

Seismic Refraction and Double Springs Well Modification on the Walker River Indian Reservation

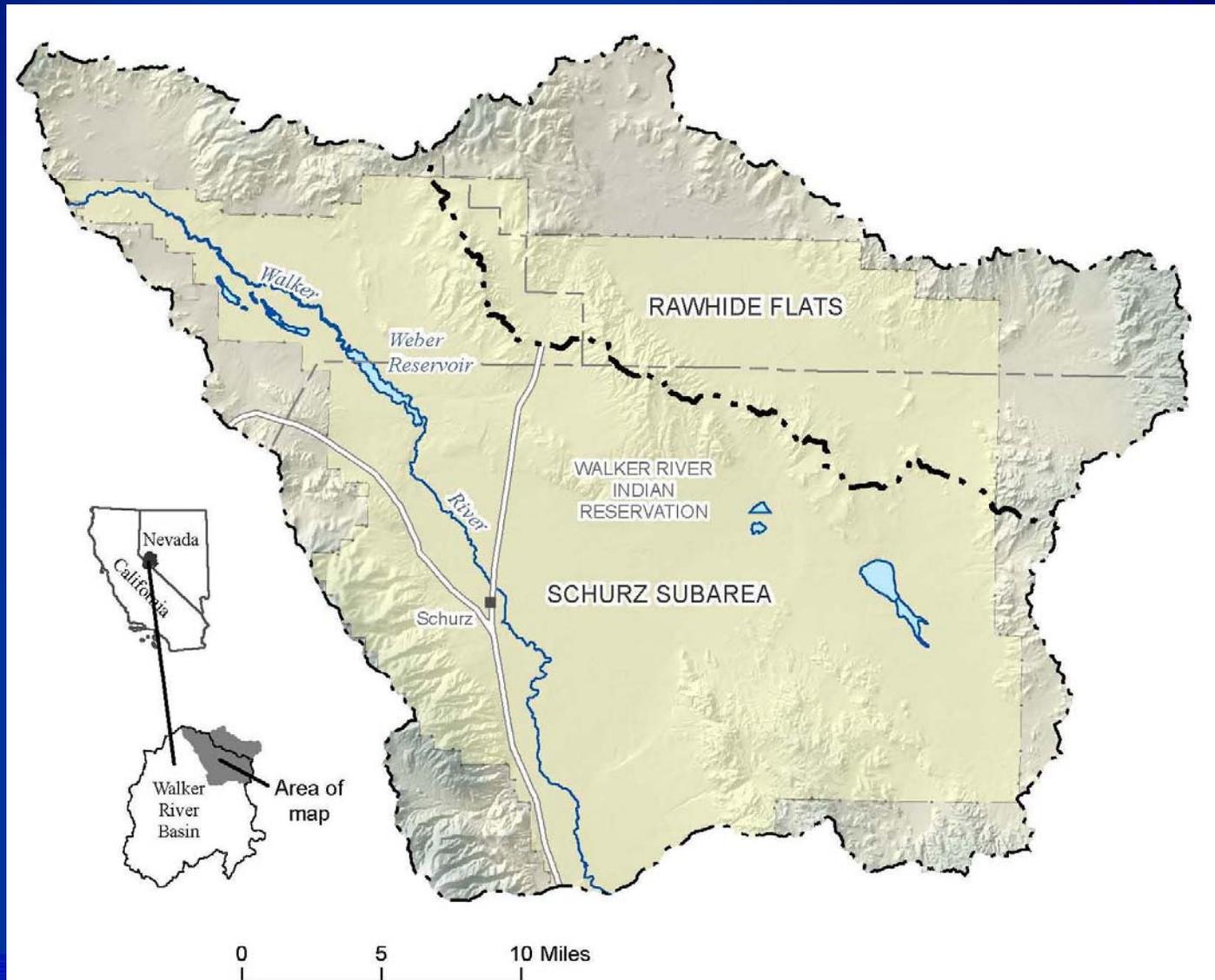
August 25, 2005

By Kip K. Allander

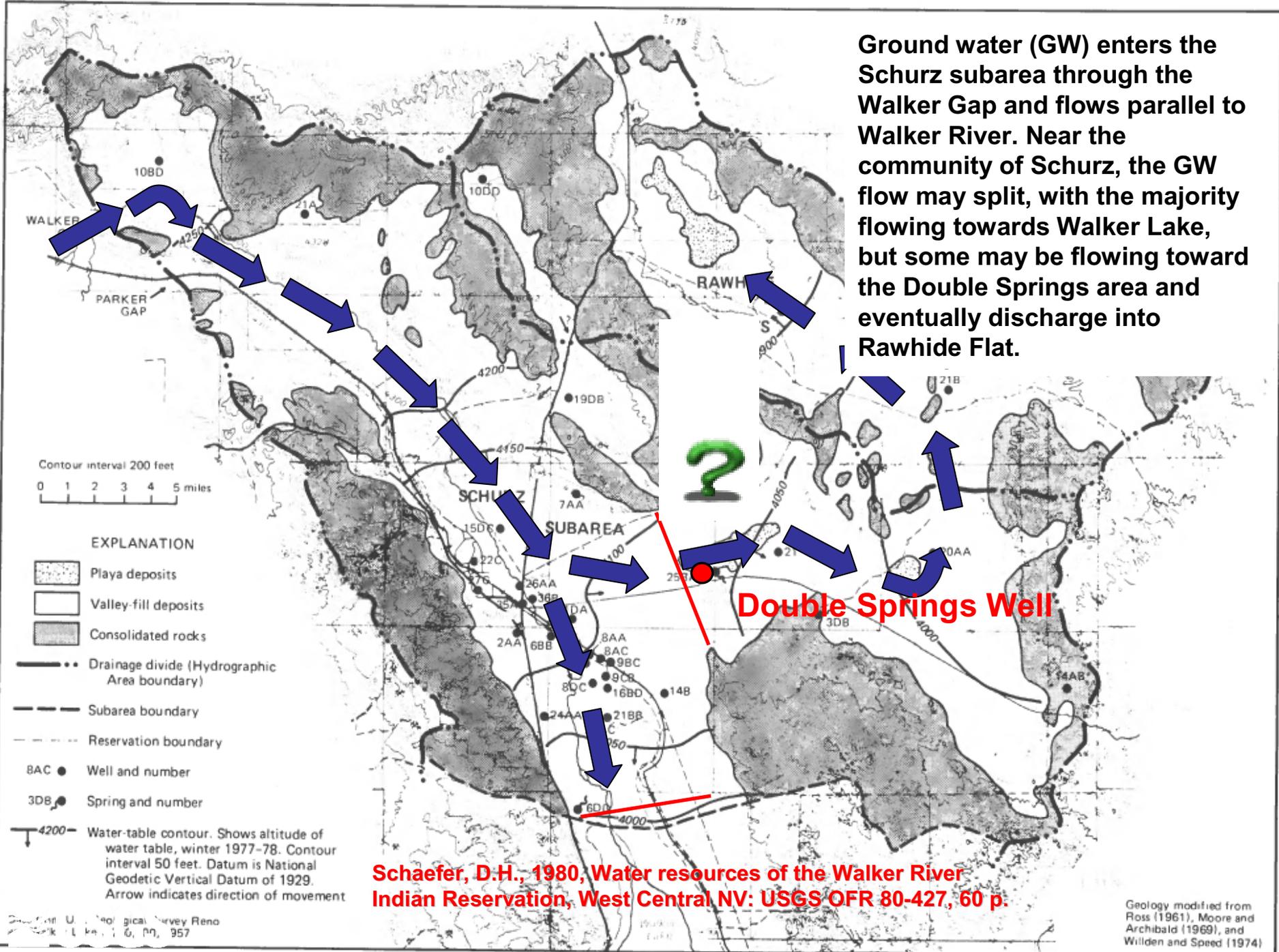
