

B-III PAMPA DEL TAMARUGAL-BASIN

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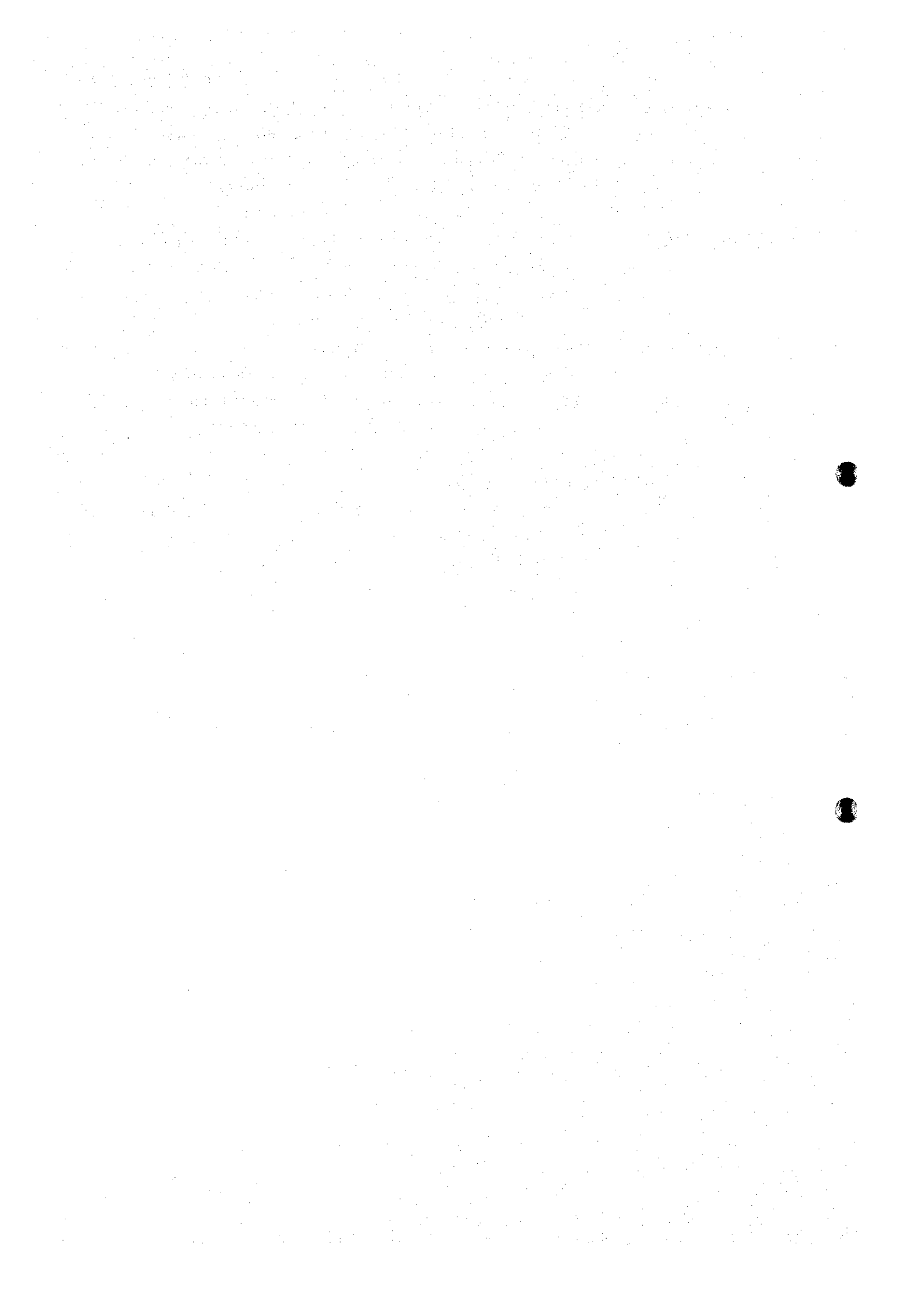
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Chapter I TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

1.1. Topography

The Pampa del Tamarugal Basin consists of the parts of Altiplano, Precordillera and Intermediate Depression, as shown in Fig. B-I, 1.1. The Pampa del Tamarugal is lying over the Intermediate Depression and is bounded by the Coastal Range to the west and the Precordillera to the east. It is located at an altitude between 1,000 and 1,600 m.

Drainage patterns of the basin extracted from LANDSAT images are shown in Fig. B-III, 1.1, and these form two different types; a dendritic pattern at the Altiplano and a subparallel pattern at the Precordillera and Intermediate Depression. Main rivers in the basin are Aroma, Tarapacá, Quipisca, Tambillo, Quisma, Chacarilla and Guatacondo rivers. All the streams of Aroma, Tarapaca, Quipisca and Tambillo flow into the Salar de Pintados.

1.2. Geology

1.2.1. Methodology of Geological Analysis

On the details of the methodology, refer to the part of San José River basin.

1) Interpretation of LANDSAT images

As for the Pampa del Tamarugal Basin, six (6) scenes of images were used, whose path and row are: 001-073; 001-074; 001-075; 002-073; 001-074 and 002-075. Details of the used data are shown in Table B-I, 1.1.

2) Interpretation of Aerial Photographs

One hundred ninety seven sheets of black and white aerial photographs taken in 1977 and 1981 were used for the interpretation.

1.2.2. General Geological Features of Basin

Several geological maps published by SERNAGEOMIN (Servicio Nacional de Geología y Minería) are available for Pampa del Tamarugal as mentioned below.

Geological Maps

- "Pisagua y Zapiga" (1:100,000) (<1)
 "Mamifia" (1:50,000) (<2)
 "Juan de Morales" (50,000) (<3)
 "Pica, Alca, Matilla y Chacarilla" (<4)

Magnetic Map

- "Arica, Pisagua-Huara" (1:250,000) (<5)

The results of the interpretation on the basin were compiled in Fig. B-III, 1.2 reviewing these existing data. Stratigraphic classification is given in the following table;

Geologic Age	Formation	Lithology	Units
Quaternary	Recent Sediments	alluvial, eolian, fan deposits	Qal, Qe, Qf.
	Altos de Pica Formation	continental sedimentary rocks and pyroclastic rocks, divided into 5 members: - Member 5 : dark to greenish grey and middle to fine sandstone. - Member 4 : pinkish orange-grey to white rhyolitic tuff. - Member 3 : yellowish middle to coarse sandstone. - Member 2 : pinkish orange and dark grey rhyolitic welded tuff. - Member 1 : yellowish brown conglomerate and middle to coarse sandstone.	TQau
Tertiary			TQal
Mesozoic	Longacho Formation	fissible shale, mudstone, fine sandstone, limestone, generally grey in color.	J

1) General Geology of the Basin

Geology of Pampa del Tamarugal Basin is composed of Mesozoic and Cenozoic rocks, as shown in the table above. The interpretation resulted in the classification of six (6) geological units as shown in Fig. B-III, 1.2. Lithology of each discriminated units were discussed with published references which are mainly from Carlos Gali Oliver and Robert J. Dingman (1962). Lithological characteristics of each unit are as follows:

(1) Mesozoic Unit (J)

It is distributed on the low isolated mountains forming an anticlinal structure at the eastern side of Pampa del Tamarugal. Mesozoic rocks outcropping around

Pica are called the Longacho Formation which consists of fissible shale, mudstone, fine sandstone and limestone, generally grey in color. In many parts, the rocks of this formation are intensely silicified.

The Mesozoic Formation is intruded by andesite, dacite, diorite, granite porphyry, syenitic porphyry and gabbro.

(2) Altos de Pica Formation (Upper Tertiary to Lower Quaternary) (TQau)

The Formation is divided into three (3) continental sedimentary members, distinguished by the numbers 1, 3 and 5, and two (2) members mainly composed of pyroclastic rocks, 2 and 4. The sequence of each members of Altos de Pica Formation in the type -locality is as follows:

Member 5 : Dark to greenish grey and middle to fine sandstone, containing ventifact, showing cross-bedding (200 m in thickness).

Member 4 : Pinkish orange-grey to white rhyolitic tuff (23 m in thickness).

Member 3 : Yellowish middle to coarse sandstone, containing ventifact, showing cross-bedding (173 m in thickness).

Member 2 : Pinkish orange and dark grey rhyolitic welded tuff (17 m in thickness).

Member 1 : Yellowish brown conglomerate and middle to coarse sandstone, showing cross-bedding (322 m in thickness).

The Member 5 is easily differentiated from other members on the LANDSAT images and aerial photographs. The Member 5, TQau on the interpretation map, shows pinkish grey or dark grey color on LANDSAT images. The welded tuff of extensive distribution between Pica and Salar del Huasco corresponds to the Member 4.

(3) Recent (Upper Quaternary) Unit (Qf, Qe, Qal)

It consists of three (3) units, which are fan deposits, eolian deposits and alluvial deposits. Among these, fan deposits have a wide extent in Pampa del Tamarugal.

2) General Geological Structure of the Basin

The results of interpretations revealed the two (2) characteristics on the structure, which are the successional anticlinal structure with N-S trend and dense fractures developed in the welded tuff of Altos de Pica Formation.

Anticlinal structures can be observed at the low isolated mountains between the area from Tarapacá in the north to Challacollo in the south, where the Mesozoic rocks are exposed in parts (see Fig. B-III, 1.2). These structures are supposed to be successional from north to south with culminations and form a trap for the groundwater.

Fractures in the welded tuff show two (2) systems in NE-SW and N-S directions, as shown in Fig. B-III, 1.3. NE-SW system fractures are extended from Collacagua to Altos de Pica and N-S systems are located in the Altos de Pica. These fractures are thought to control the groundwater system and to be a pathway to lead water to Pica.

1.2.3 Hydrogeological Characteristics of Pampa del Tamarugal

Geology of Pampa del Tamarugal is classified into three (3) units from the hydrogeological point of view;

- Recent Sediments
- Altos de Pica Formation
- Basement Rocks

Pampa del Tamarugal is a closed structural basin and is filled by the basin fill deposits and the Altos de Pica Formation which is formed by salty crust, sand, gravel, silt, clay, etc. Basement Rocks are mainly composed of the Mesozoic Formation, therefore, they are impermeable in general. The Altos de Pica Formation is seemed to be permeable considering its lithology. Principal aquifers are occurred in this formation which widely cover the basin. Lithology of the aquifers are mainly sand and gravel. The thickness of the deposits is generally less than 100 m in the north and increases toward the south reaching 700 m in Salar de Pintados.

The aquifers are recharged groundwater mainly from the quebradas flowing into the basin from the east. Channels of the quebradas are concentrated in the following areas as shown in Fig. B-III, 1.1;

- (1) Huara area
- (2) Pozo Almonte area
- (3) The lower reaches of the Qda. de Chacarilla

Furthermore, the Altos de Pica formation supplies the groundwater through fissures and faults of ENE-WSW direction in Pica and Matilla area as mentioned in 1.2.2.

The groundwater flows gently from north to south (from Huara to Salar de Bellavista) after entering in the basin.

Since the extension of the aquifers is so wide (about 4,000 km²), the influence of extraction of groundwater is quite small (Ref. Chapter 3, 3.2).

Fig. B-III, 1.7 shows geological structure and a schematic geological profile of Pica and Salar del Huasco area. In Pica area, the Altos de Pica Formation is thickly deposited in the eastern side of the rise of the Basement Rocks. As the Basement Rocks are impermeable, the groundwater flowing in the Altos de Pica Formation is dammed up and occurs as the springs in Pica area. The similar hydrogeological condition is recognized along the eastern side of the basin such as Mamiña and Camiña areas.

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- <2: Cuadrangulos "Mamiña", Carta Geologica de Chile (Escala 1: 50,000), 1967 for Instituto de Investigaciones Geologicas Chile by Arturo Thomas N.
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- <5: Hojas "Arica, Pisagua-Huara", Carta Magnetica de Chile (Escala 1: 250,000), 1983 by Servicio Nacional de Geologia y Minería,
- <6: Analisis Programa de Desarrollo de Empresa de Servicios Sanitarios de Tarapaca, February 1991 for ESSAT by Bustamante y Schudeck Ingenieros Consultores Ltda.

Table B-III, 1.1 Correlation of Strata (Pampa del Tamarugal)
 <Correlación de Estratos (Pampa del Tamarugal)>

AGE	CENOZOIC		TERTIARY		QUATERNARY		Area	ARICA PROVINCE	CAMARACA and AZAPA	PISAGUA and ZAPIGA	MAMIÑA	JUAN de MORALES	PICA, ALCA, MATILLA, CHACARILLA	QUILLAGUA	PAMPA DEL TAMARUGAL	PAMPA DEL TAMARUGAL		
	Author (Year)	Recent Deposits	Recent Deposits	Recent Deposits	Recent Deposits	Recent Deposits											Recent Deposits	Recent Deposits
MESOZOIC	Paleogene	O	M.	P.	Holocene	Pleistocene	Sausin F. Arica F.	Los Tarros F. Camaraca F.	Atajafa F. Caleta Ligate F. Of. Viz F.	(Intrusive) Huantajaya F.	Cerro Empexa F. Chacarilla F.	Cerro Empexa F. Chacarilla F. Duplija F.	Cerro Empexa F. Chacarilla F. Longacho F.	Sichal F.	Tambillo F.	Pintados F.	Basement	
																		Neogene
CENOZOIC	Paleogene	O	M.	P.	Holocene	Pleistocene	Volcanics	Oxaya F.	Oxaya F.	Gravel, Andesitic Clastics	Upper Ignimbrite, Riolite Lower	Imagua M. Tambillo M. Sagasca M.	TQa 5 TQa 4 TQa 3 TQa 2 TQa 1	Soledad F. El Loa F. Ichuno F.	El Loa Altos de Pica F.	Fill Deposit of Pampa	Altos de Pica F.	Altos de Pica F.
CENOZOIC	Paleogene	O	M.	P.	Holocene	Pleistocene	Concordia F. Huaylas F.	Oxaya F.	El Diablo F.	Gravel, Andesitic Clastics	Upper Ignimbrite, Riolite Lower	Imagua M. Tambillo M. Sagasca M.	TQa 5 TQa 4 TQa 3 TQa 2 TQa 1	Soledad F. El Loa F. Ichuno F.	El Loa Altos de Pica F.	Fill Deposit of Pampa	Altos de Pica F.	Altos de Pica F.
CENOZOIC	Paleogene	O	M.	P.	Holocene	Pleistocene	Volcanics	Oxaya F.	Oxaya F.	Gravel, Andesitic Clastics	Upper Ignimbrite, Riolite Lower	Imagua M. Tambillo M. Sagasca M.	TQa 5 TQa 4 TQa 3 TQa 2 TQa 1	Soledad F. El Loa F. Ichuno F.	El Loa Altos de Pica F.	Fill Deposit of Pampa	Altos de Pica F.	Altos de Pica F.
CENOZOIC	Paleogene	O	M.	P.	Holocene	Pleistocene	Volcanics	Oxaya F.	Oxaya F.	Gravel, Andesitic Clastics	Upper Ignimbrite, Riolite Lower	Imagua M. Tambillo M. Sagasca M.	TQa 5 TQa 4 TQa 3 TQa 2 TQa 1	Soledad F. El Loa F. Ichuno F.	El Loa Altos de Pica F.	Fill Deposit of Pampa	Altos de Pica F.	Altos de Pica F.

(Note) : constructed by the JICA Study Team (1994).

