

**APPENDIX E**  
**NMR LOGGING RESULTS**

# APPENDIX E: NMR LOGGING RESULTS

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## ATTACHMENT

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## E.1 INTRODUCTION

This appendix describes the results of nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) logging performed as part of the Remedial Investigation (RI) at the Nevada Environmental Response Trust ("NERT" or "Trust") Site located in Henderson, Nevada (the "Site"). The NMR scope of work, submitted to the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) in May 2018 as RI Phase 3 Modification No. 3 proposed logging 155 well locations within Operable Unit 1 (OU-1), Operable Unit 2 (OU-2), and Operable Unit 3 (OU-3). To date, 150 wells have been logged as part of the RI for OU-1/OU-2, with an additional 118 wells logged for the Downgradient Study Area Investigation and treatability/pilot studies. Field procedures that were used for the NMR investigation are described in Appendix B-1. The locations of wells where NMR logging has been performed as part of the OU-1/OU-2 RI are provided in Figures E-1 through E-3 and listed in Table E-1. Locations for wells logged as part of the Downgradient Investigation, Galleria Drive Bioremediation Treatability Study, Las Vegas Wash Bioremediation Pilot Study, Seep Well Field Area Bioremediation Treatability Study, and the Unit 4 In-Situ Bioremediation Treatability Study are provided in Figure E-4 and listed in Table E-2.

NMR is a geophysical technique that enables the in-situ estimation of porosity, pore-size distribution, and hydraulic conductivity in the vicinity of a well using an instrument placed within the well casing. NMR has been used for many years in the petroleum industry to estimate the porosity and permeability of deep subsurface reservoirs. More recently, it has been applied to environmental investigations following the development of a slimline instrument that can be used in boreholes with smaller diameters (Behroozmand et al. 2014). The NMR logging at the NERT Site was conducted using the Javelin NMR instrumentation developed by Vista Clara Inc.

The purpose of the NMR investigation was to obtain additional information on subsurface hydraulic properties to help identify potential continuous coarser-grained flow pathways within the saturated alluvium and the Upper Muddy Creek formation (UMCf). In addition, the results of the NMR study have been incorporated into the stratigraphic analysis of the Site (Section 4 of main report). An evaluation of sequence stratigraphy within the NERT RI Study Area will be included in the RI Report for OU-3.

The hydraulic properties that can be estimated using NMR include effective porosity, total porosity, and hydraulic conductivity. Effective porosity, which is the portion of pore space that contains mobile water contributing to groundwater flow, is an important parameter for modeling groundwater flow and contaminant transport. Total porosity, which includes effective porosity plus "bound" pore space where water is immobile (i.e., dead-end pores, small pores that retain water by capillary pressure, or water bound to clay particles), is an important parameter for estimating contaminant mass (which was used in the mass estimate described in Appendix N). Hydraulic conductivity is an important parameter for modeling groundwater flow and contaminant transport. The accuracy of the NMR estimates of these hydraulic properties are evaluated in this appendix.

## E.2 NMR LOGGING

### E.2.1 Analysis Methods

NMR is a geophysical technique that is sensitive to formation water content and pore structure in the vicinity of the well casing. The physical property measured by NMR is the magnetic spin of the hydrogen protons in water molecules. A magnetic field is applied by the NMR instrument which perturbs the spins of the protons, and then the time it takes for the spins to return to equilibrium is measured. This time, called the relaxation time, is longer for larger water-filled pores and shorter for smaller water-filled pores. Since geologic materials are heterogeneous, there is a distribution of relaxation times corresponding to the distribution of pore sizes within the geologic media. The relaxation time distribution can be used to estimate the total water-filled porosity, as well as the effective porosity which is the fraction of total porosity that is mobile (associated with larger pores).

Using the Schlumberger Doll Research (SDR) equation, the pore size distribution and porosity can be used to estimate hydraulic conductivity (Kenyon et al. 1988). The initial amplitude of the NMR signal ( $S_0$ ) is used as an estimate of total porosity and the geometric mean-log relaxation time ( $T_{2ml}$ ) is used to characterize the pore size distribution. The SDR equation can be used to estimate hydraulic conductivity ( $K_{SDR}$ ), as shown below.

$$K_{SDR} = b_{SDR} T_{2ml}^2 S_0^N \quad (1)$$

The SDR equation uses a calibration coefficient ( $b_{SDR}$ ), which is derived from NMR logs and pump tests conducted in several unconsolidated sediment aquifer sites throughout the United States (Walsh et al. 2013). For unconsolidated materials, the coefficient used is 8,900 and the exponent value ( $N$ ) is 1.

The Javelin instrument used at the Site is most sensitive to soil conditions approximately 10 to 15 inches from the well centerline, and it provides a reading at 0.5-meter intervals down the well. Attachment E-1 shows the post-processed NMR logs for each well and Figure E-5 presents an annotated NMR log with explanatory information. The logs are presented in graphs that depict the relaxation time distribution, the geometric mean of relaxation times, the mobile and total water content, and the hydraulic conductivity estimate from the SDR equation. Each of the parameters are plotted against the depth below the ground surface, in feet (Figure E-5). The graphs have been supplemented with additional field data obtained as part of the RI, including available laboratory physical test results, measured water levels, stratigraphic unit, USCS code, and estimates of hydraulic conductivity from slug testing (presented in Appendix D).

For each NMR log, the distribution of NMR relaxation times is shown in the first column from the left, with brighter colors showing a stronger signal and therefore suggesting a higher prevalence of pore spaces exhibiting that relaxation time. Signals emanating from water in smaller pore spaces have shorter relaxation times and are shifted towards the left side of the plot. Likewise, signals from larger pore spaces have longer relaxation times and are towards the right. The white line across the distribution shows the geometric mean log relaxation time. The second column shows the noise associated with the NMR log, which reflects the reliability of the data. Data below a noise level of 10% is most reliable, data between 10-20% noise can be interpreted qualitatively, and data with noise above 20% should not be used. For this investigation, data collected in the saturated zone was generally within acceptable noise limits. Although not a focus of the study, the data

collected from the unsaturated zone generally had noise levels too high to be used. The estimates of mobile water content and total water content are presented in the third column, with the difference between them representing the water that is considered bound within the micropores<sup>1</sup>. The available total and effective porosity results from laboratory physical testing of soil samples are also included on this plot, where available.

The fourth and fifth columns indicate the stratigraphic unit and USCS soil classification (as determined from the well boring logs). For the UMCf, the stratigraphic column is shaded green to indicate a siliciclastic mudflat facies association and shaded blue to indicate a lacustrine facies association. The soil classification column is shaded grey to indicate cementation or calcified deposits. The final column shows the estimate of hydraulic conductivity from the SDR equation. Where available, hydraulic conductivity estimates from slug testing are also shown in the final column at the depths of the well screen.

The wells selected for NMR logging are shown by operable unit (OU) in Figures E-1, E-2, and E-3. A list of wells that have been logged for the OU-1/OU-2 RI and their respective depths are listed in Table E-1. Wells that have been logged for the Downgradient Study Area Investigation and treatability/pilot studies and their respective depths are listed in Table E-2. Locations that have been logged for the Downgradient Study Area Investigation and treatability/pilot studies are shown in Figure E-4.

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<sup>1</sup> Pore water having decay time (T2) longer than 33 milliseconds (ms) is estimated to be mobile. The remaining water content is assumed to be bound within the pore spaces. Since this cutoff time was derived from oil reservoir sandstones, and not the site-specific soil types, this cutoff is considered approximate.

## E.3 NMR DATA EVALUATION

The NMR investigation results have been compared with other data sources to evaluate the reliability of the NMR results. This comparison was performed for NMR estimates of hydraulic conductivity by comparing NMR estimates of hydraulic conductivity to the results of slug testing. The NMR estimates of mobile and total water content were compared to laboratory-measured effective and total porosity values. Summary statistics presented as part of the NMR data evaluation incorporate all available NMR data, including data collected as part of OU-1/OU-2 RI and the Downgradient Study Area Investigation and treatability/pilot studies.

### E.3.1 Hydraulic Conductivity Estimates

Hydraulic conductivity estimates derived from NMR were compared to slug test results for wells having results from both tests. The slug testing results are presented in Appendix D. The NMR data was averaged over the same depths as the well screen interval to enable direct comparison of results. The NMR estimates of hydraulic conductivity ( $K$ ) have been plotted against the slug test estimates per OU in Figure E-6 and per lithology in Figure E-7. If there was a perfect match between the slug test and NMR results, the points would fall along the 45-degree match line shown in the figure. The dashed lines on either side of the match line indicate differences of one order of magnitude. In general, the match is much better at conductivities greater than 1 ft/d since the points are located closer to the match line and generally within the dashed lines representing a difference of one order of magnitude.

The NMR method appears to have a lower bound sensitivity of approximately 0.1 ft/d. For wells with slug tests results at or below 0.1 ft/d, the NMR estimate is bounded at approximately 0.1 ft/d (with one exception). Therefore, the NMR method does not appear to be capable of reliably measuring low conductivities that would be associated with fine-grained sediments.

For this analysis, order of magnitude differences were calculated as the difference between the base 10 logarithmic  $K$  values derived from slug tests versus those derived using NMR, with a positive value indicating the NMR estimate of  $K$  that exceeds the slug test  $K$  value. The corresponding summary statistics for the differences are presented in the tables below and reflects data from all available investigations. The differences are plotted as a function of the slug test results in Figures E-8 (by operable unit) and E-9 (by lithology).

