

PACIFIC groundwater GROUP

**WRIA 44/50
GROUNDWATER ELEVATION MONITORING REPORT
2008 WATER YEAR
EXEMPT WELL WATER USE PHASE 2**

February 2009

**WRIA 44/50
GROUNDWATER ELEVATION MONITORING REPORT
2008 WATER YEAR
EXEMPT WELL WATER USE PHASE 2**

Prepared for:

**Foster Creek Conservation District
103 North Baker
Waterville, WA
509-745-8362
www.fostercreek.net**

Prepared by:

**Pacific Groundwater Group
2377 Eastlake Avenue East, Suite 200
Seattle, Washington 98102
206.329.0141
www.pgwg.com**

February, 2008

JS0808

2008WaterLevelReport.doc

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS.....	1
2.0	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	PURPOSE OF STUDY AND REPORT.....	1
2.2	EXEMPT WELL WATER USE BACKGROUND.....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
2.3	HYDROGEOLOGY	2
2.4	MONITORING SYSTEM	3
3.0	RESULTS OF LONG-TERM GROUNDWATER ELEVATION MONITORING	3
3.1	PRECIPITATION RECORDS	3
3.2	LOWER MOSES COULEE.....	3
3.2.1	<i>Monitoring Network</i>	3
3.2.2	<i>Seasonal Fluctuations</i>	4
3.2.3	<i>Summer Fluctuations</i>	4
3.2.4	<i>Long Term Trends</i>	4
3.3	UPPER MOSES COULEE	4
3.3.1	<i>Monitoring Network</i>	5
3.3.2	<i>Observations</i>	5
3.4	JAMESON AND GRIMES LAKE.....	5
3.4.1	<i>Monitoring Network</i>	6
3.4.2	<i>Observations</i>	6
3.5	FOSTER CREEK	6
3.5.1	<i>Monitoring Network</i>	6
3.5.2	<i>Valley Observations</i>	7
3.5.3	<i>Upland Observations</i>	7
3.6	CHELAN HILLS / CHELAN SPRINGS	8
3.6.1	<i>Monitoring Network</i>	8
3.6.2	<i>Observations</i>	8
3.7	BADGER MOUNTAIN.....	8
3.7.1	<i>Monitoring Network</i>	8
3.7.2	<i>Observations</i>	8
4.0	REFERENCES.....	9

TABLES

Table 1: Monitoring Sites

FIGURES

- Figure 1: Monitoring Site Map
- Figure 2: Lower Moses Coulee Monitoring Locations
- Figure 3: Linville South Well Hydrograph
- Figure 4: Palisades Irrigation District (PID) Well Hydrograph
- Figure 5: Biram Well Hydrograph
- Figure 6: Linville North Well Hydrograph
- Figure 7: Upper Moses Coulee Monitoring Locations
- Figure 8: Mayer Well Hydrograph
- Figure 9: Johncox Well Hydrograph
- Figure 10: TNC Observation Well Hydrograph
- Figure 11: Johnson (aka Peterson) Well Hydrograph
- Figure 12: Downes Well Hydrograph
- Figure 13: Jameson and Grimes Lake Monitoring Locations
- Figure 14: Jameson Lake Hydrograph
- Figure 15: Grimes Lake Hydrograph
- Figure 16: Mathiesen Well Hydrograph
- Figure 17: PGG-1 Hydrograph
- Figure 18: Foster Creek Monitoring Locations
- Figure 19: Malone Well Hydrograph
- Figure 20: Henton Well Hydrograph
- Figure 21: Hanford Well Hydrograph
- Figure 22: Hammons Well Hydrograph
- Figure 23: Hunt Well Hydrograph
- Figure 24: Hemmer Well Hydrograph
- Figure 25: Chelan Hills and Chelan Springs Monitoring Locations
- Figure 26: Luce Well Hydrograph
- Figure 27: Nystrom Well Hydrograph
- Figure 28: Cocoran Well Hydrograph
- Figure 29: Badger Mountain Monitoring Locations
- Figure 30: Moulton Well Hydrograph
- Figure 31: Murray Well Hydrograph
- Figure 32: Robins Well Hydrograph
- Figure 33: Wilcox Well Hydrograph

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Monitored Well Logs

Appendix B: Precipitation Plots

SIGNATURE

This report, and Pacific Groundwater Group's work contributing to this report, were reviewed by the undersigned and approved for release.



Stephen Swope
Principal Hydrogeologist
Washington State Hydrogeologist No. 1003

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Long-term groundwater elevation monitoring in Douglas County would not be possible without the support of local well owners. We would like to thank the following well owners for agreeing to participate in this study by providing access to their wells for long-term monitoring:

Lower Moses Coulee:

Mike Biram
Steve King (monitoring discontinued)
Jack Linville
Palisades Irrigation Dist. (Don Jordan)

Upper Moses Coulee:

Ray Bechtol (monitoring discontinued)
Raymond Mayer
Nature Conservancy (Chuck Warner)
Jim Johncox
Roy Downes
Pete Muslin (Johnson well)
Rod and Russell Peterson (Johnson well operators)
Kevin Danby & Rimrock Meadows Association (NAAC deep well)

Jameson & Grimes Lake:

Ric Matthiesen
Paul Wittig

Chelan Hills & Chelan Springs:

Jason Sandum (monitoring discontinued)
Cliff Nystrom
Robert and Donna Wade (Luce well)
Tom Corcoran

Badger Mountain:

Edward Murray
Gary Wilcox and Rich Wasson (Wilcox well)
Bruce Moulton
Dan Robins

Foster Creek:

Chuck Hammons
Lee James Hanford
Lee Hemmer
Ray Henton
Terry Hunt
Barry Watson (Malone well)

1.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Groundwater elevations in Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 44/50 fluctuated seasonally between a high spring elevation and low late summer to fall elevation in most monitored wells. Seasonal fluctuations ranged from an apparent 20 feet to less than 1 foot. In general, shallow wells within the alluvial aquifer or basalt wells completed in recharge areas (Badger Mountain) displayed the largest seasonal fluctuations, while deeper wells within the basalt aquifer away from recharge areas displayed little seasonal fluctuation. Groundwater within the basalt aquifer is influenced by a more regional source and, therefore, groundwater elevations are less responsive to local recharge events.

Fluctuations in groundwater elevations are generally consistent from one year to the next with slight variations. However, an overall pattern of decline is noted in the minimum annual water levels of the PID and Biram wells, located in the Lower Moses Coulee and the Hemmer well, located in the Foster Creek Area. A number of wells indicated a decline but have too short data records to be reliable. These wells include TNC, Johnson, Downes, Nystrom, and Moulton. The apparent decline may be due to variations in annual usage and/or precipitation in those areas. Groundwater elevation increases are noted in the Matthiesen and Hanford wells.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The subsequent sections provide an introductory discussion on the following: (1) the purpose of this study and this report; (2) background on the exempt well water use study; (3) a summary of the hydrogeology of the area; and (4) a description of the monitoring system and method of well selection.

2.1 PURPOSE OF STUDY AND REPORT

Many areas across Washington State are experiencing growth in the number of houses with exempt wells and septic tanks. This growth is unregulated and can result in declines in groundwater quantity and quality.

The purpose of this study is to monitor long-term trends in groundwater elevations in areas identified during the Phase 1 Exempt Well Water Use Study as having potential for future groundwater level declines. These areas include Chelan Springs, Chelan Hills, Rimrock Meadows, and Badger Mountain. Existing monitoring wells in the Foster Creek basin and the Lower and Upper Moses Coulee were also added to the long-term monitoring program. These wells were instrumented during previous studies and continued monitoring will provide useful information on long-term trends in groundwater elevations throughout WRIA 44/50. All long-term groundwater monitoring areas are shown in **Figure 1**.

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of groundwater elevation trends observed at the monitoring sites through the end of the 2008 water year (October 2008). Monitoring began as early as 2003 in some wells and as late as 2007 in other wells.

This work was performed, and this report prepared, using generally accepted hydrogeologic practices used at this time and in this vicinity, for exclusive application to the WRIA 44/50 Watershed Planning process and for the exclusive use of the Foster Creek Conservation District, the WRIA 44/50 Planning Unit, and their agents. This is in lieu of other warranties, express or implied.

2.2 PREVIOUS STUDIES

To address the issue of exempt well water use, the WRIA 44/50 Watershed Planning Unit proposed an Exempt Well Water Use Study in 2004. Pacific Groundwater Group (PGG) per-

formed an initial Phase 1 Exempt Well Water Use Study in 2005 in four areas of Douglas County: Chelan Springs/Chelan Hills, Rimrock Meadows/Sagebrush Flats, and Badger Mountain (**Figure 1**). These areas were identified as high growth in exempt well water use. The Phase 1 Study involved the following elements:

- A water balance calculation comparing current and future groundwater use to recharge.
- A groundwater level survey to compare current groundwater levels to levels at the time of drilling.
- A nitrate loading calculation to assess the affects of full build-out conditions on water quality.

The results of the Phase 1 Study suggested the potential for groundwater level declines exists in all study areas except for Chelan Springs, and that nitrate loading at full build-out conditions should have minimal impacts on groundwater quality in all areas except possibly Rimrock Meadows, an area that could experience relatively dense development (PGG, 2006a).

Another component of the Phase 2 Exempt Well Water Use Study is monitoring long-term trends in groundwater elevations. Wells in four areas were initially instrumented for long-term monitoring: Lower Moses Coulee, Upper Moses Coulee, Jameson/Grimes Lake Area, and Foster Creek (**Figure 1**). Surface water elevations are also monitored at the Jameson/Grimes Lake site. The first annual report on long-term groundwater elevations summarized monitoring up to October 2005 at these four monitoring areas (PGG, 2006b). Since then three additional areas (The Chelan Hills, Chelan Springs, and the Badger Mountain areas) were added to the monitoring program (**Figure 1**). As of December 2008, the monitoring program for the Phase 2 Exempt Well Use Study consists of six areas with a total of 24 monitored wells and 2 lake stations (**Table 1**). Well logs for all monitored wells are provided in **Appendix A**.

2.3 HYDROGEOLOGY

The hydrogeology of the study area is described in the WRIA 44/50 Final Phase 2 Basin Assessment (PGG, 2003a) and in the WRIA 44/50 Foster Creek and Lower Moses Coulee Level 2 Hydrogeologic Assessment (PGG, 2003b). The following summary is drawn predominantly from those reports.

WRIA 44/50 is underlain primarily by the Miocene basaltic rocks of the Columbia River Basalt Group. The basalt sequence is generally 2,000 to 3,000 feet thick in the area and is made up of numerous individual basalt flows ranging from a few tens of feet to about 300 feet thick; the average thickness is about 100 feet. Interbedded deposits, often consisting of mudstones, siltstones, and sandstones, separate many of the individual basalt flows. The tops and bottoms of the flows are typically more permeable than flow interiors because of rubble zones, vesicles, and fractures. These zones form the principal aquifers within the basalt. Flow interiors are generally dense and less permeable. Openings caused by minor vertical cooling fractures provide some limited, primarily vertical, permeability in the central part of the flows.

In the Chelan Hills and Chelan Springs area, the Columbia River Basalt Group thins in the direction of the Cascades Mountains. In this area along the Columbia River valley, older, light-colored granitic rocks underlying the Columbia River Basalt can be seen in outcrops. Water saturated fractures in these older rocks provide some water supply to wells in this area.

The Ellensburg formation and other unconsolidated deposits, consisting of sand and gravel with varying amounts of clay and silt, overlie the basalts in many areas. These deposits are generally less than 50 feet thick on the plateau but may be as much as 300 feet thick on the banks of the Columbia River and in Moses Coulee. In these areas the unconsolidated deposits form a productive aquifer referred to as the alluvial aquifer.

All wells included in this analysis are completed in either the basalt aquifer or alluvial aquifer, except for the Corcoran and Nystrom wells in the Chelan Hills and Chelan Springs area, which are completed in the older fractured granitic rocks (**Table 1**).

2.4 MONITORING SYSTEM

The following criteria were used in selecting monitored wells:

- Favorable location in study area.
- Permission granted by well owner.
- Well head accessibility (pitless adaptor versus top seal). Instrumenting wells with pitless adaptors is preferred, but modifications to instrument top seals is possible with owner's permission.
- Water levels in well recover to static conditions between pumping periods.

These criteria limit the number of potential wells available for monitoring in each area. For example, in the Chelan Hills and Chelan Springs area, the preferred number of wells (3 at each study area) could not be achieved because the above criteria could not be met.

The monitoring system uses Solinst LT Leveloggers transducers to measure and record both groundwater levels and barometric pressure at six different study areas within WRIA 44/50 (**Figure 1**). The wells are all privately owned domestic, irrigation, or stock watering wells. Monitoring in Lower Moses Coulee and Foster Creek area began in 2003. Monitoring in Upper Moses Coulee and Jameson Lake began in 2004. Monitoring in the Chelan Springs, Chelan Hills, and Badger Mountain areas began in 2006.

Transducers are downloaded in the spring each year with a laptop computer and imported into an MS Access database to managed as needed. Water levels are corrected for barometric pressure because the transducers are not vented to the atmosphere.

3.0 RESULTS OF LONG-TERM GROUNDWATER ELEVATION MONITORING

The following subsections provide a brief summary of annual precipitation records during the monitoring period followed by results of the long-term groundwater elevation monitoring through the end of the 2008 water year (October 1, 2008) at each site. Site maps and hydrographs are provided in **Figures 2-33**.

3.1 PRECIPITATION RECORDS

The Western Regional Climate Center (WRCC) operates a number of Remote Automated Weather Stations (RAW), that record daily values of total precipitation. There are RAW stations at the town of Douglas, located in the central portion of WRIA 44/50, and at the town of Nespelem, just north of WRIA 44/50 (**Figure 1**). Time series plots of precipitation for both stations are presented in **Appendix B**. The plots were constructed from data available at <http://www.raws.dri.edu/wraws/waF.html>.

The precipitation records indicate that 2008 was generally drier than the previous three years, at both locations.

3.2 LOWER MOSES COULEE

Lower Moses Coulee (**Figure 2**), from Rattle Snake Springs to the Columbia River, is approximately 20 miles long and 1 mile wide with steep basalt cliffs rising up to 1500 feet above the valley floor. The surface elevation of the valley floor ranges from 1100 feet (relative to mean sea level, msl) near McCarteney Creek to 850 feet msl near the Columbia River.

3.2.1 Monitoring Network

Groundwater elevation monitoring in the Lower Moses Coulee commenced in late spring of 2003. Monitored wells include: Palisades Irrigation District (PID), King, Biram, Linville N, and

Linville S (**Table 1, Figure 2**). Groundwater elevations were monitored in the King well from May 2003 to December 2003, when monitoring in this well was terminated. Monitoring continues in the remaining wells. None of the wells are currently used for water supply.

Driller's logs indicate that the Linville South and PID wells are completed within the alluvial aquifer. A driller's log is not available for the Biram monitored well; however, based on its depth and a driller's log for Biram's second well 50 feet away, the Biram well is likely completed within the alluvial aquifer.

3.2.2 Seasonal Fluctuations

Groundwater elevations in all monitored wells in the Lower Moses Coulee display distinct seasonal fluctuations (**Figures 3-6**). In all monitored wells, groundwater elevations increase during the wet winter months, reaching their peaks in March or April after the spring snow melt. Groundwater elevations decrease during the dry summer months, reaching their lows in September or October before the start of the wet winter months.

Seasonal fluctuations in groundwater elevations result from seasonal cycles in local groundwater recharge. Local recharge in the Lower Moses Coulee is derived from infiltrating precipitation and snow melt within the coulee itself and from infiltrating surface water sources, both of which contribute more recharge during the wet winter and spring months. Surface water sources include Douglas and McCarteney Creeks, which enter the Coulee near its upper reaches and lose all their water to the highly permeable alluvial aquifer. However, during exceptionally large runoff events, Douglas Creek has been known to flow all the way to the Columbia River.

In general, the seasonal fluctuations in groundwater elevations are most pronounced in the shallow alluvial aquifer where recharge lag times are short. Seasonal fluctuations observed in these wells range from over 11 feet in the Linville South well to about 7 feet in the PID and 5 feet in the Biram well. The larger seasonal

fluctuations observed in the Linville South well may be related to heterogeneities within the aquifer, bedrock slope, and/or irrigation withdrawals.

3.2.3 Summer Fluctuations

Groundwater elevations in the Linville North, Linville South, and Biram wells also display smaller, shorter time-scale fluctuations during the summer months in addition to the seasonal fluctuations described above. These smaller fluctuations are not observed in the PID well, which is located in the upper reaches of the coulee.

The smaller fluctuations observed during the summer months are likely in response to variable groundwater withdrawal during summer irrigation. The Palisades Irrigation District near Palisades in the upper reaches of the coulee uses surface water from Douglas Creek for irrigation and may explain the lack of summer fluctuations observed in that well.

3.2.4 Long Term Trends

Five complete years of monitoring have now been collected in the Lower Moses Coulee and preliminary long-term trends can begin to be assessed.

Groundwater elevations appear to generally correlate with precipitation. The decrease in elevations between the 2006 and 2007 water years is likely due to this correlation. Groundwater elevations are stable for the duration of the record in the Linville wells but an overall pattern of decline is noted in the PID and Biram minimum annual water levels (**Figures 4 and 5**). The apparent decline may be due to variations in annual usage in these areas. Statistical analysis is required to evaluate the validity and source of the decline.

3.3 UPPER MOSES COULEE

Upper Moses Coulee from Jameson Lake to Lower Moses Coulee is approximately 20 miles

long and follows McCarteney Creek (**Figure 7**). The surface elevation along the Upper Moses Coulee ranges from 850 feet msl near the upper reaches of Lower Moses Coulee to 1800 feet msl near Jameson Lake.

3.3.1 Monitoring Network

Groundwater elevation monitoring in the Upper Moses Coulee was initiated in the summer of 2004. Groundwater elevation time series plots are presented in **Figures 8-12**. Initially monitored wells included Bechtol, Mayer, and The Nature Conservancy [TNC] (**Table 1**). Monitoring of the Bechtol well was terminated in May 2005. The Johnson well was added in 2006 and the NAAC, Downes, and Johncox wells were added in 2007. All of the wells are completed in the basalt aquifer except for the Johnson well, which is completed in the overlying alluvial aquifer.

3.3.2 Observations

Static groundwater levels in the Mayer well at the end of the 2008 water year were approximately 0.5 feet lower than previously monitored (**Figure 8**). This is likely due to the relatively decreased precipitation in 2008. The small instantaneous drops in groundwater levels in **Figure 8** are in response to pumping in the well.

The scatter evident in the Johncox groundwater elevation record (**Figure 9**) is due to pumping and recovery of the well. The water levels show a seasonal variation of approximately two feet. 2008 groundwater elevations are down approximately half a foot compared to 2005, likely due to decreased precipitation. Data from water year 2007 is missing due to an equipment malfunction.

Groundwater elevations in the TNC well (**Figure 10**) indicate a seasonal variation of approximately two feet. Groundwater elevations declined slightly between 2007 and 2008, likely due to the decreased precipitation.

The groundwater elevation record for the Johnson well (**Figure 11**) is typical for an irrigation

well. Groundwater elevations rise from October until the beginning of the irrigation season in April of each year. During the irrigation season, groundwater elevations decline in response to pumping. The two sets of readings for the irrigation season indicate the groundwater elevations during pumping and non-pumping periods. Seasonal groundwater elevation changes are approximately three feet. As with other monitored wells in the Upper Moses Coulee, groundwater elevations have decreased by approximately half a foot since 2007.

The seasonal groundwater elevation change in the Downes well (**Figure 12**) evident in 2007 was greatly reduced in 2008. Groundwater elevations did not recover during the wet season but continued to decline. The total measured decline is approximately two feet. More data is required to evaluate this water level record.

3.4 JAMESON AND GRIMES LAKE

Jameson and Grimes Lake are contained behind a glacial moraine in the upper most reaches of Moses Coulee (**Figure 13**). Grimes Lake is approximately 2 miles upgradient of Jameson Lake and approximately 40 feet higher in elevation than Jameson Lake. Discharge to the lakes and the surrounding alluvial aquifer is derived mainly from precipitation, snow melt, runoff from storm events, and upward flow from the underlying basalt aquifer.

Throughout the first part of the 20th century, the lake level in Jameson Lake rose, apparently as a result of agricultural practices in the surrounding watershed. The lake water elevation is now controlled by ditch and culvert structures at the south end of the lake. Details on the historical and current lake water quality can be found in *WRIA 44/50 Water Quality Assessment Jameson and Grimes Lakes* (Pacific Groundwater Group and Water Quality Engineering, 2004) and a more detailed discussion on the hydrogeology of the Jameson Lake area can be found in *WRIA 44/50 Jameson Lake and Moses Coulee Flood*

Mitigation Hydrogeologic Assessment (PGG, 2006c).

3.4.1 Monitoring Network

Lake level monitoring in Jameson and Grimes Lakes began in May 2004. Lake levels are monitored at the northern end of Jameson Lake and at the south-western end of Grimes Lake (**Figure 13**). The transducers are housed in 2-inch diameter PVC pipes attached to steel fences posts within the lakes.

The Grimes Lake station was initially located at the southern end of the lake. The station was relocated to its current position in September 2006 because the freeze and thaw movement of the lake at the initial location affected water level measurement. The freeze and thaw movement continued at the new location because flows into Grimes are not sufficient to keep the transducer ice free in the winter. The transducer will be reinstalled at the original location and removed each fall.

Groundwater level monitoring of the shallow alluvial aquifer was initiated in March 2005 at the Matthesen Resort (Matthesen well) adjacent to Jameson Lake. Groundwater level monitoring of the deep alluvial aquifer was initiated in August 2006 in a deep groundwater monitoring well (PGG-1) at the north end of Jameson Lake.

All four monitoring stations were surveyed in September 2006. Hydrographs for all four stations are shown in **Figures 14-17**.

3.4.2 Observations

Water level elevations of Jameson and Grimes Lakes display similar seasonal fluctuations of about 2 feet (**Figures 14 and 15**). Both lakes reach their peak levels by early May and declined to their lows by early October before the start of the wet winter months. Seasonal fluctuations during the period of record were fairly similar for both lakes. Lake stage elevations have been generally stable over the period of record. The increased variability (small scale fluctua-

tions of less than 0.5 feet) noted in 2006 diminished during 2007 and 2008.

The water level in Grimes Lake is about 40 ft higher than Jameson Lake throughout the year indicating a hydraulic gradient (slope) of 0.004 ft/ft between the two lakes.

Groundwater elevations in the Matthesen water supply well (**Figure 16**) are closely tied to the Jameson Lake elevation indicating a strong hydraulic connection between the shallow alluvial aquifer and the lake in this vicinity. Seasonal variation in the Matthesen well is approximately two feet.

Groundwater elevations in deep monitoring well PGG-1 indicate approximately one foot of seasonal variation since monitoring began (**Figure 17**). The groundwater elevation in PGG-1 is about 8.5 feet higher than the Jameson Lake and shallow aquifer levels indicating an upward groundwater gradient at the north end of the lake. The upward vertical gradient between PGG-1 and Jameson Lake is 0.05 ft/ft. Continued monitoring will indicate if there are any seasonal or long term trends.

3.5 FOSTER CREEK

Foster Creek drains approximately 660 square miles and lies north of Jameson and Grimes Lake. The Foster Creek monitoring network is presented in **Figure 18**.

3.5.1 Monitoring Network

Groundwater monitoring of six wells in the Foster Creek area began in the summer of 2003 (**Table 1**). Three monitored wells (Malone, Henton and Hanford), completed within the alluvial aquifer, are located in the Foster Creek valley and three monitored wells (Hammons, Hemmer, and Hunt) are located along the uplands above Foster Creek. The Hunt and Hemmer wells are completed within the basalt aquifer and the Hammons, Hanford, Henton, and Malone wells are completed in the alluvial aquifer. Upland

elevations are approximately 1000 feet higher than the valley.

Hydrographs for all monitored Foster Creek wells are shown in **Figures 19** through **24**. The barometric pressure transducer malfunctioned from December 2004 to February 2005. The barometric pressure transducer was subsequently replaced in June of 2005. The following data gaps occur in the Hunt, Hanford, Henton, and Hammons wells:

- The transducer in the Hunt monitoring well malfunctioned in April 2004 and was subsequently replaced in June 2005 when monitoring resumed.
- October 2005 to May 2006 data from the Hanford well was inadvertently overwritten during the May 2006 download. The logger was temporarily removed and was reinstalled in late June 2006.
- Data from the Henton well is missing from October 2007 to March 2008 when the transducer was removed for well head maintenance.

3.5.2 Valley Observations

Groundwater elevations in monitored wells in the Foster Creek valley (Hanford, Henton, and Malone) display variable amounts of seasonal fluctuations (**Figures 19, 20, and 21**). Fluctuations are generally between 1 and 2 feet, although higher fluctuations are apparent in the Henton well due to pumping of the well. Peak water level elevations are highly variable and range from December to April. Groundwater lows occur between July and October. In general, seasonal peaks and lows in the Malone well occur about two months later than the Hanford and Henton wells.

