Approved:

MEMO

To: Kristopher Byrd, Well Construction Section Manager

From: Tommy Laird, Well Construction Program Coordinator

Subject: Review of Water Right Application G-18697

Date: February 9, 2024

The attached application was forwarded to the Well Construction Section by the Groundwater Section. Darrick Boschmann reviewed the application. Please see Darrick's Groundwater Review.

Applicant's Well #1 (Proposed Well): Well #1 is a proposed well, therefore it cannot be reviewed for construction. Construction of this proposed well shall be completed in a manner that protects ground water resources as required under Oregon Administrative Rules 690-200 through 690-240. During construction of this well, specific attention should be paid to ensure sealing requirements are met and that the well does not commingle aquifers.

The construction of proposed Well #1 may not satisfy hydraulic connection issues.

Applicant's Well #2 (Proposed Well): Well #2 is a proposed well, therefore it cannot be reviewed for construction. Construction of this proposed well shall be completed in a manner that protects ground water resources as required under Oregon Administrative Rules 690-200 through 690-240. During construction of this well, specific attention should be paid to ensure sealing requirements are met and that the well does not commingle aquifers.

The construction of proposed Well #2 may not satisfy hydraulic connection issues.

Groundwater Application Review Summary Form

basis for determinations and for conditions that may be necessary for a permit (if one is issued).

WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

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MEMO		_3/14/2023_
TO:		Application G- <u>18697 RR</u>
FRON	M:	GW: _Darrick E. Boschmann (Reviewer's Name)
SUBJ	ECT: S	Scenic Waterway Interference Evaluation
	YES NO	The source of appropriation is hydraulically connected to a State Scenic Waterway or its tributaries
	YES NO	Use the Scenic Waterway Condition (Condition 7J)
	interfe	RS 390.835, the Groundwater Section is able to calculate ground water rence with surface water that contributes to a Scenic Waterway. The calculated rence is distributed below
	interfer Depar propos	RS 390.835, the Groundwater Section is unable to calculate ground water rence with surface water that contributes to a scenic waterway; therefore , the tment is unable to find that there is a preponderance of evidence that the sed use will measurably reduce the surface water flows necessary to ain the free-flowing character of a scenic waterway
Calculo per crit	ite the pei eria in 39	ON OF INTERFERENCE recentage of consumptive use by month and fill in the table below. If interference cannot be calculated, 90.835, do not fill in the table but check the "unable" option above, thus informing Water Rights that is unable to make a Preponderance of Evidence finding.
Water	way by	is permit is calculated to reduce monthly flows in <u>[Enter]</u> Scenic the following amounts expressed as a proportion of the consumptive use by which flow is reduced.

Version: 07/28/2020

Dec

PUBLIC INTEREST REVIEW FOR GROUNDWATER APPLICATIONS

SUBJECT: Application G- 18697 RR Supersedes review of 8/30/2018 Date of Review(s) Date of Review groundwater use will ensure the preservation of the public review groundwater applications under logAllowing for existing wells in the Logh Date of Review and Intervals of Review and Intervals of Review Science of Science of Review Science of Re	ΓO: FROM:			r Rights Sect ndwater Sect			Date3/14/2023 Darrick E. Boschmann								
Date of Review(s) PUBLIC INTEREST PRESUMPTION; GROUNDWATER DAR 690-310-130 (1) The Department shall presume that a proposed groundwater use will ensure the preservation of the public velfare, safety and health as described in ORS 537.525. Department staff review groundwater applications under OAR 690-310-10 odetermine whether the presumption is established. OAR 690-310-140 allows the proposed use be modified or conditioned to me he presumption criteria. This review is based upon available information and agency policies in place at the time of evaluati A. GENERAL INFORMATION: Applicant's Name: Russel Young County: Grant A. GENERAL INFORMATION: Applicant's Name: Russel Young County: Grant A. GENERAL INFORMATION: Applicant's Name: Russel Young County: Grant A. Well and aquifer data (attach and number logs for existing wells; mark proposed wells as such under logid): Well Logid Applicant's Proposed Aquifer* Rate(cfs) (T/R-S QQ-Q) 2250 N. 1200 E fr NW cots Rate(cfs) (T/R-S QQ-Q) 2250 N. 1200 E fr NW							Review	ver's Nam	e						
Proposed use Irrigation (92.0 acres primary/499.4 acres supplemental) Seasonality: March 1 - October 31	SUBJE	CT:	Appli	cation G- 1	8697 RR	_ S	upersedes	s reviev	v of	8/30/2018					
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underlying the wells is mapped as Qa and Ql (alluvium and landslide debris) by Brown and Thayer, 1966. In this area the															h.a.a.a

