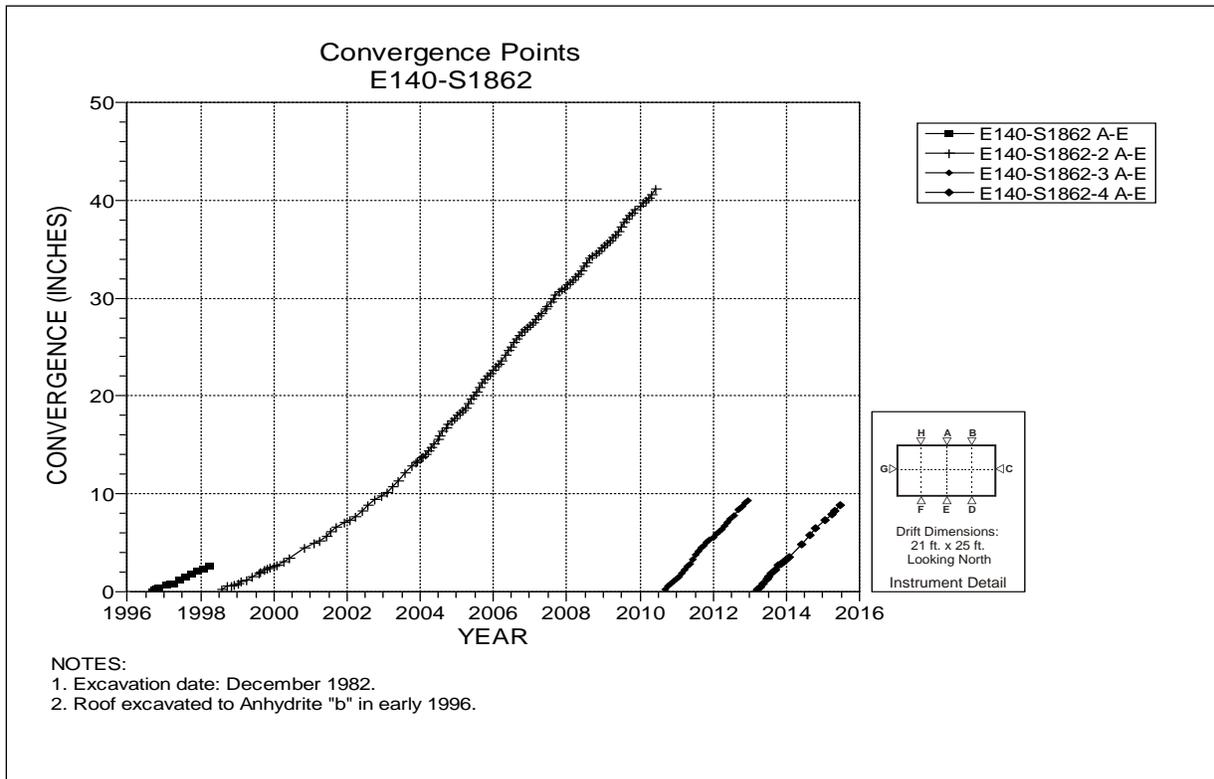


Figure 4-81 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1862 – Roof to Floor – Centerline

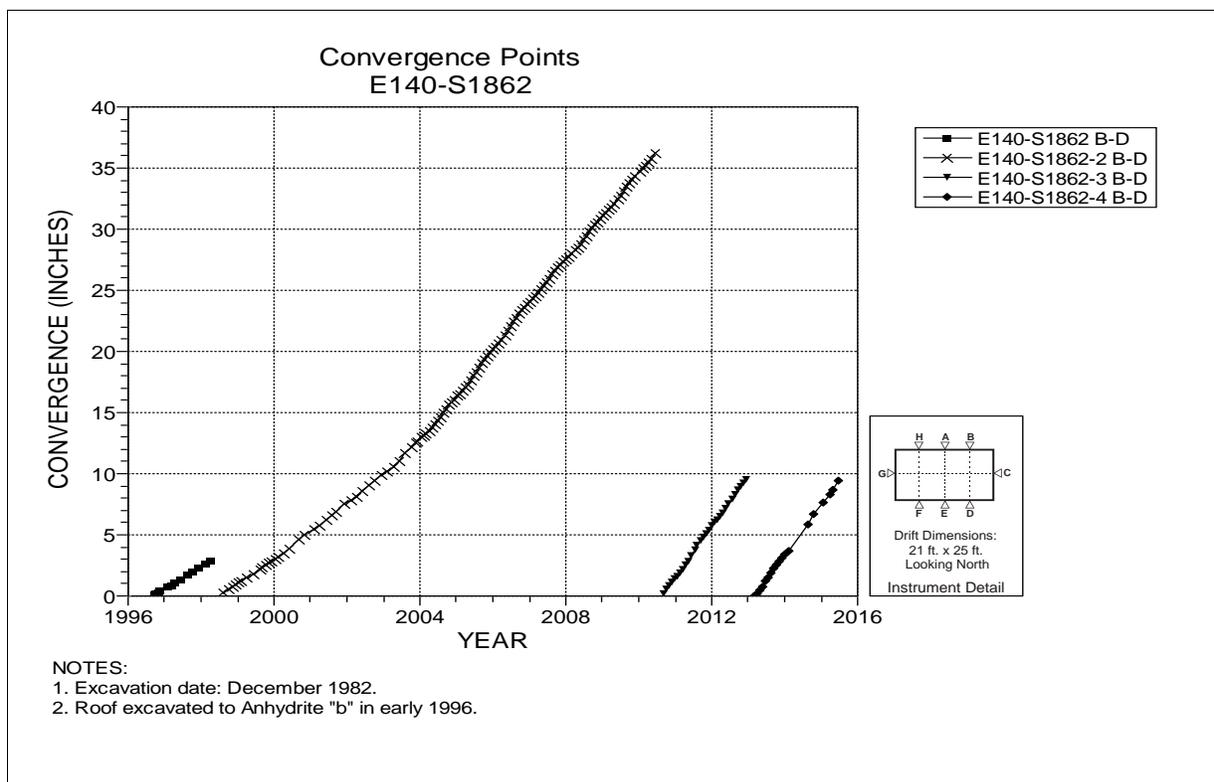


Figure 4-82 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1862 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

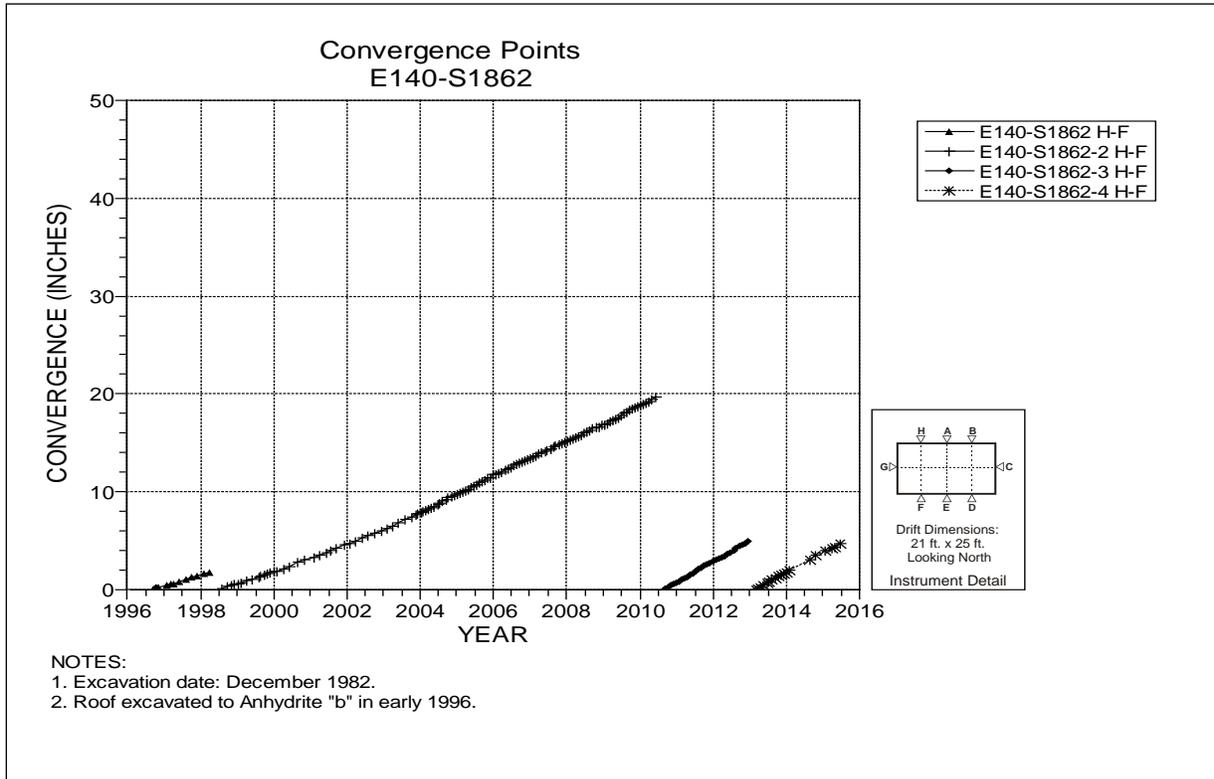


Figure 4-83 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1862 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point

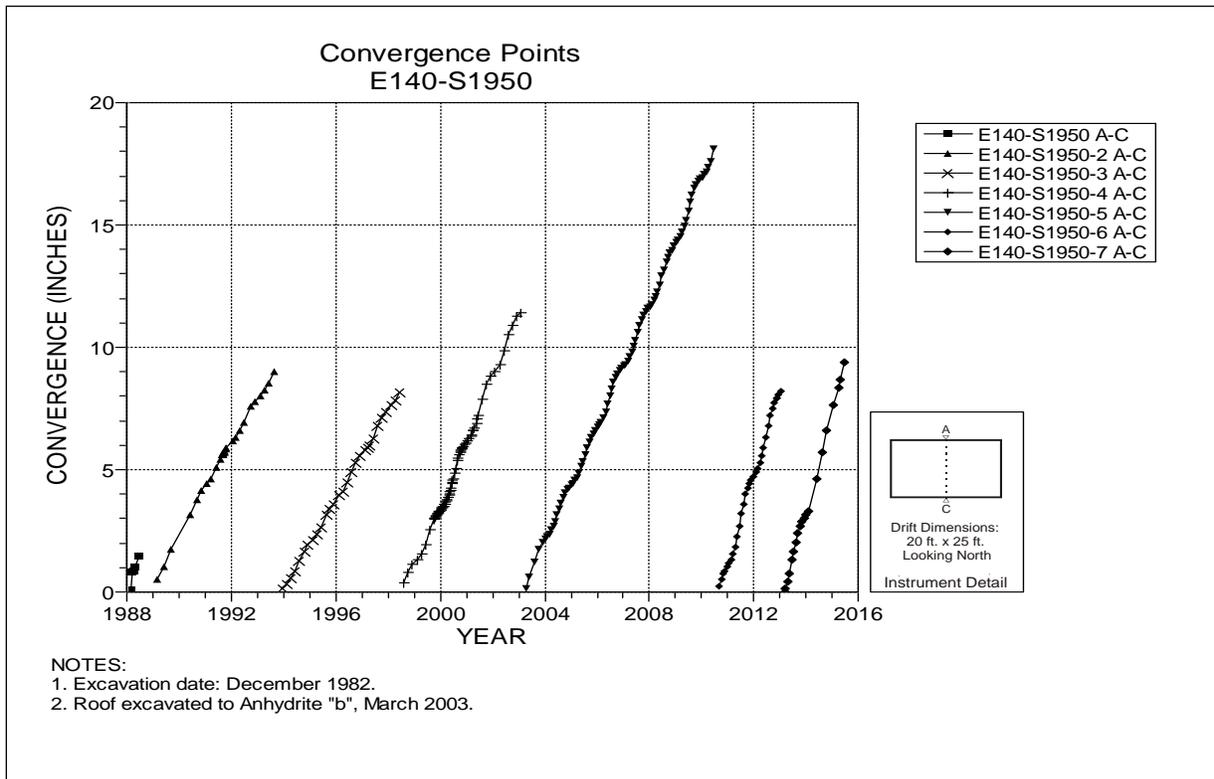


Figure 4-84 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S1950 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

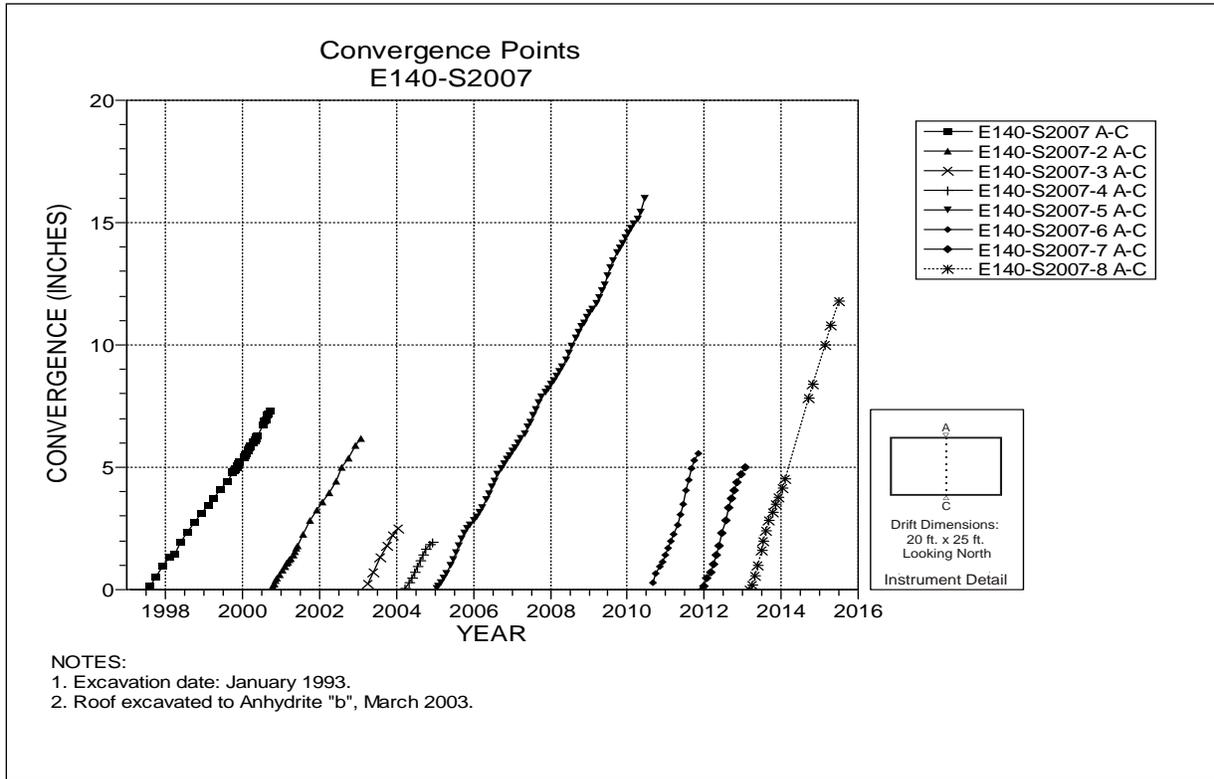


Figure 4-85 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S2007 – Roof to Floor

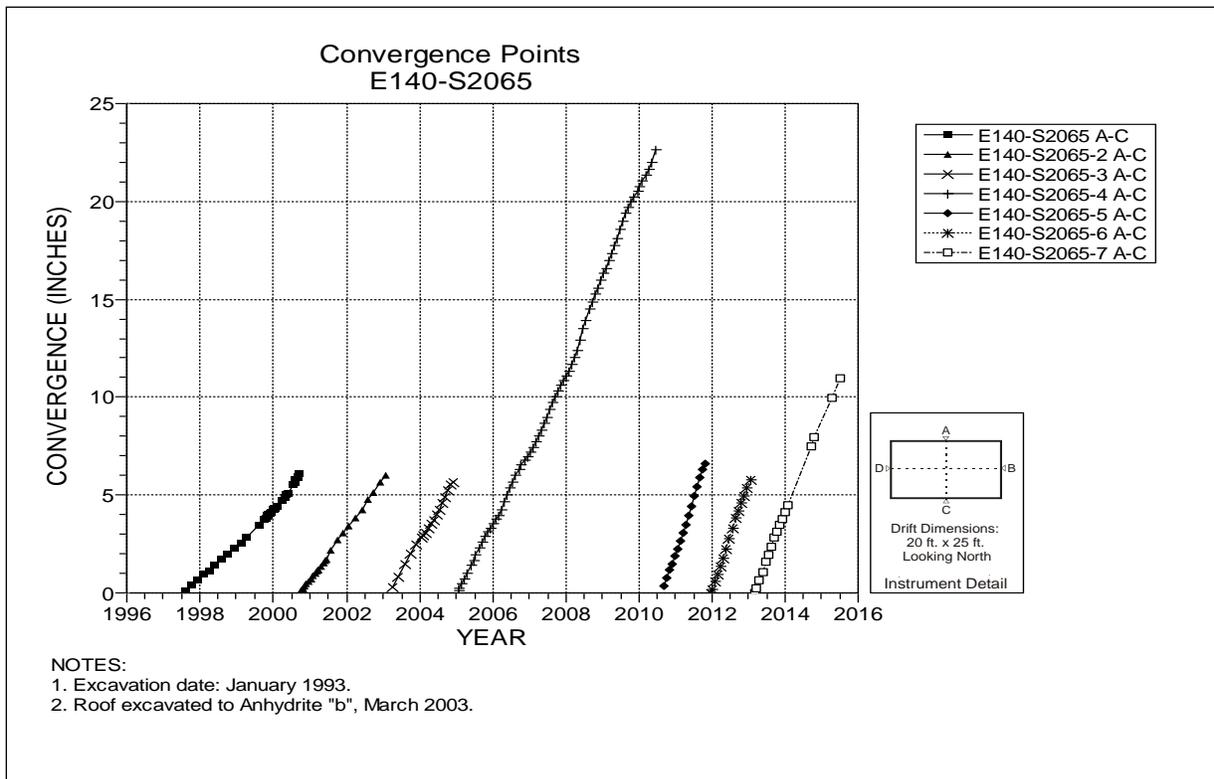


Figure 4-86 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S2065 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

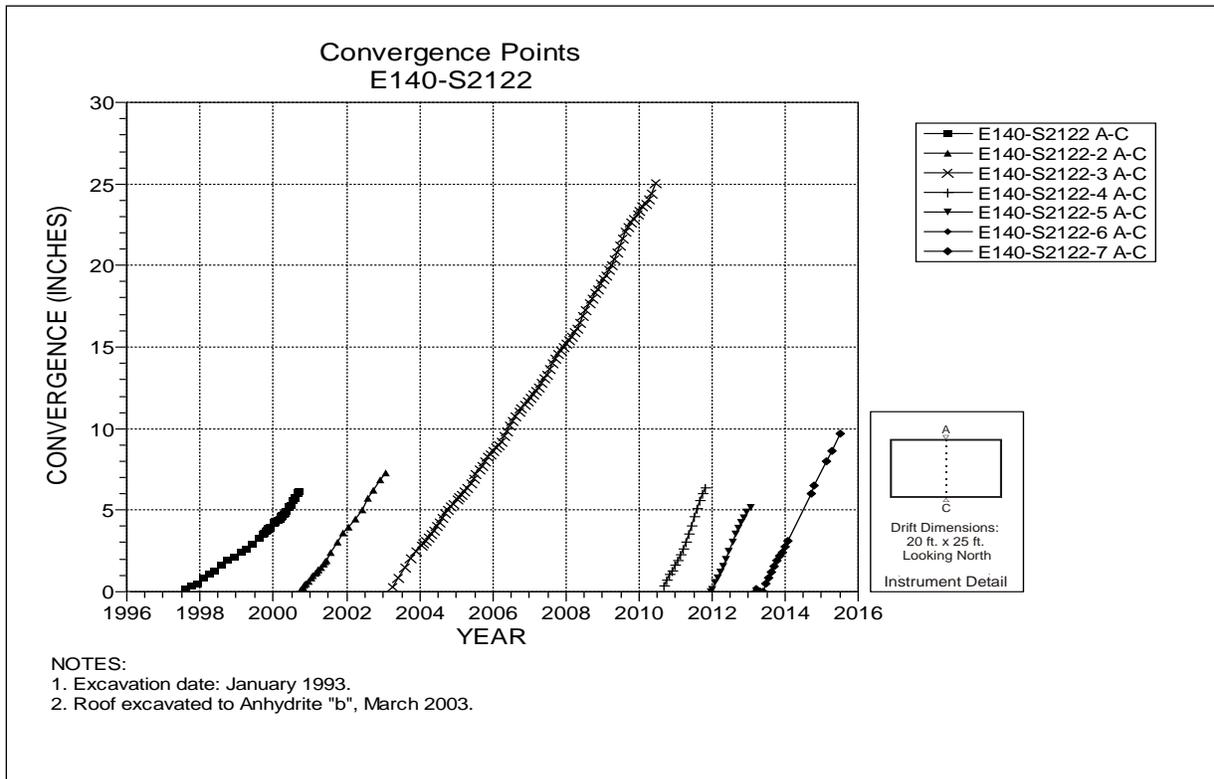


Figure 4-87 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S2122 – Roof to Floor

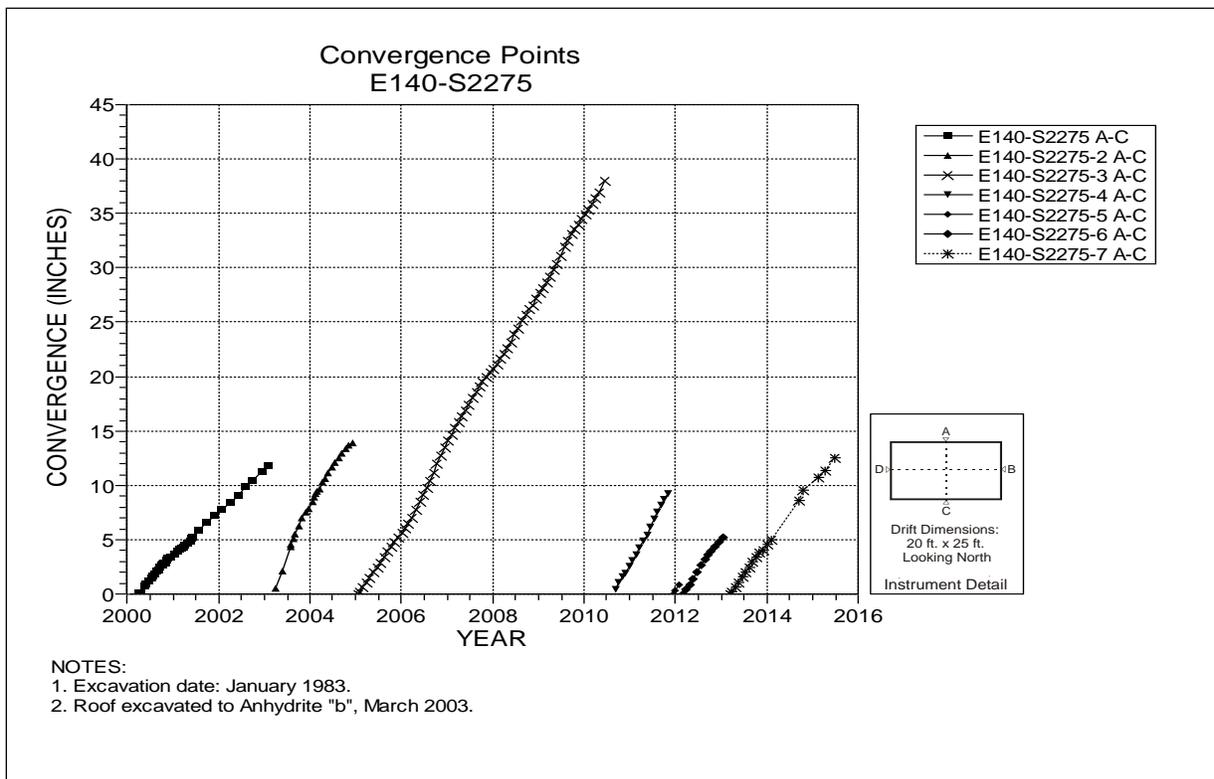


Figure 4-88 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S2275 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

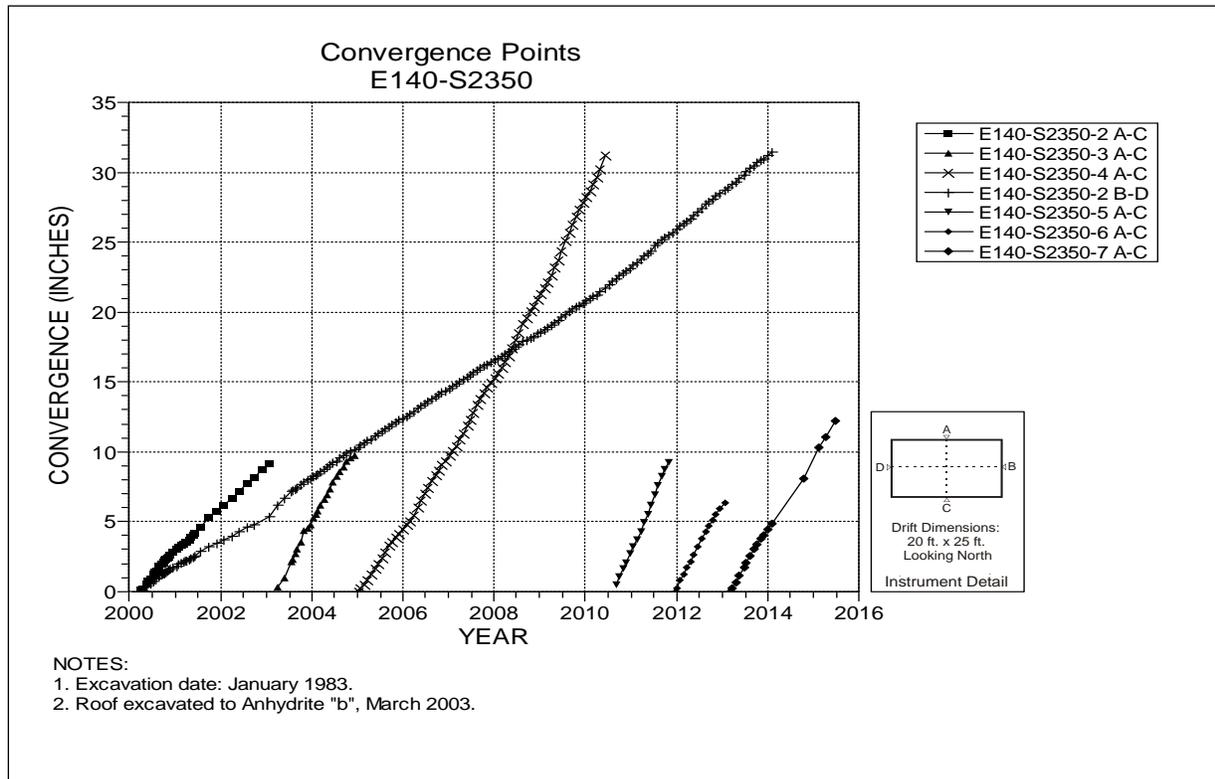


Figure 4-89 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S2350 – All Chords

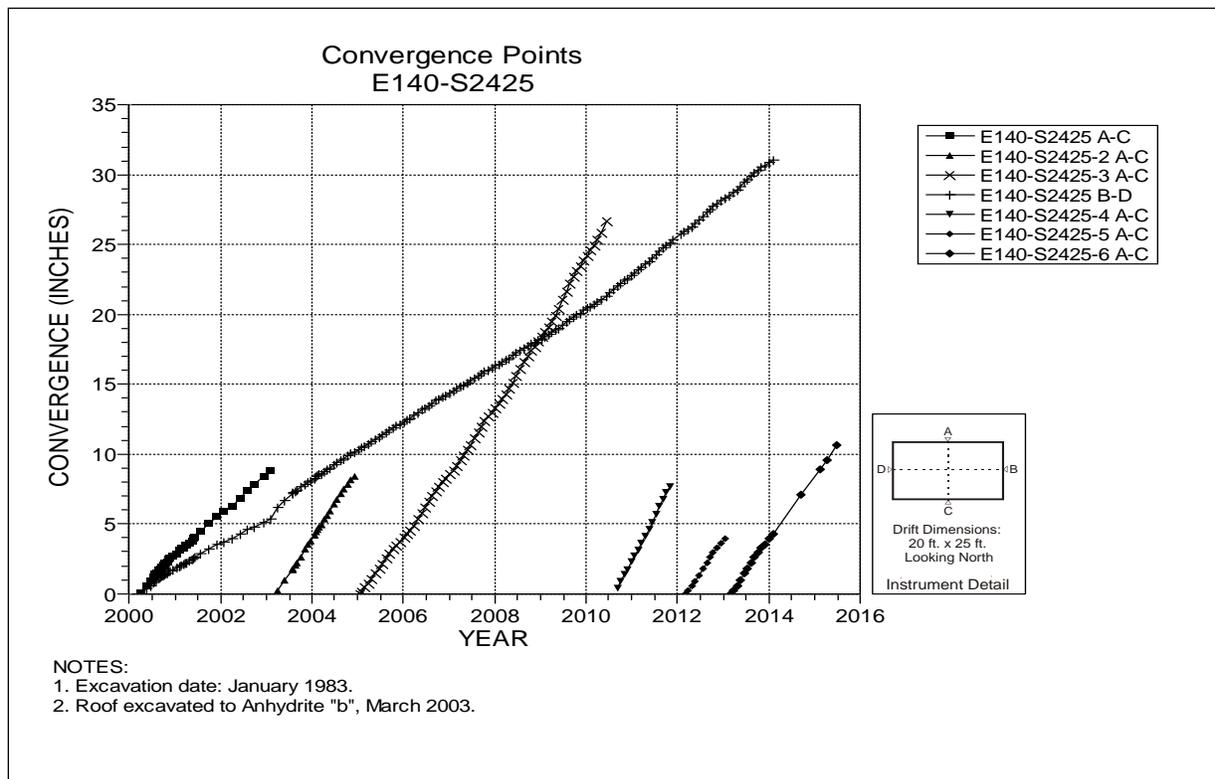


Figure 4-90 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S2425 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

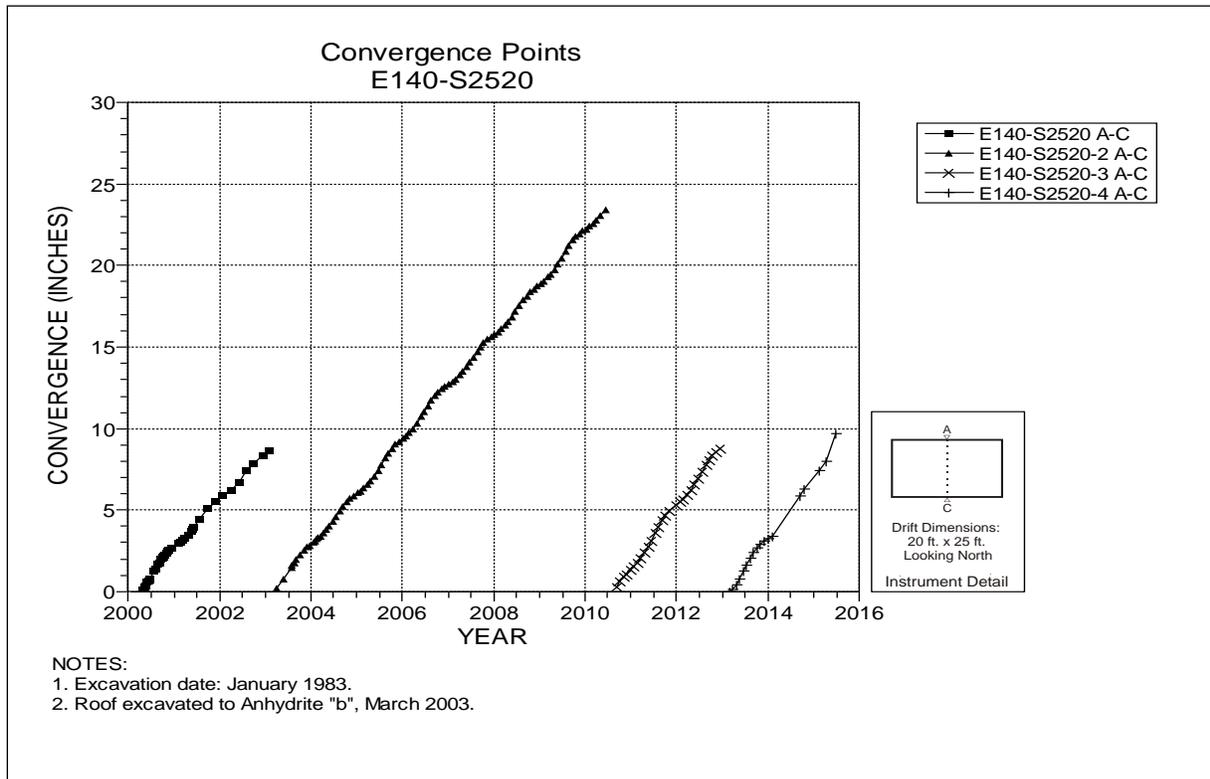


Figure 4-91 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S2520 – Roof to Floor

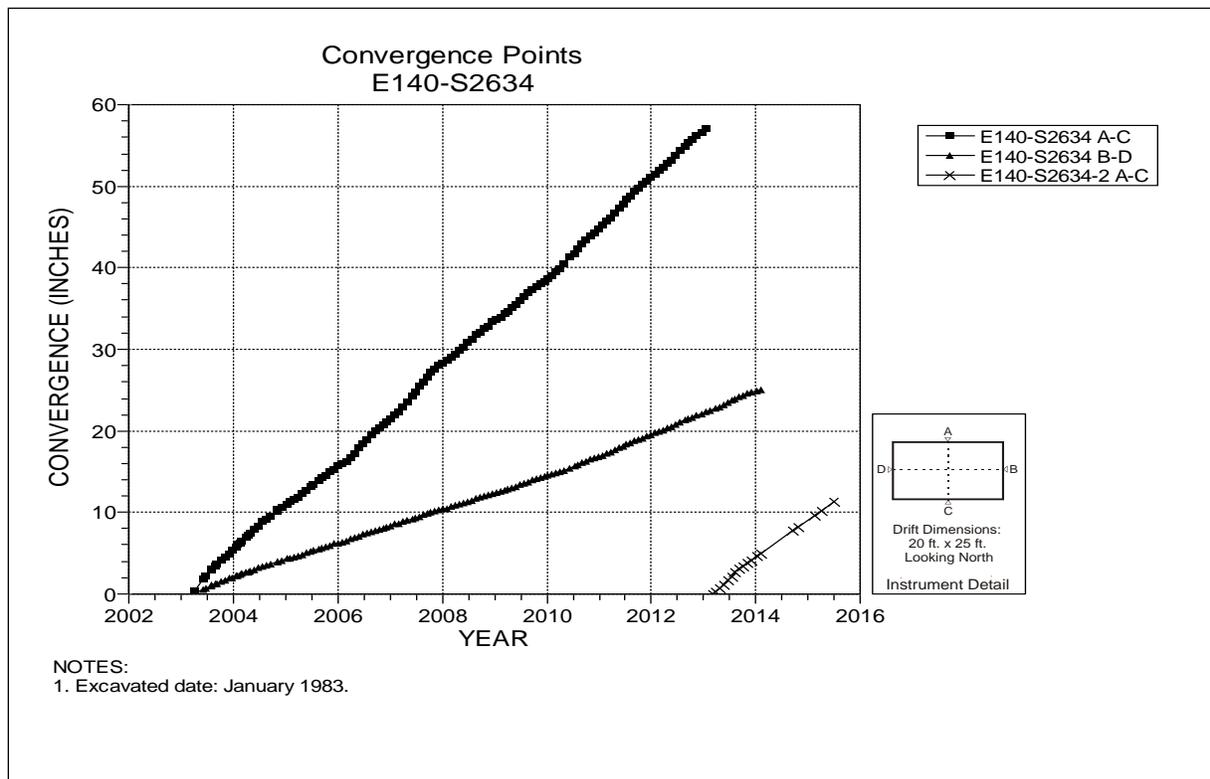


Figure 4-92 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S2634 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

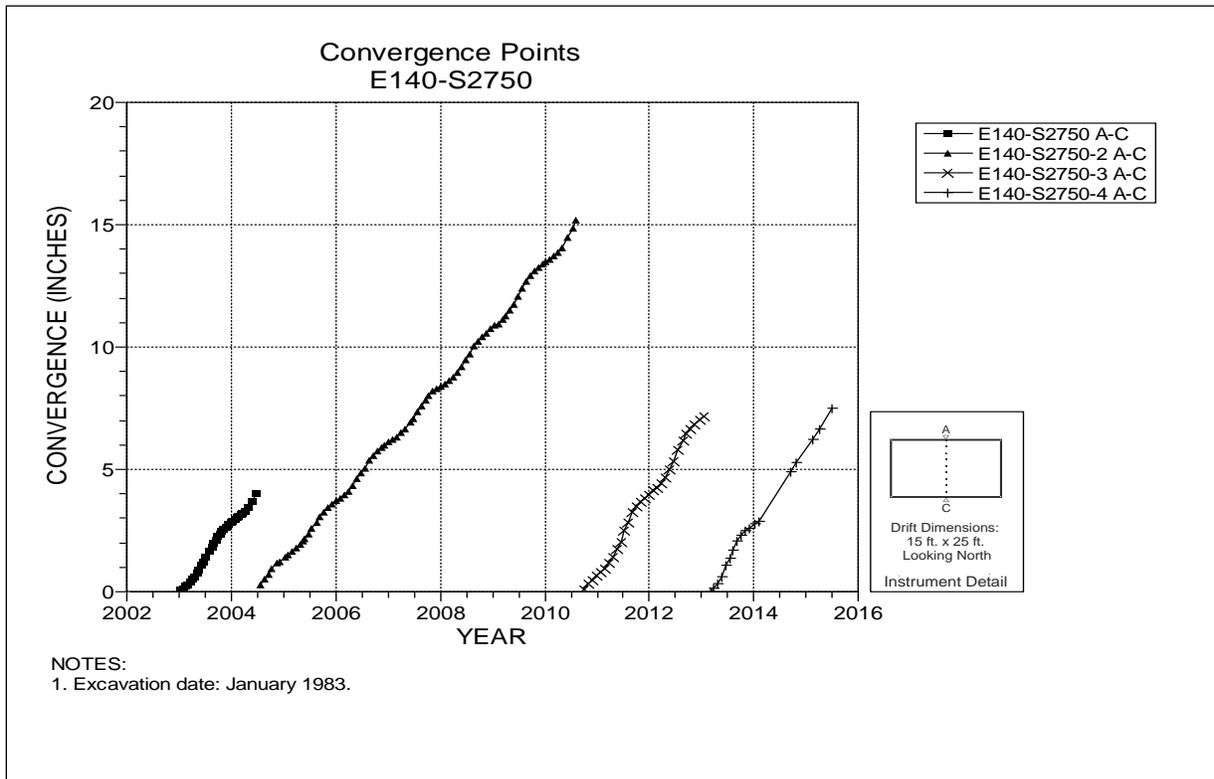


Figure 4-93 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S2750 – Roof to Floor

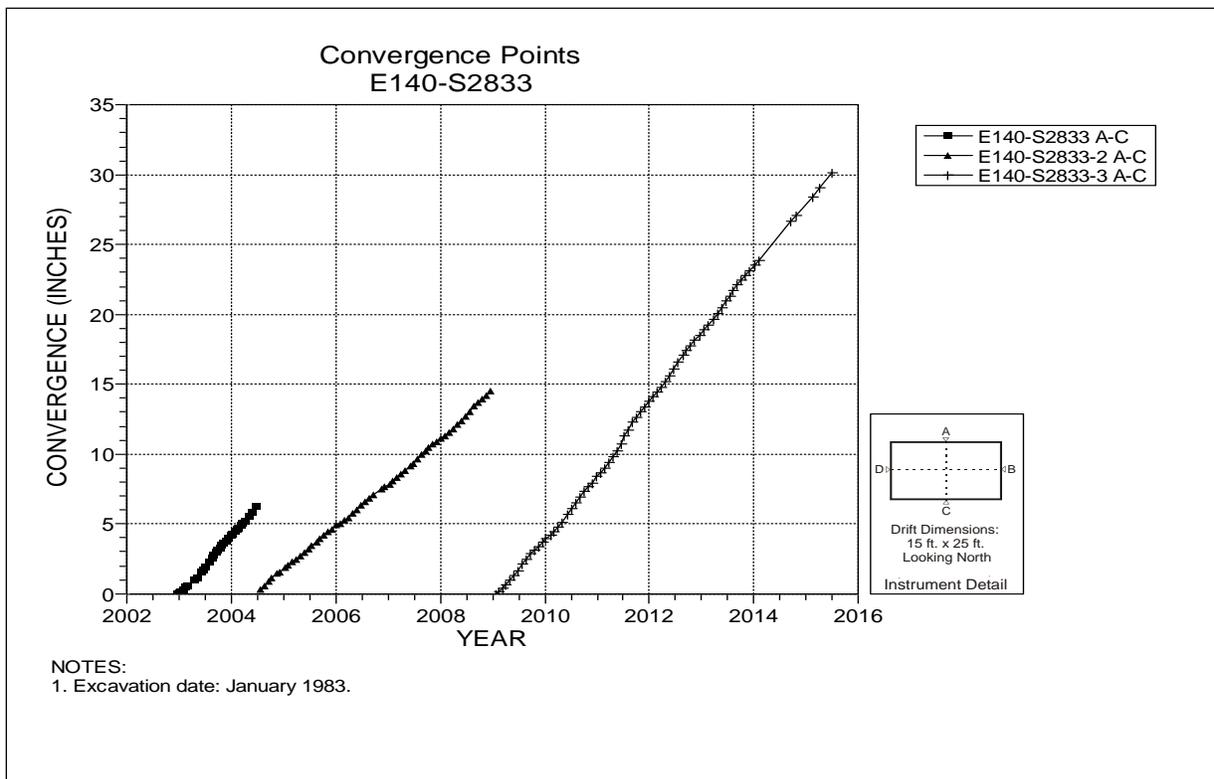


Figure 4-94 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S2833 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

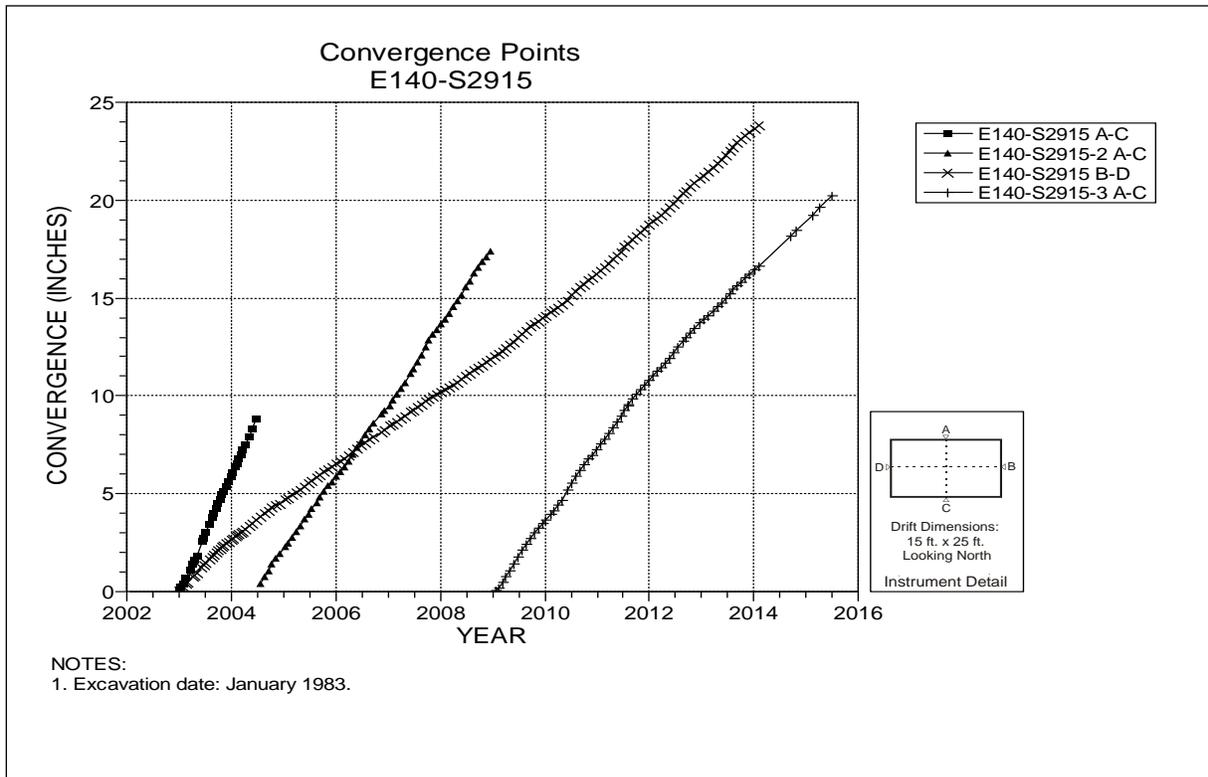


Figure 4-95 Convergence Point Array –  
 E140 S2915 – All Chords

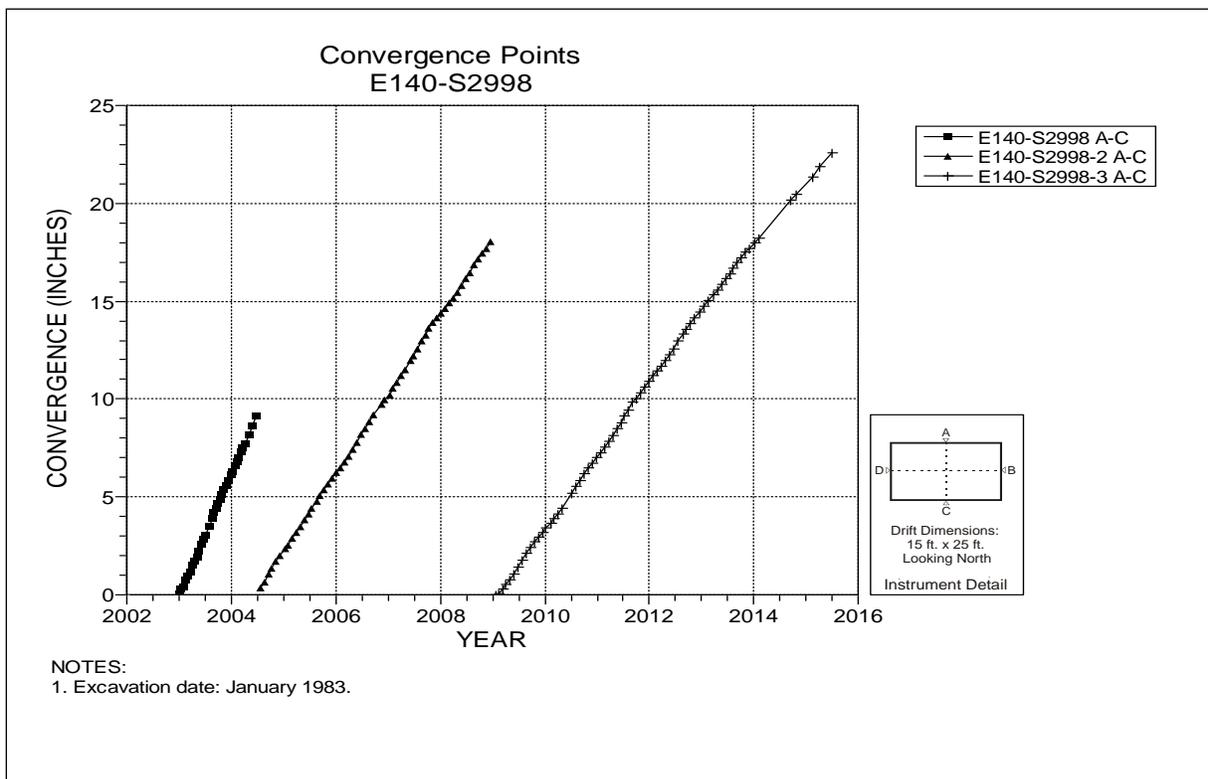


Figure 4-96 Convergence Point Array –  
 E140 S2998 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

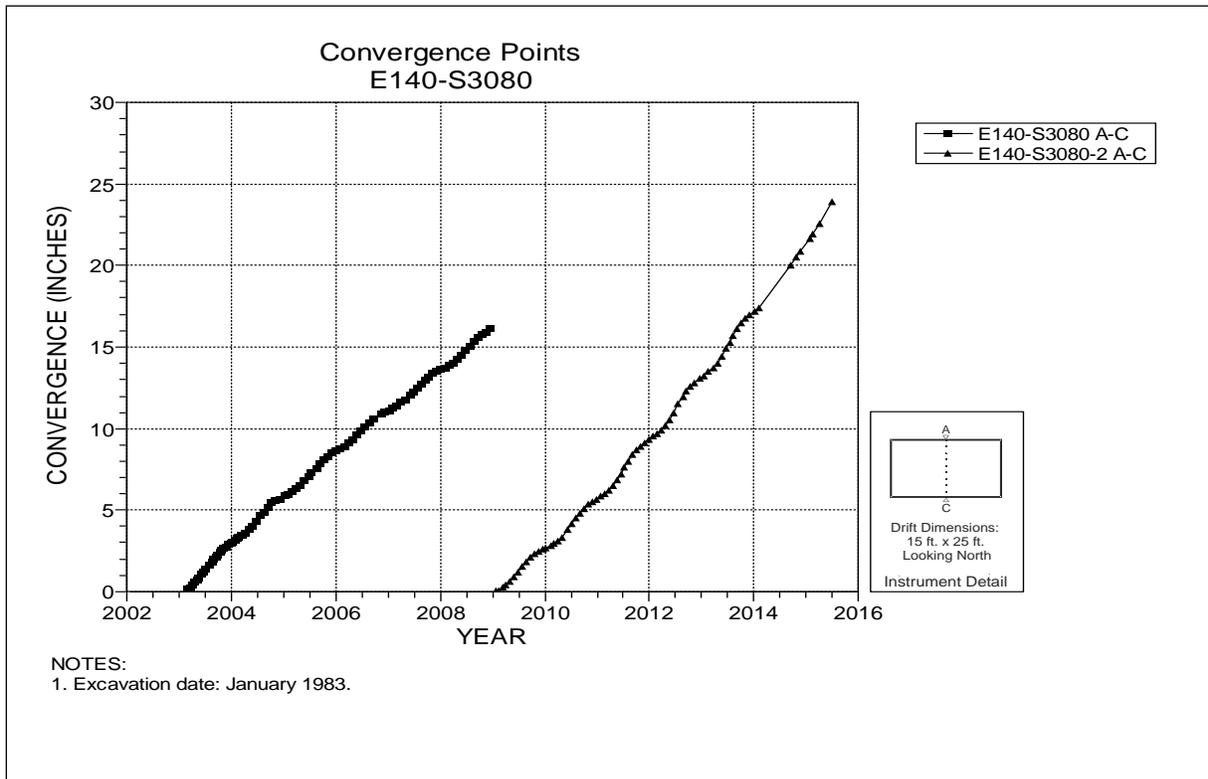


Figure 4-97 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S3080 – Roof to Floor

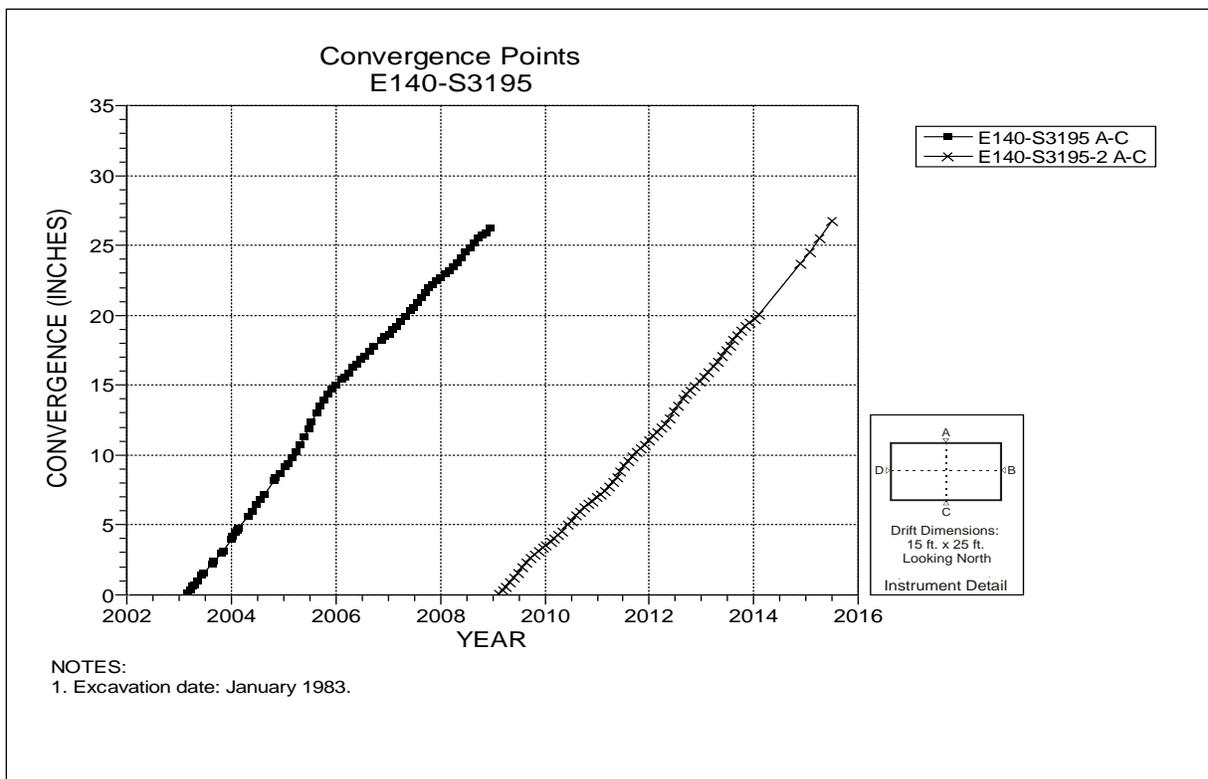


Figure 4-98 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S3195 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

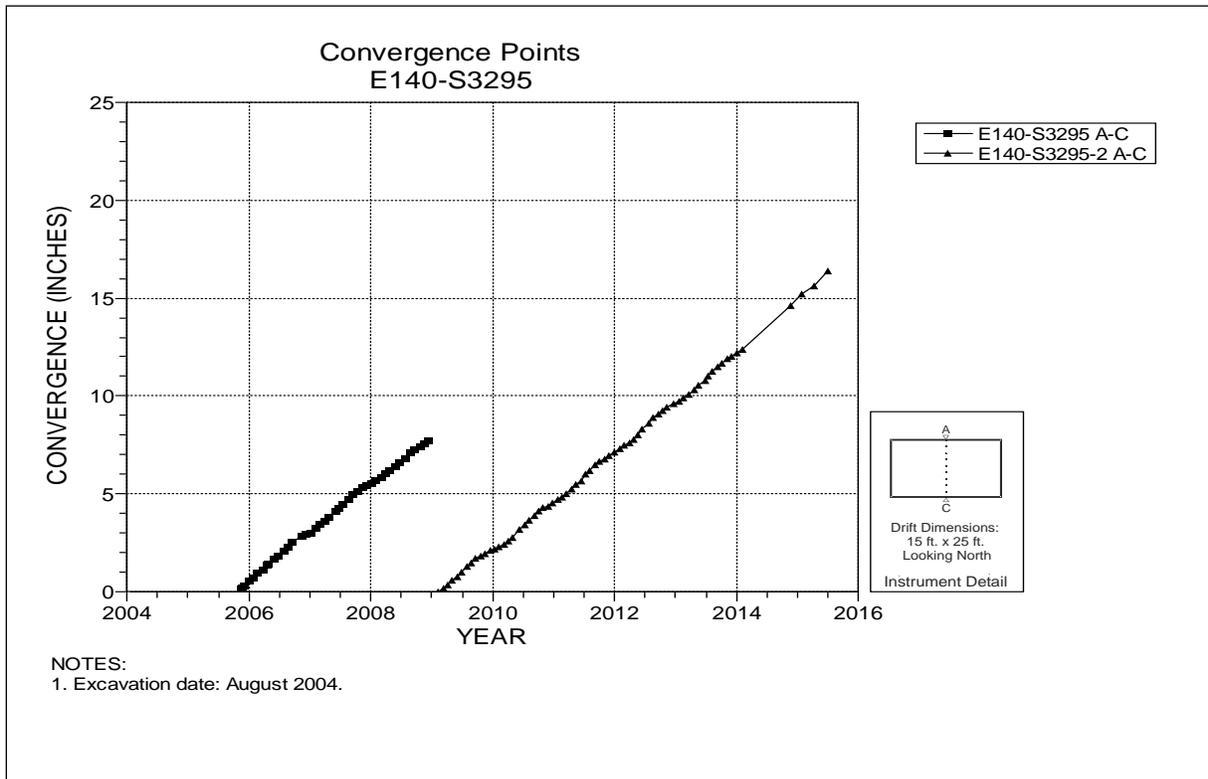


Figure 4-99 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S3295 – Roof to Floor

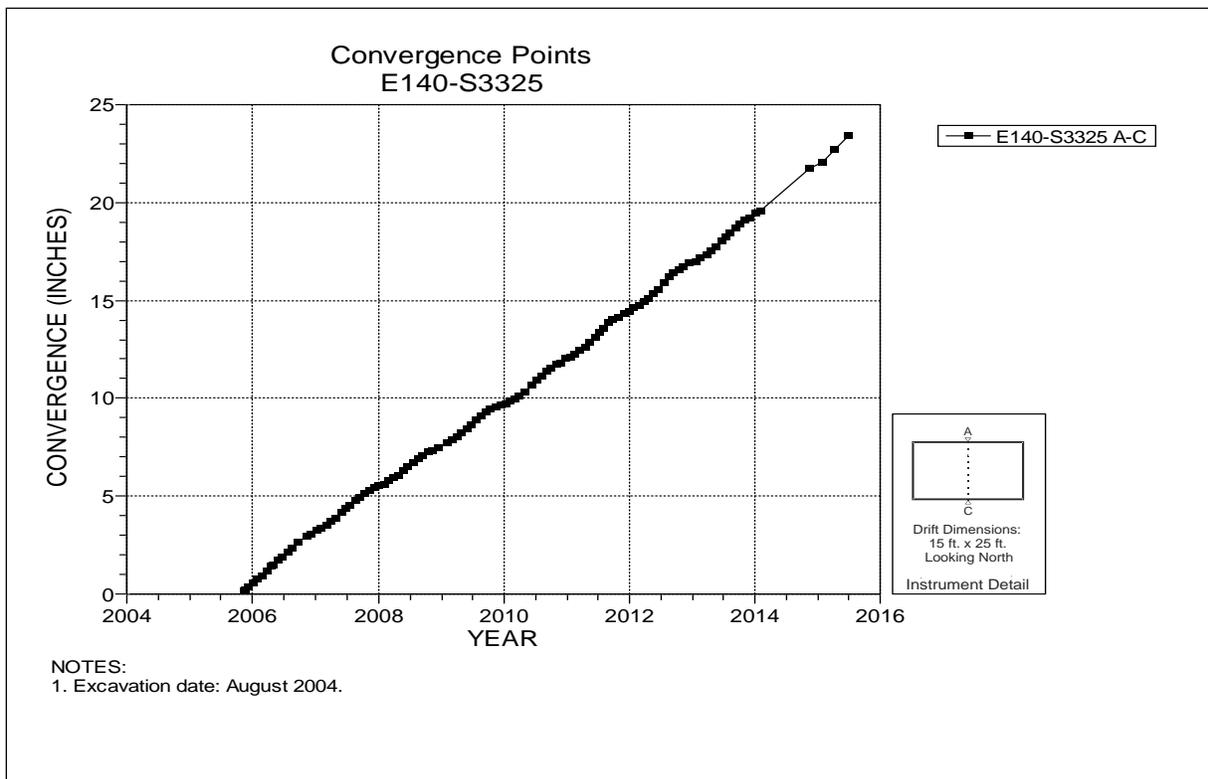


Figure 4-100 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S3325 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

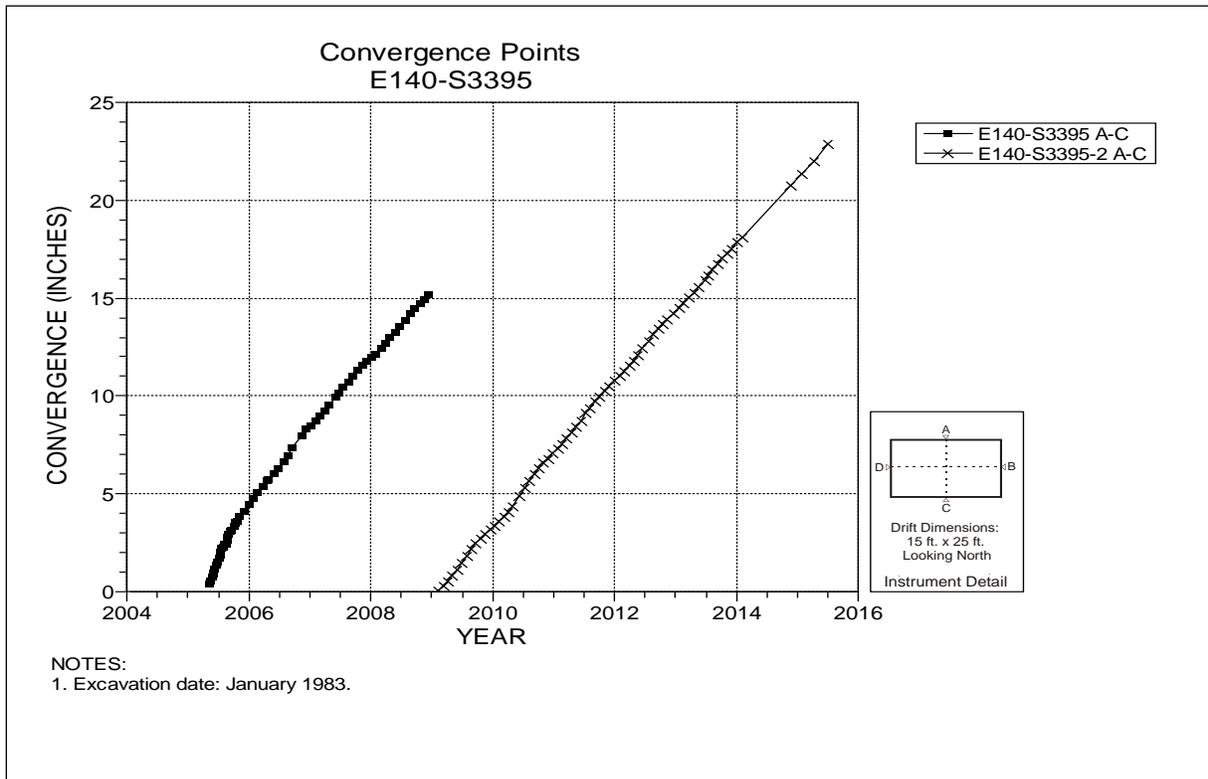


Figure 4-101 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S3395 – Roof to Floor

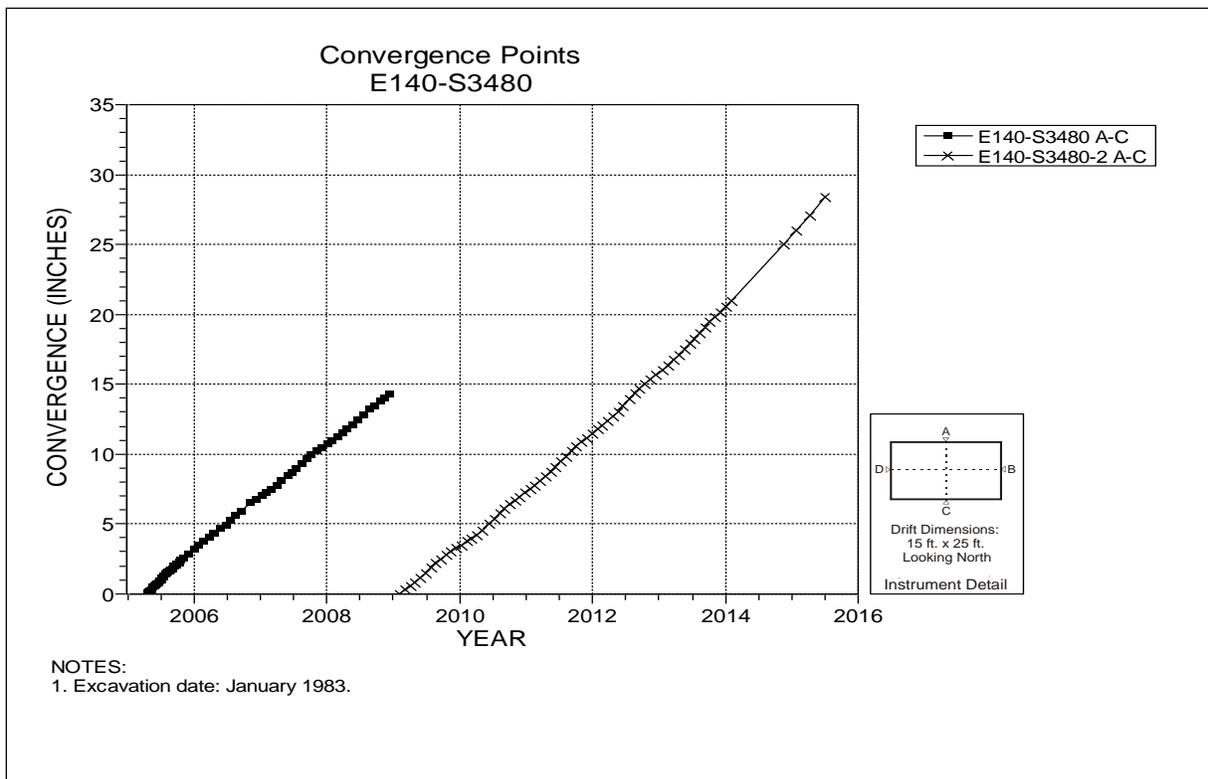


Figure 4-102 Convergence Point Array –  
E140 S3480 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

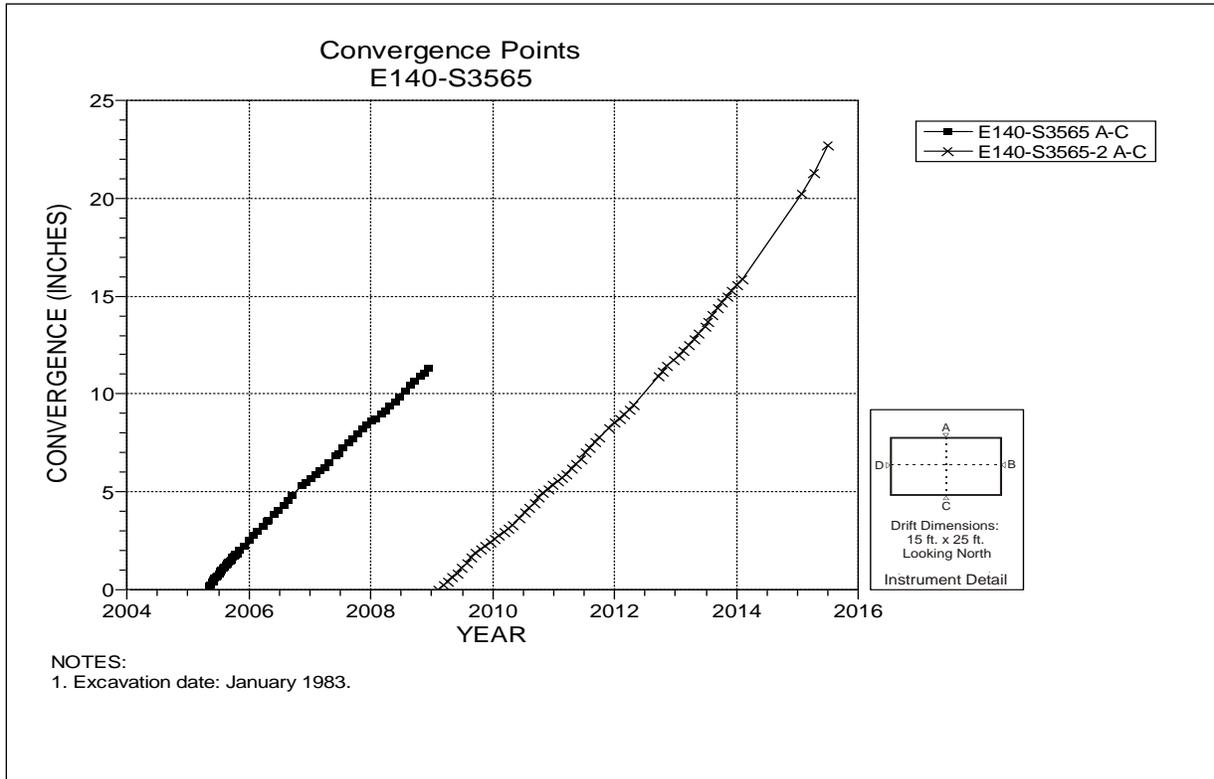


Figure 4-103 Convergence Point Array – E140 S3565 – Roof to Floor

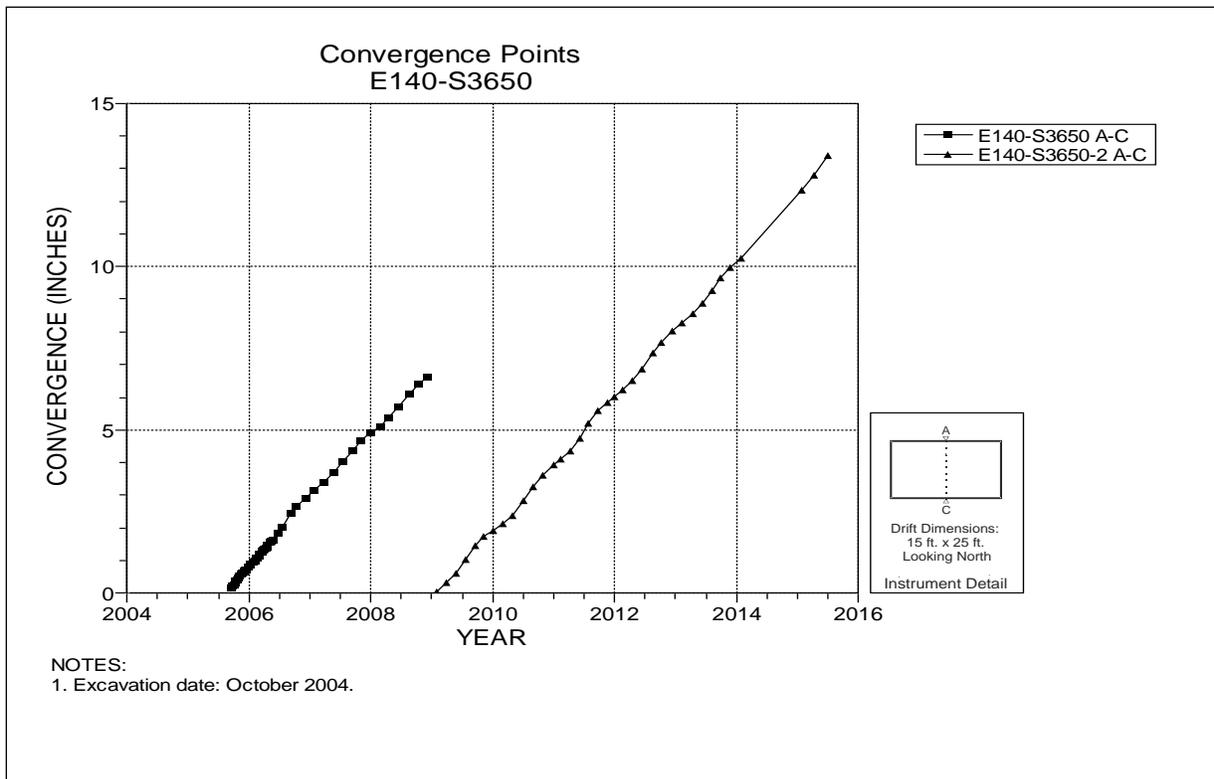


Figure 4-104 Convergence Point Array – E140 S3650 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

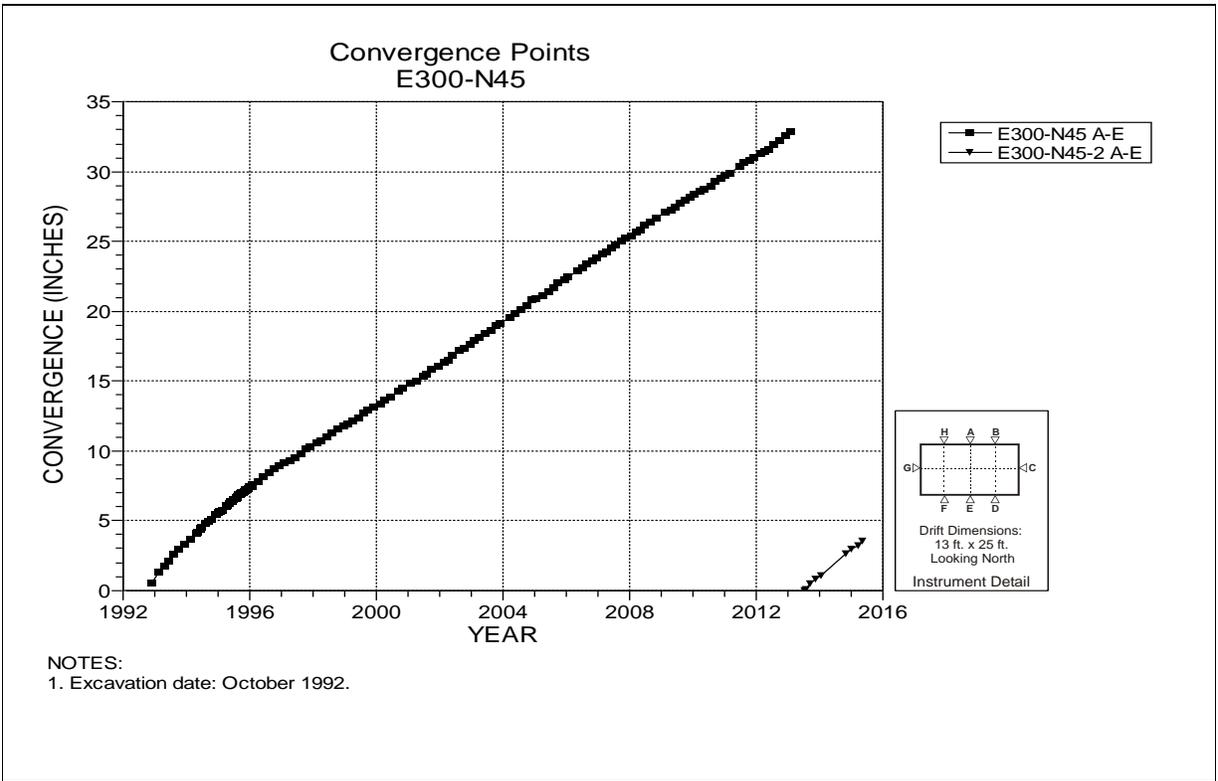


Figure 4-105 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 N45 – Roof to Floor – Centerline

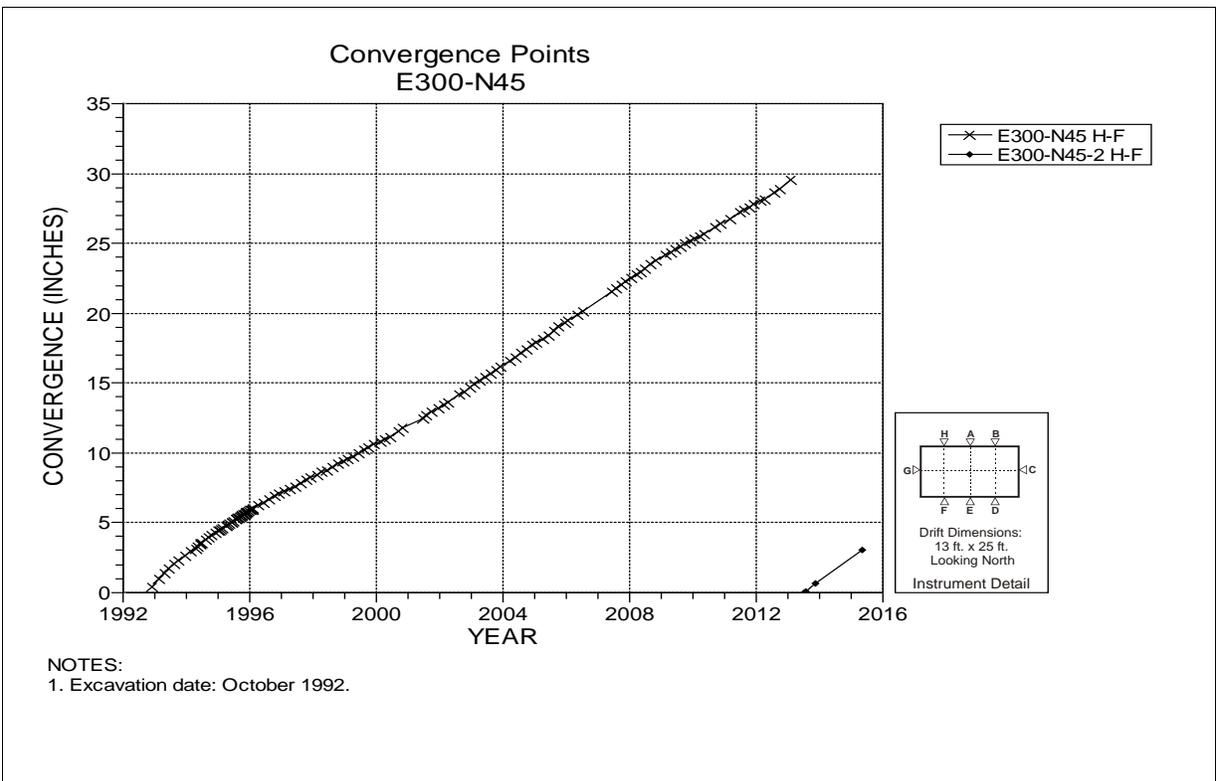
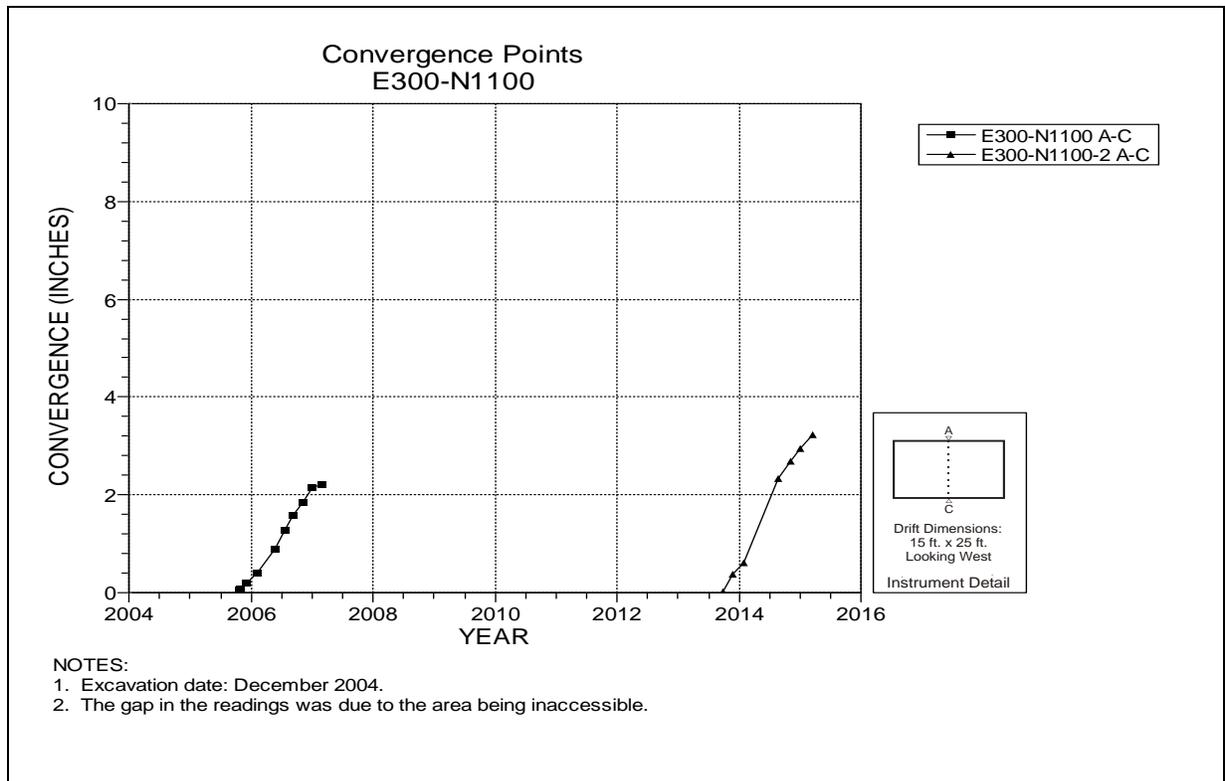


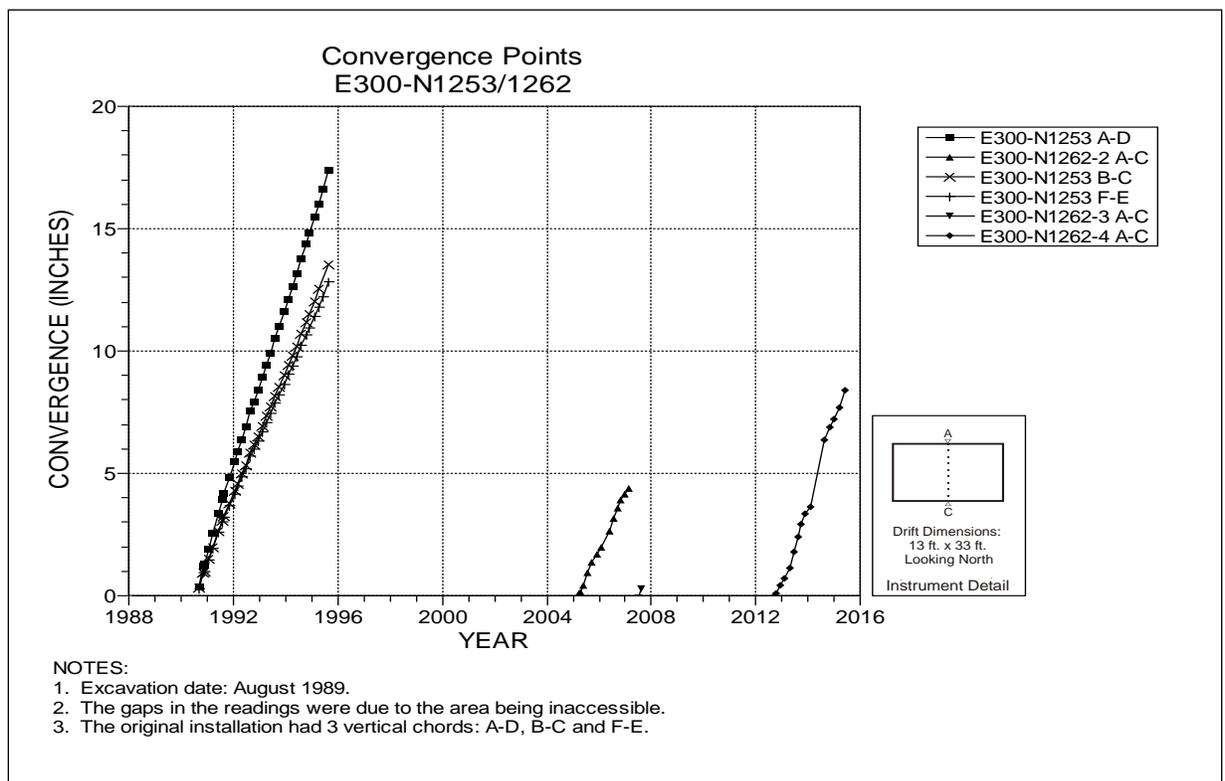
Figure 4-106 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 N45 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point



**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**



**Figure 4-109 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 N1100– Roof to Floor**



**Figure 4-110 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 N1262 – Roof to Floor**

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

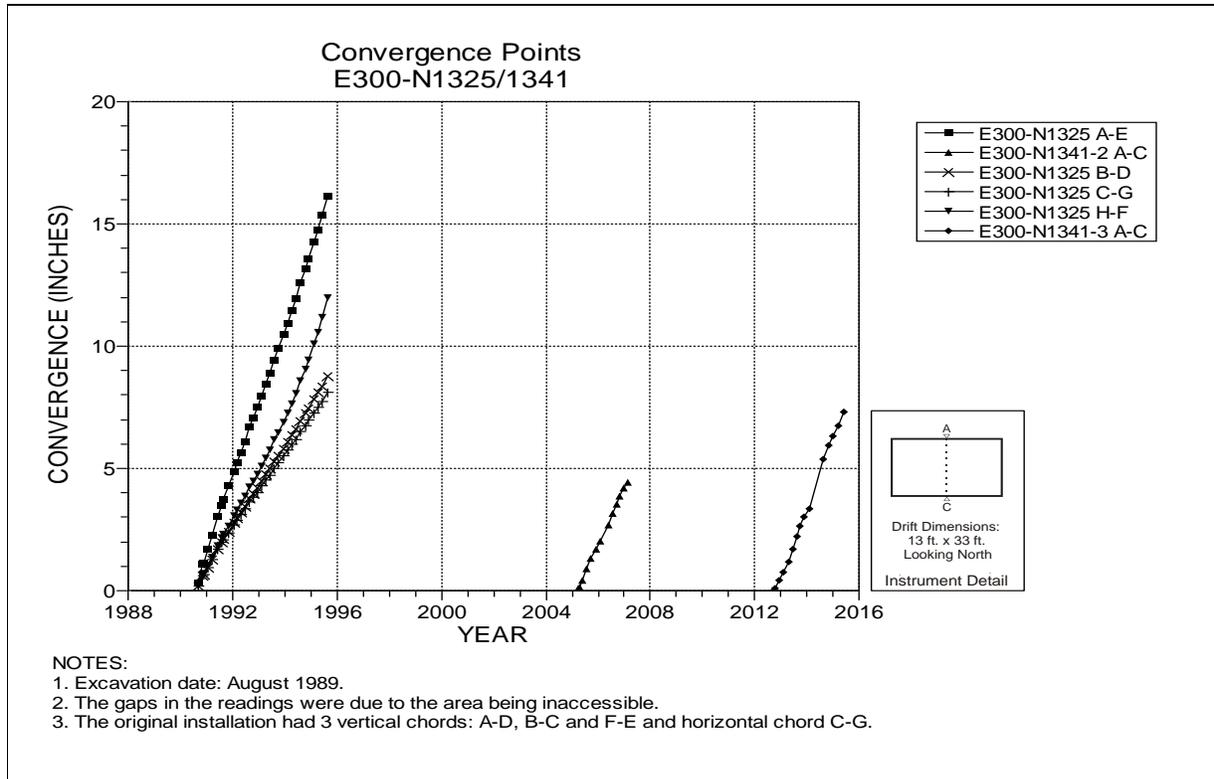


Figure 4-111 Convergence Point Array –  
 E300 N1341 – All Chords

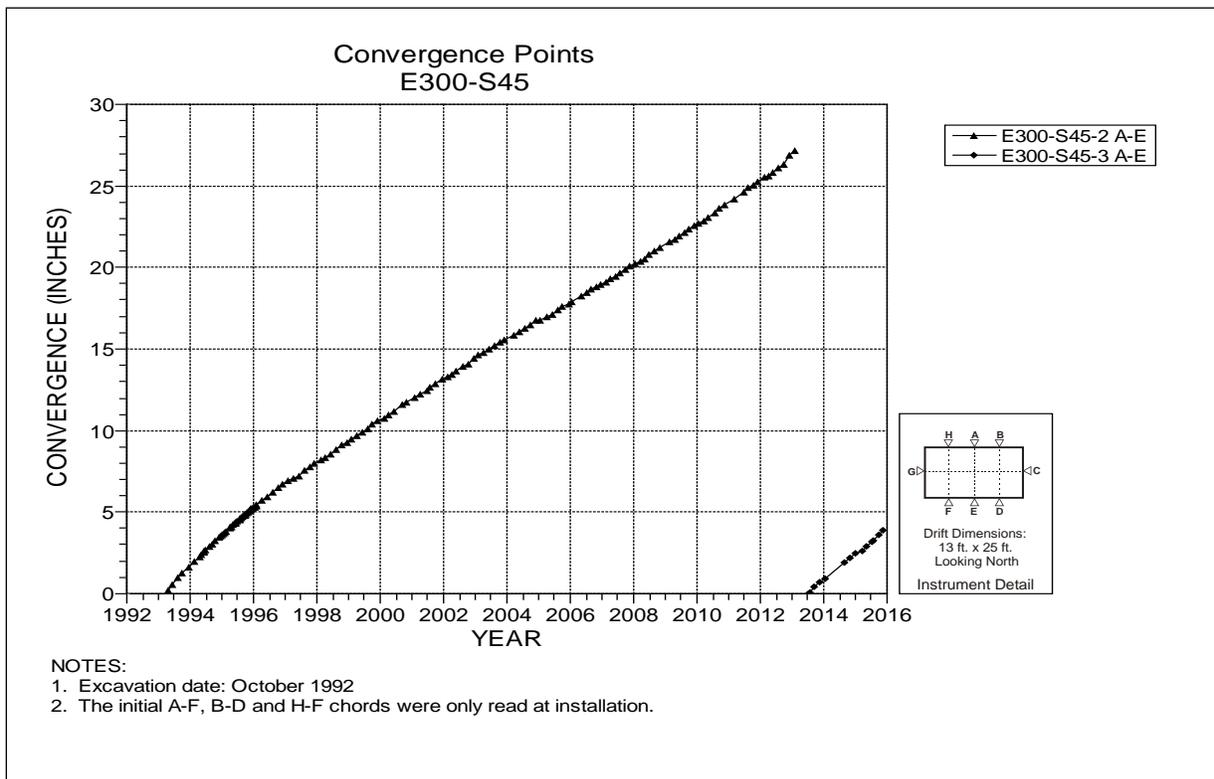
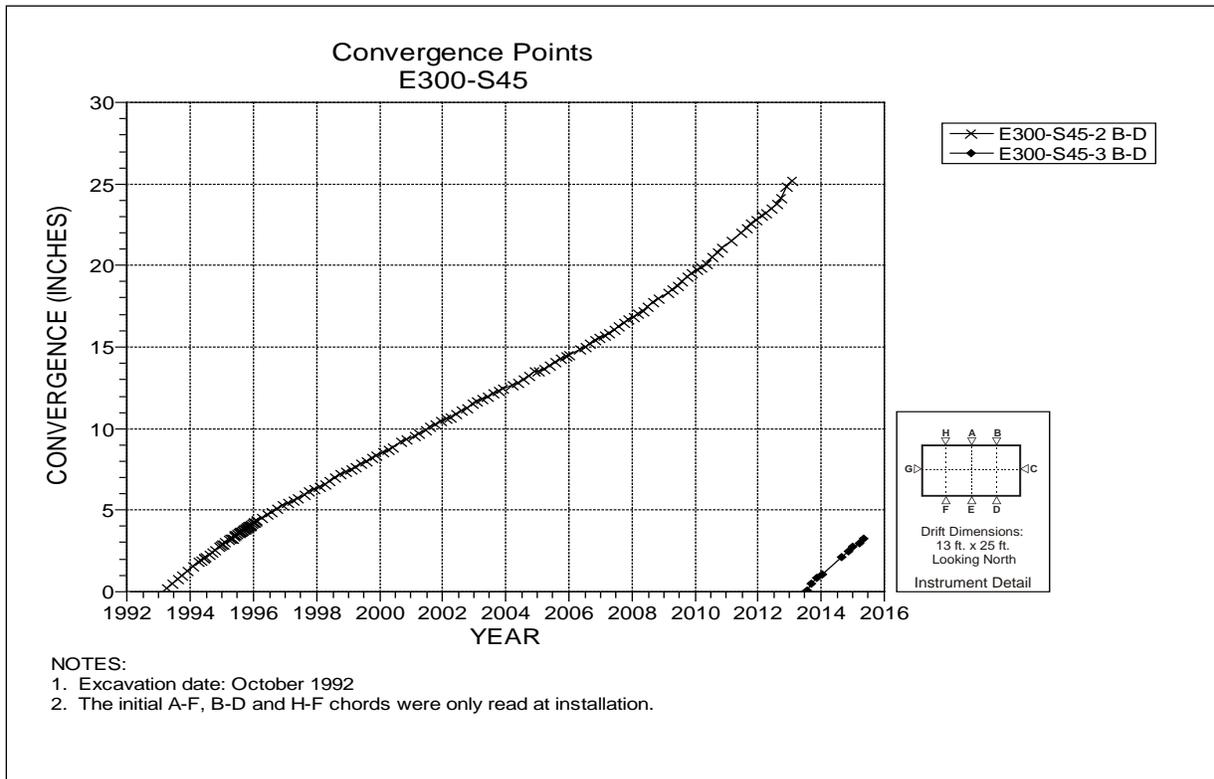
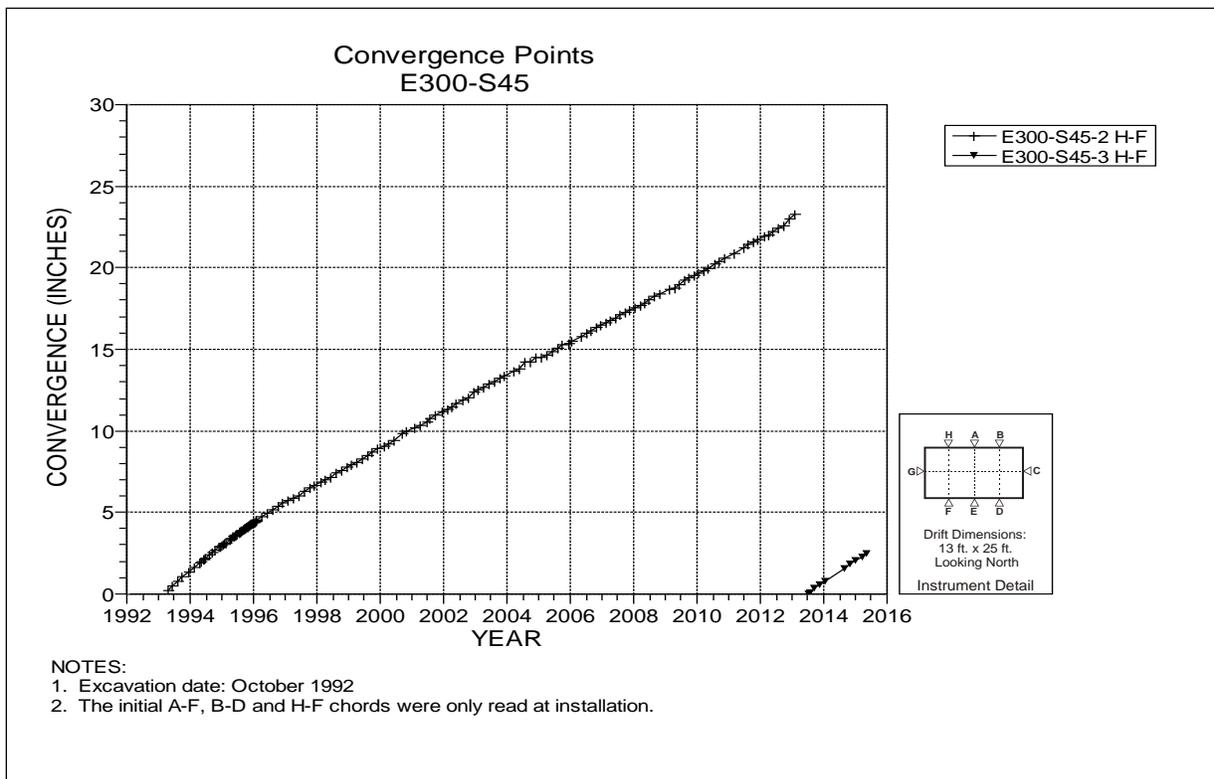


Figure 4-112 Convergence Point Array –  
 E300 S45 – Roof to Floor – Centerline

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**



**Figure 4-113 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 S45 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point**



**Figure 4-114 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 S45 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point**

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

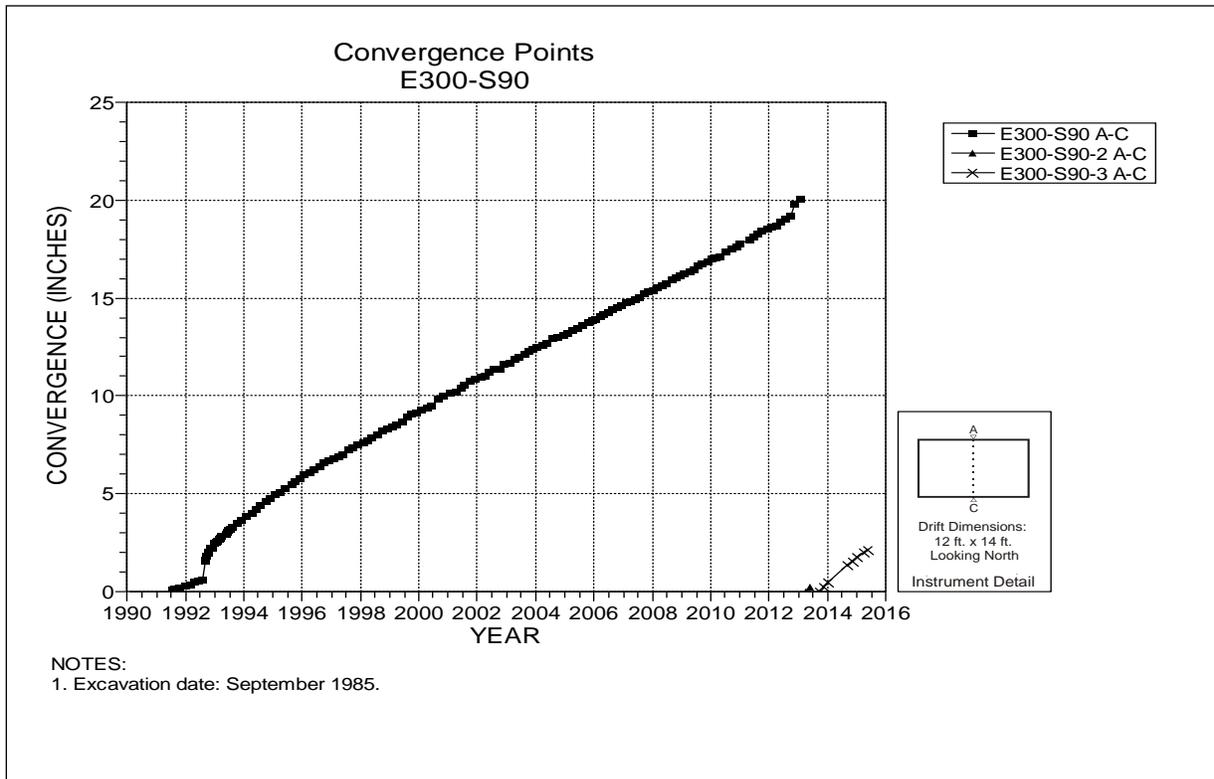


Figure 4-115 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 S90 – Roof to Floor

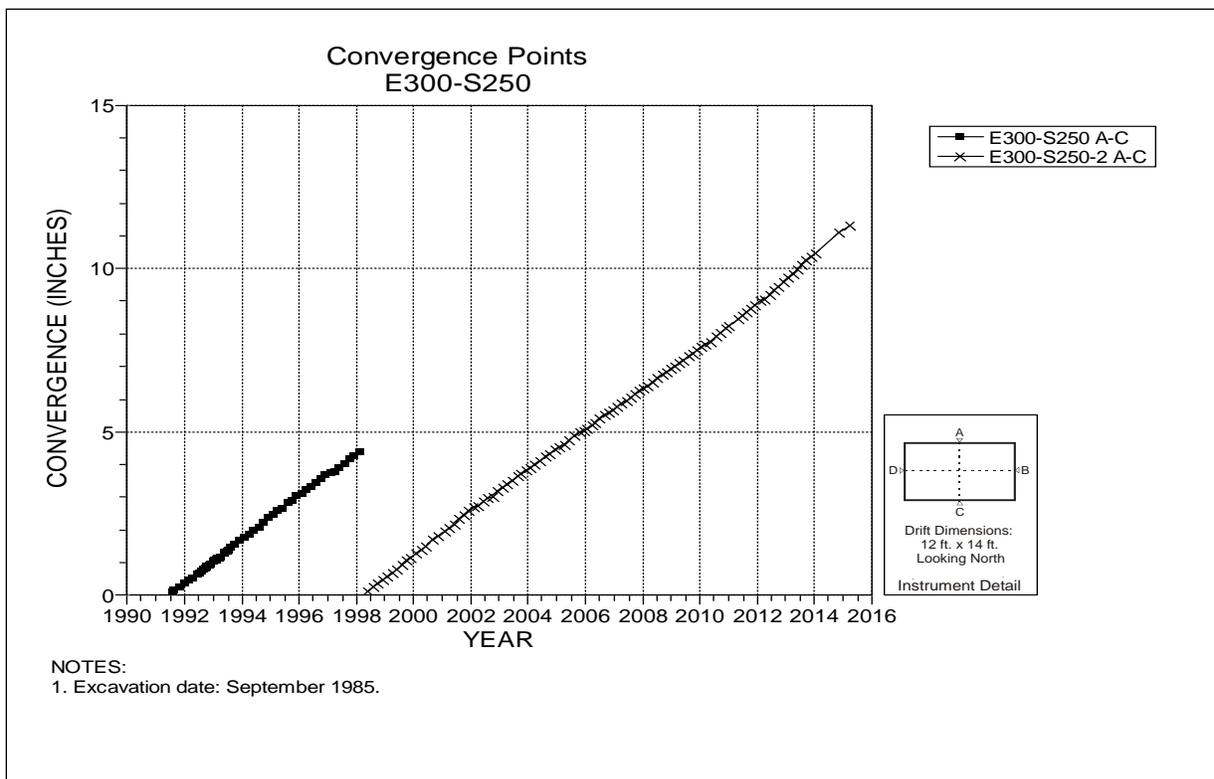


Figure 4-116 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 S250 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

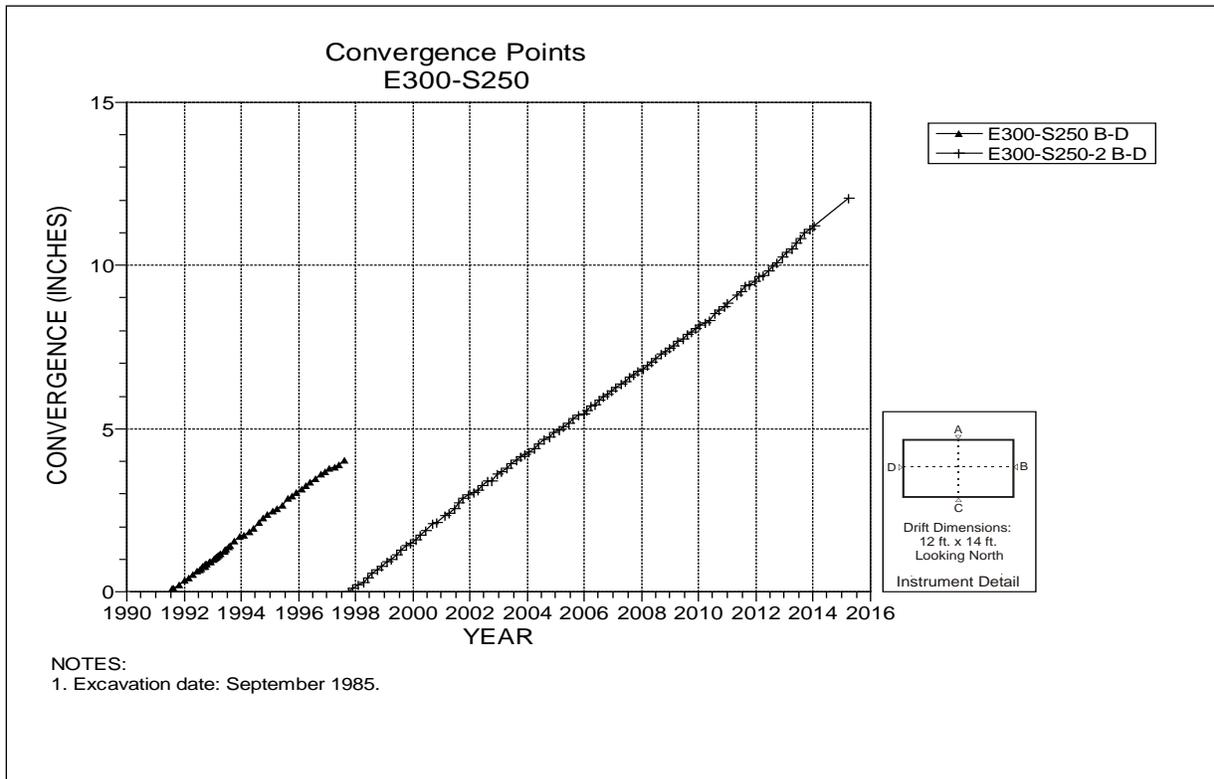


Figure 4-117 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 S250 – Rib to Rib

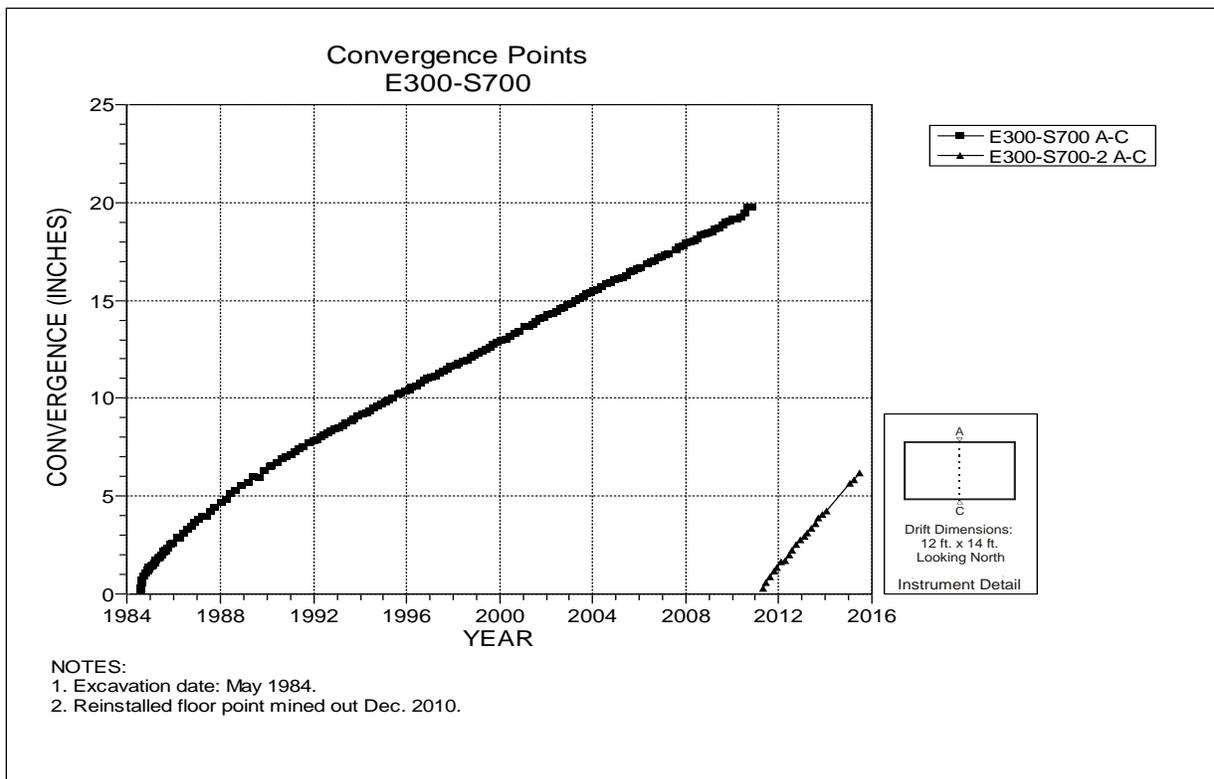


Figure 4-118 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 S700 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

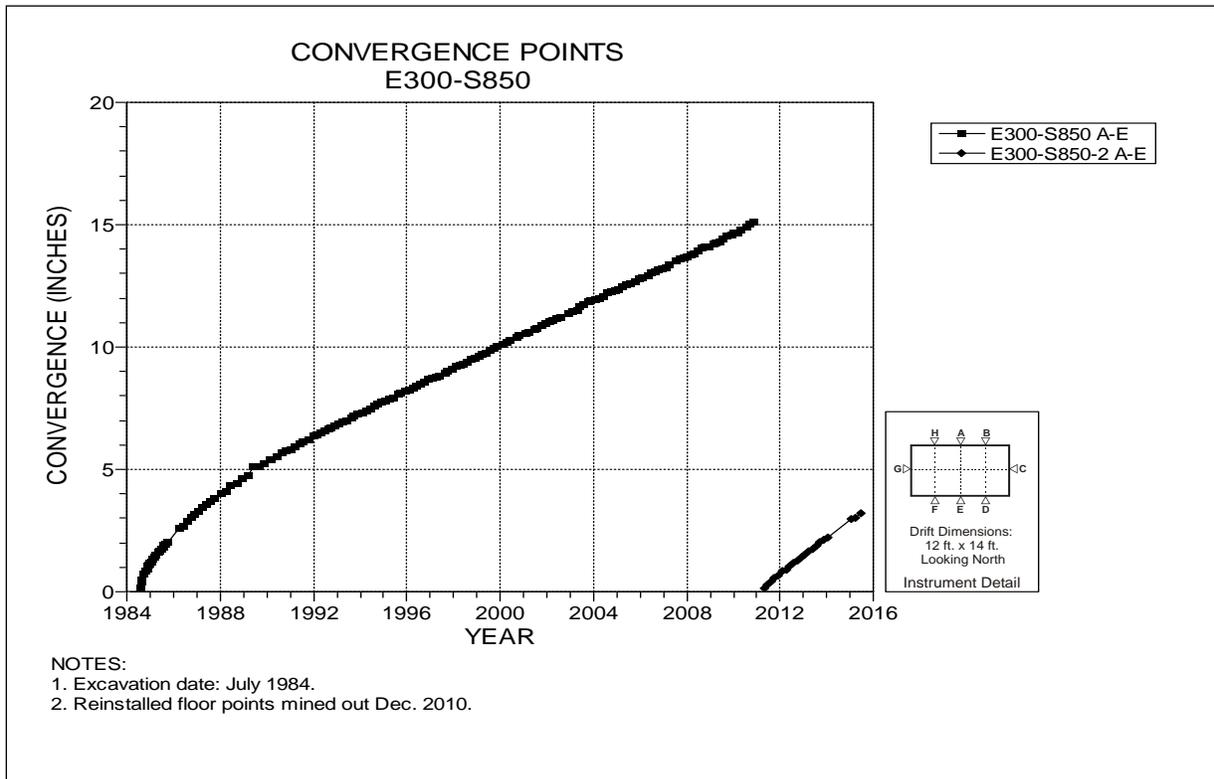


Figure 4-119 Convergence Point Array –  
 E300 S850 – Roof to Floor – Centerline

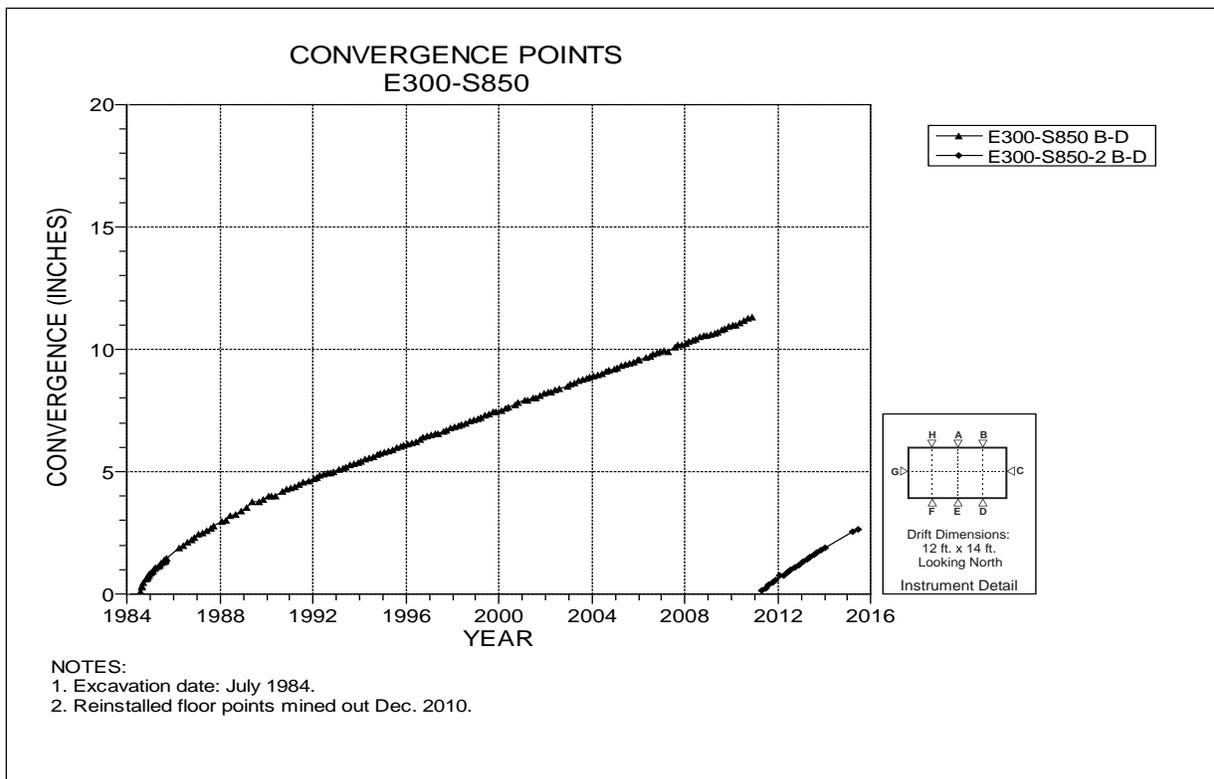


Figure 4-120 Convergence Point Array –  
 E300 S850 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

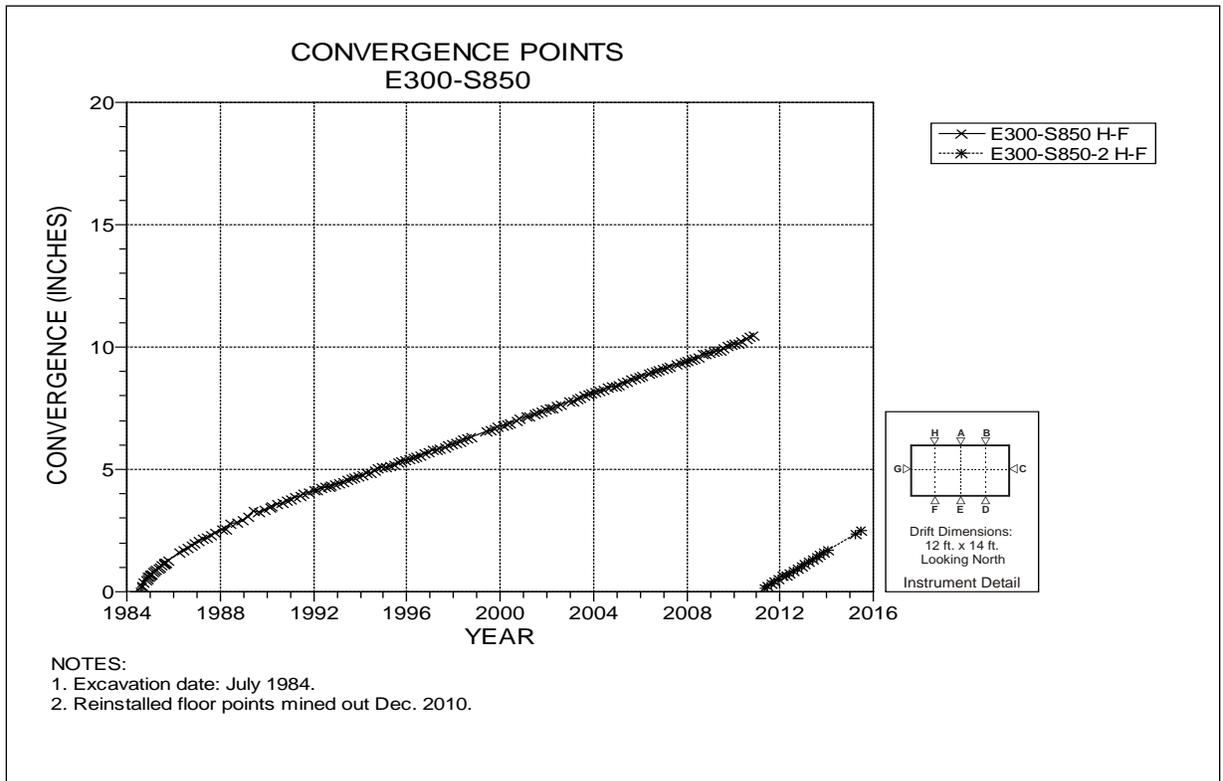


Figure 4-121 Convergence Point Array –  
 E300 S850 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point

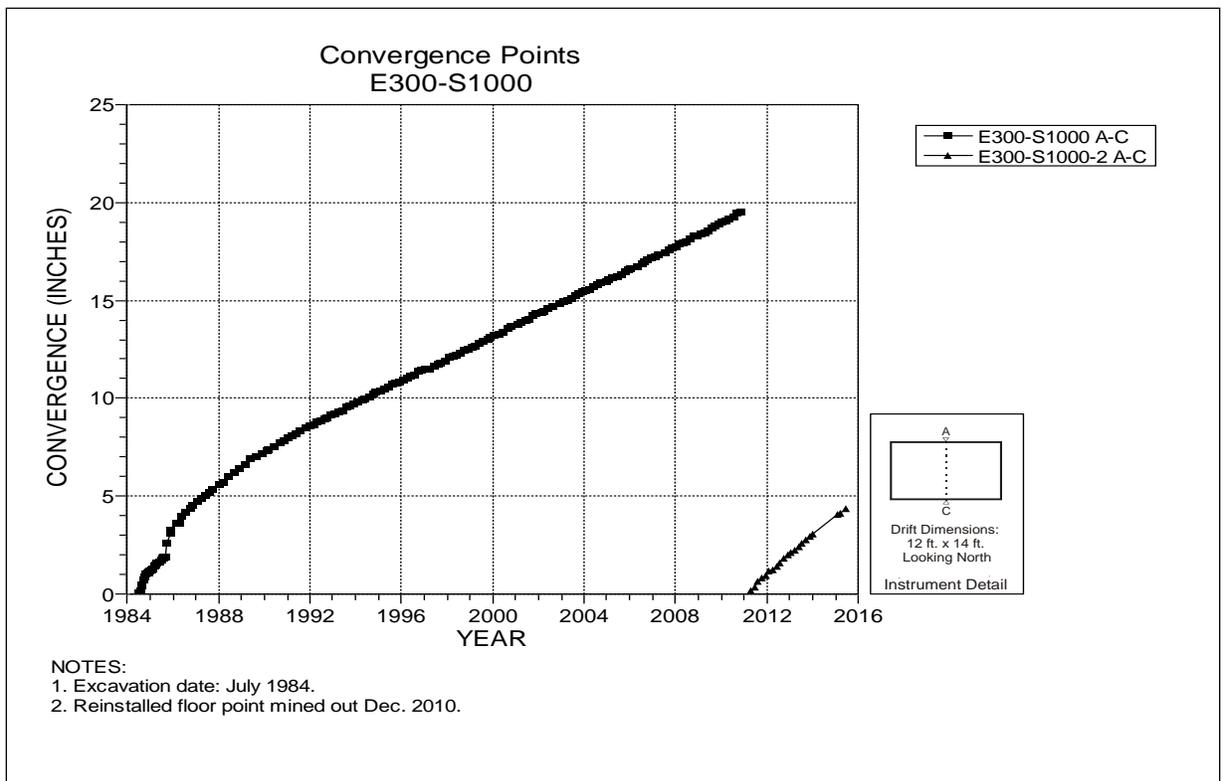


Figure 4-122 Convergence Point Array –  
 E300 S1000 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

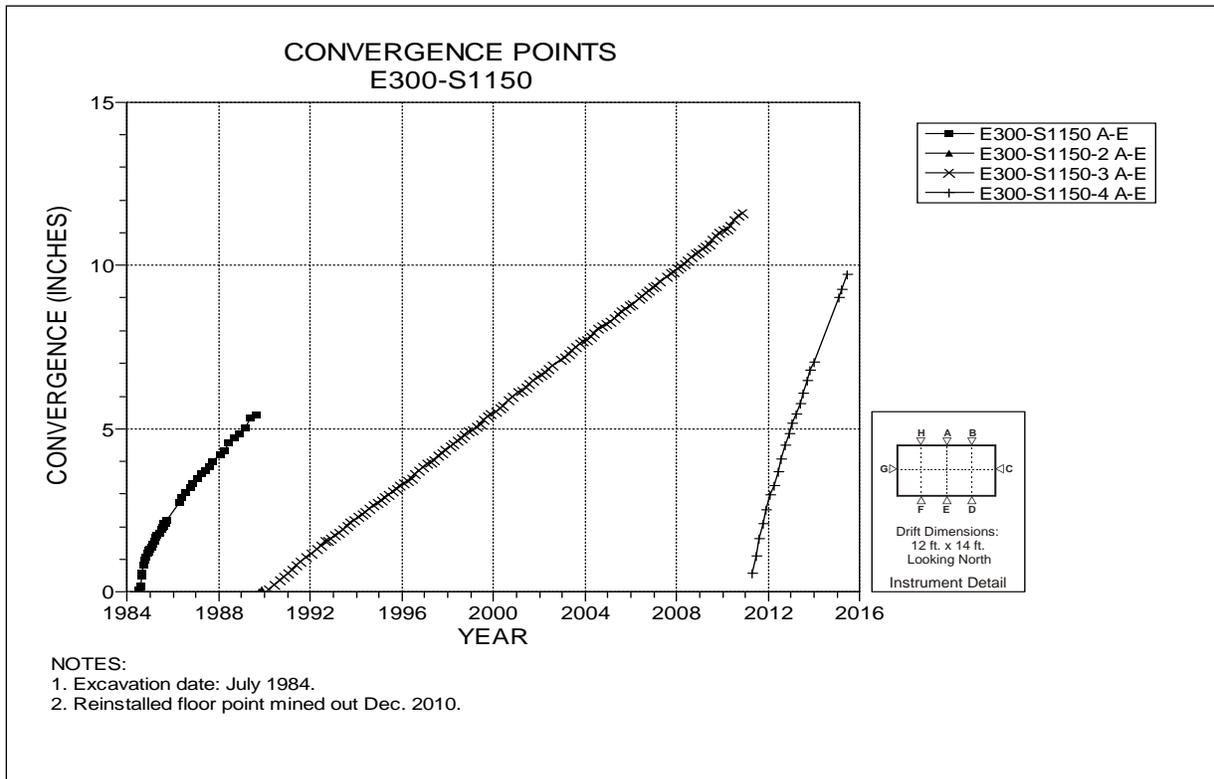


Figure 4-123 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 S1150 – Roof to Floor – Centerline

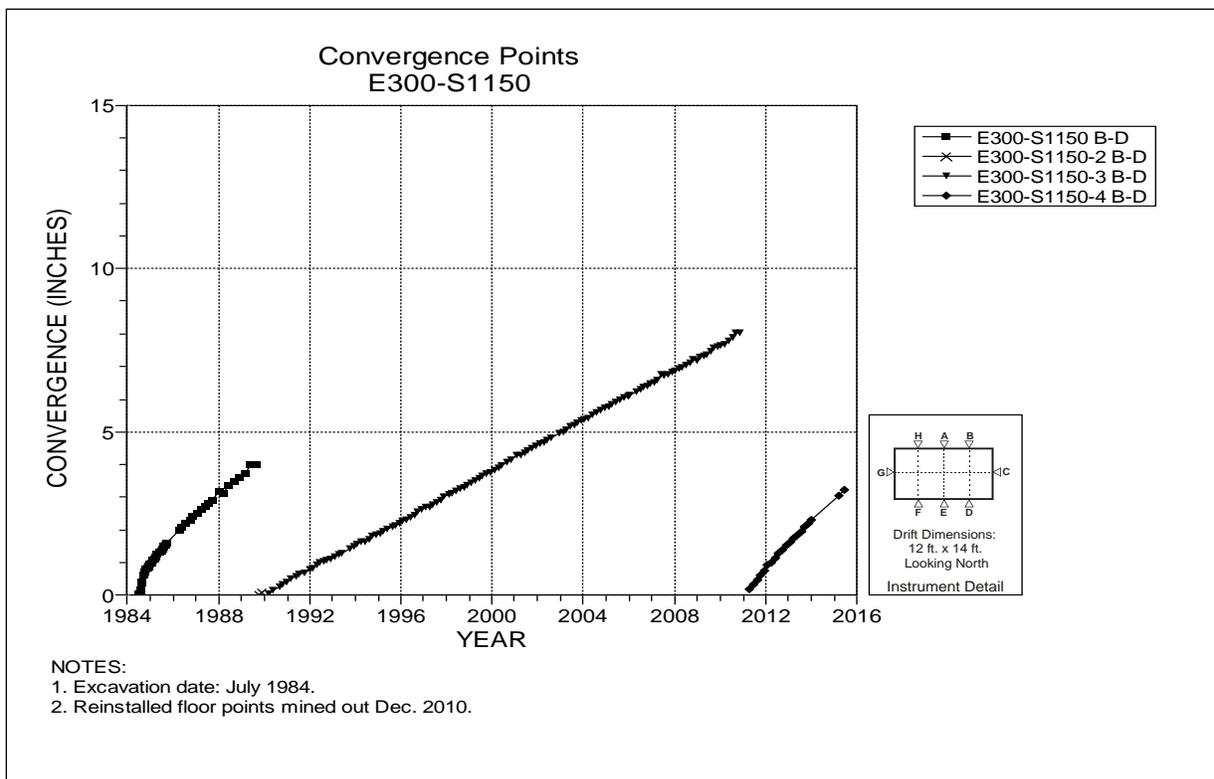
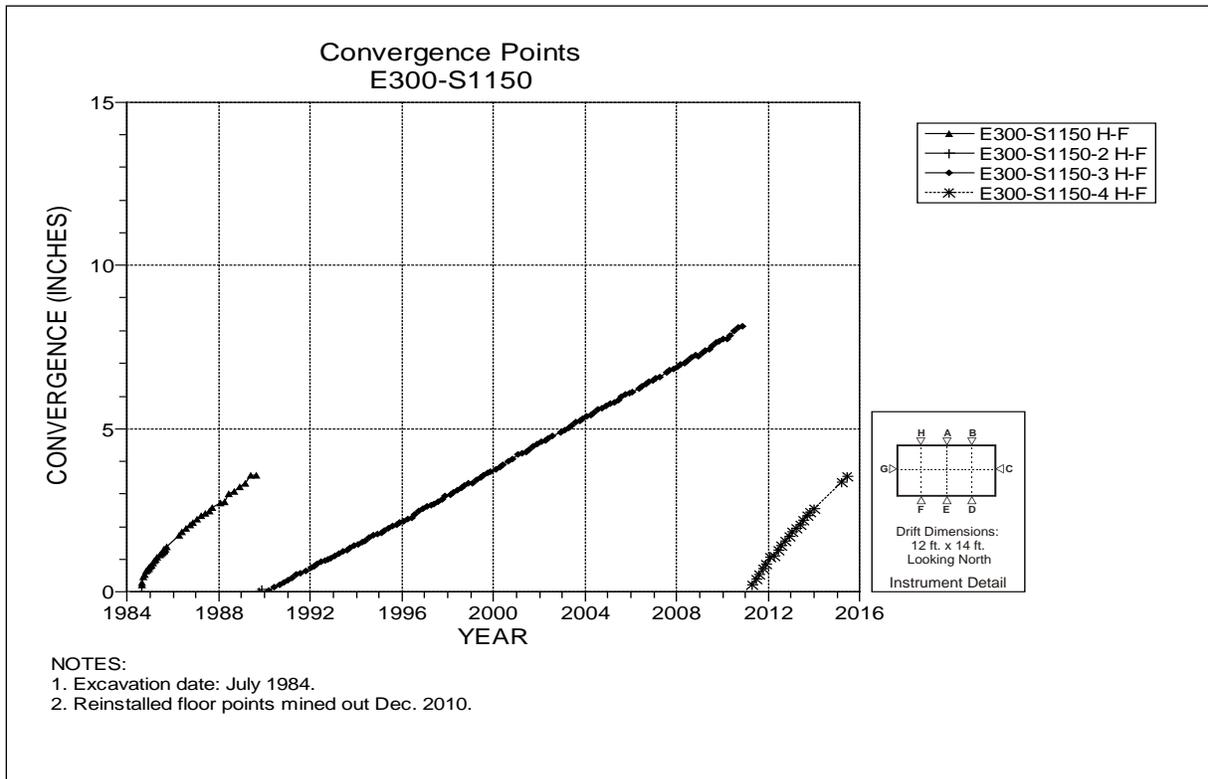
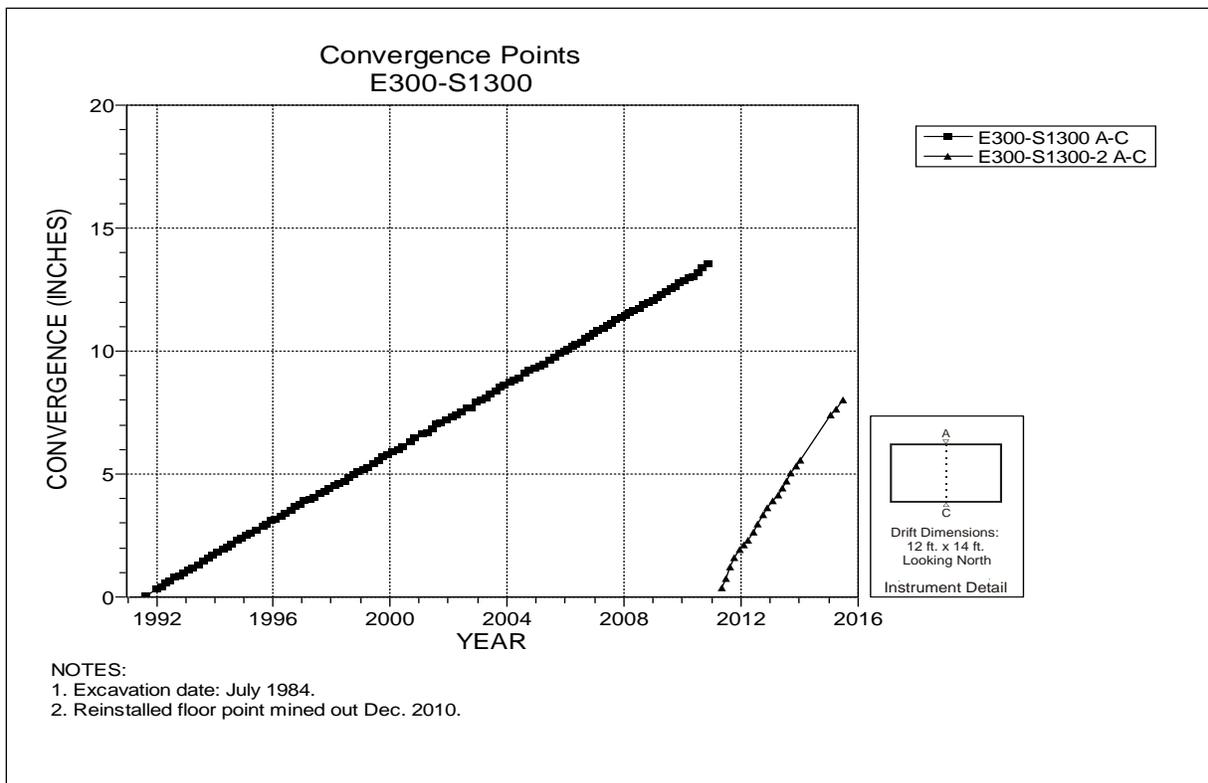


