

Columbia-Snake River Irrigators Association Policy-Technical Memorandum

DATE: July 14, 2026

TO: Mr. Larry Mattson, Director, Office of Columbia River (OCR)
Larry.mattson@ecy.wa.gov
Mr. Scott Turner, Operations Manager, Office of Columbia River (OCR)
Stur461@ecy.wa.gov

FROM: Darryll Olsen, Ph.D., Board Rep., CSRIA

SUBJECT: New Mercer Ranches Well Permit Should Be Issued Without Further Delay

A meeting had been scheduled for July 7, 2026, in your office with Rob Mercer, his technical consultant, and me to address the existing preliminary permit. You apparently decided to cancel the meeting (unclear if Scott had previously requested Larry's attendance), given a direct response to Scott Turner's July 2, 2026 (3:50 pm) E-mail, that I sent on July 6, 2026. Since July 7th, I have discussed the preliminary permit with two other well-experienced, well respected engineering-hydrology experts, and they expressed the same observation: why did OCR issue a non-functional "preliminary permit" for this well? Responsible "professional judgement?"

The new permit application is for a very small amount of groundwater (85 acre-ft. per year), for non-irrigation use, to supply water for new farm worker housing and a new wine grape crush facility. The review of this "new" permit has taken years (after being described as a "priority"), involved substantial amounts of real-time mitigation water provided by Mercer Ranches from the Columbia River (wellhead about 0.7 miles from the Columbia River), and received impairment analyses and water supply analyses from Mercer Ranches consulting engineer (formally senior well-hydro engineer for DNR and IRZ Consulting).

Enough is enough. An operational groundwater permit needs to be issued—now. If former OCR Director Tom Tebb is currently consulting to OCR, then have him complete the permit, with "normal" groundwater permit requirements; or have Scott send to CSRIA the original, partially drafted permit, and we will complete it for an authorized signature above the OCR bureaucracy.

I should not have to remind you that OCR is failing to implement Ecology's strategic objective for water supply resiliency, and appears oblivious to the Governor's attempt to support permanent farm worker housing—in this case, owned by farm workers at Mercer Ranches.

cc: Office of Gov. Robert Ferguson, Policy Director
Request for Formal Consultation
WA State Dept. of Commerce, Sara Clifthorne
WA State Ecology Director Casey Sixkiller

3030 W. Clearwater, Ste 205-A, Kennewick, WA 99336
509-783-1623, DOlsenEcon@aol.com

Columbia-Snake River Irrigators Association Policy-Technical Memorandum

DATE: July 6, 2026

TO: Mr. Scott Turner, Operations Manager, Office of Columbia River (OCR)
Stur461@ecy.wa.gov

FROM: Darryll Olsen, Ph.D., Board Rep., CSRIA

SUBJECT: Management Instability Surrounding Issuing Mercer Well Permit G4-33245

Your July 2, 2026, E-mail to me, sent at 3:50 pm, seal the conclusion that OCR (your management) operations have failed to complete, over multiple years, the issuance of a new water right permit for Mercer Ranches, a very small ground water permit (85 acre-ft.) withdrawal located near the John Day Pool, Columbia River (about 0.7 miles). The principal factor affecting this inability to perform rests in ineffective accountability, to ensure that tasks would be completed by management and those under management supervision. Today, questionable, open-ended decisions and patronizing statements cannot deflect the underlying causes affecting agency inaction.

The lack of an appropriate, or efficient, skill set has delayed/altered original plans to provide Mercer Ranches key farm workers with new housing developments—that the farm workers would own—and assurances that water would be available for a modern wine crushing/storage facility.

Consequently, it is fitting to acknowledge more clearly the following.

Regulatory-Institutional Concerns

- What seems to be constantly ignored during this failure to perform saga is that the new water withdrawal will be very small (85 acre-ft.), even perceived within the proposed geo-hydrological well site. As one “licensed” hydrologist remarked, “what is Ecology thinking here?” This is not an irrigation production well. The small withdrawal level amounts even make “testing” some impact indicators difficult to detect or even interpret.
- The permit’s most recent, modern history began in February-April 2024, where it was agreed that Mercer would surrender his authorized USBR Columbia River surface permit, being reviewed for a new point of groundwater withdrawal change/transfer (in effect, mitigation water), purchase an OCR permit not sourced from the USBR, and use the new well permit. By any stretch of the imagination, Mercer was over mitigating for the new 85 acre-ft. groundwater withdrawal.

