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Informal Report

Geology of the 241-T Tank Farm

April 1976

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Research Department
Research and Engineering Division

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Atlantic Richfield Hanford Company
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

GEOLOGY OF THE 241-T TANK FARM

INTRODUCTION

A series of maps have been compiled to document the structure and stratigraphy of the sediments underlying the high-level radioactive waste storage tank farms located within the Energy Research and Development Administration Hanford Reservation. The primary purpose of these maps is to provide basic geologic information to be utilized to evaluate the impact of suspected and confirmed tank leaks. For convenience of usage map sets for each tank farm have been published in separate document packets (see Table I). The contents of this packet (see Table II) contain maps compiled only for the 241-T Tank Farm.

TABLE I

TANK FARM GEOLOGY DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE
AS OF APRIL, 1976*

Title	Document Number
Geology of the 241-A Tank Farm	ARH-LD-127
Geology of the 241-AX Tank Farm	ARH-LD-128
Geology of the 241-B Tank Farm	ARH-LD-129
Geology of the 241-BX Tank Farm	ARH-LD-130
Geology of the 241-BY Tank Farm	ARH-LD-131
Geology of the 241-C Tank Farm	ARH-LD-132
Geology of the 241-S Tank Farm	ARH-LD-133
Geology of the 241-SX Tank Farm	ARH-LD-134
Geology of the 241-T Tank Farm	ARH-LD-135
Geology of the 241-TX Tank Farm	ARH-LD-136
Geology of the 241-TY Tank Farm	ARH-LD-137
Geology of the 241-U Tank Farm	ARH-LD-138
Generalized Geology of the 241-SY Tank Farm	ARH-LD-139

*Additional documents will be completed as new tank farms are built and well monitoring networks installed.

TABLE II

241-T TANK FARM GEOLOGY MAPS

Title	Drawing Number
241-T Tank Farm Geologic Map Legend and Plot Plan	H-2-38987
241-T Tank Farm Geologic Characterization Cross Section A-A'	H-2-38853
241-T Tank Farm Geologic Characterization Cross Section B-B'	H-2-38854
241-T Tank Farm Geologic Characterization Cross Section C-C'	H-2-38855
241-T Tank Farm Geologic Characterization Cross Section D-D'	H-2-38856
241-T Tank Farm Geologic Characterization Cross Section E-E'	H-2-38857
241-T Tank Farm Geologic Characterization Cross Section F-F'	H-2-38858
241-T Tank Farm Geologic Characterization Cross Section G-G'	H-2-38859
241-T Tank Farm Geologic Characterization Cross Section H-H'	H-2-38860
241-T Tank Farm Geologic Characterization Cross Section I-I'	H-2-38861
241-T Tank Farm Geologic Characterization Base of Backfill	H-2-38851
241-T Tank Farm Geologic Characterization Paleotopography of Silt Horizon	H-2-38852

PROCEDURES

During the drilling of 36 dry wells and 7 water wells in and around the 241-T Tank Farm, sediment samples were collected from one to 5-foot depth intervals. Information utilized to prepare this series of maps was obtained by the analysis of these samples, numbering approximately 900.

Each sediment sample was quantitatively analyzed according to grain size and $CaCO_3$ content. Size analysis was carried out utilizing a nest of 9 sieves selected for coincidence with the Wentworth (1922) grain size nomenclature (see H-2-38987). The $CaCO_3$ content of each sample was determined utilizing a semiquantitative CO_2 displacement method (Horwitz, 1970). Size and $CaCO_3$ data was input into the Rocksan Computer Program (Parr, 1974) which categorized each sediment sample into 1 of 19 classes (classification scheme modified after Folk, 1968; see H-2-38987). After analysis, each sample was visually examined to aid in further characterization. Each sample was subsequently stored in the Hanford Well Library for future reference.

For convenience of usage, the geologic maps were prepared at the same scale (1" = 16') as drawing H-2-36945 (Wells in 241-T Farm As-built). Steps outlining the preparation of the maps are listed in Figure 1.

GENERALIZED GEOLOGY

Included within this section is a brief discussion of the geology underlying the 241-T Tank Farm. The stratigraphic descriptions included, along with the Glossary (see page 12), are designed only to provide sufficient information to permit a general understanding of the Tank Farm maps presented. For a more detailed discussion of the regional geologic setting of the 241-T Tank Farm, the reader is referred to articles listed in the Selected References (see page 14).

The 241-T Tank Farm is underlain by four major stratigraphic units (see Figure 2); (1) basalt of the Columbia River Group which forms the bedrock beneath the area; (2) semiconsolidated sediments of the Ringold Formation which directly overlie the bedrock; (3) unconsolidated eolian silt; and

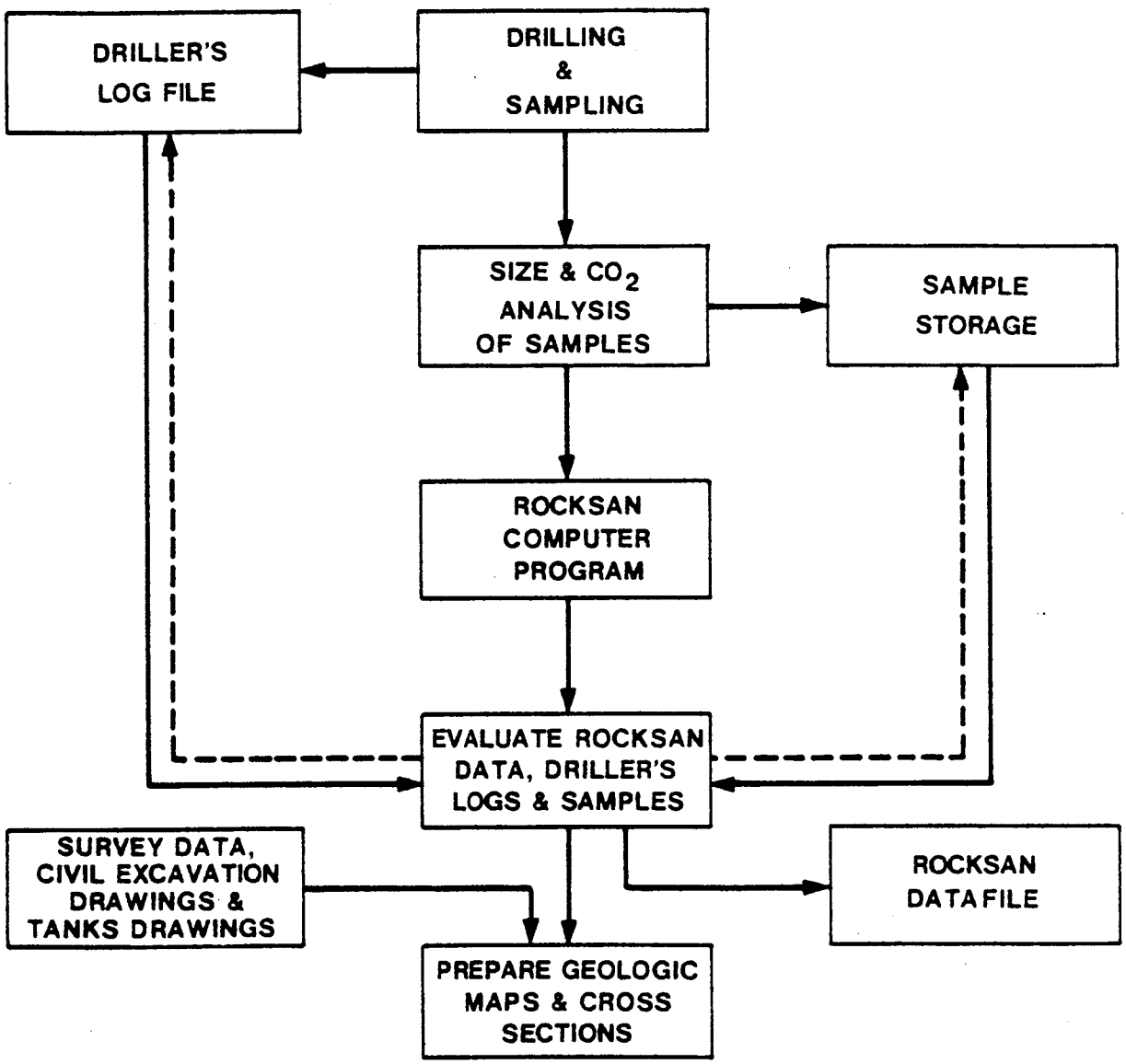

FIGURE 1

STEPS OUTLINING THE PREPARATION OF TANK FARM GEOLOGY MAPS

ERA	PERIOD	EPOCH	YEARS B. P.	STRATIGRAPHIC NAME AND/OR UNIT		LITHOLOGY DESCRIPTION
CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY	MODERN		BACKFILL		VERY POORLY SORTED GRAVEL, SAND & SILT
			30			
		PLEISTOCENE		GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS		FAIRLY WELL SORTED FLUVIAL SAND & SILT WITH SOME GRAVEL
				EOLIAN SILT		FINE SAND & SILT DERIVED FROM THE UPPER RINGOLD
			1,000,000			
	TERTIARY	PLIOCENE		RINGOLD FORMATION	UPPER RINGOLD	WELL SORTED FLUVIAL OR LACUSTRINE SILT & SAND WITH SOME CALCAREOUS LAYERS
					MIDDLE RINGOLD	FLUVIAL GRAVEL & SAND VARIABLY CEMENTED WITH CALCIUM CARBONATE & SILICA
				COLUMBIA RIVER BASALT GROUP	ELEPHANT MOUNTAIN MEMBER	DENSE BLACK EXTRUSIVE IGNEOUS ROCK, MICRO VESICULAR, BRICK BAT ENTABULATURE & NO COLUMNADE
			11,000,000			
		MIOCENE			RATTLESNAKE RIDGE MEMBER	TUFFACEOUS SANDSTONE
					POMONA MEMBER	DENSE BLACK EXTRUSIVE IGNEOUS ROCK, SCATTERED OLIVINE PHENOCRYSTS, UPPER & SOMETIMES BASAL ENTABLATURE WELL DEVELOPED, FAN JOINTING IN COLUMNADE

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FIGURE 2

GENERALIZED STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN FOR
THE 200 AREA TANK FARMS

(4) unconsolidated sand, silt, and gravel, collectively termed glaciofluvial sediments, which directly overlie the eolian silt. A more detailed description of the character of these units underlying the Tank Farm follows.