Figure 4-124 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 S1150 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**



**Figure 4-125 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 S1150 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point**



**Figure 4-126 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 S1300 – Roof to Floor**

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

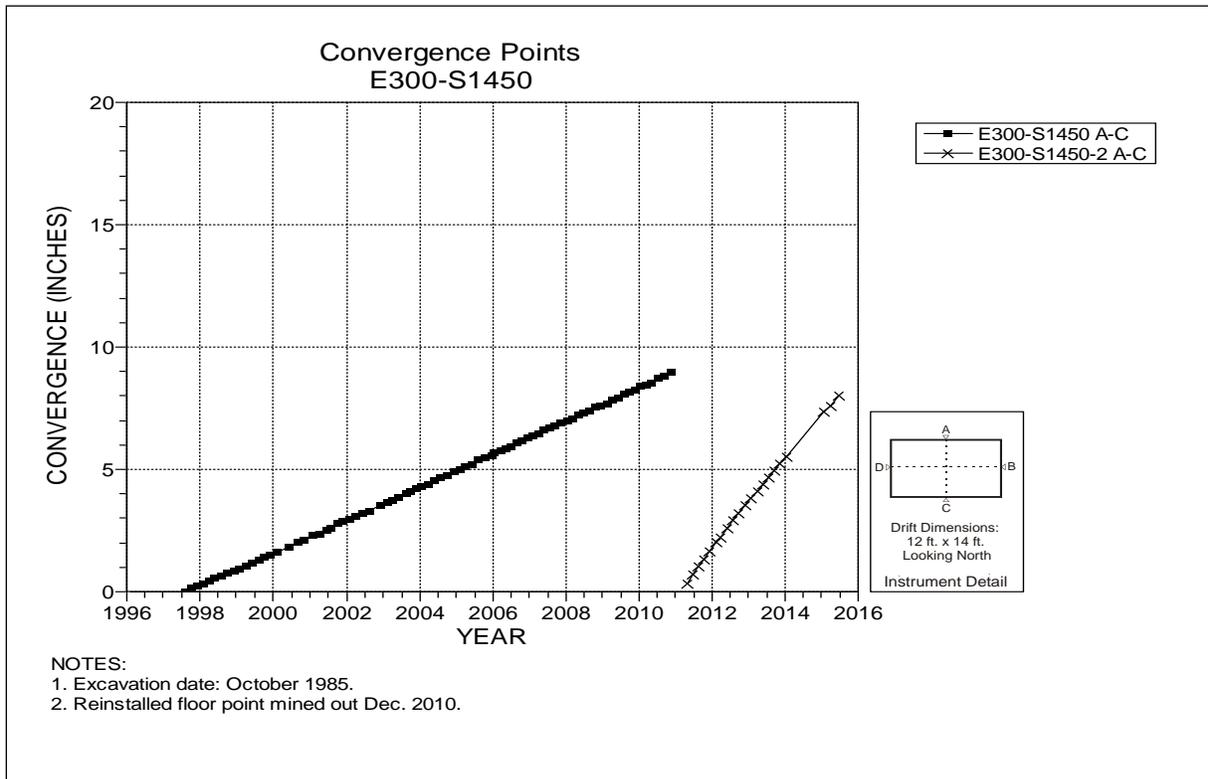


Figure 4-127 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 S1450 – Roof to Floor

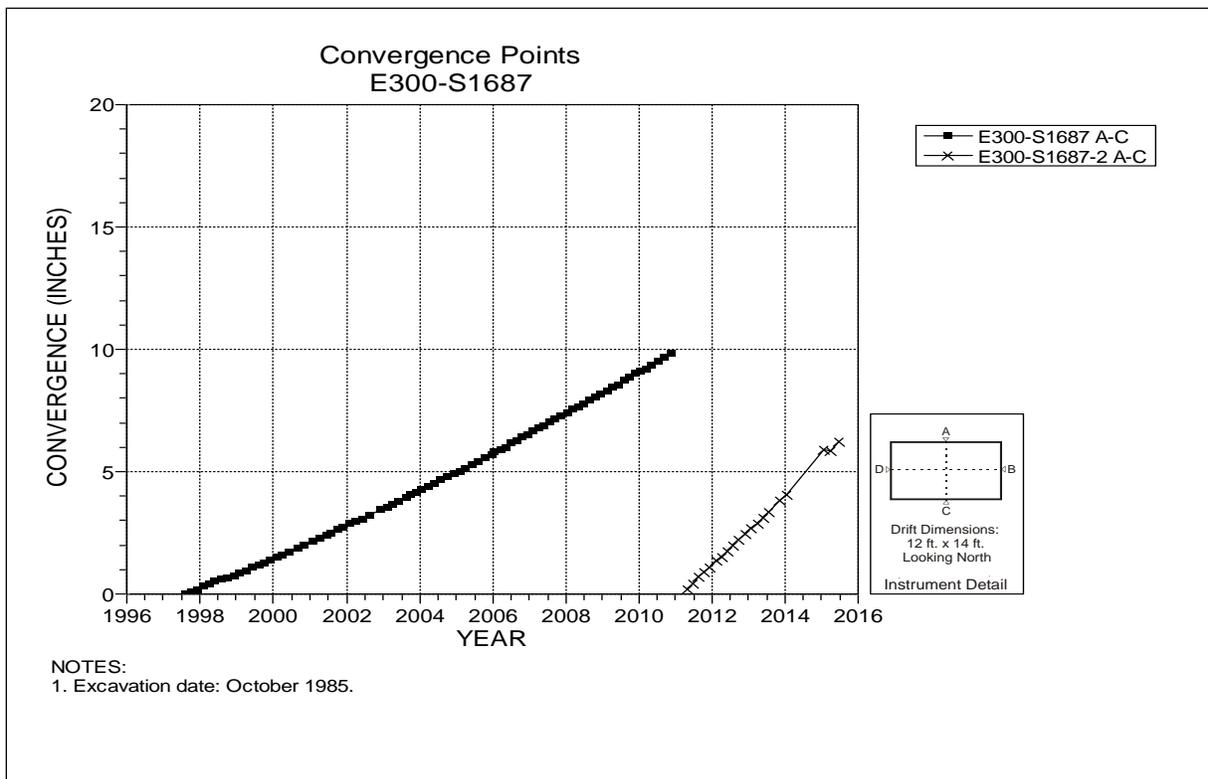


Figure 4-128 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 S1687 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

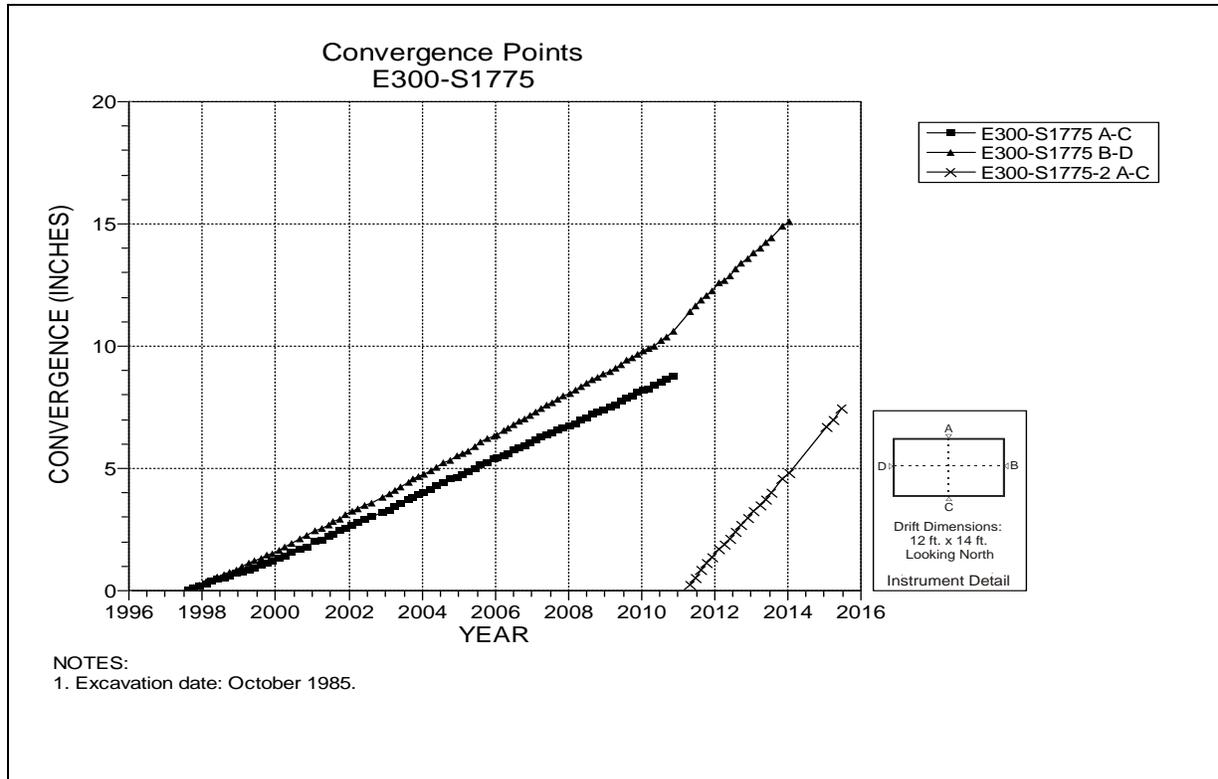


Figure 4-129 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 S1775 – All Chords

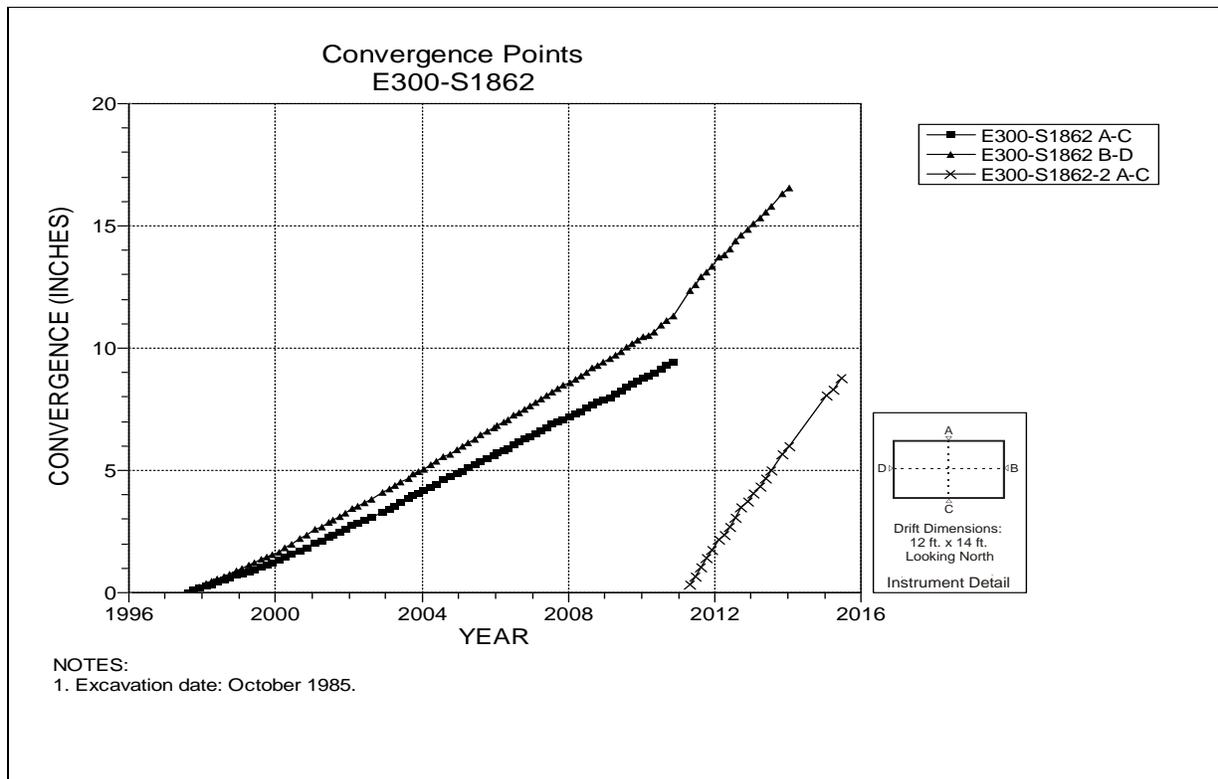


Figure 4-130 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 S1862 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

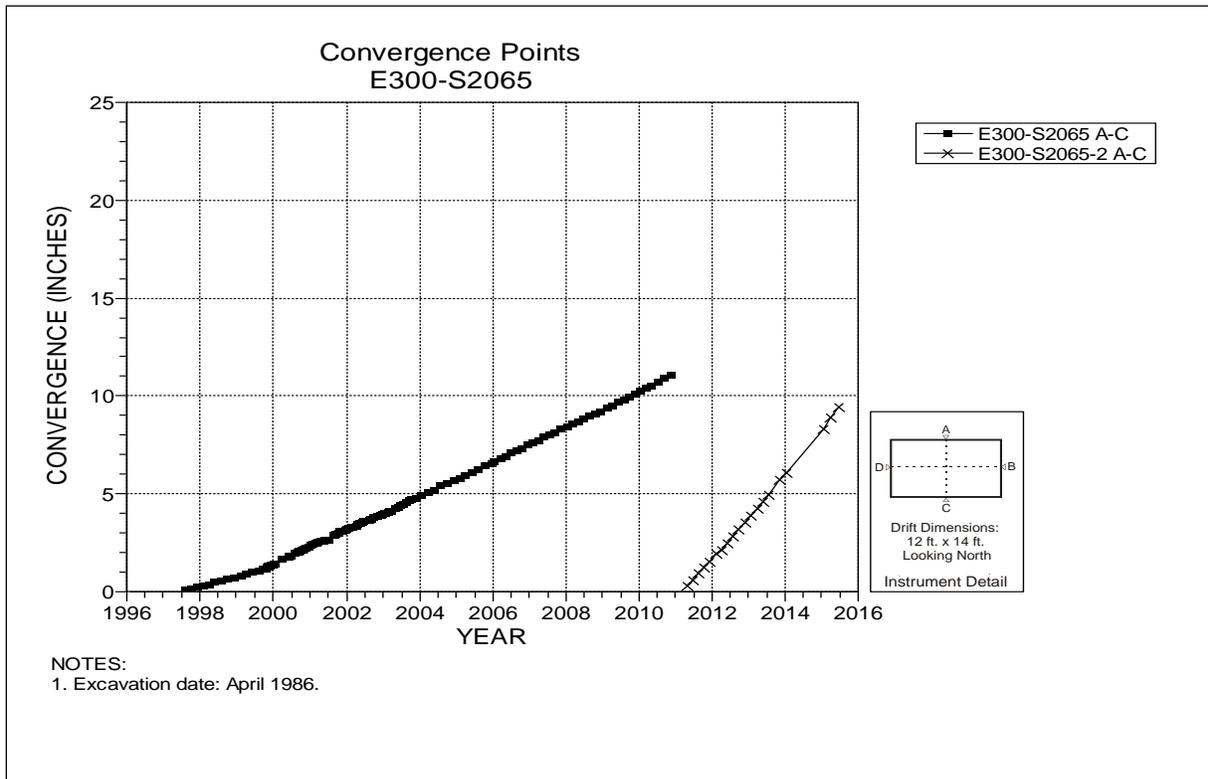


Figure 4-131 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 S2065 – Roof to Floor

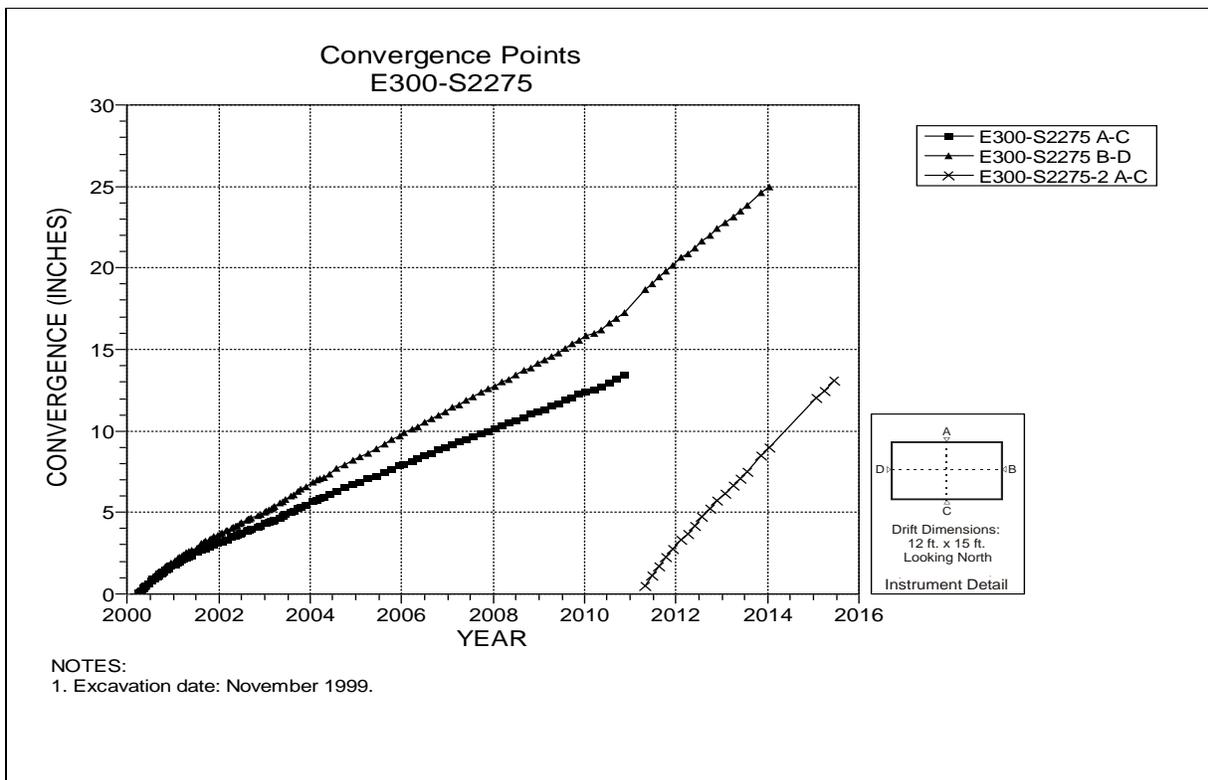


Figure 4-132 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 S2275 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

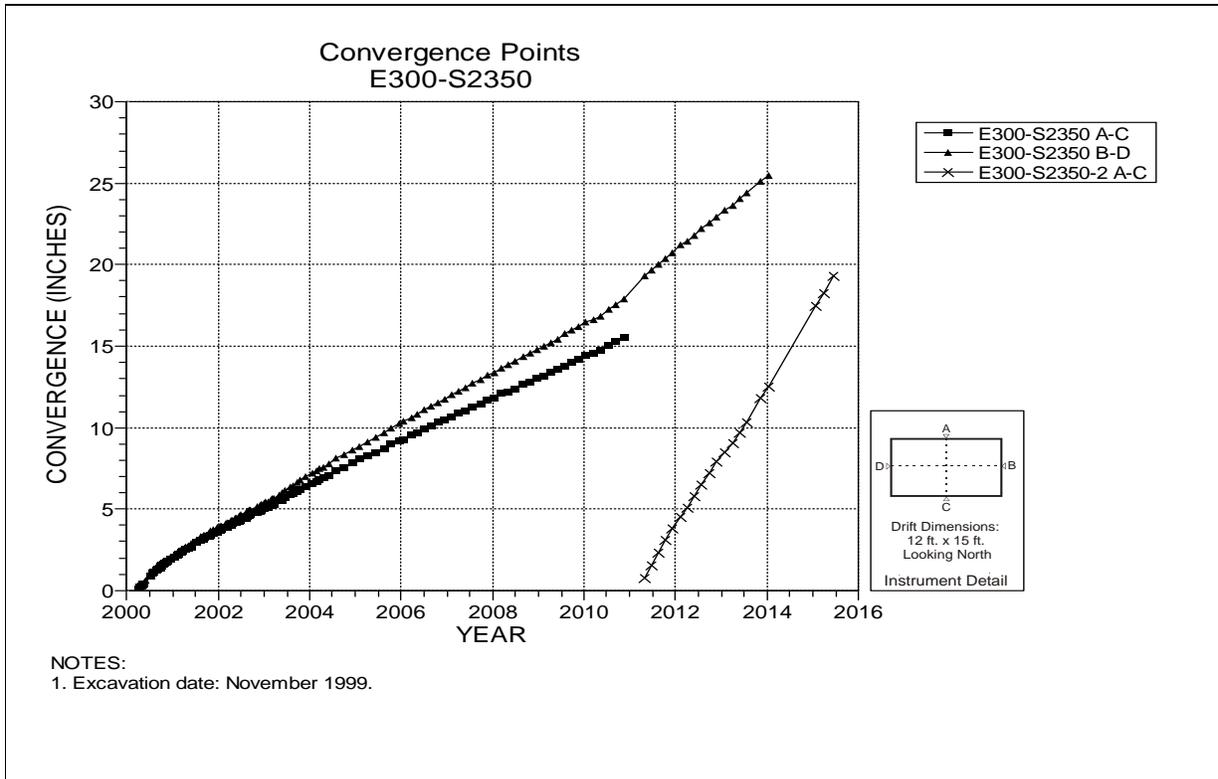


Figure 4-133 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 S2350 – All Chords

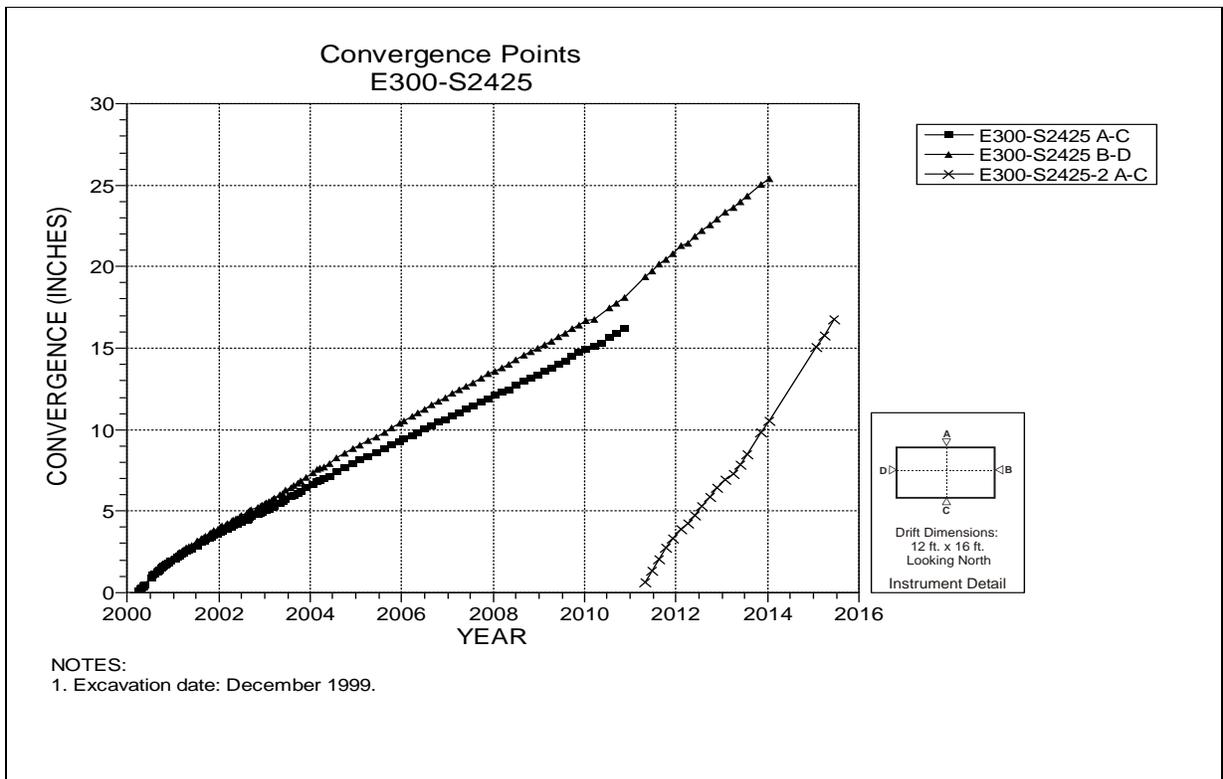
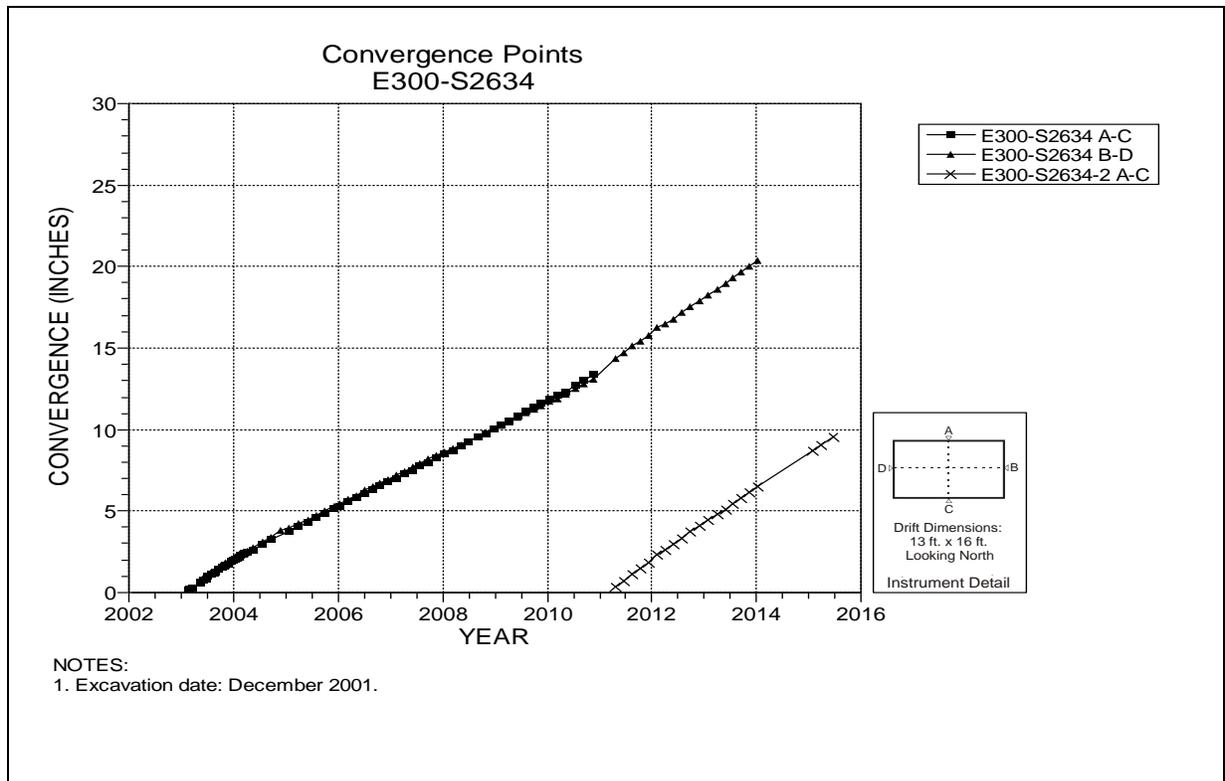
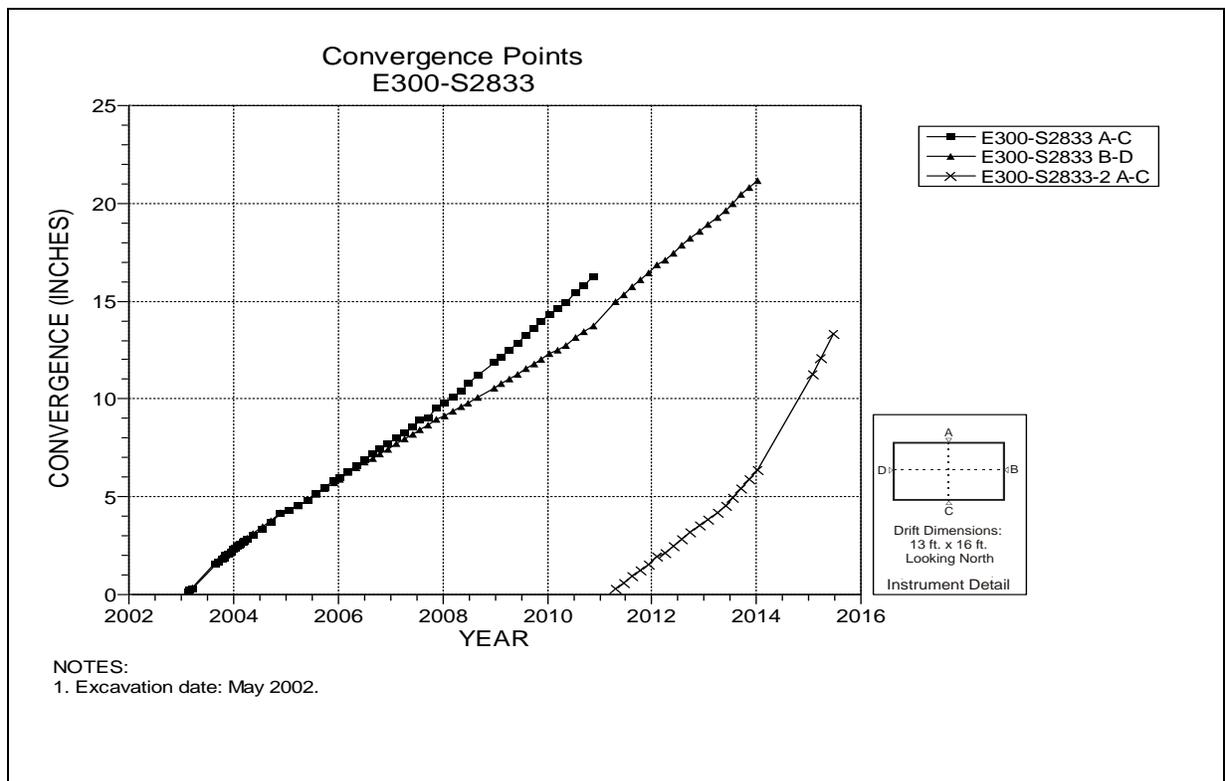


Figure 4-134 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 S2425 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**



**Figure 4-135 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 S2634 – All Chords**



**Figure 4-136 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 S2833 – All Chords**

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

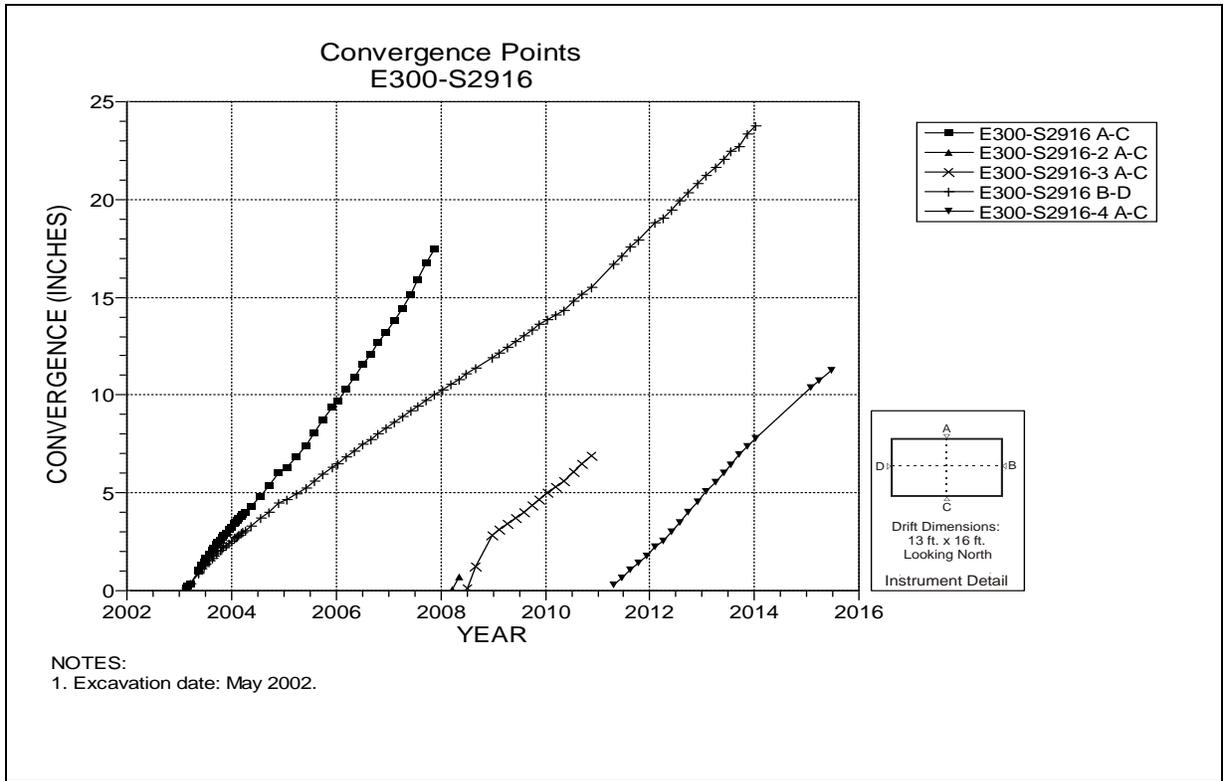


Figure 4-137 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 S2916 – All Chords

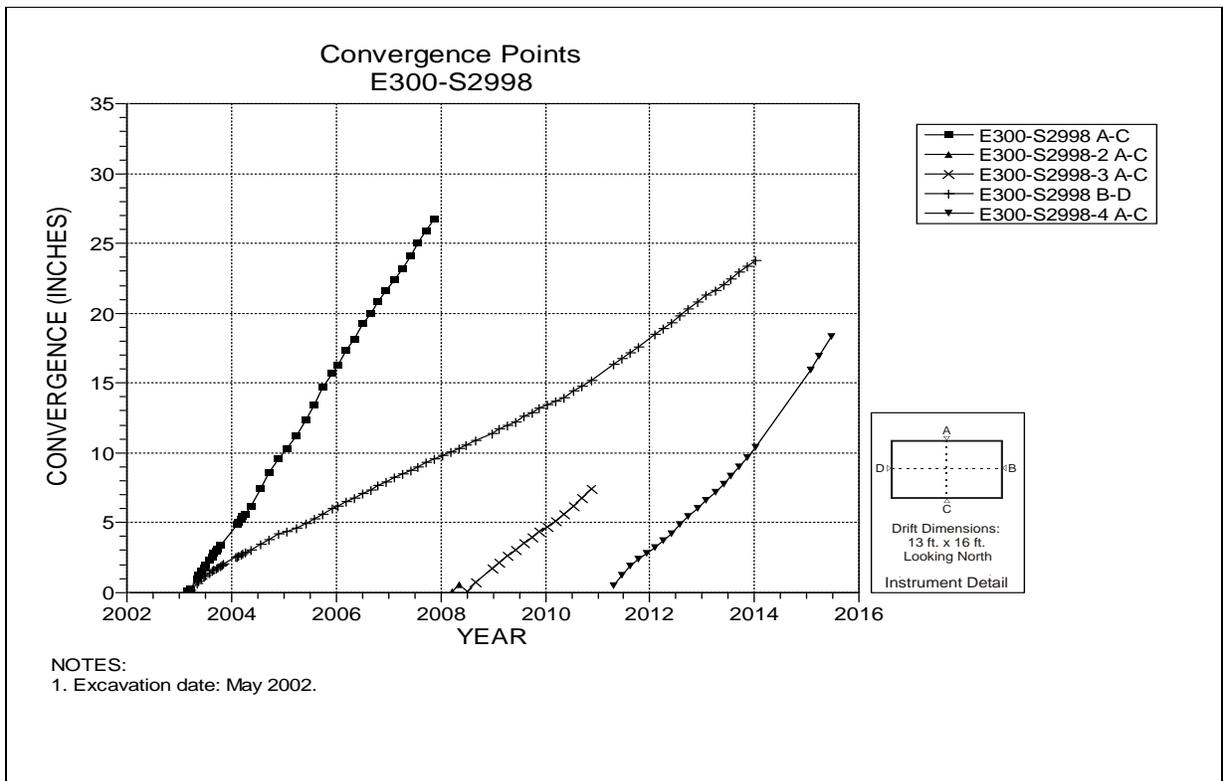


Figure 4-138 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 S2998 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

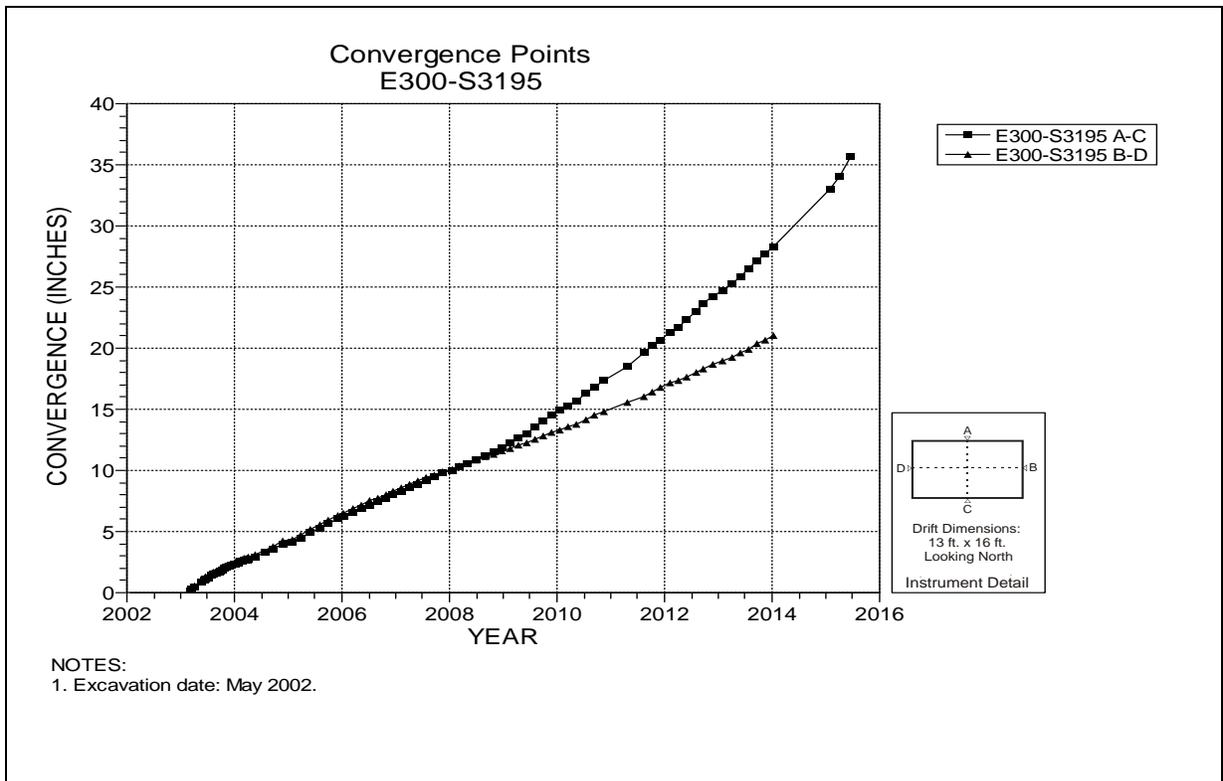


Figure 4-139 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 S3195 – All Chords

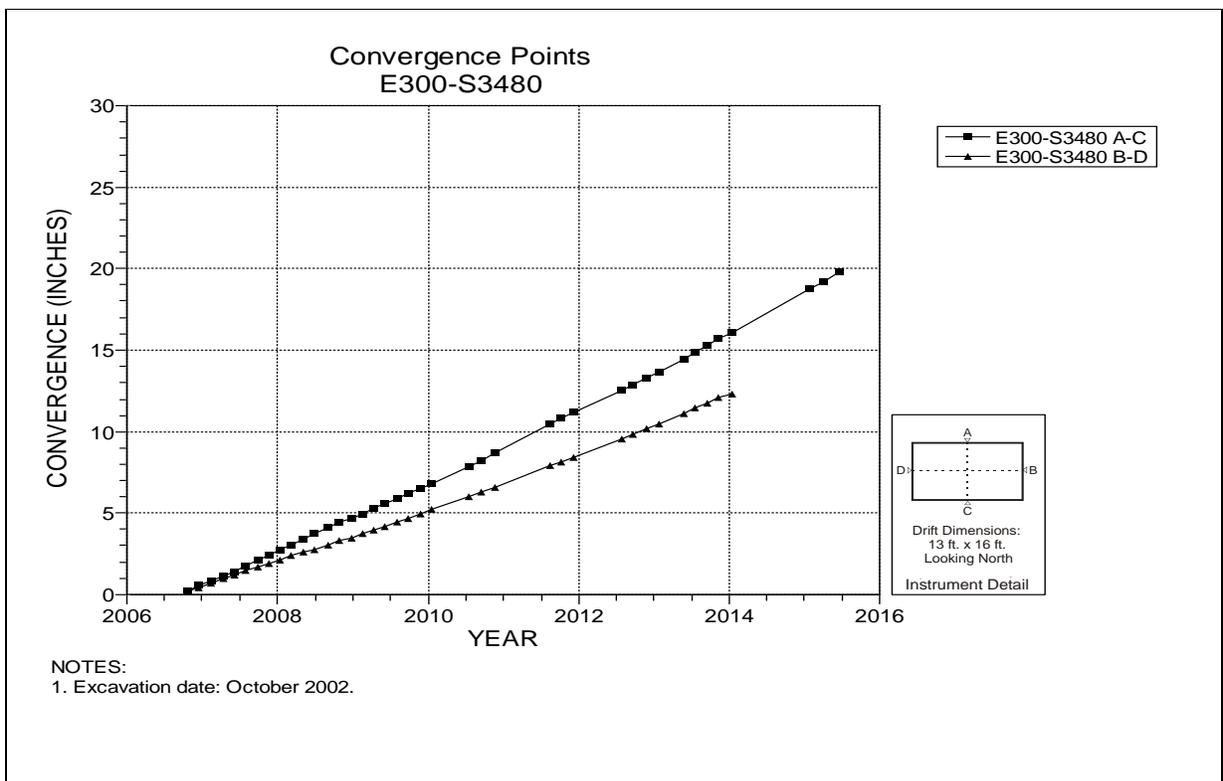


Figure 4-140 Convergence Point Array –  
E300 S3480 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

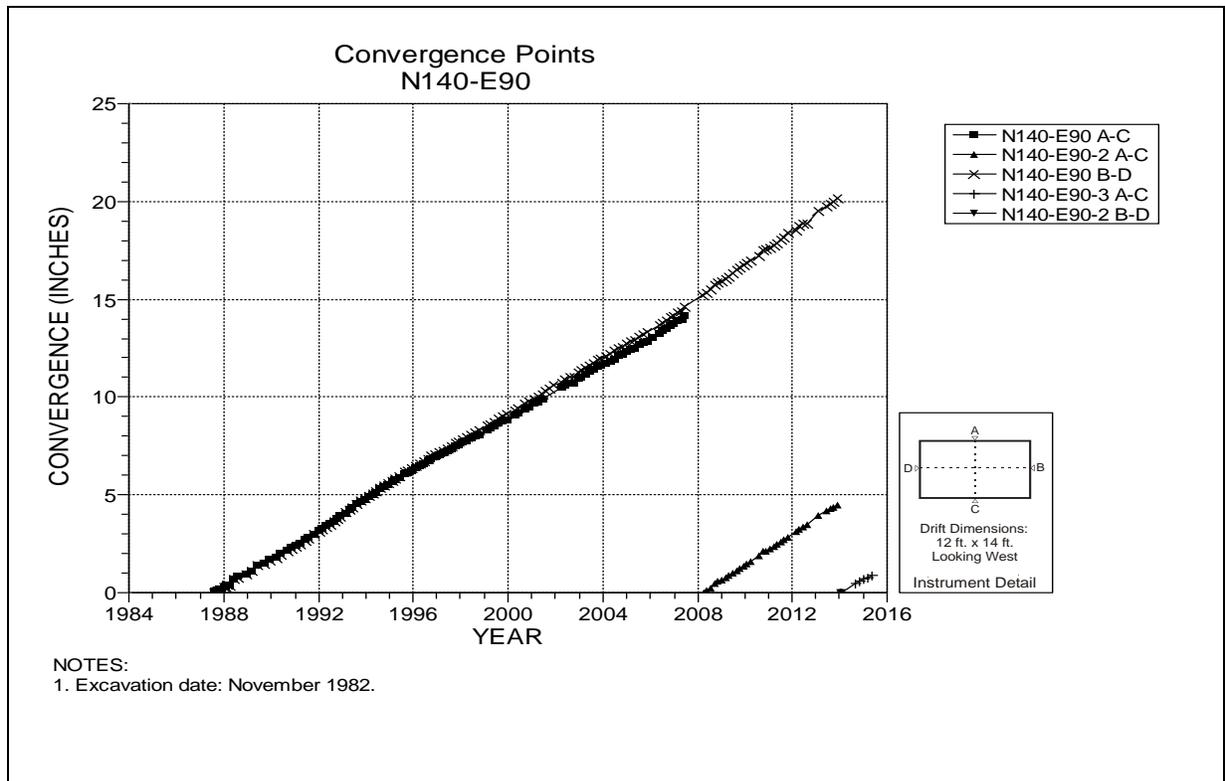


Figure 4-141 Convergence Point Array –  
N140 E90 – All Chords

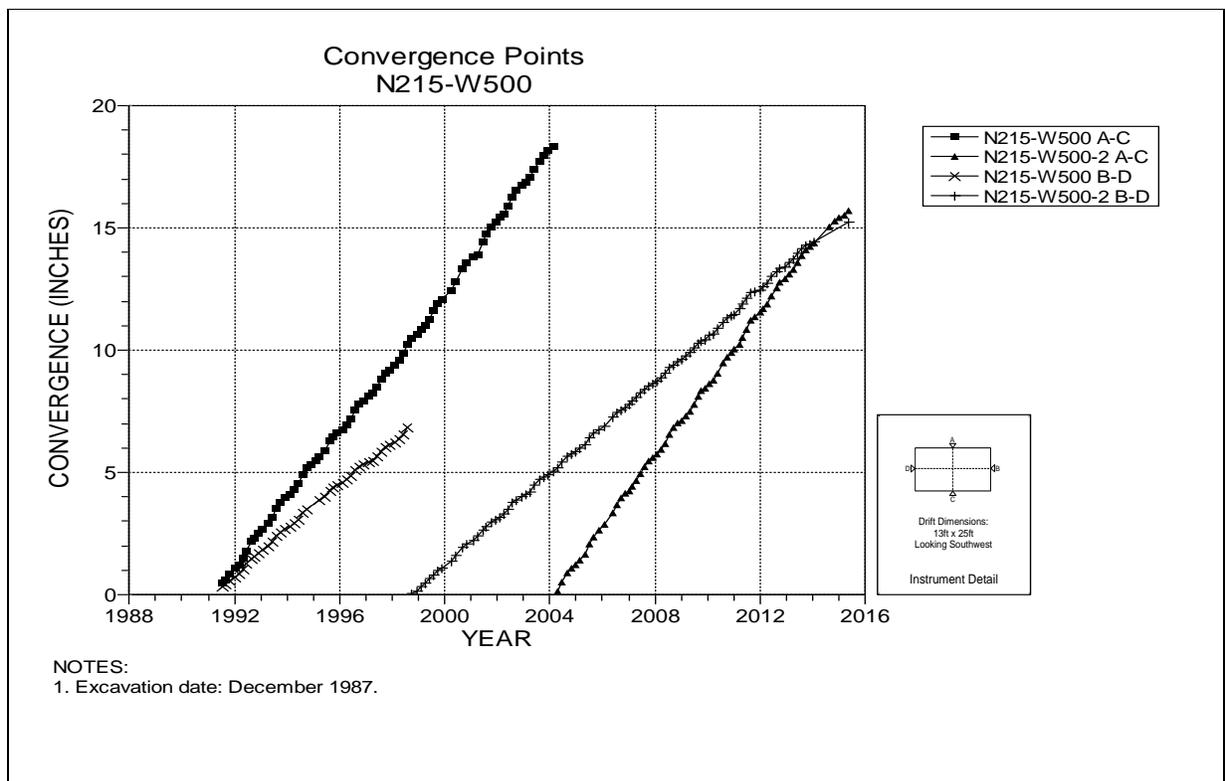


Figure 4-142 Convergence Point Array –  
N215 W500 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

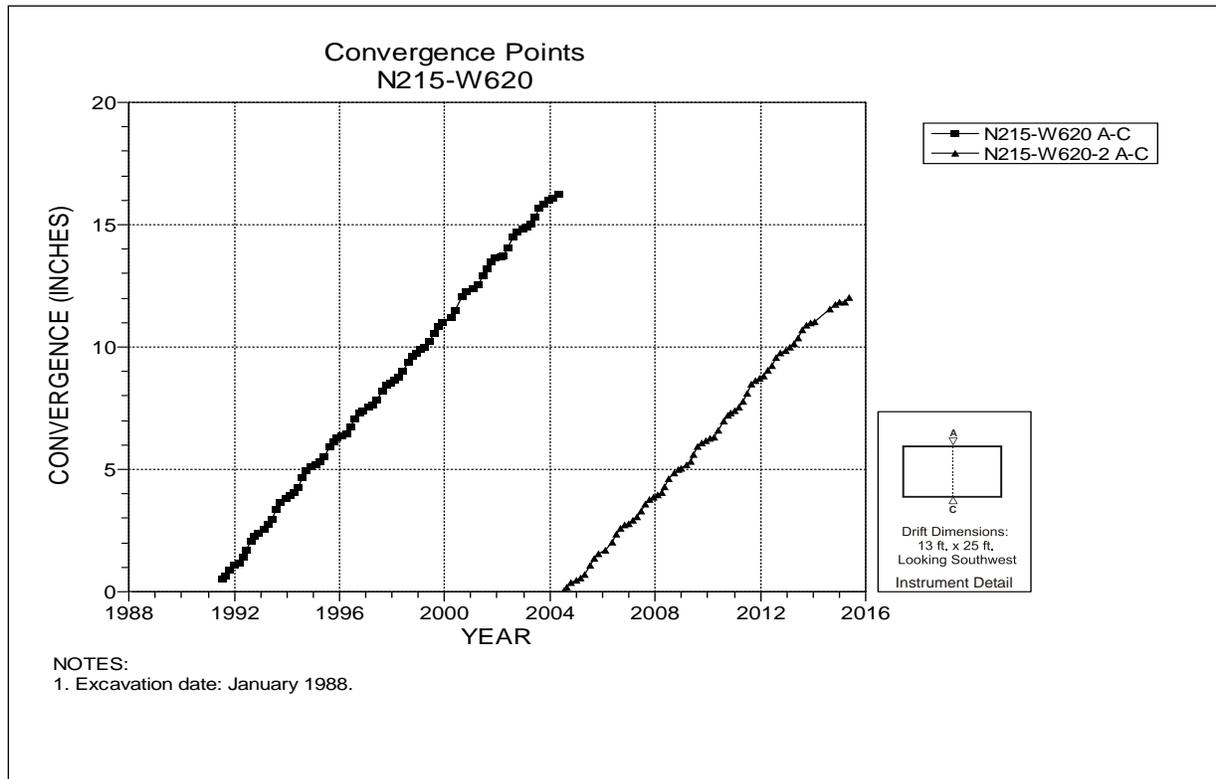


Figure 4-143 Convergence Point Array –  
N215 W620 – Roof to Floor

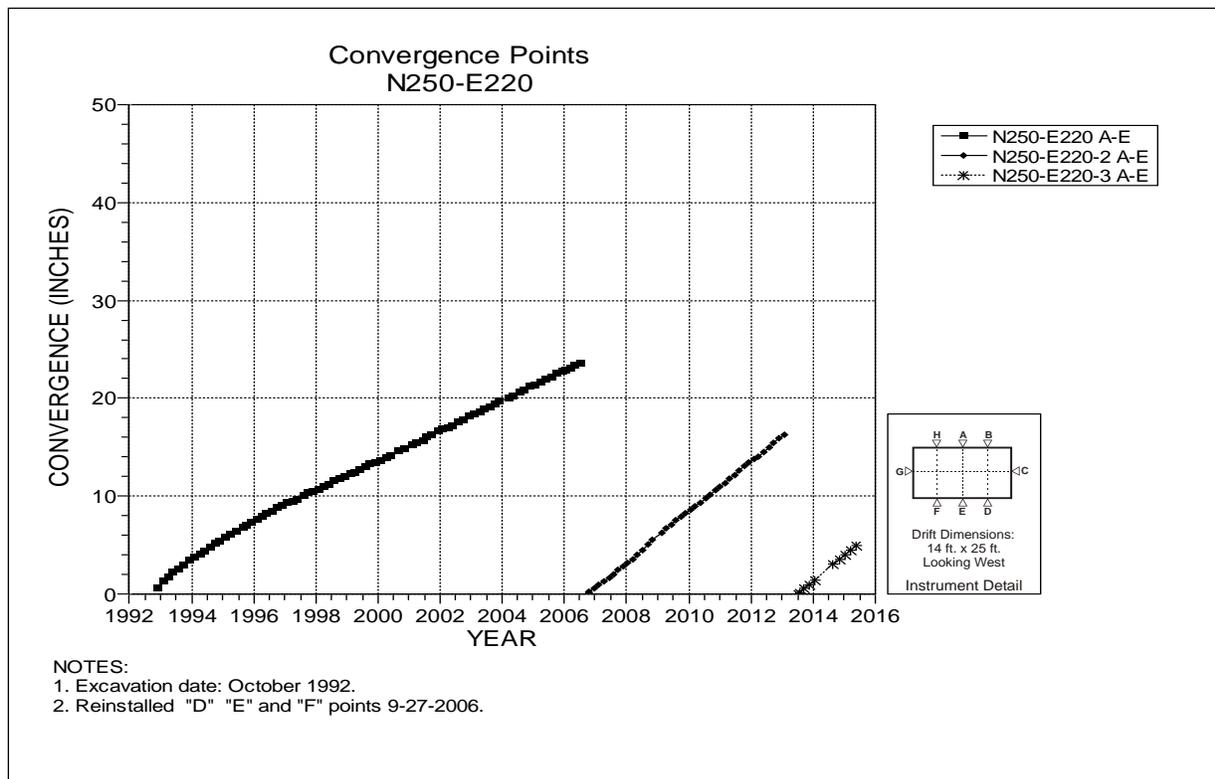
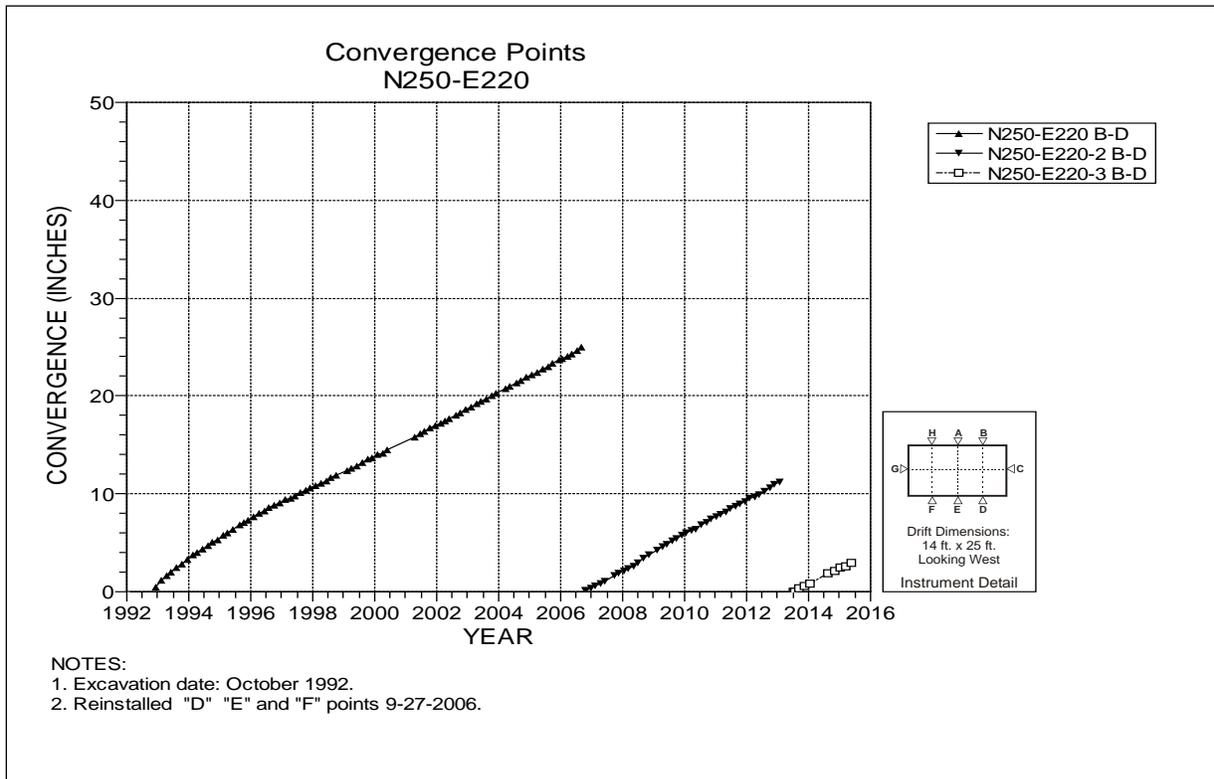
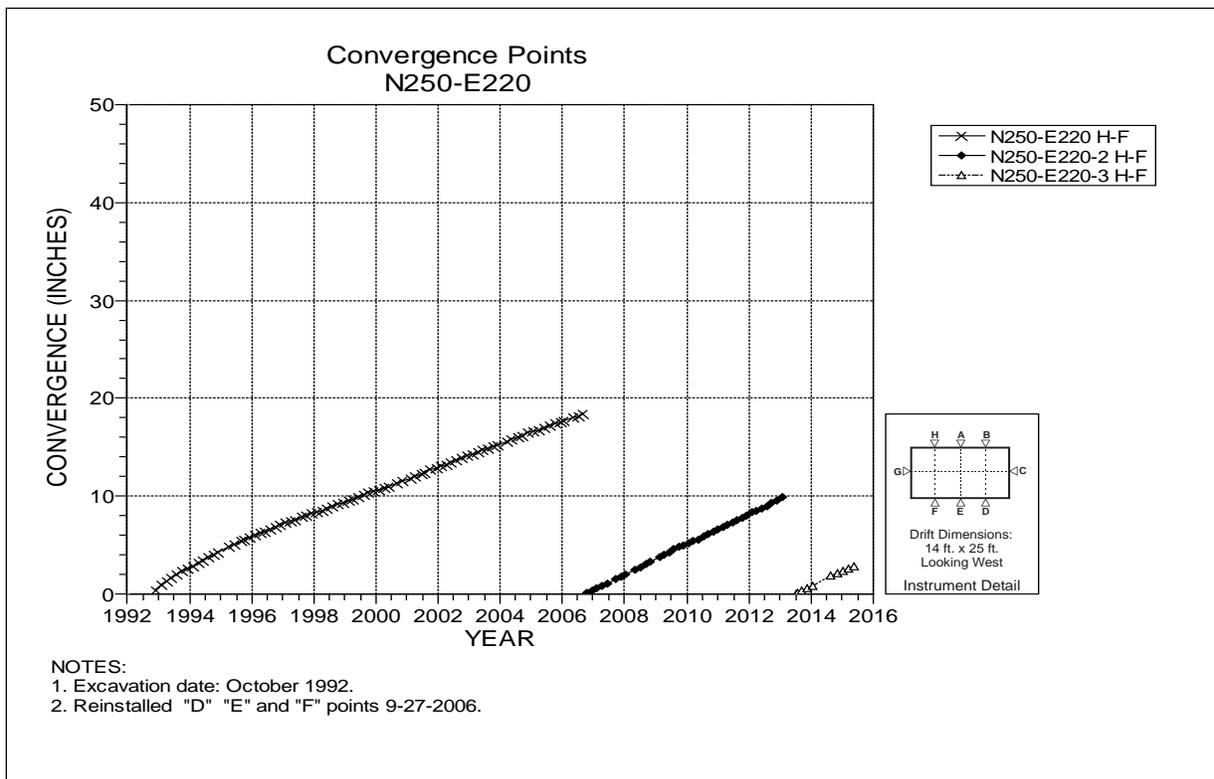


Figure 4-144 Convergence Point Array –  
N250 E220 – Roof to Floor – Centerline

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**



**Figure 4-145 Convergence Point Array –  
N250 E220 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point**



**Figure 4-146 Convergence Point Array –  
N250 E220 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point**

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

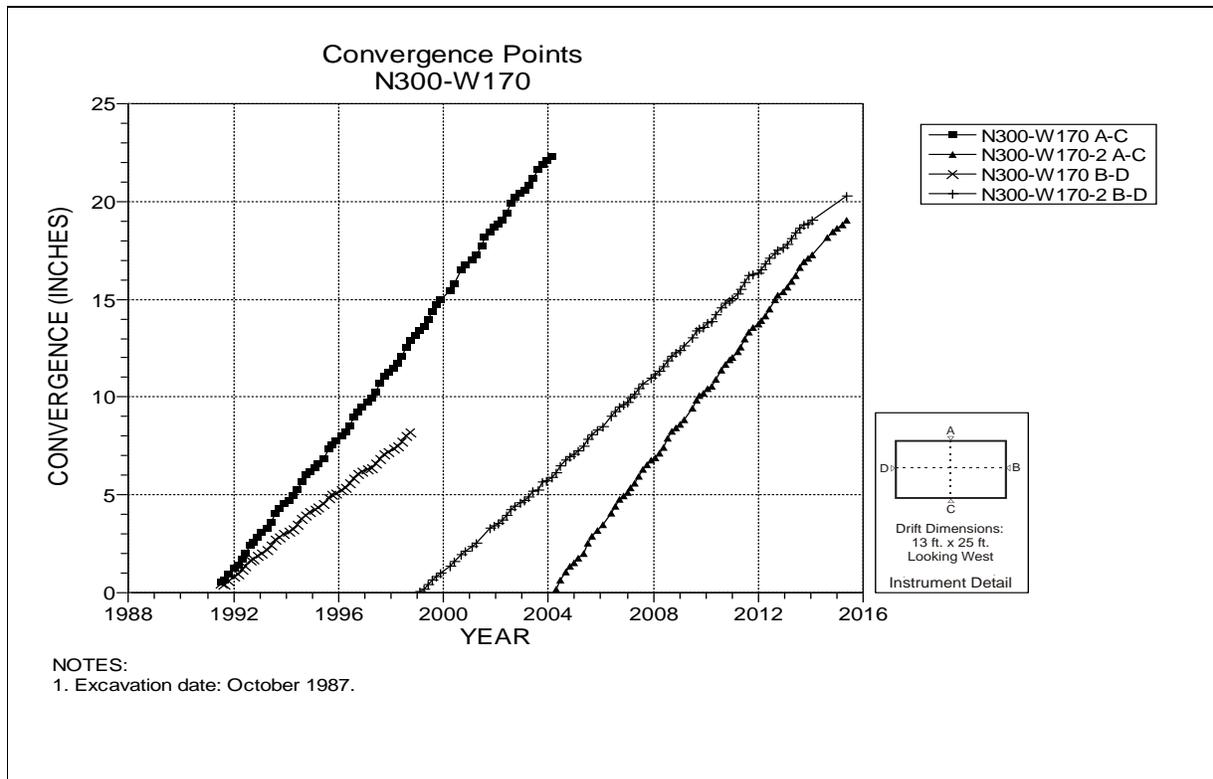


Figure 4-147 Convergence Point Array –  
N300 W170 – All Chords

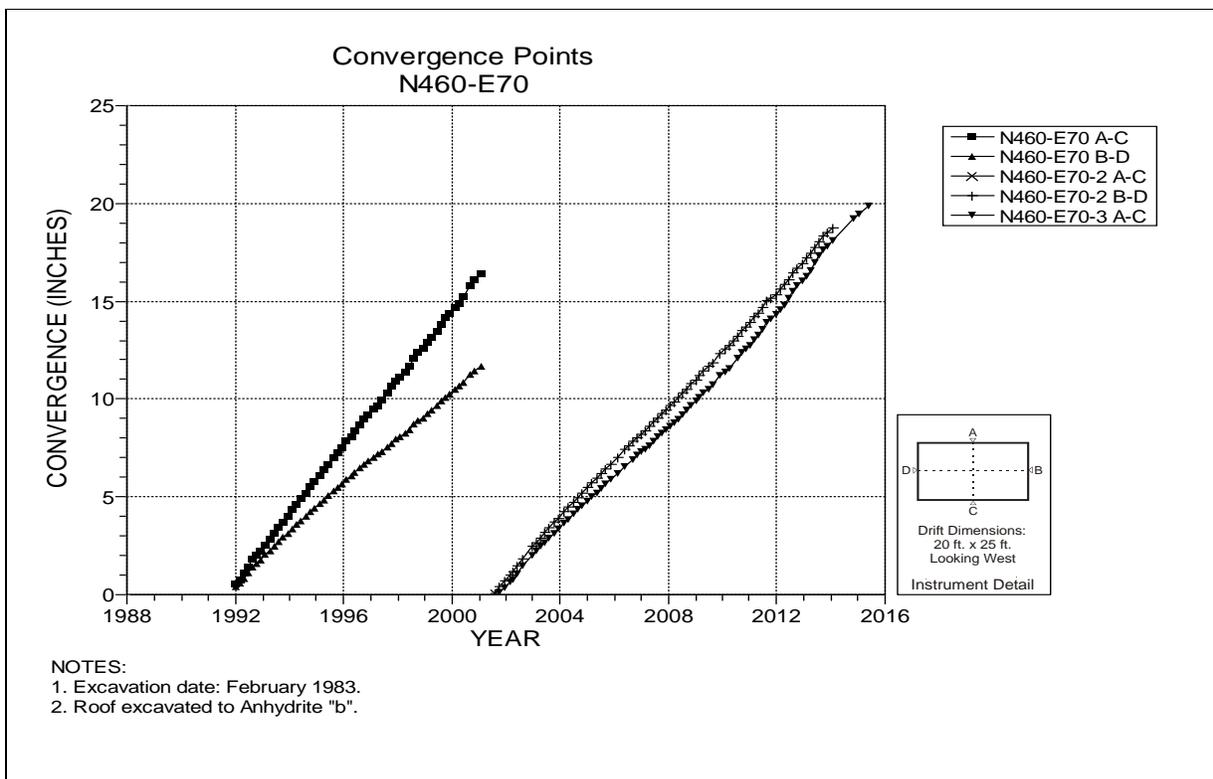


Figure 4-148 Convergence Point Array –  
N460 E70 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

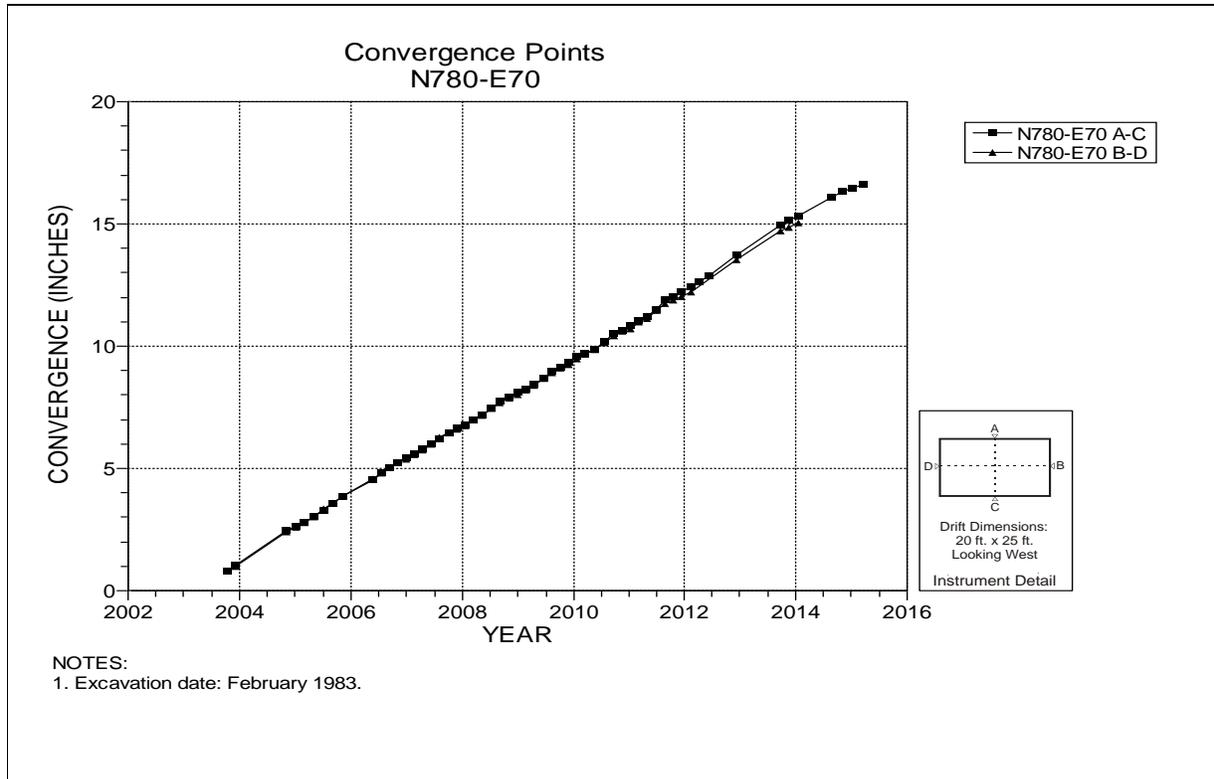


Figure 4-149 Convergence Point Array –  
N780 E70 – All Chords

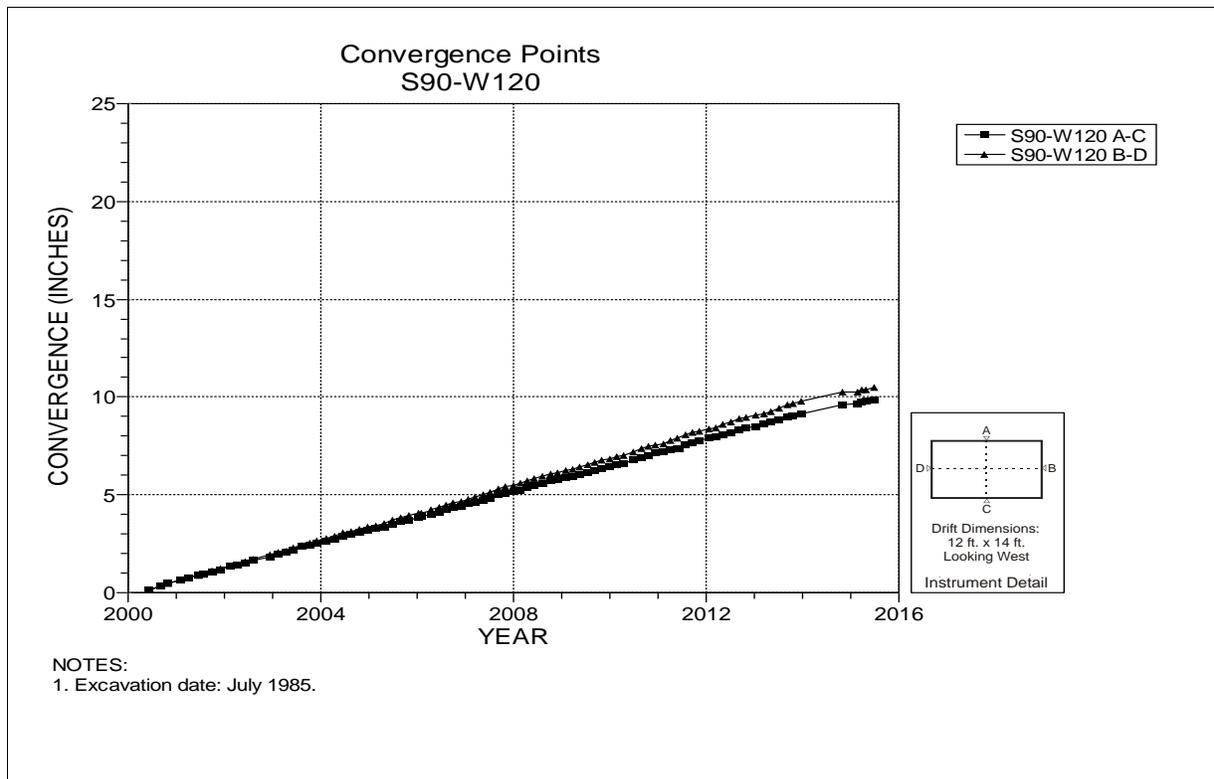


Figure 4-150 Convergence Point Array –  
S90 W120 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

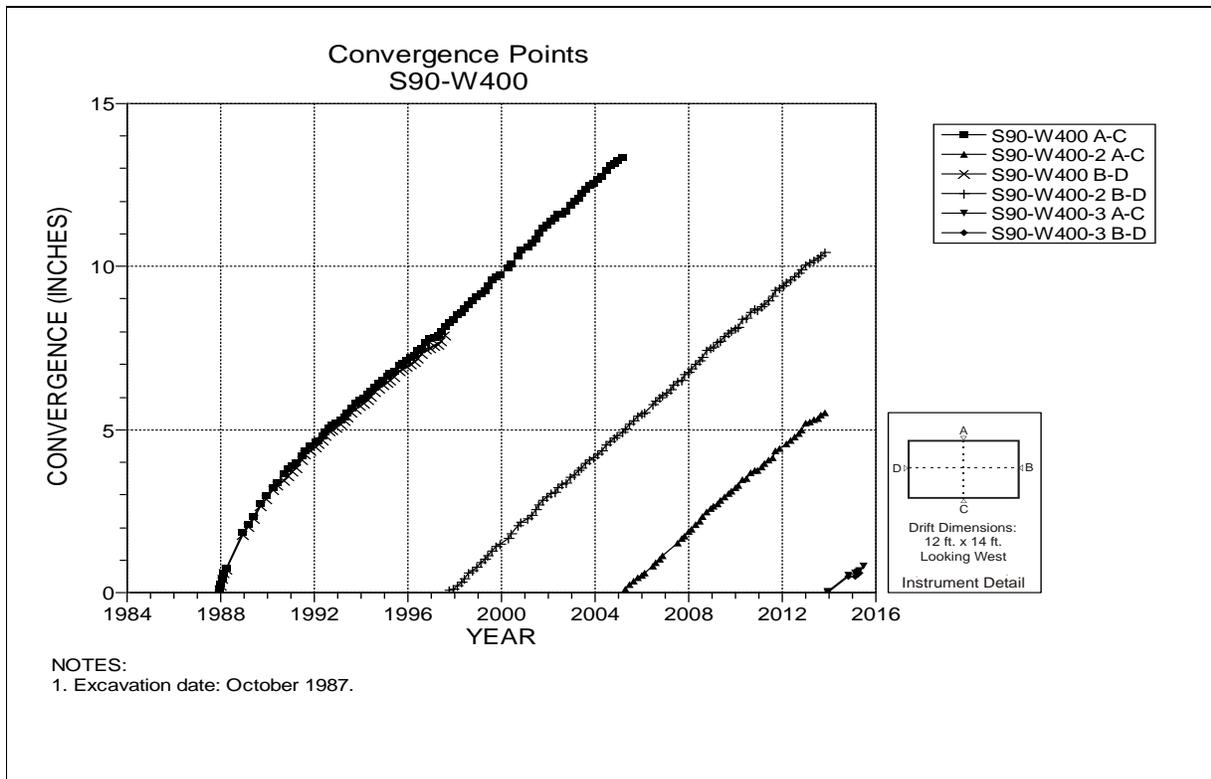


Figure 4-151 Convergence Point Array –  
S90 W400 – All Chords

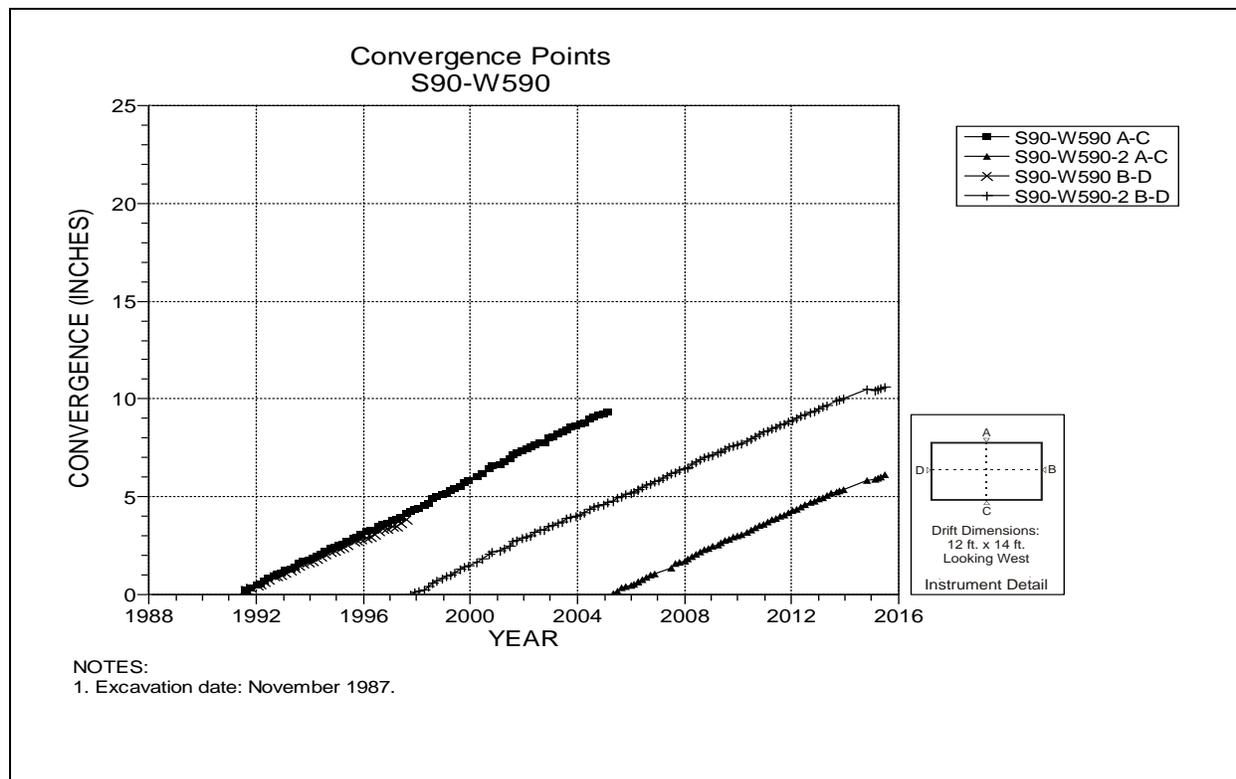


Figure 4-152 Convergence Point Array –  
S90 W590 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

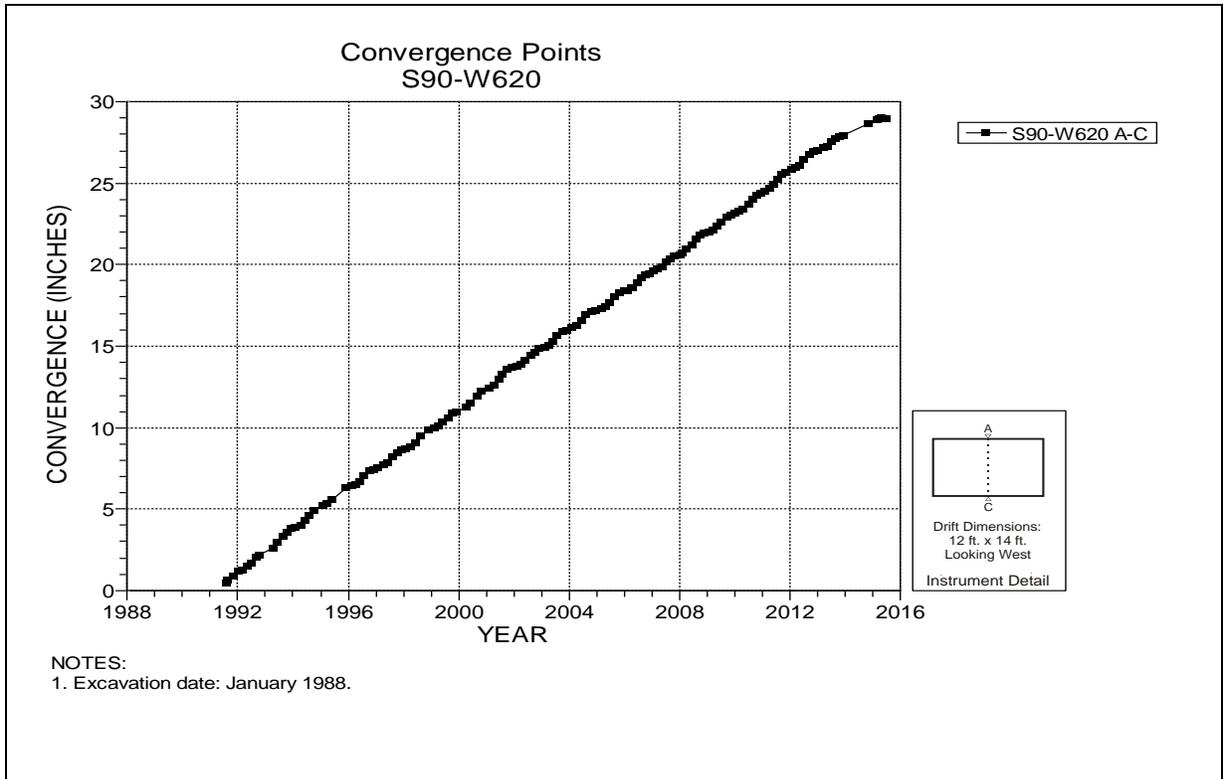


Figure 4-153 Convergence Point Array –  
S90 W620 – Roof to Floor

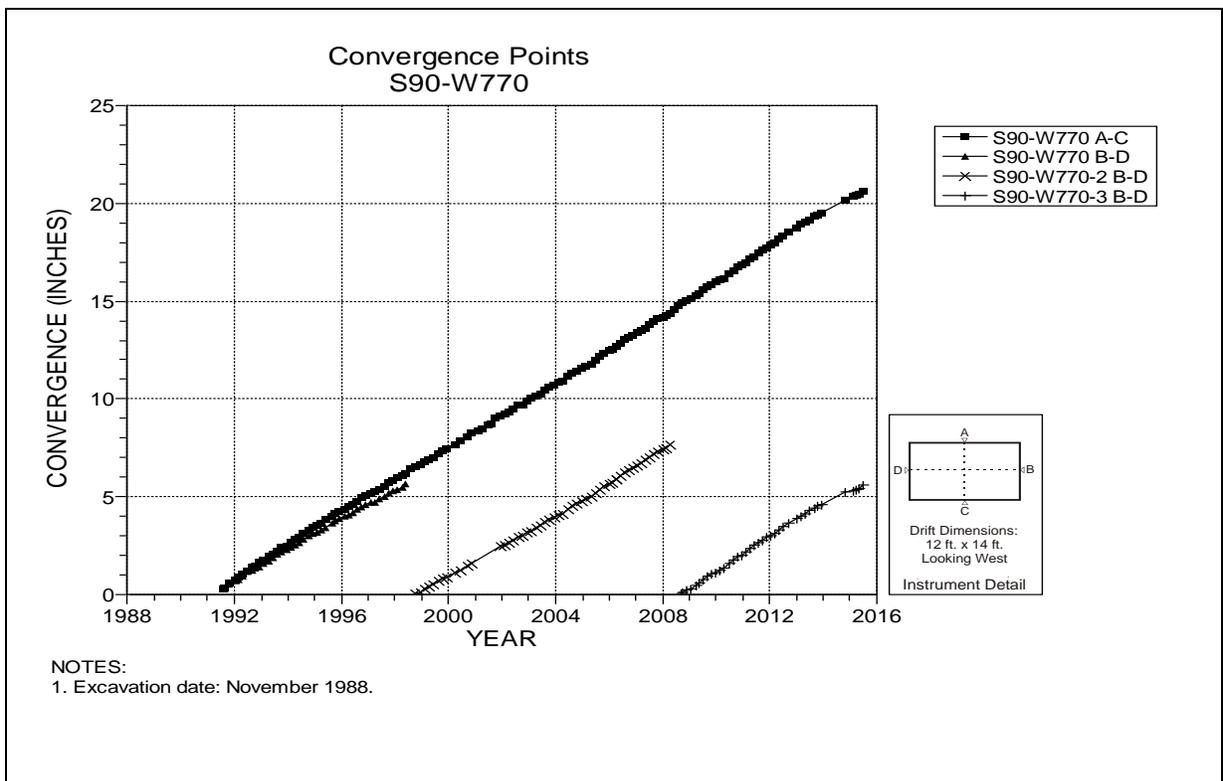


Figure 4-154 Convergence Point Array –  
S90 W770 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

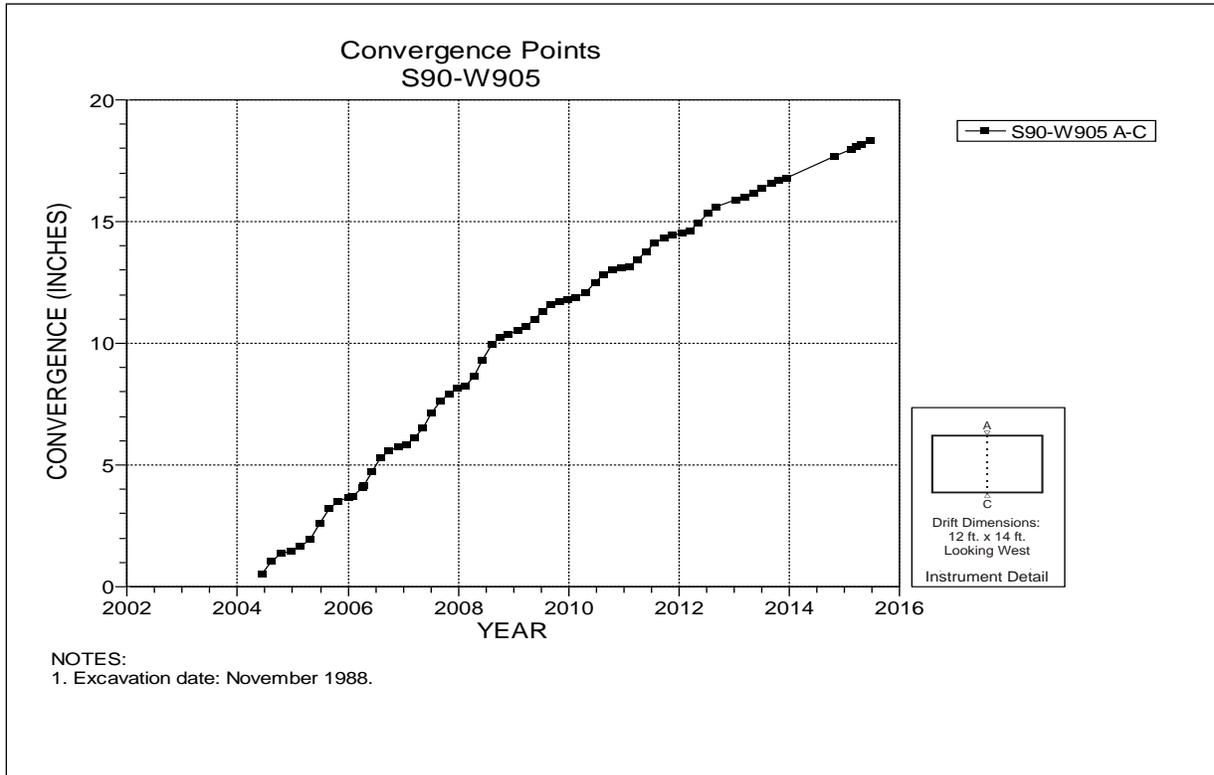


Figure 4-155 Convergence Point Array –  
S90 W905 – Roof to Floor

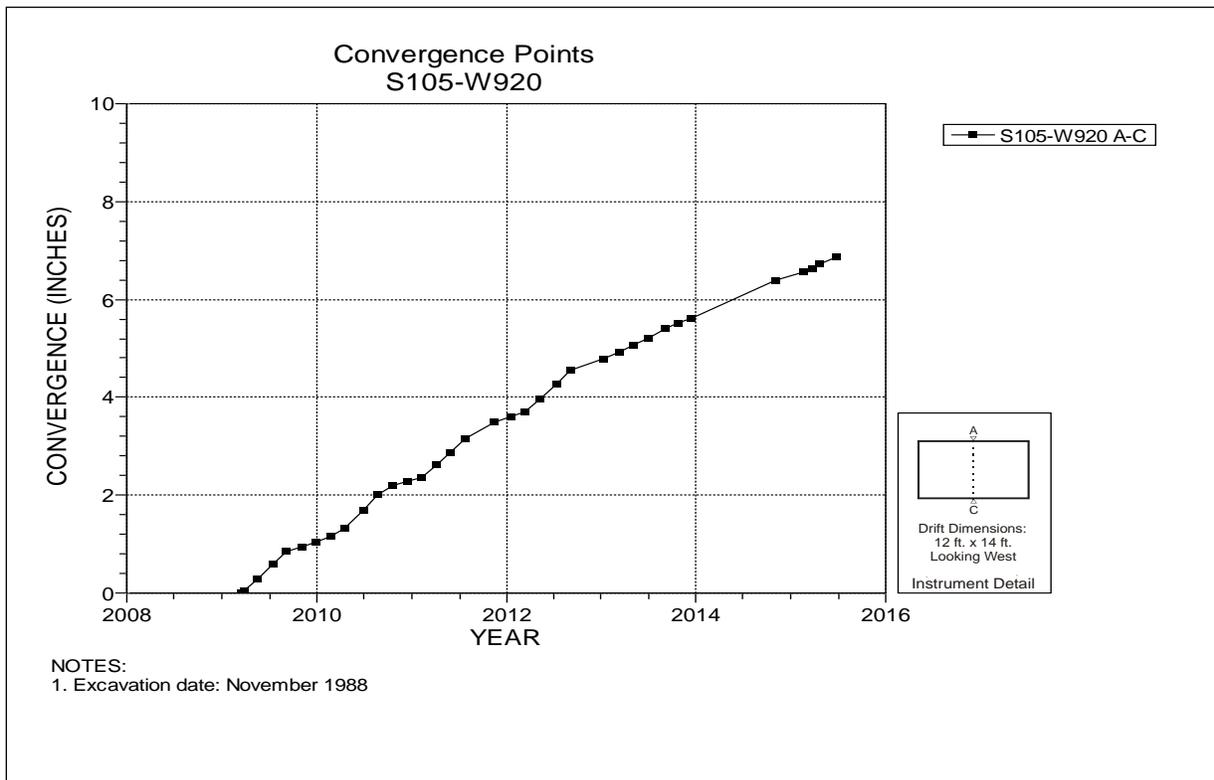


Figure 4-156 Convergence Point Array –  
S105 W920 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

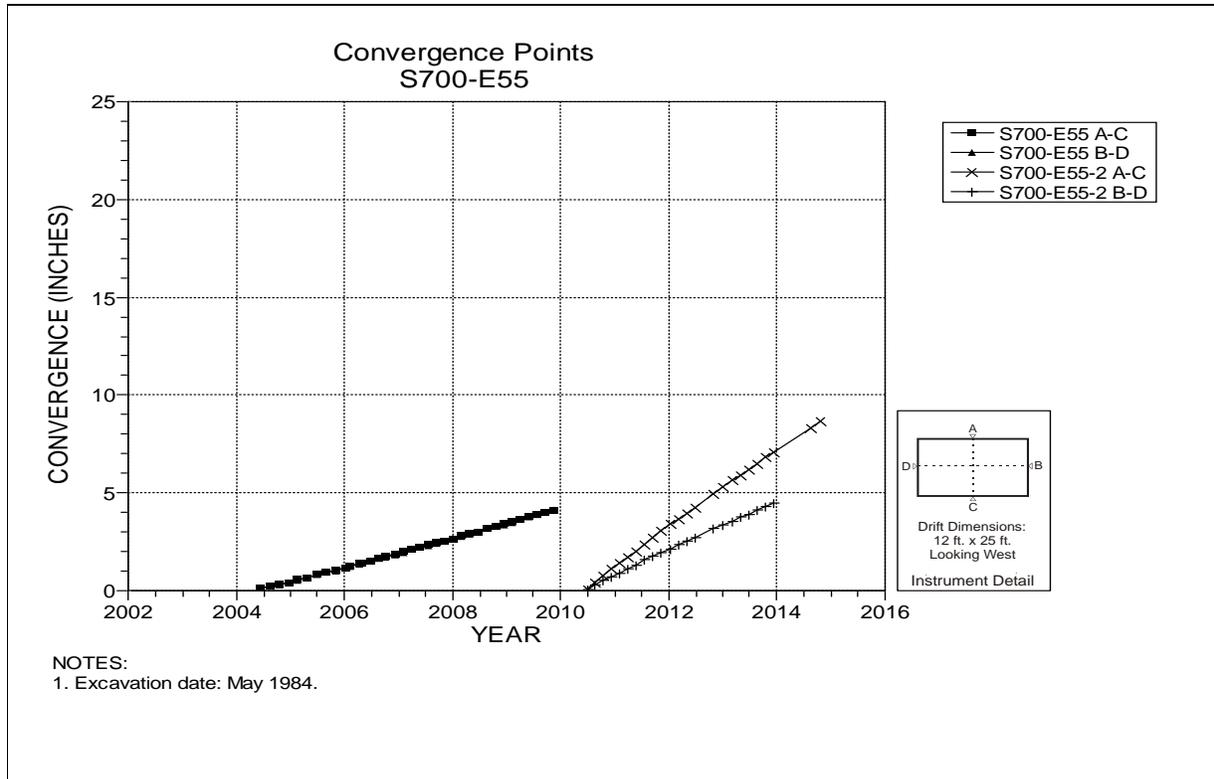


Figure 4-157 Convergence Point Array –  
S700 E55 – All Chords

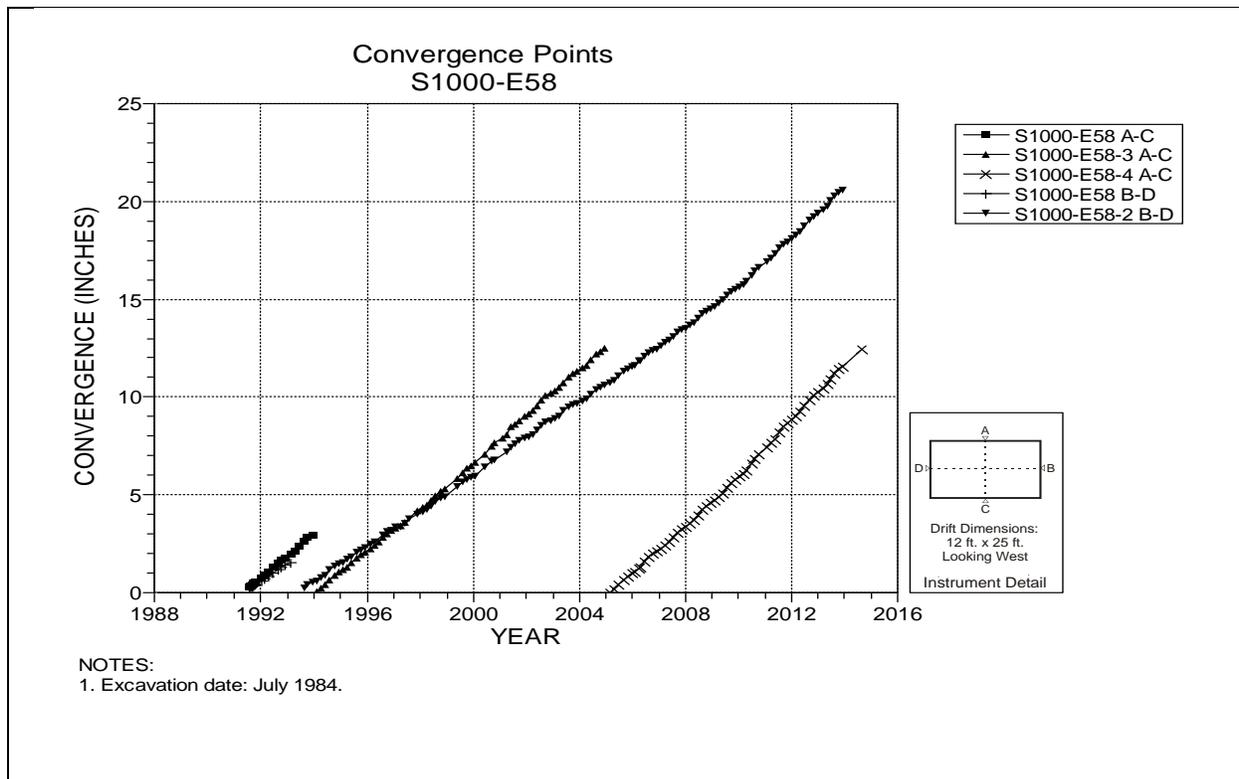


Figure 4-158 Convergence Point Array –  
S1000 E58 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

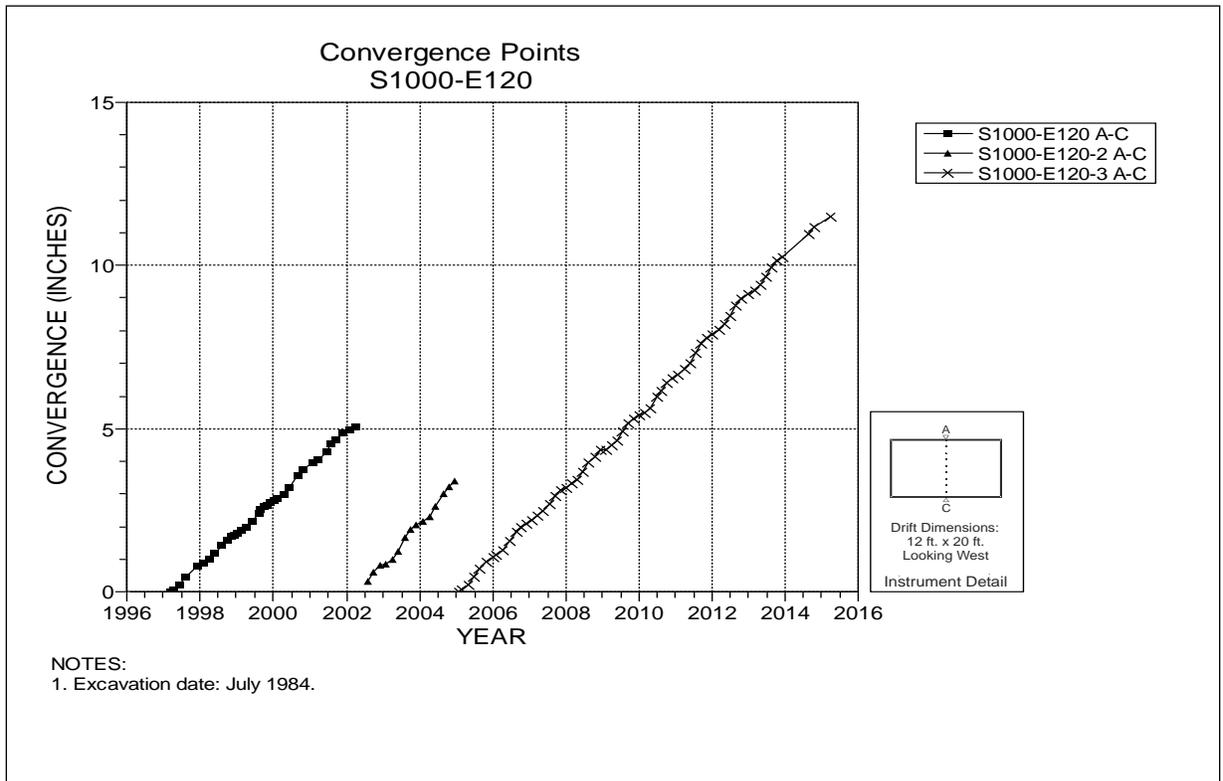


Figure 4-159 Convergence Point Array –  
S1000 E120 – Roof to Floor

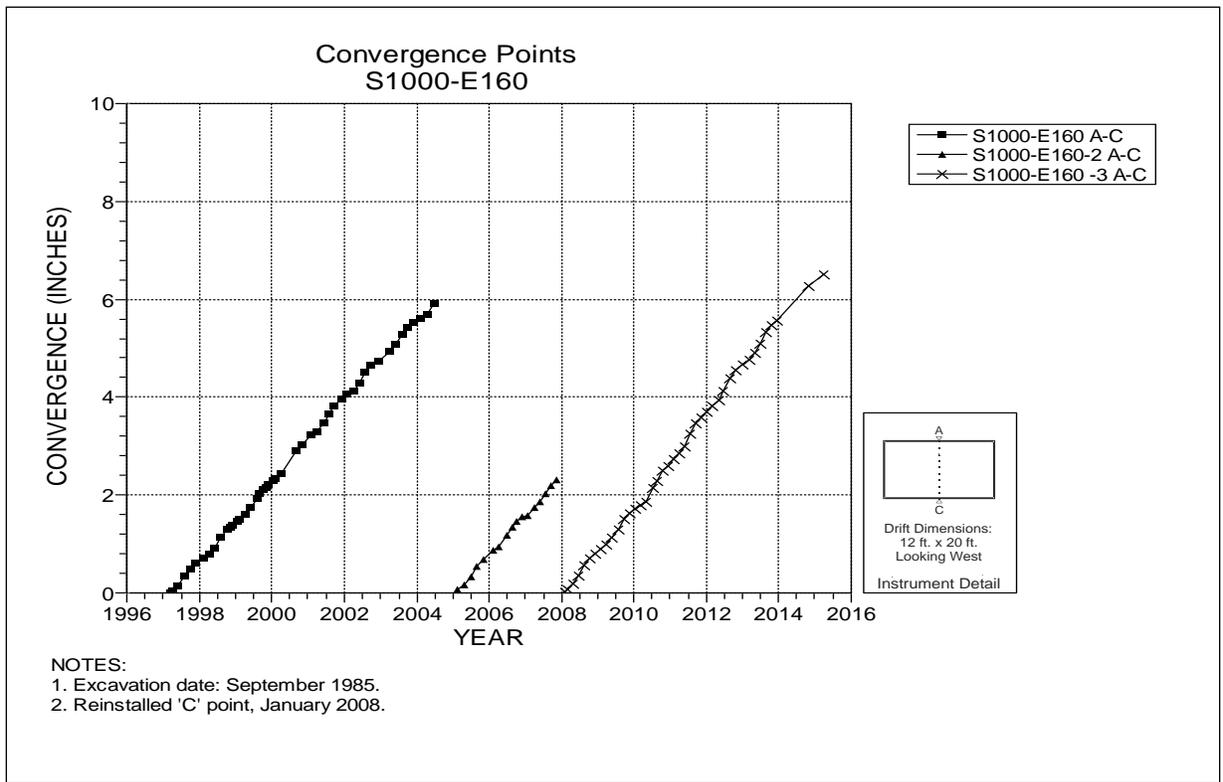


Figure 4-160 Convergence Point Array –  
S1000 E160 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

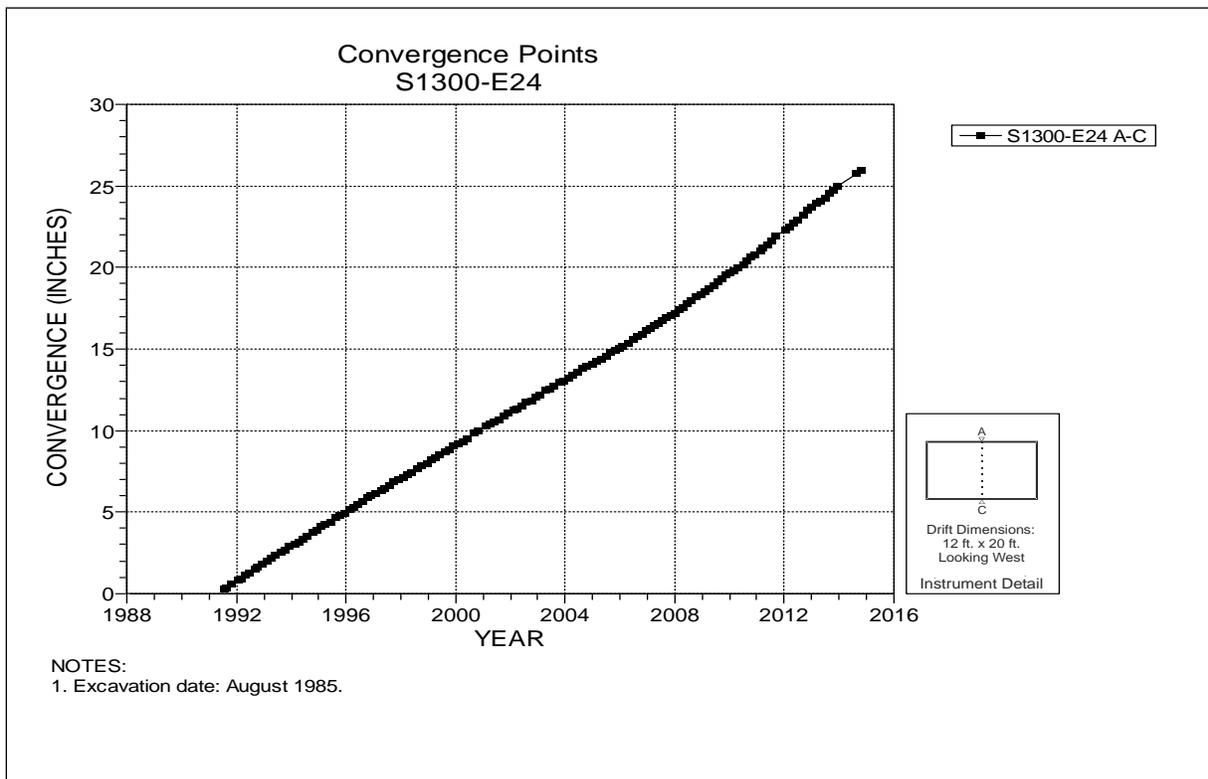


Figure 4-161 Convergence Point Array –  
S1300 E24 – Roof to Floor

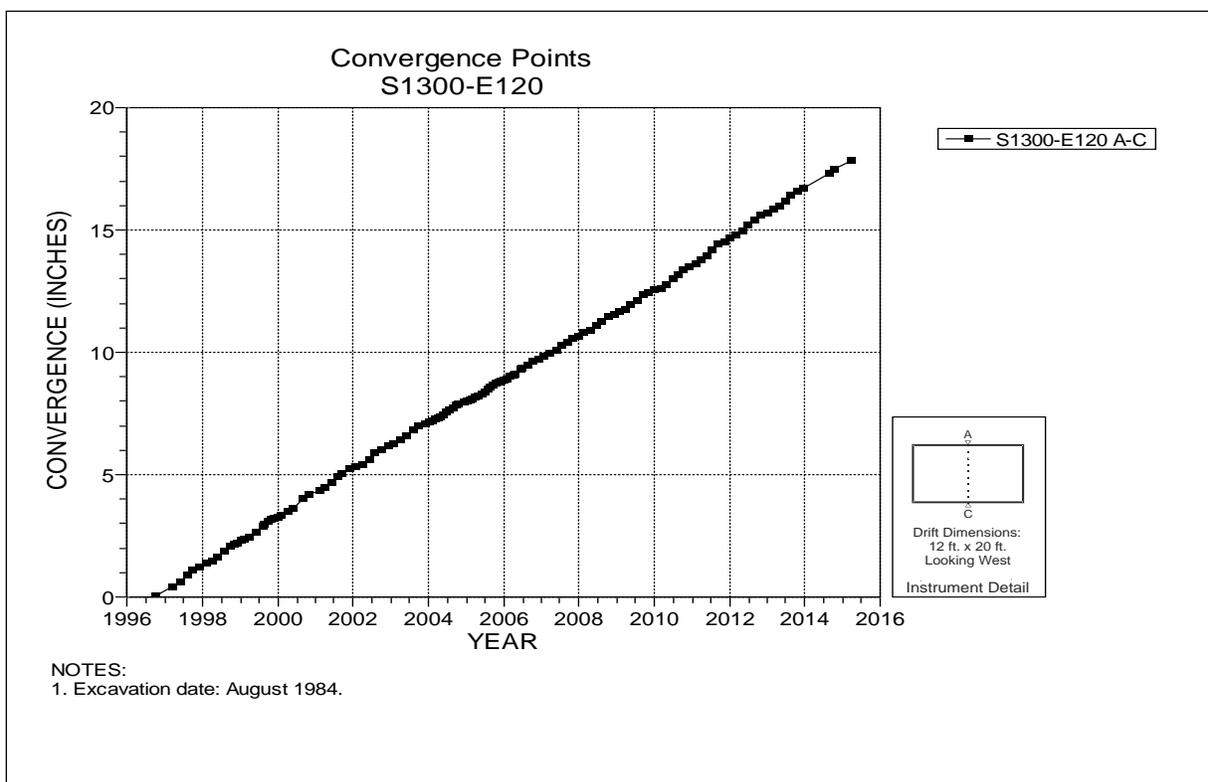


Figure 4-162 Convergence Point Array –  
S1300 E120 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

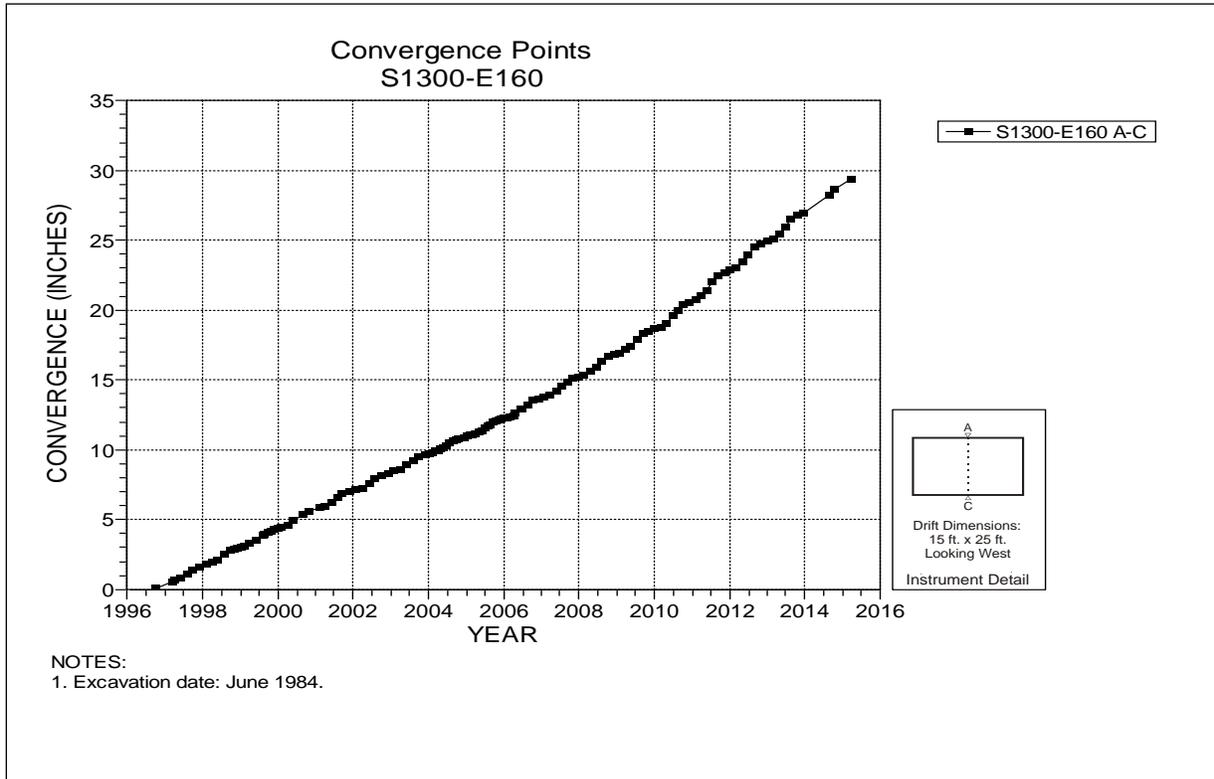


Figure 4-163 Convergence Point Array –  
S1300 E160 – Roof to Floor

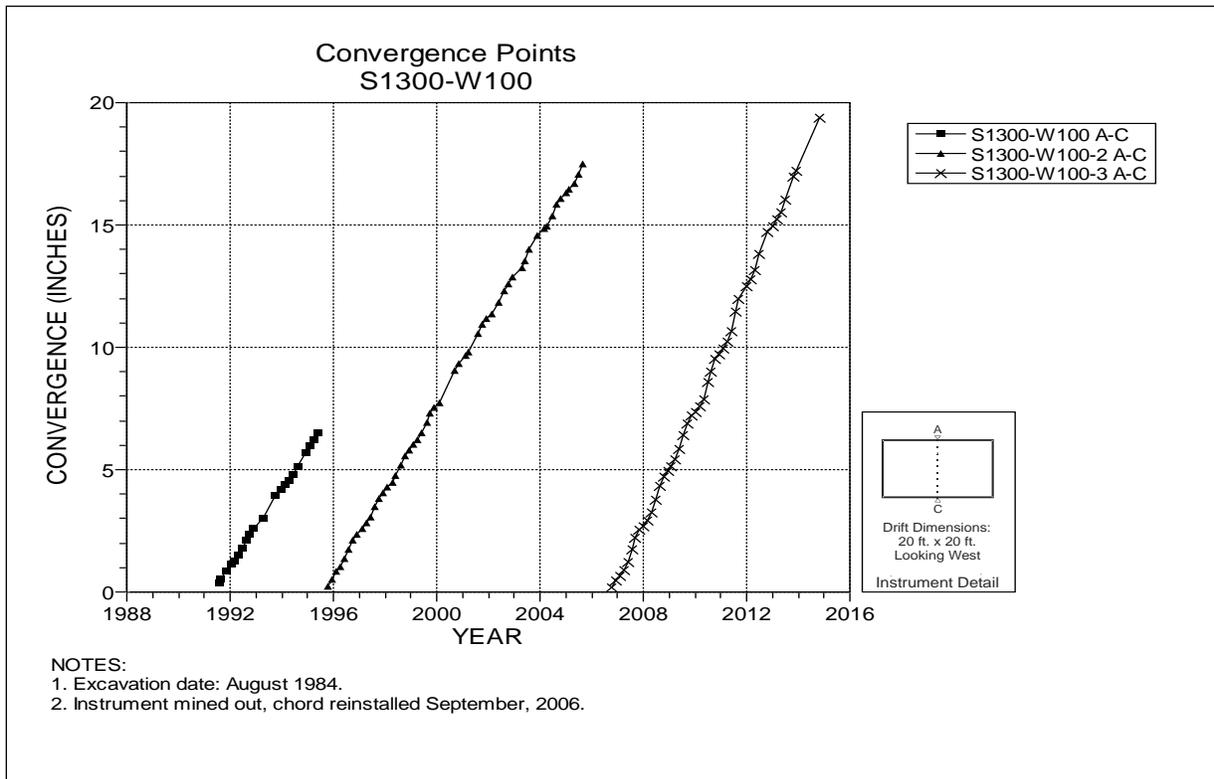


Figure 4-164 Convergence Point Array –  
S1300 W100 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

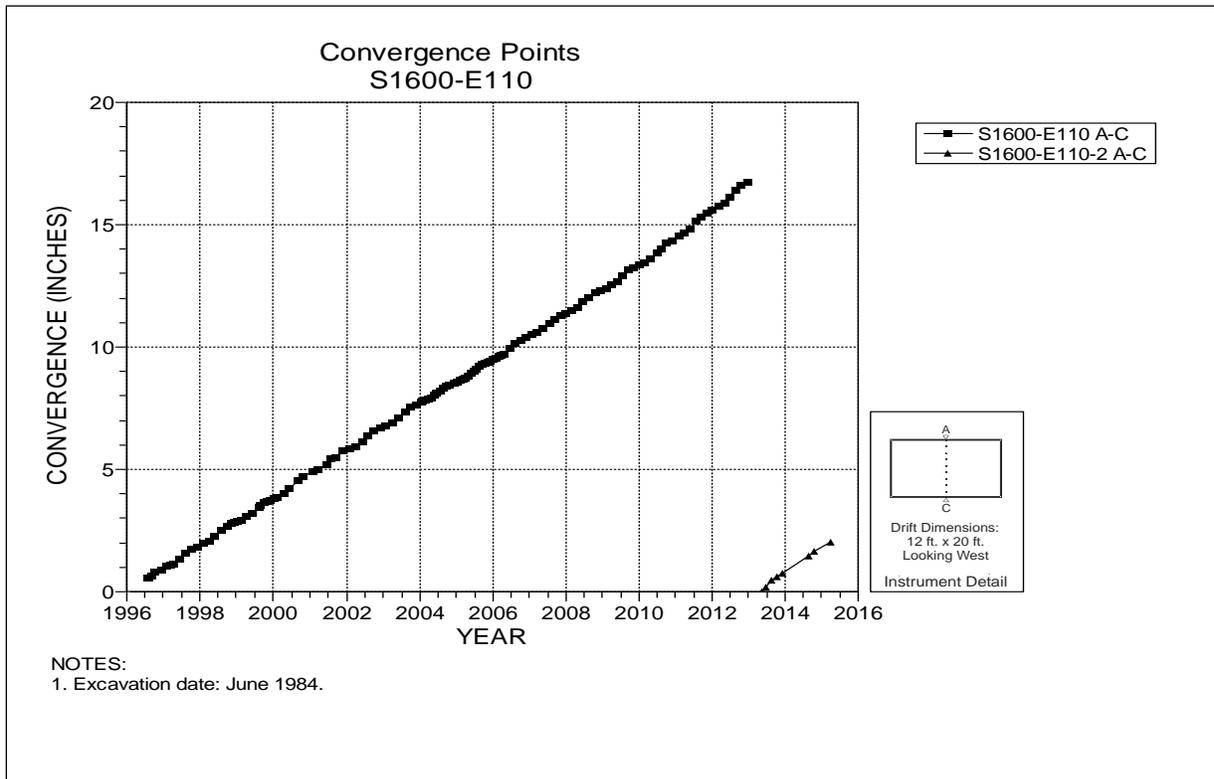


Figure 4-165 Convergence Point Array –  
S1600 E110 – Roof to Floor

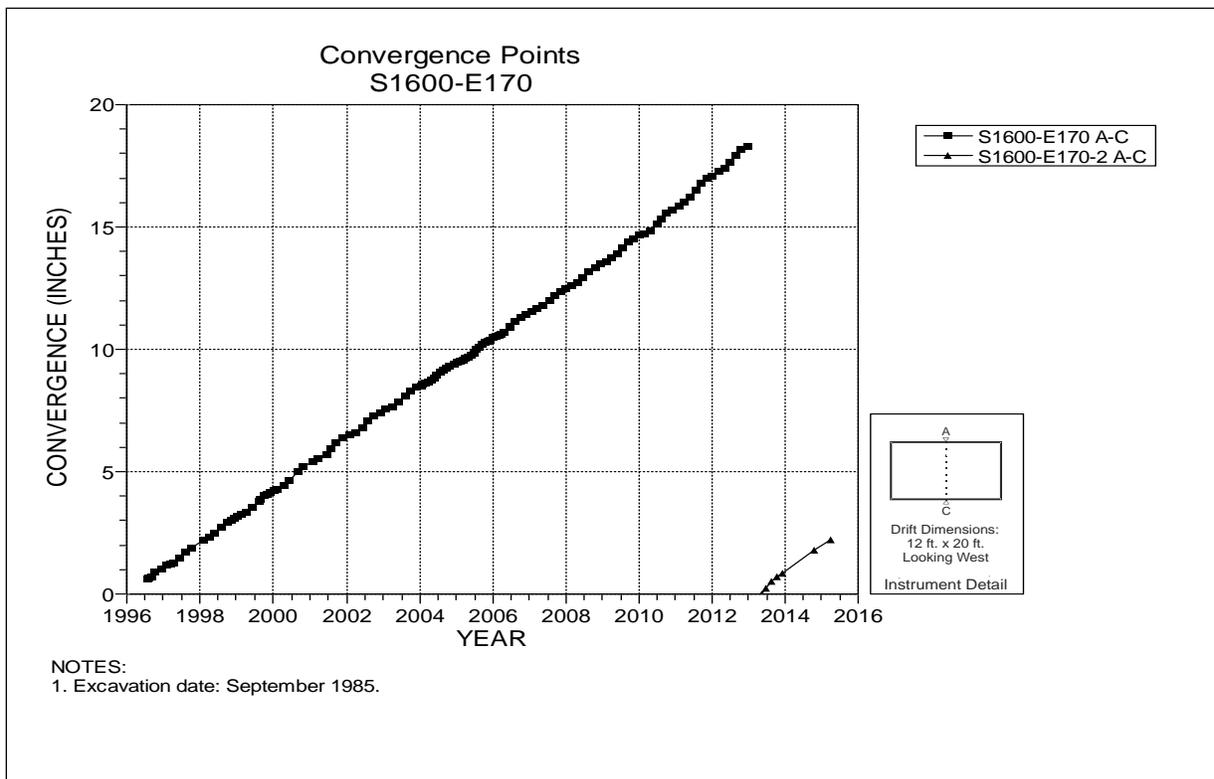


Figure 4-166 Convergence Point Array –  
S1600 E170 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