The 2008 peak groundwater elevation is slightly lower (about 0.2 feet) in the Malone well compared to 2007, likely a result of reduced precipitation. The 2008 peak groundwater elevation in the Henton well is lower by about 1 foot compared to 2007; however, water level changes in the Henton well are difficult to discern because

of frequent pumping and the winter 2007-2008 data gap. The 2008 peak groundwater elevation in the Hanford well was approximately 0.5 feet higher than in 2007.

The seasonal fluctuations in the valley monitored wells result from cycles in local recharge derived from infiltrating precipitation, snow melt, and storm runoff. The lower 2008 peak groundwater elevations in the Malone and Henton wells are likely due to the dryer 2008 water year. Groundwater elevations in the Hanford well have increased every year since monitoring began in 2003. The source of the increased groundwater elevations in the Hanford well is unknown.

3.5.3 Upland Observations

Trends in groundwater elevations along the upland wells (Hammons, Hunt, and Hemmer) are variable. Unlike the monitored wells in the Foster Creek valley, the groundwater elevations in the Hammons and Hunt wells increase rapidly in the early spring, likely in response to snow melt, and then gradually decline during the summer and fall before leveling off during the winter months. Rapid changes in groundwater elevations are common in uplands which are typically considered recharge areas for aquifer systems.

In the Hammons well, seasonal fluctuations range from 2 feet to over 9 feet (**Figure 22**). The 2008 groundwater elevations were approximately 1 to 2 feet lower than in 2007.

Seasonal variability in the Hunt well (**Figure 23**) is approximately 2 to 4 feet. Groundwater elevations during the 2008 water year were comparable to previous years.

Groundwater elevations in the Hemmer well (**Figure 24**) have declined since monitoring began in 2003 except for spring of 2006 through spring 2007. The total decline is approximately 7 feet.

3.6 CHELAN HILLS / CHELAN SPRINGS

Chelan Hills and Chelan Springs were added to the long term groundwater monitoring program in 2006. The sites are located about 30 miles north of Wenatchee along the Columbia River near Chelan Falls (**Figure 1**). Chelan Springs is a 6,731 acre area in the McNeil Canyon area and Chelan Hills is a 7,637 acre area immediately south and adjacent to the Chelan Springs (**Figure 25**). Both sites occur along the eastern slopes of the Columbia River valley. Many springs emanate within the study area indicating it is a groundwater discharge area fed by more than water recharging directly within it, likely from upland recharge. Both areas have experienced relatively consistent population growth since 1988.

3.6.1 Monitoring Network

Four domestic wells were instrumented with pressure transducers in the Chelan Hills and Chelan Springs area. In the Chelan Hills area, the Luce and Sandum wells were instrumented on May 9, 2006. Monitoring of the Sandum well was discontinued because the water level did not recover between pumping periods. In the Chelan Springs area, the Nystrom well was instrumented on May 9, 2006 and the Cocoran well was instrumented on November 8, 2006 (**Table 1**).

All monitored wells except the Luce well are completed in fractured granite. The Luce well is completed in the basalt aquifer.

3.6.2 Observations

Time series plots of groundwater elevations for the Chelan Hills/Chelan Springs wells are presented in **Figures 26-28**. Groundwater elevations in the Luce well (**Figure 26**) indicate a 3-foot annual variation with the highest water levels in March or April and lowest in October. The data dispersion evident in the first half of water year 2007 is likely due to instrument error.

Groundwater elevations were consistent between the 2007 and 2008 water years.

Groundwater elevations in the Nystrom well (**Figure 27**) indicate a decline of approximately 2 feet during the two year monitoring period. The Nystrom well hydrograph reflects the influence of pumping.

Groundwater elevations in the Cocoran well (**Figure 28**) show high seasonal variability. During the fall of 2008 the water level dropped over 20 feet and apparently below the data logger, causing the flat-line effect.

3.7 BADGER MOUNTAIN

Badger Mountain was added to the long term groundwater monitoring program in 2006. The site is located northeast of East Wenatchee, between East Wenatchee and Waterville (**Figure 1**). Badger Mountain is located on a local topographic high and therefore has no up-gradient recharge area. As such, it may be susceptible to groundwater declines if development of the area continues.

3.7.1 Monitoring Network

Four domestic wells were instrumented with pressure transducers at the Badger Mountain site on May 9, 2006: the Murray, Mouton, Robins and Wilcox wells (**Figure 29** and **Table 1**). The Murray, Moulton, and Robins wells are currently used for domestic water supply. The Wilcox well is a domestic water supply well that is currently unused. All wells are completed within the basalt aquifer.

3.7.2 Observations

Time series plots of groundwater elevations for the Badger Mountain wells are presented in **Figures 30-33**. Peak groundwater elevations occur in April to June while annual minimums occur in October to February. Groundwater elevations in the Moulton well (**Figure 30**) vary by 15 to 20 feet annually. Groundwater elevations have declined approximately three feet since 2007.

The groundwater level may have dropped below the bottom of the transducer at the end of 2008, causing the flat effect seen in **Figure 30**.

The Murray well (**Figure 31**) indicates up to 9 feet of annual water level variation. The spring freshet in 2008 resulted in about half as much elevation rise as in 2007.

The Robins well (**Figure 32**) indicates over 10 feet of water level change annually, with the peak water levels occurring in June.

Groundwater elevations in the Wilcox well (**Figure 33**) remained essentially constant throughout the 2007 and 2008 water years, although they showed much higher variability during the winter months. Much of the variability appears to be associated with barometric changes more than water level variation.

Pacific Groundwater Group, 2006b. *WRIA 44/50 Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Report Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2*. Prepared for Foster Creek Conservation District.

Pacific Groundwater Group, 2006c. *Jameson Lake and Moses Coulee Flood Mitigation Hydrogeologic Assessment Review Draft*. Prepared for Foster Creek Conservation District.

Pacific Groundwater Group, 2007. *WRIA 44/50 Rimrock Basin Assessment*. Technical Memorandum prepared for Foster Creek Conservation District.

4.0 REFERENCES

Douglas County Watershed Planning Associations, 2004. *Watershed Management Plan, Moses Coulee and Foster Creek Watershed, WRIA 44&50*

Pacific Groundwater Group, 2003a. *WRIA 44/50 Final Phase 2 Basin Assessment April 2003*. Prepared for Foster Creek Conservation District.

Pacific Groundwater Group, 2003b. *WRIA 44/50 Foster Creek and Lower Moses Coulee Level 2 Hydrogeologic Assessment September 2003 Draft*. Prepared for Foster Creek Conservation District.

Pacific Groundwater Group and Water Quality Engineering, 2004. *WRIA 44/50 Water Quality Assessment Jameson and Grimes Lakes*. Prepared for Foster Creek Conservation District.

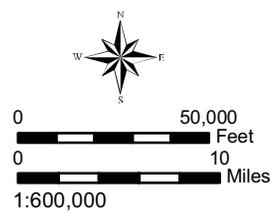
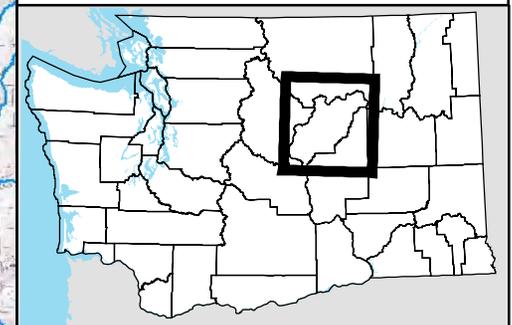
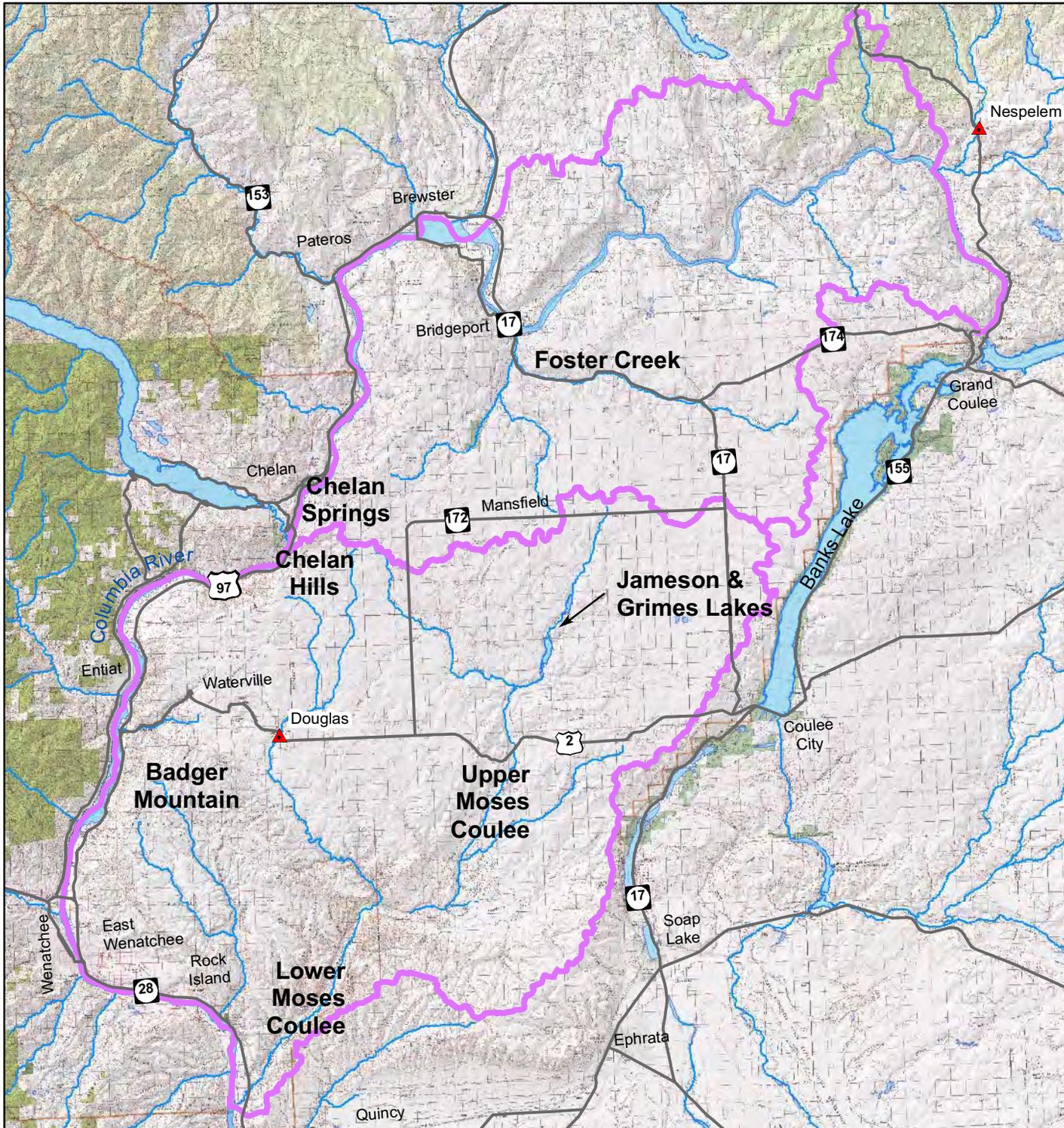
Pacific Groundwater Group, 2006a. *WRIA 44/50 Exempt Well Water Use Study*. Prepared for Foster Creek Conservation District

APPENDIX A
MONITORED WELL LOGS

WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2

FIGURE 1
Monitoring Site Map

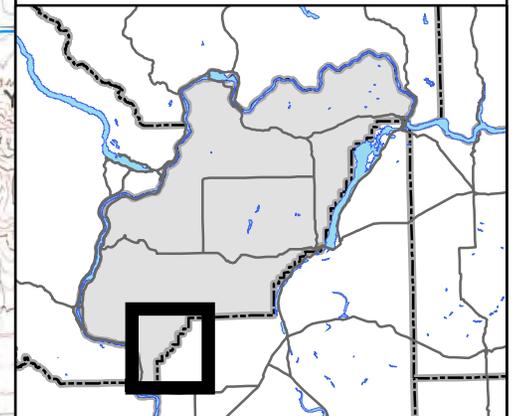
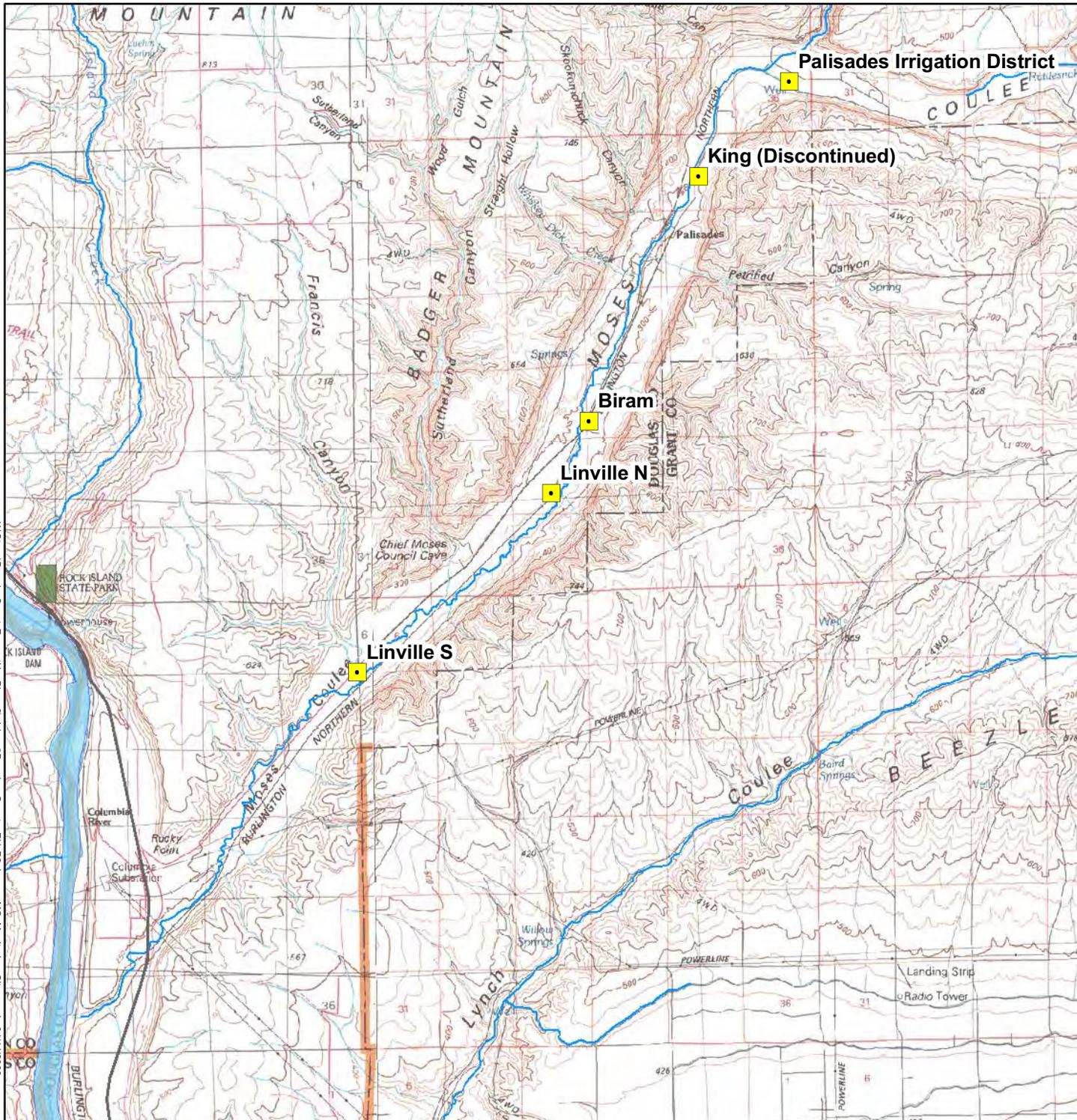
-  Precipitation RAW Stations
-  WRIAs 44 & 50 Boundaries
-  Lakes
-  State Routes
-  County Line
-  Rivers & Streams



WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2

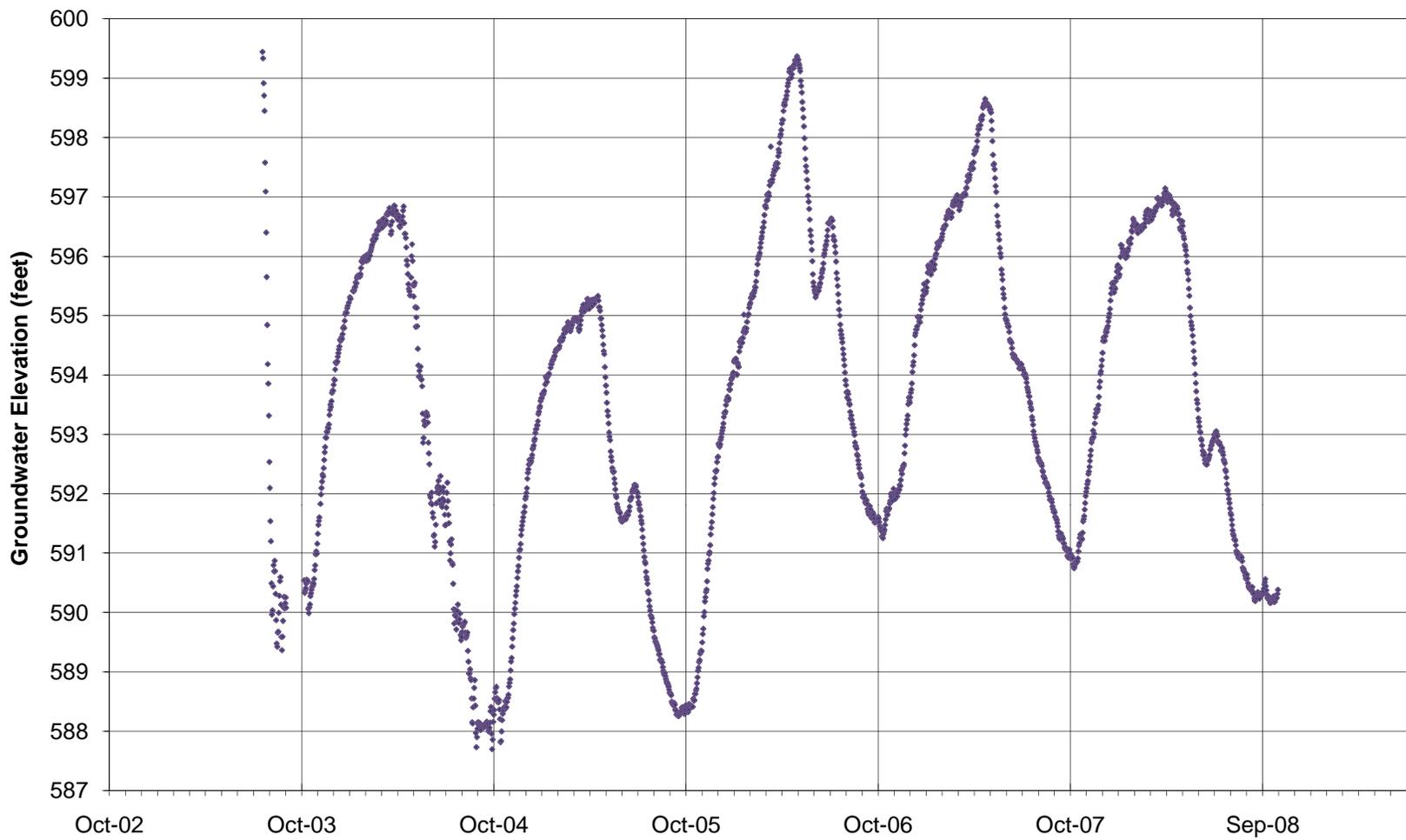
FIGURE 2
Lower Moses Coulee
Monitoring Locations

 Groundwater Level Monitored Well



0 10,000
0 2
Feet
Miles
1:120,000





Note: Scale modified from standard report scale

Figure 3
Linville South Well Hydrograph

WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2



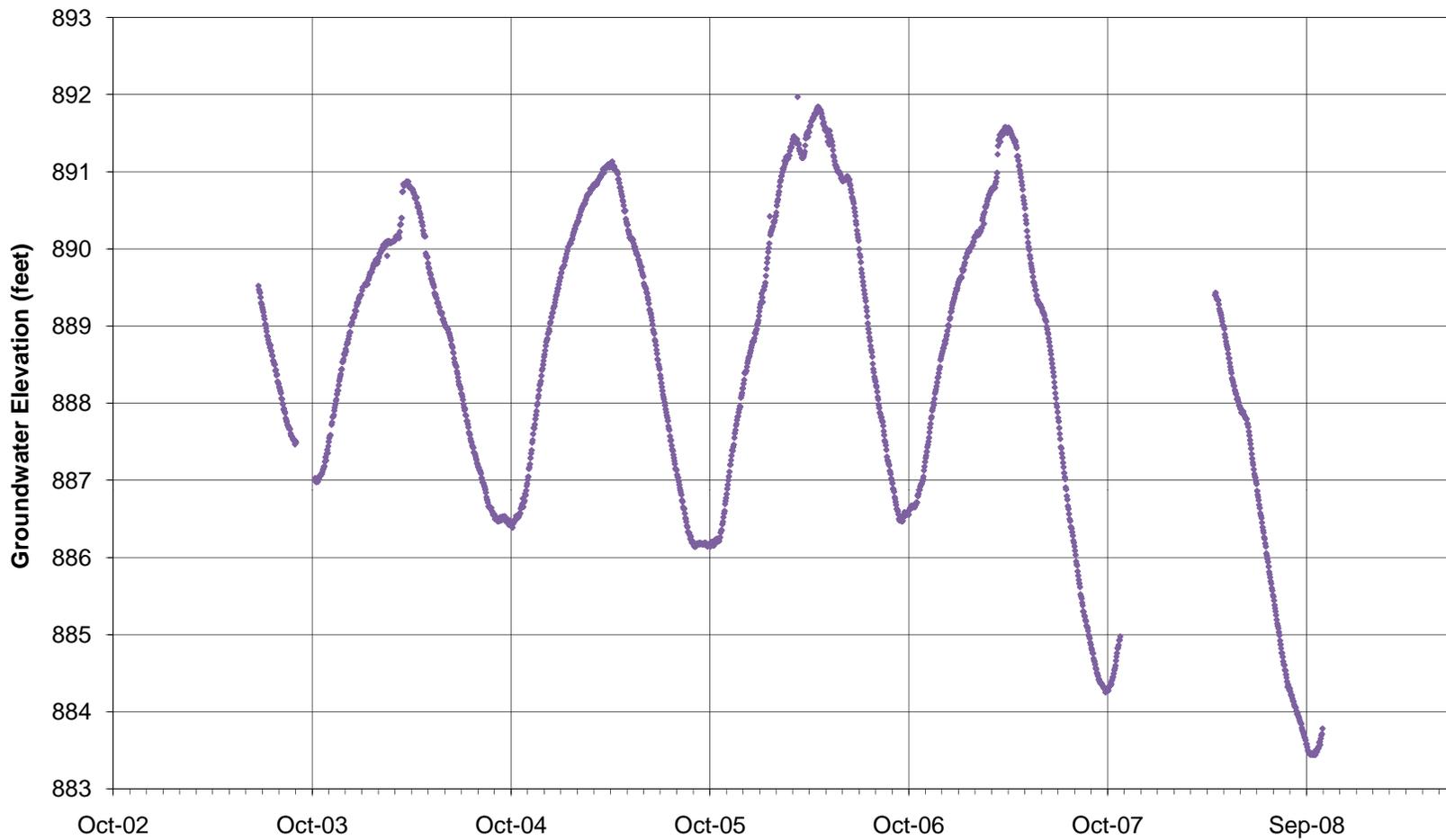


Figure 4
Palisades Irrigation District (PID) Well
Hydrograph

WRIA 44/50
 Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
 Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2



