

Spring 2020

## A Geochemical Assessment of Potential Groundwater Storage Locations within the Yakima River Basin

Silas Sleeper

Central Washington University, [sleepers@cwu.edu](mailto:sleepers@cwu.edu)

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.cwu.edu/etd>



Part of the [Hydrology Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Sleeper, Silas, "A Geochemical Assessment of Potential Groundwater Storage Locations within the Yakima River Basin" (2020). *All Master's Theses*. 1372.

<https://digitalcommons.cwu.edu/etd/1372>

This Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by the Master's Theses at ScholarWorks@CWU. It has been accepted for inclusion in All Master's Theses by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks@CWU. For more information, please contact [scholarworks@cwu.edu](mailto:scholarworks@cwu.edu).

A GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL GROUNDWATER STORAGE  
LOCATIONS WITHIN THE YAKIMA RIVER BASIN

WASHINGTON, USA

---

A Thesis  
Presented to  
The Graduate Faculty  
Central Washington University

---

In Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements for the Degree  
Master of Science  
Geological Sciences

---

by  
Silas S. Sleeper  
May 2020

CENTRAL WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Graduate Studies

We hereby approve the thesis of

Silas S. Sleeper

Candidate for the degree of Master of Science

APPROVED FOR THE GRADUATE FACULTY

11 June 2020

---

Dr. Carey Gazis, Committee Chair

11 June 2020

---

Dr. Lisa Ely

11 June 2020

---

Dr. Susan Kaspari

---

Dean of Graduate Studies

## ABSTRACT

### A GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL GROUNDWATER STORAGE LOCATIONS WITHIN THE YAKIMA RIVER BASIN

WASHINGTON, USA

by

Silas S. Sleeper

June 2020

Currently in the Yakima River Basin more people possess surface water rights than there is available surface water. As a result, the local community devised the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Management Plan, with the goal of creating a sustainable source of water for the foreseeable future. One of seven elements outlined in this plan is groundwater storage. The idea is to take available water during high spring flows and store it in the subsurface. The water will then be used to increase stream flows and decrease stream water temperatures during the summer months. A main challenge associated with groundwater storage is determining the fate of the recharged water. In this project we analyzed major ions and stable isotopes of surface waters and groundwaters within three regions (Roslyn, Kittitas Valley and Moxee Valley) to determine water–rock interactions, relative residence times, recharge regimes and groundwater surface-water interactions. We found that irrigation water generally had heavier isotopic values ( $\delta D > -115\text{‰}$ ) and higher nitrogen levels when compared to natural groundwater. This allowed us to identify which aquifers were dominantly recharged by irrigation water versus aquifers that are recharged naturally (typically by snowmelt). Using our geochemical data, combined with known hydrogeologic units and structures we created conceptual models of groundwater relationships at each site. Additionally, we identified potential shallow aquifer recharge sites that

have deep surficial aquifers overlain by large vadose zones. These conceptual models and identified locations can be used to inform future management decisions regarding groundwater storage.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Management Plan Groundwater Sub-Committee, the Department of Ecology, the WA-AWRA Fellowship Committee, and Puget Sound Energy for the funding that allowed me to complete this research. I would also like to acknowledge that none of my work would have been possible without my advisor Dr. Carey Gazis or the Central Washington University lab technicians, specifically Cindy White and Angela Halfpenny. Thank you to my wife, Jenny Sleeper for accompanying me in the field. Thank you to TJ for the helping me with all of my office work. Thank you to Tom Ring, Dave Nazy and Ingrid Eskstrom, for assisting me with my research. Thank you to my committee members Dr. Lisa Ely and Dr. Susan Kaspari for giving me both feedback and advice along the way. And a big thank you to the people of the Yakima River Basin for allowing me to sample from their wells. None of my work would have been possible if not for the kindness of these strangers.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
I	INTRODUCTION ..... 1
	Significance..... 1
	Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Management Plan ..... 3
	Geochemistry as a Tool ..... 6
	Hydrogeologic Setting ..... 7
	Geologic Setting of the Headwaters and the Roslyn Mines ..... 9
	Stable Isotope Fundamentals ..... 11
	Major Ions Explained..... 13
II	METHODS ..... 15
	Sample Collection..... 15
	Geochemical Analyses..... 24
III	RESULTS ..... 27
	Major Ions ..... 27
	Trace Elements..... 27
	Stable Isotopes ..... 27
IV	DISCUSSION ..... 40
	Isotopic Composition of Yakima River and Irrigation Water ..... 40
	Extent of Irrigation Water Influence..... 43
	Total Nitrogen Concentrations and Isotope Values ..... 46
	Kittitas Valley ..... 50
	Kittitas Valley Transect ..... 51
	Kittitas Valley Major Ion Data ..... 55
	Results Compared to Gibson and Campana (2018)..... 57
	Badger Pocket ..... 60
	Moxee Valley ..... 61
	Comparing Data to 2007 DOE Report..... 66
	Storage Estimates..... 70
	Roslyn Study Area ..... 76

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

Chapter		Page
V	CONCLUSION.....	83
	Summary.....	83
	Recommendations.....	86
	REFERENCES .....	87
	APPENDIXES .....	91
	Appendix A – Detailed Maps of Study Areas .....	91
	Appendix B – Graphs of Instrument Compatibility.....	99
	Appendix C – Roslyn Well Logs .....	103
	Appendix D – Kittitas Valley Well Logs.....	114
	Appendix E – Moxee Valley Well Logs.....	143

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1	Basin Fill Units Within the Yakima River Basin.....	9
2	Sample Table for Roslyn .....	19
3	Sample Table for Kittitas Valley .....	20
4	Sample Table for Moxee Valley .....	22
5	Trace Element Detection Limits .....	25
6	Geochemical Data for Roslyn.....	29
7	Geochemical Data for Kittitas Valley.....	30
8	Geochemical Data for Moxee Valley .....	32
9	Standard Deviations and Ranges for Major Ions .....	34
10	Standard Deviations and Ranges for Stable Isotopes .....	35
11	Trace Elements for Roslyn.....	37
12	Trace Elements for Kittitas Valley .....	38
13	USGS Water Level Measurements near Manastash Creek .....	60
14	Comparing Same Wells from 2007 DOE Study .....	66
15	Comparing Neighboring from 2007 DOE Study .....	67
16	Estimates of Currently Stored Irrigation Water .....	70

LIST OF TABLES (CONTINUED)

Table	Page
17	Storage Estimates for Identified SAR Sites.....73

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1	Map of the Yakima River Basin and Central Washington .....	2
2	Estimated Groundwater Pumpage for the Yakima River Basin .....	3
3	The Yakima Integrated Plan Seven Goals .....	5
4	A Conceptual Model of a Shallow Aquifer Recharge System .....	5
5	Simplified Surficial Geology of the Yakima Basin .....	8
6	A Stable Isotope Mixing Example.....	12
7	A USGS $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ vs $\delta\text{D}$ plot of Yakima River Basin Water.....	13
8	The Origin of Major Aqueous Species in Groundwater .....	14
9	Map of Study Regions .....	17
10	Specific Sampled Locations on Surficial Geology Map.....	18
11	A Piper Diagram of all Collected Samples .....	36
12	$\delta\text{O}18$ versus $\delta\text{D}$ plot of all collected water samples.....	39
13	Isotopic Temporal Changes for Yakima River Water .....	41
14	A Graph Showing Isotopic from Different Surface Waters .....	41
15	Kittitas Groups Demonstrating the Relationship Between $\delta\text{D}$ and Depth..	42

LIST OF FIGURES (CONTINUED)

Figure		Page
16	Moxee Groups Demonstrating the Relationship Between $\delta D$ and Depth ..	43
17	Two Graphs Plotting $\delta D$ vs Depth for Kittitas and Moxee.....	45
18	$\delta D$ Values of Tributaries Above and Below the Canal .....	45
19	Two Graphs Plotting $\delta D$ vs Total Nitrogen for Kittitas and Moxee.....	47
20	A Map Showing the Locations of Wells Relative to the Canal .....	49
21	Four Graphs Showing Geochemical Clusters in Moxee.....	49
22	$\delta O_{18}$ versus $\delta D$ Plot for Kittitas Valley .....	50
23	A Map of $\delta D$ isotopic Values Collected in Kittitas Valley.....	52
24	A N-S Cross-Section of Kittitas Valley Showing $\delta D$ Values.....	53
25	A Map Showing $HCO_3$ Concentrations from Wells in Norther Kittitas.....	55
26	Kittitas Valley Piper Diagram.....	57
27	Groundwater Storage Locations (Gibson and Campana 2018) .....	59
28	USGS Manastash Well Locations.....	59
29	Map of Moxee Valley Displaying $\delta D$ Values.....	63
30	A N-S Cross-Section of Moxee Valley Showing $\delta D$ Values.....	65
31	Constraints on the Deep Aquifer at Beaudry Rd 2327 .....	68

LIST OF FIGURES (CONTINUED)

Figure		Page
32	Moxee Valley Piper Diagram .....	69
33	Kittitas Valley Storage Estimates .....	71
34	Moxee Valley Storage Estimates .....	73
35	Storage Estimates for Kittitas Valley SAR Site.....	74
36	Storage Estimates for Badger Pocket SAR Site.....	75
37	Storage Estimates for Moxee Valley SAR Site .....	76
38	A Picture of the Fanhouse .....	77
39	A NE-SW Cross-Section of the Roslyn Mines .....	79
40	A Map of $\delta D$ Isotopic Values Collected in the Roslyn Study Area .....	81
41	Roslyn Piper Diagram .....	81

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### Significance

Located on the east side of the Cascade Mountain Range, the Yakima River Basin (Figure 1) is the main water source for agriculture, and the dominant economic driver within the central Washington region, with approximately 95% of the surface water usage for irrigation. With a drainage area of 6200 mi<sup>2</sup>, the Yakima River Basin is currently over allocated in its surface water rights, meaning that more people possess surface water rights than there is available surface water during drier years. This water deficit is compounded by the region's sub-arid climate and recent increases in population, farm land and temperature (Frankson et al., 2017). Estimates of groundwater pumpage (Figure 2) illustrates this increase in water use in the municipal, domestic and agriculture sectors since 1960. The deficit is also due to the fact that most of the water infrastructure within the region (Bumping Dam, Kachess Dam, Clear Creek Dam, Keechelus Dam, Tieton Dam, and Cle Elum Dam) was built prior to 1940 when the regional population was much smaller (Vaccaro et al., 2009). Thus, the current water storage infrastructure was never designed to be able to accommodate for the needs of the present demands. Consequently, during drier years, when water withdrawals exceed water availability, the community's junior water users (e.g. Kittitas Reclamation District and Roza Irrigation District) are prorated to a fraction of their water right (Vaccaro et al, 2009). These dry years greatly diminish the farming production of Kittitas County and Yakima County which is currently estimated to be a \$1.78 billion market (United States, Department of Agriculture, 2012).

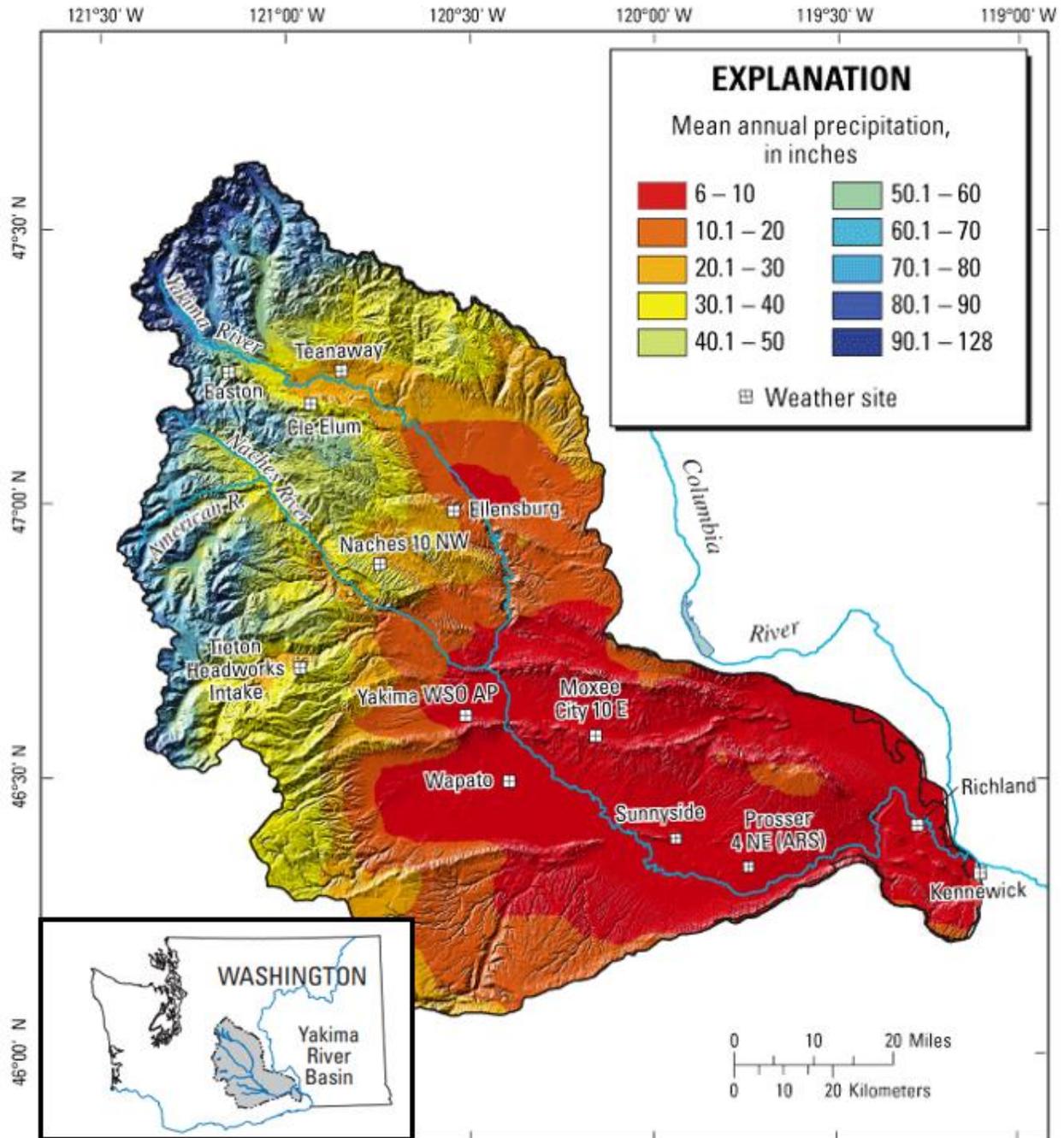


Figure 1. Map of the Yakima River Basin that is color coded based on mean annual precipitation. This precipitation trend is due to the rain shadow effect caused by the Cascade Mountains. Figure source: Vaccaro and Olsen (2007).

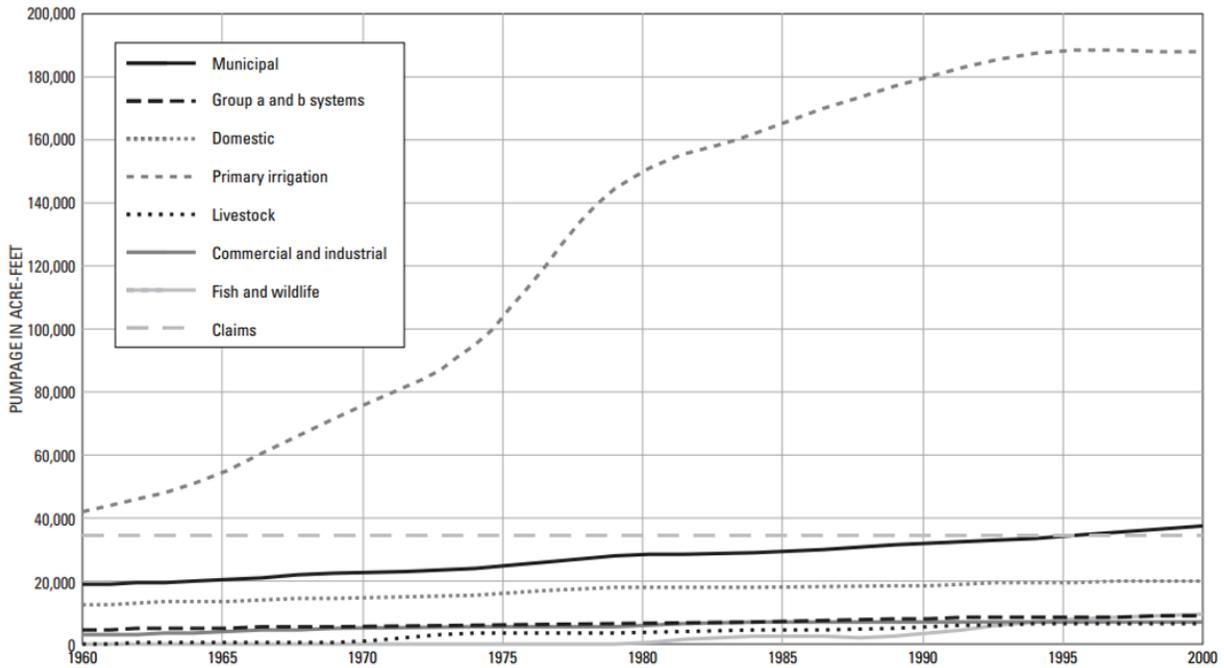


Figure 2. Estimated annual groundwater pumpage for the Yakima River Basin. Figure source: Vaccaro and Sumioka (2006).

In addition to the already strained water resources of the region, climate change predictions bring grave implications for the future. Pacific Northwest climate models predict that increased temperatures will decrease snowpack as precipitation shifts from snow to rain, causing earlier spring melt and prolonging the dry season (Frankson et al., 2017). A longer dry season means that more water will be lost to evaporation, the chance of forest fires will increase, and the amount of available water for rivers and farms will decrease.

### The Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Management Plan

The combination of the regions aging water infrastructure and the recent increases in population, agriculture, water usage, and temperature has caused the Yakima Basin community to plan new water resource solutions, leading to the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Management Plan (YRBIP, summarized in Figure 3). The 30 year YRBIP was passed through

the legislature and funded in 2013 with the goal of finding sustainable water solutions for the region. Currently the plan is in its “initial development phase” and has hundreds of millions of dollars entirely dedicated to water resource projects throughout the Yakima River Basin. One of the YRBIP’s seven main goals is to increase groundwater storage within the basin. Groundwater storage refers to two methods of storage: aquifer storage and recovery, and shallow aquifer recharge (SAR). The difference between these two groundwater storage techniques is how the water enters the subsurface. In aquifer storage and recovery, the water is pumped down into the sub-surface while in SAR, water is diverted from streams onto an infiltration zone where the water naturally infiltrates into the shallow aquifer (Figure 4). Groundwater storage is beneficial when compared to surface water storage (i.e. dams and reservoirs) because it limits water-loss via evaporation (e.g., Lake Kachess loses ~9,610 acre-ft of water annually to evaporation (WRCC 2020)), is more cost effective (Dillon, 2002; Vose et al., 2017), is less environmentally destructive, and requires less land area than dams/reservoirs. The ideal SAR system takes excess water from the spring melt (snow melt) and stores it underground (via infiltration). The water is then recovered during the dry season when the farms and river ecosystems need it most (Figure 3). This strategic re-distribution of water is intended to decrease summertime stream temperatures and increase flows keeping the Yakima River a suitable habitat for fish species that are listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act (e.g., bull trout & steelhead trout). It also is a way of fulfilling the water needs of the Yakama Nation Indian Tribes, environmental organizations and the agriculture industry within the basin.

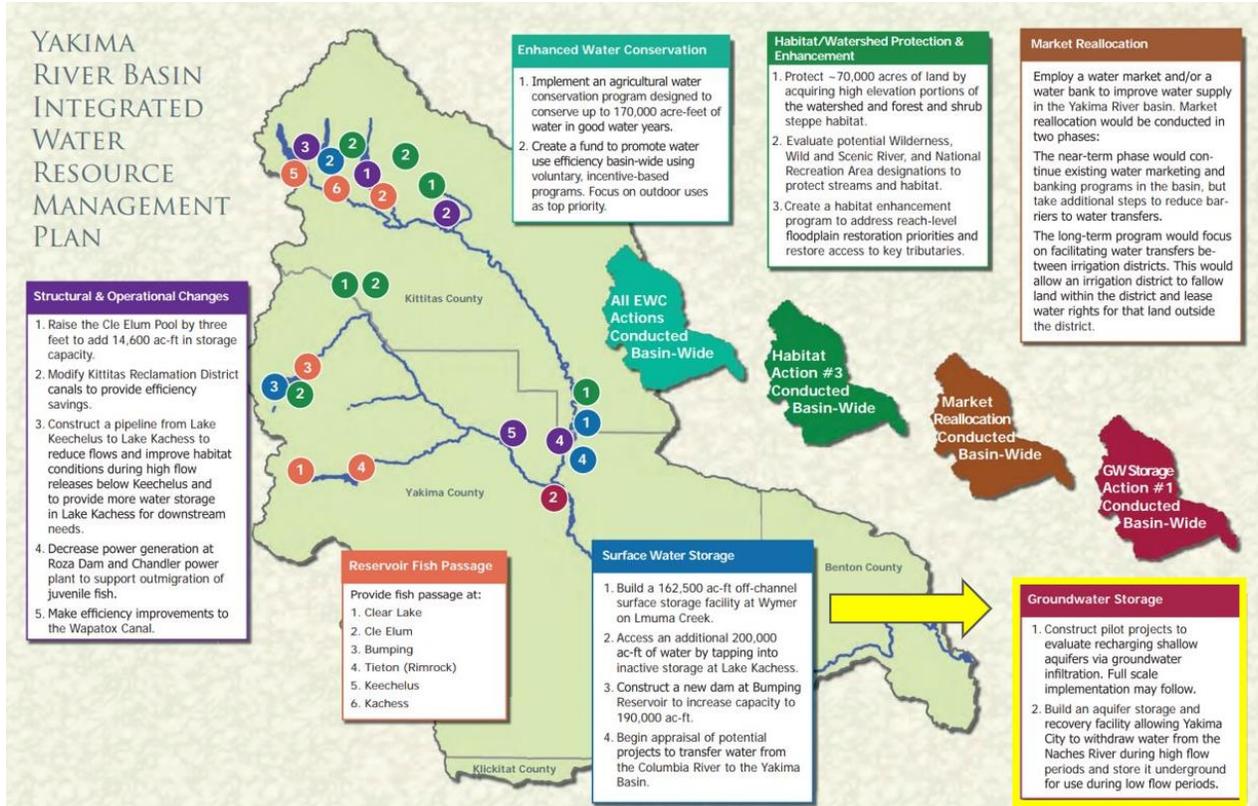


Figure 3. The Yakima Integrated Plan’s seven goals. Groundwater storage is outlined as one of the seven main goals. Figure from Sandisen et al. (2012)

### Ideal Shallow Aquifer Recharge System

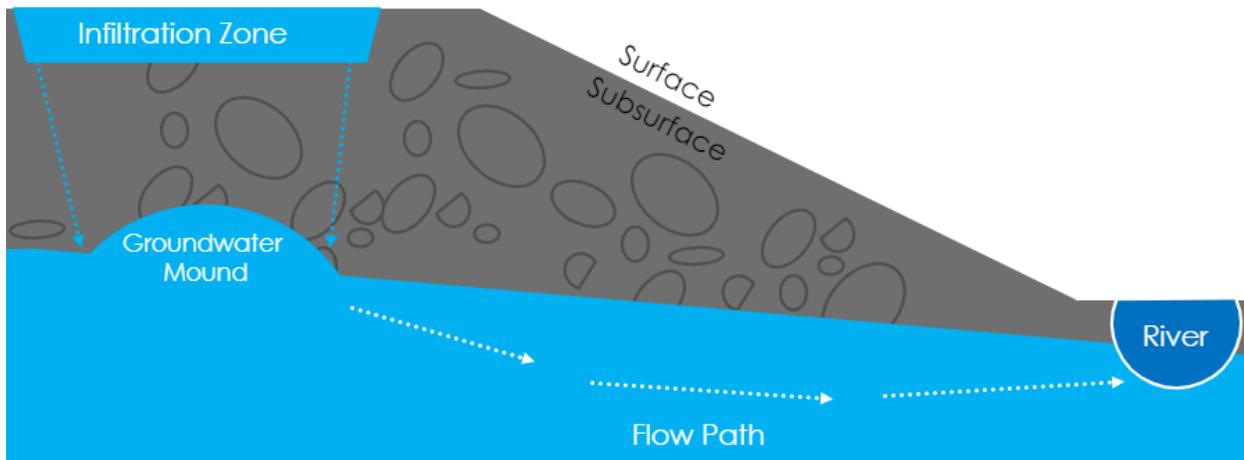


Figure 4. A conceptual model of a shallow aquifer recharge (SAR) system.

Currently in the Yakima Basin there are two managed aquifer recharge projects in motion. The first aquifer recharge project began in 2014, when the City of Yakima constructed an aquifer storage and recovery facility. The facility, which began operation in 2015, takes water from the Naches River during high flows, treats the water to drinking water standards and then injects it into underground storage for use in the municipal water supply. This aquifer recharge provides the City of Yakima a buffer for droughts/water shortages. The main disadvantage of injecting water into the ground is the high costs that go into treating water to drinking water standards and pumping water. The cost is so high that the volume of recharged water is suitable for municipal use but cannot positively influence the summer stream temperatures or flows. On a tributary or smaller river, the stream temperatures may be affected by aquifer storage and recovery but on a river the size of the Yakima, a groundwater storage system that involves pumping water is too expensive to make a significant contribution to stream flow or temperature. The second managed aquifer recharge project currently happening in the Yakima Basin is a shallow aquifer recharge (SAR) project. This project diverts water (~2,500 ac-ft in 2016) onto an alluvial fan in the Toppenish Basin in order to raise the water table and restore natural vegetation. Because SAR can handle much larger volumes of water with lower annual costs compared to aquifer storage and recovery, it is the preferred method when the overall goal is to increase summer stream flows and decrease stream temperatures for a river the size of the Yakima.

#### Using Geochemistry as a Tool

A main challenge of SAR is correctly predicting the fate of the artificially recharged water. The speed and direction of the recharged water is controlled by subsurface barriers to flow and preferential flow paths which are currently poorly understood. To get at this question of

groundwater movement, major ion and stable isotope ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  and  $\delta\text{D}$ ) analyses are tools consistently used within the scientific community to determine groundwater/surface water and groundwater/groundwater interactions, relative groundwater ages, and flow patterns (e.g., Yaun et al 2011; Blasch and Bryson 2007; Criss and Davisson 1996; Taylor and Gazis 2014). Stable isotope analyses ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  and  $\delta\text{D}$ ) are especially useful for determining groundwater/surface water interactions, while major ion analyses are useful for highlighting groundwater - rock interactions as well as some anthropogenic influences (e.g., high nitrate indicate agriculture influence).

In this project, groundwater and surface water samples were taken from three regions within the Yakima Basin (Figure 4) to determine the SAR suitability. The sampled waters were analyzed for major ion compositions and stable isotope ratios ( $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$  and D/H). These geochemical results were then analyzed to determine the extent of groundwater-surface water interaction and geochemical fingerprints of each separate waterbody. Combined with previous knowledge of the subsurface, (e.g., hydrogeologic unit lithologies and thicknesses, structural geology, etc.) the geochemical data are interpreted to create conceptual models of groundwater relationships at each site. These models can be used by the YRBIP to inform future water management decisions.

### Hydrogeologic Setting

A surficial geology map of the Yakima Basin is shown in Figure 5. The geology of the Yakima Basin is dominated by the Columbia River Basalt Group, which are voluminous lava flows that covered the region between ~17 and ~6 Ma rock resetting the landscape to negligible relief (Cheney & Hayman, 2009). Since then, GPS measurements and paleomagnetic declination anomalies suggest that a gradual clockwise rotation of northern Oregon and southern Washington State has been occurring over the last 15–10 Ma (McCaffery et al., 2013). This

clockwise rotation caused shortening and compression within the crust creating the anticlinal ridges and synclinal valleys known as the Yakima fold belt.

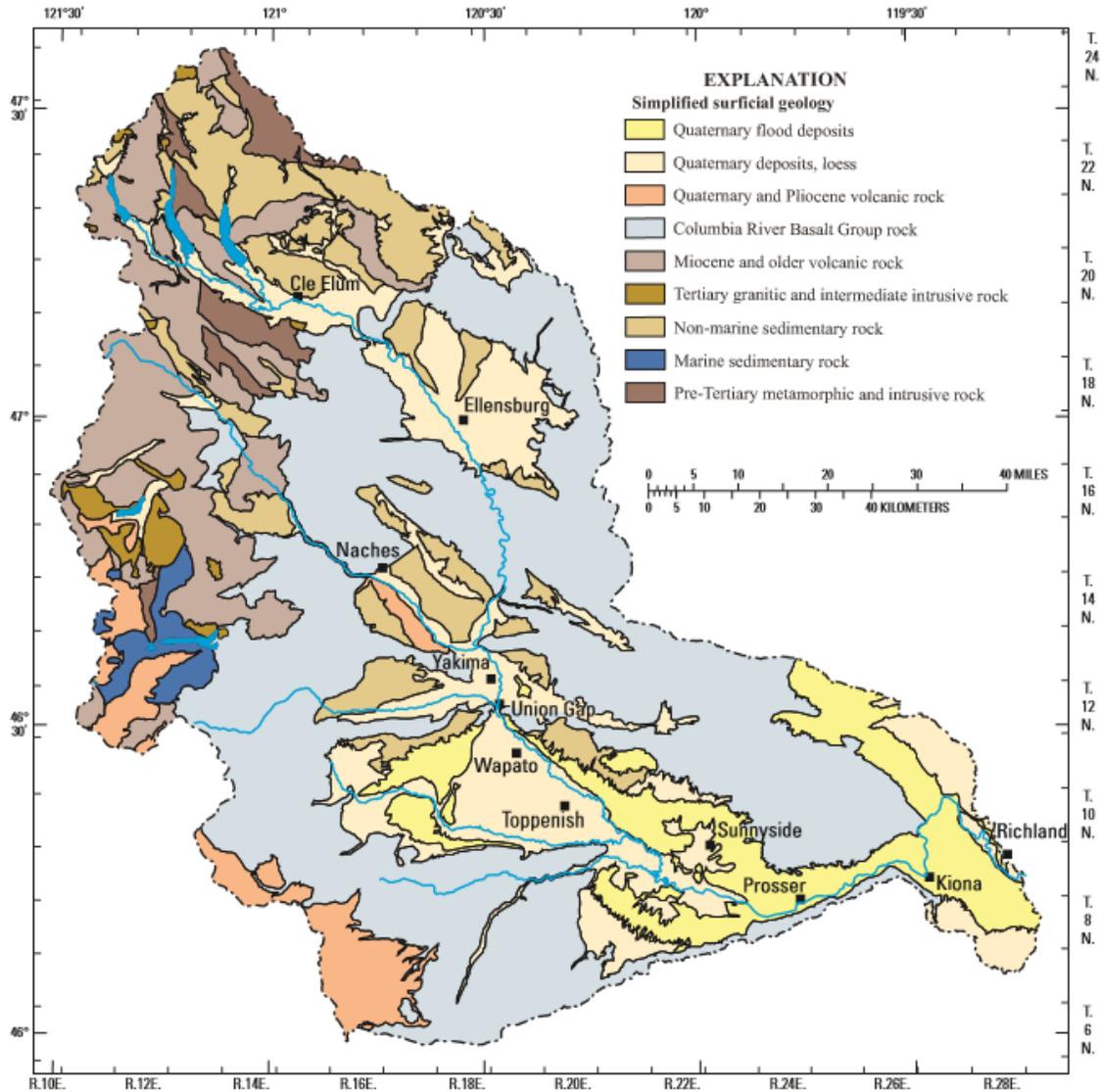


Figure 5. Simplified surficial geology of the Yakima Basin. Figure from Vaccaro et al. (2009).

The Yakima fold belt comprises 14 anticlines developed in pre-Miocene basement rocks and Columbia River Basalts (Reidel et al., 2013). These anticlines are important because they compartmentalize much of the surface water and groundwater flow within the basin. Due to their structure and depth, the basalt anticlines force water into single corridors, which hydraulically

connect the sequential synclinal basins (Packard et al, 1996). As a consequence, the river switches from an erosional regime as it passes through the narrow/compartmentalized anticline valleys to a depositional regime within the wide synclinal basins. This pattern of erosion and deposition dominates the geologic makeup of these synclinal valleys, which is primarily composed of basalt bedrock overlain by thick sedimentary deposits that reach depths up to 240 m (Vacarro et al., 2009). Because of the large depth of these deposits, Vacarro et al. (2009) separated them into three distinct basin fill units (Table 1). Two out of our three study areas (Kittitas and Moxee Valley), are located within these synclinal valleys enclosed by basalt mountain ridges.

Structural basin name	Mapped area (mi <sup>2</sup> )	Unit	Lithology	Thickness (ft)		
				Range	Average	Median
Roslyn basin	70	1	Alluvial, lacustrine, and glacial deposits	0 to 360	80	80
		2	Fine-grained lacustrine clay and silt deposits	0 to 530	180	170
		3	Coarse-grained sand and gravel deposits	0 to 240	60	50
		Total basin thickness	All deposits	0 to 700	150	110
Kittitas basin	270	1 (alluvial)	Floodplain alluvial deposits	0 to 100	30	10
		2 (unconsolidated)	Loess, alluvial fan, glacial terrace, and Thorp gravel deposits	0 to 790	180	150
		3 (consolidated)	Ellensburg Formation and undefined continental sedimentary deposits	0 to 2,040	600	350
		Total basin thickness	All deposits	0 to 2,120	500	270
Yakima basin	230	1 (alluvial)	Floodplain alluvial deposits	0 to 120	20	20
		2 (unconsolidated)	Loess, alluvial fan, glacial terrace, and Thorp gravel deposits	0 to 350	90	80
		3 (consolidated)	Ellensburg Formation and undefined continental sedimentary deposits	0 to 1,840	510	450
		Total basin thickness	All deposits	0 to 1,840	530	410

Table 1. Table categorizing the basin fill units within the Yakima River Basin. Table modified from Vaccaro et al., 2009.

### Geologic Setting of the Headwaters and Roslyn Mines

The headwaters of the Yakima River Basin lie on the eastern side of the Cascade Range. The Cascade Range is comprised of a complex assortment of sedimentary rocks, metamorphic

rocks, and intrusive and extrusive igneous rocks. The Roslyn study area (our third study area) is located in this head water region between Lake Cle Elum and the city of Cle Elum. The surficial geology of the Roslyn study area is primarily composed of unconsolidated glacial and non-glacial deposits (Gendaszek et al., 2014). Beneath the surficial geology lies a thick sedimentary unit known as the Roslyn Formation. The Roslyn Formation is made up interbedded layers of sandstone, shale and coal (Saunders 1914). Within the Roslyn Formation three coal seams were extensively mined (known as coal seams 1, 5, and 6). Due to the extensive mining of these three shafts their combined pore and void space is estimated to be ~20,000 acre–feet (Packard, 1981). The abundant pore space created by these abandoned coal mines provide a unique opportunity for managed aquifer recharge.

A common public concern when mixing water and coal mines is the reaction that occurs when sulfide–bearing ( $S^{2-}$ ) minerals are exposed to water ( $H_2O$ ) and oxygen ( $O_2$ ), forming sulfuric acid ( $H_2SO_4$ ). This reaction causes acidification of the water, which allows further dissolution of other heavy metals (e.g. Cu, Pb, Hg, Mn). The common term for this type of water is acid mine drainage; and it is the cause of severe environmental problems worldwide. Acid mine drainage has been linked to contaminated drinking water, corroded pipes/infrastructure, and the destruction of aquatic ecosystems (e.g., Wright et al., 2018).

The degree to which mine–water becomes acidic is based primarily on the concentration of sulfur within the mines. Generally, the higher the sulfur content, the more acidic the water (Jacobs & Testa 2014). Because mines with low sulfur content are not as toxic, there are documented cases of overlying communities using mine water for their public water supplies (e.g., Ferrell, 1992). Whereas average coal in the United States has between 0.8-5 % sulfur content (University of Wisconsin, 2017), Beikman et al., (1961) reported that the sulfur content

of the Roslyn coal mines was about 0.4% on average; thus, the Roslyn Coal Mines are considered to have very low sulfur concentrations. In a 1981 study (Packard, 1981), every water sample collected from the Roslyn coal mines was in the alkaline range ( $\text{pH} > 7$ ), supporting the idea that sulfur concentration for the Roslyn coal is low and that the mines did not produce acidic waters. This in turn suggests that heavy metals are not dissolved in the waters that interact with the mine rocks. To confirm this, a separate objective of this research for the Roslyn study area was to measure trace elements/ heavy metals in wells that interact with the coal mines to determine if the mines can be used to safely store water.

### Stable Isotope Fundamentals

Stable isotope ratios ( $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$  and  $\text{D}/\text{H}$ ) are used commonly in the scientific community to categorize and separate waterbodies. Aside from the most common isotopes of oxygen ( $^{16}\text{O}$ ) and hydrogen ( $^1\text{H}$ ),  $^{18}\text{O}$  and  $^2\text{H}$  ( $\delta\text{D}$ ) are the second most abundant stable isotopes with two more neutrons than  $^{16}\text{O}$  and one more neutron than  $^1\text{H}$ . Evaporation and precipitation cause isotopic ratios of water masses to change (known as fractionation). As a result, isotope ratios vary substantially with geographic location. This allows researchers to determine recharge regimes for different water bodies (e.g., Atkison et al. 2014; Blasch and Bryson 2007; Yaun et al 2011). For example, Atkison et al. (2014) used stable isotope data to show that within one flood plain there were two separate hydrological regimes interacting; one primarily recharged by the adjoining river and the other recharged from distant highlands. Stable isotope ratios are also very useful for determining the extent surface water/groundwater interactions. Because oxygen and hydrogen are major constituents in water, isotope ratios change linearly relative to mixing ratios. For example, a mixture of one liter of water with a  $\delta\text{D}$  value of  $-120\text{‰}$  and one liter of water with a  $\delta\text{D}$  value of  $-110\text{‰}$  will have a  $\delta\text{D}$  value of  $-115\text{‰}$ , while other mixtures will have values along a mixing

line between the two end members (Figure 6). This allows scientists to not only identify isotopically distinct water bodies but identify zones of mixing.

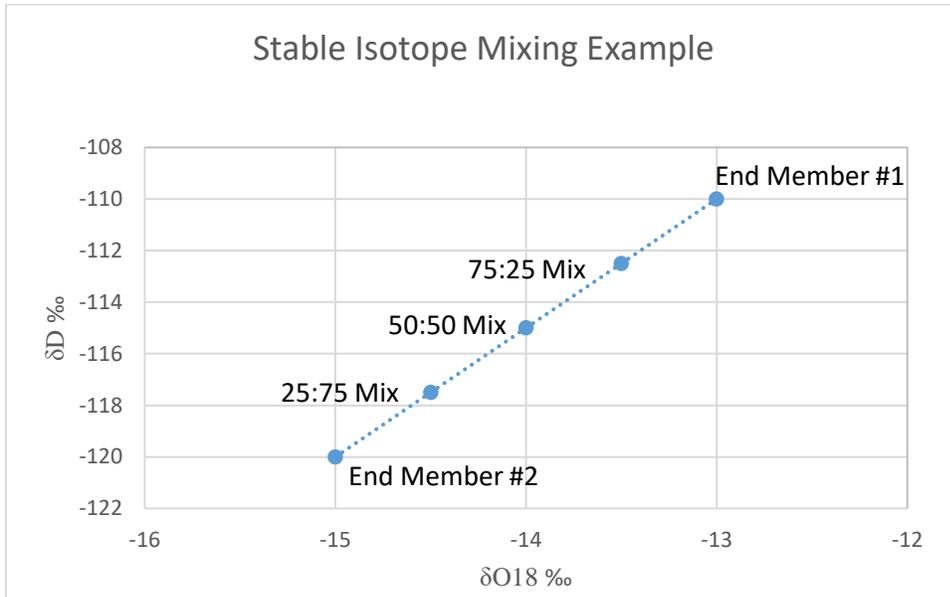


Figure 6. A stable isotope mixing example.

Because a mixture of waters produces an intermediate stable isotope ratio, these signatures can then be used to identify barriers to flow. For example, if two nearby wells penetrating down to similar depths have different isotopic compositions we can assume that these wells are drawing water from two separate water bodies, thus indicating the presence of a barrier to flow.

Irrigation and spring snowmelt events are the two main processes that recharge groundwater in Kittitas and Moxee Valley. Because the reservoirs that supply the irrigation water are located in the headwaters of the Cascade Mountains, the recharge regimes represent different geographic regions and their isotopic ratios differ significantly. Thus, Yakima River water and irrigation water drawn from the Yakima River are generally heavier when compared to the other surface water types (i.e., inland tributaries) in the region. The difference is so distinct that by using stable isotopes we can differentiate between the two surface water types (Vacarro et al., 2009). In

addition, surface water is generally heavier than groundwater in the Yakima River Basin (Figure 7) which allows us to further classify water types based on their isotopic value.

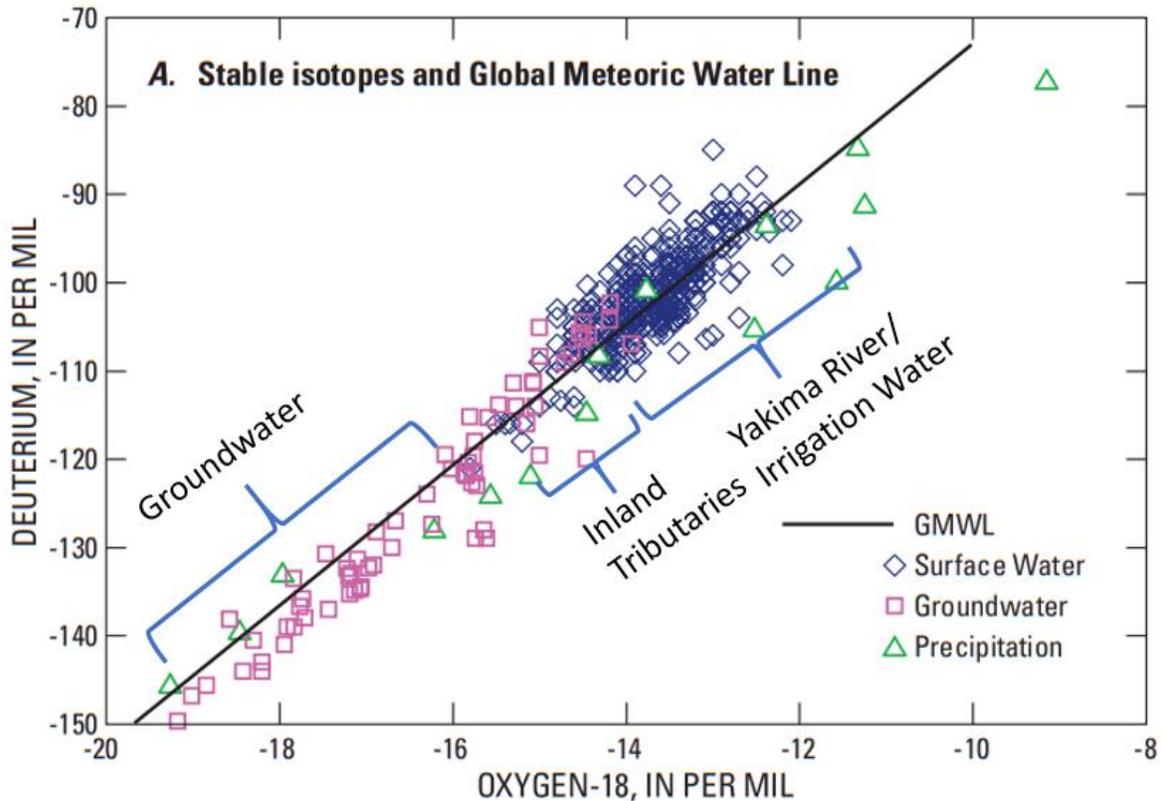


Figure 7. A  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  vs  $\delta\text{D}$  plot of groundwater, surface water and precipitation in the Yakima River Basin. Surface water is significantly lighter and therefore can be used to determine which aquifers are recharged via surface water. Figure modified from Vaccaro et al. 2009.

### Major Ions Explained

In addition to stable isotope ratios, a second line of geochemical information comes from major ion concentrations: calcium ( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ), magnesium ( $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ), potassium ( $\text{K}^+$ ), sodium ( $\text{Na}^+$ ), ammonium ( $\text{NH}_4^+$ ), chloride ( $\text{Cl}^-$ ), sulfate ( $\text{SO}_4^-$ ), nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ), phosphate ( $\text{PO}_4^-$ ) and bicarbonate ( $\text{HCO}_3^-$ ). Major ions are important to measure because they record interactions

between water and rock, length of water rock interaction and possible anthropogenic influence (e.g., nitrate from agriculture). When water falls as precipitation the major ion concentrations are extremely low due to the distillation process in evaporation; but as the water travels through different environments, chemical reactions (e.g., dissolution and chemical weathering of minerals, formation of precipitates, ion exchange, acid–base reactions, oxidation–reduction reactions) contribute to the waters’ major ion geochemistry. For groundwater, dissolution and chemical weathering of subsurface minerals causes the water to chemically evolve and become more concentrated in major ions over time. Figure 8 demonstrates the many different origins of major ions in groundwater.

Aqueous Species	Origin
$\text{Na}^+$	NaCl dissolution (some pollution) Plagioclase weathering Rainwater addition
$\text{K}^+$	Biotite weathering K–feldspar weathering
$\text{Mg}^{2+}$	Amphibole and pyroxene weathering Biotite (and chlorite) weathering Dolomite weathering Olivine weathering Rainwater addition
$\text{Ca}^{2+}$	Calcite weathering Plagioclase weathering Dolomite weathering
$\text{HCO}_3^-$	Calcite and dolomite weathering Silicate weathering
$\text{SO}_4^{2-}$	Pyrite weathering (some pollution) $\text{CaSO}_4$ dissolution Rainwater addition
$\text{Cl}^-$	NaCl dissolution (some pollution) Rainwater addition

Figure 8. The origin of major aqueous species in groundwater. Figure modified from Berner and Berner (1996).

## CHAPTER II

### METHODS

#### Sample Collection

A total of 116 water samples were collected throughout the Yakima Basin (Figure 9 and 10) during this study, including 99 groundwater samples from wells and 17 surface water samples (Table 1, 2, and 3). Groundwater sites were chosen based on the location, quality of well logs and well geology. When identifying wells, we wanted wells in the same area that penetrate into different lithologic units at different depths. Online resources were used to find and correlate well logs with addresses (Kittitas County Property Search, 2020; Washington State Well Report Viewer, 2020). However, the groundwater sampling success rate was only ~30% (3/10 houses visited resulted in sample collection), so many of the wells sampled were based off of well accessibility and well logs were not always available. Sampling occurred between August 2019 and November 2019. When possible the sample was collected from the closest water source to the well, usually from an outdoor spigot or garden hose. Sampling from outside the house also proved to be a beneficial way to bypass the filtration and/or softener systems. If the water passed through a softener system, it was noted and excluded from the piper diagrams. Prior to sample collection, pH, electrical conductivity (EC), temperature and dissolved oxygen (DO) were constantly monitored until the readings stabilized (usually 3-5 minutes) to ensure that the delivery system was sufficiently purged and the water samples collected were representative of the aquifer's water. Once the readings stabilized, the water sample was collected and the final values of pH, EC, temperature and DO recorded (Tables 2, 3, and, 4).