CSRIA, 3030 W. Clearwater Ave., Ste. 205-A, Kennewick, WA 99336
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- Related to this surface water surrender is Mercer's decision also to not request an extension for another (commercial-industrial) surface water permit for the farm operations (even though he was told by Ecology staff that he would be granted an extension, if requested). The reason for doing so was because the City of Pasco would be in line to receive this permit water, and with discussions with me, he understood the value of acting as a responsible party to other water users. This is what integrity looks like. Your E-mail comments regarding "quid-pro-quo" are complete nonsense—and patronizing.
- At no point in time did Tom Tebb suggest to me that the proposed well site had unusual groundwater complexity issues? Only you have done so, along with referring to (complaining/whining about) competing priority issues (the Mercer well permit had been directed as a priority by OCR Director Tebb), multiple project tasks at hand requiring your attention, and you apparently did not have a "licensed" hydrologist in the house, per your E-mail statements. Now you have issued a non-reviewed preliminary permit with a three-year time horizon?
- You also forgot that the permit application change had been amended to include domestic water for new farm worker housing. Even though Tom Tebb had strongly supported this action, as directed by then Gov. Inslee to secure water for farm worker housing. Most recently, I have received Ecology water resources planning information identifying the need for farm worker housing water supplies as a state priority. So, is anyone paying attention to the directives from the Governor's Office?

The "New" Preliminary Permit--Testing

- In February 2026, you specifically stated that a "planned approach" would allow Mercer to use the well for stated operations during the "testing." This directive has been countermanded by your technical project lead (Ingrid Ekstrom) in the permit order. I could speculate that she has lost sight of why the permit is needed; life is not about the "test."
- You have provided no technical information to Mercer Ranches, their technical consultant, or me detailing your concerns regarding adequate water supply—you have only stated that your internal examination calls into question water availability. Okay, where is your documentation/internal report to back-up this conclusion? Have any of the near-by well owners conveyed to Ecology water supply issues? Does Mercer Ranches have to make a formal public disclosure request to get hard documentation, if it even exists?
- The issuance of your preliminary permit provided no opportunity for draft review by Mercer's primary technical expert or other consultants working for Mercer. The lack of allowing for review/comment on the permit is unacceptable—review of a draft should have been standard professional protocol. Your predecessor did such on a previous permit for the well, preventing unrealistic, and embarrassing provisions from moving forward. The applicant direct review served to refocus the project.

- Based on my general technical understanding of groundwater well performance and interaction (30+ years of approving/reviewing water right change/transfers under the Water Conservancy Boards), the preliminary permit reads like a graduate student proposal for a Masters Degree (having served on the WSU graduate school faculty, I know what they look like). This is not a science project, but a real-world assessment for water supplies.
- Rescoping the preliminary permit is not my only objective at this point. I have no intention to “negotiate” with you, but every intention to bring accountability to this “permitting” process. That intention starts at our July 7th meeting. At that meeting, you are expected to:
 - Respond directly to the technical information already provided to you by Tom Buchholtz (February 18, 2026, memorandum). What is incorrect here? What is instructive toward issuing a permit?
 - Explain how the monitoring wells are going to measure anything given the existing impairment-impact analyses observations. The monitoring wells appear to be academic in nature, given the operational well withdrawal levels to be measured.
 - Explain why the testing timing duration differs from your own well testing “guidelines.” Why should it differ from more stand practice?
 - Explain what is your actual decision-making criteria-threshold determination, other than “bring me a rock,” and we can decide then what suffices. What is adequate water supplies?
 - Explain why a somewhat “normal” permit should not be issued, with limited monitoring provisions for annual static water level review?
- Any new well “testing” activity will be directly supervised by Tom Buchholtz, who has decades of experience working as DNR’s well-groundwater expert, and working in the private sector for IRZ, and as an independent consultant. He is recognized in the region by other real-world experts and industry developers (and municipal entities like the City of West Richland) as a principal expert in this area. His work experience far exceeds that of your project staff. He is directed to oversee technical construction and record technical information; and he will provide data interpretation/analysis to Mercer Ranches. These reports will be provided to Ecology—your project lead can ignore any data analysis as desired.

The only thing that is “settled” here is the pained history underlying the existing preliminary permit. It will be to your advantage, and that of OCR, to come back to reality and get a new permit issued to Mercer Ranches, as soon as possible.

