FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT OBSERVATION WELL INTEGRITY TESTING AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Grant/Cooperative Agreement Number G23AC00312-00

Ohio Department of Natural Resources

Division of Geological Survey

2045 Morse Road, Bldg. B-2

Columbus, Ohio 43229

Craig Nelson, craig.nelson@dnr.ohio.gov, (614) 265-6603

J.D. Stucker, james.stucker@dnr.ohio.gov, (614) 265-6601

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The Groundwater Program of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological Survey (ODNR-DGS) is responsible for collecting, researching, interpreting, and disseminating hydrologic and groundwater resource information for the State of Ohio. An important component of this program is to characterize Ohio's groundwater resources through the monitoring and evaluating of long-term trends in groundwater-level fluctuations throughout the state's aquifers. To do this, ODNR-DGS operates a network of State observation wells, which record groundwater-level measurements and, for some wells, transmit this data in real-time via satellite.

This grant project included work under two National Groundwater Monitoring Network (NGWMN) Objectives: Objective 3 – Filling Gaps in Information at NGWMN Sites and Objective 4 – Well Maintenance. Under Objective 3, this project filled data gaps for 17 NGWMN sites in Ohio by determining well construction and aquifer lithologies from downhole camera and geophysical logging surveys. Under Objective 4, it completed the round of well-integrity testing of ODNR-DGS's 141 active observation wells started in Ohio's 2018 NGWMN grant. Fieldwork mostly took place between August 2023 and June 2024, though several rescheduled and makeup days occurred after the conclusion of the contract period due to equipment issues, staffing delays, and weather-related postponements. Rescheduling had no effect on the project deliverables or budget.

Project Description

Filling Gaps in Information at NGWMN Sites

Under Objective 3 – Filling Gaps in Information at NGWMN Sites, downhole camera and geophysical (gamma ray) surveys were completed on 17 NGWMN wells that had neither an identifiable ODNR well log or documented, reliable construction information. Several of the 17 sites had well-service records that reported limited information or the results of previous camera, slug test, or well-sounding studies, but most consisted of pre-2000 data and were incomplete or considered generally unreliable or out-of-date. All 17 sites were consolidated (rock) wells with open boreholes where lithological information could be feasibly gathered via downhole camera footage and/or gamma ray data. Table 1 shows the list of wells that were surveyed as part of this grant.

Well Surveyed	County
AU-3	Auglaize
B-3	Belmont
GE-3A	Geauga
HN-1	Hardin
HY-2	Henry
LU-1	Lucas

M-2	Madison
M-3	Madison
MA-1	Mahoning
MN-1	Marion
MN-2	Marion
MN-4	Marion
MR-2	Mercer
S-3	Sandusky
S-4	Sandusky
VW-1	Van Wert
WY-1	Wyandot

Table 1. List of wells surveyed

A Laval Underground Surveys R-CAM 1000/1300 XLT downhole camera owned by ODNR-DGS was used for the downhole camera surveys. Video was captured both up- and downhole as MPEG-2 .ts video files. Notes were taken in the field and then compared to the camera footage for analysis. For most sites, camera footage was only sufficient in determining the well total depth, casing length, and some qualitative characteristics of the casing or borehole such as the presence of fractures, scaling, etc. At several sites, borehole collapses were noted. In others, lost equipment was encountered (e.g., at B-3, an old metal float-and-counterweight tape was found coiled up at the bottom of the well). Lithological determinations were difficult from camera footage alone due to the age and weathering of the boreholes, though in some wells, lithological changes were indeed noted. These were generally either corroborated or superseded by the geophysical survey data.

A Mount Sopris 32 GR Slim Natural Gamma Probe, a Mount Sopris MATRIX Data Logger, and a Mount Sopris Mini-series portable winch were used for geophysical surveys. Originally, ODNR-DGS intended to perform these surveys with its own equipment it had planned to purchase, but procurement issues dramatically delayed the equipment acquisition, and the surveys had to be performed in conjunction with United States Geological Survey (USGS) staff from the Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana USGS office, using USGS equipment. Each well was gamma logged immediately following the completion of its downhole camera survey. Gamma log data were converted into .las files and sent to the ODNR-DGS by USGS staff. Visualization and analysis of the .las files were performed by ODNR-DGS staff using Schlumberger's DataView and Advanced Logic Technology's WellCAD software.

