



ANALYSIS OF SEPTIC TANK DENSITY
Part of Upper Kolob Plateau and Oak Valley
Washington County, Utah

Prepared For:

Ash Creek Special Service District
11 South Main
La Verkin, Utah 84745

Prepared By:



Sunrise Engineering, Inc.
12227 South Business Park Drive, Suite 220
Draper, Utah 84020
Tel 801.523.0100 • Fax 801.523.0990

June 27, 2007



June 27, 2007

Mr. Darwin Hall, Superintendent
Ash Creek Special Service District
11 South Main
La Verkin, UT 84475

RE: Analysis of Septic Tank Density
Part of Upper Kolob Plateau and Oak Valley
Ash Creek Special Service District
Washington County, Utah

Dear Mr. Hall,

Submitted herewith is the report for an analysis of septic tank density for part of the Upper Kolob Plateau and Oak Valley in Washington County, Utah. This study was initiated by the Whispering Pines development, which is located within the study area.

This study was conducted based on limited available data. The services provided on this project, as described in this report, include professional opinions and judgments based on the data collected and analyzed. We performed these services according to currently accepted water resources engineering principles and practices conducted in this area. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact us at (801) 523-0100.

Sincerely,
Sunrise Engineering, Inc.

Prepared by:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dao Yang".

Dao Yang, P.E.
Project Hydrogeologist

Derek S. Anderson
Engineer in Training

Reviewed by:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Charlie Rehn".

Charlie Rehn, P.E.
Environmental Manager

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sunrise Engineering, Inc. has completed an analysis of septic tank density at the northern part of the Upper Kolob Plateau and Oak Valley. This study indicates that the average septic tank density on buildable area within any subdivision is 1.24 acres/lot. In reviewing subdivision plans within the study area, it is recommended that the site slope be reviewed carefully. The actual average septic tank density is different for each slope zone. In the 0-19% slope zone, the average septic tank density is 1.24 acres/lot; in the 20-29% slope zone where 70% of the slope shall remain undisturbed, the actual average septic tank density is 4.14 acres/lot; and in the 30% or greater slope zone where 90% of the slope shall remain undisturbed, the actual average septic tank density is 12.4 acres/lot.

Table of Contents

	Page No.
SUBMITTAL LETTER	I
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	II
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 BACKGROUND.....	1
1.2 PREVIOUS STUDIES.....	2
1.3 PURPOSE AND SCOPE.....	2
2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION	3
2.1 LOCATION AND HYDROGEOGRAPHY.....	3
2.2 PRECIPITATION.....	3
2.3 GEOLOGIC SETTING.....	4
2.4 GROUNDWATER CONDITIONS.....	6
2.5 RECHARGE.....	7
2.6 LAND DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS AND BUILDABLE AREA.....	8
3.0 SEPTIC TANK DENSITY EVALUATION	10
3.1 WASTEWATER CHARACTERISTICS AND BACKGROUND NITRATE CONCENTRATION.....	10
3.2 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS.....	11
3.3 MASS BALANCE EQUATION.....	11
3.4 DENSITY EVALUATION.....	12
4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	15
5.0 LIMITATIONS	15
6.0 REFERENCES	16

Figures

Figure 1.	Site Location Map
Figure 2.	Site Vicinity Map
Figure 3.	Geologic Map
Figure 4.	Geologic Cross Section
Figure 5.	Potentiometric Surface
Figure 6.	Slope and Ownership Map
Figure 7.	Septic Density Map

Appendices

Appendix A	Geologic Description
Appendix B	Well Logs
Appendix C	Pumping Test Data and Analysis

**ANALYSIS OF SEPTIC TANK DENSITY
PART OF UPPER KOLOB PLATEAU
ASH CREEK SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT
WASHINGTON COUNTY, UTAH**

November 18, 2010

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Residential development in rural areas has become a significant land use issue in many parts of the United States. Rural developments often rely on single family domestic water wells for culinary water supply and on-site wastewater treatment systems for wastewater disposal. Local county officials are in charge of regulating unsewered residential development, and regulations in some areas are driven by concerns about the impact of development on groundwater quality. On-site treatment of wastewater can release contaminants such as nitrate, bacteria, viruses and household hazardous chemicals to the subsurface, posing potential threats to groundwater and nearby wells.

The project study area is located in southwestern Utah in a rural area in the northern part of the Upper Kolob Plateau and Oak Valley. The proposed Whispering Pines Subdivision is located within the study area and lies within the Ash Creek Special Service District (ACSSD) service area. Summer homes will be constructed in the proposed subdivision if approved by the ACSSD.

County officials have used septic tank suitability studies, such as percolation tests, to determine where these systems will likely percolate within an acceptable range as set forth by the Utah Division of Water Quality (2000). However, percolation alone does not remove many constituents in wastewater, including nitrate. Ammonia from septic tank effluent under aerobic conditions can convert to nitrate, contaminating groundwater and posing potential health risks to humans. If the nitrate level in drinking water is too high, infants up to the age of six months can develop a fatal disease called blue baby syndrome (methemoglobinemia). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established the maximum contaminant level for nitrate (as nitrogen) in drinking water at 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L). To avoid potential groundwater contamination resulting from septic tanks, the ACSSD has authorized Sunrise Engineering, Inc. (Sunrise) to determine the average lot

size without violation of groundwater quality standards under the build-out condition within the study area.

1.2 Previous Studies

Pro Valley Engineering conducted 87 percolation tests in the proposed Whisper Pines Subdivision between May 28 and June 7, 2007. The test results indicate that the percolation rate is between 3 and 60 minutes/inch with an average rate of 21 minutes/inch and a standard deviation of 18 minutes/inch. These results are within the acceptable range as set forth by the Utah Division of Water Quality (2000).

1.3 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this study is to estimate the septic tank density within the study area using the mass balance approach as was used by Hansen, Allen and Luce, Inc. (1997) for Washington County, Utah. To estimate the septic tank density, the following tasks were performed:

1. Collection of weather and drainage information for the study area
2. Delineation of the surface drainage boundaries of the study area
3. Analysis of the precipitation data from surrounding weather stations and interpolation of precipitation and recharge rate in the study area
4. Estimation of buildable area within the study area in accordance with Washington County's current Disturbance Standards (10-24-3)
5. Evaluation of groundwater conditions in the area
6. Review of available study reports
7. Estimation of aquifer parameter values
8. Evaluation of ambient background nitrate concentration
9. Estimation of septic tank density in the study area

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location and Hydrogeography

The project study area is located in northeastern Washington County of southwestern Utah (**Figure 1**) and is situated in Township 38 and 39 South, Range 10 and 11 West, Salt Lake Base and Meridian (**Figure 2**). The area can be accessed through the Kolob Reservoir Road.

As shown in **Figure 2**, the Kolob Reservoir is located in the upper part of the Kolob Creek drainage. Numerous springs are also present in the area north and east of the reservoir.

Kolob Creek originates approximately 2.5 miles north of the reservoir and continues southward downstream of the reservoir for approximately 2 miles before it turns eastward. The creek runs generally eastward for approximately 2.5 miles and then turns southward after Oak Creek joins Kolob Creek.

The study area covers the whole drainage area above the convergence of Kolob Creek with Oak Creek. The total surface drainage area is approximately 15,466 acres. The altitude of the study area ranges from approximately 6,400 to 9,400 feet with an estimated average of roughly 8,000 feet. Most of the land in the study area can be characterized as steeply sloping.

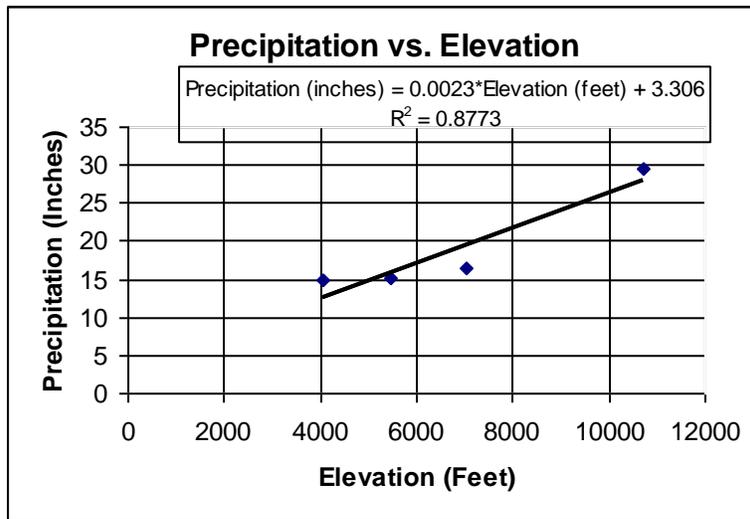
2.2 Precipitation

There is no weather station with long-term monitoring precipitation data in the study area. Annual average total precipitation data were collected from four surrounding weather stations in Utah. These stations are Zion National Park, Alton, Orderville and Blowhard Mountain Radar. Elevation data of the weather stations were also collected. These data are summarized in **Table 1**.

A regression analysis of the data indicates that precipitation correlated well with station elevations. Using the regression equation and the average elevation (8,000 feet) within the study area, the annual average total precipitation was estimated to be 21.71 inches within the study area.

Table 1. Summary of Precipitation Data

Station Name	Station Elevation (Feet)	Annual Average Total Precipitation (Inches)	Record Period
Zion National Park	4,050	14.97	1/2/1928~12/31/2005
Alton	7,040	16.40	1/1/1928~12/31/2005
Orderville	5,460	15.11	1/1/1928~12/31/2005
Blowhard Mountain Radar	10,700	29.53	8/1/1964~12/31/2005



Source: Western Regional Climate Center, wrcc@dnr.edu.

2.3 Geologic Setting

As shown in **Figures 3 and 4**, the Quaternary deposits (Qaco, Qbkp, Qbkpc, Qblp, Qc, Qac, Qmt, Qmsh and Qmsy) are present throughout the majority of the study area. These deposits are relatively thin, ranging from less than 100 feet to a few hundred feet. These deposits consist primarily of basalt lava flows and cinders, and landslide deposits, capping the terraces. The Dakota Formation (Kd) of the Cretaceous age, and the Carmel Formation (Jcw, Jcp, Jcx, Jccu and Jccl), Temple Cap Formation (Jtw and Jts) and the Navajo Sandstone (Jn) of the Jurassic age are exposed and underlie the Quaternary deposits.

The Cretaceous Dakota Formation consists of inter-bedded, slope- and ledge-forming sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, claystone, carbonaceous shale, coal and marl. This formation is up to 850 feet in thickness.

The Jurassic Carmel Formation consists of the following four members:

1. Winsor Member (Jcw). This member consists of light-reddish-brown, very fine to medium-grained sandstone and siltstone and is 240 to 320 feet thick.
2. Paria River Member (Jcp). This member consists of laminated to very thin bedded, light-gray argillaceous limestone and micritic limestone and is 50 to 160 feet thick.
3. Cristal Creek Member (Jcx). This member consists of thin- to medium-bedded, reddish-brown gypsiferous siltstone, mudstone and very fine to medium-grained sandstone and is 150 to 250 feet thick.
4. Co-op Creek Limestone Member. This member consists of two units: Upper Unit (Jccu) and Lower Unit (Jccl). This member is composed of thin- to medium-bedded, light-gray micritic limestone and calcareous shale. The total thickness of this member ranges from 340 to 520 feet.

The Jurassic Temple Cap Formation consists of the following two members:

1. White Throne Member (Jtw). This member consists of thick-bedded, yellowish-gray to pale-orange, well-sorted, fine-grained quartz sandstone with large high-angle cross-beds similar to the Navajo Sandstone, and is 0 to 130 feet thick.
2. Sinawava Member (Jts). This member consists of inter-bedded, slope-forming, moderate-reddish-brown mudstone, siltstone and very fine grained siltstone, and is 10 to 40 feet thick.

The Jurassic Navajo Sandstone (Jn) consists of moderate-reddish-orange to moderate-orange-pink, massively cross-bedded, poorly to moderately well cemented sandstone that is composed of well-rounded, fine- to medium-grained, frosted quartz, and is about 2,100 to 2,200 feet thick.

A detailed description of the geologic formations can be found on the Geologic Map of the Kolob Reservoir Quadrangle, Washington and Iron Counties, Utah by Biek (2007) and in **Appendix A**.

The geologic map does not indicate the presence of any fault or fault zone in the study area.

Figure 4 is a generalized geologic cross-section and the location of the cross-section is shown in **Figure 3**. **Figure 4** was generated based on **Figure 3**, Cross-section A-A' of the Geologic Map of the Kolob Reservoir Quadrangle, Washington and Iron Counties, Utah by Biek (2007) and driller's logs of existing wells as plotted on **Figures 2 and 3**. The well logs are attached in **Appendix B**. **Figure 4** indicates that geologic formations generally dip to the east at an angle of approximately 3 degrees.

2.4 Groundwater Conditions

Presently, there is no hydrogeologic report that provides a full characterization of the groundwater conditions in the study area. To better describe the groundwater conditions in the study area, well logs were collected from the Utah Division of Water Rights database. Thirty-three well logs (Wells #1 through #33) were obtained and plotted in **Figures 2 and 3**. The wells are primarily located in the southwestern corner of the study area and range in depth from 60 to 705 feet below ground surface. The deepest well (Well #10) was dry and is located in the northeast portion of Section 18, Township 39 South, Range 10 West in the Oak Creek sub-drainage. The second deepest well is Well #27 with a total depth of 450 feet below ground surface. Except for the dry well, the well logs indicate that depth to the groundwater surface ranges from 13 to 180 feet below ground surface.

Characterizing the groundwater conditions in the study area is a challenge due to the fact that all wells, excluding the dry well, are located in the southwestern portion of the study area. Based on the well logs, the groundwater conditions in the southwestern portion of the study area can be characterized below:

Groundwater occurs in both the Quaternary deposits and the Cretaceous and Jurassic bedrocks. Pumping test information recorded in the well logs indicates that the Quaternary deposits, which are composed primarily of volcanic lava flow rich of clay, are not very conductive of groundwater. It appears that perched groundwater is present in located zones due to the presence of clay layers within the volcanic lava flow. The perched groundwater is not the interest of this study because it is believed to be too shallow and too little in volume for drinking water exploration. It appears that the primary aquifer in the area consists of both the Quaternary deposits and the bedrock, and primarily the sandstone in the Cretaceous Dakota Formation and the Jurassic Carmel Formation. Based on the water level data recorded in the driller's well logs and the elevation data from the topographic maps, a potentiometric surface of the primary aquifer was created in **Figure 5**. **Figure 5** indicates that groundwater generally moves from the west and north to the east. The lowest hydraulic gradient is estimated to be 4%.

Figure 2 indicates that a local surface drainage divide (topographic ridge) is present between the Upper Kolob Plateau and Oak Valley. An evaluation of the study area reveals that this ridge does not coincide with a groundwater divide in the study area. It is believed that groundwater flows from the Upper Kolob Plateau across the local ridge and into Oak Valley.

Figures 3 and 4 indicate that the Quaternary deposits are not present in the northernmost part and the southeastern portion of the project area. The primary aquifer in these areas is believed to consist of bedrock. As described above, Well #10, located in the northeastern

portion of Section 18, Township 39 South, Range 10 West, is dry. Based on this information, it is assumed that the area with high elevations and steep slopes in the northern part of Oak Valley and the northern part of the Upper Kolob Plateau are the primary recharge zone and the primary aquifer exists in the southern part primarily along Kolob Creek. Thus, groundwater moves from the Upper Kolob Plateau eastward towards Oak Valley and continues in the bedrock aquifer. It is possible that the hydraulic gradient is greater in Oak Valley because of steeper surface slopes. It is difficult to decide the width of the aquifer. The potentiometric surface in **Figure 5** indicates that the width of the aquifer is at least 4,000 feet. The bedrock aquifer may have a larger width along Kolob Creek.

The thickness of the aquifer can be determined through many wells that fully penetrate the aquifer. However, there is not any well that fully penetrates the aquifer in the study area. Well #14 is a drinking water well owned by Whispering Pines Water Company. This well is 410 feet in depth and 6 inches in diameter. A pumping test was conducted in the well where the drawdown vs. time data and the subsequent recovery vs. time data were collected. These data were analyzed and the results are attached in **Appendix C**. An analysis of the drawdown and recovery vs. time data yields transmissivity values of 44 and 48 feet²/day, respectively. It is generally believed that the results from the recovery data are more reliable. Therefore, the transmissivity value of the producing aquifer is assumed to be 48 feet²/day. The well was perforated between 330 and 410 feet where sandstone was encountered. If drilling had been continued, more sandstone may have been encountered from below the 410 foot depth. The sandstone aquifer is at least 80 feet thick at this well location. With an assumed 80 foot aquifer thickness, the hydraulic conductivity of the producing aquifer is 0.6 foot/day.

2.5 Recharge

Recharge to the aquifer is from precipitation and surface water bodies. Precipitation is believed to provide the most recharge to the groundwater system in the study area. Kolob Reservoir, Kolob Creek and Oak Creek are also believed to provide recharge to the groundwater system. To maintain a conservative nature to this study, the recharge from surface water bodies was omitted.

In the septic tank density study for Washington County, Utah by Hansen, Allen & Luce (1997), the recharge to the aquifer was assumed to be 10% of the annual precipitation. Because the study area is also located in Washington County, the same percentage was used in this study. Thus, the estimated recharge to the aquifer is 2.171 inches/year.

2.6 Land Development Constraints and Buildable Area

The land in the study area includes part of Zion National Park, land administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and private holdings. It is assumed that no development is to be allowed in Zion National Park. It is possible that land development will be allowed on BLM-administered land, as it is happening in the Santa Clara area where BLM is selling land for residential development.

Future land development in the study area will need to comply with relevant Washington County Regulations. The following is Washington County Rule 10-24-3 Disturbance Standards:

In furtherance of the purposes set forth above, site disturbance related to hillside development shall comply with the following schedule:

- A. Zero to nineteen percent (0-19%) slope: See existing ordinances and standards unless otherwise required by the county.*
- B. Twenty to twenty nine percent (20-29%) slope: Seventy percent (70%) of the slope shall remain undisturbed. The seventy percent (70%) area is based upon the overall area/development rather than per lot.*
- C. Thirty percent (30%) and greater slope: Ninety percent (90%) of this slope category shall remain undisturbed. The ninety percent (90%) area is based upon the overall area/development rather than per lot.*
- D. The county commission shall have the authority to adjust the above percentages, for cause, after receiving a recommendation from the county staff and the land use authority. (Ord. 2006-910-O, 5-2-2006)*

The study area is sub-divided based on the three slope categories into three different zones as shown in **Figure 6**. With these three zones, the buildable area can be estimated using the following assumptions:

1. Land within Zion National Park is not buildable.
2. Land administered by the BLM may still be buildable because the BLM may sell the public land to private entities, as such is occurring in the Santa Clara area.
3. Land with a slope of 0- 19% is 100% buildable.
4. Land with a slope of 20-29% is 30% buildable.
5. Land with a slope of 30% and greater is 10% buildable.

6. The Washington County Water Conservancy (WCWCD) owns Kolob Reservoir and the land associated with the reservoir is not buildable. The WCWCD owns an additional 80 acres of land in the study area, of which 40 acres is buildable.

The estimated buildable area is summarized in **Table 2**.

Table 2. Buildable Area Calculation Summary

Land Slope/Ownership	Area (Acres)	Buildable Percentage (%)	Buildable Area (Acres)
30% and Greater	8,351		778
Zion National Park	572	0	
BLM	504	10	50
Private	7,275	10	728
20-29%	3,642		1,091
WCWCD	6	0	
Private	3,636	30	1,091
0-19%	2,888		2,685
Zion National Park	9	0	
WCWCD	194	0	
WCWCD	40	100	40
Private	2,645	100	2,645
Total	15,466		4,554

3.0 SEPTIC TANK DENSITY EVALUATION

Ammonia and organic nitrogen are commonly present in effluent from septic tank systems, mostly from the human urinary system. Typically, almost all ammonia is converted into nitrate before leaving the septic tank soil-absorption system. Once nitrate passes below the zone of aerobic bacteria and the roots of plants, there is negligible attenuation as it migrates farther through the soil (Franks, 1972). Once in groundwater, nitrate becomes mobile with little or no retardation and can persist in the environment for long periods of time (Freeze and Cheery, 1979). Areas with high densities of septic tank systems risk elevated nitrate concentrations reaching unacceptable levels. In the early phases of groundwater contamination associated with septic tank systems, nitrate is likely to be the only pollutant detected (Deese, 1986).

