

CHEMICAL COMPANY

June 17, 2004

Ms. Laura Leslie-Stuart, P.G. Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality Water Division, State Permits Branch 8001 National Drive Little Rock, AR 72219



Re: Geologic Investigation Report for El Dorado Chemical Company

Dear Ms Stuart:

I have attached to this letter, two copies of the report detailing the geologic investigation efforts conducted at El Dorado Chemical Company earlier this year. As we discussed in the work plan for this investigation, our goal was to verify the subsurface depth to the top of the Cook Mountain Formation and to install four additional monitoring wells down gradient of the plant processing area. We were able to achieve these goals for the most part but we did run into some difficulties with the drilling technique prescribed in the work plan.

We completed eleven of the twelve borings that were planned for the investigation work. Core samples of the Cook Mountain Formation (Cook Mt. Fm.) were obtained from ten of the eleven borings. These samples are labeled and currently stored in my office. If Geophysical logs were run to the terminal depths of seven of the completed borings – partial logs were run on the remaining four borings. Direct-Push drilling equipment (GeoProbe) was used at the start of this investigation work, as described in our work plan. However, the subsurface sediments proved to be too hard for this equipment to penetrate through to the Cook Mt. Fm. at several locations. The GeoProbe equipment provided the geophysical logging capability for this project. We lost this capability once we were forced to switch to rotary-wash drilling equipment in order to complete the borings to the Cook Mt. Fm. The drilling operations required twice the amount of time that was estimated in the work plan due to the difficulty encountered with the direct-push drilling equipment. The last boring was not completed due to the problems with drilling and logging.

The four monitoring wells that were proposed in the work plan were completed at the designated locations. All four were terminated at the top of the Cook Mt. Fm. and screened in the bottom 10 feet of the Cockfield Fm. The wells have been sampled three times since their installation. The results are listed below:

	1/28/04	3/16/04	5/18/04				
MW-19	0.64	< 0.5	< 0.5				
MW-20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5				
MW-21	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5				
MW-22	0.61	< 0.5	< 0.5				

Ammonia as N (ppm)

Nitrate (ppm)

	1/28/04	3/16/04	5/18/04
MW-19	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
MW-20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
MW-21	1.63	0.54	2.15
MW-22	0.53	0.66	0.95

Sulfate (ppm)

Manage Mana			
	1/28/04	3/16/04	5/18/04
MW-19	8.32	6.38	9.05
MW-20	11.5	15.9	10.6
MW-21	8.17	3.62	4.59
MW-22	6.62	2.88	3.74

Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)

	1/28/04	3/16/04	5/18/04
MW-19	1400	238	220
MW-20	730	186	140
MW-21	82	130	110
MW-22	540	<1.0?	136

Total Lead (ppm)

	1/28/04	3/16/04	5/18/04
MW-19	0.122	0.019	< 0.015
MW-20	0.024	< 0.015	< 0.015
MW-21	0.169	< 0.015	0.029
MW-22	0.021	< 0.015	< 0.015

Total Chromium (ppm)

	1/28/04	3/16/04	5/18/04
MW-19	0.077	< 0.02	< 0.02
MW-20	0.034	< 0.02	< 0.02
MW-21	0.837	0.028	0.07
MW-22	0.023	< 0.02	< 0.02

The concentrations of tested parameters in these four new monitoring wells are similar to the concentrations found in the up gradient background monitoring wells MW-1, MW-2 and MW-3.

The eleven soil borings completed in this investigation indicate that in the southern part of the plant site the previously installed monitoring wells and soil borings did not extend to a depth sufficient to have contacted the top of the Cook Mt. Fm. The soil borings completed in the northern section of the plant site near the background wells MW-1, MW-2 and MW-3 indicate that these wells are within one or two feet of the Cook Mt. Fm.

