

V5936347

**WASTE CONTROL  
SPECIALISTS LLC**

**ORIGINAL**

June 11, 2012

**VIA HAND DELIVERY**

Ms. Lorrie Council, P.G., Manager  
Radioactive Materials Division  
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality  
P O Box 13087, MC-233  
Austin, Texas 78711-3087

- References: (1) Radioactive Material License No. R05807, Amendment No.04  
CN 600616890, RN 101702439
- (2) Radioactive Material License No. R04100, Amendment No. 15  
CN 600616890, RN 101702439

**Subject:** **Monthly OAG Water Level Report Submitted in Support of LC 44 in RML No. R05807 and LC 72 in RML No. R04100, Waste Control Specialists LLC, Andrews County, Texas**

Dear Ms. Council:

License Condition (LC) 44 of Radioactive Material License (RML) No. R05807 (Reference 1) and LC 72 of RML No. R04100 (Reference 2) require Waste Control Specialists LLC (WCS) to conduct Ogallala/Antlers/Gatuña (OAG) water level elevation measurements monthly to monitor potential movement of the dry line and report the elevations to the Executive Director.

The monthly OAG water level report for May 2012 provides an analysis of the May 2012 water level data for all required OAG monitoring wells on the WCS facility (Attachment 1). May 2012 water level measurements and pertinent well data are summarized in Table 1 and presented visually on a map of OAG wells in and near the 1,338 acres of WCS operations (Figure 1), as well as on a smaller scale map of all OAG wells on the WCS property (Figure 2). The maps include an indication of whether the wells are dry or have water and, where there is water in the well, the thickness of water above, or in the case of negative numbers, below the top of the Dockum. The May 2012 OAG water level data in Table 1 are also provided as an Excel file on the attached CD.

The location of the dry line in May 2012 is substantially the same in Figures 1 and 2 as represented in the license applications and as shown on the April 2012 map. The zone of continuous saturation of the OAG north of the Federal Facility Waste Disposal Facility (FWF) and Compact Waste Disposal Facility (CWF) landfills also remains approximately the same. Please refer to the attached report for additional details.

WCS requests that a copy of all correspondence regarding this matter be directly emailed ([skirk@valhi.net](mailto:skirk@valhi.net)) to my attention as soon as possible after issuance. If you have any questions or need additional information, please call me at 432-525-8500.

*Corporate*

5430 LBJ Freeway, Ste. 1700  
Three Lincoln Centre  
Dallas, TX 75240  
Ph. 972.715.9800  
Fx. 972.448.1419

*Facility*  
P.O. Box 1129  
Andrews, TX 79714  
Ph. 888.789.2783  
Fx. 575.394.3427

Ms. Lorrie Council, P.G.

June 11, 2012

Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,



J. Scott Kirk, CHP

Vice President, Licensing, Corporate Compliance and Radiation Safety Officer

cc:     Gary L. Smith, Ph.D., TCEQ  
         Charles Maguire, TCEQ  
         William Dornsite, P.E., WCS  
         Jim Van Vliet, WCS  
         Linda Beach, WCS  
         WCS Regulatory Compliance  
         WCS Records Management

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## Attachment 1

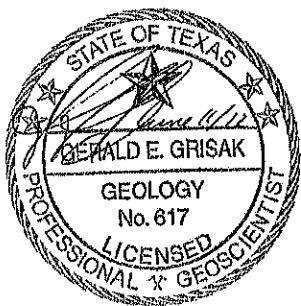
### May 2012 OAG Water Level Report

**Prepared for:**

**Waste Control Specialists LLC  
P.O. Box 1129  
Andrews, TX 79714**

**Prepared by:**

**Gerald E. Grisak, Noreen A. Baker  
INTERA INC.  
Austin, TX**



Gerald E. Grisak, P.G.



Noreen A. Baker, P.G.

**June 11, 2012**

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## Attachment 1

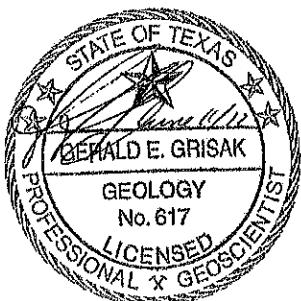
### May 2012 OAG Water Level Report

**Prepared for:**

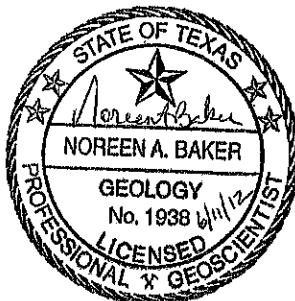
**Waste Control Specialists LLC  
P.O. Box 1129  
Andrews, TX 79714**

**Prepared by:**

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Austin, TX**



Gerald E. Grisak, P.G.



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## **List of Exhibits**

### **Exhibit 1      Hydrographs for OAG Wells**

- Hydrographs of Type 1 Wells and TP-14 with Continuous Water Level Measurements
- Reserved for Quarterly Submittals: Hydrographs with Single Monthly Water Level Measurements

## **1.0 Introduction**

Byproduct Radioactive Materials License (RML) No. R05807, License Condition (LC) 44, and Low Level Radioactive Materials License No. R04100, LC 72, require Waste Control Specialists LLC (WCS) to measure water level elevations monthly in wells completed in the OAG and report, in writing, the elevations to monitor potential movement in the mapped dry line. TCEQ requested that additional information be included in the monthly OAG water level reports (Smith, 2009a, 2009b, 2009c and 2010). This report meets the requirements of Byproduct RML LC 44 and Low Level RML LC 72 and the requests for additional information referenced above by submitting the OAG water level measurements in tabular and map form. A narrative of the monthly OAG water level measurements, including a discussion of absolute changes and apparent trends is provided. In addition, on a quarterly basis, hydrographs for each OAG well are submitted individually and plotted on maps at the WCS facility and site scales. OAG hydrographs through the first quarter of 2012 are included in this OAG water level report.