At each sample location two water samples were collected: (1) for major ion and stable isotopes analyses. Samples were filtered with a 0.45- $\mu\text{m}$  filter and stored in new 60-ml

polyethylene bottles, and sealed with tape to prevent evaporation; (2) for alkalinity titrations, unfiltered samples were collected in a 300-ml polyethylene bottle. For the Roslyn study area, the sample collected for major ions and stable isotope analyses would also be used to measure trace elements, and thus acid washed 60-ml polyethylene bottles were used. Prior to any sample collection, bottles were rinsed three times with the filtered sample water.

### Geochemical Analysis

All geochemical analyses were performed in the Central Washington University laboratories of either the Geological Sciences or Chemistry Departments. Major anion and cation analyses were measured by both the Dionex ICS-5000 Ion Chromatograph (located in the Murdock Lab in the Geological Sciences Department) and the Dionex DX 500 Ion Chromatograph (located in the Chemistry Department). Samples were measured by both ion chromatographs in order to check the accuracy of the results (Appendix B). Uncertainty for major ions was 10% based on the QC results. Detection limits for the Dionex DX 500 Ion Chromatograph were determined by Holt (2012) and are 0.092, 0.085, 0.043, 0.17, 0.107, 0.088, 0.142, 0.087, and 0.181 ppm for  $F^-$ ,  $Cl^-$ ,  $NO_3^-$ ,  $SO_4^-$ ,  $Na^+$ ,  $NH_4^+$ ,  $K^+$ ,  $Mg^+$ , and  $Ca^+$ , respectively.

Alkalinity was determined by titration in the laboratory within 3 days of sample collection. Alkalinity titrations were conducted by adding 0.01 M HCl to 100 ml of sample until the acid converted all of the sample's bicarbonate ions ( $HCO_3^-$ ) to carbonic acid ( $H_2CO_3$ ). A Gran plot is then used to determine the equivalence point which was then used to calculate the bicarbonate ( $HCO_3^-$ ) concentration of each sample. This calculation assumes that the alkalinity is dominated by bicarbonate, based on the intermediate pH values of the samples.

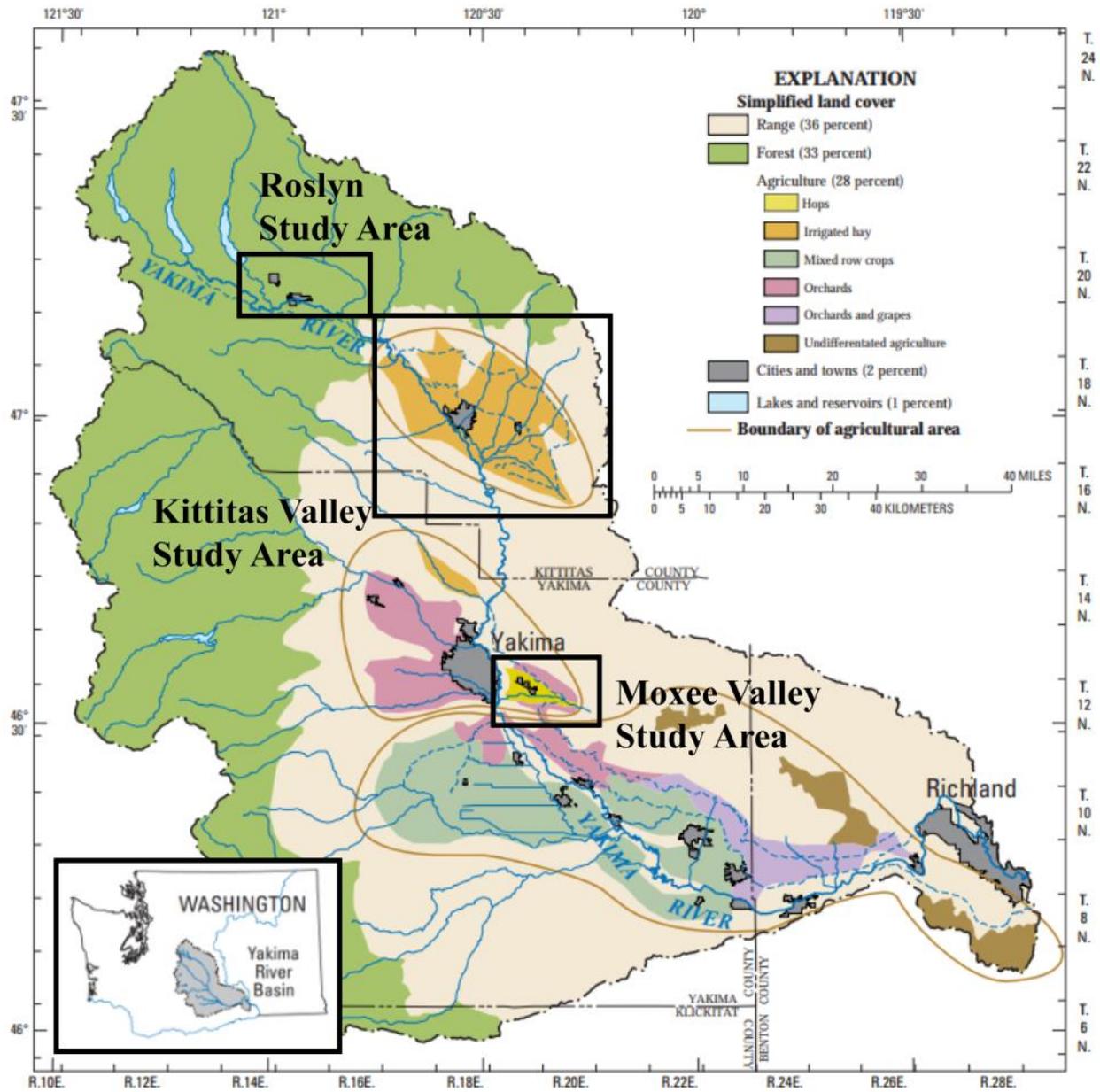


Figure 9. Map of study regions, modified from Vaccaro et al. (2009). Boxes outline study areas: Roslyn, Kittitas Valley, and Moxee Valley.

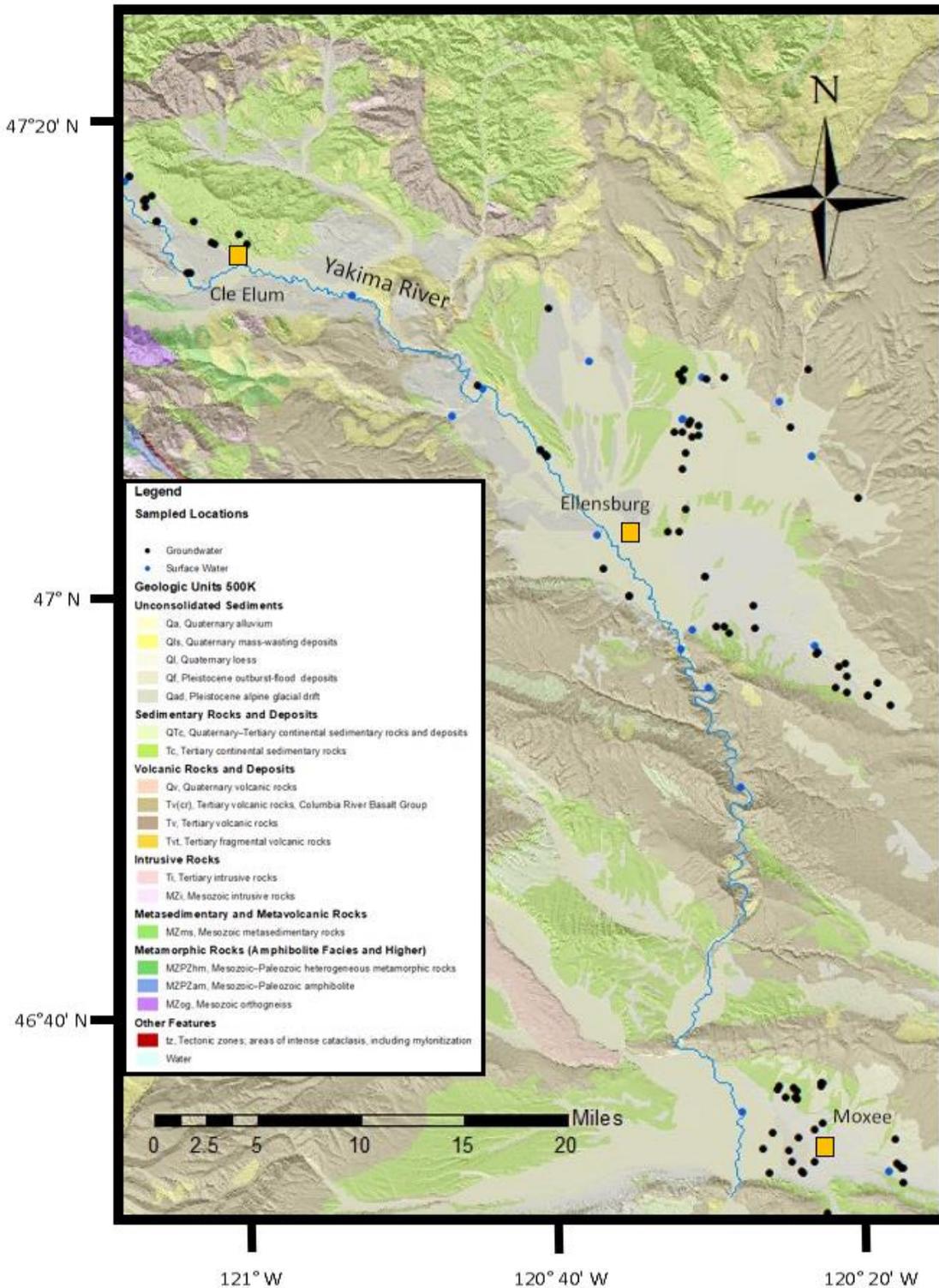


Figure 10. Sampled locations on top of a surficial geology map. Blue dots represent surface water samples while black dots represent groundwater samples (LIDAR from Washington DNR).

**Table 2.** General description of sampling locations in Roslyn

Well Name	General Description	Date Sampled	Well Depth (ft)	Surface Elevation (ft)	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Borders Reservoir</b>						
Guzzi60	On the southern bank of Lake Cle Elum	10.20.19	127	2229	47.238	-121.044
Guzzi30	On the southern bank of Lake Cle Elum	10.20.19	124	2229	47.240	-121.044
Salmon14030	~0.5 miles east of Lake Cle Elum	11.03.19	-	2329	47.234	-121.044
<b>Coal interaction likely</b>						
Fan (11/12)	0.01 miles east of the Cle Elum River, overflow point for the Roslyn Mines	11.12.19	705	2074	47.238	-121.044
Vinegar390	Between Lake Cle Elum and the fan house	10.20.19	99	2219	47.223	-120.994
Vinegar481	Between Lake Cle Elum and the fan house	10.20.19	171	2230	47.239	-121.045
Vinegar420	Between Lake Cle Elum and the fan house	10.26.19	120	2225	47.187	-121.002
Shaft421	Located between Roslyn and Cle Elum	10.26.19	325	2125	47.187	-121.000
Shaft181	Located between Roslyn and Cle Elum	11.03.19	300	2117	47.206	-120.940
Ridgeview	On hillside north of Cle Elum	11.05.19	250	2252	47.224	-121.033
Ridge360	On hillside north of Cle Elum	11.12.19	250	2601	47.240	-121.044
Tamarack101	Between Lake Cle Elum and the fan house	11.03.19	-	2182	47.207	-120.974
<b>Coal interaction not expected</b>						
RoslynRidge	New housing development on hillside north of Ronald	11.03.19	-	2426	47.168	-120.834
W-WA103	Inside the town of Roslyn	10.20.19	40	2264	47.208	-120.977
Easton	East of Easton	11.05.19	-	2172	47.242	-121.171
<b>Borders Cle Elum R.</b>						
Woodduck1161	~0.3 miles east of the Cle Elum River downstream from fan house	10.26.19	46	1969	47.403	-121.097
Woodduck1281	~0.3 miles east of the Cle Elum River downstream from fan house	10.26.19	43	1975	47.272	-121.072
<b>Surface Water</b>						
Salmon La Sac R.	Salmon La Sac River which is a main tributary to Cle Elum Lake	11.03.19	n.a	2400	47.253	-121.066
Cle Elum Lake	Reservoir, located up gradient of all wells except Salmon14030	11.03.19	n.a	2223	47.243	-121.038
Teanaway R.	River south of Cle Elum on Highway 10	11.03.19	n.a	1810	47.242	-121.171

n.a. = not applicable

**Table 3.** General descriptions of sampling locations in Kittitas Valley

<b>North of Irrigation</b>		<b>Date Sampled</b>				
Grn18	Above irrigation canals, amidst natural vegetation	08.21.19	840	2705	47.156	-120.632
W122	N end of transect, above influence of irrigation	09.05.19	420	2336	47.106	-120.500
Clk64	Perched on basalt hills E of Cooke Canyon	09.09.19	566	3000	47.106	-120.368
Chr90	N end of transect, above irrigation canals	10.02.19	409	2303	47.103	-120.496
W117	N end of transect, above irrigation canals	10.02.19	235	2284	47.101	-120.497
W268	N end of transect, above irrigation canals	10.02.19	345	2382	47.110	-120.495
Chr20	E of Naneum Creek, above irrigation canals	10.03.19	185	2288	47.102	-120.471
Chr33	E of Naneum Creek, above irrigation canals	10.03.19	180	2340	47.103	-120.454
Prk	Group home located at the mouth of Parke Creek Canyon	09.03.19	360	2112	47.015	-120.321
Ck23	Between Coleman Creek and Cooke Creek, above irrigation canals	09.09.19	-	2215	47.067	-120.387
<b>North Valley</b>						
Af20	N end of transect, amidst hay fields	08.20.19	280	1992	47.065	-120.498
Af86	N end of transect, amidst hay fields	08.20.19	385	1967	47.066	-120.507
W64	N end of transect, amidst hay fields	08.20.19	200	1905	47.051	-120.496
W45	N end of transect, amidst hay fields	08.20.19	170	1829	47.040	-120.500
L97	N end of transect, amidst hay fields	08.21.19	220	2047	47.070	-120.483
L45	N end of transect, amidst hay fields	08.21.19	200	1999	47.063	-120.482
Bar90	N end of transect, amidst hay fields	08.27.19	120	2060	47.073	-120.491
W70	N end of transect, amidst hay fields	08.27.19	-	1987	47.062	-120.489
Bar94	N end of transect, amidst hay fields	08.28.19	163	2044	47.071	-120.492
<b>Center Valley</b>						
3rd26	Middle of transect located near Ellensburg High School	10.14.19	125	1596	46.995	-120.506
Pf20	Middle of transect located near Ellensburg High School	10.14.19	172	1579	46.996	-120.518
Tj39	S half of transect located E of the I-90 & I-82 junction, amidst hay fields	10.14.19	30	1509	46.964	-120.481
Tj39(b)	S half of transect located E of the I-90 & I-82 junction, amidst hay fields	10.14.19	125	1509	46.964	-120.481
W127	Middle of transect, amidst hay fields	10.27.19	-	1679	47.011	-120.498
Sor17	Between Ellensburg and Badger Pocket, amidst hay fields	10.27.19	-	1523	46.942	-120.432
<b>South Valley</b>						
Trl60	S end of the transect, ~2 miles N of Manastash Ridge	10.22.19	183	1618	46.926	-120.431
Trl32	S end of the transect, ~1.5 miles N of Manastash Ridge	10.22.19	137	1549	46.928	-120.462
Or51	S end of the transect, ~1.5 miles N of Manastash Ridge	10.23.19	125	1554	46.923	-120.457
Trl30	S end of the transect, ~1.5 miles N of Manastash Ridge	10.23.19	138	1495	46.928	-120.471

**Table 3.** General descriptions of sampling locations in Kittitas Valley. – Continued

<b>Well Name</b>	<b>General Description</b>	<b>Date Sampled</b>	<b>Well Depth (ft)</b>	<b>Surface Elevation (ft)</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>
<b>West Valley</b>						
RB20	SW section of Kittitas Valley, amidst hay fields	08.27.19	140	1533	46.951	-120.559
Mn10	SW section of Kittitas Valley, amidst hay fields	08.28.19	110	1600	46.971	-120.584
<b>Badger Pocket</b>						
Boh501	In Badger Pocket, on local terrace above Badger Creek, amidst hay fields	08.27.19	145	1963	46.876	-120.318
UpB91	In Badger Pocket on W floodplain of Badger Creek	09.11.19	–	1835	46.890	-120.339
Mor	Abandoned well in Badger Pocket located on E floodplain of Badger Creek	09.11.19	–	1766	46.897	-120.346
Cm14	In Badger Pocket on terrace E of Badger Creek	09.11.19	550	1833	46.899	-120.339
Km100	In Badger Pocket located at the base of a terrace to the W of Badger Creek	09.11.19	–	1702	46.907	-120.368
By61	In Badger Pocket, ~100ft south of the pump ditch Irrigation canal	10.03.19	188	2104	46.885	-120.307
UpB17	In Badger Pocket, ~400yrds south of the pump ditch Irrigation canal	10.03.19	182	2083	46.869	-120.295
WPA51	In Badger Pocket, on terrace W of Badger Creek, amidst hay fields	10.03.19	290	2003	46.882	-120.351
Bor	In Badger Pocket, on terrace W of Badger Creek, amidst hay fields	10.03.19	163	2012	46.878	-120.340
Km89	In Badger Pocket located at the base of a terrace to the W of Badger Creek	10.03.19	–	1758	46.906	-120.369
<b>North West Valley</b>						
Man22	0.25mi E Yakima R. and 0.25mi W of the Kittitas Valley Anticline	11.11.19	365	1602	47.052	-120.640
Man20	0.25mi E Yakima R. and 0.25mi W of the Kittitas Valley Anticline	11.12.19	60	1598	47.051	-120.638
Hwy10	On terrace E of the Yakima R. and W of the Kittitas Valley Anticline	11.14.19	385	1797	47.103	-120.708
Man60	0.25mi E Yakima R. and 0.25mi W of the Kittitas Valley Anticline	11.14.19	37	1608	47.056	-120.645
<b>Surface Water</b>						
Yakima R. (TRP)	Yakima R. at N entrance to Kittitas Valley	09.03.19	n.a.	1676	47.101	-120.702
Yakima R. (BV)	Inside the Yakima Canyon, all Kittitas Valley water flows to this point	09.03.19	n.a.	1371	46.885	-120.480
North Branch Canal	An irrigation canal at the N end of the transect	08.28.19	n.a.	2077	47.075	-120.498
Naneum Cr.	Tributary N of Yakima R. near mouth of Naneum Canyon	09.03.19	n.a.	2288	47.103	-120.476
Badger Cr.	Tributary to the Yakima R. Located in badger pocket	09.03.19	n.a.	1681	46.912	-120.370
Wilson Cr.	Tributary N of the Yakima R., directly E of Yakima R. Canyon	09.03.19	n.a.	1410	46.913	-120.508
Cherry Cr.	Tributary N of the Yakima R., mainly fed via irrigation ditches	09.03.19	n.a.	1429	46.926	-120.496
Manastash Cr.	Tributary S of Yakima R.	09.03.19	n.a.	1592	46.995	-120.591
Taneum Cr.	Tributary S of Yakima R.	09.03.19	n.a.	1855	47.082	-120.736
Reecer Cr.	Tributary N of Yakima R. Above influence of irrigation	09.03.19	n.a.	2171	47.117	-120.593
Coleman Cr.	At mouth of Coleman Canyon	09.30.19	n.a.	2396	47.085	-120.399
Caribou Cr.	~1.2mi S of the mouth of Caribou Canyon	09.30.19	n.a.	2030	47.046	-120.367

n.a. = not applicable

**Table 4.** General descriptions of sampling locations in Moxee Valley

Well Name	General Description	Date Sampled	Well Depth (ft)	Surface Elevation (ft)	Latitude	Longitude
<b>North of Agriculture</b>						
Cla18	At S base of Yakima Ridge Anticline, above influence of irrigation	10.05.19	840	1589	46.604	-120.378
Cla23	At S base of Yakima Ridge Anticline, above influence of irrigation	10.05.19	545	1550	46.601	-120.378
Cla15	At S base of Yakima Ridge Anticline, above influence of irrigation	10.05.19	768	1612	46.604	-120.376
<b>North Valley</b>						
Ter70	N end of transect, below irrigation canal, amidst agriculture	10.04.19	243	1185	46.594	-120.416
Bit50	N end of transect, just above (N) of irrigation canal	10.04.19	445	1266	46.598	-120.404
Bit71	N end of transect, just above (N) of irrigation canal	10.04.19	245	1199	46.594	-120.404
Bit81	N end of transect, just above (N) of irrigation canal	10.04.19	180	1186	46.592	-120.404
Bit80	N end of transect, just above (N) of irrigation canal	10.04.19	180	1189	46.593	-120.404
Loc40	N end of transect, below irrigation canal, amidst agriculture	10.05.19	245	1183	46.600	-120.423
Ter59	N end of transect, just above (N) of irrigation canal	10.05.19	268	1215	46.603	-120.420
Bit09	N end of transect, just above (N) of irrigation canal	10.05.19	360	1276	46.601	-120.407
<b>Middle Valley</b>						
Bea23	~0.5mi S of East Valley High School	10.29.19	140	1030	46.566	-120.403
Cay22	In middle valley, ~1.5mi E of Yakima R.	10.29.19	113	988	46.569	-120.429
Mie9	Middle of Moxee Valley, on a local high point, amidst agriculture	10.05.19	290	1221	46.575	-120.379
Duf86	Middle of Moxee Valley, amidst agriculture	10.05.19	105	1108	46.570	-120.386
Bel65	Middle of valley, E of Moxee	10.29.20	60	1009	46.557	-120.414
Bir22	In middle of the valley, ~1 mile E of Yakima R.	10.27.19	80	974	46.559	-120.440
<b>East Valley</b>						
Des38	SE end of Moxee Valley, amidst agriculture	10.05.19	150	1219	46.531	-120.298
WA-24	SE end of Moxee Valley, on a local high point, amidst agriculture	10.05.19	220	1286	46.541	-120.299
Hof35	S end of Moxee Valley, on a local high point, amidst agriculture	10.05.19	170	1301	46.542	-120.298
Hof34	S end of Moxee Valley, on a local high point, amidst agriculture	10.05.19	195	1300	46.544	-120.302
Hof25	S end of Moxee Valley, on a local high point, amidst agriculture	10.05.19	316	1269	46.545	-120.304
Pos12	NE end of Moxee Valley, amidst agriculture	10.05.19	425	1361	46.562	-120.304
<b>South Valley</b>						
Gam02	S end of transect, amidst agriculture	10.06.19	110	1071	46.541	-120.400
Gam76	S end of transect, amidst agriculture	10.06.19	65-90	1073	46.541	-120.400
Gam5	S end of transect, amidst agriculture	10.06.19	60	979	46.542	-120.434
Bea85	Middle of transect, directly south of Moxee	10.29.19	94	1051	46.549	-120.388
Bea68	S end of transect, amidst agriculture	10.06.19	122	1024	46.549	-120.410

**Table 3.** General descriptions of sampling locations in Moxee Valley. –Continued

<b>Konnowac Pass</b>						
Kon14	S end of transect, above agriculture on the west side of Konnowac pass	10.06.19	685	1275	46.512	-120.375
<b>Surface Water</b>						
Yakima R. (LU)	Yakima R. at Luma Cr. recreation site	10.29.19	n.a	1292	46.813	-120.450
Moxee Cr.	S end of Moxee Valley, at Beane Rd Bridge	10.29.19	n.a	1163	46.540	-120.313
YR@Moxee (MX)	Yakima R. at the end of W Birchfield Rd	10.29.19	n.a	1000	46.585	-120.459

n.a. = not applicable

Charge balance errors were calculated using Equation 1. 95.5% of samples had charge balance errors less than 10%, and with the exception of one sample the remaining 4.5% of samples all had charge balance errors under 15%. Charge balance errors greater than 10% are highlighted in yellow in the results section; these major ion concentrations are not used in this report. This overall low charge balance error indicates that there is not systematic error in either the titration or the ion chromatography measurements and that the measured major ions constitute the majority of the ionic charge in these samples.

$$CBE = \frac{\sum cations - |\sum anions|}{\sum cations + |\sum anions|} \times 100$$

Equation 1. The charge balance error (CBE) equation that is used to check accuracy of major ion results. Cations ( $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{NH}_4^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ , and  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ) and anions ( $\text{F}^-$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{NO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^-$ , and  $\text{HCO}_3^-$ ) are in calculated in millequivalents. If the sum of the cation and anion charges are equal, then the CBE is 0.

For the Roslyn study area samples and a subset of the Kittitas Valley samples, an Agilent 8900 Triple Quad Inductively Coupled Mass Spectrometer (ICPMS) was used to determine the concentrations of the following elements: Be, Na, Mg, Al, K, Ca, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Se, Mo, Ag, Cd, Sb, Ba, Ti, Th, U and Pb. Multi-element standard solutions of concentrations 1 ppb, 10 ppb, 50 ppb, 100 ppb, 250 ppb, 500 ppb, 750 ppb, 1000 ppb, 15000 ppb, 2000 ppb, 2500 ppb, 3000 ppb, 4000 ppb and 5000 ppb were used to establish calibration curves. Quality control (QC) samples, replicates, and blanks were run throughout the process to ensure accuracy and precision. Based on the QC samples, uncertainty is less than 10%. Detection limits for trace elements were determined by multiplying the standard deviation of the replicate QC samples by three (EPA, 2016). Because the samples run were diluted by a factor of five the

calculated detection limits were multiplied by five, giving the detection limits presented in Table 5 for 5x diluted samples. All samples were under the detection limit for the following elements: Be, Co, Se, Ag, Cd, Sb, Ti, and Th.

Table 5. Trace element detection limits in ppb for 5x diluted samples. Detection limits were determined as per stated in EPA (2016).

Be	Al	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	U
0.37	0.34	0.14	0.21	0.11	15.58	0.21	0.33	0.27	0.50	0.08
As	Se	Mo	Ag	Cd	Sb	Ba	Ti	Pb	Th	
0.31	0.96	0.10	0.16	0.27	0.24	0.38	0.17	0.15	0.44	

For quality assurance 27 samples were analyzed for Cl, NO<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>4</sub>, Na, Mg, K, and Ca on both the Dionex ICS–5000 Ion Chromatograph and Dionex DX 500 Ion Chromatograph; these analyses are plotted against each other in Appendix B. In addition, 21 samples were analyzed for Ca, Mg, K, and Na on the Dionex ICS–5000 Ion Chromatograph, the Dionex DX 500 Ion Chromatograph and the Agilent 8900 Triple Quad Inductively Coupled Mass Spectrometer. The results from the three instruments were then plotted against each other (Appendix B). The graphs presented in Appendix B show that the measurements made by the three instruments agree except for NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, which is discussed further in the Appendix. The Dionex ICS–5000 Ion Chromatograph was the instrument that we used to measure all major ion data, which is presented in Table 6, 7, and 8.

Oxygen and hydrogen isotope ratios were determined using the Picarro L2130–I Isotopic H<sub>2</sub>O Analyzer. The Picarro L2130–I Isotopic H<sub>2</sub>O Analyzer uses Cavity Ring–Down Spectroscopy technology to determine relative abundances of water molecules with <sup>18</sup>O, <sup>17</sup>O, <sup>16</sup>O, D and H. The instrument’s operating system then uses the measurements to calculate the oxygen and hydrogen isotope ratios, reported in the standard δ–notation in per mil units (Equation 2). Absolute isotope ratios were calibrated using three IAEA standards (VSMOW, GISP, SLAP) and five internal laboratory standards. Calibration verification was accomplished by comparison with

internal water standards obtained from Dartmouth College Stable Isotope Geochemistry Laboratory. Uncertainty based on replicate measurements of the internal lab standards and of unknown samples is < 0.04‰ for  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  and < 0.2‰ for  $\delta\text{D}$ .

$$\delta^{18}\text{O} = \left( \frac{\frac{^{18}\text{O}}{^{16}\text{O}}_{\text{smp}} - \frac{^{18}\text{O}}{^{16}\text{O}}_{\text{SMOW}}}{\frac{^{18}\text{O}}{^{16}\text{O}}_{\text{SMOW}}} \right) * 1000 \quad \delta\text{D} = \left( \frac{\frac{\text{D}}{\text{H}}_{\text{smp}} - \frac{\text{D}}{\text{H}}_{\text{SMOW}}}{\frac{\text{D}}{\text{H}}_{\text{SMOW}}} \right) * 1000$$

Equation 2. The two equations used to obtain the standard  $\delta$ -notation in per mil units. Where smp = sample and SMOW = standard mean ocean water.

## CHAPTER III

### RESULTS

#### Major Ions

Major ion data, pH and electrical conductivity values for all water sampled collected are located in Tables 6, 7, and 8. Major ion data that had charge balance errors >10% are marked with an asterisk and are not used in this study. Sample location details are located in Tables 2, 3 and 4. The major ion data is also presented on a Piper Plot (Figure 11). Piper diagrams are graphical representations of the major ion percentages for each sample (as opposed to concentrations).  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  is the dominant anion in all samples while within the cation triangle there is a larger distribution of chemistries. Thus, different groupings (neutral,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  dominated and  $\text{Na}^+$  dominated) can be identified. With the exception of one sample, every surface water collected has >70%  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  content. Standard deviations and ranges for major ions are presented in Table 9.

#### Trace Elements

Trace element data for select water samples are presented in parts per billion (ppb) in Tables 11 and 12. At the bottom of Table 11 and 12, the national drinking water limits defined by the EPA are included for reference.

#### Stable Isotopes

All stable isotope values can be found in table 6, 7, and 8. Stable isotope values are also plotted on a  $\delta\text{D}$  vs  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  plot in Figure 12. Groundwater samples are color coded based on the study area and the surface waters are all blue. Local meteoric water lines (LMWL) represent the isotope values of precipitation collected at a specific location. In Figure 12 the LMWL for Cle

Elum and Snoqualmie are included. The maximum, minimum and average stable isotope values for each study area can be found in Table 10.

**Table 6.** Geochemical data for Roslyn

Well Name	EC ( $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ )	pH	Ca (mg/L)	Mg (mg/L)	Na (mg/L)	K (mg/L)	Cl (mg/L)	NO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)	SO <sub>4</sub> (mg/L)	HCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)	Charge Balance Error (%)	$\delta\text{D}$ (‰)	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (‰)
<b>Borders</b>													
<b>Reservoir</b>													
Guz60	12.44	6.9	29.4	25.9	9.9	1.5	27.81	n.r	5.0	248	0	-100	-13.6
Guz30	10.73	7	25.5	23.4	7.9	1.1	12.95	n.r	4.0	216	0	-100	-13.7
Salmon	10	7.8	29.5	12.9	20.7	1.1	3.76	n.r	6.5	214	0	-100	-13.3
<b>Near Coal Shafts</b>													
Fan	–	7.8	22.5	17.4	43.0	1.5	12.05	n.r	12.4	324	9	-99	-13.5
Vin390	12	7.4	45.0	10.0	71.8	2.3	14.22	n.r	11.8	406	3	-100	-13.6
Vin481	–	–	42.9	9.5	82.2	2.4	14.78	n.r	13.0	408	1	-101	-13.6
Vin420	13	7.8	19.7	3.9	123.2	4.1	17.83	n.r	8.7	435	3	-101	-13.6
Shaft42	7.6	8.8	4.4	0.1	78.3	0.7	2.25	n.r	4.9	232	2	-114	-15.2
Shaft18	–	–	5.2	0.2	75.0	0.8	2.60	n.r	6.1	223	1	-116	-15.5
Ridge	–	–	32.7	4.7	91.0	0.7	0.07	n.r	7.9	359	1	-112	-15.0
Ridge360	5	6.9	6.9	0.3	67.8	0.7	0.52	n.r	5.5	210	2	-113	-15.4
Tam101	–	–	18.9	2.0	55.1	1.3	6.78	n.r	2.0	227	3	-102	-13.9
<b>Away From Coal Shafts</b>													
RoslynRidge	9	7.7	18.9	2.0	55.6	1.4	7.08	n.r	2.2	232	3	-103	-14.0
WA103	2.3	7.9	14.9	1.7	2.9	0.7	2.01	n.r	1.9	52	9	-94	-13.2
Easton	–	–	12.6	2.3	3.7	0.8	1.21	n.r	2.1	0	–	-94	-13.0
<b>Borders Cle Elum R.</b>													
Wood16	10	7.3	14.7	20.3	3.3	1.4	4.89	n.r	2.1	154	1	-103	-13.8
Wood12	10	7.2	15.0	15.1	3.9	1.0	3.14	n.r	1.8	127	2	-106	-14.3
<b>Surface Waters</b>													
Salmon R.	7.3	6.7	6.6	3.6	1.2	1.8	1.83	n.r	1.4	39	7	-95	-13.1
Cle Elum Lake	1	8.1	8.0	3.4	1.3	0.8	0.92	n.r	1.5	40	8	-97	-13.1
Teanaway R.	–	–	16.2	6.1	2.5	0.7	1.33	n.r	2.7	84	2	-102	-14.0
Detection Limit			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	10			

bdl., below detection limit; –, not measured

n.r., not reported. For this study area NO<sub>3</sub> is excluded because the samples were collected in acid washed bottles which may increase the background concentrations of NO<sub>3</sub>.

**Table 7.** Geochemical data for Kittitas Valley

Well Name	EC ( $\mu\text{S/cm}$ )	pH	Ca (mg/L)	Mg (mg/L)	Na (mg/L)	K (mg/L)	Cl (mg/L)	NO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)	SO <sub>4</sub> (mg/L)	HCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)	Charge Balance Error (%)	$\delta\text{D}$ (‰)	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (‰)
<b>North of Irrigation</b>													
Grn18	208	7.6	19	9.4	11.5	3.8	1.8	1.2	3.5	133	3	-120	-15.5
W122	86	7.8	24.4	10.5	16.2	3.8	6.9	3.9	6.2	172	1	-121	-15.8
Clk64	58	6.7	18	10.9	9.5	2.2	2	0.9	2.5	134	2	-118	-15.0
Chr90	16	7.9	28.6	15	21.1	3.9	11.6	6.9	10.1	227	1	-120	-15.4
W117	13	7.7	25.7	13.5	17.8	4.7	5.7	4.5	5.6	192	2	-120	-15.5
W268	10	7.9	23.3	11.3	12.5	3.9	4.5	2.2	8	160	2	-119	-15.3
Chr20	20	7.6	30.4	11.5	28.5	6.3	6.1	4.1	6.4	232	1	-120	-15.6
Chr33	15	7.5	25.1	13.4	9.8	1.9	3	2.2	2.9	162	3	-122	-15.9
Prk	80	67.7	19.6	7.6	15.7	3.8	2.8	3.5	4.8	137	3	-121	-15.9
Ck23	30	7.3	22.8	10.8	12.4	4.7	7.1	21.6	7.2	129	12*	-120	-15.5
<b>North Valley</b>													
Af20	77	7.33	20.59	10.1	6.33	2.4	1	0.9	0.9	130	1	-118	-15.8
Af86	77	8	20	6.2	10.7	2.8	0.9	1.0	2	119	2	-121	-16.2
W64	62	7.2	18.4	8.7	5.9	2.5	0.9	bdl.	1.5	115	2	-119	-16.0
W45	85	7	20.4	9.6	6.8	2.1	1.3	bdl.	1.3	133	0	-116	-15.6
L97	106	7.3	20.8	9.5	8.2	2.5	1.1	0.9	1.6	343	2	-121	-16.0
L45	185	7.1	19.9	9.9	7.4	39.5	36.4	bdl.	1.9	189	1	-119	-15.8
Bar90	53	7.4	2.4	0.2	35.9	0.5	0.6	bdl.	1	100	2	-118	-15.8
W70	61	7.9	23.9	8.4	8.6	2.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	143	0	-121	-16.1
Bar94	46	7.1	17.6	8.4	4.8	2.3	1.9	bdl.	1.8	110	1	-119	-16.1
<b>Center Valley</b>													
3rd26	12	6.8	41.5	17.2	11.7	2.7	3.3	1.2	3.9	254	1	-103	-13.8
Pf20	7	7	30.1	13.9	8.6	2.6	3.1	2.3	4	186	1	-99	-13.4
Tj39	10	6.9	43.5	19.6	15.5	5.8	15.2	12.2	18.1	269	2	-103	-13.9
Tj39(b)	6	7.3	22.2	10.4	13.5	1.9	1.4	1.2	2.2	157	1	-117	-15.6
W127	108	6.9	42.2	18.6	13.1	2.6	6.2	1.1	3.8	258	0	-97	-13.0
Sor17	92	7.8	25.2	11.2	22.8	3.6	3.7	1.1	6.1	200	0	-123	-15.8
<b>South Valley</b>													
Trl60	N/A	7.7	63.1	22.7	28.1	6.2	14.9	18.7	37.3	379	2	-120	-15.7
Trl32	N/A	N/A	74.6	28.4	32.1	6.2	10	12.8	20.3	463	0	-96	-13.0
Or51	15	7.7	67.6	26	32.5	5.5	15	23.1	24.7	419	1	-100	-13.5
Trl30	15	7.7	54.3	21.1	46.3	5.9	9.5	18.8	18	394	1	-94	-12.8

Table 7. Geochemical data for Kittitas Valley. –Continued

Well Name	EC ( $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ )	pH	Ca (mg/L)	Mg (mg/L)	Na (mg/L)	K (mg/L)	Cl (mg/L)	NO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)	SO <sub>4</sub> (mg/L)	HCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)	Charge Balance Error (%)	$\delta\text{D}$ (‰)	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (‰)
<b>West Valley</b>													
RB20	67	6.8	21.6	10.9	9.3	4.7	4.3	2.8	6.8	144	3	-118	-15.6
Mn10	62	7.4	14	5.7	4.2	2	1.3	8.2	2.1	108	12*	-99	-13.4
<b>Badger Pocket</b>													
Boh501	304	7.8	83.4	38	96.6	7	26.2	26.6	110.6	716	0	-109	-14.2
UpB91	23	7.4	44.3	19.1	27.3	4.6	14	9.7	27.8	310	0	-113	-14.9
Mor	15	7.1	31.4	13	10	4.5	13	7.3	20.2	187	2	-128	-16.6
Cm14	21	7.6	31.9	14	23	3.8	8.3	5.8	15.3	231	1	-122	-15.6
Km100	19	7.4	29.3	12.8	16	6.9	11.6	5.9	14.7	202	1	-123	-16.0
By61	28	7.8	21.5	9.4	18.9	3.1	7.7	9.4	3.7	154	4	-91	-12.5
UpB17	23	7.7	50.5	23.1	42.8	3.5	4.2	1.6	4.3	393	1	-91	-12.4
WPA51	14	7.9	20.6	9.6	19.5	4	5.7	2.5	14.8	154	5	-126	-16.4
Bor	32	7.6	53	25.3	36.6	4.3	7.7	10.9	20.7	382	1	-97	-13.2
Km89	24	7.7	39.6	16.8	23.4	4.4	11.5	6.1	21.3	263	2	-113	-14.9
<b>North West Valley</b>													
Man22	13	8	15.5	4.2	15.4	2.1	2.3	0.4	4.8	110	1	-131	-17.1
Man20	N/A	N/A	14.5	5.2	5.5	1.1	3	0.6	2.2	83	2	-99	-13.3
Hwy10	10	7.6	45.1	25.5	19.4	4.1	6.3	10.7	7.2	316	1	-108	-14.4
Man60	30	7.2	13.1	5	4.5	1.8	3.6	0.4	1.6	75	3	-96	-13.1
<b>Surface Water</b>													
Yakima R. (TRP)	76	7.7	9.8	bdl.	2.1	0.7	1.9	0.8	1.2	40	5	-94	-12.7
Yakima R. (BV)	70	7.9	13.4	4.8	4	1.2	2.7	1.0	2.3	65	9	-95	-12.9
North Branch Canal	33	7.6	8.4	0.9	2.2	0.7	1.8		1.3	27	9	-90	-12.3
Naneum Cr.	82	8	12.4	4.5	3.7	1.8	0.7	bdl.	1	51	18*	-113	-15.3
Badger Cr.	128	7.7	13.8	3.7	5.2	0.8	2.3	1.2	2.9	63	9	-91	-12.3
Wilson Cr.	132	7.9	22.1	8.2	8.5	8.1	9.9	1.9	5.3	134	4	-93	-12.6
Cherry Cr.	100	7.9	20.1	6.7	8.5	1.7	3.4	1.8	5.1	110	4	-92	-12.5
Manastash Cr.	95	7.6	9	bdl.	2.6	1	1.4	bdl.	1.5	42	9	-95	-12.7
Taneum Cr.	20	7.8	8	bdl.	2	0.5	1.6	0.8	1.4	33	3	-90	-12.0
Reecer Cr.	131	8.3	12.6	5.1	4.1	2.4	bdl.	bdl.	bdl.	63	11*	-108	-14.5
Coleman Cr.	N/A	N/A	16.4	7.2	6.1	2.8	1.2	bdl.	4.6	105	1	-115	-15.2
CaribouCr.	9	7.4	27.6	12.5	11.5	5.9	4.2	1.1	4.6	186	0	-114	-14.9
Detection Limit			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	10			

**Table 8.** Geochemical data for Moxee Valley.

Well Name	EC ( $\mu\text{S/cm}$ )	pH	Ca (mg/L)	Mg (mg/L)	Na (mg/L)	K (mg/L)	Cl (mg/L)	NO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)	SO <sub>4</sub> (mg/L)	HCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)	Charge Balance Error (%)	$\delta\text{D}$ (‰)	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (‰)
<b>North of Agriculture</b>													
Clal8	12	7.7	13.1	3.7	48.4	7.03	6.6	0.0	1.8	204	1	-139	-17.3
Clal23	15	7.5	36.0	17.3	19.3	4.16	8.3	5.0	17.5	249	1	-123	-15.1
Clal15	17	7.8	33.9	15.7	33.1	5.77	8.9	3.6	18.7	281	0	-125	-15.3
<b>North Valley</b>													
Ter70	1	8.0	2.3	0.2	59.4	1.19	5.0	1.9	12.6	164	1	-100	-13.5
Bit50	11	7.9	25.1	7.2	18.2	3.48	7.6	2.9	17.4	160	2	-134	-16.7
Bit71	11	7.2	28.5	9.1	19.3	3	6.5	2.7	8.1	189	0	-98	-13.3
Bit81	9	7.8	21.8	7.2	15.3	2.74	4.0	5.3	3.8	137	4	-99	-13.4
Bit80	10	7.1	24.9	8.3	16.8	2.85	4.5	6.1	5.1	153	4	-98	-13.4
Loc40	6.26	7.3	17.4	6.4	6.4	2.01	3.7	1.6	4.5	97	4	-94	-12.6
Ter59	15	7.4	35.4	12.9	25.9	2.34	15.2	21.2	13.7	220	6	-107	-12.9
Bit09	19	7.5	42.9	13.2	35.9	5.2	20.1	12.9	33.0	286	2	-122	-15.2
<b>Middle Valley</b>													
Bea23	-	-	2.3	0.2	85.4	0.68	19.0	0.4	2.5	244	2	-134	-16.8
Cay22	5	8.1	24.3	8.6	25.4	5.96	6.0	0.4	12.2	198	1	-129	-16.0
Mie9	24	7.5	2.3	0.2	128.8	1.89	16.4	0.4	36.9	359	1	-122	-15.5
Duf86	23	8	2.35	0.2	134.5	0.73	14.7	10.5	34.5	359	1	-101	-13.6
Bel65	-	-	36.2	13.5	623.7	5.4	36.6	19.7	74.0	688	46*	-113	-14.7
Bir22	7.3	8	21.2	7.5	24.8	5.28	5.2	0.4	9.1	178	1	-128	-16.0
<b>East Valley</b>													
Des38	19	7.7	36.3	13.9	49.1	5.95	9.3	0.4	49.6	328	1	-132	-16.7
WA-24	19.5	7.9	2.5	0.3	109.8	4.56	26.7	0.4	22.9	319	2	-129	-16.3
Hof35	17	8.1	29.6	13.1	45.6	6.39	31.9	0.4	24.8	294	1	-126	-15.6
Hof34	23	7.8	52.2	21.5	36.7	5.62	56.1	0.5	58.9	381	1	-121	-14.9
Hof25	15	8.4	2.4	0.7	91.4	1.17	22.6	0.4	15.1	261	1	-135	-17.0
Pos12	12.9	7.7	24.5	11.7	26.5	6.62	8.0	0.4	1.4	223	2	-126	-15.5
<b>South Valley</b>													
Gam02	30	7.9	70.2	34.9	90.1	3.21	49.4	42.8	50.4	611	2	-101	-13.5
Gam76	27	7.7	76.7	30.8	65.0	4.15	31.5	69.2	52.5	502	6	-102	-13.7
Gam5	23.6	7.9	59.9	23.0	69.6	4.8	23.7	24.4	57.5	475	1	-109	-14.4
Bea85	17	7.4	48.7	18.7	108.2	6.08	29.9	24.7	59.1	534	0	-115	-15.0
Bea68	56.3	7.7	101.5	46.8	115.9	6.42	31.8	77.4	108.1	845	1	-101	-13.5

**Table 8.** Geochemical data for Moxee Valley. – Continued

<b>Well Name</b>	<b>EC (<math>\mu\text{S/cm}</math>)</b>	<b>pH</b>	<b>Ca (mg/L)</b>	<b>Mg (mg/L)</b>	<b>Na (mg/L)</b>	<b>K (mg/L)</b>	<b>Cl (mg/L)</b>	<b>NO<sub>3</sub> (mg/L)</b>	<b>SO<sub>4</sub> (mg/L)</b>	<b>HCO<sub>3</sub> (mg/L)</b>	<b>Charge Balance Error (%)</b>	<b><math>\delta\text{D}</math> (‰)</b>	<b><math>\delta^{18}\text{O}</math> (‰)</b>
<b>Konnowac</b>													
<b>Pass</b>													
Kon14	12	8.6	12.8	2.5	54.4	13.83	17.6	0.4	1.2	224	2	-143	-17.1
<b>Surface</b>													
<b>Waters</b>													
Yakima R. (LU)	7	7.8	26.6	13.7	14.4	5.08	8.0	1.5	8.8	188	2	-98	-13.2
Yakima R. (MX)	–	7.9	15.4	5.0	6.3	1.88	4.2	10.7	4.0	86	3	-105	-13.7
Moxee Cr.	–	–	59.8	21.6	110.8	8.96	27.3	2.9	76.5	610	1	-100	-13.2
Detection Limit			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	10			

bdl., below detection limit; –, not measured; \*, charge balance error > 10%

Table 9. Standard Deviations and Ranges for Major Ions

Study Area	F (mg/L)	Cl (mg/L)	NO <sub>2</sub> (mg/L)	SO <sub>4</sub> (mg/L)	NO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)	HCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)	Na (mg/L)	K (mg/L)	Mg (mg/L)	Ca (mg/L)
<b>Roslyn</b>										
Standard Deviation	0.06	7.4	2.4	3.8	5.1	122	38.6	0.8	8.1	11.8
Range	0.2	27.7	7.9	11.6	24.1	395	122	3.4	25.8	40.6
Max	0.2	27.8	8.6	13	24.1	434	132	4.1	25.9	45.0
Min	0	0.1	7.9	1.4	0	38.5	1.5	0.7	0.1	4.4
Medium	0	3.5	5.3	4.5	1.4	223	31.8	1.1	4.3	17.5
<b>Kittitas</b>										
Standard Deviation	0.3	0.9	2.4	22.3	6.1	145	18.4	5.0	8.4	18.6
Range	1.1	35.8	9.91	133	23.3	730	99	39	42.2	88.8
Max	1.13	36.4	9.91	134	24.6	757	100	39.5	42.2	91.2
Min	0	0.6	0	0.9	1.3	27.5	1.8	0.5	0	2.4
Medium	0.1	3.7	3.5	4.4	3.0	154	99	3.5	10.6	22
<b>Moxee</b>										
Standard Deviation	0.4	13.7	2.0	27.0	17.0	183	108	2.7	10.8	23.9
Range	2.5	52.5	8.6	107	69.5	758	617	13.5	46.7	99.2
Max	2.5	56.2	10.9	108	69.5	845	624	13.8	46.8	102
Min	0	3.7	2.3	1.2	0	86	6.3	0.7	0.1	2.3
Medium	0.5	15.0	5.4	17.4	3.0	255	47	4.7	10.4	25.9
<b>All Study Areas</b>										
Standard Deviation	0.3	7.3	2.3	17.7	9.4	164.0	55.0	2.8	9.1	18.1
Range	1.3	38.7	8.8	83.9	39.0	627	279	18.6	38.2	76.2
Max	1.3	40.1	9.8	85.0	39.4	678	285	19.1	38.3	79.4
Min	0	1.5	3.4	1.2	0.4	50	3.2	0.6	0.1	3.0
Medium	0.2	7.4	4.7	8.8	2.5	210	59.3	3.1	8.4	21.8

Table 10. Maximum, minimum and average values for stable isotope samples.

