

November 15, 2024

From:

Nathaniel Byars, Lonquist & Co. LLC
Sergey Samsonov, PhD, InSAR Corporation
Julie Shemeta, MEQ Geo Inc.

Re: Combined Monthly Surface Deformation Report – October 2024
Sulphur Mines Salt Dome, Louisiana

Please find attached the combined monthly deformation report for Sulphur Mines dome which includes results from the precision tiltmeters and GNSS stations for the September monitoring period and the cumulative InSAR results as of month end.

Status of a deformation alert plan. We are developing a draft deformation alert system incorporating the direction and magnitude of tiltmeter readings. Over the past months, we have noted short-duration anomalous tilt signals linked to precipitation and mechanical activities near the monitoring sites. We plan to integrate short-term deformation alert levels with real-time monitoring data from Sulphur Mines, which include the Cavern 7 pressure and microseismic monitoring. GNSS and InSAR data will also be used for validation.

Sincerely,



Nathaniel Byars
Principal Engineer
Lonquist & Co. LLC



Julie Shemeta
MEQ Geo Inc.

Attachment List

- A. Tiltmeter/GNSS Data Report - October 2024
- B. SNT InSAR report - October 22, 2024
- C. TSX/PAZ InSAR report - October 27, 2024
- D. Vertical & East-West 2D InSAR report – October 27, 2024

ATTACHMENT A

Tiltmeter/GNSS Data Report - October 2024

November 15, 2024

Sergey Samsonov, PhD, InSAR Corporation
 Nathaniel Byars, Lonquist & Co. LLC
 Julie Shemeta, MEQ Geo Inc.

Re: Tiltmeter/GNSS Data Evaluation – October 2024, Sulphur Mines Salt Dome

The tiltmeter/GNSS network, which includes twenty tiltmeters and five GNSS stations, has been operational since June 1, 2024. It was installed and is currently being operated by Halliburton's Pinnacle Group. Please refer to Figure 1 for the map of the tiltmeter and GNSS stations. Station coordinates are provided in Appendix 3.

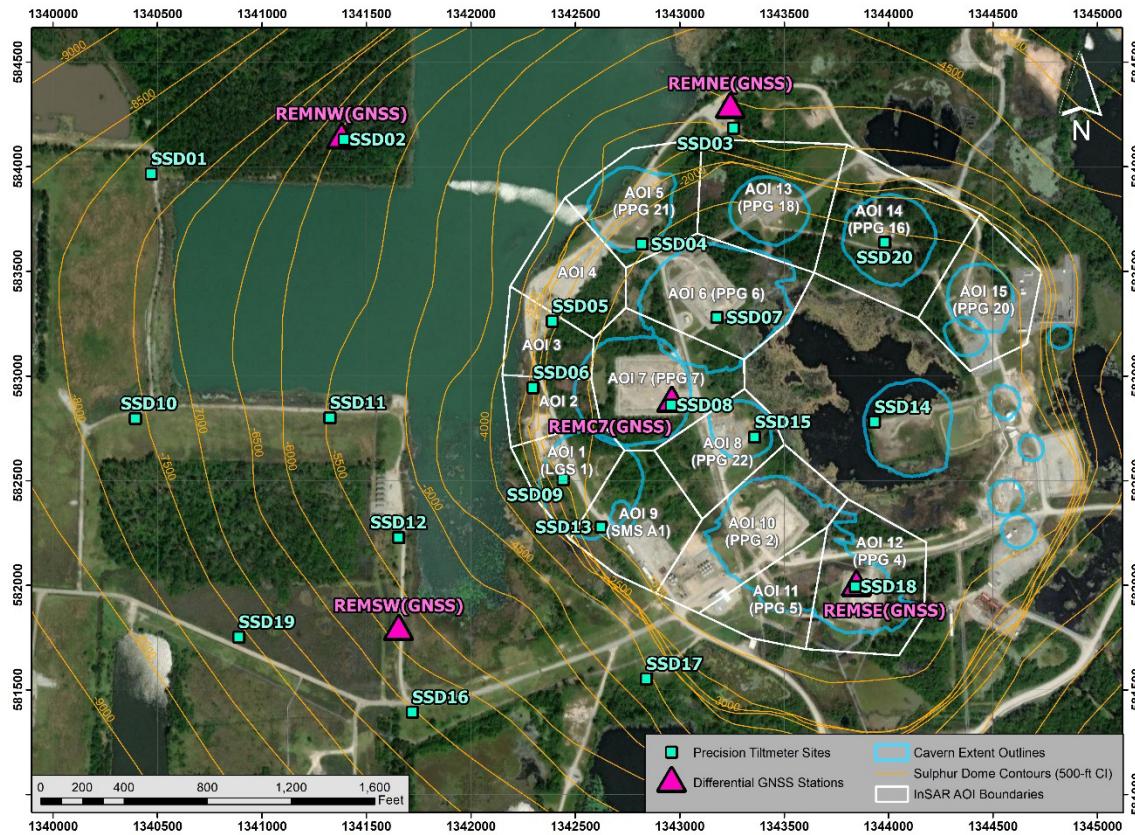


Figure 1. Map of the tiltmeter and GNSS network installed at Sulphur Mines dome. The cyan squares indicate the tiltmeter site locations. The GNSS stations are shown by pink triangles. The InSAR AOI boundaries are shown for reference. The surface projection of the various salt caverns is indicated by blue lines. The salt dome contours are in light orange. The backdrop is an aerial photograph of the Sulphur Mines salt dome.

Introduction

This report describes tiltmeter and GNSS measurements from the Sulphur Mines Salt Dome collected in October 2024.

For each tiltmeter station, the report provides:

- Raw measurements of east and north tilt components (measured in microradians) at four-minute temporal resolution, along with their linear trends
- Detrended east and north tilt components at four-minute temporal resolution
- Daily range of east and north tilt components
- Hourly precipitation amount (measured in inches)
- Daily tilt direction distribution diagram, along with the direction to Cavern 7 and direction of the monthly linear trend

For each GNSS station, the report provides:

- Daily time series of east, north, and vertical deformation (measured in inches) and their linear trends in the local reference frame.

For a more detailed description of the data visualization, please refer to the August 2024 report.

Summary of tiltmeter observations for October 2024

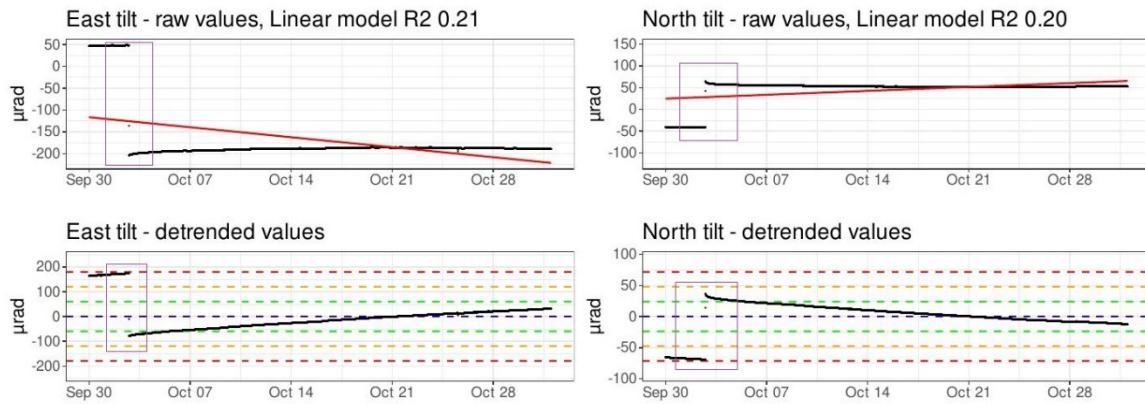
The tiltmeter network was operational throughout the entire October 2024 period. However, data was not acquired at one station, SSD13, on October 17. No signals related to anomalous processes in Cavern 7 were detected during this reporting period. The October data plots for each tiltmeter station are shown in Appendix 1 and described below.

The established tilt trends were disrupted by multiple mechanical activities near the sites. At some tiltmeters, the disturbances were short-lived, while other tiltmeters experienced nearly instantaneous, significant shifts followed by an adjustment period of a gradual return to the previous trend lasting several days. We applied an outlier removal filter to the raw tiltmeter time series to remove the nearly instantaneous shifts to aid in the tiltmeter array interpretation.

An example of the signal disturbance is shown in Figures 2 and 3. In Figure 2 at station SSD01, the significant shift in the tilt signal was created during tiltmeter site visits for station QC; it is unrelated to any activity in the subsurface. The gradual return to the background trend after this disturbance lasted several days. Note that while the outlier removal filter could successfully remove the shift, it did not affect the time series during an adjustment period of a gradual return to the previous trend. In Figure 3 at station

SSD10, two significant, nearly instantaneous shifts were observed and successfully corrected with the outlier removal filter. Note that no lasting adjustment period was observed at this station.

SSD01: Raw unfiltered data



SSD01: Filtered data

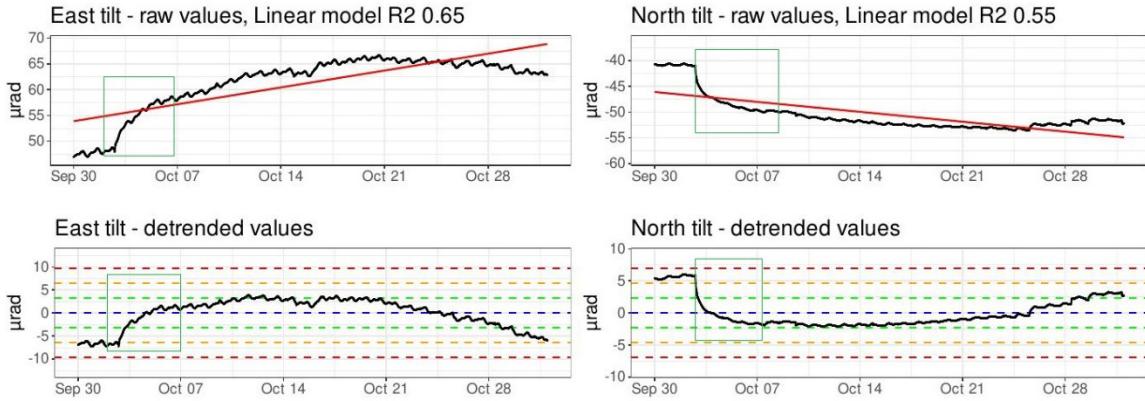
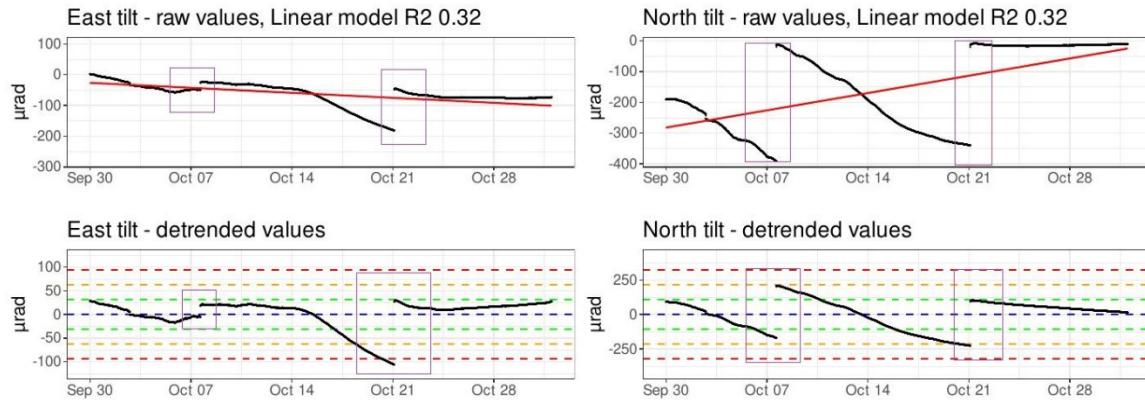


Figure 2. An example of both a raw unfiltered tilt record and a filtered tilt record from early October 2024 at station SSD01. The magenta rectangle highlights a significant, nearly instantaneous shift in the tilt signal, which is followed by a period of adjustment indicated by the green rectangle. The lower set of plots displays the SSD01 tilt signal after the station shift has been removed.

SSD10: Raw unfiltered data



SSD10: Filtered data

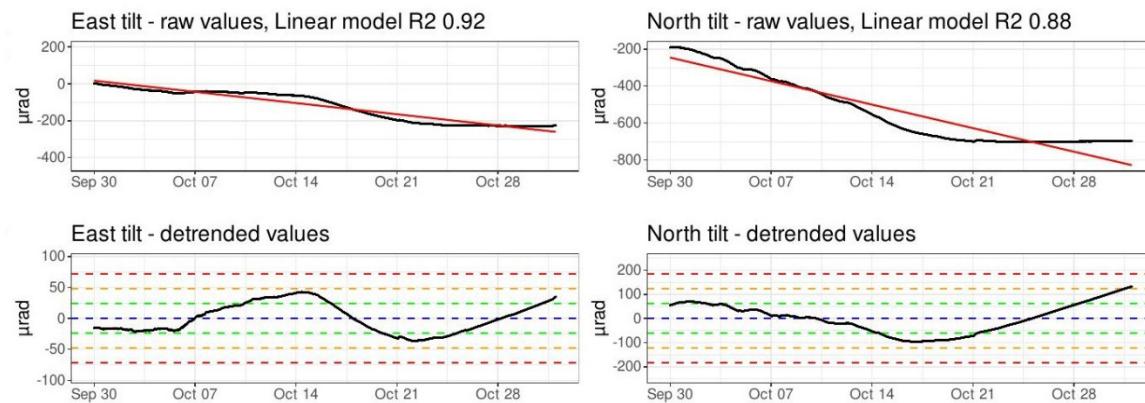


Figure 3. An example of both a raw unfiltered tilt record and a filtered tilt record from October 2024 at station SSD10. The magenta rectangle highlights two distinct, nearly instantaneous shifts in the tilt signal. The lower set of plots displays the SSD10 tilt signal after the shifts at the station have been removed. It is important to note that there is no adjustment period present.

Minor, random anomalies in the tiltmeter time series data were also observed that were unrelated to weather and were likely linked to local, possibly shallow features in the subsurface, such as movement in the cap rock.

Prolonged abnormal behavior was observed at SSD10 in October (after two shifts were removed), with the tilt trend changing several times. As with similar observations in September, the SSD10 site behavior still cannot be explained with certainty, but mechanical site disturbance and/or equipment malfunction are considered the most likely scenarios. This station will continue to be monitored to determine if equipment replacement is necessary. A north-south trend change was observed at SSD15 in late

October. We suspect this could be related to a new laydown area for construction activities in close proximity to the station.

The tilt data are manually reviewed daily, using a 7-day rolling window, to identify any trend changes that are consistently observed at several tiltmeter sites over a period lasting at least a few days. The October tiltmeter data shows no consistent pattern of ground movement that suggests deep-sourced deformation or any immediate concern with Cavern 7.

Summary of GNSS observations for October 2024

In October 2024, the GNSS network operated without interruption.

For this report, we have evaluated the full data history starting at the beginning of June 2024 to improve measurement precision. The plots for each GNSS station are shown in Appendix 2.

The east, north, and vertical deformation time series at each GNSS site are used to compute the annual deformation rate in a local reference frame. During October, daily measurements supported an established deformation trend, with a few of the GNSS sites recording horizontal motion directed approximately toward Cavern 7 and vertical motion indicating subsidence.

As previously described, the abnormally fast vertical motion at the NW GNSS station is related to field operations near the site in mid-July, and data from mid-July to the end of October appear stable.

Analysis Maps

Three maps have been created to visually summarize the results of the current analysis. These maps are shown below and are also provided in Appendix 3. Figure 4 is a rate vector map that portrays the direction and magnitude of the deformation rates that were identified for each tiltmeter and GNSS station by linear regression. Figure 5 portrays rose diagrams of the daily tilt direction frequency for each tiltmeter for the full data history from June 2024 to present. Figure 6 portrays daily tilt direction frequency for the current monthly reporting period.

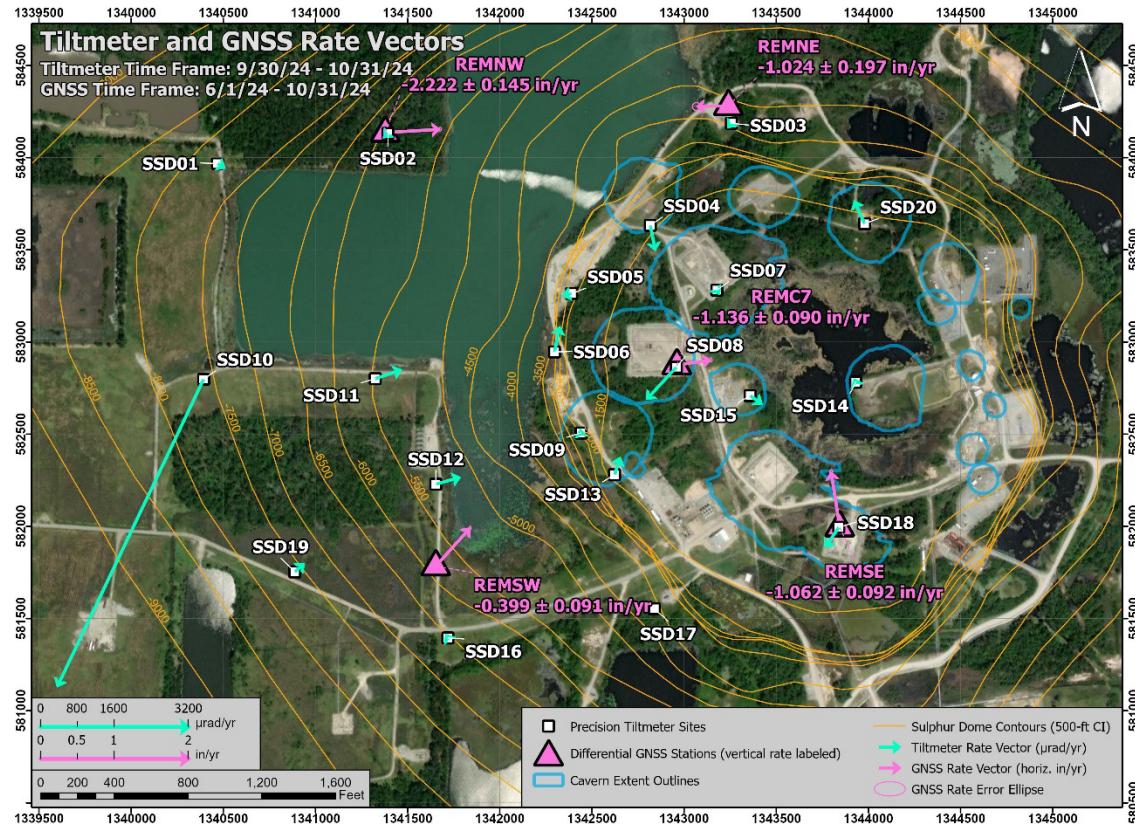


Figure 4. Map of deformation rate vectors for the tiltmeters and GNSS stations over their respective evaluated time frames. The tiltmeter vectors are shown in cyan and scaled according by their respective values in units of microradians per year. The GNSS vectors and their corresponding error ellipses (derived from east and north rate errors) are shown in pink representing inches of horizontal movement per year. The GNSS stations are additionally labeled with the vertical motion rate and corresponding error value.



Figure 5. Map of daily tilt direction distribution for each tiltmeter for the full data history beginning in June 2024. Rose diagrams indicate the number of days that tilt was oriented along specific azimuths (bin size is 10°).

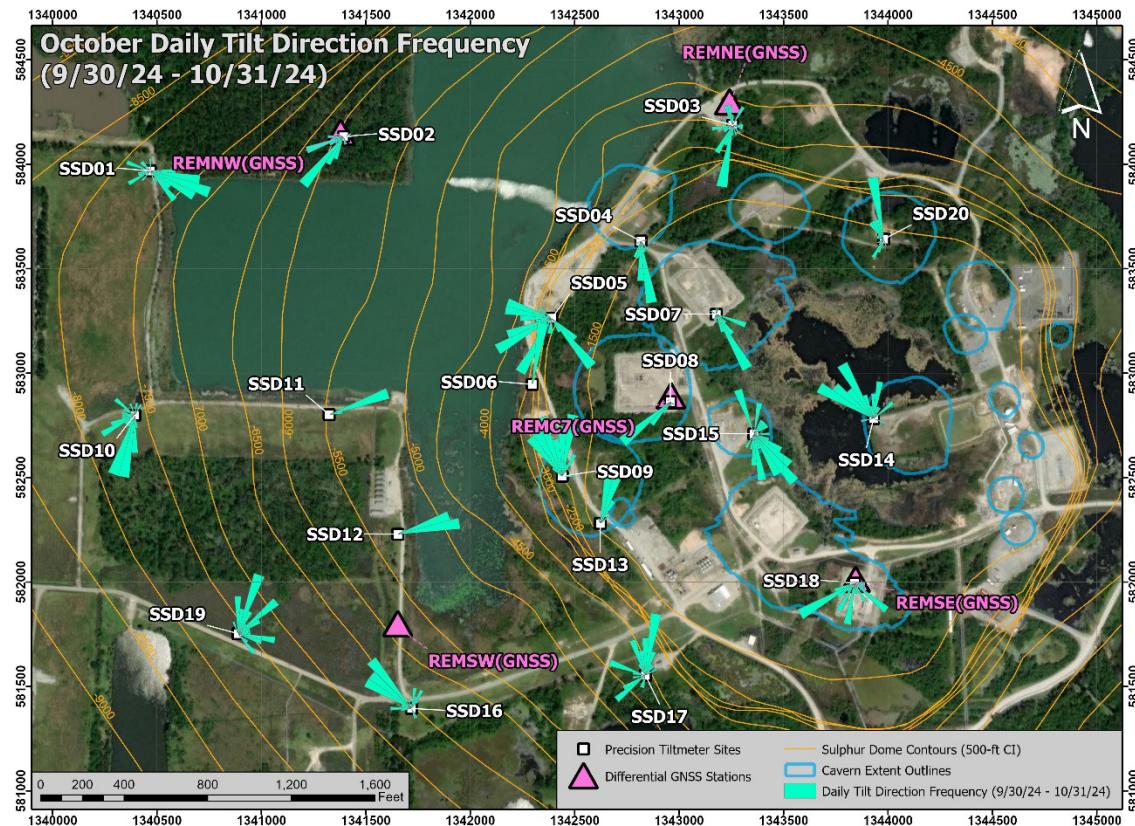


Figure 6. Map of daily tilt direction distribution for each tiltmeter for the current monthly reporting period. Rose diagrams indicate the number of days that tilt was oriented along specific azimuths (bin size is 10°).

Deformation Alert System Update

We are developing a draft deformation alert system that will incorporate both the direction and magnitude of tiltmeter readings. Over several months, we have observed short-duration anomalous tilt signals associated with precipitation and mechanical activities near the monitoring sites. The ongoing tilt trends reflect ambient deformation processes and future tilt signals related to possible deep deformation at Cavern 7 will be superimposed on these trends. We continue investigating various computational techniques for detecting small but coherent signals occurring at several sites embedded in the background deformation processes.

The tilt array will be used to measure and detect consistent tilt patterns on the entire array that indicate tilt vectors toward the Cavern 7 area across multiple stations to trigger an alert. These tilt signals will be observed at many tiltmeter stations and are expected to persist for extended periods. Our theoretical deformation (Mogi) modeling (discussed in

the deformation monitoring plan dated December 22, 2023) indicates that deep deformation associated with potential changes in volume at Cavern 7 (located at a depth of approximately 2,500 to 3,160 feet) is expected to impact the entire tiltmeter array. If the deformation moves upward from Cavern 7, we anticipate that the corresponding tiltmeter response will be concentrated at the stations nearest the cavern, and the tilt magnitude will increase. In contrast, local, shallow deformation, such as movement in the caprock, is likely to affect only the nearby tiltmeters.

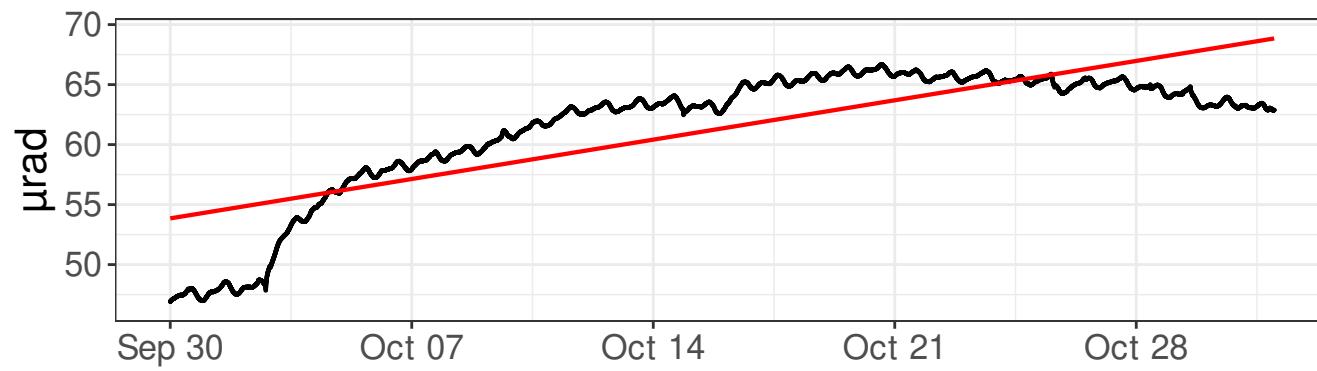
We anticipate that short-term deformation alert levels will be evaluated with the other real-time monitoring observations currently active at Sulphur Mines, which include the Cavern 7 pressure and microseismic monitoring. Additionally, long-term trends from GNSS and InSAR, which typically become available with some delay, will also be necessary for ongoing alert assessments.