On most field days, due to the distances of the wells from ODNR-DGS's central office and the time required to perform the tests, only one well was surveyed. On others, the proximity of the sites to one another allowed them to be completed together. Figure 1 shows the location of the surveyed wells in Ohio:

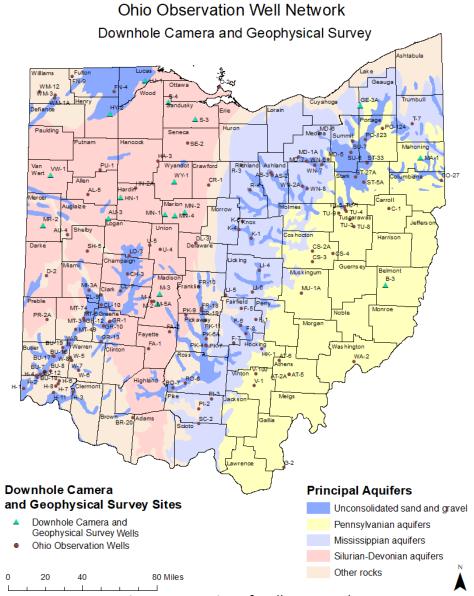


Figure 1. Location of wells surveyed

The results of the downhole camera and geophysical surveys were used to update each site's well construction information in AQUARIUS, ODNR-DGS's observation well data platform. For some sites, such as AU-3 and B-3, the results were used to link an existing ODNR well log to the site (see Appendix A, right). For others, the survey was used to update the ODNR well log with previously missing information (see Appendix A, left). At some sites, the camera and geophysical data allowed for the filing of a surrogate ODNR well log (see Appendix B). At all sites, the data were used to improve or fill gaps in critical site attributes such as total depth or casing length. Casing length data was added or updated to most sites based on the downhole camera footage. Current total depth was also updated for several sites, including M-2, MN-2, and WY-1, which revealed borehole collapses, and MR-2, which showed significant "silting-in" (sedimentation) at 234 feet. The key attributes added or updated for each site are shown in Table 2:

Well ID	Total Depth (ft.)	Casing Type	Casing Length (ft.)	Casing Height (ft.)	Casing Diameter (in.)	Screen (if present) Type	Screen Length (ft.)	Notes
AU-3	380	Steel	52	1.11	12	-	-	Confirmed well log: 421514
B-3	119	Steel	119	3.75	6	Perforated	40	Confirmed well log: 616226
GE-3A	92	Steel	21	3	6	-	-	
HN-1	40	Steel	38.6	1.45	6	-	-	
HY-2	300	Steel	45	2.92	12	-	-	
LU-1	523	Steel	96	3.32	10	-	-	
M-2	205	Steel	185	1.06	12	-	-	Collapse at 205 ft.
M-3	290	Steel	145	3.01	12	-	-	Partial collapse at 282, confirmed: CPBR-29
MA-1	170	Steel	99	2.55	8	-	-	
MN-1	50	Steel	50	3.15	4	-	-	Collapse at 50 ft.
MN-2	61	Steel	54	1.92	12	-	-	Collapse at 61 ft.
MN-4	290	Steel	33	2.85	12	-	-	
MR-2	234	Steel	54	1.35	6	-	-	Silted in/sedimentation at 234 ft.
S-3	121	Steel	93	2.85	12	-	-	
S-4	263	Steel	Unknown	1.2	8	-	-	
VW-1	340	Steel	70	3.43	8	-	-	
WY-1	67	Steel	66	2.85	5	-	-	Collapse at 67 ft.

Table 2. Updated site attributes following geophysical surveys

All collected geophysical data will be uploaded into AQUARIUS and attached to the associated ODNR well log (if available). At some sites, the geophysical data was not definitive enough to facilitate the filing of a surrogate ODNR well log. For these sites, the raw geophysical data will still be made available in AQUARIUS.