#### Order of Magnitude Difference in Hydraulic Conductivity Estimates ( $K_{\text{NMR}}-K_{\text{slug}}$ ), per OU

Operable Unit	Count	Mean Log <sub>10</sub> Difference (ft/d)	Range of Log <sub>10</sub> Differences (ft/d)	Root Mean Square Log <sub>10</sub> Difference (ft/d)
OU-1	42	0.3	-1.7 – 2.6	1.1
OU-2	32	0.7	-1.1 – 3.7	1.4
OU-3	106	0.4	-1.9 – 4.0	1.4

**Order of Magnitude Difference in Hydraulic Conductivity Estimates ( $K_{NMR}-K_{slug}$ ), per lithology**

<b>Lithology Type</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Mean Log<sub>10</sub> Difference (ft/d)</b>	<b>Range of Log<sub>10</sub> Differences (ft/d)</b>	<b>Root Mean Square Log<sub>10</sub> Difference (ft/d)</b>
Qal	84	0.5	-1.9 – 4.0	1.5
UMCf-fg	83	0.5	-1.4 – 3.7	1.2
UMCf-cg	9	0.1	-0.7 – 0.6	0.5
Bedrock	4	0.1	-0.2 – 0.4	0.2

As shown in the tables above, the NMR estimates of  $K$  differ from the slug test results by up to four orders of magnitude. On average, the NMR estimates tend to overestimate the values derived from slug testing. This is especially true for lower hydraulic conductivities and for wells within OU-1. Higher values of  $K$  from slug testing are generally underestimated by NMR, although within OU-3 the higher values are nearest to the target values. This suggests that the NMR technology is reasonably effective at estimating larger hydraulic conductivities, but it does not effectively estimate the lower values characteristic of the fine-grained Upper Muddy Creek formation (UMCf-fg).

When evaluating the estimates of hydraulic conductivity per lithology type, there is a similar trend. The NMR technology best estimates hydraulic conductivity in the alluvium (Qal), where the hydraulic conductivity is generally higher. For the UMCf, the NMR result tends to overestimate the expected value from slug testing for the fine-grained formation. The lower  $K$  values are not effectively predicted by the NMR result and this is especially true for wells within the fine-grained UMCf.

**E.3.2 Total and Effective Porosity Estimates**

The NMR measurements provide estimates of mobile and total pore water content as a percentage of soil volume (%V). In saturated soils, total porosity and total water content are equivalent, and the mobile pore water is assumed to represent the effective porosity. As with the data analysis for hydraulic conductivity, the differences between laboratory measured porosities and NMR estimated porosities have been analyzed (for wells where there was laboratory physical test data available for comparison). Negative differences indicate the NMR estimate is less than the porosity estimate from the laboratory test. Figure E-10 shows a boxplot of the differences by OU and lithology for the total and effective porosity estimates. The corresponding summary statistics for the differences are presented in the tables below. This evaluation was based on results from both the OU-1/OU-2 RI and the Downgradient Study Area Investigation and treatability/pilot studies.

**Difference in Total Porosity Estimates ( $\theta^{TOT}_{NMR} - \theta^{TOT}_{laboratory}$ ), per OU**

Operable Unit	Count	Mean Difference (%V)	Range of Differences (%V)	Root Mean Square Difference (%V)
OU-1	40	-28	-46 – -3	29
OU-2	39	-9	-39 – 28	19
OU-3	10	-15	-43 – 18	24

**Difference in Total Porosity Estimates ( $\theta^{TOT}_{NMR} - \theta^{TOT}_{laboratory}$ ), per lithology**

Lithology Type	Count	Mean Difference (%V)	Range of Differences (%V)	Root Mean Square Difference (%V)
Qal	3	-15	-30 – 0	19
UMCf-fg	86	-18	-46 – 28	25

**Difference in Effective Porosity Estimates ( $\theta^{EFF}_{NMR} - \theta^{EFF}_{laboratory}$ ), per OU**

Operable Unit	Count	Mean Difference (%V)	Range of Differences (%V)	Root Mean Square Difference (%V)
OU-1	40	-16	-30 – -7	17
OU-2	39	-6	-19 – 2	7
OU-3	10	-9	-16 – -2	10

**Difference in Effective Porosity Estimates ( $\theta^{EFF}_{NMR} - \theta^{EFF}_{laboratory}$ ), per lithology**

Lithology Type	Count	Mean Difference (%V)	Range of Differences (%V)	Root Mean Square Difference (%V)
Qal	3	-5	-10 – -2	6
UMCf-fg	86	-11	-30 – 2	13

The NMR results are consistently lower than the laboratory results for both total and effective porosity. The mean differences found in OU-1 are approximately twice as large as the mean differences found within OU-2 or OU-3. In terms of lithology, the differences in total and effective porosity estimates within the Qal are smaller than those within the fine-grained UMCf; however, there were only three samples within the Qal that were available for this analysis.



To assess the reliability of the laboratory porosity results, they were compared against the reasonable range of values reported for sands, silts and clays of 26% to 61% (USGS 1967). It was found that 58 out of the 165 available laboratory results for total porosity were outside of the reported range, which suggests that approximately one third of the laboratory results may not be reliable. The reason for this is likely the disturbance of the soil samples that occurs during sample collection (AlQaysi and Sedrekarimi 2015). There is an additional concern that the samples collected from deeper intervals may not be representative of in-situ conditions due to the expansion of the samples after retrieval from subsurface. As the result of compaction, there is generally a decrease in porosity with depth (NRCS 2008). The laboratory methods for total and effective porosity do not attempt to correct for changes in pressure between in-situ conditions and the laboratory. As a result, porosity sample results from the deeper subsurface are likely to overestimate the in-situ porosity (Wuest 2009). Because the NMR instrument measures the porosity in-situ with no sample disturbance, the NMR results for porosity are considered to be more representative of site conditions than the laboratory results.

### **E.3.3 Summary**

In general, the NMR logs were found to be a useful tool for confirming field observations of lithology and providing an estimate of porosity that is potentially more representative of in-situ conditions than laboratory measurements. In addition, the NMR data may be useful to support the evaluation of sequence stratigraphy to be presented in the forthcoming RI Report for OU-3. The NMR method is accurate to approximately within an order of magnitude for hydraulic conductivities above approximately 1 ft/day ( $4E-07$  cm/s), but it is not accurate at predicting hydraulic conductivities in lower conductivity sediments.

## E.4 REFERENCES

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## **TABLES**

**TABLE E-1. NMR Logged Wells**  
**Nevada Environmental Response Trust Site**  
**Henderson, Nevada**

Operable Unit	Well Name	Logging Date	Logging Interval (ft)	Depth Range (ft bgs)
OU-1	M-14D	6/26/2018	1.64	7.8 - 78.3
	M-22D	8/14/2018	1.64	9.2 - 63.3
	M-37	8/28/2018	1.64	7.8 - 32.4
	M-66D	6/13/2018	1.64	7.8 - 68.5
	M-72D	6/12/2018	1.64	9.3 - 68.3
	M-83D	8/21/2018	1.64	9.2 - 68.2
	M-117	8/8/2018	1.64	8.5 - 151.2
	M-118	7/19/2018	1.64	10.0 - 159.2
	M-125D	6/27/2018	1.64	7.4 - 68.0
	M-140D	6/12/2018	1.64	7.9 - 68.6
	M-153	8/22/2018	1.64	12.9 - 168.7
	M-154	4/25/2019	3.28	22.2 - 192.8
	M-161D	6/11/2018	1.64	7.6 - 138.8
	M-162D	7/16/2018	1.64	8.9 - 138.4
	M-165	8/16/2018	1.64	9.0 - 118.9
	M-181	8/17/2018	1.64	8.7 - 113.7
	M-196	8/28/2018	1.64	11.2 - 103.1
	M-197	8/29/2018	1.64	10.8 - 114.1
	M-198	8/28/2018	1.64	10.6 - 113.9
	M-200	8/15/2018	1.64	10.2 - 108.6
	M-201	6/28/2018	1.64	7.8 - 70.1
	M-202	6/28/2018	1.64	8.3 - 52.6
	M-203	6/27/2018	1.64	6.7 - 47.7
	M-204	6/14/2018	1.64	10.3 - 108.7
	M-205	6/14/2018	1.64	9.1 - 48.4
	M-206	6/14/2018	1.64	8.9 - 48.3
	M-207	6/15/2018	1.64	10.7 - 43.5
	M-210	6/15/2018	1.64	11.4 - 78.7
	M-213	6/25/2018	1.64	8.9 - 108.9
	M-214	7/25/2018	1.64	11.0 - 47.1
	M-218	7/25/2018	1.64	8.6 - 108.6
	M-220	7/24/2018	1.64	7.8 - 68.5
	M-222	6/13/2018	1.64	7.0 - 108.7
	M-231	6/28/2018	1.64	8.5 - 118.4
	M-234	7/2/2018	1.64	6.6 - 83.7
	M-235	7/6/2018	1.64	7.9 - 103.0
	M-236	8/8/2018	1.64	10.7 - 100.9
	M-238	8/8/2018	1.64	8.4 - 108.5
	M-240	8/30/2018	1.64	12.9 - 112.9
	M-244	6/25/2018	1.64	6.2 - 103.0
M-246	6/26/2018	1.64	7.8 - 68.5	
M-260	4/17/2019	1.64	35.2 - 74.6	
M-261	4/17/2019	1.64	31.8 - 74.5	
M-262	4/17/2019	1.64	30.5 - 89.6	
M-263	4/18/2019	1.64	31.6 - 70.9	
M-264	4/18/2019	1.64	31.9 - 94.2	