APPENDIX 1

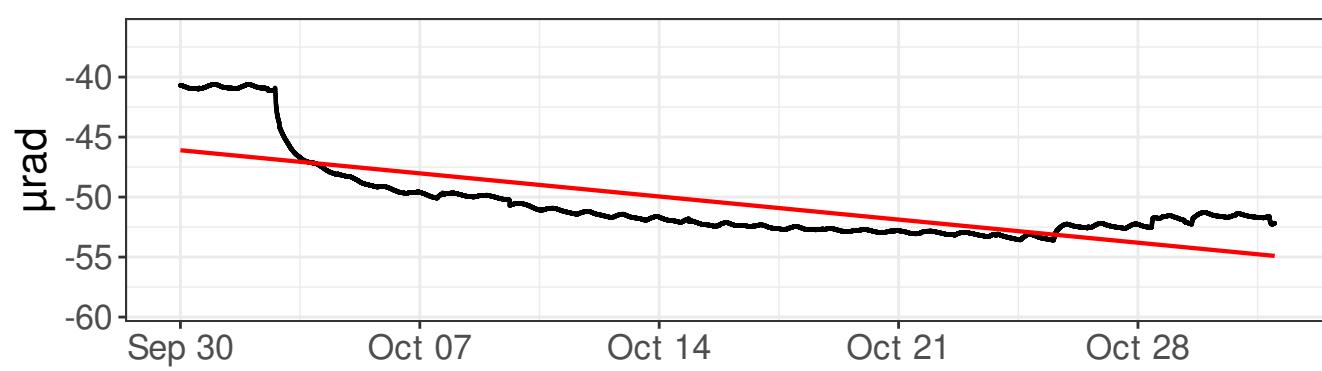
Tiltmeter Data Plots

SSD01, 09/30/2024 - 10/31/2024

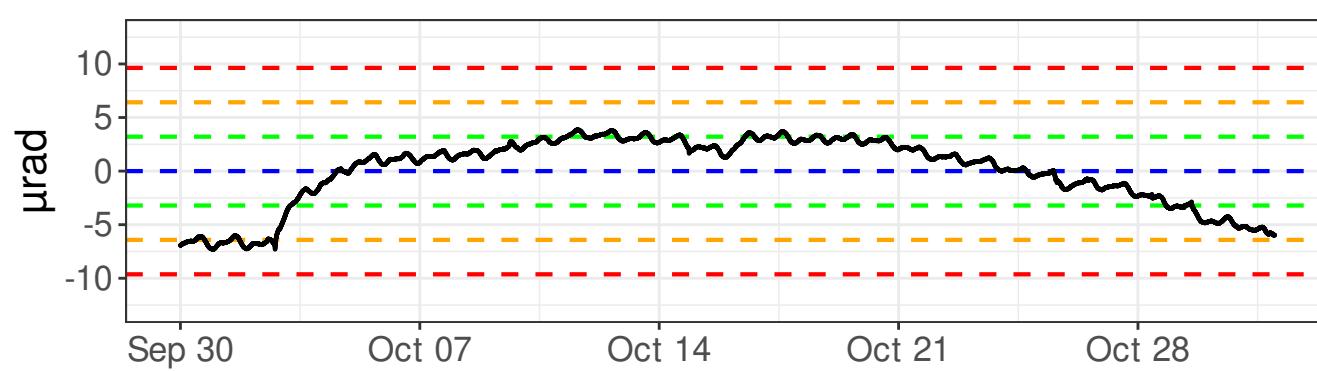
East tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.65



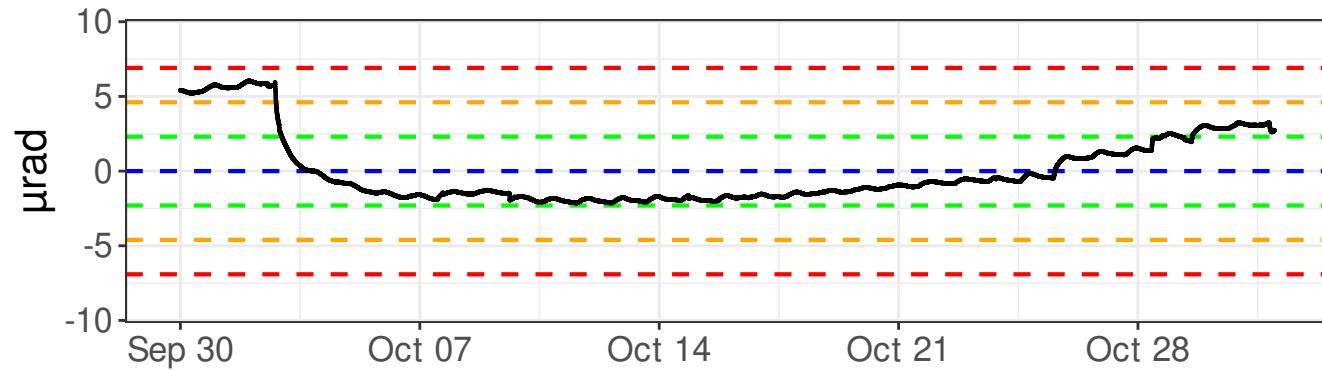
North tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.55



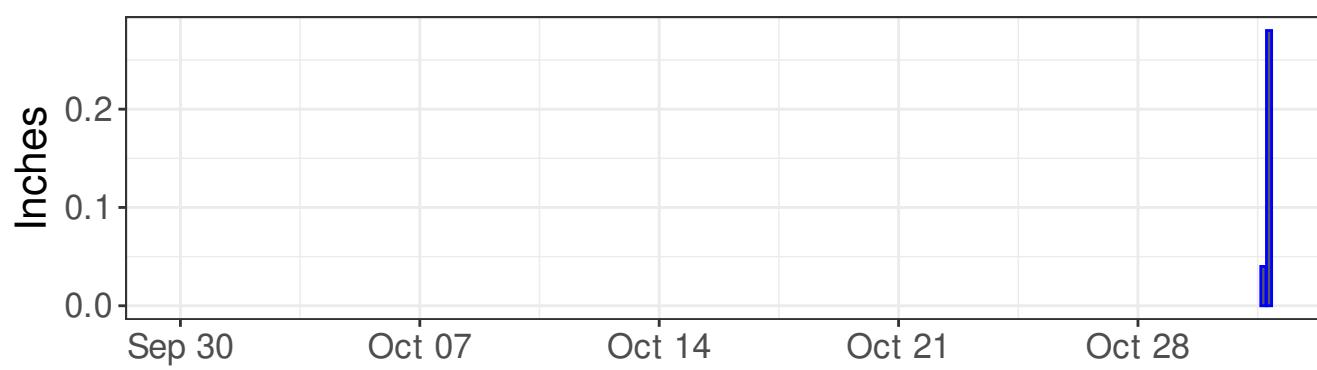
East tilt - detrended values



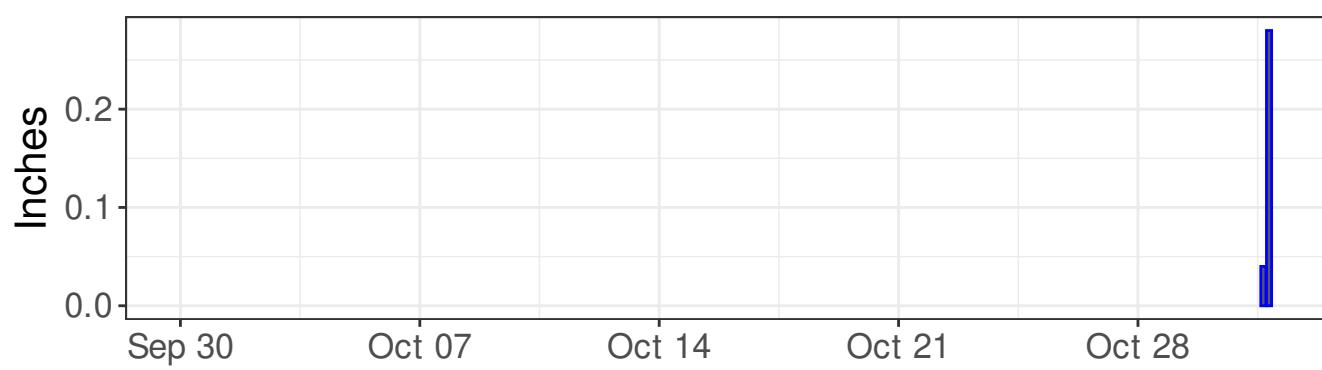
North tilt - detrended values



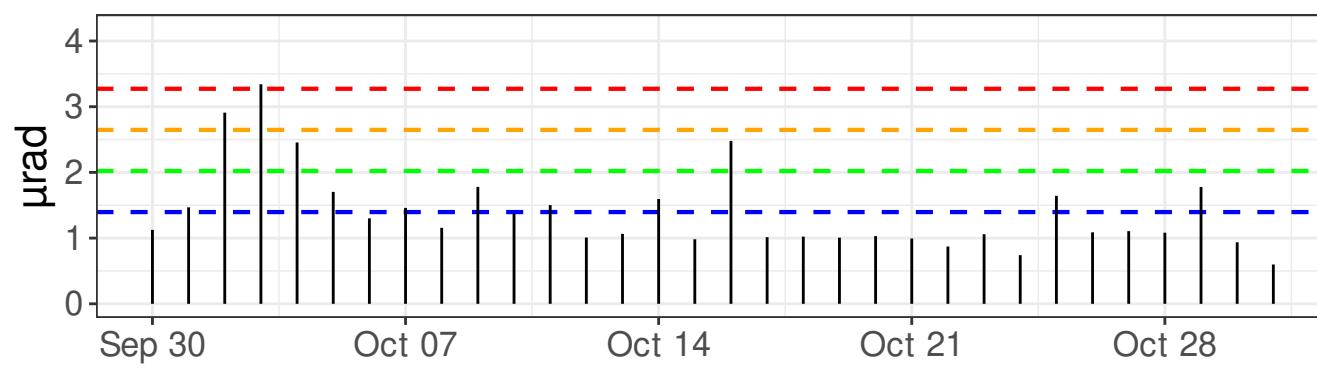
Hourly precipitation



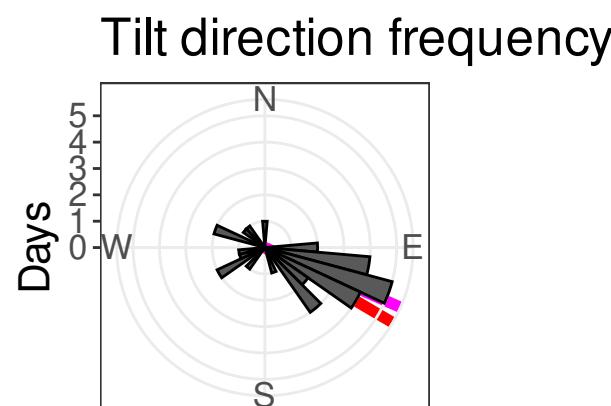
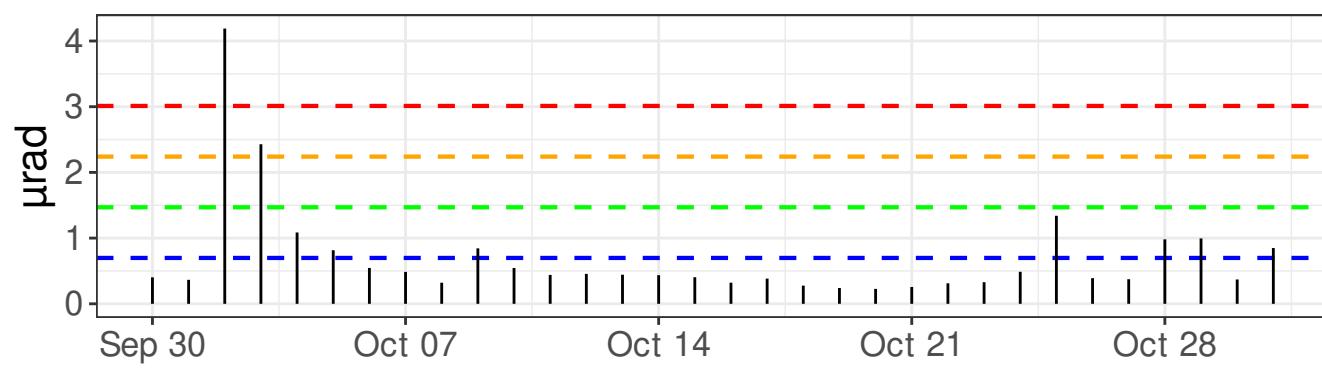
Hourly precipitation



East tilt - daily range



Tilt magnitude - daily range



East tilt rate: $171.50 \pm 1.18 \mu\text{rad}/\text{year}$

North tilt rate: $-100.72 \pm 0.85 \mu\text{rad}/\text{year}$

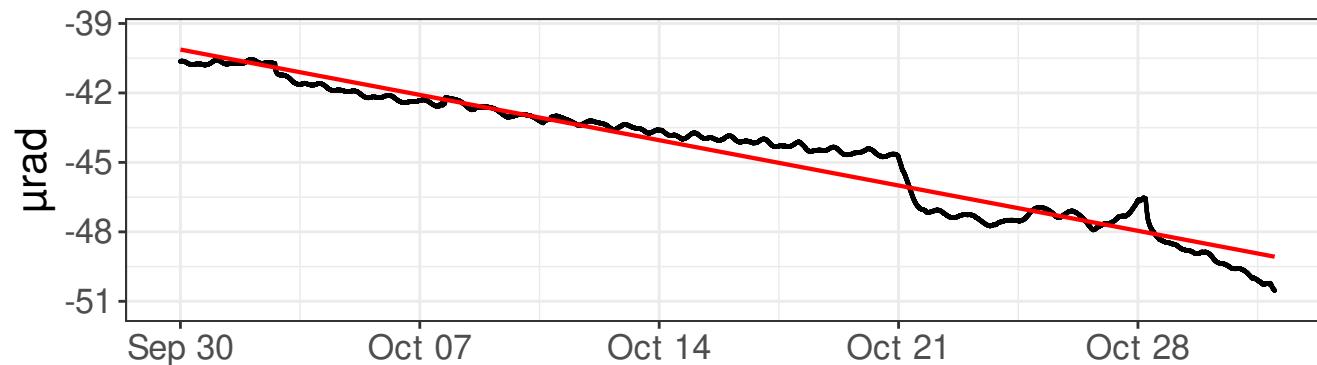
Azimuth to C7: 114 deg

Distance to C7: 2538 ft

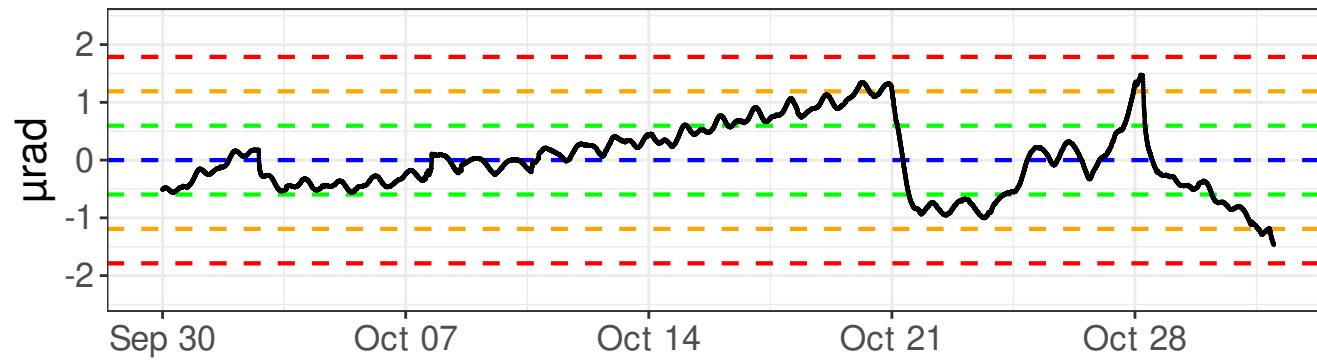
0σ 1σ 2σ 3σ
Linear model Azimuth to C7

SSD02, 09/30/2024 - 10/31/2024

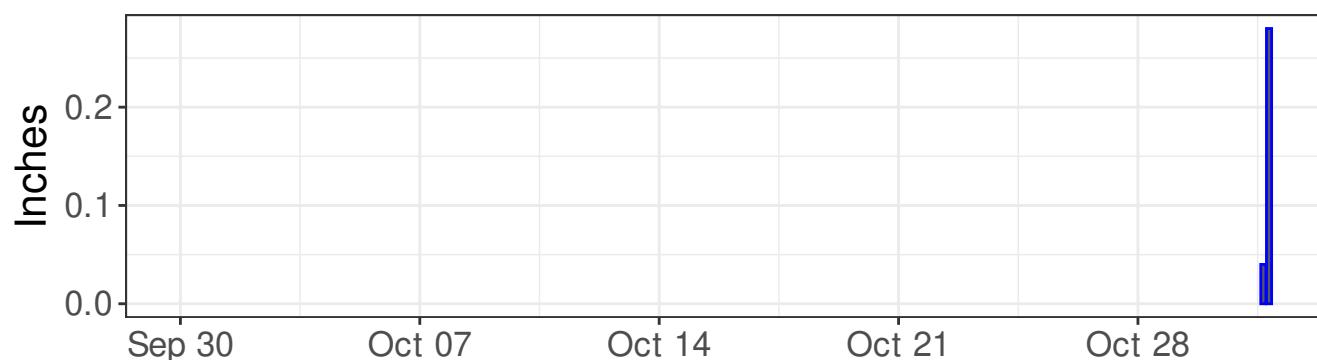
East tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.95



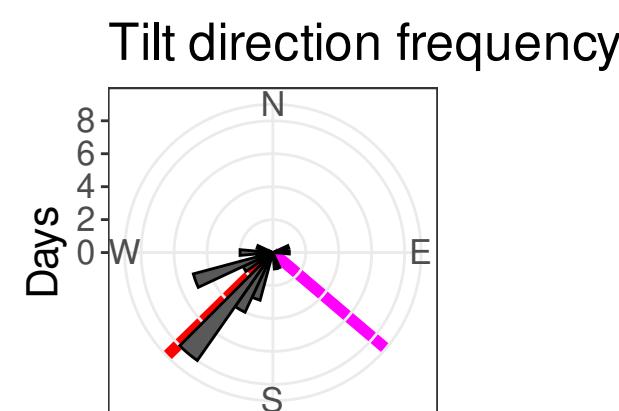
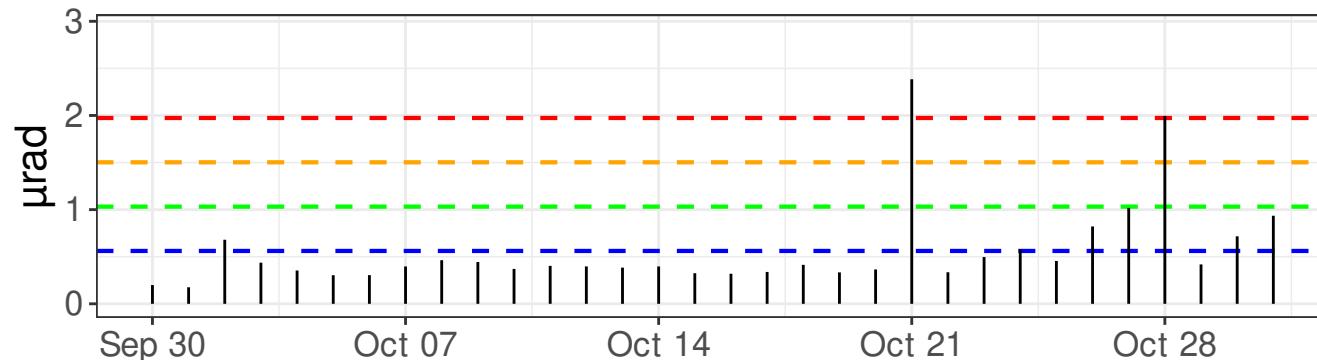
East tilt - detrended values



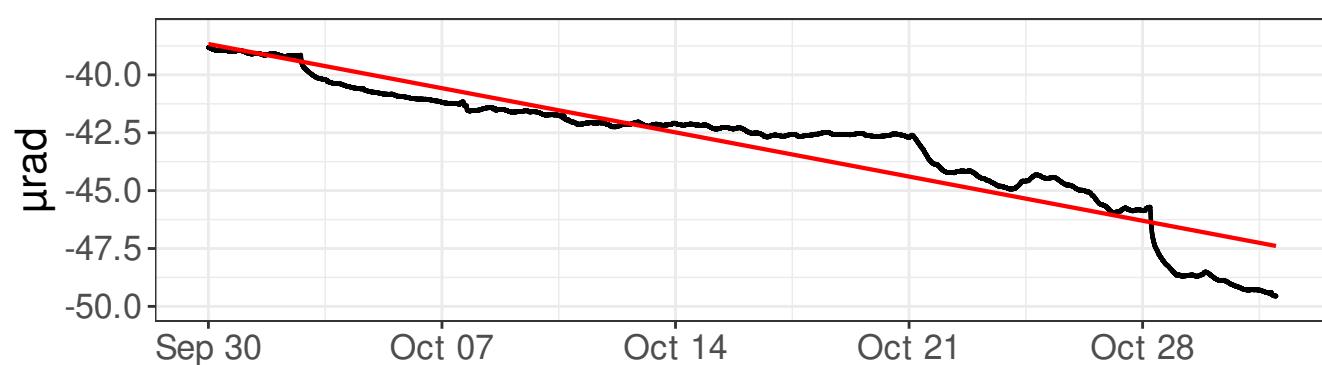
Hourly precipitation



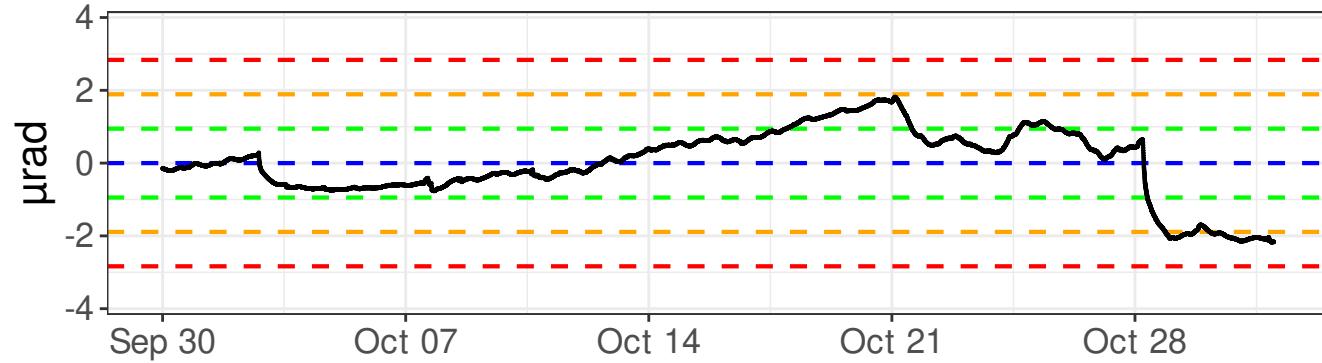
East tilt - daily range



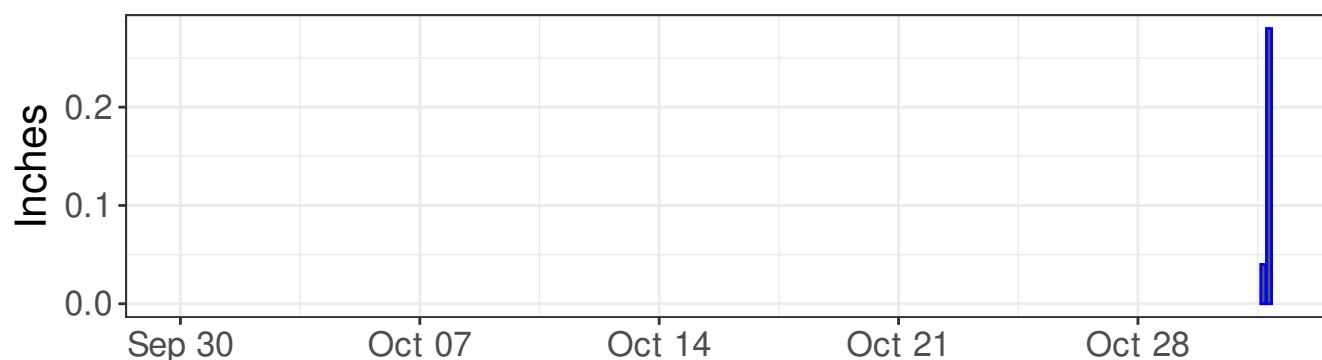
North tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.88