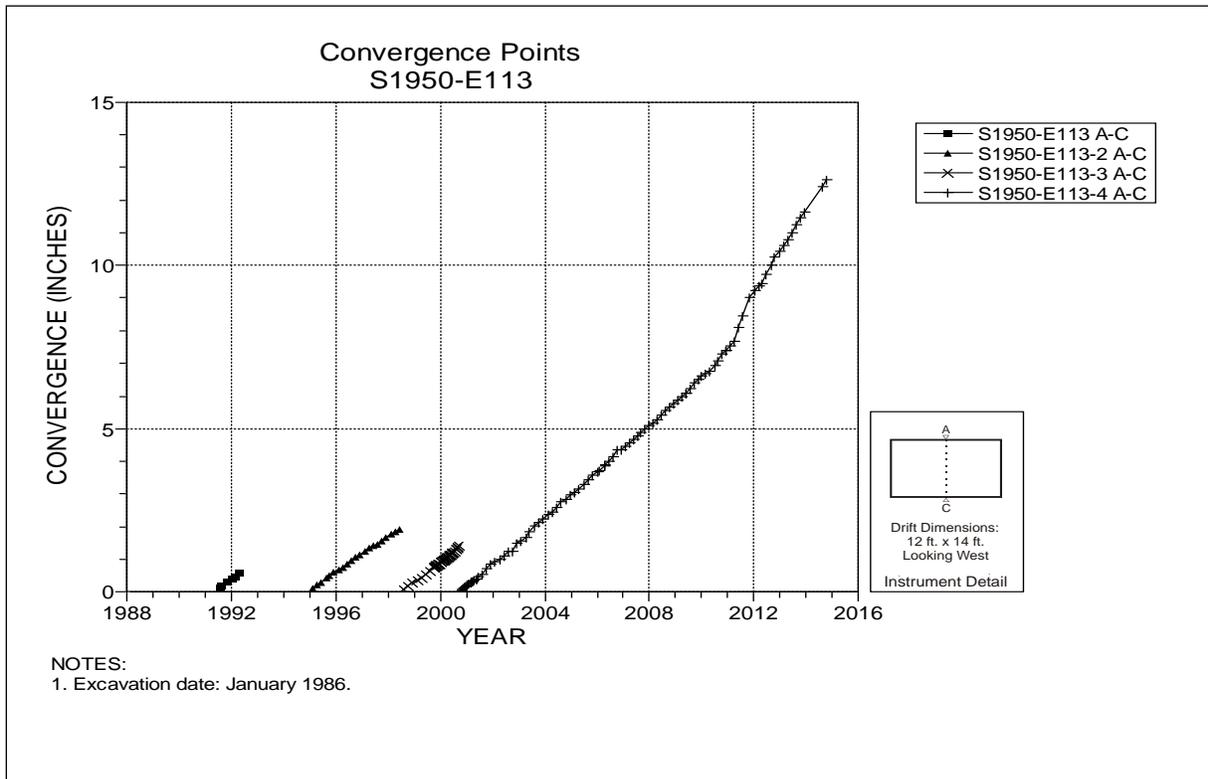


Figure 4-167 Convergence Point Array –  
S1950 E113 – Roof to Floor

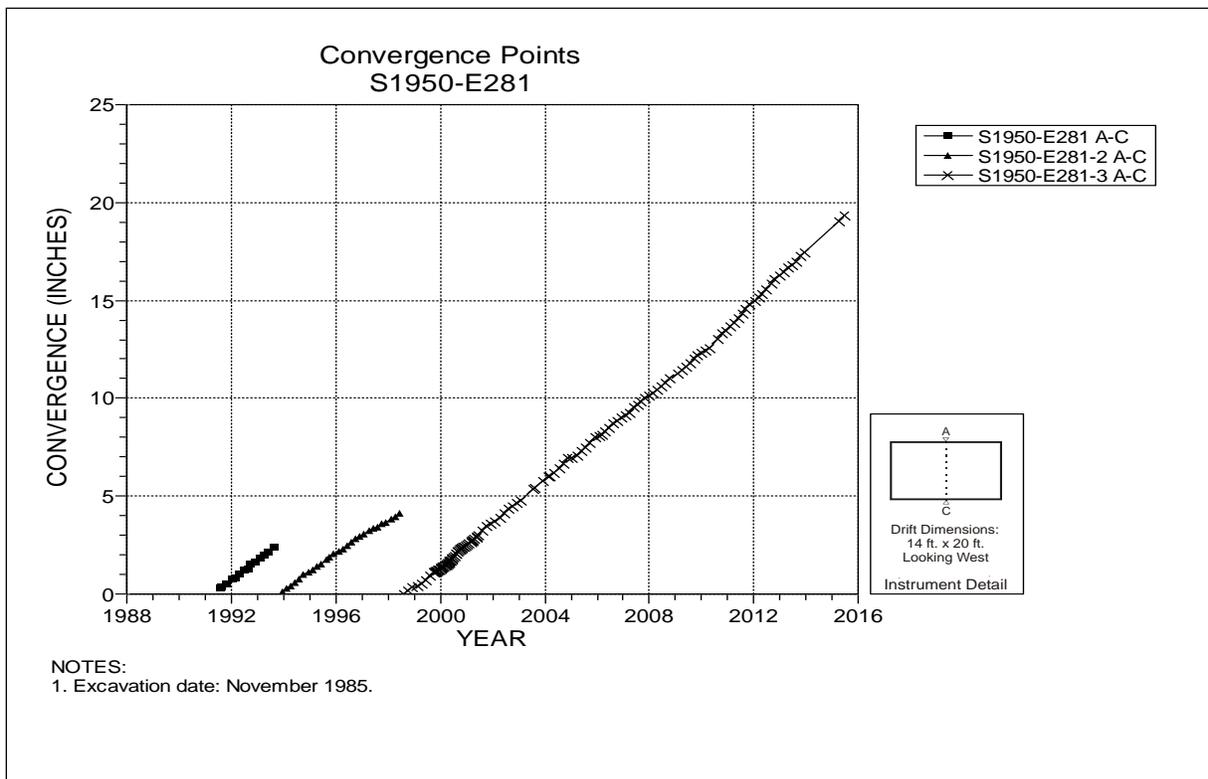


Figure 4-168 Convergence Point Array –  
S1950 E281 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

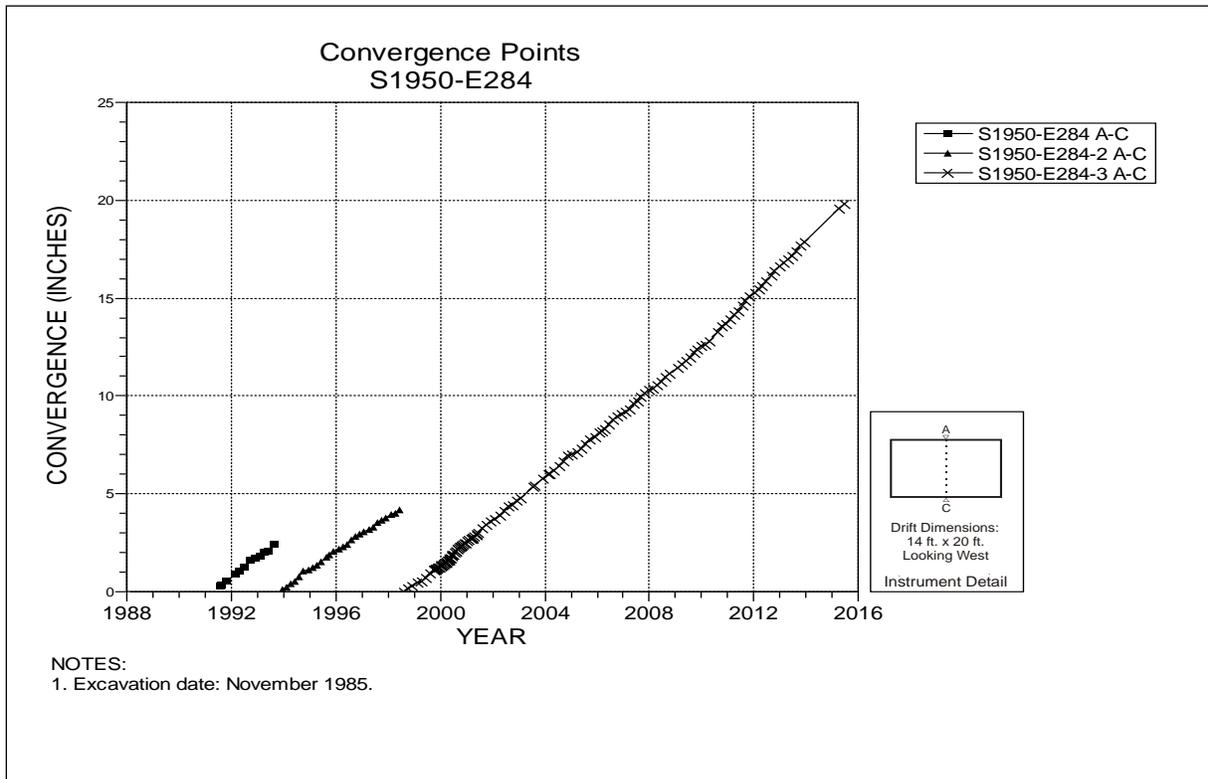


Figure 4-169 Convergence Point Array –  
S1950 E284 – Roof to Floor

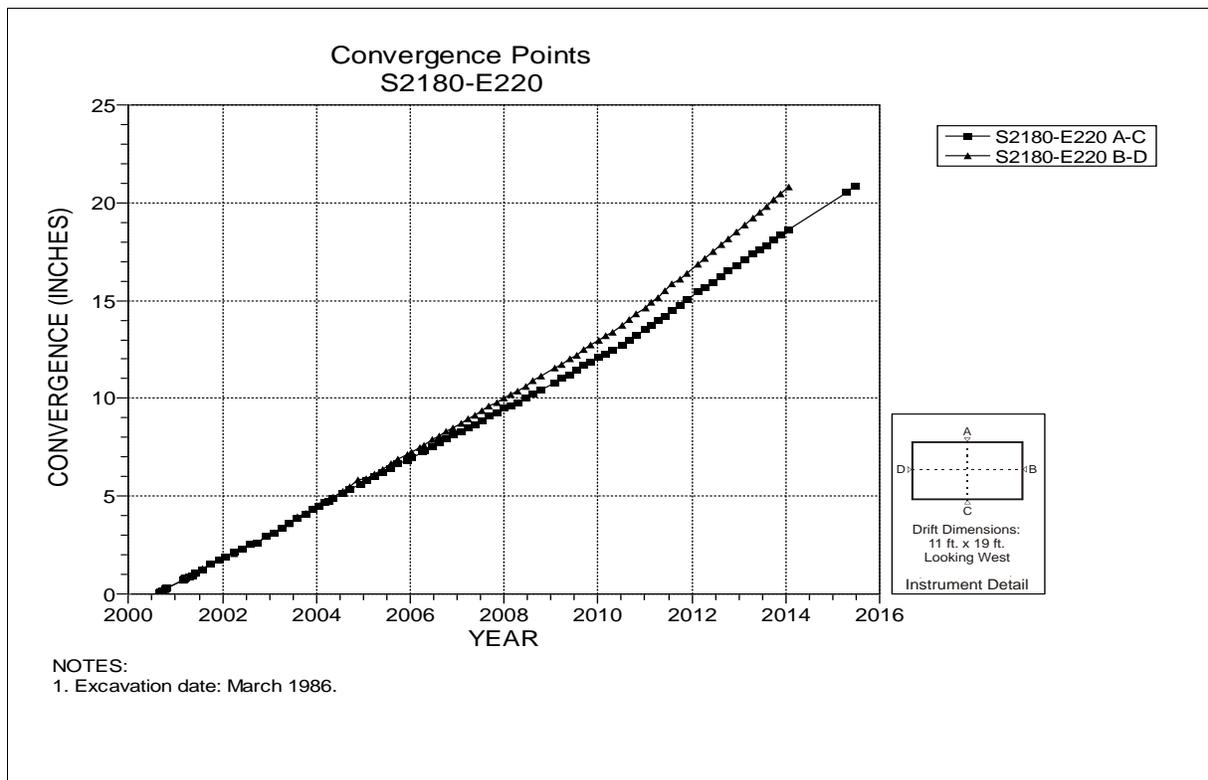


Figure 4-170 Convergence Point Array –  
S2180 E220 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

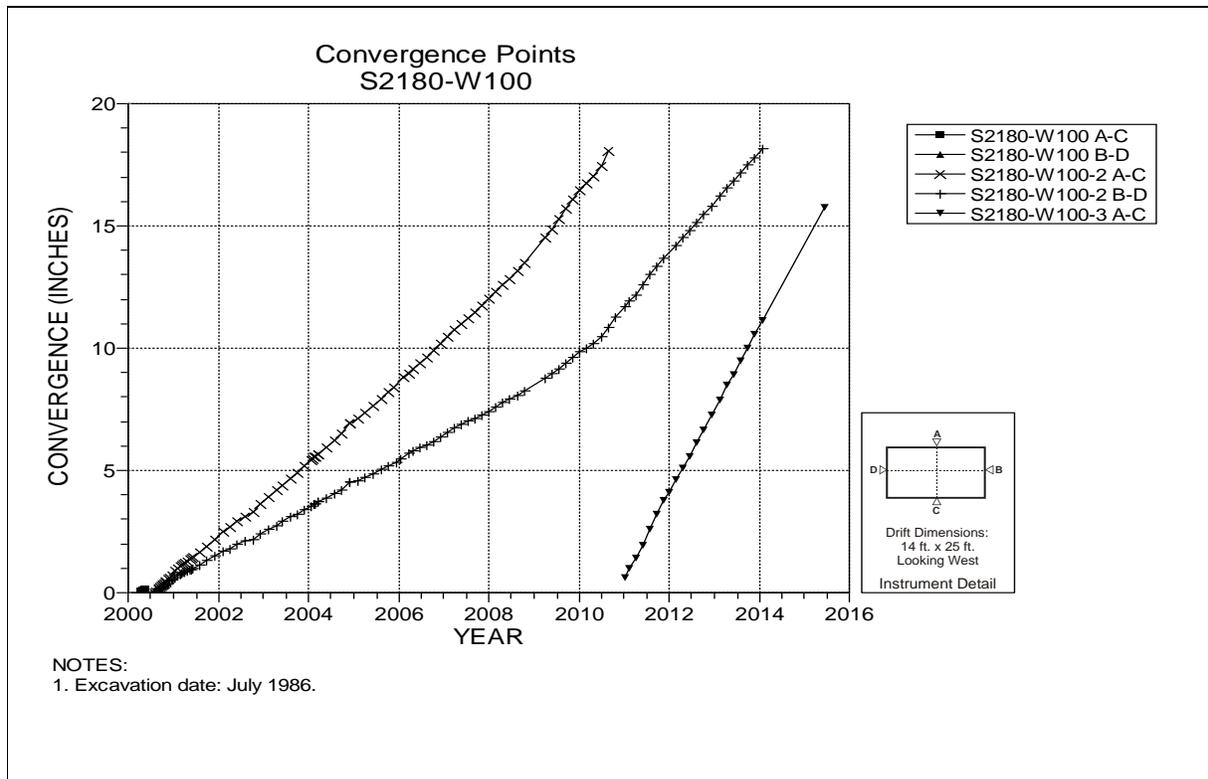


Figure 4-171 Convergence Point Array –  
S2180 W100 – All Chords

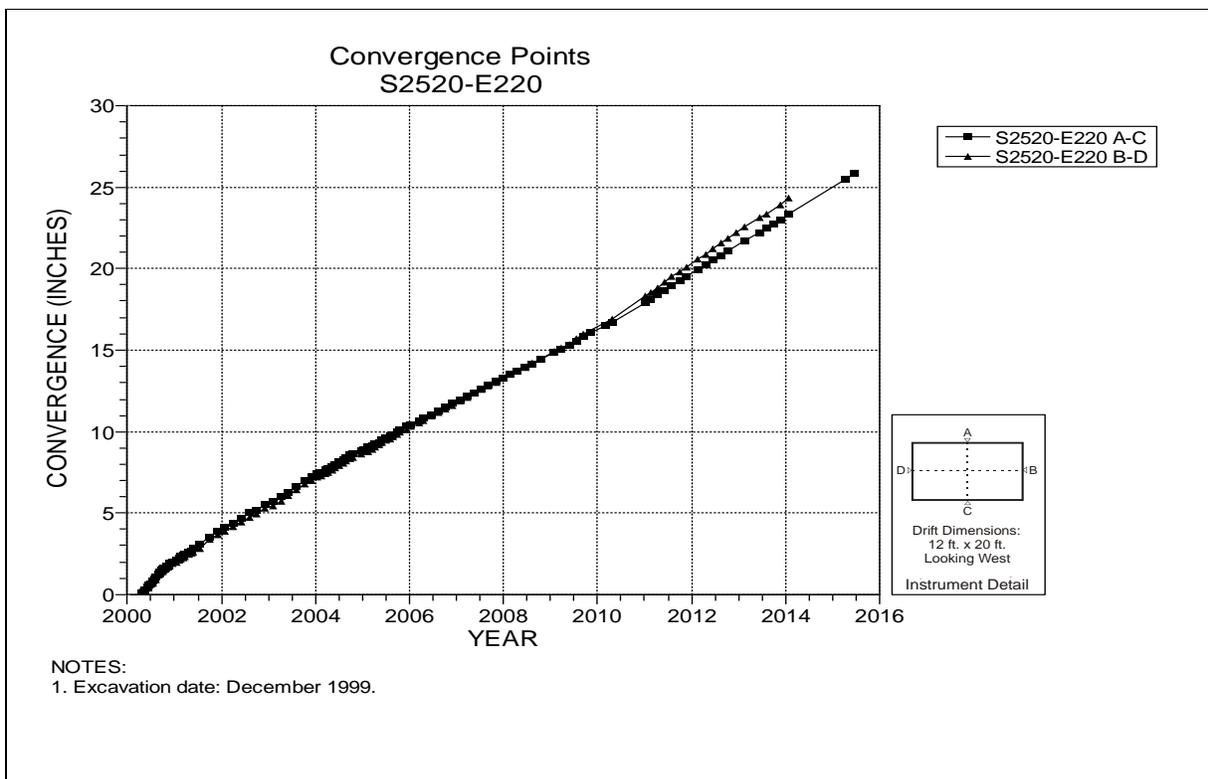


Figure 4-172 Convergence Point Array –  
S2520 E220 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

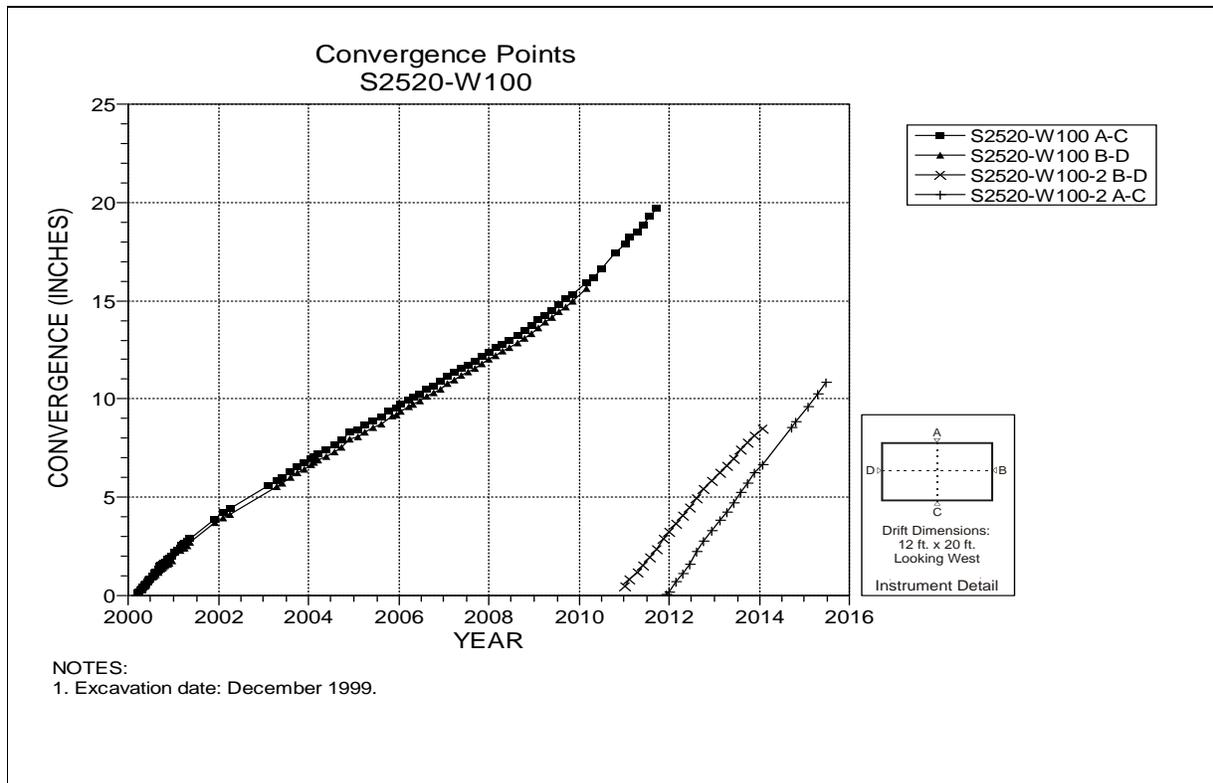


Figure 4-173 Convergence Point Array –  
S2520 W100 – All Chords

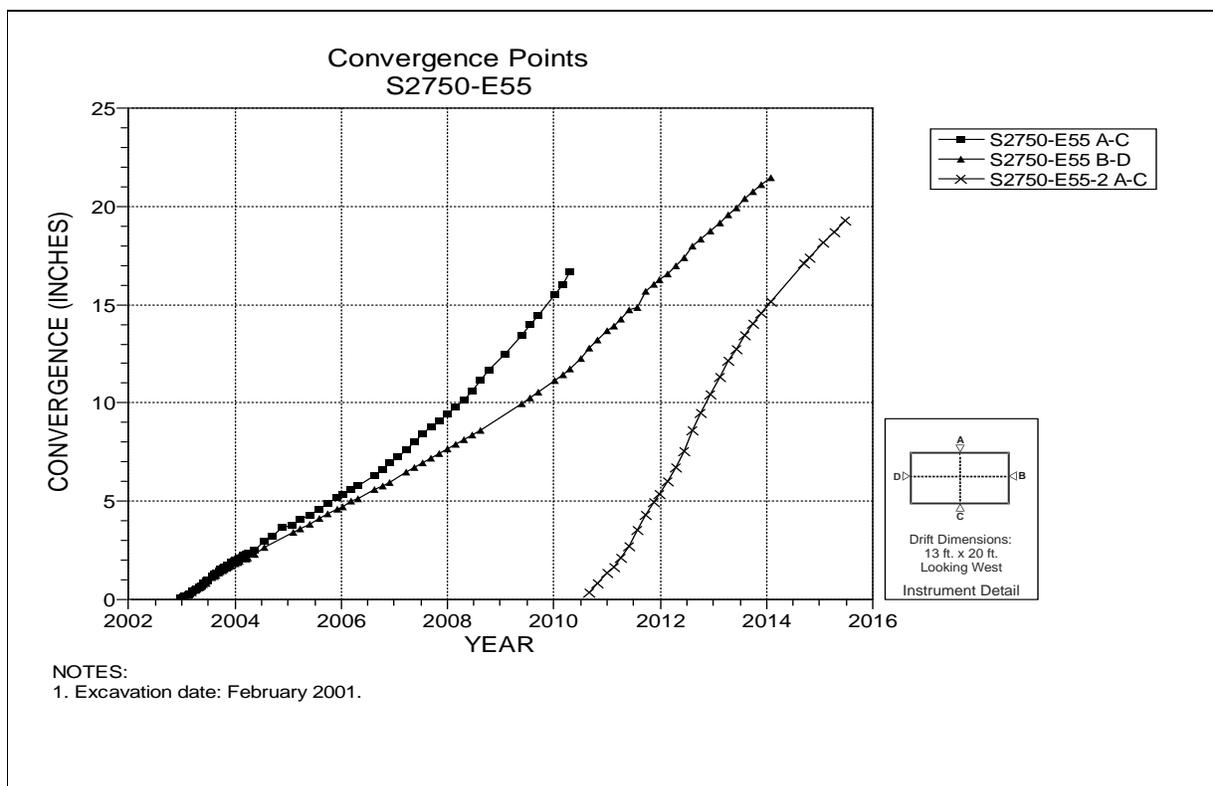


Figure 4-174 Convergence Point Array-  
S2750 E55 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

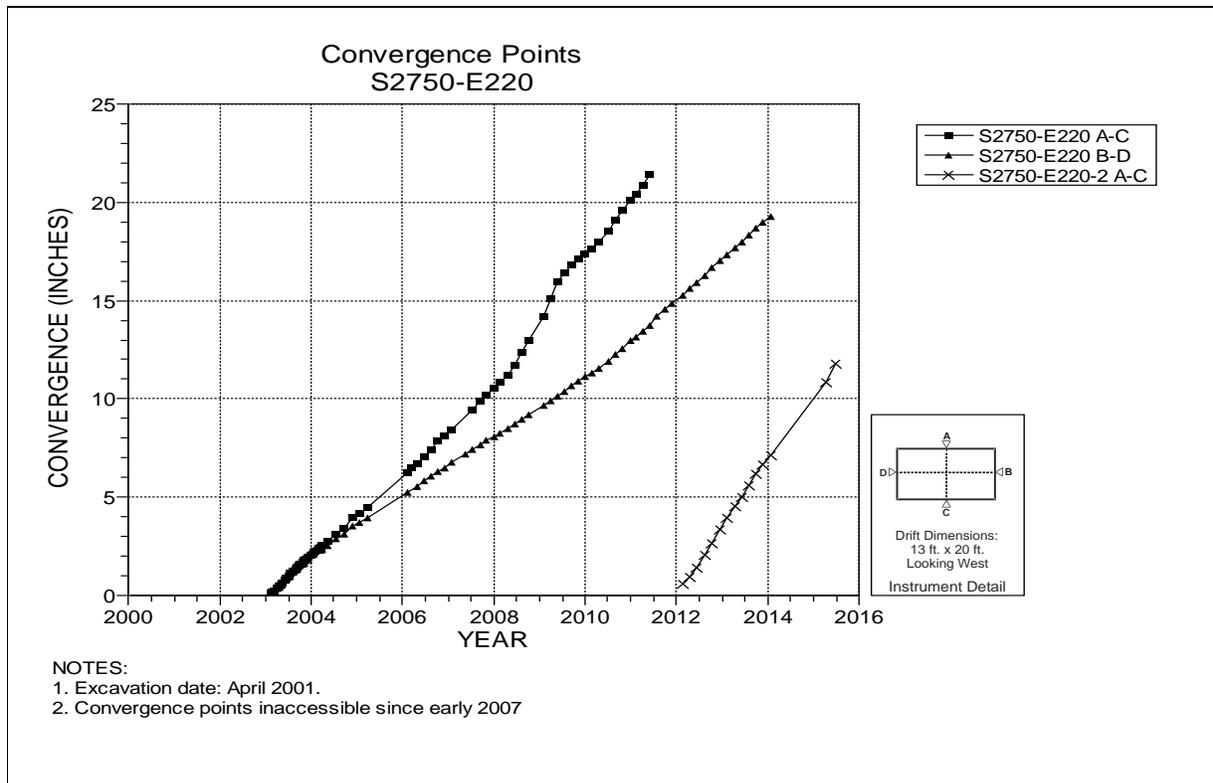


Figure 4-175 Convergence Point Array –  
S2750 E220 – All Chords

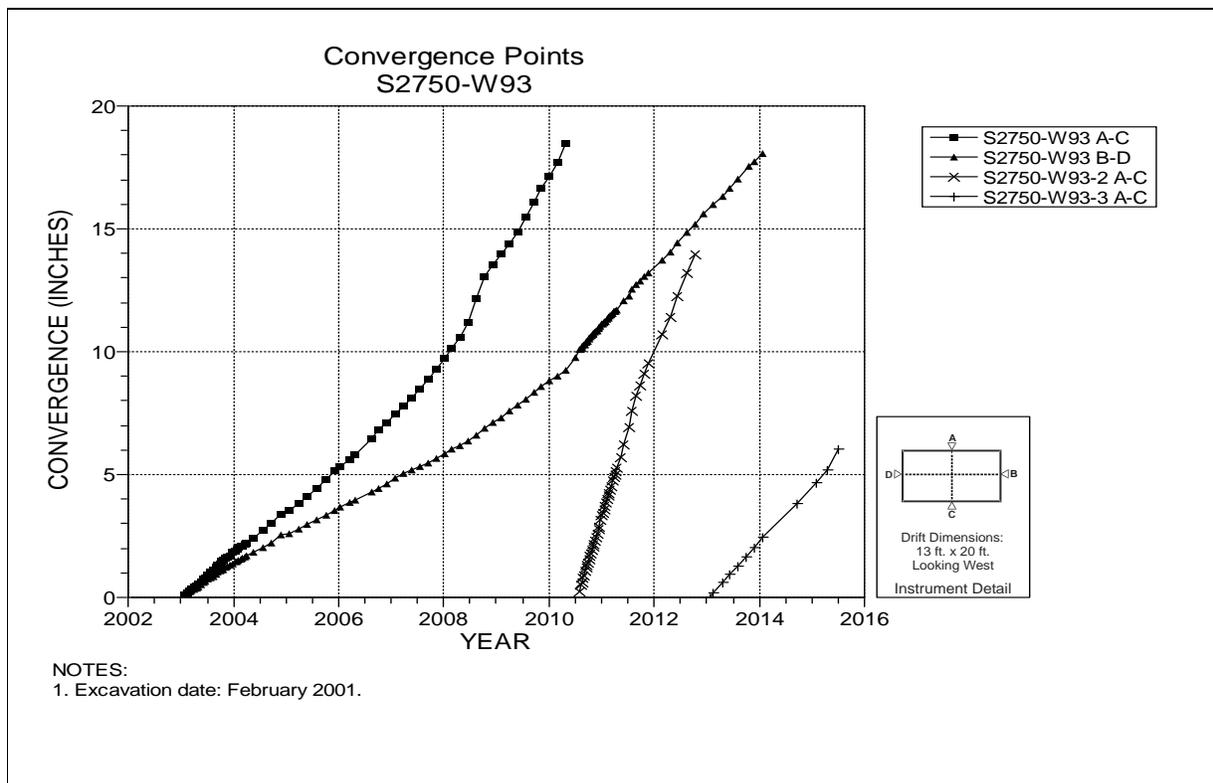


Figure 4-176 Convergence Point Array –  
S2750 W93 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

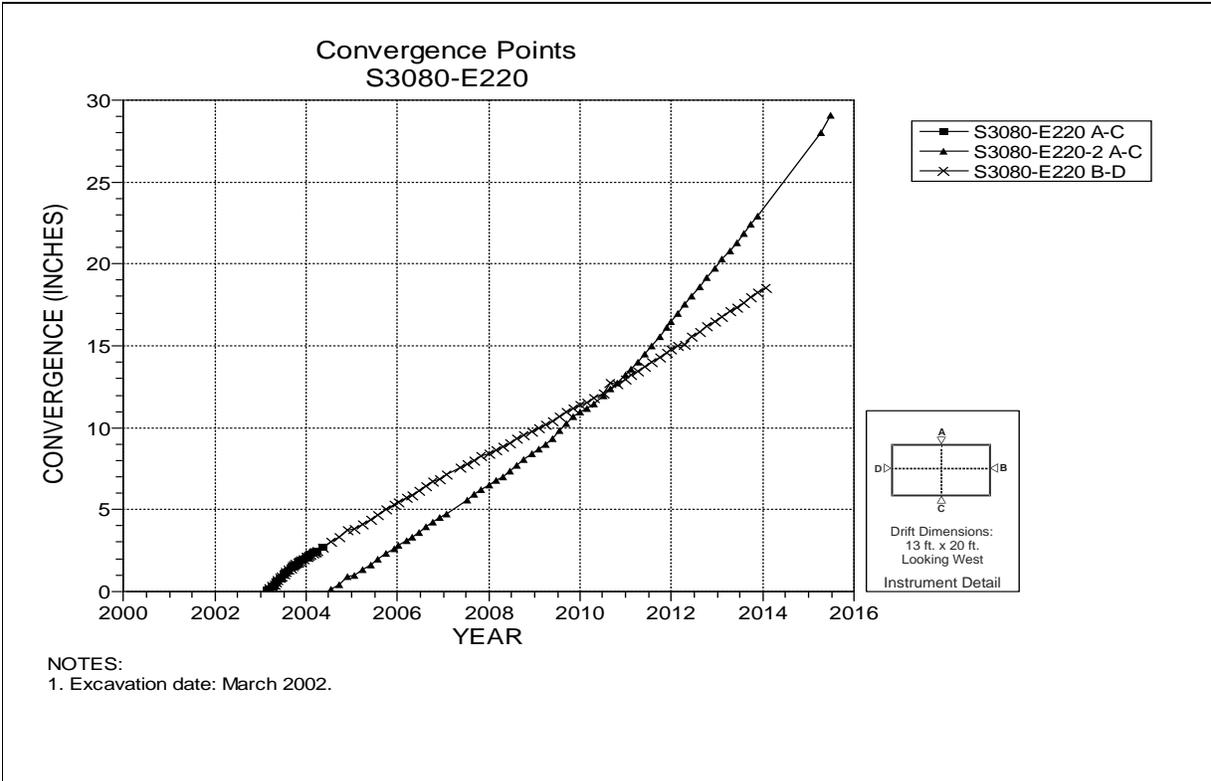


Figure 4-177 Convergence Point Array –  
S3080 E220 – All Chords

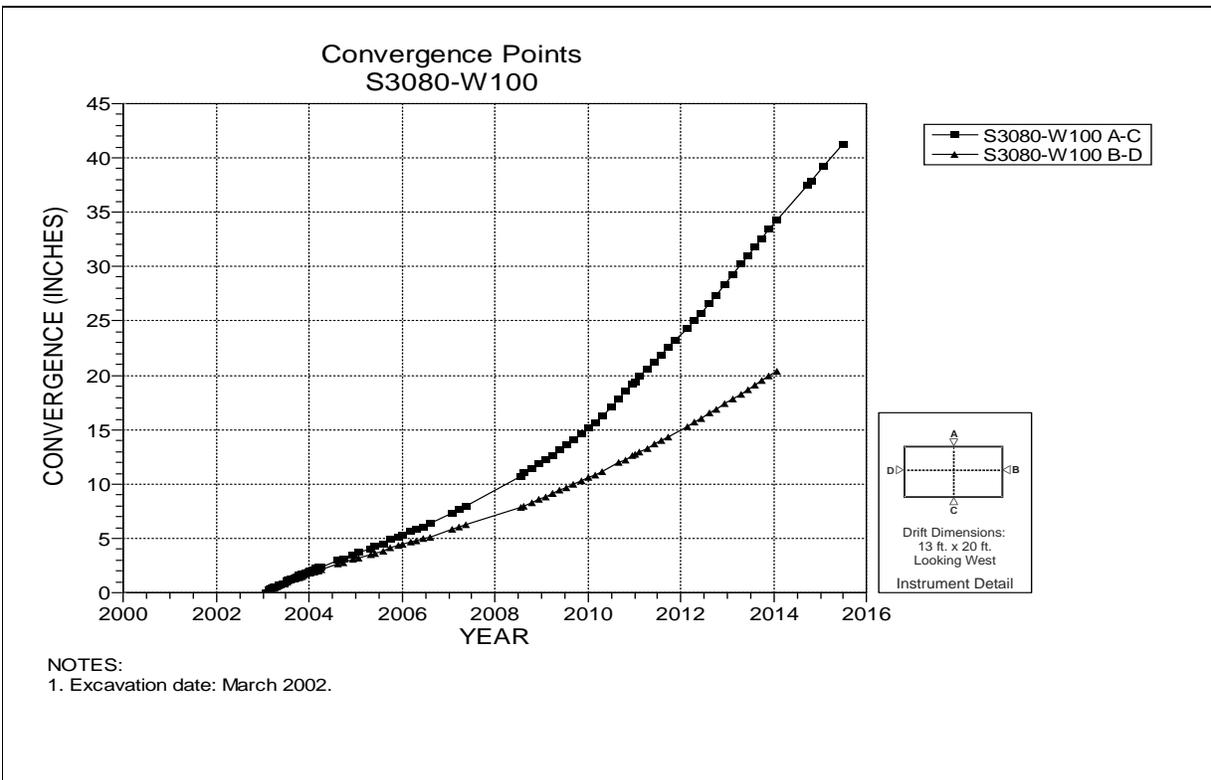


Figure 4-178 Convergence Point Array –  
S3080 W100 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

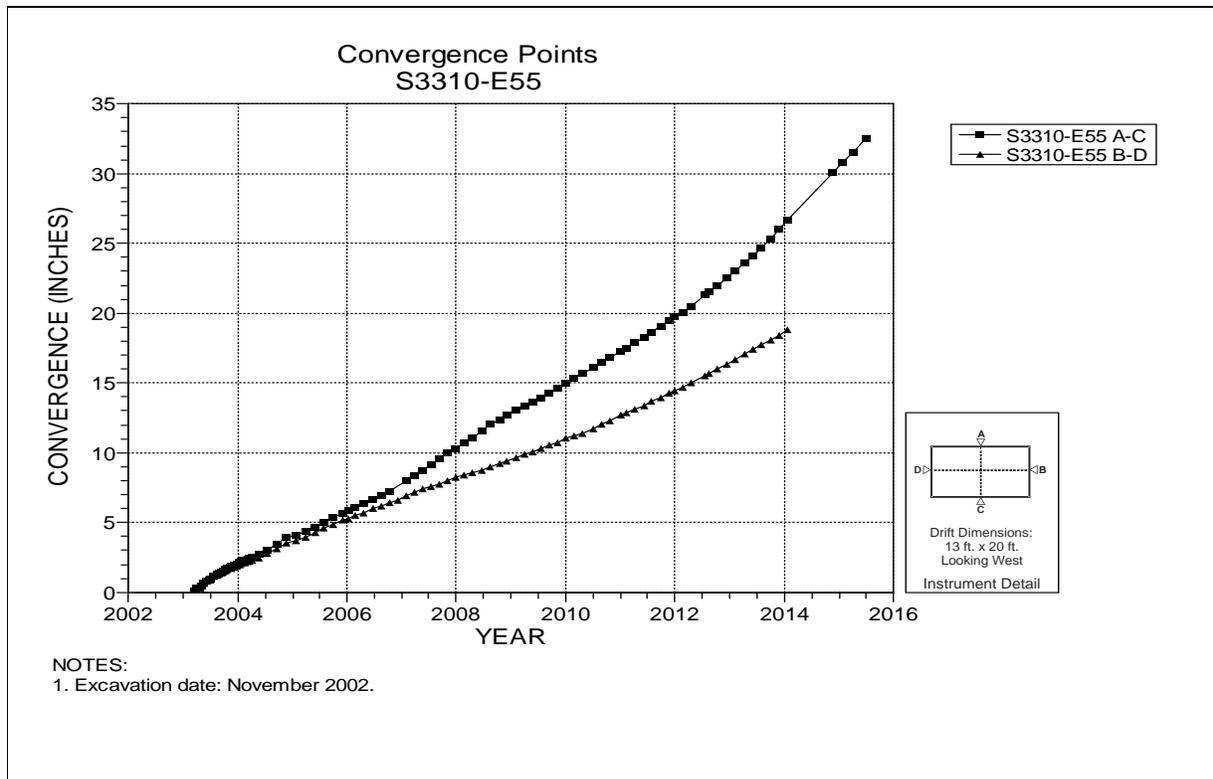


Figure 4-179 Convergence Point Array –  
S3310 E55 – All Chords

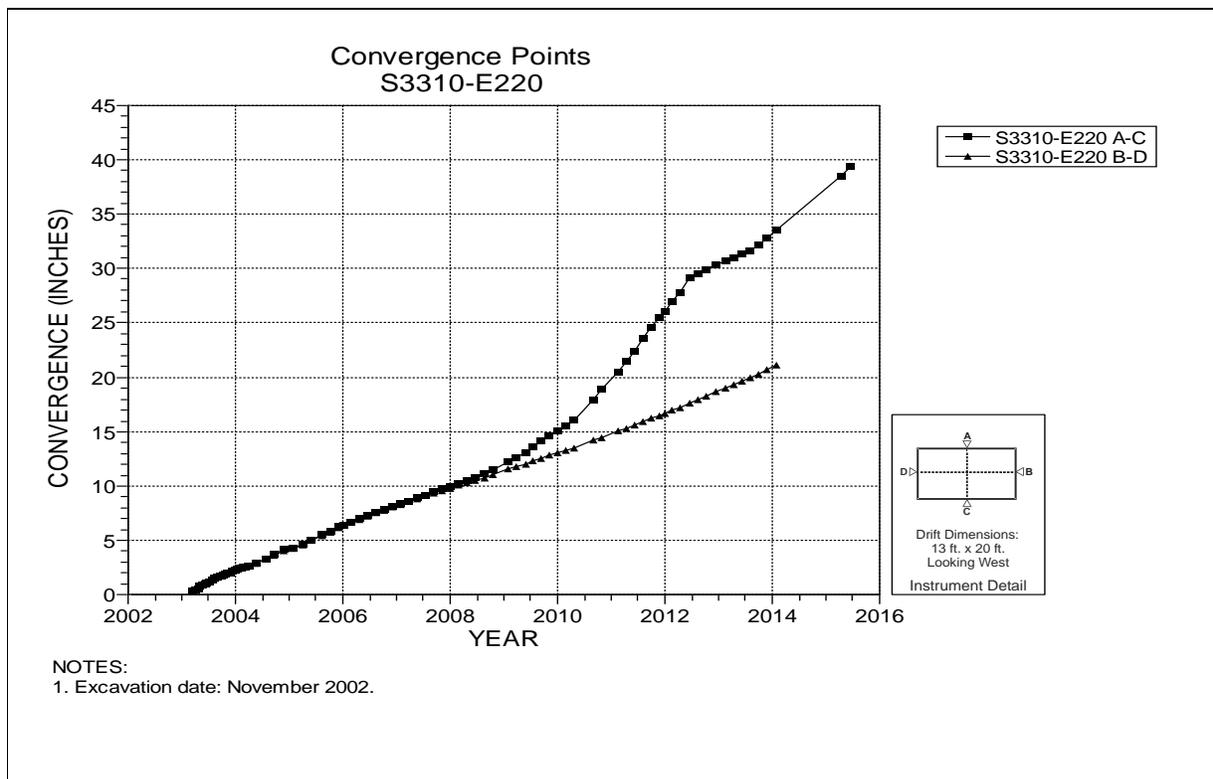
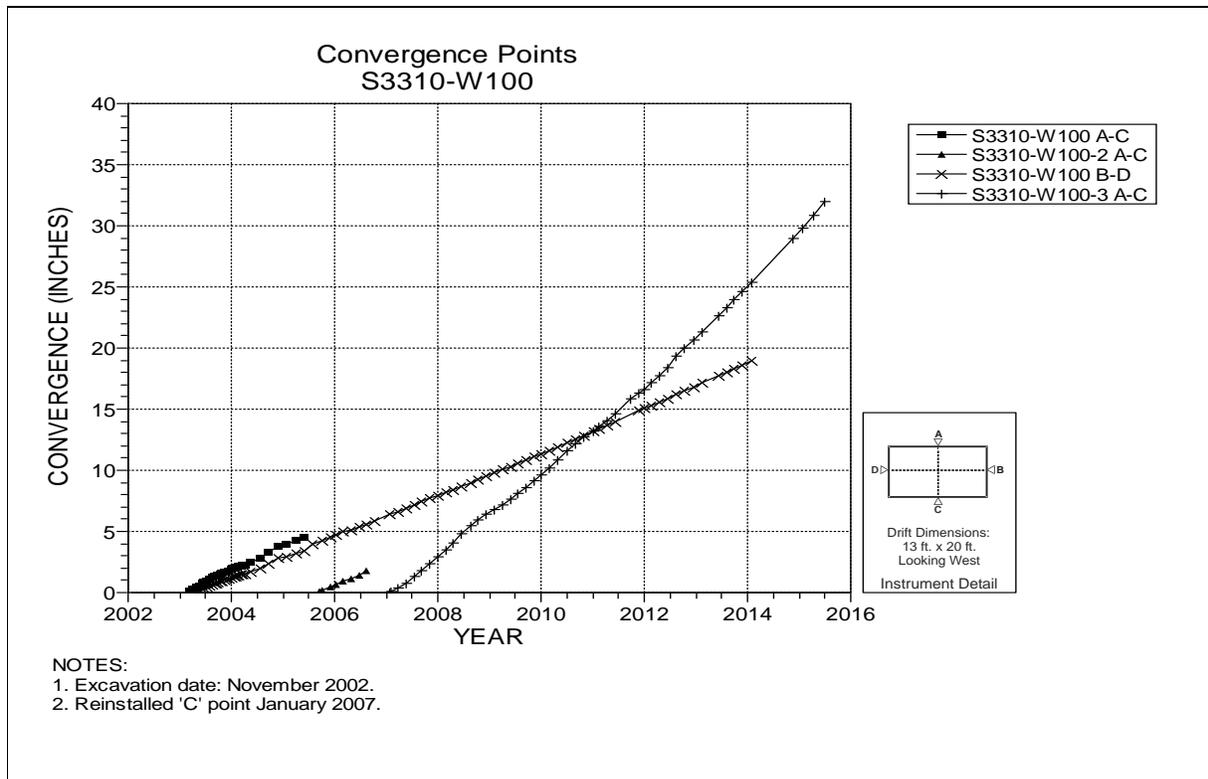
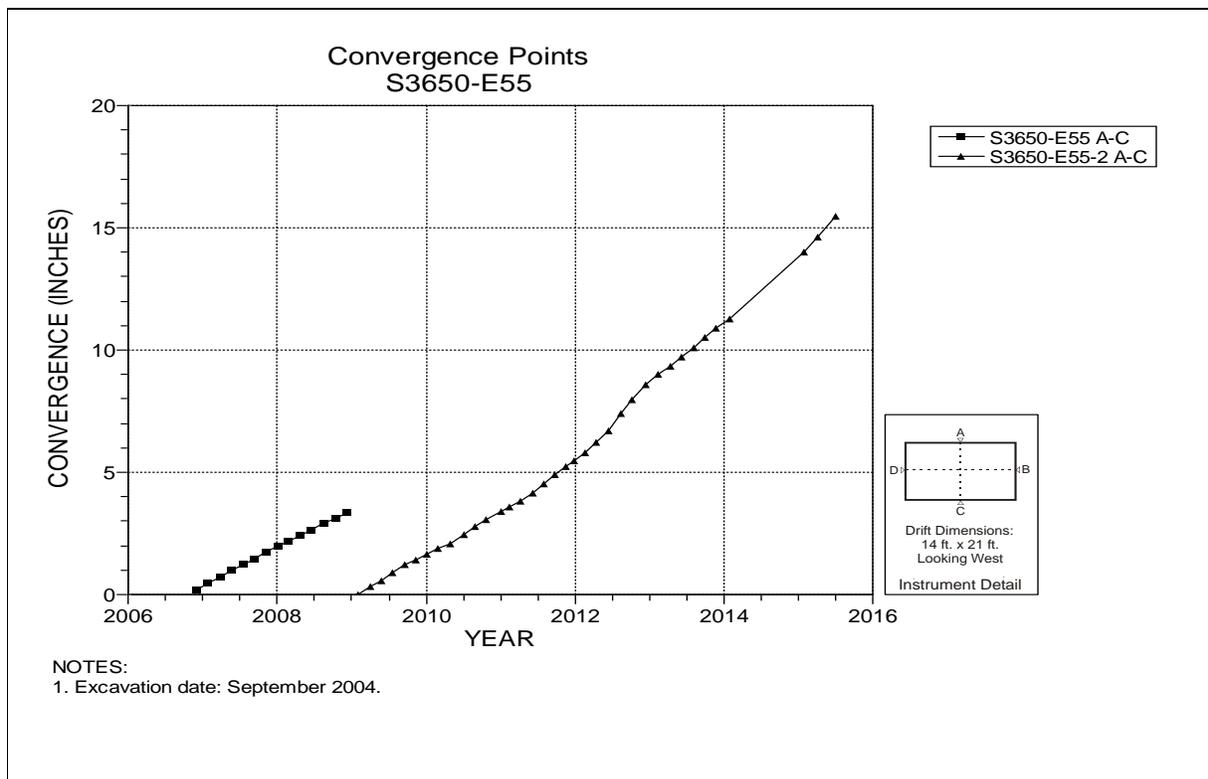


Figure 4-180 Convergence Point Array –  
S3310 E220 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

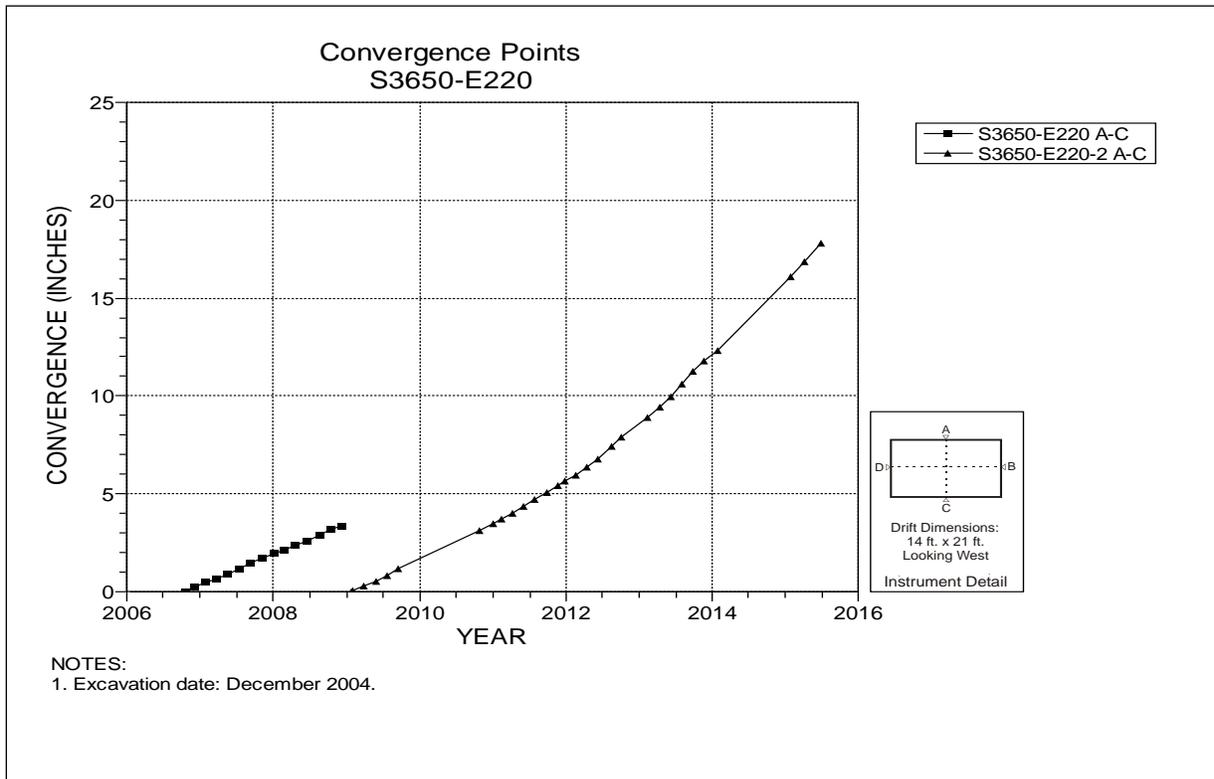


**Figure 4-181 Convergence Point Array –  
S3310 W100 – All Chords**

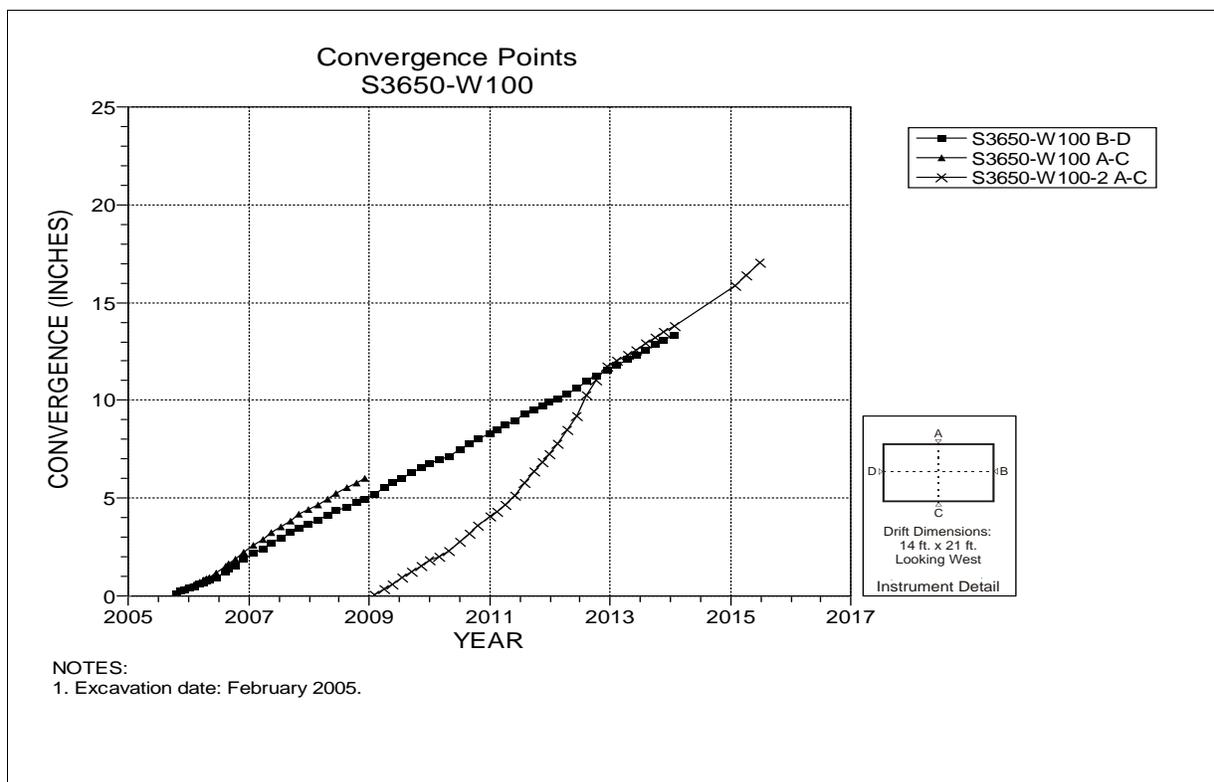


**Figure 4-182 Convergence Point Array –  
S3650 E55 – Roof to Floor**

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**



**Figure 4-183 Convergence Point Array –  
S3650 E220 – Roof to Floor**



**Figure 4-184 Convergence Point Array –  
S3650 W100 – All Chords**

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

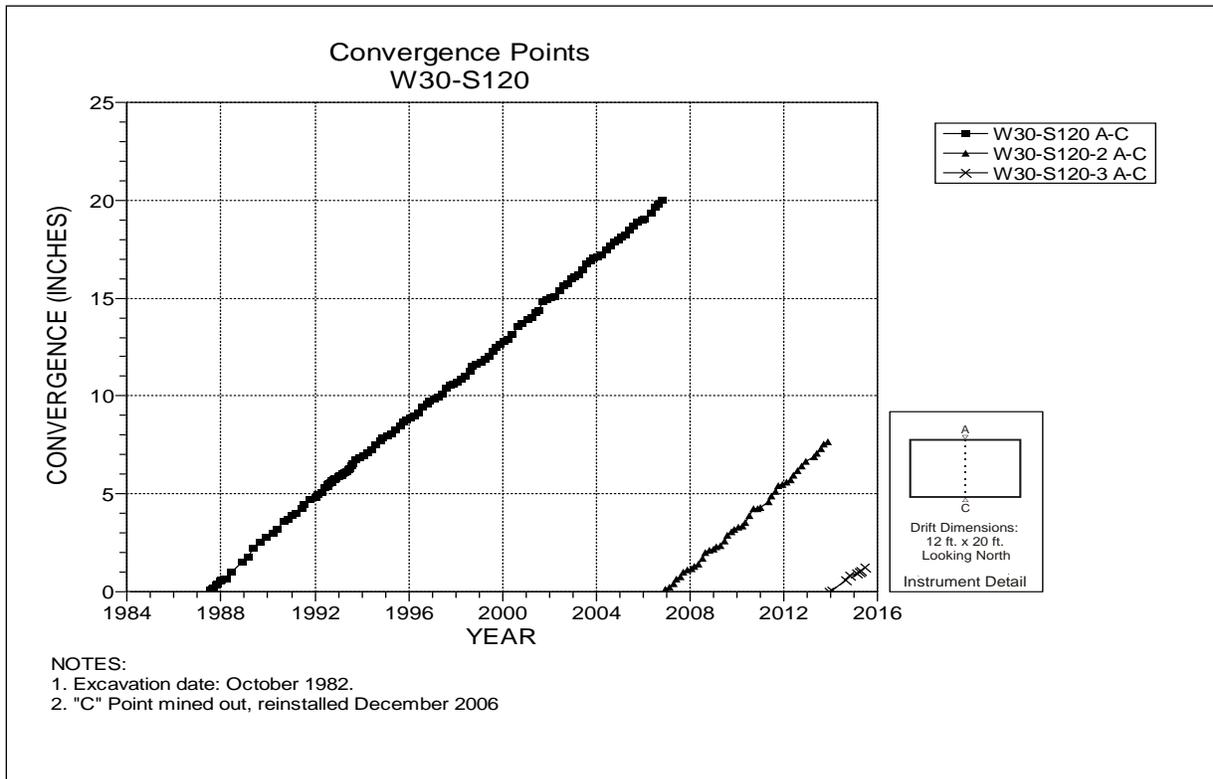


Figure 4-185 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S120 – Roof to Floor

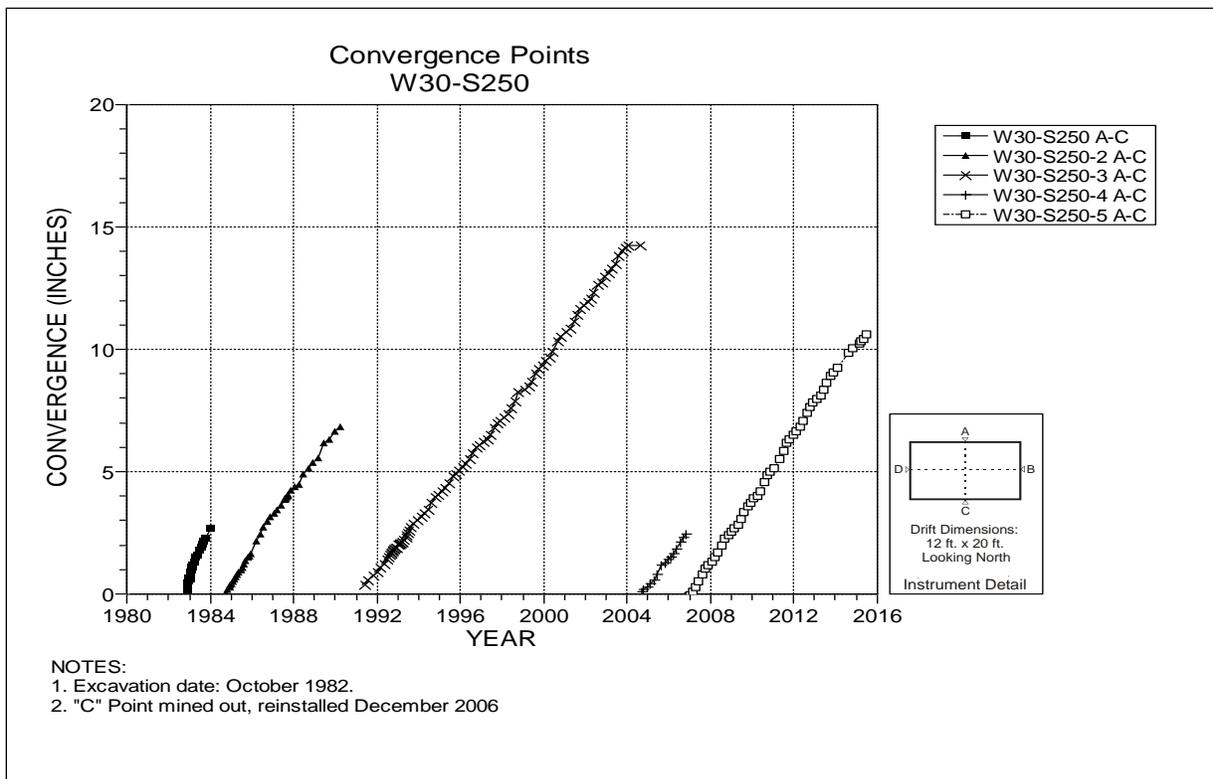


Figure 4-186 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S250 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

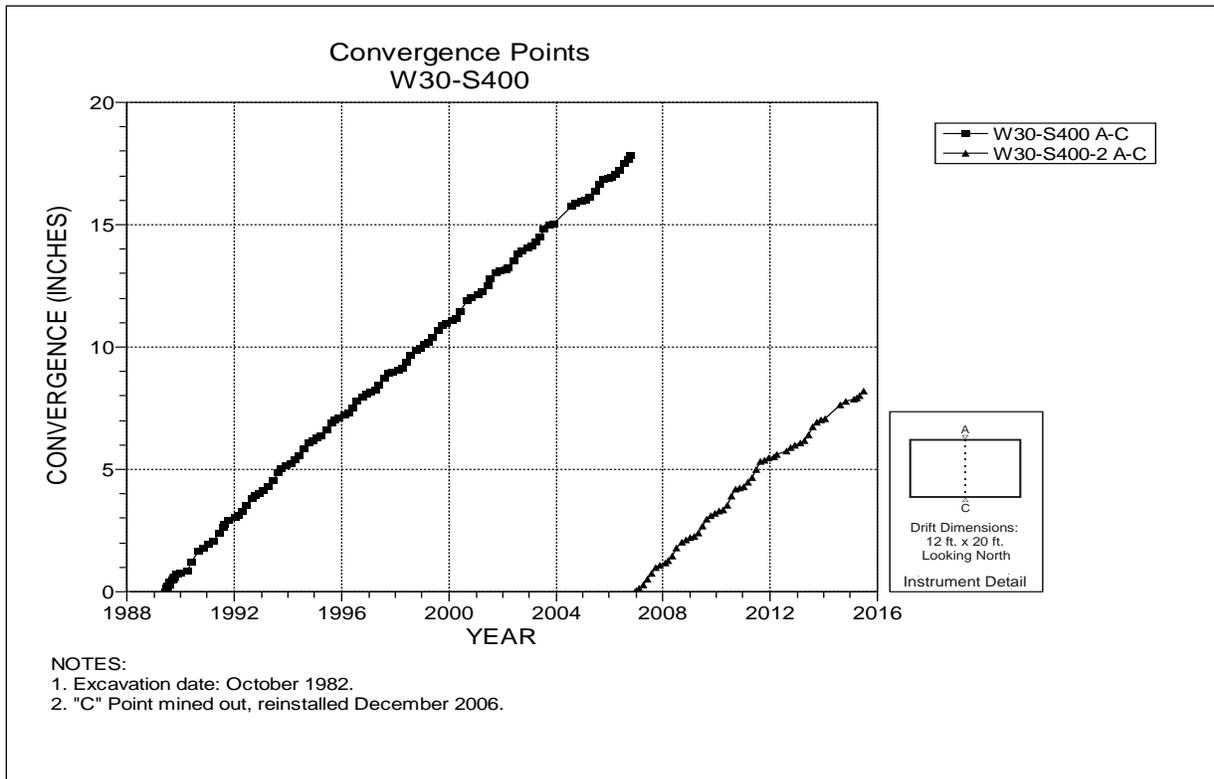


Figure 4-187 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S400 – Roof to Floor

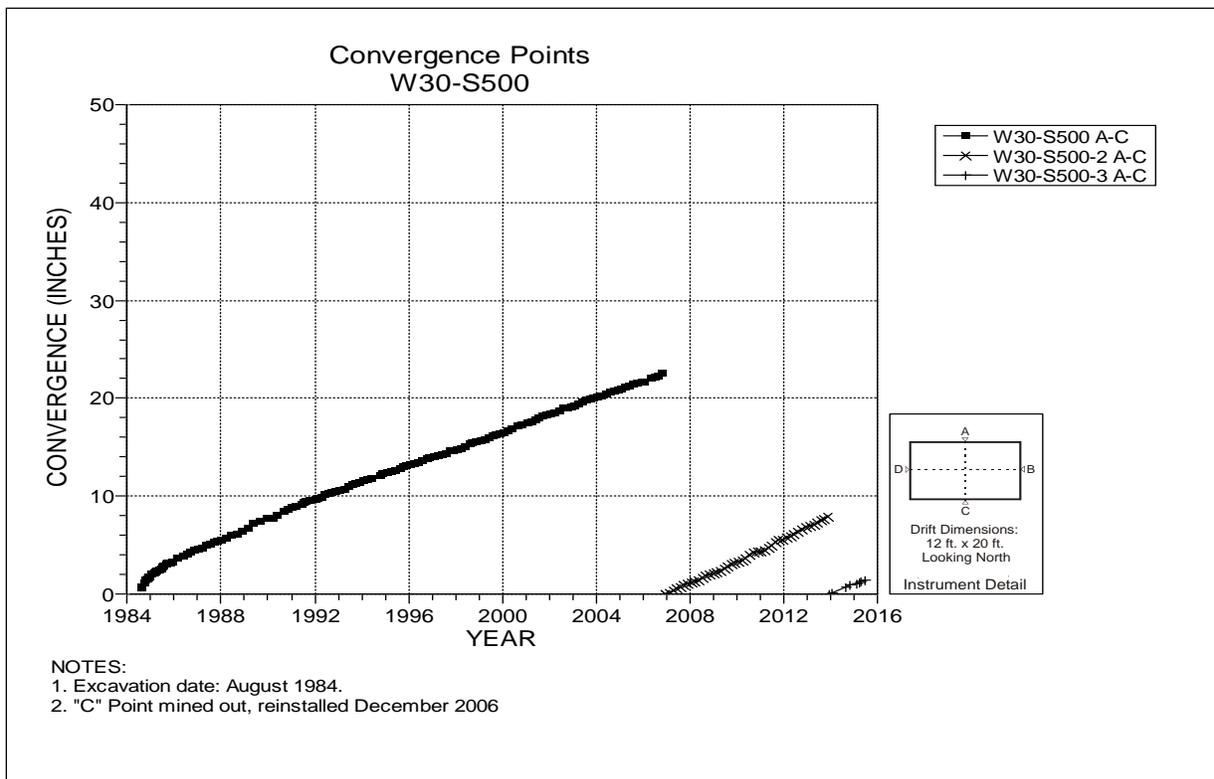


Figure 4-188 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S500 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

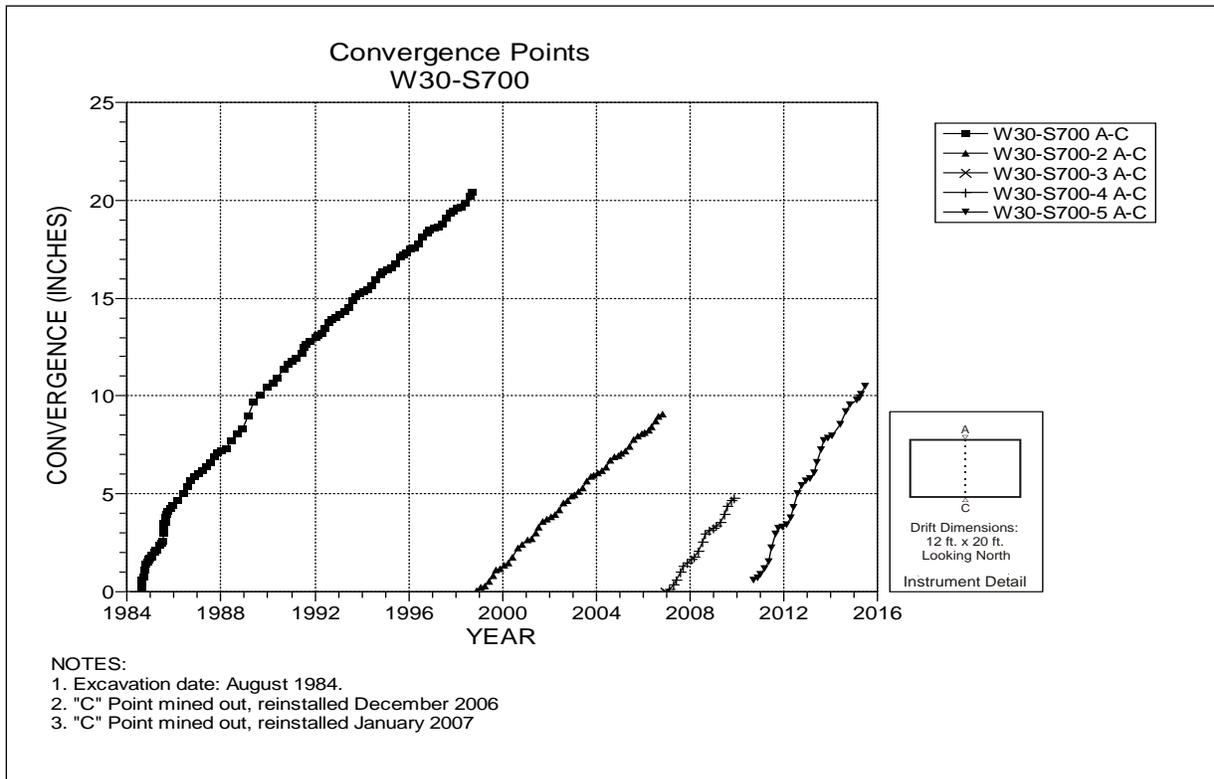


Figure 4-189 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S700 – Roof to Floor

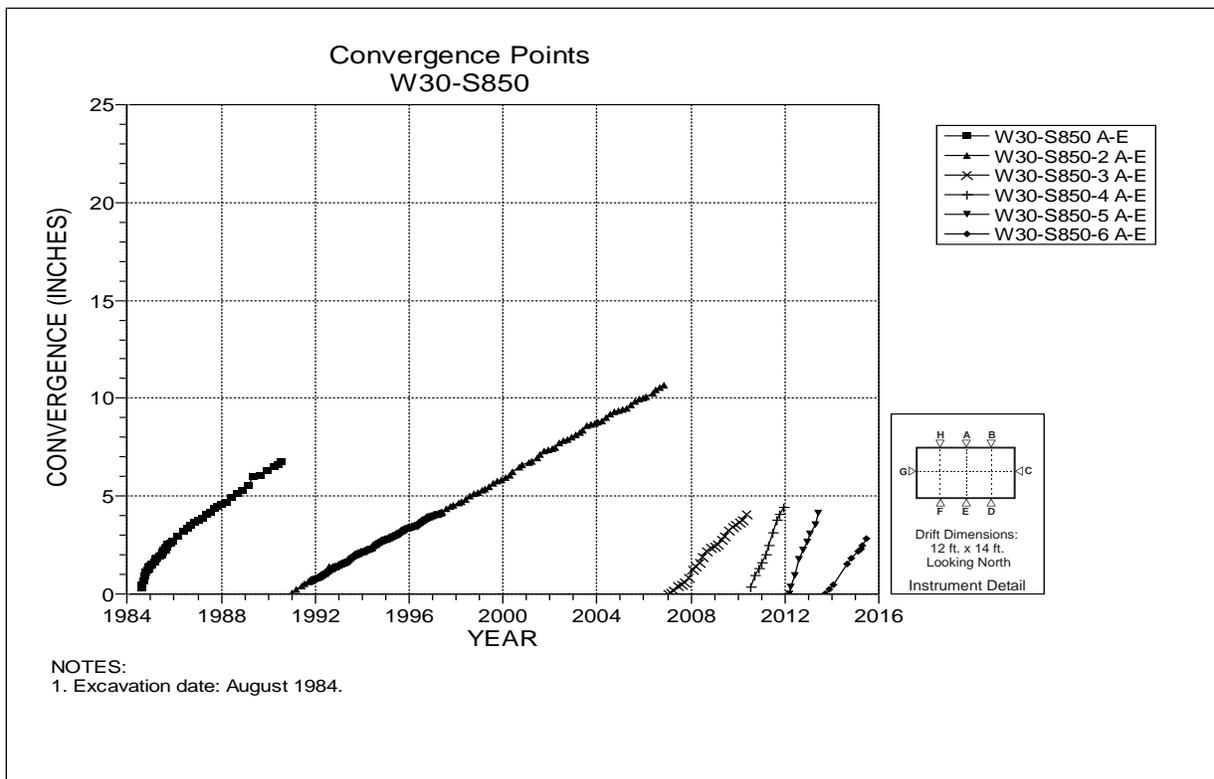


Figure 4-190 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S850 – Centerline – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

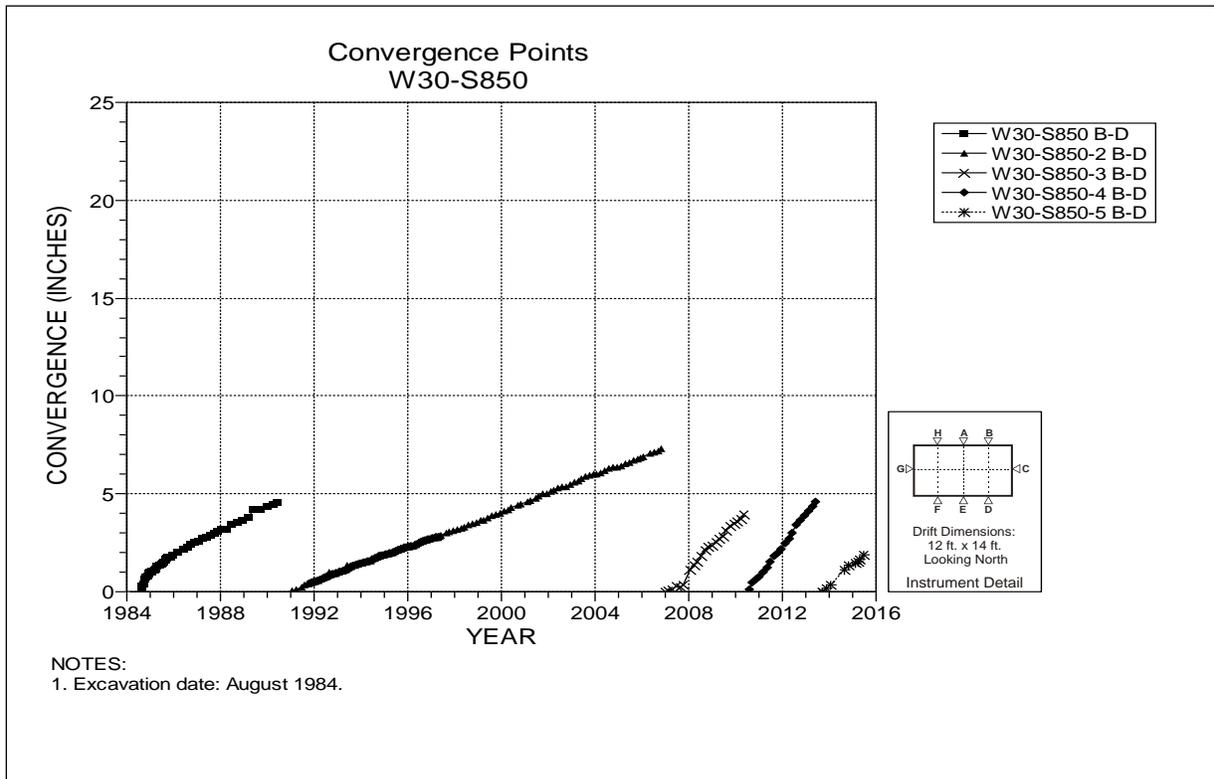


Figure 4-191 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S850 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point

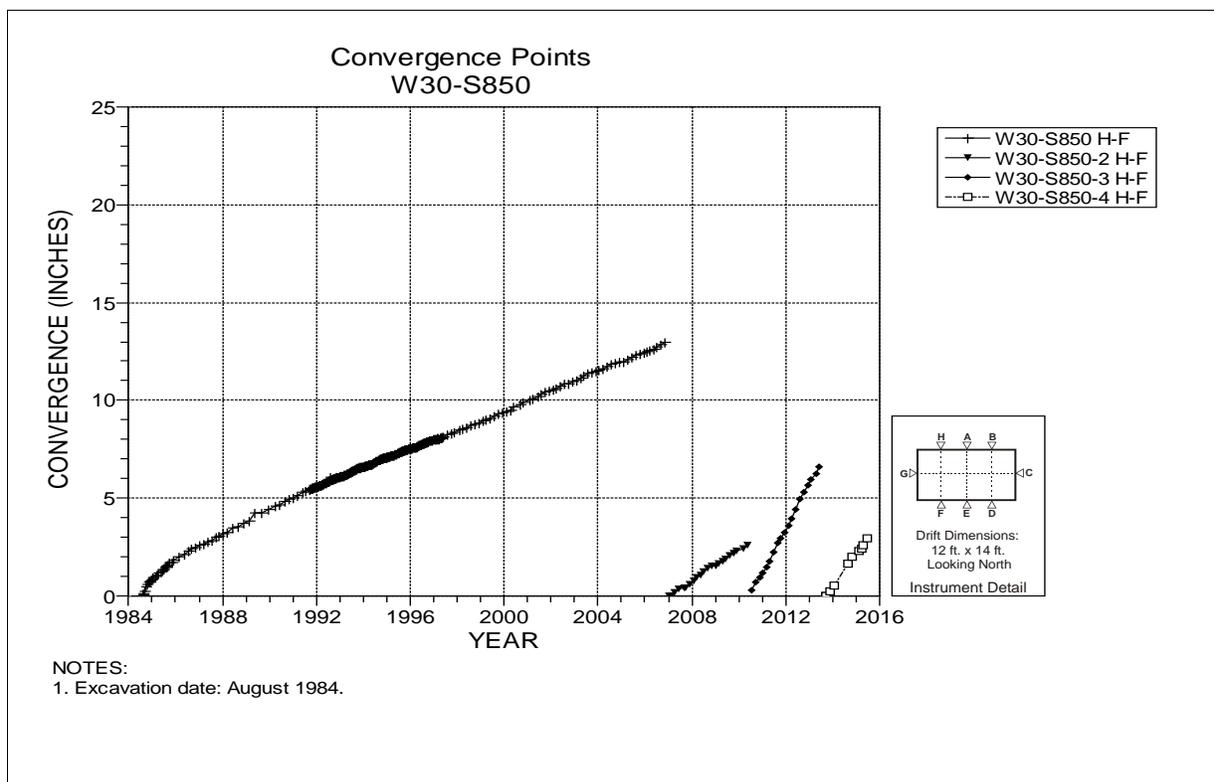


Figure 4-192 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S850 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

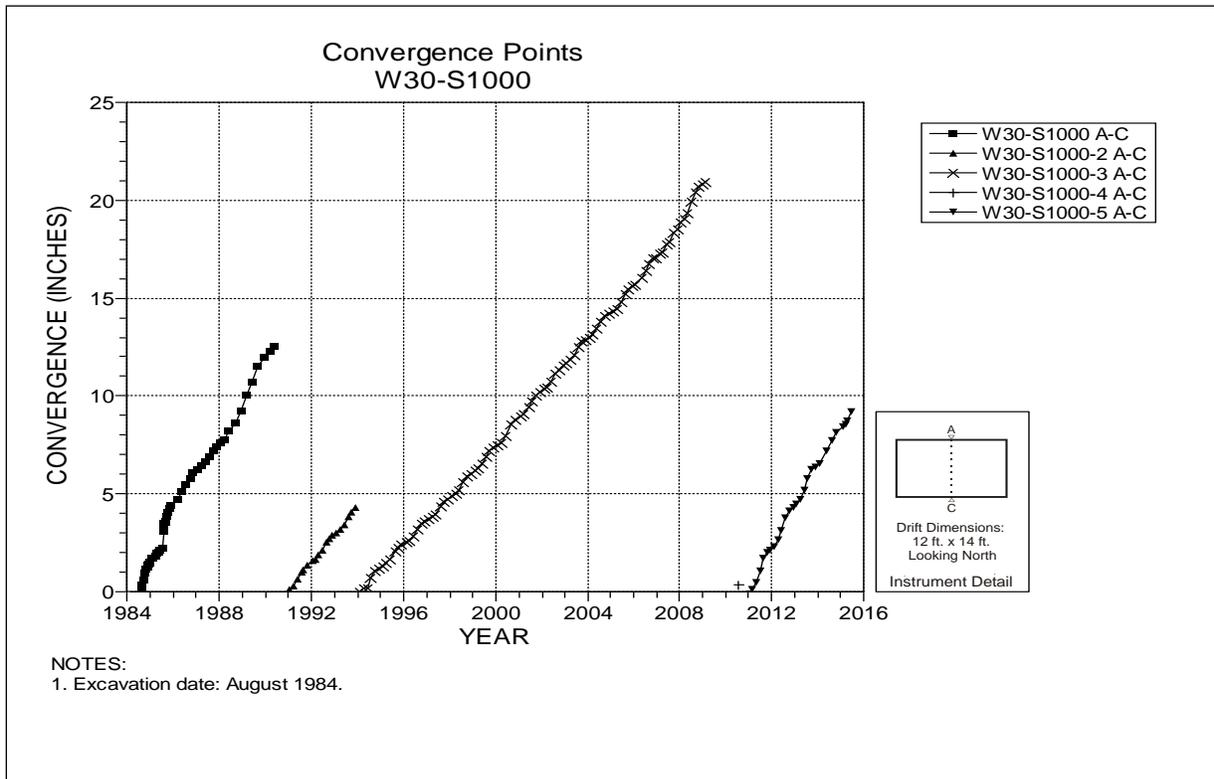


Figure 4-193 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S1000 – Roof to Floor

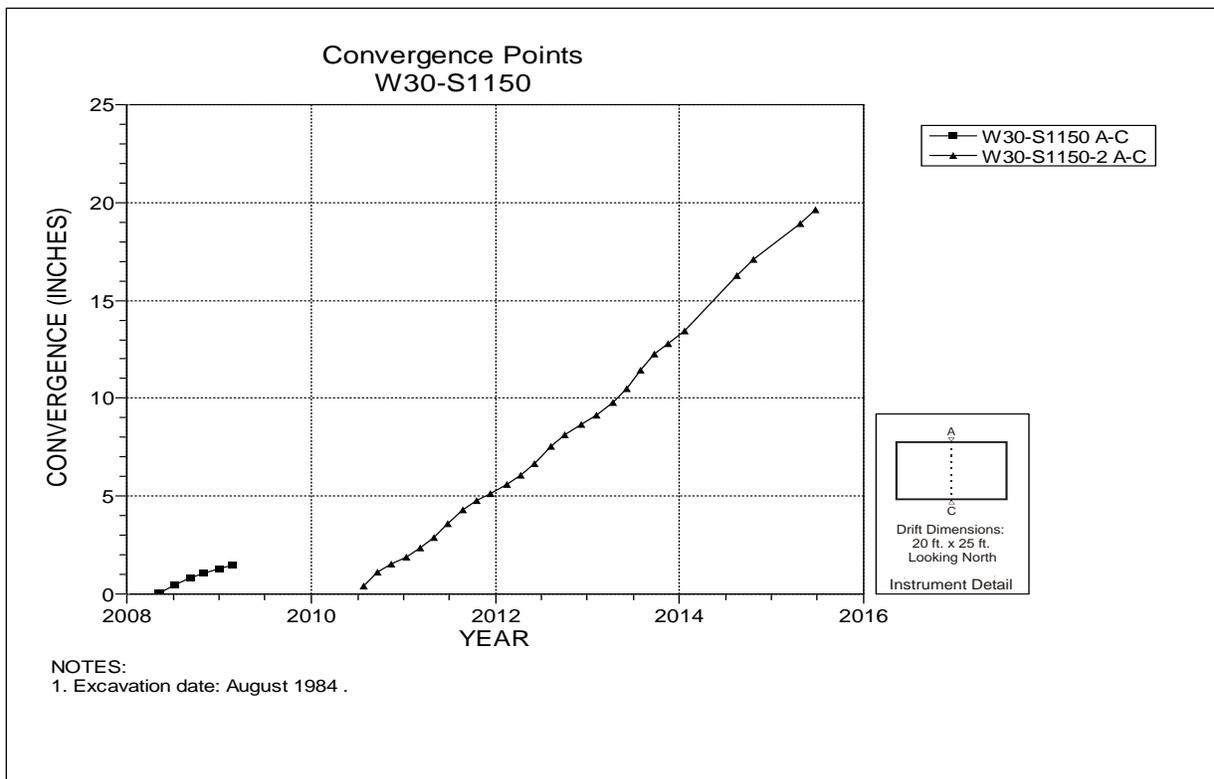


Figure 4-194 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S1150 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

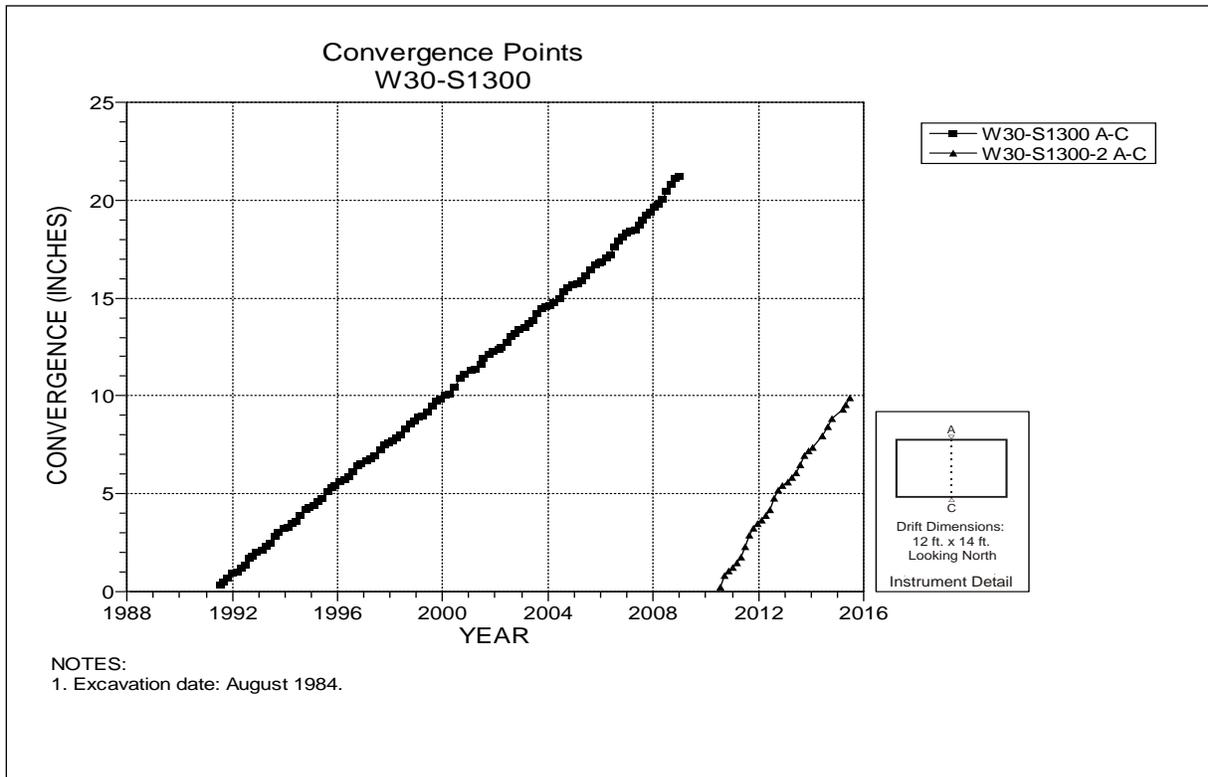


Figure 4-195 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S1300 – Roof to Floor

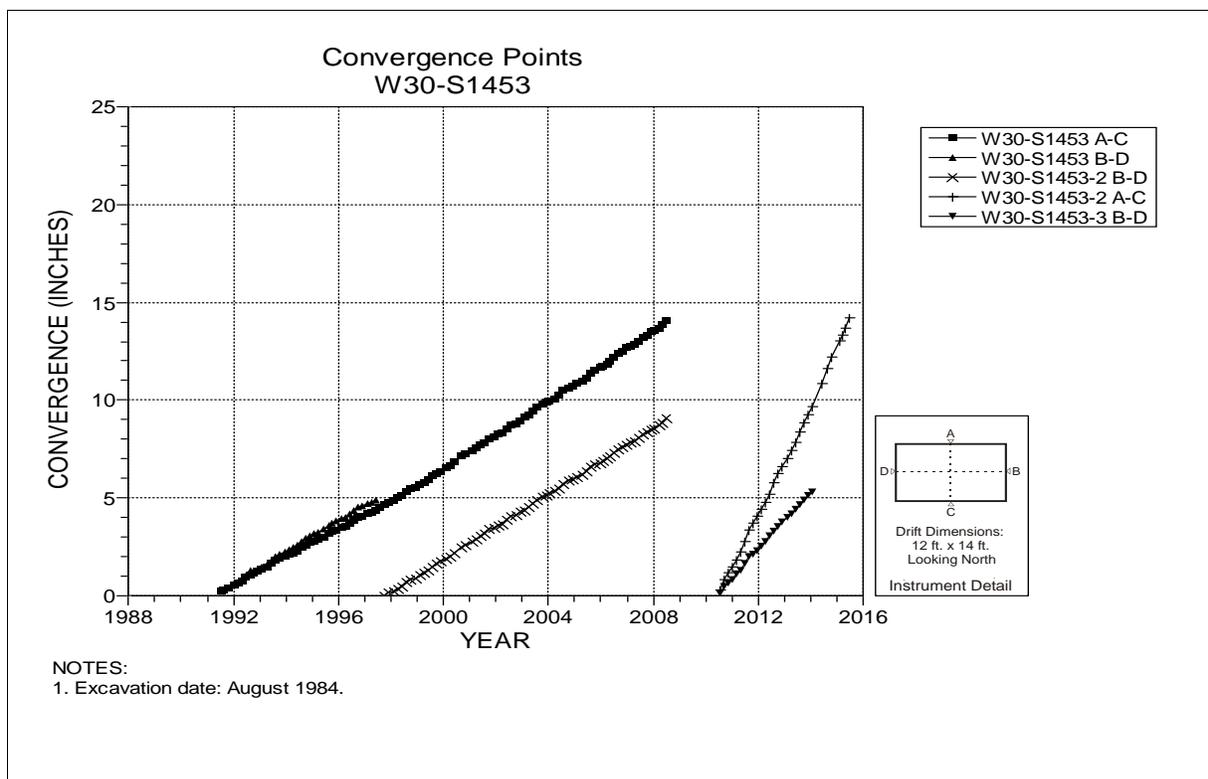


Figure 4-196 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S1453 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

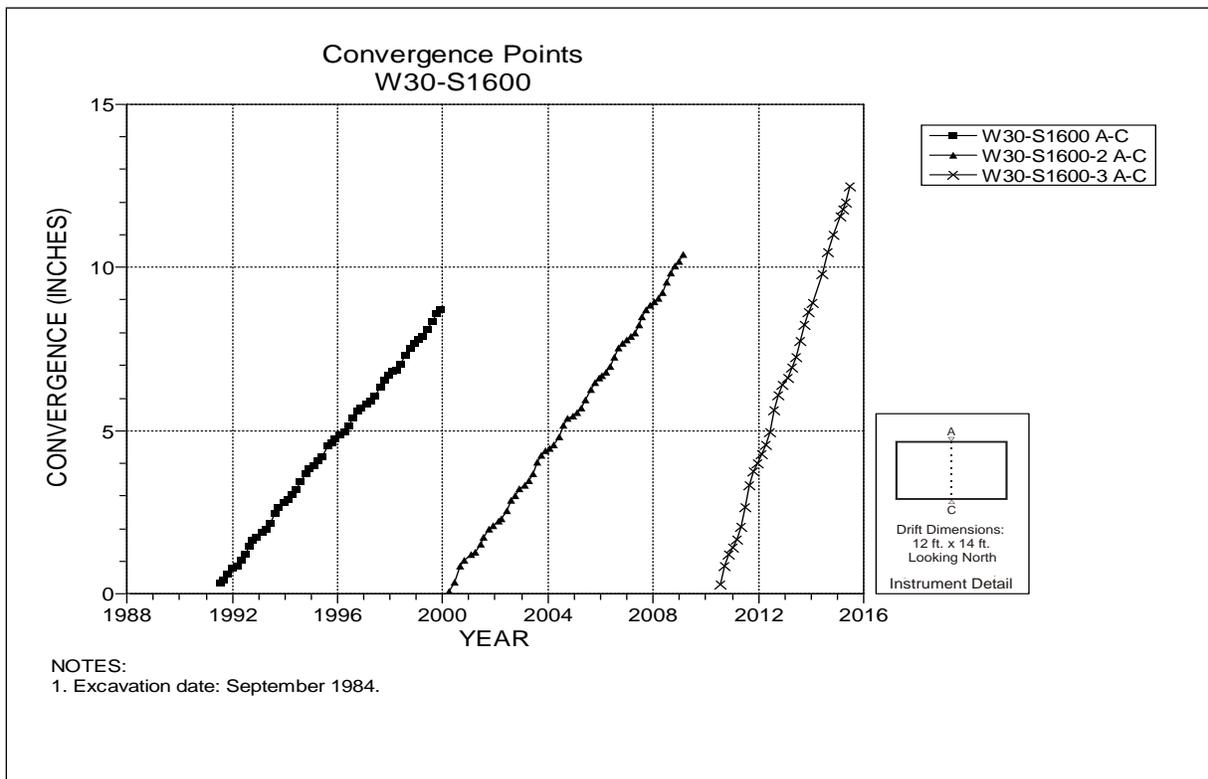


Figure 4-197 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S1600 – Roof to Floor

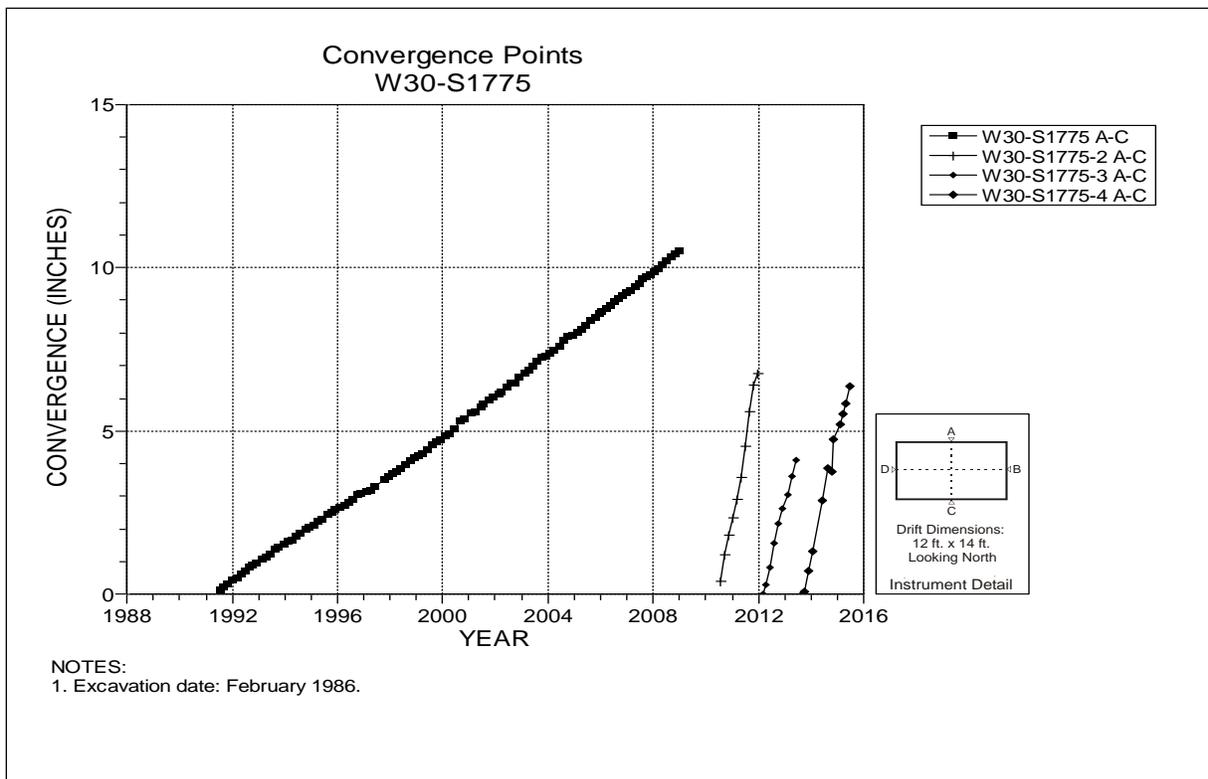


Figure 4-198 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S1775 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

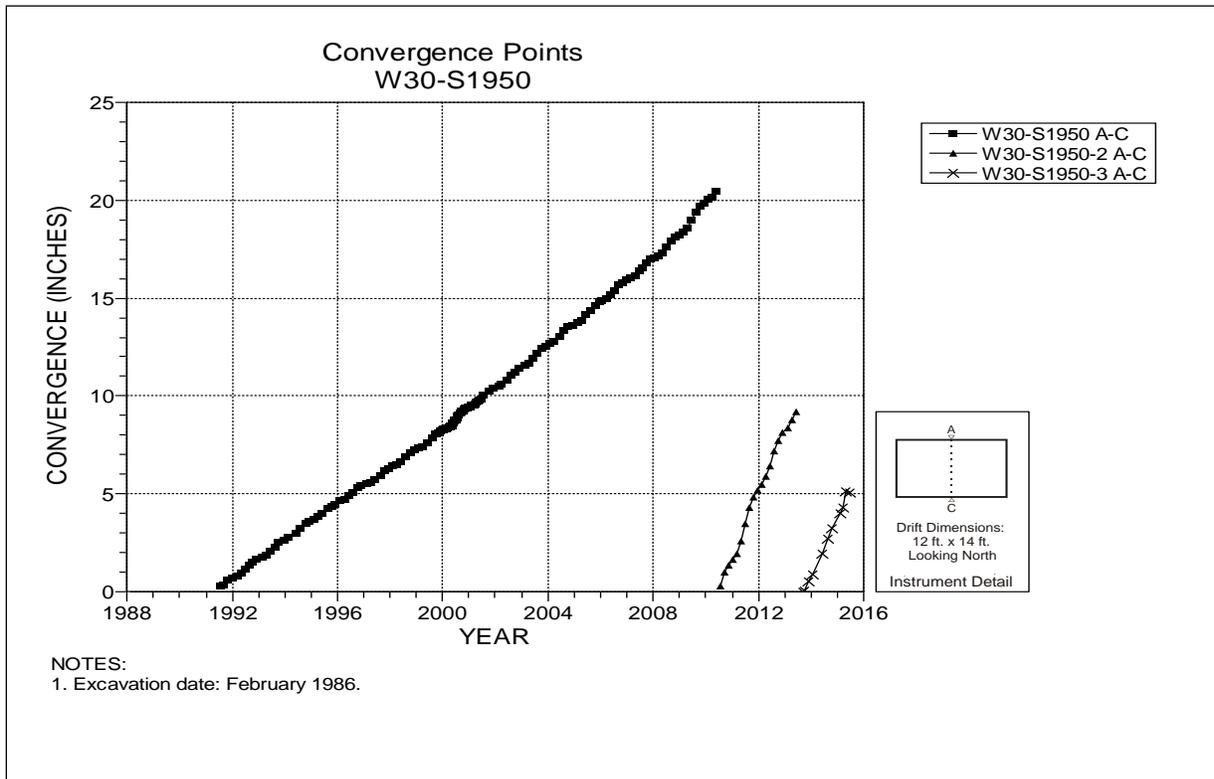


Figure 4-199 Convergence Point Array –  
 W30 S1950 – Roof to Floor

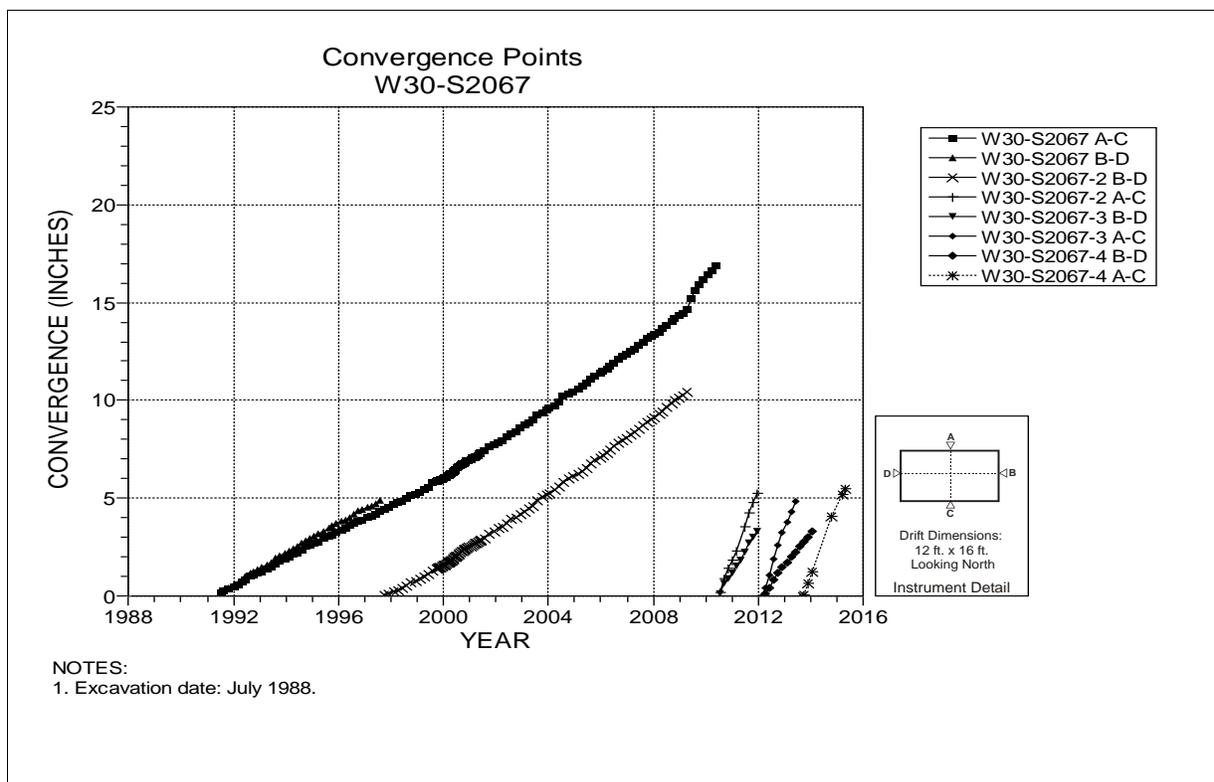


Figure 4-200 Convergence Point Array –  
 W30 S2067 – All Chords

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

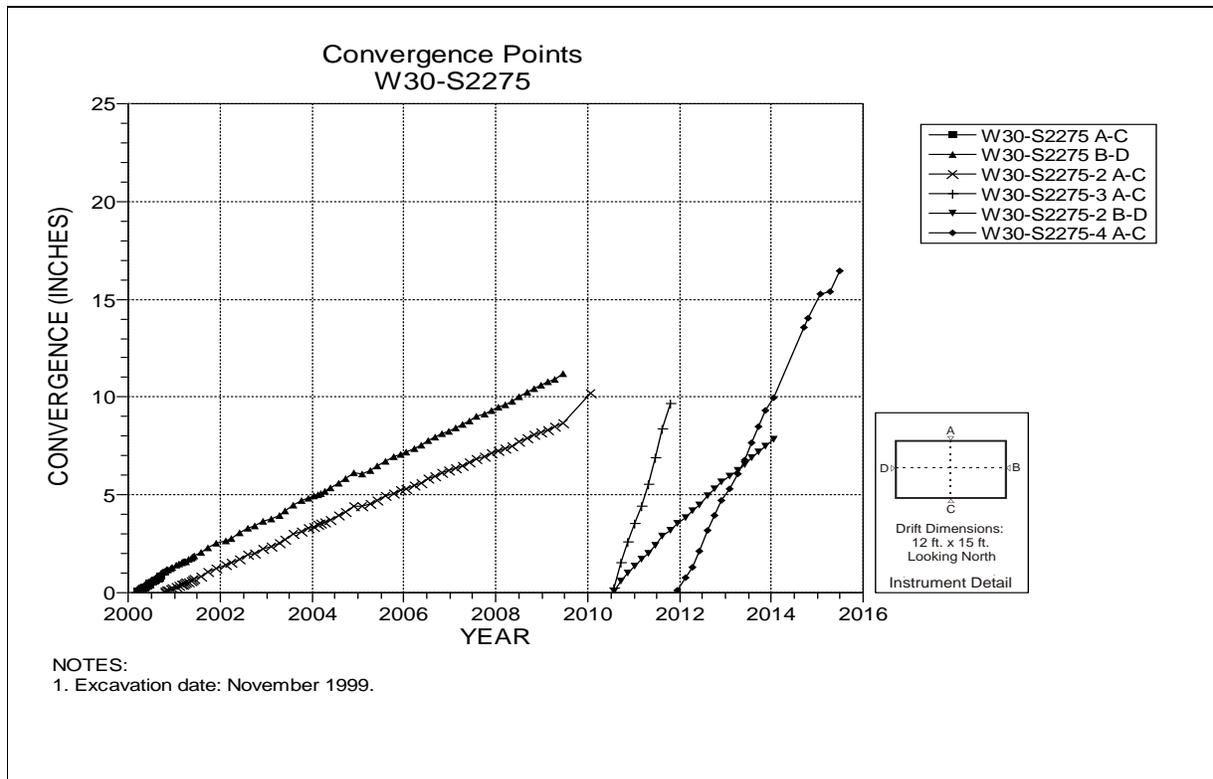


Figure 4-201 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S2275 – All Chords

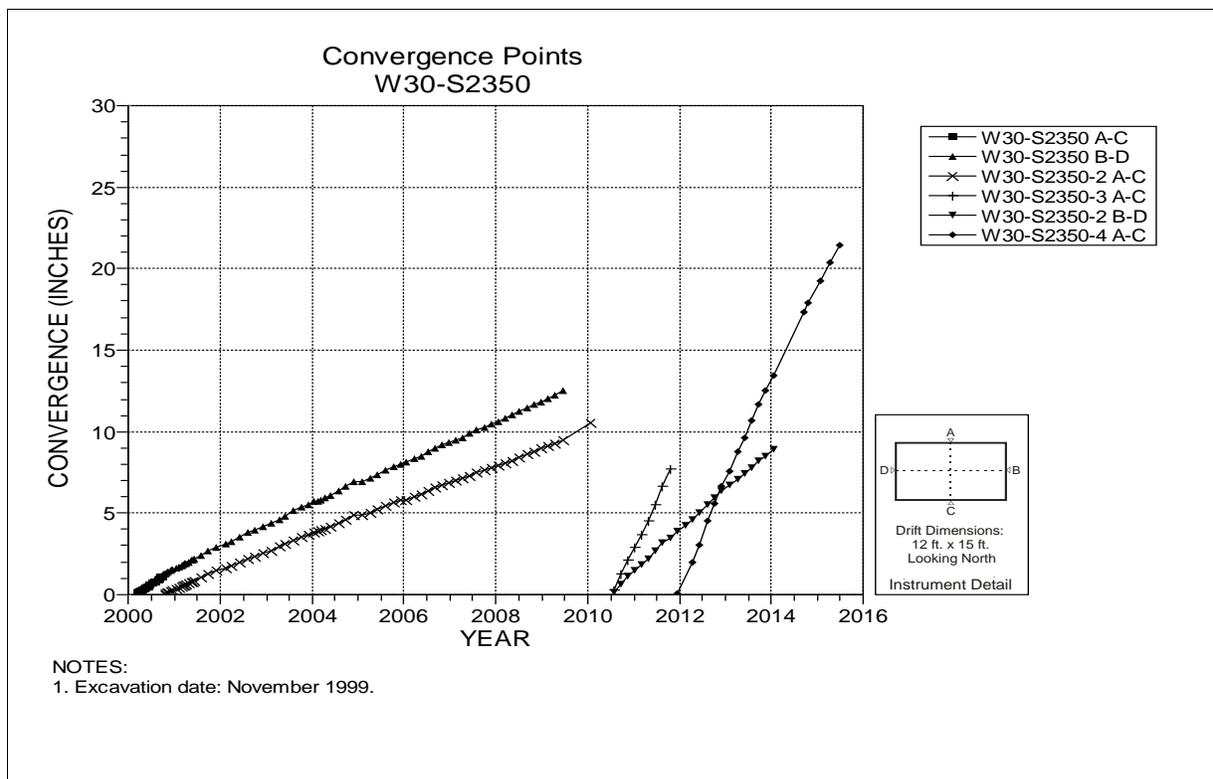


Figure 4-202 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S2350 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

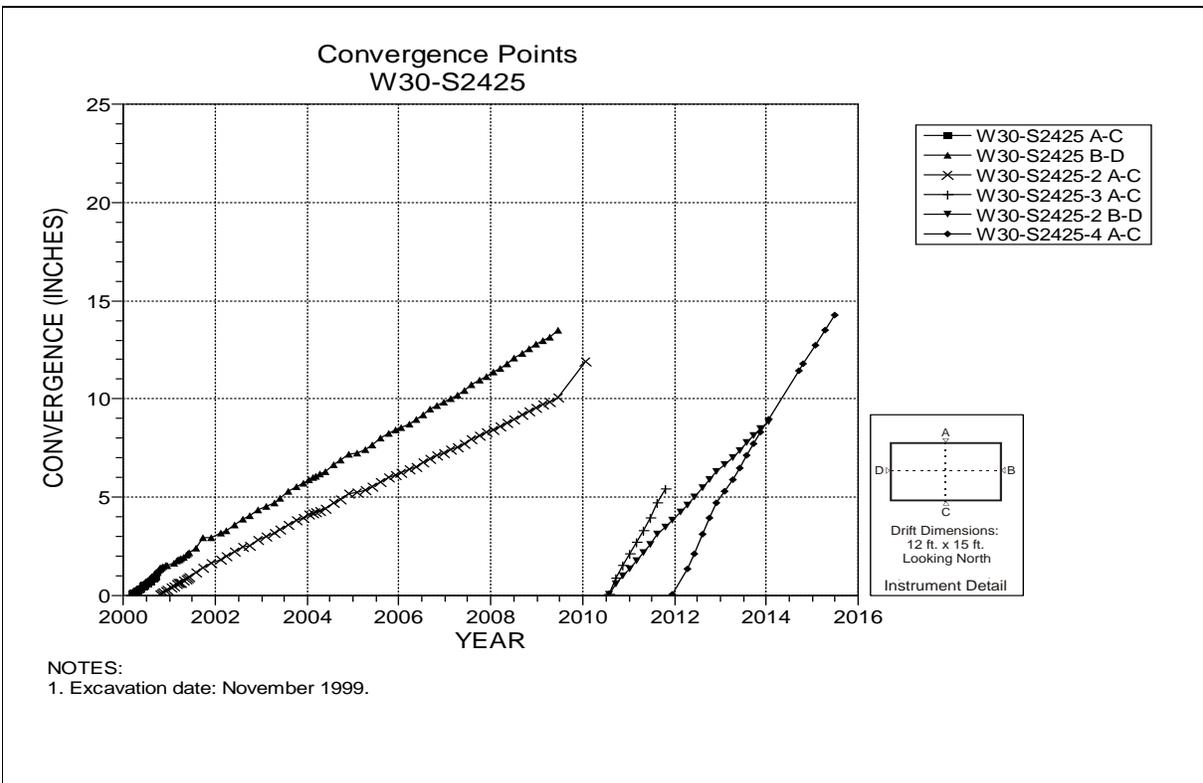


Figure 4-203 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S2425 – All Chords

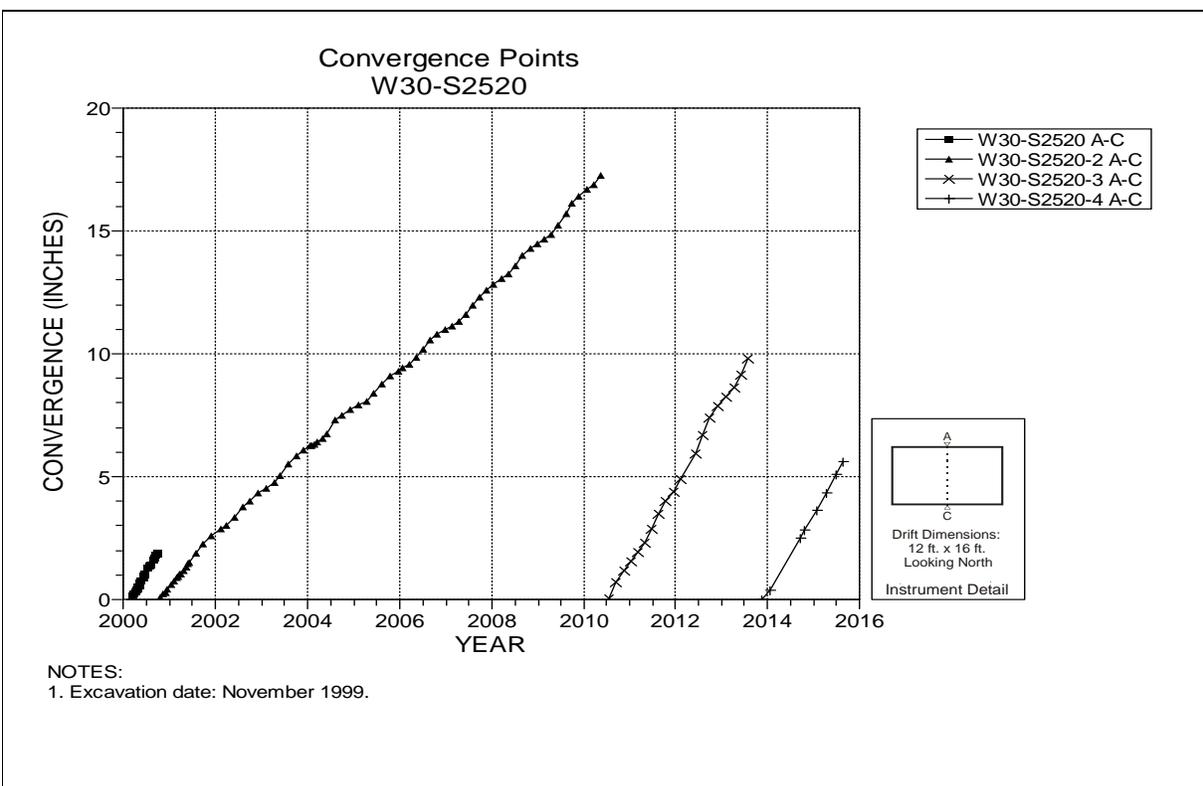


Figure 4-204 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S2520– Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

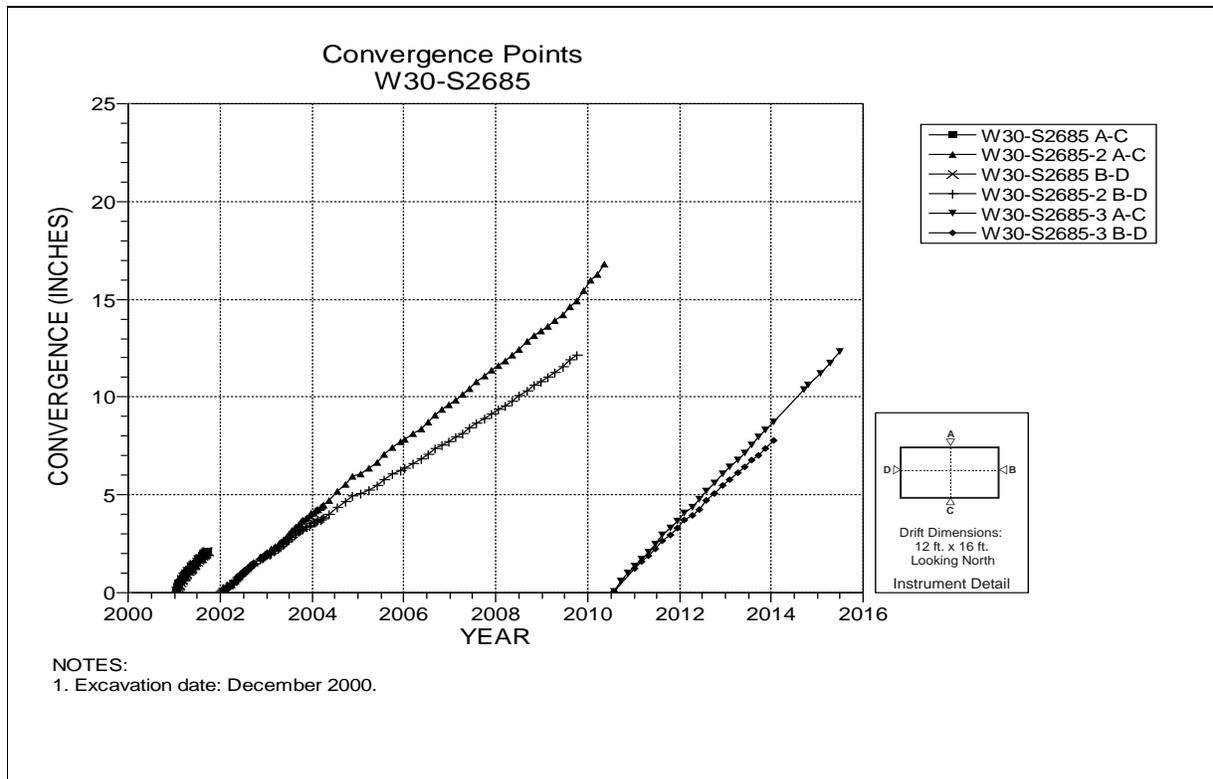


Figure 4-205 Convergence Point Array – W30 S2685 – All Chords

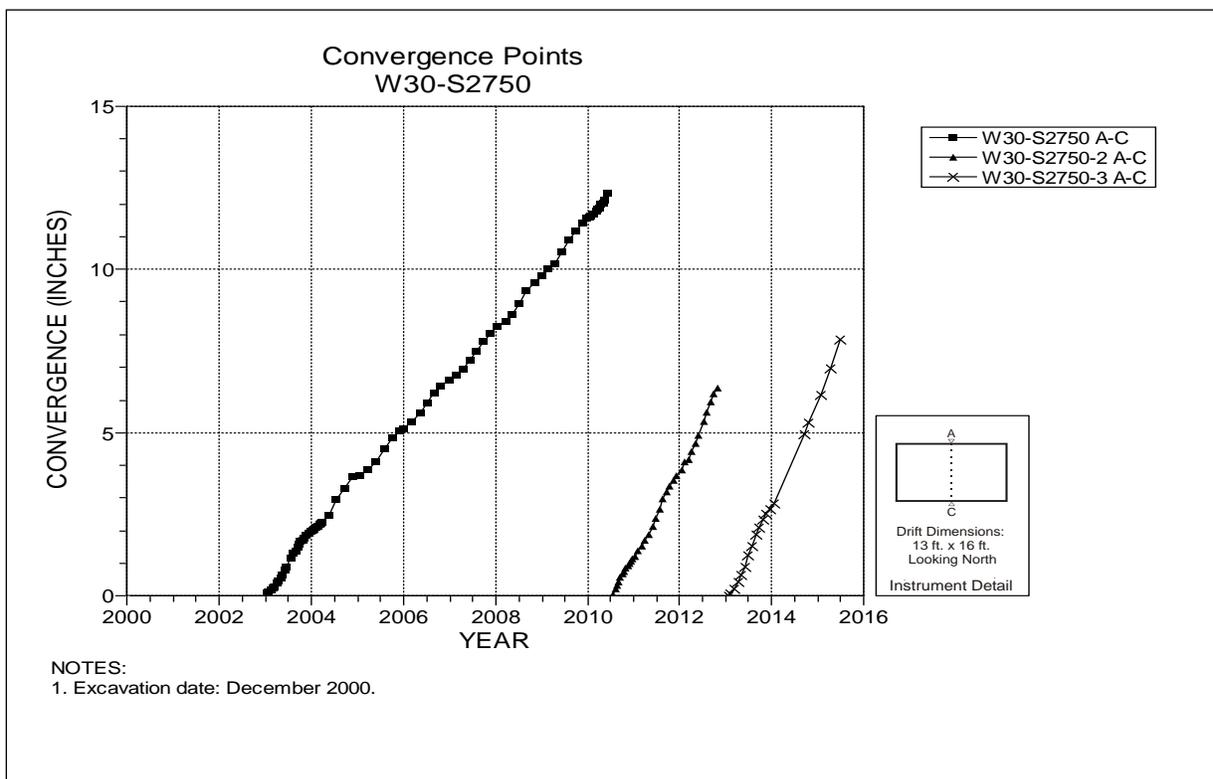


Figure 4-206 Convergence Point Array – W30 S2750 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

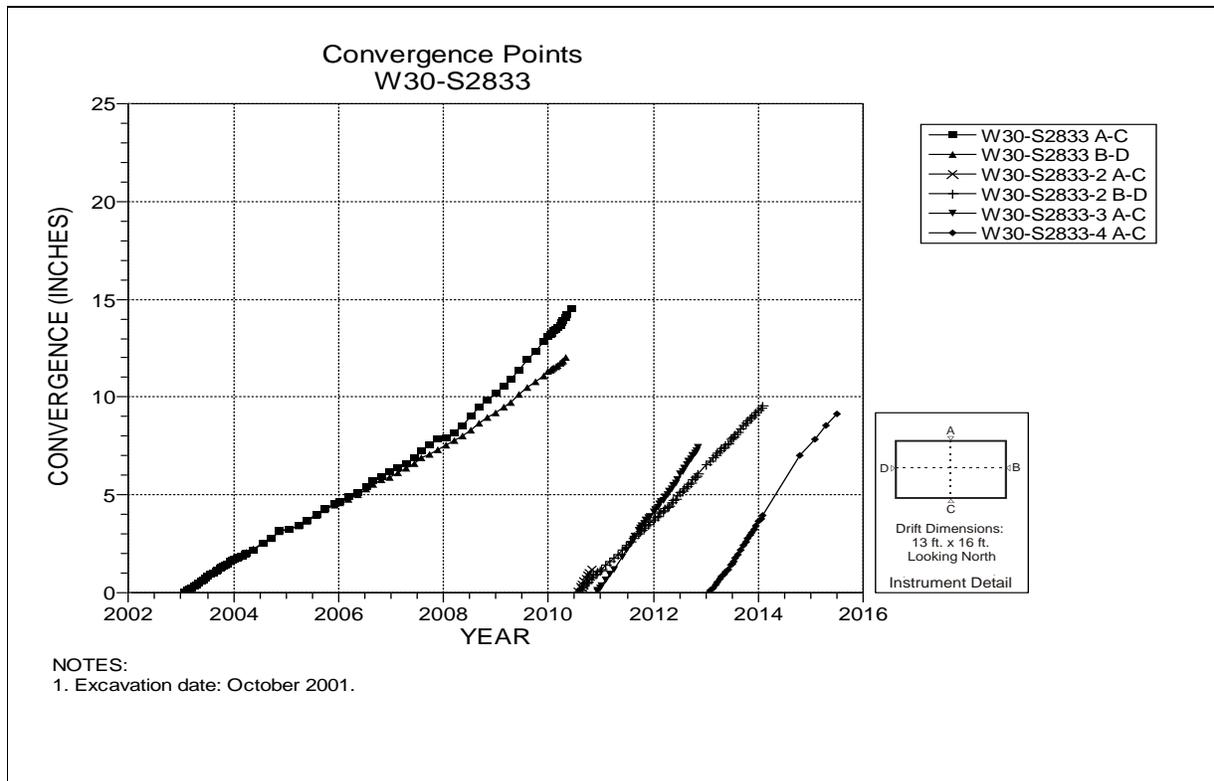


Figure 4-207 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S2833 – All Chords

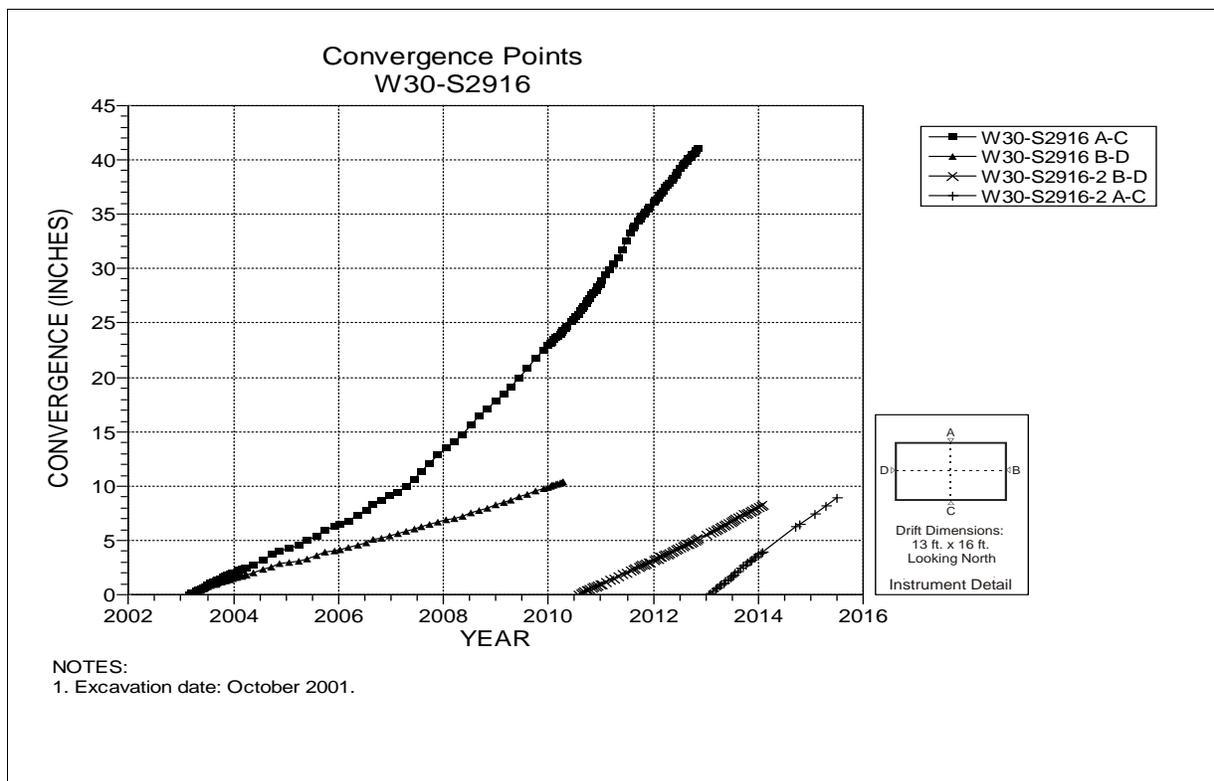


Figure 4-208 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S2916 – All Chords

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

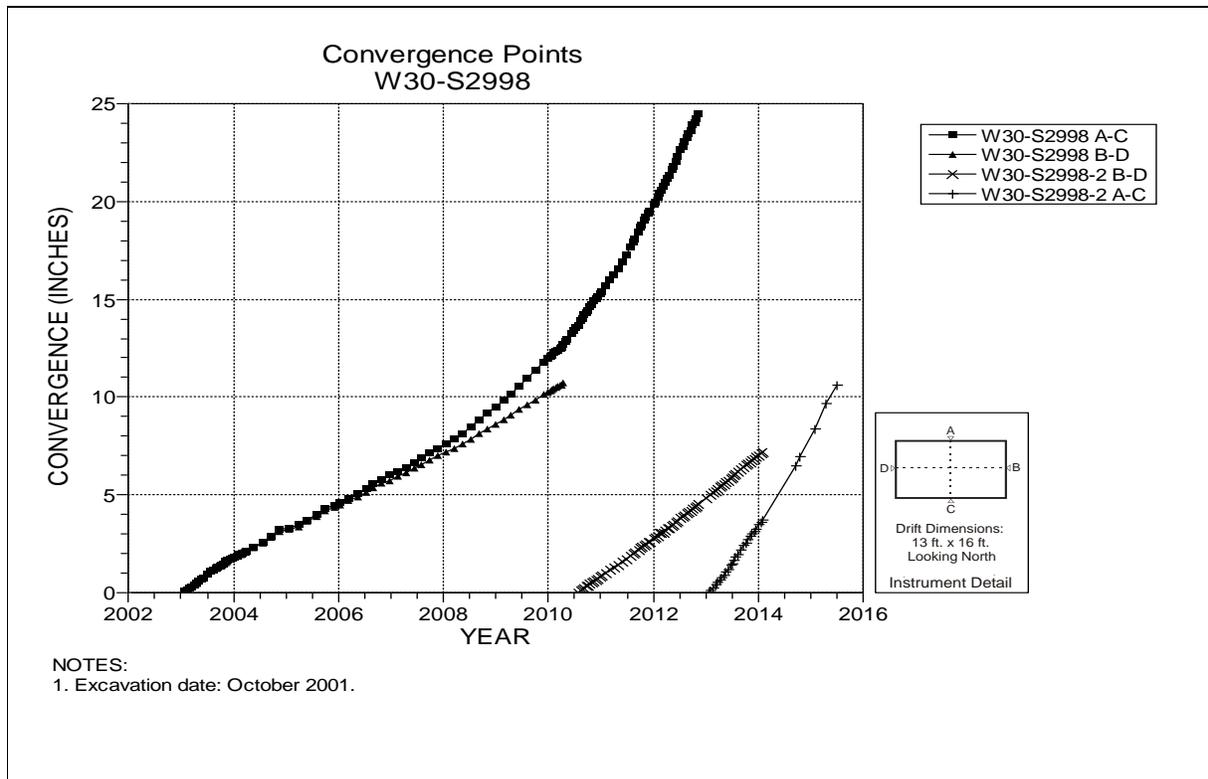


Figure 4-209 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S2998 – All Chords