This report provides depth to water (DTW) measurements and water-level elevations of any standing water in the wells. In general the OAG wells are installed in borings advanced 2 to 3 feet into the underlying Dockum red beds, although some OAG wells installed prior to 2007 terminate at the OAG-Dockum contact. The wells have a sand pack around the screen that extends from the bottom of the boring to above the top of the screen slots. Therefore the bottom 2 to 3 feet of the well is essentially in a sump in the red beds.

Water levels in the OAG wells fall into one of four general categories. Each category has implications about the saturation of the OAG unit and interpretation of the observations.

### *Dry OAG Wells*

If there is no standing water in a well, the well is simply reported as dry and the OAG is clearly unsaturated.

### *Saturated OAG Wells*

Where there is water in a well and the water level is above the elevation of the contact between the OAG and the underlying Dockum red beds, the water level is used to calculate a saturated thickness of OAG above the red beds. For example, if the OAG/Dockum contact is at elevation 3430 ft msl, and the measured water level elevation is at 3431 ft msl, the saturated thickness is 1.0 foot.

#### *Below Red Bed Wells (BRB)*

Where a water level is above the lowermost slots in a well screen, but below the OAG/Dockum contact, the water level is reported as BRB (Below Red Bed contact). In these instances the OAG is considered dry since there is insufficient water in the OAG to fill the well sump to the level of the OAG/red bed contact (i.e., where groundwater movement occurs).

#### *End Cap Water Wells*

In some instances there is a measured water level in the end cap below the lowermost slots of the well screen and below the top of the red bed contact. In these instances the well and the OAG are dry. The end cap assembly is a non-slotted cap attached to the lower section of the screen by a screw fitting and water-tight gasket. Any water in the end cap below the lowermost screen slot is accumulated by condensation or mechanisms other than groundwater flowing into the well casing. Since these conditions do not indicate saturation of the OAG, these wells are considered dry, but will continue to be monitored with special attention.

## **2.0 May 2012 Water Levels**

Table 1 provides the May, 2012 water-level elevations and pertinent well data for the OAG wells. Figure 1 is a map of OAG wells within and near the 1338 acres of WCS facility operations (the Facility). Figure 2 is a map of OAG wells on the approximately 23 square miles comprising the entire WCS property (the Site). Both Figures 1 and 2 graphically indicate the presence or absence of water. All data on Figures 1 and 2 represent pre-sampling water levels or data as free from sampling influences as possible. Table 2 provides a summary of the OAG wells sampled in May, 2012 including the monitoring program and license for which the samples were obtained.

Figures 1 and 2 are color-coded to show where water levels have increased (light blue), declined (magenta), or remained unchanged (gray) between water level measurements in April, 2012 and May, 2012. Also identified on these figures are those wells where the change in water level between April and May exceeds 1.0 foot.

The OAG wells have been subdivided into Type 1, Type 2 and Type 3 wells. Type 1 wells are those with continuous water-level measurements via transducers (Level TROLL) in the vicinity of the Byproduct Landfill. There are 18 Type 1 wells in the May, 2012 water level records: TP-42, TP-43, TP-78, TP-86, TP-88, TP-90, TP-92, TP-141, TP-142, TP-143, TP-146, TP-148, TP-

166, TP-167, TP-171, FWF-1A, FWF-26A, and FWF-27A. Type 2 wells include essentially all wells and piezometers located within and immediately adjacent to the Facility. All of the Type 1 wells are also Type 2 wells for a total of 212 Type 2 wells. Because of its location, TP-14 is a Type 2 well containing a transducer for continuous water level measurements. Type 3 wells are those wells that are either distant from the Facility or are in locations that provide redundant data in areas of high OAG well density within the Facility. There are currently 53 Type 3 wells distant from the Facility and 28 Type 3 wells that provide redundant coverage in high density well areas.

Type 1, Type 2 and Type 3 wells as currently designated are summarized in Table 3. As of May, 2012 there are 18 Type 1 wells (recall that Type 1 wells are also Type 2 wells), 212 Type 2 wells and 81 Type 3 wells for a total of 293 OAG wells.

Additionally, WCS plans in advance for routine environmental monitoring events, which are subject to change due to resource conflicts or weather conditions. The intended dates for collecting environmental monitoring samples for the Byproduct facility through the first quarter of 2013 are provided in Table 4. By means of this report, WCS provides notice to TCEQ of the planned monitoring events for the upcoming four quarters. The planned dates for the second, third and fourth quarter 2012 and first quarter 2013 monitoring events have not changed since the notice in the March 2012 OAG report. WCS will reschedule these events when necessary and notify the TCEQ of the re-scheduled sampling date.

Water levels in the Type 2 wells are measured within the first seven days of the month. In isolated instances, a quality assurance (QA) review of the measured water levels may identify an apparent data inconsistency and/or typographical error in the initial measurement. There were no instances requiring a Type 2 water level to be remeasured in May, 2012.

The Type 3 wells are measured as soon as practicable and no later than the end of each month. During May, 2012, the initial measurement in TP-152, located just north of the boundary between the FWF and CWF, was inconsistent with previous measurements and appeared to be a data entry error as the reported depth to water was deeper than the total well depth. TP-152 has historically been dry and will be re-measured in the June, 2012 monthly measurements.

Four weather stations monitor meteorological data in real time on the WCS Site. Locations of all WCS weather stations are provided on Figures 1 and 2. The WeatherHawk West station, which is located northwest of the Byproduct Landfill, is the closest station to the Type 1 wells. Daily rainfall data for May, 2012 for each of the four weather stations are provided in Table 5

and plotted on Figure 6. Precipitation in May, 2012 ranged from 2.64 to 2.98 inches at the four weather stations (Table 5) with rain events on May 10, 2012 and May 26, 2012 accounting for the majority of the monthly precipitation.