Nitrate is considered the key contaminant for use in determining the density of septic tank systems that should be allowed in the study area. Nitrate concentrations in all or part of aquifers can be estimated for increasing septic tank system densities using a mass-balance approach. In estimating nitrate concentrations using the mass-balance approach, the nitrogen mass from septic systems, irrigation water and the recharge water is assumed to accumulate to the existing ambient mass of nitrogen in groundwater and then diluted with the groundwater flow available for mixing, plus water that is migrating into the groundwater system from septic tank systems, irrigation water and recharge water.

3.1 Wastewater Characteristics and Background Nitrate Concentration

A typical single-family septic tank system discharges approximately 400 gallons per day (gpd) of effluent containing nitrate at a concentration of approximately 40 mg/l as nitrogen. However, because the homes in the study area are all summer and second homes, or other recreational dwellings, average daily flows discharging from septic tanks are less than 400 gpd. Based on the maximum availability of culinary and household water from recent water system studies and designs for a similar area (Duck Creek Village where the average total water use per household was 167 gpd) in Utah, 200 gpd would be the maximum wastewater effluent possible from each connection at build-out. The drinking water standard for nitrate as nitrogen is 10 mg/l as recommended by the EPA and the State of Utah has adopted the EPA recommended standard.

Presently, the study area is barely developed. Therefore, there is not much groundwater quality information. Ms. Kate Johnson of the Utah Division of Drinking Water conducted a water quality search in the Utah Division of Drinking Water database and identified two water quality records. One record indicates that nitrate in the water sample from one well was non-detected and the other was 0.25 milligram per liter (mg/l) as nitrogen. In this study, the background level of nitrate in groundwater was assumed to be 1 mg/l as nitrogen.

3.2 Assumptions and Limitations

The following assumptions were used in this septic tank density evaluation:

1. Nitrate loading from recharge associated with precipitation is 1 mg/l as it was used by Hansen, Allen & Luce, Inc. (1997).
2. The irrigated area was assumed to be 10% of the buildable area. Nitrate loading associated with irrigation was assumed to be 1 mg/l. The total irrigation water was assumed to be 2 acre-feet/year per acre of irrigated land. In Hansen, Allen & Luce, Inc.'s 1997 study, 6 acre-feet/year per acre of irrigated land was used. A lower amount was used in this study as only summer and second home developments exist.
3. Calculations are based on limited groundwater information.
4. Complete nitrification occurs before the septic effluent reaches groundwater.
5. Uniform and instantaneous groundwater mixing occurs in the entire aquifer or entire mixing zone below the study area.
6. Calculations do not account for changes in groundwater conditions due to groundwater withdrawal from wells.
7. Calculations are based on aquifer parameters that must be extrapolated to larger areas where they may not be entirely representative.
8. Calculations are based on existing data that may not represent the entire study area.

3.3 Mass Balance Equation

The mass balance approach was used in this study because it has previously been used in Washington County, Utah (Hansen, Allen & Luce, Inc., 1997). In the mass-balance approach, in order to estimate projected nitrate concentrations, the nitrate mass from projected septic tanks, irrigation water and recharge water associated with precipitation is added to the existing ambient mass of nitrate in groundwater and then diluted with the groundwater flow available for mixing, plus water that is added to the system from septic tanks, irrigation and recharge associated with precipitation (Hansen, Allen & Luce, Inc., 1997). The mass balance equation was expressed by Hansen, Allen & Luce, Inc. (1997) as:

$$Q_s N_s + Q_p N_p + Q_i N_i + Q_b N_b = Q_t N_t$$

Or

$$NLal = [Q_p(N_t - N_p) + Q_i(N_t - N_i) + Q_b(N_t - N_b)] / [Q_s1(N_s - N_t)]$$

Where:

NLal	=	Total Allowable Septic System
Qs	=	Discharge from septic tanks (l/day);
Qs1	=	Discharge from one septic system (l/day);
Ns	=	Nitrate concentration in septic effluent (mg/l);
Qp	=	Recharge associated with precipitation (l/day);
Np	=	Nitrate concentration in the recharge water from precipitation (mg/l);
Qi	=	Irrigation water flow (l/day);
Ni	=	Nitrate concentration in irrigation water (mg/l);
Qb	=	Groundwater flow (l/day);
Nb	=	Background nitrate concentration in groundwater (mg/l);
Qt	=	Total flow (l/day); and
Nt	=	Total nitrate concentration, or allowed concentration in groundwater (mg/l).

3.4 Density Evaluation

To evaluate the density of septic tank systems using the mass balance approach, information contained in Sections 2.4 through 2.6 were used. The only missing aquifer parameter is the mixing zone thickness. The mixing zone thickness is generally less than the total thickness of the aquifer. The actual mixing zone thickness should be determined through groundwater flow and contaminant transport modeling. Depending on which transport mechanism dominates, the mixing zone thickness can be different. As a non-adsorbed solute, nitrate moves with groundwater with no transformation and little or no retardation (Freeze and Cherry, 1979). Therefore, convection can be generally considered the dominant transport mechanism for nitrate. Nonetheless, as a general rule, the higher the groundwater flow velocity, the smaller the mixing zone thickness; the slower the groundwater travels, the larger the mixing zone thickness. Some states have rules regulating the selection of mixing zone thickness for septic tank studies. The Montana Department of Environmental Quality (1996) set the mixing zone thickness to 15 feet. However, in the State of Utah, no regulation in this regard is available at this time. Hansen, Allen & Luce, Inc. (1997) used a mixing zone depth of 100 feet, or the extent of the saturated thickness, whichever is less. In this study, the assumed specific groundwater flow velocity is only 0.024 [0.6 (hydraulic conductivity) * 0.04 (hydraulic gradient) = 0.024] foot/day in the study area. If an effective porosity of 0.2 is assumed, the groundwater flow velocity is only 0.12 foot/day. This groundwater velocity is very low. It is believed that it is acceptable to use the mixing zone thickness of 100 feet, or the extent of the saturated thickness, whichever is less, in the study area. In this study, the mixing zone thickness was assumed to be 80 feet, the known saturated thickness from the well data.

Based on the assumed data and the described method, **Table 3** summarizes the estimated septic tank densities at build-out in the study area. **Table 4** summarizes the final parameter values for determining the septic tank density.

Table 3. Summary of Septic Tank Density Calculation

Total Allowable Septic Systems	Total Buildable Area at Build-out (Acres)	Septic Density (Acre/System)
3,684	4,554	1.24
Note: * In estimating the total allowable septic tank systems, the criterion used was that the estimated concentration of nitrate as nitrogen in groundwater does not exceed 8 mg/l, which is 2 mg/l lower than the EPA standard.		

Table 4. Final Parameter Values Used to Calculate Septic Tank Density

Parameter	Quantity	Unit
Groundwater		
Hydraulic Conductivity, K	1.25	feet/day
Mixing Zone Thickness, D	80	feet
Aquifer Width, B	4,000	feet
Hydraulic Gradient, i	0.04	dimensionless
Groundwater Flow, Q _b	7,680	feet ³ /day
Q _b	217,473	l/day
Background Nitrate Concentration, N _b	1	mg/l
Recharge Associated with Precipitation		
Precipitation	21.71	inches/year
Recharge (10% Precipitation)	2.171	inches/year
Drainage Area	15,466	Acres
Total Recharge, Q _p	2,798	acre-feet/year
Q _p	9,454,019	l/day
Nitrate Loading, N _p	1	mg/l
Recharge Associated with Irrigation		
Total Buildable Area	4,554	acres
Irrigated Area (10% Buildable Area)	455.4	acres
Irrigation Water Rate	2	acre-feet/year/acre
Total Irrigation Water, Q _i	910.8	acre-feet/year
Q _i	3,077,797	l/day
Nitrate Loading, N _i	1	mg/l
Wastewater from Septic Tanks		
Effluent from One Septic Tank, Q _{s1}	200	gallons/day

Parameter	Quantity	Unit
Qs1	757	l/day
Nitrate Concentration, Ns	40	mg/l
Calculations		
Allowed Groundwater Nitrate Concentration, Nt	8	mg/l
Qb(Nt-Nb)	1,522,311	mg/day
Qp(Nt-Np)	66,178,133	mg/day
Qi(Nt-Ni)	21,544,579	mg/day
Qs1(Ns-Nt)	24,224	mg/day
Qb(Nt-Nb)+ Qp(Nt-Np)+ Qi(Nt-Ni)	89,245,023	mg/day
NLal	3,684	units

When the county's current disturbance standards are incorporated into the septic density map, as shown in **Figure 7**, the actual septic density in each slope category is summarized in **Table 5**.

Table 5. Summary of Septic Tank Density with County's Disturbance Standards Incorporated

Land Slope/Ownership	Area (Acres)	Total Allowable Septic Systems	Septic Density (Acre/System)
30% and Greater	8,351		
Zion National Park	572	0	
BLM	504	40	12.4
Private	7,275	587	12.4
20-29%	3,642		
WCWCD	6	0	
Private	3,636	879	4.14
0-19%	2,888		
Zion National Park	9	0	
WCWCD	194	0	
WCWCD	40	32	1.24
Private	2,645	2,133	1.24

The proposed Whispering Pine Subdivision is 117 acres in total area and is located in the southwestern corner of the study area as shown in **Figure 7**. All the land within this subdivision is in the 0-19% slope category. The total number of lots can be developed in this subdivision is 94. As long as the average lot size is equal to or greater than 1.24 acres in this subdivision, the impact of the development of this subdivision will not result in a violation of groundwater quality protection with respect to nitrate concentration.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Sunrise has completed an analysis of septic tank density at the northern part of the Upper Kolob Plateau and Oak Valley. This study indicates that the average septic tank density on buildable area within any subdivision is 1.24 acres/lot. In reviewing subdivision plans within the study area, it is recommended that the site slope be reviewed carefully. The actual average septic tank density is different for each slope zone. In the 0-19% slope zone, the average septic tank density is 1.24 acres/lot; in the 20-29% slope zone where 70% of the slope shall remain undisturbed, the actual average septic tank density is 4.14 acres/lot; and in the 30% or greater slope zone where 90% of the slope shall remain undisturbed, the actual average septic tank density is 12.4 acres/lot.

5.0 LIMITATIONS

The services provided on this project, as described in this report, include professional opinions and judgments based on the data collected and analyzed. Sunrise performed these services according to currently accepted water resources engineering principles and practices conducted in this area.

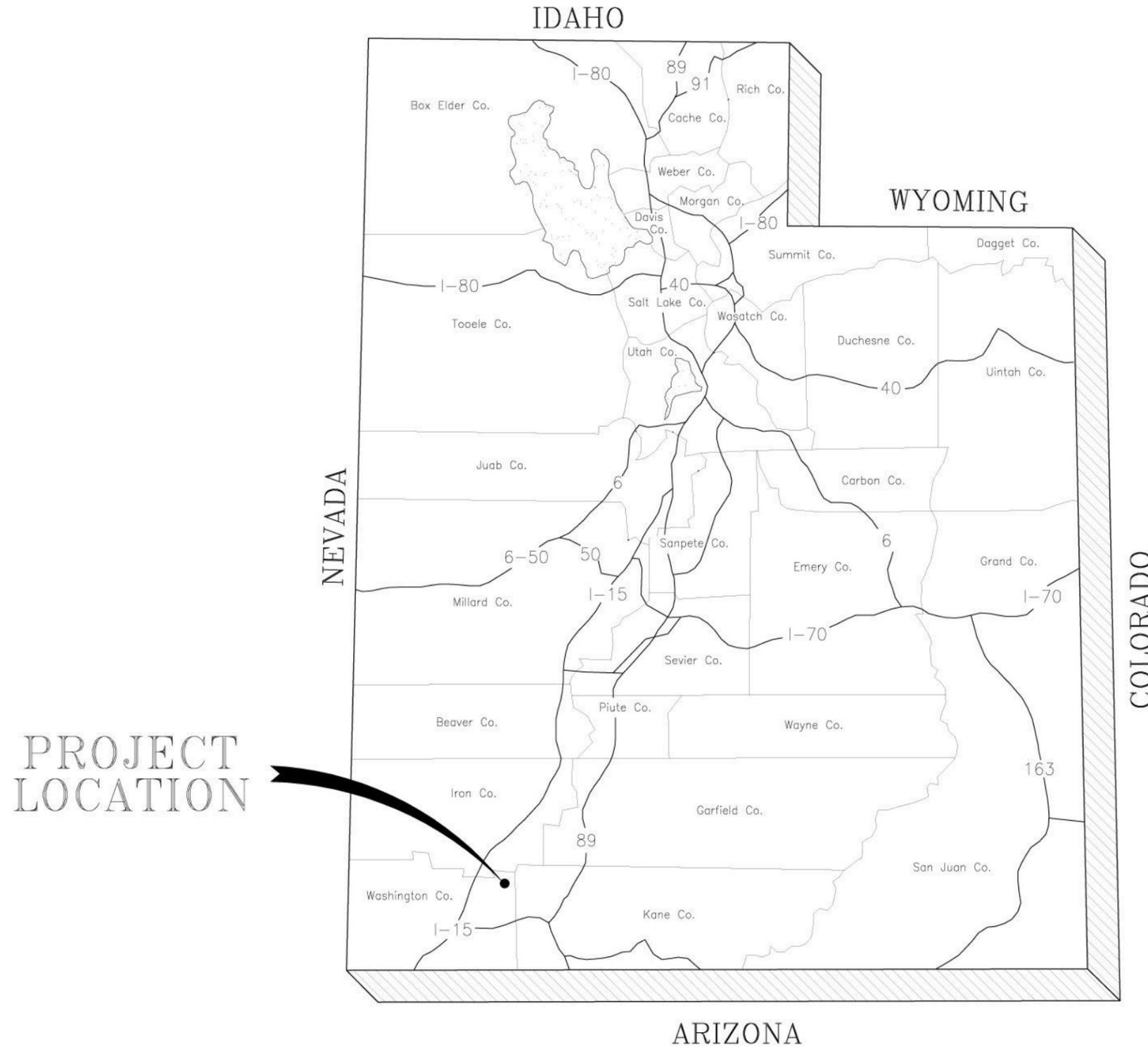
This report does not provide a warranty as to variable subsurface conditions that may actually exist. This report does not apply to other areas outside the study domain. In addition, evaluation of geologic and hydrogeologic conditions is a difficult task. Engineers and hydrogeologists must occasionally make general judgments leading to conclusions with incomplete knowledge of the geologic history, subsurface conditions and hydraulic characteristics present.

6.0 REFERENCES

- Biek, R.F., 2007, Geologic Map of the Kolob Reservoir Quadrangle, Washington and Iron Counties, Utah. Map 220.
- Deese, P.L., 1986, an Evaluation of Septic Leachate Detection: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Project Summary EPA/600/52-86/052, 2 p.
- Franks, A.L., 1972, Geology for Individual Sewage Disposal Systems: California Geology, v. 25, no. 9, p. 195-203.
- Freeze, R.A. and J.A. Cheery, 1979, *Groundwater*, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, NJ.
- Hansen, Allen and Luce, Inc., 1997, Determination of Recommended Septic System Densities for Groundwater Quality Protection, unpublished consultant's report.
- Montana Department of Environmental Quality, 1996, Standard Mixing Zone for Ground Water, Water Quality Standards, Administrative Rules for Montana.
- Utah Division of Water Quality, 2000, Onsite Wastewater Systems Rule, Utah Administrative Code R317-4.

Figure

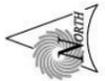
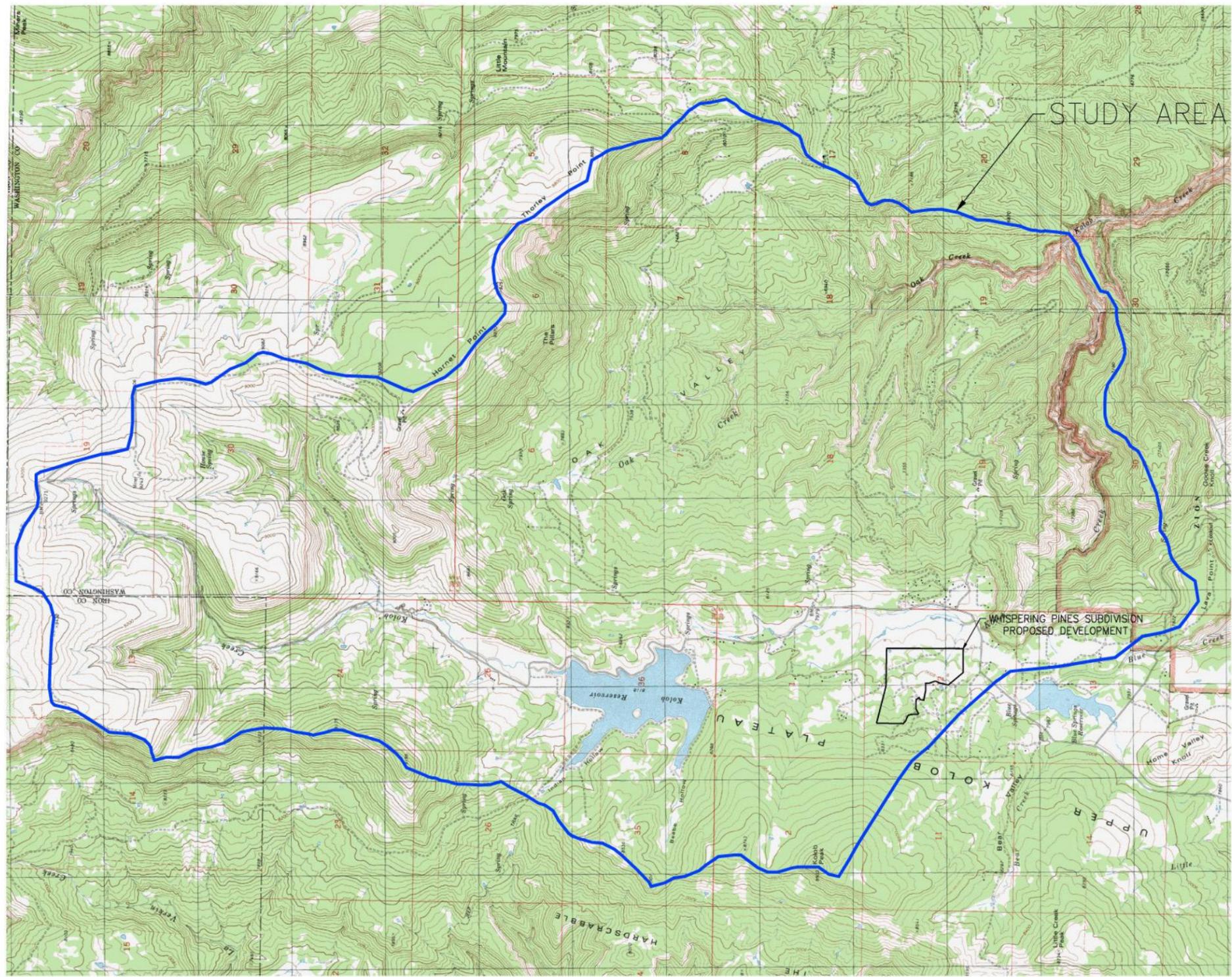
SITE LOCATION MAP



PROJECT
LOCATION

REV. NO.	COMMENT	DATE
 SUNRISE ENGINEERING 12227 SOUTH BUSINESS PARK DRIVE, SUITE 220 DRAPER, UTAH 84020 TEL 801.523.0100 • FAX 801.523.0990 www.sunrise-eng.com		
ASH CREEK SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT UPPER KOLOB PLATEAU AND OAK VALLEY WASHINGTON COUNTY, UTAH SITE LOCATION MAP		
DESIGNED DY	DRAWN DSA	CHECKED DY
SHEET NO. 01 of 08	FIGURE 1	