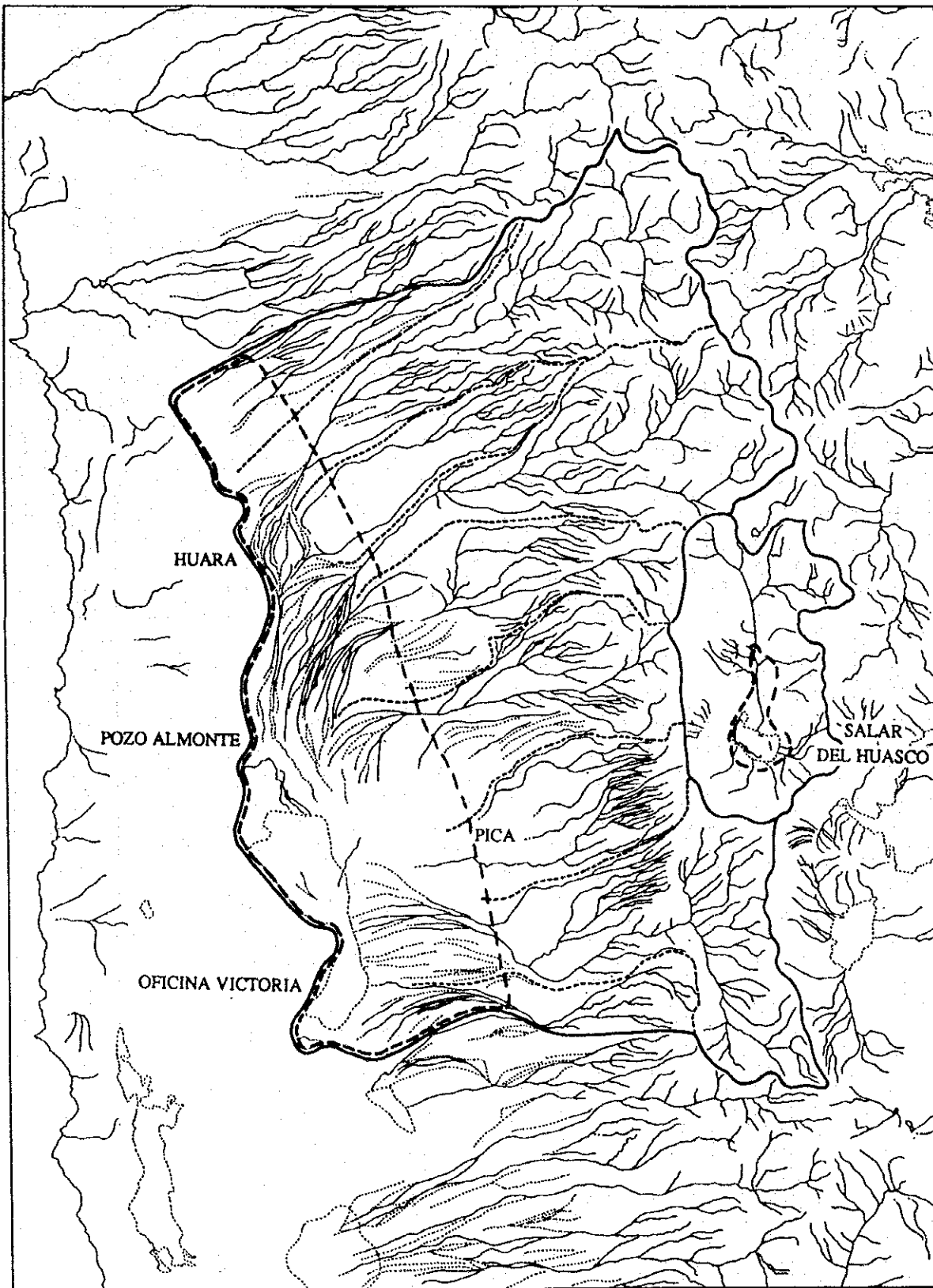


Fig. B-III, 1.1. River Network (Pampa del Tamarugal)
 < Red Hidrológica (Pampa del Tamarugal) >

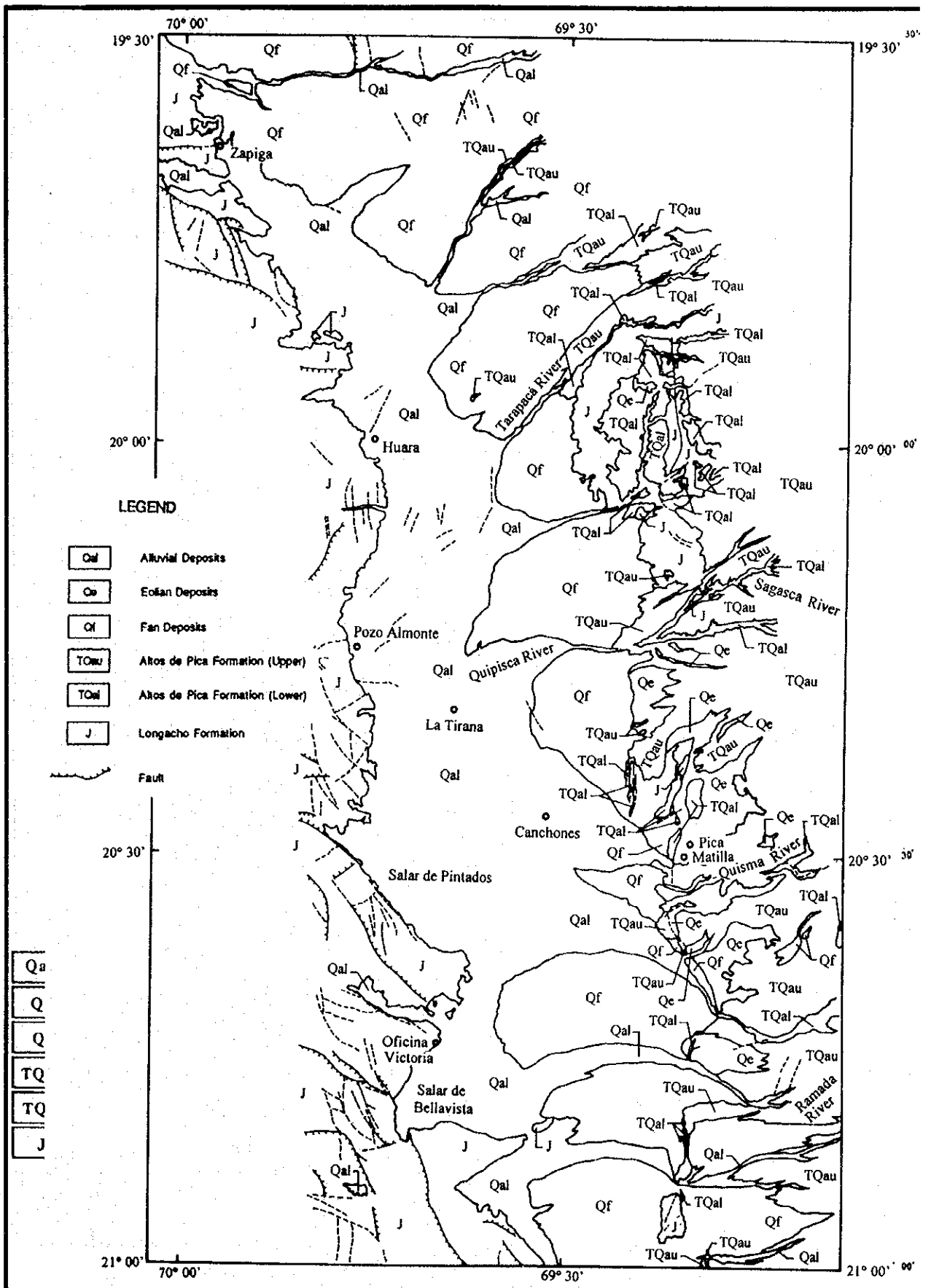


Fig. B-III. 1.2. **Geological Map (Pampa del Tamarugal)**
 < Mapa Geológica (Pampa del Tamarugal) >

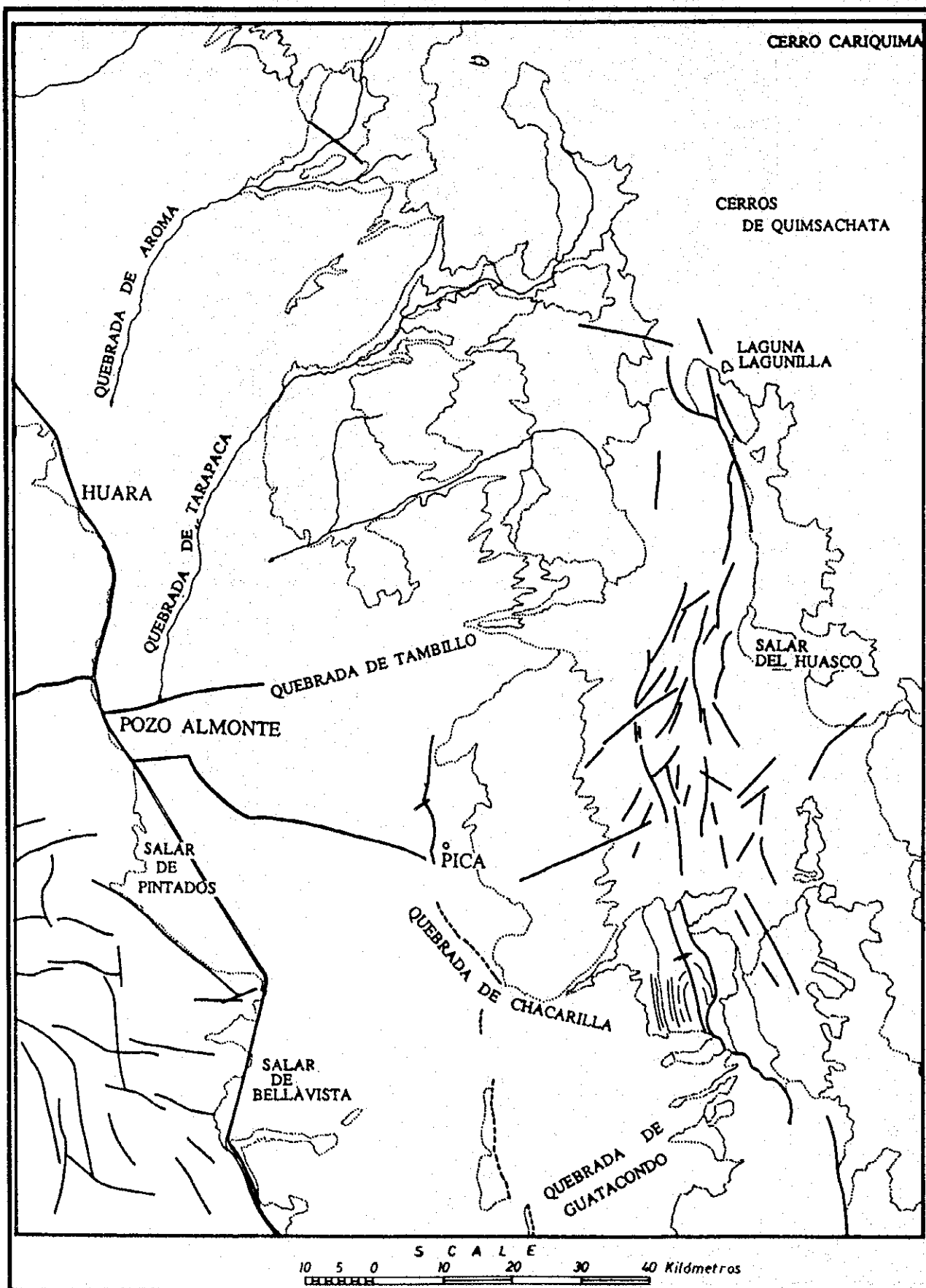


Fig. B-III, 1.3 Geological Structure (Pampa del Tamarugal)
 < Estructura Geológica (Pampa del Tamarugal) >

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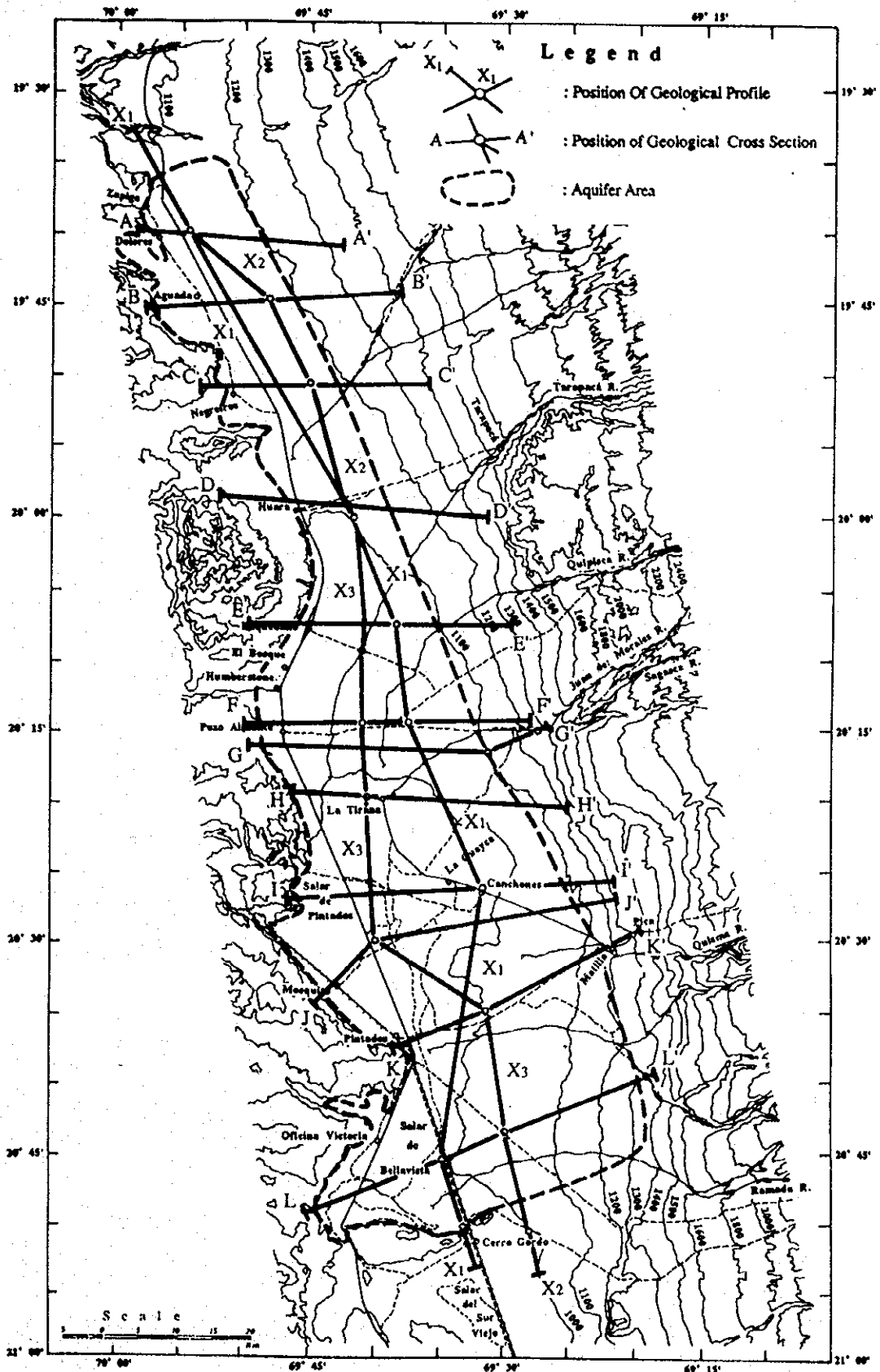


Fig. B-III, 1.4 Location of Geological Profile and Cross Section (Pampa del Tamarugal)
 <Ubicación de Perfil Geológico y Sección Geológica Transversal (Pampa del Tamarugal) >

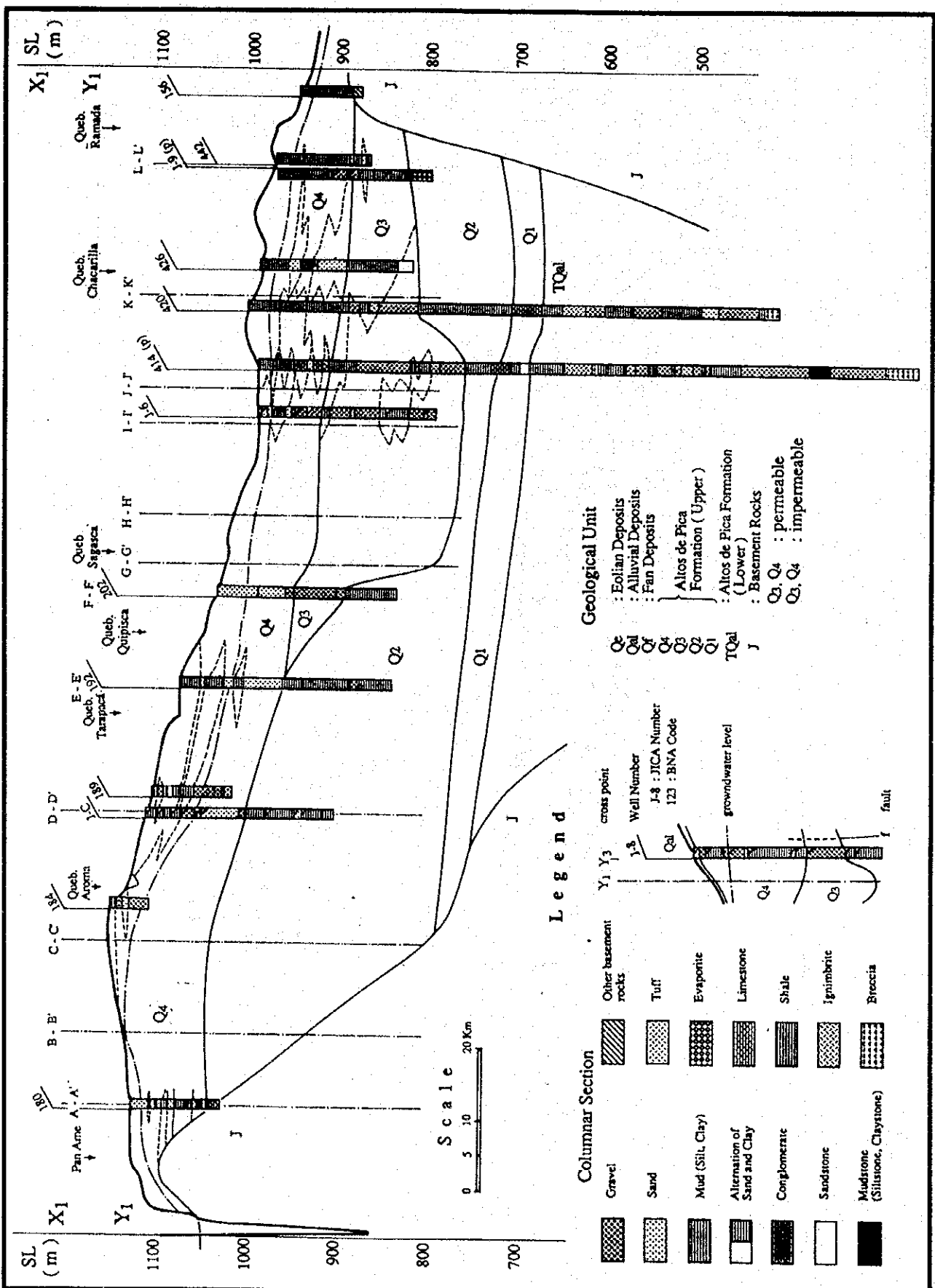


Fig. B-III, 1.5 (1) Geological Profile (Pampa del Tamarugal)
 < Perfil Geológico (Pampa del Tamarugal) >