COLUMBIA RIVER BASALT GROUP

About 20 million years ago a series of fissures opened around the periphery of the subsiding Pasco Basin and large volumes of basaltic lava poured out over the land surface. The highly fluid lava was extruded intermittently from these fissures until approximately 8 million years ago. At the cessation of Columbia River Basalt volcanism, the basin had been filled with more than 12,000 feet of basalt.

The surface of the Columbia River Basalt lies beneath 241-T Tank Farm at an elevation of 185 feet (all elevations based on feet above mean sea level measured at approximate center of Tank Farm). On the 241-T Tank Farm maps, this surface occurs approximately 175 feet below the bottom border of the prepared cross sections.

RINGOLD FORMATION

Following the cessation of Columbia River Basalt volcanism the ancestral Columbia River transported sediments from the surrounding highlands into the Pasco Basin where they accumulated to form the Ringold Formation. Beneath the Hanford Reservation, this formation is up to 1200 feet thick and can generally be divided into three units on the basis of lithology; the clays and silts of the lower Ringold unit; the pebbles and cobbles of the middle Ringold unit; and the silts and fine sands of the upper Ringold unit.

Within the region beneath 241-T Tank Farm, the lower Ringold unit is missing. The combined thickness of the middle and upper Ringold units present is approximately 395 feet.

Middle Ringold

Beneath the 241-T Tank Farm, the 363-foot thick middle Ringold unit lies unconformably on the Columbia River Basalt and dips to the southeast about

50 feet per mile. The unit consists predominantly of well-rounded pebbles and cobbles with the interstitial spaces filled with medium to fine sand and silt cemented in places with SiO_2 or $CaCO_3$. Table III summarizes the grain size and $CaCO_3$ values of the middle Ringold sediments.

TABLE III

TYPICAL GRAIN SIZE AND CALCIUM CARBONATE VALUES
FOR MAJOR MIDDLE RINGOLD LITHOLOGIES
BENEATH 241-T TANK FARM

Lithology	%Pebbles & Cobbles	% Sand					%Silt & Clay	$\%CaCO_3$
		Very Coarse	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Very Fine		
Sandy Gravel	77	2	3	4	9	5	1	0.3
Cemented Calcareous to Siliceous Slightly Silty Sandy Gravel	70	4	6	6	8	5	1	0-12.0
Coarse to Medium Sand	1	9	26	36	15	10	4	1.0
Cemented Calcareous to Siliceous Slightly Silty Sandy Gravel	67	8	7	6	6	5	2	0-12.0

The lower portion of the middle Ringold unit (elevation 185-283 feet) is blue-gray in color suggesting that the sediments have not undergone oxidation and have continuously been below the water table since their deposition. In contrast, sediments of the middle Ringold unit above the 238-foot elevation level have undergone oxidation as evidenced by their gray-brown color and their well developed weathering rinds.

Although the middle Ringold unit consists predominantly of pebbles and cobbles, a few sand units up to 17 feet in thickness occur beneath 200 West Area. Such units represent either lacustrine or fluvial deposits layed down during periods of decreased velocity of the ancestral Columbia River. An example of one such unit is found beneath the 241-T Tank Farm at an elevation of 424 feet.

Upper Ringold

The upper Ringold unit, which overlies the middle Ringold unit, occurs between elevations 548 and 580 feet. The unit consists predominately of well sorted fine sands and silts. These sediments, like the sand units of the middle Ringold, are representative of a period of decreased velocity of the ancestral Columbia River or temporary ponding. Table IV summarizes the grain size and $CaCO_3$ values of the upper Ringold unit.

TABLE IV

TYPICAL GRAIN SIZE AND CALCIUM CARBONATE VALUES
FOR MAJOR UPPER RINGOLD LITHOLOGIES
BENEATH 241-T TANK FARM

		% Sand						
Lithology	%Pebbles & Cobbles	Very Coarse	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Very Fine	%Silt & Clay	%$CaCO_3$
Calcareous Silty Fine to Very Fine Sand to Sandy Silt	0	0	2	6	8	20	54	12.0
Slightly Silty Fine to Very Fine Sand	0	2	4	15	33	29	16	1.8
Cemented Calcareous Silty Fine To Very Fine Sandy Silt	0	0	3	5	9	19	54	30.0
Silty Fine to Very Fine Sand	0	4	6	13	18	21	38	1.9

EOLIAN SILT DEPOSIT

After deposition of the upper Ringold, the top of the unit was subjected to subaerial erosion. The surface of the unit was altered by wind which winnowed, reworked, and redeposited the fine grained sands and silts. These wind-deposited sediments, termed Early Palouse soil or eolian silt, occur beneath the 241-T Tank Farm between elevations 580 and 591 feet. Table V summarizes the grain size and $CaCO_3$ content of the eolian silt.

TABLE V

TYPICAL GRAIN SIZE AND CALCIUM CARBONATE VALUES
FOR 241-T TANK FARM EOLIAN SILT

Lithology	%Pebbles & Cobbles	% Sand					%Silt & Clay	$\%CaCO_3$
		Very Coarse	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Very Fine		
Silty Fine to Very Fine Sand to Sandy Silt	0	0	2	6	8	20	64	3.2

CALICHE DEPOSITS

After the deposition of the eolian silt, the climate was arid as indicated by two layers of $CaCO_3$ (caliche) found near the top of the upper Ringold unit. The strongest developed caliche layer beneath the 241-T Tank Farm is found between elevations 568 and 571 feet. A less developed layer beneath the Tank Farm is located between elevations 578 and 580 feet (see $CaCO_3$ values in Table IV).

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS

During the close of the Ice Age, approximately 20,000 years ago, a continental ice sheet covered much of northern Washington. As the ice sheet retreated northward, the breakup of ice dams resulted in catastrophic floods in which large volumes of glacial meltwater were released. During one of these floods, over 500 cubic miles of water is estimated to have poured into the Pasco Basin at a rate of more than 9 cubic miles of water per hour. Sediments deposited within the basin by such flooding now comprise the glaciofluvial unit. The characteristic variability of sediment size and degree of sorting within this unit can be attributed to changes in water velocity and water level which occurred during the flooding process.

Glaciofluvial deposits are found beneath the 241-T Tank Farm between elevations 591 and 633 feet. The 42-foot thick section of these deposits consists predominently of very coarse to medium sand with some pebbles. Table VI summarizes the grain size and $CaCO_3$ values of the glaciofluvial sediments.

TABLE VI

TYPICAL GRAIN SIZE AND CALCIUM CARBONATE VALUES
FOR MAJOR GLACIOFLUVIAL LITHOLOGIES
BENEATH 241-T TANK FARM

Lithology	%Pebbles & Cobbles	% Sand					%Silt & Clay	$\%CaCO_3$
		Very Coarse	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Very Fine		
Pebbly Very Coarse to Medium Sand	15	28	28	17	6	3	3	1.4
Coarse to Medium Sand	5	10	42	27	8	4	4	2.6

CLASTIC DIKES

Throughout the Pasco Basin, clastic dikes are found cross-cutting the Ringold Formation and glaciofluvial sediments. These dikes, which range from a few inches to several feet in width, are known to exist to depths of more than 100 feet below the ground surface. Generally, the dikes are composed of fine silts to coarse sands. The origin of the clastic dikes is still in refute and will not be discussed here (see Selected References). Identification of clastic dikes by drilling is difficult and although some dikes were detected in the 241-T Tank Farm, they could not be mapped.

BACKFILL MATERIAL

In preparation for tank construction, glaciofluvial material was excavated at the 241-T Tank Farm site. This material, consisting predominantly of cobbles, pebbles, and coarse to medium sands to silts, was subsequently used as backfill from the base of the completed tanks (633 feet) to the ground surface (671 feet). An inherent characteristic of the backfill is its poor sorting. Grain size and $CaCO_3$ values for the backfill are found in Table VII.

TABLE VII

TYPICAL GRAIN SIZE AND CALCIUM CARBONATE VALUES
FOR THE 241-T TANK FARM BACKFILL

Lithology	%Pebbles & Cobbles	% Sand					%Silt & Clay	$\%CaCO_3$
		Very Coarse	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Very Fine		
Silty Sandy Gravel	42	7	15	12	8	5	11	1.0

WATER TABLE

The water table beneath the 241-T Tank Farm is located within the middle Ringold unit at an elevation of 468 feet, 165 feet below the base of the tanks. For further information concerning contours on the water table beneath 200 West Area the reader is referred to drawings H-2-38397 (200 West Area Water Table Map) and H-2-38877 (200 West Area Depth to Water Map).

GLOSSARY

Basalt. Fine-grained, dark-colored, extrusive igneous rock.

Calcareous. Containing calcium carbonate.

Caliche. Gravel, sand, or silt cemented by calcium carbonate.

Cement. Chemically precipitated material occurring in the interstices between particles of gravel, sand, or silt.

Clastic. A textural term applied to rocks composed of fragmental material derived from pre-existing rocks.

Clastic dike. A tabular body of clastic material transecting the bedding of a sedimentary formation, representing extraneous material that has invaded the containing formation along a crack.

Dip. The angle at which a stratum or any planar feature is inclined from the horizontal.

Eolian. A formation formed by, or deposited from, the wind or currents of air.