and

David L. Berger

Location of Schurz Subarea



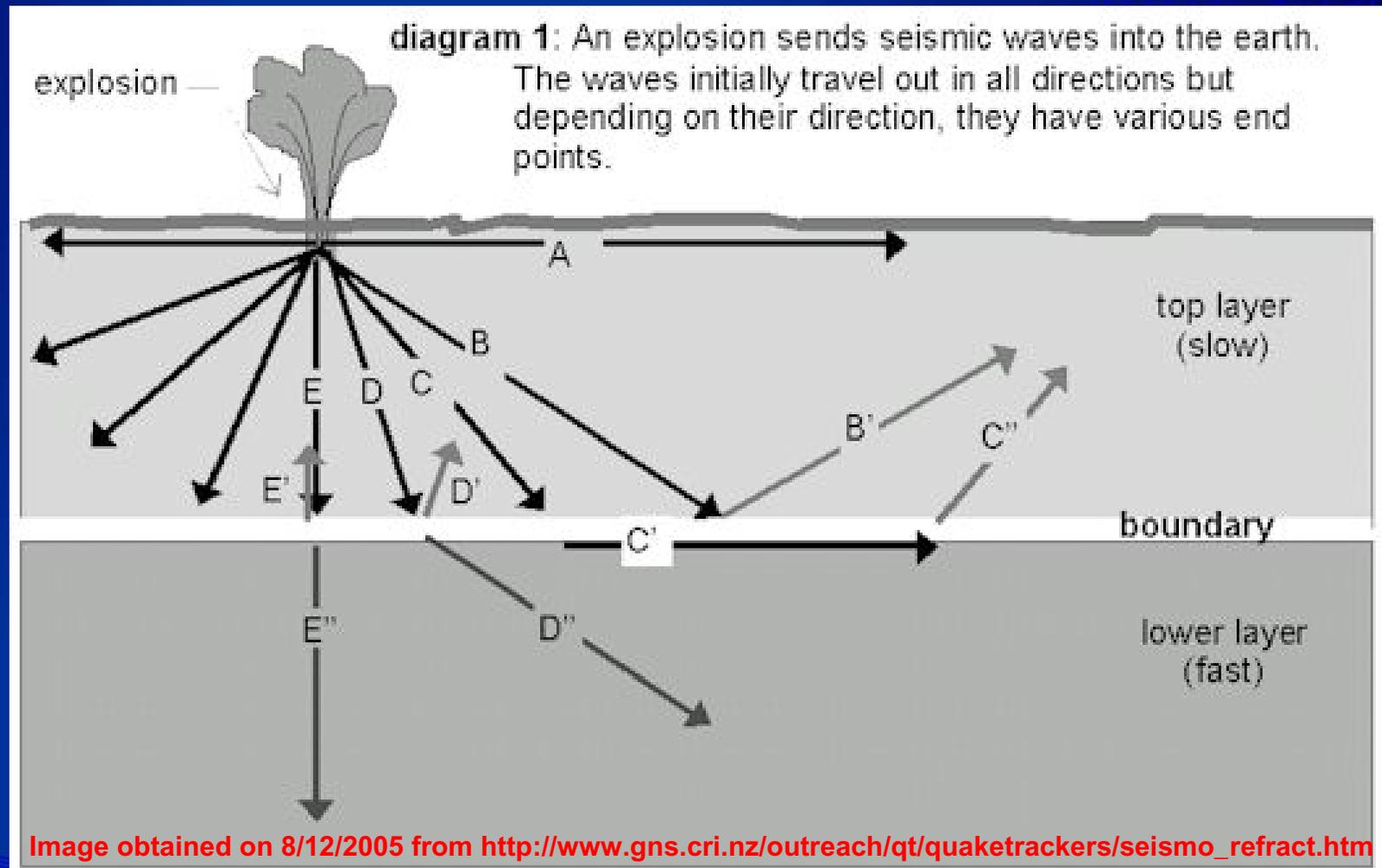
Ground water (GW) enters the Schurz subarea through the Walker Gap and flows parallel to Walker River. Near the community of Schurz, the GW flow may split, with the majority flowing towards Walker Lake, but some may be flowing toward the Double Springs area and eventually discharge into Rawhide Flat.