Well Maintenance

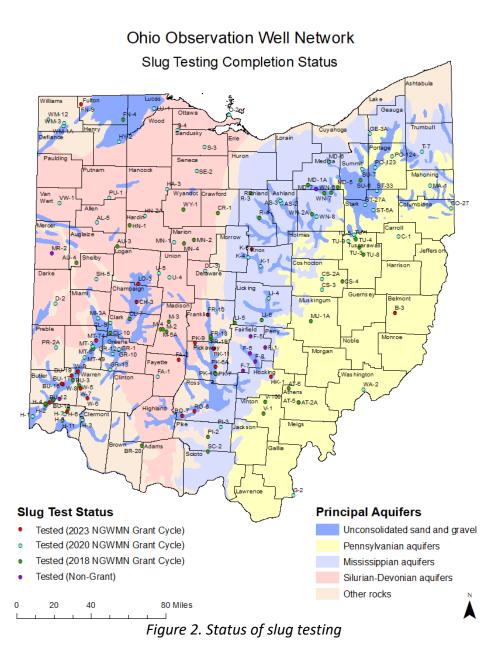
Under Objective 4 – Well Maintenance, integrity tests (slug tests) were conducted on 25 existing observation wells, completing the full round of well-integrity testing of ODNR-DGS's 141 active observation wells started during the 2018 NGWMN grant cycle. The last time ODNR's wells were slug tested was in the late 1990s. The USGS recommends an integrity test cycle of every 5 years. Slug test procedures outlined in USGS document *GWPD 17 – Conducting an Instantaneous Change in Head (Slug) Test with a Mechanical Slug and Submersible Pressure Transducer* were followed. Table 3 shows the list of wells that were tested as part of this grant. Appendix C shows the full results of each test.

Well Tested	County		
AT-2A	Athens		
B-3	Belmont		
BU-12	Butler		
BU-16	Butler		
BU-17	Butler		
BU-19	Butler		
CH-3	Champaign		
FA-2	Fairfield		
FN-9	Fulton		
FR-10	Franklin		
H-7	Hamilton		
HK-1	Hocking		
K-5	Knox		
LO-3	Logan		
MT-74	Montgomery		
PK-10	Pickaway		
PK-11	Pickaway		
PK-6A	Pickaway		

PK-9	Pickaway
RO-6	Ross
RO-7	Ross
W-6	Warren
W-7	Warren
W-8	Warren
W-9	Warren

Table 3. List of wells slug tested

Figure 2 shows the final status of slug testing by grant cycle:



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Since this grant's slug testing started, there have been several staffing changes. Curtis Coe retired from state service after the completion and analysis of all but three slug tests. Group Supervisor Craig Nelson analyzed the remaining tests. Mark Potucek and Alexis Lanier were reassigned to other projects. Devon Goeller, Scott Kirk, and Curtis Coe conducted most of the slug tests, with some assistance from junior staff member Maria Scaccia. The general tasks that were followed for slug testing included:

- Removal of the existing observation well equipment that is in the well
- Installation of the temporary pressure transducer
- Conducting the slug test
- Re-installation of the observation well equipment
- Analyzing the slug test data

Staff had four types of slug tests they could perform: water in, physical slug in, physical slug out, and pneumatic. Depending on the well diameter and physical site conditions, one or more of the methods were used for each well. The type of test conducted on each well for its best solution is listed in the table in Appendix C. The pneumatic technique was not used during this grant cycle.

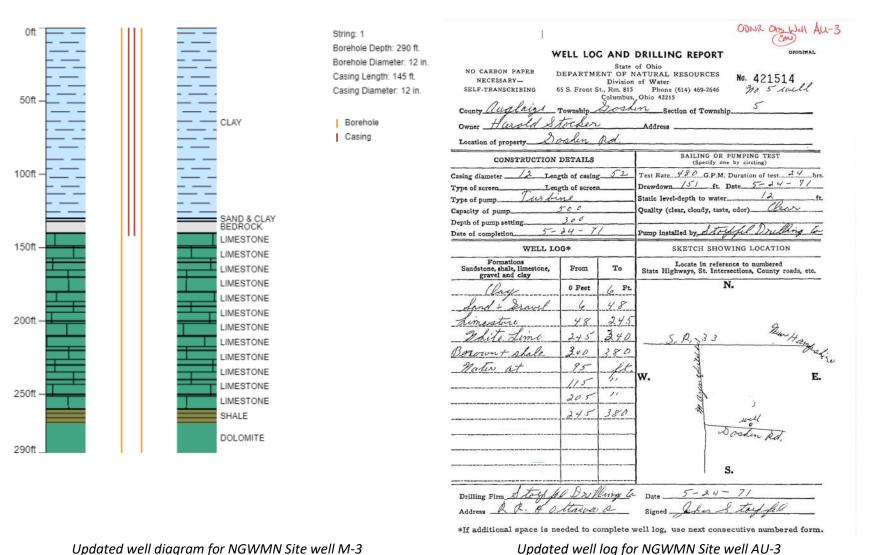
Most of the wells responded rapidly to the slug tests (see Appendix C for a table of the wells that were slug tested and the resulting aquifer properties). However, there were some wells that were slow to respond. This could be due to a clogging of the well screen or a degradation of the formation. The following wells listed in Table 4 did not respond quickly enough to calculate aquifer properties:

Well ID	County		
B-3	Belmont		
BU-12	Butler		
H-7	Hamilton		
HK-1	Hocking		
PK-9	Pickaway		

Table 4. Observation wells that were slow to respond to testing

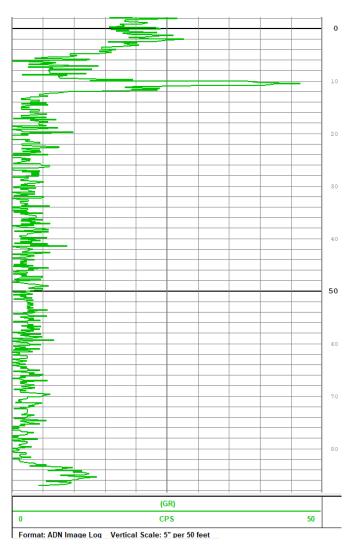
Wells in Table 4 and the other slow-responding wells from previous NGWMN grant cycle ODNR-DGS slug-testing projects will be evaluated for cleanouts or sealed and decommissioned. At some sites, replacement wells may be drilled.

The conclusion of this testing program represents a significant achievement in ensuring the integrity of ODNR-DGS's NWGMN site wells throughout Ohio.



Appendix A: Example ODNR Well Logs Updated from Results of Geophysical Surveys

Appendix B: Example geophysical log and its associated surrogate ODNR well log



Gamma probe .las file for well GE-3A viewed in DataViewer

WELL LOG AND D	RILLING REPORT	-	Well Log Number		
DNR 7802.05e Ohio Department o	f Natural Resources	cons	3018318		
Phone (61	1) 265-6576	Page_	1 of 2 for this	ecord	
WELL LOCATION	CONSTR	UCTION DETAIL	LS		
	Drilling Method:				
County GEAUGA Township BAINBRIDGE					
Division of Geological Survey, 2045 Mones Road, Columbus, Ohio 43229-6605 WELL LOCATION WELL LOCATION WELL LOCATION WELL LOCATION WELL LOCATION CONSTRUCTION DETAILS Phone (614) 265-667 GONSTRUCTION DETAILS CONSTRUCTION DETAILS CONSTRUCTION DETAILS CONSTRUCTION DETAILS CONSTRUCTION DETAILS Dilling Method: Somethole Diameter	Depth 92				
ODNR ODNR	Casing Diameter 6 in	Length 21	ft. Thickness		
	Borehole Diameter	inches	Depth	-	
			ft. Thickness	-	
			3	_	
	10.77				
OSE DI VIGII ODGERNATION	Joints 2				
	N. S.				
Coordinates of Well (Use only one of the below coordinate systems)		in. Sc	reen Length	- 3	
Latitude, Longitude Coordinates		ft. and			
	GRAVEL PACK (Filter Pack)				
Elevation of Well in feet: 1126.6 +/- tt.	Material/ Size —	Used			
		ft. To			
		Vol/Wt.			
ODNR OBSERVERATION WELL GE-3A	A RECORD AND A SECURITION OF THE PARTY OF TH	Used			
"SURROGATE WELL LOG FILED FROM RESULTS OF DOWNHOLE		0.70	20		
CAMERA/GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**	Depail: Placed Plotti.				
	DRILLING LOG*				
Comments on water quality/quantity and well construction:	FORMATIONS INCLUDE DEPTH	(S) AT WHICH W	ATER IS ENCOUNT	ERE	
	Color Texture	The state of the s		To	
			0		
			10		
		SHALE	84		
WELL TEST *					
Pre-Pumping Static Levelft. Date					
Measured from					
Pumping test method					
Test Rate gpm Duration of Testhrs.					
Feet of Drawdown ft. Sustainable Yield gpm					
(Attach a copy of the pumping test record, per section 1521.05, ORC)					
Is Copy Attached? ☐ Yes ☒ No Flowing Well? ☐ Yes ☒ No					
PUMP/PITLESS					
Type of curren					
Pump installed by					
I hereby certify the information given is accurate and correct to the best of my knowledge.					
Drilling Firm ODNR (GEOLOGICAL SURVEY)					
Address 2045 MORSE RD					
City, State, Zip COLUMBUS OH 43229					
Signed CRAIG NELSON Date 10/15/2024					
	Aquifer Type (Formation producing the		STONE Depth of Well		