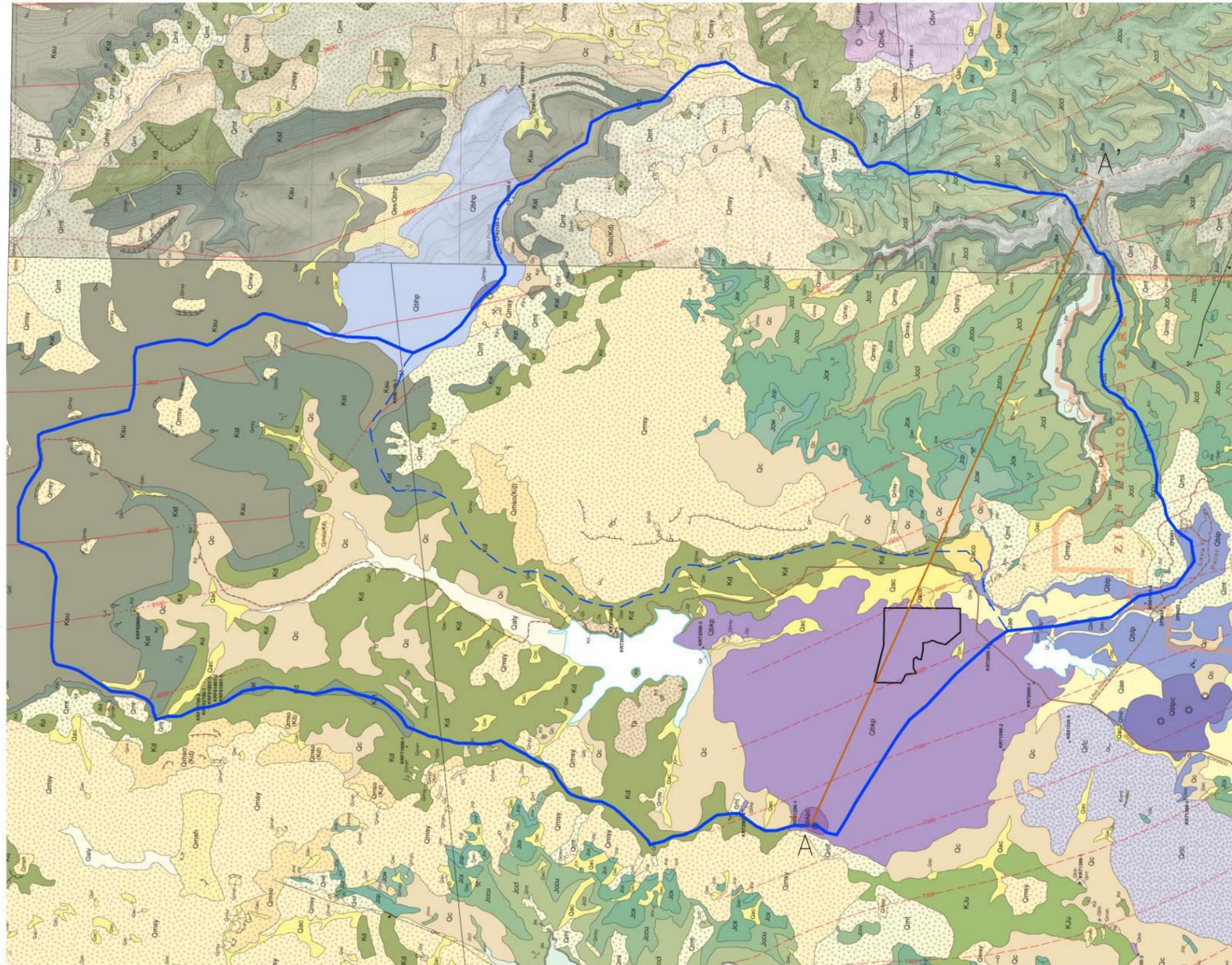
P:\y\colob\yong\area\Map.dwg Jun 26, 2007 12:00pm jbruberson



SCALE
0 1000' 2000'

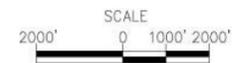
REV NO.	COMMENT	DATE
 SUNRISE ENGINEERING 12227 SOUTH BUSINESS PARK DRIVE, SUITE 220 DRAPER, UTAH 84020 TEL 801.523.0100 • FAX 801.523.0990 www.sunrise-eng.com		
ASH CREEK SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT UPPER KOLOB PLATEAU AND OAK VALLEY WASHINGTON COUNTY, UTAH SITE VICINITY MAP		
SET NO. 02737	DESIGNED DY	DRAWN DSA
CHECKED DY	SHEET NO. 02 of 08	FIGURE 2

P:\Yolanda\Yolanda\Map.dwg Jun 27, 2007 9:50am danderson



LEGEND

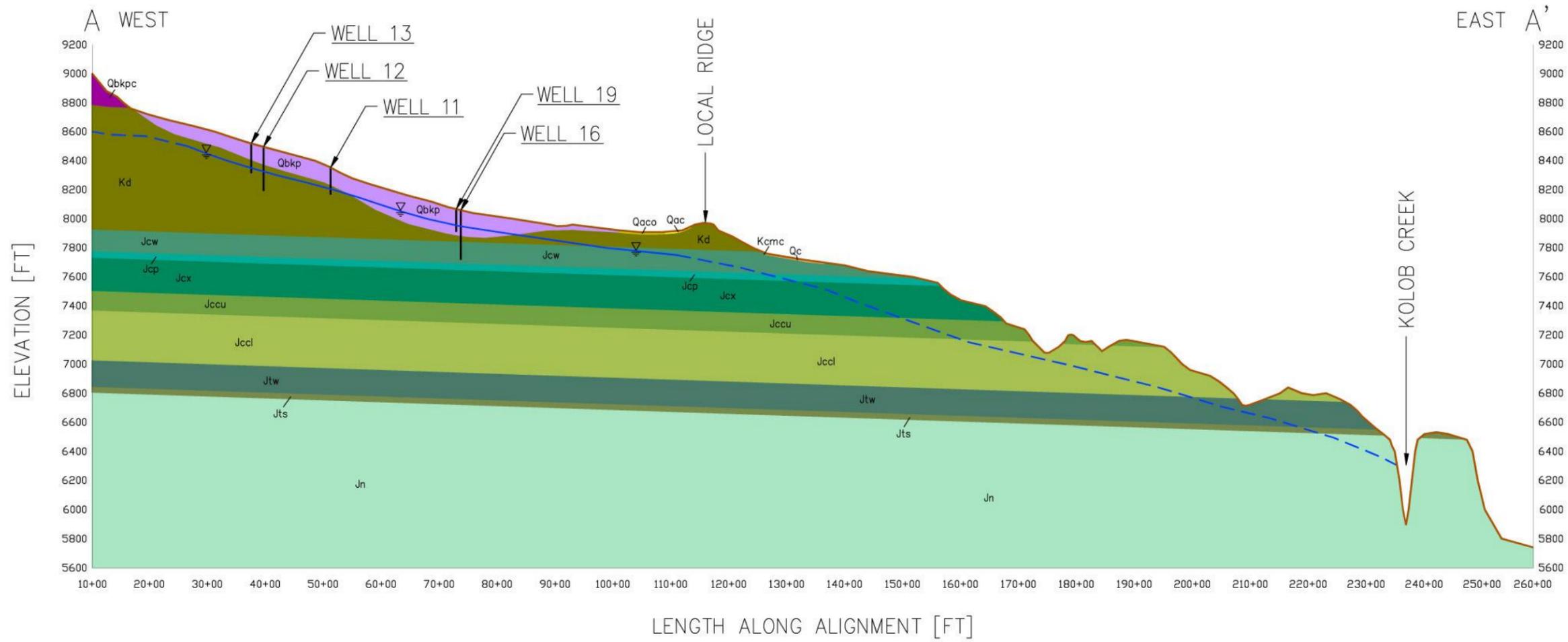
-  WATERSHED BOUNDARY
-  LOCAL RIDGE
-  WHISPERING PINES SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY
-  GEOLOGIC CROSS-SECTION



REV. NO.	COMMENT	DATE
 SUNRISE ENGINEERING 12227 SOUTH BUSINESS PARK DRIVE, SUITE 220 DRAPER, UTAH 84020 TEL 801.523.0100 • FAX 801.523.0990 www.sunrise-eng.com		
ASH CREEK SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT UPPER KOLOB PLATEAU AND OAK VALLEY WASHINGTON COUNTY, UTAH GEOLOGIC MAP		
SEI NO. 02737	DESIGNED DY	DRAWN DSA
CHECKED DY	SHEET NO. 03 of 08	FIGURE 3

LEGEND

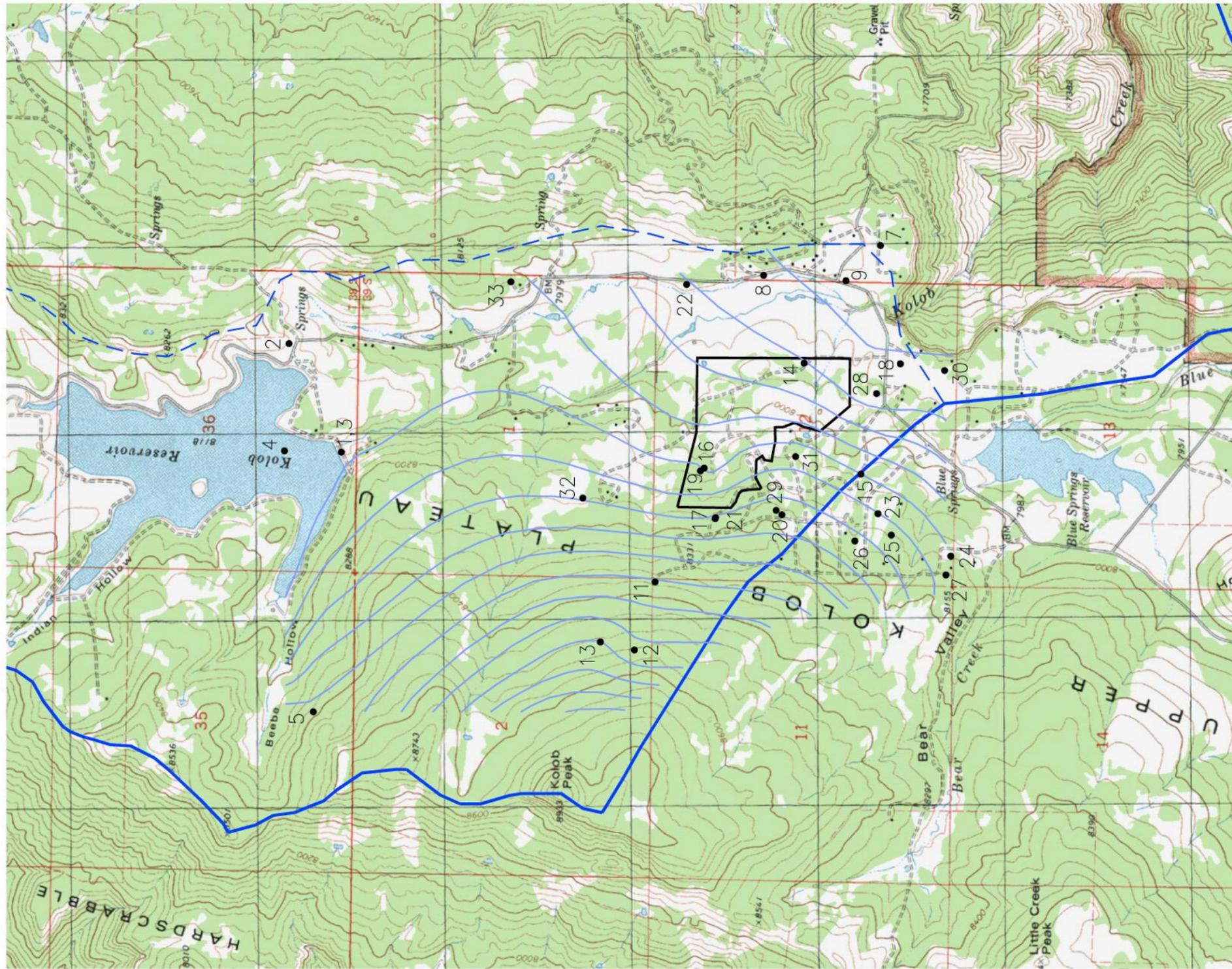
-  GROUND SURFACE
-  GROUND WATER SURFACE
-  APPROXIMATE GROUND WATER SURFACE



 Qbkpc	 Kd	 Jccu
 Qbkp	 Kcmc	 Jccl
 Qac	 Jcw	 Jtw
 Qaco	 Jcp	 Jts
 Qc	 Jcx	 Jn

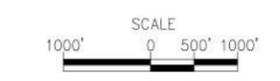
REV. NO.	COMMENT	DATE
 SUNRISE ENGINEERING 12227 SOUTH BUSINESS PARK DRIVE, SUITE 220 DRAPER, UTAH 84020 TEL 801.523.0100 · FAX 801.523.0990 www.sunrise-eng.com		
ASH CREEK SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT UPPER KOLOB PLATEAU AND OAK VALLEY WASHINGTON COUNTY, UTAH GEOLOGIC CROSS-SECTION		
SEI NO. 02737	DESIGNED DSA	DRAWN DSA
CHECKED DY	SHEET NO. 04 of 08	FIGURE 4

P:\Kolob\eng\Area Map.dwg Jun 26, 2007 12:07pm danderson



LEGEND

-  WATERSHED BOUNDARY
-  LOCAL RIDGE
-  WELL LOCATION AND NUMBER
-  GROUND WATER CONTOUR
-  WHISPERING PINES SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY



REV NO.	COMMENT	DATE

PRELIMINARY
 NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
 DATE

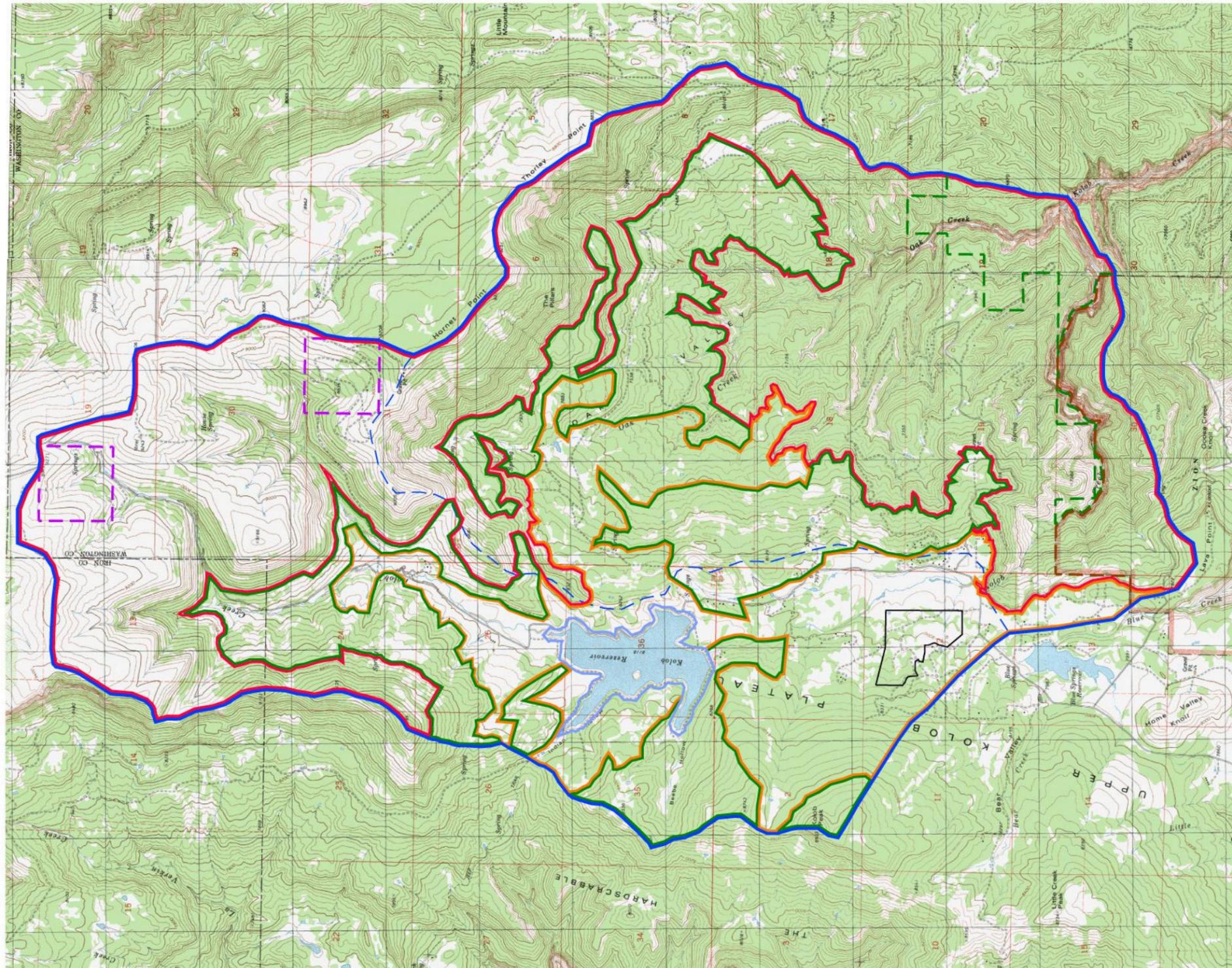


SUNRISE ENGINEERING
 12227 SOUTH BUSINESS PARK DRIVE, SUITE 220
 DRAPER, UTAH 84020
 TEL 801.523.0100 • FAX 801.523.0990
 www.sunrise-eng.com

ASH CREEK SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT
UPPER KOLOB PLATEAU AND OAK VALLEY
 WASHINGTON COUNTY, UTAH
POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE

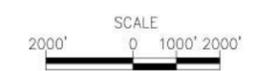
SET NO.	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	SHEET NO.	FIGURE
02737	DY	DSA	DY	05 of 08	FIGURE 5