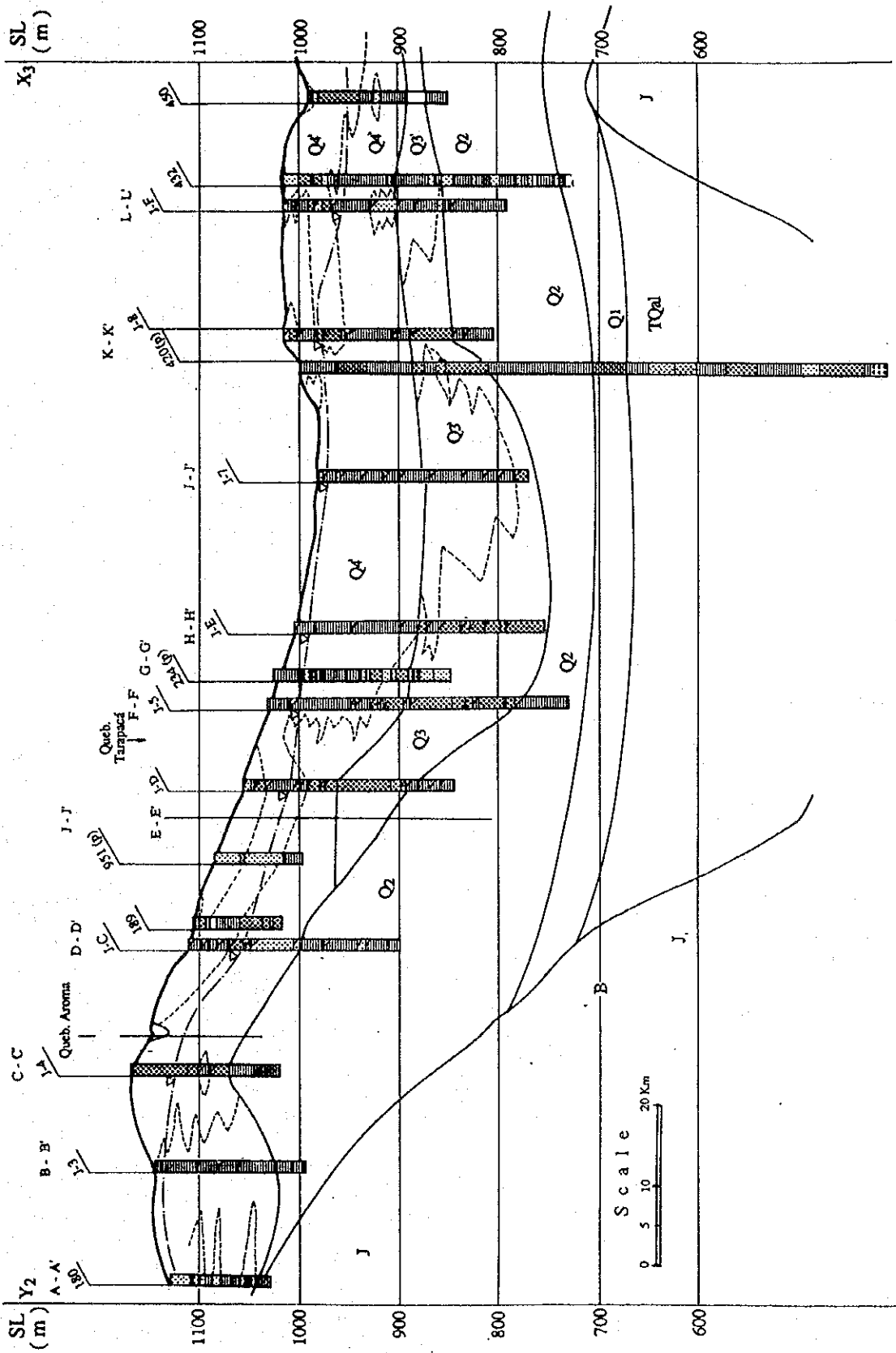


Fig. B-III, 1.5 (2) Geological Profile (Pampa del Tamarugal)
 < Perfil Geológico (Pampa del Tamarugal) >

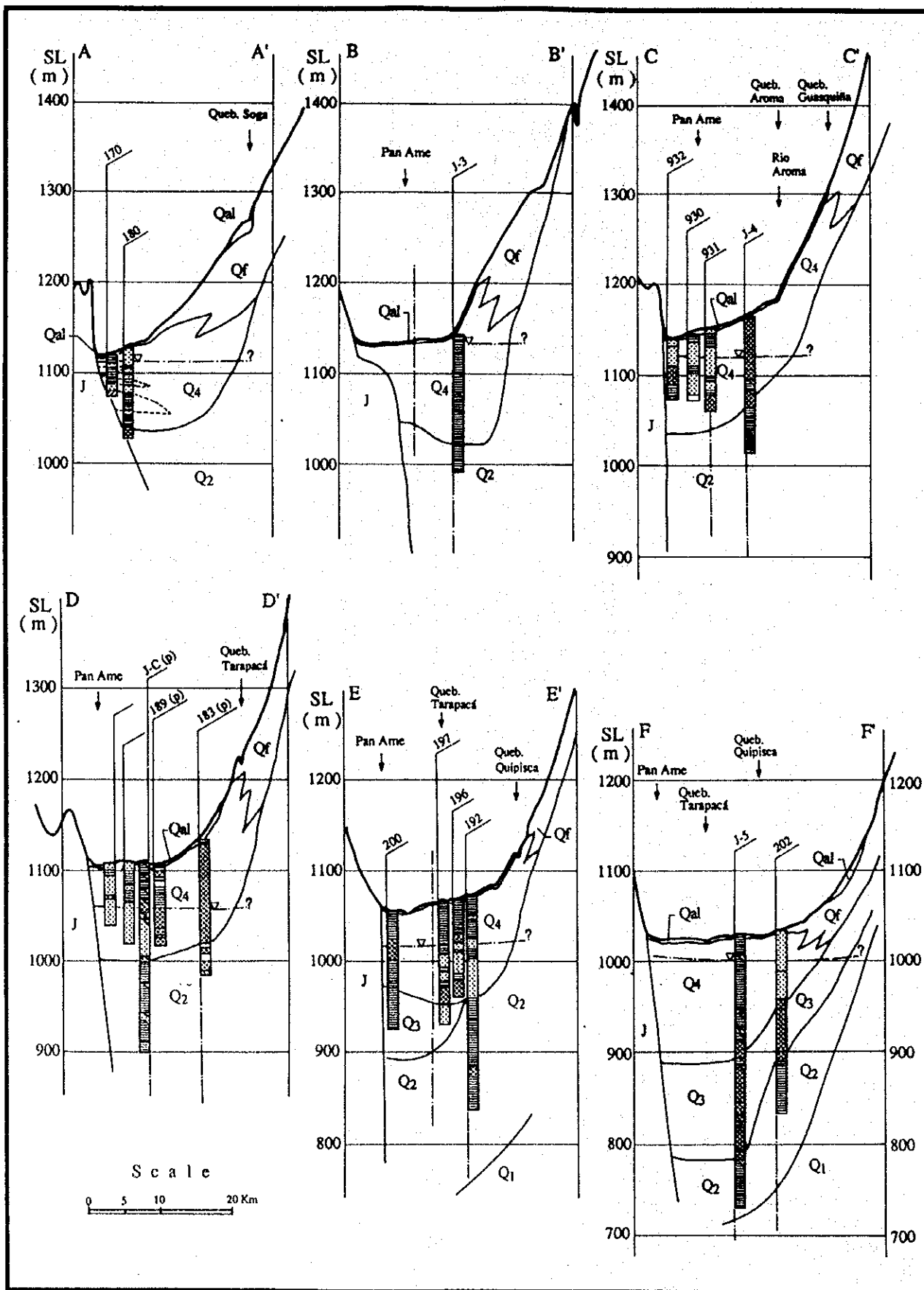


Fig. B-III, 1.6 (1) Geological Cross Section (Pampa del Tamarugal)
 < Sección Geológica Transversal (Pampa del Tamarugal) >

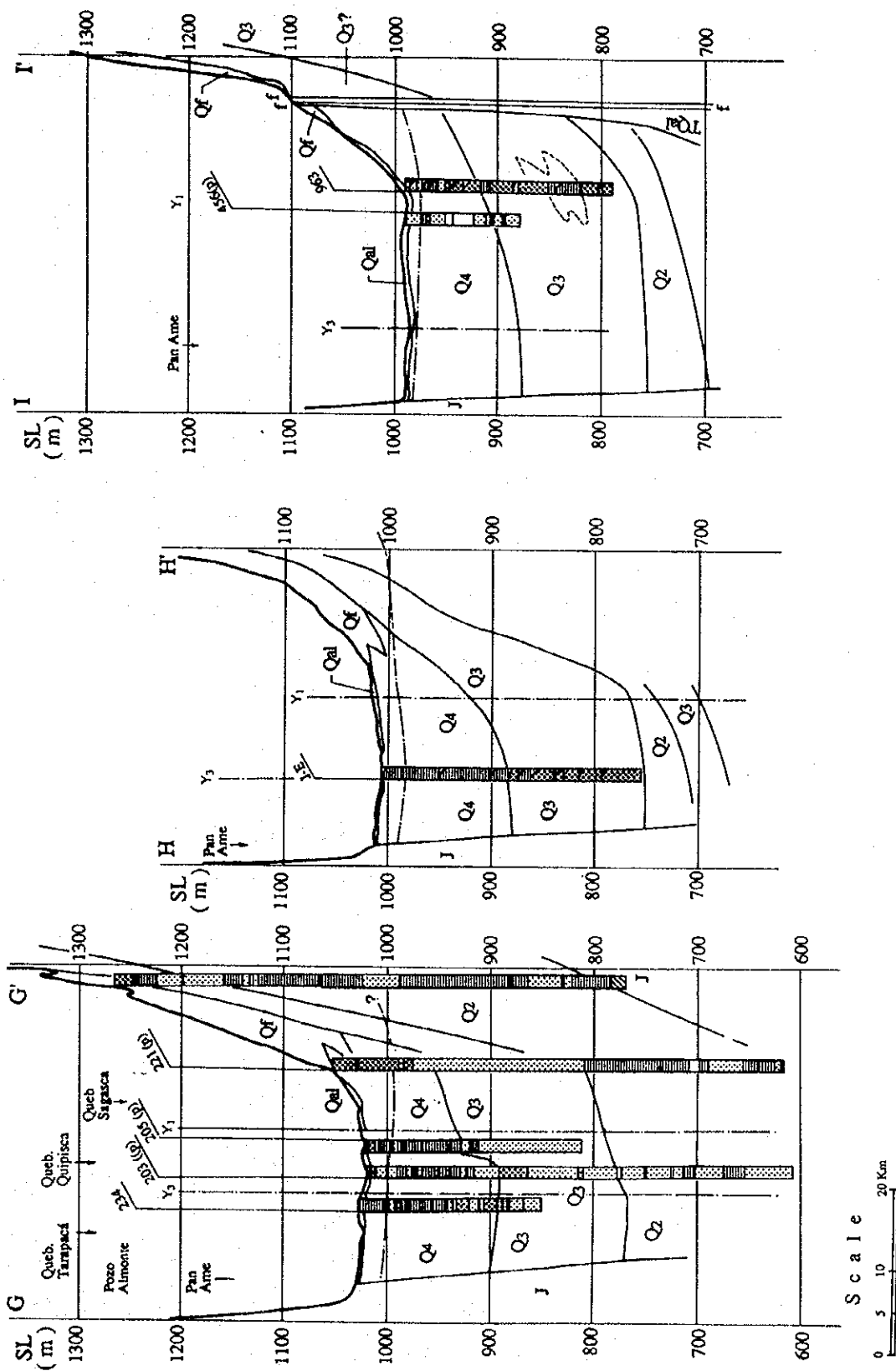


Fig. B-III, 1.6 (2) Geological Cross Section (Pampa del Tamarugal)
 < Sección Geológica Transversal (Pampa del Tamarugal) >

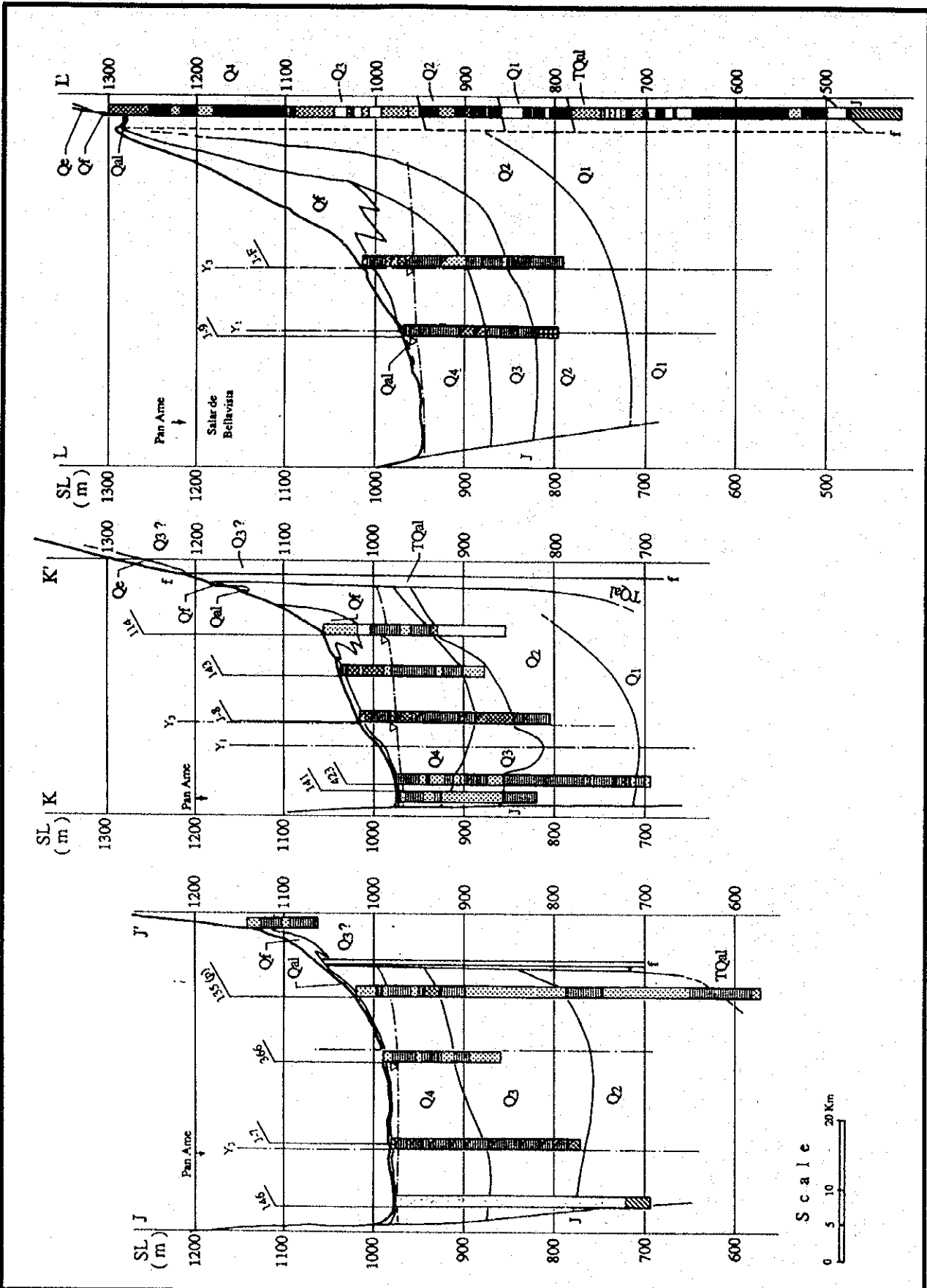


Fig. B-III, 1.6 (3) Geological Cross Section (Pampa del Tamarugal)
 < Sección Geológica Transversal (Pampa del Tamarugal) >