Surrogate ODNR well log generated from geophysical survey results

Appendix C: Table of Slug Test Data

Well ID	Date of Test	Test Type	Conclusion	Solution Method	Aquifer Type	Hydraulic Conductivity (ft./day)	Specific Storage (ft ¹)
AT-2A	8/15/2023	Water In	Pass	KGS Model w/skin	Sand and Gravel	25.23	3.48E-06
B-3	6/13/2024	Water In	Fail (Field)	-	Shale	-	-
BU-12	8/23/2023	Water In	Fail (Analyzed)	KGS Model w/skin	Sand and Gravel	0.02	7.27E-06
BU-16	8/22/2023	Water In	Pass	Springer-Gelhar	Sand and Gravel	5.78	-
BU-17	8/22/2023	Water In	Pass	KGS Model w/skin	Sand and Gravel	2.15	5.56E-13
BU-19	8/23/2023	Slug In	Pass	Butler	Sand and Gravel	11.44	-
CH-3	8/1/2023	Slug Out	Pass	Springer-Gelhar	Sand and Gravel	0.33	-
FA-2	9/14/2023	Water In	Pass	Butler	Limestone	0.99	-
FN-9	8/29/2023	Slug Out	Pass	KGS Model w/skin	Unspecified	5.81	8.95E-05
FR-10	1/16/2024	Water In	Pass	KGS Model w/skin	Sand and Gravel	0.12	2.50E-11
H-7	6/12/2024	Water In	Fail (Field)	-	Sand and Gravel	•	-
HK-1	8/15/2023	Water In	Fail (Analyzed)	KGS Model w/skin	Sand and Gravel	0.11	1.45E-12
K-5	8/16/2023	Slug Out	Pass	Springer-Gelhar	Sand and Gravel	3.45	
LO-3	8/30/2023	Slug In	Pass	KGS Model w/skin	Sand and Gravel	3.27	1.64E-12
MT-74	8/2/2023	Water In	Pass	Butler	Sand and Gravel	0.28	-
PK-10	11/8/2023	Slug In	Pass	Bouwer-Rice	Sand and Gravel	6.93	-
PK-11	11/8/2023	Slug In	Pass	Springer-Gelhar	Sand and Gravel	3.90	-
PK-6A	9/14/2023	Water In	Pass	Springer-Gelhar	Sand and Gravel	1.35	-
PK-9	11/8/2023	Water In	Fail (Field)	-	Sand and Gravel	1	-
RO-6	10/3/2023	Water In	Pass	Springer-Gelhar	Sand and Gravel	4.69	-
RO-7	10/3/2023	Slug In	Pass	KGS Model w/skin	Sand and Gravel	0.29	1.09E-03
W-6	6/12/2024	Water In	Pass	KGS Model w/skin	Sand and Gravel	6.50	1.08E-03
W-7	11/7/2023	Water In	Pass	Springer-Gelhar	Sand and Gravel	0.07	-
W-8	11/7/2023	Water In	Pass	KGS Model w/skin	Sand and Gravel	0.22	4.63E-13
W-9	8/30/2023	Slug Out	Pass	KGS Model w/skin	Gravel	7.56	9.26E-13