Exhibit 1 contains hydrographs for all Type 1 wells with continuous water level elevations combined with rainfall and barometric data from the WeatherHawk West and Tower 1 meteorological stations. Exhibit 1 is provided on the attached CD. Locations of all Type 1 wells are shown on Figure 5. In Exhibit 1, a similar hydrograph for TP-14 is also prepared monthly with precipitation and barometric data from the closest weather station (the ER Tower weather station north of the FWF).

Hydrographs using monthly water level elevations measured by WCS personnel and rainfall data from the main onsite meteorological weather station (Tower 1) for all Type 1, 2 and 3 OAG wells with water are submitted on a quarterly basis. The hydrographs include all existing wells that currently have water above the lowermost screen slots in a well and all wells that have previously had water above the lowermost screen slots that now have been measured as dry. The next quarterly submittal of hydrographs will occur in June, 2012 and will include data through the second quarter 2012.

## ***2.1 OAG Groundwater Occurrence in the vicinity of the FWF and CWF***

The location of the dry line in May, 2012 is shown in Figures 1 and 2 and is substantially in the same location as represented in the license applications and as shown on the previously submitted monthly OAG maps. The zone of continuous saturation of the OAG north of the FWF and CWF Landfills is approximately in the same location. The southern extent of the zone of saturation extending from the playa north of the FWF/CWF toward the northeastern corner of the FWF remains in the same position as in April, 2012. Water levels in the wells defining the zone of saturation declined by less than 1.0 foot.

The water level for well TP-14, located within the large playa, declined by 0.05 feet between April and May, 2012. In mid September, 2011, rainfall in excess of 2.2 inches (recorded at all four weather stations) caused surface water to pond at several minor low spots around the FWF and CWF Landfills. The ponded water appears to have infiltrated down the annulus of FWF-6A, located along the southern perimeter of the FWF, resulting in an increase of 2.66 feet in October, 2011. Between October, 2011 and May, 2012, the water level in FWF-6A declined by 0.32 feet.

In the area northeast of the CWF, TP-111 declined by 0.06 feet and the water level in TP-122 remained below the top of red beds. East of the CWF, there is an OAG zone of saturation beneath a small playa in the vicinity of TP-63 and TP-117. Currently, the saturated thickness in TP-63 is 0.43 feet. The saturated thickness in TP-117 in May is 5.51 feet. Both wells have exhibited declining water levels over the past two years.

Water levels in the OAG wells along the eastern side of the facilities area showed minor water level declines of 0.06 feet or less (TP-67, GW-5, PM-01 and TP-71). Three of the wells in this area (TP-12, TP-48, and TP-49) have had water levels below the top of red beds since installation.

TP-46, located about 1000 feet south of the common boundary of the CWF/FWF, had been dry since January, 2008. However, a pre-sampling measurement in December, 2011 indicated a saturated thickness of 2.03 feet. In May, 2012, the saturated thickness in TP-46 is 0.44 feet which is a decline of 0.31 feet from April. The water in TP-46 is likely the result of infiltration from the drainage ditch in the vicinity of the construction water storage pond located about 250 feet east of TP-46.

OAG wells around the perimeter of the CWF remain dry with the exception of OAG-21 and OAG-22, which are located in the vicinity of the former small playa on the eastern boundary of the CWF. Minor water level variations of +0.01 and -0.03 feet occurred in OAG-21 and OAG-22, respectively, between April and May. The minor increase in OAG-21 can be attributed to fluctuations related to pumping and are not indicative of an actual increase in the groundwater elevation. Water in the OAG was expected in the vicinity of the playa because it was a localized, closed surface depression. The water beneath the former small playa appears to be an isolated, localized lens of water in the OAG formation. This lens of water is being removed from the area by pumping OAG-21.

OW-1 and OW-2 have been dry since installation in January, 2012. In early March, water was noted below the lowermost screen slots in OW-2. Based on field observations and free chlorine residual measurements of the water, part or all of the water in OW-2 may be from the CWF tanks that contained clean potable water. The water in the tanks was discharged onto the ground and flowed south across the area where OW-1 and OW-2 were installed. The water level in OW-2 remains over 2 feet below the top of red beds and the well is dry.

## **2.2 OAG Groundwater Occurrence in the vicinity of the Byproduct Landfill**

In May, 2012, the location of the dry line north of the Byproduct Landfill and saturated conditions in the OAG in the vicinity of the landfill are essentially the same as presented in the April, 2012 and earlier monthly OAG reports.

TP-42, on the north side of the Byproduct Landfill, was dry on installation in February 2006 and did not exhibit water until April 2007. The water in TP-42 is attributed to ponding and infiltration of runoff from the LSA pad prior to drainage improvements in the area. The water level in TP-42 increased by 0.01 feet between April and May, 2012. Water levels in other wells (TP-148, TP-149, TP-166 and TP-167) on the north side of the Byproduct Landfill in the vicinity of TP-42 showed minor water level variations of 0.02 feet to 0.05 feet. TP-92 is dry. The water level in TP-151, which has been increasing over the past several months due to drainage along the top of the red beds from the TP-42 area, showed a minor decline of 0.02 feet between two measurements in early May (April data were disqualified preventing comparison to April data). The water level in TP-87, which is located on the north side of the LSA storage area, increased by 0.01 feet between April and May, 2012. Similar to the first occurrence of water in TP-151 in May, 2011, the water in TP-87, which first occurred in June, 2011, can be related to water that infiltrated along the north side of the Byproduct Landfill which is draining to the north/northeast along the top of the red beds.