At this location the Rattlesnake FM is deeply eroded and only discontinuous, isolated exposures remain, however it is known to be up to ±630 feet thick at the type section on Cottonwood Creek (Enlows, 1976). Based on the mapping of Brown and Thayer it is difficult to say with certainty what thickness, if any, of the Rattlesnake FM will be encountered by the proposed wells due to Quaternary cover. However it appears that Well #2 will break into the underlying Mascall FM directly below the Quaternary deposits. Geologic mapping by Taubeneck (1950) indicates that neither well will penetrate the Rattlesnake FM.

underlying Tp/Tcu (Picture Gorge Basalt Formation/Undivided Columbia River Basalt Group - CRBG). Within several miles of the proposed wells, exposures of the underlying John Day FM and Clarno FM are mapped, as well as isolated exposures of

the older Mesozoic and Paleozoic rocks (Brown and Thayer, 1966).

Application G-18697 RR Date: 3/14/2023 Page The Mascall FM is reported to range from 1340 (Kuiper, 1988) up to 2000 (Thayer, 1950) feet thick, and reportedly interfingers with the uppermost Picture Gorge Basalt flows at the basal contact (Kuiper, 1988; Gannett, 1984). The applicant proposes to develop groundwater from the CRBG aquifers, which will require drilling through the Quaternary deposits, any remaining Rattlesnake FM, and the Mascall FM before reaching even the uppermost flows of CRBG. Near the edges of the eroded remnants of Rattlesnake FM and Mascall FM the combined thickness of these deposits may be quite thin, or non-existent, but a maximum combined thickness of up to 2630 feet for these formations has been reported. The water well report for GRAN 50962 (located ~1 mile east of proposed 1) reports black hard basalt at a depth of 167 feet, although the well is only drilled to a depth of 170 so it is unknown if any substantial thickness of basalt exists at this shallow depth, or if thin flows of CRBG are interfingered with the overlying Mascall FM at this location. Alternatively, the water well report for GRAN 243 (City of Dayville) reports 609 feet of unconsolidated sedimentary deposits to total depth. The mapping of Brown and Thayer (1966) indicates that if the applicant is successful in their efforts to drill through the overlying formations into the CRBG, the wells will produce groundwater from water-bearing zones in the Picture Gorge Basalt Formation of the CRBG; although the relation between the Picture Gorge Basalt, and the undivided Columbia River Basalt Group lavas south of the John Day River is unclear from the available mapping. A5. Provisions of the John Day Basin rules relative to the development, classification and/or management of groundwater hydraulically connected to surface water \square are, or \boxtimes are not, activated by this application. (Not all basin rules contain such provisions.) Comments:

A6. Well(s) #______, _____, tap(s) an aquifer limited by an administrative restriction.

Name of administrative area: ___

Comments: Currently no administrative area.