**TABLE E-1. NMR Logged Wells**  
**Nevada Environmental Response Trust Site**  
**Henderson, Nevada**

Operable Unit	Well Name	Logging Date	Logging Interval (ft)	Depth Range (ft bgs)
OU-1	M-265	4/18/2019	1.64	33.6 - 69.7
	M-266	4/19/2019	1.64	31.0 - 99.9
	M-267	4/22/2019	1.64	44.9 - 94.1
	M-268	4/22/2019	1.64	47.9 - 115.2
	M-269	4/5/2019	1.64	29.4 - 68.7
	M-270	4/8/2019	1.64	29.7 - 98.6
	M-271	4/16/2019	1.64	16.9 - 135.0
	TR-2	6/29/2018	1.64	8.2 - 173.9
	TR-4	7/1/2018	1.64	7.5 - 143.6
	TR-6	7/2/2018	1.64	8.9 - 69.6
	TR-7	6/30/2018	1.64	8.0 - 290.1
	TR-9	7/24/2018	1.64	7.7 - 248.8
OU-2	ES-1	9/7/2018	1.64	10.4 - 108.8
	ES-4	9/9/2018	1.64	9.4 - 88.2
	ES-7	9/25/2018	1.64	49.2 - 77.1
	ES-8B	9/25/2018	1.64	44.2 - 108.1
	ES-9	9/10/2018	1.64	86.8 - 98.3
	ES-10	9/4/2018	1.64	10.5 - 62.9
	ES-12	9/24/2018	1.64	35.9 - 63.7
	ES-13	9/11/2018	1.64	22.1 - 102.5
	ES-15	9/25/2018	1.64	55.5 - 88.3
	ES-16	10/9/2018	1.64	60.1 - 96.2
	ES-17	10/9/2018	1.64	57.0 - 98.0
	ES-18	10/8/2018	1.64	57.6 - 108.5
	ES-19	10/8/2018	1.64	65.0 - 174.9
	ES-20	9/25/2018	1.64	57.0 - 109.5
	ES-28	9/6/2018	1.64	9.3 - 83.1
	ES-30	8/27/2018	1.64	9.3 - 91.3
	ES-31	8/27/2018	1.64	9.2 - 73.2
	ES-32	9/24/2018	1.64	48.3 - 90.9
	ES-33	6/6/2018	1.64	8.2 - 31.2
	ES-34	6/6/2018	1.64	8.1 - 39.2
	ES-35	6/6/2018	1.64	6.9 - 42.9
	ES-36	6/7/2018	1.64	7.2 - 43.3
	ES-37	6/7/2018	1.64	7.4 - 35.3
	ES-38	6/7/2018	1.64	7.1 - 38.2
	ES-39	6/7/2018	1.64	7.2 - 43.3
	ES-40	4/23/2019	1.64	44.0 - 109.6
	ES-41	4/23/2019	1.64	35.5 - 109.3
	ES-42	4/23/2019	1.64	35.9 - 109.7
	ES-43	4/24/2019	1.64	25.9 - 109.5
	ES-44	4/23/2019	1.64	34.4 - 54.1
	M-152	9/26/2018	1.64	30.7 - 142.2
	MC-MW-37R2	9/27/2018	1.64	31.8 - 61.3
	MCF-09A	5/24/2019	1.64	36.9 - 281.3
MCF-20A	6/4/2019	1.64	58.1 - 295.9	

**TABLE E-1. NMR Logged Wells**  
**Nevada Environmental Response Trust Site**  
**Henderson, Nevada**

Operable Unit	Well Name	Logging Date	Logging Interval (ft)	Depth Range (ft bgs)
OU-2	PC-40R	4/24/2019	3.28	23.8 - 53.3
	PC-134D	10/1/2018	1.64	30.7 - 88.1
	PC-137D	10/1/2018	1.64	33.7 - 87.9
	PC-162	10/1/2018	1.64	13.6 - 43.1
	PC-165	10/2/2018	1.64	14.9 - 36.2
	PC-168	10/3/2018	1.64	22.8 - 32.6
	PC-172D	10/4/2018	1.64	28.4 - 48.1
	PC-175	10/4/2018	1.64	28.1 - 37.9
	PC-176	10/2/2018	1.64	21.8 - 72.7
	PC-177	10/2/2018	1.64	26.9 - 58.1
	PC-179	10/3/2018	1.64	15.2 - 48.0
	PC-182	9/27/2018	1.64	25.6 - 83.0
	PC-187R	9/26/2018	1.64	25.7 - 53.6
	PC-188	10/4/2018	1.64	35.4 - 58.4
	PC-193	10/3/2018	1.64	20.1 - 48.0
	PC-194	10/2/2018	1.64	16.2 - 55.6
	PC-195	9/20/2018	1.64	27.0 - 72.9
	PC-196	9/20/2018	1.64	15.6 - 73.0
PC-197	9/20/2018	1.64	27.6 - 73.6	
OU-3	COH-2B	9/12/2018	1.64	18.8 - 59.8
	ES-21A*	8/23/2018	1.64	10.7 - 46.8
	ES-22B	9/17/2018	1.64	13.8 - 77.8
	ES-23B	9/17/2018	1.64	21.6 - 185.6
	ES-24	9/13/2018	1.64	19.9 - 77.3
	ES-25B	8/23/2018	1.64	7.5 - 78.1
	ES-26	8/23/2018	1.64	7.5 - 78.1
	ES-27	8/24/2018	1.64	7.8 - 78.4
	LNDMW-1	9/12/2018	1.64	21.0 - 58.8
	MCF-29B	4/24/2019	1.64	7.6 - 173.2
	MW-18(HEND)	8/24/2018	1.64	21.8 - 105.5
	NERT3.35S1	5/13/2019	1.64	19.8 - 54.3
	NERT3.40S1	5/14/2019	1.64	30.2 - 53.2
	NERT3.58N1	5/15/2019	1.64	33.1 - 59.3
	NERT3.58S1	5/13/2019	1.64	32.7 - 50.8
	NERT3.60N1	5/15/2019	1.64	32.0 - 50.0
	NERT3.60S1	5/13/2019	1.64	35.9 - 53.9
	NERT3.63S1	5/13/2019	1.64	21.8 - 33.3
	NERT3.80S1	7/18/2018	1.64	9.7 - 17.9
	NERT3.98S1	5/13/2019	1.64	10.5 - 33.4
	NERT4.21N1	9/4/2018	1.64	10.1 - 52.7
	NERT4.38N1	9/4/2018	1.64	9.6 - 37.5
	NERT4.51S1	7/18/2018	1.64	11.6 - 49.4
	NERT4.64N1	5/15/2019	1.64	25.5 - 43.5
	NERT4.64S1	5/14/2019	1.64	26.0 - 53.9
	NERT4.65N1	5/15/2019	1.64	24.5 - 44.2
NERT4.70N1	5/15/2019	1.64	25.6 - 43.6	
NERT4.71N1	5/15/2019	1.64	27.4 - 43.8	

**TABLE E-1. NMR Logged Wells  
Nevada Environmental Response Trust Site  
Henderson, Nevada**

Operable Unit	Well Name	Logging Date	Logging Interval (ft)	Depth Range (ft bgs)
OU-3	NERT4.71S1	7/17/2018	1.64	10.7 - 45.2
	NERT4.71S2	5/14/2019	1.64	23.7 - 53.2
	NERT4.93S1	7/17/2018	1.64	11.4 - 52.4
	NERT5.11S1	7/17/2018	1.64	10.1 - 42.9
	NERT5.49S1	7/20/2018	1.64	11.3 - 39.2
	NERT5.91S1	7/20/2018	1.64	10.2 - 48.0
	PC-56	9/24/2018	1.64	14.6 - 44.1
	PC-82	4/24/2019	1.64	26.9 - 61.3
	PC-156B	10/1/2018	1.64	12.2 - 41.7
	PC-178	9/21/2018	1.64	21.7 - 67.6
	PC-191	4/24/2019	1.64	11.6 - 21.5

Notes:

ft = feet

ft bgs = feet below ground surface

\* = ES-21A was logged in place of ES-21B

**TABLE E-2. NMR Logged Wells, Downgradient Study Area Investigation and Treatability/Pilot Studies  
Nevada Environmental Response Trust Site  
Henderson, Nevada**