Study Area	$\delta D$ (‰)	$\delta^{18}O$ (‰)	Number of Samples
<b>Roslyn Groundwater</b>			
Max	-94	-13	17
Min	-114	-15.4	
Average	-104	-14	
<b>Roslyn Surface Water</b>			3
Max	-94	-13.1	
Min	-102	-14	
Average	-98	-13	
<b>Kittitas Groundwater</b>			48
Max	-91	-17.1	
Min	-131	-12.3	
Average	-115	-15.2	
<b>Kittitas Surface Water</b>			13
Max	-89	-12.1	
Min	-115	-15.3	
Average	-98	-13.3	
<b>Moxee Groundwater</b>			29
Max	-93	-12.9	
Min	-142	-17.8	
Average	-117	-15	
<b>Moxee Surface Water</b>			3
Max	-98	-13.2	
Min	-106	-13.7	
Average	-101	-13.4	

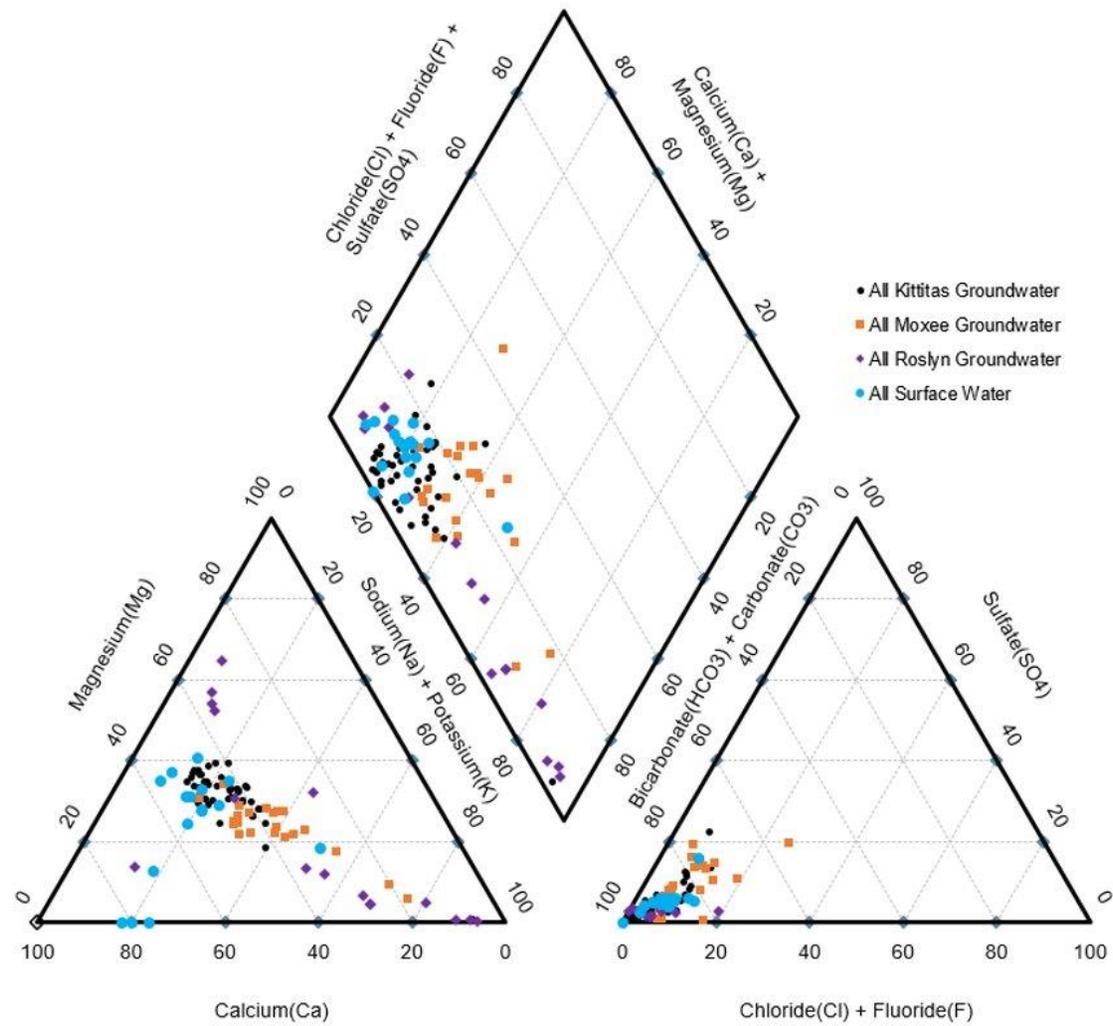


Figure 11. A Piper Diagram of all collected water samples.

**Table 11.** Trace element data for Roslyn

Well Name	Al (ppb)	V (ppb)	Cr (ppb)	Mn (ppb)	Fe (ppb)	Ni (ppb)	Cu (ppb)	Zn (ppb)	As (ppb)	Mo (ppb)	Ba (ppb)	Pb (ppb)	U (ppb)
<b>Borders Reservoir</b>													
Guzzi60	bdl.	bdl.	bdl.	19.5	bdl.	8.1	bdl.	719.7	0.0	bdl.	5.0	bdl.	bdl.
Guzzi30	bdl.	1.4	1.9	4.9	bdl.	7.3	1.2	558.9	bdl.	0.1	4.1	bdl.	bdl.
Salmon14030	2.0	1.5	1.7	0.5	bdl.	1.9	9.3	66.7	2.2	1.0	32.0	0.2	0.1
<b>Near Coal Shafts</b>													
Fan (11/12)	3.1	2.1	1.1	0.2	16.6	4.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	83.1	bdl.	bdl.
Vinegar390	bdl.	bdl.	bdl.	29.0	bdl.	bdl.	bdl.	2.0	0.7	0.3	280.5	bdl.	bdl.
Vinegar481	0.8	bdl.	bdl.	8.7	bdl.	0.5	29.4	110.2	bdl.	0.2	304.4	0.2	bdl.
Vinegar420	0.5	bdl.	bdl.	10.0	33.2	bdl.	bdl.	3.0	bdl.	0.3	236.6	bdl.	bdl.
Shaft421	1.4	bdl.	bdl.	0.3	bdl.	bdl.	bdl.	1.1	bdl.	bdl.	1.6	bdl.	bdl.
Shaft181	1.1	bdl.	bdl.	0.7	bdl.	bdl.	0.4	47.7	bdl.	bdl.	3.4	bdl.	bdl.
Ridgeview	bdl.	bdl.	bdl.	25.9	bdl.	bdl.	0.4	3.1	bdl.	0.2	28.0	bdl.	bdl.
Ridge360	0.5	bdl.	bdl.	0.9	bdl.	bdl.	3.7	24.6	bdl.	0.2	5.5	bdl.	bdl.
Tamarack101	0.8	bdl.	bdl.	0.2	bdl.	bdl.	3.5	21.2	bdl.	0.3	97.5	bdl.	bdl.
<b>Away from Coal Shafts</b>													
RoslynRidge	0.4	bdl.	bdl.	0.2	bdl.	bdl.	2.3	7.9	bdl.	0.3	98.8	bdl.	bdl.
W-WA103	2.2	0.7	0.0	bdl.	bdl.	bdl.	9.2	9.4	bdl.	bdl.	2.1	bdl.	bdl.
<b>Borders Cle Elum R.</b>													
Woodduck1161	0.9	1.6	4.8	0.9	bdl.	0.9	13.5	4.0	1.3	bdl.	2.8	bdl.	bdl.
Woodduck1281	1.3	1.6	4.5	8.4	29.7	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.3	bdl.	2.0	bdl.	bdl.
<b>Surface Water</b>													
Salmon La Sac R.	9.7	0.2	0.7	0.7	bdl.	2.2	bdl.	0.3	0.7	0.1	3.1	bdl.	bdl.
Cle Elum Lake	3.6	0.2	0.4	4.8	bdl.	2.2	bdl.	0.4	0.5	0.1	3.1	bdl.	bdl.
Teanaway R.	2.7	0.3	0.6	2.9	bdl.	1.1	0.5	0.5	bdl.	bdl.	6.9	bdl.	bdl.
Legal Limit	50	n.a.	100	50	300	100	1000	5000	10	n.a.	2000	15	30
Detection Limit	0.34	.014	0.21	0.11	15.58	0.33	0.27	0.50	0.31	0.10	0.38	0.15	0.08

bdl., below detection limit; -, not measured; n.a., not applicable

**Table 12.** Trace element data for Kittitas Valley

<b>Well Name</b>	<b>Al (ppb)</b>	<b>V (ppb)</b>	<b>Cr (ppb)</b>	<b>Mn (ppb)</b>	<b>Fe (ppb)</b>	<b>Ni (ppb)</b>	<b>Cu (ppb)</b>	<b>Zn (ppb)</b>	<b>As (ppb)</b>	<b>Mo (ppb)</b>	<b>Ba (ppb)</b>	<b>Pb (ppb)</b>
<b>North of Irrigation</b>												
W122	0.6	31.3	0.5	bdl.	bdl.	bdl.	bdl.	178.1	0.5	0.5	3.2	bdl.
Clk64	bdl.	bdl.	bdl.	93.0	19.8	bdl.	bdl.	14.2	0.3	0.3	4.5	bdl.
Chr90	0.5	30.2	0.3	0.6	bdl.	bdl.	1.4	95.5	0.4	0.8	3.8	bdl.
W117	0.5	28.0	0.3	bdl.	bdl.	bdl.	0.5	255.9	0.4	1.0	2.0	bdl.
W268	0.7	29.3	0.4	bdl.	bdl.	bdl.	3.1	18.1	0.4	0.5	4.4	bdl.
Chr20	0.6	10.0	0.2	0.2	bdl.	bdl.	9.6	4.7	bdl.	0.4	6.1	bdl.
Chr33	0.5	45.8	0.3	0.7	bdl.	bdl.	bdl.	16.9	0.5	0.2	9.9	bdl.
Ck23	0.8	21.6	bdl.	0.2	bdl.	bdl.	0.3	8.1	0.4	0.5	3.3	bdl.
<b>South Valley</b>												
Trl60	bdl.	3.6	bdl.	bdl.	bdl.	bdl.	0.4	0.8	bdl.	0.0	18.5	bdl.
Trl32	bdl.	6.0	bdl.	bdl.	bdl.	bdl.	0.4	0.8	bdl.	0.0	27.0	bdl.
Or51	0.4	6.5	bdl.	0.1	24.4	bdl.						
<b>Badger Pocket</b>												
Boh501	bdl.	9.9	bdl.	0.9	bdl.	bdl.	0.4	27.7	0.3	0.6	11.7	bdl.
UpB91	0.9	20.2	0.4	0.3	bdl.	bdl.	11.8	8.4	0.5	0.8	49.0	bdl.
Mor	0.7	14.2	0.9	bdl.	bdl.	bdl.	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	51.3	bdl.
Cm14	0.5	37.6	0.4	0.1	bdl.	bdl.	bdl.	9.1	1.0	1.0	38.5	bdl.
Km100	0.5	25.9	0.9	0.3	bdl.	bdl.	1.3	9.6	0.7	0.4	38.5	bdl.
By61	0.5	48.7	bdl.	0.1	bdl.	bdl.	0.7	101.6	1.9	0.8	6.5	0.3
UpB17	0.7	46.0	bdl.	bdl.	bdl.	bdl.	32.7	14.2	2.1	1.4	6.6	0.2
WPA51	0.6	32.7	0.7	0.5	bdl.	bdl.	0.4	48.9	1.2	1.4	20.2	bdl.
Bor	0.6	27.7	0.1	0.5	bdl.	bdl.	1.8	29.6	1.2	0.7	58.9	bdl.
Km89	0.6	23.5	bdl.	2.8	bdl.	bdl.	5.0	96.2	0.7	0.5	41.9	0.1
Legal Limit	50	n.a.	100	50	300	100	1000	5000	10	n.a.	2000	15
Detection Limit	0.34	.014	0.21	0.11	15.58	0.33	0.27	0.50	0.31	0.10	0.38	0.15

bdl., below detection limit; -, not measured; n.a., not applicable

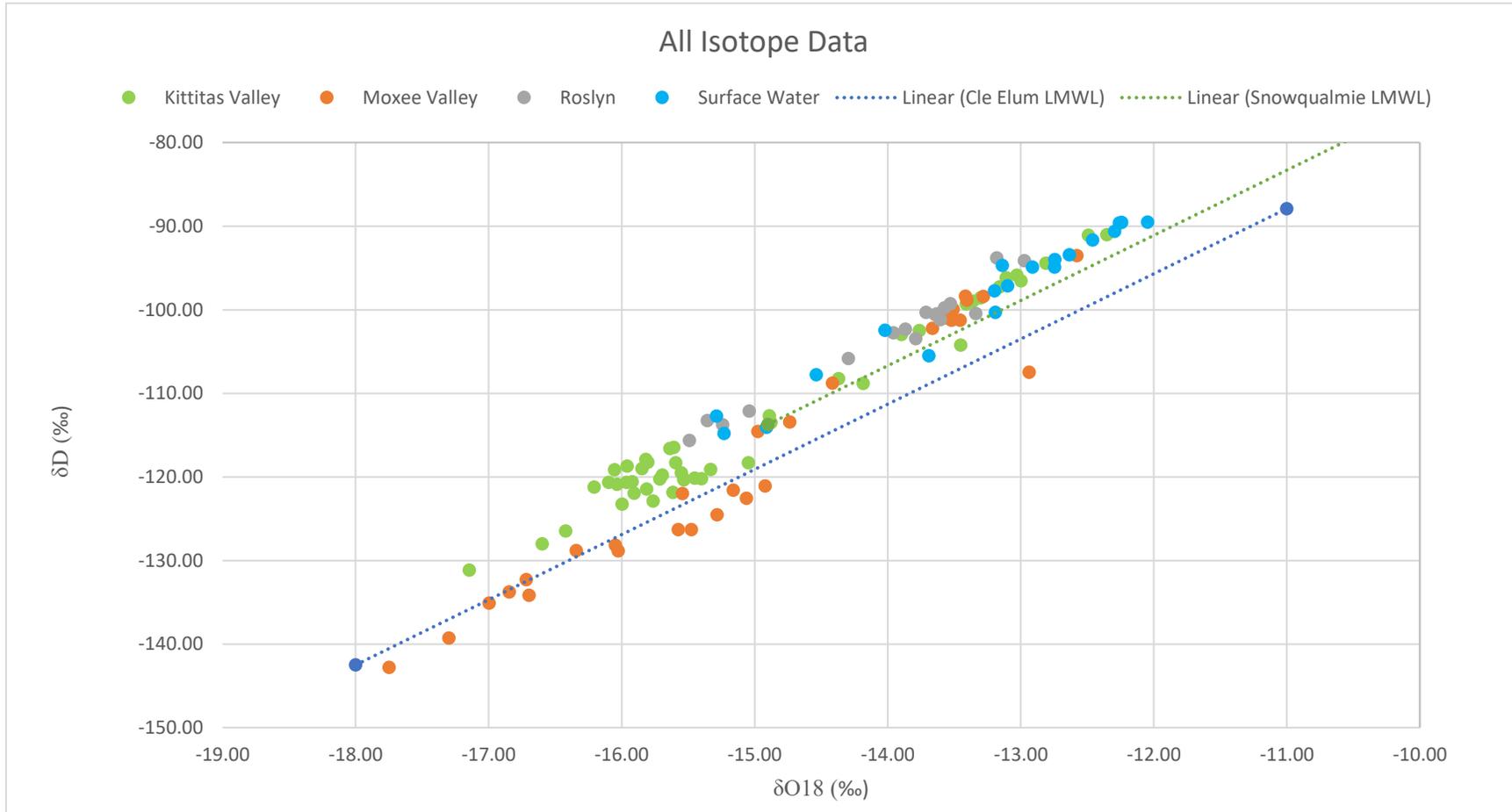


Figure 12.  $\delta^{18}O$  vs  $\delta D$  plot of all collected water samples. Uncertainty based on replicate measurements of the internal lab standards and of unknown samples is  $< 0.04\text{‰}$  for  $\delta^{18}O$  and  $< 0.2\text{‰}$  for  $\delta D$ . Local meteoric water lines (LMWL) from Snoqualmie Pass and Cle Elum are shown.

## CHAPTER IV

### DISCUSSION

#### Isotopic Composition of Yakima River Water and Irrigation Water: Signature of Artificial Recharge.

The isotopic composition of the Yakima River varies both seasonally and with location (Figure 13) along the river (United States, Geological Survey, 2020), but it tends to fall within a relatively narrow range ( $-107\text{‰}$  to  $-93\text{‰}$  for  $\delta\text{D}$ ); Yakima River water is isotopically heavier than water from tributaries whose water originates as snowmelt from further inland (Figure 14). During the irrigation season, the Yakima River serves as a conduit from the reservoirs to the major irrigation districts within the basin, whose networks are supplied from different diversion points along the Yakima River. As a result, the Yakima River and irrigation water are nearly identical isotopically, with deuterium isotope values between  $-89\text{‰}$  and  $-106\text{‰}$ . Because of slower movement through canal systems and increased evaporation, measured irrigation water tends to be slightly heavier isotopically, falling toward the top of that range (Figure 14).

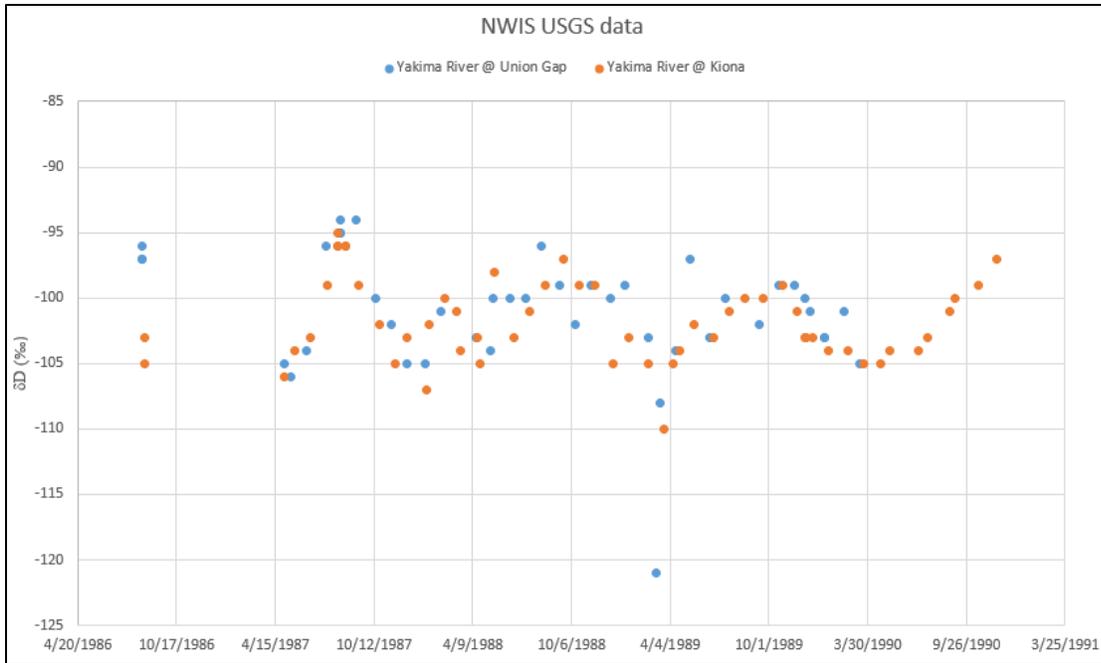


Figure 13. USGS data demonstrating the temporal changes in isotopic composition for Yakima River water. Data is from the USGS National Water Information System (NWIS) sites 12500405 and 12510500.

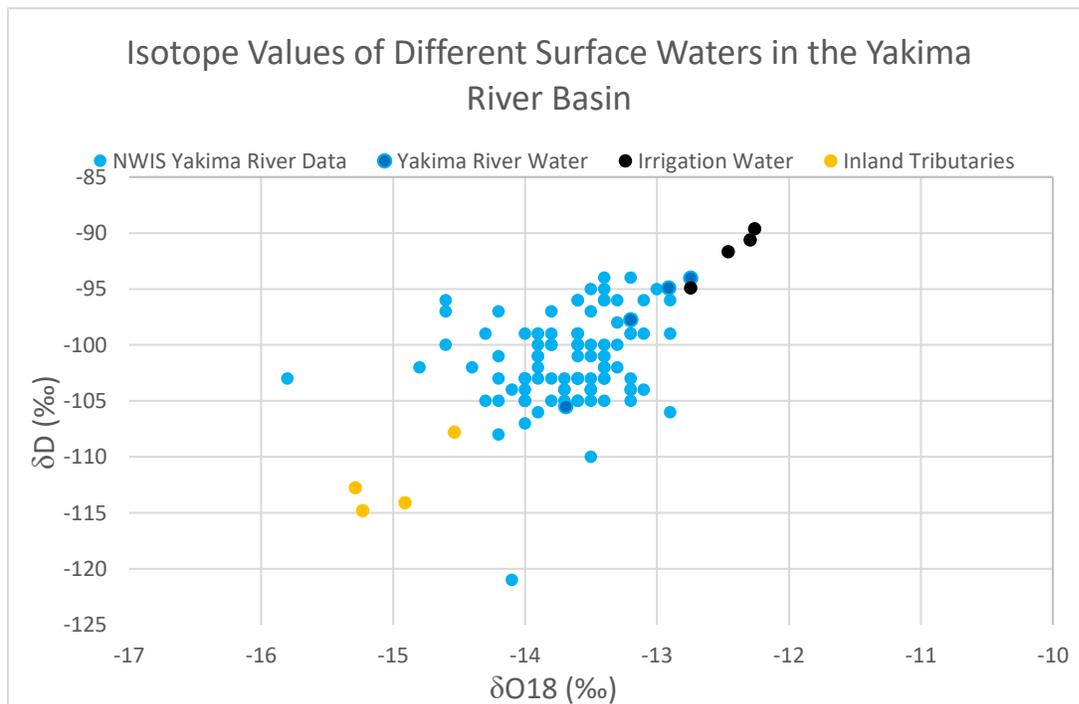


Figure 14. Difference in isotope values from different types of surface waters in the Yakima River Basin. The NWIS Yakima River data was collected at USGS sites 12500405 and 12510500. All other data was collected in this study.

One way that we can examine the relationship between isotopes and recharge regimes is by comparing between the isotopic composition of groundwater from nearby wells of different depth. In local scenarios, groundwater collected from deeper wells are almost always lighter isotopically. This trend is illustrated in various locations in both Kittitas Valley (Figure 15) and Moxee Valley (Figure 16). We interpret this trend to reflect surficial aquifers that are significantly influenced by irrigation or Yakima River water (the heavier isotopic signature, green in the figures) and deeper aquifers with groundwater that has been recharged naturally, either recently or in the past (the lighter isotopic signatures, yellow or red in the figures). Past isotopic studies in the region (Vlassopoulos et al., 2009) indicate that the deeper basalt aquifers within the Columbia River basalts tend to have lighter isotopic signatures, with  $\delta D$  values that are typically below  $-130\text{‰}$ .

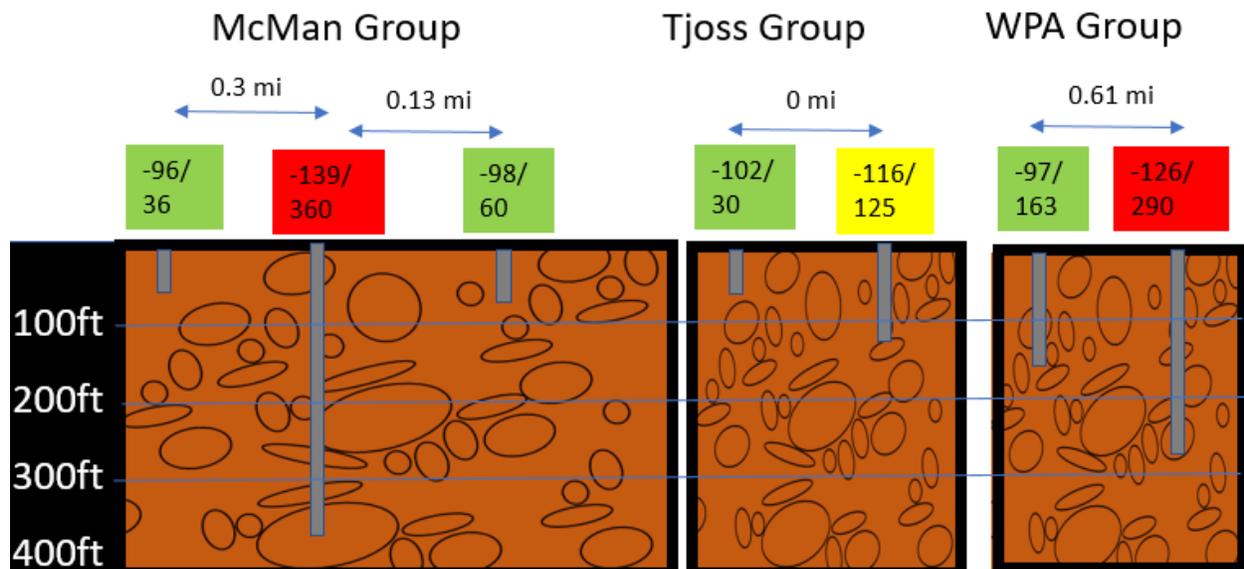


Figure 15. Three local groups in Kittitas Valley that demonstrate the relationship between isotopes and depth. The top number is the  $\delta D$  value (‰) and the bottom number is the depth of the well (ft). Groups are color coded based off  $\delta D$  values; green:  $>-108\text{‰}$ , yellow:  $-108\text{‰} <-121\text{‰}$ , red:  $<-122\text{‰}$ .

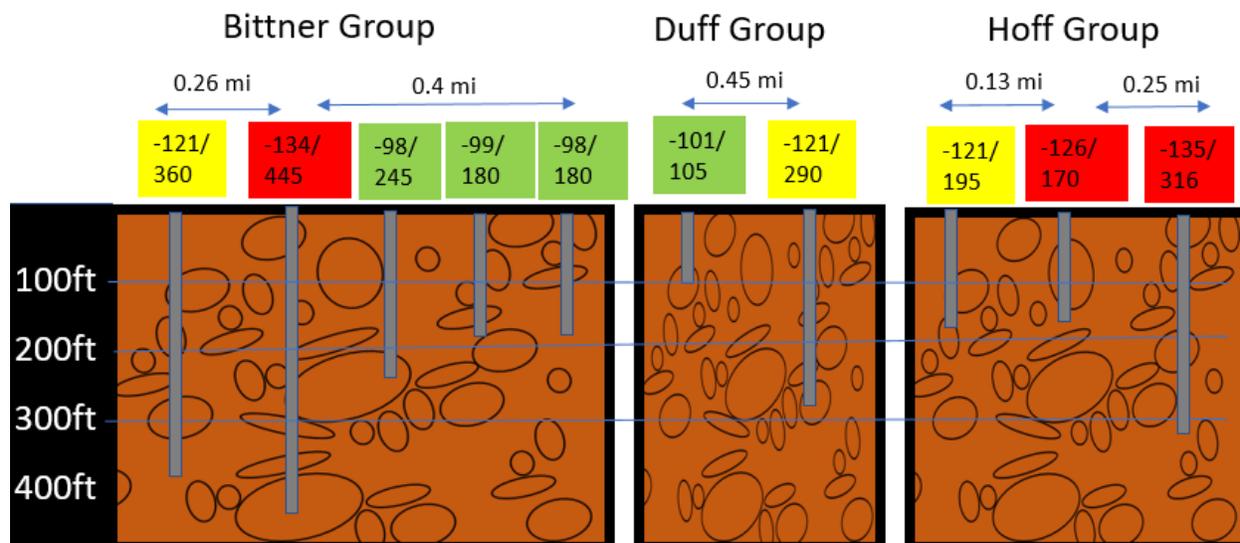


Figure 16. Three local groups in Moxee Valley that demonstrate the relationship between isotopes and depth. The top number is the  $\delta D$  value (‰) and the bottom number is the depth of the well (ft). Groups are color coded based off isotopic values; green:  $>-108$ ‰, yellow:  $-108$ ‰  $<-121$ ‰, red:  $<-122$ ‰.

### Extent of Irrigation Water Influence

When plotting isotopes versus depth for Kittitas and Moxee Valleys there are clear thresholds for the depth of irrigation-water dominance in aquifers (Figure 17). In Moxee Valley, heavy isotopes ( $\delta D > -115$ ‰) are not found at depths greater than 270 ft, indicating that 270 ft is the maximum depth of that region’s surficial aquifer. With the exception of one point, in Kittitas Valley, heavy isotopic signatures are not found deeper than 200 ft (Figure 17). The one deeper occurrence of this Yakima-River signature in Kittitas Valley was groundwater collected from a well located on an irrigated terrace approximately 200 ft above the Yakima River and 0.27 mi from the river. Thus, the well in question extends  $\leq 200$  ft below the river’s surface and has two potential sources for isotopically heavy water (the river and irrigation).

In addition to these depth constraints, stable isotope signatures can be used to constrain the extent of Yakima River/irrigation waters geographically as well. As expected in Kittitas and

Moxee Valley, irrigation water was not found in wells located up-gradient of widespread agriculture. However, within the boundaries of widespread agriculture the type of water collected (irrigation vs natural) often depended on the depth of the individual well and not the location.

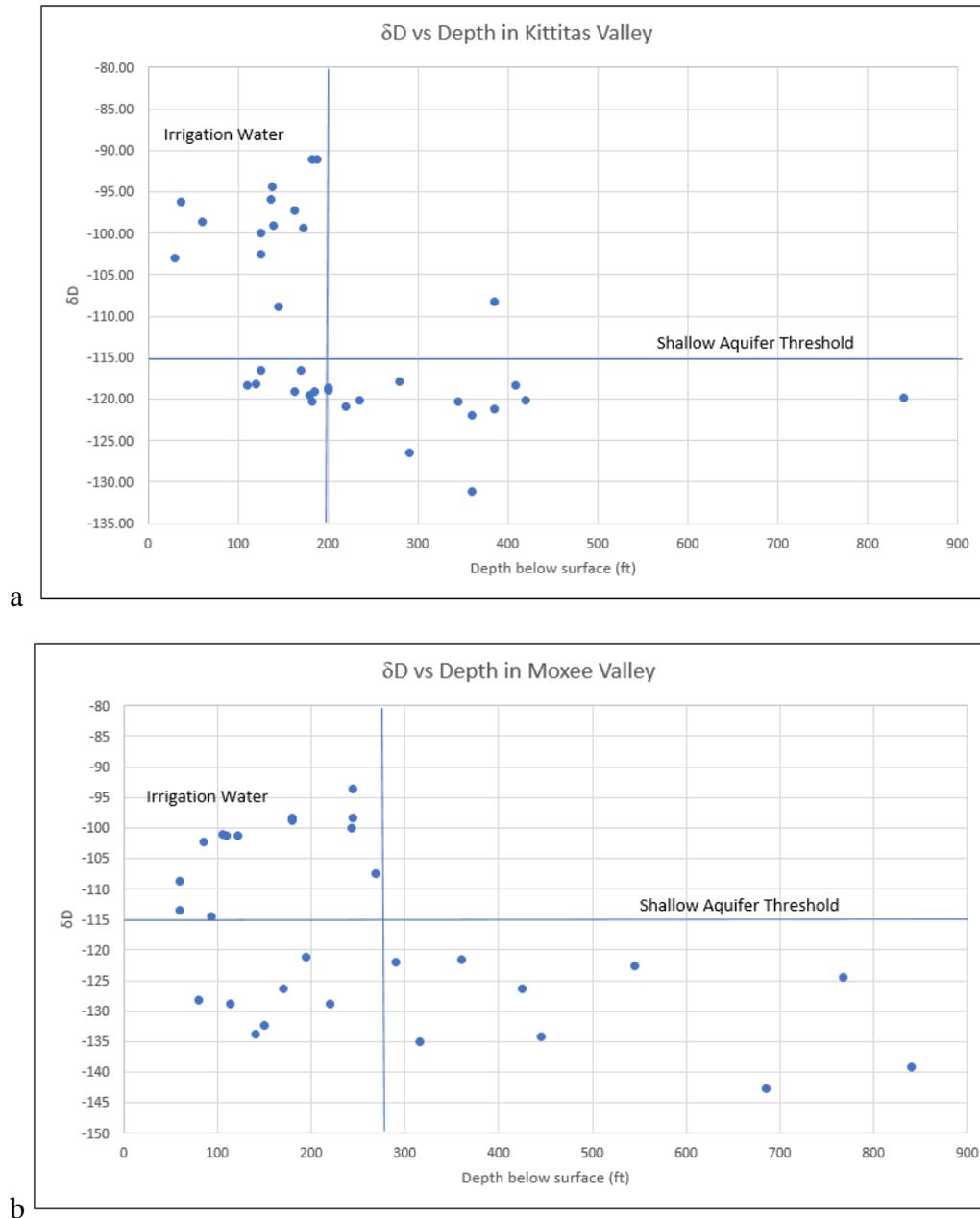


Figure 17. The relationship between  $\delta D$  (‰) and depth (ft) for groundwaters collected in a) Kittitas and b) Moxee Valleys. The vertical line represents the depth at which irrigation water is no longer observed. The horizontal line represents the isotopic value at which irrigation water is no longer detected; we consider this our shallow aquifer threshold.

In addition to influencing the groundwater, irrigation water can influence tributaries during the growing season. For example, up-gradient of the irrigation canals in Kittitas Valley the tributaries, Manastash and Taneum Creek collected in 2005 and 2006 had  $\delta D$  values of  $-110\text{‰}$  and  $-107\text{‰}$  (Taylor and Gazis 2014), respectively, while  $\delta D$  values of samples from the same tributaries collected below the irrigation canals in this study were  $-89\text{‰}$  and  $-95\text{‰}$  (Figure 18). This data informs us that within the borders of the canal systems, streams may be heavily influenced by the application of irrigation water.

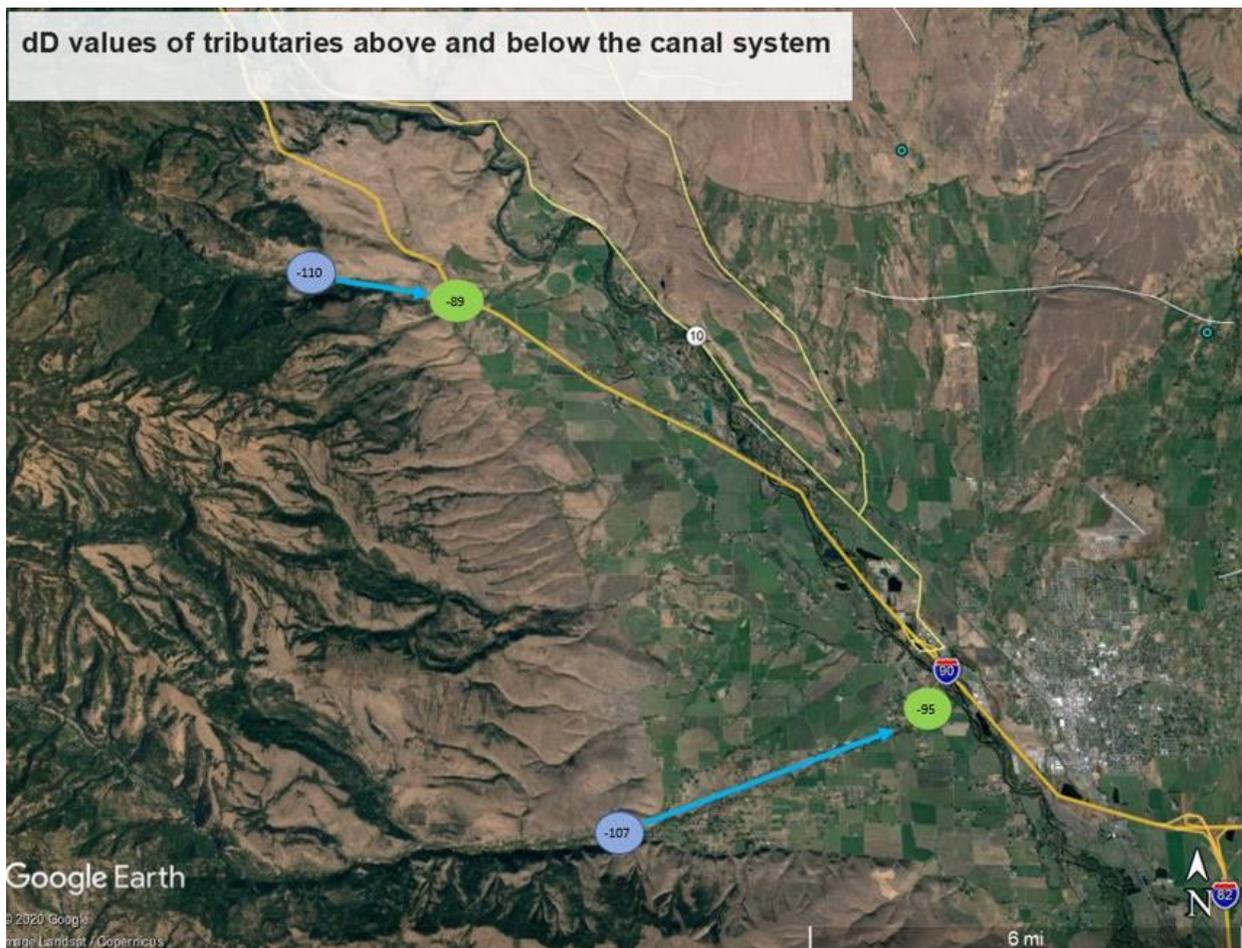


Figure 18. A map presenting the  $\delta D$  values (‰) of tributaries above and below the irrigation canals located on the west side of Kittitas Valley. Light blue numbers represent samples taken above the canal while green numbers are taken below the canal.

Surface water consistently has lower nitrogen values than groundwater (Table 6, 7, and 8). The highest total N (nitrate-N) concentrations recorded in surface waters within Moxee Valley is 0.65 ppm which was collected at Moxee Creek. The high nitrogen concentration of Moxee Creek is likely because the creek is largely fed by irrigation runoff. The highest total N concentration recorded in Kittitas Valley was at Wilson Creek (0.4 ppm) where it enters the Yakima River; at this location, Wilson Creek is dominated by irrigation run off. Because surface waters have low concentrations of total nitrogen we assume that increases in nitrogen are the result of agriculture or possibly leaky septic systems.

#### Total Nitrogen Concentrations and Isotope Values

In both Kittitas Valley and Moxee Valley, total nitrogen concentrations (nitrate-N) were used to identify irrigation waters and confirm that the heavy Yakima-River isotopic signature is in fact irrigation water in most cases. The link between total nitrogen and heavy isotopic signatures is seen in multiple local scenarios when wells penetrate down to different depths. Based on Figure 16, the lowest  $\delta D$  value of groundwater that is substantially influenced by Yakima-River derived water is  $-115\%$ . This defines the shallow aquifer. Figure 19 plots of plotting  $\delta D$  vs total nitrogen and uses this  $\delta D$  value to define the shallow aquifer threshold. The majority of the total nitrogen concentrations above 2 ppm are waters with this heavier isotopic signature. This nitrogen is most likely derived from agricultural fertilizers transported to the groundwater by irrigation water. Thus, this relationship further supports the idea that we can use isotopes to delineate the extent of the surficial aquifer.

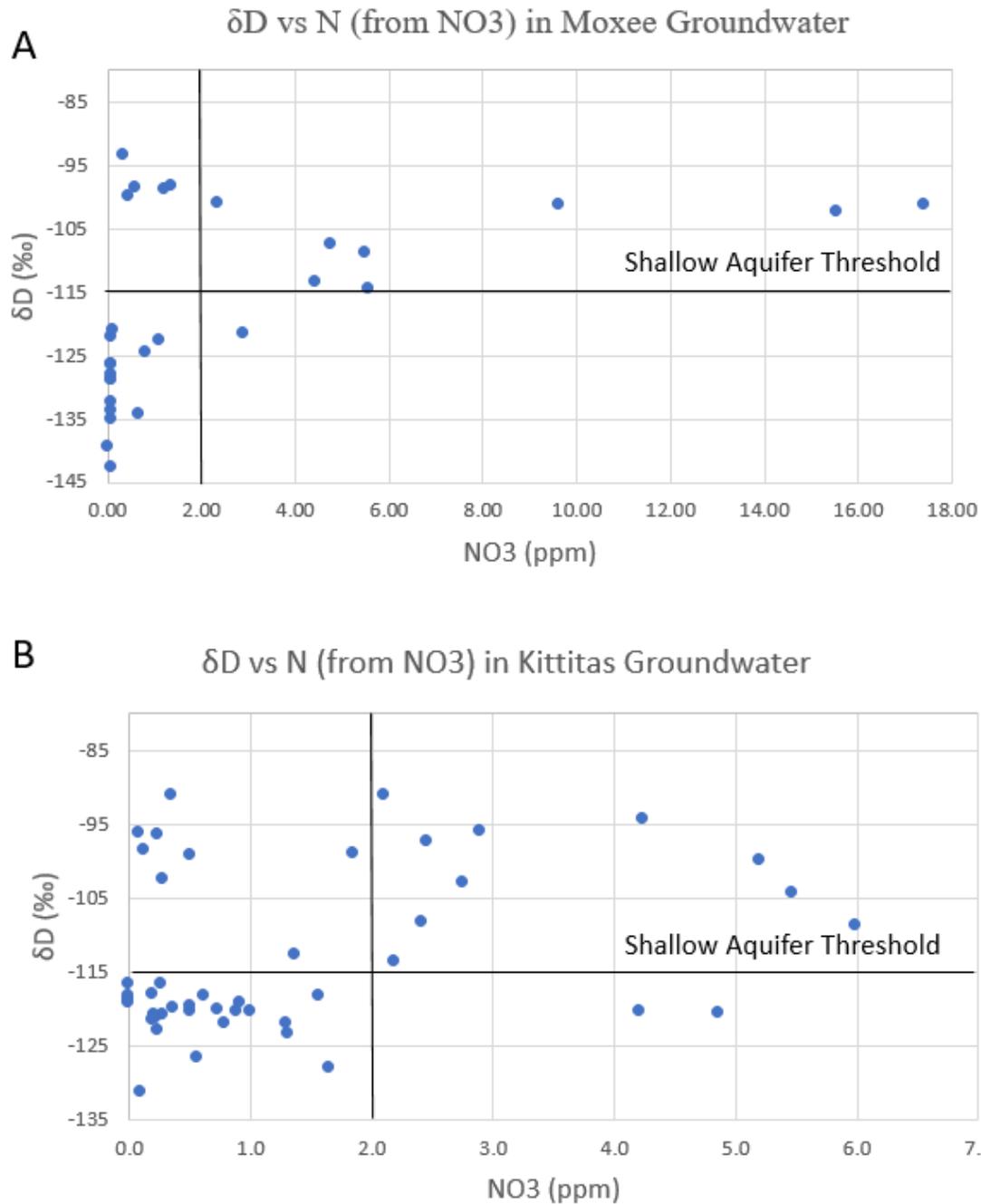


Figure 19: The relationship between  $\delta D$  (‰) and total N (nitrate-N) in groundwaters collected in Kittitas and Moxee Valleys. The vertical dotted line represents the nitrogen threshold for shallow aquifers (2 ppm). The horizontal lines represent the  $\delta D$  threshold for shallow aquifers (–115‰).

Out of all the water samples collected only three groundwater samples were over the drinking water limit for nitrogen. These three wells were all shallow (<125 ft), surrounded by agriculture, and had groundwater with isotopic values representative of irrigation water.

Overall surface water has low concentrations of N and heavier isotopes when compared to groundwater. Using these chemical components together we are able to differentiate between two different surface water recharge regimes; recharge with agriculture interaction, and recharge without agriculture interaction.

In a few cases, groundwater is isotopically similar to irrigation water but the nitrogen concentrations are low. Interestingly, the five wells in Moxee Valley that fell into this category were all less than 0.15 mi from the same irrigation canal (Figure 20). We expect that the isotopic and chemical composition of water in the irrigation canal near the five wells is similar to the Yakima River near Moxee. Comparison of a variety of chemical constituents indicate that the wells and the Yakima River water at Moxee are chemically similar, with only slightly higher concentrations of bicarbonate and total N (Figure 21) in the wells. Past studies have also concluded that artificial recharge in the Yakima Basin is divided between irrigation water applied on fields and irrigation water leaking out of canals (Vaccaro and Olsen, 2007a).