Date: 3/14/2023

B. GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY CONSIDERATIONS, OAR 690-310-130, 400-010, 410-0070

period of the proposed use. * This finding is limited to the groundwater portion of the over-appropriation determination as prescribed in OAR 690-310-130; b. will not or will likely be available in the amounts requested without injury to prior water rights. * This finding is limited to the groundwater portion of the injury determination as prescribed in OAR 690-310-130; c. will not or will likely to be available within the capacity of the groundwater resource; or d. will, if properly conditioned, avoid injury to existing groundwater rights or to the groundwater resource:	Bas	ed upon available data, I have determined that groundwater* for the proposed use:
is limited to the groundwater portion of the injury determination as prescribed in OAR 690-310-130; c. will not or will likely to be available within the capacity of the groundwater resource; or d. will, if properly conditioned, avoid injury to existing groundwater rights or to the groundwater resource: i. The permit should contain condition #(s) 7B, 7F, 7N, 7P, 7T, flow meter, 7J, 7K ii. The permit should be conditioned as indicated in item 2 below. iii. The permit should contain special condition(s) as indicated in item 3 below; a. Condition to allow groundwater production from no deeper than	a.	
d. will, if properly conditioned, avoid injury to existing groundwater rights or to the groundwater resource: i. The permit should contain condition #(s)TB, TF, TN, TP, TT, flow meter, 7J, TK ii. The permit should be conditioned as indicated in item 2 below. iii. The permit should contain special condition(s) as indicated in item 3 below; a. Condition to allow groundwater production from no deeper than ft. below land surface; b. Condition to allow groundwater production only from a single aquifer in the Columbia River Basalt Group; d. Well reconstruction is necessary to accomplish one or more of the above conditions. The problems that are likely to occur with this use and without reconstructing are cited below. Without reconstruction, I recommend withholdin issuance of the permit until evidence of well reconstruction is filed with the Department and approved by the Groundwater Section. Describe injury - as related to water availability—that is likely to occur without well reconstruction (interference w/senior water rights, not within the capacity of the resource, etc): Groundwater availability remarks: There is only one State Observation Well with long-term groundwater level data in this area = SOW 144 (GRAN 214), whice is completed to a depth of 477.5 feet in the Mascall FM above the underlying CRBG lavas. Water levels at GRAN 214 indicate approximately 7 feet of total decline since from 1965 to 2023. There are no current water level data available to evaluate trends for wells completed in CRBG in this area, however water level data for two nearby basalt wells from 2009-2018 indicate no decline over that period of record. The available water level data for two nearby basalt wells from 2009-2018 indicate no decline over that period of record. The available water level does not meet the Division 8 definition of excessively declining or declined excessively from water-bearing zones within the Columbia River Basalt Group, a serie of lava flows with a composite thicknes	b.	\square will not or \square will likely be available in the amounts requested without injury to prior water rights. * This finding is limited to the groundwater portion of the injury determination as prescribed in OAR 690-310-130;
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b. Condition to allow groundwater production from no shallower than		iii. \square The permit should contain special condition(s) as indicated in item 3 below;
c. Well reconstruction is necessary to accomplish one or more of the above conditions. The problems that are likely to occur with this use and without reconstructing are cited below. Without reconstruction, I recommend withholding issuance of the permit until evidence of well reconstruction is filed with the Department and approved by the Groundwater Section. Describe injury —as related to water availability—that is likely to occur without well reconstruction (interference w/ senior water rights, not within the capacity of the resource, etc): There is only one State Observation Well with long-term groundwater level data in this area — SOW 144 (GRAN 214), whice is completed to a depth of 477.5 feet in the Mascall FM above the underlying CRBG lavas. Water levels at GRAN 214 indicate approximately 7 feet of total decline since from 1965 to 2023. There are no current water level data available to evaluate trends for wells completed in CRBG in this area, however water level data for two nearby basalt wells from 2009-2018 indicate no decline over that period of record. The available water level cord does not meet the Division 8 definition of excessively declining or declined excessively (for the storage portion of the source of water to wells). The application proposes to develop groundwater from water-bearing zones within the Columbia River Basalt Group, a serie of lava flows with a composite thickness that reportedly ranges up 2625 ft in the area (Picture Gorge Basalt thickness from Swanson, 1979). The typical lava flow consists of a permeable flow top & flow bottom, and a dense, relatively impermeable interior. Together, the basalt flow contact zones (vesicular/brecciated flow tops, pillow complexes and breccia zones) along with any sedimentary interbeds are referred to as interflow zones, and make up the primary aquifers within the CRBG, whereas the dense flow interiors commonly act as aquitards (Riedel, 2002). Potential for water-level declines and overdraft of the resource exists virtually everywhere the C	a.	☐ Condition to allow groundwater production from no deeper than ft. below land surface;
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is completed to a depth of 477.5 feet in the Mascall FM above the underlying CRBG lavas. Water levels at GRAN 214 indicate approximately 7 feet of total decline since from 1965 to 2023. There are no current water level data available to evaluate trends for wells completed in CRBG in this area, however water level data for two nearby basalt wells from 2009-2018 indicate no decline over that period of record. The available water level record does not meet the Division 8 definition of excessively declining or declined excessively (for the <i>storage</i> portion of the source of water to wells). The application proposes to develop groundwater from water-bearing zones within the Columbia River Basalt Group, a serie of lava flows with a composite thickness that reportedly ranges up 2625 ft in the area (Picture Gorge Basalt thickness from Swanson, 1979). The typical lava flow consists of a permeable flow top & flow bottom, and a dense, relatively impermeable interior. Together, the basalt flow contact zones (vesicular/brecciated flow tops, pillow complexes and breccia zones) along with any sedimentary interbeds are referred to as interflow zones, and make up the primary aquifers within the CRBG, whereas the dense flow interiors commonly act as aquitards (Riedel, 2002).	Gro	oundwater availability remarks:
of lava flows with a composite thickness that reportedly ranges up 2625 ft in the area (Picture Gorge Basalt thickness from Swanson, 1979). The typical lava flow consists of a permeable flow top & flow bottom, and a dense, relatively impermeable interior. Together, the basalt flow contact zones (vesicular/brecciated flow tops, pillow complexes and breccia zones) along with any sedimentary interbeds are referred to as interflow zones, and make up the primary aquifers within the CRBG, whereas the dense flow interiors commonly act as aquitards (Riedel, 2002). Potential for water-level declines and overdraft of the resource exists virtually everywhere the Columbia River Basalt Group	is condinging indicated in indi	completed to a depth of 477.5 feet in the Mascall FM above the underlying CRBG lavas. Water levels at GRAN 214 cate approximately 7 feet of total decline since from 1965 to 2023. There are no current water level data available to luate trends for wells completed in CRBG in this area, however water level data for two nearby basalt wells from 2009-8 indicate no decline over that period of record. The available water level record does not meet the Division 8 definition
	of 1 Swa inte	ava flows with a composite thickness that reportedly ranges up 2625 ft in the area (Picture Gorge Basalt thickness from anson, 1979). The typical lava flow consists of a permeable flow top & flow bottom, and a dense, relatively impermeable rior. Together, the basalt flow contact zones (vesicular/brecciated flow tops, pillow complexes and breccia zones) along any sedimentary interbeds are referred to as interflow zones, and make up the primary aquifers within the CRBG,
		•
		Version: 07/28/20

