



Borehole **30-01-01**

Log Event A

Borehole Information

Farm : <u>C</u>	Tank : <u>C-101</u>	Site Number : <u>299-E27-60</u>
N-Coord : <u>42,747</u>	W-Coord : <u>48,295</u>	TOC Elevation : <u>646.33</u>
Water Level, ft :	Date Drilled : <u>3/31/1970</u>	

Casing Record

Type : <u>Steel-welded</u>	Thickness, in. : <u>0.280</u>	ID, in. : <u>6</u>
Top Depth, ft. : <u>0</u>	Bottom Depth, ft. : <u>100</u>	

Borehole Notes:

This borehole was drilled in March 1970 and completed to a depth of 100 ft with 6-in. casing. The casing thickness is presumed to be 0.280 in., on the basis of the published thickness for schedule-40, 6-in. steel tubing. No information was available that indicated the borehole casing was perforated or the borehole grouted; therefore, it is assumed that the borehole was not perforated or grouted. The top of the casing, which is the zero reference for the SGLS, is even with the tank farm ground surface.

Equipment Information

Logging System : <u>2</u>	Detector Type : <u>HPGe</u>	Detector Efficiency: <u>35.0 %</u>
Calibration Date : <u>10/1996</u>	Calibration Reference : <u>GJO-HAN-13</u>	Logging Procedure : <u>P-GJPO-1783</u>

Log Run Information

Log Run Number : <u>1</u>	Log Run Date : <u>03/26/1997</u>	Logging Engineer: <u>Bob Spatz</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>03/27/1997</u>	Logging Engineer: <u>Bob Spatz</u>
Start Depth, ft.: <u>5.0</u>	Counting Time, sec.: <u>100</u>	L/R : <u>L</u> Shield : <u>N</u>
Finish Depth, ft. : <u>13.0</u>	MSA Interval, ft. : <u>0.5</u>	Log Speed, ft/min.: <u>n/a</u>
Log Run Number : <u>3</u>	Log Run Date : <u>03/27/1997</u>	Logging Engineer: <u>Bob Spatz</u>
Start Depth, ft.: <u>98.0</u>	Counting Time, sec.: <u>100</u>	L/R : <u>L</u> Shield : <u>N</u>
Finish Depth, ft. : <u>31.0</u>	MSA Interval, ft. : <u>0.5</u>	Log Speed, ft/min.: <u>n/a</u>



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Log Event **A**

Log Run Number :	<u>4</u>	Log Run Date :	<u>03/28/1997</u>	Logging Engineer:	<u>Bob Spatz</u>
Start Depth, ft.:	<u>32.0</u>	Counting Time, sec.:	<u>100</u>	L/R :	<u>L</u> Shield : <u>N</u>
Finish Depth, ft. :	<u>12.0</u>	MSA Interval, ft. :	<u>0.5</u>	Log Speed, ft/min.:	<u>n/a</u>

Analysis Information

Analyst :	<u>D.L. Parker</u>		
Data Processing Reference :	<u>P-GJPO-1787</u>	Analysis Date :	<u>06/27/1997</u>

Analysis Notes :

This borehole was logged by the SGLS in four log runs. The pre- and post-survey field verification spectra met the acceptance criteria established for the peak shape and detector efficiency, confirming that the SGLS was operating within specifications. The energy calibration and peak-shape calibration from these spectra were used to establish the peak resolution and channel-to-energy parameters used in processing the spectra acquired during the logging operation. No fine gain adjustments were necessary during these log runs.

Casing correction factors for a 0.280-in.-thick steel casing were applied during analysis.

The man-made radionuclides Cs-137 and Co-60 were detected in this borehole. Cs-137 contamination was measured continuously from the ground surface to 13 ft, at 18 ft, almost continuously from 20.5 to 32 ft, at 41.5 ft, at 43 ft, and the bottom of the logged interval (97.5 and 98 ft). Co-60 contamination was detected almost continuously from 37 to 41 ft.

The U-238 concentrations decrease below 6 ft. The K-40 concentrations decrease slightly from 32 to 37.5 ft, increase from 38 to 39 ft, and decrease to a background concentration of about 14 pCi/g from 39.5 to 53 ft. K-40 concentrations are slightly decreased and variable from 53.5 to about 69.5 ft, increase gradually from 69.5 to 72 ft, and become variable below about 72 ft.

Additional information and interpretations of log data are included in the main body of the Tank Summary Data Reports for tanks C-101 and C-102.

Log Plot Notes:

Separate log plots show the man-made and the naturally occurring radionuclides. The natural radionuclides can be used for lithology interpretations. The headings of the plots identify the specific gamma rays used to calculate the concentrations. Uncertainty bars on the plots show the statistical uncertainties for the measurements as 95-percent confidence intervals. Open circles on the plots give the MDL. The MDL of a radionuclide represents the lowest concentration at which positive identification of a gamma-ray peak is statistically defensible.

A combination plot includes the man-made and natural radionuclides, the total gamma derived from the spectral data, and the Tank Farms gross gamma log. The gross gamma plot displays the latest available digital data. No attempt has been made to adjust the depths of the gross gamma logs to coincide with the SGLS data.

A plot of representative historical gross gamma-ray logs from 1975 to 1992 is included. The headings of the



Spectral Gamma-Ray Borehole
Log Data Report

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plots identify the date on which the data in the plots were gathered.