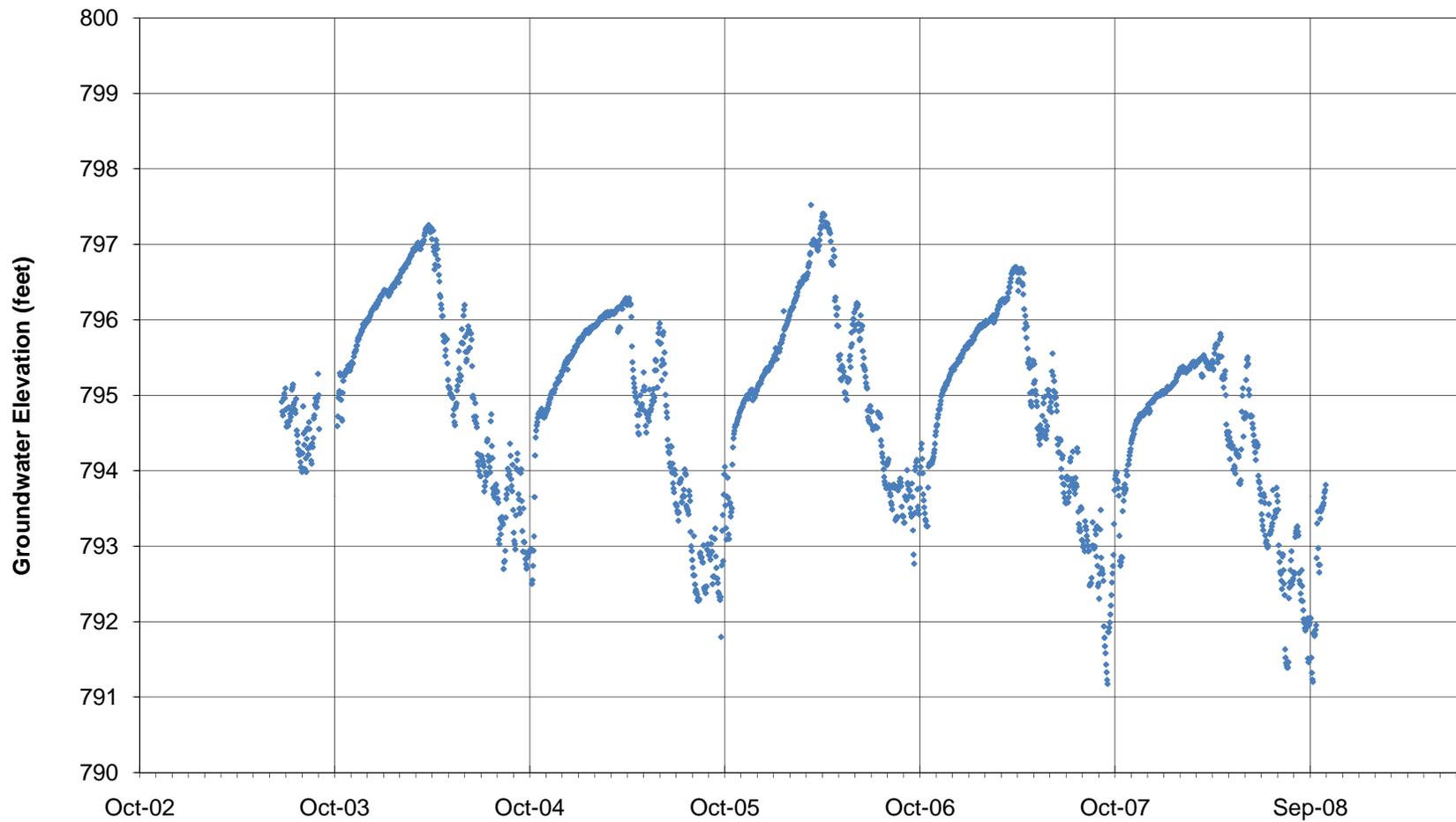


Figure 5
Biram Well Hydrograph

WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2



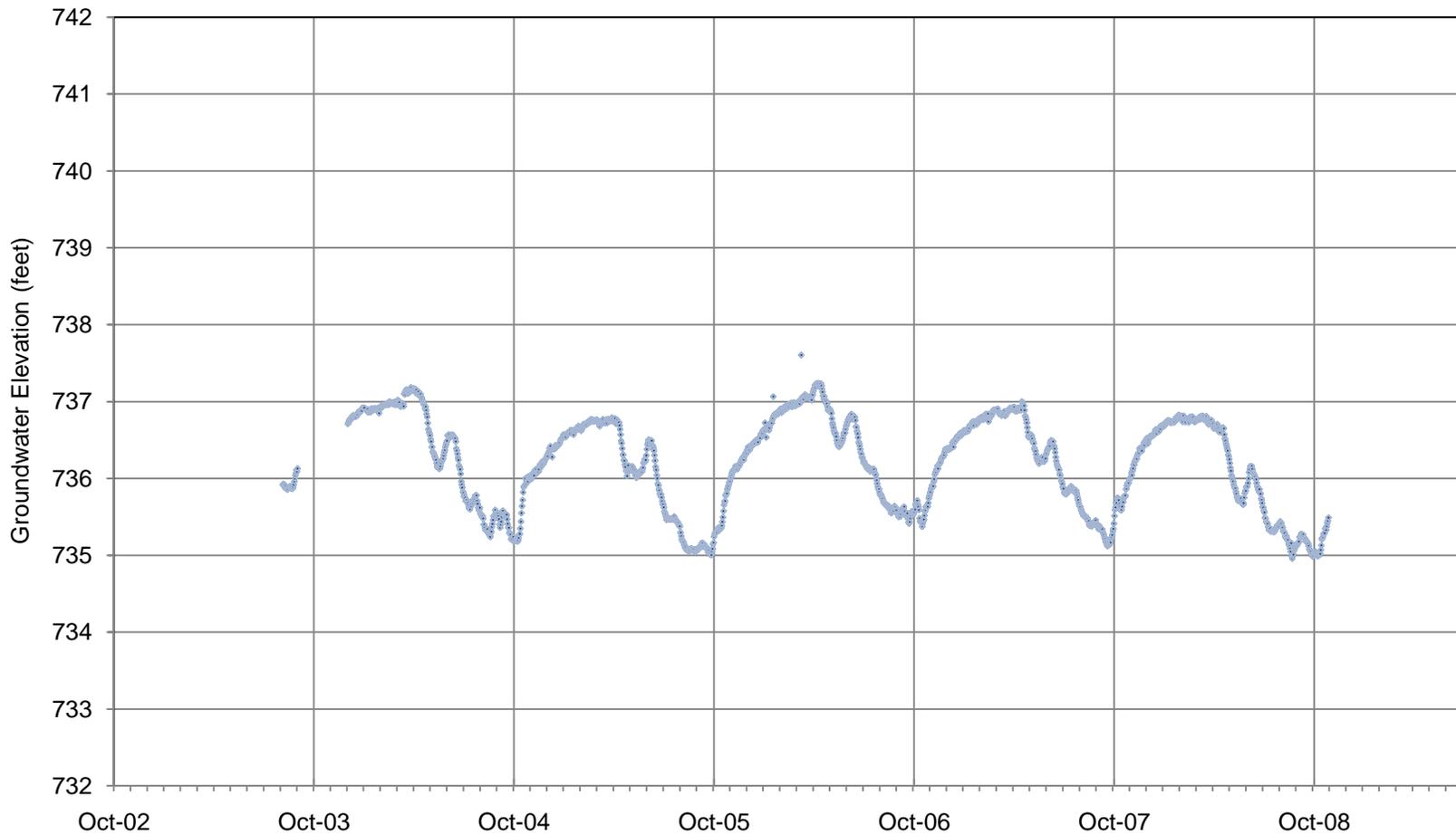


Figure 6
Linville North Well Hydrograph

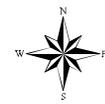
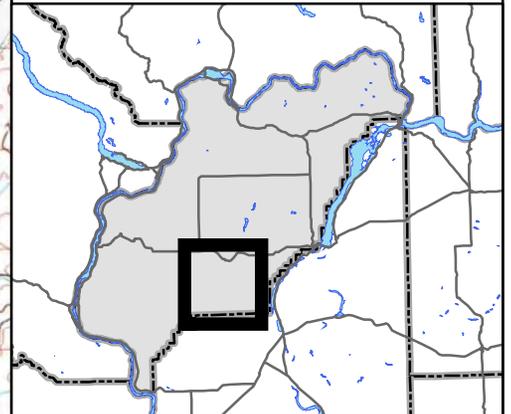
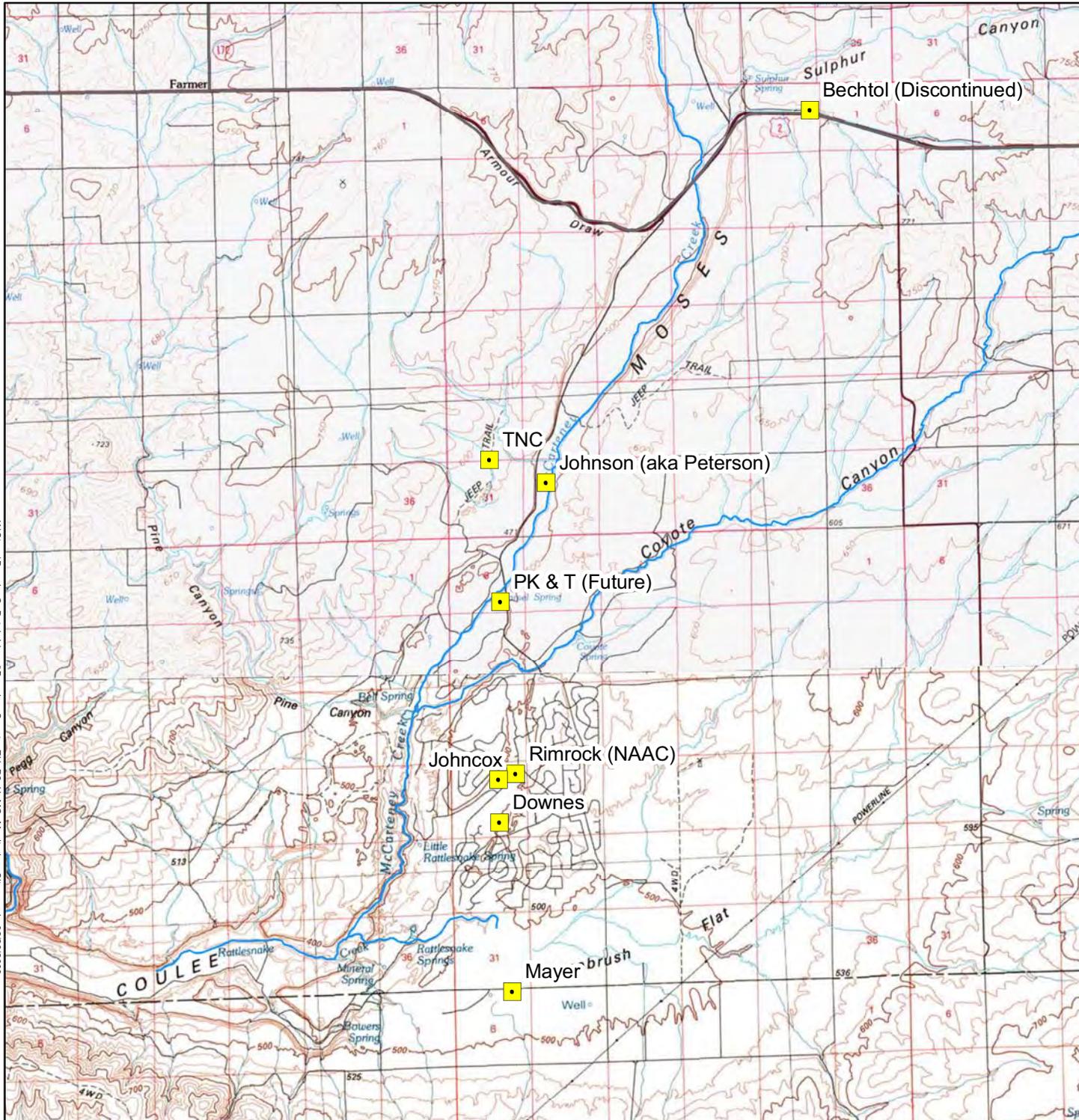
WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2



WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2

FIGURE 7
Upper Moses Coulee
Monitoring Well Locations

 Groundwater Level Monitored Well



0 10,000 Feet
0 2 Miles
1:120,000



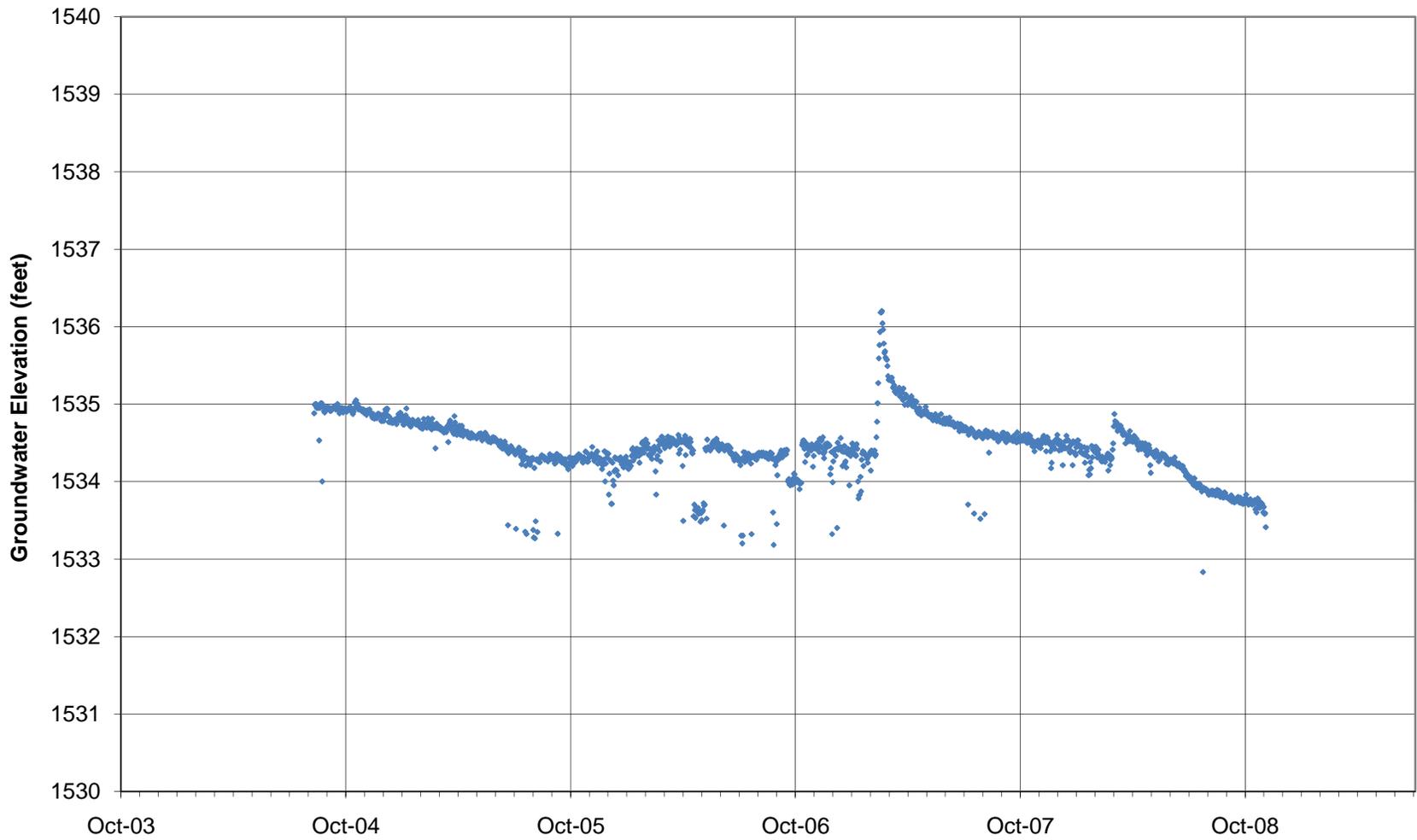
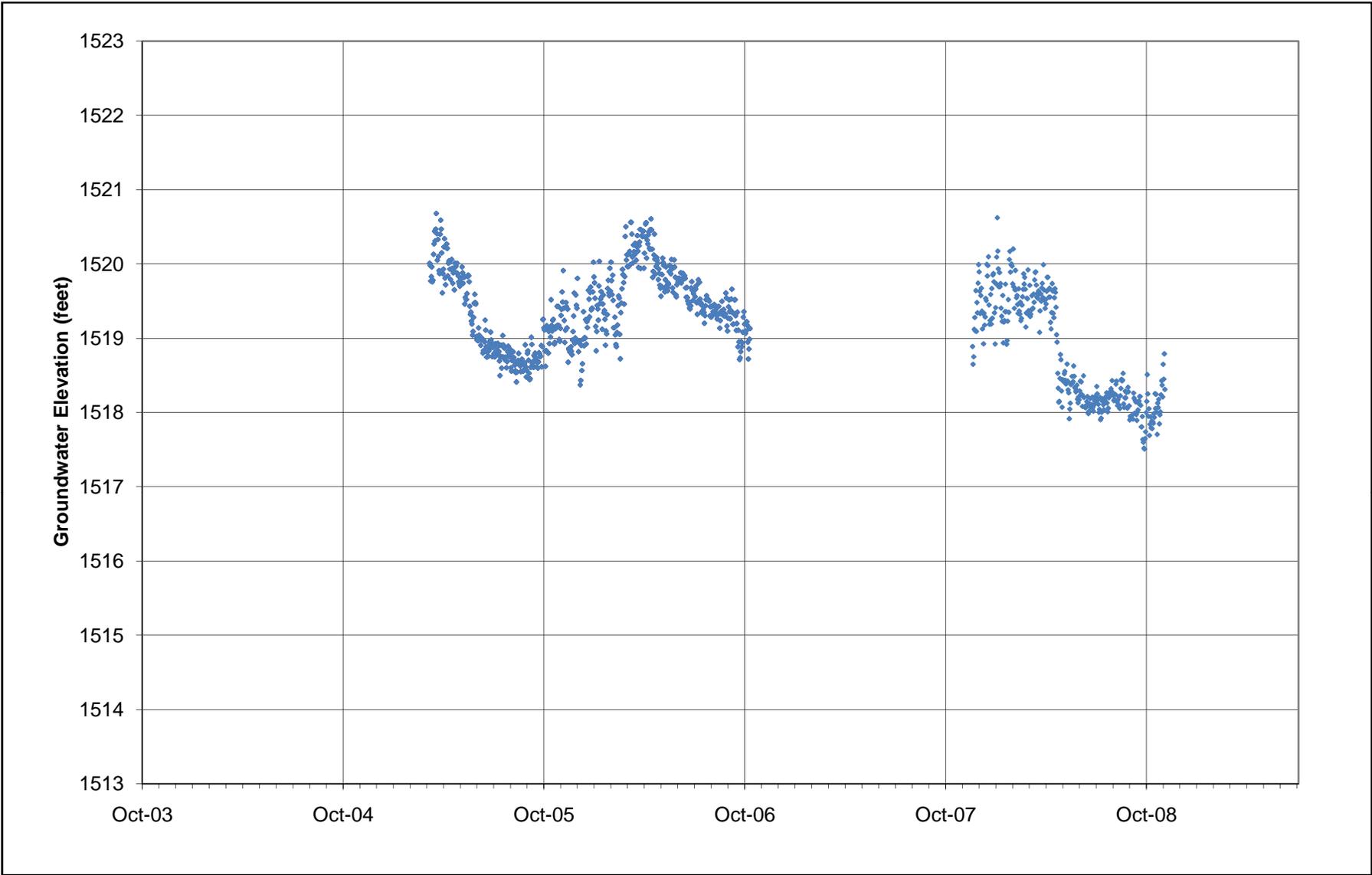


Figure 8
Mayer Well Hydrograph

WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2



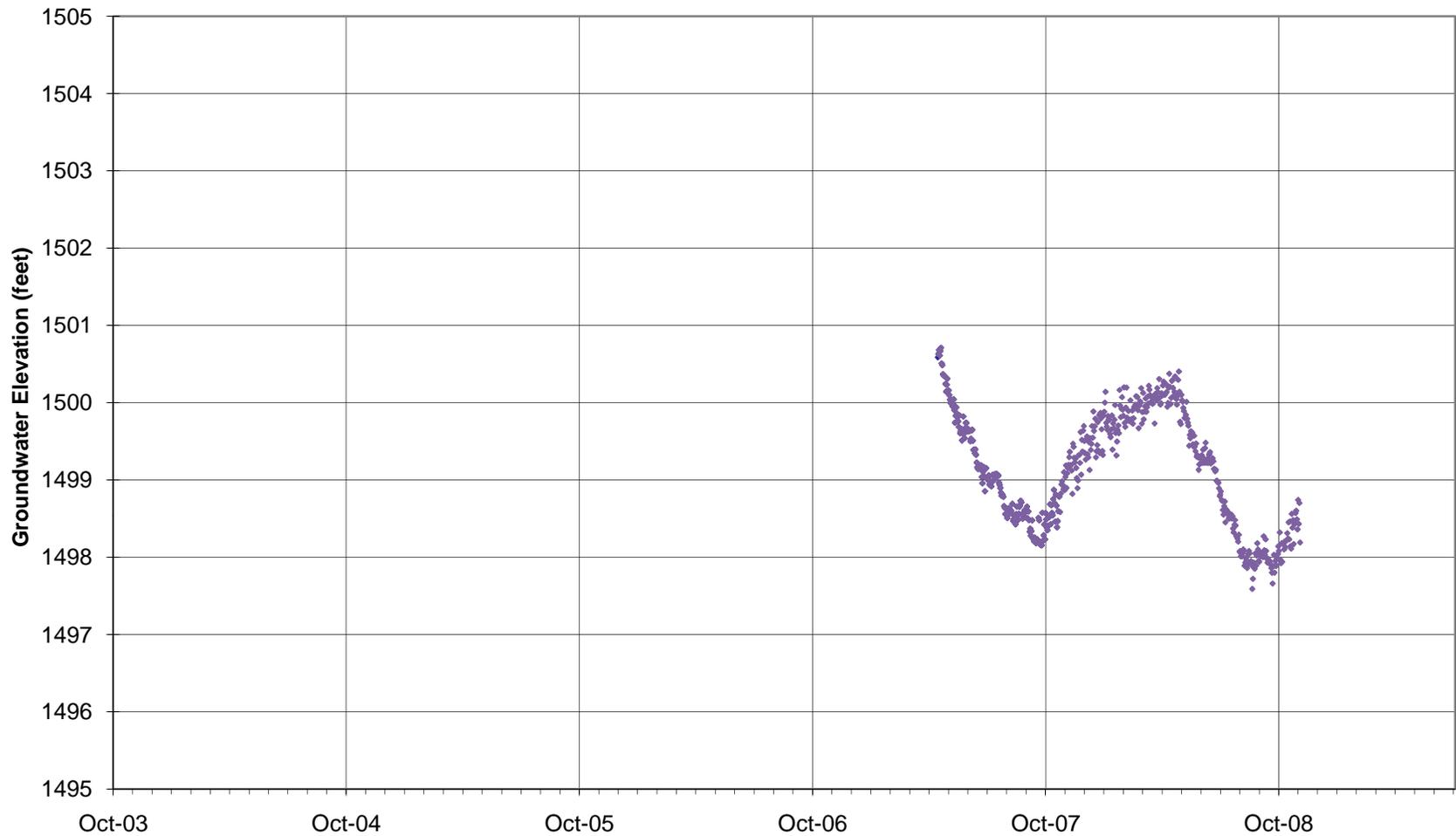


No data is available for October 2006 - October 2007 due to well head maintenance.

