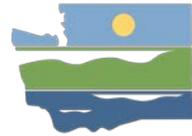


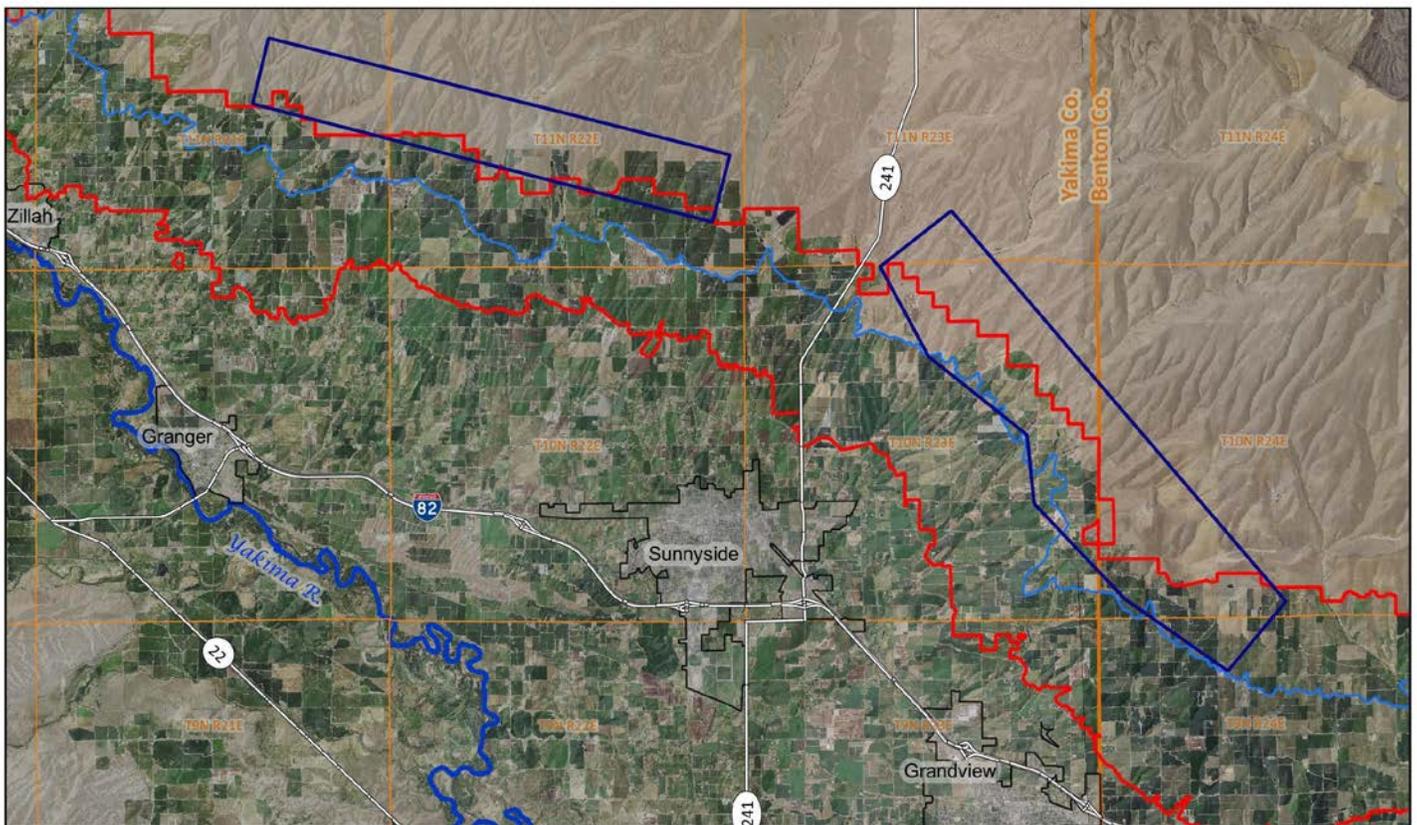


Central
Washington
University



DEPARTMENT OF
ECOLOGY
State of Washington

SURFACE AQUIFER RECHARGE POTENTIAL ON RATTLESNAKE RIDGE SOUTH FLANK



Coho Water Resources

Integrated Water Resource Management

August 12, 2024

Cover image:

South flank of Rattlesnake Ridge in the Lower Yakima Valley. Rattlesnake Ridge runs approximately WNW just beyond top of image and across upper right corner.

 Areas of interest for this study.

 Roza Irrigation District Main Canal

 Roza Irrigation District Boundary

Surface Aquifer Recharge (SAR) Potential on Rattlesnake Ridge South Flank

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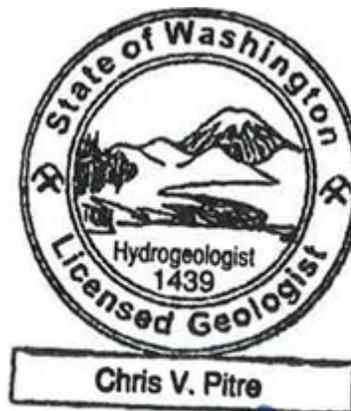
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A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Chris V. Pitre", is written over the printed name box.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents a Phase 1 feasibility assessment of Surface Aquifer Recharge (SAR) to basalts in the Lower Yakima Valley, east of the Yakima River on the slope above the Roza Irrigation District (RID). The Groundwater Subcommittee of the Yakima Basin Integrated Plan (GWSC YBIP) commissioned a study of the potential of Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) to the basalts in the vicinity of the RID considering two methods of recharge:

- 1) Direct injection through wells (Aquifer Storage and Recovery – ASR).
- 2) Infiltration from ground surface (Surface Aquifer Recharge – SAR).

An interim report (Geosyntec and others, 2022 [MAR report]) found good potential for ASR, which is further evaluated in a final report by Geosyntec and Central Washington University focused on ASR (CWU; Geosyntec and CWU, 2024 [ASR report]). The interim report also recommended further evaluation of SAR in two Areas of Interest (AOIs) along the southern flank of Rattlesnake Ridge immediately upslope of the RID. This report presents the further evaluation for SAR. All three reports are part of Ecology Project PNG0983.

The units targeted for recharge by SAR are: 1) the Elephant Mountain (EM) basalt flow, which is part of the Saddle Mountains Basalt (SMB) formation; and, 2) the underlying Rattlesnake Ridge member of the sedimentary Lower Ellensburg Formation. The interim report MAR report evaluated SAR primarily by examining the USGS's compilation of overburden thickness and basalt stratigraphy from well logs in and near the RID (USGS Oregon Water Sciences Center, 2013). This SAR report focuses on the two AOIs by examining their stratigraphy in greater detail and evaluating their hydrogeologic setting and characteristics using additional sources.

FINDINGS

West and East AOIs:

- Both AOIs appear to have an adequate unsaturated vadose zone in the Elephant Mountain basalt and may have appropriate stratigraphy and hydrogeologic properties for SAR.

- A significant concern is the presence of loess at surface, especially in the East AOI, which clog transmissive fractures in the Elephant Mountain basalt and reduce its capacity to accept and transmit recharged water.
- The Rattlesnake Ridge sedimentary interbed appears to be more variable in texture and associated transmissivity than in the Moxee Valley (Kirk and Mackie, 1993). Its degree of hydraulic continuity with the Elephant Mountain basalt is unclear.
- Despite their proximity to each other, the two AOIs have differences that affect their suitability for SAR.

West AOI:

- ◆ Although the surficial geology maps indicate large areas in which the Elephant Mountain member of the Saddle Mountains Basalt is exposed at or near the surface, the lack of well logs in these areas does not allow confirmation of the extent of EM basalt near the surface. The overburden likely thins upslope of the RID.
- ◆ The unsaturated vadose zone extends from ground surface to the water table at approximately 200 feet below ground surface within the RID and is probably deeper upslope in the unirrigated areas. In the RID some wells tap the Rattlesnake Ridge interbed.
- ◆ The steep structural dip relative to topography suggests that only outcrops themselves and a narrow band surrounding outcrops will be sufficiently shallow and accessible to SAR development.
- ◆ Several parcels of publicly owned land exist in the West AOI for access to field investigations and possible project siting.

East AOI:

- ◆ The Elephant Mountain basalt is at or close to surface (e.g., <10 feet) in much of the East AOI.
- ◆ The water table depth in wells within the RID about a mile downslope of the AOI is 25 to 50 ft bgs and expected to be deeper in the areas of the AOI upslope of irrigated agriculture.
- ◆ The structural dip is shallower than in the West AOI such that the Elephant Mountain remains closer to ground surface in a broader band, and a large area may be practicably accessible for SAR development with the removal of overburden.
- ◆ The Sagebrush Ridge anticline in the southern part of the AOI may offer a pathway for recharged water to enter deeper hydrogeologic units, though shallow angle thrust faults may be an impediment to infiltration.
- ◆ Most of the land upslope of the RID is owned by one private entity.

PHASE 2 RECOMMENDED WORK

Further evaluation of SAR in both AOIs is recommended, and the next steps should focus on filling the following in gaps:

- The presence and extent of basalt outcrops.
- The depth of the vadose zone in the East AOI in areas upslope of the RID.
- The presence and nature of fractures in the near-surface basalt, including possible clogging by fine-grained overburden sediments, especially loess.
- The degree of connectivity and the hydrogeologic roles of the uppermost geologic units, both basalts and interbeds.

A field investigation supported by additional desktop analysis can address some of these gaps. Desktop analysis can include the following:

- Further analyzing of existing well logs and constructing of geologic cross-sections.
- Examining recently released lidar for geomorphic and structural
- Refining the conceptual hydrogeologic model of the upper geologic units in the area. Includes consulting with knowledgeable staff at the Ecology and the Washington Geological Survey.

Geologic field mapping can focus on these efforts:

- Confirming the large-scale surficial mapping of basalt outcrops in the West AOI.
- Identifying geologic units, their thicknesses, and hydrogeologic properties (e.g., porosity, permeability, fractures).
- Further characterizing the surficial unconsolidated Holocene sediments.
- Examining the presence and nature of fractures in the EM basalt, which could indicate fracture filling or active infiltration by water.
- Structural mapping of:
 - ◆ Stratigraphic bedding orientation to identify primary and secondary folds and probable associated fracture sets.
 - ◆ Faults that may impede or enhance groundwater mobility.
 - ◆ Fracture and joint orientation, spacing and density that may indicate the presence of nearby faults and folds.

If the field investigation indicates favorable conditions for SAR, more intensive exploratory work, such as geophysical surveys, excavations, drilling and pilot infiltration tests at prospective sites may be considered, which may allow a more determinative assessment of SAR potential at specific sites.

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. CONTEXT AND CONCEPT	4
2.1. Study Area	4
2.2. Geology	6
2.2.1. Sediments Above the Basalts.....	7
2.2.2. Columbia River Basalts and Sedimentary Interbeds.....	7
2.3. Hydrogeology	12
2.3.1. Quaternary Sediments.....	12
2.3.2. Upper Ellensburg Formation.....	14
2.3.3. CRBG Formations and Lower Ellensburg Formation.....	14
2.3.4. General Hydrogeologic Patterns.....	15
2.4. SAR Near the Roza Irrigation District	19
2.4.1. Previous Screening for SAR Locations in the Yakima Basin.....	19
2.4.2. Current Concept for SAR in the Roza Irrigation District.....	21
3. STUDY METHOD	23
3.1. Well Log Compilation and Analysis	23
3.2. Water Level Data	27
3.3. Supporting Information	27
4. RESULTS	28
4.1. West AOI.....	30
4.2. East AOI.....	32
5. DISCUSSION	34
5.1. West AOI.....	34
5.2. East AOI.....	37
5.3. Preliminary assessment and information gaps.....	42
6. PROPOSED PHASE 2 WORK PLAN	45
6.1. Geologic Field Mapping	45
6.1.1. Preparation.....	45
6.1.2. Field Mapping.....	47
6.1.3. Wrap-Up.....	47
6.2. Exploratory Field Investigation	48

List of Tables

Table 1: Upper stratigraphic column near the AOIs.	6
Table 2: Formation thicknesses along the south side of Rattlesnake Ridge.	11
Table 3: Changes in groundwater levels in Saddle Mountains and Wanapum Aquifers on south flank of Rattlesnake Ridge.	18
Table 4: SAR target unit thicknesses in AOIs.....	31

List of Figures

Figure 1: Roza Irrigation District with Areas of Interest for SAR evaluation.....	2
Figure 2: Surficial and structural geology.	5
Figure 3: Chronology and volume of basalt flows, with SAR recharge target units.	8
Figure 4: Features of a typical Columbia River Basalt flow.	10
Figure 5: Cross-section along south flank of Rattlesnake Ridge.	11
Figure 6: Generalized groundwater levels and flow patterns near the study area.	16
Figure 7: Legends for Figure 6.	17
Figure 8: Ranking of SAR potential in AOIs by Gibson (2018).	20
Figure 9: Schematic drawings of a SAR project.	22
Figure 10: Locations of well logs compiled for this study.	24
Figure 11: Locations of wells examined for geological interpretations.	26
Figure 12: Overburden thickness above basalt.	28
Figure 13: Comparison of groundwater levels from different sources.	29
Figure 14: Groundwater levels over time in the Lower Saddle Mountains Basalts.	30
Figure 15: Surficial geology and overburden thickness in the West AOI.	35
Figure 16: Surficial geology and overburden thickness in the East AOI.	38
Figure 17: Cross-section near southern end of East AOI.	40
Figure 18: Path of ancestral Columbia River through Sunnyside Gap, after Elephant Mountain basalt flow.	41
Figure 19: RID water distribution system and publicly-owned lands.	46

Appendix

Appendix A: Well logs examined for stratigraphic and hydrogeologic information.

Acronyms

AOI	Area of Interest
ASR	Aquifer Storage and Recovery
BLM	United States Bureau of Land Management
BOR	United States Bureau of Reclamation
Coho	Coho Water Resources, LLC
CRB or CRBG	Columbia River Basalt Group
CRGWDB	Ecology's Central Regional Office Groundwater Database
CWU	Central Washington University
DNR	Washington Department of Natural Resources
DTW	Depth to Water
Ecology	Washington Department of Ecology
EIM	Ecology's Environmental Information Management System
EM	Elephant Mountain flow/member of the SMB.
Fm.	Formation
Geosyntec	Geosyntec Environmental Consultants, Inc.
GWSC	Groundwater Subcommittee of YBIP
LYV GWMA	Lower Yakima Valley Groundwater Management Area
Ma	Million years ago
MAR	Managed Aquifer Recharge (includes ASR and SAR)
RID	Roza Irrigation District
RR	Rattlesnake Ridge sedimentary unit of the Lower Ellensburg Fm.
SAR	Surface Aquifer Recharge
Sed.	Sedimentary
SMB	Saddle Mountain Basalt, part of the CRBG. Contains the Rattlesnake Ridge and Elephant Mountain flows.
Std. Dev.	Standard Deviation
Unpub.	Unpublished
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WGS	Washington Geological Survey
YBIP	Yakima Basin Integrated Program

1. INTRODUCTION

This technical memorandum presents an evaluation of the potential for surface aquifer recharge into the uppermost Columbia River Basalts on the south flank of Rattlesnake Ridge in Yakima and Benton Counties, WA. Coho Water Resources, LLC (Coho) conducted this work as a subcontractor to Central Washington University (CWU) as part of a larger project, the Konnowac Pass Groundwater Storage Assessment, to evaluate Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) in and near the Roza Irrigation District (RID). This project was funded by the Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) through the Yakima Basin Integrated Plan Groundwater Storage Sub-Committee (YBIP GWSC).

The RID suffers curtailment of its water supply in drought years, which are expected to increase as the warming climate decreases the amount of winter precipitation stored as snowpack in the upper elevation areas of the Yakima River Basin. Our broader project evaluated possible groundwater storage into the Columbia River Basalt aquifers near the RID to replenish groundwater reservoirs and to increase water supply reliability for irrigators during drought years. The project considered two types of MAR: Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) and Surface Aquifer Recharge (SAR). In Task 2, the team reviewed existing information, conducted field reconnaissance, and made initial assessments of the feasibility of ASR and SAR in a summary report (Geosyntec and others, 2022).

As documented in the Task 2 report, our team determined that the Konnowac Pass area, which was originally identified as a potential site for a SAR project, was not suitable for SAR. In this area, fractures in the surficial basalt are clogged with fine sediment and a complicated faulting geometry limits the shallow subsurface volumes available for groundwater storage. Our team examined geologic maps and data across the RID for other possible locations for SAR. The Task 2 interim report identified two areas of interest (AOIs) southeast of Konnowac Pass and to the south of Rattlesnake Ridge based on basalt outcrops from the 100k geology maps and overburden thickness estimated by the USGS (Figure 1; DNR, 2016; Jones and others, 2006). The AOI extents were modified for this report to better fit basalt outcrops and overburden thicknesses as reported by well logs (Figure 2).

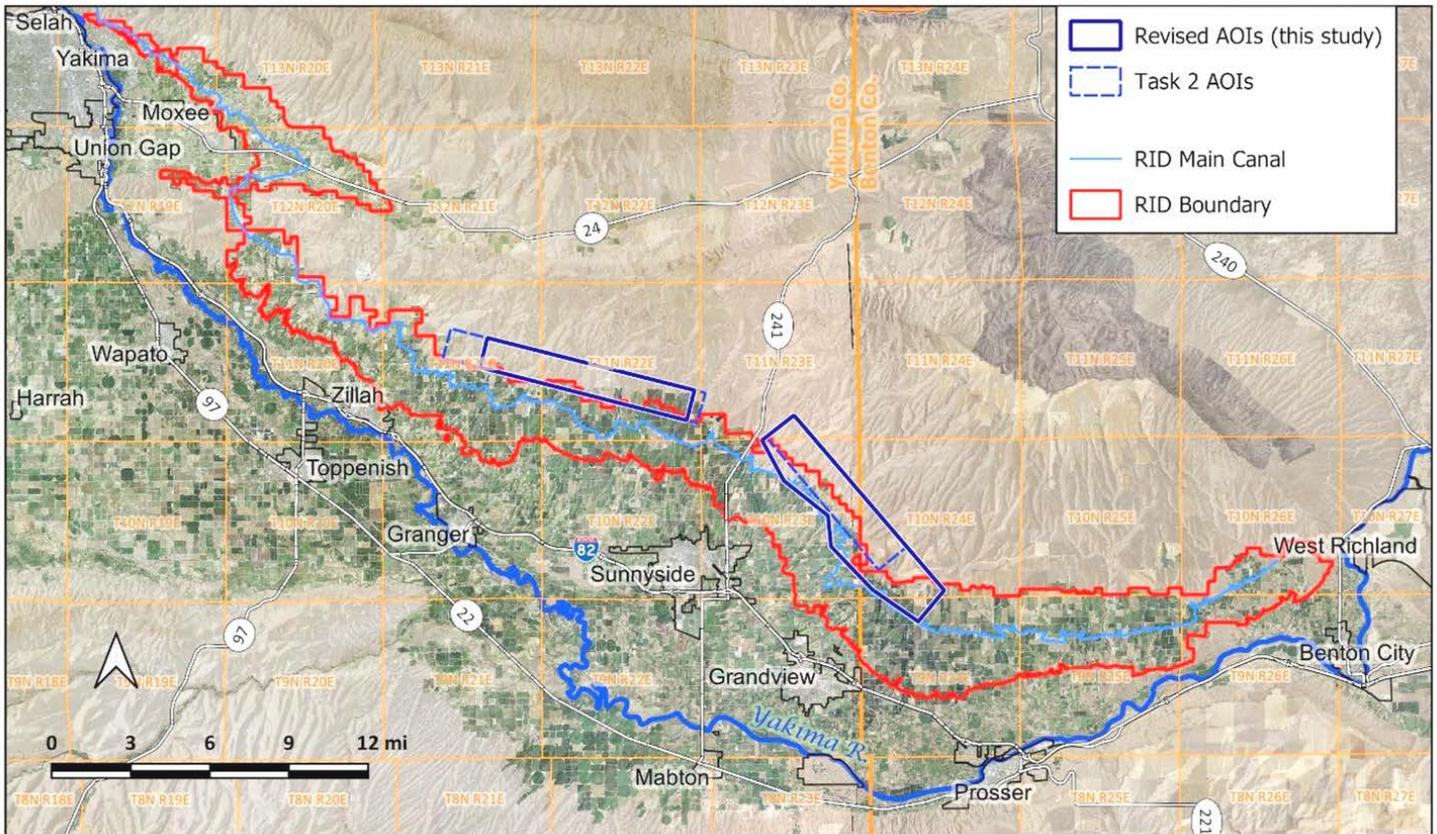


Figure 1: Roza Irrigation District with Areas of Interest for SAR evaluation.

This technical memorandum presents our evaluation of existing information about these areas. Work included:

- Compilation of well logs from Ecology’s well log database (Ecology, 2024a) for well locations identified by:
 - ◆ Ecology’s Central Regional Office Groundwater Database (CRGWDB; Ecology, 2024b)
 - ◆ The US Geological Survey’s hydrogeological investigations of the Columbia Plateau (Oregon Water Science Center, 2013).
 - ◆ The Lower Yakima Valley Groundwater Management Area (LYV GWMA; Pacific Groundwater Group, 2019; Ecology, 2024c).
 - ◆ Additional matching of well logs with well locations for this study.
- Analysis of well logs for:
 - ◆ Depth to basalt (all located wells).
 - ◆ Character of overburden, uppermost basalts and sedimentary interbeds (subset of wells).

- Comparison of groundwater levels from multiple sources, including the LYV GWMA, Ecology in the CRGWDB (Ecology, 2024c), and measurements reported on well logs.
- Integration with additional work by our project team, such as geologic interpretations of Kharrazi (2023), and existing geologic maps and cross-sections.

This report presents a preliminary assessment of SAR criteria that can guide future site-specific SAR studies, including infiltration tests. A draft plan for additional analysis of existing data and a field investigation is included as possible next steps in the evaluation of SAR in these areas.

2. CONTEXT AND CONCEPT

The Task 2 MAR report (Geosyntec and others, 2022) presented a detailed compilation of existing information on the geology, hydrogeology, and water quality in the vicinity of the RID. Based on the Task 2 report with additions from sources relevant to the AOIs, the features that are most relevant to a SAR project, particularly the upper portion of the stratigraphic column and the associated hydrogeology, are described below. The requirements for a successful SAR project and how a SAR project might operate in the RID is then discussed.

2.1. Study Area

The AOIs are along the south flank of Rattlesnake Ridge and straddle the Yakima/Benton County Line (Figure 1Figure 2). This side of Rattlesnake Ridge slopes to the southwest, and the ridge rises to 1,700-2,800 ft above the nearby valley floor of the Toppenish Basin. Land ownership in the RID is mostly private. A checkerboard of public and private ownership occurs upslope of the West AOI. A few parcels of public land parcels are scattered among private lands upslope of the East AOI, the majority of which are held by one entity.

Annual precipitation in the study area averages less than 10" (Vaccaro and Olsen, 2007). As seen in aerial photographs the contrast between irrigated and non-irrigated lands is stark. Irrigation has allowed the native sagebrush to be replaced with agricultural crops such as hops, fruit trees, and grapes, which use 2 to 3 ft of additional water over the growing season. This water demand emphasizes the dependence of agricultural activities on imported surface water or groundwater withdrawals.

The incised drainage channels on the slopes of Rattlesnake Ridge are typically dry in the current climate. Near our study areas the RID's main canal is about 300 to 400 ft above the valley floor. The canal winds along the contours of the hillsides at an elevation of approximately 1,135 to 1,100 ft amsl, sloping downward from northwest to southeast.

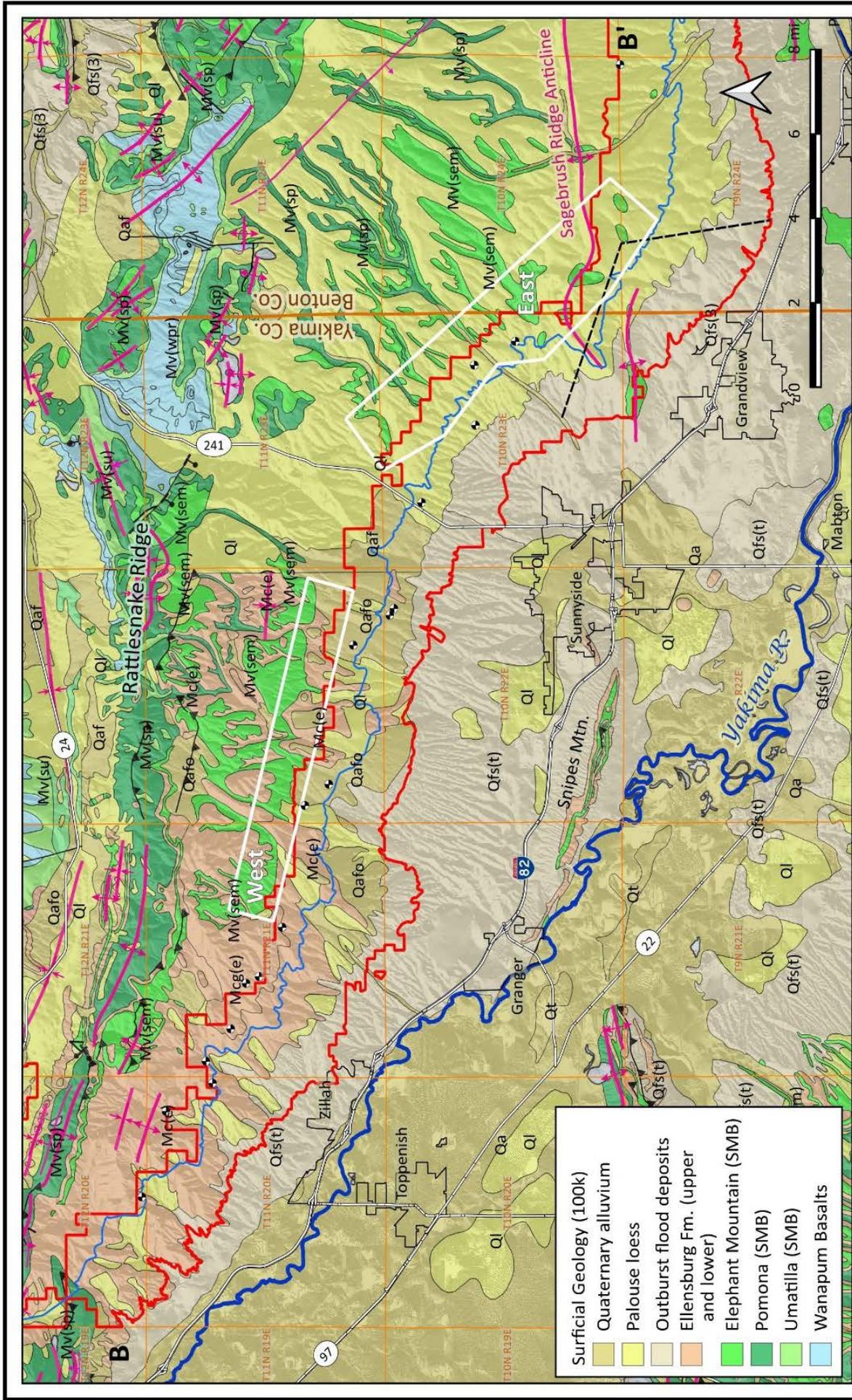


Figure 2
Surficial and Structural Geology
 CWU-01.4: YBIP GWSC
 SAR Potential on S Rattlesnake Ridge

2.2. Geology

The study area lies within the Yakima Fold Belt, which formed from the interplay of the folding of the Columbia River flood basalts and the erosion of the Cascade volcanic arc. North-south compression has created a series of anticlinal basalt ridges separated by sediment-filled synclinal basins (Figure 2; Table 1). The basalt itself is interlayered with volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks that were deposited and accumulated during quiet periods in the basalt eruption history. The basins have filled with more recent sediments, including alluvial/fluvial sediments, Missoula Glacial Flood deposits (Touchet Beds), and aeolian (Palouse Loess) deposits (Figure 2).

Table 1: Upper stratigraphic column near the AOs.

After Reidel and others (2013) and Sadowski and others (2020).
Geology below the Wanapum is not shown.

Formation	Member	Description/Flow	Age (My)
Alluvium		Includes recent floodplain deposits and older alluvial fans.	
Palouse loess		Silt	<0.015
Missoula flood deposits / Touchet beds		Silt/fine sand	0.015
Upper Ellensburg		Cascade provenance buff-colored volcanoclastics.	4-5.6
Upper Saddle Mountain	Elephant Mtn.	One or two flows.	10.5
Lower Ellensburg	Rattlesnake Ridge	Cascade provenance buff-colored volcanoclastics.	~11
Lower Saddle Mountain	Pomona	One or two flows.	11.8
Lower Ellensburg	Selah	Cascade provenance buff-colored volcanoclastics.	11.8
Lower Saddle Mountain	Umatilla	One or two flows.	~13
Lower Ellensburg	Mabton	Cascade provenance buff-colored volcanoclastics.	14.5
Wanapum	Multiple members		14.5-15.3

2.2.1. Sediments Above the Basalts

The following sedimentary units are found above the basalts and grouped into the category of “overburden” in the USGS hydrogeologic models of the Yakima R. Basin:

- Quaternary alluvium: Silt, sand, and gravel deposits of diverse compositions. Includes alluvial fans, the older of which contain semi-consolidated conglomerate (Schuster, 1994).
- Palouse loess: Windblown deposits of mostly silt transported from the lakebeds left behind by glacial outburst floods.
- Outburst flood deposits (Touchet Formation [Fm.]): Sediments deposited by floodwaters from glacial Lake Missoula. Presence and thickness are determined by local elevation relative to water levels of successive floods. The highest elevation reached by these deposits near the Yakima Basin is estimated to be approximately 1,200 ft asl (Last and Rittenour, 2021).
- Upper Ellensburg Formation: Semiconsolidated volcanoclastics from the Cascade Range to the west, fluvially reworked with grain sizes ranging from clay to gravel (Schuster, 1994). Deposited after last basalt flow.

Jones and others (2006) and Vaccaro and others (2009) refer to the sediments above the Saddle Mountains Basalt in the Toppenish Basin as the Rattlesnake Ridge member of the Ellensburg Formation, based on Campbell (2001). In contrast most researchers, including Reidel and others (2013), identify the interbed between the Elephant Mountain and Pomona members of the Saddle Mountains Basalt as the Rattlesnake Ridge member of the Lower Ellensburg Formation.

2.2.2. Columbia River Basalts and Sedimentary Interbeds

Columbia River Basalt Group (CRBG) consists of a series of basalt flows with occasional volcanoclastic sedimentary interbeds, called the Lower Ellensburg Fm., that blanket eastern Washington and parts of Idaho and Oregon. The flows of the CRBG occurred over a span of more than 11 million years (~16.5 to 5.5 Ma; Figure 3). In the study area the uppermost CRBG formations, from youngest (shallowest) to oldest (deepest), are:

- Saddle Mountains
- Wanapum
- Grande Ronde

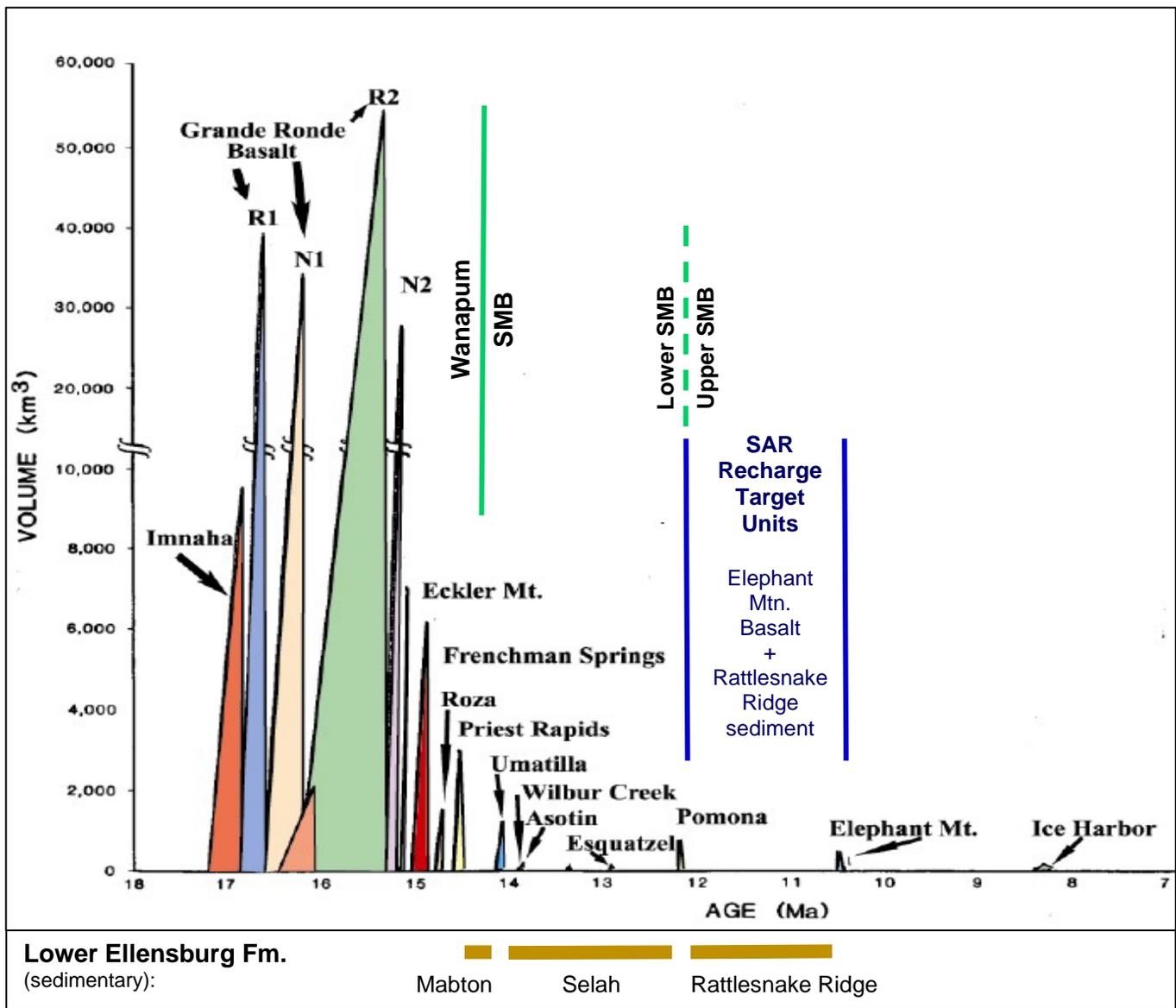


Figure 3: Chronology and volume of basalt flows, with SAR recharge target units.

(After Reidel and others, 2002, with additional annotations.)

Each formation consists of multiple members, which in turn may contain one or more flows with a variety of internal structures (Figure 4). The Wanapum Basalt and Saddle Mountains Basalt Formations emerged during the waning stage of the flood-basalt eruptions (~15.6 to 5.5 Ma) and represent 5.8% and 1.1%, respectively, of the total basalt flows (Reidel and others, 2013).

The flows of the Grande Ronde were almost continuously emplaced and are laterally continuous and extensive (Figure 3). The Wanapum flows occurred over less than 1 Ma, while lapses of more than 1 Ma occurred before and between SMB flows (Figure 3). In

the Yakima Basin, topography developed between flows as a result of fluvial erosion and the initiation of folding that formed the Yakima Fold Belt. The Wanapum and Saddle Mountains Basalts flows are “intracanyon” flows that filled in the topographic lows (Reidel and others, 2013). The gaps in flow emplacement allowed sediments to accumulate at the surface. In our study area, sedimentary layers between basalt flows are grouped into the Lower Ellensburg Fm. The Saddle Mountains Basalt contains the thickest Lower Ellensburg Fm. sedimentary interbeds, because of the long elapsed time between basalt flows and the proximity of the Cascade Range that is the primary provenance of these sediments (Figure 3; Vaccaro and others, 2009).

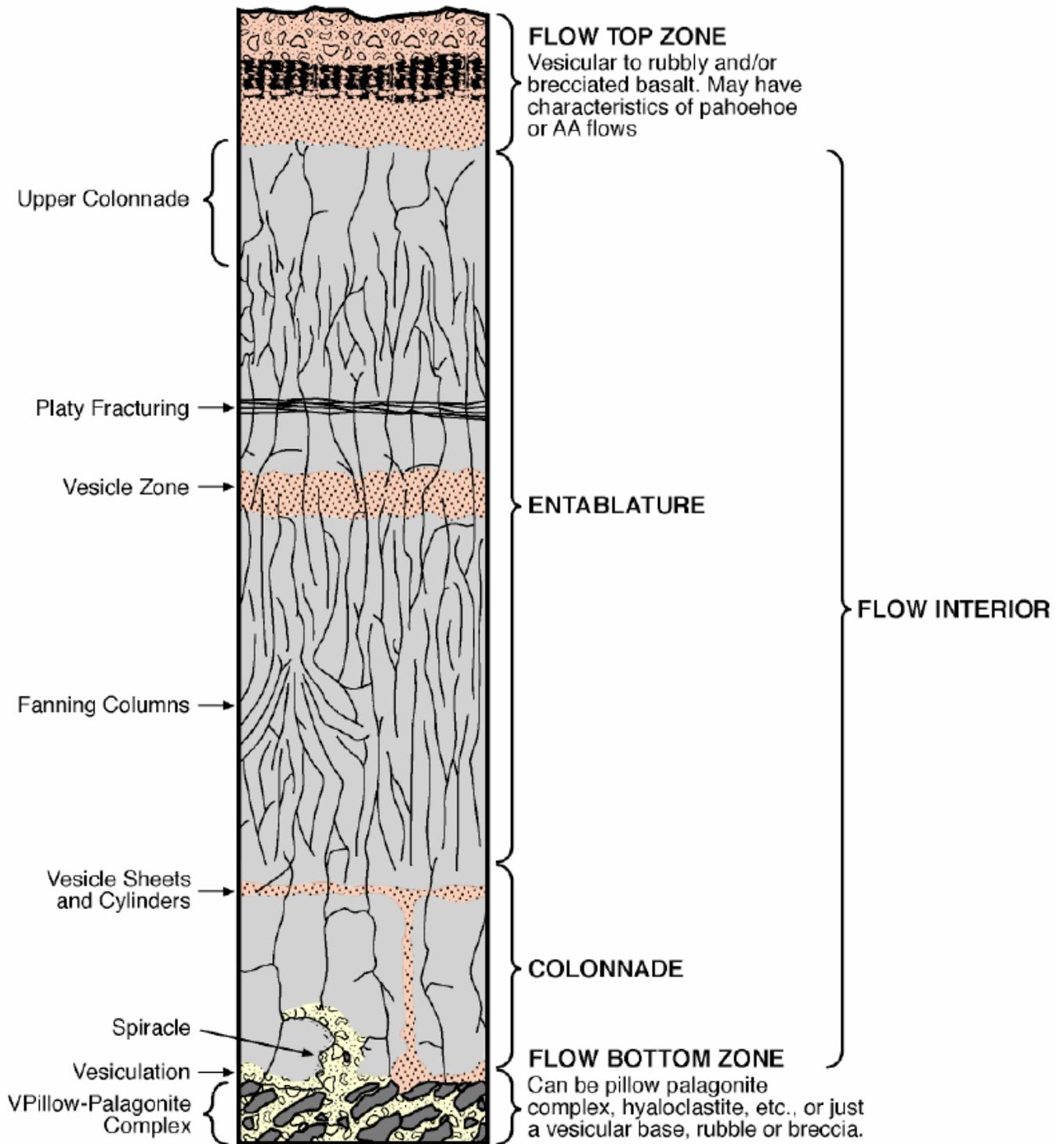


Figure 4: Features of a typical Columbia River Basalt flow.

(Kahle and others, 2011; Reidel and others, 2002.)

