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Assessment of Groundwater Storage in the Kennewick  
Irrigation District



A Report for Washington State Department of Ecology Project # NTA  
C210007 and the Groundwater Subcommittee of the Yakima Basin  
Integrated Plan

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## Abstract

The Kennewick Irrigation District (KID) is an irrigation district within the U.S. Bureau of Reclamations Yakima Project, which serves 20,200 acres within a 55,000-acre boundary. KID and several smaller irrigation districts in the lowermost Yakima basin are different than most other irrigation districts in that they depend on agricultural return flow rather than releases from reservoirs for their water supply. As climate changes and upstream users increase conservation measures, they are at risk of losing this supply, especially during the driest, hottest times. Groundwater storage is likely the most promising solution to meet KID's late summer needs. Storage plans require a full understanding of the fate of artificially recharged water. A previous study conducted for KID (RH2, 2015) quantified the amount of water that has been artificially recharged in the Badger Coulee sedimentary overburden aquifers and identified several target areas where this water might be retrieved. The current study uses geochemistry to further understand the Badger Coulee aquifer and to characterize groundwater in the larger KID region.

Statistical analysis of geochemical data reveal five hydrochemical groups that are defined by three general controls: 1) the two main lithologies with which they interact, basalt and gravel; 2) the proportion of surface water that has mixed with the groundwater; and 3) the nature of that surface water. Two hydrochemical groups have high nitrate values indicating high inputs from irrigation water containing fertilizer; another group has isotopic signatures that indicate a large surface water contribution but has low nitrate, suggesting that those waters have high proportions of canal leakage. Simple mixing models using stable isotopes suggest that much of the Badger Coulee gravel aquifer contains 50-90% Yakima River-derived water, likely a combination of canal seepage and irrigation water from the KID system. Based on these estimated mixing ratios and the saturated thickness of the gravel aquifer, an estimate of  $\approx 40,000$  acre-feet of artificially recharged water is present in the aquifer on the eastern side of the groundwater drainage divide in Badger Coulee. This is similar to a previous estimate of 47,000 acre-feet by RH2 (2015). An additional 15,000 acre-feet of storage is possible in the currently unsaturated sedimentary sequence on this side of Badger Coulee. The estimate of overall artificially recharged water for all of Badger Coulee ranges from 74,000 acre-feet to 132,000 acre-feet.

Basalt groundwaters in the study region fall into two hydrochemical groups. One group is isotopically light, has little or no nitrate, and is likely pristine basalt water that is older and receives little modern recharge. Another group of basalt groundwaters is higher in nitrate and isotopically similar to Yakima River water (and KID water). A cluster of these basalt groundwaters were found on the western side of the study area along the Yakima River. The presence of surface water in the basalt aquifers suggests that it is possible to design a managed aquifer recharge system that uses surface water infiltration.

KID has installed two wells in one of the target areas identified by RH2 (2015). Water levels in one of these wells fluctuates annually by 2.5 meters, probably in response to pumping from some nearby pivot systems. Further monitoring of water levels in this well and collection of pumping data from the nearby wells can serve both to monitor and manage this aquifer and to further assess aquifer properties and boundary conditions.

## Study Objectives and Report Description

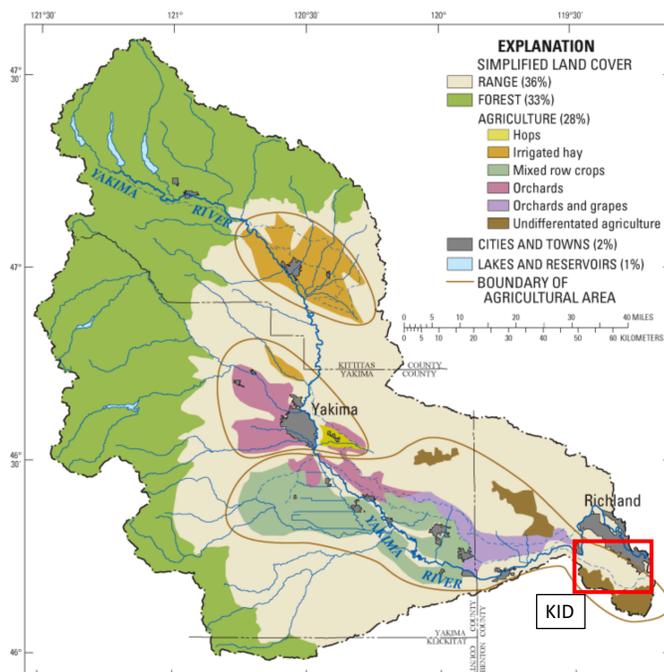
This project was funded by the Groundwater Subcommittee for the Yakima Basin Integrated Plan. The major objectives of the project were:

- Use well log data and geochemical signatures to define distinct hydrochemical groups and to characterize aquifer geometries, barriers to flow, and preferential flow paths in the KID region.
- Determine the spatial extent and depths of surface water infiltration, including regions that contain artificial recharge from past irrigation practices.
- Estimate volumes of existing artificially recharged water and volumes of potential additional storage.

This report provides a brief background of the study area and relevant previous studies. It then describes field and laboratory methodology. These methods are described in more depth in the Quality Assurance Project Plan for the project (KID QAPP, 2020). The resulting data are then discussed in the context of the project objectives. Graduate student Teo Fisher collected samples and data for this project. This report was prepared by Dr. Carey Gazis, the Principal Investigator for the project.

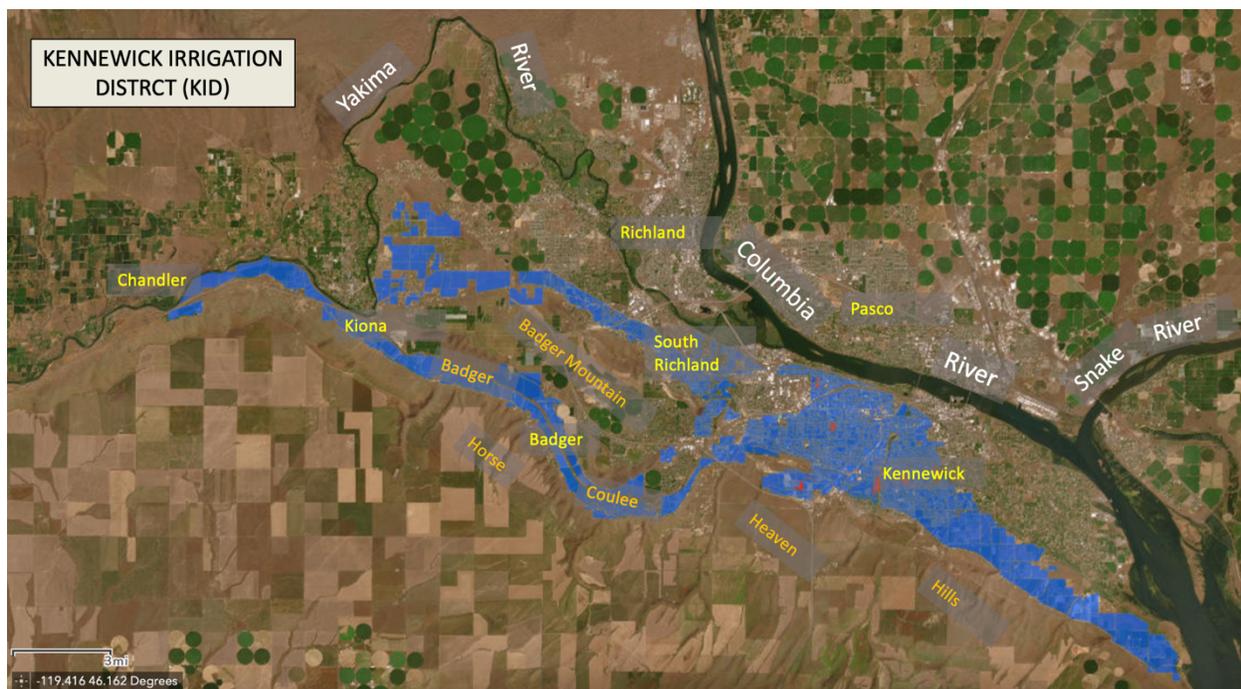
## Study Area

The study area consists of the area served by the Kennewick Irrigation District (KID), located on the south side of the Yakima River near the confluence with the Columbia River (Figure 1). It includes the cities of Kennewick and South Richland as well as the smaller towns of Kiona and Badger. The KID uses Yakima River water that is diverted at the Prosser Dam and run through canals, pipes, and laterals to deliver water to approximately 20,000 acres between a point near the town of Chandler on the west side of the district and the Columbia River on the east (Figure 2). Geographically, the study area is bounded on the north by the Yakima River and on the south by the Horse Heaven Hills. A prominent valley, Badger Coulee, lies within the KID, defined by the Horse Heaven Hills on the south and Badger Mountain on the north.



**Figure 1. Map showing location of Kittitas Irrigation District (KID, Figure 2) within Yakima River basin. Modified from Vaccaro et al. (2009).**

The Kennewick Irrigation District is part of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation’s Yakima Project and diverts water from the Yakima River at Prosser. The irrigation district originally served farms in the region, but now the majority of their ratepayers live in the residential developments around Kennewick. The conversion of farmland to urban development is expected to continue. KID and several smaller irrigation districts in the lowermost Yakima basin are different from irrigation districts higher in the watershed in that they depend on this agricultural return flow from upstream irrigators rather than releases from reservoirs for their water supply. This presents a future challenge as upstream irrigation districts strive to put new conservation measures in place that will reduce their return flow.



**Figure 2. Kennewick Irrigation District. Blue and red shaded regions are service areas for KID. Modified from operational map from KID (2023).**

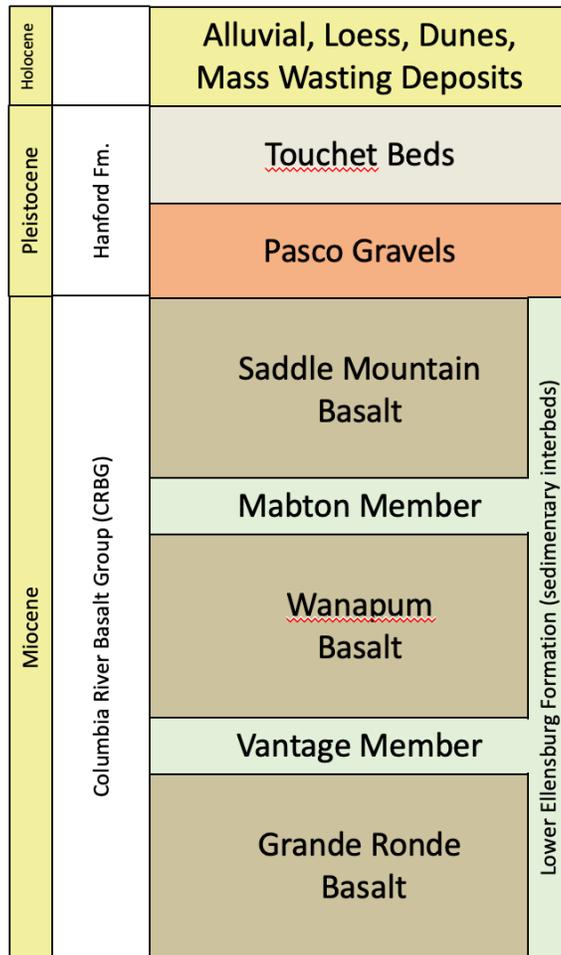
### *Climate and Hydrology*

The KID study area lies within the rainshadow of the Cascade Mountains. It is arid with 8-10 inches of precipitation per year, falling mostly in the winter months as rain with occasional snow. Mean monthly temperatures range between 34°F in January and 75°F in July (WRCC, 2023). In this dry region, the Yakima River has no major perennial tributaries. The Yakima River serves as the major water source for irrigation, spread seasonally across the irrigation district, providing recharge waters to shallow aquifers. There is some irrigation using groundwater, mostly outside of the KID boundaries. There are several small streams flow in the summer months serving as drains for the irrigation water and a number of small ponds that have been artificially created.

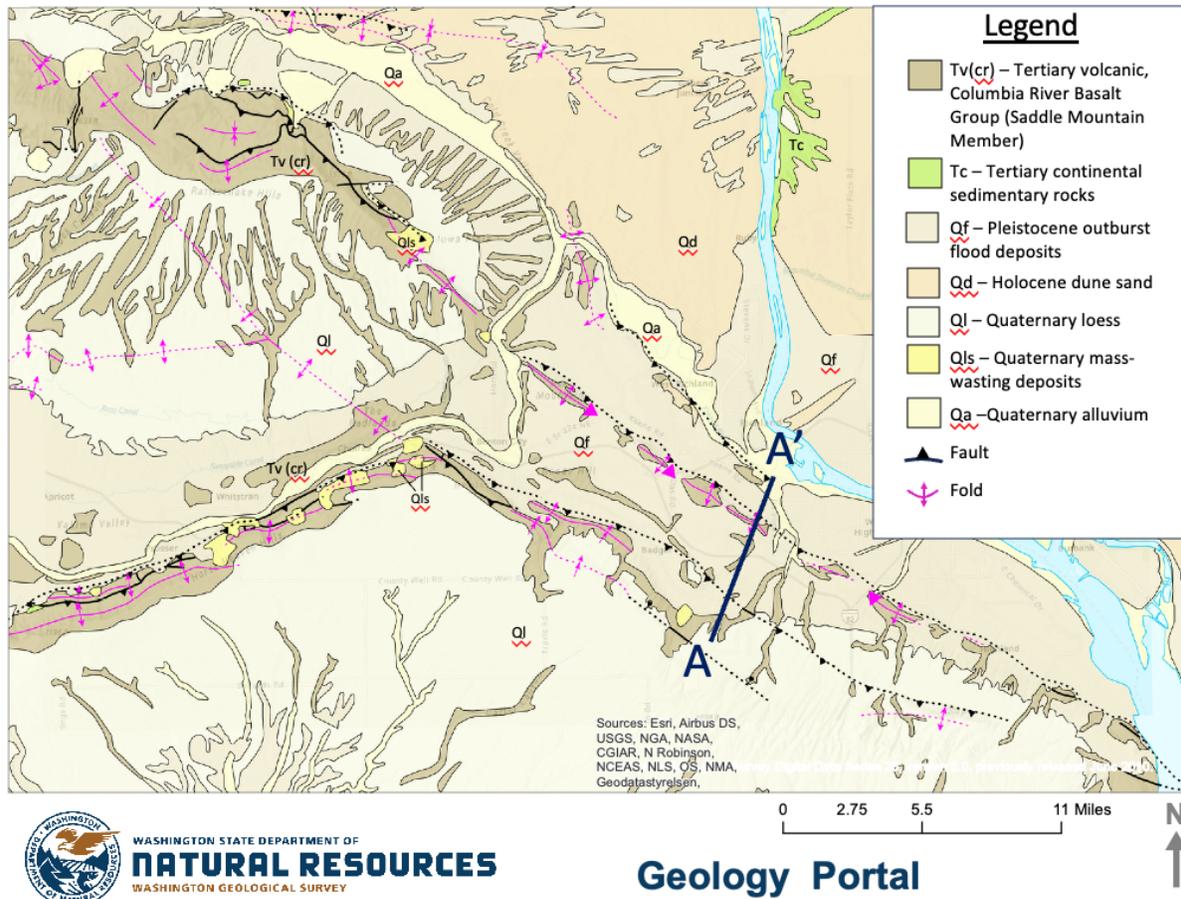
Climate change is expected to further compound the summer water deficits in the region. In the basin as a whole, a shift from rain to snow in the winter months will shift the hydrograph so that the peak flows are closer to the winter months and snow will not be stored as long into the summer. For irrigators, this will present a greater need to conserve water and there will be less return flow coming into the Yakima River. Summers will also be warmer causing higher water temperatures and greater risks to fish and other aquatic organisms.

*Geology*

The general stratigraphy of the study area is shown in Figure 3 and a geologic map is given in Figure 4. The study area lies entirely within the Columbia River Basalt Group (CRBG) province. In the KID area, the uppermost basalt unit is the Saddle Mountain member of the CRBG. The Saddle Mountain member is in turn underlain by the Wanapum member and then the Grande Ronde member. Sedimentary interbeds of variable thickness and continuity, known collectively as the lower Ellensburg Formation, are present throughout the CRBG sequence. Two major continuous interbeds, the Mabton member and the Vantage member, lie at the Saddle Mountain-Wanapum and the Wanapum-Grande Ronde interface, respectively. The study area lies within the Yakima Fold belt, a zone of regional compression that has resulted in E-W folds and associated faults. Horse Heaven Hills, on the south side of the study area, is one of the major anticlinal folds in the Yakima Fold belt and several large faults, predominantly thrust faults trending NE-SW, run through the area (Figure 4). Glacial outburst floods have also shaped the landscape, including the formation of Badger Coulee.

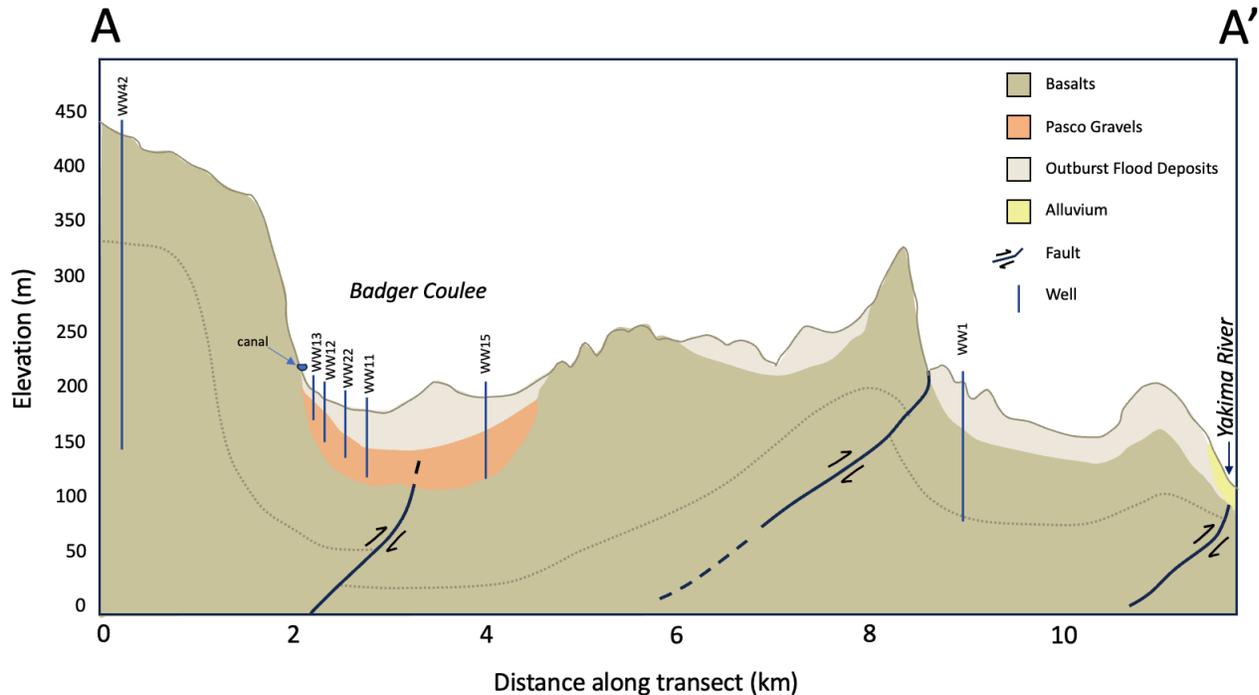


**Figure 3. Generalized stratigraphy of KID area. Modified from Drost (1997).**



**Figure 4. Geologic map of area around Kennewick Irrigation District. Modified from 1:100,000 geologic map from Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources (2016). Cross section for line A-A' is shown in Figure 3.**

In the KID region, the sedimentary overburden to the basalts consists of Pleistocene glacial deposits of the Hanford Formation and Holocene sediments deposited by a variety of processes. The main units in the Hanford formation are a cobble-rich unit known as the Pasco gravels and a sequence of laminated silts and fine sands known as the Touchet Beds (Reidel, 2004). The thickest deposits of Pasco gravels overlain by Touchet Beds are found within Badger Coulee. This relationship can be seen in cross-sectional view in Figure 5.



**Figure 5. Cross section line A-A' across eastern part of Badger Coulee. Figure 4 gives cross section line. Six nearby wells are projected onto the cross section. Geologic units and structures are based on well logs and geologic map. Curved lines in basalt schematically show senses of faulting and folding in area.**

### *Hydrogeologic Framework*

Among the geologic units described above, the major aquifers in the study area are the Pasco gravels and the three CRBG units (Saddle Mountain, Wanapum, and Grande Ronde). The fine-grained Touchet beds are generally not permeable and act as a leaky confining layer. The Lower Ellensburg Formation sedimentary interbeds can either act as aquifers or confining layers depending on the grain size of the sediment. In general, the Mabton and Vantage interbeds serve as confining layers between the major CRBG units acting as regional barriers to flow that give rise to different heads within the major CRBG units. The major basalt units are also variable in their permeability. Within each basalt flow, the dense interior tends to restrict flow while the vesicular and brecciated inflow zones tend to store and transmit water.

Faults and folds of the Yakima Fold belt can either act as conduits to flow by creating fractures and preferential flow paths or act as barriers to flow when they juxtapose an impermeable zone with a permeable zone or when they themselves are impermeable because of fine grained material, cementing and compression. For the purpose of aquifer storage, faults can compartmentalize groundwater and create “storage cells” that are more likely to retain water. The Wanapum basalt unit on the south side of Kennewick city is a target for an ASR project aimed at securing municipal supplies.

In general recharge of basalt aquifers is slow, occurring in regions where the permeable units within the basalt are exposed at the surface or through preferential flow paths such as fractures. Flow of water through the basalt aquifers is also slow, and groundwater within the Grande Ronde unit are often older than  $\approx 10,000$  years (Vlassopoulos et al., 2009). Discharge from basalt aquifers occurs from seeps and springs on the hillside and directly into the Yakima and Columbia Rivers. Regionally, water levels within the basalt aquifer have declined because of agricultural pumpage, particularly in the lower Yakima Valley around the town of Sunnyside, northwest of the study area.

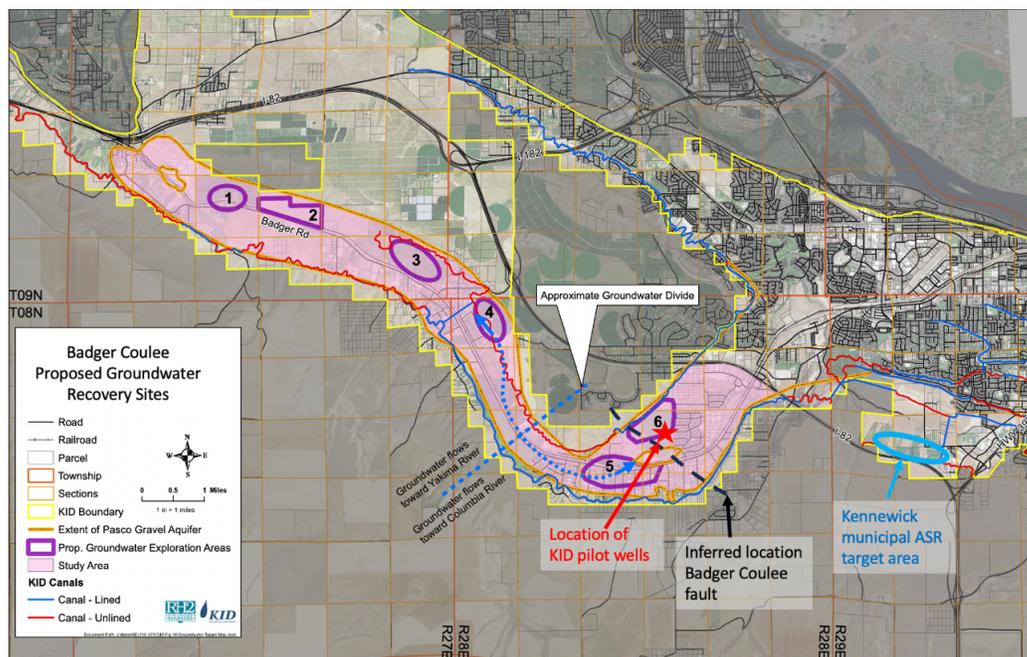
Artificial recharge from both irrigation and canal leakage can also reach the basalt aquifers but

generally enters the overburden sedimentary aquifers. As described below, there is evidence that the Pasco gravels within Badger Coulee have been recharged significantly by KID operations. Basalts surround the coulee and have compartmentalized the gravel aquifer there. As a result, it is a target for groundwater recovery and storage.

