EarthTech
A tyco International Ltd. Company

40 British American Blvd.
Latham, NY
12110

P 518.951.2200
F 518.951.2300
www.earthtech.com

July 19, 2007

Mr. John Spellman
Division of Environmental Remediation
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
625 Broadway
Albany, New York 12233-7014

RECEIVED
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Remedial Bureau C
Division of Environmental Remediation

Subject: **Borehole Geophysical Logging Summary**
Site #: 5-46-033
Project Title: NYSEG – Central Avenue Mechanicville MGP Site

Dear Mr. Spellman:

Enclosed is the Borehole Geophysics Logging Report prepared by Geophysical Applications. The work performed was in accordance with the draft "NAPL Recovery Pump Test Work Plan, Mechanicville Former Manufactured Gas Plant Site" (Plan). The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) approved only the geophysical investigation which was identified in Section 2.2.1 of the Plan. The approval was contingent that the NYSDEC would be provided with all the raw data, interpretation of the data and recommendations for further NAPL recovery. The purpose of this letter is to provide the NYSDEC with this information in order that the remainder of the Plan can be reviewed and approved.

Geophysical Logging Summary

Based on a review of the well installation logs, monthly NAPL measurement and recovery data, and the site conceptual model, the following four wells were evaluated as part of the geophysical survey:

Well	Open hole interval (ft bgs)	Rationale
MW-26I	24-45	NAPL identified during drilling; trace NAPL recovered subsequent to drilling.
MW-1I	45-75	NAPL identified during drilling; 18 L NAPL recovered subsequent to drilling.
MW-10D	82-114	Over 420 L NAPL recovered.
MW-42D	140-175	Over 250 L NAPL recovered.

The order of geophysical logging was from shallowest to deepest well. A complete description of the geophysical logging can be found in the attached document with a summary of the logging for each well provided below.

Well	Geophysical Logging Summary

MW-26I	▪ Two distinct enlargements observed below the bottom of the casing near 25 and 25.5 feet deep ▪ Numerous fluid temperature and fluid resistivity inflections observed throughout the borehole ▪ Ambient flowmeter test at 32 feet depth indicate upward flow, exiting between 28 and 32 feet deep ▪ Pumping flowmeter test indicate upward flow (~0.05 gpm) originating greater than 40 feet deep with additional flow (~0.17 gpm) entering between the bottom of the casing (which is located at 24 feet deep) and 28 feet deep
MW-1I	▪ Sizeable enlargements observed between 51 and 52 feet deep ▪ Small enlargements observed near 46, 48, 53, 70 and 72 feet deep ▪ Ambient flowmeter test indicate no measurable water flow in borehole ▪ Pumping flowmeter test indicate most flow (~0.35 gpm) entering between 49.5 and 55 feet (probably at the 51 to 52 feet deep caliper enlargement)
MW-10D	▪ Only one distinct enlargement observed directly below casing bottom near 82 feet ▪ Neither ambient nor pumping flowmeter tests indicate any water flow in borehole ▪ Presence of coal tar on instruments below 67 feet deep suggests coal tar may be entering near the 68 feet deep fluid resistivity inflection
MW-42	▪ Two distinct enlargements observed between 142 and 144 feet deep and below 171 feet deep ▪ Small enlargements observed near 46, 48, 53, 70 and 72 feet deep ▪ Ambient flowmeter test showed an upward flow originating greater than 165 feet deep and exiting between 150 and 155 feet deep ▪ Pumping flowmeter test indicate upward flow (~0.05 gpm) originating greater than 165 feet deep ▪ Additional flow between the casing bottom and 146 feet deep though the pumping flowmeter test and fluid resistivity measurements suggest this is not from casing leaks

NAPL Recovery Test Recommendations

The NAPL recovery test described in Section 2.2.2 of the Plan should be maintained with the following exceptions:

1. **A packer system should be used *only* at MW-1I**. MW-1I was the only well of the four tested that had a clearly defined enlargement with measurable inflow. The remaining three wells had no clearly defined fracture zone with associated measurable flow that could be correlated with a caliper enlargement. However, Earth Tech recommends that NAPL recovery tests still be attempted in these wells. During the NAPL recovery test of well MW-1I, a single packer should be placed at 55 feet deep; no packers should be used

on the other wells. The pump intake, therefore, shall be positioned either several inches above the packer or bottom of the borehole.

2. **NAPL Recovery Pumping Rate**. Given the low flows observed during geophysical logging, a NAPL recovery pumping rate should be minimized (lower than the 1 gpm previously proposed). Since NAPL transport into the well is driven by the NAPL gradient through the fracture and not by the hydraulic gradient, if pumping rates that increase the hydraulic gradient too significantly are used, then the inflow of groundwater through the fractures may impede or even cut off the flow of coal tar into the well. To determine the pumping rate used during the test, the following procedure is recommended: initially withdraw fluid at the pump's minimal flow rate (approx. 0.25 gpm). If operation at this flow rate does not induce drawdown in the well, then increase the flow rate every 15 minutes at 0.1 gpm increments, until drawdown of the water begins. Once drawdown has been observed, the pumping flow rate will be reduced to a flow that produces a stable water level. This pumping rate will then be used for the duration of the test. If the water level does not stabilize at the lowest pumping rate, then the test shall be run in a cyclical pumping mode, with maximum drawdown in the well maintained at 15% or less than the pretest static condition.

The remainder of the draft Plan is to remain the same, including the evaluation of the NAPL recovery pilot test (Section 2.2.4 *Recovery Pilot Study Evaluation*).

We look forward to proceeding with the NAPL pumping test. Should you have any questions or require additional information in the meantime, please do not hesitate to call me at (518) 396-7638 or Mr. Tracy Blazicek at (607) 762-8839.

Very truly yours,

EARTH TECH, Inc.

Scott Underhill

Scott Underhill
Project Manager

Enclosures – 1 Hard Copy/1 Electronic Copy

Cc: Tracy Blazicek, NYSEG (1 Hard Copy/1 Electronic Copy)

Borehole Geophysics Logging Report
NYSE&G site – Wells MW-1i, -10d, -26i, & -42d
North Central Avenue
Mechanicville, New York

Prepared for
EARTH TECH, INC.
July 2007

July 16, 2007

Mr. Scott Underhill
EARTH TECH, INC.
40 British American Boulevard
Latham, NY 12110

Subject: Borehole Geophysics Logging Report
NYSE&G Site, Wells MW-1i, -10d, 26i, & -42d
North Central Avenue
Mechanicville, New York

Dear Mr. Underhill:

This report describes borehole geophysics logging performed by Geophysical Applications, Inc. at the above-noted site, to help identify and characterize hydraulically-active bedrock fractures that may be allowing coal tar to enter four uncased bedrock boreholes.

The contracted logging suite included fluid temperature (FTemp), fluid resistivity (FRes), caliper, optical televiewer, and heat-pulse flowmeter testing. Flowmeter testing was performed during both ambient and pumping conditions. All fieldwork was performed on June 4 & 5, 2007.

METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

Survey Control

All borehole logs were referenced to depths below ground surface. The geophysical logging winches contain optical depth encoders, to maintain depth measurements accurate within approximately ± 0.2 feet throughout a borehole.

Borehole Geophysics Logging

Mount Sopris model 4MXA and 4MXB logging winches, equipped with Mount Sopris model MGX-II electronics consoles, recorded most log data during this project. Two geophysicists, each equipped with their own logging vehicle and winch, recorded the log data to allow completion of this fieldwork in two days of effort. FTemp, FRes, and caliper log data were recorded at 0.1-foot depth increments, as determined by the logging winch's digital depth encoder.

FTemp and FRes logs were recorded during the first downward logging run, using a Mount Sopris caliper probe with a fluid temperature and fluid resistivity subassembly. These fluid logs were obtained using a downward logging speed of approximately 5 feet per minute. Caliper data were subsequently recorded while pulling the same probe upward at approximately 10 feet per minute.

Optical televiewer (OBI) data were obtained using an Advanced Logic Technologies (ALT) model OBI40 Mark IV optical televiewer probe, with the Mount Sopris winch and an ALT model Abox electronics console. OBI data were recorded at 0.007-foot depth intervals, with 360 pixels

for each 360-degree scan around the borehole wall. The logging speed was approximately four feet per minute with this probe.

Flowmeter data were recorded with a Mount Sopris model HFP-2293 heat-pulse flowmeter probe, at specific depths inferred from field plots of the caliper, FTemp, and FRes logs. Flowmeter data were initially recorded under ambient conditions. The same test depths were subsequently repeated while pumping at approximately 0.3 to 0.6 gallons per minute (gpm) with a Grundfos Redi-Flow 2 variable-speed pump.

All geophysical log data were recorded on a laptop computer's hard drive, and copied to CD-ROM as a backup precaution.

Post-survey plot scales were adjusted to display as much detail as possible. All conventional logs and flowmeter data were merged onto one plot, to aid data correlation. Televiewer logs are presented on separate pages, at an expanded scale, for clarity.

Equipment Decontamination Procedures

Decontamination consisted of Citrinox and Alconox scrubs, and a tap water rinse of the logging cable and probes between logging runs.

SURVEY LIMITATIONS

Measured geophysical-log depths are estimated to be accurate within $\pm$ 0.2 feet at this site, allowing for some slippage of the winch's depth-measurement wheel.

Caliper-probe arms can measure borehole diameters up to approximately 16 inches. Caliper logs can most-confidently detect fractures that cross a borehole at moderate angles, e.g. less than approximately 70 degrees from horizontal. Caliper logs may not accurately detect near-vertical fractures.

The heat-pulse flowmeter probe can ordinarily measure water flow rates between 0.02 and approximately 1.2 gallons per minute (gpm). Higher flow rates may be erroneously characterized as "zero flow" by this probe.

Hydraulically-active fracture zones were inferred by correlating numerous geophysical logs. These interpretations are a subjective judgment based upon available data.

Acoustic and optical televiewer probes rely on three-component magnetometers to orient the recorded images with respect to magnetic north. These images become distorted when the magnetometers approach the bottom of steel casing, typically beginning approximately four to six feet below the steel. The upper portion of each unoriented televiewer image was imported into the WellCAD log-plot software and manually rotated to match a distinctive feature below the magnetically distorted interval, to provide usable images throughout the entire water-filled and uncased borehole depth range. Dip orientations of televiewer-inferred features within four to six feet of a steel casing are therefore approximate.

Calculated down-dip compass azimuths of nearly-horizontal planar features have larger uncertainties than azimuths of steeper-dipping features.

RESULTS

Geophysical log data and generalized log interpretations are described below. Specific interpretations regarding hydraulically-active depth ranges are listed in the "Comments" column on each conventional log plot.

All geophysical logs described in this report are presented in Appendix A. Summary televiewer interpretations are provided in Appendix B. These televiewer-interpretation tables are Excel spreadsheets listing observed planar-feature depths, down-dip compass directions for each inferred feature (note that these are with respect to magnetic north, and perpendicular to the strike direction), and feature dip angles with respect to horizontal.

Caliper log data are presented in the left conventional log-plot column. Inflections to the right indicate borehole enlargements, for example where the drill bit passed through a fracture zone.

Fluid temperature (FTemp) and fluid resistivity (FRes) logs are presented in the next conventional-log plot column. Localized inflections or changes in slope of FTemp or FRes logs typically represent water entering or exiting a borehole. Large inflections at the very bottom of a borehole may represent only accumulated sediments (or coal tar, at this particular site) with temperature or electrical properties that contrast with the water column.

Heat-pulse flowmeter data are presented on the caliper panel (ambient flow measurements) and on the FTemp/FRes panel (flow measurements while pumping). Shaded boxes to the left of centerline on either panel represent downwards water flow, with the box length indicating the flow magnitude in gallons per minute (gpm). Shaded boxes to the right of a panel's centerline represent upwards water flow. Filled circles represent depths where "zero" flow was observed (i.e., flow less than the probe's minimum detectable rate, approximately 0.02 gpm). Flowmeter test depths were selected on-site using field plots of the caliper, fluid temperature, and fluid resistivity logs.

Optical televiewer images are presented in a single column labeled "OBI40 image", where each column represents a cylindrical image sliced down the north edge and laid flat on the printed page. Magnetic north is at the left edge of each OBI40 image column, and the plots progress through east, south, west, and back to north at the right-hand edge. Note that the OBI40 image is presented twice on the same page for each well. Interpreted planar features are indicated by sine curves superimposed on the left OBI40 image column. The right OBI40 image column doesn't show the interpreted sine curves, to allow the reader to see the unaltered original image.

Optical televiewer data were evaluated using WellCAD's image-processing module, to measure planar feature dip angles and down-dip azimuths. All down-dip azimuths are referenced to magnetic north. Measured feature orientations are indicated by tadpole plots, where each filled-circle indicates a feature's dip angle from horizontal (plotted on a graph that ranges between zero and 90 degrees from left to right). Each tadpole tail points in the feature's down-dip azimuth, assuming that magnetic north is straight up on the printed page. Note that the down-dip azimuth indicated by each tadpole tail is perpendicular to the feature's strike direction

Planar features inferred from optical televiewer logs alone cannot reliably be distinguished as "open" or "less-open", unlike planar features identified on acoustic televiewer logs.

Televiewer interpretations from each well are summarized using a rose diagram that indicates the predominant down-dip azimuths of planar features observed crossing a borehole. These rose diagrams are presented with magnetic north oriented straight up on the printed page.

A stereoplot also summarizes the planar feature orientations inferred from the optical televiewer log. Each stereoplot was prepared using an equal-angle (Schmidt) projection of the southern hemisphere, with magnetic north oriented straight up on the printed page. The pole to a horizontal feature would plot at the diagram's center, and a near-vertical feature's pole would plot near the diagram's outer edge, opposite the feature's down-dip compass direction.

Annotations on the conventional log plot describe interpreted hydraulically-active depths, based on correlations between all of the available log data. Selected observations that may be of particular interest are described below.

MW-1i

This borehole's caliper log shows small enlargements near 46, 48, 53, 70, and 72 feet deep. A sizeable enlargement was observed between 51 to 52 feet deep.

FRes inflections judged likely to represent possible hydraulically active zones were observed near 48, and possibly 51, feet deep.

Ambient flowmeter tests did not disclose measurable water flow, indicating that the fractures encountered by this well have similar hydraulic heads.

Pumping flowmeter tests showed inflow originating greater than 65 feet deep, with most inflow entering between 49.5 to 55 feet (probably at the 51 to 52-foot deep caliper enlargement).

The OBI40 image shows the interior of dry casing less than roughly 9.8 feet deep. The water level was near 9.8 feet at the time of logging, and the casing bottom is near 44.3 feet deep. Note the reddish staining inside the casing that may represent coal tar dragged up by sampling pumps or other apparatus.

The black feature rose shows that most interpreted planar features dip down towards the west-northwest, with a smaller number of planar features dipping down towards the east-southeast.

The stereoplot shows these two populations of interpreted planar features. The cluster of feature poles plotted near the diagram's right edge represents planes that dip down towards the west-northwest at approximately 45 to 70 degrees from horizontal. The cluster of feature poles near the left side of the stereoplot represents planes that dip down towards the east-southeast, between approximately 50 to 70 degrees from horizontal.

The tadpoles shown on the MW-1i conventional log plot show that interpreted down-dip feature azimuths vary considerably versus depth in this well. For example, most interpreted planes dip down towards the southeast or east-southeast between 50 to 54 and 66 to 68 feet deep. However, all interpreted feature planes between 55 to 65 feet deep dip down towards the northwest or west-northwest.

The bottom-most portion of the OBI40 image recorded in all four wells (including this one) was obscured by soft sediments or tar; note where the OBI40 image becomes solid black in color near the bottom of each televiewer log.

MW-10d

This well's caliper log shows only one distinct enlargement, immediately below the casing bottom near 82 feet deep.