Along State Line road, water levels varied by 0.37 feet or less in TP-78, TP-90 and TP-146. However, as noted in the April, 2012 OAG report, the water level in TP-86 increased between April 4, 2012 and April 8, 2012, likely due to discharge of water from the Byproduct tanks and subsequent infiltration along drainage ditches (discharge occurred on April 2-4, 2012 and April 10-12, 2012). An increase of 1.40 feet was noted in TP-145 between April and May. This increase is also related to the same discharge of water from the Byproduct tanks that caused the increase in TP-86. The saturated thickness in May at TP-86 is 0.46 feet and the saturated thickness at TP-145 is 0.90. TP-147 remained dry.

On the south side of the Byproduct Landfill, water levels declined in the month of May, 2012 by 0.06 feet or less in five wells: TP-43, TP-141, TP-142, TP-143 and TP-171, while the water levels in TP-88, TP-140, and TP-169 remain below the top of red beds. The water level in TP-170 remains below the lowermost screen slots and the well is dry. The water level in FWF-1A, located near the southeast corner of the Byproduct Landfill, declined 0.99 feet between April

and May, 2012 and is now below the top of red beds, and the water level in FWF-27A, located to the east of the Byproduct Landfill, remained unchanged between April and May.

The zone of continuous OAG saturation in the vicinity of TP-31 and PZ-43 west of the Byproduct Landfill continues to be separated from the Byproduct area by dry wells TP-76, TP-91, PZ-42, PZ-67, and PZ-66. GW-3, located in a small playa northwest of the red bed stockpile and the Byproduct Landfill, remains dry.

### 3.0 Water Level Trends

Water levels in the 293 wells installed in the OAG are currently measured on a monthly basis. Of the 293 wells, 205 are currently dry (including 15 wells with water levels above the lowermost screen slots but below the top of red beds) and 88 have measureable water levels above the top of red beds. A-16, located near the southeastern corner of the rail loop, is included in Table 1 but not shown on Figures 1 and 2 because it has been replaced by TP-80 for water level monitoring purposes. A-16 will continue to be used for groundwater sampling purposes, as appropriate, although it is currently dry. PM-07, located near the eastern boundary of the facilities area, is also included in Table 1 but not on Figures 1 and 2, because it has been replaced by TP-71 for water level measurements. PM-07 continues to be used for groundwater sampling.<sup>1</sup>

In May, 2012, 71 wells showed a decline in water levels between April and May while 17 showed an increase (note that two measurements in early May in TP-31, TP-80 and TP-151 were used in the determination of the number of declining and increasing wells as the April data were disqualified). Wells with decreasing water levels are denoted on Figures 1 and 2 with magenta highlight boxes; wells with increases are denoted with blue highlight boxes. One well with water levels that were unchanged between April and May is denoted with a gray highlight box.

Wells with water level changes greater than 1.0 foot are denoted on the figures by a black box around the colored shading. As noted above, TP-145 increased by 1.40 feet between April and

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<sup>1</sup> As indicated, A-16 and PM-07 have been replaced for water level monitoring purposes by TP-80 and TP-71, but they remain subject to quarterly monitoring under the environmental monitoring program. However, the Modified Natural Radiation Monitoring Program (MNRMP) specified in Attachment A of RML No. R04100 included the requirement to conduct quarterly monitoring of additional OAG wells, including TP-71 and TP-80, for a minimum one-year period prior to receipt of wastes at the LLRW facility. The MNRMP was initiated in December 2009 and was formally concluded as of first quarter 2011.

May, 2012 which is likely due to the discharge of water in April from the Byproduct tanks and subsequent infiltration along drainage ditches.

#### **4.0 Continuous Hydrographs - Type 1 Wells**

There are 18 Type 1 wells: TP-42, TP-43, TP-78, TP-86, TP-88, TP-90, TP-92, TP-141, TP-142, TP-143, TP-146, TP-148, TP-166, TP-167, TP-171, FWF-1A, FWF-26A, and FWF-27A (Figure 5). Individual hydrographs for Type 1 wells with continuous water level measurements are provided on the CD in Exhibit 1. The hydrographs in Exhibit 1 are annotated to explain abrupt water level changes due to transducer repositioning, jarring of the installed equipment or sampling. The small step changes referred to as level TROLL repositioning on the hydrographs are related to either groundwater sampling or construction and related activities. The manual measurements recorded in Table 1 are used for monthly comparisons and for any OAG water level elevation interpretations, whereas the continuous hydrographs are used primarily for evaluation of monthly water level trends and responses to rainfall and barometric changes.

The continuous water level records for the Type 1 wells start in April, 2008 for TP-43, in January, 2009 for TP-42, TP-78, TP-86, TP-88, TP-90, TP-92, FWF-1A, FWF-26A, and FWF-27A, and in November, 2009 for TP-141, TP-142, TP-143, TP-146, TP-148, TP-166, TP-167, and TP-171. The maximum period shown on the continuous water level records is one year.

In TP-42, on the north-central boundary of the Byproduct Landfill, the water level trend flattened out in March, 2012, and the trend continued to be stable through May, 2012. To the northwest of TP-42, relatively stable water levels throughout May are evident in TP-148, TP-166, TP-167 and TP-90. The water level in TP-86, located along State Line road near the northwest corner of the Byproduct Landfill, remained below the top of red beds until early April when the water level rose to about 0.5 feet above the top of red beds. The water level increase was due to infiltration from the drainage ditch along State Line road following discharge from the Byproduct tanks. The water level then flattened out in mid-April and appeared to be on a decreasing trend by the end of April. The water-level record for TP-86 for the latter part of May has not been received. The other two wells along State Line road with continuous water level records are TP-146 and TP-78. TP-146 shows a response to the release of water from the Byproduct storage tanks in early April, similar to TP-86, and also shows a minor response to May precipitation. TP-78, however, shows little or no response to the April release of water from the Byproduct tanks, but does show a minor response to May precipitation. On the northeastern corner of the Byproduct Landfill, the water level in TP-92 remains below the lowermost screen slots and the

well is dry. FWF-26A, located near the northeastern corner of the Byproduct Landfill, also remains dry.