Fluvial. Produced by the action of a river or stream.

Formation. The ordinary unit of geologic mapping consisting of a large and persistent stratum of some one kind of rock.

Glaciofluvial. Pertaining to streams flowing from glaciers or to the deposits made by such streams.

Grain. The particles or discrete crystals which comprise a rock or sediment.

Group. A local or provincial subdivision of a series, based on lithologic features and contains two or more formations.

Lacustrine. A formation deposited in a lake environment.

Lava. Fluid rock such as that which issues from a volcano or a fissure in the earth's surface and the same material solidified by cooling.

Lithology. The description of rocks or sediments on the basis of such characteristics as color, minerologic composition and grain size.

Sediment. Descriptive term for gravel, sand, and silt transported from their sources and deposited by air, water, or ice.

Sieve. A utensil having many small perforated openings, used to separate fine particles from coarser ones.

Siliceous. Containing silica.

Silt. Fine grained material between sand and clay in size.

Sorting. The grain size range of the sediments.

Stratigraphy. The part of descriptive geology of an area that pertains to the discrimination, character, thickness, sequence, age and correlation of the sediments and rocks of the area.

Subaerial. Formed, existing, or taking place on the land surface.

Unconformity. A surface of erosion or nondeposition that separates younger strata from older strata.

Water table. The upper surface of a zone of saturation except where that surface is formed by an impermeable body.

Winnowing. Separation of fine particles from coarser ones by wind action.

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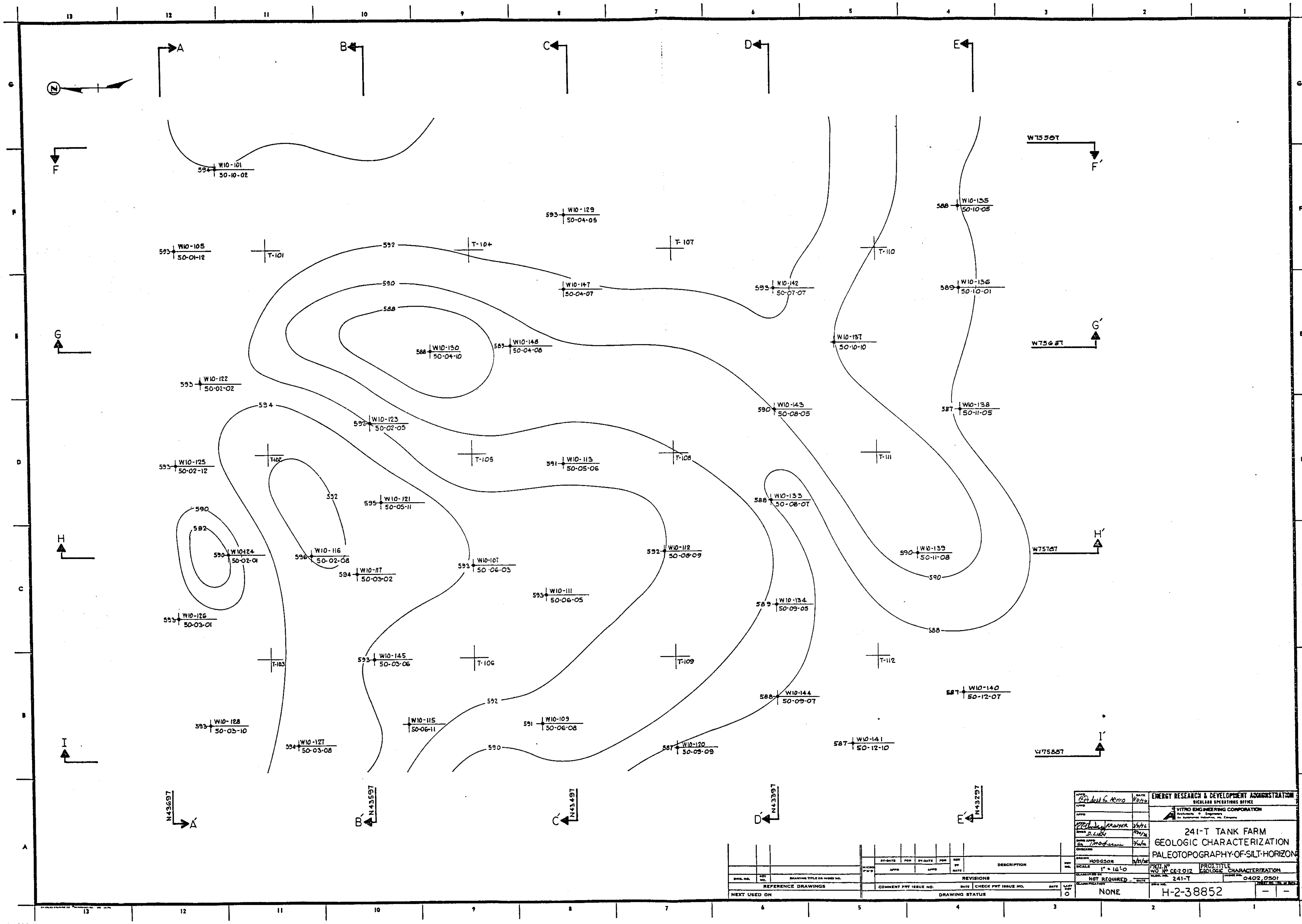

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W10-125 50-02-12
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W10-128 50-03-10
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W10-115 50-06-11
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W10-130 50-04-10
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W10-147 50-04-07
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W10-112 50-08-09
W10-120 50-09-09
W10-143 50-08-05
W10-133 50-08-07
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W10-144 50-09-07
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T-112
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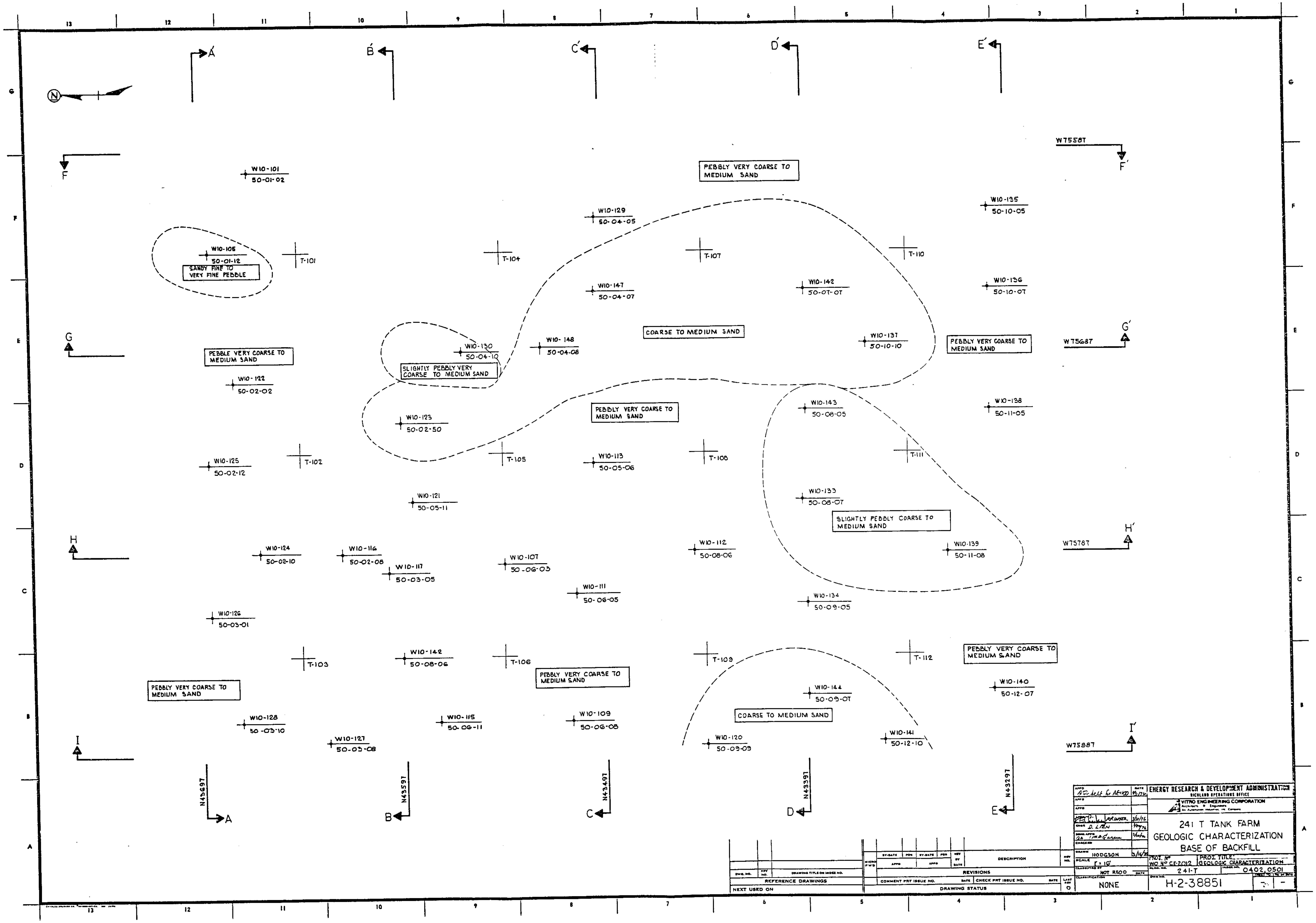

