

WID

3725-00002

MT ROSE FAN EXPLORATORY DRILLING

JULY - AUGUST 1992

WASHOE COUNTY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

UTILITY DIVISION

P.O. BOX 11130 RENO, NEVADA 89520



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Washoe County contracted Nevada Drilling, Inc., to drill five exploratory test holes on the upper portion of the Mt. Rose Fan. The purpose was to determine the extent of the Truckee Formation, to help define the hydrogeology and to estimate the potential for ground water production.

Test holes were drilled from 340 feet to 1100 feet deep. Cuttings were examined in detail and all boreholes were geophysically logged. The boreholes were completed as 2" steel cased wells and are to remain as long term monitor wells.

The Hunter Creek Member of the Truckee Formation was found to be laterally extensive. In test hole 4, the Hunter Creek was found at a depth of 750 feet to at least 1100 feet. There appears to be poor to fair water production from this formation.

Based on estimated aquifer transmissivities, the southern portion of section 23 appears to be the most likely area for future ground water production. A test hole should be drilled in the center of section 23 before determining this site as a production well location. Water quality does not present any potential problems.

INTRODUCTION

The Washoe County Utility Division has conducted water resource investigations of the South Truckee Meadows (STM) since 1981. Currently, a program is being conducted to more accurately determine the quantity and characteristics of ground water in the South Truckee Meadows and adjacent basins. The accuracy in quantifying ground water resources is limited to the adequacy of sub-surface data. Two areas where little information exists are on the southern Galena Fan and the northwest Mt. Rose Fan.

An exploratory drilling program in the northwest area of the Mt. Rose Fan was initiated in July of 1992. The purpose was to:

1. to determine the subsurface lithology of the alluvium in areas where little, if any, information exists,
2. to determine the potential of the alluvial aquifer in this area,
3. To determine potential future production well sites, and
4. to construct long term monitoring wells.

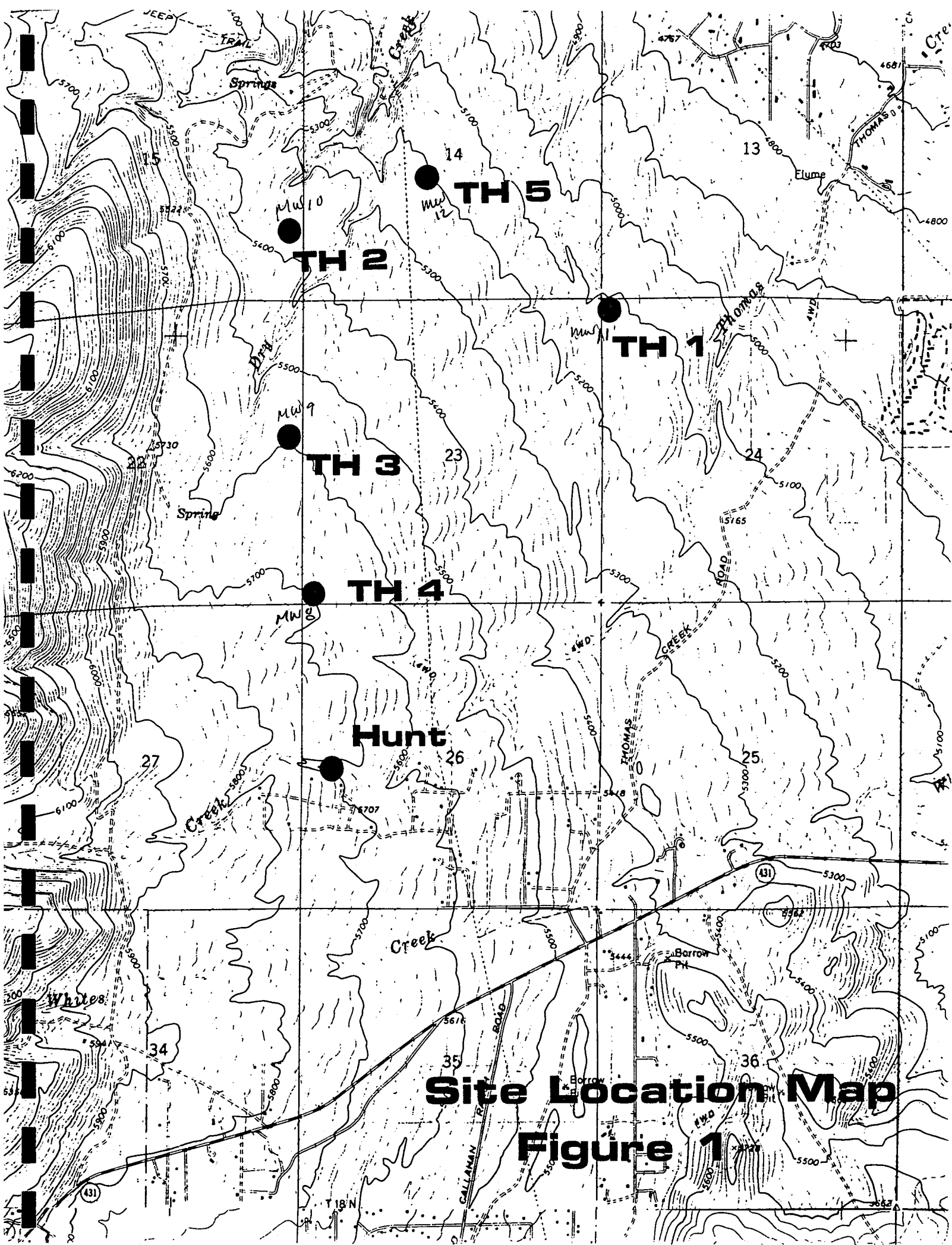
The area of drilling was confined to the Redfield property located on Figure 1. Five sites were contracted with Nevada Drilling, Inc. to drill in alluvium to the bedrock contact and construct monitor wells. Additionally, a domestic water well was also drilled in the vicinity wherein the Utility Division was permitted by the owner to log the borehole both lithologically and geophysically.

The data gained from this program allows for a more accurate delineation of the alluvial aquifer, ground water flow paths and the resource itself. This report contains the results of the drilling program. The section "Discussion of Results" attempts to delineate the subsurface geology with respect to the alluvial aquifer. Potential ground water production is also estimated. Finally, recommendations are made towards future exploratory work.

DRILLING OPERATIONS

Through a low bid process, Nevada Drilling was awarded the drilling contract for five test holes (Figure 1). A Midway Model 15 Direct Rotary drilling rig with tri-cone bits were used to drill 8-3/4 inch diameter boreholes. Depths of these boreholes ranged from 340 feet to 1100 feet.

The drilling fluid consisted of high yield bentonite clay with minor amounts of synthetic polymer additives. At lost circulation zones, Lost Circulation Material (LCM) was used to "plug off" these zones. The LCM consisted of wood shavings and cellophane.



Utility Division personnel supervised the drilling operations and performed the lithology sampling. Samples were collected throughout the borehole and bagged at ten foot intervals. BPB Instruments performed borehole geophysics which included electric (long and short normal, spontaneous potential and point resistivity), caliper, sonic and gamma logs.

The boreholes were then constructed as 2 inch diameter, galvanized steel cased monitor wells. Local 3/8 inch pea gravel was used for the gravel envelope and was tremmied. A fifty foot seal was installed. The wells were air lift developed until clean. The wells were also sampled for water quality.

DESCRIPTION OF LITHOLOGY

While commonly referred to as the Mt. Rose Fan, this area is more accurately described as an alluvial veneered pediment. The alluvium encountered ranged from large boulders (15 feet) to clays. Generally, the boulders and cobbles were encountered in the top 100 to 150 feet in unconsolidated sediments that continued in depth as gravels, sands, silts and clay size particles.

Most boreholes encountered the Hunter Creek Member of the Truckee Formation. Two sequences of this member were delineated. The first is a diatomaceous siltstone of various and distinct colors particularly a blue-green color and a deep, brown "oily" color. At first inspection out of the borehole, the cuttings were logged as mostly clays. On closer inspection the cuttings can be described as diatomaceous siltstones. With depth the second sequence of sediments increased in coarseness to a "dirty" sandstone and often contained thin lenses of clay altered and fractured andesitic rock. The consolidated sediments generally lay atop the Kate Peak Formation (andesite).

A general description for each borehole follows with the complete lithology described in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 contains the geophysical logs for each borehole.

Test Hole 1 (STMMW 11)

Mixed unconsolidated alluvial material was encountered to a depth of 260 feet. The grain size generally decreased with depth. From 260 - 360 feet a clay, possibly of the Hunter Creek Member, was found. These clays were colored creme, yellow, grey-green or brown with silts and sands. Consolidated silts, sands, gravels and clays continued to 512 feet. Clay altered volcanics were drilled to 580 feet before more competent reddish-purple, andesitic bedrock thought to be the Kate Peak Formation. The drilling was stopped at 590 feet.