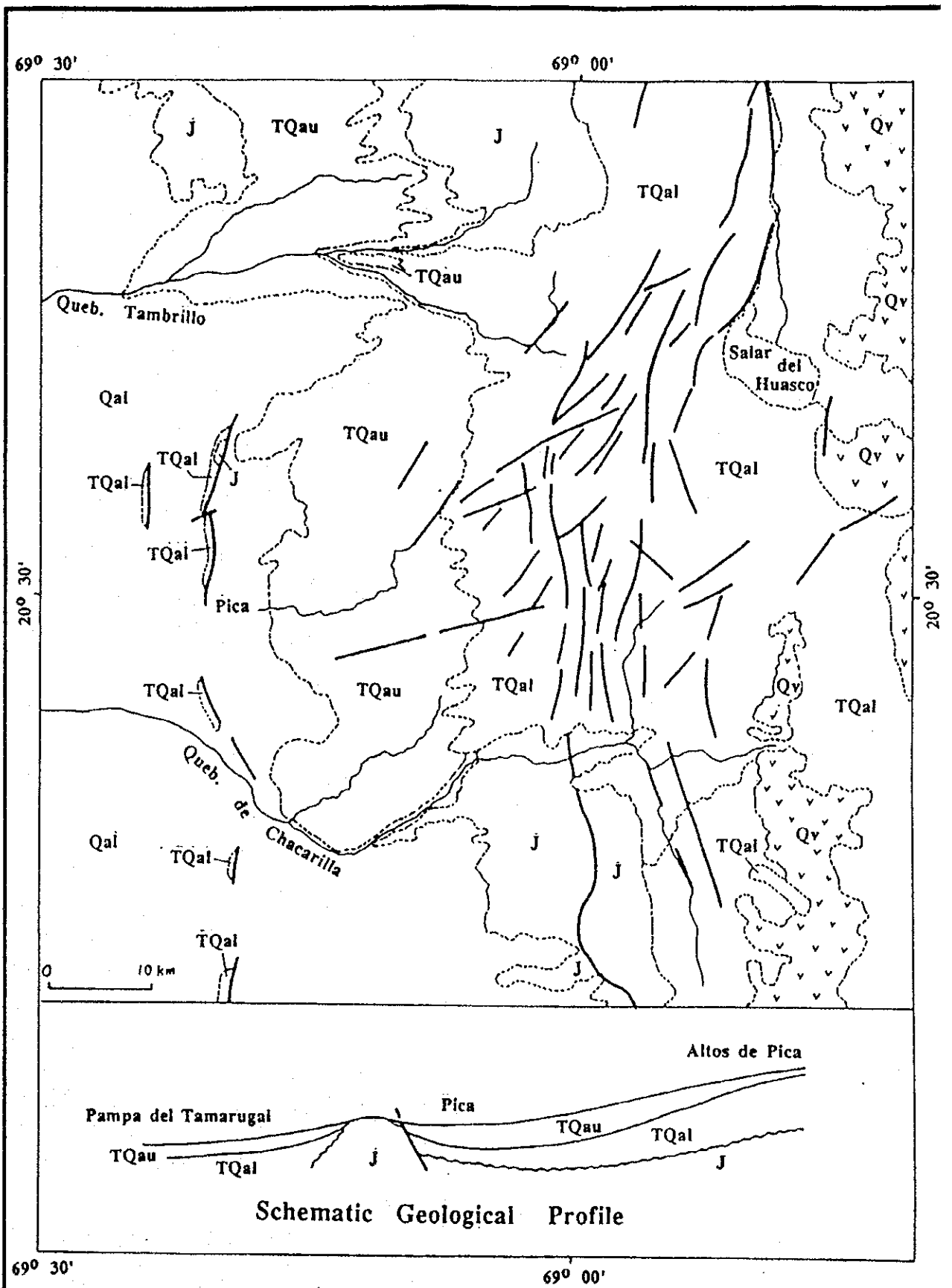


Fig. B-III, 1.7 Geological Structure (Pica and Huasco)
 <Estructura Geológica (Pica y Huasco)>

Chapter II. AQUIFER OF PAMPA DEL TAMARUGAL BASIN

2.1 Inventory of Existing Wells

The inventory of existing wells was established by the JICA Study Team based on the same method mentioned in Clause 2.1 of Chapter II in B-I reviewing the following reports:

- (1) Análisis Crítico de la Red de Medición de Niveles de Agua Subterránea I Región, October 1987 for DGA by Alamos y Peralta Ingenieros Consultores Ltda.
- (2) Modelo de Simulación Hidrogeológica de la Pampa del Tamarugal, 1988 for DGA by Universidad de Chile.

The wells in Pampa del Tamarugal are given the numbers based on both the BNA code and the CORFO code (1975). Once the DGA code and the CORFO code (1969) were used. The CORFO code (1963) was improved to the CORFO code (1975) and the DGA code was not applied afterward.

In this report, the wells are expressed by the three (3) digits of consecutive numbers on the basis of the BNA code like "188".

The number of wells (sondajes) comes to 458 in the basin, consisting of 256 wells for research including observatory wells, five (5) wells for the industrial use, 77 wells for the potable water supply, 35 wells for the irrigation, 49 wells for the mining and 36 wells have no data. Out of 458 wells, total number of 68 wells are already abandoned. In addition to this, there are many dug wells in the basin, however, no data is available.

381 wells are already registered to BNA/CORFO(1975) codes (Table B-III, 2.1 (1)). 63 wells were drilled in Pampa del Tamarugal to apply the water right for mainly mining and irrigation use in the second half of 1980s. Those 63 wells' data are collected by DGA. Most of these wells has not yet registered to neither BNA nor CORFO (1975). Therefore, temporary numbers (BNA/CORFO codes) were given to the wells for the convenience (Table B-III, 2.1 (2)). Accordingly, a total number of 458 wells were listed in the Well Lists in Pampa del Tamarugal; 395 wells in Table B-III, 2.1 (1) and 63 wells in 2.1 (2). For those locations, see Fig. B-III, 2.1 (1) and 2.1 (2).

As for the date of well construction, 285 data are available. The number of well construction and the increase of wells are shown in Fig. B-III, 2.2. The wells have been constructed every year since 1950. Significant increase suddenly occurred during three (3) years; 1965, 1966 and 1967. Totally 175 wells were constructed in this period; most wells are for water level observation. The number of wells exceeded 200 during 1950 and 1967. A few wells were constructed in 1970s. In 1980s, number of well construction increased for the application of water right as mentioned above. Even in 1990s, well construction have been continued.

Depth of well is shown in Fig. B-III, 2.3. 235 wells are less than 100 m in depth. 56 wells are in a depth between 100 and 200 m and rest 49 wells are penetrated more than 200 m. This means that most wells are tapping groundwater from the shallower aquifers.

2.2 Existing Boring Data

2.2.1 Boring Logs

More than 400 boring logs are collected from the existing wells (both registered wells and new wells for application of water right). These logs were interpreted from the hydrogeological point of view and geostatigraphic columns are constructed which are attached to the Well Inventory (see, Data Book).

2.2.2 Pumping Test

The results of pumping test are shown in Well List (Table B-III, 2.1 (1) and 2.1 (2)). Aquifer constants are estimated only for 36 wells and 40 data show only draw down and pumping rate. Specific yield (Sy) was calculated based on the 40 pumping data.

2.3 Supplementary Geological Survey

The following geological surveys were executed by the JICA Study Team to supplement the existing geological data. The survey locations are shown in Fig. B-III, 2.4.

a) Electromagnetic Survey	100 survey points (8 lines)
b) Boring Survey	
(a) Drilling	
Test well drilling	4 wells

Observation well drilling	7 wells
(b) Pumping Test	11 wells
c) Water Quality Analysis	11 wells (JICA wells)
d) C-14 Analysis	5 wells

2.3.1 Electromagnetic (TEM) Survey

1) Survey Area

Transient Electro Magnetic (TEM) survey was conducted in Pampa del Tamarugal area as shown in Fig. B-III, 2.4. Eight (8) TEM lines were set perpendicular to the main axis of the Precordillera range. A total of 100 stations were set at an interval of 2,000 m each as shown below.

Outline of TEM Survey

Profile	Stations	Station Interval
PT-1	14	2,000 m
PT-2	9	2,000 m
PT-3	28	2,000 m
PT-4	14	2,000 m
PT-5	8	2,000 m
PT-6	15	2,000 m
PT-7	4	2,000 m
PT-8	8	2,000 m
Total	100	

2) Methodology of Survey

For the details of the methodology, see B-II, Section 2.3.1 of Chapter II.

3) Survey Results

Typical apparent resistivity curves in the area are shown in Fig. B-III, 2.5. Geoelectrical profiles are made by analyzing the apparent resistivity curve of each station. The geoelectrical profiles along the line PT-1 to PT-8 are shown in Fig. B-III, 2.6. According to the well logging (long normal) data of three (3) existing wells (Pintados No. 1, No. 2 and Dolores No. 1), the resistivity value of aquifer with no contamination is in the range of 10 to 40 Ω -m. Among these

wells, Pintados No. 1 is located near station No. 5 of PT-8. Resistivity calibration was made by using the logging data of Pintados No. 1 as shown in Fig. B-III, 2.7.

The resistivity structure of the surveyed area is classified as 3 to 4 layers with stratiform structure. The geophysical characteristics of each layer are summarized as follows;

- (1) The first layer (10 m to 120 m thick) shows a resistivity range of 28 to 1,400 Ω -m. The layer is distributed in the whole area. In the area, at stations No. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 of PT-5, station No.13 to 16, 21 to 23 and 25 to 28 of PT-3, the layer shows a relatively low resistivity (28 to 100 Ω -m). This is probably due to the wet land conditions by irrigation water.

Resistivity of the layer at stations 11 to 13 of PT-1 and all stations of PT-7 is extremely high (more than 1,000 Ω -m). This is probably due to the hard and dry land conditions. In general, in the eastern part of the area, the layer shows higher resistivity than the western part. This resistivity range in the eastern part is between 200 and 1,200 Ω -m. The layer thickness gradually increases towards southeast.

The depth of the boundary between the first and second layer is almost coincident with the water level of wells in the area.

- (2) The second layer (between 20 and 400 m thick) shows a resistivity range of approximately 10 to 50 Ω -m. The layer is distributed over almost all the stations of profiles. According to the resistivity logging data of the existing well of Pintados No. 1 (located near the station No. 5 on profile PT-8), this layer is considered as a expected aquifer. The layer thickness gradually increases from 100 m (PT-1) to 400 m (PT-7). However, it rapidly decrease from 200 m (PT-8) to less than 100 m (PT-4).
- (3) The third layer (more than 50m thick) shows a resistivity value lower than 10 Ω -m. The layer is distributed over the whole area. The layer is presumed to have a groundwater potential of the same degree throughout the area. However, its low resistivity indicates that the layer is contaminated by salty water. The depth of the layer gradually increases to southwards.

- (4) The fourth layer shows a resistivity value approximately higher than 100 Ω -m. The layer is distributed in the northern and western part of the area. According to the existing data such as the well logging of Dolores No. 1 and a gravity map of the area, the layer is considered as a geological basement composed of high density rocks. Thus, the layer is classified as the impermeable basement.

Lateral discontinuities of resistivity exist between station No. 4 and No. 5 of PT-2, station No. 4 and No. 5 of PT-6, station No. 2 and No. 3 of PT-3, and station No. 1 and No. 2 of PT-7. These discontinuities may be coincident with geological boundaries such as faults of fracture zones.

4) Interpretation with Boring Log

Geoelectric profiles, described in the above section, are analyzed comparing with the boring logs. Fig B-III, 2.3.8 to 2.3.15 show analyzed resistivity profiles. Results of interpretation for each resistivity profile are summarized as follows.

(1) Profile PT-1 (see, Fig. B-III, 2.8)

The profile is analyzed as a four (4) layered model except the area between stations No. 11 to 13. In this area, the first layer is divided into two (2) parts; the upper shows high resistivity (1,100 - 1,300 Ω -m) because of dry land, and the lower shows a resistivity range of 96 - 300 Ω -m. The second layer shows a resistivity range of 8.1 to 27 Ω -m and is considered as a aquifer. The well No. J-C is located at the station No. 4. Third layer is distributed at stations No. 5 to 14. Resistivity range shows less than 8.7 Ω -m. The boundary with the fourth layer is unclear. The summary of the interpretation are shown in the following table.

(PT-1)

Layer	Depth (m.bgl)	Resistivity Range(Ω -m)	Lithology	Interpretation
1 st	0 - 90	1100 - 1300	not confirmed	dry surface
	0 - 40	96 - 300	sandy clay	surface deposits
2 nd	40 - 130	8.1 - 27	clayey gravel at upper, clayey sand at middle, clay at lower	expected aquifer
3 nd	-	<8.7	not confirmed	contaminated aquifer
4 th	>130	>100	sandy clay	impermeable bed

(2) Profile PT-2 (see, Fig. B-III, 2.9)

A four (4) layered model is applied to this profile. The first layer shows a high resistivity range between 94 and 440 Ω -m due to dry condition. The second layer and shows a resistivity range of 7.9 to 14 Ω -m is considered as a aquifer. Lateral discontinuity of resistivity was observed between stations No. 4 and 5; Crossing this lateral discontinuity, two (2) different ranges resistivity were observed. The eastern side of the discontinuity shows a low range of less than 6.5 Ω -m and the western side indicates a high range of more than 100 Ω -m. The well No. J-D was drilled on this profile. Results of the interpretation are summarized in the following table.

(PT-2)

Layer	Depth (m.bgl)	Resistivity Range(Ω -m)	Lithology	Interpretation
1 st	0 - 30	94 - 440	mainly clayey gravel (sandy silt at top surface)	surface deposits
2 nd	30 - 160	7.9 - 14	clayey gravel to clean gravel	expected aquifer
3 rd	-	<6.5	not confirmed	contaminated aquifer
4 th	>160	>100	clayey gravel	impermeable bed

(3) Profile PT-3 (see, Fig. B-III, 2.10)

The profile is analyzed as a three (3) layered model. The first layer shows a high resistivity range due to the dry surface condition and is correlated with the surface deposits. The second layer shows a resistivity range of 9.1 to 19 Ω -m and is considered to be an expected aquifer. The third layer shows a low resistivity range, therefore, it corresponds to a contaminated aquifer.

The well No. J-E and J-6 are located at stations No. 5 and 6 respectively.

(PT-3)

Layer	Depth (m.bgl)	Resistivity Range(Ω -m)	Lithology	Interpretation
1 st	0 - 50	77 - 360	sandy to gravelly clay	surface deposits
2 nd	50 - 240	9.1 - 19	gravelly clay at upper, clayey gravel at lower	expected aquifer
3 rd	>240	<6.7	not confirmed	contaminated aquifer

(4) Profile PT-4 (see, Fig. B-III, 2.11)

A three (3) layered model was applied on this profile. However, the third layer is intercalated with a higher resistivity layer.

The first layer shows high resistivity range due to the dry condition and is correlated with the surface deposits. The second layer is considered as a prospective aquifer from its resistivity. The third layer is also considered as an aquifer as well as the second layer. In the eastern side of the station No. 5, the third layer contains a thick layer of higher resistivity range which is the fourth layer.

Well No. J-F is located at station No. 8.

(PT-4)

Layer	Depth (m.bgl)	Resistivity Range(Ω -m)	Lithology	Interpretation
1 st	0 - 80	690 - 1000	gravelly clay at upper sandy clay at lower	surface deposits
2 nd	80 - 150	7.3 - 16	clayey sand at upper sandy clay at lower	expected aquifer
4 th	150 - 300	9.2 - 13	not confirmed	expected aquifer
3 rd	>150	<6.6	sandy clay	contaminated aquifer

(5) Profile PT-5 (see Fig. B-III, 2.12)

The profile is analyzed as a four (4) layered model. The first layer is of high resistivity range. The first layer is distributed in a restricted area between stations No. 3 and 6 which are at the central part of the profile. The second layer shows a resistivity range of 52 to 70 Ω -m and is considered as a aquifer. The third layer shows a low resistivity range, therefore, is considered to be a impermeable layer.

The well No. J-4 is located on the station No. 4.

(PT-5)

Layer	Depth (m.bgl)	Resistivity Range(Ω -m)	Lithology	Interpretation
1 st	0 - 30	110 - 120	gravel	surface deposits
2 nd	30 - 100	52 - 70	gravel at upper part clayey gravel at lower	expected aquifer
3 rd	100 - 160	6.3 - 9.7	clayey gravel at upper conglomerate at lower	contaminated aquifer
4 th	>160	>100	not confirmed	impermeable bed

(6) Profile PT-6 (see, Fig. B-III, 2.13)

The profile is analyzed as a three (3) layered model. The first layer shows a high resistivity range and is correlated with the dry surface deposits. The second layer is considered as a aquifer. However, the layer ends at the west of station No. 5. The third layer is also ends at the same place as the second layer. The layer shows a low resistivity range. The fourth layer is distributed in the western side of the profile, showing a high resistivity range, therefore, it is considered as the impermeable bed.

Well No. J-5 is located at station No. 6.