Attachments

cc: Office of Gov. Robert Ferguson, Policy Director
 Additional information forthcoming
 WA State Dept. of Commerce, Sara Clifthorne
 WA State Ecology Director Casey Sixkiller

MERCER RANCHES
APPLICATION FOR G4-33245
WATER AVAILABILITY REVIEW
February 18, 2026

Background

The above noted Application was originally filed in December 2019 as an Application For Change of an existing surface water right along with the associated Hydraulic Continuity & Impairment Analysis report. Subsequently, the Application was changed over to an Application for a groundwater right in hydraulic continuity with the Columbia River, with mitigation water to be provided from the Columbia River. After the initial review, and a potential need for domestic water, the Washington State Department of Ecology allowed Mercer Ranches to drill an exempt well. The well was completed in January of 2020.

On February 3, 2026 the Washington State Department of Ecology notified Darrell Olsen along with Rob Mercer of Mercer Ranches of the following, associated with the above referenced Application:

Note: OCR references Washington State Department of Ecology Office of Columbia River.

"OCR has completed its preliminary technical review of water right application G4-33245. Based on this review, Ecology has determined that there is insufficient information to make a decision and that issuance of a Preliminary Permit is necessary to evaluate whether groundwater is available from the basalt aquifer without impairing other users."

Additionally in part, "Accordingly, following initial aquifer testing and barring any immediate adverse effects to neighboring wells, Ecology intends to issue a three year Temporary Permit that would allow the applicant to conduct operational testing at the existing well. The Temporary Permit will be in effect for three years, but will be cancelled if immediate operation issues arise such as impairment, groundwater availability concerns, etc."

On February 6, 2026 the Washington State Department of Ecology further followed up with Darrell Olsen and Rob Mercer of Mercer Ranches with the following, associated with the above referenced Application:

In part, "OCR does not have enough information to determine that water is physically available in the proposed groundwater source. The most constructive next step would be to gather additional data through the issuance of the preliminary permit."

Mercer Ranches has subsequently requested that I review the water availability associated with this application.

Review

As previously noted, the Washington State Department of Ecology, over the course of approximately 6 years, has prepared a preliminary technical review. That review has not been provided to the applicant as of this date. Without that review, it is unknown what data and methodologies have been utilized to reach the conclusion that there is not enough information available to determine if there is water available to appropriate the annual 85 acre-feet of water associated with this application. Additionally, they have not provided the methodology that they propose to utilize in order to test the aquifer to make a determination.

As part of this Review, Washington State RCWs, WACs along with Washington State Department Ecology Procedures and Policies have been considered. The specific documents (see attached) that are pertinent to this discussion are the following:

- A. Washington State Department of Ecology PRO-1000
- B. RCW 90.44.070
- C. Washington State Department of Ecology POL-1200
- D. WAC 173-150-030

First when looking at PRO-1000, Water Rights Processing Procedures, the specific section of interest discusses the 4 part test, required to be met before an application may be approved. The 2 specific sections associated with this Review are:

1. Water is available
2. The use will not impair existing rights

It additionally states in part that an Office Examination must be made that:

1. Research existing rights, local hydrogeology, nearby well locations, and other pertinent information
2. For groundwater, obtain well report and well development data if available

It also states in part that a Field Examination must be made to assess physical availability of water:

1. Check static water level(s) of well(s) if accessible (obtain owner's permission)
2. Describe the diversion/withdrawal/storage system and distribution system
3. Verify pump size
4. Visually confirm compliance with well construction standards

The Washington State Department of Ecology **has not** provided any documentation to the applicant that either of these Examinations have been completed. **No** associated report or analysis have been provided to the applicant for review.

The first item that will be looked at, that has not been answered, is whether water is available for appropriation. Looking at RCW 90.44.070 Limitations on Granting Permit, will provide some guidance in this regard. It states in part the following:

No permit shall be granted for the development of withdrawal of public groundwaters beyond the capacity of the underground bed or formation in the given basin, district, or locality to yield such water within a reasonable or feasible pumping lift in case of pumping developments, or within a reasonable or feasible reduction of pressure in the case of artesian developments.

The term reasonable and feasible pumping lift is a term associated with this RCW. In reviewing the definitions found throughout RCWs, WACs, Policy and Procedure

no specific definition of these terms is provided associated with water availability. The closest discussion of these terms is associated with the following:

POL-1200, Policy For The Evaluation Of Changes Or Transfers Of Water Rights: In that Policy there are numerous definitions for various terms covered in the Policy. It does include a definition of Impairment, but it does not provide a definition for Water Availability, nor is Water Availability directly covered within this Policy document. Water Availability is key to authorizing a Water Right Change, just as it is key to granting a new Permit under RCW 90-44-070. Based upon this lack of direction on Water Availability, one can therefor venture that one must utilize the Impairment standard to determine Water Availability. One must infer that if there is no Impairment, water is available for appropriation under this Policy.