If a permit is issued, the following conditions are reco	mmended:	
7B: Interference Condition		
7F: Proposed Well location Condition		
7N: Annual Measurement and Decline Condition		
7P: Well Tag Condition		
7T: Dedicated Measuring Tube Condition for all POA w	rells	
Flow meter condition: Use the water rights "large" perm	it condition requiring a totalizing flow meter	and reporting

7K: The well shall be continuously cased and continuously sealed from land surface into hard dense basalt below any permeable flow-top zones at the contact with overlying sedimentary formations. The well shall be open to a single aquifer of the Columbia River Basalt Group and shall meet the applicable well construction standards (OAR 690-200 and OAR 690-210). In addition, the open interval in the well shall be no greater than 100 feet. An open interval of greater than 100 feet may be allowed if substantial evidence of a single aquifer completion can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Department hydrogeologists, using information from a video log, downhole flowmeter, water chemistry and temperature, or other downhole geophysical methods. These methods shall characterize the nature of the basalt rock and assess whether water is moving in the borehole. Any discernable movement of water within the well bore when the well is not being pumped shall be assumed as evidence of the presence of multiple aquifers in the open interval. If during well construction, it becomes apparent that the well can be constructed to eliminate interference with hydraulically connected streams in a manner other than specified in this permit, the permittee can contact the Department Hydrogeologist for this permit or the Ground Water/Hydrology Section Manager to request approval of such construction. The request shall be in writing, and shall include a rough well log and a proposed construction design for approval by the Department. The request can be approved only if it is received and reviewed prior to placement of any permanent casing and sealing material. If the request is made after casing and seal are placed, the requested modification will not be approved. If approved, the new well depth and construction specifications will be incorporated into any certificate issued for this permit.

