| STATE ENGINEER Salem, Oregon Well Record MULT MAILING | STATE WELL NO. 1N/2-22Q1 COUNTY MULTNOMAH APPLICATION NO. |
|--|---|
| OWNER: Parkrose Water Dist. ADDRESS: CITY AND | |
| LOCATION OF WELL: Owner's No STATE: | |
| N. E. W., W.M. Bearing and distance from section or subdivision corner | |
| | |
| Altitude at well2l0 | |
| TYPE OF WELL: Drilled Date Constructed | |
| Depth drilled 265 Depth cased 265 | Section |
| FINISH: | |
| AQUIFERS: | |
| Gravel, Troutdale formation from 215 to 231 | |
| WATER LEVEL: 198 feet below land surface, April, 1952 | |
| PUMPING EQUIPMENT: TypeTurbine Capacity G.P.M. | Н.Р. |
| WELL TESTS: Drawdown ft. after hours | CDM |
| Drawdown ft. after hours | G.P.M. |
| USE OF WATER Public Supply Temp. °F. SOURCE OF INFORMATION USGS DRILLER or DIGGER ADDITIONAL DATA: | , 19 |
| LogX Water Level Measurements Chemical Analys | sis X Aquifer Test |

Standby supply for Parkrose; pumped 1,000 gpm, drawdown 9 inches after 1 hour. Perforated 217-247 feet.

202

Multnomah

Oregon State Board of Health SANITARY ENGINEERING LABORATORY

REPORT OF MINERAL ANALYSIS OF WATER

| Loca | tion of source Parkross Desc | ription of | source we | |
|------|--|------------|--|------------------------|
| Anal | ysis by TOP Date 5/73/55 Colle | cted by | JLA | Dat |
| | RESULTS | | | |
| | | F | arts per million | |
| | Turbidity | | Ž. | |
| | Color: Apparent | | ? | |
| | Odor: Hot | Cold | Programme where the state of th | Tritorius a |
| | Total Solids | | 195 | |
| • | Loss on Ignition | | 62 | |
| - | Silicon (SiO ₂) | | 45 | |
| | Chloride (C1) | | 7.5 | , |
| | Sulfate (SO ₄) | | 8.5 | - |
| ī | Calcium (Ca) | | 15 | |
| | Magnesium (Mg) | | 8.6 | - |
| • | Aluminum (Al) | | O | |
| | Orthophosphates (PO4) | | 0,3 | , |
| • | Metaphosphates (PO ₃) ₆ | • | | |
| • | Alkalinity (as CaCO3): Carbonate | | 0 | |
| • | Bicarbonate | | 117 | ····· |
| • | Hardness (as CaCO ₃) | | 35 | ······· |
| | Sodium anerrotesutum (as Na) | | 8 | • |
| | Iron (Fe) | | °J0 | *** |
| , | Manganese (Mn) | | . 0 | |
| | Fluoride (F) | | 0 | • |
| | Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) | | 7.5 | - |
| , | pH 7.1 | | ; | - |
| | Remarks Potessium | | 2. | |
| , | | | 2 | |

STATE ENGINEER Salem, Oregon

| State Well No. 111/2-22Q1 |
|---------------------------|
| County Multnomah |
| • |
| Application No. |

Chemical Analysis

| OWNER Parkrose Water District | OWNER'S NO | |
|---|------------|--------|
| ANALYST Oregon State Board of Health. Add | | |
| Date of Collection 3/9/55 | | |
| Point of Collection | | |
| | P.P.M. | E.P.M. |
| Silica (SiO ₂) | 45. | |
| Iron (Fe) Total | .10 | |
| Manganese (Mn) | 0.0 | |
| Calcium (Ca) | 19. | |
| Magnesium (Mg) | 8.6 | |
| Sodium (Na) | 8. | |
| Potassium (K) | 2. | |
| Bicarbonate (HCO ₃) | | |
| Carbonate (CO ₃) | | |
| Sulfate (SO ₄) | 8.5 | |
| Chloride (Cl) | 7. | |
| Fluoride (F) | 0. | |
| Nitrate (NO ₃) | | |
| Boron (B) | | |
| · | | |
| Dissolved Solids . | 195. | |
| Hardness as CaCO ₃ | 135. | |
| Specific Conductance (Micromhos at 25°C) | | |
| PΗ | 7.1 | |
| Percent Sodium | | |
| Sodium Absorption Ratio (S.A.R.) | | |
| CLASS | | |