(PT-6)

Layer	Depth (m.bgl)	Resistivity Range(Ω -m)	Lithology	Interpretation
1 st	0 - 80	690 - 1,200	sandy clay	surface deposits
2 nd	80 - 210	10 - 17	clayey gravel to gravel	expected aquifer
3 rd	>210	<7.5	gravel at upper sandy clay at lower	contaminated aquifer
4 th	-	>100	not confirmed	impermeable bed

(7) Profile PT-7 (see, Fig. B-III, 2.14)

A three (3) layered model is established except the station No.1. The first layer shows a high resistivity range and corresponds to the dry surface deposits. The second layer shows a resistivity range of 7.4 to 9.5 Ω -m and is considered as a aquifer. The third aquifer is of low resistivity range and is considered to be a contaminated by the salty water. The third layer is not distributed at the station No. 1; The fourth layer appears at the station instead of the first layer. The fourth layer shows a high resistivity range. It is probably due to the distribution of the basement rocks.

Well No. J-7 is located at the survey point No.4.

(PT-7)

Layer	Depth (m.bgl)	Resistivity Range(Ω -m)	Lithology	Interpretation
1 st	0 -10	1,000 -1,400	sandy clay	surface deposits
2 nd	10 - 380	7.4 - 9.5	sandy clay to gravelly clay, gravel in some parts	expected aquifer
3 rd	>380	2.0 - 2.6	not confirmed	contaminated aquifer
4 th	-	1250	not confirmed	impermeable bed

(8) Profile PT-8 (see, Fig. B-III, 2.15)

In this profile, a five (5) layered model is applied. The first layer shows a high resistivity range which is corresponds to the surface deposits. The second layer is considered as a aquifer, however, it becomes a layer of low resistivity range. Therefore, the second aquifer is considered to be contaminated by the salty water in the western part of the profile. The third layer and fourth layer are considered as a aquifers as well as the second layer.

The well No. J-8 is drilled on this profile.

(PT-8)

Layer	Depth (m.bgl)	Resistivity Range(Ω -m)	Lithology	Interpretation
1 st	0 -30	920 - 950	sand and gravel at surface clay at lower	surface deposits
2 nd		25 - 47	alternation of clay and gravel	expected aquifer
3 rd	30 - 320	8.9 - 9.3		contaminated in the west
4 th		14 -30		expected aquifer
5 th	>320	<6.6		not confirmed

2.3.2 Boring Test

1) Location and Depth of Each Well

Four (4) test wells (J-C, J-D, J-E and J-F) and seven (7) observation wells (J-3, J-4, J-5, J-6, J-7, J-8 and J-9) were placed along the TEM survey line (see, Fig. B-III, 2.3.1). Location, drilling depth and casing size of each well are summarized as follows.

Well No.	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (m.msl)	Casing (inch)	Depth (m.bgl)
J-C	Huara	19° 59' 05.7"	69° 42' 09.8"	1,109.711	8-5/8"	209
J-D	Baquedano	20° 09' 54.2"	69° 41' 10.4"	1,058.019	8-5/8"	210
J-E	La Tirana	20° 19' 53.2"	69° 41' 18.6"	1,009.990	8-5/8"	250
J-F	Ramada	20° 43' 53.2"	69° 30' 17.3"	1,016.128	8-5/8"	200
J-3	Aguada	19° 45' 09.1"	69° 49' 15.3"	1,135.588	5-1/2"	150
J-4	Negreiros	19° 51' 37.2"	69° 44' 51.8"	1,169.267	5-1/2"	150
J-5	Pozo Almonte	20° 15' 10.7"	69° 41' 26.1"	1,029.330	5-1/2"	300
J-6	Canchones	20° 26' 40.9"	69° 31' 15.7"	993.763	5-1/2"	200
J-7	Conaf	20° 30' 44.4"	69° 39' 56.9"	982.752	5-1/2"	210
J-8	Pintados	20° 35' 37.7"	69° 31' 08.2"	1,016.012	5-1/2"	210
J-9	Oficina Victoria	20° 45' 12.6"	69° 35' 26.3"	971.103	5-1/2"	172

2) Methodology of Well Construction

For the details of the methodology, see B-II, section 2.3.2 of Chapter II

3) Results of Boring Test

The well data for each well, lithological column, casing design, well logging and drilling rate, are shown in Fig. B-III, 2.16 to 2.19 for the test well and Fig. B-III, 2.20 to 2.26 for the observation well with scale of 1:1000.

(1) Well No. J-C (see, Fig. B-III, 2.16)

i) Lithology

The well was drilled up to 209m depth. The units, Q4 and Q2 of the Quaternary Upper Altos de Pica Formation is observed. Based on the results

of geophysical logging and lithology observed, the following five (5) layers are classified.

(J-C)

Layer	Depth (m)	Classification	Lithology	Unit	Formation
1 st	0 - 40	Shallow Aquifer	sandy to silty clay	Q4	Altos de Pica
2 nd	40 - 100	Deep Aquifer	clayey gravel, clayey sand		
3 rd	100 - 160	Impermeable Intercalation	clay, sandy clay	Q2	
4 th	160 - 197	Deep Aquifer	clayey sand		
5 th	197 - 209	Impermeable Bed	clay,		

ii) Well Logging

Spontaneous Potential (SP) indicates a range of 800 to 920 mv. A relative basement line (relative 0 line) was decided as 900 mv. The resistivity indicates a high range of 10 - 100 Ω -m at surface. The reversal relation of long and short normal resistivity is appeared at the surface. On the other hand, short resistivity range of 10 to 30 Ω -m is indicated at depth below 40m.

iii) Determination of Casing Design

In order to determine the position of screen pipes, following interpretations are made by using the lithological and well logging data. For the details of casing design, see, Fig. B-III, 2.16.

a) 1 st layer (Shallow Aquifer)

The layer is composed mainly of sandy clay, which is considered as less permeable in normal case. In contrary to this, the value of SP indicates that the layer is permeable. Moreover, temperature curve shows a groundwater flow at the depth from 20 to 30m. Resistivity values show a contamination by the salty water. Therefore, the layer is classified as a shallow aquifer, however, fresh water yielding can not be expected.

b) 2 nd layer (Deep Aquifer)

All the geophysical logging data that indicate a range which can be considered as aquifer, except depth from 73 to 80m. This sequence (73 to

80m) shows a relatively high gamma ray range of 50 - 110 cps. Therefore, it is interpreted as a small scale impermeable intercalation.

The screen pipes were installed in this layer except the impermeable parts. The positions of the screen are at depths from 43.01 to 73.01m and 79.01 to 97.02m.

c) 3 rd layer (Impermeable Bed)

The layer is composed mainly of clay and sandy clay. The value of the SP exceeds relative basement line of 900 mv and gamma ray shows a rather high range of 40 to 80 cps. Blank casing pipes were installed in this layer.

d) 4 th layer (Deep Aquifer)

The layer consists mainly of clayey sand. The value of SP indicates approximately 900 mv. However, other logging data show the layer is permeable; The resistivity value is a range of 10 - 25 Ω -m, the gamma ray is less than 40 cps and temperature gently increases toward the bottom. Based on these characteristics, the layer is classified as a aquifer. Screen pipes were installed in this layer at the depth from 163.02 to 192.99m.

e) 5 th layer (Impermeable Bed)

The layer is composed of clay. Sp value and the gamma ray value also show the layer is impermeable, therefore, blank casing pipes were installed in this layer.

(2) Well No. J-D (see, Fig. B-III, 2.17)

i) Lithology

The total drilling depth is 210m. Based on the results of geophysical logging and lithological observation, following four (4) layers are classified. They are correlated with Q4, Q3 and Q2 of the Quaternary Upper Altos de Pica Formation.

(J-D)

Layer	Depth (m)	Classification	Lithology	Unit	Formation
1 st	0 - 49	Surface Deposits	sandy silt, gravelly clay	Q4	Altos de Pica
2 nd	49 - 98	Shallow Aquifer	alternation of clayey gravel and gravelly clay		
3 rd	98 - 161	Deep Aquifer	clayey gravel, gravel	Q3	
4 th	161 - 210	Deep Aquifer	gravelly clay, clayey gravel	Q2	

ii) Well Logging

Spontaneous potential shows a range of 850 to 1000 mv. Considering the lithological, the relative basement line is estimated as 950 mv. Resistivity indicates a range of 40 to 80 Ω -m up to the depth of 30m from the surface. The resistivity of short range is 10 to 30 Ω -m from the depth of 50m to the bottom. Temperature increases from the surface to the 50m of depth and is in a range 23 to 28°C below the depth of 50m.

iii) Determination of Casing Design.

Casing design is decided as shown in Fig. B-III, 2.17, based on the following interpretation.

a) 1 st layer (Surface Deposits)

The layer consists mainly of gravelly clay except the surface which is formed of sandy silt. The layer is considered as dry because of the high value of resistivity and gamma ray.

b) 2 nd layer (Shallow Aquifer)

The ranges of all the geophysical logging indicate that the layer is aquifer, except the depth from 90 to 95m where the value of gamma ray is high.

The screen pipes were installed in this layer in two (2) parts, one is at the depth from 53.89 to 59.91m and the other is from 71.91 to 89.93m.

c) 3 rd layer (Deep Aquifer)

Geophysical characteristics of the layer are similar to the 2nd layer (Shallow Aquifer). Geological unit of the layer was classified as Q3 of the Altos de Pica Formation.

The screen pipes were installed in this layer at depths from 101.94 to 150m and from 156 to 162m.

d) 4 th layer (Deep Aquifer)

According to the lithological column, more clayey materials are observed compared with the other layers. However, the layer is classified as the lower part of the deep aquifer considering the following reasons.

- The resistivity is in a range of 7 to 20 Ω -m.
- The gamma ray shows a low range of cps value.

The screen pipes were installed at depths from 174 to 180.01m and 186.01 to 198.02m.

(3) Well No. J-E (see, Fig. B-III, 2.18)

i) Lithology

The well was drilled to a depth of 250m. On the basis of the lithology observed and well logging data, following two (2) layers are classified. They are Q4 and Q3 of the Quaternary Upper Altos de Pica Formation.

(J-E)

Layer	Depth (m)	Classification	Lithology	Unit	Formation
1 st	0 - 70	Surface Deposits	sandy to gravelly clay	Q4	Altos de Pica
2 nd	70 - 250	Aquifer	gravelly clay at upper, clayey gravel at lower	Q4 Q3	

ii) Well Logging

The range of the resistivity is rather low (10 - 30 Ω -m) except at the surface. The relative basement line of the spontaneous potential is established as 950 mv based on the value of resistivity and lithology observed. Generally, lithology of the whole sequence is composed of gravelly clay to clayey gravel, however, ratio of gravel content gradually increases toward the bottom.

According to the interpretation of SP, permeability is higher at the bottom and lower at the surface. It is in well coincident with the lithological observation. Groundwater flow is observed on the temperature curve at the surface.

iii) Determination of Casing Design

Casing design was decided as shown in Fig. B-III, 2.18, based on the following interpretation.

a) 1 st layer (Surface Deposits)

The layer consists of sandy clay up to the depth of 20m from the surface, and gravelly clay in the deeper part. The SP value exceeding 950 mv indicates that the layer is impermeable. Water flow is observed on the temperature curve. However, the resistivity values of long and short normal indicate that the layer is contaminated. Considering these situation, the layer is correlated with the surface deposits with low groundwater potential. Yield of fresh water is not expected. Hence, blank casing pipes were installed.

b) 2 nd Layer (Aquifer)

The layer is composed mainly of clayey gravel throughout the whole sequence. The ratio of gravel amount is gradually increases toward the bottom. The curve of SP and resistivity is in well coincidence with this change. The resistivity range, 10 to 20 Ω -m shows that the layer is a expected aquifer.

The screen pipes were installed in this layer at eight (8) separated positions, where much gravel is confirmed. For the details of casing design, see Fig. B-III, 2.18.

(4) Well No. J-F (see, Fig. B-III, 2.19)

i) Lithology

The well was drilled up to 224m depth. Three (3) lithological units of Q4, Q3 and Q2 of the Quaternary Altos de Pica formation are confirmed. Following three (3) layers are classified by the interpretation of lithology observed and geophysical logging.

(J-F)

Layer	Depth (m)	Classification	Lithology	Unit	Formation
1 st	0 - 47	Surface Deposits	clay, clayey gravel and clayey sand	Q4	Altos de Pica
2 nd	47 - 160	Shallow Aquifer	sandy, gravelly clay, clayey sand	Q4 Q3	
3 rd	160 - 224	Deep Aquifer	sandy clay	Q3	

ii) Well Logging

Gamma ray indicates homogeneous unchanged range of 50 - 70 cps at all sequence, however, clay layer is well identified by the particular value which exceeds 100 cps. Considering lithology and resistivity curve, a line of 900 mv is estimated as a relative basement line of spontaneous potential. Temperature curve indicates gentle and gradual increase in general. Groundwater flow is expected by the temperature curve.

iii) Determination of Casing Design

In order to determine the position of screen pipes, following interpretation was made. For the details of casing design, see, Fig. B-III, 2.19.

a) 1st layer (Surface Deposits)

The layer consists of clay, clayey gravel and clayey sand. The layer is expected to be dry because of the high resistivity value (more than 100 Ω -m). Blank casing pipes were installed in this layer.

b) 2 nd Layer (Shallow Aquifer)

Based on the SP value and the resistivity range of 10 - 30 Ω -m, the layer is considered as the most promising aquifer. Groundwater flow is confirmed by the temperature curve.

Four (4) separated positions were selected for the screen pipes as shown in Fig. B-III, 2.19.

c) 3 rd layer (Deep Aquifer)

The layer consists of sandy gravelly clay and clayey sand. Characteristics of all the logging data are same as that of the second layer. Therefore, the layer is also considered as a aquifer.

The screen pipes were installed at three (3) different positions in this layer as shown in Fig. B-III, 2.19.

(5) Well No. J-3 (see, Fig. B-III, 2.20)

The well was drilled up to 150m depth. In the whole sequence, two (2) units, Q4 and Q2 of the Quaternary Upper Altos de Pica Formation were confirmed. Based on the results of the geophysical logging and lithology observed, following four (4) layers are classified.

(J-3)

Layer	Depth (m)	Classification	Lithology	Unit	Formation
1 st	0 - 42	Surface Deposits	clay, sandy clay	Q4	Altos de Pica
2 nd	42 - 100	Shallow Aquifer	sandy clay	Q4	
3 rd	100 - 131	Impermeable Bed	sandy clay clay	Q4 Q2	
4 th	131 - 150	Deep Aquifer	sandy clay	Q2	

ii) Well Logging

Spontaneous potential indicates a homogeneous range of 970 to 1,030 mv. A relative basement line is estimated as 1,015 mv. However, due to clay predominance material in all the layers, identification of the permeable zone by SP is difficult. The range of gamma ray is mostly within 40 to 60 cps at all layers. Groundwater flow at depths from 40 to 90m and from 120 to 145m is confirmed by temperature curve. No TEM survey was conducted in this area.

iii) Determination of Casing Design

The position of screen pipes was determined considering both the lithological and well logging data. For the details of casing design, see, Fig. B-III, 2.20.

a) 1 st layer (Surface Deposits)

The layer consists of clay at 7m from surface and sandy clay at lower part. It is estimated as impermeable by the SP range which exceeds more than 1015 mv (relative base line). A small potential of groundwater is expected by the temperature curve. Blank casing pipes were installed in this layer.

b) 2 nd layer (Shallow Aquifer)

The layer is composed of thick bed of sandy clay. Considering the lithology and well logging result, high permeability is not expected in this layer. However, the range of resistivity shows a value of 20 to 40 Ω - m similar to the aquifer in other wells. The temperature curve indicates the groundwater flow in this layer.

The layer was considered as a aquifer, and screen pipes were installed at two (2) different positions as shown in Fig. B-III, 2.20.

c) 3 rd layer (Impermeable Intercalation)

The layer consists of sandy clay at the upper part and clay at the lower part. The layer is impermeable intercalated bed, therefore, blank casing pipes were installed.

d) 4 th layer (Deep Aquifer)

The layer is situated at the upper part of Q4 unit of Altos de Pica Formation. It consists of clay and sandy clay. The value of resistivity also indicates a similar range with the 2nd layer. Therefore, the layer is classified as the deep aquifer.

The screen pipes were installed at the depth from 132.83 to 144.83m.

(6) Well No. J-4 (see, Fig. B-III, 2.21)

i) Lithology

The total drilling depth is 150m. Two (2) units of Q4 and Q2 of Quaternary Upper Altos de Pica Formation are confirmed. Based on the results of geophysical logging and lithological observation, following three (3) layers were classified.

(J-4)

Layer	Depth (m)	Classification	Lithology	Unit	Formation
1 st	0 - 45	Surface Deposits	sand, gravel		Altos de Pica
2 nd	45 - 95	Shallow Aquifer	gravel, clayey gravel and gravelly clay	Q4	
3 rd	98 - 161	Deep Aquifer	clayey gravel, conglomerate	Q2	

ii) Well Logging

The results of all measurements is in well coincident with high permeability of the lithology. The relative basement line of the SP is estimated as 95m mv, based on the lithology and the value of gamma ray. Resistivity shows a high and unstable range at 40m from surface, short and stable range at below 45m. A small scale of groundwater flow was confirmed by the temperature curve at 10m from surface.

iii) Determination of Casing Design

The position of screen pipes was determined, based on the following interpretations. For the details of casing design, see, Fig. B-III, 2.21.

a) 1 st layer (Surface Deposits)

The layer is estimated to have high permeability by the lithological observation and SP range. However, it is expected that the layer has a less potential of groundwater since the layer is surface deposits. Water quality is critical, because of the unstable and reversal range of resistivity. Blank casing pipes were installed in this layer.

b) 2 nd layer (Shallow Aquifer)

The layer is classified as a expected aquifer by the TEM results. Resistivity shows a range of 10 to 45 Ω -m. Compared with the resistivity range of other layers, this value is within the range of the aquifer. Except middle part of the layer (75m depth) showing high gamma ray value, the layer is expected to be permeable.