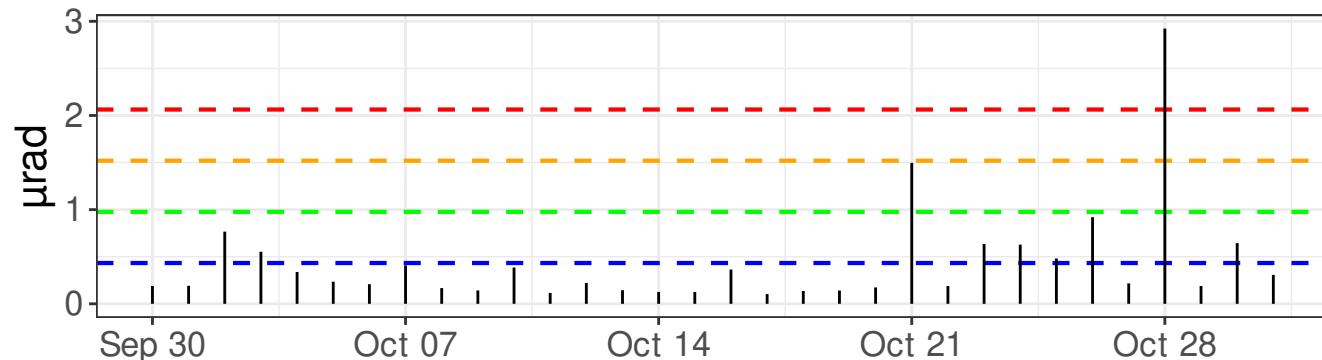
North tilt - detrended values



Hourly precipitation



Tilt magnitude - daily range



East tilt rate: $-102.34 \pm 0.22 \mu\text{rad/year}$

North tilt rate: $-99.78 \pm 0.35 \mu\text{rad/year}$

Azimuth to C7: 130 deg

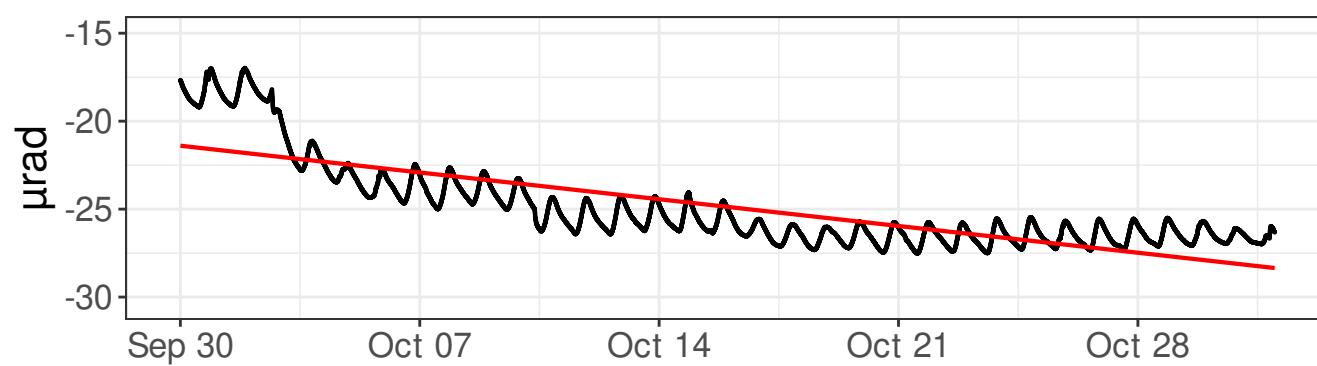
Distance to C7: 1834 ft

0 σ 1 σ 2 σ 3 σ

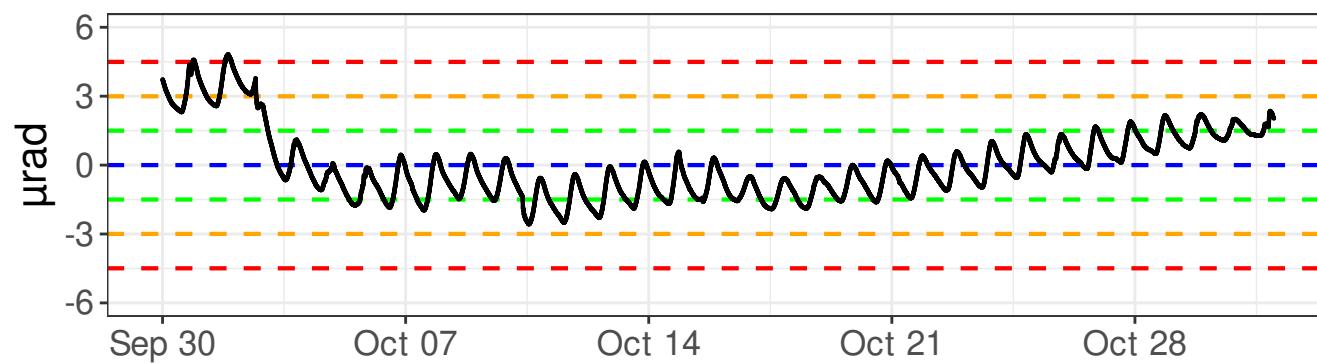
Linear model Azimuth to C7

SSD03, 09/30/2024 - 10/31/2024

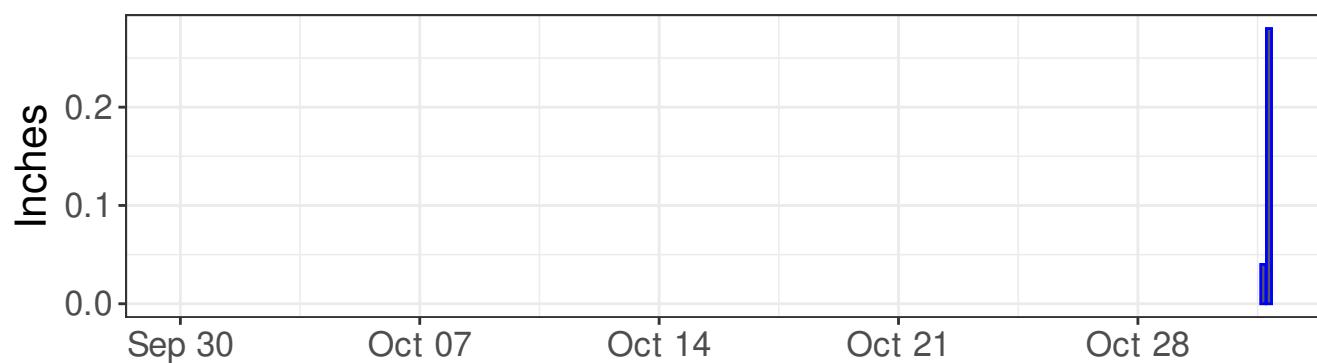
East tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.64



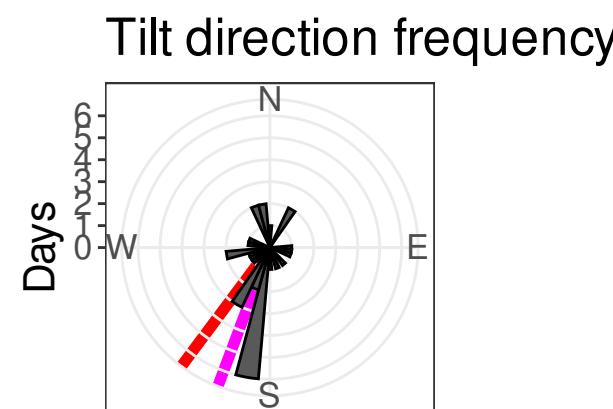
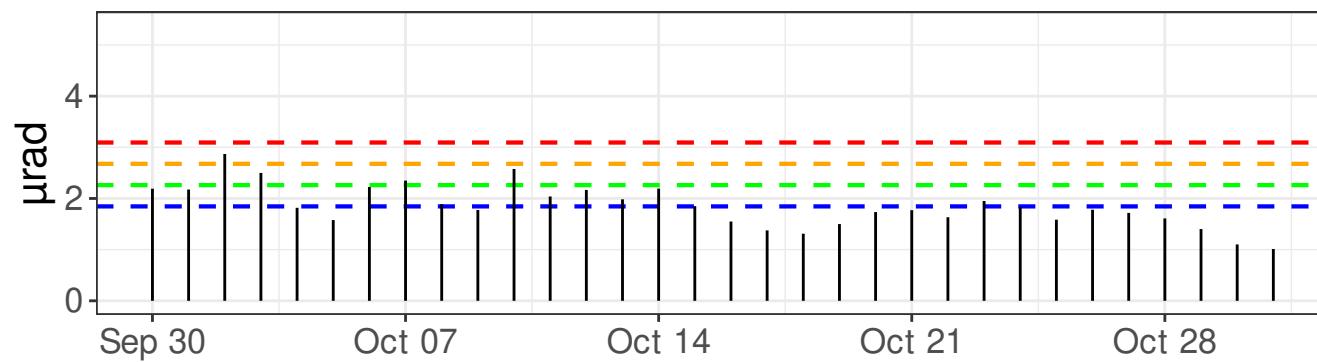
East tilt - detrended values



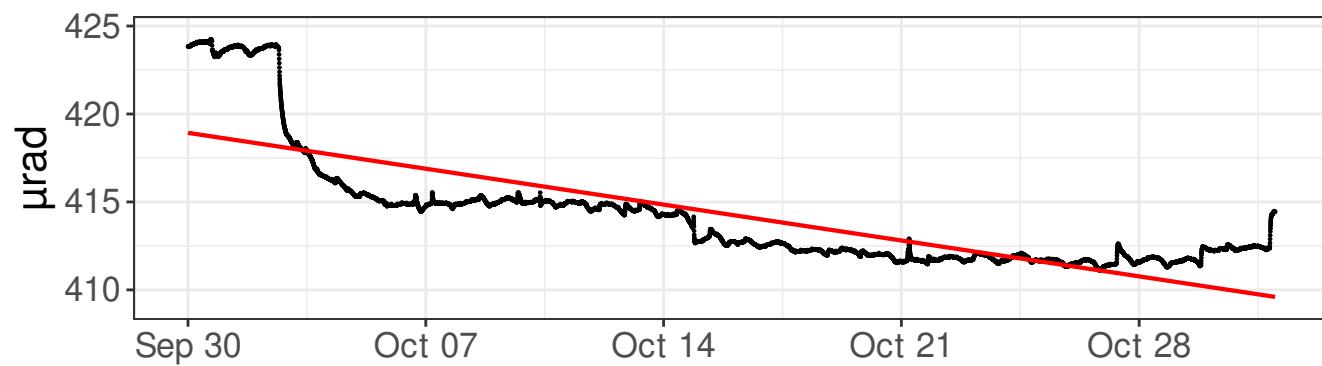
Hourly precipitation



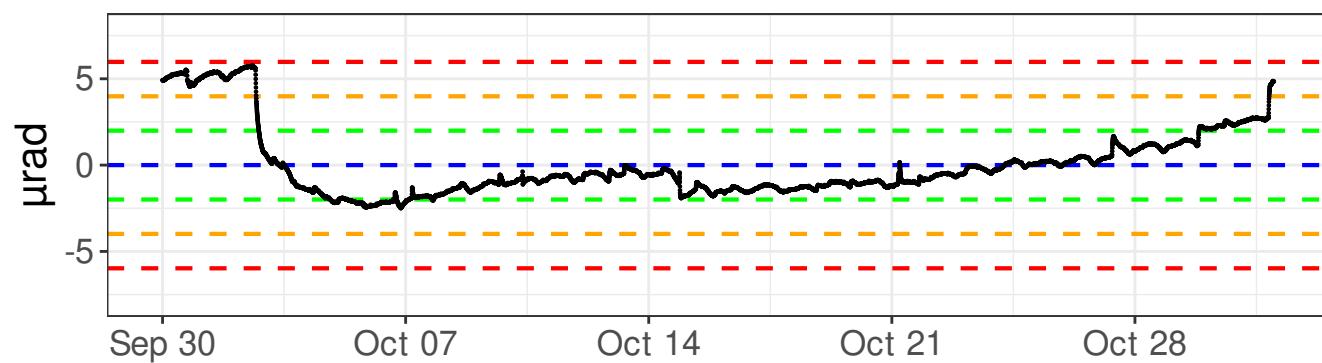
East tilt - daily range



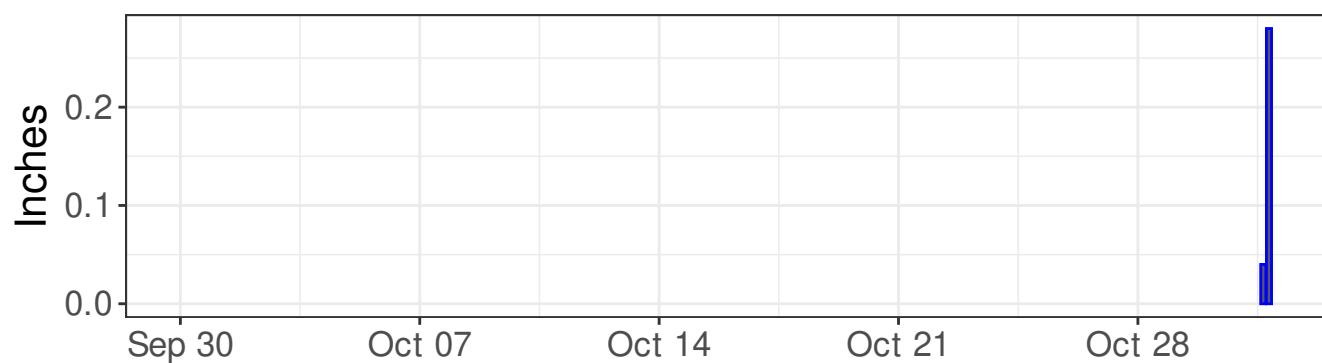
North tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.65



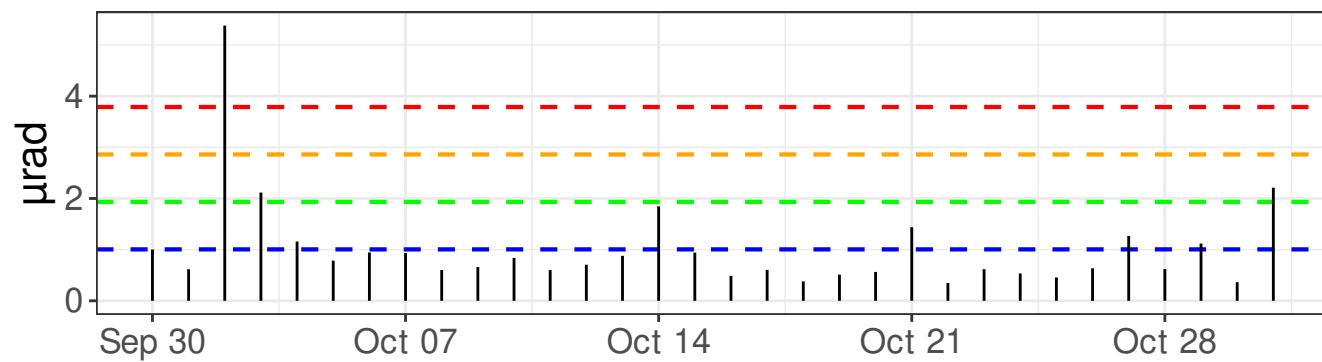
North tilt - detrended values



Hourly precipitation



Tilt magnitude - daily range



East tilt rate: $-79.52 \pm 0.55 \mu\text{rad/year}$

North tilt rate: $-106.66 \pm 0.73 \mu\text{rad/year}$

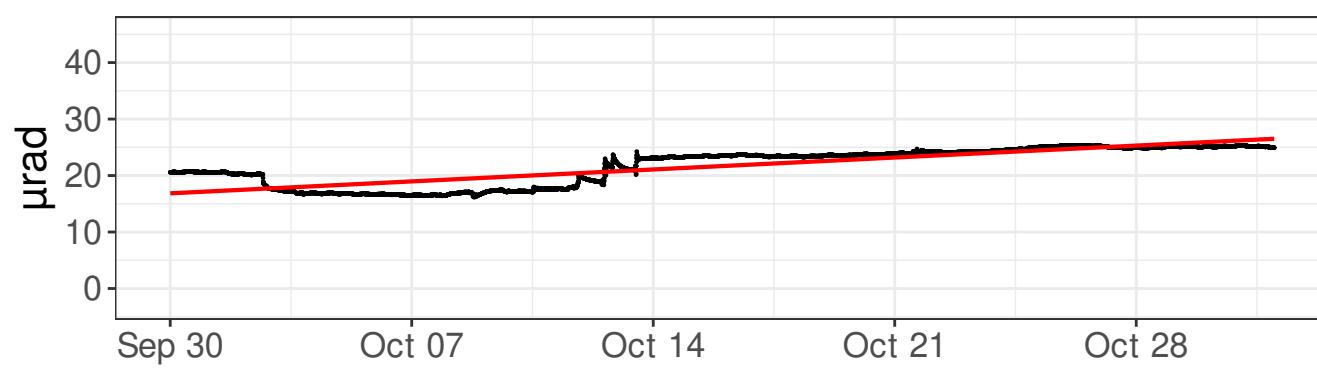
Azimuth to C7: 201 deg

Distance to C7: 1326 ft

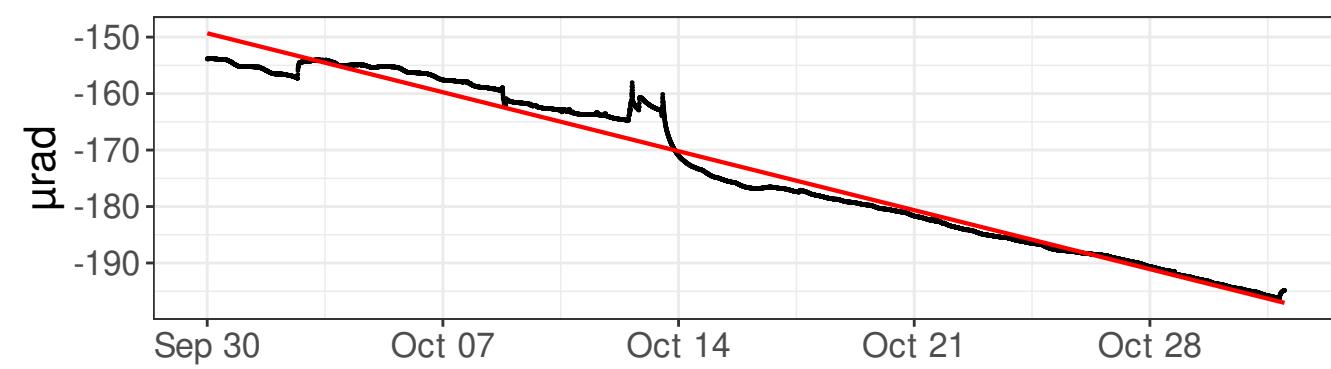
\cdots 0σ 1σ 2σ 3σ
Linear model Azimuth to C7

SSD04, 09/30/2024 - 10/31/2024

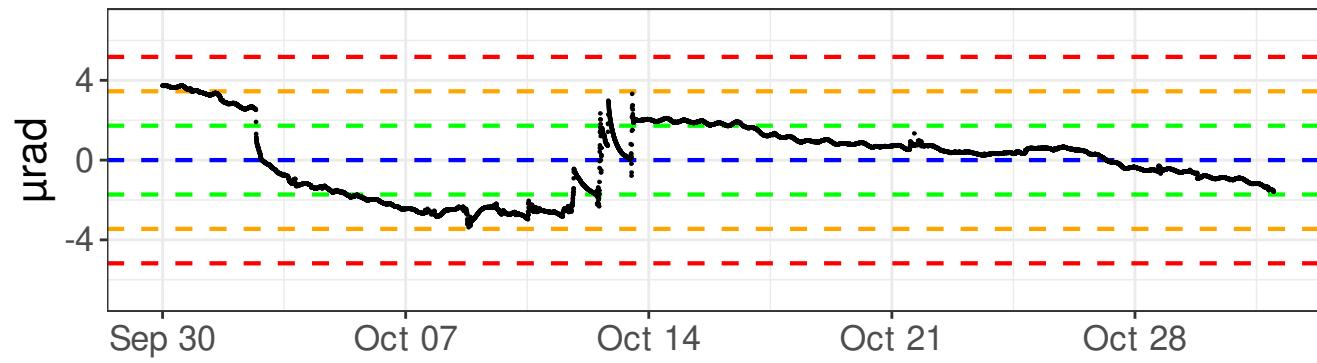
East tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.72



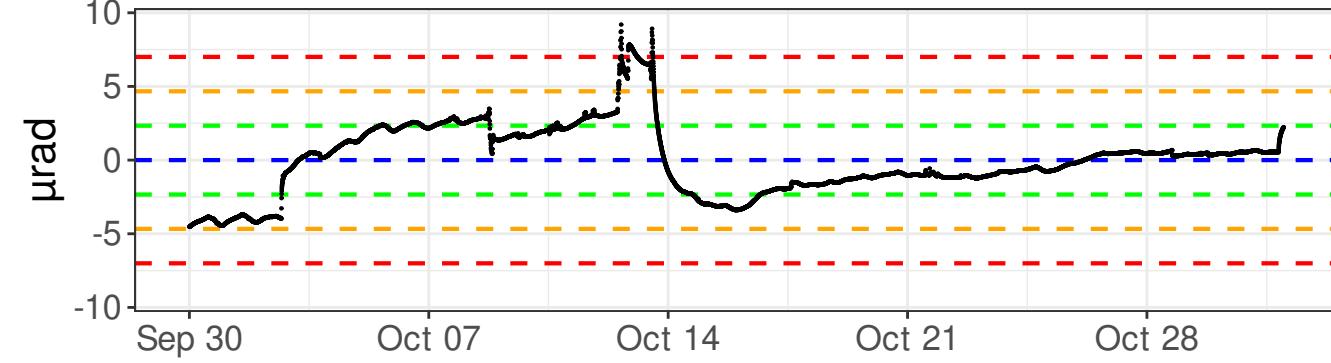
North tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.97