Geophysical logs run were electric, temperature and sonic. The resistivities ranged from 20 to 100 ohm-m below the water table (210 ft). The siltstones averaged 40 ohm-m and the lower sedimentary sequence ranged from 20 to 100 ohm-m. A possible production zone would be from 330 ft to 490 feet where gravel lenses are located. Below 500 feet the resistance was consistently 20 ohm-m and appears to verify the clay altered volcanics where the transit time increased on the sonic log. 160' Screen

Test Hole 2 (STMMW 10)

Mixed volcanic alluvial material was encountered to 100 feet before the Hunter Creek Member. This section (100 - 308) consisted of the multi-colored clays or siltstone and particularly the grey-green and brown to black "oily" colored clays. At 220 feet a lost circulation zone was encountered with poor sample return until 257 feet. A distinct sandstone was drilled to 308 feet and then silt and clay size particles to 320 feet. A dark grey, andesite (?) was drilled then to 340 feet.

Geophysical logs run were electric, temperature, caliper and gamma. The resistance from 100 - 310 feet was consistently 20 ohm-m. This resistance reflects the consolidation of silt and sand size particles (Gates, 1992). The gamma log shows two distinct zones from 100 - 200 and 200 - 300 feet indicating a change in grain size of the sediments (silt and clay and then sand).

A water level elevation is at 97 feet. There does not appear to be much ground water production potential from this site. It would be helpful to know what the hydraulic conductivity of these consolidated sediments are.

Test Hole 3 (STMMW 9)

The cobbly, bouldery alluvium was encountered to a depth of 100 feet, then gravelly sands, silts and clays to 282 feet. The Hunter Creek Member followed to 560 feet. The clays or siltstone of this section were from 282 - 440 feet. Then a "dirty" sandstone to 560 feet. A clay altered andesite was found from 560 to 585 feet, then a sandy, silty, gravel with well rounded pebbles to 638 feet. Clay altered volcanics with decreasing alteration to 680 feet was encountered.

Geophysical logs run were electric, temperature, and sonic. The resistance was as in Test Hole 2, consistently 20 ohm-m throughout the Hunter Creek Member.

The sonic log appears to verify the changes in grain size of the Hunter Creek Member with the siltstone having transit times less than the sandstone.

The static water level was 140 feet. Depending on the hydraulic conductivity of the Hunter Creek Member sandstone, a possible water production zone is from 450 - 650 feet.

Test Hole 4 (STMMW 8)

Bouldery alluvium was encountered to a depth of 160 feet. Silty, sandy gravels were found to a depth of 310 feet, then sandy silts, clays and mixed gravels to 740 feet. These appear to be unconsolidated. The upper sequence of siltstone of the Hunter Creek Member was then found and continued to at least 1100 feet when all the drill pipe had been used.

An electric log was run to a depth of 700 feet before getting stuck. Resistance ranged much higher (40 - 120 ohm-m), indicating unconsolidated and coarser sediments. A good to moderate zone for water production may occur from 400-700 feet. The water level was measured at 228 feet.

Test Hole 5 (STMMW 12)

Cobbly gravels were encountered to a depth of 155 feet before a clay lense, with granitic sand was drilled from 155 - 200 feet. The upper sequence of the Hunter Creek Member was drilled to a depth of 363 feet. From this depth to 612 feet an alteration clay with volcanic fragments were encountered. Throughout this zone the drilling alternated from hard and slow drilling to soft and fast. This zone could be interpreted as highly altered volcanic flows with lenses of depositional sands and silts. It was felt that the Kate Peak Formation was encountered at 575 feet. The total depth of the hole was 630 feet.

The geophysical logs run were electric and sonic. The electric log generally shows resistances in the 20 - 40 ohm-m range with subtle changes occurring that are more pronounced in the sonic log. These occur from 150 - 260 feet (upper sequence of the Hunter Creek Member), 260 - 360 feet (finer grained upper sequence), 360 - 460 feet (highly altered and fractured andesite ?), 460 - 575 feet (clay altered andesite ?) and finally the more competent andesite to 630 feet.

The water level was measured at 148 feet. Based on the lithology and geophysical logs, there appears to be fair to poor potential for water production.

Hunt Domestic Well

Sand, gravel, cobbles and boulders were drilled to 130 feet, then sands, gravels and clays to 210 feet. Hard andesite was then encountered to 380 feet. Fractures occurred throughout the hard rock section with minor clay.

Geophysical logs run were electric and gamma. They did not appear to differentiate the alluvium from the hard rock. The static water level was 240 feet. At this site the alluvium is apparently unsaturated. The volcanics contain adequate ground water for domestic use.

MONITOR WELL CONSTRUCTION

Appendix 3 shows the well construction for each well. Table 1 lists total depth and slot intervals for each well.

TABLE 1
MONITOR WELL CONSTRUCTION

Test Hole	Total Depth (ft)	Casing Depth (ft)	Slot Interval (ft)	Seal Depth (ft)	Devel. Time (hrs)
1 ¹¹	590	500	200-500	50	3
2 ¹⁰	340	313	82-313	50	4
3 ⁹	680	630	189-630	50	6
4 ⁸	1100	704	200-704	50	7
5 ¹²	630	605	357-605	50	8

Test Hole 4 was cased to 704 feet as the borewall apparently had collapsed below this depth.

WATER QUALITY

Appendix 5 contains water quality reports from the Nevada State Health Lab for the five test wells. Table 2 is a summary listing of the major anions and cations.

TABLE 2
WATER QUALITY SUMMARY
(ppm)

Well	TDS	Ca	Mg	Na	K	SO4	Cl	HCO3	As
TH 1 ¹¹	183	19	14	10	4	1	0	159	.003
TH 2 ¹⁰	238	24	9	36	6	10	1	195	.008
TH 3 ⁹	205	22	10	25	6	3	0	171	.004
TH 4 ⁸	226	8	3	45	5	8	2	142	.033
TH 5 ¹²	268	25	11	37	8	24	3	200	.018

From the analysis (Appendix) it can be seen that water quality meets all Federal and State primary and secondary requirements for potable water.

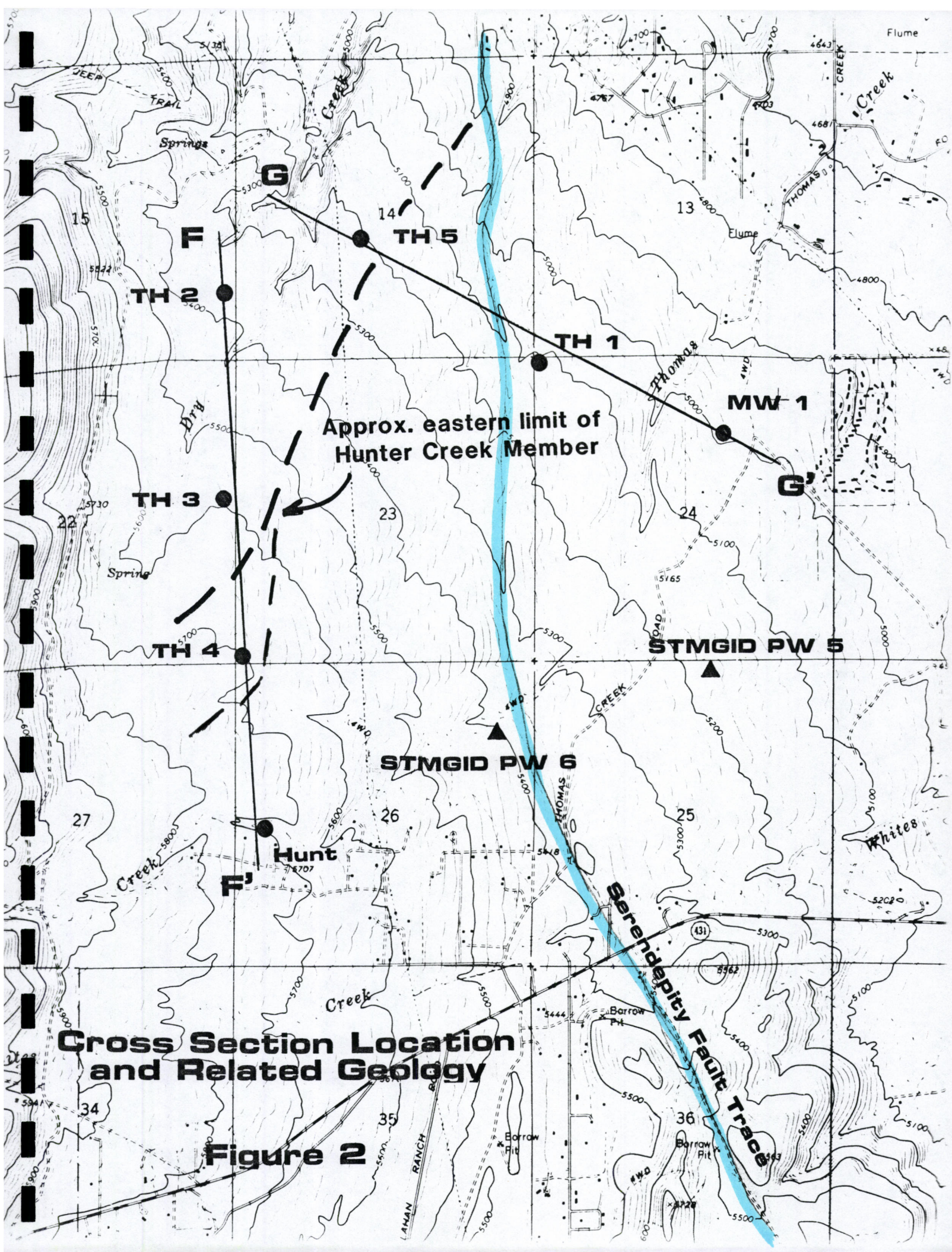
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Geology

