Dakota Technologies
UVOST®-HP Reference Log

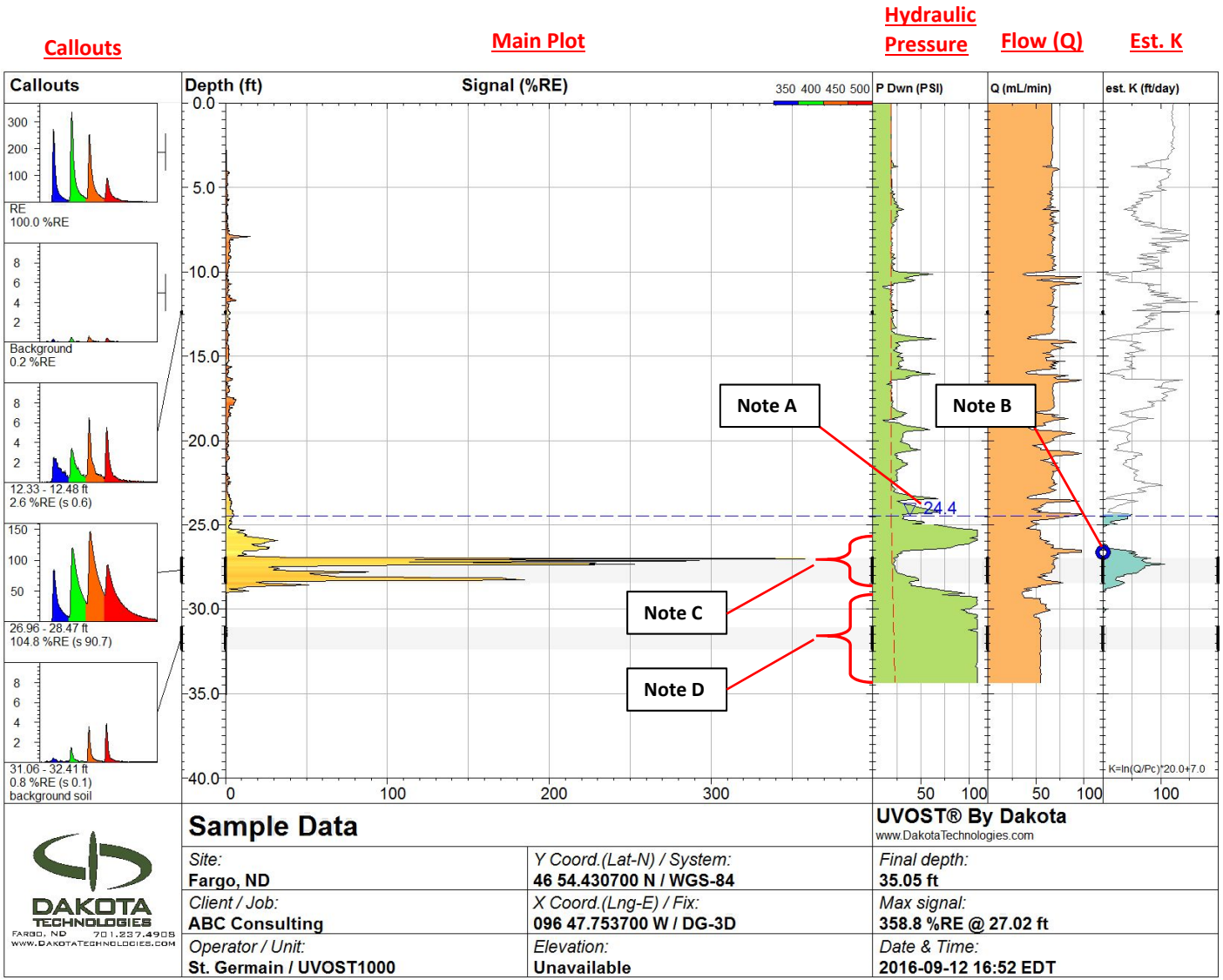
Callouts: Waveforms from selected depths or depth ranges showing the multi-wavelength waveform for that depth. The four peaks are due to fluorescence at four wavelengths and referred to as “channels”. Each channel is assigned a color. Various NAPLs will have a unique waveform “fingerprint” due to the relative amplitude of the four channels and/or broadening of one or more channels. Basic waveform statistics and any operator notes are given below the callout.

Main Plot: Signal (total fluorescence) versus depth where signal is relative to the Reference Emitter (RE). The total area of the waveform is divided by the total area of the Reference Emitter yielding the %RE. This %RE scales with the NAPL fluorescence. The fill color is based on the relative distribution of each channel’s area to the total waveform area (see callout waveform). The channel-to-color relationship and corresponding wavelengths are given in the upper right corner of the plot.

Hydraulic Pressure (P Dwn): Downhole hydraulic pressure is measured in response to pumping water into the formation at a constant rate. Measurements are logged simultaneously with UVOST data. The resulting log gives insight into the permeability of the soils.

Flow (Q): Water is pumped out of the port of the UVOST-HP probe at a constant rate of 60 mL/min. A change in flow (usually accompanied by an inverse pressure change) is an indicator of hydraulic properties of the soil.

Estimated K: The estimated hydraulic conductivity (K) is internally calculated by utilizing pressure and flow data in conjunction with dissipation test(s) performed at each location. The estimated K is calculated by the equation: K = ln(Q/P’)*20.0 + 7.0.



Note A: The water table has been calculated and plotted at 24.4’ bgs.

Note B: The circle on the Estimated K plot represents the location(s) of dissipation tests. Here, a single dissipation test was performed at 26.67 bgs’.

Note C: The highest LNAPL response in this log is present in an area of relatively higher permeability, as indicated by low pressure and higher estimated k values at approximately 26’ to 28’.

Note D: The increase in pressure starting near 29’ (transducer is maxed out, 100 psi) is due to low permeability conditions. In this example, the increase in pressure below the LNAPL represents a potential confining unit.