Application Number: 45054
Plan Revision: December 2025

# ATTACHMENT E

# PRE-OPERATIONAL WELL TESTING PLAN

## 1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Facility name: River Parish Sequestration – RPN 1
RPN-1-INJ

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Well name/location: RPN-1-INJ, Ascension Parish, Louisiana

**Table 1-1: Proposed well locations in RPS North Fairway**

| Well Name | Latitude (NAD27) | Longitude (NAD27) |
|---|---|---|
| RPN-1-INJ | 30° 6' 09.04" N | 91° 3' 45.37" W |
| RPN-1-AZ | 30° 6' 09.42" N | 91° 3' 44.97" W |
| RPN-1-WS1 | 30° 6' 30.32" N | 91° 3' 16.35" W |
| RPN-1-WS2 | 30° 5' 45.04" N | 91° 3' 34.04" W |
| RPN-1-WS3 | 30° 6' 10.34" N | 91° 4' 19.84" W |

## 2. INTRODUCTION

The RPN-1-INJ will be a newly drilled well that will be constructed to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Louisiana Department of Conservation & Energy (C&E) Class VI standards. The testing activities at the RPN-1-INJ facility described in this attachment satisfy the requirements of LAC 43:XVII.3617.B and 40 CFR 146.87 and are restricted to the pre-injection phase. RPS will provide a descriptive report prepared by a knowledgeable log analyst that includes an interpretation of the results of the tests and logs described herein, as required by LAC 43:XVII.3617.B.1 and 40 CFR 146.87(a). Testing and monitoring activities during the injection and post-injection phases are described in the Testing and Monitoring Plan (**Attachment F**), along with other non-well related pre-injection baseline activities such as geochemical monitoring. The locations of the injection well and monitoring wells are given in **Table 1-1**.

## 3. PRE-INJECTION TESTING PLAN – INJECTION WELL

The following tests and logs will be conducted during drilling and casing installation, as well as after casing installation in accordance with the testing required under LAC 43:XVII.3617.B and 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 146.87(a), (b), (c), and (d). The tests and procedures are described below and in Section 5 of the **Application Narrative**.

### 3.1. Deviation Checks

Deviation measurements will be conducted approximately every 500 feet during construction of the well.

### 3.2. Coring

Conventional whole cores will be collected from the injection zone and confining zone. At least three sections at approximately 30-60 ft long, 4-in diameter, will be collected and analyzed externally for petrophysical and geomechanical properties. Whole cores will be collected from at least the primary upper confining layer, the first injection interval, and the basal confining layer. The exact depths and footage will be determined based on acquisition and drilling information.

### 3.3. Tests and Logs

Tests and logs to be performed during drilling of the injection well are given in **Table 3.3-1**, including each test's target data objectives. Tests and logs to be performed during and after casing installation in the injection well are given in **Table 3.3-2**, including each test's target data objectives.

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## Table 3.3-1: Injection Well Open Hole Logging Plan

| CARBON SEQUESTRATION / INJECTION WELL | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RPN-1-INJ | | | | | |
| *OPEN HOLE LOGGING PLAN* | | | | | |
| **Trip** | **Hole Section** | **Logging Suite** | **Target Data Acquisition** | **Open Hole Diameter** | **Depths of Survey** |
| 1 | Surface Casing | Gyro Survey | Directional survey | 17-1/2 in | Surface – 2,800 ft |
| | | (Survey - prior to POOH) | | | |
| 2 | | Gamma Ray | Identification of Rock Properties | | |
| | | HDIL/SP (Resistivity) | | | |
| | | Density Log | | | |
| | | Pulse Neutron Log | | | |
| | | Temperature | | | |
| | | Mud Logging | | | |
| 3 | | Deep Shear-Wave Sonic/Acoustic | Dynamic Geomechanical Properties<br>Synthetic Ties<br>Aid in Cement Calcs | | |
| | | Orientation Log | | | |
| | | Multi-Arm Caliper | | | |
| | | Gamma Ray | | | |
| | | Temperature | | | |
| 4 | Production Casing | Gyro Survey | Directional survey | 12-1/4 in – 10-3/4 in | 2,800 ft – 10,385 ft |
| | | (Survey – prior to POOH) | | | |
| 5 | | Spectral Gamma Ray | Identification of Rock Properties | | |
| | | HDIL/SP (Resistivity) | | | |
| | | Density Log | | | |
| | | Neutron Log | | | |
| | | Temperature | | | |
| | | Mud Logging | | | |
| 6 | | Deep Shear-Wave Sonic/Acoustic | Synthetic Ties<br>Deep Shear-Wave Imaging<br>Aid in Cement Calcs | | |
| | | Orientation Log | | | |
| | | Multi-Arm Caliper | | | |
| | | Gamma Ray | | | |
| | | Temperature | | | |
| 7 | | Rotary Sidewall Cores | Augment Whole Core Data | 12-1/4 in – 10-3/4 in | 2,800 ft - 10,385 ft |
| 8 | | Extended-Range Resistivity Imaging | Structural Dip Analysis | | |
| | | Ultrasonic Borehole Imaging | Max and Min Stress Regimes | | |
| | | Gamma Ray | | | |
| | | Temperature | | | |
| 9 | | Magnetic Resonance | Determine Reservoir Storage Potential | | |
| | | Formation Lithology | In-Situ Minerology | | |
| | | Gamma Ray | | | |
| | | Temperature | | | |
| 10 | | Formation Fluid Sampling | | | |
| 11 | | Formation Pressure Testing | | | |