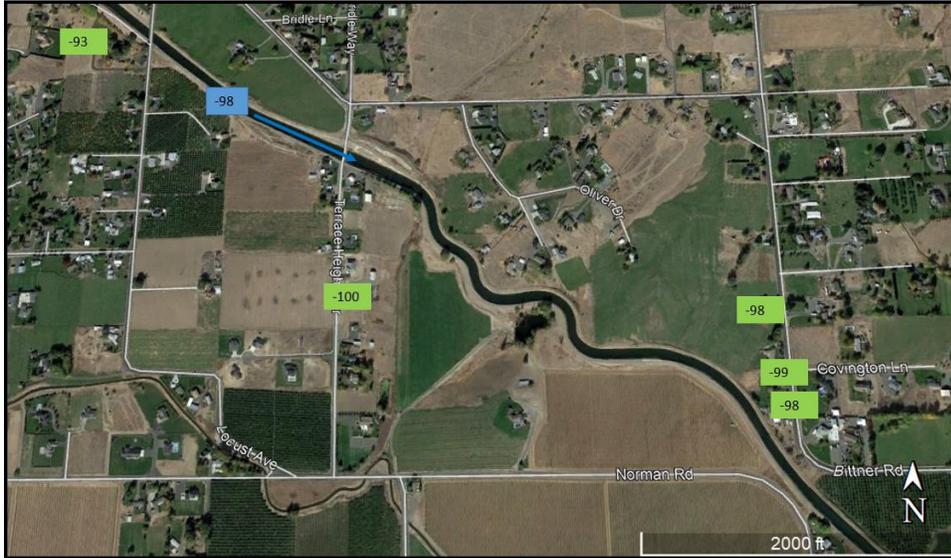


Figure 20. A Google Earth image showing the locations of the wells relative to the irrigation canal. The numbers inside of the green boxes are the  $\delta D$  isotopic values. The blue box represents the  $\delta D$  value taken from the Yakima River at Moxee.

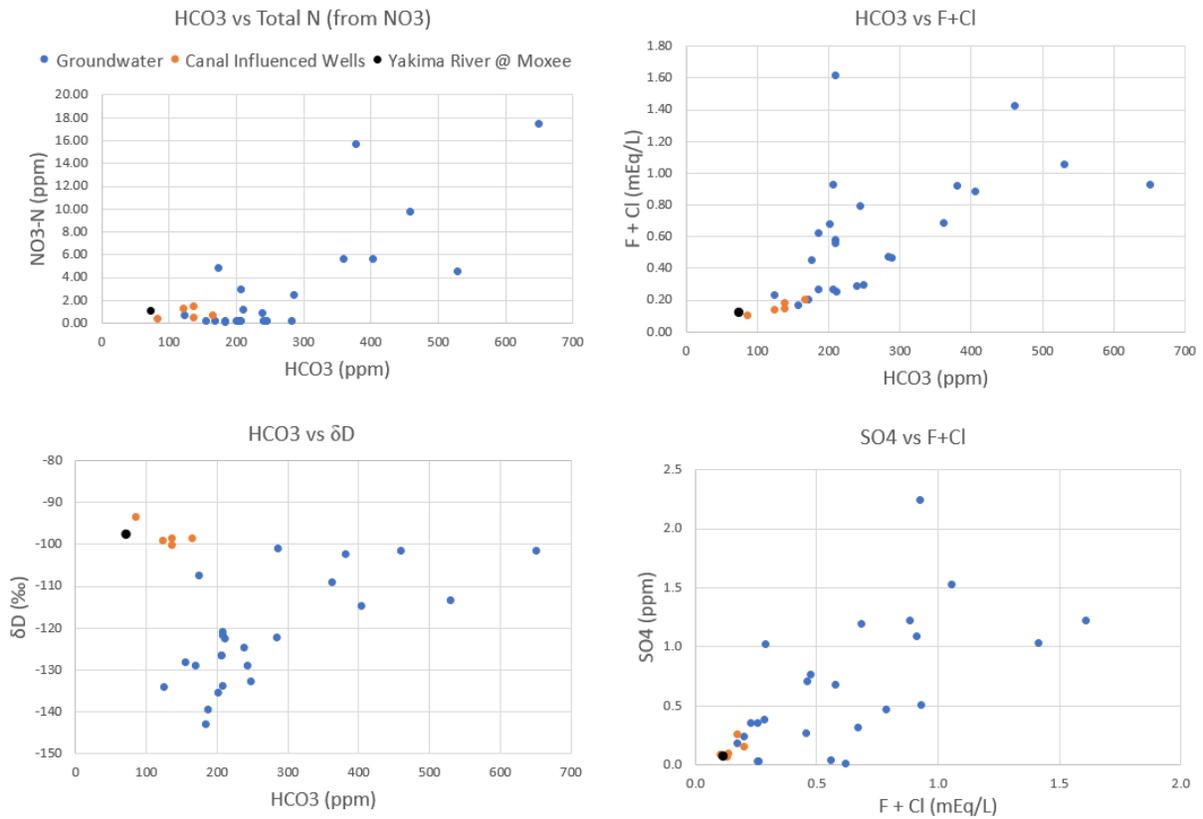


Figure 21. Four Graphs Showing Geochemical Clusters in Moxee. The canal influenced wells are shown on Figure 20 and are orange in this figure.

## Kittitas Valley

Nine out of the thirteen surface water samples taken in Kittitas Valley had  $\delta D$  values heavier than  $-95.0\text{‰}$  (Figure 22). The other four surface waters were sampled from the easternmost tributaries of the Yakima River (Reecer Creek, Naneum Creek, Coleman Creek and Caribou Creek) and are thus, expected to have lighter isotopic values. These four tributaries were also sampled at low discharge (post-dry season and pre-wet season). Therefore, the isotopic similarity between these four streams and groundwater (Figure 22) could be because the streams are either recharged by resident groundwater, winter precipitation or a combination of the two.

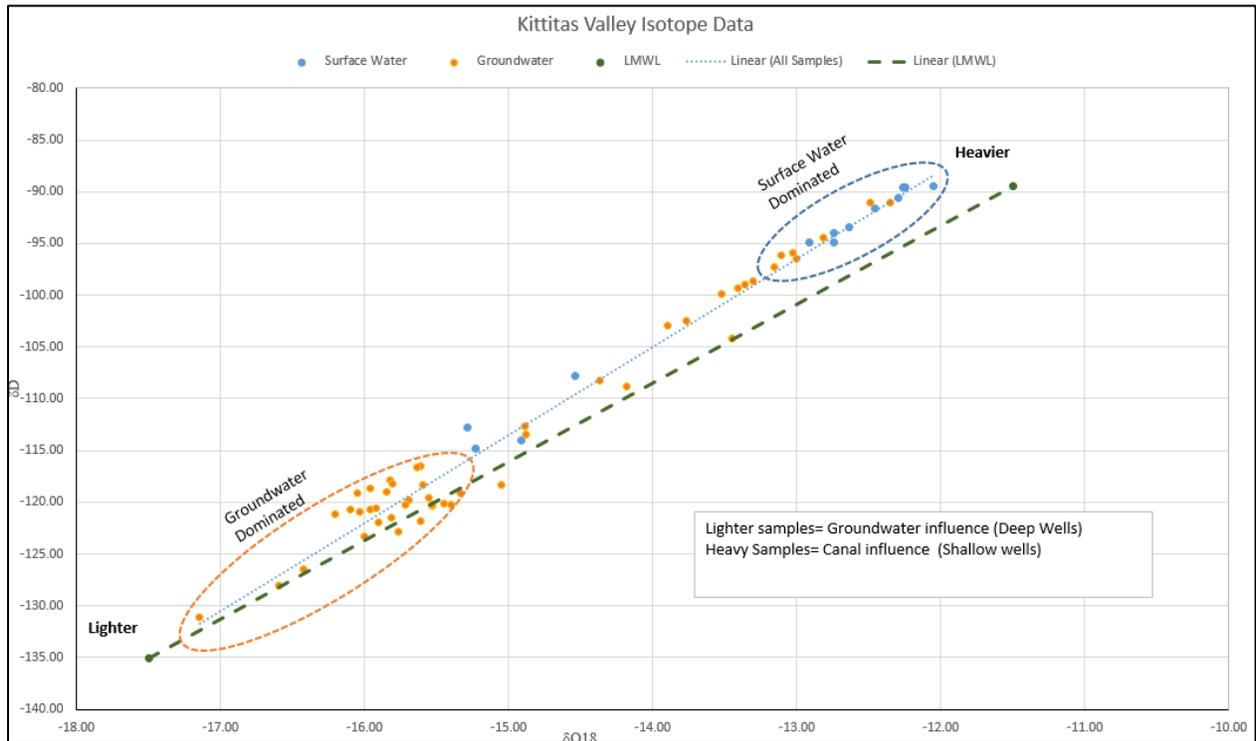


Figure 22.  $\delta^{18}O$  vs  $\delta D$  plot, demonstrating the isotopic difference between surface water and groundwater in Kittitas Valley. The green line represents the local meteoric water line of Cle Elum, WA.

## Kittitas Valley Transect

When looking at Kittitas Valley (Figure 23 and Figure 24), groundwater both above and below the North Branch canal have similar isotopic values. The canal acts as a border separating a natural shrub-steppe ecosystem and widespread irrigated agriculture; thus, one might expect that isotope signatures of groundwater below the canal would become heavier due to irrigation infiltration. However, influence of irrigation water was not detected in sampled wells until five miles south of the North Branch Canal. Furthermore, many of the wells up-gradient from the canal terminate in basalt aquifers which are sometimes observed to have older, isotopically lighter water (Taylor and Gazis 2014). The observed relatively constant, intermediate isotopic values indicate that the groundwater is not connected to the surficial aquifer; thus, the shallow aquifer in this region is likely above a depth 120 ft (the shallowest well depth sampled in the area).

Although the isotopic compositions don't change above and below the canal the major ion concentrations do. The six wells that were sampled both above the canal and the Naneum Creek floodplain generally have much higher major ion concentrations (specifically  $\text{Na}^+$ ) than the nine wells below (Figure 25). This similar isotopic composition suggests that the precipitation/surface water that recharges both areas are the same. However, the increased major ion concentrations may indicate that the water below the flood plain is more dilute due to either: 1) loss of exchangeable cations due to continued leaching through irrigation, or 2) shorter residence times when compared with the wells above the floodplain (Figure 25). The Piper diagram (Figure 26) shows that major ions above the canal have a higher percentage of  $\text{Na}^+$  and a lower percentage of  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  which may suggest influence from the Kittitas Valley basalt groundwater identified in Taylor and Gazis (2014).

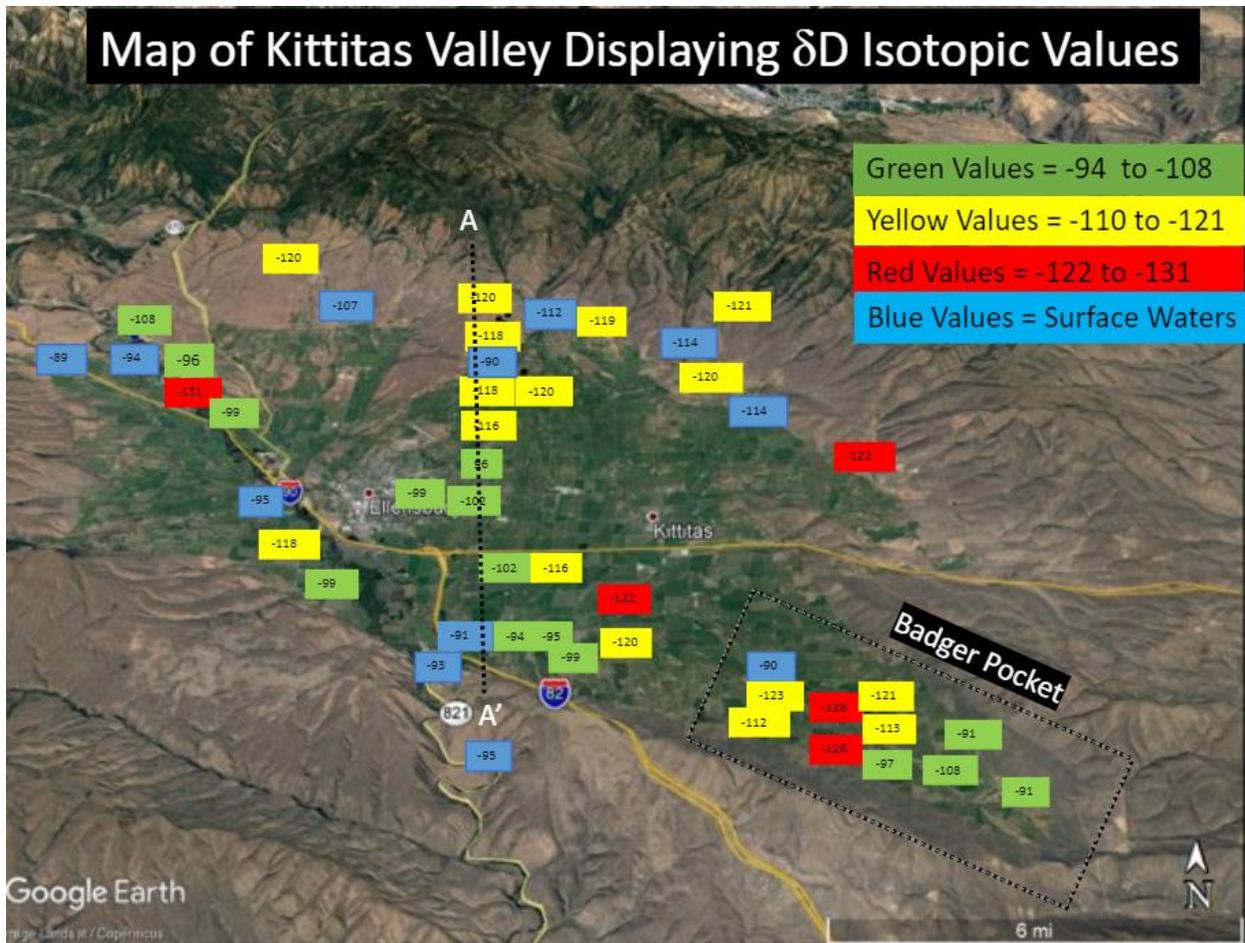


Figure 23. A map of Kittitas Valley displaying  $\delta D$  isotopic values (‰) of water samples. Samples are color coded based on the  $\delta D$  value (‰). Blue samples represent surface water.

Cross-section of Kittitas Valley based on lithologic depths from Vaccaro et al. (2006) and  $\delta D$  values.

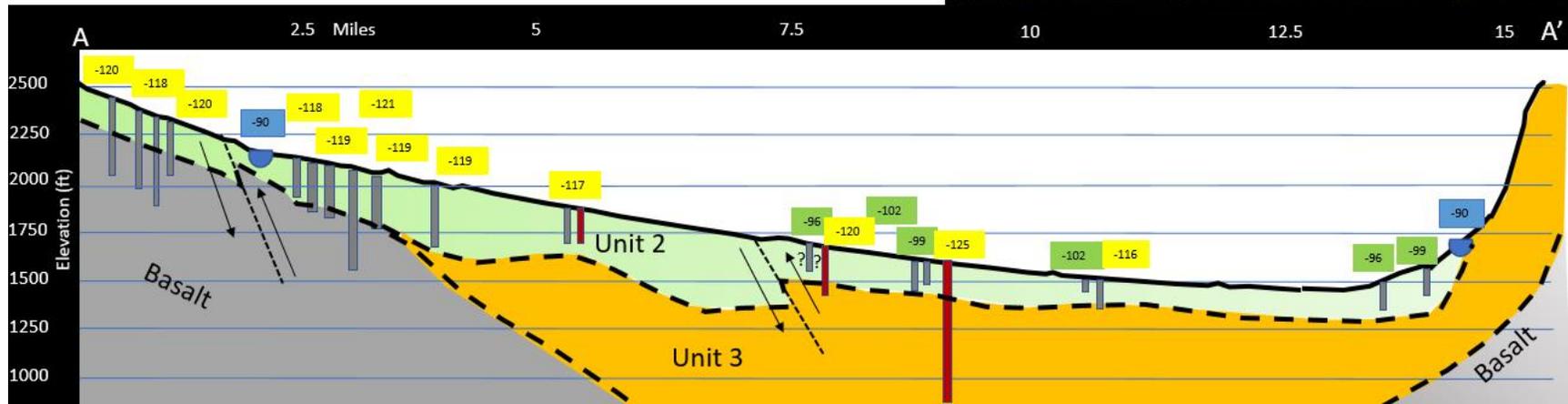
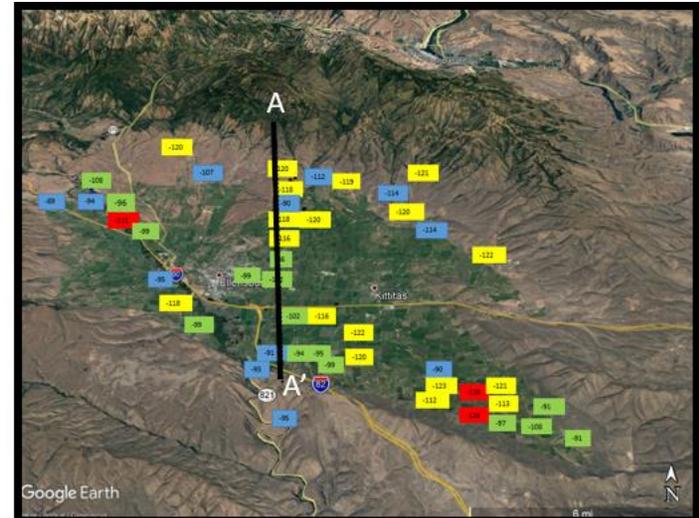


Figure 24. A N-S cross-section of Kittitas Valley showing  $\delta D$  values (‰) of water samples. Blue boxes represent surface water, green boxes are groundwaters with significant irrigation-water influence, yellow boxes are groundwaters with little surface-water influence. (maroon wells are wells recorded by Taylor and Gazis (2014)). We do not know the depth of the well at the 7.5-mile mark which is why it is surrounded with question marks.

Approximately 7.5 to 8-miles from the north end of the transect, three wells tested at depths of 125ft, 172ft, and unknown, are isotopically similar to irrigation water implying that the surficial aquifer in this area is relatively deep (Figure 24). This region may be a good candidate for SAR if other criteria are met (i.e., a deep vadose zone, medium to high storativity and transmissivity, land availability, etc.). Interestingly, the isotopic change recorded in our data coincides with a reverse fault identified recently by WA Department of Natural Resources (personal communication, Andrew Sandowski, 2020). Thus, it may be possible that this fault marks an offset of hydrogeologic units and serves as either a barrier to flow or a conduit for surface water to the shallow aquifer downgradient.

Further south in the Kittitas Valley transect, we can infer from the isotope values near mile 11 of the transect that the shallow aquifer influenced by irrigation water is between 30 ft and 130 ft below the surface. At mile-13 two wells indicate that the shallow aquifer is at least 137 ft deep. The static water level recorded in the logs for these well (appendix C, D, and E) are 45 ft and 20 ft below land surface. The 45 ft water level was recorded in April while the 20-ft below was recorded in August. This could represent a seasonal fluctuation in water level that represents a significant influx of irrigation water. Alternatively, these different static water levels represent heterogeneities in confining layers that create a locally perched aquifer. Nevertheless, the southern part of this Kittitas Valley transect is the best suited location for a SAR system due to the depth of its surficial aquifers, its sufficiently deep vadose zone, and its close proximity to the Yakima River main stem (which is the ideal end point for the recharged water).

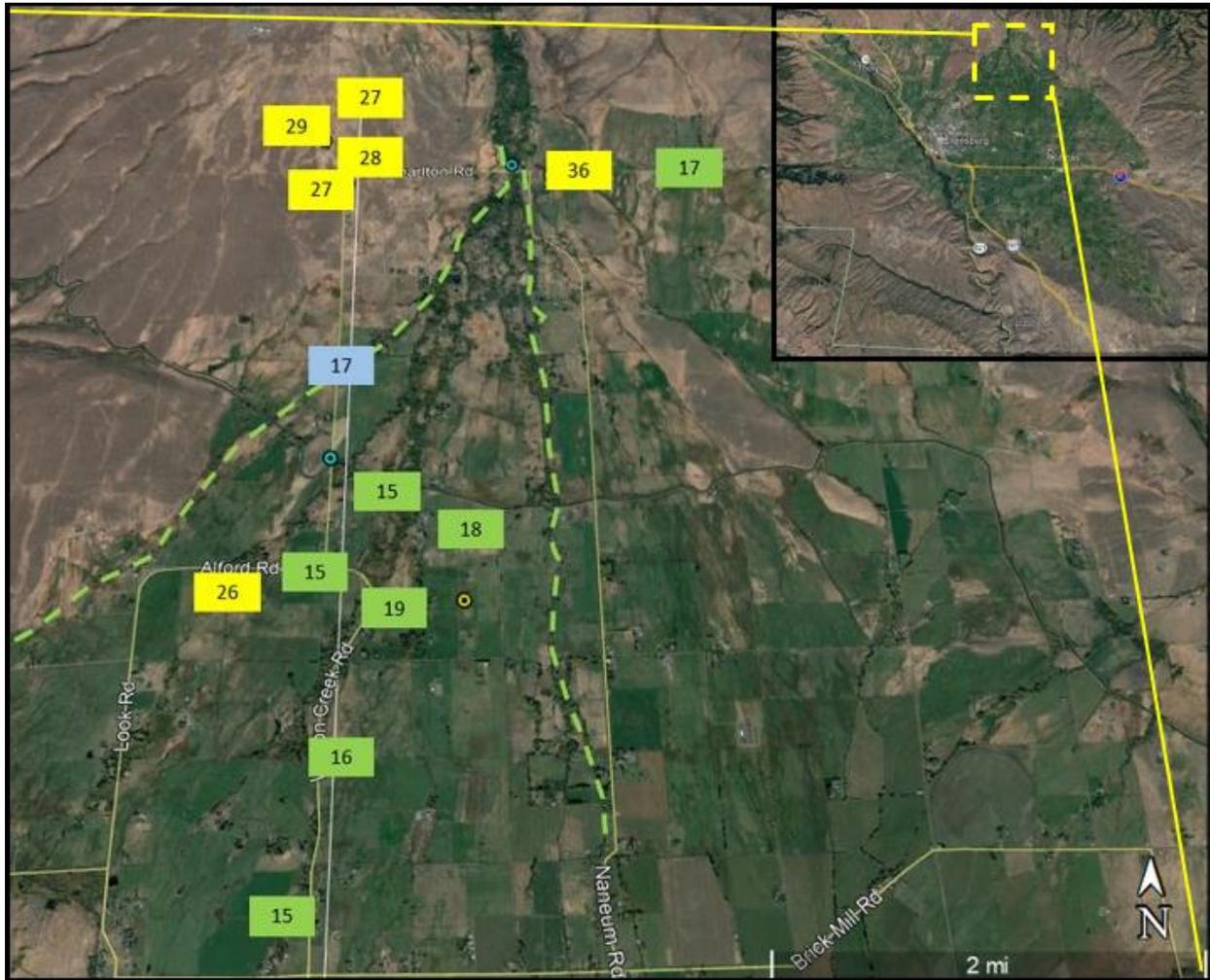


Figure 25. A satellite image showing  $\text{Na}^+$  percentages from wells in the northern most section of the Kittitas Valley cross section. The  $\text{Na}^+$  values are colorcoded (green < 20 %, yellow >20 %). The dotted green lines represent the Naneum Creek floodplain. The blue box represents Naneum Creek's  $\text{Na}^+$  %.

#### Kittitas Valley Major Ion Data

Major ion data samples from Kittitas Valley and Badger Pocket were plotted on a Piper diagram (Figure 26). We looked to find relationships between major ion geochemistry and many other factors (e.g., depth, isotopic composition, location and geologic unit) and were unable to find any consistent relationship. These three surface water samples collected from Taneum Creek, Manastash Creek and the Yakima River at Thorp were outliers without any measurable Mg. We are unsure why these samples have such low Mg but each sample had less than 10% of a charge

balance error indicating that these samples were measured correctly. Also one sample (well Bar90) has a high relative abundance of  $\text{Na}^+$ . Although similar  $\text{Na}^+$  concentrations are seen in groundwater throughout the valley (wells Trl32, Trl30, Or51, and Bor) they also have higher concentrations of  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ , and  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  placing them in the neutral zone in the cation triangle. In the anion triangle wells Mor and Boh501 are significantly less dominated by bicarbonate and carbonate. Well Mor has one of the lowest concentrations of bicarbonate recorded in Badger Pocket (187 mg/L) while Boh501 has the highest major ion concentrations recorded in all of Kittitas Valley.

This Piper diagram has similar clusters in both the cation and anion triangles when compared to the groundwater geochemistry data of Taylor and Gazis (2014), also from Kittitas Valley. The anion chemistry is dominated by bicarbonate and carbonate while the major cation cluster falls within the ranges of  $\text{Mg} = 40\text{-}60\%$ ,  $\text{Ca} = 40\text{-}60\%$  and  $\text{Na}+\text{K} = 15\text{-}30\%$ . The largest differences seen between the two major ion data sets are not in the clusters but in the outliers. Three main differences in major ion chemistries between the Taylor and Gazis (2014) data set and our own; 1) the absence of Mg in some surface waters in our data; and 2) Taylor and Gazis (2014) observed high Na values in groundwaters from basalt aquifers on the southwest side of the valley; 3) Taylor and Gazis (2014) groundwater data was not so tightly clustered near the carbonate corner of the anion triangle on the Piper diagram.

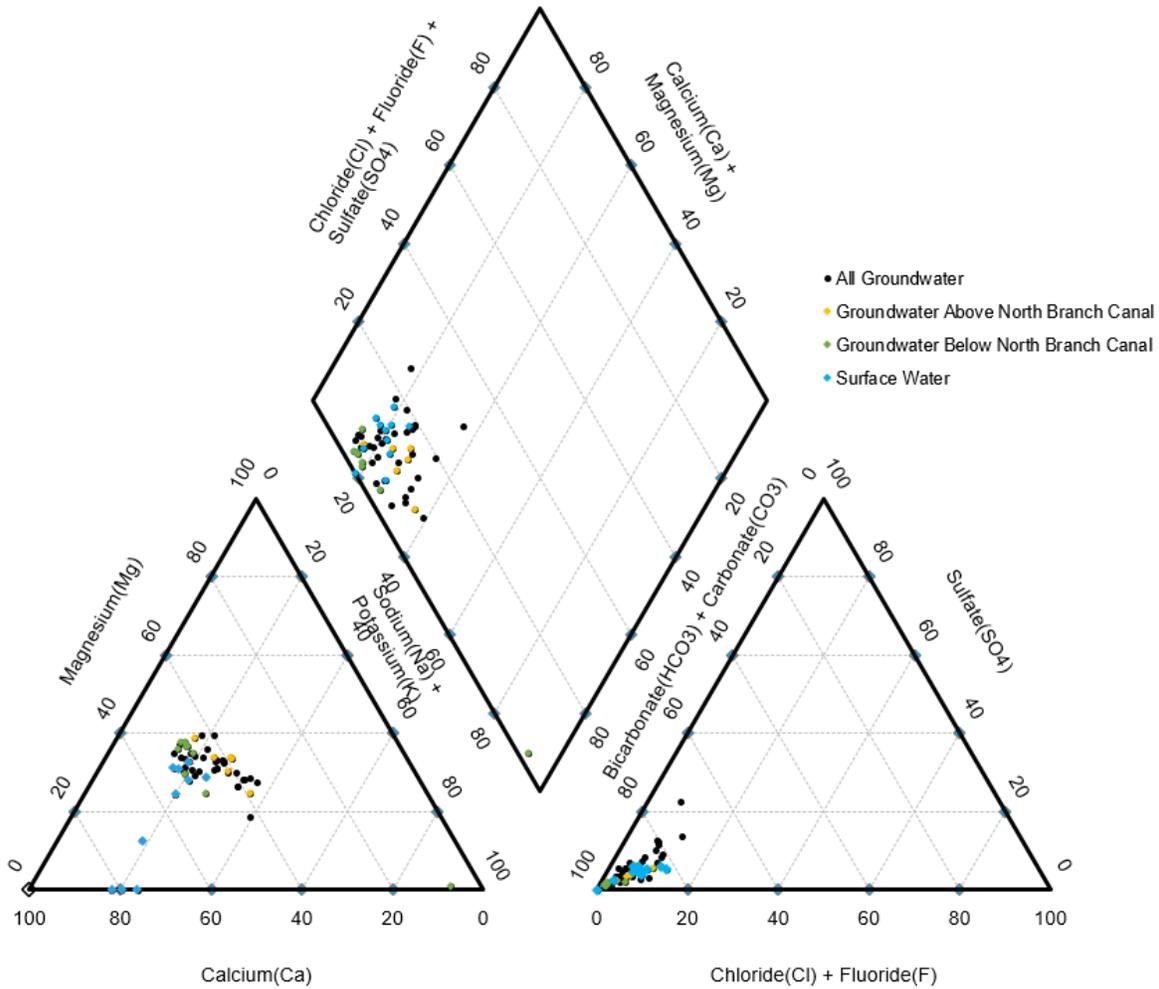


Figure 26. Piper diagram of samples taken in Kittitas Valley and Badger Pocket. Blue dots represent surface water while black dots represent groundwater.

### Results Compared to Gibson and Campana (2018)

Gibson and Campana (2018) created and utilized a model to identify potential groundwater recharge locations in the Yakima Basin. In Kittitas Valley they identified five suitable locations for aquifer recharge (Figure 27). The first location Gibson and Campana (2018) identified is located in northern Kittitas Valley, between the Yakima River and the Kittitas Valley Anticline. One reason Gibson and Campana (2018) justified this location is because the water level is estimated to be 50 ft below the surface in the winter. However, we sampled a 37-ft well in this

region that is used for domestic purposes year round, implying that the water table must not drop below 37 ft. Therefore, the Gibson and Campana's (2018) estimated water table height of 50 ft may be an overestimate and should be examined more carefully if this region is to be explored for SAR. Locations 2 and 3 identified by Gibson and Campana (2018) are located near the intersection of Brickmill Rd and Wilson Creek Rd. We sampled a 170 ft deep well (AKW860) 0.25 mi NW of this intersection. The isotopic signature of groundwater from that well does not show any irrigation-water influence, indicating that it is not connected to the surficial aquifer. Although we believe that the surficial aquifer is above 170 ft depth, it is possible that the surficial aquifer at this location extends to a depth that is sufficient for shallow aquifer recharge. Sites 4 and 5 are near (~0.5 mi) Manastash Creek and are deemed suitable by Gibson and Campana because the depth to static water level is ~100 ft. However, USGS water level measurements of 13 wells in the area (Figure 28) show that the average depth to the water table is 47.5 ft and the max depth measured is 82.4 ft (Table 13). Thus, sites 4 and 5 are still a viable option for SAR but the water level estimates from Gibson and Campana (2018) are not supported by the areas recorded water level measurements. In addition, we did not collect and geochemical data from this area so we are unsure of the true depth of the surficial aquifer.

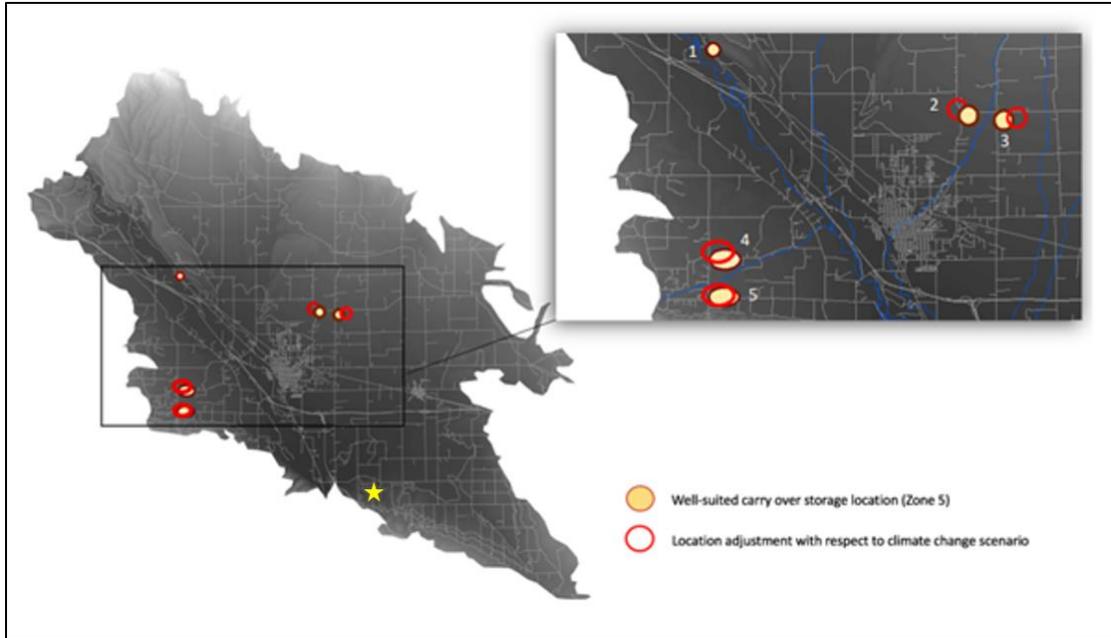


Figure 27. Suitable locations for groundwater storage in Kittitas Valley identified by Gibson and Campana (2018). The yellow star represents a SAR location identified in this study. Figure modified from Gibson and Campana (2018).

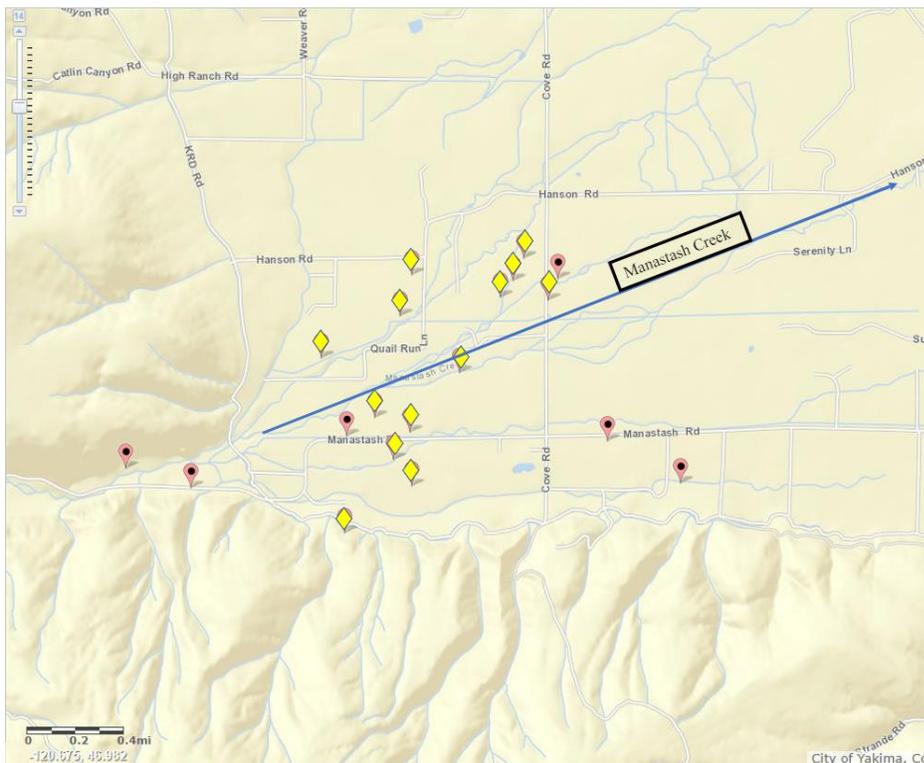


Figure 28. A map showing USGS wells in the same area as Gibson and Campana’s sites 4 and 5. The yellow diamonds represent wells with recorded water level measurements, which are presented below in Table 13.

Table 13. USGS water level measurements near Gibson and Campana’s (2018) sites 4 and 5. Data from United States, Geological Survey NWIS (2020).

Well #	USGS Site Number	Date measured	Depth to water table (feet) (USGS)
1	475835120395001	1997-07-14	21
2	465844120392501	1975-04-25	60
3	465831120390601	1987-08-03	73
3	465831120390601	2000-03-09	82.42
3	465831120390601	2001-03-09	78.20
3	465831120390601	2001-08-21	81.35
4	465822120393301	1979-03-07	15
4	465822120393301	1979-03-07	25
5	465847120383801	1991-10-18	54
5	465847120383801	2000-08-30	49.45
6	465813120392901	1973-12-09	12
7	465819120392201	1976-01-23	10
8	465848120385301	1992-11-10	65
8	465848120385301	2000-09-14	57.62
9	465852120392101	1991-05-20	19
9	465852120392101	2000-08-30	56.90
10	465852120384901	1990-07-24	70
10	465852120384901	2000-09-14	52.38
10	465852120384901	2001-03-28	46.48
10	465852120384901	2001-08-21	55.87
10	465852120384901	2002-03-27	47.94
11	465856120384601	2000-09-14	35.98
12	465813120392701	1973-12-12	30
13	465757120394201	1994-12-02	29
13	465757120394201	2000-08-31	60.60

### Badger Pocket

Badger Pocket, an elevated region on the southeast side of the Kittitas Valley, is primarily used for agriculture (Figure 24). It is considered a pocket due to the basalt hills that surround it on three sides with only one main road connecting it to the rest of Kittitas Valley. The loess deposits that have accumulated in Badger Pocket are intensively farmed, particularly for hay. Ten groundwater samples were collected from Badger Pocket but only five of those samples had known depths. Badger Pocket has a wide range of isotopic values ( $-91\text{‰} < -128\text{‰}$  for  $\delta\text{D}$ ) that may be due in part to the fact that Badger Pocket is the eastern most location sampled in Kittitas Valley; precipitation becomes isotopically lighter the further east you are from the Cascade crest. Thus,

the isotopic difference between natural recharge and irrigation recharge is even more distinct within Badger Pocket. Alternatively, this range of isotopic values could indicate a wide range in well depth and thus a combination of Yakima-River influenced water and older groundwaters that likely reside in basalt aquifers.

While sampling in Badger Pocket the owner of well UpB17 mentioned he had two wells, one well drilled to 83 ft and the other to 182 ft. The 182 ft well on this property was isotopically the same as irrigation water while his shallower well was dry. This suggests that there is a >80 ft deep unsaturated zone overlying a >182 ft deep surficial aquifer. This single set of observations suggests a location that is ideal for SAR, a notably deep vadose zone with an even deeper surficial aquifer beneath it. Considering that this farm encompasses 58 acres, has an 80 ft deep vadose zone and a porosity of 23.6 to 46.6 (estimated in Manger, 1963) the storage potential of this single farm is between ~1135 acre-ft and ~2242 acre-ft.

Further NW in Badger Pocket (WPA and Bor), two wells are located at the same elevation, approximately 0.6 mi apart. The WPA well is 290 ft deep while the Bor well is 163 ft deep. Groundwater from the shallower well is isotopically identical to irrigation water and has higher nitrogen concentrations than the deep well. The deep well (WPA) had one of the lightest isotopic values collected in Kittitas Valley which may be representative of resident groundwater in Badger Pocket. In addition, the reported water level for the well (Bor) is 104 ft below surface which indicates a 163 ft deep shallow aquifer with a 104 ft deep unsaturated zone. Thus, this area may also be suitable for managed groundwater recharge.

### Moxee Valley

Similar to Kittitas Valley, Moxee Valley is located in the rain shadow of the Cascade Mountains causing a large isotopic difference between natural recharge from local precipitation

and artificial recharge from Yakima River irrigation water. In contrast to Kittitas Valley, it does not have as many moderate-sized tributaries bringing water from the local highlands into the valley. Isotope values for Moxee samples are shown in map view in Figure 29. As in previous figures, isotope signatures are color coded based on their  $\delta D$  values, Green =  $> -109\text{‰}$  Yellow =  $-109\text{‰}$  to  $-122\text{‰}$  Red =  $< -122\text{‰}$ . The green category is representative of irrigation water while the red is representative of groundwater that shows no signs of influence from irrigation water and is likely deeper and older. All deuterium values that are  $< -122\text{‰}$  have below average nitrogen concentrations which indicates that these waters do not have significant irrigation water inputs (Figure 19). The yellow category may be either be a separate, intermediate natural groundwater or a mix between the two end members (irrigation and deeper, isotopically lighter water). Yellow groundwaters that have nitrogen concentrations above the shallow aquifer threshold determined previously (2 ppm) are likely the latter.

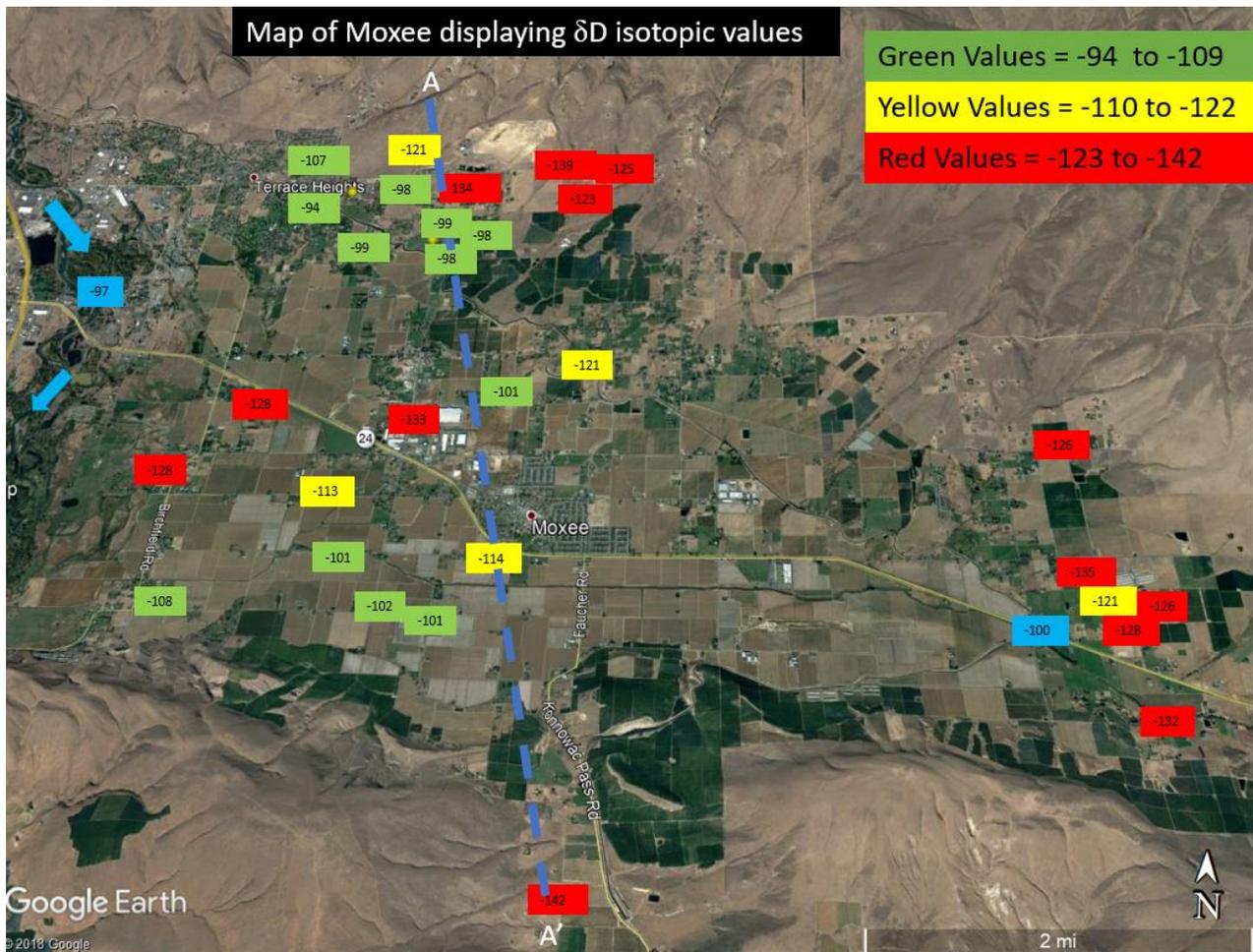


Figure 29. Map of Moxee Valley displaying  $\delta D$  values. Values are color coded based off their  $\delta D$  values (‰).

In the north-south cross-section (Figure 30), the northern third of the transect has irrigation water signatures in three wells reaching depths of 180 and 245 ft below ground surface. Irrigation water found at such depths is a promising sign for potential SAR because it means that the surficial aquifer may be as deep as 245 ft. Furthermore, the static water levels recorded in the three wells were all deeper than 100 ft. Hence, this location may be well suited for SAR because it is close to a canal, is connected to the surficial aquifer, and has a large vadose zone.

In the south central part of the Moxee Valley, four wells (Gam02, Gam76, Gam5 and Bea68) are isotopically similar to irrigation water (Figure 30). The depth to water reported in logs for three of those wells, which were drilled at different times, are 40 ft in January (ACL563) and 11 ft (130920) and 25 ft (APT908) in May. These higher water levels during irrigation season are consistent with the isotopic evidence that the wells are recharged by irrigation water. Therefore, it is possible that this portion of Moxee Valley may also be suitable for SAR if recharged during the winter months.