### Previous Work

A number of previous studies on hydrogeology are relevant to this project. The hydrogeologic framework of the entire Yakima River basin was well characterized through a decade-long study by the U.S. Geological Survey which resulted in numerous comprehensive reports (Vaccaro et al., 2009 and references therein). One aspect of the study was to characterize the hydrogeology of six major sedimentary subbasins within the Yakima basin (Jones et al, 2006), including the thicknesses and spatial extent of each sedimentary unit. In the Jones et al. (2006) study, lithologic information from >6500 well logs from within the basin were used to examine subsurface stratigraphy and hydrogeologic relationships. Within this subbasin hydrogeology report, KID falls within the eastern portion of the Benton subbasin. The USGS study represents a broad view of the hydrogeology of the area and includes a basin-wide MODFLOW model (Ely et al., 2011) that can be used to examine overall water budgets and large-scale groundwater flow trends.

Several studies have been conducted specific to the KID and Kennewick Area. In 1983, CH2M Hill examined groundwater in the Badger Coulee area in order to assess wetlands that had been increasing in recent years (CH2M Hill, 1983). They concluded, based partly on well data, that the increasing wetlands were the result of a rising water table. For fifteen wells, they calculated an average water level increase of 4.3 feet per year, which they attributed to contributions from canal losses (60-70%) and excess irrigation (30-40%). They also identified a fault across Badger Coulee (Figure 6, Badger Coulee fault). Based on water level measurements, they concluded that this fault is a barrier to flow.



**Figure 6. Badger Coulee area with proposed groundwater storage sites, modified from RH2 (2015). Base figure shows drainage divide, and boundaries to six exploration areas (purple outline) where artificially recharged groundwater might be recovered. The red star marks the location where three pilot wells were placed. Dashed black line is Badger Coulee fault, which was identified in CH2M Hill (1983) as a barrier to flow. Blue outline shows target area for Kennewick City aquifer storage and recovery project (Aspect, 2005).**

In 2005, Aspect Consulting conducted a study for the City of Kennewick to assess the potential for aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) in the area around the city (Aspect, 2005). This study focused on the basalt aquifers and developed a conceptual hydrogeologic model and cross sections that were used to identify a target area and preliminary plan for ASR (Figures 6 and 7).

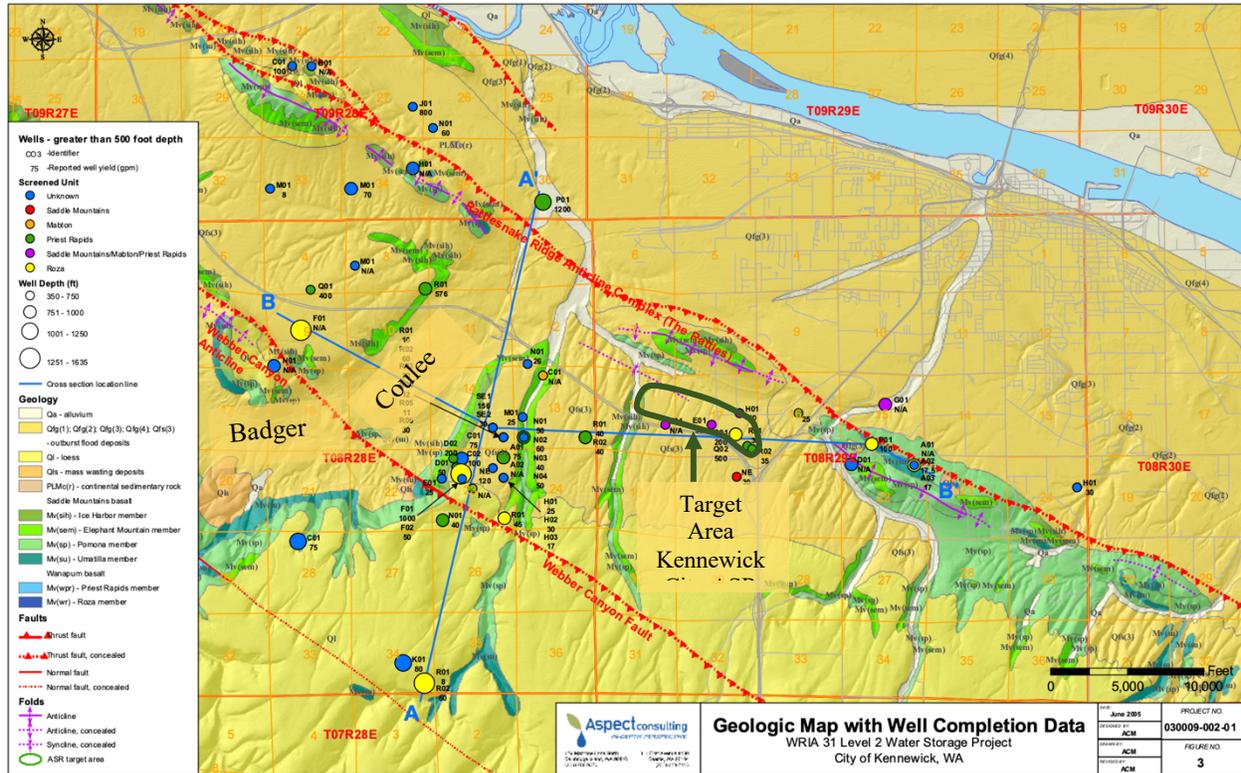


Figure 7. Geologic Map of near City of Kennewick. Modified from Aspect (2005). Target area chosen for Kennewick City Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) is shown in center. Cross section for line A-A' is shown in Figure 6.

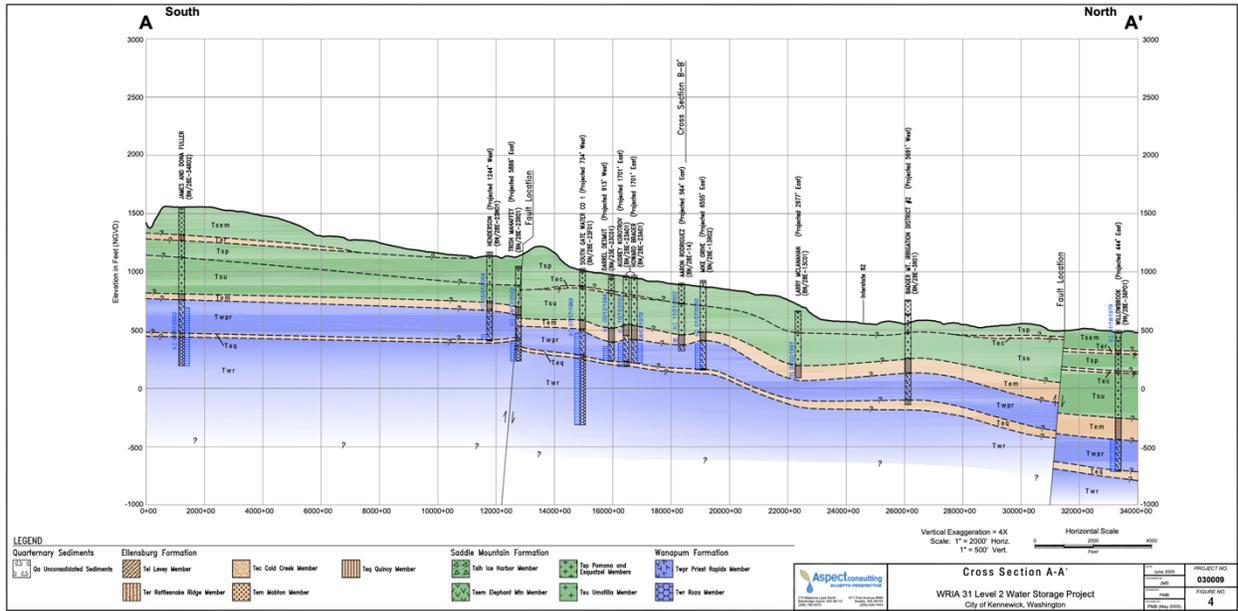


Figure 8. Cross section A-A' near City of Kennewick (see Figure 5). From Aspect (2005).

Because of the challenges to their future water supply, KID has begun exploring options for groundwater storage. Recently, RH2 Engineering, Inc. (RH2) performed an investigation to identify target aquifers and well locations with a goal of retrieving artificially stored water (RH2, 2015). They focused on Badger Coulee (Figure 6), a major feature on the southern side of the irrigation district. In this region, a 45-m thick sequence of coarse and permeable gravels, the Pasco gravels, lies below the finer grained, less permeable Touchet Beds that top the sedimentary sequence. The 2015 study asserts, based on past measurements of water levels for wells in the region (documented in Drost, 1997) that the groundwater currently in the Pasco gravels has been recharged through seepage from the KID canal network in the region. They calculate  $\approx 132,000$  acre-feet of storage within this unit, which is bounded laterally by basalts. This amount could supply the projected increased water needs during dry years well into the future. KID has begun a pilot project by drilling three large-diameter wells into the Pasco gravels in one of the locations recommended by RH2 (red star on Figure 6).

A number of previous studies have collected and presented geochemical data on groundwater within the Yakima Basin. Taylor and Gazis (2014) conducted a geochemical study of groundwater along a transect across the Yakima River in the Kittitas basin to elucidate subsurface groundwater relationships. Their study revealed seven distinct groundwater chemistries that reflected interactions with different rock/sediment types and/or mixing with surface water. These include distinct chemistries for groundwaters in the basalt aquifer versus the deep Ellensburg Formation and other groundwater chemistries show varying degrees of surface water influence.

A similar geochemical study was performed by Rene Holt in the upper Kittitas County for her M.S. thesis (Holt, 2012). In that study, groundwater samples were analyzed, mainly within South Cle Elum, North Cle Elum, and the Teanaway River valley. The geochemistry of those samples, in comparison with surface water chemistry indicates three flow systems, a shallow alluvial system in which water exchanges frequently with surface water, an intermediate system at the top of the bedrock that has influence both from surface waters and from deeper groundwater, and a deeper groundwater flow in the sedimentary rocks north of the Yakima River.

The U.S. Geological Survey has also conducted geochemical studies of groundwater as part of a

larger study of the hydrogeology of the upper Yakima River basin around the towns of Cle Elum and Roslyn. The USGS study was undertaken to inform groundwater management decisions in a region where a moratorium on exempt wells had been put in place. Their findings are presented in Gendaszak et al. (2014) and Hinkle and Ely (2013). They interpret their data to reflect the complex fracture-flow system of the older bedrock in this region where remnants of isotopically lighter Pleistocene water are present at depth but have been flushed out by younger waters at shallower levels. They also note that stable isotope signatures of groundwaters suggest that subbasins are hydrologically separated.

In another basin-wide study, CWU graduate student Silas Sleeper used geochemical analyses to examine three potential groundwater storage locations in the Yakima River basin: Roslyn mines, Kittitas Valley and Moxee Valley. His M.S. thesis (Sleeper, 2020) presents the results of this research; depths of surface water interactions are identified in both Kittitas Valley and Moxee Valley based on stable isotope evidence. This information is used to estimate volumes of groundwater that are artificially recharged through irrigation. Sleeper also identified several locations that may be promising for future groundwater storage projects based on depth to groundwater and surface area and estimated potential storage volumes (minimum and maximum) for those locations. The minimum estimates range from 1,200 to 13,000 acre-ft, while the maximum estimates range from 14,000 to 88,000 acre-ft.

## Methods

### *Sample Collection*

Water samples were collected from 45 groundwater wells and 11 surface water locations (Table 1, Figure 9) between March and August, 2021. Well selection was based primarily on location and well geology with an emphasis on the Badger Coulee region. Google Earth images showing more detailed well locations and well logs for 32 of the sampled wells are provided in Appendix A. Surface water sampling sites were chosen to represent a variety of water bodies that might potentially recharge the aquifers in the study area. Groundwater samples were collected from a tap as close as possible to the well. The well was purged for several minutes until stable reading of pH, conductivity, temperature, and dissolved oxygen were achieved. Surface water samples were collected from the side of the water body in a region where the water appeared to be well mixed with the main body.

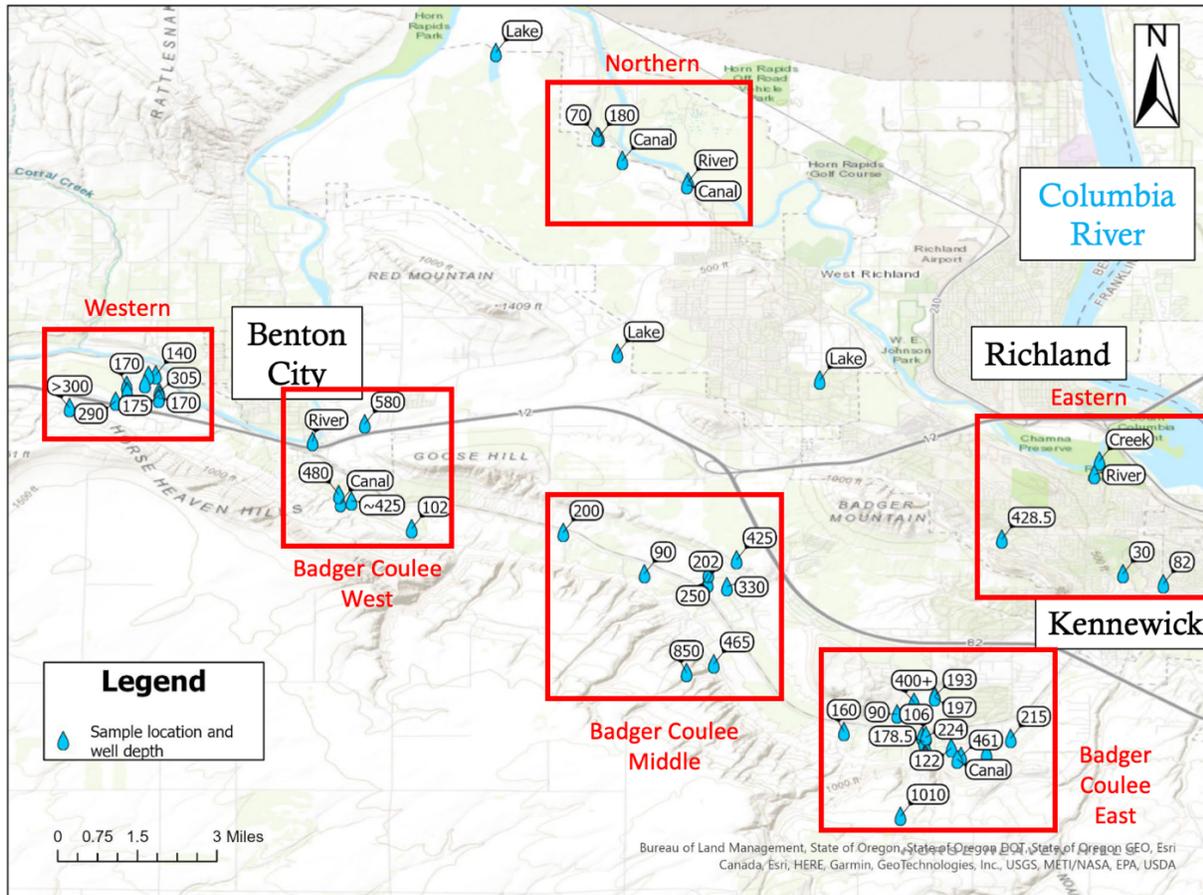
Table 1. Sample list

Sample ID	Date Sampled	Latitude*	Longitude*	Well Depth (m)	Water Body/Well Geologic Unit
<b><u>Surface Water Samples</u></b>					
<b><i>Rivers</i></b>					
SW1	3/6/21	46.25261	-119.47548		Yakima River at Kiona Bridge
SW3	3/6/21	46.32341	-119.37329		Yakima River at Twin Bridges
SW7	3/7/21	46.24658	-119.26271		Yakima River near Yakima Delta
SW6	3/7/21	46.24726	-119.26132		Amon Creek near Yakima River
<b><i>Lakes</i></b>					
SW5	3/7/21	46.26936	-119.33749		Lake, Park at the Lakes
SW4	3/6/21	46.27659	-119.39255		Lost Lake
SW2	3/6/21	46.35865	-119.42561		McWhorter Canal Reservoir
<b><i>Irrigation Water</i></b>					
SW8	4/8/21	46.23600	-119.46787		KID Main Canal 1
SW9	4/8/21	46.16604	-119.30001		KID Main Canal 2
SW10	4/8/21	46.32264	-119.37363		North Canal at Twin Bridges
SW11	4/8/21	46.32922	-119.39118		Horn Rapids Canal
<b><u>Groundwater Samples</u></b>					
<b><i>Western Group</i></b>					
WW43	8/29/21	46.26184	-119.54163	122**	Basalt
WW37	8/22/21	46.26360	-119.52908	88.4	Basalt
WW30	8/21/21	46.26793	-119.52608	51.8	Basalt
WW31	8/21/21	46.26619	-119.52593	51.8**	Basalt
WW44	8/29/21	46.26506	-119.52563	62.5	Basalt
WW45	8/29/21	46.26834	-119.52114	61.0	Basalt
WW32	8/21/21	46.27066	-119.52016	51.8**	Basalt
WW33	8/21/21	46.27078	-119.51813	42.7	Basalt
WW36	8/21/21	46.26434	-119.51734	51.8	Basalt
WW34	8/21/21	46.26614	-119.51723	93.0	Basalt
WW35	8/21/21	46.26524	-119.51706	53.3	Basalt
<b><i>Badger Coulee West</i></b>					
WW20	6/14/21	46.23816	-119.46832	146	Unidentified
WW16	6/14/21	46.23642	-119.46489	130**	Unidentified
WW27	7/16/21	46.25742	-119.46127	177	Basalt
WW4	3/20/21	46.22883	-119.44850	31.1	Gravel
<b><i>Northern Group</i></b>					

Sample ID	Date Sampled	Latitude*	Longitude*	Well Depth (m)	Water Body/Well Geologic Unit
WW29	7/21/21	46.33569	-119.39803	21.3	Basalt
WW28	7/21/21	46.33562	-119.39757	54.9	Basalt
<b>Badger Coulee Middle</b>					
WW5	3/20/21	46.22784	-119.40726	61.0	Unidentified
WW38	8/22/21	46.21658	-119.38516	27.4	Unidentified
WW6	3/20/21	46.18968	-119.37372	259	Basalt
WW39	8/22/21	46.21400	-119.36794	61.6	Gravel
WW8	3/27/21	46.21666	-119.36778	76.2	Unidentified
WW2	3/13/21	46.19201	-119.36628	142	Basalt
WW40	8/22/21	46.21306	-119.36273	101	Unidentified
WW7	3/27/21	46.22040	-119.36009	130	Unidentified
<b>Badger Coulee East</b>					
WW42	8/24/21	46.15052	-119.31547	308	Basalt
WW18	6/1/21	46.18161	-119.31177	137**	Basalt
WW21	6/14/21	46.16912	-119.30162	37.2	Basalt
WW19	6/1/21	46.16685	-119.29898	141	Basalt
WW23	6/16/21	46.16761	-119.29205	37.3	Basalt
WW26	7/16/21	46.17358	-119.33090	48.8	Gravel
WW41	8/22/21	46.17838	-119.31636	27.4	Gravel
WW10	4/21/21	46.17234	-119.30959	32.3	Gravel
WW11	4/21/21	46.17075	-119.30904	54.4	Gravel
WW9	4/21/21	46.17202	-119.30852	68.3	Gravel
WW22	6/16/21	46.16845	-119.30832	45.1	Gravel
WW17	6/1/21	46.18300	-119.30617	60.0	Gravel
WW15	5/27/21	46.18338	-119.30613	58.8	Gravel
WW24	6/16/21	46.17172	-119.28547	65.5	Gravel
WW12	4/30/21	46.16743	-119.30861	32.9	Unidentified
WW13	4/30/21	46.16678	-119.30857	33.5**	Unidentified
WW14	4/30/21	46.17244	-119.30855	30.5**	Unidentified
<b>Eastern Group</b>					
WW1	3/13/21	46.22603	-119.28791	131	Basalt
WW3	3/13/21	46.21659	-119.25494	9.1	Gravel
WW25	7/16/21	46.21382	-119.24396	25.0	Gravel

\*WGS-84 geodetic coordinates

\*\* estimated based on nearby wells or owner statement



**Figure 9. Sample location map. Well depths, if known are attached to groundwater sample location. For descriptive purposes, groundwater samples have been placed in six groups according to location. More detailed maps of these sampling areas are given in Appendix A.**

Field measurements of pH, conductivity, temperature, and dissolved oxygen were collected at each sampling site and three separate filtered samples (0.45 micron) were collected in HDPE bottles: 60 ml acid-washed bottle for trace element analysis; 30 ml non-acid-washed bottle for major ion analysis; 30 ml non-acid-washed bottle for stable isotope analysis. An additional unfiltered 500-ml sample was collected for alkalinity analysis.

### *Laboratory Methods*

In the laboratory, an alkalinity titration was performed on each sample within 48 hours of sample collection. A standard Gram titration was performed using 100 ml of sample titrated with 0.05 N HCl (Drever, 1997). The alkalinity and pH were used to determine concentrations of  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  and  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  using tabulated thermodynamic data and assuming that these two ions dominate the alkalinity and that the solution is in equilibrium. Determination of inorganic cations ( $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{NH}_4^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ) was accomplished by using a Metrohm Ion Chromatography (IC), with EPA Method 300.7. Inorganic anions ( $\text{F}^-$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{NO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ ) were quantified using the same IC in anion mode (EPA Method 300.0). The CWU Chemical Analysis Laboratory has maintained EPA accreditation for analysis of these additional nine major ions since Spring 2006. The QA/QC protocol includes regular measurement of QC standards to ensure accuracy within 10%. Detection limits were determined based on student t significance limits for 41 replicates of the QC standards ( $2.42 \cdot \sigma$ ).

For trace element analysis, samples were acidified using trace-clean acids to 1% HCl and 0.5% HNO<sub>3</sub>. Concentration measurements for Al, As, Ba, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Se, U, V, and Zn were obtained using an Agilent 8900 inductively-coupled plasma mass spectrometer (ICP-MS) with a triple quadrupole (QQQ). The instrument was calibrated with seven standards with trace element concentrations ranging from 0.1 ppb to 50 ppb. An internal standard was used to correct for slight drifts in plasma flow. Quality control (QC) standards and replicates were run periodically. Based on these QC standards, the measurement uncertainty is less than 10%. Detection limits were determined based on the standard deviation of the QC standard.

Isotopic ratio determinations for O and H in water was performed with a Picarro L2130-i isotope analyzer. Isotope ratios are reported in the standard  $\delta$ -notation as  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  for  $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$  and  $\delta\text{D}$  for D/H.<sup>1</sup> For each sample, analyses were made on ten consecutive injections into the instrument. The first 3 values were discarded due to memory effects and the remaining 7 values were averaged. Isotope calibration curves were made using five internal laboratory standards. Repeat analyses of these standards and a replicate analysis of an unknown sample were performed every 5-6 samples. Based on these replicates, the uncertainty of the isotope analyses is 0.1 and 1.0 per mil for  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  and  $\delta\text{D}$ , respectively.

### *Data Analysis*

A variety of data visualization methods were used to examine trends in the data and characterize the groundwater chemistry including x-y plots, Piper plots, and map and cross-sectional views of data. Principal component analysis (PCA) and agglomerative hierarchical cluster (AHC) were used to determine groupings of elements that can produce the observed chemical variations among the sample set. For the PCA, a Varimax rotation was applied and eigenvalues were restricted to 1.0 or greater.