There were difficulties in visual logging of soil boring SB-09 near MW-15 on the north shore of Lake Killdeer. The borehole was logged as 178 feet of sand without contacting any clay. This is very unlikely considering the sediments found in surrounding borings. The cause of this anomaly is likely that the drilling crew did not thicken the drilling mud with bentonite to \checkmark a viscosity sufficient to prevent sand from filling in the borehole. The sand in the lower part of the Cockfield Fm. can be very fluid when saturated with groundwater and located at the bottom of a slope such as the location of SB-09.

To resolve the problem with boring SB-09 and to have one consistent set of borehole logging data, we propose to conduct slim-hole geophysical logging on all existing monitoring wells at the plant site. This equipment will provide gamma and induction logs through the PVC casing of the monitoring wells. If this equipment proves to work well, we will use it to log any additional monitoring wells that are installed at the site. After we have verified the geology and that the slim-hole geophysical equipment produces adequate results, a work plan will be submitted for the installation of additional soil borings and monitoring wells.

If you have any questions or comments please contact me at 870-863-1498 or rwhitmore@edc-ark.com

Sincerely,

Rimball Estation 22

Randall Whitmore Responsible Care® Manager El Dorado Chemical Company

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GEOLOGIC INVESTIGATION REPORT

Prepared For:



El Dorado Chemical Company



12241 Industriplex Blvd, Suite B Baton Rouge, Louisiana (225) 751-5386

May 2004

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Report documents the approach used to conduct an investigation to further characterize the geology and hydrogeology of the El Dorado Chemical Company (EDC) facility in El Dorado Arkansas. The field activities included advancement and logging of eleven (11) borings and the installation of four (4) monitor wells. A map of the site is presented as Figure 1.

1.1 **OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of this investigation were to:

• Further characterize the shallow site stratigraphy with borings that penetrate through to the confining clay unit (Cook Mountain Clay); and

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• Install additional wells to further define ground water flow and quality.

1.2 SCOPE

This report includes the following:

- Short description of drilling activities;
- Soil boring and well construction logs;
- Maps illustrating surveyed locations of new borings and wells;
- Geologic cross-sections; and
- An updated discussion on site geologic and ground water conditions.

2.0 FIELD ACTIVITIES

The field investigation procedures are described in the following sections. Field activities included soil sampling and logging; monitor well installation and sampling; and plugging and abandonment of soil borings.

2.1 SOIL SAMPLING

Techniques used to characterize the soil conditions during this investigation included soil conductivity profiling; and soil collection for physical description and conductivity profile correlation. The field operation consisted of drilling and logging eleven (11) soil borings. The methodology used for soil sample collection consisted of Geoprobe collection devices and probes operated by EMS and an ATV Mud Rotary Drilling Rig operated by Diversified Drilling Services, Inc. (Diversified) of El Dorado, Arkansas. Figure 1 depicts the location of the borings. A summary of soil boring information is provided in Table 1.

2.1.1 Geoprobe Sampling Equipment and Procedures

The Geoprobe portion of the investigation was conducted from January 6, 2004 through January 14, 2004. A soil conductivity log was obtained at all boring locations using the Geoprobe® developed Direct Image Soil Conductivity Logging System. Logging was accomplished by driving a rugged conductivity probe containing an isolated electrical array. As the probe is advanced, the array gathers electrical data and transmits the data through a communication cable that is fed from the probe through 1.25-inch drive rods into a microprocessor. A laptop computer operating the Direct Image software and connected to the microprocessor displays the changes in soil conductivity with depth in the form of an onscreen graph as the probe is advanced. At the conclusion of logging, the data was stored as a .DAT file in the computer and can be imported to existing spreadsheet software for processing and presentation. The soil conductivity logs were used to determine the depth of the Cook Mountain Formation and assist in the correlation of geologic units. The soil conductivity logs are presented on the boring logs in Appendix A.

As shown on Table 1, Soil Borings SB-01, SB-02, SB-03 and SB-10 were completed using the Geoprobe rig. Borings SB-04 and SB-07 were drilled and sampled until refusal and were completed using Diversified's ATV Rig. The Geoprobe[®] Model 66 DT (posi-track mounted) direct-push sampling system was used to collect soil samples for site characterization. All sampling equipment was thoroughly cleaned prior to mobilization to the site.