The Mt. Rose Fan is more accurately described as an alluvial veneered, volcanic pediment. The pediment being made up primarily of andesites of the Kate Peak Formation (Thompson and White, 1964). It is bounded on the west by the Carson Range (mountain front faulting) and on the east by the valley floor of the South Truckee Meadows. The valley floor is thought to be a graben produced by an inferred regional fault trending north-south near US 395 and the Virginia Range further east. The uplifted Steamboat Hills bound the pediment on the south. The pediment is mapped with numerous faults (Bonham and Rogers, 1983), but any vertical and horizontal movement of these faults is poorly understood. There is also evidence of east-west faulting that pre-dates the north-south faulting (van De Kamp, 1990) particularly along the Whites Creek drainage.

The thickness of the alluvial veneer is thought to be approximately 600 to 700 feet thick until the valley floor is reached where accumulated sediments are more likely 2,000 feet thick. The veneer is also thought to be primarily poorly sorted, unconsolidated sediments. The Hunter Creek Member of the Truckee Formation (or Coal Valley Formation) are mostly fine grained, well sorted to moderately sorted, siltstones and sandstones (Bonham, 1969). Delineating the southern areal extent of the Hunter Creek Member was a primary objective of this drilling project.

Figure 2 shows where two geologic cross sections are illustrated in Plate 1. Section F-F' is a north to south cross section of test holes 2, 3, 4 and the Hunt domestic well. From test hole 2 and 3 the sequence of sediments are essentially the same with thicker deposits in test hole 3. Both upper and lower sequences of the Hunter Creek member are present. A section of altered volcanics present in test hole 3 may represent the same volcanics in test hole 2, but in an unaltered state. At test hole 4 the HCM appears to have been downfaulted (?) 300 feet relative to test hole 3. This faulting is inferred from geologic mapping (Bonham and Rogers, 1983). The upper sequence is substantially thicker in test hole 4. Down faulting is also inferred at test hole 4 relative to the Hunt domestic where the HCM is missing and the volcanics are found at the 5500 foot elevation. A surface expression of this faulting could be inferred from the deep drainage immediately south of test hole 4.



**Cross Section Location
and Related Geology**

Figure 2

Cross section G-G' illustrates the geology trending northwest to southeast. The HCM as mapped in the Dry Creek drainage is not readily identified in TH 5 until a depth of approximately 150 feet. Again, faulting is inferred to have offset these sediments. The Upper HCM is thicker in test hole 5 than in test holes 2 and 3 and the Lower sequence is missing in test hole 5. A thick sequence of altered volcanics follows. Between test holes 5 and 1, a swarm of faults are mapped (Bonham and Rogers, 1983) and the Serendepity Fault (Widmer, 1991) is inferred to cross the pediment. The Hunter Creek Member is not evident in test hole 1. The Hunter Creek is also missing from MW 1 (CH2MHill, 1983).

It is inferred from the cross section F-F' that faulting has vertically displaced the Hunter Creek sediments and the Kate Peak Formation in the area of TH 4 relative to TH 3. There may also be displacement relative to the Hunt site, but it is also possible that these volcanics are simply very localized and overlie older sediments. This would indicate that these particular volcanics are much younger (Pliocene basaltic andesite of Carson Range ?) than the Kate Peak (Miocene) and the Hunter Creek Member of the Truckee Formation. Evidence for this is that the drill cuttings did not appear to be altered, but rather "fresh" and more mafic than the altered volcanics such as in TH 5.

The Hunter Creek is not found east of the Serendepity Fault (Figure 2). The Hunter Creek sediments were not found at STMGID Production wells 5 and 6, which are immediately south of the Thomas Creek drainage (Widmer, 1991). However, these boreholes were drilled only to 700 feet, which may not have been deep enough to find the HCM as demonstrated in TH 4. Either this sequence of sediments have been eroded from this area, east of the Serendepity Fault, or were not initially deposited. From section G-G", the north central portion of the pediment, the thickness of total sediment remains constant down slope from test hole 5 to MW 1 and further eastward as seen in MW 2 and STMGID Production Well 1 (CH2MHill, 1983). It is still unknown how thick the sediments are in the south central portion of the pediment.

Hydrogeology

Figure 3 depicts the piezometric surface on the Mt. Rose Pediment. In the area of interest there is a fairly uniform gradient from the mountain front northeastward to section 13. This gradient would infer that there are no geological changes in the alluvial aquifer. However, southward the gradient flattens and is interpreted as a thickening of sediments with respect to the volcanics to the west. A future test hole in the center of section 23 (T19R18) would be beneficial to our understanding of the hydrogeology. Depth to water is approximately 100 to 200 feet throughout the area of study.



Figure 3. Piezometric Map

Note: Data points are approx. located.

From the drilling program it was observed that the Hunter Creek Member is fairly extensive within the area of section 14 and the northwest portion of 23. The drill cuttings of this formation can be compared to other nearby sites, such as STMPW 5 and STMPW 6 (Washoe County, 1989), in order to estimate aquifer parameters. The hydraulic conductivity of this formation is consequently estimated to be relatively poor and within the range of 0.1 to 2 ft/day. The coarse grained, unconsolidated sediments, such as those drilled extensively in TH 4, are estimated to be fair to good or 5 to 17 ft/day.

Figure 4 is a map of the bedrock elevation within the study area. Subtracting these elevations from the piezometric map gives the resultant Figure 5 which is an estimate of the saturated thickness of the alluvial aquifer. From this figure the area of greatest saturated thickness appears to be in the southern portion of section 23. Transmissivities in this area are estimated at 18,000 to 60,000 gpd/ft of drawdown. If these estimates are reasonably correct, a production well in the southern portion of section 23 could easily provide 600 gpm to 1000 gpm. Conversely, a production well at TH 5 may have a production rate of only 200 gpm.

CONCLUSIONS

The Hunter Creek Member of the Truckee Formation was found to be extensive within the area of study. The Upper sequence is mostly a siltstone while the Lower member is a silty sandstone. Underlying this is altered andesites, most likely of the Kate Peak Formation. Water production from the Hunter Creek Member is estimated to be poor to fair.

The southern portion of section 23 has the best potential for ground water development. Transmissivities of 18,000 to 60,000 gpd/ft are estimated. This correlates well with transmissivities in the areas of STMPW 5 and STMPW 6.

A test hole should be drilled in the center of section 23. This is to verify:

1. the lateral extent of the Hunter Creek Formation to the north and west,
2. to determine the lateral extent of the volcanics located to the southwest, and
3. to determine this site's potential for ground water production.