FRes slope changes or inflections judged likely to represent hydraulically active zones were observed near 82, 86, possibly 89, possibly 95, and 98 feet deep. Note that the recorded FRes

data values appear to be less than zero; this was caused by the borehole fluids being more conductive than the probe's calibrated range (possibly due to road salt).

The portion of the logging cable that went greater than 97 feet deep in this well exhibited a very strong coal tar odor, suggesting that tar materials may be entering the well near the 98-foot deep FRes inflection.

Neither ambient nor pumping flowmeter tests indicated water flow in this borehole.

Floating oil in this well stained the OBI40 probe's lens as that device was lowered into the water column, resulting in the vertical stripes that obscure part of this image. Nonetheless, some planar feature orientations (mostly resembling bedding planes) were observed and are summarized in the rose diagram and stereoplot.

Most of the interpreted feature poles are plotted just above the diagram's center, representing planes that dip down mostly towards the south-southeast, south, and south-southwest between 10 to 35 degrees from horizontal.

MW-26i

This borehole's caliper log shows two distinct enlargements near 25 and 25.5 feet deep (immediately below the casing bottom), and a few smaller enlargements at greater depth.

Numerous FTemp and FRes inflections can be observed throughout much of this well's depth that may represent hydraulically active zones, including near: 25, 28 to 29, 31 to 33, and 37 feet deep.

Upward ambient flow was observed at 32 feet deep. This implies that water may have entered between 32 to 34 feet deep, flowed upward under ambient conditions, and exited at a zone of lower hydraulic head between 28 to 32 feet deep.

Pumping flowmeter tests showed upward inflow originating greater than 40 feet deep, possibly at the 43-foot deep minor caliper enlargement. Pumping flowmeter observations at the next three depths were somewhat erratic. Additional inflow apparently entered between 26 to 28 feet deep, and also between the casing bottom and 26 feet deep.

The OBI40 log was attempted three times in this well, with different lamp intensities, in an effort to obtain the best possible image in this murky borehole. The version shown on the OBI40 log plot was the best of the three attempts, but it exhibits numerous vertical black streaks that represent sediments or tar that clung to the probe's lens.

A small number of planar features were inferred from the OBI image. Most dip down towards the south and south-southeast, as indicated by the rose diagram. The stereoplot shows that most of these feature poles plot above the diagram's center, representing planes that dip down towards the south, south-southeast, and south-southwest at dip angles between approximately 10 and 50 degrees from horizontal.

MW-42d

This well has a 6-inch uncased opening in bedrock, but has 4-inch PVC casing to 140 feet deep. There are two distinct enlargements shown on the caliper log, between 142 to 144 feet deep and below 171 feet deep.

FRes data values recorded in this borehole were mostly less than zero, indicating that the fluids in this well were more electrically conductive than the probe's calibrated range (similar to the observations at well MW-10d). Note that the FRes log is presented with two log plot scales. The green line represents a broader range of FRes data values, and shows FRes anomalies within the

cased portion of the well. The FRes log represented by a red line shows the recorded data values greater than 84 feet deep in greater detail.

FRes inflections that may represent hydraulically active zones were observed near 145, 151, 157 to 158, possibly 167, and 170 feet deep.

Ambient flowmeter tests showed upward flow that originated greater than 165 feet deep, and exited at a zone of lower hydraulic head between 150 to 155 feet deep.

Pumping flowmeter observations also showed upward flow originating greater than 165 feet deep, with additional inflow entering between the casing bottom and 146 feet deep. A pumping flowmeter test at 40 feet deep yielded the same flow rate as observed near 135 feet deep, therefore the FRes decreases near 45 and 49 feet deep are not judged likely to represent casing leaks.

This well's OBI40 log shows dry PVC casing less than approximately 13 feet deep. A black horizontal line represents the water level near 12.9 feet deep. Numerous casing joints are visible (e.g. near 23.2, 33.2, and 43.2 feet) in this OBI image. The casing ends at 140 feet deep, and the dark-colored rock (and some light-colored mineral-filled fractures) are visible below 140 feet. Vertical bands represent oil or tar that was adhered to the probe's lens (especially noticeable in the uncased portion of the well). The OBI40 image appears light-colored and slightly out-of-focus below approximately 168 feet, probably due to suspended sediment in the lower part of the water column.

The black rose diagram shows that most interpreted planar features dip down towards the southeast.

The stereoplot diagram shows two distinct clusters of feature poles. The larger cluster, in the diagram's upper left quadrant, represents planes that dip down towards the southeast between 35 to 70 degrees from horizontal. A few additional poles plot in the stereoplot's lower right quadrant, representing planar features that dip down towards the northwest and north-northwest, mostly between 30 to 50 degrees from horizontal.

* * * * *

We appreciate this opportunity to provide geophysical services, and we welcome questions concerning this report. Please call the undersigned at 508/429-2430 if we may provide additional information that would benefit Earth Tech's project.

Sincerely,

GEOPHYSICAL APPLICATIONS, INC.

Mark E. Blackey
Principal and Geophysicist

Appendix A

Borehole Geophysics Log Plots

Appendix B

Planar-feature Orientations Measured from Optical Televiewer Logs

Planar Feature Orientations Interpreted from the MW-1i Optical Televiewer Log
NYSE&G Site - North Central Avenue
Mechanicville, New York
Prepared for: Earth Tech, Inc.
107979 - mw1ii.xls

depth (feet)	down-dip compass azimuth (degrees)	dip angle (degrees)
45.46	262.2	31.5
45.56	84.17	39.64
46.07	255.56	34.27
46.53	201.71	49.67
48.96	287.99	45.41
50.54	115.4	70.5
51.61	101.1	34.9
51.96	120.3	48.6
52.20	115.6	50.6
52.50	120.8	59.4
53.01	118.5	60.6
53.49	113.5	61.4
54.02	105.3	68.9
55.11	308.6	67.4
55.46	309.6	70.4
56.20	293.6	63.1
57.07	288.3	64.4
57.7	282.33	66.33
58.02	279.76	68.31
58.27	286.8	68.3
58.45	285.9	68.6
58.76	285.3	69.4
58.99	291.3	69.6
59.15	288.62	69.48
59.38	286	70.4
59.73	287.1	70.9
60.14	282.3	70.2
60.36	281.8	67.9
60.47	280.49	67.61
60.87	281.25	62.34
61.06	271.1	55.7
61.68	280.9	62.2
62.00	289.3	64.3
62.16	282.7	65.9
62.43	285.21	64.15
62.58	287.6	61.89
62.68	283.27	61.82
62.99	286.19	62.13
63.58	289.6	60.7
63.94	282.5	60.3

Note that down-dip compass azimuth is perpendicular to the strike direction.

Note that interpreted down-dip compass azimuths are with respect to magnetic north.

Down-dip azimuths & dip angles were corrected for borehole deviation from vertical.

64.13	286.0	60.2
64.64	283.9	57.1
65.09	288.4	56.6
66.32	130.7	49.9
67.44	153.66	39.01
67.69	150.53	28.28
68.44	285.09	54.02

Planar Feature Orientations Interpreted from the MW-10d Optical Televiewer Log
NYSE&G Site - North Central Avenue
Mechanicville, New York
Prepared for: Earth Tech, Inc.
107979 - mw10di.xls

depth (feet)	down-dip compass azimuth (degrees)	dip angle (degrees)
82.19	168.13	33.64
82.5	160.31	16.16
84.42	169.39	20.83
84.60	169.1	20.8
84.91	167.9	19.3
87.93	193.3	17.7
88.34	201.7	21.2
88.47	219.2	24.2
90.36	178.0	25.6
92.78	201.3	26.7
93.62	171.6	21.8
94.64	206.5	12.2
97.10	154.3	28.2
97.70	139.0	32.0
103.44	152.1	12.1
103.79	160.75	20.75
104.91	166.53	19.46
106.65	166.6	13.7
107.69	170.3	22.7
108.82	157.2	22.7
109.35	160.9	19.6

Note that down-dip compass azimuth is perpendicular to the strike direction.

Note that interpreted down-dip compass azimuths are with respect to magnetic north.

Down-dip azimuths & dip angles were corrected for borehole deviation from vertical.

Planar Feature Orientations Interpreted from the MW-26i Optical Televiewer Log
NYSE&G Site - North Central Avenue
Mechanicville, New York
Prepared for: Earth Tech, Inc.
107979 - mw26ii.xls

depth (feet)	down-dip compass azimuth (degrees)	dip angle (degrees)
25.45	237.38	7.5
26.55	171.4	10.9
27.44	297.1	7.9
30.52	200.5	22.8
33.68	164.2	31.0
35.18	176.2	14.1
37.53	176.9	51.8
39.74	248.1	66.6

Note that down-dip compass azimuth is perpendicular to the strike direction.

Note that interpreted down-dip compass azimuths are with respect to magnetic north.

Down-dip azimuths & dip angles were corrected for borehole deviation from vertical.

Planar Feature Orientations Interpreted from the MW-42d Optical Televiewer Log
NYSE&G Site - North Central Avenue
Mechanicville, New York
Prepared for: Earth Tech, Inc.
107979 - mw42di.xls

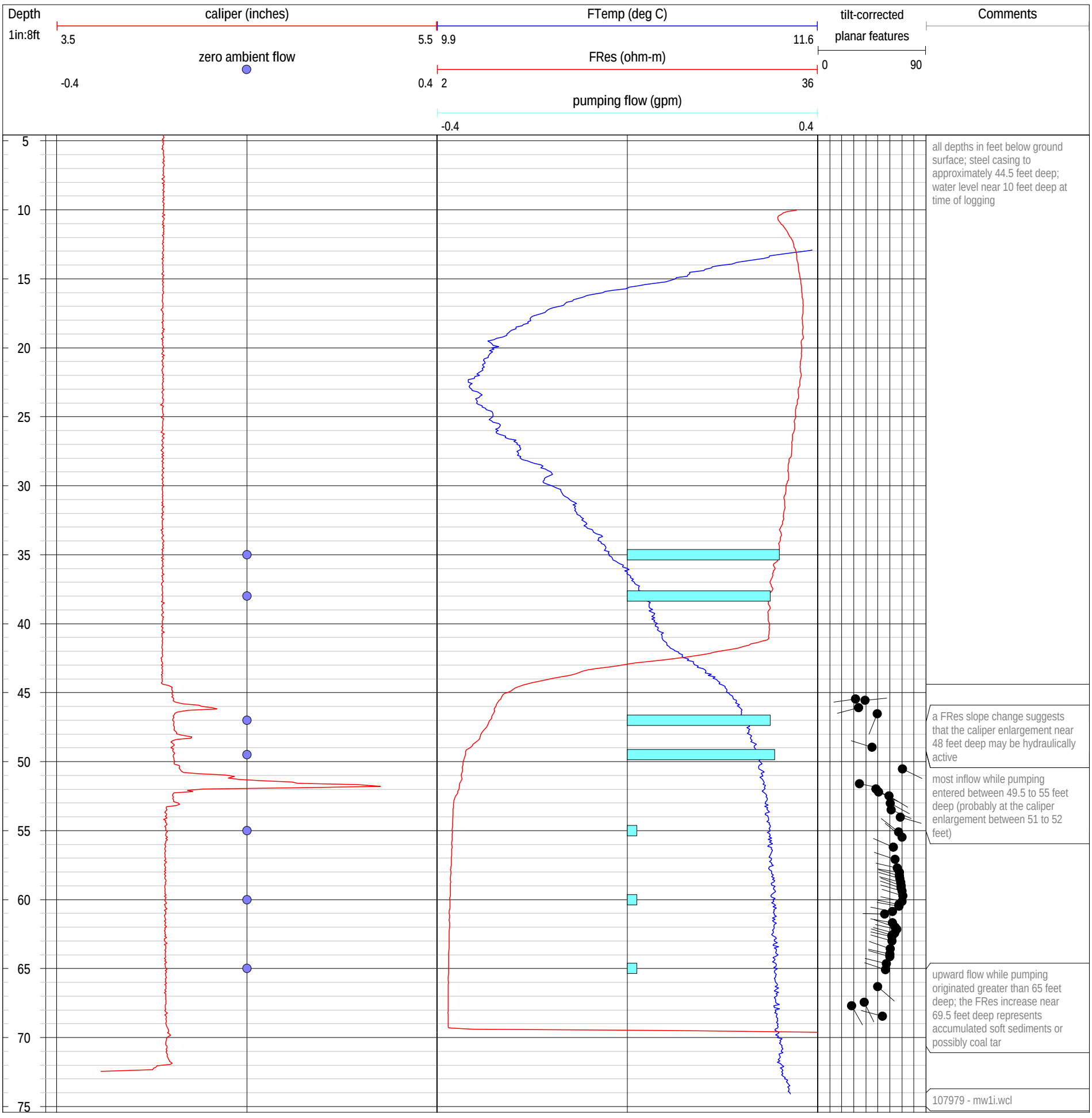
depth (feet)	down-dip compass azimuth (degrees)	dip angle (degrees)
140.22	338.7	49.5
140.52	347.3	47.4
140.91	3.0	44.4
142.82	325.4	38.2
143.35	121.2	59.7
143.71	128.8	49.4
143.82	131.2	47.18
146.28	313.21	43.5
146.97	131.3	54.1
147.44	134.1	43.6
147.65	301.5	31.7
147.98	332.1	46.6
148.07	130.4	41.4
148.91	109.31	51.65
149.59	119.01	45.8
149.70	128.0	48.4
150.06	141.3	46.7
151.04	323.9	69.6
151.22	126.1	42.6
151.86	132.55	40.36
153.04	140.86	47.2
155.79	126.94	40.76
157.49	134.74	36.55
157.63	135.6	43.8
159.72	135.3	41.7
160.81	137.5	46.2
160.91	138.9	44.73
161.09	142.35	48.8
162.96	130.8	50.4
164.51	129.5	46.5
164.86	124.6	47.7
165.87	122.7	46.1
166.26	117.66	43.75
168.16	139.9	58.16
169.56	319.24	12.27
171.15	144.96	69.54

Note that down-dip compass azimuth is perpendicular to the strike direction.