P:\Kolob\eng\Area Map.dwg Jun 27, 2007 10:05am danerason



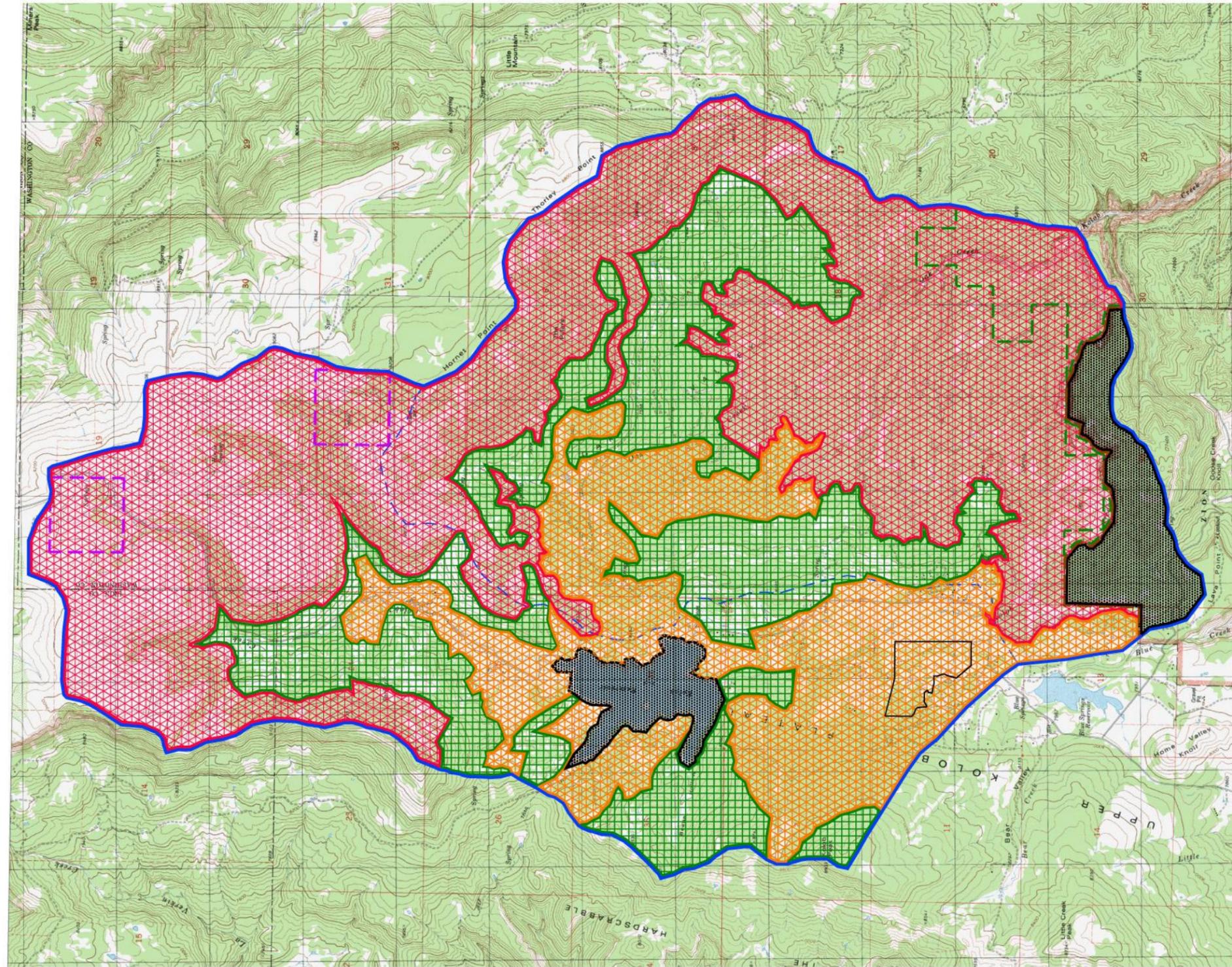
LEGEND

- WATERSHED BOUNDARY
- LOCAL RIDGE
- WHISPERING PINES SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY
- BLM LAND
- STATE LAND
- ZION NATIONAL PARK
- WASHINGTON COUNTY WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT
- 30% < SLOPE
- 20% < SLOPE < 29%
- 0% < SLOPE < 19%



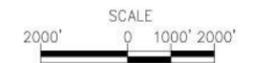
REV. NO.	COMMENT	DATE
 SUNRISE ENGINEERING 12227 SOUTH BUSINESS PARK DRIVE, SUITE 220 DRAPER, UTAH 84020 TEL 801.523.0100 • FAX 801.523.0990 www.sunrise-eng.com		
ASH CREEK SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT UPPER KOLOB PLATEAU AND OAK VALLEY WASHINGTON COUNTY, UTAH SLOPE AND OWNERSHIP MAP		
SET NO. 02737	DESIGNED DSA	DRAWN DSA
CHECKED DY	SHEET NO. 06 of 08	FIGURE 6

P:\Kolob Views\Area Map.dwg Jun 27, 2007 10:08am danielson



LEGEND

- WATERSHED BOUNDARY
- LOCAL RIDGE
- WHISPERING PINES SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY
- BLM LAND
- STATE LAND
- ZION NATIONAL PARK
- WASHINGTON COUNTY WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT
- 12.4 AC/LOT
90% UNDISTURBED
- 4.14 AC/LOT
70% UNDISTURBED
- 1.24 AC/LOT
0% UNDISTURBED
- UNDEVELOPABLE



REV. NO.	COMMENT	DATE
	 SUNRISE ENGINEERING 12227 SOUTH BUSINESS PARK DRIVE, SUITE 220 DRAPER, UTAH 84020 TEL 801.523.0100 • FAX 801.523.0990 www.sunrise-eng.com	
ASH CREEK SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT UPPER KOLOB PLATEAU AND OAK VALLEY WASHINGTON COUNTY, UTAH SEPTIC DENSITY MAP		
SEI NO. 02737	DESIGNED DSA	DRAWN DSA
CHECKED DY	SHEET NO. 07 of 08	FIGURE 7

P:\Yolanda\Yolanda\Map.dwg Jun 27, 2007 10:16am cbraderson

Appendix A Geologic Description

QUATERNARY

Alluvial deposits

Qaly **Younger stream deposits** (Holocene) – Stratified, moderately to well-sorted sand, silt, clay, and pebble to boulder gravel in river channels and flood plains; locally includes small alluvial-fan and colluvial deposits, and minor terraces as much as 20 feet (6 m) above current stream level; equivalent to stream deposits (Qal₁) and stream-terrace deposits (Qat₂) in the adjacent Kolob Arch quadrangle, but undivided here due to uncertain correlation between upper and lower reaches of drainages; generally 0 to 30 feet (0-9 m) thick.

Qas **Alluvial sand deposits** (upper Holocene) – Well-sorted, fine- to medium-grained sand on the floor of Hop Valley, in the southwest corner of the quadrangle, where the Hop Valley stream has reworked the upper few feet of sandy basin-fill deposits.

Qaf₁ **Alluvial-fan deposits** (Holocene) – Poorly to moderately sorted, non-stratified, boulder- to clay-size sediment deposited as small alluvial fans along major drainages; form active depositional surfaces, although locally the master stream is deeply entrenched; typically overlies alluvial channel deposits at the toe of the fans, and locally includes minor slope wash and talus along the upslope margins of the fans; many small fans, because they are too small to depict at this scale and because they are typically poorly developed, are lumped with mixed alluvial and colluvial deposits; generally 0 to 30 feet (0-9 m) thick.

Artificial-fill deposits

Qf **Artificial-fill deposits** (historical) – Engineered fill used to create the Kolob Reservoir and Blue Springs Reservoir dams; unmapped fill is locally present in developed areas; as much as 60 feet (18 m) thick.

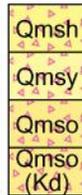
Colluvial deposits

Qc **Colluvial deposits** (Holocene to upper Pleistocene) – Poorly sorted, angular, clay- to boulder-size, locally derived sediment deposited principally by slope wash and soil creep; gradational with talus deposits and mixed alluvial and colluvial deposits; locally includes large areas of talus where slope angles increase such that colluvium and talus form a thin mantle that grades from one deposit to another; may include undifferentiated landslide deposits; generally less than 20 feet (6 m) thick.

Lacustrine and basin-fill deposits

Qla **Lacustrine and basin-fill deposits** (Holocene) – Well-stratified sand, silt, and minor peat deposited in the Hop Valley basin in the southwest corner of the quadrangle; grades into colluvial, alluvial, and alluvial-fan deposits at basin margins and in upper part of deposits; forms planar surfaces that slope downstream, which are incised about 40 feet (12 m) at the south end of Hop Valley; a radiocarbon age of 2640 ± 60 ¹⁴C yr B.P. establishes a minimum age for the formation of Hop Valley Lake (Biek and others, 2003; Biek, 2007), and Eardley (1966) obtained a radiocarbon age of 670 ± 200 ¹⁴C yr B.P. from the upper part of the deposits; deposits in Hop Valley are probably about 250 feet (75 m) thick (Biek, 2007), but are probably less than 60 feet (18 m) thick in this quadrangle; also mapped at Potamogeton (Chasm) Lake, a permanent pond about 2 miles (3 km) west of Kolob Reservoir that formed behind a rockfall of Navajo Sandstone; “Potamogeton” is Latin for pondweed, which sometimes covers the pond’s surface. ¹⁴C analytical data is available on the Utah Geological Survey Web site (http://geology.utah.gov/online/analytical_data.htm).

Mass-movement deposits



Landslide deposits (historical to middle(?) Pleistocene) – Very poorly sorted, clay- to boulder-size, locally derived material deposited by rotational and translational movement; characterized by hummocky topography, numerous internal scarps, and chaotic bedding attitudes; basal slip surfaces most commonly form in the lower unit of the Cop Creek Limestone Member of the Carmel Formation, the Dakota Formation, and the upper unit of the Straight Cliffs Formation, and the slides themselves incorporate these and overlying map units; the Dakota Formation especially forms very large, complex mass movements; Qmsh denotes slides with historical movement; younger landslides (Qmsy) may have historical movement, but typically are characterized by slightly more subdued landslide features indicative of early Holocene to late Pleistocene age; older landslides (Qmso) are deeply incised and their main scarps and hummocky topography have been extensively modified by erosion, suggestive of late to possibly middle(?) Pleistocene age, but they too may be locally active; Qmso(Kd) denotes large, relatively coherent bedrock blocks of the Dakota Formation as much as about 150 feet (45 m) thick that slumped downslope under the influence of gravity and which are late to possibly middle(?) Pleistocene in age.



Talus deposits (Holocene to upper Pleistocene) – Very poorly sorted, angular boulders and finer-grained interstitial sediment deposited principally by rock fall on and at the base of steep slopes; typically grades downslope into colluvial deposits, and may include colluvial deposits where impractical to differentiate the two; generally less than 30 feet (9 m) thick.

Mixed-environment deposits



Alluvial and colluvial deposits (Holocene to upper Pleistocene) – Poorly to moderately sorted, generally poorly stratified, clay- to boulder-size, locally derived sediments deposited principally in swales, small drainages, and along the upper reaches of larger streams by fluvial, slope-wash, and creep processes; gradational with both alluvial and colluvial deposits; Qac deposits form active depositional surfaces and are generally less than 20 feet (6 m) thick; Qaco deposits are deeply incised and of similar thickness.



Alluvial and eolian deposits (Holocene to upper Pleistocene) – Locally derived, fine- to coarse-grained sand and silt with subangular to angular gravel; deposited in topographic depressions by small streams, slope wash, and wind; includes small alluvial fans and colluvium along margins of deposits; 0 to 20 feet (0-6 m) thick.



Eolian and residual deposits (Holocene to upper Pleistocene) – Reddish-orange, fine- to medium-grained sand with residual Navajo Sandstone pebbles, cobbles, and boulders; forms irregular sheets on top of the Navajo Sandstone, from which it is derived, in the southwest corner of the quadrangle; generally less than 3 feet (1 m) thick.

Residual deposits



Residual deposits (Holocene to lower(?) Pleistocene) – Residual lag of angular to subangular basalt blocks derived from the Little Creek Peak lava flow, which is preserved in place on the ridge to the west; includes very rare blocks of Dakota Formation sandstone; although Little Creek Peak basalt is virtually the only rock type seen in this unit, nowhere is it clearly in place; probably represents a lag of basalt let down by erosion of underlying beds, but may represent a flow that cascaded southeastward from the adjacent ridge; thickness uncertain, but probably as much as several tens of feet thick.

Spring deposits



Spring tufa (Holocene) – Light-gray to light-brownish-gray, porous, calcareous tufa characterized by a sponge-like network of cavities; mapped at Birch Spring, about 2 miles (3 km) northwest of Kolob Reservoir; 0 to about 20 feet (0-6 m) thick.

Volcanic rocks

Major- and trace-element geochemistry and $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ raw data is available on the Utah Geological Survey Web site (http://geology.utah.gov/online/analytical_data.htm); rock names are after LeBas and others (1986).

- Qbg** **Grapevine Wash lava flows** (middle Pleistocene) – Medium-gray, weathering to dark-brownish-gray to dark-brownish-black, fine-grained olivine basaltic trachyandesite lava flows; erupted from a number of vents on the Lower Kolob Plateau, including the Firepit Knoll and Spendlove Knoll cinder cones; five $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ plateau ages on these flows range from 0.22 ± 0.03 Ma to 0.31 ± 0.02 Ma (Willis and Hylland, 2002); only distal end of one flow is preserved at the south end of Hop Valley, in the southwest corner of the quadrangle, where it is about 20 feet (6 m) thick.
- Qbhpc**
Qbhp **Hornet Point lava flow and cinder cone** (middle Pleistocene) – Medium- to dark-gray, medium- to coarse-grained olivine basalt to trachybasalt lava flow containing abundant pyroxene phenocrysts; locally deeply weathered to gruss-like soils; boulders typically have concentric weathering rinds; erupted from vent at deeply eroded cinder cone (Qbhpc) at Hornet Point; yielded $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ isochron age of 0.74 ± 0.05 Ma from sample CP83100-3 in the Cogswell Point quadrangle (Biek and Hylland, 2007); lava flow is as much as 240 feet (73 m) thick in this quadrangle.
- Qbkpc**
Qbkp **Kolob Peak lava flow and cinder cone** (lower Pleistocene) – Medium- to light-gray, fine-grained olivine basaltic trachyandesite lava flow; forms densely vegetated dip slope on the east side of Kolob Peak; erupted from vent at Kolob Peak, a cinder cone (Qbkpc) now eroded nearly in half; sample KR81200-1 yielded $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ plateau age of 1.05 ± 0.05 Ma; thickness uncertain, but likely in excess of 100 feet (30 m) thick where it fills paleodrainages.
- Qblpc**
Qblp **Lava Point lava flow and cinder cones** (lower Pleistocene) – Light- to medium-gray, fine- to medium-grained olivine basaltic trachyandesite to borderline basaltic andesite and trachybasalt lava flow; query indicates uncertain correlation near Blue Springs Reservoir; erupted from vents at Home Valley Knoll, a group of three overlapping cinder cones (Qblpc); yielded $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ plateau ages of 1.02 ± 0.03 Ma (sample ZP-0601) and 1.08 ± 0.02 Ma (sample ZP-0602) for this flow at Lava Point, consistent with several published K-Ar and $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ ages (Best and others, 1980; Hamblin and others, 1981; Willis and Hylland, 2002); as much as 120 feet (37 m) thick where it fills paleodrainages.
- Qblc** **Little Creek Peak lava flow** (lower Pleistocene) – Medium-gray, fine- to medium-grained olivine basalt; locally caps ridge south of Little Creek Peak, and a basalt lag (Qrlc) derived from this flow covers the slope to the southeast of Little Creek Peak; yielded $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ plateau age of 1.44 ± 0.04 Ma from sample VR43-01 in The Guardian Angels quadrangle (Willis and Hylland, 2002); source unknown; 0 to 30 feet (0-9 m) thick.

unconformity

TERTIARY



Old boulder gravel deposits (Miocene?) – Poorly sorted, clay- to very large boulder-size sediment characterized by very large quartz monzonite boulders; clasts also include large boulders of Cretaceous fossiliferous sandstone, cobbles and small boulders derived from the Carmel Formation, recycled, rounded pebbles and small cobbles of Precambrian and Cambrian quartzite, and uncommon cobbles and boulders of Claron limestone; most clasts are subangular to subrounded, but the quartzite clasts are well rounded; quartz monzonite boulders as much as 24 feet (7.3 m) long, 22 feet (6.7 m) wide, and at least 8 feet (2.4 m) high are present in the vicinity of Kolob Reservoir, and subspherical quartz monzonite boulders 10 to 15 feet (3-5 m) long are common; most quartz monzonite clasts, however, are 1.5 to 3 feet (0.5-1 m) in diameter; forms a deeply eroded surface that drapes over pre-existing topography; probably deposited by debris flows or possibly a gravity slide originating in the ancestral Pine Valley Mountains; this hypothesis, however, requires a complete eastward-to-westward reversal of drainage across the Hurricane fault; Averitt (1962, 1964) first described similar deposits farther north, east and southeast of Cedar City, and Anderson and Mehnert (1979) interpreted those exposures as debris-flow deposits shed off the ancestral Pine Valley Mountains; Hacker (1998) and Hacker and others (2002) provided evidence that the Pine Valley Mountains stood very high and shed gravity slides, volcanic rocks, and debris flows about 20.5 million years ago, long before initiation of the Hurricane fault; blocks of the Pine Valley laccolith caught in the Hurricane fault zone (Biek, 2007) show that the laccolith once likely reached east of the Hurricane fault, thus providing a somewhat closer source for the large Pine Valley boulders; thickness uncertain, but probably less than 30 feet (9 m) thick in this quadrangle; some deposits may contain just a lag of widely scattered larger clasts over poorly exposed bedrock, the matrix having been eroded away.

Two basalt boulders clearly incorporated into the deposits at Kolob Reservoir (samples KR72000-5 and KR72000-6) have a chemical signature similar to the Horse Ranch Mountain lava flow, and one boulder (KR72000-6) yielded a maximum $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ age of 0.97 ± 0.18 Ma, analytically indistinguishable from the 1.03 ± 0.06 Ma Horse Ranch Mountain lava flow (Biek, 2007); how the basalt boulders came to be incorporated into these assumed Miocene-age deposits is not known.

unconformity

CRETACEOUS

Straight Cliffs Formation

- Ksu** **Upper unit** (Upper Cretaceous, Santonian[?] to Turonian) – Slope-forming, grayish-orange to yellowish-brown, thin- to thick-bedded, fine-grained subarkosic sandstone and gray mudstone and shale; contains a few thin coal beds, common carbonaceous shale, and several thin coquina beds; forms broad, rounded hills typically mantled with unmapped colluvium; believed to be equivalent to the Smoky Hollow Member and possibly John Henry Member of the Straight Cliffs Formation of the Kaiparowits Plateau (see, for example, Eaton and others, 2001); deposited in fluvial, flood-plain, and lagoonal environments of a coastal plain (Eaton and others, 2001); incomplete thickness as much as 320 feet (100 m) in the quadrangle, but upper part not preserved.
- Kst** **Tibbet Canyon Member** (Upper Cretaceous, Turonian) – Grayish-orange to yellowish-brown, generally medium- to thick-bedded, planar-bedded, fine- to medium-grained quartzose sandstone and lesser interbedded, grayish-orange to gray mudstone and siltstone; locally contains pelecypods, gastropods, and thin to thick beds of oyster coquina; typically forms cliffs, but in this quadrangle more commonly weathers to steep, vegetated slopes; upper contact corresponds to a break in slope and is placed at the top of a coquinoid oyster bed that caps the member; deposited in shoreface, lagoonal, estuarine, and flood-plain environments of a coastal plain (Laurin and Sageman, 2001; Tibert and others, 2003); thickens eastward across quadrangle from about 240 to 450 feet (75-135 m) thick.
- KJu** **Dakota Formation, Cedar Mountain Formation, and Winsor Member of the Carmel Formation, undivided** (Upper Cretaceous to Middle Jurassic) – Mapped in the vicinity of Little Creek Peak, where access to private land was denied; the Dakota Formation is present over most of this area, Cedar Mountain strata may be present, and Winsor strata are likely present at the lowest elevations.
- Kd** **Dakota Formation** (Upper Cretaceous, Cenomanian) – Interbedded, slope- and ledge-forming sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, claystone, carbonaceous shale, coal, and marl; sandstone is yellowish brown or locally white, thin to very thick bedded, fine to medium grained; includes two prominent cliff-forming sandstone beds, each several tens of feet thick, in the upper part of the formation; mudstone and claystone are gray to yellowish brown and commonly smectitic; oyster coquina beds, clams, and gastropods, including large *Craginia* sp., are common, especially in the upper part of the section; uppermost marl beds above the uppermost sandstone cliff contain distinctive gastropods with beaded edge *Admetopsis* n. sp. indicative of a latest Cenomanian brackish environment (Eaton and others, 2001) (samples KRF in sections 14 and 23, T. 38 S., R. 11 W.); Dakota strata are typically poorly exposed and involved in large landslides; includes the overlying Tropic Shale, which is restricted to the east part of the quadrangle where it is silty and sandy and no more than a few feet thick (see, for example, Eaton and others, 2001); upper contact placed at the top of a slope-forming, coaly and marly mudstone sequence and at the base of the typically cliff-forming sandstone of the Tibbet Canyon Member of the Straight Cliffs Formation; deposited in a variety of flood-plain, estuarine, lagoonal, and swamp environments (Gustason, 1989; Laurin and Sageman, 2001; Tibert and others, 2003); invertebrate and palynomorph fossil assemblages indicate shallow-marine, brackish, and fresh-water deposits of Cenomanian age (Nichols, 1995); probably about 850 feet (260 m) thick.

unconformity

Cedar Mountain Formation

Kcinc

Conglomerate member (Cretaceous, Cenomanian to Albian) – Thick- to very thick bedded, yellowish-brown, channel-form conglomerate, pebbly sandstone, and pebbly gritstone; clasts are subrounded to rounded, pebble- to small-cobble-size quartzite, chert, limestone, and rare, reworked petrified wood; locally stained reddish brown to dark yellowish brown; forms two small exposures southwest of Birch Spring and southeast of Little Creek Peak; deposited in river-channel environment on broad, coastal plain (Tschudy and others, 1984; Kirkland and others, 1997); Biek and Hylland (2007) reported a single-crystal $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ age of 97.9 ± 0.5 Ma on sanidine from a volcanic ash in Cedar Mountain mudstone immediately above this conglomerate bed in the Straight Canyon quadrangle to the east; pollen analyses indicate an Albian or older age for these beds (Doelling and Davis, 1989; Hylland, 2000); upper contact not exposed, but regionally, east of the Hurricane fault, is unconformably overlain by the Dakota Formation (see, for example, Kirkland and others, 1997); previously mapped as the lower part of the Dakota Formation, but the lithology, age, and stratigraphic position of these beds suggest correlation to the Cedar Mountain Formation; 0 to 35 feet (0-11 m) thick.

unconformity (K)

JURASSIC

Carmel Formation

Jcw

Winsor Member (Middle Jurassic) – Light-reddish-brown, very fine to medium-grained sandstone and siltstone; poorly cemented and weathers to densely vegetated slopes; upper contact is the basal Cretaceous unconformity; near Birch Spring, Winsor strata are overlain by Cedar Mountain conglomerate, but in the northwest corner of the quadrangle, the conglomerate is missing and the Winsor Member is overlain by Dakota strata; deposited on a broad, sandy mudflat (Imlay, 1980; Blakey and others, 1983); thickens westward from about 240 to 320 feet (73-98 m) thick.