Based on the above, screen pipes were installed at two (2) different positions . For the details of casing design, see, Fig. B-III, 2.21.

c) 3 rd layer (Deep Aquifer)

The same interpretation with 2 nd layer was made because of similar result of loggings.

Screen pipes were installed at depths from 97.67 to 115.72m and 138.92 to 144.94m of this layer.

(7) Well No. J-5 (see, Fig. B-III, 2.22)

i) Lithology

The well was drilled up to 300m depth. Three (3) units of Q4, Q3 and Q2 of Quaternary Upper Altos de Pica Formation were confirmed. According to lithology observed and well logging data, following three (3) layers were classified.

(J-5)

Layer	Depth (m)	Classification	Lithology	Unit	Formation
1 st	0 - 20	Surface Deposits	silty clay, sandy clay		Altos de Pica
2 nd	20 - 100	Shallow Aquifer	sandy clay	Q4	
3 rd	100 - 300	Deep Aquifer	clayey gravel sandy clay	Q3 Q2	

ii) Well Logging

Based on the lithology and resistivity, the relative basement line of the SP value is estimated as 920 mv. The range of SP is stable, because most of the layer consists of clayey materials. Resistivity shows a range of 10 to 20 Ω -m up to 100m depth and 10 to 30 Ω -m below 100m. It is also stable at all the sequences except top surface.

iii) Determination of Casing Design

Casing design was decided as shown in Fig. B-III, 2.22, based on the following interpretation.

a) 1 st layer (Surface Deposits)

Large amount of clay matrix is observed in the layer. The layer is estimated as impermeable deposit. It is also estimated to be dry due to a high value of the resistivity. Blank casing pipes were installed.

b) 2 nd layer (Shallow Aquifer)

The layer is expected as aquifer due to the value of the resistivity and SP. However, higher potential is expected at 3 rd layer. The screen pipes were not installed in this layer.

c) 3 rd layer (Deep Aquifer)

The layer consists of clayey gravel and sandy clay. The range of the resistivity shows a similar value with that of TEM measurement (10 -17 Ω -m), therefore the layer is expected as a aquifer.

The screen pipes were installed at six (6) different positions as shown in Fig. B-III, 2.22.

(8) Well No. J-6 (see, Fig. B-III, 2.23)

i) Lithology

The well was drilled up to 200m depth. In the whole sequence, three (3) units of Q4, Q3 and Q2 of Quaternary Upper Altos de Pica Formation are observed. Based on the results of geophysical logging and lithology observed, following three (3) major layers were classified.

(J-6)

Layer	Depth (m)	Classification	Lithology	Unit	Formation
1 st	0 - 35	Surface Deposits	sand, sandy clay, clay	Q4	Altos de Pic
2 nd	35 - 138	Shallow Aquifer	clayey to sandy gravel, gravel	Q4 Q3	
3 rd	138 - 200	Deep Aquifer	clay, gravelly clay, clayey gravel	Q2	

ii) Well Logging

Gamma ray shows a stable range of 40 to 70 cps for whole sequence. Clay layers were clearly distinguished by a high value (more than 100 cps) of the gamma ray at depths of 20, 85 and 150m. Based on the gamma ray and lithology, a relative basement line of the SP is estimated to be 870 mv. Compared with TEM result, rather higher resistivity range was measured by logging. A flow of the groundwater was observed by the temperature curve at the depth of 35 to 100m.

iii) Determination of Casing Design

Casing design was decided as shown in Fig. B-III, 2.23, based on the following interpretations.

a) 1st layer (Surface Deposits)

The layer consists of sand and sandy clay at upper 16m and clay at lower 19m. The thickness and the resistivity range of the layer is similar to the first layer classified by TEM survey. It is considered as the dry surface deposits. Blank casing pipes were installed.

b) 2nd layer (Shallow Aquifer)

The layer was classified as an expected aquifer by the TEM results. Compared with TEM range of 10 to 17 Ω -m, the logging resistivity range of 20 to 40 Ω -m is rather high. However, high permeability can be expected by the lithological observation except clayey part at a depth from 73 to 81m. Groundwater flow at a depth from 35 to 100m was observed by the temperature curve.

The screen pipes were installed at three (3) positions as shown in Fig. B-III, 2.23.

c) 3rd layer (Deep aquifer)

Resistivity and gamma ray value is similar to 2nd layer. The range of SP indicates permeable. The layer is classified as a deep aquifer at Q2 unit.

Two (2) positions of screen pipes were selected as shown in Fig. B-III, 2.23.

(9) Well No. J-7 (see, Fig. B-III, 2.24)

i) Lithology

Within a 210m total depth, two (2) units of Q4 and Q3 of Quaternary Upper Altos de Pica Formation were confirmed. According to the lithology observed and well logging data, following three (3) major layers were classified.

(J-7)

Layer	Depth (m)	Classification	Lithology	Unit	Formation
1 st	0 - 35	Surface Deposits	sandy clay		Altos de Pica
2 nd	35 - 106	Shallow Aquifer	sandy to gravelly clay	Q4	
3 rd	100 - 131	Deep Aquifer	sandy to gravelly clay	Q3	

ii) Well Logging

All the layers are rich in clayey matrix. Due to this, the range of the gamma ray is almost the same for whole layer. Based on the lithology and gamma ray range, a relative basement line of SP is estimated as 970 mv. Resistivity indicates a homogeneous range of 10 to 20 Ω -m except 35m from surface. According to the TEM results, this values lie within the range of the aquifer. Therefore, the position of screen pipes was mainly determined by the SP and gamma ray values.

iii) Determination of Casing Design

Casing design was decided as shown in Fig. B-III, 2.24, based on the following interpretations.

a) 1 st layer (Surface Deposits)

The layer consists of mainly sandy clay except the sand which appears from surface to 4m depth. It is estimated as dry because of a high resistivity value. Blank casing pipes were installed in this layer.

b) 2 nd layer (Shallow Aquifer)

The layer is expected as a aquifer. However, it is not highly permeable. Permeable zone was determined by SP and gamma ray for the installation of screen pipes.

The screen pipes were installed at two (2) different positions of 55.79 to 61.76m and 67.79 to 79.8m depth.

c) 3 rd layer (Deep aquifer)

Same interpretation as the 2nd layer was made due to same lithology and logging measurement. However, the layer is estimated as rather more permeable than the 2 nd layer, based on the lower value of SP.

Five (5) different positions were selected for screen pipes as shown in Fig. B-III, 2.24.

(10) Well No. J-8 (see, Fig. B-III, 2.25)

i) Lithology

The well was drilled up to 210m depth. In the whole sequence, three (3) units of Q4, Q3 and Q2 of Quaternary Upper Altos de Pica Formation were observed. Based on the results of geophysical logging and lithology observed, following three (3) layers were classified.

(J-8)

Layer	Depth (m)	Classification	Lithology	Unit	Formation
1 st	0 - 50	Surface Deposits	sand, gravel, clay	Q4	Altos de Pica
2 nd	50 - 169	Shallow Aquifer	gravel clayey, clayey gravel	Q4 Q3	
3 rd	169 - 210	Deep aquifer	gravelly clay, sandy clay	Q2	

ii) Well Logging

Spontaneous potential value indicates a range from 820 to over 1000 mv. Considering the lithology observed and the resistivity, a relative basement line is estimated as 990 mv. Resistivity value indicates a high value at 40m from the surface and a stable range of 10 to 30 Ω -m at below 50m. This range is in coincidence with the resistivity of the aquifer in the area. Intercalation of clay was identified by the gamma ray. This intercalation of clay exceeds 100 cps. A permeable layer is also identified by the gamma ray which is less than 50 cps.

iii) Determination of Casing Design

Casing design was decided as shown in Fig. B-III, 2.25, based on the following interpretations.

a) 1 st layer (Surface Deposits)

The layer consists of sand to gravel at 14m from the surface and gravelly clay at the lower part. However, most of the layer were estimated as dry because of high resistivity value. Blank casing pipes were installed in this layer.

b) 2 nd layer (Shallow Aquifer)

The layer is classified as a shallow aquifer based on the resistivity range of 10 to 30 Ω-m. However, high permeability can not be expected. Because, large amount clayey matrix is observed at all sequence, except fine gravel at bottom 11m. Therefore, the position of the screen pipes were selected by the gamma ray.

Eight (8) short interval positions were selected for the screen pipes as shown in Fig. B-III, 2.25.

c) 3 rd layer (Deep Aquifer)

Same interpretation was made based on the same value of the resistivity and SP. Two (2) different positions were selected for screen pipes as shown in Fig. B-III, 2.25.

(11) Well No. J-9 (see, Fig. B-III, 2.26)

i) Lithology

Three (3) units of Q4, Q3 and Q2 of Quaternary Upper Altos de Pica Formation were confirmed. The total drilling depth is 172m. Based on the results of geophysical logging and lithological observation, following three (3) major layers are classified.

(J-9)

Layer	Depth (m)	Classification	Lithology	Unit	Formation
1 st	0 - 55	Surface Deposits	sandy clay, clay	Q4	Altos de Pica
2 nd	55 - 146	Shallow Aquifer	clayey gravel	Q4	
			gravelly clay, clay	Q3	
3 rd	146 - 172	Deep Aquifer	gypsum clay	Q2	

ii) Well Logging

At 50m from the surface, the SP curve is not coincident with lithology and gamma ray. Considering the lithology and gamma ray, a relative basement line of the SP is estimated as 1000 mv from below 50m depth. Resistivity range indicates a typical value of 10 to 20 Ω -m which is a similar range with the aquifer in the area. Clay intercalation can be found by the gamma ray. This intercalation shows more than 100 cps.

iii) Determination of Casing Design

Casing design was decided as shown in Fig. B-III, 2.26, based on the following interpretations.

a) 1 st layer (Surface Deposits)

The layer consists of mainly clay to sandy clay. It is estimated as a impermeable deposits. The value of the gamma ray indicates a rather high range of 50 to 100 cps. The layer is interpreted as dry, therefore, blank casing pipes were installed.

b) 2 nd Layer (Shallow Aquifer)

The resistivity range of 10 to 20 Ω -m was observed at all the sequence. The gamma ray shows a rather lower value of 20 to 70 cps except the clay intercalation. Therefore, the layer is considered as a promising aquifer. The position of screen pipes were examined by the permeability indication of the gamma ray.

The screen pipes were installed at three (3) different positions as shown in Fig, B-III, 2.26.

c) 3 rd layer (Deep Aquifer)

The layer consists of clay with gypsum of Q2 unit. It is estimated as a impermeable layer. On the one hand, a low value of SP and gamma ray indicate that the layer is permeable. Moreover, resistivity value indicates within the range of the aquifer. Therefore, the layer is considered as a aquifer.

The screen pipes were installed as shown in Fig. B-III, 2.26.

2.3.3 Pumping Test

1) Methodology of Pumping Test

For the details of the methodology, see, B-II, section 2.3.3 of Chapter II.

2) Results of Pumping Test

(1) Aquifer Constants

Results of pumping tests are shown in Table B-III, 2.2. Aquifer constants are analyzed by the graphs shown in Fig. B-III, 2.27 to 2.37. The results of this analysis are summarized in Table B-III, 2.3. The aquifer constants for eleven (11) wells are as follows;

Well No.	Transmissibility (m ³ /d/m)	Permeability (cm/sec)
J-C	8.29	1.23 x 10 ⁻⁴
J-D	1506.17	1.81 x 10 ⁻²
J-E	644.33	7.31 x 10 ⁻³
J-F	86.81	9.57 x 10 ⁻⁴
J-3	113.81	2.20 x 10 ⁻³
J-4	271.08	5.22 x 10 ⁻³
J-5	769.61	8.23 x 10 ⁻³
J-6	21.63	3.20 x 10 ⁻⁴
J-7	383.83	5.30 x 10 ⁻³
J-8	376.27	5.18 x 10 ⁻³
J-9	266.06	3.54 x 10 ⁻³

A wide range of the transmissibility was obtained from eleven (11) wells; It is the highest at J-D (1506.17 m³/d/m) and the lowest at J-E (633.33 m³/d/m). The average of the transmissibility is calculated to be 404.35 m³/d/m. The area of the high transmissibility is concentrated in the area from Baquedano to La Tirana. The wells in this area have also a high value of the specific yield. This area is considered to have the high groundwater potential. On the other hand, the area of the low transmissibility (less than 150 m³/d/m) is distributed in the northern and the southern part of the area (J-C, J-F, J-3, and J-6). The lowest transmissibility is estimated at J-C (8.29 m³/d/m). The wells are of the low specific yield.

The permeability coefficients of the eleven (11) wells are similar. The highest value is 1.18 x 10⁻² cm/sec at J-D, and the lowest one is 1.23 x 10⁻⁴ cm/sec at J-

4. The average of permeability is calculated as 5.13×10^{-3} cm/sec. This value is in well agreement with the permeability usually expected in this lithology mainly consisting clayey gravel, gravelly clay and sandy clay.

(2) Well Capacity

The well capacity is evaluated by the amount of the critical discharge and the safe yield. The Q-Sw chart for the examination of the critical discharge and the Q-s/Q chart for the obtaining the well efficiency and the area of influence are shown in Fig. B-III, 2. 38 to 2. 48. The detailed results of the analysis for the step drawdown tests are described in Table B-III, 2.3. The well capacity for eleven (11) wells are summarized as the following table;

Well No.	Critical Discharge (l/s)	Safe Yield (l/s)
J-C	2.50	0.80
J-D	more than 25.00	10.00
J-E	more than 27.00	20.00
J-F	8.33	1.80
J-3	more than 5.00	3.75
J-4	4.00	0.30
J-5	more than 5.00	2.00
J-6	more than 4.04	5.00
J-7	more than 5.00	10.00
J-8	more than 3.34	29.00
J-9	more than 5.00	3.50

At the most of wells, the critical discharge is confirmed as larger than the maximum capacity of the submersible pump used. The highest rate, more than 27 l/s, was obtained at J-E among the test wells. The safe yield of the well is 20 l/s. Among the observation wells, high values, more than 5 l/s, were found at J-3, J-5, J-7 and J-9. According to the rate of the safe yield of the wells, high critical discharge rates are expected in all the area except J-C, J-F and J-4.

2.3.4 Carbon-14 Analysis

The Purpose of Carbon- 14 Analysis is to decide the age of groundwater for the interpretation of the groundwater recharge mechanism and for the evaluation of the groundwater potential. Ten (10) samples were taken in Pampa del Tamarugal; one (1) sample from the JICA Well (J-F) and nine (9) samples from the existing wells (see, Fig. B-III, 2.1).

Methodology of the Carbon-14 Analysis is referred to Chapter 2 of B-II in this Report.

Results are shown in Fig. B-III, 2.49 and the following table;

Well No.	Tritium (TU)	C-14 (pmc)	Age (Y.BP)*	Average Age**
172 (Dolores)	<0.8	7.8	3,400-4,530	3,965
473 (Remolino)	<0.8	51.9	modern	modern
193 (Mapocho)	<0.8	33.6	570-1,630	1,100
- (Dupliza)	<0.8	62.7	modern-840	440
222 (Sagasca)	<0.8	67.1	modern-1,000	520
354 (Canchones)	1.1±0.6	18.7	10,780-11,840	11,310
- (Esmeralda)	<0.8	91.3	***	***
470 (Pica)	<0.8	94.1	***	***
J-F (Oficina Victoria)	<0.8	9.7	10,370-11,500	10,935
- (Cerro Gordo)	<0.8	17.8	6,320-7,450	6,885

Y.BP: years before present

* : Estimated age by the Modified Pearson Model

** : Ages are calculated considering modern as 40 years.

*** : Influenced by the irrigation water.

All the Tritium data are below or close to the detection limit, therefore, it is considered that the groundwater in the area is older than 40 years. C-14 age of the groundwater is young in the western side of Pampa, Sagasca and Dupliza, and old in the southern side, Canchones and Salar de Pintados area. Ages in Esmeralda and Pica also show modern ages, however, it does not mean the recent ages, because C-14 contents show that the groundwater of both area is influenced by the return flow of irrigation water; C-14 contents of Pica and Esmerald are 94.1 and 91.3 pmc, respectively, which are close to 100 pmc.

Considering the recharging system and the groundwater flow in Pampa, C-14 age of Dupliza seems to be too young. The wells in Dupliza are located in the lower reach of the Quipisca River. This area is covered with the surface water during floods of the Aroma, Tarapacá and Quipisca Rivers in the wet season (so called "Bolivian Winter"). This means the groundwater of Dupliza is recharged by these flood water; C-14 age is also influenced by this recharges.

2.4 Configuration of Aquifer

The Study Area, the Pampa del Tamarugal Basin is defined as follows;

(north): The divide of the basin between the Qda de Aroma and the Qda. de Tiliviche.