South of the Byproduct Landfill, TP-43, TP-141, TP-142 and TP-143, which had relatively stable or slightly declining water levels through April, all increased slightly in response to May rainfall. Water levels in TP-88 remain below the top of red beds. Water levels in TP-171, which began a decreasing trend in January, 2011, showed a minor increase in response to May, 2012 rainfall.

The water level in the more easterly well FWF-1A began to decline in January, 2012 and continued to decline through May. Water levels in FWF-27A continued with a minor decreasing trend that has been ongoing for more than a year.

Water levels in TP-14, a Type 2 well with a continuous record located in the large playa, showed a very minor increase in May.

In some cases, the Type 1 wells exhibit a direct relationship to barometric pressure. For instance, TP-78, TP-88, and TP-90 show relatively strong responses to barometric changes indicating that these wells have a higher barometric efficiency than the other Type 1 wells.

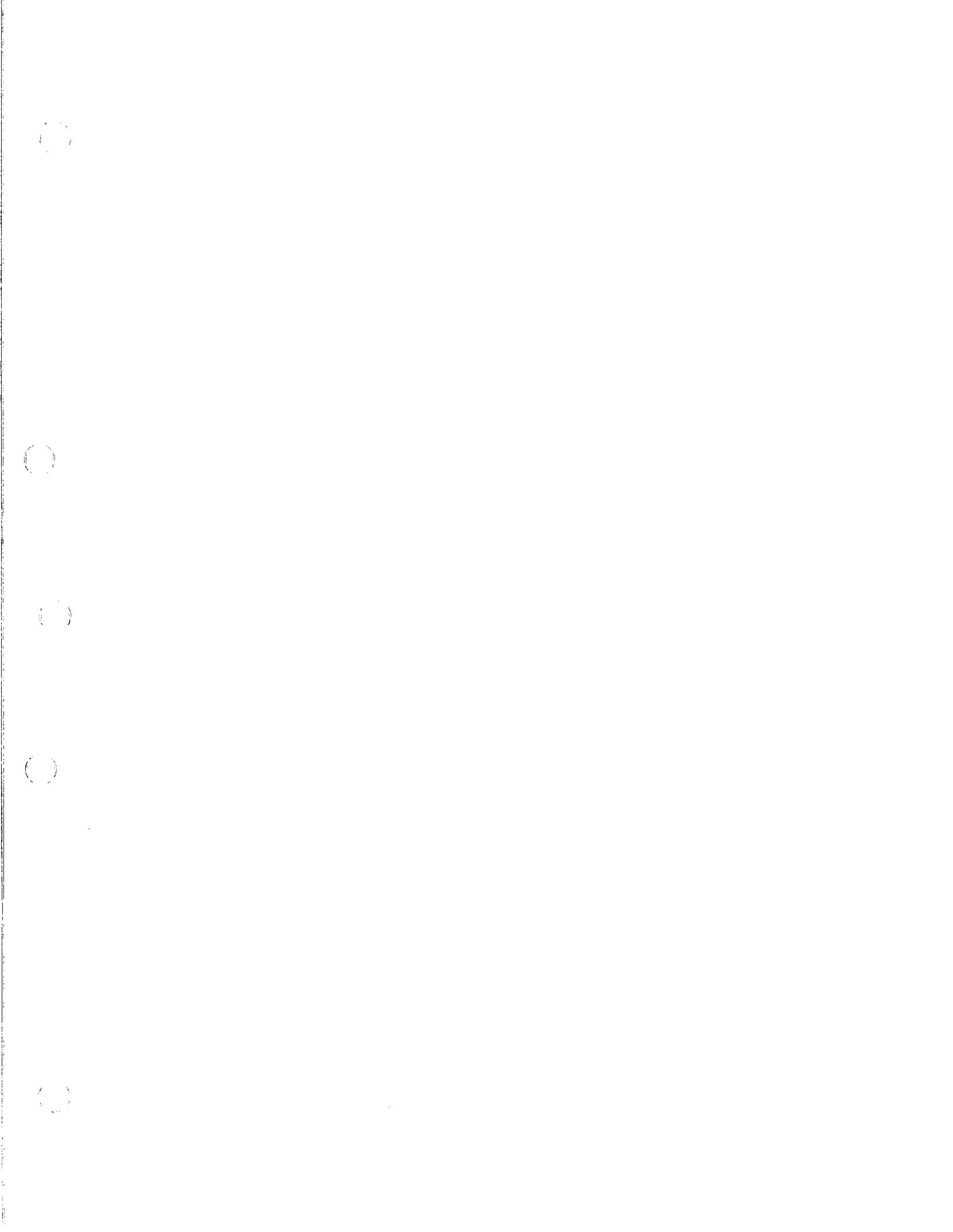
Barometric efficiency as used in this report is described by Todd (1959) as follows, "When atmospheric pressure changes are expressed in terms of a column of water, the ratio of water level change to pressure change expresses the barometric efficiency of an aquifer. Most observations yield values in the range of 20 to 75 per cent." From a practical standpoint, if a saturated thickness is unconfined then atmospheric pressure changes are felt equally by the water column in a well and by the water table, therefore there are no water level changes in response to barometric changes. If the saturated zone is completely confined, atmospheric pressure increases are transmitted only to the water column in the well, which both compresses the water column and increases the total pressure in the well thereby forcing flow from the well into the confined zone. The converse is true for atmospheric pressure decreases resulting in water level increases in the well.