Operable Unit	Well Name	Investigation	Depth Interval (ft bgs)
OU-1	U4-E-01D	Unit 4 ISB Treatability Study	4.5 - 93.1
	U4-E-02D		4.5 - 93.1
	U4-E-04D		4.5 - 93.1
	U4-E-05D		4.5 - 93.1
	U4IS-MW-02D		4.5 - 93.1
OU-2	ES-40	Galleria ZVI Treatability Study	44.0 - 109.6
	ES-41		35.5 - 109.3
	ES-42		35.9 - 109.7
	ES-43		25.9 - 109.5
	ES-44		34.4 - 54.1
	GRTS-MW01B	Galleria Bio Treatability Study	5.2 - 108.6
	GRTS-MW02B		4.8 - 108.1
	GRTS-MW03B		4.5 - 109.4
	GRTS-MW04B		5.5 - 108.8
	GRTS-MW05B		5.0 - 83.7
OU-3	LWVPS-MW101	Las Vegas Wash Pilot Study	4.8 - 62.2
	LWVPS-MW102		4.8 - 95.0
	LWVPS-MW103		5.9 - 94.5
	LWVPS-MW104		4.5 - 32.4
	LWVPS-MW105		4.6 - 25.9
	LWVPS-MW106		5.4 - 48.0
	LWVPS-MW107		5.3 - 118.5
	LWVPS-MW108		4.6 - 117.8
	LWVPS-MW109		5.2 - 49.5
	LWVPS-MW110		5.2 - 65.9
	LWVPS-MW111		5.8 - 76.4
	LWVPS-MW112		4.6 - 71.9
	LWVPS-MW201B		5.5 - 77.7
	LWVPS-MW202		5.8 - 60.0
	LWVPS-MW203		5.4 - 118.6
	LWVPS-MW204		5.7 - 68.0
	LWVPS-MW204C		7.6 - 168.3
	LWVPS-MW205		4.9 - 118.1
	LWVPS-MW206C		5.6 - 118.8
	LWVPS-MW206E		7.0 - 203.8
	LWVPS-MW207		5.6 - 85.9
	LWVPS-MW208B		5.0 - 70.6
	LWVPS-MW209		4.6 - 88.2
	LWVPS-MW209C		7.7 - 168.4
	LWVPS-MW210C		5.7 - 118.8
	LWVPS-MW210E		7.2 - 163.0
LWVPS-MW211	5.6 - 67.9		
LWVPS-MW212B	5.7 - 77.9		
LWVPS-MW212D	7.2 - 143.3		
LWVPS-MW213	5.8 - 58.3		
LWVPS-MW214	5.7 - 41.8		
LWVPS-MW215B	5.8 - 43.6		
LWVPS-MW216	5.1 - 18.3		



**TABLE E-2. NMR Logged Wells, Downgradient Study Area Investigation and Treatability/Pilot Studies  
Nevada Environmental Response Trust Site  
Henderson, Nevada**

Operable Unit	Well Name	Investigation	Depth Interval (ft bgs)
OU-3	LVWPS-MW217C	Las Vegas Wash Pilot Study	8.0 - 173.6
	LVWPS-MW218C		7.1 - 28.4
	LVWPS-MW219C		7.1 - 133.4
	LVWPS-MW220B		8.1 - 150.8
	LVWPS-MW221B		8.1 - 101.6
	LVWPS-MW222C		7.0 - 233.3
	LVWPS-MW223C		8.1 - 108.1
	LVWPS-MW224C		7.4 - 192.7
	LVWPS-MW225B		8.2 - 108.2
	LVWPS-MW226B		8.5 - 95.4
	NERT3.35S1		Downgradient Investigation
	NERT3.40S1	30.5 - 53.5	
	NERT3.58N1	33.2 - 59.4	
	NERT3.58S1	32.9 - 51.0	
	NERT3.60N1	32.0 - 50.1	
	NERT3.60S1	36.1 - 54.2	
	NERT3.63S1	22.0 - 33.4	
	NERT3.80S1	9.7 - 17.9	
	NERT3.98S1	10.7 - 33.6	
	NERT4.21N1	10.1 - 52.7	
	NERT4.38N1	9.6 - 37.5	
	NERT4.51S1	11.6 - 49.4	
	NERT4.64N1	25.8 - 43.8	
	NERT4.64S1	26.3 - 54.1	
	NERT4.65N1	24.8 - 44.5	
	NERT4.70N1	26.0 - 44.1	
	NERT4.71N1	27.7 - 44.1	
	NERT4.71S1	10.7 - 45.2	
	NERT4.71S2	24.1 - 53.6	
	NERT4.93S1	11.4 - 52.4	
	NERT5.11S1	10.1 - 42.9	
	NERT5.49S1	11.3 - 39.2	
	NERT5.91S1	10.2 - 48.0	
	PC-94	Seep Well Field Treatability Study	7.0 - 16.8
	SWFTS-IW01B		3.1 - 34.3
	SWFTS-IW02B		2.1 - 33.2
SWFTS-IW03	2.8 - 33.9		
SWFTS-IW04	3.2 - 32.7		
SWFTS-IW05	3.4 - 31.3		
SWFTS-IW06B	3.5 - 31.4		
SWFTS-IW07	2.2 - 35.0		
SWFTS-IW08	2.1 - 34.9		
SWFTS-IW09	2.9 - 45.6		
SWFTS-IW10	2.1 - 44.8		
SWFTS-IW11	2.1 - 34.9		
SWFTS-IW12	3.4 - 36.2		
SWFTS-IW13B	2.8 - 35.6		

**TABLE E-2. NMR Logged Wells, Downgradient Study Area Investigation and Treatability/Pilot Studies  
Nevada Environmental Response Trust Site  
Henderson, Nevada**

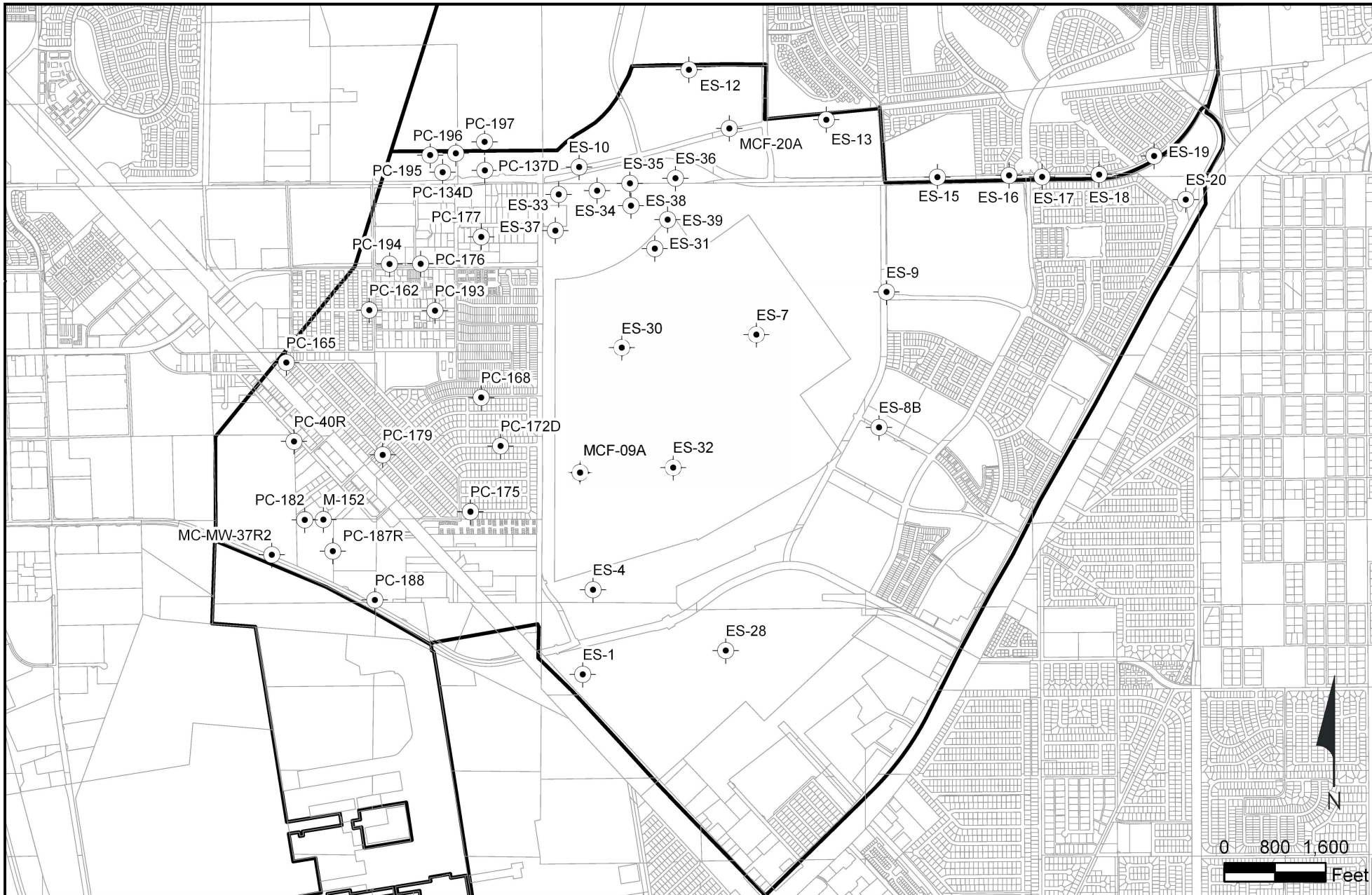
Operable Unit	Well Name	Investigation	Depth Interval (ft bgs)
OU-3	SWFTS-IW14	Seep Well Field Treatability Study	2.9 - 34.0
	SWFTS-IW15		2.1 - 33.2
	SWFTS-IW16B		3.2 - 34.4
	SWFTS-IW17		3.3 - 34.5
	SWFTS-IW18		2.9 - 35.7
	SWFTS-IW19		2.9 - 42.2
	SWFTS-IW20		2.4 - 48.3
	SWFTS-MW01		3.7 - 34.8
	SWFTS-MW02		5.3 - 29.9
	SWFTS-MW03		3.7 - 39.8
	SWFTS-MW04		6.4 - 39.2
	SWFTS-MW05A		3.7 - 26.6
	SWFTS-MW05B		3.7 - 39.8
	SWFTS-MW06A		5.3 - 21.7
	SWFTS-MW06B		5.3 - 36.5
	SWFTS-MW07A		2.8 - 27.4
	SWFTS-MW07B		3.7 - 36.5
	SWFTS-MW08A		4.5 - 35.6
	SWFTS-MW08C		5.3 - 70.9
	SWFTS-MW09A		2.8 - 27.4
SWFTS-MW09B	3.7 - 34.8		
SWFTS-MW10A	4.5 - 34.0		
SWFTS-MW10C	3.7 - 61.1		