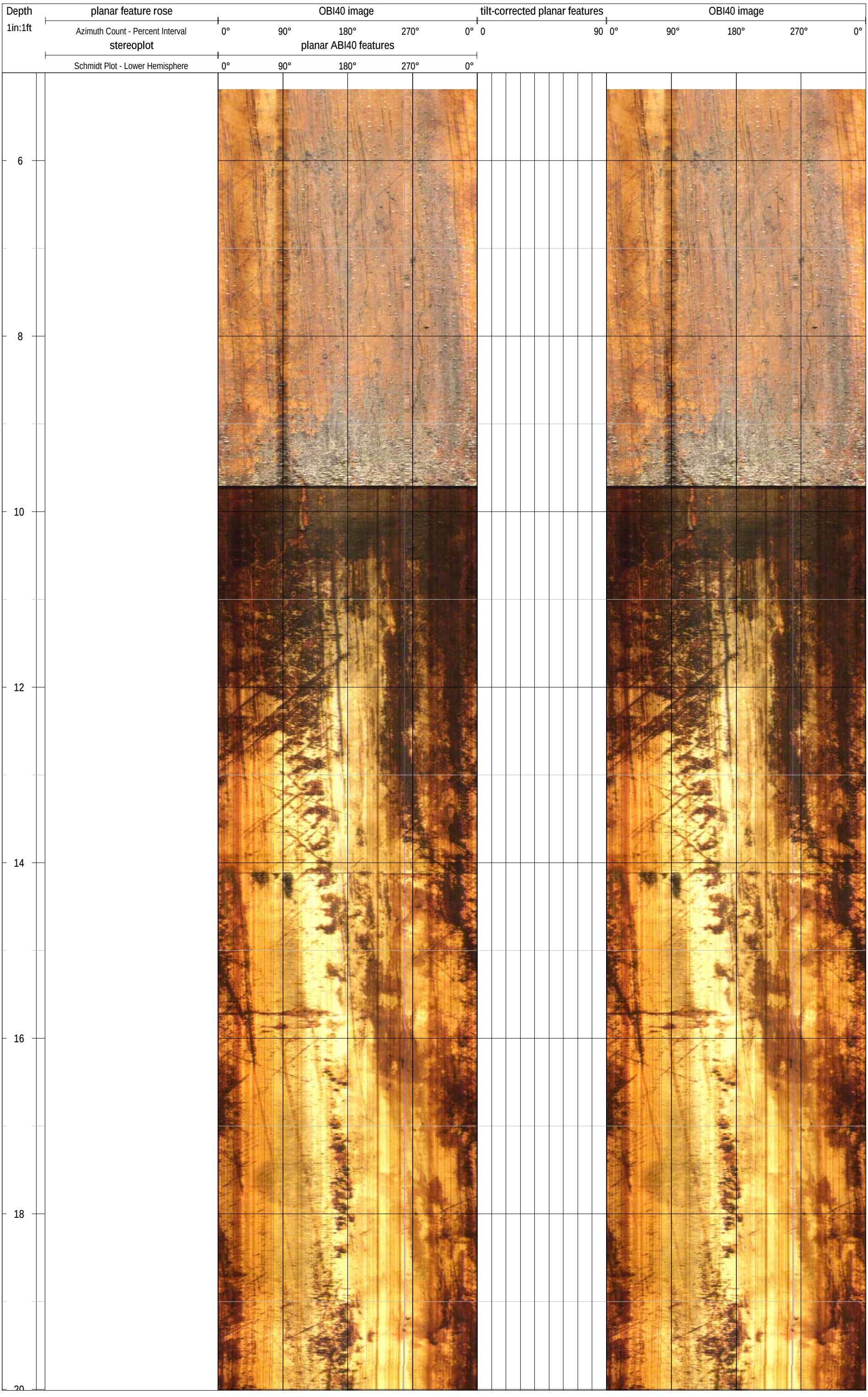
Note that interpreted down-dip compass azimuths are with respect to magnetic north.

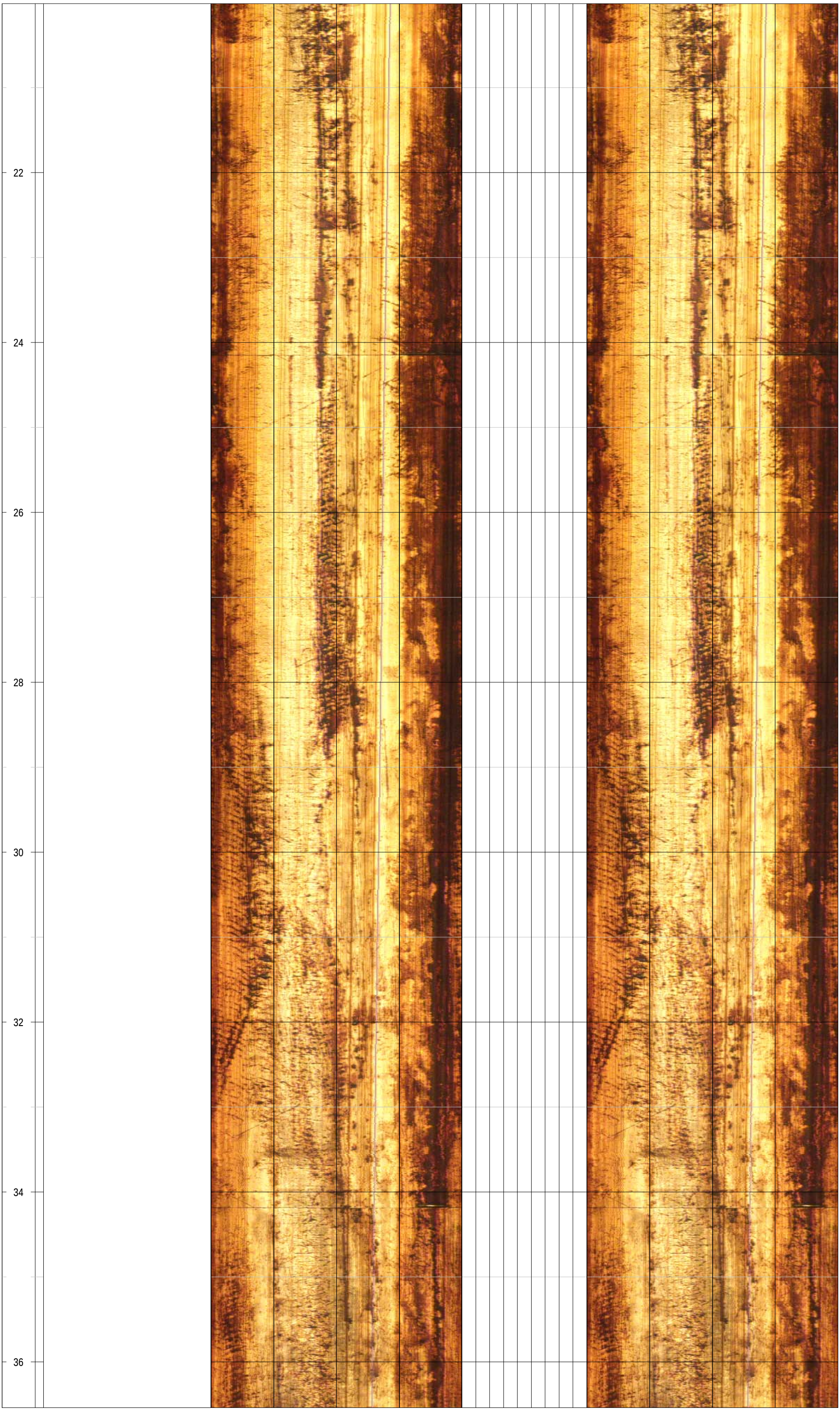
Down-dip azimuths & dip angles were corrected for borehole deviation from vertical.

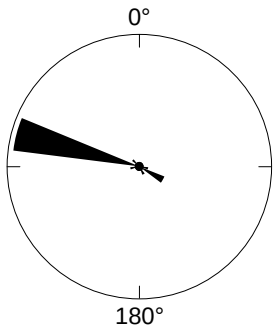
Project: Earth Tech / Mechanicville, NY - MW-1i conventional logs

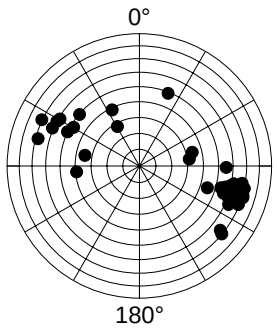


Project: Earth Tech / Mechanicville, NY - MW-1i optical televiewer log




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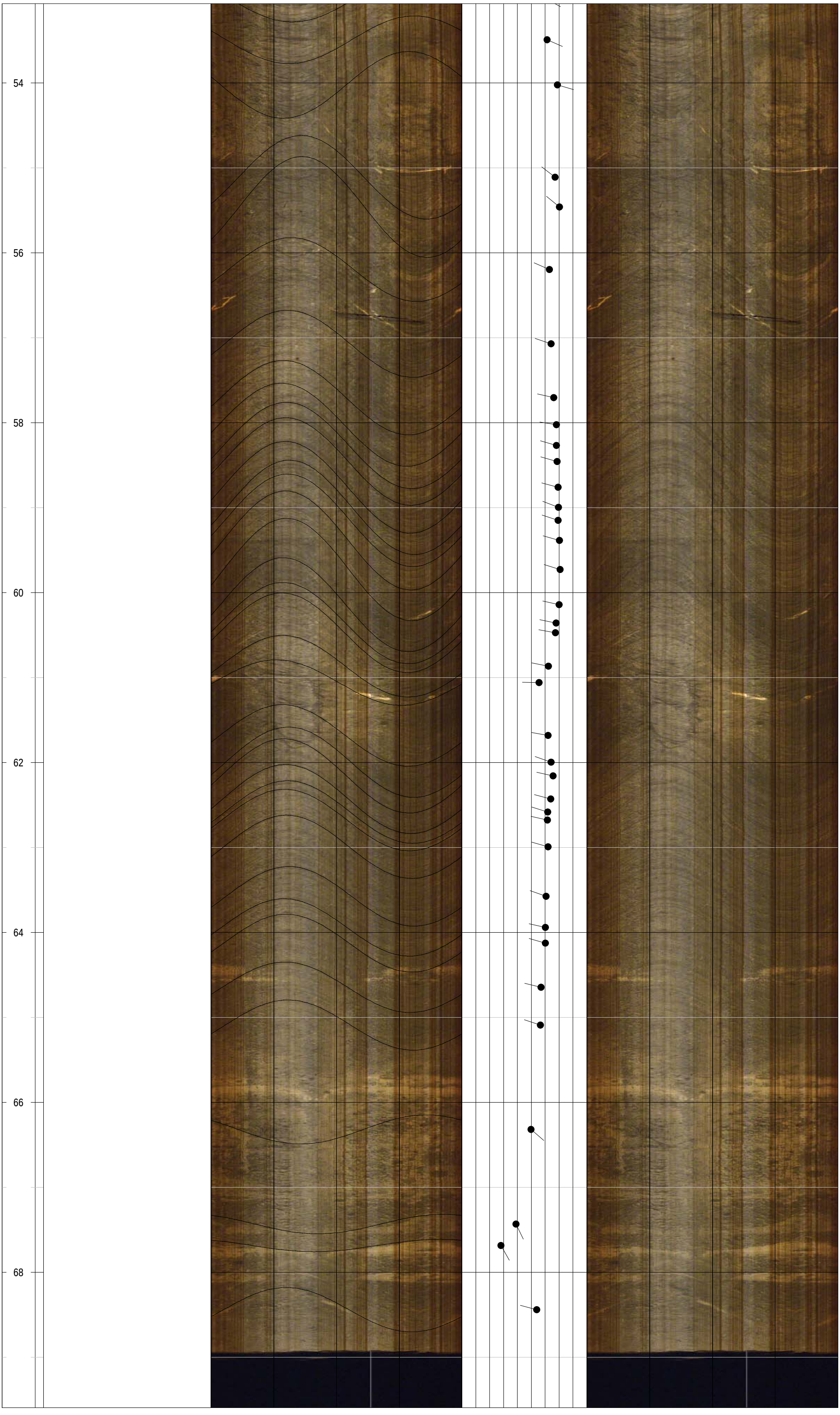
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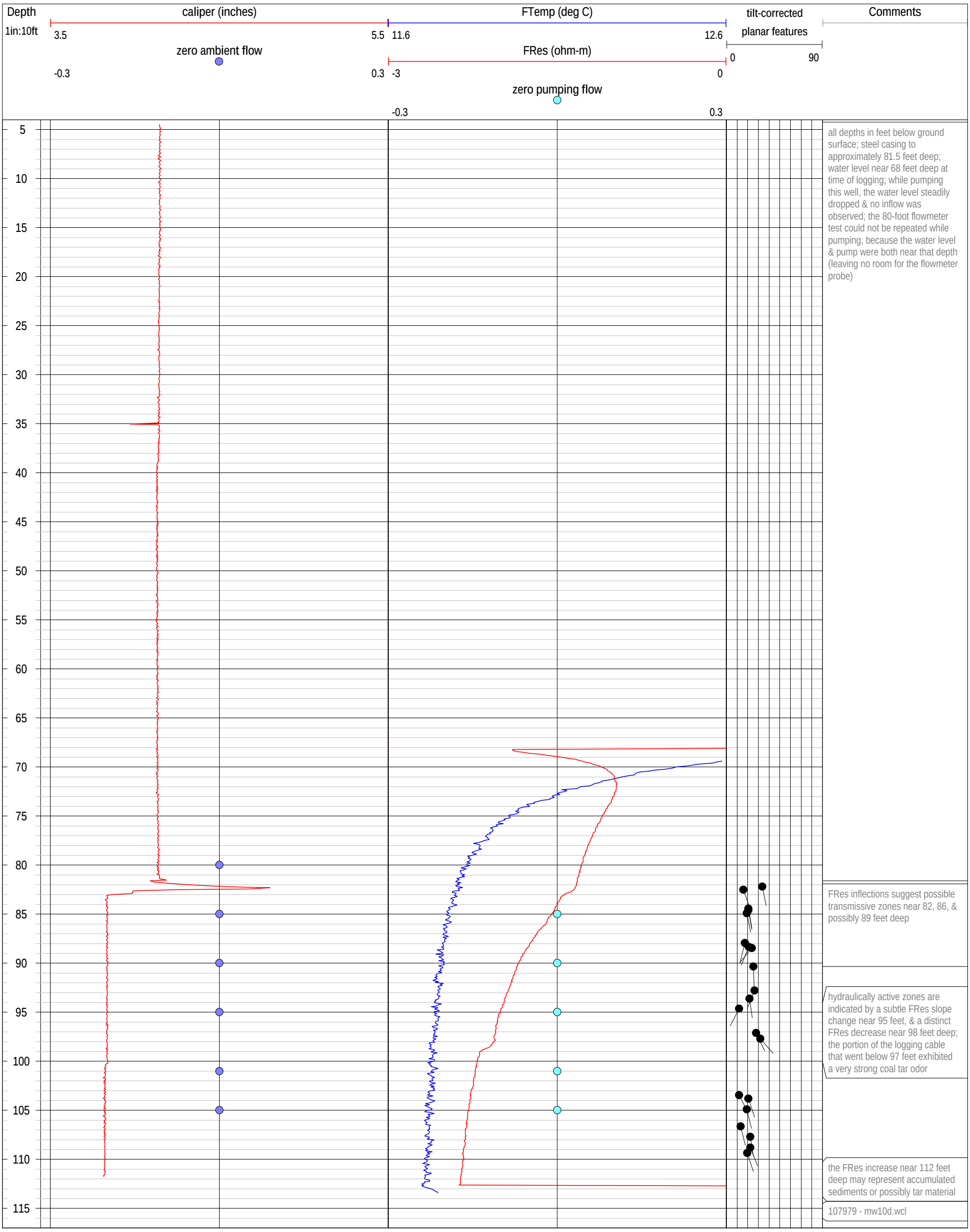
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Project: Earth Tech / Mechanicville, NY - MW-10d conventional logs