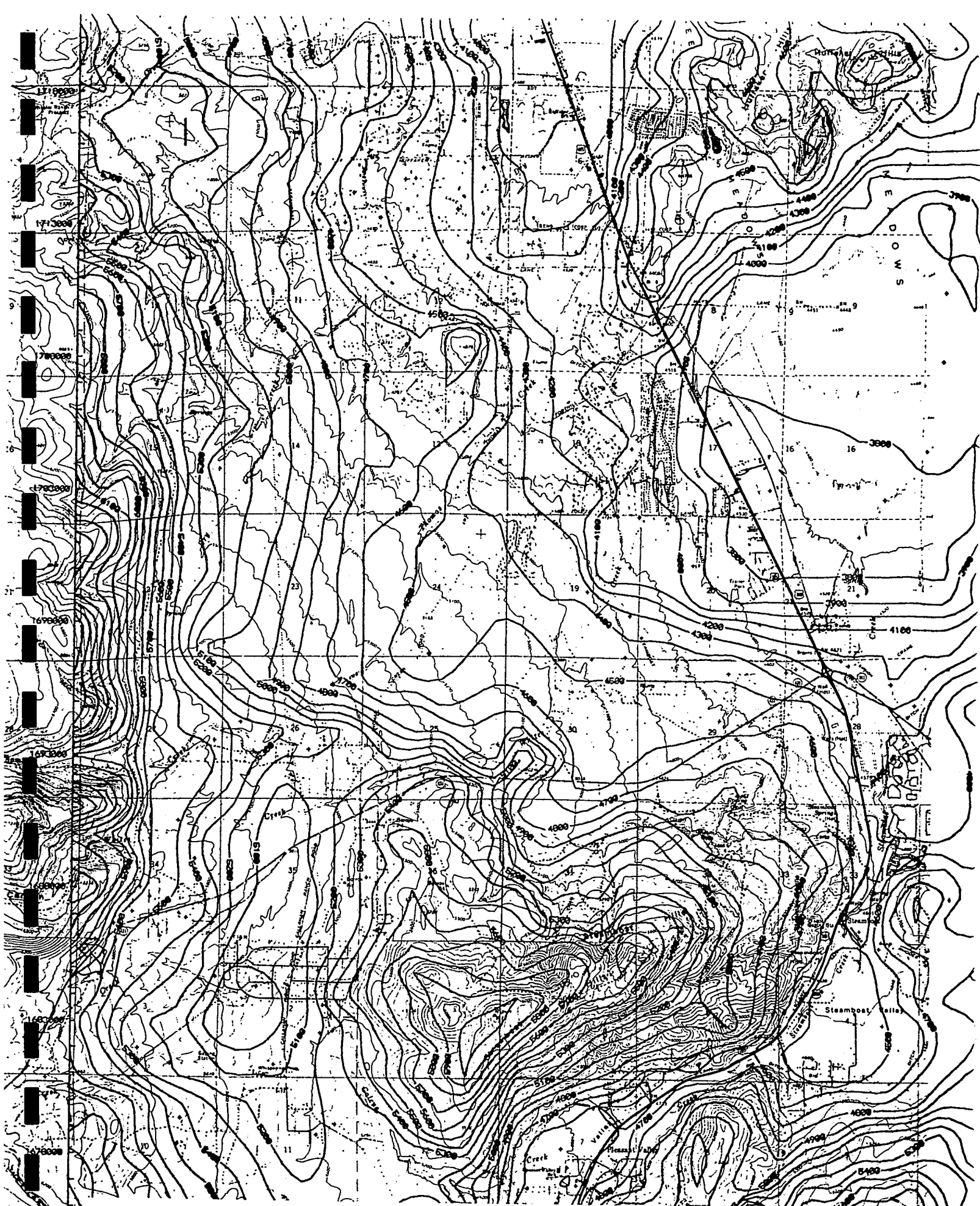


Figure 4. Top of Bedrock Contour Map

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APPENDIX

1. Lithology Logs
2. Geophysical Logs
3. Well Drillers Reports
4. Water Quality Reports
5. Bid Proposal

TH #1
"KAREN"

<u>Ft</u>	<u>Lithology</u>
000-180	Silt, sand, gravel and boulders
177-180	Lost circulation zone
180-223	mostly silty, sandy gravels with decreasing cobbles and gravel
223-240	silty sand with silt stringers, rapid drilling
240-260	sandy, silty clay or clayey silt, occasional gravels
260-280	Truckee Formation (?)
360	260-270 creme or yellow, plastic clay
	270-360 pebbly, sandy, silty clay or clayey silt; gritty; brown or grey green, increasing sandy gravels w/depth
360-380	silty, sandy, clayey gravel; fine grained gravel, granitic, clayey silt balls, creme colored
380-420	grades to pebbly, sandy, silty, brown clay
420-460	lost circulation zone, poor cuttings return
460-500	sandy, silty gravel; occasional cobble or boulder mixed volcanic and granitic cuttings
500-512	sandy, clayey gravel; drilling slows; increasing greenish-yellow, plastic(?) clayballs
512-580	altered volcanics; volcanic chips and purplish, clay altered andesite (?); no granitics
580-590	reddish-purple, andesitic bedrock

TH #2
"KAYE"

<u>Ft</u>	<u>Lithology</u>
000-069	coarse volcanic sands, gravels and cobbles
069-078	sandy, silty gravel
078-100	silty, sandy gravel; coarse, sub-rounded to angular; appears entirely volcanic, minor cinder
100-308	Truckee Formation
100-135	reddish-brown, sandy, silty clay grades to creme, dessicated, plastic clay; really a siltstone or diatomaceous siltstone
135-151	brown to black brown
151-160	grey to grey-green
160-180	brown-black "oily"
180-200	goes to grey-green, gritty and/or sandy w/ green "altered" clasts (alteration insitu)
200-220	goes to tan
220-240	lost circulation zone
240-257	poor returns, silty sand?
257-260	coarse sand, hard drilling w/pulldown
260-308	silty to coarse sandstone, minor volcanic chips; semi-angular to rounded sand, used pulldown
308-320	yellow, silty clay or clayey silt w/mixed volcanic sand. Slow to fast drilling
320-340	Volcanic bedrock; dark grey, andesitic (?) chips; some chips almost like peels; very slow, hard drilling; apparent fracture zones @ 322 and 329 feet

TH #3
"LAURA"

7 140'

<u>Ft</u>	<u>Lithology</u>
000-095	silty, sandy gravels with boulders
095-147	silty gravel w/ brown silty clay
147-185	silty, tan-brown clay w/gravel lenses
185-282	pebbly, sandy, clayey silt; tan to creme
282-560	Truckee Formation
282-288	distinct green, sandy siltstone
288-290	dark brown "oily", siltstone
290-400	mostly green to grey-green siltstone w/ alternating lenses of "oily", creme or tan colored siltstone
400-440	alternating colors of siltstone, less con- solidated (?)
440-460	goes to pebbly sandstone; pebbles are dark brown to black w/ small white phenocrysts in fine grained groundmass
460-500	cobbly, pebbly, sandy silt; pebbles are black-brown to yellow-green, angular to rounded, minor cinder
500-545	grades to brown clay then sandy gravel; sub- angular to rounded
545-560	grades to sandy, clayey silt with stringers of sandy gravel; gravels are volcanics (?), chert and sandstone
560-585	volcanic cuttings and alteration silts and minor clays; alterations mostly gritty, reddish silts or fine sands; hard drilling with much drill slammin'
585-638	clayey, silty gravel; well rounded pebbles
638-650	grey-blue to grey-black altered volcanics; hard and slow drilling; alterations reddish then multicolored- reddish, yellow-tan, grey-blue and grey-green.
650-666	blue-green, clay altered volcanic cuttings
666-680	blue-green and tan, clay altered volcanic cuttings with decreasing alterations

TH #4
"ROBIN"

Σ 240'

<u>Ft</u>	<u>Lithology</u>
000-060	Boulders and cobbles
060-160	silty, sandy, gravelly, bouldery cobbles
160-172	mixed volcanic and granitic gravel
172-200	silty, sandy gravel; pyrite in andesitic gravels; propylitic calcite sands.
200-310	sandy, gravelly silt. Propylite decreasing at 220 ft.; clay balls begin to increase at 240 ft. (felsic); granitics decrease; gravel more rounded at 260 ft.
310-400	mostly sandy silt, brown with some creme colored clay.
400-445	mixed sands, gravels and silts. Balling, granitic and volcanic gravels, angular to well rounded.
445-460	silty clay
460-520	pebbly, sandy, clayey silt. Gravel well rounded, granitic and volcanic (arkosic? chert?); stringers of silt, clay and sand, grey creme to lite brown.
520-550	fine to coarse sand w/ clay and silt balls.
550-555	brown silty clay
555-590	coarse sand in clayey silt. Distinct lite tan or red-tan clay/silt balls.
590-600	tan clayey silt
600-620	silty sand; mixed volcanic and granitic, chert?
620-640	clayey silt
640-705	silty sand. Some purple alteration silt balls as TH1.
705-742	sandy, clayey silt. Creme of greyish, then brown.
742-1100	Truckee Formation to
742-770	grey green silty clay w/ sand "Leisick"
770-785	brown "oily" and olive grey siltstone
785-810	aternating purplish grey, brown, grey black and greenish siltstone
810-835	grey green siltstone
835-850	"oily" siltstone
850-1030	grey green siltstone with occassional "oily" siltstone or olive brown clay (silky)
1030-1040	stringers of grey blue clay, olive brown clay Leisick, and med. grained white sand (5ft).
1040-1100	Leisick siltstone

TH 5
"KATHY"