C. GROUNDWATER/SURFACE WATER CONSIDERATIONS, OAR 690-09-040

C1. **690-09-040** (1): Evaluation of aquifer confinement:

Well	Aquifer or Proposed Aquifer	Confined	Unconfined
1	CRBG	\boxtimes	
2	CRBG	\boxtimes	

Basis for aquifer confinement evaluation:	
Aquifers in the Columbia River Basalt group lavas are typically confined by thick low-permeability interiors of overlying flows.	_

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C2. **690-09-040** (2) (3): Evaluation of distance to, and hydraulic connection with, surface water sources. All wells located a horizontal distance less than ¼ mile from a surface water source that produce water from an unconfined aquifer shall be assumed to be hydraulically connected to the surface water source. Include in this table any streams located beyond one mile that are evaluated for PSI.

Well	SW #	Surface Water Name	GW Elev ft msl	SW Elev ft msl	Distance (ft)	Hydraulically Connected? YES NO ASSUMED	Potential Subst. Inte Assume YES	erfer.
1	1	John Day River		2350	835			\boxtimes
2	1	John Day River		2330	1500			\boxtimes
1	2	S. Fk. John Day River		2360	6000			\boxtimes
2	2	S. Fk. John Day River		2360	2350			\boxtimes

Basis	for	aquifer	hvdra	aulic	connection	evaluation:

The geologic mapping by Brown and Thayer (1966) indicates CRBG lava flows on the north side of the John Day River are dipping 3-18 degrees to the southwest and are offset along strands of the John Day Fault system with steeply dipping CRBG lava flows, rocks of the Clarno FM and pre-Tertiary rocks on the southwest side of the fault system. The implication of this geometry is that aquifers within the CRBG north of the fault are juxtaposed with low permeability formations south of the fault, suggesting this is the termination of these aquifers at this location, and that this is a groundwater discharge area for these aquifers in this region. It is not known with certainty where hydraulic connection with surface water occurs, but the presence of numerous springs in the area are evidence of the groundwater-surface water connection locally.

Water Availability Basin the well(s) are located within:	
Proposed well 1: JOHN DAY R > COLUMBIA R - AB S FK JOHN DAY R	
Proposed well 2: FRANKS CR > JOHN DAY R - AT MOUTH	

C3a. **690-09-040 (4):** Evaluation of stream impacts for <u>each well</u> that has been determined or assumed to be **hydraulically connected and less than 1 mile** from a surface water (SW) source. Limit evaluation to instream rights and minimum stream flows that are pertinent to that SW source, not lower SW sources to which the stream under evaluation is tributary. Compare the requested rate against the 1% of 80% *natural* flow for the pertinent Water Availability Basin (WAB). If Q is not distributed by well, use full rate for each well. Any checked ⋈ box indicates the well is assumed to have the potential to cause PSI.

Well	SW #	Well < ½ mile?	Qw > 5 cfs?	Instream Water Right ID	Instream Water Right Q (cfs)	Qw > 1% ISWR?	80% Natural Flow (cfs)	Qw > 1% of 80% Natural Flow?	Interference @ 30 days (%)	Potential for Subst. Interfer. Assumed?
1	1	\boxtimes		MF212A	30		64.70	\boxtimes	*	\boxtimes
2	1			MF211A	60		95.6	\boxtimes	*	\boxtimes
2	2			MF219A	25	\boxtimes	18.1	\boxtimes	*	\boxtimes