Project: Earth Tech / Mechanicville, NY - MW-10d optical televiewer log

Depth
1in:1ft

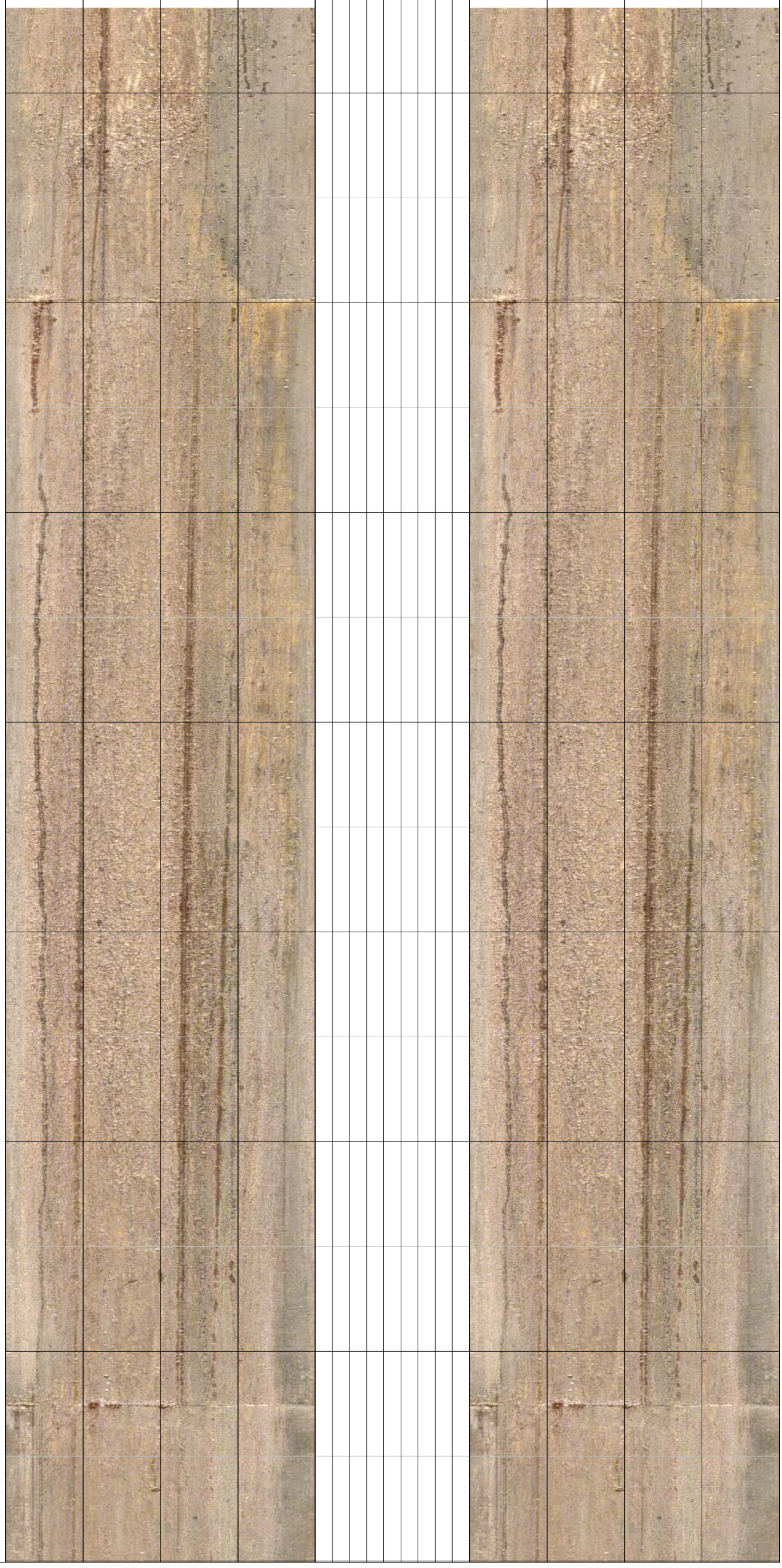
planar feature rose
Azimuth Count - Percent Interval
stereoplot
Schmidt Plot - Lower Hemisphere

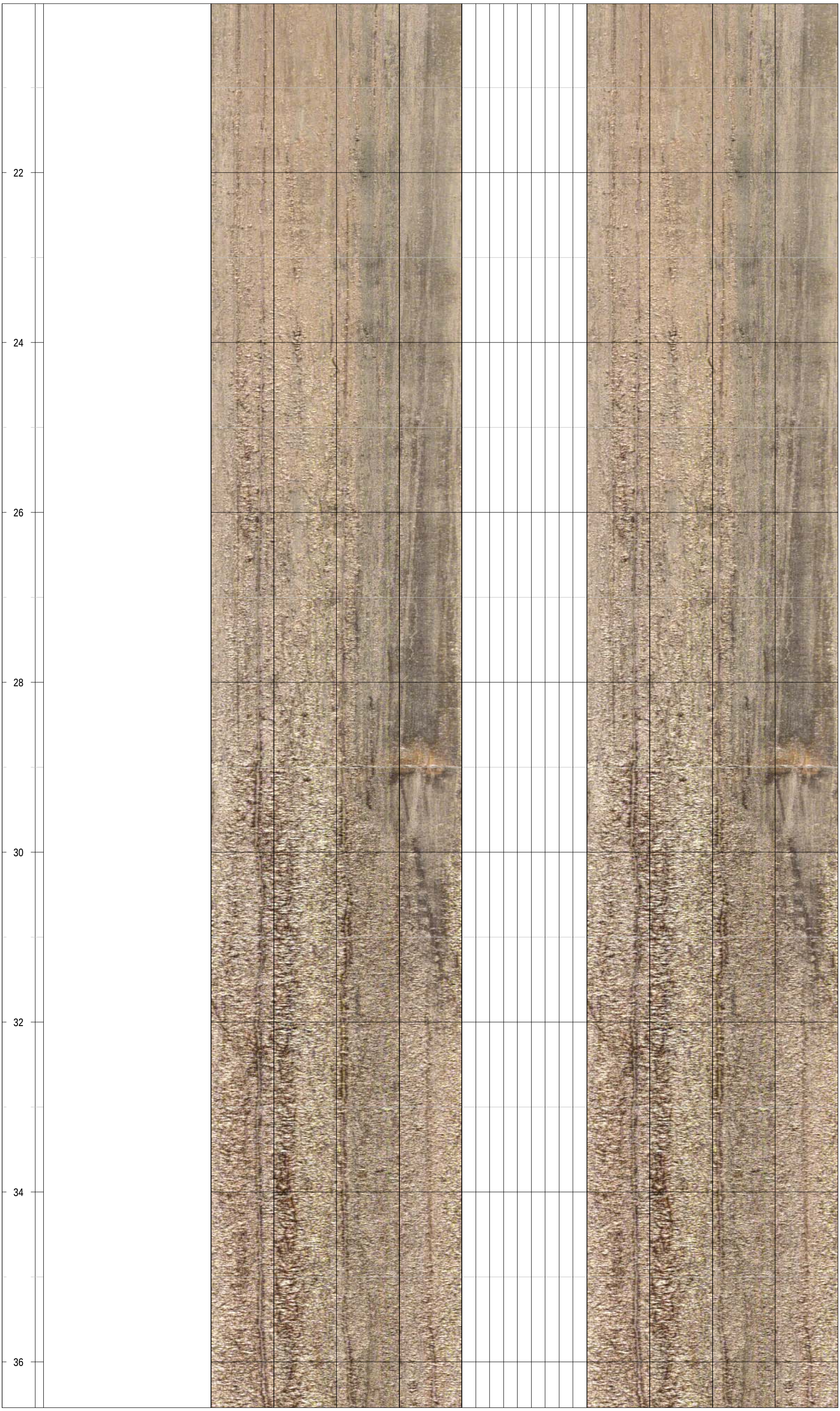
OBI40 image
0° 90° 180° 270° 0°
planar OBI40 features
0° 90° 180° 270° 0°

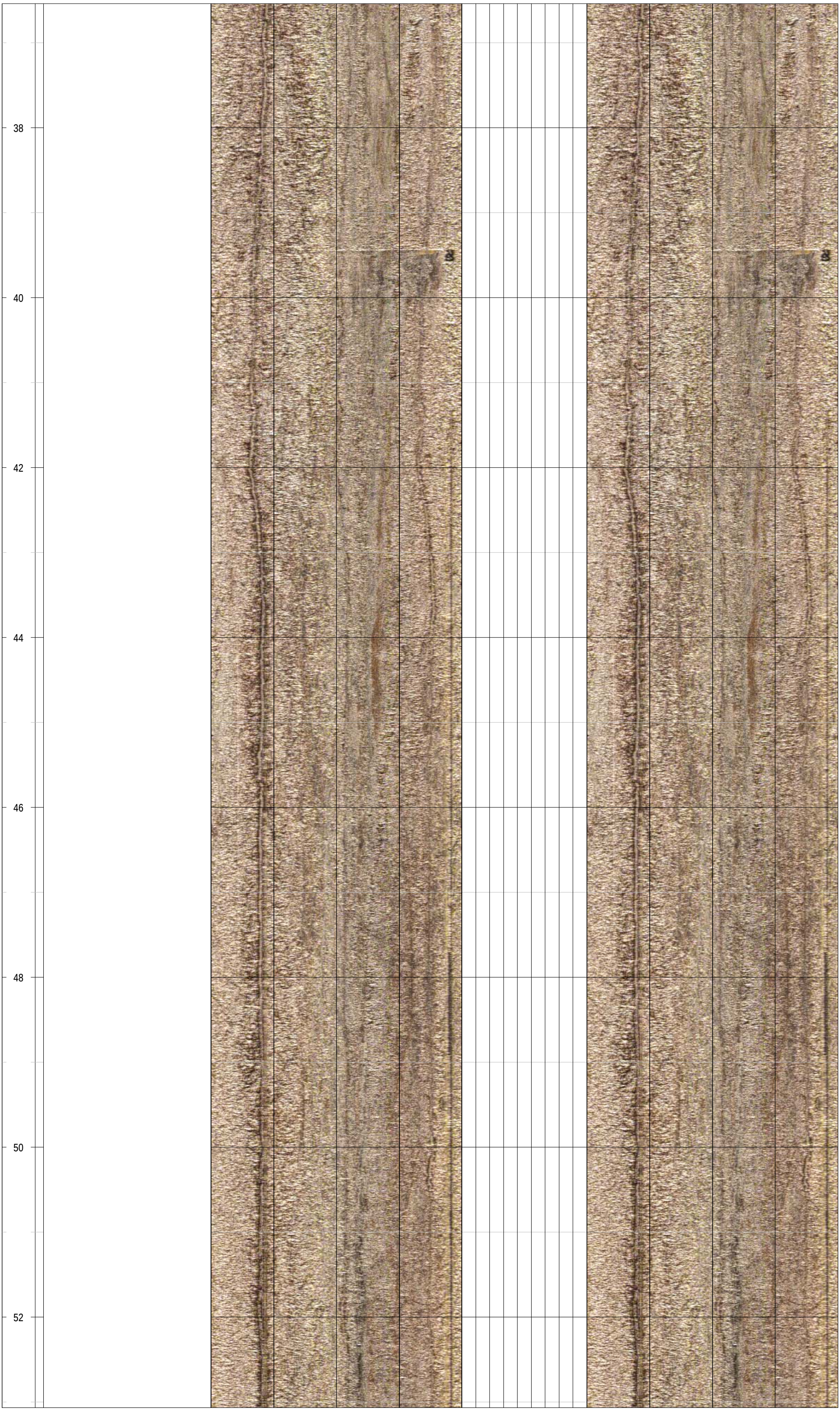
tilt-corrected planar features
0 90

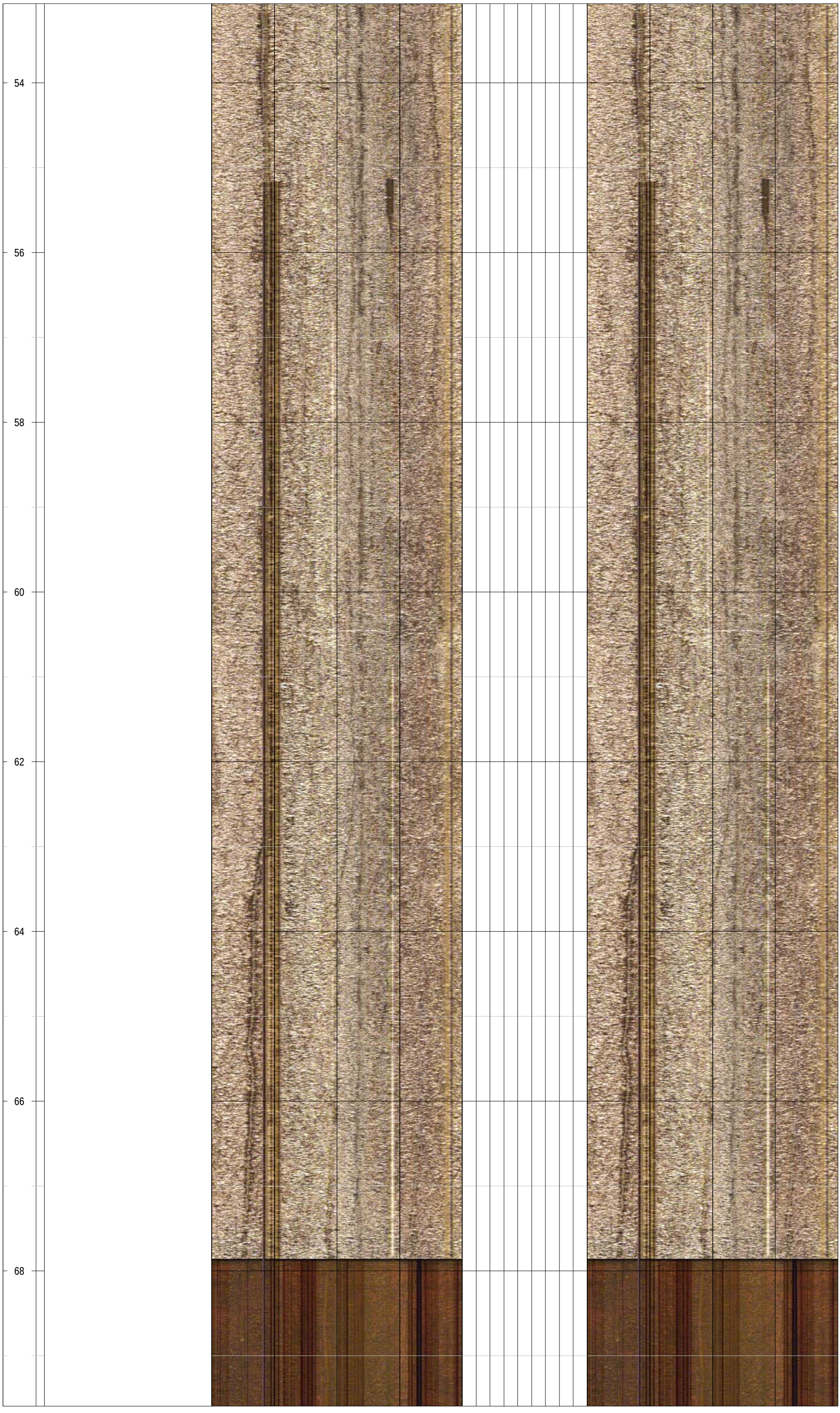
OBI40 image
0° 90° 180° 270° 0°

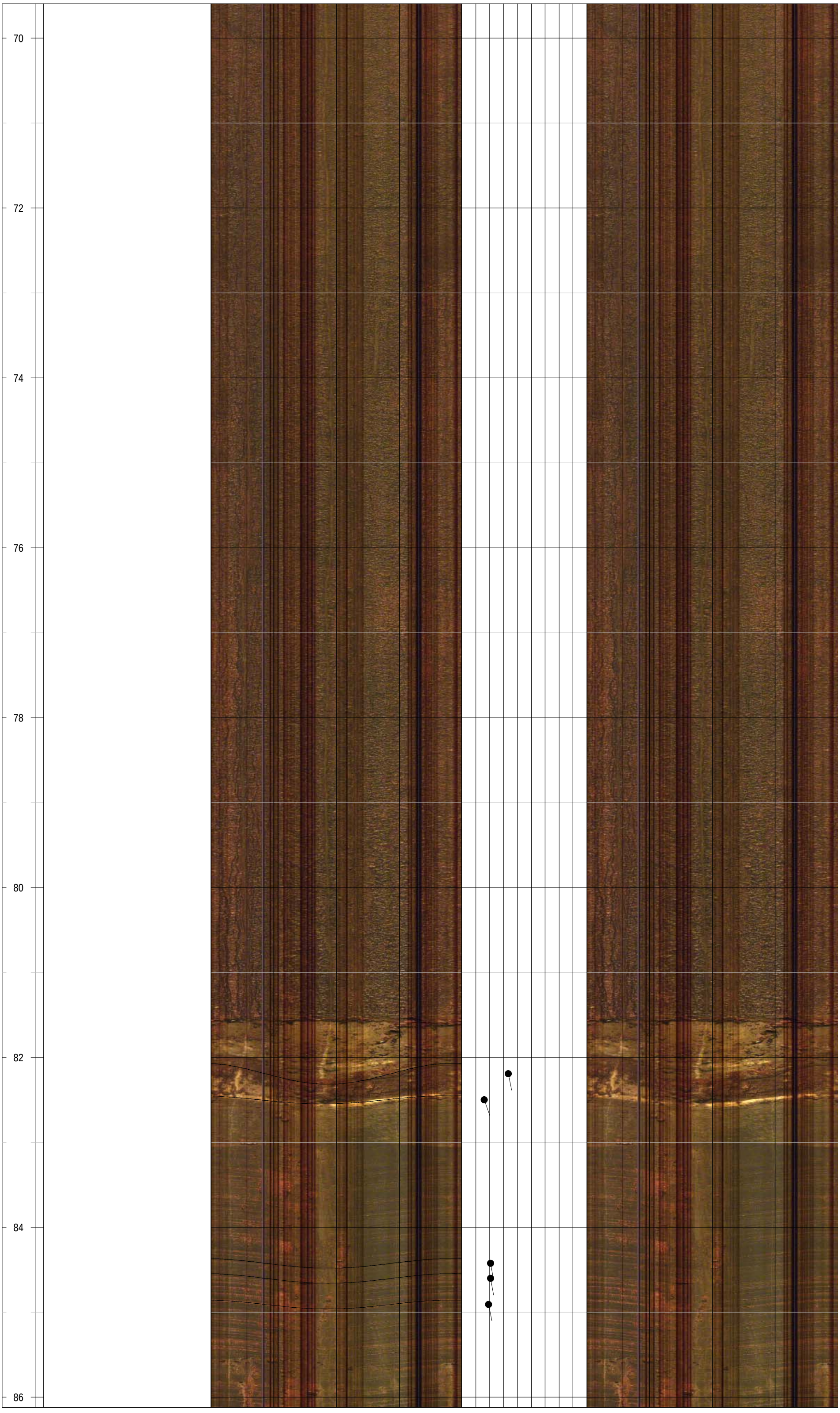
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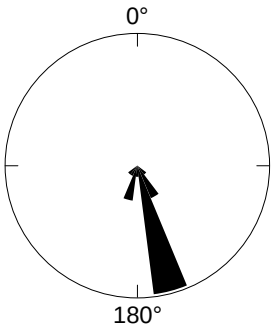