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SANDY FINE TO VERY FINE PEBBLE
T-101
T-104
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PEBBLY VERY COARSE TO MEDIUM SAND
T-107
T-110
W10-135 50-10-05
W7558T
W10-147 50-04-07
W10-142 50-07-07
W10-136 50-10-07
PEBBLE VERY COARSE TO MEDIUM SAND
W10-130 50-04-10
SLIGHTLY PEBBLY VERY COARSE TO MEDIUM SAND
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T-105
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T-108
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W10-124 50-02-10
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T-103
W10-142 50-08-06
T-106
PEBBLY VERY COARSE TO MEDIUM SAND
T-109
T-112
PEBBLY VERY COARSE TO MEDIUM SAND
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W10-144 50-09-07
W10-140 50-12-07
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COARSE TO MEDIUM SAND
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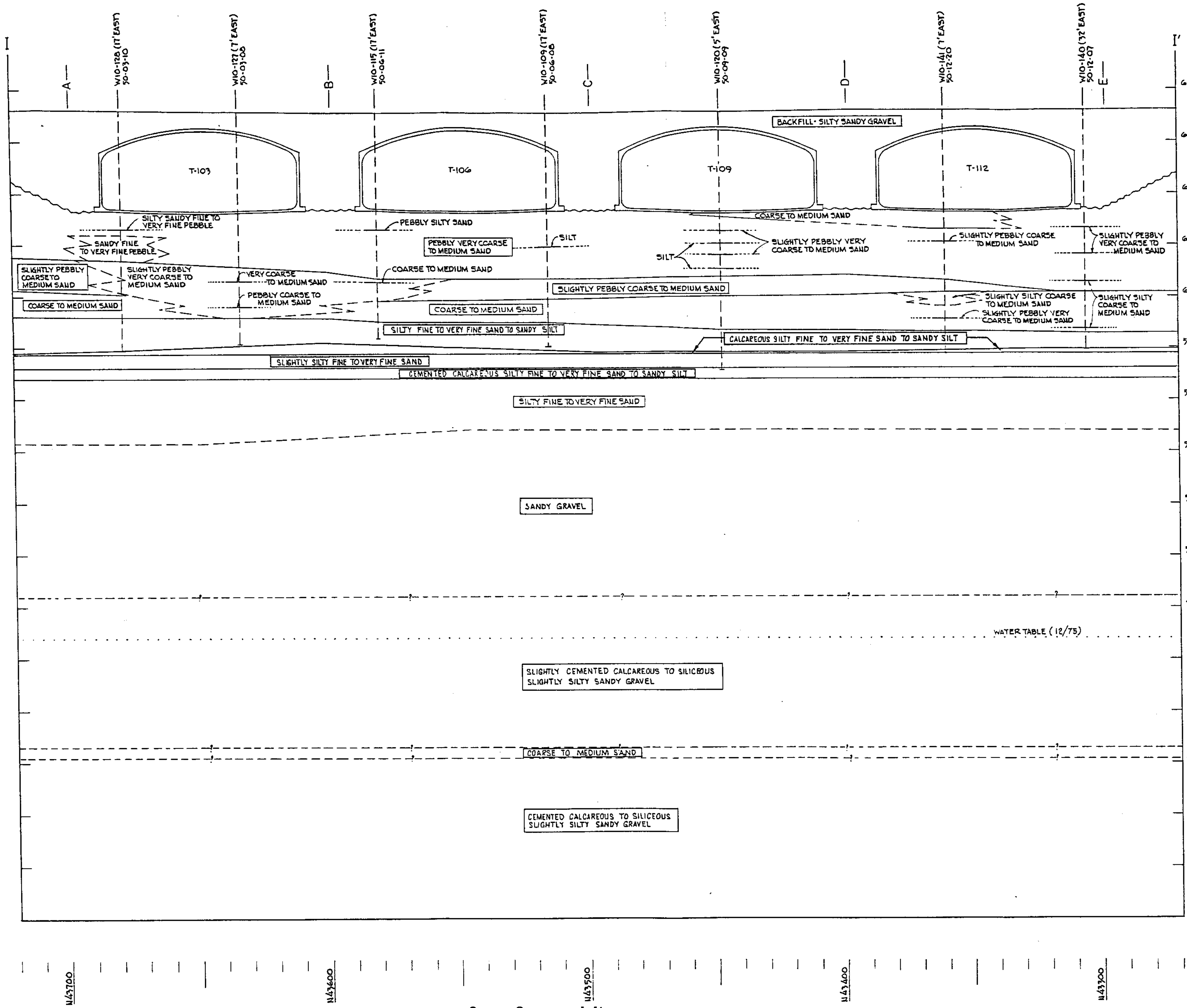

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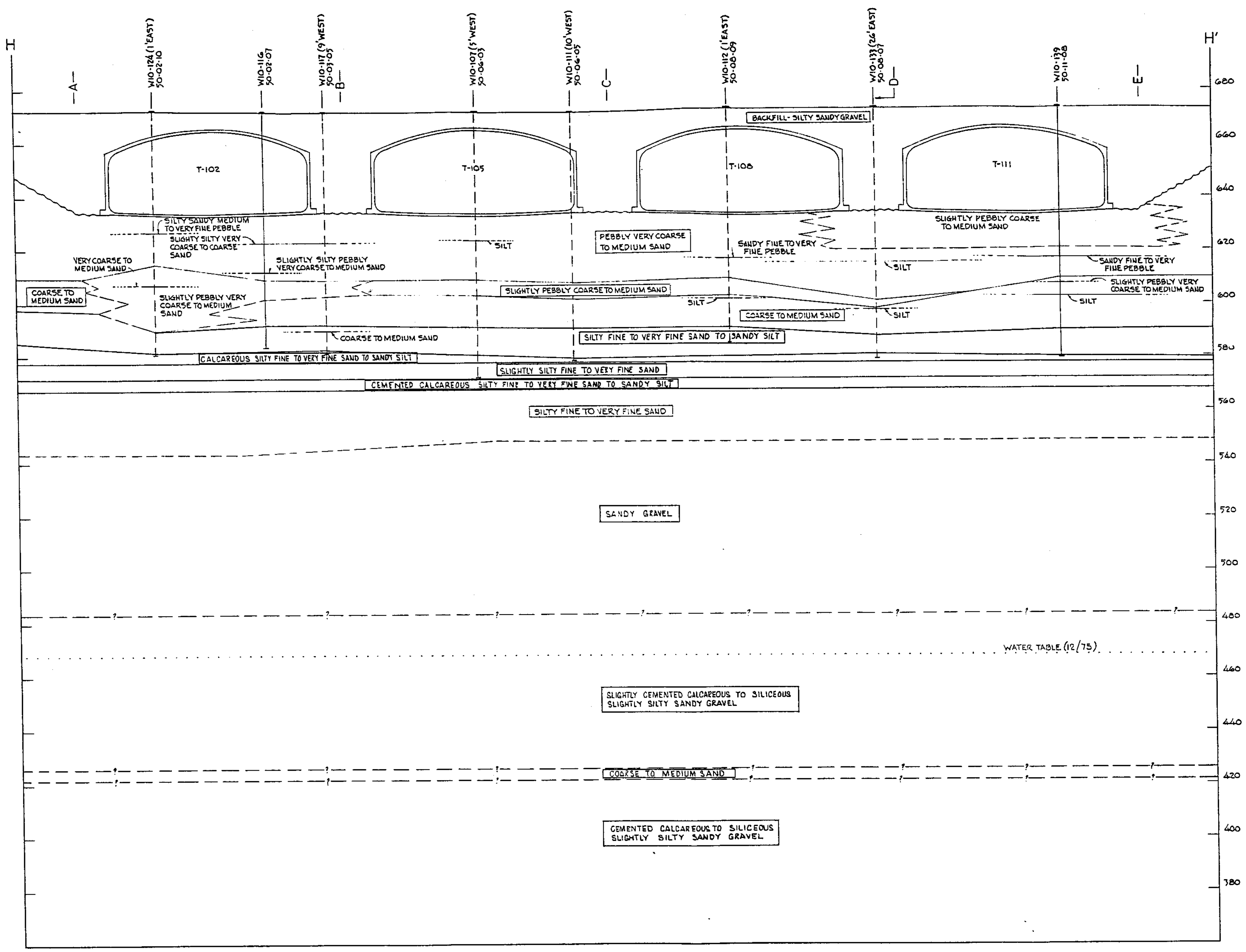
Title	241-T TANK FARM GEOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION CROSS SECTION I-I'
DRAWN	GRICKSON 5/5/75
SCALE	1" = 16'-0"
PROJ NO / W O NO	CE-2012
PROJ TITLE	GEOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION
BLDG. NO.	241-T
INDEX NO.	0402, 0501
CLASSIFIED BY	NOT REQUIRED
CLASSIFICATION	NONE
DWG NO.	H-2-38861
LAST REV.	0
SHEET NO.	— | —

REFERENCE DRAWINGS — REVISIONS — DRAWING STATUS — NEXT USED ON



CROSS SECTION H-H'