Figure 9
Johncox Well Hydrograph

WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2





Data before 4/17/2007 is not valid because the logger was likely above water level based on hand measurements

Figure 10
TNC Observation Well Hydrograph

WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2



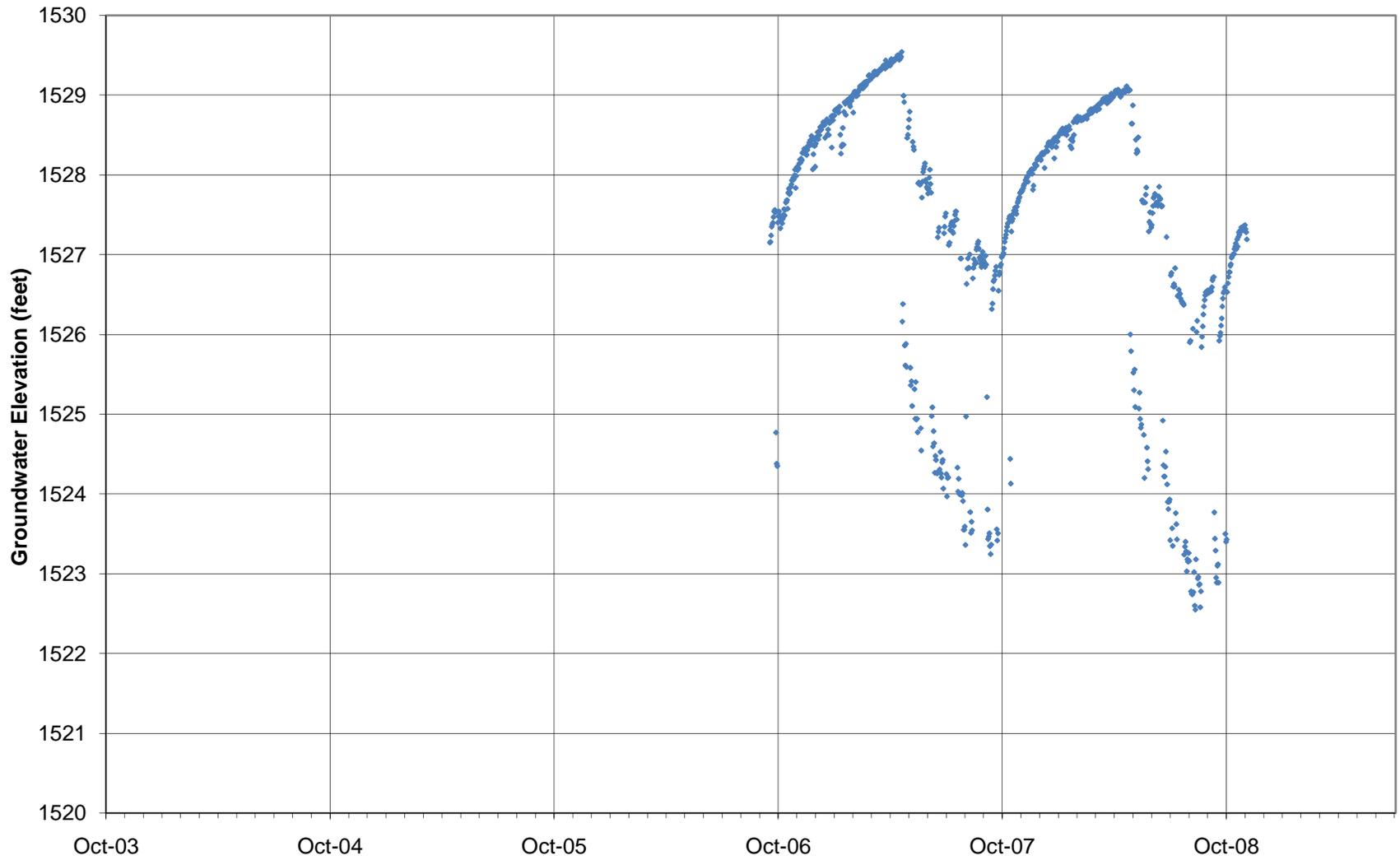


Figure 11
Johnson (aka Peterson) Well Hydrograph

WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2



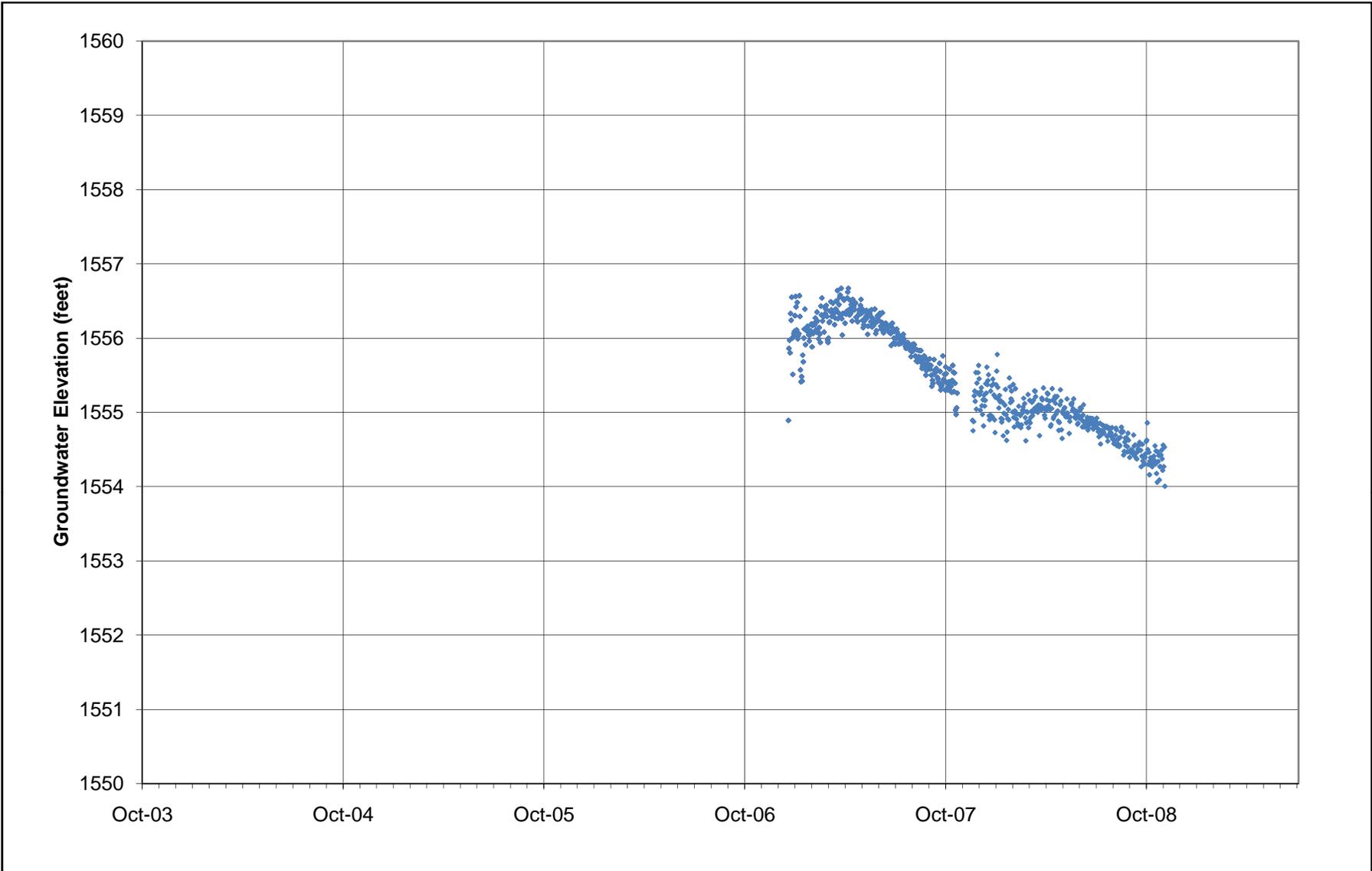


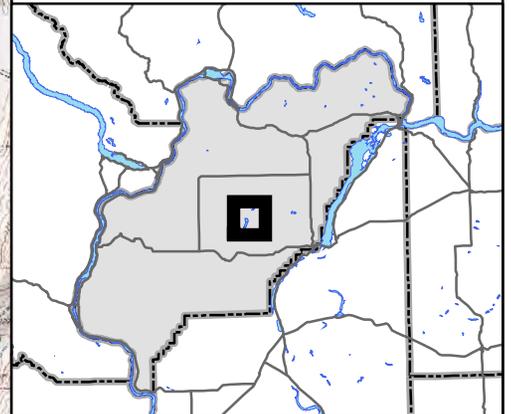
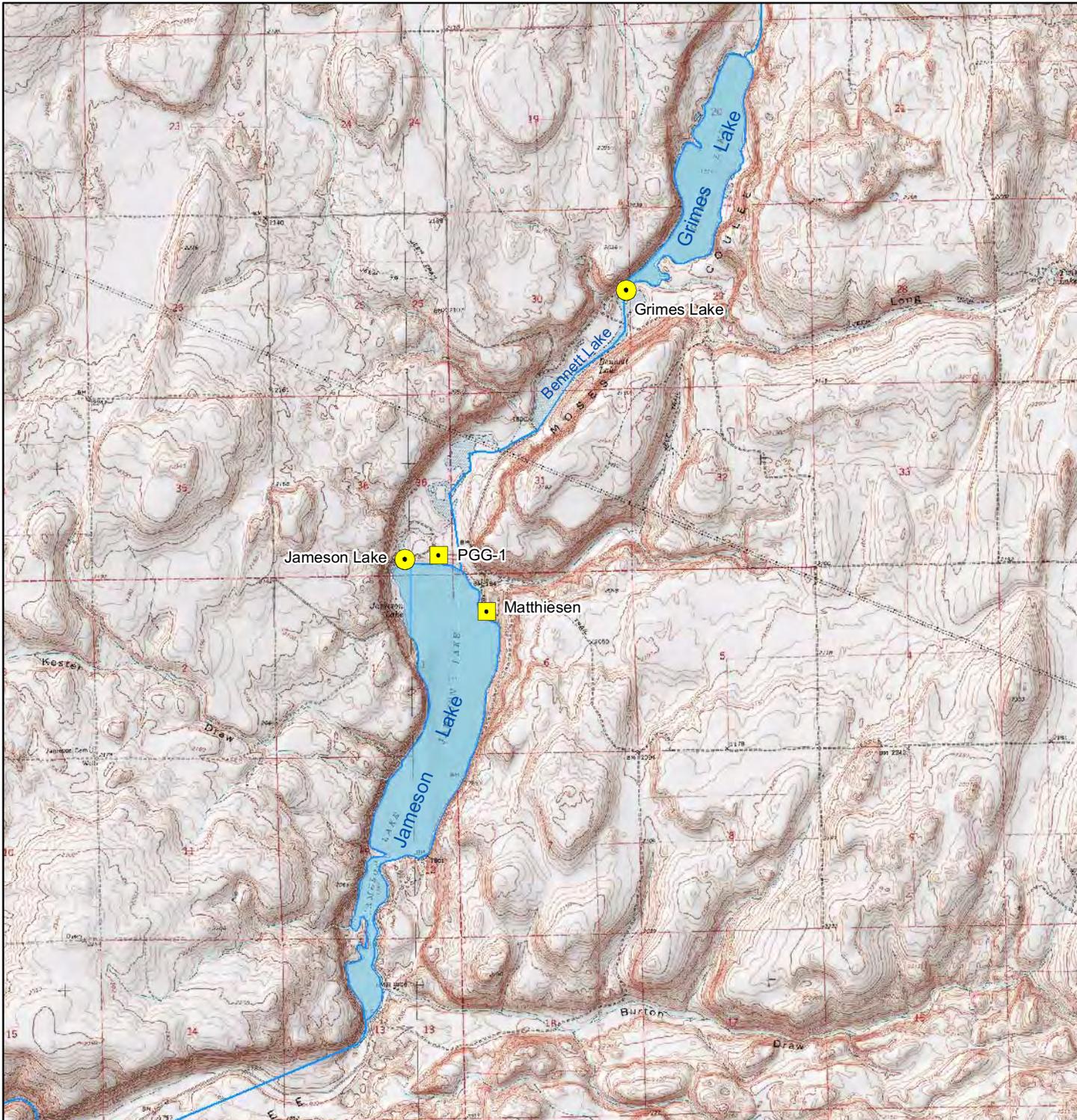
Figure 12
Downes Well Hydrograph

WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2



FIGURE 13
Jameson & Grimes Lake
Monitoring Well Locations

-  Surface Water Level Monitoring Station
-  Groundwater Level Monitored Well



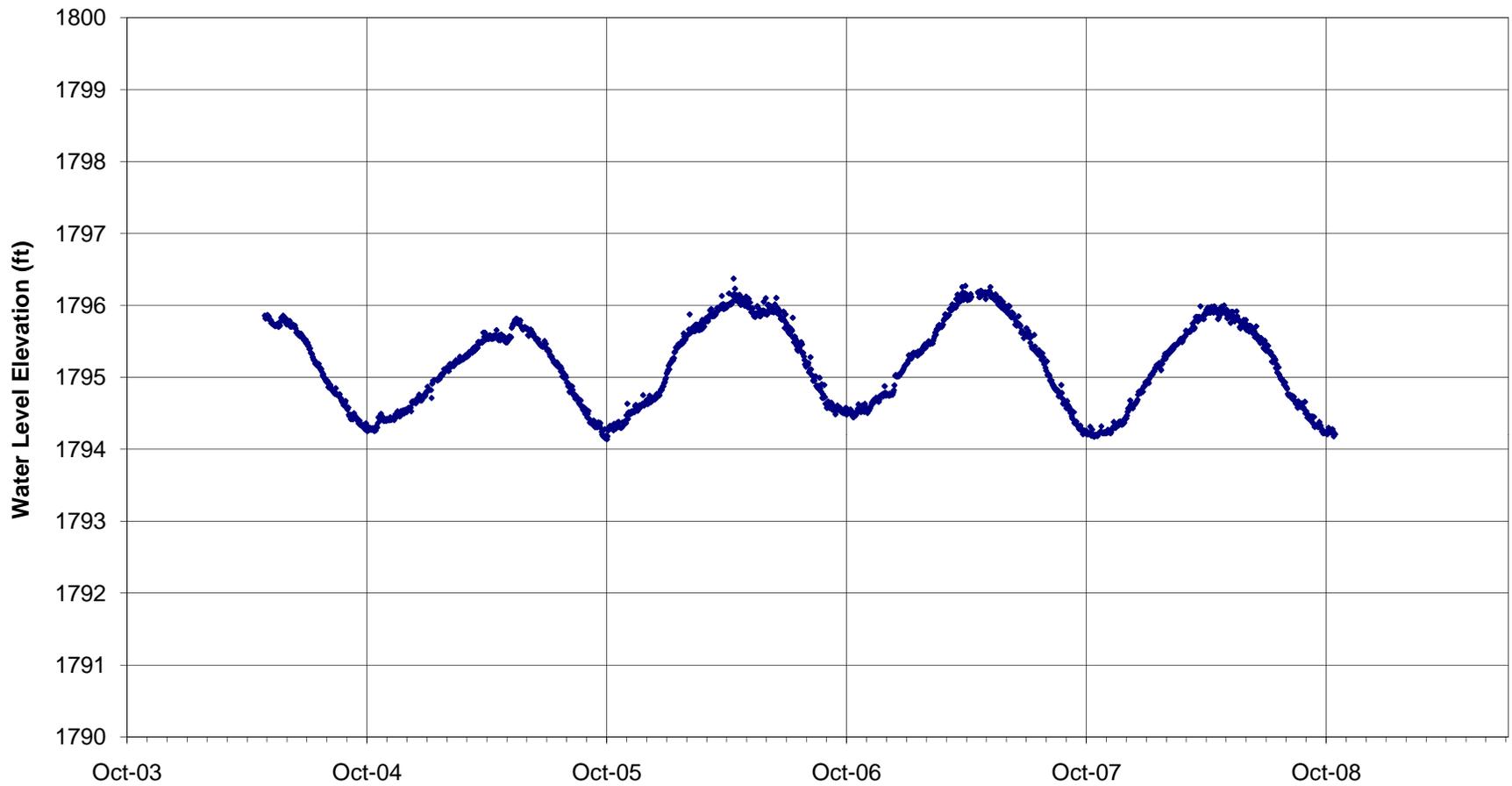
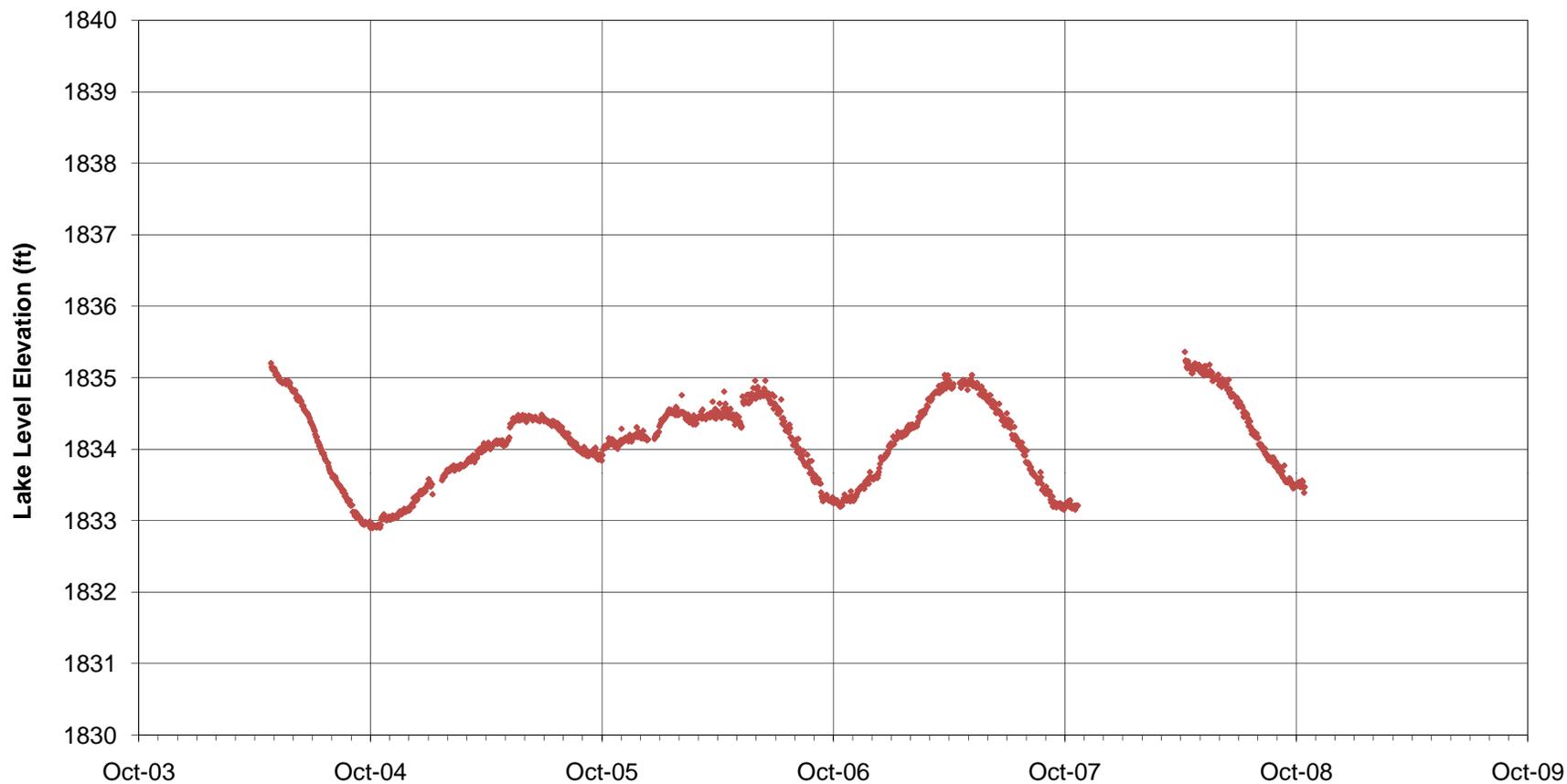


Figure 14
Jameson Lake Hydrograph

WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2





History of Grimes Station:

Originally 7.87' below Bench Mark (BM) = 1836.6
 Spring 05 moved up 0.25' (7.62' below BM) = 1836.9
 Spring 06 moved up another 0.47' (7.15' below BM) = 1837.4
 Station Moved 9/12/06 to new location where less ice expected. = 1837.5715

Figure 15
Grimes Lake Hydrograph

WRIA 44/50
 Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
 Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2