ft: foot or feet
HDIL/SP: high-definition induction log/spontaneous potential
in: inch or inches
POOH: pull out of hole

**Table 3.3-2: Injection Well Cased Hole Logging Plan**

| CARBON SEQUESTRATION / INJECTION WELL | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RPN-1-INJ | | | | | |
| *CASED HOLE LOGGING PLAN* | | | | | |
| **Trip** | **Hole Section** | **Logging Suite** | **Target Data Acquisition** | **Casing Dimension** | **Depths of Survey** |
| 1 | Surface Casing | Radially Investigative Cement Bond Log | Cement Bond Investigation | 13-3/8 in | Surface – 2,800 ft |
| | | Gamma Ray | | | |
| | | CCL | | | |
| | | Temperature | | | |
| 2 | Production Casing | Radially Investigative Cement Bond Log | Cement Bond Investigation | 9-5/8 in x 7 in (Tapered String) | 10,385 ft - Surface |
| | | Gamma Ray | | | |
| | | CCL | | | |
| | | Temperature | | | |
| 3 | | Caliper | Roundness and Ovality | | |
| 4 | | Magnetic Flux Leakage | Corrosion Identification (Carbon Steel) Fiber Optic Cable Location | | |
| 5 | | Ultrasonic Casing Inspection | Corrosion Identification (CRA) | | |
| 6 | | Pulse Neutron | Gas Movement Behind Pipe | | |
| 7 | Tubing & Packer | Multi-Barrier Casing Inspection | Corrosion Identification (Through Tubing) | 7 in | 4,620 ft – Surface |

CCL: casing collar log
CRA: corrosion resistant alloy

### 3.3.1. Open Hole Formation Fluid and Mini Fracture Testing

Before setting the production casing string, samples of the injection zone formation fluid and the fracture pressure of the primary confining zone will be obtained by running an open-hole fluid recovery tool and conducting a mini fracture test. Fluid recovery sections will be determined based on open-hole evaluations. The reservoir pressure and static fluid level of the injection zone will be recorded. Fluid samples from the injection zone will be analyzed by an external laboratory for salinity, pH, conductivity, and other potential properties of interest to determine physical and chemical characteristics of the formation fluids. The mini fracture test will be performed within the primary confining layer interval. Additional confining layers may also be tested, depending on results from mini fracture testing at the stratigraphic test well.

The open-hole fluid recovery tool will be chosen based on vendor recommendation. The most recent open-hole fluid recovery tools are modular systems that typically consist of a hydraulic sonde and probe module, pumpout and flow control modules, a real-time fluid analyzer module, and one or more sample chamber modules. Liquid components are identified using near-infrared spectroscopy, and gas is detected with the measurement of polarized light reflection. The primary probe modules may contain variable-rate and volume pretest chambers, flowline fluid resistivity measurement, temperature sensors, and pressure gauges. Sample fluids and mud filtrate levels are accurately monitored in the flowline by the fluid analyzer modules. The basic tool can be combined with one or more sample chamber modules to accommodate varying sample quantity and volume requirements. Since these tools are fully modular, they will run a dual-packer configuration, which is inflatable by the pumpout modules, or in some cases, controllable from the surface. These packers allow an interval of formation to be isolated, creating a greater drawdown area. This reduces the load on the formation, which could aid in pumping out invaded filtrate with a lower risk of collapsing the sand face, as well as reduces the chance of making a localized pressure decrease that goes below the formation fluid bubble point. The isolation of an interval of the formation allows for mini fracture tests to be performed.