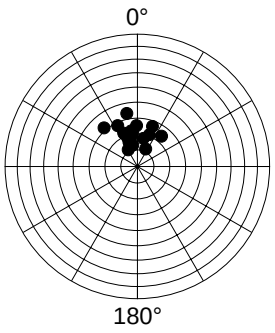

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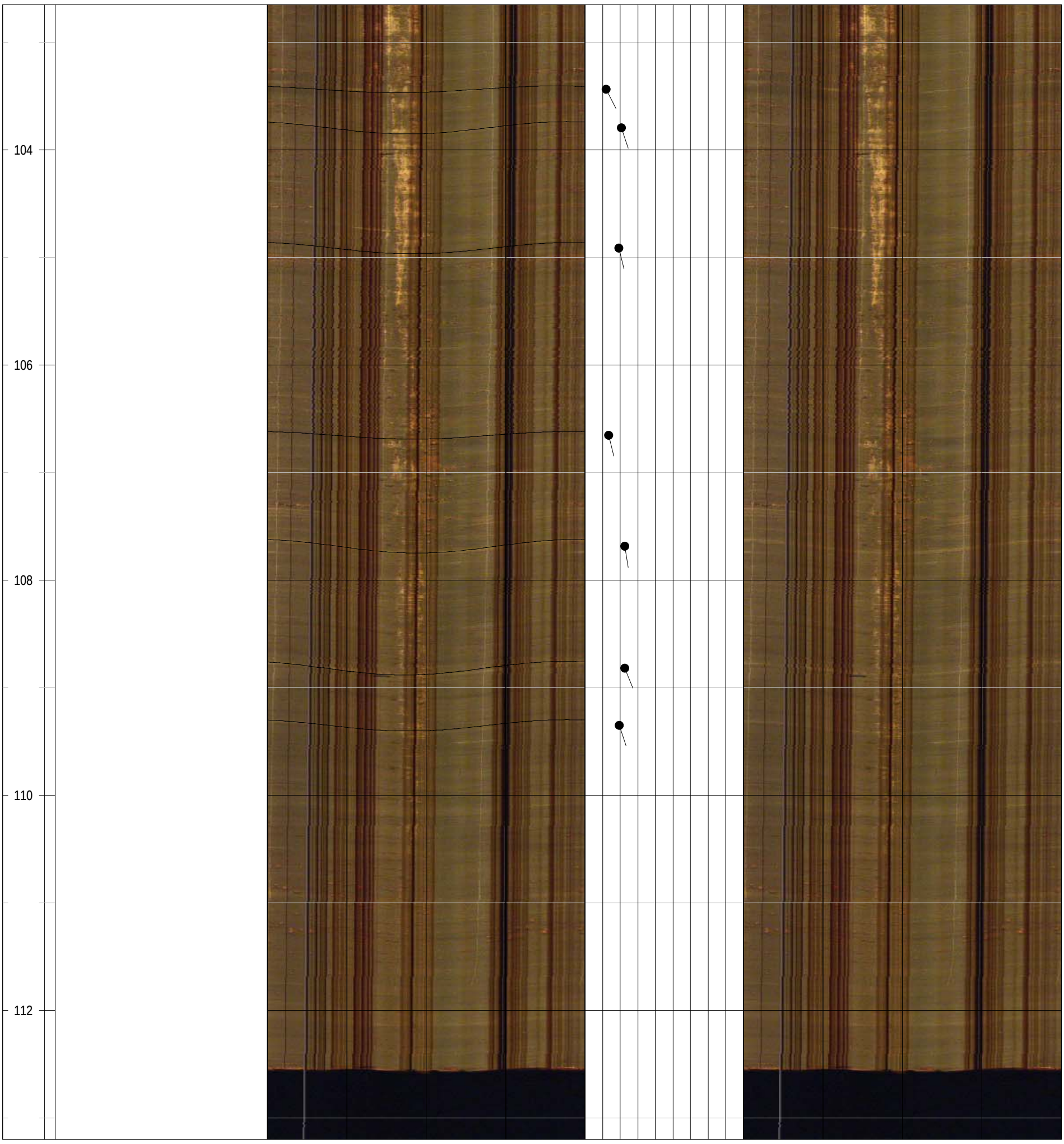
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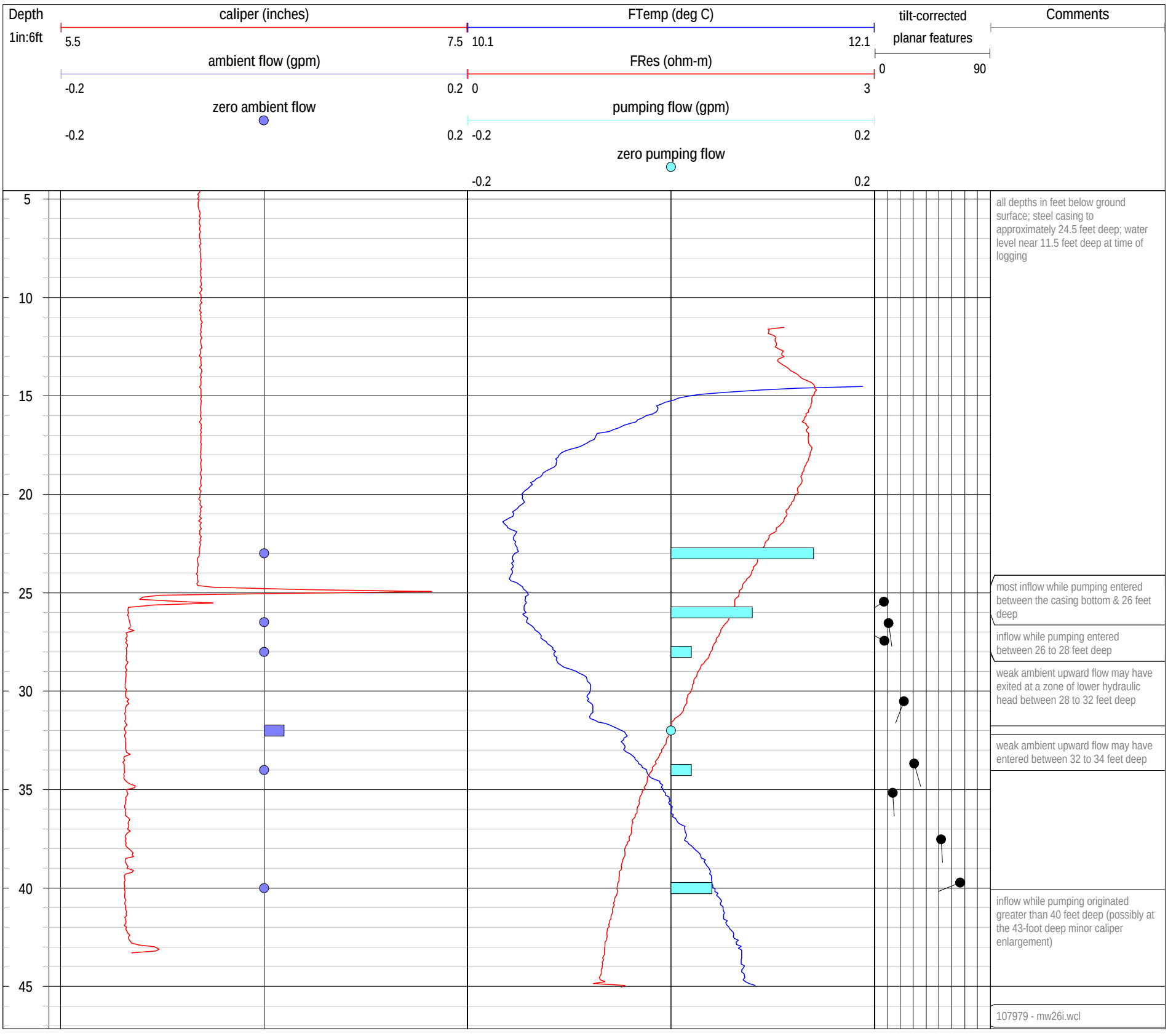
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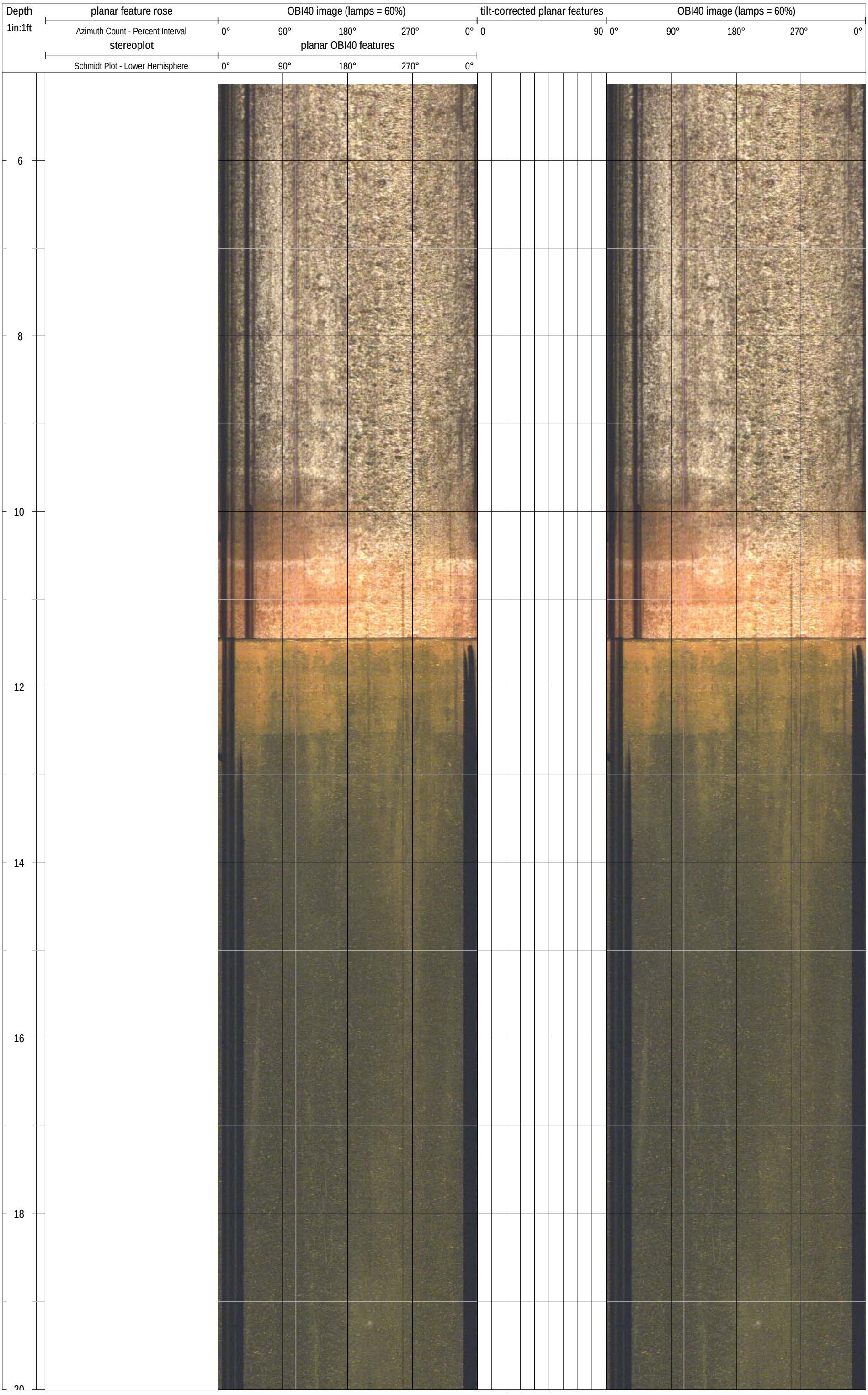
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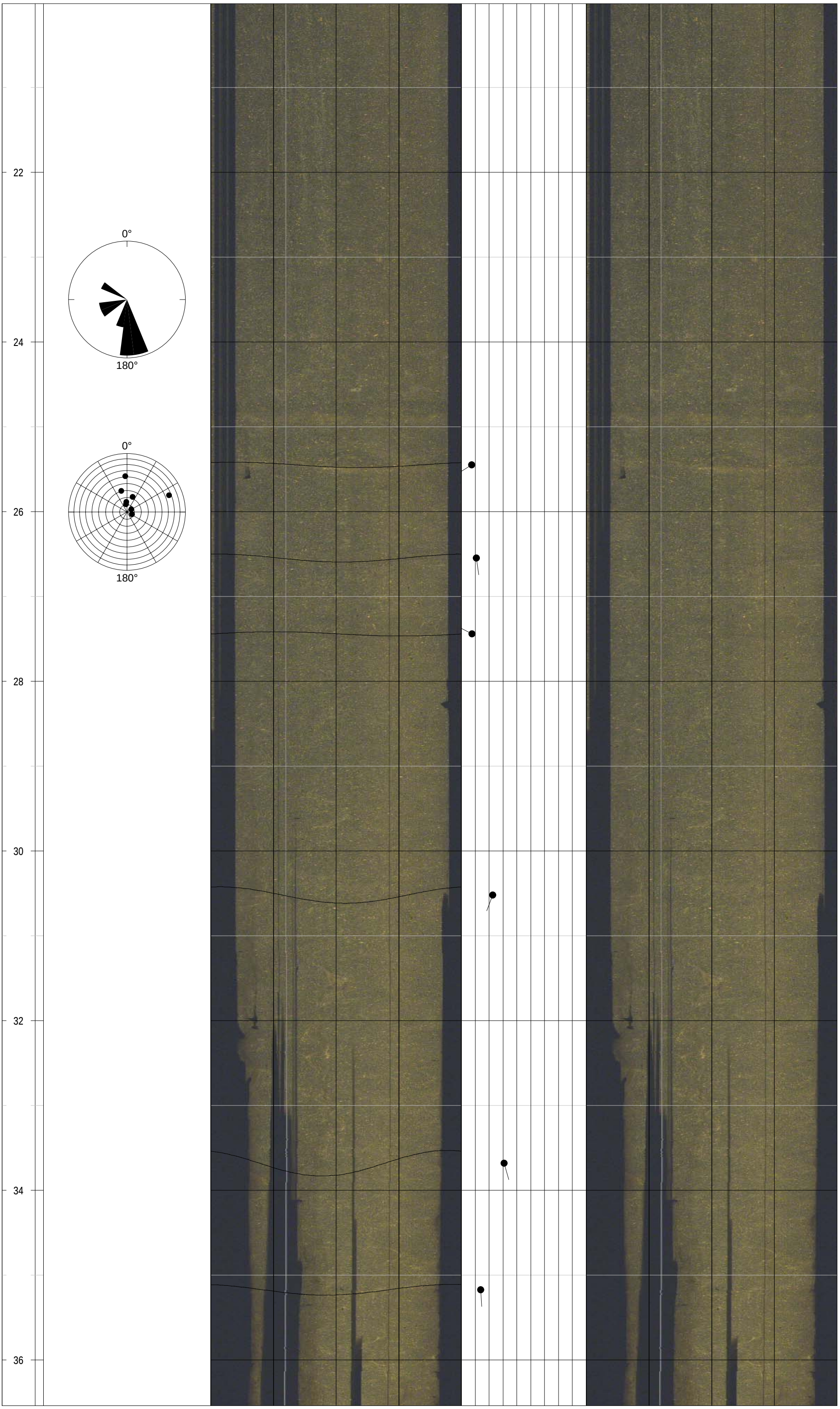