Soil samples were collected using a Geoprobe Macro-core 48-inch long, 2-inch diameter soil sampling probe equipped with a disposable 1.5-inch diameter clear PVC sample collection tube within the probe. Soil samples were collected continuously, from ground surface to the termination depth of each boring. Upon completion of each 4-foot soil "push", the sample collection tube was retrieved and split open, and the soil visually described and logged by the field geologist in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System. All soil descriptions and other pertinent observations were recorded on dedicated soil boring logs for each location. The soil boring logs are presented in Appendix A. The soil cores collected were not discarded and are stored on site.

2.1.2 Mud Rotary Sampling Procedures

Soil Borings SB-04, SB-05, SB-07 SB-08, SB-09, SB-11 and SB-12 were completed using Diversified's ATV Mud Rotary Drilling Rig. Because these borings were conductivity logged, samples were only collected at the termination depth of these borings. Cuttings were logged during drilling. Soil samples were obtained by either Shelby tube or split-spoon sampling devices in accordance with ASTM Methods D1587 and D1586. Soil samples were visually classified in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System as provided in ASTM D2488 and descriptions recorded on boring logs (see Appendix B).

2.2 WELL INSTALLATION

Monitor wells MW-19, MW-20, MW-21 and MW-22 were installed during this investigation. MW-21 was installed using the Geoprobe, the others using Mud Rotary drilling. The field procedures for the well installations are provided in the following sections.

2.2.1 Geoprobe

Monitor Well MW-21 was installed using the Geoprobe's direct-push capability driving 1.5-inch inside-diameter probe rod equipped with an expendable stainless-steel drive point. Once the desired depth was reached, the well was installed within the probe rod and the rod extracted,

leaving the temporary well and expendable drive point in place. Pre-packed screens were used for this well. Additional filter pack was placed above the pre-pack screens to ensure that there was at least two feet above the top of the screen. Above the filter pack, a grout seal was installed. The grout mixture consists of a mixture of bentonite, Portland cement and water in accordance with applicable Arkansas (Arkansas Water Well Construction Commission Rules and Regulations) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (*Environmental Investigations Standard Operating Procedures and Quality Assurance Manual*, USEPA, Region IV, Science and Ecosystem Support Division, November 2001) guidelines. A rubber well plug was placed in the well and the PVC casing placed in a locked protective casing. Well construction details are presented in Appendix B. MW-21 was developed by pumping it with a submersible pump.

2.2.2 Mud Rotary

A hollow stem auger was used to set 2-inch monitor well MW-20. Mud rotary procedures were used to install MW-19, MW-21 and MW-22. Monitor wells were constructed of 2-inch PVC well materials. Prior to well installation, the borings were enlarged with an 8-inch nominal diameter drill. Well materials consisted of 2-inch PVC slotted well screen with a slot opening of 0.01 inches. Total well depths, screen lengths and other specifications for each well are provided on Table 2. Above the well screen, PVC flush threaded well casing was installed such that approximately 2 feet of casing extends above ground surface.

A filter pack composed of 20/40 graded silica sand was emplaced from the bottom up using the tremie method. The quantity of sand used was documented. The filter pack extended from the base of the borehole to 4 to 6 feet above the top of the well screen. The depth of the filter pack was measured and recorded on a well construction diagram. After measuring the filter pack depth, bentonite pellets were manually placed in the borehole to a thickness of 3 to 5 feet and allowed to hydrate overnight to provide a seal above the filter pack.

Subsequent to bentonite hydration, a cement/bentonite grout slurry was trimmed into the remaining borehole annulus, from the bottom up to minimize voids and bridging. Subsequent to grout curing and settling, additional grout mixture was emplaced to fill the annular space to the

ground surface. A rubber well plug was placed in the well and the well placed in a locked protective casing.

A well construction diagram was prepared by the supervising geologist for each well which includes pertinent information on well construction materials (quantities and depths). The wells were developed by pumping them with a submersible pump.