Impairment is defined in the above referenced Policy. It states in part:

Impair or Impairment means:

1. To adversely impact the physical availability of water for a beneficial use that is entitled to protection, including earlier filed applications, and/or
2. To prevent the beneficial use of water to which one is entitled

Recently it has been further clarified in association with groundwater right changes, and accepted by the Washington State Department Of Ecology in previous reviews of proposed groundwater right changes. This definition was prepared by Dave Nazy of AE Engineering, Science and Technology Inc., PBC. for the City of West Richland in a Hydrogeologic Technical Memorandum Addendum dated April 14, 2022. That document reads in part as follows:

Impairment is an adverse impact on the physical availability of water for a beneficial use that is entitled to protection. A water right change application may not be approved if the change would:

Interrupt or interfere with the availability of water to an adequately constructed groundwater facility of an existing right. An adequately constructed groundwater withdrawal facility is (a) constructed in compliance with well construction requirements and (b) fully penetrates the

saturated zone of the aquifer or withdraws water from a reasonable and feasible pumping lift.

Interrupt or interfere with the availability of water at the authorized point of diversion of a surface water right. A surface water right conditioned with instream flows may not be impaired or a proposed change would cause the flow of the stream to fall to or below the instream flow more frequently or for longer duration than was previously the case

Interrupt or interfere with the flow of water allocated by rule, water rights, or court decree to instream flows. Degrade the water quality of the source to the point that the water is unsuitable for beneficial use by existing users. (e.g., sea water intrusion).

Qualifying groundwater withdrawal facilities are defined as those wells which in the opinion of Ecology are adequately constructed. An adequately constructed well is one that is (a) constructed in compliance with well construction requirements; (b) fully penetrates the saturated thickness of an aquifer or withdraws water from a reasonable and feasible pump lift (Ch. 173-150 WAC); (c) the withdrawal facilities must be able to accommodate a reasonable variation in seasonal pumping water levels; and (d) the withdrawal facilities, including pumping facilities, must be properly sized to the ability of the aquifer to produce water.

In addition, it has been recognized that impacts to the closest well/water right not owned or held by the applicant will be the subject of any Impairment Analysis performed.

In order to determine potential Impairment, one must look at the potential impacts that may take place associated with the proposed pumping of the subject well to meet the needs of the water right application being considered. In order to do that one must make numerous assumptions to develop a reasonable analysis methodology. In order to do that one must also look at the historical records, along with the widely accepted assumptions that have been utilized for decades, and accepted by the Washington Department of Ecology in previous decisions.

The basalts of Eastern Washington have been studied for many years. They have a very large areal extent, and have shown to harbor huge aquifer reservoirs of fresh water. Specific definitive sources of recharge are difficult to determine, and much of the water located in these aquifer reservoirs has been in storage for hundreds if not thousands of years in equilibrium. Changing that equilibrium status has allowed for recharge of the various basalt aquifers as withdrawals have been made. The ability of wells penetrating into these basalt aquifer reservoir systems have been shown to yield large volumes of water. The basalt aquifers have been shown to transmit water very effectively, with very high rates of Transmissivity. Additionally, these aquifers have the ability release large volumes of water from storage. Given their large areal extent this provides for large volumes of water to be withdrawn effectively with minimal impacts to aquifers in most areas, making water available for appropriation.

In 2019 an Impairment Analysis was prepared and provided along with the initial Application. That Analysis considered a withdrawal of 42.5 Acre-Feet a year, and 100 gpm instantaneous flow, that had been determined as the actual amounts that the Applicant was planning to utilize. This matches to the actual pump that has been installed in the existing Spice Well, (see attached). For purposes of this analysis the full 85 Acre-Feet annual withdrawal will be considered.

When one considers Impairment, one looks at the potential impacts at the end of the year to the nearest water right or well owner utilizing the same aquifer as that proposed to be utilized in the existing Spice Well. With the variable culinary requirement that will be placed upon the Spice Well, the associated pump will be turning off and on depending upon demand. This will place the aquifer in a withdrawal/recovery cycle throughout the year. For purposes of this analysis the assumption will be made that the 100 gpm pump, that has been installed, will be operating approximately 50% of the time to meet the average demand of the system. The actual per centage may be more or less depending upon how Mercer Ranches utilizes the well. Based upon the proposed 100 gpm capacity, and 50% operation, utilizing a continuous rate of 50 gpm for the entire year can be utilized to provide an estimation of potential impacts.