(south): Cerro Gordo

(east) : The western foot of the mountains.

(this border was formed by faults that pass west of Pica and Tarapaca)

(west) : The eastern edge of the Cordillera de la Costa (the coastal mountains)

(this border was formed by faults).

The Pampa del Tamarugal Basin is filled by the Tertiary to Quaternary formation (Altos de Pica Formation). The aquifers area appeared in this formation. Detailed geological and hydrogeological information are given by the 11 wells drilled by the Study Team and three (3) wells by ENAP. Results of JICA Wells are mentioned in 2.3 of this Chapter. ENAP drilled three (3) wells in the study area, "Dolores 1" in the northern part of the area and, "Pintados 1" and "Pintados 2" in the southern part of the area. These wells give information on the stratigraphy and geological structure of the basin, because ENAP wells penetrated into the Basement Rocks through the Tertiary to Quaternary formation and JICA Wells reached the base of the aquifer.

Geological profiles and cross sections of Pampa del Tamarugal are shown in Fig. B-III, 1.5 and 1.6 respectively. These are constructed based on the results of the drilling by the Study Team and the reviewing the existing profiles (<2).

The shape of the basin was controlled by the depression caused by the faults of north-south direction. The aquifers in the basin appear in the basin fill deposits which elongates in a north-south direction. Thickness of the deposits increases to the east. Although the deposits store the groundwater, the depth to the water (depth from ground surface to the water level) also increase to the east reaching more than 100m. Therefore, the eastern part of the basin is not economically suitable to develop the groundwater.

As shown in Fig. B-III, 1.5 and 1.6, aquifers occur in units Q3 and Q4 of the Altos de Pica Formation. The expected aquifer area is shown in Fig. B-III, 2.50 by the dotted lines. The Altos de Pica Formation is covered by the Recent Deposits which increase in thickness toward the east. It means that depth to the aquifer is generally high in the eastern area; The pumping head is large. Therefore, the expected aquifer area is limited within this dotted line. Width of the aquifers ranges from 13 km to 46 km, averaging 30 km.

Aquifers occur in units Q3 and Q4 of the Altos de Pica Formation (Ref. Table B-III, 1.1). The unit Q3 is composed of sand and gravel and is underlain by Q2. Q4 consists of sand and gravel with mud, and/or intercalated with mud layers. The unit

Q4 is deposited overlying the unit Q3. Thus, the distribution of Q4 is wider than that of Q3. The unit Q3 is distributed in the area from Huara to Salar de Bellavista. The unit Q4 is widespread in the aquifer area (Ref. Fig. B-III, 2.50). No impermeable layer appears between unit Q3 and Q4. Those aquifers are underlain by thick impermeable clayey beds which are the hydrogeological base of aquifers in the basin (Ref. Fig. B-III, 1.5 and 1.6).

The aquifers are occurred in some horizons, mainly in sand and gravel.

The thickness of this formation varies from place to place. It is generally thin in the northern area and thick in the southern area;

Thickness of aquifers (Fig. B-III, 2.51) is about 25 m near Dolores and increases toward the south reaching about 150 m in the center area of Pampa. The deposits are accumulated almost horizontally and sometimes interbedded with each other.

Depth to the top and the bottom of the aquifer is shown in Fig. B-III, 2.52 and 2.53 respectively. Figure of aquifers in Pampa del Tamarugal is summarized as follows;

Area	Maximum Thickness (m)	Width (km)	Top of Aquifer (mBGL)	Base of Aquifer (mBGL)
Zapiga/Dolores	80	13-17	<10	90
Negreiros	70	15	20	90
Huara	60	15-19	50	110
Humberstone	150	27	30-40	180-200
Pozo Almonte	220	26	20-30	240-260
Pintados	220	30-37	10-30	230
Bellavista	160	30-46	10-70	120-170

2.5 Hydrogeological Characteristics of Aquifer

Pampa del Tamarugal is basically a closed basin from the hydrogeological point of view, although a small river flows out from the southern end of the basin. The pampa area does not receive any precipitation throughout the year. The groundwater in Pampa is recharged from the surface water of several rivers and some fissure waters. Main rivers which flow into the pampa are Qdas. Aroma, Tarapacá, Quipisca, Juan de Morales, Quisma, Chacarilla and Ramada. Surface water of these rivers infiltrates to the underground before entering to Pampa. Pampa is sometimes covered by the flood water in so called "Bolivian Winter" season. Fissure water reaches to Pampa from the

east through faults, joints and fissures developed in the volcanic rocks. One of the possible resources is the water from Salar del Huasco Basin.

The western and the southern margins of the pampa are surrounded by impermeable basement rocks. The aquifers Q3 and Q4 are underlain by the thick clay (Q2) and/or basement rocks which are both generally impermeable. Q2 is composed mainly of clay, but sometimes contains sandy materials. Thus, Q2 also shows a certain degree of permeability. This is supposed by logging data of JICA Wells; a part of screens was also installed in Q4 in some wells (J-3, 4, C, D, 5, 6, 8, 9). The groundwater recharged into the units Q3 and Q4 are stored in these units and gently flows toward the south reaching Salar de Bellavista through Salar de Pintados.

Quantitative character of the aquifers are given by aquifer constants. Aquifer constants are available on 11 JICA Wells and 36 existing wells. Specific yield is estimated on 51 wells including JICA Wells. Data of JICA Wells are given in the following table. Details are shown in Table B-III, 2.3. Data of existing wells are in Table B-III, 2.4.

(JICA Wells)

Area	Well No.	Specific Yield		Transmissibility (m ³ /day/m)	Permeability (cm/sec)
		(l/sec/m)	(m ³ /day/m)		
Dolores	J-3	0.73	63.1	113.81	2.20 x 10 ⁻³
Negreilos	J-4	2.22	191.8	271.08	5.22 x 10 ⁻³
Huara	J-C	0.09	7.8	8.29	1.23 x 10 ⁻⁴
	J-D	3.47	299.8	1506.17	1.81 x 10 ⁻²
Pozo Almonte	J-5	8.33	719.7	769.61	8.23 x 10 ⁻³
	J-E	6.77	584.9	644.33	7.31 x 10 ⁻³
Canchones	J-6	0.26	22.5	21.63	3.20 x 10 ⁻⁴
	J-7	2.72	235.0	383.83	5.30 x 10 ⁻³
Pintados	J-8	2.18	188.4	376.27	5.18 x 10 ⁻³
Bellavista	J-9	1.92	165.9	266.06	3.54 x 10 ⁻³
	J-F	1.65	142.6	86.81	9.57 x 10 ⁻⁴
Average		2.76	238.5	404.35	5.13 x 10 ⁻³

Specific yield (Sy) of aquifers is 2.13 l/sec/m in average, ranging from 0.03 l/sec/m (well No. 936 at Negreilos) to 10.67 l/sec/m (well No. 202 at Porvenir, east from Pozo Almonte). Sy is relatively high in Huara area and Pozo Almonte to Pintados area and low in Zapiga to Negreilos area and Bellavista area.

Transmissibility and permeability are generally high. Average of transmissibility by area is in a range from $154 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}/\text{m}$ to $1102 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}/\text{m}$. Permeability of aquifers is in same order in the whole area of Pampa; its average is in a order of $10^{-2} \text{ cm}/\text{sec}$. This order is high as aquifers.

A contour map of static water level is constructed as shown in Fig. B-III, 3.2.1. This shows that there is a difference of water level gradient between the north of Huara and Baquedano; The gradient is less than $1/1000$ in the area from Zapiga to the north of Huara and $4/1000$ in the area from the north of Huara to Baquedano. It suggests that there is a low permeable zone in the area from the north of Huara and flow of groundwater from the north, such as the water from Qda. Aroma, is retarded to south.

Characteristics of aquifer constants by area are as follows;

a) Zapiga-Dolores-Negreilos area

Main aquifer of this area is the unit Q4. Productivity of Q4 is low, because S_y is between $0.03 \text{ l}/\text{sec}/\text{m}$ and $2.20 \text{ l}/\text{sec}/\text{m}$, having average of $0.73 \text{ l}/\text{sec}/\text{m}$. Relatively high S_y appear in the wells located along the Panamerican Road; this area lies in main stream of the groundwater flow. Low S_y appear mainly in the small valleys in the western side of the area. Although permeability is relatively high ($10^{-2} \text{ cm}/\text{sec}$. order), transmissibility is rather small ($154 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}/\text{m}$).

Two (2) JICA Wells are drilled in the area (J-3, J-4). Both of wells show relatively low S_y and transmissibility.

b) Huara area

The unit Q4 is the main aquifer in this area. The highest average of S_y appears in this area, $3.7 \text{ l}/\text{sec}/\text{m}$. Transmissibility is also high, $675 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}/\text{m}$ in average. Permeability is lower than average.

Two (2) JICA Wells are drilled in the area (J-C, J-D). J-D shows relatively high S_y ($3.47 \text{ l}/\text{sec}/\text{m}$) and high transmissibility ($1506 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}/\text{m}$) which is the largest in the Pampa area. In contrary to this, J-C shows low S_y and low transmissibility. Lithology of aquifer is much clayey in J-C, and extremely poor in sand and gravel beds. Therefore, lithology of aquifers in this area changes from place to place.

c) Pozo Almonte-Canchones-Pintados area

Main aquifers are Q3 and Q4 in this area. Sy is high, 3.26 l/sec/m in average which succeeds Huara area. 19 wells, out of 26 wells including JICA Wells, have Sy higher than 2 l/sec/m. Both transmissibility and permeability are of the highest value in Pampa; 1102 m³/day/m and 4.4 x 10⁻² respectively.

d) Oficina Victoria-Bellavista area

Main aquifers are Q3 and Q4. Sy is the lowest, 1.30 l/sec/m in average, compared with other area in Pampa. Transmissibility is also low, 219.5 1102 m³/day/m, while permeability is relatively high, 1.4 x 10⁻².

Two (2) JICA Wells are drilled in the area (J-9, J-F). Both wells show higher Sy than average. However, transmissibility is lower than average.

2.6 Estimation of Groundwater Storage

Groundwater storage of Pampa del Tamarugal is shown in Table B-III, 2.5 and Fig. B-III, 2.54. These present the estimated groundwater storage in the total area of Pampa del Tamarugal shown in Fig. B-III, 2.50. Total volume of groundwater storage is estimated as follow;

$$S_{\text{Total Storage}} = 26.9 \times 10^9 \text{ m}^3.$$

The estimation was made based on the two (2) geological profile and 12 geological sections dividing the area into 12 zones. Each profile represent following zones;

Zone	Geological section	Major communities in the zone
1	sect. A-A' to B-B'	Dolores, Negreiros
2	sect. B-B' to C-C'	
3	sect. C-C' to D-D'	
4	sect. D-D' to E-E'	Huara
5	sect. E-E' to F-F'	Baquedano, Humberstone
6	sect. F-F' to G-G'	Pozo Almonte
7	sect. G-G' to H-H'	
8	sect. H-H' to I-I'	La Tirana, Huayca
9	sect. I-I' to J-J'	Canchones
10	sect. J-J' to K-K'	Pintados
11	sect. K-K' to L-L'	Oficina Victoria
12	sect. L-L' to southern end	Cerro Gordo

Conditions applied in the estimation are as follows;

- (1) Climate condition will remain constant during the estimated period.
- (2) The extent of the estimation is limited to the area shown in Fig. B-III, 2.50.
- (3) Estimated volume is the groundwater stored in aquifers, Q₃ and Q₄.
- (4) Estimation is made on the groundwater stored in permeable and semi-permeable beds. Although groundwater is stored in impermeable beds, it is not considered as prospective one.
- (5) Effective porosity of aquifer is assumed to be 30 % as a whole, considering the materials which compose the aquifer.

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- <5: Informe Geologico, Pozo : Pintados 2, March 1987 by ENAP
- <6: Algunos Antecedentes Tecnicos Hidrogeologicos de los Sondajes en Busca de Agua Ejectadis por en Tarapaca, November 1962 for ENAP by Jorge Alvarez R.

Table B-III, 2.1 (1) Well List (Pampa del Tamarugal)

<Lista de Sondajes (Pampa del Tamarugal)>

Table with columns: DGA CODE, BNA CODE, COFO CODE(1975), COFO CODE(1988), COMMUNITY, LOCATION NAME, NAME OF OWNER, CONSTRUCTOR, ELEVATION (mMSL), GRILLING DEPTH (m), SPECIFIC YIELD (m3/d/m), DATE OF COMPLETION, STATIC WATER LEVEL (0.5/ 10-11 / mMSL). The table lists numerous wells with their respective codes and details.

Table B-III, 2.1 (2) Well List (Pampa del Tamarugal)
 <Lista de Sondeos (Pampa del Tamarugal)>