2.3 MONITOR WELL SAMPLING

MW-19, MW-20, MW-21 and MW-22 were sampled in January 2004. Depth-to-water measurements were collected from each well using an electronic water level indicator. Depth-to-water measurements were subtracted from their respective top-of-casing elevations to calculate ground water elevations referenced to Mean Sea Level (MSL) at each well.

The depth-to-water measurements were used to calculate the volume of water within each well and determine the amount to be purged prior to sampling. Three well volumes were removed from each well or until the well became dry using either a disposable bailer or a Redi-Flo electric pump. When a pump was used, dedicated polyethylene tubing was used for each well to minimize the potential for cross-contamination. Field indicator parameters (pH, conductivity and temperature) were recorded after removal of each well volume. Field meters used to measure field data were calibrated each day during sampling. Purge water was containerized for proper disposal.

Ground water samples were collected using new, clean, dedicated, disposable polyethylene bailers. Ground water samples were placed into laboratory-provided containers with the appropriate preservatives. The containers were packed in ice-chests and shipped to the laboratory under chain-of-custody. Analytical results indicate that no constituents of concern for this site (ammonia, nitrate, chromium and lead) were detected in the samples.

2.4 BORING ABANDONMENT

Borehole abandonment was accomplished in accordance with applicable Arkansas (Arkansas Water Well Construction Commission Rules and Regulations) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (*Environmental Investigations Standard Operating Procedures and Quality Assurance Manual*, USEPA, Region IV, Science and Ecosystem Support Division, November 2001) guidelines. Borings were abandoned by pumping grout down the open borehole using a tremie pipe from the bottom up. The solution used to abandon each borehole consisted of Portland Type I cement in 80lb. bags mixed with not more than 5-8% sodium bentonite powder by weight, and not more than 5 gallons of water per bag of cement.

2.5 SURVEYING

The location and ground elevation and/or top of casing of each boring or well installed were surveyed to provide accurate location data. Surveying was accomplished throughout the project to establish a surveyed location of other borings, wells, site topography, and other points of interest as necessary.

3.0 <u>GEOLOGIC INVESTIGATION RESULTS</u>

3.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional shallow geology consists of the Claiborne Group, with two units that crop out in Union County: the Cockfield Formation and the Cook Mountain Formation. The Cockfield Formation, locally referred to as the "lignite sand", is generally characterized by fine sand, interbedded silty clay and lignite becoming more massive and containing less silt and clay with depth. Beneath the Cockfield Formation lies the Cook Mountain Formation. The Cook Mountain is 50 to 200 feet thick and is composed of clay and silty clay containing minor amounts of localized very fine to silty sand. These clays serve as a confining unit between the more permeable overlying Cockfield Formation and the underlying aquifer. The Cook Mountain is uniformly underlain by the Sparta Formation.

extend into the upper part of the Cook Mountain Formation; therefore, the Cockfield Formation is not fully defined. The purpose of this additional investigation was to further define this unit. \checkmark

3.2 SITE GEOLOGY

Site boring logs indicate the subsurface geology consists of interbedded sands, silts and clays of the Cockfield Formation which is underlain by the interbedded clays and fine sands of the Cook Mountain Formation. The sediments of the Cockfield are characterized as grey to orange sands silts and clays. The sediments of the Cook Mountain Formation consist of very hard, dark gray clays with some interbedded sands. Seven Cross Sections (locations shown on Figure 2) are presented on Figures 3 through 9. Sections A through D were presented in the 2001 Annual Ground Water Report and have been modified to add borings logged during this investigation.

The Cook Mountain is defined on all cross sections. The top of the Cook Mountain Formation exists across the site at elevations ranging from 180 to 90 MSL, dipping from North to South (see Sections C, D and E).

