



Borehole **22-12-01**

Log Event A

Borehole Information

Farm : <u>BY</u>	Tank : <u>BY-112</u>	Site Number : <u>299-E33-100</u>
N-Coord : <u>46,138</u>	W-Coord : <u>53,526</u>	TOC Elevation : <u>648.23</u>
Water Level, ft :	Date Drilled : <u>11/30/1967</u>	

Casing Record

Type : <u>Steel-welded</u>	Thickness : <u>0.280</u>	ID, in. : <u>6</u>
Top Depth, ft. : <u>0</u>	Bottom Depth, ft. : <u>102</u>	

Borehole Notes:

This borehole was drilled with a cable tool drilling rig, and the casing is apparently ungrouted and unperforated.

Equipment Information

Logging System : <u>1</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>9/18/1995</u>	Logging Engineer: <u>Alan Pearson</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>29.0</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>9/19/1995</u>	Logging Engineer: <u>Alan Pearson</u>
Start Depth, ft.: <u>100.0</u>	Counting Time, sec.: <u>100</u>	L/R : <u>L</u> Shield : <u>N</u>
Finish Depth, ft. : <u>28.0</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 : 2/28/1996

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 run 2 and two energy calibrations for run 1.

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

Correction factors for 0.25-in.-thick steel casing were used during data processing for consistency with other boreholes around tank BY-112. If the casing is 0.28-in. thick, this correction will slightly underestimate the concentrations. No water correction was applied because the borehole was dry.

Cs-137 and Co-60 were the only man-made contaminants detected. Cs-137 occurred from the surface to about 38 ft, near TD, and at discontinuous locations between 38 ft and TD. Cs-137 concentrations were typically less than about 3 pCi/g. Co-60 was measured at only one depth (100 ft).

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.