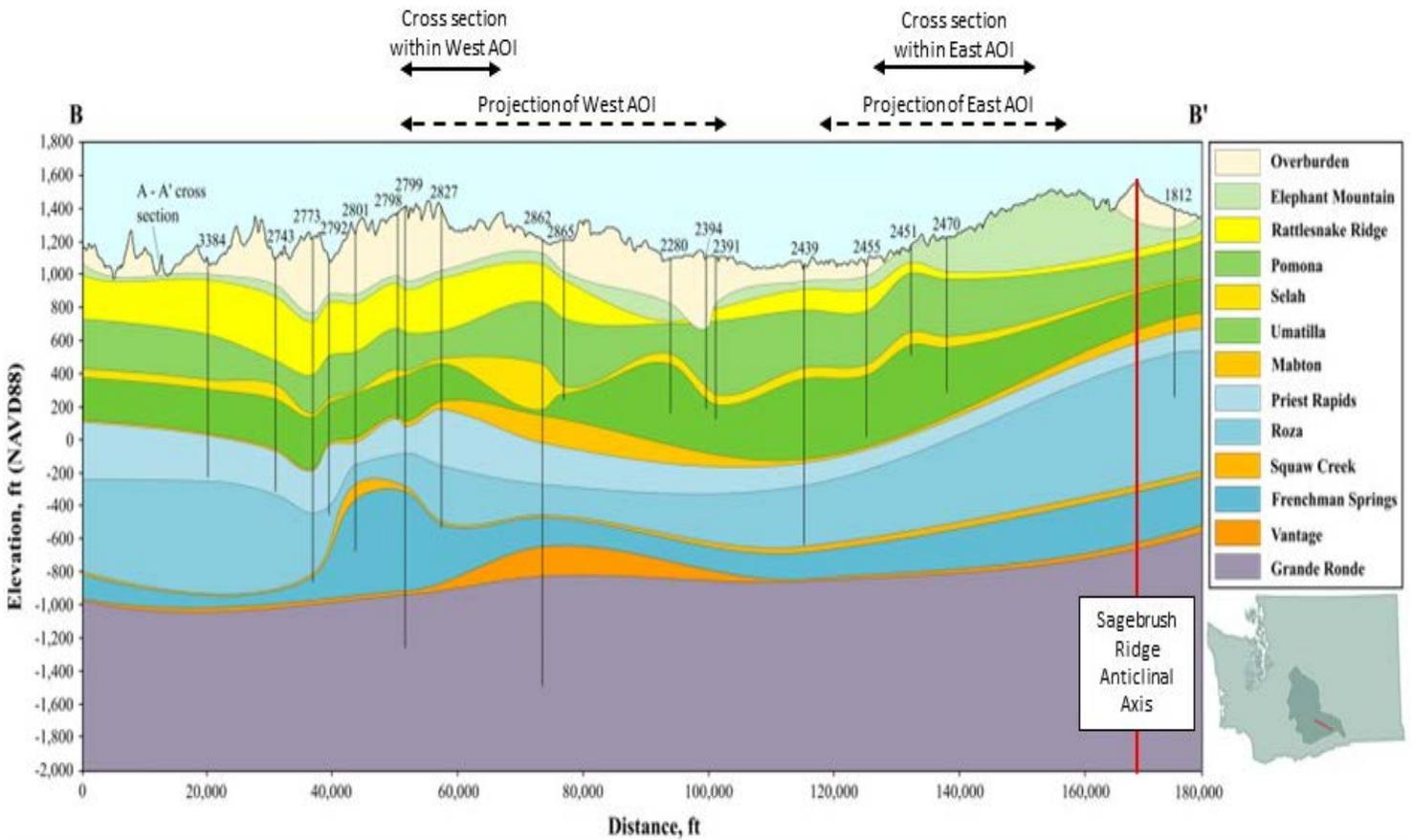


Figure 5: Cross-section along south flank of Rattlesnake Ridge.
 Cross-section location along strike shown in Figure 2. After Kharrazi, 2023.

Table 2: Formation thicknesses along the south side of Rattlesnake Ridge.

Unit		Average Thickness (ft)	Standard Deviation (ft)
SMB	Lower Ellensburg Fm.		
Elephant Mtn. (Upper SMB)		58	~5
	Rattlesnake Ridge	207	~30
Pomona (Lower SMB)		284	~20
	Selah	64	~15
Umatilla (Lower SMB)		254	~30
	Mabton	38	~12
Wanapum Basalt			

Source: Figure 18 in Kharrazi (2023).
 * SMB = member of Saddle Mountains Basalts

In the study area, the Saddle Mountains Basalt consists of three members, from youngest (shallowest) to oldest (deepest):

- Elephant Mountain Member.
- Pomona Member.
- Umatilla Member.

In and near the RID, the Elephant Mountain member of the Saddle Mountains Basalt is the most common surficial or close-to-surface member of the CRBG. Kharrazi (2023) constructed a cross-section along the south side of Rattlesnake Ridge and compiled the thickness of the basalt and interbed units in this area (Figure 5; Table 2). The average thickness of the Elephant Mountain member along Rattlesnake Ridge is about 60 ft. The Pomona and Umatilla members are much thicker than the Elephant Mountain member, each with an average thickness of more than 250 ft. Each of these three SMB members are comprised of one or two basalt flows, depending upon location (Reidel and others, 2013).

The Rattlesnake Ridge Member, the highest/shallowest stratigraphic member of the Lower Ellensburg Formation, separates the Elephant Mountain Member from the Pomona Member (Reidel and others, 2013). It averages 200 feet thick in the study area but thins toward the east in the cross-section (Figure 5). The interbed often contains cross-bedded sediments, suggestive of fluvial deposition, which includes a variety of facies and a wide range of grain sizes and associated hydraulic conductivity. In the Moxee Valley, north of the study area, the upper two-thirds of the Rattlesnake Ridge interbed is sandy whereas the lower third contains cemented sand and gravel or clay (Kirk and Mackie, 1993). This pattern of a coarser-grained upper portion over a finer-grained lower portion does not extend into the AOIs and is discussed in Section 5.

2.3. Hydrogeology

Near the study area, the hydrogeologic units are aligned with the geologic units and are described below.

2.3.1. Quaternary Sediments

The Quaternary sediments in the AOIs generally consist of:

- 1) Fluvial sediments, including alluvial fans located at the changes in slope between steep uplands and flatter lowlands.
- 2) Palouse Loess (aeolian/wind deposits).
- 3) Missoula Flood deposits (Touchet beds).

Fluvial sediments are generally of limited extents and thicknesses along ephemeral/historical stream channels. Alluvial fans are loose sands and gravels that are found where streams (ephemeral or historical) discharge from steep uplands onto flatter lowlands. The storage capacity of both fluvial and alluvial fans is high as a function of porosity (e.g., unconfined specific yield of up to 25%) but low as a function of stratigraphic volume. They are generally less than 100 feet thick and of limited lateral extent. They can have high permeability and can receive and drain water quickly. Given their low storage capacity due to their limited stratigraphic volume and low probability of holding water, and high permeability, they are not considered to be significant with respect to, or be an impediment to, SAR.

Both the Touchet Beds and Palouse Loess are of concern in evaluating the feasibility of SAR. These fine-grained sediments may winnow down into underlying consolidated and semi-consolidated formations (e.g., Elephant Mountain basalt flow and Rattlesnake Ridge sedimentary unit, respectively) and clog fractures that might otherwise act as conduits for the downward infiltration of recharged water.

The Missoula Flood deposits (Touchet Formation) mantle the Lower Yakima Valley up to approximately 1,200 feet above sea level. They were deposited when large volumes of water were released from ice-dammed lakes in Idaho and Montana at the end of the last ice age (13,000-15,000 years before present). The water flowed down the Columbia River and backed up into the Yakima Valley, where it deposited fine-grained silt. The Palouse Loess is a wind-blown sediment of silt and fine sand, remobilized from glacial outwash and the Missoula Flood deposits.

Despite the concern of fine-grained sediments overlying SAR targets (e.g., Elephant Mountain basalt flow and Rattlesnake Ridge sedimentary unit), the fine-grained sediments are absent over portions of the AOs or are sufficiently thin that removal by excavation may be feasible to prepare sites for infiltration. Preparation of infiltration sites should be conducted with care.

2.3.2. Upper Ellensburg Formation

This semi-consolidated volcanoclastic sandstone formation forms the major drinking water source aquifer for communities throughout the Yakima Basin, including along the southern side of Rattlesnake Ridge. Most of the domestic wells in the Lower Yakima River valley floor are finished in the Upper Ellensburg Formation. A number of these wells have elevated nitrate concentrations, a water quality concern that led to the formation of the Lower Yakima Ground Water Management Area (LYV GWMA; Washington Department of Agriculture and others, 2010).

2.3.3. CRBG Formations and Lower Ellensburg Formation

The flow structures within an individual basalt flow in the CRBG vary in their hydrogeologic properties (Figure 4; Kahle and others, 2011; Tolan and others, 2009). Generally, the highest storage potential and the most transmissive zones are in the basalt flow tops and bottoms, which are broken and rubbly, as opposed to the interior of basalt flows, which have lower porosity columnar structure. Flow tops may also be vesicular, and flow bottoms may contain pillow structures which may be permeable. The dense, competent basalt interiors contain little storage volume because of their low porosity and may act as confining units, though flow may occur through the vertical joints of the columnar structure and fractures. The intercalated members of the Lower Ellensburg Formation may contain both clay-rich layers, which can impede the vertical migration of groundwater between basalt units, and sandier layers, which can store and transmit water. For example, the sedimentary fine-grained Mabton interbed lies between the Saddle Mountains and Wanapum Basalts. It is clay-rich, regionally continuous, and is a confining layer between the two basalt aquifers. The Lower Ellensburg Formation is in places hydraulically connected with basalt flow tops or flow bottoms, such as in the Moxee Valley where the sandy upper part of the Rattlesnake Ridge member is in hydraulic continuity with the overlying EM basalt (Kirk and Mackie, 1993).

This contrast in structure and permeability means that each larger CRBG formation, such as the Wanapum Basalt or the Saddle Mountains Basalt, consists of multiple aquifers which have varying degrees of hydraulic connectivity based on the degree of fracture of

the flow interiors that separate them. Kirk and Mackie (1993) recognized two aquifers within the Saddle Mountains Basalt in the Moxee Valley:

- 1) Upper SMB: Includes the Elephant Mountain basalt and the permeable upper two thirds of the Rattlesnake Ridge interbed.
- 2) Lower SMB: Presumably includes the Pomona and Umatilla basalts and is separated from the upper SMB by a laterally extensive aquitard in the lower third of the Rattlesnake Ridge interbed.

Faults and folds in the region also create hydrogeologic compartments within the basalts and interbeds. Considering the wider area around the study area, the anticlinal structures along Rattlesnake Hills and Toppenish Ridge, combined with high angle faulting at the anticlines, conceptually produces a “compartment” or “block” that likely laterally confines groundwater. Minor scale faults or structures within this basin-wide structure may form smaller compartments or blocks.

2.3.4. General Hydrogeologic Patterns

Groundwater under the RID is heavily influenced by irrigation. Recharge is estimated in the range of 3” to 24” per year within the RID (Vaccaro and Olsen, 2007). Outside of the irrigated areas, recharge in the AOs is estimated at less than 2” per year.

Vaccaro and others (2009) summarized the general patterns of groundwater flow in multiple layers of the hydrogeologic system of the subbasins of the Yakima River Basin (Figure 6). Their work treated each basalt formation as a single hydrogeologic unit. In reality, the formations can be composed of multiple hydrogeologic units.

According to the study’s measurements and model, most of the groundwater flow occurs in the upper subsurface, and groundwater gradients generally slope downward from the uplands to the lowlands and streams. Local groundwater flow patterns are also controlled by geologic structures. For example, where the Toppenish subbasin merges into the narrower southwestern Benton Basin, the sedimentary fill thins as the basin floor becomes shallower, creating a local area in which groundwater flows against the direction of the Yakima River (Figure 6).

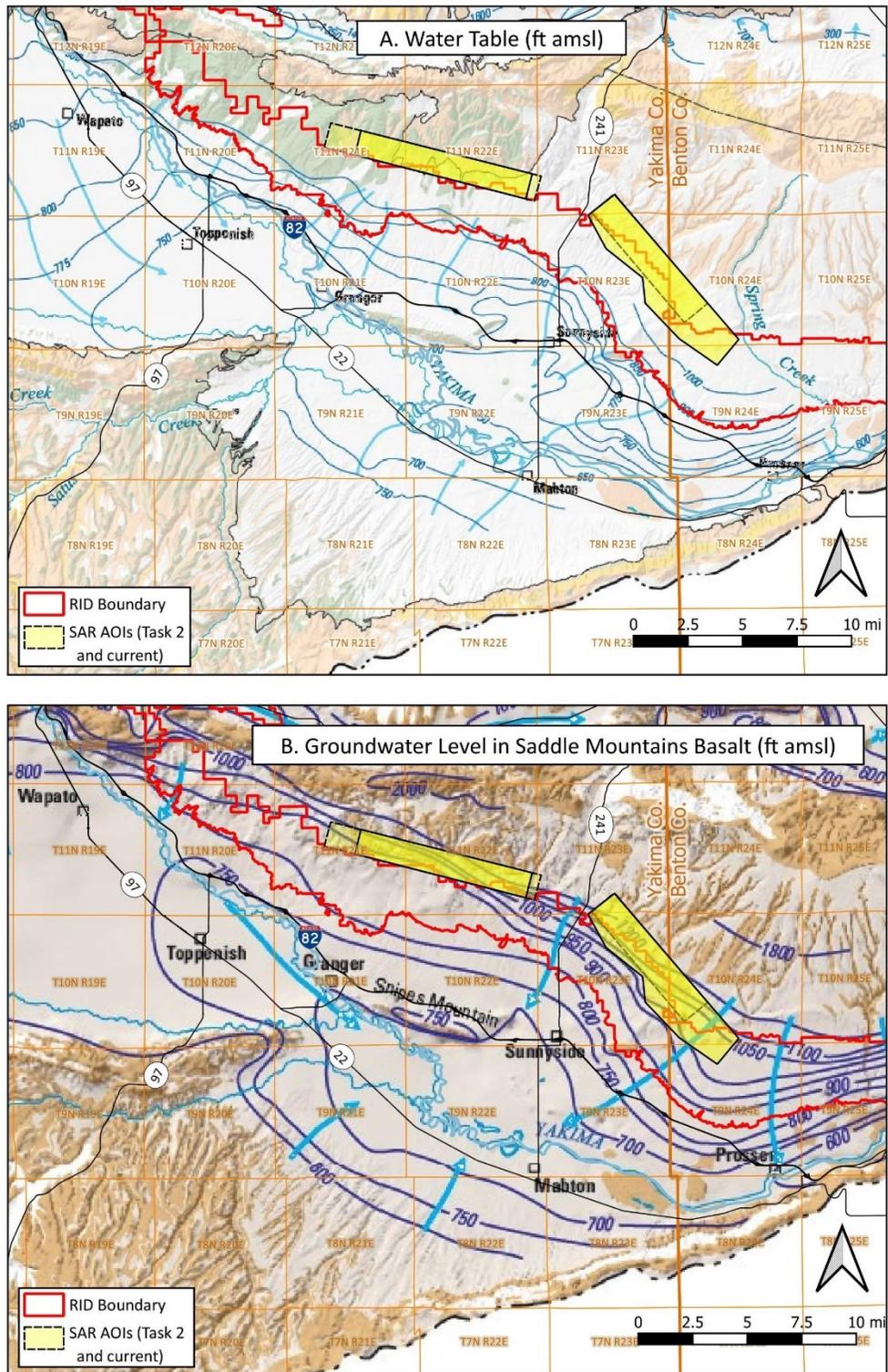
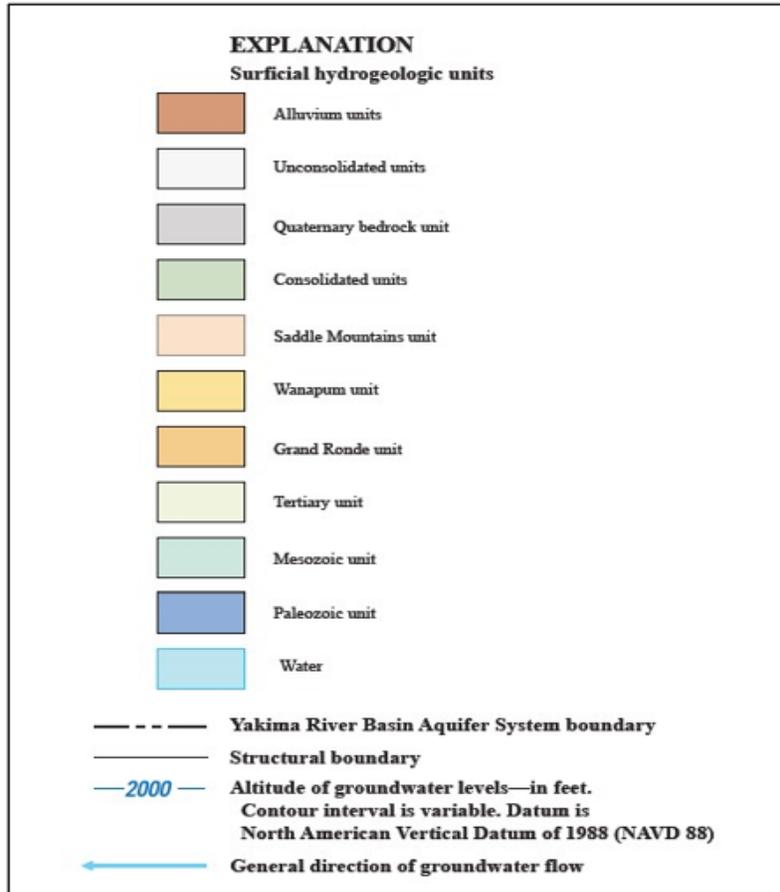


Figure 6: Generalized groundwater levels and flow patterns near the study area.

See Figure 7 for legends. Excerpted from Plates 3 and 4 in Vaccaro and others, 2009.

(Rattlesnake Ridge.ggs.gqz / Vaccaro Water Table and SMB GW Levels 2024-07-31)

Legend for #A - Water Table Elevation:



Legend for #B – Groundwater Elevation in Saddle Mountains Basalt:

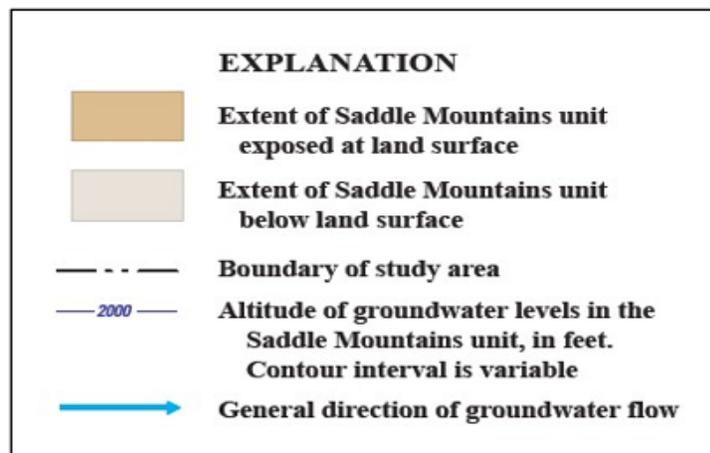


Figure 7: Legends for Figure 6.

Groundwater in the study area is used for irrigation and domestic supply. Kharrazi (2023) inventoried wells in the study area and observed that the deeper, more productive wells drilled into the Wanapum Basalt are most often used for irrigation. The Saddle Mountains Basalt and coarse-grained units in the overburden are frequently accessed for domestic water supply. No specific information was found about water use by wells in the Elephant Mountain member of the Saddle Mountains Basalt, the likely target for SAR, in or near the study area.

Irrigation itself can provide substantial recharge to the underlying aquifers, particularly to the alluvium and Upper Ellensburg Formation (Vaccaro and Olsen, 2007). Historically, in the nearby Sunnyside Irrigation District, water levels in wells drilled before irrigation rose 15 to 75 ft after irrigation commenced (Jayne, 1907). This recharge can eventually percolate downward into the basalts. Stable isotopes have served as a useful tool for identifying this recharged irrigation water (e.g., Sleeper, 2020).

Ecology’s Central Region Office has monitored groundwater levels in numerous wells within the study area since the 1970s. These wells are identified by the preface “CRGWDB” in Ecology records, an abbreviation for “Central Region Groundwater Database”. Many wells have records of more than 30 years. The Task 2 report included a summary and discussion of data for 51 wells on the south flank of Rattlesnake Ridge (Geosyntec and others, 2022). In general groundwater levels have declined significantly in both the Saddle Mountains and the Wanapum Basalt Aquifers, amounting to losses of tens of thousands of acre-feet of water per year from each unit in this area (Table 3; Kharrazi, 2023).

Table 3: Changes in groundwater levels in Saddle Mountains and Wanapum Aquifers on south flank of Rattlesnake Ridge.

Annual Water Level Change in Saddle Mountain and Wanapum Aquifers							
Aquifer	Date Range	Number of Wells				Rate (ft/year)	
		Total	Declining (≤ -1 ft/yr)	Stable ($-1 \leq 1$ ft/yr)	Increasing (≥ 1 ft/yr)	Range	Average
Saddle Mountain	1964-2019	27	18	6	3	-8.07 – 6.24	-1.61
Wanapum	1974-2019	20	14	3	3	-10.55 – 2.88	-3.07

Kharrazi (2023). Analysis of data retrieved from EIM (Ecology, 2023a).

Regional groundwater flow in the Toppenish Basin east of the Yakima River is to the southeast, and vertical gradients between the Saddle Mountains and Wanapum Basalts are broadly downward (Geosyntec and others, 2022).

2.4. SAR Near the Roza Irrigation District

Requirements for a SAR project are (Alley and others, 2022):

- A sufficient demand for water stored by the project.
- An adequate amount and quality of “surplus” water for recharge.
- A suitable aquifer that can:
 - ◆ Receive water infiltrated from the surface.
 - ◆ Store this additional water.
 - ◆ Deliver this additional water to locations where there is demand.
 - ◆ Hold water long enough to be recoverable when needed.
- Access to/appropriate ownership of sufficient land area for project operations.
- Infrastructure and capability to effectively manage the project.

2.4.1. Previous Screening for SAR Locations in the Yakima Basin

Anderson and others (2008) evaluated SAR in the Yakima basin in alluvium adjacent to streams using an inverse Streamflow Depletion Factor approach. Their assessment extended up to 1.2 miles from streams and did not extend into our AOIs.

Gibson (2018) ranked the SAR potential across the Yakima Basin on a scale of 1 to 5 (least to most suitable) based on five criteria:

- i. Slope.
- ii. Land use.
- iii. Surficial geology.
- iv. Transmissivity of the surface geological unit.
- v. Static water level from well logs.

The transmissivity of a unit was estimated from averages of hydraulic conductivity and thickness for each type of surficial geology across the basin. More than 90% of the East AOI was assigned a suitability of 2 or 3, while about half of the West AOI was evaluated and ranked mostly as suitability 3 or 4 (Figure 8).

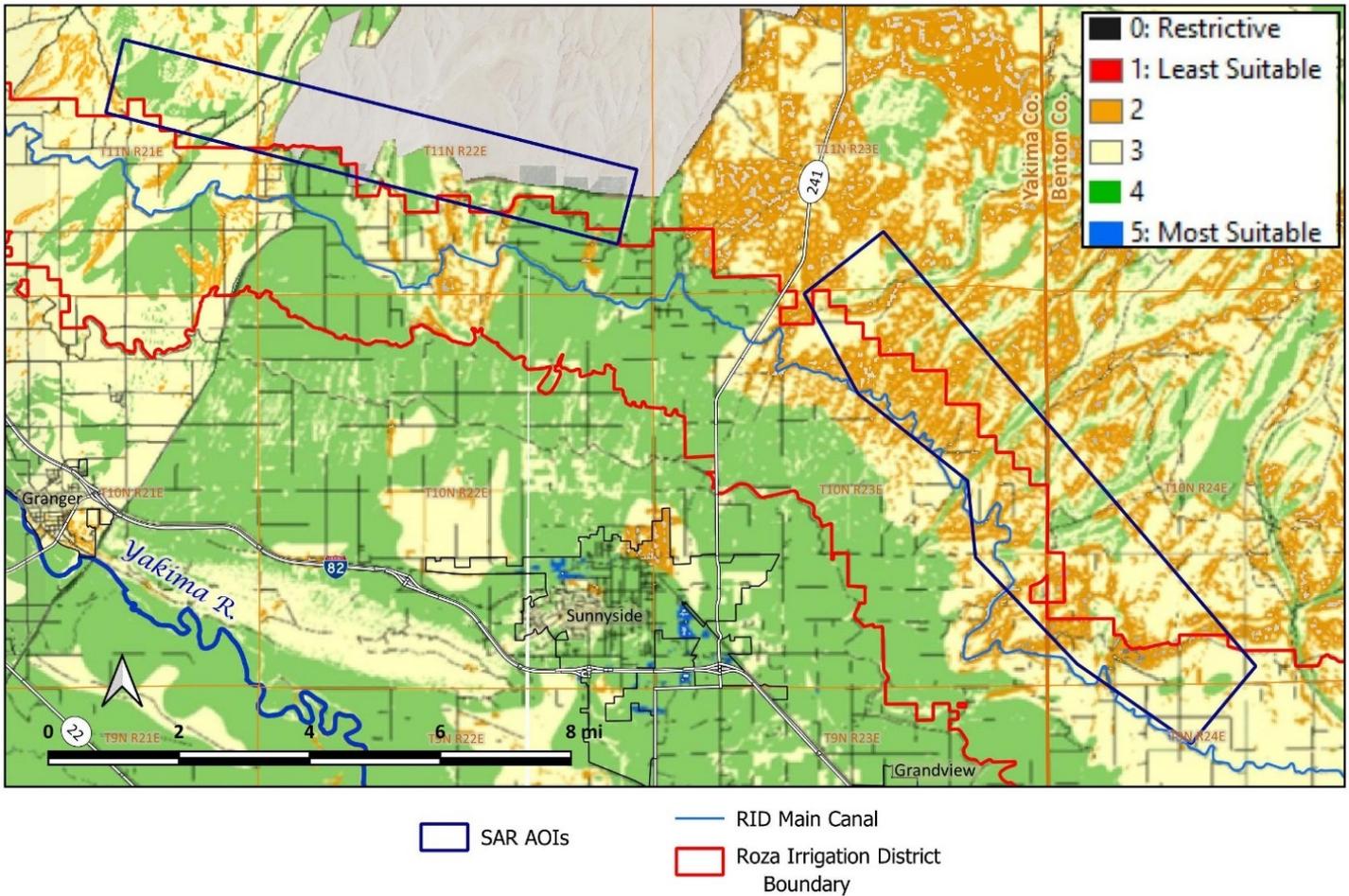


Figure 8: Ranking of SAR potential in AOIs by Gibson (2018).

Base image from Gibson (2018). Gray speckles are same rank as surrounding areas. Area in upper center of image not evaluated, so underlying faded airphoto is seen.
 (Rattlesnake Ridge.ggs.qgz / Gibson ranks of SAR suitability vs. SAR AOIs 2024-08-09)

Our project took the following approach: 1) recognized the vicinity of the RID with unmet water demand and in need of additional water storage and supply; 2) identified near-surface basalt as a potential target for SAR; and, 3) searched for favorable locations near the RID. Looking more closely at a smaller area allowed us to examine well logs in greater detail and to determine the actual thickness of units rather than use an average. The well log examination also determined when the reported static water level reflected the water table depth, an important variable for SAR, rather than the water level in a deeper hydrogeologic unit.

2.4.2. Current Concept for SAR in the Roza Irrigation District

The RID is a junior water right holder and endures pro-rationing of irrigation during drought years. Drought years and attendant pro-rationing will occur more frequently in the future because of climate change. MAR offers solutions to help mitigate this shortage. SAR can be a low-cost method to store water compared to ASR or surface water projects.

The current general concept is to use SAR to help meet the RID's demand for irrigation water during times of curtailment. During the "shoulder" periods of the irrigation season, the RID canals and laterals would be used to deliver surplus water from the Yakima River to recharge locations. The goal would be to recharge water to the Elephant Mountain Basalt and/or Rattlesnake Ridge sediments at or near surface, relying on the movement of water through vertically oriented fractures in basalts to reach deeper units, and horizontal distribution through permeable strata such as the Rattlesnake Ridge sedimentary interbed (Figure 9). Infiltration could be accomplished through trenches, ponds, or dry wells.

Benefits of this recharged water may include:

- Active recovery when needed (e.g., irrigation during times of curtailment).
- Restoring depleted groundwater storage.
- Contribution to return flow to the Yakima River.

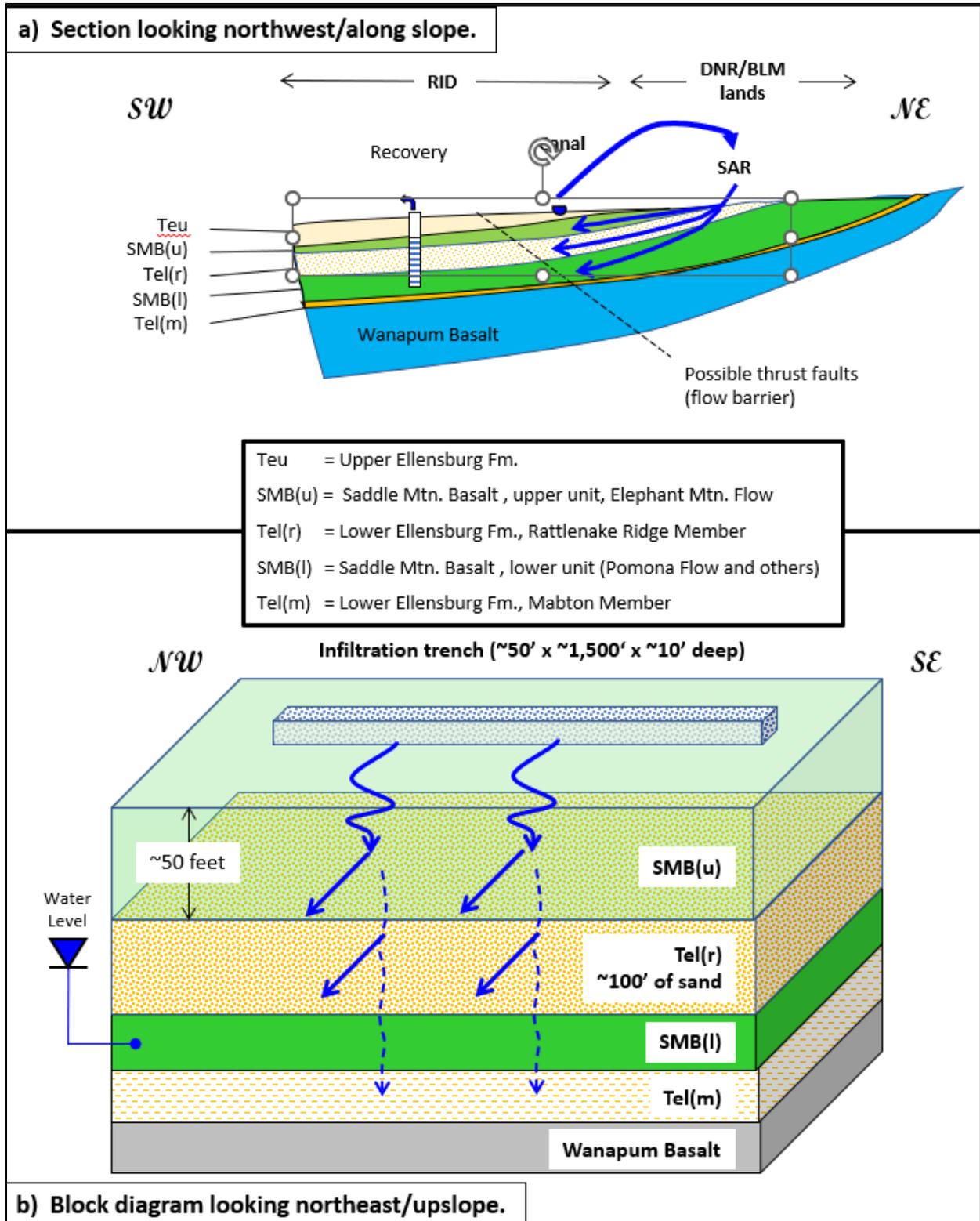


Figure 9: Schematic drawings of a SAR project.

3. STUDY METHOD

This evaluation uses existing data to assess the suitability of the hydrogeologic setting (SAR requirements 3a-d in Section 2.4) in the two AOIs identified in Task 2. Our examination focused on the uppermost basalt, the Elephant Mountain (EM) member of the Saddle Mountains Basalt, the sediments above it, and the Rattlesnake Ridge member of the Lower Ellensburg Fm., the sedimentary interbed below the EM basalt. This work relied on information compiled during Task 2 and additional data relevant to the AOIs. The main sources of information and the methods by which the information was analyzed are described below.

3.1. Well Log Compilation and Analysis

The main source of information on subsurface conditions came from well logs downloaded from Ecology's on-line well log database. Ecology's well log numbers are used as unique identifiers. Only well logs confidently located to the resolution of a parcel or better were used. Well locations come from these sources (Figure 10):

- Ecology well report viewer: Well log and well records for this project were downloaded from the well report viewer (Ecology, 2024a). Wells whose record provided an address and/or parcel number were added to the project database whenever possible.
- United States Geological Survey (USGS): The USGS compiled well logs for studies of the hydrogeology of the Yakima Basin and broader Columbia Plateau Regional Aquifer System. During Task 2 of this project, team members matched the USGS well with well logs from the Ecology well log database (USGS Oregon Water Sciences Center, 2013; Ecology, 2024b).
- Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and CRGWDB: DNR used these well logs to characterize subsurface conditions. The CRGWDB wells are a subset of the DNR wells used to monitor groundwater levels over time. The CRGWDB wells are mostly irrigation wells.
- Lower Yakima Valley Groundwater Management Area (LYV GWMA): In 2018-2019, 31 monitoring wells were installed across the LYV GWMA (Figure 1 and Figure 10). The well locations were chosen to evaluate nitrate concentrations near the water table (PGG, 2019). The logs describe the upper geologic layers, mostly above the water table.

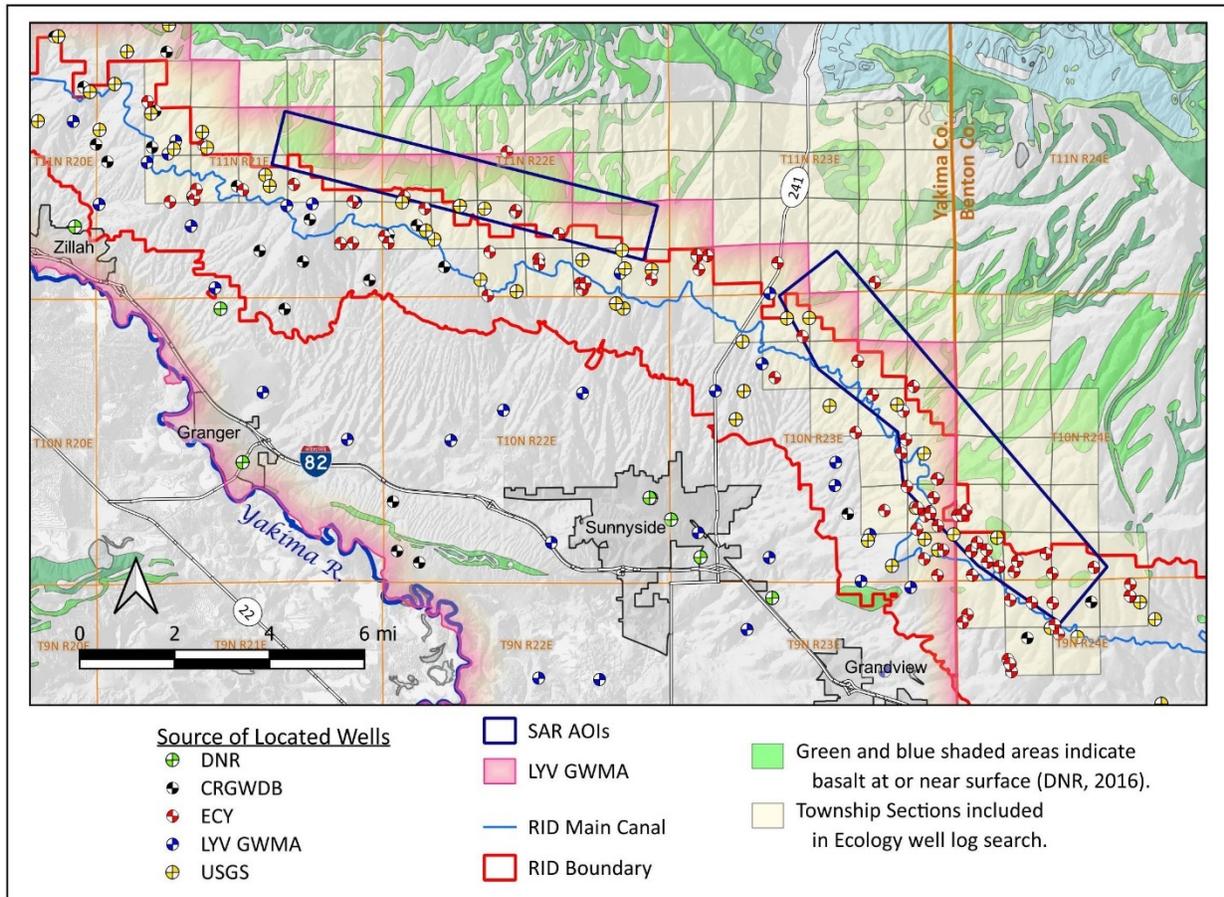


Figure 10: Locations of well logs compiled for this study.

(Rattlesnake Ridge.qgs.qgz / Located Wells with Logs 2024-08-06)

Approximately 150 well logs were located from these datasets, ranging from shallow monitoring wells in the Upper Ellensburg Formation to deep irrigation wells completed in the Wanapum Basalt. Depth to basalt was recorded for all wells, where it was encountered.

Thin or absent overburden is considered favorable for SAR. Therefore, this was used as a criterion to create a subset of well logs in the vicinity of each AOI for more detailed geologic interpretation (Figure 11). The following details were extracted from these logs and added to a GIS layer for mapping:

- Thickness and description of:
 - ◆ Overburden materials.
 - ◆ Elephant Mountain member.

- ◆ Rattlesnake Ridge interbed.
- Indications of the presence of water or moist conditions.
- Completion aquifer.

We also examined the geology of nearby LYV GWMA monitoring wells to determine the geologic unit in which the water table was encountered.

Thirteen logs in the vicinity of the West AOI, and 25 logs in the vicinity of the East AOI were examined (Appendix A). These included three logs from LVY GWMA wells in each area. In the East AOI, our initial interpretations led us to concentrate further well log examinations in the area around the Sagebrush Ridge anticline (Figure 11). Low angle thrust faults were observed along the Rattlesnake Ridge anticline that were not favorable for SAR. Examining the Sagebrush anticlinal structure in field mapping may determine whether low angle thrust faults are present and whether they may be a determinant of SAR feasibility at that location.

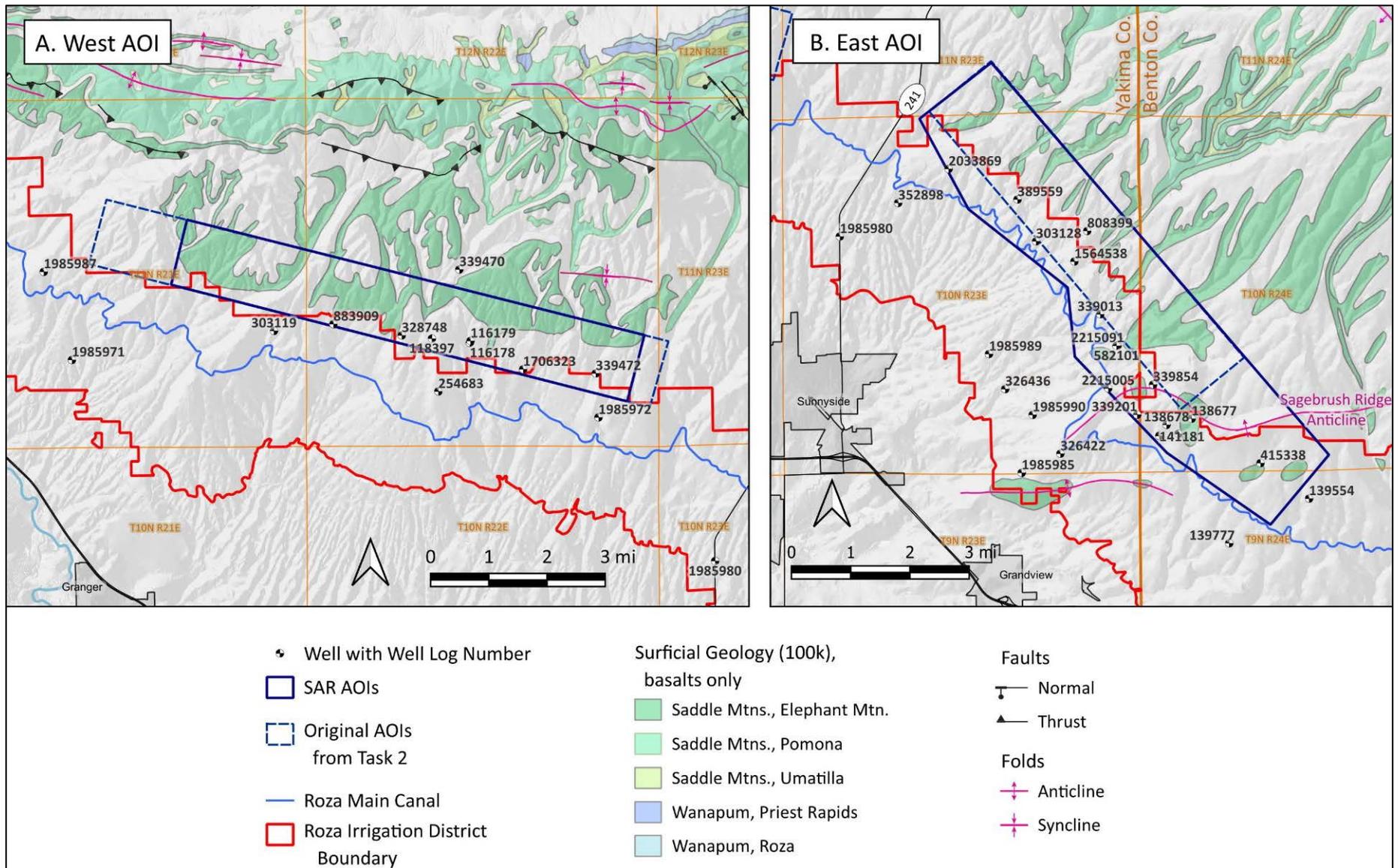


Figure 11: Locations of wells examined for geological interpretations.