Jcp

Paria River Member (Middle Jurassic) – Laminated to very thin bedded, light-gray argillaceous limestone and micritic limestone that locally overlies a thick, white, alabaster gypsum bed common in the basal part of the Paria River Member; limestone weathers to small chips and plates and locally contains small pelecypod fossils; forms steep, ledgy slopes; upper contact is sharp and planar; deposited in shallow-marine and coastal-sabkha environments (Imlay, 1980; Blakey and others, 1983); about 50 to 160 feet (15-48 m) thick.

Jcx

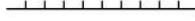
Crystal Creek Member (Middle Jurassic) – Thin- to medium-bedded, reddish-brown gypsiferous siltstone, mudstone, and very fine to medium-grained sandstone; typically friable and weakly cemented with gypsum; forms vegetated, poorly exposed slopes; upper contact is sharp and broadly wavy and corresponds to the base of a thick Paria River gypsum bed or argillaceous limestone interval; deposited in coastal-sabkha and tidal-flat environments (Imlay, 1980; Blakey and others, 1983); about 150 to 250 feet (45-75 m) thick.

Co-op Creek Limestone Member (Middle Jurassic) – Thin- to medium-bedded, light-gray micritic limestone and calcareous shale; locally contains *Isocrinus* sp. columnals, pelecypods, and gastropods; deposited in a shallow-marine environment (Imlay, 1980; Blakey and others, 1983).

Jccu

Upper unit – Thin- to medium-bedded, light-gray micritic limestone; locally oolitic and sandy; forms sparsely vegetated, ledgy slopes and cliffs; upper contact is sharp and planar; about 100 to 140 feet (30-43 m) thick.

MAP SYMBOLS

	Contact, dashed where approximately located
	Normal fault, dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed; bar and ball on downthrown side
	Structure contour on top of Navajo Sandstone (south and west part of map) and on top of Tibbet Canyon Member (northeast part of map); contour interval 100 feet; short dash where projected, long dash where control is poor
	Major joint
	Landslide or slump scarp, hachures on down-dropped side
	Approximate strike and dip of inclined bedding determined photogrammetrically
	Joint, near vertical
	Pit - sand and gravel (no letter), cinders (c)
	Quarry
	Spring
	Volcanic vent
	Collapse feature (sinkhole)
	Sample location and number

Appendix B Well Logs

4

Drawn by _____
Recorded: B. C. _____ T. B. _____
Inspection Sheet _____
Copied _____

REPORT OF WELL DRILLER
STATE OF UTAH

Application No. 81-3678
Claim No. 45363
Coordinate No. _____

GENERAL STATEMENT: Report of well driller is hereby made and filed with the State Engineer, in accordance with the laws of Utah. (This report shall be filed with the State Engineer within 30 days after the completion or abandonment of the well. Failure to file such reports constitutes a misdemeanor.)

(1) WELL OWNER:

Name Ballard Drilling Co.
Address 1000 N. 1st St.

(2) LOCATION OF WELL:

County Rich Ground Water Basin _____
North 1270 feet East 2127 feet from SW corner
of Section 36 T. 38 S. R. 11 W. _____
of words not needed

(3) NATURE OF WORK (check):

Replacement Well Deepening Repair Abandon New Well
If abandonment, describe material and procedure: _____

(4) NATURE OF USE (check):

Domestic Industrial Municipal Stockwater
Irrigation Mining Other Test Well

(5) TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION (check):

Rotary Aug Jetted
Cable Driven Bored

(6) CASING SCHEDULE:

4" Diam. from 0 feet to 15 feet Gauge 250
4" Diam. from _____ feet to _____ feet Gauge _____
4" Diam. from _____ feet to _____ feet Gauge _____
New Rejected Used

(7) PERFORATIONS:

Perforated? Yes No
Type of perforator used _____
Size of perforations _____ inches by _____ inches
perforations from _____ feet to _____ feet
perforations from _____ feet to _____ feet
perforations from _____ feet to _____ feet
perforations from _____ feet to _____ feet

(8) SCREENS:

Well screen installed? Yes No
Manufacturer's Name _____ Model No. _____
Diam. _____ Slot size _____ Set from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
Diam. _____ Slot size _____ Set from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

(9) CONSTRUCTION:

Was well gravel packed? Yes No Size of gravel _____
Gravel placed from _____ feet to _____ feet
Was a surface seal provided? Yes No
To what depth? _____ feet
Material used in seal: _____
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water: _____ Depth of strata _____
Method of sealing strata off: _____
Was surface casing used? Yes No
Was it cemented in place? Yes No

(10) WATER LEVELS:

Static level 115 feet below land surface Date 9/16/81
Artesian flow No Any flow land surface Date _____

LOG RECEIVED: (11) FLOWING WELLS:

Controlled by (check) Valve
Cap Plug No Control
Will well leak around casing? Yes No
WATER RIGHTS
SEP 21 1981

(12) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is the distance in feet the water level is lowered below static level.

Was a pump test made? Yes No If so, by whom? _____
Yield: _____ gal./min. with _____ feet drawdown after _____ hours
Bailer test: _____ gal./min. with _____ feet drawdown after _____ hours
Artesian flow _____ g.p.m. Date _____
Temperature of water _____ Was a chemical analysis made? No Yes

(13) WELL LOG:

Diameter of well 8 inches
Depth drilled 200 feet. Depth of completed well 200 feet.
NOTE: Place an "X" in the space or combination of spaces needed to designate the material or combination of materials encountered in each depth interval. Under REMARKS make any desirable notes as to occurrence of water and the color, size, nature, etc., of material encountered in each depth interval. Use additional sheet if needed.

DEPTH	MATERIAL											REMARKS
	From	To	Clay	Silt	Sand	Gravel	Cobbles	Shale	Bedrock	Other	Other	
0-15	15	25										Soil
15-25	25	50										shale
25-50	50	75										" "
50-75	75	100										" "
75-100	100	115										" "
100-115	115	125										clay
115-125	125	150										shale
125-150	150	175										red shale
150-175	175	200										red shale

Work started Sept 7, 1981 Completed Sept 16, 1981

(14) PUMP:

Manufacturer's Name _____
Type: _____ H. P. _____
Depth to pump or bowline _____ feet

Well Driller's Statement:

This well was drilled under my supervision, and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name Ballard Drilling Co. (Type or print)
Address 1000 N. 1st St.
(Signed) John Ballard (Well Driller)
License No. 212 Date Sept 22, 1981

WL1

WELL DRILLER'S REPORT

State of Utah Division of Water Rights

9 AA

For additional space, use "Additional Well Data Form" and attach

Well Identification CHANGE APPLICATION: a21236 (81-4158)

Owner Note any changes
 Durham, John R.
 1239 West 4200 North
 St. George, UT 84770

RECEIVED
 AUG 27 1999
 WATER RIGHTS
 SALT LAKE

Contact Person/Engineer:

Well Location Note any changes
 COUNTY: Washington
 NORTH 700 feet EAST 30 feet from the W4 Corner of
 SECTION 19, TOWNSHIP 39S, RANGE 10W, SLB&M.

Location Description: (address, proximity to buildings, landmarks, ground elevation, local well #)
Woodland Retreat

Drillers Activity Start Date: 6/23/99 Completion Date: 7/23/99
 Check all that apply:
 New Repair Deepen Abandon Replace Public Nature of Use:

DEPTH (feet)		BOREHOLE DIAMETER (in)		DRILLING METHOD	DRILLING FLUID
FROM	TO				
0'	140'	11"		Cable tool	NONE

Well Log		WATER	PERMEABLE	UNCONSOLIDATED							CONSOLIDATED	ROCK TYPE	COLOR	DESCRIPTIONS AND REMARKS <small>(include comments on water quality if known.)</small>
				C	S	G	C	B	O	B				
DEPTH (feet)				L	S	A	R	A	B	B	O			
FROM	TO			Y	T	D	V	E	L	S	R			
0	7												BLACK	Topsoil
7	31												SANDSTONE	TAN MEDIUM HARD
31	37	X	X	X									BROWN	Water Quality unknown - see page
37	50												SANDSTONE	TAN MEDIUM HARD
50	75												TAN	
75	81	X	X										SANDSTONE	TAN HARD - BROKEN (WATER BEARING)
81	87												BROWN	MUD
87	105												SANDSTONE	TAN HARD
105	116												SANDSTONE	RED MEDIUM
116	140												SANDSTONE	RED HARD

Static Water Level
 Date 8-11-99 Water Level 60 feet Flowing? Yes No
 Method of Water Level Measurement PIEZOMETER If Flowing, Capped Pressure _____ PSI
 Point to Which Water Level Measurement was Referenced Tip of casing
 Height of Water Level reference point above ground surface 2 feet Temperature °C °F

Construction Information

DEPTH (feet)		CASING			DEPTH (feet)		SCREEN <input type="checkbox"/>	PERFORATIONS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
FROM	TO	CASING TYPE AND MATERIAL/GRADE	WALL THICK (in)	NOMINAL DIAM. (in)	FROM	TO	SLOT SIZE OR PERF SIZE (in)	SCREEN DIAM. OR PERF LENGTH (in)	SCREEN TYPE OR NUMBER PERF (per round/interval)
0'	70'	6.75" O.D. 250 WALL STEEL A53B-84	.250	6"	70'	110'	1/8"	2.5"	12
110'	140'	STEEL A53B-84	.250	6"					

Well Head Configuration: Pitless Adapter Access Port Provided? Yes No
 Casing Joint Type: WELDED Perforator Used: No

DEPTH (feet)		FILTER PACK / GROUT / PACKER / ABANDONMENT MATERIAL		
FROM	TO	ANNULAR MATERIAL, ABANDONMENT MATERIAL and/or PACKER DESCRIPTION	Quantity of Material Used (if applicable)	GROUT DENSITY (lbs./gal., # bag mix, gal./sack etc.)
70'	50'	CEMENT GROUT	2 yds.	Equal to 1500 to Equal Sack
50'	140'	3/8 P38 GRAVEL	3 yds.	

Well Development / Pump or Bail Tests

Date	Method	Yield	Units		DRAWDOWN (ft)	TIME PUMPED (hrs & min)
			Check One	Check Two		
			GPM	CFS		
7/23/99	Pumping	2	✓		40	6

Pump (Permanent)

Pump Description: ~~1/2 HP~~ JACUZZI Horsepower: 1/2 Pump Intake Depth: 135' feet
 Approximate maximum pumping rate: 16 gpm Well disinfected upon completion? Yes No

Comments Description of construction activity, additional materials used, problems encountered, extraordinary circumstances, abandonment / procedures. Use additional well data form for more space.

Well Driller Statement This well was drilled or abandoned under my supervision, according to applicable rules and regulations, and this report is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name: TRI-STAR DRILLING License No. 710
 (Person, Firm, or Corporation - Print or Type)
 Signature: Robert C. Roehn Date: 7/23/99
 (Licensed Well Driller)

WELL DRILLER'S REPORT

State of Utah
Division of Water Rights
For additional space, use "Additional Well Data Form" and attach

RECEIVED

MAY 23 2001

WATER RIGHTS
SALT LAKE

Well Identification CHANGE APPLICATION: a24035(81-4335)

Owner *Note any changes*
McCombs, Douglas T.
3045 Sunrise Heights Drive
Henderson, NV 89052
Contact Person/Engineer: _____

Well Location *Note any changes*
COUNTY: Washington
SOUTH 660 feet WEST 1980 feet from the NE Corner of
SECTION 18, TOWNSHIP 39S, RANGE 10W, SLB&M.

Location Description: (address, proximity to buildings, landmarks, ground elevation, local well #) _____

Drillers Activity KOLOD Area Start Date: 5-2-01 Completion Date: 5-17-01

Check all that apply: New Repair Deepen Clean Replace Public Nature of Use:
If a replacement well, provide the location of the new well. _____ feet north/south and _____ feet east/west of the existing well.

DEPTH (feet)		BOREHOLE DIAMETER (in)	DRILLING METHOD	DRILLING FLUID
FROM	TO			
0	30	12 5/8	Rotary	Air
30	705	7 3/8	Rotary	Air Foam

Well Log	DEPTH (feet)	FROM	TO	WATER PERMEABLE	UNCONSOLIDATED							CONSOLIDATED		DESCRIPTIONS AND REMARKS (e.g., relative %, grain size, sorting, angularity, bedding, grain composition, density, plasticity, shape, cementation, consistency, water bearing, odor, fracturing, mineralogy, texture, degree of weathering, hardness, water quality, etc.)	
					CLAY	SILT	SAND	GRAVEL	COBBLES	OTHER	ROCK TYPE	COLOR			
	0	10			X	X	X							Brown	clay & silt some fine gravel
	10	20										siltstone	Tan		silt stone
	20	35										sandstone	Grey		silt sandstone
	35	45										claystone	Tan		clay stone
	45	50										claystone	Grey		claystone
	50	70										siltstone	Red		siltstone Red some blue chips
	70	80										sandstone	Tan		fine sandstone
	80	110										siltstone	Red		siltstone Red some blue chips
	110	145										siltstone	Red		silt, sandstone Red
	145	195										siltstone	Red		Silt Stone

Static Water Level
Date NO WATER Water Level _____ feet Flowing? Yes No
Method of Water Level Measurement Air If Flowing, Capped Pressure _____ PSI
Point to Which Water Level Measurement was Referenced _____ Ground Elevation (if known) _____
Height of Water Level reference point above ground surface _____ feet Temperature _____ °C °F

SCANNED

Well Log

Construction Information

DEPTH (feet)		CASING			DEPTH (feet)		SCREEN PERFORATIONS			OPEN BOTTOM
FROM	TO	CASING TYPE AND MATERIAL/GRADE	WALL THICK (in)	NOMINAL DIAM. (in)	FROM	TO	SCREEN SLOT SIZE OR PERF SIZE (in)	SCREEN DIAM. OR PERF LENGTH (in)	SCREEN TYPE OR NUMBER PERF (per round/interval)	
0	30	Steel	.250	8						

Well Head Configuration: well on cap Access Port Provided? Yes No
 Casing Joint Type: weld Perforator Used: _____
 Was a Surface Seal installed? Yes No Depth of Surface Seal: 30 feet Drive Shoe? Yes No
 Surface Seal Material Placement Method: _____

Provide Seal Material description below:

DEPTH (feet)		SURFACE SEAL / INTERVAL SEAL / FILTER PACK / PACKER INFORMATION		
FROM	TO	SEAL MATERIAL, FILTER PACK and PACKER TYPE and DESCRIPTION	Quantity of Material Used (if applicable)	GROUT DENSITY (lbs./gal., # bag mix, gal./sack etc.)
0	30	Benbuite chips	20 50# bags	5 gal per bag

Well Development and Well Yield Test Information

Date	Method	Yield	Units Check One		DRAWDOWN (ft)	TIME PUMPED (hrs & min)
			GPM	CFS		

Pump (Permanent)

Pump Description: _____ Horsepower: _____ Pump Intake Depth: _____ feet
 Approximate maximum pumping rate: _____ Well disinfected upon completion? Yes No

Comments Description of construction activity, additional materials used, problems encountered, extraordinary circumstances, abandonment procedures. *Use additional well data form for more space.*

Layers of very unstable shale 145-360, lost 30 ft of hole after one day, drilled 360 to 605 lost 40 feet after one day, drilled sand stone 605 to 705 returns were mostly shale from up hole. Needs to be cased if deepened.

Well Driller Statement This well was drilled and constructed under my supervision, according to applicable rules and regulations, and this report is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name Cluff Drilling & Pump License No. 141
 (Person, Firm, or Corporation - Print or Type)
 Signature Walter Cluff Date 5-18-01
 (Licensed Well Driller)

**State of Utah
Division of Water Rights**

For additional space, use "Additional Well Data Form" and attach

①
RECEIVED
AUG 29 1995

Well Identification CHANGE APPLICATION: a18809(81-3968)

Owner *Note any changes*
Spruce Culinary Water Company
P.O. Box 177
Logandale, NV 89021

WATER RIGHTS
DEPT LAND

Contact Pers./Engineer: Curtis Waite

Well Location *Note any changes*
COUNTY: Washington
SOUTH 50 feet WEST 50 feet from the NE Corner of
SECTION 11, TOWNSHIP 39S, RANGE 11W, SLB&M.