State Printing 89313

STATE ENGINEER Salem, Oregon

| State Well 1 | No. $1N/2-2$ | 201 |
|--------------|--------------|-----|
| County | MULTNOMAH | |
| Annlication | No | |

Well Log

| Owner: Parkrose Water Dist. | O1 | wner's No | ~ |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Oriller: Haakon I. Bottner Drilli | ing Co. Date Drille | d 1952 | ••••• |
| CHARACTER OF MATERIAL | (Feet below la | | Thickness (feet) |
| | From | То | (Teet) |
| Fluviolacustrine deposits: | | | |
| Soil (?) | 0 | 51 | 51 |
| routdale Formation: | | | |
| Gravel, cemented | 51 | 94 | 43 |
| Gravel, loose | 94 | 138 | 44 |
| Sand | 138 | 178 | 40 |
| Sand and gravel | 178 | 193 | 15 |
| Gravel | 193 | 205 | 12 |
| Sand | 205 | 215 | 1.0 |
| Gravel, water-bearing | 215 | 231 | 16 |
| Unreported | 231 | 238 | 7 |
| Gravel and clay | 238 | 261 | 23 |
| Unreported | 261 | 265 | 4 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
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| | | | 4 |

111/2-22 11101tnomeh

GREWAND WATER BRANCH Box 3418 - 623 Post Office Building Portland 3, Cregon

November 30, 1950

Mr. Henry Moretty, Superintendent Parkrose Water District 10404 N. E. Sandy Boulevard Portland 16, Oregon

Dear Mr. Moretty:

Reference is made to your verbal request for data we might have available in this office bearing on the ground water situation in the $SW_{\frac{1}{4}}$ sec. 22, T. 1 N., R. 2 E., which is near Clarmie Station and an half mile northeast of Rocky Butte.

That locality and the terraces and slopes of that part of northeast Portland (except Rocky Butte) are underlain by sand, gravel, and silt beds known as the Portland gravels. Those deposits extend downward to about sea level. Below those "Portland gravel" deposits is a series of older gravelsand—and claybeds known as the Troutdale formation that continues downward for several hundred feet in thickness. You doubtlessly have observed some of the gravel beds of the Troutdale where it forms the bluff along the Sandy River for several miles above the bridge at Troutdale.

In a well drilled at about 200 feet altitude near Clarnie Station you could expect to penetrate those strata, Portland gravels, to about sea level, and Troutdale formation below. The top of the saturated zone, known as the water table, would be encountered at a depth of about 175 feet — near the level of the Columbia River — at about 25 feet altitude. Some perched layers of water above the regional water table are present in those districts but they are commonly low in yield and not worth developing in wells needing large yields.

The coarse sand and gravel members of the Portland gravel deposits below the water table level are water-bearing. The gravel members of the underlying Troutdale formation are also water-bearing, but the water yields from them commonly are not so high as are those from the Portland gravels.

Both the Portland gravels and the Troutdale formation need to be cased. The clay and sandstone members of the Troutdale formation are deceptively firm, but the failure to extend the casing down into them has in the past been detrimental to the proper finishing of such wells as the U. S. Engineer Laboratory well near Troutdale. Water also can be extracted from the sand members of those deposits by the setting of proper well screens.

Other things being equal, I, personally would locate a well in that district as far as possible from Rocky Butte, which is a high nob of the Troutdale formation (plus later igneous intrusive rock) in order to place my well where the largest possible thickness of the more permeable Portland gravels could be penetrated below water table level before encountering the Troutdale formation.

We have a few partial analyses indicating that the quality of the water in the gravels is good though the water is moderately hard.

Enclosed is a copy of the geologic map of the Portland area put out by the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. It shows in plan and cross section some of these features of the geologic structure which I have sought to explain above.

This office or our cooperator, the State Engineer, would be glad to receive records of drilling and water development you undertake.

Sincerely yours,

RCN:rls Enclosure

cc: Mr. Stricklin

R. C. Newcomb District Geologist