In order to determine the potential impacts of pumping continuously at the effective pumping rate of 50 gpm for 365 days on the Alexandria Nicole Cellars

Well, (as previously analyzed), located approximately 1400 feet from the existing Spice Well, the Modified Theis Equation will be utilized. This equation provides for an estimation of potential impacts of pumping one well on another well in the same aquifer. There are a number of assumptions that are made in order to utilize this equation, and so it is indeed only a tool to provide an estimation of potential impacts. We will utilize very conservative estimates of pumping and duration in this situation. The equation is as follows:

$$s = (264Q/T) (\log(.3Tt/r^2S))$$

s – feet of drawdown

Q – pumping rate in gpm

T – coefficient of transmissivity of the aquifer in gpd/ft

r – distance in feet from pumped well

S – coefficient of storage (which is dimensionless)

t – time since pumping started in days

This equation can be solved utilizing pump test information captured at an observation well penetrating the same aquifer. This information is rarely available, as is the case in this situation. Estimated Values for T and S have been established and accepted for the basalt aquifers in the area. These values are 50,000 – 100,000 gpd/ft for T, and .00002 – .0005 for S. Utilizing those values in the above equation, along with an average continuous pumping rate of 50 gpm for a 365 day time period, yields the associated potential impacts upon the Alexandria Nicole Cellars Well approximately 1400' from the Spice Well shown below:

When we look at the potential hypothetical impacts to the Alexandria Nicole Cellars Well, utilizing the above equation, and the values for the various variables in the equation noted above, it can be anticipated that a very conservative estimate for the potential impacts realized at the end of the irrigation season would range from a decline in the static water level in that well of an additional .5 feet to 1.4 feet as compared to no pumping of the Spice Well.

Note: The pumped volume utilized associated with the Spice Well was selected as a reasonable approach to pumping the subject well. The actual volume will

likely be somewhat different either higher or lower. Those differing rates would have minimal impacts to the results determined.

Under the worst case scenario, and there is a 1.4' decline in the water level in the Alexandria Nicole Cellars Well, this would fall far below what would be reasonable to consider as Impairment.

The Alexandria Nicole Cellars Well is a 350 foot deep domestic well, drilled under the 5000 gallon per day exemption. The well log notes that it produced approximately 60 gpm upon completion of drilling. The 3.5 gpm average maximum pumping rate associated with an exempt well is far below the 60 gpm yield noted in the well log. The well has a 6 inch casing to a depth of 229 feet, and notes a static water level of 175 feet. If we make the following assumptions: pump length 5 feet, minimum pump submergence of 5 feet above the top of the pump, and an ultra conservative 5 feet of drawdown required to obtain the 3.5 gpm, (as compared to the yield noted in the Spice Well test) we would have a maximum end of year static water level of 214 feet, or 39 feet additional drawdown associated with pumping of the Spice Well, before they would not be able to pump effectively. (ie a reasonable pumping level) This impact would be approximately 28 times more than the worst case scenario, determined based upon accepted values. In addition, the Alexandria Nicole Cellars Well, likely does not meet the standard to be considered as a qualifying groundwater withdrawal facility as previously described.

In order for this 39 feet of additional drawdown to take place, the following modifications to the accepted norms for the aquifer characteristics of T and S in the Modified Theis Equation would be required: T would have to be reduced to 1500 gpd/ft versus the low end of the accepted norm of 50,000 gpd/ft, or a reduction of 33 times the low end of the norm. S would also have to be reduced to .000003 versus the low end of the accepted norm of .00002, or a reduction of 6 1/3 times the norm. These numbers fall so far outside the accepted norms that the probability that they exist is effectively non-existent.

To further indicate that the aquifer yielding to the Spice Well matches or exceeds the values utilized for T and S in the above initial noted analysis, are the attached well test results. On August 26, 2020 Picatti Brother's Inc. tested the Spice Well for Mercer Ranches. The pump was started at approximately 10 AM and was

ramped up where the pump was pumping 100 gpm, by approximately 10:15 AM. The dynamic water level stabilized at 41' below the original static water level, shortly after reaching the 100 gpm flow rate. The flow remained at 100 gpm with a 41' dynamic drawdown below the original static water level, until the pump was shut off at 1:30 PM. During the 3 ½ hours of continuous pumping at 100 gpm, there was zero additional drawdown. Upon completion of the test the water level returned to the original static water level within the 2 minutes it took to take the measurement after shutting the pump off.