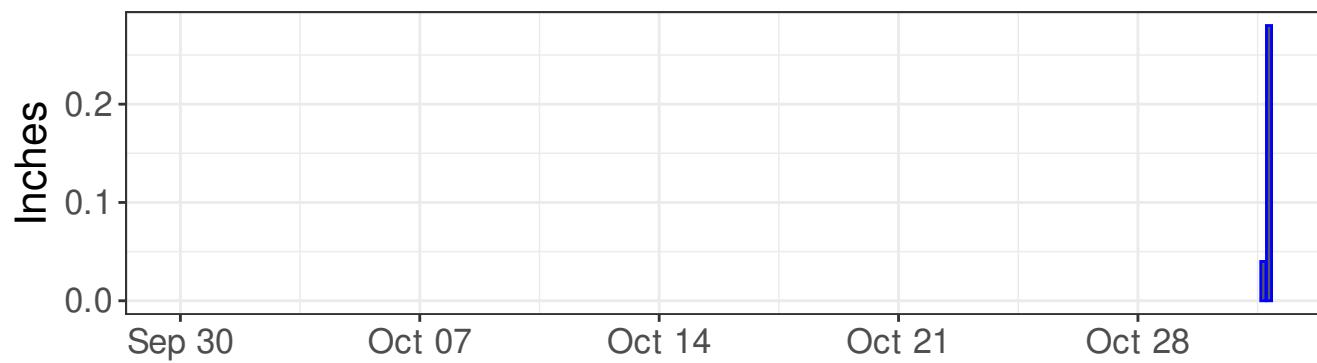
East tilt - detrended values



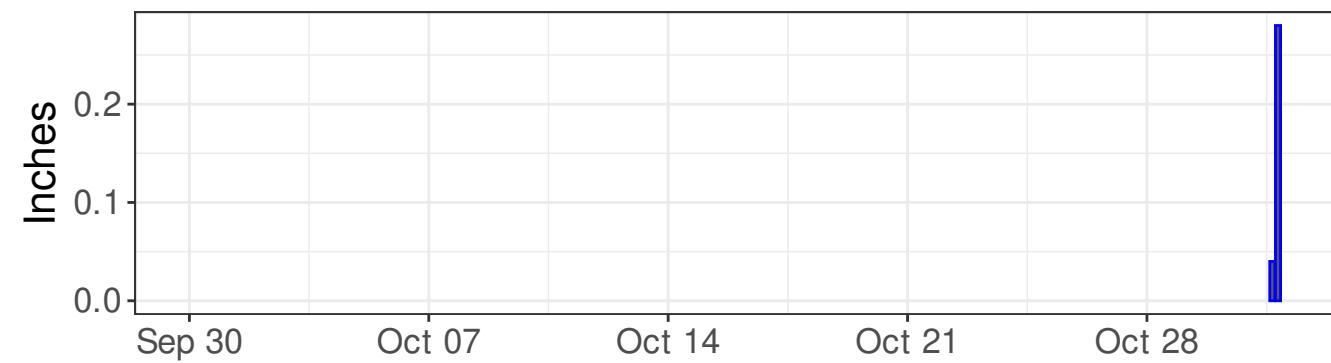
North tilt - detrended values



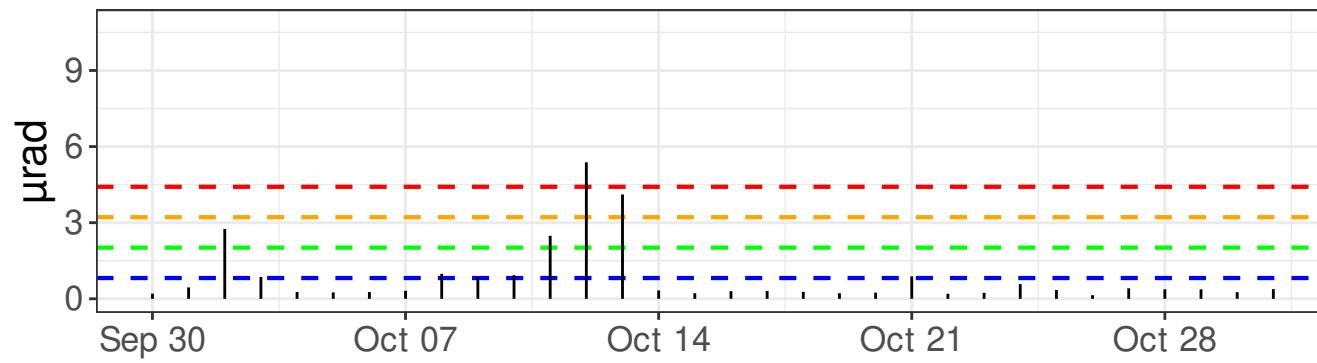
Hourly precipitation



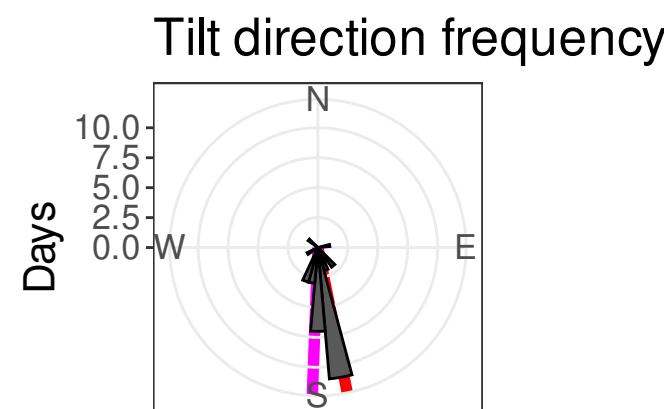
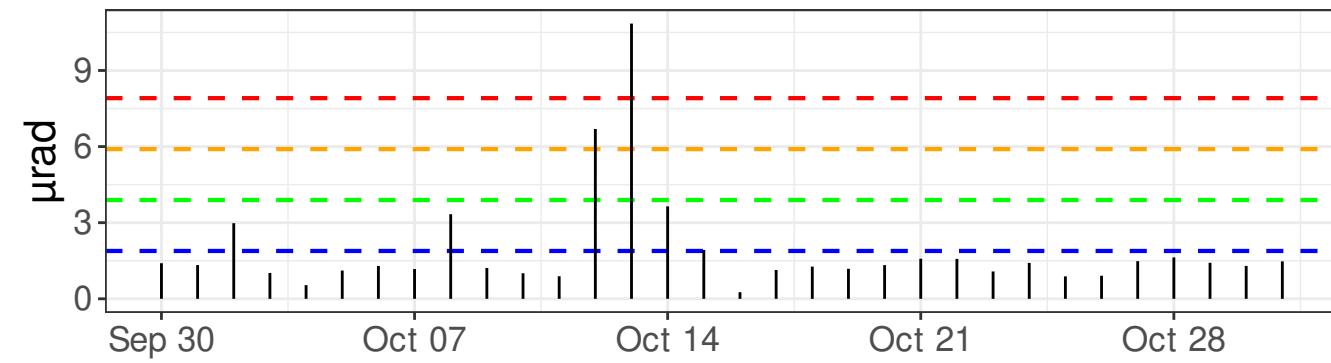
Hourly precipitation



East tilt - daily range



Tilt magnitude - daily range



East tilt rate: $110.51 \pm 0.64 \mu\text{rad/year}$

North tilt rate: $-545.99 \pm 0.86 \mu\text{rad/year}$

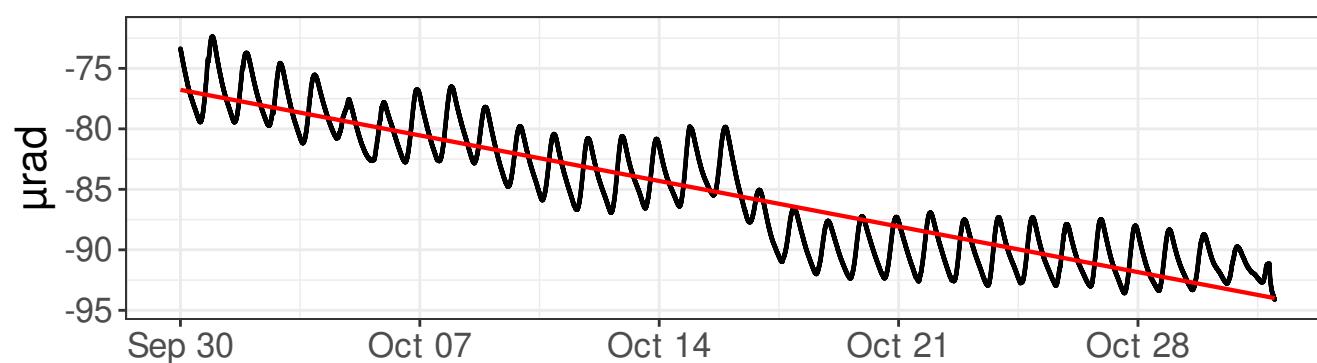
Azimuth to C7: 182 deg

Distance to C7: 688 ft

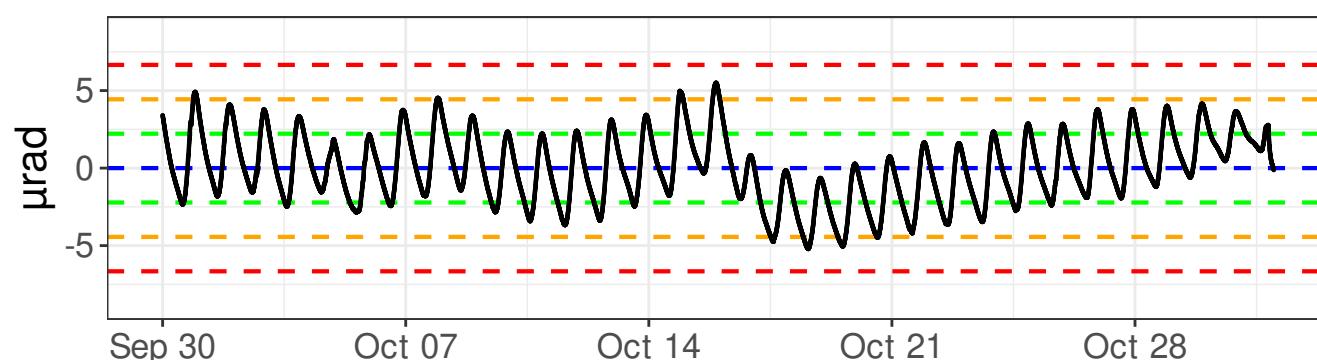
— 0 σ - - - 1 σ - - - - 2 σ - - - - - 3 σ
— Linear model — Azimuth to C7

SSD05, 09/30/2024 - 10/31/2024

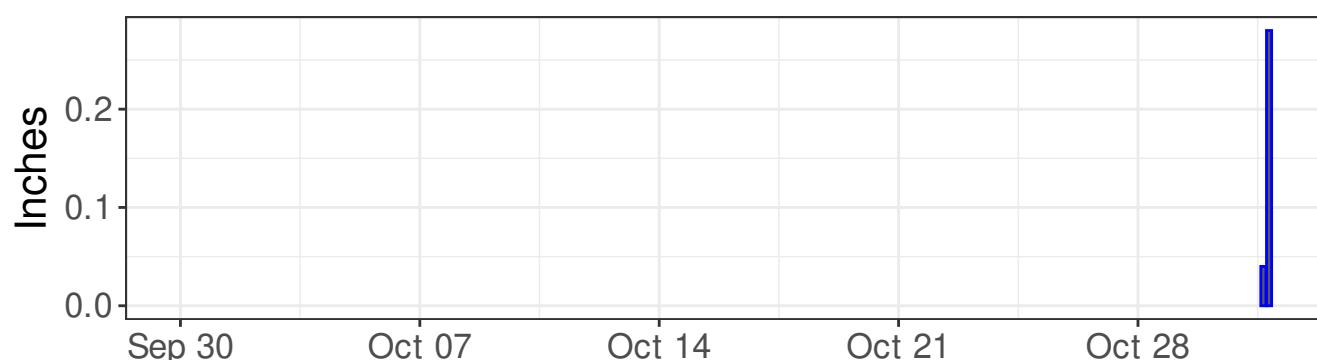
East tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.83



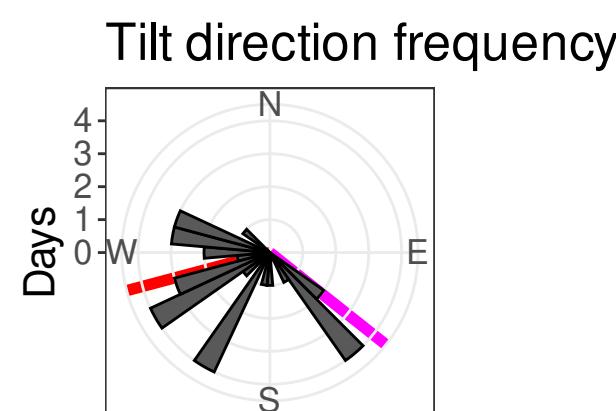
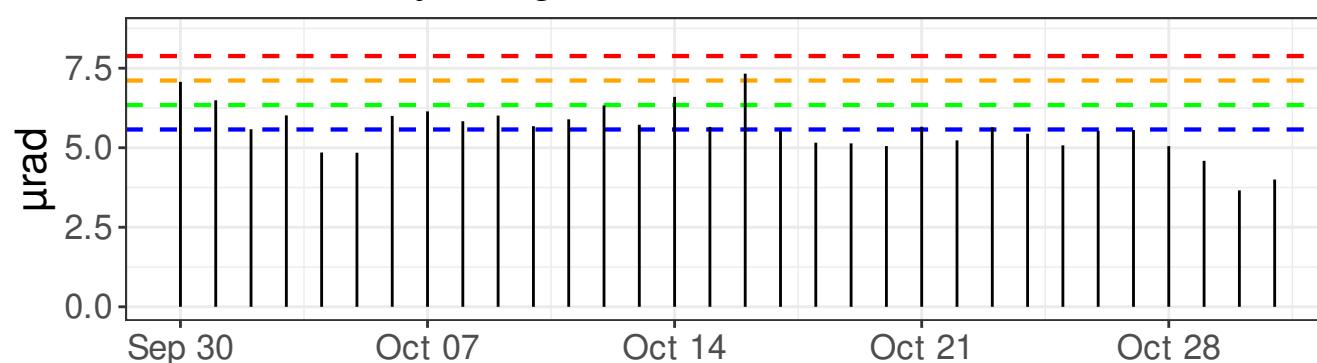
East tilt - detrended values



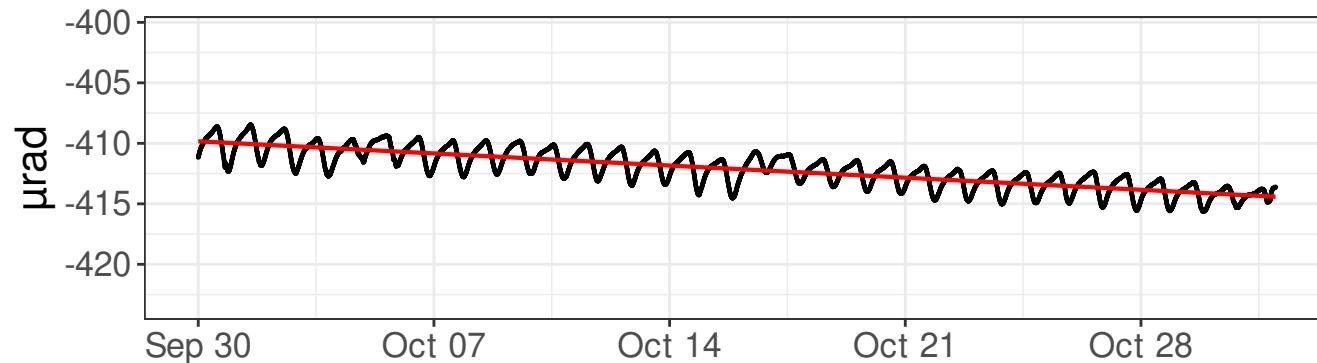
Hourly precipitation



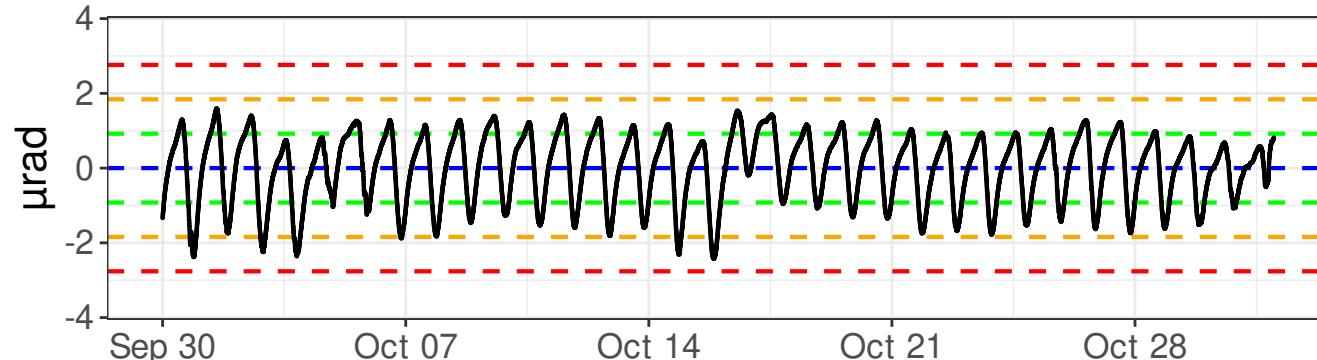
East tilt - daily range



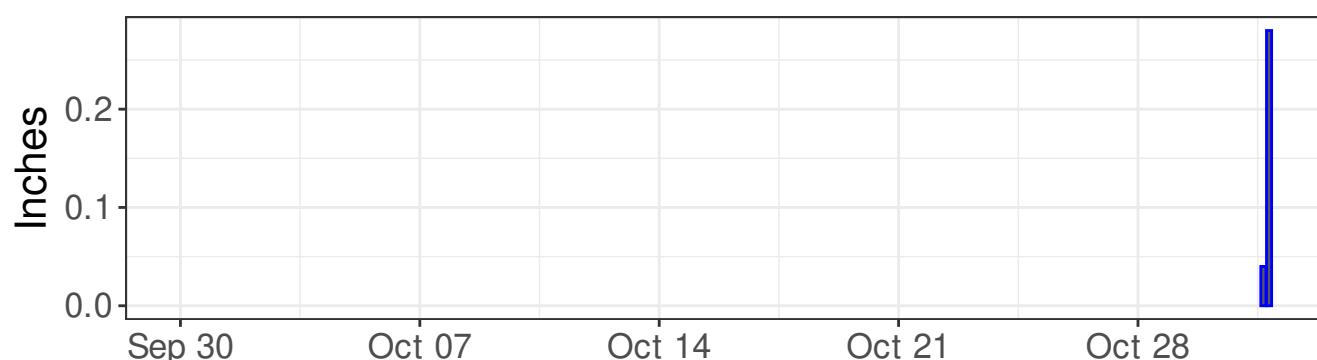
North tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.67



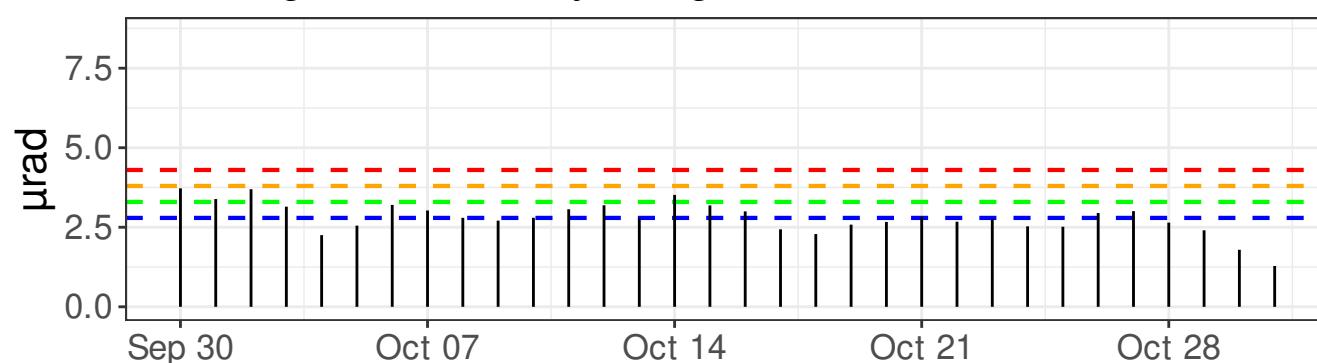
North tilt - detrended values



Hourly precipitation



Tilt magnitude - daily range



East tilt rate: $-196.97 \pm 0.82 \mu\text{rad/year}$

North tilt rate: $-52.39 \pm 0.34 \mu\text{rad/year}$

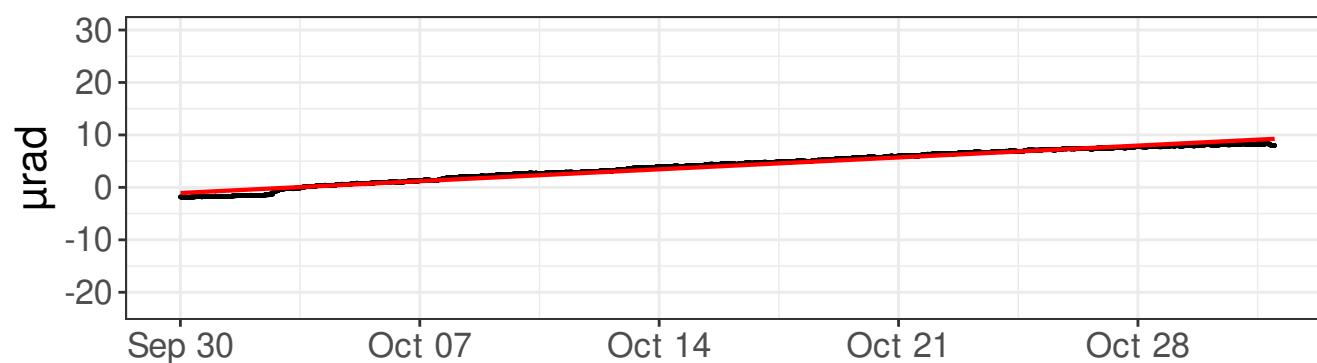
Azimuth to C7: 128 deg

Distance to C7: 512 ft

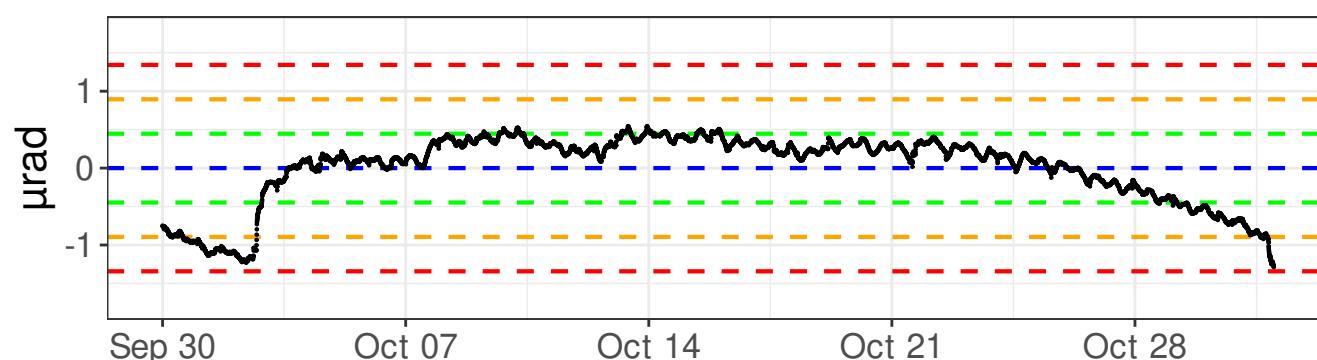
— 0σ - - - 1σ - - - - 2σ - - - - - 3σ
— Linear model — Azimuth to C7

SSD06, 09/30/2024 - 10/31/2024

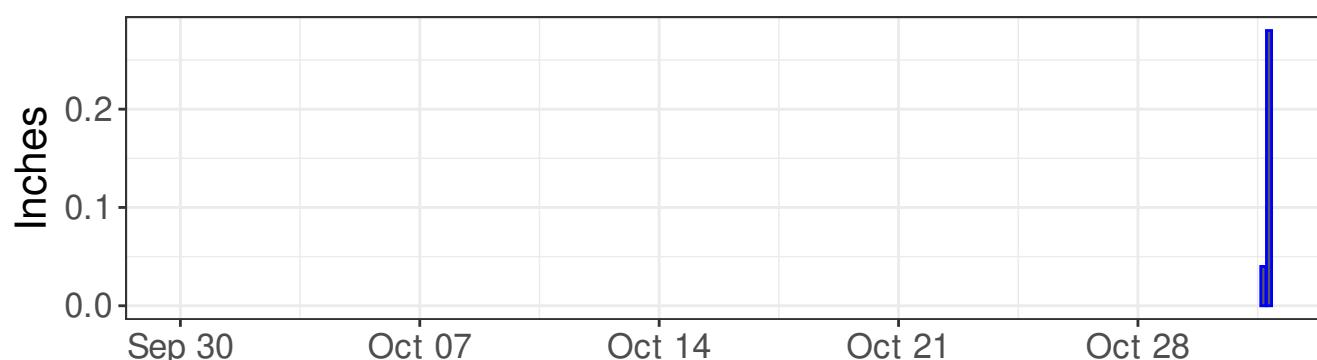
East tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.98



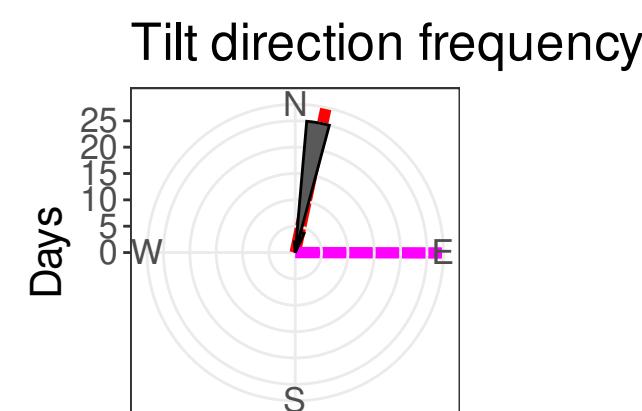
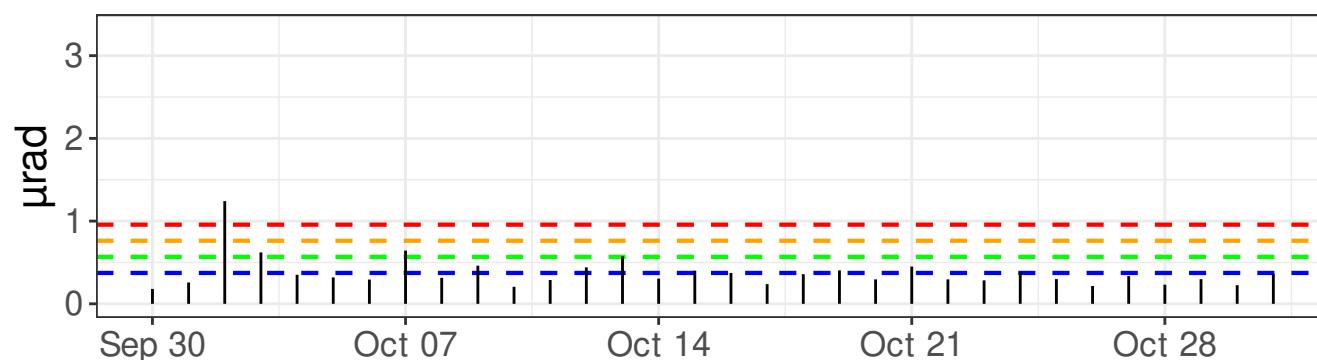
East tilt - detrended values