## Results and Discussion

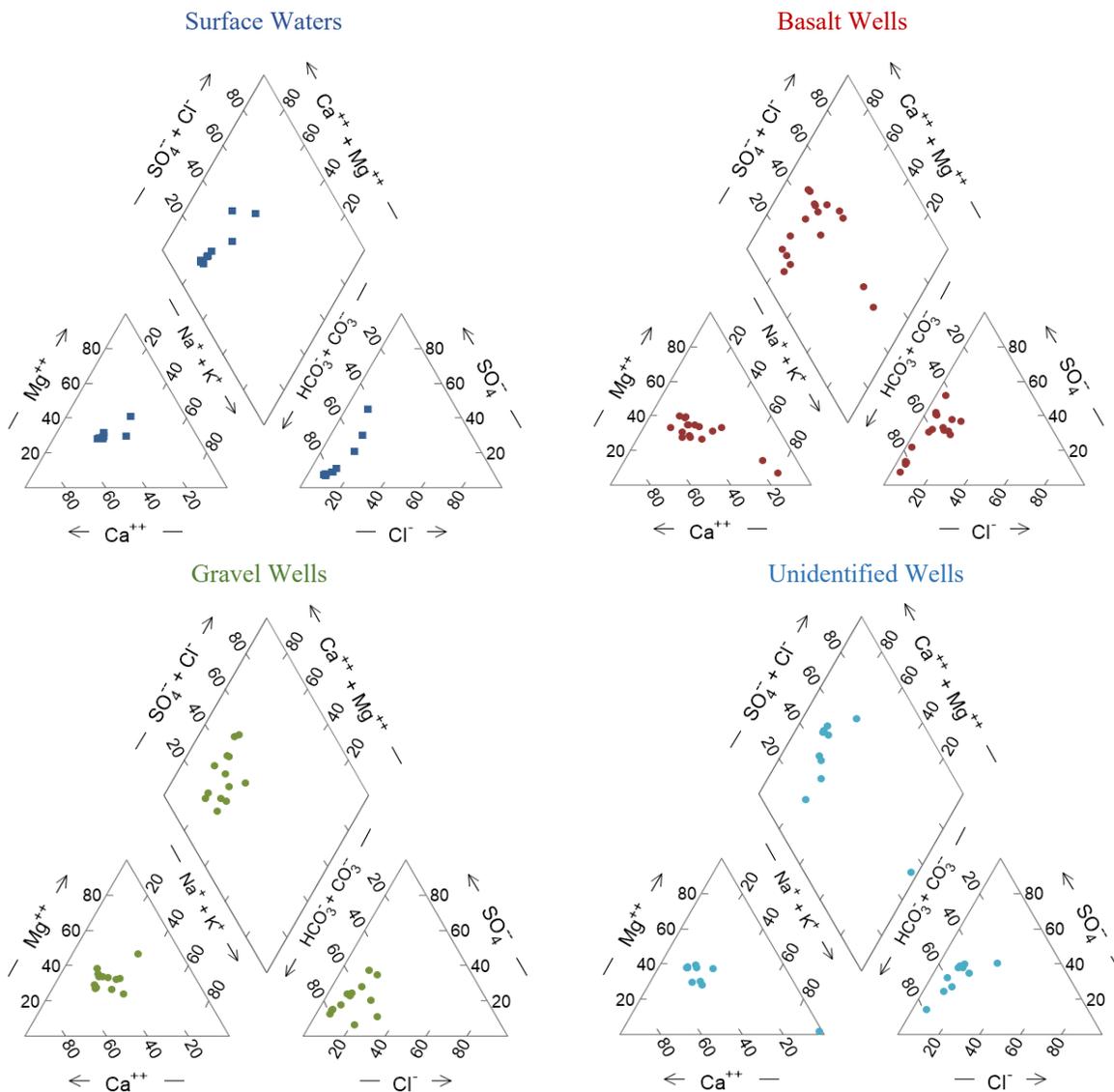
### *Hydrogeochemical Groups*

All geochemical data are tabulated in Appendix B. In the following discussion, the groundwater samples are identified as from either basalt or gravel wells based on the well log and will be called basalt waters or gravel waters. In several cases, lithology has been inferred based on the well depth. In cases, where a well log was not available and the screened unit was not clear from the well depth, the well is designated as unidentified.

The overall major ion composition of surface waters and groundwaters is most commonly Ca-Mg-HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> (Figure 10). However, some basalt waters are much more Na-rich and also have elevated SO<sub>4</sub>. These high Na concentrations are the result of groundwater chemical evolution through time and likely represent a high proportion of ancient water. Gravel waters have the highest measured Cl concentrations and appear to be higher on average.

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<sup>1</sup>  $\delta = \left( \frac{R_{\text{smp}} - R_{\text{std}}}{R_{\text{std}}} \right) * 1000$ , where R is  $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$  for  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  and D/H for  $\delta\text{D}$ , smp = sample and std = standard. Standard used here is Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water (V-SMOW). Units are per mil (‰).



**Figure 10. Piper diagrams showing major ion chemistry (in % eq/L) for all samples divided into four groups: Surface water samples – blue squares; basalt well samples – maroon circles; gravel well samples – green circles; undetermined well (aquifer unknown) samples – light blue circles.**

A color-scaled table of trace element data for all samples (Table 2) reveals that concentrations are below detection limits (green) for most samples for many elements. There are some consistent differences between surface waters (higher Fe, lower V), but there are not strong patterns within groundwater, either when grouped by region or by lithology. Anomalously high trace element concentrations (dark red) tend to be localized to a single well and at times may be related to material in pipes, wells, or other infrastructure.

**Table 2. Trace element data. Shaded by relative concentration: red = high; blue = low; light green = below detection limit.**

ID	V (ppb)	Fe (ppb)	Cu (ppb)	As (ppb)	Mo (ppb)	Ba (ppb)	U (ppb)	Mn (ppb)	Al (ppb)	Zn (ppb)	Cr (ppb)	Se (ppb)	Ni (ppb)	Pb (ppb)
<b>Surface Water</b>														
<b>Rivers</b>														
SW1	3.18	0.59	0.39	0.65	0.60	10.4	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	0.49	bdl
SW3	3.36	0.57	0.50	0.80	0.87	10.2	bdl	1.54	9.60	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl
SW7	4.01	0.56	0.45	0.76	0.67	11.2	0.8	134	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	0.92	bdl
SW6	17.5	1.83	0.67	4.95	5.17	50.2	14.1	3.20	bdl	bdl	0.54	bdl	bdl	bdl
<b>Lakes</b>														
SW5	0.45	0.57	2.96	1.01	1.19	57.3	2.3	4.86	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl
SW4	2.38	0.57	0.67	1.48	bdl	58.0	25.2	bdl	0.41	bdl	bdl	0.83	0.92	bdl
SW2	4.89	8.00	1.43	1.77	2.82	bdl	7.1	2.37	36.5	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl
<b>Irrigation Water</b>														
SW8	2.87	0.57	0.67	0.58	bdl	8.20	bdl	0.94	2.25	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl
SW9	2.90	0.57	bdl	0.62	bdl	9.33	bdl	bdl	2.12	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl
SW10	2.97	0.57	bdl	0.63	bdl	8.25	bdl	bdl	2.57	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl
SW11	3.08	0.57	0.57	0.63	bdl	8.44	0.4	0.50	8.01	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl
<b>Groundwater</b>														
<b>Western Group</b>														
WW43	7.8	bdl	0.57	0.6	0.57	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	0.57	bdl	0.72	bdl	0.91
WW37	31.7	0.42	0.81	1.81	3.66	9.32	1.3	bdl	bdl	1.40	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl
WW30	bdl	0.42	0.81	1.35	0.41	bdl	31.9	bdl	bdl	0.57	bdl	0.57	bdl	bdl
WW31	bdl	0.99	1.31	2.29	2.41	0.58	0.57	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	0.78	bdl	bdl
WW44	bdl	0.4	0.57	0.4	0.57	bdl	2.5	bdl	bdl	0.57	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl
WW45	7.27	4.53	0.57	2.56	4.66	49.9	7.2	1.06	3.45	51.4	bdl	0.79	1.85	bdl
WW32	0.93	0.54	0.43	0.76	0.57	49.1	21.0	bdl	bdl	0.57	0.57	0.57	bdl	bdl
WW33	0.57	0.54	0.08	2.53	2.60	29.8	24.4	bdl	bdl	64.5	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl
WW36	0.57	bdl	bdl	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	bdl	bdl	bdl	0.56	0.57	bdl	bdl
WW34	0.57	1.0	4.0	4.5	7.7	bdl	20.4	bdl	bdl	3.8	1.9	0.57	bdl	bdl
WW35	0.57	bdl	bdl	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	bdl	bdl	0.57	0.57	0.57	bdl	bdl
<b>Badger Coulee West</b>														
WW20	bdl	bdl	0.57	1.64	0.57	3.52	0.57	bdl	bdl	bdl	3.64	0.57	bdl	bdl
WW16	0.57	bdl	bdl	1.33	2.62	10.1	0.57	bdl	bdl	bdl	1.10	1.64	bdl	bdl
WW27	0.57	0.57	bdl	0.57	2.83	47.3	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl
WW4	29.7	bdl	0.82	4.67	2.40	2.05	0.57	bdl	bdl	10.9	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl
<b>Northern Group</b>														
WW29	7.88	bdl	0.57	bdl	27.61	47.3	25.9	0.57	bdl	0.57	bdl	0.72	0.57	bdl
WW28	0.33	0.57	bdl	1.72	18.49	82.8	4.0	71.3	bdl	1.97	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl
<b>Badger Coulee Middle</b>														
WW5	0.57	0.72	0.45	2.28	5.93	0.57	6.4	bdl	bdl	bdl	2.76	14.51	bdl	bdl
WW38	29.4	0.92	0.42	4.30	2.61	11.4	bdl	bdl	bdl	3.71	bdl	0.57	bdl	bdl
WW6	1.69	105	bdl	bdl	0.57	58.6	bdl	4.09	bdl	0.57	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl
WW39	0.57	0.57	bdl	0.57	0.57	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	4.77	bdl	12.5	bdl	bdl
WW8	26.1	1.11	1.59	4.20	21.6	0.79	3.9	bdl	bdl	6.19	4.15	21.6	bdl	bdl
WW2	0.57	0.92	bdl	0.57	0.57	57.6	1.8	bdl	bdl	0.57	bdl	0.57	bdl	bdl
WW40	25.2	0.50	bdl	4.32	0.57	13.4	2.6	bdl	bdl	bdl	0.57	18.3	bdl	bdl
WW7	0.57	0.63	0.57	0.57	0.57	70.5	2.8	bdl	bdl	0.57	bdl	0.57	bdl	bdl
<b>Badger Coulee East</b>														
WW42	0.57	0.57	106.2	bdl	0.57	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	0.57	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl
WW18	31.2	7.95	0.67	2.49	1.81	20.8	1.5	0.86	bdl	56.2	bdl	1.05	bdl	bdl
WW21	0.57	0.74	0.57	0.57	1.70	80.9	bdl	bdl	bdl	0.72	0.57	0.52	bdl	bdl
WW19	0.79	0.57	bdl	bdl	42.0	54.8	bdl	bdl	bdl	50.2	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl
WW23	0.57	0.41	0.57	0.57	1.42	0.57	16.6	bdl	bdl	1.62	0.57	0.57	bdl	bdl
WW26	13.8	3.83	1.87	2.34	bdl	0.57	1.6	1.05	bdl	bdl	0.80	0.45	bdl	bdl
WW41	33.4	0.70	0.57	6.56	0.57	15.6	0.57	bdl	bdl	4.25	0.57	0.57	bdl	bdl
WW10	0.57	0.96	0.51	0.57	0.57	87.4	bdl	bdl	bdl	0.57	0.57	0.57	bdl	bdl
WW11	0.57	0.65	bdl	1.58	0.57	52.3	0.57	bdl	bdl	2.36	0.57	1.22	bdl	bdl
WW9	0.57	0.68	0.57	0.57	0.57	51.0	0.57	bdl	bdl	0.57	0.57	0.67	bdl	bdl
WW22	15.3	1.53	bdl	bdl	2.02	bdl	1.7	bdl						
WW17	bdl	0.57	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl
WW15	bdl	0.8	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	3.0	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl
WW24	0.57	0.57	0.39	0.57	0.57	0.57	1.7	bdl	bdl	3.00	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl
WW12	16.4	bdl	6.71	2.45	2.02	47.1	1.3	0.90	bdl	1029	0.76	0.97	0.57	1.12
WW13	0.57	0.65	0.57	0.57	1.87	0.57	1.9	bdl	bdl	6.15	0.27	0.71	bdl	bdl
WW14	0.57	0.57	bdl	1.71	4.12	50.9	bdl	bdl	bdl	0.57	0.7	0.78	bdl	bdl
<b>Eastern Group</b>														
WW1	51.4	1.12	bdl	2.20	3.22	11.0	2.4	bdl	bdl	6.32	2.39	0.57	bdl	bdl
WW3	0.57	0.53	bdl	4.23	2.73	0.57	0.57	bdl	bdl	0.99	bdl	0.57	bdl	bdl
WW25	0.57	0.70	0.62	4.15	6.09	14.4	13.2	bdl	bdl	1.37	2.32	0.57	bdl	bdl

Principal component analysis (PCA) was performed with two data sets, using all geochemical data and using major ion and isotope data (excluding trace element data). Results were similar, but anomalously high trace element concentrations in single samples influenced the results of the PCA using all data making those results less useful for understanding large scale hydrochemistry. Therefore, the PCA which used the major ions and stable isotopes is presented here as the best chemical groupings for describing large-scale variations in water chemistry.

PCA performed on all wells with a complete data set of major ion and stable isotope data yielded five principal components, or factors, with eigenvalues greater than one (Table 3). These factors are combinations of chemical constituents that describe the observed variation in water chemistry. Table 3 gives the factor loadings for those factors. When a factor loading is high (red), there is a positive correlation between that constituent and the factor; when it is low and negative (blue), there is a negative correlation.

**Table 3. PCA factor loadings, correlations between variables and factors. Conditional shading with red for high values (positive correlation) and blue for low values (negative correlation).**

Variable*	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5
% variance	36.4	23.9	12.2	10.3	7.9
H	0.582	0.190	-0.586	-0.353	0.041
Na	0.194	0.446	0.529	-0.387	0.551
K	-0.218	0.887	-0.071	0.221	-0.035
Mg	0.857	0.230	-0.068	0.300	-0.258
Ca	0.917	0.078	-0.145	0.228	-0.203
F	-0.224	0.713	-0.249	0.158	0.479
Cl	0.764	0.135	0.502	-0.079	-0.151
NO <sub>3</sub> -N	0.685	-0.017	0.332	-0.551	-0.065
SO <sub>4</sub>	0.603	0.618	0.272	0.199	-0.105
HCO <sub>3</sub>	0.759	0.230	-0.273	0.261	0.351
CO <sub>3</sub>	-0.219	-0.227	0.589	0.623	0.123
δ <sup>18</sup> O	0.618	-0.677	-0.031	0.127	0.310
δD	0.512	-0.747	-0.119	0.147	0.331

\*Units: H+ - μmol/L; major ions – ppm; stable isotopes – δ (per mil)

Figure 11 is a PCA biplot showing the scores for Factor 1 (F1) and Factor 2 (F2) for all samples. The score represents the extent to which that sample is linked to that factor. Based on these factor scores, five hydrochemical groups are identified (A, B, C, D, and E in Figure 11). Details of the samples in those five groups are given in Table 4. This tabulation reveals that the lithology in the well is a first order determinant of overall geochemistry with groups A, B, and E being predominantly basalt waters, and groups C, and D being predominantly gravel waters. Nitrate, likely from fertilizer, is linked to high scores for F1 (Groups D and E). Lower scores for F2 are associated with heavier stable isotope signatures, which indicate a high proportion of surface water (explained below in discussion of isotope data). In general, these hydrochemical groups are present across the study area indicating that these are regional geochemical signatures.



**Table 4. Hydrochemical groups based on PCA scores. Notes on column criteria at bottom of table.**

PCA group	Sample ID	Well Depth (m)	Well Geologic Unit	Geographic Location	Trace Element Notes	Nitrate	Other Ions Notes	Calculated % Yakima River	$\delta D$
A	WW19	141	Basalt	BC East	high Mo	low	high SO <sub>4</sub>	0	low
A*	WW42	308	Basalt	BC East	high Cu			0	low
A	WW18	137**	Basalt	BC East			high SO <sub>4</sub>	0	low
A	WW6	259	Basalt	BC Middle	high Fe	bdl	high Cl, SO <sub>4</sub>	0	low
A	WW2	142	Basalt	BC Middle		med	high Cl, SO <sub>4</sub>	0	low
A	WW27	177	Basalt	BC West		bdl	high SO <sub>4</sub>	0	low
A	WW1	131	Basalt	Eastern	high V			0	
A*	WW43	122**	Basalt	Western				0	low
B	WW8	76.2		BC Middle	high Cr, Se	high		47	
B	WW36	51.8	Basalt	Western				72	
B	WW35	53.3	Basalt	Western			high SO <sub>4</sub>	72	
C	WW26	48.8	Gravel	BC East			high Na, SO <sub>4</sub>	66	
C	WW22	45.1	Gravel	BC East				<b>77</b>	
C	WW17	60	Gravel	BC East		bdl	high SO <sub>4</sub>	70	
C	WW15	58.8	Gravel	BC East		bdl	high SO <sub>4</sub>	65	
C	WW24	65.5	Gravel	BC East				<b>75</b>	
C	WW13	33.5**		BC East				44	
C	WW4	31.1	Gravel	BC West			high SO <sub>4</sub>	<b>89</b>	high
C	WW37	88.4	Basalt	Western			high SO <sub>4</sub>	<b>95</b>	
C	WW44	62.5	Basalt	Western		low		<b>61</b>	
D	WW41	27.4	Gravel	BC East	high As	med		<b>88</b>	
D	WW11	54.4	Gravel	BC East		med		67	
D	WW9	68.3	Gravel	BC East		med		72	
D	WW12	32.9		BC East	high Zn, Pb	med		<b>79</b>	
D	WW14	30.5**		BC East		med	high Cl	71	
D	WW5	61		BC Middle		high	high Na, SO <sub>4</sub>	69	
D	WW38	27.4		BC Middle		med		<b>83</b>	
D	WW39	61.6	Gravel	BC Middle		high		61	
D	WW40	101		BC Middle		high		70	
D	WW3	9.1	Gravel	Eastern		med		64	
D	WW25	25	Gravel	Eastern		med		67	

PCA group	Sample ID	Well Depth (m)	Well Geologic Unit	Geographic Location	Trace Element Notes	Nitrate	Other Ions Notes	Calculated % Yakima River	$\delta D$
E	WW21	37.2	Basalt	BC East	high Ba	high		<b>81</b>	high
E	WW23	37.3	Basalt	BC East		high		<b>83</b>	high
E	WW10	32.3	Gravel	BC East	high Ba	high		62	
E	WW7	130	Basalt	BC Middle		high	high Na		low
E	WW20	146		BC West		med	high Cl	71	
E	WW16	130**		BC West			high Cl	57	
E	WW29	21.3	Basalt	Northern		high		52	
E	WW28	54.9	Basalt	Northern		bdl	high Cl, SO <sub>4</sub>	31	
E	WW30	51.8	Basalt	Western	high U			<b>85</b>	high
E	WW32	51.8**	Basalt	Western		med		63	
E	WW33	42.7	Basalt	Western			high SO <sub>4</sub>	<b>92</b>	high
-	WW31	51.8**	Basalt	Western				<b>77</b>	
-	WW45	61	Basalt	Western	high Ni			<b>91</b>	
-	WW34	93	Basalt	Western				62	

\*placed in group based on chemical characteristics, not PCA analysis (sample had missing data)

\*\*estimated well depth based on nearby wells

PCA group: designated based on scores for first two PCA factors (Figure 11)

Geographic Location: BC=Badger Coulee

Trace element: high – anomalously high concentration

Nitrate-N: high > 10 ppm; 10 ppm > med > 5 ppm; low < 1 ppm; bdl = below detection limit

Other ions: high – based on percentage of ions (Piper plot, Figure 10)

Calculated % Yakima River: based on mass balance calculation described in discussion below

$\delta D$ : low < -120‰; high > -100‰

### Isotopic Evidence for Artificial Recharge

In the Yakima basin, stable isotopes are useful for identifying regions of surface water infiltration, particularly Yakima River derived irrigation water because the isotopic composition of the surface water is distinctly heavier than that of the resident groundwater. The Yakima River and associated irrigation water tends to have  $\delta^{18}O$  and  $\delta D$  values around -13.5 and -99, respectively while the most evolved basalt waters are much lighter isotopically, with  $\delta^{18}O$  around -16 and  $\delta D$  around -140 (e.g., Taylor and Gazis, 2014; Sleeper, 2020). There are also groundwaters with intermediate compositions, particularly in the basin-filling Ellensburg Formation aquifers (e.g. Taylor and Gazis, 2014; Sleeper, 2020).

#### General Isotopic Trends

Figure 12 is a  $\delta D$ - $\delta^{18}O$  plot with all of the stable isotope data for this study. The same general trends are seen in this data set: Yakima River and canal  $\delta D$  values around -99 and end-member basalt waters with  $\delta D$  around -140. Lake isotopic composition can be explained by evaporation of Yakima River derived water (grey arrow, Figure 12). Two meteoric water lines are shown on Figure 12 for reference, the Global Meteoric Water Line (GWML) and a Local Meteoric Water Line (LMWL) for Hanford, WA, approximately 40 km north of the study area. The Hanford LMWL is based on measurement of precipitation collected from multiple locations around the Hanford nuclear site (Early et al., 1986). The fact that most

groundwaters lie above the Hanford LMWL suggests that these waters are not derived from modern precipitation because there is not a simple mechanism that will move the isotopic composition above a source water on a  $\delta D$ - $\delta^{18}O$  plot.

To the first order, all of the gravel waters and many of the basalt waters are similar isotopically to Yakima River and canal waters. However, a closer inspection of that region of the  $\delta D$ - $\delta^{18}O$  plot (Figure 13) reveals a spread of groundwater isotopic compositions, mostly lying below and to the right of a mixing line between the Yakima River water and the end member ancient basalts. Black arrows indicate possible mixing lines. It is difficult to explain the variations in isotopic composition by mixing alone, even between three components. But these compositions can be explained by a combination of mixing between Yakima River water and an isotopically lighter groundwater plus evaporation. This idea will be discussed further below and modeled mathematically.

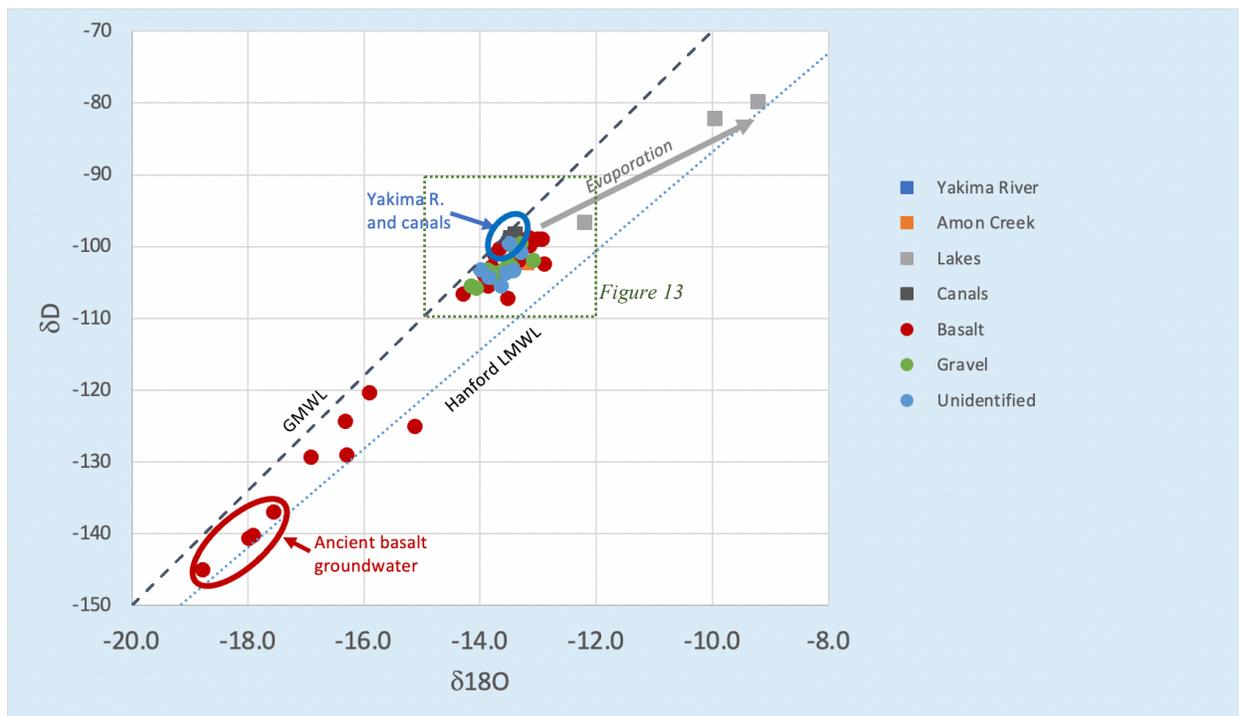
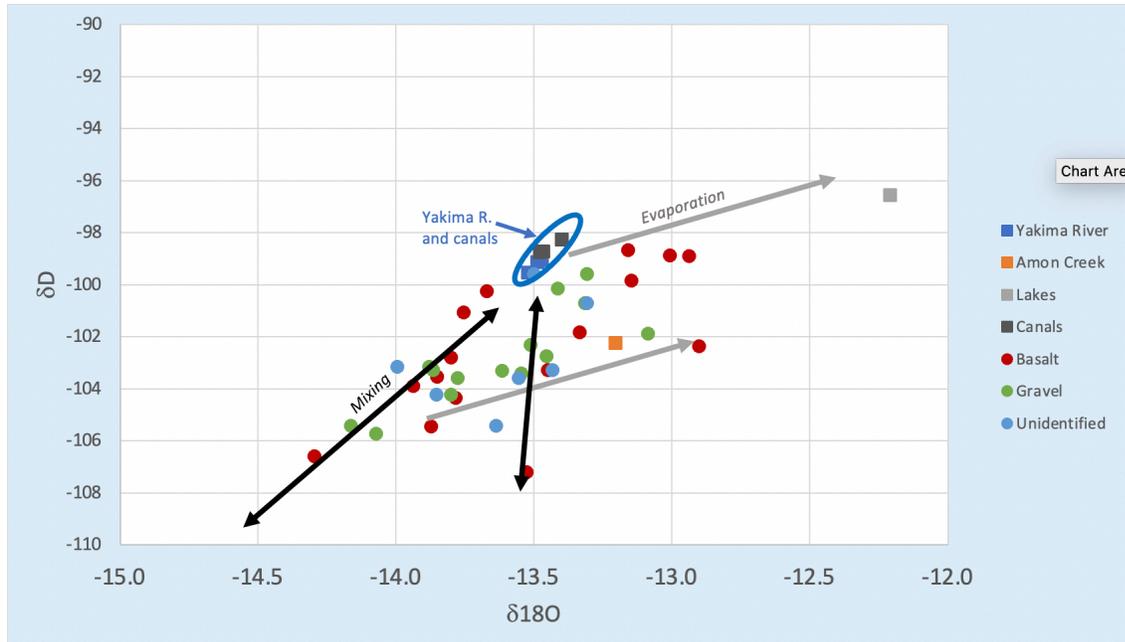


Figure 12.  $\delta D$ - $\delta^{18}O$  plot of all waters. Circles are groundwater samples, colored according to lithology of screened zone in wells. Squares are surface water samples. Lines are Global Meteoric Water Line (GMWL) and Local Meteoric Water Line (LMWL) for Hanford, WA. Data for Hanford LMWL from Early et al. (1986). Grey arrow shows general evaporation trend for surface water. Dashed rectangle is area of Figure 13.