Notes:

ft bgs = feet below ground surface

## FIGURES





**NMR Logging Locations, OU-2**  
 Nevada Environmental Response Trust Site  
 Henderson, Nevada

Figure  
**E-2**

Drafter: MFS

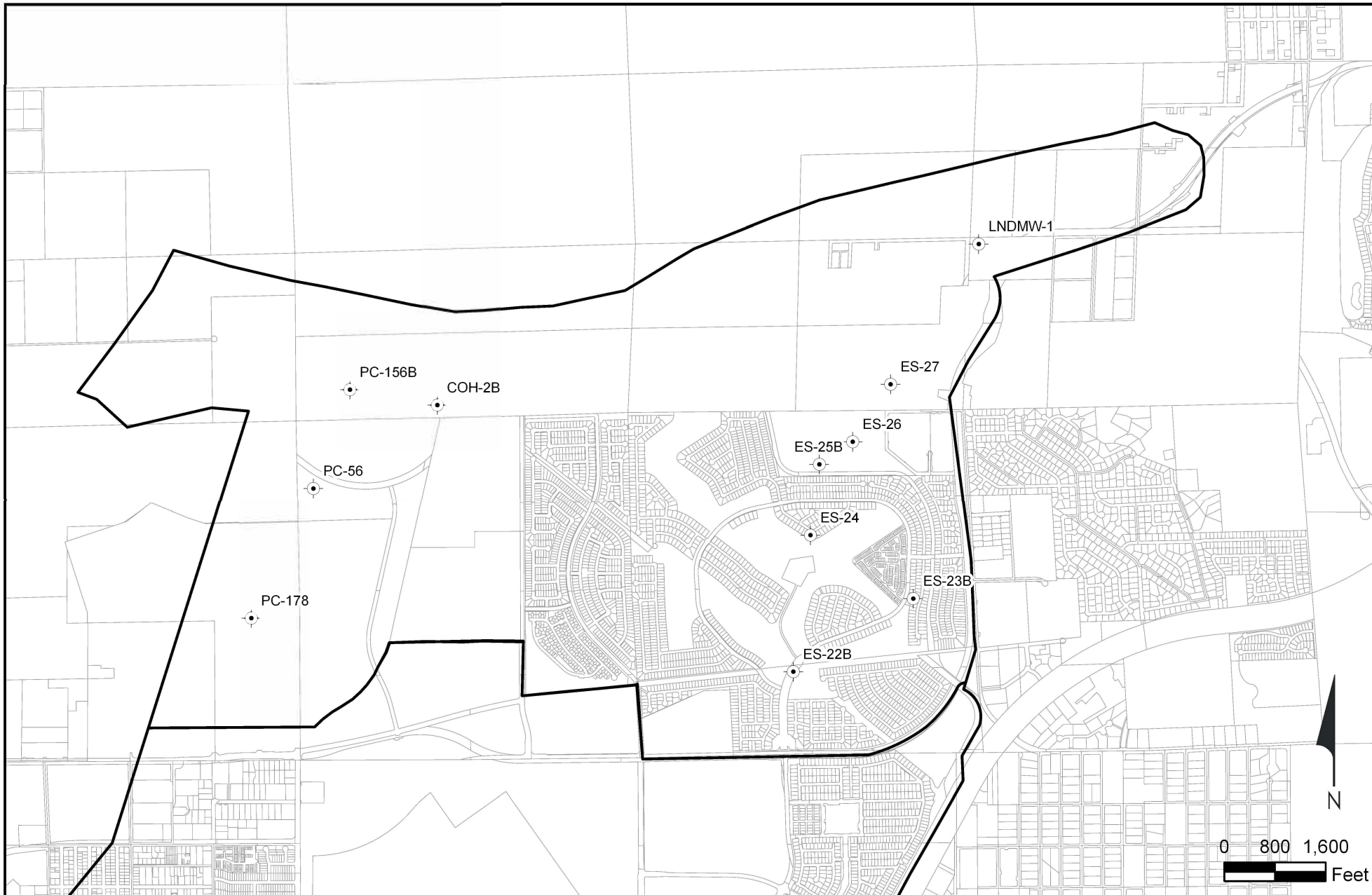
Date: 6/13/2019

Contract Number: 1690011200

Approved by:

Revised:

Path: H:\LePetomane\NERT\OU-1\_OU-2 RI Report\NMR\_Appendix\GIS\NMR\_Logging.aprx



**NMR Logging Locations, OU-3**  
 Nevada Environmental Response Trust Site  
 Henderson, Nevada

Figure  
**E-3**

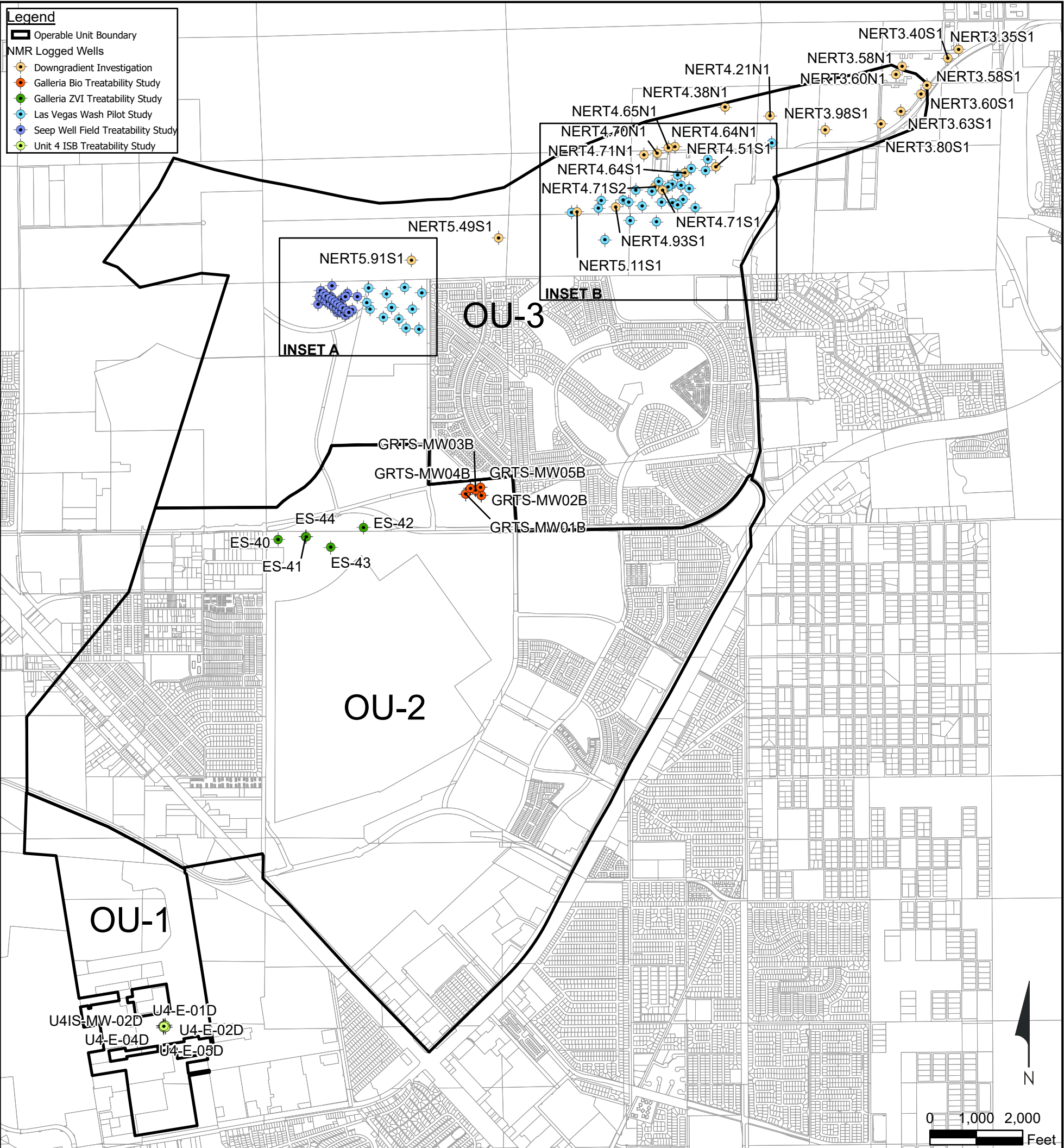
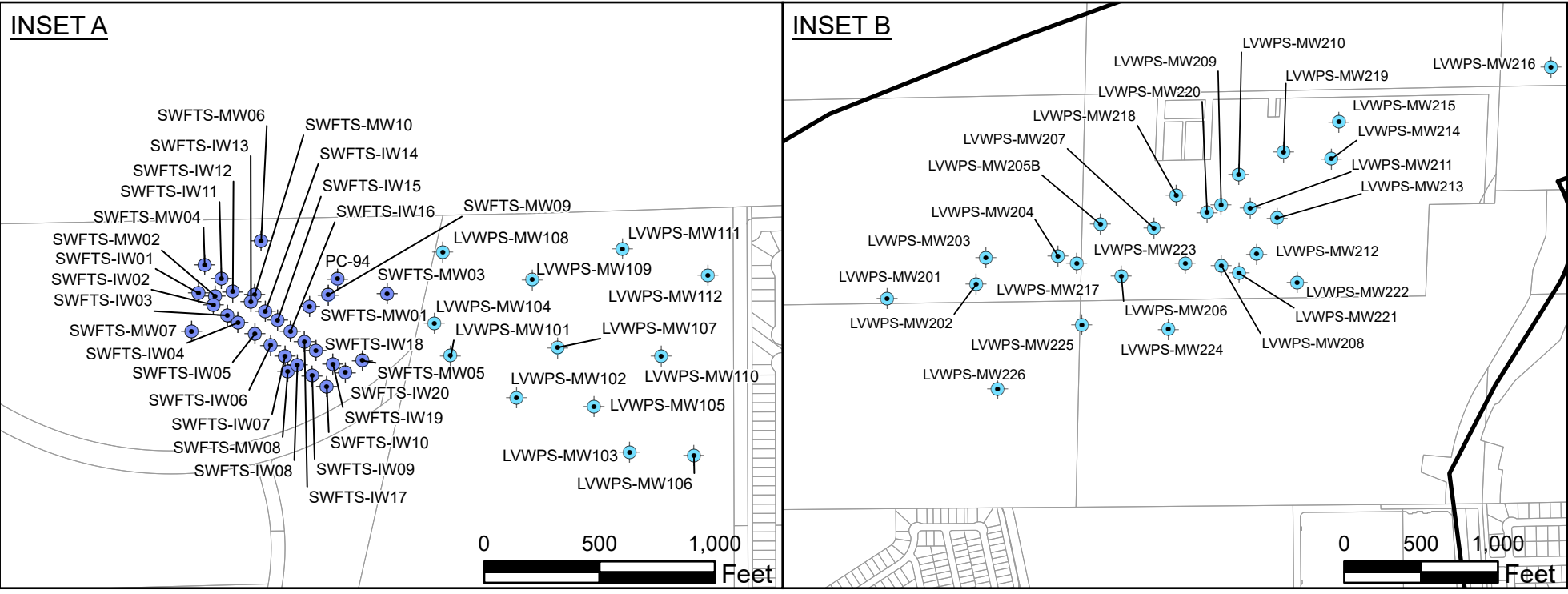
Drafter: MFS