After identifying a zone from which the fluid sample is to be recovered, and communication has been made to the formation, sampling will be conducted by pumping formation fluid through the tool to the borehole until an uninvaded reservoir fluid sample is reached, and then subsequently flowing the uninvaded reservoir fluid into the sample chambers within the tool. The first fluid to flow is typically mud filtrate from the near-borehole environment. Depending on a number of factors, such as the filtrate invasion depth and time spent pumping, the sample will contain a mixture of mud filtrate and virgin formation fluid. The objective is to obtain formation samples with sufficiently low levels of mud filtrate contamination (uninvaded) for pressure, volume, and temperature (PVT) analysis. To do so, the tool's real-time fluid analyzer modules can use a combination of visible and near-infrared absorption spectrometry to record the intensity of light transmitted through flowline fluid at various wavelengths. Photodiode detectors measure the reduction in light intensity due to the fluid flowing in the flowline. The observed light transmission is controlled by the amount of light both scattered and absorbed in the fluid sample. In the spectrometer measurement, the transmission is characterized by the optical density of the fluid. The reduction in light transmission scales exponentially with the optical density of the fluid.

As the formation for wellbore/drilling fluid invasion is deep, a large volume of mud filtrate may have to be removed before sufficient representative formation fluid is pumped into the sampling tool. The pump is operated until the optical spectrometer measurements indicate that the mud filtrate level has stabilized at a low value. At that time, the flowline fluid is routed to the sample chamber.

Once collected, this tool configuration allows samples to be brought to the surface at reservoir conditions. The technique involves over-pressuring the samples after they are taken at reservoir conditions. Sample chambers are pressurized with a nitrogen gas chamber, thereby allowing compensation for the temperature-induced pressure drop as the samples are returned to the surface. The nitrogen will be isolated from the sample chamber and act on the sample through a piston floating on a buffer fluid. This avoids any nitrogen contamination of the sample fluid. The pressurized gas charge maintains pressure in the sample chamber, ensuring that the sample remains above the bubble point line. Once brought to the surface, sample chambers are transported to the PVT laboratory for analysis.

An open-hole interval within the primary confining layer will be isolated to perform a mini fracture test to evaluate fracture pressure. The mini fracture test will be conducted according to vendor standard operating procedures. Using the onboard pump-out modules and a high precision pressure gauge, the pressure of fluid between the packers will be increased until microfractures are created, with the pressure recorded. Once fractured, the pumps will be shut off and the following pressure decrease will be measured as a pressure fall-off test. Following the test, the packers will be released and the tool moved to the next identified testing interval, if applicable.

## 3.4. Demonstration of Mechanical Integrity

**Table 3.4-1** provides a summary of the mechanical integrity tests (MITs) and other tests to be performed prior to injection.

**Table 3.4-1: Pre-Operational Testing Schedule**

| Class VI Rule Citation | Rule Description | Test Description | Program Period |
|---|---|---|---|
| **LAC 43:XVII.3627.A.1.a and 40 CFR 146.89(a)(1)** | MIT - Internal | Annulus pressure test | Prior to operation |
| **LAC 43:XVII.3627.A.1.a and 40 CFR 146.87(a)(4)** | MIT - External | Temperature log | Prior to operation |
| **LAC 43:XVII.3627.A.1.a and 40 CFR 146.87(a)(4)** | MIT - External | Noise Log | Prior to operation |
| **LAC 43:XVII.3627.A.1.a and 40 CFR 146.87(a)(4)** | MIT - External | Pulse Neutron-Capture (PNC)/Residual Saturation Tool (RST) | Prior to operation |
| **LAC 43:XVII.3627.B.5.c and 40 CFR 146.87(e)(3)** | Testing prior to operating | Step rate injectivity test | Prior to operation |

### 3.4.1. Internal Mechanical Integrity Testing – Annulus Pressure Test

River Parish Sequestration, LLC (RPS), will conduct an annular pressure test (internal MIT) after the well has been completed before the start of injection. The annular pressure test will demonstrate mechanical integrity of the casing, tubing, and packer. This test will be conducted by pressuring the annulus to a minimum of 500 psi fluid pressure, then using a block valve to isolate the test pressure source from the test pressure gauge upon test initiation, with all ports into the casing annulus closed except the one monitored by the test pressure gauge. The test pressure will be monitored and recorded for a minimum duration of 60 minutes using a pressure gauge with sensitivities that can indicate a loss of 5%. A lack of mechanical integrity is indicated by any loss of test pressure exceeding 5% during a minimum elapsed period of 60 minutes.