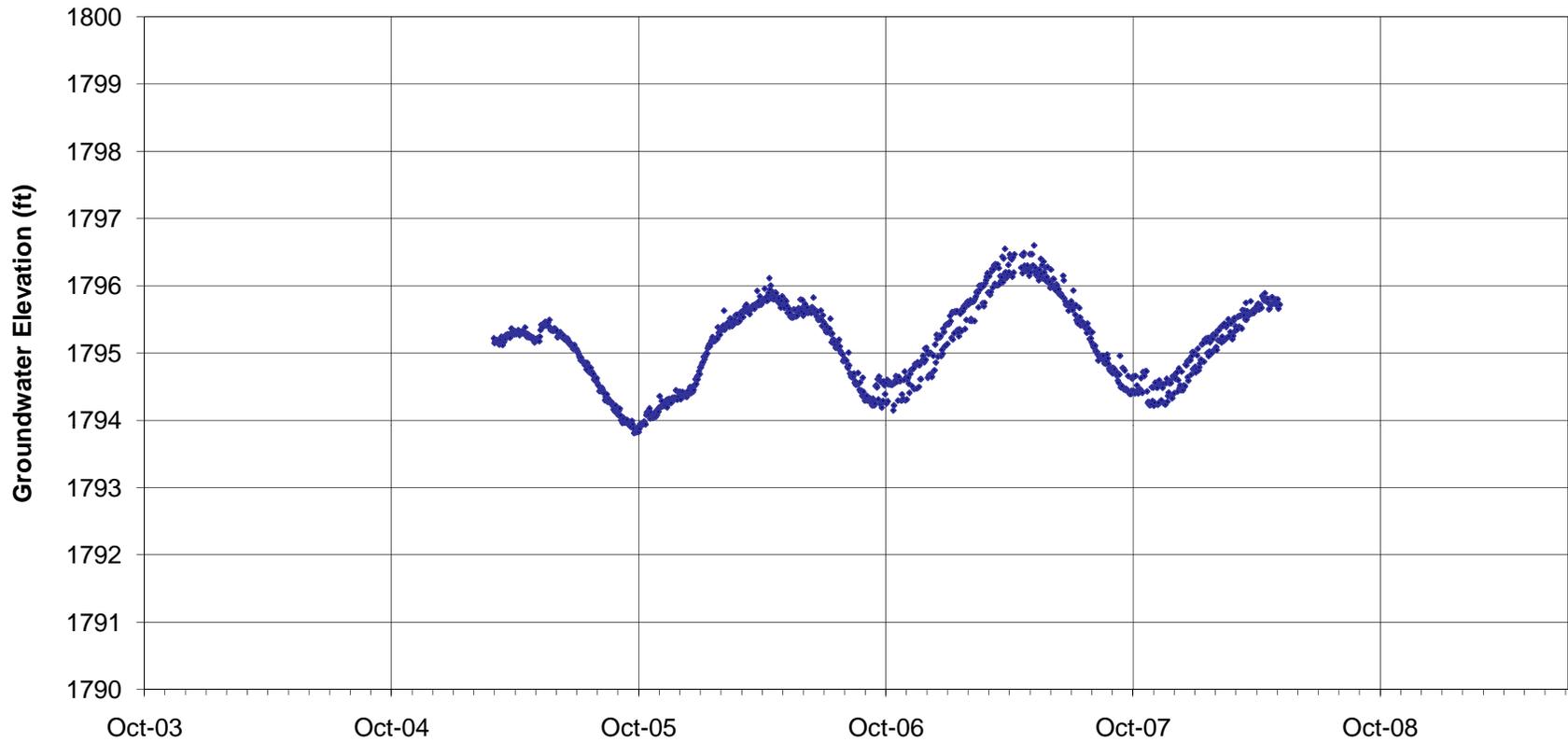


Figure 16
Matthiesen Well Hydrograph

WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2



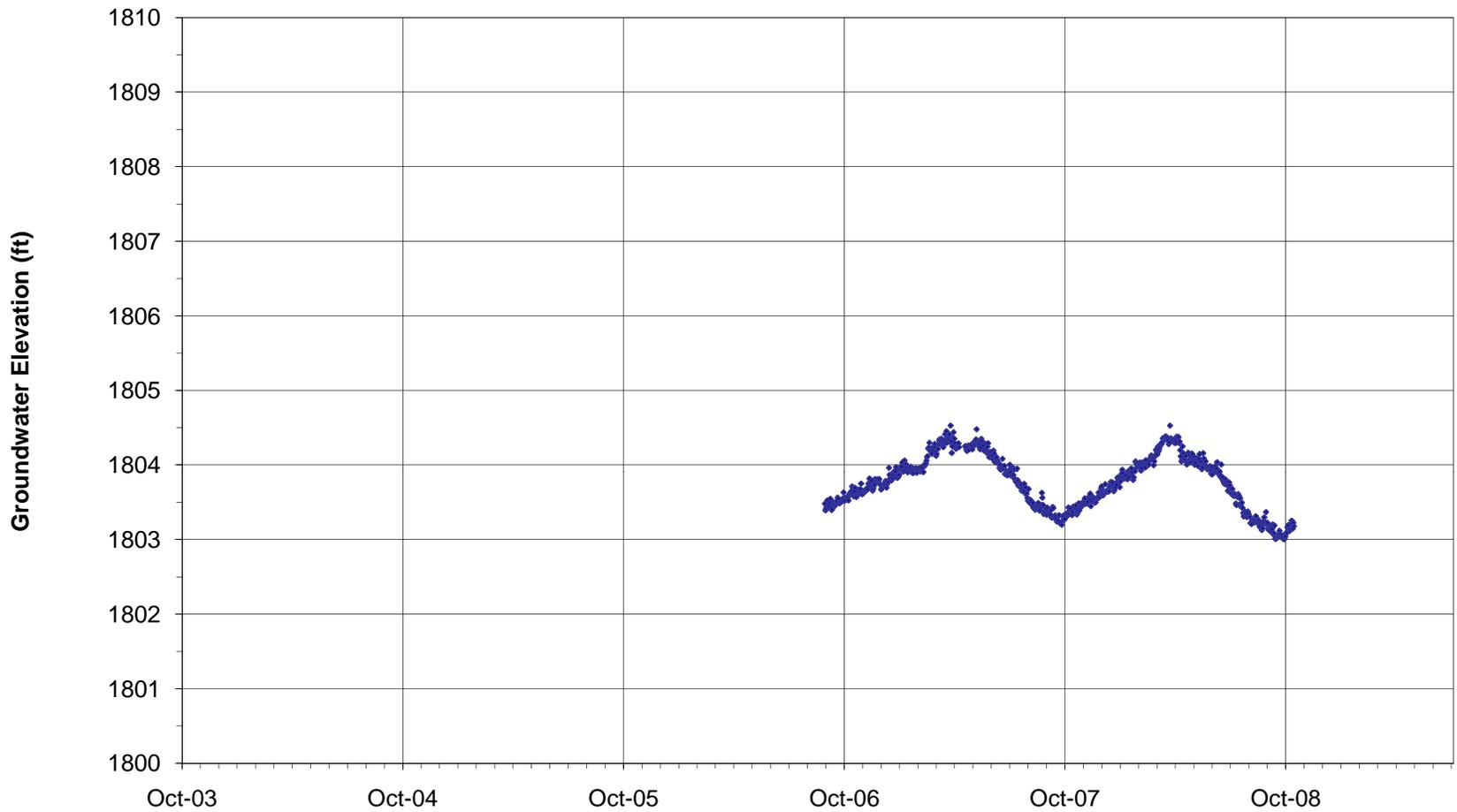


Figure 17
PGG-1 Well Hydrograph

WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2



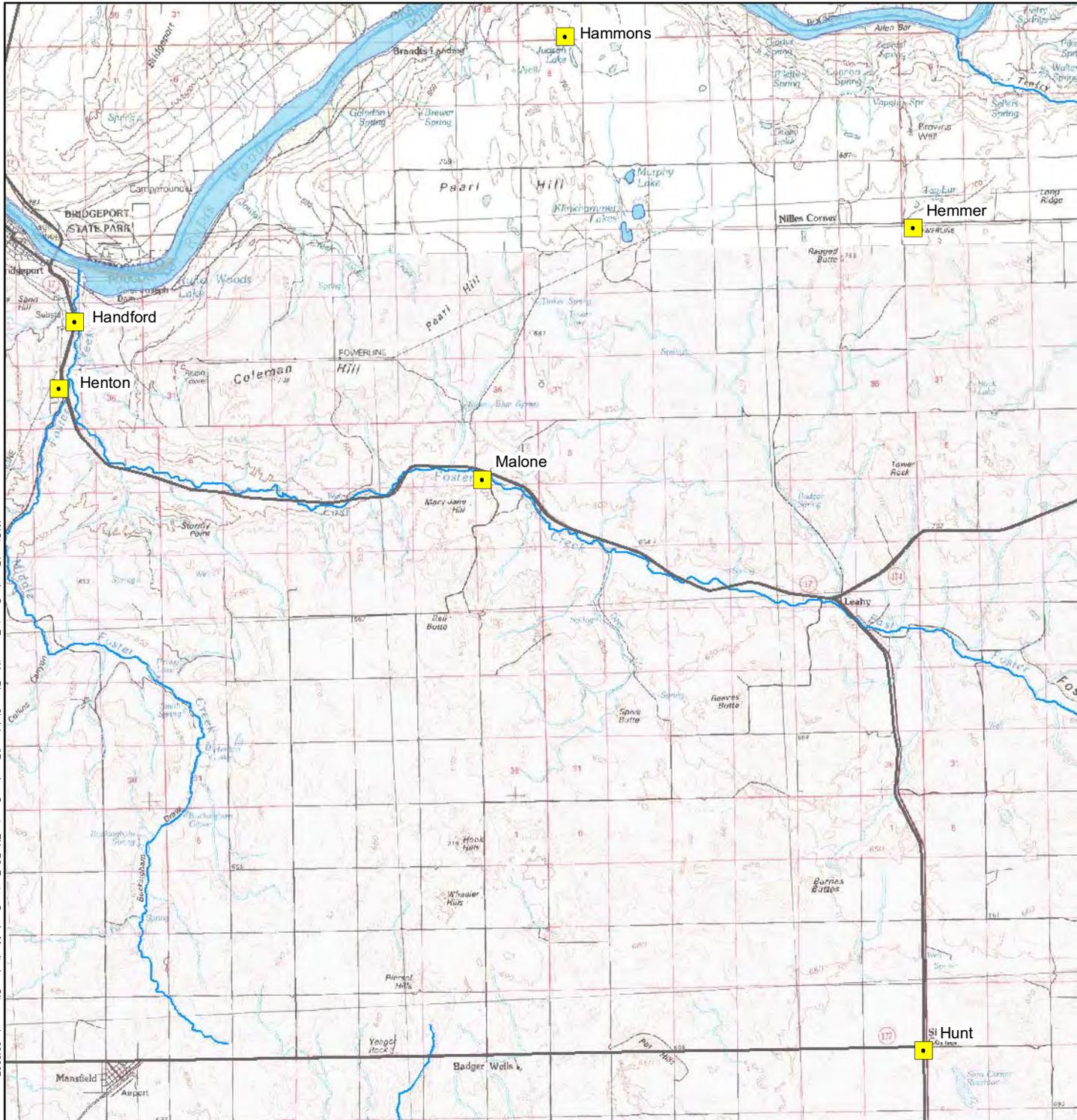
WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2

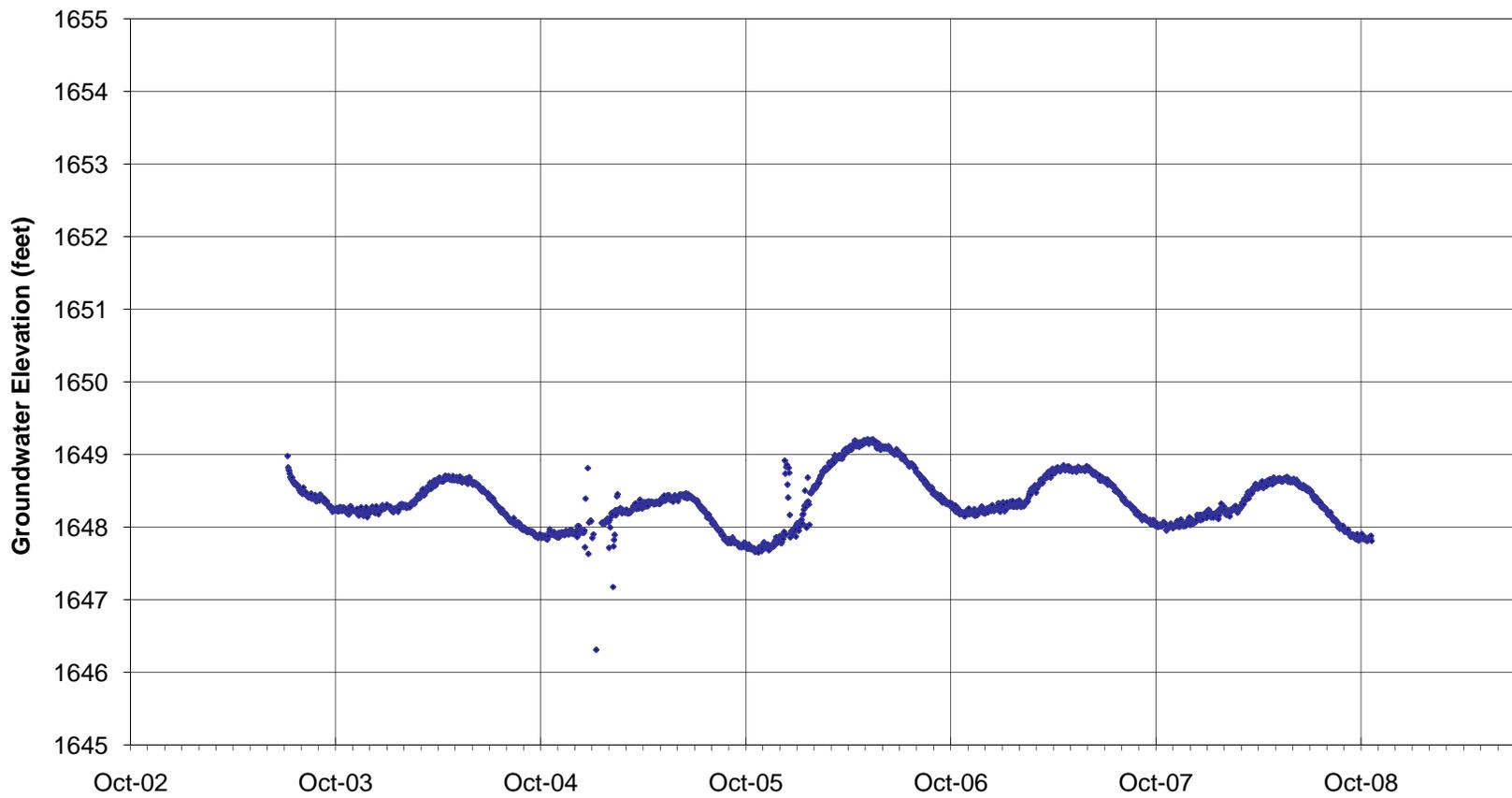
FIGURE 18 Foster Creek Monitoring Locations

 Groundwater Level Monitored Well



0 12,000
0 2
1:144,000
Feet
Miles



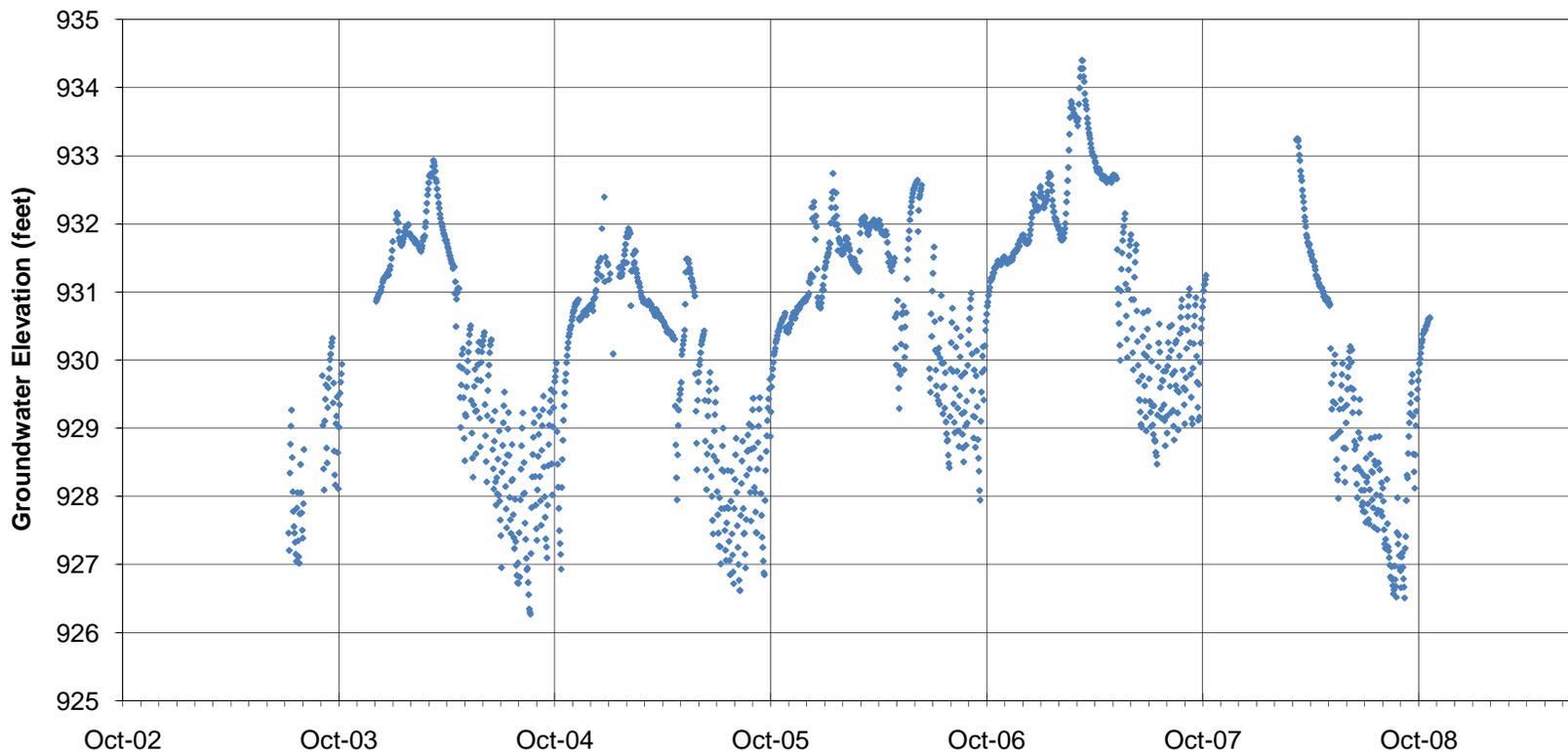


Spurious data variability is related to barometer malfunction.

Figure 19
Malone Well Hydrograph

WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2



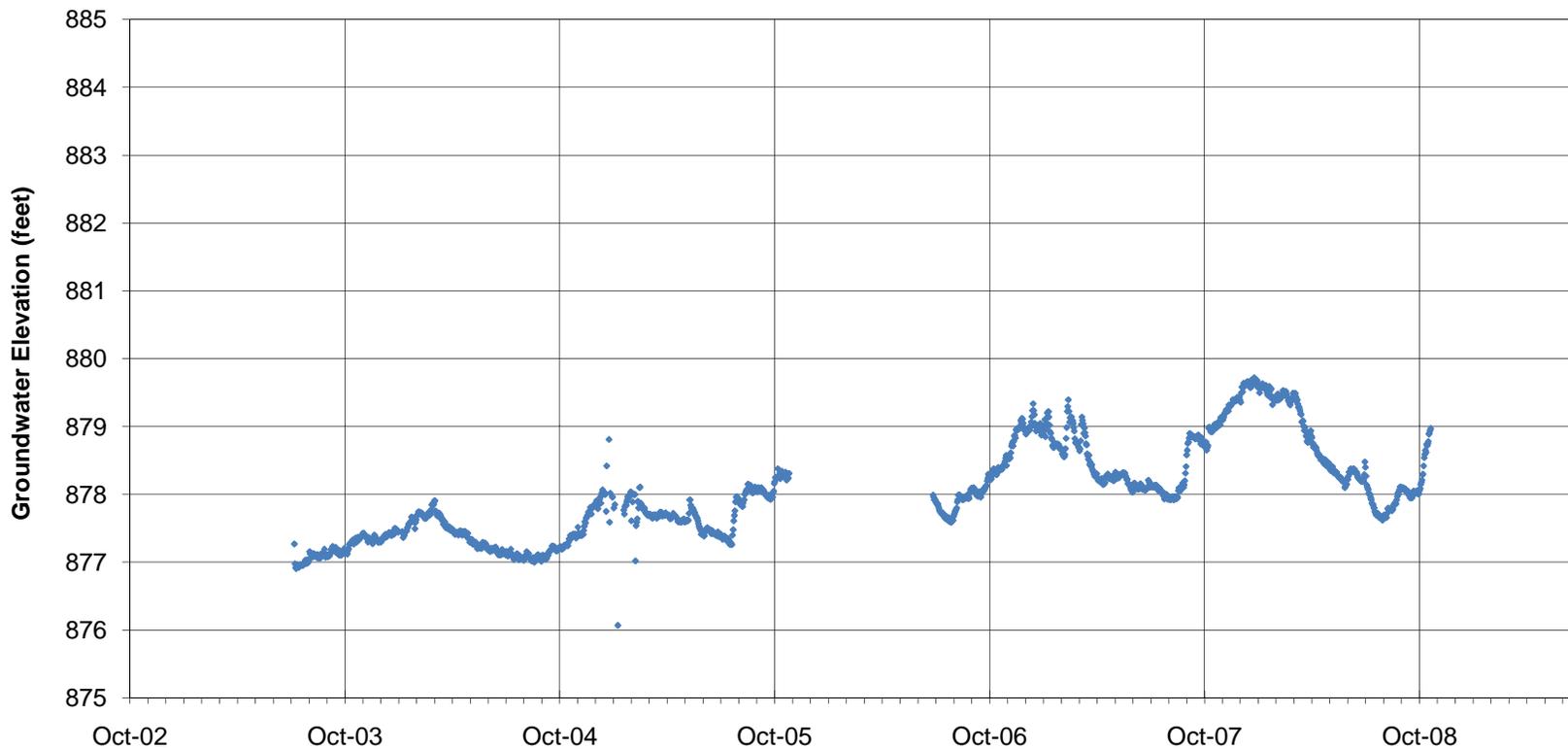


Data gap between 10/07 and 3/08 due to wellhead maintenance.
 Jumps between 12/04 and 2/05 due to the barometer logger malfunctioning.
 Small gap in data (5/4/05 to 6/10/05) while logger was replaced.
 Possible logger malfunction 6/15/06 to 6/28/06 (data not included)
 Irrigation season fluctuations due to pumping of monitored well

Figure 20
Henton Well Hydrograph

WRIA 44/50
 Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
 Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2



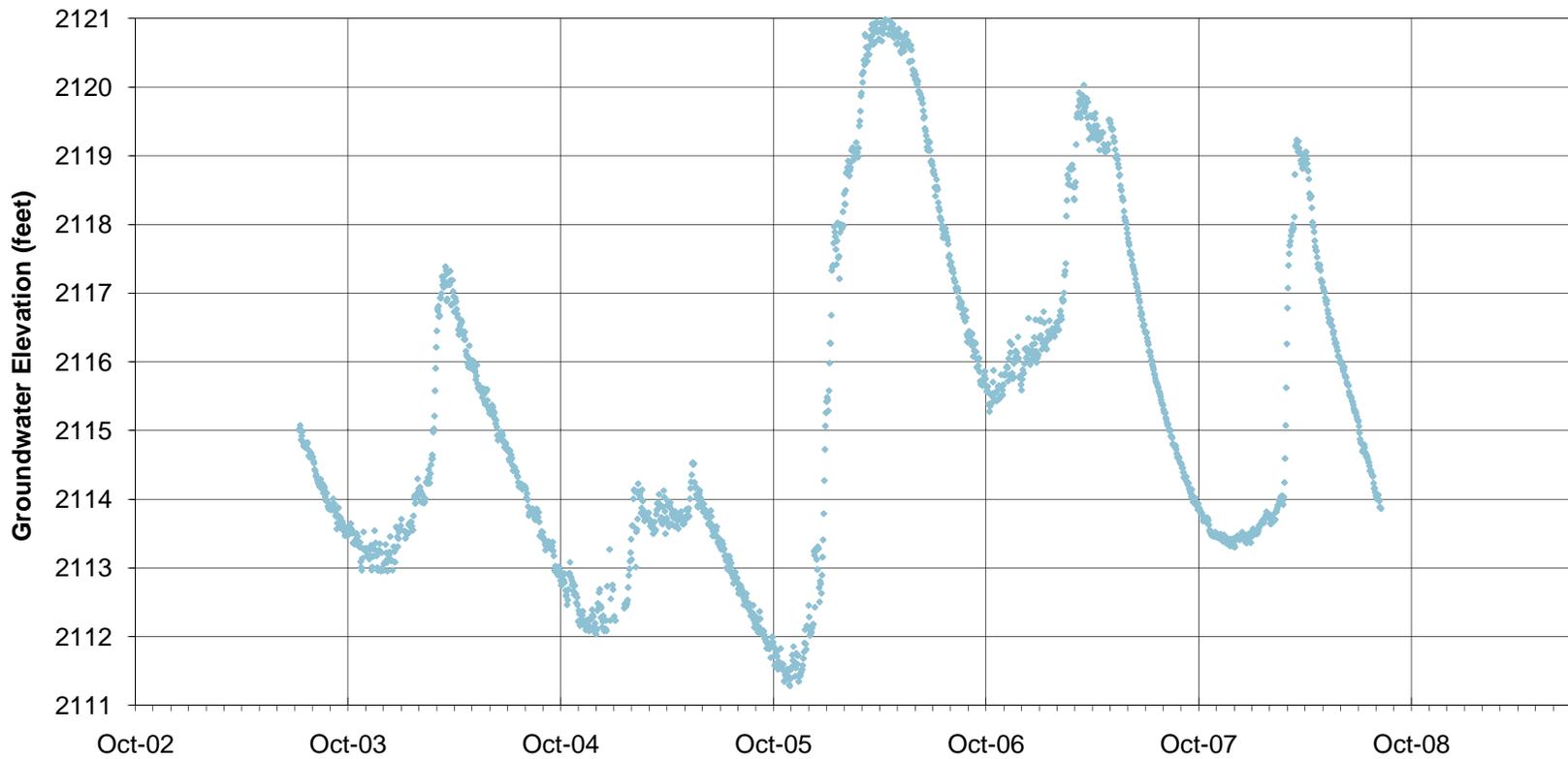


Jumps between 12/04 and 2/05 due to the barometer logger malfunctioning.
 Small gap in data (5/4/05 to 6/10/05) while logger was replaced.
 Data collected June 06 to Oct. 06 lost.

Figure 21
Hanford Well Hydrograph

WRIA 44/50
 Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
 Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2



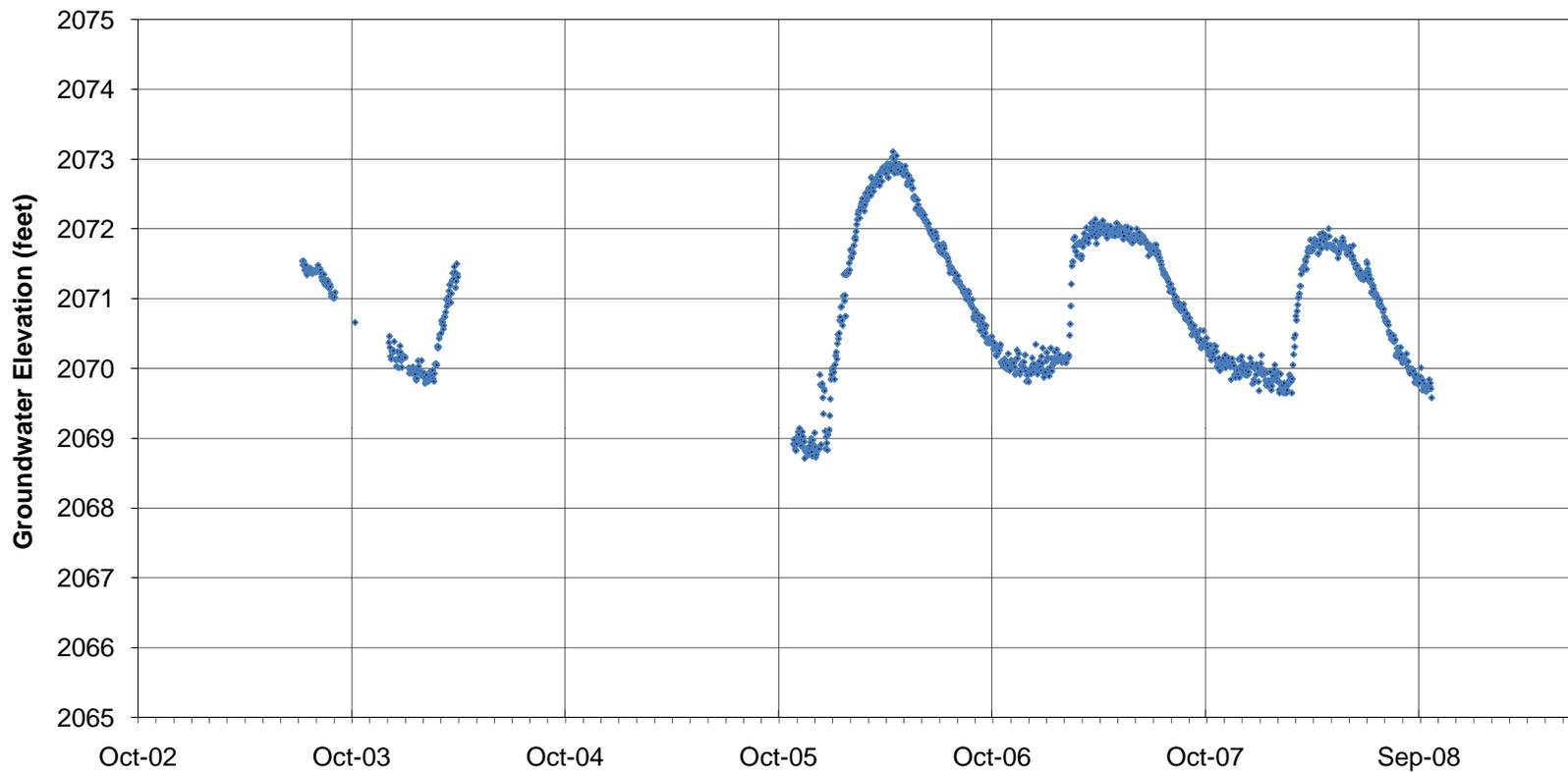


Jumps between 12/04 and 2/05 due to the barometer logger malfunctioning.
 Small gap in data (5/4/05 to 6/10/05) while logger was replaced.
 This well has no pump in it.
 Data collected June 22, 2006 to October 1, 2006 unreliable.