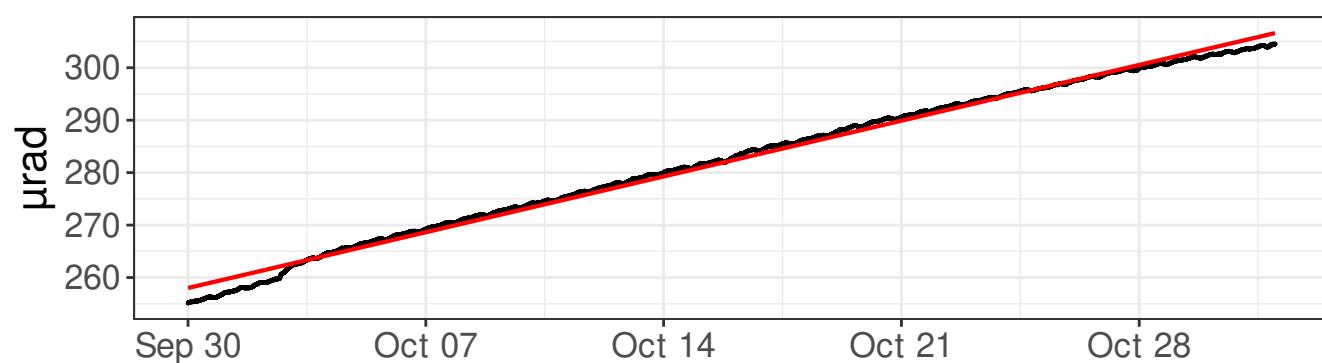
Hourly precipitation



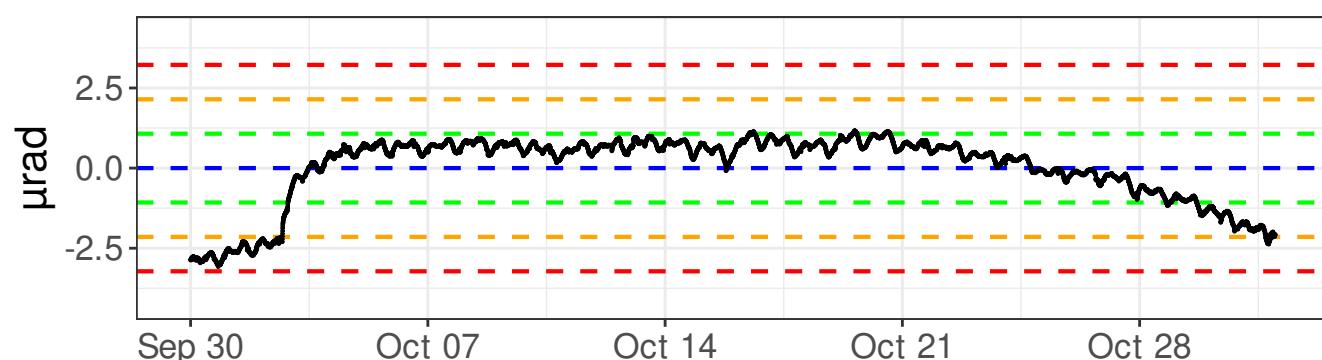
East tilt - daily range



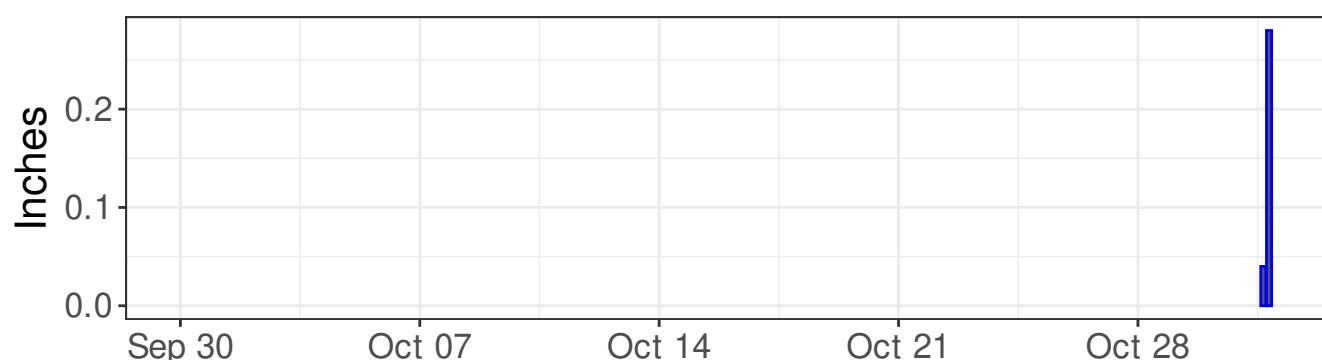
North tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.99



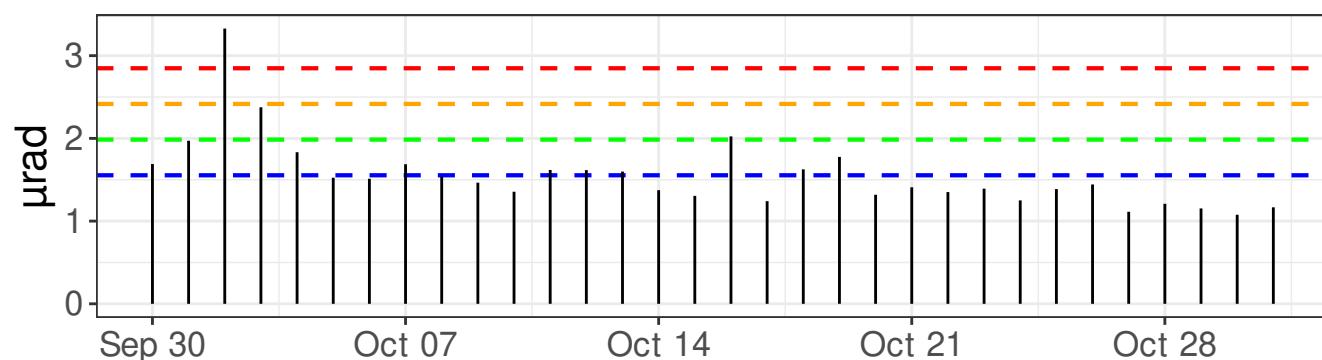
North tilt - detrended values



Hourly precipitation



Tilt magnitude - daily range



East tilt rate: $118.19 \pm 0.16 \mu\text{rad/year}$

North tilt rate: $555.89 \pm 0.40 \mu\text{rad/year}$

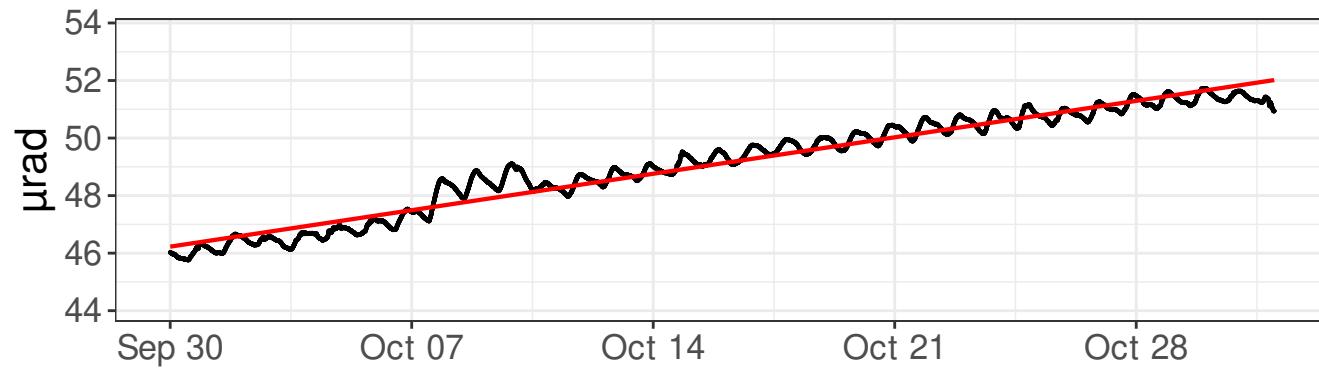
Azimuth to C7: 90 deg

Distance to C7: 494 ft

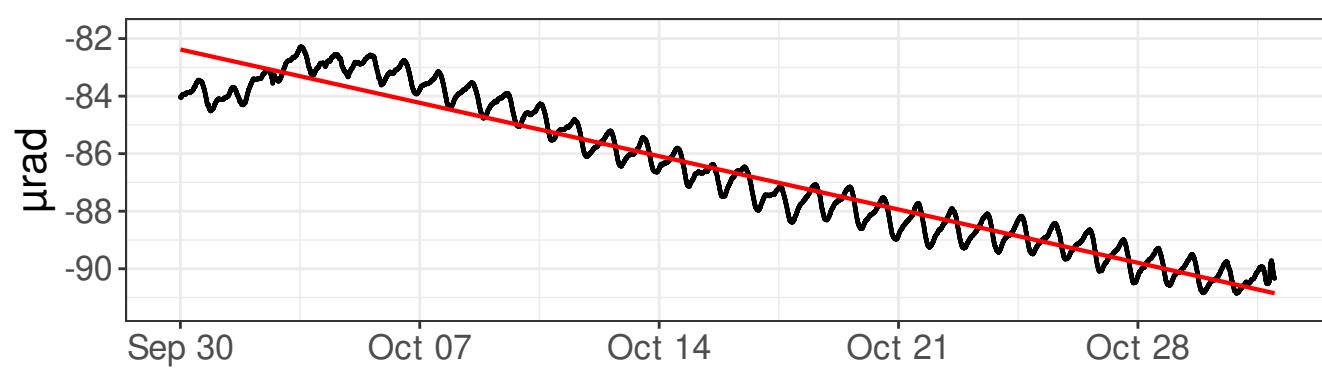
0 σ 1 σ 2 σ 3 σ
 Linear model Azimuth to C7

SSD07, 09/30/2024 - 10/31/2024

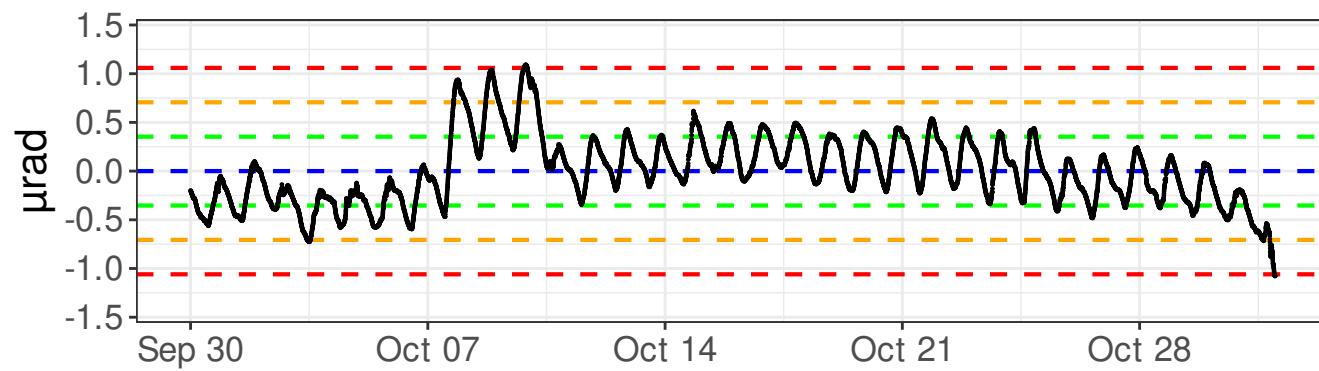
East tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.96



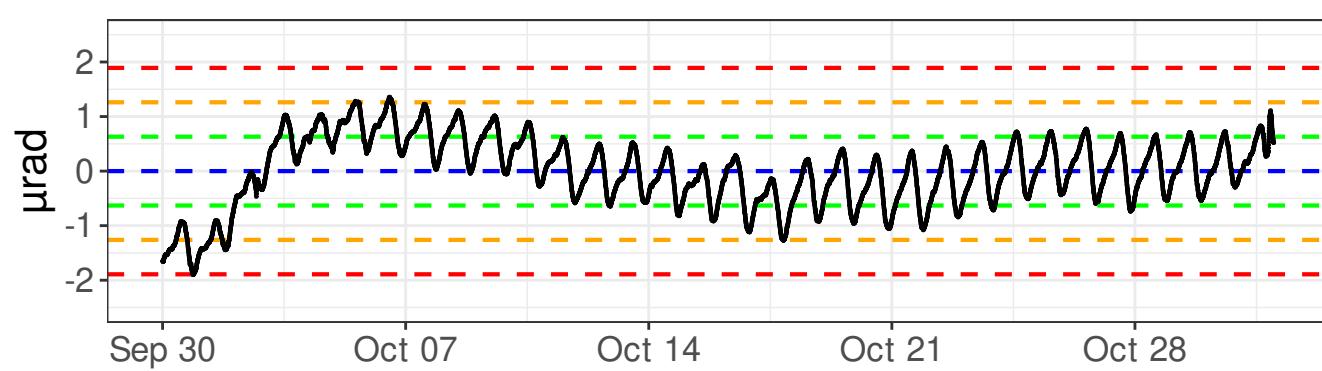
North tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.94



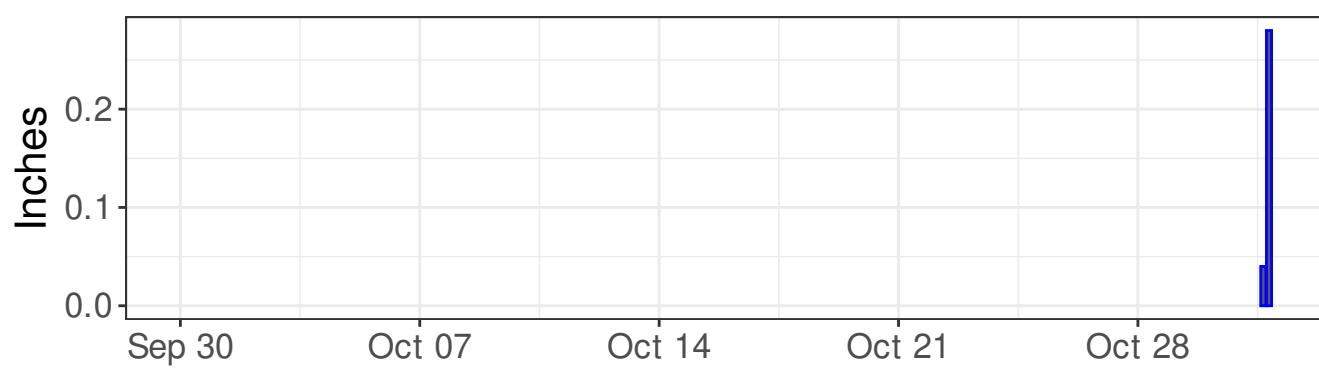
East tilt - detrended values



North tilt - detrended values

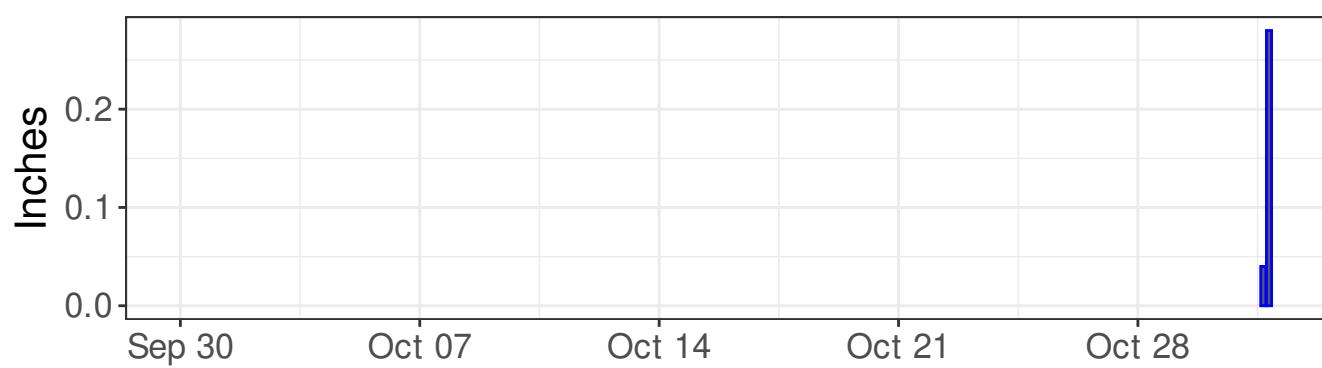


Hourly precipitation

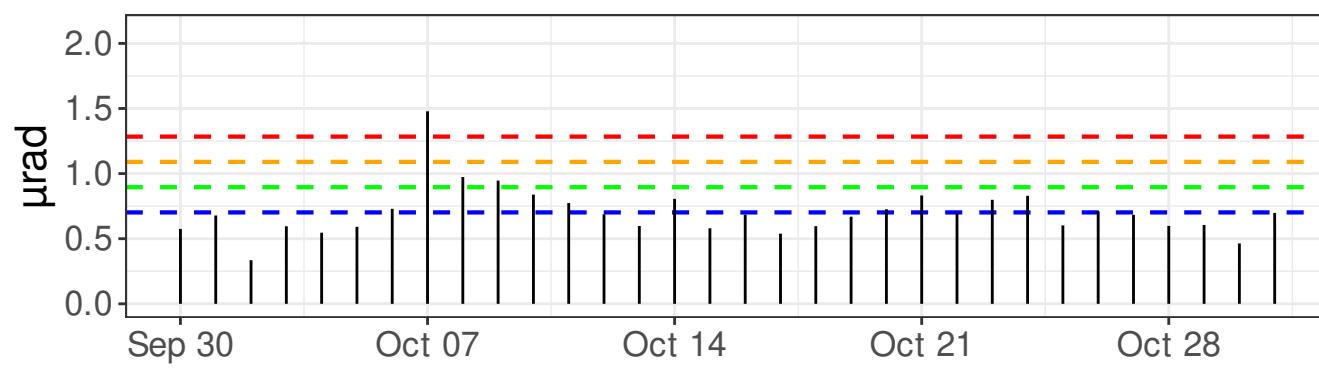


Hourly precipitation

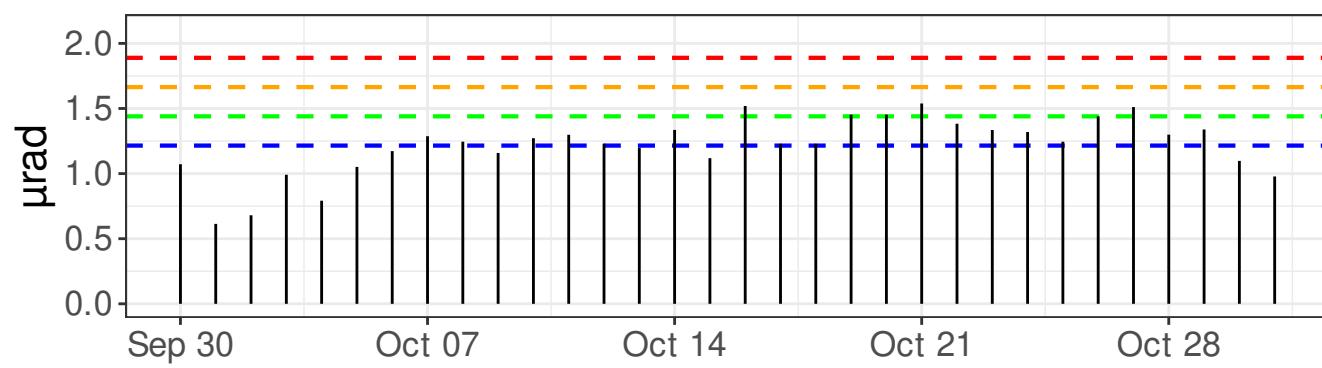
Hourly precipitation



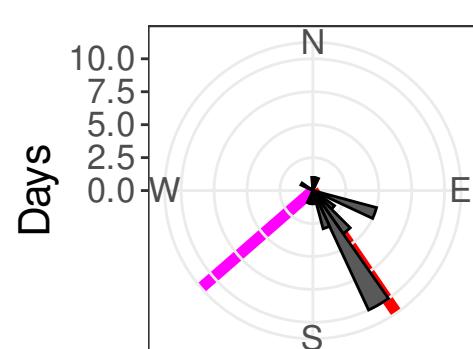
East tilt - daily range



Tilt magnitude - daily range



Tilt direction frequency



East tilt rate: $66.22 \pm 0.13 \mu\text{rad/year}$

North tilt rate: $-96.90 \pm 0.23 \mu\text{rad/year}$

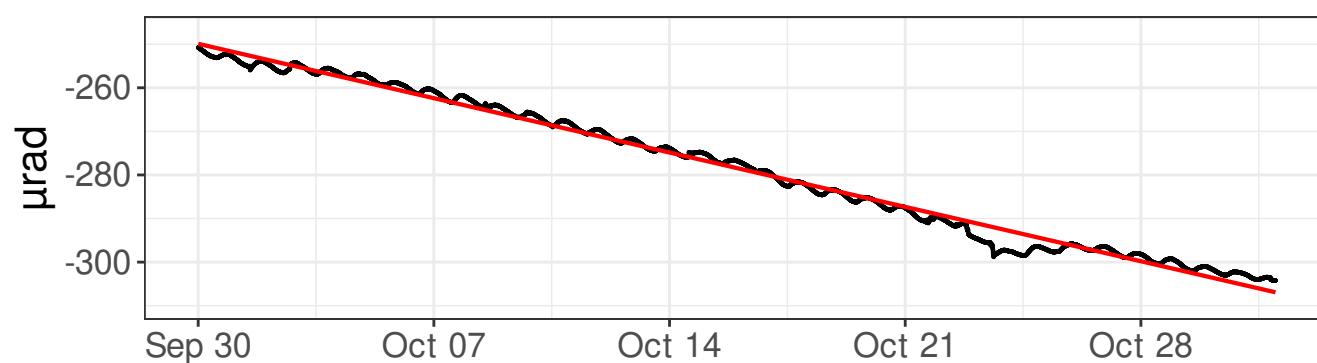
Azimuth to C7: 229 deg

Distance to C7: 513 ft

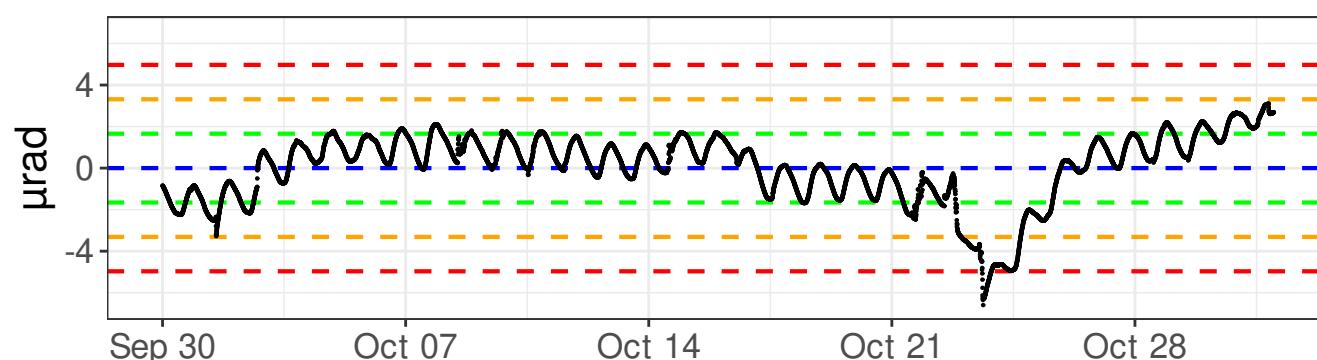
— 0 σ — 1 σ - - - 2 σ - - - 3 σ
 — Linear model — Azimuth to C7

SSD08, 09/30/2024 - 10/31/2024

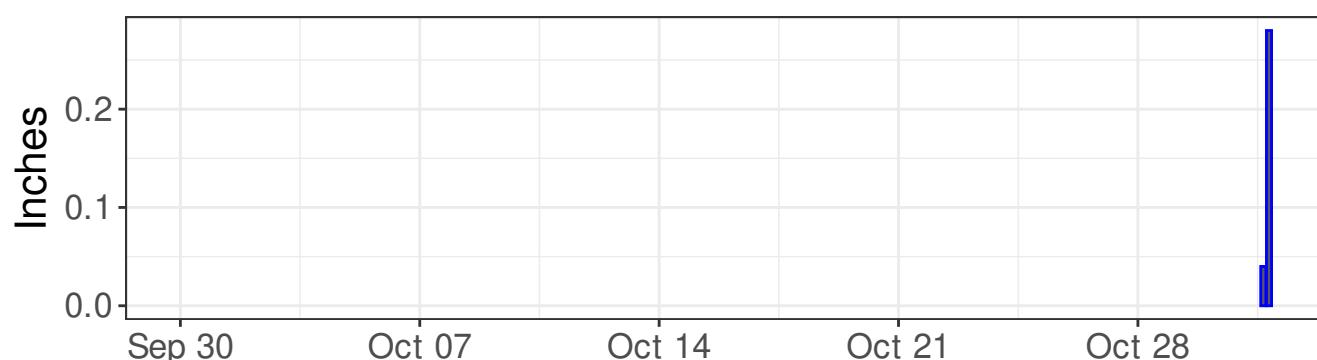
East tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.99