Seismic Refraction

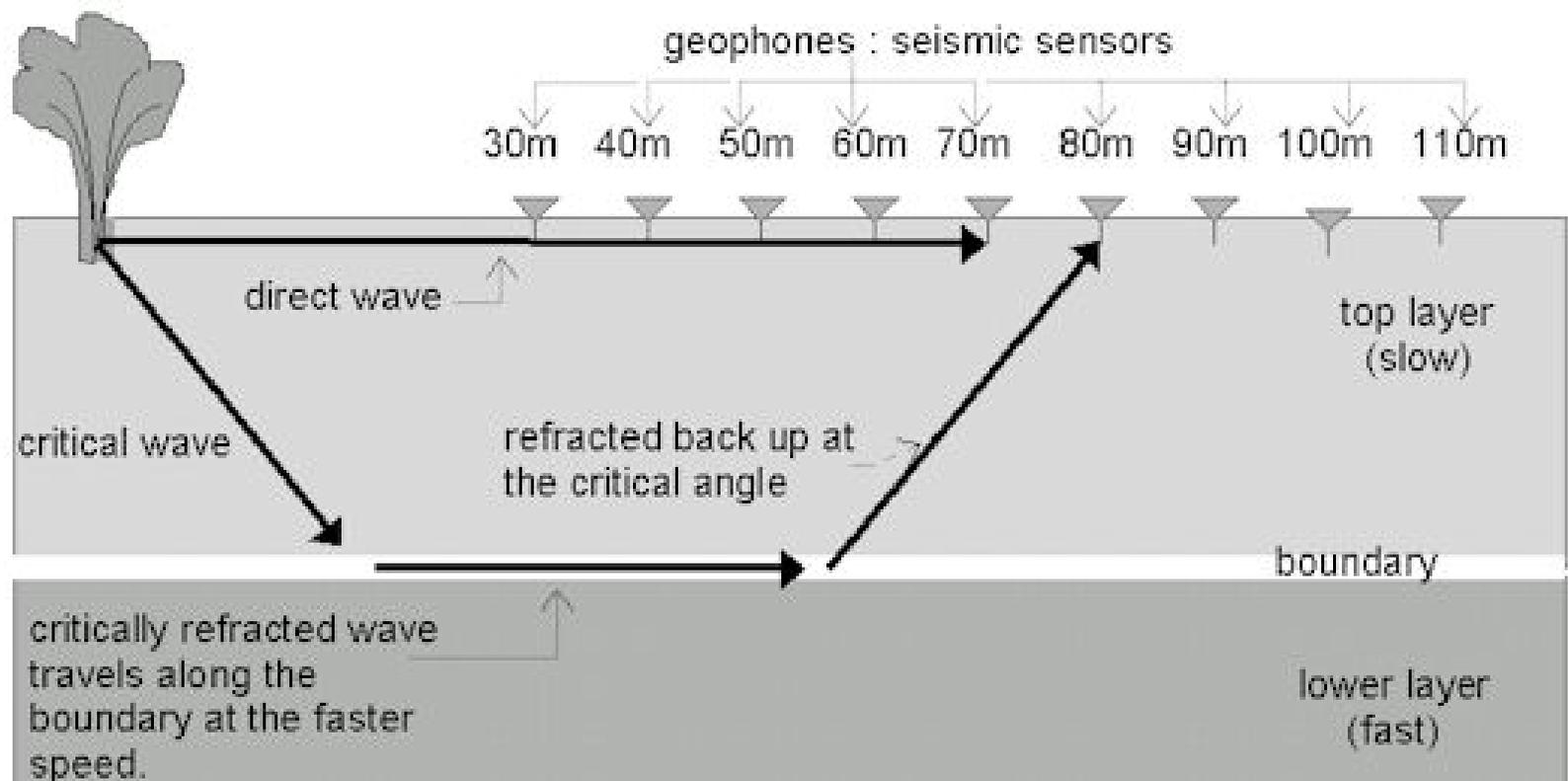
- Used to explore subsurface structural geometry
- Cost effective – non-invasive method
- Would be used to find depth to bedrock