Date: 3/14/2023

	aluation an	<u>d limitatio</u> i	is apply as	in C3a	above.								
	SV #		Qw > 5 cfs?		ter ght l	nstream Water Right Q (cfs)	Qw > 1% ISWR?	80% Natur Flov (cfs)	al of	7 > 1% 7 80% atural low?	Interferer @ 30 da (%)	rce ys fo In	otential or Subst. nterfer. ssumed?
H				11	,	(CIS)		(CIS)) <u> </u>			As	
F													
Co	mments:							I	l e	l.		l l	
*Ir	nterference	at 30 days	could not l	he estim	ated beca	uise the ge	eology of th	ne CRRG	aquifers (do not m	eet model	assumntic	ons of
							on (i.e. Hur			do not m	cet moder	assamptre	<u> </u>
add		ets if calcul					(5)(a), (b), are require		i), which a	are not n	iciuded on	uns iorni	. Use
Well	SW#	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2	2	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
	Q as CFS												
nterre	rence CFS												
	buted Wel		Б.1	3.7		3.6		. .		a	0	N	ъ.
Well	SW#	Jan %	Feb %	Mar %	Apr %	May %	Jun %	Jul %	Aug %	Sep %	Oct %	Nov %	Dec
Well	Q as CFS	70	/0	/0	70	/0	/0	70	/0	/0	70	/0	
	rence CFS												
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
	Q as CFS												
	_												
	rence CFS												
Interfe	_												
nterfe A) = T	rence CFS												
(A) = T (B) = 8	rence CFS Cotal Interf.												
(C) = 1	rence CFS Cotal Interf. 0 % Nat. Q	✓ V	√	√	√	✓	√	√	√	✓	√	√	✓
(C) = 1 (D) = (A	rence CFS Total Interf. 0 % Nat. Q 1 % Nat. Q (A) > (C) A / B) x 100		9%	√ %	√ %	%	%	%	%	√ %	%	√ %	
(A) = T (B) = 8 (C) = 1 (D) = (E) = (A = total ; (D) Ba	rence CFS Cotal Interf. 0 % Nat. Q 1 % Nat. Q (A) > (C) A / B) x 100 interference = highlight sis for imp	e as CFS; (I the checkman	B) = WAB cark for each	alculated month w	natural flowhere (A) i	ow at 80% s greater th	% exceed. as C an (C); (E)	CFS; (C) = = total inte	: 1% of cal erference d	culated na ivided by	atural flow a 80% flow a	at 80% exc as percenta	ge.

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C4b.	690-09-040 (5) (b) The potential to impair or detrimentally affect the public interest is to be determined by the Water Rights Section.
C5. [If properly conditioned, the surface water source(s) can be adequately protected from interference, and/or groundwater use under this permit can be regulated if it is found to substantially interfere with surface water: i. □ The permit should contain condition #(s)
C6. S	W / GW Remarks and Conditions:
	1. 690-09-040 (1) is determined that all wells will produce water from a confined aquifer.
	2. 690-09-040 (2) (3) is determined that all wells are hydraulically connected with the John Day River and the South Fork John Day River.
	3a./C3b. 690-09-040 (4) SI is assumed for Well 1 to SW 1; Well 2 to SW 1; Well 2 to SW 2.
*]	4a. 690-09-040 (5) nterference could not be estimated because the geology of the CRBG aquifers do not meet model assumptions of any widely reepted technique for determining stream depletion (i.e. Hunt 1999, 2003).
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R	eferences Used:
	nlows, H.E., 1976. Petrography of the Rattlesnake Formation at the type area, central Oregon. State of Oregon, Department of eology and Mineral Industries.
	rown, C.E., and Thayer, T.P., 1966, Geologic map of the Canyon City quadrangle, northeastern Oregon: U.S. Geological urvey, Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations Map I-447, scale 1:250,000
	uiper, J.L., 1988, Kuiper, J.L., 1988. Stratigraphy and sedimentary petrology of the Mascall Formation, Eastern Oregon. Oregon ate University Master's Thesis, 165 pgs.
G	annet, M., 1984, Ground Water Assessment of the John Day Basin. Oregon Water Resources Department, Salem, Oregon.

	<u>Γaubeneck, W.H., 1950,</u> <u>Γhesis, 166 pgs.</u>	Geology of the northeast corner of the Dayville Quadrangle, Oregon. Oregon State University	Master's
=			
_	White, W.H., 1964, Geol	ogy of the Picture Gorge Quadrangle, Oregon. Oregon State University Master's Thesis, 166 p	ogs.
		G., and Spane, F.A., 2002, Natural gas storage in basalt aquifers of the Columbia Basin, Pacifito site characterization, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, Washington.	<u>ic</u>
_			
		Γ.L., Hooper, P.R. and Bentley, R.D., 1979. Revisions in stratigraphic nomenclature of the Co 1457-G). USGS Bulletin 1457-G.	<u>lumbia</u>
-			
D. <u>V</u>	VELL CONSTRUCT	ION, OAR 690-200	
D1.	Well #:	Logid:	
D2.	THE WELL does n	ot appear to meet current well construction standards based upon:	
DZ.	a. \square review of the	•	
		tion by	
		WRE	
	u. 🗀 omer. (spec	ify)	
D3.	THE WELL constr	uction deficiency or other comment is described as follows:	
5.4	□ -		
D4.	□ Route to the Well	Construction and Compliance Section for a review of existing well construction.	

