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FEBRUARY 1991  
**INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM**

1

SOUTH DAKOTA AIR NATIONAL GUARD  
JOE FOSS FIELD, SIOUX FALLS, SD

**REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION**

APPENDICES  
VOLUME I  
FINAL

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Describes the remedial actions on sites confirmed to contain hazardous waste at Joe Foss Field, Sioux Falls, SD. The report describes the actions taken and the follow-up testing to insure no contamination exists that will endanger human health. The study was conducted under the Air National Guard's Installation Restoration Program.				
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114 TACTICAL FIGHTER GROUP  
SOUTH DAKOTA AIR NATIONAL GUARD  
JOSS FOSS FIELD, SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

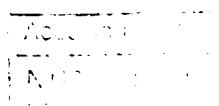
APPENDICES  
VOLUME I

FINAL



Prepared for:

Air National Guard Support Center  
Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland



Prepared by:

Science Applications International Corporation

Submitted by:

Hazardous Waste Remedial Actions Program  
Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc.

For the

A-1

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August 1990

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APPENDIX A:

SOIL BORING AND MONITORING WELL  
LOGS AND COMPLETION FORMS

## BORING LOGS

A summary of the types of information provided in the boring logs is presented in the following paragraphs.

### DEPTH

Sample depths were measured in feet below land surface (BLS). The sample depth indicated next to a sample refers to the depth to the top of the sample interval.

### ELEVATION (Monitoring well logs only)

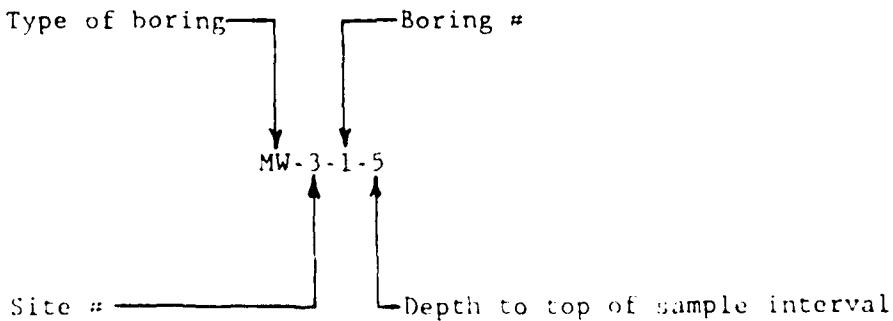
Elevation refers to the elevation to the top of the sample interval measured in feet above mean sea level (MSL).

### LITHOLOGIC SYMBOLS

The lithologic symbols provide a visual description of the type of soil collected in the sample interval. The lithologic symbols are keyed to the specific soil types. For key symbols, refer to the following discussion on soil types.

### LAB SAMPLE NUMBER

The sample numbering identifies four characteristics of the sample:



For example, sample number MW-3-1-5 was collected at monitoring well 1, Site 3, at a depth of 5 feet.

#### BLOW COUNT

The blow count indicates the number of blows required for a 40 lb hammer to drive a split-spoon sampler 24 inches. The blows are counted every 6 inches to provide an indication of the density of the subsurface material.

#### TOP OF SAMPLE

The top of sample indicates the depth below land surface (BLS) of the top of the interval sampled by the split-spoon sampling device.

#### RECOVERY

The recovery is a measurement of the amount of material retained by the 2.0 foot split-spoon sampler. In cases where no sample was retained by the split-spoon sampler, "No Recovery" was indicated on the boring log. Also, where samples were not collected with split-spoon sampler, the recovery measurement was not possible.

#### HNu

The HNu gives the value of organic vapor content of the sample measured in parts per million (PPM) by a HNu photoionization detector. The NR flag which appears in this column indicates that both of the HNu meters were malfunctioning during the well logging process, therefore no readings were recorded.

## SOIL TYPE

Soil types are identified based on the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS). The following USCS abbreviations and lithologic symbols were used for soil type identifications:

	GW - pebbly gravels; coarse sands, little or no fines
	GP - gravel, gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines
	GM - silty gravel, gravel-sand-silt mixtures
	SW - well graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines
	SP - poorly graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines
	SM - silty sands, sand-silt mixtures
	ML - silts and very fine sands
	SC - clayey sands, sand clay mixtures
	CL - inorganic clay

## LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION

The types of lithologic characteristics described in the boring logs are identified below:

- lithology
- grain size
- sorting
- roundness/sphericity
- density
- plasticity
- wetness
- color
- Munsell color system number
- other distinguishing characteristics

### Lithology

The lithology of the sample refers to the specific type of material of which the sample is composed (i.e., gravel, sand, silt, or clay).

### Grain Size

The grain size of the sample refers to the degree of coarseness of the particles in each lithologic category (i.e., very fine to very coarse).

### Sorting

Sorting is a measure of the homogeneity of the size of grains within the soil sample. A well sorted sample is homogeneous with respect to grain size, while a poorly sorted sample is heterogeneous.

### Roundness/Sphericity

The degree of roundness/sphericity of the grains within the samples were identified using the following:

- subdiscoidal
- spherical
- subprismoidal
- prismoidal
- rounded
- subrounded
- subangular
- angular

### Density

Descriptions referring to density indicate the condition of the split-spoon soil sample and do not necessarily reflect the conditions of the subsurface

materials as indicated by blow counts. The density of the split-spoon samples was described using the following terms:

- For sand and silt samples:

- loose
- medium
- dense

- For clay samples:

- soft
- stiff
- hard

### Plasticity

Plasticity of soils refers to the ability of the soil to be deformed without breaking up and to maintain the new shape after the deforming force has been released. Soil samples were classified as being either non-plastic, slightly plastic, or plastic.

### Wetness

The degree of wetness in the soil samples was described as follows:

- dry
- moist
- wet

### Color

Colors of soil samples were identified using the Munsell system of color notations. Colors were identified by both name and number in order to provide a precise reference point for the actual soil color.

Other Distinguishing Characteristics

In addition to the previously mentioned categories of sample description, any additional unusual or distinguishing characteristics of the sample were provided.

ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS ON MONITORING WELL BOREHOLE LOGS

- Indicates the screened interval of the monitoring well
- Indicates the static groundwater level within the well on May 3, 1989, unless otherwise noted.

SITE 1-UNDERGROUND FUEL STORAGE AREA

SOIL BORING NO.  
SUPERVISORY GEOLOGIST  
LOG BOOK/PG No.  
DRILLING STARTED  
ABANDONMENT COMPLETED

B1-1  
D. VANWINKLE  
25-6  
4/11/89  
4/12/89

LAYNE-WESTERN  
HOLLOW-STEM AUGER

DRILLING COMPANY  
RIG TYPE

LAYNE-WESTERN  
HOLLOW-STEM AUGER

DEPTH	LITHOLOGIC SAMPLE SYMBOLS (BLS)	LAB	BLOW COUNT	TOP OF SAMPLE (BL'S)	RECOVERY	HNU	SOIL TYPE (USCS)	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
0.0								
5.0	██████████	8:8:10:12	5.0	1.3	NR	SC(60%)	CL(40%)	COARSE CLAYEY SAND, trace pebbles; poorly sorted; subangular to subround; spherical; soft; plastic; moist; very dark grayish brown, (10YR 3/2); hydrocarbon odor.
10.0	██████████	5:10:16:20	10.0	1.7	NR	SC(50%)	SP(50%)	COARSE CLAYEY SAND; poorly sorted; subangular to subround; spherical; soft; slightly plastic; moist; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2); hydrocarbon odor. FINE TO MEDIUM SAND, trace pebbles; well sorted; subangular to subround; spherical; loose; non-plastic; moist; dark gray, (5Y 4/1); hydrocarbon odor.
15.0	██████████	81-1-15	9:12:18:22	15.0	1.8	NR	SP	COARSE SAND; well sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace prismoidal, trace discoidal; loose; non-plastic; wet; gray, (5Y 5/1), hydrocarbon odor.
20.0	██████████	10:10:10:6	20.0	1.4	NR	SW		MEDIUM TO VERY COARSE SAND, trace pebbles to cobbles; very poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical; loose; non-plastic; saturated; gray, (5Y 5/1); hydrocarbon odor.
25.0	██████████	81-1-25	high	25.0	1.4	NR	SW	COARSE TO VERY COARSE SAND, trace pebbles; moderately sorted; subround to round; spherical; loose; non-plastic; saturated; gray, (5Y 5/1); hydrocarbon odor.
30.0	██████████		high	30.0	0.8	NR	SW	MEDIUM TO COARSE SAND, trace fine pebbles; moderately sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace prismoidal, trace discoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; gray, (5Y 5/1); hydrocarbon odor.
35.0	██████████	7:29:23:10	35.0	2.0	NR	SW		MEDIUM TO VERY COARSE SAND, trace fine pebbles; poorly sorted; round; spherical, trace prismoidal, trace discoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; gray, (5Y 5/1); hydrocarbon odor.
40.0	██████████	20:15:11:17	40.0	2.3	NR	SP(50%)	CL(50%)	MEDIUM SAND; well sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace prismoidal, trace discoidal; loose; non-plastic; wet; gray (5Y 5/1); hydrocarbon odor. CLAY, trace pebbles, cobbles; poorly sorted; very stiff; plastic; moist; dark gray (5Y 4/1); glacial till.
45.0	██████████	10:10:16:22	45.0	2.0	NR	CL		CLAY, trace pebbles to cobbles; poorly sorted; very stiff; plastic; moist; dark gray, (5Y 4/1); glacial till.
50.0	██████████		NR	50.0	2.0	NR	CL	CLAY; trace very coarse sand to fine pebbles; poorly sorted; very stiff; slightly plastic; moist; dark gray, (5Y 4/1); glacial till.

NR Not Recorded

SOIL BORING NO. 81-2  
 SUPERVISORY GEOLOGIST D. VANGINKLE  
 LOG BOOK/PG. NO. 2/7-8  
 DRILLING STARTED 4/12/89  
 ABANDONMENT COMPLETED 4-13-89

LAYNE WESTERN  
 HOLLOW STEM AUGER  
 DRILLING COMPANY  
 RIG TYPE

DEPTH	LITHOLOGIC SAMPLE SYMBOLS (BLS)	LAB NUMBER	TOP OF SAMPLE ('BL'S)	RECOVERY	MNU	SOIL TYPE (USCS)	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
0.0							

5.0		4:5:8:11	5.0	1.7	NR	ML(60%) SP(40%)	SILTY CLAY, trace medium to coarse sand; moderately sorted; soft; plastic; moist; very dark grayish brown, (10YR 3/2); trace organic material. MEDIUM SAND; well sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace prismatic; loose; non-plastic; moist; pale brown to light yellowish brown, (10YR 6/3.5).
10.0		4:10:17:13	10.0	1.3	NR	SW	MEDIUM TO VERY COARSE SAND, trace pebbles, trace cobbles; poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace subprismatic; loose; non-plastic; moist; brown, (10YR 6.5/3) (Water encountered at approximately 12 feet BLS)
15.0		81-2-15 6:8:12:14	15.0	1.1	NR	SW	MEDIUM TO COARSE SAND, some very coarse sand to fine pebbly gravel, trace cobbles; poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace prismatic; loose; non-plastic; saturated; gray, (7.5Y 5/0); hydrocarbon odor.
20.0		5:20:50:25	20.0	1.5	NR	SW	VERY COARSE SAND, some pebbles, trace cobbles; very poorly sorted; spherical, trace discoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; gray, (5Y 5/1); hydrocarbon odor.
25.0		81-2-25 54:100:79:5	25.0	1.7	NR	SW(90%) CL(10%)	COARSE TO VERY COARSE SAND, trace fine pebbles to cobbles; very poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, some discoidal, trace prismatic; loose; non-plastic; saturated; gray, (5Y 5/1); hydrocarbon odor.
30.0		25:36:14:24	30.0	1.9	NR	SW(95%) CL(5%)	COARSE TO VERY COARSE SAND, some pebbles to cobbles; very poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, some discoidal, trace prismatic; loose; non-plastic; saturated; gray, (5Y 5/1); hydrocarbon odor.
35.0		25:54:65:69	35.0	2.0	NR	SW(95%) CL(5%)	COARSE COARSE SAND, trace coarse sand to medium pebbly gravel; poorly sorted; firm; slightly plastic; moist; dark gray, (5Y 4/1); Glacial till (bottom 0.2 ft spoon). COARSE SAND, trace pebbly gravel; moderately sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace subdiscoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; light brownish gray, (2.5Y 6/2); slight Hydrocarbon odor.
40.0		81-2-42* 6:10:10:20:	40.0	2.0	NR	CL(95%) SP(5%)	CL(5%) CL(5%) CLAY, trace coarse sand to pebbly gravel; poorly sorted; stiff; slightly plastic; moist; dark gray, (2.5Y 5/2); Glacial till (bottom 0.2 feet of spoon). CLAY, trace coarse sand, trace fine pebbles; poorly sorted; very stiff; slightly plastic; moist; dark grayish brown, (2.5Y 5/2); Glacial till. COARSE SAND, traces fine pebbly gravel; well sorted; subround to round; spherical, loose; non-plastic; wet; grayish brown, (2.5Y 5/2); small band in center of spoon.

NR - Not Recorded  
 \*Geotechnical Sample

MONITORING WELL BORING NO. **1**  
SUPERVISORY GEOLOGIST **John Doe**  
LOG BOOK/PG NO. **1**  
DRILLING STARTED **10/10/2023**  
COMPLETION DATE **10/10/2023**

JOE FOSS FIELD  
MONITORING WELL LOG

LAYNE-WESTERN  
HOLLOW-STEM AUGER

DRILLING COMPANY  
RIG TYPE

LAB DEPTH ELEV (BLS)	LITHOLOGIC SYMBOLS	SAMPLE NUMBER	TOP OF BLOW COUNT	SAMPLE (BLS)	RECOVERY (feet)	HNU (USCS)	SOIL TYPE	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
0.0 1418.3								
5.0 1413.3			12.21:22:20	5.0	1.6 0.5	SW	MEDIUM TO COARSE SAND, some fine pebbles, trace medium pebbles; poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace subdiscoidal; loose; non-plastic; moist; light olive brown, (2.5Y 5/6).	
10.0 1409.3			10.13:16:13	10.0	1.3 0.5	SW	VERY COARSE SAND, some fine to medium pebbles; very poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace discoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; dark grayish brown, (2.5Y 4/2); water encountered at approximately 11 feet BLS.	
15.0 1403.3			MW1-5.15	1:6:8:17	15.0	1.3 0.5	SW	VERY COARSE SAND, some fine to medium pebbles; very poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace discoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; gray, (5Y 5/1).
20.0 1398.3			MW1-5.20	3:4:9:16	20.0	1.1 0.5 SW(90%)	VERY COARSE SAND, some fine to medium pebbles; very poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace discoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; gray, (5Y 5/1). GW(10%) FINE TO MEDIUM PEBBLY GRAVEL, trace coarse sand; subround to round; spherical, trace discoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; light gray to gray, (5Y 5.5/1).	
25.0 1393.3			13.19:24:18	25.0	1.7 0.5	SW	VERY COARSE SAND, some fine to medium pebbles; very poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace discoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; gray, (5Y 5/1).	
30.0 1388.3			10.10:13:9	30.0	1.5 0.5	GW	FINE TO MEDIUM PEBBLY GRAVEL, some coarse sand, trace fine sand; very poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace discoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; gray to dark gray, (5Y 4.5/1).	

## MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

Well No.	: MW-1-5	Development	
Location ( SD Coord.)		Date	: 4/27/89
Northings	: 471,831.1	Type	: PUMPING
Eastings	: 2,953,310.6	Volume Purged	: 1242 GALLONS
Reference Point	: TOP OF PVC CASING	Water Level/Date:	1407.19 MSL-5/3/89
Reference Point Elev.	: 1418.28 MSL		
Type of Security	: VAULT		
Supervisory Geologist	: D. VanWINKLE		
Log Book/Page No.	: 2/19-21		
Drilling Company	: LAYNE (OMAHA)		
Rig Type	: HOLLOW-STEM AUGER		
Driller	: L. HRABIK		
Drilling Started	: 4/16/89 0800		
Drilling Completed	: 4/16/89 1300		

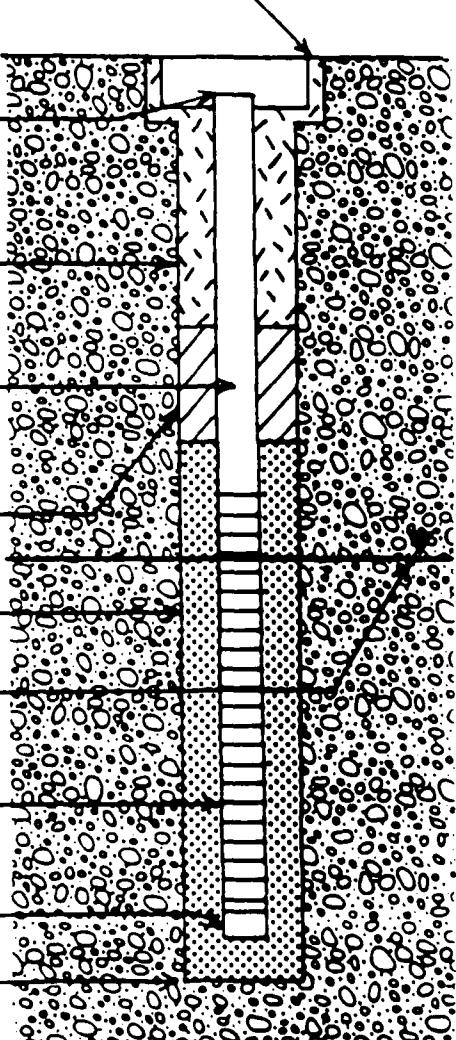
## MONITORING WELL AS-BUILT

		BLS	MSL	
Watertight Vault				
Land Surface		0.0	1418.3	→
Top of PVC Flush Joint Riser w/Locking PVC Cap		0.0	1418.28	→
Cement/Bentonite Grout	Top	1.0	1417.3	
	Bottom	7.6	1410.7	
4" I.D. Schedule 40 PVC Flush Joint Riser	Top	0.0	1418.3	→
	Bottom	9.4	1408.9	→
Bentonite 1/4" Pellet Seal	Top	7.6	1410.7	→
	Bottom	9.1	1409.2	→
Sand Pack	Top	9.1	1409.2	→
	Bottom	30.0	1388.3	→
Static Water Level	5/03/89	11.09	1407.19	→
4" I.D. Schedule 40 PVC Flush Joint Screen 0.040" Slot 4 Slots/Inch	Top	9.4	1408.9	→
	Bottom	24.4	1393.9	→
Bottom Plug		24.9	1393.4	→
12" Borehole Total Depth		30.0	1388.3	→

All measurements in feet unless otherwise noted

BLS - Below Land Surface

MSL - Mean Sea Level Datum



NOT TO SCALE

MONITORING WELL BORING NO.  
SUPERVISORY GEOLOGIST  
LOG BOOK/PG NO.  
DRILLING STARTED  
COMPLETION DATE

MW1-6  
D. VANWINKLE  
2/22/23  
4/16/89  
4/25/89

Layne-Western  
Hollow-Stem Auger

DRILLING COMPANY  
RIG TYPE

JOE FOSS FIELD  
MONITORING WELL LOG

Layne-Western  
Hollow-Stem Auger

DEPTH (BLS)	LITHOLOGIC SYMBOLS	LAB SAMPLE NUMBER	BLOW COUNT (BLS)	TOP OF RECOVERY (feet)	HNU (USCS)	SOIL TYPE (USCS)	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
0.0							
0.0	A-12						
5.0	MW1-6	4:7:4:7	5.0	1.4	0.2	SC(50%) CLAYEY SAND; well sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace discoidal; soft; plastic; moist; gray, (5Y 5/1). SP(50%) CORSE SAND; well sorted; subround to round; spherical; loose; non-plastic moist; (2.5Y 5/2)	
10.0	MW1-6	11:19:17:18	10.0	1.0	0.2	GW(30%) FINE TO MEDIUM PEBBLY GRAVEL; very poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace discoidal; loose; non-plastic; moist; dark grayish brown to olive gray (2.5Y 4/3). SP(70%) CORSE SAND; well sorted; subround to round; spherical; loose; non-plastic; moist; dark grayish brown to olive brown, (2.5Y 4/3); water encountered 12 feet BLS.	
15.0	MW1-6	7:15:22:25	15.0	2.0	0.2	SM VERY COARSE SAND, trace fine to medium pebbles; poorly sorted; spherical, trace discoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; top 40% - brownish gray to dark brownish gray (2.5Y 4.5/2), bottom 60% - dark gray (5Y 4/1); hydrocarbon odor.	
20.0	MW1-6	8:8:6:12	20.0	1.6	0.2	SM VERY COARSE SAND, some fine to medium pebbles; poorly sorted; subround to round spherical, trace discoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; brownish gray to dark brownish gray, (2.5Y 4.5/2); hydrocarbon odor.	
25.0	MW1-6	8:9:8:10	25.0	2.0	0.2	SM	
30.0	MW1-6	9:22:42:65	30.0	1.5	0.2	GW FINE TO MEDIUM PEBBLY GRAVEL, some very coarse sand; very poorly sorted saturated; gray to dark gray, (5Y 4.5/1).	

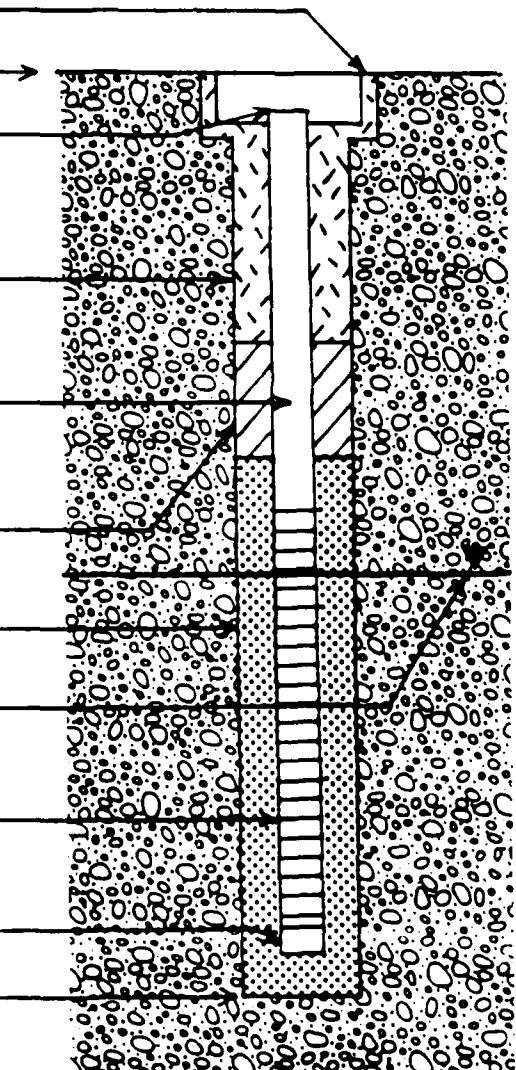
A-12

## MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

Well No.	: MW-1-6	Development Date	: 4/27/89
Location ( SD Coord.)		Type	: PUMPING
Northings	: 471,927.6	Volume Purged	: 1196 GALLONS
Eastings	: 2,953,234.0		
Reference Point	: TOP OF PVC CASING	Water Level/Date:	1407.13 MSL-5/3/89
Reference Point Elev.	: 1418.63 MSL		
Type of Security	: VAULT		
Supervisory Geologist	: D. VanWINKLE		
Log Book/Page No.	: 2/22-23		
Drilling Company	: LAYNE (OMAHA)		
Rig Type	: HOLLOW-STEM AUGER		
Driller	: L. HRABIK		
Drilling Started	: 4/16/89 1300		
Drilling Completed	: 4/16/89 1900		

## MONITORING WELL AS-BUILT

		BLS	MSL
Watertight Vault			
Land Surface		0.0	1418.6
Top of PVC Flush Joint Riser w/Locking PVC Cap		0.0	1418.63
Cement/Bentonite Grout	Top Bottom	1.0 4.5	1417.6 1414.1
4" I.D. Schedule 40 PVC Flush Joint Riser	Top Bottom	0.0 9.2	1418.6 1409.4
Bentonite 1/4" Pellet Seal	Top Bottom	4.5 5.9	1414.1 1412.7
Sand Pack	Top Bottom	5.9 30.0	1412.7 1388.6
Static Water Level	5/03/89	11.50	1407.13
4" I.D. Schedule 40 PVC Flush Joint Screen 0.040" Slot 4 Slots/Inch	Top Bottom	9.2 24.2	1409.4 1394.4
Bottom Plug		24.7	1393.9
12" Borehole Total Depth		30.0	1388.6



All measurements in feet unless otherwise noted  
 BLS - Below Land Surface  
 MSL - Mean Sea Level Datum

NOT TO SCALE

MONITORING WELL BORING NO.  
 SUPERVISORY GEOLOGIST  
 LOG BOOK PG NO.  
 DRILLING STARTED  
 COMPLETION DATE

MW1-7  
 D. VANWINKLE  
 2/24/85  
 4-17-89  
 4-28-89

LAYNE-WESTERN  
HOLLOW-STEM AUGER

DRILLING COMPANY  
RIG TYPE

1

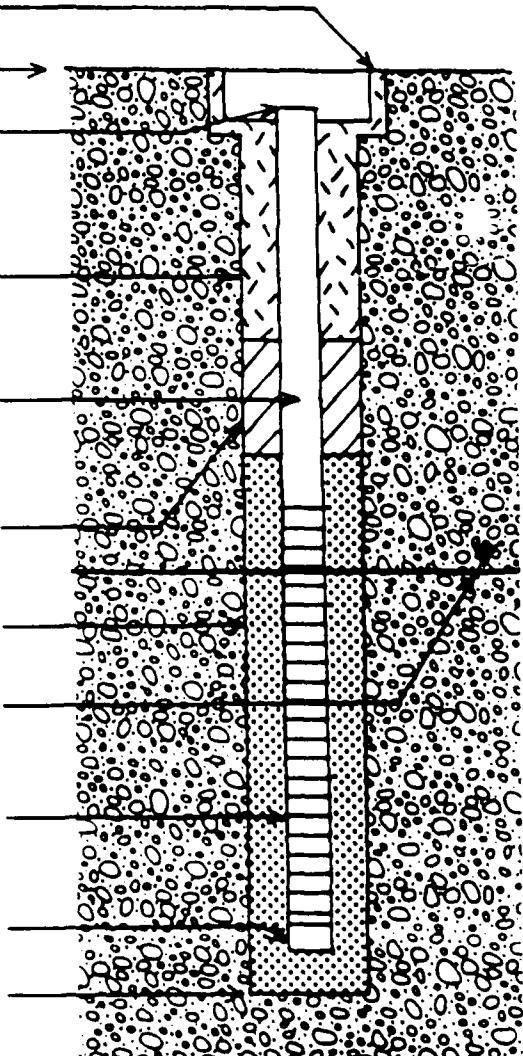
DEPTH (BLS)	ELEV (MSL)	LITHOLOGIC SYMBOLS	LAB SAMPLE NUMBER	BLOW COUNT	TOP OF SAMPLE RECOVERY (feet)	HNU (BLS)	TYPE (USCS)	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
0.0	14.18.5							
5.0	14.13.5			5:12:9:12	5.0	1.5	0.2	CL(40%) SANDY CLAY; moderately sorted; subround to round; spherical; soft; plastic; moist; very dark gray, (2.5Y 3/2). SC(60%) CLAYEY SAND; well sorted; subround to round; spherical; grayish brown to dark grayish brown, (2.5Y 4.5/2).
A-14	10.0	14.08.5		13:19:16:13	10.0	1.4	0.2	SP COARSE TO VERY COARSE SAND, trace fine pebbles; well sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace discoidal; loose; non-plastic; moist (saturated bottom 0.5 feet); grayish brown to brown, (10YR 5/2.5) grading to dark grayish brown, (2.5Y 4/2). Water encountered at approximately 11.5 feet BLS.
	15.0	14.03.5	MW1-7-15	2:12:11:15	15.0	1.1	0.2	GW FINE TO MEDIUM PEBBLY GRAVEL, some very coarse sand; very poorly sorted; subangular to round; spherical, some discoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; grayish brown, (2.5Y 5/2).
	20.0	13.98.5	MW1-7-20	6:8:7:8	20.0	1.6	0.2	GW FINE TO MEDIUM PEBBLY GRAVEL, some very coarse sand; very poorly sorted; subangular to round; spherical, some discoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; grayish brown, (2.5Y 5/2).

## MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

Well No.	: MW-1-7	Development	
Location ( SD Coord.)		Date	: 4/28/89
Northings	: 471,785.5	Type	: PUMPING
Eastings	: 2,953,161.7	Volume Purged	: 1150 GALLONS
Reference Point	: TOP OF PVC CASING	Water Level/Date:	1407.14 MSL-5/3/89
Reference Point Elev.	: 1418.50 MSL		
Type of Security	: VAULT		
Supervisory Geologist	: D. VANWINKLE		
Log Book/Page No.	: 2/24-25		
Drilling Company	: LAYNE (OMAHA)		
Rig Type	: HOLLOW-STEM AUGER		
Driller	: L. HRABIK		
Drilling Started	: 4/17/89 0700		
Drilling Completed	: 4/17/89 1045		

## MONITORING WELL AS-BUILT

		BLS	MSL
Watertight Vault			
Land Surface		0.0	1418.5
Top of PVC Flush Joint Riser w/Locking PVC Cap		0.0	1418.50
Cement/Bentonite Grout	Top Bottom	1.0 4.0	1417.5 1414.5
4" I.D. Schedule 40 PVC Flush Joint Riser	Top Bottom	0.0 10.1	1418.5 1408.4
Bentonite 1/4" Pellet Seal	Top Bottom	4.0 6.1	1414.5 1412.4
Sand Pack	Top Bottom	6.1 23.0	1412.4 1395.5
Static Water Level	5/03/89	11.36	1407.14
4" I.D. Schedule 40 PVC Flush Joint Screen 0.040" Slot 4 Slots/Inch	Top Bottom	10.1 20.1	1408.4 1398.4
Bottom Plug		20.6	1397.9
12" Borehole Total Depth		23.0	1395.5



All measurements in feet unless otherwise noted

BLS - Below Land Surface

MSL - Mean Sea Level Datum

NOT TO SCALE

MONITORING WELL BORING NO.  
SUPERVISORY GEOLOGIST  
LOG BOOK/PG NO.  
DRILLING STARTED  
COMPLETION DATE

MW1-8  
D. VANWINKLE  
2/24/27  
4/17/89  
4/26/89

LAYNE-WESTERN  
HOLLOW-STEM AUGER

DRILLING COMPANY  
RIG TYPE

JOE FOSS FIELD  
MONITORING WELL LOG

DEPTH	ELEV	LITHOLOGIC SYMBOLS (MSL)	SAMPLE NUMBER	LAB	BLOW COUNT	TOP OF SAMPLE ('BLS)	RECOVERY (feet)	HNU (PPM)(USCS)	SOIL TYPE	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
0.0	1418.6									
5.0	1413.6	Op			5:4:5:11	5.0	1.5	0.2 SC(50%) CLAYEY SAND; well sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace discoidal; soft; plastic; moist; gray, (SY 5/1). SP(50%) COARSE SAND; well sorted; subround to round; spherical; loose; non-plastic moist; (2.5Y 5/3).		
10.0	1408.6	Op			7:7:13:15	10.0	1.5	60.0 GW(30%) FINE TO MEDIUM PEBBY GRAVEL; very poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace discoidal; loose; non-plastic; moist; dark grayish brown to olive gray (2.5Y 4/3). SP(70%) COARSE SAND; well sorted; subround to round; spherical; loose; non-plastic; moist; dark grayish brown to olive brown, (2.5Y 4/3); water encountered 12 feet BLS.		
15.0	1403.6	MW1-8-15			3:13:15:14	15.0	1.4	110	SW	VERY COARSE SAND, trace fine to medium pebbles; poorly sorted; spherical, trace discoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; top 40% - brownish gray to dark brownish gray (2.5Y 4.5/2), bottom 60% - dark gray (SY 4/1); hydrocarbon odor.
20.0	1398.6	MW1-8-20			9:2:4:2	20.0	1.7	130	SW	FINE TO MEDIUM PEBBY GRAVEL, some cobbles; very poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace discoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; dark gray, (SY 4/1).
25.0	1393.6				11:12:13:14	25.0	2.0	8.0	GW	FINE TO MEDIUM PEBBY GRAVEL, some cobbles; very poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace discoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; dark gray, (SY 4/1).
30.0	1388.6				9:16:31:41	30.0	1.7	NR	CL	CLAY, trace fine to medium pebbles; poorly sorted; very stiff; slightly plastic; moist; gray to dark gray, (SY 4.5/1); glacial till.