The hydrographs in Exhibit 1 that include both barometric pressure and water level elevation measurements express barometric pressure in terms of a column of water, so that the barometric changes are directly comparable to the water level changes on the same graph. TP-78, TP-88, and TP-90 have barometric efficiencies of about 20, 30 and 15%, respectively, based on visual inspection of the graphs and an estimation of how faithfully the water level responds to changes in atmospheric pressure. The remainder of the Type 1 wells appears to

have barometric efficiencies less than 10%. In a well such as TP-88 where the water level has been below the top of red beds, water level changes in response to barometric pressure are accommodated by the sand pack which is present around the well screen both above and below the top of the red beds.

## **5.0 References**

- Smith, G.L., 2009a. Letter from Gary L. Smith, Ph.D. (TCEQ) to William P. Dornsite (WCS), re: "Radioactive Material License No. R05807, Log No. 2009-02-0004, License Condition 44: OAG Water Levels," dated March 6, 2009.
- Smith, G.L., 2009b. Letter from Gary L. Smith, Ph.D. (TCEQ) to Tim Greene (WCS) dated October 20, 2009.
- Smith, G.L., 2009c. Letter from Gary L. Smith, Ph.D. (TCEQ) to Tim Greene (WCS), re: "Radioactive Material License No. R05807, OAG Groundwater Level Elevation Report for July 2009, Log No. 2009-08-0006," dated October 26, 2009.
- Smith, G.L., 2010. Letter from Gary L. Smith, Ph.D. (TCEQ) to Linda Beach (WCS), re: "Radioactive Material License No. R05807, December 2009 OAG Groundwater Level Elevation Report (log no. 2009-12-0009), January 2010 Groundwater Level Elevation Report (log no. 2010-01-0007)," dated February 22, 2010.
- Todd, D.K., 1959. Ground Water Hydrology. John Wiley & Sons: New York, New York. 336 pp.



## **TABLES**































Table 1: OAG Water Levels - May 2012

Monitoring Well Piezometer Name	Reference Boring Name	Northing (ft)	Easting (ft)	Ground Elevation (ft msl)	Top of Casing (ft msl)	Total Well Depth (ft block)*	Bottom of Screen Slots (ft msl)**	Top of Red Bed Elevation (ft msl)	Date of Gauging Event	Depth to Water (ft)	Water Elevation (ft msl)	Saturated Thickness (ft)***	Data Source	Comments
TP-172														
TP-173	TP-173	6873352.83336	565123.4904	3471.06	3470.96	30.34	3441.24	3443.36	05/03/12	30.12	3440.84	na	field form	dry
TP-173														

na: not applicable

nrc: not recorded

unk: unknown

BRB: water in well is below the top of the red beds and does not indicate OAG saturation

NS: current ground elevation not surveyed until well modifications complete, total well depth and TOC elevation are interim values

Total well depth measured in the field.

\*\*bottom of screen slots in PZ-1 through PZ-34 is based on generic monitor well completion diagram from Texas Tech (LLRW Rev 12c, Appendix 2.6.1)

(Geology Report, Attachment 2-1)

\*\*\*Negative numbers indicate that the water elevation is below the top of the red beds. As calculated, the negative number does not represent a saturated thickness,

instead it is the distance from the top of red beds to the top of water in the well.

\*\*\*\*Well used for environmental monitoring only. Included in table for information but not on saturated thickness map.

\* Superscripts in the Date of Gauging Event column are used for entries on the same date to denote time sequence, i.e. superscript 1 is the first measurement, superscript 2 denotes the second measurement, etc.

Note 1: coordinates are in Texas State Plane, Texas North Central Zone, NAD 83, US survey feet

Note 2: top of red bed elevation and saturated thickness are estimates based on estimated depth to top of red beds from West Texas Water Well Services well report

Note 3: OAG sampling on 4/24/2012.

Note 4: Water levels may be affected by pumping in OAG-21.

**Table 2: Summary of OAG Sampling - May 2012**

Monitoring Well/ Piezometer Name	Date of Sampling Event	Monitoring Program	License	Comments
GW-1A	05/15/12	Rad & Chemicals	LLRW	
GW-5	05/08/12	Rad & Chemicals	LLRW	
PM-01	05/08/12	Rad & Chemicals	LLRW	
PM-07	05/08/12	Rad & Chemicals	LLRW	
TP-14	5/9,23/2012	Rad & Chemicals	LLRW	
		Rad	BP	
TP-18	05/09/12	Rad	LLRW	
		Rad	BP	
TP-19	05/23/12	Rad	LLRW	
		Rad	BP	
TP-31	5/14,23/2012	Rad & Chemicals	LLRW	
		Rad	BP	
TP-46	05/09/12	Rad	LLRW	
		Rad	BP	
TP-117	5/8,23/2012	Rad & Chemicals	LLRW	

BP: Byproduct license R05807

LLRW: Low Level license R04100



**Table 4: Byproduct Material Disposal Facility Environmental Monitoring Dates**  
**Second Quarter 2012 through First Quarter 2013**