<u>FT</u>	<u>LITHOLOGY</u>
000-040	Boulders, cobbles and gravel
040-063	volcanic gravel
063-085	cobbles and gravels
085-135	volcanic gravel
135-155	gravel and clay balls
155-167	tan clay
167-200	tan clay with granitic sand
200-	Truckee Formation
	200-217 tan/brown clay
	217-235 blue gray clay
	235-262 tan/brown clay
	262-270 brown "oily" clay
	270-363 gray/blue clay w/alt lenses of tan, brown, "oily" clays
	363-398 gray/blue clay with andesite fragments
398-407	andesite fragments, hard drilling
407-440	grey alteration clay with volcanics
440-560	purple/grey clay with volcanics
560-595	same, but hard drilling
595-612	tan/red clay w/mixed volcanics
612-630	black/grey andesite cuttings

TH 6
"LYNN"

FT

LITHOLOGY

000-080	sand, cobbles and boulders
080-090	same with clay stringers, brown
090-130	sand, gravel and cobbles
130-210	sand, gravel and clay (or silt)
210-305	dark colored andesite
305-315	more purplish andesite (see TH1)
315-380	dark colored andesite

STMMW 1

<u>FT</u>	<u>LITHOLOGY</u>
000-175	sand, gravel, cobbles and boulders
175-236	silty sand and gravel
236-255	boulder
255-357	silty, sandy clay w/ occasional gravel
357-496	mixtures of silts, sands, gravels and clays
496-529	cemented sand and gravel
529-536	silty, sandy clay
536-598	hard rock or cemented sands and gravels
598-621	red volcanic rock fragments (fractured volcanics)

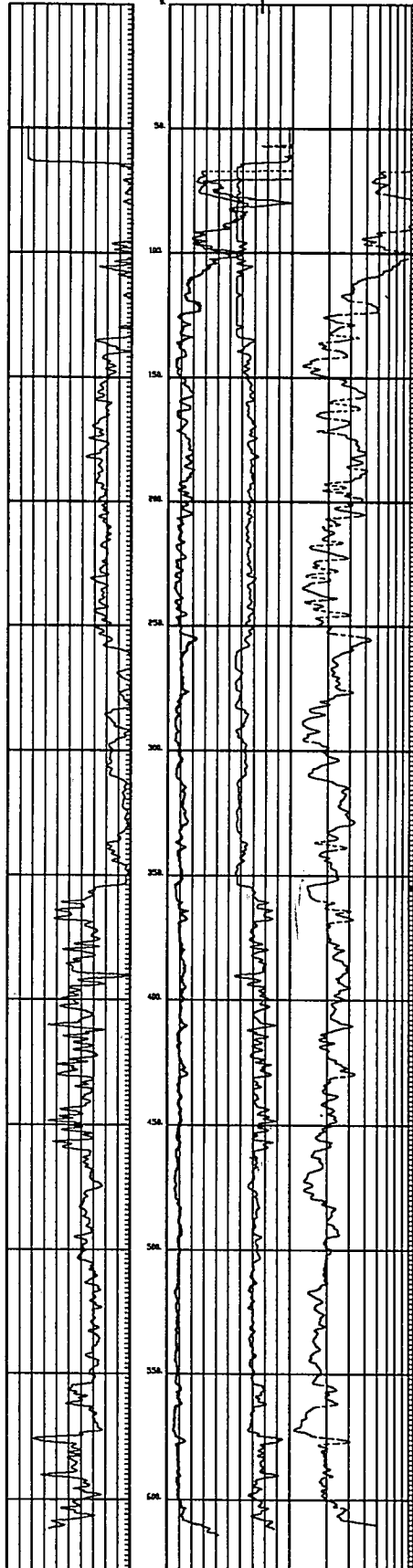
SPONTANEOUS POTENTIAL
IN MILLIVOLTS

WELL LOG
DATE 29-OCT-1990

WELL TEST RESISTIVITY
IN OHM METERS

EDP RESISTIVITY
IN OHM METERS

SPALL RESISTIVITY
IN OHM METERS



#5

210

160

58

WELL KAREN 1
LOG DATE 16-SEP-1990 14:50
SURFACE TEMPERATURE
RECORDS
63.00 67.00
25 CH TRAVEL TIME
HEAD-SEC/FT
000.00 000.00

#1

EDGE POINT RESISTIVITY
10.00 100.00

DEEP RESISTIVITY
0.00 100.00

SHALLOW RESISTIVITY
0.00 100.00



Screen 320-370

Screen 390-500

non productive 90'

WELL LAURA # 3
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 SPONTANEOUS POTENTIAL
 MILLIVOLT
 330.00 700.00

#3

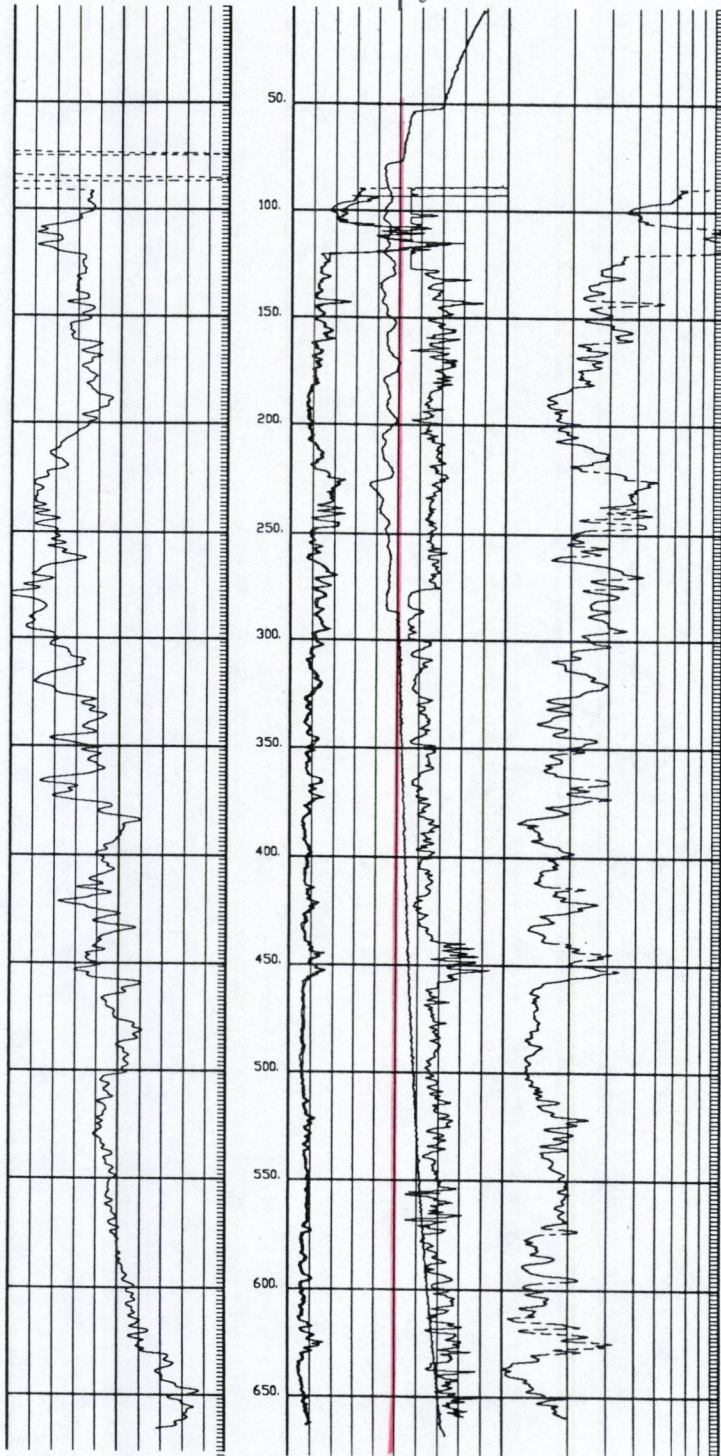
ON CH TRAMMETT TIME
 MICRO-SECT
 10.00 10.00