Figure 22
Hammons Well Hydrograph

WRIA 44/50
 Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
 Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2



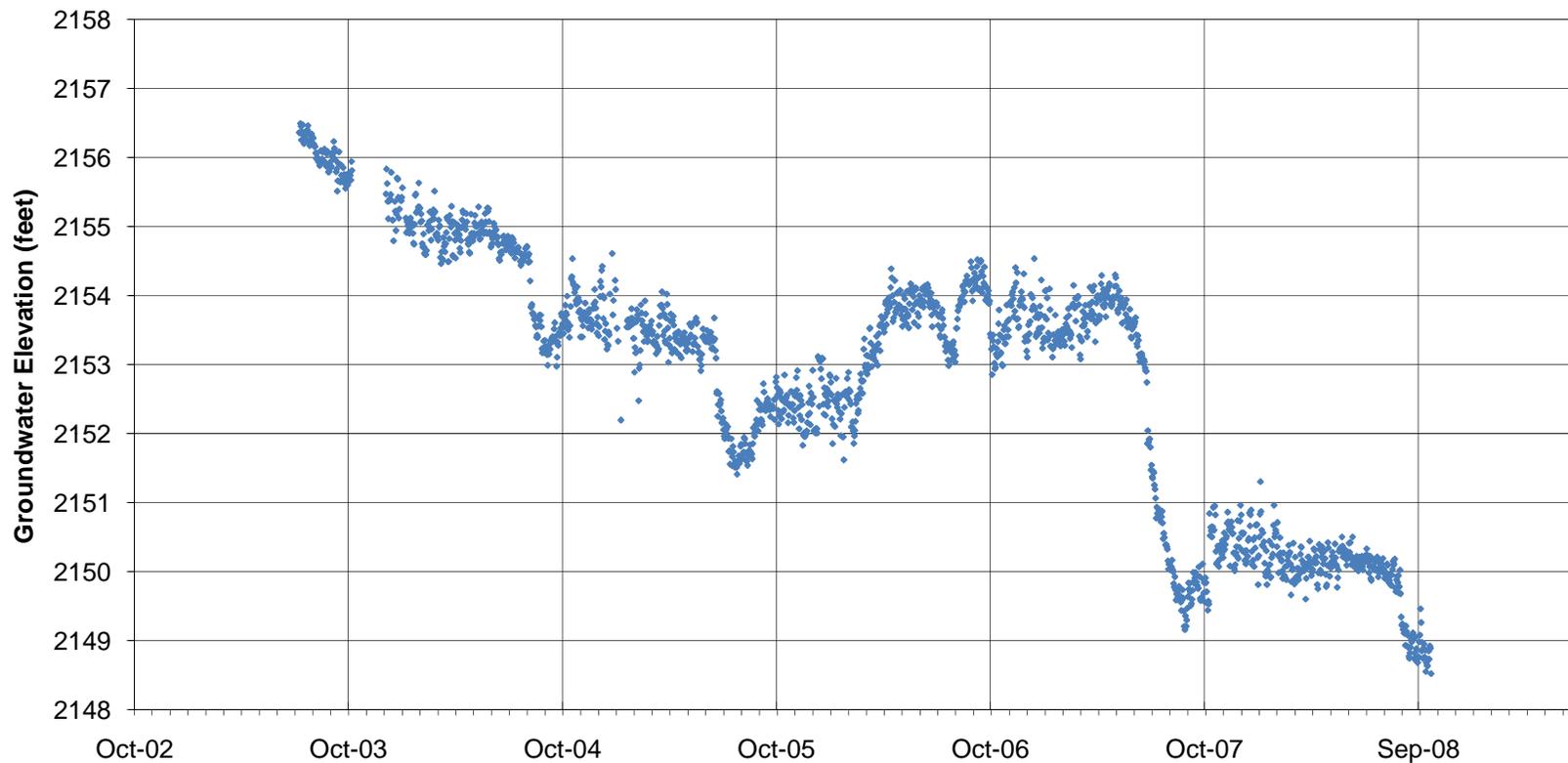


Data from April 2004 to June 2005 is unreliable because of logger malfunction and is therefore not displayed. The logger was replaced in June 2005.

Figure 23
Hunt Well Hydrograph

WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2





Jumps between 12/04 and 2/05 due to the barometer logger malfunctioning.
 Small gap in data (5/4/05 to 6/10/05) while logger was replaced.

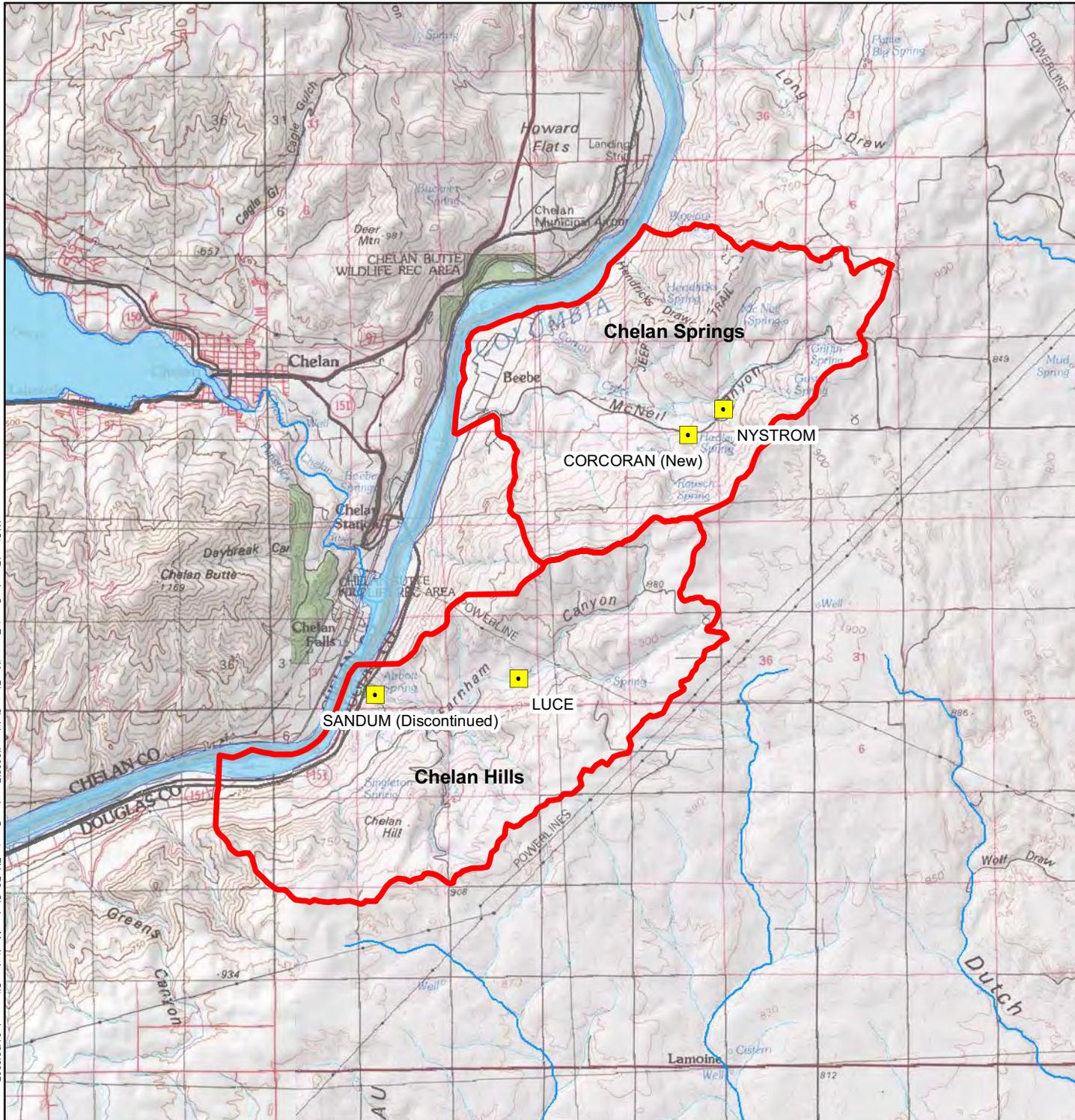
Late summer declines due to pumping of monitored well.

Figure 24
Hemmer Well Hydrograph

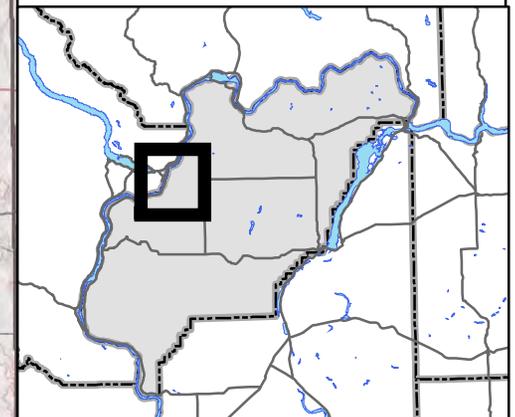
WRIA 44/50
 Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
 Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2



FIGURE 25
Chelan Hills and Chelan Springs
Monitoring Sites



-  Groundwater Level Monitored Well
-  Project Boundaries



North arrow pointing up.

Scale bar: 0 to 10,000 Feet and 0 to 2 Miles.

Scale: 1:100,000



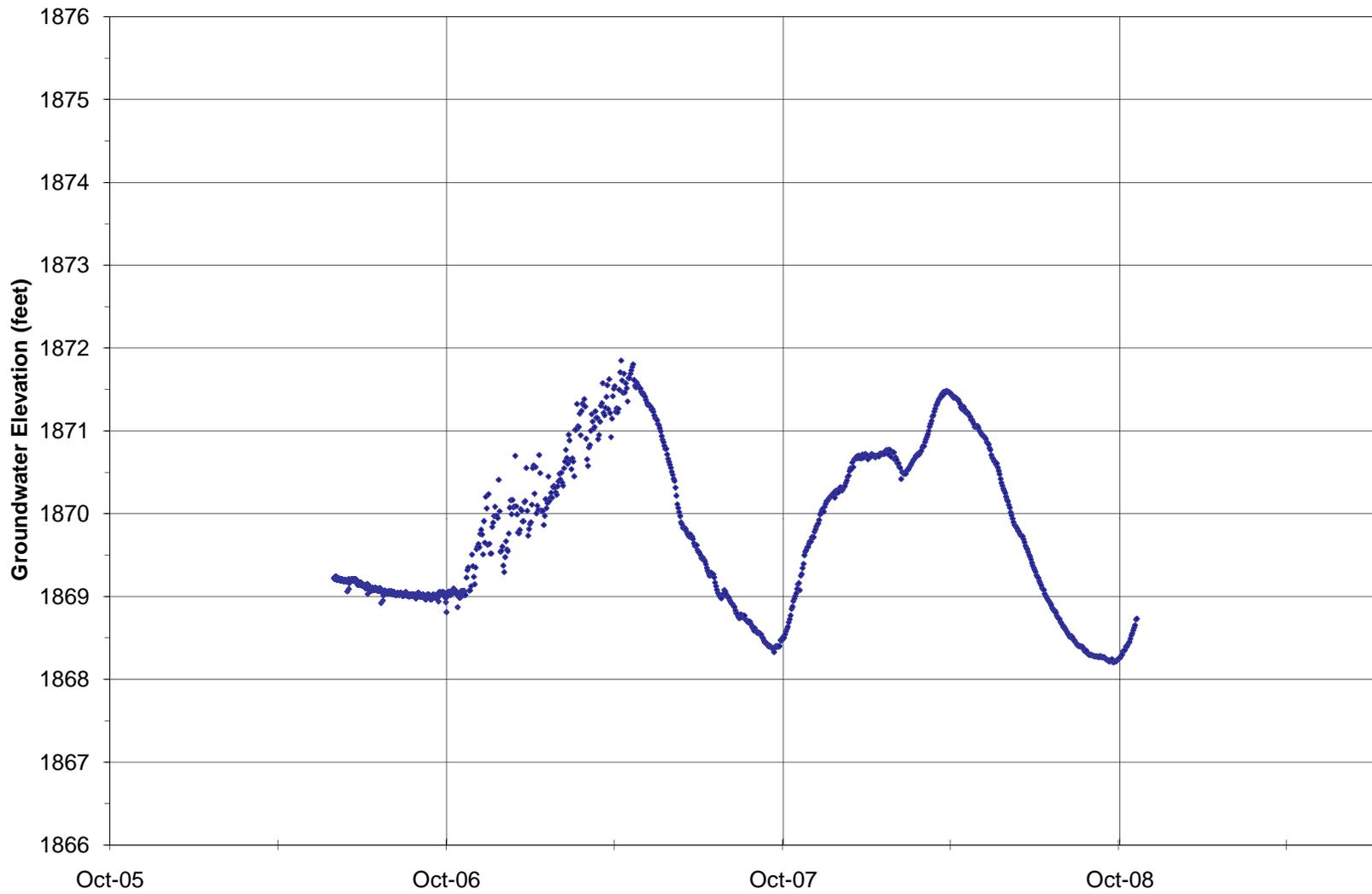


Figure 26
Luce Well Hydrograph

WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2



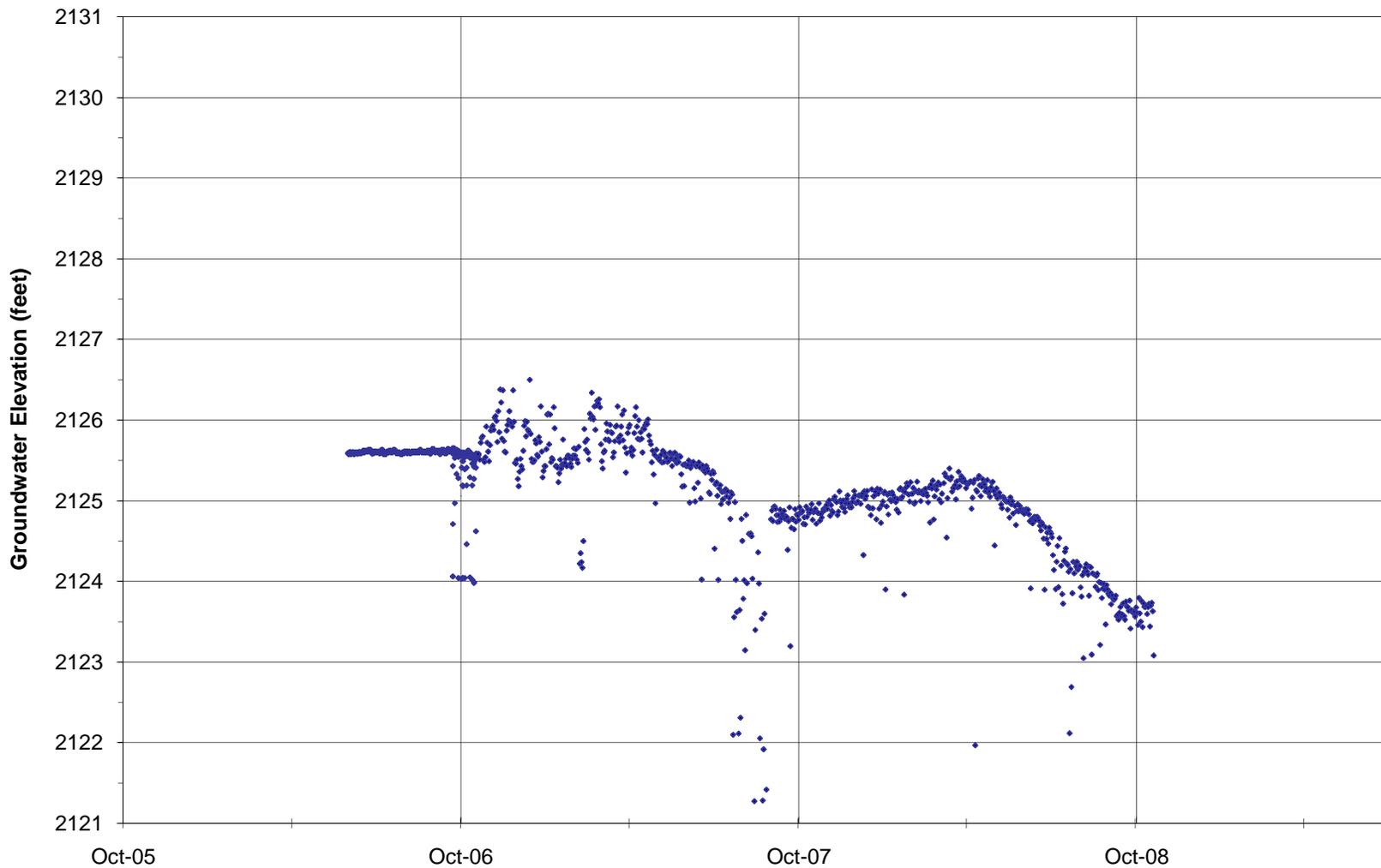
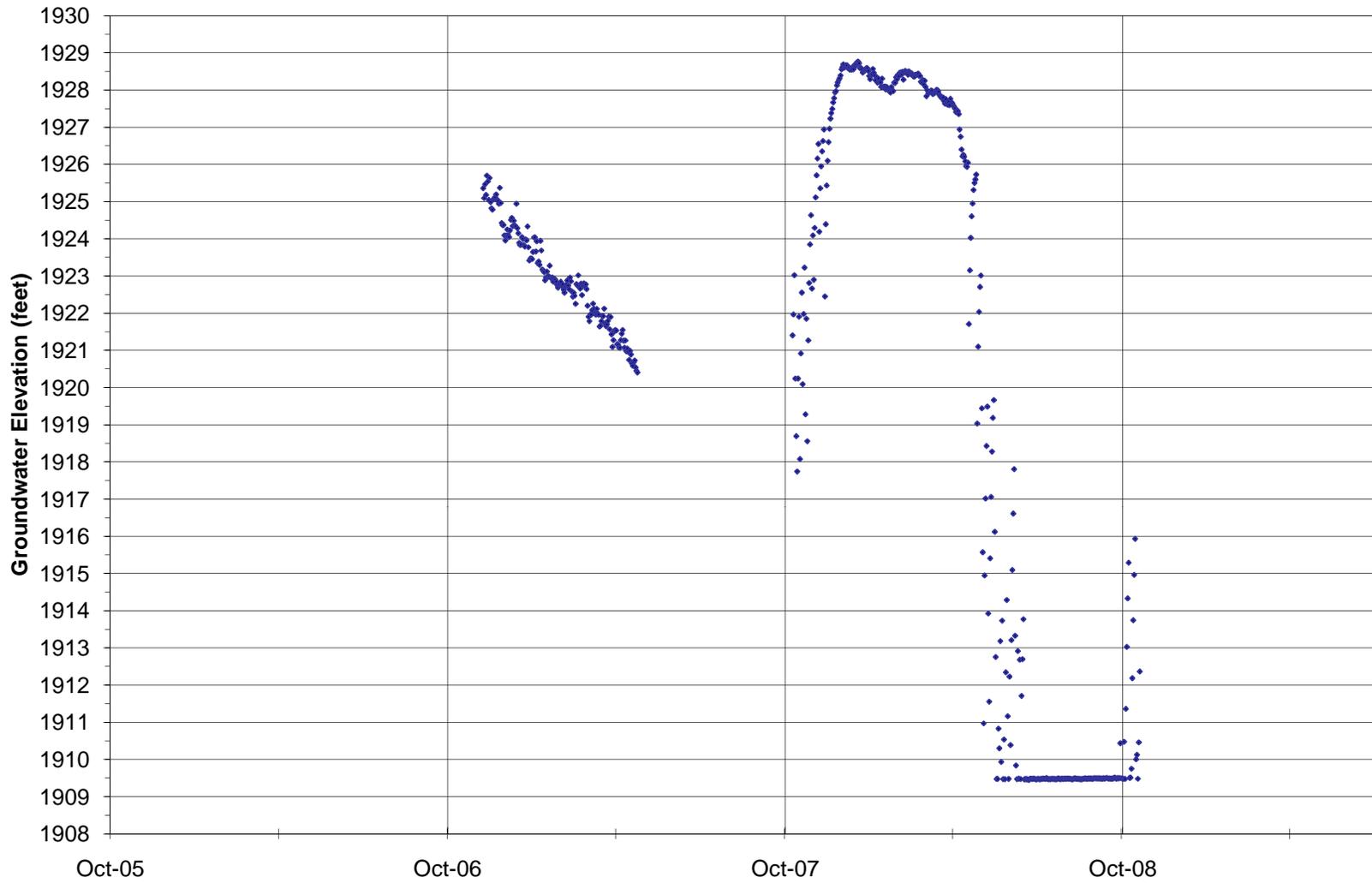


Figure 27
Nystrom Well Hydrograph

WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2





Faulty logger in Fall 2007

Figure 28
Cocoran Well Hydrograph

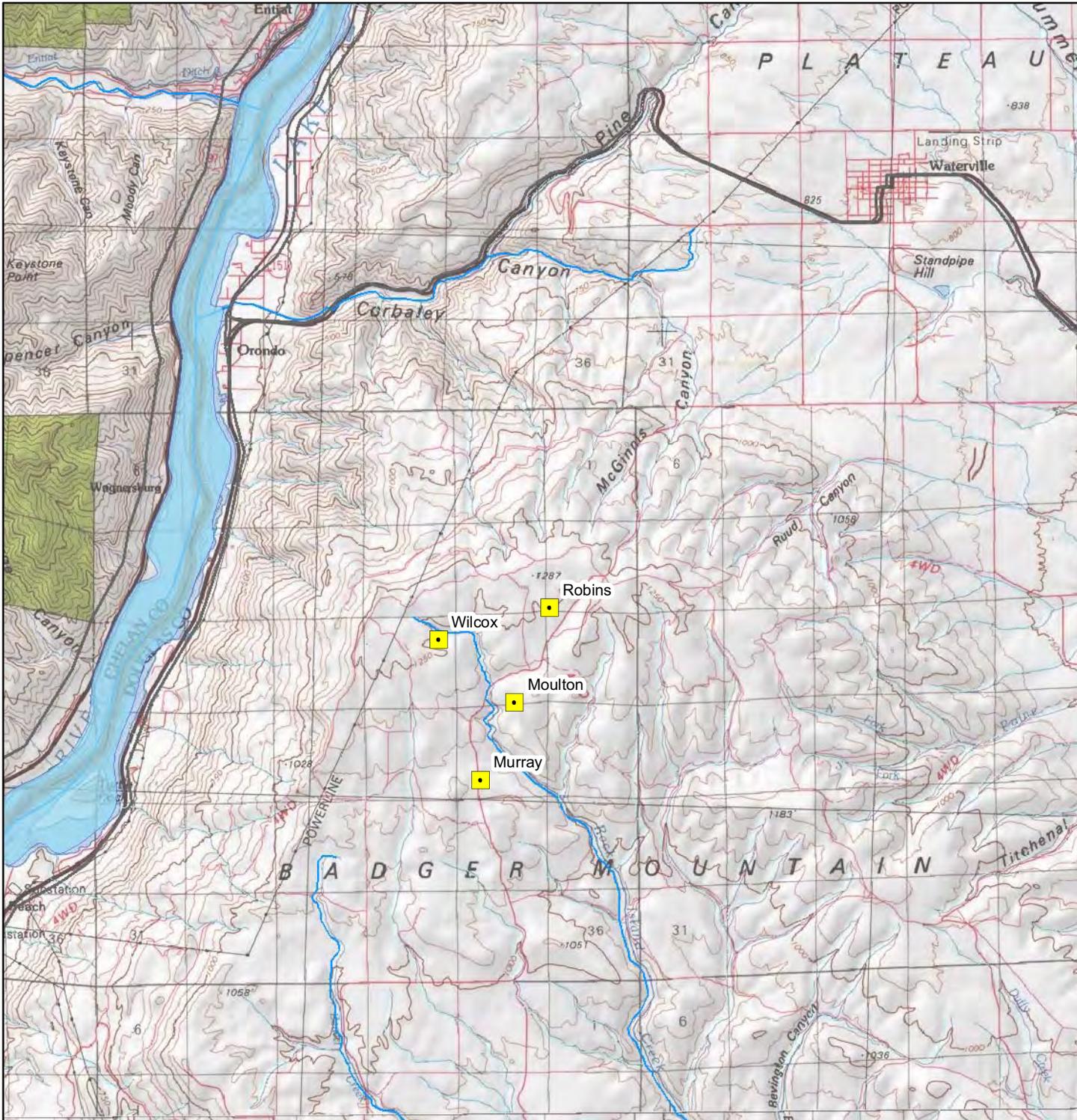
WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2



WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2

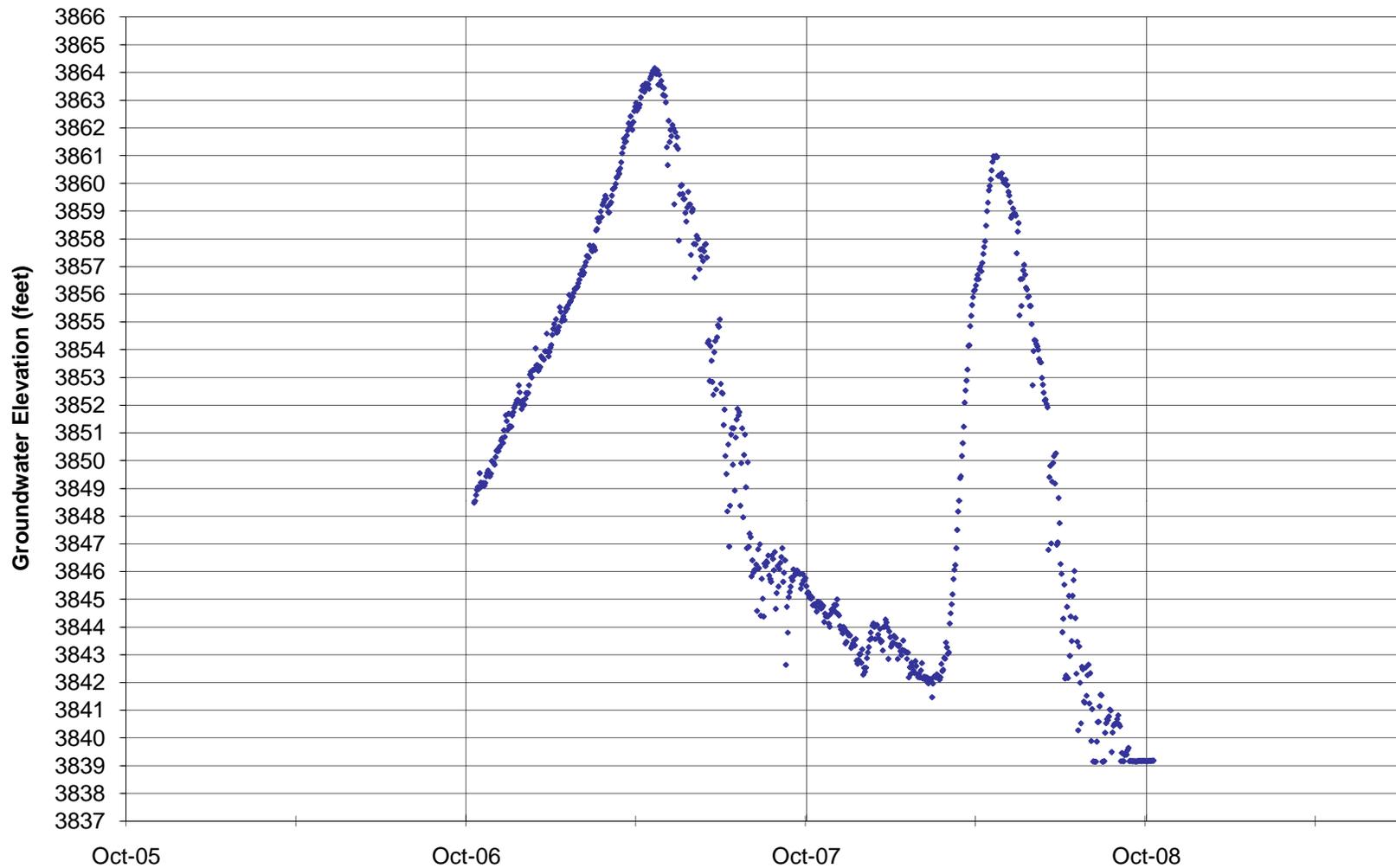
FIGURE 29
Badger Mountain
Monitoring Locations

 Groundwater Level Monitored Well



0 10,000 Feet
0 2 Miles
1:100,000





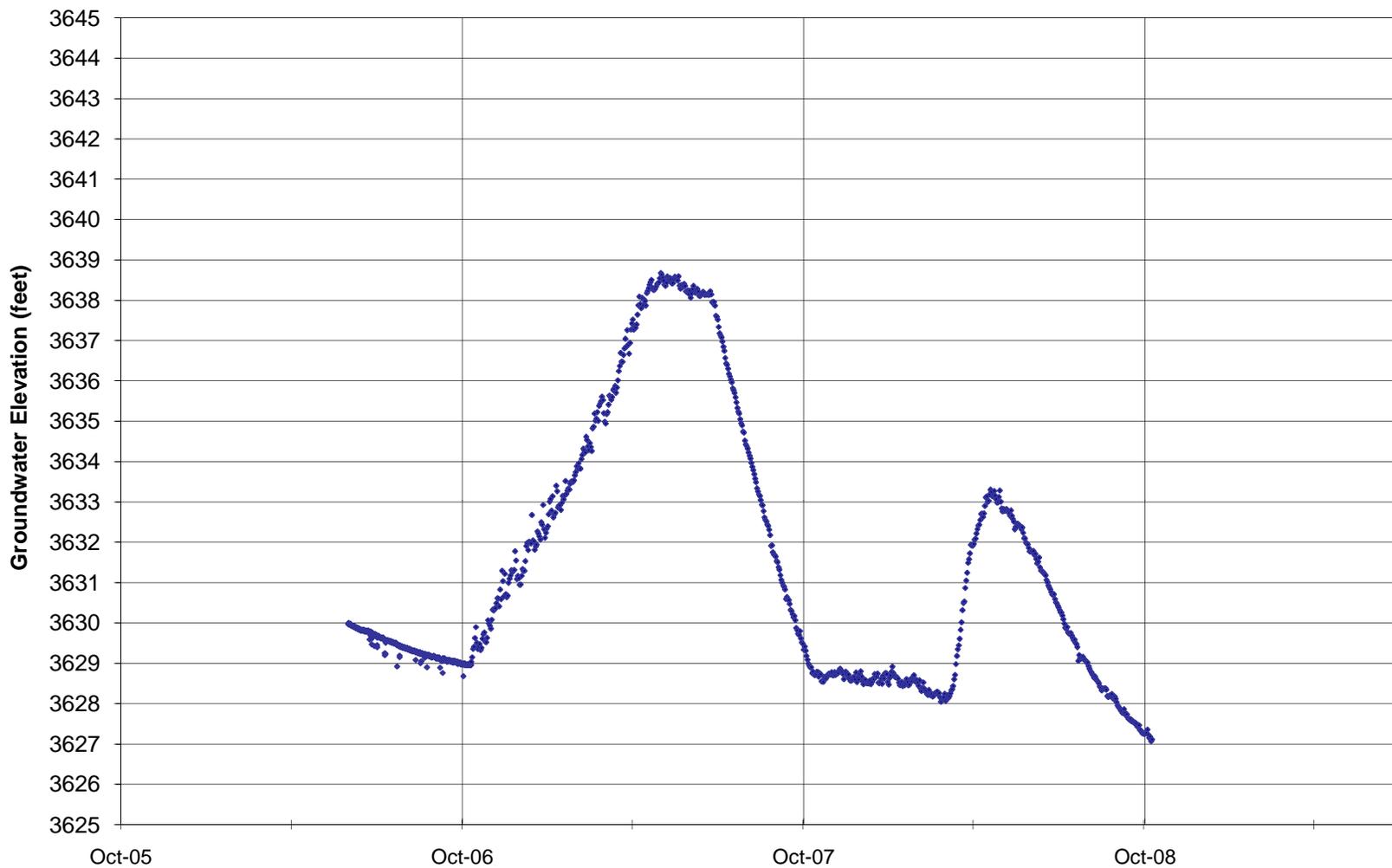
Note: Scale modified from standard report scale

Pre-October 2006 data is unreliable due to faulty firmware

Figure 30
Moulton Well Hydrograph

WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2



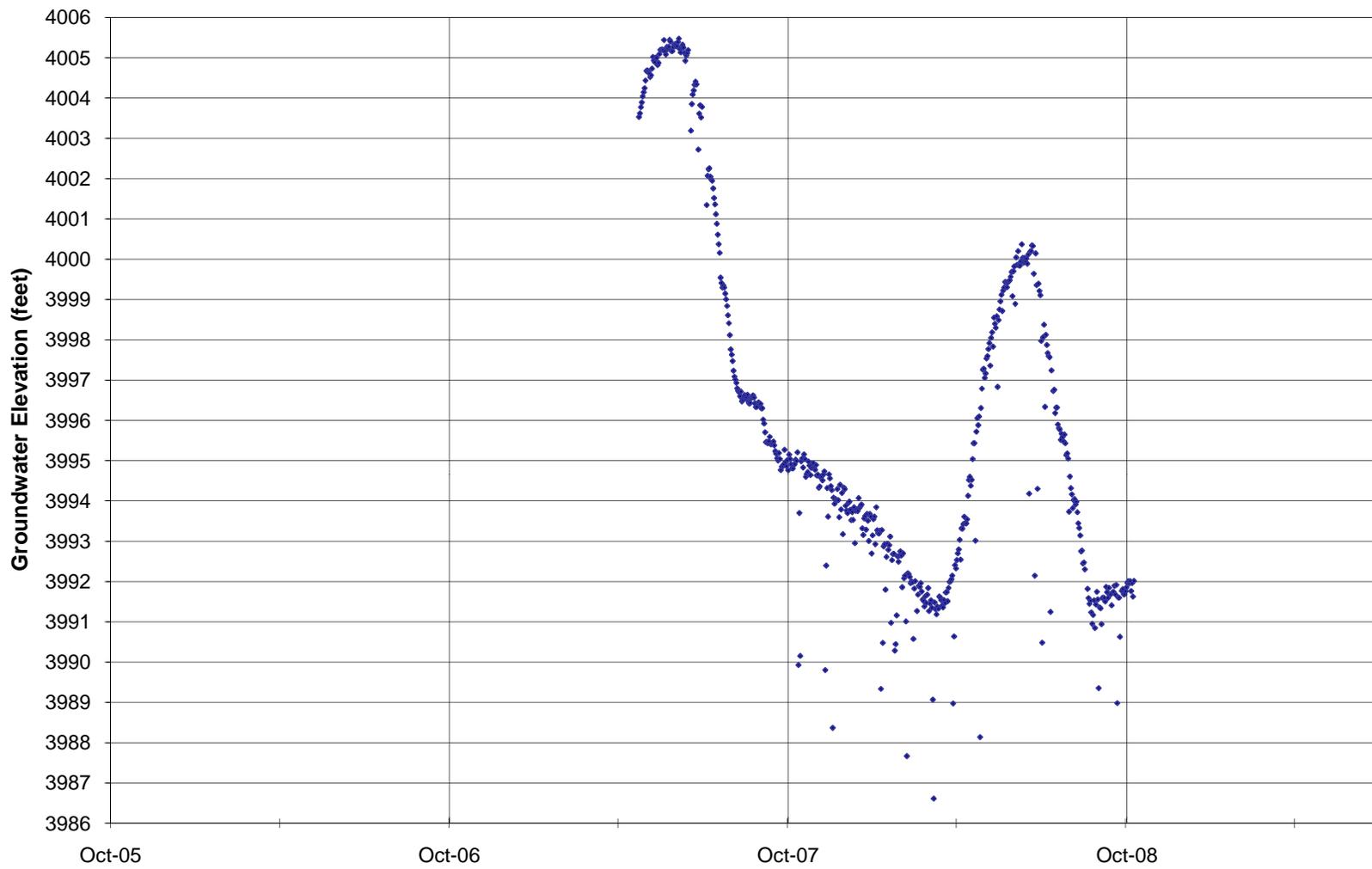


April 2006 to October 2006 - unable to retrieve logger

Figure 31
Murray Well Hydrograph

WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2



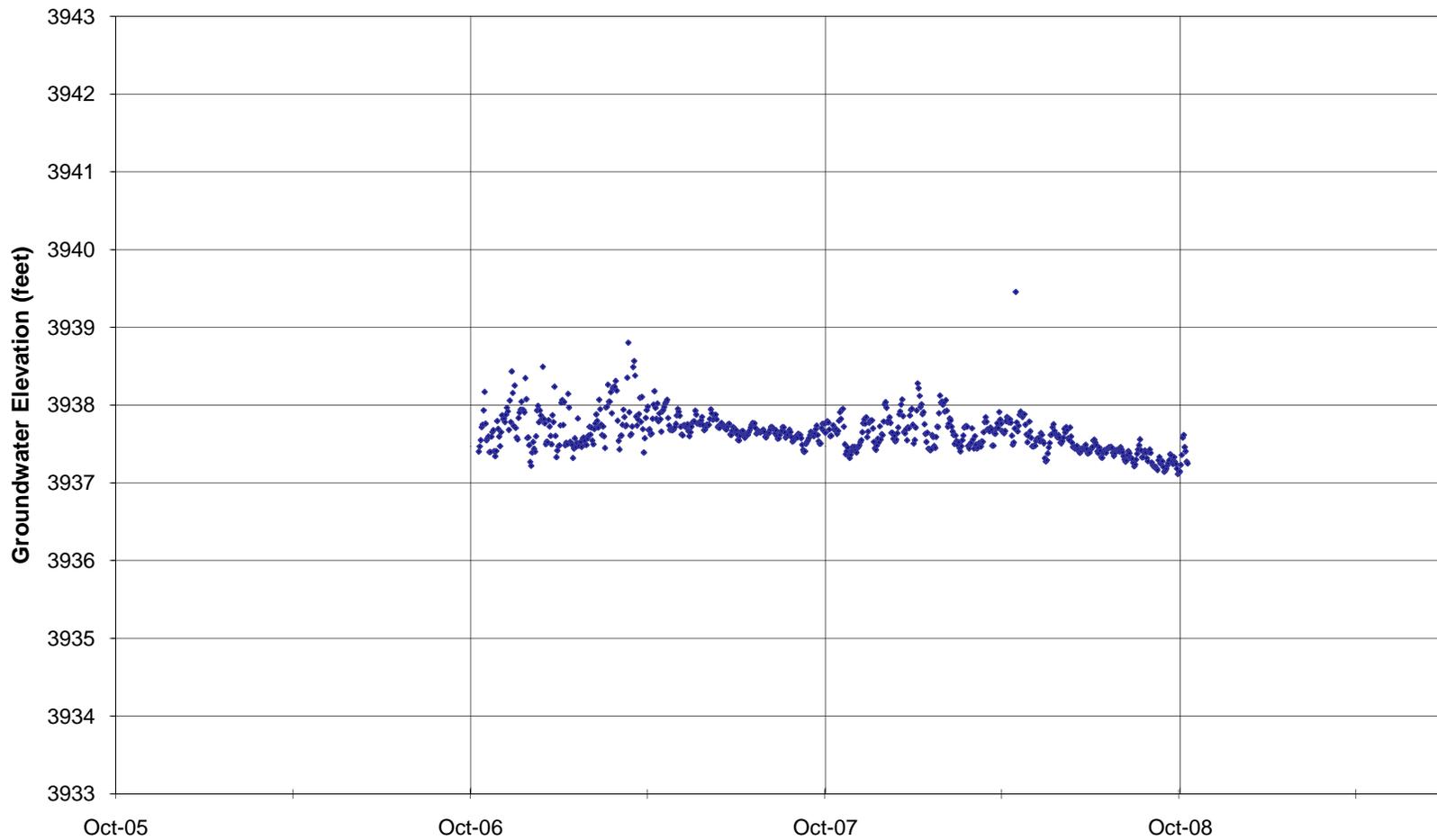


Note: Scale modified from standard report scale

Figure 32
Robins Well Hydrograph

WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2





Pre-October 2006 data is unreliable due to faulty firmware

Figure 33
Wilcox Well Hydrograph

WRIA 44/50
Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Exempt Well Water Use Phase 2



APPENDIX A
MONITORED WELL LOGS

**LOWER MOSES COULEE
MONITORED WELL LOGS**

STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

WELL LOG

No. Decla. # 385

Date 1929, 19

Cert. #321-D

Record by R. L. Davis, Jr.

Source G. W. Decla. Claim

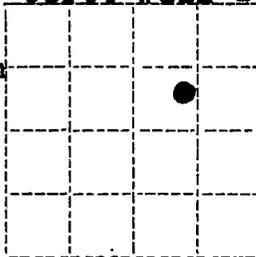
Location: State of WASHINGTON

County Douglas

Area _____

Map _____

SW NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36 T23 N., R. 23 E. W.



Drilling Co. _____

Address _____

Method of Drilling dug Date 1930 19

Owner Palisades Irrigation District

Address Palisades, Wash. ington

Land surface, datum _____ ft. above
below _____

CORRE- LATION	MATERIAL	THICKNESS (feet)	DEPTH (feet)
------------------	----------	---------------------	-----------------

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

	<u>Estimated from case history of neighboring wells</u>		
	<u>Soil</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>40</u>
	<u>Dry round stream bed rock</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>80</u>
	<u>Wet sand, stream " "</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>160</u>
<u>Pump Test:</u>			
	<u>Dim: 160' x 4'</u>		
	<u>SWL: 160'</u>		
	<u>Dd: none</u>		
	<u>Yield: 800 g.p.m.</u>		
	<u>Casing: not given, cement cased from top to bottom</u>		

Turn up _____

Sheet _____ of _____ sheets

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

STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

WELL LOG

No. Appli. 1921

Date Oct. 2, 1952

Cert. #1568-A

Record by K. V. Linville

Source Driller's Record

Location: State of WASHINGTON

County Douglas

Area _____

Map _____

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1 T. 21 N., R. 22 E.

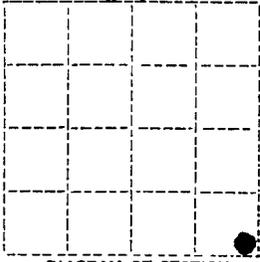


DIAGRAM OF SECTION

Drilling Co. _____

Address _____

Method of Drilling _____ Date Aug. 15 1953

Owner K. V. Linville

Address Palisades, Washington

Land surface, datum _____ ft. above
below _____

CORRE- LATION	MATERIAL	THICKNESS (feet)	DEPTH (feet)
------------------	----------	---------------------	-----------------

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

	Soil	18	18
	Soil, gravel & rocks	88	100
	Black sand & gravel, trace of water,	1	101
	Hard formation, floater	4	105
	Rocks & boulders, blasted	15	120
	Hole & drove 8" casing to 120' (End of 8" casing at 120')		
	Perforated rocks and gravel and some sand, caved in 3 times, pored concrete and drilled out	150	270
	Hard formation	3	273
	Struck water, black sand & gravel	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	274 $\frac{1}{2}$

Turn up _____

Sheet _____ of _____ sheets

0701

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

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

WATER WELL REPORT

Start Card No. W 09053
 Unique Well I.D. # AET969
 Water Right Permit No.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

(1) OWNER: Name KING, STEPHEN Address 5473 8TH ST. SE EAST WENATCHEE, WA 98802-

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County DOUGLAS - NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec 2 T 22 N., R 23E WM
 (2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) PALISADES RD., PALISADES

(3) PROPOSED USE: DOMESTIC

(10) WELL LOG

(4) TYPE OF WORK: Owner's Number of well
 {If more than one}
 Method: ROTARY
NEW WELL

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

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches
 Drilled 139 ft. Depth of completed well 138 ft.

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
BROWN CLAY	0	32
BROKEN BASALT	32	49
BROWN CLAY BROKEN BASALT	49	54
BROKEN BASALT	54	139

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
 Casing installed: 6 " Dia. from +3 ft. to 138 ft.
WELDED " Dia. from ft. to ft.
 " Dia. from ft. to ft.

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

Screens: NO
 Manufacturer's Name
 Type Model No.
 Diam. slot size from ft. to ft.
 Diam. slot size from ft. to ft.

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

Surface seal: YES To what depth? 20 ft.
 Material used in seal BENTONITE
 Did any strata contain unusable water? NO
 Type of water? Depth of strata ft.
 Method of sealing strata off SEAL METHOD 1

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

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation
 above mean sea level ... ft.
 Static level 85 ft. below top of well Date 03/04/99
 Artesian Pressure lbs. per square inch Date
 Artesian water controlled by CAP

Work started 03/03/99 Completed 03/04/99

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

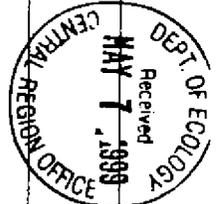
WELL CONSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATION:
 I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well, and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards. Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief.

Recovery data
 Time Water Level Time Water Level Time Water Level

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

Date of test / /
 Bailer test gal./min. ft. drawdown after hrs.
 Air test 70+ gal./min. w/ stem set at 137 ft. for 1 hrs.
 Artesian flow g.p.m. Date
 Temperature of water Was a chemical analysis made? YES

ADDRESS P.O. BOX 777
 [SIGNED] *Scott Hill* License No. 1249
 Contractor's
 Registration No. TUMWADI 1330 C Date 03/04/99



**UPPER MOSES COULEE
MONITORED WELL LOGS**

App# 8736
Doc# 9276

STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES

WELL LOG

Record by Driller
Source Well Report

	30	
		0

Location: State of WASHINGTON
County Douglas
Area -
Map -
1/4 sec 30 T. 24 N. R. 25 E. W. - DIRECTOR of Section

Drilling Co. Frank L. Zimmerman
Address 2009 South Cedar Hill Mass Lake WA
Method of Drilling Cable Date 24 Nov, 1968
Owner Glen Carrington
Address Box 845 Ephrata WA
Land surface datum 1910 ft. ^{above} MSL
SWL: 315' Date 24 Nov 1968, 1968 Dura: 12 x 705'

CONSTRUCTION	MATERIAL	From (feet)	To (feet)
--------------	----------	-------------	-----------

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

	<u>This is an old well repaired to 12"</u>		
	<u>0 - 575' log. for only data</u>		
	<u>at deeper portion of well</u>		
	<u>6" hole 575' - 705'</u>		
	<u>Gravel, black med. sand</u>	<u>575'</u>	<u>690'</u>
	<u>Gravel, black porous</u>	<u>690'</u>	<u>705'</u>
	<u>water-bearing</u>		
	<u>Pump: Worthington Turbine 125 HP</u>		
	<u>Pump Test: 500 gpm - 175' TD @ 10620</u>		
	<u>(24 Nov 1968)</u>		
	<u>Recovery Time 30 sec</u>		

STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

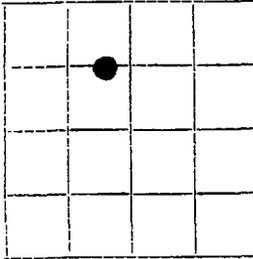
WELL LOG

No. Appli. 3138

Date Feb. 15, 1955

Record by Edwin L. Johnson

Source Driller's Record



Location: State of WASHINGTON

County Douglas

Area

Sec. SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 &

NE 1/4 SW 1/4 sec 32 T. 24 N., R. 25 E. W.

Diagram of Section

Drilling Co. Courtney Bach

Address Quincy, Washington

Method of Drilling Drilled Date, 19

Owner Edwin L. Johnson

Address Farmer, Washington

Land surface, datum ft above below

CORRE- LATION	MATERIAL	THICKNESS (feet)	DEPTH (feet)
------------------	----------	---------------------	-----------------

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

	Gravel & clay	70	70
	Fine sand & silt	18	88
	Silt & clay	21	109
	Silt & clay	11	120
	Silt & clay	24	144
	Silt & clay	19	163
	Yellow clay & water	5	168
	gravel		
	Water gravel	23	191
	Pump Test:		
	Dia: 1 1/2" X 10"		
	SWL: 37'		
	DD: 10'		
	Yield: 900 g.p.m.		
	Casing 10 in dia from 0 to 191'		

Turn up

Sheet of sheets

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

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Application No. _____

Permit No. G4-24488

(1) OWNER: Name NAAC of WASH. Address 116 - 1195
 (2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Douglas - NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec 19 T. 23 N. R. 25 E M
 Bearing and distance from section or subdivision corner 910'S & 757' W of Corner Sec 19

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

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

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 16" inches.
 Drilled 738 Depth of completed well 738 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
 Casing installed: 16" Diam. from 0 ft. to 49' ft.
 Threaded 12" Diam. from 0 ft. to 305 ft.
 Welded " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Perforations: Yes No
 Type of perforator used MILKKNIFE
 SIZE of perforations 1/8" in by 4" in.
 perforations from 305 ft. to 320 ft.
 perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

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

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

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

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name GENERAL Electric
 Type: HYDRO-PAC K HP 150

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation _____ ft.
 above mean sea level _____
 Static level 305 ft. below top of well Date April 1969
 Artesian pressure NO lbs. per square inch Date _____
 Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap, valve, etc.)

(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level WELL
 Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? W. D. D.
 Yield: 1150 gal./min. with 60' ft. drawdown after 4 hrs.