(Rattlesnake Ridge.qgs.qgz / SAR AOIs with geol logs 2 pane 2024-07-31)

3.2. Water Level Data

In the Task 2 effort, water levels collected by Ecology were obtained for wells completed in the Saddle Mountains Basalt. We extracted the water levels for wells closest to the AOIs and downloaded water levels for additional wells not in the Task 2 compilation, including the LYV GWMA monitoring wells (Ecology 2024c). The LYV GWMA data were collected roughly quarterly from late 2021 to early 2023. The wells in the Saddle Mountains Basalts had 16 to 55 water level measurements collected over various portions of the last 40 years.

3.3. Supporting Information

We examined materials compiled during Task 2 with an emphasis on the upper basalts and interbeds:

- 1:100,000 surficial geology map (Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources, 2016).
- Kharrazi's (2023) B-B' cross-section along south side of Rattlesnake Ridge, together with interpreted logs of that cross-section.
- Hand-drawn geologic cross-sections from Ecology (George and Hoselton, unpublished).
- Reports and research papers (e.g., Reidel and others, 2013; Vaccaro and others, 2009; and more cited throughout the text and listed in the Citations Section).

The following additional data was also examined:

- 1:24,000 surficial geology map, available for portions of the East AOI and based on mapping conducted in the 1970s (Washington Geological Survey, 2023).
- Cross-sections from reports submitted with water rights (Brown, 1977 and 1987).
- Property ownership (Yakima County, 2020; Benton County, 2024).

4. RESULTS

Well log lithologies and groundwater levels are presented in this section (Figure 12; Figure 13). The two AOIs have different near-surface geology and different quality of information in their well logs and are presented separately below. As described earlier, the AOIs chosen in Task 2 of this project were based on the 100k geology map (DNR, 2016); the USGS estimates of overburden thickness (Jones and others, 2006); and the RID border. For this report, we adjusted the extents of the two AOIs based on more detailed data for overburden thickness (Figure 1; Figure 12).

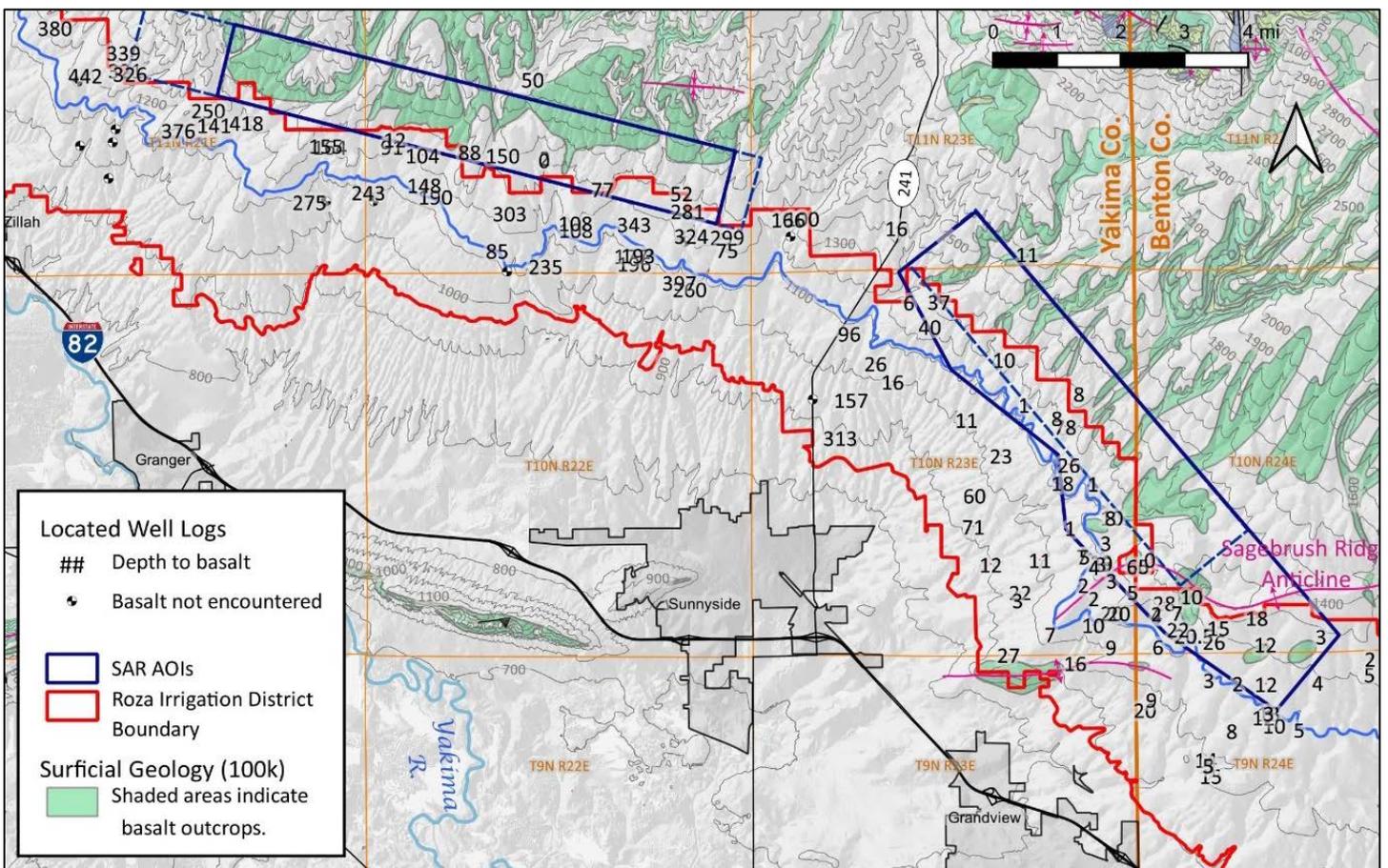


Figure 12: Overburden thickness above basalt.

Numbers shown at well locations, indicating thickness in feet. Black and white symbols indicate wells where basalt was not reached.

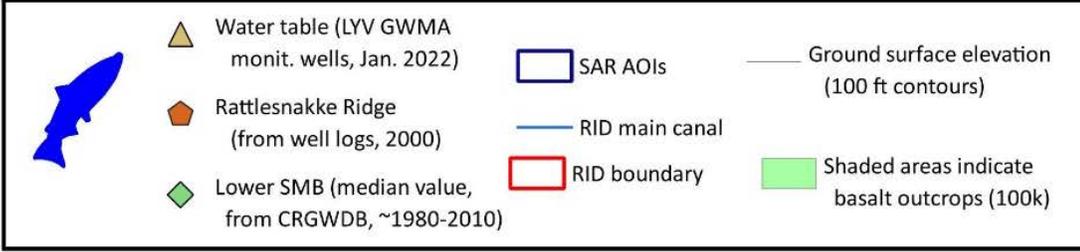
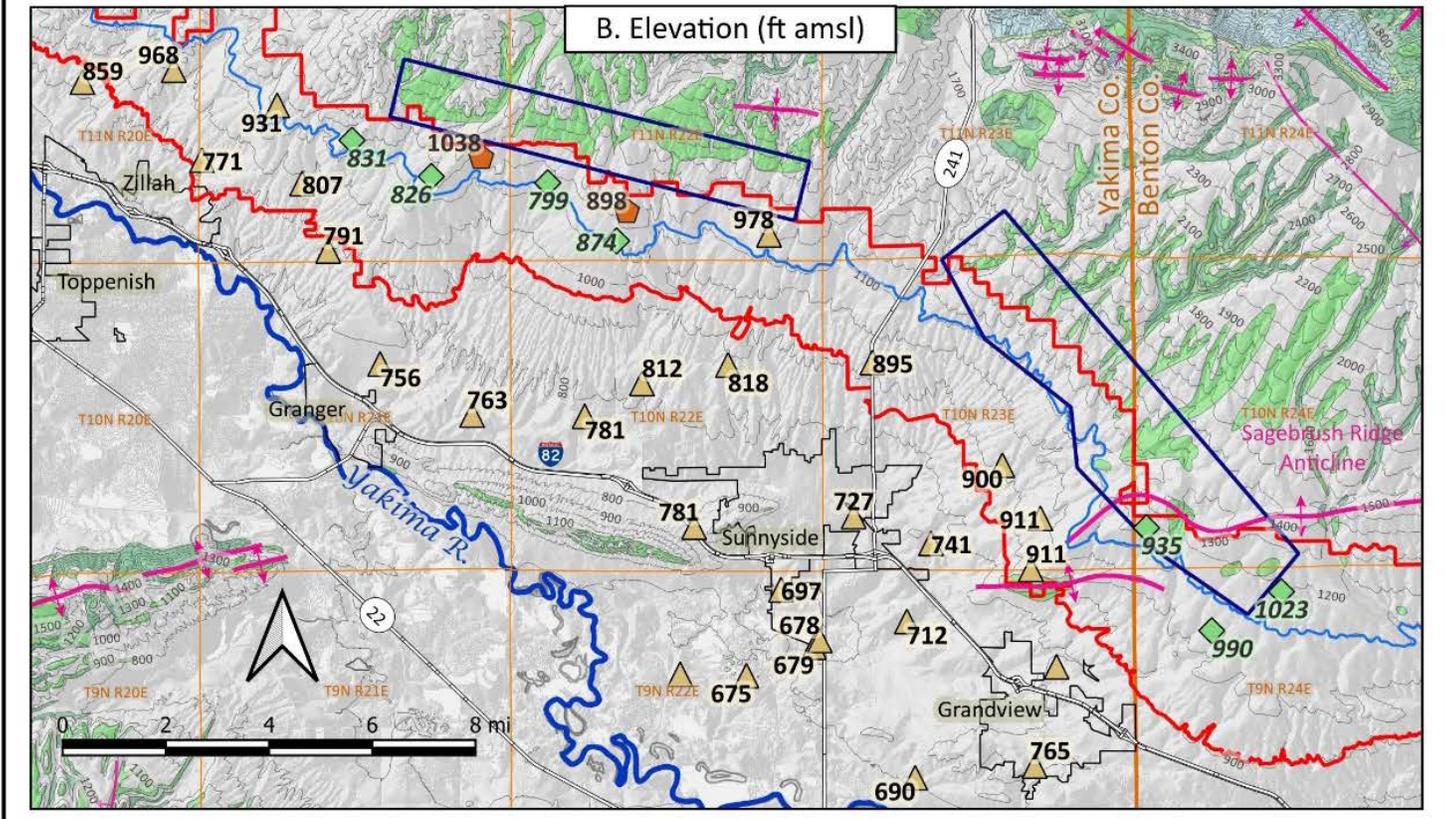
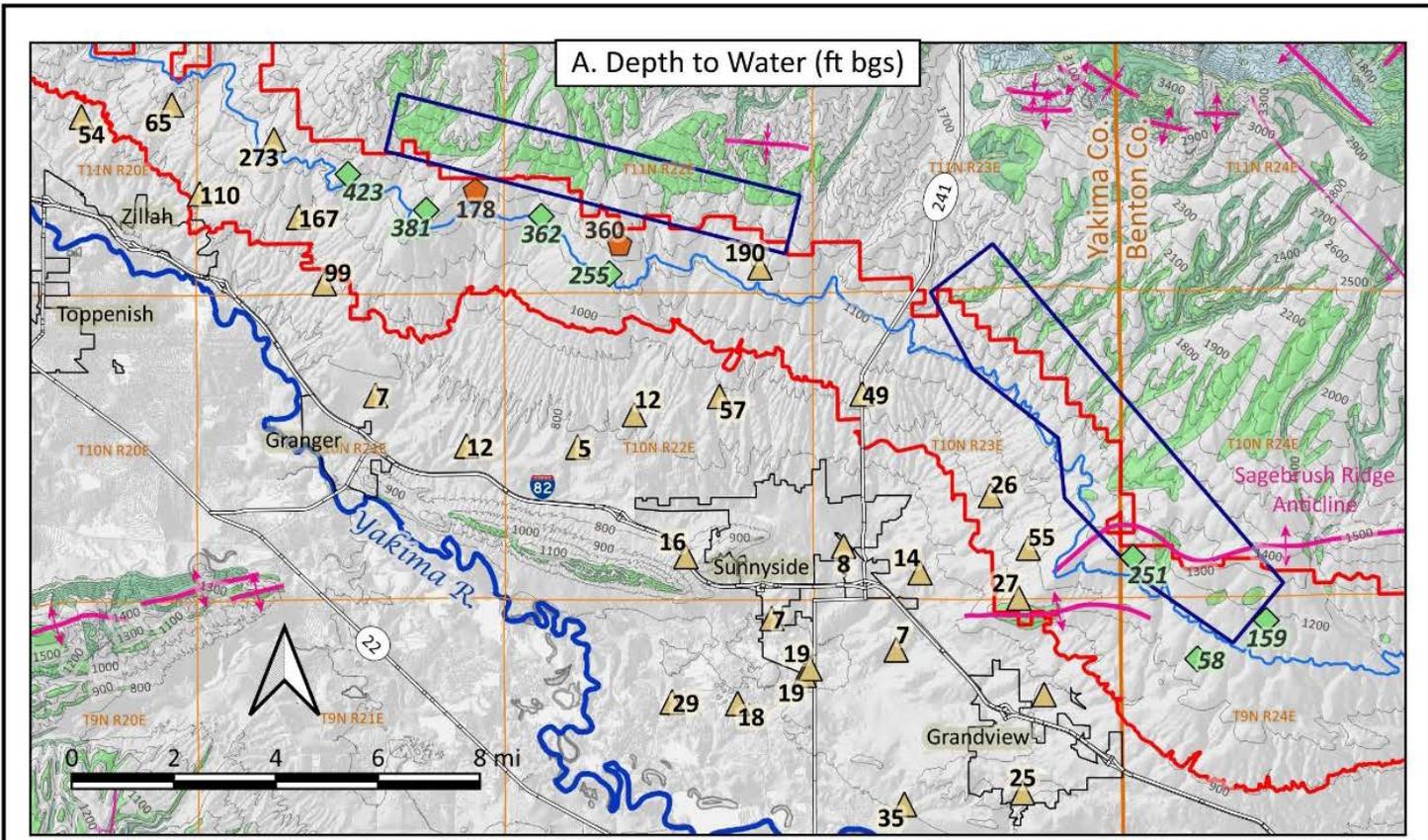


Figure 13
 Comparison of groundwater levels from different sources
 CWU-01.4: YBIG WSC
 SAR Potential on S Rattlesnake R

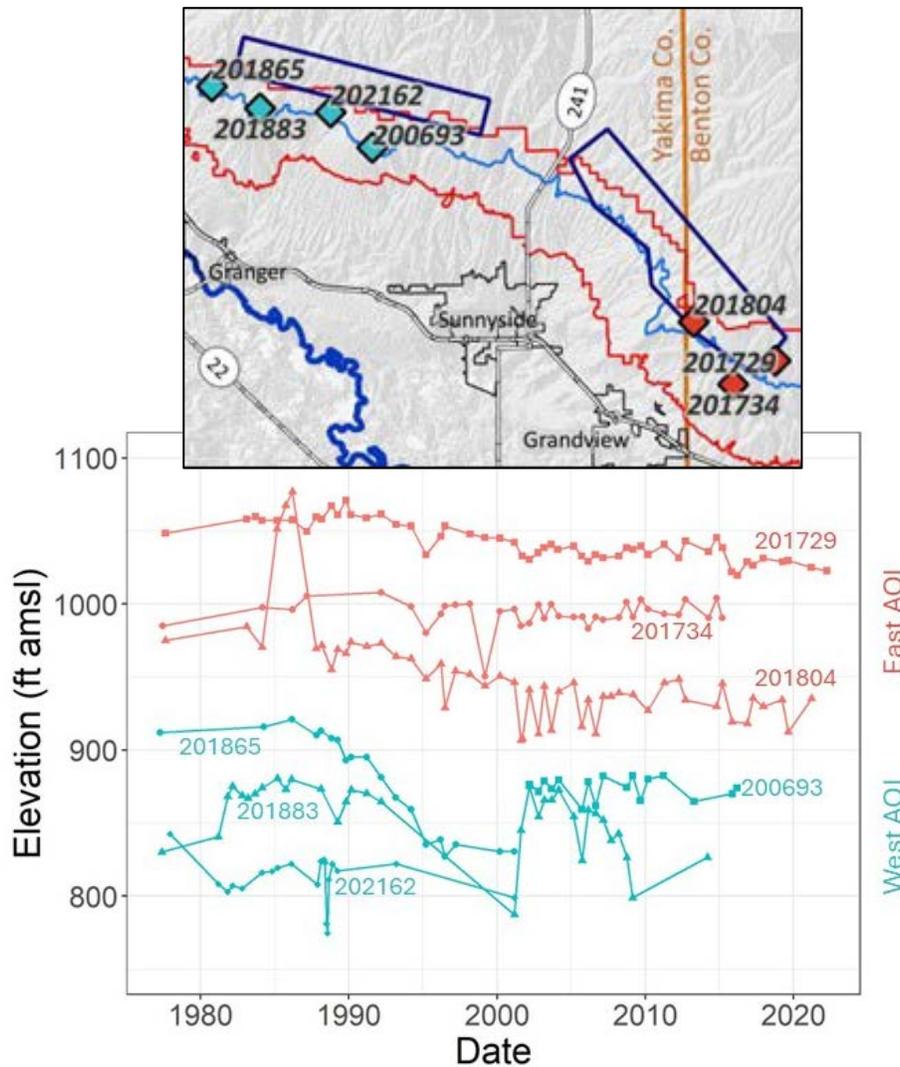


Figure 14: Groundwater levels over time in the Lower Saddle Mountains Basalts.
 (SAR Figures LS 5 14 17.pptx)

4.1. West AOI

Much of the West AOI is outside of the RID, and conditions are inferred from wells along its southern edge inside the RID.

Overburden: Overburden is thinnest at higher elevations and thickens steadily downslope towards the south (Figure 12). Approximately 40% of the West AOI is mapped as having no overburden, but only three well logs reported no overburden or overburden thickness of less than 15 feet. Where the overburden is thicker, its texture is typically described as stratified with layers whose grain sizes range from clay to gravel.

Elephant Mountain Basalt: According to the well logs, none of the examined wells were located within the mapped exposures of the Elephant Mountain basalt, but nine encountered the Elephant Mountain basalt at depth, and eight fully penetrated the member. Its thickness ranged from 24 to 78 ft thick (Table 4). The logs describe the basalt as black or gray, with only one log mentioning weathered or broken basalt. No logs mention the presence of water bearing zones in Elephant Mountain basalt.

Table 4: SAR target unit thicknesses in AOIs.

(feet)

Unit	West AOI	East AOI	Across South Flank Rattlesnake Ridge (Kharrazi, 2023)
Elephant Mtn. Basalt (Upper SMB)	Average: 48 Median: 49 Range: 24-78 Variability: 3.2 n = 8	Average: 80 Median: 85 Range: 25-130 Variability: 5.2 n = 17	Average: 58 Std. Dev.: ~5
Rattlesnake Ridge Sediment (Lower Ellensburg Fm.)	Average: 187 Median: 189 Range: 150-230 Variability: 1.5 n = 5	Average: 81 Median: 82 Range: 31-150 Variability: 4.8 n = 17	Average: 207 Std. Dev.: ~30

*Variability = max/min thickness

Rattlesnake Ridge Interbed: When penetrated, the thickness of the Rattlesnake Ridge interbed ranged from 150 to 230 ft (Table 4). Well logs describe a range of textures, most commonly clay, sand and sandstone in multiple layers throughout the interbed. Only two describe sand or sandstone directly below the Elephant Mountain basalt, while other logs describe clay or a clay and sand/sandstone combination in the uppermost Rattlesnake Ridge. Four well logs note a sand-rich layer at the bottom of the interbed.

Of the examined wells, two water supply wells are completed in the Rattlesnake Ridge layer, so the interbed is at least partially saturated in these locations (Figure 13).

Nearby groundwater levels: Groundwater levels are available from several sources in an area close to the southern boundary of the west AOI (Figure 13). The two LYV wells which monitor the water table indicate an unsaturated zone greater than 150 ft in this area. The water level in one of the Rattlesnake Ridge is similar, suggesting it might tap an unconfined aquifer. Comparing water table elevations to the elevation of groundwater levels in the SMB wells indicates downward gradients, but water level elevations of Rattlesnake Ridge wells bracket the water table. The only water levels available for the Rattlesnake Ridge wells are from their drill logs, so observations based on this data are preliminary. The data for the three well types were collected at different times: the water table measurements are from January 2022, the SMB water levels were measured most recently sometime between 2001 and 2016, and the Rattlesnake Ridge wells were measured during drilling, both in 2000.

Of the water supply wells examined near the West AOI, two were completed in the Rattlesnake Ridge sedimentary member, and the rest were completed in the lower SMB and Wanapum Basalts.

4.2. East AOI

Overburden: Half of the 25 well logs examined reported less than 10 ft of overburden. When the overburden is thin, it is most often described as “topsoil”, and “brown clay” is also mentioned. A wide range of textures, from clay and caliche to sand and gravel, are documented where the overburden is thicker.

Elephant Mountain Basalt: The thickness of the Elephant Mountain basalt in the well logs ranges from 25 to 130 ft (Table 4). Well logs describe a variety of colors and competencies in the layers of basalt within the Elephant Mountain member that may affect transmissivity. Some describe broken basalt underlain by hard basalt. In other logs, layers described as broken, rotten, or weak alternate with medium or hard basalt, sometimes with hard basalt at the bottom and other times ending in fractured or weak basalt.

Several logs mention the presence of water in the Elephant Mountain basalt, but none of the water supply wells which were examined were completed in this basalt. Of the three LYV GWMA monitoring wells downslope of the East AOI, one first encountered groundwater in the Elephant Mountain, the second at the contact of the overburden and the Elephant Mountain, and the third within the overburden.

Rattlesnake Ridge interbed: Nineteen of the examined well logs encountered the Rattlesnake Ridge interbed, and sixteen penetrated it fully. The thickness of the interbed ranged from 31 to 150 ft (Table 4). Five of the logs describe the interbed as only sandstone, and sandstone is included in fourteen of the logs. Five of the logs note clay layers at least 18 ft thick, but the vertical position of the layer within the interbed varies. Near the Sagebrush Ridge anticline, two older logs did not note a Rattlesnake Ridge interbed; but these logs contain sparse information and come from the same driller, so interpreting them is difficult.

None of the water supply wells were completed in the Rattlesnake Ridge interbed.

Nearby groundwater levels: The LYV GWMA monitoring wells closest to the East AOI are approximately a mile to the southwest and 200 ft lower in elevation. In these wells, the water table was measured at 25 to 60 ft bgs, equal to an elevation of approximately 900 ft amsl. The seasonal variations over two years were less than 5 ft in two wells and 10 ft in the third. The depth of the unsaturated zone should be as large or even larger further upslope, especially once crossing the RID border and losing the influence of irrigation, but no data exists to confirm this expectation.

The three CRGWDB wells completed in the Saddle Mountains Basalt and closest to the East AOI are near the southernmost portion of the AOI. The water level elevations in these wells are higher than those of the downslope water table elevations and may represent the water table in these areas.

Of the 19 logs for water supply wells, over half were completed in the Saddle Mountains Basalt below the Rattlesnake Ridge interbed.

5. DISCUSSION

In this section, information from earlier sections is combined with more general information about the local geologic and hydrogeologic context to assess the suitability of the two AOIs for SAR. The discussion focuses on the capacity of each area for infiltration of water into the basalt aquifers that are near the surface. The ability of these areas to store recharged water and deliver it to an appropriate location and time for beneficial use is also considered. Additional information that may be useful is identified.

5.1. West AOI

Basalt near surface: Only three well logs indicated the presence of basalt within 15 ft of the surface. However, geologic mapping and fold structure suggest that the Saddle Mountains Basalt unit is at or close to surface in large areas to the north of the RID. Because of the lack of wells installed in these areas, field work is required to investigate further.

Infiltration capacity: Infiltration capacity is difficult to evaluate without information from areas where the overburden is thin or absent. The following sediments might overlie the basalt in the West AOI and affect the ability to transfer water to the basalt through surface infiltration (Figure 15):

- Older alluvial fans (Qafo): Expected to be coarse-grained semi-consolidated, cemented with clay (Schuster, 1994).
- Palouse Loess: Mostly fine-grained in texture
- Upper Ellensburg Formation: Heterogeneous with a range of grain sizes.

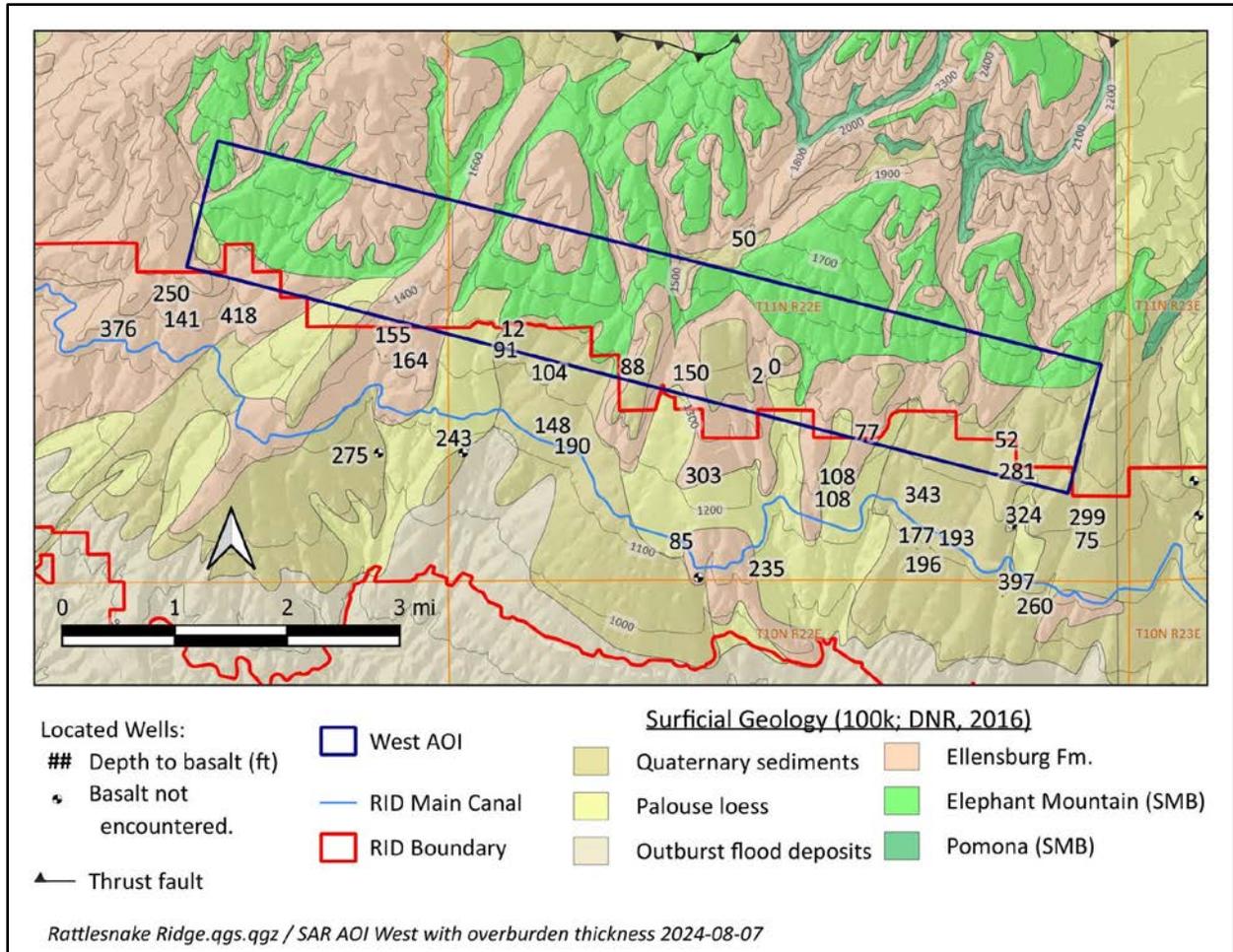


Figure 15: Surficial geology and overburden thickness in the West AOI.

Some depth-to-basalt markers have been shifted slightly from well locations for clarity of display.

Of these, loess is of most concern for limiting infiltration. Upper Ellensburg is generally permeable and able to transmit water.

The presence of fractures in the basalt through which water might flow is also unknown. Field observations should examine the condition of the uppermost basalt for brecciated conditions that would enhance infiltration and whether clogging of fractures is present.

Stratigraphic and structural setting: The detailed stratigraphy of the AOI is difficult to untangle. The current mapping of the southern slope of Rattlesnake Ridge (Schuster, 1994, DNR, 2016) does not clearly distinguish between the Upper and Lower Ellensburg Formations. As described in Section 2.2., the Upper Ellensburg Fm. is younger than the

CRBG basalts and overlies the Elephant Mountain basalt, while the Lower Ellensburg Fm. consists of sedimentary layers intercalated with the CRBG, including the Rattlesnake Ridge interbed that underlies the Elephant Mountain basalt. The geologic map of the West AOI only identifies two texturally distinct units of the Ellensburg Formation: 1) basic sedimentary deposits and 2) a coarser-grained sedimentary conglomerate (Shuster, 1994). More detailed mapping of the two units would clarify the details of the stratigraphic and structural relationships.

No local geologic structures have been identified that would create compartments to block or contain recharged water within the AOIs. The main anticlinal axis of Rattlesnake Ridge lies several miles north of and roughly parallel to the West AOI. A minor syncline is mapped about 0.7 miles north of the AOI, and a series of southwest-dipping thrust faults begins approximately 1 mile north of the AOI. The geologic beds dip to the south at a steeper angle than the topography (George and Hoselton, unpub.). Further mapping might identify structures in or near the AOI that could impact the local hydrogeology.

Hydrogeologic setting: If the uppermost basalt provides pathways for recharged water to travel downward, the nearby water table depths suggest available space for storage. The groundwater elevation within the West AOI is not known because of lack of wells but it's expected to be deeper than in downslope wells, because the AOI is at higher elevation and mostly outside of irrigated agricultural lands. Modern recharge to the basalt over the West AOI is from natural precipitation. However, it is not clear if water infiltrated on the surface would reach deeper aquifers and how long it might take to do so.

Water level data near the West AOI indicate that groundwater flow directions are towards the southwest for both the SMB and water table aquifers as described in Vaccaro and others (2009) and shown in Figure 5. As in that study, the groundwater levels compared here indicate a downward vertical gradient between the unconfined aquifer and Saddle Mountains Basalt aquifer.

Water supply wells in the region are mostly completed in the Wanapum Basalt formation, so the hydrogeologic units within the Saddle Mountains Basalt are not known. We expect

that groundwater use from the Saddle Mountains Basalt is from the Pomona and Umatilla members.

In our conceptual model, the Elephant Mountain member of SMB and the Rattlesnake Ridge member of Ellensburg Fm. form the target aquifer for SAR. However, the well logs in the West AOI do not describe the same layers observed in the Rattlesnake Ridge interbed in the Moxee Valley, which has coarse-grained lenses underlain by clay (Kirk and Mackie, 1993). Here several logs mention a clay-rich layer at the top of the unit, so it is not clear that the Elephant Mountain basalt and Rattlesnake Ridge interbed form a hydrogeologic unit as they do in the Moxee Valley.

Future directions to fill data gaps: Some basic information regarding stratigraphic and structural relationships and basalt aquifer suitability could be obtained from surface observations and mapping. In particular, the extent of basalt on the surface should be clarified and the nature of the surface exposures in terms of fractures, weathering and other factors that affect permeability. In addition, the Upper and Lower Ellensburg Formations should be distinguished and the nature of any contact between them determined.

Because of the lack of wells in the West AOI, a single well would be invaluable for clarifying the nature of the overburden and the uppermost basalt aquifer, and the depth to groundwater in the AOI.

5.2. East AOI

The East AOI straddles the RID border and contains many wells on its southeastern side, in the RID service area, which aided in this characterization effort (Figure 10).

Basalt near surface: In the East AOI, only small outcrops of basalt are mapped, but well logs indicate that the overburden is less than 20 ft thick in large areas (Figure 16). These results are in general agreement with the USGS estimates of overburden thickness in this area and likely extend to the portion of the AOI outside of the RID boundary, as the overburden is expected to thin as the elevation increases.

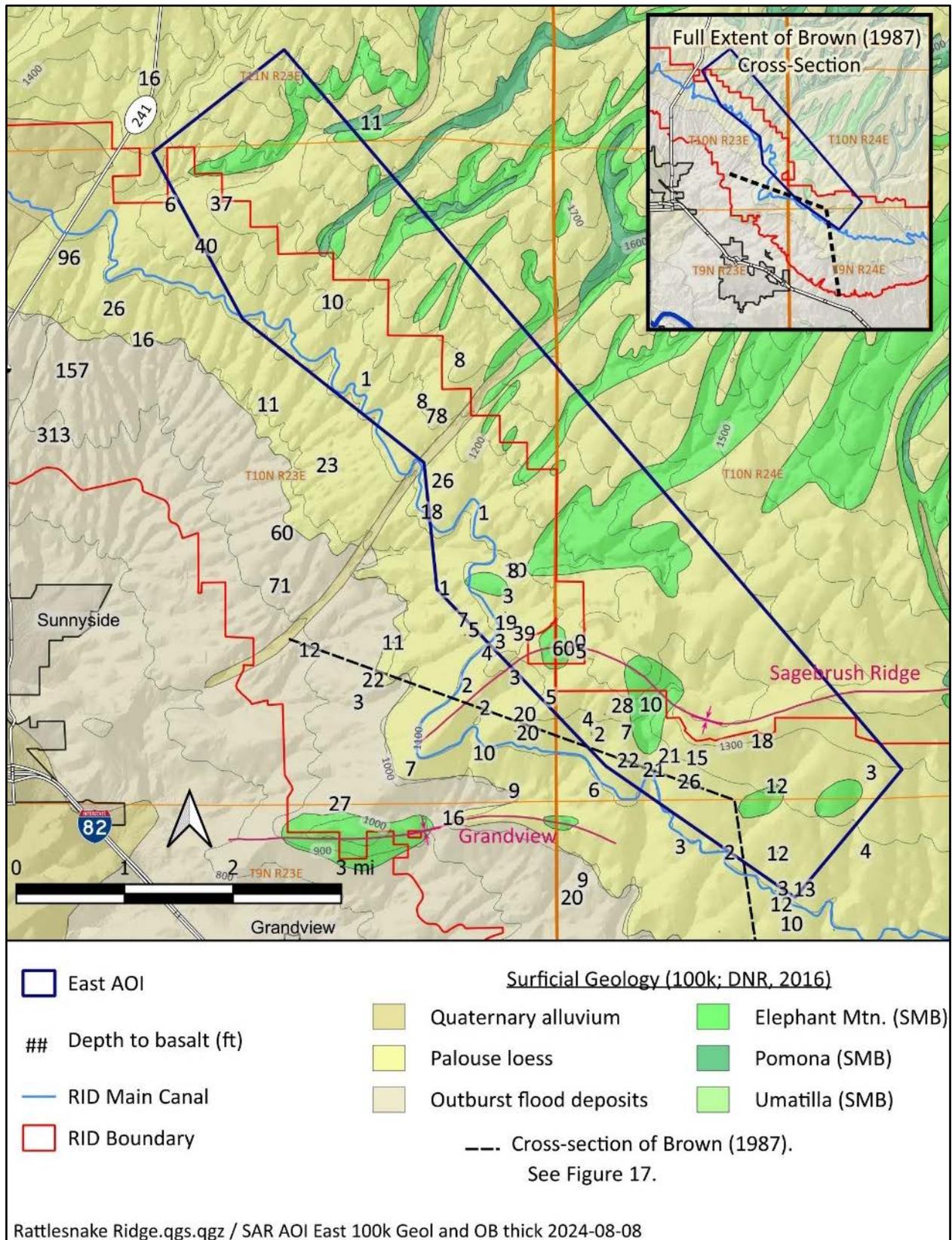


Figure 16: Surficial geology and overburden thickness in the East AOI.

Some depth-to-basalt markers have been shifted slightly from well locations for clarity of display.

Infiltration capacity: The presence of brecciated basalt at or near the surface suggests capacity to accept and transmit water. However, the nature of the thin overburden, particularly its texture, is crucial for SAR suitability. Almost all the overburden in the East AOI is mapped as loess (Reidel and Fecht, 1994; WGS, 2023). The presence of loess is cause for concern. Sediments that have high clay or fine silt content tend to have lower infiltration capacities and permeabilities, and fine sediments may sift downward and clog fractures in basalt that would otherwise be preferential flow paths for water. Well logs in the East AOI suggest some variability in sediment sizes, and it is possible that loess is not as pervasive as the mapping suggests.

Stratigraphy and structure: The slopes of basalt flows and bedding are gentler in the East AOI than in West AOI (George and Hoselton, unpub.). The Rattlesnake Ridge anticline is not as prominent in this region, and the Sagebrush Ridge anticline crosses the southeastern portion of the AOI, creating a flattened saddle between the anticlines (Geoscience Research Consultants, 1978a). The Sagebrush Ridge and nearby Grandview anticlines align roughly with Snipes Mountain and the Toppenish Ridge anticline to the west. The cross-section of Brown (1987) shows folding of beds due to the Sagebrush Ridge anticline (Figure 17), but this work and the other maps do not indicate any thrust faults near the East AOI.

Sunnyside Gap, which lies between the West and East AOIs, has been posited to be the channel of the ancestral Columbia River directly after the Elephant Mountain basalt flow, when the southward growth of Naneum Ridge blocked the river's path to the west (Figure 18; Reidel and Tolan, 2013). Reidel and Tolan (2013) describe the gap as a natural structurally controlled, topographic low. As such it may have been a local drainage channel before the migration of the Columbia River through the gap.

The 100k geologic map (Reidel and Fecht, 1994) and the cross-section of Brown (1977) map both flows of Elephant Mountain basalt, the Wards Gap flow and the Elephant Mountain flow, as present in this area, so an interflow zone may exist between the two. Kharrazi (2023) shows the Elephant Mountain basalt as greater than 500 feet thick upslope of the southeastern end of the East AOI (Figure 5), an unusually large thickness for this unit. This interpretation may not consider the influence of the Sagebrush Ridge anticlinal fold and might change with the addition of data on the intervening areas.

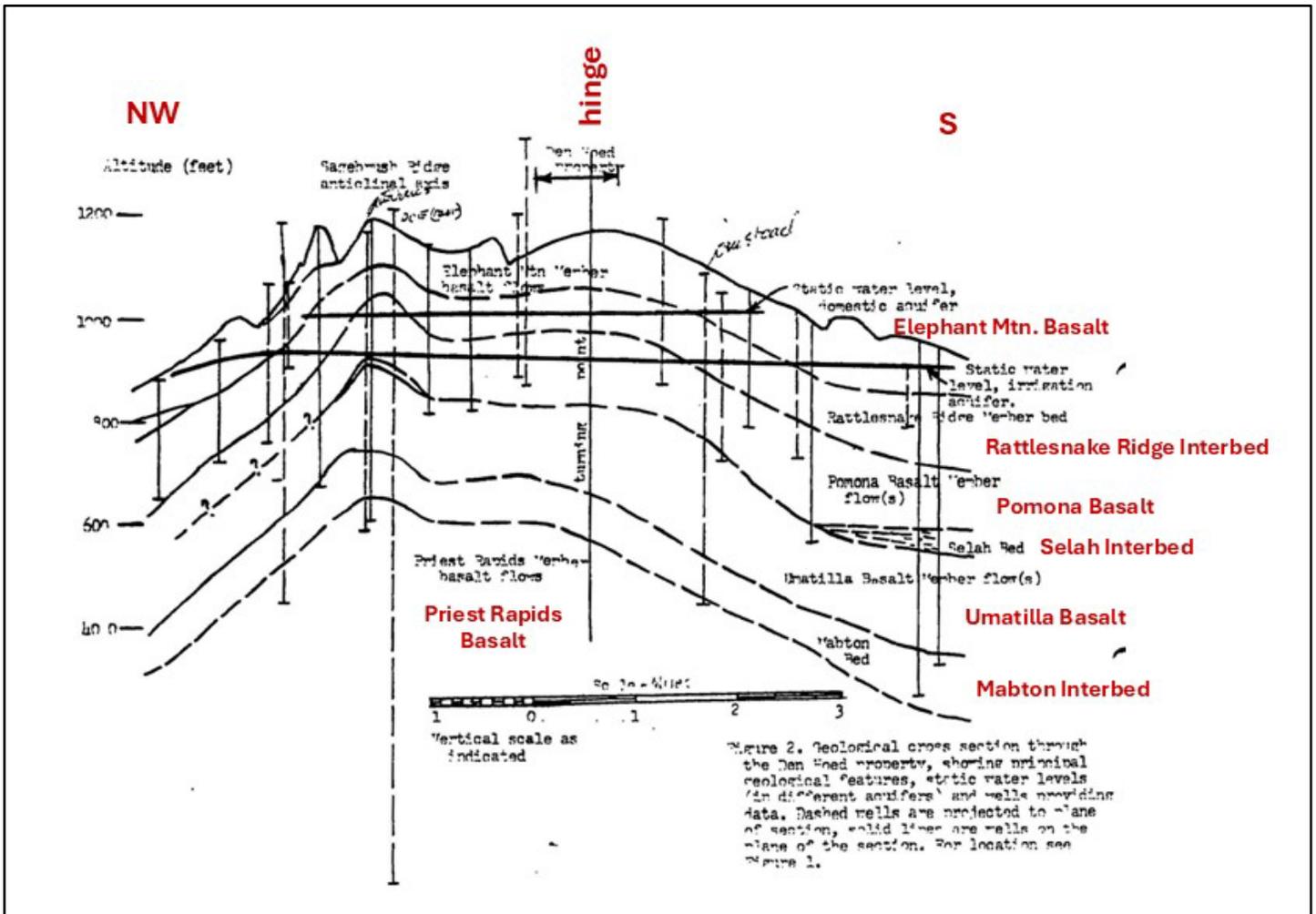


Figure 17: Cross-section near southern end of East AOI.