***Annulus Pressure Test Procedures for Injection Well:***

1. RPS will comply with all reporting and notification provisions.
   a. UIC Director and EPA will be notified 30 days in advance of planned testing efforts per LAC 43:XVII.3617.B.6 and 40 CFR 146.87(f).

2. Mobilize onto location with test unit and Nitrogen ($N_2$) system.
3. Conduct pre-job job safety analysis (JSA) over wellsite conditions and operational hazards.
4. Record initial $N_2$ pressure on annulus, then isolate and disconnect the $N_2$ bottle bank from casing annulus
5. Take a fluid shot to verify the inhibited fluid level in the annulus, record level
6. Rig up $N_2$ system to wellhead casing annulus.

7. Slowly pressure casing to 500 psig in a controlled manner through a choke or other valving to ensure the casing is not overpressured. Once at 500 psig begin test.
   a. A block valve will be used to isolate the test pressure source from the test pressure gauge upon test initiation, with all ports into the casing annulus closed except the one monitored by the test pressure gauge.

8. Monitor and record test on chart recorder for a minimum duration of 60 minutes using a pressure gauge with sensitivities that can indicate a loss of 5%.

   a. A decline of test pressure exceeding 5% over 60 minutes indicates a lack of mechanical integrity.

9. Bleed off annulus pressure to 0 psi.
10. Rig down $N_2$ system and reconnect the $N_2$ bottle bank.
11. Reestablish annulus pressure to the value recorded in step 4.
12. Demobilize.

### 3.4.2. External Mechanical Integrity Testing

RPS will perform an external MIT by conducting a temperature log via wireline and the fiber optic cable installed behind the 9-5/8-inch x 7-inch-long string casing. Temperature logs will be run before initiating injection operations to establish a baseline against which future logs can be compared. The well will be shut in for a duration of approximately 36 hours before running the temperature logs to allow temperatures to stabilize. Additional wireline logs will be collected to provide a baseline for alternate MITs conducted during and post-injection. These logs include a noise log and pulsed neutron-capture (PNC)/residual saturation tool (RST) log. Satisfactory mechanical integrity is demonstrated by proper correlation between the baseline and subsequent logs.

***Testing Method***

The following general procedure will be followed for wireline logs:

- Move in and rig up wireline logging unit. Assemble the temperature, noise, or pulse neutron-capture logging tools.

- Rig up wireline pressure control equipment and test for leaks.

- Run in the hole with tools to plug back total depth and log to surface per industry-cased hole logging standards.

- Recover tools and rig down.

- Interpret log results.

### 3.4.3. Pressure Fall-off Testing

RPS will perform a required pressure fall-off test every five years. Following the commencement of injection, the first fall-off test will be performed within a year from the start of injection in RPN-1 through the first stage perforations between 9,987 and 10,157 ft MD. RPS may change the first stage perforation interval after it determines the optimal interval from logs that it will collect from RPN-1. RPS will continue monitoring the pressure fall-off until sufficient data has been collected to analyze the radial flow regime. The test will measure near-wellbore formation properties and monitor for near-wellbore environmental changes that may impact injectivity and result in pressure increases.

***Testing Method***
The well's injection rate will be held as constant as possible before the beginning of the test, and continuous data will be recorded during testing. Once the well has been shut in, RPS will measure continuous fall-off pressures via the casing-conveyed pressure gauges. The fall-off period will end once the pressure decay data has stabilized, indicating radial flow conditions have been reached.

RPS will notify the UIC Director and EPA at least 30 days before conducting the test and provide a detailed description of the testing procedure. Notice and the opportunity to witness these tests/logs shall be provided at least 48 hours in advance of a given test/log.

### 3.4.4. Initial Step Rate Injectivity Test

Before commencing $CO_2$ injection, RPS will conduct a step-rate injectivity test to measure the fracture gradient at RPN-1-INJ through the first stage perforation interval between 9,987 and 10,157 ft MD. The casing-conveyed pressure and temperature gauge will continuously record the downhole pressure and temperatures before and throughout the injectivity test.