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Water Availability Tables

DETAILED REPORT ON THE WATER AVAILABILITY CALCULATION

JOHN DAY R > COLUMBIA R - AB S FK JOHN DAY R

Watershed ID #: 212 Basin: JOHN DAY Exceedance Level: 80

Time: 9:48 AM Date: 08/30/2018

Month	Natural	Consumptive	Expected I		Reser	Reserved Instr		Net
	Stream Flow	Use and Storage	Stream Flow	Strea Flow	ım l	Requirem	ents Available	Water

Monthly values are in cfs.

Storage is the annual amount at 50% exceedance in ac-ft.

TANT	1// 00	4.01	1/1 00	0.00	00.00	01 10
JAN	166.00	4.91	161.00	0.00	80.00	81.10
FEB	210.00	5.31	205.00	0.00	118.00	86.70
MAR	288.00	5.86	282.00	0.00	118.00	164.00
APR	433.00	31.40	402.00	0.00	118.00	284.00
MAY	433.00	63.20	370.00	0.00	118.00	252.00
JUN	261.00	83.80	177.00	0.00	80.00	97.20
JUL	129.00	119.00	9.85	0.00	50.00	-40.20
AUG	88.60	93.40	-4.84	0.00	30.00	-34.80
SEP	64.70	63.30	1.37	0.00	30.00	-28.60
OCT	108.00	26.10	81.90	0.00	50.00	31.90
NOV	143.00	4.56	138.00	0.00	80.00	58.40
DEC	156.00	4.82	151.00	0.00	80.00	71.20
ANN	235,000	30,700	204,000	0	57,300	149,000

DETAILED REPORT ON THE WATER AVAILABILITY CALCULATION

FRANKS CR > JOHN DAY R - AT MOUTH

Watershed ID #: 30620106 Basin: JOHN DAY Exceedance Level: 80

Time: 9:48 AM Date: 08/30/2018

1 mic. 9.40 AW				Date. 00/30/2010						
Month	Natural Natural	Consumptive	Expe	ected	Reserved	 Instream	Net			
	Stream	Use and	Stream	Strean	n Require	ements	Water			
	Flow	Storage	Flow	Flow	-	Available				
	S	Monthly Storage is the ann	values are ual amoun		ceedance in a	ac-ft.				
JAN	1.04	0.01	1.03	0.00	0.00	1.03				

JAN	1.04	0.01	1.03	0.00	0.00	1.03	
FEB	2.63	0.02	2.61	0.00	0.00	2.61	
MAR	4.13	0.03	4.10	0.00	0.00	4.10	
APR	6.10	0.09	6.01	0.00	0.00	6.01	
MAY	5.73	0.16	5.57	0.00	0.00	5.57	
JUN	2.43	0.17	2.26	0.00	0.00	2.26	
JUL	0.60	0.23	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.37	
AUG	0.25	0.18	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	
SEP	0.23	0.12	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.11	
OCT	0.25	0.05	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	
NOV	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.54	
DEC	0.81	0.01	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.80	
ANN	3,400	65	3,340	0	0	3,340	

DETAILED REPORT ON THE WATER AVAILABILITY CALCULATION

6.97

8,120

120.00

81,800

103.00

270,000

JOHN DAY R > COLUMBIA R - AB N FK JOHN DAY R

Watershed ID #: 211 Basin: JOHN DAY Exceedance Level: 80 Time: 9:49 AM Date: 08/30/2018