TABLE 1 SOIL BORING DETAILS GEOLOGIC INVESTIGATION REPORT EL DORADO CHEMICAL COMPANY EL DORADO ARKANSAS

Boring ID	Date	East	North	Ground Surface Elevation	Conductivity Depth	Drilling and Sampling Depth	Drilling Method
				feet MSL	feet below gro	ound surface	
SB-01	1/11/2004	1846.897	10915.590	208.57	30	32	Geoprobe
SB-02	1/10/2004	5829.665	11562.880	214.41	40	40	Geoprobe
SB-03	1/11/2004	3353.219	10364.750	198.39	30	28	Geoprobe
SB-04	1/11/2004	6232.138	9480.964	174.99	34	31	Mud Rotary
SB-05	1/20/2004	968.180	7157.142	219.47	58	60	Mud Rotary
SB-07/ MW-19	1/11/2004	6741.293	5800.273	147.92	34	59	Mud Rotary
SB-08 /MW-20	1/7/2004	7446.361	7138.067	190.39	52	52	Mud Rotary
SB-09	1/22/2004	3610.846	5385.754	180.48	33	173	Mud Rotary
SB-10 /MW-21	1/6/2004	10545.773	7797.167	173.40	32	32	Geoprobe
SB-11 /MW-22	1/21/2004	4134.481	4154.273	170.79	30	77	Mud Rotary
SB-12	1/20/2004	987.621	5373.757	184.33	38	65	Mud Rotary

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TABLE 2 WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS GEOLOGIC INVESTIGATION REPORT EL DORADO CHEMICAL COMPANY EL DORADO ARKANSAS

Well	Date	Top of Casing Elevation	Depth	Sceen Length	Slot Size	Diameter	Materials
		feet msl	below ground	feet	inches	inches	
MW-19	1/20/2004	150.41	59	10	0.01	2	PVC
MW-20	1/19/2004	192.77	52	10	0.01	2	PVC
MW-21	1/6/2004	176.29	32	10	0.01	1	PVC
MW-22	1/22/2004	173.55	77	10	0.01	2	PVC



















Geologic conditions are interpolated between borings, actual conditions may vary. PROJECT NO: 03EC200 filename DRAFTED BY: LMM DATE: 03/15/04 APPROVED: BY: DATE: 5-28-04





APPENDIX A

BORING AND CONDUCTIVITY LOGS
















Project No.:	03EC200	Northing: 7 <u>157.14</u>	Geologist:	SMF	Boring No.: SB-05
Project:	El Dorado Cher	m Easting:968.18	Drill Method:	Mud Rotary	ENVIRONMENTAL
Location:	ElDorado, AR	Grd. Elev: 219.47	Driller:	Diversified	MANAGEMENT SERVICES INC
Date:	1-20-04	Total Depth (ft. bls) 60.0	Checked By:		600 N 26TH AVE
				Page: 1 of 4	HATTIESBURG, MS 39401







Project No.:	03EC200	Northing:7157.14	Geologist:	SMF	Boring No.: SB-05
Project:	El Dorado Cher	n Easting: <u>968.18</u>	Drill Method:	Mud Rotary	ENVIRONMENTAL
Location:	ElDorado, AR	Grd. Elev: 219.47	Driller:	Diversified	LIN VIRONNIELI TAL
Date:	1-20-04	Total Depth (ft. bls) 60.0	Checked By:		600 N 26TH AVE
				Page: 4 of 4	HATTIESBURG, MS 39401

	SUB	SURFACE PROFILE	SAMF	PLE	Spil Conductivity (C/)	Mall Completion
					Soil Conductivity (mS/m) Probe Log	vveii Completion Details
Depth (ft.)	Symbol	Description / Unified Soil Classification	Lab Sample No.	PID (ppm)	0 40 80 120 180 200	
60 —	-					
61					61-	
62					62 —	
63	4				63 —	
64					64 —	
65-					65 —	
- 66					£5 —	
-	-				£7	
- 10					6/	
68-					68 —	
69-					69 —	
70 -					70 —	
71-					71 —	
72-					72 —	
73-					73 —	
					74 —	
75-					75 —	
					76 —	
- 77 - 77					77	
- 78 -					78 —	
- 14 AN					79 —	
- 80 -					80	



