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RICHLAND OPERATIONS OFFICE

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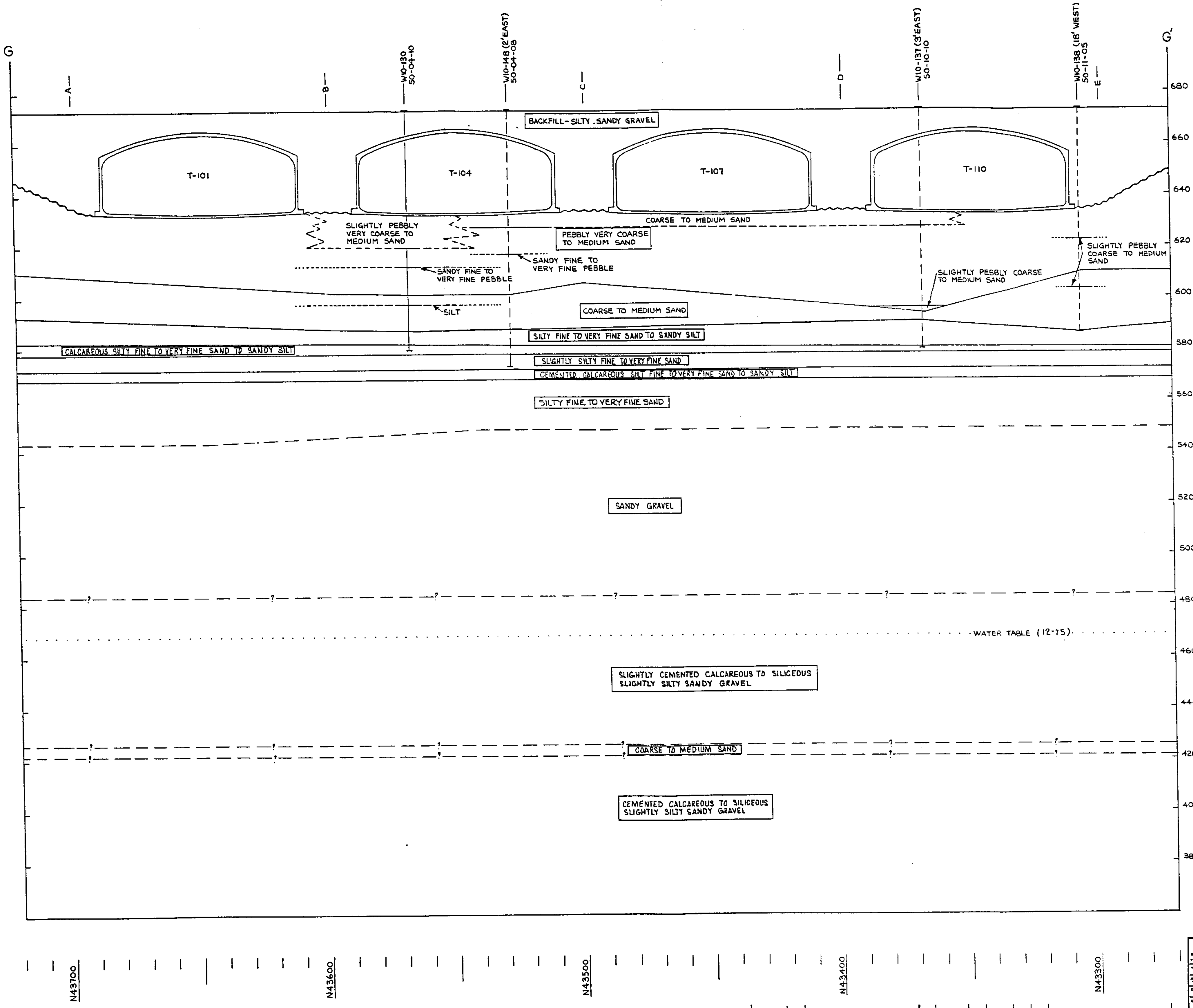
a division of AUTOMATION INDUSTRIES, INC.

241-T TANK FARM
GEOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION
CROSS SECTION H-H'

DRAWN: ERICKSON
SCALE: 1" = 16'-0"
CLASSIFIED BY: NOT REQUIRED
CLASSIFICATION: NONE
W.O. NO. CE-2012
PROJ. TITLE: GEOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION
BLDG. NO. 241-T
INDEX NO. 0402, 0501
DWG. NO. H-2-38860

REVISIONS
REFERENCE DRAWINGS
NEXT USED ON
DRAWING STATUS



CROSS-SECTION G-G'

REFERENCE DRAWINGS	NEXT USED ON
REVISIONS	DRAWING STATUS

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RICHLAND OPERATIONS OFFICE

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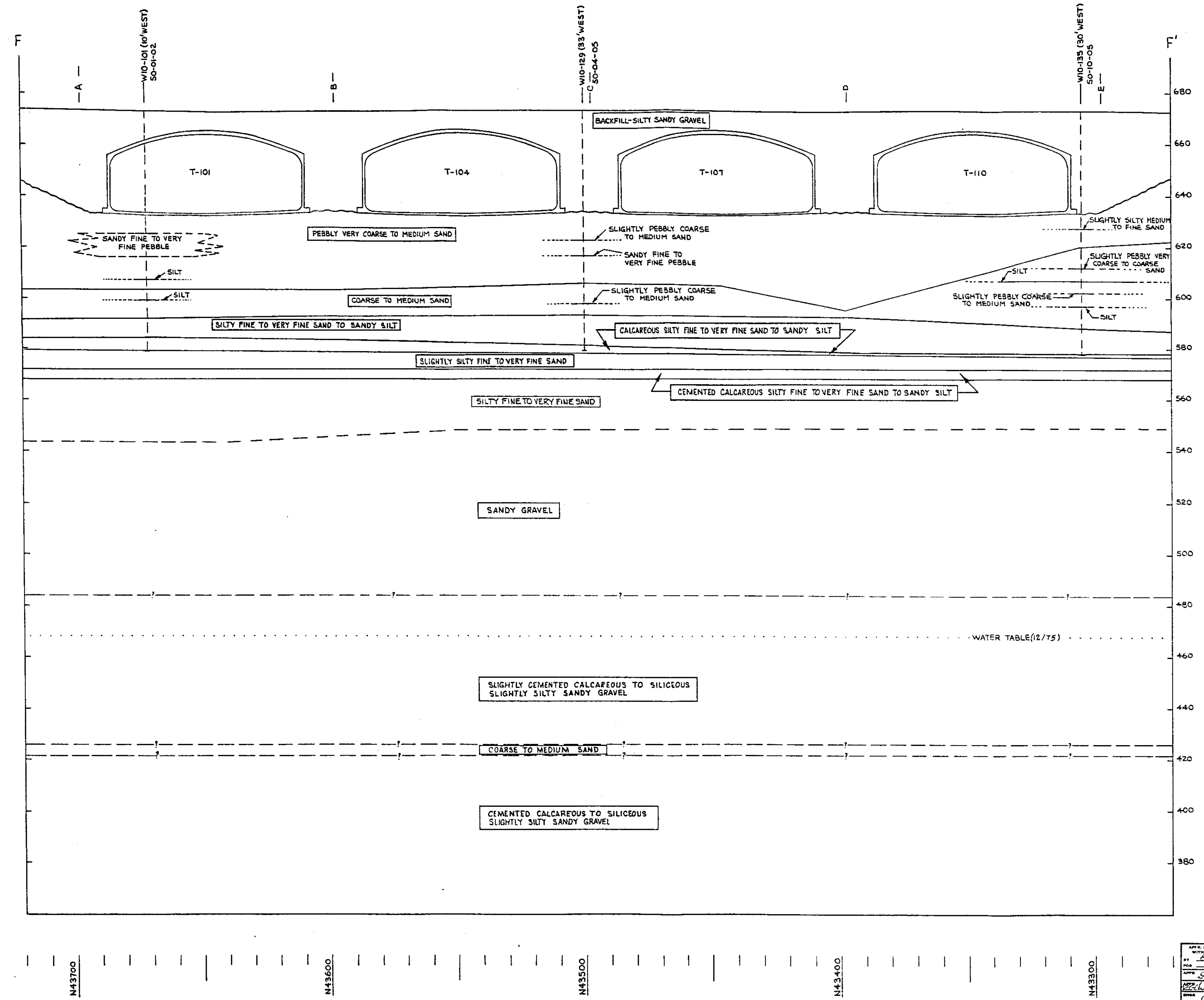
241-T TANK FARM
GEOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION
CROSS SECTION G-G'

DRAWN T. LIM
SCALE 1" = 16'
CLASSIFICATION NOT REQ'D
W.O. CE-2012 — GEOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION
241-T — C402, 0501
CLASSIFICATION NONE
DWG. NO. H-2-38859



CROSS-SECTION F-F'

REFERENCE DRAWINGS

NEXT USED ON

REVISIONS

DRAWING STATUS

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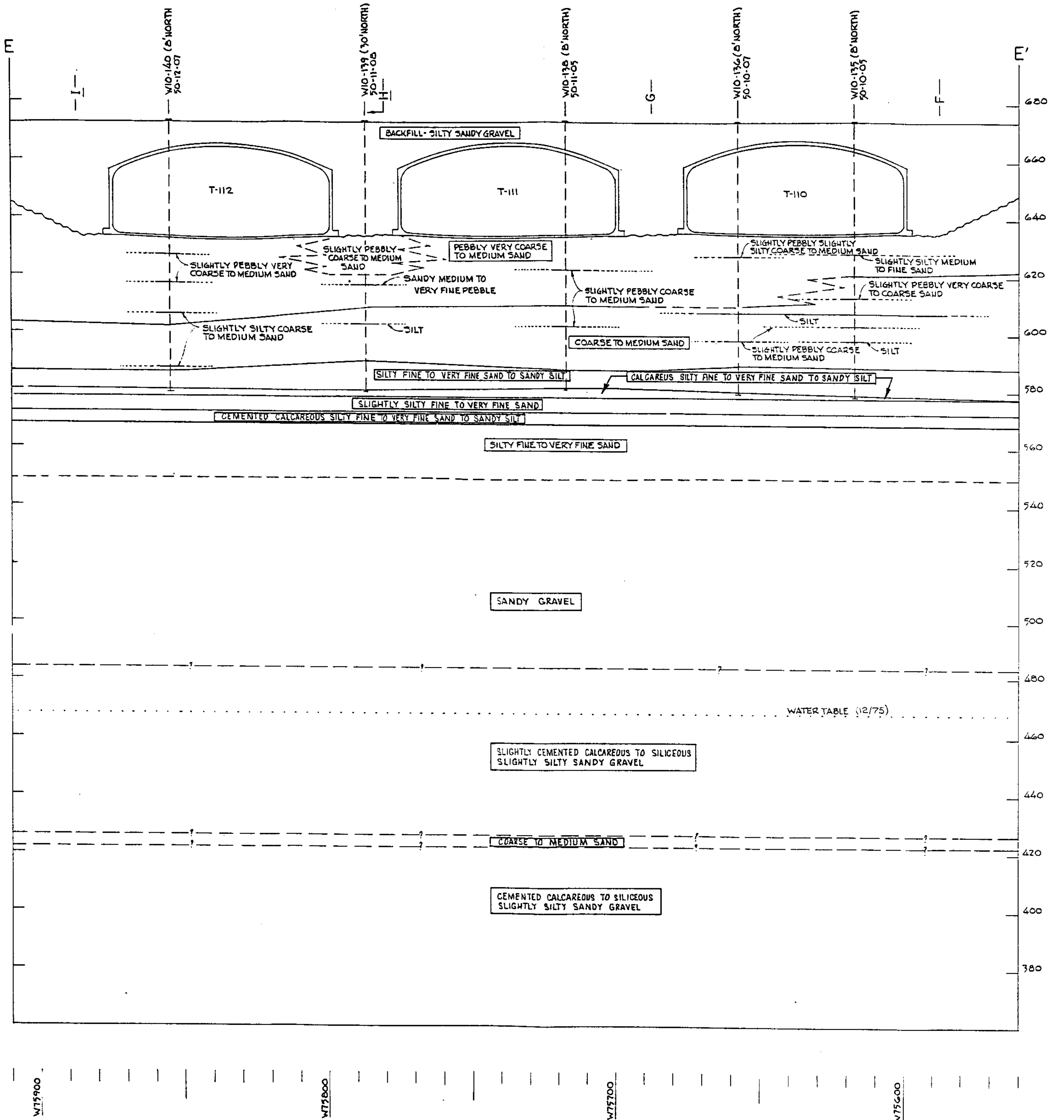
241-T TANK FARM
GEOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION
CROSS SECTION F-F'