Cross-section of Moxee Valley based on lithologic depths from Vaccaro et al. (2006) with  $\delta D$  values presented

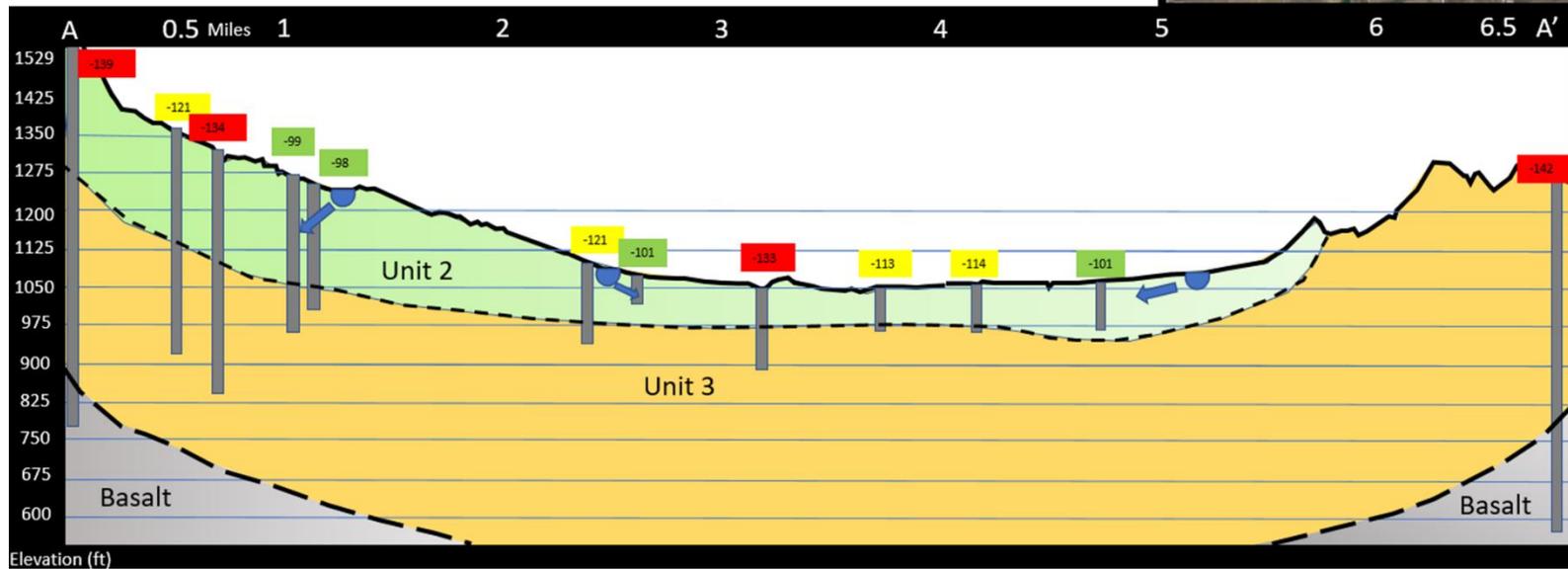
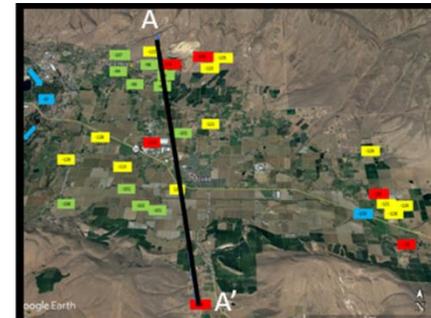


Figure 30. A N-S cross-section of Moxee Valley showing  $\delta D$  values of water samples. Blue boxes represent surface water, green boxes are groundwaters with significant irrigation-water influence, yellow boxes are groundwaters with little surface-water influence. Descriptions of lithologic units 2 and 3 are covered in Table 1.

## Comparing Data to 2007 DOE Report

Out of the 31 groundwater samples collected in Moxee Valley two wells (AHT021 and AHT031) were also part of a 2007 DOE study, in which they measured water levels in June and January as well as temperature, pH, conductivity, DO, fecal coliform, total N, total P, organic carbon and other water chemical parameters. Table 14 shows combined data from both studies. The depth to groundwater for both wells are <15ft yet their isotopic values indicate that they are not dominated by irrigation water. Well AHT021 has light isotopic values ( $\delta D = -132$ ) suggesting that it taps a confined aquifer and the water level measurement in the DOE report represents its potentiometric surface. This idea is supported by the low nitrogen concentrations recorded in the water sampled in both studies. Well AHT031 is located in the center of Moxee Valley and has a depth to groundwater of 14ft. This well has an intermediate isotopic value ( $\delta D = -113$ ). because of the relatively high nitrogen concentrations recorded in both studies (Table 14), this water appears to be a mixture of irrigation and natural groundwater. Thus, the surficial aquifer and deep aquifer waters are mixing either in the well or in the subsurface. The well log for this well indicates a 20 ft seal at the top. Thus, if the water is indeed mixing in the well then the shallow aquifer must be deeper than 20ft.

Table 14. Comparison between this study and 2007 DOE study for wells AHT021 and AHT031.

Well ID	Date Sampled	Study	Well Depth (ft)	Depth to Groundwater (ft)	Total N (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	$\delta D$
AHT021	01/10/2006	DOE	150	12.5	0.01	7.29	
Desmarias	06/14/2006	DOE		14.5	0.01	9.43	
	08/29/2019	CWU			0.09	9.34	-132
AHT031	06/15/2006	DOE	60	14	4.27	28.5	
Bell	08/05/2019	CWU			4.44	35.6	-113

The 2007 DOE study also sampled a well (AHT025) that is immediately adjacent to a well that we sampled (Well report ID 952392). Table 15 shows the comparisons between these two wells. The most significant differences between the two wells are the well depths (37ft and 140ft) and nitrogen content. Therefore, it is likely that the 37ft well is drawing water from the shallow aquifer while the 140ft well is drawing water from a deeper aquifer that is disconnected from irrigation water. This inference is supported by the isotopic composition of water from the deeper well. In addition, the depth to groundwater reported by the driller and the DOE ranged from 3.5 to 5.1ft, indicating that the water table is very close to the surface at this location. Moreover, the shallow well terminates at 37.5 ft and the deep well log reports that a “cemented gravel layer” is present from 39-58 ft which may be the confining layer beneath the surficial aquifer. This information provides us with constraints on the both the shallow aquifer and deep aquifer at this exact location (Figure 31).

Table 15. Comparing neighboring wells from this study and the 2007 DOE study

Address	Unique Well ID/ Report ID	Date Sampled	Study	Well Depth	Depth to Groundwater (ft)	Nitrite + Nitrate asN (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	δD
Beaudry Rd 2326	AHT025	01/12/2006	DOE	37.5	4.4	6.32	11.7	
		06/15/2006	DOE		5.1	10.9	20.1	
		02/05/1975	Well Log		3.5			
Beaudry Rd 2327	952392	08/29/2019	CWU	140		2.1	19	-133
		12/17/1990	Well Log		16			

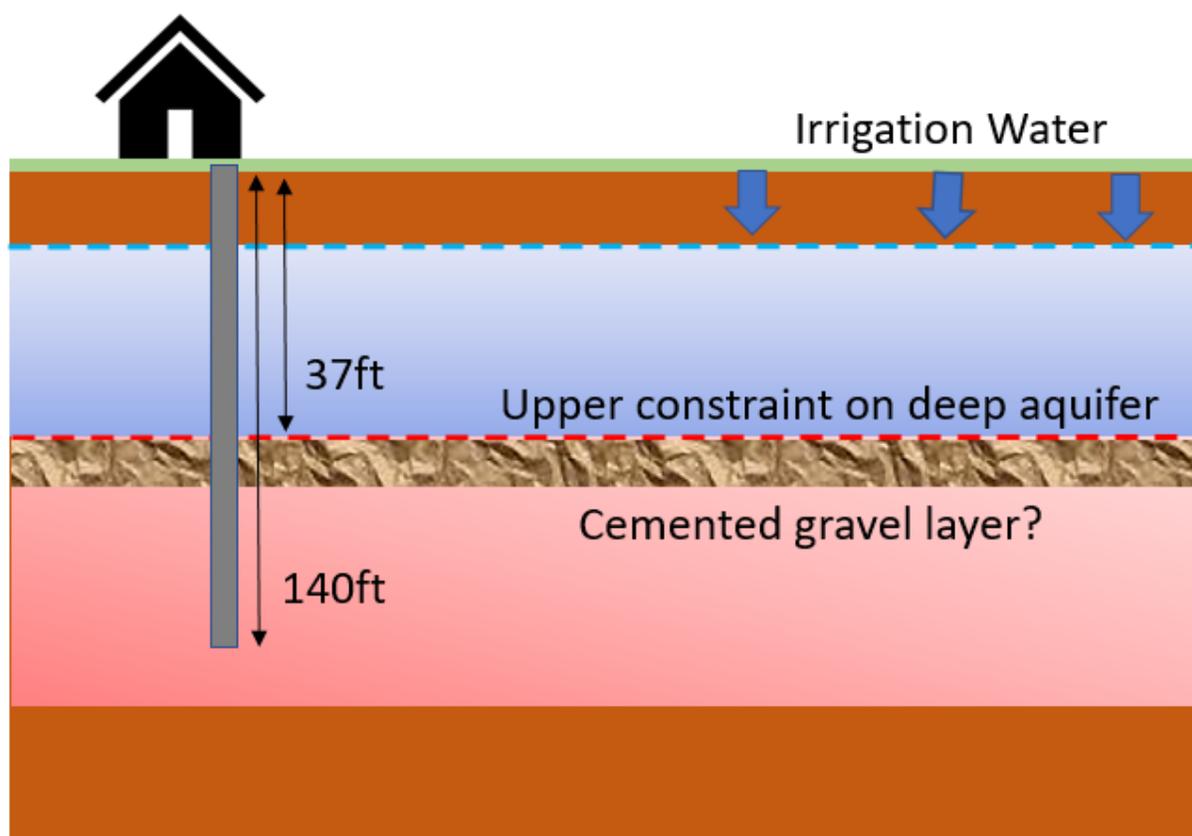


Figure 31. Constraints on the deep aquifer at location Beaudry Rd 2327 and Beaudry Rd 2326 Moxee, WA

The major ion data from the Moxee Valley samples are plotted on a Piper diagram in Figure 32. Major ion geochemical signatures do not appear to be correlated with depth, location, or stable isotope ratio. However, the two water samples with elevated  $\text{Na}^+$  concentrations were similar are both deep (840 and 685ft), penetrate into the basalt, have very light isotopic values ( $-140$  and  $-143$  for  $\delta\text{D}$ ), and are located up gradient of agriculture. This unique geochemical signature is similar to basalt waters from the southwest side of Kittitas Valley analyzed in Taylor and Gazis (2014) and elsewhere in the Columbia Basin (Holt, 2012). The higher Na and low  $\delta\text{D}$  are characteristic of older, more evolved groundwaters. The surface water with high Na on the Piper plot is from Moxee Creek, which serves as a drainage system for agriculture east of the Roza Canal

system. Thus, the agricultural water that drains into Moxee Creek comes from the ground. Thus, the high  $\text{Na}^+$  recorded may be due to the difference in water source, land use or water quantity when compared to the other surface water samples.

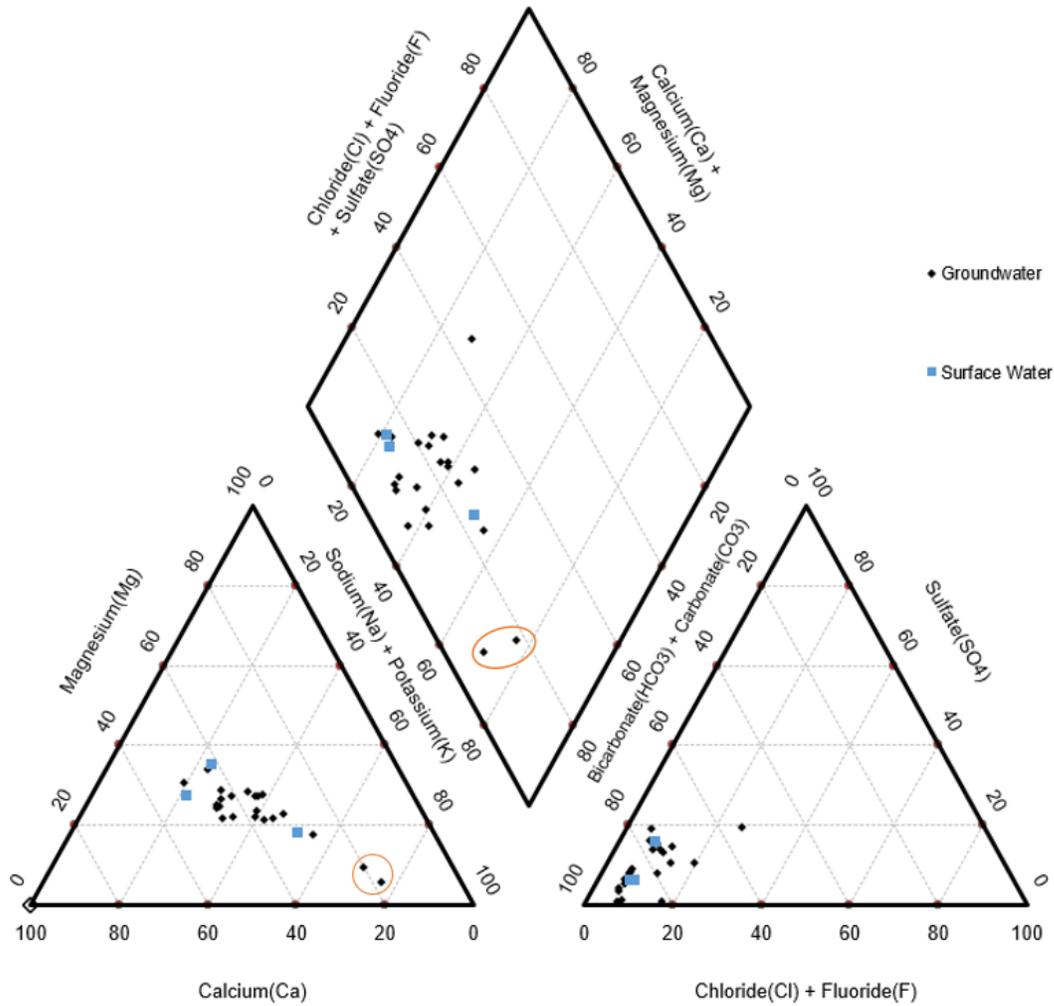


Figure 32. Piper diagram for Moxee Valley. Black dots represent groundwater while blue dots represent surface water. The orange circle encompasses two wells that are believed to be withdrawing very deep and old groundwater from the basalts.

## Storage Estimates

With our data we constrained the shallow aquifer depths in both Kittitas and Moxee Valley which allow us to make very general estimates of the irrigation water currently stored in each region. By multiplying our shallow aquifer thresholds, estimated porosity and recorded water depths we are able to estimate the total amount of stored irrigation water (Table 16). The thickness used in these estimates are based on the shallow aquifer thresholds and the water levels reported by the DOE, USGS or in the well logs. Porosity values are estimated in Manger (1963). Google Earth is used to determine the surface area of each study region (Figure 33 and Figure 34). The high area estimate encompasses the entire valley that is within the canal borders while the low area estimate generally encompasses the regions where irrigation water is found within wells.

Table 16. A table presenting the high and low estimates of currently stored irrigation water in Kittitas and Moxee Valley.

Study Region	Area (acres)	Porosity	Saturated Thickness (ft)	Estimate of Stored Water (acre-ft)
<b>Kittitas Valley</b>				
High Estimate	155,000	46.6	50	3,610,000
Low Estimate	54,000	23.6	20	254,000
<b>Moxee Valley</b>				
High Estimate	25,000	46.6	90	1,050,000
Low Estimate	14,000	23.6	30	99,100

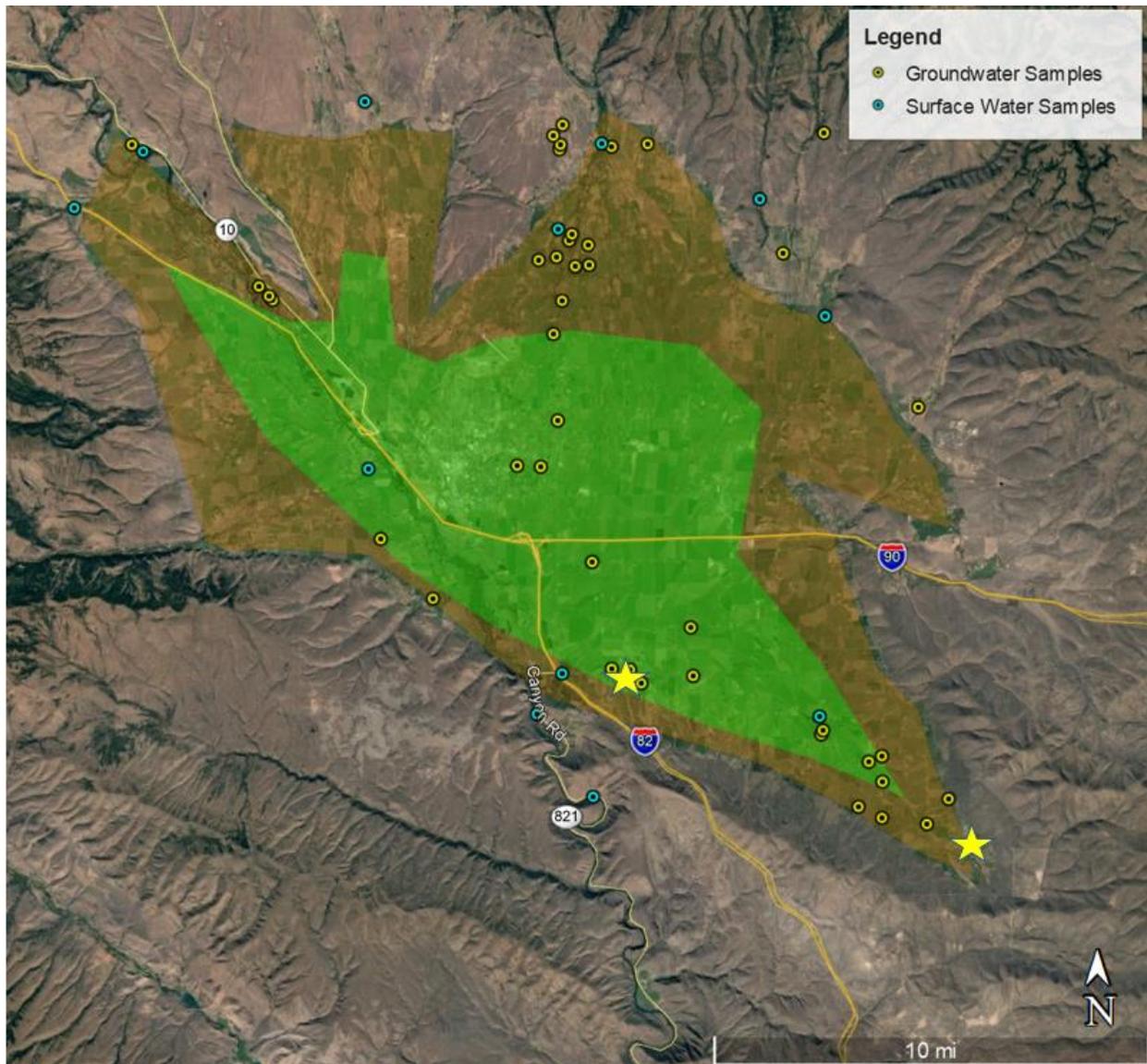


Figure 33. A Map of Kittitas Valley showing the high and low area's used for the storage estimates. Area estimates used in Table 15 are colored in green (low) and brown (high). Yellow stars represent our identified SAR location.

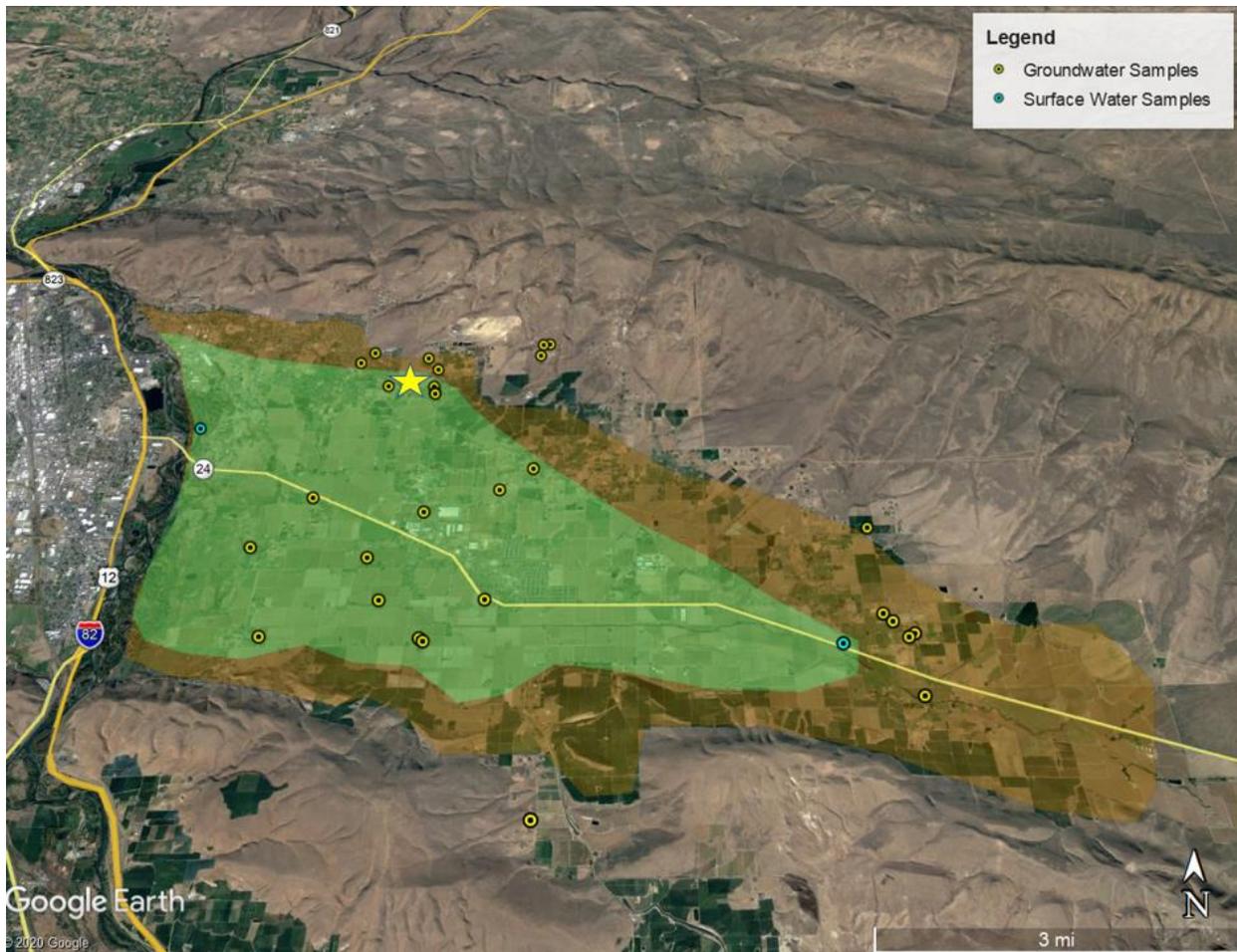


Figure 34. A Map of Moxee Valley showing the high and low area's used for the storage estimates. Area estimates used in Table 15 are colored in green (low) and brown (high). Yellow stars represent our identified SAR location.

In addition to estimating the amount of irrigation water currently stored within Kittitas and Moxee Valley, by multiplying the area, porosity and depth of the unsaturated zone we can also estimate the amount of storage space for our identified SAR sites (Table 17). Area estimates are based off of the distribution of irrigation influenced wells, shown in Figures 35, 36 and 37, range from 1,200 to 88,000 acre-ft. To put these storage values in context, the Cle Elum Reservoir has a storage capacity of ~437,000 acre-ft (United States, Bureau of Reclamation, 2020).

Table 17. A table presenting the high and low storage space estimates at identified SAR locations.

SAR Location	Area (acres)	Porosity (%)	Unsaturated Thickness (ft)	Estimate of Stored Water (acre-ft)
<b>Kittitas Valley</b>				
High Estimate	680	46.6	45	14,000
Low Estimate	260	23.6	20	1,200
<b>Badger Pocket</b>				
High Estimate	2,100	46.6	90	88,000
Low Estimate	1,100	23.6	50	13,000
<b>Moxee Valley</b>				
High Estimate	450	46.6	120	25,000
Low Estimate	195	23.6	80	3,700



Figure 35. A Map of our first identified SAR site in Kittitas Valley. Boxes next to the wells show the  $\delta D$  value over the well depth. Area estimates used in Table 16 are colored in green (low) and brown (high).

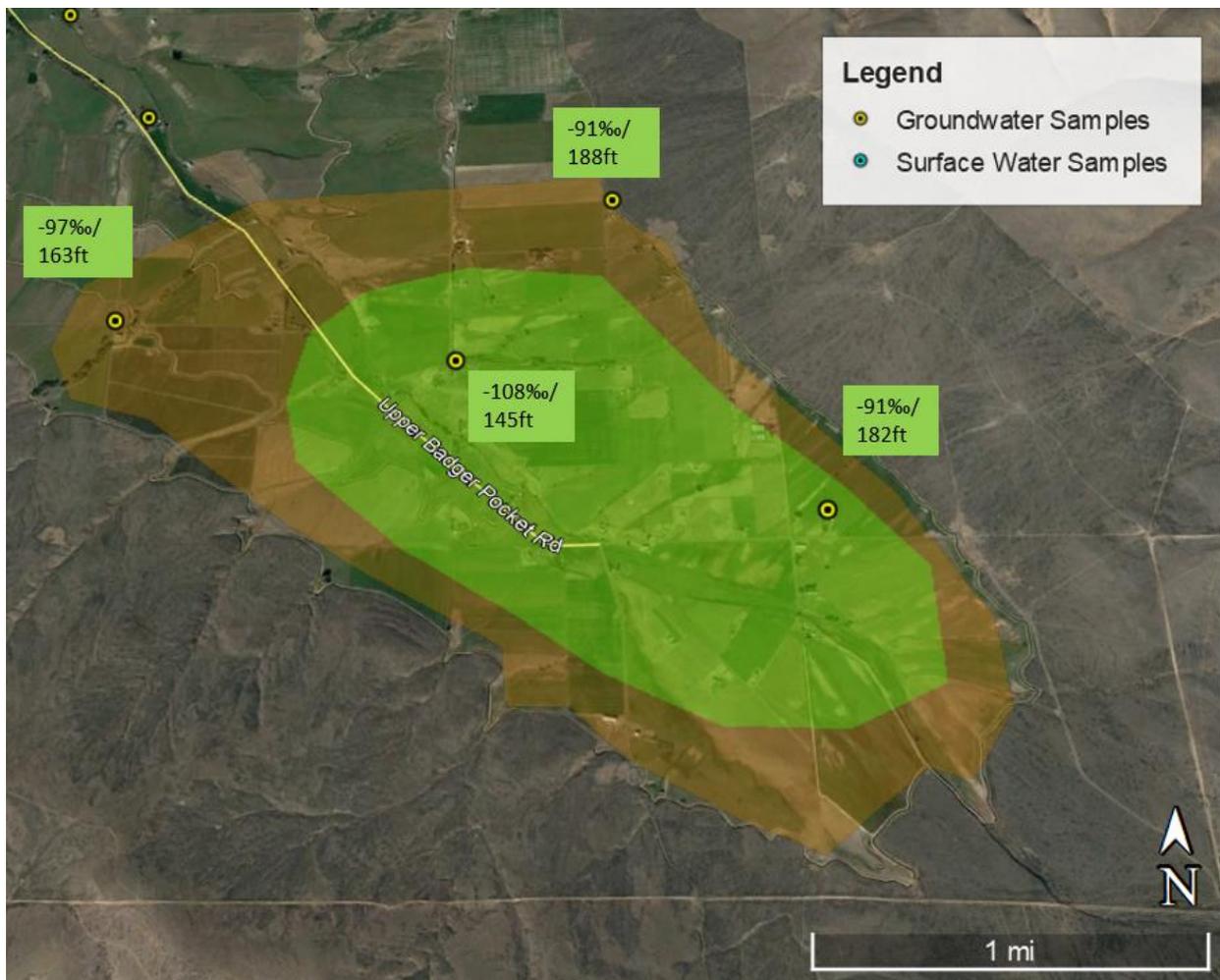


Figure 36. A Map of our second identified SAR site in Badger Pocket. Boxes next to the wells show the  $\delta D$  value over the well depth. Area estimates used in Table 16 are colored in green (low) and brown (high).

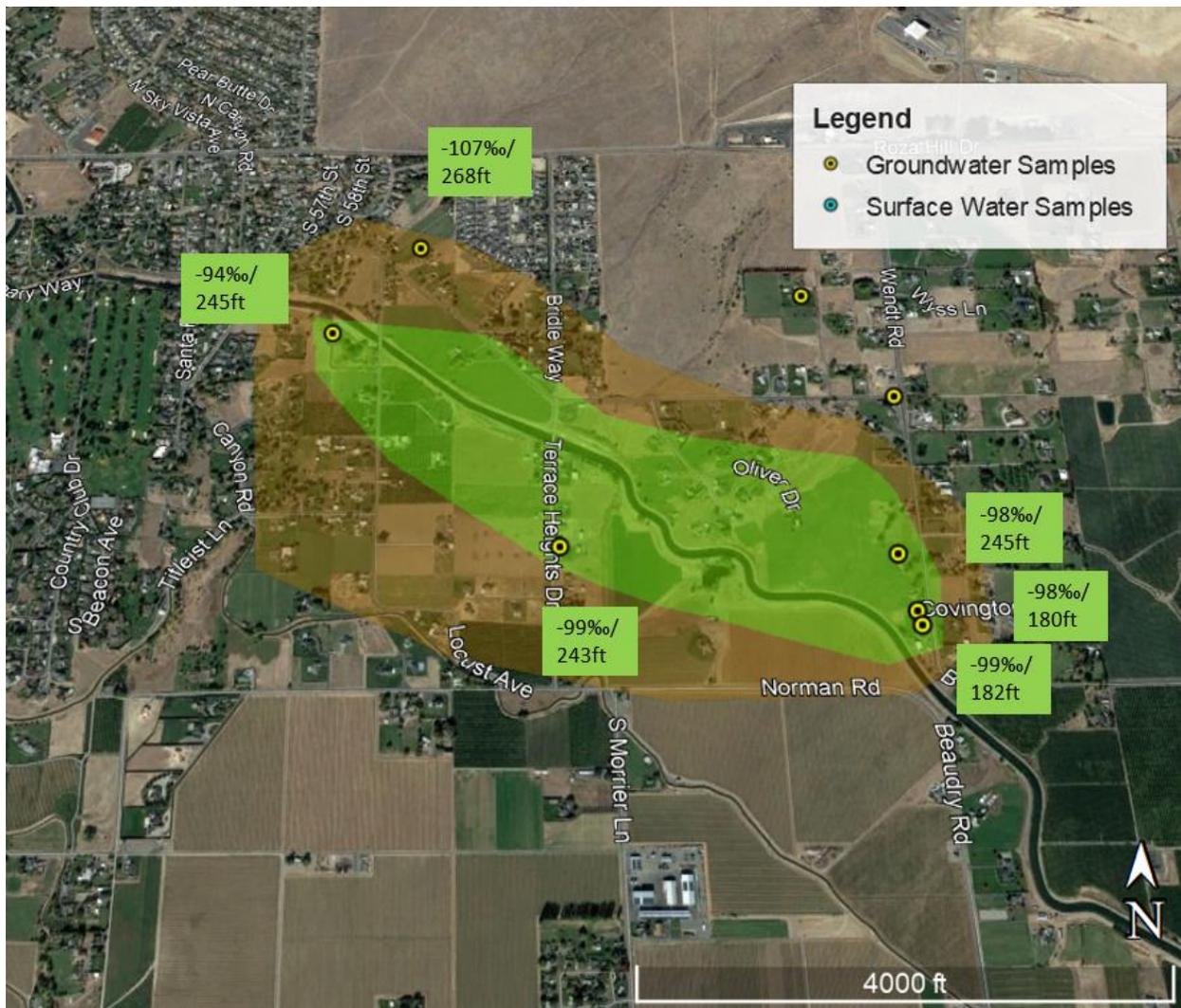


Figure 37. A Map of our third identified SAR site in Moxee Valley. Boxes next to the wells show the  $\delta D$  value over the well depth. Area estimates used in Table 16 are colored in green (low) and brown (high).

### Roslyn Study Area

The Roslyn study area differs from the other two because at this location our primary objective is to assess the quality of the water that interacts with the Roslyn Mines whereas the other two study locations (Kittitas and Moxee Valley) our research focuses more on groundwater movement and recharge regimes.

In order to sample water from the Roslyn Mines we accessed a well-known mine overflow point commonly called “fanhouse”. When the mines were operational, the fanhouse used overflowing water to turn a large fan which provided fresh air for the miners in the coal shafts. Although the fanhouse is no longer used mine water continues to seep out of the fanhouse which has created a swamp around the house (Figure 38). The fanhouse water is a good representation of the mine water because of the extended path the water must travel to reach the fan house (Figure 39).



Figure 38. A picture of the fanhouse. The fanhouse is a groundwater overflow point for the Roslyn Mines located on the Suncadia property directly east of the Cle Elum River.

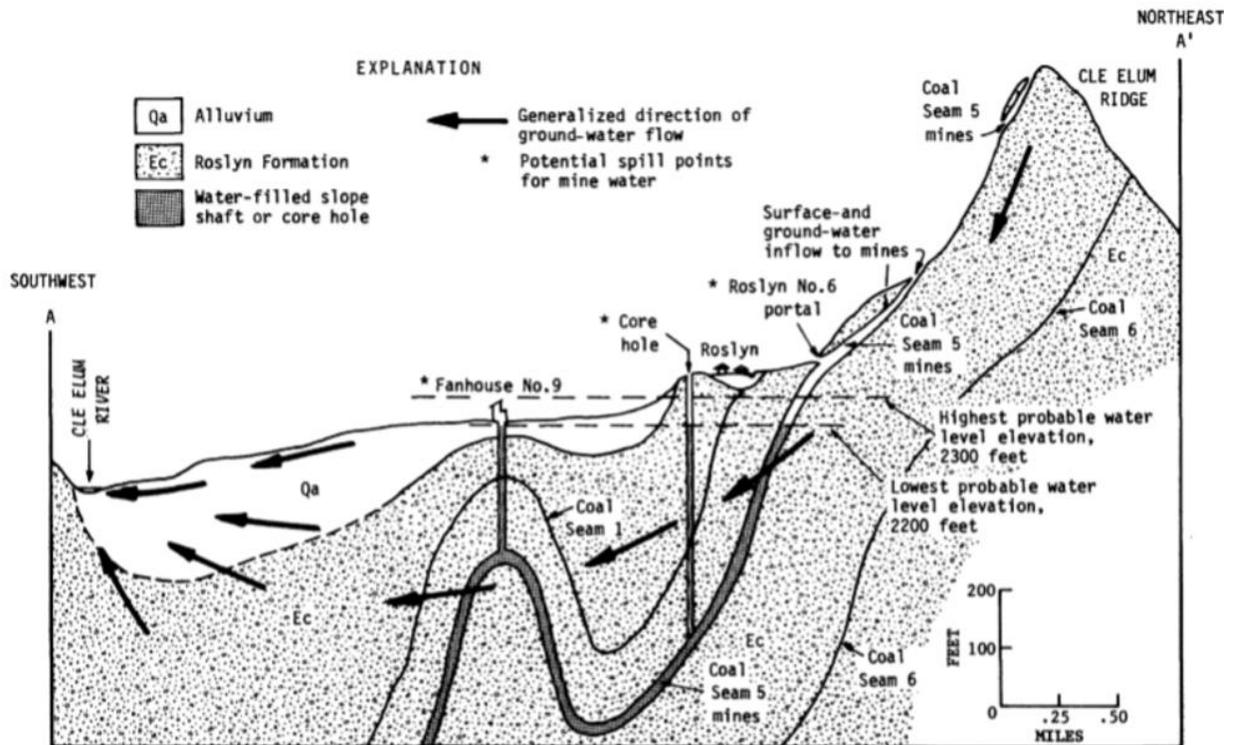


Figure 39. A cross section of the Roslyn Mine shafts. Note that the fanhouse is the “spill point” for the mine water. Figure from Packard (1981).

For the trace and major elements measured, every Roslyn groundwater sample was below the federal drinking water limit set by the EPA (Table 11). Although the mine overflow point (Figure 38 and 39) did have elevated values of aluminum and iron, (which are common elements found in acid mine drainage) higher values of aluminum were found in upstream surface waters and higher concentrations of iron were found in two residential wells. Furthermore, the dissolution of heavy metals can only occur at low pH values and every pH value recorded in this study area was  $>6.8$  (Table 2). In addition, the bicarbonate values recorded in and around the mines indicate that the groundwater has a sufficient capability to neutralize acid. Therefore, based on the chemistry, it is not likely that the flooded Roslyn mines will turn acidic or form acid mine drainage (Singer and Stumm 1970, Förstner and Prosi 1979).

When compared to the region's groundwater, surface water had relatively high values of aluminum and nickel. Out of these surface water samples the sample with the highest aluminum, nickel concentrations were collected in a small tributary far above anthropogenic influence. Thus, these levels of Al and Ni are likely byproducts of natural weathering in this region. Though arsenic concentrations were well below the legal limit, the highest recorded samples were collected from three wells, two of which were located next to the Cle Elum River (Wood16, and Wood12) the other was located adjacent to Lake Cle Elum (Salmon). The same three wells had high concentrations in V and Cr relative to the rest of the sample pool.

The water in Lake Cle Elum (which lies up gradient from the mines) is isotopically indistinguishable from the water flowing out of the old mine shafts (Figure 40). Therefore, it is likely that either the reservoir is recharging the shallow aquifer which in turn recharges the mine shafts or that isotopically similar precipitation is recharging both the lake and the mines.

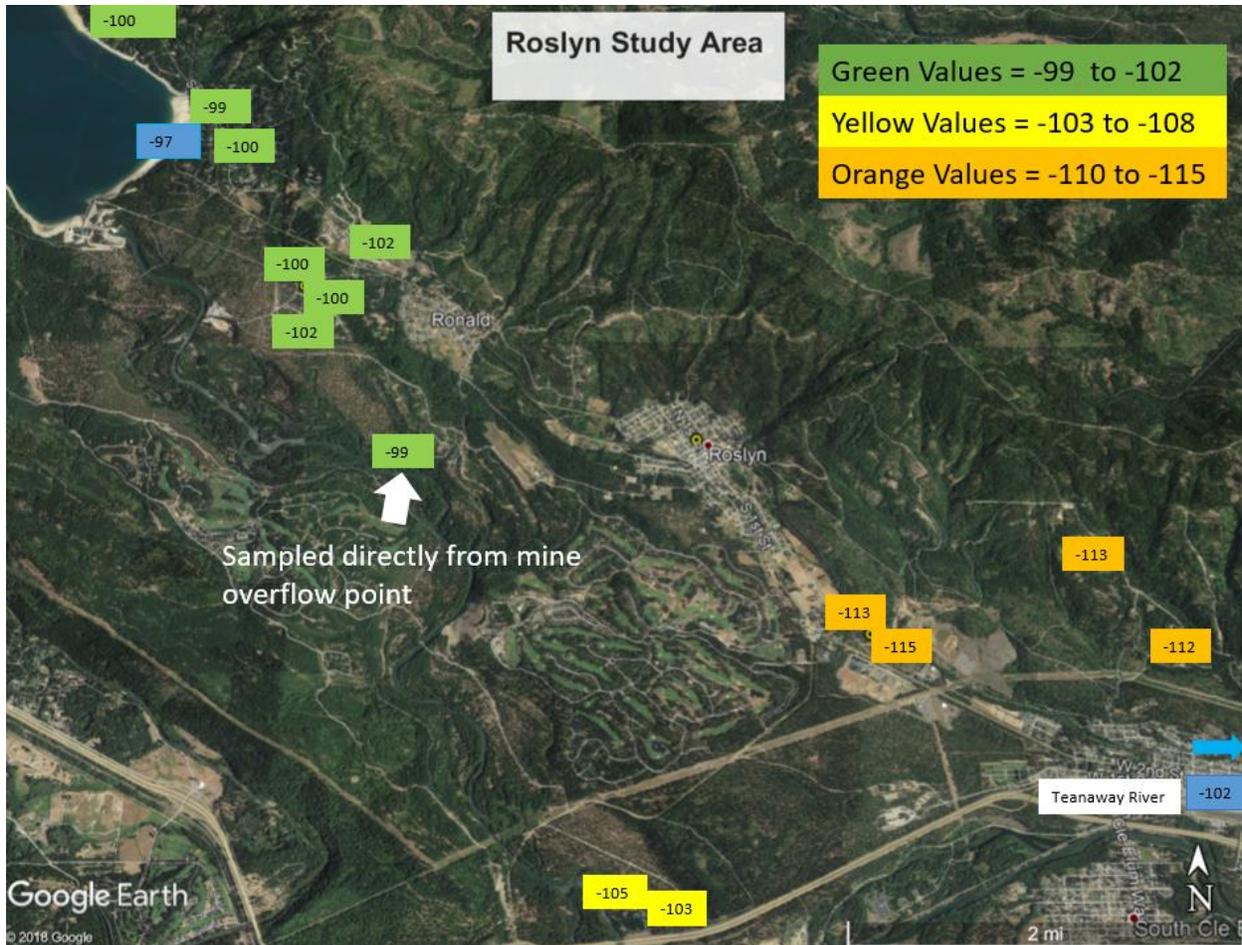


Figure 40.  $\delta D$  A Map of  $\delta D$  Isotopic Values Collected in the Roslyn Study Area. Blue boxes represent surface water. (note the color coding is different in this study area because of the isotopic difference in natural precipitation).

The Piper diagram for the Roslyn study area (Figure 41) shows a large variation in major cation chemistry within the water samples collected. Within the variations, three groupings, often referred to as hydrochemical facies, were identified. Facies P1 is outlined in blue and is classified based on its low proportions of sodium and potassium. Facies P1 includes all surface waters collected in this study region as well as wells that border the Lake Cle Elum reservoir (Guz60 and Guz30) and wells that border the Cle Elum River (Wood16 and Wood12). This indicates that surface water in this area can be characterized by low amounts of low sodium and potassium.

Facies P2 contains the sample taken directly from the mine's overflow shaft as well as one well adjacent to Lake Cle Elum, and two wells between Lake Cle Elum and the mine overflow point. These wells in turn are isotopically indistinguishable from the reservoir. These similarities in water chemistry suggest that these waters are all freely interacting and mixing and thus support the idea that the reservoir is recharging the shallowest aquifer which in turn is recharging the mine shafts. Facies P3 is categorized by its high concentrations of sodium and potassium which is thought to represent a more chemically evolved water (Holt, 2012). Furthermore, the wells that make up P3 are thought to be drawing water from the underlying Roslyn Formation while P1 is likely drawing less-evolved water from the overlying unconsolidated sediment. P2 is a mixture between the P1 and P3 based on the positions in the cation triangle. This mixture may be due to the fact that the extensive mine system is likely recharged with water from both the surficial aquifers and deep sedimentary aquifers in the region.

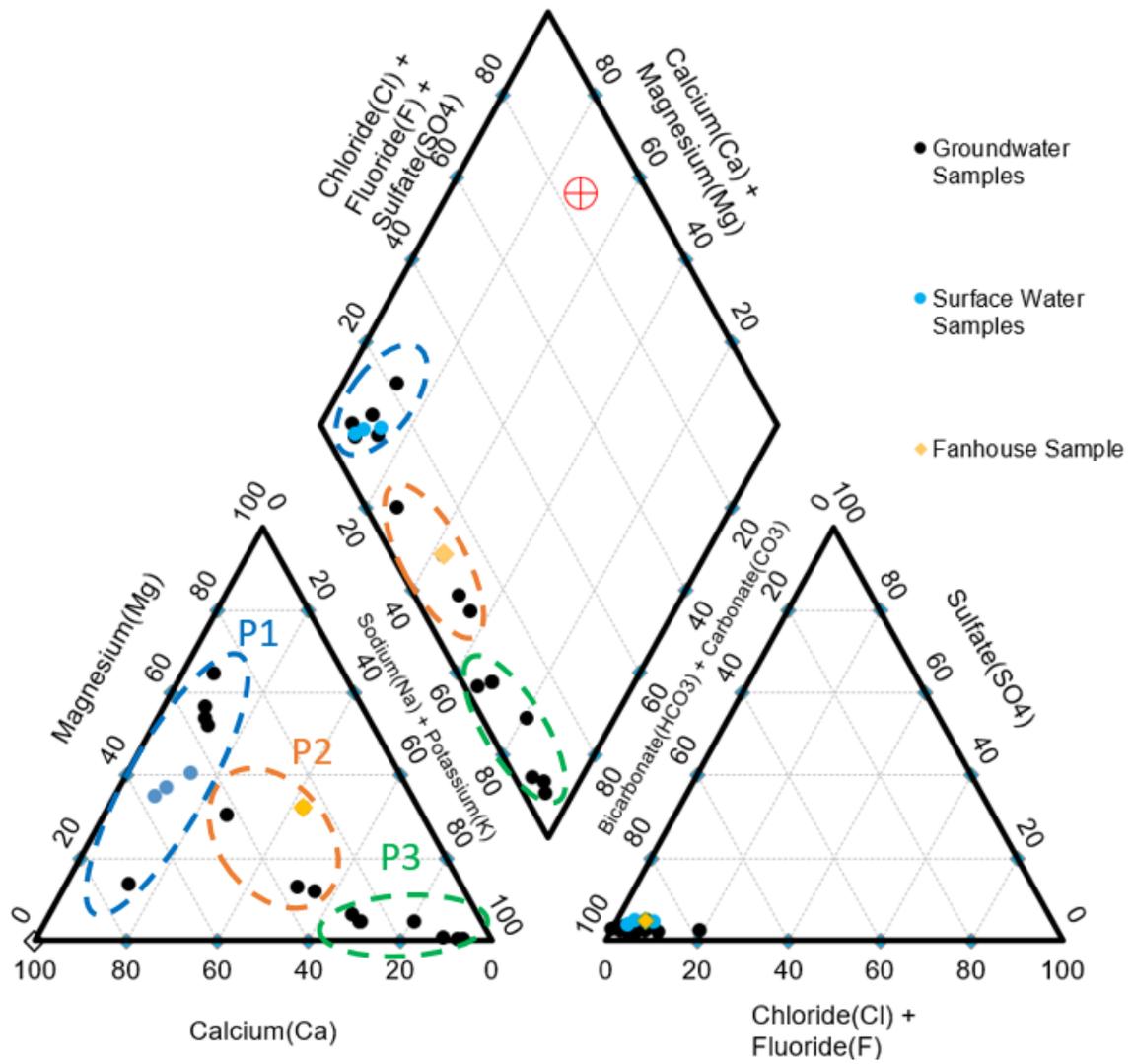


Figure 41. Piper diagram of Roslyn study region. The piper diagram shows 3 major geochemical facies (P1)  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  type, (P2) Intermediate cation type, (P3)  $\text{Na}^+$ - $\text{K}^+$  type.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION/SUMMARY

In this study, 99 groundwater samples and 17 surface water samples were collected from three study areas in the Yakima River Basin and analyzed for stable isotope ratios and major ion concentrations. In Moxee and Kittitas Valleys relationships between stable isotopes, well depths and nitrogen concentrations were used to identify aquifers that are dominantly recharged by irrigation water vs aquifers that are recharged naturally (i.e., snowmelt). Geochemical fingerprinting of irrigation water allowed us to determine the extent of the surficial aquifers in Kittitas and Moxee Valleys and estimate the amount of irrigation-derived water that is stored in these valleys through current and past farming practices. These estimates range from x to y, depending on the assumed area, porosity, and saturated thickness. This information about the extent of irrigation water and the surficial aquifer is useful for assessing suitability for shallow aquifer recharge (SAR) because a working SAR system must have a shallow aquifer that is deep enough to accommodate the recharged water. Furthermore, we were able to geochemically classify other water types as well which allowed us to locate leaky sections of canals. By combining our geochemical data with past literature we made conceptual models for Kittitas and Moxee Valleys that demonstrate groundwater relationships. These conceptual models delineate the different water types found in Kittitas and Moxee Valleys and can be used in the future to make water management decisions.