Date: 6/13/2019

Contract Number: 1690011200

Approved by:

Revised:

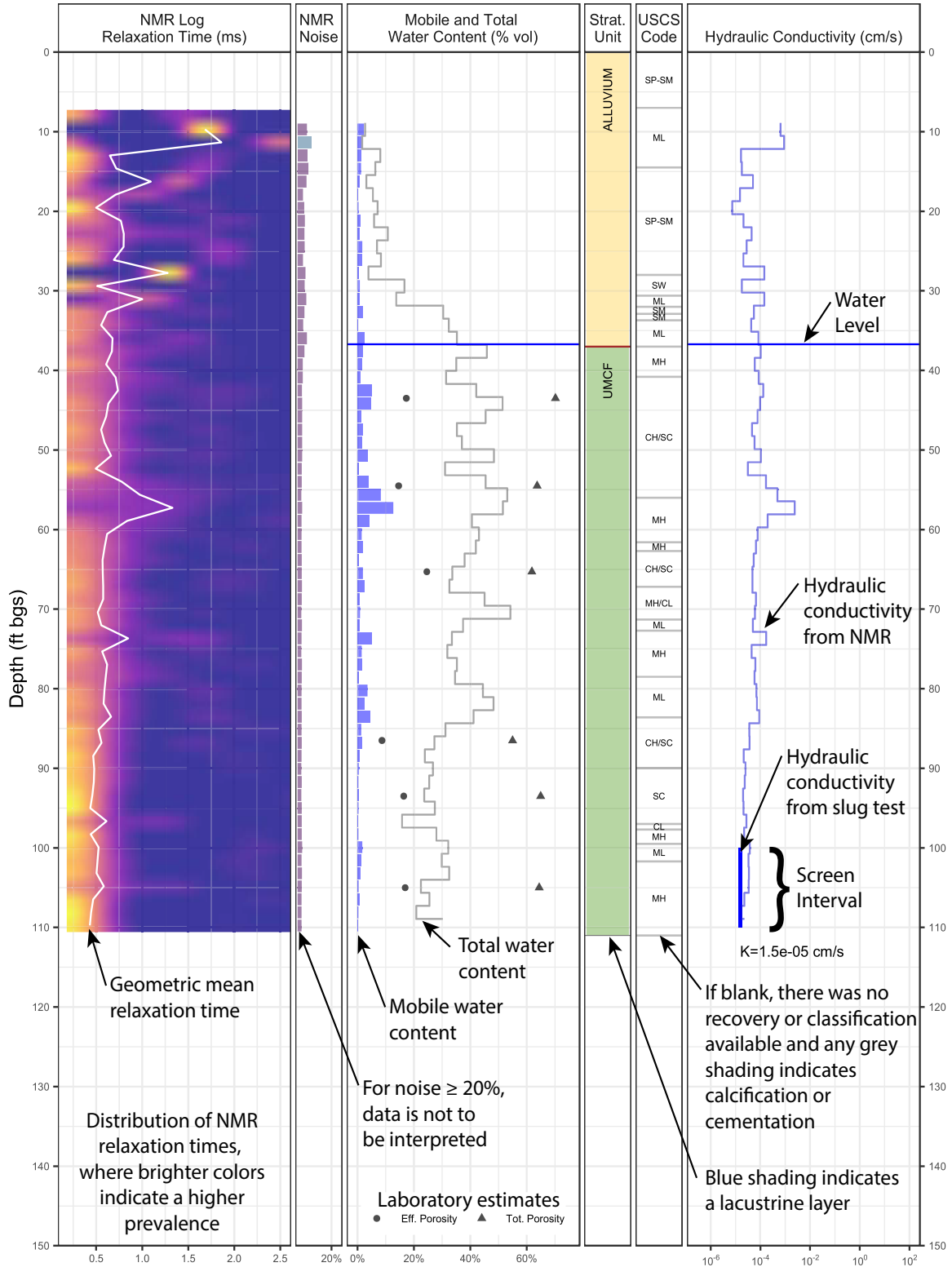


**NMR Logging Locations, Downgradient Study Area Investigation and Treatability/Pilot Studies**  
Nevada Environmental Response Trust Site  
Henderson, Nevada

Figure  
**E-4**

Path: H:\LePeomane\NERT\OU-1\_OU-2 RI Report\Appendix E NMR\GIS\NMR Logging(2).aprx