**Figure 13. Detail of  $\delta\text{D}$ - $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  plot. Area of plot shown as dashed rectangle on Figure 12.**

#### *Nitrate as Evidence of Agricultural Influence*

Comparison of stable isotope data with nitrate concentrations provides further evidence of a strong surface water influence in many groundwater samples (Figure 14). All samples with high nitrate concentrations are isotopically similar to Yakima River and canal waters indicating that these groundwater samples are dominated by this surface water, likely fertilizer-rich irrigation water. Notably, three of the samples with the highest nitrate concentration are basalt waters. As expected, ancient basalt groundwaters have very low nitrate concentrations. All other samples can be explained by mixing between the basalt waters. Some might be explained by mixing between surface water and an intermediate composition water (Figure 14).

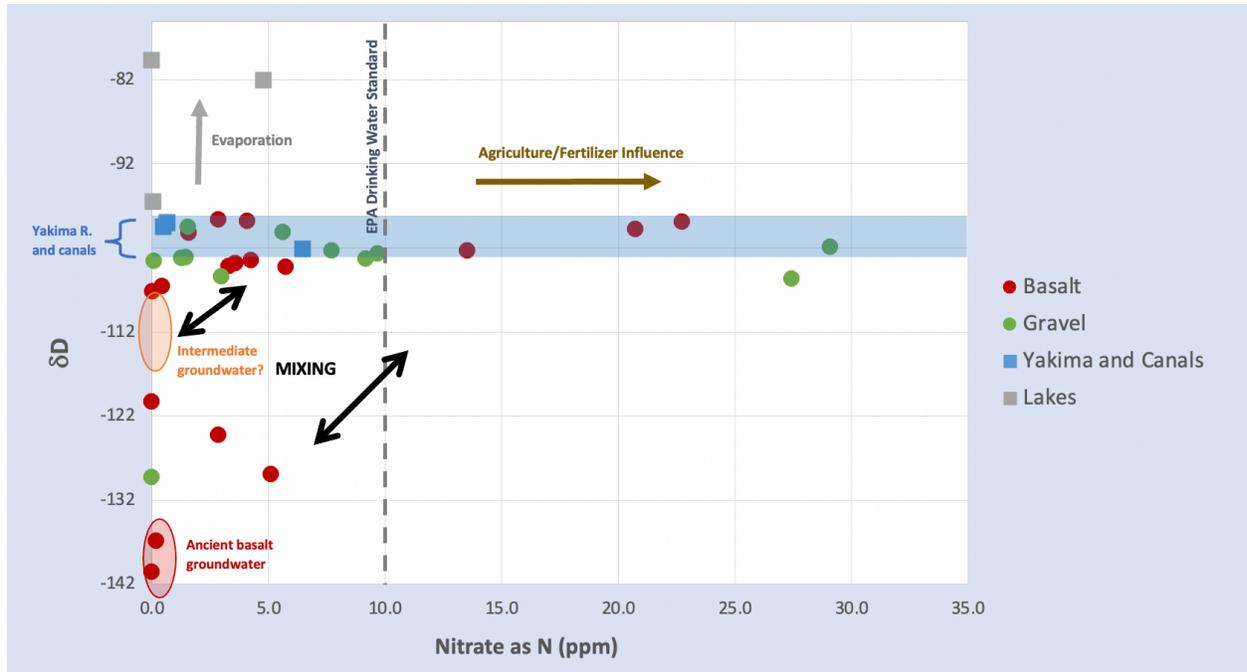


Figure 14.  $\delta D$  versus Nitrate-N plot. Blue shaded area shows range of  $\delta D$  for Yakima River and KID canals. EPA drinking water standard of 10 ppm is shown with dashed line. Possible groundwater endmembers are shown with shaded ovals. Arrows show effects of mixing, evaporation, and agriculture/fertilizer influence.

#### Mass Balance Calculation of Surface Water Contribution

A mass balance calculation can be used to quantify the percentage of surface water in each groundwater sample. In this calculation, a number of assumptions are made:

1. This is a simple two-component mixture between an end member groundwater and surface water with a Yakima River isotopic signature.
2. Any deviation from the mixing line is due to evaporation. That evaporation has occurred along a line with slope 3.5 on a  $\delta D$ - $\delta^{18}O$  plot. This is the slope that is observed for lake waters in the region.
3. No process other than mixing or evaporation has altered the isotopic composition of the groundwater.

Calculations were made for three separate groundwater endmembers (Table 5), an isotopically light basalt, a heavier basalt, and an intermediate groundwater. Figure 15 illustrates the mixing model in  $\delta D$ - $\delta^{18}O$  space. The first step in this calculation is to remove the effect of evaporation by projecting onto the mixing line between the two end members using the following equations:

$$\text{Equation 1: } \delta^{18}O_{mix} = \frac{(\delta D_{measure} + \delta D_{gw} + m_{evap} * \delta^{18}O_{measure} - m_{mix} * \delta^{18}O_{gw})}{(m_{evap} - m_{mix})}$$

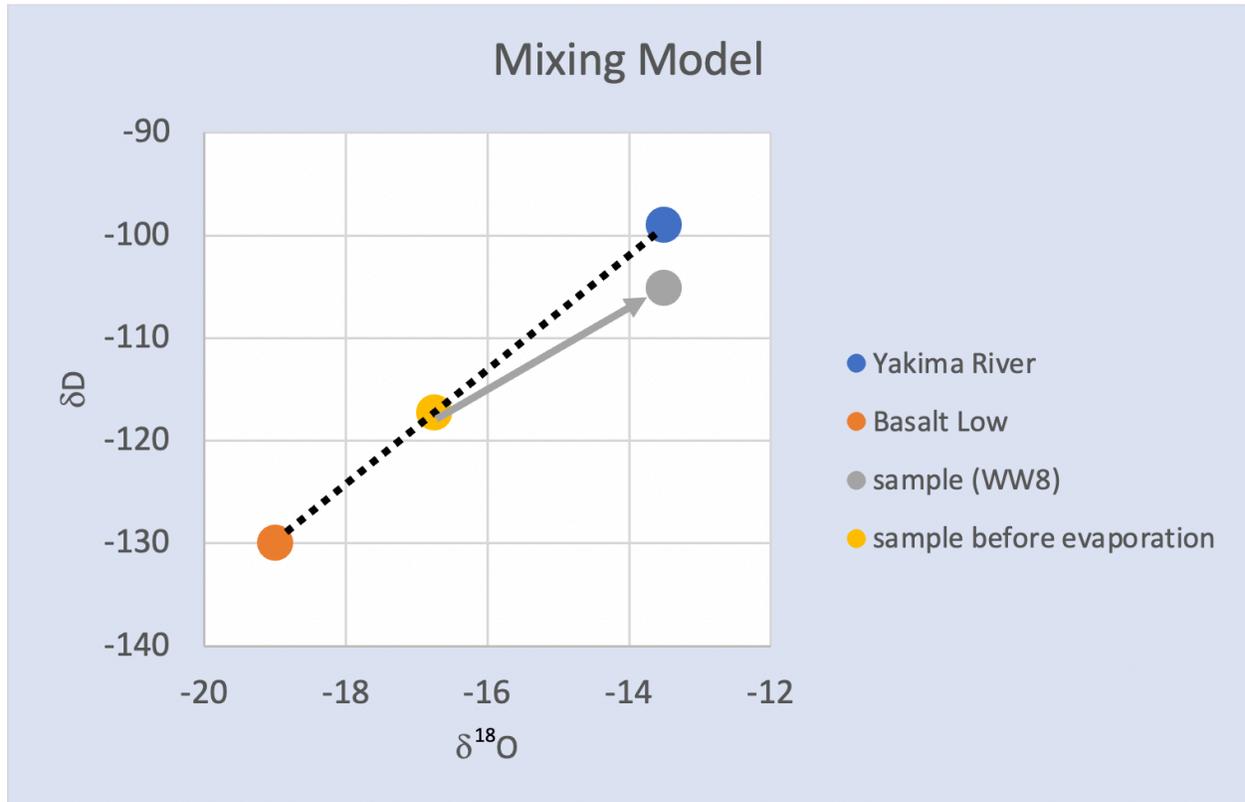
$$\text{Equation 2: } \delta D_{mix} = m_{mix} * (\delta^{18}O_{mix} - \delta^{18}O_{gw}) + \delta D_{gw}$$

where mix represents the point where the evaporation line intersects the mixing line (the  $\delta$  values when

evaporation is removed) and gw is the groundwater end member.  $m_{\text{evap}}$  and  $m_{\text{mix}}$  are the slopes of the evaporation line (3.5) and the mixing line, respectively.

Once the mixing line point is determined, the percent of Yakima River (YR) water in the mixture can be determined with the mass balance equation:

$$\text{Equation 3: } \%YR = \frac{(\delta^{18}O_{\text{mix}} - \delta^{18}O_{\text{gw}})}{(\delta^{18}O_{\text{YR}} - \delta^{18}O_{\text{gw}})} * 100$$

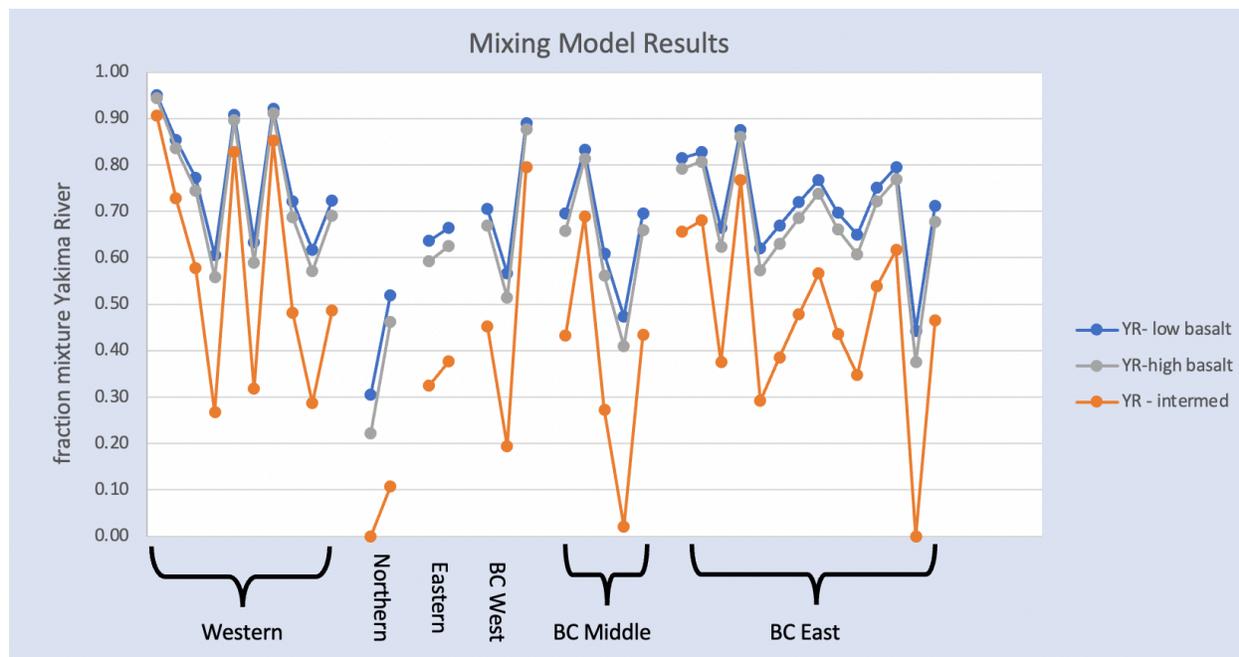


**Figure 15. Isotope evaporation-mixing model. In this example, Basalt Low and Yakima River are two mixing end members. Measured sample is not on the mixing line so is projected backwards towards mixing line along an evaporation line slope to find the isotopic composition of the sample before evaporation (yellow circle). The mixing percentages are determined from this isotopic composition.**

The mass balance calculation was performed for three two-component mixing scenarios (Table 5). All three have Yakima River water (equivalent isotopically to KID canal water) as one end member. Three different isotopic compositions were used for the groundwater end member: 1) a lighter basalt water with  $\delta D = -140$ ; 2) a heavier basalt water with  $\delta D = -125$ ; and a possible intermediate water with  $\delta D = -110$ . Results of the calculation are shown in Figure 16. Samples are arranged from west to east and show no obvious spatial trend. There is not a large difference between the results for the two basalt end-members. In both cases, most samples are made up of between 50% and 90% Yakima River-derived water. The calculation using an intermediate groundwater isotopic composition, which was not actually observed in our samples, provides a conservative estimate of the minimum amount of Yakima River water contribution. Even with this conservative assumption, most samples contain more than 30% Yakima River-derived water.

**Table 5. End members for mixing model. Isotopic composition of end members and summary of results of calculation: maximum, minimum and median % contribution of Yakima River derived water.**

Mixing End Member	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$	$\delta\text{D}$	Max % Yakima R.	Median % Yakima R.	Min % Yakima R.
Yakima River/canals	-13.5	-99			
Lighter basalt groundwater	-19.0	-130	94	67	22
Heavier basalt groundwater	-16.0	-120	95	70	31
Possible intermediate	-14.0	-110	91	44	0



**Figure 16. Results of evaporation-mixing model calculation. Results for three groundwater end members are shown (Table 5) as fraction of the mixture that is from the Yakima River end member. Horizontal axis is samples arranged from west to east. The mixture is the calculated value for the sample before evaporation. The basalt end-member samples (Group A) are excluded from the plot.**

#### Groundwater Levels in Badger Coulee

The pressure transducer in the KID North well has obtained over a year of groundwater level data (Figure 17). There is a clear seasonal fluctuation in water level. As this well is not pumped, the water level fluctuation is likely due to seasonal pumping from nearby wells. There are two large pivot irrigation systems to the east of the KID North well (Figure 18). The drawdown, which begins in mid-May, is likely the result of pumping from one or both of these wells. The greatest drawdown occurs in September. The overall trend in water level in this well is unclear. The water level measured in September, 2018 when the well was drilled is several feet higher than it has been in September the past two years. On the other hand, the annual maximum and minimum water levels increased slightly between water years 2021 and 2022.

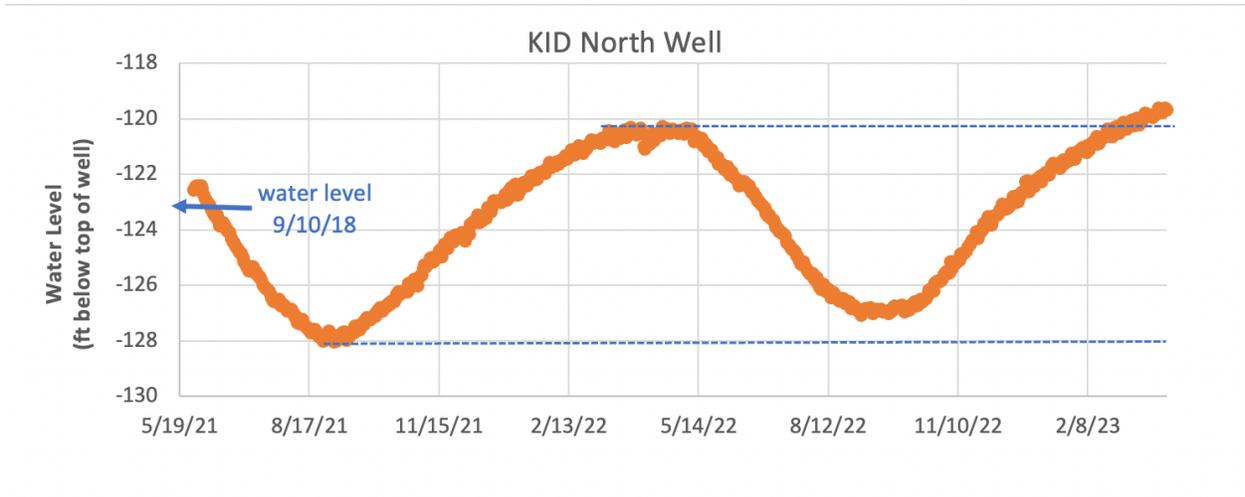


Figure 17. Water level in KID North Well from May 2021 to March 2023. The water level from the well log, recorded on 9/10/18 is shown by the blue arrow. Dashed lines are minimum and maximum water levels in first year of measurement.

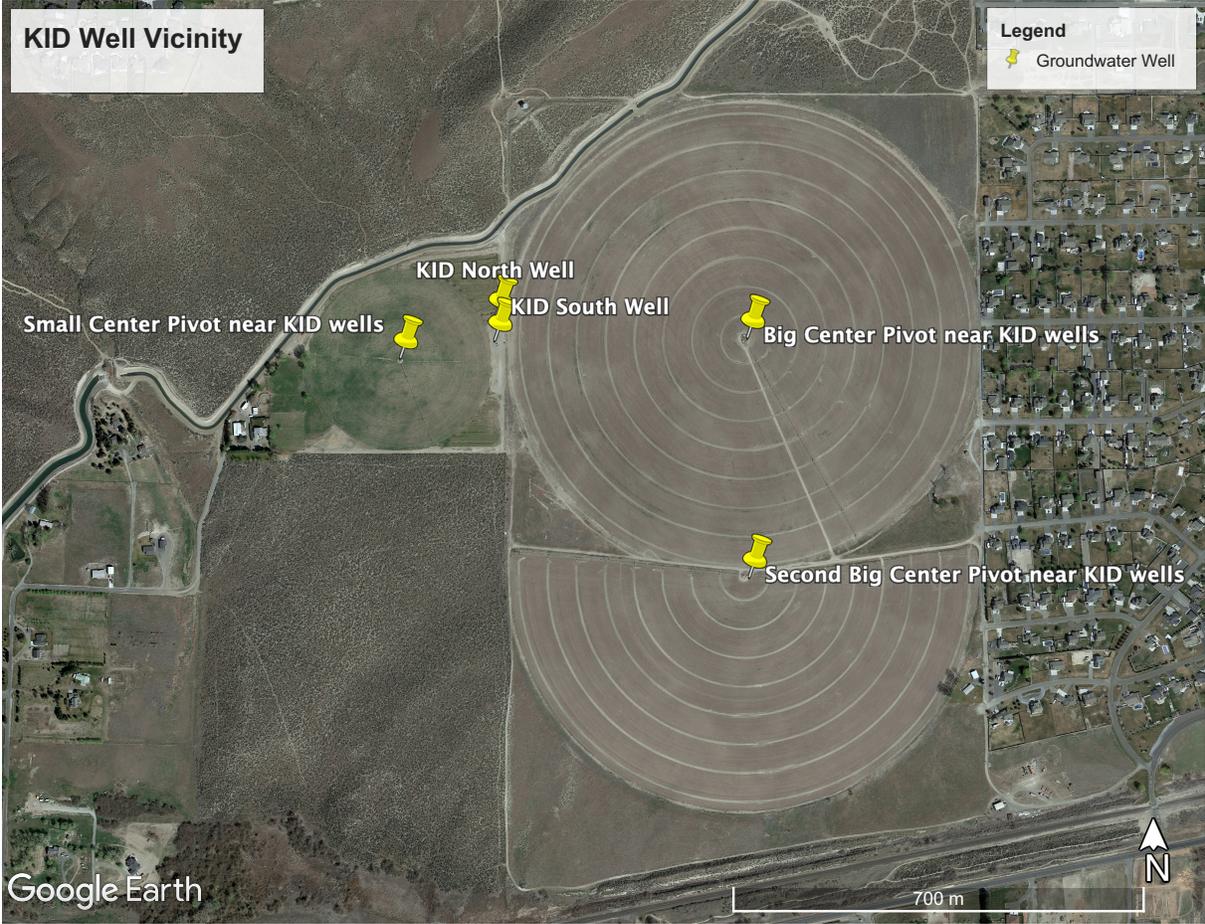


Figure 18. KID well vicinity. KID North Well is monitoring well. Two large pivot irrigation systems are located ≈600 m west of the monitoring well.

KID will continue to monitor water levels in this well to assess long-term trends in water level. This monitoring will be particularly important for documenting any changes that occur after conservation measures such as canal lining are put in place. In addition, as stated below in our recommendations, this well can be used as an observation well for a more controlled pump test from one of the nearby pivot wells.

#### *Volume of Artificially Recharged Water and Available Additional Storage*

For the Badger Coulee sedimentary aquifer (Pasco gravel plus Touchet bed silts), a simple calculation can be made to estimate both the amount of artificially recharged water that exists within the aquifer and the amount of additional storage that might be available. In this calculation, the following assumptions are made:

1. The gravel well logs that were used are representative of the Badger Coulee as a whole.
2. The gravel wells are completed at the bottom of the sedimentary aquifer and their water levels represent the saturated thickness of the aquifer.
3. The depth to groundwater recorded in the well log at the time of drilling is approximately the same as the depth to groundwater today.
4. Storage coefficients are assumed for the current saturated thickness (0.12) and for the thickness of sediment above the current groundwater level (0.08). These represent the fraction of the total volume that is/can be filled with water. The lower value was chosen for the upper part of the aquifer because it is more silt-rich.
5. Between 50% and 90% of the water in the sedimentary aquifer has been artificially recharged through canal leakage or irrigation. These percentages are based on the mass balance calculations above.

Table 6 shows the results of this calculation. Badger Coulee East represents the Columbia River discharging side of Badger Coulee while Badger Coulee West plus Badger Coulee Middle represent the Yakima River discharging side. Estimates of artificially recharged water on the Columbia River side are between 25,000 and 45,000 acre-feet. This is comparable to the estimate of 47,000 acre-feet by RH2 (2015), which was based on the assumption that artificial recharge had raised water levels by 100 feet on average and used storage coefficients of 0.15 for the gravel and 0.08 for the silt. Our calculation suggests that an additional 15,000 acre-ft of water could be stored in the current unsaturated zone. The Yakima River side of Badger Coulee has just under twice the current storage and additional storage capacity of the Columbia River side due to its larger area. The estimate by RH2 (2015) for amount of artificial recharge in the entire Badger Coulee was 132,000 acre-feet, identical to our higher estimate (90% surface water). Our value of 74,000 for 50% surface water serves as a more conservative estimate of total amount of artificially recharged water.