A-16

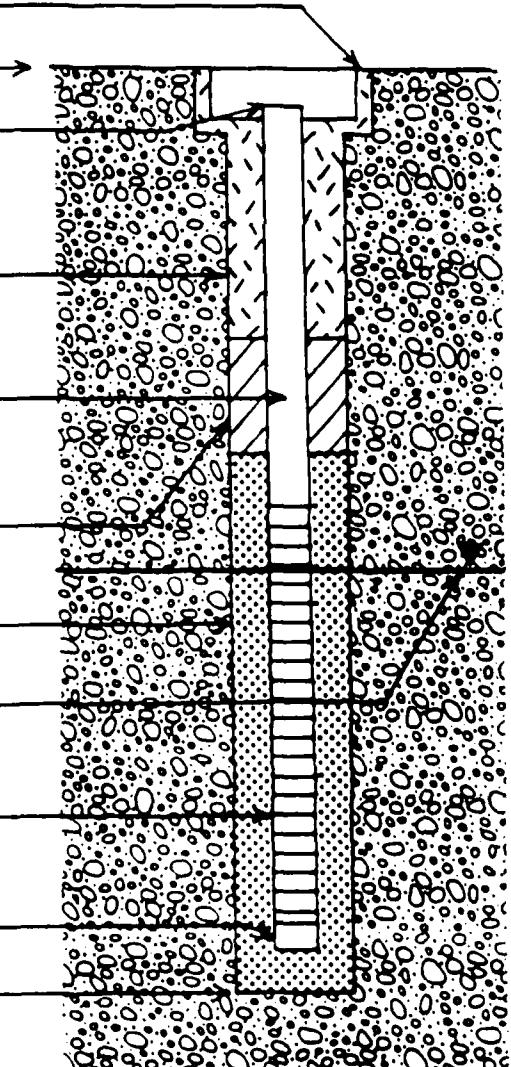
NR Not Recorded

## MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

Well No.	: MW-1-8	Development Date	: 4/27/89
Location ( SD Coord.)		Type	: PUMPING
Northings	: 472,016.2	Volume Purged	: 1265 GALLONS
Eastings	: 2,953,186.9		
Reference Point	: TOP OF PVC CASING	Water Level/Date:	1407.10 MSL-5/3/89
Reference Point Elev.	: 1418.33 MSL		
Type of Security	: VAULT		
Supervisory Geologist	: D. VANWINKLE		
Log Book/Page No.	: 2/24-27		
Drilling Company	: LAYNE (OMAHA)		
Rig Type	: HOLLOW-STEM AUGER		
Driller	: L. HRABIK		
Drilling Started	: 4/17/89 1045		
Drilling Completed	: 4/17/89 1900		

## MONITORING WELL AS-BUILT

	BLS	MSL	
Watertight Vault			
Land Surface	0.0	1418.6	→
Top of PVC Flush Joint Riser w/Locking PVC Cap	0.3	1418.33	
Cement/Bentonite Grout	Top Bottom	1.0 3.3	1417.6 1415.3
4" I.D. Schedule 40 PVC Flush Joint Riser	Top Bottom	0.3 7.9	1418.3 1410.7
Bentonite 1/4" Pellet Seal	Top Bottom	3.3 5.3	1415.3 1413.3
Sand Pack	Top Bottom	5.3 30.0	1413.3 1388.6
Static Water Level	5/03/89	11.48	1407.10
4" I.D. Schedule 40 PVC Flush Joint Screen 0.040" Slot 4 Slots/Inch	Top Bottom	7.9 27.9	1410.7 1390.7
Bottom Plug		28.4	1390.2
12" Borehole Total Depth		30.0	1388.6



All measurements in feet unless otherwise noted

BLS - Below Land Surface

MSL - Mean Sea Level Datum

NOT TO SCALE

MONITORING WELL BORING NO.  
SUPERVISORY GEOLOGIST  
LOG BOOK/PG NO.  
DRILLING STARTED  
COMPLETION DATE

MW1-9  
D. VANWINKLE  
2/39-40, 43-44  
4-25-89  
4-26-89

LAYNE-WESTERN  
HOLLOW-STEM AUGER

DRILLING COMPANY  
RIG TYPE

JOE FOSS FIELD  
MONITORING WELL LOG

DEPTH	ELEV	LITHOLOGIC (BLS) (MSL)	LAB SAMPLE NUMBER	BLOW COUNT	TOP OF SAMPLE (BLS) (feet)	HNU (PPM)(USCS)	SOIL TYPE	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
0.0	1419.1							
5.0	1414.1				10:24:25:28	5.0	1.4 0.2	SW COARSE TO VERY COARSE SAND, some fine to medium pebbles; very poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace discoidal; loose; non plastic; moist; light yellowish brown, (10YR 6/4).
10.0	1409.1				6:7:11:13	10.0	1.5 0.2	SW MEDIUM TO COARSE SAND, trace fine to medium pebbles, trace bituminous coal; poorly to moderately sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace discoidal; loose; non plastic; wet; grayish brown to dark grayish brown, (10YR 4.5/2); water encountered approx. 11.5 feet BLS.
15.0	1404.1				6:13:19:21	15.0	1.5 0.2	GW FINE TO MEDIUM PEBBLY GRAVEL, same very coarse sand; very poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, some discoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; grayish brown to dark grayish brown, (10YR 4.5/2).
20.0	1399.1				MW1-9-20 4:4:6:9	20.0	1.1 0.2	GW FINE TO MEDIUM PEBBLY GRAVEL, same very coarse sand, some cobbles, boulders; sorted; subround to round; spherical, some discoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; grayish brown to dark grayish brown, (10YR 4.5/2).
25.0	1394.1				8:12:7:7	25.0	1.0 0.2	GW FINE TO MEDIUM PEBBLY GRAVEL, same very coarse sand, trace cobbles, boulders; very poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, some discoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; grayish brown to dark grayish brown, (10YR 4.5/2).

A-13

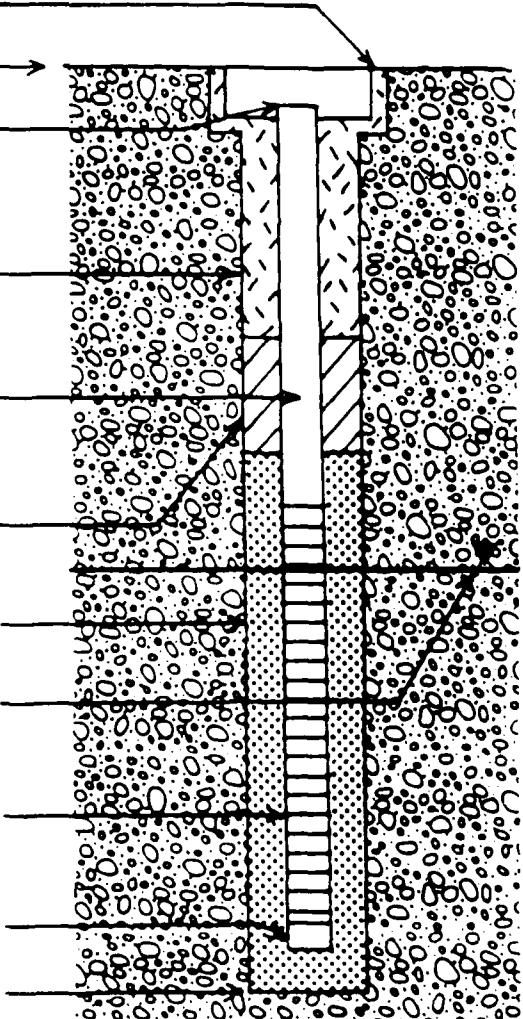
\* Geotechnical sample

## MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

Well No.	: MW-1-9	Development	
Location ( SD Coord.)		Date	: 4/26/89
Northings	: 471,861.1	Type	: PUMPING
Eastings	: 2,953,449.9	Volume Purged	: 1173 GALLONS
Reference Point	: TOP OF PVC CASING	Water Level/Date:	1407.21 MSL-5/3/89
Reference Point Elev.	: 1418.76 MSL		
Type of Security	: VAULT		
Supervisory Geologist	: D. VanWINKLE		
Log Book/Page No.	: 2/39-40		
Drilling Company	: LAYNE (OMAHA)		
Rig Type	: HOLLOW-STEM AUGER		
Driller	: L. HRABIK		
Drilling Started	: 4/25/89 0700		
Drilling Completed	: 4/25/89 1215		

## MONITORING WELL AS-BUILT

		BLS	MSL
Watertight Vault			
Land Surface		0.0	1419.1
Top of PVC Flush Joint Riser w/Locking PVC Cap		0.3	1418.76
Cement/Bentonite Grout	Top Bottom	1.0 5.0	1418.1 1414.1
4" I.D. Schedule 40 PVC Flush Joint Riser	Top Bottom	0.3 10.3	1418.8 1408.8
Bentonite 1/4" Pellet Seal	Top Bottom	5.0 6.8	1414.1 1412.3
Sand Pack	Top Bottom	6.8 25.0	1412.3 1394.1
Static Water Level	5/03/89	11.85	1407.21
4" I.D. Schedule 40 PVC Flush Joint Screen 0.040" Slot 4 Slots/Inch	Top Bottom	10.3 20.3	1408.8 1398.8
Bottom Plug		20.8	1398.3
12" Borehole Total Depth		25.0	1394.1



All measurements in feet unless otherwise noted

BLS - Below Land Surface

MSL - Mean Sea Level Datum

NOT TO SCALE

MONITORING WELL BORING NO.  
SUPERVISORY GEOLOGIST  
LOG BOOK PG. NO.  
DRILLING STARTED  
COMPLETION DATE

MW1 10 D. VANWINKLE JOE FOSS FIELD MONITORING WELL LOG

LAYNE · WESTERN  
HOLLOW · STEM AUGER

DRILLING COMPANY  
RIGHT TYPE

DEPTH ELEV (BLS) (MSL) SYMBOLS  
LAB LITHOLOGIC SAMPLE NUMBER  
TOP OF SOIL  
SAMPLE RECOVERY (%)  
BLW COUNT (feet) (PPM) (USCS)

1419.0 1

10.0 1409.0  
15.0 1410.0

גט:ג

25.0 1394.0

MR Not Recorded

NO.	MW1 10 D. VANWINKLE 2/13, 47-48 4.26.89	JOE FOSS FIELD MONITORING WELL LOG	DRILLING COMPANY RIG TYPE	
LAB SAMPLE NUMBER	BLW BLOW COUNT	TOP OF SAMPLE RECOVERY MWL (`BLS) (feet)	SOIL TYPE (PPM)(USCS)	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
8:15:19:27	5.0	1.7	MR	SW VERY COARSE SAND, some fine to medium pebbles, trace layered silt; very poorly sorted; subangular to round; spherical, some discoidal, trace prismoidal; loose; non plastic; moist; light olive brown, (2.5Y 5/4).
10:16:17:22	10.0	1.7	MR	SP(50%) MEDIUM SAND; well sorted; subround to round; spherical; loose; non plastic; moist; light gray to gray, (2.5Y 5.5/2). SW(50%) COARSE TO VERY COARSE SAND, trace fine pebbles; poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace discoidal, prismoidal; loose; non plastic; saturated; dark grayish brown, (2.5Y 4/2); water encountered approx. 11 feet BLS. FINE TO MEDIUM PEBBLE GRAVE', some medium to coarse sand; very poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, some discoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; dark grayish brown, (2.5Y 4/2).
MW1 10 15 5:16:22:23	15.0	1.6	MR	GW SW VERY COARSE SAND, some fine to medium pebbles; very poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, some discoidal; loose; non plastic; saturated; gray, (5Y 5/1).
MW1 10 20 11:14:25:30	20.0	1.7	NR	SP(50%) COARSE SAND; well sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace discoidal; loose; non plastic; saturated; light gray to gray, (5Y 5.5/1). SW(50%) VERY COARSE SAND, some fine to medium pebbles, trace clay pockets; very poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace discoidal; loose; non plastic; saturated; light gray to gray, (5Y 5.5/1).
12:26:30:28	25.0	1.6	NR	SP(50%) COARSE SAND; well sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace discoidal; loose; non plastic; saturated; light gray to gray, (5Y 5.5/1).

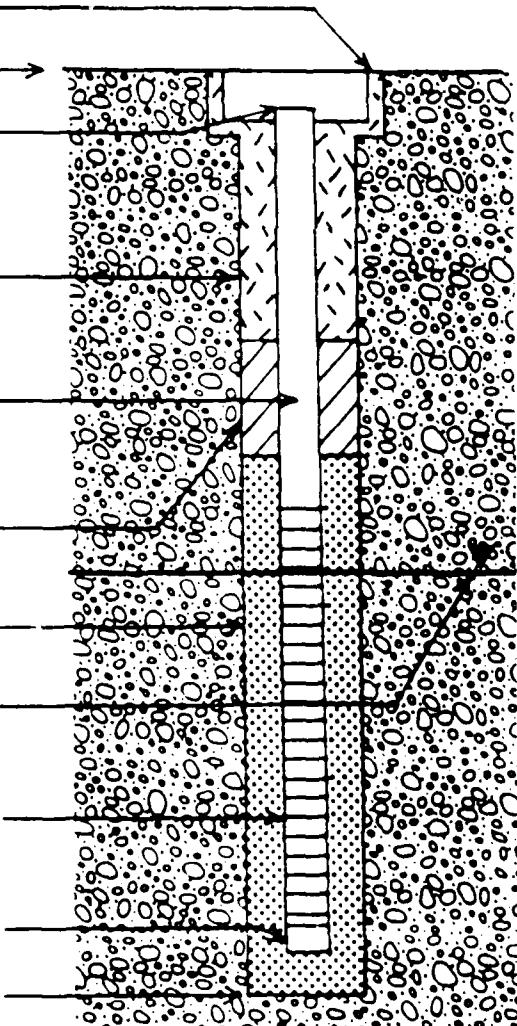
## MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

Well No.	MW-1-10	Development	
Location ( SD Coord.)		Date	: 4/26/89
Northings	471,974.5	Type	: PUMPING
Eastings	2,953,329.9	Volume Purged	: 1081 GALLONS
Reference Point	TOP OF PVC CASING		
Reference Point Elev.	1418.72 MSL	Water Level/Date:	1407.15 MSL-5/3/89
Type of Security	VAULT		
Supervisory Geologist	D. VanWINKLE		
Log Book/Page No.	2/43-46		
Drilling Company	LAYNE (OMAHA)		
Rig Type	HOLLOW-STEM AUGER		
Driller	L. HRABIK		
Drilling Started	4/26/89 0700		
Drilling Completed	4/26/89 1400		

## MONITORING WELL AS-BUILT

		BLS	MSL
Watertight Vault			
Land Surface		0.0	1419.0
Top of PVC Flush Joint Riser w/Locking PVC Cap		0.3	1418.72
Cement/Bentonite Grout	Top	1.0	1418.0
	Bottom	3.9	1415.1
4" I.D. Schedule 40 PVC Flush Joint Riser	Top	0.3	1418.7
	Bottom	8.9	1410.1
Bentonite 1/4" Pellet Seal	Top	3.9	1415.1
	Bottom	5.5	1413.5
Sand Pack	Top	5.5	1413.5
	Bottom	28.0	1391.0
Static Water Level	5/03/89	11.82	1407.15
4" I.D. Schedule 40 PVC Flush Joint Screen 0.040" Slot 4 Slots/Inch	Top	8.9	1410.1
	Bottom	18.9	1400.1
Bottom Plug		19.4	1399.6
12" Borehole Total Depth		28.0	1391.0

All measurements in feet unless otherwise noted  
 BLS - Below Land Surface  
 MSL - Mean Sea Level Datum



NOT TO SCALE

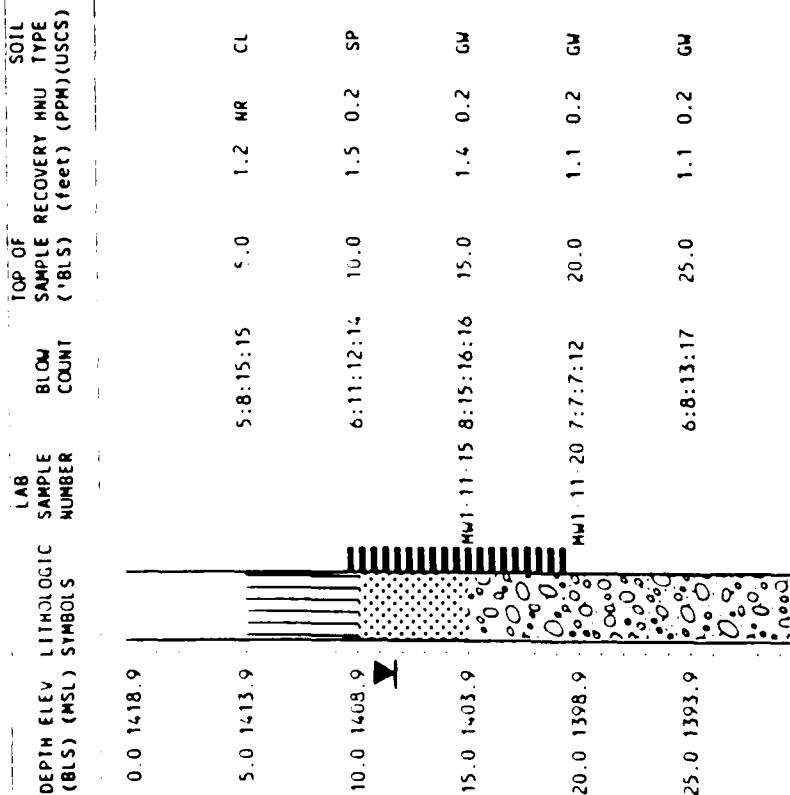
MONITORING WELL BORING NO.  
SUPERVISORY GEOLOGIST  
LOG BOOK/PG NO.  
DRILLING STARTED  
COMPLETION DATE

MW1 11  
D. VANWINKLE  
2/25, 47-48  
4-26-89  
4-26-89

JOE FOSS FIELD  
MONITORING WELL LOG

LAYNE-WESTERN  
HOLLOW-STEM AUGER (CME 75)

DRILLING COMPANY  
RIG TYPE



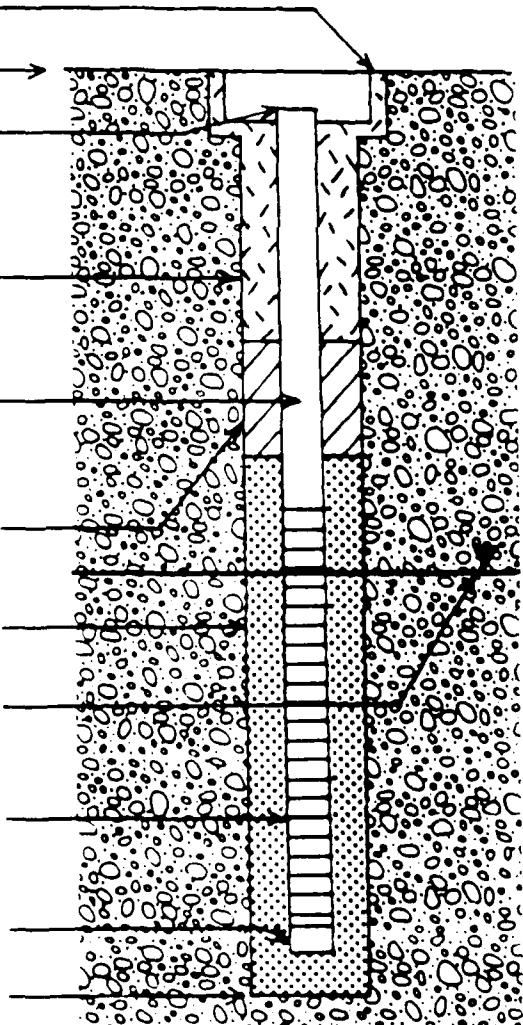
NR - Not Recorded

## MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

Well No.	: MW-1-11	Development	
Location ( SD Coord.)		Date	: 4/26/89
Northings	: 472,226.8	Type	: PUMPING
Eastings	: 2,953,223.6	Volume Purged	: 1196 GALLONS
Reference Point	: TOP OF PVC CASING	Water Level/Date:	1407.08 MSL-5/3/89
Reference Point Elev.	: 1418.73 MSL		
Type of Security	: VAULT		
Supervisory Geologist	: D. VanWINKLE		
Log Book/Page No.	: 2/45-48		
Drilling Company	: LAYNE (OMAHA)		
Rig Type	: HOLLOW-STEM AUGER		
Driller	: L. HRABIK		
Drilling Started	: 4/26/89 1400		
Drilling Completed	: 4/26/89 2015		

## MONITORING WELL AS-BUILT

		BLS	MSL
Watertight Vault			
Land Surface		0.0	1418.9
Top of PVC Flush Joint Riser w/Locking PVC Cap		0.2	1418.73
Cement/Bentonite Grout	Top Bottom	1.0 5.2	1417.9 1413.7
4" I.D. Schedule 40 PVC Flush Joint Riser	Top Bottom	0.2 9.7	1418.7 1409.2
Bentonite 1/4" Pellet Seal	Top Bottom	5.2 6.8	1413.7 1412.1
Sand Pack	Top Bottom	6.8 25.0	1412.1 1393.9
Static Water Level	5/03/89	11.85	1407.08
4" I.D. Schedule 40 PVC Flush Joint Screen 0.040" Slot 4 Slots/Inch	Top Bottom	9.7 19.7	1409.2 1399.2
Bottom Plug		20.2	1398.7
12" Borehole Total Depth		25.0	1393.9



All measurements in feet unless otherwise noted  
 BLS - Below Land Surface  
 MSL - Mean Sea Level Datum

NOT TO SCALE

MONITORING WELL BORING NO.  
SUPERVISORY GEOLOGIST  
LOG BOOK/PG NO.  
DRILLING STARTED  
COMPLETION DATE

MW1-12  
D. VANWINKLE  
2/52-54,57  
4-27-89  
<28-89

LAYNE-WESTERN  
HOLLOW STEM AUGER

DRILLING COMPANY  
RIG TYPE

JOE FOSS FIELD  
MONITORING WELL LOG

DEPTH ELEV (BLS)	LITHOLOGIC SYMBOLS	LAB SAMPLE NUMBER	BLOW COUNT	TOP OF SAMPLE ('BLS)	RECOVERY (feet)	HNU (PPM)	SOIL TYPE (USCS)	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
0.0	1418.7							
5.0	1413.7	5:4:3:3	5.0	1.2	0.2	SC		MEDIUM TO COARSE CLAYEY SAND; poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace discoidal; soft; slightly plastic; moist; dark grayish brown; (SY 4/2), iron oxide stains.
10.0	1408.7	7:12:14:15	10.0	1.5	0.2	SP		COARSE SAND, trace fine pebbles; moderately sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace discoidal; loose; non-plastic; moist to wet (11.1 feet BLS); brown, (10TR 5/3).
15.0	1403.7	MW1-12-15 18:22:28:26	15.0	1.9	3.0	SM		VERY COARSE SAND, trace fine to medium pebbles; poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace discoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; dark gray, (SY 4.5/2); hydrocarbon odor.
20.0	1398.7	MW1-12-20 8:22:30:26	20.0	1.3	0.2	GW		FINE TO MEDIUM PEBBLY GRAVEL, some very coarse sand; very poorly sorted; subangular to round; spherical, some discoidal, trace prismoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; gray to dark gray, (SY 4.5/1); hydrocarbon odor.
25.0	1393.7	9:19:36:26	25.0	1.3	0.2	GW		FINE TO MEDIUM PEBBLY GRAVEL, same very coarse sand; very poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, some discoidal, trace prismoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; gray to dark gray, (SY 4.5/1); hydrocarbon odor.
30.0	1388.7	3:2:1:2	30.0	0.8	0.2	CL		CLAY, trace coarse sand to medium pebbles; poorly sorted; firm; slightly plastic; moist; light gray to gray, (SY 5.5/1); glacial till.

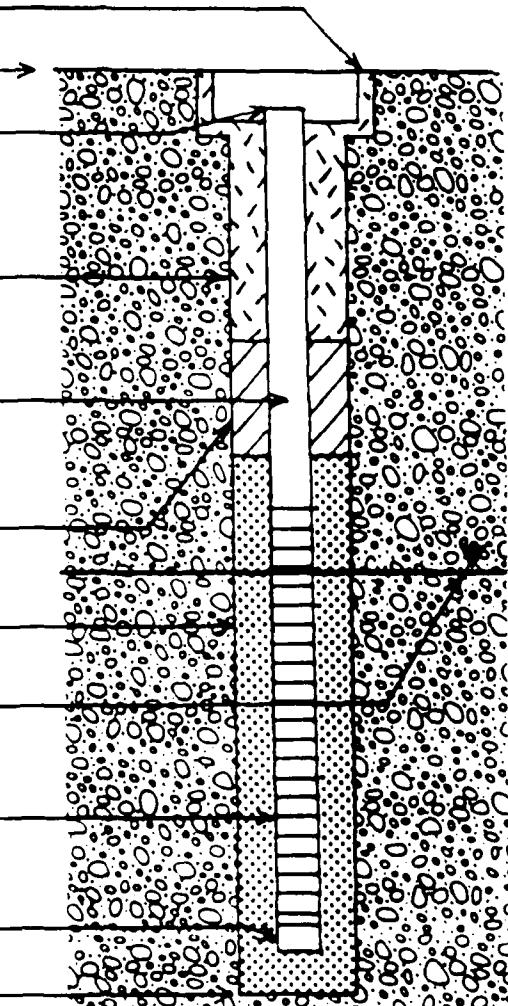
# MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

**SAIL.**

Well No.	: MW-1-12	Development	
Location ( SD Coord.)		Date	: 4/28/89
Northings	: 472,152.0	Type	: PUMPING
Eastings	: 2,953,134.7	Volume Purged	: 1173 GALLONS
Reference Point	: TOP OF PVC CASING	Water Level/Date:	1407.05 MSL-5/3/89
Reference Point Elev.	: 1418.20 MSL		
Type of Security	: VAULT		
Supervisory Geologist	: D. VANWINKLE		
Log Book/Page No.	: 2/52-54		
Drilling Company	: LAYNE (OMAHA)		
Rig Type	: HOLLOW-STEM AUGER		
Driller	: L. HRABIK		
Drilling Started	: 4/27/89 1400		
Drilling Completed	: 4/27/89 1930		

## MONITORING WELL AS-BUILT

		BLS	MSL
Watertight Vault			
Land Surface		0.0	1418.6
Top of PVC Flush Joint Riser w/Locking PVC Cap		0.4	1418.20
Cement/Bentonite Grout	Top	1.0	1417.6
	Bottom	3.2	1415.4
4" I.D. Schedule 40 PVC Flush Joint Riser	Top	0.4	1418.2
	Bottom	8.1	1410.5
Bentonite 1/4" Pellet Seal	Top	3.2	1415.4
	Bottom	4.5	1414.1
Sand Pack	Top	4.5	1414.1
	Bottom	30.0	1388.6
Static Water Level	5/03/89	11.55	1407.05
4" I.D. Schedule 40 PVC Flush Joint Screen 0.040" Slot 4 Slots/Inch	Top	8.1	1410.5
	Bottom	28.1	1390.5
Bottom Plug		28.6	1390.0
12" Borehole Total Depth		30.0	1388.6



All measurements in feet unless otherwise noted  
 BLS - Below Land Surface  
 MSL - Mean Sea Level Datum

NOT TO SCALE

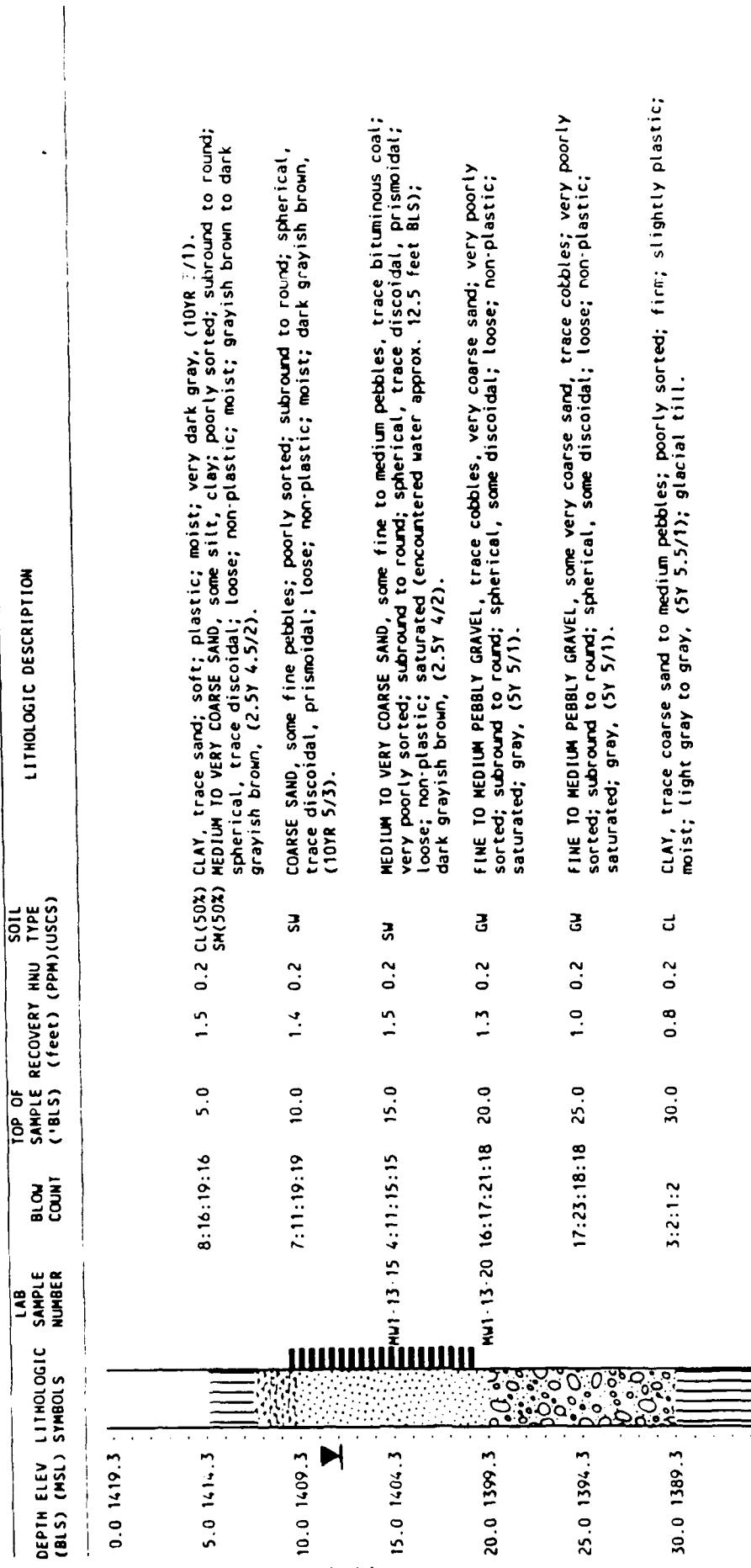
MONITORING WELL BORING NO.  
SUPERVISORY GEOLOGIST  
LOG BOOK/PG NO.  
DRILLING STARTED  
COMPLETION DATE

MW1-13  
D. VANWINKLE  
2/49/51  
4-27-89  
4-27-89

JOE FOSS FIELD  
MONITORING WELL LOG

DRILLING COMPANY  
RIG TYPE

LAYNE-WESTERN  
HOLLOW STEM AUGER



A-26

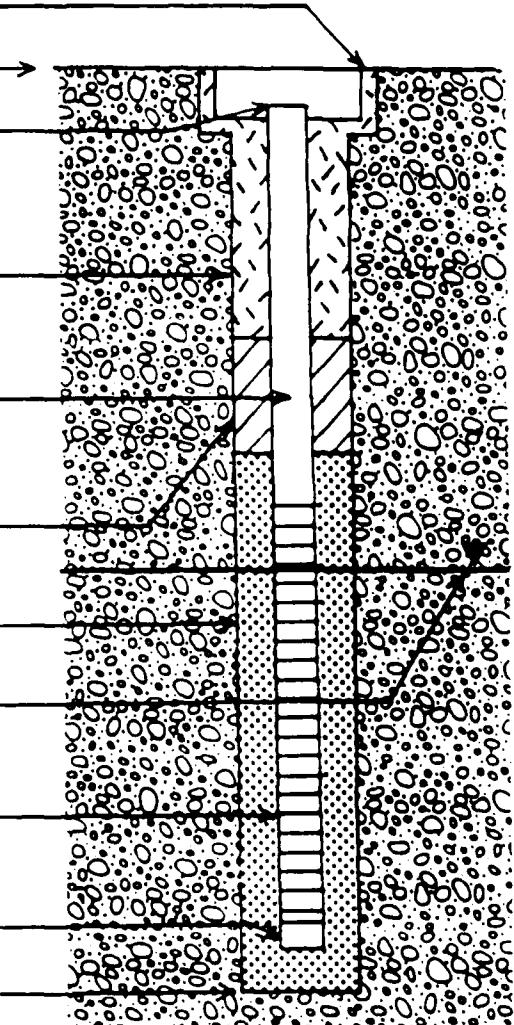
**JAIL.**

## MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

Well No.	MW-1-13	Development	
Location ( SD Coord.)		Date	: 4/27/89
Northings	471,622.6	Type	: PUMPING
Eastings	2,953,295.6	Volume Purged	: 1380 GALLONS
Reference Point	TOP OF PVC CASING	Water Level/Date:	1407.24 MSL-5/3/89
Reference Point Elev.	1419.34 MSL		
Type of Security	VAULT		
Supervisory Geologist	D. VanWINKLE		
Log Book/Page No.	2/49-51		
Drilling Company	LAYNE (OMAHA)		
Rig Type	HOLLOW-STEM AUGER		
Driller	L. HRABIK		
Drilling Started	4/27/89 0700		
Drilling Completed	4/27/89 1400		