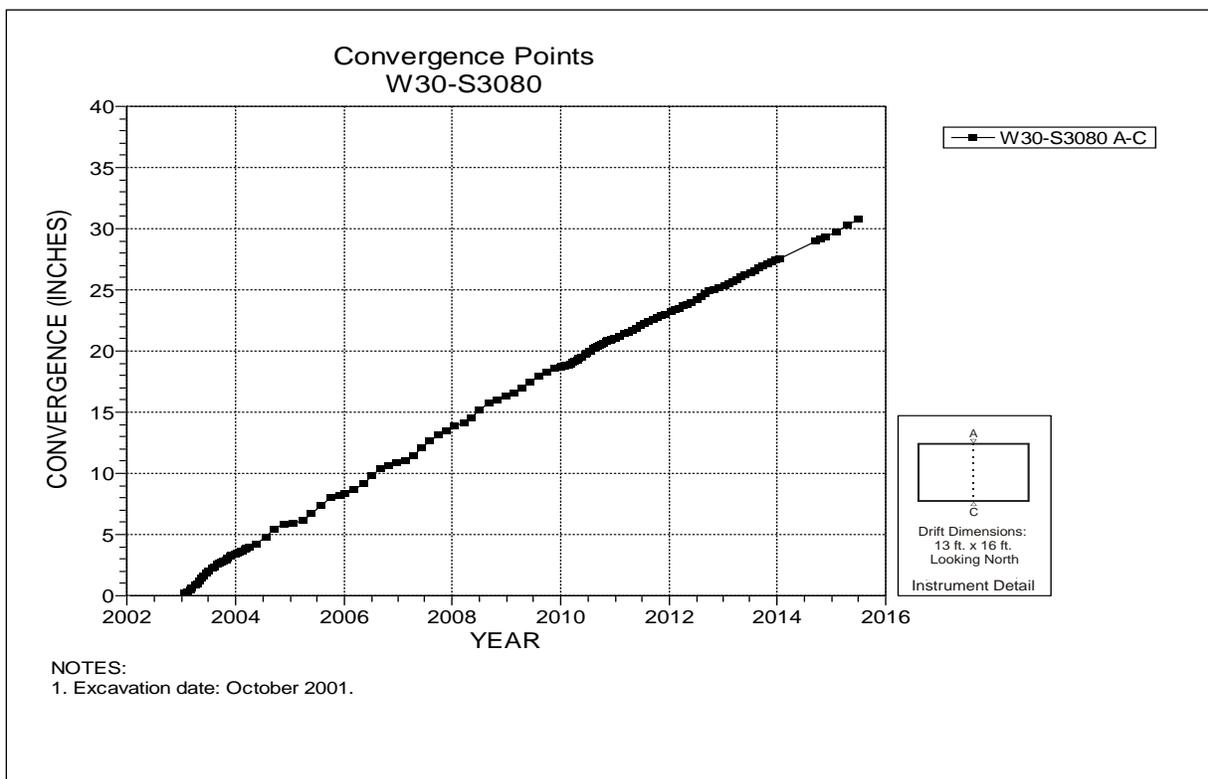


Figure 4-210 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S3080 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

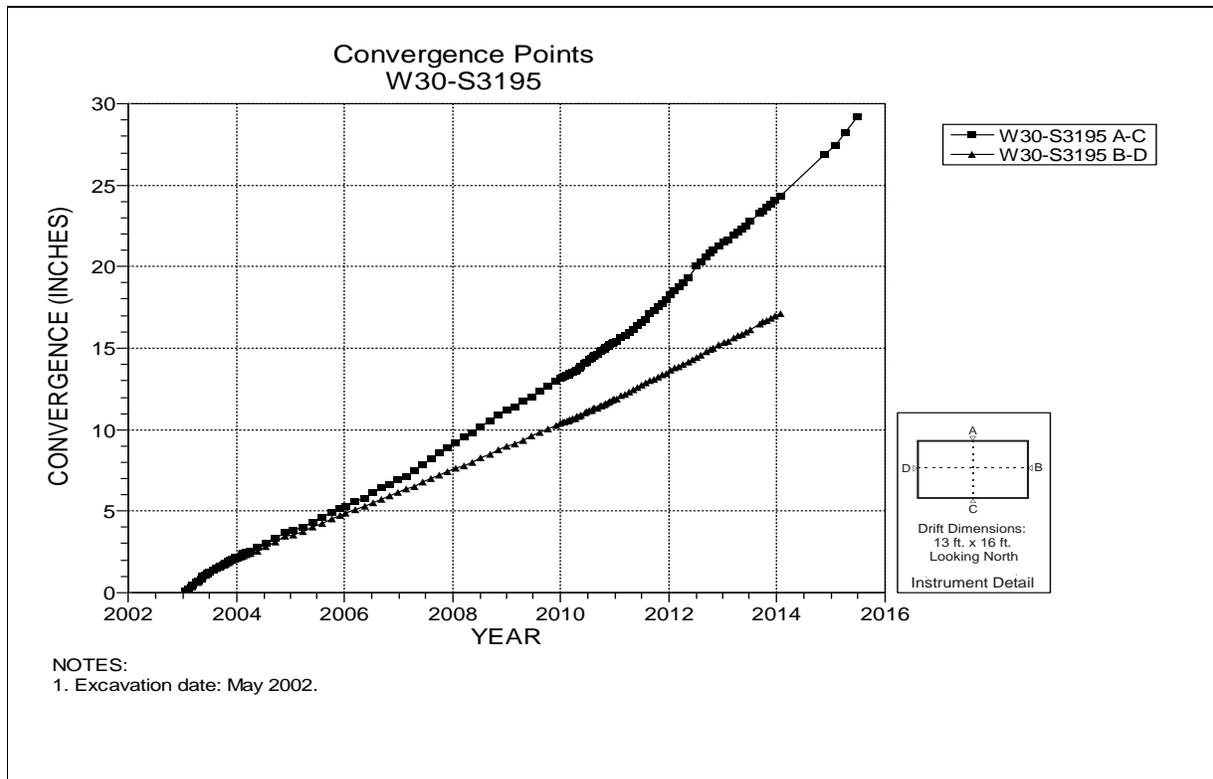


Figure 4-211 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S3195 – All Chords

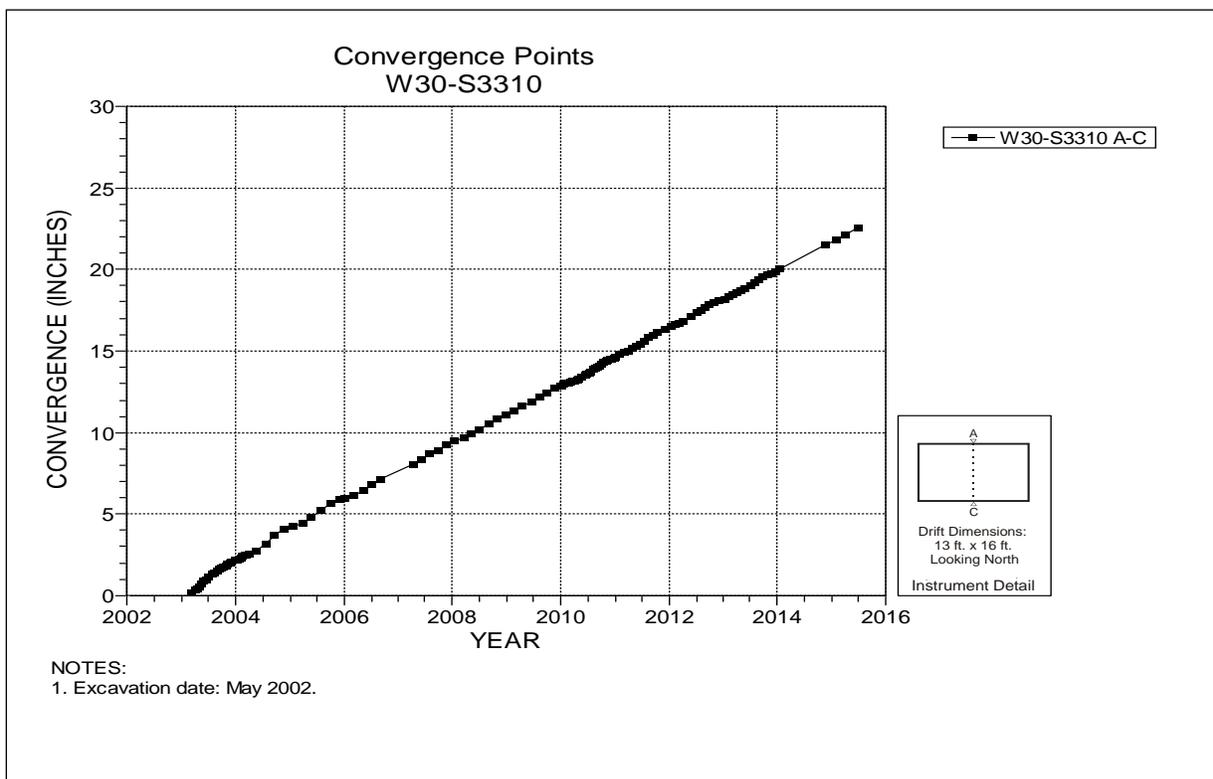


Figure 4-212 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S3310 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

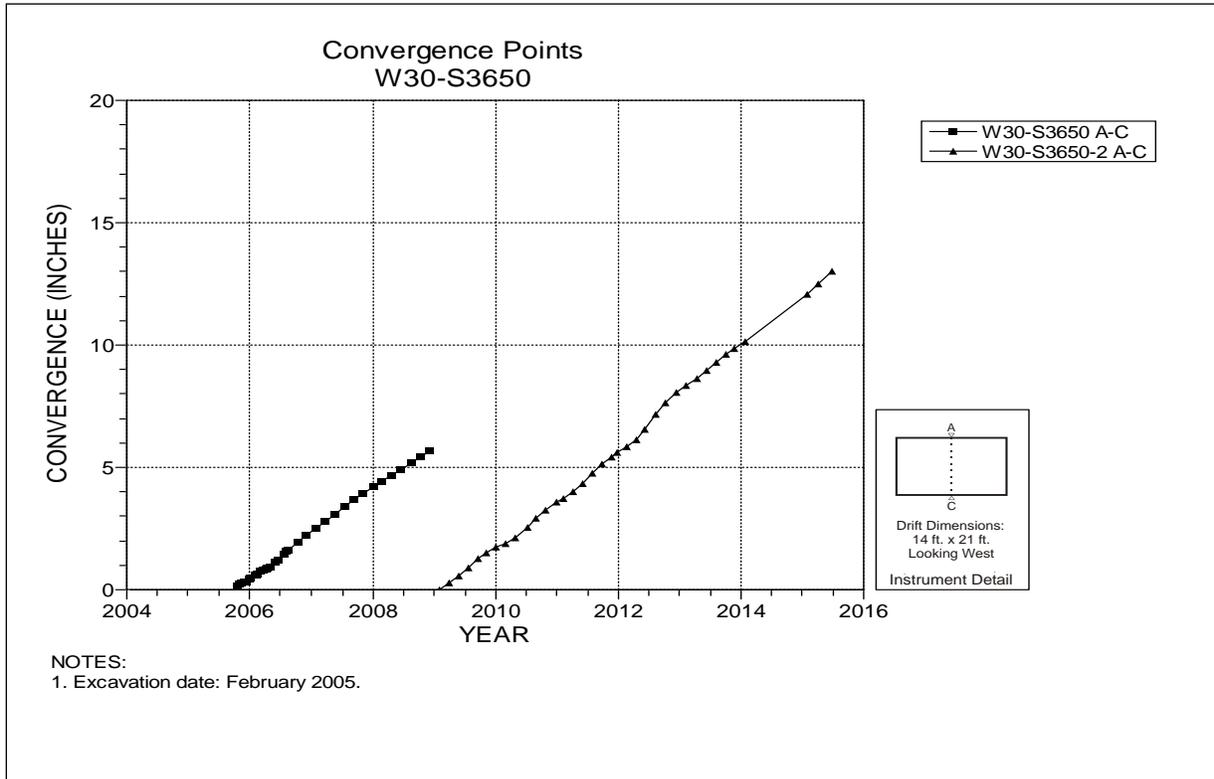


Figure 4-213 Convergence Point Array –  
W30 S3650 – Roof to Floor

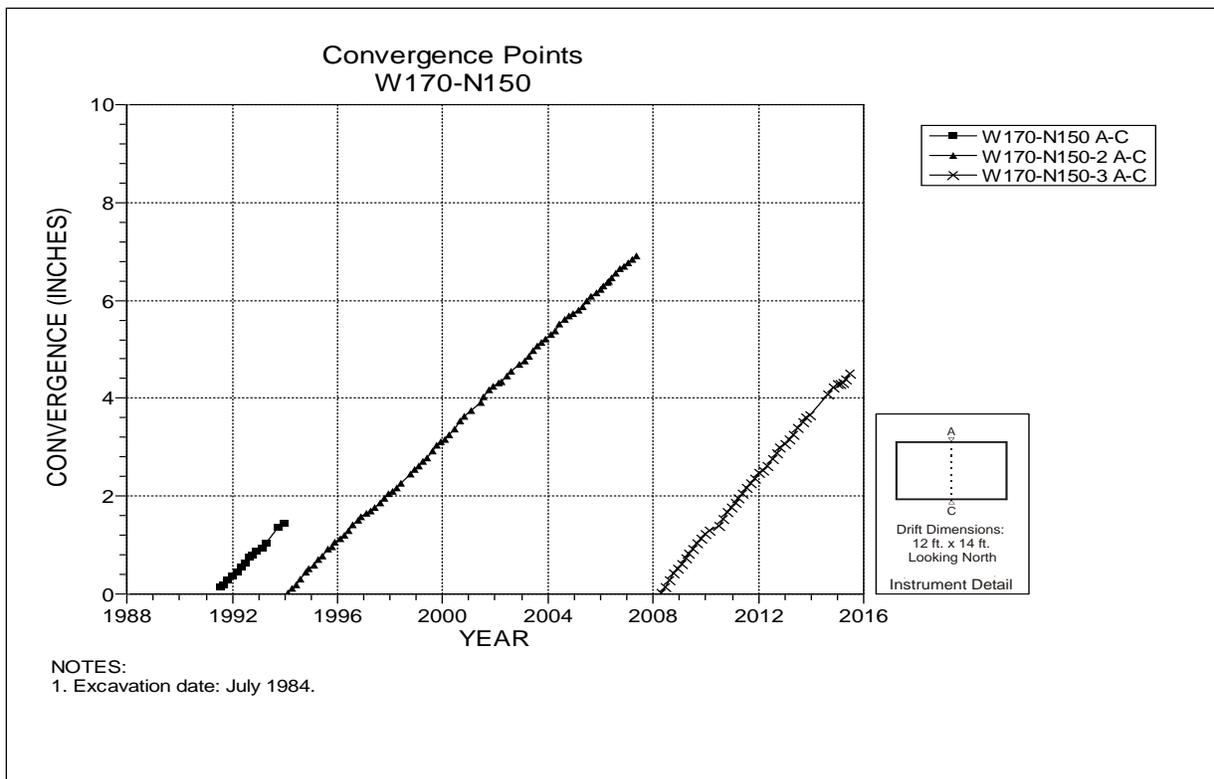


Figure 4-214 Convergence Point Array –  
W170 N150 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

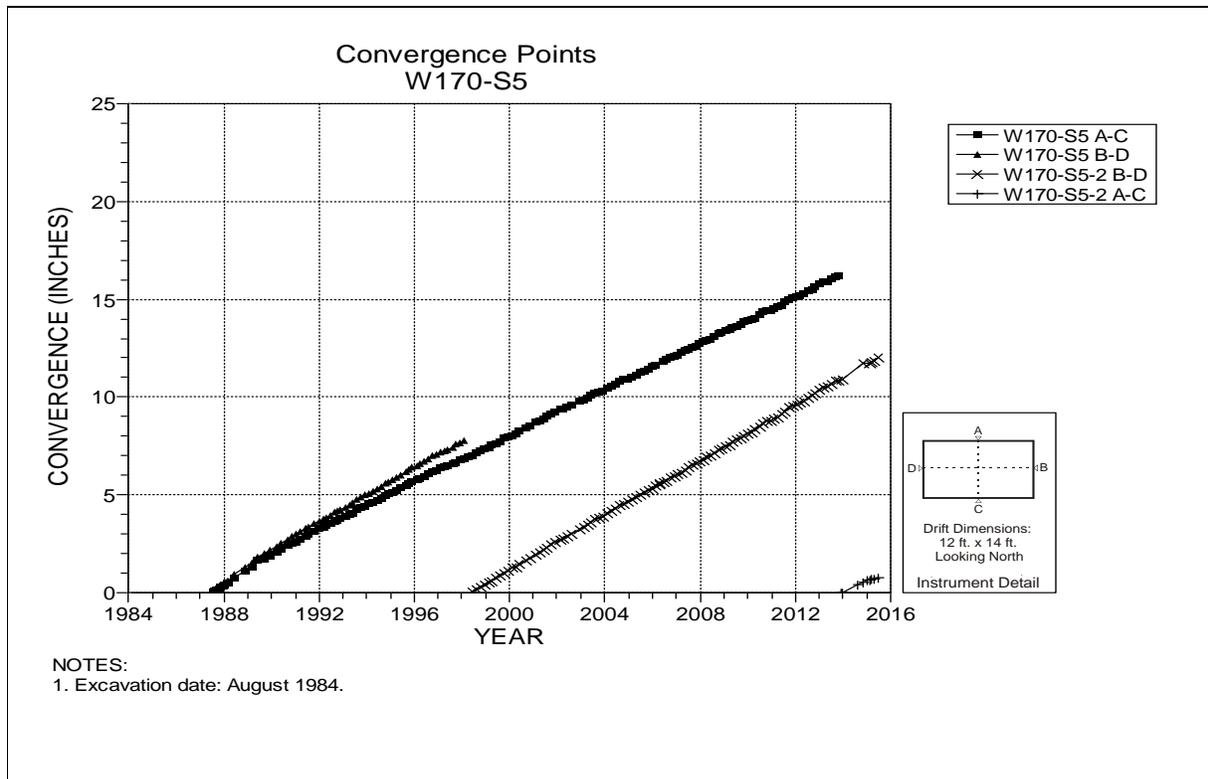


Figure 4-215 Convergence Point Array – W170 S5 – All Chords

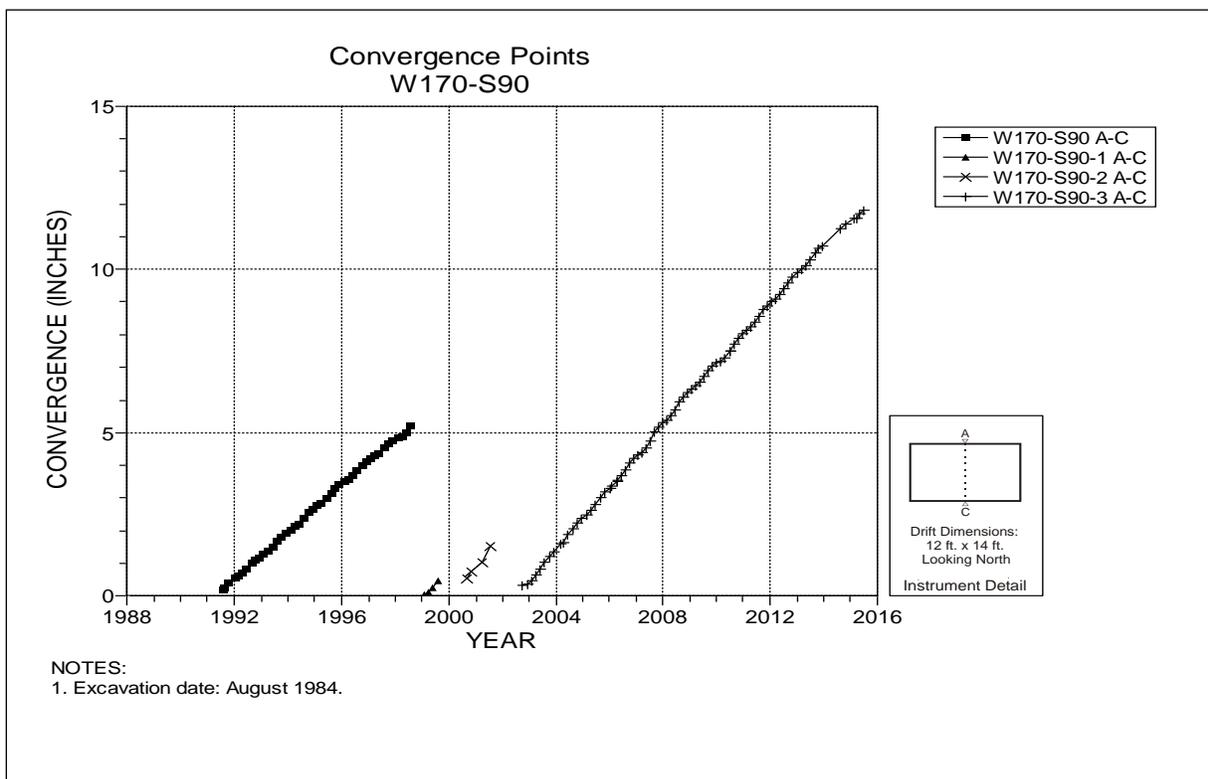


Figure 4-216 Convergence Point Array – W170 S90 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

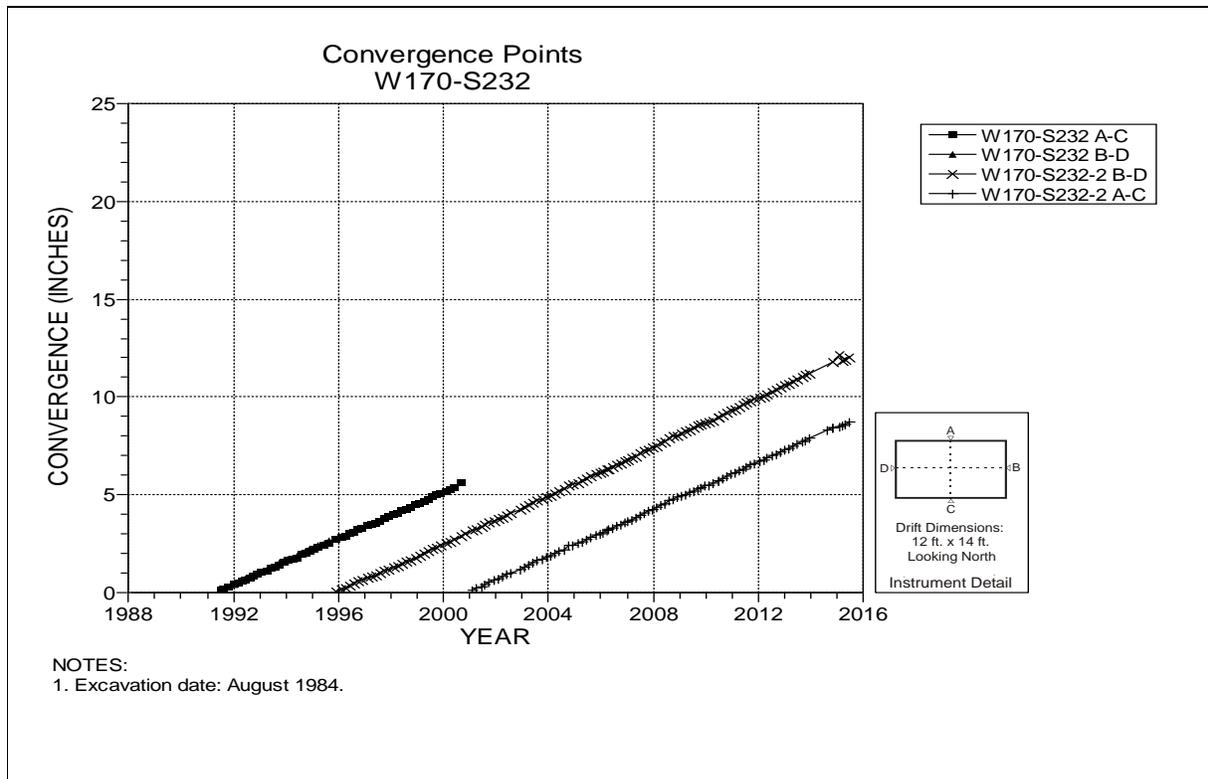


Figure 4-217 Convergence Point Array –  
W170 S232 – All Chords

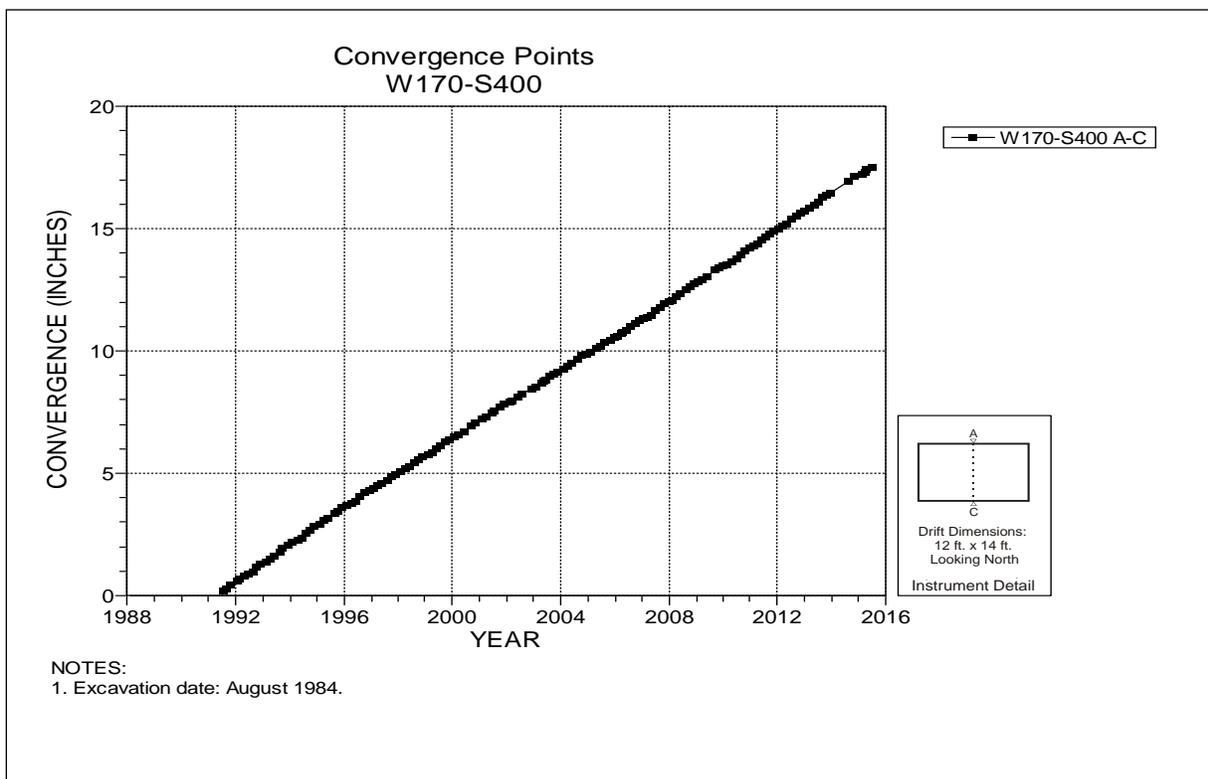


Figure 4-218 Convergence Point Array –  
W170 S400 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

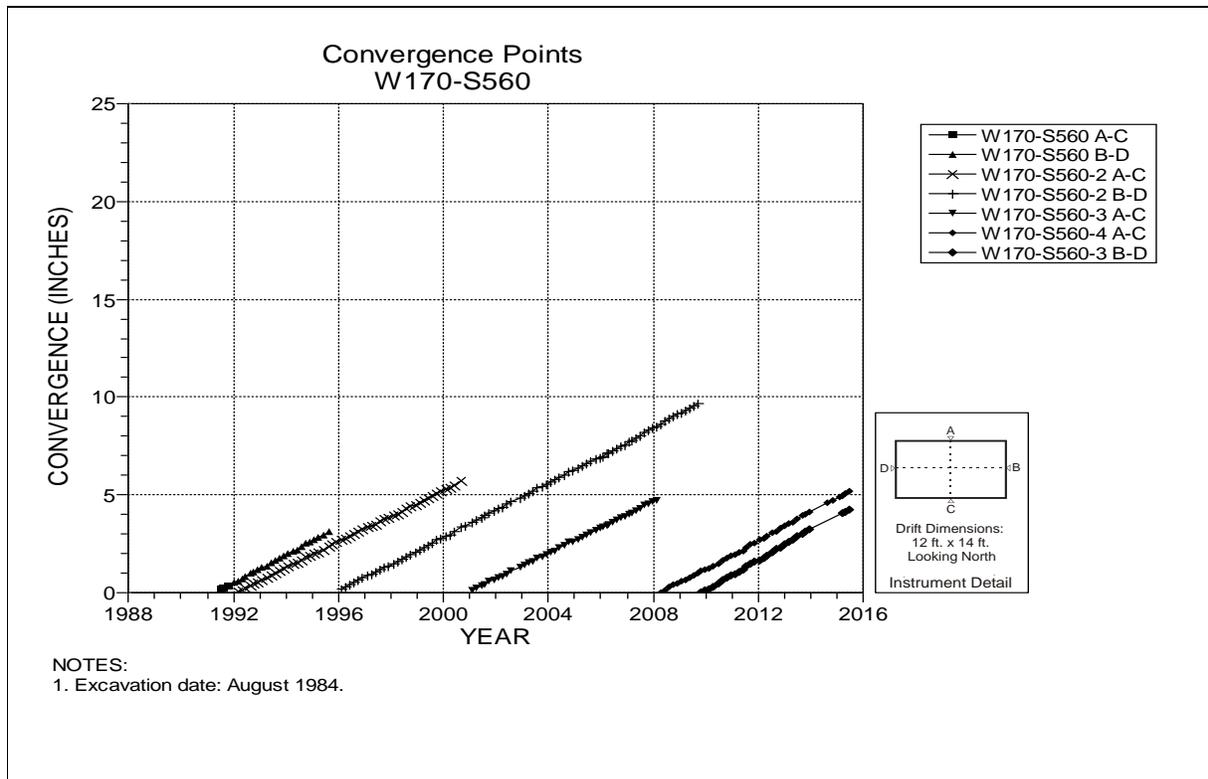


Figure 4-219 Convergence Point Array –  
W170 S560 – All Chords

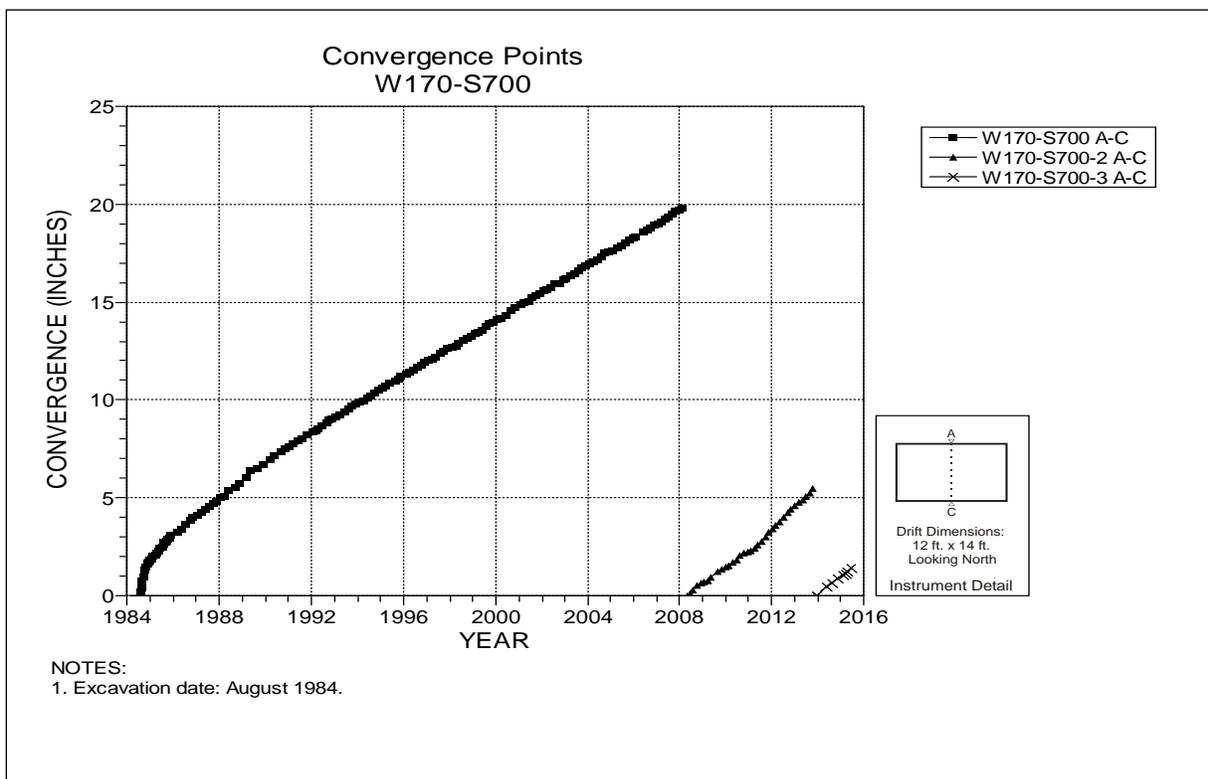


Figure 4-220 Convergence Point Array –  
W170 S700 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

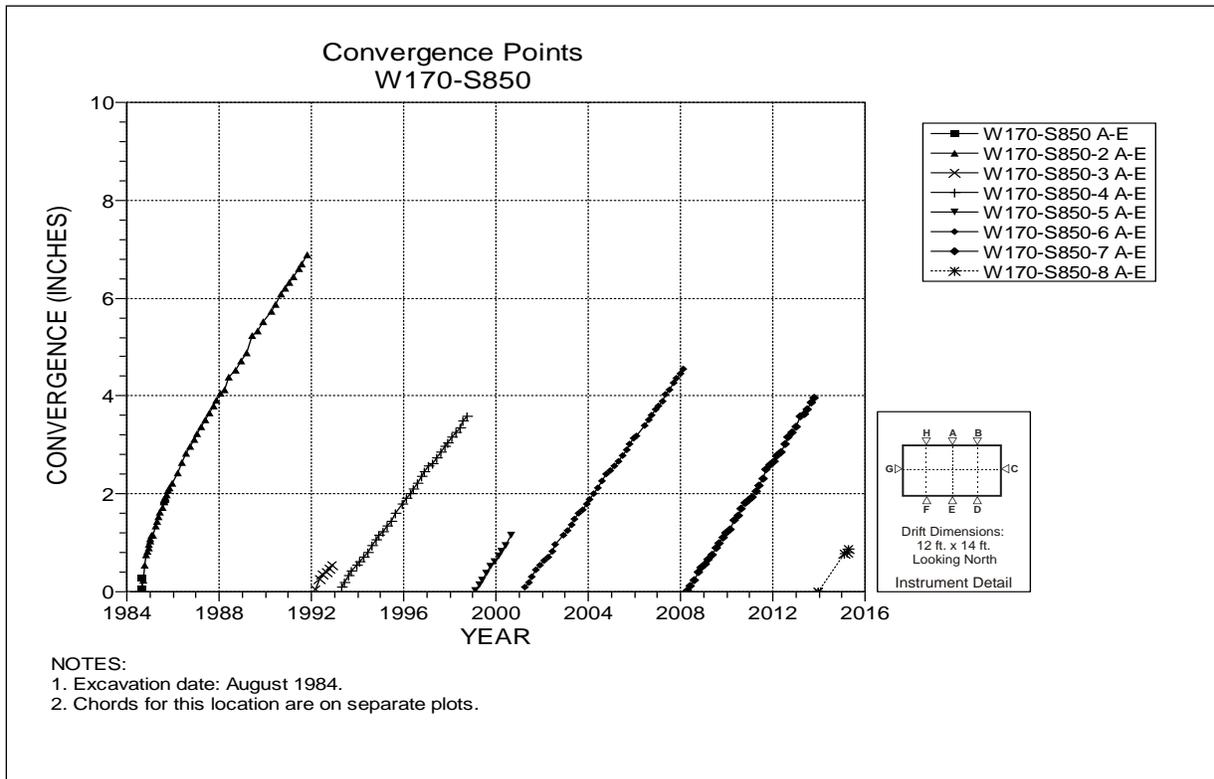


Figure 4-221 Convergence Point Array –  
W170 S850 – Roof to Floor – Centerline

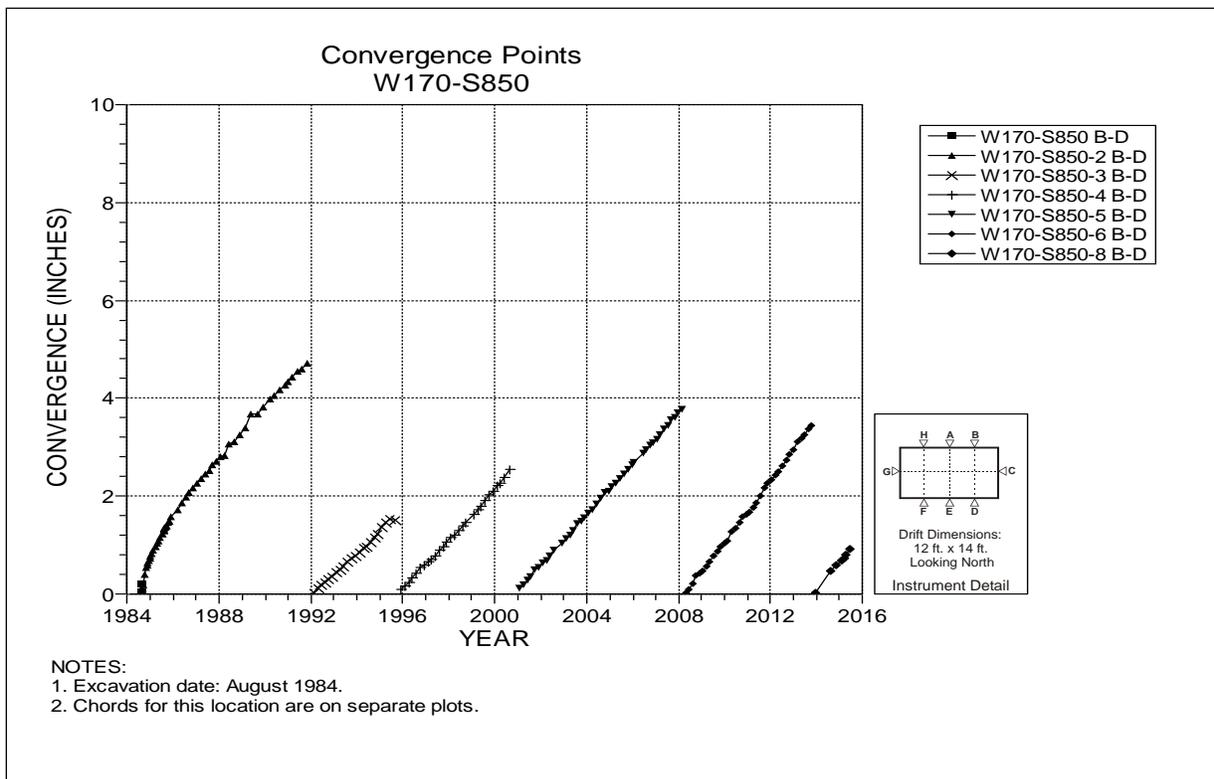


Figure 4-222 Convergence Point Array –  
W170 S850 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

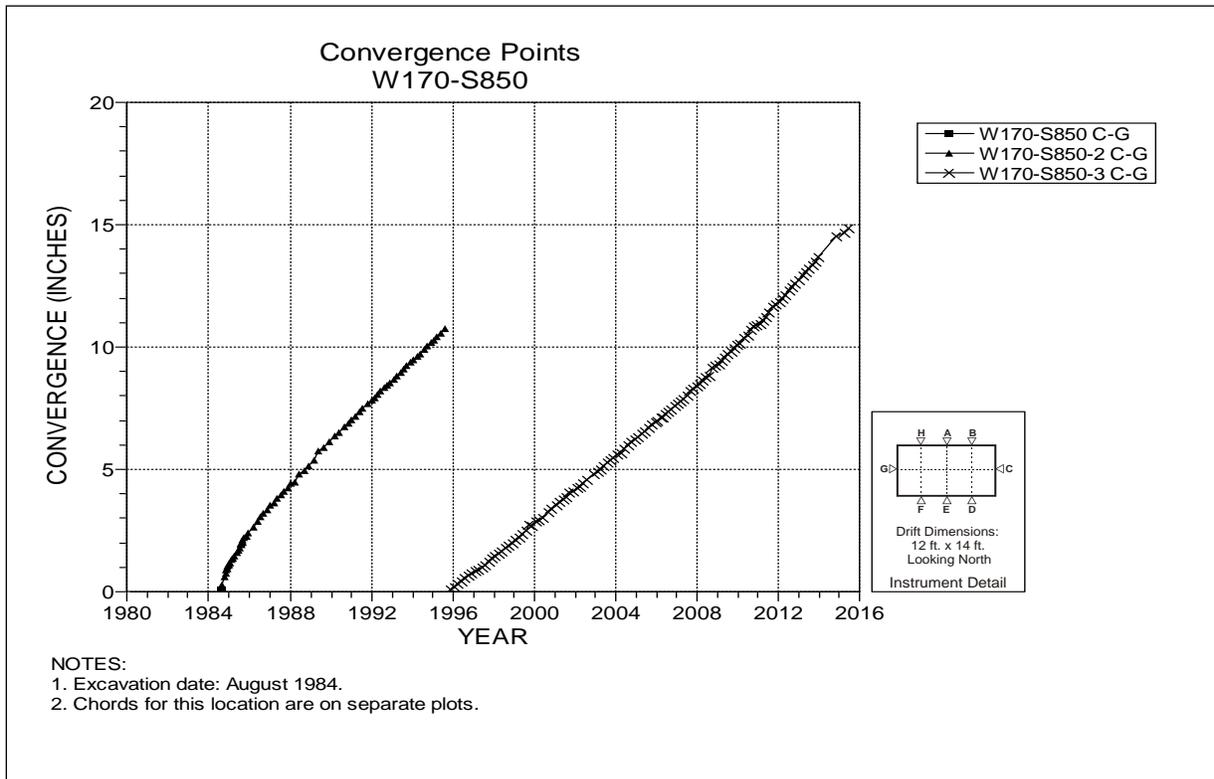


Figure 4-223 Convergence Point Array –  
W170 S850 – Rib to Rib

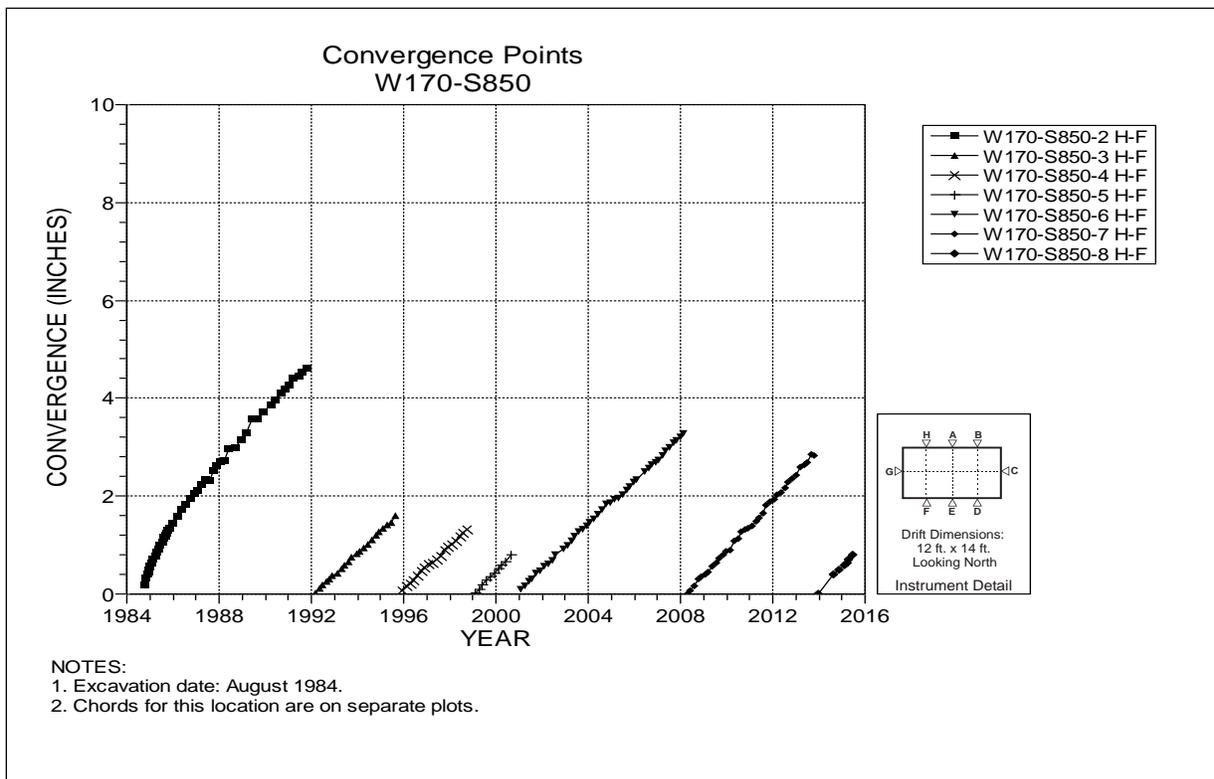


Figure 4-224 Convergence Point Array –  
W170 S850 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

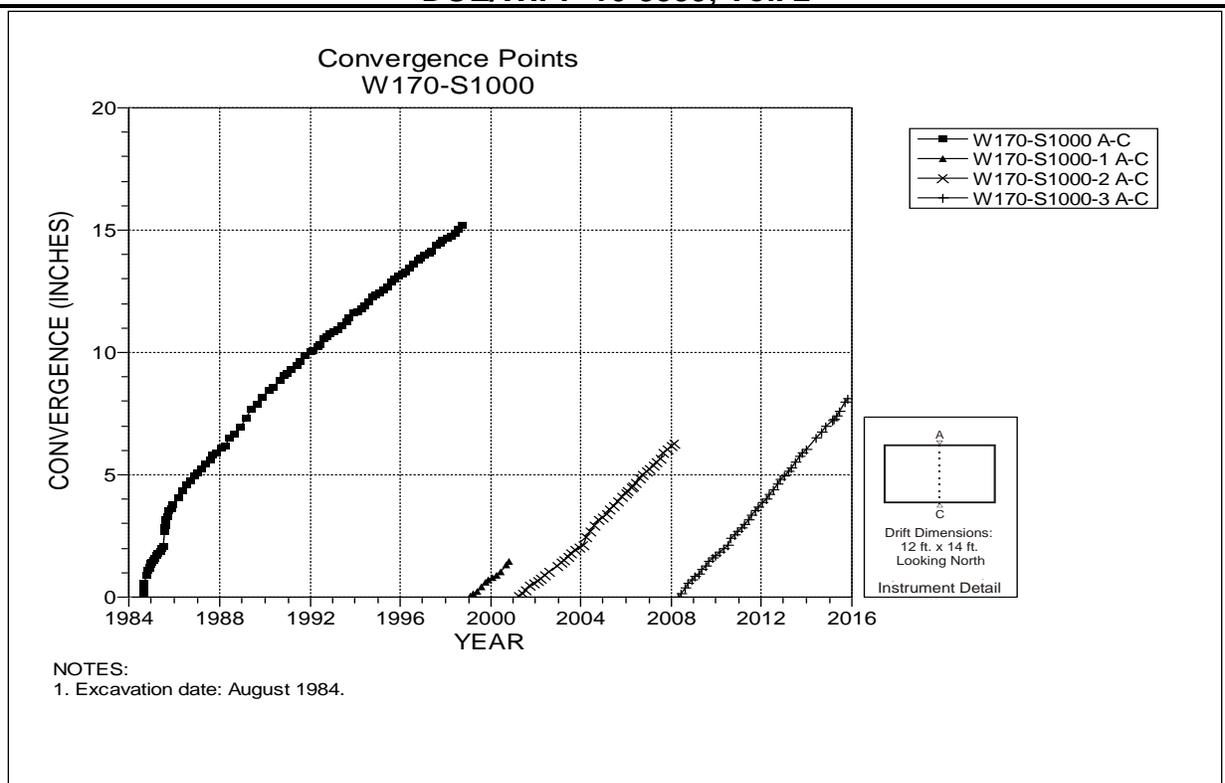


Figure 4-225 Convergence Point Array –  
W170 S1000 – Roof to Floor

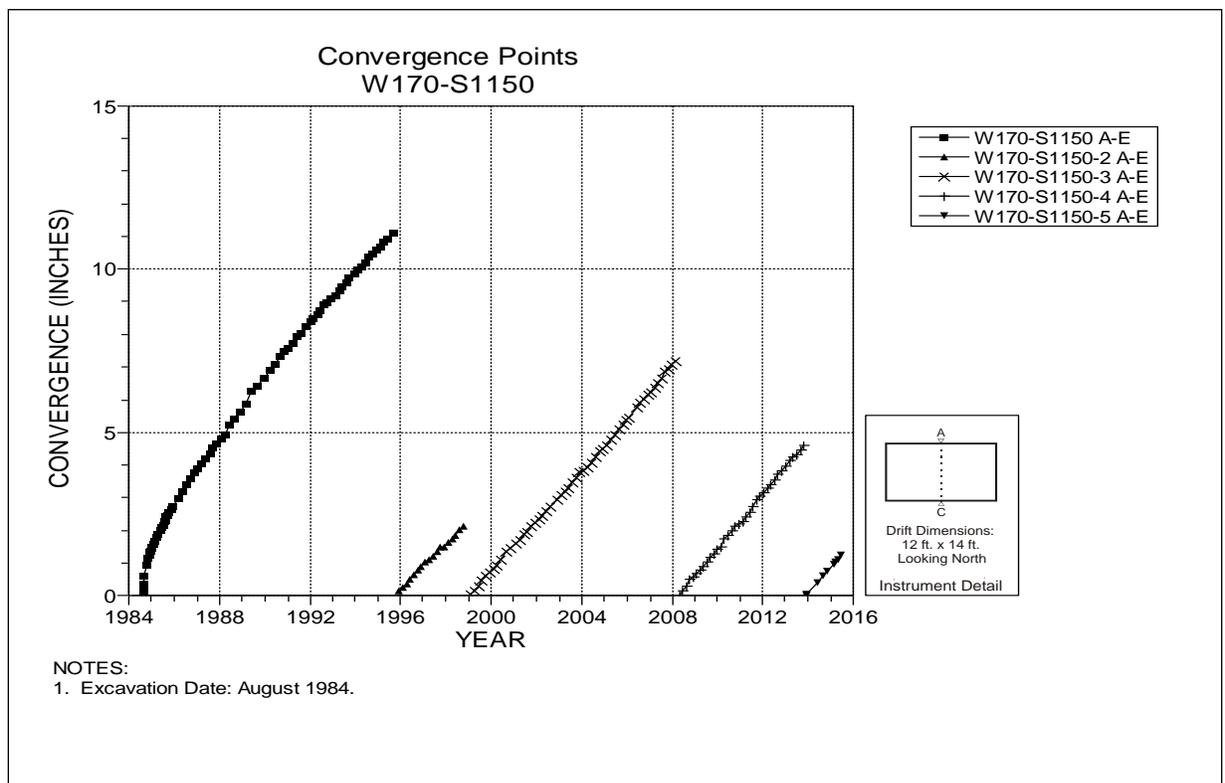


Figure 4-226 Convergence Point Array –  
W170 S1150 – Roof to Floor – Centerline

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

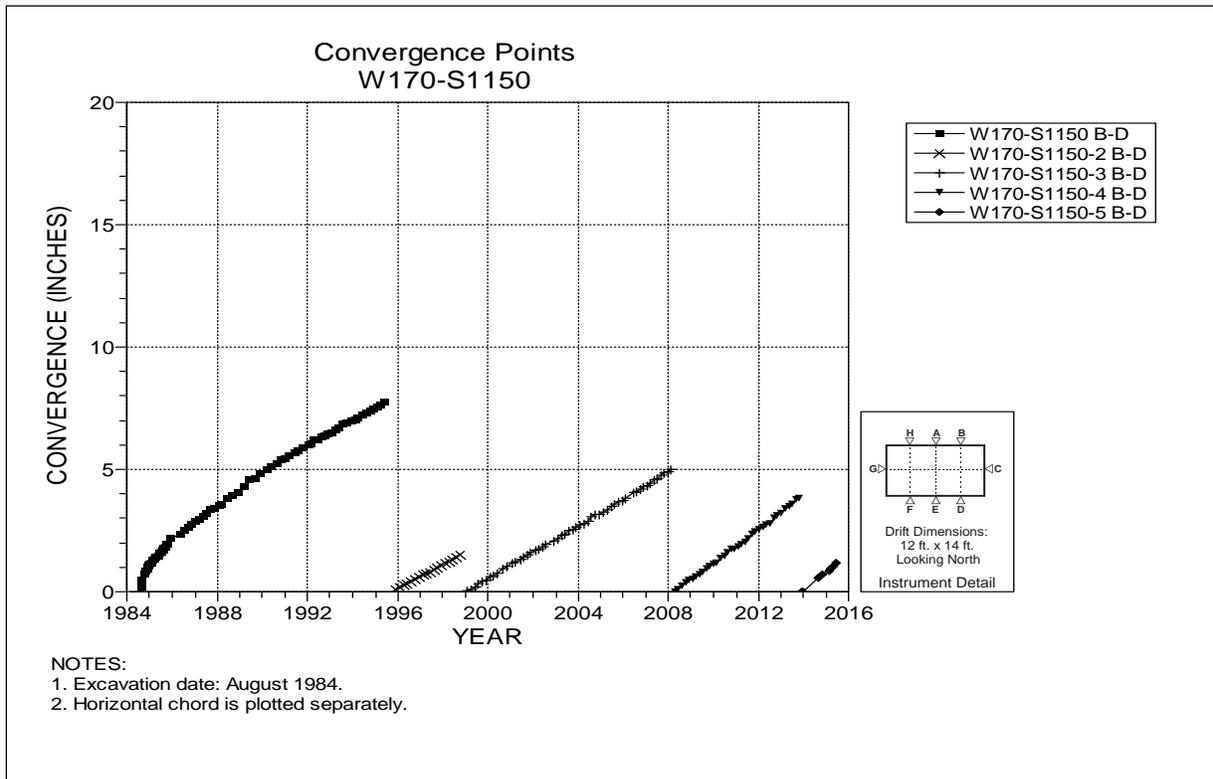


Figure 4-227 Convergence Point Array –  
 W170 S1150 – Roof to Floor – East Quarter Point

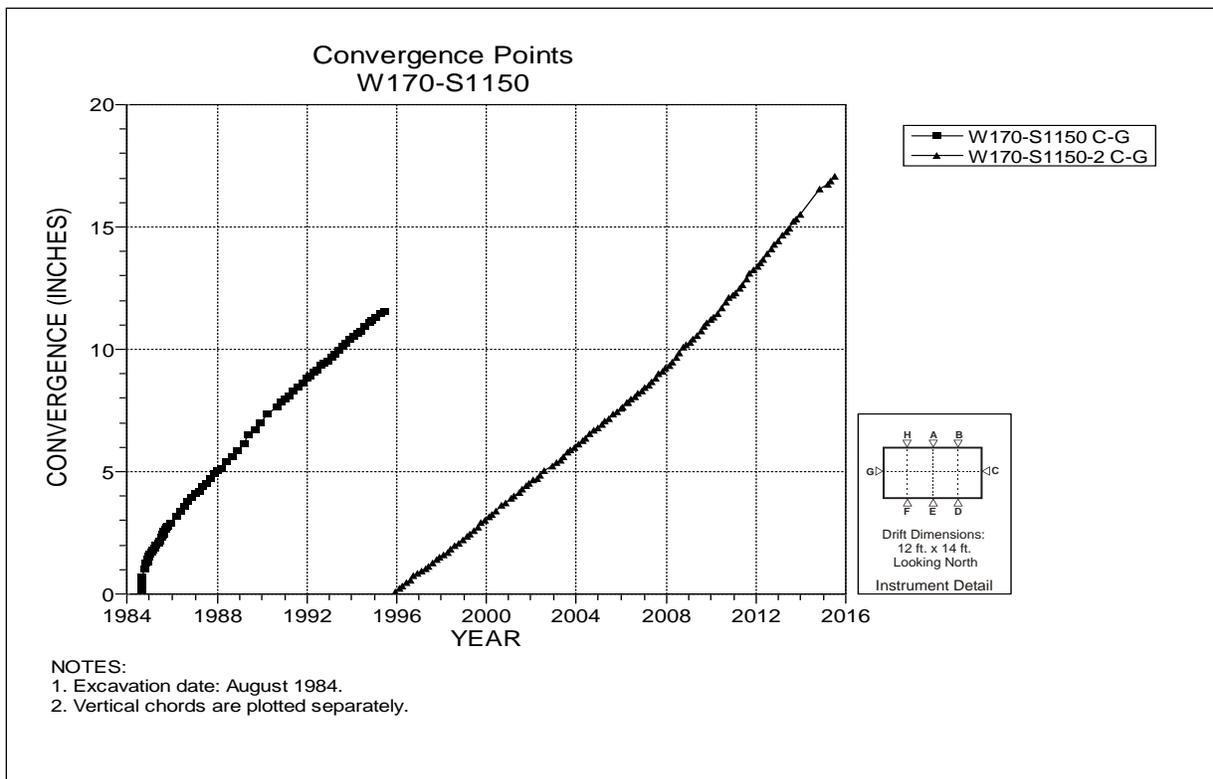


Figure 4-228 Convergence Point Array –  
 W170 S1150 – Rib to Rib

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

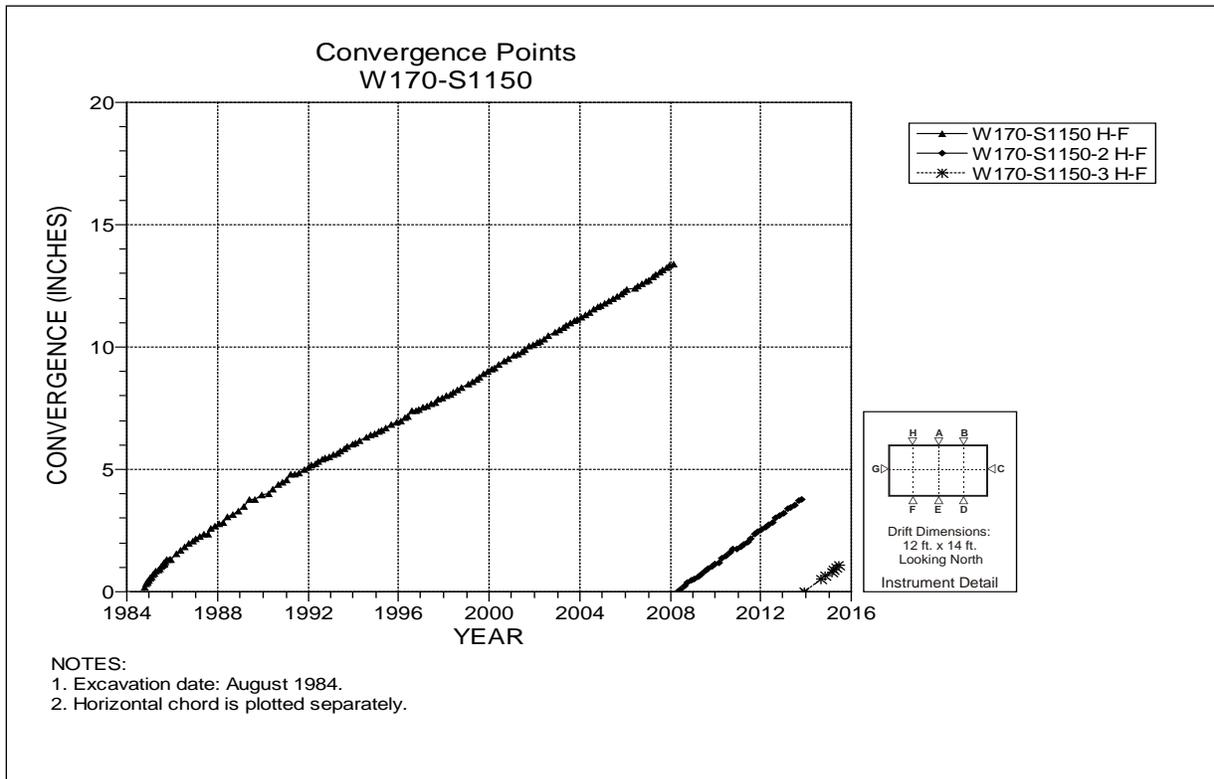


Figure 4-229 Convergence Point Array –  
W170 S1150 – Roof to Floor – West Quarter Point

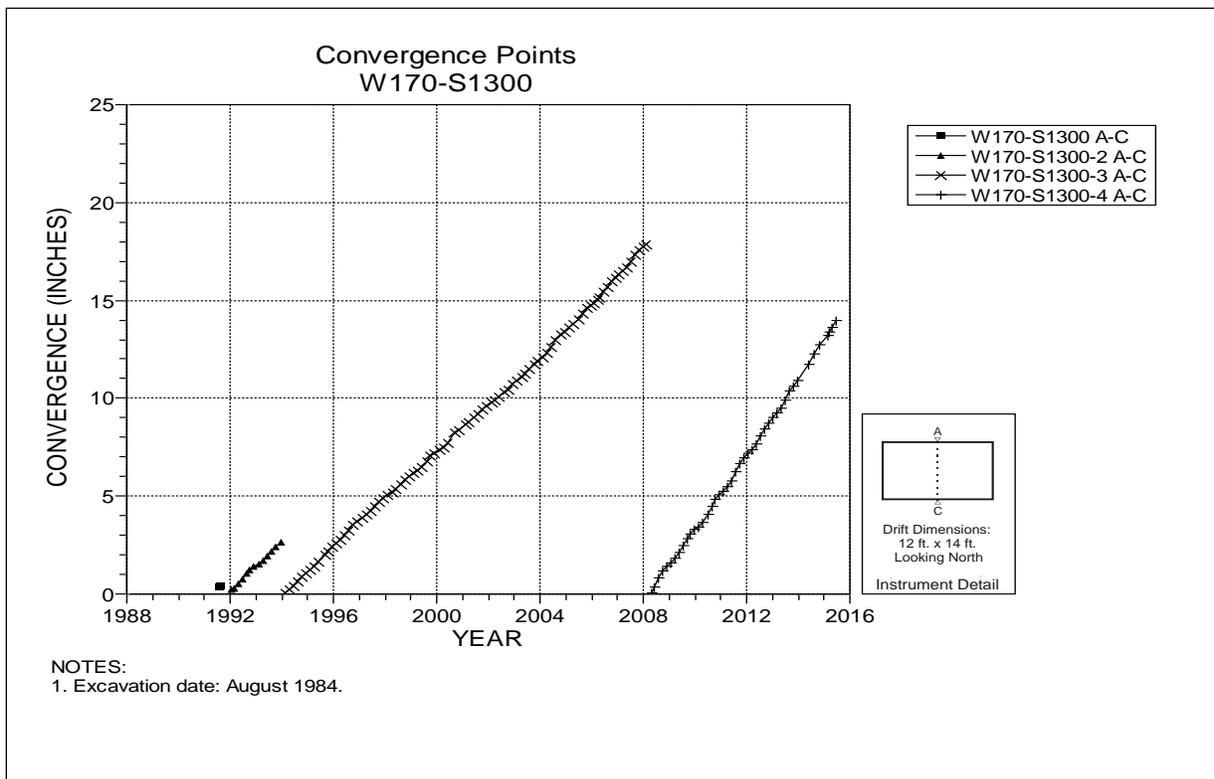


Figure 4-230 Convergence Point Array –  
W170 S1300 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

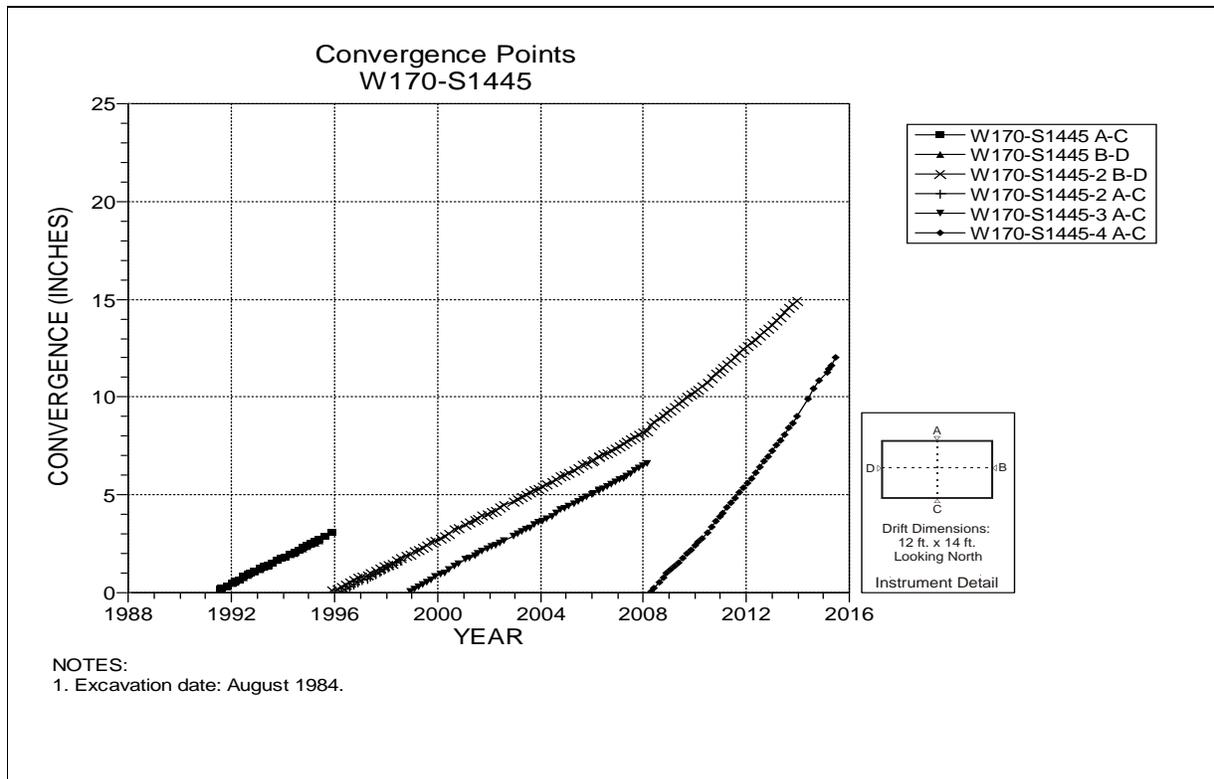


Figure 4-231 Convergence Point Array –  
 W170 S1445 – All Chords

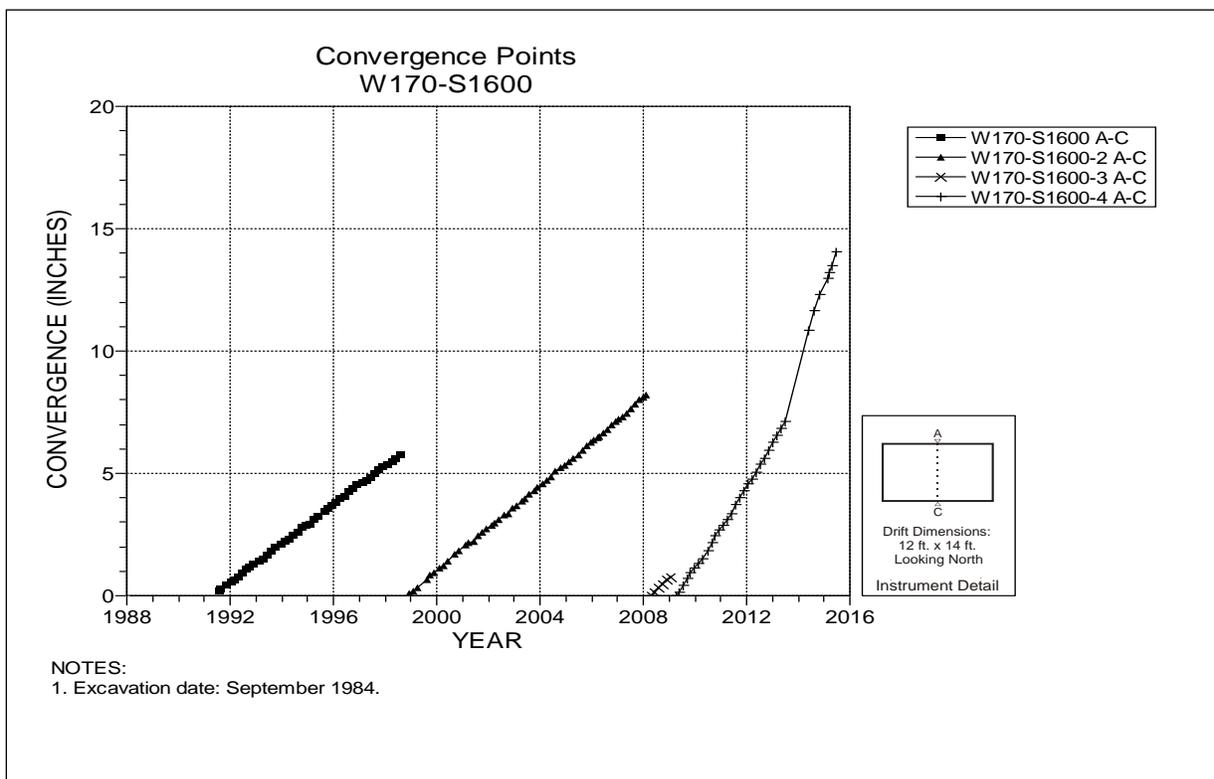


Figure 4-232 Convergence Point Array –  
 W170 S1600 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

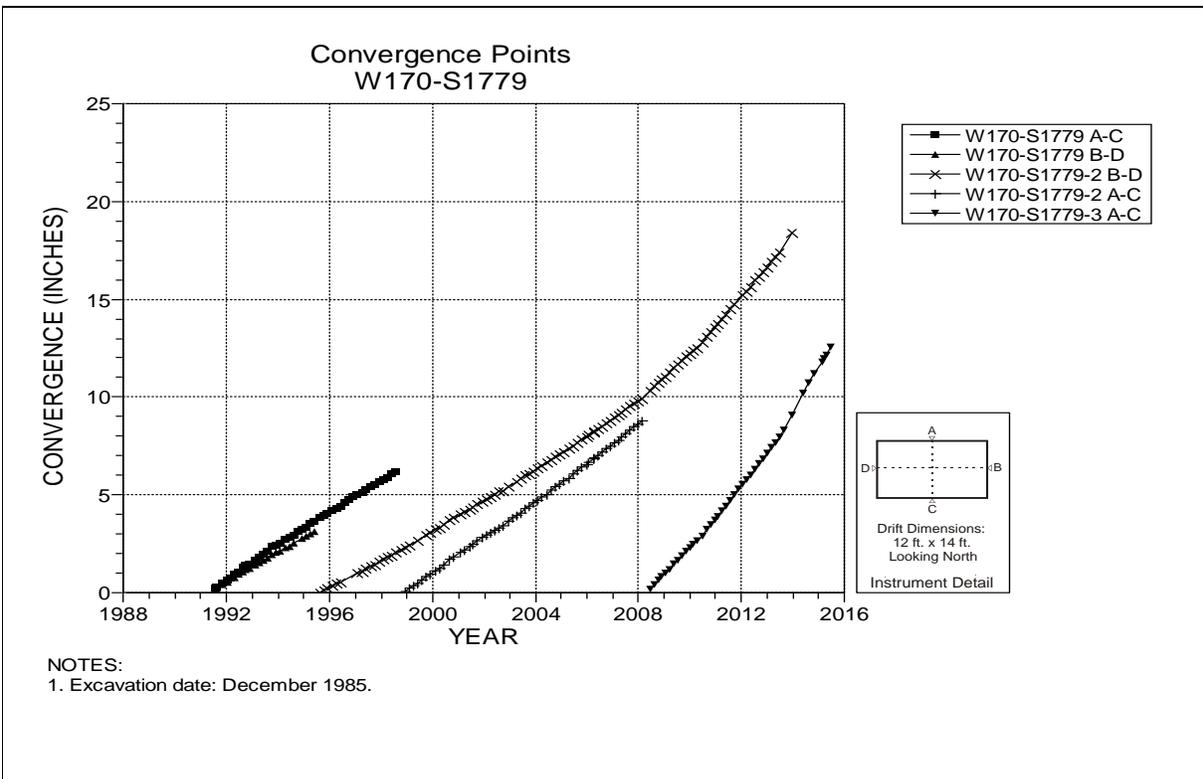


Figure 4-233 Convergence Point Array –  
W170 S1779 – All Chords

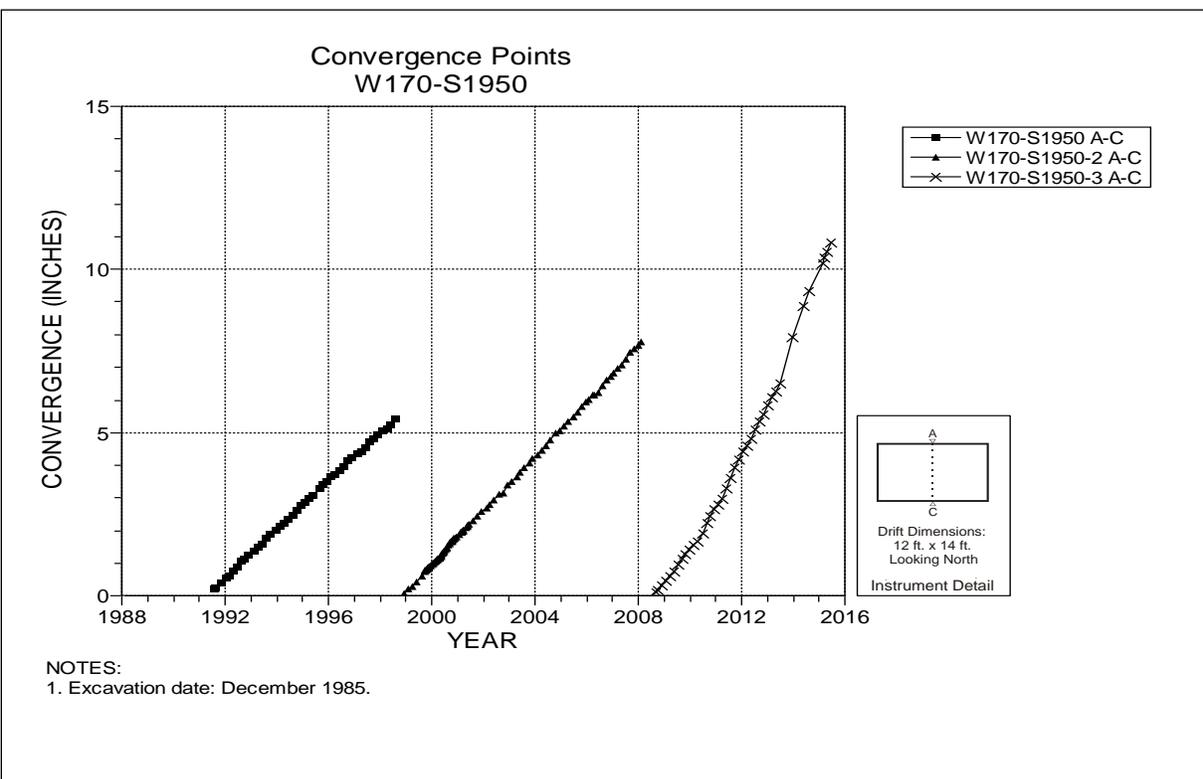


Figure 4-234 Convergence Point Array –  
W170 S1950 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

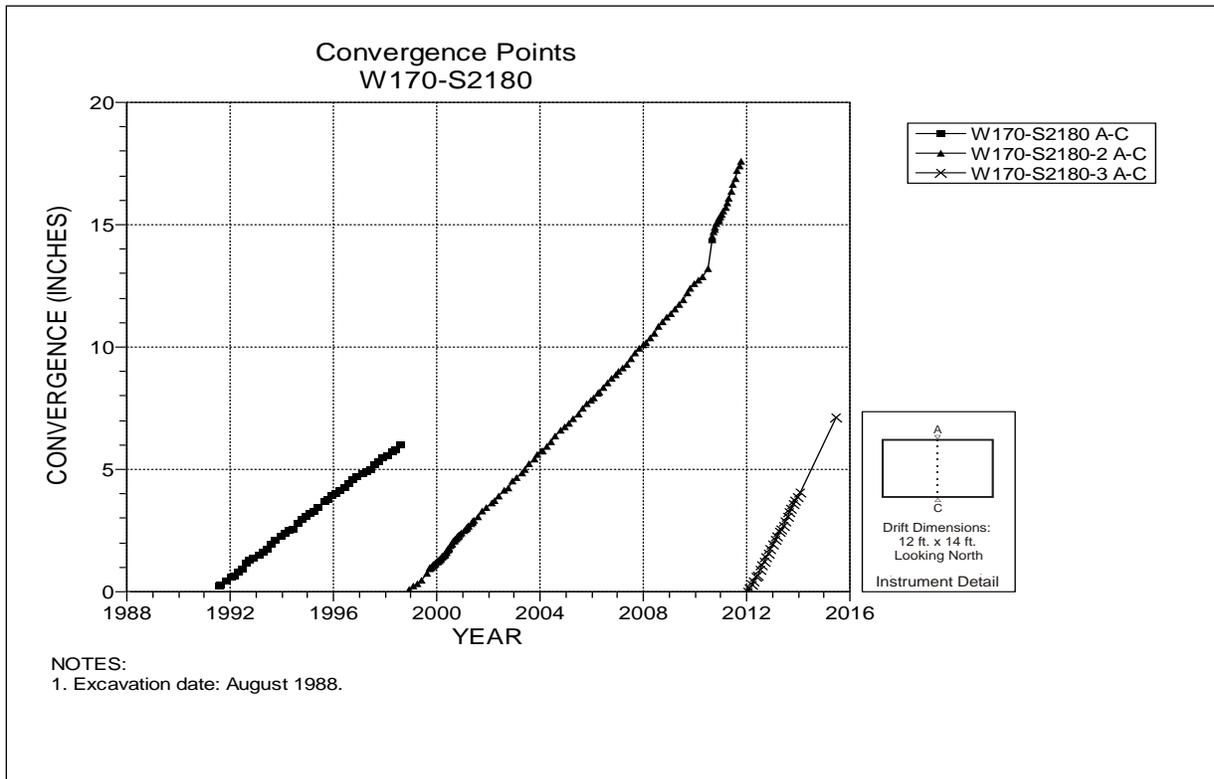


Figure 4-235 Convergence Point Array –  
W170 S2180 – Roof to Floor

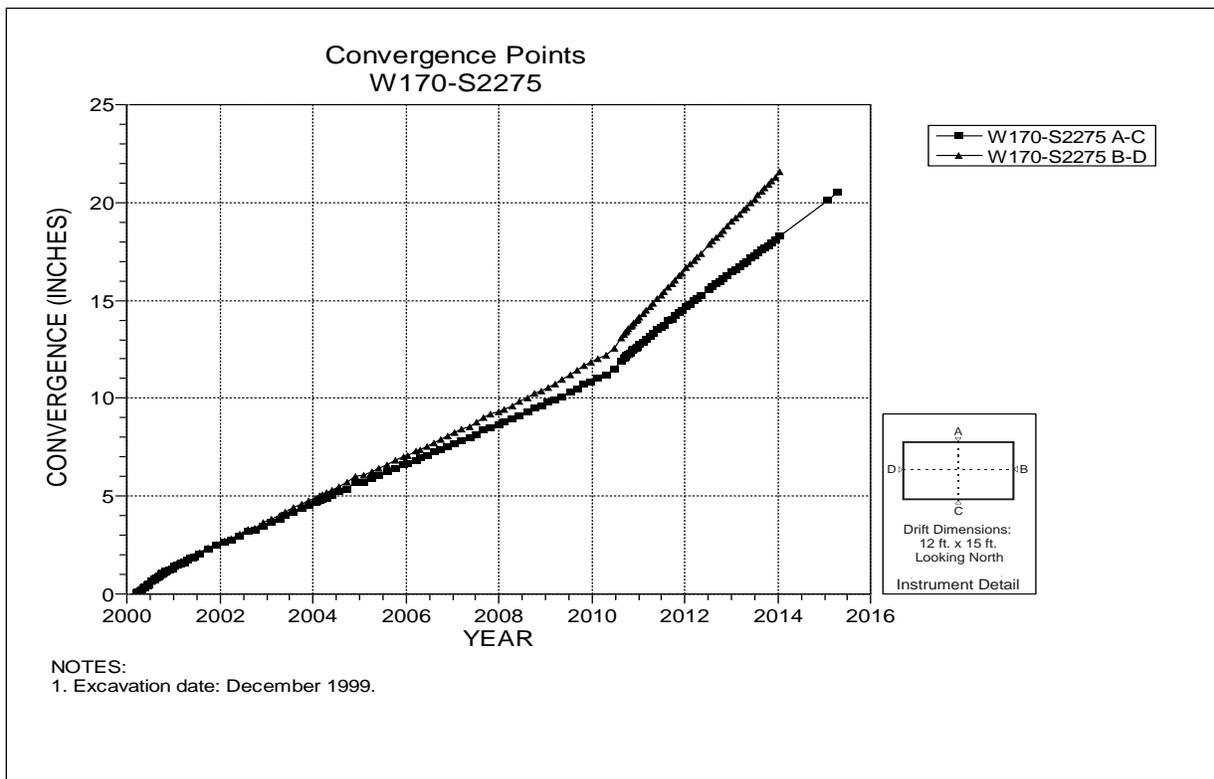


Figure 4-236 Convergence Point Array –  
W170 S2275 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

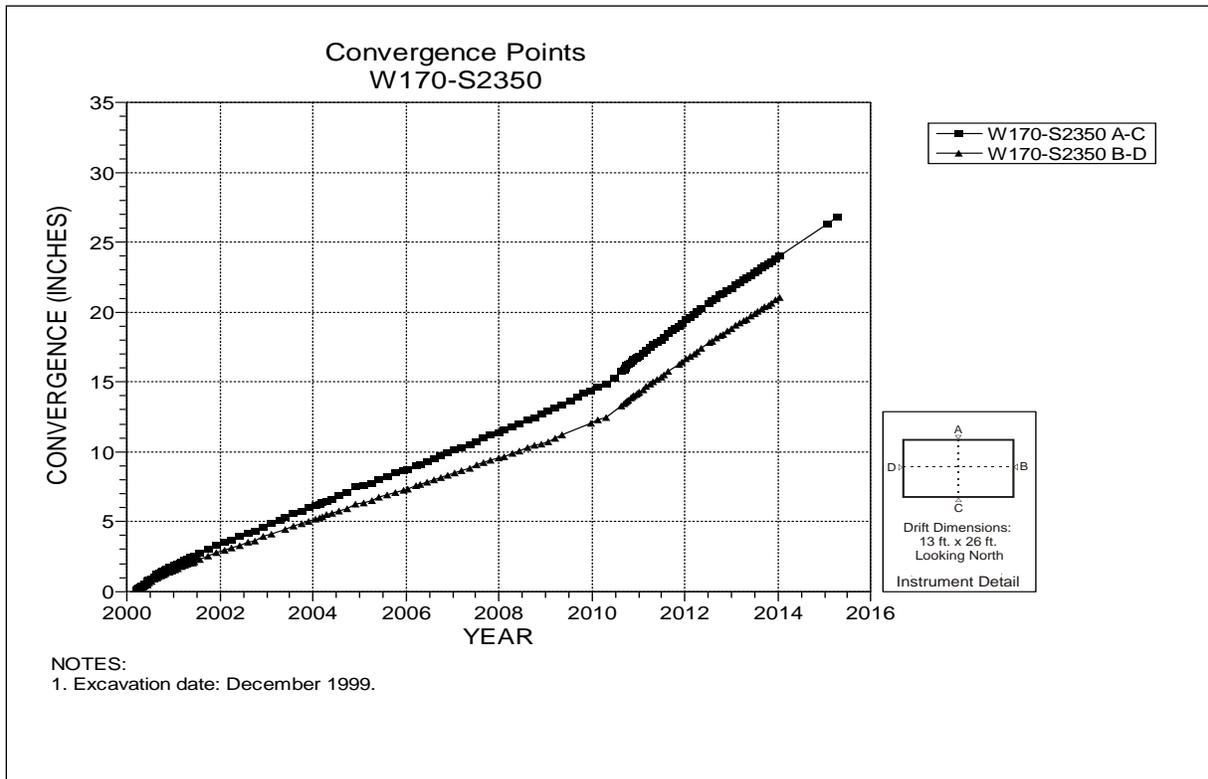


Figure 4-237 Convergence Point Array –  
 W170 S2350 – All Chords

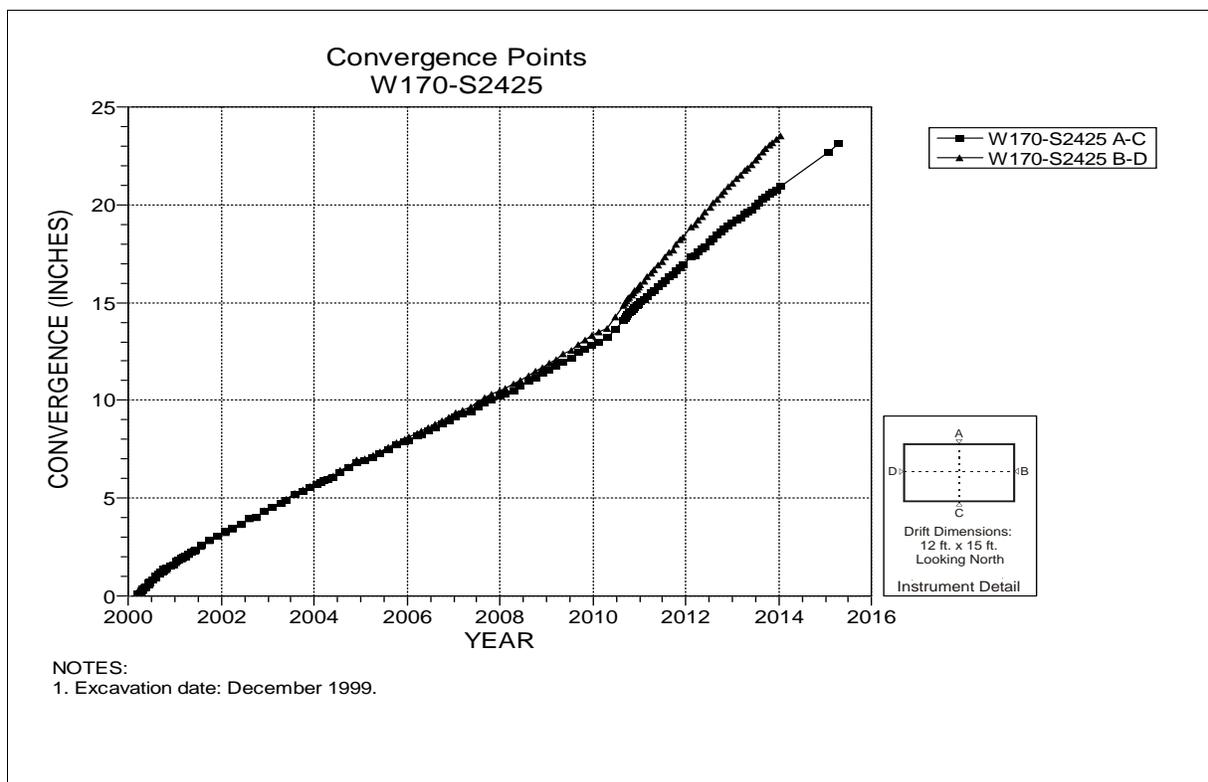


Figure 4-238 Convergence Point Array –  
 W170 S2425 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

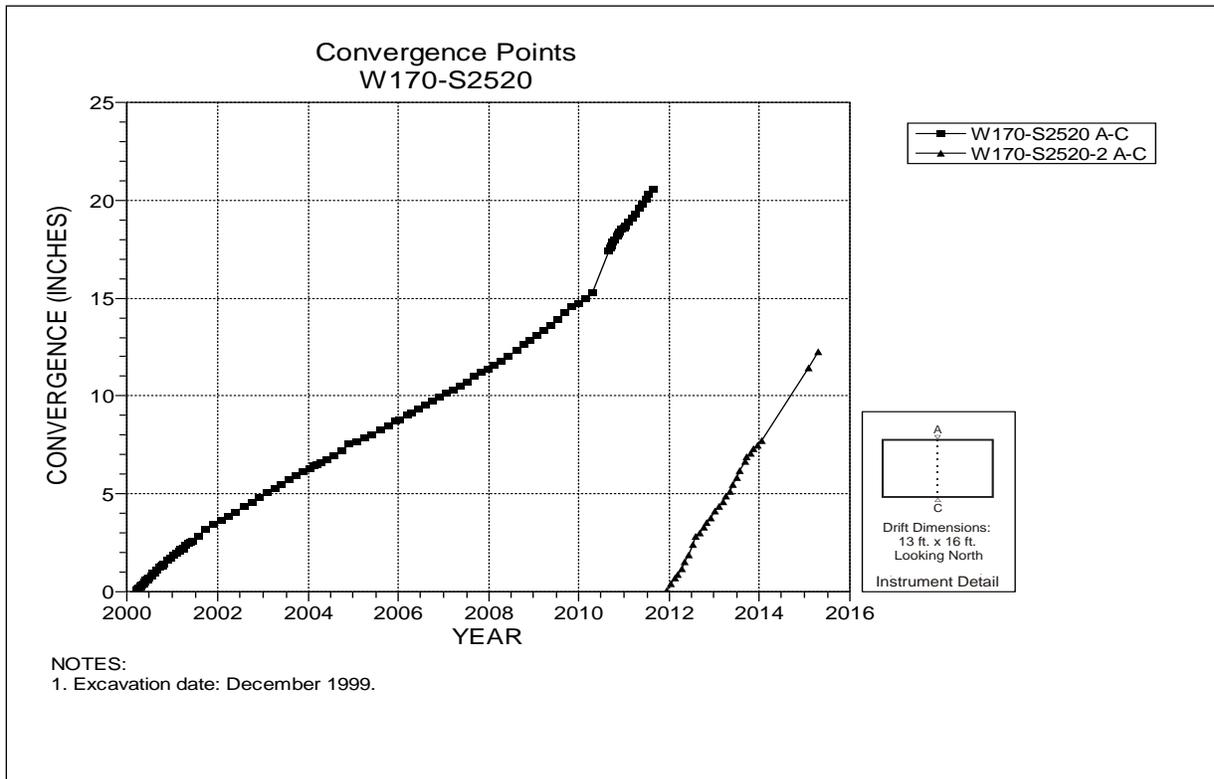


Figure 4-239 Convergence Point Array –  
W170 S2520 – Roof to Floor

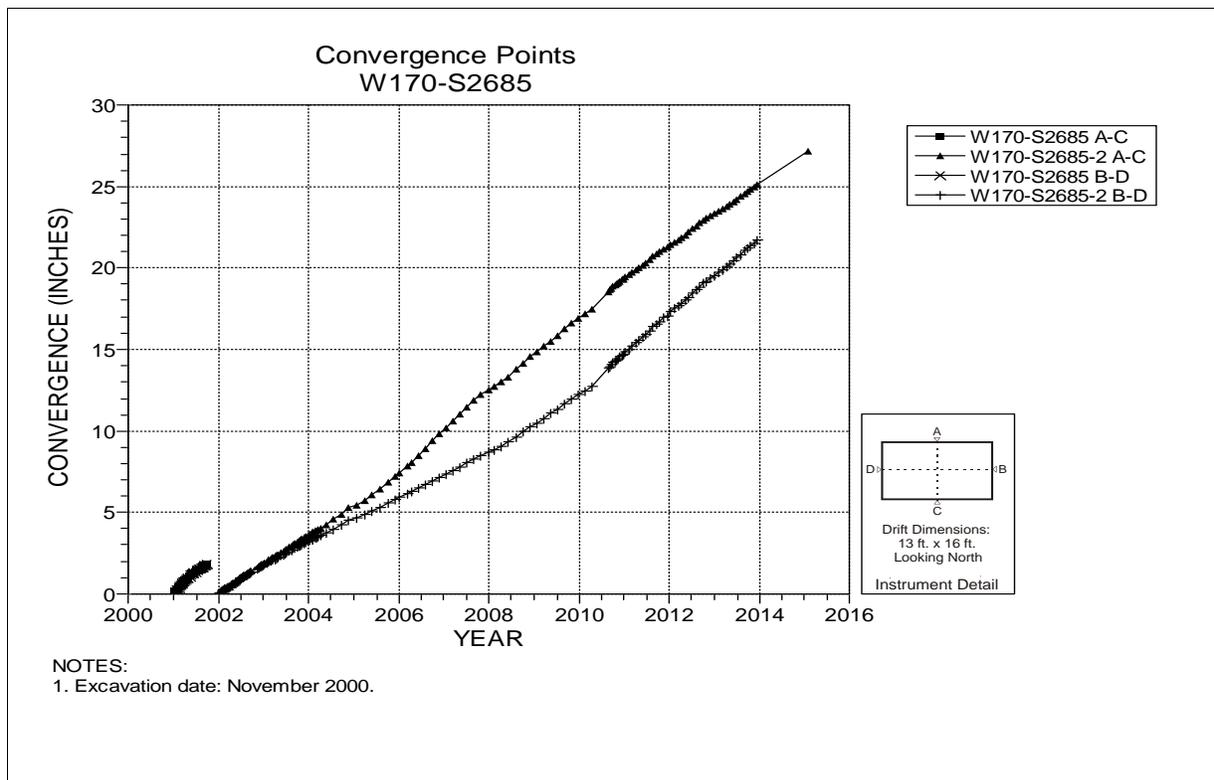


Figure 4-240 Convergence Point Array –  
W170 S2685 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

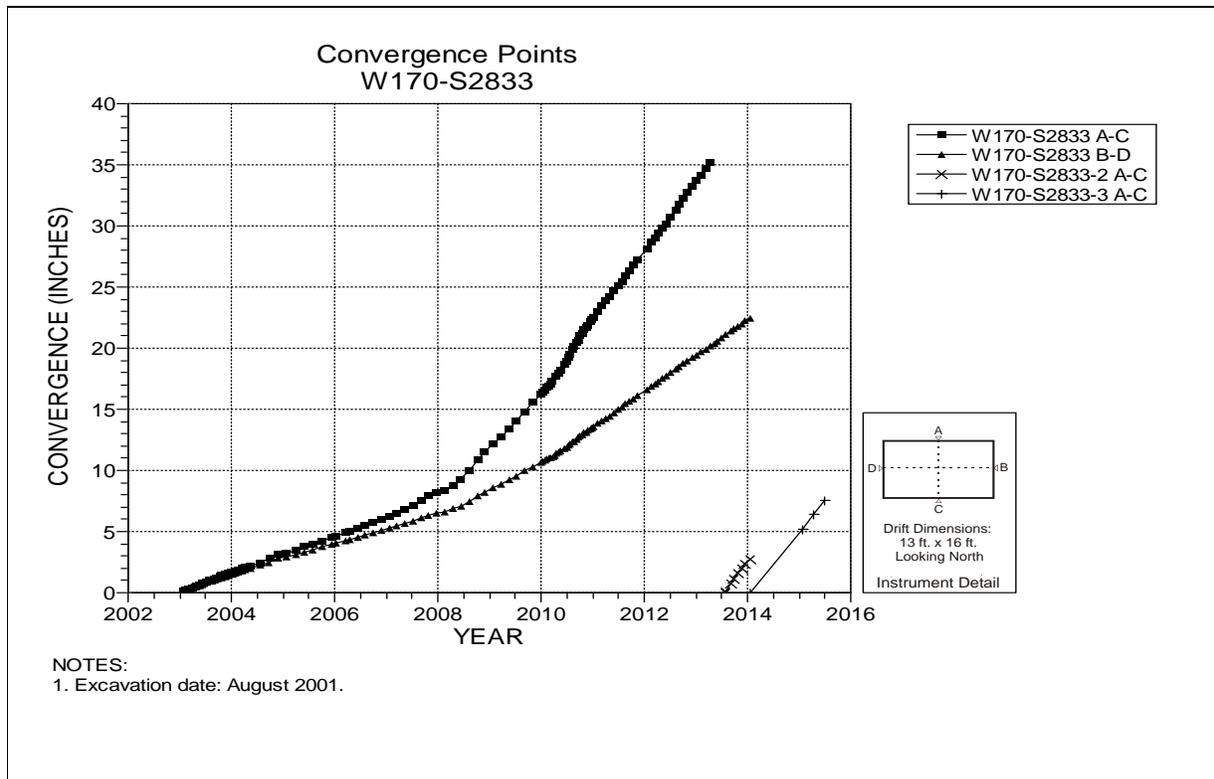


Figure 4-241 Convergence Point Array –  
 W170 S2833 – All Chords

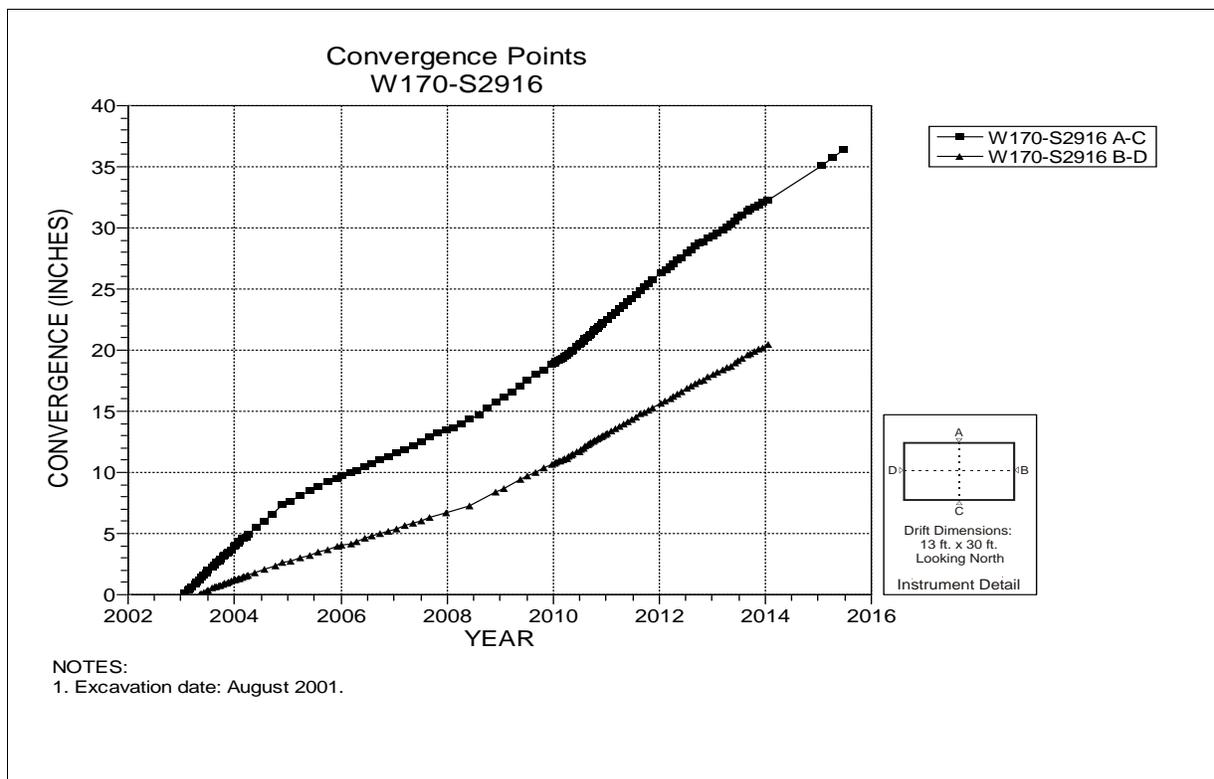


Figure 4-242 Convergence Point Array –  
 W170 S2916 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

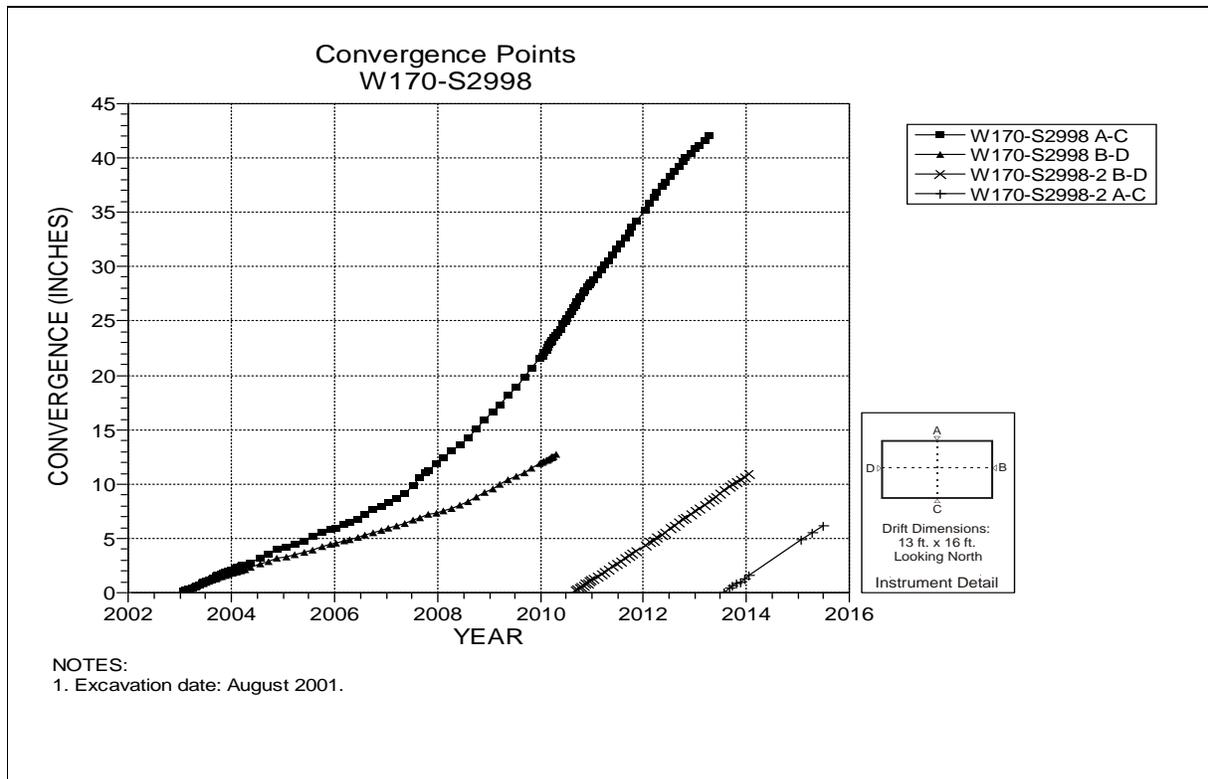


Figure 4-243 Convergence Point Array –  
W170 S2998 – All Chords

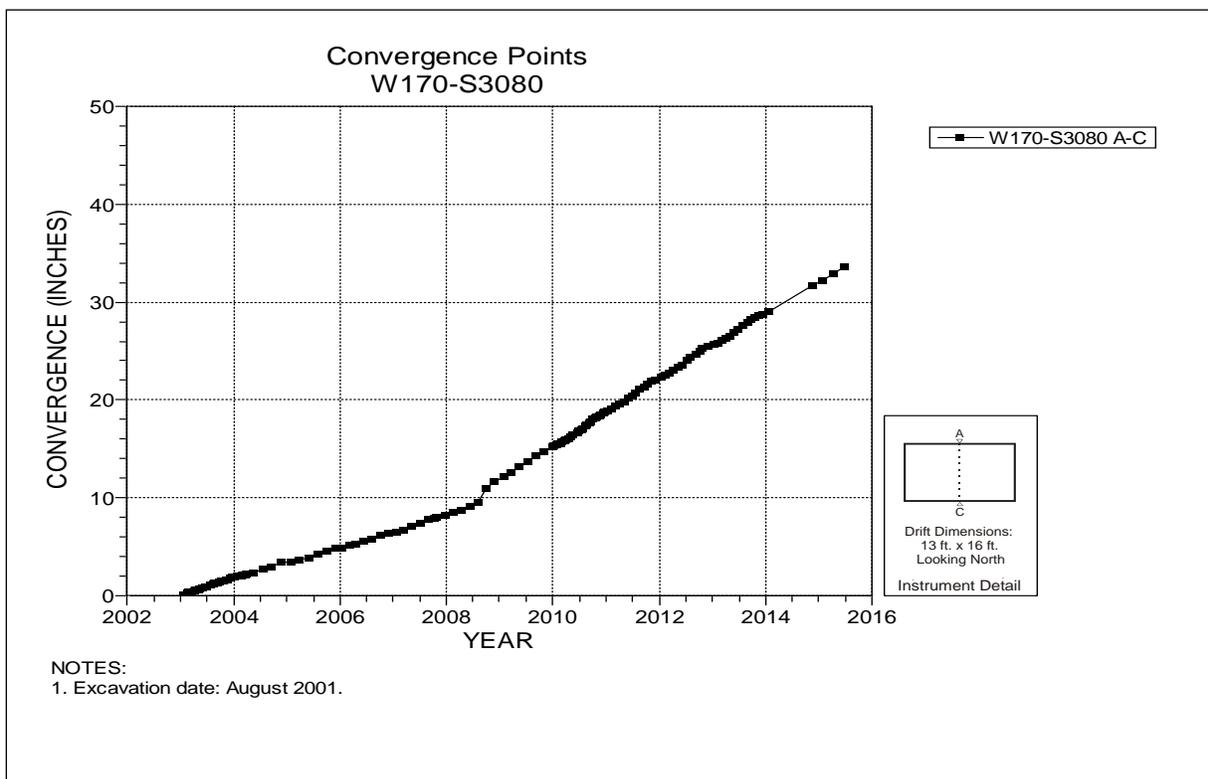


Figure 4-244 Convergence Point Array –  
W170 S3080 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

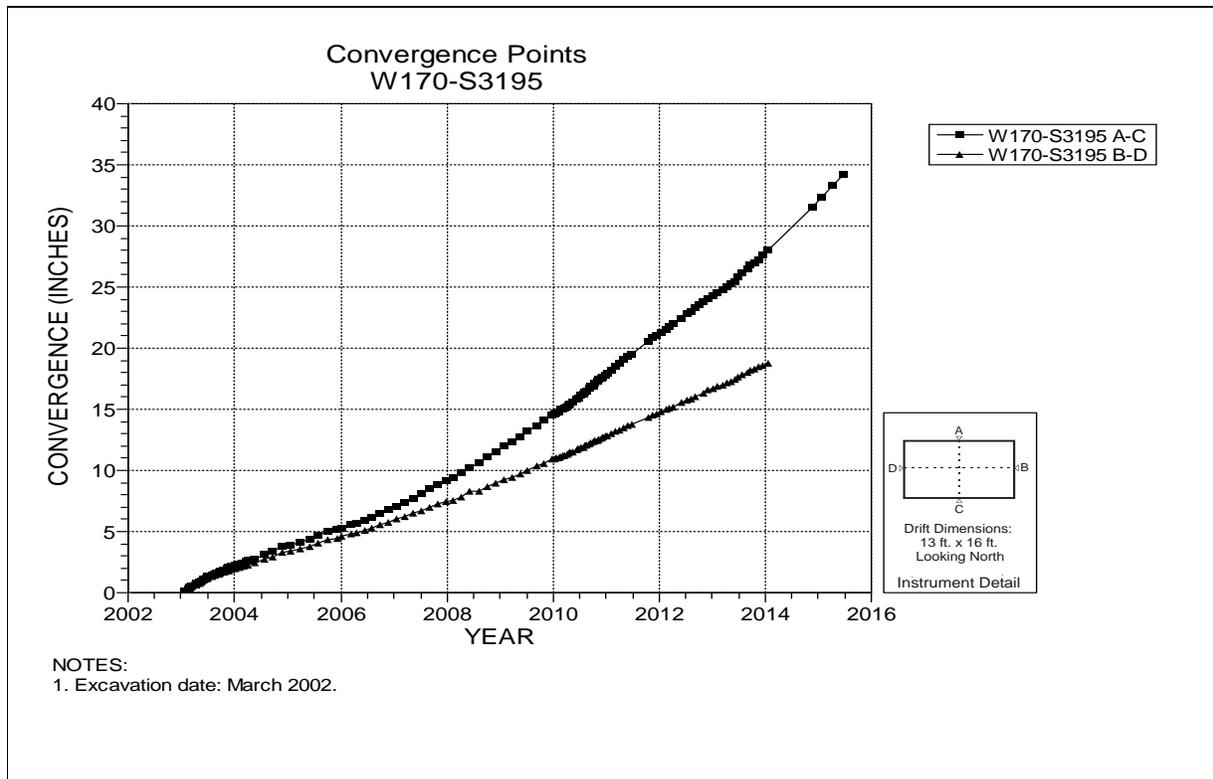


Figure 4-245 Convergence Point Array –  
 W170 S3195 – All Chords

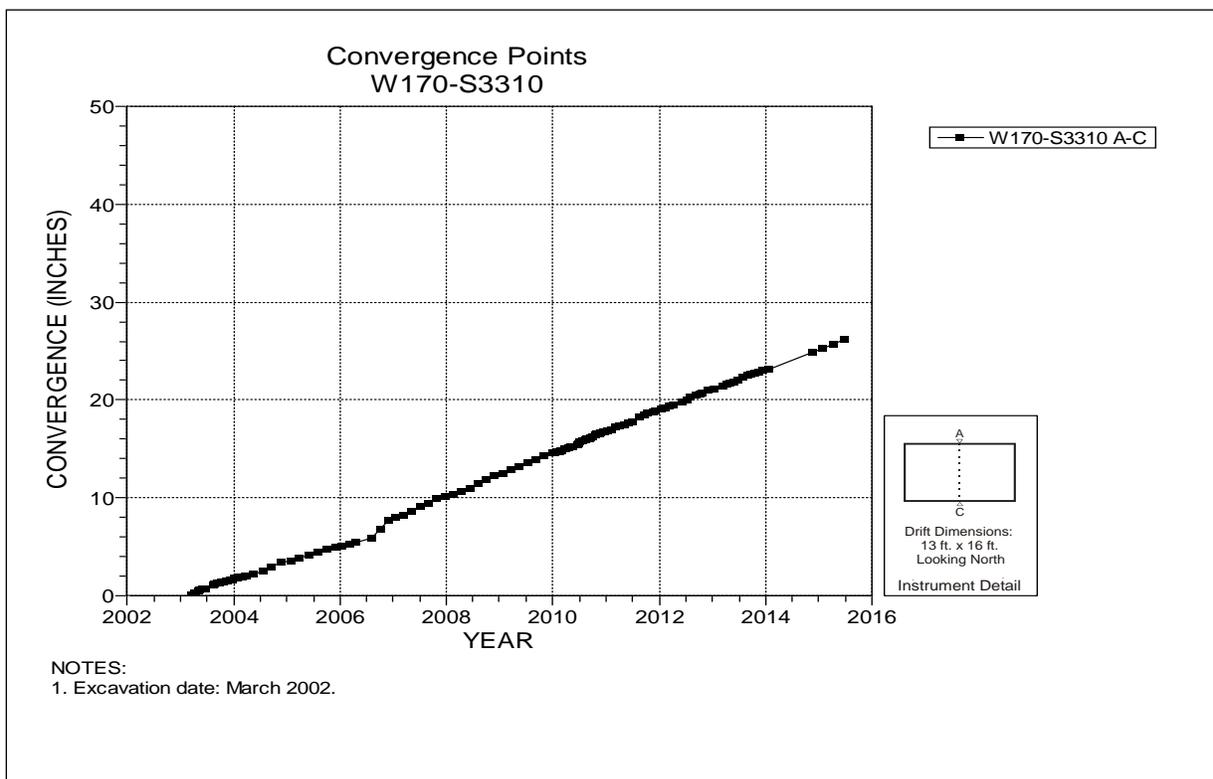


Figure 4-246 Convergence Point Array –  
 W170 S3310 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

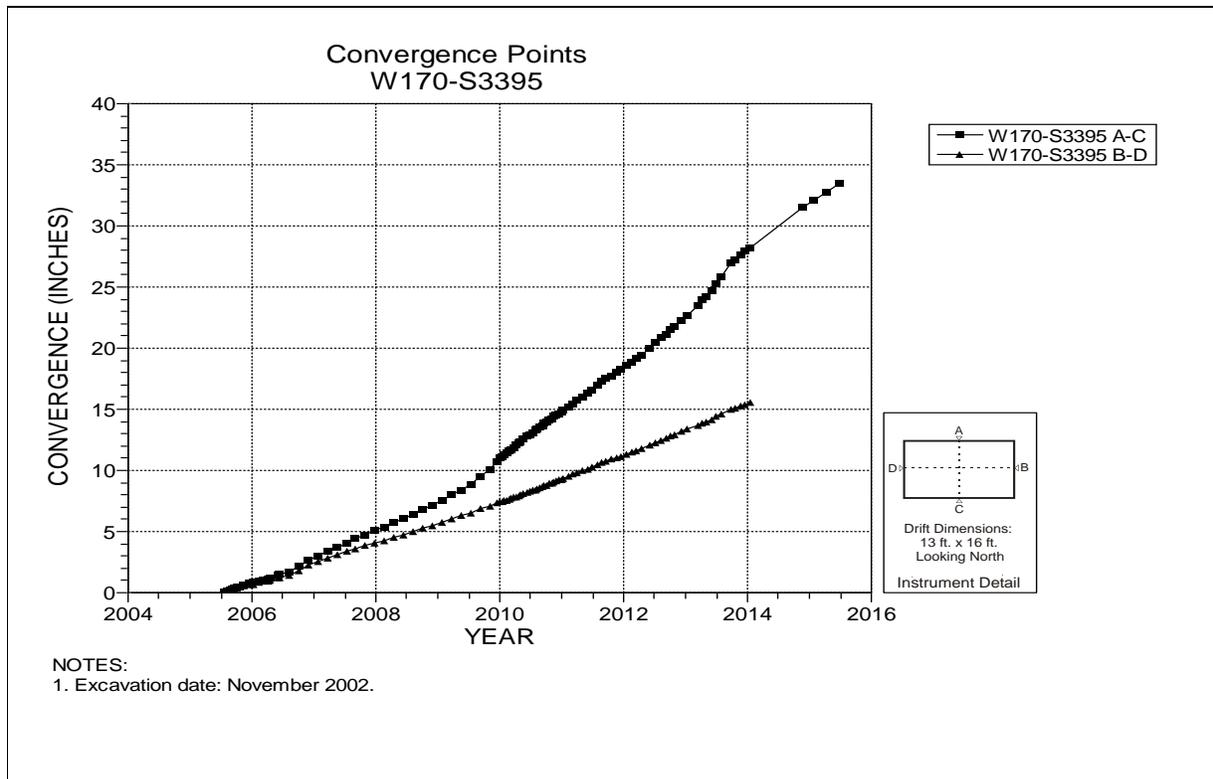


Figure 4-247 Convergence Point Array – W170 S3395 – All Chords

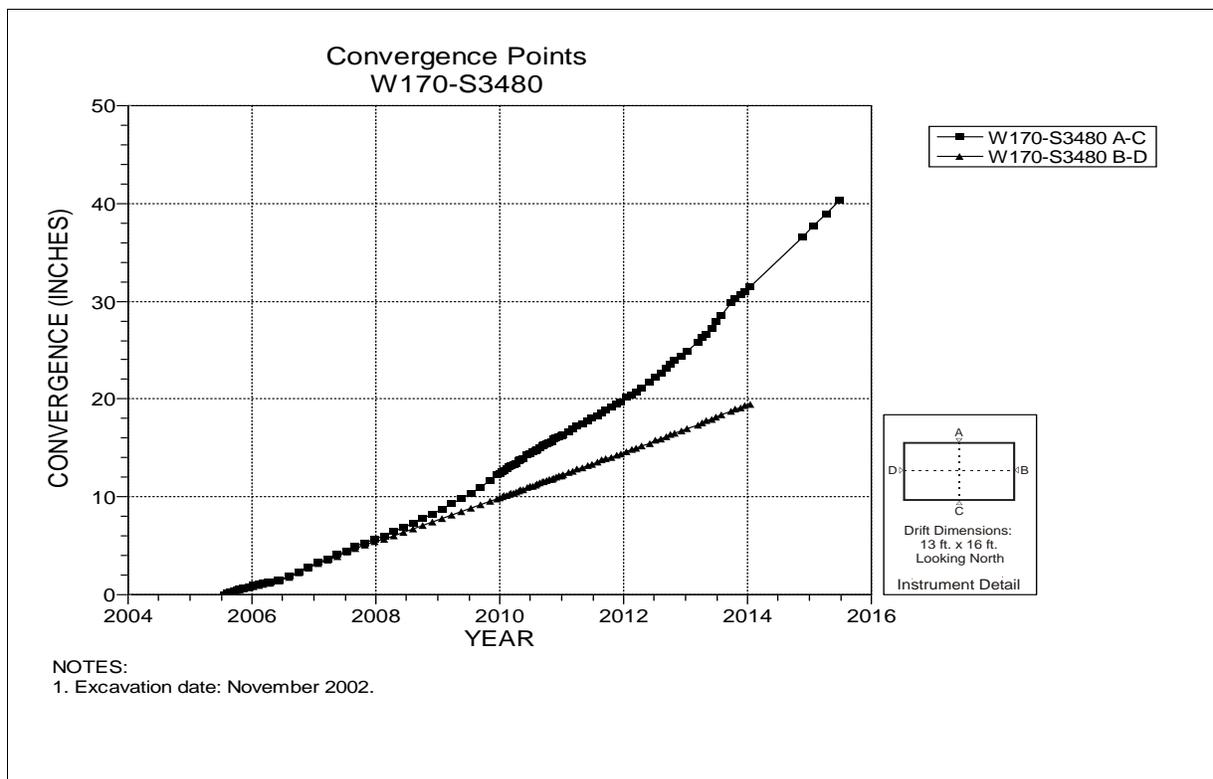


Figure 4-248 Convergence Point Array – W170 S3480 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

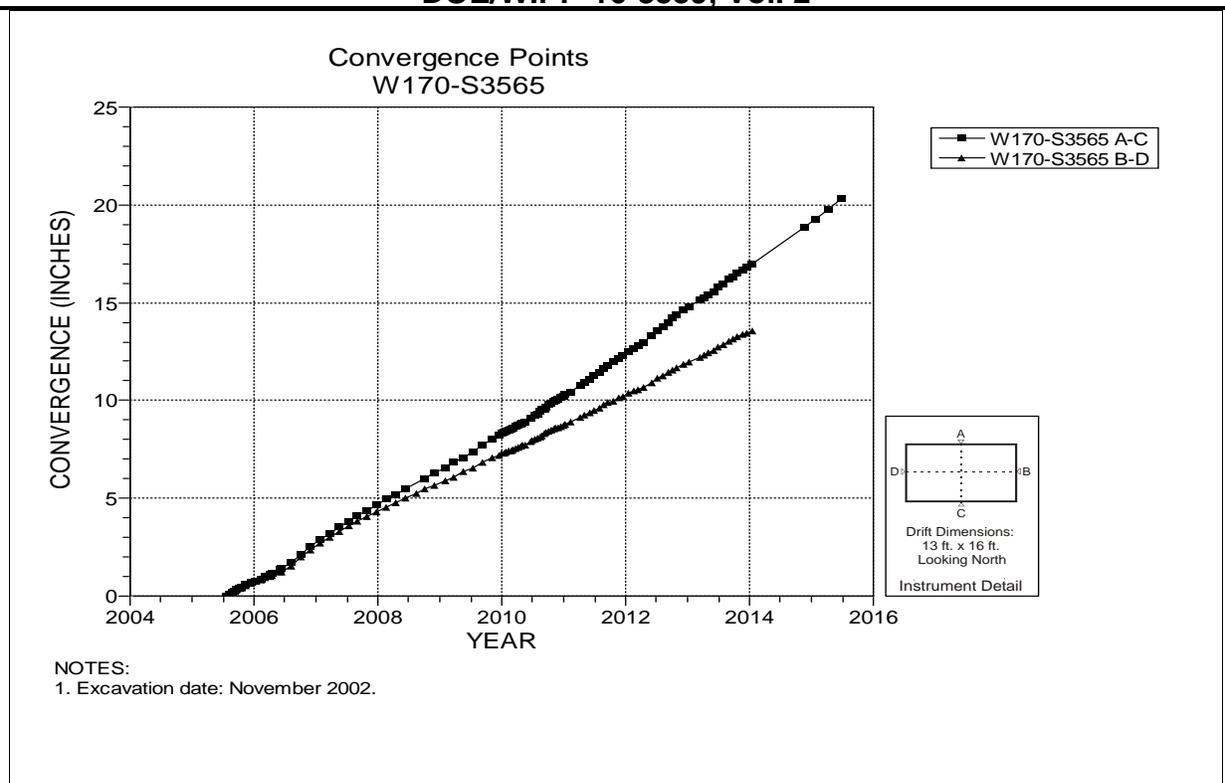


Figure 4-249 Convergence Point Array –  
 W170 S3565 – All Chords

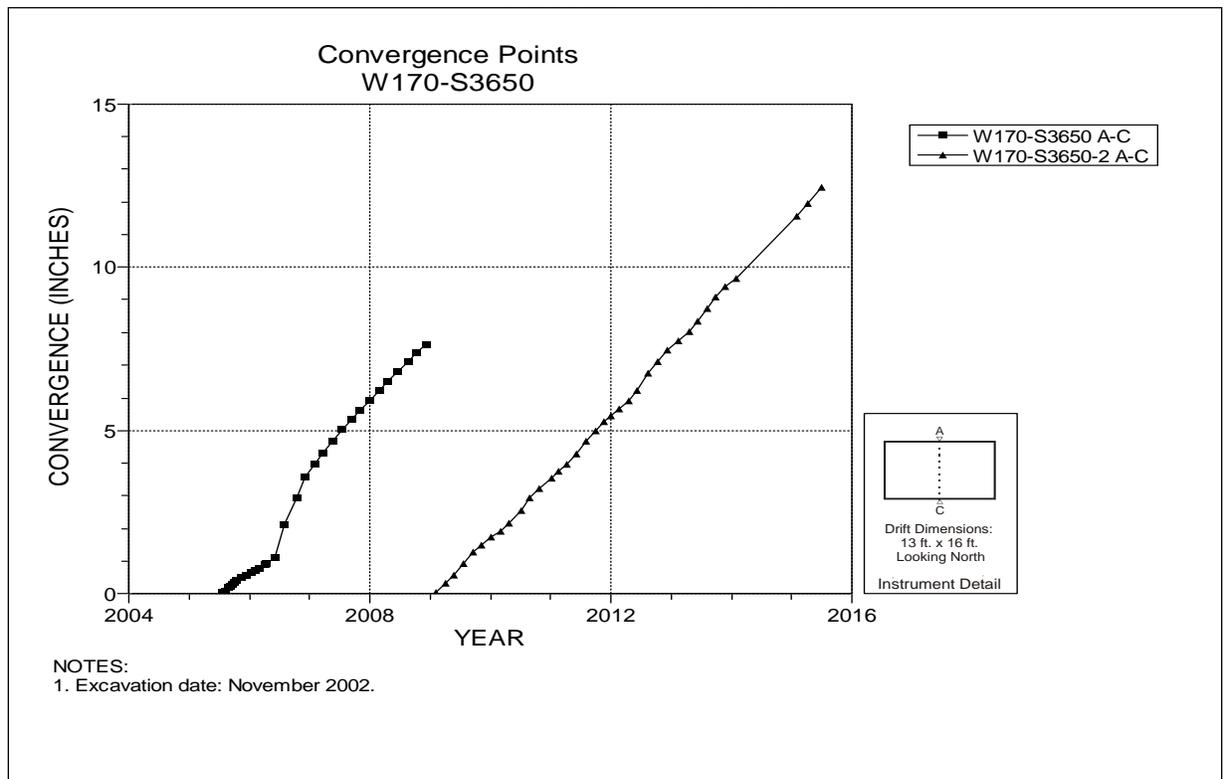


Figure 4-250 Convergence Point Array –  
 W170 S3650 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