BOREHOLE TEMPERATURE
 DEGREES F
 65.00 70.00

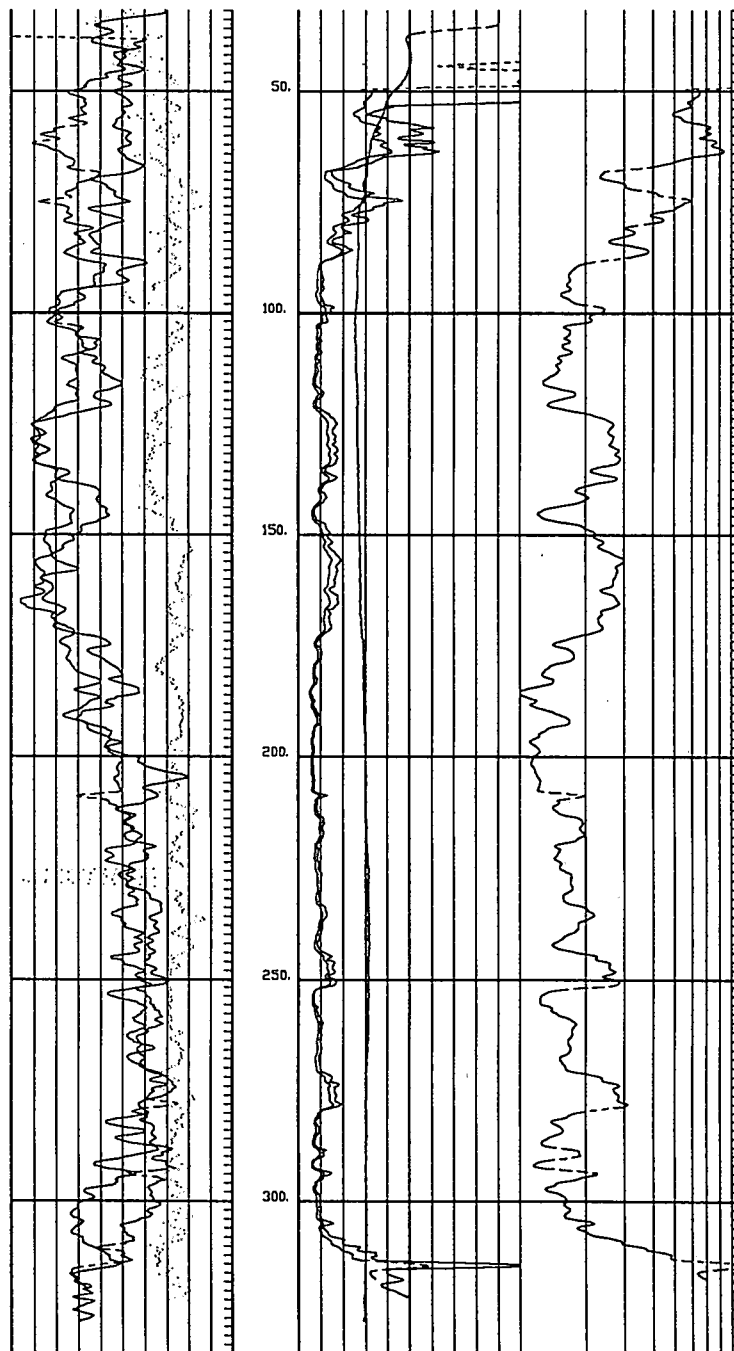
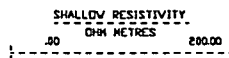
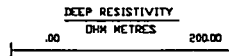
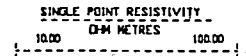
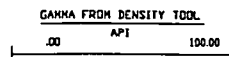
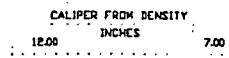
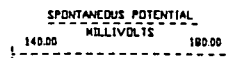
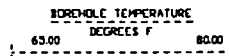
SINGLE POINT RESISTIVITY
 OHM METRES
 10.00 100.00

FE RESISTIVITY 2
 OHM METRES
 .00 200.00

FE RESISTIVITY 1
 OHM METRES
 .00 200.00



WELL NAME: KAYE # 2
LOG DATE 23-JUN-1992 18:07



PRINT OR TYPE ONLY
DO NOT WRITE ON BACK

WELL DRILLER'S REPORT

Please complete this form in its entirety in accordance with NRS 534.170 and NAC 534.340

NOTICE OF INTENT NO. 20758

1. OWNER WASHOE COUNTY UTILITY ADDRESS AT WELL LOCATION TH-4
MAILING ADDRESS DIVISION #4 NONE
Box 11130 RENO, NV 89520

2. LOCATION SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 23 T 18 0 N 19 E WASHOE County
PERMIT NO. NONE Issued by Water Resources Parcel No. NONE Subdivision Name NONE

3.	WORK PERFORMED	4.	PROPOSED USE	5.	WELL TYPE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Well <input type="checkbox"/> Deepen	<input type="checkbox"/> Replace <input type="checkbox"/> Recondition <input type="checkbox"/> Abandon <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic <input type="checkbox"/> Irrigation <input type="checkbox"/> Test <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal/Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitor <input type="checkbox"/> Stock	<input type="checkbox"/> Cable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rotary <input type="checkbox"/> RVC <input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....		

[illegible]

8. WELL CONSTRUCTION

Depth Drilled: 1100 Feet Depth Cased: 714 Feet

HOLE DIAMETER (BIT SIZE)

	From	To
<u>8 3/4</u> Inches	<u>0</u> Feet	<u>1100</u> Feet
_____ Inches	_____ Feet	_____ Feet
_____ Inches	_____ Feet	_____ Feet

CASING SCHEDULE				
Size O.D. (Inches)	Weight/Ft. (Pounds)	Wall Thickness (Inches)	From (Feet)	To (Feet)
2 1/2			+ 4	714

Perforations:

Type perforation SAW CUT

Size perforation 3 x 3/32

From 210 feet to 714 feet

From _____ feet to _____ feet

From _____ feet to _____ feet

From _____ feet to _____ feet

From _____ feet to _____ feet

Surface Seal: ☒ Yes ☐ No Seal Type: ☒ Neat Cement
Depth of Seal: 50 ☐ Cement Grout
Placement Method: ☐ Pumped ☐ Concrete Grout
☒ Poured
Gravel Packed: ☒ Yes ☐ No
From 50 feet to 1100 feet

9. **WATER LEVEL**
 Static water level ~~220~~ 228 feet below land surface
 Artesian flow _____ G.P.M. _____ P.S.I.
 Water temperature Cold °F Quality ?

10. **DRILLER'S CERTIFICATION**
This well was drilled under my supervision and the report is true to the best of my knowledge.

Name NEVADA DRILLING, INC
Contractor

Address Box 21548 Contractor _____

CARSON CITY, NV 89721

Nevada contractor's license number
issued by the State Contractor's Board. 13697A

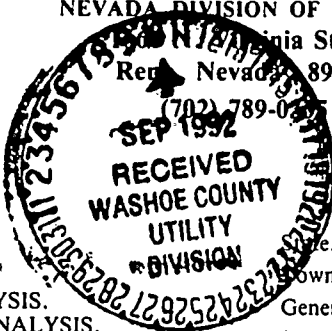
Nevada driller's license number issued by the
Division of Water Resources, the on-site driller, 1790

Signed Joe Kirsch
By driller performing actual drilling on site or contractor

Date 11/17/92

Date started 7/7, 1992
Date completed 7/21, 1992

WELL TEST DATA			
TEST	METHOD: <input type="checkbox"/> Bailer <input type="checkbox"/> Pump <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Lift		
	G.P.M.	Draw Down (Feet Below Static)	Time (Hours)
	30±		8



C98550

WATER CHEMISTRY ANALYSIS:

Attn: Fees may apply to some types of samples.

All of the information below must be filled in
or the analysis will not be performed.

TYPE OF ANALYSIS:

Check here for ROUTINE DOMESTIC ANALYSIS.

Circle the constituents needed for PARTIAL ANALYSIS.

County WASHOE
 Township 18N Range 19E Section 24
 General Location MT. ROSE FAN: REDFIELD ESTATE
 Source Address APPROX 1 1/2 MILES NORTH OF SR 431

SAMPLING INSTRUCTIONS:

The sample submitted must be representative of the source. Spring and surface water samples should be as free of dirt and debris as possible. Wells should be pumped thoroughly before sampling, changing the water in the casing at least three times. Product water from filters should be sampled after running for about ten (10) minutes.

Sampled by RANDY VAN HOOZEN Date 8/21/92
 Owner WASHOE COUNTY Phone 785-4743
 Address 1195-B COMPOSITE BLVD
 City RENO State NV

REASON FOR ANALYSIS:

USE OF WATER:

☐ Loan ☐ Domestic drinking water
☐ Personal health reasons ☐ Geothermal
☐ Purchase of the property ☐ Industrial or mining
☐ Rental or sale of property ☐ Irrigation
☐ Subdivision approval ☒ Other MONITORING WELL
☒ Other EXPLORATORY DRILLING Initials _____

REPORT TO:

Name MIKE WORMER: W.C.U.D.
 Address P.O. BOX 11130
 City RENO
 State NV Zip 89520

SOURCE OF WATER:

Filter ☐ Yes ☒ No Type _____
 Public ☐ Yes ☒ No Name _____
 Spring _____ Surface _____
 Well _____ Depth 590 ft. Casing diameter 2 in.
 Hot _____ Cold ☒ Casing depth 504 ft.
 IN USE ☐ Yes ☒ No

The results below are representative only of the sample submitted to this laboratory.