Time: 9:49 AM				Date: 08/30/2018				
Natural Stream Flow	Use and Storage	Stream Flow	Stream Flow	Requireme A	ents Wate vailable	Net er		
	Monthly	values are i	n cfs.					
263.00	11.80	251.00	9.94	120.00	121.00			
388.00	16.40	372.00	17.10	160.00	194.00			
546.00	21.00	525.00	25.70	160.00	339.00			
813.00	62.40	751.00	37.30	160.00	553.00			
717.00	96.90	620.00	30.80	160.00	429.00			
387.00	122.00	265.00	7.10	120.00	138.00			
181.00	167.00	13.50	0.00	60.00	-46.50			
118.00	131.00	-13.20	0.00	60.00	-73.20			
95.60	89.60	5.97	0.00	60.00	-54.00			
154.00	38.00	116.00	0.00	60.00	56.00			
206.00	8.89	197.00	0.00	120.00	77.10			
	Natural Stream Flow 263.00 388.00 546.00 813.00 717.00 387.00 181.00 118.00 95.60 154.00	Natural Stream Consumptive Use and Storage Monthly Storage is the ann 263.00 11.80 388.00 16.40 546.00 21.00 813.00 62.40 717.00 96.90 387.00 122.00 181.00 167.00 118.00 131.00 95.60 89.60 154.00 38.00	Natural Stream Consumptive Use and Stream Storage Expe Flow Storage Flow Monthly values are i Storage is the annual amount 263.00 11.80 251.00 388.00 16.40 372.00 546.00 21.00 525.00 813.00 62.40 751.00 717.00 96.90 620.00 387.00 122.00 265.00 181.00 167.00 13.50 118.00 131.00 -13.20 95.60 89.60 5.97 154.00 38.00 116.00	Natural Stream Consumptive Use and Stream Stream Flow Expected Flow Flow Respected Flow Monthly values are in cfs. Storage is the annual amount at 50% exceeds 263.00 11.80 251.00 9.94 388.00 16.40 372.00 17.10 546.00 21.00 525.00 25.70 813.00 62.40 751.00 37.30 717.00 96.90 620.00 30.80 387.00 122.00 265.00 7.10 181.00 167.00 13.50 0.00 118.00 131.00 -13.20 0.00 95.60 89.60 5.97 0.00 154.00 38.00 116.00 0.00	Natural Consumptive Expected Reserved Stream Use and Use and Stream Stream Requirement Flow Storage Flow Flow Flow Monthly values are in cfs. Storage is the annual amount at 50% exceedance in ac-f 263.00 11.80 251.00 9.94 120.00 388.00 16.40 372.00 17.10 160.00 546.00 21.00 525.00 25.70 160.00 813.00 62.40 751.00 37.30 160.00 717.00 96.90 620.00 30.80 160.00 387.00 122.00 265.00 7.10 120.00 181.00 167.00 13.50 0.00 60.00 118.00 131.00 -13.20 0.00 60.00 95.60 89.60 5.97 0.00 60.00 154.00 38.00 116.00 0.00 60.00	Natural Consumptive Expected Reserved Instream Stream Use and Stream Stream Requirements Water Flow Storage Flow Flow Available Flow Storage Storage		

230.00

356,000

9.92

47,000

DEC

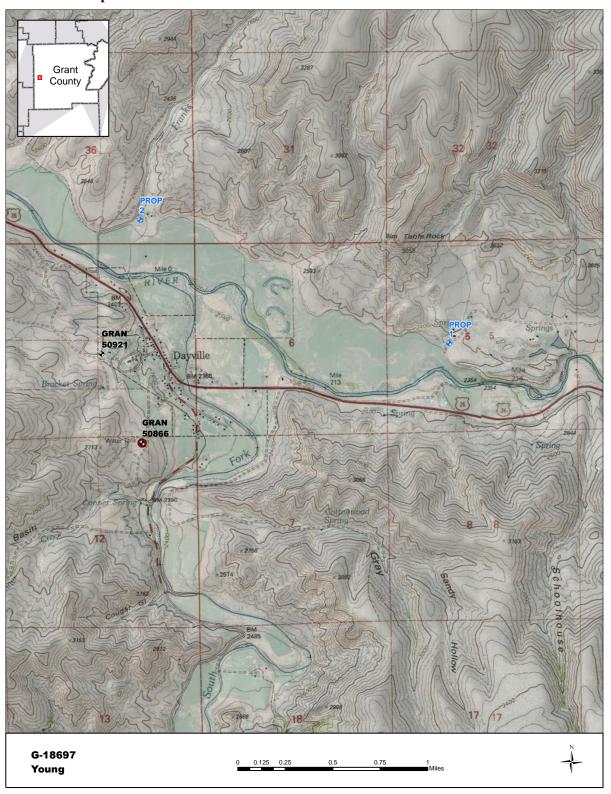
ANN

240.00

403,000

Date: 3/14/2023

Well Location Map



Date: 3/14/2023

Water-Level Measurements in Nearby Wells