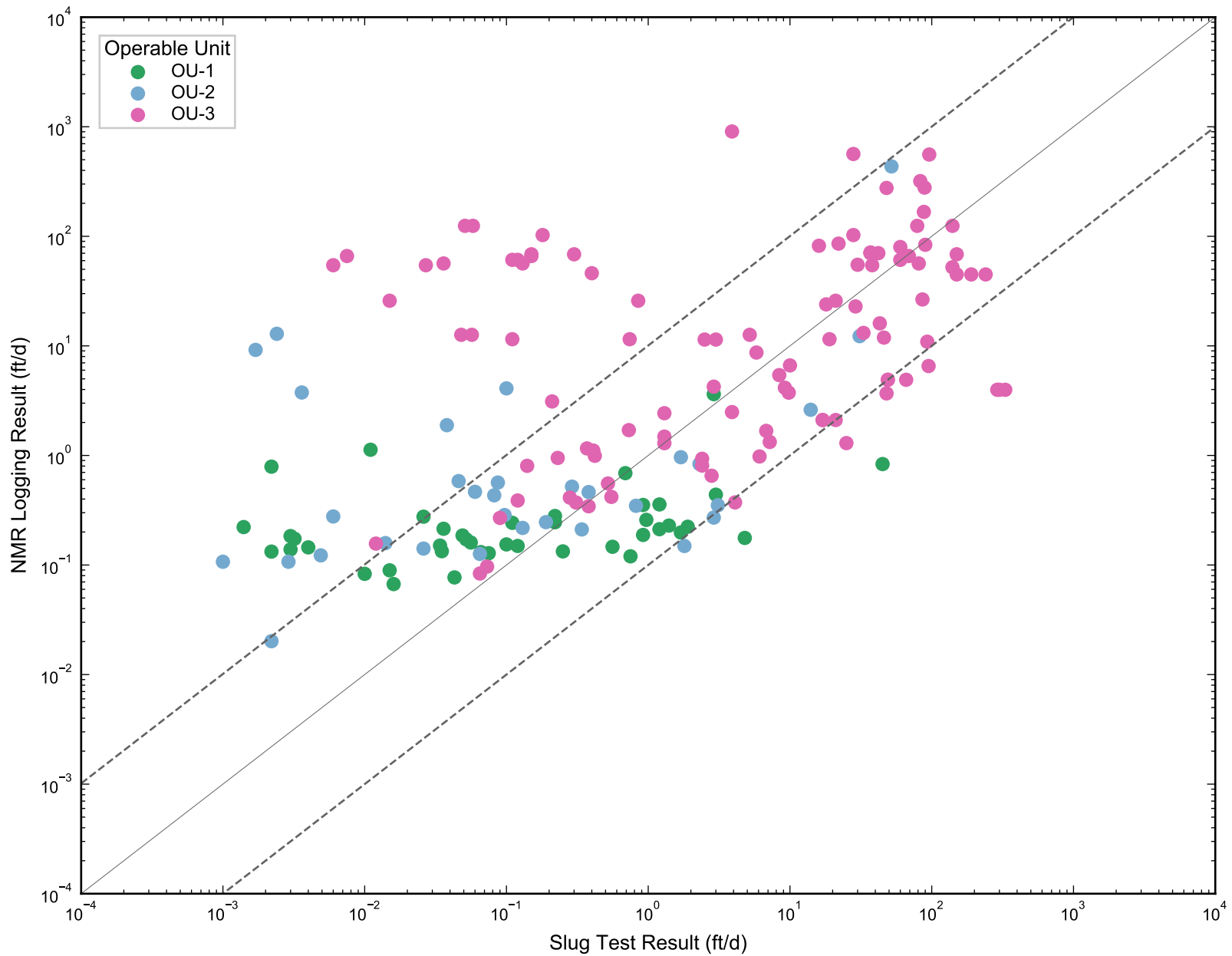
OU-1: M-213



**Example NMR Log**  
 OU-1/OU-2 Remedial Investigation  
 Nevada Environmental Response Trust Site; Henderson, Nevada

Figure  
**E-5**

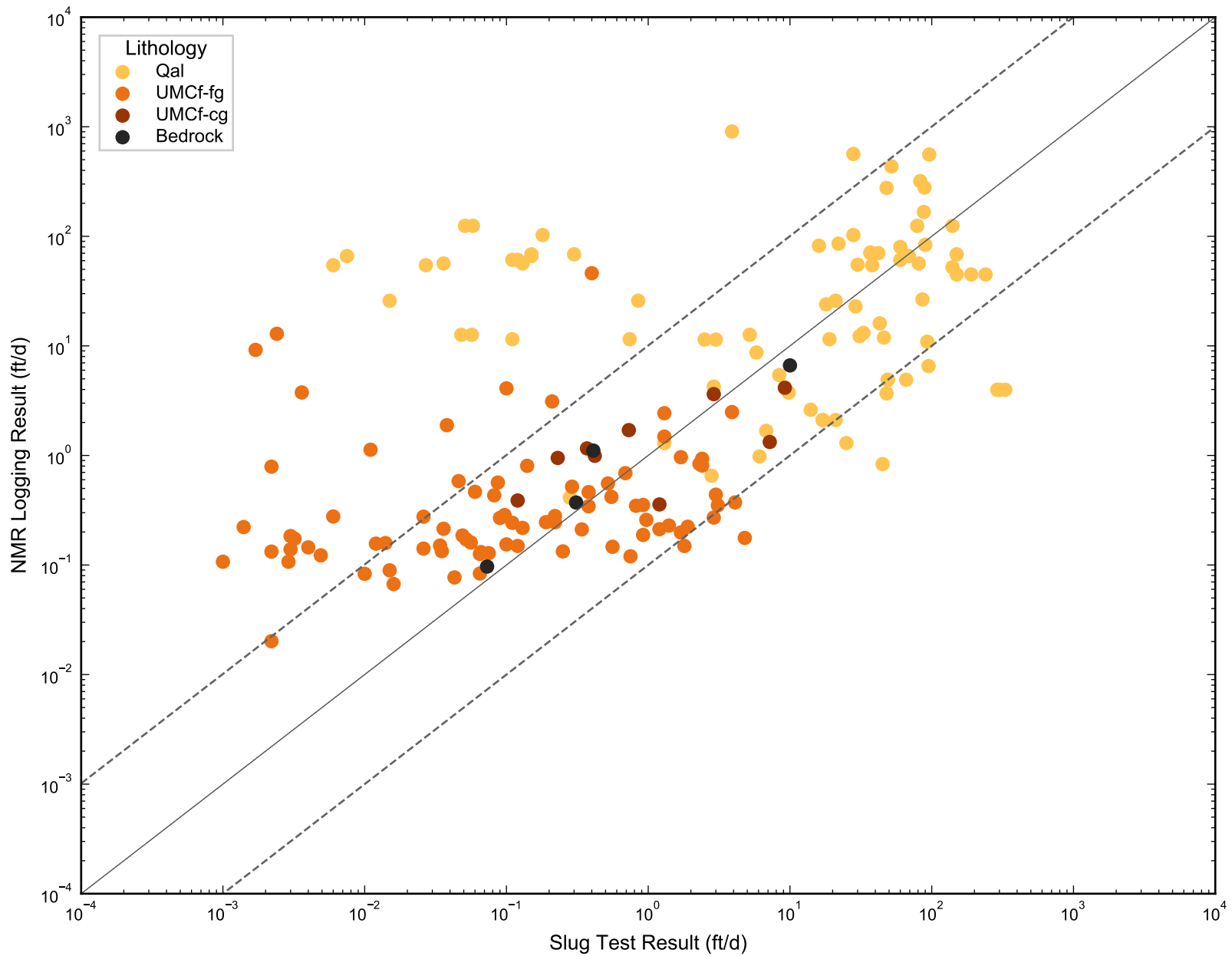




**Comparison of Hydraulic Conductivity Estimates, per Operable Unit**  
Nevada Environmental Response Trust Site  
Henderson, Nevada

Figure

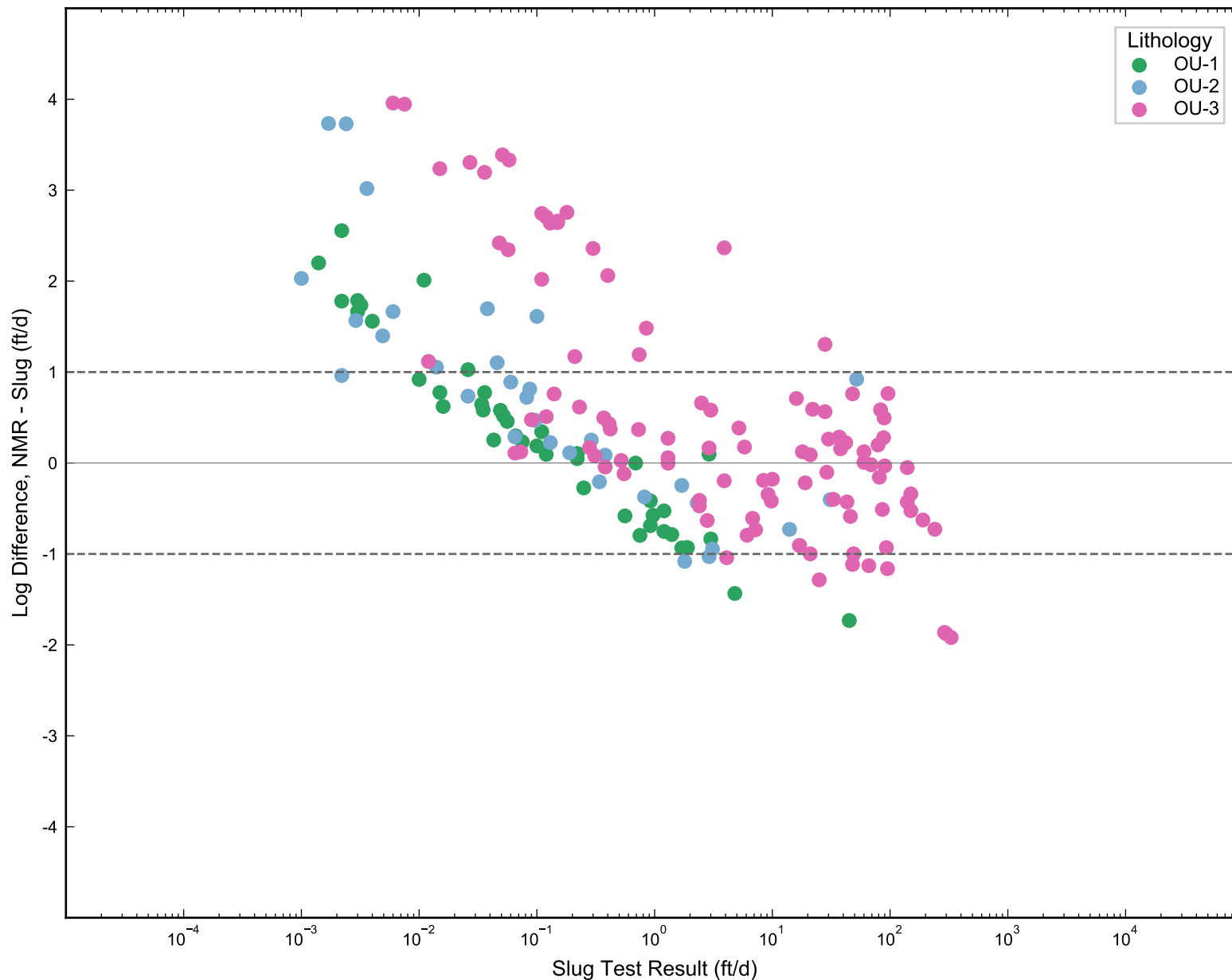
**E-6**



**Comparison of Hydraulic Conductivity Estimates, per Lithology**  
Nevada Environmental Response Trust Site  
Henderson, Nevada