In our third study area (Roslyn), we focused our study on the groundwater quality of water in and around the old coal mines by including trace element concentrations to the geochemical data. Studies have assessed the storage capacity within the abandoned mine shafts to be ~20,000 acre-ft (Packard, 1981), but this is the first comprehensive geochemical study to

look at the groundwater quality in and around the mines. From the 15 groundwater samples collected in and around the mines we found no evidence for groundwater acidification or increased trace metal concentrations. This result is consistent with the low sulfur content (0.01%) of the coal in the Roslyn mines. Furthermore, groundwaters from domestic wells that penetrate into coal layers (according to the well logs) are geochemically similar to the water flowing out of the mines. Thus, people are already using the mine water as a drinking supply.

#### Possible Shallow Aquifer Recharge Sites in Kittitas Valley

In Kittitas Valley many of the samples collected were along a north-south transect of the valley; this transect was used to create a conceptual model demonstrating groundwater relationships (Figure 24). Our results suggest that the most suitable place for SAR along this transect is in the southern end near Thrall Rd. In this area (mile 14), three wells of depths of 125 to 138 ft were dominated by irrigation water indicating that the surficial aquifer consistently extends to depths greater than 125 ft. The logs for these three wells record depths to water of 45 ft (in April), 20 ft (in July), and 3 ft (in September). This seasonal variation supports the model of a shallow aquifer recharged by irrigation waters during the irrigation season, developing a recharge mound throughout the season. If the water table prior to irrigation is ~45 ft below the surface, this is a sufficient depth for SAR. In addition, this location is only ~2 mi from the Yakima River which is the targeted endpoint for the stored groundwater. By multiplying the porosity for unconsolidated materials by the area of the properties and by the unsaturated thickness this potential SAR location may be able to store between to ~1,200 to 13,000 acre-ft (Table 16).

### Possible Shallow Aquifer Recharge Sites in Badger Pocket

Badger Pocket, an elevated region on the southeast side of the Kittitas Valley, is primarily used for agriculture. One farm within Badger Pocket has a dry well 80 ft deep and a 180 ft deep well whose water is significantly influenced by irrigation water. This information indicates that, at least locally, there is an 80 ft deep vadose zone and a surficial aquifer that extends to a depth of 180 ft or more. By multiplying the porosity for unconsolidated materials by the area of the properties and by the unsaturated thickness this potential SAR location may be able to store between to ~13,000 to 88,000 acre-ft (Table 16).

### Possible Shallow Aquifer Recharge Sites in Moxee Valley

In Moxee Valley, there is a cluster of wells in the northern part of the transect that penetrate to between 180 and 245 ft and are all dominated by irrigation water (Figure 65). This well cluster is unique (Mile 1.2), because although they are isotopically similar to irrigation water, they have below-average nitrate concentrations. It appears that they are geochemically identical to canal water before it is applied to fields, indicating that this area is being recharged via leaks in the existing canal. This location is also suitable for SAR because irrigation water is found at great depths (180-245 ft) and all of the well logs report a static water level deeper than 100 ft. Therefore, the data suggests that there is a ~100 ft vadose zone above a surficial aquifer that extends down to 180-245 ft below the surface. By multiplying the porosity for unconsolidated materials by the area of the properties and by the unsaturated thickness this potential SAR location may be able to store between to 3,700 to 25,000 acre-ft (Table 16). Two other wells in this area extend to deeper depths (360 and 445 ft) and are isotopically representative of naturally recharged groundwater. Thus, there is a boundary between the two water types (irrigation water and natural water) at ~250-350 ft below the surface. Moving

forward, this information can be used to develop a plan of shallow aquifer storage in the area that may include reducing canal leakage and managed recharge.

#### Lessons Learned/ Future Recommendations

For future groundwater research in this region, stable isotope analysis, a relatively inexpensive technique that can be used to fingerprint different water types, has proven to be helpful when deciphering aquifer boundaries and recharge regimes. In the Yakima River basin, the Cascade rain shadow has created stable isotope variations that enhance our ability to delineate different water types. The relationship between stable isotopes and depth is particularly valuable in that it can constrain the depth to which groundwaters are influenced by irrigation recharge. Future researchers in Kittitas Valley should investigate groundwater flow across the “Craig’s Hill” fault. In addition, eastern tributaries (Reecer Creek, Naneum Creek, Coleman Creek, and Caribou Creek) should be sampled in the winter and spring to determine if the isotope values match that of the nearby groundwater ( $-121 < \delta D < -116\text{‰}$ ). This would partially test the hypothesis that the groundwater in the northern part of the valley is primarily recharged from the Naneum anticline. Age dating methods ( $^3\text{H}$ ,  $^{14}\text{C}$ , CFCs, and  $\text{SF}_6$ ) applied to groundwaters with these intermediate isotopic compositions and the isotopically lightest ( $\delta D < -128\text{‰}$ ) would further constrain the extent to which these intermediate values represent modern versus prehistoric recharge.

## REFERENCES

- Atkinson, A. P., Cartwright, I., Gilfedder, B. S., Cendón, D. I., Unland, N. P., and Hofmann, H., 2014, Using  $^{14}\text{C}$  and  $^3\text{H}$  to understand groundwater flow and recharge in an aquifer window, Victoria, Australia: *Hydrology and Earth System Sciences*, p. 4951–4964.
- Beikman, H. M., Gower, H. D., and Torn, A. M. D., 1961, Coal reserves of Washington: Washington Division Mines and Geology Bulletin 47, p. 19-33.
- E.K. Berner, R.A. Berner., 1996, *The Global Environment: Water, Air and Geochemical Cycles*. Prentice-Hall, Upper Saddle River, N.J, 376 pp.
- Blasch, Kyle W., and Jeannie R. Bryson., 2007, Distinguishing Sources of Ground Water Recharge by Using  $\delta^2\text{H}$  and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ . *Ground Water*, vol. 45, no. 3, 2007, pp. 294–308., doi:10.1111/j.1745-6584.2006.00289.x.
- Cheney, E. S., & Hayman, N. W. (2009). The Chiwaukum Structural Low: Cenozoic shortening of the central Cascade Range, Washington State, USA. *Geological Society of America Bulletin*, 121, 1135–1153. <https://doi.org/10.1130/B26446.1>
- Crouch, Jake., 2015, The Highs and Lows Of Climate | NOAA Climate.Gov. *Climate.Gov*, 2015, <https://www.climate.gov/news-features/blogs/beyond-data/highs-and-lows-climate>.
- Dillon PJ (ed) (2002) Management of aquifer recharge for sustainability. In: Proceedings of 4th International Symposium on Artificial Recharge. Balkema Publishers, AA
- Caine, J.S., Evans, J.P., Forster, C.B., 1996. Fault zone architecture and permeability structure. *Geology* 24 (11), 1025–1028.
- Criss, R., and Davisson, M., 1996, Isotopic imaging of surface water/groundwater interactions, Sacramento Valley, California: *Journal of Hydrology*, v. 178, p. 205–222, doi: 10.1016/0022-1694(96)83733-4.
- Endangered Species Act of 1973. 16 U.S.C. 1531-1544 (P.L. 93-205).
- EPA., 2016, Definition and Procedure for the Determination of the Method Detection Limit, Revision 2
- EPA., 2009, National Primary Drinking Water Regulations Complete Table, EPA 816-F-09-004
- Ferrell M.G., 1992, Hydrologic characteristics of abandoned coal mines used as sources of public water supply in McDowell County, West Virginia, 1992: US Geological Survey Open-File Report 92-4073, doi: 10.3133/wri924073
- Frankson R, Kunkel K, Champion S, Stewart B, Runkle J (2017) Indiana state climate summary. NOAA technical report, NESDIS 149-IN. NOAA, Washington, DC
- Förstner, U., and F. Prosi., 1979, Heavy metal pollution in freshwater ecosystems. *Biological aspects of freshwater pollution*. Pergamon, 1979. 129-161.

- Gendaszek, A.S., Ely, D.M., Hinkle, S.R., Kahle, S.C., and Welch, W.B., 2014, Hydrogeology and groundwater/surface-water interactions of upper Kittitas County, Washington: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2014-5119, 66 p., 2 pls
- Gibson, M., Campana, M., and Nazy, D., 2018, Estimating Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Regional and Local Suitability: A Case Study in Washington State, USA: *Hydrology*, v. 5, p. 7, doi: 10.3390/hydrology5010007.
- Holt, R., 2012, Geochemical Analysis of surface water and groundwater in upper Kittitas county, WA: implications for recharge and flow path [Master's Thesis]: Central Washington University
- Jacobs, J.A. and Testa, S.M. (2014). Acid Drainage and Sulfide Oxidation: Introduction. In *Acid Mine Drainage, Rock Drainage, and Acid Sulfate Soils* (eds J.A. Jacobs, J.H. Lehr and S.M. Testa). doi: 10.1002/9781118749197.ch1
- Kittitas County Property Search. 2020. *Kittitas County Property Search*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.co.kittitas.wa.us/property.aspx>> [Accessed 19 August 2019].
- Manger, G.E. (1963). Porosity and Bulk Density of Sedimentary Rocks: U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1144-E, 60 p.
- McCaffrey, R., A. I. Qamar, R. W. King, R. Wells, G. Khazaradze, C. A. Williams, C. W. Stevens, J. J. Vollick, and P. C. Zwick (2007), Fault locking, block rotation and crustal deformation in the Pacific Northwest, *Geophys.J.Int.*, 169(3), 1315– 1340.
- Packard, F.A., 1981. Reconnaissance of water availability and quality in abandoned coal mines near Roslyn, Kittitas County, Washington (No. 80-955). US Geological Survey.
- Reidel, S. P., Camp, V. E., Tolan, T. L., & Martin, B. S. (2013). The Columbia River flood basalt province: Stratigraphy, areal extent, volume, and physical volcanology. *Geological Society of America Special Papers*, 497,1–43. [https://doi.org/10.1130/2013.2497\(01\)](https://doi.org/10.1130/2013.2497(01))
- Sandisen, Derek and Christiansen, Wendy, et al., 2012. Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan Benton, Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima Counties, Washington: US Department of the Interior and Washington State Department of Ecology, no. 12-12-002
- Sandowski, A., Personal Communication, February 2020.
- Saunders, E.J., 1914. *The coal fields of Kittitas County* (No. 9). FM Lamborn, public printer.
- Taylor S.A. and Gazis C.A., 2014. A geochemical study of the impact of irrigation and aquifer lithology on groundwater in the Upper Yakima River Basin, Washington, USA. *Environmental Earth Sciences* 72: 1569-1587.
- United States Bureau of Reclamation. 2020. *Hydromet Pacific Northwest Region | Bureau Of Reclamation*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.usbr.gov/pn/hydromet/yakima/yaktea.html>> [Accessed 5 June 2020].

- United States Department of Agriculture Statics Service. 2012a. *Census Of Agriculture Yakima County 2012*. [online] Available at: <[https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2012/Online\\_Resources/County\\_Profiles/Washington/cp53077.pdf](https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2012/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Washington/cp53077.pdf)> [Accessed 1 June 2019].
- United States Department of Agriculture Statics Service. 2012b. *Census Of Agriculture Kittitas County 2012*. [online] Available at: <[https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2012/Online\\_Resources/County\\_Profiles/Washington/cp53037.pdf](https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2012/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Washington/cp53037.pdf)> [Accessed 1 June 2019].
- United States, Geological Survey. 2020. *USGS Water-Data Site Information For The Nation*. [online] Available at: <<https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/si>> [Accessed 12 February 2020].
- University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point. Wisconsin K-12 Energy Education Program. 2017. *KEEP Energy Resource Fact Sheet*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.uwsp.edu/cnrap/KEEP/Documents/Activities/Energy%20Fact%20Sheets/FactsAboutCoal.pdf>> [Accessed 1 June 2020].
- Vaccaro J.J., Jones M.A., Ely D.M., Keys M.E., Olsen T.D., Welch W.B., Cox S.E., 2009. Hydrogeologic framework of the Yakima River basin aquifer system, Washington. US Geol Surv Sci Investig Rep 2009–5152, p 106
- Vaccaro, J.J., and Olsen, T.D., 2007, Estimates of ground-water recharge to the Yakima Basin Aquifer System, Washington: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2007-5007, 30 p., accessed June 8, 2007, at <http://pubs.er.usgs.gov/usgspubs/sir/sir20075007>
- Vaccaro, J.J., and Sumioka, S.S., 2006, Estimates of ground-water pumpage from the Yakima Basin Aquifer System, Washington, 1960–2000: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2006-5205, 56 p., accessed October 2007, at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2006/5205>
- Vlassopoulos, D., Goin, J., Zeliff, M., Porcello, J., Tolan, T. and Lindsey, K., 2009. Groundwater geochemistry of the Columbia River basalt group aquifer system: Columbia Basin groundwater management area of Adams, Franklin, Grant, and Lincoln Counties. *Columbia River basalt group aquifer system: Columbia Basin groundwater management area of Adams, Franklin, Grant, and Lincoln Counties, Othello, Washington*.
- Vose, R. S., D. R. Easterling, K. E. Kunkel, A. N. LeGrande, and M. F. Wehner, 2017: Temperature Changes in the United States. *Climate Science Special Report: Fourth National Climate Assessment, Volume I*. Wuebbles, D. J., D. W. Fahey, K. A. Hibbard, D. J. Dokken, B. C. Stewart, and T. K. Maycock, Eds., U.S. Global Change Research Program, Washington, DC, USA, 185–206. doi:10.7930/J0N29V45
- Washington State Department of Ecology. 2020. *Washington State Well Report Viewer*. [online] Available at:

<<https://apps.wr.ecology.wa.gov/wellconstruction/map/WCLSWebMap/default.aspx>>  
[Accessed 19 August 2019].

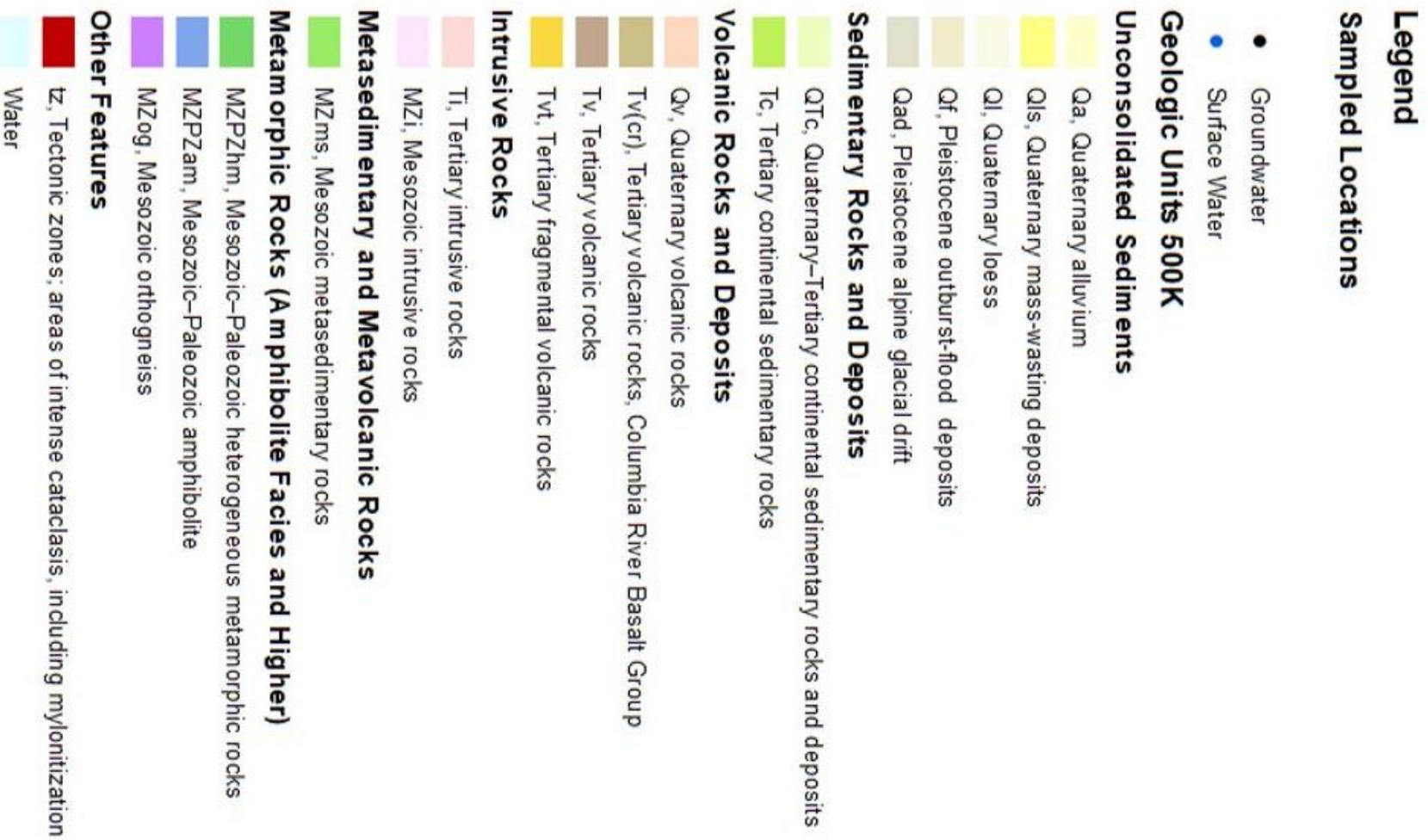
Western Regional Climate Center. Evaporation Stations. 2020. *Western Regional Climate Center*. [online] Available at:  
<[https://wrcc.dri.edu/Climate/comp\\_table\\_show.php?stype=pan\\_evap\\_avg](https://wrcc.dri.edu/Climate/comp_table_show.php?stype=pan_evap_avg)> [Accessed 22 May 2020].

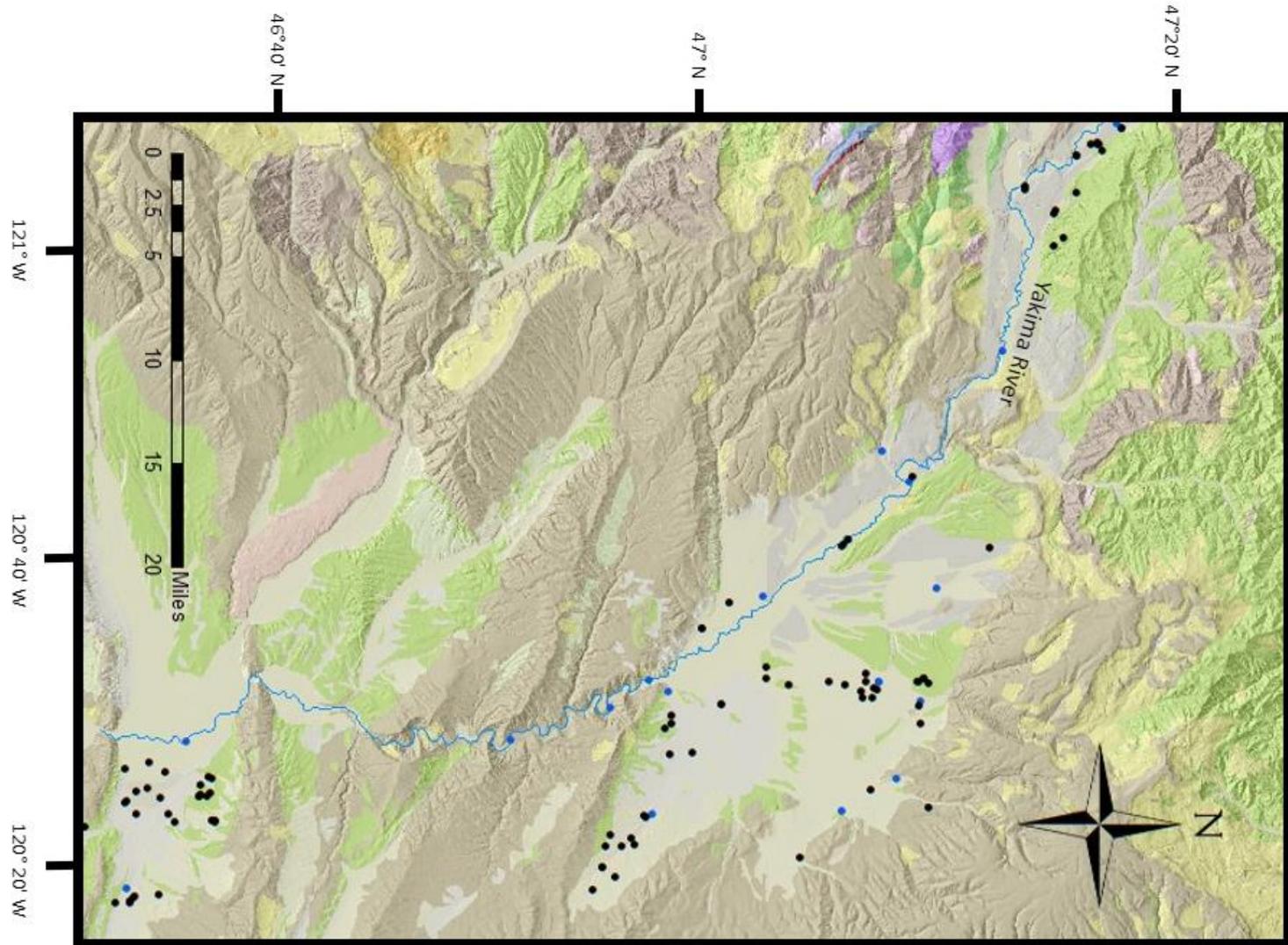
Wright, I.A., Paciuszkiewicz, K. and Belmer, N., 2018. Increased water pollution after closure of australia's longest operating underground coal mine: A 13-month study of mine drainage, water chemistry and river ecology. *Water, Air, & Soil Pollution*, 229(3), p.55.

Yuan, R., Song, X., Zhang, Y., Han, D., Wang, S. and Tang, C., 2011. Using major ions and stable isotopes to characterize recharge regime of a fault-influenced aquifer in Beiyishui River Watershed, North China Plain. *Journal of hydrology*, 405(3-4), pp.512-521.

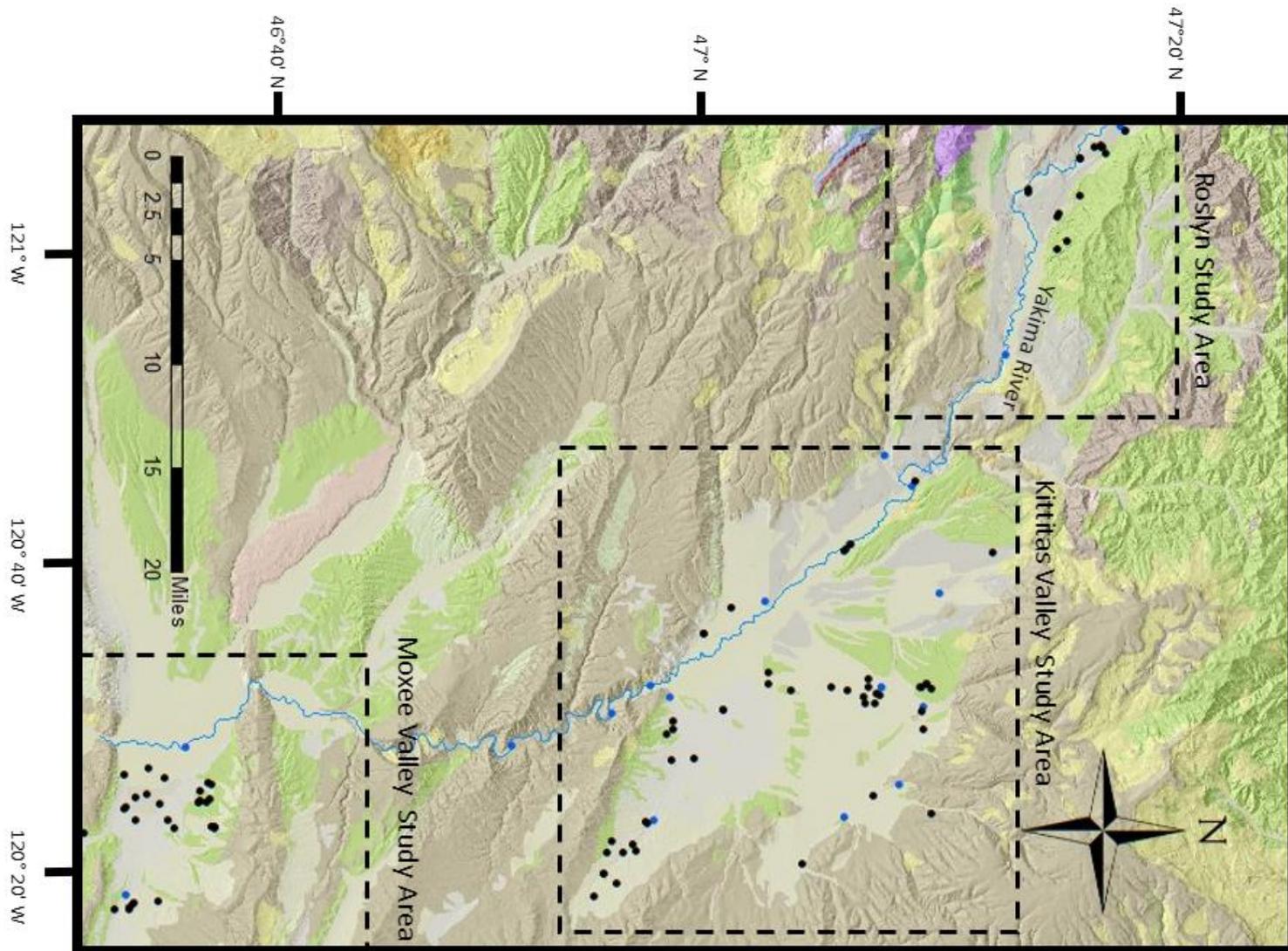
## APPENDIXES

### APPENDIX A- DETAILED MAPS

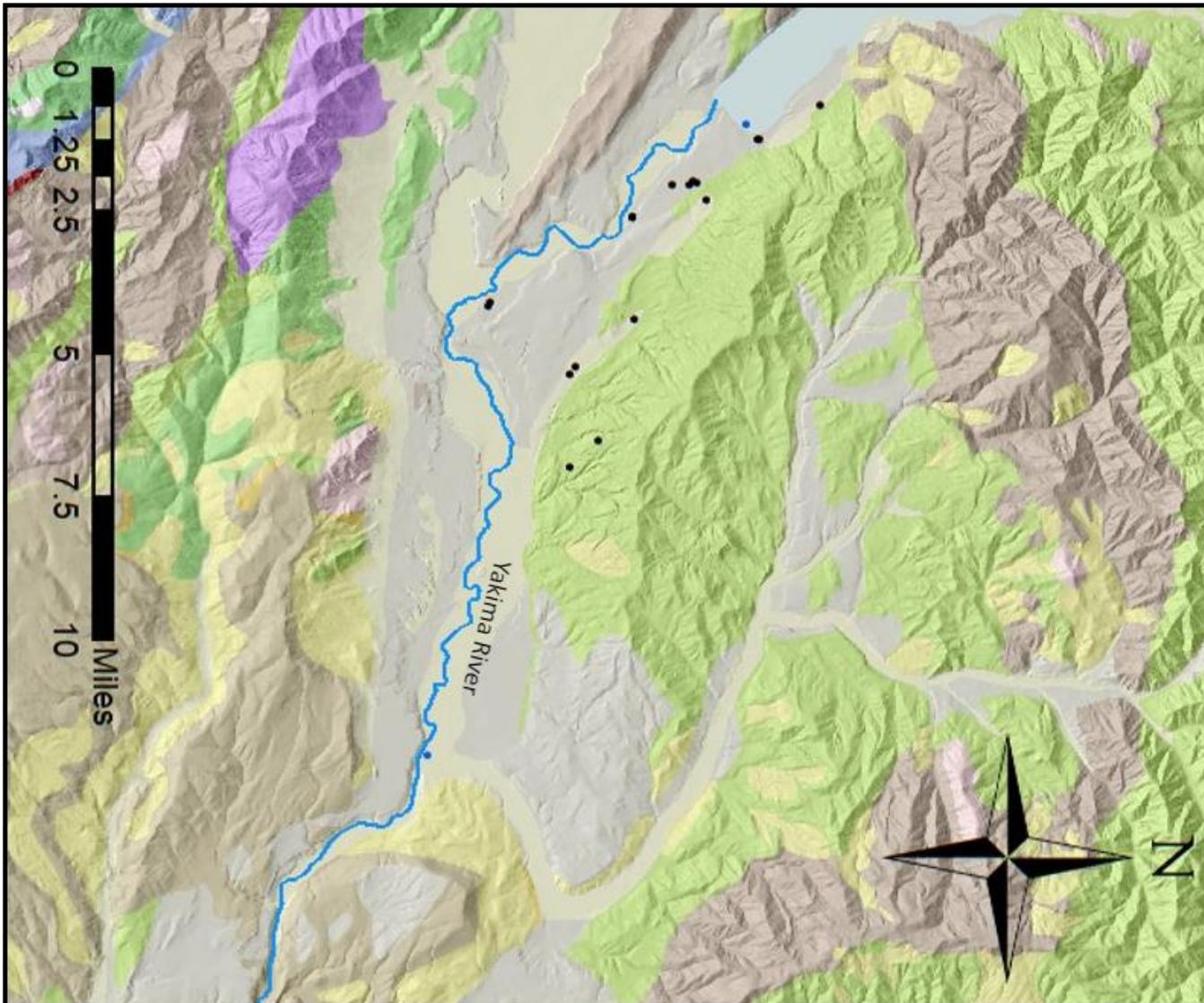




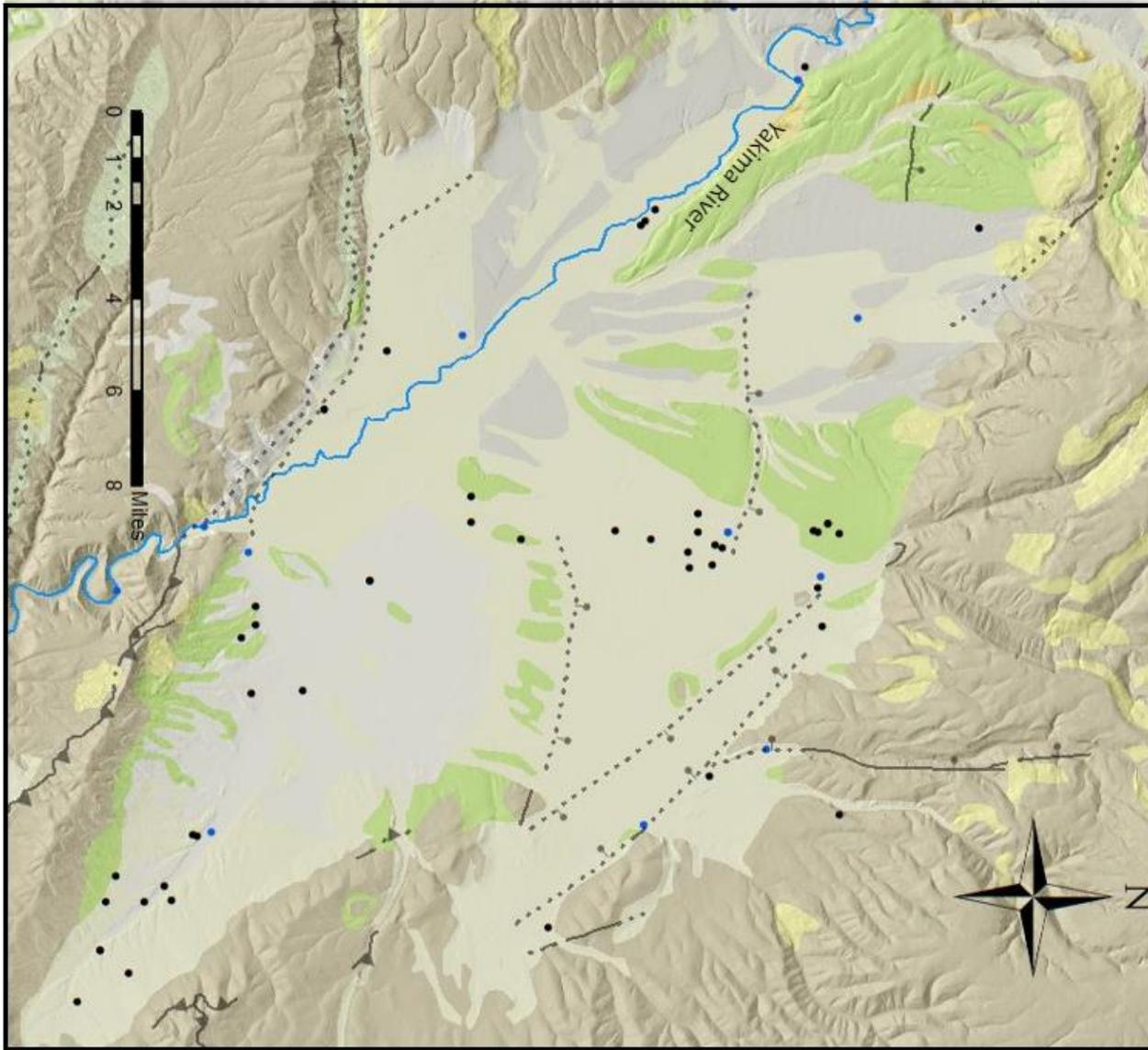
Map A1. Sampled locations overlain on a surficial geology map



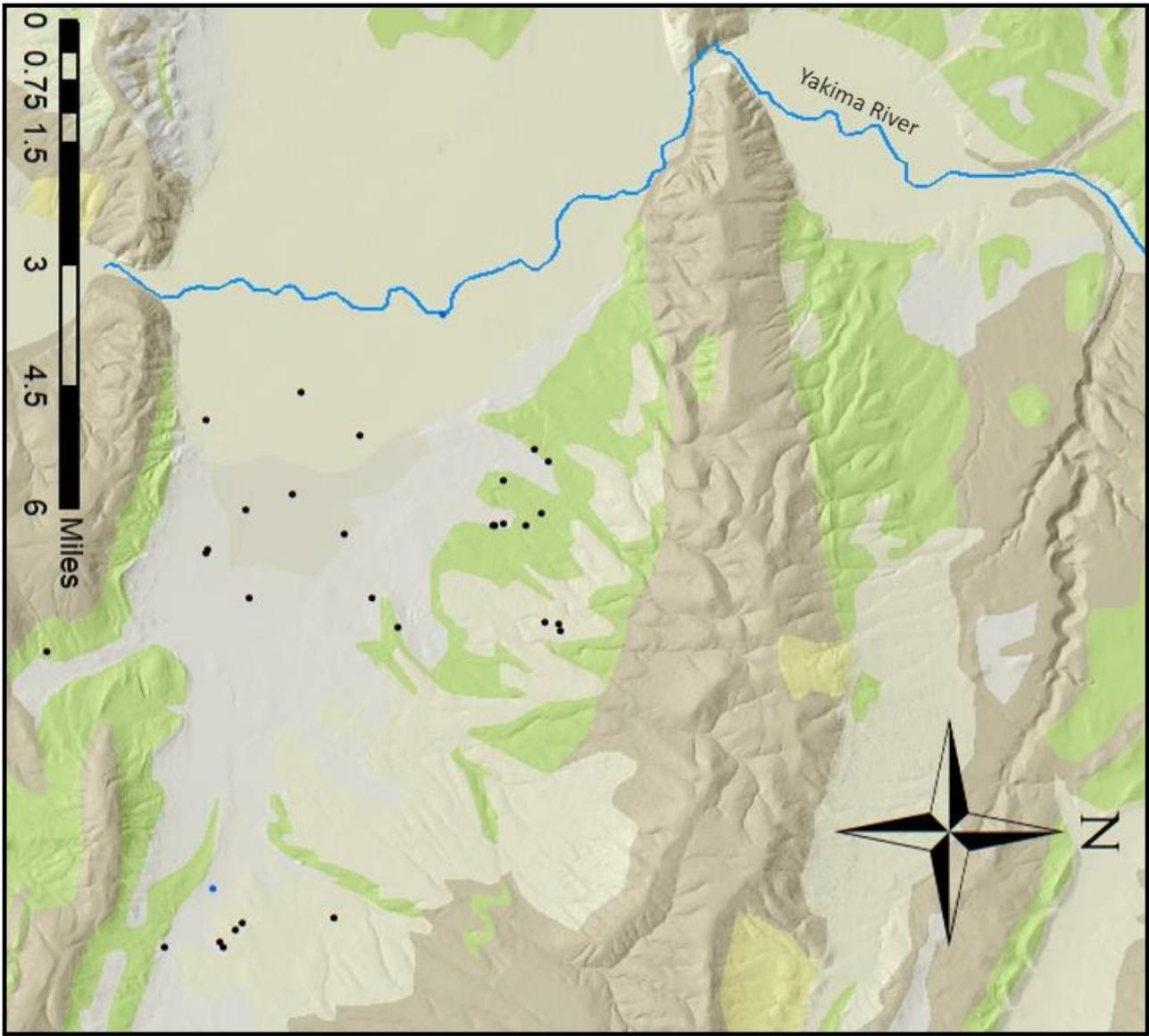
Map A2. The borders of the three study areas



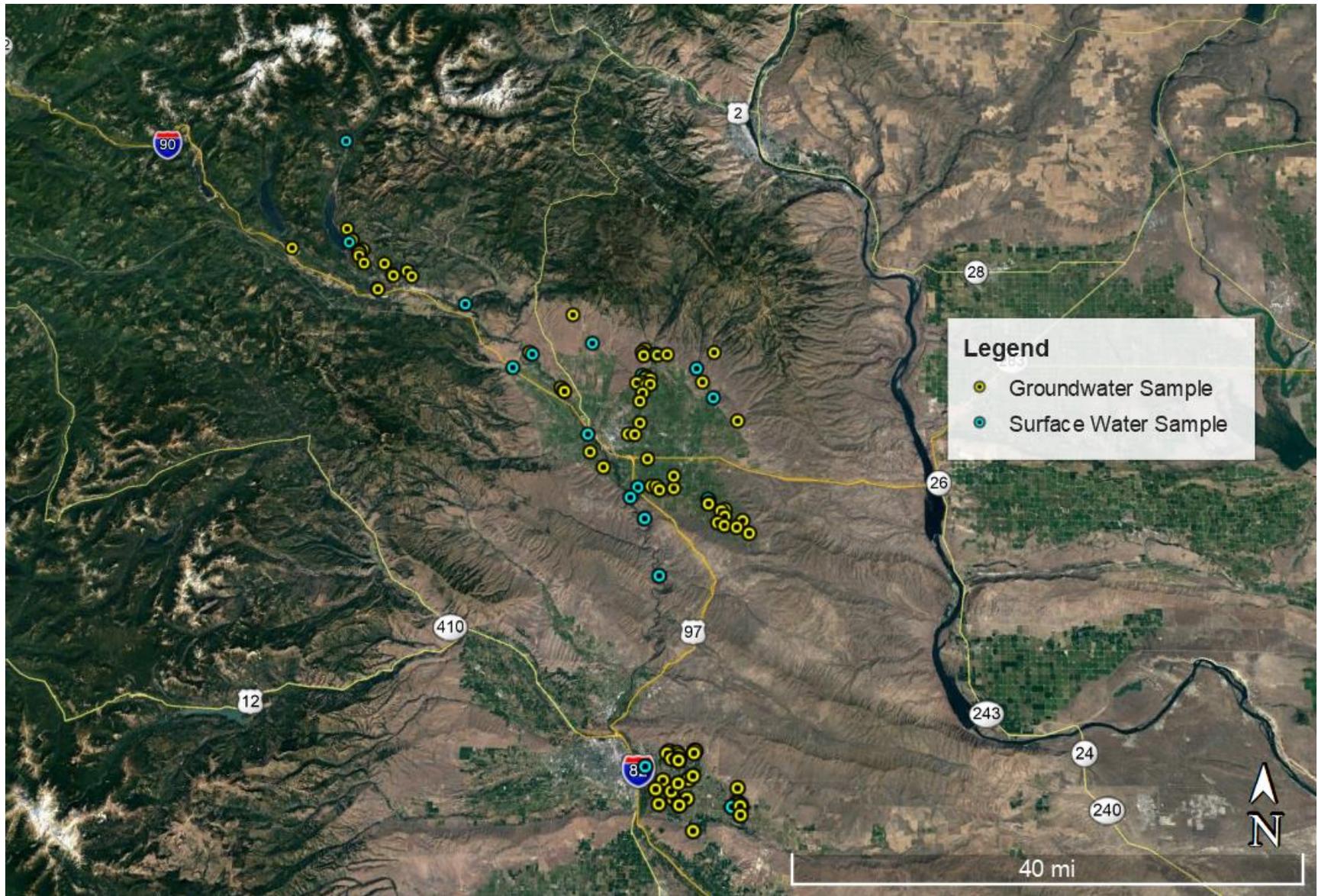
Map A3. Sampled Locations in the Roslyn area



Map A4. Sampled locations in Kittitas Valley



Map A5. Sampled locations in Moxee Valley

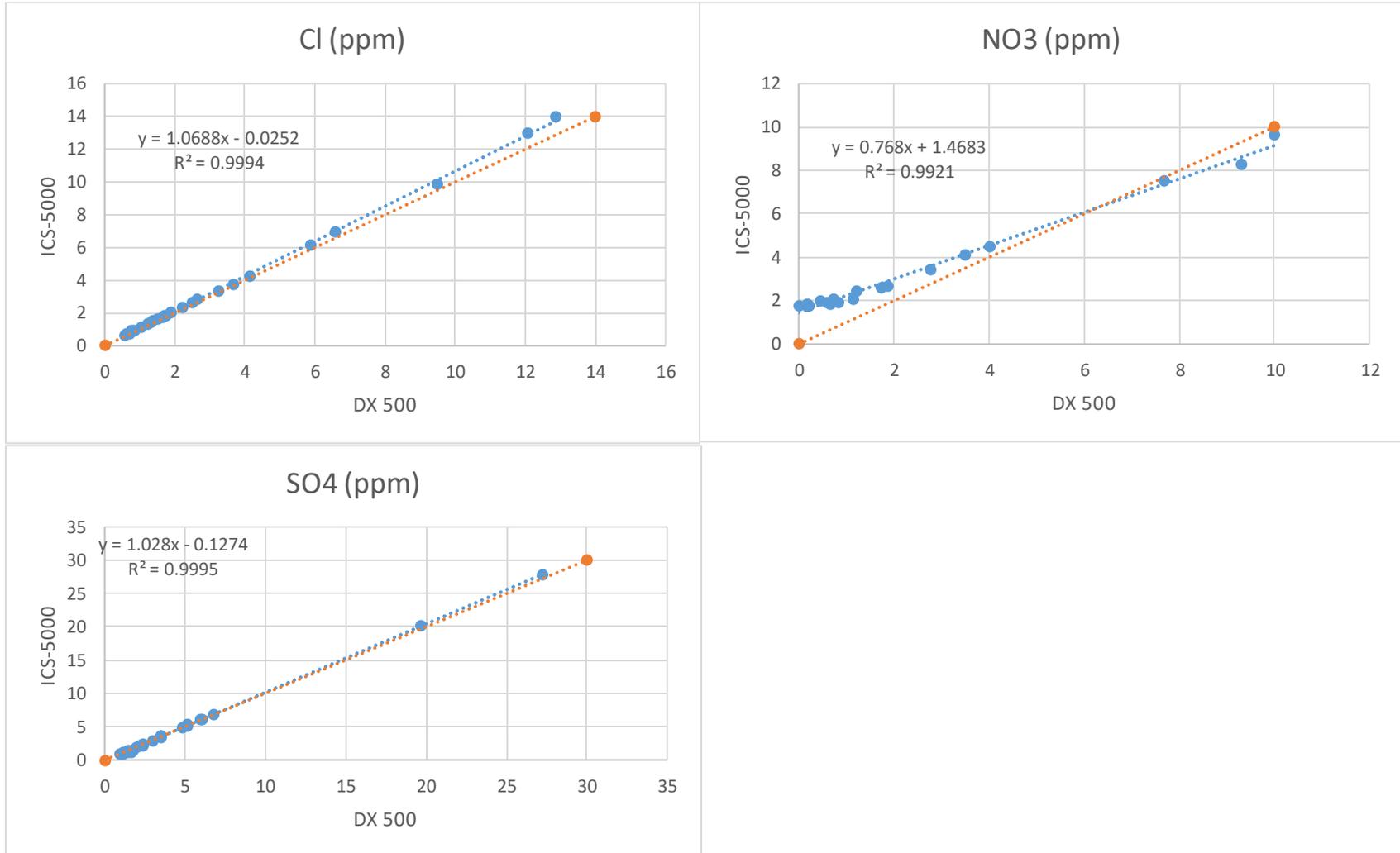


Map A6. A satellite image of all sampled locations.