## MONITORING WELL AS-BUILT

		BLS	MSL
Watertight Vault			
Land Surface		0.0	1419.3
Top of PVC Flush Joint Riser w/Locking PVC Cap		0.0	1419.34
Cement/Bentonite Grout	Top	1.0	1418.3
	Bottom	4.1	1415.2
4" I.D. Schedule 40 PVC Flush Joint Riser	Top	0.0	1419.3
	Bottom	9.3	1410.0
Bentonite 1/4" Pellet Seal	Top	4.1	1415.2
	Bottom	5.9	1413.4
Sand Pack	Top	5.9	1413.4
	Bottom	25.0	1394.3
Static Water Level	5/03/89	12.10	1407.24
4" I.D. Schedule 40 PVC Flush Joint Screen 0.040" Slot 4 Slots/Inch	Top	9.3	1410.0
	Bottom	19.3	1400.0
Bottom Plug		19.8	1399.5
12" Borehole Total Depth		25.0	1394.3



All measurements in feet unless otherwise noted

BLS - Below Land Surface

MSL - Mean Sea Level Datum

NOT TO SCALE

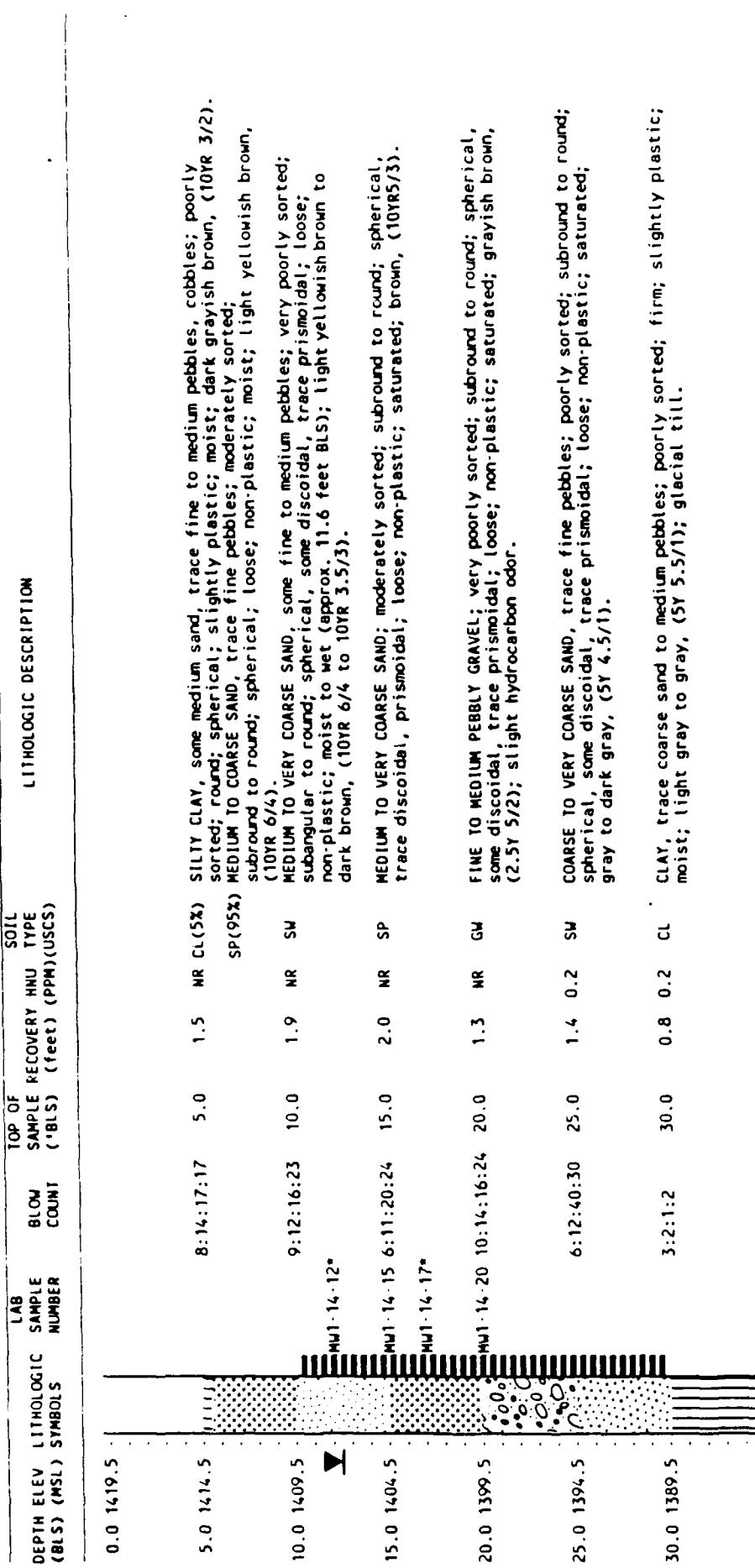
MONITORING WELL BORING NO.  
SUPERVISORY GEOLOGIST  
LOG BOOK PG. NO.  
DRILLING STARTED  
COMPLETION DATE

MW1-14  
D. VANWINKLE  
2/56, 59, 60  
4-28-89  
4-29-89

LAYNE-WESTERN  
HOLLOW STEM AUGER

DRILLING COMPANY  
RIG TYPE

JOE FOSS FIELD  
MONITORING WELL LOG



NR Not Recorded

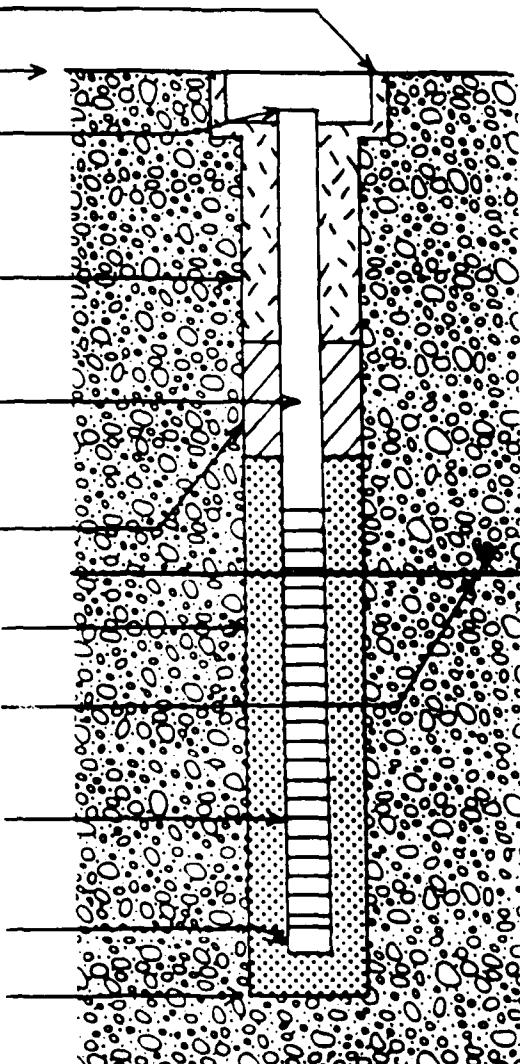
\* Geotechnical Sample

## MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

Well No.	: MW-1-14	Development	
Location ( SD Coord.)		Date	: 4/29/89
Northings	: 472,343.8	Type	: PUMPING
Eastings	: 2,953,016.8	Volume Purged	: 1840 GALLONS
Reference Point	: TOP OF PVC CASING	Water Level/Date:	1406.97 MSL-5/3/89
Reference Point Elev.	: 1418.87 MSL		
Type of Security	: VAULT		
Supervisory Geologist	: D. VanWINKLE		
Log Book/Page No.	: 2/56-59		
Drilling Company	: LAYNE (OMAHA)		
Rig Type	: HOLLOW-STEM AUGER		
Driller	: L. HRABIK		
Drilling Started	: 4/28/89 0700		
Drilling Completed	: 4/28/89 1430		

## MONITORING WELL AS-BUILT

		BLS	MSL
Watertight Vault			
Land Surface		0.0	1419.5
Top of PVC Flush Joint Riser w/Locking PVC Cap		0.7	1418.87
Cement/Bentonite Grout	Top	1.0	1418.5
	Bottom	5.3	1414.2
4" I.D. Schedule 40 PVC Flush Joint Riser	Top	0.7	1418.9
	Bottom	10.2	1409.3
Bentonite 1/4" Pellet Seal	Top	5.3	1414.2
	Bottom	6.8	1412.7
Sand Pack	Top	6.8	1412.7
	Bottom	25.0	1394.5
Static Water Level	5/03/89	12.55	1406.97
4" I.D. Schedule 40 PVC Flush Joint Screen 0.040" Slot 4 Slots/Inch	Top	10.2	1409.3
	Bottom	20.2	1399.3
Bottom Plug		20.7	1398.8
12" Borehole Total Depth		25.0	1394.5



NOT TO SCALE

All measurements in feet unless otherwise noted  
 BLS - Below Land Surface  
 MSL - Mean Sea Level Datum

SITE 3-BASE FIRE TRAINING AREA

MONITORING WELL BORING NO.  
SUPERVISORY GEOLOGIST  
LOG BOOK/PG No.  
DRILLING STARTED  
COMPLETION DATE

MJ3 S  
J.CARTER  
2/15-17  
4-15-89  
4-25-89

DEPTH ELEV (BLS) (MSL)	LITHOLOGIC SYMBOLS	LAB SAMPLE NUMBER	BLOW COUNT	TOP OF 'BLS)	SAMPLE RECOVERY	HNU	SOIL TYPE (USCS)	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
0.0 1422.4								
5.0 1417.4		4:6:8:8	5.0	0.6	0.0	CL	CLAY, trace sand, gravel; firm; slightly plastic; moist; dark greenish gray, (SGI 4/1), stained.	
10.0 1412.4		8:13:18:18	10.0	1.3	0.0	SW	MEDIUM TO COARSE SAND, some gravel; poorly sorted; subangular to subround; subprismoidal; loose; non-plastic; dry; brown, (10YR 5/3).	
15.0 1407.4	A-31	7:17:17:14	15.0	1.3	0.0	GW	GRAVEL, some medium to coarse sand; poorly sorted; subangular to subround; subprismoidal; loose; non-plastic; wet; brown, (10YR 5/3).	
20.0 1402.4		4:12:14:14	20.0	1.1	0.0	SM	COARSE SAND, some silt, trace gravel; poorly sorted; subangular to subround; subprismoidal to spherical; loose; non-plastic; wet; brown, (10YR 5/3).	
25.0 1397.4		7:14:29:24	25.0	1.0	0.0	SW	MEDIUM TO COARSE SILTY SAND, some gravel; poorly sorted; subangular to subround; subprismoidal to spherical; loose; non-plastic; wet; brown, (10YR 5/3).	

LAYNE WESTERN  
HOLLOW STEM AUGER

DRILLING COMPANY  
RIG TYPE

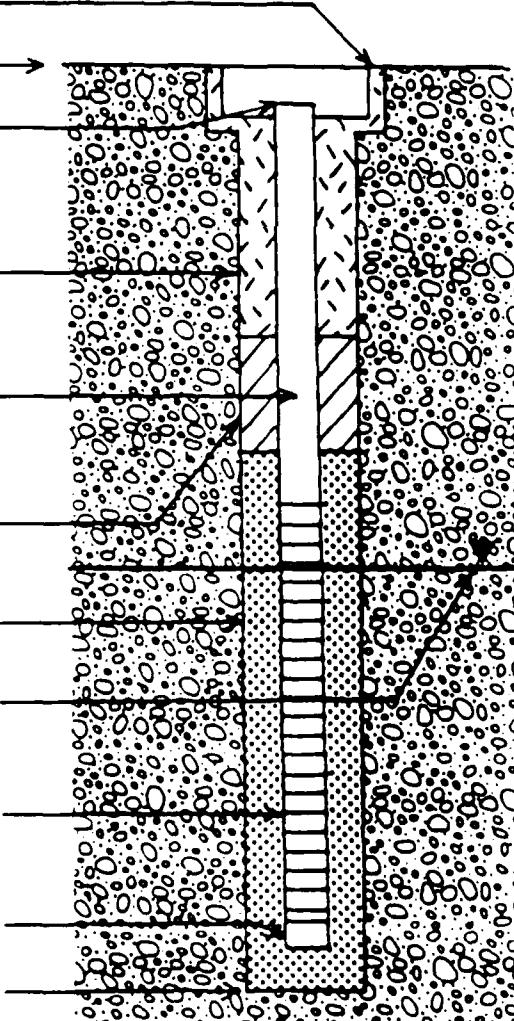
JOE FOSS FIELD  
MONITORING WELL LOG

## MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

Well No.	: MW-3-5	Development	
Location ( SD Coord.)		Date	: 5/1/89
Northings	: 476,197.9	Type	: PUMPING
Eastings	: 2,948,819.5	Volume Purged	: 1196 GALLONS
Reference Point	: TOP OF PVC CASING		
Reference Point Elev.	: 1422.60 MSL	Water Level/Date:	1407.48 MSL-5/3/89
Type of Security	: VAULT		
Supervisory Geologist	: D. VANWINKLE		
Log Book/Page No.	: 2/15-17		
Drilling Company	: LAYNE (OMAHA)		
Rig Type	: HOLLOW-STEM AUGER		
Driller	: L. HRABIK		
Drilling Started	: 4/15/89 1015		
Drilling Completed	: 4/15/89 1015		

## MONITORING WELL AS-BUILT

		BLS	MSL
Watertight Vault			
Land Surface		0.0	1422.5
Top of PVC Flush Joint Riser w/Locking PVC Cap		-0.1	1422.60
Cement/Bentonite Grout	Top	1.0	1421.5
	Bottom	8.0	1414.5
4" I.D. Schedule 40 PVC Flush Joint Riser	Top	-0.1	1422.6
	Bottom	13.0	1409.5
Bentonite 1/4" Pellet Seal	Top	8.0	1414.5
	Bottom	10.0	1412.5
Sand Pack	Top	10.0	1412.5
	Bottom	25.0	1397.5
Static Water Level	5/03/89	15.02	1407.48
4" I.D. Schedule 40 PVC Flush Joint Screen 0.040" Slot 4 Slots/Inch	Top	13.0	1409.5
	Bottom	23.0	1399.5
Bottom Plug		23.5	1399.0
12" Borehole Total Depth		25.0	1397.5



All measurements in feet unless otherwise noted

BLS - Below Land Surface

MSL - Mean Sea Level Datum

NOT TO SCALE

SOIL BORING NO.  
SUPERVISORY GEOLOGIST  
LOG BOOK/PG. NO.  
DRILLING STARTED  
ABANDONMENT COMPLETED

83-1  
J. CARTER  
2/4-7  
4-14-89  
4-16-89

JOE FOSS FIELD  
SOIL BORING LOG

LAYNE-WESTERN  
HOLLOW-STEM AUGER

DRILLING COMPANY  
RIG TYPE

DEPTH	LAB LITHOLOGIC SAMPLE SYMBOLS (BLS)	BLW COUNT	TOP OF SAMPLE (BLS)	TOP OF RECOVERY	MNU	SOIL TYPE (USCS)	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
0.0	83-1-0	2:5:10:8	0.0	0.9	0.2	CL	CLAY, trace silt; well sorted; soft; non-plastic; moist; black, (2.5Y 2/0); hydrocarbon odor.
2.5	83-1-2*	NA	...	NA	NR		SHELBY TUBE (2.0 - 4.0)
5.0	83-1-5	3:8:12:17	5.0	1.8	22	CL	CLAY, trace silt; well sorted; soft to firm; slightly plastic; moist; black, (5Y 2.5/1), shen; strong hydrocarbon odor.
7.5	5:12:15:24	7.5	1.3	7	CL		CLAY, trace scattered sand, trace nodules of angular material; well sorted; subangular to subround; spherical; stiff; slightly plastic to plastic;
10.0	5:17:21:26	10.0	1.1	1	SM		semi-moist; black, (2.5Y 2.5/0); faint hydrocarbon odor.
12.5	83-1-12*	NA	...	NA	NR		MEDIUM TO COARSE SAND, trace gravel, trace silt; poorly sorted; angular to subround; prismoidal and discoidal; loose; non-plastic; semi-moist gray, (5Y 6/1).
15.0	9:17:19:19	15.0	1.4	0.1	SM		SHELBY TUBE (12.0 - 14.0)
							MEDIUM TO COARSE SAND, some gravel, trace silt; poorly sorted; angular to subround; prismoidal and discoidal; loose; non-plastic; moist; light olive gray, (5Y 6/2).

NR=Not Recorded

NA=Not Applicable

\*=Geotechnical Sample

SOIL BORING NO.  
SUPERVISORY GEOLOGIST  
LOG BOOK/PG NO.  
DRILLING STARTED  
ABANDONMENT COMPLETED

B3.2  
J. CARTER  
2/12/13  
4-14-89  
4-16-89

DRILLING COMPANY  
RIG TYPE

Layne-Western  
Hollow-Stem Auger

JOE FOSS FIELD  
SOIL BORING LOG

DEPTH (BL'S)	LAB LITHOLOGIC SAMPLE NUMBER	BLOW COUNT	TOP OF SAMPLE (BL'S)	RECOVERY	HNW	SOIL TYPE (USCS)	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION	
							CL(50%)	SM(50%)
0.0	83-2-0	6:5:8:9	0.0	1.3	0.0	SILTY CLAY; soft to firm; non-plastic; semi-moist; very dusky red, (SR 2.5/3).		
2.5	3:5:6:8	2.5	1.4	0.1	CL	MEDIUM TO COARSE SAND, some pebbles; poorly sorted; subangular to subround; loose; non-plastic; semi-moist; dark brown, (7.5YR 4/6).		
5.0	83-2-5	7:9:3:8	5.0	1.5	0.1	SILTY CLAY; moderately to well sorted; soft; non-plastic; semi-to very moist; black, (5Y 2.5/1).		
7.5	3:5:7:7	7.5	1.5	0.0	SM(25%)	SILTY CLAY, sand stringers; moderately to well sorted; soft; non-plastic; moist; very dark grayish brown, (2.5Y 3/2).		
10.0	5:6:6:8	10.0	1.7	0.0	SM(25%)	MEDIUM TO COARSE SAND, some gravel (stringers), some clay; poorly to moderately sorted; spherical and discoidal; loose; non-plastic; semi-moist; dark yellowish brown, (10YR 4/4).		
					CL(75%)	SILTY CLAY; soft; non-plastic; moist; black, (5Y 2.5/1).		
						MEDIUM TO COARSE SAND, some gravel (stringers through clay); poorly sorted; subangular to subround; loose; non-plastic; moist; dark yellowish brown, (10YR 4/4).		
						CL, some silt; soft; very plastic; moist; black, (5Y 2.5/1), stained; banded.		

SOIL BORING NO.  
SUPERVISORY GEOLOGIST  
LOG BOOK/PG NO.  
DRILLING STARTED  
ABANDONMENT COMPLETED

JOE FOSS FIELD  
SOIL BORING LOG

LAYNE WESTERN  
HOLLOW-STEM AUGER

DRILLING COMPANY  
RIG TYPE

83 3  
J. CARRIER  
2/12/13  
4-14-89  
4-16-89

LAB  
DEPTH  
(BLS)  
LITHOLOGIC SYMBOLS  
SAMPLE NUMBER

TOP OF  
SAMPLE  
' (BLS)

BLOW  
COUNT

RECOVERY

HNU

SOIL  
TYPE  
(USCS)

DEPTH (BLS)	LITHOLOGIC SAMPLE NUMBER	TOP OF SAMPLE ' (BLS)	BLOW COUNT	RECOVERY	HNU	SOIL TYPE (USCS)	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
0.0	83-3 0	3:4:5:10	0	0.0	1.6	110.0	CL(50%) CLAY, trace gravel; soft to firm; slightly plastic; moist; black, (SY 2-5/1); strong hydrocarbon odor.
2.5	83-3 2.5	3:5:8:12	2.5	1.4	50.0	CL(90%) MEDIUM TO COARSE SAND, some gravel; poorly sorted; subangular to subround; subprismatic; loose; non-plastic; moist; dark yellowish brown, (10TR 4/4); strong hydrocarbon odor.	
5.0	83-3 12:15:20	5.0	2.0	30.0	CL	SW(10%) CLAY, trace sand; soft; slightly plastic; moist; black, (SY 2-5/1); hydrocarbon odor.	
7.5	8:11:15:17	7.5	2.0	110.0	CL	CLAY, trace sand, gravel, trace light gray nodules (undetermined composition); poorly sorted; firm to stiff; slightly plastic; moist; very dark gray, (SY 3/1), sheen; hydrocarbon odor.	
10.0	4:5:6:15	10.0	1.1	200.0	CL	CLAY, trace sand, gravel, trace light gray nodules (undetermined composition); poorly sorted; subangular; firm to stiff; slightly plastic; moist; very dark gray, (SY 3/1) sheen; hydrocarbon odor.	
12.5	12:17:34:39	12.5	2.0	0.6	SW	MEDIUM SAND, some gravel, trace silt; very poorly sorted; subangular to subround; subprismatic to subdiscoidal; loose; non-plastic; moist; light gray to gray, (SY 6/1)	
15.0	5:12:27:30	15.0	1.7	2.6	SM	MEDIUM SAND, some gravel; poorly sorted; subangular to subround; subprismatic to subdiscoidal; loose; non-plastic; moist; light gray to gray, (SY 6/1).	
17.5	9:24:18:22	17.5	1.6	0.0	GM	GRAVEL, some sand; poorly sorted; subround to round; subprismatic to spherical; loose; non-plastic; wet; light olive brown, (2SY 5/6).	

A-35



SOIL BORING NO.  
SUPERVISORY GEOLOGIST  
LOG BOOK/PG. NO.  
DRILLING STARTED  
ABANDONMENT COMPLETED

83-4  
J. CARTER  
2/15  
4-15-89  
4-16-89

LAYNE-WESTERN  
HOLLOW-STEM AUGER

DRILLING COMPANY  
RIG TYPE

DEPTH (BLS)	LAB LITHOLOGIC SAMPLE SYMBOLS (BLS)	BLOW COUNT	TOP OF SAMPLE (BLS)	RECOVERY	HNU	SOIL TYPE (USCS)	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
0.0	83-4-0	3:10:12:16	0.0	1.0	0.0	CL	CLAY, some silt, trace gravel, sand; soft to firm; slightly plastic; moist; black, (5Y 2.5/1).
2.5	83-4-2*	NA	..	NA	NR		SHELBY TUBE (2.0 - 4.0)
5.0	83-4-5	3:11:10:19	5.0	1.3	0.0	CL	CLAY, trace sand, nodules (undetermined composition); soft to firm; plastic; moist; black, (5Y 2.5/7), sheen, some discoloration, mottled appearance.
7.5	3:8:10:13	7.5	1.6	0.0	CL		CLAY, trace sand; firm, plastic, moist; black, (5Y 2.5/2), some discoloration and staining.
10.0	3:4:13:14	10.0	1.8	0.0	SM(10%)		MEDIUM TO COARSE SAND, some gravel; poorly sorted; subangular to subround; subprismatic; loose; non plastic; moist; light gray to gray, (5Y 6/1).
12.0	83-4-12*	NA	..	NA	NR		CL(90%) SILTY CLAY, trace sand; firm; slightly plastic; moist; black, (5Y 2.5/2). SHELBY TUBE (12.0 - 14.0)

A-36

NR - Not Recorded  
NA - Not Applicable  
\* - Geotechnical Sample

SOIL BORING NO. 83-5  
 SUPERVISORY GEOLOGIST J. CARTER  
 LOG BOOK/PG No. 2/15  
 DRILLING STARTED 4-15-89  
 ABANDONMENT COMPLETED 4-16-89

DEPTH (ft)	LAB SYMBOLS	LITHOLOGIC SAMPLE NUMBER	BLW COUNT	TOP OF SAMPLE (.BLS)	RECOVERY (%)	HNU	SOIL TYPE (USCS)	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
0.0	83-5 0	5:10:15:13	0.0	1.1	0.0	CL	CLAY, trace gravel (nodules of undetermined composition), trace silt and medium to coarse sand; poorly sorted; subround; subprismatic; soft to firm; non-plastic; moist; very dark gray, (10YR 3/1).	
2.5	83-5 2.5 2*	5:10:12:12	2.5	1.5	0.0	CL	SILTY CLAY, trace sand, nodules (undetermined composition); soft; non plastic; moist; very dark gray, (10YR 3/1), discoloration.	
5.0	5:8:8:10		5.0	1.5	0.0	CL	SILTY CLAY, trace sand (banded), nodules (undetermined composition); soft; non-plastic; moist; dark gray, (10YR 4/1), discoloration.	
7.5	6:6:6:6		7.5	1.6	0.0	CL(60%) SW(40%)	SILTY CLAY; soft; non-plastic; dark gray, (10YR 4/1), discoloration.	
10.0	8:9:9:8		10.0	1.4	0.0	SW	MEDIUM TO COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL; poorly sorted ; subangular to subround; subprismatic; loose; non-plastic; dry to moist; light gray to gray, (5Y 6/1).	

A-37

• Geotechnical Sample

Layne-Western  
Hollow-Stem Auger

DRILLING COMPANY  
RIG TYPE

JOE FOSS FIELD  
SOIL BORING LOG

**BACKGROUND BORINGS**

SOIL BORING NO.  
SUPERVISORY GEOLOGIST  
LOG BOOK/PG. NO.  
DRILLING STARTED  
ABANDONMENT COMPLETED

BK-2  
D. VANWINKLE  
2/56  
4-28-89  
4-29-89

JOE FOSS FIELD  
SOIL BORING LOG  
LAYNE-WESTERN  
HOLLOW-STEM AUGER

DEPTH LAB DEPTH (BLS) LITHOLOGIC SAMPLE SYMBOLS	LITHOLOGIC SAMPLE NUMBER	BLow COUNT	TOP OF SAMPLE (BLS)	RECOVERY	HNU	SOIL TYPE (USCS)	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION		
							NR	SW	SP(50%)
0.0									
5.0			13:23:33:31	5.0	2.0	NR	SW		COARSE TO VERY COARSE SAND, some fine to medium pebbles; poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace discoidal, prismoidal; loose; non-plastic; moist; pale brown, salt and pepper, (10YR 6/3).
10.0	A-39		13:16:20:19	10.0	1.7	NR	SW(50%)		COARSE TO VERY COARSE SAND, trace fine to medium pebbles; poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, trace discoidal, prismoidal; loose; non-plastic; wet; pale brown to brown, (10YR 6/3); water encountered at approx. 10 feet BLS.
15.0			12:20:24:28	15.0	1.6	NR	GW		MEDIUM SAND, trace coarse to very coarse sand; well sorted; subangular to round; spherical; loose; non-plastic; wet; grayish brown to dark grayish brown, (2.5Y 4.5/2)
20.0			BK-2 20 9:11:23:48	20.0	2.0	NR	SW		FINE TO MEDIUM PEBBLY GRAVEL, some very coarse sand; very poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, some discoidal, trace prismoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; grayish brown, (2.5Y 5/2), light brownish gray, (2.5Y 6/2).
25.0			BK-2 25 8:23:29:41	25.0	2.0	NR	GW		COARSE TO VERY COARSE SAND, some fine pebbles; poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, some discoidal; loose; non-plastic; saturated; gray, (5Y 5/1) to light brownish gray, (2.5Y 6/2).

NR - Not Recorded

SOIL BORING NO. BK-3  
 SUPERVISORY GEOLOGIST D. VANWINKLE  
 LOG BOOK/PG NO. 2/58  
 DRILLING STARTED 4-28-89  
 ABANDONMENT COMPLETED 4-29-89

DRILLING COMPANY JOE FOSS FIELD  
 RIG TYPE SOIL BORING LOG  
 HOLLOW-STEM AUGER

DEPTH (BLS)	LAB LITHOLOGIC SAMPLE NUMBER SYMBOLS	BLOW COUNT 'BLS)	TOP OF SAMPLE 'BLS)	RECOVERY	HNU	SOIL TYPE (USCS)	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
0.0	BK-3-0.5	5:8:10:12	0.5	1.0	NR	ML(40%) ML(60%)	CLAYEY SILT; soft; slightly plastic; moist; very dark grayish brown, (10YR 3/2). SILT; traces of caliche; firm; non-plastic; dry; grayish brown, (10YR 5/2).
5.0	BK-3-5	10:15:9:10	5.0	2.0	NR	ML	FINE TO MEDIUM SANDY SILT (sand layers); firm; non-plastic; dry; light grayish brown to grayish brown, (10YR 5.5/2), iron oxide stains.
20.0	BK-3-20	10:15:15:20	20.0	1.0	NR	SW	VERY COARSE SAND, trace fine to medium pebbles; very poorly sorted; subround to round; spherical, some discoidal, trace prismatic; loose; non-plastic; saturated; grayish brown, (10YR 5/2).

NR - Not Recorded

**APPENDIX B:**  
**SHALLOW SEISMIC SURVEY REPORT**

SEISMIC REFLECTION SURVEY  
for  
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORP.

\*\*\*\*\*

Joe Foss Field,  
Sioux Falls, South Dakota

January 3, 1989

by

Minnesota Geophysical Associates, Inc.  
14124 Ivywood Street Northwest  
Andover, Minnesota 55304

#### STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The contents of this report are for use by Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC). The data contained herein, as well as all interpretations, inferences, and conclusions drawn, reflect MGA's commitment to the highest professional standards. Interpretations are not facts, however, and may be subject to unavoidable errors. Consequently, MGA cannot assume any liability for decisions made on the basis of these data.

All data, including this document, are the property of the client, and may be used in the normal practice of their business. Publication of any of this material in professional journals, presentations, or any other public forum may have some bearing on the professional reputations of MGA and our staff. Consequently, any use of interpretations, conclusions, or other information which reflects the exercise of our professional judgement in any public forum must receive prior written authorization from MGA.