Figure

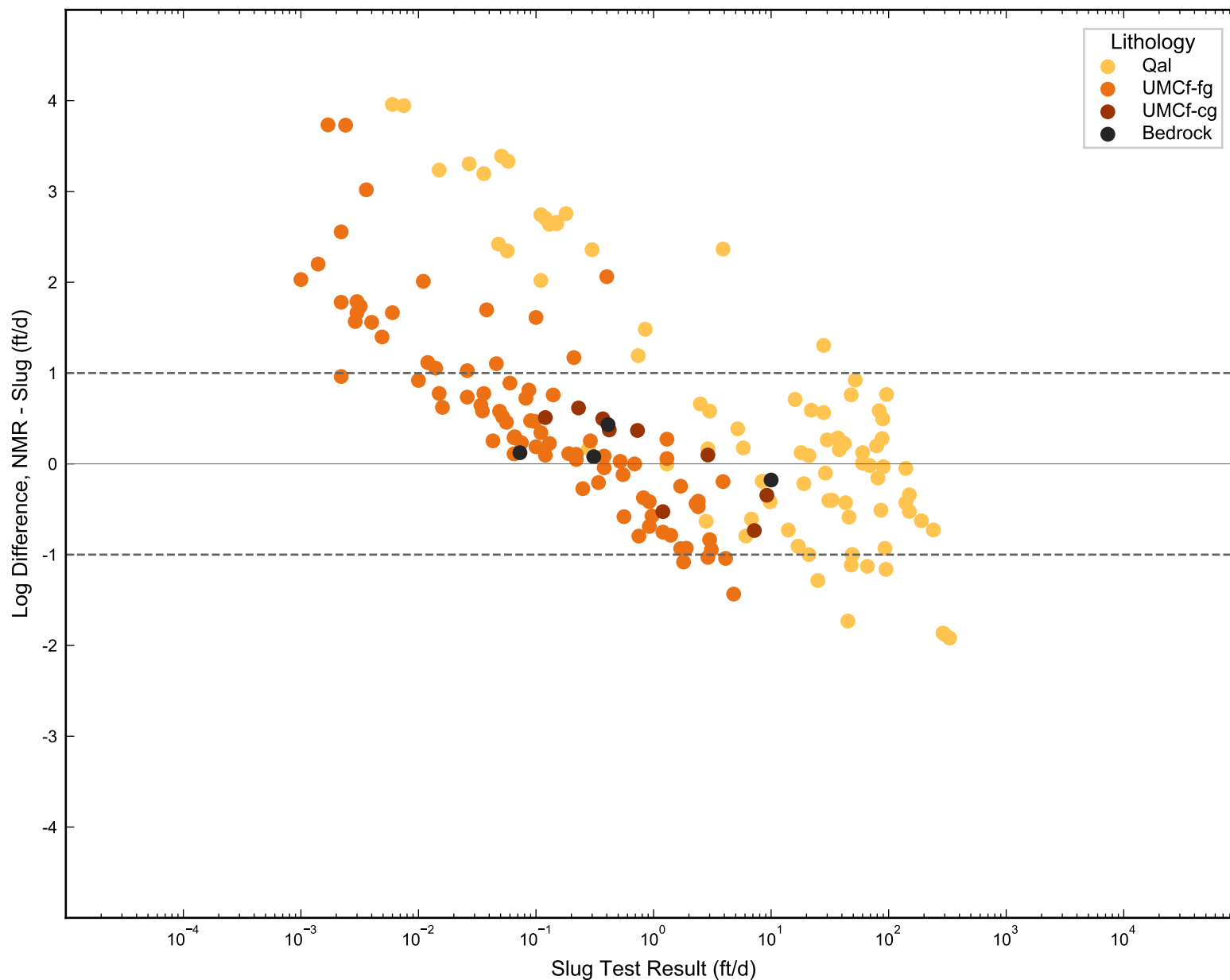
**E-7**



**Difference Between NMR Hydraulic Conductivity and Slug Test Estimates, per Operable Unit**  
Nevada Environmental Response Trust Site  
Henderson, Nevada

Figure

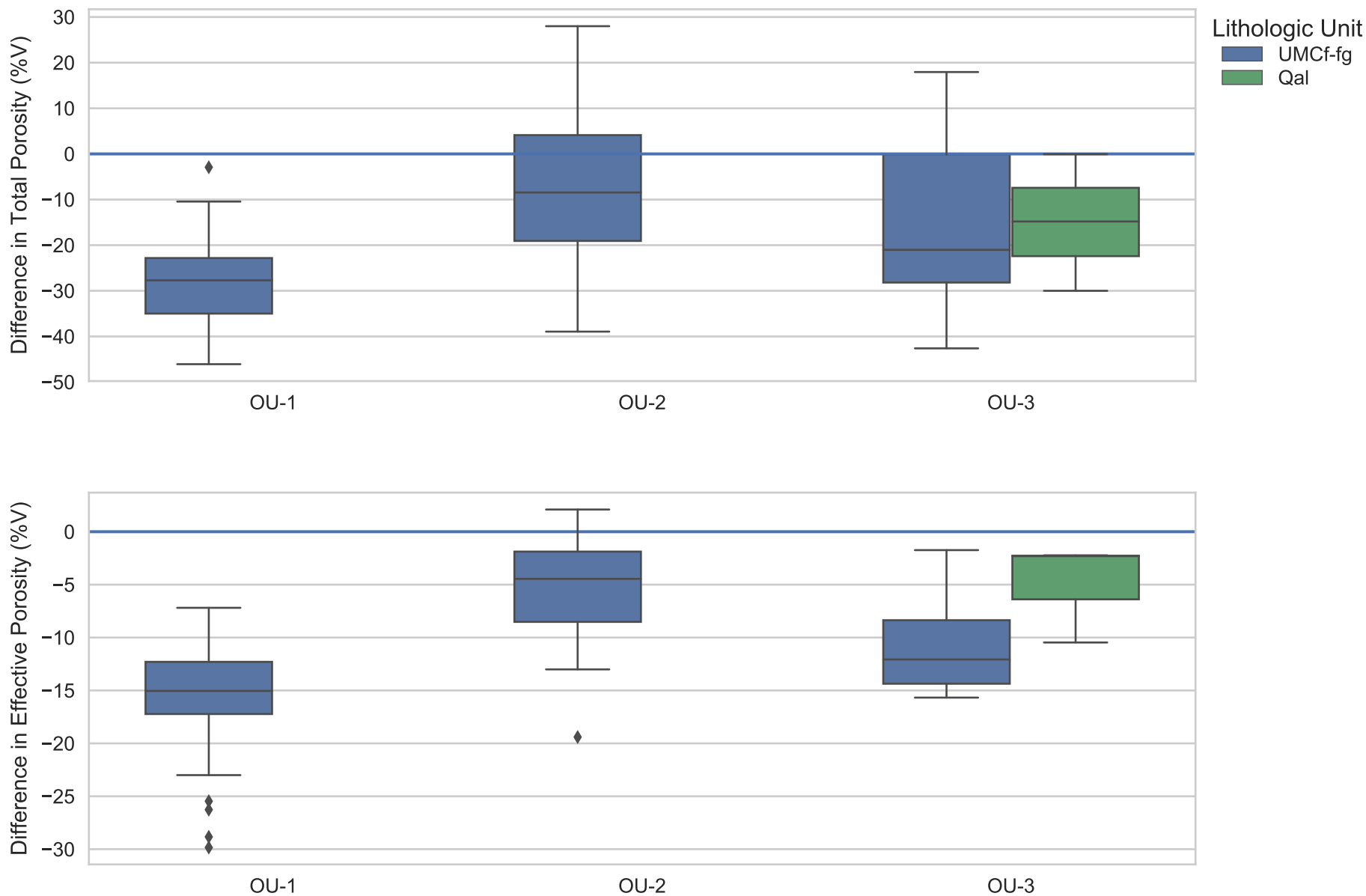
**E-8**



**Difference Between NMR Hydraulic Conductivity and Slug Test Estimates, per Lithology**  
Nevada Environmental Response Trust Site  
Henderson, Nevada

Figure

**E-9**



Note: The box plots illustrate the median, interquartile range (IQR), and outlying data points beyond 1.5 IQR. Differences reflect the NMR porosity results minus the laboratory porosity results.



**Distribution of Porosity Differences By Lithologic Unit and Operable Unit**  
 Nevada Environmental Response Trust Site  
 Henderson, Nevada

Figure

**E-10**

## ATTACHMENT

**ATTACHMENT E-1**  
**NMR LOGS**