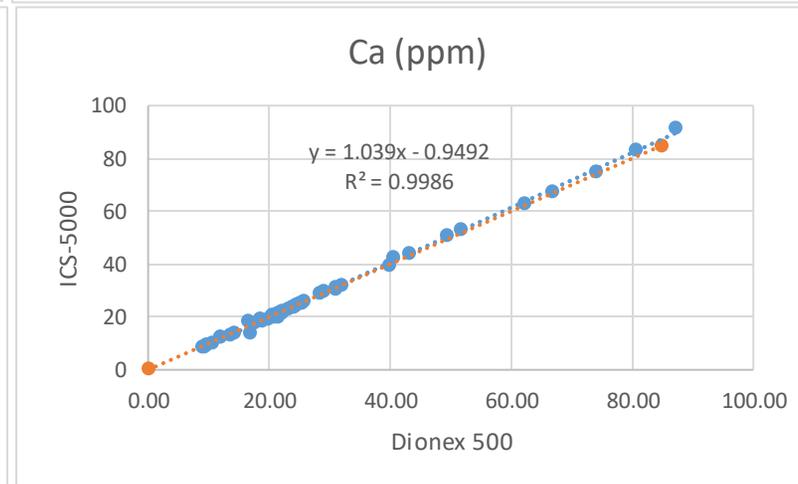
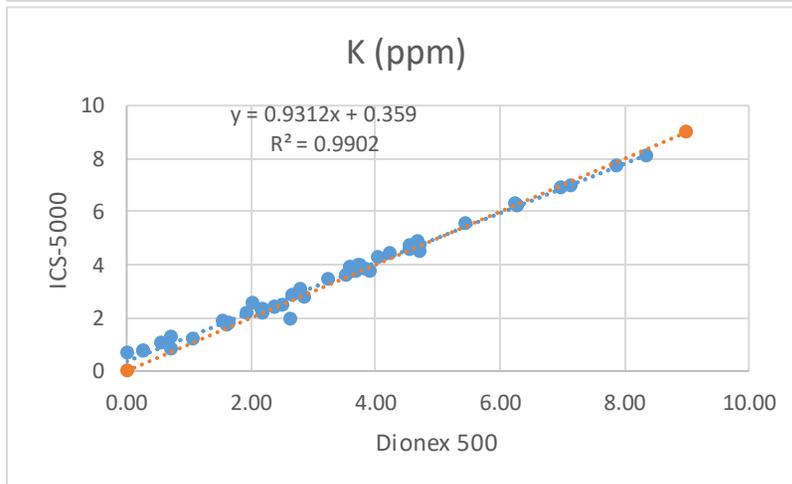
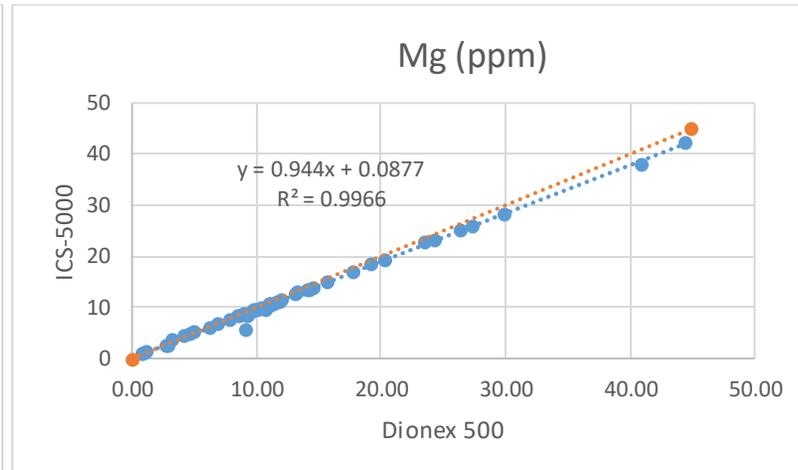
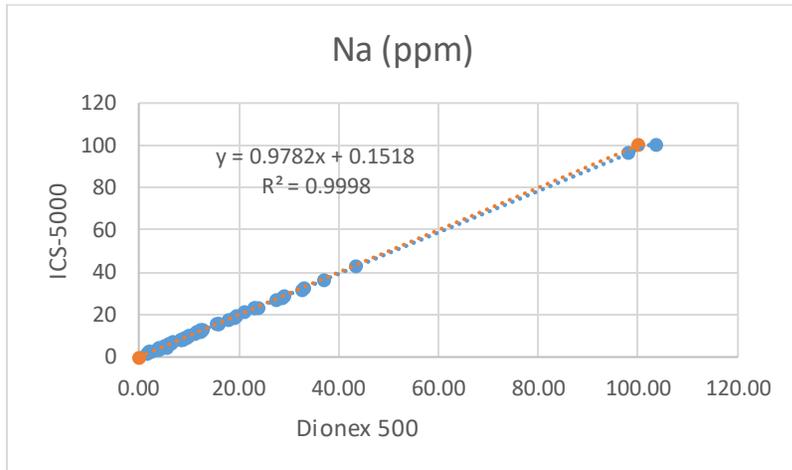


## APPENDIX B- INSTRUMENT COMPATIBILITY

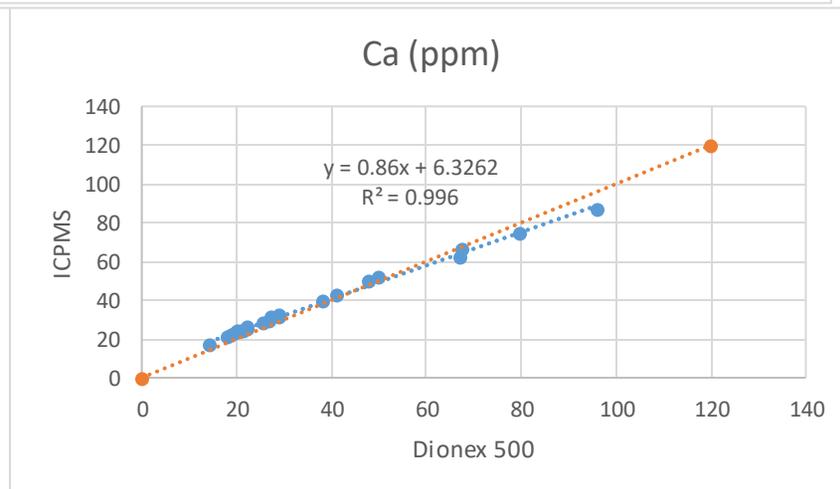
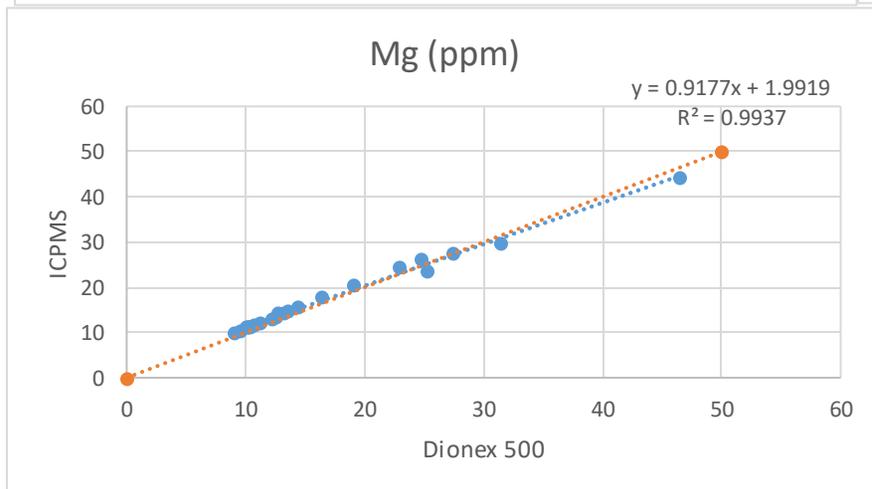
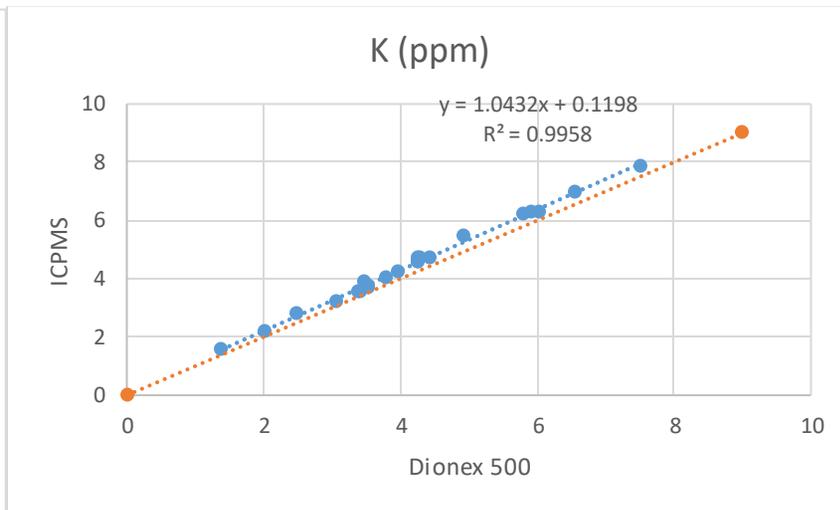
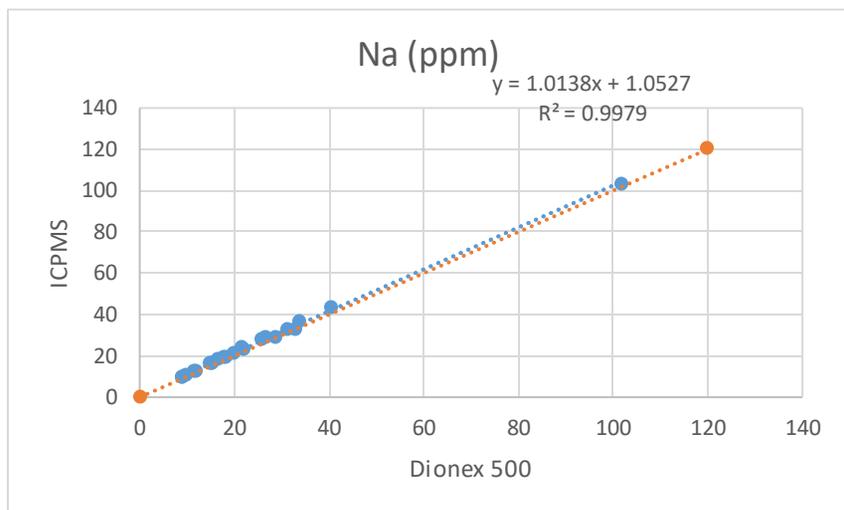
Anion concentrations measured by Dionex ICS-5000 Ion Chromatograph (Geological Sciences Department) vs the Dionex DX 500 Ion Chromatograph (Chemistry Department). Orange lines represent a slope of 1.



Cation concentrations measured by Dionex ICS-5000 Ion Chromatograph (located in the Geological Sciences Department) vs the Dionex DX 500 Ion Chromatograph (located in the Chemistry Department). Orange lines represent a slope of 1.



For quality assurance concentrations measured by Agilent 8900 Triple Quad Inductively Coupled Mass Spectrometer (ICPMS) (Geological Sciences Department) vs the Dionex DX 500 Ion Chromatograph (Chemistry Department). Orange lines represent a slope of 1.



## DISCUSSION

All of the graphs presented above in Appendix B show that the three instruments agree with the exception of  $\text{NO}_3^-$ .  $\text{NO}_3^-$  concentrations reported from the ICS-5000 are higher than the concentrations reported from the DX 500 for all values under 6 ppm. For  $\text{NO}_3^-$  the largest difference measured between the two instruments is 1.76 ppm while the average difference between the two instruments is 0.9 ppm. This data indicates that one of the two instruments is slightly off when measuring  $\text{NO}_3^-$  at small concentrations (<6 ppm).

APPENDIX C- ROSLYN WELL LOGS

Well Name	General Description	Unique Well ID/Report ID
<b>Borders Reservoir</b>		
Guzzi60	On the southern bank of Lake Cle Elum	AFH700
Guzzi30	On the southern bank of Lake Cle Elum	AGM991
Salmon14030	~0.5 miles east of Lake Cle Elum	
<b>Coal interaction likely</b>		
Fan (11/12)	0.01 miles east of the Cle Elum River, overflow point for the Roslyn Mines	
Vinegar390	Between Lake Cle Elum and the fan house	AKH884
Vinegar481	Between Lake Cle Elum and the fan house	ALE138
Vinegar420	Between Lake Cle Elum and the fan house	364931
Shaft421	Located between Roslyn and Cle Elum	AKW776
Shaft181	Located between Roslyn and Cle Elum	ALE962
Ridgeview	On hillside north of Cle Elum	
Ridge360	On hillside north of Cle Elum	AKW793
Tamarack101	Between Lake Cle Elum and the fan house	
<b>Coal interaction not expected</b>		
RoslynRidge	New housing development on hillside north of Ronald	
W-WA103	Inside the town of Roslyn	
Easton	East of Easton	
<b>Borders Cle Elum R.</b>		
Woodduck1161	~0.3 miles east of the Cle Elum River downstream from fan house	BAF978
Woodduck1281	~0.3 miles east of the Cle Elum River downstream from fan house	BJA238
<b>Surface Water</b>		
Salmon La Sac R.	Salmon La Sac River which is a main tributary to Cle Elum Lake	
Cle Elum Lake	Reservoir, located up gradient of all wells except Salmon14030	
Teanaway R.	River south of Cle Elum on Highway 10	

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 \_\_\_\_\_  
UNIQUE WELL ID # APH 700

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

101616

(1) OWNER Name John Parish Address \_\_\_\_\_

(2) LOCATION OF WELL. County Kittitas nw 1/4 nw 1/4 Sec 2 T 20 N R 14 WM

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) \_\_\_\_\_

TAX PARCEL NO. 0

(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 121 feet Depth of completed well 127 ft

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  
Casing Installed  Welded 6 Diam from 6 ft to 127 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? 18 ft  
Material used in seal Benomite  
Did any strata contain unusable water?  Yes  No  
Type of water? \_\_\_\_\_ Depth of strata \_\_\_\_\_  
Method of sealing strata off \_\_\_\_\_

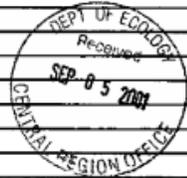
(7) PUMP Manufacturer's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Type \_\_\_\_\_ HP \_\_\_\_\_

(8) WATER LEVELS Land surface elevation above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ ft  
Static level 23 ft below top of well Date 8/11/01  
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  
Artest 10 gal/min with \_\_\_\_\_ ft drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs  
Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ gpm Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Temperature of water \_\_\_\_\_ Was a chemical analysis made?  Yes  No

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

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Gravel + Yellow Clay	0	40
Sand Gravel + Clay	40	65
Brown Sand	65	74
Brown Cemented Gravel	74	121
sand Gravel + water	121	127



Work Started 8/10/01 Completed 8/11/01

**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 Firm Name Bill Bolyard License No. 0997  
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)  
Trane Name \_\_\_\_\_ License No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Drilling Company Water Man Well Drilling Inc.  
(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ License No. 1335  
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Contractor's Registration No. WATERWOOD 203 8/15/01

(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.

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.

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) 128364

Construction  
 Decommission ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION Notice of Intent Number \_\_\_\_\_

CURRENT Notice of Intent No W136532

Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No \_\_\_\_\_

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

Property Owner Name \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

City Cle Elum County Kittitas

Location NW 1/4 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec 2 Twn 20 R 14 EWM currie or one WWM

Lat/Long (if rural REQUIRED) Lat Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Lat Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_  
 Long Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Long Min/Sec D

DIMENSIONS Diameter of well 6 inches drilled 124 ft  
 Depth of completed well \_\_\_\_\_ ft

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

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  
 Casing  Welded 6 Diam from 12 ft to 124 ft  
 Installed  Liner installed \_\_\_\_\_ Diam from \_\_\_\_\_ ft to \_\_\_\_\_ ft  
 Threaded \_\_\_\_\_ Diam from \_\_\_\_\_ ft to \_\_\_\_\_ ft

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
Sandy top soil Br m	0	4
Clay + Grav Malt C H	4	47
Sandy clay Br ms	47	65
Sandy clay Br ms	65	73
<del>Sandy clay Br ms</del>		
clay + Grav gray		
malty color M H	73	97
Sand Br m	97	106
clay Grav Br		
Malty Color m	106	116
Silty sand some		
peel gravel malt y cm	116	124

Perforations  Yes  No

Type of perforator used \_\_\_\_\_

SIZE of perfs \_\_\_\_\_ in by \_\_\_\_\_ in and no of perfs \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ ft to \_\_\_\_\_ ft

Screens  Yes  No  K Pac Location \_\_\_\_\_

Manufacturer's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Type \_\_\_\_\_ Model No \_\_\_\_\_

Diam \_\_\_\_\_ Slot Size \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ ft to \_\_\_\_\_ ft

Diam \_\_\_\_\_ Slot Size \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ ft to \_\_\_\_\_ ft

Gravel/Filter packed  Yes  No  Size of gravel/sand \_\_\_\_\_

Materials placed from \_\_\_\_\_ ft to \_\_\_\_\_ ft

Surface Seal  Yes  No To what depth? 20 ft

Materials used in seal Bentonite

Did any strata contain unusable water?  Yes  No

Type of water? \_\_\_\_\_ Depth of strata \_\_\_\_\_

Method of sealing strata off \_\_\_\_\_

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

Type \_\_\_\_\_ H P \_\_\_\_\_

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

Static level 141 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 \_\_\_\_\_

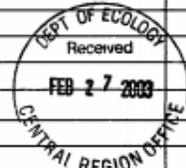
Date of test \_\_\_\_\_

Barler test \_\_\_\_\_ gal/min with \_\_\_\_\_ ft drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs

Airtest 20 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



Start Date 1/24/03 Completed Date 1/27/03

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) Steve Mills Drilling Company Waterman Well Drilling

Driller/Engineer/Trainee Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Driller or Trainee License No 1335 City State Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor's Registration No WATERW 0022 DIB 2/3/03 Date \_\_\_\_\_

If trainee, licensed driller's Signature and License no \_\_\_\_\_ Ecology is an Equal Opportunity Employer ECV 050 1 20 (Rev 4/01)

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.

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

WATER WELL REPORT

Start Card No W 170590

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Unique Well I D #  
Water Right Permit no

136449

(1) OWNER Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

(2) LOCATION OF WELL County KITTITAS NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec 12 T 20 N, R 148 WM K

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) PROPOSED USE DOMESTIC

(4) TYPE OF WORK Owner's Number of well (if more than one) \_\_\_\_\_  
Method ROTARY

(5) DIMENSIONS  
NEW WELL  
Drilled 99 ft Diameter of well 6 inches  
Depth of completed well 98 5 ft

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  
Casing installed 6 " Dia from +2 ft to 98 5 ft  
WELDED " Dia from ft to ft  
" Dia from ft to ft

Perforations 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 NO  
Manufacturer's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Type \_\_\_\_\_ Model No \_\_\_\_\_  
Dian slot size from ft to ft  
Dian slot size from ft to ft

Gravel packed NO Size of gravel  
Gravel placed from ft to ft

Surface seal YES To what depth? 19 ft  
Material used in seal BENTONITE  
Did any strata contain unusable water? NO  
Type of water? \_\_\_\_\_ Depth of strata ft  
Method of sealing strata off SEAL METHOD 1

(7) PUMP Manufacturer's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Type \_\_\_\_\_ H P

(8) WATER LEVELS Land surface elevation \_\_\_\_\_ ft  
above mean sea level  
Static level 69 ft below top of well Date 07/24/03  
Artesian Pressure lbs per square inch Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Artesian water controlled by \_\_\_\_\_

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

Recovery data  
Time Water Level Time Water Level

Date of test / /  
Bailer test gal/min ft drawdown after hrs  
Air test 16 gal/min w/ stem set at 98 ft for 1 25 hrs  
Artesian flow g p m Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Temperature of water \_\_\_\_\_ Was a chemical analysis made? NO

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

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
BROWN CLAY	0	3
BROWN CLAY ROCKY GRAVEL	3	33
LOOSE BLACK GRAVEL	33	39
BROWN CLAY GRAVEL	39	61
BROWN SILTY GRAVEL WATER BEARING	61	89
BROWN SANDY GRAVEL	89	99

Work started 07/24/03 Completed 07/24/03

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 TUMWATER DRILLING, INC  
(Person, firm, or corporation) (Type or print)

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

(SIGNED) \_\_\_\_\_ License No 1249

Contractor's Registration No TUMWADP 011 L2 Date 07/25/03



Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.





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 (circle)  
 Construction 140423  
 Decommission ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION Notice of Intent Number \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

DIMENSIONS Diameter of well 6 inches drilled 325 ft  
 Depth of completed well 325 ft

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  
 Casing  Welded 6 Diam from +4 ft to 145 ft  
 Installed  Laner installed \_\_\_\_\_ Diam from \_\_\_\_\_ ft to \_\_\_\_\_ ft  
 Threaded \_\_\_\_\_ Diam from \_\_\_\_\_ ft to \_\_\_\_\_ ft

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

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

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

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

PUMP Manufacturer's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Type \_\_\_\_\_ HP \_\_\_\_\_

WATER LEVELS Land surface elevation above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ ft  
 Static level 105 ft below top of well Date Sept 19  
 Artesian pressure wa lbs per square inch Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Artesian water is controlled by wa  
 (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 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bailor test \_\_\_\_\_ gal/min with \_\_\_\_\_ ft drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs  
 Artest 20-25 gal/min with stem set at 305 ft for 2h hrs  
 Artesian flow wa g p m Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Temperature of water \_\_\_\_\_ Was a chemical analysis made?  Yes  No

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  Trancee Name (Print) Mike Bean Drilling Company Bean Well Drilling  
 Driller/Engineer/Trancee Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Driller or Trancee License No 22 City, State Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature and License of licensed driller's \_\_\_\_\_ Contractor's Mike Bean (3314) Date Sept 19 2003  
 Registration No \_\_\_\_\_

CURRENT Notice of Intent No W171352

Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No \_\_\_\_\_

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

Property Owner Name \_\_\_\_\_

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

City Clatskanie County KW

Location 1/4 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec 21 Twn 20 R15 EWM circle or one WWM

Lat/Long (s,t,r still REQUIRED) Lat Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Lat Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_ L.M.N.P

Tax Parcel 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
dark, cobbles	0	10
sand, gravel	10	70
clay, gravel	70	130
hard white sandstone	130	280
blue sandstone, shale	280	325

**RECEIVED**

OCT 17 2003

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY  
WELL DRILLING UNIT

DEPT OF ECOLOGY  
Received  
OCT 20 2003  
CENTRAL REGION OFFICE

Start Date Sept 17, 2003 completed Date Sept 19, 2003

Ecology is an Equal Opportunity Employer ECY 050 1 20 (Rev 4/01)

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.

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

# WATER WELL REPORT

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

**Construction/Decommission** ("x" in circle)  
 Construction 203258  
 Decommission ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION Notice of Intent Number \_\_\_\_\_

**CURRENT**  
 Notice of Intent No. W208260

Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. \_\_\_\_\_

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

Property Owner Name \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

City De Elum County: Kittitas

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

Location NW 1/4 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec 21 Twn 20N R 15E  circle or one WWM

**DIMENSIONS:** Diameter of well 6 inches, drilled 300 ft.  
 Depth of completed well 300 ft.

Lat/Long: Lat Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Lat Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_  
 (S, L, R still REQUIRED) Long Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Long Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tax Parcel No. B

**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS**  
 Casing  Welded 6 Diam. from +3 ft. to 155 ft.  
 Installed:  Liner installed 4 Diam. from -10 ft. to 300 ft.  
 Threaded \_\_\_\_\_ Diam. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

**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.)

Perforations:  Yes  No  
 Type of perforator used Skull saw  
 SIZE of perfs 1/2 in. by 1/4 in. and no. of perfs 210 from 190 ft. to 300 ft.

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
topsoil	0	10
gravel	10	25
gravel/sand	25	150
Shale	150	153
sandstone	153	245
shale	245	250
sandstone	250	300

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

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

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

**PUMP:** Manufacturer's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Type \_\_\_\_\_ H.P. \_\_\_\_\_

**WATER LEVELS:** Land-surface elevation above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 Static level 132 ft. below top of well Date 5/3/06  
 Artesian pressure \_\_\_\_\_ lbs. per square inch Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Artesian water is controlled by \_\_\_\_\_ (cap, valve, etc.)

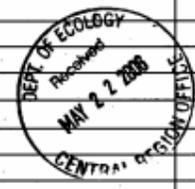
**WELL TESTS:** Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level.  
 Was a pump test made?  Yes  No If yes, by whom? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Yield: \_\_\_\_\_ gal./min. with \_\_\_\_\_ ft. drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs.  
 Yield: \_\_\_\_\_ gal./min. with \_\_\_\_\_ ft. drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs.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

Date of test \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bailor test \_\_\_\_\_ gal./min. with \_\_\_\_\_ ft. drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs.  
 Airstest 15-16 gal./min. with stem set at 290 ft. for 2 1/2 hrs.  
 Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g.p.m. Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Temperature of water \_\_\_\_\_ Was a chemical analysis made?  Yes  No

Start Date 5/1/06 Completed Date 5/3/06



**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 (Driller) Jeremy Boen Drilling Company Boen Drilling  
 Driller/Engineer/Trainee Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Driller or Trainee License No. 2536 City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
 Contractor's Registration No. MFKCBDC133W4 Date 5/3/06

If trainee, licensed driller's Signature and License no. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ecology is an Equal Opportunity Employer. ECY 050-1-20 (Rev 4/01)

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.







APPENDIX D- KITITITAS VALLEY WELL LOGS

Well Name	General Description	Unique Well ID/ Report ID
<b>North of Irrigation</b>		
Grn18	Above irrigation canals, amidst natural vegetation	114045
W122	N end of transect, above influence of irrigation	117909
Clk64	Perched on basalt hills E of Cooke Canyon	ALE717
Chr90	N end of transect, above irrigation canals	
W117	N end of transect, above irrigation canals	ACE847
W268	N end of transect, above irrigation canals	APG092
Chr20	E of Naneum Creek, above irrigation canals	BCF654
Chr33	E of Naneum Creek, above irrigation canals	AKW771
Prk	Group home located at the mouth of Parke Creek Canyon	BJA353
Ck23	Between Coleman Creek and Cooke Creek, above irrigation canals	
<b>North Valley</b>		
Af20	N end of transect, amidst hay fields	AKW761
Af86	N end of transect, amidst hay fields	BCF670
W64	N end of transect, amidst hay fields	BJA252
W45	N end of transect, amidst hay fields	AKW860
L97	N end of transect, amidst hay fields	
L45	N end of transect, amidst hay fields	BAP350
Bar90	N end of transect, amidst hay fields	119247
W70	N end of transect, amidst hay fields	
Bar94	N end of transect, amidst hay fields	BBJ414
<b>Center Valley</b>		
3rd26	Middle of transect located near Ellensburg High School	BAF788
Pf20	Middle of transect located near Ellensburg High School	BAF620
Tj39	S half of transect located E of the I-90 & I-82 junction, amidst hay fields	ALK738
Tj39(b)	S half of transect located E of the I-90 & I-82 junction, amidst hay fields	
W127	Middle of transect, amidst hay fields	
Sor17	Between Ellensburg and Badger Pocket, amidst hay fields	
<b>South Valley</b>		
Trl60	S end of the transect, ~2 miles N of Manastash Ridge	ALE060
Trl32	S end of the transect, ~1.5 miles N of Manastash Ridge	BAF692
Or51	S end of the transect, ~1.5 miles N of Manastash Ridge	AKL756
Trl30	S end of the transect, ~1.5 miles N of Manastash Ridge	AGL601
<b>West Valley</b>		
RB20	SW section of Kittitas Valley, amidst hay fields	ABX615
Mn10	SW section of Kittitas Valley, amidst hay fields	
<b>Badger Pocket</b>		
Boh501	In Badger Pocket, on local terrace above Badger Creek, amidst hay fields	ACX617
UpB91	In Badger Pocket on W floodplain of Badger Creek	
Mor	Abandoned well in Badger Pocket located on E floodplain of Badger Creek	
Cm14	In Badger Pocket on terrace E of Badger Creek	
Km100	In Badger Pocket located at the base of a terrace to the W of Badger Creek	
By61	In Badger Pocket, ~100ft south of the pump ditch Irrigation canal	
UpB17	In Badger Pocket, ~400yds south of the pump ditch Irrigation canal	
WPA51	In Badger Pocket, on terrace W of Badger Creek, amidst hay fields	
Bor	In Badger Pocket, on terrace W of Badger Creek, amidst hay fields	ACX616
Km89	In Badger Pocket located at the base of a terrace to the W of Badger Creek	

**North West  
Valley**

Man22	0.25mi E Yakima R. and 0.25mi W of the Kittitas Valley Anticline	BIF315
Man20	0.25mi E Yakima R. and 0.25mi W of the Kittitas Valley Anticline	
Hwy10	On terrace E of the Yakima R. and W of the Kittitas Valley Anticline	
Man60	0.25mi E Yakima R. and 0.25mi W of the Kittitas Valley Anticline	ACL650

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

**WATER WELL REPORT**  
 STATE OF WASHINGTON

Application No. 1920  
 Permit No. A

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

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

LOCATION OF WELL: County Kittitas - E 1/2 NE 1/4 Sec 7 T. 9 N. R 18 W M.  
 Bearing and distance from section or subdivision corner \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches.  
 Drilled 840 ft. Depth of completed well 832 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:  
 Casing installed: 6" Diam. from 0 ft. to 115 ft.  
 Threaded  " Diam. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 Welded  " Diam. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

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

Screens: Yes  No   
 Manufacturer's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Type \_\_\_\_\_ Model No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Diam. \_\_\_\_\_ Slot size \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 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? 100 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 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Static level 410 ft. below top of well Date 5-31-88  
 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: 4/01 gal./min. with \_\_\_\_\_ ft. drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs.  
 " 35 " " 775' " " \_\_\_\_\_  
 " 8 " " 725' " " \_\_\_\_\_  
 Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level):  

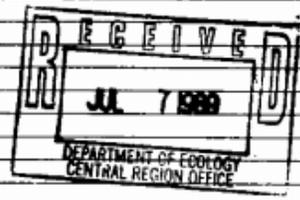
Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level

 Date of test \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bailor test \_\_\_\_\_ gal./min. with \_\_\_\_\_ ft. drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs.  
 Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g.p.m. Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Temperature of water \_\_\_\_\_ Was a chemical analysis made? Yes  No

(10) WELL LOG:

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

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
<u>Rock, Brecken, dirt filler</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>22</u>
<u>Gravel, Cemented</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>89</u>
<u>Basalt, Brecken</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>105</u>
<u>Basalt, Clay filler</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>180</u>
<u>Basalt, Solid</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>260</u>
<u>Basalt, Soft</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>551</u>
<u>Basalt, Solid</u>	<u>551</u>	<u>806</u>
<u>Breaks 660-694</u>		
<u>702-725-780</u>		
<u>Rock, Honey comb, Brecken</u>	<u>806</u>	<u>840</u>
<u>Cemented hole from 115</u>		
<u>to 570'</u>		



Work started Oct 24, 1988 Completed June 1, 1989

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT:  
 This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
 NAME Eastwood Drilling, Inc.  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 [Signed] \_\_\_\_\_ (Well Driller)  
 License No. 113 Date 6-3, 1988

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.



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  
 188003

# WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

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

Notice of Intent **W223385**

UNIQUE WELL I.D. # \_\_\_\_\_

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

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County **KITTITAS** 1/4 **SW** 1/4 Sec **29** T. **19** N. R. **20** W.M.

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) \_\_\_\_\_

TAX PARCEL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

*Lmnp*

(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  Jettied

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well **8** inches.  
 Drilled **566** feet. Depth of completed well **566** ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:

Casing installed:

Welded **8** \* Diam. from **+1 1/2** ft. to **251** ft.  
 Liner installed **6** \* Diam. from **226** ft. to **556** ft.  
 Threaded \_\_\_\_\_ \* Diam. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

Perforations:  Yes  No

Type of perforator used **TORCH**

SIZE of perforations **1/8** in. by **8** in.

**50** perforations from **486** ft. to **526** ft.

\_\_\_\_\_ perforations from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

\_\_\_\_\_ perforations from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

Screens:  Yes  No  K-Pac Location

Manufacturer's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Type \_\_\_\_\_

Diam. \_\_\_\_\_

Slot size \_\_\_\_\_

Diam. \_\_\_\_\_

Slot size \_\_\_\_\_

Material placed 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? **220** ft.

Material used in seal **BENTONITE**

Did any strata contain unusable water?  Yes  No

Type of water? \_\_\_\_\_

Method of sealing strata off \_\_\_\_\_

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name \_\_\_\_\_ H.P. \_\_\_\_\_

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

Static level **397** ft. below top of well Date **11/23/2005**

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 **25** gal./min. with stem set at **500** ft. for **1** hrs.

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

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

(10) WELL LOG or DECOMMISSIONING PROCEDURE DESCRIPTION:

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

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
SOIL BASALT & BOLDERS	0	5
SOIL & BROKEN BASALT	5	11
BASALT & CLAY	11	25
BASALT	25	93
BASALT & CLAY THEIF @ 96	93	126
BASALT	126	224
BASALT GREY BROWN BROKEN	224	232
BASALT GREY BROWN	232	247
BASALT DARK GREY HARD	247	276
BASALT BROKEN & CLAY	276	286
BASALT BLACK BROWN & CLAY BROWN	286	289
BASALT BLACK BROWN	289	297
BASALT DARK GREY	297	340
BASALT BROWN SOFT	340	345
BASALT BROKEN GREY BROWN & CLAY SOFT	345	418
BASALT BLACK BROWN	418	456
SHALE CLAY GREEN	456	475
BASALT DARK GREY	475	503
BASALT DARK GREY & YELLOW SHALE CLAY	503	507
SOFT	507	510
BASALT	510	517
BASALT GREY RED & YELLOW SHALE CLAY	517	517
SOFT	517	517
CLAY TAN	517	546
SANDSTONE SAND & SHALE CLAY LAYERS	546	566
GREY	566	566

25 GPM @ 500  
 20 GPM @ 460  
 5 GPM @ 420



Work Started **11/15/2005** , 19. Completed **11/23/2005** , 19

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION:

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

Type or Print Name **TOM MCGUIRE** License No. **0357**

(Licensed Driller/Engineer)

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

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

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ License No. **0357**

(Licensed Driller/Engineer)

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

Contractor's

Registration No. **RICKPWD042J2** Date **11/28/2005** , 19

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

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

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.



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 268696  
 Decommission ORIGINAL INSTALLATION Notice of Intent Number \_\_\_\_\_

**CURRENT**  
 Notice of Intent No. W186986  
 Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Water Right Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Property Owner Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Well Street Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City Ellensburg County Ki Hites  
 Location W1/4-1/4 Sec 20 T19 R19 EWM or WWM circle one M  
 Lat/Long (s, t, r) Lat Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Lat Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_  
 Still **REQUIRED** Long Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Long Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tax Parcel No. \_\_\_\_\_

**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 8-6 inches, drilled 345 ft.  
 Depth of completed well 345 ft.

**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS**  
 Casing  Welded 8" 11 Diam. from 11 ft to 70 ft  
 Installed:  Liner installed 4 1/2 Diam. from 10 ft to 345 ft  
 Threaded \_\_\_\_\_ Diam. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

Perforations:  Yes  No  
 Type of perforator used SKILL Saw  
 SIZE of perfs 7 in. by 4 in. and no. of perfs 150 from 325 to 345

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. in. \_\_\_\_\_ ft. in.

Surface Seal:  Yes  No To what depth? 35 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. \_\_\_\_\_

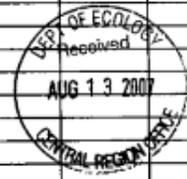
**WATER LEVELS:** Land-surface elevation above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 Static level 120 ft. below top of well Date 7-27-07  
 Artesian pressure \_\_\_\_\_ lbs. per square inch Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Artesian water is controlled by \_\_\_\_\_ (cap, valve, etc.)

**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 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boiler test \_\_\_\_\_ gal./min. with \_\_\_\_\_ ft. drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs.  
 Airstest 50 gal./min. with stem set at 340 ft. for 2 hrs.  
 Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g.p.m. Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Temperature of water \_\_\_\_\_ Was a chemical analysis made?  Yes  No

CONSTRUCTION OR DECOMMISSION PROCEDURE		
MATERIAL	FROM	TO
TOP Soil	0	1
Brown Clay & Cables	1	35
Fractured Basalt	35	105
Black Basalt	105	115
Fractured Basalt	115	205
Black & Brown Basalt	205	265
Fractured Basalt	265	315
Multi. Color Sandstone	315	340
Water lite Grey Clay	340	345



Start Date 7-18-07 Completed Date 7-27-07

**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 Mike Marshall Drilling Company Waterman Well Drilling Inc  
 Driller/Engineer/Trainee Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Driller or trainee License No. 2361 / \_\_\_\_\_ City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
 Contractor's Registration No. WATERM094200A 8/3/07  
 Ecology is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

ECY 050-1-20 (Rev 3/05) **The Department of Ecology does NOT warranty the Data and/or Information on this Well Report.**

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.



# WATER WELL REPORT

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

Construction/Decommission (x in circle)  
 Construction 141613  
 Decommission ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION 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 6 inches drilled 180 ft  
 Depth of completed well 180 ft

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  
 Casing  Welded 6 Diam from +4 ft to 180 ft  
 Installed  Liner installed \_\_\_\_\_ Diam from \_\_\_\_\_ ft to \_\_\_\_\_ ft  
 Threaded \_\_\_\_\_ Diam from \_\_\_\_\_ ft to \_\_\_\_\_ ft

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

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

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

Surface Seal  Yes  No To what depth? 20 ft  
 Materials used in seal Benstone  
 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 85 ft below top of well Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Artesian pressure wa lbs per square inch Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Artesian water is controlled by wa (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
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Date of test \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bailer test \_\_\_\_\_ gal/min with \_\_\_\_\_ ft drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs  
 Airtest 70 gal/min with stem set at 160 ft for 2 1/2 hrs  
 Artesian flow wa gpm Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Temperature of water \_\_\_\_\_ Was a chemical analysis made?  Yes  No

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) Gregg Bach Drilling Company Rockwell Drilling  
 Driller/Engineer/Trainee Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Driller or Trainee License No 1778 City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
 Contractor's MIKE BDX13304 Registration No \_\_\_\_\_ Date 10-7-03

If trainee, licensed driller's Signature and License no \_\_\_\_\_ Ecology is an Equal Opportunity Employer ECY 050 1-20 (Rev 4/01)

CURRENT Notice of Intent No W163815

Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No \_\_\_\_\_

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

Property Owner Name \_\_\_\_\_

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

City Ellensburg County Kittitas  
 Location 1/4 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec 34 Twn T14N R. 19E  WWM circle or one WWM

Lat/Long (S, L, or REQUIRED) Lat Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Lat Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_  
 Long Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Long Min/Sec P, D, E, F

Tax Parcel 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
<u>loft</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>BROKEN BROWN BASALT</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>180</u>

DEPT OF ECOLOGY  
 FISCAL BUDGET  
 RECEIVED  
 NOV 20 2003

DEPARTMENT OF ECDDLOGY  
 WELLS - ALL WELLS UNIT  
 RECEIVED  
 NOV 24 2003  
 CENTRAL REGION OFFICE

Start Date 9-26-03 Completed Date 10/1/03

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

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.



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

# WATER WELL REPORT

RECEIVED

Original & 1st copy Ecology 2nd copy Owner 3rd copy Driller

JUL 30 2003

Construction/Decommission (circle) 130349

ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION NEW DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY WELL DRILLING UNIT

CURRENT Notice of Intent No W163433

Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No \_\_\_\_\_

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

Property Owner Name \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSED USE**  Domestic  Industrial  Municipal  
 DeWater  Irrigation  Test Well  Other

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

**DIMENSIONS** Diameter of well 6 inches drilled 240 ft  
 Depth of completed well 240 ft

**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS**  
 Casing  Welded 6 Diam from 45 ft to 200 ft  
 Installed  Liner installed 4 Diam from \_\_\_\_\_ ft to \_\_\_\_\_ ft  
 Threaded \_\_\_\_\_ Diam from \_\_\_\_\_ ft to \_\_\_\_\_ ft

Perforations  Yes  No  
 Type of perforator used Skillsaw  
 SIZE of perfs 12 in by 1/4 in and no of perfs \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ ft to \_\_\_\_\_ ft

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

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

Surface Seal  Yes  No To what depth? 20 ft  
 Materials used in seal Benstonite  
 Did any strata contain unusable water?  Yes  No  
 Type of water? 2 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 35 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 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bailor test \_\_\_\_\_ gal/min with \_\_\_\_\_ ft drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs  
 Airtest 20 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

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

City Ellensburg County Kootenai

Location NE 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 7 Twn. 18 R19 EWM circle or one WWM

Lat/Long (s r still) Lat Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Lat Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_  
 REQUIRED) Long Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Long Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_

Tax Parcel No 18-19-07000-0034

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, COBBLES	0	25
CEMENTED GRAVEL	25	155
BASALT, BLK HARD	155	185
BASALT, LG FRACTURED	185	280
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> <p style="margin: 0; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">RECEIVED</p> <p style="margin: 0; font-weight: bold;">AUG 26 2003</p> <p style="margin: 0; font-size: 0.8em;">DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY WELL DRILLING UNIT</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p style="font-size: 0.7em;">DEPT OF ECOLOGY Received AUG 29 2003 CENTRAL REGION OFFICE</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p style="font-size: 0.7em;">DEPT OF ECOLOGY Received AUG 01 2003 CENTRAL REGION OFFICE</p> </div> </div> </div>		
Start Date <u>July 12 2003</u> Completed Date <u>July 15 2003</u>		

**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) GREY BACH Drilling Company Rockwell Well Drilling

Driller/Engineer/Trainee Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Driller or Trainee License No 1728

City State Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
 Contractor's MIKE BOX 13314 Date July 15 2003  
 Registration No \_\_\_\_\_

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

Ecology is an Equal Opportunity Employer ECY 050 1 20 (Rev 4/01)

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.





# 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  
WASHINGTON

Construction/Decommission ("x" in circle)

Construction

Decommission ORIGINAL INSTALLATION

Notice of Intent Number

**PROPOSED USE:**  Domestic  Industrial  Municipal  
 Livestock  Irrigation  Test Well  Other

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

**DIMENSIONS:** Diameter of well 6 inches drilled 200 ft  
 Depth of completed well 170 ft

**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS**

Casing:  Welded 6" diam from +3 ft to 50 ft  
 Installed:  Liner installed 4" diam from -10 ft to 170 ft  
 Threaded " diam from ft to ft

Perforations:  Yes  No

Type of perforator used SKILLSAW

SIZE of pack by ft in. and no. of per ft 72 over 130 ft to 170 ft

Screen:  Yes  No  E-Pac Location

Manufacturer's Name

Type Model No.

Drum 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? 18 ft

Material used in seal

Did any strata contain unconsolidated water?  Yes  No

Type of water? Depth of strata

Method of sealing strata off

PUMP: Manufacturer's Name

Type: H.P.

**WATER LEVELS:** Used as first elevation above mean sea level ft.  
 Static level 20 ft. below top of well Date 4/11/18  
 Artesian pressure lbs. per square inch Date

Artesian water is controlled by (cap, valve, etc.)

**WELL TESTS:** Drawdown in amount water level is lowered by low 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 from test (to be used when pump is not used) (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 gal./min. with stem set at 180 ft. for 2 hrs.

Artesian flow g.p.m. Date

Temperature of water Was a chemical analysis made?  Yes  No

## CURRENT

Notice of Intent No. W312061

Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No.

Water Right Permit No.

Property Owner Name

Well Street Address

City Ellensburg County Kittitas

Location 1/4-1/4 1/4 Sec 17 Twp 18 R 19 KWMLR  
 (S, E, R Sell REQUIRED) Or WYRM 17

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

Tax parcel No. (Required)

**CONSTRUCTION OR DECOMMISSION PROCEDURE**  
 Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and the kind and extent 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
topsoil, cobbles	0	7
cobble	7	36
broken rock	36	45
rock	45	70
Broken rock	70	100
rock	100	109
sandstone	109	115
rock	115	150
sandstone	150	158
Broken rock	158	180
rock	180	200

RECEIVED

APR 17 2018  
 Dept of Ecology  
 Central Regional Office

Start Date 4/5/11 Completed Date 4/11/18

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

**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  Trained Name Wendy Beck Drilling Company Beck Drilling Company  
 Driller/Engineer/Trainer Signature  
 Driller or trainer License No. #2536 Address  
 City, State, Zip  
 IF TRAINER: Driller's License No. Registration No. NSKKEGDC942R0 Date 4/11/18  
 Driller's Signature

ECY 950-1-30 (Rev 03-2018) To request ADA accommodations 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 877-533-6341.

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.

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 132890

## WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Notice of Intent W164248  
 UNIQUE WELL ID # \_\_\_\_\_  
 Water Right Permit No \_\_\_\_\_

(1) OWNER Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

(2) LOCATION OF WELL County KITTITAS NE 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec 19 T 18 N R 19 WM

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) \_\_\_\_\_  
 TAX PARCEL NO \_\_\_\_\_ L

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

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

(5) DIMENSIONS Diameter of well 6 inches  
 Drilled 170 feet Depth of completed well 170 ft

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  
 Casing installed  
 Welded 6 Diam from +3 ft to 169 ft  
 Liner installed \_\_\_\_\_ Diam from \_\_\_\_\_ ft to \_\_\_\_\_ ft  
 Threaded \_\_\_\_\_ Diam from \_\_\_\_\_ ft to \_\_\_\_\_ ft

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

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

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

Surface seal  Yes  No To what depth? 24 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 45 ft below top of well Date 5/6/2003  
 Artesian pressure \_\_\_\_\_ lbs per square inch Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Artesian water is controlled by \_\_\_\_\_ (Cap valve etc)

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

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

Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level

Date of test \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bailer test \_\_\_\_\_ gal./min with \_\_\_\_\_ ft drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs  
 Artest 50+ gal./min with stem set at 120 ft for 1 hrs  
 Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g p m Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Temperature of water \_\_\_\_\_ Was a chemical analyses made?  Yes  No

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

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
TOP SOIL DARK BROWN	0	2
GRAVEL AND CLAY LAYERS	2	125
CLAY TAN	125	135
GRAVEL AND CLAY	135	170

20 GPM @ 80  
 50+ GPM @ 120



Work Started 5/6/2003 19 Completed 5/6/2003 19

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

Type or Print Name RICK POULIN License No 942  
 (Licensed Driller/Engineer)

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

Drilling Company RICK POULIN WELL DRILLING

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ License No 942  
 (Licensed Driller/Engineer)

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Contractor's Registration No RICKPWD042J2 Date 5/7/2003 19

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

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

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.







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 **343741**  
 Decommission ORIGINAL INSTALLATION Notice of Intent Number \_\_\_\_\_

Current Notice of Intent No. W 269228  
 Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Water Right Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Property Owner Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Well Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

PROPOSED USE:  DeWater  Domestic  Industrial  Municipal  
 Irrigation  Test Well  Other

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

DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6" inches, drilled 125  
 Depth of completed well 125 ft.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  
 Casing  Welded 6" Diam. from +4 ft. to 121 ft.  
 Installed:  Liner-installed \_\_\_\_\_ Diam. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 Threaded \_\_\_\_\_ Diam. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

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

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

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

Surface Seal:  Yes  No To base depth? 28 ft.  
 Material used in seal benonite  
 Did any strata contain artesian 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 23' ft. below top of well Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Artesian pressure \_\_\_\_\_ lbs. per square inch Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Artesian water is controlled by \_\_\_\_\_ (cog, 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  
Approx 4 to 6 gpm  
 Date of test airlift  
 Bailor test \_\_\_\_\_ gal./min. with \_\_\_\_\_ ft. drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs.  
 Arrest 60 gal./min. with stem set at 120 ft. for 1 hrs.  
 Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g.p.m. Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Temperature of water \_\_\_\_\_ Was a chemical analysis made?  Yes  No

City EU. County Kittitas  
 Location SW 1/4-1/4 NE 1/4 Sec 06 Twn 17 R 19 EWN  or WWM   
 Lat/Long (s, t, r) Lat Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Lat Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_  
 still REQUIRED ) Long Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Long Min/Sec G

Tax Parcel 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
topsoil br m	0	3
cem grav. bl br. mH	3	20
cem grav. w clay bl br mH	21	28
cem grav w clay bl br mH	28	38
Clay tan m	38	54
Sandstone meolar m	54	77
Clay tan m	77	84
Sandstone w clay resist m	84	91
Clay br. m	91	104
Sandstone coarse sand	104	123
matly cap s		

**RECEIVED**  
**MAR 24 2009**

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY - CENTRAL REGIONAL OFFICE

Start Date 3/19/09 Completed Date 3/19/09

**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) \_\_\_\_\_ Drilling non well Drilling Inc  
 Driller/Engineer/Trainee Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Driller or trainee License No. 1002 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
 Contractor's Registration No. WATEAMWA4209 360/09  
 Ecology is an Equal Opportunity Employer. ECY 050-1-20 (Rev 2/03)

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.

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 (in circle) **349496**

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: 10 inches, drilled 172 ft.  
Depth of completed well: 172 ft.