**Table 6. Estimation of artificially recharged water and additional storage. Assumptions of calculation described in text.**

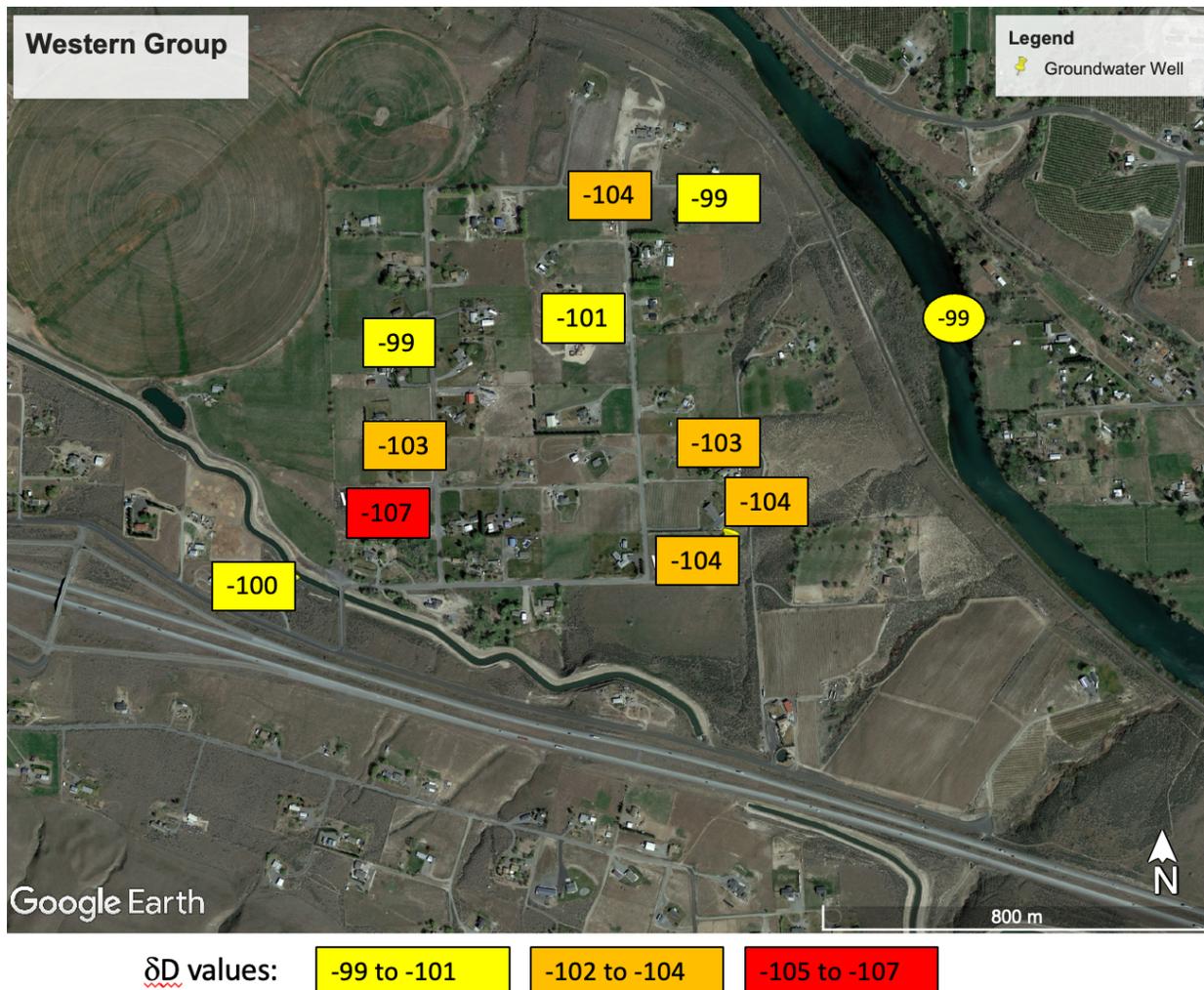
Average well depth <i>m</i>	Average depth to water <i>m</i>	Saturated thickness in well <i>m</i>	Area <i>acre</i>	Total stored in gravel/silt* <i>acre-ft</i>	Total artificially added		Additional storage available* <i>acre-ft</i>
					50% surface water <i>acre-ft</i>	90% surface water <i>acre-ft</i>	
<b>Badger Coulee West and Badger Coulee Middle</b>							
80	24	56	4,500	97,000	49,000	87,000	28,000
<b>Badger Coulee East</b>							
66	20	46	2,700	50,000	25,000	45,000	15,000
<b>Weighted average</b>			<b>Total</b>				
74	23	52	7200	147,000	74,000	132,000	43,000
<b>*Storage coefficients used:</b>							
<i>saturated thickness</i>		<i>above top of groundwater</i>					
0.12		0.08					

### Conceptual Model and Recommendations

This study has identified five hydrochemical groups based on principal component analysis (PCA) using major ion and stable isotope data (Table 6). The groups were defined based on clustering of factor scores for the first two PCA factors. Three of the groups consist mostly of basalt groundwaters and the other two are mostly gravel groundwaters, suggesting that the first two PCA factors identify the fundamental chemical signatures that are derived from water-rock interactions. One of the basalt groups, Group A, is characterized by low  $\delta D$  and  $\delta^{18}O$  values and very little or no nitrate. This hydrochemical group is believed to be old, evolved basalt groundwater, a geochemical end-member. Wells associated with this group tend to be deeper and are present throughout the study area, often on the slope of Horse Heaven Hills or in areas where basalt is exposed on the surface. Group E is also a basalt water group, but these waters are generally higher in nitrate and have isotopic signatures that indicate a significant surface water contribution. A cluster of these surface-water influenced basalt wells are located in the Western Group, on the west side of the study area near the Yakima River (Figure 19). These wells are typically 40 to 60 m deep but appear to contain a water mixture that is 60-95% surface water. Water in the gravel aquifer in Badger Coulee is mostly in Group C and D. These two gravel groups both have high surface water contribution, but most groundwater samples in Group D have  $NO_3-N$  concentration of 5 ppm or higher, while Group C wells have lower  $NO_3-N$  concentrations, sometimes undetectable. The difference in these two groups can be interpreted as Group C being influenced by water canal leakage whereas Group D contains water that has been used for irrigation on a fertilized lawn or farm.

**Table 7. Summary of hydrochemical groups and interpretation**

Group	# SAMPLES	LITHOLOGY	GROUP CHARACTERISTICS	LOCATION	INTERPRETATION
A	8	basalt	deepest wells, low NO <sub>3</sub> , low δD and δ <sup>18</sup> O	throughout	pristine basalt water, end-member, probably old
B	3	basalt	intermediate chemistry (factor scores)	Western and Badger Coulee Middle	probably mixture of different waters
C	9	gravel, 2 basalt	lower NO <sub>3</sub> , high SO <sub>4</sub>	mostly Badger Coulee East, basalts are Western	high surface water contribution, probably canal water, has chemical signature from gravels
D	11	gravel	mostly shallower wells, med to high NO <sub>3</sub>	Badger Coulee East, Badger Coulee Middle and Western	high surface water contribution, probably irrigation water, has chemical signature from gravels
E	11	basalt, 1 gravel	med to high NO <sub>3</sub> , med to high δD and δ <sup>18</sup> O	throughout	high surface water contribution, probably irrigation water, has chemical signature from basalts



**Figure 19. Hydrogen isotopic composition ( $\delta D$ ) of groundwater from wells in Western Group and Yakima River.**

Figure 20 and 21 show the distribution of the hydrochemical groups in the Badger Coulee East area, in map view and in cross section. The Group C and D wells are intermixed on the south side of Badger Coulee suggesting that application of fertilizers can have a very local influence of groundwater while all wells likely have significant contribution from canal leakage.

The KID has emplaced two wells on the west side of Badger Coulee (northernmost wells in Figure 20), both of which are chemically similar to hydrochemical Group C, gravel water with high canal-water influence. Water levels measured in the KID north well show seasonal fluctuations of 2.5 meters (8 feet) due to pumping from nearby wells. It is not clear whether there is any long-term trend in these water levels although this might be expected to change as canals are lined to conserve water and artificial recharge rates are reduced.

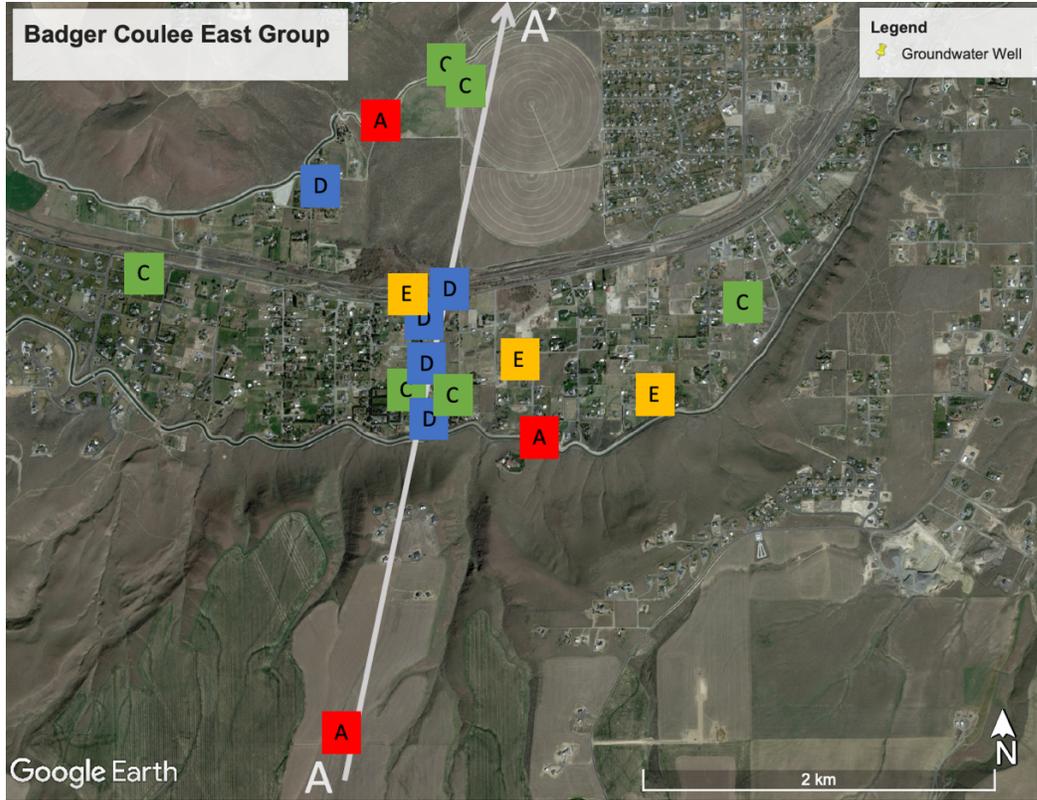


Figure 20. Badger Coulee East groundwater colored by hydrochemical group. Groups A, C, D, and E are described in the text.

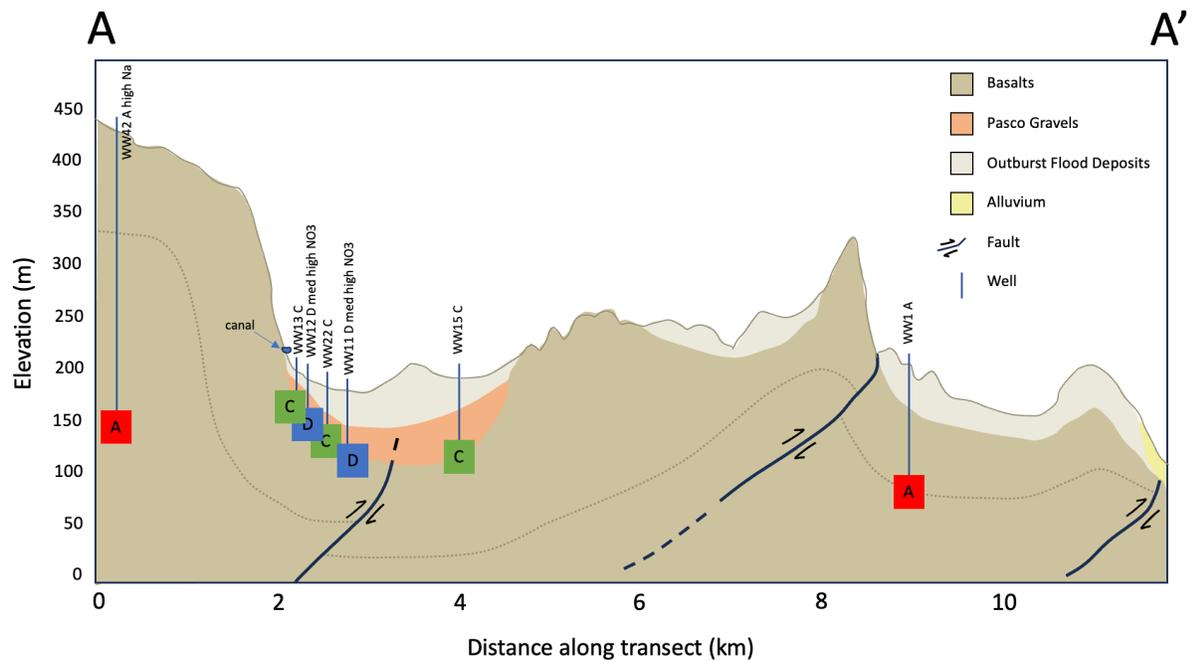


Figure 21. Cross section through Badger Coulee East with hydrochemical groups shown at bottom of well. A-A' cross section line location shown on Figure 20, in which A' is out of the figure area.

### *Recommendations*

Based on the geochemical data and the resultant conceptual model, we submit the following recommendations:

1. The geochemical data supports the conclusion that the majority of the water in the Badger Coulee gravel aquifer was introduced either through irrigation or through leakage from the canals. If this aquifer is to be used in a managed way for storage, it is important to track any changes in water volume in this aquifer, particularly as conservation measures increase and artificial recharge decreases. Ultimately, it will probably be necessary to design a recharge system for this aquifer, ideally using surface infiltration. The transducer in KID North well should be maintained to obtain water level measurements for the next five to ten years at least.
2. The water level fluctuation in KID North well shows a clear response to pumping from nearby wells. If the pumping can be initiated in a more planned and regular way and flow rates can be monitored and recorded, then the transducer data from KID North can be treated as observation well data in a pumping test and used to determine aquifer properties and assess boundary conditions.
3. The flow of water from the north side of Badger Coulee to the Yakima River may present a unique opportunity to enhance the flow of cool groundwater into the Yakima River during the summer months, when the Yakima River water in this lower reach becomes dangerously warm for fish and other aquatic organisms. This enhanced groundwater seepage might be accomplished through artificial recharge, which would increase the head gradient and thus the discharge. This concept could be explored by examining and quantifying groundwater flow into the Yakima from northern Badger Coulee through analysis of well logs, water levels in wells, isotopic composition of groundwater, and detailed Yakima River temperatures around potential discharge areas.
4. The basalt aquifers should be considered as a potential for future water storage projects. Because of their extensive thickness, basalt aquifers have capacity to storage large volumes of water. The surface water signature in many basalts in this region suggest that there is potential for aquifer recharge through surface infiltration in some areas. In addition, faults in the region provide the potential for segmentation of the basalt aquifers.

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Appendix A  
Well Information

Table A1. Groundwater Sampling Well Information

Sample ID	Date Sampled	Latitude*	Longitude*	Surface Elev (m)	Well Depth (m)	Depth to GW (m)**	Year ***	Well Geologic Unit	Well Tag	Address
<b>Western Group</b>										
WW43	8/29/21	46.26184	-119.54163		122**			Basalt		17504 W Yakitat Pl, South Benton
WW37	8/22/21	46.26360	-119.52908		88.4	54.6	2014	Basalt	BIF-446	15804 W Chandler Rd, South Benton
WW30	8/21/21	46.26793	-119.52608		51.8	23.8	1999	Basalt	AEL-002	37602 N 140 Pr NW, South Benton
WW31	8/21/21	46.26619	-119.52593		51.8**			Basalt		35208 N 140 Pr NW, South Benton
WW44	8/29/21	46.26506	-119.52563		62.5	29.0	1990	Basalt	AEM-768	35402 N 140 Pr NW, South Benton
WW45	8/29/21	46.26834	-119.52114		61.0	21.0	2002	Basalt	AGH-881	37002 N 114 Pr NW, South Benton
WW32	8/21/21	46.27066	-119.52016		51.8**			Basalt	AAZ-011	39304 N 114 Pr NW, South Benton
WW33	8/21/21	46.27078	-119.51813		42.7	10.7	2000	Basalt	AEM-800	39813/4 N 114 Pr NW, South Benton
WW36	8/21/21	46.26434	-119.51734		51.8	35.1	2004	Basalt	AHP-400	10506 344 Pr NW, South Benton
WW34	8/21/21	46.26614	-119.51723		93.0	32.6	2004	Basalt	AKH-796	35419 N 114 Pr NW, South Benton
WW35	8/21/21	46.26524	-119.51706		53.3	30.5	2004	Basalt	AKH-755	34821 N 114 Pr NW, South Benton
<b>Badger Coulee West Group</b>										
WW20	6/14/21	46.23816	-119.46832		146			Unidentified		16005 Webber Canyon West Well, West Kennewick
WW16	6/14/21	46.23642	-119.46489		130**			Unidentified		16005 Webber Canyon East Well, West Kennewick
WW27	7/16/21	46.25742	-119.46127		177	6.1	2007	Basalt	BAL-475	32901 Vineyard View Pr NE, West Kennewick
WW4	3/20/21	46.22883	-119.44850		31.1	12.2	2018	Gravel	BKG-091	10605 N Webber Canyon Rd, West Kennewick
<b>Northern Group</b>										
WW29	7/21/21	46.33569	-119.39803		21.3			Basalt		46304 E Drinkard Pr NE, West Richland
WW28	7/21/21	46.33562	-119.39757		54.9	4.3	2013	Basalt	BCE-912	46304 E Drinkard Pr NE, West Richland
<b>Badger Coulee Middle Group</b>										
WW5	3/20/21	46.22784	-119.40726		61.0			Unidentified		10204 Canyon View Pr NE, South Richland

Table A1. Groundwater Sampling Well Information  
(continued)

Sample ID	Date Sampled	Latitude*	Longitude*	Surface Elev (m)	Well Depth (m)	Depth to GW (m)**	Year ***	Well Geologic Unit	Well Tag	Address
WW38	8/22/21	46.21658	-119.38516		27.4					2004 N 543 Pr NE, South Richland
WW6	3/20/21	46.18968	-119.37372		259	226	2017	Basalt	BIW-804	16275 S. Badger Canyon Rd, South Richland
WW39	8/22/21	46.21400	-119.36794		61.6	36.3	2017	Gravel	BJB-505	61310 E 7 Pr NE, South Richland
WW8	3/27/21	46.21666	-119.36778		76.2			Unidentified		1522 N Dallas Rd, South Richland
WW2	3/13/21	46.19201	-119.36628		142	43.3	2009	Basalt	APT-478	63417 E 99 Pr SE, South Richland
WW40	8/22/21	46.21306	-119.36273		101			Unidentified		11 Goose Gap Rd, South Richland
WW7	3/27/21	46.22040	-119.36009		130	102	1998	Unidentified	AEA-586	65114 E Solar Pr NE, South Richland
<b><i>Badger Coulee East Group</i></b>										
WW42	8/24/21	46.15052	-119.31547		308	250	2008	Basalt	BAR-764	34106 S Glenn Miller Prairie SE, Kennewick
WW18	6/1/21	46.18161	-119.31177		137**			Basalt		22410 S 823 Pr SE, Kennewick
WW21	6/14/21	46.16912	-119.30162		37.2	13.7	2014	Basalt	BHW-647	29404 S 944 Pr SE, Kennewick
WW19	6/1/21	46.16685	-119.29898		141	76.5	2018	Basalt	BCA-493	30810 S. 959 Pr SE, Kennewick
WW23	6/16/21	46.16761	-119.29205		37.3	25.6	2016	Basalt	BIF-938	30003 Pr SE, Kennewick
WW26	7/16/21	46.17358	-119.33090		48.8	16.8	2011	Gravel	BBJ-619	26405 Country Meadows Lane, Kennewick
WW41	8/22/21	46.17838	-119.31636		27.4	14.3	2005	Gravel	ALC-909	22811 S 823 Pr SE, Kennewick
WW10	4/21/21	46.17234	-119.30959		32.3			Gravel	BCS-105	27404 S. 903 Pr SE, Kennewick
WW11	4/21/21	46.17075	-119.30904		54.4	7.6	2007	Gravel	VAC-751	27902 S. 903 Pr SE, Kennewick
WW9	4/21/21	46.17202	-119.30852		68.3			Gravel		27405 S. 903 Pr SE, Kennewick
WW22	6/16/21	46.16845	-119.30832		45.1	8.2	2007	Gravel	APK-199	29603 S. 903 Pr SE, Kennewick
WW17	6/1/21	46.18300	-119.30617		60.0	36.1	2018	Gravel	BKG-085	KID South Well, Kennewick
WW15	5/27/21	46.18338	-119.30613		58.8	37.5	2018	Gravel	BLD-001	KID North Well, Kennewick
WW24	6/16/21	46.17172	-119.28547		65.5	26.5	2017	Gravel	BJG-524	27611 S. 1005 Pr SE, Kennewick
WW12	4/30/21	46.16743	-119.30861		32.9			Unidentified	BLD-720	30405 S. 903 Pr SE, Kennewick
WW13	4/30/21	46.16678	-119.30857		33.5**			Unidentified		31005 S. 903 Pr SE, Kennewick
WW14	4/30/21	46.17244	-119.30855		30.5**			Unidentified		26905 S. 903 Pr SE, Kennewick

Table A1. Groundwater Sampling Well Information  
(continued)

Sample ID	Date Sampled	Latitude*	Longitude*	Surface Elev (m)	Well Depth (m)	Depth to GW (m)**	Year ***	Well Geologic Unit	Well Tag	Address
<i>Eastern Group</i>										
WW1	3/13/21	46.22603	-119.28791		131	37.8	2001	Basalt	AGM-118	2001 Brantingham Rd, South Richland
WW3	3/13/21	46.21659	-119.25494		9.1	4.6	2014	Gravel	BIF-407	415 Larkhaven Ct, South Richland
WW25	7/16/21	46.21382	-119.24396		25.0	15.8	1999	Gravel	AEL-445	9049 W Deschutes Dr, South Richland

\*WGS-84 geodetic coordinates

\*\* estimated based on nearby wells or owner statement

\*\*\*depth from top of well to groundwater, from well log

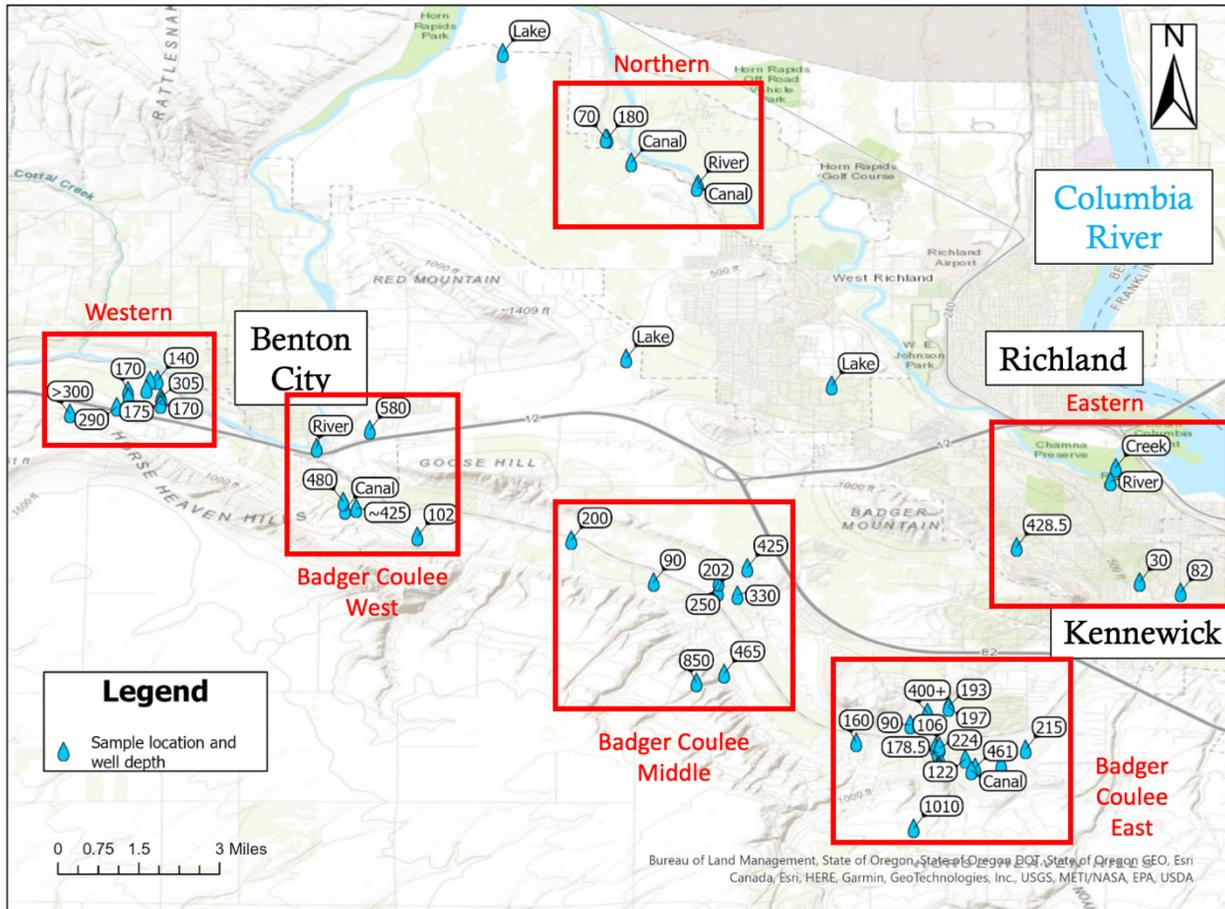


Figure A1. Sample location map. Well depths, if known are attached to groundwater samples. Groundwater samples have been placed in six groups. Detailed maps of these areas are given in Figures A2-A7.