Energy propagation

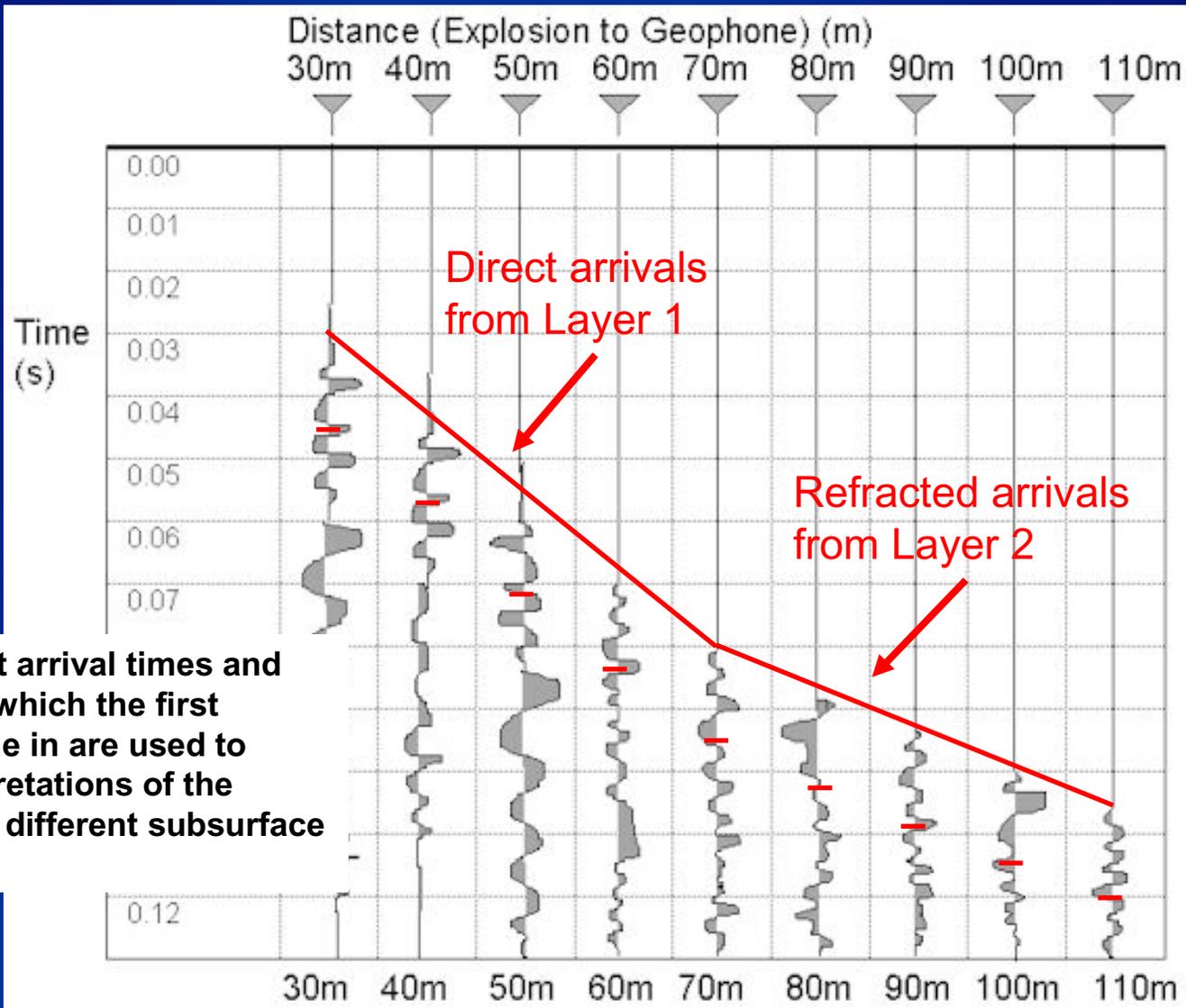


Direct and refracted waves

diagram 2: The refracted wave arrives at the distant geophones before the direct wave.



Interpreting first arrivals



The different arrival times and the rates at which the first arrivals come in are used to make interpretations of the depth to the different subsurface layers.