Location Description: (address, proximity to buildings, landmarks, ground elevation, local well #) 1.5 miles up road
to Kolob Mountain Ranch

Drillers Activity Start Date: July 26, 1995 Completion Date: Sept 13 1995

Check all that apply:
 New Repair Deepen Abandon Replace Public Nature of Use: water system

DEPTH (feet)		BOREHOLE DIAMETER (in)	DRILLING METHOD	DRILLING FLUID
FROM	TO			
0	80	10"+	rotary air	water
80	120	8"+	cable tool	water
120	217	6"	rotary air and cable tool	water

Well Log	W A T E R	P E R M E A B L E	UNCONSOLIDATED							CONSOLIDATED		ROCK TYPE	COLOR	DESCRIPTIONS AND REMARKS (include comments on water quality if known.)
			C L A Y	S I L T	S A N D	G R A V E L	C O B B L E S	B O U L D E R	O T H E R	ROCK TYPE	COLOR			
DEPTH (feet)														
FROM														
TO														
0														boulders, clay lava rocks
26													blk	lava
34													red	lava
48													blk	lava
64													blk-gray	lava cinders soft, lost air returns
89													blk	hard lava
96													blk	med hard lava with soft spots
114													blk	hard lava
129														med to soft lava with clay, cinders
135													red	" " " " " "

Static Water Level
Date sept 13 1995 Water Level 142 feet Flowing? Yes No
Method of Water Level Measurement drill tool If Flowing, Capped Pressure _____ PSI
Point to Which Water Level Measurement was Referenced ground
Height of Water Level reference point above ground surface _____ feet Temperature _____ °C °F

Construction Information

DEPTH (feet)		CASING			DEPTH (feet)		SCREEN		PERFORATIONS
FROM	TO	CASING TYPE AND MATERIAL/GRADE	WALL THICK (in)	NOMINAL DIAM. (in)	FROM	TO	SLOT SIZE OR PERF SIZE (in)	SCREEN DIAM. OR PERF LENGTH (in)	SCREEN TYPE OR NUMBER PERF (per round/interval)
+2	120	steel	1/4"	6"ID					
+2	205	F 480 pvc 17		4.5"	185	205	.030		

Well Head Configuration: _____ Access Port Provided? Yes No

Casing Joint Type: steel-welded PVC-certa loperator Used: _____

DEPTH (feet)		FILTER PACK / GROUT / PACKER / ABANDONMENT MATERIAL		
FROM	TO	ANNULAR MATERIAL, ABANDONMENT MATERIAL and/or PACKER DESCRIPTION	Quantity of Material Used (if applicable)	GROUT DENSITY (lbs./gal., # bag mix, gal./sack etc.)
0	100+	grout	5 yards	12 sack mix

Well Development / Pump or Bail Tests

Date	Method	Yield	Units Check One		DRAWDOWN (ft)	TIME PUMPED (hrs & min)
			GPM	CFS		
	air	30	x			2 hrs
sept 13	bailer					2 hrs

Pump (Permanent)

Pump Description: _____ Horsepower: _____ Pump Intake Depth: _____ feet
 Approximate maximum pumping rate: _____ Well disinfected upon completion? Yes No

Comments: Description of construction activity, additional materials used, problems encountered, extraordinary circumstances, abandonment / procedures. Use additional well data form for more space.
Clay layers at 160- 170 continued to slip and cave blocking water, took 2 days with cable tool to redrill and bail, redrill and bail in order to set 4.5" liner, each attempt to bail the well clean would collasp well at 160' to 170' so had to set the 4.5" liner without bailing the well clean. The clays have chunks of sandstone in them and should

Well Driller Statement: This well was drilled or abandoned under my supervision, according to applicable rules and regulations, and this report is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name: Thayer Well Drilling License No. 661
 Signature: [Signature] (Licensed Well Driller) Date: Sept. 25, 1995

W.L.I

WELL DRILLER'S REPORT

State of Utah
Division of Water Rights

(12)

(11)

For additional space, use "Additional Well Data Form" and attach

Well Identification CHANGE APPLICATION: a21452(81-4166)

RECEIVED

Owner Note any changes
KC Unlimited
5520 Stephanie St.
Las Vegas, NV 89122

AUG 28 1998
WATER RIGHTS
SALT LAKE

Contact Person/Engineer:

Well Location Note any changes
COUNTY: Washington
NORTH 300 feet WEST 1250 feet from the SE Corner of
SECTION 2, TOWNSHIP 39S, RANGE 11W, SLB&M.

Location Description: (address, proximity to buildings, landmarks, ground elevation, local well #)

Near Kolob Reservoir

Drillers Activity Start Date: July 22 Completion Date: Aug 9

Check all that apply:
 New Repair Deepen Abandon Replace Public Nature of Use:

DEPTH (feet) FROM TO	BOREHOLE DIAMETER (in)	DRILLING METHOD	DRILLING FLUID
0 300	10	Air R.	water

Well Log	W A T E R	P E R M E A B I L I T Y	UNCONSOLIDATED					CONSOLIDATED		ROCK TYPE	COLOR	DESCRIPTIONS AND REMARKS (include comments on water quality if known.)
			C L A Y	S I L T	S A N D	G R A V E L	C O B B L E	B O T T O M				
DEPTH (feet) FROM TO												
0 8			X	X								
8 165								X	Lava	Black		
165 300								X	Shale			

Static Water Level
Date Aug 9 Water Level 210 feet Flowing? Yes No
Method of Water Level Measurement probe If Flowing, Capped Pressure PSI
Point to Which Water Level Measurement was Referenced ground
Height of Water Level reference point above ground surface feet Temperature °C °F

Well Log

Construction Information

DEPTH (feet)		CASING			DEPTH (feet)		SCREEN <input type="checkbox"/>	PERFORATIONS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
FROM	TO	CASING TYPE AND MATERIAL GRADE	WALL THICK (in)	NOMINAL DIAM. (in)	FROM	TO	SLOT SIZE OR PERF SIZE (in)	SCREEN DIAM. OR PERF LENGTH (in)	SCREEN TYPE OR NUMBER PER FT (per round/interval)
18"	200	Steel	.250	6	260	200	5/32 x 2 1/2		

Well Head Configuration: _____ Access Port Provided? Yes No

Casing Joint Type: welded Perforator Used: mill

DEPTH (feet)		FILTER PACK / GROUT / PACKER / ABANDONMENT MATERIAL		
FROM	TO	ANNULAR MATERIAL, ABANDONMENT MATERIAL and/or PACKER DESCRIPTION	Quantity of Material Used (if applicable)	GROUT DENSITY (lbs./gal., # bag mix, gal./sack etc.)
0	20	Bentonite hole plug		
20	200	pca gravel		

Well Development / Pump or Bail Tests

Date	Method	Yield	Units Check One		DRAWDOWN (ft)	TIME PUMPED (hrs & min)
			GPM	CFS		
	N/A					

Pump (Permanent)

Pump Description: _____ Horsepower: _____ Pump Intake Depth: _____ feet

Approximate maximum pumping rate: _____ Well disinfected upon completion? Yes No

Comments: Description of construction activity, additional materials used, problems encountered, extraordinary circumstances, abandonment / procedures. Use additional well data form for more space.

Well Driller Statement

This well was drilled or abandoned under my supervision, according to applicable rules and regulations, and this report is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name: Dale Gardner
(Person, Firm, or Corporation - Print or Type)

License No. 492

Signature: Gardner Drilling
(Licensed Well Driller)

Date: Aug 19 1998

W.L.I

13



WELL DRILLER'S REPORT

State of Utah
Division of Water Rights

For additional space, use "Additional Well Data Form" and attach

Well Identification CHANGE APPLICATION: a21477(81-4172)

Owner *Note any changes*
Bleak, Duane
1545 East 1850 South
St. George, UT 84790
Contact Person/Engineer: _____
AUG 28 1998
WATER RIGHTS
SALT LAKE

Well Location *Note any changes*
COUNTY: Washington
NORTH 900 feet WEST 1120 feet from the SE Corner of
SECTION 2, TOWNSHIP 39S, RANGE 11W, SLB&M.

Location Description: (address, proximity to buildings, landmarks, ground elevation, local well #)
Near Kolob Reservoir

Drillers Activity Start Date: Aug 10 1998 Completion Date: Aug 15 1998
Check all that apply:
 New Repair Deepen Abandon Replace Public Nature of Use:

DEPTH (feet)		BOREHOLE DIAMETER (in)	DRILLING METHOD	DRILLING FLUID
FROM	TO			
0	200	10"	Air R.	water

Well Log	DEPTH (feet) FROM TO	WATER	PERM	UNCONSOLIDATED					CONSOLIDATED		ROCK TYPE	COLOR	DESCRIPTIONS AND REMARKS (include comments on water quality if known.)
				C	S	G	C	B	O				
	0 12			X	X			X	X				
	12 125									X	Lava	Black	
	125 200									X	Shale		

Static Water Level
Date Aug 14 Water Level 130 feet Flowing? Yes No
Method of Water Level Measurement probe If Flowing, Capped Pressure _____ PSI
Point to Which Water Level Measurement was Referenced ground
Height of Water Level reference point above ground surface _____ feet Temperature °C °F

Construction Information

DEPTH (feet)		CASING			DEPTH (feet)		SCREEN <input type="checkbox"/>	PERFORATIONS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
FROM	TO	CASING TYPE AND MATERIAL GRADE	WALL THICK (in)	NOMINAL DIAM. (in)	FROM	TO	SLOT SIZE OR PERF SIZE (in)	SCREEN DIAM. OR PERF LENGTH (in)	SCREEN TYPE OR NUMBER PERF (per round/interval)
2'	300	Steel	.250	6"	260	300	5/32 x 2 1/2		

Well Head Configuration: _____ Access Port Provided? Yes No

Casing Joint Type: welded Perforator Used: mill

DEPTH (feet)		FILTER PACK / GROUT / PACKER / ABANDONMENT MATERIAL		
FROM	TO	ANNULAR MATERIAL, ABANDONMENT MATERIAL and/or PACKER DESCRIPTION	Quantity of Material Used (if applicable)	GROUT DENSITY (lbs./gal., # bag mix, gal./sack etc.)
0	20	Bentonite hole plug		
20	300	pea gravel		

Well Development / Pump or Bail Tests

Date	Method	Yield	Units Check One		DRAWDOWN (ft)	TIME PUMPED (hrs & min)
			GPM	CFS		
	N/A					

Pump (Permanent)

Pump Description: N/A Horsepower: _____ Pump Intake Depth: _____ feet

Approximate maximum pumping rate: _____ Well disinfected upon completion? Yes No

Comments Description of construction activity, additional materials used, problems encountered, extraordinary circumstances, abandonment / procedures. Use additional well data form for more space.

Well Driller Statement This well was drilled or abandoned under my supervision, according to applicable rules and regulations, and this report is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name Drilling Gardner License No. 492
(Person, Firm, or Corporation - Print or Type)
 Signature Dale Gardner Date Aug 18 1998
(Licensed Well Driller)

WELL DRILLER'S REPORT ¹⁴

State of Utah
Division of Water Rights
For additional space, use "Additional Well Data Form" and attach

RECEIVED
DR
OCT 17 2002
DIVISION OF WATER RIGHTS
SALT LAKE

Well Identification CHANGE APPLICATION: a24842 (81-990)

Owner *Note any changes*
Sorenson, Karl
3575 Santa Anita Drive
St. George, UT 84790

Contact Person/Engineer:

Well Location *Note any changes*
COUNTY: Washington
SOUTH 2615 feet EAST 1212 feet from the N4 Corner of
SECTION 12, TOWNSHIP 39S, RANGE 11W, SLB&M.

Location Description: (address, proximity to buildings, landmarks, ground elevation, local well #)

Drillers Activity *Near KOLOB Reservoir*
Start Date: Aug 20 - 02 Completion Date: Oct - 15 - 02
Check all that apply: New Repair Deepen Clean Replace Public Nature of Use:
If a replacement well, provide the location of the new well. ___ feet north/south and ___ feet east/west of the existing well.

DEPTH (feet) FROM	TO	BOREHOLE DIAMETER (in)	DRILLING METHOD	DRILLING FLUID
0	60	11"	Rotary	Air
60	410	10"	"	"

Well Log	DEPTH (feet) FROM	TO	W A T E R	P E R M E A B L E	UNCONSOLIDATED					CONSOLIDATED		ROCK TYPE	COLOR	DESCRIPTIONS AND REMARKS (e.g., relative %, grain size, sorting, angularity, bedding, grain composition, density, plasticity, shape, cementation, consistency, water bearing, odor, fracturing, mineralogy, texture, degree of weathering, hardness, water quality, etc.)
					C L I N A L I T Y	S I L T	S A N D	G R A V E L	C O B B L E S	B O U L D E R S	OTHER			
	0	25			X	X					X	Basalt	Black	very hard
	25	150			X						X	"	"	" "
	150	165			X						X	Basalt + sandstone	Black brown	" "
	165	180									X	mudstone	brown	
	180	240									X	limestone	gray	hard
	240	280									X	mudstone	brown	
	280	410									X	sandstone	"	

Static Water Level
Date Oct - 15 - 02 Water Level 40 feet Flowing? Yes No
Method of Water Level Measurement Probe If Flowing, Capped Pressure PSI
Point to Which Water Level Measurement was Referenced ground Ground Elevation (if known)
Height of Water Level reference point above ground surface feet Temperature °C °F

Construction Information

DEPTH (feet)		CASING			DEPTH (feet)		SCREEN		PERFORATIONS	OPEN BOTTOM
FROM	TO	CASING TYPE AND MATERIAL/GRADE	WALL THICK (in)	NOMINAL DIAM. (in)	FROM	TO	SCREEN SLOT SIZE OR PERF SIZE (in)	SCREEN DIAM. OR PERF LENGTH (in)	SCREEN TYPE OR NUMBER PERF (per foot/interval)	
2+	410	Steel	.250	6	330	410	5/32	2 1/2	6 rows	

Well Head Configuration: Capped Access Port Provided? Yes No
 Casing Joint Type: Welded Perforator Used: mill
 Was a Surface Seal installed? Yes No Depth of Surface Seal: 50 feet Drive Shoe? Yes No
 Surface Seal Material Placement Method: pumped in from bottom up
 Provide Seal Material description below:

DEPTH (feet)		SURFACE SEAL / INTERVAL SEAL / FILTER PACK / PACKER INFORMATION		
FROM	TO	SEAL MATERIAL, FILTER PACK and PACKER TYPE and DESCRIPTION	Quantity of Material Used (if applicable)	GROUT DENSITY (lbs./gal., # bag mix, gal./sack etc.)
0	50	Cement grout	44 bags = 440 lbs	12 bag mix 18
50	100	3/4 gravel	1 yard	
100	410	Pea gravel	7 yards	

Well Development and Well Yield Test Information

Date	Method	Yield	Units		DRAWDOWN (ft)	TIME PUMPED (hrs & min)
			Check One GPM	CFS		
Oct-15-02	Submersible pump	100	X		150'	24 hrs

Pump (Permanent)

Pump Description: N/A Horsepower: _____ Pump Intake Depth: _____ feet
 Approximate maximum pumping rate: _____ Well disinfected upon completion? Yes No

Comments: Description of construction activity, additional materials used, problems encountered, extraordinary circumstances, abandonment procedures. Use additional well data form for more space.

Well Driller Statement

This well was drilled and constructed under my supervision, according to applicable rules and regulations, and this report is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name: Gardner Brother Drilling License No. 492
 Signature: Dale Gardner Date: Oct-15-02
 (Licensed Well Driller)

WELL DRILLER'S REPORT

(16)

State of Utah
Division of Water Rights
For additional space, use "Additional Well Data Form" and attach

CS

Well Identification **CHANGE APPLICATION: a24843 (81-3879)**

Owner *Note any changes*
Sorenson, Karl
3575 Santa Anita Drive
St. George, UT 84770
 Contact Person/Engineer:

Well Location *Note any changes*
COUNTY: Washington
SOUTH 886 feet WEST 670 feet from the N4 Corner of
SECTION 12, TOWNSHIP 39S, RANGE 11W, SLB&M.

Location Description: (address, proximity to buildings, landmarks, ground elevation, local well #)

Drillers Activity **Start Date: 11-12-01** Completion Date:
 Check all that apply: New Repair Deepen Clean Replace Public Nature of Use:
 If a replacement well, provide the location of the new well. ___ feet north/south and ___ feet east/west of the existing well.

DEPTH (feet)		BOREHOLE DIAMETER (in)	DRILLING METHOD	DRILLING FLUID
FROM	TO			
0	336	7 7/8	Rotary	water

Well Log		WATER	PERMEABLE	UNCONSOLIDATED	CONSOLIDATED	ROCK TYPE	COLOR	DESCRIPTIONS AND REMARKS (e.g., relative %, grain size, sorting, angularity, bedding, grain composition, density, plasticity, shape, cementation, consistency, water bearing, odor, fracturing, mineralogy, texture, degree of weathering, hardness, water quality, etc.)
DEPTH (feet)	FROM TO							
0	20			X		volcanic	redish	black
20	40			XX		"	"	
40	60			XX		"	"	Hard drilling
60	65			XX		"	"	
65	78		X	XX		"	"	Easier drilling fractured area
78	80		X	X		"	"	
80	100		X		X	X	black	Verd hard rock
100	115		X	X	X	"	"	
115	136			XX	X	"	"	Drilling alittle easier
136	140			X	XX	"	redish brown	

Static Water Level
 Date **July 24, 2002** Water Level **119** feet Flowing? Yes No
 Method of Water Level Measurement **electronic tape** If Flowing, Capped Pressure _____ PSI
 Point to Which Water Level Measurement was Referenced **top of casing** Ground Elevation (If known) _____
 Height of Water Level reference point above ground surface **2'** feet Temperature **N/A** °C °F

Well Log

Construction Information

DEPTH (feet)		CASING			DEPTH (feet)		PERFORATIONS		OPEN BOTTOM
FROM	TO	CASING TYPE AND MATERIAL GRADE	WALL THICK (in)	NOMINAL DIAM. (in)	FROM	TO	SCREEN SLOT SIZE OR PERF SIZE (in)	SCREEN DIAM. OR PERF LENGTH (in)	SCREEN TYPE OR NUMBER PERF (per round/interval)
+2	336	PVC SDR 17		5	230	336	1/4	6	4 per round

Well Head Configuration: PVC slip cap Access Port Provided? Yes No
 Casing Joint Type: bell glue Perforator Used: saw
 Was a Surface Seal installed? Yes No Depth of Surface Seal: _____ feet Drive Shoe? Yes No
 Surface Seal Material Placement Method: _____ Provide Seal Material description below:

DEPTH (feet)		SURFACE SEAL / INTERVAL SEAL / FILTER PACK / PACKER INFORMATION		
FROM	TO	SEAL MATERIAL, FILTER PACK and PACKER TYPE and DESCRIPTION	Quantity of Material Used (if applicable)	GROUT DENSITY (lbs./gal., # bag mix, gal./sack etc.)

Well Development and Well Yield Test Information

Date	Method	Yield	Units Check One		DRAWDOWN (ft)	TIME PUMPED (hrs & min)
			GPM	CFS		
6-24-02	Air surge	10	X			6 hr.

Pump (Permanent)

Pump Description: _____ Horsepower: _____ Pump Intake Depth: _____ feet
 Approximate maximum pumping rate: _____ Well disinfected upon completion? Yes No

Comments

Description of construction activity, additional materials used, problems encountered, extraordinary circumstances, abandonment procedures. Use additional well data form for more space.
Received permission from State Engineers Office, Jim Goddard to remove rig for another job.

Well Driller Statement

This well was drilled and constructed under my supervision, according to applicable rules and regulations, and this report is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name Cary's Drilling License No. 689
Person, Firm, or Corporation - Print or Type
 Signature _____ Date _____

W-1

WELL DRILLER'S REPORT

State of Utah
Division of Water Rights

17 *[Signature]*

For additional space, use "Additional Well Data Form" and attach

Well Identification: WATER RIGHT APPLICATION: 81-1441 (D2217)

Owner: *Note any changes*
Anderson, Richard E. & Donna M.
4044 S. 13th East
Salt Lake City, UT 84117

RECEIVED
RECEIVED
DEC 30 1994
DEC 27 1994
WATER RIGHTS
CEDAR CITY

Contact Person/Engineer: WATER RIGHTS

Well Location: *Note any changes*
COUNTY: Washington
SOUTH 1093 feet EAST 1094 feet from the NW Corner of
SECTION 12, TOWNSHIP 39S, RANGE 11W, SLB&M.