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

Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level
	<u>Immediately</u>				

Date of test April 1969
 Boiler test NO gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
 Artesian flow NO g.p.m. Date _____
 Temperature of water NO Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

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

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
TOP SOIL	0	2
GRAVEL	7	27
CLAY	27	48
MED. HARD BASALT	48	195
POURIOUS ROCK WATER	195	205
TEST AT 250 GAL		
HARD GREY BASALT	205	305
SOFT BROWN BASALT	305	322
HARD GREY BASALT	322	431
BROKEN BROWN BASALT	431	500
HARD GREY BASALT	500	623
CHANGE TO 8" HOLE		
WILD BLACK BASALT	623	668
HARD GREY BASALT	668	712
INTER FLOOD WATER	712	738

RECEIVED

DEC 5 - 1977

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
 GENERAL REGIONAL OFFICE

Work started _____ 19 _____ Completed _____ 19 _____

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT:
 This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
 NAME Frank Zimmerman
 (Person, firm, or corporation) (Type or print)
 Address 116 - 1195
 (Signed) Frank Zimmerman
 (Well Driller)
 License No. 0548 Date 11/30, 19 77

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Notice of Intent W 123727

UNIQUE WELL ID # RFL 121

Water Right Permit No. 98020

(1) OWNER: Name PK&T Inc Address 1430 Olympic Ave Edmonds Wa

(2) LOCATION OF WELL County Douglas SW 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec 6 T 23 NR 25E WM 0

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

TAX PARCEL NO _____

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

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

(5) DIMENSIONS Diameter of well 6 inches
Drilled 80 feet. Depth of completed well 80 ft

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
Casing Installed.
 Welded 6 " Diam from +2 ft to 60 ft
 Liner installed " Diam from " ft to " ft
 Threaded " Diam from " ft to " ft

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

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

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

Surface seal Yes No To what depth? 18 ft
Material used in seal Bentonite
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? Surface Depth of strata 4-26
Method of sealing strata off Casing

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

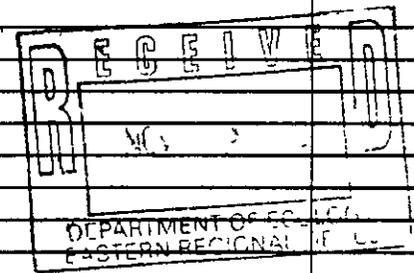
(8) WATER LEVELS Land-surface elevation above mean sea level _____ ft
Static level 65 ft below top of well Date 10/13/00
Artesian pressure _____ lbs per square inch Date _____
Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap, valve, etc)

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

Date of test _____
Bailey test _____ gal/min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
Artest 27 gal/min with 0 ft drawdown after 2 hrs
Artesian flow _____ g p m Date _____
Temperature of water _____ Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

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

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Top Soil	0	4
Brown clay & water	4	16
Gravel & clay & water	16	26
Sticky Clay	26	60
Brown Basalt & water	60	64
Black Basalt	64	80



Work Started 10/11/00 Completed 10/12/00

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION
I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well, and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards. Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief
Type or Print Name Mitch Matthews License No 1267
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)
Trainee Name _____ License No _____
Drilling Company Mathews Drilling
(Signed) Mitch Mathews License No 1267
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)
Address 2317 Rd 10, 2 NE McL Wn 9837
Contractor's Registration No MATH EDC 11786 Date 10/17/00
(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

385
Start Card No. _____

Water Right Permit No. _____

A

(1) OWNER: Name Jim Johnson Address 12251 NE 70th Kirkland Wa.

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Douglas NE & NE Sec 19 T. 23 N. R. 25 W. M.

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) Rim Rock Meadows

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

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

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches.
Drilled 150 feet. Depth of completed well 150 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Casing installed: 6 " Diam. from 0 ft. to 43 ft.
Welded _____ " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
Liner installed _____ " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
Threaded _____ " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

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

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

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

Surface seal: Yes No To what depth? 18' ft.
Material used in seal Bentonite
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
Method of sealing strata off _____

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

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level _____ ft.
Static level 100' ft. below top of well Date _____
Artesian pressure _____ lbs. per square inch Date _____
Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap. valve, etc.)

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

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

Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level

Date of test _____

Beller test _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.

Air test _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.

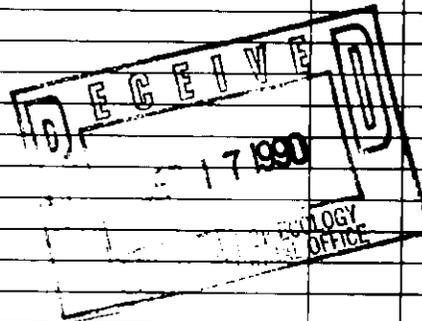
Artesian flow _____ Date _____

Temperature of water _____ Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

(10) WELL LOG or ABANDONMENT PROCEDURE DESCRIPTION

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

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Gravel	0	30'
Dry Soil	30'	40'
Broken Rock	40'	43'
Med Basalt	43'	80'
Clay & Rock	80'	82'
Med Basalt	82'	130'
Hard Basalt	130'	144'
Porous Basalt & water	144'	150'



Work started 8-6-90, 19. Completed 8-8-, 1990

WELL CONSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATION:

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

NAME Four Star Drilling
(PERSON, FIRM, OR CORPORATION) (TYPE OR PRINT)

Address Box 37 Huntline Wa.

(Signed) [Signature] License No. 124
Drillator (WELL USE LOG)

Date 8-7-90

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

**JAMESON LAKE AREA
MONITORED WELL LOGS**

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Start Card No. 029000

Water Right Permit No. _____

(1) OWNER: Name Denny Smullen Address 233-31 Woods Cr Rd SACHWANET STA

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Douglas Lot 4 NW Sec 5 T 25 N. R 26 W.M.

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) Jamison Lake Resort

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

(10) WELL LOG or ABANDONMENT PROCEDURE DESCRIPTION

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

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Overburden	0	3
Sand & Gravel, Dk Brown, Dry	3	12
Sand & Gravel, Moist	12	23
Gravel, Water bearing, w/ Broken Basalt	23	41

(4) TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one) 2

Abandoned New well Method: Dug Bored
Despended Cable Driven
Reconditioned Rotary Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches.
Drilled 40 feet. Depth of completed well 41 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Casing installed: 6 Diam. from 41 ft. to 39 ft.
Welded Liner installed Threaded

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

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

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

Surface seal: Yes No To what depth? 18 ft.
Material used in seal Bentonite
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
Method of sealing strata off _____

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

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level 1800 ft.
Static level 12 ft. below top of well Date 10/18/90
Artesian pressure _____ lbs. per square inch Date _____
Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap. valve, etc.)

(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? _____
Yield: 30 gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.

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

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

Work started 10/17 1990 Completed 10/18 1990

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

NAME Eagle Pump & Supply (PERSON, FIRM, OR CORPORATION) (TYPE OR PRINT)

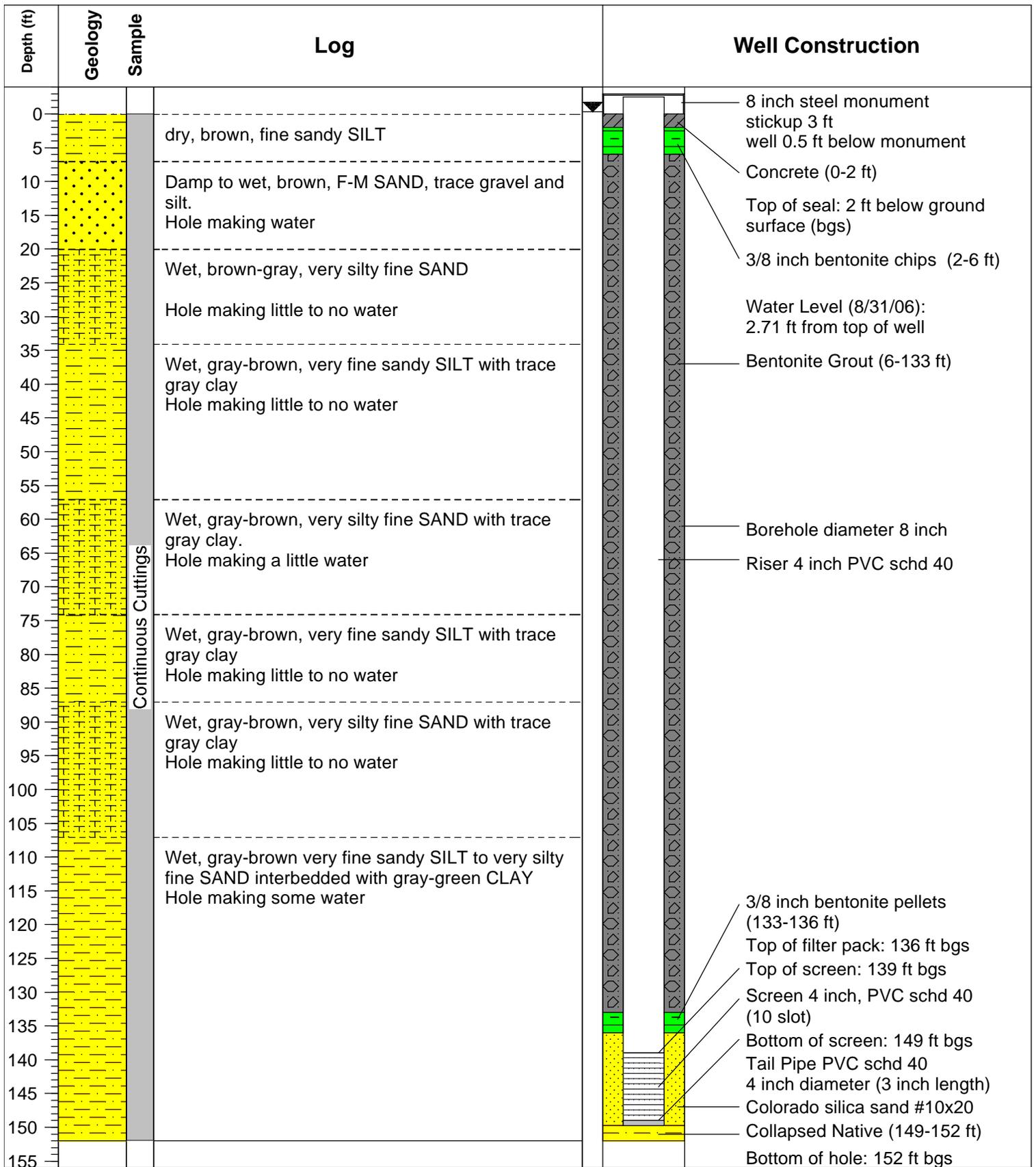
Address 316 W 5th Colville WA. 99114

(Signed) Mike Loom License No. 1451
(WELL DRILLER)

Contractor's Registration No. PS194MF Date 10/18 1990

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

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



Project Name: Douglas County Recharge
 Drilling Method: Air Rotary
 Driller: Roy Sink
 Firm: Environmental West Explorations
 Consulting Firm: PGG
 Logged by: Dawn Chapel
 Location: Jameson Lake, Douglas County

Well Name: PGG-1
 UWID: APK319
 MP Elevation: 1805.4059
 Datum: NAVD88
 Installed: 7/18/2006

Figure
GEOLOGIC LOG AND AS-BUILT
FOR MONITORING WELL PGG-1

Douglas County Recharge
 JS0604, PGG-1.lcf, 9/2006



**FOSTER CREEK
MONITORED WELL LOGS**

**CHELAN HILLS AND CHELAN SPRINGS
MONITORED WELL LOGS**

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

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

97312

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Notice of Intent W109842
UNIQUE WELL ID # AFE 409

Water Right Permit No _____

(1) OWNER Name Roy Luce Address 37845 Mt. View Rd Auburn WA 98001

(2) LOCATION OF WELL County Douglas 1/4 E 1/2 Sec 33 T 27 NR 23 WM

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

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

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

(5) DIMENSIONS Diameter of well 8 inches
Drilled 61 feet Depth of completed well 59 ft

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
Casing Installed
 Welded 8 Diam from 12 ft to 39 ft
 Liner installed _____ Diam from _____ ft to _____ ft
 Threaded _____ Diam from _____ ft to _____ ft

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

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

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

Surface seal Yes No 18 To what depth? _____ ft
Material used in seal Leonton
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
Method of sealing strata off _____

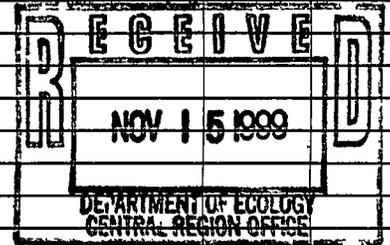
(7) PUMP Manufacturer's Name _____
Type _____ HP _____

(8) WATER LEVELS Land surface elevation above mean sea level _____ ft
Static level 41.5 ft below top of well Date 10-29-99
Artesian pressure _____ lbs per square inch Date _____
Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap valve etc)

(9) WELL TESTS Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes by whom? _____
Yield _____ gal/min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
Yield _____ gal/min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
Yield _____ gal/min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)
Time Water Level Time Water Level Time Water Level
12 gpm air lift estimate
Date of test _____
Bailer test _____ gal/min with _____ ft drawdown after _____ hrs
Airtest 12 gal/min with ft drawdown after 1 hrs
Artesian flow _____ g p m Date _____
Temperature of water _____ Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

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

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
<u>sandy loam</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>gravel & boulders</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>15</u>
<u>red silt & angular gravel</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>damp & highly gravel</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>46</u>
<u>silty sand</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>clay basalt angular gravel</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>59</u>



Work Started 10-28 99 Completed 10-29 99

WELL CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION

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

Type or Print Name Marshall Miller License No 1437
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)

Trainee Name _____ License No _____
Drilling Company MM Quality Drilling, LLC
(Signed) _____ License No 1437
(Licensed Driller/Engineer)

Address 22905 Riverview Rd, Chelan, WA 98816

Contractors
Registration No MVMQUDLO33MM Date _____

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

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

**BADGER MOUNTAIN
MONITORED WELL LOGS**

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

WATER WELL REPORT

Start Card No W 170552
Unique Well I D # AKH866
Water Right Permit No

137784

STATE OF WASHINGTON

(1) OWNER Name MOULTON, BRUCE H Address 628 LOWE ST WENATCHEE, WA 98801

(2) LOCATION OF WELL County DOUGLAS SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec 14 T 24 N, R 21E WM
(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) 114 PONDEROSA RD, EAST WENATCHEE

(3) PROPOSED USE DOMESTIC

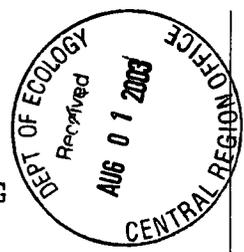
(10) WELL LOG R

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

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

(5) DIMENSIONS Diameter of well 6 inches
Drilled 299 ft Depth of completed well 299 ft

MATERIAL
BROWN CLAY FROM 0 TO 2
BROWN CLAY BROKEN BASALT 2 11
HARD BASALT WITH BROKEN LAYER(S) 11 108
BROKEN BASALT 108 118
BASALT 118 127
BROKEN BASALT WATER BEARING 127 131
BASALT 131 143
HARD BASALT 143 158
BROKEN BASALT WATER BEARING 158 161
HARD BASALT 161 258
FRACTURED BASALT WATER BEARING 258 266
HARD BASALT 266 289
BLACK CLAY 289 291
DARK BROWN CLAY 291 299



(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
Casing installed 6 " Dia from +1 5 ft to 18 5 ft
WELDED W/LINER 4 " Dia from 9 ft to 299 ft
" Dia from ft to ft

Perforations YES
Type of perforator used SKILL SAW
SIZE of perforations 125 in by 7 in
42 perforations from 139 ft to 159 ft
84 perforations from 259 ft to 299 ft
perforations from ft to ft

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

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

Surface seal YES To what depth? 18 ft
Material used in seal BENTONITE
Did any strata contain unusable water? NO
Type of water? Depth of strata ft
Method of sealing strata off SEAL METHOD 1

(7) PUMP Manufacturer's Name
Type H P

(8) WATER LEVELS Land surface elevation
Static level 24 ft above mean sea level Date 06/18/03
Artesian Pressure lbs per square inch Date
Artesian water controlled by

Work started 06/17/03 Completed 06/18/03

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

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

Recovery data
Time Water Level Time Water Level Time Water Level

NAME TUMWATER DRILLING, INC
(Person, firm, or corporation) (Type or print)
ADDRESS P O BOX 777
[SIGNED] License No 1249
Contractor's Registration No TUMWADP 011 LZ Date 06/18/03

Date of test / /
Bailer test gal/min ft drawdown after hrs
Air test 4 5 gal/min w/ stem set at 298 ft for 3 25 hrs
Artesian flow g p m Date
Temperature of water Was a chemical analysis made? NO



WELL LOG CHANGE FORM

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

WCL Log ID (Required) N/A

Well Log ID 145034

Regional Office: CRO ERO NWRO SWRO

Type of Well: Water Resource

Notice of Intent: N/A Ecology Well ID Tag No. N/A

Property (Well) Owner's Name Ron Robins

Well Street Address _____

City _____ County Douglas Zip Code _____

Location: NW 1/4-1/4 NW 1/4 Sec 12 Twn 24 R 21 E or W (Circle One)

Lat./Long: (Required) Lat. Deg. _____ Lat. Min/Sec _____

Long. Deg. _____ Long. Min/Sec _____

Horizontal Collection Method Code _____

Tax Parcel No _____

Type of Work: New Well Reconditioned Deepened

Well Log Received Date / /

Well Diameter _____ (in inches) Well Depth _____ (in feet) Well Completed Date / /

Driller's Ecology License No. _____

Trainee's Ecology License No. _____

Reason/Source of Change (Required)

CORRECTION TO SECTION ONLY
Well is in Section 12, not 13.

Signature of Well Log Tracker (Required) EB

Date 1/20/05



WELL LOG CHANGE FORM

Instructions: Record any change made to the well log record on this form
Then always append this form to the well log image File with the original

WCL Log ID (Required) _____ Well Log ID _____

Regional Office: CRO ERO NWRO SWRO

Type of Well: Water Resource

Notice of Intent _____ Ecology Well ID Tag No. _

Property (Well) Owner's Name _____

Well Street Address _____

City _____ County _____ Zip Code _____

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

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

Long. Deg. Long Min/Sec

Horizontal Collection Method Code

Tax Parcel No _____

Type of Work: New Well Reconditioned Deepened Decommission

Well Log Received Date / /

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

Driller's Ecology License No. _____

Trainee's Ecology License No _____

Reason/Source of Change (Required)

*No Notice of Intent (NOI) sent in for this well log.
Go to NOI# on this form for more information
regarding this well.*

Signature of Well Log Tracker (Required) *Deq Plummer* Date / /

ECY-WR-WLCF Rev. 10/02/02

*ACY059
W087140
3/31/03*

**APPENDIX B
PRECIPITATION PLOTS**

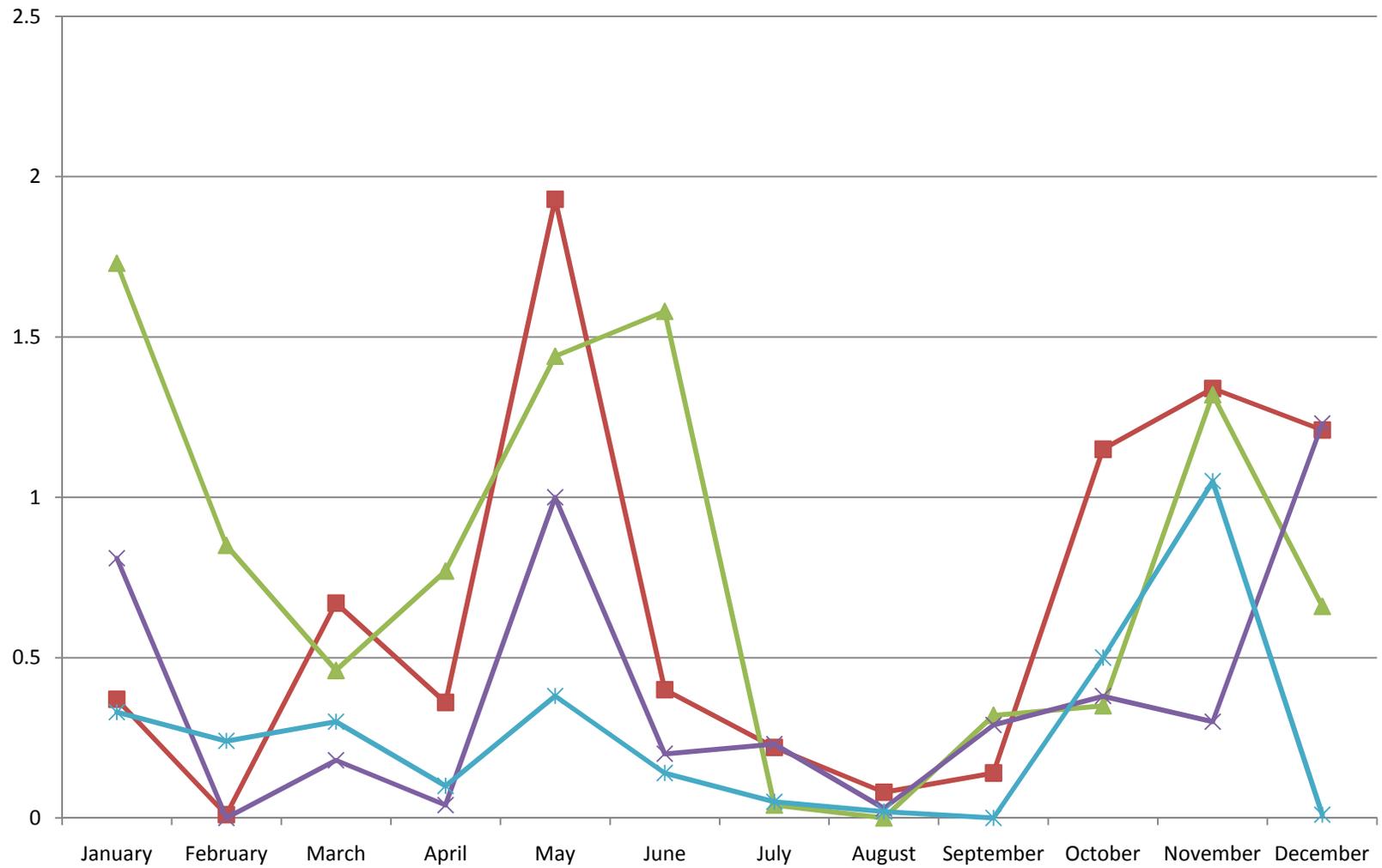
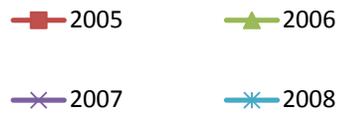


Figure B-1. Precipitation, Douglas RAWS Station, 2005-2008



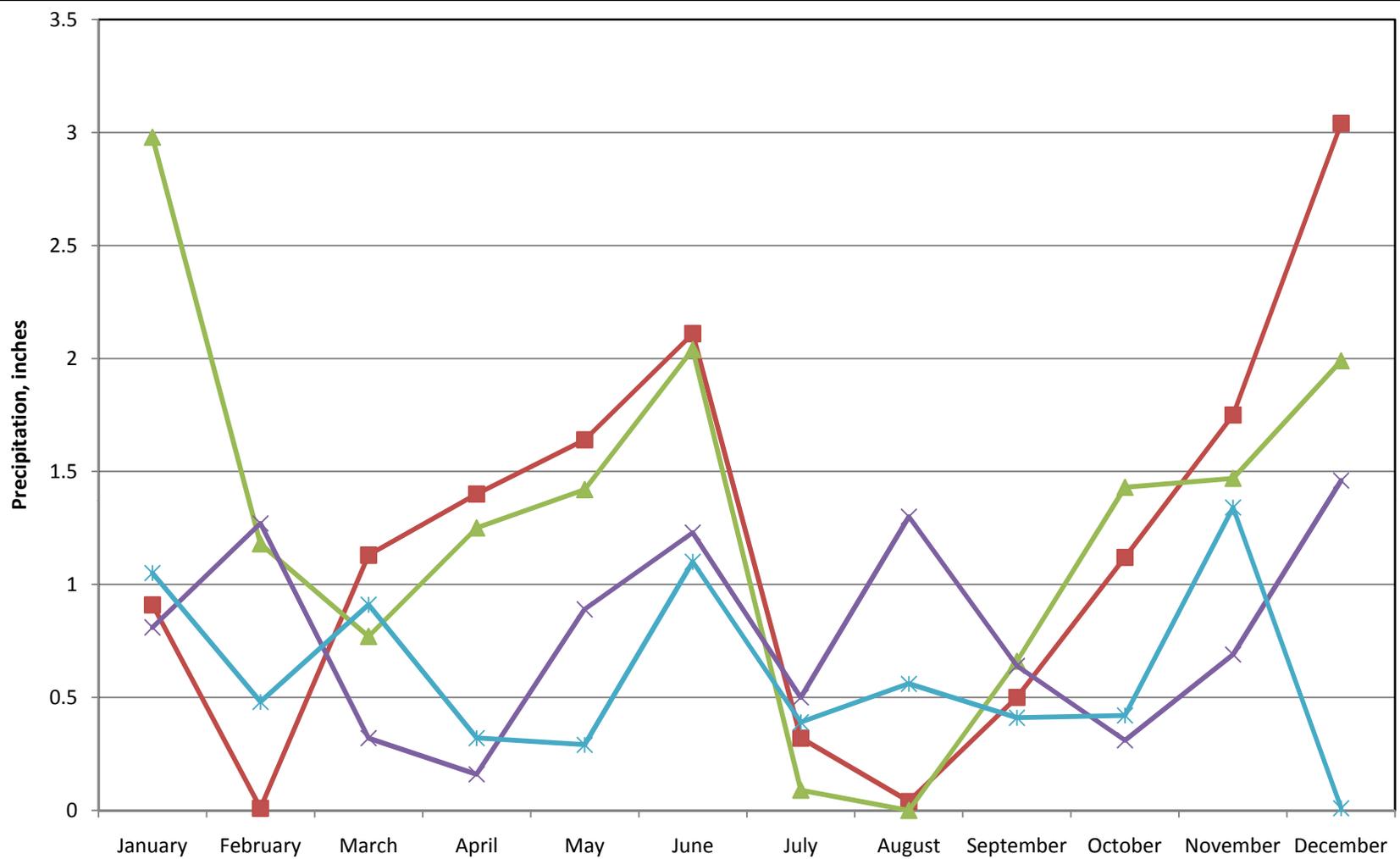


Figure B-2. Precipitation, Nespelum RAWS Station, 2005-2008