DRAWN T. LIM
SCALE 1" = 16'
CE-2012
GEOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION
241-T
0402, 0501
NOT REQ'D
NONE
H-2-38858



CROSS SECTION E-E'

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VITRO ENGINEERING • architects • engineers
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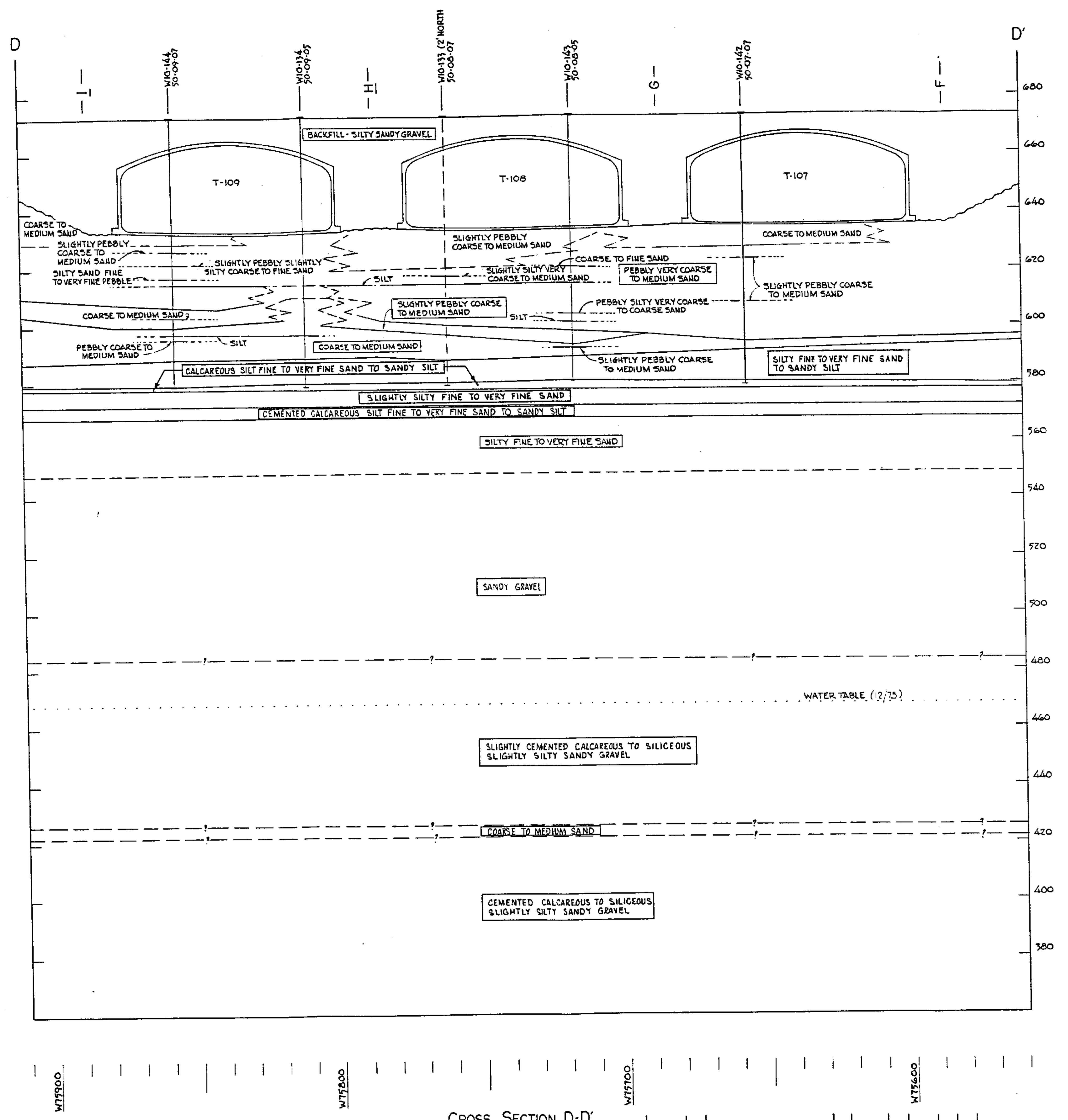
241-T TANK FARM
GEOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION
CROSS SECTION E-E'

DRAWN: ERICKSON
SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"
W.O. NO. CE-2012
PROJ. TITLE: GEOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION
BLDG. NO. 241-T
INDEX NO. 0402, 0501
CLASSIFIED BY: NOT REQUIRED
CLASSIFICATION: NONE
DWG NO. H-2-38857

REFERENCE DRAWINGS
NEXT USED ON
REVISIONS
DRAWING STATUS



CROSS SECTION D-D'

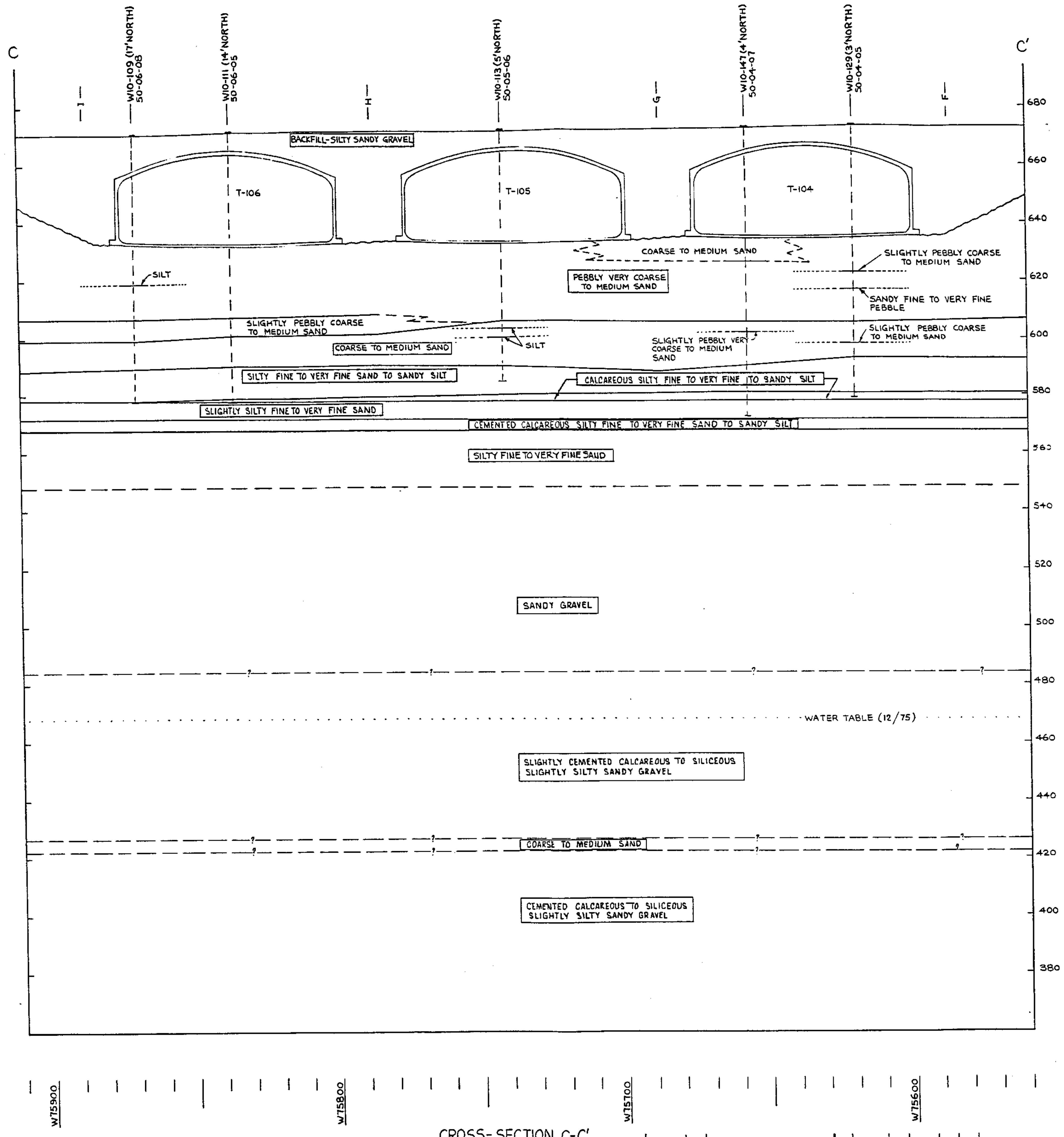
ENERGY RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
RICHLAND OPERATIONS OFFICE

VITRO ENGINEERING, a division of AUTOMATION INDUSTRIES, INC.