Project No.: 03EC200 Northing: 5385.75	Geologist: <u>SMF</u>	Boring No.: SB-09
Project: El Dorado Chem Easting: 3610.85	Drill Method: Mud Rotary	ENVIRONMENTAL
Location:ElDorado, AR Grd. Elev:180.48	Driller: <u>Diversified</u>	MANAGEMENT SLEWIGES INC
Date: <u>1-22-04</u> Total Depth (ft. bis) <u>173.0</u>	Checked By:	600 N. 26TH AVE
	Page: 3 of 9	HATTIESBURG, MS 39401

	SUB	SURFACE PROFILE	SAMF	ΡLΕ		
					Probe Log	Details
Depth (ft.)	Symbol	Description / Unified Soil Classification	Lab Sample No.	PID (ppm)		
40		with 1" clay seams			$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
41				t.	41 —	
42					42 —	
43					43 —	
44 —					44 —	
45		Very dense light gray Sand (SP) with 1" clay seams			45 —	
46					46 —	
47					47 —	
48-					48 —	
49					49	
50		Very dense light gray Sand (SP) with 1" clay seams			50 —	
51					51 —	
52 -					52 —	
53 —					53 —	
54 —					54 —	
55 —		Very dense light gray Sand (SP) with 1" clay seams			55 —	
56 -					56	
57					57 —	
58					58 —	
59					59 —	
60 -		Very dense light gray Sand (SP)			60	





	:	SOR	SURFACE PROFILE	SAMI	LE		
ľ	(ft.)	ō		Lab		Soil Conductivity (mS/m) Probe Log	Well Completion Details
	Depth	Symb	Description / Unitied Soil Classification	Sample No.	PID (ppm)	0 70 140 210 280 350	
	80		with 1" clay seams				
	81 — -					81 —	
	82 —					82	
	83 — —					83 —	
	84					84	
	85 — -		Very dense light gray Sand (SP) with 1" clay seams			85 —	
	86 — -					86 —	
	87 —					87 —	
	88 — -					88	
	89		Very dense light grav Sand (SP)			89	
	90		with 1" clay seams			90	
	91 -					92	
3/5/04	93					93	
ENT.GDT	94 —					94 —	
MANAGEN	- 95 -		Very dense light gray Sand (SP)			95	
SPJ ENVI	- 96 -		with F city seams			96 —	
03EC200.(97					97 —	
ID WELL						98 —	
TIVITY AN	 99					99 —	
CONDUC	100		Very dense light gray Sand (SP)			100	

Project No.:	03EC200	Northing: <u>5385.75</u>	Geologist: <u>SMF</u>	Boring No.: SB-09
Project:	El Dorado Cher	m Easting: <u>3610.85</u>	Drill Method: Mud Rotary	ENVIRONMENTAL
Location:	ElDorado, AR	Grd. Elev: <u>180.48</u>	Driller: <u>Diversified</u>	EINVIRON MENTAL (3)
Date:	1-22-04	Total Depth (ft. bis) <u>173.0</u>	Checked By:	600 N 26TH AVE
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Project No.:	03EC200	Northing: <u>5385.75</u>	Geologist: SMF	Boring No.: SB-09
Project:	El Dorado Cher	n Easting: <u>3610.85</u>	Drill Method: Mud Rotary	ENVIRONMENTAL
Location:	ElDorado, AR	Grd. Elev: <u>180.48</u>	Driller: Diversified	MANAGEMENT SERVICES INC
Date:	1-22-04	Total Depth (ft. bls) <u>173.0</u>	Checked By:	600 N. 26TH AVE
			Page: 7 of 9	HATTIESBURG, MS 39401