Example of raw data

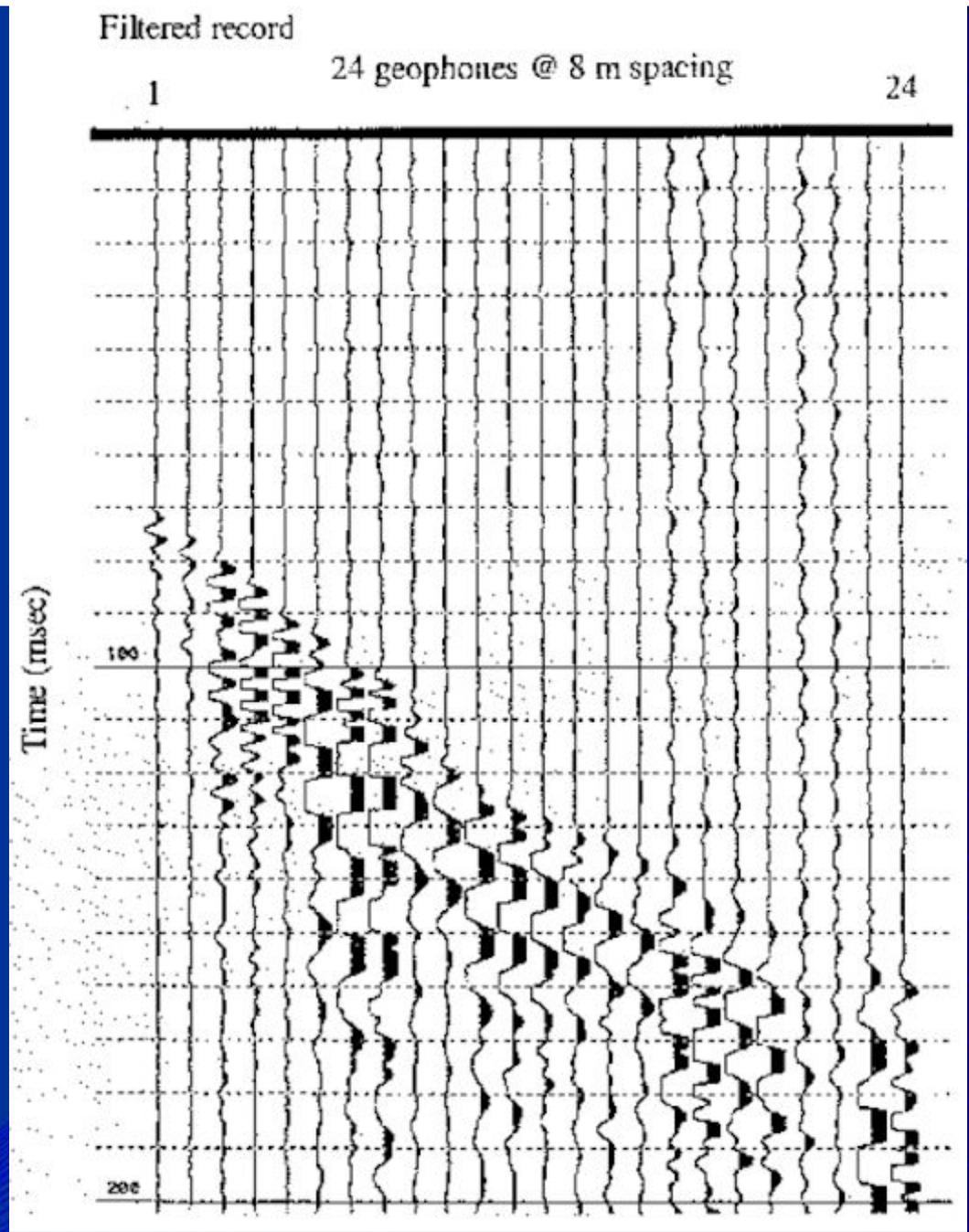


Image obtained on 8/12/2005 from
http://www.gns.cri.nz/outreach/qt/quaketrackers/seismo_refract.htm

Double Springs Well

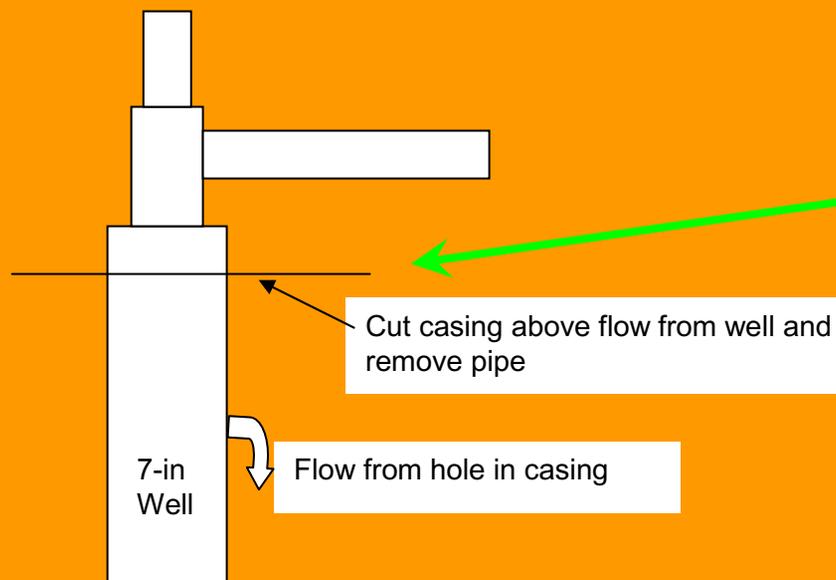
- Flowing Well with substantial discharge (60 gallons per minute)
- Water level is above land surface, but elevation is uncertain?
- Water level is needed to determine direction of ground-water flow and hydraulic gradient