Figure A2. Map of locations for Western Group wells. Western Group location shown on Figure A1.

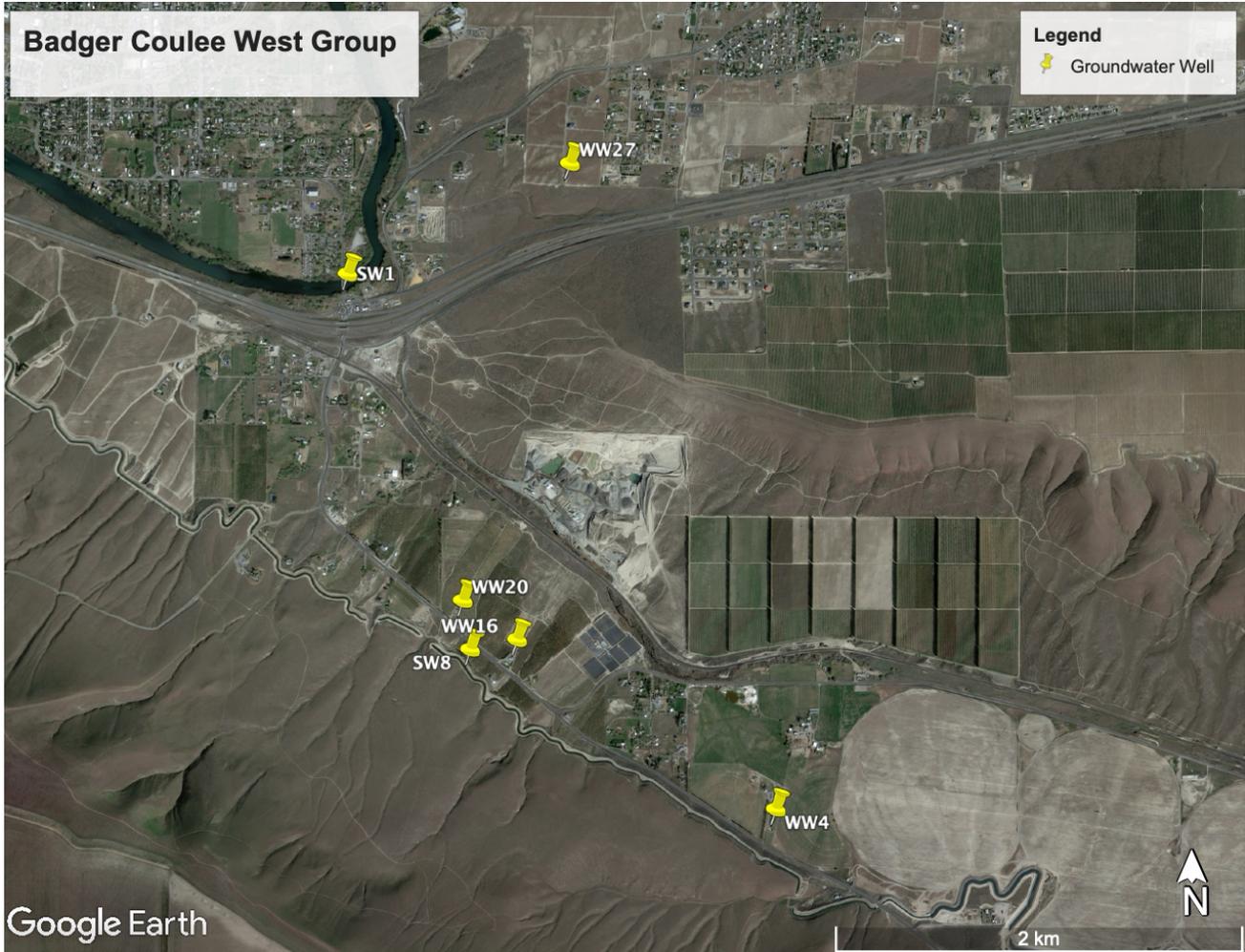


Figure A3. Map of locations for Badger Coulee West wells and two surface water samples. Badger Coulee West location shown on Figure A1.



Figure A4. Map of locations for Northern Group wells and three surface water samples. Northern Group location shown on Figure A1.

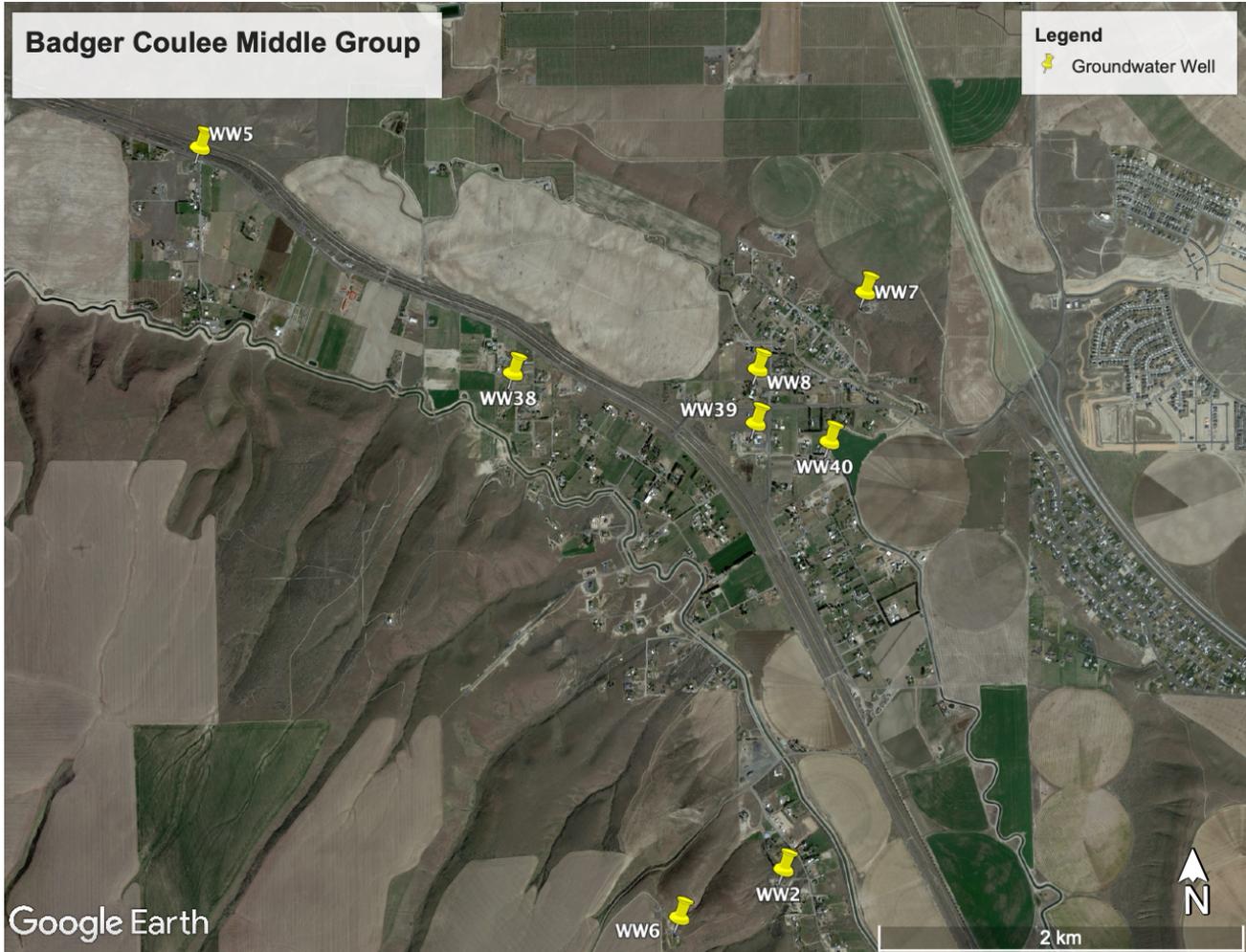


Figure A5. Map of locations for Badger Coulee Middle wells. Badger Coulee Middle location shown on Figure A1.

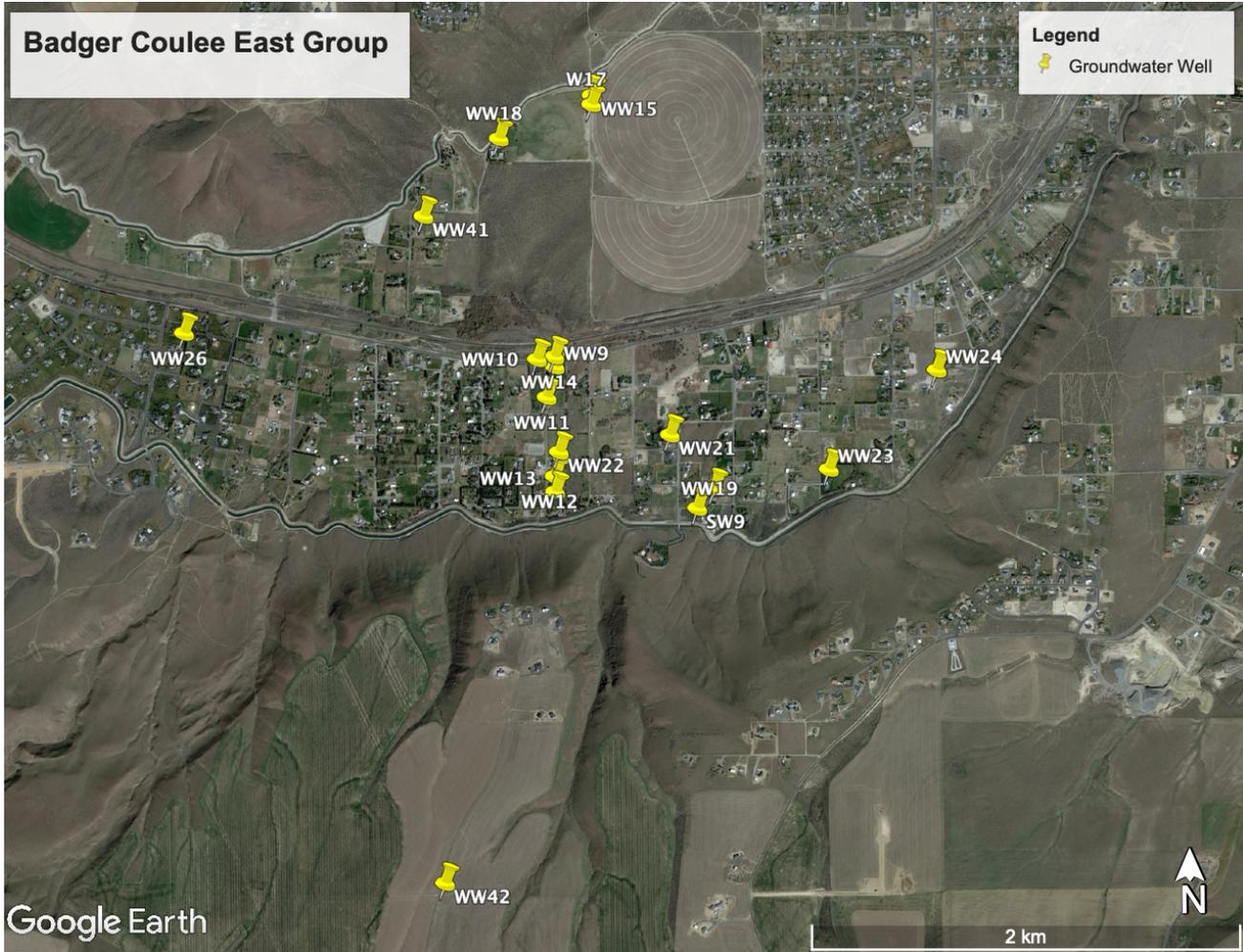


Figure A6. Map of locations for Badger Coulee East wells. Badger Coulee East location shown on Figure A1.

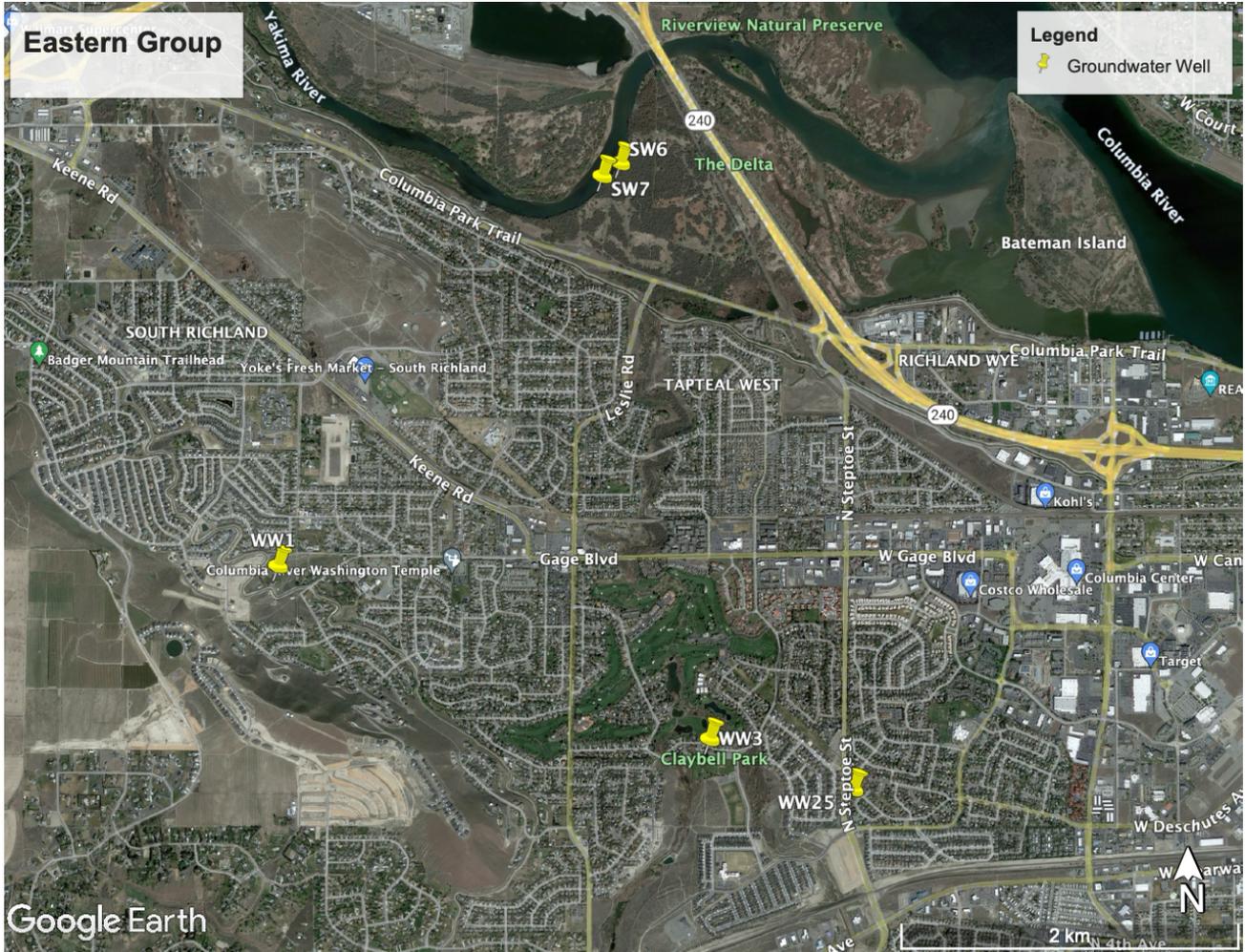


Figure A76. Map of locations for Eastern Group wells and two surface water samples. Eastern Group location shown on Figure A1.

# WELL LOGS

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

# WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Notice of Intent W 148967  
UNIQUE WELL ID # ABM 118  
Water Right Permit No \_\_\_\_\_

106859

(1) OWNER: Name John Caldwell Address 2001 Brantingham Rd Richland

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Benton NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec 34 T 9 NR 285 WM

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL: (or nearest address) 2001 Brantingham Rd Richland WA 99353

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  
 Deepened  Dug  Bored  
 Reconditioned  Cable  Driven  
 Decommission  Rotary  Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches  
Drilled 428' 6" feet Depth of completed well 428' 6" ft

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  
Casing Installed:  
 Welded 6 " Diam from +1 ft to 450' ft  
 Liner installed 4 1/2 " Diam from \_\_\_\_\_ ft to \_\_\_\_\_ ft  
 Threaded 4 1/2 " Diam from -128' ft to 428' 6" ft

Perforations:  Yes  No  
Type of perforator used Saw  
SIZE of perforations 1/8 in by 6 in  
240 perforations from 300 ft to 425 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? 25 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 \_\_\_\_\_

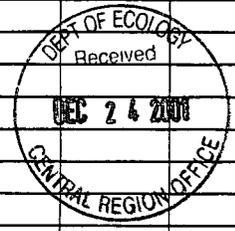
(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Type \_\_\_\_\_ HP \_\_\_\_\_

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land surface elevation above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ ft  
Static level 124 ft below top of well Date 12-21-01  
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  
Airtest 50 gal /min with 80 ft drawdown after 2 hrs  
Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g p m 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
Sand Tan	0	5
Sand Tan wet	5	11
Gravelly Sand Tan	11	12
Silt Tan	12	21
Basalt Gravel, silt Tan	21	43
Clay Tan	43	145
Basalt Black	145	179
Basalt Breccia	179	192
Basalt Black	192	269
Basalt Black Uiscular	269	270
Clay Blue	270	278
Basalt Black Uiscular	278	
Water Bearing		312
Basalt Black Jointed	312	411
Basalt Black Uiscular	411	
Water Bearing		419
Basalt Black	419	428' 6"



Work Started 12-18-01 Completed 12-21-01

### 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 Jim Nelson License No 361  
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)

Trainee Name \_\_\_\_\_ License No \_\_\_\_\_  
Drilling Company NELSON Well Drilling  
(Signed) Jim Nelson License No 361  
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)

Address 2000 W Argent Pasco  
Contractor's Registration No. NELSON09810 Date 12-21-01

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

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# WATER WELL REPORT

Original & 1<sup>st</sup> copy - Ecology, 2<sup>nd</sup> copy - owner, 3<sup>rd</sup> copy - driller

DEPARTMENT OF  
**ECOLOGY**  
State of Washington

## Construction/Decommission ("x" in circle)

Construction

Decommission ORIGINAL INSTALLATION

Notice of Intent Number

PROPOSED USE:  Domestic  Industrial  Municipal  
 DeWater  Irrigation  Test Well  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 8 inches, drilled 850 ft.  
Depth of completed well 850 ft.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  
Casing  Welded 8" Diam. from 12 ft. to 520  
Installed:  Liner installed 6" Diam. from 12 ft. to 850  
 Threaded 6" Diam. From 12 ft. to 850

Perforations:  Yes  No  
Type of perforator used SAW CUT  
SIZE of perfs 1/8 in. by 8 in. and no. of perfs 90 from 790 ft. to 850

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? 30 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. \_\_\_\_\_

WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Static level 740 ft. below top of well Date 7-7-2017  
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 30 gal./min. with stem set at 840 ft. for 1 hrs.

Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g.p.m. Date \_\_\_\_\_

Temperature of water \_\_\_\_\_ Was a chemical analysis made?  Yes  No

## CURRENT

Notice of Intent No. W309924

Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. BIW 804

Water Right Permit No. JA

Property Owner Name Jacob Jussila

Well Street Address OFF Badger Canyon Rd

City Kennewick County Benton-03-

Location SW 1/4 Sec 12 Twn 8 R 27 EWM   
(s, t, r Still REQUIRED) Or WWM

Lat/Long  
Lat Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Lat Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_  
Long Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Long Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_

Tax parcel No. (Required) 1-1287-100-0002-000

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
Soil	0	11
Black Basalt	11	260
Red Basalt	260	310
Black Basalt	310	380
Broken Basalt	380	390
Black Basalt	390	430
Tan Clay	430	480
Blue Clay	480	510
Black Basalt	510	620
Broken Basalt	620	623
Black Basalt	623	686
VOID	686	690
Black Basalt	690	740
Black Blue seams	740	775
Black Basalt	775	830
vesicular Basalt	830	840
Black Basalt	840	850
Start Date	<u>6-7-17</u>	Completed Date <u>7-7-17</u>

Water  
X - vesicular Basalt

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 Rod Cox  
Driller/Engineer/Trainee Signature Rod Cox  
Driller or trainee License No. 2302  
IF TRAINEE: Driller's License No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Driller's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Drilling Company R.W. COX DRILLING LLC.  
Address P.O. BOX 5324  
City, State, Zip BENTON CITY, WA 99320  
Contractor's Registration No. RWCOXWC840DU Date \_\_\_\_\_ /2016

ECY 050-1-20 (Rev 02-2010) To request ADA accommodation including materials in a format for the visually impaired, call Ecology Water Resources Program at 360-407-6872. Persons with impaired hearing may call Washington Relay Service at 711. Persons with speech disability may call TTY at 877-833-6341.

JUL 13 2017

Dept of Ecology  
Central Regional Office

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











# WATER WELL REPORT

Original & 1<sup>st</sup> copy - Ecology, 2<sup>nd</sup> copy - owner, 3<sup>rd</sup> copy - driller

Construction/Decommission ("x" in circle)

Construction

Decommission ORIGINAL INSTALLATION

Notice of Intent Number \_\_\_\_\_

CURRENT

Notice of Intent No. WE31418

Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. BLD001

Water Right Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_

Property Owner Name Kennewick Irrigation District

Well Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

City Kennewick County Benton

Location SE 1/4-1/4 NE 1/4 Sec 16 Twn 8N R 28E EWM   
(s, t, r Still REQUIRED) Or WWM

Lat/Long

Lat Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Lat Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_

Long Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Long Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_

Tax parcel No. (Required) 116881020001001

PROPOSED USE:  Domestic  Industrial  Municipal  
 DeWater  Irrigation  Test Well  Other \_\_\_\_\_

TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one) 3  
 New well  Reconditioned Method:  Dug  Bored  Driven  
 Deepened  Cable  Rotary  Jetted

DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 16 inches, drilled 193 ft.  
Depth of completed well 192 ft.

### CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Casing  Welded 16" Diam. from 45 ft. to 193 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 176

Manufacturer's Name Alloy screens

Type Stainless steel Model No. \_\_\_\_\_

Diam. 14 Slot size 80 from 189 ft. to 174 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? 18 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 \_\_\_\_\_

PUMP: Manufacturer's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Type: \_\_\_\_\_ H.P. \_\_\_\_\_

WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

Static level 123 ft. below top of well Date 9/10/18

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? BSE

Yield: 150 gal./min. with 25 ft. drawdown after 1 hrs.

Yield: 250 gal./min. with 30 ft. drawdown after 1 hrs.

Yield: 330 gal./min. with 40 ft. drawdown after 1 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
<u>1</u>	<u>124</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>2</u>	<u>123</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>3</u>	<u>123</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____

Date of test 9/25/18

Bailer test \_\_\_\_\_ gal./min. with \_\_\_\_\_ ft. drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs.

Airtest 200 gal./min. with stem set at 190 ft. for 2 hrs.

Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g.p.m. Date \_\_\_\_\_

Temperature of water 64 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
<u>silt, sand, small gravel</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>cemented gravel</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>68</u>
<u>small / medium gravel</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>168</u>
<u>medium gravel (water)</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>189</u>
<u>(trace sand 168-169)</u>		
<u>Black basalt</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>143</u>

RECEIVED

DEC 07 2018

Dept of Ecology  
Central Regional Office

Start Date 8/28/18 Completed Date 9/7/18

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) Derek Vahanian  
Driller/Engineer/Trainee Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
Driller or trainee License No. 3189  
IF TRAINEE: Driller's License No: \_\_\_\_\_  
Driller's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Drilling Company Blue Star Enterprises NW  
Address 2019 Butler loop  
City, State, Zip Richland, WA, 99354  
Contractor's  
Registration No. BLUESEN942RM Date 12/4/18

ECY 050-1-20 (Rev 02-2010) To request ADA accommodation including materials in a format for the visually impaired, call Ecology Water Resources Program at 360-407-6872. Persons with impaired hearing may call Washington Relay Service at 711. Persons with speech disability may call TTY at 877-833-6341.