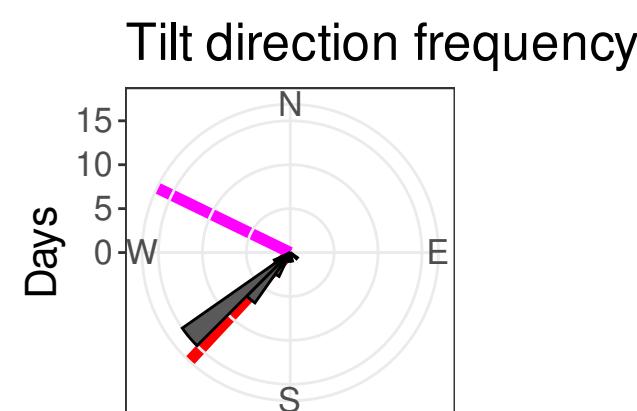
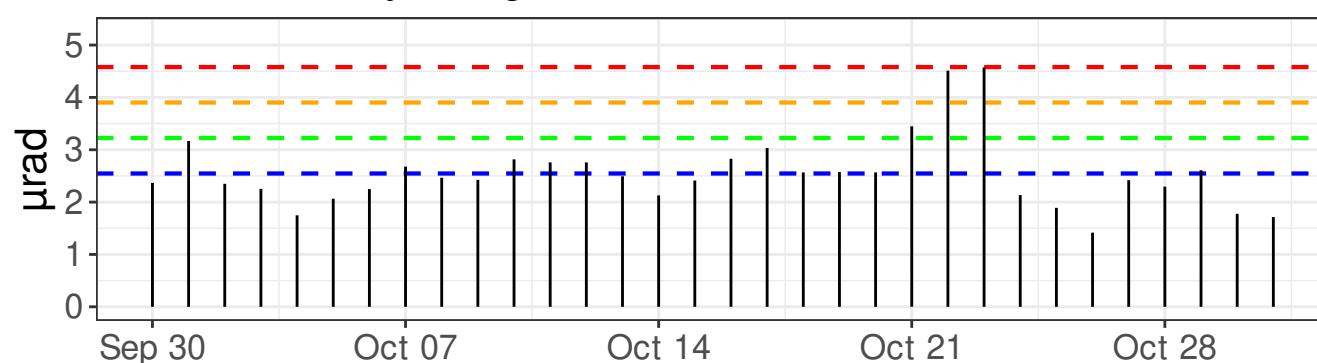
East tilt - detrended values



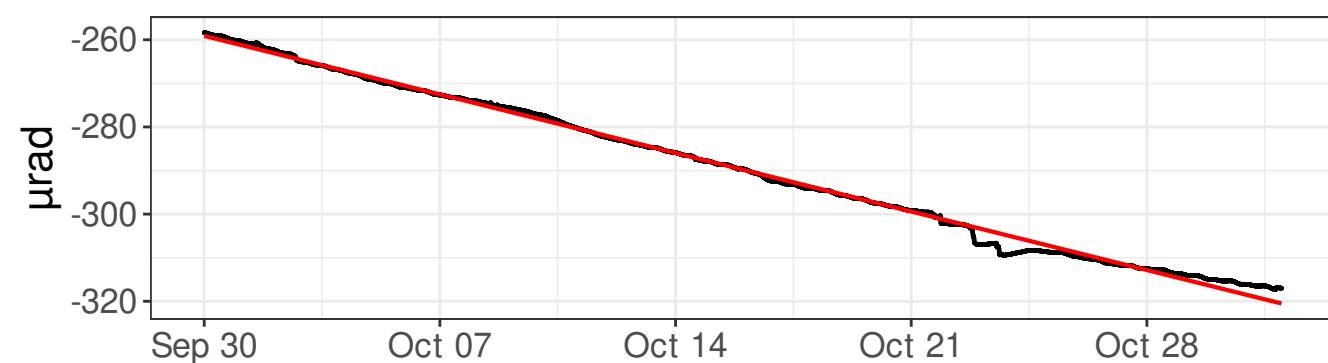
Hourly precipitation



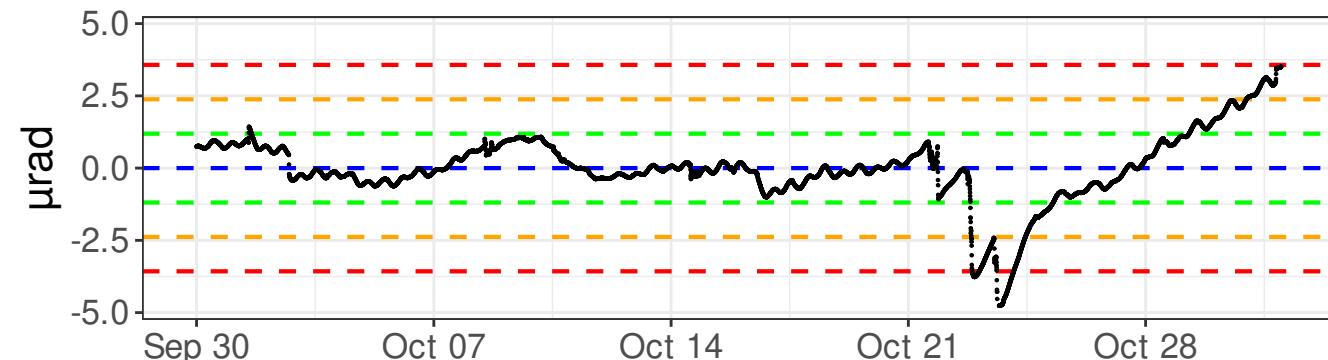
East tilt - daily range



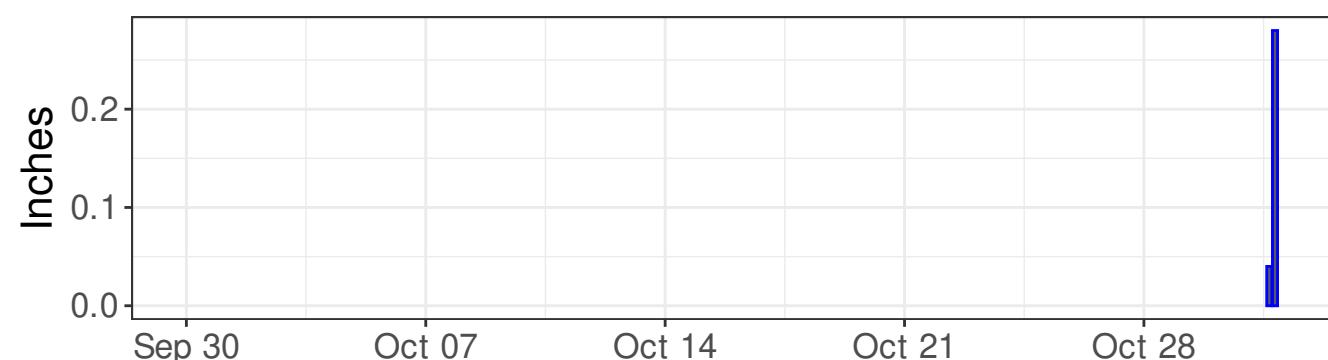
North tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 1.00



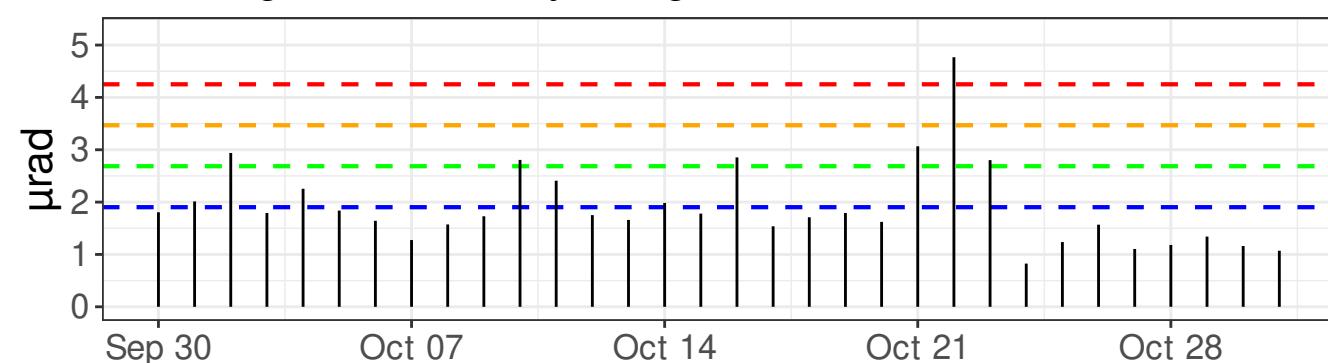
North tilt - detrended values



Hourly precipitation



Tilt magnitude - daily range



East tilt rate: $-652.07 \pm 0.61 \text{ μrad/year}$

North tilt rate: $-702.40 \pm 0.44 \text{ μrad/year}$

Azimuth to C7: 296 deg

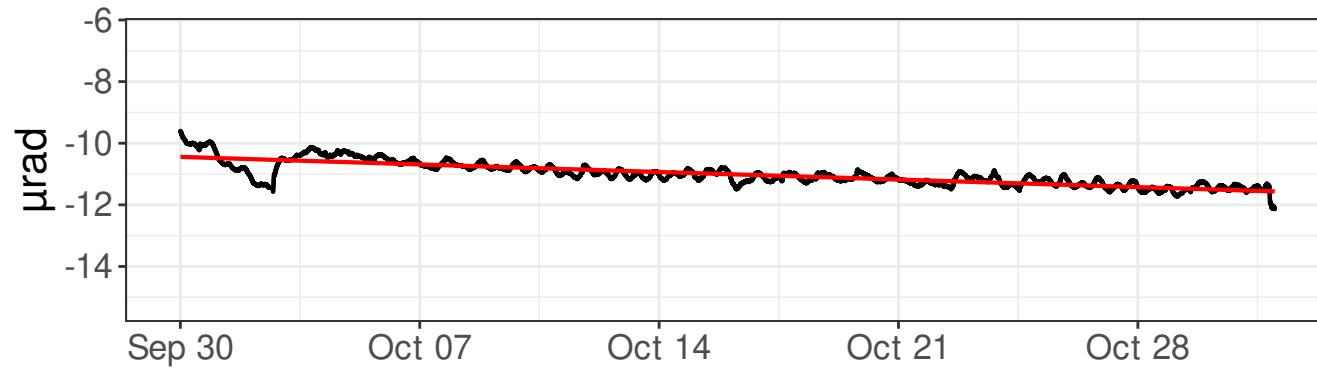
Distance to C7: 186 ft

— 0σ - - - 1σ - - - - 2σ - - - - - 3σ

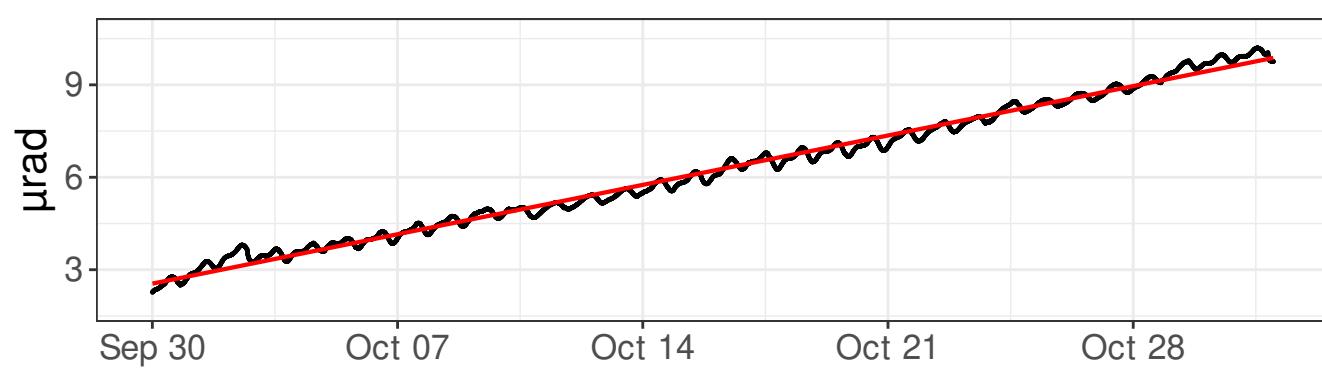
— Linear model — Azimuth to C7

SSD09, 09/30/2024 - 10/31/2024

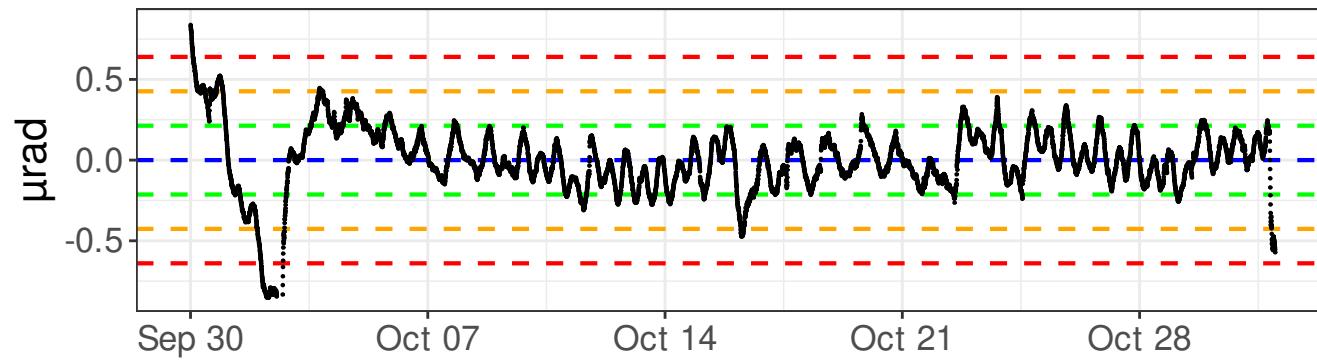
East tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.70



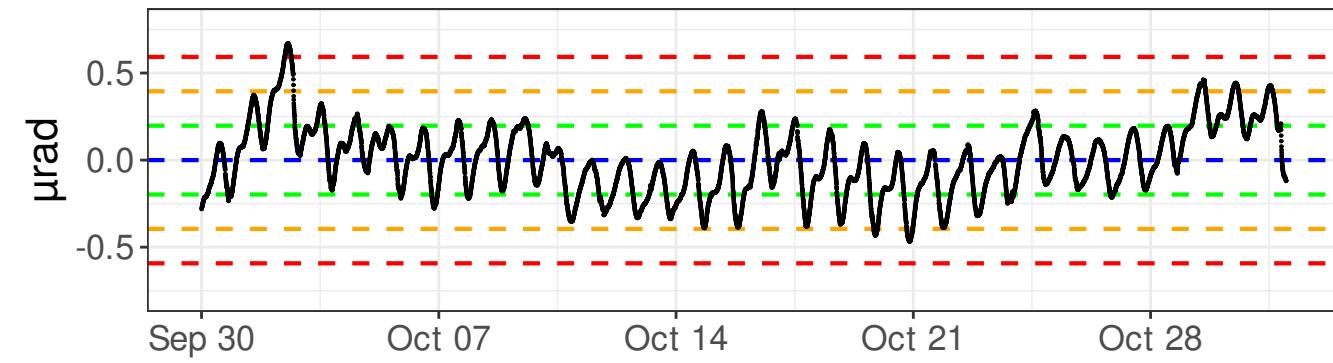
North tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.99



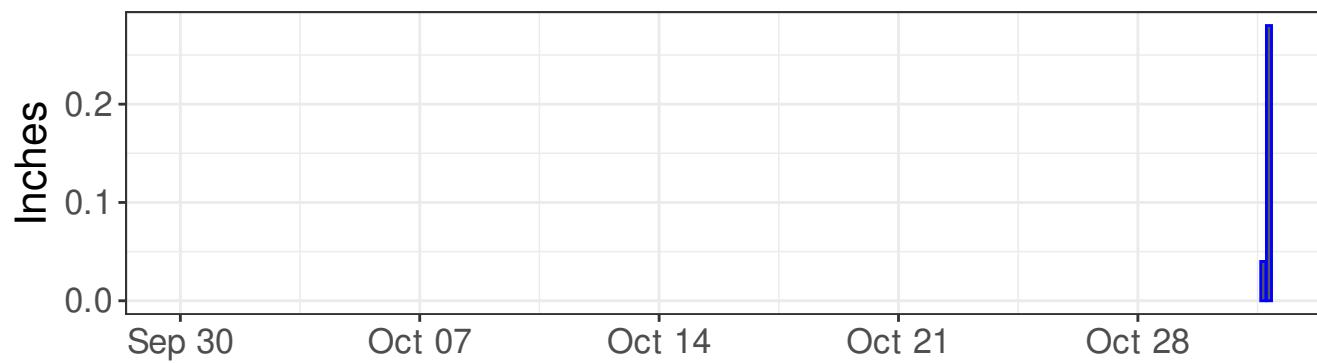
East tilt - detrended values



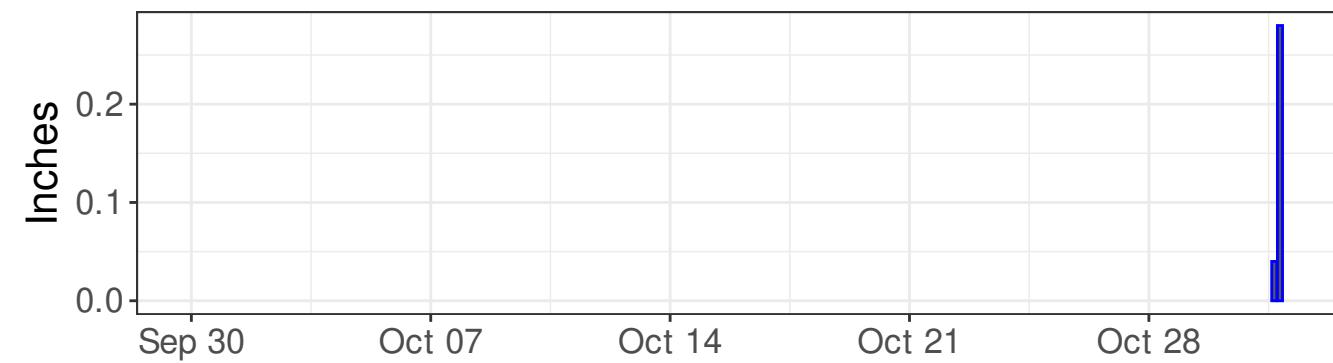
North tilt - detrended values



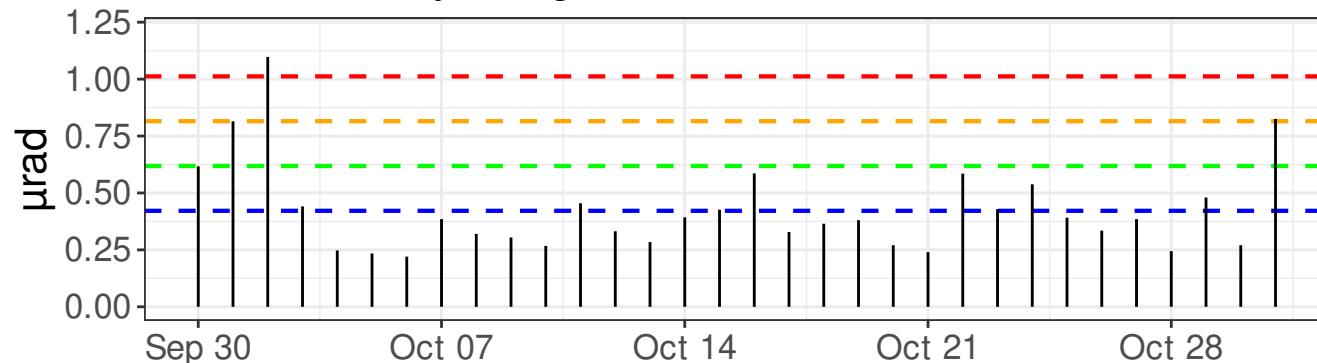
Hourly precipitation



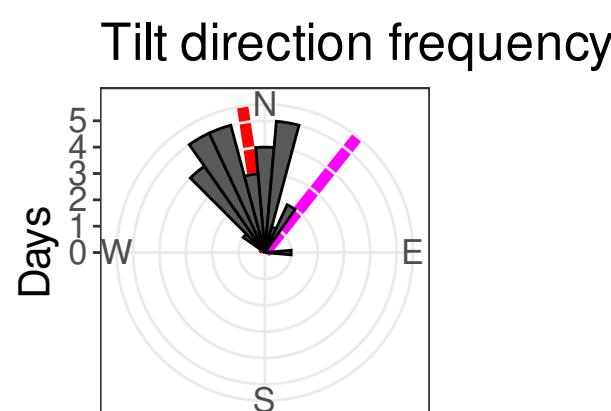
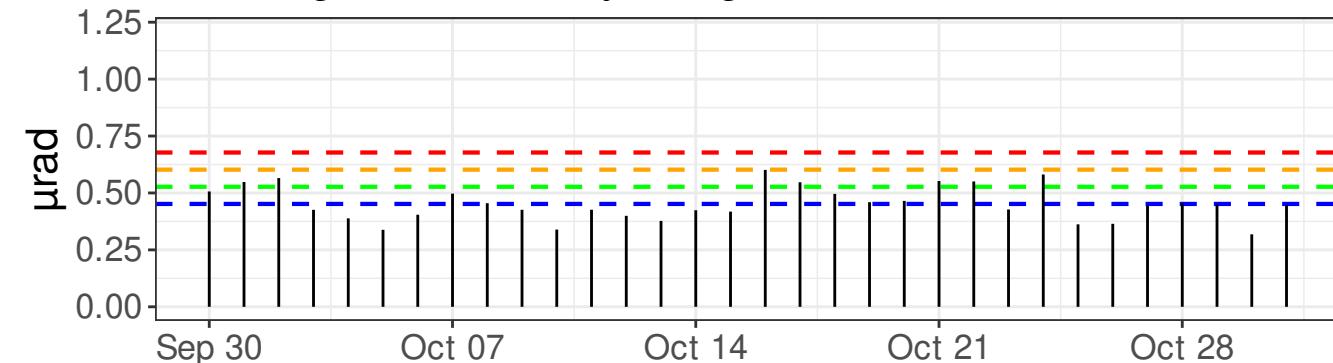
Hourly precipitation



East tilt - daily range



Tilt magnitude - daily range



East tilt rate: $-12.82 \pm 0.08 \mu\text{rad/year}$

North tilt rate: $83.81 \pm 0.07 \mu\text{rad/year}$

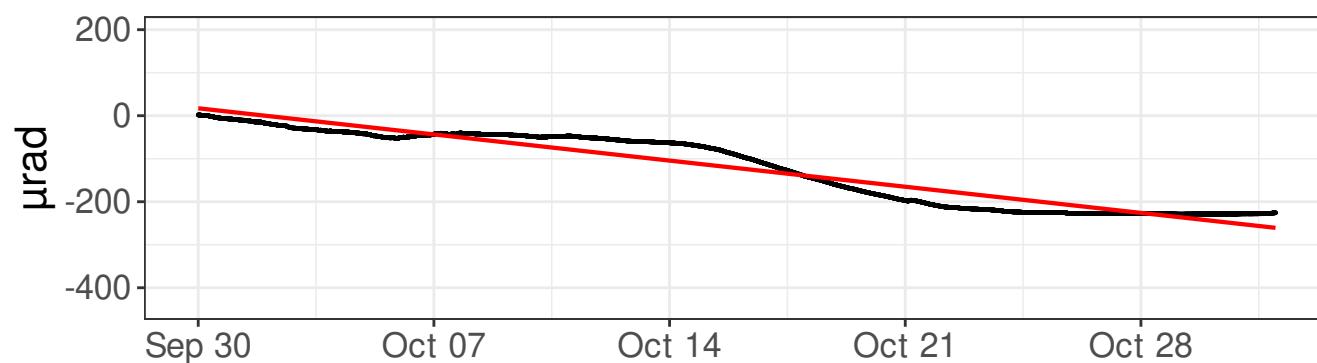
Azimuth to C7: 39 deg

Distance to C7: 561 ft

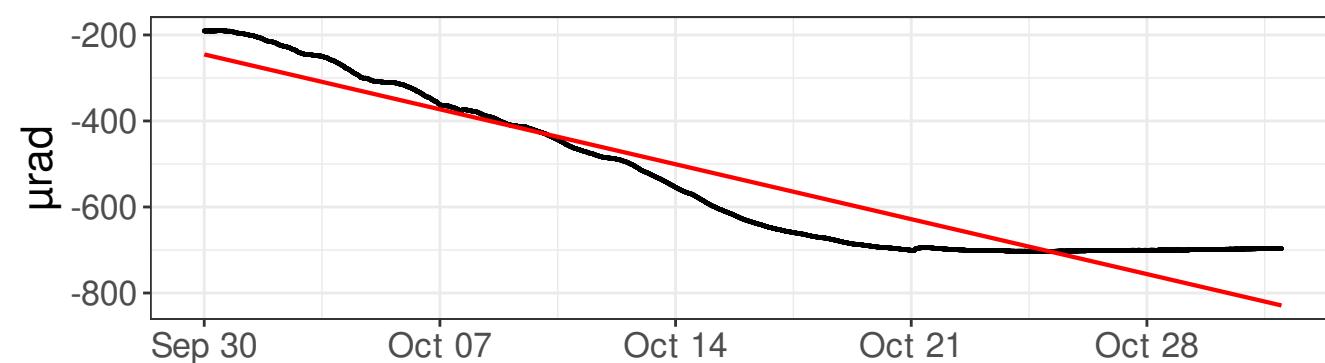
— 0σ - - - 1σ - - - - 2σ - - - - - 3σ
— Linear model — Azimuth to C7