**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS**  
Casing:  Welded 6 ft. Diam. from 12 ft. to 148 ft.  
Installed:  Liner installed 472 ft. Diam. from 132 ft. to 172 ft.  
 Threaded \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

Perforations:  Yes  No  
Type of perforator used: SPLIT SAW  
SIZE of perfs: 6 in. by 1/4 in. and no. of perfs 40 from 132 ft. to 172 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  K-Pac Location \_\_\_\_\_  
Materials 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 \_\_\_\_\_

**PUMP:** Manufacturer's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Type: \_\_\_\_\_ H.P. \_\_\_\_\_

**WATER LEVELS:** Land-surface elevation above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Static level 20 ft. below top of well Date 10/14/08  
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 time when pump reached 0) (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 57 gal./min. with stem set at 150 ft. for 1 hrs.  
Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g.p.m. Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Temperature of water \_\_\_\_\_ Was a chemical analysis made?  Yes  No

**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) JUSTIN WILMSLEY Drilling Company WADSWORTH DRILLING INC.  
Driller/Engineer/Trainee Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Driller or trainee License No. 21700 City, State, Z \_\_\_\_\_

If TRAINEE, Driller's Licensed No. 24281 Contractor's Registration No. H20017590X Date 10/14/08  
Driller's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Ecology is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

ECY 050-1-20 (Rev 3/05) The Department of Ecology does NOT warranty the Data and/or Information on this Well Report.

**CURRENT**  
Notice of Intent No. W-2088100

Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. \_\_\_\_\_

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

Property Owner Name \_\_\_\_\_

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

City F-BURG County KITTITAS

Location 1/4-1/4 NE 1/4 Sec 06 Twp 48E R 17W or 1719 circle one

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

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

Tax Parcel 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
GRAVEL & LARGE COBBLES	0	13
BROWN CLAY	13	28
BROWN CLAY & GRAVEL	28	32
BROWN CLAY	32	45
GRAVEL & BROWN CLAY	45	78
BROWN CLAY	78	106
GRAVEL & BROWN CLAY	106	142
BROWN CLAY & GRAVEL	142	172
WATER		

RECEIVED

SEP 02 2009

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY - CENTRAL REGIONAL OFFICE

Start Date 10/19/08 Completed Date 10/14/08

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.





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) 353579

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

PROPOSED USE:  De Water  Domestic  Industrial  Municipal  
 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 138 ft.  
 Depth of completed well 138 ft.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  
 Casing:  Welded 6" Diam. from 72 ft to 68 ft.  
 Installed:  Liner installed 4 1/2" Diam. from 60 ft to 138 ft.  
 Threaded \_\_\_\_\_ Diam. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

Perforations:  Yes  No  
 Type of perforator used SKELBANK  
 SIZE of perf 6 in by 1/4 in. and no. of perfs 60 from 60 ft. to 138 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 \_\_\_\_\_ H.P. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Type \_\_\_\_\_

WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 Static level 20 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 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bailor test \_\_\_\_\_ gal./min. with \_\_\_\_\_ ft. drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs.  
 Airtest 60+ gal./min. with stem set at 130 ft. for 1 hrs.  
 Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g.p.m. Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Temperature of water \_\_\_\_\_ Was a chemical analysis made?  Yes  No

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) JUSTIN VANAMSLAG Drilling Company \_\_\_\_\_  
 Driller/Engineer/Trainee Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Driller or trainee License No. \_\_\_\_\_ City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

IF TRAINEE, Driller's Licensed No. \_\_\_\_\_ Contractor's Registration No. HEADDEC9580X Date 7/31/09  
 Driller's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Ecology is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Start Date 7/30/09 Completed Date 7/30/09

City E BUCK County LEWIS & CLARK

Location NE 1/4-1/4 NE 1/4 Sec 28 Twn 17 R 10E or WWM one

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

CURRENT Notice of Intent No. W-26882 <sup>7</sup>

Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. \_\_\_\_\_

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

Property Owner Name \_\_\_\_\_

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

City E BUCK County LEWIS & CLARK

Location NE 1/4-1/4 NE 1/4 Sec 28 Twn 17 R 10E or WWM one

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

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

Tax Parcel 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>DIET</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>BROWN SANDSTONE + CLAY</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>BROWN SANDSTONE</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>BROWN CLAY + SANDSTONE</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>65</u>
<u>BROWN SANDSTONE</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>86</u>
<u>LIGHT BROWN SAND</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>105</u>
<u>DK BROWN SANDSTONE + CLAY</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>119</u>
<u>BROWN SANDSTONE + CLAY</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>137</u>
<u>GRAVEL + WATER</u>		

RECEIVED

OCT 12 2009

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY - CENTRAL REGIONAL OFFICE

Start Date 7/30/09 Completed Date 7/30/09

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.

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 156704

PROPOSED USE:  DeWater  Domestic  Industrial  Municipal  
 Irrigation  Test Well  Other

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

DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches, drilled 125 ft.  
Depth of completed well 125 ft.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  
Casing  Welded 6" Diam. from +3 ft. to 105 ft.  
Installed:  Liner installed  Thru  Diam. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 Thru  Diam. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

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

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

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

Surface Seal:  Yes  No To what depth? 20 ft.  
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 3 ft. below top of well Date 9-24-04  
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 to 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 \_\_\_\_\_  
Boiler test \_\_\_\_\_ gal./min. with \_\_\_\_\_ ft. drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs.  
Artest 40 gal./min. with stem set at 120 ft. for 2 hrs.  
Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g.p.m. Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Temperature of water \_\_\_\_\_ Was a chemical analysis made?  Yes  No

Start Date 9-23-04 Completed Date 9-24-04

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.)

Current Notice of Intent No. W163930

Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Water Right Permit No. A

Property Owner Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Well Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

City Ell. County Kittitas

Location NE 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec 33 Twp 17 R 19 EWM or WWM  circle  oval

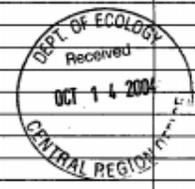
Lat/Long (s, t, r) Lat Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Lat Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_  
still REQUIRED ) Long Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Long Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_

Tax Parcel 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
TOP SOIL	0	3
sandstone & clay	3	18
Multi color gravel	18	25
Tan sandstone & clay	25	75
Red sandstone	75	85
Tan sandstone & clay	85	105
Multi color sandstone water	105	125



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) Mike Mansfield Drilling Co. Waterman Drilling

Driller/Engineer/Trainee Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Driller or trainee License No. 2361 City, State \_\_\_\_\_

IF TRAINEE: Driller's Licensed No. \_\_\_\_\_ Contractor Waterman Drilling  
Driller's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Registration No. WATERW0022DB 4/27/04

Ecology is an Equal Opportunity Employer. ECY 096-1-20 (Rev 2/03)

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.

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

# WATER WELL REPORT

Notice of Intent **W136423**

UNIQUE WELL ID # \_\_\_\_\_

STATE OF WASHINGTON

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

101640

(1) OWNER Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

(2) LOCATION OF WELL County **KITTITAS** - SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec 28 T 17 N, R 19 W M

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) \_\_\_\_\_

TAX PARCEL NO \_\_\_\_\_

N

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

(10) WELL LOG or DECOMMISSIONING PROCEDURE DESCRIPTION:

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

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

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
SOIL	0	3
CLAY	3	15
SAND AND GRAVEL	15	19
SANDSTONE AND CLAY	19	98
SAND	98	103
SANDSTONE AND CLAY	103	114
SANDSTONE AND SAND	114	133
SANDSTONE AND SHALE CLAY	133	138

(5) DIMENSIONS Diameter of well 6 inches  
Drilled 138 feet Depth of completed well 138 ft

80 GPM @ 120  
22 GPM @ 60

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS.  
Casing installed:  
 Welded 6 " Diam from +2 ft to 116 ft.  
 Liner installed \_\_\_\_\_ " Diam from \_\_\_\_\_ ft to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 Threaded \_\_\_\_\_ " Diam from \_\_\_\_\_ ft to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

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

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

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

Surface seal:  Yes  No To what depth? 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 \_\_\_\_\_ ft  
above mean sea level  
Static level 45 ft below top of well Date 4/20/2001  
Artesian pressure \_\_\_\_\_ lbs per square inch Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Artesian water is controlled by \_\_\_\_\_ (Cap, valve, etc)

Work Started 4/20/2001 , 19 \_\_\_\_\_ Completed 4/20/2001 , 19 \_\_\_\_\_

**WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION:**

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

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

Trancee Name \_\_\_\_\_ License No \_\_\_\_\_

Drilling Company RICK POULIN WELL DRILLING

(Signer) \_\_\_\_\_ License No 0357

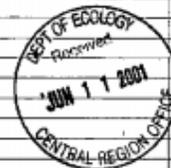
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor's Registration No RICKPWD042J2 Date 5/15/01 , 19 \_\_\_\_\_

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

Ecology is an Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action employer. For special accommodation needs, contact the Water Resources Program at (360) 407-6800. The TDD number is (360) 407-6006.

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



Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.

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

*Allen:*  
46253

WATER WELL REPORT  
STATE OF WASHINGTON

Start Card No W062867  
Unique Well I D #  
Water Right Permit No

(1) OWNER Name Address ELLENSBURG WA 98926  
(2) LOCATION OF WELL County KITTITAS SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec 23 T 17 N R 18 WM  
(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) E

(3) PROPOSED USE DOMESTIC  
(4) TYPE OF WORK Owner's Number of well 1  
NEW WELL (If more than one)  
Method ROTARY

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

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

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
TOPSOIL	0	2
CLAY AND COBBLES	2	24
LARGE GRAVEL TRACE OF WATER	24	80
CEMENTED GRAVEL	80	105
MULTI COLORED GRAVEL WITH WATER	105	140

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  
Casing installed 6 " Dia from +2 ft to 138 ft  
WELDED " Dia from ft to ft  
" Dia from ft to ft

Perforations 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 NO  
Manufacturer's Name  
Type Model No  
Diam slot size from ft to ft  
Diam slot size from ft to ft

Gravel packed NO  
Gravel placed from ft to ft  
Size of gravel

Surface seal YES To what depth? 18 ft  
Material used in seal BENTONITE  
Did any strata contain unusable water? NO  
Type of water? Depth of strata ft  
Method of sealing strata off OVERBORE

(7) PUMP Manufacturer's Name  
Type H P

(8) WATER LEVELS Land surface elevation  
Static level 80 ft below top of well Date 08/02/95  
Artesian Pressure lbs per square inch Date  
Artesian water controlled by

Work started 08/01/95 Completed 08/02/95

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

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

Recovery data  
Time Water Level Time Water Level  
Date of test / /  
Bailer test gal/min ft drawdown after hrs  
Air test 23 gal/min w/ stem set at 135 ft for 1 hrs  
Artesian flow g p m Date  
Temperature of water Was a chemical analysis made? NO

NAME PONDEROSA DRILLING  
(Person firm or corporation) (Type or print)  
ADDRESS  
(SIGNED) License No 2215  
Contractor's  
Registration No PO WD EI\*248JE Date 08/04/95

AUG 18 1995

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.

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

61454 **WATER WELL REPORT** Notice of Intent W0022883  
 STATE OF WASHINGTON UNIQUE WELL I D #           
 Water Right Permit No.         

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

(1) OWNER: Name          Address         

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Kittitas WY @ NW 1/4 S 15 T 16 N R 20 WM

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address)          TAX PARCEL NO. D, E

(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:  Bored  
 Deepened  Dug  Driven  
 Reconditioned  Cable  Jetted  
 Decommission  Rotary  Driven

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 10" x 6" inches  
 Drilled 145' feet. Depth of completed well 145' ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  
 Casing installed:  Welded  Liner installed  Threaded  
 Diam. from 12 ft. to 123' ft.  
 Diam. from          ft. to          ft.  
 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          Model No.           
 Type          Slot Size          from          ft. to          ft.  
 Diam.          Slot Size          from          ft. to          ft.

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

Surface seal  Yes  No To what depth? 23' ft.  
 Material used in seal Bestonite  
 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 approx. 65' ft. below top of well Date 9/14/99  
 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.  
 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           
 Blower test          gal./min with          ft. drawdown after          hrs.  
 Artesian 60+ gal./min with          ft. drawdown after          hrs.  
 Artesian flow          g.p.m. Date           
 Temperature of water          Was a chemical analysis made?  Yes  No

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

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Topsoil - gravel	0'	2'
caliche - gravel	2'	4'
"        "        "	4'	9'
Basalt gravel - caliche	4'	9'
cemented basalt	9'	129'
caliche + gravel		
lava sandstone		
sandstone	129'	132'
sandstone - pink-white	132'	142'
cemented gravel	142'	145'

Work Started 9/10/99 Completed 9/11/99

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 Kelly Chan License No. 1217  
 (Licensed Driller/Engineer)  
 Trainee Name          License No.           
 Drilling Company Whitman Well Drill Inc  
 (Signed)          License No. 1217  
 (Licensed Under/Engineer)  
 Address           
 Contract No. WATERW0022DB Date 9/14/99  
 Registration No.           
 (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.

ECY 050-1-20 (11/98)



Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.

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

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

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Kittitas NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec 16 T 16 N R 20 WM

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL: (or nearest address) \_\_\_\_\_

TAX PARCEL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well \_\_\_\_\_ inches  
 Drilled Feet, Depth of completed well \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  
 Casing Installed:  Welded  Liner installed  Threaded  
 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? 2.37 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 104' ft below top of well Date 6/10/99  
 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.  
 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.  
 Artesian 60 gal./min with \_\_\_\_\_ ft drawdown after 1 hrs  
 Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ gpm Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Temperature of water \_\_\_\_\_ Was a chemical analysis made?  Yes  No

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

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Topsoil	0'	2'
Sandstone + silt	2'	5'
gravel	5'	14'
Broken inert Sandstone	14'	60'
sandstone + silt	60'	66'
Broken inert + silt	66'	81'
sandstone + silt	81'	96'
caliche - thin	96'	103'
sandstone + silt	103'	141'
sandstone + silt	141'	157'
Basalt Sandstone gravel	157'	163'



Work Started 6/9 Completed 6/10 99

**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 Kelly Olson License No. 1217  
 (Licensed Driller/Engineer)  
 Trinee Name \_\_\_\_\_ License No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Drilling Company Waterman Well Drilling Inc.  
 (Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ License No. 1217  
 (Licensed Driller/Engineer)  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Contractor's Registration No. WATERW0022 DIB Date 6/10/99

(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.

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.





APPENDIX E- MOXEE VALLEY WELL LOGS

Well Name	General Description	Unique Well ID/Report ID
<b>North of Agriculture</b>		
Cl a18	At S base of Yakima Ridge Anticline, above influence of irrigation	ACT574
Cl a23	At S base of Yakima Ridge Anticline, above influence of irrigation	AGL796
Cl a15	At S base of Yakima Ridge Anticline, above influence of irrigation	BCF027
<b>North Valley</b>		
Ter70	N end of transect, below irrigation canal, amidst agriculture	BAF889
Bit50	N end of transect, just above (N) of irrigation canal	BAF928
Bit71	N end of transect, just above (N) of irrigation canal	ABL581
Bit81	N end of transect, just above (N) of irrigation canal	133375
Bit80	N end of transect, just above (N) of irrigation canal	125651
Loc40	N end of transect, below irrigation canal, amidst agriculture	BIF734
Ter59	N end of transect, just above (N) of irrigation canal	126129
Bit09	N end of transect, just above (N) of irrigation canal	AKL903
<b>Middle Valley</b>		
Bea23	~0.5mi S of East Valley High School	952392
Cay22	In middle valley, ~1.5mi E of Yakima R.	BIN443
Mie9	Middle of Moxee Valley, on a local high point, amidst agriculture	ACX982
Duf86	Middle of Moxee Valley, amidst agriculture	AGM800
Bel65	Middle of valley, E of Moxee	AHT031
Bir22	In middle of the valley, ~1 mile E of Yakima R.	ACX879
<b>East Valley</b>		
Des38	SE end of Moxee Valley, amidst agriculture	AHT021
WA-24	SE end of Moxee Valley, on a local high point, amidst agriculture	ALC988
Hof35	S end of Moxee Valley, on a local high point, amidst agriculture	130589
Hof34	S end of Moxee Valley, on a local high point, amidst agriculture	131432
Hof25	S end of Moxee Valley, on a local high point, amidst agriculture	ABX809
Pos12	NE end of Moxee Valley, amidst agriculture	ALE016
<b>South Valley</b>		
Gam02	S end of transect, amidst agriculture	ACL563
Gam76	S end of transect, amidst agriculture	
Gam5	S end of transect, amidst agriculture	130920
Bea85	Middle of transect, directly south of Moxee	ALF463
Bea68	S end of transect, amidst agriculture	APT908
<b>Konnowac Pass</b>		
Kon14	S end of transect, above agriculture on the west side of Konnowac pass	BIN994

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 W092368

**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:  Dig  Bored  Driven  
 Deepened  Cable  Rotary  Jetted

**DIMENSIONS:** Diameter of well 6 inches, drilled 253 ft.  
 Depth of completed well 840 ft.

**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS**  
 Casing  Welded 6 " Diam. from +2 ft. to 545 ft.  
 Installed:  Liner installed 5 " Diam. from 525 ft. to 840 ft.  
 Threaded " Diam. From " ft. to " ft.

Perforations:  Yes  No  
 Type of perforator used TORCH  
 SIZE of perfor. 1/4 in. by 6 in. and no. of perfor. 75 from 798 ft. to 825 ft.

Screens:  Yes  No  K-Per Location \_\_\_\_\_  
 Manufacturer's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Model No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Type \_\_\_\_\_ 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 - EXISTING  
 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 504 ft. below top of well Date 2-4-16  
 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 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boiler Test \_\_\_\_\_ gal./min. with \_\_\_\_\_ ft. drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs.  
 Airtest 70+ gal./min. with stem set at 840 ft. for 1 hrs.  
 Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g.p.m. Date 2-4-16  
 Temperature of water \_\_\_\_\_ Was a chemical analysis made?  Yes  No

### CURRENT

Notice of Intent No. W 355660  
 Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Water Right Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Property Owner Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Well Street Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City YAKIMA County YAKIMA  
 Location NW 1/4-1/4 NW 1/4 Sec 19 Twn 13 R 20  Check (s, t, r Still REQUIRED)  One



Lat/Long Lat Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Lat Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_  
 Long Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Long Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tax Parcel No. (Required) \_\_\_\_\_

**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 charge of information. (USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY.)

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
GRAY BASALT	587	690
BROWN AND GRAY BASALT	690	694
HARD BROWN SHALE	694	696
BROWN CLAY	696	713
BROWN SAND & BROWN CLAY & BROWN SANDSTONE & GRAVEL	713	735
GREEN CLAY & GREEN SANDSTONE	735	752
HARD DARK GRAY SHALE	752	755
GRAY BASALT	755	759
DARK GRAY BASALT & GREEN SHALE & WATER	759	767
GRAY BASALT	767	770
GRAY BASALT & GREEN SHALE	770	780
GRAY BASALT	780	799
GRAY BASALT & PORUS GRAY BASALT & WATER & SULFUR	799	802
HARD GRAY BASALT	802	828
BROKEN GRAY BASALT & PORUS GRAY BASALT & WATER	828	834
PORUS GRAY BASALT & GREEN SAND & WATER (SANDY)	834	838
GREEN SHALE	838	840

PERFORATIONS @ 798 FT. TO 825 FT.  
 @ 756 FT. TO 777 FT.

Start Date 1-25-16 Completed Date 2-4-16

**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) DERRICK RANZ Drilling Company OASIS DRILLING LLC  
 Driller/Engineer/Trainee Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Driller or trainee License No. 2927 City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_, WA, 98903  
 IF TRAINEE: Driller's License No: \_\_\_\_\_ Contractor's Registration No. OASISDL914LH Date 2-8-16  
 Driller's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.









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) 372107  
 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 6 inches, drilled 445 ft.  
 Depth of completed well 442 ft.

**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS**  
 Casing  Welded 6 " Diam. from -1 ft. to 427 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-Fac 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? 23 ft.  
 Material used in seal BENTONITE  
 Did any strata contain unusable water?  Yes  No  
 Type of water? \_\_\_\_\_ Depth of strata \_\_\_\_\_  
 Method of sealing strata off \_\_\_\_\_

**PUMPS:** Manufacturer's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Type \_\_\_\_\_ H.P. \_\_\_\_\_

**WATER LEVELS:** Land surface elevation above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 Static level 214 ft. below top of well Date 01-12-2010  
 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 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boiler Test \_\_\_\_\_ gal./min. with \_\_\_\_\_ ft. drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs.  
 Airstest 70 gal./min. with stem set at 435 ft. for 1 hrs  
 Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g.p.m. Date 01-12-2010  
 Temperature of water 64 Was a chemical analysis made?  Yes  No

**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) JERRY RANK Drilling Company OASIS DRILLING LLC  
 Driller/Engineer/Trainee Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Driller or trainee License No. 1451 City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
 IF TRAINEE: Driller's License No: \_\_\_\_\_ Contractor's Registration No. OASISDL914LH Date 01-12-2010  
 Driller's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

ECY 090-1-20 (Rev 4/07)

Ecology is an Equal Opportunity Employer

### CURRENT

Notice of Intent No. W 250171

Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. \_\_\_\_\_

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

Property Owner Name \_\_\_\_\_

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

City YAKIMA County YAKIMA

Location NE 1/4-1/4 SE 1/4 Sec 23 Twn 13 R 19  Check (s, t, r Still REQUIRED)  One

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

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

Tax Parcel No. (Required) \_\_\_\_\_

**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
TOPSOIL	0	8
GRAVEL & BR. CLAY	8	32
GRAVEL & BR. CLAY & MED. BR. SANDSTONE	32	117
BR. CLAY & BR. SAND	117	239
BR. CLAY & BR. SAND & SM. GRAVEL & WATER	239	276
SOFT COARSE GRAY SANDSTONE & GRAY SAND & GRAY CLAY & SM. GRAVEL	276	337
BR. SANDSTONE & BR. CLAY & BR. SAND & SM. GRAVEL & WATER	337	362
GRAY SAND & MULTICOLORED GRAVEL & WATER	362	378
BR. CLAY & BR. SAND	378	393
GRAY SAND & GRAVEL & WATER	393	395
BR. CLAY & BR. SAND	395	403
GRAY CLAY & SM. GRAVEL	403	420
CRUMBLY BR. CLAY	420	425
BR. SANDSTONE & BR. CLAY & WATER	425	441
WHITE SANDSTONE & GRAVEL	441	445

RECEIVED

APR 28 2010

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY - CENTRAL REGIONAL OFFICE

Start Date 01-05-2010 Completed Date 01-12-2010

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.











# WATER WELL REPORT

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

## Construction/Decommission (x in circle)

Construction 136938  
 Decommission ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION Notice of Intent Number \_\_\_\_\_

## CURRENT

Notice of Intent No W 148845

Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No \_\_\_\_\_

Water Right Permat No \_\_\_\_\_

Property Owner Name \_\_\_\_\_

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

City Yakima County Yakima

Location SE 1/4 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec 23 Twn 13 R 19 EWM circle of one

Lat/Long (s,lr still REQUIRED) Lat Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Lat Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_ Long Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Long Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_

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

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 360 ft  
 Depth of completed well 348 ft

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  
 Casing  Welded 6 Diam from +3 ft to 177 ft  
 Installed  Liner installed 4 1/2 PVC Diam from 148 ft to 348 ft  
 Threaded \_\_\_\_\_ Diam from \_\_\_\_\_ ft to \_\_\_\_\_ ft

Perforations  Yes  No  
 Type of perforator used SK 11 saw  
 SIZE of perfs 1/8 in by 6 in and no of perfs 40 from 308 ft to 348 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? 18 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 344 ft below top of well Date 8-12-03  
 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

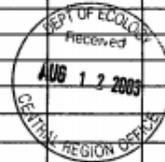
Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) water level measured from well top to water level

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

Date of test \_\_\_\_\_  
 Basler test \_\_\_\_\_ gal/min with \_\_\_\_\_ ft drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs  
 Airstest 25 gal/min with stem set at 340 ft for 1 hrs  
 Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g p m Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Temperature of water \_\_\_\_\_ Was a chemical analysis made?  Yes  No

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

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Top Soil	0	2
Gravel	2	4
Sand	4	13
Gravel	13	18
Sandstone - Hard	18	185
Clay & Sandstone Layers	185	350
Sand	350	360



Start Date 8-11-03 Completed Date 8-12-03

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) Gary Ludin  
 Driller/Engineer/Trainee Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Drilling Company Ashe Valley Well Drilling

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Driller or Trainee License No 1025

City State Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
 Contractor's Registration Applewood Date 8-12-03

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

Ecology is an Equal Opportunity Employer ECY 050 1 20 (Rev 4/01)

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

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.



The Department of Ecology does NOT warrant 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

Notice of Intent W309630  
 UNIQUE WELL I.D. # \_\_\_\_\_

STATE OF WASHINGTON

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

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

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Yakima \_\_\_\_\_ NE 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec 34 T. 13 N. R. 19E W.M.

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) \_\_\_\_\_  
 TAX PARCEL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches.  
 Drilled 113 feet. Depth of completed well 113 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:  
 Casing Installed:  
 Welded 6 " Diam. from +2 ft. to 88 ft.  
 Liner installed 4 1/2 " Diam. from 73 ft. to 113 ft.  
 Threaded \_\_\_\_\_ " Diam. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

Perforations:  Yes  No  
 Type of perforator used Saw  
 SIZE of perforations 1/8 in. by 6 in.  
35 perforations from 93 ft. to 113 ft.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ perforations from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ perforations from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

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

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

Surface seal:  Yes  No To what depth? 25 ft.  
 Material used in seal Bentonite Hole Plug  
 Did any strata contain unusable water?  Yes  No  
 Type of water? \_\_\_\_\_ Depth of strata \_\_\_\_\_  
 Method of sealing strata off \_\_\_\_\_

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

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 above mean sea level  
 Static level 4 ft. below top of well Date 2/2/2017  
 Artesian pressure \_\_\_\_\_ lbs. per square inch Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Artesian water is controlled by \_\_\_\_\_ (Cap, valve, etc)

(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level  
 Was a pump test made?  Yes  No If yes, by whom? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Yield: 60 gal./min. with 100 ft. drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs.  
 Yield: 40 gal./min. with 60 ft. drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs.  
 Yield: 30 gal./min. with 40 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 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bailor test \_\_\_\_\_ gal./min. with \_\_\_\_\_ ft. drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs.  
 Airtest \_\_\_\_\_ gal./min. with stem set at \_\_\_\_\_ ft. for \_\_\_\_\_ hrs.  
 Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g.p.m. Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Temperature of water \_\_\_\_\_ Was a chemical analyses made?  Yes  No

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

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Soil	0	4
Gravel & Sand	4	51
Sandstone & Clay	51	76
Green Shale Clay	76	84
Sandstone Green	84	94
Sandstone & Shale Clay Layers	94	113

Department of Ecology  
 NOV 08 2017  
 Water Resources Program

Work Started 2/1/2017, 19. Completed 2/2/2017, 19

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

Type or Print Name TOM MCGUIRE License No. 0357  
 (Licensed Driller/Engineer)  
 Trainee Name \_\_\_\_\_ License No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Drilling Company RICK BOLL IN WELL DRILLING INC.  
 (Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ License No. 0357  
 (Licensed Driller/Engineer)  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Contractor's Registration No. RICKPWD944PW Date 2/2/2017, 19

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)  
 Ecology is an Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action employer. For special accommodation needs, contact the Water Resources Program at (360) 407-6600. The TDD number is (360) 407-6005.

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.



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 11/18/2001  
TAG-  
Water Right Permit No. G4-29928P

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

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

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Yakima Parcel Parcel

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well \_\_\_\_\_ inches.  
Drilled \_\_\_\_\_ feet. Depth of completed well \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:  
Casing installed: plastic Diam. from 18" ft. to 40' ft.  
Welded \_\_\_\_\_ Diam. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Liner installed \_\_\_\_\_ Diam. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Threaded \_\_\_\_\_ Diam. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

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

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

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

Surface seal: Yes  No  To what depth? 40 ft. ft.  
Material used in seal cement  
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes  No   
Type of water? \_\_\_\_\_ Depth of strata \_\_\_\_\_  
Method of sealing strata off \_\_\_\_\_

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name Galuzzi  
Type: Submersible H.P. 1

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Static level 28' ft. below top of well Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Artesian pressure \_\_\_\_\_ lbs. per square inch Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Artesian water is controlled by \_\_\_\_\_ (Cap, valve, etc.)

(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level  
Was a pump test made? Yes  No  If yes, by whom? me  
Yield: 30 gal./min. with \_\_\_\_\_ ft. drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs.  
still pumping 30 gal. after 3 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 July 2, 2003  
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

ECY 050-1-20 (5/07) -1329

Bacteria & E. coli  
Tested - OK

(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
<u>all sandstone.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>hard pan and clay</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>
	<u>20</u>	<u>105</u>



Work started \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Completed Aug, 2003

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 Emil J. Donais (TYPE OR PRINT)

Address \_\_\_\_\_

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ se No. \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor's Registration No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date Sept 29 2004

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)



Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.







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 182279

## WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Notice of Intent W223369  
 UNIQUE WELL I.D. # \_\_\_\_\_  
 Water Right Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_

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

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County YAKIMA  
 (2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) \_\_\_\_\_  
 TAX PARCEL NO. \_\_\_\_\_ K

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

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

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches.  
 Drilled 220 feet. Depth of completed well 220 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:  
 Casing installed:  Welded 6 " Diam. from +4 ft. to 217 ft.  
 Liner installed " Diam. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 Threaded " Diam. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

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

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

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

Surface seal:  Yes  No To what depth? 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: \_\_\_\_\_ H.P.

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 Static level 132 ft. below top of well Date 10/17/2005  
 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
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Date of test \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bailer test \_\_\_\_\_ gal./min. with \_\_\_\_\_ ft. drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs.  
 Airtest 40 gal./min. with stem set at 200 ft. for 1 hrs.  
 Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g.p.m. Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Temperature of water \_\_\_\_\_ Was a chemical analyses made?  Yes  No

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

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
SOIL	0	2
CEMENTED GRAVEL	2	11
CLAY TAN	11	32
CLAY GREEN	32	68
GRAVEL	68	72
SANDY CLAY GREEN	72	135
SANDSTONE & SAND GREEN	135	157
SAND & GRAVEL	157	163
SANDSTONE & CLAY	163	178
GRAVEL	178	187
SAND	187	206
GRAVEL & SAND	206	220

40 GPM @ 200  
 25 GPM @ 180



Work Started 10/14/2005, 19. Completed 10/17/2005, 19

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

Type or Print Name TOM MCGUIRE License No. 0357  
 (Licensed Driller/Engineer)  
 Trainee Name \_\_\_\_\_ License No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Drilling Company RICK PWD IN WELL DRILLING INC.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ License No. 0357  
 (Licensed Driller/Engineer)

Address 1301 LANCASTER RD SELAH, WA 98942  
 Contractor's Registration No. RICKPWD042J2 Date 10/18/2005, 19

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

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

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.

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

Application No. 5

Permit No. ....

(1) OWNER: Name.....

Address.....

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Yakima

S. 21 NE. Sec 10 T. 12 N. R. 20 W. M.

Bearing and distance from section or subdivision corner

Parcel #

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

(10) WELL LOG:

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

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Topsoil	0	5
Hardpan	5	14
Brown sandy clay	14	36
Hard green sandy clay	36	48
Green sandrock	48	54
Green sandy clay	54	82
Green sandrock	82	88
Green gumbo clay	88	105
Green sandy clay	105	114
Green sandrock	114	146
Green gumbo clay	146	157
Green sandrock	157	170

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

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

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:

Casing installed: 6 Diam. from 0 ft. to 160 ft.  
Threaded  Diam. from ..... ft. to ..... ft.  
Welded  Diam. from ..... ft. to ..... ft.

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

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

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

Surface seal: Yes  No  To what depth? 160 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.....  
Static level 84 ft. below top of well Date 1/8/87  
Artesian pressure ..... lbs. per square inch Date.....  
(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? Devinney  
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
3:00 p.m.	145				
3:12 p.m.	120				

Date of test 1/8/87  
Pump test 30 gal./min. with 50 ft. drawdown after 1 hrs.  
Artesian flow ..... a.p.m. Date.....  
Temperature of water..... Was a chemical analysis made? Yes  No

Work started 1/7 1987 Completed 1/8 1987

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT:

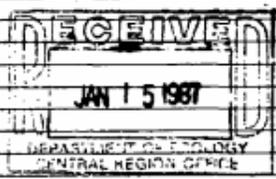
This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NAME Bach Well Drilling Company  
(Person, firm, or corporation) (Type or print)

Address.....

[Signed].....

License No. 1436 Date 1 1987



(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

SPY 050-1-70

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.

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

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

# WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Start Card No. 203330

UNIQUE WELL I.D. # \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Yakima T. 10 N. 12 R. 20 W.M.

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6" inches.  
Drilled 195 feet. Depth of completed well 195 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:  
Casing installed: 6" Diam. from +1 ft. to 185 ft.  
Welded  4 1/2" Diam. from 155 ft. to 175 ft.  
Liner installed   
Threaded  Diam. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

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

Screens: Yes  No   
Manufacturer's Name Aardvark  
Type RC Model No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Diam. 4 1/2" Slot size 25 from 175 ft. to 195 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 Bentnite Clay  
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes  No   
Type of water? \_\_\_\_\_ Depth of strata \_\_\_\_\_  
Method of sealing strata off \_\_\_\_\_

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

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land surface elevation \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Static level 131 ft. below top of well Date 5-17-93  
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 \_\_\_\_\_

Ballot test \_\_\_\_\_ gal./min. with \_\_\_\_\_ ft. drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs.  
Airtest 35 gal./min. with stem set at 195 ft. for 1 hrs.  
Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g.p.m. Date 5-17-93  
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
Topsoil	0	3
Overburden	3	20
Sandstone, Gravel	20	80
Sandstone, water	80	110
Sand, Sandstone, water	110	130
Sand, Sandstone, Quartz	130	145
Sand, water	145	165
Sand	165	185
Sand, Sandstone, water	185	195

Note: This was an existing well, re-drilled to a 6" Diameter, and deepened.

JUN - 7 1993

Work started 5-10-93, 19. Completed 5-17-93, 19.

WELL CONSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATION:

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

**Water Wells Drilling Inc.**

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ (PERSON, FIRM, OR I) (TYPE OR PRINT)

Address \_\_\_\_\_

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ License No. 1159

Contractor's Registration No. WATERWD1120B Date 5/18/93, 19.

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.



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 a13317

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 425 ft.  
Depth of completed well 425 ft.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  
Casing:  Welded 6 " Dia. from +1 ft. to 240 ft.  
Installed:  Liner installed 4 1/2 " Dia. from 216 ft. to 425 ft.  
 Threaded Dia. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

Perforations:  Yes  No  
Type of perforator used SAW CUT  
SIZE of perf. 3/16 in. by 5 in. and no. of perf. 40 from 405 ft. to 425 ft.

Screens:  Yes  No  K-Pac Location \_\_\_\_\_  
Manufacturer's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Type \_\_\_\_\_ Model No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dia. \_\_\_\_\_ Slot size \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Dia. \_\_\_\_\_ 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? 23 ft.  
Material used in seal BENTONITE  
Did any strata contain unusable water?  Yes  No  
Type of water? \_\_\_\_\_ Depth of strata \_\_\_\_\_  
Method of sealing strata off \_\_\_\_\_

PUMP: Manufacturer's Name \_\_\_\_\_ H.P. \_\_\_\_\_  
Type \_\_\_\_\_

WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Static level 264 ft. below top of well Date 08-24-06  
Artesian pressure \_\_\_\_\_ lbs. per square inch Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Artesian water is controlled by \_\_\_\_\_ (cap, valves, 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 at 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 37 gal./min. with stem set at 425 ft. for 1 hrs.  
Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g.p.m. Date 08-24-06  
Temperature of water 68 Was a chemical analysis made?  Yes  No

CURRENT Notice of Intent No. W183020

Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. \_\_\_\_\_

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

Property Owner Name C

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

City MOXEE County YAKIMA

Location NE1/4-1/4 NW1/4 Sec 03 Twn 12 R 20 FWM  or WWM

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

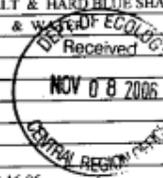
Still REQUIRED) Long Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Long Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_

Tax Parcel No. 201203 - 21400

### 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
TOPSOIL	0	6
SMALL GRAVEL & BR. CLAY & BR. SAND	6	15
BR. CLAY & BR. SAND	15	35
BR. CLAY & BR. SAND & GRAVEL	35	45
GRAY CLAY & GRAY SAND	45	78
SANDSTONE & BR. CLAY	78	137
BR. SANDSTONE & SMALL GRAVEL & BR. CLAY	137	153
BLUEGRAY CLAY & BLUEGRAY SAND	153	160
BLUE CLAY & BLUE SAND	160	225
PORUS GRAY BASALT & BLUE CLAY	225	233
GRAY BASALT	233	248
BR. BASALT & HARD BLUE SHALE	248	251
GRAY BASALT & HARD BLUE SHALE	251	270
GRAY BASALT	270	330
GRAY & BLACK BASALT	330	333
GRAY & BR. BASALT	333	348
GRAY BASALT	348	361
GRAY BASALT & BLACK BASALT SEAMS & WATER	361	365
GRAY BASALT	365	393
GRAY BASALT & HARD BLUE SHALE	393	396
GRAY & BR. BASALT	396	398
GRAY BASALT & HARD BLUE SHALE	398	425



Start Date 08-16-06 Completed Date 08-24-06

### 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 (F) BERRY RANK Drilling Company OASIS DRILLING LLC  
Driller/Engineer/Trainee Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Driller or trainee License No. 143 City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

IF TRAINEE, Driller's License No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Driller's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor's Registration No. OASISD\*072J9 Date 08-24-06  
Ecology is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

ECY 050-1-20 (Rev 3/05) The Department of Ecology does NOT warranty the Data and/or Information on this Well Report.

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.





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 165689

# WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Notice of Intent W176563  
UNIQUE WELL I.D. # \_\_\_\_\_  
Water Right Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_

(1) OWNER: Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County YAKIMA - NE 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec 12 T. 12 N. R. 19 W.M.  
(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (for nearest address) \_\_\_\_\_  
TAX PARCEL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches.  
Drilled 94 feet. Depth of completed well 94 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:  
Casing Installed:  
 Welded 6 " Diam. from +2 1/2 ft. to 90 ft.  
 Liner installed \_\_\_\_\_ " Diam. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 Threaded \_\_\_\_\_ " Diam. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

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

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

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

Surface seal:  Yes  No To what depth? 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: \_\_\_\_\_ H.P. \_\_\_\_\_

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Static level 20 ft. below top of well Date 2/10/2005  
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 40 gal./min. with stem set at 80 ft. for 1 hrs.  
Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g.p.m. Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Temperature of water \_\_\_\_\_ Was a chemical analyses made?  Yes  No

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

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
SOIL	0	6
LOOM	6	33
CLAY & GRAVEL	33	57
CLAY	57	89
GRAVEL	89	92
CLAY	92	94

60 GPM @ 80  
25 GPM @ 60



Work Started 2/10/2005, 19. Completed 2/10/2005, 19

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

Type or Print Name RICK POULIN License No. 942  
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)  
Trainee Name \_\_\_\_\_ License No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Drilling Company RICK POULIN WELL DRILLING  
(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ License No. 942  
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Contractors  
Registration No. RICKPWD042J2 Date 2/10/2005, 19  
(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)  
Ecology is an Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action employer. For special accommodation needs, contact the Water Resources Program at (360) 407-6600. The TDD number is (360) 407-6006.

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.

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

Notice of Intent **W176557**

UNIQUE WELL I.D. # \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County **YAKIMA**  
(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) \_\_\_\_\_  
TAX PARCEL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec 20 T. 14 N. R. 19 W.M

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

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

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches.  
Drilled 182 feet. Depth of completed well 182 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:  
Casing installed:  
 Welded 6 " Diam. from +2 1/2 ft. to 38 ft.  
 Liner installed 4 1/2 " Diam. from 22 ft. to 182 ft.  
 Threaded \_\_\_\_\_ " Diam. from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

Perforations:  Yes  No  
Type of perforator used **SKILLSAW**  
SIZE of perforations 1/8 in. by 6 in.  
50 perforations from 142 ft. to 182 ft.  
\_\_\_\_\_ perforations from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
\_\_\_\_\_ perforations from \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

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

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

Surface seal:  Yes  No To what depth? 38 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 \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
above mean sea level  
Static level 30 ft. below top of well Date 1/11/2005  
Artesian pressure \_\_\_\_\_ lbs. per square inch Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Artesian water is controlled by \_\_\_\_\_  
(Cap, valve, etc)

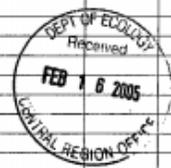
(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level  
Was a pump test made?  Yes  No If yes, by whom? \_\_\_\_\_  
Yield: \_\_\_\_\_ gal./min. with \_\_\_\_\_ ft. drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs.  
Yield: \_\_\_\_\_ gal./min. with \_\_\_\_\_ ft. drawdown after \_\_\_\_\_ hrs.  
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 60 gal./min. with stem set at 140 ft. for 1 hrs.  
Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g.p.m. Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Temperature of water \_\_\_\_\_ Was a chemical analyses made?  Yes  No

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

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
SOIL	0	3
HARD PAN	3	5
CLAY	5	8
GRAVEL & SAND	8	15
BASALT & SHALE CLAY SOFT	15	25
BASALT	25	132
SANDSTONE	132	135
BASALT BLACK BROWN SOFT BROKEN	135	142
SHALE CLAY RED & WHITE	142	148
CLAY BROWN	148	153
SANDSTONE	153	172
SHALE CLAY GREEN	172	182

60 GPM @ 140  
6 GPM @ 120



Work Started 1/10/2005, 19. Completed 1/11/2005, 19

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

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

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

Drilling Company RICK POHLL IN WELL DRILLING

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ License No. 0357

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor's Registration No. RICKPWD042J2 Date 1/12/05, 19

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

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

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.

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

Notice of Intent **W255507**  
UNIQUE WELL I.D. # \_\_\_\_\_

STATE OF WASHINGTON

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

298335

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

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County **YAKIMA** NE 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec 11 T. 12 N. R. 19 W.M.

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) \_\_\_\_\_

TAX PARCEL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

C

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

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

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well **6** inches.  
Drilled **122** feet. Depth of completed well **122** ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:

Casing installed:  
 Welded **6** " Diam. from **+3 1/2** ft. to **116** ft.  
 Liner installed " Diam. from ft. to ft.  
 Threaded " Diam. from ft. to ft.

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

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

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

Surface seal:  Yes  No To what depth? **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: \_\_\_\_\_ H.P.

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Static level **25** ft. below top of well Date **5/2/2008**  
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.

Air test **50** gal./min. with stem set at **116** ft. for **1** hrs.

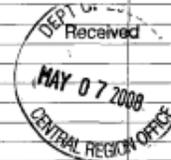
Artesian flow \_\_\_\_\_ g.p.m. Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
SOIL	0	8
SANDY SOIL	8	12
LOOM	12	17
CLAY	17	37
CLAY & GRAVEL	37	41
CLAY	41	79
SANDSTONE & SAND	79	92
CLAY	92	95
SANDSTONE	95	109
SAND	109	112
SANDSTONE	112	118
GRAVEL	118	121
CLAY	121	122

50 GPM @ 116  
20 GPM @ 60



Work Started **5/2/2008** , 19. Completed **5/2/2008** , 19

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION:

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

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

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

Drilling **ILLING INC.**

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ License No. **0357**  
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor's Registration No. **RICKPWD944PW** Date **5/2/2008** , 19

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

Ecology is an Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action employer. For special accommodation needs, contact the Water Resources Program at (360) 407-6800. The TDD number is (360) 407-6006.

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.



# 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

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:  Dig  Bored  Driven  
 Drilled  Cable  Rotary  Jetted  
DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches, drilled 304 ft.  
Depth of completed well 685 ft.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  
Casing  Welded 6" diam from +1 ft. to 184 ft.  
Installed:  Liner installed 5" diam from -5 ft. to 372 ft.  
 Threaded diam from ft. to ft.

Perforations:  Yes  No  
Type of perforator used TORCH  
SIZE of perfor. 1/4 in. by 5 in. and no. of perfor. 30 from 330 ft. to 351 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 pack:  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 CUT NEW SEAL - BENTONITE  
Did any strata contain unconsolidated 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 360 ft. below top of well Date 11-13-18  
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 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  
Builder Test gal./min. with ft. drawdown after hrs.  
Artesian 50 gal./min. with stem set at 685 ft. for 4 hrs.  
Artesian flow g.p.m. Date 11-13-18  
Temperature of water 69 Was a chemical analysis made?  Yes  No

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 No. \_\_\_\_\_ Drilling Company OASIS DRILLING LLC  
Driller/Engineer/Trainee Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Driller or trainee License No. \_\_\_\_\_ City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
IF TRAINEE: Driller's License No. \_\_\_\_\_ Contractor's Registration No. OASISDL914LH Date 11-15-18  
Driller's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

BCY 050-1-20 (Rev 4/07)

Ecology is an Equal Opportunity Employer

## CURRENT

Notice of Intent No. W 355593  
Unique Ecology Well ID Tag No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Water Right Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_ Dept of Ecology  
Central Regional Office

Property Owner Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Well Street Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City MOXEE County YAKIMA

Location NE 1/4-1/4 SE 1/4 Sec 24 Twn 12 R 19 WNW  Check  
(s, t, r Still REQUIRED)  One

Lat/Long Lat Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Lat Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_  
Long Deg \_\_\_\_\_ Long Min/Sec \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel No. (Required) \_\_\_\_\_

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

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
GREEN GRAVEL	381	399
BROWN AND GRAY BASALT	399	408
GREEN GRAVEL & GRAVEL & GREEN CLAY & GREEN SAND & WATER	408	427
MEDIUM GRAY BASALT	427	452
MED. GRAY BASALT & HARD BLUE SHALE	452	465
BROWN BASALT & HARD BLUE SHALE	465	478
BROWN AND GRAY BASALT & HARD GREEN SHALE	478	483
HARD GRAY BASALT	483	528
GRAY BASALT & HARD GREEN SHALE	528	548
GRAY BASALT & HARD BLUE SHALE & WATER	548	553
GRAY BASALT	553	613
GRAY BASALT & HARD BLUE SHALE	613	631
MED. GRAY BASALT & HARD GREEN CLAY	631	649
MEDIUM GRAY BASALT & HARD BLUE-GREEN CLAY AND SANDSTONE & WATER	649	659
MED. GRAY BASALT WITH BLACK SEAMS & BLUE-GREEN SHALE & WATER	659	664
GRAY BASALT & HARD BLUE SHALE	664	685
5 INCH STEEL LINER WOULD NOT ADVANCE PAST 372 FEET.		
PUMPING 15 G.P.M WITH TOOLING IN THE HOLE INSIDE 5 INCH STEEL LINER @ 685 FT.		
Start Date 10-31-18	Completed Date 11-13-18	

RECEIVED

FEB 13 2019

Note: Personally Identifying Info redacted due to privacy concerns.