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## SUMMARY

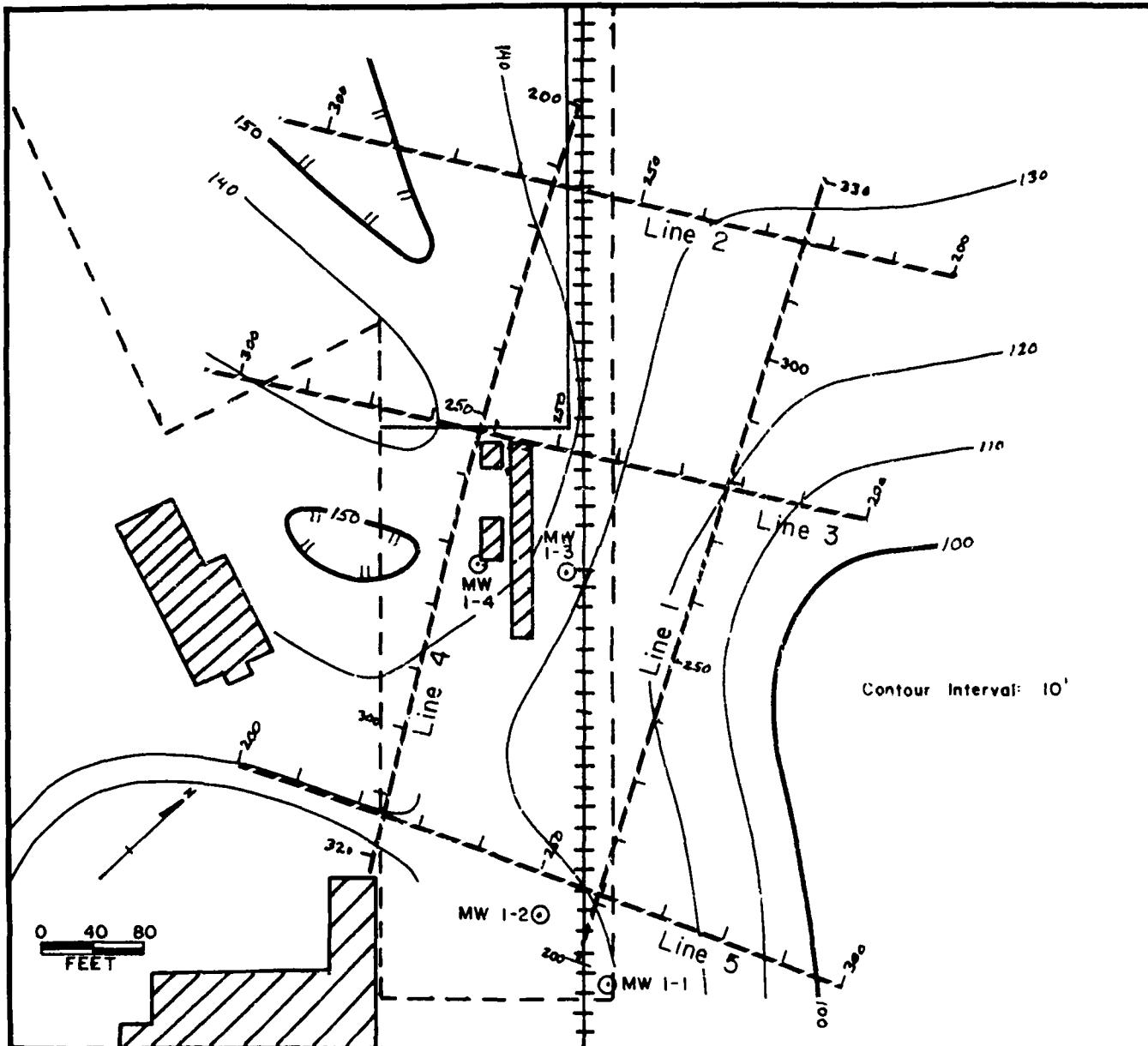
A five-line seismic reflection survey was performed for Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), by Minnesota Geophysical Associates (MGA) at Joe Foss Field in Sioux Falls, South Dakota between November 30 and December 2, 1988. The object of the survey was to 1) determine bedrock depth, and 2) better characterize the overburden stratigraphy.

Seismic reflection was chosen as the optimum geophysical method for this study because of its capability for high resolution both vertically and horizontally. A total of 250 field records were obtained, and the data reduced using MGA's seismic processing system. The resulting seismic reflection cross-sections are shown in Figures 3 through 7.

Three distinct reflection events were interpreted:

- 1) The water table produced a strong event across all lines, at an estimated depth of about 15 feet.
- 2) A buried alluvial channel was identified beneath the first event and above bedrock. The trend and approximate depth of the channel are shown in Figure 2.
- 3) An apparent bedrock reflector was identified and mapped. Figure 1 shows contours of bedrock depth based on the seismic interpretation. While the depth was surprising (bedrock had been expected at around 45 feet) the results are corroborated by the refraction data, which indicate a minimum depth of 90 feet to a 12,000 foot/second layer. Previous work in the area has shown velocities of 12,000 to 18,000 feet/second for the Sioux Formation.

Data quality for the survey was mediocre, due to high ambient noise levels and highly variable near-surface material. Consequently, depth estimates from the survey are not as reliable as they might otherwise be. Some conclusions can be confidently drawn, however, such as the existence and trend of the channel, the relatively deep bedrock, and the general configuration of the bedrock surface.



**FIGURE 1: Joe Foss Field Seismic Reflection Line Locations with Bedrock Depth Contours**

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### INTRODUCTION

A five-line seismic reflection survey was performed for Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), by Minnesota Geophysical Associates (MGA) at Joe Foss Field in Sioux Falls, South Dakota between November 30 and December 2, 1988.

#### Goals

The object of the seismic study was two-fold:

- 1) determine the depth and configuration of bedrock;
- 2) characterize, as far as possible, the stratigraphy of the overburden.

#### Survey Design

Several phone discussions were held between Phil Davis of MGA and Eric Gibson of SAIC between February 23 and November 26, 1988 regarding the use of seismic methods at the Sioux Falls site. Both seismic refraction and reflection were considered. Seismic refraction alone was ruled out for several reasons, including highly variable near-surface velocities, probably velocity inversions, the necessity of longer geophone spread lengths, and the generally more limited information potential. In addition to its advantages, seismic reflection would include basic refraction information to aid in velocity interpretation.

Five seismic lines were planned as follows:

- 1) two northwest-southeast trending lines about 480 feet in length;
- 2) three southwest-northeast lines about 360 feet in length.

Field logistics necessitated some adjustment in the planned program. All five lines were lengthened, and some locations were changed to avoid buildings and other obstacles. The final configuration of seismic lines is shown in Figure 1.

#### Methods

A discussion of the seismic method is contained in Appendix A. Briefly, seismic methods use measurements of sound waves to determine subsurface structure. Seismic reflection is much like sonar: the time it takes for an echo from a subsurface interface to reach a surface receiver, when compensated for acoustic velocity and offset distance between source and receiver, gives a measure of the depth to that interface. Seismic refraction uses measurements of travel times, to receivers at increasing

3..

horizontal offsets, of sound waves traveling along the upper surface of a subsurface layer to measure both the velocity and depth of that layer. Generally, refraction is better suited to shallow targets, while reflection, because of the abundance of near-surface noise, works better at depth.

#### DATA ACQUISITION

A two-person field crew was mobilized to the Sioux Falls site on November 29, 1988, to begin seismic acquisition the following day. Copies of the field observer's notes are in Appendix B.

#### Field Procedures

Seismic field acquisition involves three basic elements:

- 1) a source of acoustic energy,
- 2) geophones, or receivers, and
- 3) a seismograph to record the data.

The choice of seismic source depends on various factors, including depth of target, required resolution, and field conditions. MGA uses three main seismic sources:

- 1) the "Buffalo Gun", a device which fires 12-gauge shotgun blanks into an augered hole 2 inches wide by 2 feet deep;
- 2) the "Elastic Wave Generator" (EWG), a mechanized sledgehammer, which uses large elastic bands to accelerate a 300 pound hammer against a steel base plate; and
- 3) a manual 10 or .2 pound sledgehammer swung against a small aluminum baseplate.

The gun is generally the preferred source for shallow reflection because of its simplicity and very short pulse duration, allowing slightly higher resolution. The EWG is preferable for deep data (greater energy than the gun), noisy conditions (ability to "stack" several shots), or areas where augering is difficult. "Stacking" involves repeated source pulses at the same location; the data from all pulses are summed, enhancing any source-generated energy, while cancelling random energy such as wind, traffic, etc. The sledgehammer is reserved for situations where neither of the other sources is usable. All three sources were used in the Sioux Falls survey at various times.

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The seismic receivers used by MGA are 24 geophones, each planted into the ground with a three-inch spike and connected to the seismograph via two 12-channel cables. On asphalt or other hard surfaces, the spikes are replaced by steel baseplates which rest on the ground surface. The seismograph is a Bison Instruments GeoPro 8024 with internal digital data storage. The data are later downloaded to floppy disks for computer processing.

Twelve reflection records were acquired with each 24-geophone spread, with shot locations beginning at the end of the spread and continuing at ten foot intervals to the center of the spread. At this point, the near twelve-channel cable was redeployed beyond the farther cable in leapfrog fashion, and the procedure was repeated with the new spread.

#### Site Conditions

Field conditions were difficult. Snow and mud contributed to equipment problems, necessitating frequent cleaning and drying of equipment. Noise from aircraft and truck traffic caused delays, as well as deteriorating data quality.

As expected, disturbed near-surface conditions were evident in the data. Lines which crossed concrete surfaces were afflicted with surface-borne noise, further reducing data quality. Buried tanks or other artificial fill material caused some diffraction of seismic waves. (One apparent buried tank is evident on Line 5.) Concrete and asphalt surfaces also prevented the drilling of shot holes required for the Buffalo Gun, necessitating the use of a surface seismic source.

#### Production

In spite of the logistical difficulties, production rates were quite good. A total of 250 24-channel shot records were obtained over a three day period. Average daily production under good field conditions is about 50 records the first day in the field (due to initial surveying and testing), and 80 to 120 in subsequent days. Under more difficult conditions, production may drop substantially. Although requiring long hours, productivity under these adverse conditions was excellent.

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A summary of data production for the survey follows:

<u>Line #</u>	<u>Total # records</u>	<u>Footage</u>
1	60	600
2	44	440
3	42	420
4	62	620
5	42	420
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>2500</b>

"Footage" is based on a 10 foot shot interval, and is not necessarily the same as subsurface coverage on the processed lines. (The latter will normally be slightly greater).

#### DATA PROCESSING

Computer processing of seismic reflection data has until recently been restricted to large computers and large budgets. Recent advances in microcomputers have allowed the adaptation of this software for smaller-scale operations. MGA uses a software package produced by the Kansas Geological Survey. MGA has further adapted this software to account for the more complicated wave patterns encountered in shallow reflection records.

Five processes form the core of the seismic processing sequence:

- 1) sorting,
- 2) gain correction,
- 3) normal moveout (NMO) correction,
- 4) stacking, and
- 5) filtering.

Sorting involves reordering the individual seismic traces from field records into common midpoint groups. A field record consists of a series of traces from a common shot, with receivers at varying distances. Traces from different shots with common source-receiver midpoints are assumed to represent the same subsurface location. Each common midpoint (CMP) gather consists of traces with varying offsets, each from a different shot-receiver pair. (The term "common depth point", or CDP, is widely used in the seismic industry. As depth points are related to subsurface structure as well as source-receiver configuration, the term "common midpoint" is more accurate, and is gaining in recognition and usage. The two are otherwise synonymous.)

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Gain correction compensates for the decrease in amplitude of events with travel time. Methods vary, but the most common involve some kind of automatic gain control (AGC), where event amplitudes are increased or decreased to fall within some limited range.

Normal moveout correction compensates for the increase in travel time with horizontal offset. Using input velocities, a correction can be determined which brings a given event up in time to a point equivalent to a vertical travel path. If the correction is properly applied, a given event will occur at the same travel time on all traces within a CMP gather, and will appear "flat". Other events, such as multiple reflections, diffractions, and coherent noise will not be corrected to a flat event, and will be attenuated in the stacking process.

"Stacking" is simply the summing of all traces within a CMP gather into a single trace. Events which have been corrected to flat will be significantly enhanced, while others will be reduced in relative amplitude. The final seismic section is simply a series of such summed traces from adjacent CMP locations.

High-frequency noise can be further reduced by applying a high-cut digital filter. In the present survey, a band-pass filter was applied with a low-cut frequency of 40 hertz and a high-cut frequency of 600 hertz.

In practice, seismic reflection processing can be extremely tricky. It requires experience to correctly identify reflectors, analyze velocities, and subsequently interpret the resulting seismic section. Shallow reflection is more difficult than deep reflection, and requires even more "hands on" processing. When properly done, however, a seismic section provides a wealth of information not available from any other method.

## INTERPRETATION

### General Aspects of Reflection Interpretation

The fundamental feature of a reflection seismic section is the event. An event is any sequence of wavelets which are coherent across a succession of traces, forming a discernible line. Events may be reflections or spurious events. They may be flat, dipping, or undulating; high amplitude and "bright", or fuzzy and barely coherent. When real events are nicely coherent, the seismic section has the appearance of a geologic cross-section, with a few critical differences.

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Types of spurious events include:

- \* multiple reflections, or waves which have traversed a vertical distance two or more times;
- \* diffractions, or reflections from a small, sharp feature which scatter in all directions; these take on a characteristic hyperbola, or diffraction "umbrella";
- \* coherent noise, such as a steady vibration from off one end of the line, which stacks in a coherent fashion.

Meaningful geologic results require that reflection events be converted from seismic travel time to depth. This may be the most critical aspect of reflection interpretation, as the computed depth depends entirely on the acoustic velocities used. When possible, direct measurement of seismic velocity using wells and downhole geophones provides the most accurate conversion possible. Refraction velocities are useful, although velocity inversions and hidden layers can cause problems. Geology can be a good guide to seismic velocities, especially when coupled with refraction data. Unconsolidated materials, for example, have a fairly limited range of velocities. Saturated sediments will show higher velocities than dry material. Knowledge of the type of bedrock can make a substantial difference in velocity estimates. Normally, a combination of these techniques provides the most reliable depth conversion.

The travel time of a particular seismic reflection event is the onset time. This can be very confusing, as the maximum energy of the event, which is its clearest expression, typically occurs 5 to 20 milliseconds after the onset time.

#### Survey Interpretation

The final processed seismic reflection sections are shown in Figures 3 through 7. The numbers across the top are arbitrary station numbers, and refer to the locations on the plan view maps. The numbers on the left side are two-way travel times in milliseconds (ms), and can be used to convert to depths based on interpreted velocities. The depth scale on the right is approximate, and is based on a model of 15 feet of dry sediment (velocity = 1200 feet/second) overlying saturated sediments (velocity = 5000 feet/second). Any deviations from this velocity distribution will result in depth conversion errors.

Three principal events have been identified on the seismic sections, based on refraction velocities and background stratigraphic information. These are, in descending order, the water table (or top of saturated sediments), the base of an apparent alluvial channel, and the top of bedrock, probably Sioux quartzite.

Water table:

A quick interpretation of refraction arrivals indicated a two-layer model, with a faster layer (5000-6000 ft/sec) at about 15 feet in depth beneath a slower layer (1000-1200 ft/sec). The faster velocity is similar to that of water (about 5000 ft/sec) and almost certainly represents the top of saturated sediments. The reflector identified in Figures 3 through 7 may actually be a velocity-corrected refraction arrival, and not a reflector proper. It is a valid seismic event nonetheless.

Buried channel:

While not as apparent as some channels, there are several strong indications of this feature. In particular, the criss-crossing events on Line 3 (Figure 5) are diagnostic of a trough-shaped feature, the extra limbs resulting from non-vertical reflections. The trend of the channel is clear, and is illustrated, along with depth contours, in Figure 2. Because of the relatively mediocre data quality (due to conditions discussed above), the interpreted depths are at best rough approximations. Based on the geologic setting, the channel is probably cut into preexisting glacial till.

Bedrock reflector:

Figure 1 shows depth contours on the bedrock surface. This is surprising primarily because of the apparent depth of the Sioux Formation, which had been expected at about 45 feet. Again, the mediocre data quality makes the exact onset time difficult to determine, and these depths may be significantly in error. There is confirmation of the relative depth of bedrock, however, in the refraction data. Quartzite typically has a very fast seismic velocity. In another seismic survey in the Sioux Falls area, MGA measured velocities of 12,000 to 18,000 feet/second from the Sioux Formation. In the present survey, there was no such event appearing as a refraction arrival at offsets of up to 235 feet. Using a minimum crossover distance of 240 feet and a velocity of 12,000 feet/second, the shallowest depth for the Sioux quartzite would be about 90 feet.

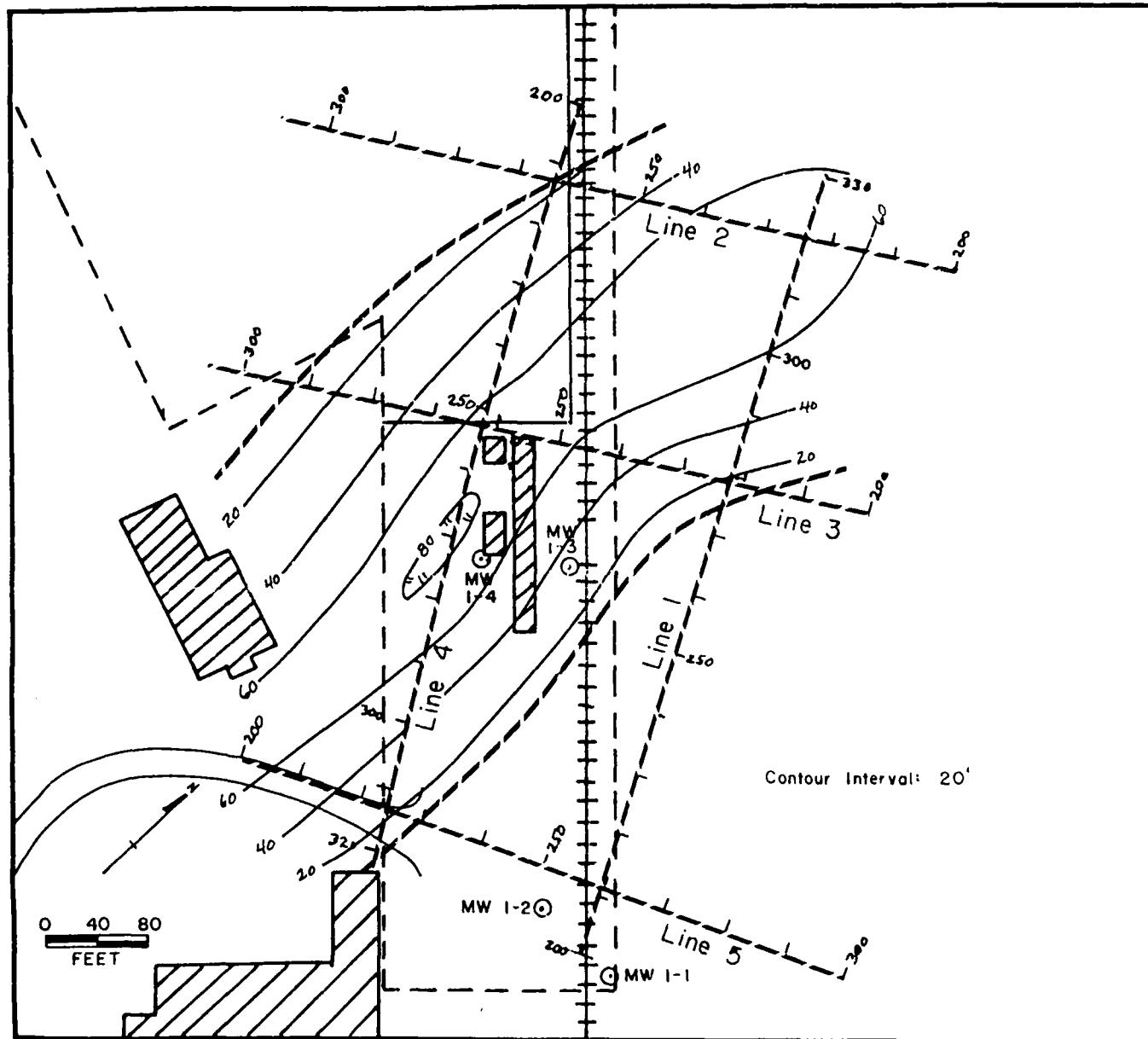


FIGURE 2: Buried Channel Location with Approximate Depth Contours

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It is possible that bedrock is not a high-velocity material, either a different formation than anticipated, or a significantly weathered Sioux Formation. If this is the case, the event shown as bedrock may be a reflector within the bedrock, perhaps the base of the weathered zone. If this is the case, both refraction velocities and the lack of a strong reflector suggest that bedrock velocities are very close to those of the overburden, perhaps 5000 to 7000 feet/second.

Other features:

An interesting event appears on Line 5 (Figure 7) near station 234. The feature, labeled "buried tank?" is a classic diffraction "umbrella", resulting from non-vertical reflections from a point source. Since buried tanks are known to frequent the site, this is the most likely cause. The drop in the water table reflector beneath the diffraction represents an increase in travel time due to a lower velocity above, rather than an actual lowering of the water table.

The relatively high level of noise in the shallowest section (above 20 milliseconds) probably results from scattering from numerous near surface refractors, such as buried tanks, building foundations, etc.

CONCLUSIONS

The seismic reflection survey over the Joe Foss Field site was successful in addressing the major goals of the project. These included:

- 1) Mapping the top of bedrock, apparently substantially deeper than was originally thought; and
- 2) Locating a buried alluvial channel in the overburden, as well as establishing the trend of the channel.

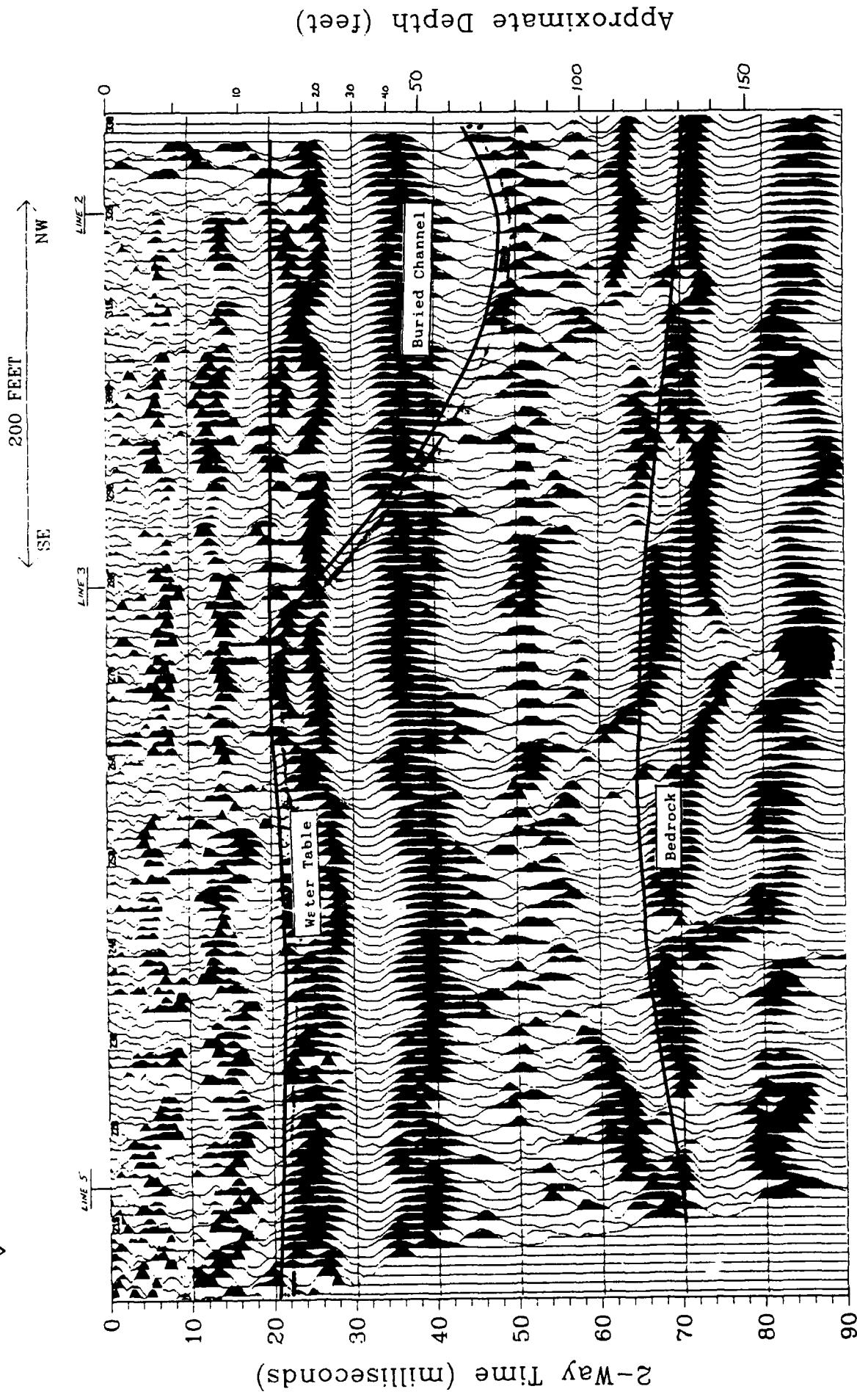
Because of mediocre data quality, the depth estimates are rough approximations only. Well data should be reviewed to better define the stratigraphy of the channel. Follow-up borings may be helpful for further stratigraphic information, and possibly to confirm the depth to bedrock.

The Sioux Falls seismic survey was difficult, both in acquisition and reduction of the data. Valid results were obtained, however, and the data will provide information which can be correlated with existing and future data to further the understanding of the site.

**moa**

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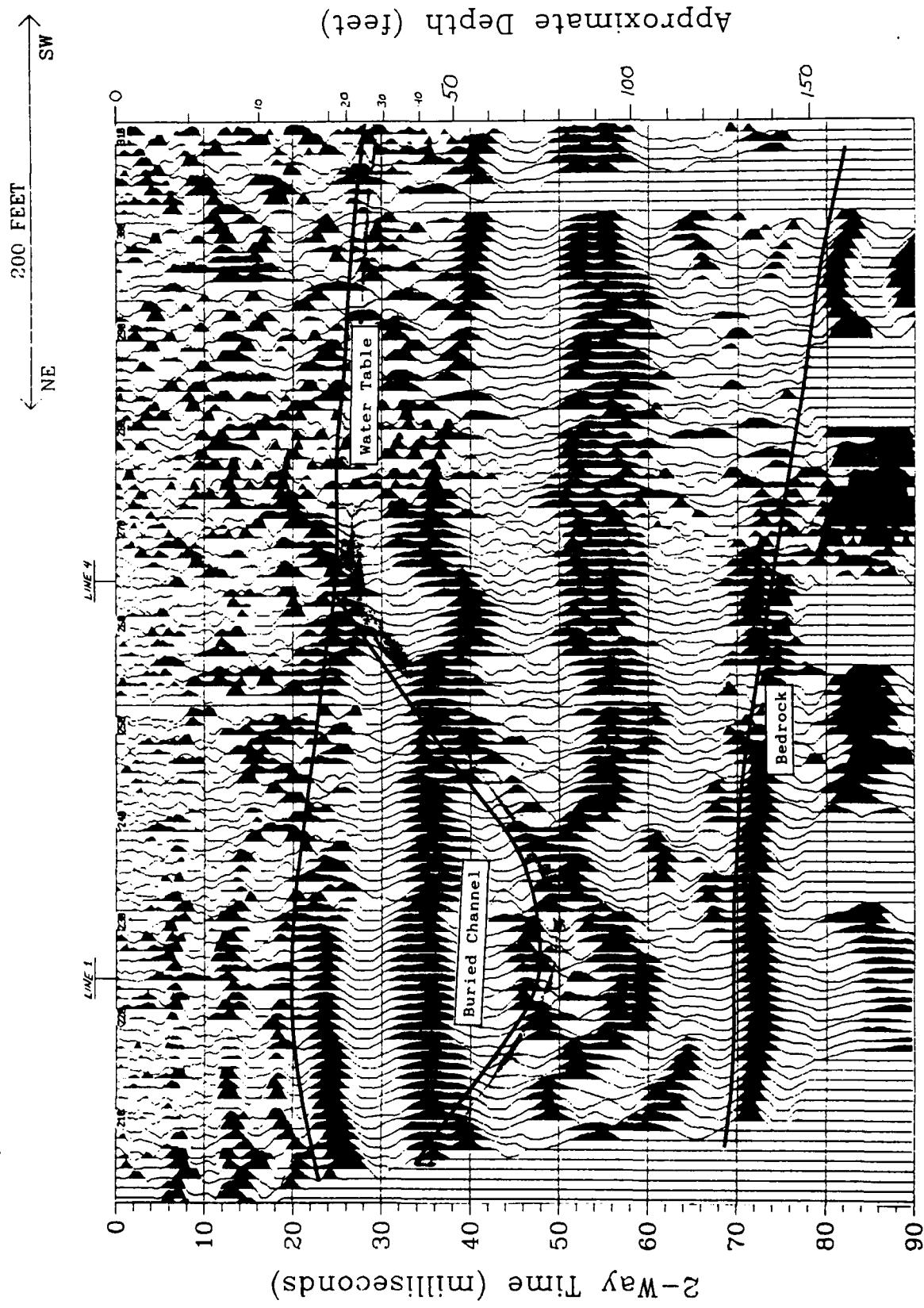
Figure 3: Seismic Reflection Line 1  
Joe Foss Field, Sioux Falls, S. Dakota  
December 2, 1988



**mqa**

MINNESOTA GEOPHYSICAL ASSOCIATES

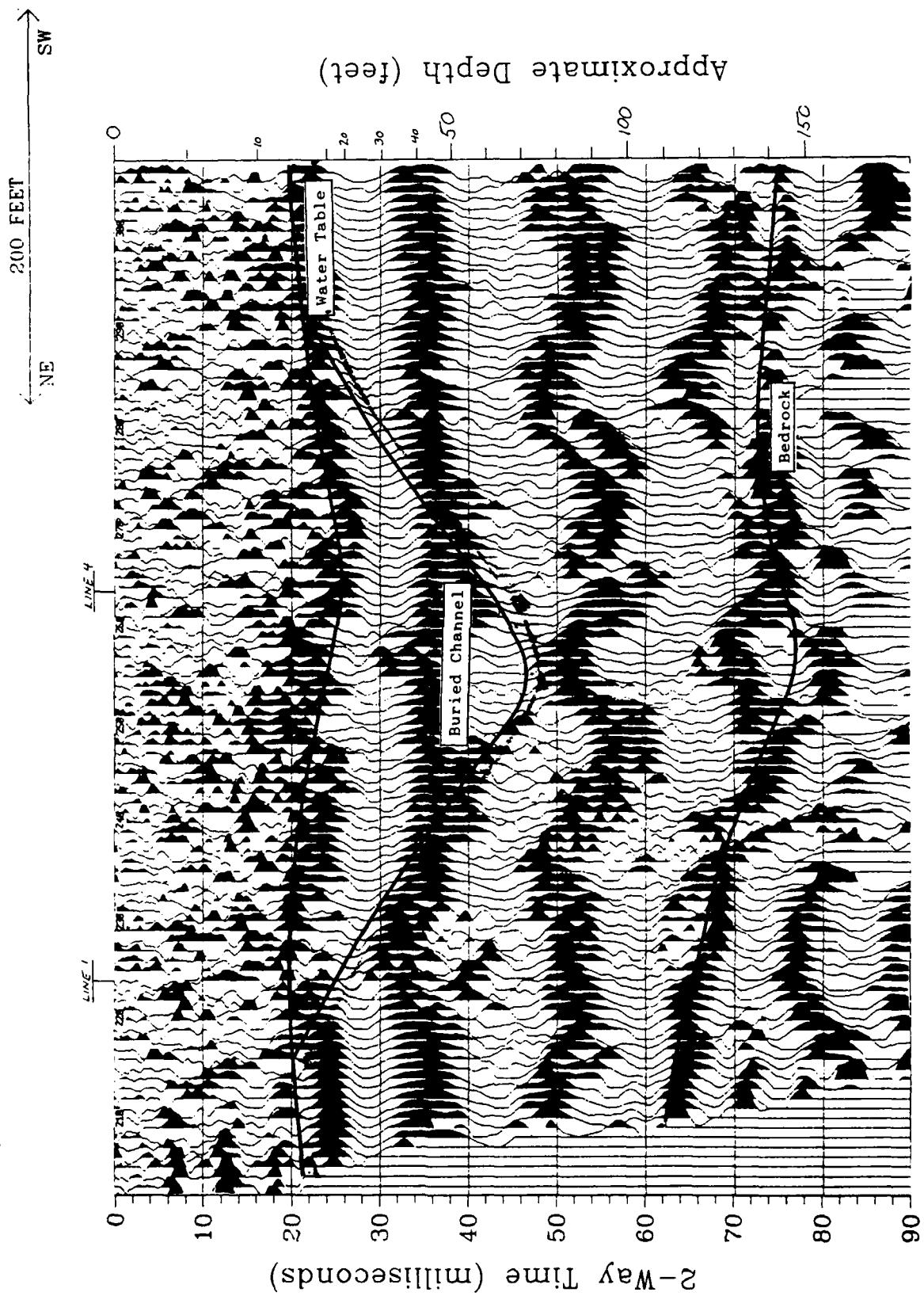
Figure 4: Seismic Reflection Line 2  
Joe Foss Field, Sioux Falls, S. Dakota  
December 2, 1988



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MINNESOTA GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION