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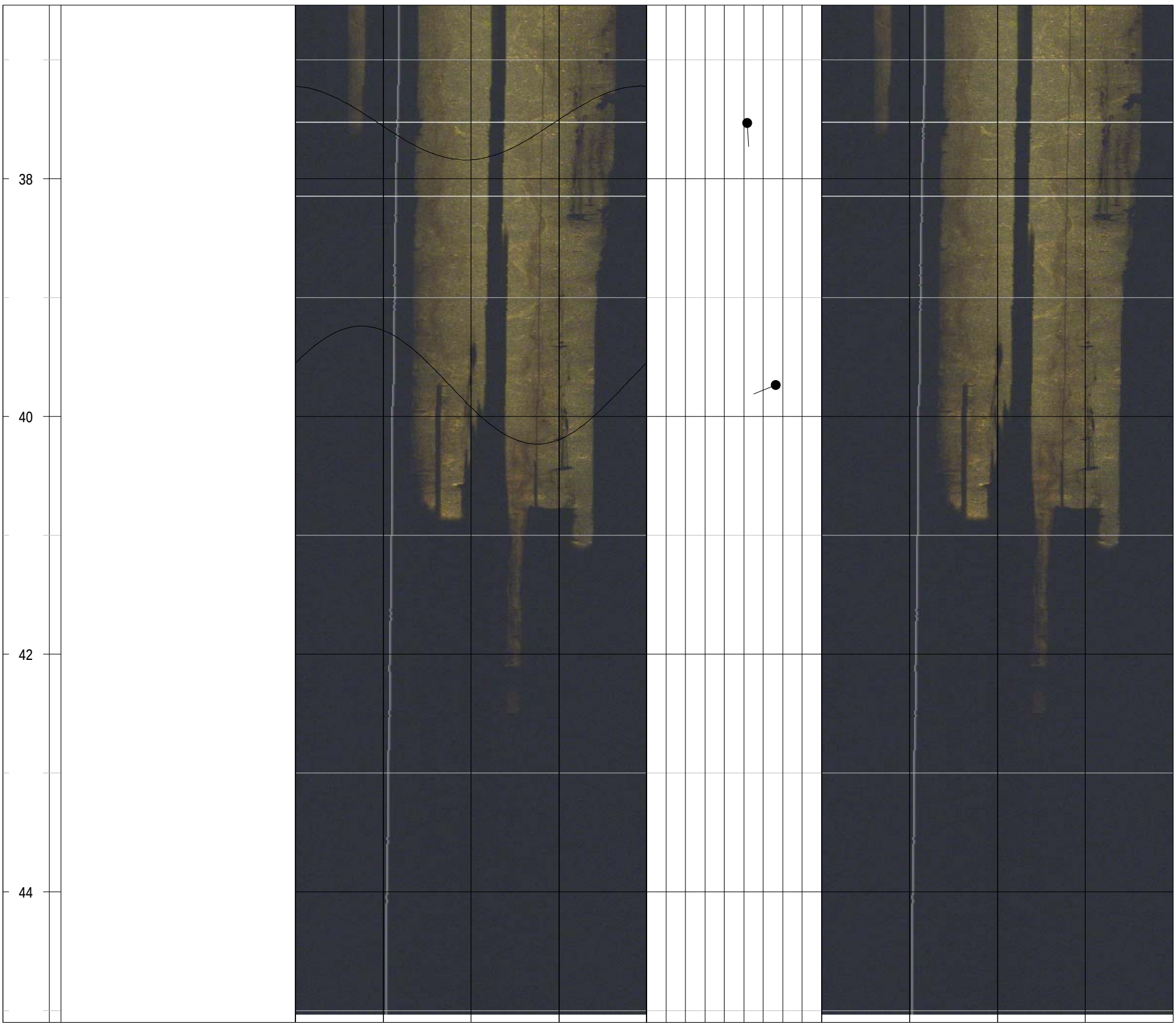
Project: Earth Tech / Mechanicville, NY - MW-26i conventional logs



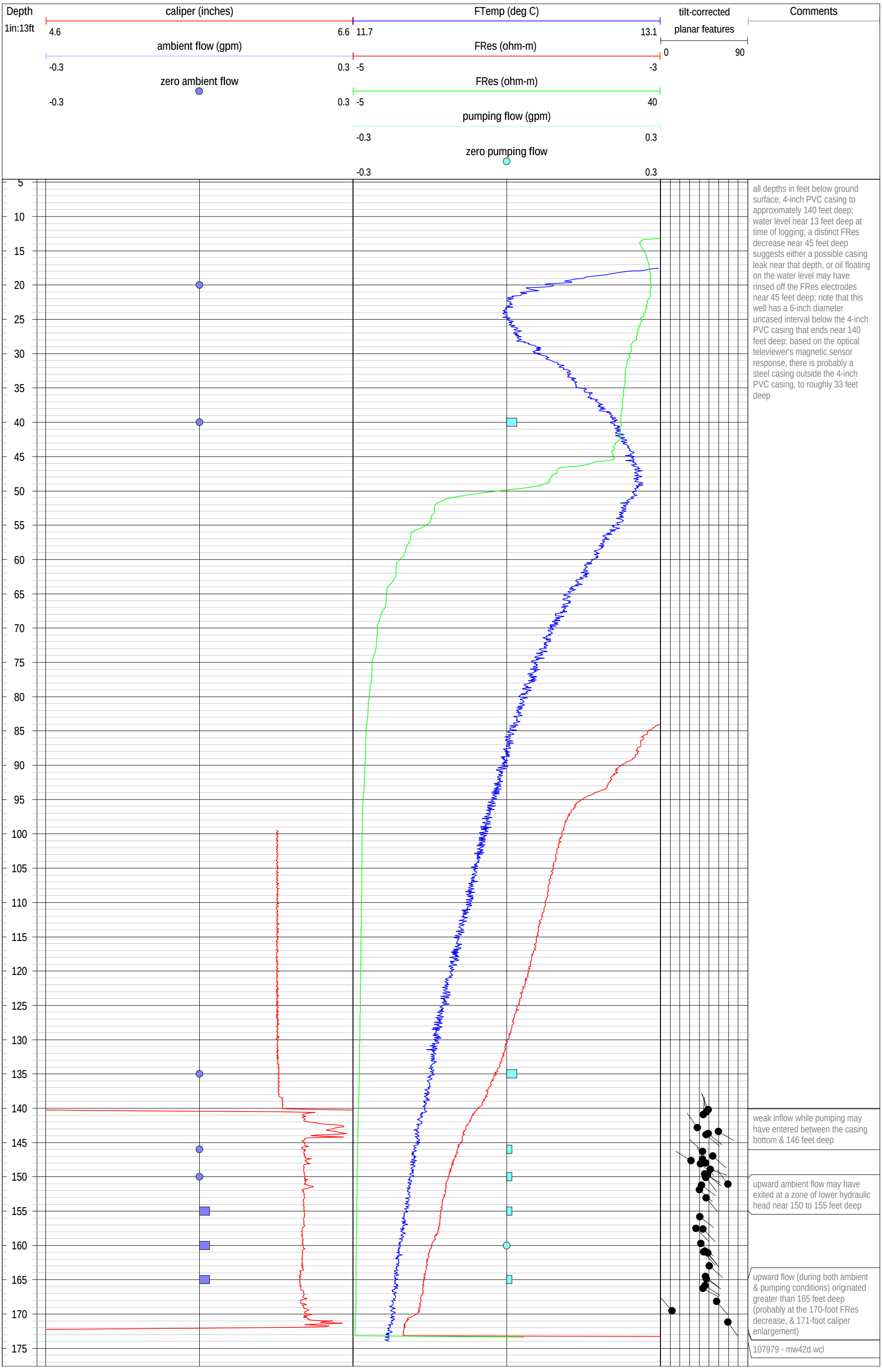
Project: Earth Tech / Mechanicville, NY - MW-26i optical televiewer log



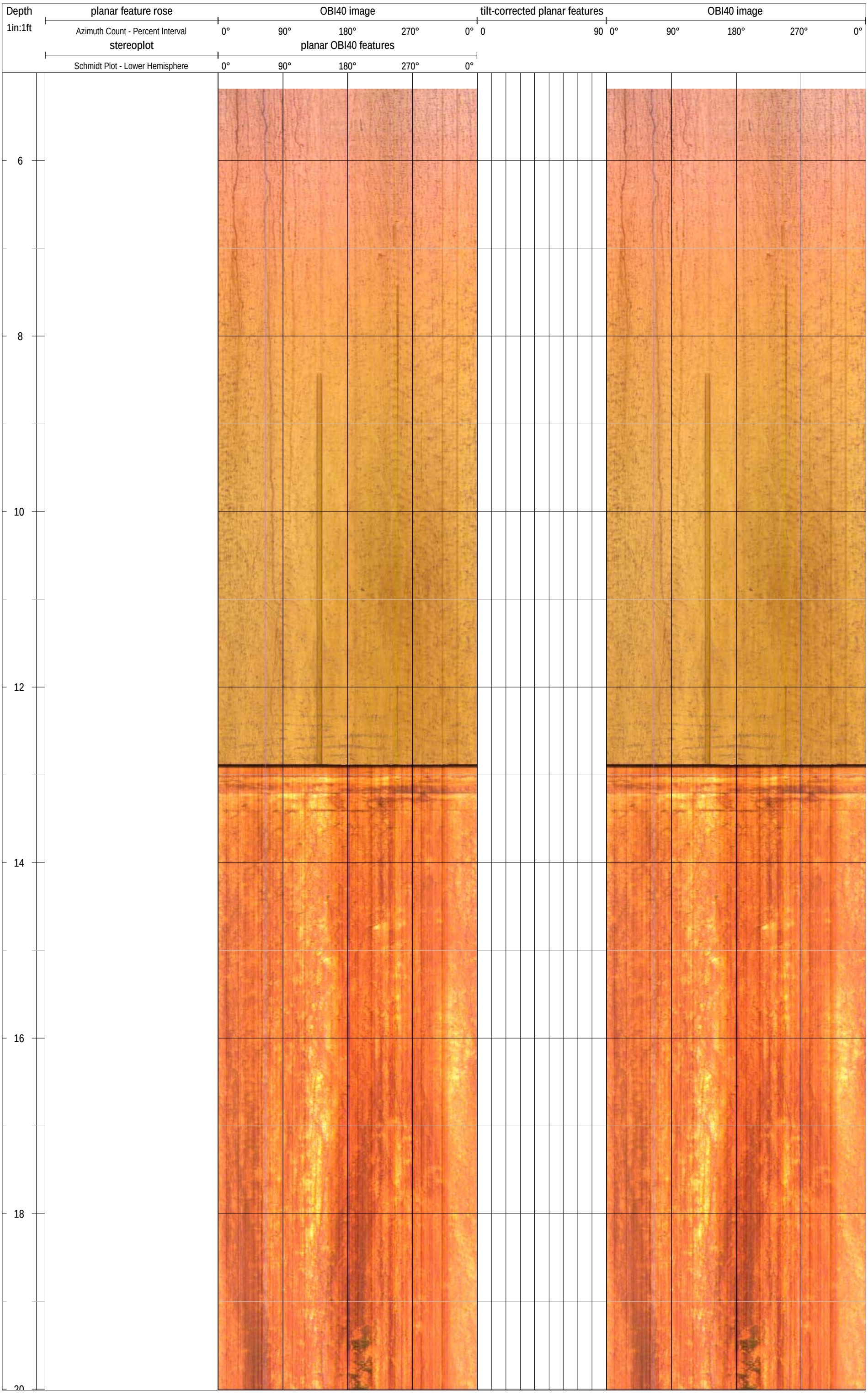

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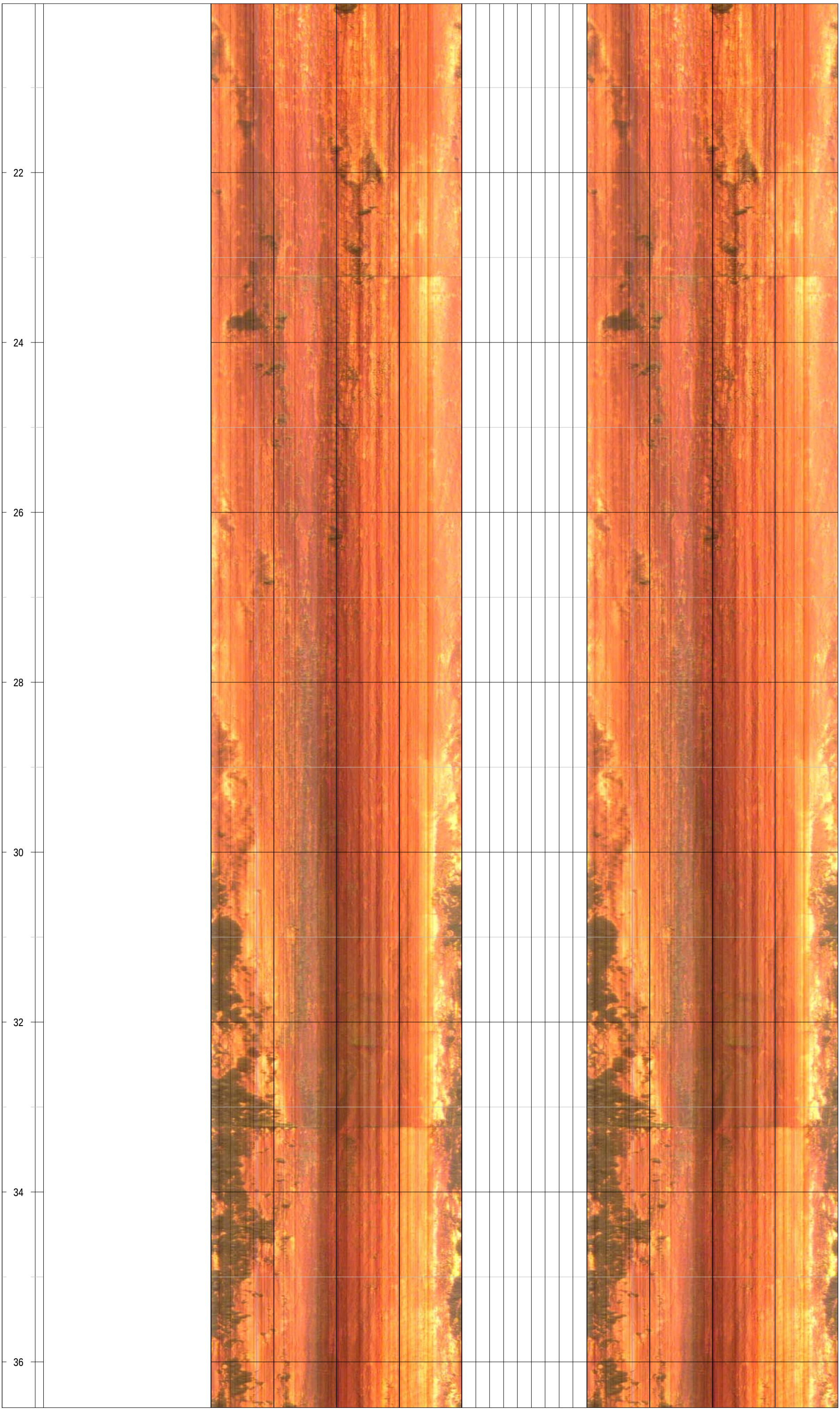