***Testing Method***
The injection rates will be stepped up incrementally up to a rate of 50% above the maximum permitted rate, with a goal of at least three measurements taken both below and above the estimated formation fracture initiation pressure, which is determined once reservoir properties have been established. Each stage will require a hold duration for a minimum of 30 minutes. Upon reaching a stabilized pressure after completing the final step, RPS will shut down the pumps and continue recording pressures at a high frequency for a period indicated by the step-up phase of testing to calculate the rate of pressure bleed off.

RPS will notify the UIC Director and EPA at least 30 days before conducting the test and provide a detailed description of the testing procedure. RPS will provide notice and the opportunity to witness these tests/logs at least 48 hours in advance of a given test/log.

***Initial Step Rate Injectivity Test Procedure:***

1. Before testing, shut in the well long enough (not less than 48 hours) to allow the bottom hole pressure to stabilize at or near the shut-in formation pressure.

    a. Downhole pressure will be recorded via the casing conveyed pressure gauges for the duration of the shut-in to confirm stabilization.

2. Set the required number of 500-barrel frac tanks to complete the test per the proposed schedule.
    a. Fill with clean brine water.
3. Rig up pumps and iron.
    a. Move in and rig up kill trucks/frac pumps and lay iron.
    b. Pumps will be positive displacement with digital recording of rate.
    c. Pumps, iron, and flow control will be sized so that steps in rate will not create pressure or rate transients, other than those caused by the intended steps.
4. Rig up surface flow meter and verify downhole, casing conveyed, pressure gauges are recording pressure. If not already in place, install surface pressure gauge with a continuous readout.
5. If surface pressure indicates that fluid level is beneath the surface, fill hole with brine at a constant rate of 0.3 barrels per minute.
6. Once the well is full, stop pumping and allow the pressure to descend to 0 psi, indicating that fluid level is at surface.
7. An injection rate schedule will be developed with the following goals:
    a. Begin at sufficiently low rates to ensure there are at least three steps below fracture pressure.
    b. Continue to high enough rates to ensure a minimum of three steps over the fracture pressure.
8. Begin test at the initial injection rate for 30 minutes.
9. Step up rates per the predetermined rate schedule.
    a. Bottomhole pressure versus rate will be plotted in real time. If necessary, the rate schedule may be adjusted during the test to ensure three steps below and three steps above the fracture pressure.
    b. Injection rate will not exceed the recommended limit of 30 feet per second in the tubing.
    c. Surface pressure will not exceed 80% of the maximum pressure rating of the wellhead at any time.
    d. Changes in flow rate will be made over the shortest possible intervals.
    e. Injection rates will be controlled with a constant flow regulator.

f. All injection flow rates, including hole conditioning treatments prior to the test, will be documented on service company forms.

   i. Re-fill frac tanks as needed.

g. An estimated minimum of three fluid samples will be collected throughout the test, at the beginning, middle, and end.

   i. The density of the samples will be read by an in-house method and recorded for later reference.

10. Upon completion of the final injection stage, the line valve will be closed to stop injection immediately. This will allow the pressure to bleed off into the formation.

    a. Ensure that pressure values are recorded at the highest obtainable frequency during shut-in.

    b. Continue to capture fall-off pressure data until stable bottomhole pressure is achieved.

11. Conclude test, rig down, and move out pumps .

# 4. PRE-INJECTION TESTING PLAN – MONITORING WELLS

Monitoring wells will be evaluated during the pre-injection period. The following testing and logging plans apply to all wells listed in **Table 4-1.**

**Table 4-1: Monitoring Well Descriptions**

| Well Type | Monitoring Location | Well Name |
|---|---|---|
| **Above-zone Monitoring Well** | Above-zone | RPN-1-AZ |
| **USDW Monitoring Well** | USDW Groundwater - Updip | RPN-1-WS1 |
| **USDW Monitoring Well** | USDW Groundwater - Updip | RPN-1-WS2 |
| **USDW Monitoring Well** | USDW Groundwater - Downdip | RPN-1-WS3 |

USDW: underground source of drinking water

## 4.1. Deviation Checks

Deviation measurements will be conducted approximately every 500 feet during construction of the wells.

## 4.2. Coring

No whole cores are planned to be collected during drilling of any monitoring wells.