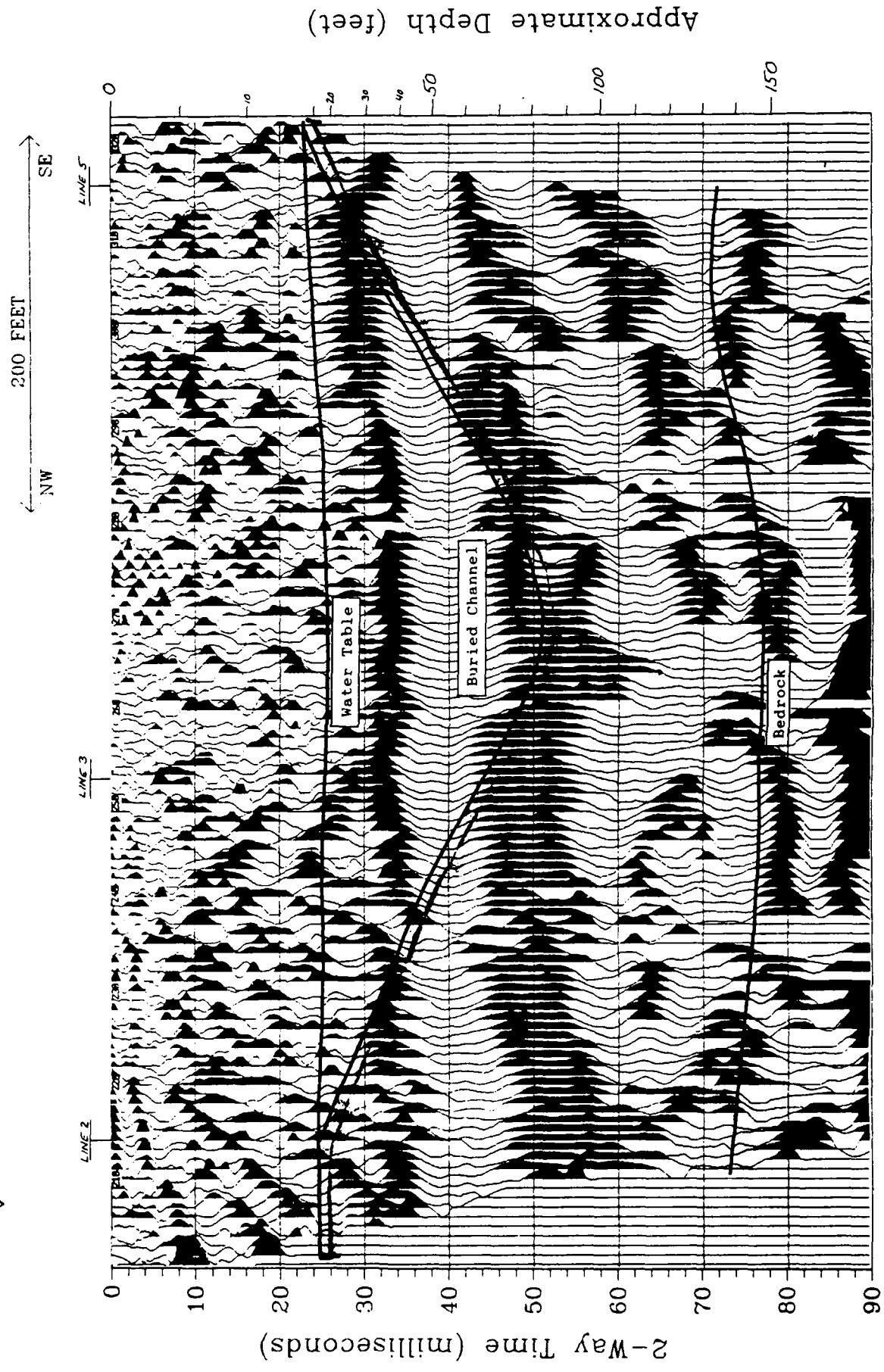
Figure 5: Seismic Reflection Line 3  
 Joe Foss Field, Sioux Falls, S. Dakota  
 December 2, 1988



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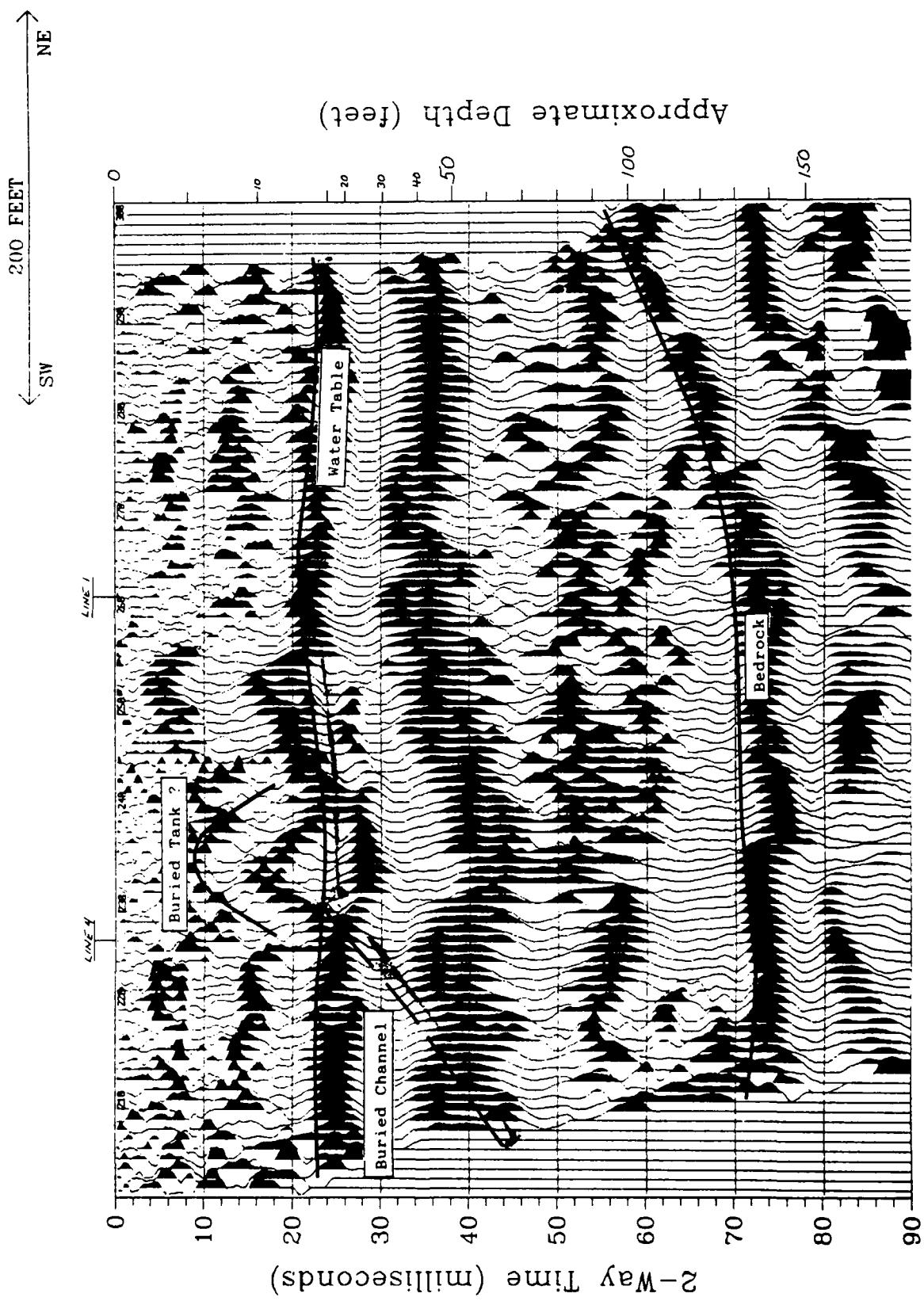
Figure 6: Seismic Reflection Line 4  
 Joe Foss Field, Sioux Falls, S. Dakota  
 December 2, 1988



**moga**

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Figure 7: Seismic Reflection Line 5  
Joe Foss Field, Sioux Falls, S. Dakota  
December 2, 1988



APPENDIX A:  
Overview of the Seismic Method

A Brief Overview of  
SEISMIC EXPLORATION

Introduction

"Seeing" with sound is a familiar concept. Bats do it. Submarines do it. A blind person with a cane does it. In total darkness we can sense whether we are in a closed or open space by the sound of echoes from our footsteps.

Seismic exploration, in principle, is nothing more than a mechanized version of the blind person and his cane. In place of the tapping cane we have a hammer blow on the ground, or an explosion in a shallow hole to generate sound waves. And we "listen" with geophones, spring-mounted electric coils moving within a magnetic field. These coils generate electric currents in response to ground vibrations. Careful analysis of the received sound wave can tell us whether it is a direct, surface-borne wave, one reflected from some subsurface geologic interface, or a wave refracted along the top of that interface. Each of these waves tells us something about the geology of the subsurface.

Seismic Reflection

Reflections of sound waves from subsurface boundaries arrive at the geophones some measurable time after our source pulse. If we know the speed of sound in the earth, we can convert that seismic travel time to depth. And by measuring the arrival time at successive surface locations we can produce a profile, or cross-section of seismic travel times. A simple concept.

In practice, the speed of sound in earth materials varies enormously. Dry, unconsolidated sand might carry sound waves at roughly air velocity, or about 1100 feet per second (fps). At the other extreme, unfractured granite bedrock has an acoustic velocity in excess of 18,000 fps. And the more layers there are between the surface and the layer of interest, the more complicated the velocity picture.

Various methods are used to estimate subsurface velocities. In shallow reflection work, the most common means is to use refraction velocities. Others include lowering a geophone down a borehole and measuring direct travel-times from the surface to the geophone, estimating velocities from known lithologic parameters, and examining the difference in reflection time at various horizontal offsets. Each of these methods has its advantages. Generally, a combination of methods will give the best results.

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### Seismic Refraction

When a sound wave crosses an interface between layers of two different velocities, the wave is refracted. That is, the angle of the wave leaving the interface will be altered from the incident angle, depending on the relative velocities and the incident angle. Going from a low-velocity layer to a high-velocity layer, a wave at a particular incident angle will be refracted along the upper surface of the lower layer. As it travels, the refracted wave spawns upgoing waves in the upper layer, which impinge on the surface geophones. The difference in travel time of this arrival between geophones depends on the velocity of the lower layer. If the surface is plane and level, the refraction arrivals form a straight line whose slope corresponds directly to that velocity.

Sound moves faster in the lower layer than the upper, so at some point, the wave refracted along that surface will overtake the direct wave. This refracted wave is then the first arrival at all subsequent geophones, at least until it is in turn overtaken by a wave refracted along a still faster surface. In most cases, this first arrival is the easiest to identify on any particular trace. The combination of easy identification and comparatively simple, straight-line interpretation, makes seismic refraction one of the more popular shallow geophysical techniques.

### Field Procedures

At Minnesota Geophysical Associates, we use a Bison Instruments "GeoPro" 24-channel seismograph. Input is recorded from 24 geophones (Mark Products L-40, 40-Hertz geophones), digitized, and stored internally in 8-bit format. The sound pulse is generated by one of three sources:

- 1) the Bison Elastic Wave Generator (a rubber-band accelerated weight drop);
- 2) the "Buffalo Gun", a device which fires 12-gauge shotgun blanks in a two-inch diameter, two-foot deep augered hole;
- 3) a 10 or 12 pound sledgehammer.

The choice of seismic sources depends on various factors, including depth of the target horizon, surface conditions, and ambient noise levels.

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Typically, the 24 geophones are located at equal intervals (usually from 5 to 20 feet) along the profile line. The source location is usually off end, but may be at some point within the geophone spread. The arrangement of source and geophones depends on the nature of the survey. For seismic reflection work, we generally take shot records at twelve different locations at uniform intervals, beginning at one end ending at the center of the spread. This procedure may vary according to the requirements of the individual survey.

For refraction work, shots are taken at both ends of the spread, and often additionally at some distance off either end. In reflection surveys, refraction shots are sometimes taken at one or two locations off the opposite end of the geophone spread from the reflection shots, to complement the reflection data.

#### Data Processing

A seismic reflection section is, in principle, a series of seismic traces recorded by a geophone at the same location as the shot. Since the geophones are offset from the shot at varying distances, each trace must be time-corrected for that offset. The correction depends on the layer velocities. If the correction is accurate, a given reflection is moved up the trace to the position it would have were the source and receiver coincident. Using the above field procedure, twelve individual traces, of various source-receiver offsets, will have a common midpoint. These twelve traces, after correction, are summed to produce one common depth point, or CDP trace. The resulting summed traces are then displayed as a single seismic cross-section.

Each seismic trace generated by the GeoPro contains 959 individual samples. With each shot generating 24 traces, a typical seismic line may contain several million individual samples. Clearly, the processing of such volumes of data must be done on a computer. Until recently, only the oil industry had systems capable of processing seismic reflection data. At MGA, we have a system developed by the Kansas Geological Survey for IBM-compatible microcomputers. Augmented by several programs developed by MGA, we now have a seismic processing system tailored to the unique problems encountered in high-resolution seismic work. We believe this system to be unmatched in the industry.

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Seismic refraction data can be interpreted in several ways. The simplest approaches assume a series of plane, dipping layers. While effective under many circumstances, this method is not suited to undulating refractors. The Generalized Reciprocal Method (GRM) of refraction interpretation goes beyond the plane-layer assumption, producing a cross section which allows for undulations in the refracting surface. When possible, we combine GRM with seismic reflection to produce the most comprehensive high-resolution seismic interpretation available.

#### Summary

Seismic exploration is a powerful geophysical technique. In the petroleum industry it has achieved unparalleled success; very few exploratory wells are drilled without first acquiring seismic data. With the advent of microelectronics, seismic reflection is now available on a smaller, less expensive scale. MGA has the capability of acquiring detailed, high-resolution seismic images of the near-surface geology. Applications such as environmental geology, groundwater investigations, structural engineering, and mining all stand to benefit from seismic techniques. At MGA, we intend to continue providing the most effective, state-of-the-art seismic exploration available.

APPENDIX B:  
Field Observer's Notes

## SEISMIC FIELD NOTES

PROJECT: Joe Foss Field LOCATION: Sioux Falls, SD CLIENT: CAC INC  
 LINE: 1 DIRECTION: S-N DATE: 7/30/76 OPERATOR: THOMAS MORRISON  
 Sta. Spacing: 10' Source Type: 100' dynamite

REC #	SHOT			RECEIVER		COMMENTS	PS
	Sta.	Offset #	Elevation in off	Station # shot rec	#24		
1	100	-	-	103.5	100.5		0
2	101	-	-	"	"		1
3	102	-	-	"	"		0
4	103	-	-	"	"		3
5	104	-	-	10	"		4
6	105	-	-	"	"		5
7	106	-	-	"	"		6
8	107	-	-	"	"		7
9	108	-	-	"	"		8
10	109	-	-	"	"	Front 2 STH 109.5	
11	110	-	-	"	"		
12	111	-	-	"	"		
13	112	-	-	134.5	112.5		0
14	113	-	-	"	"		1
15	114	-	-	"	"		2
16	115	-	-	"	"		3
17	116	-	-	"	"		4
18	117	-	-	"	"		5
19	118	-	-	"	"		6
20	119	-	-	"	"		7
21	120	-	-	"	"		8
22	121	-	-	B-27	"		
23	122	-	-	"	"		
24	123	-	-	"	"		

## SEISMIC FIELD NOTES

PROJECT: Joe Fox Field LOCATION: Sioux Falls S.D. CLIENT: SAIC

LINE: 1 DIRECTION: S → N DATE: 11/30/88 OPERATOR: TRAIN APPRENT

Sta. Spacing: 10' Source Type: Gun

REC #	SHOT			RECEIVER		COMMENTS	PS
	Sta. #	Offset in	Elevation off	Station shot	rec #1	#24	
25 124	-	-		1425	124	5	0
26 125	-	-		"	"		1
27 126	-	-		"	"		2
28 127	-	-		"	"		3
29 128	-	-		"	"		4
30 129	-	-		"	"		5
31 130	-	-		"	"		6
32 131	-	-		"	"		7
33 132	-	-		"	"		8
34 133	-	-		"	"		
35 134	-	-		"	"		
36 135	-	-		"	"		
37 136	-	-		159	136	4	0
38 137	-	-		"	"		1
39 138	-	-		"	"		2
40 139	-	-		"	"		3
41 140	-	-		"	"		4
42 141	-	-		"	"		5
4A 142	-	-		"	"	12-1-48	6
3A 143	-	-		"	"		7
3A 144	-	-		"	"		8
4A 145	-	-	B-28	"	"		
5A 146	-	-		"	"		
6A 147	-	-		"	"		

## SEISMIC FIELD NOTES

PROJECT: C-101, LINE 1 LOCATION: C-101, LINE 1, S. B. CLIENT: CACI

LINE: 1 DIRECTION: S-N DATE: 10/1/90 OPERATOR: MANN MCKEEON

Sta. Spacing: 10' Source Type: GUN

REC #	SHOT			RECEIVER		COMMENTS	PS
	Sta. #	Offset in off	Elevation shot	Station #1	#24		
7A 148	-	-		"	148.5	snow removal equipment	0
3A 149	-	-		"	"	walking off road	1
7A 150	-	-		"	"		2
10A 151	-	-		"	"		3
11A 152	-	-		"	"		4
12A 153	-	-		"	"		5
13A 154	-	-		"	"		6
14A 155	-	-		"	"		7
17A 156	-	-		"	"		8
16A 157	-	-		"	"		
12A 158	-	-		"	"		
18A 159	-	-		"	"		

END OF LINE 1

LINE 1 STA 159.5 L LINE 2 STA 111.5

	BEGIN LINE 2		E → W	Source: GUN
19A 100	-	-	103.5	100.5
20A 101	-	-	"	"
21A 102	-	-	"	"
22A 103	-	-	"	"
23A 104	-	-	"	"
24A 105	-	-	"	"
25A 106	-	-	B-29	"
26A 107	-	-	"	"
27A 108	-	-	"	"

## SEISMIC FIELD NOTES

PROJECT: T-100 Foothills | LOCATION: San Felipe S.A | CLIENT: SAIC

LINE: 2 | DIRECTION: E → W | DATE: 12/10/92 | OPERATOR: TRENT/MARRISON

Sta. Spacing: 10' | Source Type: GUN

REC #	SHOT			RECEIVER		COMMENTS	PS
	Sta. #	Offset in	Offset off	Elevation shot	Station #	#24	
28A 109	-	-	-	103.5	100.5	Prog. moving towards	
29A 110	-	-	-	" "	" "	Prog. storage Prog	
30A 111	-	-	-	" "	" "		
31A 112	-	-	-	130.5	110.5	Fence C GIN 125.5	0
32A 113	-	-	-	" "	" "	STN 130.5 - 135.5 complete	1
33A 114	-	-	-	" "	" "		2
34A 115	-	-	-	" "	" "		3
35A 116	-	-	-	" "	" "	new fence marker	4
36A 117	-	-	-	" "	" "	new fence marker	5
37A 118	-	-	-	" "	" "		6
38A 119	-	-	-	" "	" "		7
39A 120	-	-	-	" "	" "		8
40A 121	-	-	-	" "	" "		
41A 122	-	-	-	" "	" "		
42A 123	-	-	-	" "	" "		
43A 124	-	-	-	147.5	124.5	No Energy EOL	0
44A 125	-	-	-	" "	" "	(max. Gain)	
45A 126	-	-	-	" "	" "		
46A 127	-	-	-	" "	" "	STN 129.75 in middle of RPT	
47A 128	-	-	-	" "	" "	STN 144.5 on hollow channel	
48A 129	-	-	-	" "	" "	block pipe - cavern	
49A 130	-	-	-	B-30	" "		
50A 131	-	-	-	" "	" "	Noise 60° 140.5 → 145.5	
51A 132	-	-	-	" "	" "	Fence	

## SEISMIC FIELD NOTES

PROJECT: T-100 LOCATION: CLOUTIER, LA. CLT | CLIENT: S.A.T.C.

LINE: 2 DIRECTION: E → W DATE: 10/16/1985 OPERATOR: THAYER MORRISON

Sta. Spacing: 3' Source Type: Gun

REC #	SHOT			RECEIVER		COMMENTS	PS
	Sta. #	Offset in	Shot off	Elevation shot	Station # MI	#24	
2A 133	-	3'		"	104.5		500
53A 134	-	3'		"	"		
54A 135	-	3'		"	"		
END OF LINE A							
START LINE B E → W							
1B 100	-	-		103.5	100.0	50N	0
2B 101	-	-		"	"	↓	1
3B 102	-	-		"	103.5	STN 131 mid RR track 1 STN 139.3	2
4B 103	-	-		"	"		3
5B 104	-	-		"	"		4
6B 105	-	-		"	"		5
7B 106	-	-		"	"		6
8B 107	-	-		"	"		7
9B 108	-	-		"	"		8
10B 109	-	-		"	"		
11B 110	-	-		"	"		
12B 111	-	-		"	"	STN 131 Fence	
13B 112	-	-		135.5	112.5	STN 133 25 mid RR track 2	
14B 113	-	-		"	"	STN 136.5 + 137.5	
15B 114	-	-		"	"	on drive thru concrete (6" top of Northeast Tank)	
16B 115	-	-		"	"		
17B 116	-	-	B-31	"	"		
18B 117	-	-		"	"		
19B 118	-	-		"	"		

## SEISMIC FIELD NOTES

PROJECT: Joe's Ranch, Twp 10 | LOCATION: Sioux Falls, SD | CLIENT: E.A.T.C.

LINE: 3 | DIRECTION: N-S | DATE: 10/10/01 | OPERATOR: THOM/Morrison

Sta. Spacing: 10' | Source Type: Gun

REC #	SHOT			RECEIVER		COMMENTS	PS
	Sta. #	Offset in ft	Elevation shot	Station #	#1	#24	
20B 119	-	-		185.5	110.5		
21B 120	-	-		"	"		
22B 121	-	-		"	"		
23B 122	-	-		"	"		
24B 123	-	-		"	"		
25B 124	-	-	144.5	136.5	SIN 125 on Top of 0		
26B 128	-	-		"	"	on pump house platform	4
27B 129	-	-		"	"	SIN 126 on Top of 5	5
28B 130	-	-		"	"	garage tank	6
29B 131	-	-		"	"	SIN 127 on Top of 9	7
30B 132	-	-		"	"	6' thick 8' high driveway	8
31B 133	-	-				SIN 128 - 5' N of	
			5' N of 120 & 125				
32B 136	-	-	157.5	136.5	pump SIN 50 door/NE corner		
33B 137	-	-	monitor well + 3' is	SIN 130	6' N of	2	
34B 138	-	-	4' North + 149.5' Pump station NE corner				
35B 139	-	-	Fence (w/ 117.3	SIN 134 & 135 on		4	
36B 140	-	-	" "		center driveways		
37B 141	-	-	" "		(10' N of asphalt) C		
38B 142	-	-	" "		SIN 138.75 Fence	7	
39B 143	-	-	" "				8
40B 144	-	-	B-32	" "			
41B 145	-	-		" "			
42B 146	-	-		" "			

## SEISMIC FIELD NOTES

PROJECT: See Field Notes | LOCATION: Custer Falls | CLIENT: MFC

LINE: 3 (Benton) | DIRECTION: E -&gt; W | DATE: 1/14/70 | OPERATOR: MFC, Harrison

Sta. Spacing: 10' | Source Type: Gun |

REC #	SHOT			RECEIVER		COMMENTS	PS	
	Sta.	Offset in	Elevation off	Station #	#1	#24		
4C 136	-	4'		137.5	136.5		STN 151.5 - 153.5	0
1C 137	-	4'		"	"		on a 9' gravel pit	1
2C 138	-	4'		"	"		STN 136.5 - 147.5 base	2
3C 139	-	4'		"	"		plates, 148.5 - 159.5	3
4C 140	-	4'		"	"		spikes,	4
5C 141	-	4'		"	"			5
6C 149	-	0'		136.5	137.5	60 N		
7C 150	-	0'		"	"	60 N		
	Line 100	100'	2' down					
	Line 101	100'	4' N + 2' down					
	Line 102	100'	10' N + 2' down					
	Line 103	100'	12' N + 2' down					
	Line 104	100'	14' N + 2' down					
	Line 105	100'	16' N + 2' down					
	Line 106	100'	18' N + 2' down					
	Line 107	100'	20' N + 2' down					
	Line 108	100'	22' N + 2' down					
	Line 109	100'	24' N + 2' down	B-33				
	Line 110	100'	26' N + 2' down					
	Line 111	100'	28' N + 2' down					

## SEISMIC FIELD NOTES

PROJECT: 500' Line Elevation LOCATION: 4000 ft ASL CLIENT: S.A.P.I.C.  
 LINE: 4 DIRECTION: N 30° E DATE: 10/12/86 OPERATOR: AFEN/1111100  
 Sta. Spacing: 10' Source Type: 100 lbs

REC #	SHOT			RECEIVER		COMMENTS	PS	
	Sta. #	Offset in	Elevation off shot	Station #	#1	#24		
130 110	"	4'		130.5	"	"	STN 100.5 - 104.5 spikos	0
140 113	"	4'		"	"	"	STN 105.5 - 123.5 plates	1
150 114	"	4'		"	"	"	STN 124.5 - 132.5 spikos	2
160 115	"	4'		"	"	"	STN 133.5 - 143.5 plates	3
170 116	"	4'		"	"	"	STN 144.5 - 152.5 spikos	4
180 117	"	4'		"	"	"		5
190 118	"	4'		"	"	"	STN 122 - " from NW	6
200 119	"	4'		"	"	"	corner of Bldg 52	7
210 120	"	4'		"	"	"		8
220 121	"	4'		"	"	"		
230 122	"	4'		"	"	"		
240 123	"	4'		"	"	"		
250 124	"			142.5	124.5			0
260 125	"			"	"			1
270 126	"			"	"			2
280 127	"			"	"			3
290 128	"			"	"			4
300 129	"			"	"			5
310 130	*			"	"			6
320 131	"			"	"		new building up front	7
330 132	"			"	"		Fwd 6' 6" Asphalt	
340 133	"		B-34				Fwd 6' 6" Asphalt	
350 134	"			"	"			
360 135	"			"	"			

## SEISMIC FIELD NOTES

PROJECT: J-1000 LOCATION: C-1000 CLIENT: CHICO  
 LINE: 4 DIRECTION: N-S DATE: 10-10-86 OPERATOR: TRACI/CHICO  
 Sta. Spacing: 10' Source Type: Gun

REC #	SHOT			RECEIVER		COMMENTS	PS		
	Sta. #	Offset in	Elevation off	shot	rec	Station #	#1	#24	
270 136	"	"	"			161.5 136.5			0
320 137	"	"	"			" "			1
370 138	"	"	"			" "			2
400 139	"	"	"			" "			3
410 140	"	"	"			" "			4
420 141	"	"	"			" "			5
450 142	"	"	"						6
440 143	"	"	"						7
450 144	"	"	"						8
460 145	"	"	"						
470 146	"	"	"						
480 147	"	"	"						
490 148	"	"	"			161.5 148.5 STH 148 in middle of 0			
500 149	511	TH draft	510	161.5	161.5	TH draft 510 161.5 driveway (See entrance gate)			
510 150	"	(TRH 1-10 deg)	"	"	"	5TH 161.5 is 0' North of 2			
520 151	"	"	"	"	"	North Building outside 4 See 46			
530 152	"	"	"			of gate			4
540 153	"	"	"						5
550 154	"	"	"						6
560 155	"	"	"						7
570 156	"	"	"						8
580 157	"		B-35	"	"				
1E 158	"	"		"	"				
2E 159	"			"	"				

## SEISMIC FIELD NOTES

PROJECT: Joe Farm, Malo LOCATION: Custer, S.D., SE (CLIENT: CHIC  
 LINE: 4 DIRECTION: N → S DATE: 12/03/84 OPERATOR: TPA/CHIC  
 Sta. Spacing: 10' Source Type: 100%

REC #	SHOT			RECEIVER		COMMENTS
	Sta. #	Offset in'	Elevation shot	Station #1	#24	
SE 160	-	4'	"	161.5	148.5	in = digital
9E 161	-	3'	"	"	"	
END OF LINE 4						
START LINES W → E						
LINES 5 - 10	112.5	+	LINES 4 90.5 157.25			
SE 100	-	4'	"	130	"	Hammer
6E 101	-	"	"	"	"	2nd under
7E 102	-	"	"	"	"	2nd 100-104
2E 103	-	"	"	"	"	
9E 104	-	"	"	"	"	4
10E 105	-	-	"	"	"	5
11E 106	-	-	"	"	"	6
12E 107	-	-	"	"	"	7
13E 108	-	-	"	"	"	8
14E 109	-	-	"	"	"	
15E 110	-	-	"	"	"	LINES 1 300 100.50 I
16E 111	-	-	"	"	"	LINES 5 90.5 130
17E 112	-	-	130.5	115.5	Fence at sta 131	
18E 113	-	-	"	"	Hammer	
19E 114	-	-	"	"	"	
20E 115	-	-	B-36	"	"	
21E 116	-	-	"	"	"	
22E 117	-	-	"	"	"	

## SEISMIC FIELD NOTES

PROJECT: 500' E. of Hwy 14 | LOCATION: Hwy 14, Elkhorn, NE | CLIENT: SATC

LINE: 5 | DIRECTION: NNE | DATE: 12/05/87 | OPERATOR: TPA (EM)

Sta. Spacing: 10' | Source Type: 1000 lbs | 1000' Sos

REC #	SHOT			RECEIVER		COMMENTS
	Sta. #	Offset in	Offset off	Elevation shot	Station #	PS
					#1	#24
23E 118	-	-	-	137.112.5		Hanson
24E 119	-	-	-	" "	" "	
25E 120	-	-	-	" "	" "	
26E 121	-	-	-	" "	" "	
27E 122	-	-	-	" "	" "	
31E 123	-	-	-	" "	" "	V
37E 124	-	-	-	147.3124.5		O
30E 125	-	-	-	" "	" "	1
31E 126	-	-	-	" "	" "	2
32E 127	-	-	-	" "	" "	3
34E 128	-	-	-	" "	" "	4
35E 129	-	-	-	" "	" "	5
36E 130	-	-	-	" "	" "	6
37E 131	-	-	-	" "	" "	7
37E 132	-	-	-	" "	" "	
37E 133	-	-	-	" "	" "	
37E 134	-	-	-	" "	" "	
40E 135	-	-	-	" "	" "	
41E 136	-	-	-	136.3136.5		
42E 137	-	-	-	" "	" "	
38E 138	-	-	-	" "	" "	
44E 139	-	-	-	" "	" "	
45E 140	-	-	-	" "	" "	
46E 141	-	-	-	" "	" "	
				B-37		

APPENDIX C:

Data Diskettes

Enclosed with the first copy of this report are a number of double-sided, high-density floppy diskettes. These contain the raw field data downloaded directly from the Bison GeoPro 8024, as well as the final processed data files and processing batch files.

These diskettes are valuable! They represent the output of a great deal of effort both acquiring and processing the data. Should this report or any of the displays be lost, they can be reproduced easily from the enclosed diskettes. Without the diskettes, the only alternative is to repeat the entire process.

MGA maintains a file of all field data, and can most likely reproduce these data even in the absence of the enclosed diskettes. However, we cannot assume responsibility for the safety of these data. It is in the client's interest to treat the enclosed diskettes carefully.

**INTER-OFFICE MEMO**



Science Applications International Corporation

**DATE:** 11/6/89

TO: ERIC GIBSON

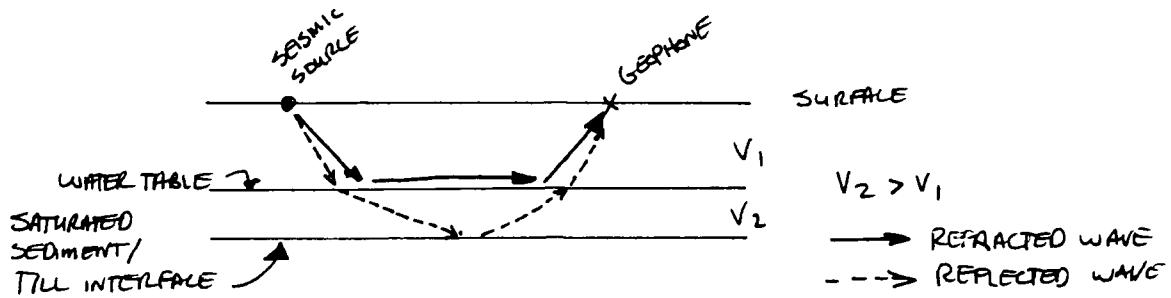
FROM: BRIAN DAMIATA

**SUBJECT: RE-INTERPRETATION OF M6A's SEISMIC REFLECTION SURVEY  
AT JOE Foss FIELD**

SUMMARIZED BELOW IS THE PERTINENT INFORMATION CONCERNING THE RE-INTERPRETATION OF SEISMIC REFLECTION DATA COLLECTED AT JOE FOSS FIELD BY MGA. THE COMMENTS ARE BASED ON CORRESPONDENCE AND PHONE CONVERSATIONS WITH PHIL DAVIS OF MGA. PHIL'S COMMENTS (SEE ATTACHED) WERE BASED ON A RE-EXAMINATION OF SEVERAL SEISMOGRAMS USING THE LITHOLOGIC LOGS AS A CONSTRAINT.