241-T TANK FARM
GEOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION
CROSS SECTION D-D'

DRAWN: ERICKSON
SCALE: 1" = 16'-0"
CLASSIFIED BY: NOT REQUIRED
CLASSIFICATION: NONE
W.O. NO. CE-2012
BLDG. NO. 241-T
PROJ. TITLE: GEOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION
INDEX NO. 0402, 0501
DWG. NO. H-2-38856

REFERENCE DRAWINGS
NEXT USED ON
REVISIONS
DRAWING STATUS



CROSS-SECTION C-C'

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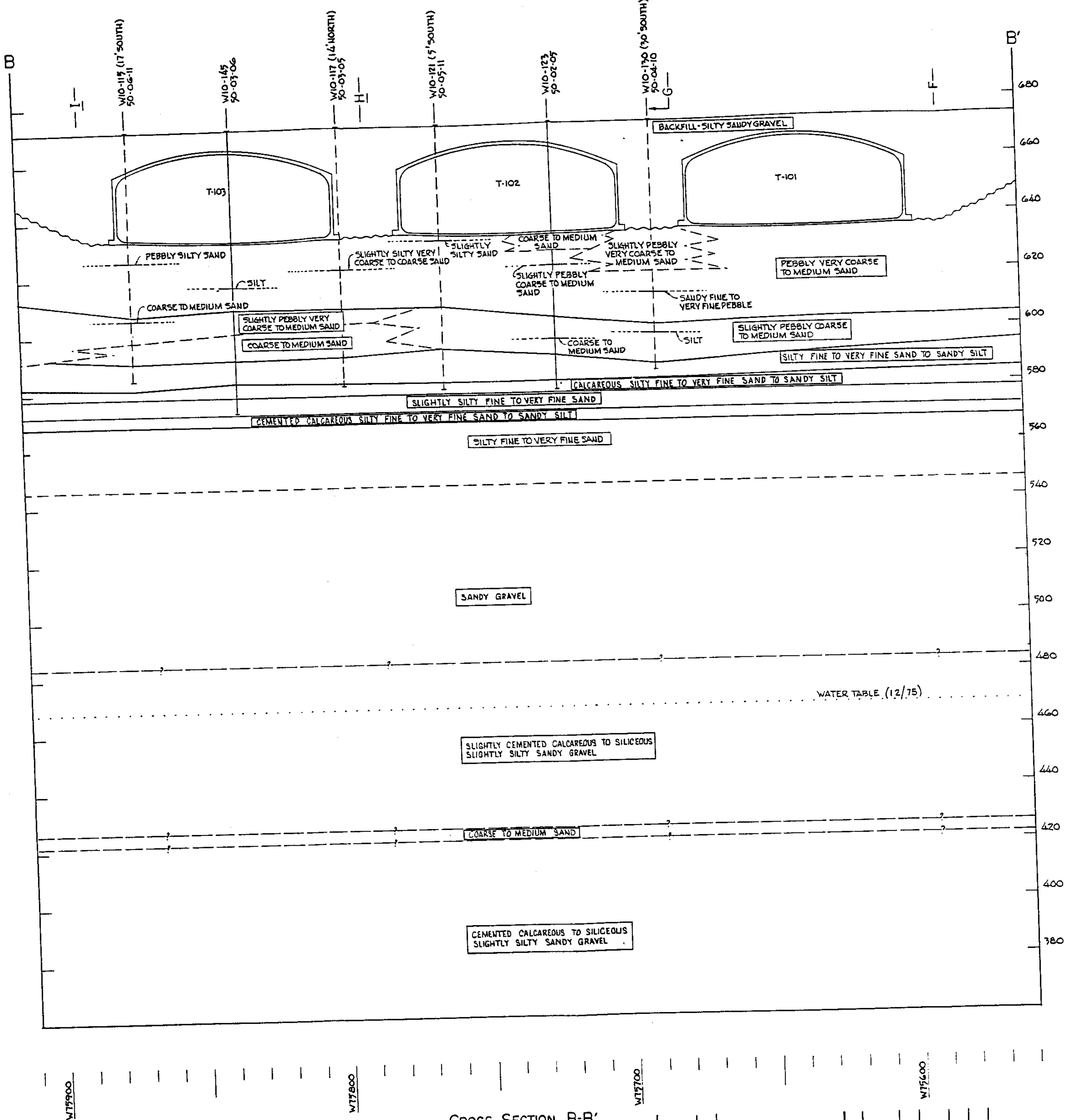
241-T TANK FARM
GEOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION
CROSS SECTION C-C'

DRAWN T LIM
SCALE 1" = 16'
CLASSIFICATION NOT REQ'D
PROJ. NO. CE-2012
PROJ. TITLE GEOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION
241-T
0402, 0501
CLASSIFICATION NONE
DWG. NO. H-2-38855

REFERENCE DRAWINGS
NEXT USED ON
REVISIONS
DRAWING STATUS



CROSS SECTION B-B'

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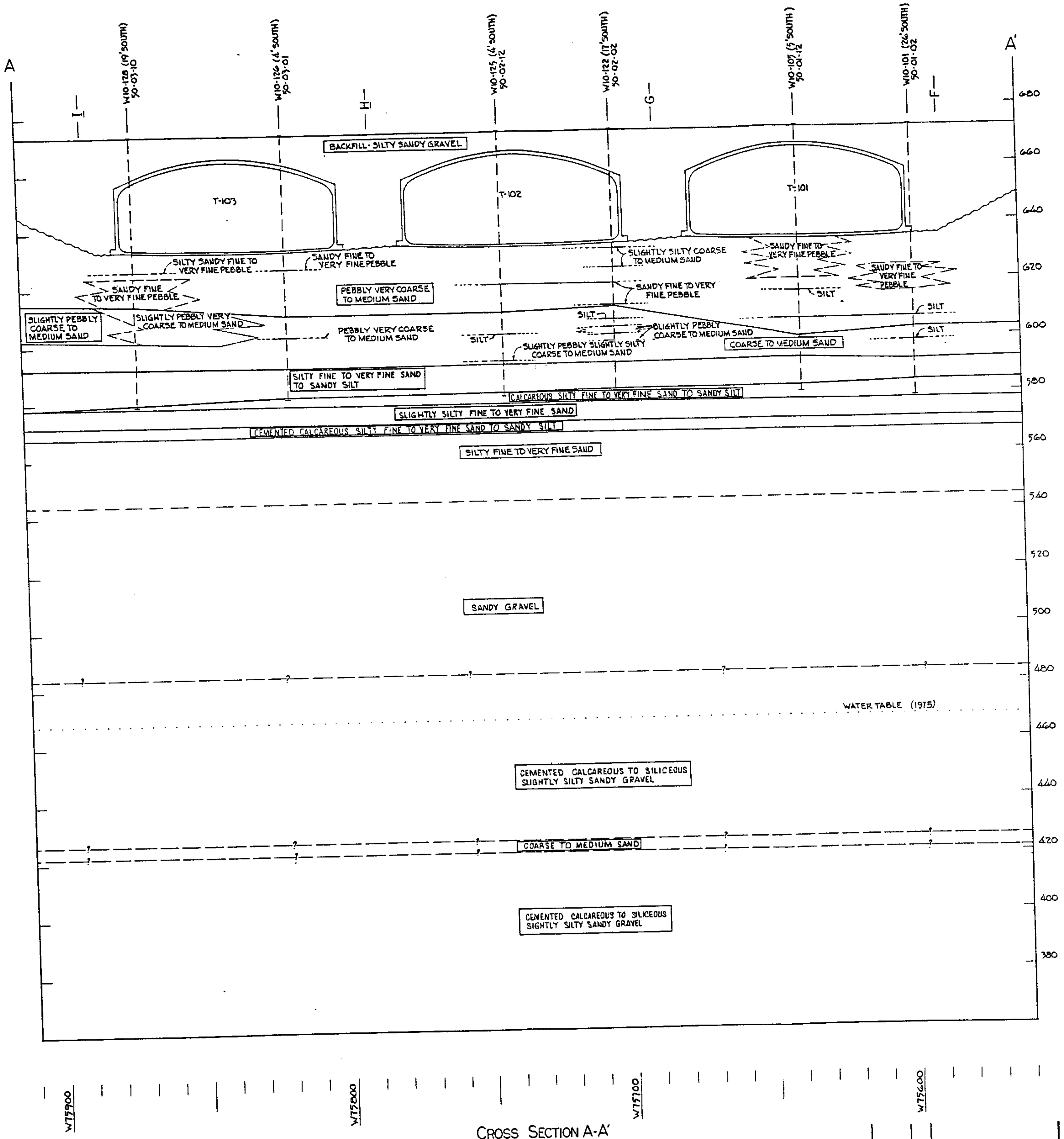
241-T TANK FARM
GEOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION
CROSS SECTION B-B'

DRAWN	ERICKSON
SCALE	1" = 16'-0"
W.O. NO.	CE-2012
PROJ. TITLE	GEOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION
BLDG. NO.	241-T
INDEX NO.	0402, 0501
CLASSIFIED BY	NOT REQUIRED
CLASSIFICATION	NONE
DWG. NO.	H-2-38854

REFERENCE DRAWINGS
NEXT USED ON
REVISIONS
DRAWING STATUS



CROSS SECTION A-A'

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241-T TANK FARM
GEOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION
CROSS SECTION A-A'

DRAWN: ERICKSON
SCALE: 1" = 16'-0"
CLASSIFIED BY: NOT REQUIRED
CLASSIFICATION: NONE
PROJ. NO.: CE-2012
BLDG. NO.: 241-T
PROJ. TITLE: GEOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION
INDEX NO.: 0402.0501
DWG. NO.: H-2-38853

DWG. NO.	DRAWING TITLE OR INDEX NO.
REFERENCE DRAWINGS	
NEXT USED ON	

REVISIONS
DRAWING STATUS

1 - WELL DESIGNATION
WELL NUMBERS PREFIXED BY 299-

PLOT PLAN VIEW

W23-98 — HANFORD WELL NUMBER
41-08-04 — COMPUTER NUMBER

CROSS-SECTION VIEW

COMPUTER NUMBER
HANFORD WELL NUMBER
W23-98 41-08-04
W23-99 (3' SOUTH) 41-08-06

SOLID LINE ON CROSS-SECTION.
DASHED LINE WHEN PROJECTED TO CROSS-SECTION; DISTANCE AND DIRECTION FROM CROSS-SECTION ARE GIVEN.