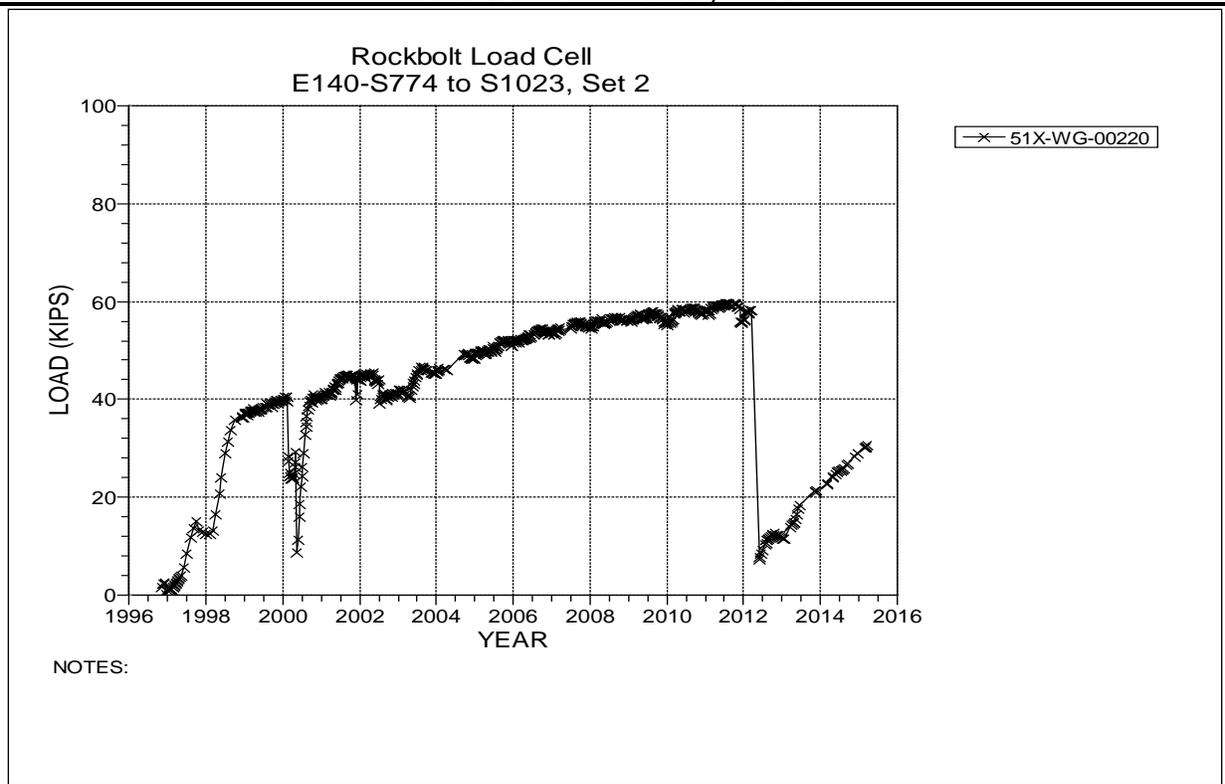


Figure 4-251 Rock Bolt Load Cell –  
E140 S774 – S1023

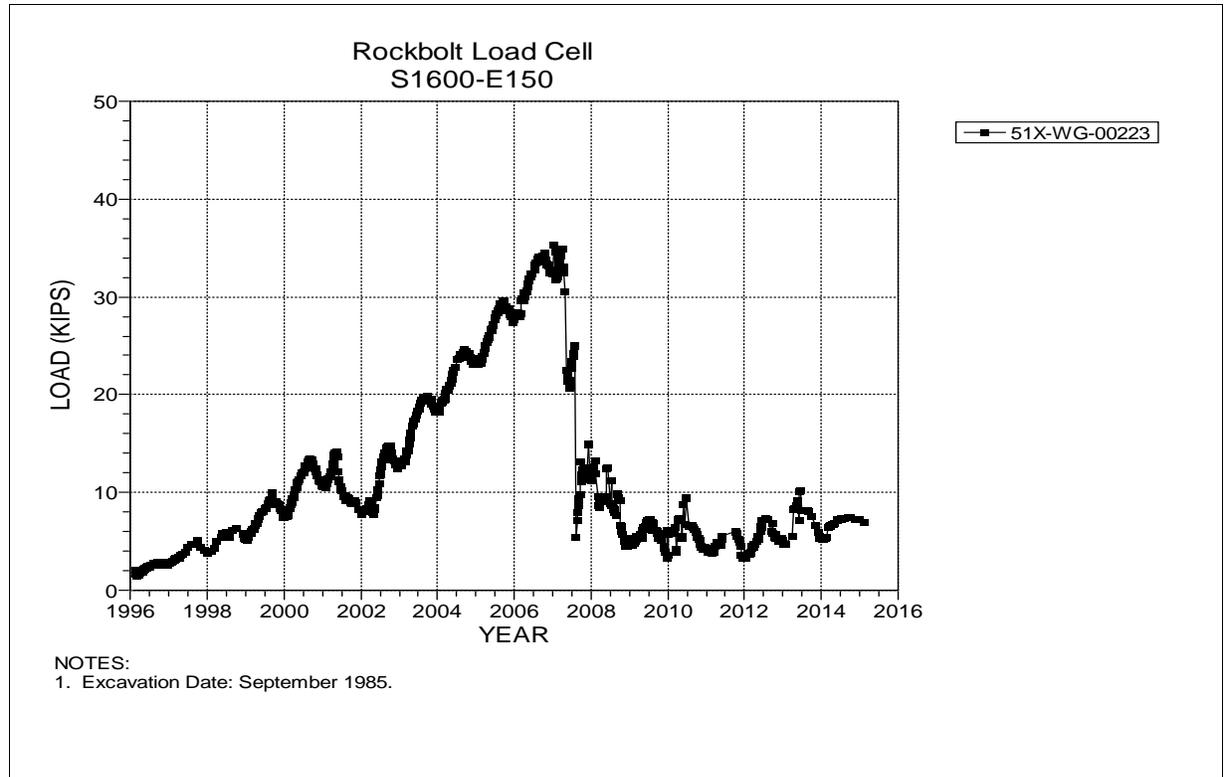


Figure 4-252 Rock Bolt Load Cell –  
S1600-E150

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

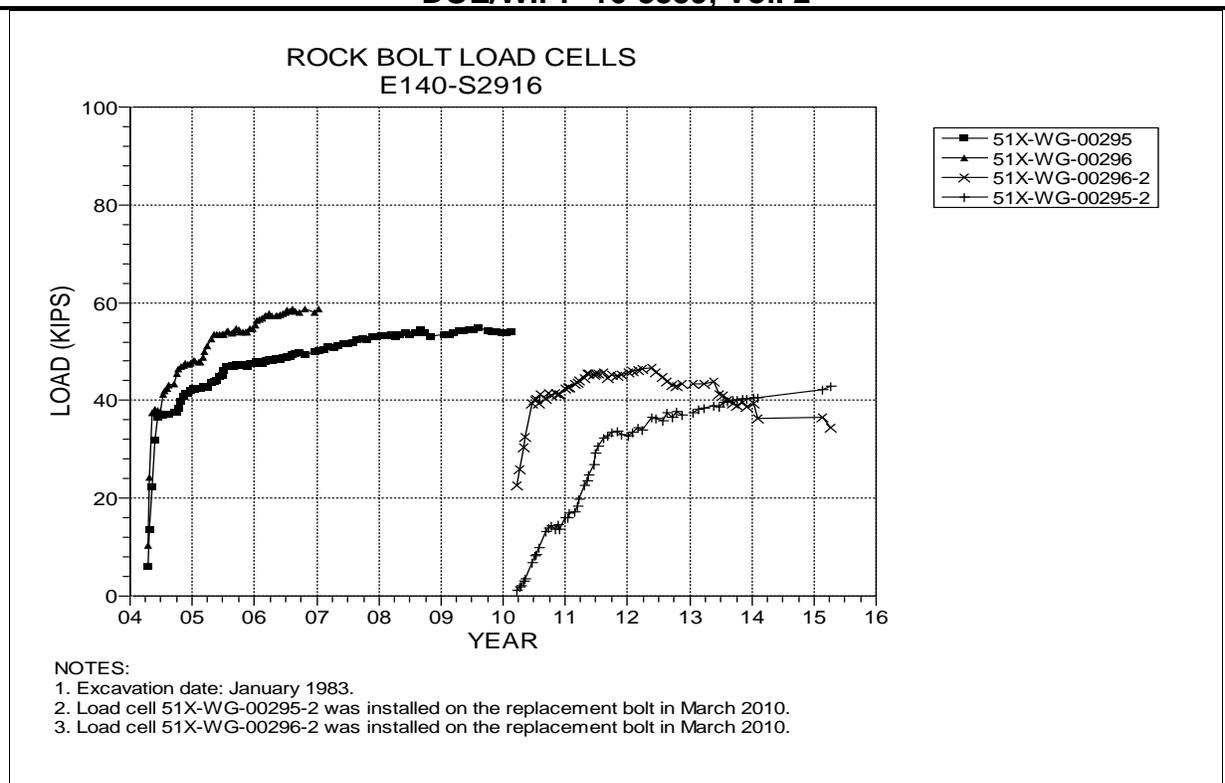


Figure 4-253 Rock Bolt Load Cells –  
E140 S2916

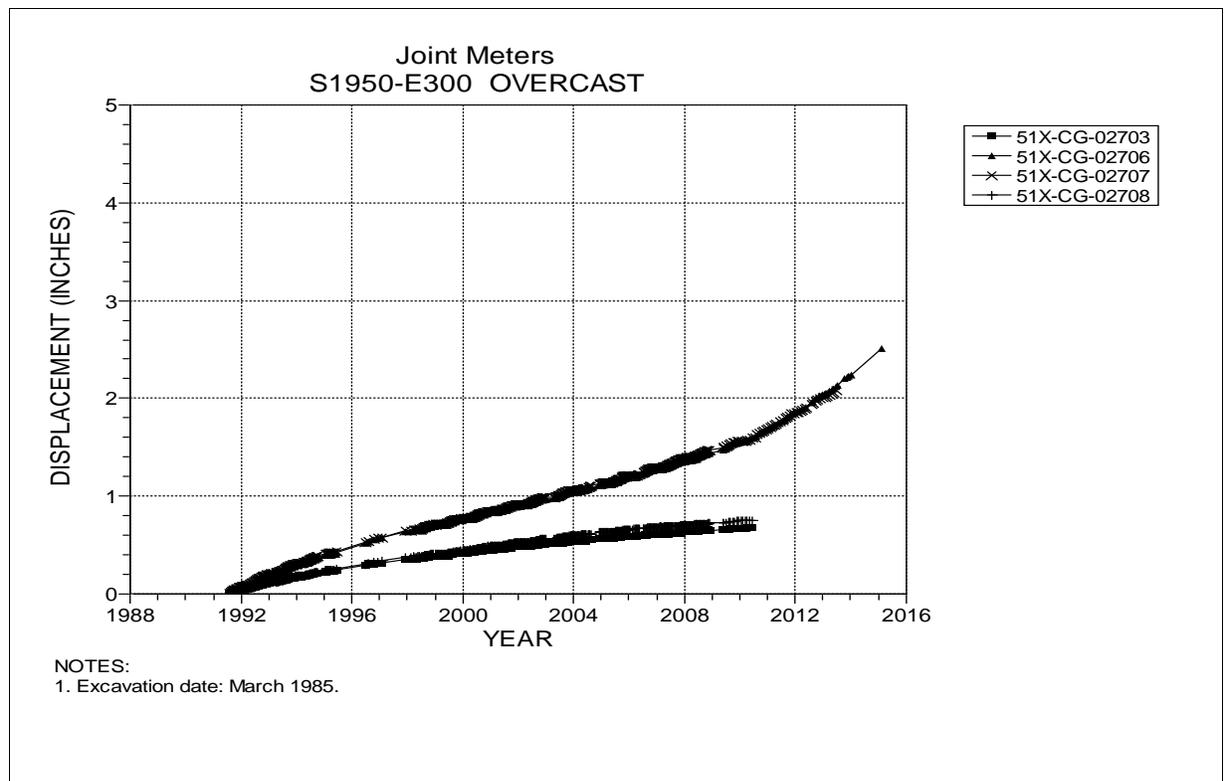


Figure 4-254 Joint Meters –  
S1950-E300 Overcast

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

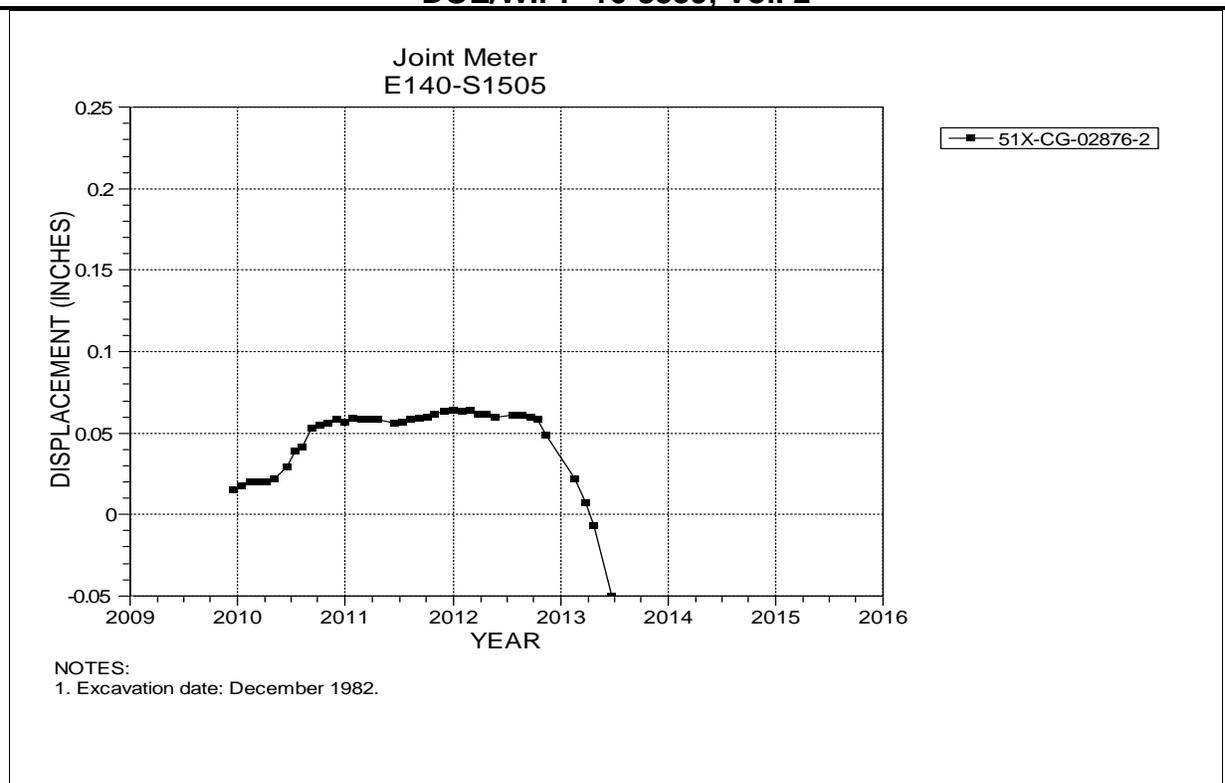


Figure 4-255 Joint Meter –  
E140 S1505

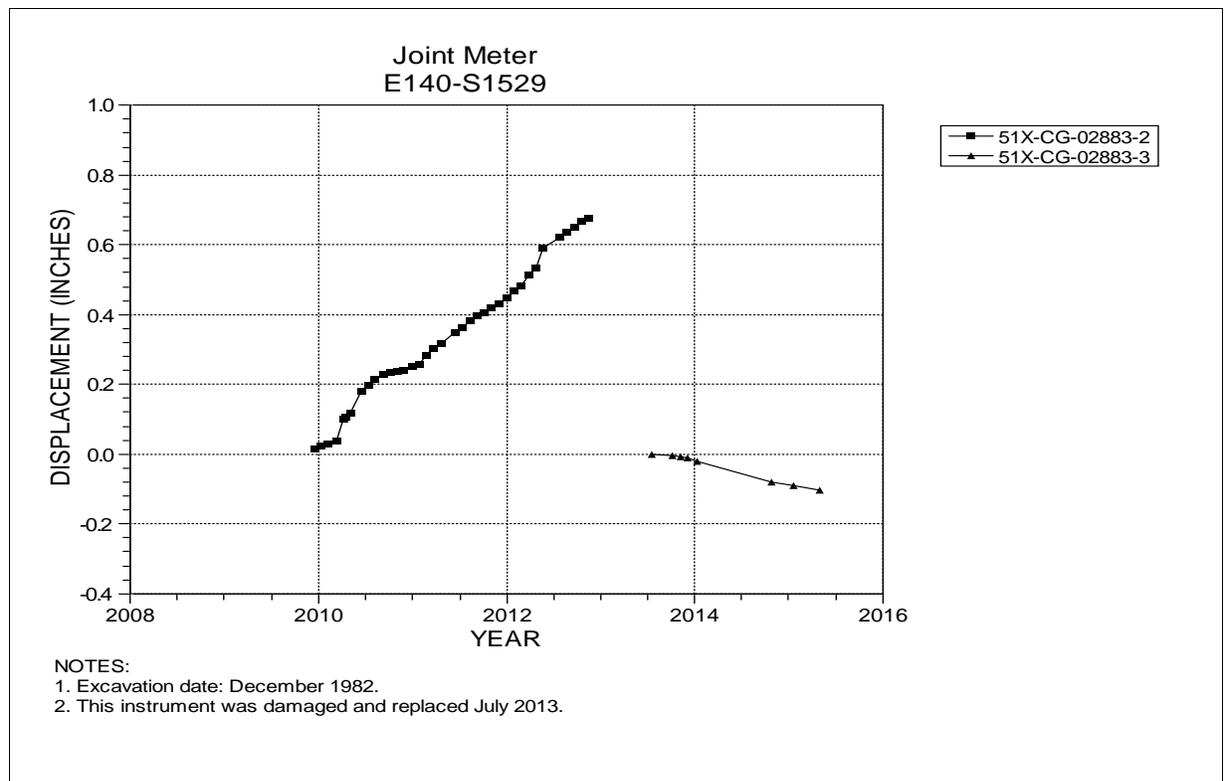


Figure 4-256 Joint Meters –  
E140 S1529

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

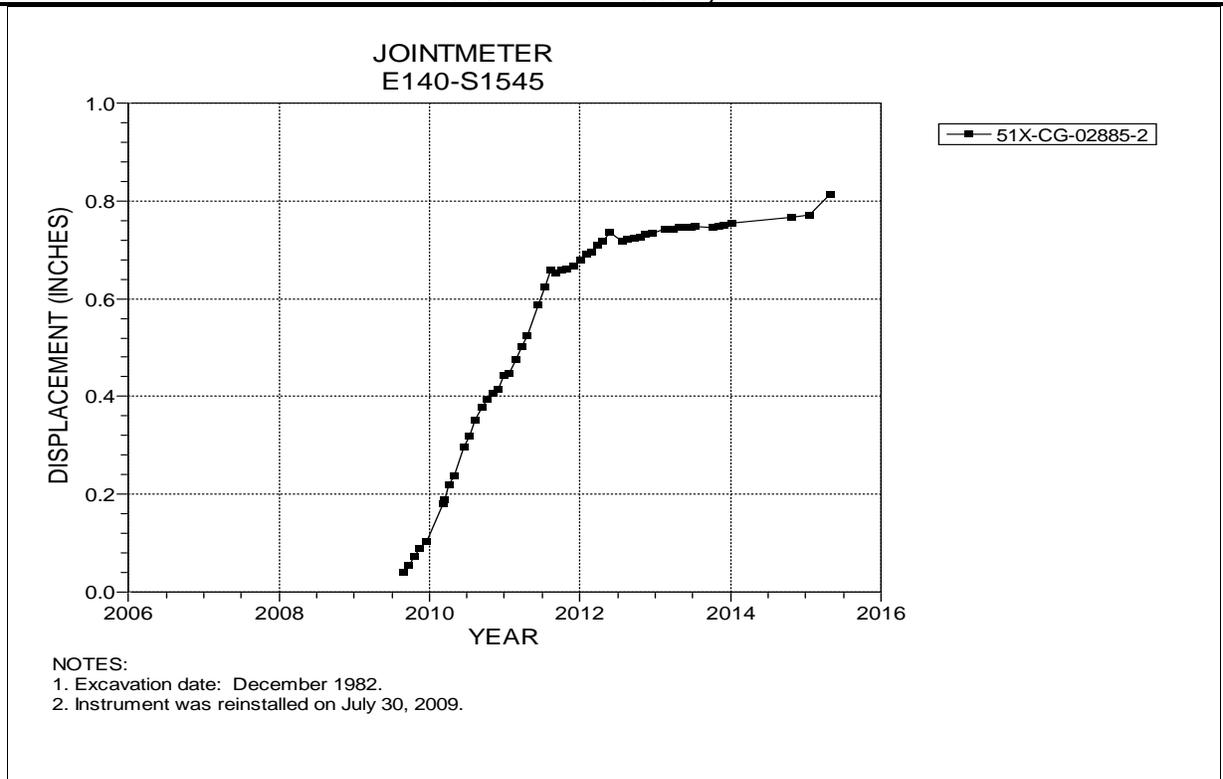


Figure 4-257 Joint Meter –  
E140 S1545

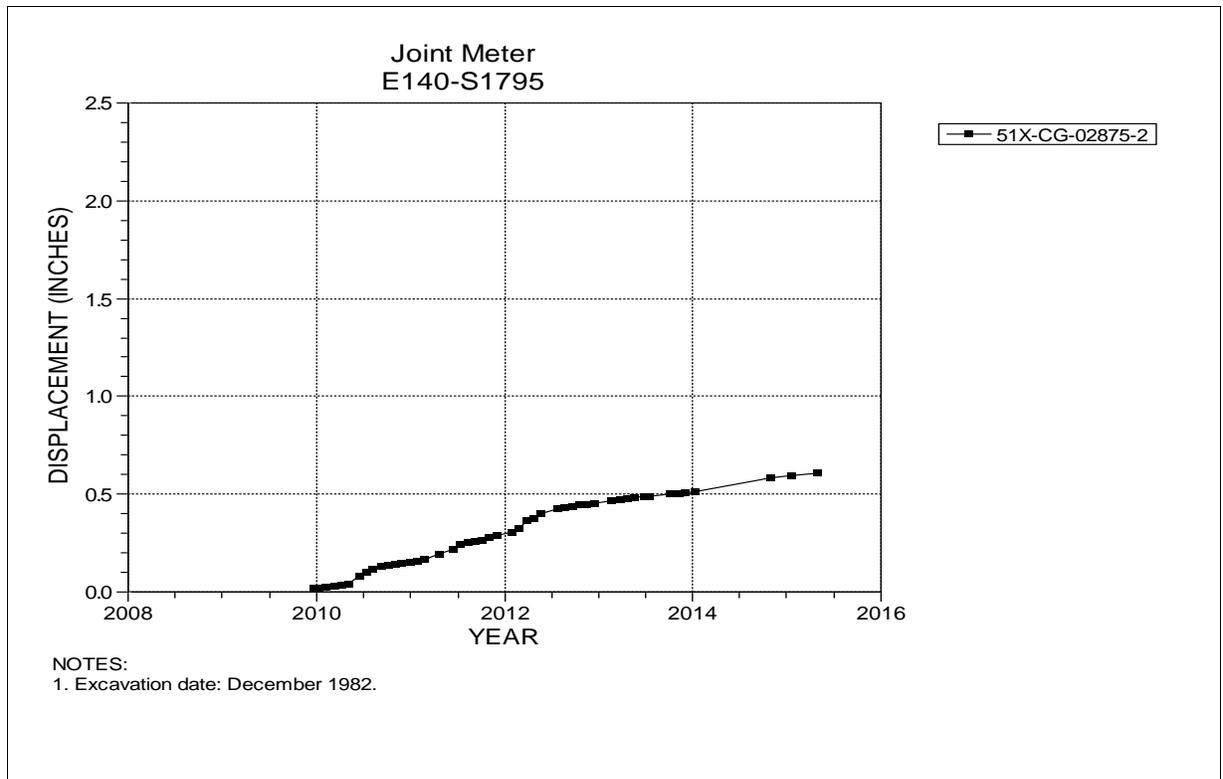


Figure 4-258 Joint Meter –  
E140 S1795

## **5.0 Instrumentation Summary for the Waste Disposal Area**

This chapter presents a summary of the data collected from instruments located in the Waste Disposal Area at the WIPP. Table 5-1 presents data and analysis of the access drifts associated with Panel 1. Plots of the instrument data are presented as Figures 5-1 through 5-11.

Table 5-2 presents data and analysis of the access drifts associated with Panel 2. Plots of the instrument data are presented as Figures 5-12 and 5-13.

Table 5-3 presents data and analysis of Panel 3. The instrument data plot is presented in Figure 5-14.

Table 5-4 presents data and analysis of Panel 4. The instrument data plot is presented as Figure 5-15.

Table 5-5 presents data and analysis of Panel 5. Plots of the instrument data are presented as Figures 5-16 and 5-17.

Table 5-6 presents data and analysis of Panel 6. Plots of the instrument data are presented as Figures 5-18 through 5-29.

Table 5-7 presents data and analysis of Panel 7. Plots of the instrument data are presented as Figures 5-30 through 5-88.

Table 5-8 presents data and analysis of Panel 8. Plots of the instrument data are presented as Figures 5-89 through 5-106.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

**Table 5-1**  
**Panel 1 Access Drifts Data Analysis**

Convergence Points									
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Last Reading 2014 to 2015		Cumulative Displacement (inches)	Closure Rate <sup>4</sup> 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Closure Rate <sup>4</sup> 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent <sup>4</sup>	Comments
			Date	Inches					
S1600-E311-3 A-C	S1600-E311	5-1	06/18/15	1.207	24.654	1.1	N/A	N/A	
S1600-E332-4 A-C	S1600-E332	5-2	06/18/15	1.325	23.415	3.3	N/A	N/A	
S1600-E357-3 A-C	S1600-E357	5-3	06/18/15	1.630	27.601	1.3	N/A	N/A	
S1600-E382-3 A-C	S1600-E382	5-4	06/18/15	1.582	27.261	1.2	N/A	N/A	
S1600-E407-3 A-G	S1600-E407	5-5	06/18/15	2.176	30.627	1.7	N/A	N/A	
S1600-E407-3 B-F	S1600-E407	5-5	06/18/15	2.004	28.247	N/A	N/A	N/A	
S1600-E407-3 L-H	S1600-E407	5-5	06/18/15	2.039	2.039	N/A	N/A	N/A	
S1600-E432-3 A-C	S1600-E432	5-6	06/18/15	2.775	36.583	2.2	N/A	N/A	
S1950-E311-7 A-C	S1950-E311	5-7	06/18/15	7.102	36.493	1.5	1.8	-17	
S1950-E357-8 A-C	S1950-E357	5-8	06/18/15	3.233	52.773	2.3	N/A	N/A	
S1950-E382-5 A-C	S1950-E382	5-9	06/18/15	39.010	57.645	2.7	3.0	-10	
S1950-E407-4 A-G	S1950-E407	5-10	04/15/15	37.459	59.283	N/A	2.6	N/A	
S1950-E407-3 H-L	S1950-E407	5-10	04/15/15	36.809	57.541	N/A	2.8	N/A	
S1950-E432-4 A-C	S1950-E432	5-11	06/18/15	3.254	58.798	2.5	N/A	N/A	

<sup>4</sup> N/A – Insufficient data available to perform the calculation. This is usually due to the inability to read the instruments because of activities such as the removal of an instrument due to floor, rib or back trimming; locations blocked by equipment or waste disposal; installation timing, access issues, etc.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol 2**

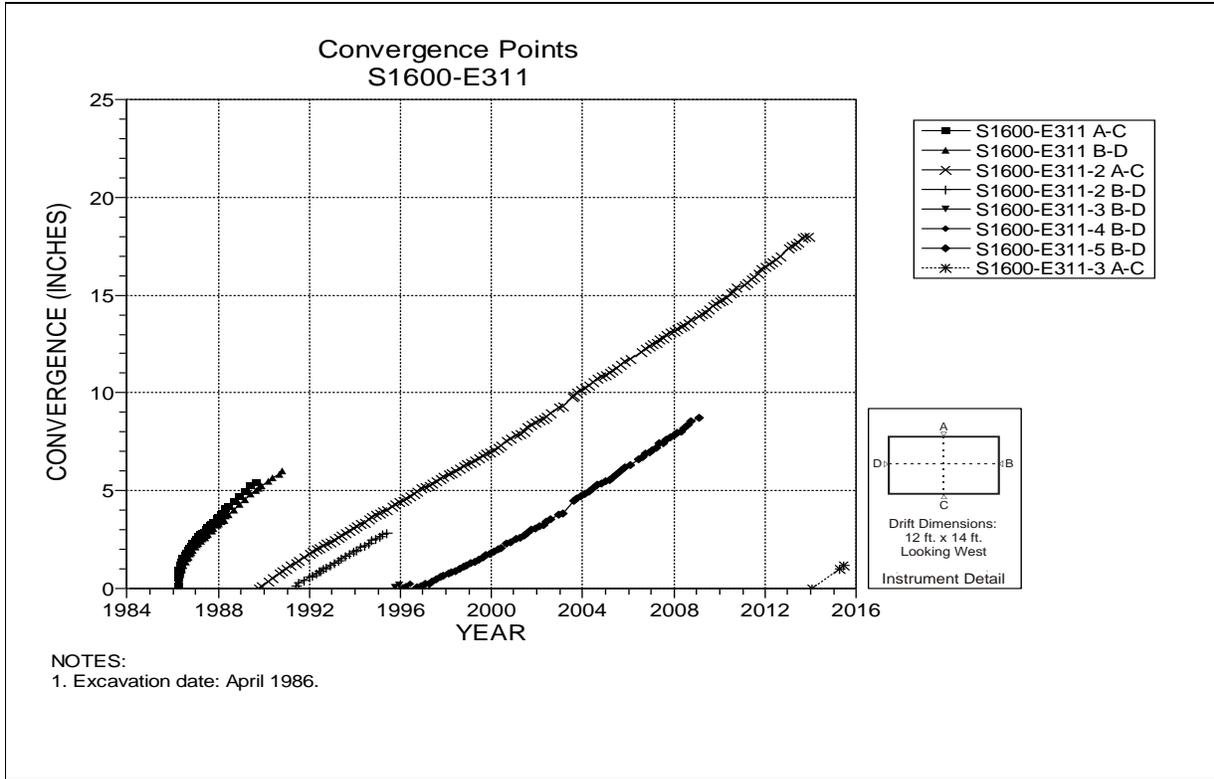


Figure 5-1 Convergence Point Array –  
S1600 E311 – All Chords

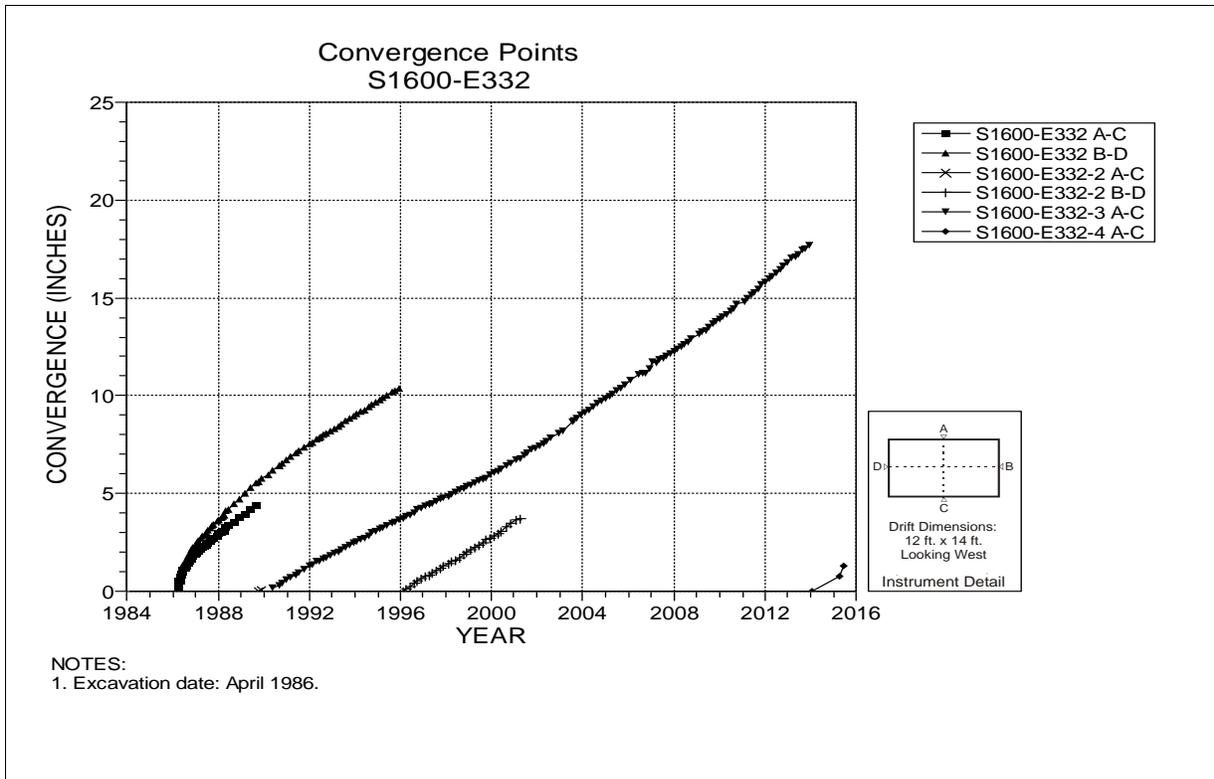


Figure 5-2 Convergence Point Array –  
S1600 E332 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol 2**

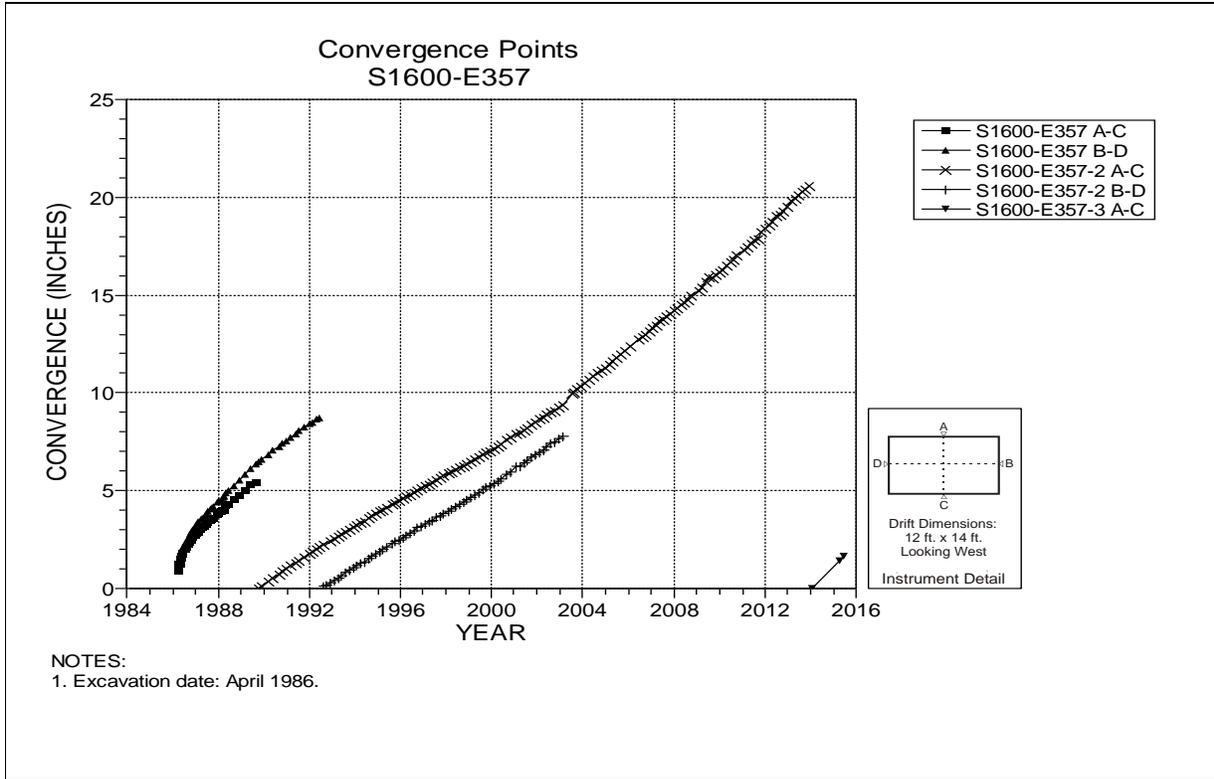


Figure 5-3 Convergence Point Array –  
S1600 E357 – All Chords

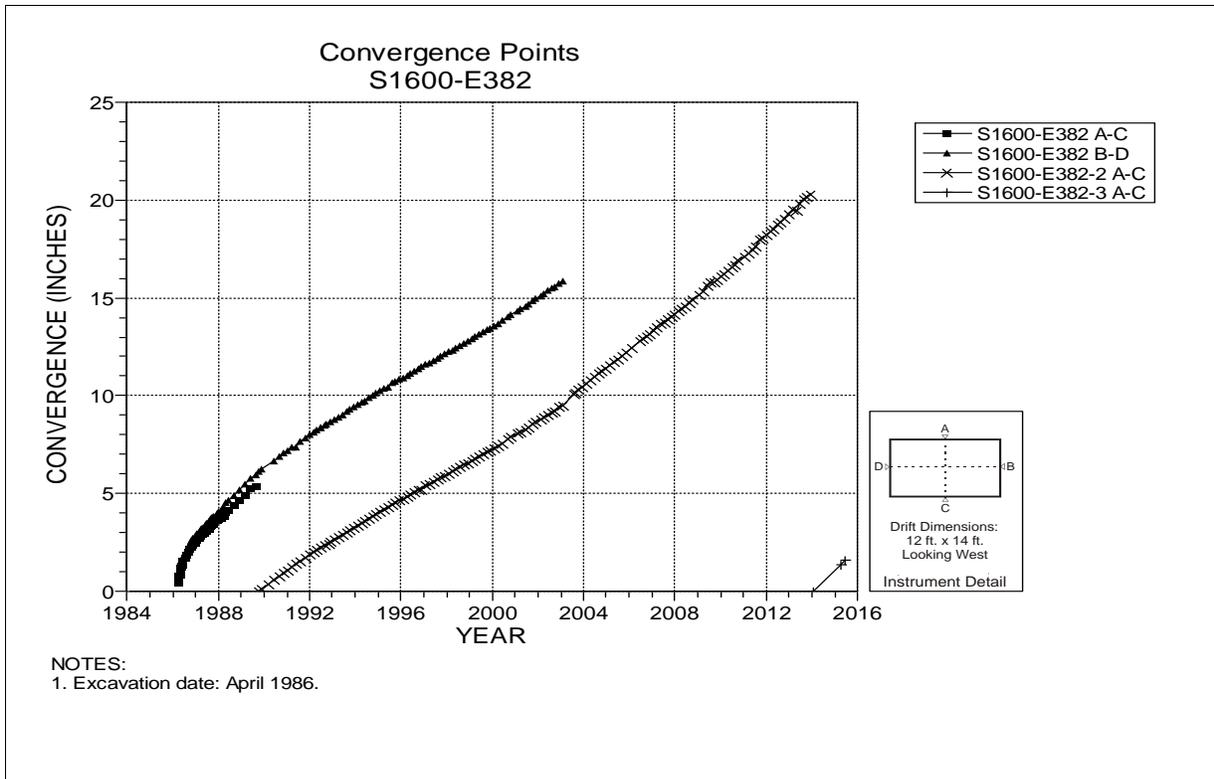


Figure 5-4 Convergence Point Array –  
S1600 E382 – All Chords

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol 2

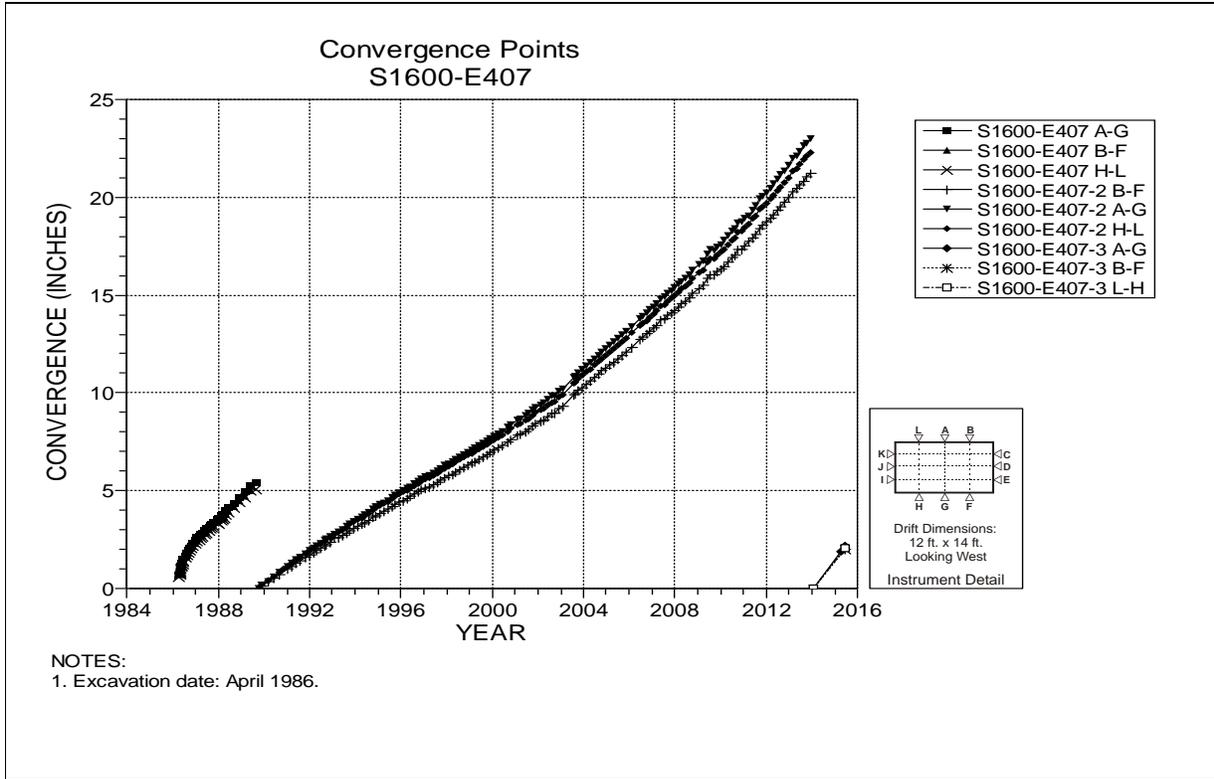


Figure 5-5 Convergence Point Array – S1600 E407 – All Chords

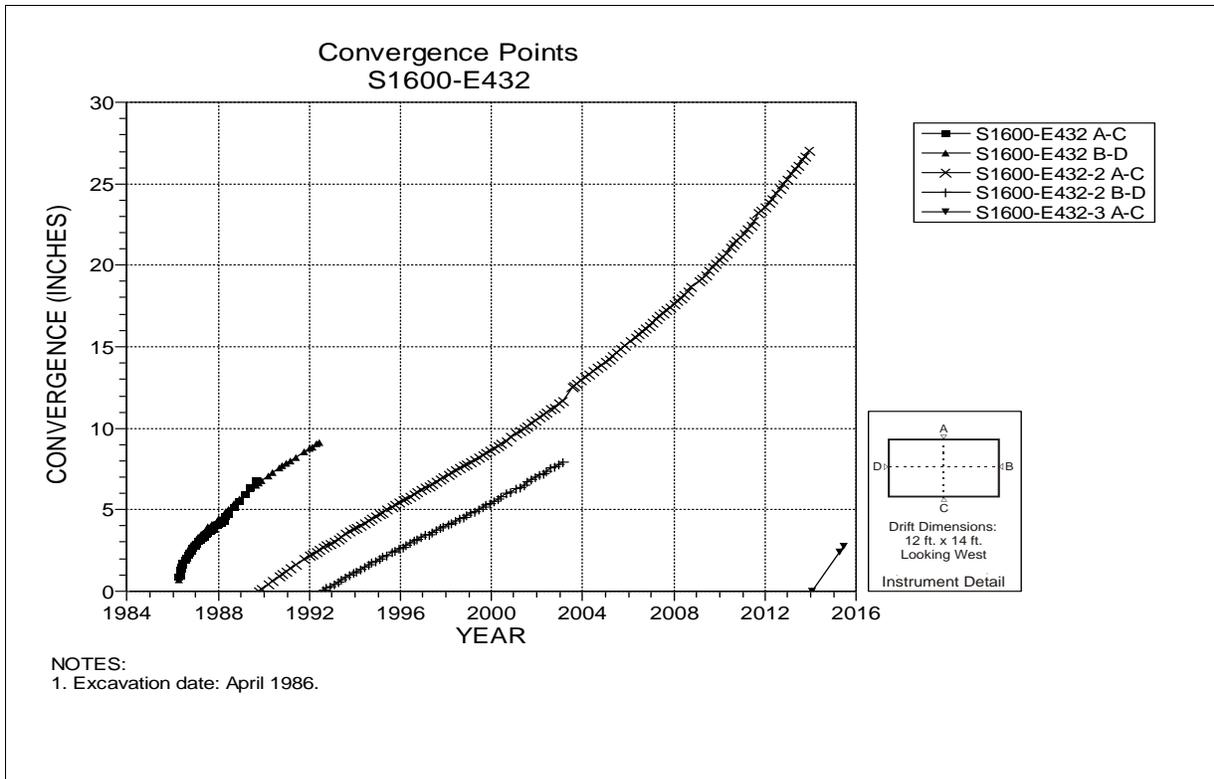


Figure 5-6 Convergence Point Array – S1600 E432 – All Chords

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol 2

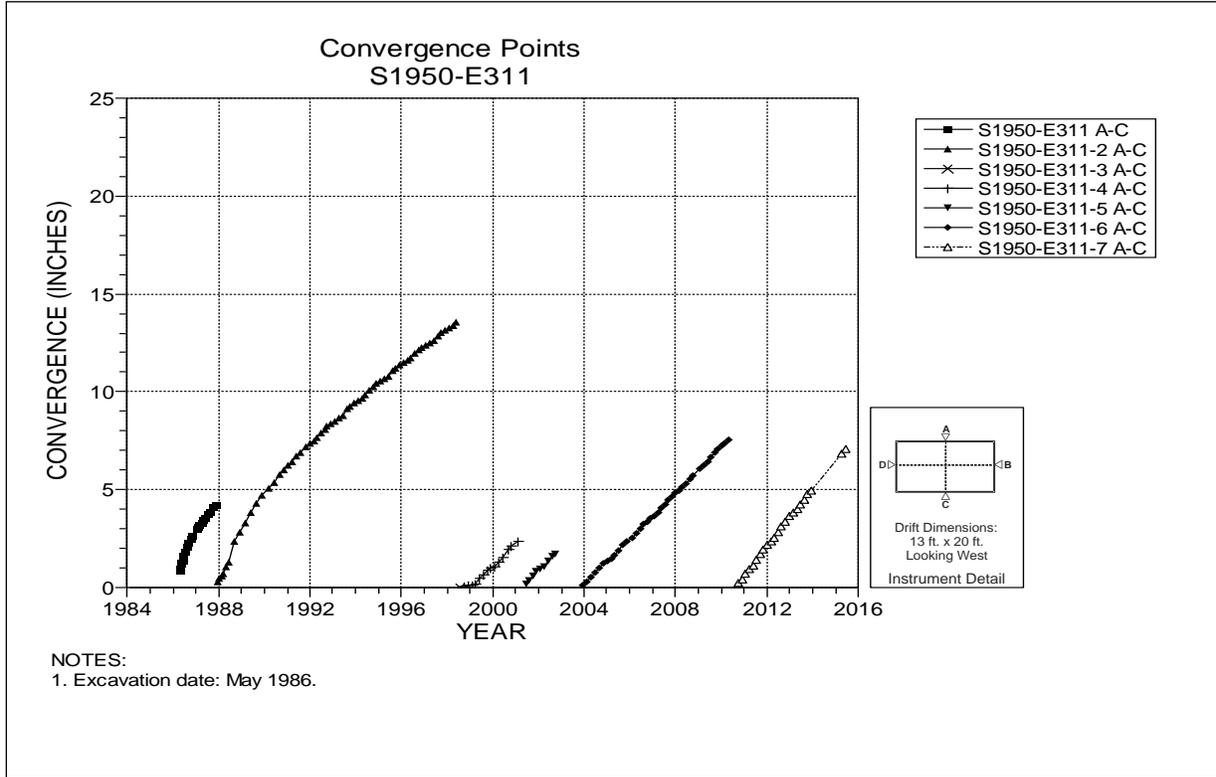


Figure 5-7 Convergence Point Array –  
S1950 E311 – Roof to Floor

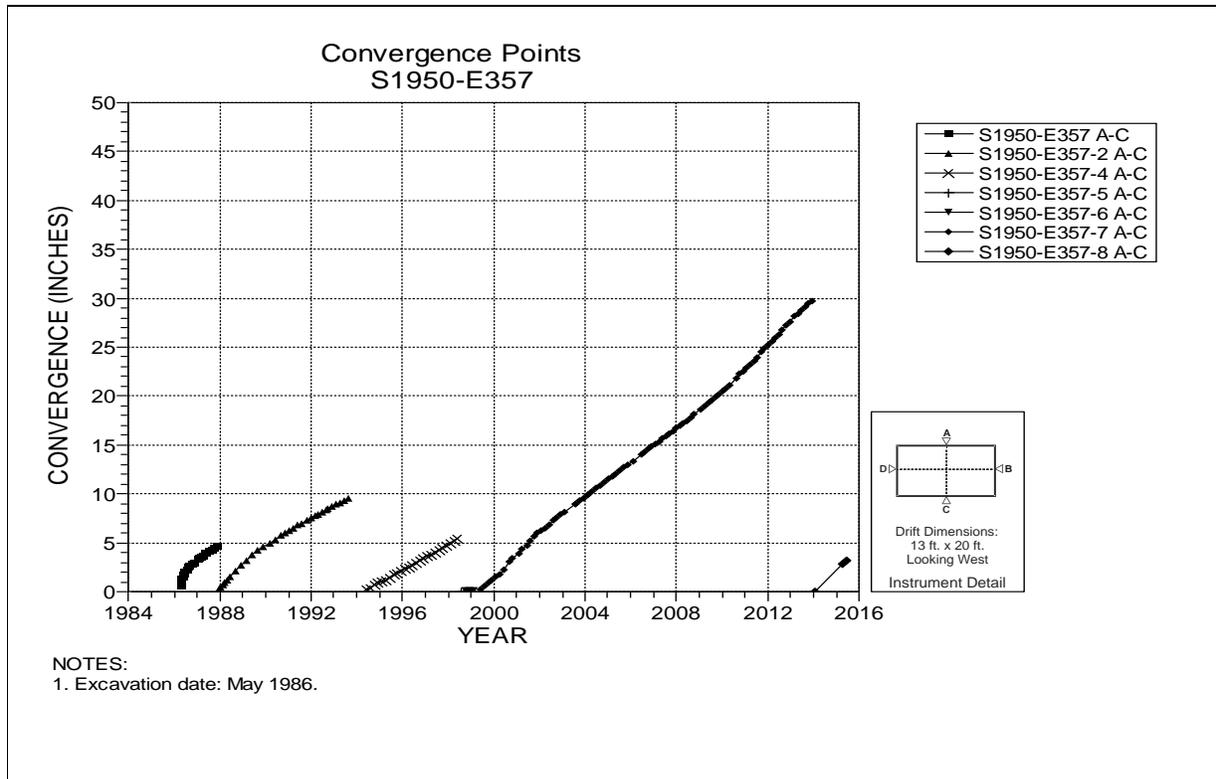


Figure 5-8 Convergence Point Array –  
S1950 E357 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol 2**

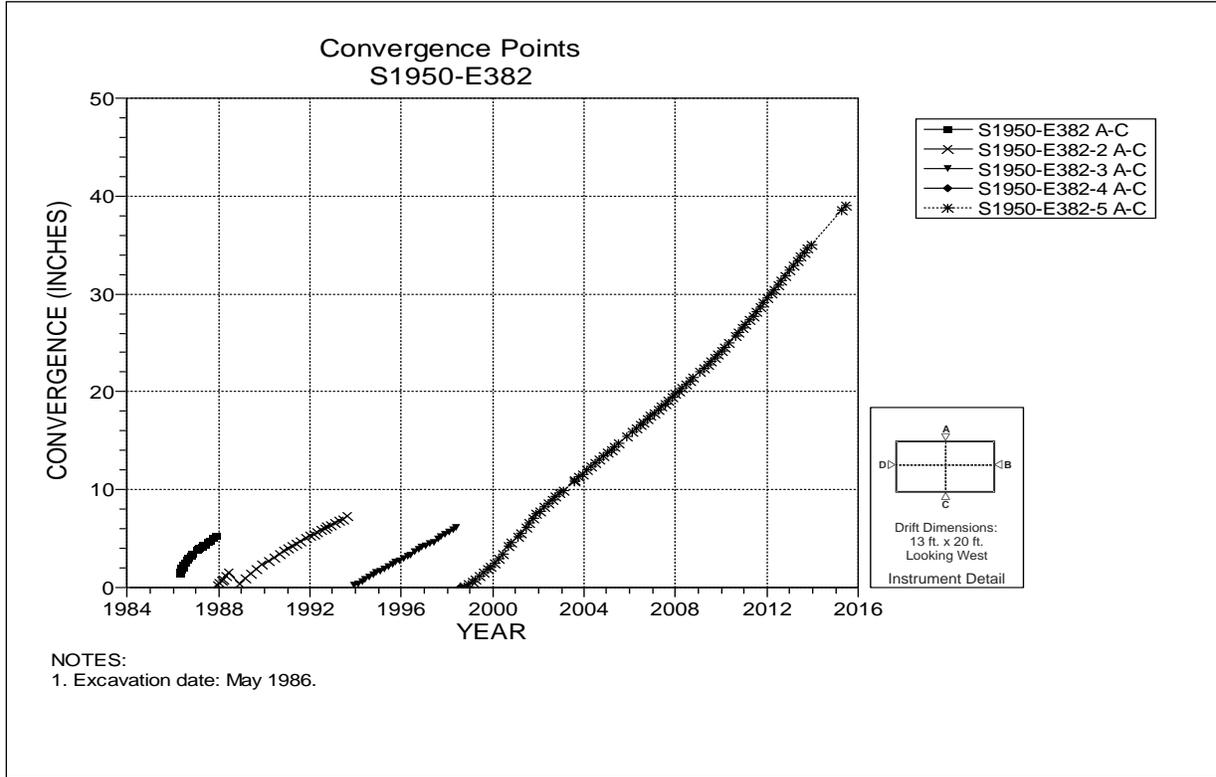


Figure 5-9 Convergence Point Array –  
 S1950 E382 – Roof to Floor

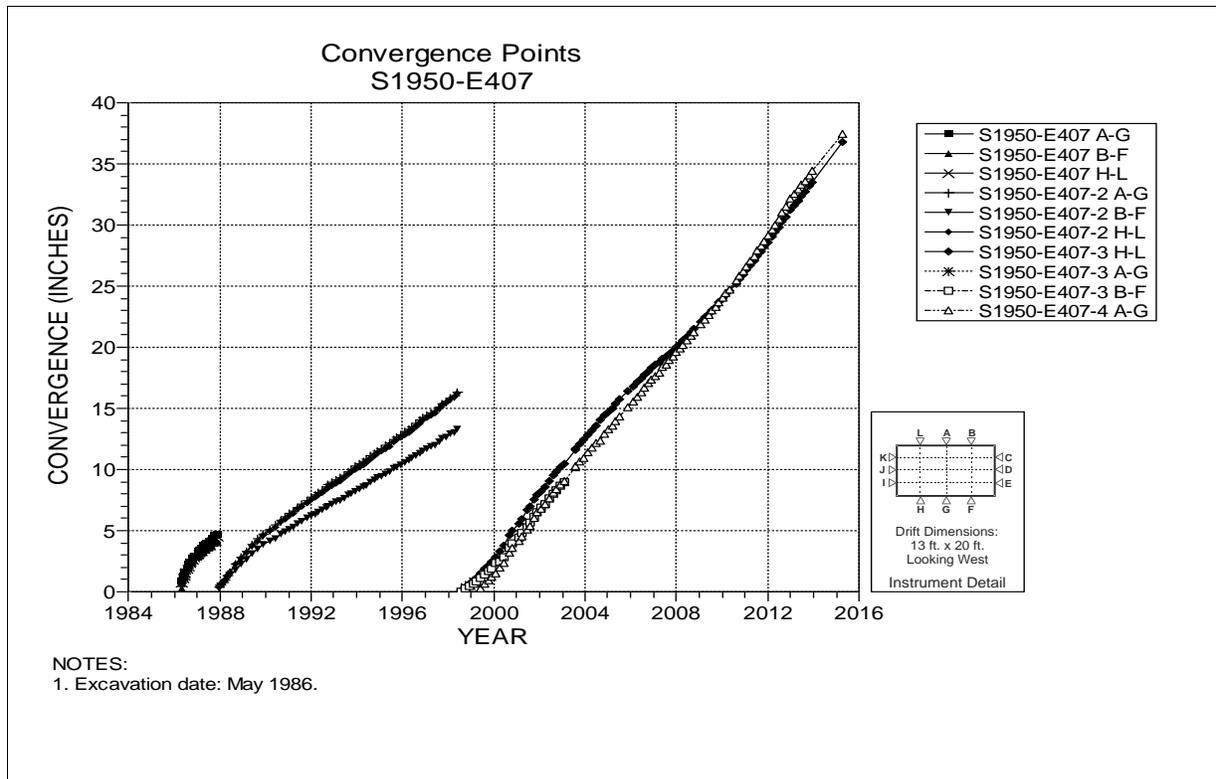


Figure 5-10 Convergence Point Array –  
 S1950 E407 – All Vertical Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol 2**

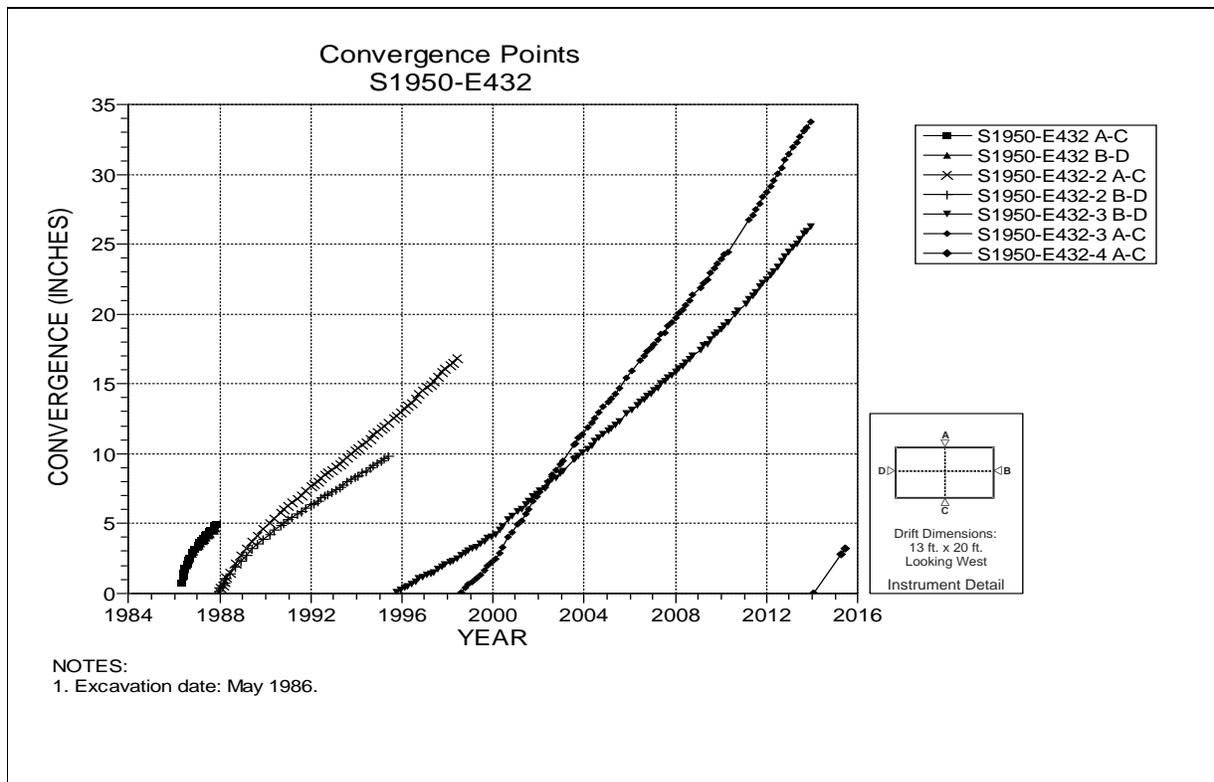


Figure 5-11 Convergence Point Array –  
 S1950 E432 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol 2**

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**Table 5-2**  
**Panel 2 Access Drift Data Analysis**

Convergence Points									
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Last Reading 2014 to 2015		Cumulative Displacement (inches)	Closure Rate 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Closure Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent	Comments
			Date	Inches					
S2180-E410-2 A-C	S2180-E410	5-12	06/18/15	15.612	20.409	1.9	1.6	14%	
S2520-E410-3 A-C	S2520-E410	5-13	06/18/15	35.875	44.011	4.4	3.7	19%	

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

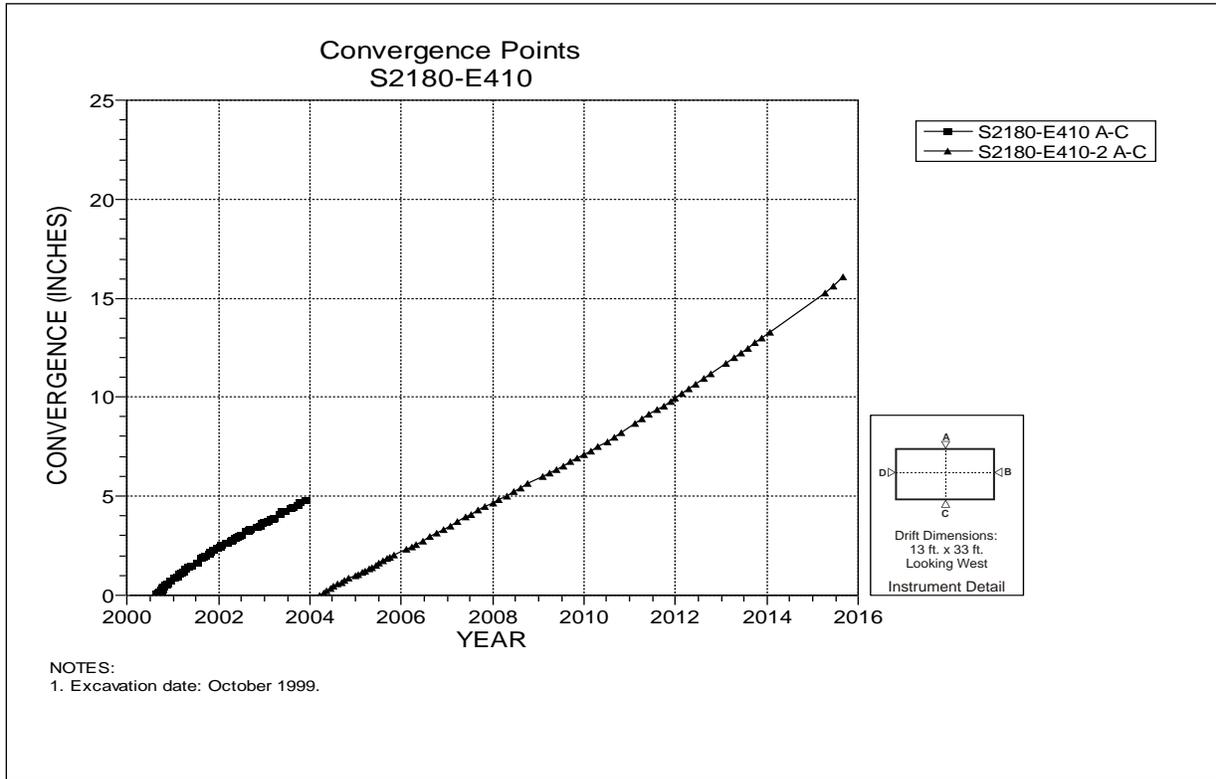


Figure 5-12 Convergence Point Array –  
 S2180 E410 – Roof to Floor

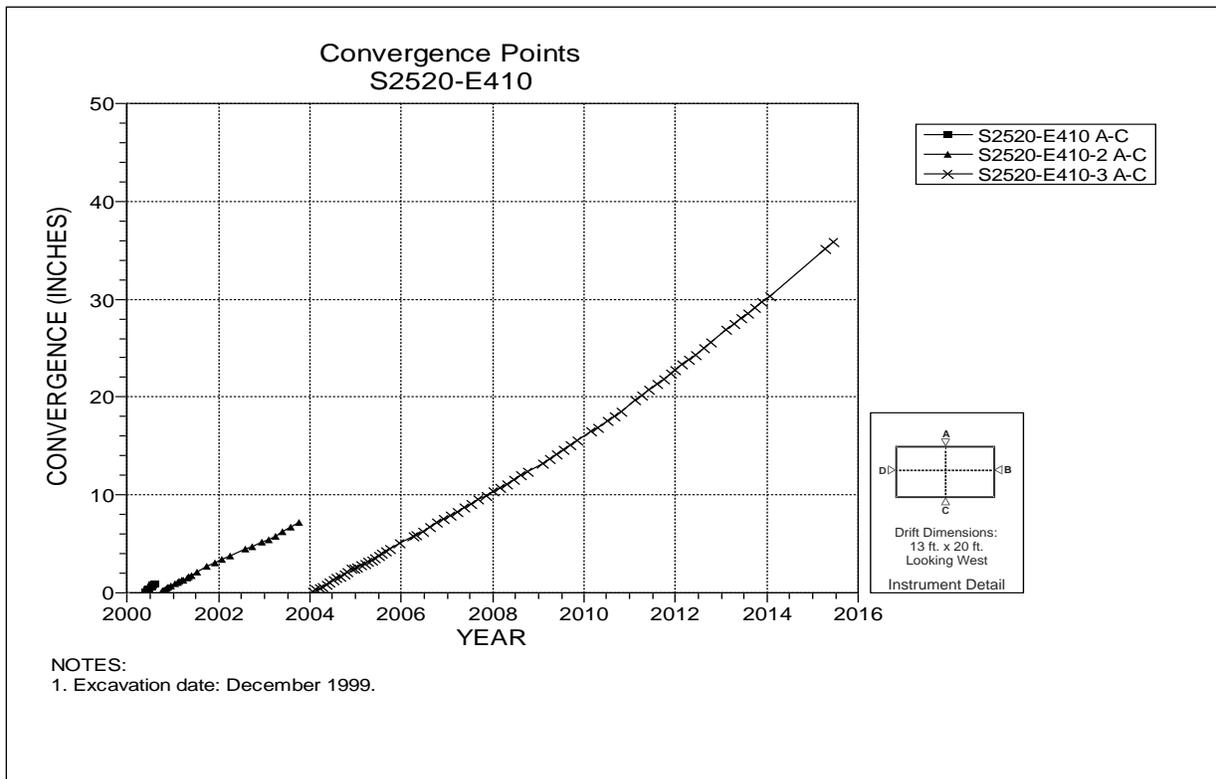


Figure 5-13 Convergence Point Array –  
 S2520 E410 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol 2**

**Table 5-3**  
**Panel 3 Access Drift Data Analysis**

Convergence Points									
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Last Reading 2014 to 2015		Cumulative Displacement (inches)	Closure Rate 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Closure Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent	Comments
			Date	Inches					
S3080-E410-2 A-C	S3080-E410	5-14	06/18/15	42.250	44.763	5.3	5.4	-2%	

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

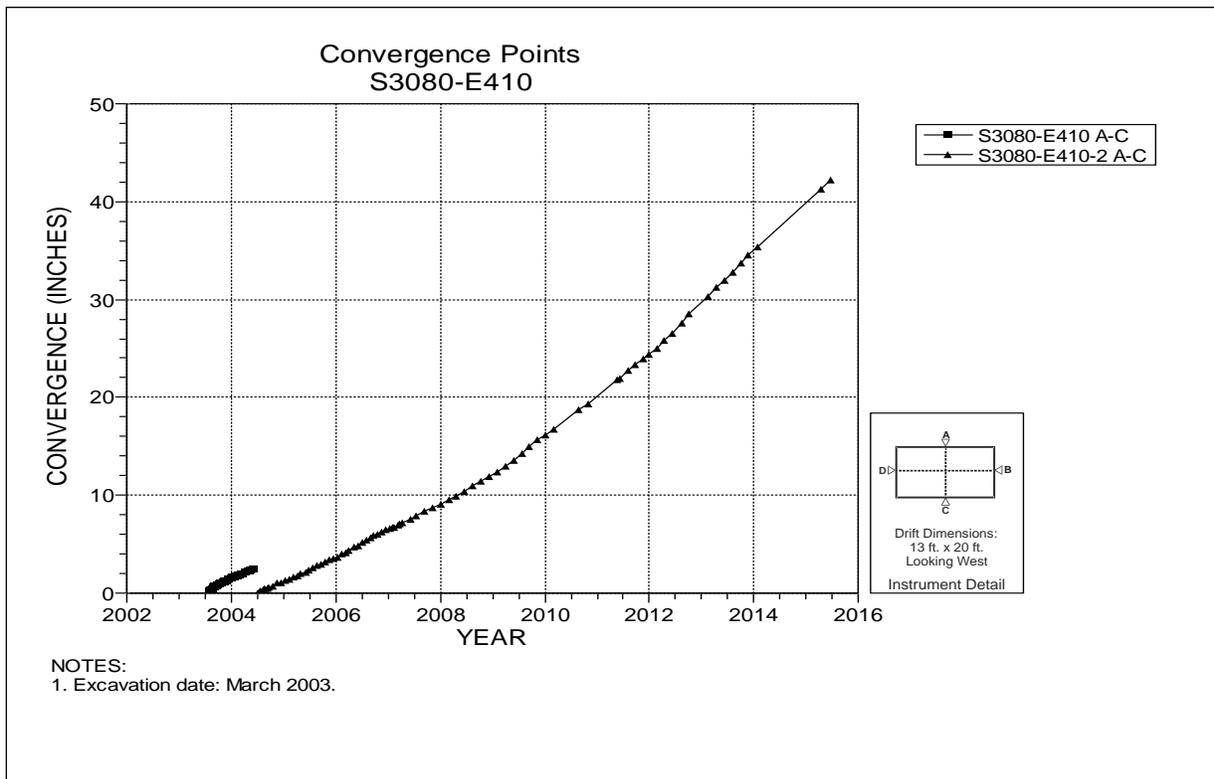


Figure 5-14 Convergence Point Array –  
S3080 E410 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

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**Table 5-4**  
**Panel 4 Access Drift Data Analysis**

Convergence Points									
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Last Reading 2014 to 2015		Cumulative Displacement (inches)	Closure Rate 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Closure Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent	Comments
			Date	Inches					
S3310-E410 A-C	S3310-E410	5-15	06/18/15	21.589	21.589	3.9	2.1	84%	

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

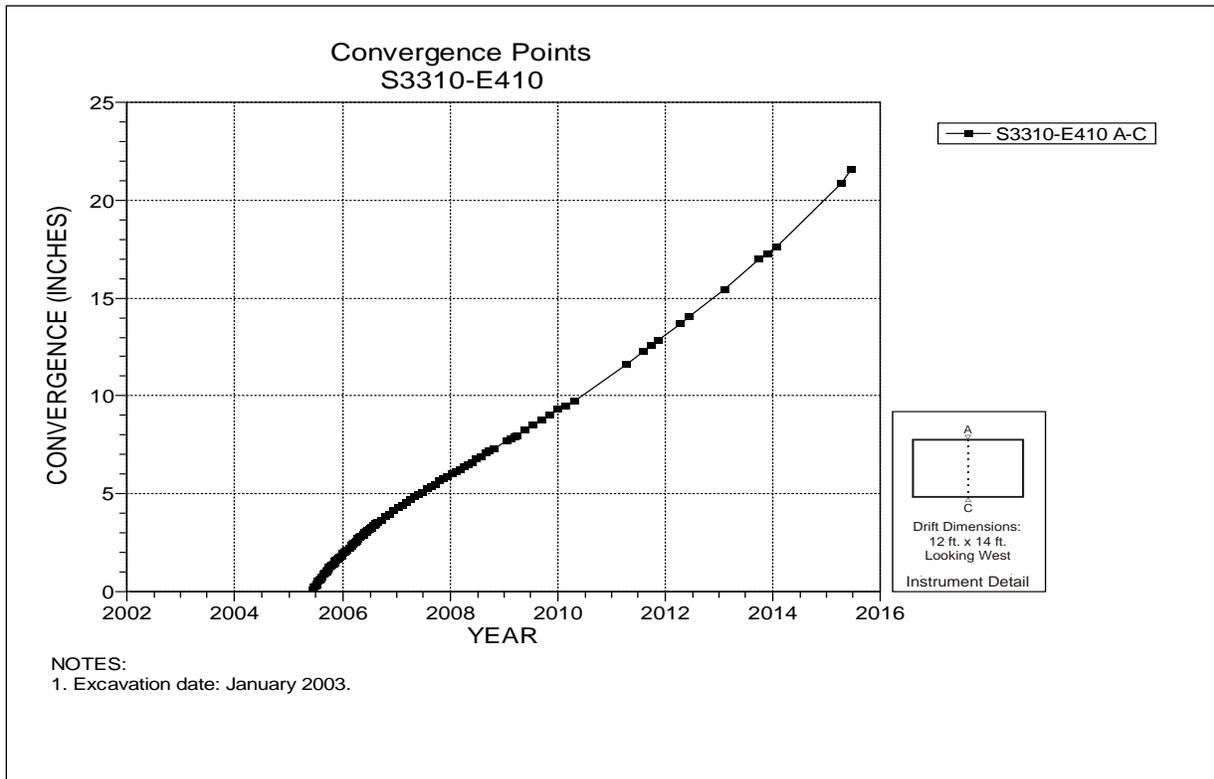


Figure 5-15 Convergence Point Array –  
 S3310 E410 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

**Table 5-5**  
**Panel 5 Access Data Analysis**

Convergence Points									
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Last Reading 2014 to 2015		Cumulative Displacement (inches)	Closure Rate 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Closure Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent	Comments
			Date	Inches					
S3310-W285 A-C	S3310-W285	5-16	06/30/15	19.639	19.639	2.6	2.1	24%	
S3650-W285-2 A-C	S3650-W285	5-17	06/30/15	23.655	26.096	5.2	4.1	25%	

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

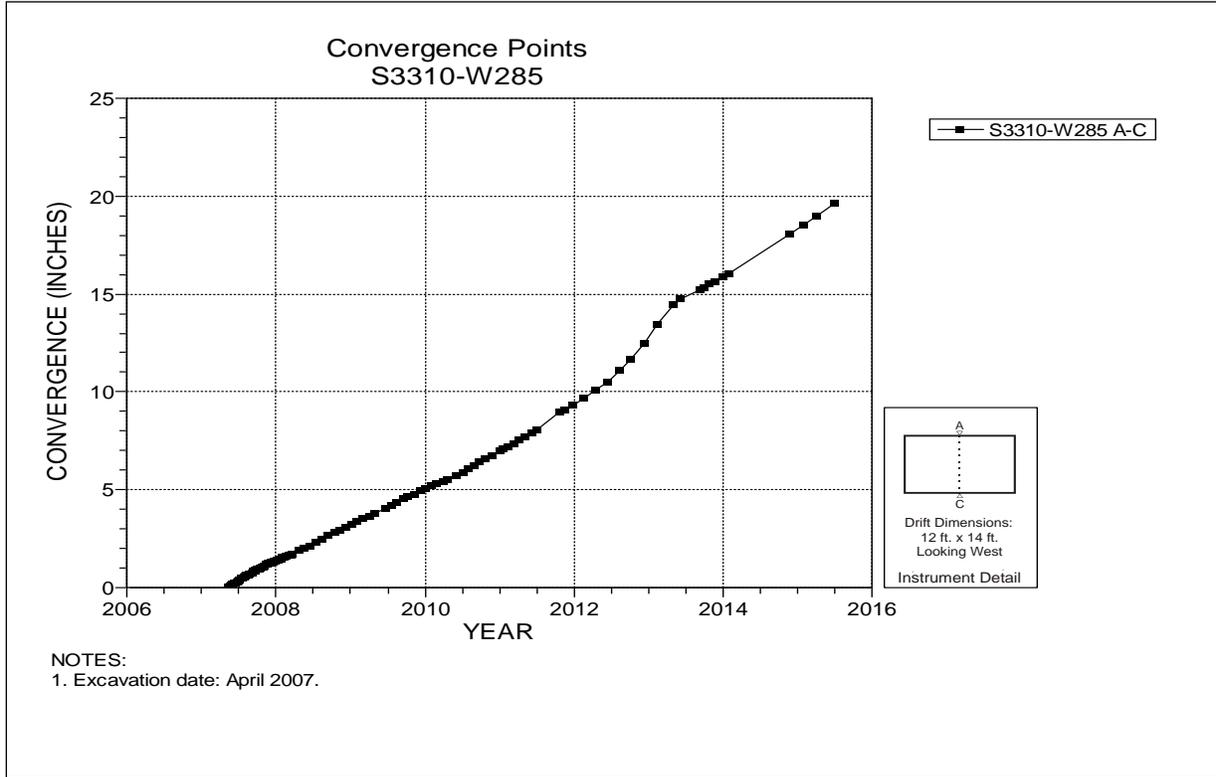


Figure 5-16 Convergence Point Array – S3310 W285 – Roof to Floor

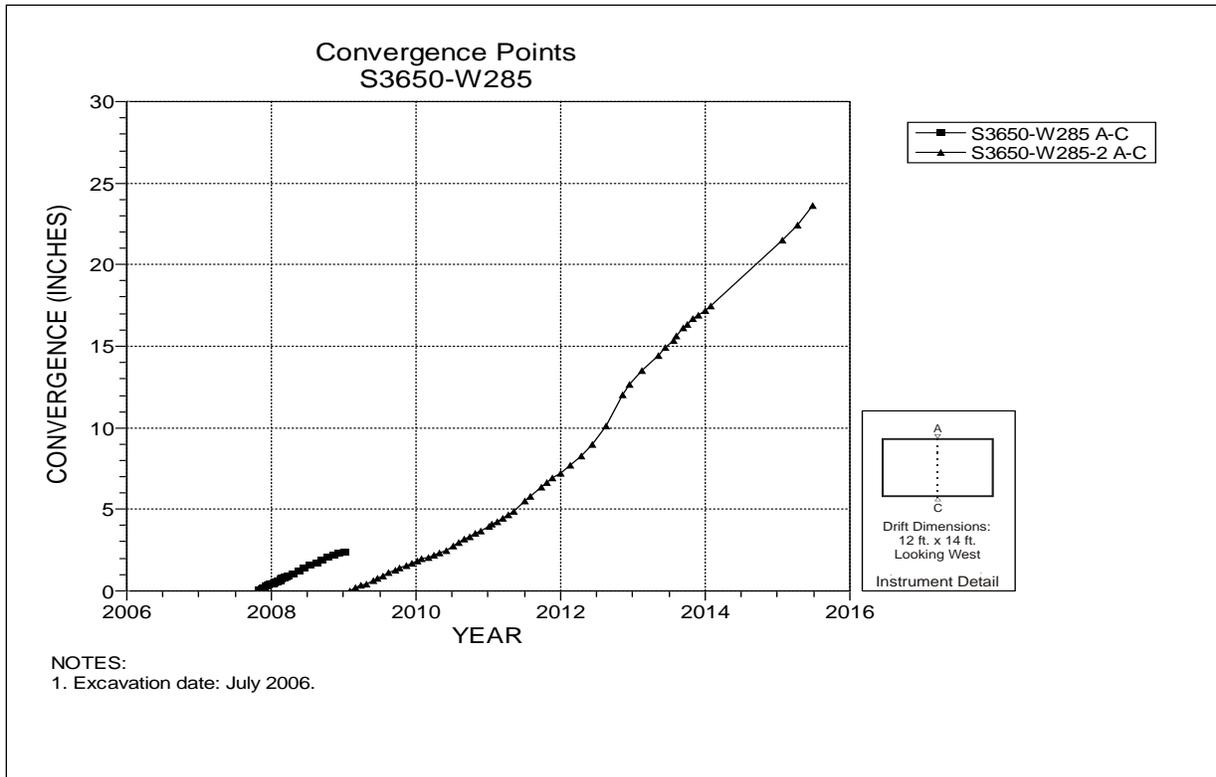


Figure 5-17 Convergence Point Array – S3650 W285 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

**Table 5-6**  
**Panel 6 Data Analysis**

Extensometers									
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Date of Last Reading	Collar Displacement Relative to Deepest Anchor (inches)	Displacement Rate 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Displacement Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent	Comments	
51X-GE-00413-2	S2750-W585	5-18	12/16/14	11.498	3.6	3.0	23%		
51X-GE-00414	S2750-W985	5-19	12/16/14	12.328	8.1	3.4	140%		
51X-GE-00403-2	W390-S2916	5-20	11/25/14	1.802	0.4	0.3	41%		
51X-GE-00405-2	W520-S2916	5-21	12/16/14	13.333	9.3	5.3	74%		
51X-GE-00406	W660-S2916	5-22	12/16/14	1.559	0.02	0.04	-50%		
51X-GE-00407	W790-S2916	5-23	07/29/14	14.446	12.0	5.7	111%		
51X-GE-00408-2	W920-S2916	5-24	12/16/14	10.927	7.4	3.3	128%		
51X-GE-00409	W1050-S2916	5-25	12/16/14	11.903	4.6	2.9	60%		
51X-GE-00410	W1190-S2916	5-26	12/16/14	10.215	4.9	2.6	86%		
51X-GE-00412	S3080-W985	5-27	12/16/14	11.893	5.6	3.5	62%		
Convergence Points									
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Last Reading 2014 to 2015		Cumulative Displacement (inches)	Closure Rate 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Closure Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent	Comments
			Date	Inches					
S2750-W285-2 A-C	S2750-W285	5-28	06/30/15	35.961	40.642	5.5	8.1	-32%	
S3080-W285-2 A-C	S3080-W285	5-29	06/30/15	15.166	19.133	3.3	3.3	-1%	

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

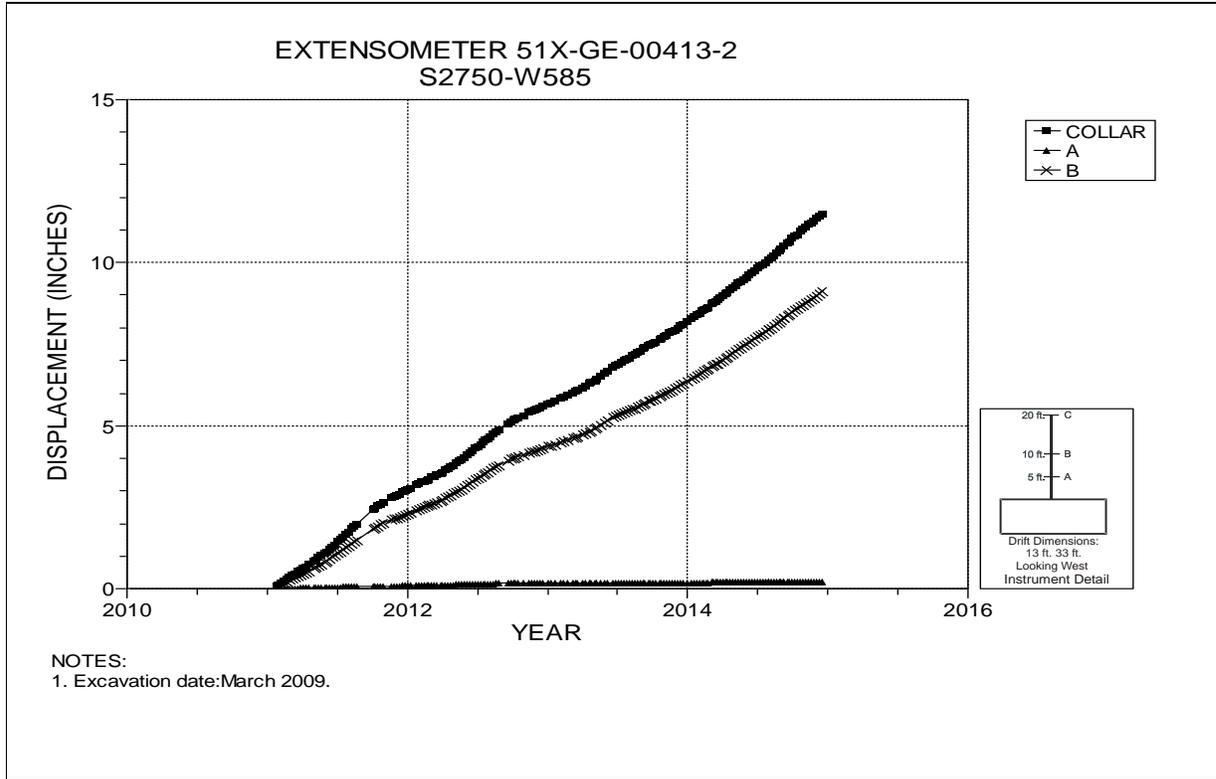


Figure 5-18 Extensometer 51X-GE-00413-2 –  
 S2750 W585 – Roof

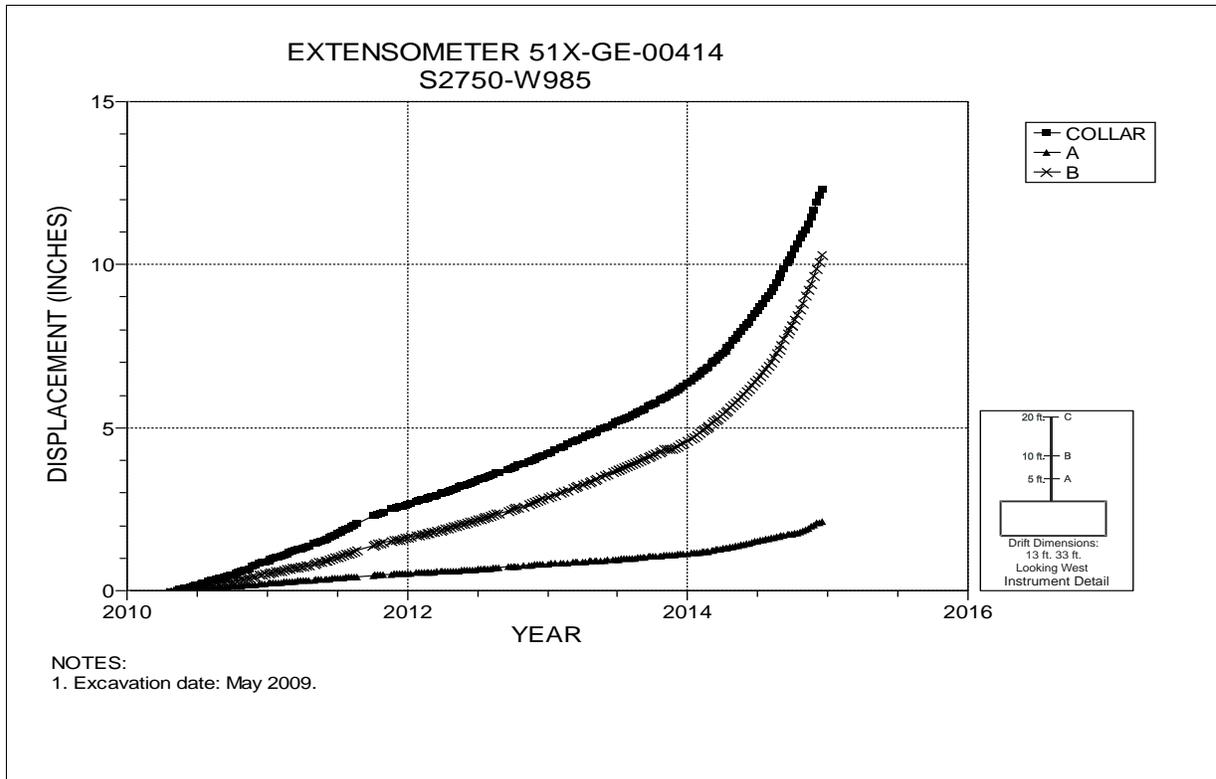


Figure 5-19 Extensometer 51X-GE-00414 –  
 S2750 W985 – Roof

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

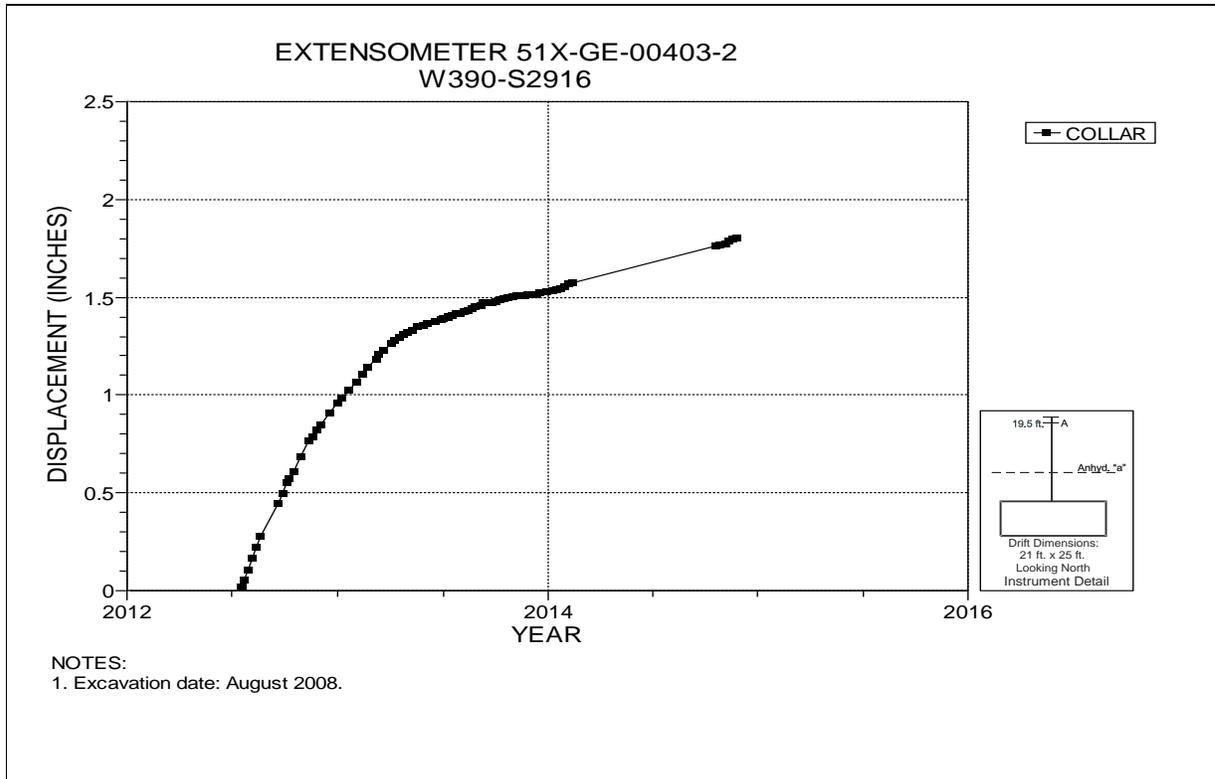


Figure 5-20 Extensometer 51X-GE-00403-2 –  
W390 S2916 – Roof

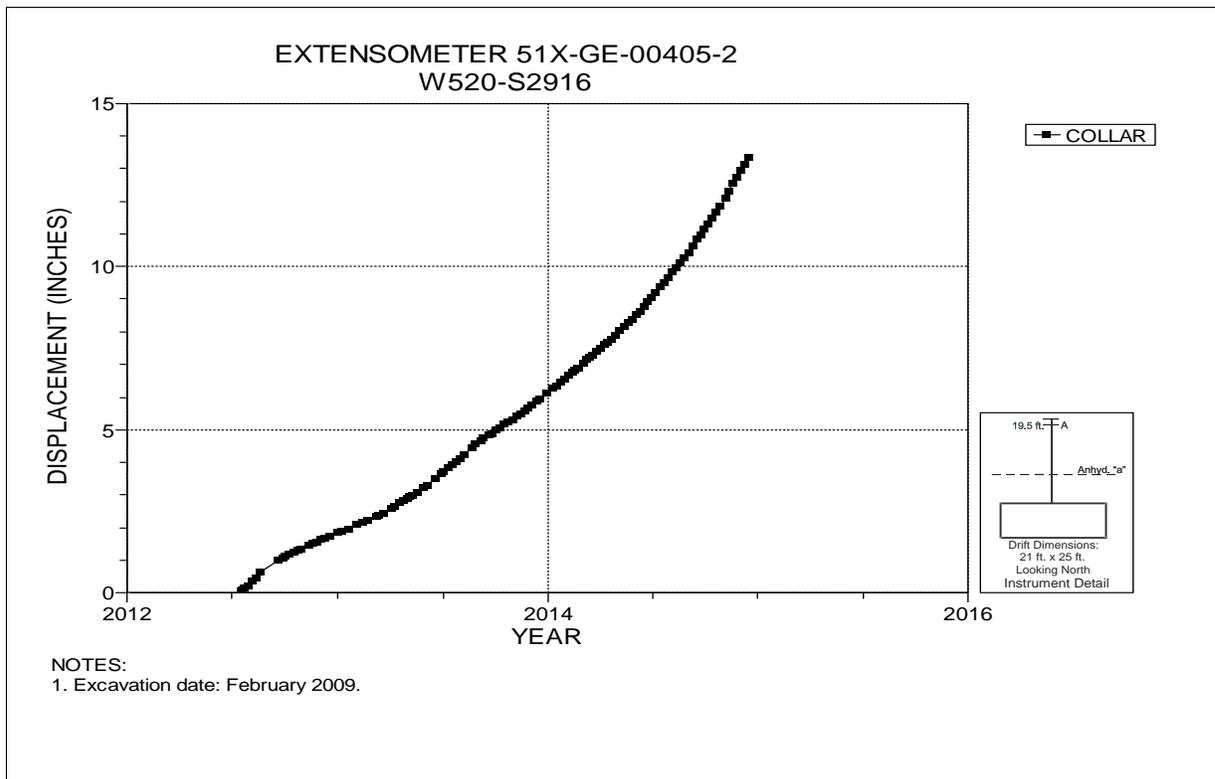


Figure 5-21 Extensometer 51X-GE-00405-2 –  
W520 S2916 – Roof

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

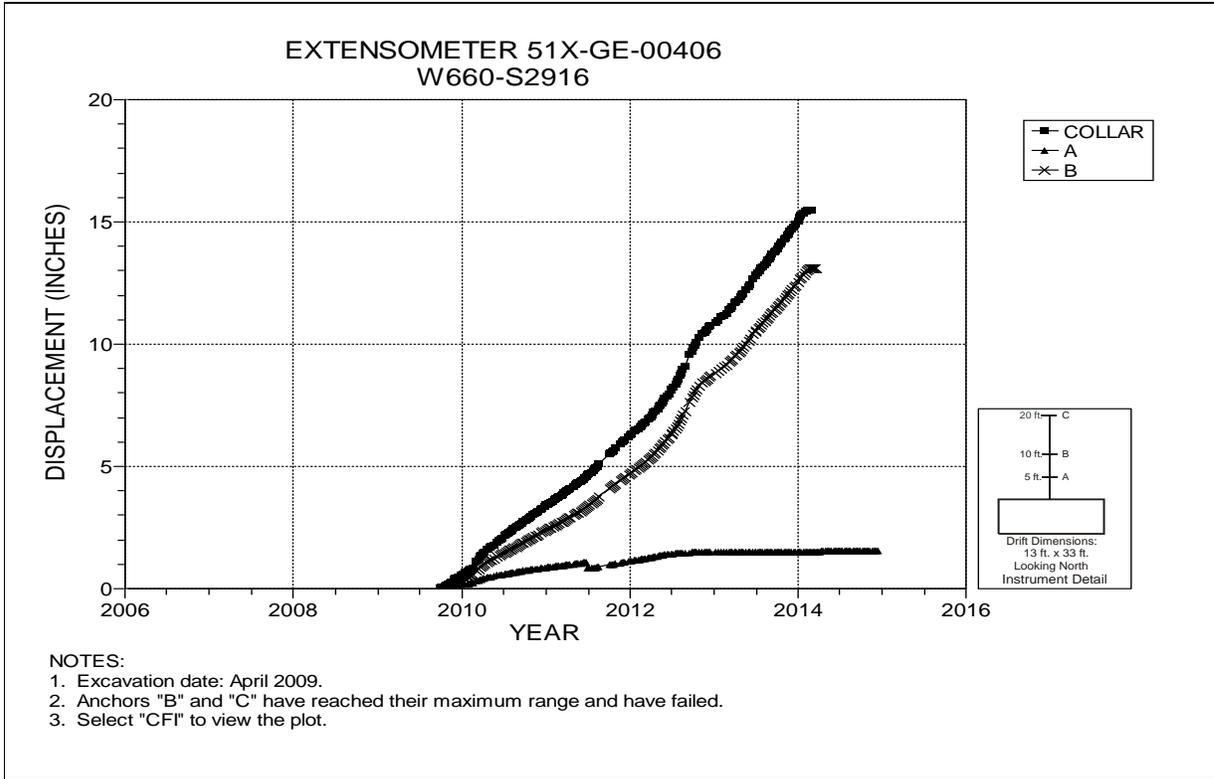


Figure 5-22 Extensometer 51X-GE-00406 –  
 W660 S2916 – Roof

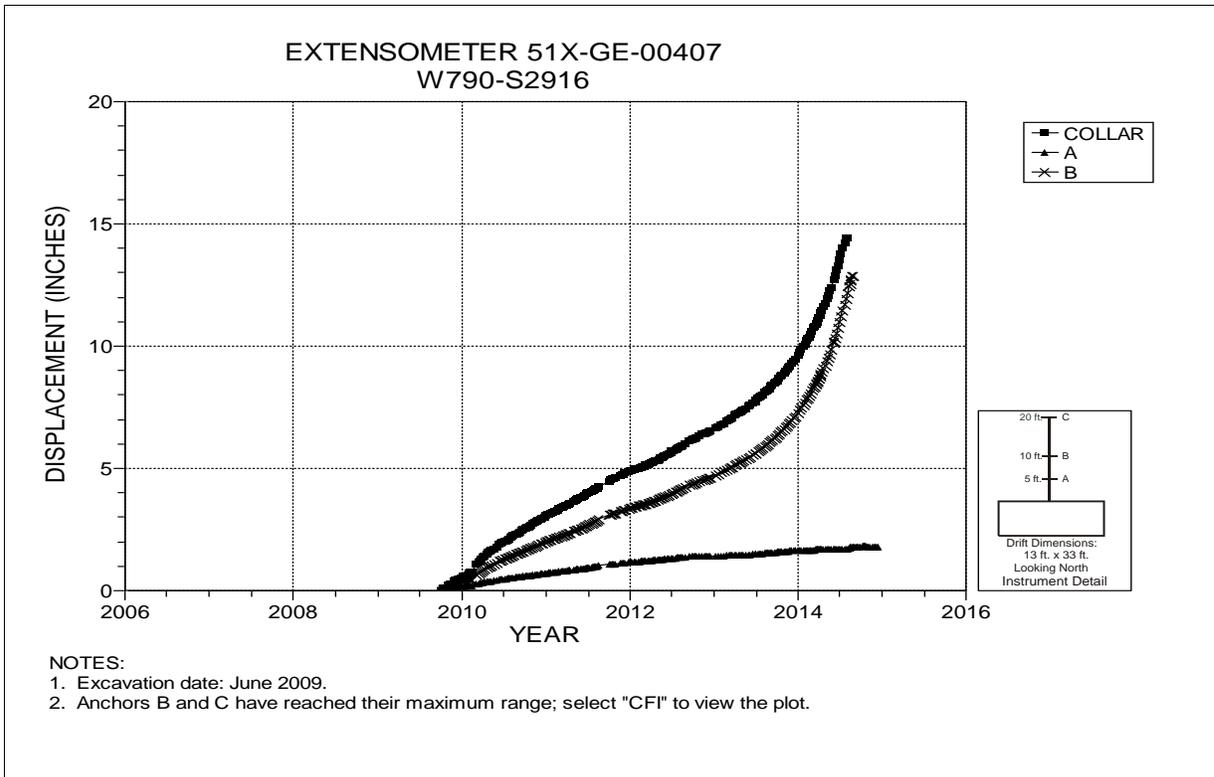


Figure 5-23 Extensometer 51X-GE-00407 –  
 W790 S2916 – Roof

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

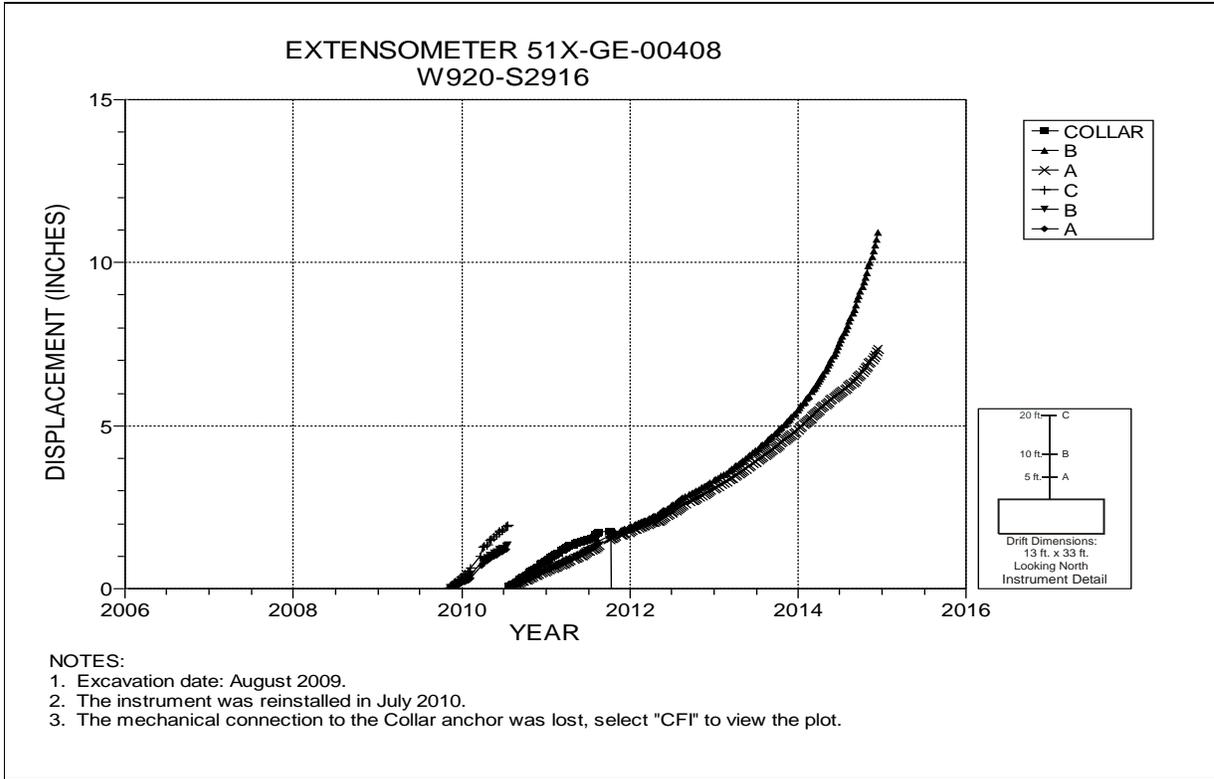


Figure 5-24 Extensometer 51X-GE-00408 –  
 W920 S2916 – Roof

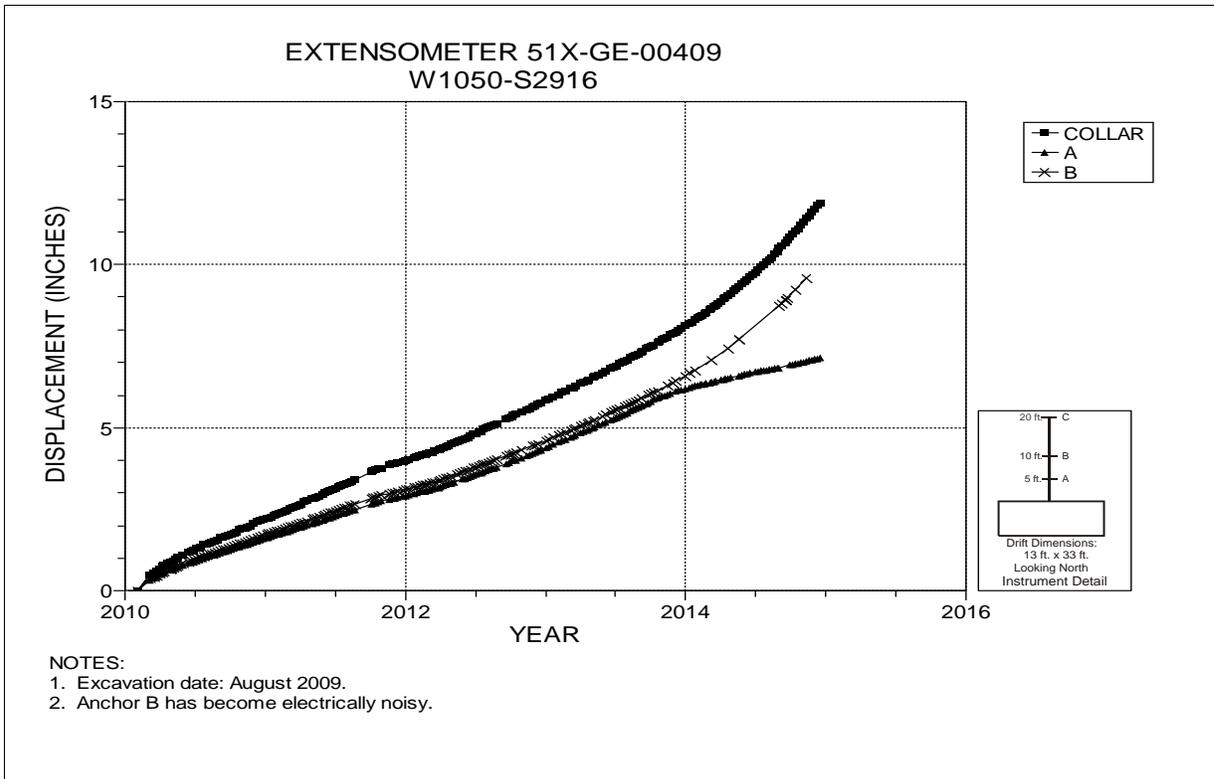


Figure 5-25 Extensometer 51X-GE-00409 –  
 W1050 S2916 – Roof

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

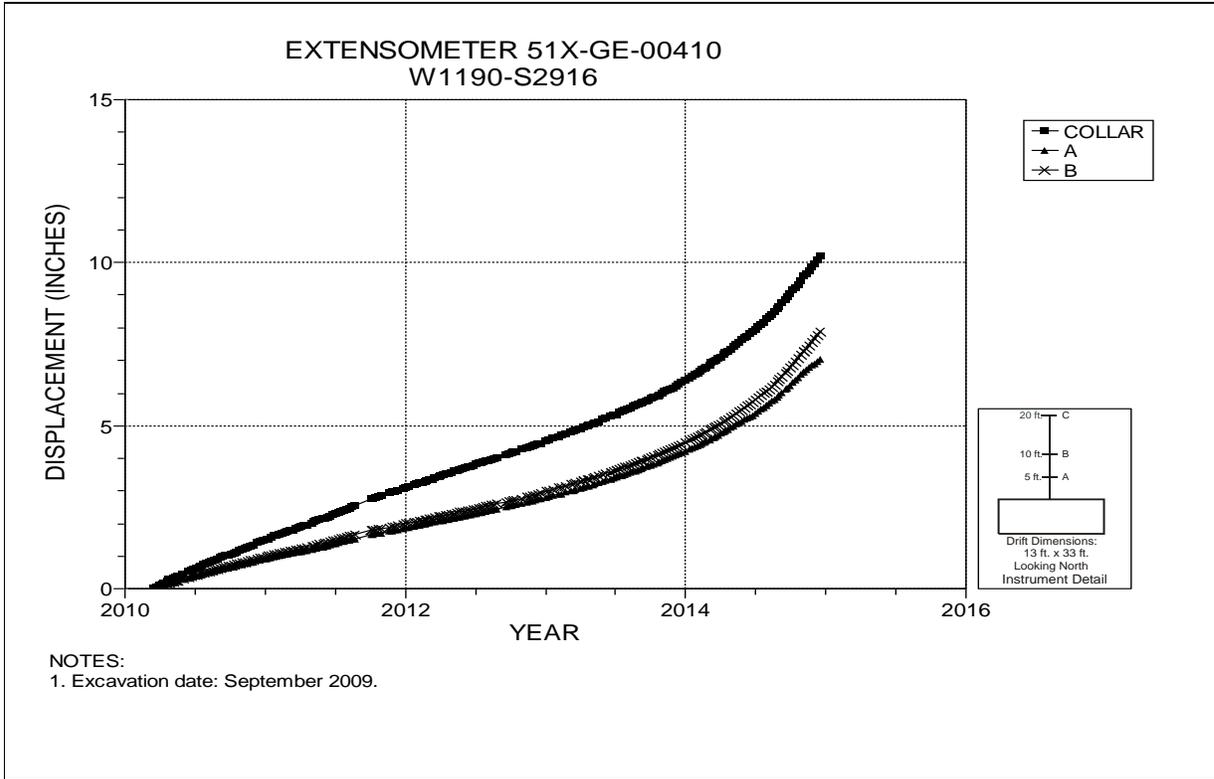


Figure 5-26 Extensometer 51X-GE-00410 – W1190 S2916 – Roof

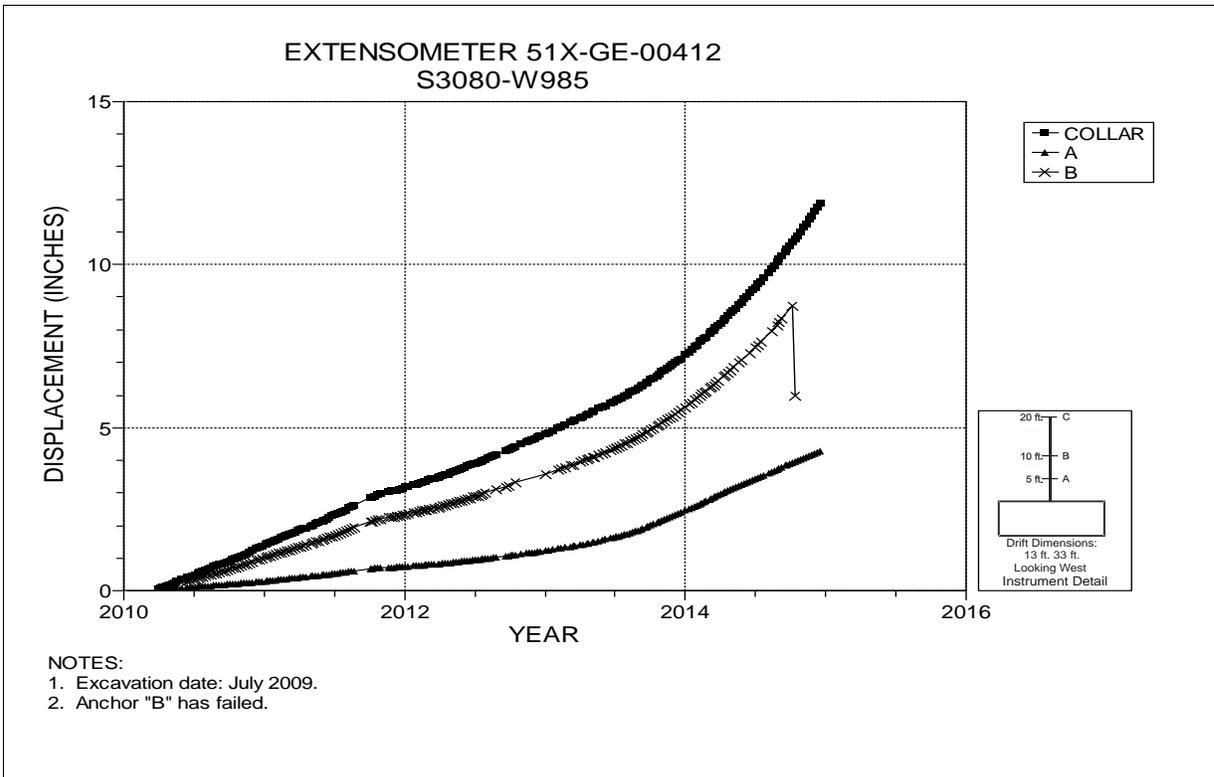


Figure 5-27 Extensometer 51X-GE-00412 – S3080 W985 – Roof

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

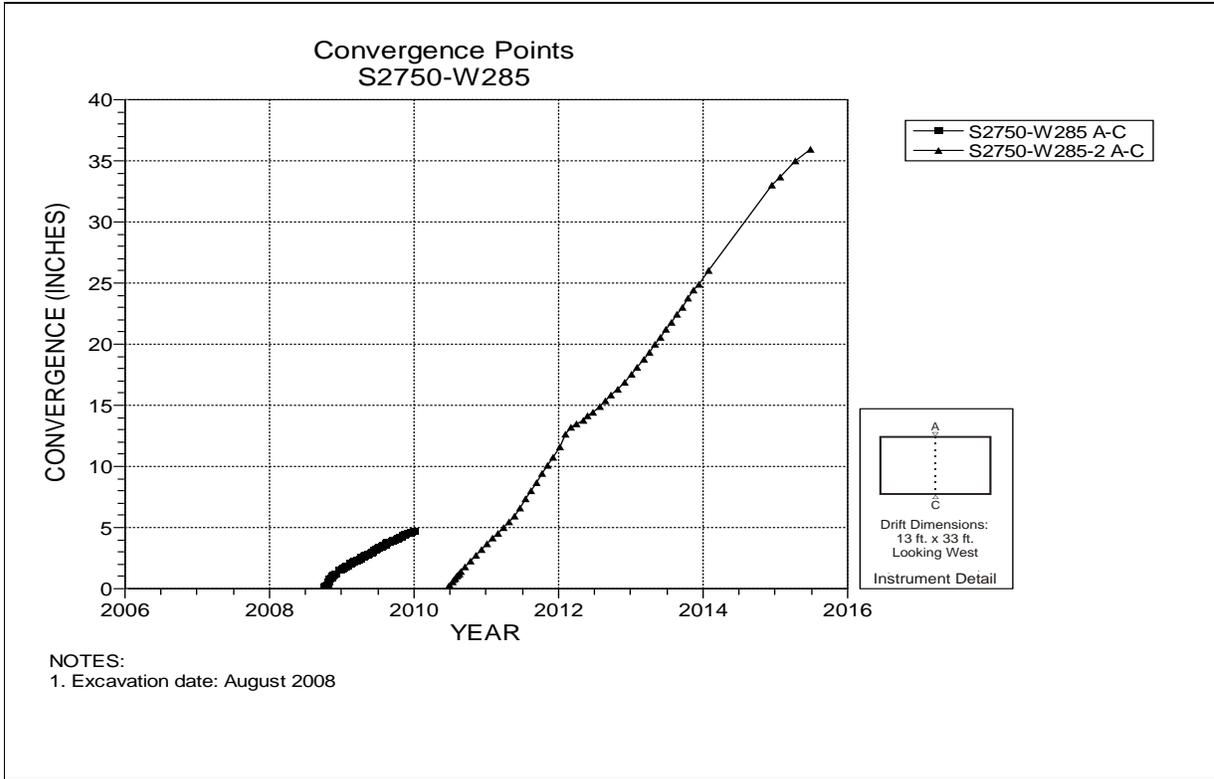


Figure 5-28 Convergence Point Array –  
S2750 W285 – Roof to Floor

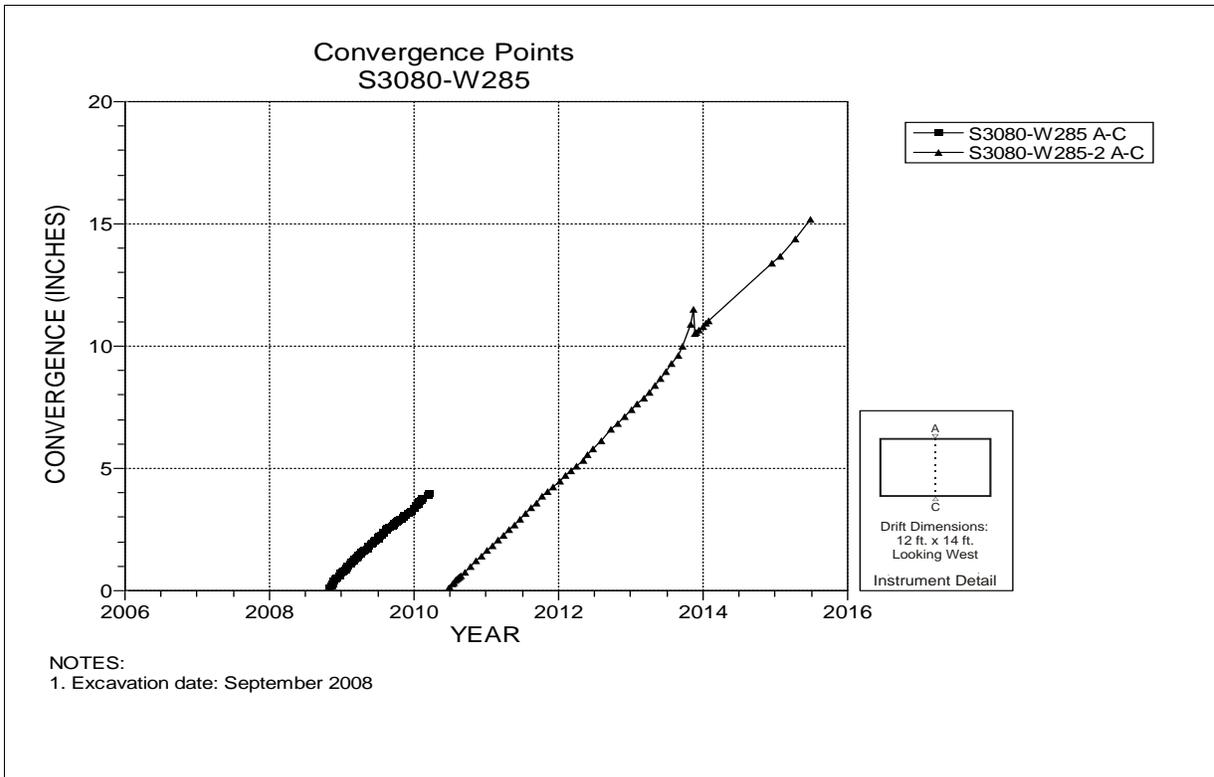


Figure 5-29 Convergence Point Array –  
S3080 W285 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

**Table 5-7  
Panel 7 Data Analysis**

Extensometers								
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Date of Last Reading	Collar Displacement Relative to Deepest Anchor (inches)	Displacement Rate 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Displacement Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent	Comments
51X-GE-00416	S2180-W585	5-30	6/30/2015	5.413	1.7	1.4	18%	
51X-GE-00417	S2180-W985	5-31	6/30/2015	8.463	3.8	2.1	79%	
51X-GE-00425	W390-S2350	5-32	6/30/2015	3.902	1.1	1.0	8%	
51X-GE-00426	W520-S2350	5-33	6/30/2015	4.591	1.3	1.1	16%	
51X-GE-00418	W660-S2350	5-34	6/30/2015	6.183	2.2	1.5	49%	
51X-GE-00419	W790-S2350	5-35	6/30/2015	5.569	2.2	1.4	52%	
51X-GE-00420	W920-S2350	5-36	6/30/2015	5.473	3.2	1.8	80%	
51X-GE-00421	W1050-S2350	5-37	6/30/2015	5.064	1.6	1.2	32%	
51X-GE-00422	W1190-S2350	5-38	4/20/2015	5.351	1.8	1.4	29%	
51X-GE-00423	S2520-W585	5-39	6/30/2015	5.07	1.4	1.2	16%	
51X-GE-00424	S2520-W985	5-40	6/30/2015	6.011	2.1	1.5	43%	

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

**Table 5-7  
Panel 7 Data Analysis (continued)**

Convergence Points									
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Last Reading 2014 to 2015		Cumulative Displacement (inches)	Closure Rate <sup>4</sup> 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Closure Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent <sup>4</sup>	Comments
			Date	Inches					
S2180-W285-2 A-C	S2180-W285	5-41	06/15/15	6.676	7.122	N/A	1.5	N/A	
S2180-W390-3 A-C	S2180-W390	5-42	06/15/15	10.934	16.634	N/A	4.7	N/A	
S2180-W460-3 A-C	S2180-W460	5-43	06/15/15	12.615	20.839	N/A	5.4	N/A	
S2180-W520-3 A-C	S2180-W520	5-44	06/15/15	15.274	26.184	N/A	5.9	N/A	
S2180-W585-4 A-C	S2180-W585	5-45	06/15/15	13.264	23.241	N/A	5.6	N/A	
S2180-W660-4 A-C	S2180-W660	5-46	06/15/15	11.542	20.951	N/A	4.8	N/A	
S2180-W725-4 A-C	S2180-W725	5-47	06/15/15	13.593	21.012	N/A	5.9	N/A	
S2180-W790-3 A-C	S2180-W790	5-48	06/15/15	11.44	22.012	N/A	4.2	N/A	
S2180-W855-3 A-C	S2180-W855	5-49	06/15/15	10.851	21.225	N/A	4.6	N/A	
S2180-W920-3 A-C	S2180-W920	5-50	06/15/15	9.232	19.113	N/A	3.4	N/A	
S2180-W985-4 A-C	S2180-W985	5-51	06/15/15	9.392	25.438	N/A	3.5	N/A	
S2180-W1050-2 A-C	S2180-W1050	5-52	06/15/15	8.051	16.624	N/A	3.2	N/A	
S2180-W1190-3 A-C	S2180-W1190	5-53	04/21/15	5.632	11.85	3.2	2.4	49%	
W390-S2275-3 A-C	W390-S2275	5-54	06/15/15	15.07	23.004	4.4	5.3	-19%	
W390-S2350-3 A-C	W390-S2350	5-55	06/15/15	12.697	19.261	5.2	2.7	48%	
W390-S2425-3 A-C	W390-S2425	5-56	06/15/15	9.771	19.838	3.3	3.4	-2%	
W520-S2275-3 A-C	W520-S2275	5-57	06/15/15	16.869	25.321	6.5	6.2	6%	
W520-S2350-3 A-C	W520-S2350	5-58	06/15/15	13.621	26.49	5.7	4.1	32%	
W520-S2425-3 A-C	W520-S2425	5-59	06/15/15	15.928	25.21	6.9	5.2	29%	
W660-S2275-3 A-C	W660-S2275	5-60	06/15/15	11.815	20.831	3.8	4.5	-16%	
W660-S2350-3 A-C	W660-S2350	5-61	06/15/15	13.568	30.297	6.8	5.1	38%	
W660-S2425-3 A-C	W660-S2425	5-62	06/15/15	13.835	26.389	6.9	4.4	74%	
W790-S2275-3 A-C	W790-S2275	5-63	06/15/15	10.073	14.677	4.3	4.3	2%	
W790-S2350-3 A-C	W790-S2350	5-64	06/15/15	11.774	16.065	6.5	4.5	64%	
W790-S2425-2 A-C	W790-S2425	5-65	06/15/15	10.565	12.864	5.5	4.0	64%	

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

**Table 5-7**  
**Panel 7 Data Analysis (continued)**

Convergence Points (continued)									
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Last Reading 2014 to 2015		Cumulative Displacement (inches)	Closure Rate 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Closure Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent	Comments
			Date	Inches					
W920-S2275-3 A-C	W920-S2275	5-66	06/15/15	8.402	11.47	4.3	3.4	17%	
W920-S2350-3 A-C	W920-S2350	5-67	06/15/15	11.667	14.683	6.9	4.0	74%	
W920-S2425-3 A-C	W920-S2425	5-68	06/15/15	12.28	15.123	6.7	4.8	70%	
W1050-S2275-3 A-C	W1050-S2275	5-69	06/15/15	7.687	17.316	3.9	3.1	24%	
W1050-S2350-3 A-C	W1050-S2350	5-70	06/15/15	7.919	19.21	3.9	3.2	22%	
W1050-S2425-3 A-C	W1050-S2425	5-71	06/15/15	6.829	16.35	3.2	2.9	7%	
W1190-S2275-3 A-C	W1190-S2275	5-72	04/21/15	6.135	16.165	3.2	2.8	7%	
W1190-S2350-4 A-C	W1190-S2350	5-73	04/21/15	7.04	17.956	4.1	3.1	24%	
W1190-S2425-4 A-C	W1190-S2425	5-74	04/21/15	6.139	14.637	3.0	2.7	7%	
S2520-W285-4 A-C	S2520-W285	5-75	06/15/15	13.876	18.851	4.8	4.9	-2%	
S2520-W390-3 A-C	S2520-W390	5-76	06/15/15	11.764	19.047	4.2	3.9	7%	
S2520-W455-3 A-C	S2520-W455	5-77	06/15/15	11.817	19.507	4.5	3.9	13%	
S2520-W520-3 A-C	S2520-W520	5-78	06/15/15	11.756	24.534	5.1	3.8	33%	
S2520-W585-4 A-C	S2520-W585	5-79	06/15/15	8.167	15.833	3.6	3.4	5%	
S2520-W660-3 A-C	S2520-W660	5-80	06/15/15	10.44	23.874	4.7	4.0	15%	
S2520-W725-5 A-C	S2520-W725	5-81	06/15/15	11.745	20.696	5.6	4.5	35%	
S2520-W790-3 A-C	S2520-W790	5-82	06/15/15	10.158	18.259	5.3	3.9	45%	
S2520-W855-3 A-C	S2520-W855	5-83	06/15/15	12.917	26.85	5.7	4.9	29%	
S2520-W920-4 A-C	S2520-W920	5-84	06/15/15	8.587	17.956	4.0	3.5	17%	
S2520-W985-3 A-C	S2520-W985	5-85	06/15/15	9.463	19.677	4.6	3.7	30%	
S2520-W1050-4 A-C	S2520-W1050	5-86	06/15/15	7.55	16.063	3.5	3.1	13%	
S2520-W1120-4 A-C	S2520-W1120	5-87	04/21/15	6.543	21.615	3.3	2.9	8%	
S2520-W1190-3 A-C	S2520-W1190	5-88	04/21/15	5.016	12.216	2.4	2.3	3%	

<sup>4</sup> N/A – Insufficient data available to perform the calculation. This is usually due to the inability to read the instruments because of activities such as the removal of an instrument due to floor, rib or back trimming; locations blocked by equipment or waste disposal; installation timing, access issues, etc.