## 4.3. Tests and Logs

Tests and logs to be performed during drilling of the above-zone monitoring well and USDW monitoring wells are given in **Table 4.3-1** and **Table 4.3-2**, respectively, including their target data objectives. Tests and logs to be performed during and after casing installation of the above-zone monitoring well and USDW monitoring wells are given in **Table 4.3-3** and **Table 4.3-4**, respectively, including their target data objectives.

## Table 4.3-1: Above-Zone Monitoring Well Open Hole Logging Plan

| CARBON SEQUESTRATION /ABOVE-ZONE MONITORING WELL | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RPN-1-AZ | | | | | |
| *OPEN HOLE LOGGING PLAN* | | | | | |
| **Trip** | **Hole Section** | **Logging Suite** | **Target Data Acquisition** | **Open Hole Diameter** | **Depths of Survey** |
| 1 | Surface Casing | Gyro Survey<br>(Survey - prior to POOH) | Directional survey | 12-1/4 in | Surface–1,500 ft |
| 2 | | Triple Combo (Gamma Ray, Resistivity, Porosity) | Identification of Rock Properties | | |
| | | Mud Logging | | | |
| 3 | Production Casing | Gyro Survey<br>(Survey - prior to POOH) | Directional survey | 7-7/8 in | 1,500–4,153 ft |
| 4 | | Triple Combo (Gamma Ray, Resistivity, Porosity) | Identification of Rock Properties | | |
| | | Mud Logging | | | |
| 5 | | Formation Fluid Sampling | | | |

## Table 4.3-2: USDW Monitoring Wells Open Hole Logging Plan

| CARBON SEQUESTRATION / USDW MONITORING WELLS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RPN-1-WS1, RPN-1-WS2, & RPN-1-WS3 | | | | | |
| *OPEN HOLE LOGGING PLAN* | | | | | |
| **Trip** | **Hole Section** | **Logging Suite** | **Target Data Acquisition** | **Open Hole Diameter** | **Depths of Survey** |
| 1 | Production Casing | Gyro Survey<br>(Survey - prior to POOH) | Directional survey | 8-1/2 in | Surface–895 ft |
| 2 | | Triple Combo (Gamma Ray, Resistivity, Porosity) | Identification of Rock Properties | | |
| | | Mud Logging | | | |
| 3 | | Formation Fluid Sampling | | | |

### Table 4.3-3: Above-Zone Monitoring Well Cased Hole Logging Plan

| CARBON SEQUESTRATION / ABOVE-ZONE MONITORING WELL | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RPN-1-AZ | | | | | |
| *CASED HOLE LOGGING PLAN* | | | | | |
| **Trip** | **Hole Section** | **Logging Suite** | **Target Data Acquisition** | **Casing Dimension** | **Depths of Survey** |
| 1 | Surface Casing | Radially Investigative Cement Bond Log | Cement Bond Investigation | 8-5/8 in | Surface–1,500 ft |
| | | Gamma Ray | | | |
| | | CCL | | | |
| 2 | Production Casing | Radially Investigative Cement Bond Log | Cement Properties Investigation | 5-1/2 in | Surface–4,153 ft |
| | | Gamma Ray | | | |
| | | CCL | | | |
| 3 | | Caliper | Roundness and Ovality | | |
| 4 | | Magnetic Flux Leakage | Corrosion Identification | | |
| 5 | | Pulse Neutron | Gas Movement Behind Pipe | | |

### Table 4.3-4: USDW Monitoring Wells Cased Hole Logging Plan

| CARBON SEQUESTRATION / USDW MONITORING WELLS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RPN-1-WS1, RPN-1-WS2, & RPN-1-WS3 | | | | | |
| *CASED HOLE LOGGING PLAN* | | | | | |
| **Trip** | **Hole Section** | **Logging Suite** | **Target Data Acquisition** | **Casing Dimension** | **Depths of Survey** |
| 1 | Production Casing | Radially Investigative Cement Bond Log | Cement Properties Investigation | 4-1/2 in | Surface–895 ft |
| | | Gamma Ray | | | |
| | | CCL | | | |

## 5. WITNESSING OF PRE-OPERATIONAL WELL TESTING

In compliance with LAC 43:XVII.3617.B.6 and 40 CFR 146.87(f), RPS will submit a schedule of the proposed tests and logs at least 30 days before conducting the first test to allow the UIC Director and EPA the opportunity to witness these tests. Changes to the testing schedule will be submitted at least 30 days prior to the next scheduled test.