



Borehole **40-01-10**

Log Event **A**

Borehole Information

Farm : <u>S</u>	Tank : <u>S-101</u>	Site Number : <u>299-W23-180</u>
N-Coord : <u>36,266</u>	W-Coord : <u>75,695</u>	TOC Elevation : <u>665.07</u>
Water Level, ft :	Date Drilled : <u>3/31/1974</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>98</u>	

Borehole Notes:

According to the drilling record, this borehole was not perforated or grouted. The casing thickness is presumed to be 0.280 in., on the basis of the published thickness for schedule-40, 6-in. steel tubing. The top of the casing, which is the zero reference for the SGLS, is approximately flush with the tank farm grade.

Equipment Information

Logging System : <u>2</u>	Detector Type : <u>HPGe</u>	Detector Efficiency: <u>35.0 %</u>
Calibration Date : <u>05/1996</u>	Calibration Reference : <u>GJPO-HAN-5</u>	Logging Procedure : <u>P-GJPO-1783</u>

Log Run Information

Log Run Number : <u>1</u>	Log Run Date : <u>05/31/1996</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>31.5</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>06/03/1996</u>	Logging Engineer: <u>Alan Pearson</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>30.5</u>	MSA Interval, ft. : <u>0.5</u>	Log Speed, ft/min.: <u>n/a</u>



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Log Event A

Analysis Information

Analyst : E. Larsen

Data Processing Reference : P-GJPO-1787

Analysis Date : 02/26/1997

Analysis Notes :

This borehole was logged by the SGLS in two 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 channel-to-energy parameters used in processing the spectra acquired during the logging operation.

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

The man-made radionuclide Cs-137 was detected in this borehole. The presence of Cs-137 was measured continuously from the ground surface to 15.5 ft and almost continuously from 20.5 to 26 ft. Scattered concentrations of Cs-137 were also detected between 28 and 48 ft, and at the bottom of the logged interval (97 to 98 ft).

The KUT logs show an increase in the K-40 concentrations below about 45 ft. The U-238 concentrations gradually increase below about 52 ft. Slightly increased Th-232 concentrations were generally detected below about 47 ft.

Additional information and interpretations of log data are included in the main body of the Tank Summary Data Report for tank S-101.

Log Plot Notes:

Separate log plots show the man-made (Cs-137) and the naturally occurring radionuclides (KUT). 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 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.

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.