

ORIGINAL
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Duplicate with the
STATE ENGINEER,
SALEM, OREGON

WASH
Letter
To owner **008926**

WATER WELL DRILLERS REPORT

STATE OF OREGON

Do Not Fill In State Well No. **11w-19 R(2)**
State Permit No.

(1) OWNER:

Name **Pa lmer Byrkit**
Address **16710 S. W. Hart Road**
Beaverton, Oregon

(2) LOCATION OF WELL:

County **Washington** Owner's number, if any—
R. F. D. or Street No. **16710 S. W. Hart Rd.**
Bearing and distance from section or subdivision corner
East 660 feet of the South 1320
in the S. E. corner of Sec. 19, Twn. 1
R. 1, Wm. otherwise known as Lot 15,
Aldrich Acres.

(3) TYPE OF WORK (check):

New well Deepening Reconditioning Abandon
Abandonment, describe material and procedure in Item 11.

(4) PROPOSED USE (check):

Domestic Industrial Municipal
Irrigation Test Well Other

(5) EQUIPMENT:

Rotary
Cable
Dug Well

(6) CASING INSTALLED:

FROM	ft. to	ft.	Diam.	Gage or Wall
Threaded <input type="checkbox"/> Welded <input type="checkbox"/>				

Type and size of shoe or well ring
Describe joint

If gravel packed

Diameter of Bore	from ft.	to ft.

Size of gravel:

(7) PERFORATIONS:

SIZE of perforations	in., length, by	in.		
FROM	ft. to	ft.	perf per foot	No. of rows

SCREENS:

Give Manufacturer's Name, Model No. and Size

(8) CONSTRUCTION:

Was a surface sanitary seal provided? Yes No To what depth ft.
Were any strata sealed against pollution? Yes No
If yes, note depth of strata
FROM **296** ft. to **340** ft.
METHOD OF SEALING **Pressure Cementing**

(9) WATER LEVELS:

Depth at which water was first found ft.
Standing level before perforating ft.
Standing level after perforating **125** ft.
Log Accepted by
[Signed] **Pa lmer Byrkit** Dated **Feb 7**, 19**58**
Owner

(10) WELL TESTS:

Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom?
Yield: gal./min. with ft. draw down after hrs.
" " " " "
" " " " "
Artesian flow g.p.m.
Shut-in pressure lbs. per square inch.
Bailer test **12** g.p.m. with **40** ft. drawdown
Temperature of water Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No
Was electric log made of well? Yes No

(11) WELL LOG:

Diameter of well, **6** inches.
Total depth **380** ft. Depth of completed well **380** ft.
Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of formation.

Well Log Reported as Follows:

ft. to	ft.	Formation
0	180	Red & Yellow Clay
180'	195	Rock
195'	295	Red & Yellow Clay
295'	380	Rock

Acid Water was entering the well between **296'** and **340'**. This water was shut off by cementing.

Pump Set 210'

Ground elevation at well site **340** feet above mean sea level.
Work started **Dec. 9 1957** Completed **Dec. 23 1957**

Well Driller's Statement:
This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NAME **A. M. Janssen Drilling Co.** (Person, firm, or corporation) (Typed or printed)
Address **21075 S. W. Tualatin Valley Highway Aloha, Oregon**
Driller's well number
[Signed] **A. M. Janssen** (Well Driller)
License No. **79** Dated **12-24-57**, 19.....

✓ for well No
1/1W-19R/2)

GROUND WATER BRANCH
Box 3418-1001 NE. Lloyd Boulevard
Portland 8, Oregon

December 4, 1957

RECEIVED
DEC 5 1957
STATE ENGINEER
SALEM, OREGON

Mr. Palmer Byrkit
16710 S. W. Hart Road
Beaverton, Oregon

Dear Sir:

On December 4, 1957, Mr. Hampton and I visited your well in order to make a conductivity survey of the water in the well. On arrival we opened the well and began the survey. The results are as follows:

The static water level was found to be 123.41 feet below the top of the casing which is about 2 feet below land surface. The first reading was taken at a depth of 130 feet or 6.59 feet below the water surface. Successive readings were taken at 25-foot intervals until the probe had reached a depth of 275 feet below land surface, or 141.59 feet below the water surface. Difficulty was experienced at several levels in lowering the probe past what seemed to be obstructions. After passing the 275-foot level the reading interval was decreased to every 5 feet. When we had reached the 300-foot level Mrs. Byrkit arrived and we obtained an extension cord in order that we could have a better power source. The probe was raised and caught at several points on the way up, finally becoming lodged at the 160-foot level. The probe was pulled off in an attempt to free it.

The results of the initial survey are shown graphically on sheet 2 of 2, sheet 1 of 2 being a graphic log compiled from the driller's report. From the rather preliminary results obtained on this run it appears possible that the bottom of the casing, where it is landed in the rock, is permitting water of a higher conductivity to enter the well. At present we cannot with certainty tell why the water above the 275-foot level should be less conductive than that below. There is, however, one explanation which seems plausible. The well may have been used during the early morning and when we arrived the water level was still recovering from the early drawdown. Drawing the water level in the well down by pumping would cause ground water in the surrounding formation to move into the bore of the well. If there is a rupture in the casing or leak around the bottom of the casing, the water of higher conductivity would be drawn into the well, there to mix with possibly fresher water from the underlying basalt. After pumping had stopped water would still move in from both places until the cone of depression, caused by the pumping, was leveled out. Thus, the water in the casing above the 275-foot level could have been made fresher and less conductive than the more highly mineralized and more conductive water which entered at the bottom of the casing.