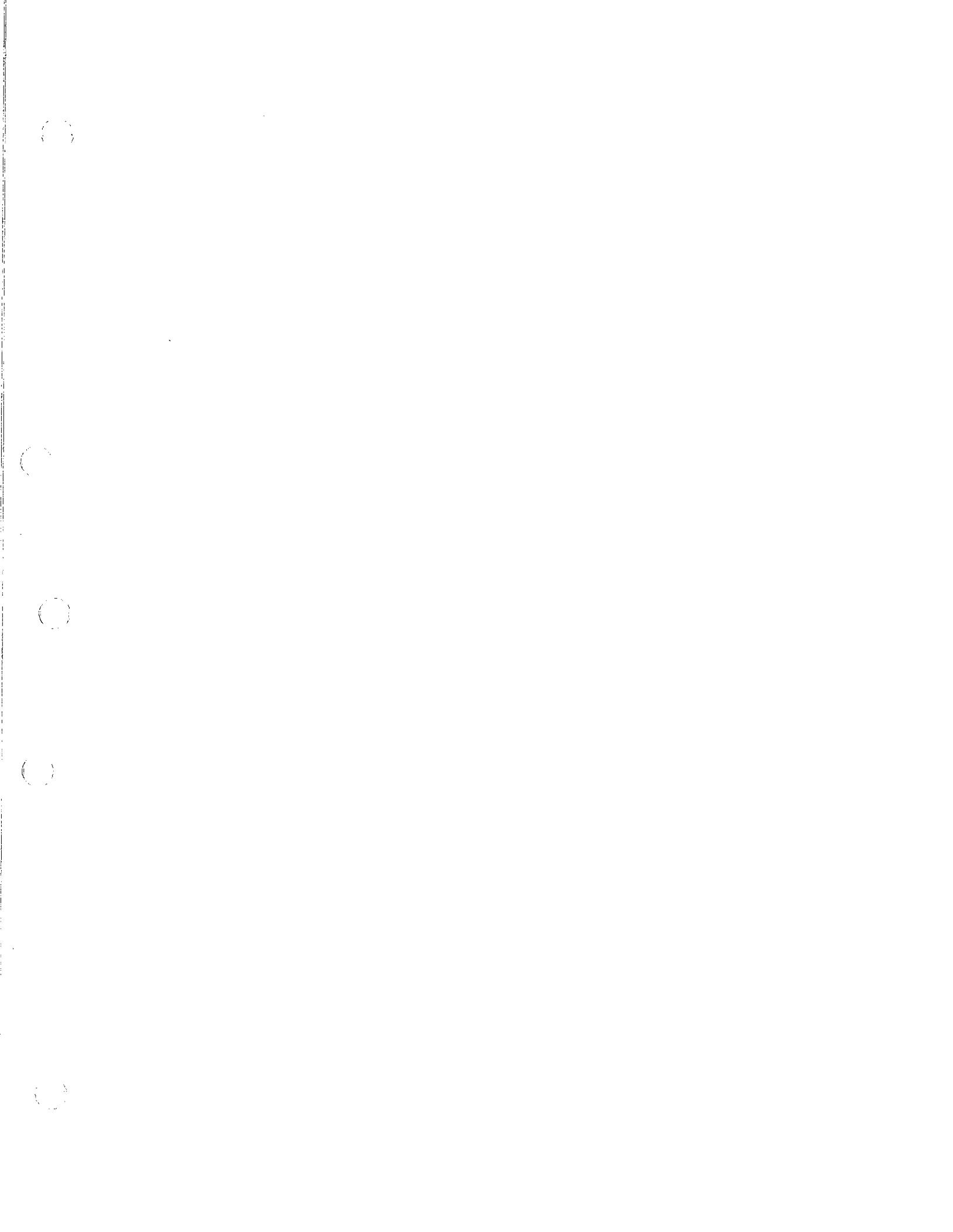
Media	Planned Beginning Sampling Date			
	Second Quarter 2012	Third Quarter 2012	Fourth Quarter 2012	First Quarter 2013
Ambient Radiation	4/2/2012	7/9/2012	10/8/2012	1/7/2013
Air Particulate	Every Tuesday	Every Tuesday	Every Tuesday	Every Tuesday
Radon	4/16/2012	7/18/2012	10/15/2012	1/15/2013
Soil	4/10/2012	7/9/2012	10/9/2012	1/14/2013
Water	5/7/2012	8/13/2012	11/12/2012	2/11/2013
Vegetation	4/16/2012	N/A	10/22/2012	N/A
Fauna*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

\*Fauna is collected whenever possible (traps are set out all year long).

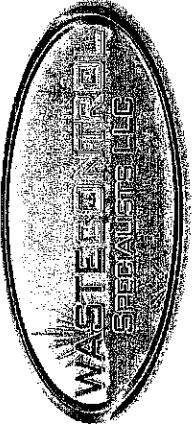
**Table 5: Daily Rainfall Data for WCS Weather Stations,  
May 2012**

Day	Tower 1 (inches)	ER Tower (inches)	WH East (inches)	WH West (inches)
5/1/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5/2/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5/3/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5/4/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5/5/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5/6/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5/7/2012	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.02
5/8/2012	0.32	0.28	0.00	0.26
5/9/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5/10/2012	1.52	1.84	2.08	1.69
5/11/2012	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
5/12/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5/13/2012	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.10
5/14/2012	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06
5/15/2012	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
5/16/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5/17/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5/18/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5/19/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5/20/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5/21/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5/22/2012	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
5/23/2012	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00
5/24/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5/25/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5/26/2012	0.49	0.53	0.44	0.67
5/27/2012	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
5/28/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5/29/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5/30/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5/31/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>2.81</b>

NA: Rainfall data not available



## **FIGURES**



**CJI** WASTE CONTROL SPECIALISTS LLC  
ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING  
812 WEST ELEVENTH  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701  
512-474-9097  
TEXAS REGISTERED ENGINEERING FIRM F-883

PROJECT:

WASTE CONTROL SPECIALISTS LLC  
ANDREWS COUNTY, TEXAS

SHEET TITLE:

OAG GROUNDWATER OCCURRENCE -  
WCS SITE, MAY 2012

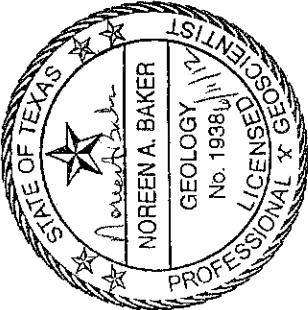
DES BY — — — SCALE: 1" = 1000'

DR BY RR PROJECT NO. 03089.04

CHK BY BR No. 4-2012 OAG GW NO 1 TRW

APP BY NAB SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS

DATE ISSUED: 6-11-2012 FIGURE NO. 2



• PZ:28  
DRY



**CJ COOK-JOYCE INC.**  
ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING  
8112 WEST ELEVENTH  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701

TEXAS REGISTERED ENGINEERING FIRM F-883

PROJECT:

WASTE CONTROL SPECIALISTS LLC  
ANDREWS COUNTY, TEXAS

SHEET TITLE:

OAG GROUNDWATER OCCURRENCE -  
FACILITIES AREA, MAY 2012

DES BY	—	—	SCALE: SEE BAR SCALE
DR BY	RR	—	PROJECT NO. 03089.04
CHK BY	BR	—	No. 4-2012 OAG GW NO 1 TRW
APP BY	NAB	—	SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS
DATE ISSUED:	6-11-2012	FIGURE NO.	1



PZ-14  
10.34

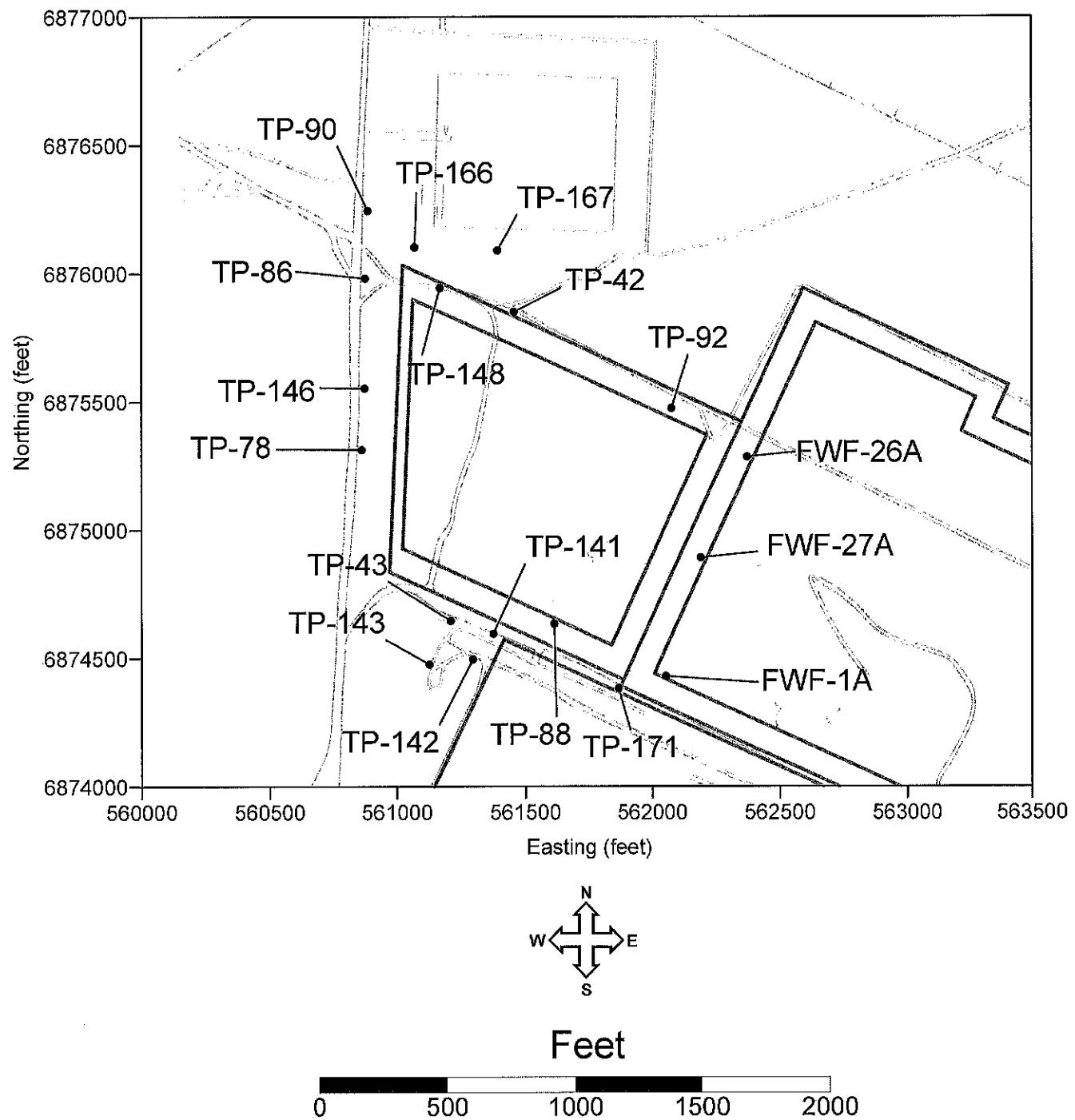


Figure 5: Locations of Type 1 Wells

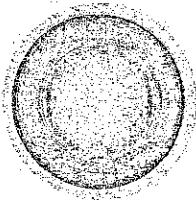


## **EXHIBIT 1**

**Hydrographs of Type 1 Wells and TP-14 with Continuous  
Water Level Measurements**

**Reserved for Quarterly Submittals: Hydrographs with Single  
Monthly Water Level Measurements**

**WASTECONTROL**  
SPECIALISTS LLC



May 2012 OAG Water Level Report  
Table 1  
Exhibit 1