From Brown (1987). Location shown in Figure 16. Original caption reads:

“Geological cross section through the Den Hoed property, showing principal geologic features, static water levels in different aquifers and wells providing data. Dashed wells are projected to plane of section, solid lines are wells on plane of the section.”

In contrast to our examination of well logs and the existing cross sections in this area (Brown, 1977; Brown, 1987; Kharrazi, 2023), the geologic maps do not include a distinct Rattlesnake Ridge interbed (Reidel and Fecht, 1994; WGS, 2023 [24k]). For instance, several of the basalt exposures in and upslope of the East AOI show the Pomona basalt directly in contact with the Elephant Mountain basalt (Figure 16). It is not clear if the Rattlesnake Ridge has thinned or disappeared in these areas or if mapping lumped the sediments into the surrounding basalt layers. If the maps are accurate, the drainage channels may provide access to the lower Saddle Mountains Basalt.

Hydrogeologic setting: Due to the lack of measurements of the water table elevation within the eastern AOI, the depth of the unsaturated zone in this area is unknown but is expected to be at least as large as that observed in the downslope monitoring wells (25 to 60 ft). In areas upgradient and outside of the irrigation region, the water table is likely deeper compared to within the heavily irrigated region.

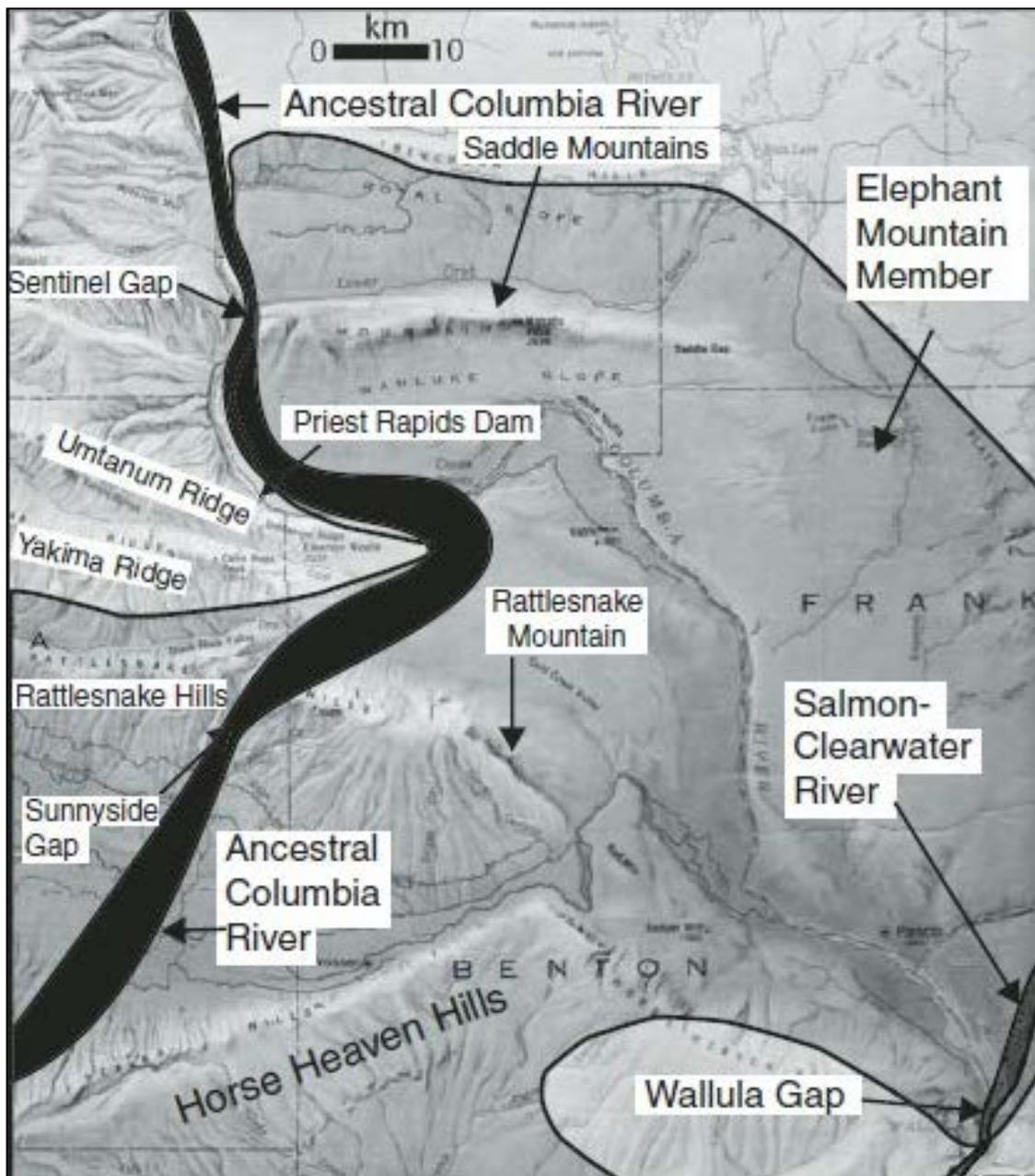


Figure 18: Path of ancestral Columbia River through Sunnyside Gap, after Elephant Mountain basalt flow.

(Figure 22 in Reidel and Tolan, 2013)

The water levels in the Saddle Mountains Basalt are higher in the East AOI than in the West AOI, despite the general trend of decreasing levels along the flow path of the Yakima River (Figure 6). Vaccaro and others, 20## noted that groundwater flow in this area is somewhat isolated from that of areas to the west. The erosion of the ancestral Columbia R. through the upper basalt layers in the Sunnyside gap may be responsible for this disconnect.

Observations from Brown (1987) near the southern end of the eastern AOI describe the hydrogeology of that area based on well logs and groundwater levels from late 1970s. Brown includes 3 wells apparently completed in the Rattlesnake Ridge formation on a cross-section and describes three aquifers from which domestic wells commonly withdraw water:

- Upper: Composed of the Rattlesnake Ridge interbed and the top of the underlying Pomona flow.
- Middle: Lower Pomona-Selah Interbed through the upper Umatilla.
- Lower: Base of the Umatilla flow and the top of the Mabton bed.

The top of the Priest Rapids member is important elsewhere, but little explored by Brown (1987). The pairing of the Rattlesnake Ridge interbed with underlying Pomona basalt into a single aquifer contrasts with observations from Kirk and Mackie (1993) in the Moxee Valley, in which they group the Rattlesnake Ridge interbed and the overlying Elephant Mountain basalt into a hydrogeologic unit.

Well logs indicate that most wells are completed in the lower SMB and Wanapum formation suggesting that these are the two most productive aquifers. Water level trends in the monitored wells in the lower Saddle Mountains Basalt are decreasing with time near the eastern AOI, likely due to over-pumping (Figure 13). The Sagebrush Ridge anticline may influence water levels and groundwater flow direction in the vicinity of the eastern AOI.

5.3. Preliminary assessment and information gaps

Despite their proximity, the West and East AOIs differ in characteristics, the types and amounts of existing data, and the remaining data gaps that should be filled. At this stage

of assessment, they also possess different strengths and weaknesses for a possible SAR project.

- Western AOI: The examination of well logs near the West AOI did not identify areas with thin overburden or exposures of Elephant Mountain basalt at the surface, but this is probably due to the lack of wells in the West AOI. If the geologic maps are accurate, field examination should find areas with shallow or exposed basalt directly upslope of the West AOI. It is also not possible to assess the condition of fractures in the basalt, especially the presence of fine grained sediments clogging them, with the available information. Water levels and well logs indicate that there is available space in the unsaturated zone to store water if it can be infiltrated. The Elephant Mountain basalt is likely completely unsaturated, but the underlying Rattlesnake Ridge is tapped for water supply in some nearby areas and may be partially saturated. The geologic beds slope towards the south with no apparent structural obstacles, suggesting that water could move towards likely areas of use, but the connectivity between surficial basalt and deeper basalt aquifers in this area is not established. This AOI includes land managed by BLM near its western end, which is useful for field investigations, pilot tests, and project siting.

Priorities for the West AOI:

- ◆ Confirm that basalt is present at or near the surface in the AOI near the RID border.
 - ◆ Characterize fractures in the basalt and their ability to transmit water.
 - ◆ Investigate the nature of Rattlesnake Ridge interbed and map it separately from the upper Ellensburg Fm.
- East AOI: Large areas of the AOI within the RID have basalt within 20 ft of ground surface and conditions of similar or thinner overburden are expected immediately upslope of the RID. The fine-grained surficial sediments of the Palouse Loess that are mapped over most of the AOI are a concern for potentially clogging fractures in the underlying basalt. The depth to the water table in the East AOI is unclear and might limit the ability to recharge water, but the unsaturated zone will be larger

upslope than in the RID itself. The geologic beds slope towards the southwest, possibly allowing recharged water to flow towards likely areas of use. The Sagebrush Ridge anticline and/or the incised drainage channels may provide direct access to deeper basalts if low angle thrust faults are not present. Publicly owned land is scarce in the East AOI near the RID boundary.

Priorities for the East AOI:

- ◆ Determine depth to water upslope of RID.
- ◆ Characterize fractures in the basalt and their ability to transmit water.
- ◆ Further evaluate and characterize the local stratigraphy of the Saddle Mountain Basalt and its interbeds.
- ◆ Further characterize the nature of the Rattlesnake Ridge unit in terms of hydraulic and other aquifer properties and spatial extent and thickness.

■ Priorities for both AOIs:

- ◆ Form a preliminary conceptual model for each AOI that describes the functional hydrogeologic units, the degree of connection between them, and the opportunities, if any, by which recharged water can reach the units tapped for groundwater supply. For instance, the coarser grained layers of the Rattlesnake Ridge interbed may be associated with Elephant Mountain and/or Pomona members of the Saddle Mountains Basalt or the finer-grained layers may block or slow downward movement of water.
- ◆ Investigate potential structural features relevant to hydrogeology, including near the Sagebrush Ridge anticline. Compressive reverse faults may be barriers to horizontal groundwater flow. Low angle reverse thrust faults may be barriers to vertical subsurface flow. Such faults may have been missed in coarse scale mapping.

6. PROPOSED PHASE 2 WORK PLAN

Both the West and East AOIs have sufficient potential for SAR to warrant further investigation. The priority information can be best gathered through field investigation supported with additional desk-top examinations and analyses. The field investigation can be followed by an exploratory investigation if warranted. A draft outline of possible components of a field investigation is presented here, along with options for further explorations.

We advise engaging with individuals knowledgeable of the geology and hydrogeology of the area throughout the Phase 2 work, including for review of the field investigation design, field mapping, and interpretations. Such individuals include Ecology technical staff and Andrew Sadowski and others at WGS.

6.1. Geologic Field Mapping

Field mapping should consist of: 1) preparatory effort; 2) field mapping; and, 3) processing and synthesis of field data with previously collected data. The goal of the effort is to improve the assessment of SAR feasibility in these areas and to illuminate the most important steps to take next, as appropriate.

6.1.1. Preparation

- Well log review and cross-section preparation: Well logs were spatially located and interpreted within the limitations of time and budget (Section 3). In areas where further information is desired, locating more well logs could be incorporated into the analysis by correlating them with Yakima County property records.
- Examination of recently released Lidar (NV5 Geospatial, 2021 and 2023): This improved elevation data may be helpful for geomorphologic, structural, and stratigraphic interpretations and for planning of field investigations.
- Work with LYV GWMA project: The LYV GWMA team is also interested in groundwater dynamics and flow paths in these areas and collects data on nitrate concentrations and groundwater levels. There may be opportunities to conduct analyses that benefit both projects.
- Identification of locations for further evaluation
 - ◆ West AOI: Given paucity of existing data, choosing a location will be based on the further analysis laid out above. Prioritization may be those areas of publicly owned land where basalt outcrops are mapped. BLM manages two parcels that include large areas mapped as Elephant Mountain basalt (Figure 19).
 - ◆ East AOI: Tentative locations include near the Sagebrush Ridge anticline and on BLM-managed lands in the northwest:

- The anticline may provide groundwater pathways along strata dipping to depth, but if present, reverse and thrust faults may be flow barriers. The area around the Sagebrush Ridge anticline is not farmed, and most of it is owned by a company with large holdings in the area.
- Elephant Mountain and Pomona basalts are mapped at surface in stream channels in and near the AOI, including one channel in the northern part of the AOI. The BLM manages land that includes this feature.
- **Field investigation design:** Designing the field investigation will include developing a schedule and coordinating with involved entities, such as Ecology and WGS staff for mapping and property owners for access. The RID may assist in facilitating access to or across privately-owned lands. A cultural resource survey will be required if ground disturbance is expected. If field plans include the use of heavy equipment, the RID may be able to supply it.

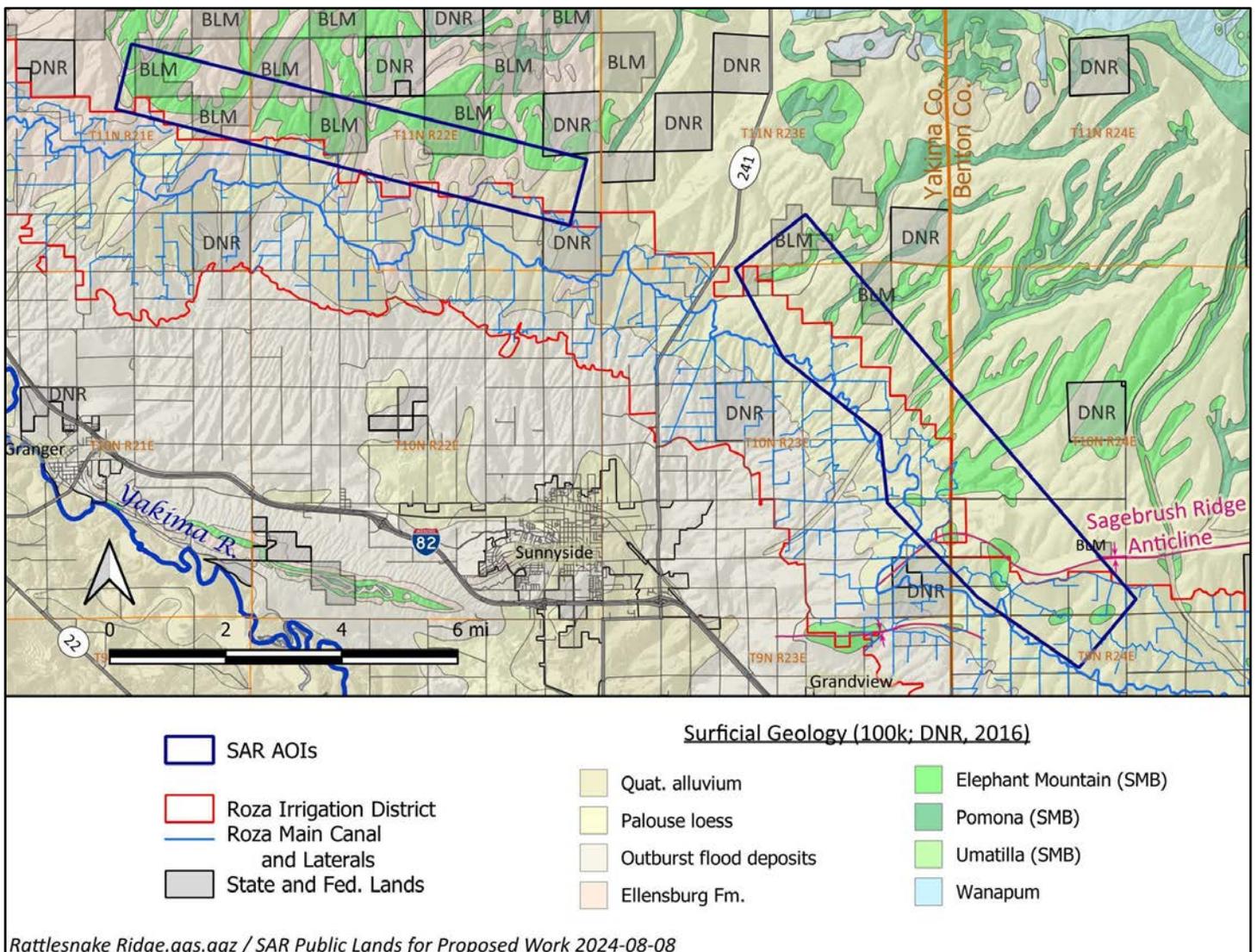


Figure 19: RID water distribution system and publicly-owned lands.

6.1.2. Field Mapping

Mapping should include:

- Detailed mapping of stratigraphy in outcrops (e.g., individual flows and sedimentary interbeds). The eruption history and lengthy time periods between flows may cause variability in the thickness and texture of the Saddle Mountains Basalt flows and make them challenging to map and correlate.
- Extents/coverage/thickness of fine sediments (i.e., Palouse loess)
- Geologic/orogenic structures, including bedding strike and dip; and, faults and folds.
- Fractures, including primary (e.g., due to cooling of basalt) and secondary (e.g., associated with orogenic events).
- Internal basalt flow structures relating to permeability, such as tops, entablature, colonnade, and pillows.
- Contact metamorphism of any interbedded sediments.
- Exposures of Lower Ellensburg Fm. members (e.g., Rattlesnake Ridge Member). In the West AOI, include nature of undifferentiated Ellensburg Fm. as mapped on 100k maps above Elephant Mountain basalt member on Rattlesnake Ridge.
- Mineralogy, including grab samples for laboratory analysis (e.g., whole rock analysis using ICP-MS method to identify basalt flows mapped).

6.1.3. Wrap-Up

After field mapping, the feasibility of SAR can be reassessed with knowledge gained from field mapping. The conceptual hydrogeologic model can likewise be revised, and recommendations for an exploratory field investigation can be made, if warranted.

6.2. Exploratory Field Investigation

If favorable sites are identified by field mapping, follow-on explorations may be considered to allow a more determinative assessment of SAR potential at specific sites. The following techniques may be useful:

- Geophysics may be appropriate based on preceding work (e.g., to determine the thickness of unconsolidated sediments overlying basalt or map fault structures). A comprehensive design of a geophysical survey should be developed balancing the quality of data obtained with cost considering Very Low Frequency (VLF), seismic reflection or refraction surveys, and other methods. Geophysical surveying is low cost relative to the areal coverage of information obtained.
- Excavations might be useful to confirm the thickness of unconsolidated sediments overlying basalt, and to prepare test infiltration pits or trenches. It would be an advantage if the excavator is strong enough to break into brecciated basalt. Simple excavations may be low cost if heavy equipment is provided by the RID.
- Drilling may be an alternative or complement to the above activities. Drilling obtains high quality information at specific locations and is more expensive than the other options considered. Sonic and diamond bit coring methods recover core samples from which fracture information relevant to permeability/transmissivity may be obtained. Drilling should fully penetrate the Elephant Mountain and Rattlesnake Ridge members, and advance into the Pomona flow.
- Pilot infiltration tests: Conducting pilot infiltration tests will require more logistics (e.g., a water supply), design, and subsequent analysis.

LIMITATIONS

This work was conducted within the limitations of time, budget and available information. Interpretations and recommendations are subject to change upon further examination and/or information.

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APPENDIX A

WELL LOGS EXAMINED FOR STRATIGRAPHIC AND HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Sorted well by Ecology Well Log Number (first column).

Table A1: Well Location information sources.

Abbreviation	Description
CRGWDB	Ecology Central Region Groundwater Database
DNR	Washington State Department of Natural Resources
ECY	Ecology Well Report Viewer - located by Coho for this study
LYV GWMA	Lower Yakima Valley Groundwater Management Area
USGS	USGS Columbia Plateau Regional Aquifer System and Yakima Basin studies

Table A2: Well logs.

Ecology Well Log Number	Pages	Well Owner	Other well names and identifiers	TRS	Source of well location	Nearest AOI	Well Type
116178	1	Kershaw Sunnyside Farms			ECY		
116179	1	Kershaw Sunnyside Ranches		T11N R22E S28	ECY	W	Supply
118397	1	Spring Creek Orchards	USGS 2856	T11N R22E S28	USGS		
138677	1	David Strickland	461815119510801 USGS 2515	T10N R24E S31	USGS		Dry
138678	1			T10N R24E S31	ECY		
139554	1	Elbert B. Schinmann	CRGWDB-201729, T09N/R24E-04H01, 461749119484901	T9N R24E S04	DNR CRGWDB	E	
139777	1	Florence Investment Co.	CRGWDB-201734, T09N/R24E-08C01	T9N R24E S08	DNR CRGWDB		
141181	5	James McPherson		T10N R24E S31	ECY		
254683	1	Peter Plath		T11N R22E S33	ECY	W	Supply
303119	1	Robert Foster	LYV-OL-168	T11N R21E S25	LYV GWMA		
303128	1	Dave Cowan		T10N R23E S14	ECY		
326422	3	Brown Fruit of Washington	461815119534801 USGS 2500	T10N R23E S35	USGS	E	
326436	1	Rob Rattray	CRGWDB-211595, T10N/R23E-27K	T10N R23E S27	DNR CRGWDB		
328748	2	Dwaine Van Patter	462503120052401 USUS2858	T11N R22E S29	USGS	W	
339013	3	Waren Hazen	462037119530201 USGS 2470	T10N R23E S24	USGS	E	

Table A2: Well logs.

Ecology Well Log Number	Pages	Well Owner	Other well names and identifiers	TRS	Source of well location	Nearest AOI	Well Type
339201	1	Bill Evans	461859119522801 USGS 2504	T10N R23E S36	USGS	E	Supply
339206	1	Richard Cundiff		T10N R24E S31	ECY		
339470	1	Two Bar A Ranch		T11N R22E S16	ECY	W	
339472	1	Rattle Snake Ranch	462430120011902 USGS 2852 CRGWDB-202107	T11N R22E S26	USGS DNR CRGWDB		
339854	1	Marshall Anderson		T10N R24E S30	ECY	E	
352898	1	Don Prett Const.	LYV-SS-180	T10N R23E S08	LYV GWMA		
389559	1	Grant Wayne Jackson		T10N R23E S10	ECY		
415338	2	Desert Hills Vineyard	Andy Denhoed	T10N R24E S33	ECY		
582101	4	Anthony & Brenda Veiga		T10N R23E S24	ECY		
808399	1	Dan Sims	Triple A Dairy	T10N R23E S12	ECY		
883909	1	George DeRuyter & Sons Dairy		T11N R22E S19	ECY	W	MW
1564538	1	Wine Makers		T10N R23E S14	ECY	E	Supply
1706323	1	Tom Garrison		T11N R22E S27	ECY	W	
1985971	6	Yakima Co. Public Services	LYV-MW-007, YC-MW-11	T11N R21E S29	LYV GWMA		MW
1985972	6		LYV-MW-016, YC-MW-15	T11N R22E S35	LYV GWMA		

Table A2: Well logs.

Ecology Well Log Number	Pages	Well Owner	Other well names and identifiers	TRS	Source of well location	Nearest AOI	Well Type
1985980	3		LYV-MW-017, YC-MW-06	T10N R23E S17	LYV GWMA	E	
1985985	2		LYV-MW-027, YC-MW-14	T10N R23E S35	LYV GWMA		
1985987	7	Yakima Co. Public Services	LYV-MW-006, YC-MW-25	T11N R21E S17	LYV GWMA	W	MW
1985989	4		LYV-MW-025, YC-MW-09	T10N R23E S22	LYV GWMA	E	
1985990	3		LYV-MW-026, YC-MW-41	T10N R23E S35	LYV GWMA		
2033869	1	View Pt Dairy		T10N R23E S04	ECY	E	Supply
2215005	1	Ted & Rosie Kranz		T10N R23E S25	ECY		
2215091	1	JLS Slegers Dairy		T10N R23E S24	ECY		

WATER WELL REPORT

Ecology Well Log 116178

Application No.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Permit No

94-24 8241

(1) OWNER: Name Kershaw Sunnyside Farms Address Rt 2, Box 456, Yitk

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County YAKIMA

- NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec 28 T 11 N, R 22 W M A

3) PROPOSED USE: Domestic Industrial Municipal
Irrigation Test Well Other

4) TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one)
New well Method: Dug Bored
Deepened Cable Driven
Reconditioned Rotary Jetted

5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well inches.
Drilled ft Depth of completed well ft.

6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Casing installed: 1.2" Diam. from 0 ft. to 1.97 ft.
Threaded 1.5" Diam. from 1.26 ft. to 1.35 ft.
Welded 2" Diam. from 1.77 ft. to 1.97 ft.

Perforations: Yes No
Type of perforator used: _____
SIZE of perforations in. by in.
..... perforations from ft to ft
..... perforations from ft to ft
..... perforations from ft to ft

Screens: Yes No
Manufacturer's Name _____ Model No _____
Type _____
Diam Slot size from ft to ft
Diam Slot size from ft to ft

Gravel packed: Yes No Size of gravel _____
Gravel placed from ft. to ft.

Surface seal: Yes No To what depth? _____ ft.
Material used in seal _____
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name _____ HP.
Type: _____

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level _____ ft.
Static level 630 ft below top of well Date _____
Artesian pressure _____ lbs per square inch Date _____
Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap, valve, etc.)

(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? _____
Yield gal/min. with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
.....
.....

recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)
Time Water Level | Time Water Level | Time Water Level
.....
.....
Date of test _____
Baller test gal/min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
Artesian flow _____ g.p.m. Date _____
Temperature of water _____ Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

(10) WELL LOG:

Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of formation.

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Grey Basalt	0	50
Sand & sandstone	50	75
Sandstone & Basalt	75	100
Sandstone	100	175
Sandstone & Basalt	175	200
Black & brown basalt	200	250
Hard grey basalt	250	300
Dark basalt	300	325
Black basalt	325	350
Black & grey basalt	350	375
Grey basalt	375	400
Grey basalt & grey joles	400	500
Little water	500	575
Water pocket, grey & black basalt	575	600
Interbed	600	625
Change to 10" casing	625	635
Grey basalt hard	635	700
Grey basalt & black basalt	700	775
Grey basalt, casing	775	800
Black basalt, small crevice	800	850
Grey basalt	850	875
Interbed, water	875	880
Water	880	950
Hard grey basalt	950	1000
Black basalt & black joles	1000	1025
Water & red rock	1025	1030
lots of water	1030	1050
Black broken basalt	1050	1075
(Suspended drilling)		
Water & grey basalt	1075	1100
Crevice, black broken basalt	1100	1125
Black broken basalt	1125	1160

Work started _____ 19 _____ Completed _____ 19 _____

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT:

This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NAME A. Decker, Drilling
(Person, firm, or corporation) (Type or print)

Address 2033 31st Ave

[Signed] _____ (Well Driller)

License No. 601 Date _____ 19 _____

The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

The Dep. The Department of Ecology does NOT warrant the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

WATER WELL REPORT
STATE OF WASHINGTON

File Original and First Copy with
Department of Ecology
Second Copy - Owner's Copy
Third Copy - Driller's Copy

Application No. 64-28547
Permit No. 64-28547-F

(1) OWNER: Name SORINA Creek Orchards address Box 915 Sunnyside WA 98944
(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Yackima - NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec 28 T. 11N. R. 22W.
bearing and distance from section or subdivision corner

(3) PROPOSED USE: Domestic Industrial Municipal
Irrigation Test Well Other

(4) TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one) _____
New wall Method: Drug Bored
Deepened Cable Driven
Reconditioned Rotary Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well _____ inches.
Drilled _____ ft. Depth of completed well _____ ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Casing installed: 20" Diam. from 6" ft. to 14-6" ft.
Threaded 1 1/2" Diam. from 1" ft. to 417" ft.
Welded 1 1/2" Diam. from 357" ft. to 827" ft.
Perforations: Yes No
Type of perforator used _____
SIZE of perforations _____ in. by _____ in.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Screens: Yes No
Manufacturer's Name _____
Type _____ Model No _____
Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Gravel packed: Yes No Size of gravel: _____
Gravel placed from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Surface seal: Yes No To what depth? 875' ft.
Material used in seal: Cement
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? SALT Depth of strata _____
Method of sealing strata off: CEMENT GROUT

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name _____
Type: _____ R.P.

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation _____ ft.
Static level 666' ft. below top of well Date 11-30-87
Artesian pressure _____ lbs. per square inch Date _____
Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap, valve, etc.)

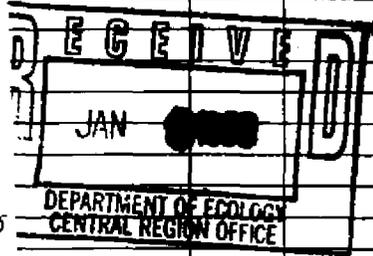
(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lower below static level
Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? _____
Yield: _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
"Air Tested - NO MORE THAN 200 TO 300 GPM"
Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)
Time Water Level Time Water Level Time Water Level
Date of test _____
Bailer test _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
Artesian flow _____ g.p.m. Date _____
Temperature of water _____ Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

(10) WELL LOG:

Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of formation.

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Top Soil	0	1
Claystone	1	41
Silt & Gravel	4	12
Gravel & Boulders	12	17
Brown clay & gravel	17	95
Sticky pink clay	95	150
Collar Basalt Hard Ground	150	207
Gray Clay Sticky	207	396
Cracked Basalt Gray	396	410
Med Gray Rensselaer Basalt	410	530
Med Soft Basalt	530	605
Clay Broken Basalt	605	687
Soft Black & Brown Basalt	687	723
Dark Collar Basalt	723	799
Clay-Basalt, Gravel & Sand	799	815
Green Clay Mabton Bed	815	870
Dark Black Basalt	870	878
Cracked Basalt w/ Sand	878	895
Hard Basalt Gray	895	1025
Med Hard Black Basalt	1025	1100
Med Soft Red & Brown Basalt	1100	1130
Med Soft Black Basalt	1130	1190
Med Hard Black Basalt	1190	1250
Hard Central Basalt Gray	1250	1266

deepened (see Anderson Roberts) Jan 13 90



Work started Sept 14, 1987. Completed 11-30-87

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT:
This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
NAME Travis Hill
Address 2004 W. Paul Chamberlain
[Signed] Travis Hill (Well Driller)
License No. 0276 Date 11-30-87

The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

File Original and First Copy with Department of Ecology. Second Copy - Owner's Copy Third Copy - Driller's Copy

WATER WELL REPORT STATE OF WASHINGTON

Ecology Well Log 138677

Application No. 11

Permit No. 11

(1) OWNER: Name David Strickland Address BT2 Box 2720 B Grandview Wash
(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Benton NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 31 T. 10 N. R. 24 W.M.

(3) PROPOSED USE: Domestic [X] Industrial [] Municipal [] Irrigation [] Test Well [] Other []

(4) TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one) New well [X] Method: Dug [] Bored [] Deepened [] Cable [] Driven [] Reconditioned [] Rotary [X] Jetted []

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 8 inches. Drilled 660 ft. Depth of completed well 660 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Casing installed: 8" Diam. from 71 ft. to 30 ft. Threaded [] Welded [X]

Perforations: Yes [] No [X] Type of perforator used... SIZE of perforations... perforations from... ft. to... ft.

Screens: Yes [] No [X] Manufacturer's Name... Type... Model No... Diam. Slot size from ft. to ft.

Gravel packed: Yes [] No [X] Size of gravel: Gravel placed from ft. to ft.

Surface seal: Yes [X] No [] To what depth? 20 ft. Material used in seal Pebbles Clay Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes [] No [X]

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name X Type: HP

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level ft. Static level ft. below top of well Date Artesian pressure lbs. per square inch Date Artesian water is controlled by (Cap, valve, etc.)

(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level Was a pump test made? Yes [] No [X] If yes, by whom? Yield gal./min. with ft. drawdown after hrs. THIS WELL BLEW 5 GPM FROM 600 BY AIR ROTARY

Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level) Time Water Level Time Water Level Time Water Level Date of test Baller test gal./min. with ft. drawdown after hrs. Artesian flow g.p.m. Date Temperature of water Was a chemical analysis made? Yes [] No [X]

(10) WELL LOG: Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of formation.

Table with columns MATERIAL, FROM, TO. Entries include Top Soil, Brown Clay, Broken Basalt, Hard Basalt, Broken Basalt clay, Hard Basalt, Broken Basalt, Brown Clay, Hard Basalt, Broken Basalt, Hard Basalt, Broken Basalt clay, Hard Basalt, Broken Basalt.

RECEIVED

JUL 15 1977

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY CENTRAL REGIONAL OFFICE

Work started 4-12-77 Completed 4-21-77

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT: This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. NAME Carman Water Well's INC (Person, firm, or corporation) (Type or print) Address BTJ Box 1299 Benton City [Signed] Taylor M Perkins (Well Driller) License No. 371 Date 4-21-77

File Original and First Copy with
Department of Ecology
Second Copy - Owner's Copy
Third Copy - Driller's Copy

WATER WELL REPORT
STATE OF WASHINGTON

Application No. **64-24769**

Permit No. _____

(1) OWNER: Name James McPherson Address RT 2 - Box 720 - Grandview
(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Benton - SE 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec 31 T.10. N. R. 24. W. 1/4
Bearing and distance from section or subdivision corner 1000 FT From SE corner

(3) PROPOSED USE: Domestic Industrial Municipal
Irrigation Test Well Other

(4) TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one) 2
New well Method Dug Bored
Deepened Cable Driven
Reconditioned Rotary Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS Diameter of well 12 inches
Drilled 357 ft Depth of completed well 357 ft

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Casing installed 10" Diam from 0 ft to 304 ft
Threaded Diam. from ft to ft
Welded Diam. from ft to ft

Perforations: Yes No
Type of perforator used...
SIZE of perforations in by in
perforations from ft to ft
perforations from ft to ft
perforations from ft to ft

Screens: Yes No
Manufacturer's Name _____ Model No _____
Type _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft to _____ ft
Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft to _____ ft

Gravel placed Yes No Size of gravel _____
Gravel placed from _____ ft to _____ ft

Surface seal: Yes No To what depth? 25 ft
Material used in seal Neat Cement
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name _____
Type: _____ H.P. _____

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land surface elevation _____ ft above mean sea level
Static level 211 ft below top of well Date _____
Artesian pressure _____ lbs. per square inch Date _____
Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap, valve etc.)

(9) WELL TESTS Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level.
Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? Pat McKee
Yield: 912 gal/min with 0 ft drawdown after 1 hr.

Recovery data (Time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)

Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level

Date of test _____
Ballor test: gal/min with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
Artesian flow _____ g.p.m. Date _____
Temperature of water 67 Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

(10) WELL LOG

Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated with at least one entry for each change of formation.

MATERIAL	THICK	TO
TOP SOIL	0	4
Basalt Black hard	4	48
Basalt BLONN	48	56
10 GPM at 55-56	56	56
Basalt Black hard	56	89
Basalt Black hard	89	175
50-60 GPM 165-175	175	175
Basalt Black hard	175	250
Clay Gray	250	275
Basalt Black hard	275	285
Basalt Black hard	285	310
Basalt Black hard	310	357
7000 GPM at 310	310	357

RECEIVED
SEP 14 1977
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
CLERK REC'D OFFICE

Work started 6-1 1977 Completed 8-15 1977

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT

This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NAME Stevens Drilling Co
(Firm, firm, or corporation) (Type or print)

Address 701 So 45th W. Richland Wash

(Signed) Rob S. M. Jones
(Well Driller)

License No. 0482 Date _____ 19____

The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

Ecology Well Log 141181, cont.

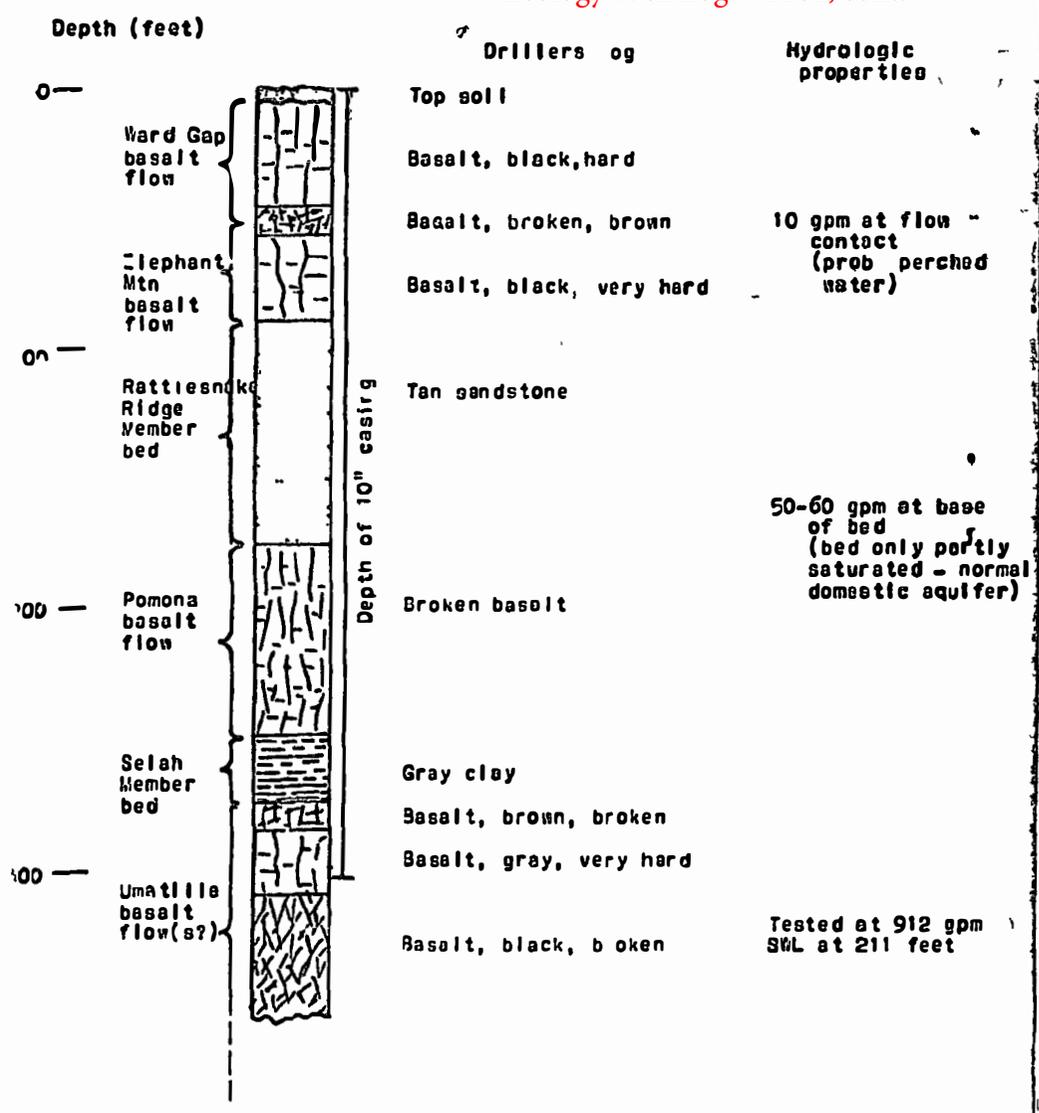


Figure 3 Columnar section McPherson well

Randall E Brown
September 1977

Ecology Well Log 141181, cont.

RECEIVED

SEP 14 1977

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
CLIMATE RESOURCES OFFICE

Name & Place Jame s McPherson

FARMORE PUMP & IRRIGATION

Box 1307 Airport Road
PENDLETON OREGON 97801
Phone 603 278-4187

Test Number 1 Driller St George

WELL TEST LOG

Rig Foreman Mike Ward

Well Size 12"

Static Level 210'

Pump Setting 285 + Bowls

Air Line 285'

Well Depth 350'

Date 8-15-77

START TIME	RPM CHECK	GPM READING	AIRLINE READING	ORFICE READING	DROP PIPE	BOWL SIZE	COLUMN SIZE	PUMP INSTALLED		WATER TEMP.
								SERIAL	MODEL	
4:00	1500	465	320 211'	14"		8	6			63
4:05	1500	465	320 211'	14"						
4:15	1500	480	320 211'	15"						
4:30	1500	473	320 211'	14 5"					Increase RPM, Clear, Cold	
4:35	1600	548	320 211'	20"						
4:45	1600	548	320 211'	20"						
5:00	1600	548	320 211'	20"					Increase RPM, Clear	
5:05	1700	566	320 211'	21.5"						
5:15	1700	566	320 211'	21 5"						
5:30	1700	554	320 211'	20 5"					Increase RPM, Clear	
5:35	1800	662	320 211'	29.5"						
5:45	1800	662	320 211'	29.5"						
6:00	1800	662	320 211'	29.5"					Increase RPM, Clear	
6:05	1900	726	320 211'	35"						
6:15	1900	726	320 211'	35"						
6:30	1900	726	320 211'	35"						

The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

Ecology Well Log 141181, cont.