2 - COORDINATES
BASED ON HANFORD COORDINATE SYSTEM.

3 - PLANE OF CROSS-SECTION

PLOT PLAN VIEW

N43967
A A'

CROSS-SECTION VIEW

A
GROUND SURFACE

4 - TANK DESIGNATION
TANKS PREFIXED BY 241-

5 - CONTACT BETWEEN LITHOLOGIES
SOLID LINE WHERE ACCURATELY KNOWN
DASHED LINE IF APPROXIMATELY KNOWN
QUERIED DASHED LINE WHERE INFERRED
BASE OF BACKFILL

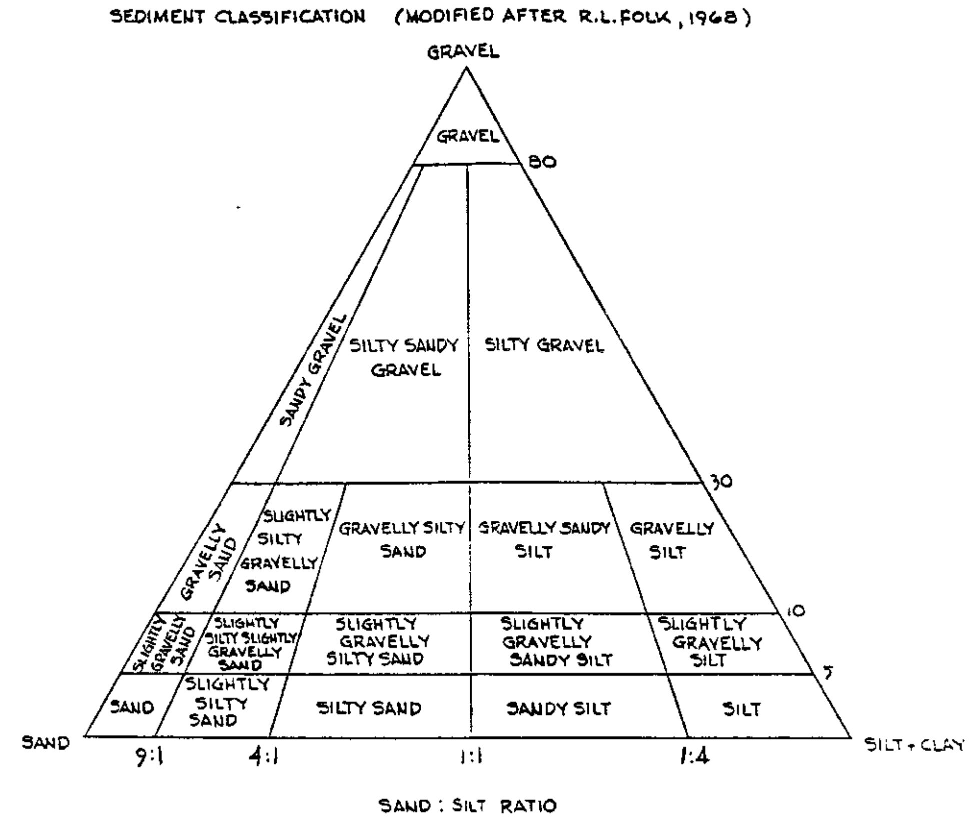
6 - LENSES OR STRINGERS
DISCONTINUOUS SEDIMENTS LESS THAN TWO FEET THICK
DISCONTINUOUS SEDIMENTS GREATER THAN TWO FEET THICK

7 - WATER TABLE
CROSS-SECTION VIEW
DATUM - MEAN SEA LEVEL
WATER TABLE (12/75)
DATE WATER LEVEL MEASUREMENTS TAKEN

8 - HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL SCALES
VERTICAL EXAGGERATION - 1X
VERTICAL SCALE - FEET ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL
20 10 0 10 20 30 40 50
1:920

9 - SEDIMENT DESCRIPTION
SEDIMENTS BENEATH THE TANK FARMS ARE CLASSIFIED ON THE BASIS OF ONE OF NINETEEN SEDIMENT TYPES (SEDIMENT CLASSIFICATION). FURTHER DETAIL IS GIVEN USING MODIFIERS FROM THE GRAIN SIZE NOMENCLATURE. SEDIMENTS WITH CHEMICALLY PRECIPITATED MATERIALS OCCURRING IN THE INTERSTICES BETWEEN GRAINS ARE PREFIXED BY THE TERM CEMENTED. SEDIMENTS WITH GREATER THAN 10% CALCIUM CARBONATE ARE PREFIXED BY THE MODIFIER CALCAREOUS. SEDIMENTS CONTAINING SILICA IN THE INTERSTICES BETWEEN GRAINS ARE MODIFIED BY THE TERM SILICEOUS.

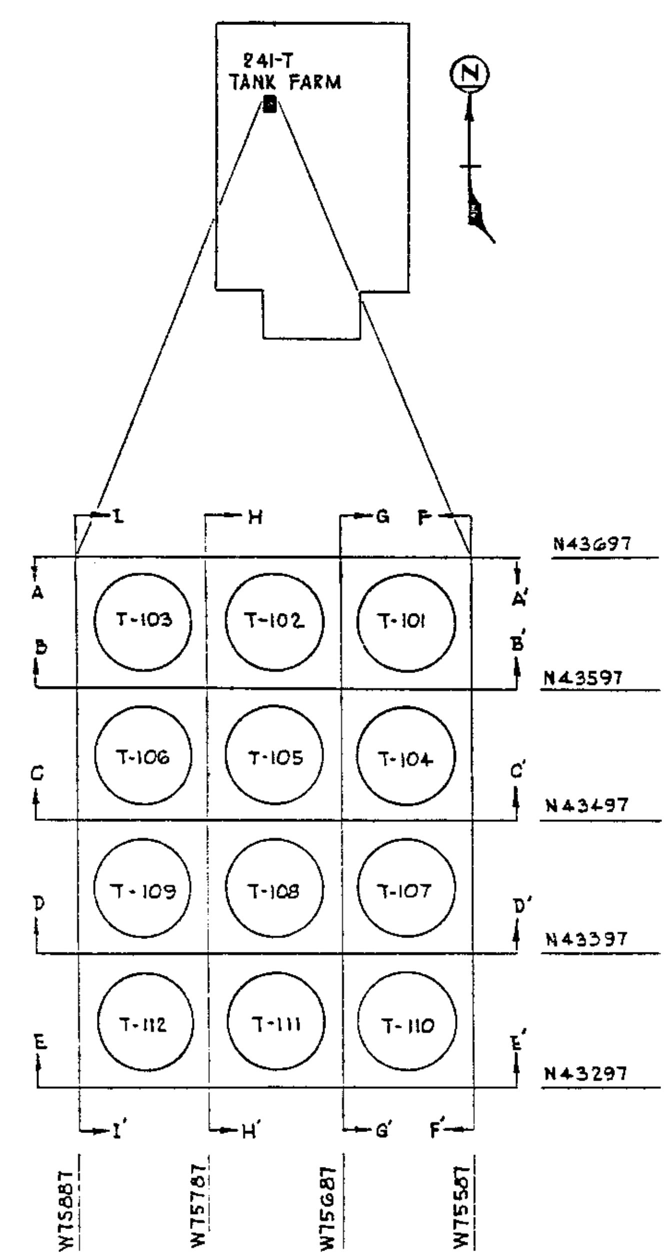
SEDIMENT CLASSIFICATION (MODIFIED AFTER R.L.FOLK, 1968)



GRAIN SIZE NOMENCLATURE (MODIFIED AFTER C.K.WENTWORTH, 1922)

PARTICLE DESIGNATION			PARTICLE DIAMETER (MM)
GRAVEL	BOULDER		>256
	COBBLE	LARGE	256 - 128
		SMALL	128 - 64
	PEBBLE	VERY COARSE	64 - 32
		COARSE	32 - 16
		MEDIUM	16 - 8
		FINE	8 - 4
		VERY FINE	4 - 2
SAND		VERY COARSE	2 - 1
		COARSE	1 - 0.5
		MEDIUM	0.5 - 0.25
		FINE	0.25 - 0.125
		VERY FINE	0.125 - 0.0625
SILT + CLAY			<0.0625

200 WEST AREA



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241-T TANK FARM
GEOLOGIC MAP
LEGEND AND PLOT PLAN

DRAWN: ERICKSON
SCALE: NONE
CLASSIFIED BY: NOT REQUIRED
CLASSIFICATION: NONE
PROJECT NO.: CK-0065
PROJ TYPE: GEOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION
BLDG. NO.: 241-T
INDEX NO.: 0000
DWG. NO.: H-2-38987

REFERENCE DRAWINGS
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DRAWING STATUS