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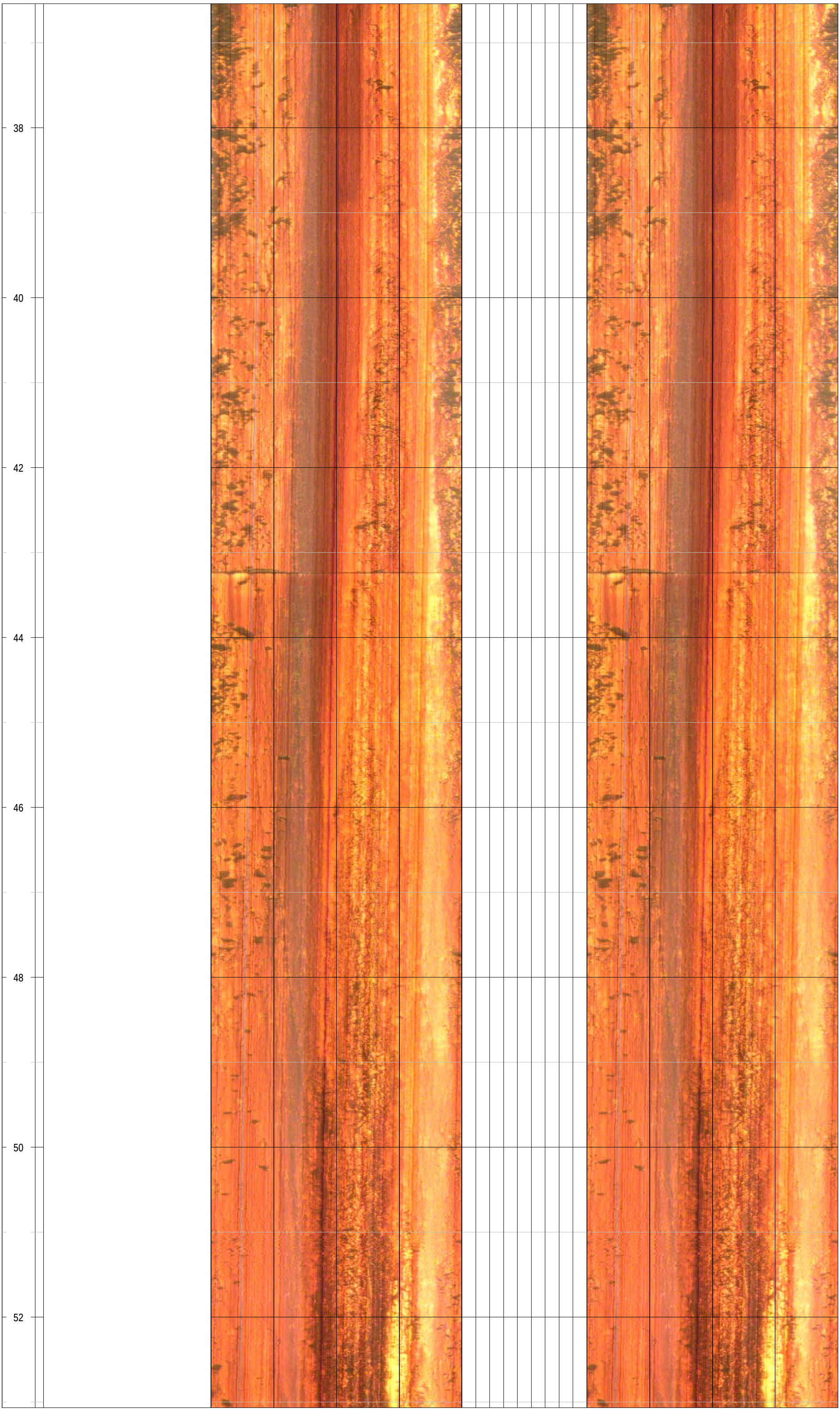
Project: Earth Tech / Mechanicville, NY - MW-42d conventional logs

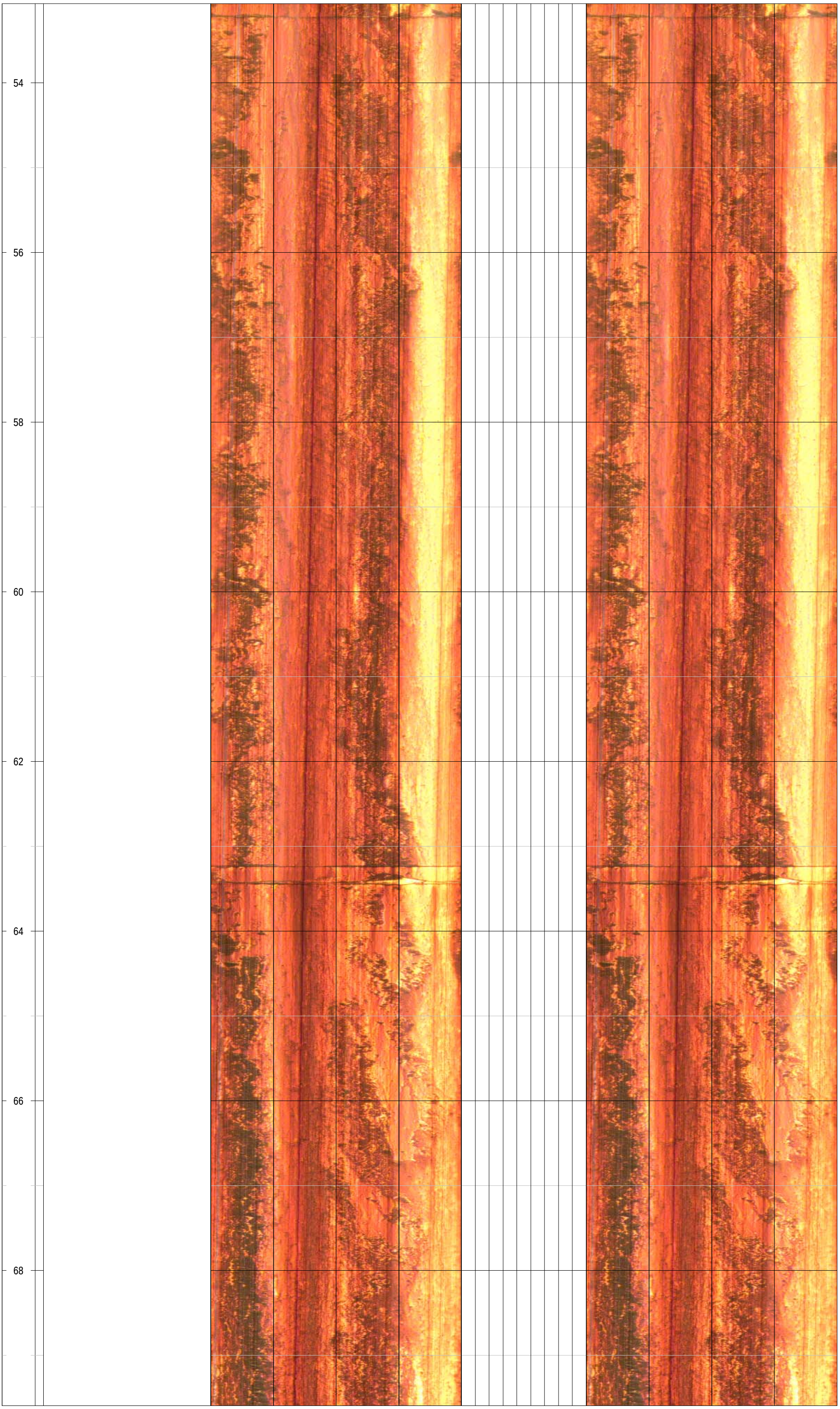


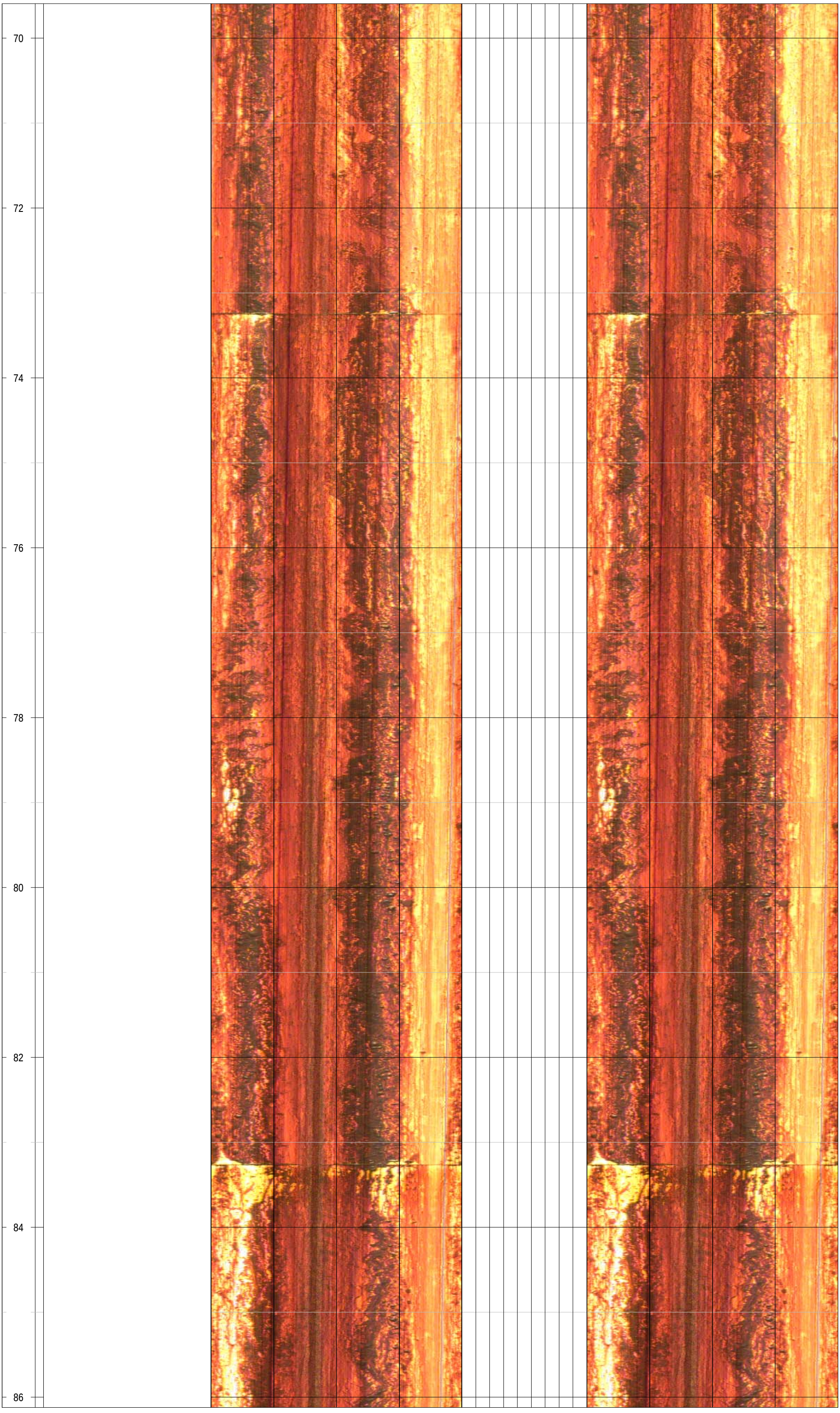
Project: Earth Tech / Mechanicville, NY - MW-42d optical televiewer log