Name & Phone James McFhearson

FARMORE PUMP & IRRIGATION

Box 1307 Airport Road

Test Number _____ Order _____

WELL TEST LOG

PENDLETON, OREGON 97801

Rig Foreman _____

Well Size _____ Static Level _____

Phone 503 276-6187

Pump Setting _____ Air Use _____ Well Depth _____ Date _____

START TIME	RPM CHECK	GPM READING	AIRLINE READING	ORPICE READING	DROP PIPE	CORNEL SIZE	COLLECTOR SIZE	PUMP INSTALLED		WATER TEMP
								SERIAL	MODEL	
6 35	2000	770	32# 211'	39"				Increase RPM		
6.45	2000	781	32# 211'	40"						
7.00	2000	781	32# 211'	40"						
7 15	2000	754	32# 211'	37.5"				Increase RPM		
7 20	2100	820	32# 211'	44"						
7 30	2100	820	32# 211'	44"				Increase RPM		
7-35	2200	872	32# 211'	50"						
7 45	2200	872	32# 211'	50"						
7 50	2300	912	32# 211'	55"						
7 55	1900	703	32# 211'	33"						
8 00	1900	709	32# 211'	33 5"						
8 05			32# 211'							

Ecology Well Log 141181, cont.

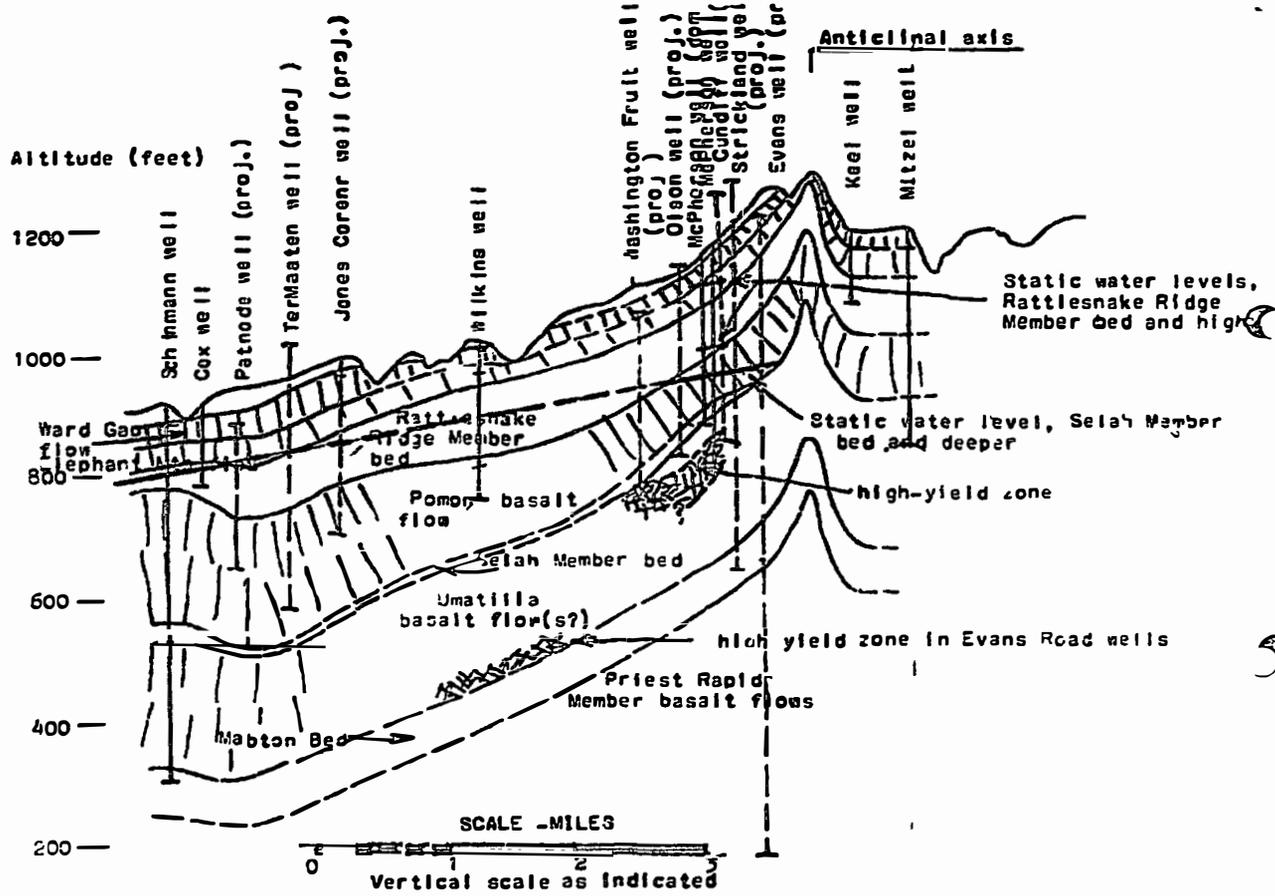


Figure 2. Geologic cross section through the County Line Road - Snipes Road area, showing geologic structures, stratigraphy, key wells, and approximate static water levels. For location see Figure 1.

The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

File Original and First Copy with Department of Ecology
Second Copy - Owner's Copy
Third Copy - Driller's copy

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Water Right Permit No.

Ecology Well Log 254683

Notice of Intent **W109690**

UNIQUE WELL I.D. # **AFH902 AFH90**

(1) OWNER: Name **PETER PLATH** Address **780 CHAFFEE RD, OUTLOOK, WA 99938**
(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County **YAKIMA** - NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec **33** T. **11** N.R. **22** W.M.
(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) **780 CHAFFEE RD**
TAX PARCEL NO. **221133-22002**

(3) PROPOSED USE: Domestic Industrial Municipal
 Irrigation Test Well Other
 DeWater

(10) WELL LOG or DECOMMISSIONING PROCEDURE DESCRIPTION:
Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of information. Indicate all water encountered.

(4) TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one) **1**
 New Well Method: Dug Bored
 Deepened Cable Driven
 Reconditioned Rotary Jetted
 Decommission

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
SOIL BOULDS AND GRAVEL	0	3
BOULDERS GRAVEL AND SAND	3	46
CLAY SANDY	46	195
GRAVEL SANDY	195	205
CEMENTED GRAVEL AND SAND	205	303
BASALT	303	344
CLAY	344	361
SANDSTONE AND CLAY	361	429
GRAVEL SAND	429	434
SANDSTONE	434	485
SAND	485	492
SANDSTONE	492	498

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well **6** inches.
Drilled **498** feet. Depth of completed well **498** ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Casing installed:
 Welded **6** " Diam. from **+2 1/2** ft. to **454** ft.
 Liner installed " Diam. from " ft. to " ft.
 Threaded " Diam. from " ft. to " ft.

40 GPM 400FT
30 GPM 440FT
10 GPM 400FT

Perforations: Yes No
Type of perforator used _____
SIZE of perforations _____ in. by _____ in.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Screens: Yes No K-Pac Location _____
Manufacturer's Name _____
Type _____ Model No. _____
Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Gravel/Filter packed: Yes No Size of gravel/sand _____
Material placed from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Surface seal: Yes No To what depth? **360** ft.
Material used in seal **BENONIDE**
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name _____ H.P. _____
Type: _____

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land surface elevation _____ ft.
Static level **360** ft. below top of well Date **5/4/2000**
Artesian pressure _____ lbs. per square inch Date _____
Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap, valve, etc)

Work Started **4/28/2000**, 19. Completed **5/4/2000**, 19

(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? _____
Yield: _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
Yield: _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
Yield: _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION:
I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well, and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards. Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief.

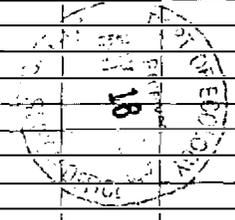
Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level

Type or Print Name **TOM MCGUIRE** License No. **0357**
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)
Trainee Name _____ License No. _____
Drilling Company **RICK POULIN WELL DRILLING**
(Signed) *Tom McGuire* License No. **0357**
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)

Bailer test _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
Airtest **30** gal./min. with stem set at **440** ft. for _____ hrs.
Artesian flow _____ g.p.m. Date _____
Temperature of water _____ Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

Address **1301 LANCASTER RD SELAH, WA 98942**
Contractor's Registration No. **RICKPWD042J2** Date **5/11/00**, 19

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)
Ecology is an Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action employer. For special accommodation needs, contact the Water Resources Program at (360) 407-6600. The TDD number is (360) 407-6006.



89392

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Notice of Intent W 113836

UNIQUE WELL ID # AFE 181

Water Right Permit No. Ecology Well Log 303119

(1) OWNER Name Robert Foster Address 1410 E. Houghton Rd. Zillah, Wa.

(2) LOCATION OF WELL County Yakima NE 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec 25 T 11 NR 21 WM

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) _____
TAX PARCEL NO _____ C

(3) PROPOSED USE Domestic Industrial Municipal
 Irrigation Test Well Other
 DeWater

(4) TYPE OF WORK Owner's number of well (if more than one) _____
 New Well Method Dug Bored
 Deepened Cable Driven
 Reconditioned Rotary Jetted
 Decommission

(5) DIMENSIONS Diameter of well _____ inches
Drilled 265 feet Depth of completed well 256 ft

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
Casing installed Welded 6 " Diam from +1 ft to 256 ft
 Liner installed _____ " Diam from _____ ft to _____ ft
 Threaded _____ " Diam from _____ ft to _____ ft

Perforations Yes No
Type of perforator used torch
SIZE of perforations 10 in by 6/16 in
58 perforations from 232 ft to 256 ft

Screens Yes No K-Pac Location _____
Manufacturer's Name _____
Type _____ Model No _____
Diam _____ Slot Size _____ from _____ ft to _____ ft
Diam _____ Slot Size _____ from _____ ft to _____ ft

Gravel/Filter packed Yes No Size of gravel/sand _____
Material placed from _____ ft to _____ ft

Surface seal Yes No To what depth? 20 ft
Material used in seal Hole plug
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) PUMP Manufacturer's Name _____
Type _____ HP _____

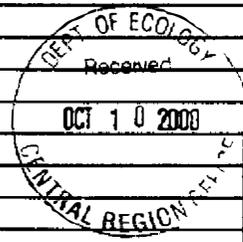
(8) WATER LEVELS Land-surface elevation above mean sea level _____ ft
Static level 178 ft below top of well Date 9/27/00
Artesian pressure _____ lbs per square inch Date _____
Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap, valve, etc)

(9) WELL TESTS Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? _____
Yield _____ gal./min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
Yield _____ gal./min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
Yield _____ gal./min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)
Time Water Level Time Water Level Time Water Level

Date of test _____
Bailey test _____ gal./min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
Airtest 75 gal./min with 235 ft drawdown after 1 hrs
Artesian flow _____ gpm Date _____
Temperature of water _____ Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

(10) WELL LOG or DECOMMISSIONING PROCEDURE DESCRIPTION
Formation Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of information. Indicate all water encountered.

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Top soil	0	3
Clay, white, some gravel	3	9
Clay, tan	9	19
Clomgerate, brown, clay with gravel	19	102
Clay, tan, occasional gravel lenses	102	145
Clay, tan, loose gravel lenses	145	164
Basalt, black	164	234
Basalt, gray	234	242
Sandstone, w/ gravel H2O	242	260
Sand, yellow, h2o	260	265+



Work Started 9/21/00 Completed 9/28/00

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION
I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well, and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards. Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief.
Type or Print Name Larry Casse License No. 0073
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)
Trainee Name _____ License No. _____
Drilling Company Cassel Well Drilling
(Signed) Larry Casse License No. 0073
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)
Address 1308 Voelker Ave. Yakima, Wa.
Contractor's Registration No. Cassewd 317 cp Date 9/28/00

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

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The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

The Dep. The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

File Original with Department of Ecology
Second Copy - Owner's Copy
Third Copy - Driller's Copy

84996

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON Ecology Well Log 303128

Notice of Intent W127912
UNIQUE WELL ID # AFQ-610
Water Right Permit No _____

(1) OWNER Name Dave Cowan Address 2644 Wilson Hwy., Grandview
(2) LOCATION OF WELL County Yakima NE 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec 14 T 10 NR 23 WM
(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) SLI. Rd. (East Of Roza Canal)
TAX PARCEL NO 231014-21403 C

(3) PROPOSED USE Domestic Industrial Municipal
 Irrigation Test Well Other
 DeWater

(4) TYPE OF WORK Owner's number of well (if more than one) _____
 New Well Method _____
 Deepened Dug Bored
 Reconditioned Cable Driven
 Decommission Rotary Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS Diameter of well 6 inches
Drilled 325 feet Depth of completed well 325 ft

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
Casing Installed
 Welded 6 " Diam from +1 ft to 161 ft
 Liner installed 5 " Diam from 136 ft to 325 ft
 Threaded _____ Diam from _____ ft to _____ ft

Perforations Yes No
Type of perforator used Cutting Torch
SIZE of perforations 3/8 in by 6 in
30 perforations from 315 ft to 325 ft
60 285 305

Screens Yes No K-Pac Location _____
Manufacturer's Name _____
Type _____ Model No _____
Diam _____ Slot Size _____ from _____ ft to _____ ft
Diam _____ Slot Size _____ from _____ ft to _____ ft

Gravel/Filter packed Yes No Size of gravel/sand _____
Material placed from _____ ft to _____ ft

Surface seal Yes No To what depth? 23 ft
Material used in seal Bentonite
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) PUMP Manufacturer's Name _____
Type _____ HP _____

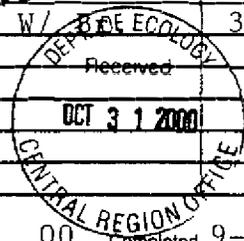
(8) WATER LEVELS Land-surface elevation above mean sea level 1040 ft
Static level 134 ft below top of well Date 9-27-00
Artesian pressure _____ lbs per square inch Date _____
Artesian water is controlled by _____
(Cap, valve, etc)

(9) WELL TESTS Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? _____
Yield _____ gal./min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
Yield _____ gal./min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
Yield _____ gal./min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)
Time Water Level Time Water Level Time Water Level

Date of test _____
Bailer test _____ gal./min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
Artest 45 gal./min with _____ ft drawdown after 1 hrs
Artesian flow _____ gpm Date 9 27 00
Temperature of water 65 was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

(10) WELL LOG or DECOMMISSIONING PROCEDURE DESCRIPTION
Formation Describe by color, character size of material and structure, and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated with at least one entry for each change of information. Indicate all water encountered

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Topsoil	0	1
Br. Basalt	1	16
Med. Gray Basalt	16	19
Br. & Gray Basalt	19	45
Gray Basalt w/ Br. Cracks	45	78
Porus Gray & Br. Basalt	78	85
W/ Br. Clay & Water		
Gray Sandstone & Br. Clay	85	100
Br. Sandstone & Br. Clay	100	158
Br. & Gray Basalt	158	185
Br. Basalt	185	200
Br. Sandstone & Porus	200	214
Br. Basalt & Water		
Br. & Gray Basalt	214	218
Med. Gray Basalt	218	290
Porus Br. Basalt &	290	294
Hd. Yellow Clay & Water		
Br. & Gray Basalt	294	298
Gray Basalt & Blue Strips	298	315
Gray Basalt W/ Cracks	315	325



Work Started 9-20-00 Completed 9-27-00

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION

I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well, and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards. Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief.

Type or Print Name Jerry Rank License No 1435
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)

Trainee Name _____ License No _____

Drilling Company Oasis Drilling
(Signed) Jerry Rank License No 1435
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)

Address 2017 S. 16th. Ave., Union Gap

Contractor's Registration No OASISD*072J9 Date 9-27-00

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

Ecology is an Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action employer. For special accommodation needs contact the Water Resources Program at (360) 407-6600. The TDD number is (360) 407-6006.

The Dep. The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

First Copy with Ecology
Owner's Copy
Printer's Copy

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Application No. _____
Permit No. **G 4-2477**

OWNER: Name **BROWN FRUIT OF Washington** Ecology Well Log 326422, cont.
LOCATION OF WELL: County _____ Sec. **35** T. **10** N. R. **23** W.M.
Distance from section or subdivision corner _____

PROPOSED USE: Domestic Industrial Municipal
Irrigation Test Well Other

TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one) _____
New well Method. Dug Bored
Deepened Cable Driven
Reconditioned Rotary Jetted

DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well _____ inches
Depth of completed well _____ ft

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Piping installed: _____" Diam. from _____ ft to _____ ft
Threaded _____" Diam. from _____ ft to _____ ft
Welded _____" Diam. from _____ ft to _____ ft

Perforations: Yes No
Type of perforator used _____
SIZE of perforations _____ in. by _____ in.
_____ perforations from _____ ft to _____ ft
_____ perforations from _____ ft to _____ ft
_____ perforations from _____ ft to _____ ft

Screens: Yes No
Manufacturer's Name _____
Type _____ Model No. _____
Diam _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft to _____ ft.
Diam _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft

Gravel packed: Yes No Size of gravel _____
Gravel placed from _____ ft. to _____ ft

Surface seal: yes No To what depth? _____ ft
Material used in seal _____
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name _____
Type: _____ H.P. _____

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level _____ ft
Static level _____ ft. below top of well Date _____
Artesian pressure _____ lbs per square inch Date _____
Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap, valve, etc)

(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? _____
Yield gal./min. with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs

Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)

Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level

Date of test _____
test _____ gal./min. with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
Flow _____ gpm Date _____
Temperature of water _____ Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

(10) WELL LOG:

Formation. Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of formation.

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Hard Black Basalt Fracture	575	595
Green-Gray Med. Hard Basalt	595	632
SOFT Black Basalt	632	640
Med. Hard Black Basalt	640	682
Hard Fractured Blackish Gray Basalt	687	692
Med. Hard Black Basalt	692	697
Gray-Green Fractured Basalt with Mineral Deposits	697	698
Hard Gray Green Basalt	698	737
SOFT Black Basalt Solid	737	770
Structure with Green Mineral	770	770
Mixed somewhat porous some water		
Med. Hard Gray-Black Basalt	770	780
Hard Gray-Black Basalt	780	795
Black Porous Basalt - Very Large Volume of Water	795	817
Hard Gray Basalt	817	7412

RECEIVED

MAY 27 1977

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
CENTRAL REGIONAL OFFICE

Work started _____, 19____ Completed _____, 19____

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT:

This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NAME **Leach Well Drilling Co.**
(Person, firm, or corporation) (Type or print)

Address **212 Box 243, Westlake, WA**

[Signed] **Nathaniel C. Leach**
(Well Driller)

License No. **0774** Date **April 16, 77**

The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

WALDROP DRILLING & PUMP CO., INC.

431 NORTSHORE DRIVE
 MOSES LAKE, WASHINGTON 98837
 Telephone 765-7506 — 765-7105

No 00003

Licensed and Bonded
 General Contractor

Date April 26, 1977

Ecology Well Log 326422, cont.

Brown Fruit Co. of Washington
P. O. Box 611 Box 1085
Sunnyside, wa. 98944 959

HOURS	DESCRIPTION	RATE	AMOUNT	
520.6	10 3/4 x .156 wall casing	4.41@	\$2,295	85
4'	8" x 2 1/2" x 1 1/2" col., tube, shft.	500.00@	2,000	00
1	8" flow meter	125.00	125	00
	Additional cost for set of bowls		700	00
81'	10 3/4 casing	5.95@	481	95
68.5	hrs. install 2 times, pull 2 times & run liner, no charge for initial installation.	40.00@	2,740	00
1	ring for adaption of liner to casing 12" to 10"	75.00@	75	00
5	gal. turbine oil		10	00
480'	Air line	.50@	240	00
1	Gauge, & Valve stem	10.00	10	00
			\$8,977	80
		Tax	157	87
		Total	\$9,435	67
	Invoiced 3/22/77		14,892	50
		Balance	\$24,328	17

A FINANCE CHARGE is computed at the RATE OF 1% A MONTH on the unpaid balance, excluding previous interest charges, which is an ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE of 12%.

APPROVED AND RECEIVED _____

RECEIVED

MAY 27 1977

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
 CENTRAL REGIONAL OFFICE

File Original with
Department of Ecology
Second Copy - Owner's Copy
Third Copy - Driller's Copy

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Notice of Intent W.089918
UNIQUE WELL I.D.# AFQ 581
Water Right Permit No. G4-34505

109634

(1) OWNER: Name ROD RATTRAY Address 3451 Bethany RD Sunnyside, WA

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Yakima NE 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec 27 T 10 N.R. 23 E WM

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL: (or nearest address) _____
TAX PARCEL NO.: _____

(3) PROPOSED USE: Domestic Industrial Municipal
 Irrigation Test Well Other
 DeWater

(4) TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one) _____
 New Well Method: Dug Bored
 Deepened Cable Driven
 Reconditioned Rotary Jetted
 Decommission

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 12 inches
Drilled 515 feet. Depth of completed well 515 ft

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
Casing Installed: Welded 20" Diam. from 11 ft. to 38 ft.
 Liner installed 12" Diam. from 11 ft. to 247 ft.
 Threaded _____ Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Perforations: Yes No
Type of perforator used _____
SIZE of perforations _____ in. by _____ in.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Screens: Yes No K-Pac Location 50'
Manufacturer's Name Home MADE
Type _____ Model No _____
Diam. 20 1/2 Slot Size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
Diam. _____ Slot Size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Gravel/Filter packed: Yes No Size of gravel/sand _____
Material placed from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Surface seal: Yes No To what depth? 38 ft.
Material used in seal Acet Cement
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name _____
Type _____ H.P. _____

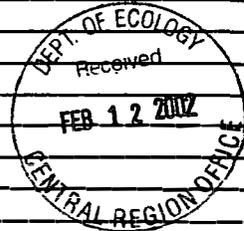
(8) WATER LEVELS: Land surface elevation above mean sea level _____ ft.
Static level 88 ft below top of well Date 2-7-02
Artesian pressure 13 lbs per square inch Date 2-7-02
Artesian water is controlled by Cemented off
(Cap, valve, etc.)

(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? _____
Yield _____ gal/min with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs
Yield _____ gal/min with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
Yield _____ gal/min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)
Time Water Level Time Water Level Time Water Level

500+ BY AIR LIFT
Date of test _____
Bailer test _____ gal./min. with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
Airtest _____ gal./min. with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
Artesian flow _____ gpm Date _____
Temperature of water _____ Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

(10) WELL LOG or DECOMMISSIONING PROCEDURE DESCRIPTION
Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of information. Indicate all water encountered.

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Brown soil + Clay	0	12
lg Basalt Boulders - BLK	12	17
BASALT - Gravel	17	20
Med Black BASALT	20	38
HARD Black BASALT	38	46
Black Broken Basalt	46	48
HARD Black BASALT	48	95
Broken Black Basalt	95	105
Brown sand med - HARD	105	130
Brown sandstone	130	185
Brown Clay	185	220
HARD Basalt (no water)	220	383
Black Basalt - yellow clay	383	405
Soft Black BASALT	405	415
Yellow Clay - BASALT (water)	415	418
HARD Black BASALT	418	492
Broken Basalt Cinders	492	515
Estimated 500 gpm		



Work Started 9-15-01 Completed 2-7-02

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION:
I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well, and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards. Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief.
Type or Print Name Joshua Carman License No 2219
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)
Trainee Name _____ License No _____
Drilling Company C+W Drilling
(Signed) Joshua Carman License No 2219
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)
Address 1115 6th St Prosser, WA
Contractor's Registration No CWDEI006MA Date 7-17-02

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

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The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

The Dep. The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

Appli. # 9905

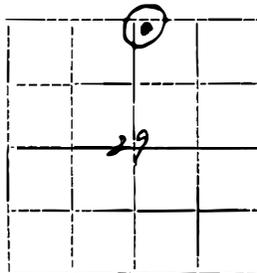
Per. # 9096

STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES

WELL LOG

Record by Driller
Source Driller's Record

Location: State of WASHINGTON
County Yakima
Area
Map



NW 1/4 NW 1/4 NE 1/4 sec. 29 T. 11 N., R. 22 E.

Diagram of Section

Drilling Co. Gib King Well Drilling Zillah, Wash.

Address Route 2, Box 232, Zillah, Wash.

Method of Drilling Cable Date Aug. 4, 1969

Owner Dwaine Van Patter Outlook,

Address Route 1, Box 157, Outlook, Wash. 98938

Land surface, datum ft. above

SWL 495 ft. Date ---, 19 --- Dims 8" x 884'

CORRELATION	MATERIAL	From (feet)	To (feet)
-------------	----------	-------------	-----------

(Transcribe driller's terminology literally but paraphrase as necessary, in parentheses. If material water-bearing, so state and record static level if reported. Give depths in feet below land-surface datum unless otherwise indicated. Correlate with stratigraphic column, if feasible. Following log of materials, list all casings, perforations, screens, etc.)

CORRELATION	MATERIAL	From (feet)	To (feet)
	Domestic & Irrigation		
	Dirt	0	3
	Gravel, cemented	3	41
	Clay	41	70
	Gravel, cemented	70	88
	Basalt, gray	88	112
	Clay	112	120
	Sand	120	140
	Clay	140	185
	Sand	185	235
	Clay	235	290
	Sand	290	320
	Rock	320	342
	Basalt, gray	342	496
	Rock, broken, shale filler	496	540
	Basalt	540	709

Turn up

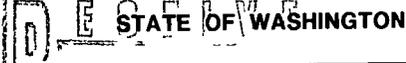
Sheet --- of --- sheets

The Dep. The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

File Original and First Copy with Department of Ecology

Second Copy—Owner's Copy Third Copy—Driller's Copy

WATER WELL REPORT



UNIQUE WELL I D #

Water Right Permit No GU29605P

(1) OWNER Name Waren E Hazen Address P O Box 302, Sunnyside, WA 98944

2) LOCATION OF WELL County Yakima SE / NW 1/4 Sec 24 T 10 N R 23 WM

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) Holmason Rd

(3) PROPOSED USE Domestic Irrigation DeWater Industrial Test Well Municipal Other

(4) TYPE OF WORK Owner's number of well (if more than one) Abandoned New well Deepened Reconditioned Method Dug Cable Rotary Bored Driven Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS Diameter of well 18x16x12x10 inches Drilled 848 feet Depth of completed well 848 ft

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS Casing installed 12" Diam from +2 ft to 223 ft Welded 10" Diam from +2 ft to 618 ft

Perforations Yes No Type of perforator used SIZE of perforations in by perforations from ft to ft

Screens Yes No Manufacturer's Name Type Model No Diam Slot size from ft to ft

Gravel packed Yes No Size of gravel Gravel placed from ft to ft

Surface seal Yes No To what depth? 618 ft Material used in seal Cement Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No

(7) PUMP Manufacturer's Name Type HP

(8) WATER LEVELS Land surface elevation above mean sea level Static level 535 ft below top of well Date 4/29/93

(9) WELL TESTS Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level Was a pump test made? Yes No Yield 500+ gal / min with ft drawdown after hrs Estimated air lift 500+ GPM

Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level) Table with columns: Time, Water Level, Time, Water Level

Date of test Bailer test gal / min with ft drawdown after hrs Airtest gal / min with stem set at ft for hrs Artesian flow g p m Date Temperature of water Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

(10) WELL LOG or ABANDONMENT PROCEDURE DESCRIPTION

Formation Describe by color character size of material and structure and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated with at least one entry for each change of information

Table with columns: MATERIAL, FROM, TO. Rows include: Top soil, Light brown rotten basalt, Hard gray basalt, Brown rotten basalt, Black basalt, Rotten basalt, Layers of solid & rotten basalt, Layers of clay & rotten basalt, Layers of brown clay & gravel, Rotten brown basalt, Black basalt, Yellow shale brown & black basalt, Brown & gray basalt fractured, Hard black basalt, Fractured black basalt, Gray basalt, Red/brown pouris basalt water, Fractured brown black basalt, Rotten brown basalt, Fractured black basalt, Yellow clay brown & black basalt, Layers of black/red/brown basalt, Fractured gray basalt, Blue conglomerate, Brown shale, Soupy brown sand w/mica, Brown sandy clay & shale, Blue clay, Layers of blue & brown clay, Blue clay and shale, Hard black basalt, Hard gray basalt, Medium black basalt

Work started 4/12/93 19 Completed 4/29 19 93

WELL CONSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATION

I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief

NAME Ponderosa Drilling & Development, Inc (PERSON FIRM OR CORPORATION) (TYPE OR PRINT)

Address E 6010 Broadway Spokane, WA 99212

(Signed) Bob Britton License No 0043 (WELL DRILLER) (Bob Britton)

Contractor's Registration No PO-ND-EI*248JE Date 4/30 19 93

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)



The Dep. The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

File Original and First Copy with
Department of Ecology
Second Copy—Owner's Copy
Third Copy—Driller's Copy

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

UNIQUE WELL ID #

Water Right Permit No 64-29605P

(1) OWNER Name Waren Hazen Address _____

(2) LOCATION OF WELL County Yakima SE y NW y Sec 24 T 10 N R 23 WM

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) _____

(3) PROPOSED USE Domestic Industrial Municipal
 Irrigation Test Well Other
 DeWater

(4) TYPE OF WORK Owner's number of well (if more than one) _____
Abandoned New well Method Dug Bored
Deepened Cable Driven
Reconditioned Rotary Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS Diameter of well _____ inches
Drilled _____ feet Depth of completed well _____ ft

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
Casing installed _____ Diam from _____ ft to _____ ft
Welded _____ Diam from _____ ft to _____ ft
Liner installed _____ Diam from _____ ft to _____ ft
Threaded _____ Diam from _____ ft to _____ ft
Perforations Yes No
Type of perforator used _____
SIZE of perforations _____ in by _____ in
_____ perforations from _____ ft to _____ ft
_____ perforations from _____ ft to _____ ft
_____ perforations from _____ ft to _____ ft

Screens Yes No
Manufacturer's Name _____
Type _____ Model No _____
Diam _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft to _____ ft
Diam _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft to _____ ft
Gravel packed Yes No Size of gravel _____
Gravel placed from _____ ft to _____ ft
Surface seal Yes No To what depth? _____ ft
Material used in seal _____
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) PUMP Manufacturer's Name _____
Type _____ HP _____

(8) WATER LEVELS Land surface elevation above mean sea level _____ ft
Static level _____ ft below top of well Date _____
Artesian pressure _____ lbs per square inch Date _____
Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap valve etc.)

(9) WELL TESTS Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes by whom? _____
Yield 500+ gal / min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
Estimated air lift 500+ GPM

Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)

Time Water Level Time Water Level Time Water Level

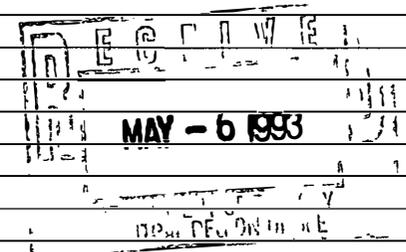
Date of test _____
Bailer test _____ gal / min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
Airtest _____ gal / min with stem set at _____ ft for _____ hrs
Artesian flow _____ g p m Date _____
Temperature of water _____ Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

(10) WELL LOG or ABANDONMENT PROCEDURE DESCRIPTION

Formation Describe by color character size of material and structure and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated with at least one entry for each change of information

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Hard gray basalt	650	750
Pouris black basalt w/water	750	760
Hard black basalt	760	767
Soft black basalt	767	777
Hard black basalt	777	805
Hard gray basalt	805	837
Pouris black basalt black glass	837	846
Hard black basalt	846	848

Note water at 750' has a lot of gas in it



Work started 4/12/93 19 _____ Completed 4/29 19 93

WELL CONSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATION
I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards. Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief.

NAME Ponderosa Drilling & Development Inc
(PERSON FIRM OR CORPORATION) (TYPE OR PRINT)

Address E 6010 Broadway Spokane, WA 99212

(Signed) Bob Britton License No 0043
(WELL DRILLER) (Bob Britton)

Contractor's Registration No PO-ND-EI*248JE Date 4/30 19 93

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)



Gutierrez, Erin (ECY)

Ecology Well Log 339013, cont.

From: Richardson, Avery (ECY)
Sent: Monday, June 06, 2016 10:43 AM
To: Gutierrez, Erin (ECY)
Subject: we21544 update

WE21544
WINE MAKERS LLC

WE21544 driller called in with well airtest volume. Driller states the well blew 500GPM.

Thank you,

Avery Richardson
Well Construction Coordinator
Department of Ecology
1250 West Alder St.
Union Gap, WA 98903
(509) 575-2639

The Dep. The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

WATER WELL REPORT

Ecology Well Log 339201

Application No 9424592

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Permit No

(1) **OWNER** Name Bill Evans Address Route 6, Box 326F, Yakima, Wa. 98908
 (2) **LOCATION OF WELL** County Yakima — NE 1/4, NE 1/4 Sec 36 T 10 N R 23 W M
 (3) **PROPOSED USE** Domestic Industrial Municipal
 Irrigation Test Well Other

(4) **TYPE OF WORK** Owner's number of well 1
 (if more than one)
 New well Method Dug Bored
 Deepened Cable Driven
 Reconditioned Rotary Jetted

(5) **DIMENSIONS** Diameter of well 16" inches
 Drilled 1320 ft Depth of completed well 1320 ft

(6) **CONSTRUCTION DETAILS**
Casing installed 16 Diam from 0 ft to 7 ft
 Threaded 12 Diam from 0 ft to 310 ft
 Welded 10 Diam from 475 ft to 580 ft
Perforations Yes No
 Type of perforator used 1/2
 SIZE of perforations 1/2 in by 4 in
 - 60 perforations from 475 ft to 485 ft
 - 60 perforations from 570 ft to 580 ft

Screens Yes No
 Manufacturer's Name _____
 Type _____ Model No _____
 Diam _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft to _____ ft
 Diam _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft to _____ ft

Gravel packed Yes No Size of gravel _____
 Gravel placed from _____ ft to _____ ft

Surface seal Yes No To what depth 310 ft
 Material used in seal _____
 Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
 Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
 Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) **PUMP** Manufacturer's Name _____
 Type _____ HP _____

(8) **WATER LEVELS** Land surface elevation above mean sea level _____
 Static level 580 ft below top of well Date 4/10/77
 Artesian pressure _____ lbs per square inch Date _____
 Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap valve etc)

(9) **WELL TESTS** Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
 Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes by whom? _____
 Field _____ gal/min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs

Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)
 Time Water Level Time Water Level Time Water Level

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Date of test JAN 18 1978
 Artesian flow _____ Date _____
 Temperature of water _____ Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

(10) WFWL LOG

Formation Describe by color character size of material and structure and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated with at least one entry for each change of formation

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Top soil	0	5
Basalt brown	5	34
Basalt soft red	34	42
Basalt hard black	42	82
Clay	82	100
Sandstone	100	150
Basalt hard black	150	182
Basalt hard black	182	262
Basalt soft black	262	271
Basalt black & brown	271	275
Basalt med black	275	305
Basalt hard black	305	475
Clay, sandstone & brown basalt	475	485
Clay green	485	569
Basalt brown	569	573
Basalt soft black	573	576
Basalt soft black	576	583
Basalt hard black	583	722
Basalt soft black	722	754
Basalt hard black	754	785
Basalt broken black	785	787
Basalt hard black	787	800
Basalt med. black	800	825
Basalt soft brown	825	830
Basalt hard black	830	883
Basalt soft brown	883	890
Basalt soft black	890	906
Basalt hard black	906	924
Basalt soft brown	924	926
Basalt soft black	926	955
Basalt soft black	955	975
Basalt hard black	975	1208
Basalt soft black	1208	1237
Basalt hard black	1237	1320

Work started 3/4 1977 Completed 4/10 1977

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT

This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief

NAME Moore Drilling, Inc.
 (Person firm or corporation) (Type or print)

Address P O Drawer P, Moses Lake, Wa. 98837

[Signed] Richard F. Pester
 (Well Driller)

License No 0405 Date 8/17 1977

The Dep. The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

File Original and First Copy with Department of Ecology
Second Copy - Owner's Copy
Third Copy - Driller's Copy

WATER WELL REPORT

Ecology Well Log 339206

Application No

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Permit No

(1) OWNER Name Richard E Condiff Address 204 Ash Grandview Wash
(2) LOCATION OF WELL County Benton - SW 1/4, NE 1/4 Sec 31 T 10 N R 24 E W M
Beating and distance from section or subdivision corner

(3) PROPOSED USE Domestic Industrial Municipal
Irrigation Test Well Other

(4) TYPE OF WORK Owner's number of well (if more than one)
New well Method Dug Bored
Deepened Cable Driven
Reconditioned Rotary Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS Diameter of well 8 1/2 inches
Drilled ft Depth of completed well ft

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
Casing installed 8 Diam from 1 ft to 20 ft
Threaded Diam from ft to ft
Welded Diam from ft to ft

Perforations Yes No
Type of perforator used
SIZE of perforations in by in
perforations from ft to ft
perforations from ft to ft
perforations from ft to ft

Screens Yes No
Manufacturer's Name
Type Model No
Diam Slot size from ft to ft
Diam Slot size from ft to ft

Gravel packed Yes No Size of gravel
Gravel placed from ft to ft

Surface seal Yes No To what depth? 20 ft
Material used in seal Puddeling Clay
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? Depth of strata
Method of sealing strata off

(7) PUMP Manufacturer's Name X
Type HP

(8) WATER LEVELS Land surface elevation above mean sea level ft
Static level 140 ft below top of well Date 4-16-77
Artesian pressure lbs per square inch Date
Artesian water is controlled by (Cap valve etc)

(9) WELL TESTS Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes by whom? US
Yield 35 gal/min with ft drawdown after hrs
By air Rotary Blown

Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)
Time Water Level Time Water Level Time Water Level
Date of test
Bailer test gal/min with ft drawdown after hrs
Artesian flow gpm Date
Temperature of water Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

(10) WELL LOG

Formation Describe by color character size of material and structure and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated with at least one entry for each change of formation

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Top Soil	7	3
Brown Clay	1	7
Broken Basalt	7	13
Hard Basalt	13	225
Broken Basalt with clay	225	255
Hard Basalt	255	305
Broken Basalt	305	335
Hard Basalt	335	340
Hard Pan Sandstone	340	350
Hard Basalt	350	385
Broken Basalt	385	380
Hard Basalt	380	405

RECEIVED

JUN 15 1977

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
GENERAL RECORDS OFFICE

Work started 4-14 1977 Completed 4-15 1977

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT

This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief

NAME Cameron Water Well's INC.
(Person firm or corporation) (Type or print)

Address BT 1 Box 1299 Benton City

[Signed] James D. Cameron
(Well Driller)

License No 0699 Date 4-16 1977

The Dep. The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

WATER WELL REPORT

File Original and First Copy with Department of Ecology
Second Copy—Owner's Copy
Third Copy—Driller's Copy

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Water Right Permit No G

(1) OWNER Name Two Bar A Ranch Address 1131 Maires Rd., Outlook, WA 98938

(2) LOCATION OF WELL County Yakima SW / NE / Sec. 15 T. 11 N R. 22 WM

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) _____

(3) PROPOSED USE Domestic Irrigation Industrial Municipal
 DeWater Test Well Other

(4) TYPE OF WORK Owner's number of well (if more than one) _____
Abandoned New well Deepened Reconditioned
Method Dug Cable Rotary
Bored Driven Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS Diameter of well 10 & 8 inches
Drilled 820 feet Depth of completed well 820 ft

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
Casing installed 8 Diam from +2 ft to 743 ft
Welded Liner installed Threaded
Perforations Yes No
Type of perforator used _____
SIZE of perforations _____ in by _____ in
_____ perforations from _____ ft to _____ ft
_____ perforations from _____ ft to _____ ft
_____ perforations from _____ ft to _____ ft

Screens Yes No
Manufacturer's Name _____
Type _____ Model No _____
Diam _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft to _____ ft
Diam _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft to _____ ft
Gravel packed Yes No Size of gravel _____
Gravel placed from _____ ft to _____ ft
Surface seal Yes No To what depth? 300+ ft
Material used in seal Bentonite & Cement
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) PUMP Manufacturer's Name _____
Type _____ HP _____

(8) WATER LEVELS Land surface elevation above mean sea level _____ ft
Static level 403 ft below top of well Date _____
Artesian pressure _____ lbs per square inch Date _____
Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap valve etc.)