Location Description: (add to or delete from original description, landmarks, ground elevation, local well #)

Drillers Activity: Start Date: _____ Completion Date: _____
Check all that apply: New Repair Deepen Abandon Replace Public Nature of Use: DOM

DEPTH (feet) FROM TO	BOREHOLE DIAMETER (in)	DRILLING METHOD	DRILLING FLUID
0' 178'	6"	Air Rotary	Mist

Well Log	DEPTH (feet) FROM TO	WATER	PERMEABILITY	UNCONSOLIDATED					CONSOLIDATED		ROCK TYPE	COLOR	DESCRIPTIONS AND REMARKS (include comments on water quality if known.)
				C	S	G	C	O	B	O			
	0' 10'												Top Soil
	10' 20'										LAVA		
	20' 50'										LAVA	Red	
	50' 60'										LAVA	Gray Red	HARD
	60' 90'										Cinder Ash	Red	SOFT
	90' 100'										LAVA		HARD
	100' 140'										LAVA		SOFT
	140' 150'												Hole - Last Circulation
	150' 160'										LAVA-HARD		Case to 150 Ft.
	160' 178'												Water G.P.M. Open Hole

Static Water Level
Date _____ Water Level _____ feet Flowing? Yes No
Method of Water Level Measurement _____ If Flowing, Capped Pressure _____ PSI
Point to Which Water Level Measurement was Referenced _____
Height of Water Level reference point above ground surface _____ feet Temperature _____ °C °F

Well Log

Construction Information

DEPTH (feet)		CASING			DEPTH (feet)		SCREEN <input type="checkbox"/>		PERFORATIONS <input type="checkbox"/>
FROM	TO	CASING TYPE AND MATERIAL GRADE	WALL THICK (in)	NOMINAL DIAM. (in)	FROM	TO	SLOT SIZE OR PERF SIZE (in)	SCREEN DIAM. OR PERF LENGTH (in)	SCREEN TYPE OR NUMBER PERF (per round/interval)
0'	150'	Steel	#188	6 3/8 O.D.	0'	178'	NONE	NONE	—

Well Head Configuration: _____ Access Port Provided? Yes No

Casing Joint Type: _____ Perforator Used: _____

DEPTH (feet)		FILTER PACK / GROUT / PACKER / ABANDONMENT MATERIAL		
FROM	TO	ANNULAR MATERIAL, ABANDONMENT MATERIAL and/or PACKER DESCRIPTION	Quantity of Material Used (if applicable)	GROUT DENSITY (lbs./gal., # bag mix, gal./sack etc.)
0'	150'	—	Approx 2 1/2 yds.	9 Bag mix - Neat Cement

Well Development / Pump or Bail Tests

Date	Method	Yield	Units Check One (GPM) CFS	DRAWDOWN (ft)	TIME PUMPED (hrs & min)
	Submersible Pump		40	10'-15'	36 Hrs

Pump (Permanent)

Pump Description: Berkeley Horsepower: 1-220 Pump Intake Depth: 165 feet
 Approximate maximum pumping rate: 22-28 GPM Well disinfected upon completion? Yes No

Comments Description of construction activity, additional materials used, problems encountered, extraordinary circumstances, abandonment / procedures. Use additional well data form for more space.

Well Driller Statement This well was drilled or abandoned under my supervision, according to applicable rules and regulations, and this report is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name: Rudy Johnson License No. 330
 (Person, Firm, or Corporation - Print or Type)
 Signature: Rudy Johnson Date: 7/20/79
 (Licensed Well Driller)

WLI

WELL DRILLER'S REPORT

State of Utah
Division of Water Rights

19

RF

For additional space, use "Additional Well Data Form" and attach

Well Identification **CHANGE APPLICATION: a17498 (81-3459)**

Owner *Note any changes*
Michaels, John and Dianna
6358 LaPalma Parkway
Las Vegas, NV 89118

RECEIVED

JUN 18 1998

Contact Person/Engineer: **WATER RIGHTS SALT LAKE**

Well Location *Note any changes*
COUNTY: Washington
NORTH 990 feet EAST 1232 feet from the S $\frac{1}{4}$ Corner of
SECTION 12, TOWNSHIP 39S, RANGE 11W, SLB&M.

Location Description: (address, proximity to buildings, landmarks, ground elevation, local well #)
2 mi. south of Kolob Reservoir

Drillers Activity Start Date: 9/1/95 Completion Date: 9/29/95

Check all that apply:
 New Repair Deepen Abandon Replace Public Nature of Use:

DEPTH (feet) FROM TO	BOREHOLE DIAMETER (in)	DRILLING METHOD	DRILLING FLUID
0 147	10"	Open Air Drilling	Foam

Well Log	W A T E R	P E R M E A B L E	UNCONSOLIDATED					CONSOLIDATED		ROCK TYPE	COLOR	DESCRIPTIONS AND REMARKS (include comments on water quality if known.)
			C L A Y	S I L T	S A N D	G R A V E L	C O B B L E S	O U T L E T S				
0 35									X	Lava Rock		
35 55									X	Cinders		
55 110									X	Lava Rock		
110 147									X			

Static Water Level
Date 9/28/95 Water Level 65 feet Flowing? Yes No
Method of Water Level Measurement Mark on drill pipe Flowing, Capped Pressure PSI
Point to Which Water Level Measurement was Referenced top of casing
Height of Water Level reference point above ground surface 2 feet Temperature °C °F

Well Log

Construction Information

DEPTH (feet)		CASING			DEPTH (feet)		SCREEN <input type="checkbox"/>	PERFORATIONS <input type="checkbox"/>	
FROM	TO	CASING TYPE AND MATERIAL GRADE	WALL THICK (in)	NOMINAL DIAM. (in)	FROM	TO	SLOT SIZE OR PERF SIZE (in)	SCREEN DIAM. OR PERF LENGTH (in)	SCREEN TYPE OR NUMBER PER FOR (per round/interval)
0	127	A 252 R Steel	.250	6 5/8	127	147	3/8 - 3'		

Well Head Configuration: _____ Access Port Provided? Yes No
 Casing Joint Type: _____ Perforator Used: _____

DEPTH (feet)		FILTER PACK / GROUT / PACKER / ABANDONMENT MATERIAL		
FROM	TO	ANNULAR MATERIAL, ABANDONMENT MATERIAL and/or PACKER DESCRIPTION	Quantity of Material Used (if applicable)	GROUT DENSITY (lbs./gal. # bag mix, gal./suck etc.)
0	60	Cement Seal		
60	147	Gravel pack		

Well Development / Pump or Bail Tests

Date	Method	Yield	Units Check One		DRAWDOWN (ft)	TIME PUMPED (hrs & min)
			GPM	CFS		

Pump (Permanent)
 Pump Description: _____ Horsepower: _____ Pump Intake Depth: _____ feet
 Approximate maximum pumping rate: _____ Well disinfected upon completion? Yes No

Comments Description of construction activity, additional materials used, problems encountered, extraordinary circumstances, abandonment / procedures. Use additional well data form for more space.

Well Driller Statement This well was drilled or abandoned under my supervision, according to applicable rules and regulations, and this report is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
 Name A+A Pump + Drilling License No. 27
 (Person, Firm, or Corporation - Print or Type)
 Signature Steven R. Knight Date 5/10/98
 (Licensed Well Driller)

19 JK

State of Utah
Division of Water Rights

For additional space, use "Additional Well Data Form" and attach

Well Identification: CHANGE APPLICATION: a16110(81-976)

RECEIVED
APR 26 1995

Owner: *Note any changes*
Wright, Orval
P.O. Box 641
Hurricane, UT 84737

WATER RIGHTS
SALT LAKE

Contact Person/Engineer: _____

Well Location: ~~County~~ Washington
SOUTH 821 feet EAST 1920 feet from the NW Corner of
SECTION 12, TOWNSHIP 39S, RANGE 11W, SLB&M.

Location Description: Kolob Terrace (address, proximity to buildings, landmarks, ground elevation, local well #)

Drillers Activity: Start Date: August 94 Completion Date: August 94

Check all that apply:
 New Repair Deepen Abandon Replace Public Nature of Use:

DEPTH (feet) FROM	TO	BOREHOLE DIAMETER (in)	DRILLING METHOD	DRILLING FLUID
0	20	10"	Rotary	air
20	82	9"	Rotary	air
82	152	8"	Cable tool	water

Well Log	DEPTH (feet) FROM	TO	WATER	P H R M E A B L E	UNCONSOLIDATED										ROCK TYPE	COLOR	DESCRIPTIONS AND REMARKS (include comments on water quality if known.)
					C L A Y	S I L T	S A N D	G R A V E L	C O B B L E S	B O U L D E R S	O T H E R						
	0	8	X											volcanic	Blk/red	soil and volcanic boulders mixed sand	
	8	20		X										Volcanic	Red	medium Hard	
	20	30		X										Volcanic	Blk	Hard	
	30	50		X	X									Volcanic	Red	soft. 30-40 ft. Hard 40-50'	
	50	70		X										Volcanic	Red	Hard Red Volcanic rock	
	70	94		X										Volcanic	Black	Very Hard Rock Tough	
	94	100		X										Volcanic	Red	lower was softer	
	100	115		X										Volcanic	Black	med. lava some softer	
	115	132	X	X	X	X	X						X	"	Blk/red	Blk-Red Vol. rocks / clasts / clays/sand	
	132	152		X										"	Blk	med lava transition 132-135'	

Static Water Level
Date: August 94 Water Level: 105 feet Flowing? Yes No
Method of Water Level Measurement: Drill tool If Flowing, Capped Pressure: _____ PSI
Point to Which Water Level Measurement was Referenced: Ground
Height of Water Level reference point above ground surface: _____ feet Temperature: _____ °C °F

Construction Information

DEPTH (feet)		CASING			DEPTH (feet)		SCREEN		PERFORATIONS
FROM	TO	CASING TYPE AND MATERIAL/GRADE	WALL THICK (in)	NOMINAL DIAM. (in)	FROM	TO	SLOT SIZE OR PERF SIZE (in)	SCREEN DIAM. OR PERF LENGTH (in)	SCREEN TYPE OR NUMBER PERF (per round/interval)
+ 2 1/2	152	F480 PVC	SDR 17	5" ID	112	152	7/64"	5" ID	15 per ft.

Well Head Configuration: _____ Access Port Provided? Yes No
 Casing Joint Type: centa lock Perforator Used: pre perforated

DEPTH (feet)		ANNULAR MATERIAL, ABANDONMENT MATERIAL and/or PACKER DESCRIPTION		Quantity of Material Used (if applicable)	GROUT DENSITY (lbs./gal. # bag mix, gal./sack etc.)
94	152	1/4" pea gravel		2-pickup loads	
0	94	sand grout		2 pickup loads 24 sacks cement	APPX. 9 sack mix

Well Development / Pump or Bail Tests

Date	Method	Yield	Units Check One		DRAWDOWN (ft)	TIME PUMPED (hrs & min)
			GPM	CFS		
aug	Bailer	5	✓		to New bottom	3 mo
oct	Pump (owne pump addition)	10+	✓			8+ hours

Pump (Permanent)

Pump Description: _____ Horsepower: _____ Pump Intake Depth: _____ feet
 Approximate maximum pumping rate: _____ Well disinfected upon completion? Yes No

Comments: Description of construction activity, additional materials used, problems encountered, extraordinary circumstances, abandonment / procedures. Use additional well data form for more space.
 (c) This was quite difficult - there were some loose rock cinders at water entry points 115-130' - stuck tools numerous times - customer requested a 100lb. Grout - and we had about 94-96' - but from 90' to 115' ft had hard solid low permeability volcanic rocks // a fair amount of fine sand during development

Well Driller Statement: This well was drilled or abandoned under my supervision, according to applicable rules and regulations, and this report is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
 Name: Trayer Well Drilling License No. 661
 Signature: Steve A. Trayer Date: April 20, 1995
(Person, Firm, or Corporation - Print or Type)
(Licensed Well Driller)

WLI

WELL DRILLER'S REPORT 20

State of Utah
Division of Water Rights RECEIVED

RT

For additional space, use "Additional Well Data Form" and attach

Well Identification WATER RIGHT APPLICATION: 81-1400(D2217) SEP 15 1994

Owner *Note any changes* Wright, Orval
P.O. Box 641
Hurricane, UT 84737

WATER RIGHTS
SALT LAKE

Contact Person/Engineer:

Well Location *Note any changes*
COUNTY: Washington
NORTH 376 feet EAST 1189 feet from the W $\frac{1}{4}$ Corner of
SECTION 12, TOWNSHIP 39S, RANGE 11W, SLB&M.

Location Description: (address, proximity to buildings, landmarks, ground elevation, local well #)

Drillers Activity Start Date: Completion Date: *July 16, 1994*
Check all that apply:
 New Repair Deepen Abandon Replace Public Nature of Use: DOM

DEPTH (feet) FROM	TO	BOREHOLE DIAMETER (in)	DRILLING METHOD	DRILLING FLUID
0	30	13"	Cable Tool & Rotary	air rotary water - added
30	110	10"	Cable Tool Pilot / Rotary Ream	air - rotary
110	140	9"	"	"

Well Log	DEPTH (feet) FROM	TO	WATER PERMEABILITY	UNCONSOLIDATED										CONSOLIDATED		ROCK TYPE	COLOR	DESCRIPTIONS AND REMARKS (include comments on water quality if known.)
				C	S	G	C	B	O	T	H	E	R					
	0	3	✓													top soil		top soil with lava rocks / basalt
	3	13	✓													lava	Bm	
	13	16	✓													lava	Red	
	16	31	✓													lava	Black	Very hard
	31	43	✓													lava	Red	Honeycomb, some med
	43	48	✓													lava	Blk/Bm	Med hard
	48	72	✓													lava	Blk	Some thin layers - hard
	72	83	✓													lava	Red	med. hard
	83	95	✓													lava	Red	soft lava some girdles / parts are permeable
	95	113	✓													lava	Red	medium hard

Static Water Level
Date Water Level 102 feet Flowing? Yes No
Method of Water Level Measurement *Cable tool* If Flowing, Capped Pressure PSI
Point to Which Water Level Measurement was Referenced *ground level*
Height of Water Level reference point above ground surface feet Temperature °C °F

Construction Information

DEPTH (feet)		CASING			DEPTH (feet)		SCREEN <input type="checkbox"/>		PERFORATIONS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FROM	TO	CASING TYPE AND MATERIAL/GRADE	WALL THICK (in)	NOMINAL DIAM. (in)	FROM	TO	SLOT SIZE OR PERF SIZE (in)	SCREEN DIAM. OR PERF LENGTH (in)	SCREEN TYPE OR NUMBER PERF (per round/interval)
0	140	Steel - mild	.188	6"	120	140	7/8"	2"	5 ROWS

Well Head Configuration: _____ Access Port Provided? Yes No
 Casing Joint Type: Butt joint weld Perforator Used: pre cut

DEPTH (feet)		FILTER PACK / GROUT / PACKER / ABANDONMENT MATERIAL		
FROM	TO	ANNULAR MATERIAL, ABANDONMENT MATERIAL and/or PACKER DESCRIPTION	Quantity of Material Used (if applicable)	GROUT DENSITY (lbs./gal., # bag mix, gal./sack etc.)
0	95'	Grout	Approx 3yds	95# mix 1yrd

Well Development / Pump or Bail Tests

Date	Method	Yield	Units Check One		DRAWDOWN (ft)	TIME PUMPED (hrs & min)
			GPM	CFS		
			10			4 hrs

Pump (Permanent)

Pump Description: _____ Horsepower: _____ Pump Intake Depth: _____ feet
 Approximate maximum pumping rate: _____ Well disinfected upon completion? Yes No

Comments Description of construction activity, additional materials used, problems encountered, extraordinary circumstances, abandonment / procedures. Use additional well data form for more space.
Well yielded about 4 gpm before developing - increased as mud cleared from casing. In cable tool drilling rock fell on bit getting stuck in hole numerous times. Water level did not vary from winter to late spring summer.

Well Driller Statement

This well was drilled or abandoned under my supervision, according to applicable rules and regulations, and this report is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name: Thayer Well Drilling License No. 661
 Signature: [Signature] (Licensed Well Driller) Date: Sept 8, 1994

RECEIVED

DEC 27 1994

WATER RIGHTS
FILED 12/27/94

ADDITIONAL WELL DATA FORM

Water Right # 81-992(02013)

OWNER NAME MATHEWS, Tony

Well Log	DEPTH (feet) FROM TO	WATER PERMEABILITY high low	UNCONSOLIDATED							CONSOLIDATED	ROCK TYPE	COLOR	DESCRIPTIONS AND REMARKS (include comments on water quality if known.)
			C L A Y	S S I L T	S A N D	G R A V E L	C O B B L E S	B O T H E R	O T H E R				
	75' 80'	18'											
	80' 90'												
	90' 100'										Lava Cinders		
	100' 110'				X						Black	4'-5'	
	110' 125'	V			X	X					Small Sand	Water 8'-10'	
	125' 130'				X						Larger		
	130' 140'										Shale	white	
	140' 155'										"		Stopped

Construction Information

DEPTH (feet)		CASING			DEPTH (feet)		SCREEN <input type="checkbox"/>	PERFORATIONS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
FROM	TO	CASING TYPE AND MATERIAL GRADE	WALL THICK (in)	NOMINAL DIAM. (in)	FROM	TO	SLOT SIZE OR PERI SIZE (in)	SCREEN DIAM. OR PERI LENGTH (in)	SCREEN TYPE OR NUMBER PERI (per round/interval)
	11'		188	6 3/4 O.D.	0'	155'	1/8 x 3	No Screen FROM 110' Perf.	

Well Head Configuration: Sanitary Seal Access Port Provided? Yes No
 Casing Joint Type: Butt Weld Perforator Used: Clean Slot

DEPTH (feet)		FILTER PACK / GROUT / PACKER / ABANDONMENT MATERIAL		
FROM	TO	ANNULAR MATERIAL, ABANDONMENT MATERIAL and/or PACKER DESCRIPTION	Quantity of Material Used (if applicable)	GROUT DENSITY (lbs./gal., # bag mix, gal./sack etc.)
0'	110'		Approx. 2 qds	9 Bag - Neat Cement

Well Development / Pump or Bail Tests

Date	Method	Yield	Units Check One GPM <input type="checkbox"/> CFS <input type="checkbox"/>	DRAWDOWN (ft)	TIME PUMPED (hrs & min)
	Submersible Pump		40	10-15'	50 Days (24 hrs DA-14)

Pump (Permanent)
 Pump Description: Berkeley Horsepower: 1 1/2 Pump Intake Depth: 145'
 Approximate maximum pumping rate: 35-45 GPM Well disinfected upon completion? Yes No

Comments Description of construction activity, additional materials used, problems encountered, extraordinary circumstances, abandonment / procedures. Use additional well data form for more space.

Well Driller Statement This well was drilled or abandoned under my supervision, according to applicable rules and regulations, and this report is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name: Rudy Johnson License No. 330
 Signature: Rudy Johnson Date: 6/22/77
(Person, Firm, or Corporation Print or Type)
(Licensed Well Driller)

Form 113-5M-12-60

Examined 12/3/75 W.D.

Recorded: B. C. 12/3/75 T. B. W.D.

Inspection Sheet _____

Copied _____

REPORT OF WELL DRILLER
STATE OF UTAH



23

C-39-11/12 ctd.

Application No. Q-6622

Claim No. _____

Coordinate No. 811060

GENERAL STATEMENT: Report of well driller is hereby made and filed with the State Engineer, in accordance with the laws of Utah. (This report shall be filed with the State Engineer within 30 days after the completion or abandonment of the well. Failure to file such reports constitutes a misdemeanor.)

(1) WELL OWNER:
Name Devon W. White

Address Hurricane Utah

(2) LOCATION OF WELL:
County _____ Ground Water Basin _____ (leave blank)

North 13.46 feet East 13.25 feet from 244 Corner

South _____ feet West _____ feet

of Section 12 T. 39 S. R. 11 E. S. 11 (strike out words not needed)

(3) NATURE OF WORK (check): New Well

Replacement Well Deepening Repair Abandon

If abandonment, describe material and procedure: _____

(4) NATURE OF USE (check):

Domestic Industrial Municipal Stockwater

Irrigation Mining Other Test Well

(5) TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION (check):

Rotary Dug Jetted

Cable Driven Bored

(6) CASING SCHEDULE: Threaded Welded

4 1/2" Diam. from 0 feet to 110 feet Gage 110

" Diam. from _____ feet to _____ feet Gage _____

" Diam. from _____ feet to _____ feet Gage _____

New Rejected Used

(7) PERFORATIONS: Perforated? Yes No

Type of perforator used _____

Size of perforations _____ inches by _____ inches

_____ perforations from _____ feet to _____ feet

(8) SCREENS: Well screen installed? Yes No

Manufacturer's Name _____

Type _____ Model No. _____

Diam. _____ Slot size _____ Set from _____ ft. to _____

Diam. _____ Slot size _____ Set from _____ ft. to _____

(9) CONSTRUCTION:

Was well gravel packed? Yes No Size of gravel: _____

Gravel placed from _____ feet to _____ feet

Was a surface seal provided? Yes No

To what depth? 110 ft feet

Material used in seal: Cement + Cement

Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No

Type of water: _____ Depth of strata: _____

Method of sealing strata off: _____

Was surface casing used? Yes No

Was it cemented in place? Yes No

(10) WATER LEVELS:

Static level 40 feet below land surface Date 01/30/75

Arterial pressure _____ feet above land surface Date _____

(11) FLOWING WELL:

Controlled by (check) Valve

Cap Plug No Control

Does well leak around casing? Yes No

(12) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is the distance in feet the water level is lowered below static level.

