



Borehole **22-00-10**

Log Event A

Borehole Information

Farm : <u>BY</u>	Tank : <u>BY</u>	Site Number : <u>299-E33-88</u>
N-Coord : <u>46,051</u>	W-Coord : <u>53,592</u>	TOC Elevation : <u>649.08</u>
Water Level, ft :	Date Drilled : <u>8/18/1949</u>	

Casing Record

Type : <u>Steel-welded</u>	Thickness : <u>0.313</u>	ID, in. : <u>8</u>
Top Depth, ft. : <u>0</u>	Bottom Depth, ft. : <u>150</u>	

Borehole Notes:

This borehole was drilled with a cable tool drilling rig and is apparently ungrouted.

The drilling log shows that the casing was perforated from 40 to 100 ft with 5 holes per foot at the completion of drilling.

The logging tool reached a depth of only about 116 ft, apparently because of an obstruction in the borehole. The Tank Farms gross gamma-ray tool also reached this approximate depth.

Equipment Information

Logging System : <u>2</u>	Detector Type : <u>HPGe</u>	Detector Efficiency: <u>35.0 %</u>
Calibration Date : <u>03/1995</u>	Calibration Reference : <u>GJPO-HAN-1</u>	Logging Procedure : <u>P-GJPO-1783</u>

Log Run Information

Log Run Number : <u>1</u>	Log Run Date : <u>9/16/1995</u>	Logging Engineer: <u>Mike Widdop</u>
Start Depth, ft.: <u>0.0</u>	Counting Time, sec.: <u>100</u>	L/R : <u>L</u> Shield : <u>N</u>
Finish Depth, ft. : <u>6.0</u>	MSA Interval, ft. : <u>0.5</u>	Log Speed, ft/min.: <u>n/a</u>
Log Run Number : <u>2</u>	Log Run Date : <u>9/17/1995</u>	Logging Engineer: <u>Mike Widdop</u>
Start Depth, ft.: <u>116.4</u>	Counting Time, sec.: <u>100</u>	L/R : <u>L</u> Shield : <u>N</u>
Finish Depth, ft. : <u>5.0</u>	MSA Interval, ft. : <u>0.5</u>	Log Speed, ft/min.: <u>n/a</u>



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Analysis Information

Analyst : D.C. Stromswold

Data Processing Reference : P-GJPO-1787

Analysis Date : 2/27/1996

Analysis Notes :

Verification spectra collected before and after the log runs show that the logging tool was operating properly.

Gain drift was minimal during data acquisition, enabling a single energy calibration to be used during data processing for each run.

Repeatability was good at the overlap log section, being within the statistical uncertainties.

Correction factors for 0.33-in.-thick steel casing were used during data processing, because correction factors for 0.31-in. casing were not available. As a result, the calculated concentrations will be slightly high. No water correction was applied because the borehole was dry.

Cs-137 was the only man-made contaminant detected in this borehole. It was detected mainly from the surface to about 6 ft, from about 42 to 57 ft, and at a few lower depths. Concentrations were less than about 6 pCi/g.

K-40 concentrations increased below about 48 ft, near the tank's bottom.

See the Tank Summary Data Report for tank BY-112 for additional log analysis.

Log Plot Notes:

Separate log plots show the man-made (e.g., Cs-137) and the naturally occurring radionuclides (K-40, U-238, and Th-232). The natural radionuclides can be used for lithology interpretations. The headings of the plots identify the specific gamma rays used to calculate the concentrations.

A combination plot includes both the man-made and natural radionuclides, in addition to the total gamma derived from the spectral data and the Westinghouse Hanford Company (WHC) Tank Farms gross gamma log. The gross gamma plot displays the latest available digital data from WHC with no attempt to adjust the depths to coincide with the SGLS data.

Uncertainty bars on the plots show the statistical uncertainties for the measurements as 95-percent confidence intervals. Open circles on the plots give the minimum detection level (MDL). The MDL of a radionuclide represents the lowest concentration at which positive identification of a gamma-ray peak is statistically defensible.