In a normal well test the dynamic water level declines with time, with the largest declines taking place early in the test. The fact that there was zero decline with time, indicates that the aquifer has a very high ability to transmit water. To further document this was the nearly instantaneous recovery after the pump was shut off. The cone of depression after pumping for 3 ½ hours appears to have been very small to recover this quickly. With the pump cycling off and on during normal operations, it is highly unlikely that any cone of depression associated with pumping the Spice Well will ever reach the Alexandria Nicole Cellars Well 1400 feet away.

Conclusion

I have dealt with hundreds of wells and their associated water rights over my 50 year long career. I have worked on water rights having thousands of Acre-Feet associated with them. The basalt aquifer systems of Eastern Washington have the ability to supply huge volumes of water for irrigation, commercial and domestic uses. This subject change is requesting at most the allocation of 85 Acre-Feet of water for commercial and domestic uses. In the grand picture of the basalt aquifer's huge reservoir of millions of Acre-Feet that appears to yield to the Spice Well, the 85 Acre-Feet associated with this application is effectively de minimus.

RCW 90.44.070 refers to requiring having the ability to pump water with a reasonable pumping lift in order to allow for the appropriation of groundwater. Unfortunately, there is no definition in that RCW that describes what a reasonable pumping lift means. One then must defer to The Washington State Department of Ecology's Policy 1200 along with WAC 173-050-030 (8) discussing Impairment along with Qualifying Withdrawal Facilities, along with a recent

accepted clarification, to find a more definitive description for what a reasonable pumping lift, and qualifying facility mean. Neither of these documents mention Water Availability, but rather defers to the idea that there may be no Impairment to other well or water right holders. From the above Review it is very clear that there will be no Impairment to other wells or water right holders associated with the pumping of the Spice Well.

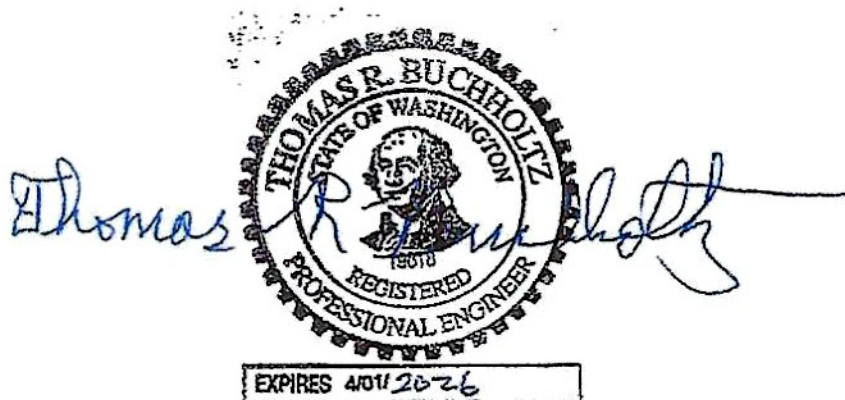
The physics of how groundwater is transmitted through the basalt aquifer system has not changed. The Modified Theis Equation has been utilized as an accepted method for estimating potential impacts to other wells by a pumped well, and is based upon observed data, not something that has been created out of someone or something's imagination. It provides for a very clear, and highly reliable estimation of the potential impacts that may occur to the Alexandria Nicole Cellars Well. That potential impact as shown, falls far below what can in any sense be considered Impairment. Given the result of the well test there may be no impacts at all.

Based upon RCW 90.44.70 if there is a reasonable pumping lift water is assumed to be available for appropriation. During the well test, the dynamic water level stabilized shortly after reaching the pumping rate of 100 gpm. Subsequently, there was zero increase in dynamic drawdown for the duration of the test. Based upon the well test documentation, 100 gpm is able to be pumped from a reasonable pumping lift in the Spice Well. This meets the test associated with this RCW and as such water is available for appropriation under this test.

Based upon Washington State Department of Ecology Policy 1200, if there is no Impairment, water is available for appropriation associated with this Application. The results of the Impairment Analysis, and the well test that was performed clearly show, without doubt, there will be no Impairment of other wells or water right holders.