(9) WELL TESTS Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes by whom? _____
Yield 85 gal/min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
ESTIMATED AIRLIFT

Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)

Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level

Date of test _____
Bailer test _____ gal/min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
Air test _____ gal/min with stem set at _____ ft for _____ hrs
Artesian flow _____ gpm Date _____
Temperature of water _____ Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

(10) WELL LOG or ABANDONMENT PROCEDURE DESCRIPTION

Formation Describe by color character size of material and structure and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated with at least one entry for each change of information

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Soil & Cobbles	0	12
Broken Basalt	12	14
Silt, Sand, Clay	14	50
Fractured Basalt	50	58
Basalt, Gray, Hard <u>JUL 24 1992</u>	58	65
Basalt, Broken	65	120
Broken Basalt	120	140
Decomposed Basalt	140	160
Fractured Basalt	160	178
Fractured Basalt, Gray	178	268
Weathered, Rotien Basalt	268	347
Fractured Basalt	347	400
Shale, Brown, Sandy	400	426
Fractured Basalt, Black	426	460
Basalt, Gray, Hard	460	510
Fractured Basalt, Black	510	525
Basalt, Broken, Black w/Shale, Yellow	525	578
Basalt, Black, Hard	578	600
Fractured Basalt, Porous	600	602
Basalt, Black	602	640
Bad Crevis	640	660
Broken Basalt, Porous	660	675
Basalt, Blue & Gray, Shale	675	682
Broken Basalt, Black	682	708
Broken Basalt, Black, Caving	708	730
Red Rock	730	755
Broken Red Rock, Porous	755	763
Fractured Basalt, Black	763	805
Broken Basalt, Brown	805	810
Sandstone, Brown, Clay	810	815
Clay, Blue	815	820

8" Drive Shoe Utilized
Work started 6-23-92 19 Completed 7-7-92 19

WELL CONSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATION
I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards. Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief.

NAME Ponderosa Drilling & Development, Inc.
(PERSON FIRM OR CORPORATION) (TYPE OR PRINT)

Address E 6010 Broadway, Spokane, WA 99212

(Signed) Bob Britton License No 0043
(WELL DRILLER) (Bob Britton)

Contractor's Registration No PO-ND-EI*248JE Date July 8 1992

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

The Dep. The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

(1) OWNER Name **RATTLE SNAKE RANCH** Address **NW Ecology Well Log 339472**
(2) LOCATION OF WELL County **YAKIMA** - ~~SE~~ **1/4** SE **1/4** Sec **21** T **11** N R **22** WM
Bearing and distance from section or subdivision corner **1100 ft. SW + 2000' W of 1/4 corner of SE 1/4**

(3) PROPOSED USE Domestic Industrial Municipal
Irrigation Test Well Other

(4) TYPE OF WORK Owner's number of well (if more than one)
New well Method Dug Bored
Deepened Cable Driven
Reconditioned Rotary Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS Diameter of well **17 1/2 x 12 1/4** inches
Drilled ft Depth of completed well **1164** ft

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
Casing installed **20** Diam from **7-1** ft to **18** ft
Threaded **14** Diam from **7-1** ft to **620** ft
Welded Diam from ft to ft

Perforations Yes No
Type of perforator used
SIZE of perforations in by in
perforations from ft to ft
perforations from ft to ft
perforations from ft to ft

Screens Yes No
Manufacturer's Name
Type Model No
Diam Slot size from ft to ft
Diam Slot size from ft to ft

Gravel packed Yes No Size of gravel
Gravel placed from ft to ft

Surface seal Yes No To what depth? **15** ft
Material used in seal **CEMENT**
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? Depth of strata
Method of sealing strata off

(7) PUMP Manufacturer's Name
Type HP

(8) WATER LEVELS Land surface elevation above mean sea level **1205** ft
Static level ft below top of well Date
Artesian pressure lbs per square inch Date
Artesian water is controlled by (Cap valve, etc.)

(9) WELL TESTS Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes by whom?
Yield gal/min with ft drawdown after hrs

Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)
Time Water Level Time Water Level Time Water Level
Date of test
Filter test gal/min with ft drawdown after hrs
Artesian flow gpm Date
Temperature of water Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

(10) WELL LOG

Formation Describe by color character size of material and structure and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated with at least one entry for each change of formation

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
TOP SOIL	0	1
GRAVEL	1	18
SAND STONE	18	52
BROWN BLK BASALT	52	78
BROWN CLAY	78	94
Light white sand	94	123
BLK HARD BASALT	123	147
Silt + sand w/ green clay	147	367
BLK BRECCIA	367	538
BLK BRN LIND BROKEN BASALT	538	545
Silt sand + blue clay	545	602
BLK BLK BASALT	602	717
BLK BROKEN BASALT	717	725
BLK HARD BASALT	725	838
BROKEN BASALT WATER	838	855
BLK + GRAY BASALT	855	1070
BRN + RUST BROKEN BASALT WATER	1070	1091
BLK BASALT	1091	1110
BRN + RUST BROKEN BASALT WATER	1110	1148
BLACK HARD BASALT	1148	1165

RECEIVED

AUG 31 1977

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
GENERAL SERVICE OFFICE

Work started **5-20** 1977 Completed **6-18** 1977

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT

This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief

NAME **Taylor Drilling, Inc** (Person firm or corporation) (Type or print)
Address **Chenails WA**
[Signed] **Lawrence M. Taylor** (Well Driller)
License No **0282** Date **7-5** 1977

of

119427

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Water Right Permit No

(1) OWNER Name MARSHALL ANDERSON Address 411 N COUNTY LINE, GRANDVIEW, WA 98930
(2) LOCATION OF WELL County BENTON SW 1/4 1/4 Sec 30 T 10 N R 24 W M
(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) N COUNTY LINE
TAX PARCEL NO 13004301 1405-002 *L, M, N, P*

(3) PROPOSED USE Domestic Industrial Municipal
 Irrigation Test Well Other
 DeWater

(4) TYPE OF WORK Owner's number of well (if more than one) _____
 New Well Method _____
 Deepened Dug Bored
 Reconditioned Cable Driven
 Decommission Rotary Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS Diameter of well 6 inches
Drilled 414 feet Depth of completed well 388 ft

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
Casing Installed
 Welded 6 Diam from +2 ft to 185 ft
 Liner installed _____ Diam from _____ ft to _____ ft
 Threaded _____ Diam from _____ ft to _____ ft

Perforations Yes No
Type of perforator used _____
SIZE of perforations _____ in by _____ in
_____ perforations from _____ ft to _____ ft
_____ perforations from _____ ft to _____ ft
_____ perforations from _____ ft to _____ ft

Screens Yes No K Pac Location _____
Manufacturer's Name _____
Type _____ Model No _____
Diam _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft to _____ ft
Diam _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft to _____ ft

Gravel/Filter packed Yes No Size of gravel/sand _____
Material placed from _____ ft to _____ ft

Surface seal Yes No To what depth? 185 ft
Material used in seal BENTINITE
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) PUMP Manufacturer's Name _____
Type _____ HP _____

(8) WATER LEVELS Land surface elevation _____ ft above mean sea level _____ ft
Static level 340 ft below top of well Date 5/9/2002
Artesian pressure _____ lbs per square inch Date _____
Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap valve etc)

(9) WELL TESTS Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes by whom? _____
Yield _____ gal./min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
Yield _____ gal./min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
Yield _____ gal./min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs

Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)

Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level

Date of test _____
Bailer test _____ gal./min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
Artest 2 gal./min with stem set at 382 ft for _____ hrs
Artesian flow _____ g p m Date _____
Temperature of water _____ Was a chemical analyses made? Yes No

(10) WELL LOG or DECOMMISSIONING PROCEDURE DESCRIPTION

Formation Describe by color character size of material and structure and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated with at least one entry for each change of information Indicate all water encountered

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
SOIL BASLT AND BOULDERS	0	3
BASALT BROKEN AND SOIL	3	7
BASALT BROKEN AND CLAY	7	16
BASALT	16	59
CLAY	59	117
SAND	117	141
BASALT BROKEN GREY BROWN	141	167
BASALT BLACK BROWN	167	183
BASALT BLACK	183	223
BASALT BROKEN BLACK BROWN	223	258
BASALT GREY BLACK	258	265
BASALT BROKEN BLACK BROWN LARGE	265	
CUTTING CAVING		279
BASALT GREY HARD	279	304
BASALT GREY BLACK BROWN BROKEN SOFT	304	309
BASALT GREY	309	318
BASALT GREY BROWN SOFT BROKEN CAVING	318	325
BASALT GREY BLACK HARD	325	341
BASALT GREY BLACK BROWN SOFT H2O	341	354
BASALT GREY BLACK BROWN SOFT AND GREEN	354	
SHALE CLAY		365
BASALT GREY BLACK BROWN SOFT AND BROWN		382
CLAY		382
BASALT GREY BLACK BROWN SOFT LARGE	382	
CUTTINGS CAVING		391
BASALT GREY BLACK BROWN SOFT AND BROWN		414
CLAY		414



Work Started 5/8/2002 19 Completed 5/9/2002 19

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION

I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief

Type or Print Name TOM MCGUIRE License No 0357
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)

Trainee Name _____ License No _____

Drilling Company RICK POULIN WELL DRILLING

(Signed) *Tom McGuire* License No 0357
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)

Address 1301 LANCASTER RD SELAH, WA 98942

Contractor's Registration No RICKPWD042J2 Date 5/9/02 19

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

Ecology is an Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action employer For special accommodation needs contact the Water Resources Program at (360) 407 6600 The TDD number is (360) 407 6006

The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

WATER WELL REPORT

Original & 1st copy Ecology 2nd copy owner 3rd copy driller

Construction/Decommission (x in circle)

Construction 126783
 Decommission ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION Notice of Intent Number _____

CURRENT Notice of Intent No 65160 464
 Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. ATH 209
 Water Right Permit No _____ N

Property Owner Name Don Brett Const

Well Street Address 28603 County Meadows Lane

City Richland County Benton

Location Sec 14 1/4 Sec 14 Sec 20 Twn 8N R 7E EWN circle or one WWM

Lat/Long (s r still) Lat Deg _____ Lat Min/Sec _____

REQUIRED) Long Deg _____ Long Min/Sec _____

Tax Parcel No 1-2098-202-0006-009

PROPOSED USE Domestic Industrial Municipal
 DeWater Irrigation Test Well Other _____

TYPE OF WORK Owners number of well (if more than one) _____
 New Well Reconditioned Method Dug Bored Driven
 Deepened Cable Rotary Jetted

DIMENSIONS Diameter of well 6 inches drilled 1236 ft
 Depth of completed well 1236 ft

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
 Casing Welded 6 Diam from 4 ft to 1236 ft
 Installed Liner installed _____ Diam from _____ ft to _____ ft
 Threaded _____ Diam from _____ ft to _____ ft

Perforations Yes No
 Type of perforator used _____
 SIZE of perfs _____ in by _____ in and no of perfs _____ from _____ ft to _____ ft

Screens Yes No K Pac Location _____
 Manufacturer's Name _____
 Type _____ Model No _____
 Diam _____ Slot Size _____ from _____ ft to _____ ft
 Diam _____ Slot Size _____ from _____ ft to _____ ft

Gravel/Filter packed Yes No Size of gravel/sand _____
 Materials placed from _____ ft to _____ ft

Surface Seal Yes No To what depth? 20 ft
 Materials used in seal Bentonite
 Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
 Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
 Method of sealing strata off _____

PUMP Manufacturer's Name _____
 Type _____ H P _____

WATER LEVELS Land surface elevation above mean sea level _____ ft
 Static level 78 ft below top of well Date 2-12-02
 Artesian pressure _____ lbs per square inch Date _____
 Artesian water is controlled by _____ (cap valve etc)

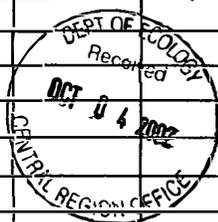
WELL TESTS Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
 Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes by whom? _____
 Yield _____ gal/min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
 Yield _____ gal/min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
 Yield _____ gal/min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
 Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off)(water level measured from well top to water level)

Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

 Date of test _____
 Bailer test _____ gal/min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
 Airstest 40 gal/min with stem set at 110 ft for 2 hrs
 Artesian flow _____ g p m Date _____
 Temperature of water _____ Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

CONSTRUCTION OR DECOMMISSION PROCEDURE
 Formation Describe by color character size of material and structure and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated with at least one entry for each change of information Indicate all water encountered (USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Sand <u>fine</u> silty	0	26
Basalt Gravel angular	26	51
Silt clay	51	82
Basalt Gravel angular water bearing	82	1236



Start Date 7-11 Completed Date 2-12-02

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief.

Driller Engineer Trainee Name (Print) Jim Nelson
 Driller/Engineer/Trainee Signature Jim Nelson
 Driller or Trainee License No 9301

Drilling Company Nelson Well Drilling, Inc
 Address 7509 102 Court
 City State Zip Pasco WA 99301
 Contractor's Registration No 42019809 Date 2-12-02

If trainee, licensed driller's Signature and License no _____

The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report. I Report.



WATER WELL REPORT

Original & 1st copy - Ecology, 2nd copy - owner, 3rd copy - _____

CURRENT

Notice of Intent No. W150759

Construction/Decommission ("x" in circle)

Construction

Decommission ORIGINAL INSTALLATION Notice of Intent Number 15295



Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. AHP774

Water Right Permit No. CG4-31301C

Property Owner Name Desert Hills Vineyard (Andy Denhoed)

Well Street Address 61603 N. Wilgus Rd.

City Grandview County Benton

Location SW1/4-1/4 SW1/4 Sec 33 Twn 10N R 24 EWM or WWM circle one

Lat/Long (s, t, r) Lat Deg _____ Lat Min/Sec _____

Still REQUIRED) Long Deg _____ Long Min/Sec _____

Tax Parcel No. _____

PROPOSED USE: DeWater Domestic Irrigation Industrial Test Well Municipal Other

TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one) _____
 New well Reconditioned Method: Dug Bored Driven Deepened Cable Rotary Jetted

DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 12" inches, drilled 515 ft.
 Depth of completed well 515 ft.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
 Casing Welded 24" Diam. from +1 ft to 19' ft
 Installed: Liner installed 12" Diam. from +1 ft to 197' ft
 Threaded Diam. from _____ ft to _____ ft

Perforations: Yes No
 Type of perforator used _____
 SIZE of perfs _____ in by _____ in and no. of perfs _____ from _____ ft to _____ ft

Screens: Yes No K-Pac Location _____
 Manufacturer's Name _____
 Type _____ Model No. _____
 Diam. Slot size from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 Diam. Slot size from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Gravel/Filter packed: Yes No Size of gravel/sand _____ ft.
 Materials placed from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Surface Seal: Yes No To what depth? 197' ft
 Material used in seal cement
 Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
 Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
 Method of sealing strata off _____

PUMP: Manufacturer's Name _____ H.P. _____
 Type: _____

WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level _____ ft.
 Static level 184' ft. below top of well Date _____
 Artesian pressure _____ lbs. per square inch Date _____
 Artesian water is controlled by _____ (cap, valve, etc.)

WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
 Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? _____
 Yield: _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
 Yield: _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
 Yield: _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
 Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)

Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

 Date of test _____
 Bailer test _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
 Airtest 750 _____ gal./min. with stem set at 500 ft for 1 _____ hrs.
 Artesian flow _____ g.p.m. Date _____
 Temperature of water _____ Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

CONSTRUCTION OR DECOMMISSION PROCEDURE

Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of information. (USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY.)

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Soft brown silt	0	12
Med. hard brown & gray basalt	12	33
Reddish brown basalt soft	33	37
Med. hard gray & brown basalt	37	53
Hard gray basalt	53	75
Soft Brown Sandstone	75	154
Med. soft reddish brown & black basalt		
Trace of Tan Clay	154	160
Med. hard gray basalt	160	173
Hard gray basalt	173	258
Broken Brown & gray visicular basalt some tan		
claystone	258	262
Med. hard gray basalt	262	268
Broken brown & gray basalt some visicular		
Trace of tan claystone water 5 gpm	268	273
Hard gray basalt	273	285
Med. soft broken brown & gray basalt some brown		
clay Water 200gpm	285	305
Med. hard gray basalt some porus with green clay	305	330
Hard light gray basalt	330	366
Med soft dark gray porus basalt with some green		
claystone little reddish brown basalt	366	373
Med. hard dark gray basalt	373	390
Soft reddish brown basalt	390	395
Med. hard brown & gray basalt	395	423
Hard dark gray basalt	423	457
Med. soft porus dark gray basalt Trace of hard green		
clay water	457	462
Med. hard dark gray basalt	462	468
Reddish brown basalt med. soft	468	472
Porus basalt, trace of hard green clay	472	475
Start Date 6-24-05	Completed Date 7-6-05	

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION: I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well, and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards. Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief.

Driller Engineer Trainee Name (Print) Larry McLanahan
 Driller/Engineer/Trainee Signature [Signature]
 Driller or trainee License No. 0337

Drilling Company BJ Exploration Co., Inc.
 Address 404 North Conway Street
 City, State, Zip Kennewick, WA 99336

If TRAINEE, Driller's Licensed No. _____
 Driller's Signature _____

Contractor's Registration No. BJENPCI132QK Date 7-29-05

Ecology is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

WATER WELL REPORT

Ecology Well Log 582101

State of Washington Date Printed: 27-Feb-2009 Log No. 0
 Construction / Decommission: Original Construction
 Construction 337913 Notice of Intent #:

CURRENT
 Notice of Intent No.: WE09503
 Unique Ecology Well I.D. No BBH042
 Water Right Permit Number:
 OWNER: VEIGA, ANTHONY & BRENDA
 OWNER.ADD 7010 EAST EDISON ROAD
 SUNNYSIDE, WA 98944
 Well Add: 7190 SHELLER ROAD
 City: Sunnyside, WA 98944 County: Yakima
 Location: NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec 24 T 10 R 23E EW
 Lat/Long: (s, t, r still) Lat Deg Lat Min/Sec
 REQUIRED) Long Deg Long Min/Sec
 Tax.Parcel No.: 231024-43003

PROPOSED USE: LIVESTOCK

TYPE OF WORK: Owners's Well Number: (If more than one well) **PAGE1OF2**
NEW WELL Method: **ROTARY**

DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well: **8X6** inches
 Drilled **345** ft. Depth of completed well **345** ft.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:		Casing installed		WELDED	
Liner installed:		8 " Dia from	+1 ft. to	37 ft.	
" Dia from	ft. to	6 " Dia from	+2 ft. to	334 ft.	
	ft.	" Dia from	ft. to	ft.	

Perforations: No Used In:
 Type of perforator used
 SIZE of perforations in. by in.
 Perforations from ft. to ft.
 Perforations from ft. to ft.
 Perforations from ft. to ft.

Screens: No K-Pac Location:
 Manufacture's Name
 Type: Model No
 Diam. slot size: from ft. to ft.
 Diam. slot size: from ft. to ft.

Gravel/Filter packed: No Size of Gravel
 Material placed from ft. to ft.

Surface seal: Yes To what depth 20 ft.
 Seal method: Material used in seal **BENTONITE**
 Did any strata contain unusable water No
 Type of water Depth of strata
 Method of sealing strata off

PUMP: Manufacture's name
 Type: H.P. 0

WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level: 0 ft.
 Static level 190 ft. below top of well Date 01/15/2009
 Artesian Pressure lbs per square inch Date
 Artesian water controlled by

WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level.
 Was a pump test made? No If yes, by whom
 Yield: gal/min with ft drawdown after
 Yield: gal/min with ft drawdown after
 Yield: gal/min with ft drawdown after
 Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off)(water level measured from well top to water level)
 Time: Water Level Time: Water Level Time: Water Level
 Date of test:
 Bailer test gal/min ft drawdown after hrs.
 Air test 50+ gal/min w/ stem set at 345 ft. for 1 1/2 hours
 Artesian flow gpm Date
 Temperature of water Was a chemical analysis made No

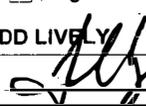
CONSTRUCTION OR DECOMMISSION PROCEDURE
 Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure. Show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated. Show at least one entry for each change in formation.

Material	From	To
SILTY TOPSOIL W/SAND	0	8
BASALT BROKEN BROWN BLACK W/SAND	8	29
BASALT BROKEN BROWN W/SOME CLAY	29	37
BASALT BLACK MED	37	44
BASALT BROWN SOFT	44	65
BASALT BLACK HARD	65	81
BASALT BLACK MED W/FAC	81	100
HARD TAN CLAY W/SANDSTONE-SOFT	100	170
COARSE SAND	170	188
BASALT BROWN BLACK FRAC W/WATER	188	218
BASALT BLACK HARD	218	289

Notes:
 1 - 8" DRIVE SHOE & 1 - 6" DRIVE SHOE


Work started 01/12/2009 complete 01/15/2009
 APR 23 2009

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION:
 I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards. Materials used and the information reported are true to my best knowledge and belief.

Driller Engineer Trainee
 Name: TODD LIVELY License No.: 2321
 Signature: 

If trainee, Licensed driller is: License No.:
 Licensed Driller Signature

Drilling Company:
 NAME: FOGLE PUMP & SUPPLY, INC. Shop: COLVILLE
 ADDRESS: 316 W. 5TH
 Colville, WA 99114
 Phone: 509-684-2569 Toll Free: 800-533-6518
 E-Mail: jeanne@foglepump.com
 FAX: 509-684-3032 WEB Site: www.foglepump.com
 Contractor's Registration No.: FOGLEPS095L4 Date Log Created: 1/29/2009

The Department of Ecology does NOT warrant the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

WATER WELL REPORT

State of Washington Date Printed: 27-Feb-2009 Log No. 0
 Construction / Decommission: Original Construction
 Construction **337913** Notice of Intent #:

Ecology Well Log 582101, cont.

CURRENT
 Notice of Intent No.: WE09503
 Unique Ecology Well I.D. No BBH042
 Water Right Permit Number:
OWNER: VEIGA, ANTHONY & BRENDA

**OWNER ADD 7010 EAST EDISON ROAD
 SUNNYSIDE, WA 98944**

Well Add: 7190 SHELLER ROAD
 City: Sunnyside, WA 98944 County: Yakima
 Location: NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec 24 T 10 R 23E EW
 Lat/Long: (s, t, r still) Lat Deg Lat Min/Sec
 REQUIRED) Long Deg Long Min/Sec
 Tax Parcel No.: 231024-43003

PROPOSED USE: LIVESTOCK

TYPE OF WORK: Owners's Well Number: (If more than one well) **PAGE 2 OF 2**
NEW WELL Method: **ROTARY**

DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well: **8X6** inches
 Drilled **345** ft. Depth of completed well **345** ft.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Liner installed: " Dia from ft. to ft.	Casing installed WELDED		
	8 " Dia from	+1 ft. to	37 ft.
	6 " Dia from	+2 ft. to	334 ft.
	" Dia from	ft. to	ft.

Perforations: No Used In:
 Type of perforator used
 SIZE of perforations in. by in.
 Perforations from ft. to ft.
 Perforations from ft. to ft.
 Perforations from ft. to ft.

Screens: No K-Pac Location:
 Manufacture's Name
 Type: Model No
 Diam. slot size: from ft. to ft.
 Diam. slot size: from ft. to ft.

Gravel/Filter packed: No Size of Gravel
 Material placed from ft. to ft.

Surface seal: Yes To what depth **20** ft.
 Seal method: Material used in seal **BENTONITE**
 Did any strata contain unusable water **No**
 Type of water Depth of strata
 Method of sealing strata off

PUMP: Manufacture's name
 Type: H.P. **0**

WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level: **0** ft.
 Static level **190** ft. below top of well Date **01/15/2009**
 Artesian Pressure lbs per square inch Date
 Artesian water controlled by

WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level.
 Was a pump test made? **No** If yes, by whom
 Yield: gal/min with ft drawdown after
 Yield: gal/min with ft drawdown after
 Yield: gal/min with ft drawdown after
Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)

Time:	Water Level	Time:	Water Level	Time:	Water Level

 Date of test:
 Bailer test gal/min ft drawdown after hrs.
 Air test **50+** gal/min w/ stem set at **345** ft. for **1 1/2** hours
 Artesian flow gpm Date
 Temperature of water Was a chemical analysis made **No**

CONSTRUCTION OR DECOMMISSION PROCEDURE

Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure. Show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated. Show at least one entry for each change in formation.

Material	From	To
BASALT BROKEN BROWN BLACK W/WATER	327	337
BASALT BLACK BROWN MED. W/FRAC	337	345

Notes:
1 - 8" DRIVE SHOE & 1 - 6" DRIVE SHOE **RECEIVED**
APR 23 2009

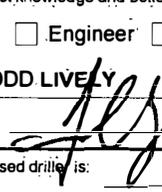
Work started **01/12/2009** Complete **01/15/2009**

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION:

I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards. Materials used and the information reported are true to my best knowledge and belief.

Driller Engineer Trainee

Name: **TODD LIVEY** License No.: **2321**

Signature: 

If trainee, Licensed driller is: License No.:

Licensed Driller Signature

Drilling Company:

NAME: **FOGLE PUMP & SUPPLY, INC.** Shop: **COLVILLE**
 ADDRESS: **316 W. 5TH**
Colville, WA 99114
 Phone: **509-684-2569** Toll Free: **800-533-6518**
 E-Mail: **jeanne@foglepump.com**
 FAX: **509-684-3032** WEB Site: **www.foglepump.com**

Contractor's
 Registration No.: **FOGLEPS095L4** Date Log Created: **1/29/2009**

The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

Ammended

WATER WELL REPORT

State of Washington Date Printed: 12-Sep-2012 Log No. 0
 Construction / Decommission: Original
 Construction *337913* Construction Notice

CURRENT
 Notice of Intent No.: WE09503
 Unique Ecology Well I.D. No. BBH042
 Water Right Permit Number:
 OWNER: VEIGA, ANTHONY & BRENDA
 OWNER ADD 7010 EAST EDISON ROAD
 SUNNYSIDE, WA 98944



PROPOSED USE: **LIVESTOCK**

TYPE OF WORK: Owners's Well Number: (If more than one well)
NEW WELL Method: **ROTARY**

DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well: **8X6** inches
 Drilled **345** ft. Depth of completed well **345** ft.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:		Casing installed		WELDED	
Liner installed:		8" Dia from	+1 ft. to	37 ft.	
" Dia from	ft. to	6" Dia from	+2 ft. to	334 ft.	
		" Dia from	ft. to	ft.	

Perforations: **No** Used In:
 Type of perforator used
 SIZE of perforations in. by in.
 Perforations from ft. to ft.
 Perforations from ft. to ft.
 Perforations from ft. to ft.

Screens: **0** K-Pac Location:
 Manufacture's Name
 Type: Model No
 Diam. slot size: from ft. to ft.
 Diam. slot size: from ft. to ft.

Gravel/Filter packed: **No** Size of Gravel
 Material placed fro ft. to ft.

Surface seal: **Yes** To what depth **20** ft.
 Seal method: Material used in seal **BENTONITE**
 Did any strata contain unusable water **No**
 Type of water Depth of strata
 Method of sealing strata off

PUMP: Manufacture's name
 Type: H.P. **0**

WATER LEVELS Land-surface elevation above mean sea level: **0** ft.
 Static level **190** ft. below top of well Date **01/15/2009**
 Artesian Pressure lbs per square inch Date
 Artesian water controlled by

WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level.
 Was a pump test made **No** If yes, by whom
 Yield: gal/min with ft drawdown after
 Yield: gal/min with ft drawdown after
 Yield: gal/min with ft drawdown after
 Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off)(water level measured from well top to water level)

Time:	Water Level	Time:	Water Level	Time:	Water Level

 Date of test:
 Bailer test gal/min ft drawdown after hrs.
 Air test **50+** gal/min w/ stem set at **345** ft. for **1.5** hours
 Artesian flow gpm Date
 Temperature of water Was a chemical analysis made **No**

Well Add **7190 SELLER RD**
 City: **Sunnyside, WA 98944** County: **Yakima**
 Location: **SW 1/4** SE 1/4 Sec 24 T 10 R 23 EW
 Lat/Long: (s, t, r still) Lat Deg Lat Min/Sec
 REQUIRED) Long Deg Long Min/Se
 Tax Parcel No.: 231024-43003

CONSTRUCTION OR DECOMMISSION PROCEDURE
 Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure. Show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated. Show at least one entry for each change in formation.

Material	From	To
SILTY TOP SOIL W/SAND	0	8
BASALT BROKEN BROWN BLACK W/SAND	8	29
BASALT BROKEN BROWN W/SOME BROWN CL	29	37
BASALT BLACK MED	37	44
BASALT BROWN SOFT	44	65
BASALT BLACK HARD	65	81
BASALT BLACK MED W/FRAC	81	100
HARD TAN CLAY W/SANDSTONE SOFT	100	170
COARSE SAND	170	188
BASALT BROWN BLACK FRAC W/WATER	188	218
BASALT BLACK HARD	218	289
BASALT BLACK MED W/FRAC	289	327
BASALT BROKEN BROWN BLACK W/WATER	327	337

Notes:
 1 - 8" drive shoe, 1 - 6" drive shoe

Work starte **01/12/2009** Complete **01/15/2009**

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION:
 I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards. Materials used and the information reported are true to my best knowledge and belief
 Driller Engineer Trainee

Name: **TODD LIVELY** License No.: **2321**
 Signature: _____

If trainee, Licensed driller is: _____ License No.: _____
 Licensed Driller Signature _____

Drilling Company:
 NAME: **FOGLE PUMP & SUPPLY, INC.** Shop: **COLVILLE**
 ADDRESS: **316 W. 5TH**
Colville, WA 99114
 Phone: **509-684-2569** Toll Free: **800-533-6518**
 E-Mail: **jeanne@foglepump.com**
 FAX: **509-684-3032** WEB Site: **www.foglepump.com**
 Contractor's
 Registration No.: **FOGLEPS095L4** Date Log Created: **9/8/2012**

The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

Water Well Log - Page 2

Ecology Well Log 582101, cont.

337913

FOGLE PUMP & SUPPLY, INC.

Log No. 0

Notice of Intent No.: WE09503

Unique Well I.D. No.: BBH042

Well Construction Details Continued:

Material	From	To
BASALT BLACK BROWN MED W/FAC.	337	345

The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report.

RESOURCE PROTECTION WELL REPORT

(SUBMIT ONE WELL REPORT PER WELL INSTALLED)

Ecology Well Log 883909

CURRENT

Notice of Intent No: REQ 9281

Construction/Decommission

Construction 497650
 Decommission ORIGINAL INSTALLATION Notice of Intent Number _____

Type of Well

Resource Protection
 Geotechnical Soil Boring

Consulting Firm ARCADIS

Property Owner George DeRuyter & Sons Dairy
 Site Address CHAPELLE RD. + E. HOUGHTON RD.
 City ZILLAN County Yakima

Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. BIC-607

Location: 1/4 NW 1/4 SE 19 EWM
 Sec 11N R 22E or WWM

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION: I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well, and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards

Lat/Long (s,t,r still Required) Lat Deg _____ Lat Min/Sec _____
 Long Deg _____ Long Min/Sec _____

Material used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief

Tax Parcel No. 221193004

Driller Engineer Trainee Name (Print) Ed Karwacz
 Driller/Trainee Signature [Signature]
 Driller/Trainee License No. 24701

Cased or Uncased Diameter 8 1/2 Static Level 20.05

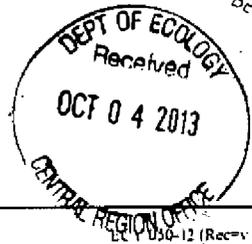
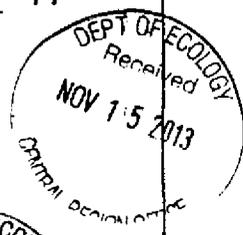
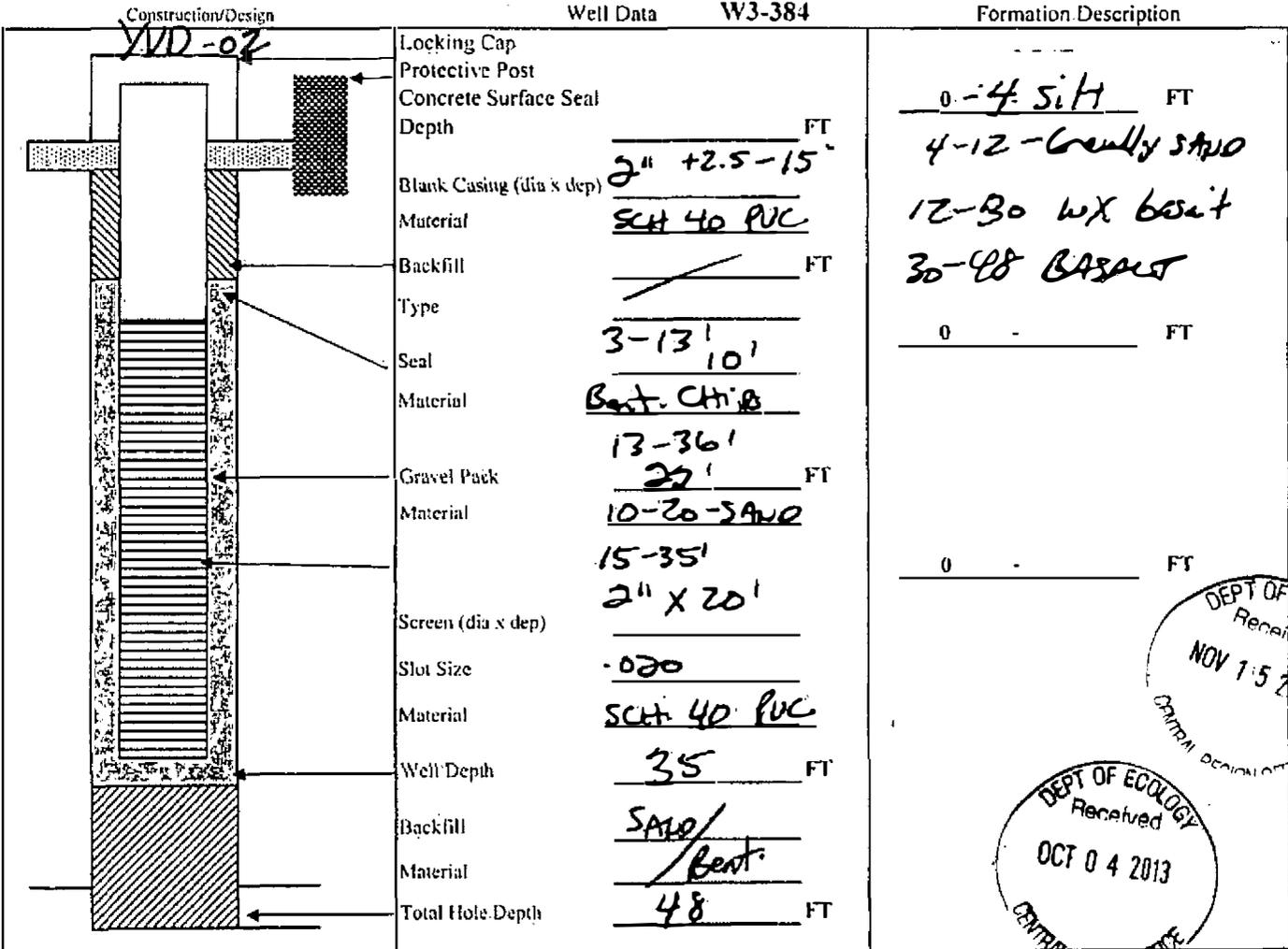
Work/Decommission Start Date 8-21-2013

If trainee, licensed drillers' Signature and License No. _____

Work/Decommission End Date 8-21-2013

Well Data W3-384

Formation Description



Scale 1" = _____

Page _____ of _____

EC 1-030-12 (Rev. 2-01)

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Ecology Well Log 1706323

Notice of Intent **W307944**

UNIQUE WELL I.D. # **BIN475**

Water Right Permit No.

(1) **OWNER:** Name **Tom Garrison** Address **251 Wade RD, Sunnyside, WA 98944**
 (2) **LOCATION OF WELL:** County **Yakima** - SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec 27 T. 11 N..R 22 W.M.
 (2a) **STREET ADDRESS OF WELL** (or nearest address) **251 Wade Sunnyside WA 98944**
TAX PARCEL NO. 221127-42003

(3) **PROPOSED USE:** Domestic Industrial Municipal
 Irrigation Test Well Other
 DeWater

(4) **TYPE OF WORK:** Owner's number of well (If more than one) _____
 New Well Method: Dug Bored
 Deepened Cable Driven
 Reconditioned Rotary Jetted
 Decommission

(5) **DIMENSIONS:** Diameter of well **8** inches.
 Drilled **540** feet. Depth of completed well **503** ft.

(6) **CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:**
 Casing installed:
 Welded **8** " Diam. from **+2** ft. to **89** ft.
 Liner installed **6** " Diam. from **74** ft. to **350** ft.
 Threaded **4 1/2** " Diam. from **275** ft. to **515** ft.

Perforations: Yes No
 Type of perforator used **Saw**
 SIZE of perforations **1/8** in. by **6** in.
25 perforations from **495** ft. to **515** ft.
 _____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 _____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Screens: Yes No K-Pac Location
 Manufacturer's Name _____ Model No. _____
 Type _____
 Diam. Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 Diam. Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Gravel/Filter packed: Yes No Size of gravel/sand _____
 Material placed from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Surface seal: Yes No To what depth? **89** ft.
 Material used in seal **Bentonite Hole Plug**
 Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
 Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
 Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) **PUMP:** Manufacturer's Name _____
 Type _____ H.P. _____

(8) **WATER LEVELS:** Land-surface elevation _____ ft.
 above mean sea level _____ ft.
 Static level **304** ft. below top of well Date **12/14/2017**
 Artesian pressure _____ lbs. per square inch Date _____
 Artesian water is controlled by _____
 (Cap, valve, etc)

(9) **WELL TESTS:** Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
 Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom?
 Yield: **40** gal./min. with **500** ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
 Yield: **20** gal./min. with **480** ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
 Yield: _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.

Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)

Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level

Date of test _____
 Bailer test _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
 Airtest _____ gal./min. with stem set at _____ ft. for _____ hrs.
 Artesian flow _____ g.p.m. Date _____
 Temperature of water _____ Was a chemical analyses made? Yes No

(10) **WELL LOG or DECOMMISSIONING PROCEDURE DESCRIPTION:**
 Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of information. Indicate all water encountered.

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Soil	0	2
Gravel & Clay	2	11
Sand	11	27
Sandy Clay	27	77
Basalt Black Brown	77	110
Basalt Black Brown & Clay Brown	110	134
Basalt Grey	134	142
Basalt Dark Grey & Clay Brown	142	149
Sandy Clay	149	308
Sand & Gravel	308	318
Basalt Brown Soft	318	337
Basalt Black	337	364
Basalt Black Brown Soft	364	370
Basalt Black	370	373
Basalt Black Brown Soft	373	385
Basalt Black	385	403
Basalt Black Brown & Broken Layers Soft	403	440
Basalt Black Brown & Clay Brown Soft	440	455
Basalt Black Brown	455	463
Basalt Black Brown Broken Layers Soft	463	487
Basalt Brown Soft	487	507
Basalt Black Brown	507	512
Basalt Black Broken	512	527
Basalt Dark Grey	527	540

Set Pump 440 Feet 10 GPM.
 Department of Ecology
 FEB 22 2018
 Water Resources Program
 Work Started **12/4/2017**, 19. Completed **12/14/2017**, 19

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION:

I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well, and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards. Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief.

Type or Print Name **TOM MCGUIRE** License No. **0357**
 (Licensed Driller/Engineer)

Trainee Name _____ License No. _____

Drilling Company **RICK POULIN WELL DRILLING INC.**

(Signed) *Tom McGuire* License No. **0357**
 (Licensed Driller/Engineer)

Address **1301 LANCASTER RD SELAH, WA 98942**

Contractor's Registration No. **RICKPWD944PW** Date **12/14/2017**, 19

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

Ecology is an Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action employer. For special accommodation needs, contact the Water Resources Program at (360) 407-6600. The TDD number is (360) 407-6006.