- 1) THE INTERPRETATION OF A BURIED CHANNEL IS OBVIOUSLY INCORRECT. IN ACTUALITY, NO DELINEATIONS CAN BE MADE BETWEEN THE SATURATED SEDIMENTS AND GLACIAL TILL INTERFACES. THE REASON FOR THIS IS DUE TO SEVERAL FACTORS. FIRSTLY, THE ACOUSTIC IMPEDANCES ARE NOT SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT BETWEEN THE TWO MATERIALS (A CONCERN I HAD RAISED IN MEMO DATED 2/4/89, COMMENT #7) AND THUS, ANY REFLECTION FROM THIS INTERFACE WOULD NOT BE STRONG. SECONDLY, RESOLUTION BETWEEN SEISMIC INTERFACES IS AT BEST A MINIMUM OF ABOUT 20 FEET. FOR INTERFACES DEFINED BY HIGHLY CONTRASTING IMPEDANCES, THE RESOLUTION IS WORSE. FOR EXAMPLE, A SIGNIFICANT ACOUSTIC IMPEDANCE CHANGE OCCURS AT THE WATER TABLE (UNSATURATED/SATURATED INTERFACE) WHICH PRECLUDES THE DETERMINATION OF ANY STRATIGRAPHY TO A DEPTH OF 20 TO 40 FEET. THIS LACK OF RESOLUTION IS ATTRIBUTED TO THE NEAR

SIMULTANEOUS ARRIVAL OF REFRACTIONS FROM THE WATER-TABLE INTERFACE WITH REFLECTIONS FROM INTERFACES IMMEDIATELY BELOW THE WATER TABLE.



- 2) THE ORIGINAL INTERPRETATION OF DEPTH TO BEDROCK IS BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT. PHIL BELIEVES THE GENERAL CONFIGURATION OF THE BEDROCK SURFACE IS SLOPING TO THE WEST - NORTHWEST. ONE EXPECTS AN APPRECIABLE DIFFERENCE IN ACOUSTIC IMPEDANCES BETWEEN SATURATED SEDIMENTS - GLACIAL TILL / QUARTZITE. ONLY IF THE BEDROCK IS NOT QUARTZITE OR IF IT IS HEAVILY WEATHERED WOULD THEIR INTERPRETATION BE WRONG. NOTE THAT DEPTHS TO BEDROCK AS GIVEN IN FIGURE 1 OF MGA'S REPORT ARE CONSIDERED MINIMUM DEPTHS AS DEDUCED FROM SEISMIC REFRACTION INTERPRETATION (I.E., MINIMUM DEPTH CALCULATIONS BASED ON THE LACK OF HIGH VELOCITY ARRIVALS ON TIME-DISTANCE PLOTS). ACTUAL DEPTH TO BEDROCK COULD EASILY VARY 10'S OF FEET FROM THEIR INTERPRETATION. FOR EXAMPLE, IF THEIR ASSUMED VELOCITY STRUCTURE FOR THE SECOND LAYER IS INCREASED FROM 5000-6000 FT/SEC, THEN DEPTH TO BEDROCK WOULD INCREASE BY OVER 30 FEET (SEE MEMO DATES 2/14/89, COMMENT # 5). CONVERSELY, IF A SIGNIFICANT ZONE OF WEATHERED QUARTZITE IS PRESENT THEN DEPTH TO BEDROCK WOULD BE SHALLOWER THAN THEIR INTERPRETED "MINIMUM DEPTH".

- 3) • THE MORAL OF THIS STORY IS THAT SHALLOW SEISMIC SURVEYS CAN DEDUCE, AT BEST, ACOUSTIC INTERFACES THAT ARE NO CLOSER THAN ABOUT 20 FEET. THE GREATER THE ACOUSTIC IMPEDIMENT CONTRAST BETWEEN LAYERS, THE EASIER IT IS TO DETERMINE REFLECTORS ON SEISMOGRAMS (E.G. BEDROCK REFLECTORS/REFRACTORS ARE EASIER TO DISTINGUISH THAN STRATIGRAPHIC LAYERING).
- IF ONE IS CONCERNED WITH HIGH RESOLUTION AT SHALLOW DEPTHS (SAY UPPER 20') THEN GROUND PENETRATING RADAR IS PREFERABLE TO REFLECTION. GPR USES A HIGHER FREQUENCY ENERGY SOURCE AND IS THUS ABLE TO RESOLVE MORE. HOWEVER, THE HIGHER FREQUENCIES ATTENUATE MUCH MORE RAPIDLY SO THAT DEPTH OF PENETRATION IS LIMITED.
- IDEALLY, SEISMIC REFLECTION INTERPRETATIONS ARE CONSTRAINED BY AVAILABLE LITHOLOGIC LOGS. WHEN SUCH LOGS AREN'T AVAILABLE, INTERPRETATIONS SHOULD BE REGARDED WITH EXTREME CAUTION. THE CONSTRAINT GIVEN BY A LITHOLOGIC LOG ALLOWS ONE TO EXTRAPOLATE "POINT-WISE" GEOLOGIC INFORMATION TO ~~2~~ 2- AND 3-DIMENSIONS ~~2~~ <sup>VIA</sup> SEISMIC INTERPRETATION. A MUCH LOWER CONFIDENCE IS PLACED ON <sup>SEISMIC</sup> INTERPRETATIONS WHICH ARE NOT CONSTRAINED.



MINNESOTA GEOPHYSICAL ASSOCIATES

November 2, 1989

Mr. Brian Damiata  
SAIC  
14062 Denver West Parkway  
Golden, CO 80401

Dear Brian:

I had a chance to look over the information you sent for the Sioux Falls site. After reviewing the field data files, it is clear that the reflection at the top of the till layer cannot be resolved from the wave refracted along the water table. Enclosed is a copy of a field record from line 2, which highlights the resolution problem. The record is from the northeast end of the line, which is not near the wells in question, but is cleaner due to a more homogeneous near-surface.

The water table refraction intercept time is about 19 milliseconds. There appears to be a reflection, perhaps the till layer, approaching the refraction asymptotically from a zero-offset time of about 28 milliseconds. As you can see, the near offsets are obscured by ground roll (muted out during processing). Beyond the ground roll, the reflection is already within about 3 or 4 milliseconds of the refraction. Since the refraction asymptote controls the moveout of the reflection at greater offsets, the reflection cannot be corrected to an accurate zero-offset time unless it is separated from the refraction by at least 10 milliseconds or so at these offsets.

Ground roll is, at present, impossible to eliminate from shallow reflection data. The filtering achieved by geophone groups used in the oil industry doesn't work in the near-surface regime due to the non-vertical incidence of waves reflected from shallow interfaces. Until this and a few other problems can be dealt with, shallow seismic reflection seems to be limited in resolution to a minimum of 20 feet or so between interfaces, and more when close to a boundary between highly-contrasting velocities (e.g. unsaturated to saturated).

Seismic refraction can sometimes bridge the gap in the near surface. Unfortunately, the till doesn't seem to have a significantly higher velocity than the saturated sand above it, given the lack of a faster refraction on the field records.

Please let me know if I can answer any further questions. I hope this situation hasn't caused you undue inconvenience.

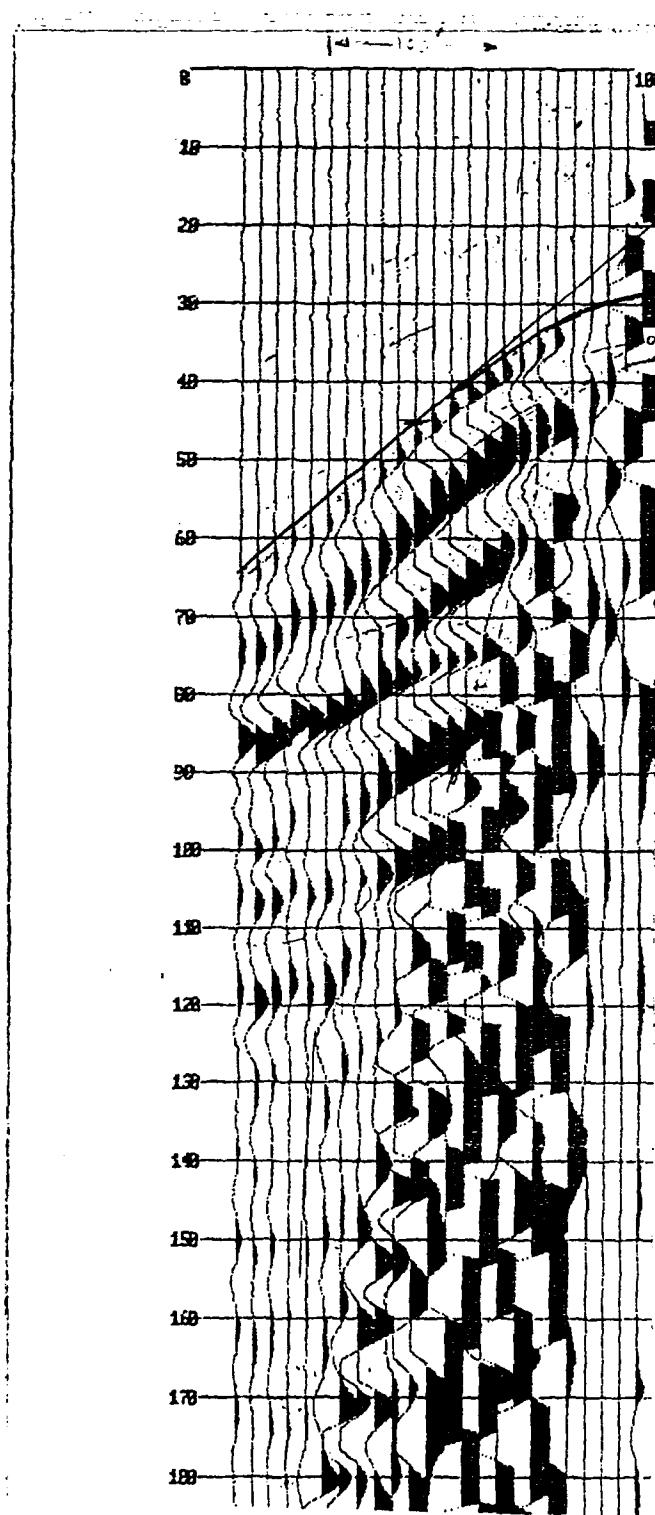
Regards,

Philip A. Davis

8616 Xylon Ave. No. Suite G • Brooklyn Park, MN 55445 • (612) 493-3595 Fax 493-3597

LINE 2

STATION 100  
(NE END)



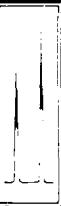
APPENDIX C:

SOIL GAS/GROUNDWATER PROBE SURVEY,  
ON-SITE GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY RESULTS

**NOTICE**

This report is a duplicate of a report provided to Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) by Tracer Research Corporation. Any mention of 'Joe Ross Field' is a typographical error and should be considered to be 'Joe Foss Field'.

110 110



## Tracer Research Corporation



3855 North Business Center Drive • Tucson, Arizona 85705 • (602) 888-8400

ON-SITE SAMPLE ANALYSES  
JOE ROSS FIELD  
SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

MAY 1989

PREPARED FOR:

SAIC  
8400 Westpark Drive  
McLean, Virginia 22102

SUBMITTED BY:

*M. D. F.*  
Tracer Research Corporation



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**INTRODUCTION**

Tracer Research Corporation (TRC) provided on-site analytical services in support of SAIC's Prime Contract with Martin Marietta at the Joe Ross Field, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Services were performed on April 11 through May 2, 1989 under contract to SAIC. On-site GC services were provided for the analyses of soil gas and various environmental samples including soil and groundwater. Samples were collected from the Underground Fuel Storage Area, Base Fire Training Area, and various other areas.

A total of 107 soil samples, 8 groundwater samples and 5 soil gas samples were collected by SAIC and analyzed in the field by TRC. Samples were analyzed for the following compounds:

- 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA)
- carbon tetrachloride (CCL4)
- trichloroethene (TCE)
- tetrachloroethene (PCE)
- benzene
- toluene
- xlenes
- total hydrocarbons

The compounds in this suite were chosen because of their suspected presence in the subsurface based on SAIC's findings. Xlenes are reported as the total of three isomers and total hydrocarbons are approximately C4-C9 aliphatic, alicyclic and aromatic hydrocarbons.

## **ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES**

To perform on-site analytical work, Tracer Research Corporation (TRC) set-up a remote laboratory at Joe Ross Field, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The lab was equipped with a Varian 3300 gas chromatograph and two Spectra Physics SP4270 computing integrators. Analytical equipment was set-up to perform groundwater and soil headspace analysis on samples collected in conjunction with a drill-rig operation.. Direct injection techniques were also used for groundwater analyses. Electrical power from the facility was provided (110 volts AC) to operate all of the gas chromatographic instruments and field equipment.

A Varian 3300 gas chromatograph, equipped with a flame ionization detector (FID) and an electron capture detector (ECD), was used for the compound analyses. The ECD was used for the analyses of TCA, CCL4, TCE and PCE while the FID was used to analyze for benzene, toluene, xylenes and total hydrocarbons. Separation of these compounds was achieved by running the samples on 1/8 inch OD packed columns with OV-101 as the stationary phase. Nitrogen was used as the carrier gas.

Halocarbon and hydrocarbon compounds detected in samples are identified by chromatographic retention time. Quantification of compounds is achieved by comparison of the detector response of the sample with the response measured for calibration standards (external standardization). Instrument calibration checks are run periodically throughout the day as are syringe blanks to check for contamination in the headspace sampling equipment.

Soil samples were collected by split-spoon or a similar method and immediately prepared for analysis by TRC in the remote laboratory. Approximately 10 grams of soil and 10 mL of water was placed in a 40 mL teflon sealed VOA bottle leaving approximately 20 mL of headspace. Each VOA was then shaken vigorously for 30

seconds before the headspace was analyzed. This allows for the desorption of volatile compounds from the soil into the water and then the partitioning of these compounds into the headspace of the vial. Headspace vapor is subsampled (duplicate injections) in volumes ranging from 1  $\mu$ L to 2 mL.

The GC was calibrated for headspace analysis by decanting 10 to 20 mL off of the known aqueous standard so as to leave approximately the same amount of headspace that was in the soil headspace samples. The bottle was then resealed and shaken vigorously for 30 seconds. An analysis of the headspace in the vial determines the Response Factor (RF) which is then used to accurately estimate soil concentrations. The headspace analysis technique allows for larger injection volumes.

Detection limits are a function of the injection volume as well as the detector sensitivity for individual compounds. Thus, the detection limit varies with the sample size. Generally, the larger the injection size the greater the sensitivity. However, peaks for compounds of interest must be kept within the linear range of the detector. If any compound has a high concentration, it is necessary to use small injections, and in some cases to dilute the sample to keep it within linear range. This may cause decreased detection limits for other compounds in the analyses. The detection limits range down to 0.003 ug/kg for halocarbon compounds and 1 ug/kg for hydrocarbon compounds depending on the conditions of the measurement, in particular, the sample size. If any component being analyzed is not detected, the detection limit for that compound in that analysis is given as a "less than" value (e.g. <0.003 ug/kg). This number is calculated from the current response factor, the sample size, and the estimated minimum peak size (area) that would have been visible under the conditions of the measurement.

**QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES**

Tracer Research Corporation's normal quality assurance procedures were followed in order to prevent any cross-contamination of soil samples.

- Glass syringes are used for only one sample per day and are washed and baked out at night.
- Septa through which soil gas samples are injected into the chromatograph are replaced on a daily basis to prevent possible gas leaks from the chromatographic column.
- Analytical instruments are calibrated each day by the use of chemical standards prepared in water by serial dilution from commercially available pure chemicals. Calibration checks are also run after approximately every five soil sampling locations.
- 2 cc subsampling syringes are checked for contamination prior to sampling each day by injecting nitrogen carrier gas into the gas chromatograph.
- All sampling and 2 cc subsampling syringes are decontaminated each day and no such equipment is reused before being decontaminated. Microliter size subsampling syringes are reused only after a nitrogen carrier gas blank is run to insure it is not contaminated by the previous sample.

ONSITE GAS CHROMATOGRAPH DATA SUMMARY

TABLE C-1. SUMMARY OF TOTAL VOLATILE HYDROCARBONS FROM SOIL HEADSPACE ANALYSIS  
AT SOUTH DAKOTA AIR NATIONAL GUARD, JOE FOSS FIELD, SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

SAMPLE	DATE	TOTAL VOLATILE HYDROCARBON*	SAMPLE	DATE	TOTAL VOLATILE HYDROCARBON*
B1-1-5	04/11/89	70	B3-2-0	04/14/89	ND
B1-1-10	04/11/89	17000	B3-2-2.5	04/14/89	ND
B1-1-15	04/11/89	56000	B3-2-5	04/14/89	ND
B1-1-20	04/11/89	18000	B3-2-7.5	04/14/89	ND
B1-1-20R2	04/11/89	52000	B3-2-10	04/14/89	ND
B1-1-25	04/11/89	36000	B3-3-0	04/14/89	100000
DRILL H20	04/11/89	ND	B3-3-2.5	04/14/89	86000
B1-1-30	04/12/89	30000	B3-3-5	04/14/89	5200
B1-1-35	04/12/89	570	B3-3-7.5	04/14/89	9400
B1-1-40	04/12/89	170	B3-3-10	04/15/89	38000
B1-1-45	04/12/89	360	B3-3-12.5	04/14/89	ND
B1-1-50	04/12/89	220	B3-3-15	04/14/89	ND
B1-2-5	04/13/89	ND	B3-3-17.5	04/14/89	ND
B1-2-10	04/13/89	ND	B3-4-0	04/15/89	ND
B1-2-15	04/13/89	200000	B3-4-5	04/15/89	ND
B1-2-20	04/13/89	110	B3-4-7.5	04/15/89	ND
B1-2-25	04/13/89	120000	B3-4-10	04/15/89	ND
B1-2-30	04/13/89	8800	B3-5-0	04/15/89	ND
B1-2-35	04/13/89	830	B3-5-2.5	04/15/89	ND
B1-2-40	04/13/89	ND	B3-5-5	04/15/89	6
MW1-5-5	04/16/89	ND	MW3-5-5	04/15/89	ND
MW1-5-10	04/16/89	ND	MW3-5-10	04/15/89	ND
MW1-5-15	04/16/89	190	MW3-5-15	04/15/89	ND
MW1-5-20	04/16/89	79	MW3-5-25	04/15/89	ND
MW1-5-25	04/16/89	84	BK-2-5	04/29/89	ND
MW1-5-30	04/16/89	36	BK-2-10	04/29/89	ND
MW1-6-5	04/16/89	ND	BK-2-15	04/29/89	ND
MW1-6-10	04/16/89	ND	BK-2-20	04/29/89	ND
MW1-6-15	04/16/89	0.8	BK-2-25	04/29/89	ND
MW1-6-20	04/16/89	140	BK-3-0.5	04/29/89	ND
MW1-6-25	04/16/89	ND	BK-3-5	04/29/89	ND
MW1-6-30	04/16/89	ND	BK-3-20	04/29/89	ND
MW1-7-5	04/17/89	ND	GP1-100	04/18/89	ND
MW1-7-10	04/17/89	ND	GP1-101	04/18/89	ND
MW1-7-15	04/17/89	ND	GP1-102	04/18/89	190
MW1-7-20	04/17/89	ND	GP1-103	04/18/89	3100
MW1-8-5	04/17/89	ND	GP1-104	04/18/89	1900
MW1-8-10	04/17/89	2500	GP1-105	04/18/89	110
MW1-8-15	04/17/89	38000	GP1-106	04/24/89	31
MW1-8-20	04/17/89	18000	GP1-107	04/24/89	ND
MW1-8-25	04/17/89	660	GP1-108	04/24/89	200000
MW1-8-30	04/17/89	ND	GP1-109	04/18/89	43
MW1-9-5	04/25/89	ND	GP1-110	04/18/89	ND
MW1-9-10	04/25/89	ND	GP1-111	04/18/89	ND
MW1-9-15	04/25/89	ND	GP1-112	04/18/89	ND
MW1-9-20	04/25/89	ND	GP1-113	04/18/89	ND
MW1-9-25	04/25/89	ND	GP1-114	04/18/89	ND
MW1-10-5	04/26/89	ND	GP1-115	04/19/89	32
MW1-10-10	04/26/89	ND	GP1-116	04/19/89	ND
MW1-10-15	04/26/89	ND	GP1-117	04/19/89	6
MW1-10-20	04/26/89	ND	GP1-118	04/19/89	ND
MW1-10-25	04/26/89	ND	GP1-119	04/19/89	ND
MW1-11-5	04/26/89	ND	GP1-120	04/24/89	ND
MW1-11-10	04/26/89	ND	GP1-121	04/24/89	ND
MW1-11-15	04/26/89	ND	GP1-122	04/24/89	230
MW1-11-20	04/26/89	ND	GP1-123	04/24/89	ND
MW1-11-25	04/26/89	ND	GP1-124	04/24/89	76
MW1-12-5	04/27/89	ND	GP1-125	04/25/89	ND
MW1-12-10	04/27/89	ND	GP1-126	04/25/89	ND
MW1-12-15	04/27/89	240000	GP1-127	04/25/89	10000
MW1-12-20	04/27/89	2400	GP1-128	04/25/89	230
MW1-12-25	04/27/89	640	GP1-129	04/25/89	7400
MW1-12-30	04/27/89	ND	GP1-130	04/25/89	530
MW1-13-5	04/27/89	ND	GP1-131	04/25/89	ND
MW1-13-10	04/27/89	ND	GP1-132	04/25/89	ND
MW1-13-15	04/27/89	ND	GP1-133	04/25/89	ND
MW1-13-20	04/27/89	ND	GP1-134	04/25/89	ND
MW1-13-25	04/27/89	ND	SG3-1-4	04/13/89	ND
MW1-14-5	04/28/89	ND	SG3-2-4	04/13/89	ND
MW1-14-10	04/28/89	ND	SG3-3-3	04/13/89	ND
MW1-14-15	04/28/89	ND	SG3-4-4	04/13/89	ND
MW1-14-20	04/28/89	ND	SG3-5-2	04/13/89	ND
MW1-14-25	04/28/89	ND	SG3-6-4	04/14/89	2
B3-1-5	04/14/89	11000	SG3-7-4	04/14/89	ND
B3-1-7.5	04/14/89	9200	SG3-8-4	04/14/89	ND
B3-1-10	04/14/89	ND	SG3-9-4	04/14/89	ND
B3-1-15	04/14/89	ND	SG3-10-4	04/14/89	ND

ND - Indicates no analytes were detected. \* - Units are PPB.

APPENDIX D:  
GEOTECHNICAL ANALYSES RESULTS

# Chen-Northern, Inc.

96 South Zuni  
Denver, Colorado 80223  
303/744-7105  
FAX: 303/744-0210

Billings	Great Falls
Boise	Helena
Casper	Phoenix
Colorado Springs	Pocatello
Denver	Rock Springs
Elko	Salt Lake City
Evanston	San Antonio
Gillette	Tri Cities
Glenwood Springs	Yakima

June 29, 1989

Subject: Laboratory Testing, Joe Foss field,  
Subcontract No. 16-890009-82, SAIC  
Subproject No. 1-827-33-769-05

Job No. 1 555 89

Ms. Connie Samson  
SAIC  
8400 Westpark Drive  
McLean, Virginia 22102

Dear Ms. Samson:

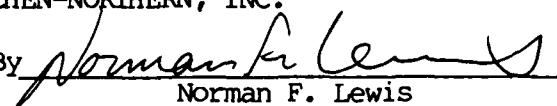
As requested, we have performed laboratory testing on soil samples received April 20, and May 9, 1989 at our Denver laboratory. Testing consisted of moisture-densities, hydrometer analyses, Atterberg limits testing, cation exchange capacity, and organic matter content. Testing was performed in general accordance with ASTM and EPA test procedures as specified in the contract scope of work.

Test results are shown on Figs. 1 through 4 and on the attached Summary of Laboratory Test Results, Table I. Copies of laboratory work sheets are enclosed.

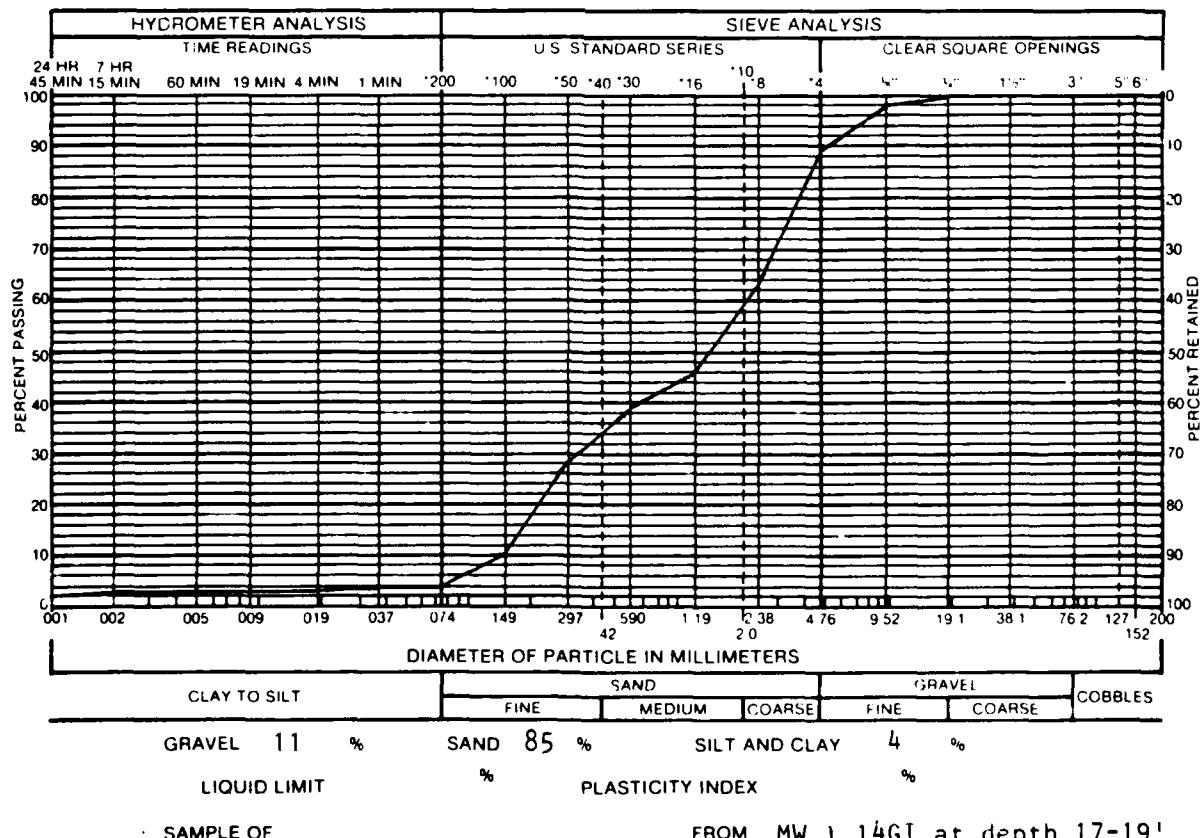
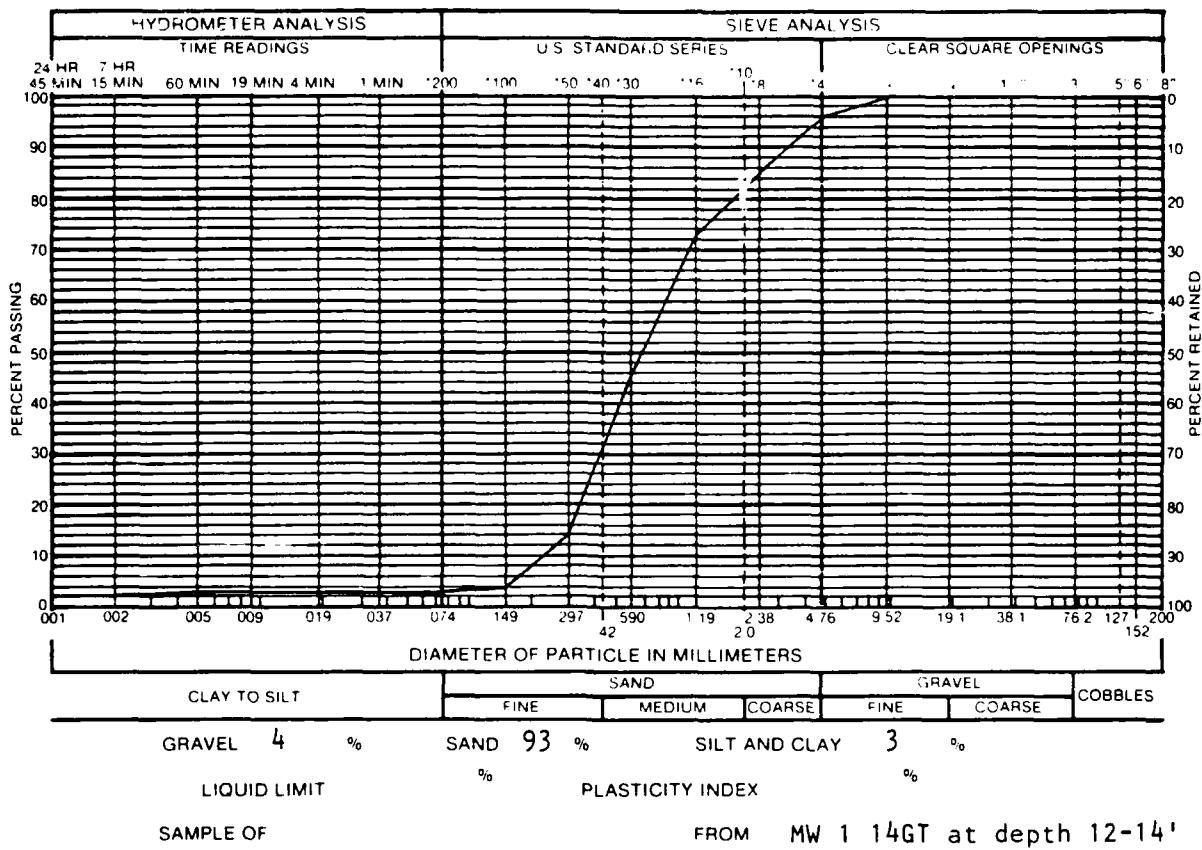
If you have any questions or if we can be of further service, please call.

Sincerely,

CHEN-NORTHERN, INC.