There is no need for a 3 year Temporary Permit to show what is already clear; water is available to be reasonably pumped from the Spice Well. Additionally, there will be no Impairment or impact to the ability to reasonably pump the Alexandria Nicole Cellars Well, or any other well or water right lying at a greater distance from the Spice Well. There is clearly Water Available for appropriation, without Impairment, associated with any appropriation of water under this Application.

Thomas R Buchholtz PE
February 18, 2026



Picatti Brother's Inc

Well Test Data

All measurements from land surface

Customer Mercer Ranch

Date 8/26/2020

Address _____

Tested by: Joel

Equipment: 30 hp 6SPLL 11 Stage

Well Locat Nova Rd

Driller: _____

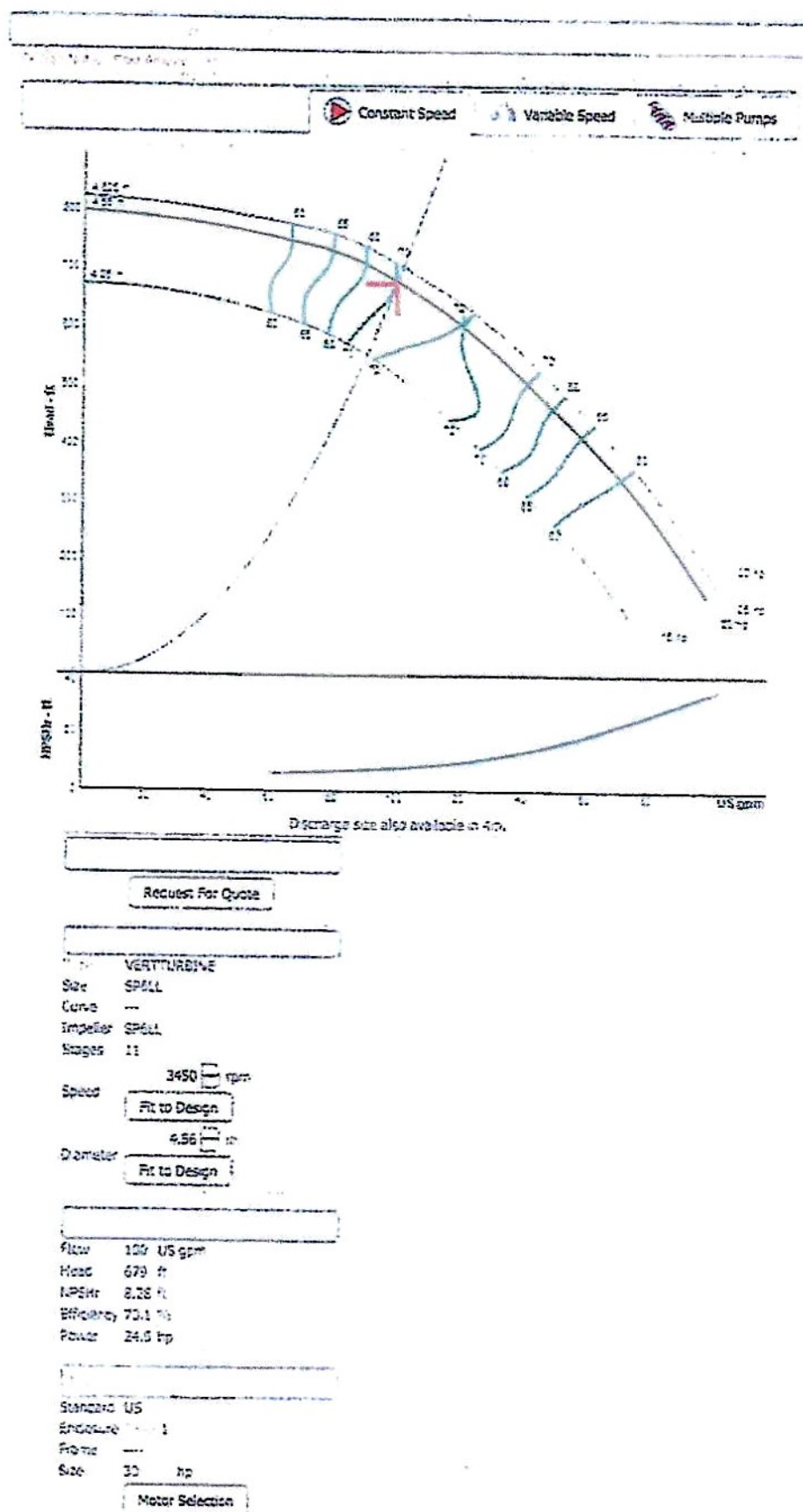
Well Depth _____ Set Depth 336' Liner/notes: _____

