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Kansas
Department of Health and Environment

PROCEDURE FOR SAMPLE LOGGING

Procedure #: UICLPG-9
(6/11)

Narrative:

1. Samples shall be collected at 10 foot intervals or at an interval approved by the department.

2. Wet Sample Collection: Place approximately 3 tablespoons of cuttings in cloth sample bags.

3. Information required for the sample bag label shall include: facility name, well number, location, depth of sample was taken, date, and person collecting the sample.

4. Dry Sample: The samples shall be washed with water and allowed to dry. Approximately one tablespoon of dry cuttings shall be placed in a 2 ½ x 4 1/4 manila sample envelope. The envelope label shall include facility name, well number, location, depth of sample and name of person analyzing samples.

5. Samples shall be analyzed with a binocular microscope or other method that provides magnification great enough to reveal the essential structure and texture of the samples.

6. A sample log shall be submitted to the department within 30 days of well completion.

7. The header on the sample log shall provide the facility name, well number, location, date and name of logger.

8. The logger shall use acceptable abbreviations and symbols in accordance with the "Sample Examination Manual" by Roger Swanson; AAPG Methods in Exploration, No. 1.

9. The order of information for the written description is as follows:

    1. Rock type-A 10% or 15% dilute hydrochloric acid can be used to determine the presence of carbonates and to etch samples so that essential structure and texture can be more readily identified. Dolomite/limestone can be identified with the dilute hydrochloric acid or with Alizarin Red S.
    2. Color-Best achieved by describing wet sample under 10X magnification.
    3. Texture - Includes grain size, roundness, sphericity, sorting.
    4. Type of cement or matrix.
    5. Fossils or other accessories including pyrite, feldspar, mica, chert, etc.
    6. Sedimentary structures if present.
    7. Porosity-Can be detected with 10X magnification but may need higher magnification for type of porosity such as intercystalline, intergranular, vuggy, fracture, etc. Porosity can best be seen with dry samples.

10. Comments concerning sample quality, percent of cavings, lag time, shall be included at the bottom of the log.