By   
Norman F. Lewis  
Laboratory Manager

NFL/mq  
Rev. By: AJG  
Enclosures

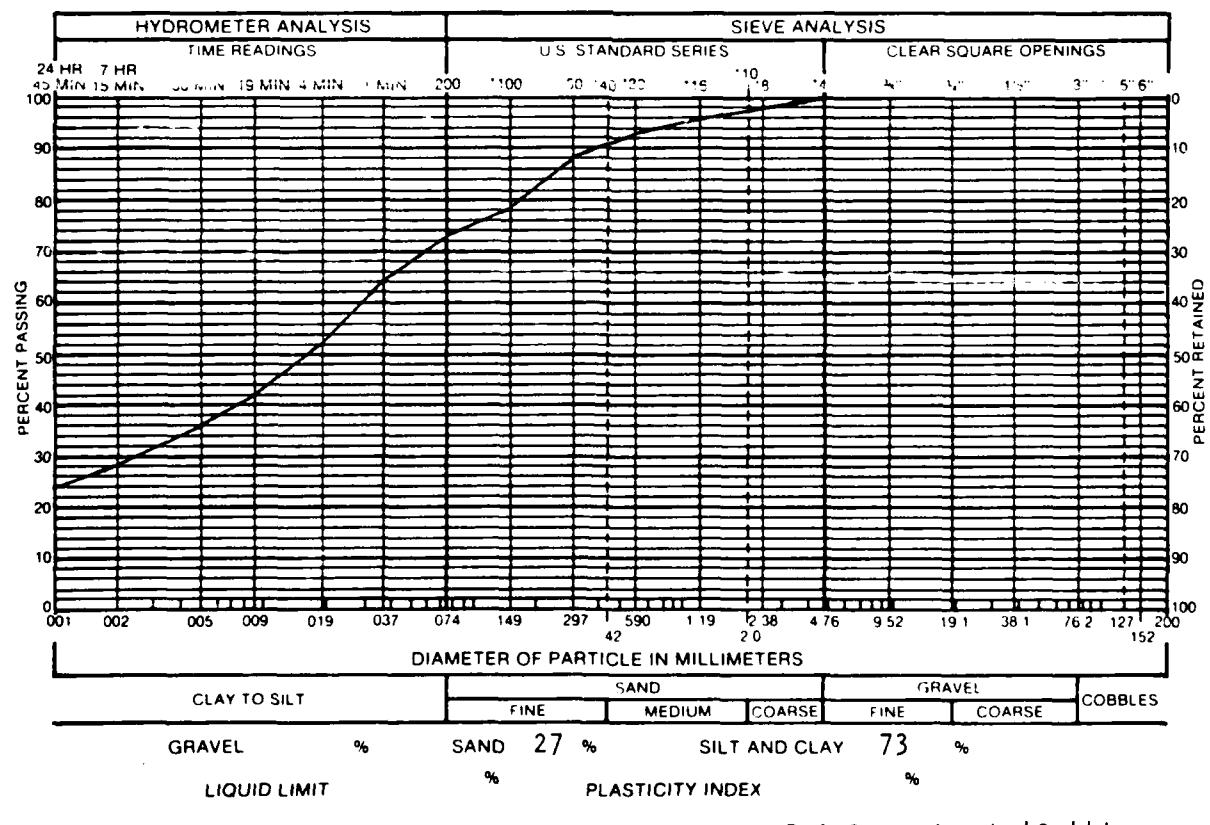
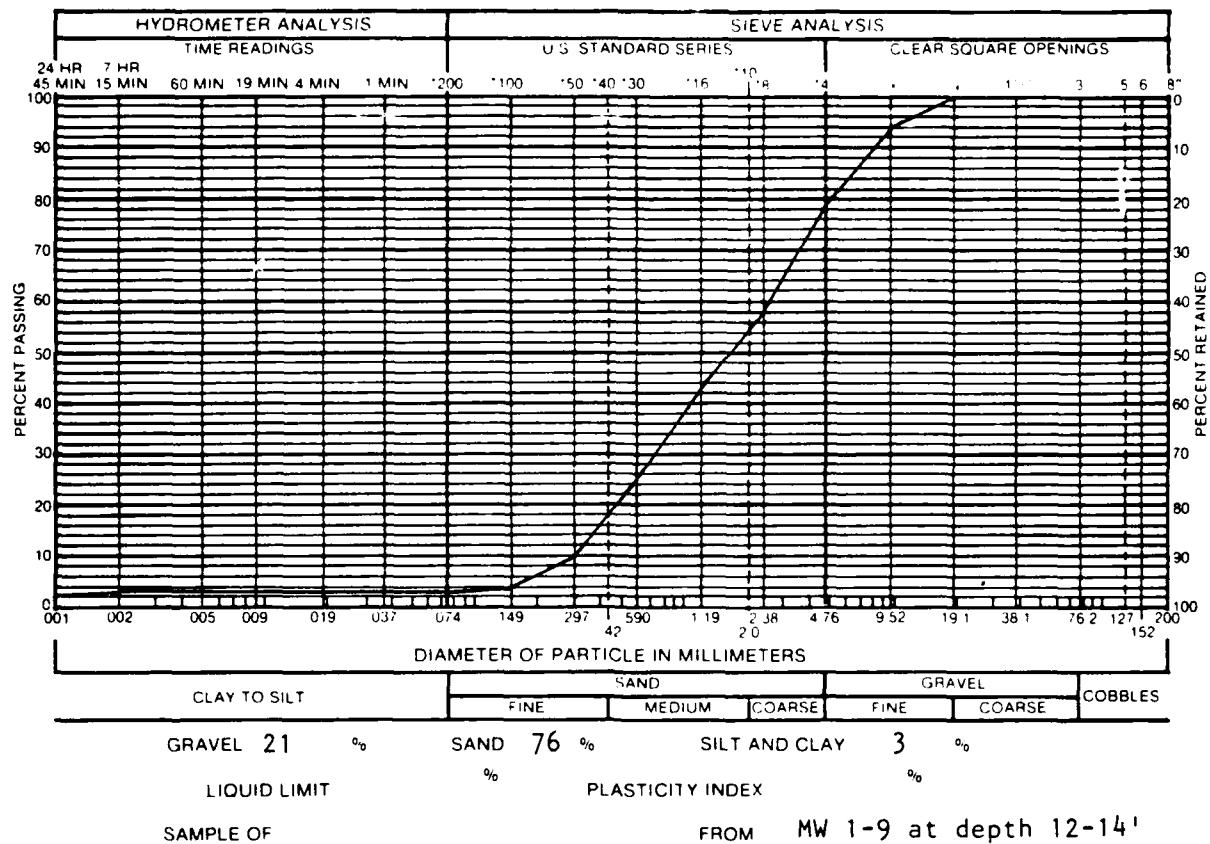


1 555 89

*Chen-Northern, Inc.*

## GRADATION TEST RESULTS

Fig. 1

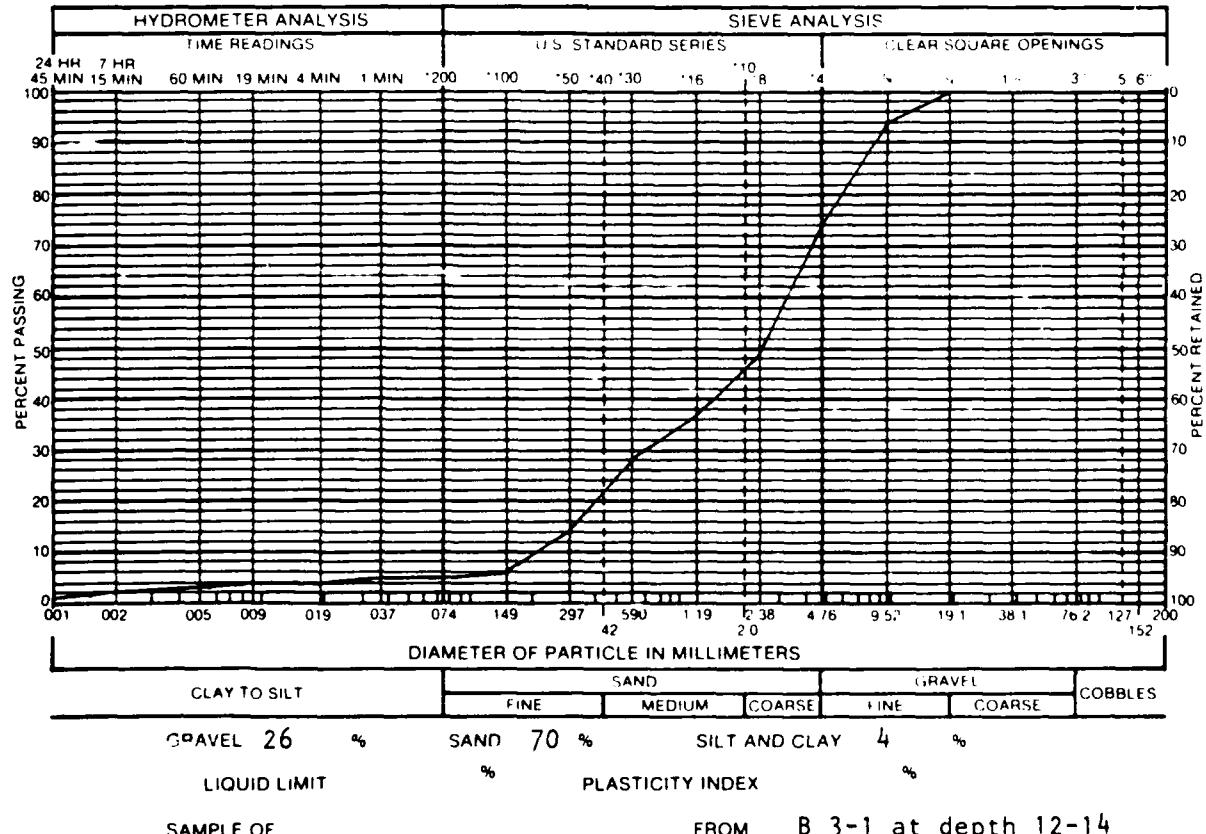
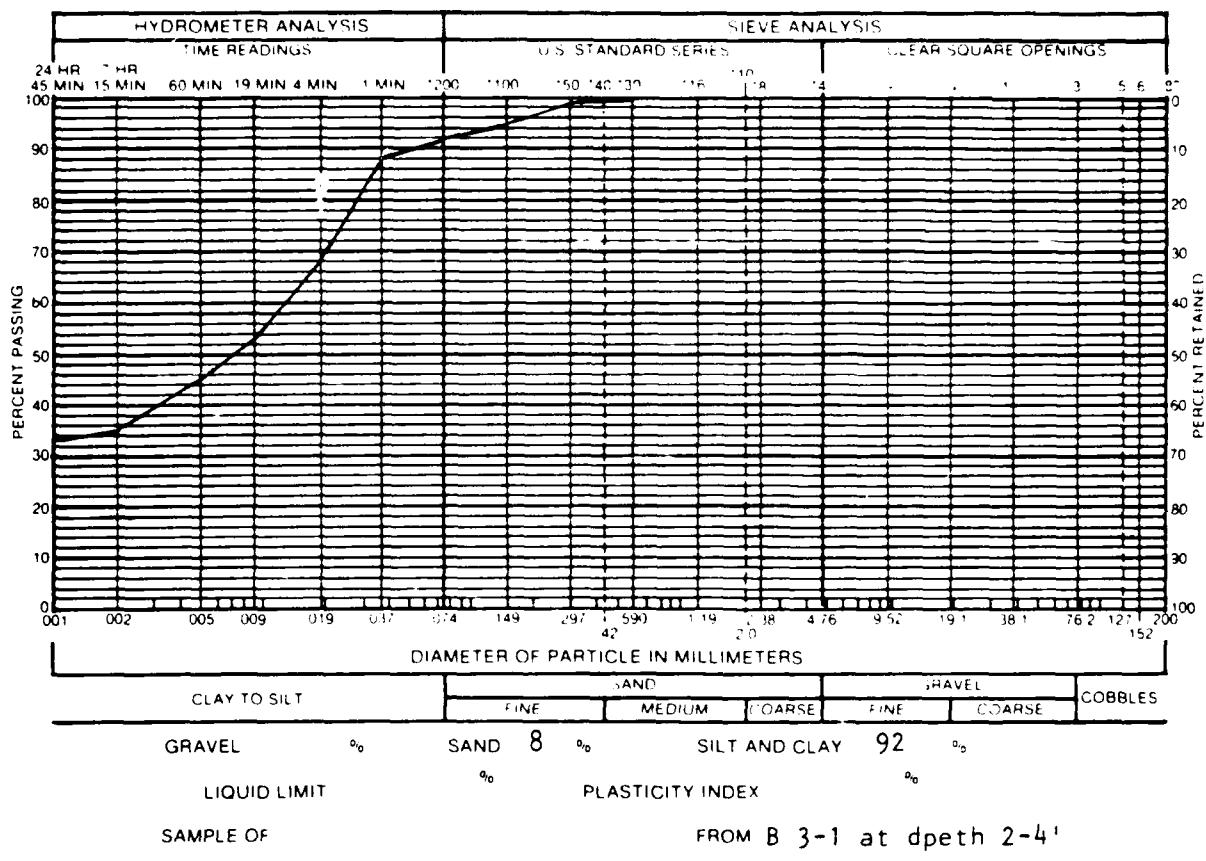


1 555 89

*Chen-Northern, Inc.*

## GRADATION TEST RESULTS

**Fig.** 2

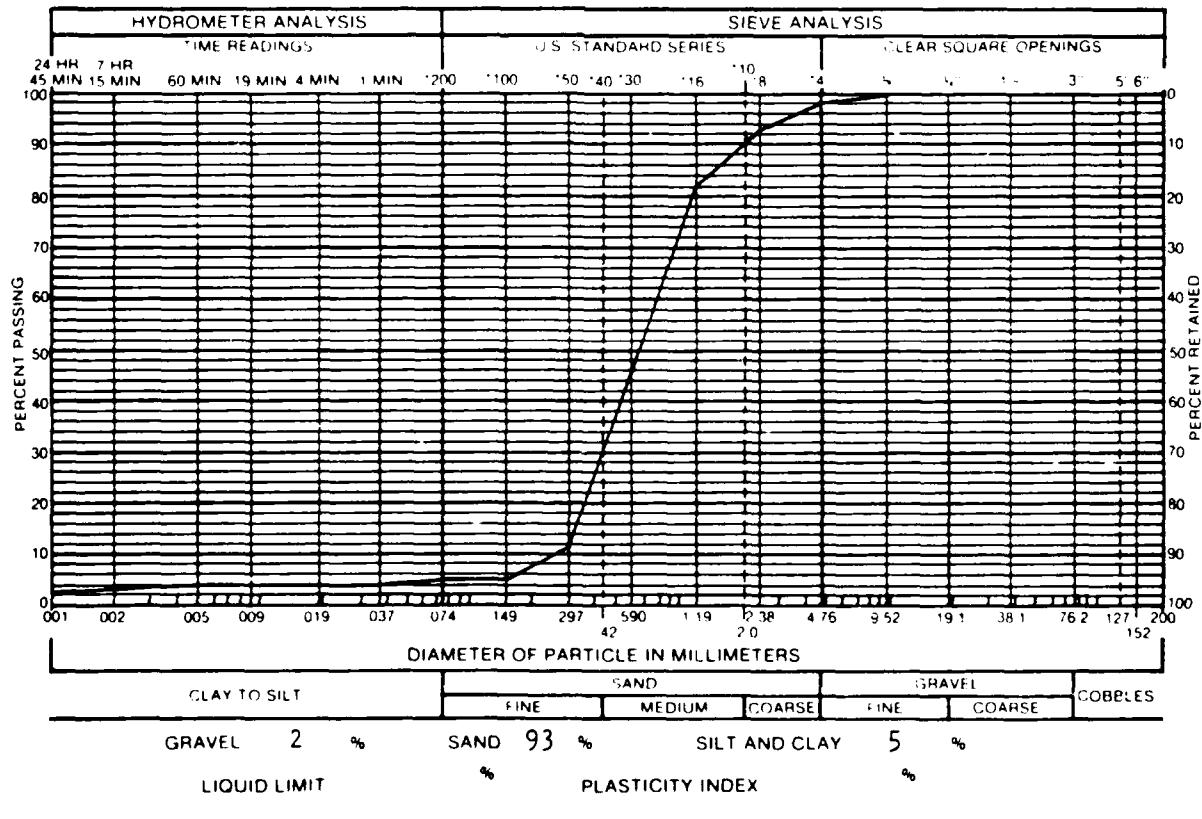
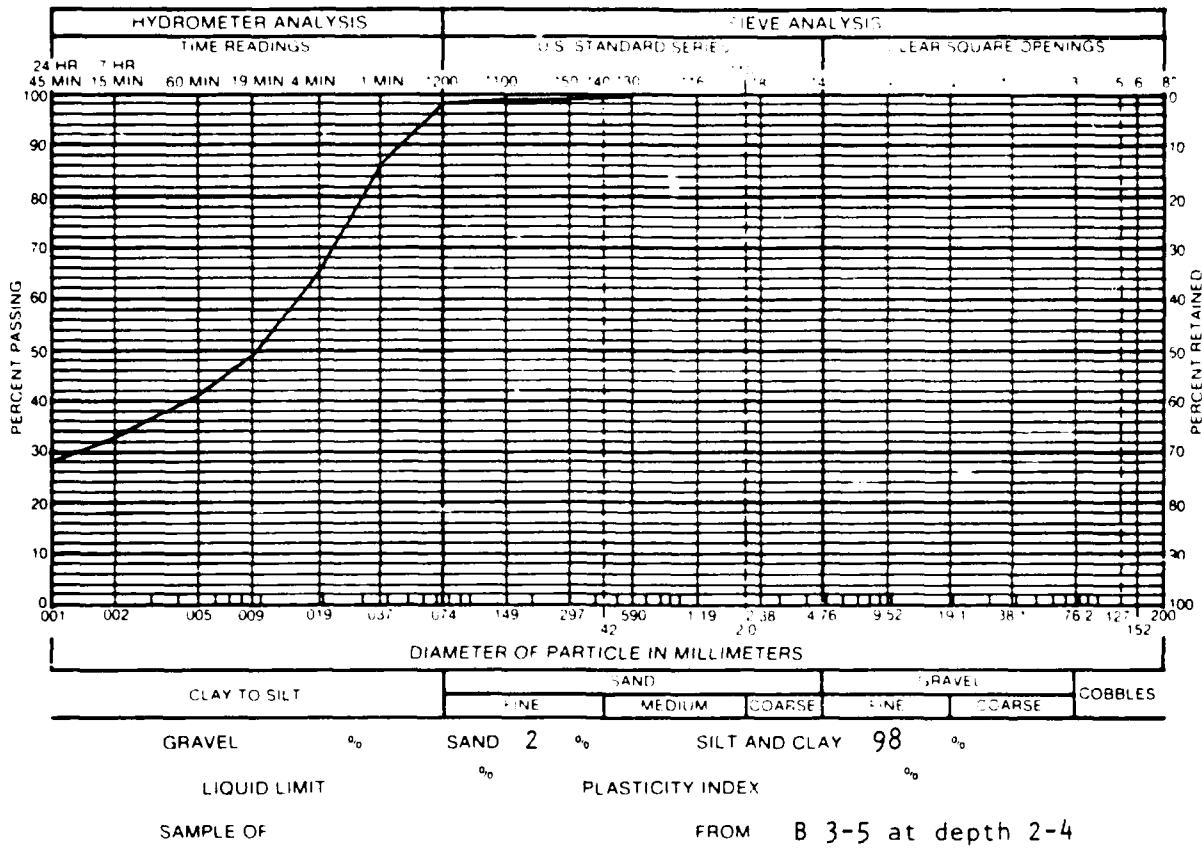


1 555 89

Chen-Northern, Inc.

GRADATION TEST RESULTS

Fig 3



1 555 89

*Chen-Northern, Inc.*

## GRADATION TEST RESULTS

Fig. 4

*Chen-Northern, Inc.*

**TABLE I**  
**SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS**  
**Job No. 1 555 89**

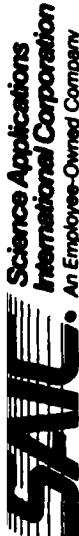
SAMPLE LOCATION		NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	NATURAL DRY DENSITY (pcf)	GRADATION		PERCENT PASSING NO 200 SIEVE	ATTERBERG LIMITS		CATION EXCHANGE CAPACITY MESS/000cm	ORGANIC CONTENT (%)	SOIL OR BEDROCK TYPE
HOLE	DEPTH (feet)			GRAVEL (%)	SAND (%)		Liquid Limit (%)	Plasticity Index (%)			
MW1 14GT	12-14	12.8		4	93	3	NON-PLASTIC		.74	Sand (SP)	
MW1 14GT	17-19	12.6		11	85	4	NON-PLASTIC		.67	Gravelly sand (SP)	
MW1-9	12-14	3.8	122.9	21	76	3	NON-PLASTIC		.21	Gravelly sand (SW)	
B1-2	42-44	16.0	115.5		27	73	33	19	1.32	Sandy clay (CL)	
B3-1	2-4	29.1	89.1		8	92	49	25	2.63	Slightly sandy clay	
B3-1	12-14	3.5	138.6	26	70	4	NON-PLASTIC		.16	Gravelly sand (SP)	
B3-5	2-4	20.4	88.5		2	98	51	28	3.54	Clay (CH)	
B3-5	12-14	2.7	107.9	2	93	5	NON-PLASTIC		.18	Sand (SP)	
MW1-9-20									1.51		
MW1-10-20									1.31		
MW1-11-20									3.83		
MW1-12-20									1.27		
BK-2-15									.914		

*Chen-Northern, Inc.*

TABLE I  
SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS  
Job No. 1 555 89

SAMPLE LOCATION HOLE	DEPTH (feet)	GRADATION		PERCENT PASSING NO 200 SIEVE	ATTERBERG LIMITS		CAT-10M EXCHANGE CAPACITY MEQ/100 gm	ORGANIC CONTENT (%)	SOIL OR BEDROCK TYPE
		GRAVEL (%)	SAND (%)		LIQUID LIMIT (%)	PLASTICITY INDEX (%)			
BK-2-20							.957		
BK-2-2.5							1.09		
BK-3-5									
BK-3-5									
BK-3-20									
B1-1-15							1.9		
B1-1-25							2.4		
B1-2-15							.8		
B1-2-25							2.0		
B3-1-0							22.7		
B3-2-5							22.6		
B3-3-2.5							28.4		
B3-4-0							31.8		
B3-5-25							39.7		
MW1-5-15							1.2		

TABLE I  
SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS  
Job No. 1 555 89



**Chain of Custody Record**

Date 4/18/89

Page 1 of 1

Name Eric Gibson

Address See below right

Phone Number On-Site (605) 333-5785

Project Manager Connie Sennan

Project Name Joe Foss Field

Job/PO. No. R 5292325 (SAIC)

Sample: Signature J. Eric Gibson

(Printed Name) J. Eric Gibson

(With the Samples Contaminated)

Requested Parameters

Parameter	Method	Date	Time	Site/Zone	Comments	Special Instructions
Soil	Soil	BI-1-15	4/11	1430	SITE 1	*
Soil	Soil	BI-1-25	4/11	1740	SITE 1	*
Soil	Soil	BI-2-15	4/12	0745	SITE 1	*
Soil	Soil	BI-2-25	4/13	0930	SITE 1	*
Soil	Soil	BS-1-0	4/14	1150	SITE 3	*
Soil	Soil	BS-2-5	4/14	1048	SITE 3	*
Soil	Soil	BS-3-2.5	4/14	1320	SITE 3	*
Soil	Soil	BS-4-0	4/15	0745	SITE 3	*
Soil	Soil	BS-5-25	4/15	0925	SITE 3	*
Soil	Soil	MW-1-5-15	4/16	0945	SITE 1	*
Soil	Soil	MW-1-6-20	4/16	1515	SITE 1	*
Soil	Soil	MW-1-7-15	4/17	0855	SITE 1	*
Soil	Soil	MW-1-8-20	4/17	1300	SITE 1	*

Released by J. Eric Gibson

Signature

Printed Name J. Eric Gibson

Company SAIC

Received by Chen Chen

Signature

Printed Name Chen Chen

Company SAIC

Received by Florann Lewis

Signature

Printed Name Florann Lewis

Company SAIC

Received by Chen - Northern

Signature

Printed Name Chen - Northern

Company SAIC

Received by Chen - Southern

Signature

Printed Name Chen - Southern

Company SAIC

Total Number of Containers: 13

Date 4/18

Received by J. Eric Gibson

Signature

Printed Name J. Eric Gibson

Company SAIC

Date 4/18

Received by Chen Chen

Signature

Printed Name Chen Chen

Company SAIC

Date 4/18

Received by Florann Lewis

Signature

Printed Name Florann Lewis

Company SAIC

Date 4/18

Received by Chen - Northern

Signature

Printed Name Chen - Northern

Company SAIC

No.

CO

CN

TA

NE

RS

Shipment Method Fed Ex

SAIC Location (circle)

Washington, D.C.  
8400 Westpark Dr., McLean, VA 22102  
(703) 734 2500

Oakridge  
800 Oakridge, Trpk., Oakridge, TN 37830  
(615) 482 9031

Paramus  
One Sears Drive, Paramus, NJ 07652  
(201) 599 0100

Denver  
1626 Cole Boulevard, Suite 270, Golden, CO 80401  
(303) 231 9094

Seattle  
1340B Northup Way S-38, Bellevue, WA 98005  
(206) 747 7889

San Diego  
4224 Campus Point Building 3, San Diego, CA 92121  
(619) 535 7438

All work as per

Statement of Work

Instructions

1. Fill out form completely except for shaded areas (lab use only).

2. Complete in ballpoint pen. Draw one line through errors and initial.

3. Request analyses using EPA method method numbers only. Consult the project QAPP for instructions.

Complete as shown

4. Reference all field QC samples to the applicable site or zone.

5. Note all applicable preservatives.

6. Group all sample containers and requested analyses from one sampling location together. Do not list individually





## **SAMPLE RECEIPT RECORD**

JOB NO. 1555-99 PART NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**PROJECT ENGINEER/SUPERVISOR:** NPC

**JOB NAME:** SAIC - Joe Foss Field

**CONTRACT NO:** \_\_\_\_\_

**SITE LOCATION:** \_\_\_\_\_

DATE IN: 5/9/89 REC'D BY: MM DELIVERED

**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

**CHECKED BY**

**LOGGED BY**

**COMPUTER CODES**

CHECKED BY: NPL STORAGE TERM: \_\_\_\_\_

 SEE ENGINEER

SITE ID	HOLE NO./LOCATION	SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH, FT.	SAMPLE TYPE (DIAM.)	LAB NO.	SAMPLE CONDITION	INITIAL STAGING LOCATION	FINAL STORAGE LOCATION	REMARKS	NOTE CONTAMINATION
MW1-14-GT	T	12-14	Jar			Good				
MW1-14-GT	B	12-14	Jar			Good				
MW1-14-GT	T	17-19	Jar			Good			Not loose - leaking H <sub>2</sub> O	
MW1-14-GT	B	17-19	Jar			Good				
MW1-9-20	—	—	SD			Good				
MW1-10-20	—	—	SD			Good			thin zip-lock bags	
MW1-11-20	—	—	SD			Good				
MW1-12-20	—	—	SD			Good				
BK-2-15	—	—	SD			Fair				
BK-2-20	—	—	SD			Good				
BK-2-25	—	—	SD			Good				
BK-3-05	—	—	SD			Good				
BK-3-5	—	—	SD			Fair/Poor				
BK-3-20	—	—	SD			Good	rock			
MW1-9	—	12-14'	3" ST			Good				
B1-2	—	42-44	3" ST			Good			shelby tubes packed upside-down in	
B3-1	—	2-4'	3" ST			Good			cardboard carton	
B3-1	—	12-14'	3" ST			Good			w/plastic peanut	
B3-5	—	2-4'	3" ST			Good			Filling - box in poor	
B3-5	—	12-14'	3" ST			Good*			b/fair cond when received	

~~at end of tube damaged prior to shipment~~

DUMPSTER

AUTHORIZED BY

DATE

DATE DISPOSED \_\_\_\_\_ BY \_\_\_\_\_

JOB NO. 101-111 PART NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
JOB NAME SHC Toe Foss Field

chen and associates, inc. PREP. BY LM DATE —  
**MOISTURE & DENSITY** CKED. BY LM SHEET OF —  
WORKSHEET

JOB NO.	1-555-89	PART NO.	2
JOB NAME	SAC Joe Foss	PREP. BY	L
CALC. BY Dm DATE			
WORKSHEET			
ATTERBERG LIMITS			

HOLE / DEPTH	MWD 1/4 GT	1 / 12-14	MWD 1/4 GT	1 / 17-19'	MWD / 9	1 / 12-14	B1-2	1 / 42-44	B3-1	1 / 2-4
SAMPLE NO. / RUN BY	/	/	/	/ &N	/	/ &N	/	/ &N	/	&N
PREP. DISH / TRAY LOCAT.	PARTY /	PLANET /	BOY /		HOB /		DOK /		DOK /	&N
NO. OF BLOWS	P.L.	P.L.	P.L.	P.L.	P.L.	P.L.	P.L.	P.L.	P.L.	P.L.
DISH NO.										
WT. WET SOIL & DISH										
WT. DRY SOIL & DISH										
WT. OF DISH										
WT. OF WATER										
WT. OF DRY SOIL										
WATER CONTENT	Wn									
LIQUID LIMIT	LL									
PLASTIC INDEX	PI									
CLASSIFICATION										

HOLE / DEPTH	B3-1	1 / 12-14	B3-5	1 / 2-4	B3-5	1 / 12-14	/	/	/	/
SAMPLE NO. / RUN BY	/	&N	/	&N	/	&N	/	/	/	/
PREP. DISH / TRAY LOCAT.	1/12/14	/	NOTE /	NOTE /	CARBON /	CARBON /	/	/	/	/
NO. OF BLOWS	P.L.	P.L.	P.L.	P.L.	P.L.	P.L.	P.L.	P.L.	P.L.	P.L.
DISH NO.										
WT. WET SOIL & DISH										
WT. DRY SOIL & DISH										
WT. OF DISH										
WT. OF WATER										
WT. OF DRY SOIL										
WATER CONTENT	Wn									
LIQUID LIMIT	LL									
PLASTIC INDEX	PI									
CLASSIFICATION										

## HYDROMETER

## GRADATION ANALYSIS

## WORKSHEET

LAB NO.

JOB NO. 1-555-89

PART NO. 2

PREP. BY LR DATE 6-1

JOB NAME: SAIC Joe Foss Field

CALC. BY CKED. BY Dm

HOLE MWI 146T DEPTH 12-14 SAMPLE NO.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: 31% silt, 12% clay, 10% sand, 47% wet

RUN BY

## SAMPLE PREPARATION

SIEVING TIME

SIEVE SIZE	3"	1 1/2"	3/4"	3/8"	NO.4	SAMPLE WEIGHTS	
OF PAN AND SAMPLE						WET	DRY
WT. OF PAN						TOTAL SAMPLE	167.5
DRY WT. RETAINED						RETAINED ON NO. 4	7.0
DRY WT. PASSING					7.0	PASSING NO. 4	160.5
% OF TOTAL PASSING				100	90	W%	

RUN BY QN

## SIEVE AND HYDROMETER ANALYSIS

SIEVING TIME

SIEVE NO.	WEIGHT RETAINED	WEIGHT PASSING	% OF TOTAL PASSING	FACTOR = $\frac{W\%}{W}$ = $\frac{90}{160} = 0.56$	MOISTURE DETERMINATION			
8 (10)	5.5		85		+4 MATERIAL	-4 MATERIAL	HYGRO. MOISTURE	HYDRO. SAMPLE
16	19.2		73					
30 (40)	26.8		45	DISH NO.				WANDA
50	43.0		14	WT. WET SOIL AND DISH				350.8 50.61
100	48.2		4.3	WT. DRY SOIL AND DISH				350.5
200	48.7		3.4	WT. DISH				241.0
PAN			—	WT. OF DRY SOIL		± W		50.47
TOTAL			—	% MOISTURE				0.27

RUN BY QN

## HYDROMETER ANALYSIS

CYLINDER NO. 4 SPECIFIC GRAVITY DISPERSING AGENT 4% NAPOL

DISH NO. DATE 6-6-89 AMOUNT 125 ml DATE CALIB.

CLOCK TIME	TEST TIME	TEMP. C°	HYD. READ	HYD. * CORR	CORR READ	" CORRECTED READING * OF TOTAL PASSING	% OF TOTAL PASSING	PARTICLE DIAMETER
7.57	START MIX	—	—	—	—		—	—
7.58	STOP MIX	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	0.5 min	—	—	—	—	—	0.050 mm	—
7.59	1.0 min	21.0	7.5	5.2	2.3	—	4.4	0.037 mm
8.02	4.0 min	21.0	7.0	—	1.8	—	3.4	0.019 mm
8.18	19 min	21.0	7.0	—	1.8	—	3.4	0.009 mm
8.59	60 min	21.0	6.5	v	1.3	—	2.5	0.005 mm
3.14	7h 15 min	22.0	6.0	4.9	1.1	—	2.1	0.002 mm
9.44	25h 45 min	21.0	6.0	5.2	.8	—	1.5	0.001 mm
GRAVEL	4	% SAND	93	% CLAY-SILT	3	%	STORAGE LOCATION	

\* CORRECTION INCLUDES TEMP., MENISCUS, AND DEFLOCUENT

DATE IN: SUPERVISOR:

LOCATION:

L-4 (5-85)

HYDROMETER

## GRADATION ANALYSIS

## WORKSHEET

LAB NO.

JOB NO. 1-555-89

PART NO. 2

PREP. BY LK DATE 6-1

JOB NAME: SAIC Joe Foss Field

CALC. BY D CKED. BY Dm

HOLE MD 1146T DEPTH 17.19 SAMPLE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: \_\_\_\_\_

RUN BY \_\_\_\_\_

## SAMPLE PREPARATION

SIEVING TIME \_\_\_\_\_

SIEVE SIZE	3"	1 1/2"	3/4"	3/8"	NO.4		SAMPLE WEIGHTS	WET	DRY
OF PAN AND SAMPLE									
WT. OF PAN									
DRY WT. RETAINED									
DRY WT. PASSING				4.1	18.6				
% OF TOTAL PASSING			100	98	89				
						W% =			

RUN BY QN

## SIEVE AND HYDROMETER ANALYSIS

SIEVING TIME \_\_\_\_\_

SIEVE NO.	WEIGHT RETAINED	WEIGHT PASSING	% OF PASSING	FACTOR = $\frac{W\%}{W}$ = $\frac{89}{50.45}$ = 1.756	MATERIAL	MATERIAL	HYGRO.	HYDRO.
8 (1)	14.3		63	- -				
16	24.4		46					
30 (4)	28.2		39	DISH NO.				
50	34.4		28	WT. WET SOIL AND DISH			335.8	50.61
100	45.0		10	WT. DRY SOIL AND DISH			335.5	
200	48.0		4.3	WT. DISH			242.5	
PAN			—	WT. OF DRY SOIL		= W		50.45
TOTAL			—	% MOISTURE			0.32	

RUN BY QN

## HYDROMETER ANALYSIS

CYLINDEP. NO.	5	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	DISPERSING AGENT: 4% NAP03	
DISH NO.		DATE 6-6-89	AMOUNT	125 ml DATE CALIB.
CLOCK TIME	TEST TIME	TEMP. C°	HYD. READ	HYD. CORR.* CORR READ
8.01	START MIX	—	—	—
8.02	STOP MIX	—	—	—
	0.5 min	—	—	—
8.03	1.0 min	21.0	7.5	5.2 2.3
8.06	4.0 min	21.0	7.0	1.8
8.22	19 min	21.0	7.0	1.8
9.03	60 min	21.0	7.0	1.8
3.18	7h 15 min	22.0	6.5	4.9 1.6
9.48	25h 45 min	21.0	6.5	5.2 1.3
GRAVEL	11	% SAND	43	% CLAY-SILT 4 %
				STORAGE LOCATION

\* CORRECTION INCLUDES TEMP., MENISCUS, AND DEPOLARIZANT

DATE IN: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPERVISOR: \_\_\_\_\_

L-4 (S-85)

LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_

# HYDROMETER

## **GRADATION ANALYSIS WORKSHEET**

LAB NO.