Was a pump test made? Yes No If so, by whom? Driller

Yield: _____ gal./min. with _____ feet drawdown after _____ hours

" " " " " " " " " " " "

Ballot test _____ gal./min. with _____ feet drawdown after _____ hours

Arterial flow _____ e.p.m. Date _____

Temperature of water _____ Was a chemical analysis made? No Yes

(13) WELL LOG: Diameter of well 6 1/2 inches

Depth drilled 110 ft Depth of completed well 110 ft

NOTE: Place an "X" in the space or combination of spaces needed to designate the material or combination of materials encountered in each depth interval. Under REMARKS make any desirable notes as to occurrence of water and the color, size, nature, etc., of material encountered in each depth interval. Use additional sheet if needed.

DEPTH	MATERIAL										REMARKS		
	From	To	Clay	Silt	Sand	Gravel	Cobbles	Boulders	Marlstone	Concretions		Ironrock	Other
0	20											X	Gravel
20	40											X	Red sandstone
40	60											X	Red sandstone
60	80											X	Red sandstone
80	110											X	Red sandstone
110	110											X	Red sandstone

Work started NOV 11, 1975 Completed NOV 2, 1975

(14) PUMP:

Manufacturer's Name _____

Type _____ H. P. _____

Depth to pump or bowles _____ feet

Well Driller's Statement:

This well was drilled under my supervision, and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name Richard A. ... (Type or print)

Address 1234 ... St. ...

(Signed) _____ (Well Driller)

Licence No. 330 Date NOV 11, 1975

RECEIVED
NOV 28 1975
WATER RIGHTS

USE OTHER SIDE FOR ADDITIONAL REMARKS

WLI

WELL DRILLER'S REPORT

State of Utah
Division of Water Rights

30

RECEIVED

For additional space, use "Additional Well Data Form" and attach

DEC 08 1999

Well Identification

CHANGE APPLICATION: a21732 (81-4188)

WATER RIGHTS
SALT LAKE

Owner

Note any changes

Miller, Monte L. and Susan J.
176 Tierra Bonita Court
Henderson, NV 89014

RECEIVED

DEC 06 1999

Contact Person/Engineer:

Well Location

Note any changes

COUNTY: Washington
NORTH 210 feet EAST 1129 feet from the S4 Corner of
SECTION 12, TOWNSHIP 39S, RANGE 11W, SLB&M.

Location Description: (address, proximity to buildings, landmarks, ground elevation, local well #)

Kelob

Drillers Activity

Start Date: Apr. 15, 98

Completion Date: Aug. 20, 99

Check all that apply:

New Repair Deepen Abandon Replace Public Nature of Use:

DEPTH (feet)		BOREHOLE DIAMETER (in)	DRILLING METHOD	DRILLING FLUID
FROM	TO			
0	20	12 1/4	Air Rotary	
20	150	8"	Air Rotary	
150	320	6"	Air Rotary	

Well Log		WATER PERMEABILITY	UNCONSOLIDATED							CONSOLIDATED		ROCK TYPE	COLOR	DESCRIPTIONS AND REMARKS (include comments on water quality if known.)
DEPTH (feet)	FROM TO		C	S	S	G	C	B	O	R	ROCK TYPE			
		high low	L	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
0	280											Basalt	Black	with cinder pockets
280	320	XX										Limestone	White grey	

Static Water Level

Date: Aug. 20, 99 Water Level 110 feet Flowing? Yes No

Method of Water Level Measurement: Sounding If Flowing, Capped Pressure: PSI

Point to Which Water Level Measurement was Referenced: Ground

Height of Water Level reference point above ground surface: 0 feet Temperature: °C °F

Well Log

Construction Information

DEPTH (feet)		CASING			DEPTH (feet)		SCREEN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PERFORATIONS <input type="checkbox"/>		
FROM	TO	CASING TYPE AND MATERIAL GRADE	WALL THICK (in)	NOMINAL DIAM. (in)	FROM	TO	SLOT SIZE OR PERF SIZE (in)	SCREEN DIAM. OR PERF LENGTH (in)	SCREEN TYPE OR NUMBER PERF (per round/interval)
0	20	Steel A-53	.188	8 5/8	265	305	.050	4 1/2	
0	150	Steel A-53	.188	6 5/8					
0	305	PVC	SPR 17	4 1/2					

Well Head Configuration: Well Seal Access Port Provided? Yes No

Casing Joint Type: welded - cert lock Perforator Used: No

DEPTH (feet)		FILTER PACK / GROUT / PACKER / ABANDONMENT MATERIAL		
FROM	TO	ANNULAR MATERIAL, ABANDONMENT MATERIAL and/or PACKER DESCRIPTION	Quantity of Material Used (if applicable)	GROUT DENSITY (lbs./gal., # bag mix, gal./sack etc.)
0	20	Bentonite chips	9 cu. ft.	

Well Development / Pump or Bail Tests

Date	Method	Yield	Units Check One		DRAWDOWN (ft)	TIME PUMPED (hrs & min)
			GPM	CFS		
Aug 21, 99	test pump	14	X		3 ft	2 hrs

Pump (Permanent)

Pump Description: Submersible Horsepower: 1 Pump Intake Depth: 260 feet

Approximate maximum pumping rate: 14 GPM Well disinfected upon completion? Yes No

Comments: Description of construction activity, additional materials used, problems encountered, extraordinary circumstances, abandonment / procedures. Use additional well data form for more space.

Well Driller Statement This well was drilled or abandoned under my supervision, according to applicable rules and regulations, and this report is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name _____ License No. _____
(Person, Firm, or Corporation - Print or Type)

Signature _____ Date _____
(Licensed Well Driller)

Steve Anzalone

WL:

WELL DRILLER'S REPORT
State of Utah
Division of Water Rights

31

RSJ

For additional space, use "Additional Well Data Form" and attach

Well Identification NUMBER: WATER RIGHT APPLICATION: 81-588 (A35595)

Owner: *Note any changes*
 Wright, Orval
 P.O. Box 641
 Hurricane, UT 84737

Contact Person/Engineer:

Well Location: **COUNTY** Washington
 NORTH 151 feet EAST 2202 feet from the W $\frac{1}{4}$ Corner of
 SECTION 12, TOWNSHIP 39S, RANGE 11W, SLB&M.

Location Description: (address, proximity to buildings, landmarks, ground elevation, local well #)

Drillers Activity: Start Date: _____ Completion Date: July 16, 1994
 Check all that apply: New Repair Deepen Abandon Replace Public Nature of Use:
 DOM

DEPTH (feet) FROM	DEPTH (feet) TO	BOREHOLE DIAMETER (in)	DRILLING METHOD	DRILLING FLUID
0	30	13"	Cable Tool & Rotary	Rotary Water - cable tool
30	110	10"	"	" "
110	140	9"	"	" "

DEPTH (feet) FROM	DEPTH (feet) TO	WATER PERMEABILITY		UNCONSOLIDATED					CONSOLIDATED		ROCK TYPE	COLOR	DESCRIPTIONS AND REMARKS (include comments on water quality if known.)
		high	low	CLAY	SILT	SAND	GRAVEL	COBBLES	OTHER	BOULDER			
0	3	✓									Lava		top soil with lava rocks/boulders
3	13		✓								Lava	Brn	
13	16		✓								Lava	Red	
16	31		✓								Lava	Black	very hard
31	43		✓								Lava	Red	Honey comb, some mud
43	48		✓								Lava	Blk/Brn	med hard
48	72		✓								Lava	Blk	some brn lava too - Hard
72	83		✓								Lava	Red	med hard
83	95		✓								Lava	Red	mass of lava / windows / chunks
95	113		✓								Lava		laving

Static Water Level
 Date: _____ Water Level: 102 feet Flowing? Yes No
 Method of Water Level Measurement: Cable tool If Flowing, Capped Pressure: _____ PSI
 Point to Which Water Level Measurement was Referenced: ground level
 Height of Water Level reference point above ground surface: _____ feet Temperature: °C °F

Construction Information

DEPTH (feet)		CASING CASING TYPE AND MATERIAL GRADE	WALL THICK (in)	NOMINAL DIAM. (in)	DEPTH (feet)		SCREEN & PERFORATIONS		
FROM	TO				FROM	TO	SLOT SIZE OR PERF. SIZE (in)	SCREEN DIAM. OR PERF. LENGTH (in)	SCREEN TYPE OR NUMBER PER (per foot/interval)
0	140	Steel - mild	1.83	6"	120	140	1/8"	2"	5 rows

Well Head Configuration: _____ Access Port Provided? Yes No

Casing Joint Type: Butt joint weld Perforator Used: pre cut

DEPTH (feet)		ANNULAR MATERIAL, ABANDONMENT MATERIAL and/or PACKER DESCRIPTION	Quantity of Material Used (if applicable)	GROUT DENSITY (lbs./gal. # bag mix. gal./sack etc.)
FROM	TO			
0	95'	Grout	Appx 3+ yds	9.5# mix

Well Development / Pump or Bail Tests

Date	Method	Yield	Units Check One GPM CFS	DRAWDOWN (ft)	TIME PUMPED (hrs. & min)
	Air develop		10		4 hrs

Pump (Permanent)

Pump Description: _____ Horsepower: _____ Pump Intake Depth: _____ feet

Approximate maximum pumping rate: _____ Well disinfected upon completion? Yes No

Comments: Description of construction activity, additional materials used, problems encountered, extraordinary circumstances, abandonment / procedures. Use additional well data form for more space.

Well yield about 4 GPM before development, increased as mud cleared from crevices. In cable tool drilling rocks fell on drill string getting it stuck numerous times. Water level stayed the same from winter to late spring.

Well Driller Statement: This well was drilled or abandoned under my supervision, according to applicable rules and regulations, and this report is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name: Thayer Well Drilling License No. 661
 Signature: Steve A. Thayer Date: Aug. 8, 1998
(Licensed Well Driller)

33

RECEIVED

AUG 27 2001

WELL DRILLER'S REPORT

State of Utah
Division of Water Rights
For additional space, use "Additional Well Data Form" and attach

WATER RIGHTS
SALT LAKE

Well Identification CHANGE APPLICATION: a25314 (81-4399) D.A.

Owner *Note any changes*
Bird, Steven E.
201 East Middleton Drive
Henderson, NV 89105
Contact Person/Engineer:

Well Location *Note any changes*
COUNTY: Washington
SOUTH 83 feet WEST 110 feet from the E4 Corner of
SECTION 1, TOWNSHIP 39S, RANGE 11W, SLB&M.

Location Description: (address, proximity to buildings, landmarks, ground elevation, local well #)
Near ~~Kolob~~ Reservoir

Drillers Activity Start Date: Aug 5 Completion Date: Aug 16 2001
Check all that apply: New Repair Deepen Clean Replace Public Nature of Use:
If a replacement well, provide the location of the new well. ___ feet north/south and ___ feet east/west of the existing well.

DEPTH (feet) FROM TO	BOREHOLE DIAMETER (in)	DRILLING METHOD	DRILLING FLUID
0 0 155	8"	Leather	water

Well Log	WATER PERMEABLE	UNCONSOLIDATED					CONSOLIDATED		ROCK TYPE	COLOR	DESCRIPTIONS AND REMARKS (e.g., relative %, grain size, sorting, angularity, bedding, grain composition, density, plasticity, shape, cementation, consistency, water bearing, odor, fracturing, mineralogy, texture, degree of weathering, hardness, water quality, etc.)
		C L A Y	S S A R T	G R A V E L	C O B B L E S	B O U L D E R S					
0 7										Black soil	
7 30										white clay	
30 90										white clay	
90 95										white sandy shale	
95 122										yellow sand stone (soft)	
122 123										clay white	
123 135										yellow sand stone	
135 155										white clay	

Static Water Level
Date: Aug 16 2001 Water Level 117 feet Flowing? Yes No
Method of Water Level Measurement Bar line If Flowing, Capped Pressure ___ PSI
Point to Which Water Level Measurement was Referenced ground Ground Elevation (if known) ___
Height of Water Level reference point above ground surface 0 feet Temperature ___ °C °F

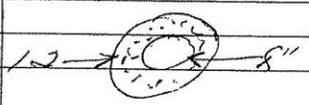
Well Log

SCAN

Construction Information

DEPTH (feet)		CASING CASING TYPE AND MATERIAL GRADE	WALL THICK (in)	NOMINAL DIAM. (in)	DEPTH (feet)		<input type="checkbox"/> SCREEN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PERFORATIONS <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN BOTTOM		
FROM	TO				FROM	TO	SCREEN SLOT SIZE OR PERF SIZE (in)	SCREEN DIAM. OR PERF LENGTH (in)	SCREEN TYPE OR NUMBER PERF (per round/interval)
4.2	147	Steel	.25"	8	137	147	1/8" x 4"		Random Perfor.

Well Head Configuration: secondary well seal Access Port Provided? Yes No
 Casing Joint Type: weld Perforator Used: GRH
 Was a Surface Seal installed? Yes No Depth of Surface Seal: 30 feet Drive Shoe? Yes No
 Surface Seal Material Placement Method: grout Provide Seal Material description below:

DEPTH (feet)		SURFACE SEAL / INTERVAL SEAL / FILTER PACK / PACKER INFORMATION		
FROM	TO	SEAL MATERIAL, FILTER PACK and PACKER TYPE and DESCRIPTION	Quantity of Material Used (if applicable)	GROUT DENSITY (lbs./gal., # bag mix, gal./sack etc.)
0	30	sand-cement type grout		
				

Well Development and Well Yield Test Information

Date	Method	Yield	Units Check One		DRAWDOWN (ft)	TIME PUMPED (hrs & min)
			GPM	CFS		
Aug 21 2001	Bailer	10	X		20 ft.	1 hr.

Pump (Permanent)

Pump Description: 1/2 Hp submersible Horsepower: _____ Pump Intake Depth: 141 feet
 Approximate maximum pumping rate: 7 gpm Well disinfected upon completion? Yes No

Comments: Description of construction activity, additional materials used, problems encountered, extraordinary circumstances, abandonment procedures. Use additional well data form for more space.

Well Driller Statement This well was drilled and constructed under my supervision, according to applicable rules and regulations, and this report is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name: Ballard Drilling Co. License No. 2012
 Signature: [Signature] Date: Aug 21 2001
 (Licensed Driller)

Construction Information

DEPTH (feet)	CASEING	WALL THICKNESS (in)	NOMINAL SIZE (in)	DEPTH (feet)		SCREENING PERFORATIONS			OPEN BOTTOM
				START	END	SCREEN SLOT SIZE (in)	SCREEN DIAM. (in)	SCREEN TYPE (OR NUMBER PERFORATIONS)	
2 + 410	STEEL	.250	6	330	410	5/32	2 1/2	6 ROWS	

Well Head Configuration: CAPPED Access Port Provided? Yes No
 Casing Joint Type: WELDED Drifter or Foot: BALL
 Was a Surface Seal installed? Yes No Depth of Surface Seal: 70 feet Drive Shoe: No Yes

Surface Seal Material Placement Method: PUMPED FROM BOTTOM UP. Provide Seal Material description below:

DEPTH (feet)		SEAL MATERIAL, FILTER PACK and PACKER TYPE and DESCRIPTION	Quantity of Material Used (if applicable)	GROUT DENSITY (lb/gal, # bag mix, gal/sack etc.)
FROM	TO			
0	50	CEMENT GROUT	44 BAGS @ 100 LBS	18 LBS DENSITY = 4400 lbs
50	100	3/4 GRAVEL	1 YARD	
100	410	1/4 GRAVEL	7 YARDS	

Well Development and Well Yield Test Information

Date	Method	Yield	Units Check One OPM - CFS	DRAWDOWN (ft)	TIME PUMPED (hrs & min)
OCT 15 02	SUBMERSIBLE PUMP	100	X	150	24 HRS = 1440 min
		Spec. Cap: $Q_{sp} = \frac{100}{5} = 20$			

Pump (Permanent) _____ Horsepower: _____ Pump Intake Depth: _____ feet

Pump Description: N/A Well disinfected upon completion? Yes No

Approximate maximum pumping rate: _____
 Comments: Description of construction activity, additional materials used, problems encountered, extraordinary circumstances, abandonment procedures. Use additional well data form for more space.

Well Driller Statement This well was drilled and constructed under my supervision, according to applicable rules and regulations, and this report is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name: GARDNER BROTHERS DRILLING
 (Person, Firm, or Corporation - Print or Type)

License No. 472

Date: OCT 15 2002

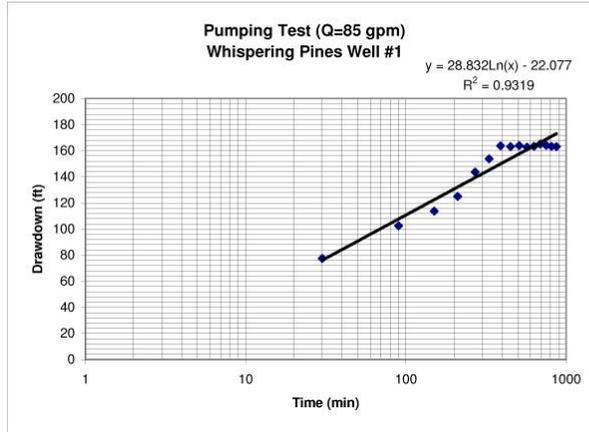
Signature: Dale Gardner
 (Licensed Well Driller)

Appendix C Pumping Test Data and Analysis

Well Description: Whispering Pines Well #1
 Test Date: 10/12/02
 Static Water Depth: 35.2
 Pump Setting Depth:
 Total Well Depth: 410
 Well Diameter: 6
 Pumping Rate: 85

DRAWDOWN TEST

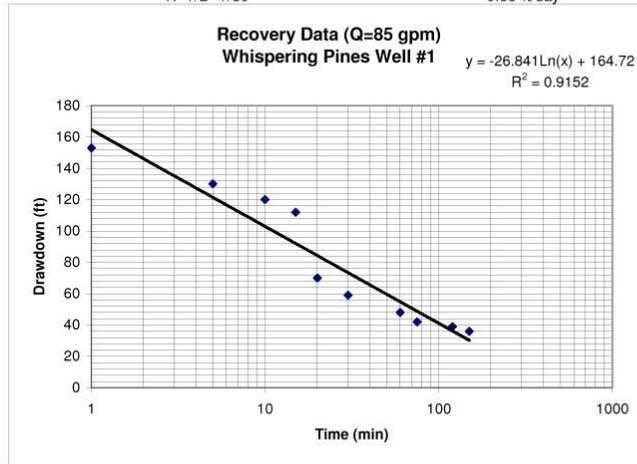
Pumping Rate			
30	113	77	
90	138	102	
150	149	114	
210	160	125	
270	179	144	
330	189	154	
390	199	164	
450	198	163	
510	199	164	
570	198	163	
630	199	163	
690	200	165	
750	199	164	
810	199	163	
870	198	163	



Recovery Data

Time	Water Level
1	153
5	130
10	120
15	112
20	70
30	59
60	48
75	42
120	39
150	36

$T = 264Q/\Delta S$
 where
 T = coefficient of transmissivity in gpd/ft.
 Q = Pumping Rate, in gpm.
 ΔS = drawdown in one log cycle 66 feet
 $T = 264 \cdot 85 / 66 = 328$ gpd/ft 44 ft²/day
 $K = T/B = T/80 = 0.55$ ft/day



$T = 264Q/\Delta S$
 where
 T = coefficient of transmissivity in gpd/ft.
 Q = Pumping Rate, in gpm.
 ΔS = drawdown in one log cycle 62 feet
 $T = 264 \cdot 85 / 62 = 362$ gpd/ft 48 ft²/day
 $K = T/B = T/80 = 0.60$ ft/day