SUBSURFACE PROFILE SAMPLE			ΡLΕ			
					Probe Log	Details
th (ft.	10 gu	Description / Unified Soil	Lab Sample	PID		
Dep	Sy	Classification	No.	(ppm)	0 70 140 210 280 350	
120 -		with 1" clay seams				
121					121 —	
122					122 —	
123 —					123 —	
124 —					124 —	
125		Very dense light gray Sand (SP) with 1" clay seams			125 —	
126 -					126	
					127 —	
128					128 —	
129					129	
- 130		Very dense light gray Sand (SP)			130 —	
131		with i clay seams			131 —	
132					132	
-						
133					133 —	
134 -					134 —	
135 -		Very dense light gray Sand (SP) with 1" clay seams			135 —	
136					136 —	
137 -					137 —	
138 -					138	
139 —					139	
140		Very dense light gray Sand (SP)			140	

Project No.:	03EC200	Northing: <u>5385.75</u>	Geologist:	SMF	Boring No.: SB-09
Project:	<u>El Dorado Ch</u> er	n Easting: <u>3610.85</u>	Drill Method:	Mud Rotary	ENVIRONMENTAL X
Location:	ElDorado, AR	Grd. Elev: <u>180.48</u>	Driller:	Diversified	MANAGEMENT SERVICES INC
Date:	1-22-04	Total Depth (ft. bls) <u>173.0</u>	Checked By:		600 N. 26TH AVE
				Page: 8 of 9	HATTIESBURG, MS 39401

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	SUB	SURFACE PROFILE	SAM	PLE	Soil Conductivity (Mall Completion
					Probe Log	Details
i (ft.)	lod	Description / Unified Soil	Lab	PID	_	
)epth	Sym	Classification	Sample No.	(ppm)		
					0 70 140 210 280 350	
140 —		with 1" clay seams				
141					141	
					141	
142					142	
-						
143 —					143 —	
144					144	
-					144	
145		Very dense light gray Sand (SP) with 1" clay seams			145	
		war i blay seame				
146 —					146 —	
147 —					147	
148 —					148 —	
			$\left \right\rangle /$			
149 —			X		149 —	
150		Very dense light gray Sand (SP)			150	
_		with 1" clay seams				
151 —					151	
152					152	
153 -					153 —	
- 10						
2 154 —					154	
		Very dense light gray Sand (SP)			165	
≥ 155 <u> </u>		with 1" clay seams			155	
<u> </u> 156					156 —	
- 1007						
אל <mark>157 —</mark>					157 —	
					150	
∑ ≥ 159 					159 —	
5 160 —		very dense light gray Sand (SP)			160 —	









Project: El Dorado Chem Easting: 4135.10 Drill Method: Mud Rotary Location: ElDorado, AR Grd. Elev: 170.79 Driller: Diversified Date: 1-21-04 Total Depth (ft. bls) 77.0 Checked By:	Project No.: 0	3EC200 Northing:	4154,50	Geologist:	SMF	Boring No.: SB-11/MW-22
	Project: <u>E</u> Location: <u>E</u> Date: <u>1</u> .	<u>I Dorado Ch</u> em Easting: I <u>Dorado, AR</u> Grd. Elev: - <u>21-04</u> Total Dep	<u>4135.10</u> <u>170.79</u> h (ft. bls) <u>77.0</u>	Drill Method: Driller: Checked By:	Mud Rotary Diversified Page: 2 of 4	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC. 600 N. 26TH AVE HATTIESBURG, MS 39401

	SUBSURFACE PROFILE SAMPLE			PLE	Soil Conductivity (mS/m)	Mall Completion
			ł		Probe Log	Details
Depth (ft.)	Symbol	Description / Unified Soil Classification	Lab Sample No.	PID (ppm)	0 20 40 60 80 100	
200 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 32 33 34 35 36 31 32 32 30 30 31 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32		Interbedded light gray SAND (SP), and gray stiff CLAY (CL) (Continued)			20 - 40 - 60 - 80 - 100 21 - 22 - 23 - 23 - 24 - 25 - 26 - 27 - 28 - 29 - 30 - 31 - 32 - 33 - 34 - 35 - 36 - 37 - 38 - 39 - 39 - 40	















APPENDIX B

WELL CONSTRUCTION LOGS