JOB NO. 1-555-89

**PART NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**PREP. BY** **DATE**

**JOB NAME** - SAIC Joe Foss Field

CALC. BY            CHECKED BY

HOLE MUD-9 DEPTH 12-14 SAMPLE NO.

**VISUAL DESCRIPTION:** 9 x 12, black, multi-colored ink, 11c, 22

BUN 8Y

## SAMPLE PREPARATION

SIEVING TIME

SIEVE SIZE		3"	1 1/2"	3/4"	3/8"	NO.4	SAMPLE WEIGHTS	
OF PAN AND SAMPLE							WET	DRY
WT. OF PAN							TOTAL SAMPLE	231.4
DRY WT. RETAINED							RETAINED ON NO. 4	48.1
DRY WT. PASSING					13.8	48.1	PASSING NO. 4	183.3
% OF TOTAL PASSING				(190)	94	79	W% =	

BUN BY BN

## SIEVE AND HYDROMETER ANALYSIS

SIEVING TIME

SIEVE NO.	WEIGHT RETAINED	WEIGHT PASSING	% OF TOTAL PASSING	FACTOR = $\frac{W\%}{W}$ =	= 1.570 ✓	
8 (10)	13.5		58	MOISTURE DETERMINATION		
16	23.1		43	-4 MATERIAL		HYGRO. MOISTURE
30 (40)	34.3		25	DISH NO.		UNTA
50	44.4		10	WT. WET SOIL AND DISH		372.6
100	47.8		4.2	WT. DRY SOIL AND DISH		372.2
200	48.4		3.2	WT. DISH		239.9
PAN			—	WT. OF DRY SOIL	= W	50.45
TOTAL			—	% MOISTURE		6.3 ✓

RUN BY *BN*

## HYDROMETER ANALYSIS

CYLINDEP. NO. 6 SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.00 DISPERSING AGENT 4% NAPD3  
DISH NO. 1 DATE 6-6-89 AMOUNT 125 ml DATE CALIB.

CLOCK TIME	TEST TIME	TEMP. C°	HYD. READ	HYD. CORR.	CORR. READ	FACTOR X CORRECTED READING = X OF TOTAL PASSING	% OF TOTAL PASSING	PARTICLE DIAMETER
8.05	START MIX	—	—	—	—		—	—
8.06	STOP MIX	—	—	—	—		—	—
—	0.5 min	—	—	—	—		—	0.050 mm
8.07	1.0 min	21.0	7.5	5.2	2.3		3.6	0.037 mm
8.10	4.0 min	21.0	7.0	—	1.8		2.8	0.019 mm
8.26	19 min	21.0	7.0	—	1.8		2.8	0.009 mm
9.07	60 min	21.0	7.0	—	1.8		2.8	0.005 mm
3.22	7h 15 min	22.0	6.5	4.9	1.6		2.5	0.002 mm
9.52	25h 45 min	21.0	6.5	5.2	1.3		2.0	0.001 mm
GRAVEL	21	% SAND	76	% CLAY-SLIT	3	%	STORAGE LOCATION	—

\* CORRECTION INCLUDES TEMP., WINDSHEAR, AND DEFLOCIENCE

**DATE IN:** \_\_\_\_\_ **SUPERVISOR:** \_\_\_\_\_

L-4 (S-85)

**LOCATION:** \_\_\_\_\_

HYDROMETER

## GRADATION ANALYSIS

## WORKSHEET

LAB NO.

JOB NO. 1-555-59

PART NO. \_\_\_\_\_

PREP. BY LB DATE 6-2

JOB NAME SAIC Joe Foss Field

CALC. BY CKED. BY DM

HOLE P-2 DEPTH 42-44 SAMPLE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: \_\_\_\_\_

RUN BY \_\_\_\_\_

## SAMPLE PREPARATION

SIEVING TIME \_\_\_\_\_

SIEVE SIZE OF PAN AND SAMPLE	3"	1 1/2"	3/4"	3/8"	NO.4	SAMPLE WEIGHTS WET DRY
WT. OF PAN						TOTAL SAMPLE
DRY WT. RETAINED						RETAINED ON NO. 4
DRY WT. PASSING						PASSING NO. 4
% OF TOTAL PASSING					100	
					W%	

RUN BY QN

## SIEVE AND HYDROMETER ANALYSIS

SIEVING TIME \_\_\_\_\_

SIEVE NO.	WEIGHT RETAINED	WEIGHT PASSING	% OF TOTAL PASSING	FACTOR = $\frac{W}{W}$ =	
8 (10)	0.8		98		2.005
16	2.0		94		
30 (40)	3.4		93	DISH NO.	STOCK
50	5.9		88	WT. WET SOIL AND DISH	319.9
100	10.5		79	WT. DRY SOIL AND DISH	318.0
200	13.5		73	WT. DISH	208.9
PAN			—	WT. OF DRY SOIL	= W
TOTAL			—	% MOISTURE	49.86 ✓

RUN BY QN

## HYDROMETER ANALYSIS

CYLINDER NO.	SPECIFIC GRAVITY		DISPERSING AGENT
DISH NO.	DATE	AMOUNT ml	DATE CALIB.
7.45	START MIX	—	—
7.46	STOP MIX	—	—
—	0.5 min	—	—
7.47	1.0 min	21.0 37.0 5.2 31.8	
7.50	4.0 min	21.0 31.0 5.2 25.8	
8.06	19 min	21.0 26.0 5.2 20.8	
8.47	60 min	21.0 23.0 5.2 17.8	
3.02	7 h 15 min	22.0 19.0 4.9 14.1	
9.32	25h 45 min	21.0 17.0 5.2 11.8	
GRAVEL	% SAND	27	* CLAY-SILT 73 %
			STORAGE LOCATION

\* CORRECTION INCLUDES TEMP., MENISCUS, AND DEFLUENT

DATE IN: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPERVISOR: \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_

## HYDROMETER

GRAVITY ANALYSIS  
NO ANSHEET IN USE

LAB NO.

JOB NO. 1-555-99

PART NO. 2

PREP. BY LB

JOB NAME: SAIC Joe Foss Field

DATE 6-2

CALC. BY DM

CKED. BY QD

HOLE B3-1 DEPTH 2-4 SAMPLE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: \_\_\_\_\_

RUN BY \_\_\_\_\_

## SAMPLE PREPARATION

SIEVE SIZE		3"	1 1/2"	3/4"	3/8"	NO.4	SIEVING TIME	
OF PAN AND SAMPLE							WET	DRY
WT. OF PAN							TOTAL SAMPLE	_____
DRY WT. RETAINED							RETAINED ON NO. 4	_____
DRY WT. PASSING							PASSING NO. 4	_____
% OF TOTAL PASSING							W% =	_____

RUN BY QN

## SIEVE AND HYDROMETER ANALYSIS

SIEVING TIME

SIEVE NO.	WEIGHT RETAINED	WEIGHT PASSING	% OF TOTAL PASSING	FACTOR = $\frac{W\%}{W}$ =	MOISTURE DETERMINATION			
8 (10)	0.2	100	100	- -	*4 MATERIAL	*4 MATERIAL	HYGRO. MOISTURE	HYDRO. SAMPLE
16								
30 (40)	0.6	99	WT. WET SOIL AND DISH				297.65	50.60
50	2.6	95	WT. DRY SOIL AND DISH				295.29	
100	3.9	92	WT. DISH				240.6	
200			WT. OF DRY SOIL			= W	48.50	
PAN		—	% MOISTURE					
TOTAL		—					430	

RUN BY QN

## HYDROMETER ANALYSIS

CYLINDER NO.	7	SPECIFIC GRAVITY		DISPERSING AGENT 4% NaPO3		CORRECTED READING	% OF TOTAL PASSING	PARTICLE DIAMETER
DISH NO.		DATE 6-7-89		AMOUNT 125	mi			
CLOCK TIME	TEST TIME	TEMP. C°	HYD. READ	HYD. CORR.*	CORR READ			
7.50	START MIX	—	—	—	—			
7.51	STOP MIX	—	—	—	—			
— 0.6 min	—	—	—	—	—			0.050 mm
7.52	1.0 min	21.0	48.0	5.2	42.8	48	0.037 mm	
7.55	4.0 min	21.0	28.0	5.2	22.8	68	0.019 mm	
8.11	19 min	21.0	31.0	5.2	25.8	53	0.009 mm	
8.52	60 min	21.0	27.0	5.2	21.8	45	0.005 mm	
3.07	7h 15 min	24.0	21.0	4.2	16.8	35	0.002 mm	
9.37	25h 45 min	21.0	21.0	5.2	15.8	33	0.001 mm	
GRAVEL	% SAND	8	% CLAY-SILT	92	%			STORAGE LOCATION

\* CORRECTION INCLUDES TEMP., MENISCUS, AND DEFLOCCULANT

DATE IN: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPERVISOR: \_\_\_\_\_

L-4 (S-85)

LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_

## HYDROMETER

## GRADATION ANALYSIS

## WORKSHEET

LAB NO.

JOB NO. 1-555.89

PART NO. \_\_\_\_\_

PREP. BY LR DATE 6-2

JOB NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

CALC. BY QK CKED. BY DM

HOLE B3-1 DEPTH 12-1/4 SAMPLE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: 3 x 1

RUN BY \_\_\_\_\_

## SAMPLE PREPARATION

## SIEVING TIME

SIEVE SIZE	3"	1 1/2"	3/4"	3/8"	NO.4	SAMPLE WEIGHTS
OF PAN AND SAMPLE						WET DRY
WT. OF PAN						TOTAL SAMPLE 249.3
DRY WT. RETAINED						RETAINED ON NO. 4 63.7
DRY WT. PASSING				14.6	63.7	PASSING NO. 4 185.6
% OF TOTAL PASSING			100	94	74	
				1%		

RUN BY QN

## SIEVE AND HYDROMETER ANALYSIS

## SIEVING TIME

SIEVE NO.	WEIGHT RETAINED	WEIGHT PASSING	% OF TOTAL PASSING	FACTOR = $\frac{W\%}{W}$ =	MOISTURE DETERMINATION			
8 (100)	17.6		49	- -				1.471
16	25.2		37					
30 (46)	31.4		28		DISH NO.			FALL
50	41.1		14		WT. WET SOIL AND DISH			376.8 50.74
100	46.8		5.4		WT. DRY SOIL AND DISH			376.5
200	47.4		4.7		WT. DISH			2418
PAN			—		WT. OF DRY SOIL			— W
TOTAL			—		% MOISTURE			50.63 ✓ 0.22

RUN BY QN

## HYDROMETER ANALYSIS

CLOCK TIME	TEST TIME	TEMP. C°	HYD. READ	HYD. CORR.*	CORR READ	"	FACTOR X CORRECTED READING	% OF TOTAL PASSING	PARTICLE DIAMETER
7.53	START MIX	—	—	—	—	"			
7.54	STOP MIX	—	—	—	—	"			
	0.5 min	—	—	—	—	"		0.050 mm	
7.55	1.0 min	21.0	8.5	5.2	3.3	"	4.9	0.037 mm	
7.58	4.0 min	21.0	8.0	—	2.8	"	4.1	0.019 mm	
8.14	19 min	21.0	8.0	—	2.8	"	4.1	0.009 mm	
8.55	60 min	21.0	7.0	—	1.8	"	2.7	0.005 mm	
3.10	7h 15 min	22.0	6.0	4.9	1.1	"	1.6	0.002 mm	
9.40	25h 45 min	21.0	6.0	5.2	.8	"	1.2	0.001 mm	
GRAVEL	26 %	SAND	70	CLAY-SILT	4	"			STORAGE LOCATION

\* CORRECTION INCLUDES TEMP., MENISCUS, AND DEFLUENT

DATE IN: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPERVISOR: \_\_\_\_\_

L-4 (5-85)

LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_

## GRADATION ANALYSIS

## WORKSHEET

LAB NO.

JOB NO. 155589

PART NO. 2

PREP. BY LR

DATE 62

JOB NAME: SAC 1011 Field

CALC. BY QD

CKED. BY MD

HOLE B3-5 DEPTH 2-4 SAMPLE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: \_\_\_\_\_

RUN BY \_\_\_\_\_

## SAMPLE PREPARATION

SIEVING TIME \_\_\_\_\_

SIEVE SIZE		3"	1 1/2"	3/4"	3/8"	NO.4	SAMPLE WEIGHTS	
OF PAN AND SAMPLE							WET	DRY
WT. OF PAN							TOTAL SAMPLE _____	
DRY WT. RETAINED							RETAINED ON NO. 4 _____	
DRY WT. PASSING							PASSING NO. 4 _____	
% OF TOTAL PASSING							W% = _____	

RUN BY QN

## SIEVE AND HYDROMETER ANALYSIS

SIEVING TIME \_\_\_\_\_

SIEVE NO.	WEIGHT RETAINED	WEIGHT PASSING	% OF TOTAL PASSING	FACTOR = $\frac{W}{W}$ =	2.053 ✓
8 (10)				- -	MOISTURE DETERMINATION
16	0.1		100 ✓		MATERIAL
30 (40)	0.2		100 ✓	DISH NO.	MATERIAL
50	0.3		99 ✓	WT. WET SOIL AND DISH	HYGRO. MOISTURE
100	0.6		99 ✓	WT. DRY SOIL AND DISH	HYP. MOISTURE
200	1.2		98 ✓	WT. DISH	HYP. MOISTURE
PAN			—	WT. OF DRY SOIL	= W
TOTAL			—	% MOISTURE	49.71 ✓

RUN BY QN

## HYDROMETER ANALYSIS

CYLINDEP. NO.	SPECIFIC GRAVITY		DISPERSING AGENT	
DISH NO.	DATE	AMOUNT	ml	DATE CALIB.
7.49	START MIX	—	—	—
7.50	STOP MIX	—	—	—
—	0.5 min.	—	—	—
7.51	1.0 min	21.0	47.0	5.2 41.8
7.54	4.0 min	21.0	37.0	31.8
8.10	19 min	21.0	29.0	23.8
8.51	60 min	21.0	25.0	19.8
9.06	7h 15 min	22.0	21.0	4.9 16.1
9.36	25h 45 min	21.0	19.0	5.2 13.8
GRAVEL	% SAND	2	% CLAY-SILT	98 %
				STORAGE LOCATION _____

\* CORRECTION INCLUDES TEMP., MENISCUS, AND DEFLOCULANT

DATE IN: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPERVISOR: \_\_\_\_\_

L-4 (5-85)

LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_

## GRADATION ANALYSIS

WORKSHEET

LAB NO.

JOB NO. 1-555-89

PART NO. 2

PREP. BY L.D. DATE 6-3

JOB NAME: SAIC Joe Foss Field

CALC. BY DR. CKED. BY DR.

HOLE B35 DEPTH 12-14 SAMPLE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Gray, silty material, moist. HCL-E

RUN BY

## SAMPLE PREPARATION

SIEVING TIME

SIEVE SIZE OF PAN AND SAMPLE	3"	1 1/2"	3/4"	3/8"	NO.4	SAMPLE WEIGHTS WET	DRY
WT. OF PAN							
DRY WT. RETAINED							
DRY WT. PASSING						4.0	
% OF TOTAL PASSING						98	
						W% =	

TOTAL SAMPLE 243.6  
 RETAINED ON NO. 4 4.0  
 PASSING NO. 4 239.6

RUN BY QN

## SIEVE AND HYDROMETER ANALYSIS

SIEVING TIME

SIEVE NO.	WEIGHT RETAINED	WEIGHT PASSING	X OF TOTAL PASSING	FACTOR = $\frac{W\%}{W}$ =	MOISTURE DETERMINATION			
8 (10)	2.8		93					
16	8.5		82					
30 (40)	27.1		45		DISH NO.			
50	44.6		11		WT. WET SOIL AND DISH			
100	47.6		5		WT. DRY SOIL AND DISH			
200	47.8		5		WT. DISH			
PAN			—		WT. OF DRY SOIL			
TOTAL			—		% MOISTURE			

RUN BY QN

## HYDROMETER ANALYSIS

CYLINDER NO.	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	DISPERSING AGENT		
DISH NO.	DATE	AMOUNT	mi	DATE CALIB.
7.58	START MIX	—	—	—
7.59	STOP MIX	—	—	—
—	0.5 min	—	—	—
8.00	1.0 min	21.0	7.5	5.2
8.03	4.0 min	21.0	7.0	5.2
8.19	19 min	21.0	7.0	5.2
9.00	60 min	21.0	7.0	5.2
3.15	7h 15 min	24.0	5.5	4.2
9.45	25h 45 min	21.0	6.5	5.2
GRAVEL	0	% SAND	93	% CLAY-SLIT
				5
				%
				STORAGE LOCATION

\* CORRECTION INCLUDES TEMP., MENISCUS, AND DEFLACEMENT

DATE IN: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPERVISOR: \_\_\_\_\_

L-4 (5-85)

LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_

JOB NO. 155581 PART NO. 2

chen and associates, Inc.  
ORGANIC MATTER IN SOILS  
WORKSHEET

PREP./RUN BY BM DATE 1/3/61  
CALC. BY BM CKED. BY AF

JOB NAME SHAW Soil Test Field

HOLE/DEPTH  
SAMPLE NO.TITER  
(gms.) Normality x ml. added = moTITRANT  
Normality x (Finish-Start) ml. = mo% TITER  
CONSUMEDORGANIC MATTER  
(%)

MW-1 12-14	1.44	2.05	10	2.05	.5	40.4 - 3.0	18.7		74%
---------------	------	------	----	------	----	------------	------	--	-----

REMARKS: Dish → B66 Flock 1 (6-7)

HOLE/DEPTH SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE WT. (gms.)	TITER Normality x ml. added = mo	TITRANT Normality x (Finish-Start) ml. = mo	% TITER CONSUMED	ORGANIC MATTER (%)				
MW-1 12-14	1.02	2.05	10	20.5	5	39.3 - 2.9	18.2		67

REMARKS: Dish → Miner Flock 6 (6-7)

HOLE/DEPTH SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE WT. (gms.)	TITER Normality x ml. added = mo	TITRANT Normality x (Finish-Start) ml. = mo	% TITER CONSUMED	ORGANIC MATTER (%)				
MW-1-9 12-14	1.66	2.05	10	20.5	5	41.9 - 2.1	19.9		21%

REMARKS: Dish → W/H/nt Flock 2 (6-6)

HOLE/DEPTH SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE WT. (gms.)	TITER Normality x ml. added = mo	TITRANT Normality x (Finish-Start) ml. = mo	% TITER CONSUMED	ORGANIC MATTER (%)				
B-1-2 4244	1.30	2.05	10	20.5	5	36.1 - 0.9	17.6		132%

REMARKS: Dish → Hand Flock 4 (6-6)

HOLE/DEPTH SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE WT. (gms.)	TITER Normality x ml. added = mo	TITRANT Normality x (Finish-Start) ml. = mo	% TITER CONSUMED	ORGANIC MATTER (%)				
B-3-1 2-4	1.47	2.05	10	20.5	5	33.6 - 5.7	13.95		2.63

REMARKS: Contaminated Dish → Flock 5 (6-7)

HOLE/DEPTH SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE WT. (gms.)	TITER Normality x ml. added = mo	TITRANT Normality x (Finish-Start) ml. = mo	% TITER CONSUMED	ORGANIC MATTER (%)				
B-3-1 12-14	1.29	2.05	10	20.5	5	43.7 - 3.4	20.1		16%

L-385-05

JOB NO. 15559 PART NO. 2

chen and associates, Inc. PREP./RUN BY L.S./BM DATE 6-6  
ORGANIC MATTER IN SOILS WORKSHEETJOB NAME SHK The Foss FieldSAMPLE WT. 2.05 TITER 10 HOLE/DEPTH 24' SAMPLE NO. B35CALC. BY R.M. CKED. BY J.P.

HOLE/DEPTH SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE WT. (gms.)	TITER Normality x ml. added = me	TITRANT Normality x (Finish-Start) ml. = me	% TITER CONSUMED	ORGANIC MATTER (%)
B35 24'	1.26	2.05	10	20.5	3.59

REMARKS: empty Flak 8 (6-6)

HOLE/DEPTH SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE WT. (gms.)	TITER Normality x ml. added = me	TITRANT Normality x (Finish-Start) ml. = me	% TITER CONSUMED	ORGANIC MATTER (%)
B35 12-14	1.79	2.05	10	20.5	3.59

REMARKS: empty Flak 8 (6-7)

HOLE/DEPTH SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE WT. (gms.)	TITER Normality x ml. added = me	TITRANT Normality x (Finish-Start) ml. = me	% TITER CONSUMED	ORGANIC MATTER (%)

REMARKS:

HOLE/DEPTH SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE WT. (gms.)	TITER Normality x ml. added = me	TITRANT Normality x (Finish-Start) ml. = me	% TITER CONSUMED	ORGANIC MATTER (%)

REMARKS:

HOLE/DEPTH SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE WT. (gms.)	TITER Normality x ml. added = me	TITRANT Normality x (Finish-Start) ml. = me	% TITER CONSUMED	ORGANIC MATTER (%)

REMARKS: Standrad 6-7 Flak 4

HOLE/DEPTH SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE WT. (gms.)	TITER Normality x ml. added = me	TITRANT Normality x (Finish-Start) ml. = me	% TITER CONSUMED	ORGANIC MATTER (%)
Standrad	0	2.05	10	20.5	3.59

REMARKS: 6-6

1-38 5-05)

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

REPORT TO: Norman Lewis

LAB NO: 8363

DATE RCVD: 4-21-89

BILL TO: Chen-Northern, Inc.  
96 South Zuni  
Denver, CO 80223

REPORTED: 5-4-89

P.O. #:

ANALYSIS REQUESTED:

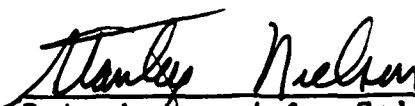
13 Soils for CEC - (EPA Method 9081)

Chen Job #: 1-555-89

ANALYSIS REPORT:

<u>Sample ID:</u>	<u>CEC</u> <u>(meg/100g)</u>
B1-1-15	1.9
B1-1-25	2.4
B1-2-15	0.8
B1-2-25	2.0
B3-1-0	22.7
B3-2-5	22.6
B3-3-2.5	28.4
B3-4-0	31.8
B3-5-2.5	39.7
MW1-5-15	1.2
MW1-6-20	1.3
MW1-7-15	3.0
MW1-8-20	1.1

  
Analysis Supervised by

  
Data Approved for Release by

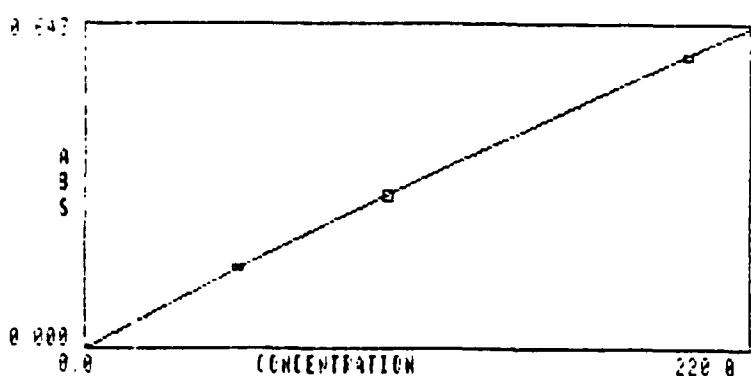
Wavelength Scanning Flame 20 System Report.

OPERATOR: J  
DATE: 6.2.72  
BATCH: 6547

PROGRAM: D1

INSTRUMENT MODE	ABSORBANCE
CALIBRATION MODE	CONCENTRATION
MEASUREMENT TIME	INTERVAL
LAMP CURRENT (mA)	5
SLIT WIDTH (mm)	0.5
WAVELENGTH (nm)	599.5
FLAME	AIR-ACTYLENE
SAMPLE INTRODUCTION	MANUAL
DELAY TIME (sec)	2
TIME OF START	0.05
MEASUREMENT TIME (sec)	1.0
REPLICATES	2
BALANCING CORRECTION	OFF
ACETYLENE FLOW	1.5
RECALIBRATION RATE	0
RESUME RATE	0

SAMPLE	COND	RSD	MEAN ABS	READINGS	
BLANK	0.0		0.004	0.003	0.004
STANDARD 1	50.0	0.0	0.157	0.157	0.157
STANDARD 2	100.0	1.6	0.304	0.307	0.300
STANDARD 3	200.0	2.1	0.584	0.584	0.585



163.1	16.0	1.5	0.056	0.057	0.056
163.2	21.9	1.7	0.067	0.068	0.067
163.3	7.3	2.0	0.023	0.023	0.023
163.4	18.6	0.2	0.058	0.058	0.058
163.5	209.2	1.4	0.609	0.603	0.615

SAMPLE	CONT	TEMP	MEAN F.B.C.	MEAN F.D.C.	MEAN F.D.C. (CONT)
163.6	207.7	0.9	0.501	0.502	0.502
163.7	OVER	1.0	0.753	0.759	0.748
163.8	OVER	0.9	0.321	0.320	0.310
163.9	OVER	0.7	0.264	0.269	1.107
163.10	11.0	1.7	0.034	0.034	0.035
163.11	OVER	2.2	0.993	0.977	1.107
163.12	12.1	2.1	0.038	0.029	0.027
163.13	27.2	2.1	0.025	0.024	0.027
163.14	10.1	0.5	0.032	0.032	0.032
163.15	1.7	0.5	0.120	0.119	0.119
163.16	10.9	1.7	0.053	0.052	0.051
163.17	-0.6	0.2	-0.002	-0.003	-0.001
163.18 1110	16.1	0.2	0.032	0.022	0.022
163.19 1110	15.2	1.7	0.107	0.071	0.122
163.20 1110	26.5	1.7	0.114	0.113	0.115
163.21 STD	27.1	0.4	0.312	0.303	0.301
163.22	14.2	0.4	0.105	0.105	0.105
163.23	24.1	0.4	0.105	0.105	0.105

WRONG Sample

No Sample

CATION EXCHANGE CAPACITY (MILLIEQUIVALENTS IN PINT/LITER)						
WAVELENGTH : <u>294</u>	SLIT: <u>0.5</u>	ELEMENT: SODIUM	LAMP: <u>Hgk</u>	mA: <u>5</u>	DATE: <u>5-3-87</u>	AB #: <u>8363</u>
STANDARDS USED: <u>50</u>	SETUP <u>CONC 100</u>	CONC <u>100.0</u>	READING <u>200.0</u> , CONC <u>200.0</u>	READING <u>200.0</u> , CONC <u>200.0</u>	CLIENT: CHEN NORTHERN INC.	
LAB NO.	SAMPLE WT. (GRAMS)	MOISTURE DETERMINATION PAN & SAMPLE AD (g)	CENTRIFUGE TARE (g)	PPM Na	CEC (MEQ/100g)	REV BY/ DATE
8363.01	4.008	N/A - AD	1	18.0	28.1.9	
8363.02			2	21.9	2.4	
8363.03			3	7.3	0.8	
8363.04			4	18.6	2.0	
8363.05			5	201.2	22.7	
8363.06			6	207.9	22.6	
8363.07			X7	261.	28.4	
8363.08			X8	293.	31.8	
8363.09			X1	365.	39.7	
R-01			2	11.0	1.2	
8363.10			3	16.9	1.8	
				$\bar{X} = 20 + 1.8 = 1.9$		
8363.11			4	12.1	1.3	
8363.12			5	27.2	3.0	
8363.13			6	10.1	1.1	
BLANK	0		7	2.1	-	

Sample Calculation

## SAMPLE LIST

CLIENT: CHEN NORTHERN INC.

## LAB # SAMPLE ID

8363	1	81-1-15		DATE RCVD: 4-21-89
8363	2	81-1-24		DATE RCVD: 4-21-89
8363	3	81-2-15		DATE RCVD: 4-21-89
8363	4	81-2-25		DATE RCVD: 4-21-89
8363	5	83-1-0		DATE RCVD: 4-21-89
8363	6	83-2-5		DATE RCVD: 4-21-89
8363	7	83-3-2-9		DATE RCVD: 4-21-89
8363	8	83-4-0		DATE RCVD: 4-21-89
8363	9	83-5-2-5		DATE RCVD: 4-21-89
8363	10	MM1-5-15		DATE RCVD: 4-21-89
8363	11	MM1-6-20		DATE RCVD: 4-21-89
8363	12	MM1-7-15		DATE RCVD: 4-21-89
8363	13	MM1-8-20		DATE RCVD: 4-21-89



SOIL

WATER

ENVIRONMENTAL

## LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

REPORT TO: Norman Lewis

LAB NO: 8464

DATE RCVD: 6-7-89

BILL TO: Chen-Northern  
96 South Zuni  
Denver, CO 80223

REPORTED: 6-20-89

P.O. #: 50984

## ANALYSIS REQUESTED:

10 Soil Samples for CEC - (EPA Method 9081)

Chen Job #: 1-555-89

## ANALYSIS REPORT:

<u>Sample ID:</u>	<u>CEC</u> <u>(meq/100g)</u>
MW1-9-20	1.5
MW1-10-20	1.3
MW1-11-20	3.8
MW1-12-20	1.3
BK-2-15	0.9
BK-2-20	1.0
BK-2-25	1.1
BK-3-.05	30.3
BK-3-5	13.0
BK-3-20	3.4

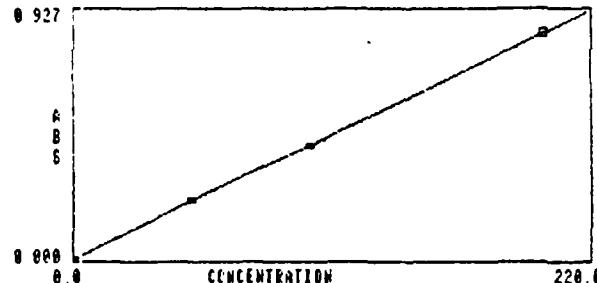
Shane Nicker  
Analysis Supervised bySherry Nelson  
Data Approved for Release by

OPERATOR: E  
DATE: 10-26-84  
BATCH NO.: 8464

PROGRAM: 01 NA

INSTRUMENT MODE	MANUAL
SAMPLING RATE	CONCENTRATION
MEASUREMENT MODE	INTEGRATION
LAMP: DEUTERIUM	5
SPLIT / TOTAL	1.5
WAVELLENGTH (nm)	569.4
FLAME	HIGH CYTYLENE
SAMPLE INTRODUCTION	MANUAL
DELAY TIME	0
TIME CONSTANT	0.05
MEASUREMENT TIME (sec)	1.0
REPLICATES	2
BACKGROUND CORRECTION	OFF

SAMPLE	CONC	%RSD	MEAN ABS	READINGS	
BLANK	0.0		0.002	0.002	0.002
STANDARD 1	50.0	0.7	0.224	0.223	0.225
STANDARD 2	100.0	0.5	0.425	0.426	0.423
STANDARD 3	200.0	0.5	0.842	0.840	0.845



8464.1 | : 13.5 | 0.0 | 0.063 | 0.063 | 0.062

SAMPLE	CONC	%RSD	MEAN ABS	READINGS	
8464.2	12.0	0.9	0.054	0.054	0.054
8464.3	35.2	1.2	0.158	0.157	0.159
8464.4	11.7	0.5	0.053	0.053	0.052
8464.5	8.4	2.2	0.078	0.077	0.078
8464.6	6.8	2.7	0.040	0.039	0.040
8464.7	10.0	1.7	0.045	0.045	0.044
8464.8	OVER	0.0	1.191	1.191	1.191
8464.9	119.2	0.1	0.505	0.506	0.505
8464.10	31.0	0.2	0.139	0.139	0.139
8464.8	27.9	0.3	0.125	0.125	0.126
100.1	101.1	0.5	0.429	0.428	0.431
0000.0	1.2	79.2	0.006	0.009	0.002