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

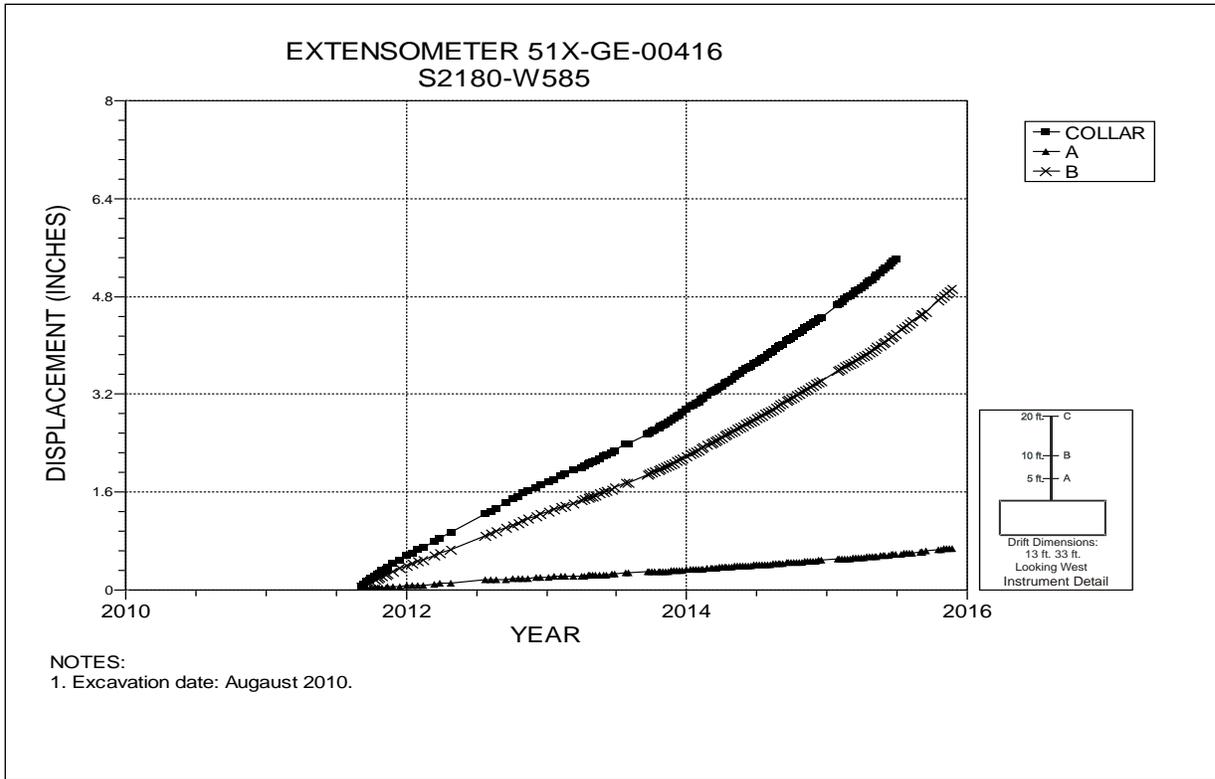


Figure 5-30 Extensometer 51X-GE-00416 – Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W585 – Roof

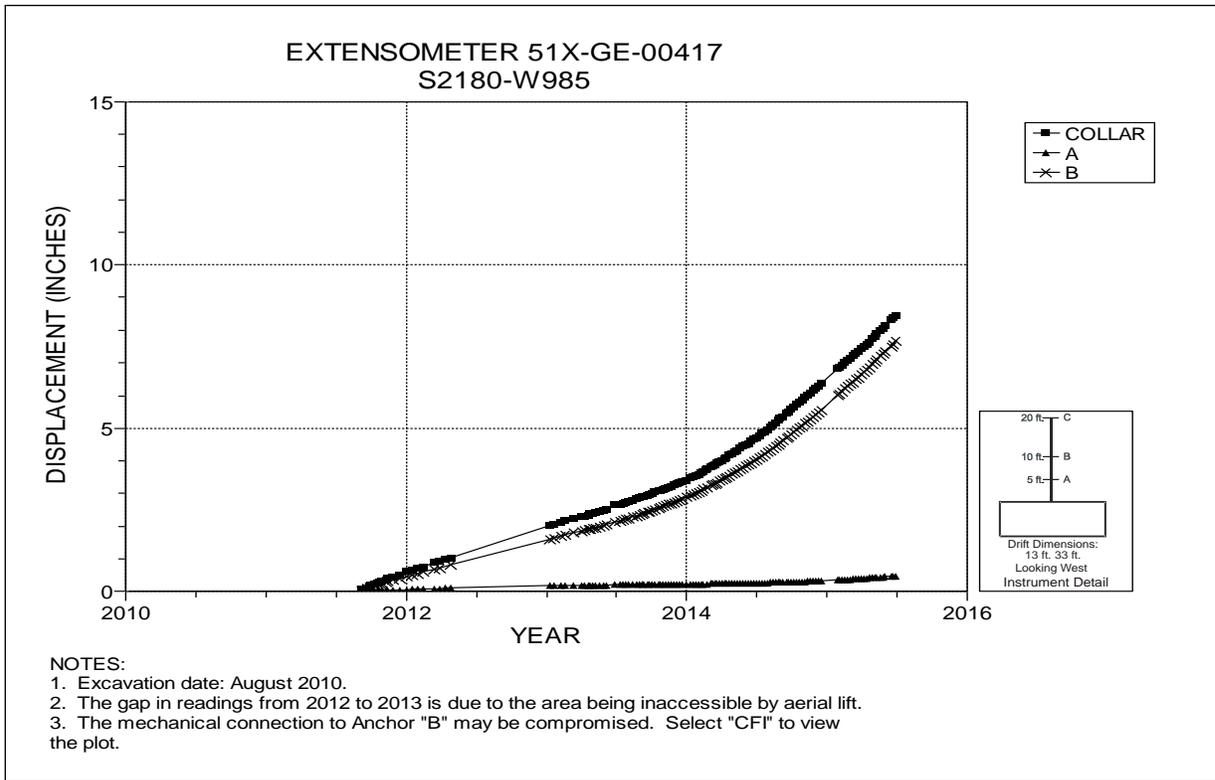


Figure 5-31 Extensometer 51X-GE-00417 – Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W985 – Roof

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

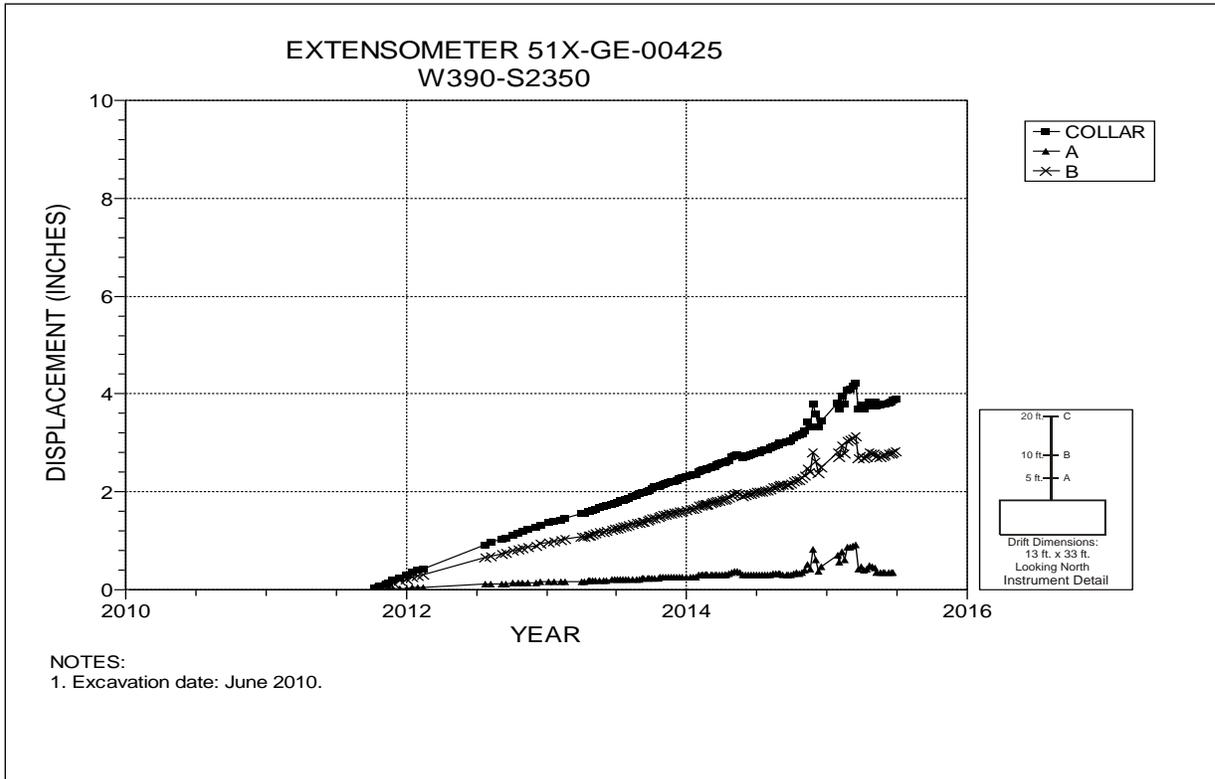


Figure 5-32 Extensometer 51X-GE-00425 – Room 1 Panel 7 at W390 S2350 – Roof

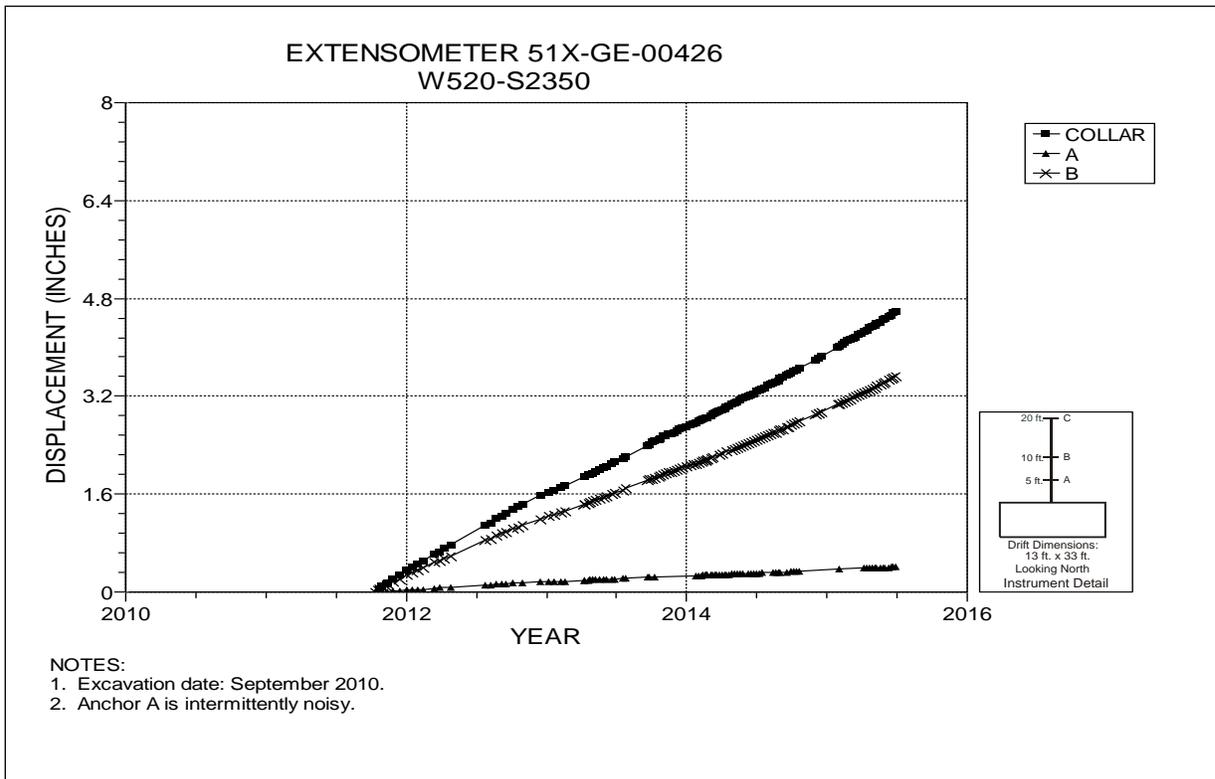


Figure 5-33 Extensometer 51X-GE-00426 – Room 2 Panel 7 at W520 S2350 – Roof

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

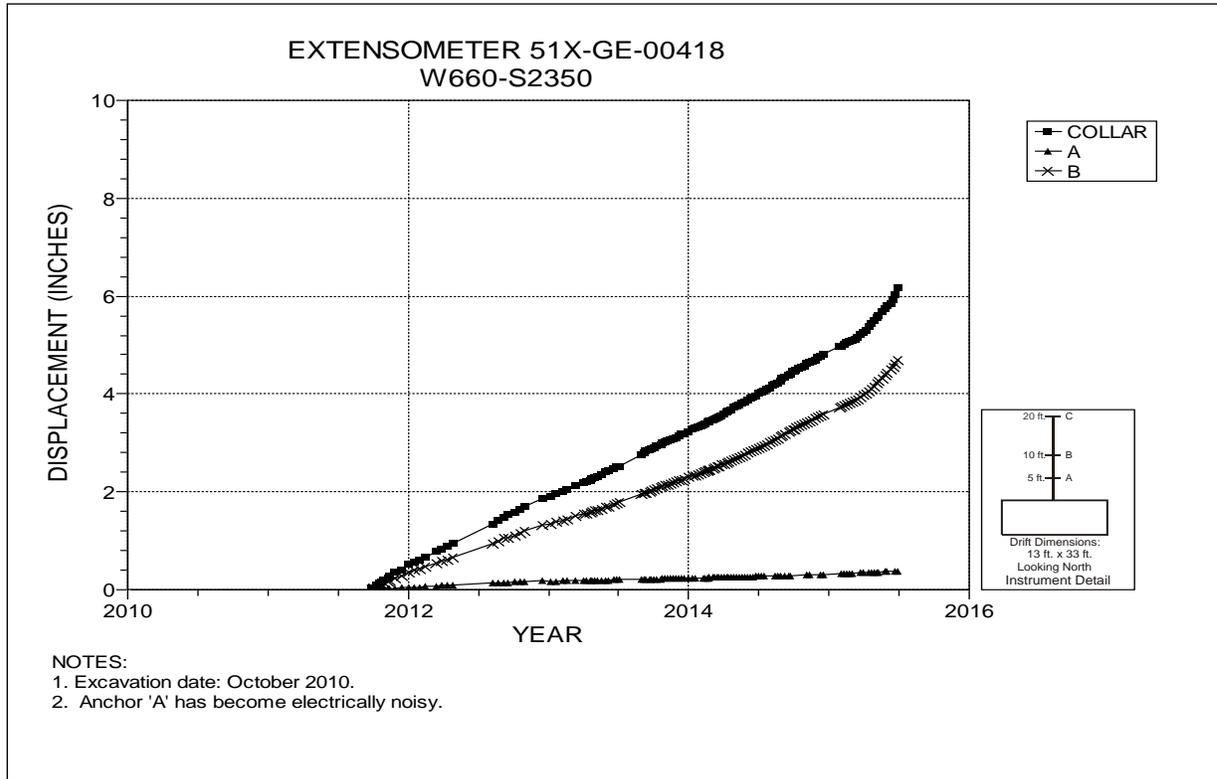


Figure 5-34 Extensometer 51X-GE-00418 –  
 Room 3 Panel 7 at W660 S2350 – Roof

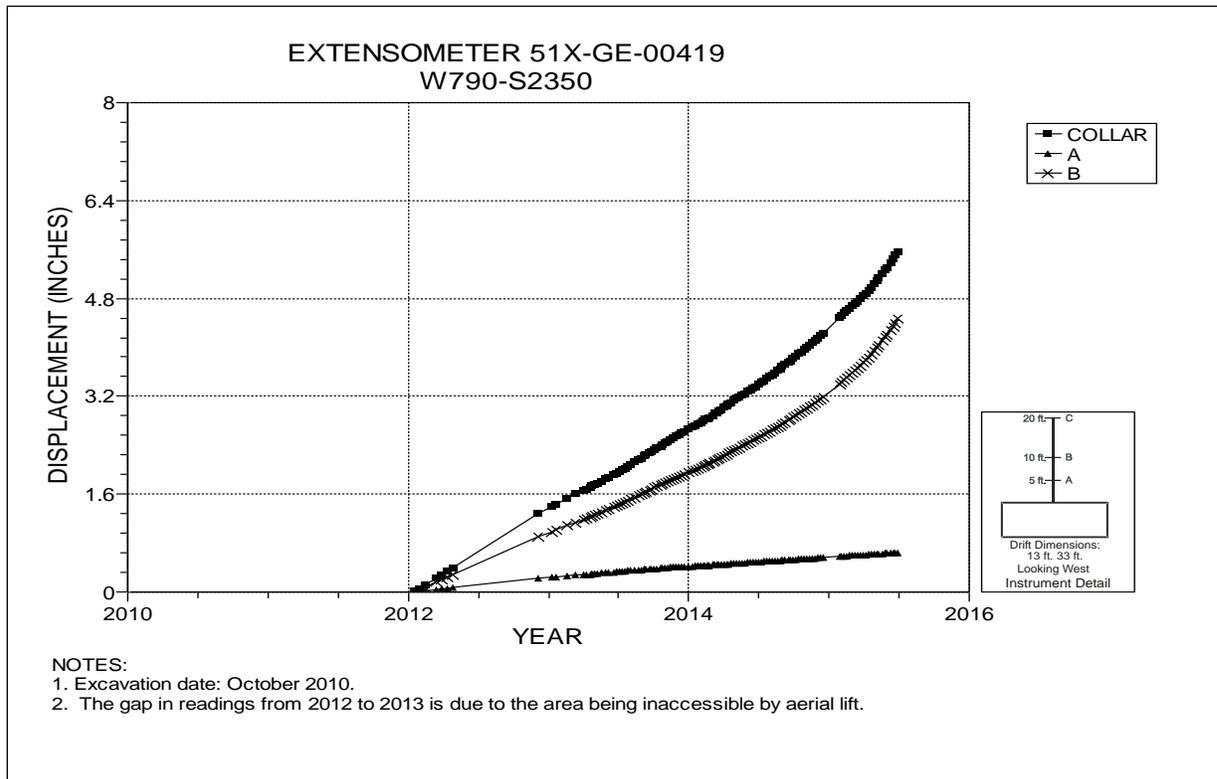


Figure 5-35 Extensometer 51X-GE-00419 –  
 Room 4 Panel 7 at W790 S2350 – Roof

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

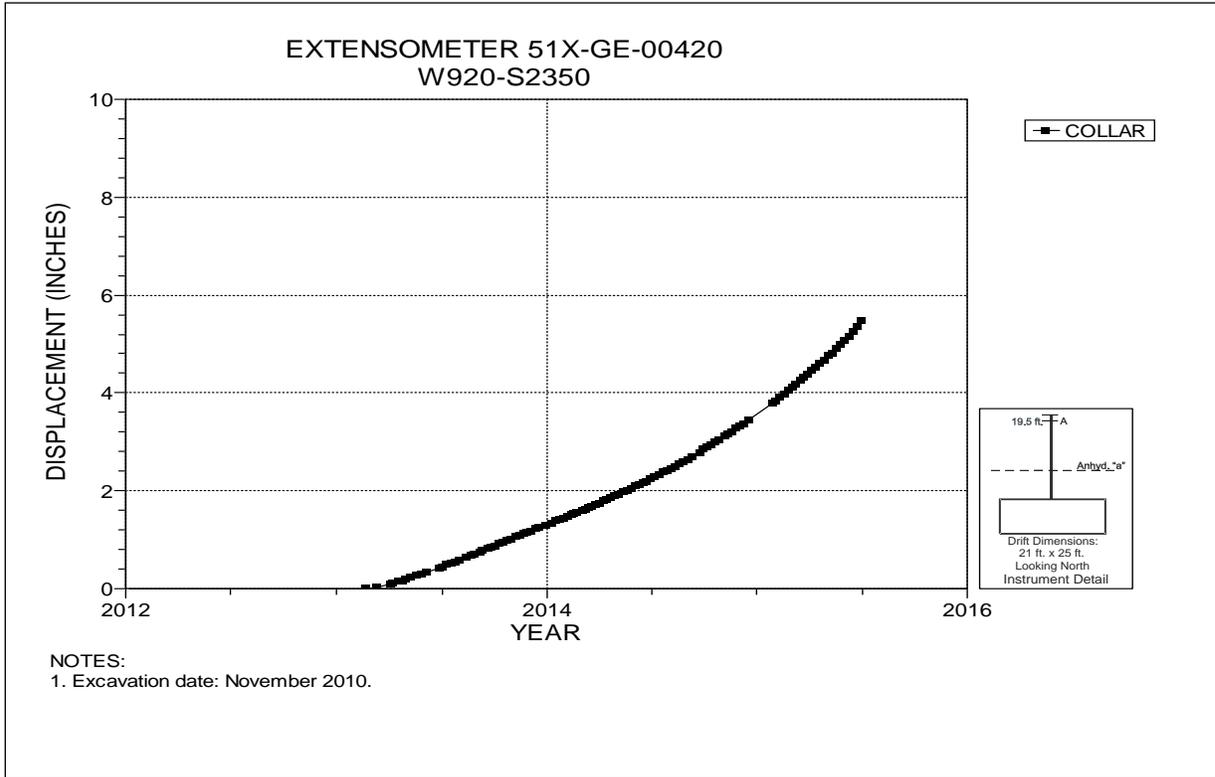


Figure 5-36 Extensometer 51X-GE-00420 –  
 Room 5 Panel 7 at W920 S2350 – Roof

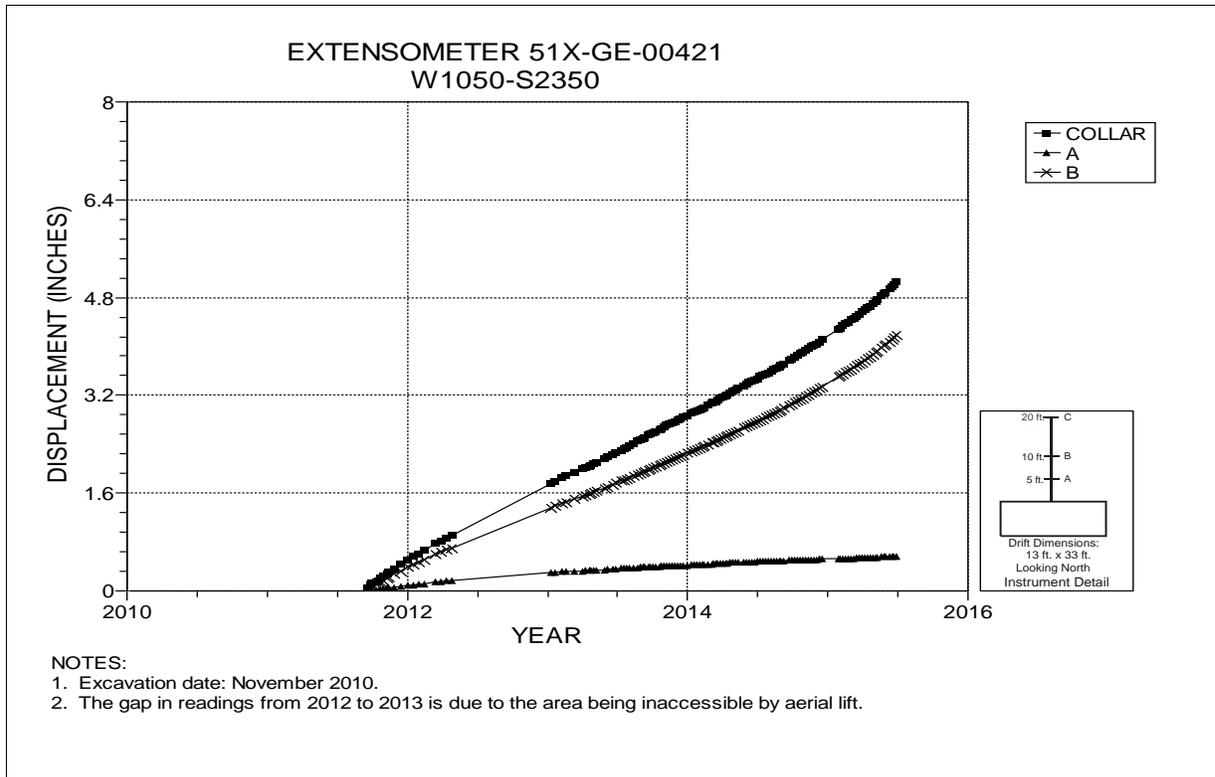


Figure 5-37 Extensometer 51X-GE-00421 –  
 Room 6 Panel 7 at W920 S2350 – Roof

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

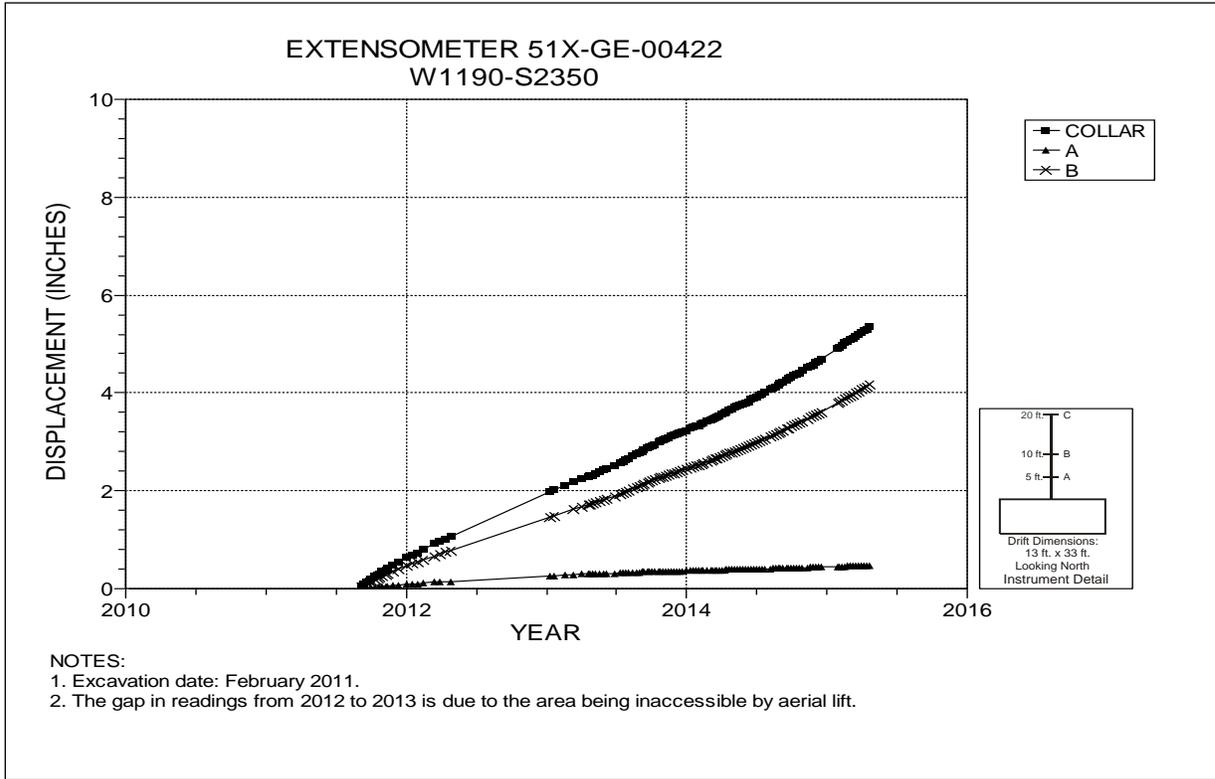


Figure 5-38 Extensometer 51X-GE-00422 – Room 7 Panel 7 at W1190 S2350 – Roof

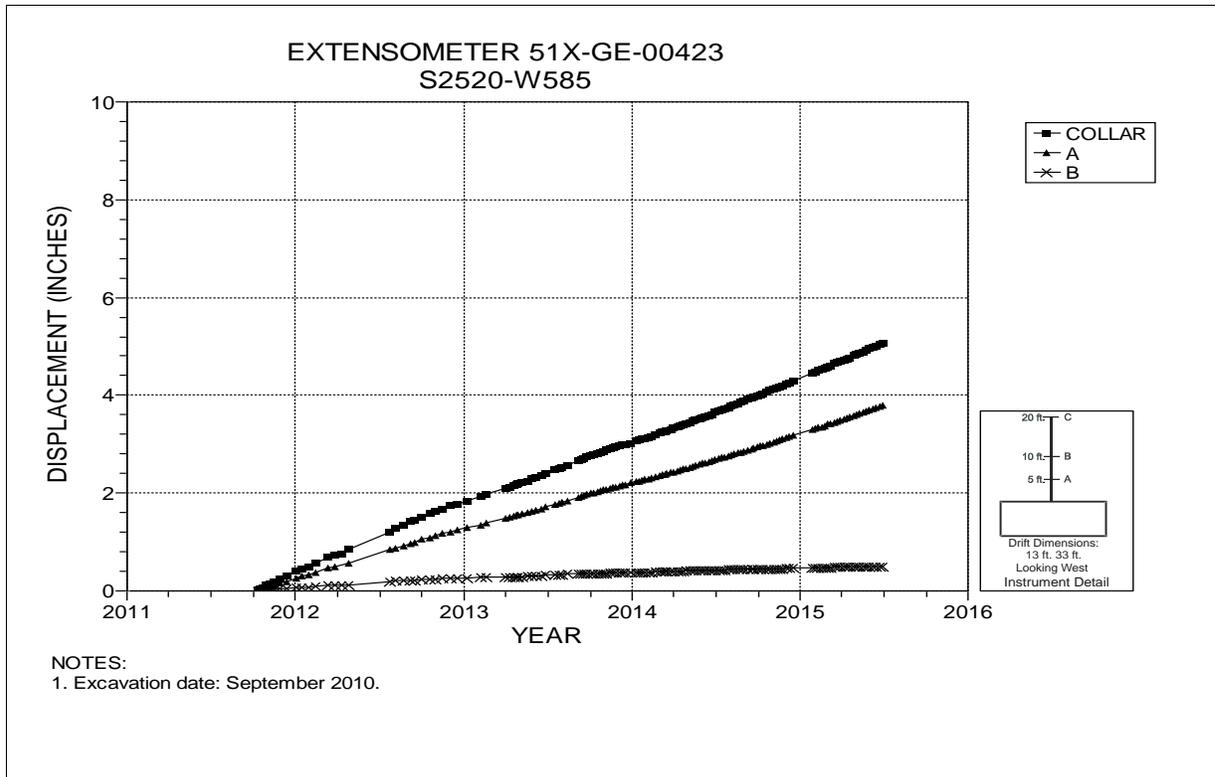


Figure 5-39 Extensometer 51X-GE-00423 – Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W585 – Roof

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

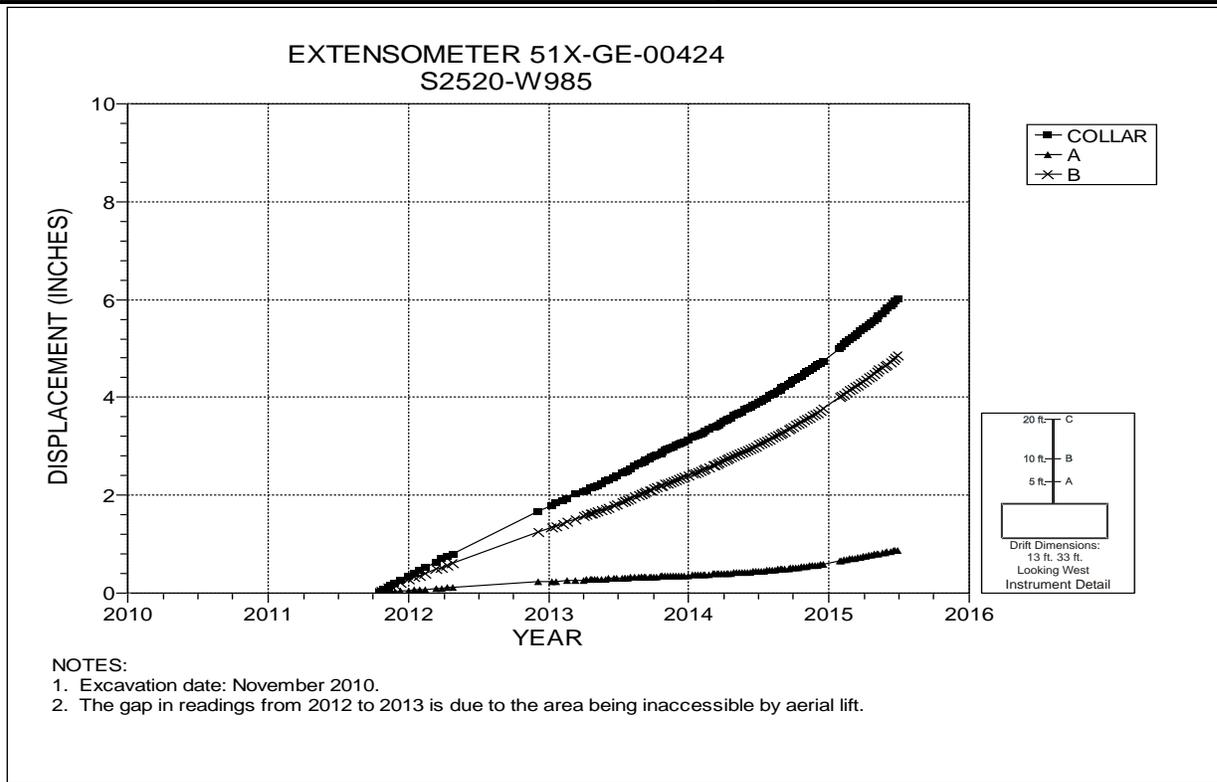


Figure 5-40 Extensometer 51X-GE-00424 – Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W985 – Roof

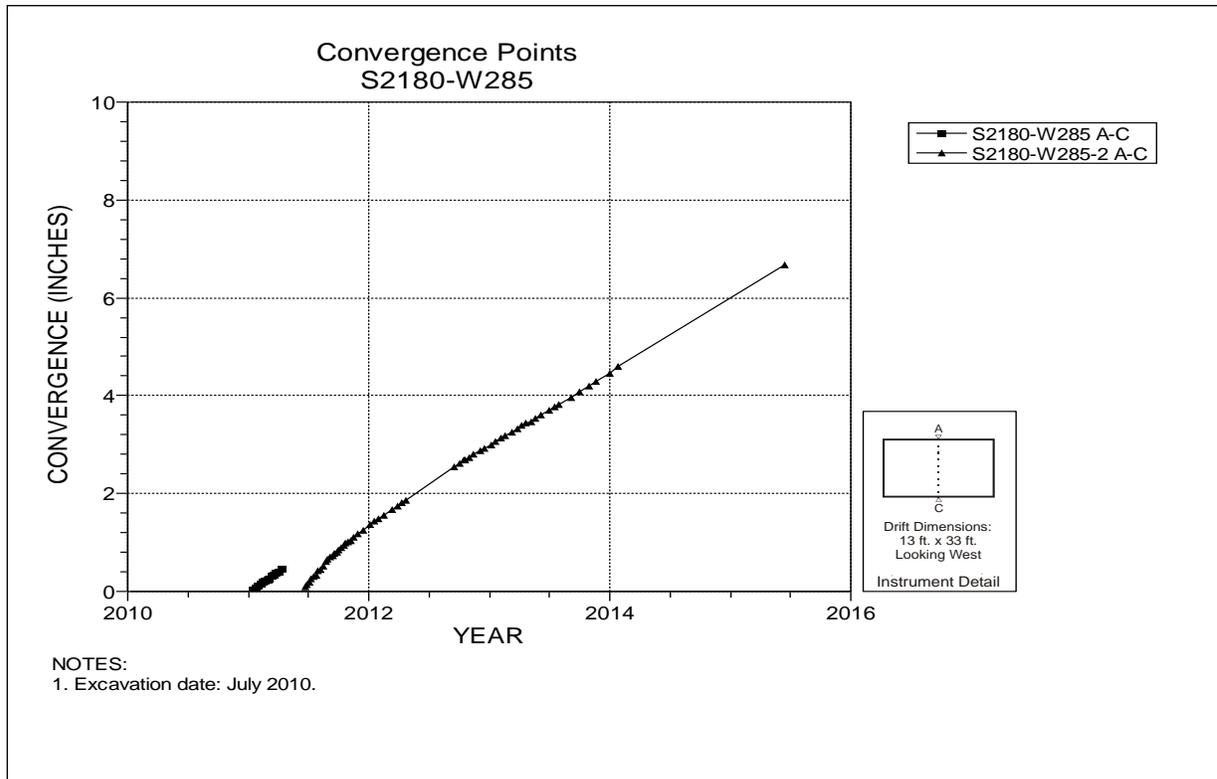


Figure 5-41 Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W285 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

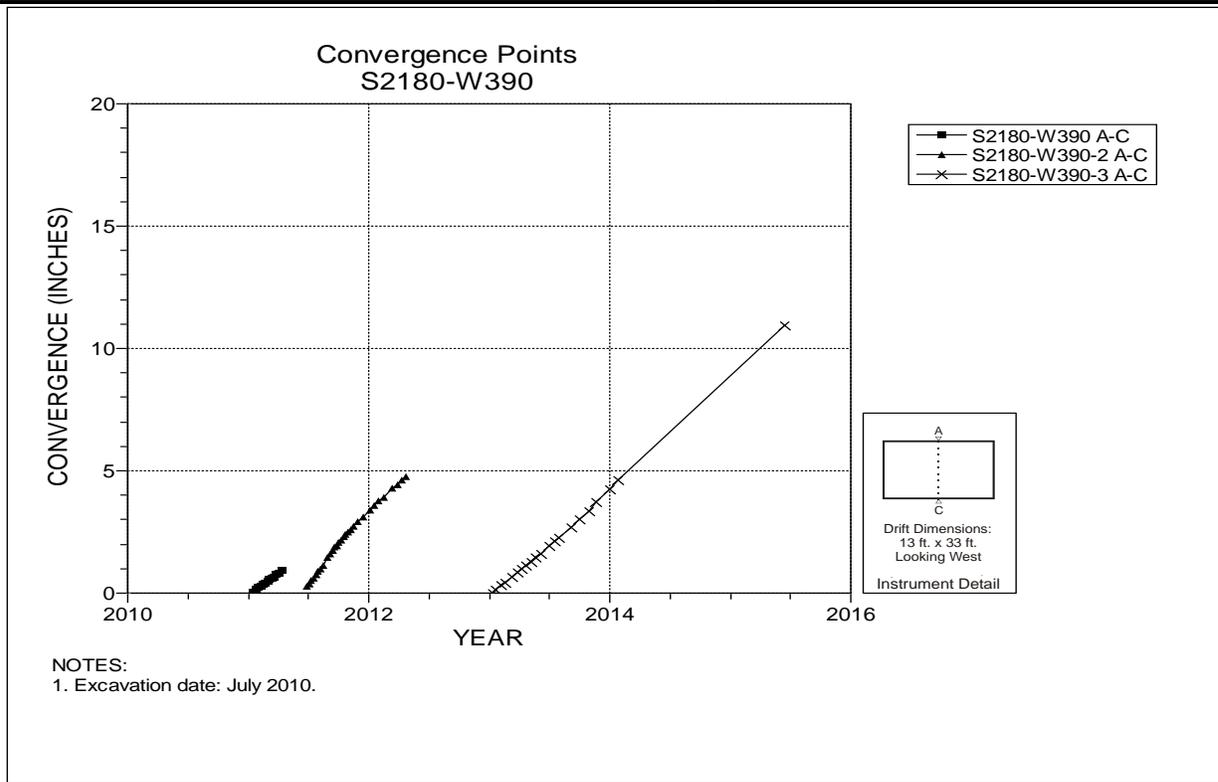


Figure 5-42 Convergence Point Array –  
Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W390 – Roof to Floor

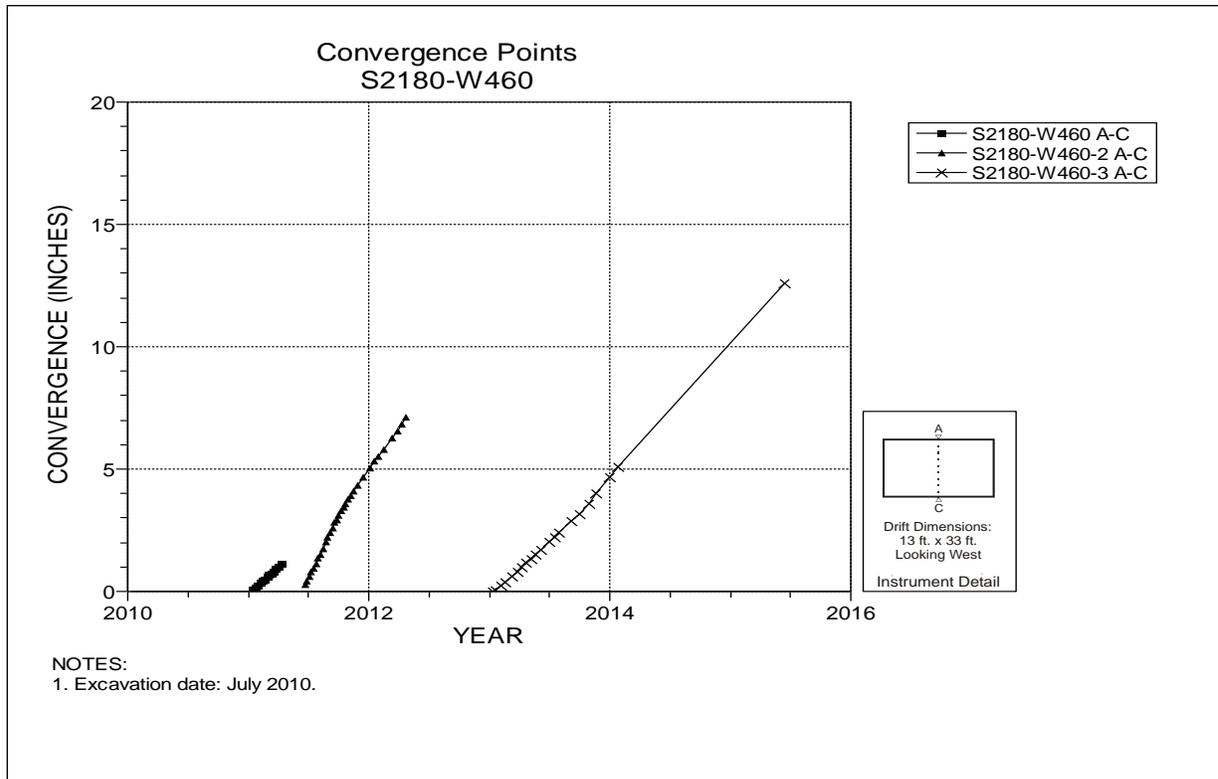


Figure 5-43 Convergence Point Array –  
Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W460 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

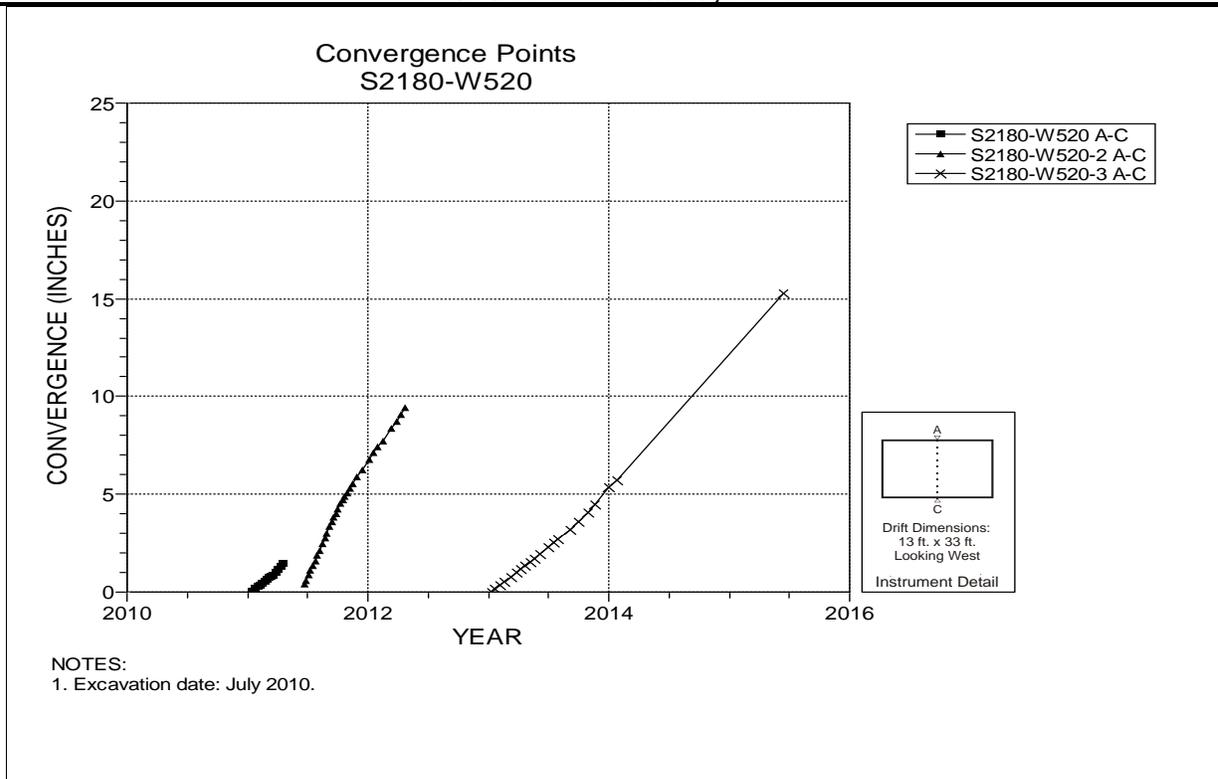


Figure 5-44 Convergence Point Array –  
 Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W520 – Roof to Floor

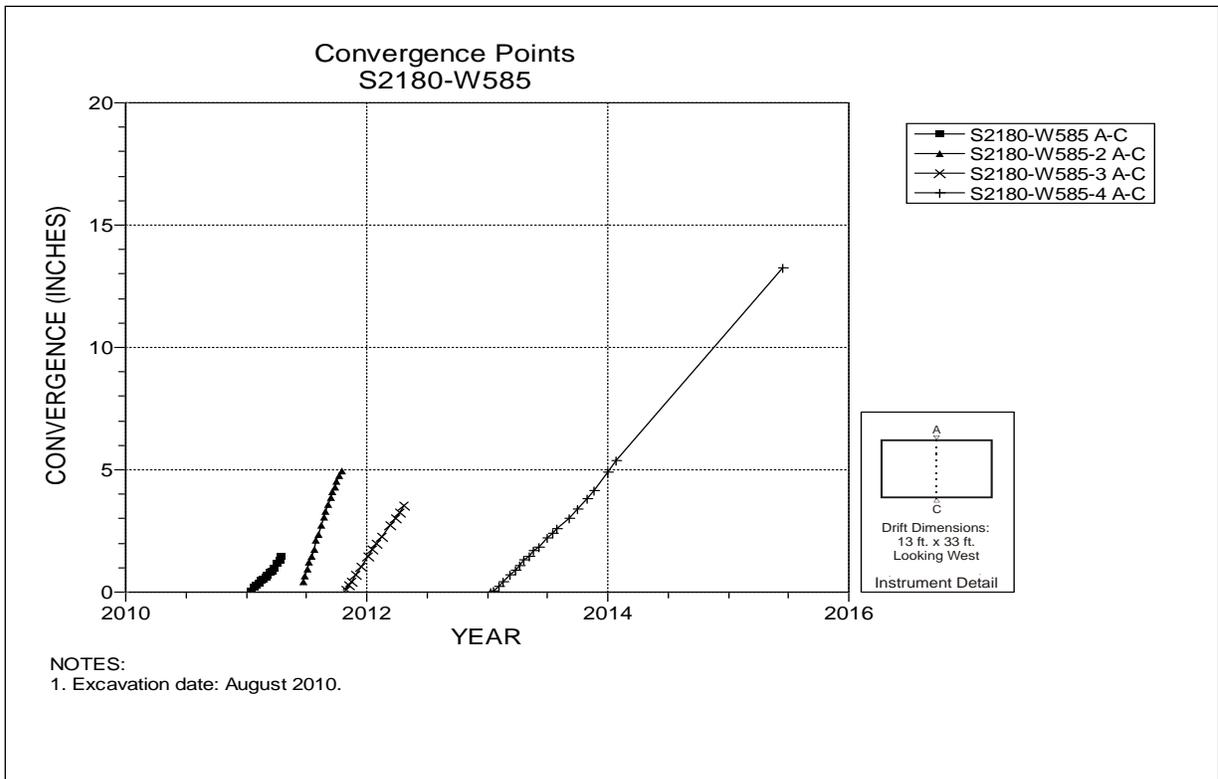


Figure 5-45 Convergence Point Array –  
 Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W585 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

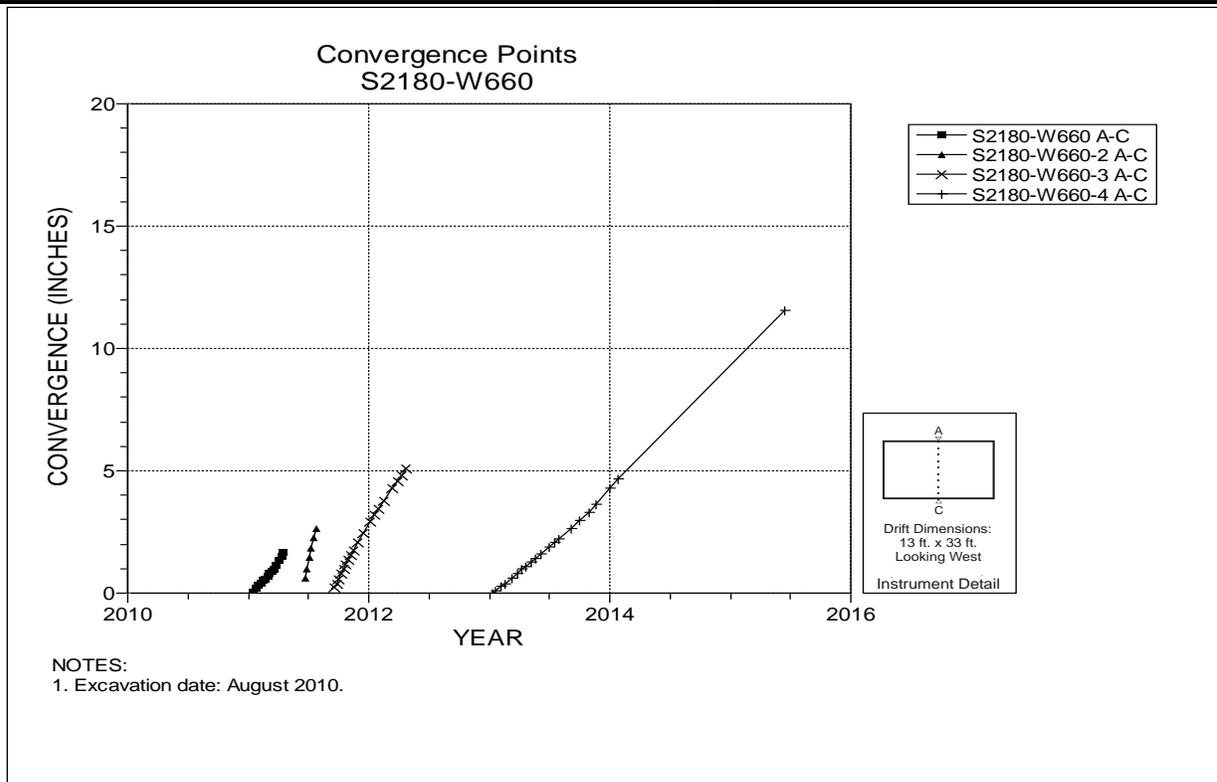


Figure 5-46 Convergence Point Array –  
Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W660 – Roof to Floor

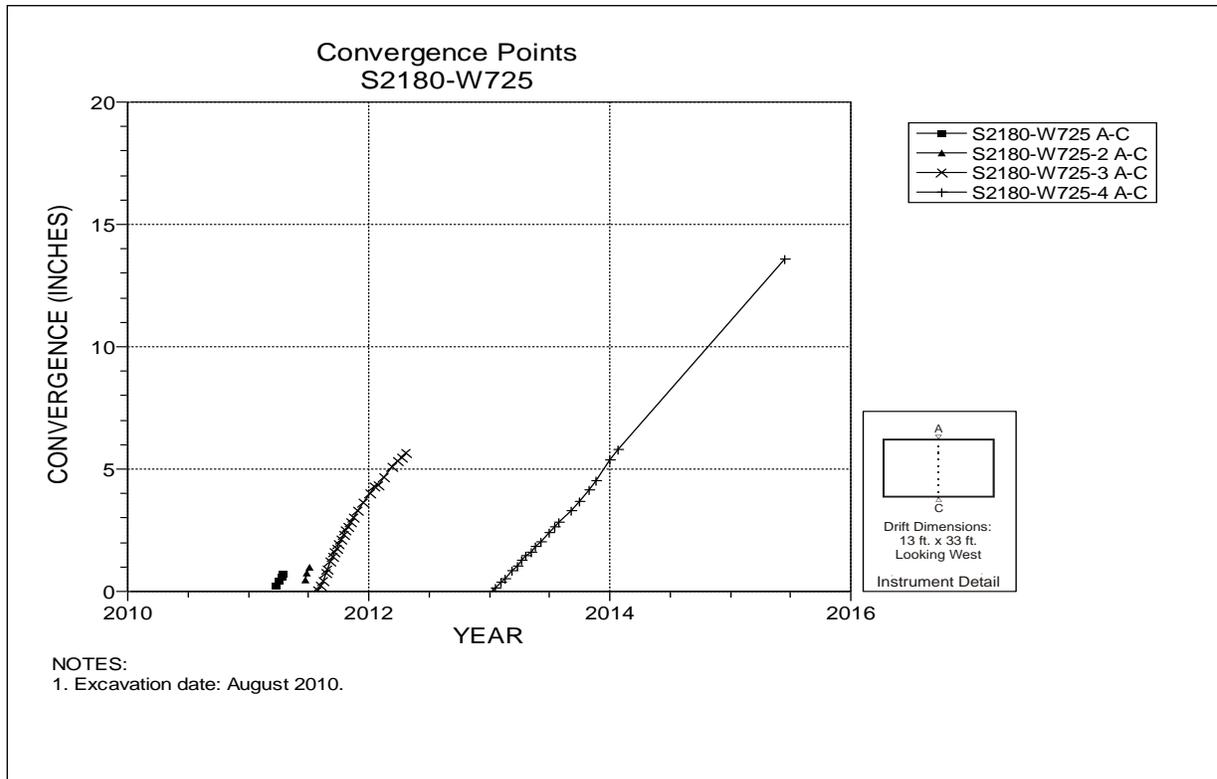


Figure 5-47 Convergence Point Array –  
Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W725 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

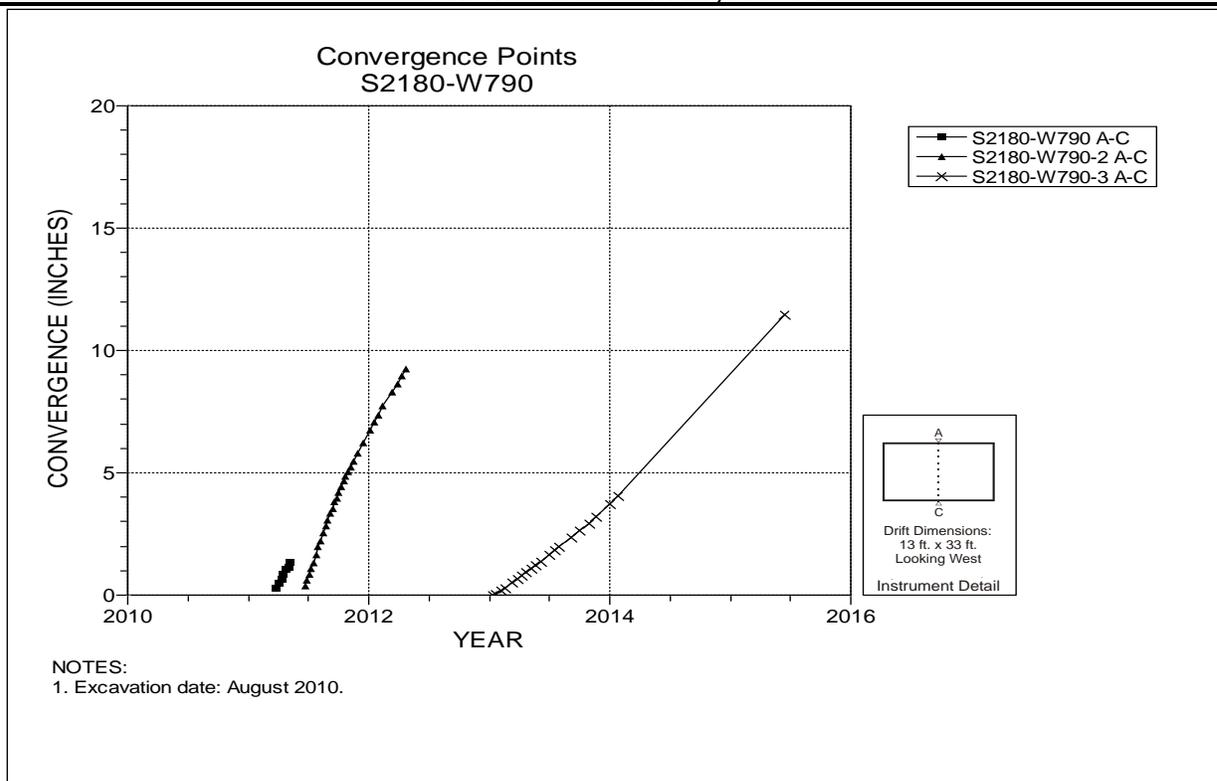


Figure 5-48 Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W790 – Roof to Floor

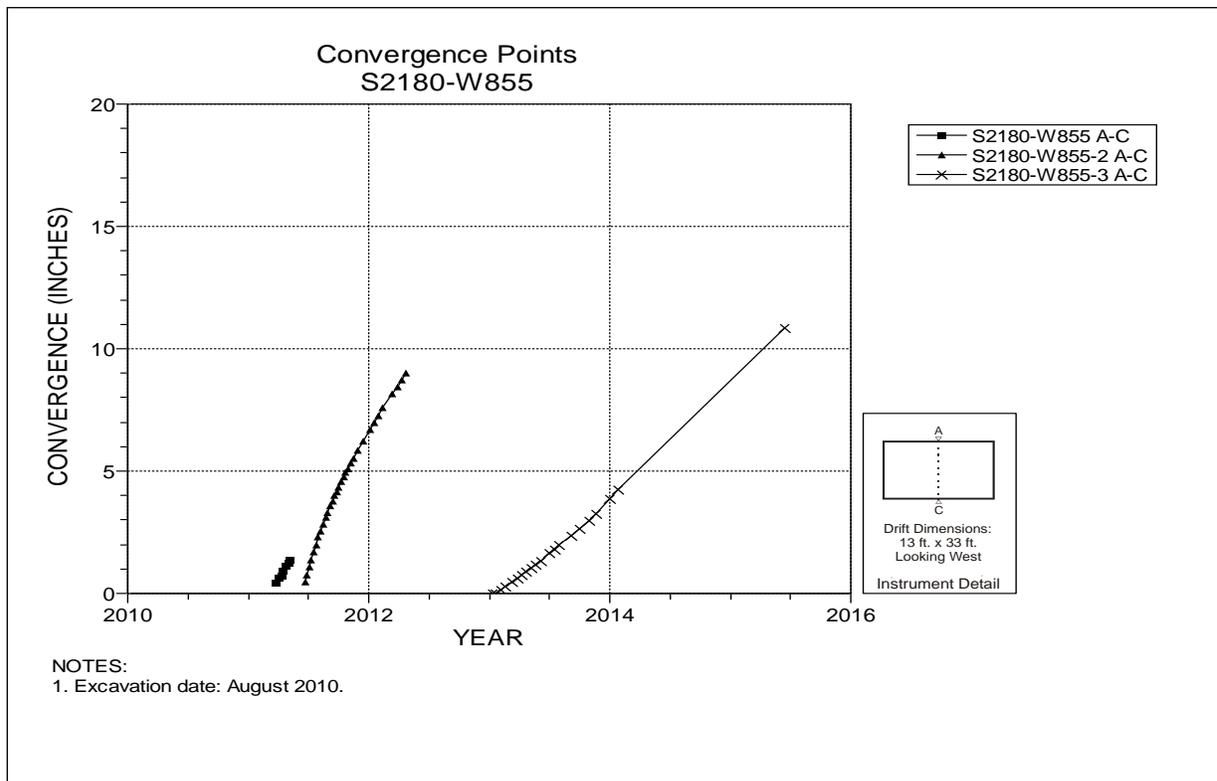


Figure 5-49 Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W855 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

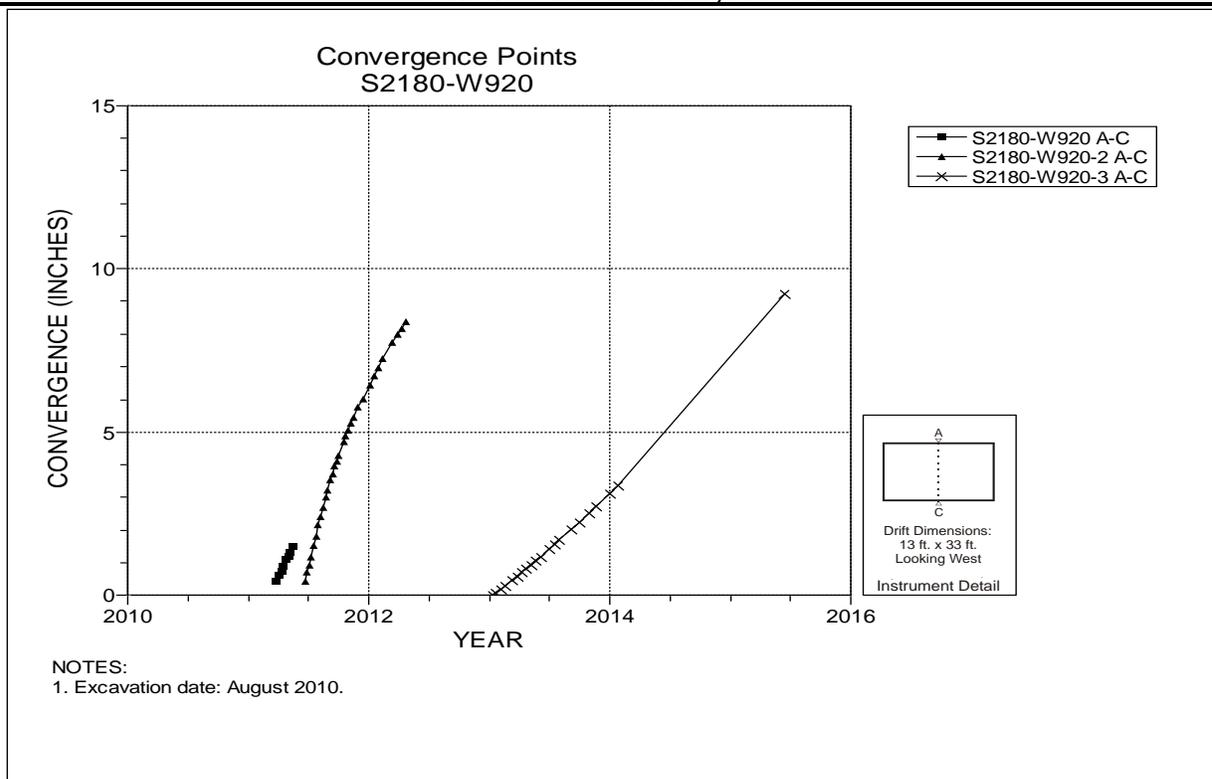


Figure 5-50 Convergence Point Array –  
 Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W920 – Roof to Floor

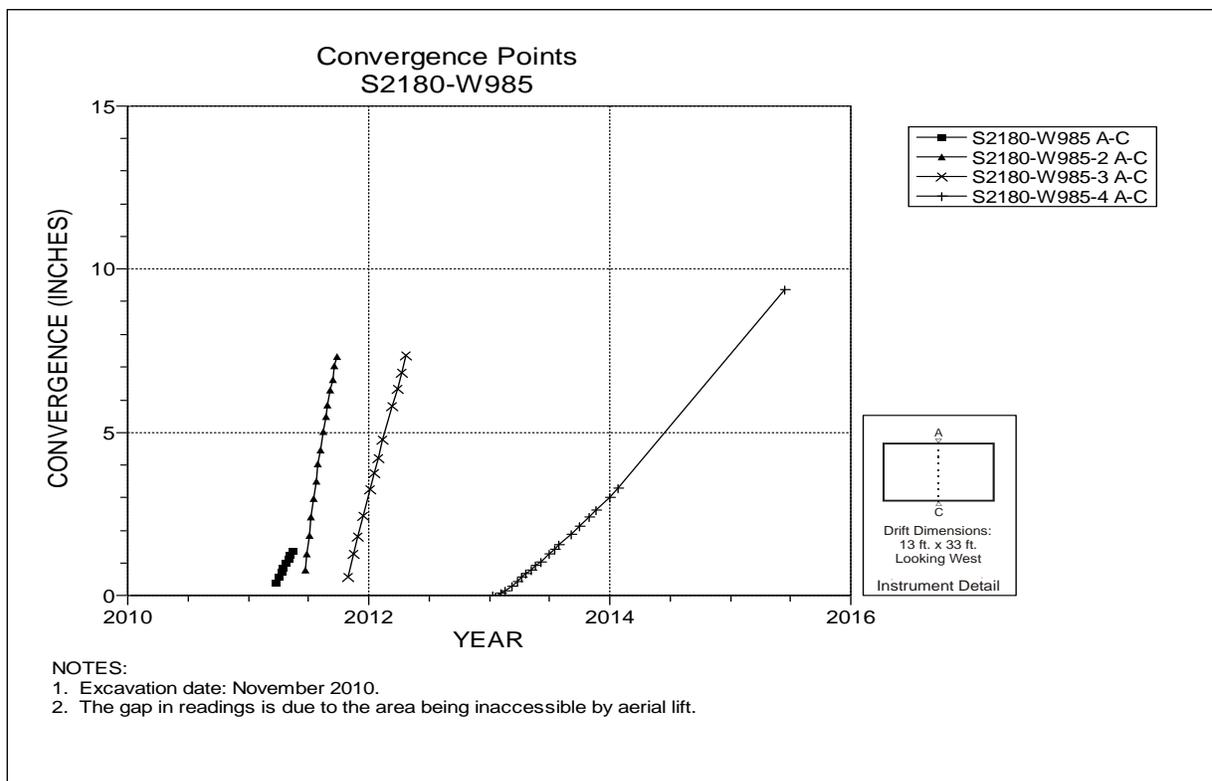


Figure 5-51 Convergence Point Array –  
 Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W985 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

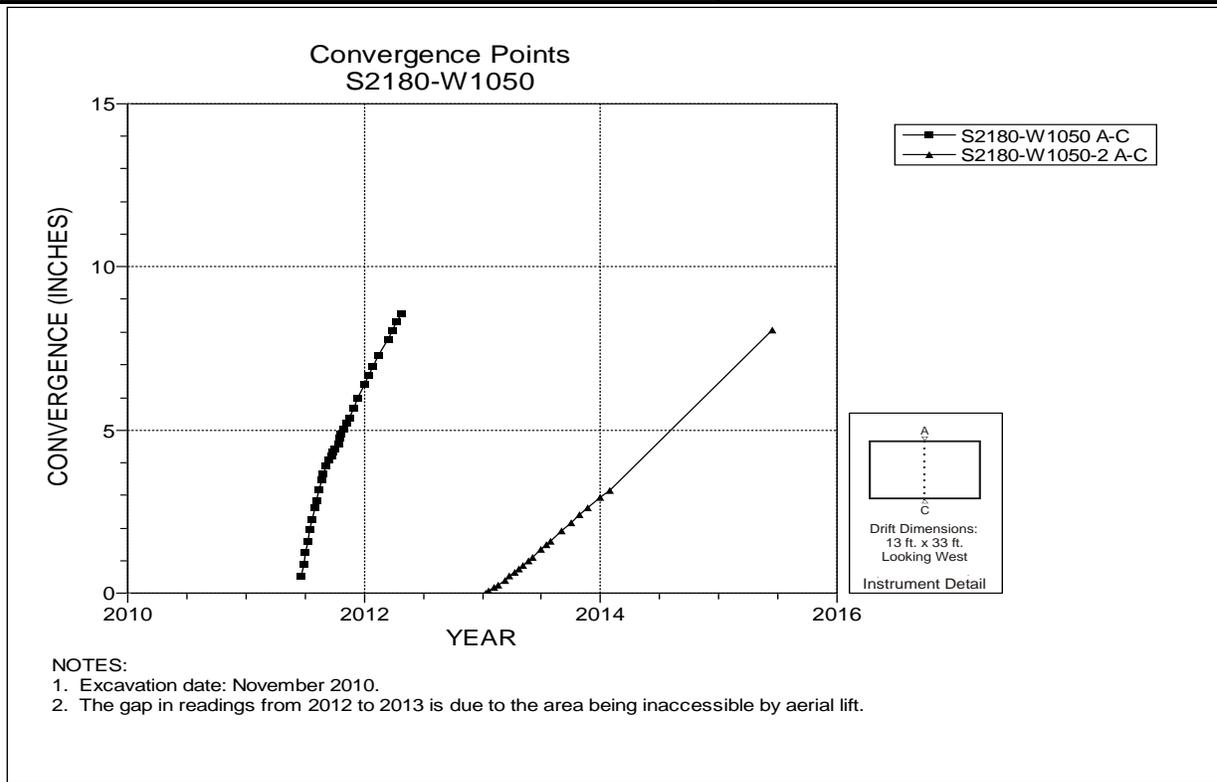


Figure 5-52 Convergence Point Array –  
Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W1050 – Roof to Floor

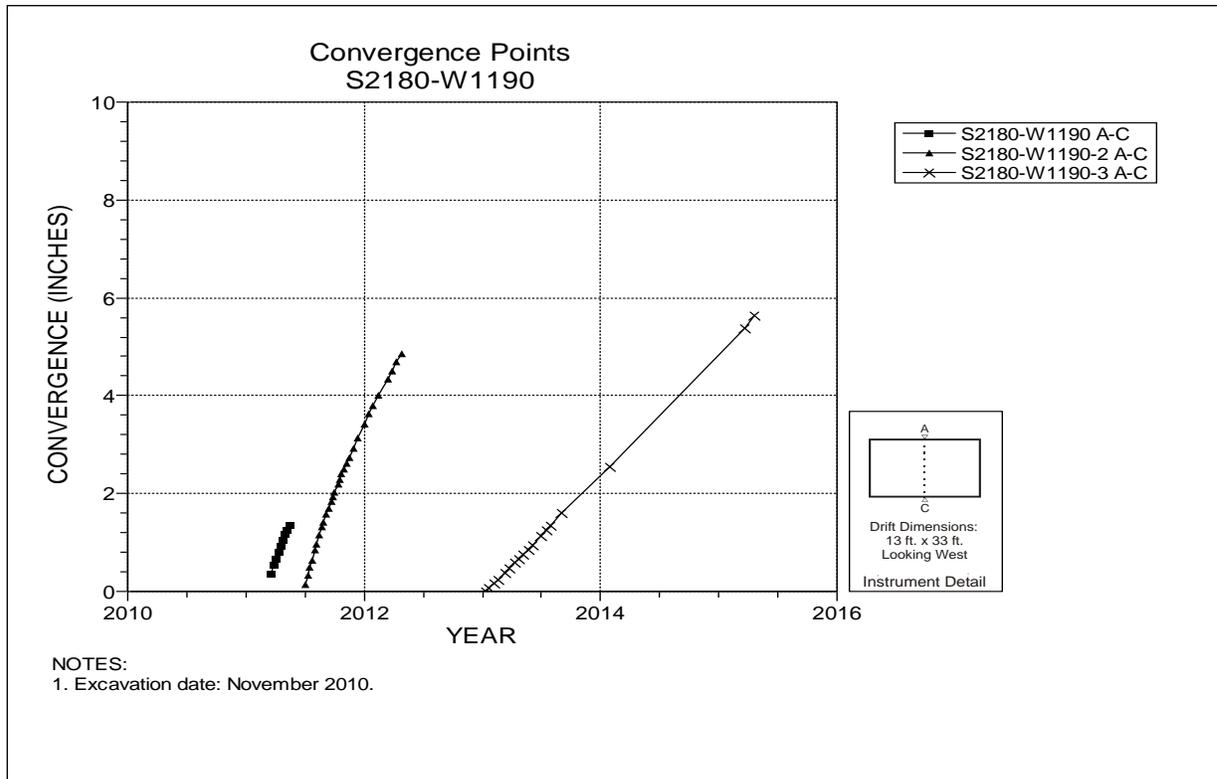


Figure 5-53 Convergence Point Array –  
Panel 7 Exhaust Drift at S2180 W1190 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

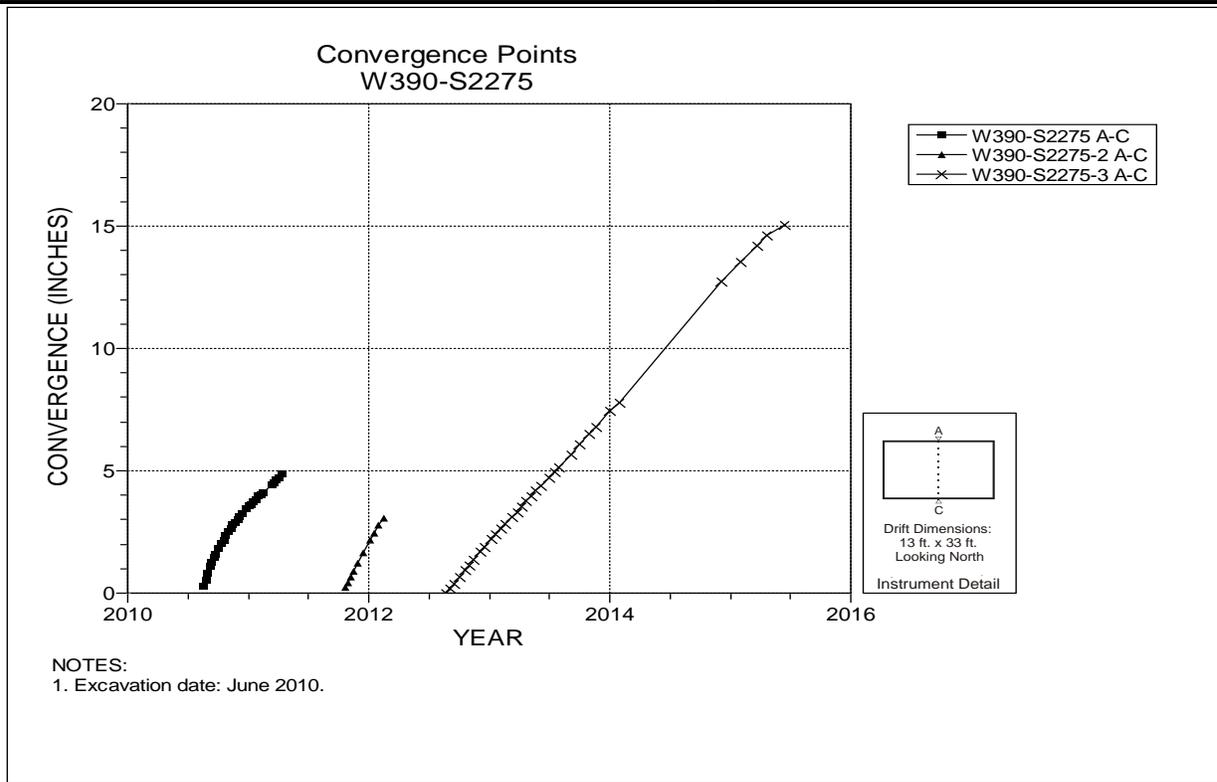


Figure 5-54 Convergence Point Array – Room 1 Panel 7 at W390 S2275 – Roof to Floor

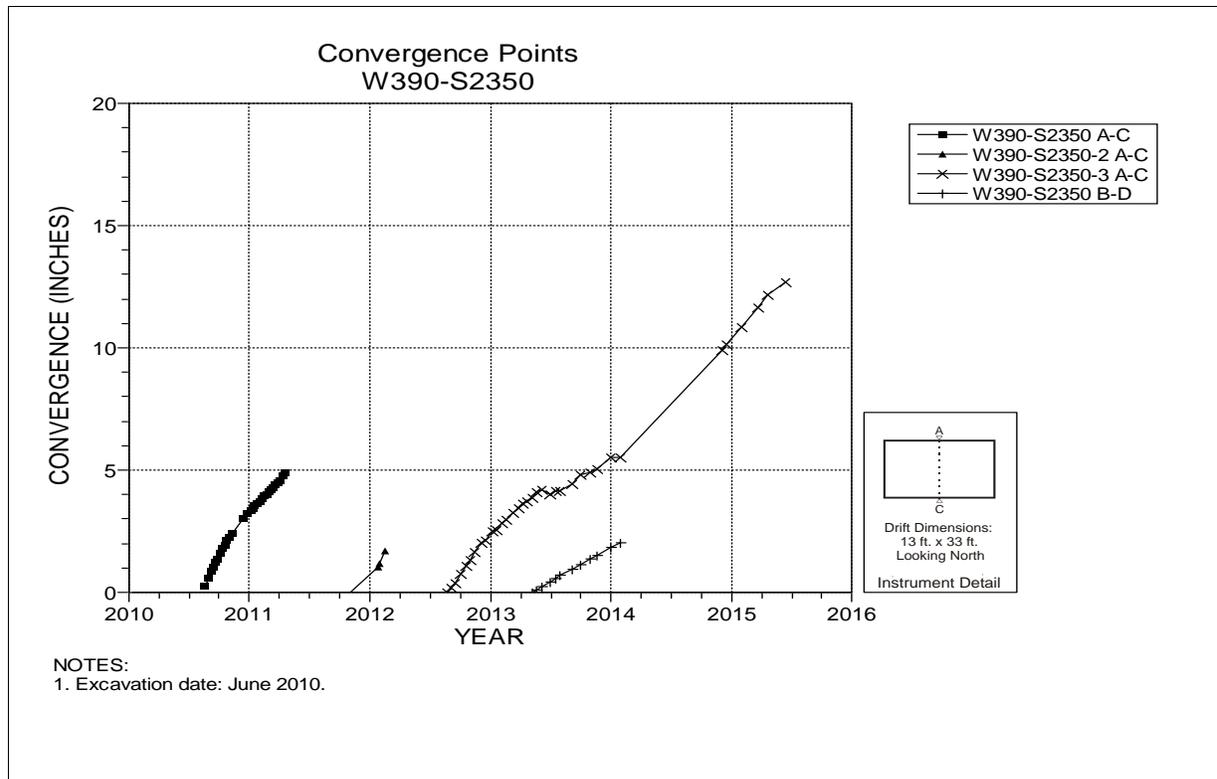


Figure 5-55 Convergence Point Array – Room 1 Panel 7 at W390 S2350 – All Chords

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

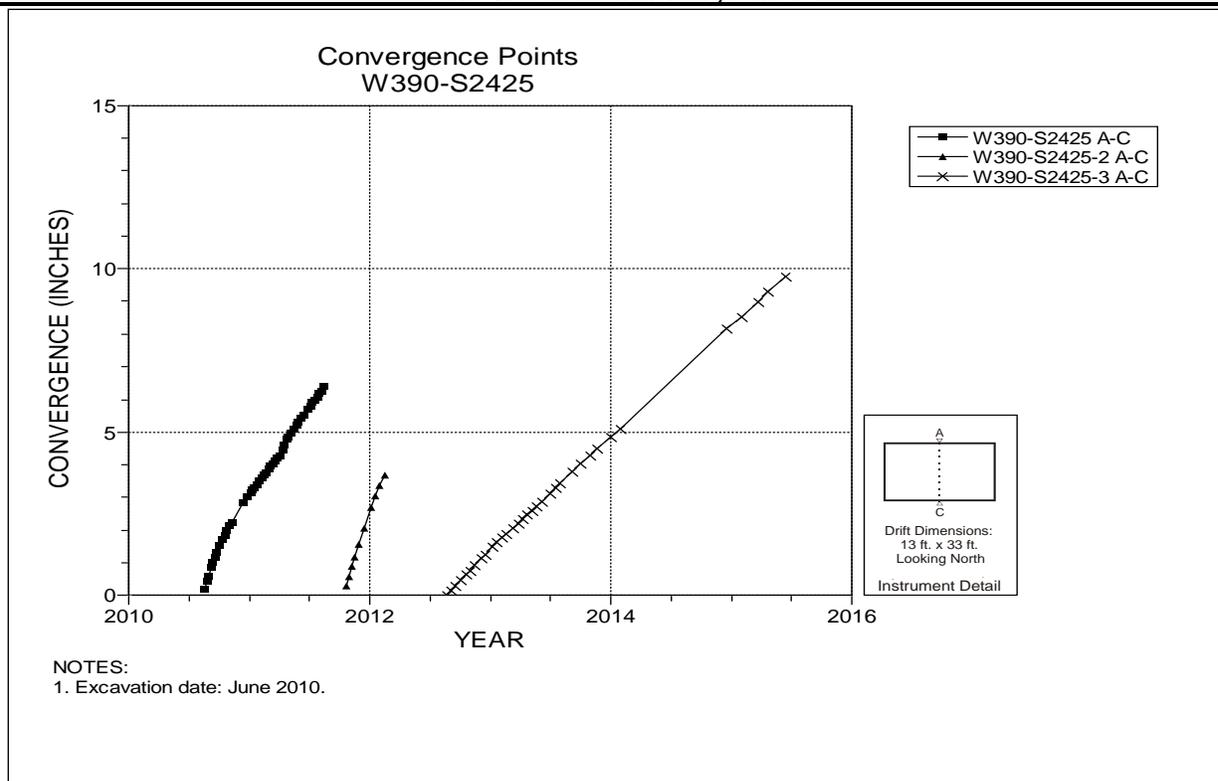


Figure 5-56 Convergence Point Array – Room 1 Panel 7 at W390 S2425 – Roof to Floor

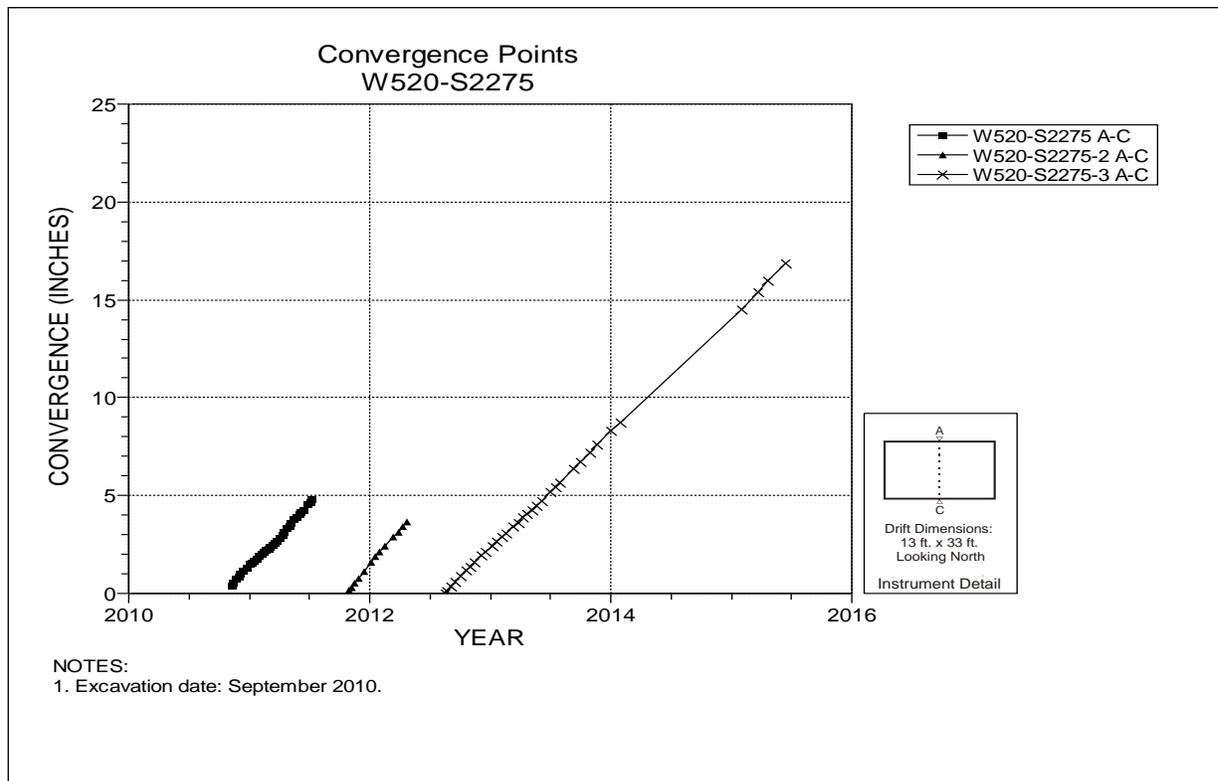


Figure 5-57 Convergence Point Array – Room 2 Panel 7 at W520 S2275 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

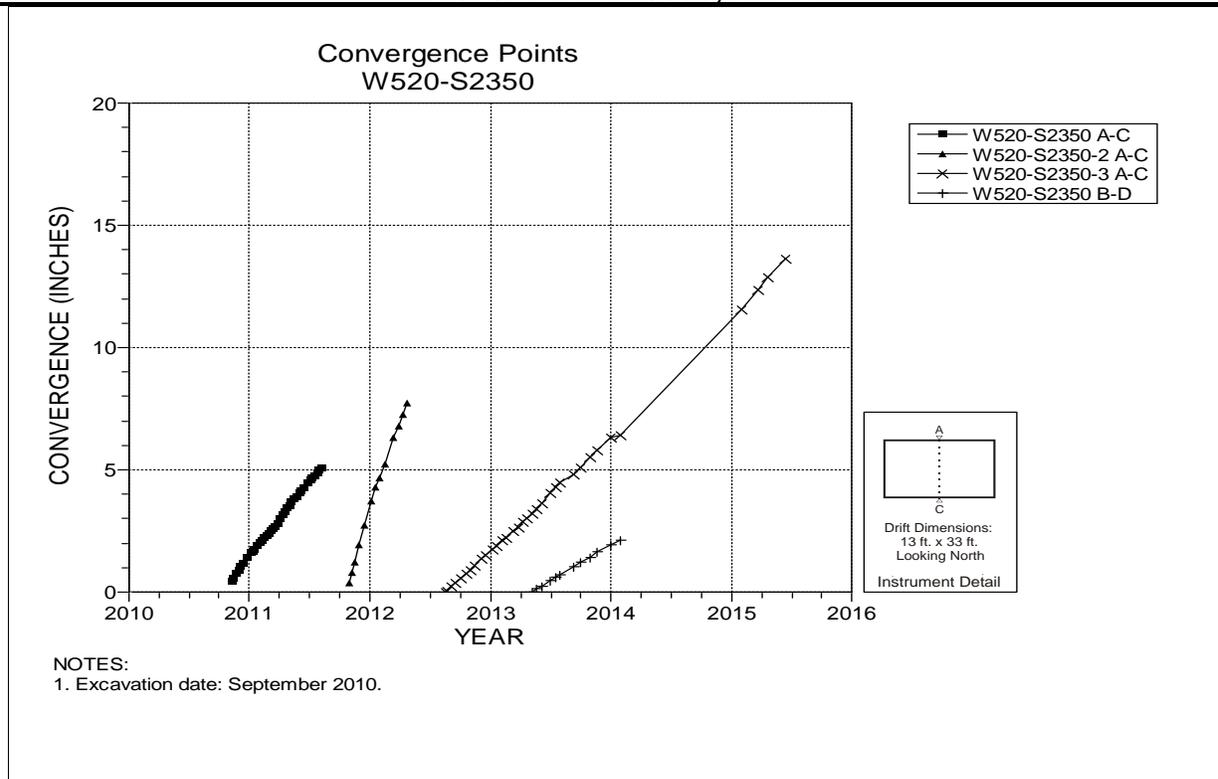


Figure 5-58 Convergence Point Array –  
Room 2 Panel 7 at W520 S2350 – All Chords

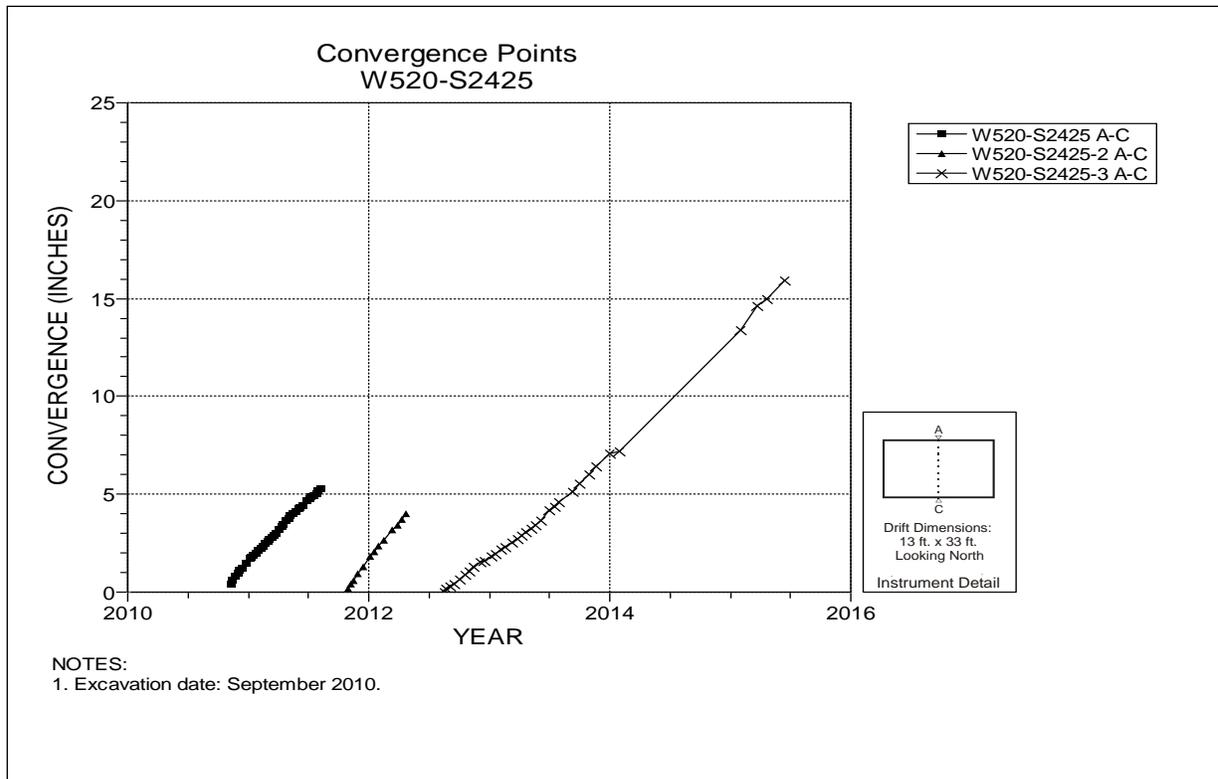


Figure 5-59 Convergence Point Array –  
Room 2 Panel 7 at W520 S2425 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

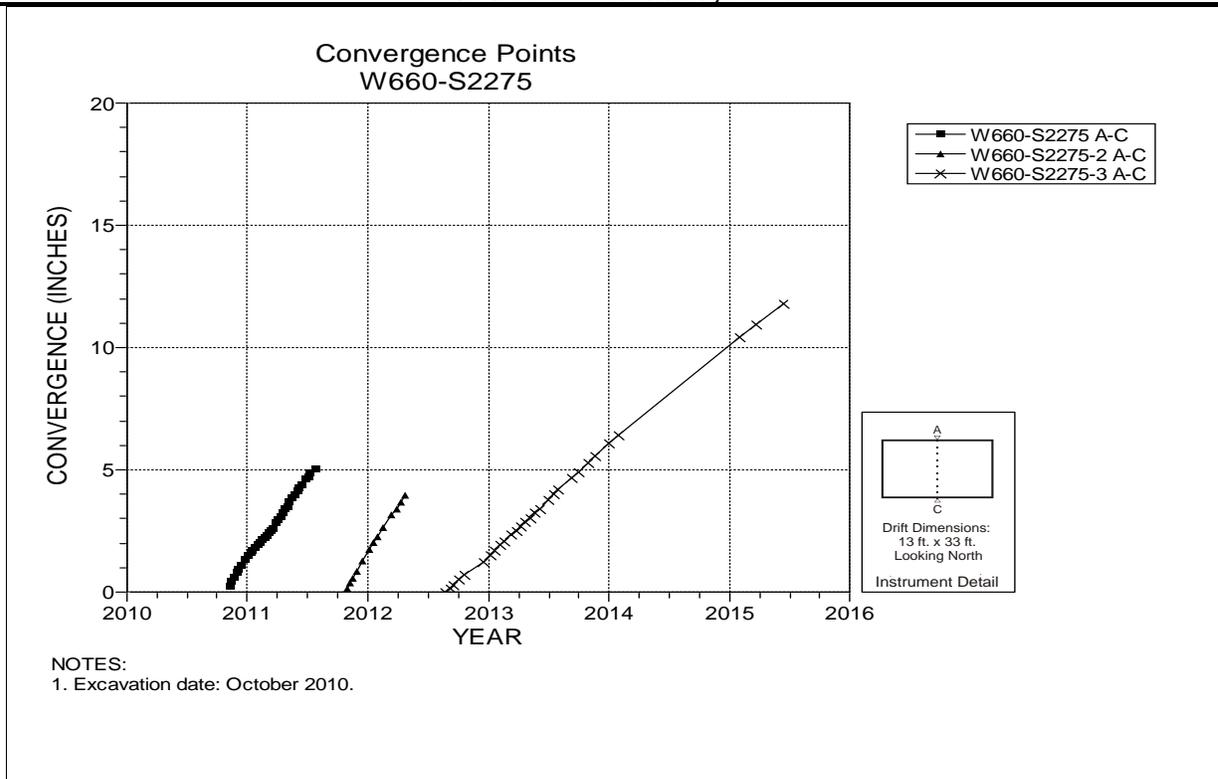


Figure 5-60 Convergence Point Array – Room 3 Panel 7 W660 S2275 – Roof to Floor

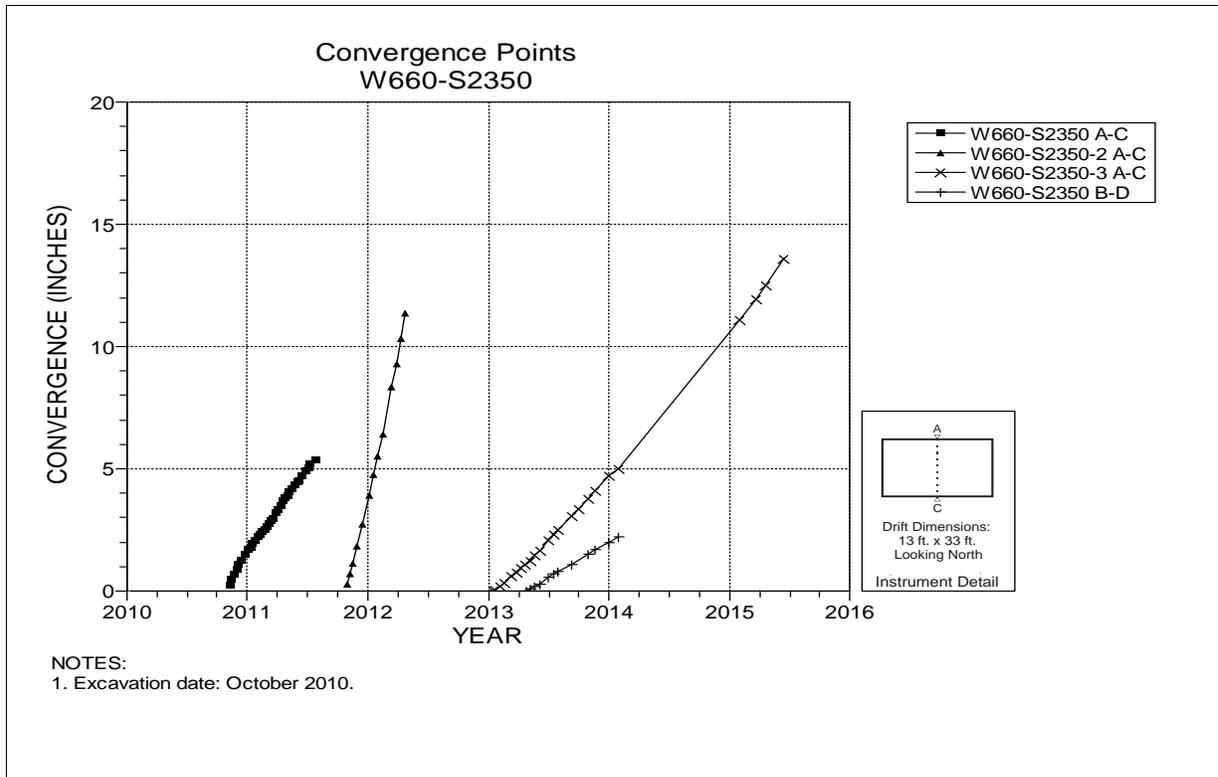


Figure 5-61 Convergence Point Array – Room 3 Panel 7 at W660 S2350 – All Chords

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

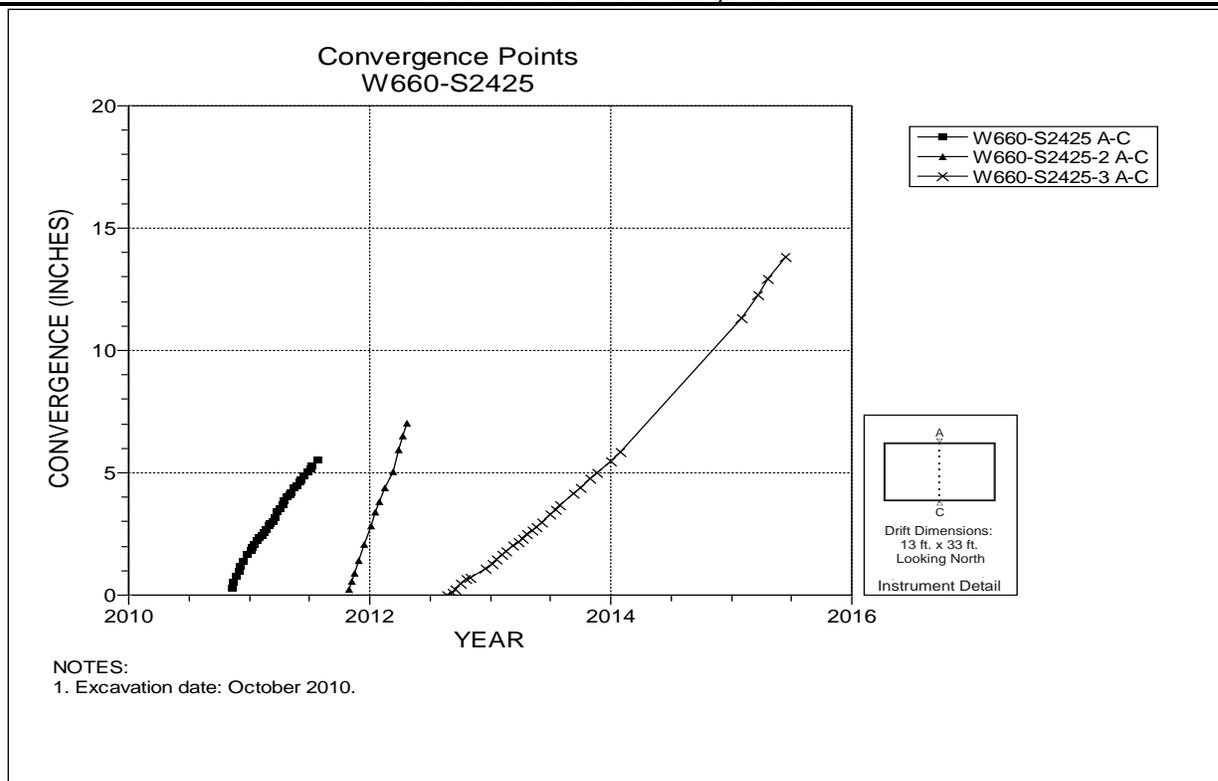


Figure 5-62 Convergence Point Array –  
Room 3 Panel 7 at W660 S2425 – Roof to Floor

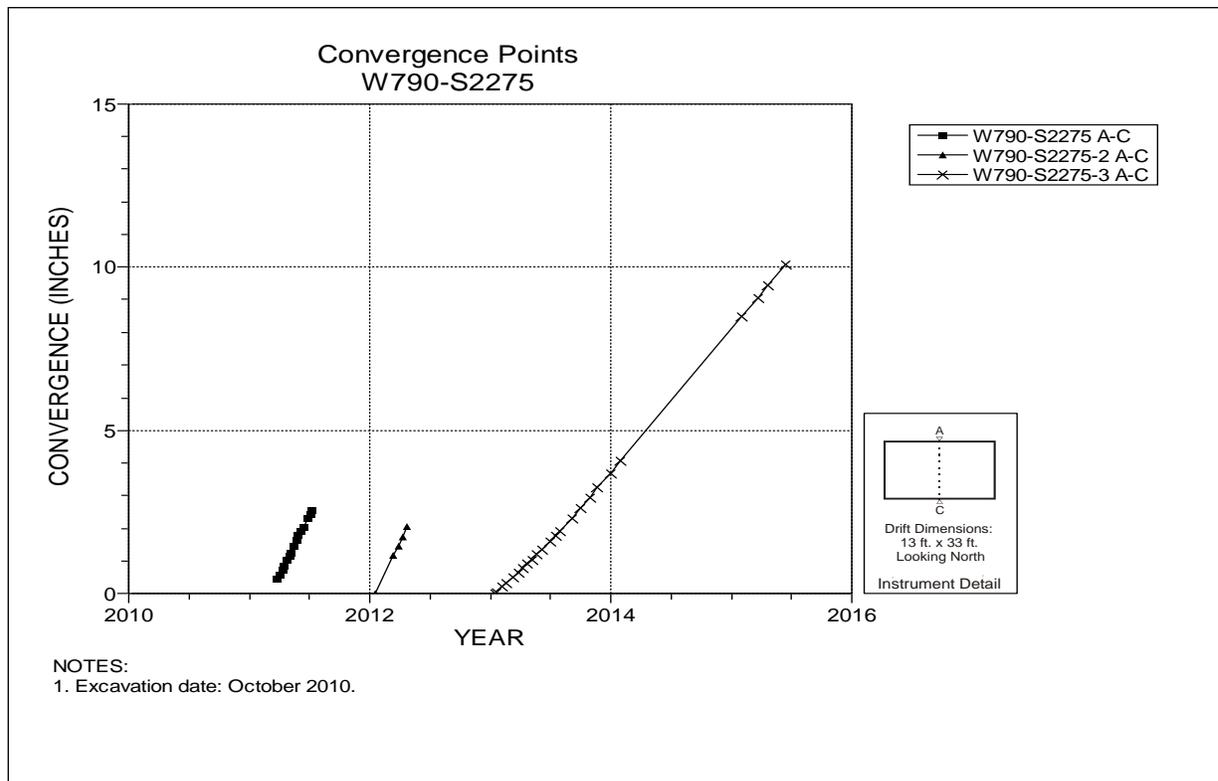


Figure 5-63 Convergence Point Array –  
Room 4 Panel 7 at W790 S2275– Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

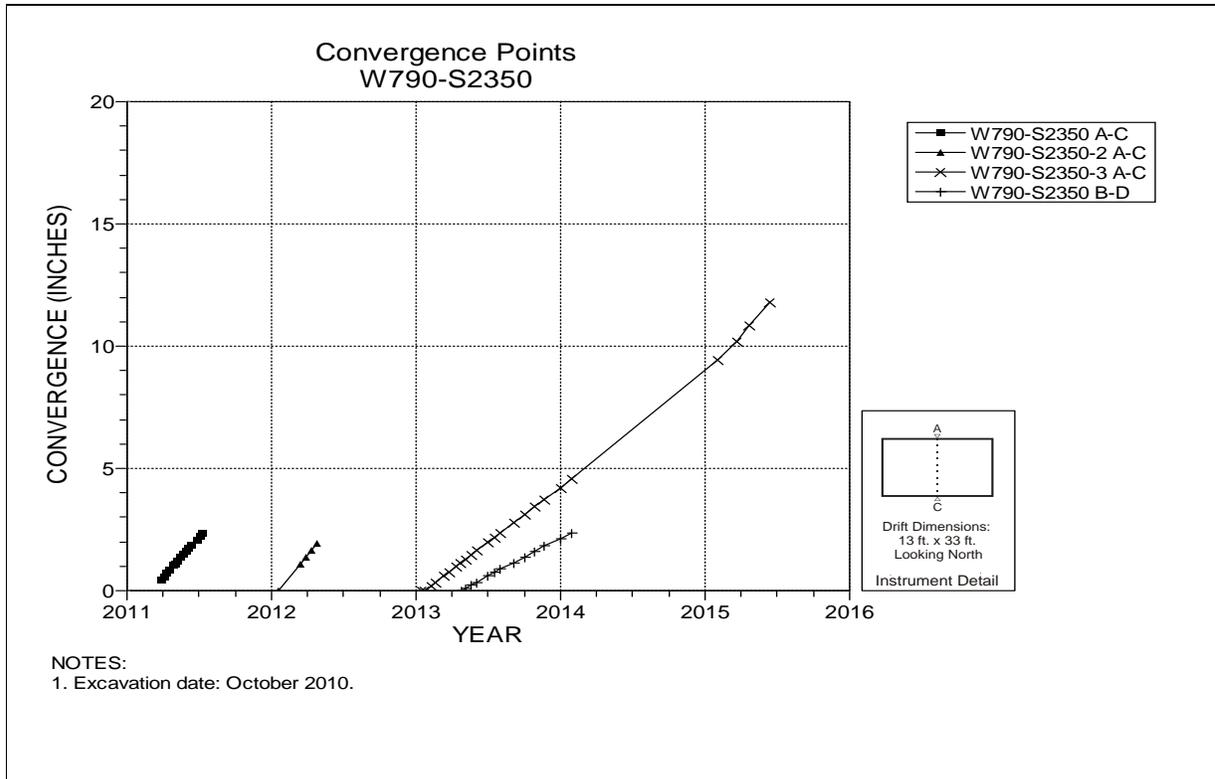


Figure 5-64 Convergence Point Array –  
Room 4 Panel 7 at W790 S2350 – All Chords

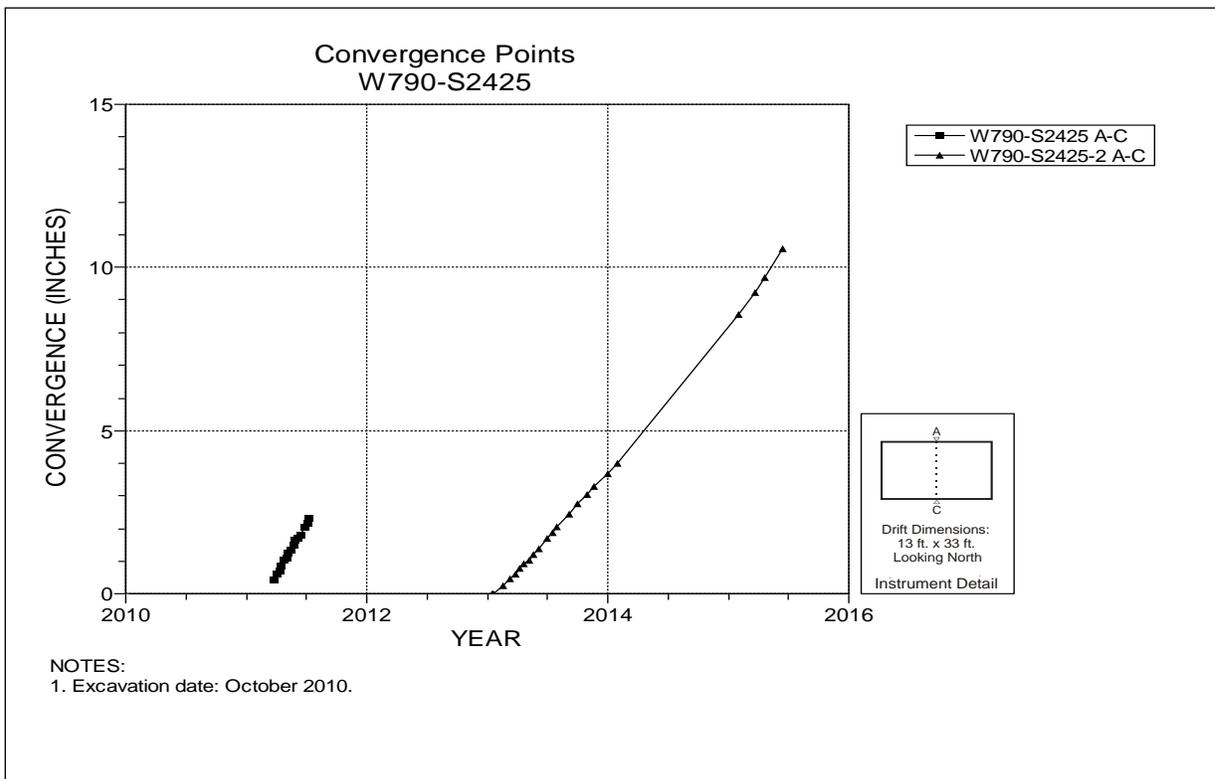


Figure 5-65 Convergence Point Array –  
Room 4 Panel 7 at W790 S2425 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

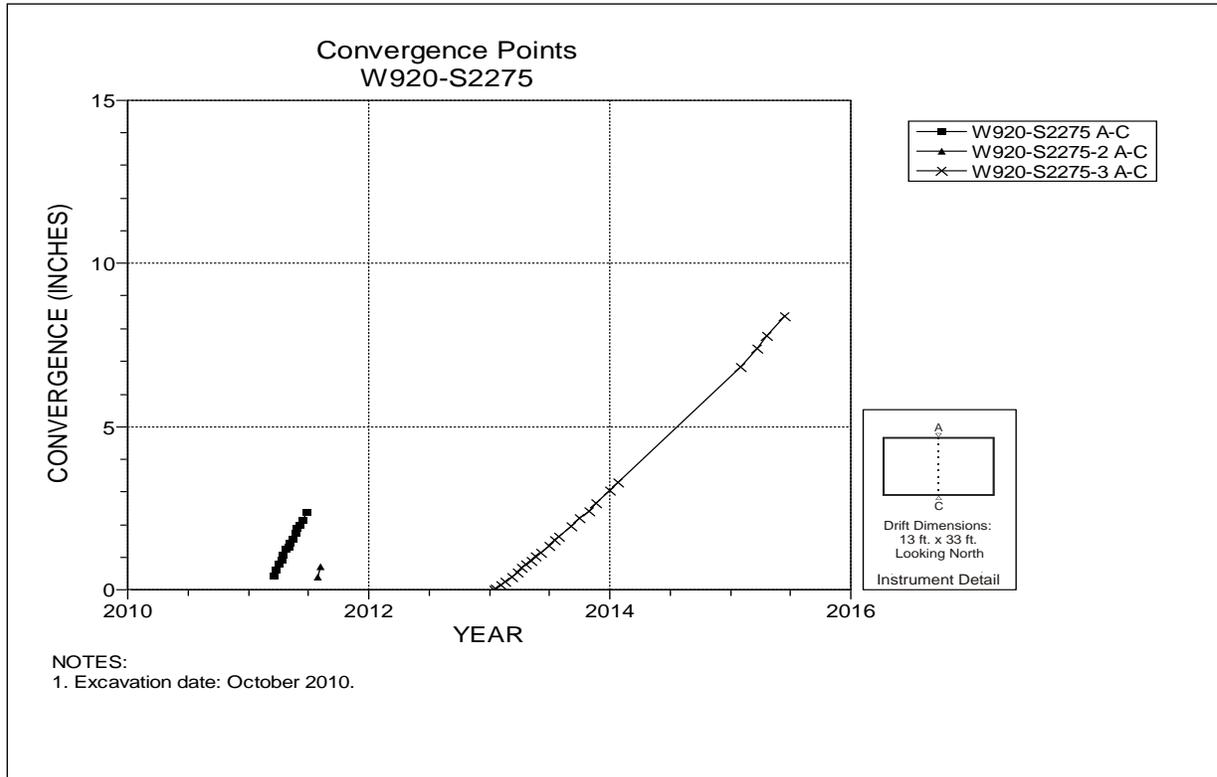


Figure 5-66 Convergence Point Array –  
Room 5 Panel 7 at W920 S2275 – Roof to Floor

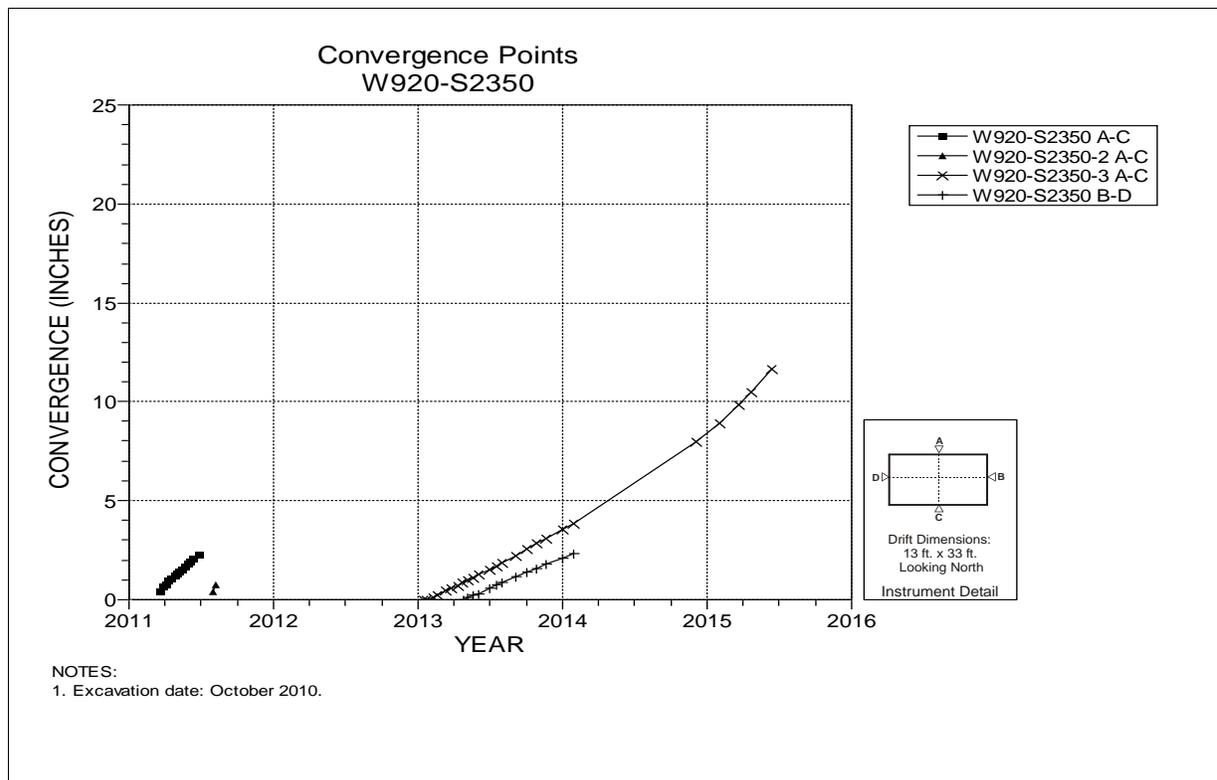


Figure 5-67 Convergence Point Array –  
Room 5 Panel 7 at W920 S2350 – All Chords

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

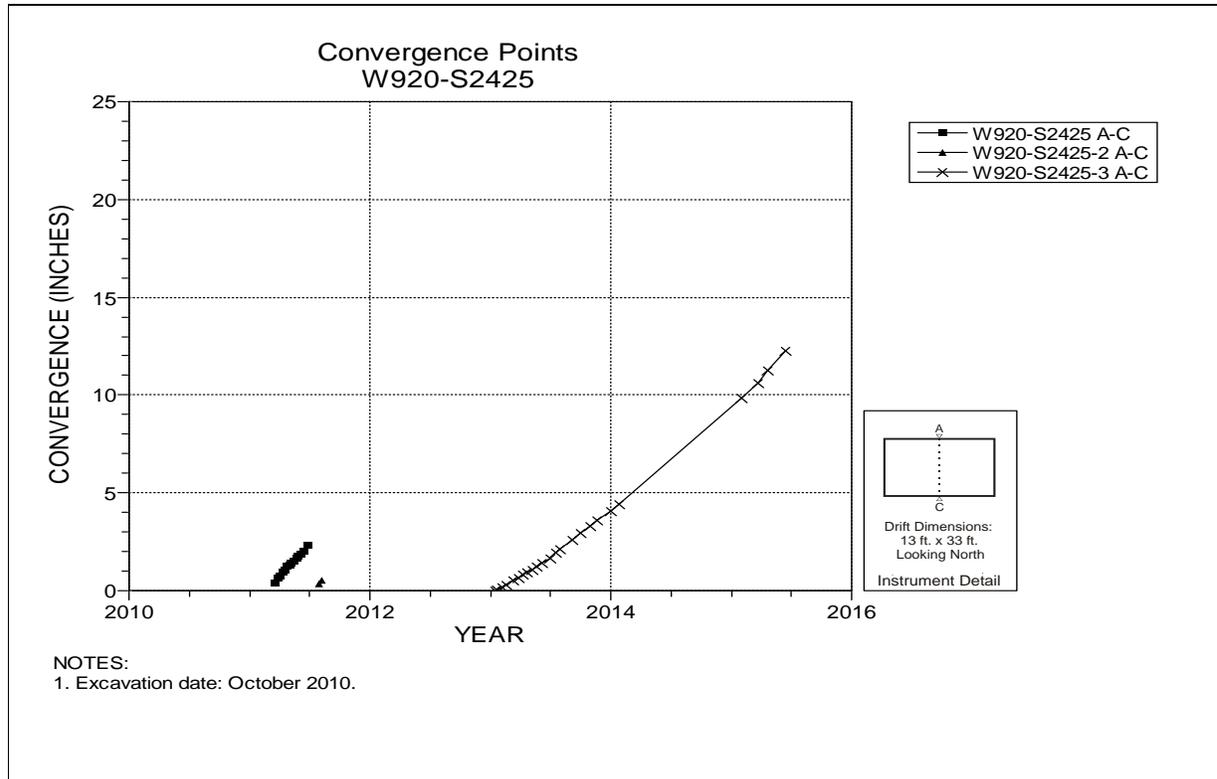


Figure 5-68 Convergence Point Array –  
Room 5 Panel 7 at W920 S2425 – Roof to Floor

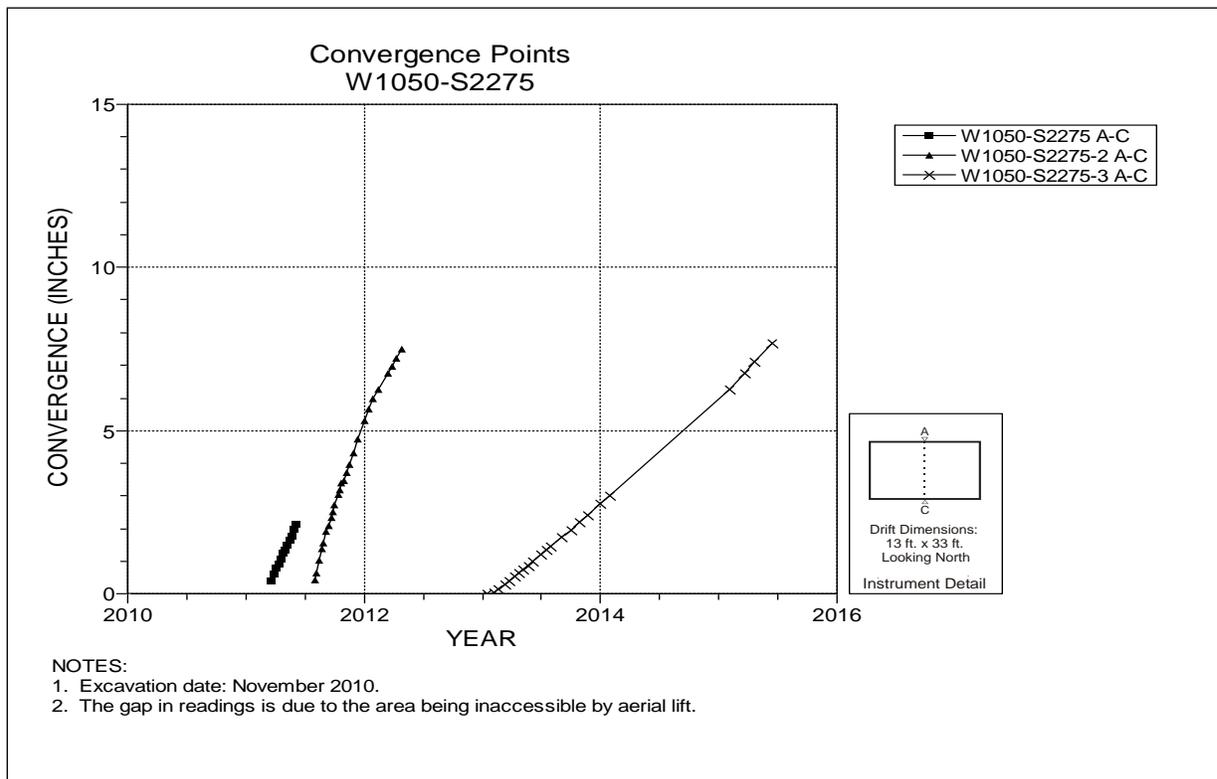


Figure 5-69 Convergence Point Array –  
Room 6 Panel 7 at W1050 S2275 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

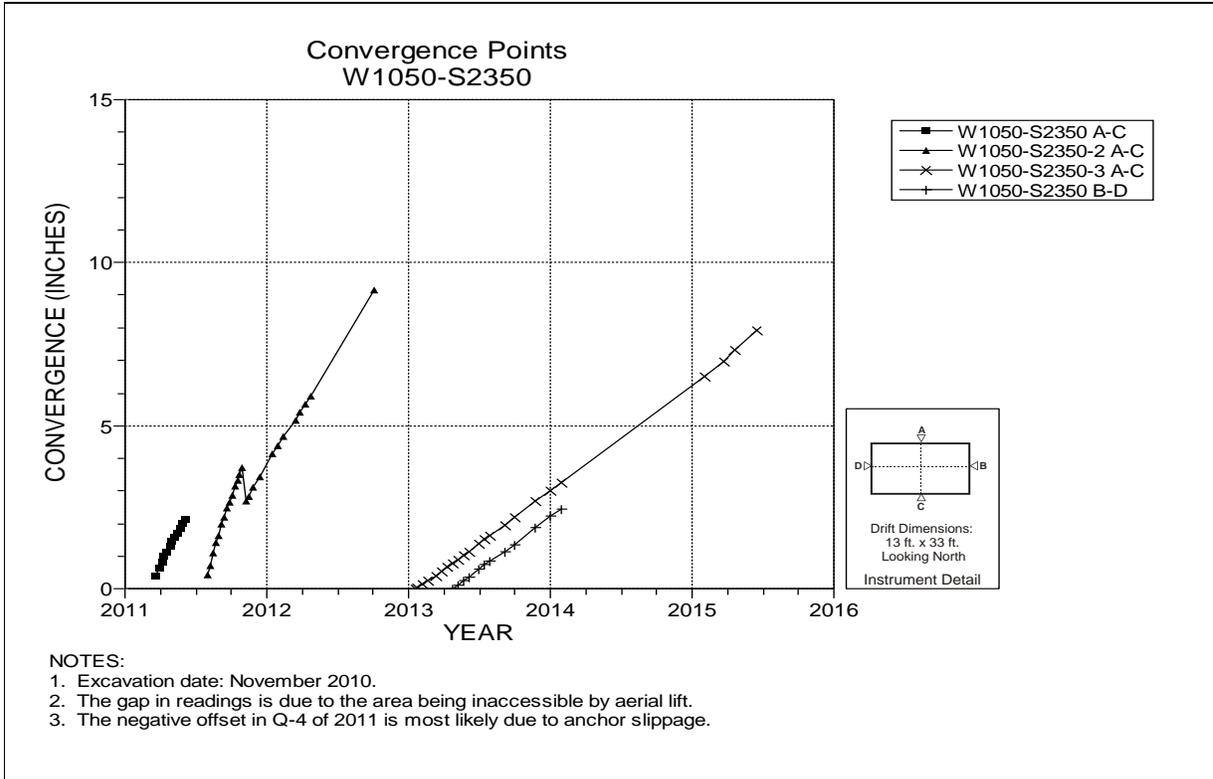


Figure 5-70 Convergence Point Array –  
 Room 6 Panel 7 at W1050 S2350 – All Chords

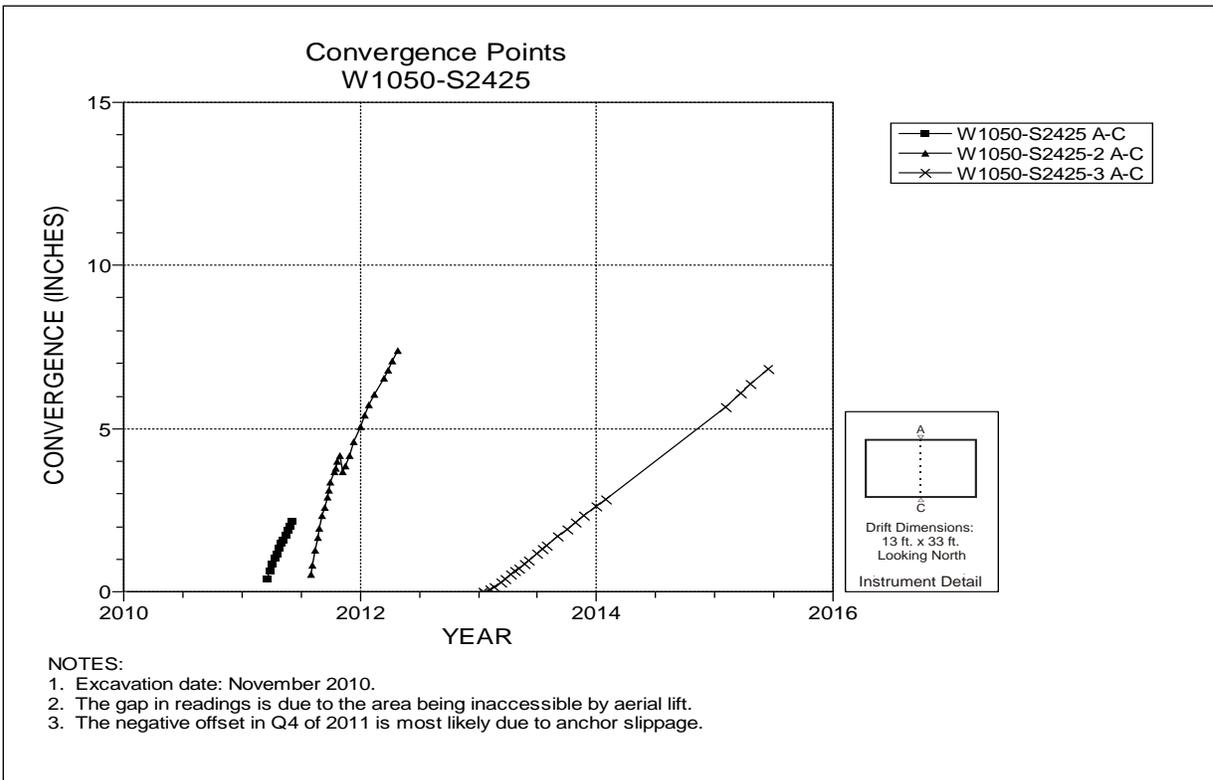


Figure 5-71 Convergence Point Array –  
 Room 6 Panel 7 at W1050 S2425 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

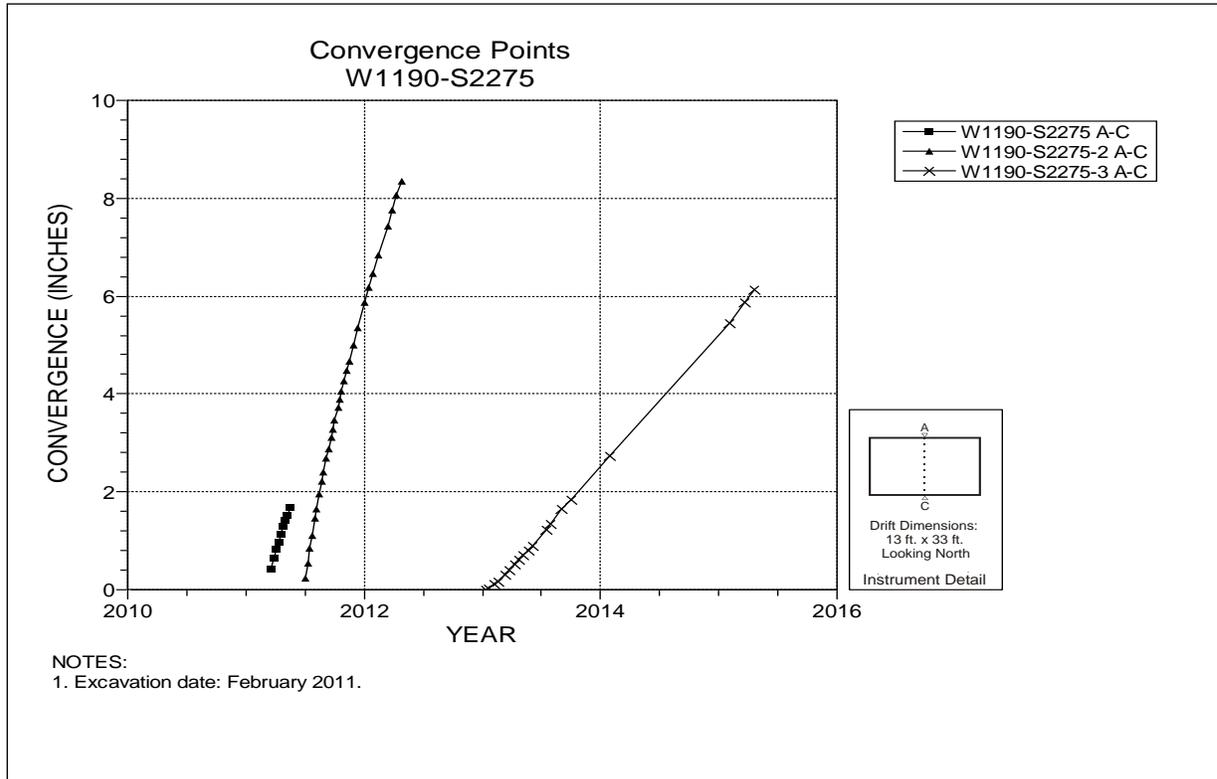


Figure 5-72 Convergence Point Array –  
Room 7 Panel 7 at W1190 S2275 – Roof to Floor

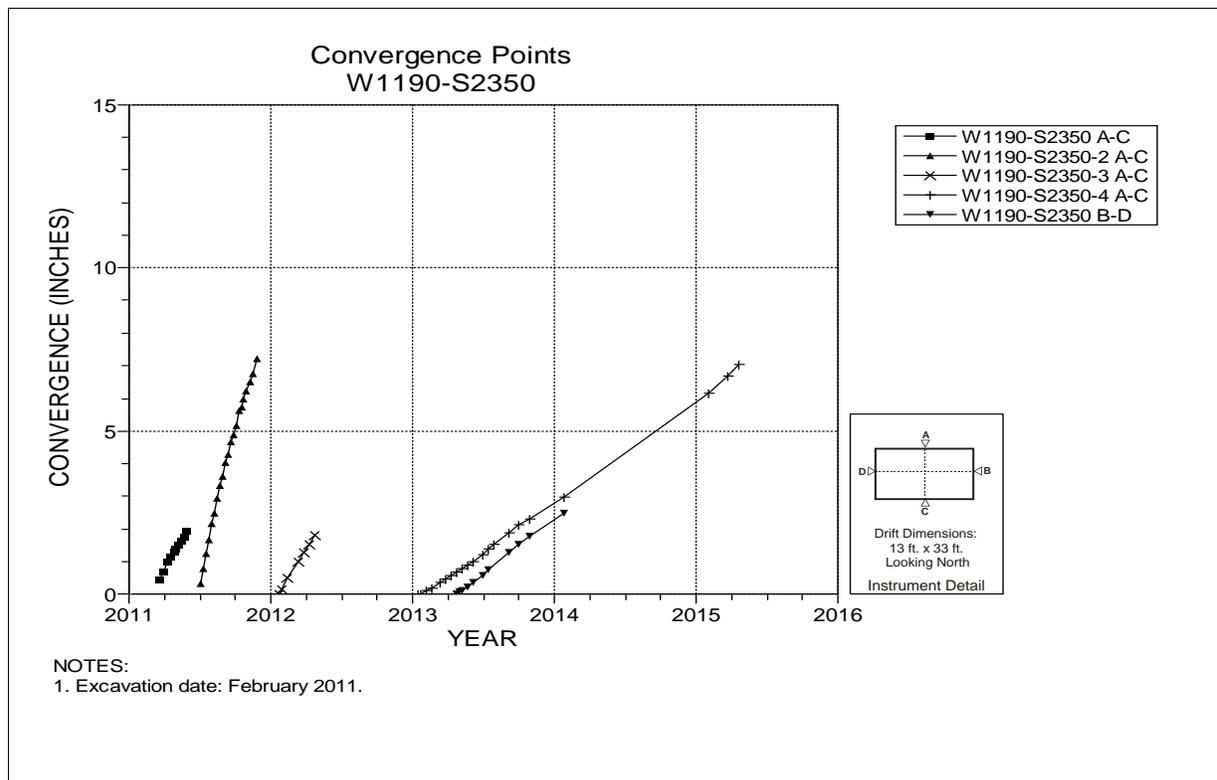


Figure 5-73 Convergence Point Array –  
Room 7 Panel 7 at W1190 S2350 – All Chords