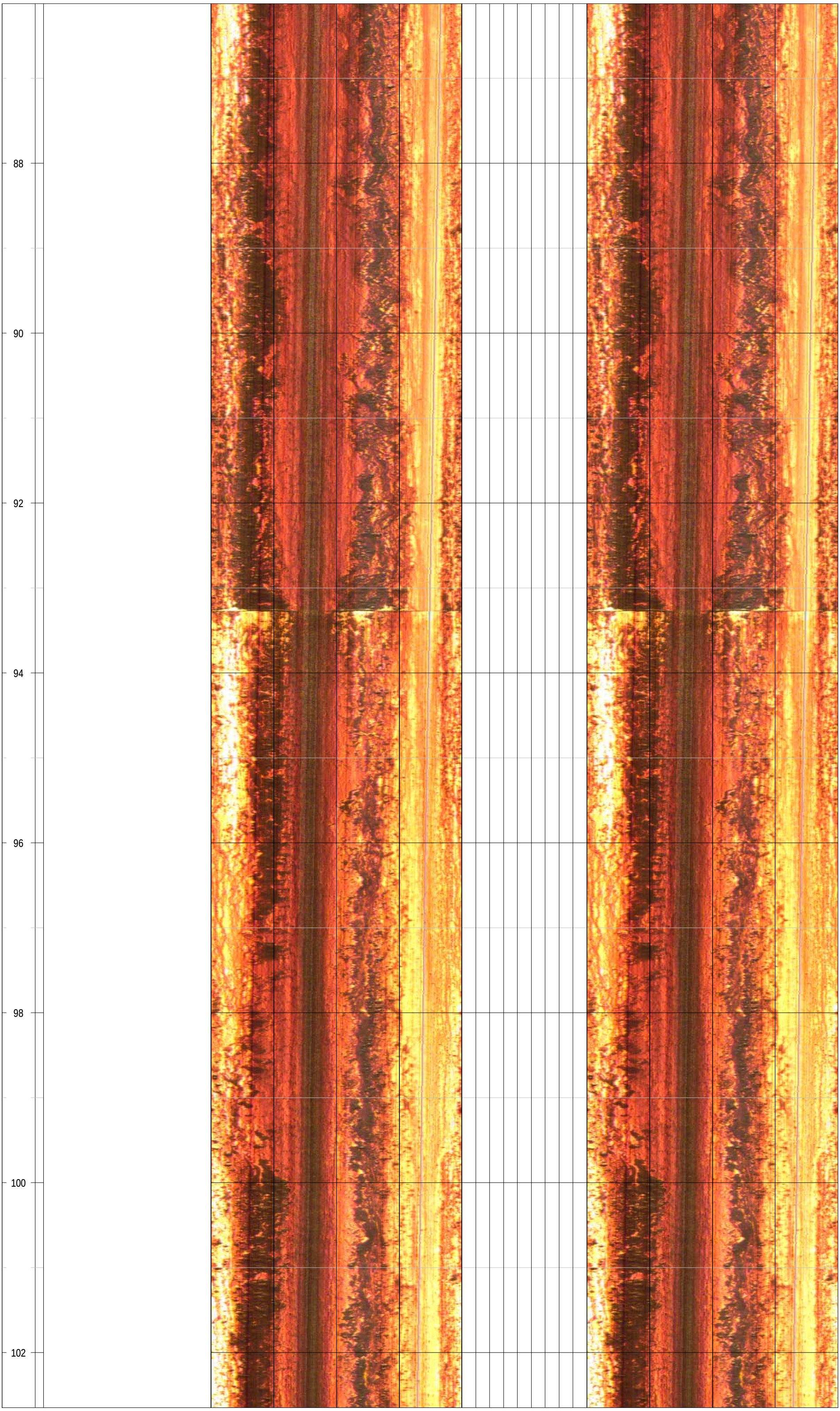


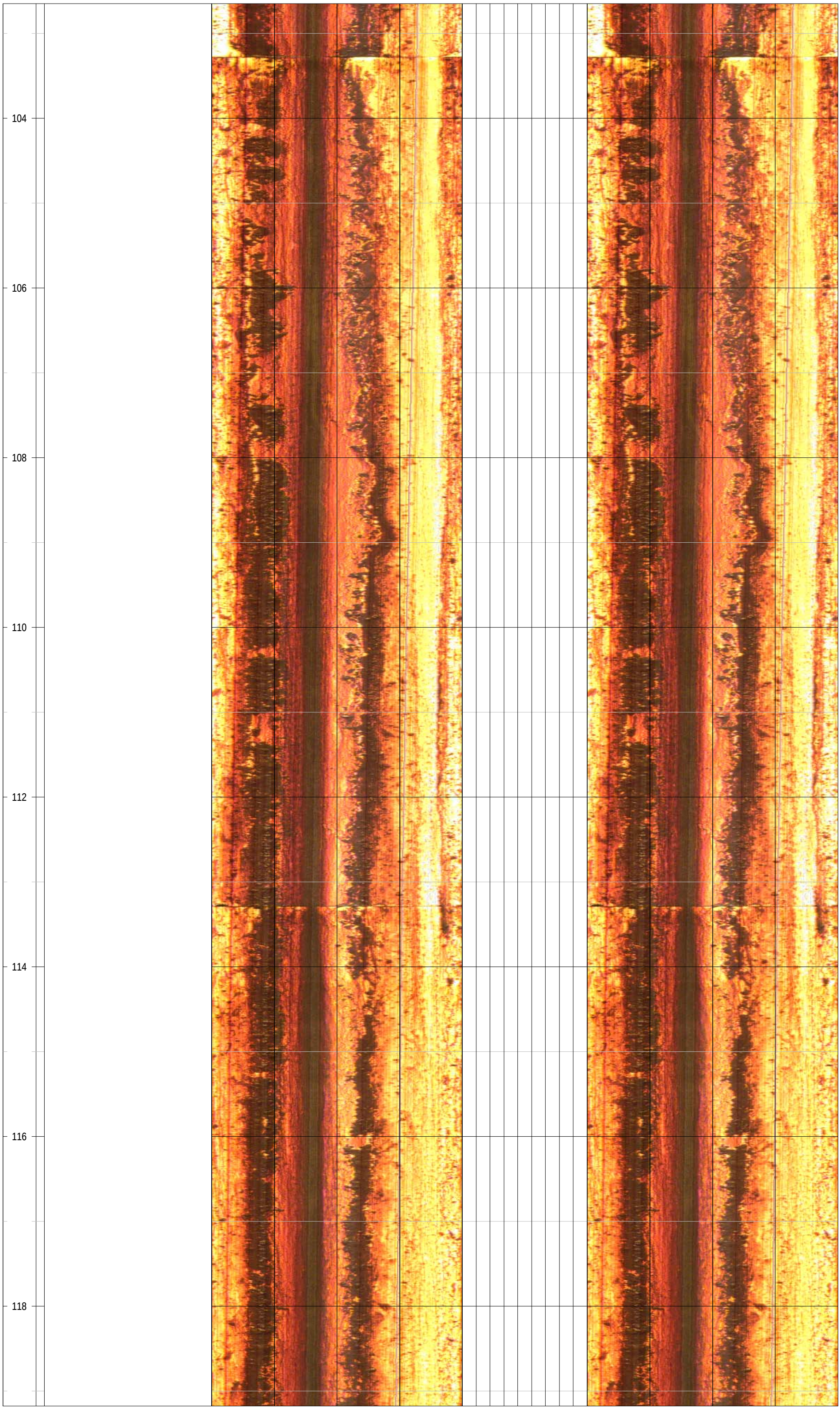

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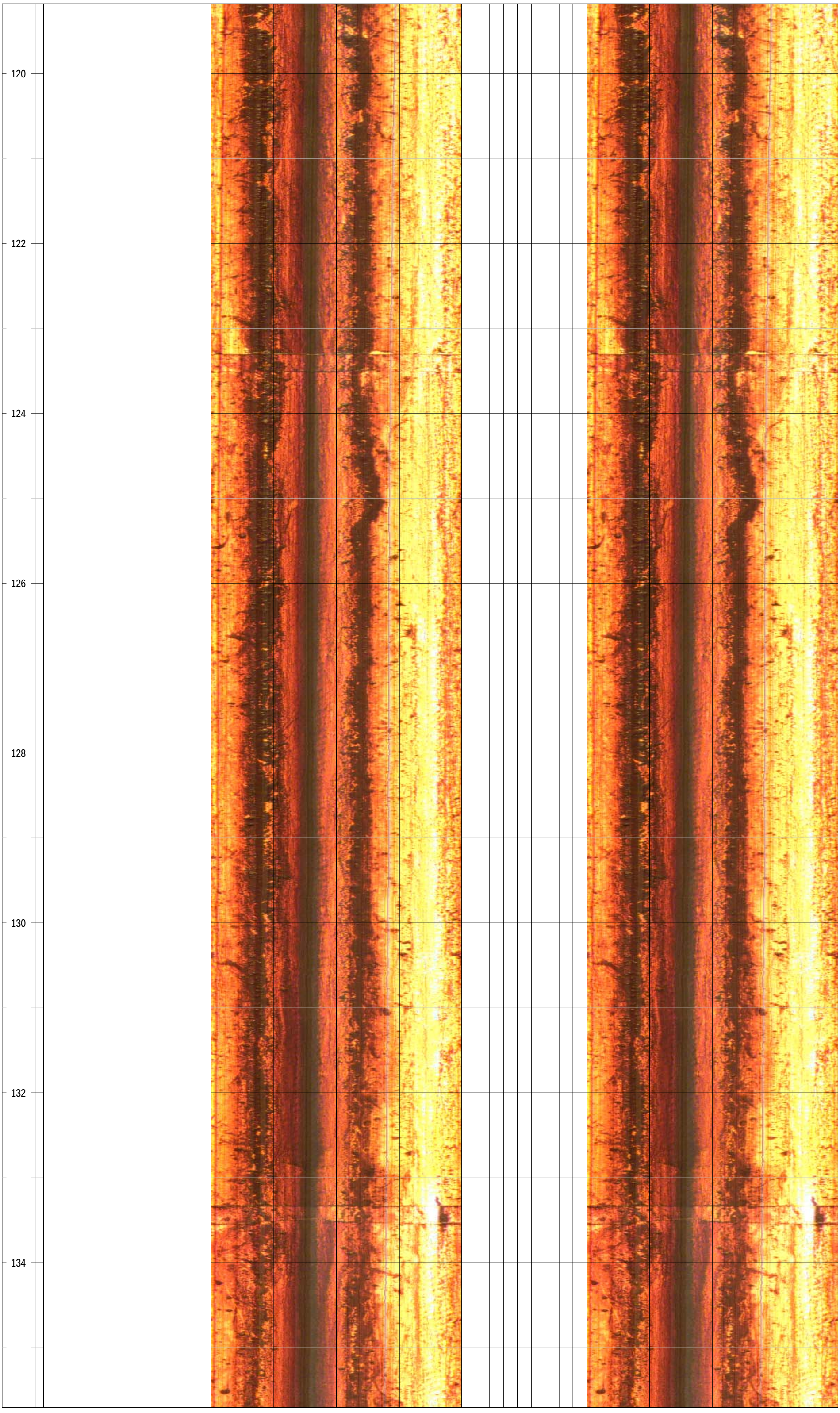

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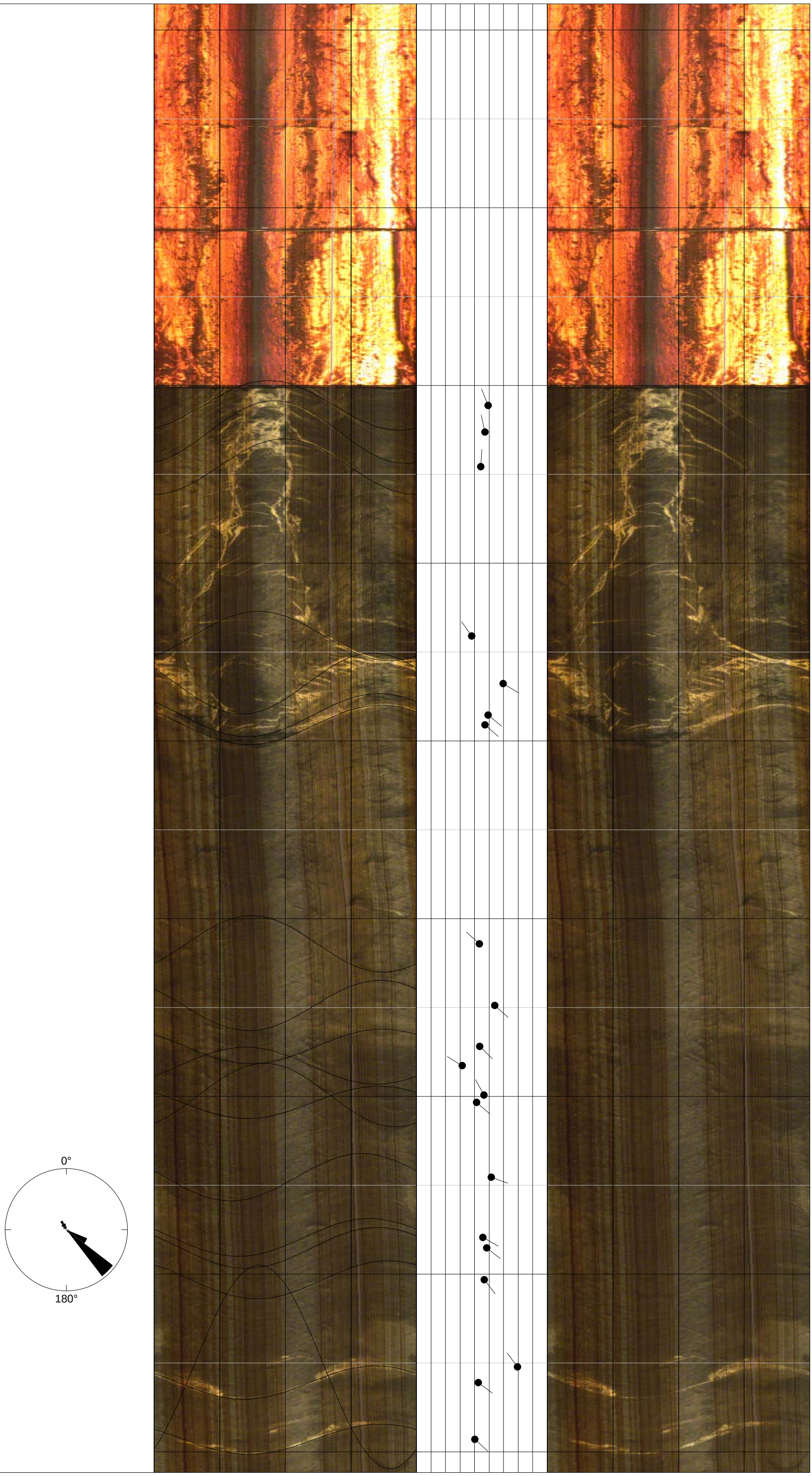

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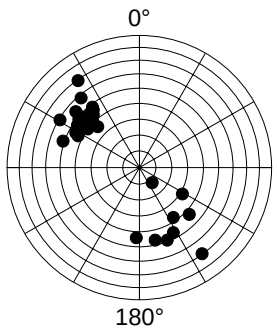
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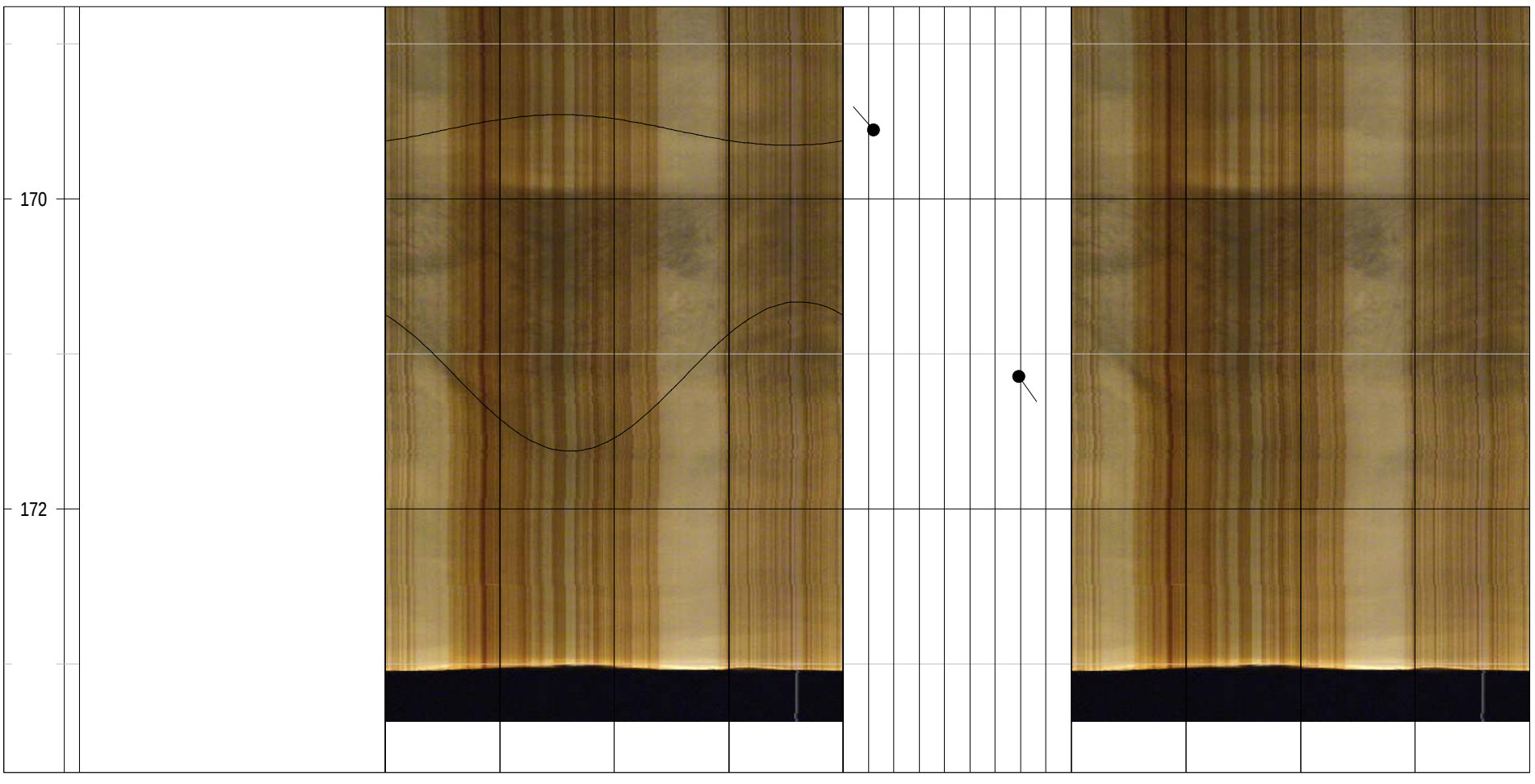
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