FOR LABORATORY USE ONLY

PRINT OTHER DESIRED
CONSTITUENTS BELOW

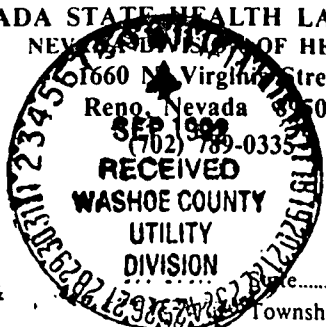
Constituent	ppm	Constituent	ppm	Constituent	ppm	Constituent	S.U.	Constituent	ppm
T.D.S. @ 103°C.	183	Chloride	0	Iron	0.00	Color	3		
Hardness	105	Nitrate -N	0.6	Manganese	0.00	Turbidity	0.2		
Calcium	19	Alkalinity	130	Copper	0.00	pH	7.80		
Magnesium	14	Bicarbonate	159	Zinc	0.64	EC	249		
Sodium	10	Carbonate	0	Barium	0.08				
Potassium	4	Fluoride	0.07	Boron	0.0				
Sulfate	1	Arsenic	<.003	Silica	63				

HEALTH PROTECTION SERVICES

SEP 01 1992

Remarks

Collected by _____
 WST.D. _____
 DWA—Pri. _____ Sec. _____
 1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____
 Date Rec'd _____ Init. _____
 ppm = parts per million, milligrams per liter
 S.U. = Standard Units



098551

WATER CHEMISTRY ANALYSIS:

Attn: Fees may apply to some types of samples.

TYPE OF ANALYSIS:

- ☒ Check here for ROUTINE DOMESTIC ANALYSIS.
Circle the constituents needed for PARTIAL ANALYSIS.

All of the information below must be filled in
or the analysis will not be performed.

SAMPLING INSTRUCTIONS:

The sample submitted must be representative of the source. Spring and surface water samples should be as free of dirt and debris as possible. Wells should be pumped thoroughly before sampling, changing the water in the casing at least three times. Product water from filters should be sampled after running for about ten (10) minutes.

Sampled by RANDY VAN HOOZER Date 8/21/92
Owner WASHOE COUNTY Phone 785-4743
Address 1195-B CORPORATE BLVD
City RENO State NV

REASON FOR ANALYSIS:

- ☐ Loan
☐ Personal health reasons
☐ Purchase of the property
☐ Rental or sale of property
☐ Subdivision approval
☒ Other EXPLORATION DRILLING

USE OF WATER:

- ☐ Domestic drinking water
☐ Geothermal
☐ Industrial or mining
☐ Irrigation
☒ Other MONITORING WELL
Initials _____

REPORT TO:

Name MIKE WIDMER
Address P.O. BOX 11130
City RENO
State NV Zip 89520

SOURCE OF WATER:

Filter ☐ Yes ☒ No Type _____
Public ☐ Yes ☒ No Name _____
Spring _____ Surface _____
Well ☒ Depth 340 ft. Casing diameter 2 in.
Hot _____ Cold ☒ Casing depth 315 ft.
IN USE ☐ Yes ☒ No

The results below are representative only of the sample submitted to this laboratory.

FOR LABORATORY USE ONLY						PRINT OTHER DESIRED CONSTITUENTS BELOW	
Constituent	ppm	Constituent	ppm	Constituent	ppm	Constituent	ppm
T.D.S. @ 103° C.	238	Chloride	1	Iron	0.02	Color	5
Hardness	97	Nitrate -N	0.4	Manganese	0.07	Turbidity	1.1
Calcium	24	Alkalinity	168	Copper	0.00	pH	8.20
Magnesium	9	Bicarbonate	195	Zinc	0.54	EC	331
Sodium	36	Carbonate	5	Barium	0.04		
Potassium	6	Fluoride	0.20	Boron	0.1		
Sulfate	10	Arsenic	0.008	Silica	64		

Collected by _____
WSI.D. _____
SDWA—Pri. _____ Sec. _____
t. _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____
Date Rec'd _____ Init. _____
m = parts per million, milligrams per liter
U. = Standard Units

Remarks _____
_____ 8/21/92 _____
_____ 8/22/92 _____

MT. ROSE TH3

WATER CHEMISTRY ANALYSIS:

Attn: Fees may apply to some types of samples.

TYPE OF ANALYSIS:

☒ Check here for ROUTINE DOMESTIC ANALYSIS.

Circle the constituents needed for PARTIAL ANALYSIS.

SAMPLING INSTRUCTIONS:

The sample submitted must be representative of the source. Spring and surface water samples should be as free of dirt and debris as possible. Wells should be pumped thoroughly before sampling, changing the water in the casing at least three times. Product water from filters should be sampled after running for about ten (10) minutes.

Sampled by RANDY VAN HODZER Date 8/21/92

Owner WASHOE COUNTY Phone 785-4743

Address 1195-13 CORPORATE BLVD

City RENO State NY

REPORT TO:

Name MIKE WIDMER

Address P.O. Box 11130

City RENO

State N.Y. Zip 89520

REASON FOR ANALYSIS:

- ☐ Loan
☐ Personal health reasons
☐ Purchase of the property
☐ Rental or sale of property
☐ Subdivision approval
☒ Other EXPLORATION D.

USE OF WATER:

- ☐ Domestic drinking water
☐ Geothermal
☐ Industrial or mining
☐ Irrigation
☒ Other MOUNTAIN WELL
 Initials _____

SOURCE OF WATER:

Filter ☐ Yes ☒ No Type.....
Public ☐ Yes ☒ No Name.....
Spring..... Surface.....
Well ☒ Depth 680 ft. Casing diameter 2 in.
Hot..... Cold ☒ Casing depth 630 ft.
IN USE ☐ Yes ☒ No

The results below are representative only of the sample submitted to this laboratory.

FOR LABORATORY USE ONLY						PRINT OTHER DESIRED CONSTITUENTS BELOW				
0.1086	237	0.72	27.9	7.4	0.2	383.8	98552	S.U.	Constituent	ppm
Constituent	ppm	Constituent	ppm	Constituent	ppm	Constituent	S.U.			
T.D.S. @ 103° C.	205	Chloride	0	Iron	0.02	Color	3			
Hardness	96	Nitrate -N	0.4	Manganese	0.02	Turbidity	0.4			
Calcium	22	Alkalinity	148	Copper	0.00	pH	8.38			
Magnesium	10	Bicarbonate	171	Zinc	0.30	EC	283			
Sodium	25	Carbonate	5	Barium	0.05					
Potassium	6	Fluoride	0.08	Boron	0.0					
Sulfate	3	Arsenic	0.004	Silica	60					

ee

Collected by.....

WS I.D. _____

SDWA—Pri.....Sec.....

st. 2nd 3rd

Date Rec'd.....Init.....

ppm = parts per million, milligrams per liter

U. = Standard Units

Remarks _____

Ellen 5/24/92

.....

0127/92

.....

WATER CHEMISTRY ANALYSIS:

Attn: Fees may apply to some types of samples.

TYPE OF ANALYSIS:

- ☒ Check here for ROUTINE DOMESTIC ANALYSIS.
 Circle the constituents needed for PARTIAL ANALYSIS.

SAMPLING INSTRUCTIONS:

The sample submitted must be representative of the source. Spring and surface water samples should be as free of dirt and debris as possible. Wells should be pumped thoroughly before sampling, changing the water in the casing at least three times. Product water from filters should be sampled after running for about ten (10) minutes.

Sampled by RANDY VAN HOUZEN Date _____
 Owner WASHOE COUNTY Phone 785-4743
 Address 1195-B CONCRETE BLVD
 City RENO State NV

REPORT TO:

Name MIKE WOMEN: W.C.U.D.
 Address P.O. BOX 11130
 City RENO
 State NV Zip 89520

State NEVADA County WASHOE
 Township 18N Range 19E Section 23
 General Location MT. ROSE FAN: REDEFIELD ESTATE
 Source Address Approx 1 1/2 MILES NORTH OF SR 451

REASON FOR ANALYSIS:

- ☐ Loan
☐ Personal health reasons
☐ Purchase of the property
☐ Rental or sale of property
☐ Subdivision approval
☒ Other EXPLORATORY DRILLING

USE OF WATER:

- ☐ Domestic drinking water
☐ Geothermal
☐ Industrial or mining
☐ Irrigation
☒ Other MONITORING WELL
 Initials _____

SOURCE OF WATER:

- Filter ☐ Yes ☒ No Type _____
 Public ☐ Yes ☒ No Name _____
 Spring _____ Surface _____
 Well ☒ Depth 700 ft. Casing diameter 2 in.
 Hot _____ Cold ☒ Casing depth 700 ft.
 IN USE ☐ Yes ☒ No

The results below are representative only of the sample submitted to this laboratory.