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

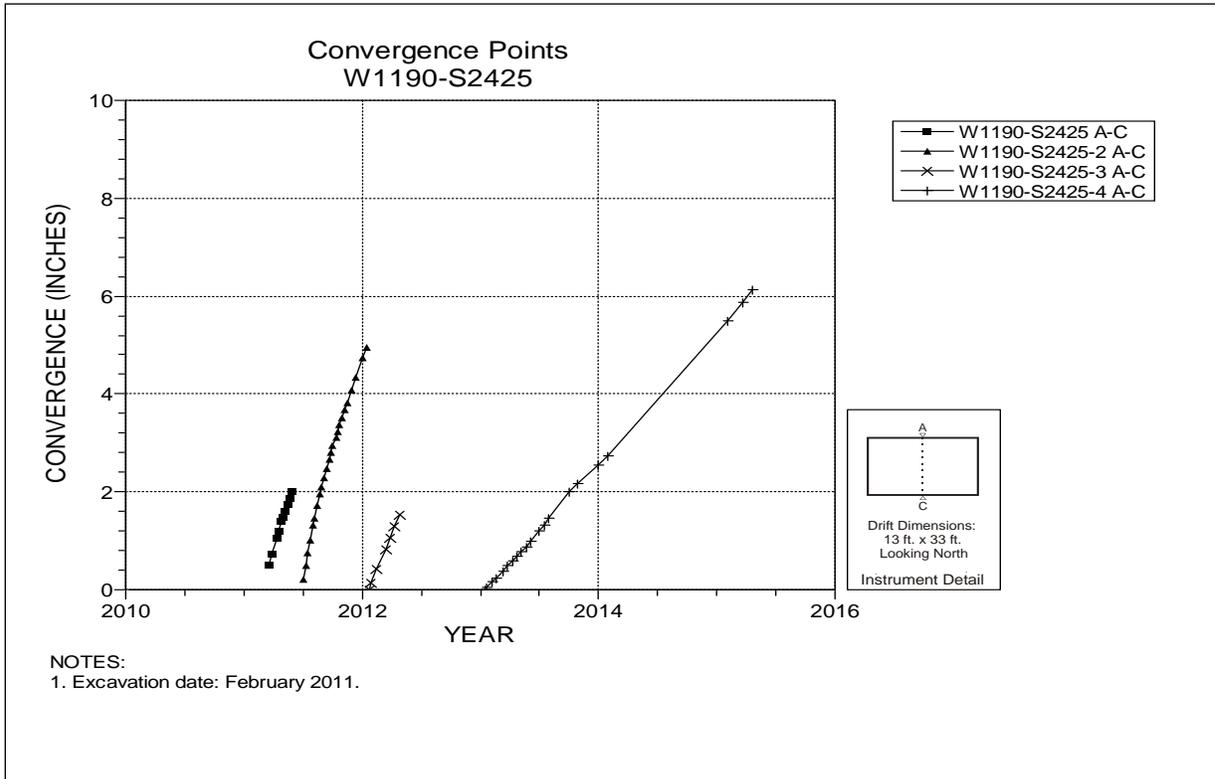


Figure 5-74 Convergence Point Array –  
 Room 7 Panel 7 at W1190 S2425– Roof to Floor

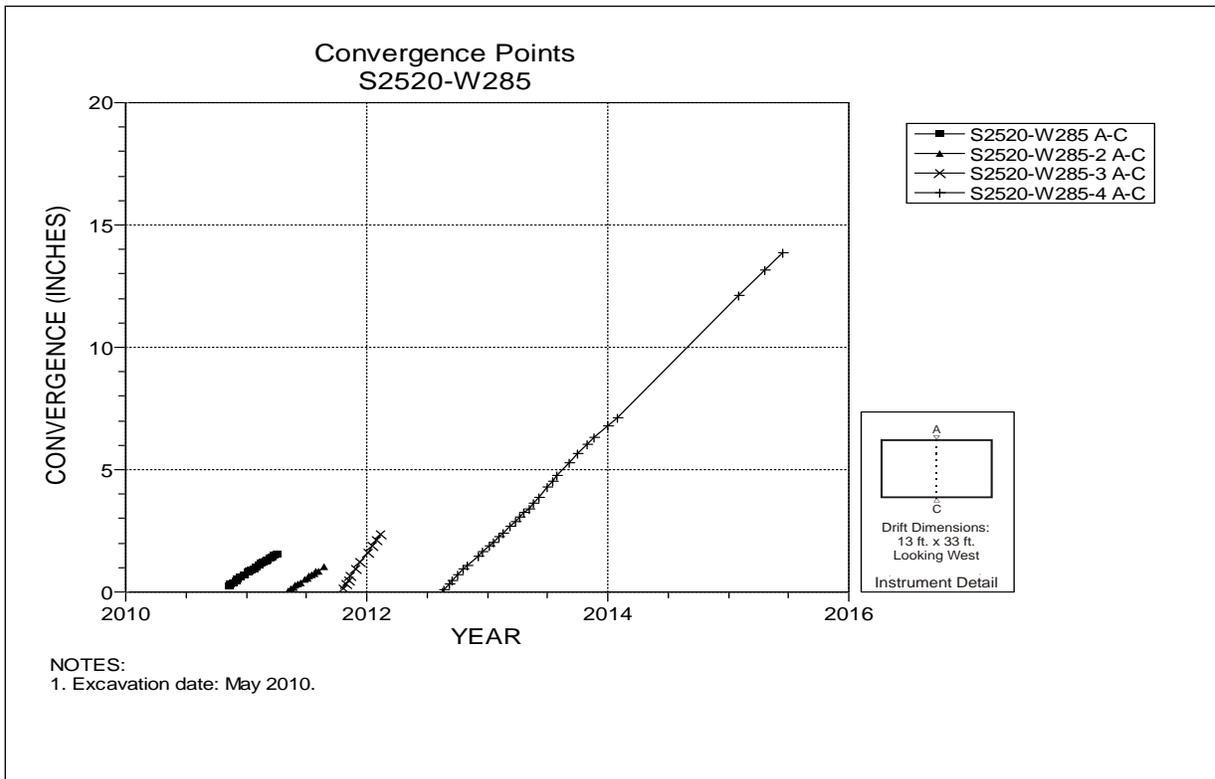


Figure 5-75 Convergence Point Array –  
 Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W285 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

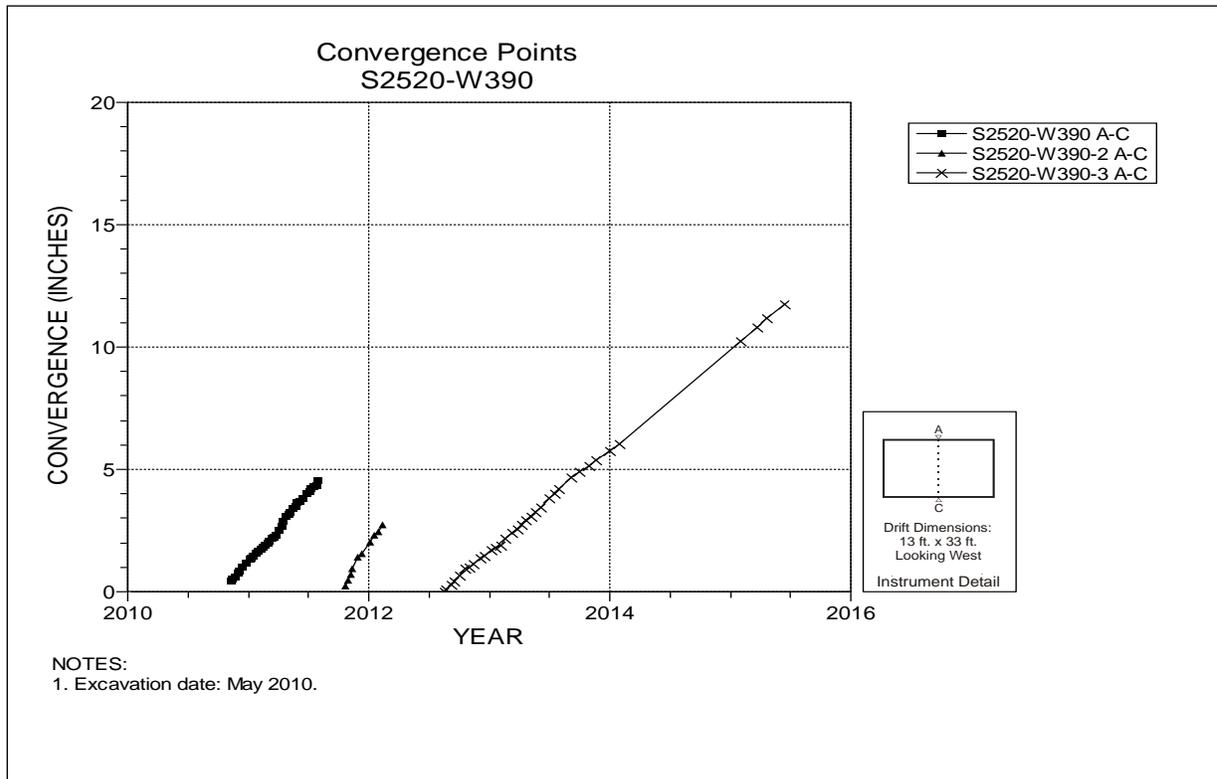


Figure 5-76 Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W390 – Roof to Floor

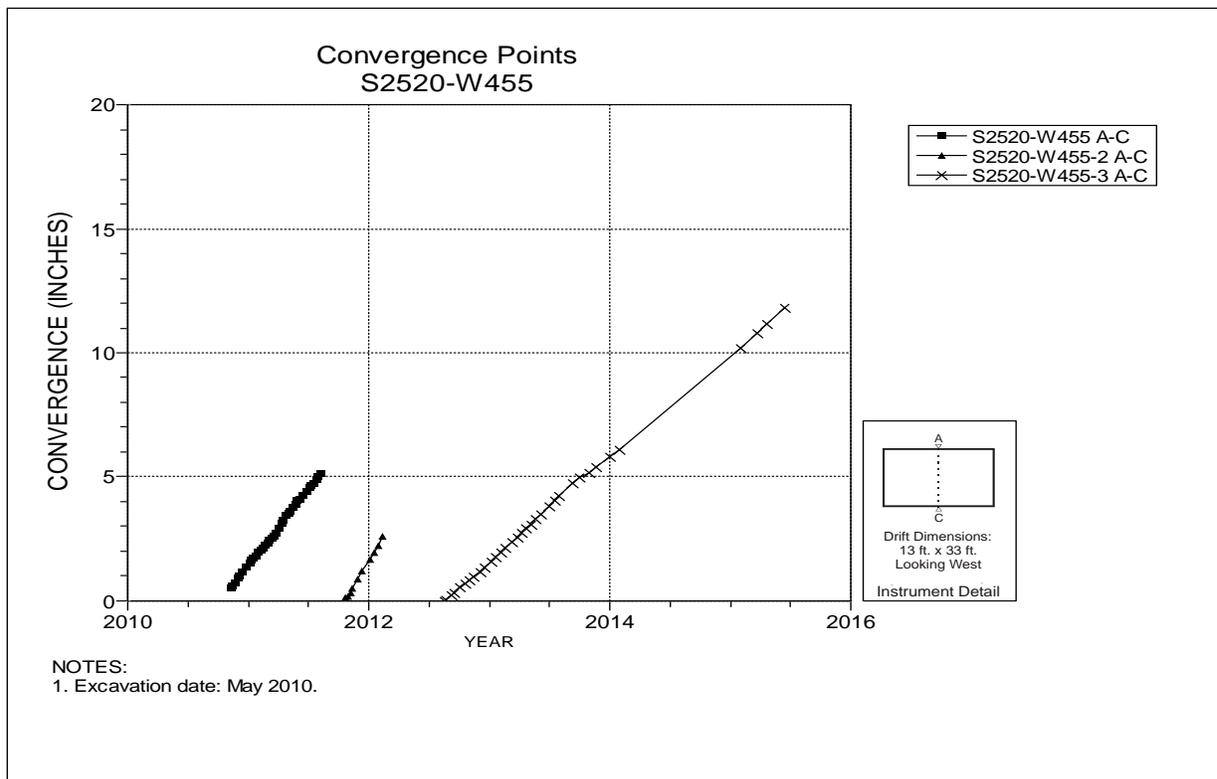


Figure 5-77 Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W455 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

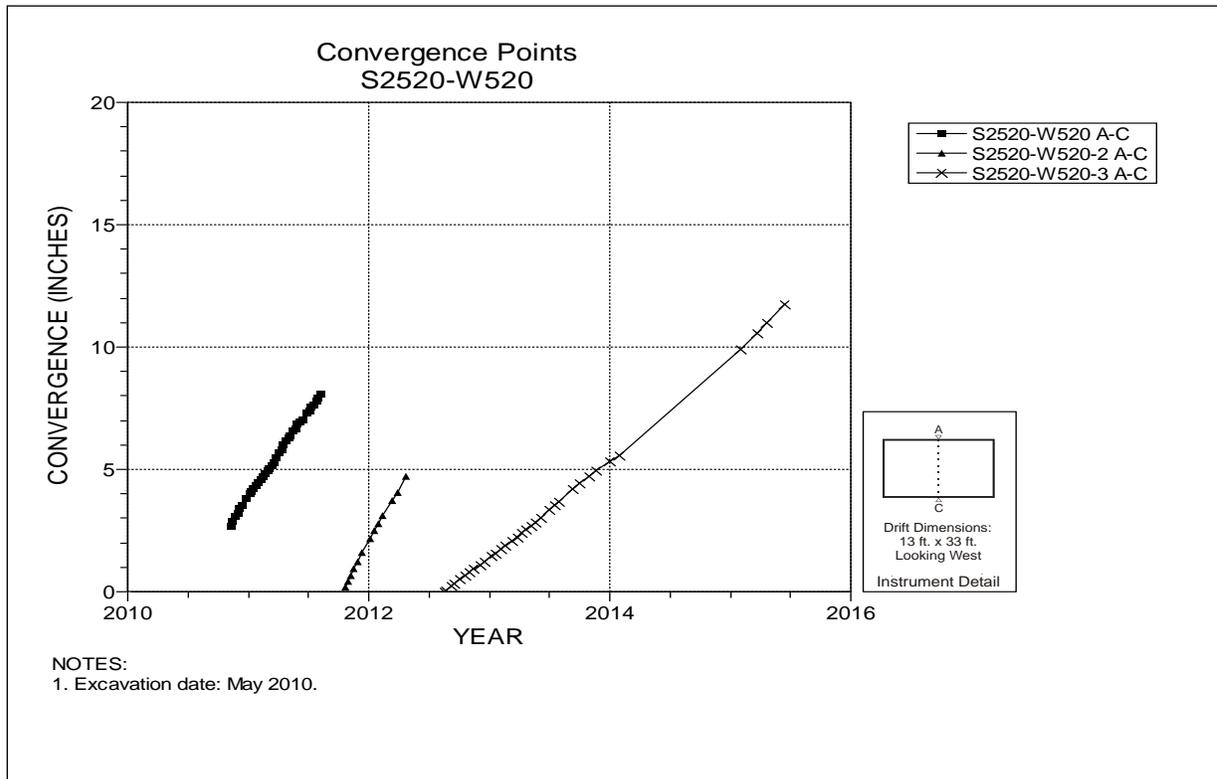


Figure 5-78 Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W520 – Roof to Floor

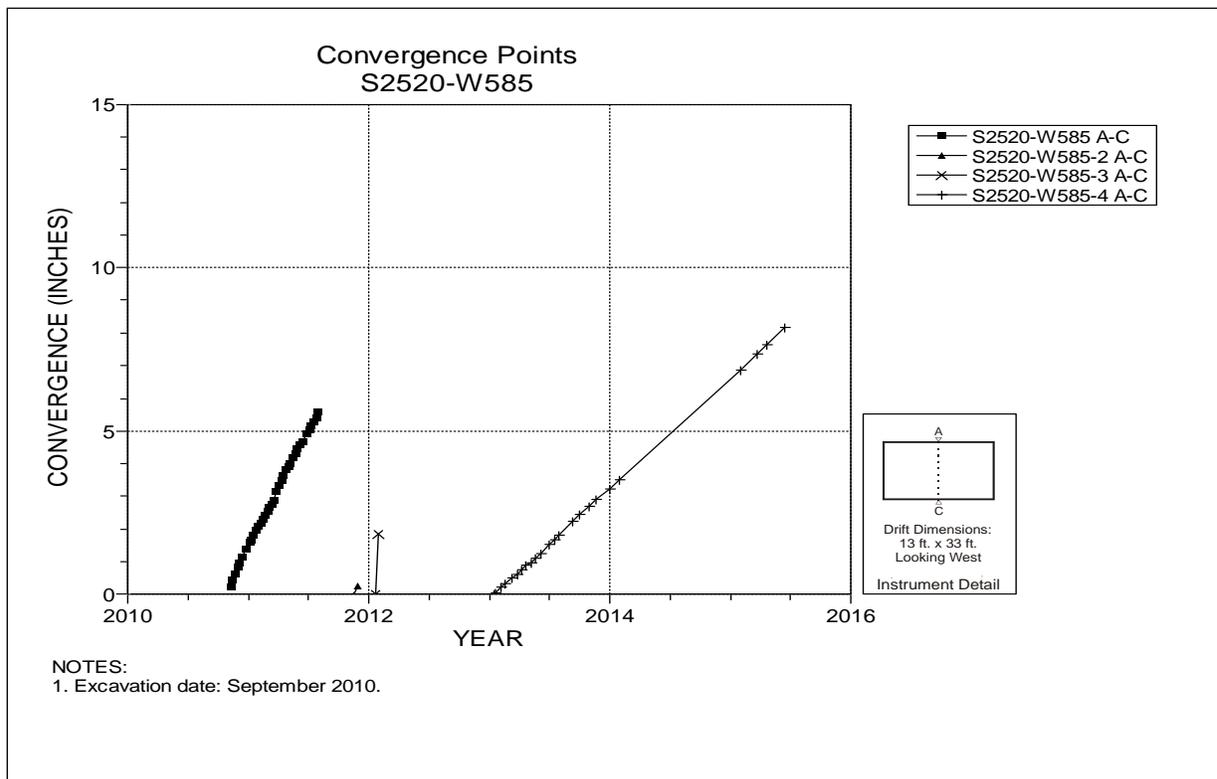


Figure 5-79 Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W585 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

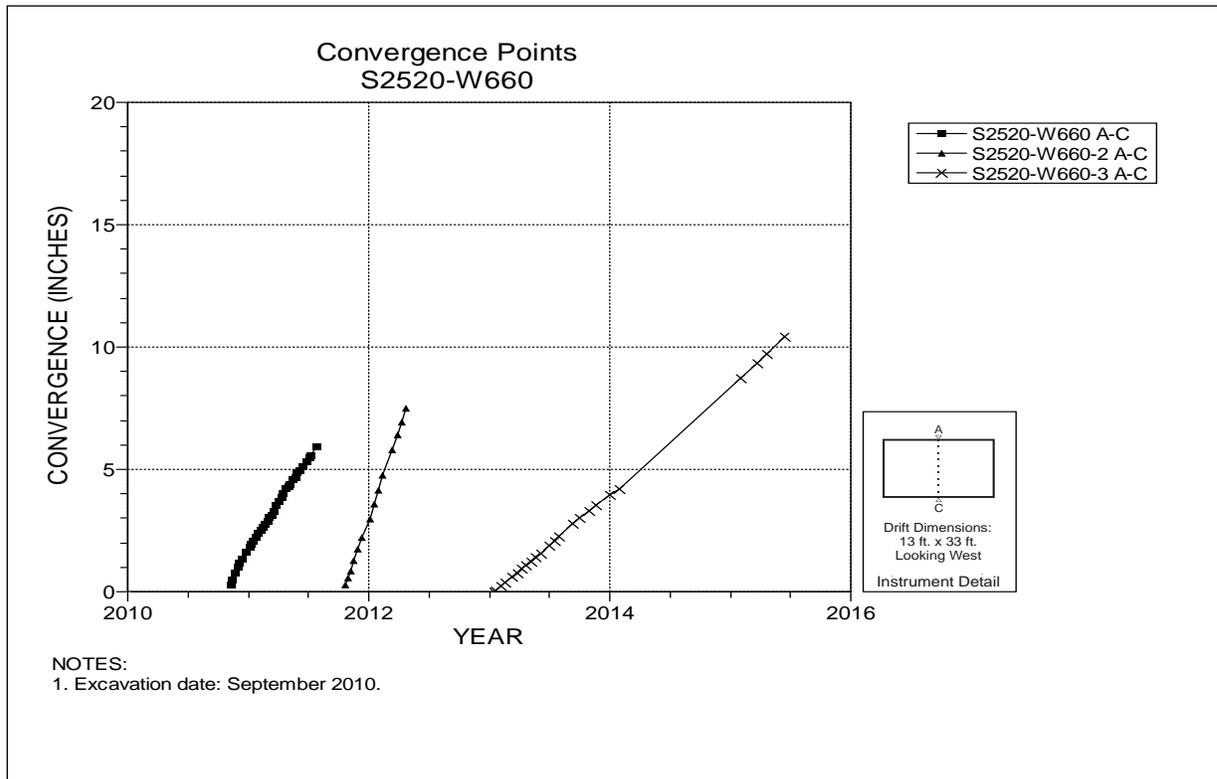


Figure 5-80 Convergence Point Array –  
 Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W660 – Roof to Floor

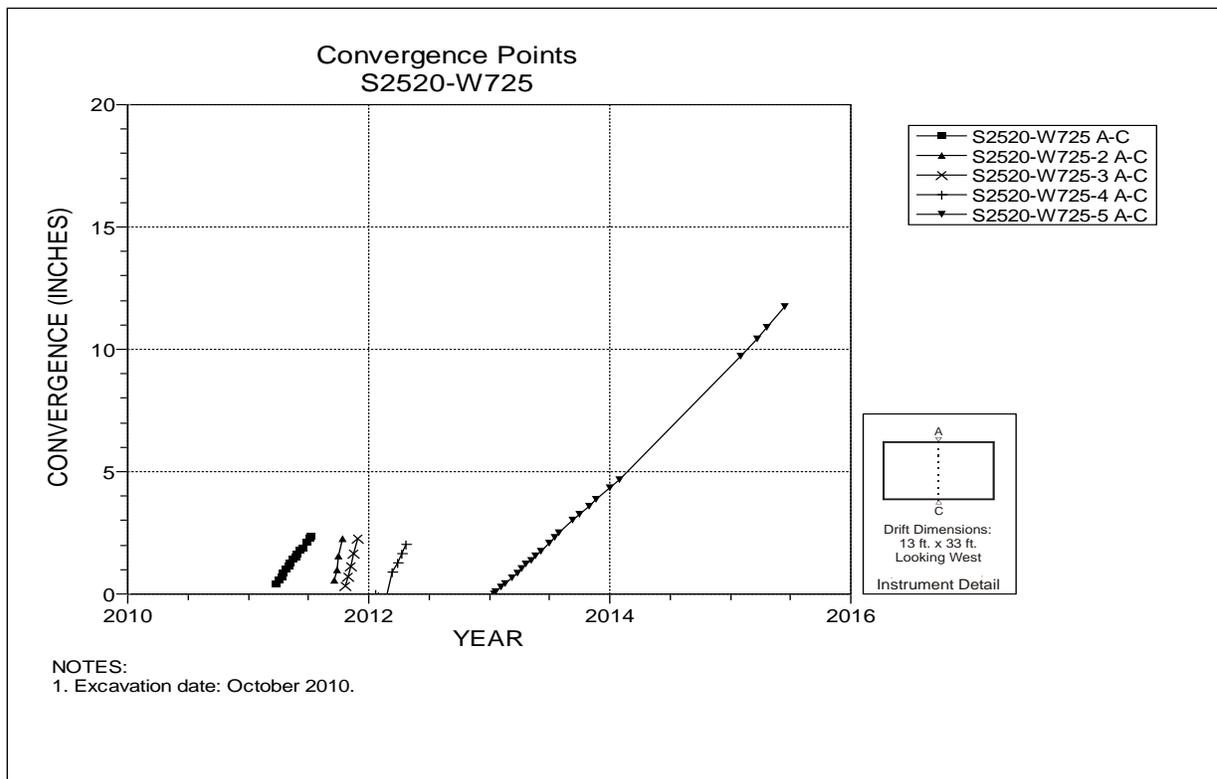


Figure 5-81 Convergence Point Array –  
 Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W725 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

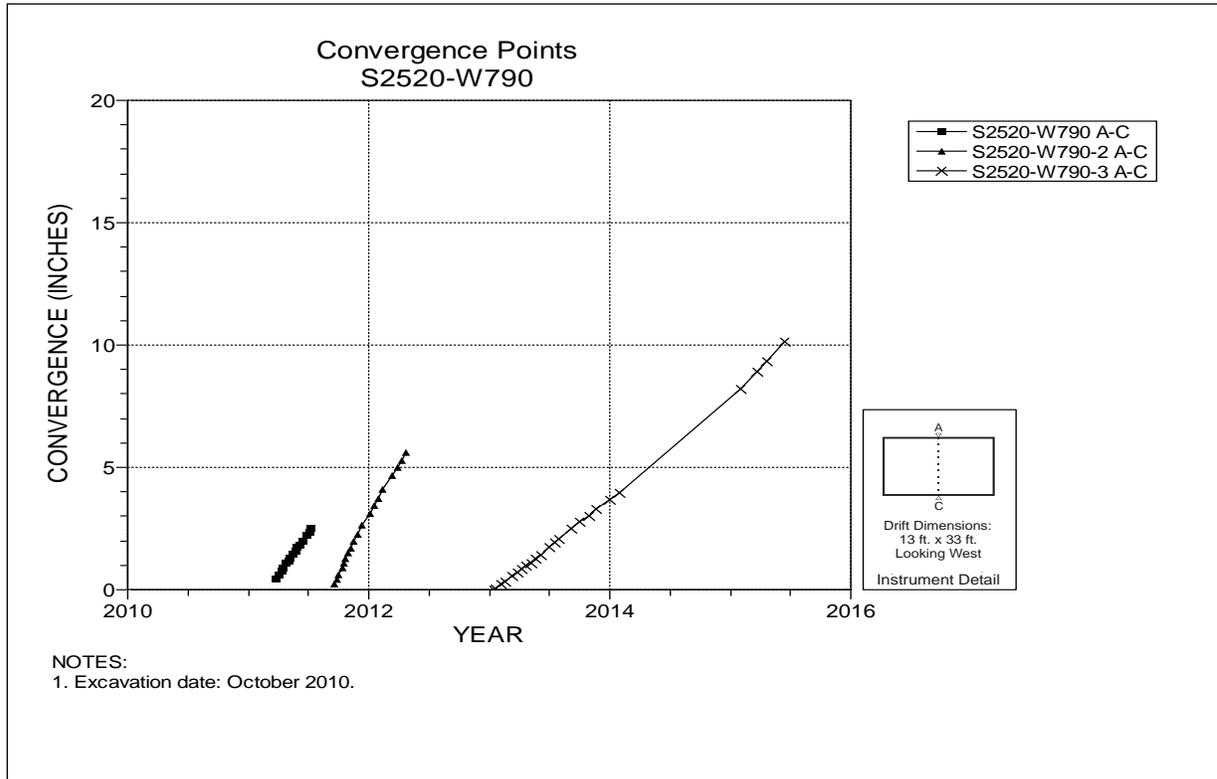


Figure 5-82 Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W790 – Roof to Floor

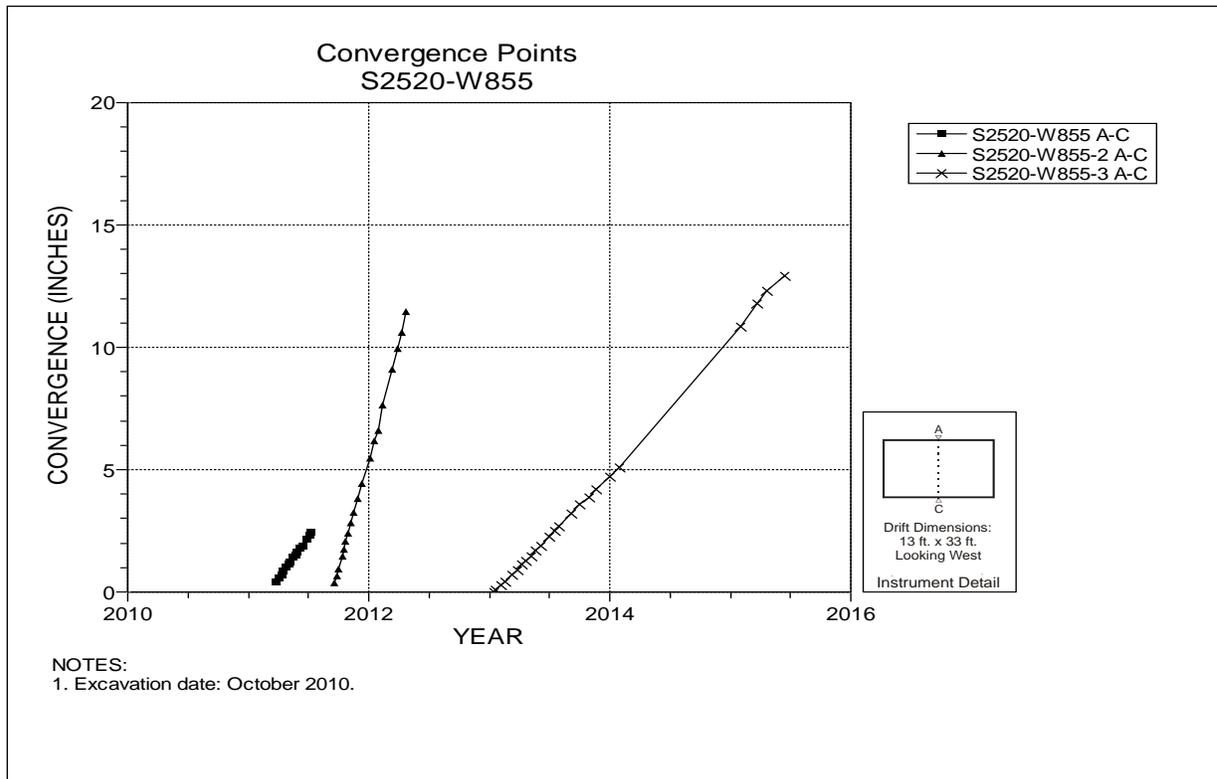


Figure 5-83 Convergence Point Array – Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W855 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

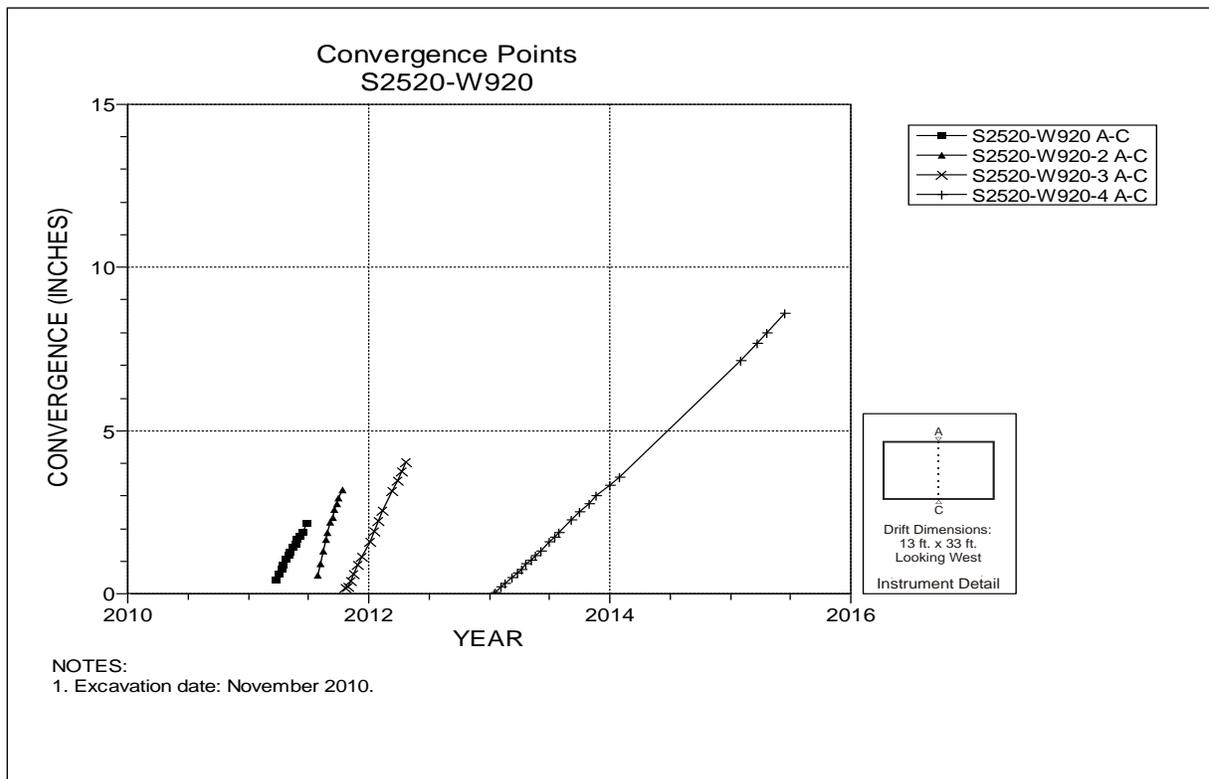


Figure 5-84 Convergence Point Array –  
 Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W920 – Roof to Floor

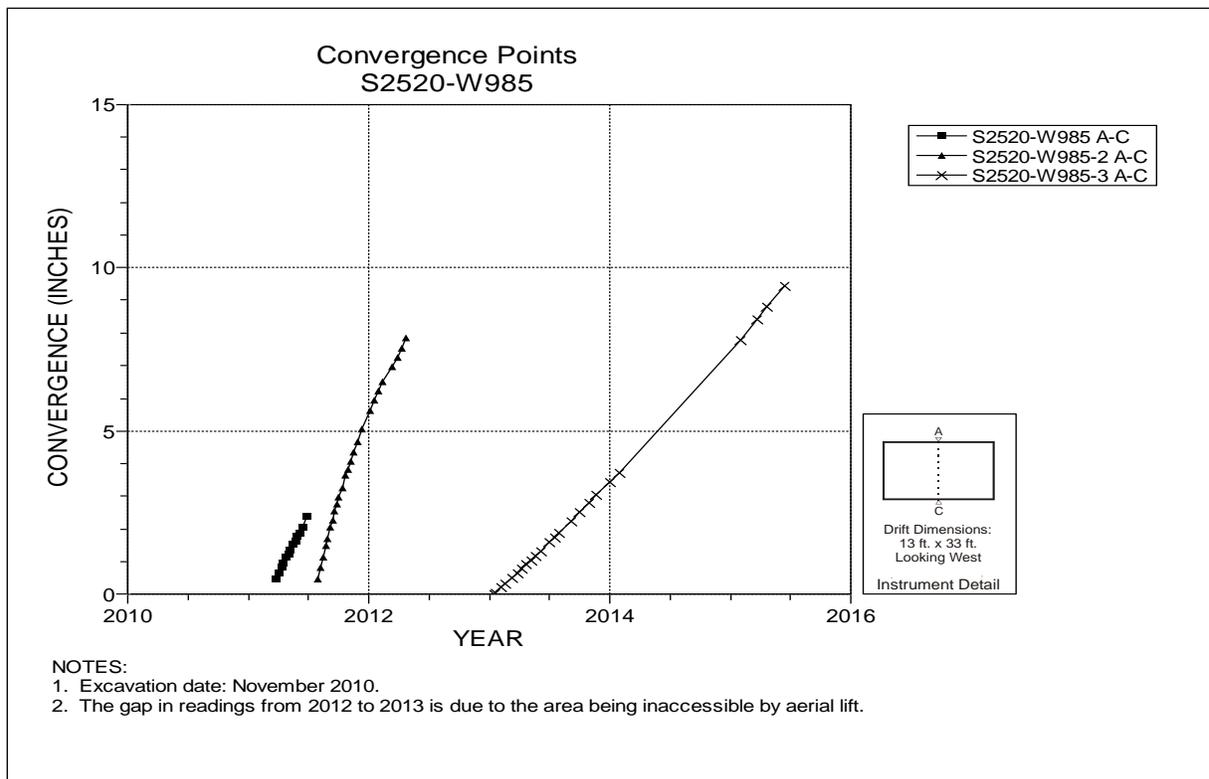


Figure 5-85 Convergence Point Array –  
 Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W985 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

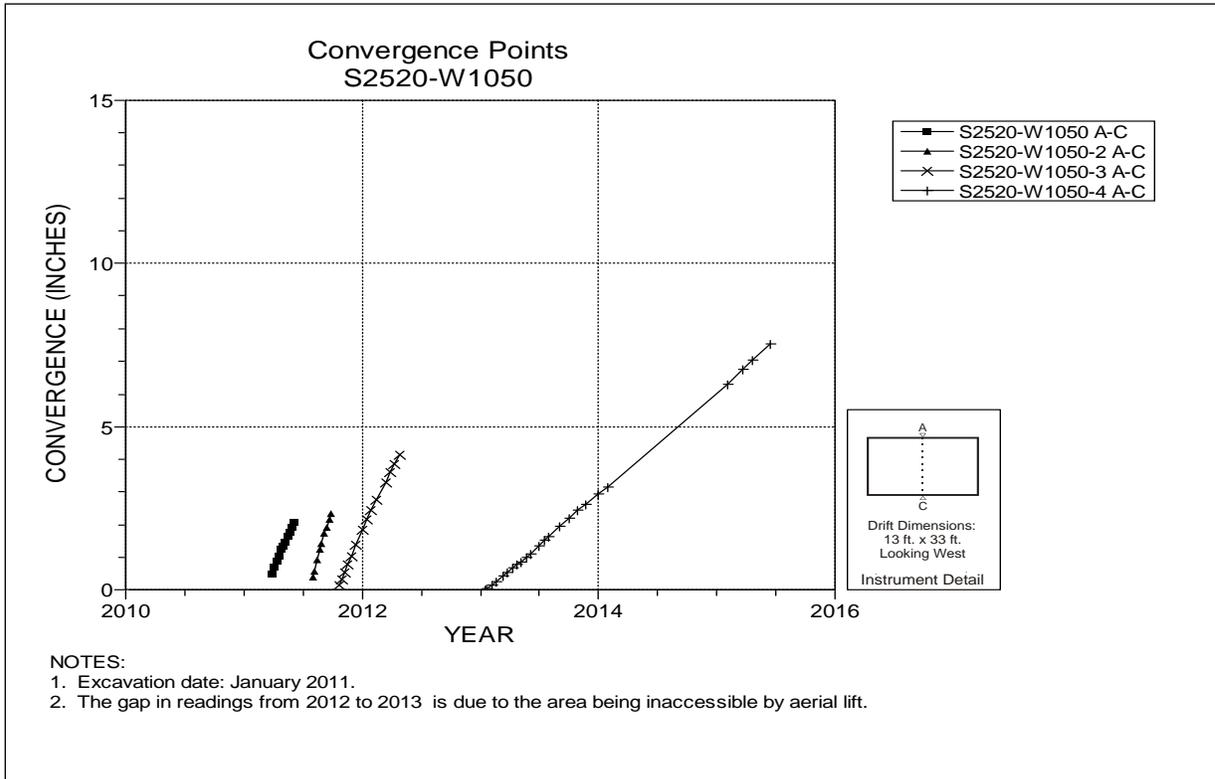


Figure 5-86 Convergence Point Array –  
 Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W1050 – Roof to Floor

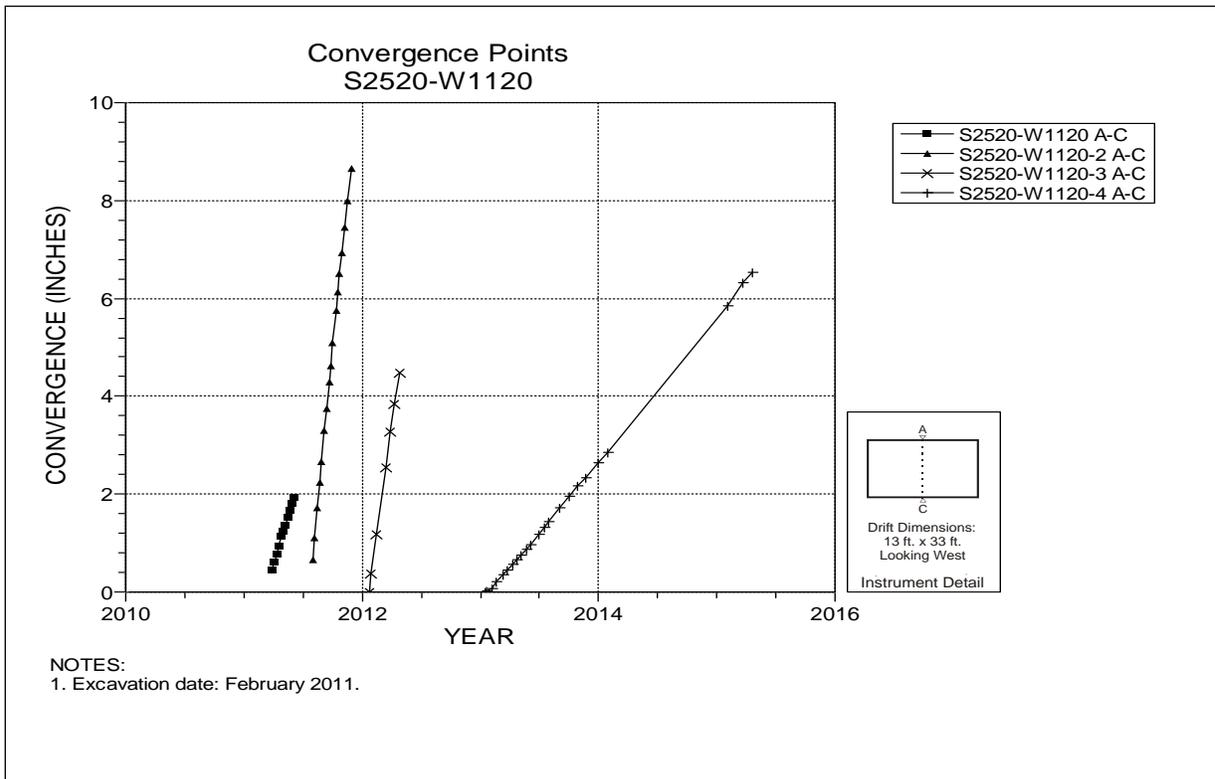


Figure 5-87 Convergence Point Array –  
 Panel 7 Intake Drift at S2520 W1120 – Roof to Floor

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2

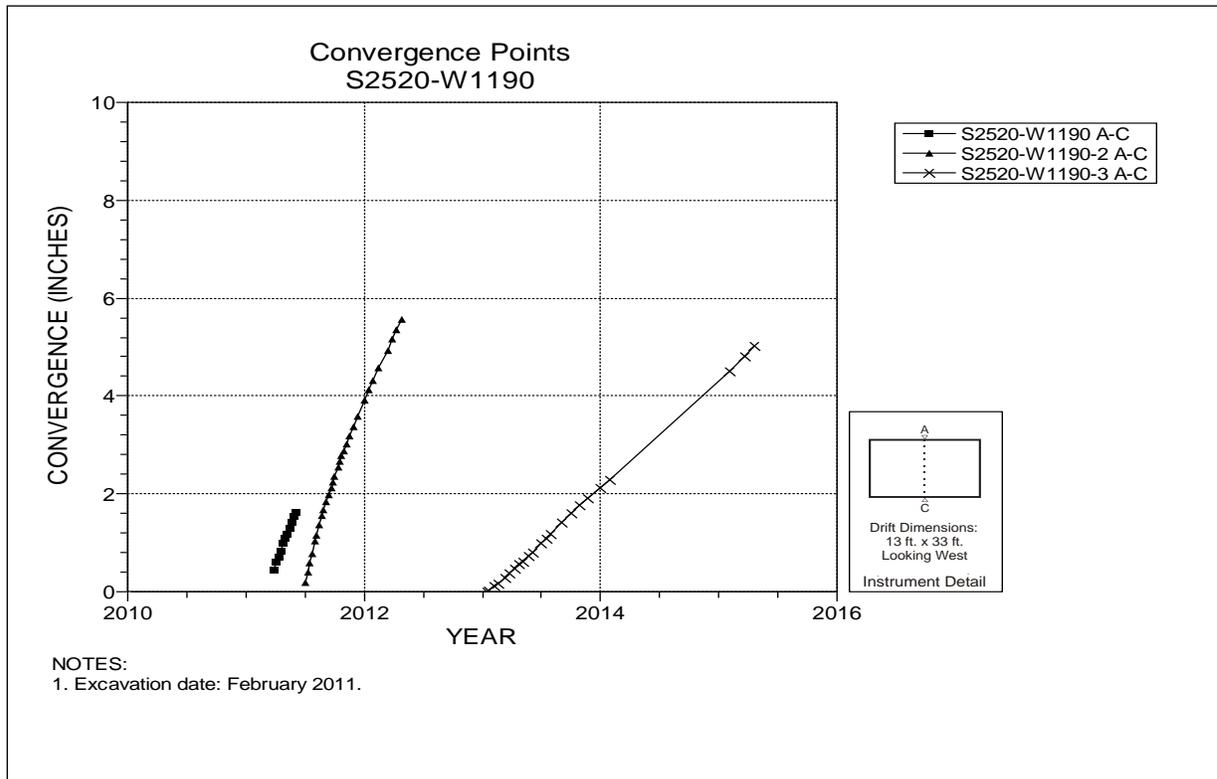


Figure 5-88 Convergence Point Array –  
S2520 W1190 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

**Table 5-8**  
**Panel 8 Data Analysis**

Convergence Points									
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Last Reading 2014 to 2015		Cumulative Displacement (inches)	Closure Rate 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Closure Rate <sup>4</sup> 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent <sup>4</sup>	Comments
			Date	Inches					
S1600-W285 A-C	S1600-W285	5-89	05/05/15	3.242	3.242	1.8	3.8	-52%	
S1600-W390 A-C	S1600-W390	5-90	05/05/15	5.880	5.880	3.2	7.1	-55%	
S1600-W455 A-C	S1600-W455	5-91	05/05/15	7.002	7.002	3.5	10.9	-68%	
S1600-W520 A-C	S1600-W520	5-92	05/05/15	9.245	9.245	4.5	21.7	-79%	
W390-S1682 A-C	W390-S1682	5-93	05/05/15	6.420	6.420	3.4	9.4	-63%	
W390-S1765 A-C	W390-S1765	5-94	05/05/15	7.419	7.419	2.5	11.5	-78%	
W390-S1846 A-C	W390-S1846	5-95	05/05/15	6.198	6.198	3.3	10.6	-69%	
W520-S1682 A-C	W520-S1682	5-96	05/05/15	5.653	5.653	3.0	N/A	N/A	
W520-S1765 A-C	W520-S1765	5-97	05/05/15	6.432	6.432	3.5	N/A	N/A	
W520-S1846 A-C	W520-S1846	5-98	05/05/15	6.064	6.064	3.5	N/A	N/A	
S1950-W285 A-C	S1950-W285	5-99	05/05/15	2.624	2.624	1.5	3.0	-51%	
S1950-W390 A-C	S1950-W390	5-100	05/05/15	5.175	5.175	2.8	8.8	-68%	
S1950-W455 A-C	S1950-W455	5-101	05/05/15	6.411	6.411	3.4	15.2	-78%	
S1950-W520 A-C	S1950-W520	5-102	05/05/15	9.761	9.761	4.6	45.7	-90%	
S1950-W585 A-C	S1950-W585	5-103	05/05/15	7.269	7.269	3.7	19.3	-81%	
S1950-W660 A-C	S1950-W660	5-104	05/05/15	6.853	6.853	3.8	12.7	-70%	
S1950-W725 A-C	S1950-W725	5-105	05/05/15	6.134	6.134	3.2	10.1	-68%	
S1950-W790 A-C	S1950-W790	5-106	05/05/15	5.410	5.410	2.8	9.1	-69%	

<sup>4</sup> N/A – Insufficient data available to perform the calculation. This is usually due to the inability to read the instruments because of activities such as the removal of an instrument due to floor, rib or back trimming; locations blocked by equipment or waste disposal; installation timing, access issues, etc.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

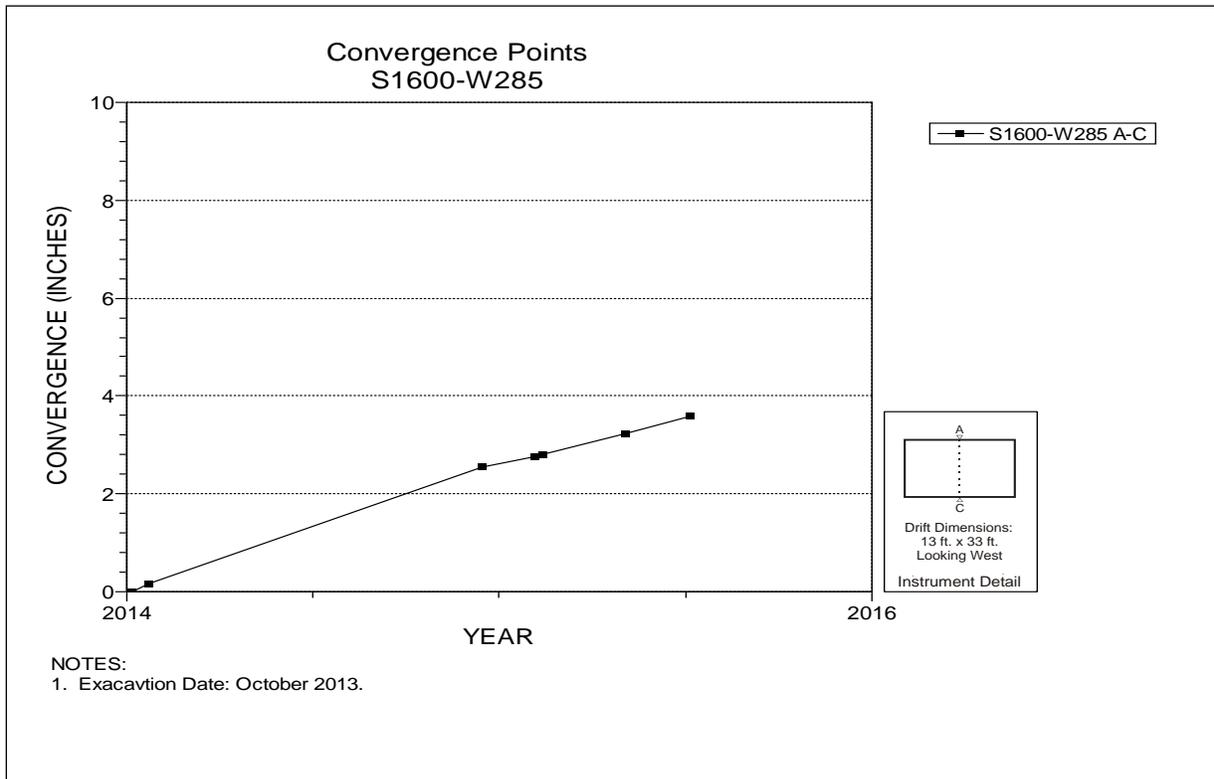


Figure 5-89 Convergence Point Array –  
Panel 8 Intake Drift at S1600 W285 – Roof to Floor

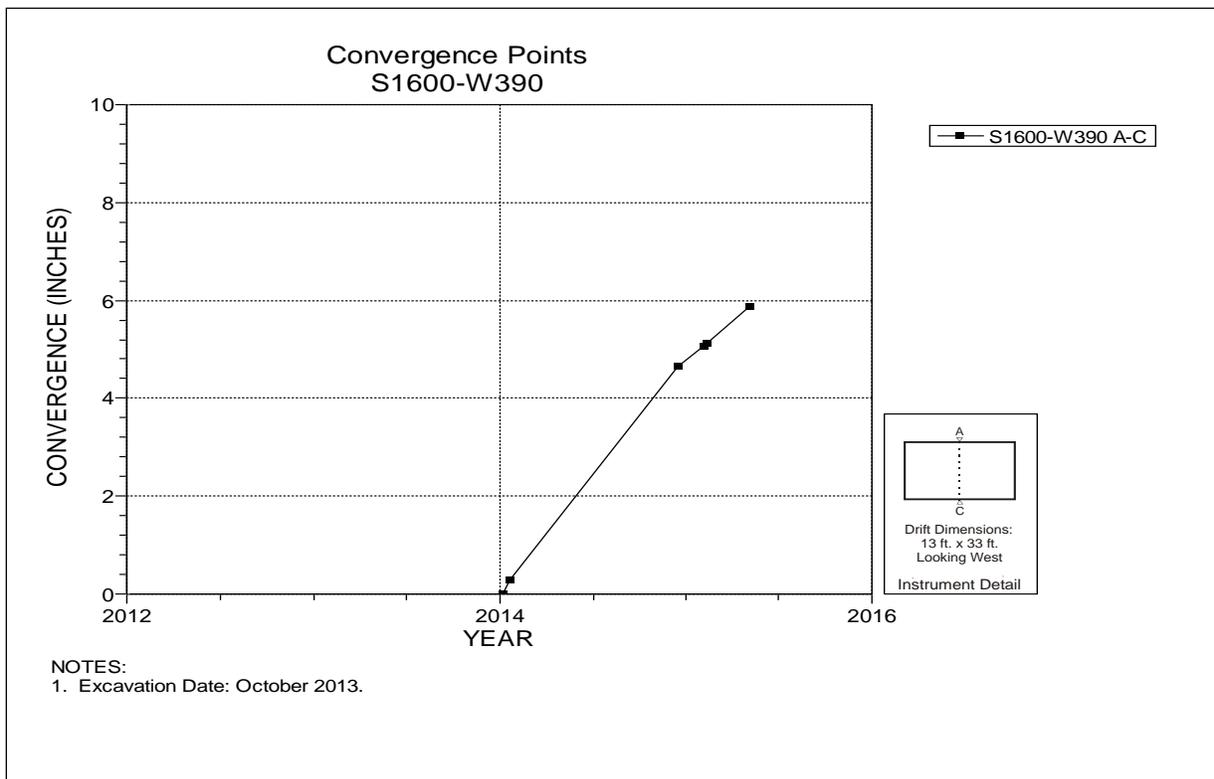


Figure 5-90 Convergence Point Array –  
Panel 8 Intake Drift at S1600 W390 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

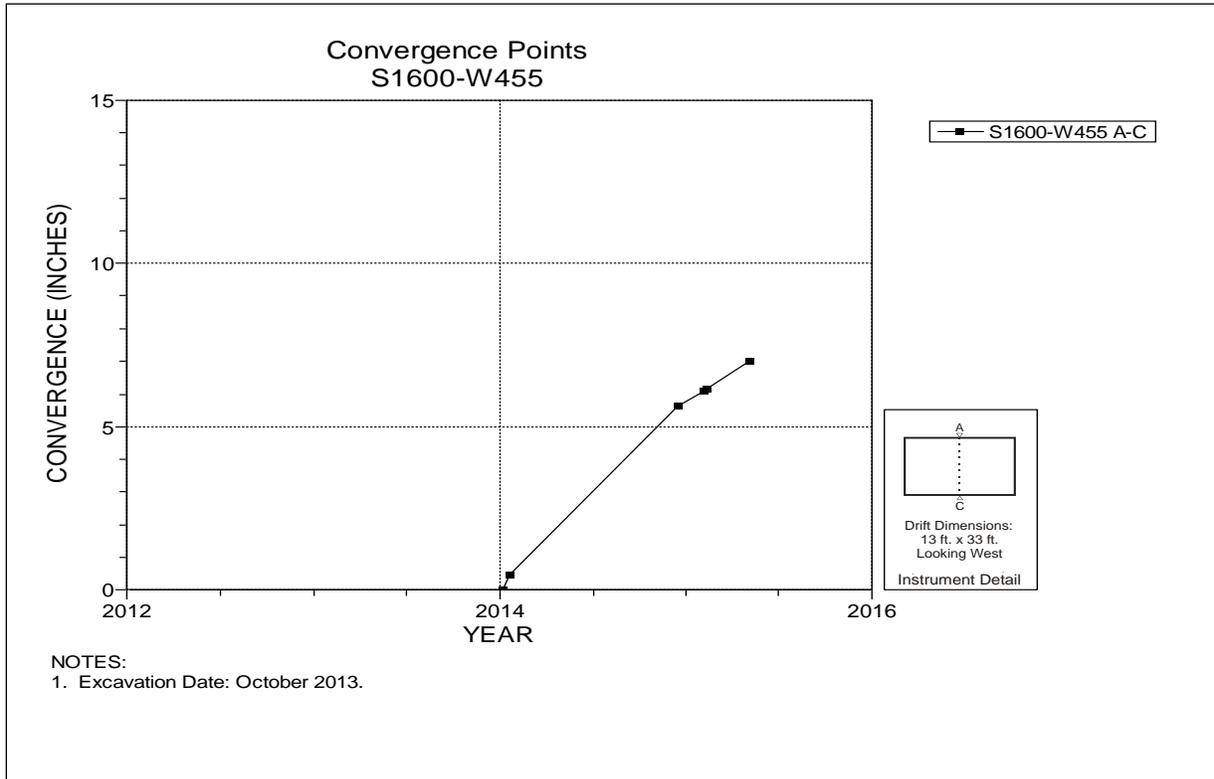


Figure 5-91 Convergence Point Array –  
Panel 8 Intake Drift at S1600 W455 – Roof to Floor

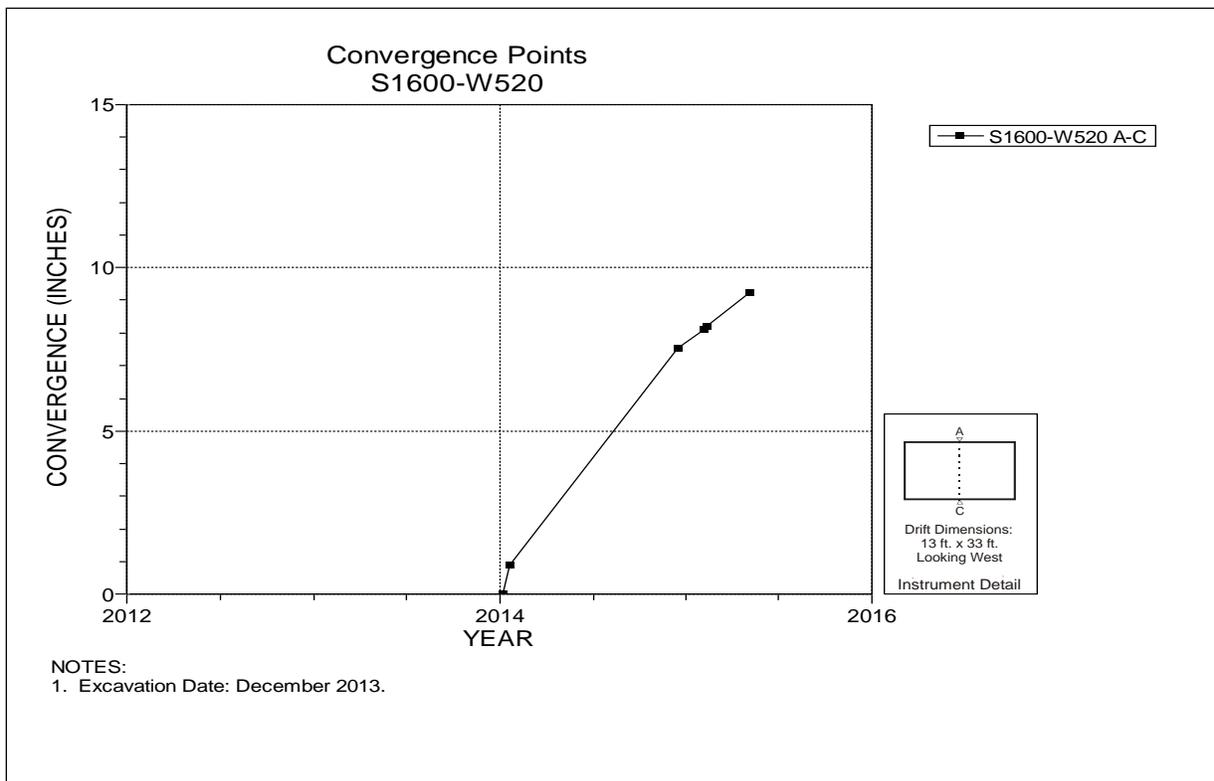


Figure 5-92 Convergence Point Array –  
Panel 8 Intake Drift at S1600 W520 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

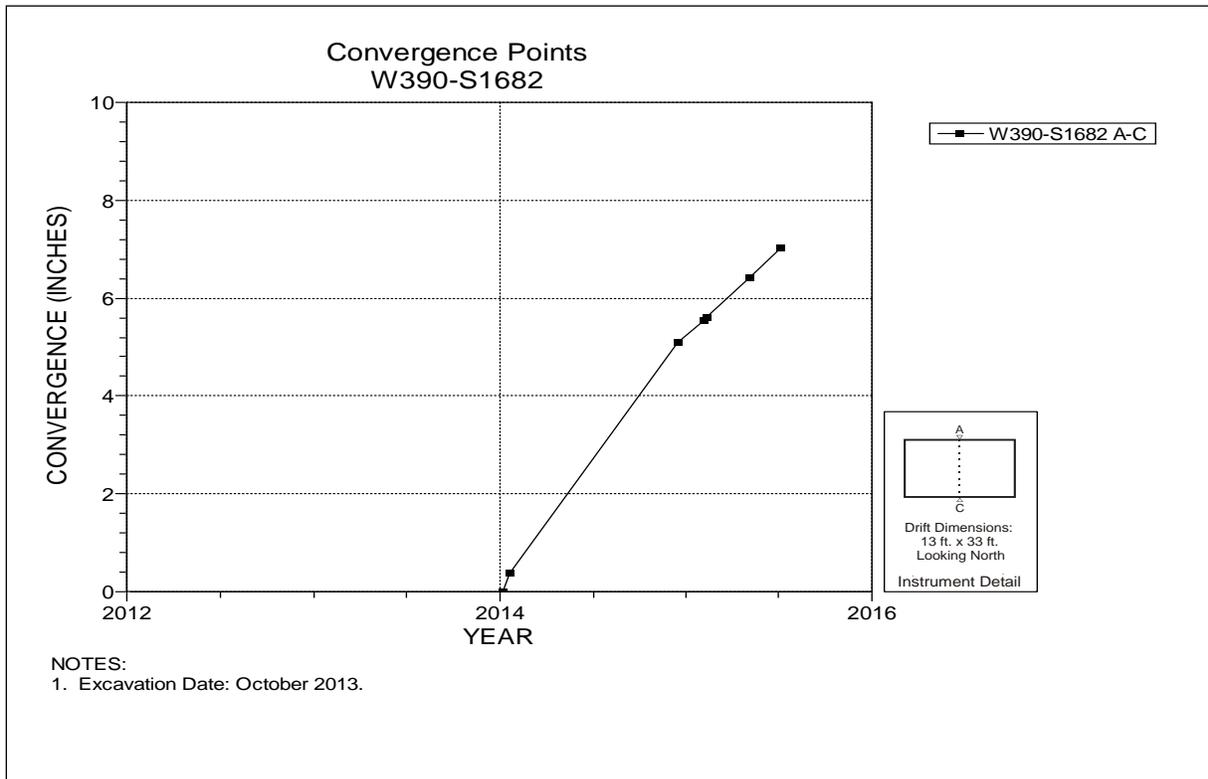


Figure 5-93 Convergence Point Array –  
Room 1 Panel 8 at W390 S1682 – Roof to Floor

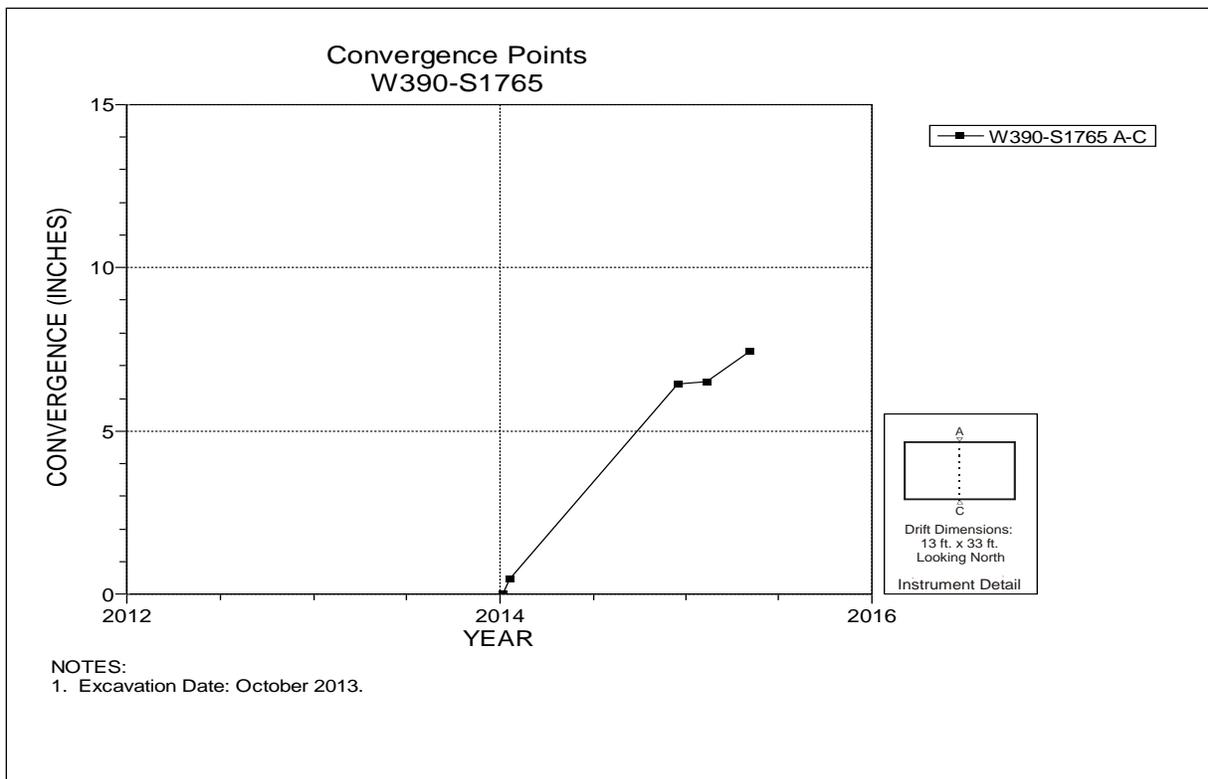


Figure 5-94 Convergence Point Array –  
Room 1 Panel 8 at W390 S1765 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

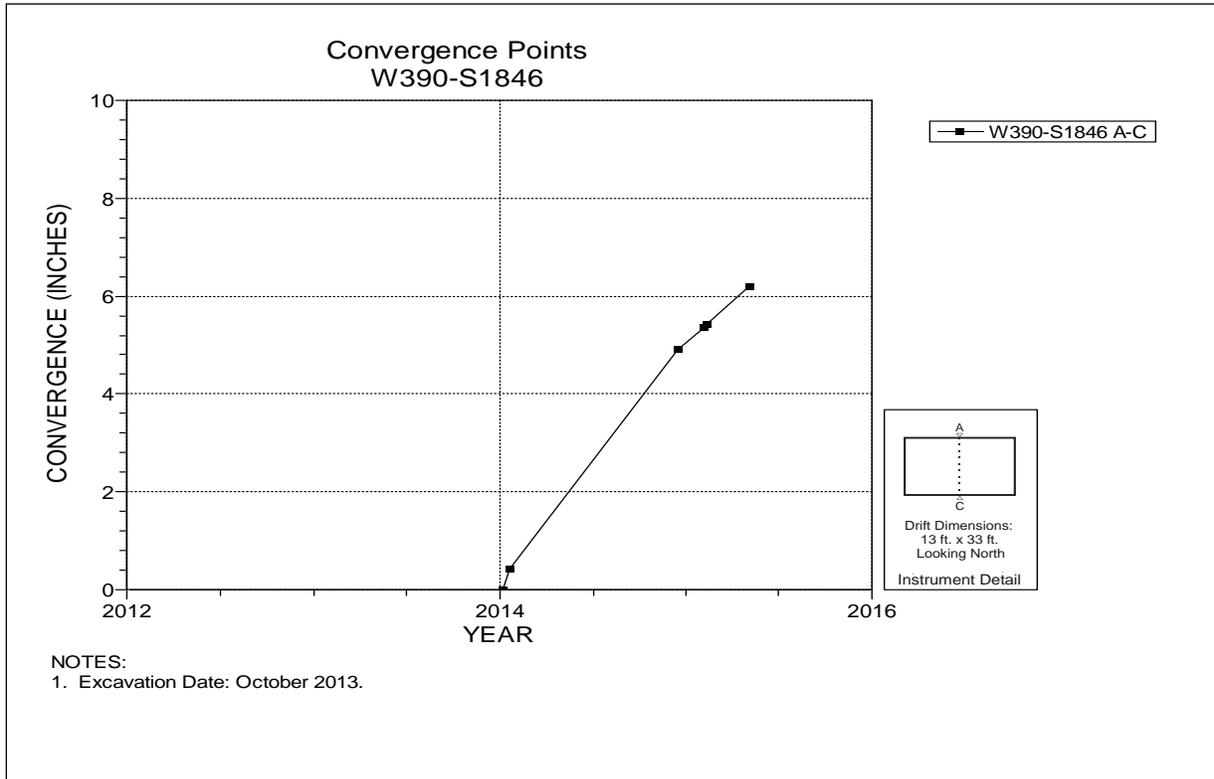


Figure 5-95 Convergence Point Array –  
 Room 1 Panel 8 at W390 S1846 – Roof to Floor

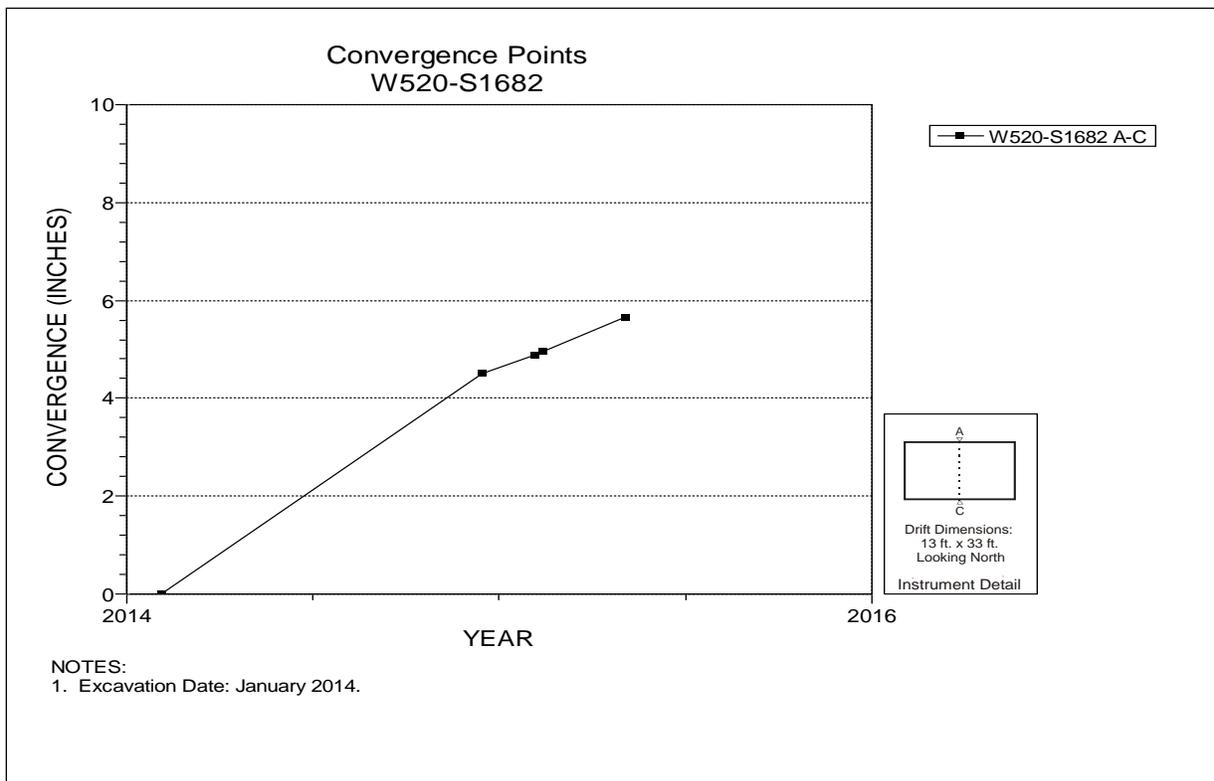
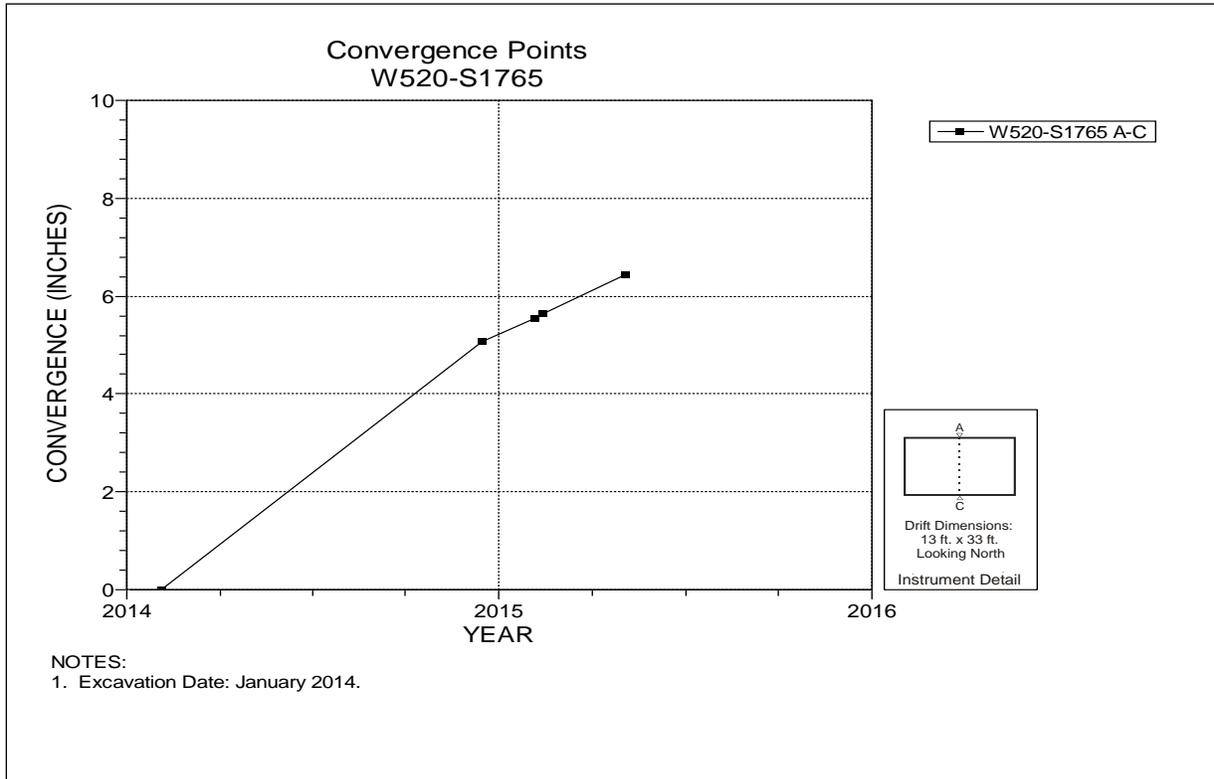
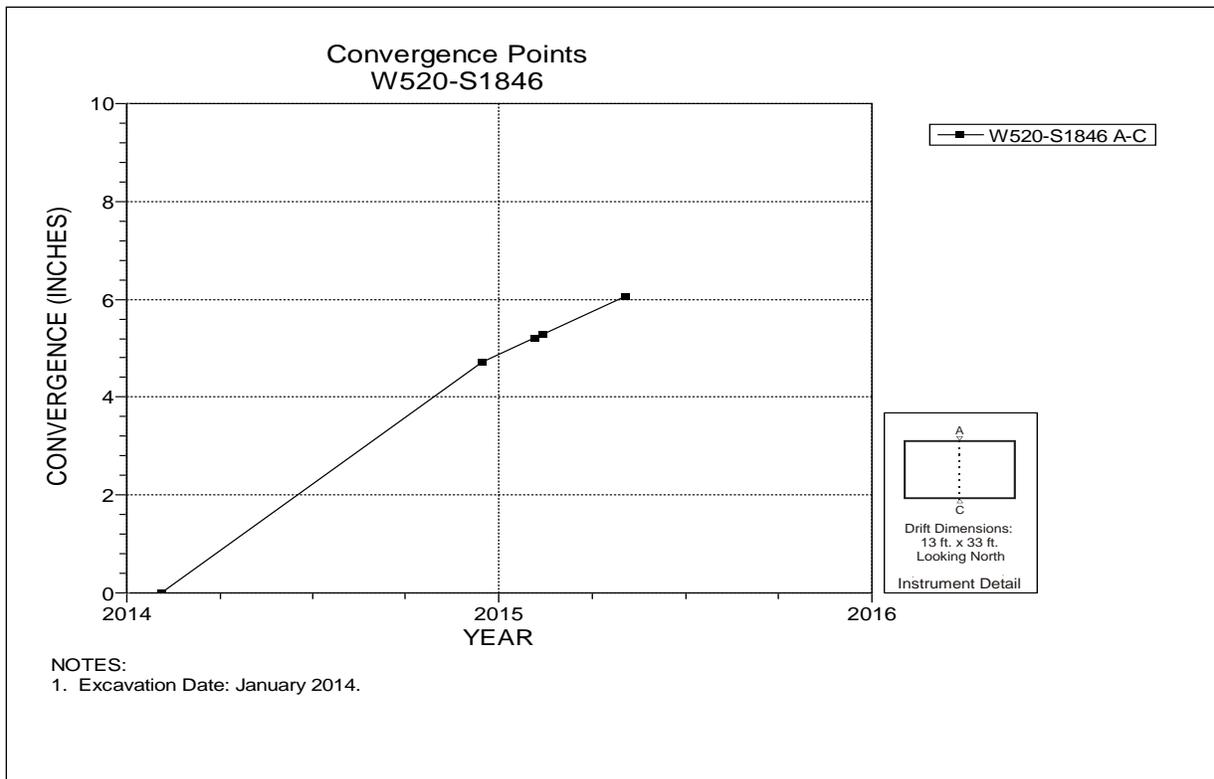


Figure 5-96 Convergence Point Array –  
 Room 2 Panel 8 at W520 S1682 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**



**Figure 5-97 Convergence Point Array –  
 Room 2 Panel 8 at W520 S1765 – Roof to Floor**



**Figure 5-98 Convergence Point Array –  
 Room 2 Panel 8 at W520 S1846 – Roof to Floor**

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

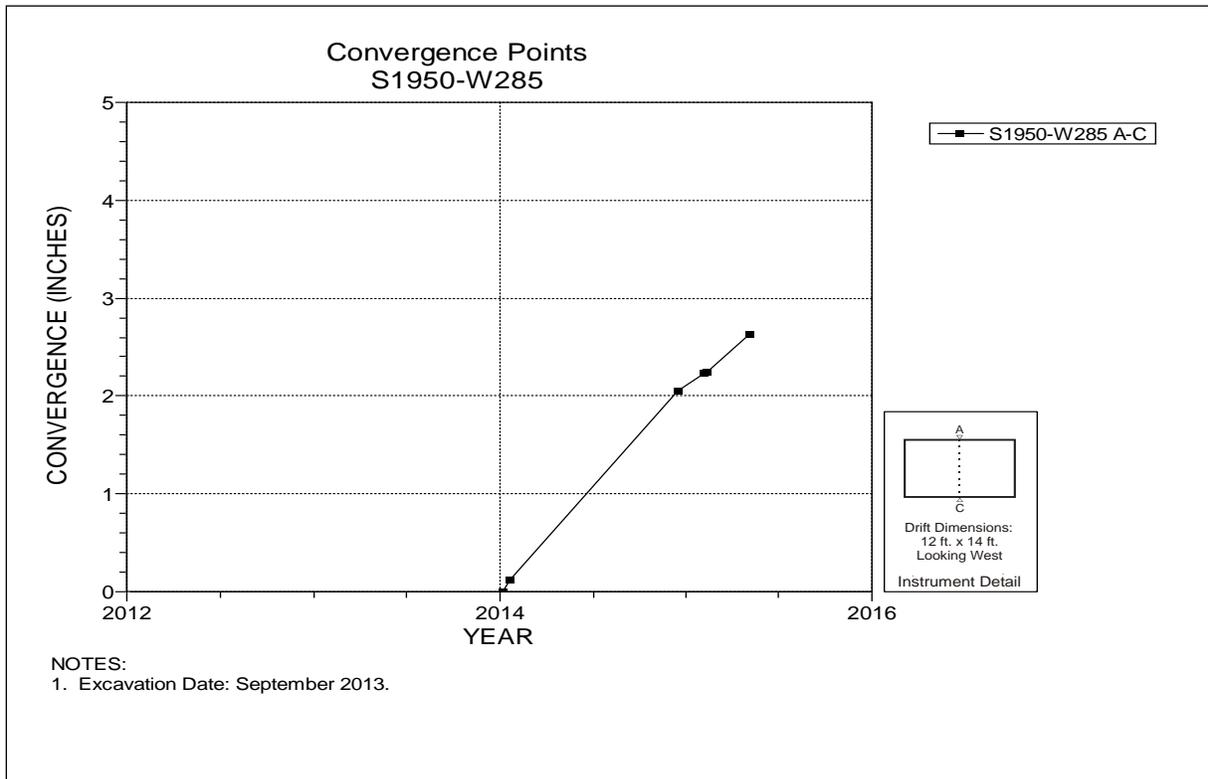


Figure 5-99 Convergence Point Array –  
Panel 8 Exhaust Drift at S1950 W285 – Roof to Floor

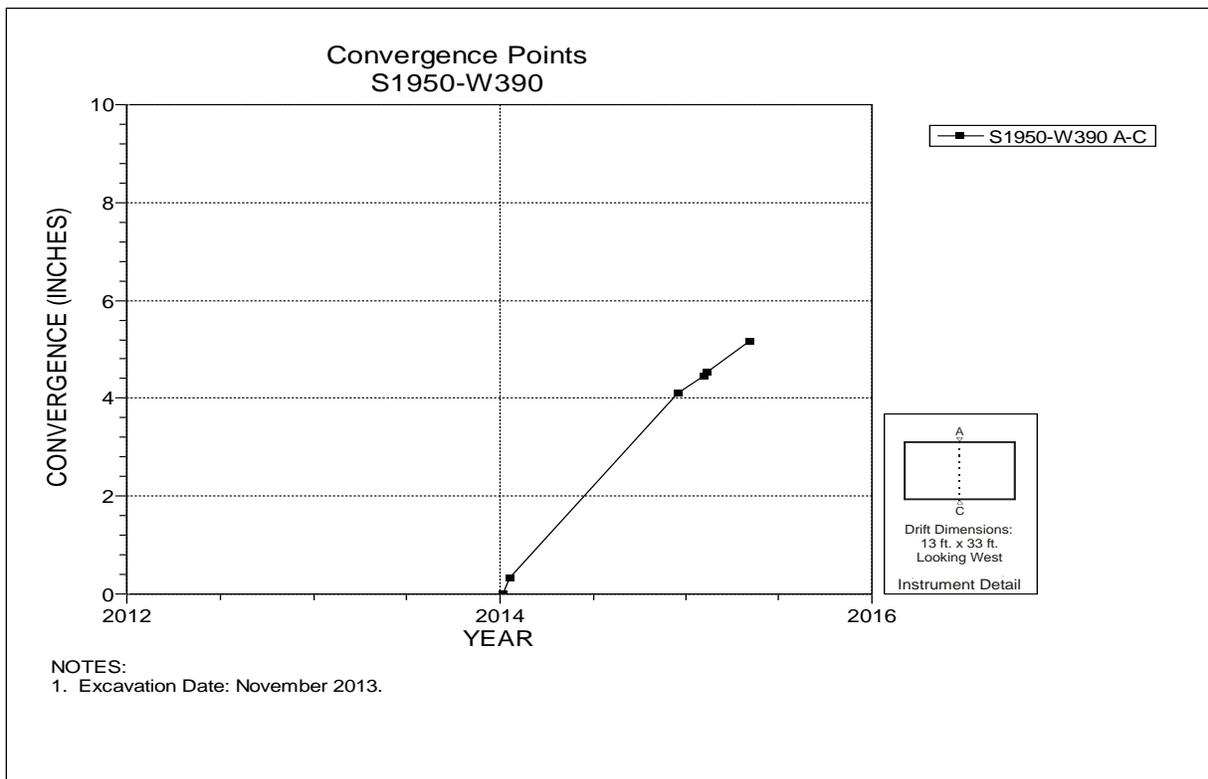
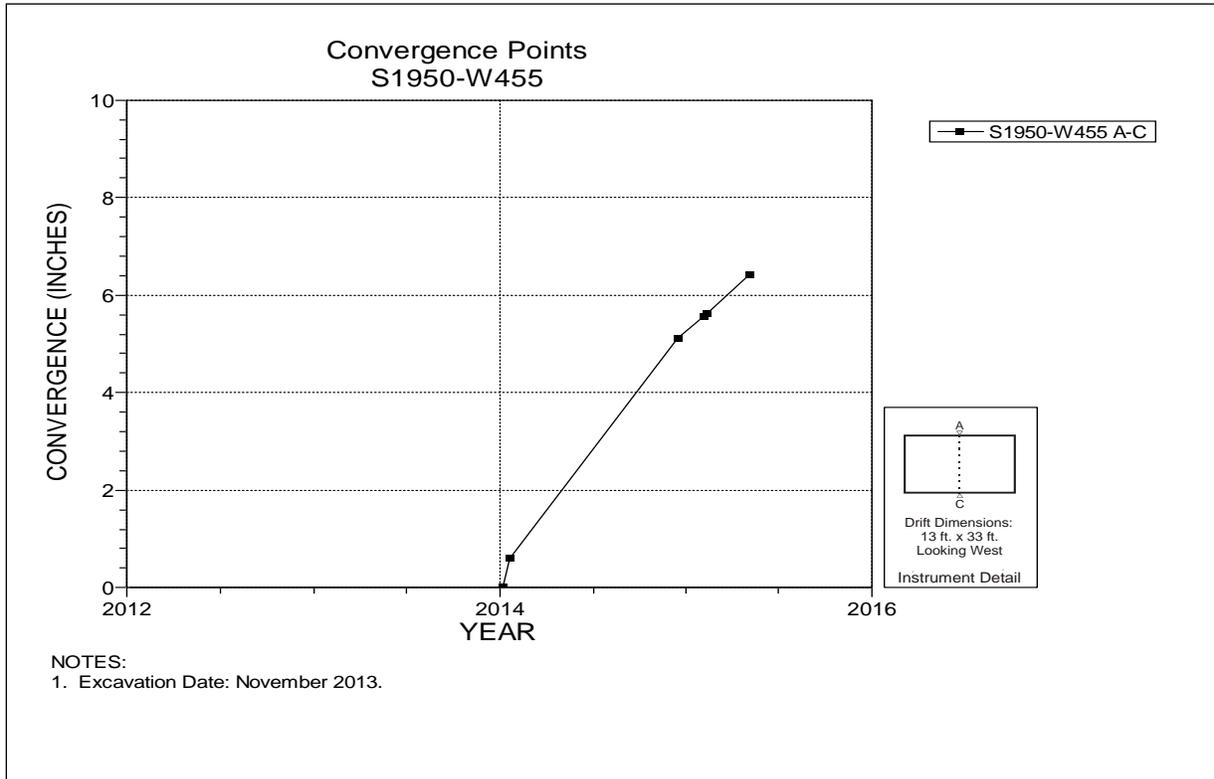
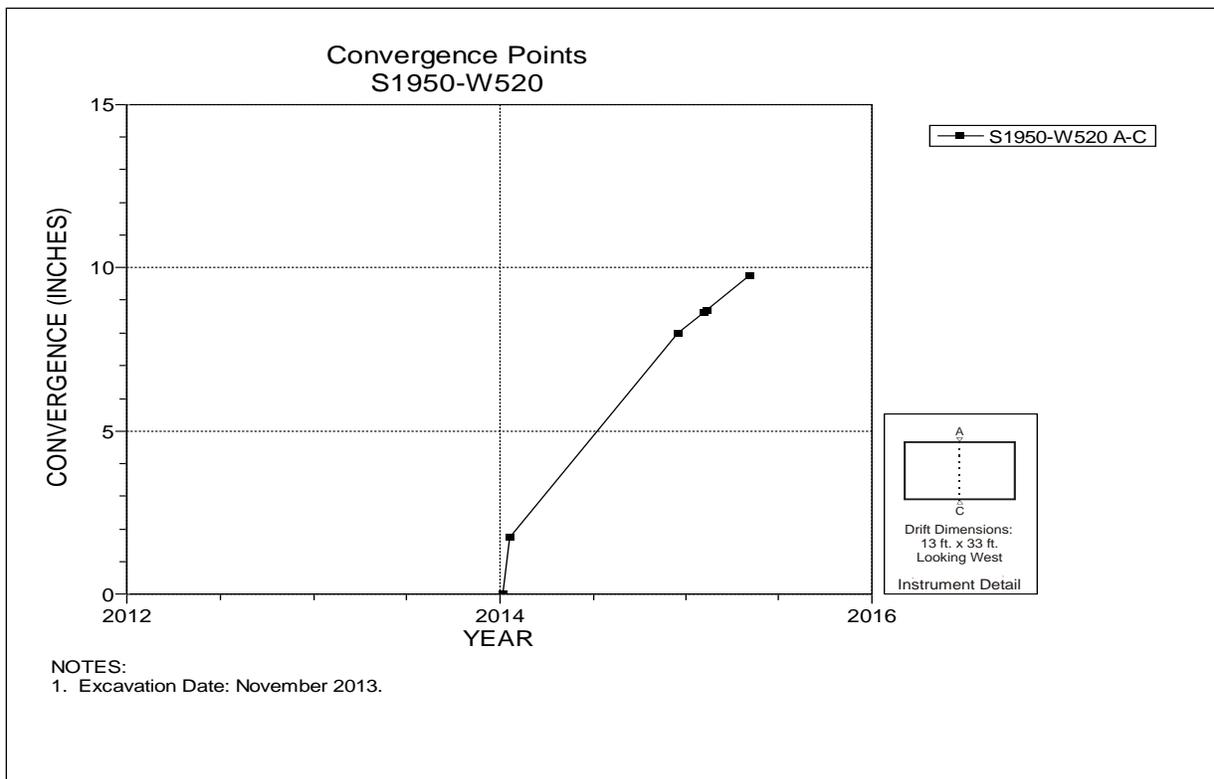


Figure 5-100 Convergence Point Array –  
Panel 8 Exhaust Drift at S1950 W390 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

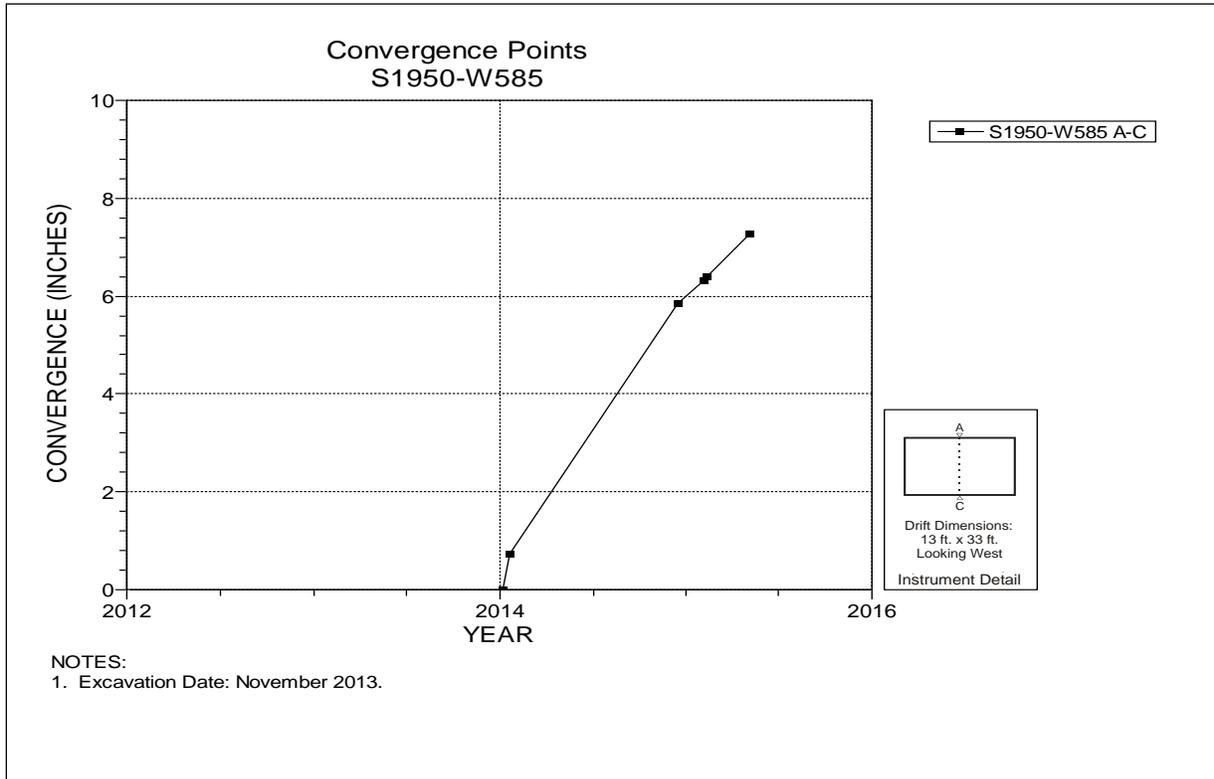


**Figure 5-101 Convergence Point Array –  
Panel 8 Exhaust Drift at S1950 W455 – Roof to Floor**

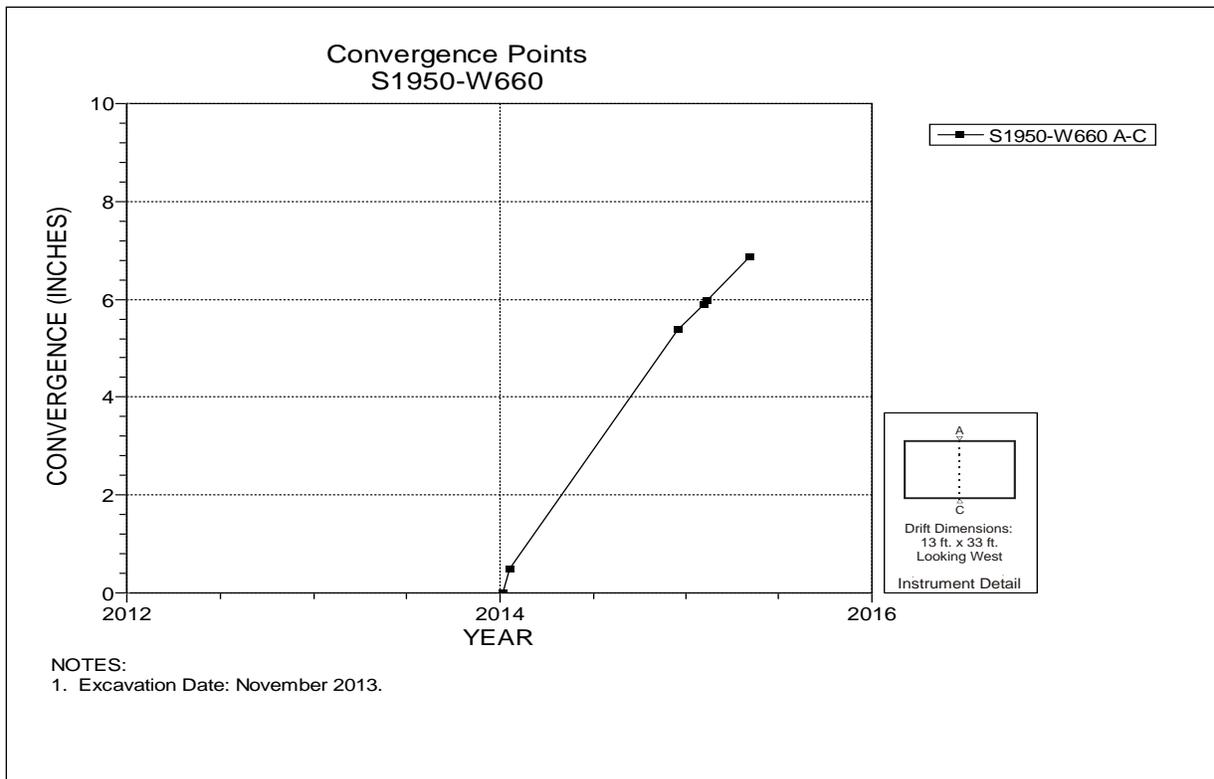


**Figure 5-102 Convergence Point Array –  
Panel 8 Exhaust Drift at S1950 W520 – Roof to Floor**

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**



**Figure 5-103 Convergence Point Array –  
Panel 8 Exhaust Drift at S1950 W585 – Roof to Floor**



**Figure 5-104 Convergence Point Array –  
Panel 8 Exhaust Drift at S1950 W660 – Roof to Floor**

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

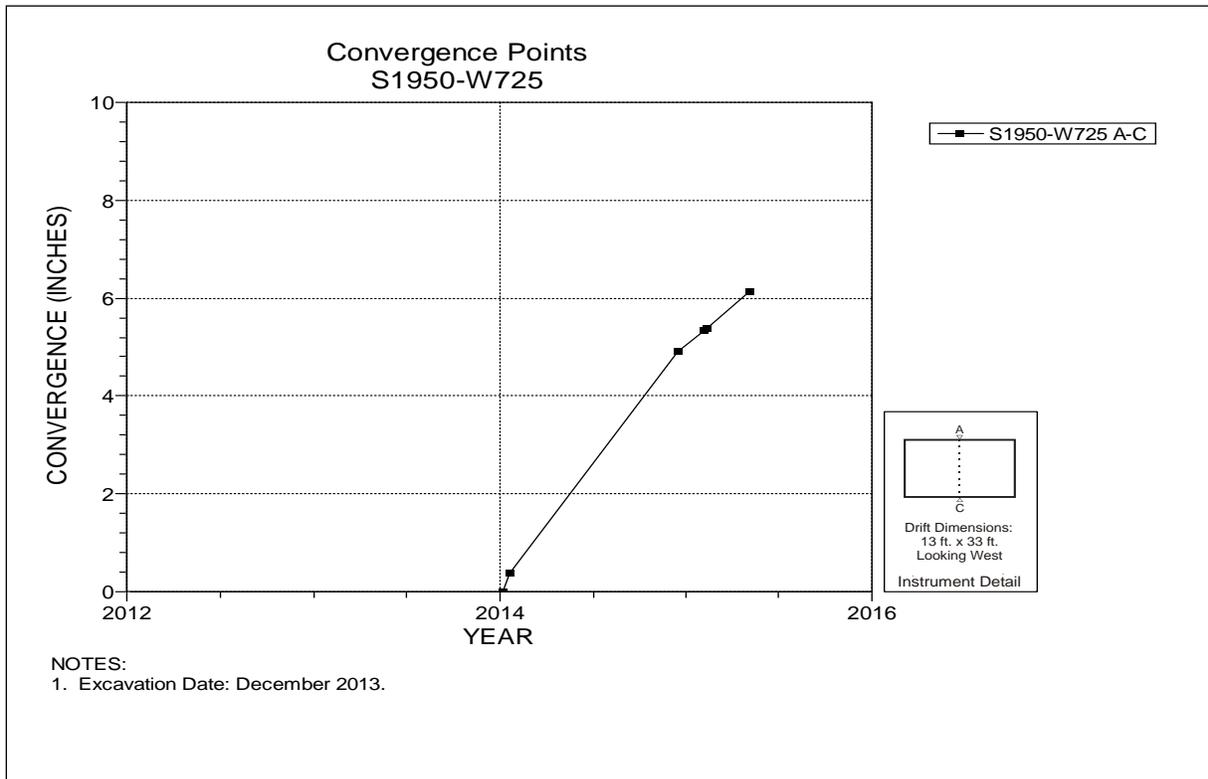


Figure 5-105 Convergence Point Array –  
Panel 8 Exhaust Drift at S1950 W725 – Roof to Floor

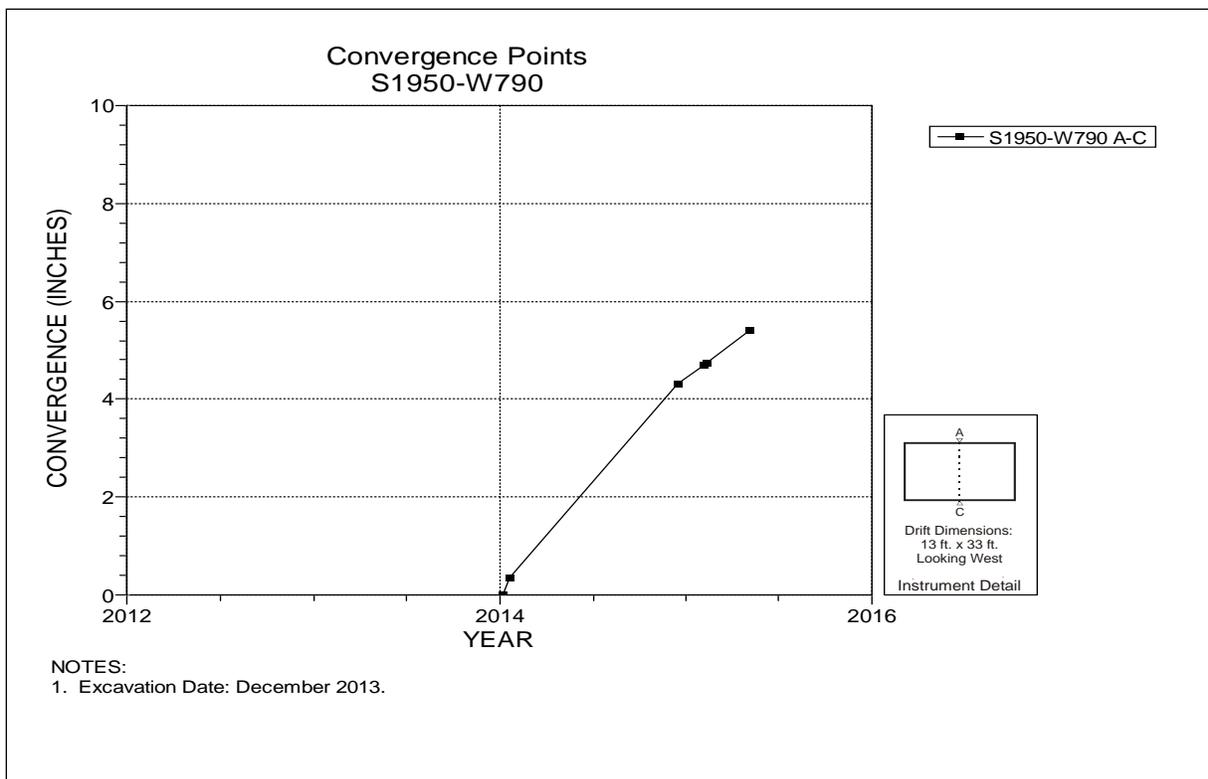


Figure 5-106 Convergence Point Array –  
Panel 8 Exhaust Drift at S1950 W790 – Roof to Floor

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## **6.0 Instrumentation Summary for the SDI Area**

This chapter presents a summary of the data collected from radial convergence points located in the Storage Disposal Investigations (SDI) area at the WIPP. Table 6-1 presents data and analysis of the access drifts associated with the SDI area. Plots of the instrument data are presented as Figures 6-1 through 6-49.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

**Table 6-1**  
**SDI Data Analysis**

Convergence Points									
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Last Reading 2014 to 2015		Cumulative Displacement (inches)	Closure Rate 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Closure Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent	Comments
			Date	Inches					
E540-N55 A-C	E540-N55	6-1	05/14/15	3.779	3.779	1.3	2.1	-38%	
E540-N128 A-C	E540-N128	6-2	05/14/15	4.172	4.172	1.5	2.3	-35%	
E540-N200 A-C	E540-N200	6-3	05/14/15	4.474	4.474	1.6	2.5	-36%	
E540-N275 A-C	E540-N275	6-4	05/14/15	4.282	4.282	1.6	2.3	-30%	
E540-N350-2 A-C	E540-N350	6-5	05/14/15	4.350	4.350	1.6	2.4	-33%	
E540-N425 A-C	E540-N425	6-6	05/14/15	4.500	4.500	1.6	2.5	-36%	
E540-N500-2 A-C	E540-N500	6-7	05/14/15	4.697	4.697	1.7	2.6	-35%	
E540-N570 A-C	E540-N570	6-8	05/14/15	4.904	4.904	1.8	2.7	-33%	
E540-N640-2 A-C	E540-N640	6-9	05/14/15	5.045	5.045	1.8	2.8	-36%	
E540-N710 A-C	E540-N710	6-10	05/14/15	4.370	4.370	1.5	2.5	-40%	
E540-N860 A-C	E540-N860	6-11	05/14/15	4.356	4.356	1.4	2.3	-39%	
E540-S17 A-C	E540-S17	6-12	05/14/15	3.193	3.193	1.1	1.8	-38%	
E540-S90 A-C	E540-S90	6-13	05/14/15	4.49	4.49	1.6	2.6	-39%	
E690-N55-2 A-C	E690-N55	6-14	05/14/15	3.858	3.858	1.4	2.2	-36%	
E690-N128-2 A-C	E690-N128	6-15	05/14/15	4.143	4.143	1.4	2.4	-42%	
E690-N200-2 A-C	E690-N200	6-16	05/14/15	5.773	5.773	2.2	3.4	-35%	
E690-N275-2 A-C	E690-N275	6-17	05/14/15	4.759	4.759	1.7	2.8	-39%	
E690-N350-2 A-C	E690-N350	6-18	05/14/15	6.627	6.627	2.4	4.0	-40%	
E690-N425-2 A-C	E690-N425	6-19	05/14/15	5.004	5.004	1.8	3.0	-40%	
E690-N500-2 A-C	E690-N500	6-20	05/14/15	6.765	6.765	2.4	4.1	-41%	
E690-N570-2 A-C	E690-N570	6-21	05/14/15	4.155	4.155	1.8	3.0	-40%	
E690-N640-2 A-C	E690-N640	6-22	05/14/15	4.185	4.185	1.8	3.0	-40%	
E690-N710 A-C	E690-N710	6-23	05/14/15	3.754	3.754	1.6	2.9	-45%	
E690-S17-2 A-C	E690-S17	6-24	05/14/15	3.845	3.845	1.4	2.2	-38%	
E690-S90 A-C	E690-S90	6-25	05/14/15	4.096	4.096	1.5	2.4	-36%	
N780-E220-4 A-C	N780-E220	6-26	05/14/15	6.491	6.491	2.9	3.3	-12%	
N780-E300-3 A-C	N780-E300	6-27	05/14/15	4.928	4.928	1.8	2.4	-25%	

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-16-3559, Vol. 2**

**Table 6-1, (continued)**  
**SDI Data Analysis**

Convergence Points, (continued)									
Field Tag	Location	Figure Number	Last Reading 2014 to 2015		Cumulative Displacement (inches)	Closure Rate <sup>4</sup> 2014 to 2015 (in/year)	Closure Rate 2013 to 2014 (in/year)	Rate Change Percent <sup>4</sup>	Comments
			Date	Inches					
N780-E420-2 A-C	N780-E420	6-28	05/14/15	4.586	4.586	1.5	2.3	-35%	
N780-E540-2 A-C	N780-E540	6-29	05/14/15	6.276	6.276	2.1	3.3	-36%	
N780-E615-2 A-C	N780-E615	6-30	05/14/15	4.661	4.661	1.7	2.7	-37%	
N780-E690-2 A-C	N780-E690	6-31	05/14/15	6.451	6.451	2.2	4.1	-46%	
N780-E768 A-C	N780-E768	6-32	05/14/15	5.952	5.952	1.7	3.7	-54%	
N780-E845 A-C	N780-E845	6-33	05/14/15	6.647	6.647	2.0	4.0	-50%	
N780-E922 A-C	N780-E922	6-34	05/14/15	6.980	6.980	2.0	4.4	-55%	
N780-E1050 A-C	N780-E1050	6-35	05/14/15	7.175	7.175	1.9	4.9	-61%	
N780-E1100 A-C	N780-E1100	6-36	05/14/15	7.489	7.489	1.9	5.0	-62%	
N780-E1150 A-C	N780-E1150	6-37	05/14/15	6.506	6.506	1.7	4.4	-61%	
N780-E1200 A-C	N780-E1200	6-38	05/14/15	6.575	6.575	1.7	4.4	-61%	
N780-E1250 A-C	N780-E1250	6-39	05/14/15	5.291	5.291	1.4	3.7	-62%	
N780-E1300 A-C	N780-E1300	6-40	05/14/15	2.457	2.457	1.1	2.4	-54%	
N940-E220-2 A-C	N940-E220	6-41	05/14/15	2.567	2.567	0.9	1.4	-36%	
N940-E300-2 A-C	N940-E300	6-42	05/14/15	3.110	3.110	1.1	1.6	-31%	
N940-E540-2 A-C	N940-E540	6-43	05/14/15	4.859	4.859	N/A	2.6	N/A	
N940-E615-2 A-C	N940-E615	6-44	05/14/15	4.997	4.997	1.5	2.7	-44%	
N940-E690-3 A-C	N940-E690	6-45	05/14/15	8.031	8.031	N/A	4.4	N/A	
N940-E768-2 A-C	N940-E768	6-46	05/14/15	4.231	4.231	N/A	3.8	N/A	
N940-E845-2 A-C	N940-E845	6-47	05/14/15	3.912	3.912	1.6	3.6	-56%	
N940-E922-2 A-C	N940-E922	6-48	05/14/15	4.166	4.166	1.7	3.9	-56%	
S90-E615 A-C	S90-E615	6-49	05/14/15	3.659	3.659	1.3	2.1	-38%	

<sup>4</sup> N/A – Insufficient data available to perform the calculation. This is usually due to the inability to read the instruments because of activities such as the removal of an instrument due to floor, rib or back trimming; locations blocked by equipment or waste disposal; installation timing, access issues, etc.