It is not possible to say definitely at what point the undesirable water is entering the well; however, the data indicates that one possible point of entry is between the 275-foot level and the bottom of the casing. This might be remedied by cementing off this zone.

It is common practice with some water well drillers to seal well casing into rock by pressure grouting. This acts as a seal against entrance of less desirable waters or the loss of water which may be encountered at greater depths but possibly of a higher static head than that encountered above.

We wish to thank you for your cooperation in this matter and to say that we wish that we had been able to obtain more positive results.

If possible, we should like to try to fish the lost electrode from the bottom of the well if you pull the pump.

Sincerely yours,

S. G. Brown
Hydraulic Engineer

SGB:rls
Enclosures

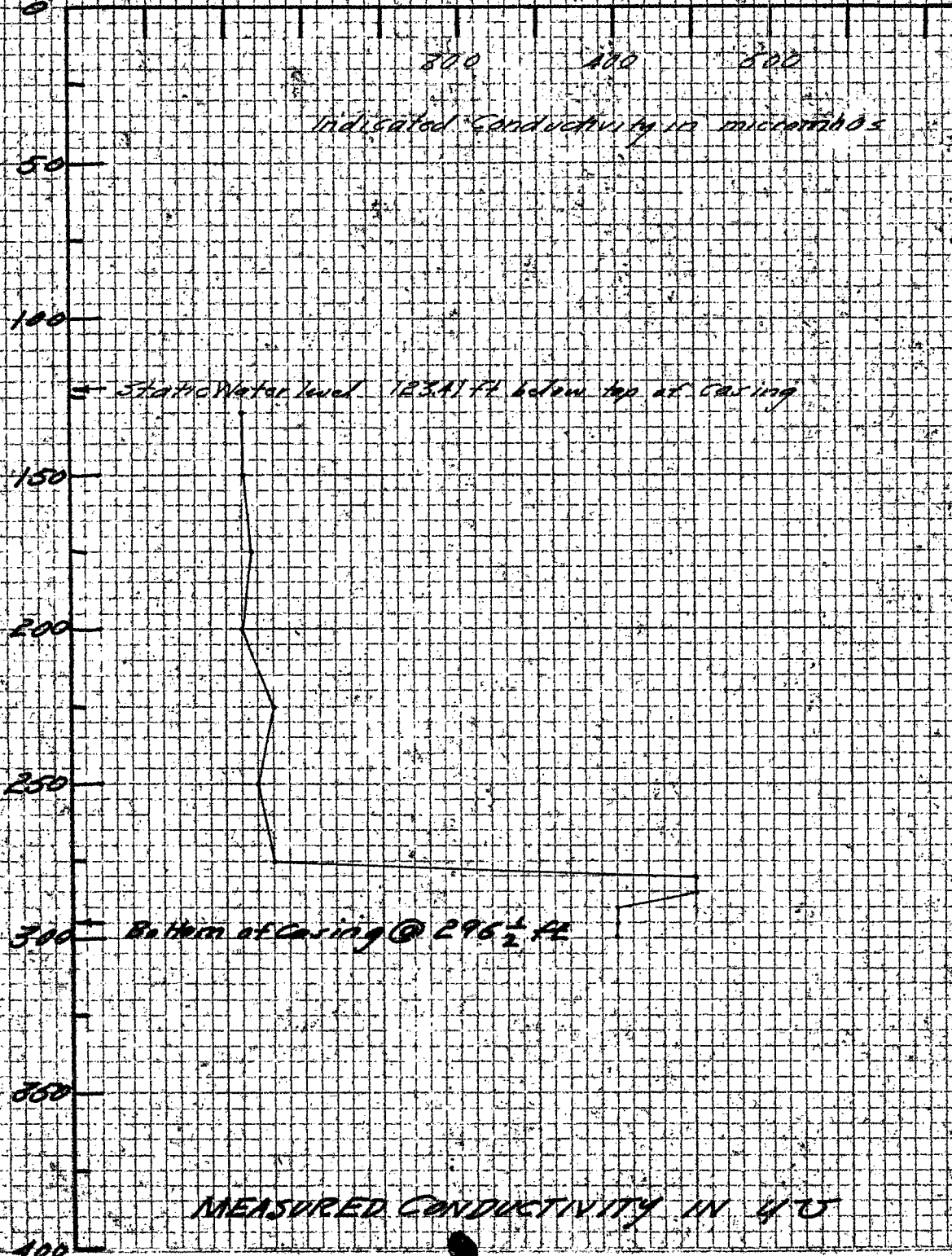
cc: Mr. Stanley ✓

Conductivity Survey at Palmer Byrkit well @ 16710 SW Hart Road Near Beaverton

10-1346B-2 GPO

Dec 2 1957 9:35 AM DTW = 130.00 - 6.59
= 123.41 ft below TC which is
about 2 ft below L.S.D.

DEPTH IN FEET BELOW L.S.D.



(DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE EXCEPT FOR BINDING PURPOSES)

Log (from drillers Report) of Palmer Byokit well.
@ 16710 SW Hart Road near Beaverton

10-12458-2 GPO

0 L30 B

Drilled by Art Gault
Nov 6 1952 to Jan 15 1953
WBFM 10 ft of soft Rock @ Bottom
Diam 6"
Cased to 296'-6"

50
100
150
200
250
300
350

Red & yellow clay

180

195

Rock

295

Casing bottomed at 296'-6" below 150

Rock

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