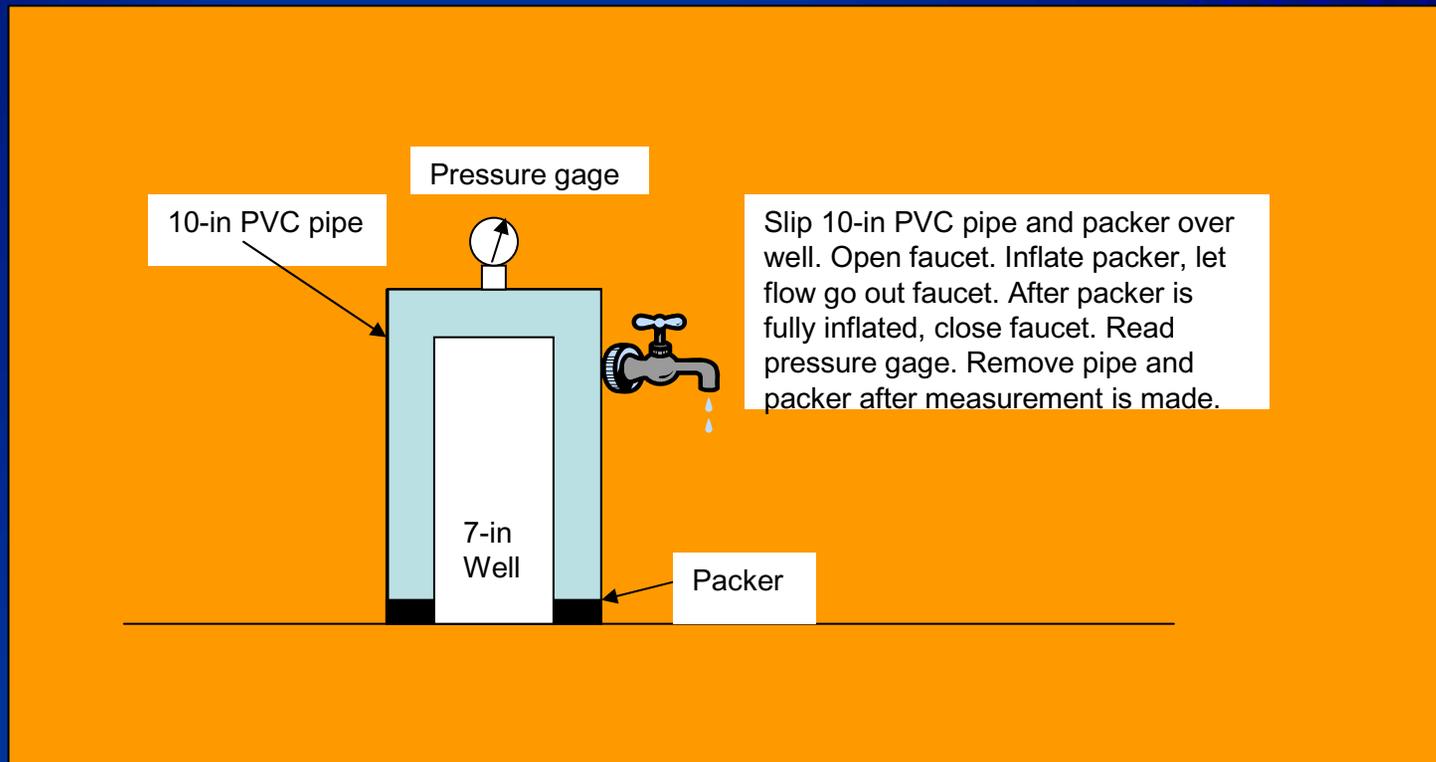
Proposed modification

- Would allow us to obtain a measurement of the head pressure
- Well would still continuously flow into cattle trough

Proposed modification (cont.)



Water level measurement



After modification
and water level
measurement,
Double Springs
well would look
like this