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2**

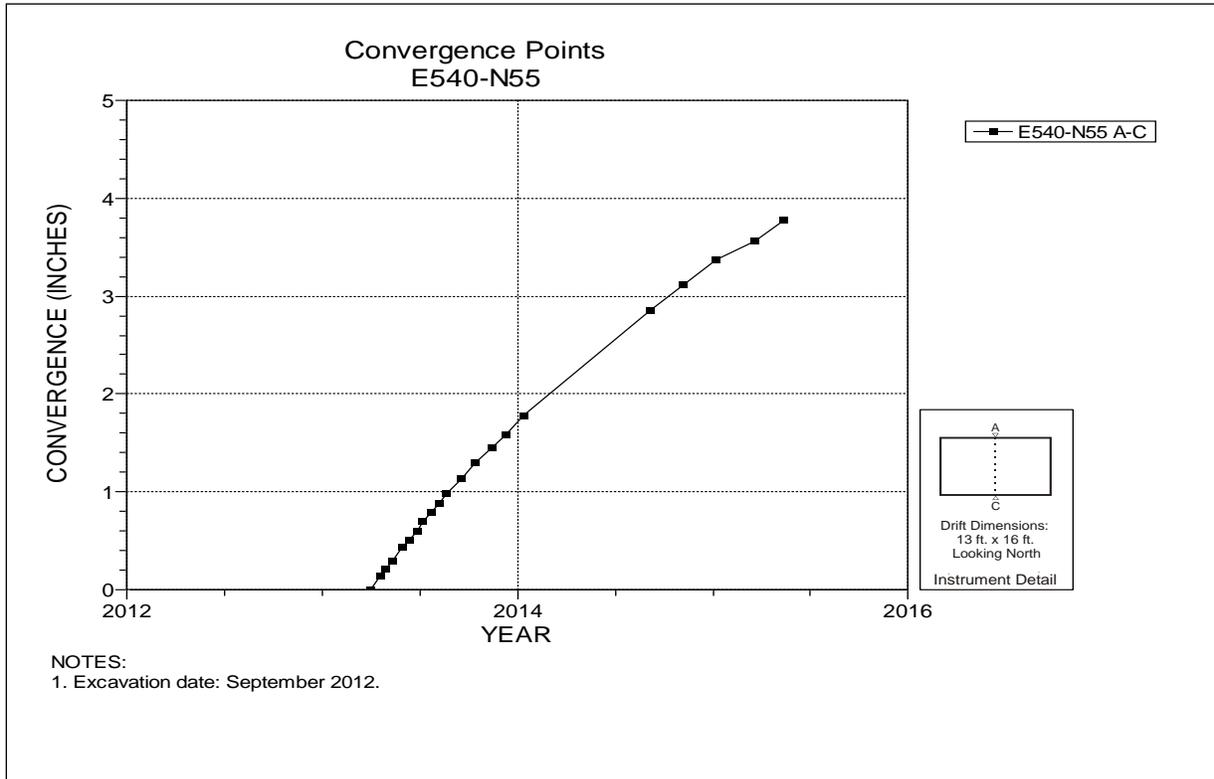


Figure 6-1 Convergence Point Array –  
E540 N55 – Roof to Floor

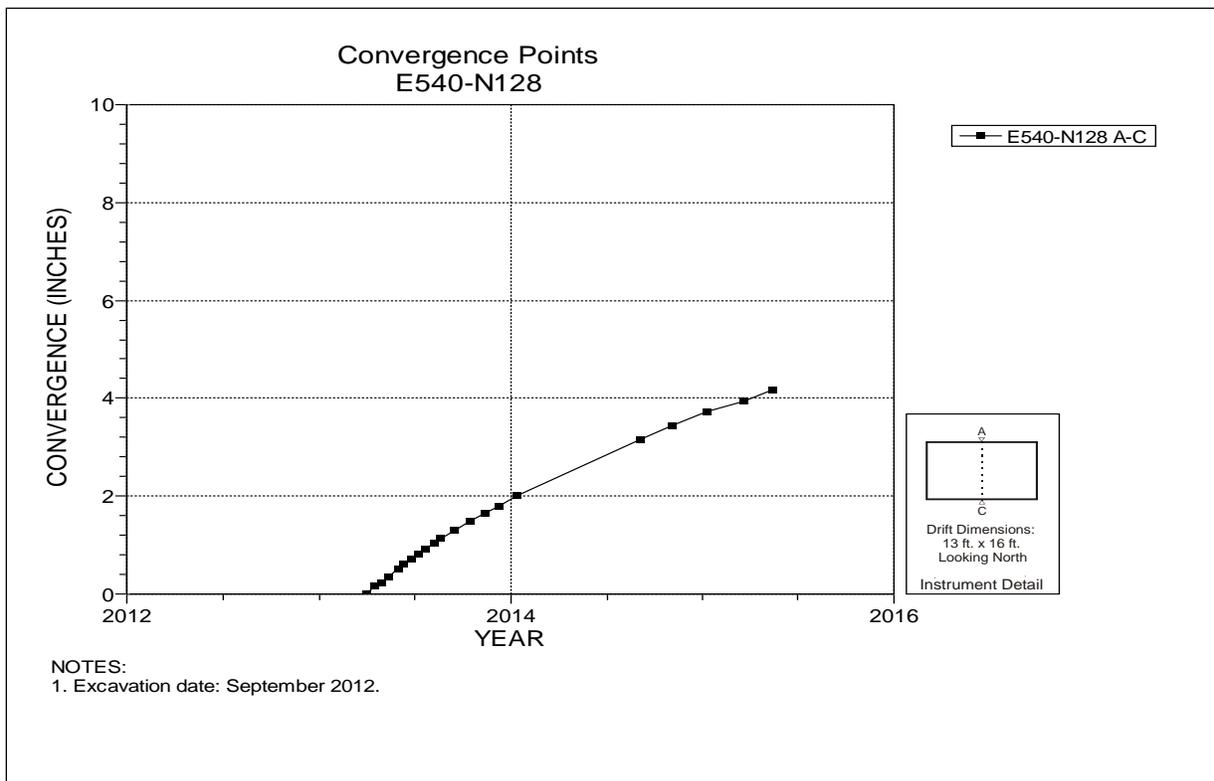


Figure 6-2 Convergence Point Array –  
E540 N128 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2**

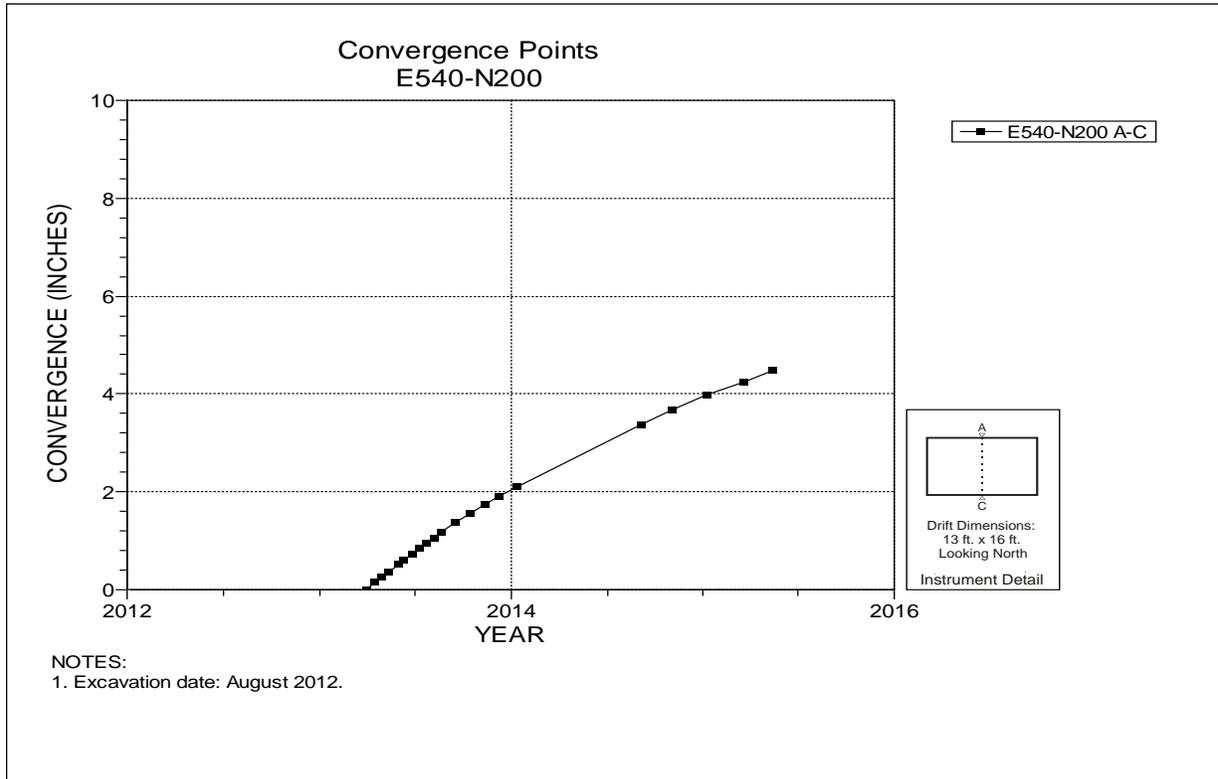


Figure 6-3 Convergence Point Array –  
E540 N200 – Roof to Floor

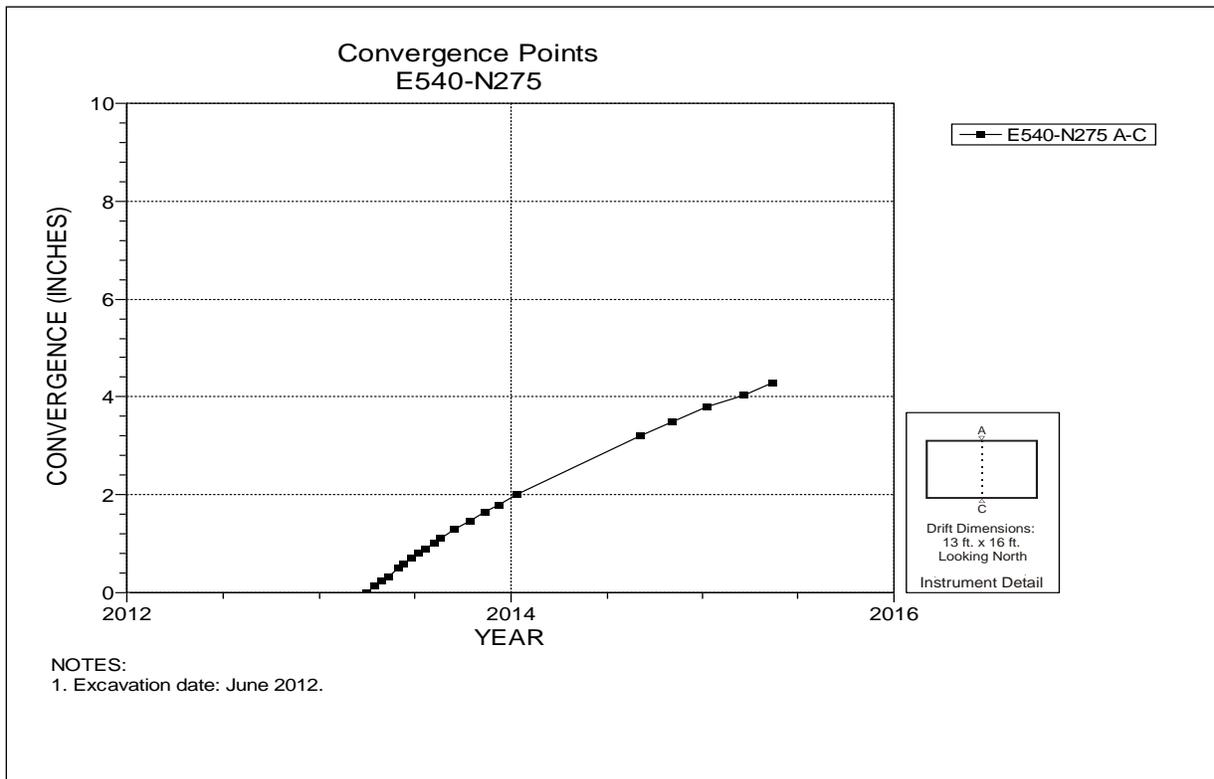
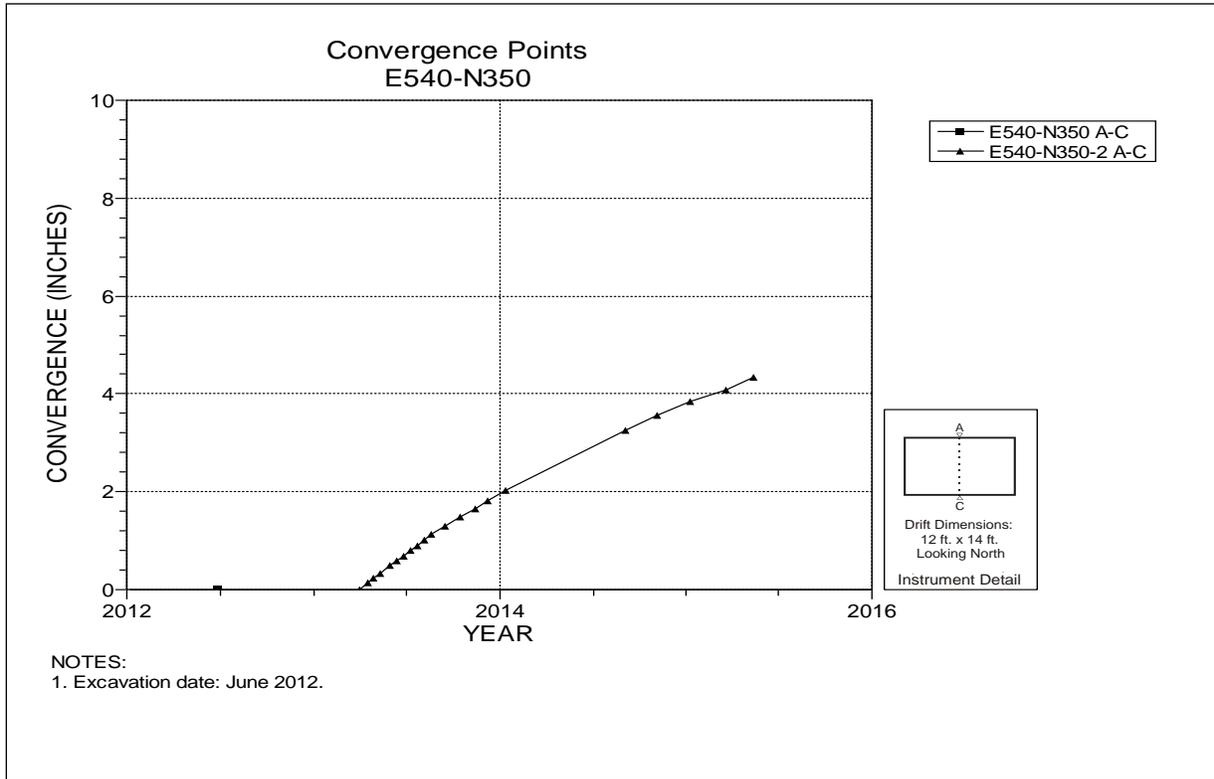
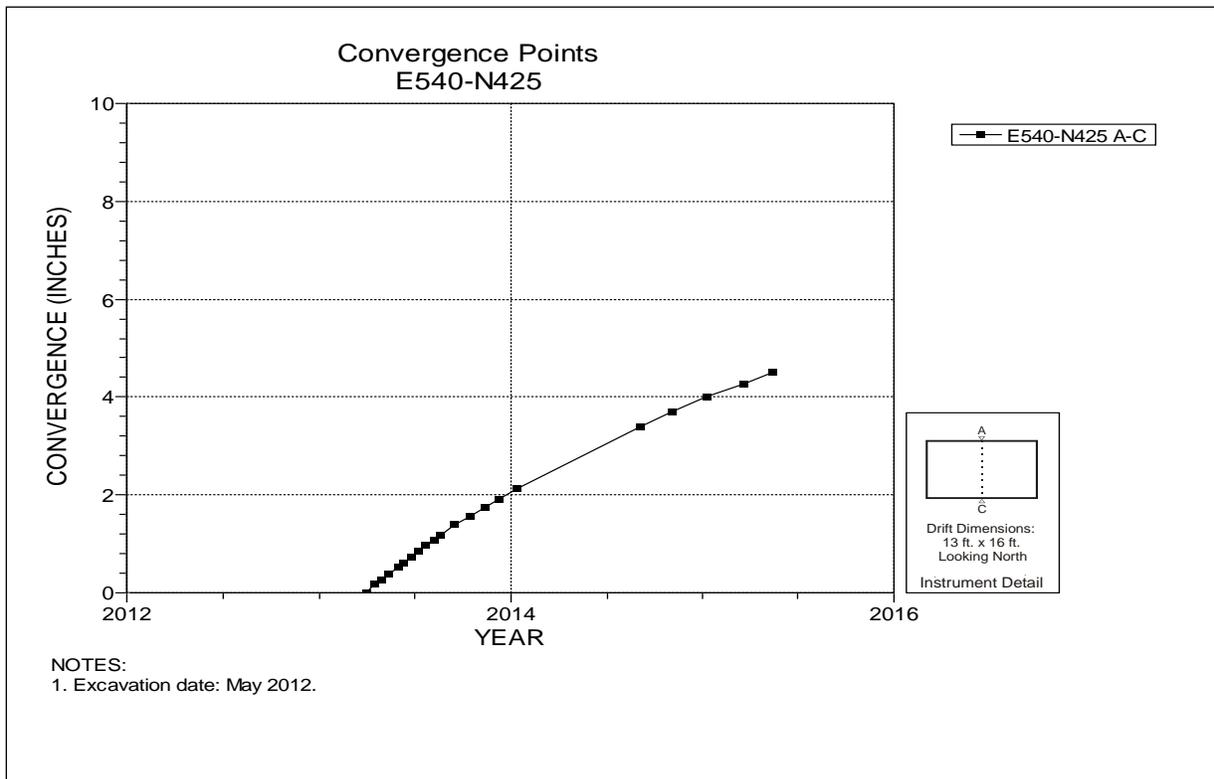


Figure 6-4 Convergence Point Array –  
E540 N275 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2**



**Figure 6-5 Convergence Point Array –  
E540 N350 – Roof to Floor**



**Figure 6-6 Convergence Point Array –  
E540 N425 – Roof to Floor**

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2**

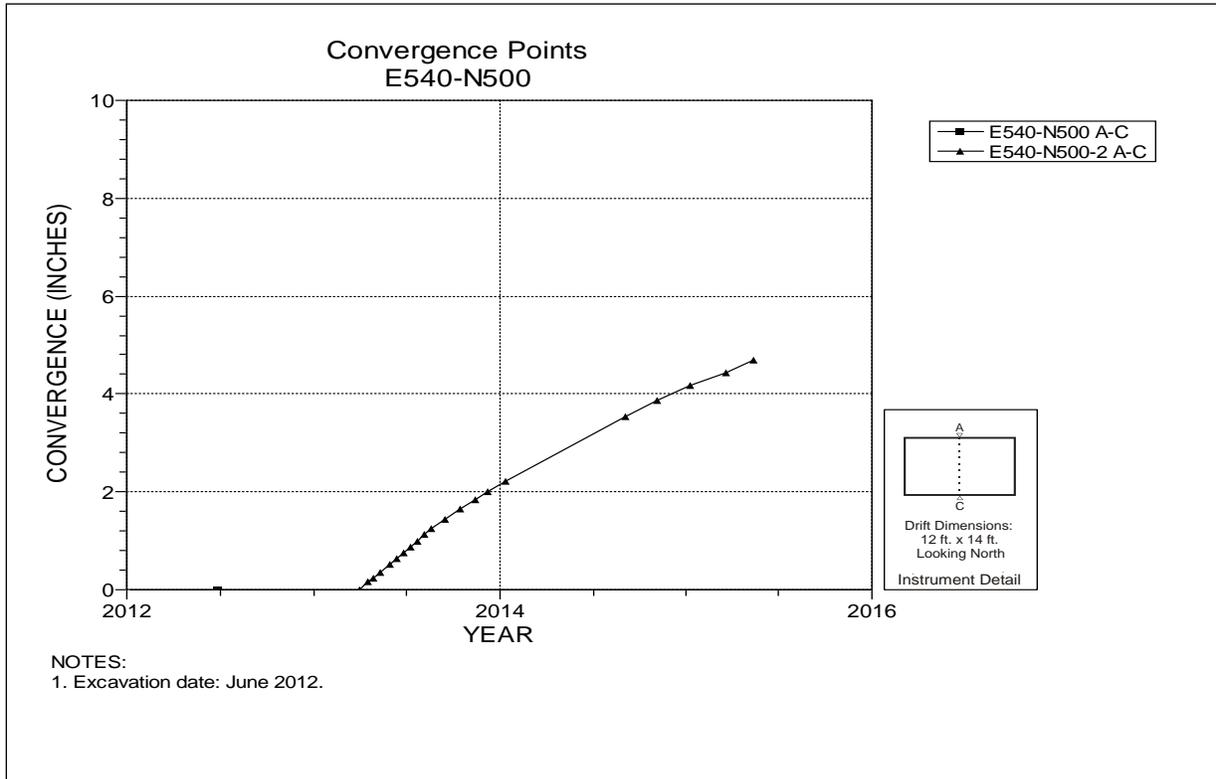


Figure 6-7 Convergence Point Array –  
E540 N500 – Roof to Floor

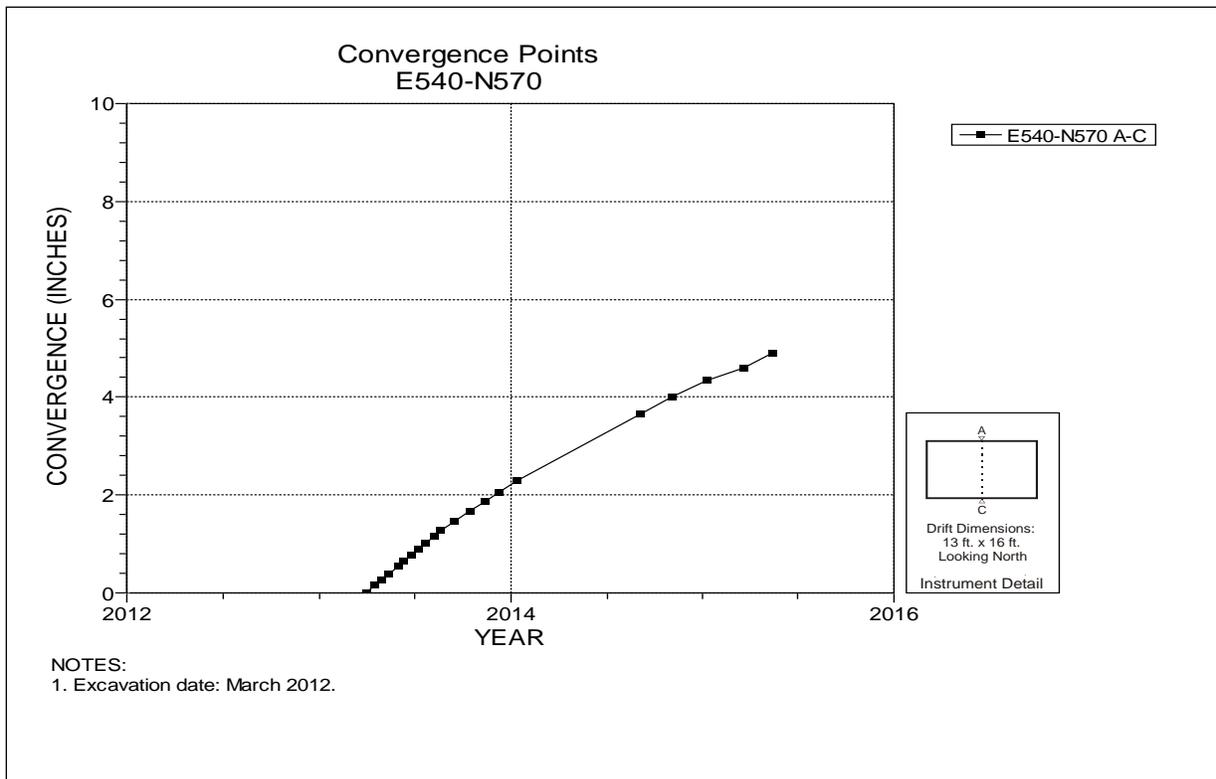


Figure 6-8 Convergence Point Array –  
E540 N570 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2**

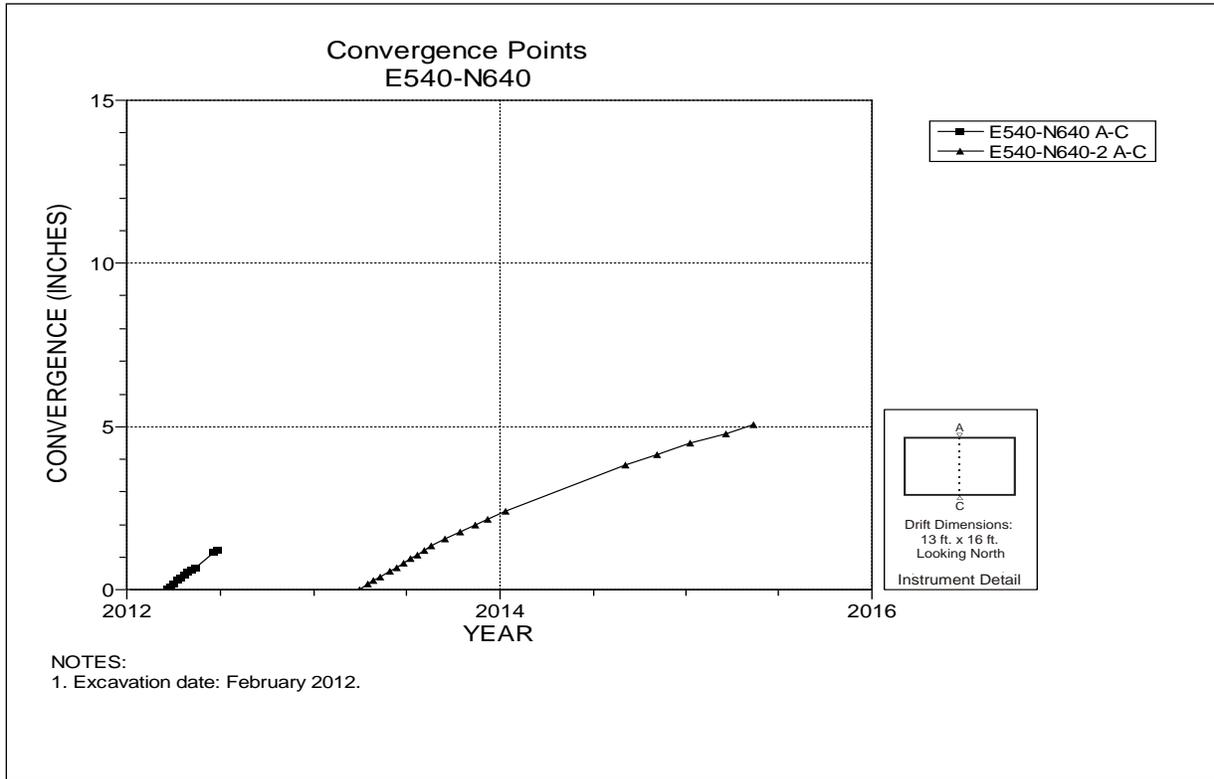


Figure 6-9 Convergence Point Array –  
E540 N640 – Roof to Floor

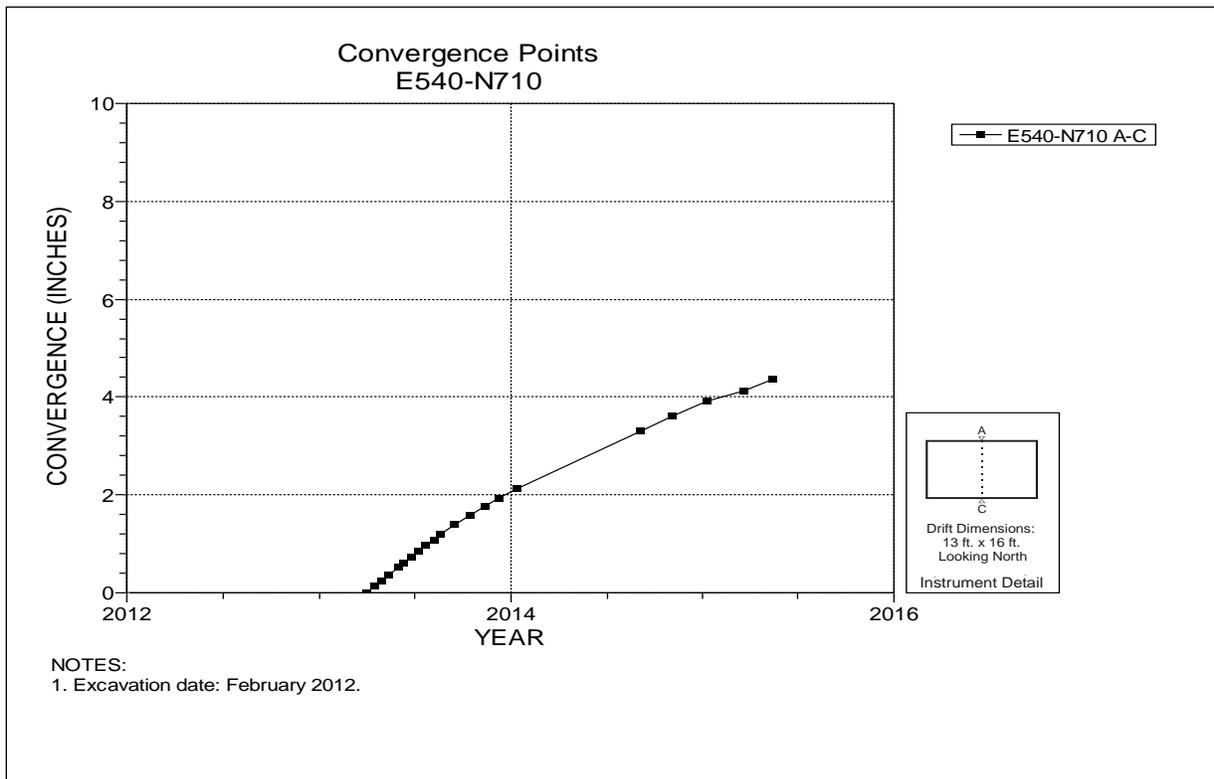


Figure 6-10 Convergence Point Array –  
E540 N710 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2**

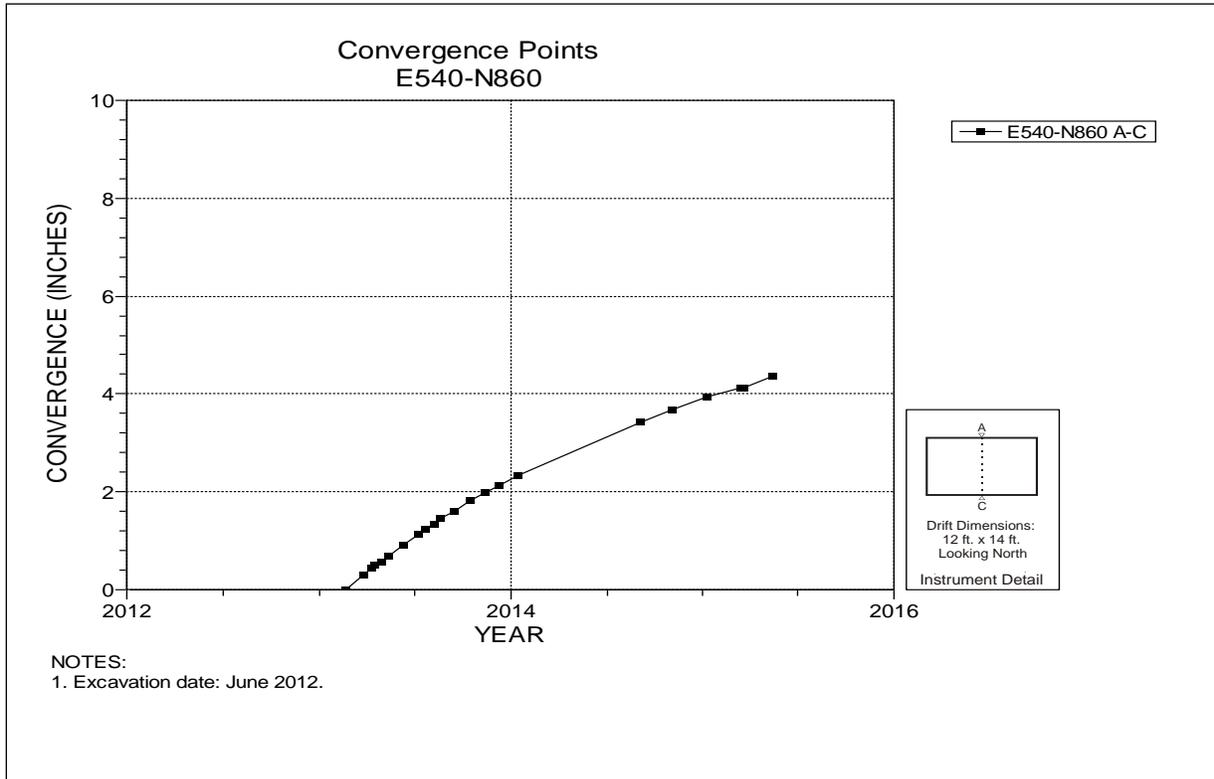


Figure 6-11 Convergence Point Array –  
E540 N860 – Roof to Floor

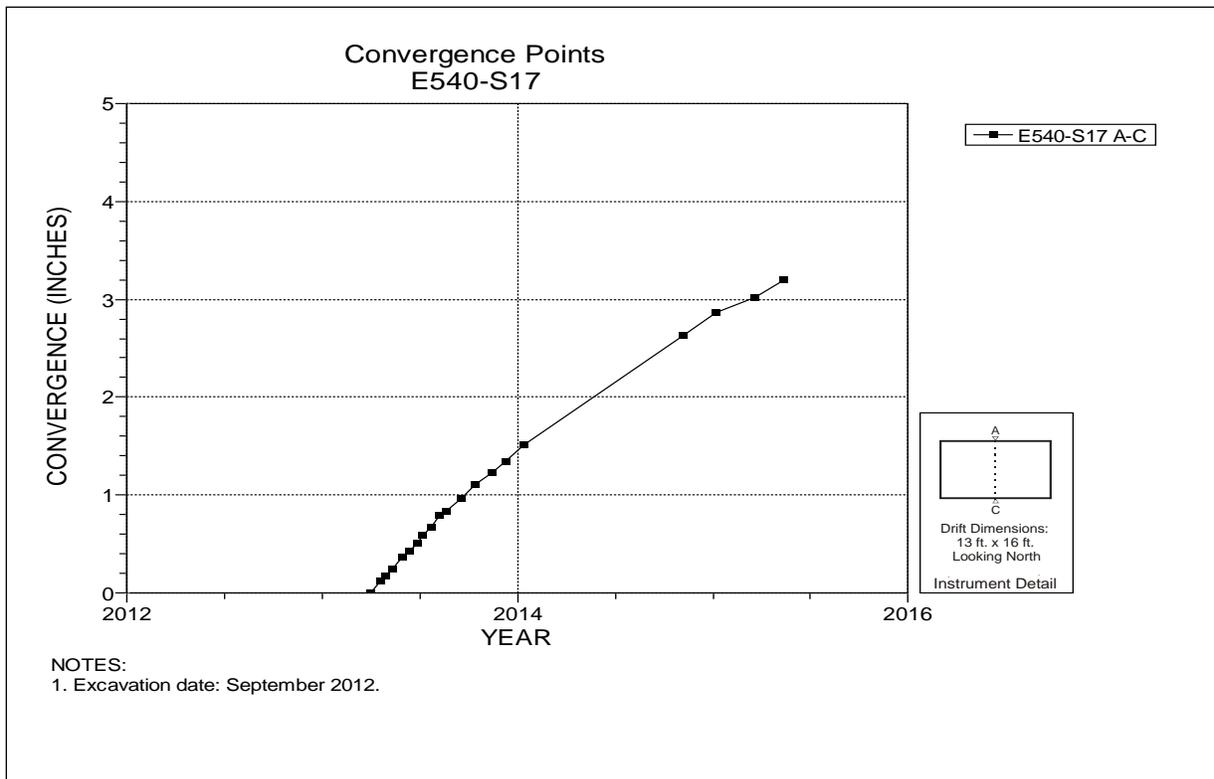


Figure 6-12 Convergence Point Array –  
E540 S17 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2**

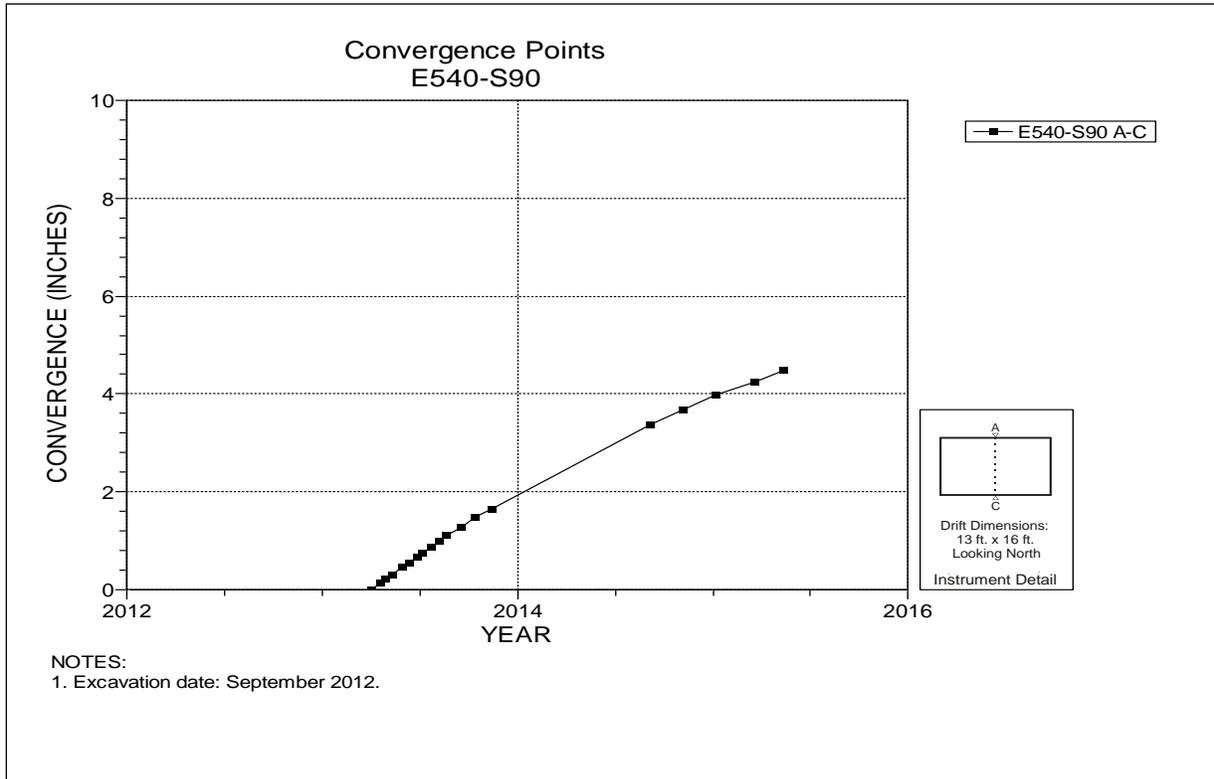


Figure 6-13 Convergence Point Array –  
E540 S90 – Roof to Floor

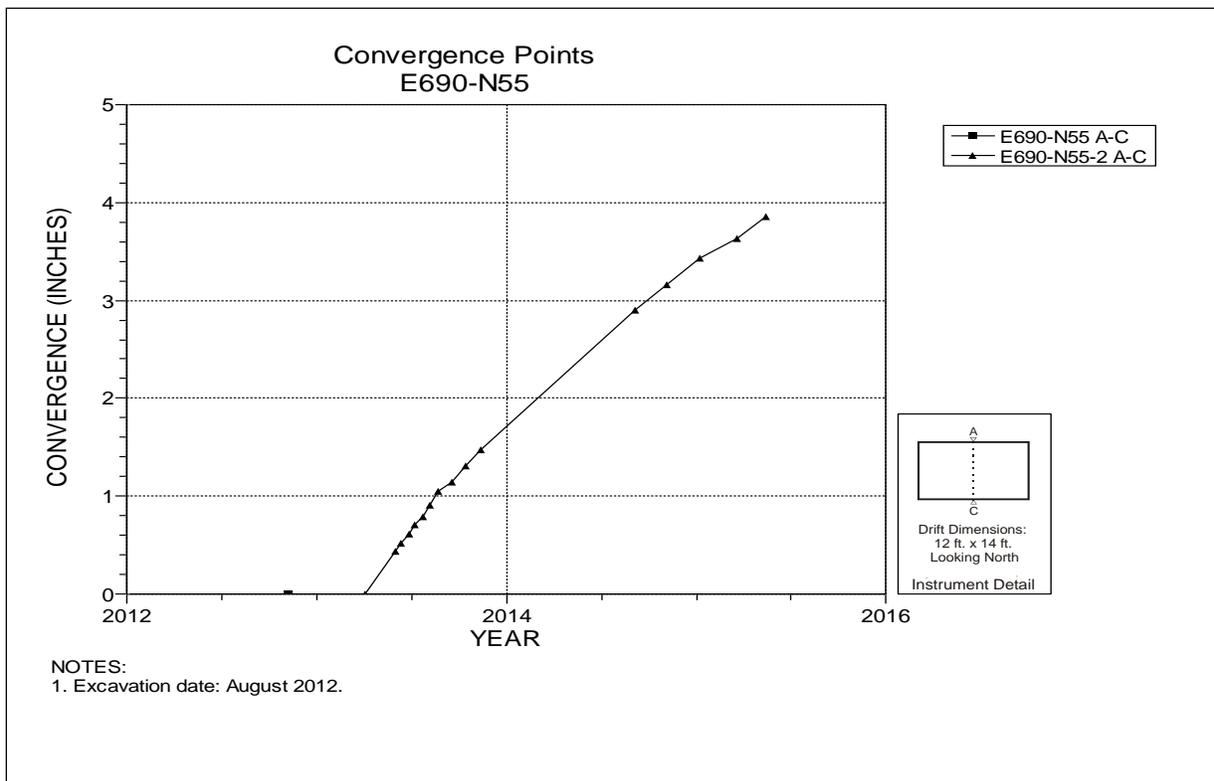


Figure 6-14 Convergence Point Array –  
E690 N55 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2**

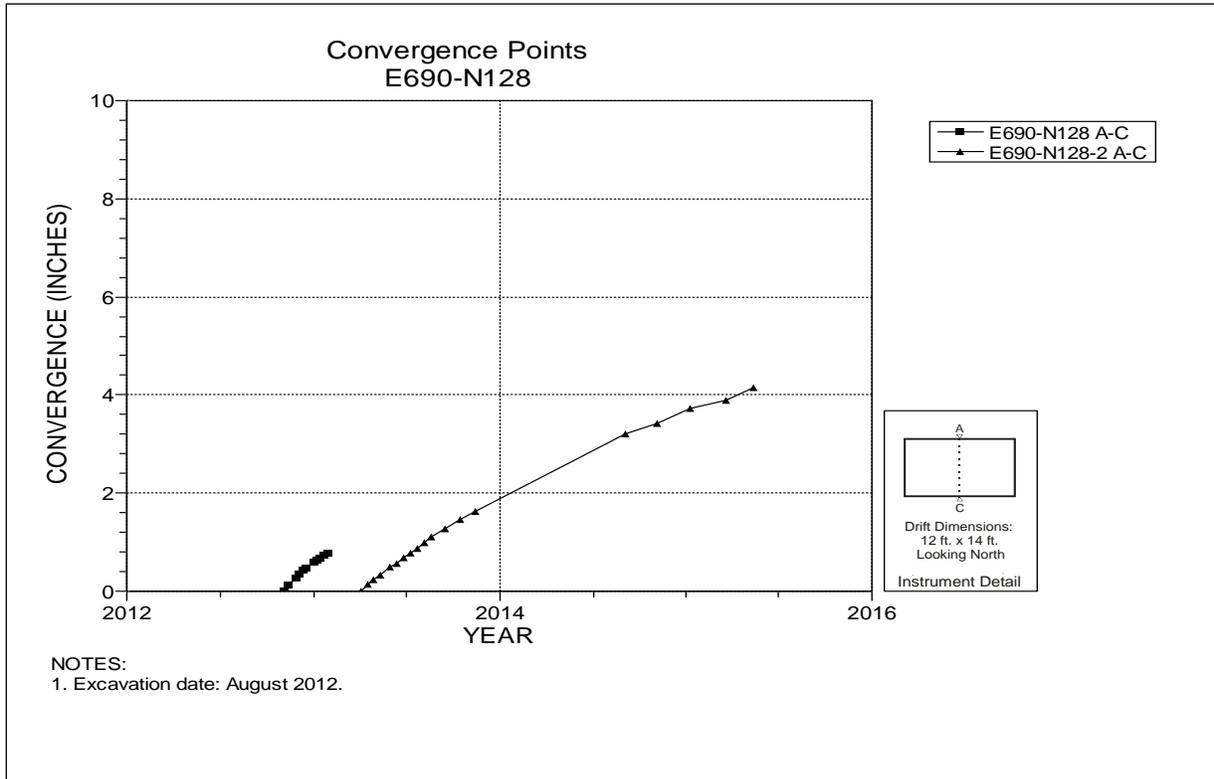


Figure 6-15 Convergence Point Array –  
E690 N128 – Roof to Floor

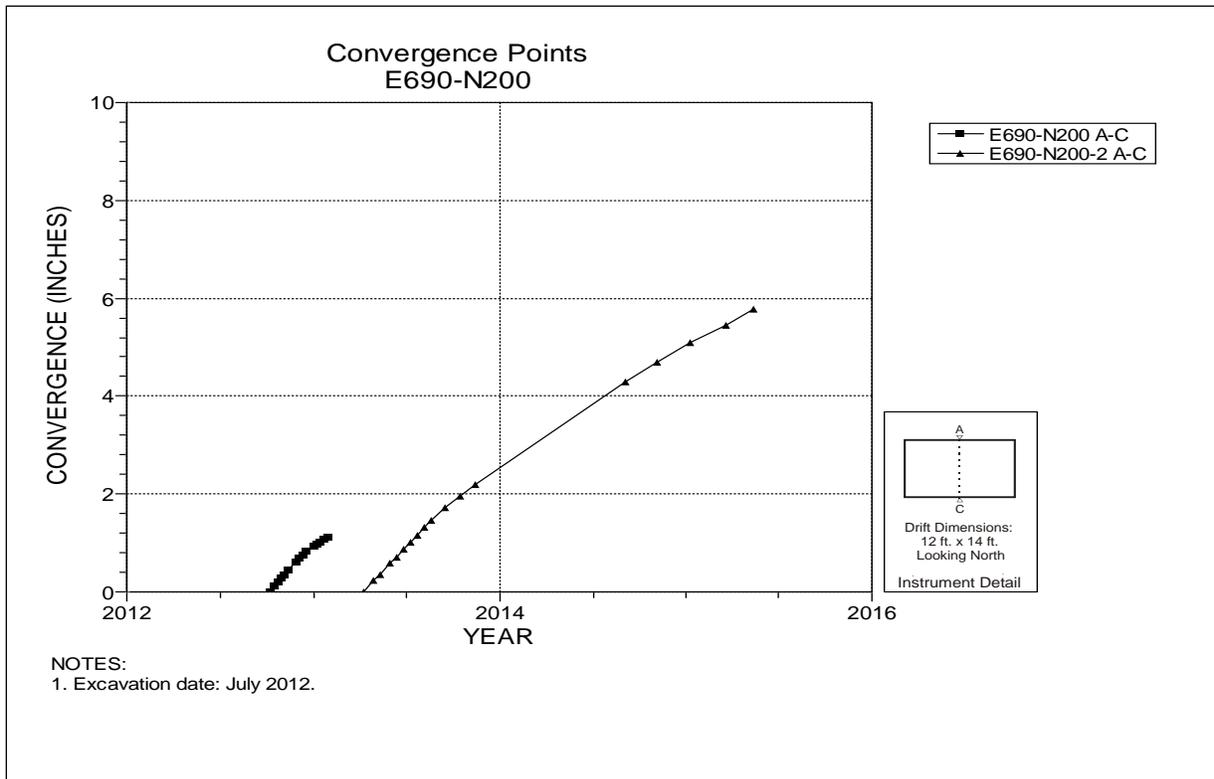
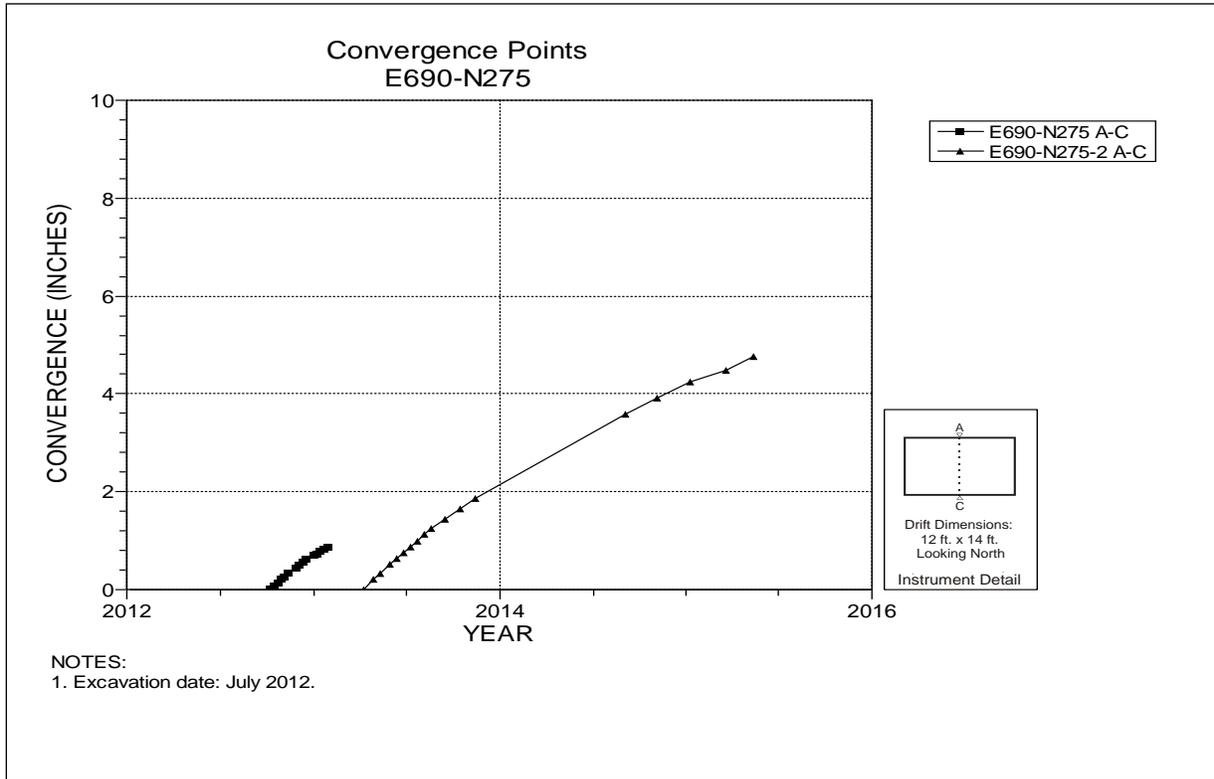
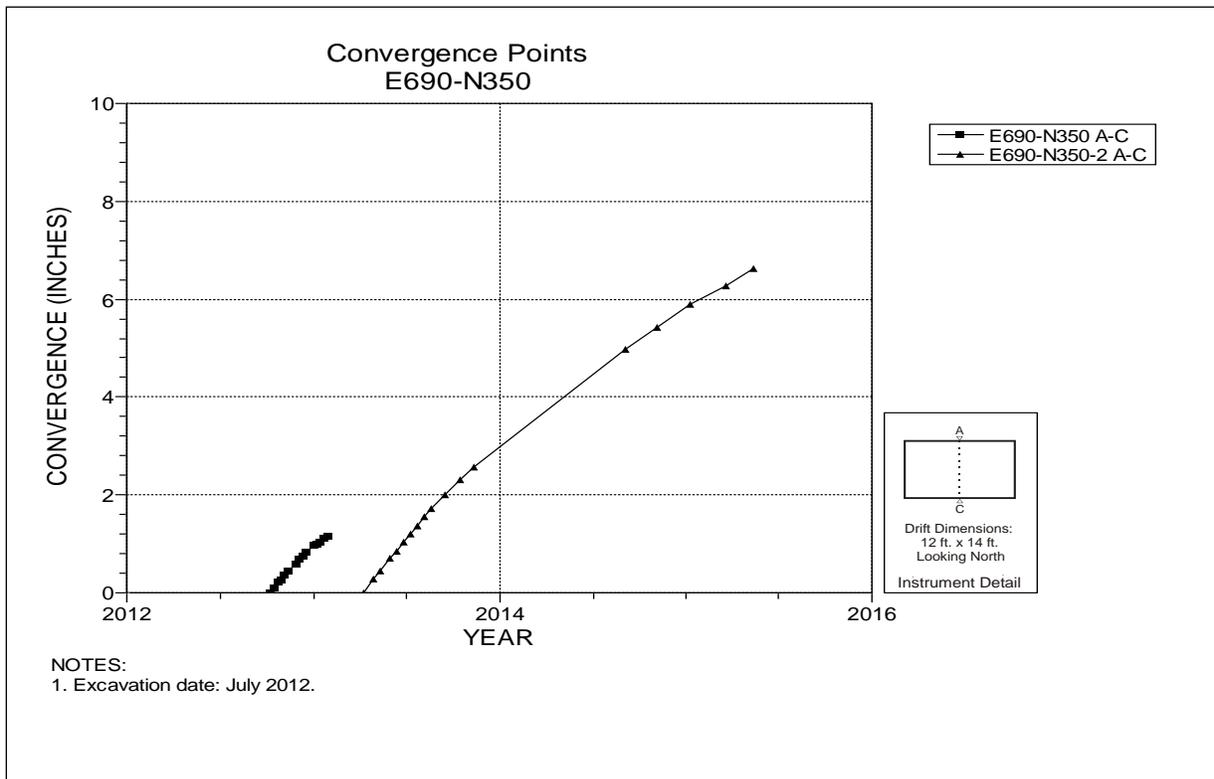


Figure 6-16 Convergence Point Array –  
E690 N200 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2**

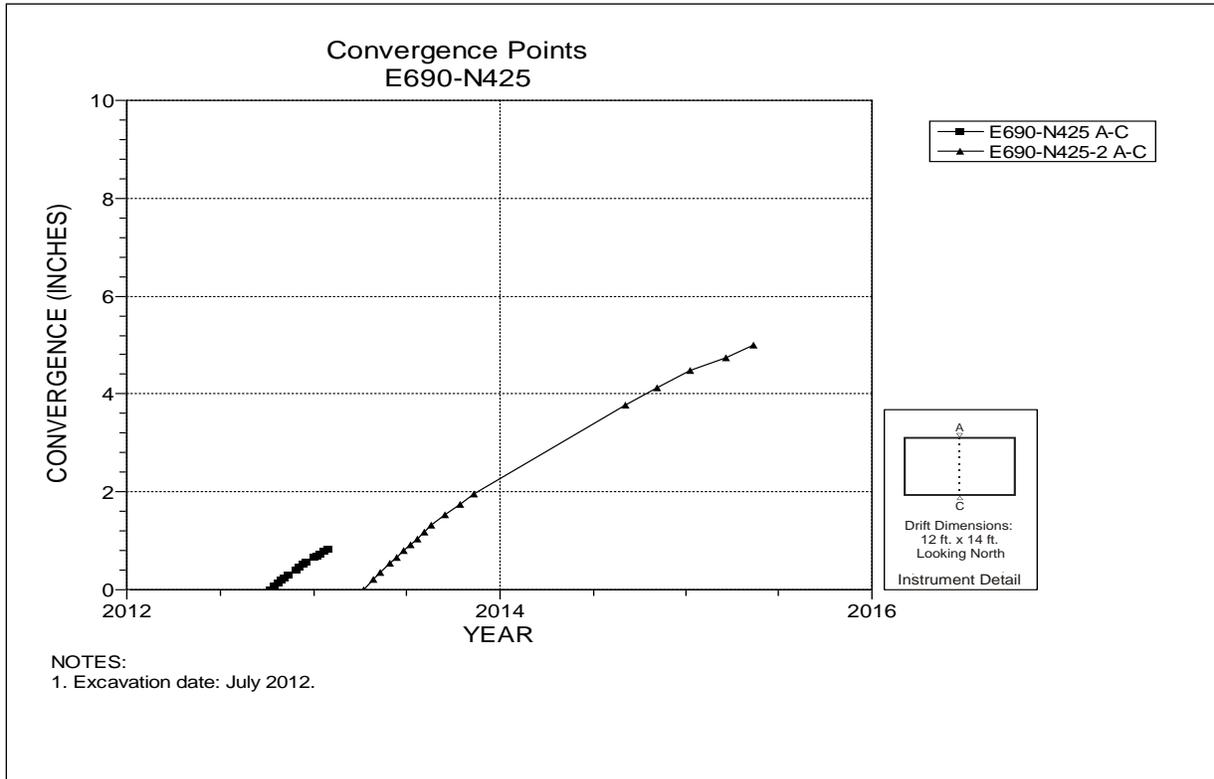


**Figure 6-17 Convergence Point Array –  
E690 N275 – Roof to Floor**

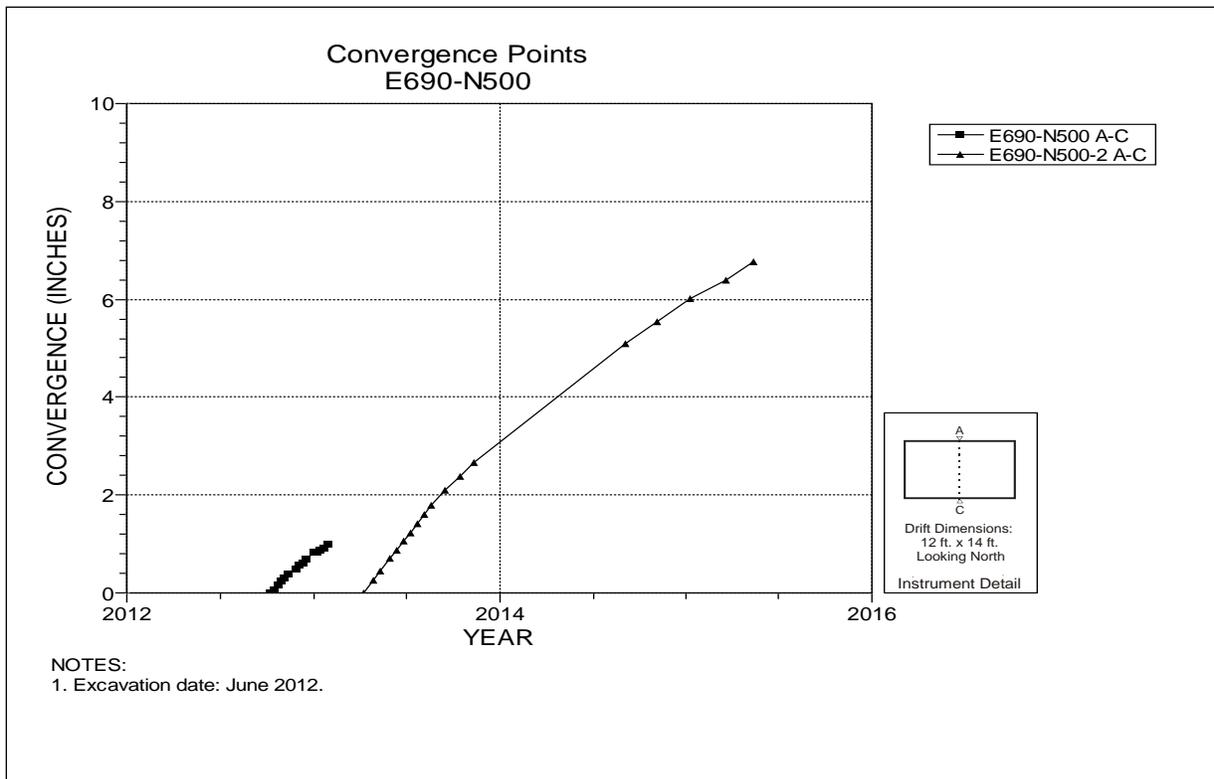


**Figure 6-18 Convergence Point Array –  
E690 N350 – Roof to Floor**

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2**



**Figure 6-19 Convergence Point Array  
E690 N425 – Roof to Floor**



**Figure 6-20 Convergence Point Array –  
E690 N500 – Roof to Floor**

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2**

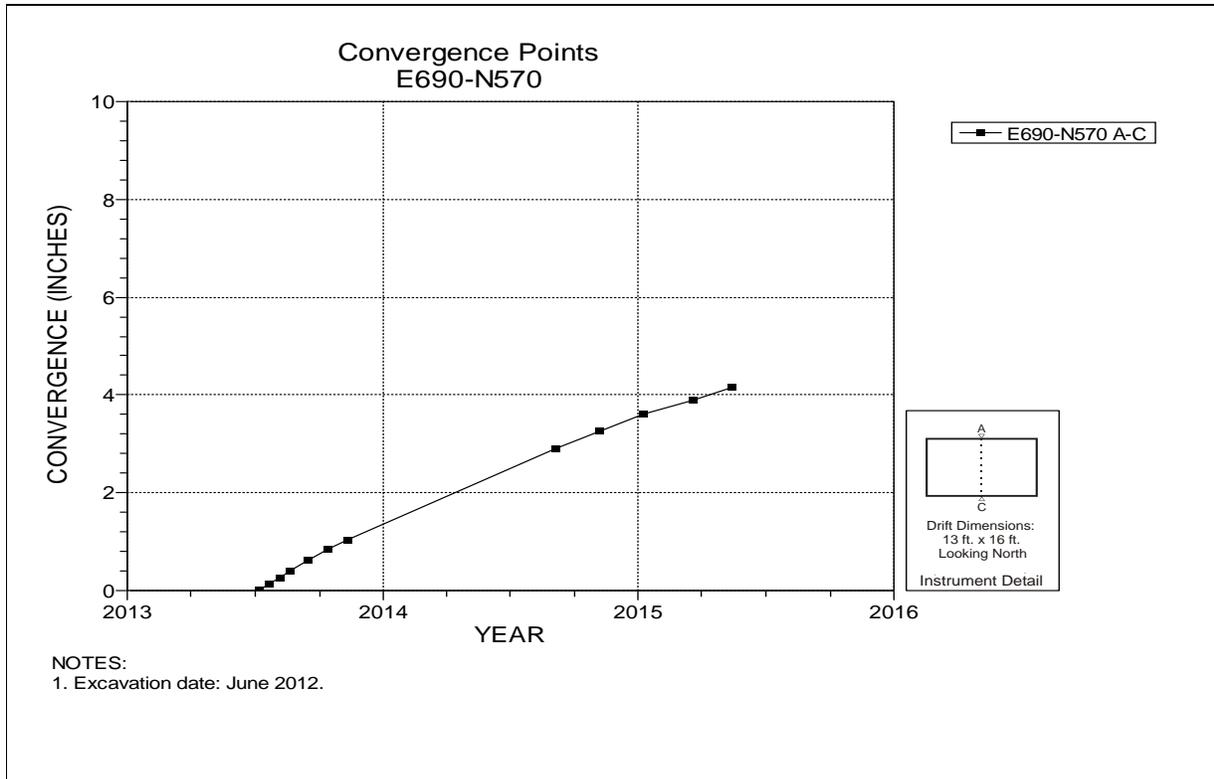


Figure 6-21 Convergence Point Array –  
E690 N570 – Roof to Floor

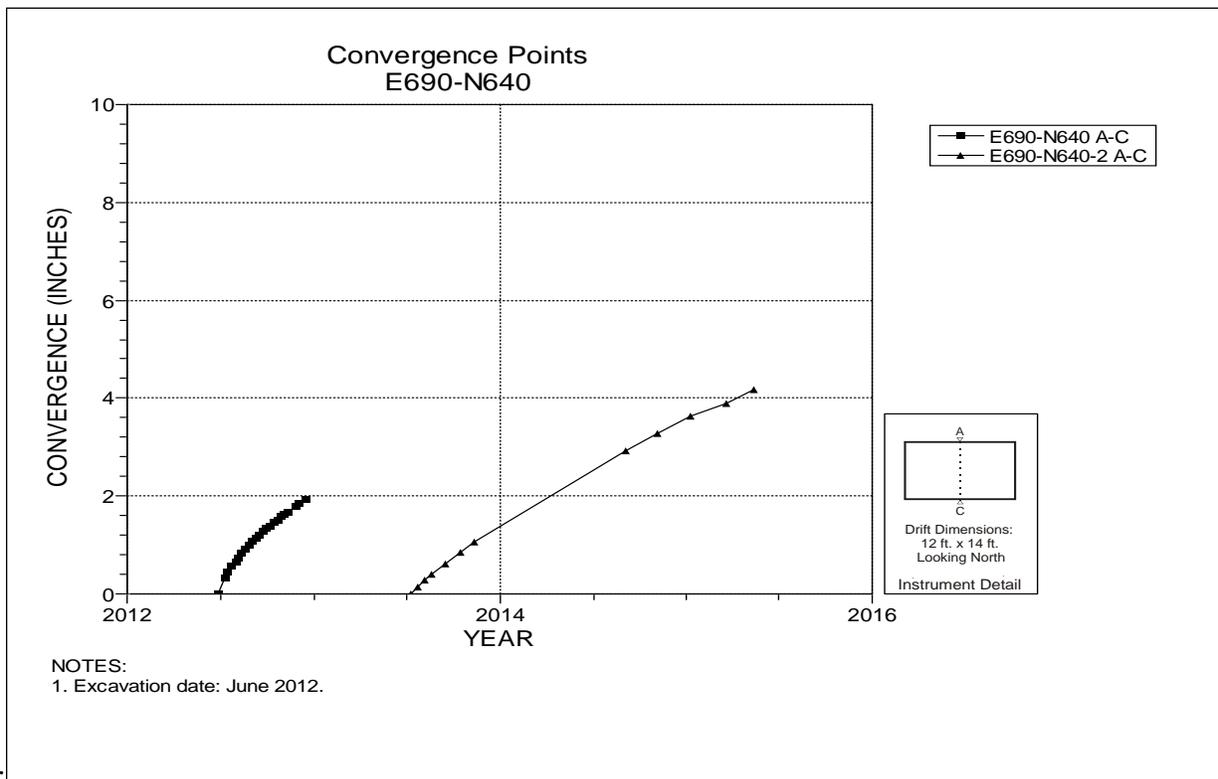


Figure 6-22 Convergence Point Array –  
E690 N640 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2**

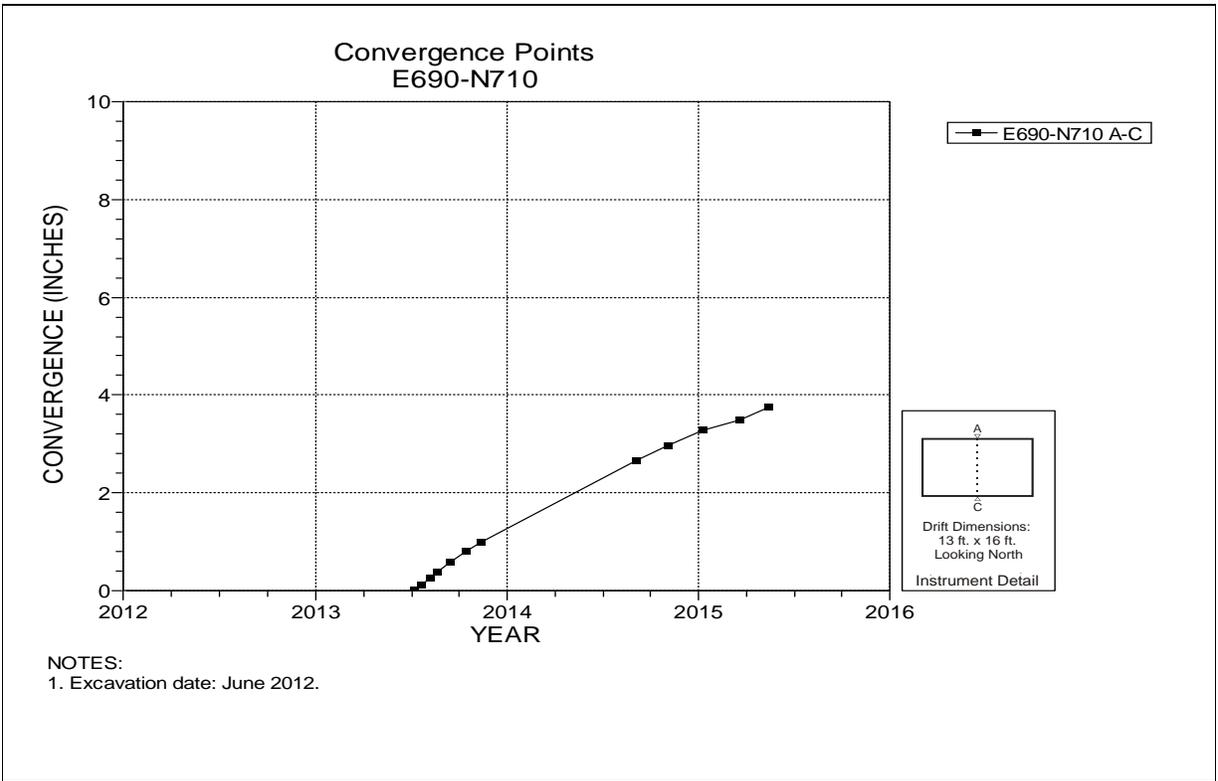


Figure 6-23 Convergence Point Array –  
E690 N710 – Roof to Floor

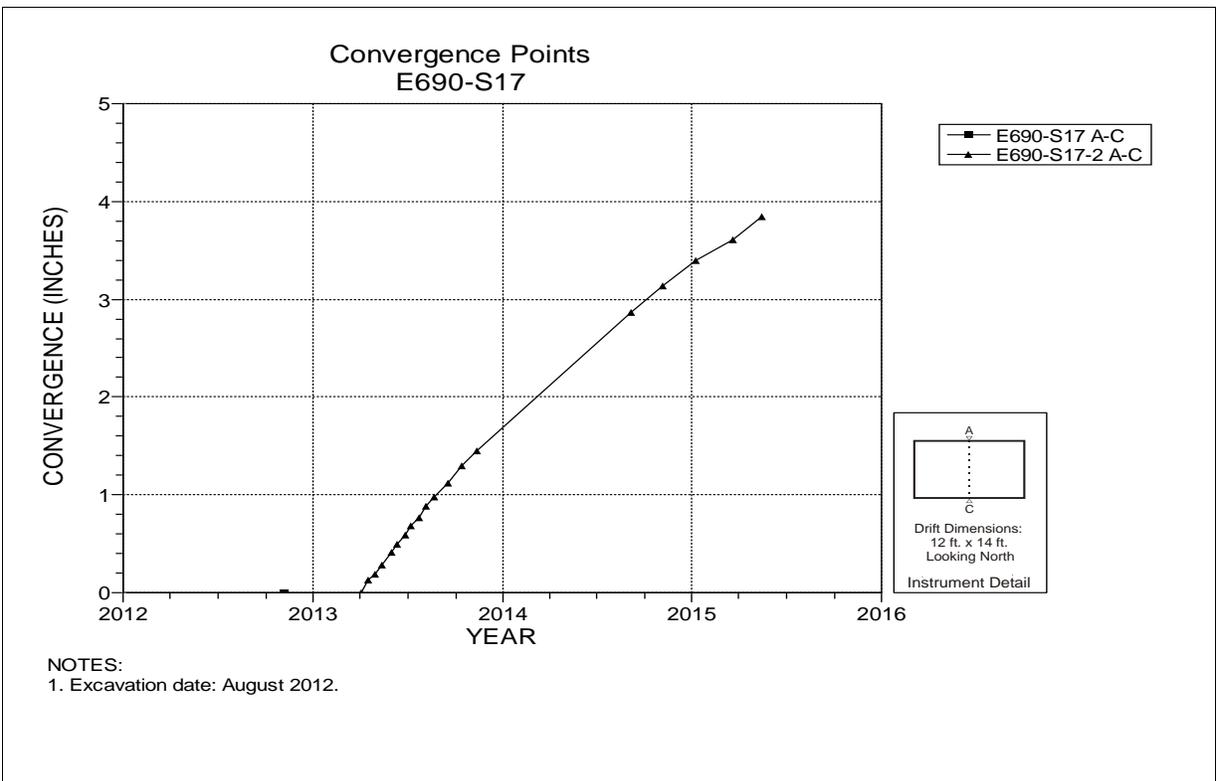


Figure 6-24 Convergence Point Array –  
E690 S17 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2**

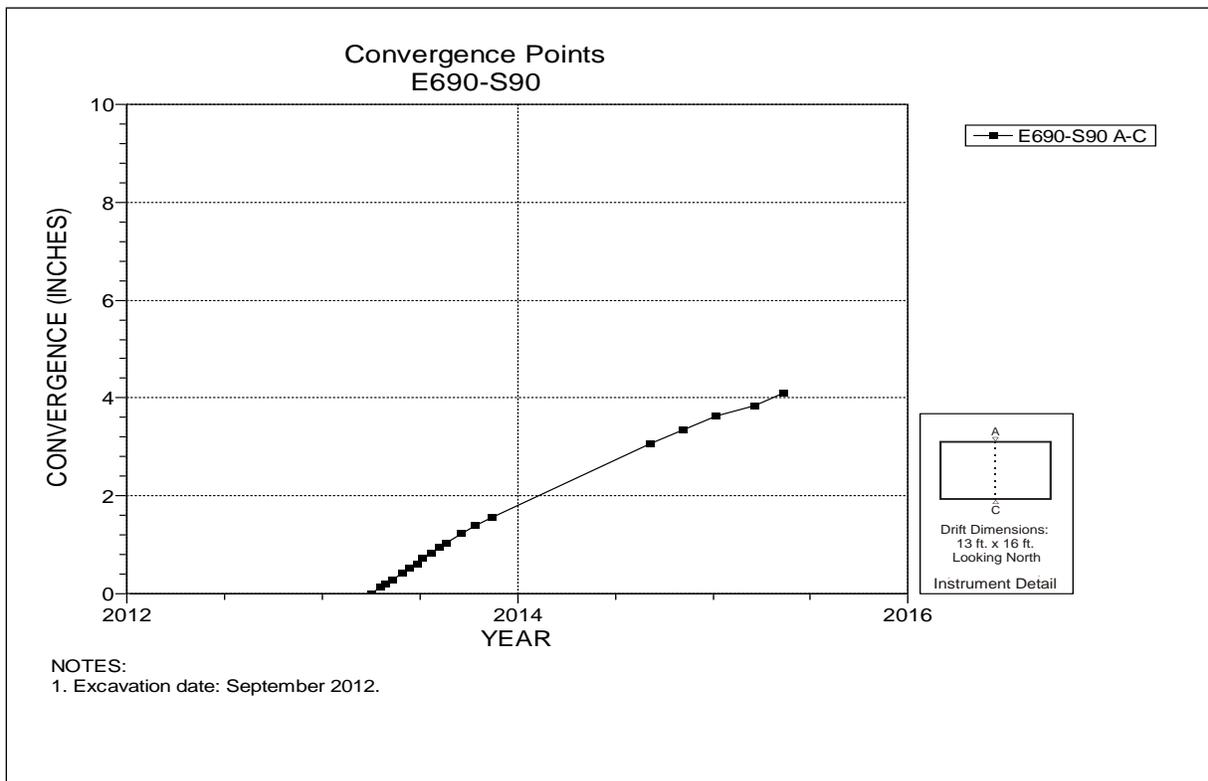


Figure 6-25 Convergence Point Array –  
E690 S90 – Roof to Floor

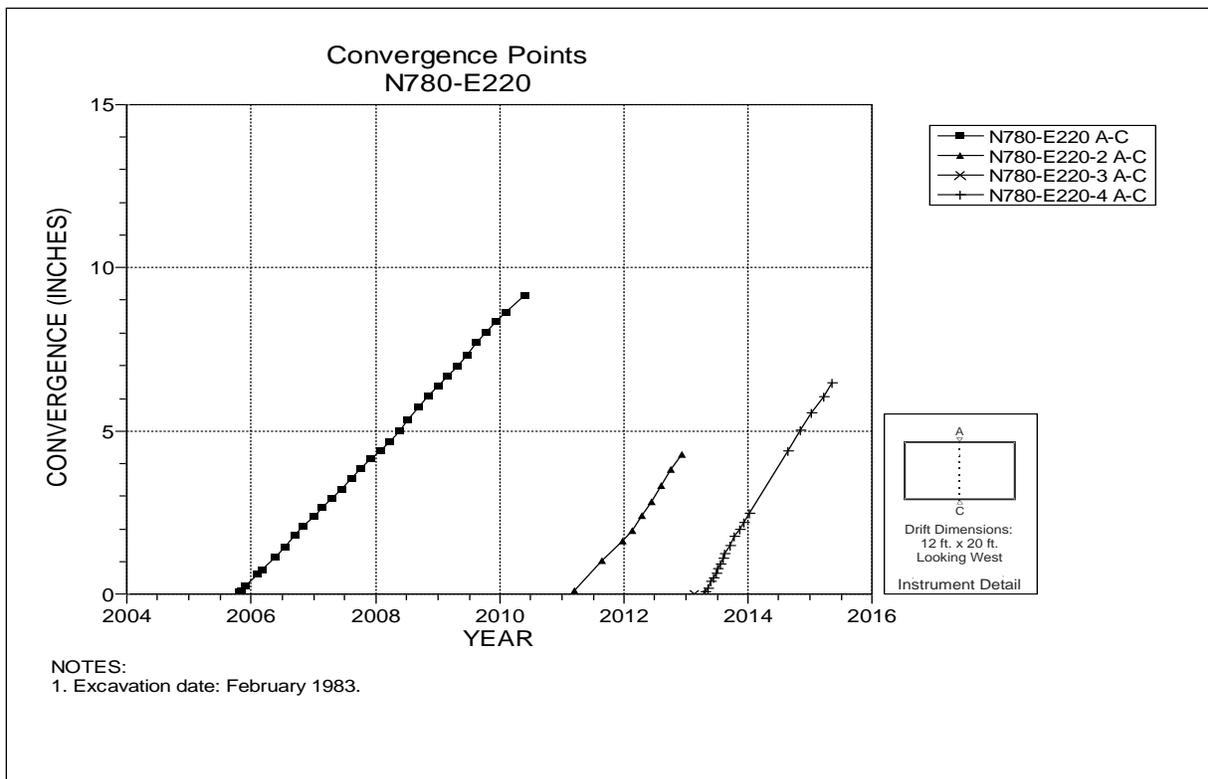
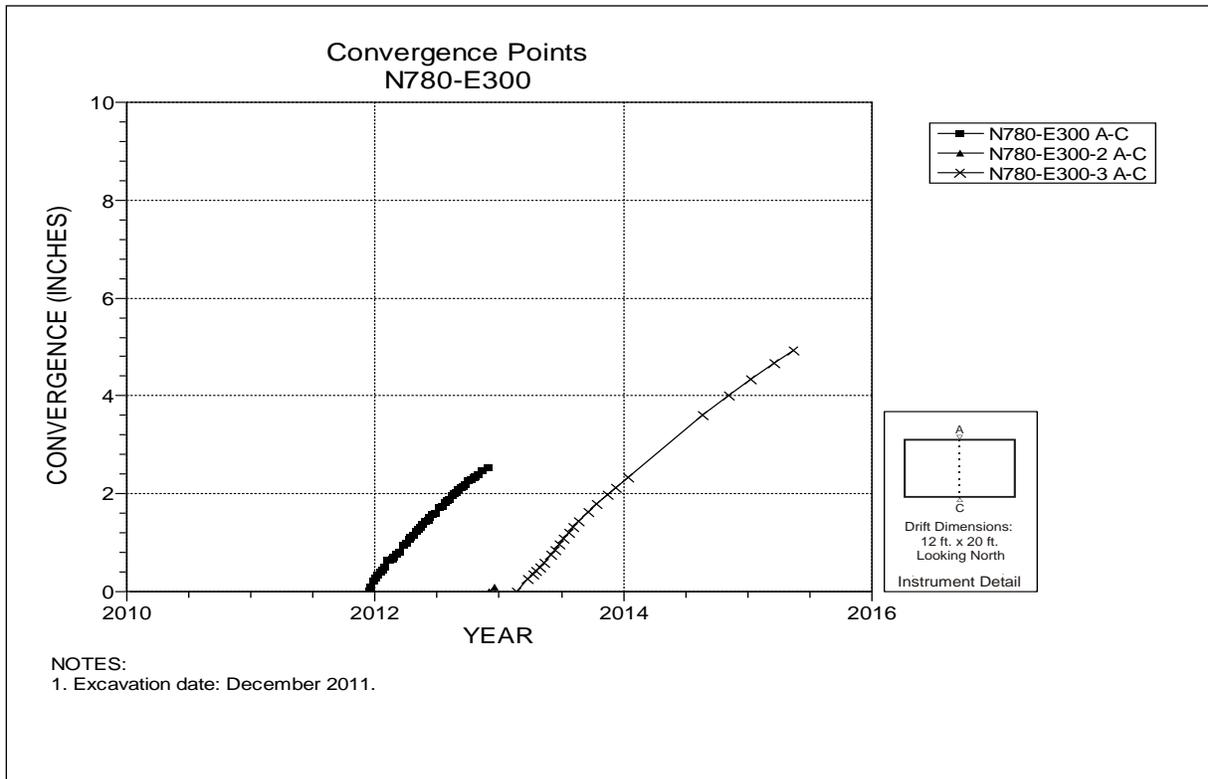
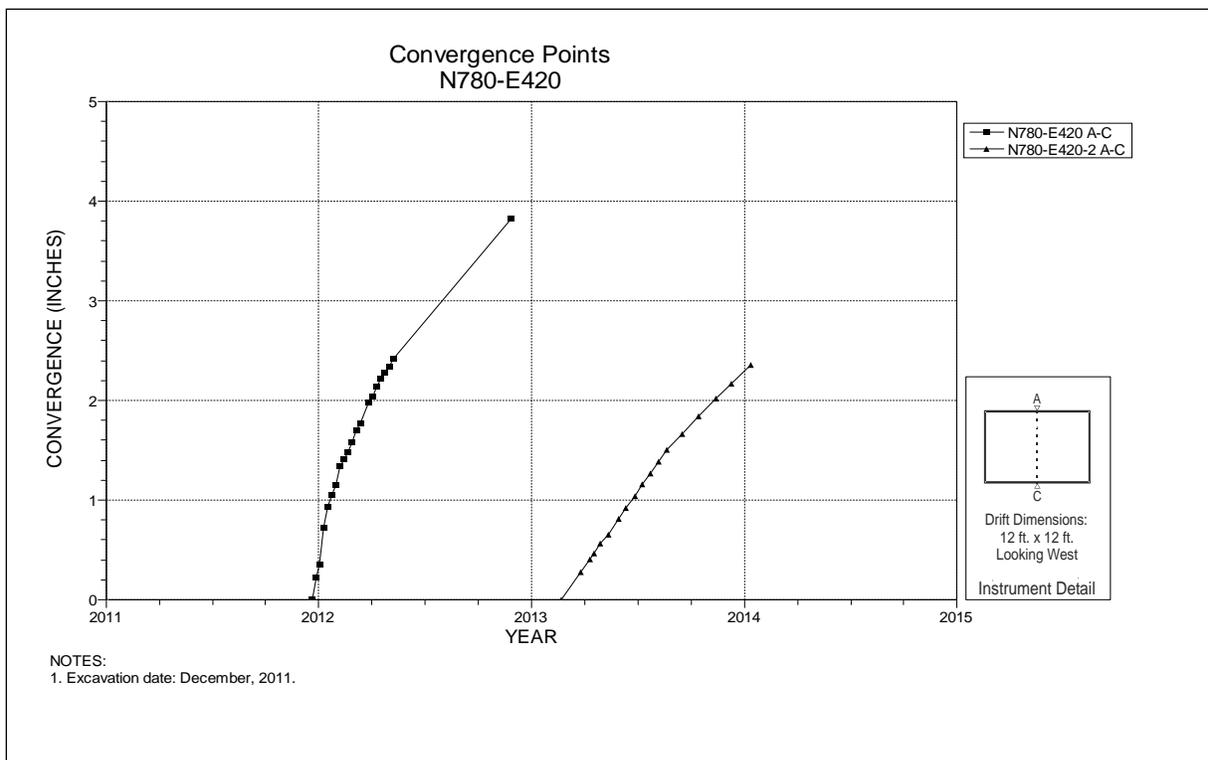


Figure 6-26 Convergence Point Array –  
N780 E220 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2**

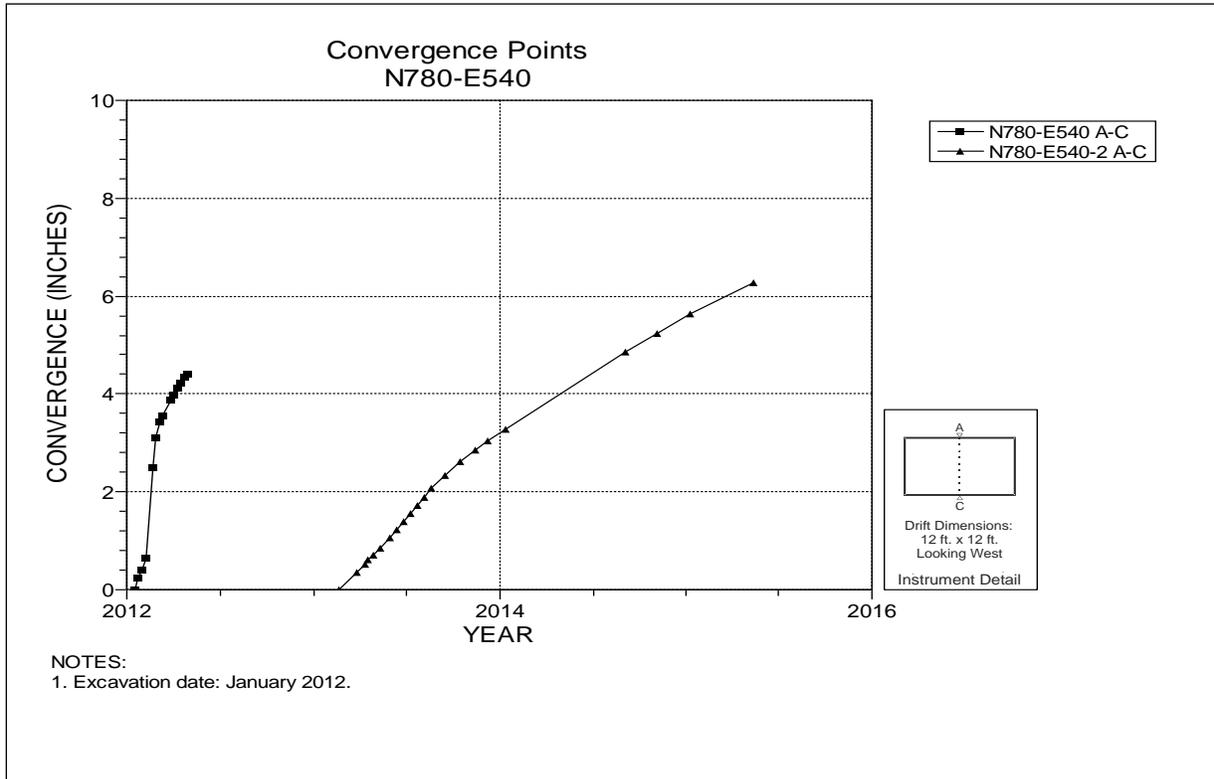


**Figure 6-27 Convergence Point Array –  
N780 E300 – Roof to Floor**



**Figure 6-28 Convergence Point Array –  
N780 E420 – Roof to Floor**

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015  
DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2



**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2**

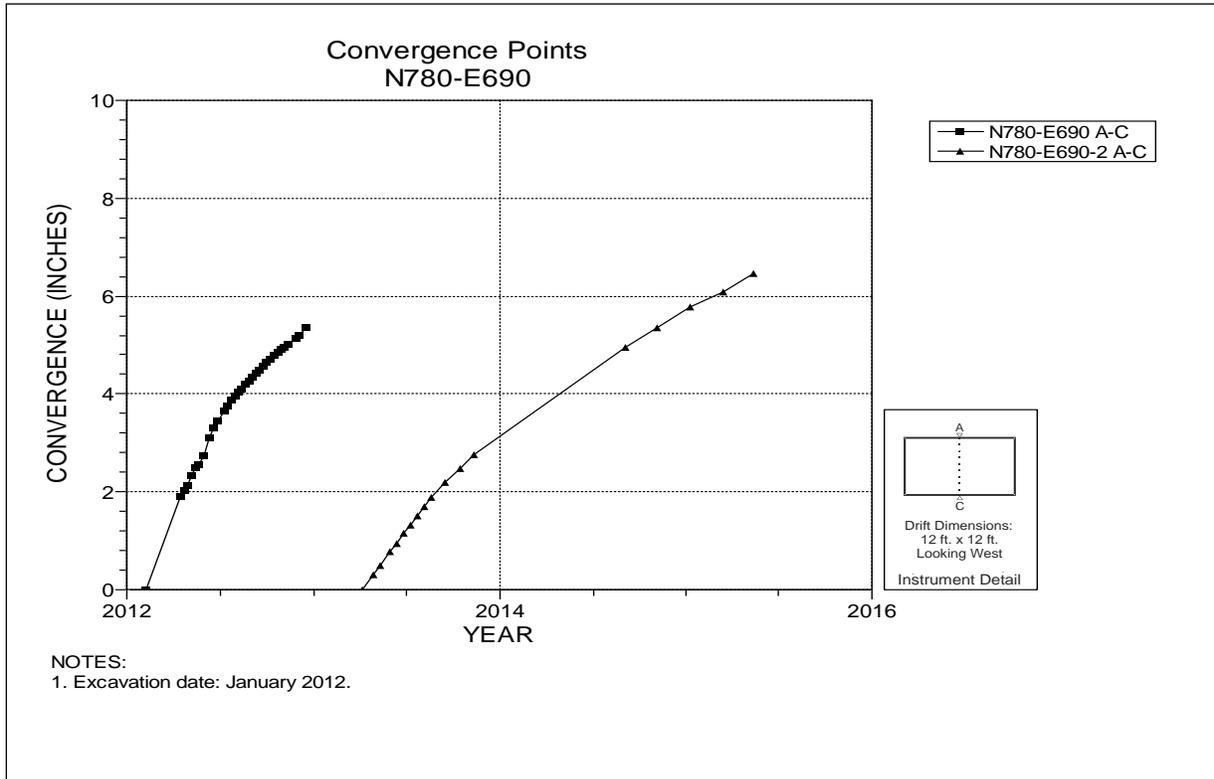


Figure 6-31 Convergence Point Array –  
N780 E690 – Roof to Floor

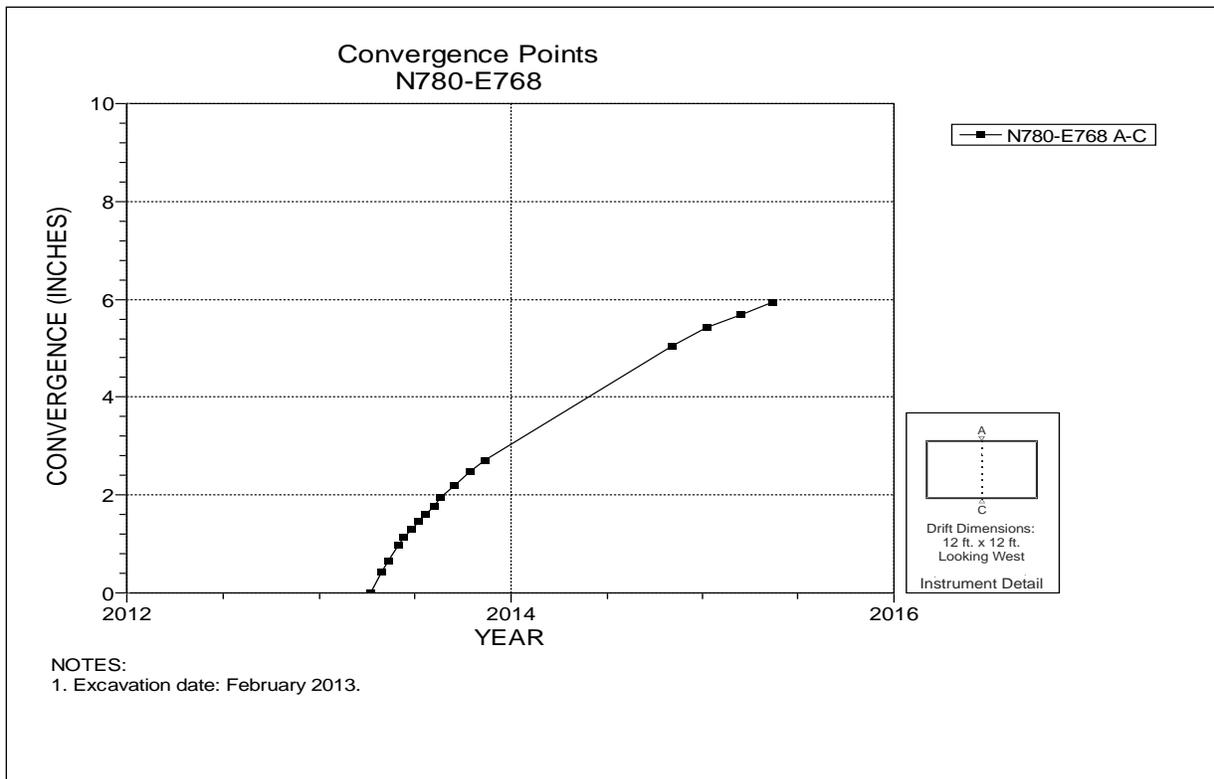


Figure 6-32 Convergence Point Array –  
N780 E768 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2**

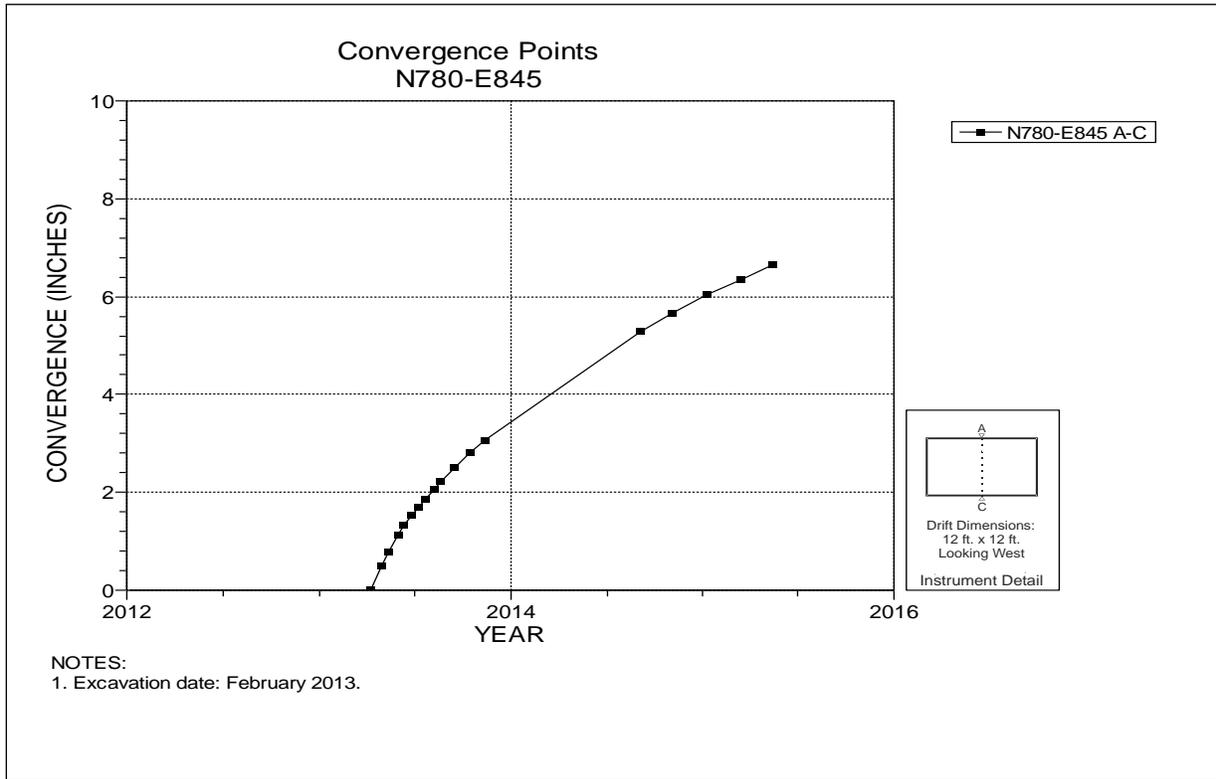


Figure 6-33 Convergence Point Array –  
N780 E845 – Roof to Floor

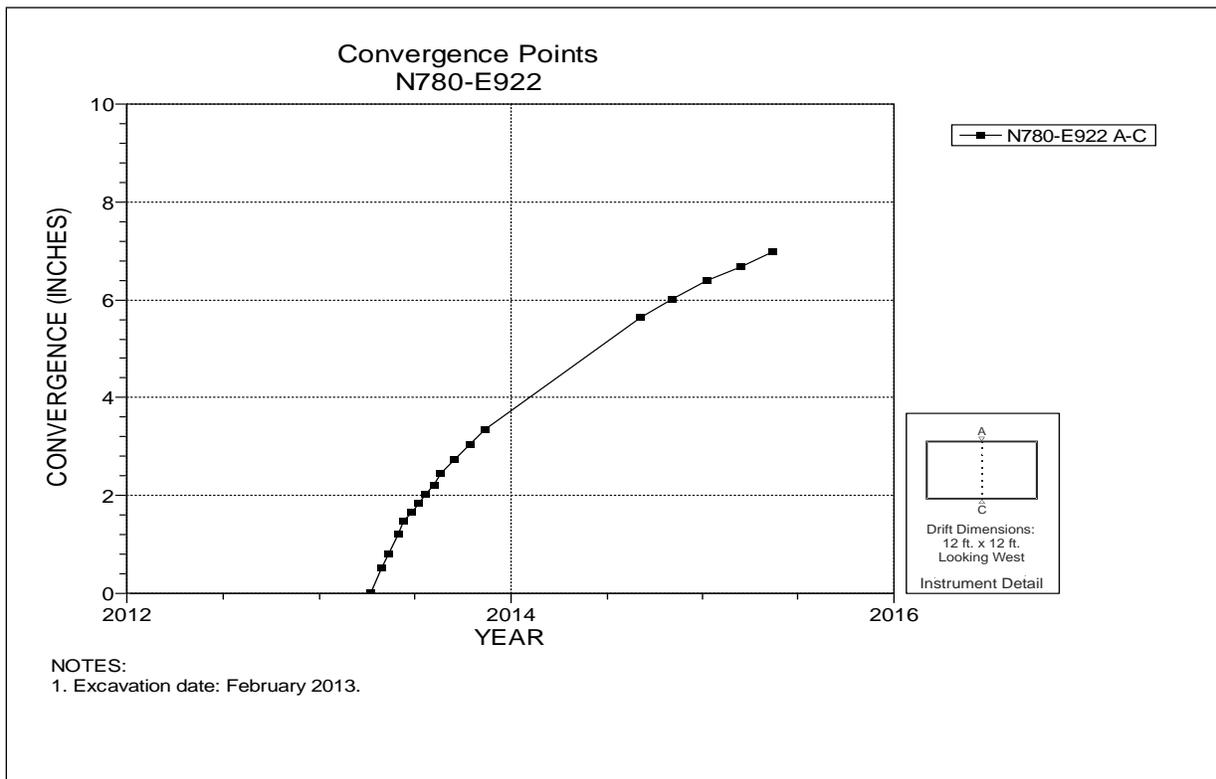


Figure 6-34 Convergence Point Array –

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015

DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2

N780 E922 – Roof to Floor

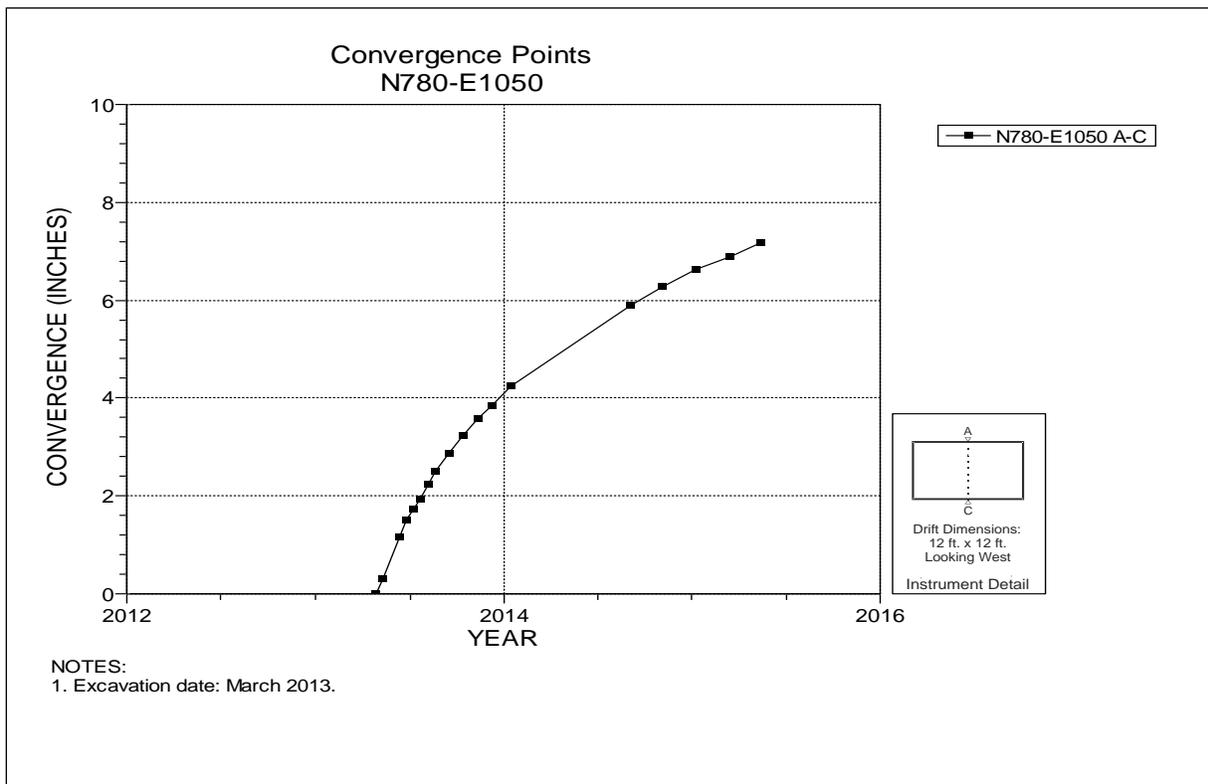
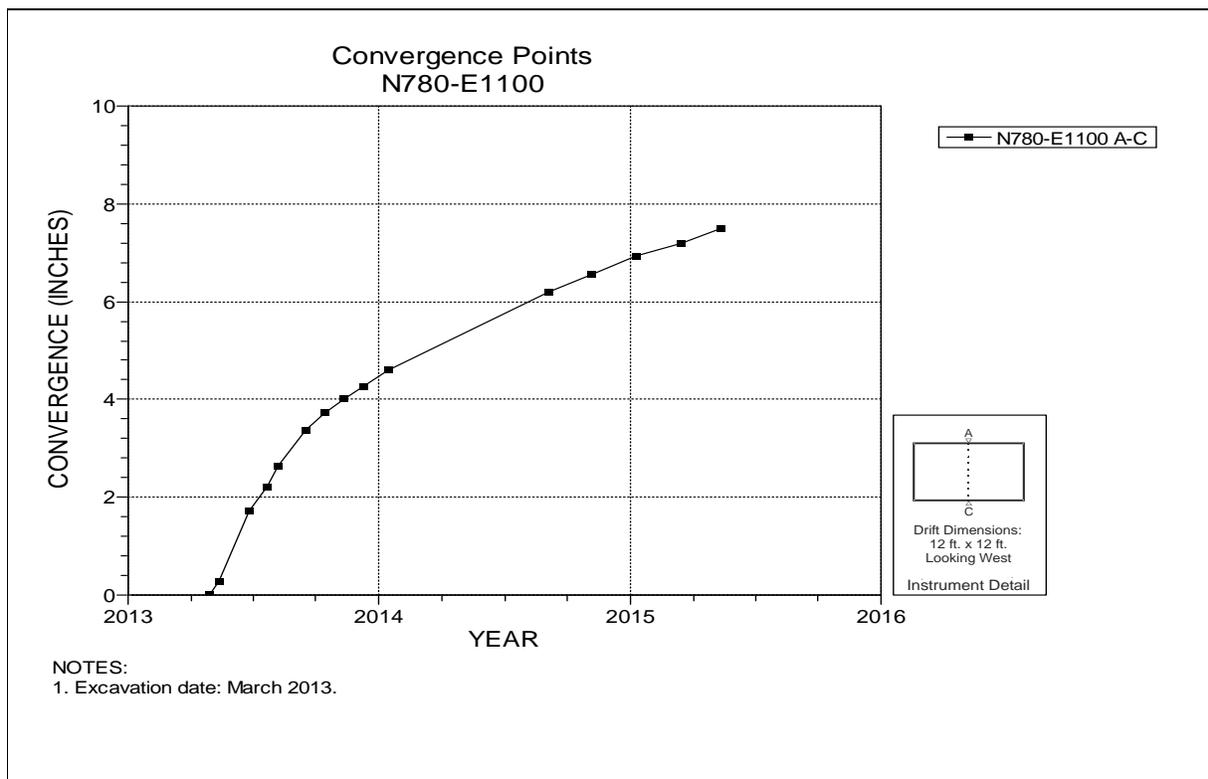


Figure 6-35 Convergence Point Array – N780 E1050 – Roof to Floor



**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2**

Figure 6-36 Convergence Point Array –  
 N780 E1100 – Roof to Floor

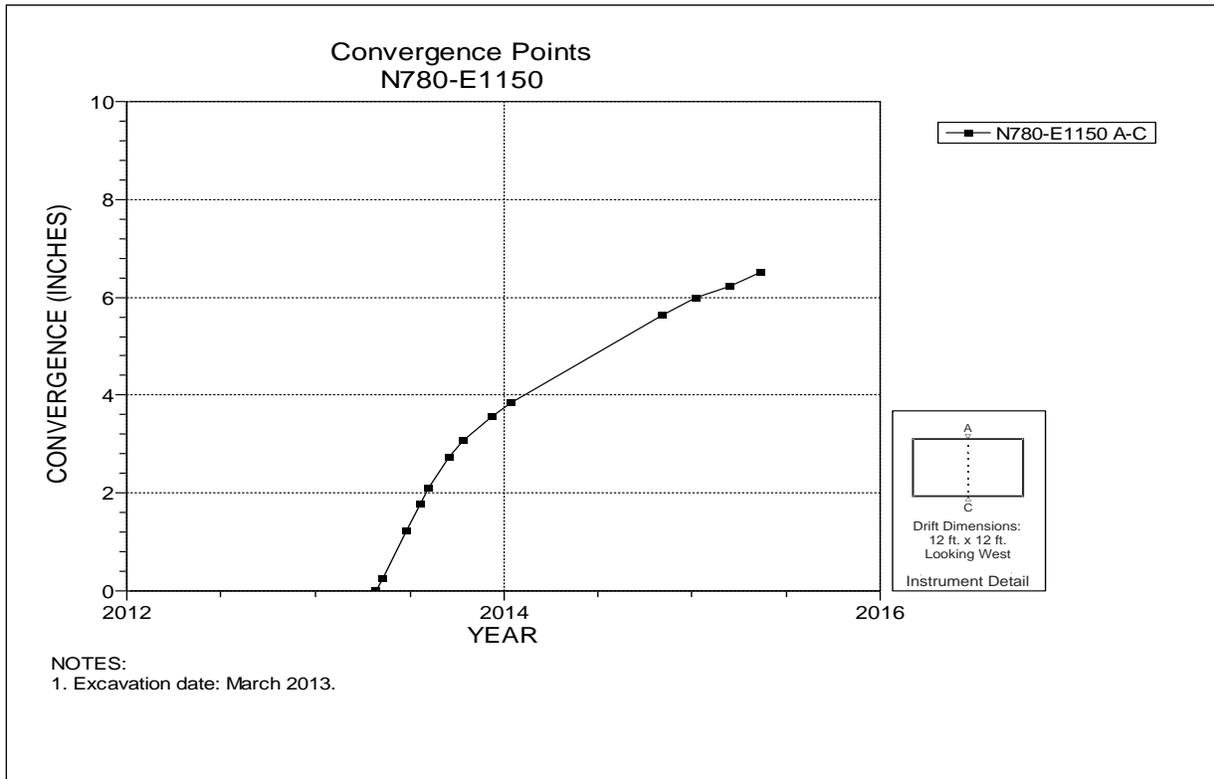
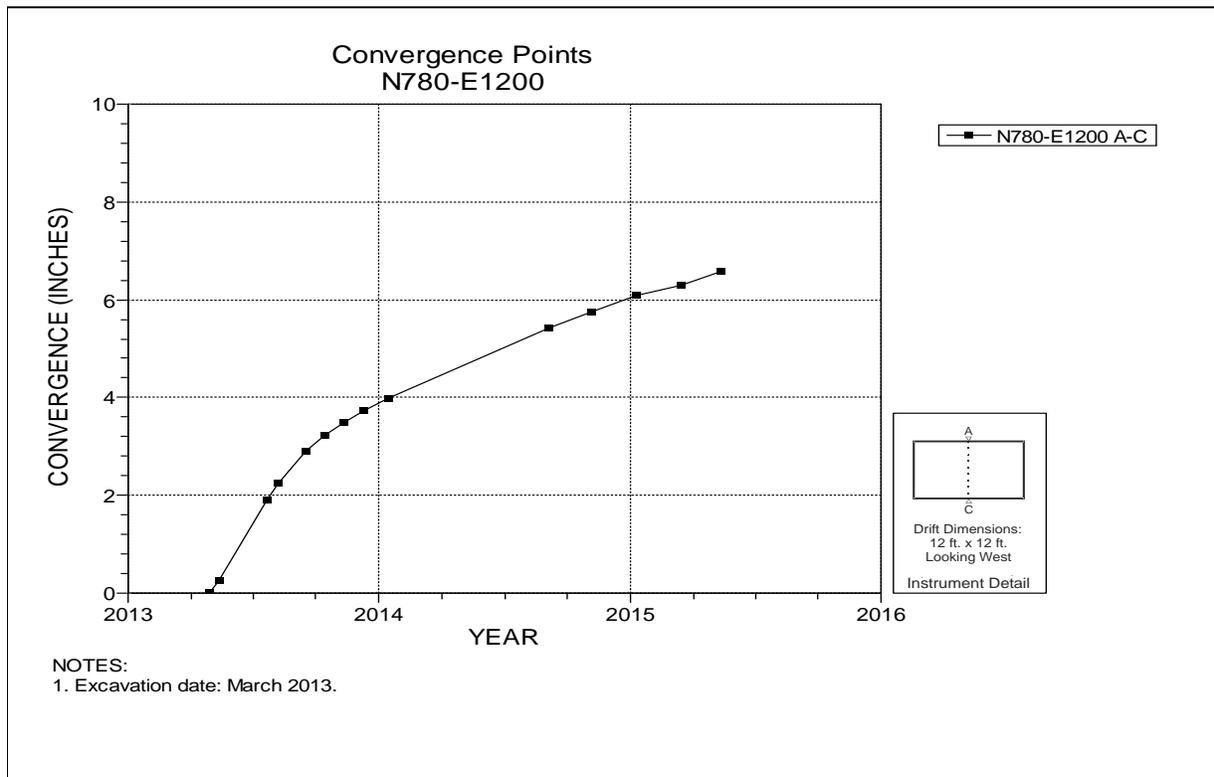


Figure 6-37 Convergence Point Array –  
 N780 E1150 – Roof to Floor



**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2**

Figure 6-38 Convergence Point Array –  
 N780 E1200 – Roof to Floor

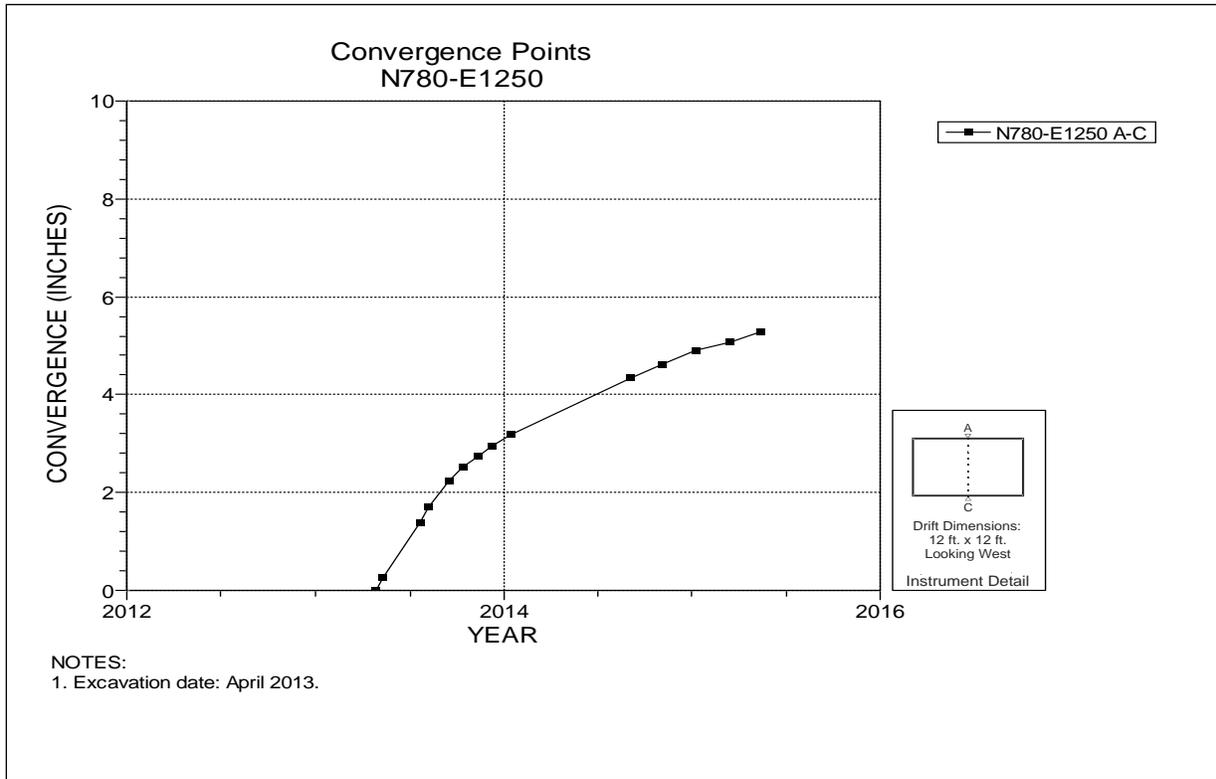
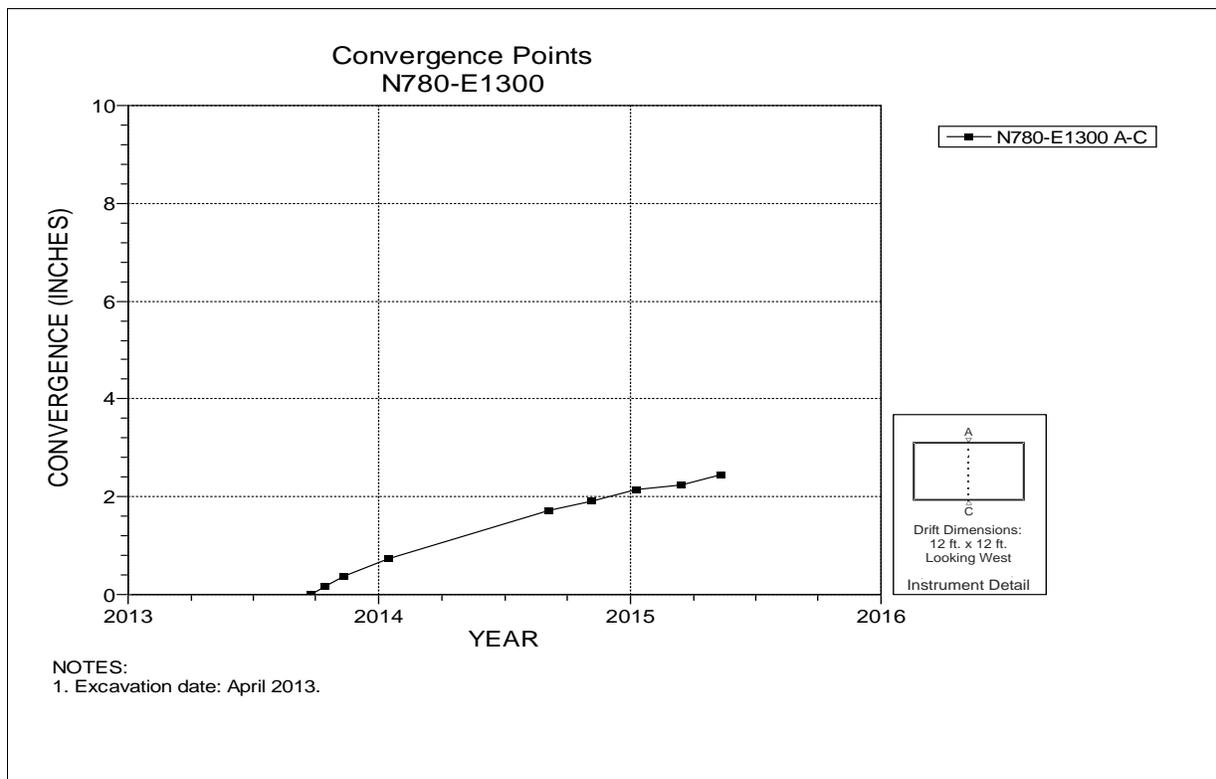


Figure 6-39 Convergence Point Array –  
 N780 E1250 – Roof to Floor



**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2**

Figure 6-40 Convergence Point Array –  
 N780 E1300 – Roof to Floor

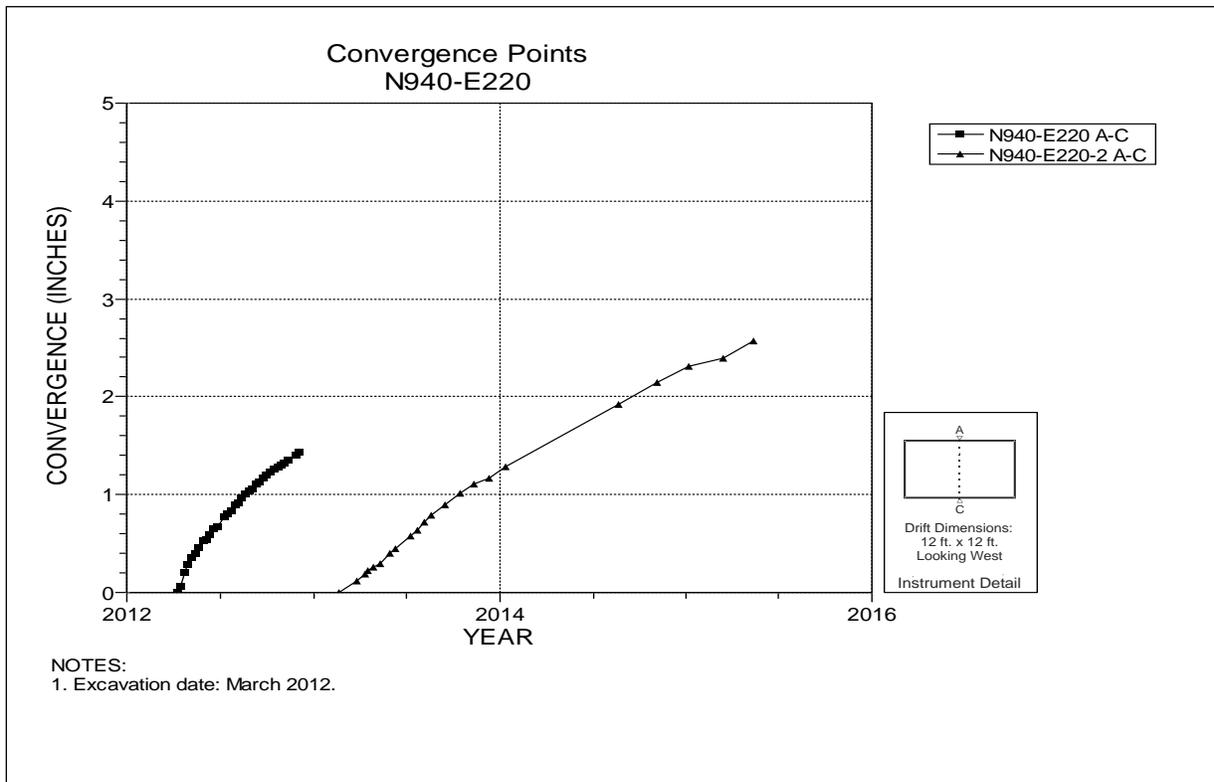


Figure 6-41 Convergence Point Array –  
 N940 E220 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2**

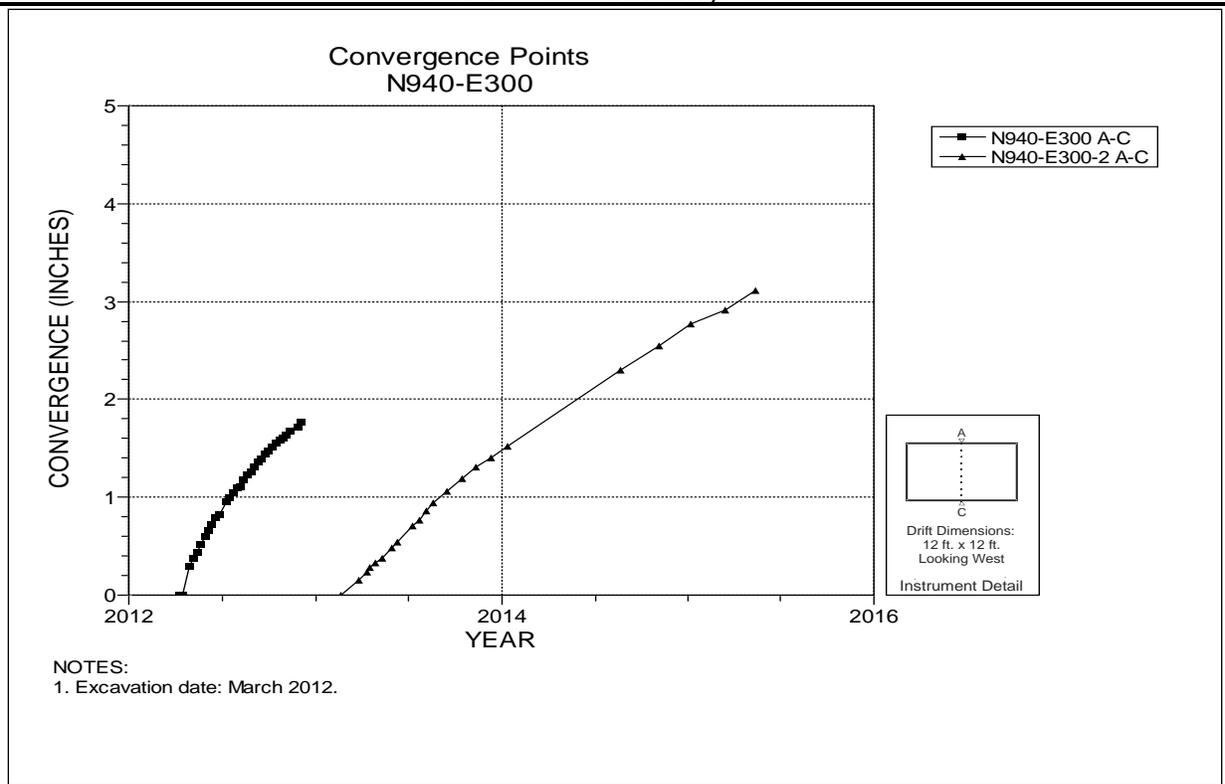


Figure 6-42 Convergence Point Array –  
N940 E300 – Roof to Floor

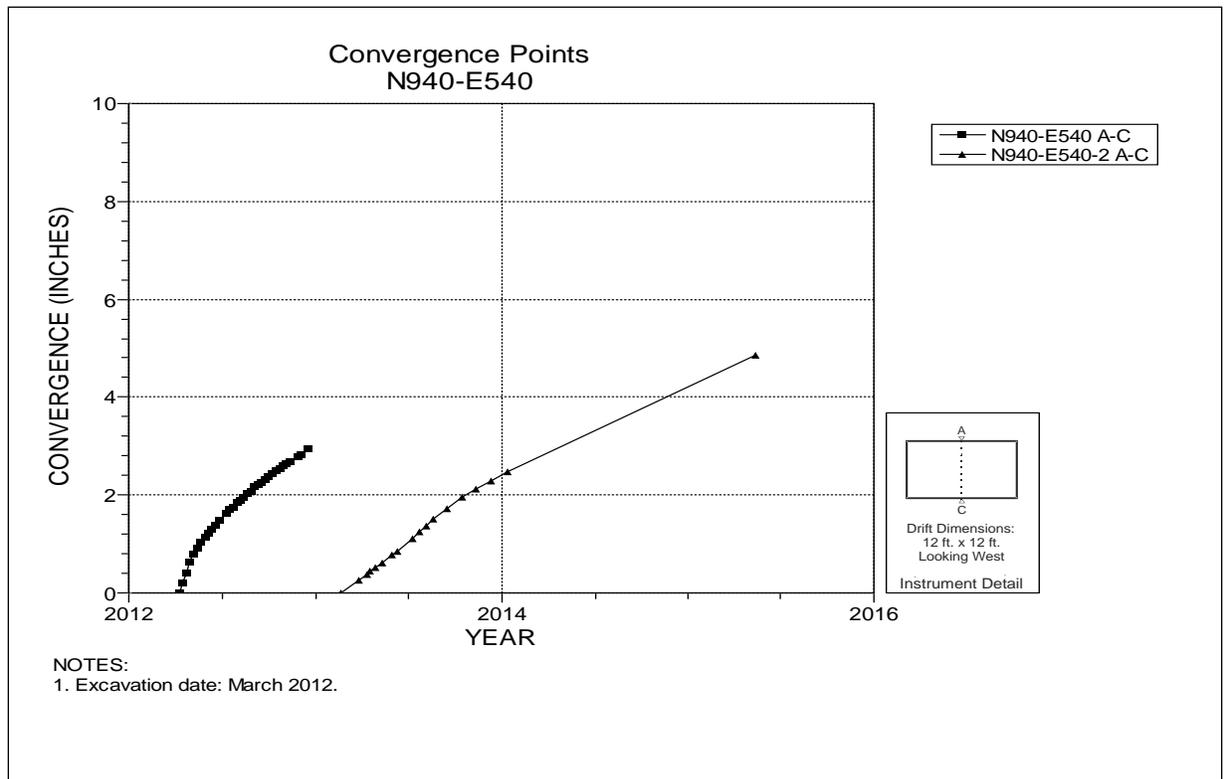


Figure 6-43 Convergence Point Array –  
N940 E540 – Roof to Floor

**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2**

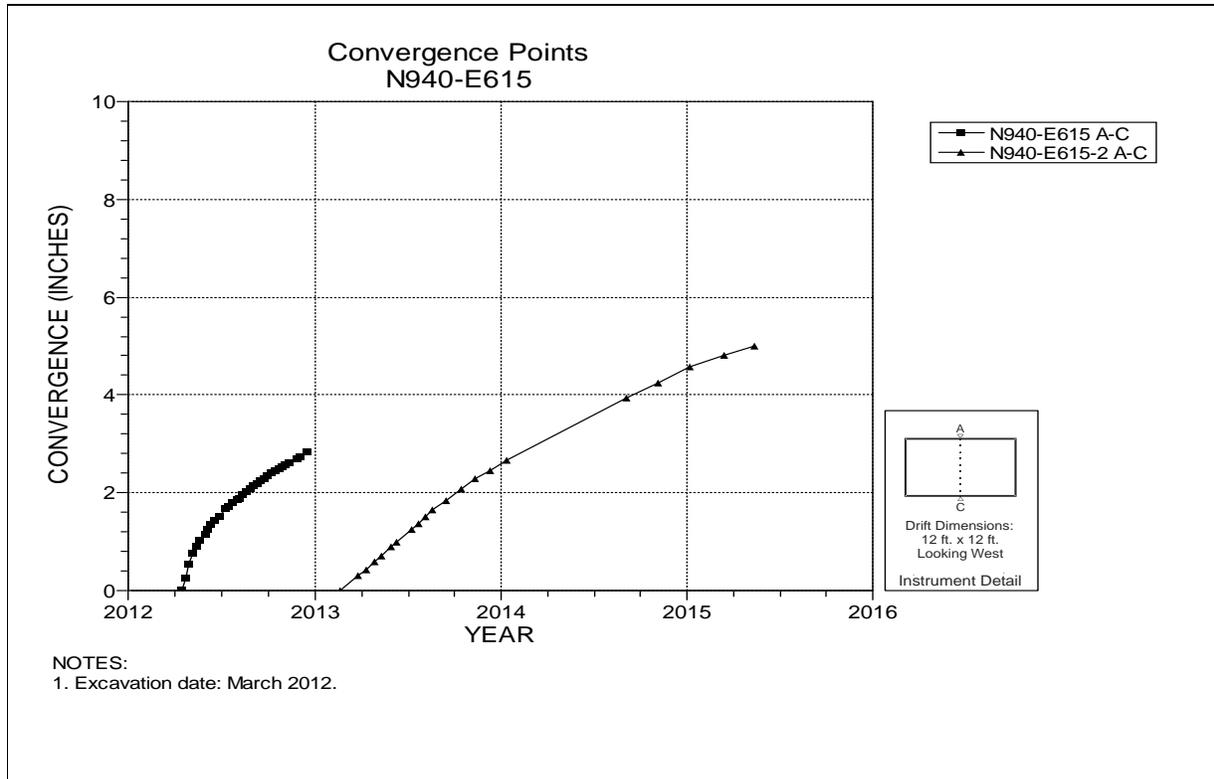


Figure 6-44 Convergence Point Array –  
N940 E615 – Roof to Floor

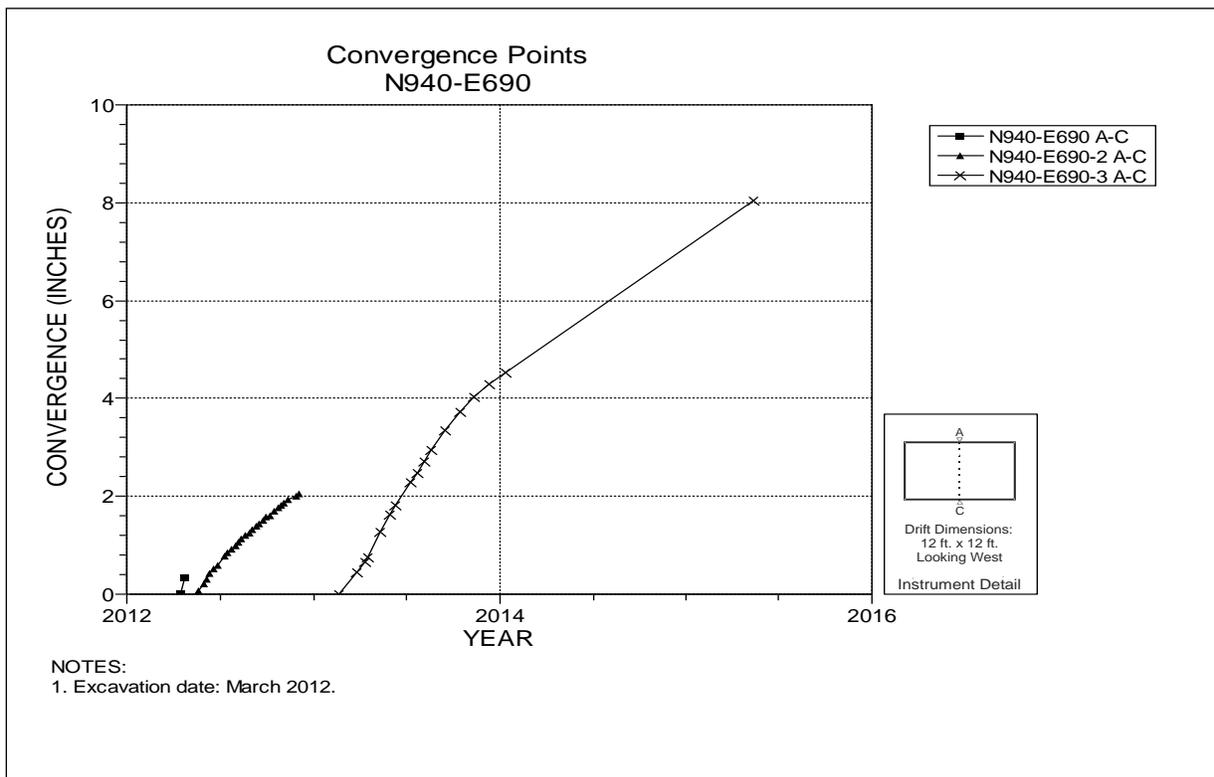


Figure 6-45 Convergence Point Array –

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015

DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2

N940 E690 – Roof to Floor

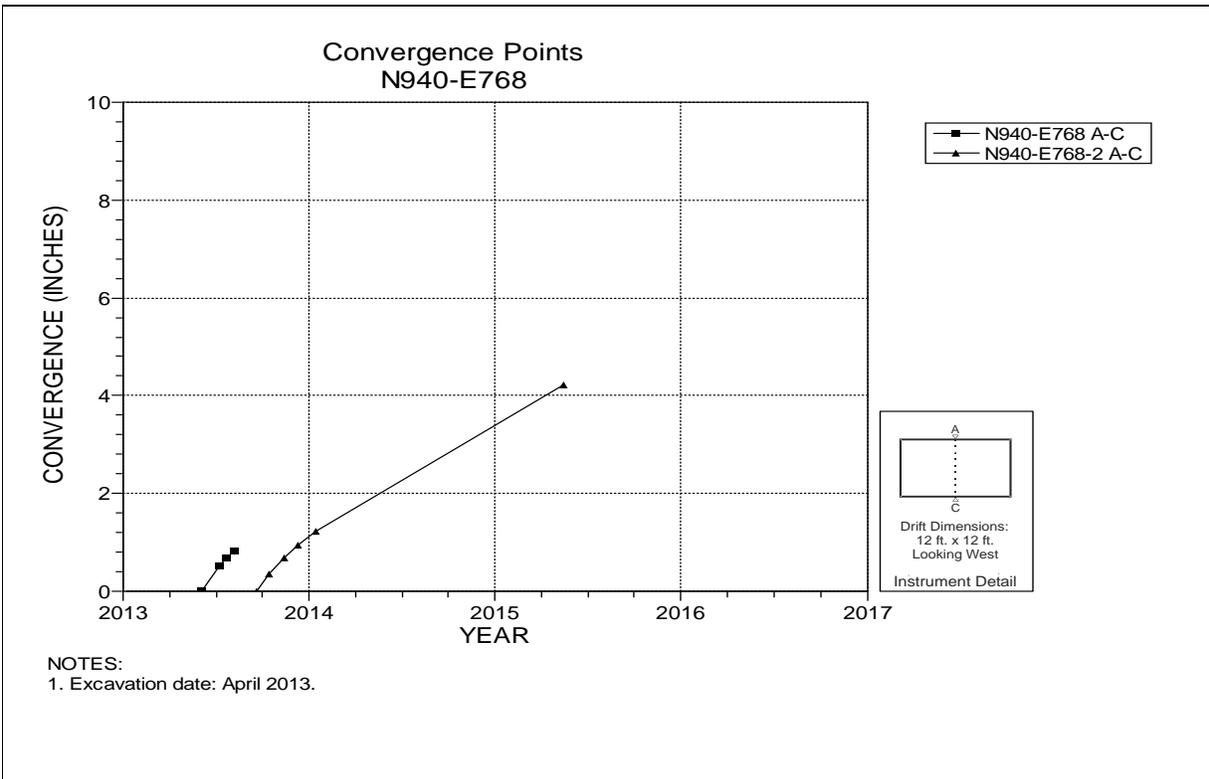


Figure 6-46 Convergence Point Array – N940 E768 – Roof to Floor

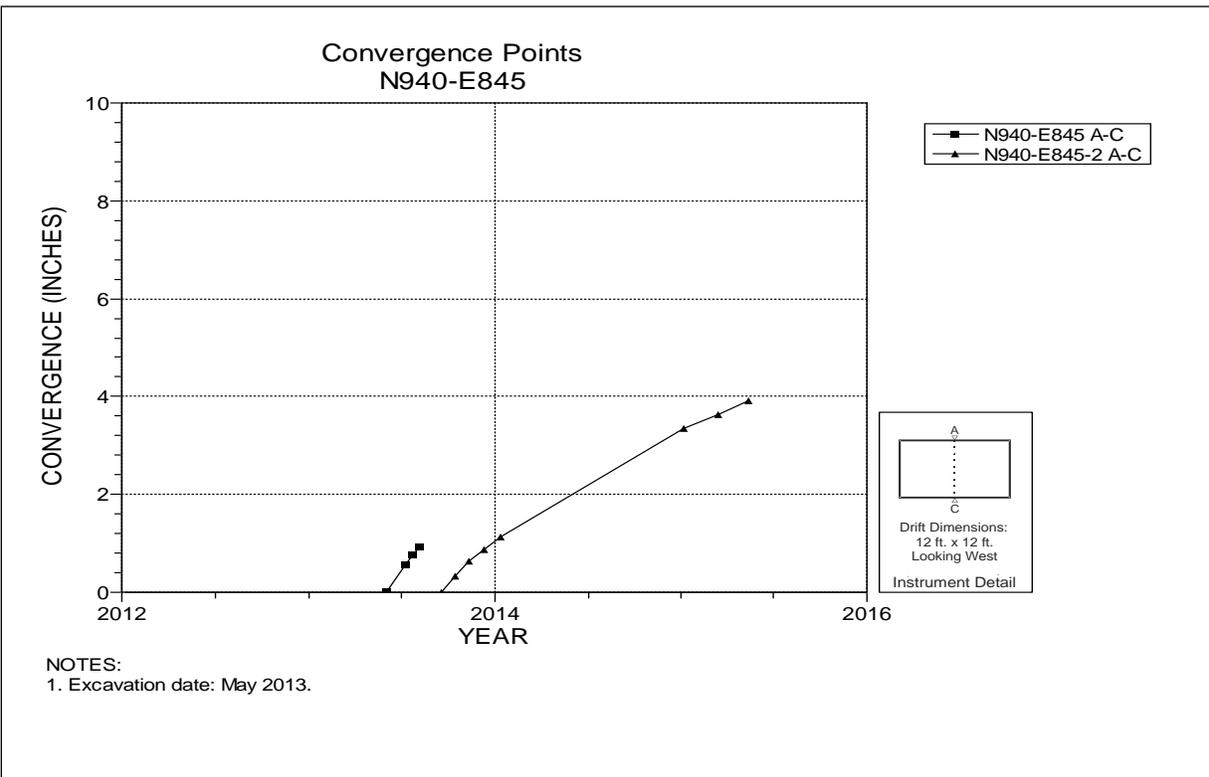


Figure 6-47 Convergence Point Array –

Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015

DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2

N940 E845 – Roof to Floor

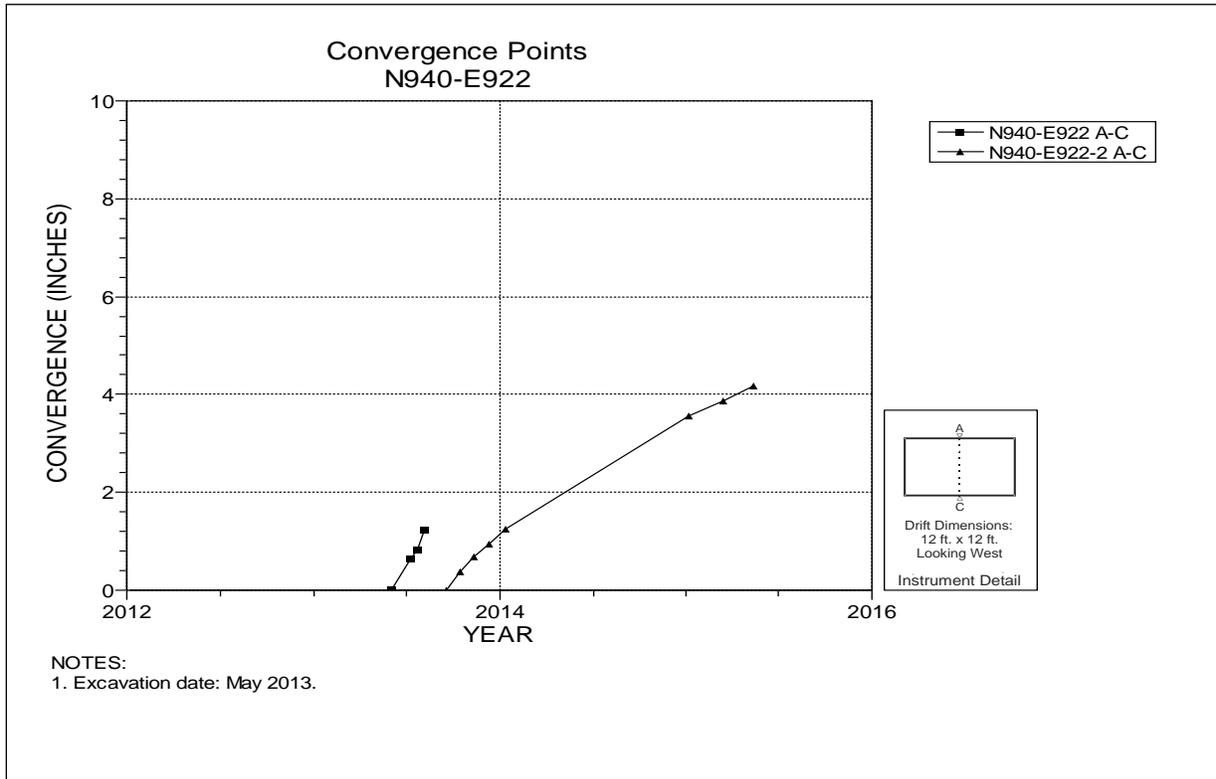
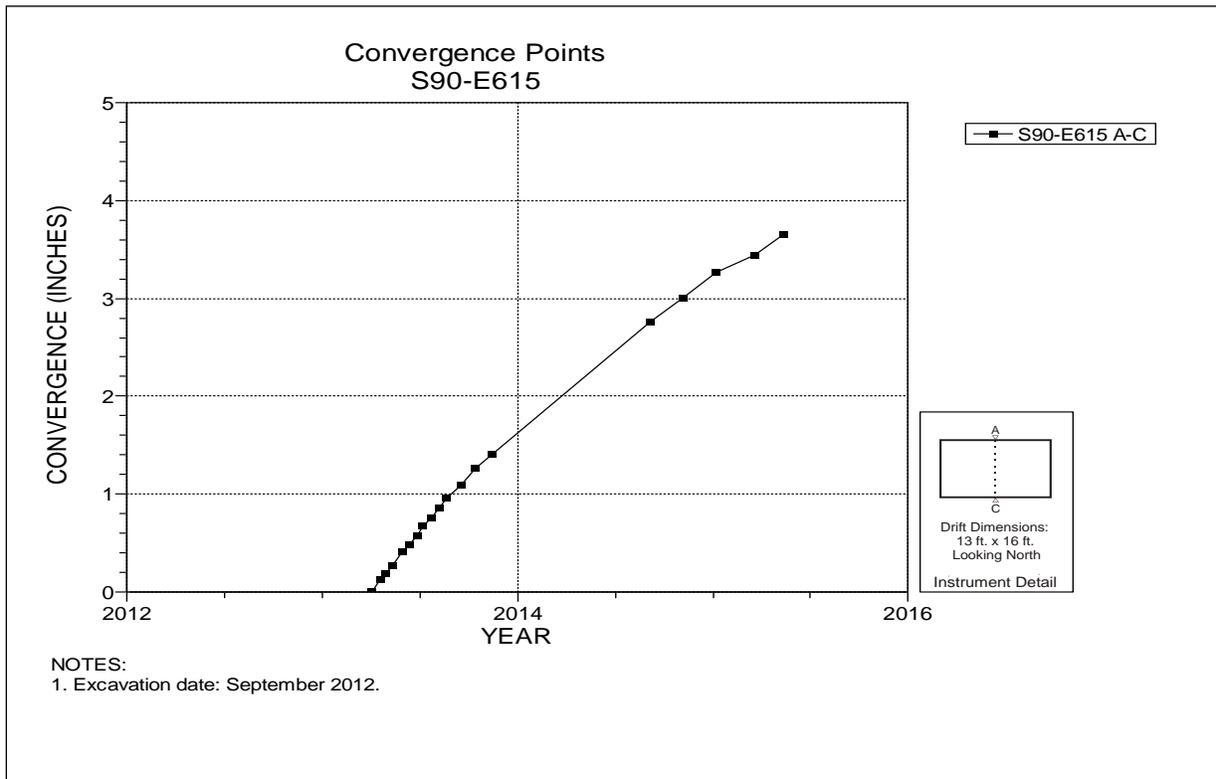


Figure 6-48 Convergence Point Array –  
N940 E922 – Roof to Floor



**Geotechnical Analysis Report for July 2014 – June 2015**  
**DOE/WIPP-15-3556, Vol. 2**

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Figure 6-49 Convergence Point Array –  
S90 E615 – Roof to Floor

**7.0 Geoscience Summary for the Waste Disposal Area**

This chapter typically presents supporting data acquired as part of the Geoscience Program including observations of clay seam displacements and other features in vertical observation holes, fracture maps of excavation surfaces as well as stratigraphic mapping. The resulting reduction in ventilation following the radiological event has significantly curtailed the use of man-lifting vehicles in the underground. Consequently, no fracture mapping or stratigraphic mapping was performed in the Panel 7 area, no boreholes were inspected, and no new boreholes were drilled during this reporting period.

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