FOR LABORATORY USE ONLY

PRINT OTHER DESIRED CONSTITUENTS BELOW

Constituent	ppm	Constituent	ppm	Constituent	ppm	Constituent	S.U.	Constituent	ppm
T.D.S. @ 103° C.	226	Chloride	2	Iron	0.25	Color	>70°		
Hardness	32	Nitrate -N	0.2	Manganese	0.05°	Turbidity	65		
Calcium	8	Alkalinity	128	Copper	0.00	pH	8.38		
Magnesium	3	Bicarbonate	142	Zinc	1.12	EC	256		
Sodium	45	Carbonate	7	Barium	0.03				
Potassium	5	Fluoride	0.42	Boron	0.1				
Sulfate	8	Arsenic	0.033	Silica	37				

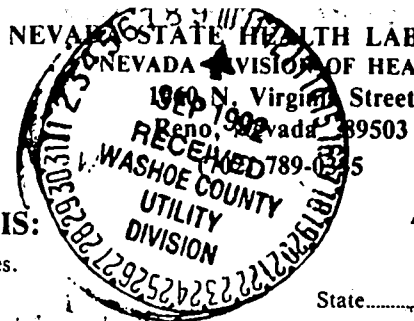
Fee _____
 Collected by _____
 PWS I.D. _____
 SDWA—Pri. _____ Sec. _____
 1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____
 Date Rec'd _____ Init. _____

Remarks:

Billie 8/3/92
9/8/92

ppm = parts per million, milligrams per liter
 S.U. = Standard Units

NEVADA STATE HEALTH LABORATORY SAMPLE ID:



MT. ROSE TH5

098553

WATER CHEMISTRY ANALYSIS:

Attn: Fees may apply to some types of samples.

TYPE OF ANALYSIS:

☒ Check here for ROUTINE DOMESTIC ANALYSIS.
☐ Circle the constituents needed for PARTIAL ANALYSIS.

All of the information below must be filled in or the analysis will not be performed.

State NEVADA County WASHOE
Township 18N Range 19E Section 14
General Location MT ROSE FAN ; REDFIELD ESTATE
Source Address Approx 2.5 miles north of SR 431

SAMPLING INSTRUCTIONS:

The sample submitted must be representative of the source. Spring and surface water samples should be as free of dirt and debris as possible. Wells should be pumped thoroughly before sampling, changing the water in the casing at least three times. Product water from filters should be sampled after running for about ten (10) minutes.

Sampled by. RANDY VAN HOOZER Date. 8/21/92
Owner. WASHOE COUNTY Phone. 785-4743
Address. 1195-B COMPOSITE BLVD
City. RENO State. NEVADA

REASON FOR ANALYSIS:

☐ Loan
☐ Personal health reasons
☐ Purchase of the property
☐ Rental or sale of property
☐ Subdivision approval
☒ Other EXPLANATION DURING

USE OF WATER:

☐ Domestic drinking water
☐ Geothermal
☐ Industrial or mining
☐ Irrigation
☒ Other MONITORING WELL
 Initials

REPORT TO:

Name MIKE WIDMER: W.C.U.D.
Address P.O. BOX 11130
City RENO
State NV Zip 89520

SOURCE OF WATER:

Filter ☐ Yes ☒ No Type.....
Public ☐ Yes ☒ No Name.....
Spring..... Surface.....
Well ☒ Depth 620 ft. Casing diameter 2 in.
Hot..... Cold ☒ Casing depth 605 ft.
IN USE ☐ Yes ☒ No

The results below are representative only of the sample submitted to this laboratory.

FOR LABORATORY USE ONLY

CONSTITUENTS ABOVE						CONSTITUENTS BELOW			
Constituent	ppm	Constituent	ppm	Constituent	ppm	Constituent	S.U.	Constituent	ppm
T.D.S. @ 103° C.	268	Chloride	3	Iron	0.42	Color	35		
Hardness	108	Nitrate -N	0.6	Manganese	0.29	Turbidity	12		
Calcium	25	Alkalinity	164	Copper	0.00	pH	8.05		
Magnesium	11	Bicarbonate	200	Zinc	2.10	EC	361		
Sodium	37	Carbonate	0	Barium	0.07				
Potassium	8	Fluoride	0.23	Boron	0.0				
Sulfate	24	Arsenic	0.018	Silica	63				
						HEALTH PROTECTION SERVICES			

PRINT OTHER DESIRED
CONSTITUENTS BELOW

HEALTH PROTECTION SERVICES

Collected by.....
 WS I.D.
 SDWA—Pri.....Sec.....
2nd.....3rd.....
 Date Rec'd.....Init.....
=parts per million, milligrams per liter
=Standard Units

Remarks

8/24/92

8/27/92

Contract Documents & Specifications for
Exploratory Drilling on the Mt. Rose Fan,
Washoe County, NV

BID PROPOSAL

ITEM	APPROX QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM WITH UNIT PRICE WRITTEN IN WORDS	UNIT PRICES	TOTAL
1.	5 EA.	Mobilization and Demobil- ization including all materials, labor, equip- ment for completion of <u>5</u> observation wells as des- cribed in Specifications for the lump sum price of <u>Five hundred dollars</u> <u> </u> per well.	<u>\$500/move</u>	<u>\$2500.00</u> ✓
2.	3000 LF	Drill minimum 6-inch diameter exploratory boreholes, approx. 3000 feet at <u>Seventeen</u> <u>dollars & thirty three</u> <u>cents</u> per linear foot.	<u>\$17.33/ft</u>	<u>\$52,000.00</u>
3.	2000 FT	Furnish and install 2-inch diameter slotted steel pipe, estimate at 400 feet per well at <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u>\$4.76/ft</u>	<u>\$9510.00</u>
4.	1000 FT	Furnish and install 2-inch diameter blank steel pipe estimated at 200 feet per well at <u>Three dollars and</u> <u>fifty cents</u> per foot	<u>\$3.50/ft</u>	<u>\$3500.00</u> ✓
5.	25 yds ³	Furnish and install gravel pack, estimated at 5 yds per well at <u>One hundred twelve</u> <u>dollars</u> <u> </u> per yard.	<u>\$112/yd</u>	<u>\$2800.00</u>

Contract Documents & Specifications for
Exploratory Drilling on the Mt. Rose Fan,
Washoe County, NV

ITEM	APPROX QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM WITH UNIT PRICE WRITTEN IN WORDS	UNIT PRICES	TOTAL
6.	250 FT	Furnish and install grout sanitary seal estimated at 50 feet per well at <u>Sixteen dollars</u>	<u>per foot. \$16/ft</u>	<u>\$4000.00</u>
7.	20 HRS	Furnish and install necessary equipment for air-development of 2-inch diameter monitoring wells estimated at 4 hours per well at <u>Three hundred ninety five dollars</u>	<u>per hour. \$395/hr</u>	<u>\$7900.00</u>
8.	5 EA.	Furnish and install vandal resistant, 6-inch well head protector and locking cap at each well at <u>One hundred twenty dollars</u>	<u>per well. \$120/well</u>	<u>\$600.00</u>
10.	5 EA.	Provide geophysical log at each well at <u>Two thousand dollars</u>	<u>per well. \$2000/well</u>	<u>\$10,000.00</u>
11.	5 HR.	Standby Time estimated at five hours at <u>Eighty dollars</u>	<u>per hour. \$80/hr</u>	<u>\$400.00</u>
<u>TOTAL BID</u>		<u>WRITTEN IN WORDS</u> <u>Ninty three thousand two hundred and ten dollars</u>		<u>TOTAL</u> <u>\$ 93,210.00</u>

--- LOGPLOT V2.0 ---
Desert Research Institute

Well Name:TEM-4
Location :North of Thomas Creek
Log Date :3 AUG 92
Operator :BF Lyles, TM Mihevc
Tool # :TT2
Cal Date :29 JUL 92
Casing Diameter:2
Casing Stick-up: 3'
TD Drilled :1200'
Hole Bottom:720'
Land Elevation (ft):?
Depth to Water (ft):224.8'
Logging Speed (ft/min):20

Well has a lot of tight spots, perhaps at each screen. There appears to be some high EC mud in bull-nose (718-721')

Input file name: tem4.dat
Logging time start: 1249 end: 1321
min max
Depth (ft) 225 715
Temp (C) 13.73 18.49
EC(umhos) 204.8 234
Log Start 225
Log End 715
Downward logging direction assumed
Scale Factors
Depth (ft/in): 50
EC (umhos/in): 5
Temp ((C)/in): 1