The Department of Ecology does NOT Warranty the Data and/or the Information on this Well Report

RESOURCE PROTECTION WELL REPORT

(SUBMIT ONE WELL REPORT PER WELL INSTALLED)

CURRENT

Notice of Intent No. RE16683

Construction/Decommission

18-7653WA

Construction

Decommission ORIGINAL INSTALLATION Notice of Intent Number _____

Type of Well

Resource Protection

Geotechnical Soil Boring

Property Owner Yakima County Public Services

Site Address 128 N Second Street

Consulting Firm PGG

City Yakima County Yakima

Unique Ecology Well ID

Tag No. BKB-731

Location 1/4 SE 1/4 NE Sec 29 Twn 11N R 21E or WWM

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION: I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well, and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards

Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief

Lat/Long (s.t.r still Required) Lat Deg _____ Lat Min/Sec _____ Long Deg _____ Long Min/Sec _____

Tax Parcel No. _____

Driller Trainee Name (Print)

Casey Wallace

Driller/Trainee Signature [Signature]

Cased Diameter 6" Static Level 164'

Driller/Trainee License No. 3182

Work/Decommission Start Date 11/07/2018

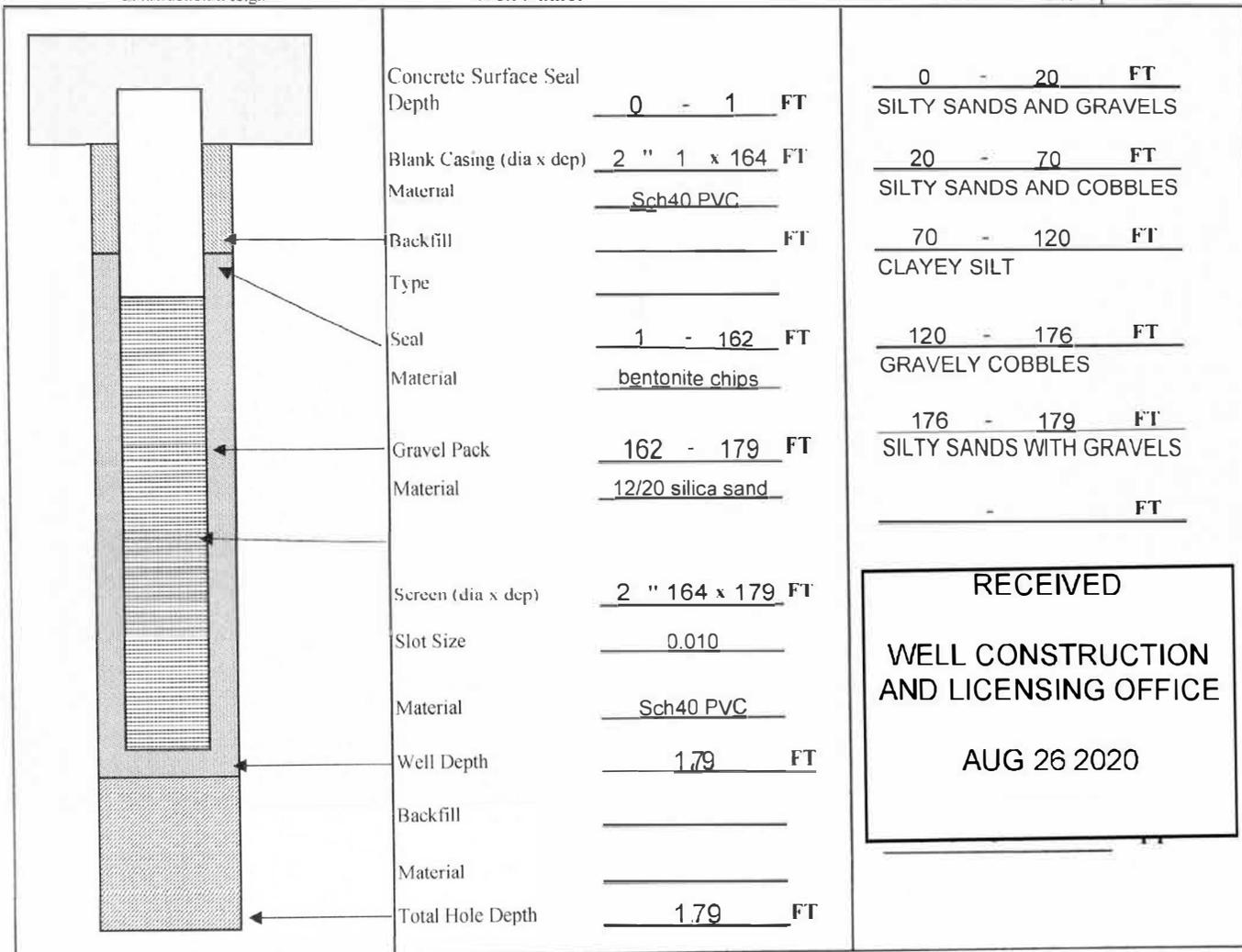
If trainee, licensed driller's Signature and License No. _____

Work/Decommission End Date 11/08/2018

Construction Design

Well Name: MW-11

Formation Description



RECEIVED
WELL CONSTRUCTION AND LICENSING OFFICE
AUG 26 2020

The Department of Ecology does NOT warrant the Data and/or information on this well report.

Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Samples		Description	Well Construction
		Sample ID	Interval		
0				Moist, light brown, silty fine SAND.	<p>Flush mount monument with concrete pad Top of PVC is 0.36 feet below top of steel monument</p> <p>Hydrated bentonite annular seal 2-162 feet</p> <p>Borehole diameter 6-inches</p> <p>2-inch schedule 40 flush thread PVC blank well casing 0.36-179.2 feet</p>
5				Moist, brown, fine sandy SILT. Moderately dense. Increased density and slight gravel fraction from 11.5 to 12 feet.	
12.5				Moist, reddish-brown sandy medium GRAVEL. Very dense layer of silty sand from 12.5 to 13 feet.	
13				Moist, brown, silty fine SAND.	
17.5				Dry to moist, light brown, fine to medium sandy medium to coarse GRAVEL.	
20				Dry to moist, light brown, fine to medium SAND. Slight softening downward.	
25				Moist, light brown, silty fine SAND.	
30				Moist, light brown, fine to medium SAND.	
33				Moist, light brown, medium to coarse gravelly fine to medium SAND.	
34				Moist, light brown, medium sand. Very well sorted. Fining downward to fine to medium sand.	
39				Moist, light brown, gravelly fine to medium SAND. Sand fraction coarsening downward. Gravel fraction includes moderate CaCO3 accumulation.	
43				Moist, grey to light brown, fine to medium SAND.	
44				Moist, grey to light brown, coarse gravelly fine to medium SAND.	
45				Moist, light brown, fine to medium SAND with gravel fraction. Sand fraction slightly to moderately oxidized. Gravel fraction includes slight to moderate CaCO3	

Location (TRS): T11R21-29
 Northing/Easting: N 393333.5 ft, E 1713616.4 ft
 Logged by: David Wampler, PGG
 Completion Date: 11/7/2018
 Ecology ID: BKB-731

Drilling Firm: Yellow Jacket
 Drilling Method: Sonic
 DTW: 162.55 ft
 MP Elevation: 974.13 ft
 V. Datum: NAD88

**YC-MW-11
 Boring Log and As-Built**

Yakima GWMA

JE1803



Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Samples		Description	Well Construction
		Sample ID	Interval		
50				accumulation.	
55				Moist, reddish-brown, clayey SILT. Silt fraction moderately oxidized.	
60				Moist, light brown, fine to medium SAND. Well sorted. Fining downward. Trace gravel fraction.	
65				Moist, light brown to reddish brown, fine to medium SAND. Well sorted. Moderate to significant presence of oxidization.	
70				Moist, light brown to reddish brown, fine to medium SAND. Well sorted. Slight presence of oxidization.	
75				Moist, light brown, silty fine to medium SAND. Interbedded sandy silt.	
80				Dry to moist, brown to grey, fine sandy SILT.	
85				Moist to wet, reddish brown to grey, clayey SILT.	
90				Moist, grey, fine sandy SILT.	
95				Moist, grey, clayey SILT.	
				Moist, grey, fine sandy SILT. Interbedded dense clayey silt layers.	
				Moist, reddish brown, fine sandy SILT. Slight clay fraction. Slight presence of thin beds with significant oxidization.	
				Moist, brown to grey, clayey SILT. Hardening downward from slightly to moderately dense.	

Location (TRS): T11R21-29
 Northing/Easting: N 393333.5 ft, E 1713616.4 ft
 Logged by: David Wampler, PGG
 Completion Date: 11/7/2018
 Ecology ID: BKB-731

Drilling Firm: Yellow Jacket
 Drilling Method: Sonic
 DTW: 162.55 ft
 MP Elevation: 974.13 ft
 V. Datum: NAD88

**YC-MW-11
 Boring Log and As-Built**

Yakima GWMA

JE1803



Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Samples		Description	Well Construction
		Sample ID	Interval		
100				Moist, brown, clayey SILT. Very dense.	
105					
110				Moist, brown, fine sandy SILT interbedded with medium sand. Sand fraction well sorted.	
115				Moist, brown, fine sandy SILT. Hardening downward from soft to very dense. Slight presence of oxidization from 115.5 to 116.5 feet.	
120				Moist, brown, fine to medium sandy SILT. Slight gravel fraction.	
125				Moist, light brown, medium to coarse gravelly fine SAND.	
130				Moist, light brown, sandy fine to medium GRAVEL.	
135				Moist, very dark brown to very dark reddish brown, sandy fine to medium GRAVEL.	
140				Dry to moist, light grey to light brown, gravelly fine to medium SAND. Slight presence of CoCO3 accumulation on gravel fraction.	
145				Moist, light yellow to reddish brown, sandy medium to coarse GRAVEL. Slight presence of oxidization.	
				Moist, light grey to light yellow, fine sandy medium to coarse GRAVEL. Sand fraction well sorted.	
				Dry to moist, very light grey, gravelly fine SAND.	
				Dry to moist, very light yellow to light grey, fine to medium sandy medium to coarse GRAVEL. Very well sorted brown medium sand from 145 to 145.5 feet.	
				Dry to moist, light grey, fine to medium sandy medium to coarse GRAVEL. Trace presence of oxidization.	

Location (TRS): T11R21-29
 Northing/Easting: N 393333.5 ft, E 1713616.4 ft
 Logged by: David Wampler, PGG
 Completion Date: 11/7/2018
 Ecology ID: BKB-731

Drilling Firm: Yellow Jacket
 Drilling Method: Sonic
 DTW: 162.55 ft
 MP Elevation: 974.13 ft
 V. Datum: NAD88

**YC-MW-11
 Boring Log and As-Built**

Yakima GWMA

JE1803



Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Samples		Description	Well Construction
		Sample ID	Interval		
150					
155					
160					
165				Moist, light brown to brown, fine to medium sandy GRAVEL.	12-20 silica sand pack 162-180 feet 2-inch 10 slot PVC screen 164-179 feet with a flush thread tail pipe
170				Wet, brown, medium gravelly fine to medium SAND.	
				Wet, brown, fine to medium SAND. Slight silt fraction.	
175				Wet, brown, sandy medium to coarse GRAVEL.	
180					Bottom of the well 179.2 feet Bottom of the boring 180 feet
185					
190					
195					

Location (TRS): T11R21-29
 Northing/Easting: N 393333.5 ft, E 1713616.4 ft
 Logged by: David Wampler, PGG
 Completion Date: 11/7/2018
 Ecology ID: BKB-731

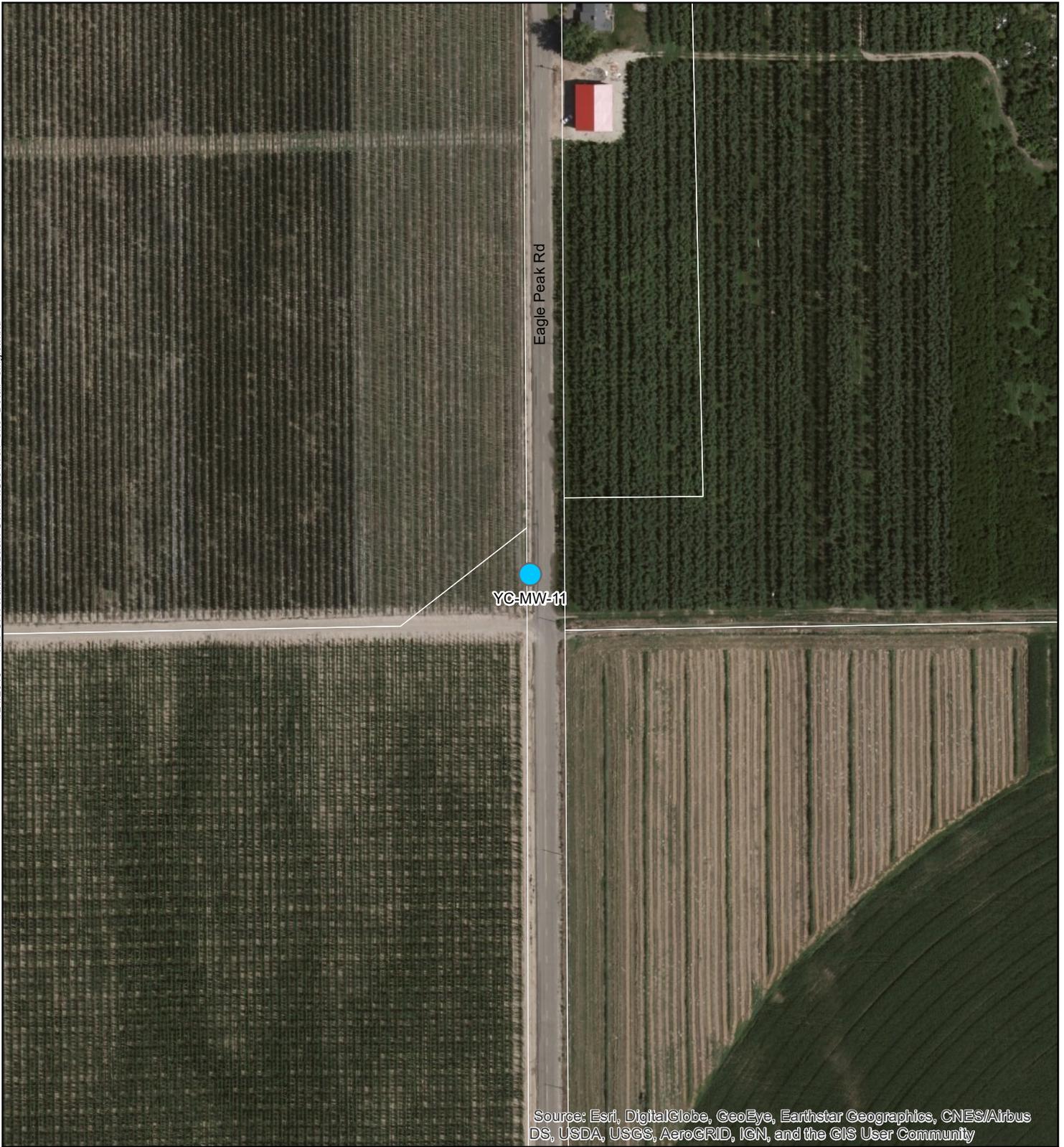
Drilling Firm: Yellow Jacket
 Drilling Method: Sonic
 DTW: 162.55 ft
 MP Elevation: 974.13 ft
 V. Datum: NAD88

**YC-MW-11
 Boring Log and As-Built**

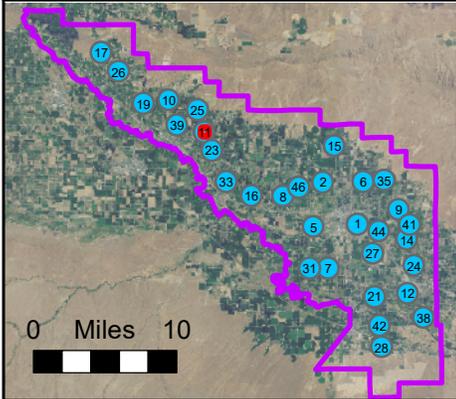
Yakima GWMA

JE1803





Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



● Well Location



0 Feet 200

Yakima GWMA Monitoring Well YC-MW-11

PGG Log matching Ecology Well Log 1985971, cont.



RESOURCE PROTECTION WELL REPORT

(SUBMIT ONE WELL REPORT PER WELL INSTALLED)

CURRENT

Notice of Intent No. RE16716

Construction/Decommission

18-7653WA

Construction

Decommission ORIGINAL INSTALLATION Notice of Intent Number _____

Type of Well

Resource Protection

Geotechnical Soil Boring

Consulting Firm PGG

Property Owner Yakima County Public Services

Site Address 128 N Second Street

City Yakima County Yakima

Unique Ecology Well ID

Tag No. BKB-734

Location 1/4 NE 1/4 SE Sec 35 Twn 11N R 22E of WWM

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well, and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards

Lat/Long (s,l,r Lat Deg _____ Lat Min/Sec _____

still Required) Long Deg _____ Long Min/Sec _____

Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief

Tax Parcel No. _____

Driller Trainee Name (Print) Casey Wallace

Driller/Trainee Signature 

Cased Diameter 6" Static Level 181'

Driller/Trainee License No. 3182

Work/Decommission Start Date 11/10/2018

If trainee, licensed driller's _____

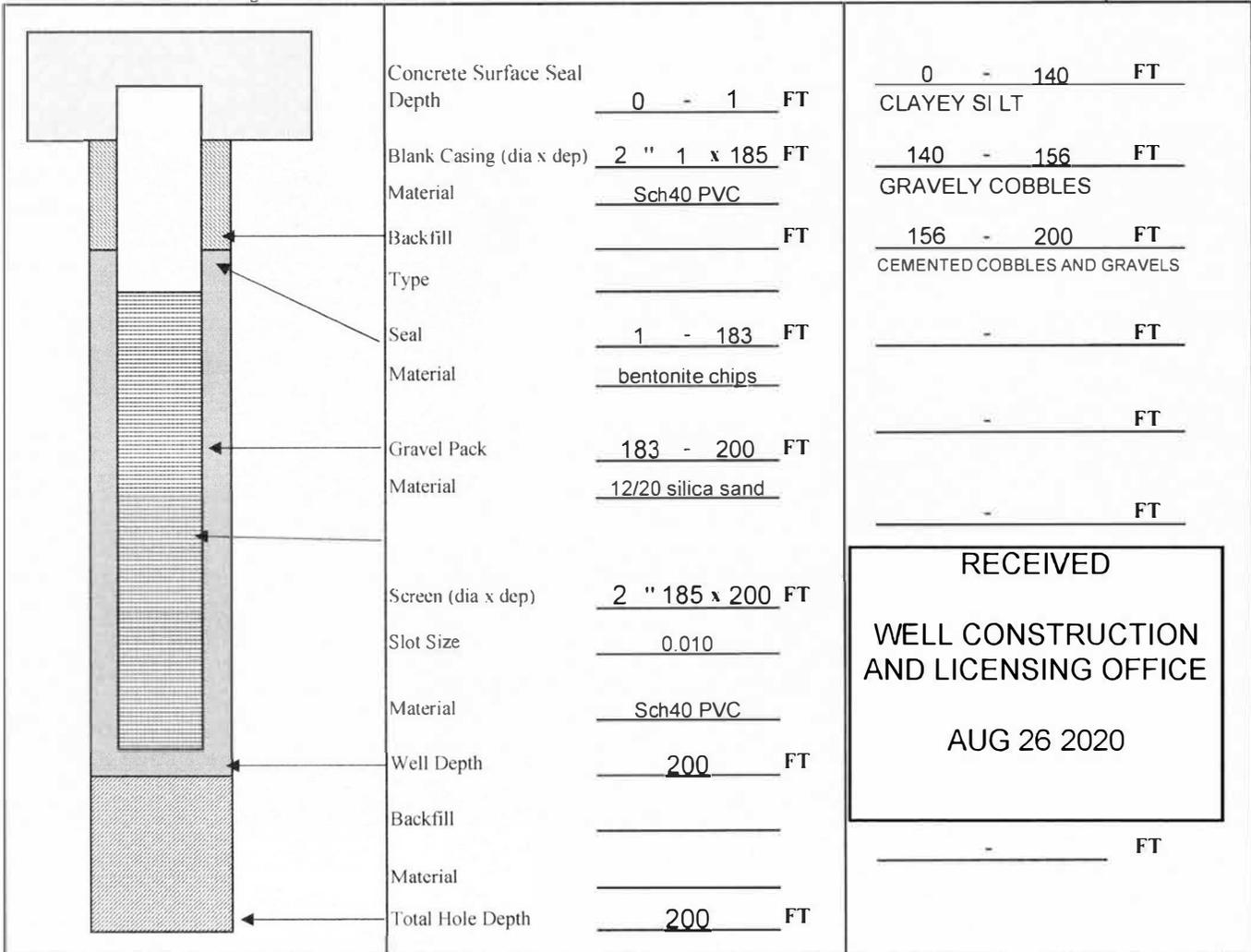
Work/Decommission End Date 11/11/2018

Signature and License No. _____

Construction/Design

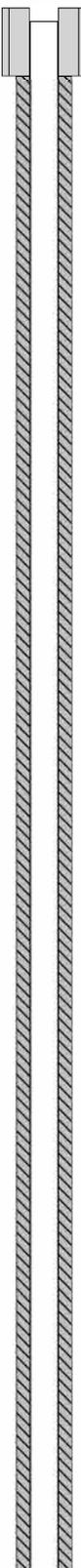
Well Name: MW-15

Formation Description



RECEIVED
WELL CONSTRUCTION AND LICENSING OFFICE
AUG 26 2020

The Department of Ecology does NOT warrant the Data and/or information on this well report.

Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Samples		Description	Well Construction
		Sample ID	Interval		
		PID (ppm)			
0				Moist, light brown to brown, medium to coarse gravelly fine SAND.	 <p>Flush mount monument with concrete pad Top of PVC is 0.31 feet below top of steel monument</p> <p>Hydrated bentonite annular seal 2-183 feet</p> <p>Borehole diameter 6-inches</p> <p>2-inch schedule 40 flush thread PVC blank well casing 0.31-200.2 feet</p>
5				Moist, brown, fine SAND. Slight silt fraction.	
				Moist, dark brown, medium to coarse gravelly fine to medium SAND. Well sorted.	
10				Moist, brown, silty fine SAND. Moderate presence of oxidization.	
15				Moist, brown, fine sandy SILT. Moderate presence of oxidization.	
20				Moist to wet, brown, SILT. Slight clay fraction. Extremely dense layer from 26.5 to 27.5 feet.	
25					
30					
35				Moist, brown, fine sandy SILT.	
40				Moist, brown, silty fine SAND.	

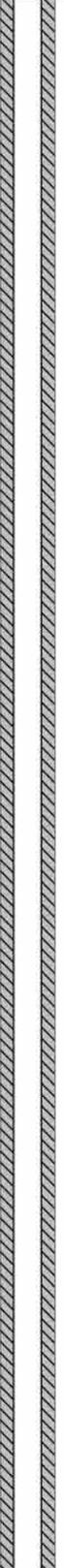
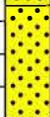
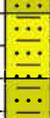
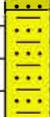
Location (TRS): T11R22-35
 Northing/Easting: N 388100.1 ft, E 1761377.3 ft
 Logged by: David Wampler, PGG
 Completion Date: 11/12/2018
 Ecology ID: BKB-734

Drilling Firm: Yellow Jacket
 Drilling Method: Sonic
 DTW: 188.68 ft
 MP Elevation: 1168.18 ft
 V. Datum: NAD88

**YC-MW-15
 Boring Log and As-Built**

Yakima GWMA
 JE1803



Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Samples		Description	Well Construction
		Sample ID	Interval		
50				Moist, brown, fine sandy SILT.	
				Moist, brown, silty fine SAND.	
55				Moist, brown, fine SAND. Well sorted.	
				Moist, brown, silty fine SAND. Fining downward.	
60					
65					
70				Moist, brown, fine sandy SILT.	
				Moist, brown, silty fine SAND.	
75				Moist, brown, fine sandy SILT. Thin bed of moderately oxidized silt at bottom of layer.	
				Moist, brown, silty fine SAND. Moderate presence of oxidization.	
80				Moist, light brown to grey, SILT with clay and fine sand fractions.	
85				Moist, light grey, fine sandy SILT.	
90					
95				Moist, light grey, SILT. Very dense. Hardening downward. Trace presence of clayey silt beds. Slight presence of oxidization.	

Location (TRS): T11R22-35
 Northing/Easting: N 388100.1 ft, E 1761377.3 ft
 Logged by: David Wampler, PGG
 Completion Date: 11/12/2018
 Ecology ID: BKB-734

Drilling Firm: Yellow Jacket
 Drilling Method: Sonic
 DTW: 188.68 ft
 MP Elevation: 1168.18 ft
 V. Datum: NAD88

**YC-MW-15
 Boring Log and As-Built**

Yakima GWMA

JE1803



Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Samples		Description	Well Construction
		Sample ID	Interval		
100					
105					
110					
115				Moist, grey to light brown, fine sandy SILT. Slight presence of oxidization.	
				Moist, grey, silty fine SAND. Hardening downward.	
120				Moist, grey, silty CLAY.	
				Moist, brown to grey, fine sandy SILT. Coarsening downward.	
125					
				Moist, brown, silty fine SAND.	
130				Moist, brown, fine SAND. Well sorted.	
				Moist, brown, silty fine SAND.	
135					
				Moist, dark brown, fine to medium SAND. Very dense. Significantly oxidized.	
				Moist to wet, dark brown to dark orange, fine sandy medium to coarse GRAVEL with silt fraction.	
140				Dry to moist, dark brown to dark orange, medium to coarse gravelly fine to medium SAND.	
				Dry to moist, dark brown to light brown, fine sandy medium to coarse GRAVEL.	
145				Dry to moist, dark brown to light brown, fine sandy medium to coarse GRAVEL. Bed of fine sandy silt from 145 to 145.5 feet. Slight presence of oxidization.	

Location (TRS): T11R22-35
 Northing/Easting: N 388100.1 ft, E 1761377.3 ft
 Logged by: David Wampler, PGG
 Completion Date: 11/12/2018
 Ecology ID: BKB-734

Drilling Firm: Yellow Jacket
 Drilling Method: Sonic
 DTW: 188.68 ft
 MP Elevation: 1168.18 ft
 V. Datum: NAD88

**YC-MW-15
 Boring Log and As-Built**

Yakima GWMA

JE1803



Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Samples		Description	Well Construction
		Sample ID	Interval		
150				Moist, dark brown, gravelly fine sandy SILT. Dry, light grey, medium to coarse gravelly fine SAND.	
155				Moist, dark brown, fine sandy SILT with medium to coarse gravel fraction. Slight to moderate presence of oxidization. Moist, dark brown, medium to coarse gravelly fine to medium SAND. Moderate presence of oxidization. Moist, dark brown, fine to medium sandy medium to coarse GRAVEL.	
160				Moist, dark brown, fine to medium sandy medium to coarse GRAVEL.	
165				Dry to moist, brown to light grey, medium to coarse gravelly fine to medium SAND. Moderate presence of oxidization. Moist, dark brown, fine sandy medium to coarse GRAVEL.	
170				Moist, dark brown to light grey, medium to coarse gravelly fine SAND.	
175				Moist, light yellow, fine to medium SAND. Well sorted.	
180				Moist, dark brown, medium to coarse gravelly fine to medium SAND. Dry, light grey, fine to medium sandy GRAVEL.	
185				Moist to wet, dark brown to light grey, medium to coarse GRAVEL with fine sand and silt fractions. Well sorted.	12-20 silica sand pack 183-200.2 feet 2-inch 10 slot PVC screen 185-200 feet with a flush thread tail pipe
190				Moist, yellowish brown to grey, fine to medium sandy medium GRAVEL. Wet, dark brown, fine to medium SAND. Well sorted. Wet, dark brown, medium gravelly SAND. Wet, dark brown, silty fine to medium SAND.	
195				Wet, dark brown to grey, fine to medium sandy medium to coarse GRAVEL.	

Location (TRS): T11R22-35
 Northing/Easting: N 388100.1 ft, E 1761377.3 ft
 Logged by: David Wampler, PGG
 Completion Date: 11/12/2018
 Ecology ID: BKB-734

Drilling Firm: Yellow Jacket
 Drilling Method: Sonic
 DTW: 188.68 ft
 MP Elevation: 1168.18 ft
 V. Datum: NAD88

**YC-MW-15
 Boring Log and As-Built**

Yakima GWMA

JE1803



Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Samples		Description	Well Construction
		Sample ID	Interval		
200					<p>Bottom of the well 200.2 feet</p> <p>Bottom of the boring 200.2 feet</p>
205					
210					
215					
220					
225					
230					
235					
240					
245					

Location (TRS): T11R22-35
 Northing/Easting: N 388100.1 ft, E 1761377.3 ft
 Logged by: David Wampler, PGG
 Completion Date: 11/12/2018
 Ecology ID: BKB-734

Drilling Firm: Yellow Jacket
 Drilling Method: Sonic
 DTW: 188.68 ft
 MP Elevation: 1168.18 ft
 V. Datum: NAD88

**YC-MW-15
 Boring Log and As-Built**

Yakima GWMA
 JE1803



RESOURCE PROTECTION WELL REPORT

(SUBMIT ONE WELL REPORT PER WELL INSTALLED)

CURRENT

Notice of Intent No. RE16763

Construction/Decommission

18-7653WA

Type of Well

Construction

Resource Protection

Decommission ORIGINAL INSTALLATION Notice of Intent Number _____

Geotechnical Soil Boring

Consulting Firm PGG

Property Owner Yakima County Public Services

Site Address 128 N Second Street

City Yakima County Yakima

Location 1/4 NW 1/4 NW Sec 17 Twn 10N R 23E or WWM

Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. BKB-744

Lat/Long (s,t,r still Required) Lat Deg _____ Lat Min/Sec _____ Long Deg _____ Long Min/Sec _____

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION: I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well, and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards. Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief.

Tax Parcel No. _____ County ROW

Driller Trainee Name (Print) Casey Wallace

Cased Diameter 6" Static Level 52'

Driller/Trainee Signature _____
Driller/Trainee License No. 3182

Work/Decommission Start Date 11/18/2018

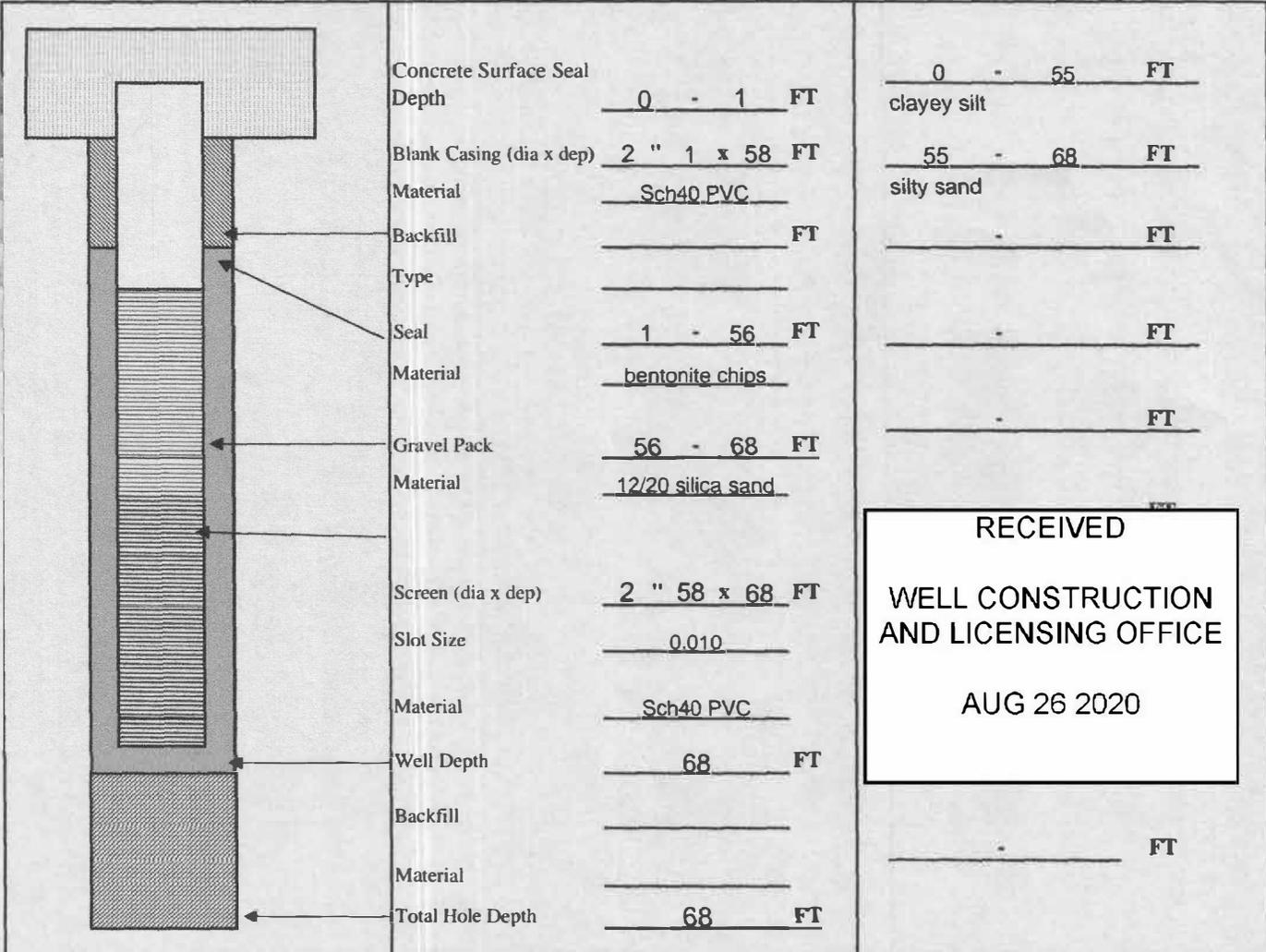
If trainee, licensed driller's Signature and License No. _____

Work/Decommission End Date 11/18/2018

Construction/Design

Well Name: MW-6

Formation Description



RECEIVED
WELL CONSTRUCTION AND LICENSING OFFICE
AUG 26 2020

The Department of Ecology does NOT warrant the Data and/or information on this well report.

Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Samples		Description	Well Construction
		Sample ID	Interval		
0				Moist, light brown, very fine, sandy SILT.	<p>Flush mount monument with concrete pad</p> <p>Top of PVC is 0.29 feet below top of steel monument</p> <p>Hydrated bentonite annular seal 2-56 feet.</p> <p>Borehole diameter 6-inches</p> <p>2-inch schedule 40 flush thread PVC blank well casing 0.29-68.2 feet</p>
5					
10					
15					
20				Moist, dark brown, gravelly SILT with rocks.	
25				Moist, light brown, sandy SILT.	
30				Moist, olive gray SILT.	
35					
40					
45					
				Moist, red-brown, clayey SILT.	

Location (TRS): T10R23-17
 Northing/Easting: N 375010.9 ft, E 1771956.8 ft
 Logged by: Koshlan Mayer-Blackwell, PGG
 Completion Date: 11/18/2018
 Ecology ID: BKB-744

Drilling Firm: Yellow Jacket
 Drilling Method: Sonic
 DTW: 48.14 ft
 MP Elevation: 944.33 ft
 V. Datum: NAD88

YC-MW-06
Boring Log and As-Built

Yakima GWMA

JE1803



Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Samples		Description	Well Construction
		Sample ID	Interval		
50					
55				Moist, red-brown, sandy SILT.	12-20 silica sand pack 56-70 feet
60				Wet, red to light brown, fine sandy SILT.	2-inch 10 slot PVC screen 58-68 feet with a flush thread tail pipe
65				Wet, light brown, slightly silty, fine SAND.	
70				Wet, light brown, silty SAND.	Bottom of the well 68.2 feet Bentonite bottom seal 70-76 feet
75				Wet, light brown, very fine sandy SILT.	
80					
85					
90					
95					Bottom of the boring 76 feet

Location (TRS): T10R23-17
 Northing/Easting: N 375010.9 ft, E 1771956.8 ft
 Logged by: Koshlan Mayer-Blackwell, PGG
 Completion Date: 11/18/2018
 Ecology ID: BKB-744

Drilling Firm: Yellow Jacket
 Drilling Method: Sonic
 DTW: 48.14 ft
 MP Elevation: 944.33 ft
 V. Datum: NAD88

**YC-MW-06
 Boring Log and As-Built**

Yakima GWMA
 JE1803



RESOURCE PROTECTION WELL REPORT

(SUBMIT ONE WELL REPORT PER WELL INSTALLED)

CURRENT

Notice of Intent No. RE16631

Construction/Decommission

18-7653WA

Construction

Decommission ORIGINAL INSTALLATION Notice of Intent Number _____

Type of Well

Resource Protection

Geotechnical Soil Boring

Yakima County Public Services

Consulting Firm PGG

Property Owner _____

Site Address 128 N Second Street

City Yakima County Yakima

Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. BKB-729

Location 1/4 SW 1/4 SE Sec 35 Twn 10N R 23E or EWM WWM

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION: I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well, and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards

Lat/Long (s.t.r. still Required) Lat Deg _____ Lat Min/Sec _____

Long Deg _____ Long Min/Sec _____

Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief

Tax Parcel No. _____

Driller Trainee Name (Print) Casey Wallace

Driller/Trainee Signature [Signature]

Cased Diameter 6" Static Level 25'

Driller/Trainee License No. 3182

Work/Decommission Start Date 11/06/2018

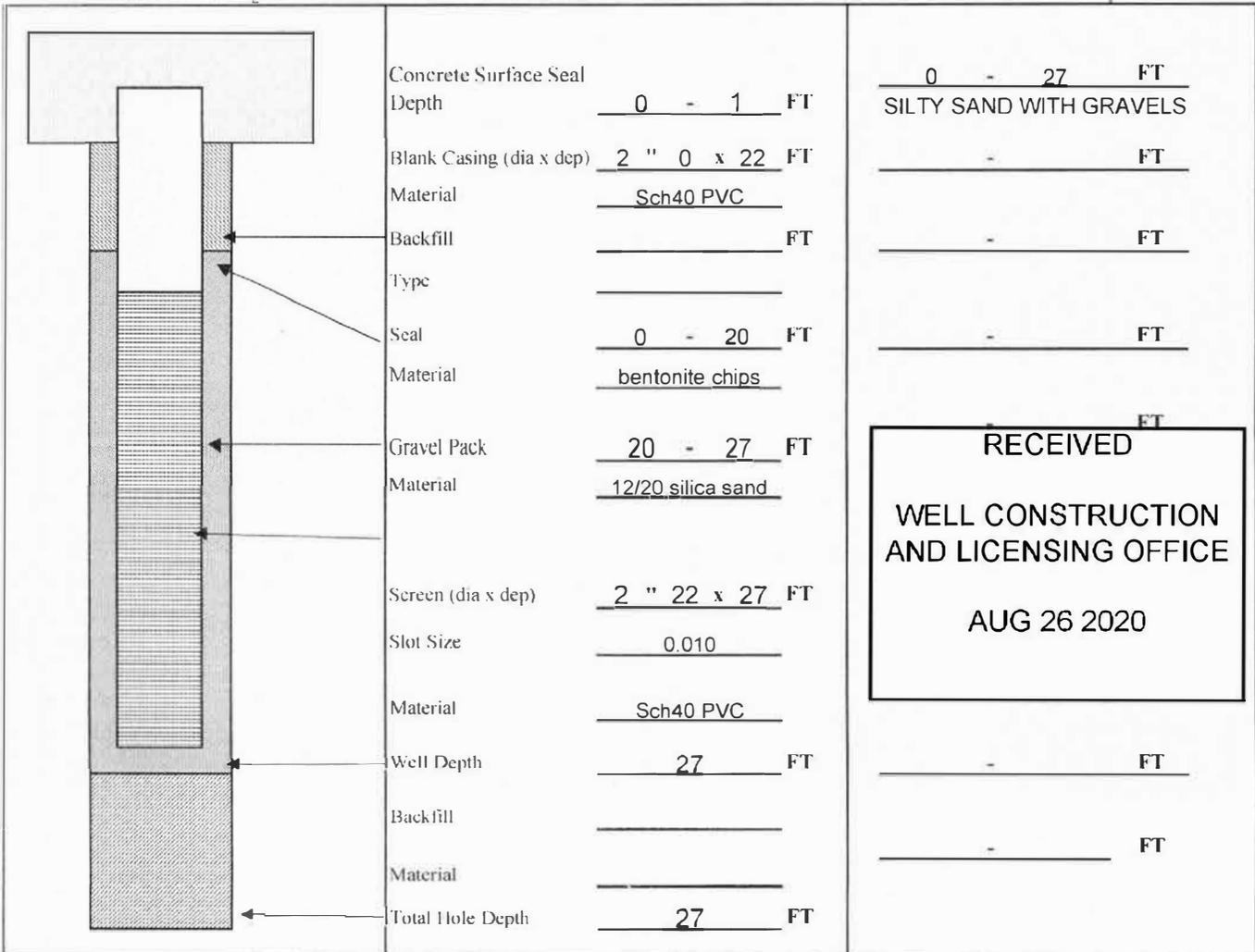
If trainee, licensed driller's Signature and License No. _____

Work/Decommission End Date 11/06/2018

Construction/Design

Well Name: MW-14

Formation Description



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WELL CONSTRUCTION AND LICENSING OFFICE
AUG 26 2020

Scale 1" = _____

Page _____ of _____

ECY 050-12 (Rev 2/01)

The Department of Ecology does NOT warrant the Data and/or information on this well report.

Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Samples		Description	Well Construction
		Sample ID	Interval		
0				No recovery.	Flush mount monument with concrete pad Top of PVC is 0.27 feet below top of steel monument
5				Moist, light brown, fine SAND. Massive structure.	Hydrated bentonite annular seal 2-20 feet
10				Moist, light brown, silty fine SAND.	
15					Borehole diameter 6-inches
20				Moist, brown, gravelly SAND with silt fraction.	2-inch schedule 40 flush thread PVC blank well casing 0.27-27.2 feet
25				Moist, brown, sandy GRAVEL. Gravel fraction predominantly basalt. Gravel fraction is significantly oxidized and has CaCO3 accumulation.	12-20 silica sand pack 20-28 feet
25				Moist, brown, gravelly SAND.	2-inch 10 slot PVC screen 22-27 feet with a flush thread tail pipe
25				Moist, brown, sandy GRAVEL. Gravel fraction predominantly basalt. Gravel fraction is significantly oxidized and has CaCO3 accumulation.	
30				Dry, dark brown to dark grey, BASALT. Trace to slight presence of oxidized fractures.	Bottom of the well 27.2 feet Bentonite bottom seal 28-48 feet

Location (TRS): T10R23-35
 Northing/Easting: N 353843.6 ft, E 1788173 ft
 Logged by: David Wampler, PGG
 Completion Date: 11/6/2018
 Ecology ID: BKB-729

Drilling Firm: Yellow Jacket
 Drilling Method: Sonic
 DTW: 27.05 ft
 MP Elevation: 938.04 ft
 V. Datum: NAD88

**YC-MW-14
 Boring Log and As-Built**

Yakima GWMA

JE1803



RESOURCE PROTECTION WELL REPORT

(SUBMIT ONE WELL REPORT PER WELL INSTALLED)

CURRENT

Notice of Intent No. RE16685

Construction/Decommission

18-1008WA

Construction

Decommission ORIGINAL INSTALLATION Notice of Intent Number _____

Type of Well

Resource Protection

Geotechnical Soil Boring

Consulting Firm PGG

Property Owner Yakima County Public Services

Site Address 128 N Second Street

City Yakima County Yakima

Unique Ecology Well ID

Tag No. BKB-747

Location 1/4 SW 1/4 SE Sec 17 Twn 11N R 21E or WWM

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well, and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards

Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief

Lat/Long (s,t,r Lat Deg _____ Lat Min/Sec _____ still Required) Long Deg _____ Long Min/Sec _____

Tax Parcel No. ROW

Driller Trainee Name (Print) Casey Wallace

Driller/Trainee Signature 

Cased Diameter 2" Static Level 250'

Driller/Trainee License No. 3182

Work/Decommission Start Date 11/27/2018

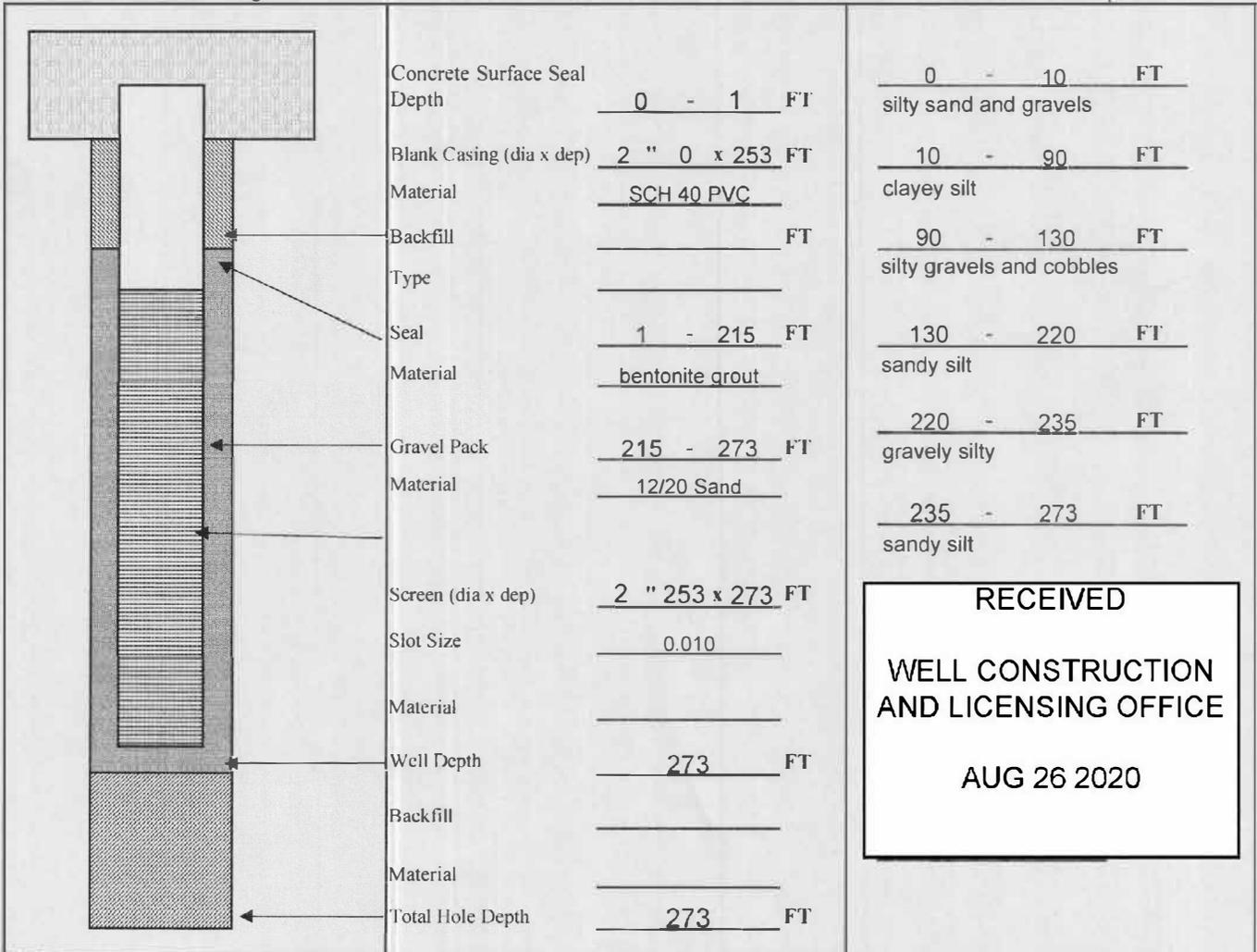
If trainee, licensed driller's Signature and License No. _____

Work/Decommission End Date 11/29/2018

Construction/Design

Well Name: **MW25**

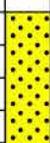
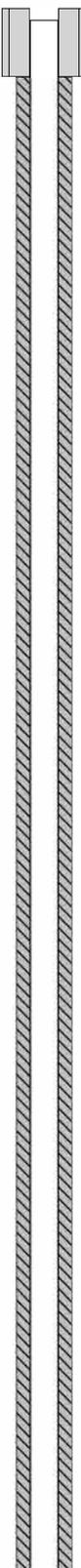
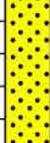
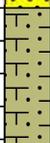
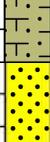
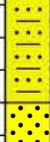
Formation Description



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WELL CONSTRUCTION AND LICENSING OFFICE
AUG 26 2020

The Department of Ecology does NOT warranty the Data and/or information on this well report.

PGG Log matching Ecology Well Log 1985987

Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Samples		Description	Well Construction
		Sample ID	Interval		
0				Dry, tan fine to medium SAND.	 <p>Flush mount monument with concrete pad</p> <p>Top of PVC is 0.26 feet below top of steel monument</p> <p>Hydrated bentonite annular seal 2-251 feet</p> <p>Borehole diameter 6-inches</p> <p>2-inch schedule 40 flush thread PVC blank well casing 0.26-273.2 feet</p>
5					
10					
15				Moist to wet, tan clayey SILT.	
20				Dry to moist, fine SAND.	
25				Moist to wet, olive brown, silty fine SAND.	
30				Dry, gray fine to medium SAND (grain sizes coarsens with depth).	
35				Dry, gray, medium SAND containing some gravel between 32-33ft.	
40					
45				Moist, light brown sandy SILT (mottling 39-43 ft).	

Location (TRS): T11R21-17
 Northing/Easting: N 401363.8 ft, E 1711060 ft
 Logged by: Koshlan Mayer-Blackwell, PGG
 Completion Date: 11/29/2018
 Ecology ID: BKB-747

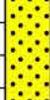
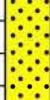
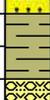
Drilling Firm: Yellow Jacket
 Drilling Method: Sonic
 DTW: 263.55 ft
 MP Elevation: 1204.67 ft
 V. Datum: NAD88

YC-MW-25
Boring Log and As-Built

Yakima GWMA

JE1803



Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Samples		Description	Well Construction
		Sample ID	Interval		
PID (ppm)					
50				Moist, orange-brown, medium SAND.	
55				Moist to dry, silty medium to coarse SAND.	
60				Moist, light brown, sandy SILT.	
65				Moist to dry, tan, fine SAND.	
70				Moist to dry, orange-brown, silty very fine silty SAND.	
75				Moist orange-brown, sandy SILT.	
80				Moist, light gray medium to coarse SAND with gravel and rocks.	
85					
90					
95					

Location (TRS): T11R21-17
 Northing/Easting: N 401363.8 ft, E 1711060 ft
 Logged by: Koshlan Mayer-Blackwell, PGG
 Completion Date: 11/29/2018
 Ecology ID: BKB-747

Drilling Firm: Yellow Jacket
 Drilling Method: Sonic
 DTW: 263.55 ft
 MP Elevation: 1204.67 ft
 V. Datum: NAD88

YC-MW-25
Boring Log and As-Built

Yakima GWMA

JE1803



Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Samples		Description	Well Construction
		Sample ID	Interval		
100				Moist, gray medium to coarse SAND.	
				Moist, gray medium to coarse SAND with gravel.	
105				Moist, gray, SILT containing gravel.	
110				Moist, gray, fine to medium gravelly SAND.	
115					
120					
125				Moist, light gray, fine sandy SILT.	
130				Moist, light brown, fine, silty SAND.	
135				Moist, light brown sandy SILT.	
140					
145				Moist to wet, gravelly SILT.	
				Moist, light brown silty SAND.	

Location (TRS): T11R21-17
 Northing/Easting: N 401363.8 ft, E 1711060 ft
 Logged by: Koshlan Mayer-Blackwell, PGG
 Completion Date: 11/29/2018
 Ecology ID: BKB-747

Drilling Firm: Yellow Jacket
 Drilling Method: Sonic
 DTW: 263.55 ft
 MP Elevation: 1204.67 ft
 V. Datum: NAD88

YC-MW-25
Boring Log and As-Built

Yakima GWMA
 JE1803



Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Samples		Description	Well Construction
		Sample ID	Interval		
150					
155					
160				Moist, light gray fine SAND.	
				Moist, light brown, very fine sandy SILT.	
165				Moist, light brown, silty fine SAND.	
170					
175				Moist, light gray, medium to coarse SAND.	
180					
185					
195				Moist, tan, silty, fine SAND.	

Location (TRS): T11R21-17
 Northing/Easting: N 401363.8 ft, E 1711060 ft
 Logged by: Koshlan Mayer-Blackwell, PGG
 Completion Date: 11/29/2018
 Ecology ID: BKB-747

Drilling Firm: Yellow Jacket
 Drilling Method: Sonic
 DTW: 263.55 ft
 MP Elevation: 1204.67 ft
 V. Datum: NAD88

YC-MW-25
Boring Log and As-Built

Yakima GWMA
 JE1803



Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Samples		Description	Well Construction
		Sample ID	Interval		
200				Moist, light brown, very fine SAND.	
205					
210					
215				Moist dark brown silty, fine and medium SAND (containing cobbles, gravel, and rounded rocks).	
220					
225					
230					
235					
240					
245				Moist, light brown, sandy SILT.	

Location (TRS): T11R21-17
 Northing/Easting: N 401363.8 ft, E 1711060 ft
 Logged by: Koshlan Mayer-Blackwell, PGG
 Completion Date: 11/29/2018
 Ecology ID: BKB-747

Drilling Firm: Yellow Jacket
 Drilling Method: Sonic
 DTW: 263.55 ft
 MP Elevation: 1204.67 ft
 V. Datum: NAD88

YC-MW-25
Boring Log and As-Built

Yakima GWMA

JE1803



Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Samples		Description	Well Construction
		Sample ID	Interval		
PID (ppm)					
250					12-20 silica sand pack 251-275 feet
255				Wet, dark brown, silty fine SAND (contains some gravel and rocks).	2-inch 10 slot PVC screen 253-273 feet with a flush thread tail pipe
260				Moist to wet, light brown, very fine SAND to sandy SILT (finer with depth).	
265				Moist to wet, dark brown, silty SAND.	
270				Moist to wet, dark brown fine to medium SAND.	
275				Moist, light brown, silty medium to fine SAND.	Bottom of the boring 275 feet
280					
285					
290					
295					

Location (TRS): T11R21-17
 Northing/Easting: N 401363.8 ft, E 1711060 ft
 Logged by: Koshlan Mayer-Blackwell, PGG
 Completion Date: 11/29/2018
 Ecology ID: BKB-747

Drilling Firm: Yellow Jacket
 Drilling Method: Sonic
 DTW: 263.55 ft
 MP Elevation: 1204.67 ft
 V. Datum: NAD88

YC-MW-25
Boring Log and As-Built

Yakima GWMA

JE1803



RESOURCE PROTECTION WELL REPORT

(SUBMIT ONE WELL REPORT PER WELL INSTALLED)

CURRENT

Notice of Intent No. RE16629

Construction/Decommission

18-7653WA

Type of Well

Construction

Decommission ORIGINAL INSTALLATION Notice of Intent Number _____

Resource Protection

Geotechnical Soil Boring
Yakima County Public Services

Consulting Firm PGG

Property Owner _____

Site Address 128 N Second Street

City Yakima County Yakima

Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. BKB-727

Location 1/4 se 1/4 SW Sec 22 Twn 10n R 23e or WWM

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well, and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards. Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief.

Lat/Long (s,t,r still Required) Lat Deg _____ Lat Min/Sec _____ Long Deg _____ Long Min/Sec _____

Tax Parcel No. _____

Driller Trainee Name (Print) Casey Wallace

Driller/Trainee Signature _____

Cased Diameter 6" Static Level 24'

Driller/Trainee License No. 3182

Work/Decommission Start Date 10/28/2018

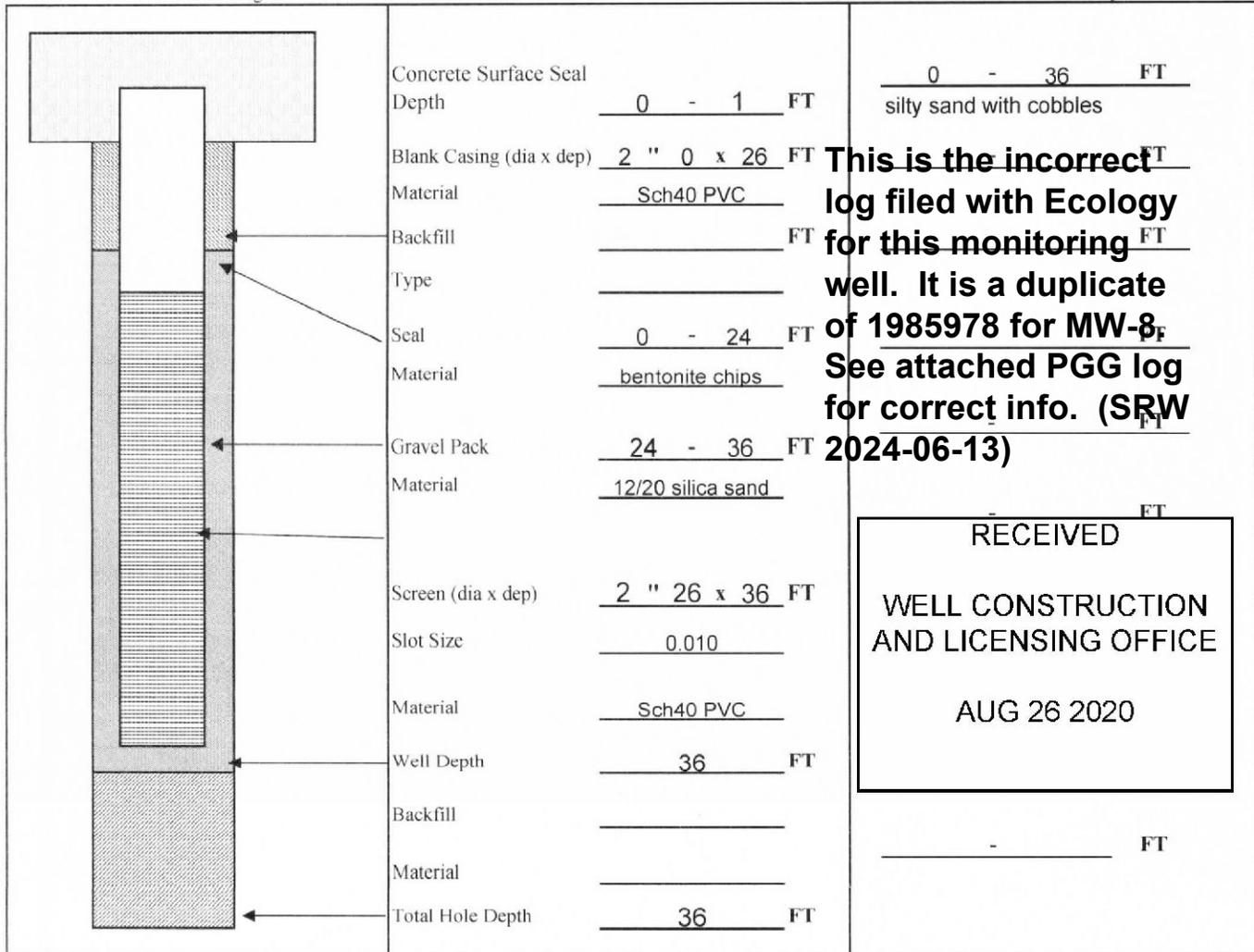
If trainee, licensed driller's Signature and License No. _____

Work/Decommission End Date 10/29/2018

Construction/Design

Well Name: MW-9

Formation Description



Scale 1" = _____

Page _____ of _____

ECY 050-12 (Rec=v 2/01)

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WELL CONSTRUCTION AND LICENSING OFFICE
AUG 26 2020

The Department of Ecology does NOT warrant the Data and/or information on this well report.

PGG Log matching Ecology Well Log 1985989

Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Samples		Description	Well Construction
		Sample ID	Interval		
PID (ppm)					
0				Dry, brown, slightly sandy SILT.	Flush mount monument with concrete pad Top of PVC is 0.44 feet below top of steel monument
5					Hydrated bentonite annular seal 2-24 feet
10					
15					Borehole diameter 6-inches
20				Dry, brown, sandy SILT.	2-inch schedule 40 flush thread PVC blank well casing 0.44-36.2 feet
21				Dry, brown, fine SAND with trace round gravel and siltbound clasts.	
22				Dry to moist, brown, slightly silty, very gravelly, fine with medium SAND.	
23				Dry, white, loosely consolidated, slightly gravelly, siltbound SAND (ASH).	12-20 silica sand pack 24-37.5 feet
24				Wet, gray, slightly silty, very gravelly, fine to medium SAND coarsening downwards. Oxidation. Gravel up to 3 inches.	
25				Wet, brown, slightly silty, gravelly, fine SAND.	2-inch 10 slot PVC screen 26-36 feet with a flush thread tail pipe
26				Moist, gray, gravelly SILT with cobbles.	
30				Moist, gray-brown, silty, gravelly, medium SAND.	
35				Dry to moist, white, slightly sandy SILT with oxidation.	Bottom of the well 36.2 feet
40				Moist, grayish-green, clayey SILT with loosely consolidated siltstone clasts. Harder below 24.5 feet with semi-consolidated ash.	Bentonite bottom seal 37.5-72 feet
45				Dry, gray, gravelly, fine SAND.	
50				Moist to wet, gray, gravelly, silty, fine SAND. Wet below 50 feet.	

Location (TRS): T10R23-22 SW Qtr SE QtrQtr
 Northing/Easting: N 364486.6 ft, E 1785256.1 ft
 Logged by: I. Jackson and K. Mayer-Blackwell, PGG
 Completion Date: 10/29/2018
 Ecology ID: BKB-727

Drilling Firm: Yellow Jacket
 Drilling Method: Sonic
 DTW: 23.72 ft
 MP Elevation: 926.45 ft
 V. Datum: NAD88

YC-MW-09
Boring Log and As-Built

Yakima GWMA

JE1803



Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Samples		Description	Well Construction
		Sample ID	Interval		
50					
				Dry, gray, cobbly, sandy SILT.	
55					
				BOULDER.	
60					
				Moist to wet, dark gray, COBBLES and fine sandy SILT.	
65					
				Dry, light brown, fine sandy SILT.	
70					
				Black/dark gray, unfractured ROCK.	
75					Bottom of the boring 72 feet
80					
85					
90					
95					

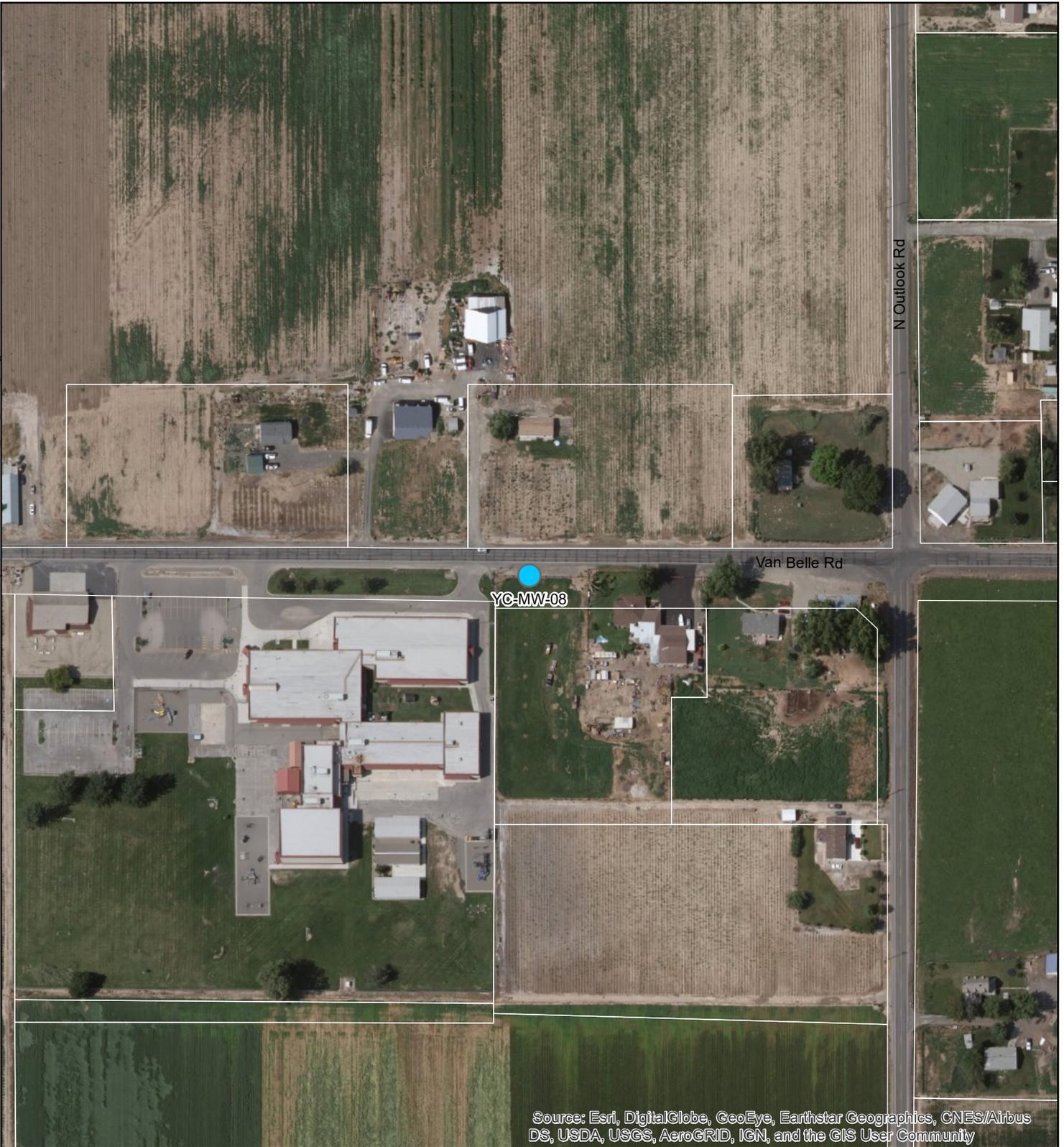
Location (TRS): T10R23-22 SW Qtr SE QtrQtr
 Northing/Easting: N 364486.6 ft, E 1785256.1 ft
 Logged by: I. Jackson and K. Mayer-Blackwell, PGG
 Completion Date: 10/29/2018
 Ecology ID: BKB-727

Drilling Firm: Yellow Jacket
 Drilling Method: Sonic
 DTW: 23.72 ft
 MP Elevation: 926.45 ft
 V. Datum: NAD88

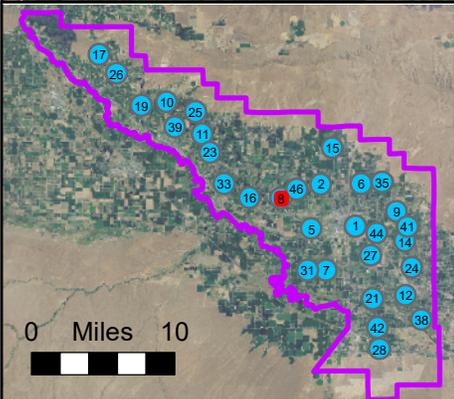
**YC-MW-09
 Boring Log and As-Built**

Yakima GWMA
 JE1803





Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



● Well Location



0 Feet 200

Yakima GWMA Monitoring Well YC-MW-08

PGG Log matching Ecology Well Log 1985989, cont.



RESOURCE PROTECTION WELL REPORT

(SUBMIT ONE WELL REPORT PER WELL INSTALLED)

CURRENT

Notice of Intent No. RE16805

Construction/Decommission

18-1008WA

Construction

Decommission ORIGINAL INSTALLATION Notice of Intent Number _____

Type of Well

Resource Protection

Geotechnical Soil Boring

Consulting Firm PGG

Property Owner Yakima County Public Services

Site Address 128 N Second Street

City Yakima County Yakima

Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. BKB-748

Location 1/4 NW 1/4 NW Sec 35 Twn 10N R 23E or WWM

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well, and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards

Lat/Long (s.t.r still Required) Lat Deg _____ Long Deg _____ Lat Min/Sec _____ Long Min/Sec _____

Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief

Tax Parcel No. ROW

Driller Trainee Name (Print) Casey Wallace

Driller/Trainee Signature [Signature]

Cased Diameter 2" Static Level 57'

Driller/Trainee License No. 3182

Work/Decommission Start Date 11/30/2018

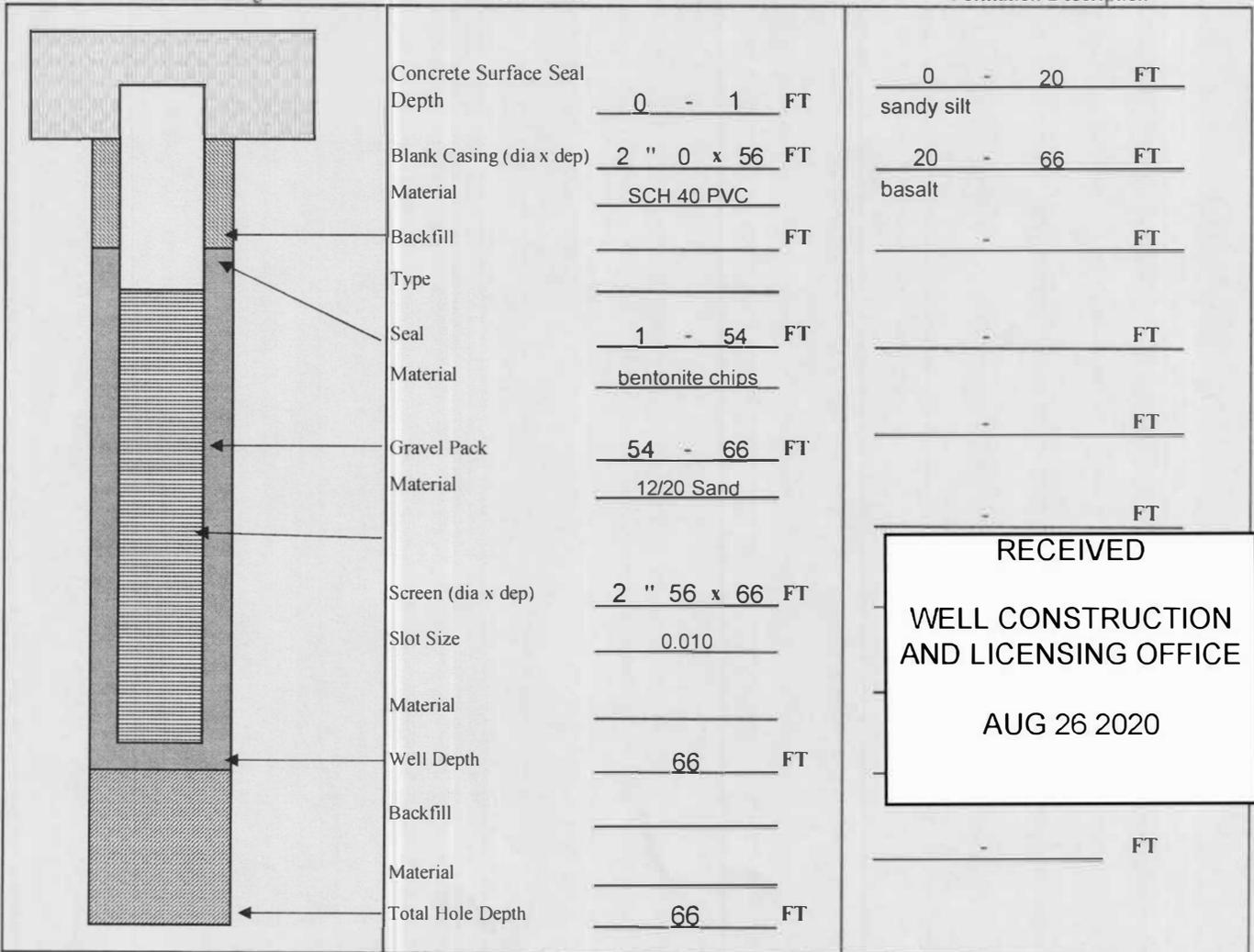
If trainee, licensed driller's Signature and License No. _____

Work/Decommission End Date 11/30/2018

Construction/Design

Well Name: MW41.1

Formation Description



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AUG 26 2020

Scale 1" = _____

Page _____ of _____

The Department of Ecology does NOT warrant the Data and/or information on this well report.

Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Samples		Description	Well Construction
		Sample ID	Interval		
0				Moist, light brown, silty, very fine SAND (grain size becomes finer with depth).	Flush mount monument with concrete pad Top of PVC is 0.29 feet below top of steel monument Hydrated bentonite annular seal 2-54 feet
5				Moist to wet, light brown, sandy SILT.	
10					
15				Dry, light gray, fractured rock.	Borehole diameter 6-inches
18				Light pink, fine, chalky SAND. Dry, light black, rock.	
20					2-inch schedule 40 flush thread PVC blank well casing 0.29-66.18 feet
22				Moist, black and orange SAND. Dry, black, vesicated BASALT.	
25					
30					
35					
40					
45				Dry, black, BASALT.	

Location (TRS): T10R23-35
 Northing/Easting: N 359037 ft, E 1789145.7 ft
 Logged by: Koshlan Mayer-Blackwell, PGG
 Completion Date: 11/26/2018
 Ecology ID: BKB-748

Drilling Firm: Yellow Jacket
 Drilling Method: Sonic
 DTW: 44.29 ft
 MP Elevation: 965.66 ft
 V. Datum: NAD88

YC-MW-41
Boring Log and As-Built

Yakima GWMA

JE1803



Please print, sign and return by mail to Department of Ecology

RESOURCE PROTECTION WELL REPORT

CURRENT Notice of Intent No. RE 19771

(SUBMIT ONE WELL REPORT PER WELL INSTALLED)

Construction/Decommission (select one)

Construction
 Decommission ORIGINAL INSTALLATION Notice of Intent Number _____

Type of Well (select one)

Resource Protection
 Geotech Soil Boring

Consulting Firm Anchor QEA

Property Owner View Point Dairy

Unique Ecology Well ID _____

Site Address 1400 Lewandowski Rod

Tag No. BLW 349

City Sunnyside County Yakima

Location SW 1/4-1/4 se 1/4 Sec 4 Twn 10n R23e BSWF WWM

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION: I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well, and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards. Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief.

Lat/Long (s, t, r still REQUIRED) Lat Deg _____ Lat Min/Sec _____ Long Deg _____ Long Min/Sec _____

Driller Engineer Trainee Name (Print) Auradico Rodriguez
 Driller/Engineer /Trainee Signature _____
 Driller or Trainee License No. 3262

Tax Parcel No. _____

Cased or Uncased Diameter 7 & 6 Static Level 198

Work/Decommission Start Date Aug 4 2020

If trainee, licensed driller's Signature and License No. _____

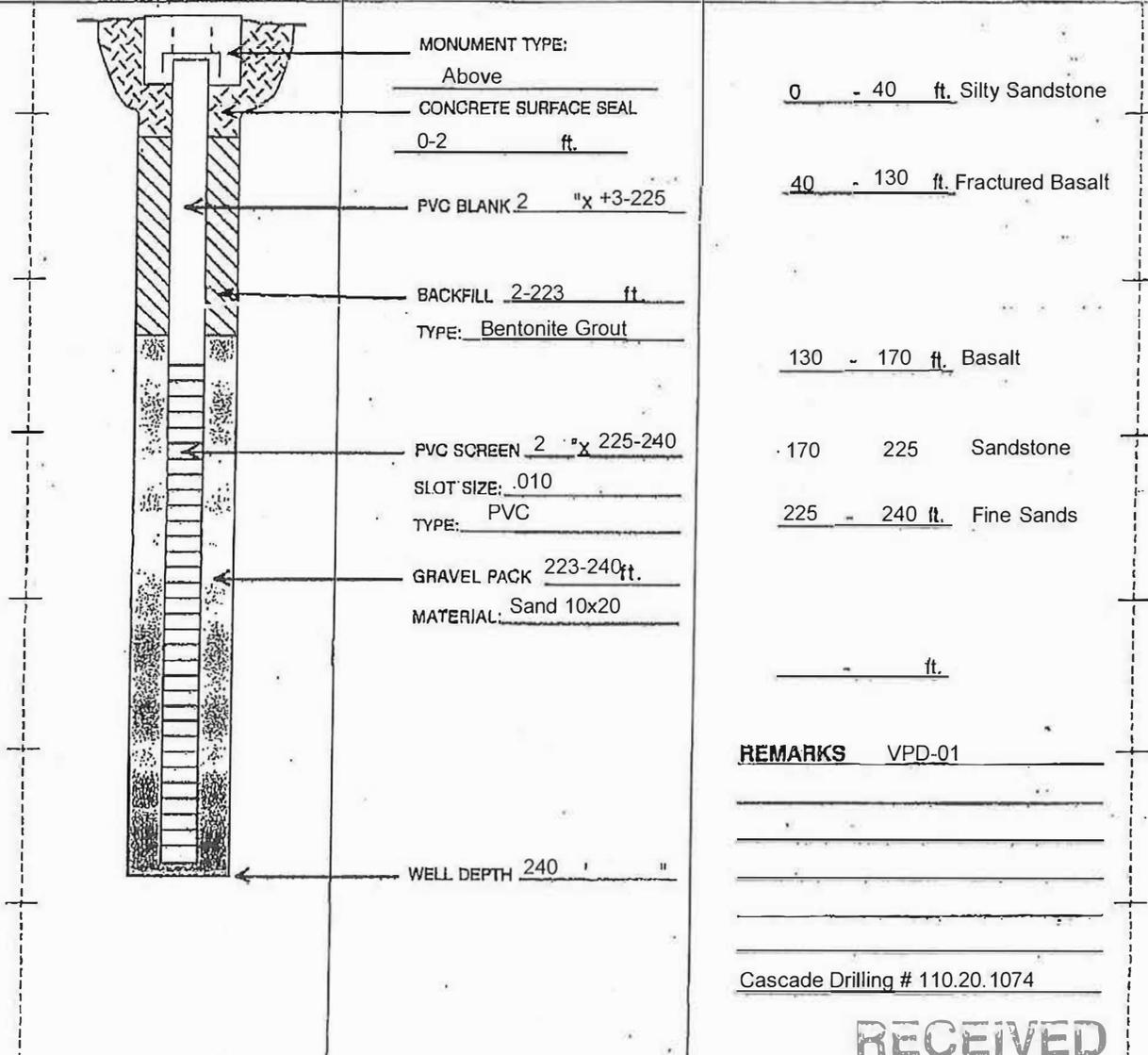
Work/Decommission Completed Date Aug 8 2020

The Department of Ecology does NOT warrant the Data and/or information on this well report.

Construction/Design

Well Data

Formation Description



REMARKS VPD-01

Cascade Drilling # 110.20.1074

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DEC 14 2020

Dept of Ecology
 Central Regional Office

RECEIVED

WATER WELL REPORT



Notice of Intent No. WE50351
 Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. BLD796
 Site Well Name (if more than one well): NOV 16 2022
 Water Right Permit/Certificate No. Dept. of Ecology
 Property Owner Name Ted & Rosie Kranz
 Well Street Address 461 Webster Rd
 City Sunnyside County Yakima
 Tax Parcel No. 231025 3402
 Was a variance approved for this well? Yes No
 If yes, what was the variance for? _____

Type of Work:
 Construction
 Decommission Original installation NOI No. _____

Proposed Use: Domestic Industrial Municipal
 Dewatering Irrigation Test Well Other _____

Construction Type: New well Alteration Deepening Other _____
 Method: Driven Jetted Cable Tool Dug Air- Mud-Rotary

Dimensions: Diameter of boring 8 x 6 in., to 477 ft.
 Depth of completed well 477 ft.

Casing Liner Diameter		From		To		Thickness	Steel	PVC	Welded Thread
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>8</u>	<u>in.</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>.250</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>6</u>	<u>in.</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>258</u>	<u>.250</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>4 1/2</u>	<u>in.</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>477</u>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<u>in.</u>		<u>in.</u>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Perforations: Yes No Type of perforator used Saw
 No. of perforations 44 Size of perforations 1/8 in. by 6 in.
 Perforated from 460 ft. to 477 ft. below ground surface

Screens: Yes No K-Packer Depth _____ ft.
 Manufacturer's Name _____
 Type _____ Model No. _____
 Diameter _____ in. Slot size _____ in. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 Diameter _____ in. Slot size _____ in. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Sand/Filter pack: Yes No Size of pack material _____
 Materials placed from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Surface Seal: Yes No To what depth? 44 ft.
 Material used in seal Bentonite
 Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
 Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
 Method of sealing strata off _____

Pump: Manufacturer's Name _____ Type: _____
 H.P. _____ Pump intake depth: _____ ft. Designed flow rate: _____ gpm

Water Levels: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level _____ ft.
 Stick-up of top of well casing 2 ft. above ground surface
 Static water level 190 ft. below top of well casing Date 9/8/22
 Artesian pressure _____ lbs. per square inch Date _____
 Artesian water is controlled by _____ (cap, valve, etc.)

Well Tests:
 Was a pumping test performed? No Yes by whom? _____
 Yield _____ gpm with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
 Yield _____ gpm with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
 Yield _____ gpm with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
 Recovery data (time = zero when pump is turned off - water level measured from well top to water level)

Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

 Date of pumping test _____
 Bailer test _____ gpm with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
 Air test 50+ gpm with stem set at 476 ft. for 1 hrs. Date 9/7/22
 Artesian flow _____ gpm
 Temperature of water _____ °F Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

Driller's Log/Construction or Decommission Procedure
 Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and the kind and nature of the material in each layer penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of information. Use additional sheets if necessary.

Material	From	To
Silt	0	4
Caliche w/Basalt (Black)	4	8
Caliche	8	18
Clay (Brown/Tan)	18	39
Basalt (Gray & Brown) vesicular	39	82
Basalt (Gray/Black) hard	82	93
Basalt (Gray/Black) soft	93	123
Basalt (Gray/Black) hard	123	147
Basalt (Blackw/Brown&Green) ves. W.B.	147	153
Sandstone (Green & White) W.B.	153	162
Clay/Claystone (Gray/Green & Tan)	162	205
Clay/Claystone (Brown)	205	223
Sand	223	228
Claystone (Green)	228	236
Basalt (Brown) w/Tan Shale, ves.	236	260
Basalt (Black&Brown w/Red) ves. fractured	260	263
Basalt (Black) hard	263	270
Basalt (Black w/Brown) hard	270	273
Basalt (Black/Gray) hard	273	389
Basalt (B&B) ves. w/Quartz	389	392
Basalt (Black w/Brown&Green) w/Tan Shale	392	404
Basalt (Black w/Blue) fract.	404	418
Basalt (Black) hard	418	421
Basalt (Black) ves. w/Green Shale	421	438
Basalt (Black) hard	438	446
Basalt (Black) ves. soft	446	451
Basalt (Black) ves. w/Gray Shale	451	459
Basalt (Black) soft	459	472
Basalt (Black) hard	472	477

Start Date 8/30/22 Completed Date 9/8/22

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION: I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well, and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards. Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief.

Driller Trainee PE Print Name Michael Robinson
 Signature _____
 License No. 1544
 IF TRAINEE: Sponsor's License No. _____
 Sponsor's Signature _____

Drilling Company Robinson Drilling & Development, Inc.
 Address 4902 Viewland Drive
 City, State, Zip Yakima, WA 98908
 Contractor's Registration No. ROBINDD938QE Date 9/9/22

The Department of Ecology does NOT warranty the Data and/or information on this well report.