BNA CODE	MAP	CORFO CODE(1975)	UTM		COMMUNITY	LOCATION NAME	NAME OF OWNER	CONSTRUCTOR	ELEVATION (M.A.S.L.)	DRILLING DEPTH (m)	WELL DEPTH (m)	SPECIFIC YIELD (m ³ /G)	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STAC WATER LEVEL	
			NORTH (m)	EAST (m)										(MBSL)	(MMSL)
017 00 819	ZP-1	1940 8950 B-4	7 819 853	405 341	HUARA	STA. CATALINA	LUSPAPIC	--	7.20	7.20	414.7	07.88	12.35	4.72	
017 00 820	ZP-2	1940 8950 D-4	7 815 843	407 751	HUARA	AGUADA	LUSPAPIC	--	15.00	15.00	297.8	07.88	12.43	12.35	
017 00 828	ZP-3	1950 8950 B-1	7 805 783	411 389	HUARA	NEGROSOS	SAL REINAGER	CRUZAT	30.25	30.25	154.7	07.89	12.43	12.43	
017 00 828	ZP-4	1940 8950 D-10	7 807 004	411 249	HUARA	NEGROSOS	SAL REINAGER	CRUZAT	18.50	18.50	104.9	07.89	11.10	11.10	
017 00 825	ZP-5	1940 8950 D-9	7 807 322	412 083	HUARA	NEGROSOS	SAL REINAGER	CRUZAT	28.70	28.70	104.9	07.89	13.73	13.73	
017 00 823	ZP-6	1940 8950 D-7	7 808 191	410 774	HUARA	NEGROSOS	SAL REINAGER	CRUZAT	20.20	20.20	80.3	07.89	11.24	11.24	
017 00 822	ZP-7	1940 8950 D-8	7 808 940	411 374	HUARA	NEGROSOS	SAL REINAGER	CRUZAT	45.00	45.00	76.5	08.80	12.88	12.88	
017 00 824	ZP-8	1940 8950 D-8	7 807 767	410 395	HUARA	NEGROSOS	SAL REINAGER	CRUZAT	12.90	12.90	85.3	08.89	10.45	10.45	
017 00 824	ZP-9	1940 8950 D-5	7 809 917	410 789	HUARA	NEGROSOS	SAL REINAGER	CRUZAT	25.40	25.40	7.3	02.88	13.19	13.19	
017 00 834	ZP-10	1950 8950 B-4	7 804 136	411 589	HUARA	NEGROSOS	MEKOK OCA	SMACOL	24.00	24.00	2.4	03.88	14.77	14.77	
017 00 835	ZP-11	1950 8950 B-4	7 803 878	411 520	HUARA	NEGROSOS	MEKOK OCA	SMACOL	45.00	45.00	5.4	02.88	15.90	15.90	
017 00 835	ZP-12	1950 8950 B-5	7 804 000	412 051	HUARA	NEGROSOS	MEKOK OCA	SMACOL	32.00	32.00	84.1	12.87	13.30	13.30	
017 00 832	ZP-13	1950 8950 B-3	7 804 913	411 223	HUARA	NEGROSOS	MEKOK OCA	SMACOL	88.00	88.00	84.1	12.87	14.20	14.20	
017 00 838	ZP-14	1950 8950 B-7	7 803 243	411 275	HUARA	NEGROSOS	MEKOK OCA	SMACOL	40.00	40.00	7.4	12.87	17.90	17.90	
017 00 839	ZP-15	1950 8950 B-7	7 803 374	411 529	HUARA	NEGROSOS	MEKOK OCA	SMACOL	20.40	20.40	21.0	02.88	14.52	14.52	
017 00 841	ZP-16	1950 8950 B-11	7 802 270	409 871	HUARA	OF. MENECES	MEKOK OCA	SMACOL	22.20	22.20	18.4	11.89	14.35	14.35	
017 00 827	ZP-17	1950 8950 B-9	7 805 184	410 455	HUARA	NEGROSOS	MEKOK OCA	SMACOL	17.00	17.00	43.2	11.89	15.00	15.00	
017 00 846	ZP-18	1950 8950 B-10	7 802 864	410 126	HUARA	NEGROSOS	MEKOK OCA	SMACOL	19.00	19.00	93.1	11.89	14.75	14.75	
017 00 843	ZP-20	1950 8950 B-13	7 801 776	409 888	HUARA	OF. AGUA SANTA	MEKOK OCA	SMACOL	17.80	17.80	85.4	11.89	15.92	15.92	
017 00 847	ZP-21	1950 8950 B-12	7 802 217	411 482	HUARA	OF. PROGRESO	MEKOK OCA	SMACOL	17.75	17.75	289.2	11.89	15.44	15.44	
017 00 842	ZP-22	1950 8940 D-8	7 789 897	421 876	HUARA	STA. ROSA HUARA	MEKOK OCA	SMACOL	1109.26	88.00	10.3	12.87	48.70	1057.55	
017 00 849	ZP-23	1950 8940 D-4	7 789 856	423 320	HUARA	STA. ROSA HUARA	MEKOK OCA	SMACOL	1108.37	93.00	187.5	04.88	50.97	1055.40	
017 00 848	ZP-24	1950 8940 D-3	7 789 940	422 681	HUARA	STA. ROSA HUARA	MEKOK OCA	SMACOL	1110.74	90.00	382.9	05.88	51.44	1059.30	
017 00 848	ZP-25	1950 8940 A-8	7 824 485	398 974	HUARA	OF. LOS POZOS	IN. LINN	COFRO							
017 00 830	ZP-26	1950 8940 A-8	7 801 445	412 649	HUARA				3144.28	73.00	52.1	07.88	18.19	1128.09	
017 00 831	ZP-27	1950 8940 A-5	7 804 585	413 382	HUARA	JOSEFINA	MEKOK OCA	SMACOL	1151.35	70.00	121.2	08.88	25.23	1128.12	
017 00 844	ZP-28	1950 8940 A-4	7 804 787	413 920	HUARA	JOSEFINA	MEKOK OCA	SMACOL	1151.35	69.00	121.2	08.88	25.23	1128.12	
017 00 844	ZP-29	1950 8940 A-7	7 800 573	418 046	HUARA	SARCELONA	MEKOK OCA	SMACOL	1146.21	27.00	28.8	07.88	7.50	7.50	
017 00 827	ZP-30	1940 8940 D-1	7 808 258	428 157	HUARA	CORANA	LUSPAPIC	CRUZAT	49.00	49.00	13.3	07.88	7.50	7.50	
017 00 832	ZP-31	1950 8940 A-6	7 804 931	418 317	HUARA	NEGROSOS	MEKOK OCA	SMACOL	62.50	62.50	189.5	08.89	20.38	20.38	
017 00 854	PA-1		7 759 701	418 112	P. ALMONTE	CARMENBAJO	H. GONZALEZ	--	28.90	28.90	385.0	05.90	24.99	24.99	
017 00 854	PA-2		7 759 702	418 112	P. ALMONTE	CARMENBAJO	H. GONZALEZ	--	29.30	29.30	514.8	05.90	25.83	25.83	
017 00 850	PA-3		7 787 146	423 458	P. ALMONTE	HORNILLOS	S. REINAGER	CRUZAT	84.00	84.00	91.5	05.88	50.00	50.00	
017 00 849	PA-4		7 787 242	424 929	P. ALMONTE	HORNILLOS	S. REINAGER	CRUZAT	87.00	87.00	347.6	05.89	53.75	53.75	
017 00 851	PA-5		7 780 549	425 690	P. ALMONTE	MAPOCHO	S. REINAGER	CRUZAT	78.00	78.00	250.8	05.91	55.00	55.00	
017 00 840	PA-6		7 741 050	442 800	P. ALMONTE	LA GUAYCA	M. MARCHO	CRUZAT	60.00	60.00	163.5	06.88	11.80	11.80	
017 00 863	PA-10		7 739 818	446 226	P. ALMONTE	CANCHOSES	SENDOS	SMACOL	54.00	54.00	122.8	05.81	20.35	20.35	
017 00 842	PA-11		7 749 769	446 244	P. ALMONTE	CANCHOSES	SENDOS	SMACOL	110.00	110.00	380.2	05.81	19.00	19.00	
017 00 841	PA-12		7 741 082	446 082	P. ALMONTE	CANCHOSES	SENDOS	SMACOL	110.00	110.00	496.3	05.81	17.95	17.95	
017 00 859	PA-13		7 741 360	446 312	P. ALMONTE	CANCHOSES	SENDOS	SMACOL	110.00	110.00	339.9	05.81	17.95	17.95	
017 00 853	PA-15		7 765 700	417 250	P. ALMONTE	EL BOSQUE	REGO	REGO	1050.00	67.00	11.88	10.88	27.00	1023.00	
017 00 852	PA-16		7 768 500	419 200	P. ALMONTE	EL BOSQUE	REGO	REGO	1050.00	100.50	11.88	10.88	27.00	1023.00	
017 00 868	GT-9		7 716 100	466 800	P. ALMONTE	CHACARILLA	COFRO	COFRO	1300.00	882.00	882.00	02.80	130.00	1170.00	
017 00 842	VC-1		7 702 425	478 260	P. ALMONTE	SALAR BELAVISTA	SOQUIMCH	SOQUIMCH	23.90	23.90	48.8	05.88	12.47	12.47	
017 00 875	VC-3		7 708 670	431 740	P. ALMONTE	OF. VICTORIA	SOQUIMCH	SOQUIMCH	169.30	109.30	57.5	10.87	3.73	3.73	
017 00 876	VC-4		7 706 841	431 882	P. ALMONTE	OF. VICTORIA	SOQUIMCH	SOQUIMCH	17.05	17.05	218.1	10.87	10.33	10.33	
017 00 880	VC-5		7 703 192	437 030	P. ALMONTE	OF. VICTORIA	SOQUIMCH	SOQUIMCH	20.70	20.70	105.4	05.88	15.11	15.11	
017 00 883	VC-6		7 702 321	440 093	P. ALMONTE	OF. VICTORIA	SOQUIMCH	SOQUIMCH	24.00	24.00	227.4	08.87	18.30	18.30	
017 00 883	VC-7		7 703 920	439 700	P. ALMONTE	OF. VICTORIA	SOQUIMCH	SOQUIMCH	6.50	6.50	51.1	04.88	4.54	954.78	
017 00 878	VC-7		7 703 920	439 700	P. ALMONTE	OF. VICTORIA	SOQUIMCH	SOQUIMCH	959.30	6.50	51.1	04.88	4.54	954.78	
017 00 872	VC-8		7 711 638	425 158	P. ALMONTE	OF. VICTORIA	SOQUIMCH	SOQUIMCH	959.22	20.00	255.4	04.88	4.54	954.88	
017 00 875	VC-9		7 711 375	426 825	P. ALMONTE	OF. VICTORIA	SOQUIMCH	SOQUIMCH	979.87	6.40	6.40	78.5	05.88	1.64	972.23
017 00 877	VC-10		7 709 547	431 728	P. ALMONTE	OF. VICTORIA	SOQUIMCH	SOQUIMCH	34.50	34.50	83.4	05.88	13.80	13.80	
017 00 884	VC-12		7 711 366	438 022	P. ALMONTE	OF. VICTORIA	SOQUIMCH	SOQUIMCH	8.00	8.00	282.5	10.91	22.62	22.62	
017 00 874	VC-14		7 702 443	427 250	P. ALMONTE	OF. VICTORIA	SOQUIMCH	SOQUIMCH	25.30	25.30	27.8	10.91	19.25	19.25	
017 00 886	VC-16		7 698 050	443 950	P. ALMONTE	OF. GRANJA	UFUTOCOC	CRUZAT	28.00	28.00	182.0	10.91	23.30	23.30	
017 00 887	VC-17	107	7 698 890	443 925	P. ALMONTE	OF. GRANJA	UFUTOCOC	CRUZAT	24.45	24.45	182.0	10.91	23.30	23.30	
017 00 885	VC-18		7 698 080	444 500	P. ALMONTE	OF. GRANJA	UFUTOCOC	CRUZAT	37.70	37.70	78.2	10.91	17.23	17.23	
017 00 886	VC-19		7 688 900	439 100	P. ALMONTE	OF. LA GRANJA	UFUTOCOC	CRUZAT	28.30	28.30	9.1	10.91	18.65	18.65	
017 00 889	VC-20		7 688 843	435 388	P. ALMONTE	OF. LA GRANJA	UFUTOCOC	CRUZAT	27.40	27.40	9.4	10.91	13.48	13.48	
017 00 890	VC-21		7 687 799	434 339	P. ALMONTE	CAMPANARES	UFUTOCOC	CRUZAT	27.40	27.40	9.4	10.91	13.48	13.48	

Note: BNA Code and CORFO Code mentioned in this list are all temporary ones.
 (STAG WATER LEVEL)
 mBSL: m BELOW THE GROUND LEVEL
 mMSL: m ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL

Table B-III, 2.2 Result of Pumping Test (Pampa del Tamarugal)
 < Resultado de Prueba de Bombeo (Pampa del Tamarugal) >

Well No.	Pumping Data (by Constant Test)				
	Static Water Level (m)	Pumping Rate (l/s)	Dynamic Water Level (m)	Drawdown (m)	Specific Yield (l/s/m)
J-C	52.03	2.25	75.75	23.72	0.09
J-D	46.05	22.5	52.53	6.48	3.47
J-E	13.73	27.00	17.72	3.99	6.77
J-F	57.00	20.00	69.15	12.15	1.65
J-3	9.17	5.00	16.05	6.88	0.73
J-4	46.22	4.40	48.20	1.98	2.22
J-5	29.08	5.00	29.68	0.60	8.33
J-6	14.04	4.04	29.70	15.66	0.26
J-7	7.94	5.00	9.78	1.84	2.72
J-8	37.99	3.34	39.52	1.53	2.18
J-9	13.97	5.00	16.57	2.60	1.92

Table B-III, 2.3 Aquifer Constants (JICA Wells)
 <Coeficientes de Acuíferos (Pozos JICA)>

Well No.	Aquifer Constant		Test Method				Average
			Theis		Jacob		
			Constant	Recovery	Constant	Recovery	
J-C	Transmissibility	(m ³ /s/m)	5.47E-05	1.22E-04	9.00E-05	1.17E-04	9.59E-05
	Storage Coefficient		1.46E-01		8.25E-03		7.71E-02
	Permeability	(cm/sec)	7.02E-05	1.56E-04	1.15E-04	1.50E-04	1.23E-04
J-D	Transmissibility	(m ³ /s/m)	6.49E-03	2.85E-02	7.64E-03	2.71E-02	1.74E-02
	Storage Coefficient		6.49E-06		7.86E-08		3.28E-06
	Permeability	(cm/sec)	6.75E-03	2.97E-02	7.95E-03	2.82E-02	1.82E-02
J-E	Transmissibility	(m ³ /s/m)	1.26E-02	3.67E-03	9.77E-03	3.79E-03	7.46E-03
	Storage Coefficient		8.40E-03		1.43E-04		4.27E-03
	Permeability	(cm/sec)	1.23E-02	3.60E-03	9.57E-03	3.71E-03	7.30E-03
J-F	Transmissibility	(m ³ /s/m)	4.99E-04	3.10E-04	2.93E-03	2.80E-04	1.00E-03
	Storage Coefficient		4.99E-07		2.63E-44		2.50E-07
	Permeability	(cm/sec)	4.75E-04	2.95E-04	2.79E-03	2.67E-04	9.57E-04
J-3	Transmissibility	(m ³ /s/m)	1.13E-03	1.65E-03	8.79E-04	1.61E-03	1.32E-03
	Storage Coefficient		3.16E-04		5.01E-03		2.66E-03
	Permeability	(cm/sec)	1.89E-03	2.76E-03	1.47E-03	2.69E-03	2.20E-03
J-4	Transmissibility	(m ³ /s/m)	3.32E-03	3.90E-03	1.44E-03	3.89E-03	3.14E-03
	Storage Coefficient		7.96E-06		3.12E-02		1.56E-02
	Permeability	(cm/sec)	5.53E-03	6.49E-03	2.40E-03	6.47E-03	5.22E-03
J-5	Transmissibility	(m ³ /s/m)	1.17E-02	3.92E-03	1.61E-02	3.91E-03	8.91E-03
	Storage Coefficient		1.88E-05		9.78E-09		9.40E-06
	Permeability	(cm/sec)	1.08E-02	3.62E-03	1.49E-02	3.61E-03	8.23E-03
J-6	Transmissibility	(m ³ /s/m)	3.44E-04	2.10E-04	2.45E-04	2.02E-04	2.50E-04
	Storage Coefficient		1.38E-04		6.44E-03		3.29E-03
	Permeability	(cm/sec)	4.40E-04	2.69E-04	3.14E-04	2.59E-04	3.21E-04
J-7	Transmissibility	(m ³ /s/m)	4.10E-03	3.28E-03	7.17E-03	3.22E-03	4.44E-03
	Storage Coefficient		1.07E-04		2.24E-10		5.35E-05
	Permeability	(cm/sec)	4.89E-03	3.91E-03	8.56E-03	3.84E-03	5.30E-03
J-8	Transmissibility	(m ³ /s/m)	2.66E-03	5.43E-03	3.99E-03	5.34E-03	4.36E-03
	Storage Coefficient		2.13E-03		7.98E-06		1.07E-03
	Permeability	(cm/sec)	3.17E-03	6.46E-03	4.75E-03	6.35E-03	5.18E-03
J-9	Transmissibility	(m ³ /s/m)	4.21E-03	2.91E-03	2.53E-03	2.66E-03	3.08E-03
	Storage Coefficient		2.36E-03		1.76E-03		2.06E-03
	Permeability	(cm/sec)	4.84E-03	3.34E-03	2.91E-03	3.06E-03	3.54E-03

Table B-III, 2.4
 Aquifer Constants of Existing Wells
 <Coficientes de Acuiferos de Pozos Existentes>

BNA NO.	Discharge Rate (l/s)	Specific Yield (l/sec/m)	Transmissibility (m ³ /d/m)	Permeability (cm/sec)	Storage	Remarks
(Zapiga-Dolores-Negritos Area)						
100-4	7.0	7.14	96	8.89E-03	3.32	J
102-0	15.0	10.00	1031	1.17E-01	1.11	J
101-5	2.5	2.50				J
170	4.0	0.31				J
172	5.0	0.47				J
168	9.0	0.62				J
171	7.0	0.82				J
173	7.0	0.92				J
174	7.5	0.99				J
101-2	6.5	4.06				J
928	6.0	1.79	520	4.15E-02		C
925		1.21	164	1.89E-02		C
923	3.0	0.70	398	5.12E-02		C
922	3.0	0.89	135	1.30E-02		C
921	3.0	1.10	258	2.99E-02		C
936	0.5	0.03	1	2.85E-05	2.42	J
935	0.5	0.06	9	8.16E-04	4.94E-02	J
938	1.0	0.09	3	1.59E-04	1.92	J
941	1.0	0.24	53	3.06E-03	9.99E-10	J
930	8.0	0.60	110	4.55E-03	2.84E-04	J
927		0.15	23	1.75E-03		C
933	5.5	2.20	173	9.02E-03		J
Average	1.68		212	0.0214	1.26	
(Huara Area)						
190-6			1440			C
946	2.2	4.1	39	1.56E-04	5.26E-07	J
949		4.0	935	3.37E-02	6.00E-04	C
951	18.0	2.9	284	2.35E-02		J
Average	3.7		675	0.0191	0.0003	

BNA NO.	Discharge Rate (l/s)	Specific Yield (l/sec/m)	Transmissibility (m ³ /d/m)	Permeability (cm/sec)	Storage	Remarks
(Pozo Almonte-Canchones-Pinzados Area)						
129-9	36.0	5.14				J
130-2		1.66	47		4.29E-02	C
131-0	60.0	3.82				J
132-9	30.0	2.61				J
136-1	3.8	0.40	9	8.51E-04	4.14E-01	J
200-7	6.0	0.12				J
202-3	64.0	10.67				J
206-6	25.0	2.08				J
207-4	3.5	0.81	1094	1.06E-01	2.62E-03	J
221-k	40.0	6.78				J
222-8	70.0	4.43	450			C
226-0	47.0	2.72				J
229-5	4.0	0.21				J
232-5	24.0	2.00				J
234-1			4280			C
240-6	20.0	3.33				J
357-7	120.0	5.36				J
366-6	120.0	4.72				J
415-8	9.3	3.10				J
421-2	5.5	2.75				J
423-9	70.0	1.37	920			C
955	4.46	4.46	915	2.52E-02	5.00E-04	C
Average	3.26		1102	0.044	0.115	Average
(Oficina Victoria-Bellavista Area)						
432-b	25.0	1.51				432-b
445-k	26.0		420	1.39E-02	3.30E-01	J
985		3.04	220		3.00E-03	C
986		0.32	81		5.00E-02	C
987		0.32	157		1.00E-01	C
Average	1.30		219.5	0.014	0.121	Average

(TOTAL PAMPA AREA: except Pica-Matilla Area)						
Average			492	0.024	0.574	

(Note) C: Existing Data.
 J: Estimated by the Study Team on the basis of existing test data.

(Pica-Matilla Area)						
117-5	6.0	0.08				J
252-k	7.5	0.38				J
253-6	1.1	0.14				J
265-1	42.0	1.89				J
272-4	2.0	0.04				J
389-5	8.0	0.16	6	8.43E-05	2.81E-01	J
390-9	1.0	0.04	312	1.39E-02	4307	J
391 or 392			155			C
394-1	1.5	0.06				J
401-8			49			C
403-4	5.0	0.43				J
Average	0.36		130	6.99E-03	2.15E+03	0