# WATER WELL REPORT

Original & 1<sup>st</sup> copy - Ecology, 2<sup>nd</sup> copy - owner, 3<sup>rd</sup> copy - driller

## Construction/Decommission ("x" in circle)

- Construction
- Decommission ORIGINAL INSTALLATION Notice of Intent Number \_\_\_\_\_

CURRENT

Notice of Intent No. ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ WE31071

Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. BK6085

Water Right Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_

Property Owner Name Kennewick Irrigation District

Well Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

City Kennewick County Benton

Location SE 1/4-1/4 NE 1/4 Sec 16 Twn 8N R23E <sup>RWS</sup> of circle WWM one

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

Still REQUIRED) Long Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Long Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_

Tax Parcel No. 116881020001001

### 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
silt/sand	0	13
sandy brown clay	13	18
sand	18	29
sandy tan clay	29	39
Sandy tan clay/small gravel	39	49
caliche w/ small gravel	49	59
pea gravel	59	95
small gravel/coarse sand	95	120
pea gravel w/ brown silty clay	120	148
pea gravel/medium gravel	148	158
small gravel	158	171
medium gravel/sand (water)	171	195
black/brown weathered basalt	195	197
black basalt + some tan clay	197	200

PROPOSED USE:  Domestic  Industrial  Municipal  DeWater  Irrigation  Test Well  Other

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

DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 16 inches, drilled 200 ft.  
Depth of completed well 197 ft.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  
Casing  Welded 16" Diam. from +2 ft. to +172 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 178-193  
Manufacturer's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Type Stainless steel Model No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Diam. 14" Slot size 100 from 178 ft. to 193 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? 20 ft.  
Material used in seal portland cement  
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 118.5 ft. below top of well Date 5/25/18  
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: 200 gal./min. with 12 ft. drawdown after 1 hrs.  
Yield: 400 gal./min. with 40 ft. drawdown after 24 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  
1 119 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 118 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 118 \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of test 6/6/18  
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 63° Was a chemical analysis made?  Yes  No

RECEIVED

AUG 02 2018

Dept of Ecology  
Central Regional Office

Start Date 4/19/18

Completed Date 6/14/18

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) Derek Vahanian  
Driller/Engineer/Trainee Signature *Derek Vahanian*  
Driller or trainee License No. 3189

Drilling Company Blue Star Enterprises Northwest  
Address 2019 Butler Loop  
City, State, Zip Richland WA 99358

If TRAINEE,  
Driller's Licensed No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Driller's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor's  
Registration No. BLUESEN942RM Date 7/30/18

Ecology is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

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.

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

Start Card No. W 111 257  
 UNIQUE WELL I.D. # AEL 445  
 Water Right Permit No. LIM, N, P

(1) OWNER: Name Steve + Carol Chan Address 9049 W Deschutes Dr Kenna

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Benton 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec 31 T. 9 N. R. 29E W.M.

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) 9049 W Deschutes Dr Kenna WA 97336

(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  Method: Dug  Bored   
 Deepened  Cable  Driven   
 Reconditioned  Rotary  Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches.  
 Drilled 82 feet. Depth of completed well 82 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:  
 Casing installed: 6 Diam. from +1 ft. to 82 ft.  
 Welded  Diam. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 Liner installed  \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 Threaded  \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_  
 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? 18+ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ H.P. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Type: \_\_\_\_\_

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 Static level 52 ft. below top of well Date 1-27-99  
 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 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bailer test \_\_\_\_\_ gal./min. with \_\_\_\_\_ ft. drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs.  
 Airstest 3.5 gal./min. with stem set at 75 ft. for 2 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
SAND	0	11
SAND Tan silty	11	44
Gravel Sand Tan silt	44	55
Boulders Gravel sand Tan silt water @ 52	55	69
Gravel Sand Tan water bearing	69	82



Work Started 1-27 19. Completed 1-27 1999

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 Nelson Well Drilling, Inc  
 (PERSON, FIRM, OR CORPORATION) (TYPE OR PRINT)  
 Address 8100 W Argent Pass  
 (Signed) Jim Nelson License No. 365  
 (WELL DRILLER)  
 Contractor's Registration No. NE50 W019 (date 1-27) 1999

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

Ecology is an Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action employer. For special accommodation needs, contact the Water Resources Program at (206) 407-6600. The TDD number is (206) 407-6006.







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

# WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Start Card No. W100343  
UNIQUE WELL I.D. # HEL 002

Second Copy - Owner's Copy  
Third Copy - Driller's Copy 65278

Water Right Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_

OWNER: Name ROSS + PAM Dunbar Address 3960 W. VAN GIESEN #22 West Richland WA

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Spokane NW 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec 14 T 9 N R 26 E WM

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL: (or nearest address) 37602 N 140 PR NW Benton City WA

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

(10) WELL LOG or ABANDONMENT 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.

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

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Top Soil	0	3
Silty Sand	3	29
Med. Size Sand + Gravel	29	34
Med. Size Sand	34	39
Broken Basalt (with clay)	39	50
Hard Basalt	50	53
Broken Basalt (with clay, down)	53	84
Hard Black Basalt	84	144
Med Hard Black Basalt	144	151
Broken Basalt	151	175
Yellow + Brown Rock (water bearing)		

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches  
Drilled 175 feet. Depth of completed well 170 feet.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  
Casing Installed:  
 Welded 6 Diam. from 0 ft. to 90 ft.  
 Liner installed 4 1/2 Diam. from 70 ft. to 170 ft.  
 Threaded \_\_\_\_\_ Diam. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

Perforations:  Yes  No  
Type of perforator used Skill Saw  
SIZE of perforations 1/4 in. by 3 in.  
40 perforations from 110 ft. to 150 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? 50'  
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: \_\_\_\_\_ H.P. \_\_\_\_\_

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Static level 75 ft. below top of well Date 2-6-99  
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: 25 gal./min. with \_\_\_\_\_ ft. drawdown after 1 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  
Blown By Air Rotary  
Date of test 2-6-99  
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

**RECEIVED**  
FEB 23 1999  
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY  
WELL DRILLING UNIT

Received  
MAR 3 1999  
CENTRAL REGIONAL OFFICE  
DEPT. OF ECOLOGY

Work Started 2-5, 1999 Completed 2-6, 1999

**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.  
NAME Triple A Drilling, Inc.  
(Person, Firm, or Corporation) (Type of Firm)  
Address 2202 W. Windy, Benton City  
(Signed) J. O. Gomer License No. 1224  
Contractor's Registration No. TRIPLO25B9 Date 2-7, 1999

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

82465

# WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Notice of Intent W117933

UNIQUE WELL I D # AEM 800

Water Right Permit No \_\_\_\_\_

(1) OWNER Name John Kecker Address 481 Tanglewood Richland WA

(2) LOCATION OF WELL County Benton 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec 14 T 9 NR 26 WM

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) Yakitat '00 NOV -1 21 20

TAX PARCEL NO 1-1496-101-0930-001

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

(10) WELL LOGS 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) \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Well Method  
 Deepened  Dug  Bored  
 Reconditioned  Cable  Driven  
 Decommission  Rotary  Jetted

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Top soil	0	6
decomposed basalt	6	12
hard bl. basalt	12	42
Parana basalt w/ yellowish pen	42	89
hard black basalt	89	110
Brown Sandstone	110	135
Gray clay	135	140

(5) DIMENSIONS Diameter of well 6 inches  
Drilled 140 feet Depth of completed well 140 ft

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  
Casing Installed  
 Welded 6 Diam from 0 ft to 20 ft  
 Liner installed 4 Diam from 0 ft to 140 ft  
 Threaded \_\_\_\_\_ Diam from \_\_\_\_\_ ft to \_\_\_\_\_ ft

Perforations  Yes  No  
Type of perforator used Skilsaw  
SIZE of perforations 1/4 in by 12 in  
10 perforations from 100 ft to 140 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 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 \_\_\_\_\_

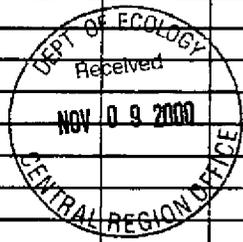
(8) WATER LEVELS Land-surface elevation above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ ft  
Static level 35 ft below top of well Date 8-16-00  
Artesian pressure \_\_\_\_\_ lbs per square inch Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Artesian water is controlled by \_\_\_\_\_ (Cap, valve, etc)

(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 12-15 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 \_\_\_\_\_ gal/min with \_\_\_\_\_ ft drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs  
Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g p m Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Temperature of water 58.0 Was a chemical analysis made?  Yes  No

RECEIVED

NOV 03 2000

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY  
WELL DRILLING UNIT



Work Started 8-15 2000 Completed 8-16 2000

### 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 Lyle O. Amos License No 1224  
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)

Trainee Name \_\_\_\_\_ License No \_\_\_\_\_

Drilling Company \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signed) Lyle O. Amos License No 1224  
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)

Address 2202 W. Windy Lane Benton City, WA

Contractor's Registration No TRIPLEDIOSB9 Date 8-16 06

(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

82465

abgh

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

Please print, sign and return to the Department of Ecology



# Water Well Report

Original - Ecology, 1<sup>st</sup> copy - owner, 2<sup>nd</sup> copy - driller

## Construction/Decommission

Construction  
 Decommission **ORIGINAL INSTALLATION Notice of Intent Number 162599**

PROPOSED USE:  Domestic  Industrial  Municipal  
 DeWater  Irrigation  Test Well  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 6 inches, drilled 305 ft.  
 Depth of completed well 305 ft.

### CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Casing  Welded 6 " Diam. from 2 ft. to 58 ft.  
 Installed:  Liner installed 4 " Diam. from 5 ft. to 306 ft.  
 Threaded \_\_\_\_\_ " Diam. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

Perforations:  Yes  No  
 Type of perforator used Shimsaw  
 SIZE of perfs 1/4 in. by 6 in. and no. of perfs 40 from 28 ft. to 30 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. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 Materials placed from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

Surface Seal:  Yes  No To what depth? 18 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. \_\_\_\_\_

WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 Static level 167 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 30 gal./min. with stem set at 285 ft. for 1 hrs.

Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g.p.m. Date \_\_\_\_\_

Temperature of water \_\_\_\_\_ Was a chemical analysis made?  Yes  No

Current Notice of Intent No. 170089

Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. AKH 790

Water Right Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_

Property Owner Name John Clark

Well Street Address Yakutat Rd

City Benton County Benton

Location SE 1/4-1/4 NE 1/4 Sec 14 Twn 9R 24E  WWM or  WWM  circle one

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

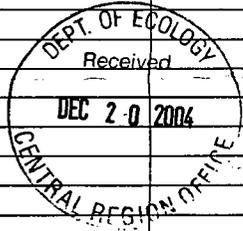
still REQUIRED ) Long Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Long Min/Sec H

Tax Parcel No. 1-14.96-101-0932-002

### 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
Top Soil	0	3
Clay Brown	3	41
gravel	41	53
Basalt	53	181
Clay Green	181	221
Basalt Broken	221	232
Basalt Hard	232	281
Basalt Broken water	281	305



Start Date 12-13 Completed Date 12-15

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) Lyle A. Bross  
 Driller/Engineer/Trainee Signature Lyle A. Bross  
 Driller or trainee License No. 1224

Drilling Company Trials A Drilling  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

If TRAINEE,  
 Driller's Licensed No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Driller's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor's  
 Registration No. TRF PLOT 2539 Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ecology is an Equal Opportunity Employer. ECV 050-1-20 (Rev 2/03)





# WELL LOG CHANGE FORM

**Instructions:** Record any change made to the well log record on this form. Append this form to the well log image. File with the original.

WCL Log ID (Required) \_\_\_\_\_ Well Log ID \_\_\_\_\_

Regional Office:  CRO  ERO  NWRO  SWRO

Type of Well:  Water  Resource

Notice of Intent: \_\_\_\_\_ Ecology Well ID Tag No. \_\_\_\_\_

Property (Well) Owner's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Well Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_ 1/4-1/4 \_\_\_ 1/4 Sec \_\_\_ Twn \_\_\_ R \_\_\_ E or W (Circle One)

Lat./Long: (Required) Lat. Deg. \_\_\_\_\_ Lat. Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_

Long. Deg. \_\_\_\_\_ Long. Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_

Horizontal Collection Method Code \_\_\_\_\_

Tax Parcel No \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Work:  New Well  Reconditioned  Deepened

Well Log Received Date \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_

Well Diameter \_\_\_ (in inches) Well Depth \_\_\_ (in feet) Well Completed Date \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_

Driller's Ecology License No. \_\_\_\_\_

Trainee's Ecology License No. \_\_\_\_\_

Reason/Source of Change (Required)

INTERNAL CORRECTION - IMAGE UNCHANGED

Signature of Well Log Tracker (Required) EG Date 1-12-04

# WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Notice of Intent W164048  
UNIQUE WELL ID # ~~AKH-755~~  
AKH-755  
Water Right Permit No \_\_\_\_\_

146085

(1) OWNER Name Ron + Felicia Vitek Address 8801 St. Thomas Rd. Pasco

(2) LOCATION OF WELL County Benton SE 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec 14 T 9 NR 26 (WM)

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) N. 114 PRNW Benton City, WA. 99320  
TAX PARCEL NO 1-1496-101-0932-003 H

(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 175 feet Depth of completed well 175 ft

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  
Casing Installed  
 Welded 6 Diam from +2 ft to 67 ft  
 Liner installed 4 Diam from -5 ft to 175 ft  
 Threaded \_\_\_\_\_ Diam from \_\_\_\_\_ ft to \_\_\_\_\_ ft

Perforations  Yes  No  
Type of perforator used SKILL SAW  
SIZE of perforations 1/8 in by 6 in  
40 perforations from 135 ft to 175 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 Bentonite  
Did any strata contain unusable water?  Yes  No  
Type of water? \_\_\_\_\_ Depth of strata \_\_\_\_\_  
Method of sealing strata off \_\_\_\_\_

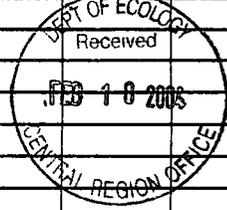
(7) PUMP Manufacturer's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Type \_\_\_\_\_ HP \_\_\_\_\_

(8) WATER LEVELS Land surface elevation above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ ft  
Static level 100 ft below top of well Date 2-11-04  
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  
Airtest 30 gal/min with \_\_\_\_\_ ft drawdown after 1 hrs  
Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g p m Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Temperature of water 570 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	4
Brown Clay	4	52
Cemented Gravel	52	61
Brown Basalt	61	130
Broken Basalt & water	130	165
Black Basalt	165	175



Work Started 2-10-04 Completed 2-11-04

**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 \_\_\_\_\_ License No \_\_\_\_\_  
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)

Trainee Name \_\_\_\_\_ License No \_\_\_\_\_

Drilling Company Triple A Drilling  
(Signed) [Signature] License No 1224  
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)

Address 785 Tumbledweed Lane Benton WA

Contractors  
Registration No TRIPLEA025B Date 2-11-04

(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.

Please print, sign and return to the Department of Ecology



# Water Well Report

Original - Ecology, 1<sup>st</sup> copy - owner, 2<sup>nd</sup> copy - driller

## Construction/Decommission

Construction  
 Decommission ORIGINAL INSTALLATION Notice  
 of Intent Number 165236

PROPOSED USE:  Domestic  Industrial  Municipal  
 DeWater  Irrigation  Test Well  Other

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

DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches, drilled \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 Depth of completed well 170 ft.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  
 Casing  Welded 6" Diam. from +2 ft. to 78 ft.  
 Installed:  Liner installed \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 Threaded \_\_\_\_\_ 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.  
 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 \_\_\_\_\_ H.P. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Type: \_\_\_\_\_

WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 Static level 115 ft. below top of well Date 11-30-04  
 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)  

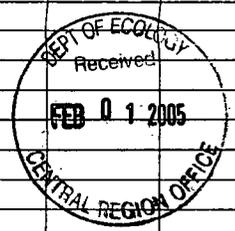
Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level

Date of test \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bailer test \_\_\_\_\_ gal./min. with \_\_\_\_\_ ft. drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs.  
 Airtest 20 gal./min. with stem set at 150 ft. for 3 hrs.  
 Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g.p.m. Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Temperature of water \_\_\_\_\_ Was a chemical analysis made?  Yes  No

Current Notice of Intent Now 178479  
 Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. AAP400  
 Water Right Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Property Owner Name Larry & Caroline Benson  
 Well Street Address Graham Benson H  
 City Benton LA County Benton - 03-  
 Location SE 1/4-1/4 NE 1/4 Sec 14 Twn 9 R 26  circle one  
 or  WWM  one  
 Lat/Long (s, t, r) \_\_\_\_\_ Lat Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Lat Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_  
 still REQUIRED ) Long Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Long Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tax Parcel No. 1-1496-101-0932-004

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
Soil	0	15
BASALT GRAVEL	15	21
SILT & SAND	21	43
SAND GRAVEL	43	68
BROWN BASALT	68	74
BLACK BASALT	74	140
FRACTURE BASALT	140	148
FRACTURED BASALT with clay seams water	148	170



Start Date 11-29-04 Completed Date 11-30-04

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) Bob Cox  
 Driller/Engineer/Trainee Signature [Signature]  
 Driller or trainee License No. 2302

Drilling Company RW COX Drilling  
 Address PO BOX 5324  
 City, State, Zip Benton City WASH 99320  
 Contractor's Registration No. RWCOXP022JC Date 11-30-04

If TRAINEE, Driller's Licensed No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Driller's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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



RECEIVED

JUL 19 2017



WATER WELL REPORT

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

Construction/Decommission ("x" in circle)

- Construction
Decommission

ORIGINAL INSTALLATION

Notice of Intent Number WE27600

PROPOSED USE: Domestic, Industrial, Municipal, DeWater, Irrigation, Test Well, Other

TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well, New well, Reconditioned, Method: Dug, Bored, Driven, Deepened, Cable, Rotary, Jetted

DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 8 inches, drilled 202 ft. Depth of completed well 202 ft.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Casing: Welded 8" Diam. from +1.5 ft. to 202 ft. Installed: Liner installed, Threaded

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.

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

Surface Seal: Yes, No. To what depth? 20 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.

WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level ft. Static level 119 ft. below top of well Date 7-7-2017. 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. 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). Table with Time, Water Level columns. Date of test. Bailer test 10 gal./min. with 2 ft. drawdown after 1 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.

CURRENT

Notice of Intent No. WE27600 Dept of Ecology

Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. BJB-509 Central Regional Office

Water Right Permit No.

Property Owner Name Richard Rogers

Well Street Address

City Benton County Benton

Location sw 1/4-1/4 sec 31 Twn 9 R 28 EWM Or WWM

Lat/Long Lat Deg Lat Min/Sec Long Deg Long Min/Sec

Tax parcel No. (Required) 131983012387002

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.)

Table with columns: MATERIAL, FROM, TO. Rows: Brown silt /Sand (0-131), Brown sand /Caliche (131-168), 3/4" Gravel/sand (168-200), Black Basalt (200-202).

Start Date 5-25-2017 Completed Date 7-7-2017

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 Justin Egeland. Driller/Engineer/Trainee Signature. Driller or trainee License No. 2843. IF TRAINEE: Driller's License No. Driller's Signature.

Drilling Company. Address. City, State, Zip. Contractor's Registration No. Date 7-7-2017.

ECY 050-1-20 (Rev 02-2010) To request ADA accommodation including materials in a format for the visually impaired, call Ecology Water Resources Program at 360-407-6872. Persons with impaired hearing may call Washington Relay Service at 711. Persons with speech disability may call TTY at 877-833-6341.

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



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



# WATER WELL REPORT

Original & 1<sup>st</sup> copy - Ecology, 2<sup>nd</sup> copy - owner, 3<sup>rd</sup> copy - driller

## Construction/Decommission ("x" in circle)

- Construction 306578
- Decommission ORIGINAL INSTALLATION Notice of Intent, Number \_\_\_\_\_

**CURRENT**  
 Notice of Intent No. W192557  
 Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. BAR764  
 Water Right Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Property Owner Name HOBBE HEAVEN HILLS PROP.  
 Well Street Address 47209 ColdFelter Rd  
 City Kewan County Benton  
 Location S 1/4-1/4 Sec 21 Twn 8 R28  WWM  circle one  
 Lat/Long (s, t, r) \_\_\_\_\_ Lat Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Lat Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_  
 Still **REQUIRED** Long Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Long Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tax Parcel No. 12188300005002

**PROPOSED USE:**  Domestic  Industrial  Municipal  DeWater  Irrigation  Test Well  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 8 inches, drilled 1010 ft.  
 Depth of completed well 1010 ft.

**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS**  
 Casing  Welded 10" Diam. from 71 ft. to 32' ft.  
 Installed:  Liner installed 6" Diam. from 71 ft. to 1010 ft.  
 Threaded \_\_\_\_\_ Diam. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

Perforations:  Yes  No  
 Type of perforator used Holecut  
 SIZE of perfs 1" in. by \_\_\_\_\_ in. and no. of perfs 100 from 920 ft. to 1010

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? 32' 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. \_\_\_\_\_

**WATER LEVELS:** Land surface elevation above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 Static level 820 ft. below top of well. Date 6-23-08  
 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 100 gal./min. with stem set at 1000 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. (USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY.)

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Soil	0	16
GREY BASALT	16	232
RED BASALT	232	250
BLACK BASALT	250	392
FRACTURED BASALT	392	410
SAND	410	434
GREY BASALT	434	532
BLACK BASALT	532	602
BROWN BASALT	602	680
BLACK BASALT	680	694
VOID	694	698
RED BASALT	698	705
GREY BASALT	705	785
RED BASALT	785	805
GREY BASALT	805	924
FRAC BASALT WATER	924	930
GREY BASALT	930	998
VESICULAR BASALT WATER	998	1005
GREY BASALT	1005	1010

**RECEIVED**  
 JUN 30 2008  
 DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY - CENTRAL REGIONAL OFFICE

Start Date 5/28/08 Completed Date 6/23/08

**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) ROD COX  
 Driller/Engineer/Trainee Signature Rod Cox  
 Driller or trainee License No. 2302

Drilling Company RW COX DRILLING  
 Address P.O. BOX 5324  
 City, State, Zip Benton City Wash 99320  
 Contractor's Registration No. RW COX 0945RH Date 6/23/08  
 Ecology is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

If TRAINEE, Driller's Licensed No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Driller's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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

13701

# WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Notice of Intent

W117916

UNIQUE WELL I.D. #

AEM 768

Water Right Permit No.

(1) OWNER: Name Virgilio Manza Address \_\_\_\_\_

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Benton SW 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec 14 T 9 N.R. 28E WM

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL: (or nearest address) Yakitar Rd. Benton City

TAX PARCEL NO.: 1-1496-101-1219-003

(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  Jetted  
 Decommission  Rotary

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches  
Drilled 205 feet. Depth of completed well 205 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  
Casing Installed:  Welded 6 " Diam. from +2 ft. to 110 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.

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 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: \_\_\_\_\_ H.P. \_\_\_\_\_

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Static level 95' ft. below top of well Date 2-27-00  
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.  
Airstest EST 25 gal./min. with \_\_\_\_\_ ft. drawdown after 1 hrs.  
Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g.p.m. Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Temperature of water 57° 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.