Stactic Water Level 201'

TIME	Minutes	Water Lvl	Drawdown	G.P.M.	Toatal Gal.	Remarks
10:01 AM	1	217'	16'	75		Water a little dirty
10:02AM	1	217'	0	75		clearing
10:03 AM	1	217'	0	75		
10:04 AM	1	217'	0	75		
10:05 AM	1	217'	0	75		
10:10 AM	5	217'	0	75		
10:15 AM	5	217'	0	75		
10:16 AM	1	224'	7'	100		
10:17 AM	1	242'	20	100		
10:18	1	242'	0	100		
10:19 AM	1	242'	0	100		
10:20AM	1	242'	0	100		
10:25 AM	5	242'	0	100		
10:30AM	5	242'	0	100		
10:35 AM	5	242'	0	100		
10:45 AM	10	242'	0	100		
10:55 AM	10	242'	0	100		
11:15 AM	20	242'	0	100		
11:35 AM	20	242'	0	100		

[illegible]

SIMFLO



WATER WELL REPORT

 Start Card No W175811
 Unique Well I D # AKL880
 Water Right Permit No

154809

STATE OF WASHINGTON

(1) OWNER Name ALEXANDRIA NICOLE CELLAR (61285) Address 717 6TH ST PROSSER, WA 99350-

(2) LOCATION OF WELL County BENTON

NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec 28 T 5 N, R 24E WM

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) SONOVA RD, PROSSER

A

(3) PROPOSED USE DOMESTIC

 (4) TYPE OF WORK Owner's Number of well (if more than one) 1
 NEW WELL Method ROTARY

 (5) DIMENSIONS Diameter of well 6 inches
 Drilled 350 ft Depth of completed well 350 ft

 (6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
 Casing installed 6" Dia from +1 ft to 229 ft
 WELDED Dia from ft to ft
 Dia from ft to ft

Perforations NO

Type of perforator used

SIZE of perforations

 perforations from ft to ft in by in
 perforations from ft to ft
 perforations from ft to ft

Screens NO

Manufacturer's Name

Type

Diam

Diam

slot size

slot size

Model No

from

from

ft to

ft to

ft

ft

Gravel packed NO

Gravel placed from

Size of gravel

ft to ft

Surface seal YES

Material used in seal CEMENT & BENTON

Did any strata contain unusable water? NO

Type of water?

Depth of strata

20 ft

Method of sealing strata off

(7) PUMP Manufacturer's Name

Type

H P

(8) WATER LEVELS

Land surface elevation

above mean sea level

Static level 175 ft below top of well Date 07/20/04

Artesian Pressure lbs per square inch Date

Artesian water controlled by

(9) WELL TESTS Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below

static level

Was a pump test made? NO

If yes, by whom?

Yield gal/min with ft drawdown after hrs

Recovery data

Time Water Level Time Water Level Time Water Level

Date of test / /

Bailer test gal/min ft drawdown after hrs

Air test 60 gal/min w/ stem set at 340 ft for 1 hrs

Artesian flow g p m Date

Temperature of water Was a chemical analysis made? NO

(10) WELL LOG

Formation Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change in formation

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
TOP SOIL	0	1
SAND, FINE	1	5
BROWN BASALT, WEATHERED	5	28
GRAY BASALT, MEDIUM HARD	28	55
BROWN BASALT, MEDIUM	55	69
BROWN & GRAY BASALT, FRACTURED	69	110
GRAY CLAY, PURPLE	110	165
CLAYSTONE	110	165
SANDSTONE, COARSE	165	186
GRAY & BROWN BASALT, MEDIUM HARD	186	205
PURPLE CLAYSTONE	205	216
BROWN & GRAY BASALT, CREVISED	216	230
GRAY BASALT, HARD	230	302
GRAY & BLACK BASALT, FRACTURED	302	339
WATER BEARING	302	339
GREEN CLAYSTONE	339	350



Work started 07/14/04

Completed 07/20/04

WELL CONSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATION

I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well, and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards. Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief.

NAME M-K DRILLING CO

(Person, firm, or corporation) (Type or print)

ADDRESS BOX 478 DALLSPORT, WA

[SIGNED] *Paul M. M... License No 833 (2748) 2560*

Contractor's

Registration No MKDRIC134PE

Date 07/26/04