SSD10, 09/30/2024 - 10/31/2024

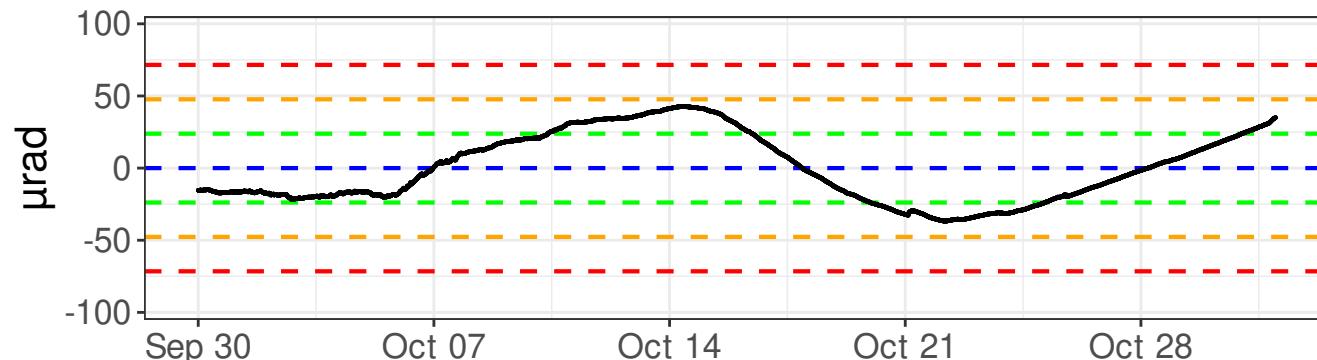
East tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.92



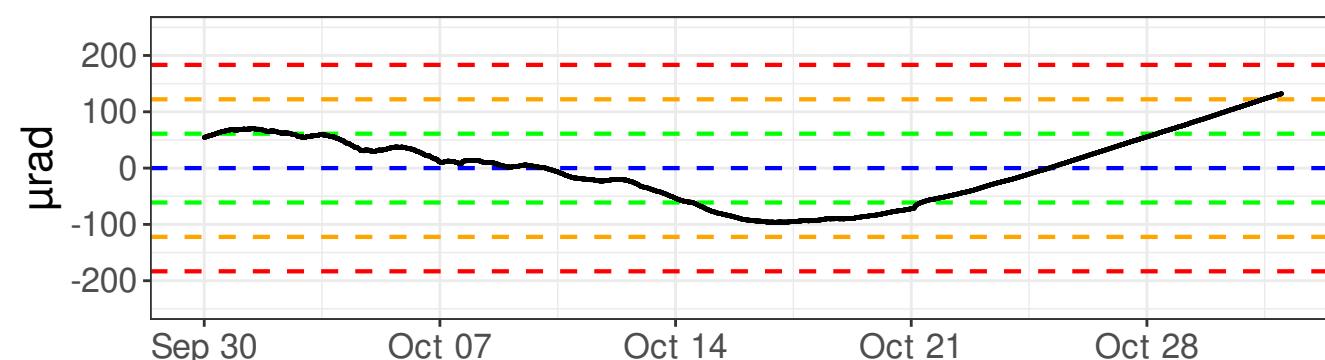
North tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.88



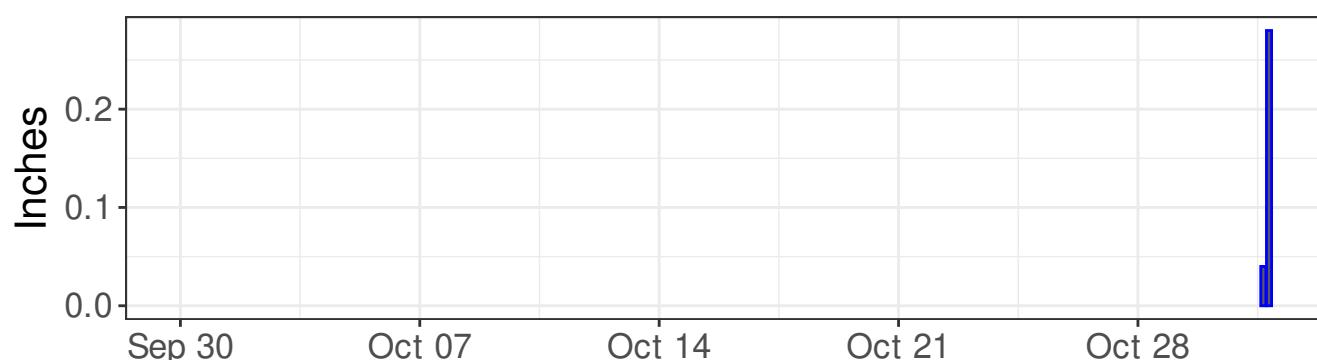
East tilt - detrended values



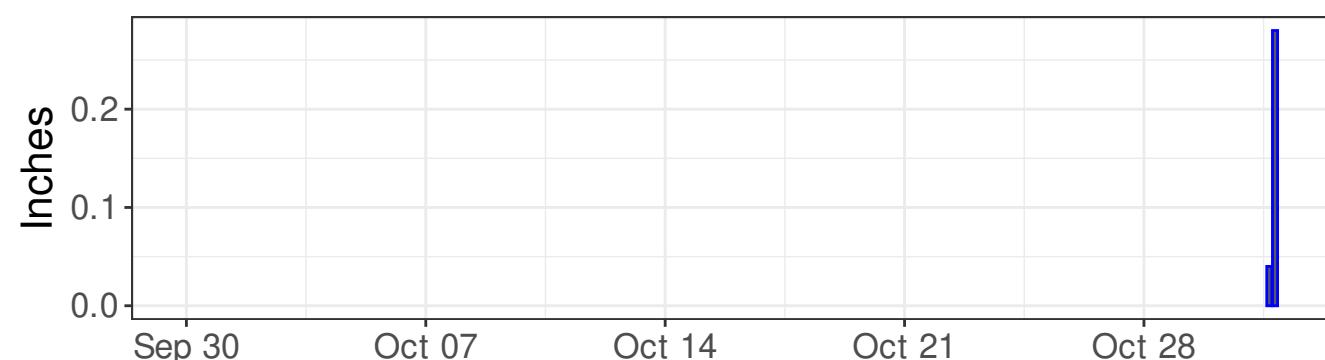
North tilt - detrended values



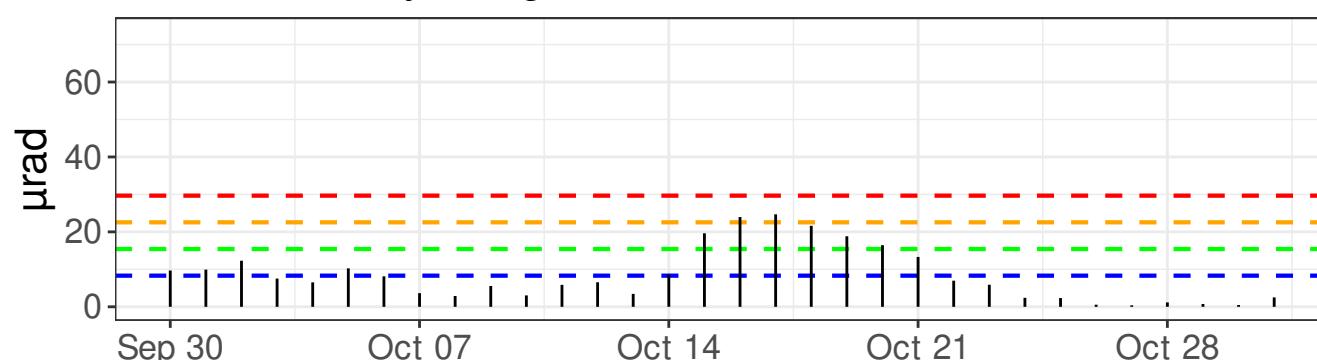
Hourly precipitation



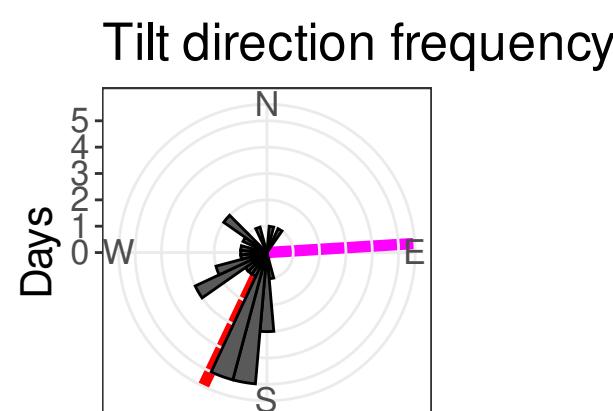
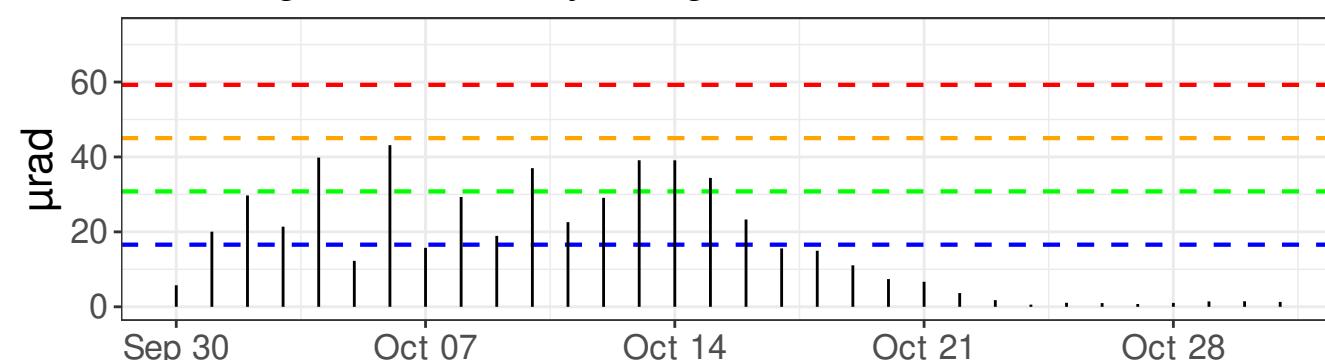
Hourly precipitation



East tilt - daily range



Tilt magnitude - daily range



East tilt rate: $-3179.51 \pm 8.79 \mu\text{rad/year}$

North tilt rate: $-6676.43 \pm 22.53 \mu\text{rad/year}$

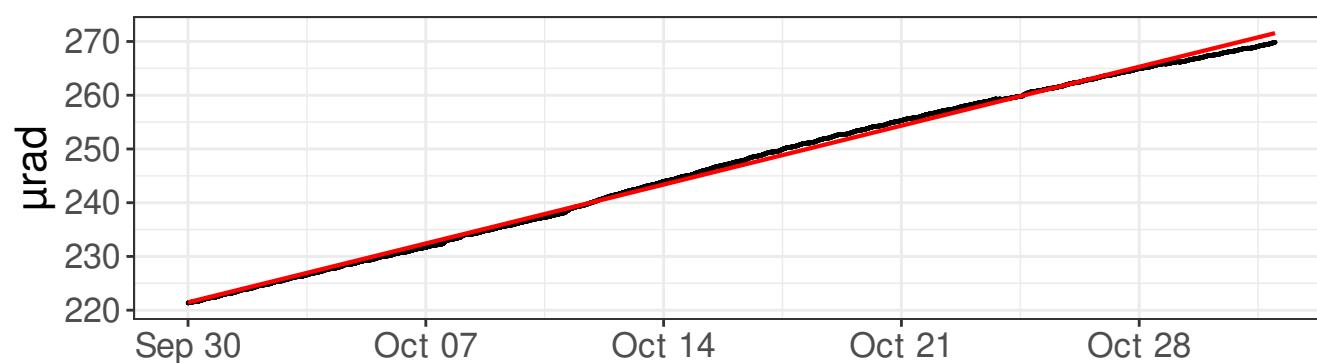
Azimuth to C7: 87 deg

Distance to C7: 2402 ft

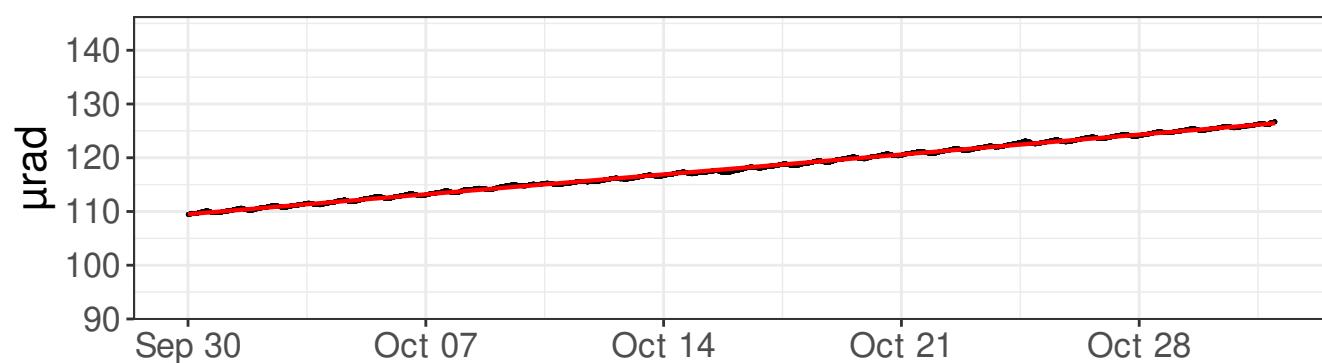
0σ 1σ 2σ 3σ
Linear model Azimuth to C7

SSD11, 09/30/2024 - 10/31/2024

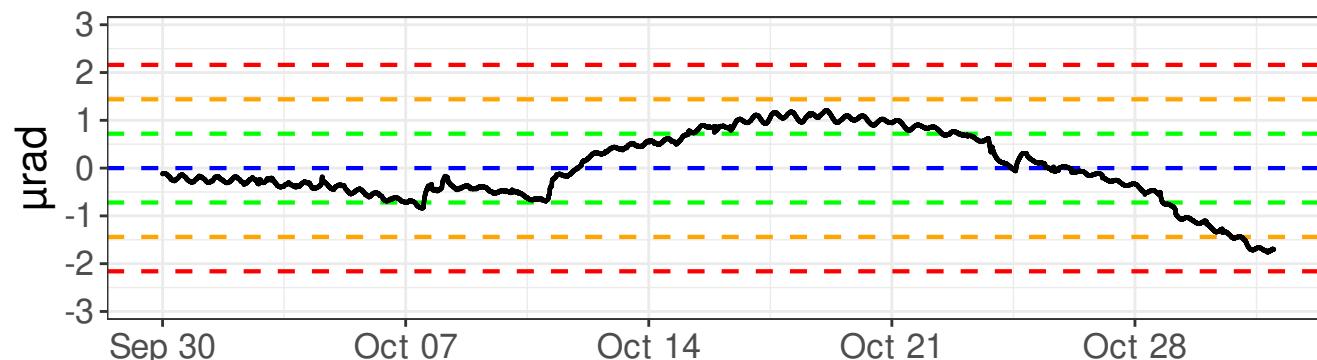
East tilt - raw values, Linear model R2 1.00



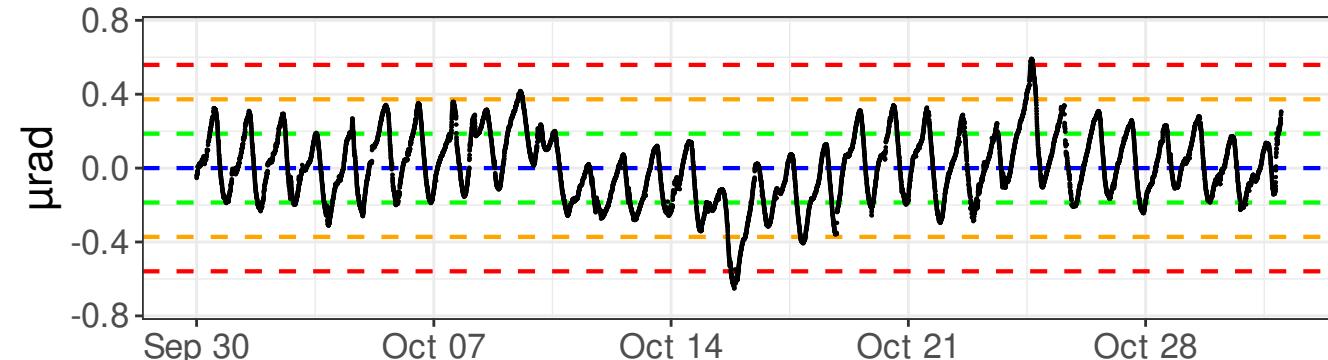
North tilt - raw values, Linear model R2 1.00



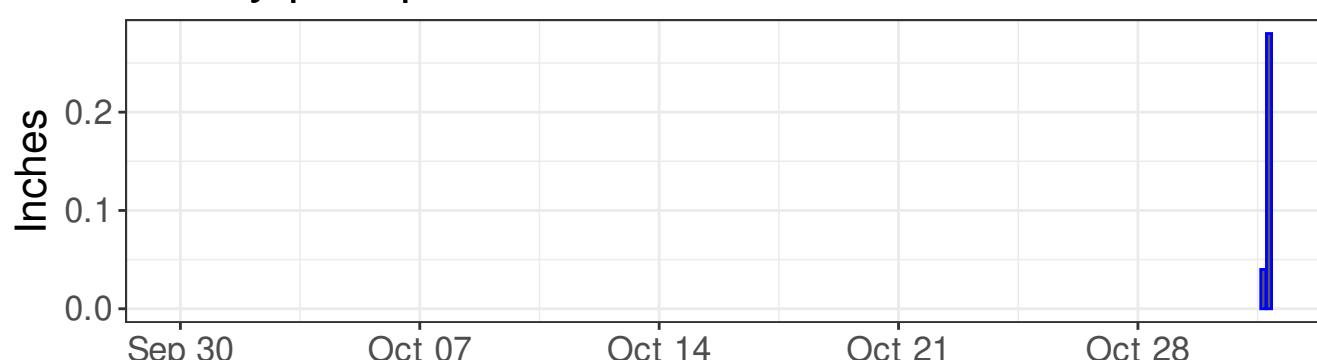
East tilt - detrended values



North tilt - detrended values

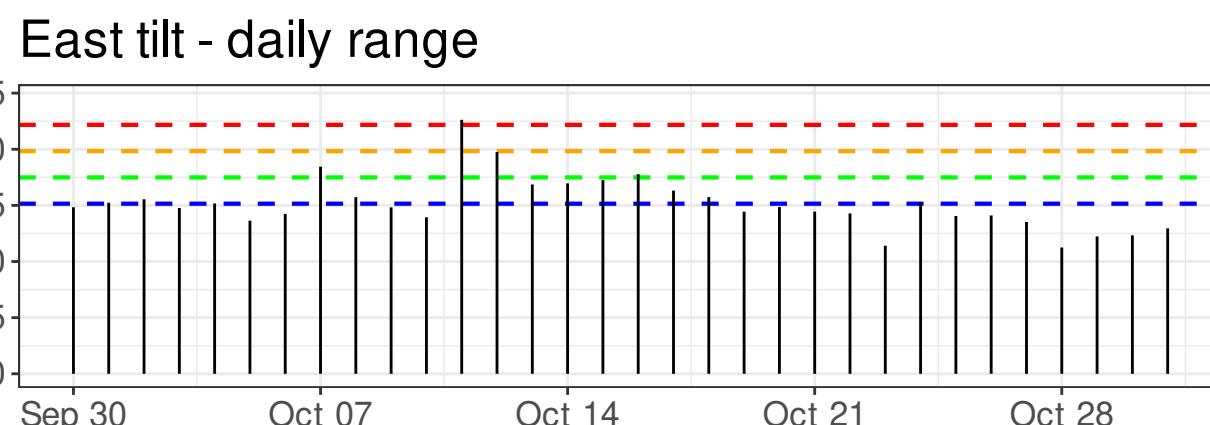
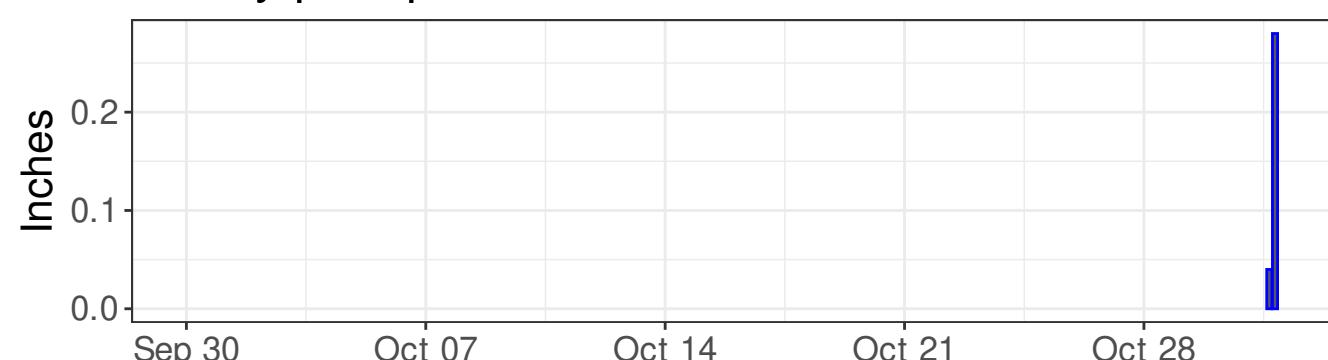


Hourly precipitation

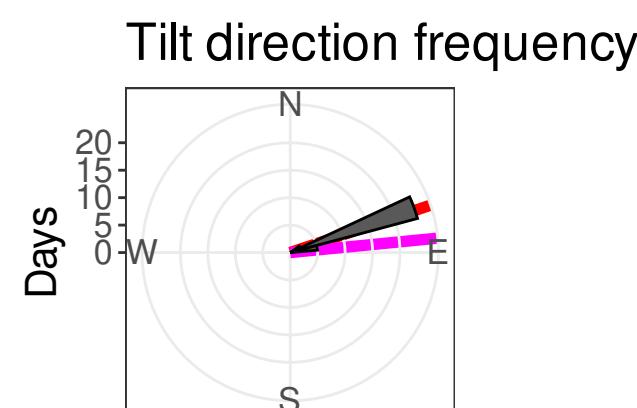
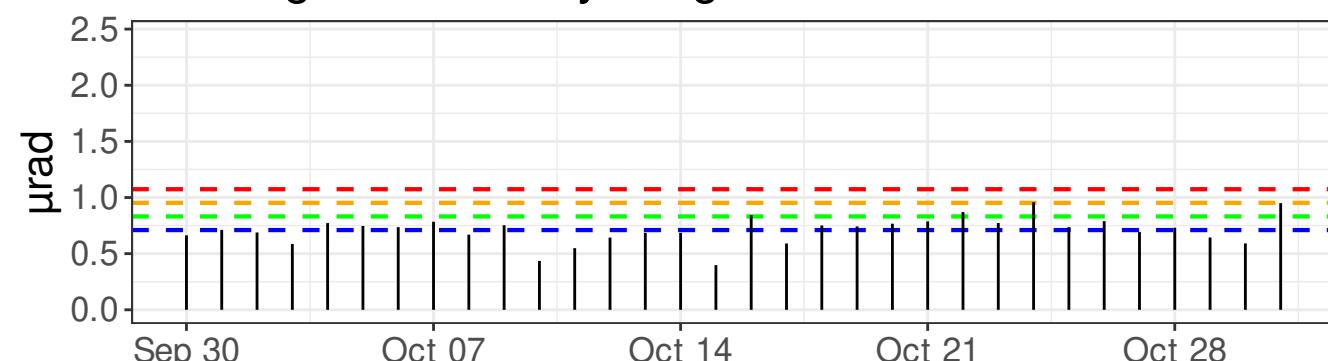