DEPT. OF MATERIAL ACTION	FROM	TO
Topsoil	0	1
Brown silty clay	2	16
Brown sand	16	24
Broken Basalt	24	95
Cemented Gravel	95	105
Med Hard Black Basalt	105	190
Broken Porous Rock	190	205
Yellow + Red water		

RECEIVED

APR 13 2000

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

Work Started 2-24-00 Completed 2-29-00

### 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 Lyle Ames License No. 1224  
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)  
Trainee Name \_\_\_\_\_ License No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Drilling Company Triple A Drilling Inc.  
(Signed) Lyle O. Ames License No. 1224  
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)  
Address Benton City WA.  
Contractor's Registration No. TRIPLEA0025 Date 3-31-90

(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) 122208  
 Construction  
 Decommission ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION Notice of Intent Number \_\_\_\_\_

CURRENT Notice of Intent No W 164413  
 Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No AGH 881  
 Water Right Permit No \_\_\_\_\_

Property Owner Name ALLAN HAMILTON A  
 Well Street Address YAKITAT Rd

City Benton City County Benton 03  
 Location NE 1/4 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 14 Twn. 9 R. 26E circle or one WWM

Lat/Long (s,t,r still REQUIRED) Lat Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Lat Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_  
 Long Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Long Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tax Parcel No 114961010931064

PROPOSED USE  Domestic  Industrial  Municipal  
 DeWater  Irrigation  Test Well  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 6 inches drilled 225 ft  
 Depth of completed well 200 ft

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  
 Casing  Welded 6 Diam from +18" ft to 40 ft  
 Installed  Liner installed 5 Diam from +2 ft to 145 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? 25 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 \_\_\_\_\_ HP \_\_\_\_\_

WATER LEVELS Land surface elevation above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ ft  
 Static level 69 ft below top of well Date 10-18-02  
 Artesian pressure \_\_\_\_\_ lbs per square inch Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Artesian water is controlled by \_\_\_\_\_ (cap valve etc)

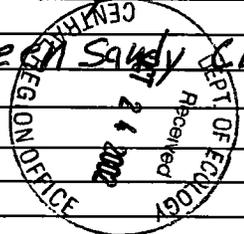
WELL TESTS Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level  
 Was a pump test made?  Yes  No If yes by whom? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Yield \_\_\_\_\_ gal/min with \_\_\_\_\_ ft drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs  
 Yield \_\_\_\_\_ gal/min with \_\_\_\_\_ ft drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs  
 Yield \_\_\_\_\_ 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  
 Airtest 10-12 gal/min with stem set at 195 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
SOIL	0	13
Basalt Gravel	13	38
Fractured Brown Basalt	38	73
hard BLACK Basalt	73	98
SOFT Basalt mix	98	120
CLAY		
Brown Basalt	120	152
BLACK Basalt	152	173
SOFT Basalt mix	173	198
CLAY		
Grey CLAY	198	207
Green sandy clay	207	225



Start Date 10-16-02 Completed Date 10-18-02

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) DAVID COX Drilling Company RW Cox Drilling  
 Driller/Engineer/Trainee Signature David Cox Address P.O. Box 5324  
 Driller or Trainee License No 2351 City State Zip Benton City, Wash 99520

If trainee, licensed driller s \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature and License no \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor s RWCOX022JC Date 10-18-02  
 Registration No \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ecology is an Equal Opportunity Employer ECY 050 1 20 (Rev 4/01)

Appendix B  
Geochemical Data

Table B1. Field measurements: pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, alkalinity

Sample ID	Description	pH	Temp (°C)	DO** (mg/L)	Conductivity (µS/cm)	Alkalinity (meq/L)
<b>Surface Water</b>						
<b>Rivers</b>						
SW1	Yakima River at Kiona Bridge	9.9	8.7	10.4	117	1.61
SW3	Yakima River at Twin Bridges	8.0	9.3	10.0	126	1.69
SW7	Yakima River at Yakima Delta	7.6	8.8	10.3	128	1.66
SW6	Amon Creek	8.4	12.1	9.3	614	5.05
<b>Lakes</b>						
SW5	Park at the Lakes	7.7	11.8	9.4	288	4.51
SW4	Lost Lake, Richland	7.7	8	10.1	648	5.40
SW2	McWhorter Canal Reservoir	9.4	15.4	8.8	280	2.87
<b>Irrigation Water</b>						
SW8	KID Main Canal 1	8.4	12.8	11.2	--	1.27
SW9	KID Main Canal 2	7.8	12.2	11.2	131	1.24
SW10	North Canal at Twin Bridges	8.0	12.5	11.2	291	1.27
SW11	Horn Rapids Canal	7.8	12	11.3	253	1.25
<b>Groundwater</b>						
<b>Western Group</b>						
WW43	Basalt 122 m*	--	--	--	--	--
WW37	Basalt 88.4 m	8.0	19.5	8.9	165	3.22
WW30	Basalt 51.8 m	7.8	16.2	10.0	474	7.62
WW31	Basalt 51.8 m*	--	22.9	9.0	383	--
WW44	Basalt 62.5 m	7.8	18.5	8.1	226	4.01
WW45	Basalt 61 m	--	--	--	--	--
WW32	Basalt 51.8 m*	7.7	16.8	9.9	420	5.75
WW33	Basalt 42.7 m	7.5	16.2	10.0	413	7.41
WW36	Basalt 51.8 m	7.8	17.6	9.7	334	3.76
WW34	Basalt 93.0 m	--	--	--	--	--
WW35	Basalt 53.3 m	7.8	17.4	9.7	355	4.21
<b>Badger Coulee West</b>						
WW20	Basalt 146 m	7.9	18.5	9.1	704	5.73
WW16	Basalt 130 m*	7.8	19.2	9.0	589	6.07
WW27	Basalt 177 m	8.4	23.7	8.7	250	2.64
WW4	Gravel 31.1 m	7.8	17.8	9.3	226	3.11
<b>Northern Group</b>						
WW29	Basalt 21.3 m	7.8	17.4	7.7	752	6.47
WW28	Basalt 54.9 m	7.9	19.4	7.9	442	4.71

\*estimated depth based on nearby wells; \*\* DO – dissolved oxygen

Table B1. Field measurements (continued)

Sample ID	Description	pH	Temp. (°C)	DO (mg/L)	Conductivity (µS/cm)	Alkalinity (meq/L)
<b>Badger Coulee Middle</b>						
WW5	Unknown 61.0 m	7.7	16.7	9.9	506	4.31
WW38	Unknown 27.4 m	7.9	18.6	9.0	335	3.26
WW6	Basalt 259 m	7.9	23.3	8.7	446	4.45
WW39	Gravel 61.6 m	7.8	18.3	9.0	478	3.96
WW8	Unknown 76.2 m	7.9	18.4	9.5	--	3.42
WW2	Basalt 142 m	7.6	18.2	8.5	--	2.55
WW40	Unknown 101 m	7.7	19.3	8.9	369	3.15
WW7	Basalt 132 m	7.9	18.4	9.5	--	2.57
<b>Badger Coulee East</b>						
WW42	Basalt 308 m	--	--	8.1	2913	--
WW18	Basalt 137 m*	8.0	19.4	9.1	311	2.90
WW21	Basalt 37.2 m	7.6	18.3	9.2	766	6.26
WW19	Basalt 141 m	7.9	25.2	8.2	556	4.07
WW23	Basalt 37.3 m	7.7	19.2	9.1	656	6.28
WW26	Gravel 48.8 m	8.0	19.9	9.2	207	2.79
WW41	Gravel 27.4 m	7.6	20.1	8.7	369	5.35
WW10	Gravel 32.3 m	7.5	17.4	10.2	1229	6.54
WW11	Gravel 54.4 m	7.8	16.9	10.2	666	4.37
WW9	Gravel 68.3 m	7.9	16.4	10.4	692	5.36
WW22	Gravel 45.1 m	7.9	20.3	9.0	190	3.13
WW17	Gravel 60.0 m	8.3	--	--	--	2.15
WW15	Gravel 58.8 m	9.0	--	--	--	1.36
WW24	Gravel 65.5 m	8.0	20.4	9.0	183	3.07
WW12	Unknown 32.9 m	7.9	19.7	9.2	698	4.85
WW13	Unknown 33.5 m*	7.9	19.9	9.2	330	3.03
WW14	Unknown 30.5 m*	7.8	16	9.9	660	5.08
<b>Eastern Group</b>						
WW1	Basalt 131 m	7.8	18	8.5	--	4.82
WW3	Gravel 9.1 m	7.9	17.8	8.6	--	3.78
WW25	Gravel 25.0 m	7.8	20.1	9.4	363	5.28

Table B2. Major ion and stable isotope data

Sample ID	Na <sup>+</sup> (ppm)	K <sup>+</sup> (ppm)	Mg <sup>2+</sup> (ppm)	Ca <sup>2+</sup> (ppm)	F <sup>-</sup> (ppm)	Cl <sup>-</sup> (ppm)	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> -N (ppm)	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> (ppm)	HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> (ppm)	CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> (ppm)	δ <sup>18</sup> O (‰)	δD (‰)
<b>Surface Water</b>												
<b>Rivers</b>												
SW1	10.1	1.5	6.6	17.9	bdl*	8.8	0.49	8.5	77	10.6	-13.52	-99.5
SW3	10.2	1.5	6.7	18.3	bdl	8.8	0.65	8.5	103	0.2	-13.49	-99.1
SW7	10.8	1.8	7.2	19.0	bdl	10.1	0.65	10.9	101	0.1	-13.47	-99.0
SW6	45.2	5.1	33.1	79.5	0.36	53.2	6.47		305	1.5	-13.21	-102.2
<b>Lakes</b>												
SW5	22.3	10.0	16.1	46.4	0.24	18.7	bdl	16.6	275	0.3	-9.23	-79.7
SW4	85.6	14.2	39.8	79.0	0.49	50.8	bdl	262	329	0.3	-12.21	-96.5
SW2	32.3	3.7	22.4	24.8	0.25	27.3	4.78	44.3	160	7.5	-9.97	-82.1
<b>Irrigation Water</b>												
SW8	6.8	1.1	4.8	13.8	bdl	4.6	0.33	5.0	77	0.4	-13.48	-98.7
SW9	6.6	1.2	4.7	14.0	bdl	4.5	0.31	5.0	75	0.1	-13.40	-98.2
SW10	7.0	1.2	4.8	14.1	bdl	4.8	0.31	5.5	77	0.2	-13.47	-98.7
SW11	6.9	1.2	4.8	14.1	bdl	4.8	0.36	5.5	76	0.1	-13.48	-98.7
<b>Groundwater</b>												
<b>Western Group</b>												
WW43	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-17.92	-140.2
WW37	17.8	3.7	11.4	31.1	0.46	6.2	1.59	12.6	196	0.4	-13.67	-100.2
WW30	33.8	10.9	44.6	80.4	0.90	12.4	4.09	106	464	0.5	-13.01	-98.9
WW31	133.6	0.7	0.7	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	-13.80	-102.8
WW44	20.1	3.5	14.2	43.5	0.67	9.1	0.42	29.2	244	0.3	-14.30	-106.6
WW45	21.6	10.1	22.1	53.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	-13.76	-101.0
WW32	33.6	11.0	30.5	81.5	0.48	24.0	5.73	133	350	0.3	-13.78	-104.3
WW33	44.7	7.8	26.4	74.6	0.77	16.8	2.85	50.3	452	0.3	-13.16	-98.6
WW36	27.1	9.2	26.4	55.8	0.68	16.4	3.58	134	229	0.3	-13.94	-103.9
WW34	289.3	2.6	0.2	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	-13.45	-103.3

Table B3. Trace element data (continued)

Sample ID	Na <sup>+</sup> (ppm)	K <sup>+</sup> (ppm)	Mg <sup>2+</sup> (ppm)	Ca <sup>2+</sup> (ppm)	F <sup>-</sup> (ppm)	Cl <sup>-</sup> (ppm)	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> -N (ppm)	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> (ppm)	HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> (ppm)	CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> (ppm)	δ <sup>18</sup> O (‰)	δD (‰)
WW35	29.0	9.3	28.9	61.6	0.79	16.6	4.24	154	256	0.3	-13.85	-103.5
<b>Badger Coulee West</b>												
WW20	34.6	6.8	50.5	106.7	0.44	55.7	7.29	229	349	0.5	-13.34	-101.8
WW16	34.5	10.7	41.5	80.0	0.39	30.2	4.80	154	369	0.5	-13.87	-105.4
WW27	76.7	14.8	3.7	12.2	0.64	23.3	<b>bdl</b>	77.1	160	0.7	-15.91	-120.3
WW4	16.5	4.8	15.6	35.2	0.31	10.6	1.54	28.1	189	0.2	-13.31	-99.6
<b>Northern Group</b>												
WW29	110.6	7.3	52.4	93.5	0.58	109.6	13.5	259	394	0.5	-12.90	-102.3
WW28	52.6	9.4	36.5	70.6	0.69	54.5	<b>bdl</b>	177	286	0.5	-13.53	-107.2
<b>Badger Coulee Middle</b>												
WW5	26.4	4.7	39.3	84.8	0.35	33.9	17.3	159	262	0.3	-13.43	-102.3
WW38	18.6	2.9	28.1	58.6	0.39	24.8	9.9	114	198	0.3	-13.64	-101.5
WW6	117.3	21.1	13.5	27.6	1.32	15.7	<b>bdl</b>	168	271	0.4	-17.99	-140.6
WW39	34.5	4.0	36.4	80.0	0.36	40.5	27.4	143	241	0.3	-14.07	-105.7
WW8	213.5	2.0	1.7	2.6	0.50	45.6	29.6	118	208	0.3	-13.50	-105.1
WW2	18.8	14.5	19.7	38.2	0.46	24.4	5.12	71.0	139	0.1	-16.30	-129.0
WW40	26.4	4.2	32.7	60.1	0.59	30.6	22.7	114	192	0.2	-14.00	-104.4
WW7	46.3	11.7	38.0	60.4	0.37	83.9	19.5	159	156	0.2	-15.13	-125.0
<b>Badger Coulee East</b>												
WW42	232.5	7.1	0.4	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	-18.79	-145.0
WW18	29.4	9.6	14.3	37.6	0.41	15.2	3.30	73.7	176	0.4	-16.93	-129.3
WW21	34.8	4.4	45.7	122.0	0.26	80.1	20.7	165	381	0.3	-13.15	-99.8
WW19	70.6	14.9	34.7	48.7	0.85	18.0	0.19	230	248	0.4	-17.57	-136.9
WW23	37.1	5.6	54.5	104.7	0.26	71.7	22.7	178	382	0.4	-12.94	-98.9
WW26	14.1	3.4	18.9	37.5	0.37	14.6	2.99	46.9	170	0.3	-14.16	-105.4
WW41	44.1	3.6	26.3	53.5	0.51	25.8	5.61	60.1	326	0.3	-13.41	-100.1
WW10	115.4	5.2	39.2	110.4	0.20	95.6	29.1	111	399	0.3	-13.09	-101.9
WW11	35.1	3.8	24.3	77.6	0.24	40.2	9.18	101	266	0.3	-13.62	-103.3

Table B3. Trace element data (continued)

Sample ID	Na <sup>+</sup> (ppm)	K <sup>+</sup> (ppm)	Mg <sup>2+</sup> (ppm)	Ca <sup>2+</sup> (ppm)	F <sup>-</sup> (ppm)	Cl <sup>-</sup> (ppm)	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> -N (ppm)	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> (ppm)	HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> (ppm)	CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> (ppm)	δ <sup>18</sup> O (‰)	δD (‰)
WW9	50.1	8.0	25.5	70.2	0.28	33.9	7.71	86.9	326	0.5	-13.51	-102.3
WW22	15.9	3.1	11.7	36.2	0.31	10.1	1.46	22.6	190	0.3	-13.88	-103.1
WW17	18.0	4.4	15.4	11.7	0.44	24.0	<b>bdl</b>	8.7	130	0.5	-13.78	-103.6
WW15	8.9	1.6	7.4	21.7	<b>bdl</b>	25.8	<b>bdl</b>	11.9	80	1.5	-13.80	-104.2
WW24	22.4	5.6	14.1	26.9	0.52	10.0	1.25	26.6	187	0.4	-13.87	-103.3
WW12	35.5	4.6	27.2	76.9	0.28	38.4	9.27	102	295	0.4	-13.32	-100.7
WW13	18.5	3.6	12.8	32.9	0.40	9.6	3.45	25.7	184	0.3	-13.86	-106.8
WW14	43.9	5.5	25.7	70.3	0.30	29.9	8.61	89.1	309	0.3	-13.56	-102.6
<b>Eastern Group</b>												
WW1	15.5	6.5	21.1	39.6	0.27	9.2	2.85	37.0	210	0.2	-16.32	-124.3
WW3	37.9	4.8	35.3	82.3	0.29	55.0	7.75	135	230	0.3	-13.55	-103.4
WW25	42.2	4.3	31.7	68.1	0.43	35.2	9.69	94.9	321	0.4	-13.46	-102.7
<b>Det. Limit</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>				

\*bdl = below detection limit

Table B3. Trace element data

ID	Al (ppb)	V (ppb)	Cr (ppb)	Mn (ppb)	Fe (ppb)	Ni (ppb)	Cu (ppb)	Zn (ppb)	As (ppb)	Se (ppb)	Mo (ppb)	Ba (ppb)	Pb (ppb)	U (ppb)
<b>Surface Water</b>														
<b>Rivers</b>														
SW1	bdl*	3.18	bdl	bdl	4.23	0.49	0.39	bdl	0.65	bdl	0.60	10.4	bdl	bdl
SW3	9.60	3.36	bdl	1.54	19.3	bdl	0.50	bdl	0.80	bdl	0.87	10.2	bdl	bdl
SW7	4.69	4.01	bdl	134	12.0	0.62	0.45	bdl	0.76	bdl	0.67	11.2	bdl	0.8
SW6	bdl	17.5	0.54	3.20	1.83	bdl	0.67	bdl	4.95	1.41	5.17	50.2	bdl	14.1
<b>Lakes</b>														
SW5	bdl	0.45	bdl	4.86	19.61	bdl	2.96	bdl	1.01	bdl	1.19	57.3	bdl	2.3
SW4	bdl	2.38	bdl	bdl	25.84	0.63	0.67	bdl	1.48	0.83	11.34	58.0	bdl	25.2
SW2	3.36	4.89	bdl	2.32	8.00	0.59	1.43	bdl	1.77	bdl	2.82	20.8	bdl	7.1
<b>Irrigation Water</b>														
SW8	2.25	2.87	bdl	0.94	12.53	bdl	0.67	bdl	0.58	bdl	bdl	8.20	bdl	bdl
SW9	2.12	2.90	bdl	bdl	10.20	bdl	0.89	bdl	0.62	bdl	bdl	9.33	bdl	bdl
SW10	2.57	2.97	bdl	2.70	12.99	bdl	0.95	bdl	0.63	bdl	bdl	8.25	bdl	bdl
SW11	8.01	3.08	bdl	6.56	20.71	bdl	0.57	bdl	0.63	bdl	bdl	8.44	bdl	0.4
<b>Groundwater</b>														
<b>Western Group</b>														
WW43	bdl	7.8	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	6.9	14.7	0.6	0.72	4.1	33	0.91	bdl
WW37	bdl	31.7	bdl	bdl	0.42	bdl	0.81	1.40	1.81	bdl	3.86	9.32	bdl	1.3
WW30	bdl	10.7	1.19	bdl	bdl	bdl	6.58	72.3	1.35	2.05	5.42	29.6	bdl	31.9
WW31	bdl	11.9	bdl	bdl	0.99	bdl	1.31	bdl	2.29	0.78	7.41	0.58	bdl	6.8
WW44	bdl	21.7	bdl	bdl	0.4	bdl	1.6	49.5	3.5	bdl	5.2	21.3	bdl	2.5
WW45	3.45	7.27	bdl	1.06	4.53	1.85	21.12	51.4	2.56	0.79	4.66	49.9	bdl	7.4
WW32	bdl	8.93	0.53	bdl	1.57	bdl	0.43	24.1	1.70	2.05	6.92	49.2	bdl	21.0
WW33	bdl	18.7	bdl	bdl	0.54	bdl	9.08	64.5	2.53	bdl	7.60	29.8	bdl	24.4
WW36	bdl	15.1	0.56	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	3.46	1.72	9.56	26.2	bdl	5.6
WW34	bdl	22.3	1.9	bdl	1.0	bdl	4.0	3.8	4.5	3.69	7.7	bdl	bdl	20.4

Table B3. Trace element data (continued)

ID	Al (ppb)	V (ppb)	Cr (ppb)	Mn (ppb)	Fe (ppb)	Ni (ppb)	Cu (ppb)	Zn (ppb)	As (ppb)	Se (ppb)	Mo (ppb)	Ba (ppb)	Pb (ppb)	U (ppb)
WW35	0.79	15.9	0.85	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	103	3.39	1.93	10.76	29.8	bdl	6.5
<b>Badger Coulee West</b>														
WW20	bdl	12.8	3.64	bdl	bdl	bdl	1.10	bdl	1.64	3.32	4.53	3.52	bdl	12.1
WW16	bdl	10.6	1.10	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	1.33	1.64	2.62	10.1	bdl	10.4
WW27	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	2.59	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	2.83	47.3	bdl	bdl
WW4	bdl	29.7	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	0.82	10.9	4.67	bdl	2.40	2.05	bdl	4.3
<b>Northern Group</b>														
WW29	bdl	7.88	bdl	16.6	bdl	0.85	1.75	10.1	2.00	0.72	27.61	42.3	bdl	25.9
WW28	bdl	0.33	bdl	71.3	15.7	bdl	bdl	1.97	1.72	bdl	18.49	82.8	bdl	4.0
<b>Badger Coulee Middle</b>														
WW5	bdl	18.2	2.76	bdl	0.72	bdl	0.45	bdl	2.28	14.51	5.93	22.0	bdl	6.4
WW38	4.97	29.8	bdl	bdl	0.92	bdl	0.42	3.71	4.30	1.51	2.61	11.4	bdl	4.3
WW6	bdl	1.69	bdl	4.09	105	bdl	bdl	140	bdl	bdl	3.30	58.6	bdl	bdl
WW39	bdl	18.9	1.76	bdl	1.48	bdl	bdl	4.77	2.95	12.5	4.05	21.9	bdl	5.3
WW8	bdl	26.1	4.15	bdl	1.11	bdl	1.59	6.19	4.20	21.6	21.6	0.79	bdl	3.9
WW2	bdl	15.7	bdl	bdl	0.92	bdl	bdl	70.6	3.75	1.70	3.96	57.6	bdl	1.8
WW40	bdl	25.2	1.81	bdl	0.50	bdl	bdl	bdl	4.32	18.3	11.5	13.4	bdl	2.6
WW7	bdl	15.8	bdl	bdl	0.63	bdl	1.32	194	2.22	7.47	3.17	70.5	bdl	2.8
<b>Badger Coulee East</b>														
WW42	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	2.2	bdl	106.2	218.4	bdl	bdl	6.4	bdl	bdl	bdl
WW18	bdl	31.2	bdl	0.86	7.55	bdl	0.67	56.19	2.49	1.05	1.81	26.8	bdl	1.5
WW21	bdl	13.7	0.72	bdl	0.74	0.52	1.41	bdl	2.97	3.25	1.70	80.9	bdl	8.9
WW19	bdl	0.79	bdl	50.2	14.8	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	42.0	54.8	bdl	bdl
WW23	bdl	13.9	0.57	bdl	0.41	bdl	1.14	1.62	1.80	3.64	1.42	23.7	bdl	16.6
WW26	bdl	13.8	0.80	1.05	3.83	bdl	1.87	bdl	2.34	0.45	3.63	22.6	bdl	1.6
WW41	bdl	33.4	0.99	bdl	0.70	bdl	1.64	4.25	6.56	1.41	7.28	15.6	bdl	6.8

Table B3. Trace element data (continued)

ID	Al (ppb)	V (ppb)	Cr (ppb)	Mn (ppb)	Fe (ppb)	Ni (ppb)	Cu (ppb)	Zn (ppb)	As (ppb)	Se (ppb)	Mo (ppb)	Ba (ppb)	Pb (ppb)	U (ppb)
WW10	bdl	13.8	1.08	bdl	0.96	bdl	0.51	7.96	2.81	2.49	9.01	87.4	bdl	8.6
WW11	bdl	12.5	1.14	bdl	0.65	bdl	bdl	2.36	1.58	1.22	3.30	52.3	bdl	5.5
WW9	bdl	13.3	0.83	bdl	0.68	bdl	1.51	84.6	1.99	0.67	5.61	51.0	bdl	5.6
WW22	bdl	15.3	bdl	bdl	1.53	bdl	bdl	bdl	1.98	bdl	2.02	20.4	bdl	1.7
WW17	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	1.4	bdl								
WW15	0.5	bdl	bdl	3.0	0.8	bdl								
WW24	bdl	21.4	bdl	bdl	13.34	bdl	0.39	3.00	3.58	bdl	6.72	18.7	bdl	1.7
WW12	bdl	16.4	0.76	0.90	bdl	0.57	6.71	1029	2.45	0.97	2.02	47.1	1.12	4.3
WW13	1.08	22.6	0.27	0.31	1.62	bdl	0.65	6.15	3.39	0.71	1.87	18.2	bdl	1.9
WW14	bdl	11.4	0.7	bdl	1.25	bdl	bdl	9.44	1.71	0.78	4.12	50.9	bdl	4.5
<b>Eastern Group</b>														
WW1	0.58	51.4	2.39	0.01	1.12	bdl	0.94	6.32	2.20	4.95	3.22	31.9	bdl	2.4
WW3	0.64	17.4	0.31	0.33	0.53	bdl	0.31	0.99	4.23	1.41	2.73	36.6	bdl	10.9
WW25	0.66	22.9	2.32	0.00	0.70	bdl	0.62	1.37	4.15	1.51	6.09	14.4	bdl	13.2
Det. Lim.	<b>1.98</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.80</b>

\*bdl = below detection limit