Hourly precipitation

Hourly precipitation



Tilt magnitude - daily range



East tilt rate: $572.97 \pm 0.27 \mu\text{rad/year}$

North tilt rate: $193.53 \pm 0.07 \mu\text{rad/year}$

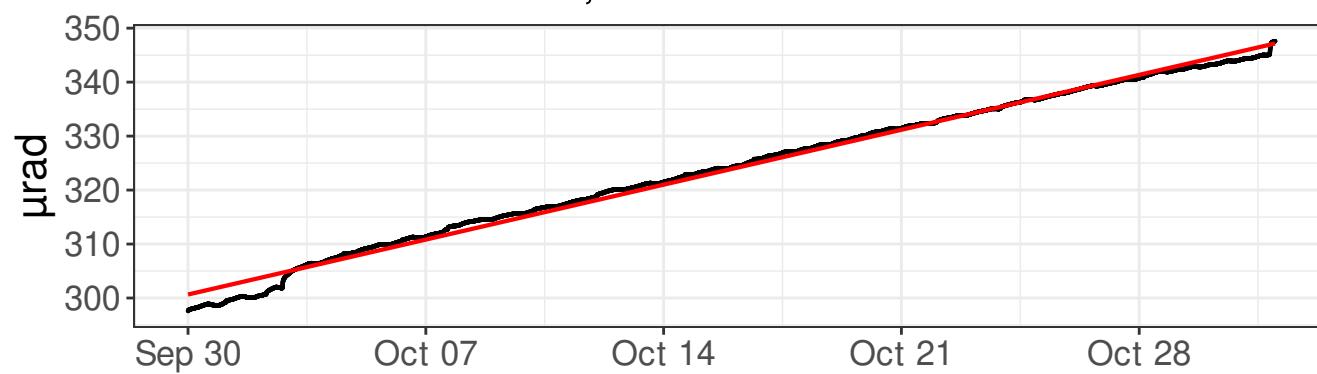
Azimuth to C7: 84 deg

Distance to C7: 1473 ft

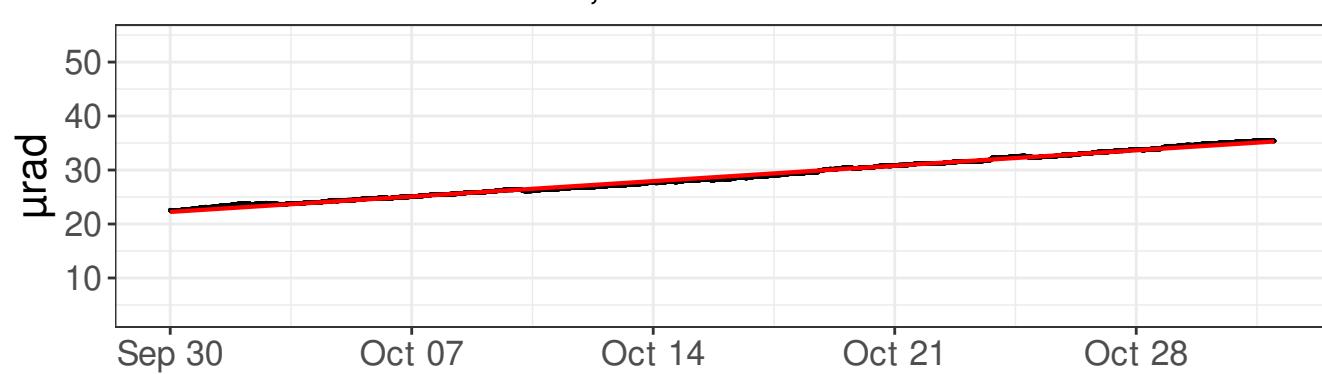
— 0 σ - - - 1 σ - - - 2 σ - - - 3 σ
 — Linear model — Azimuth to C7

SSD12, 09/30/2024 - 10/31/2024

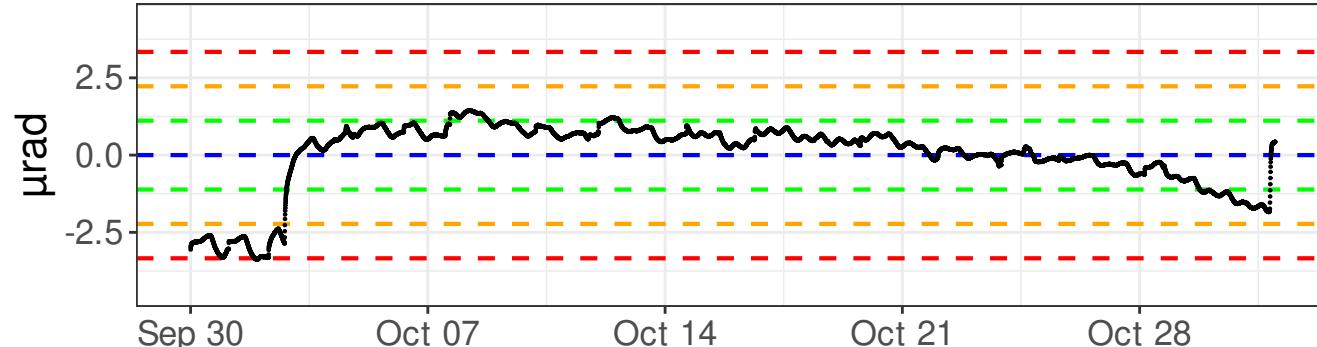
East tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.99



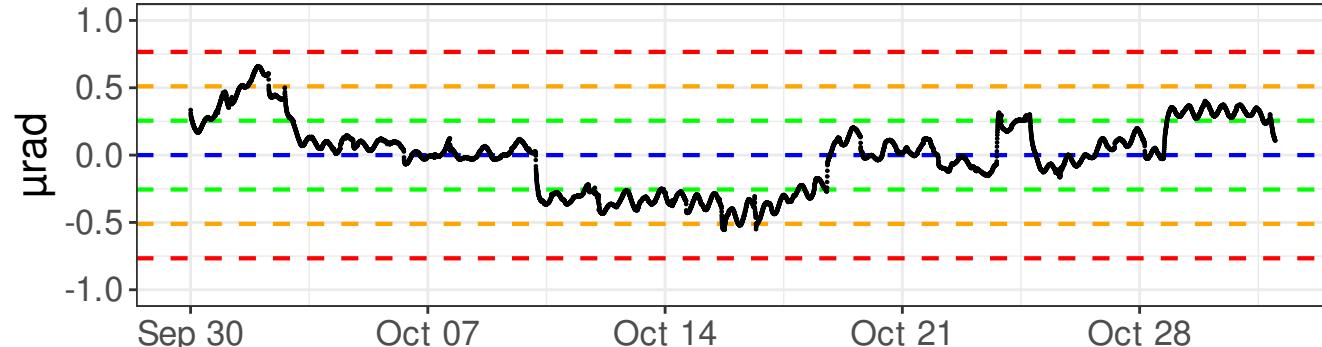
North tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 1.00



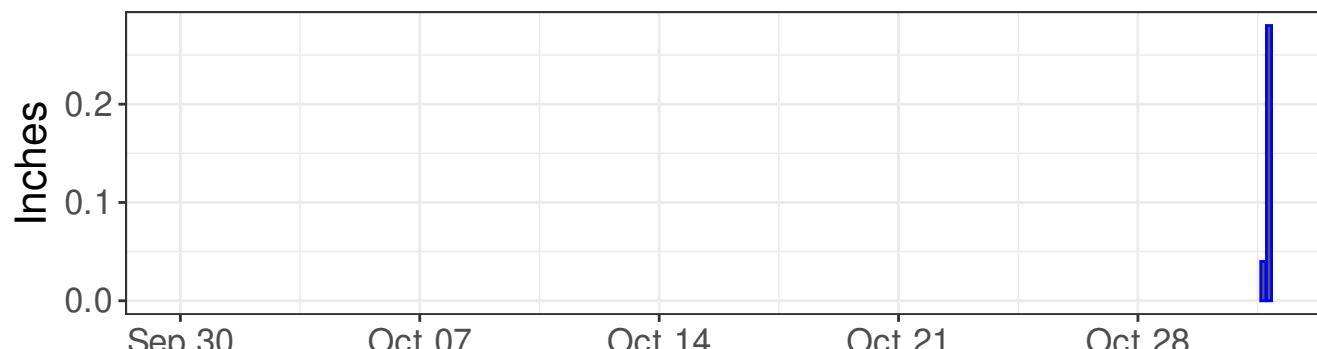
East tilt - detrended values



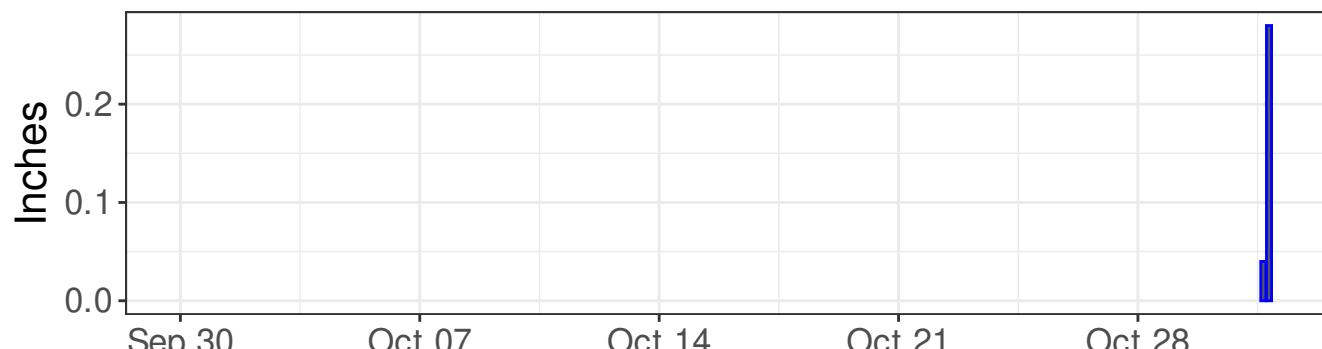
North tilt - detrended values



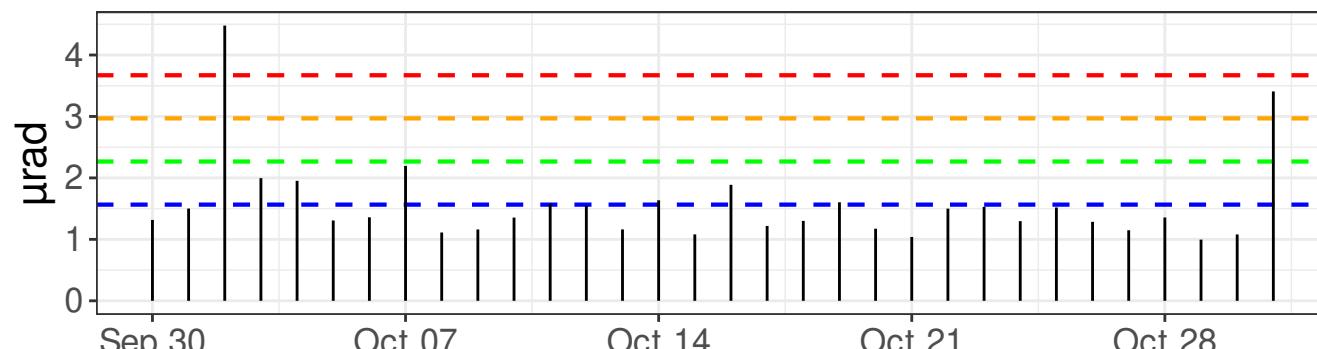
Hourly precipitation



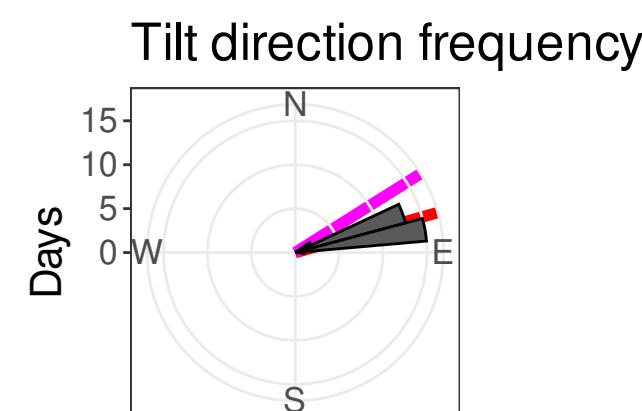
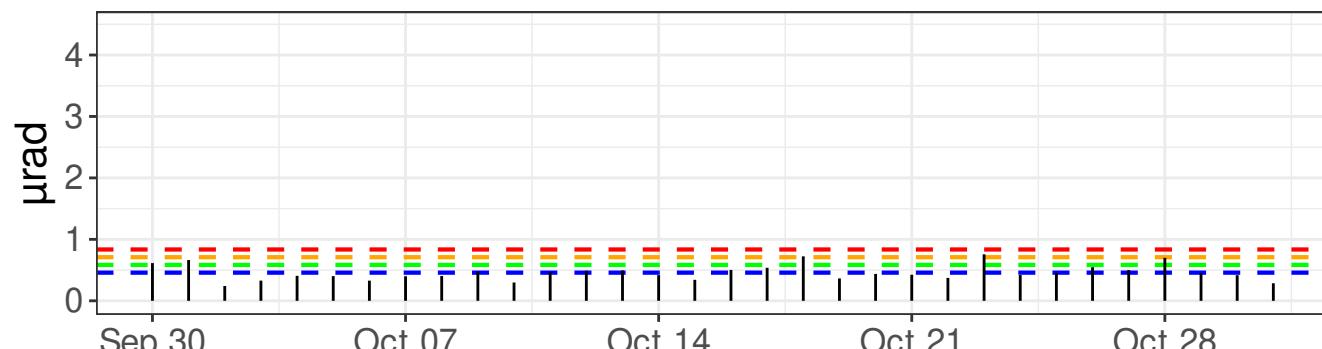
Hourly precipitation



East tilt - daily range



Tilt magnitude - daily range



East tilt rate: $531.91 \pm 0.41 \mu\text{rad/year}$

North tilt rate: $149.22 \pm 0.09 \mu\text{rad/year}$

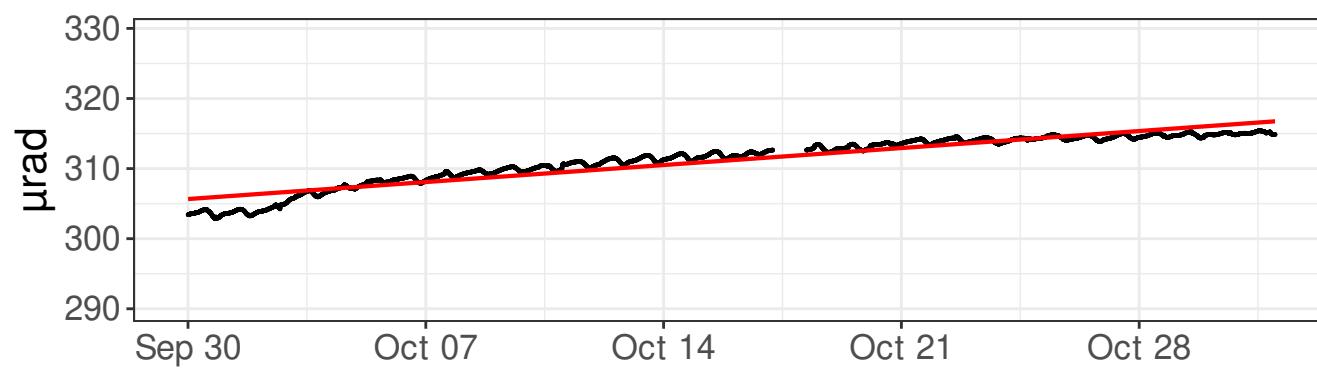
Azimuth to C7: 58 deg

Distance to C7: 1344 ft

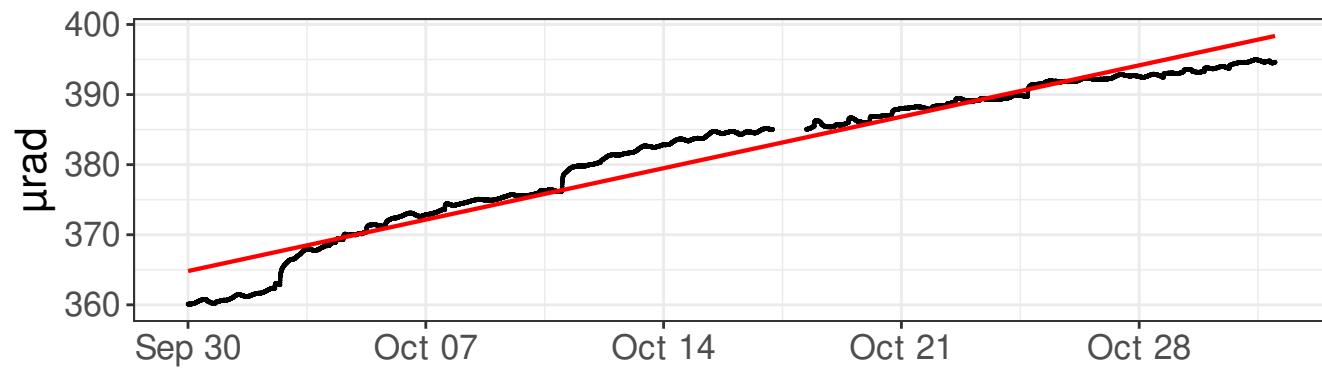
0σ 1σ 2σ 3σ
Linear model Azimuth to C7

SSD13, 09/30/2024 - 10/31/2024

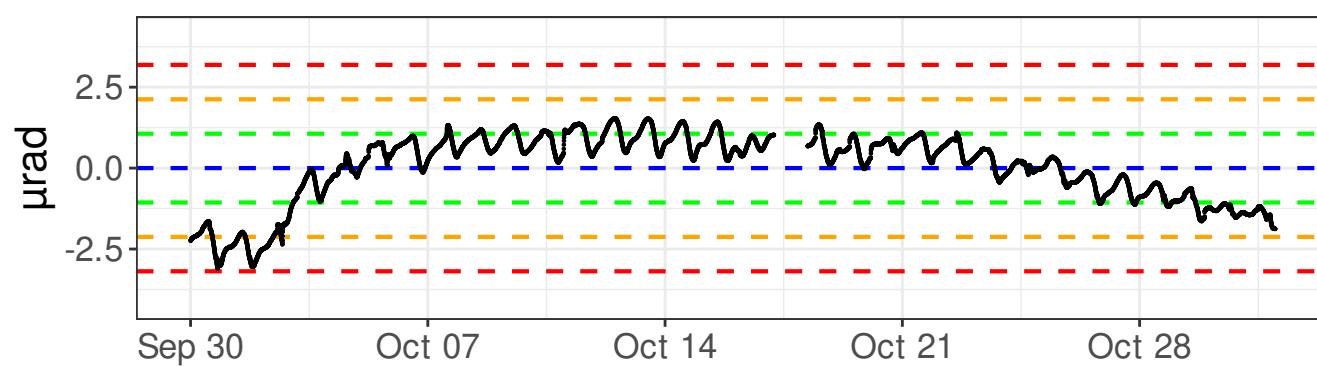
East tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.90



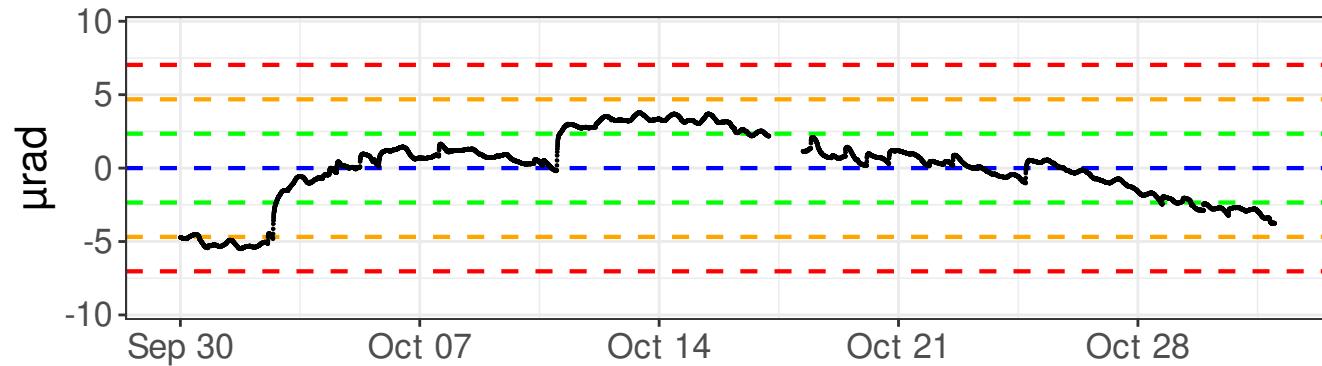
North tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.95



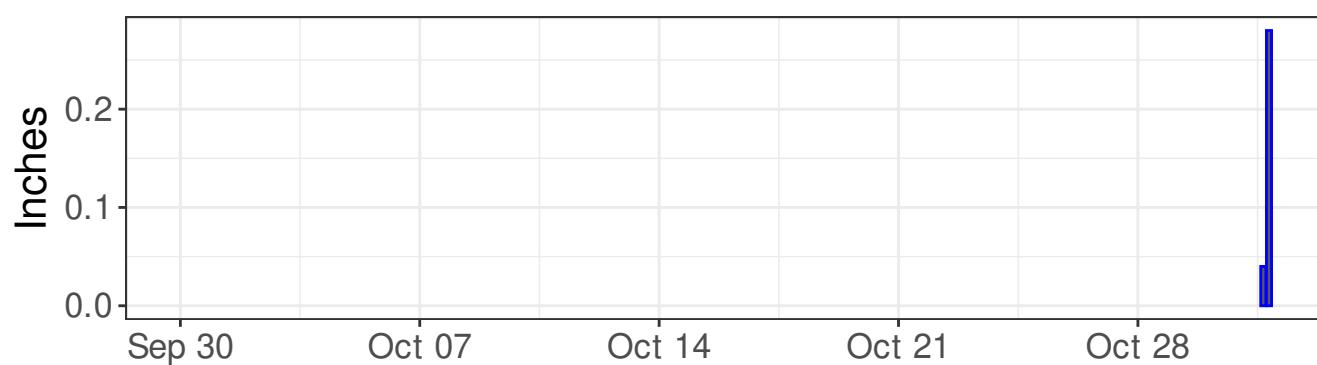
East tilt - detrended values



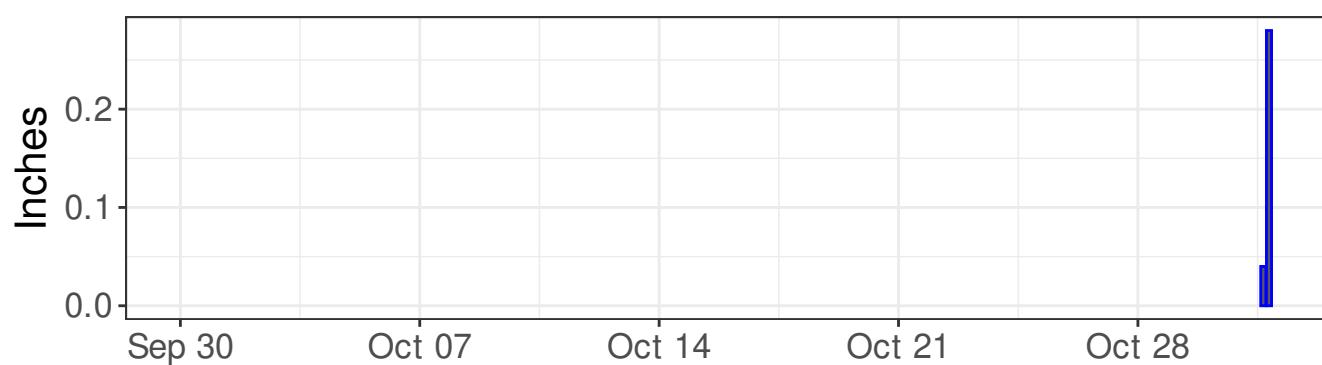
North tilt - detrended values



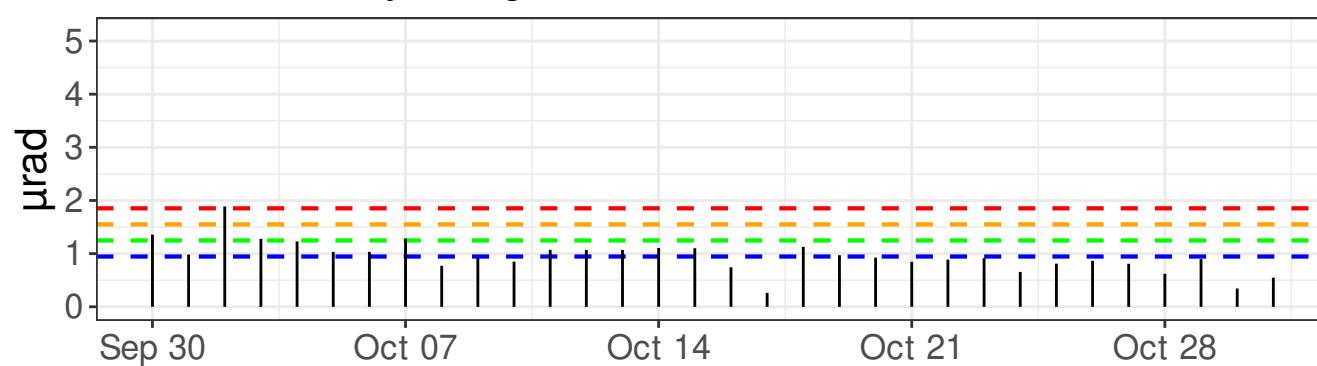
Hourly precipitation



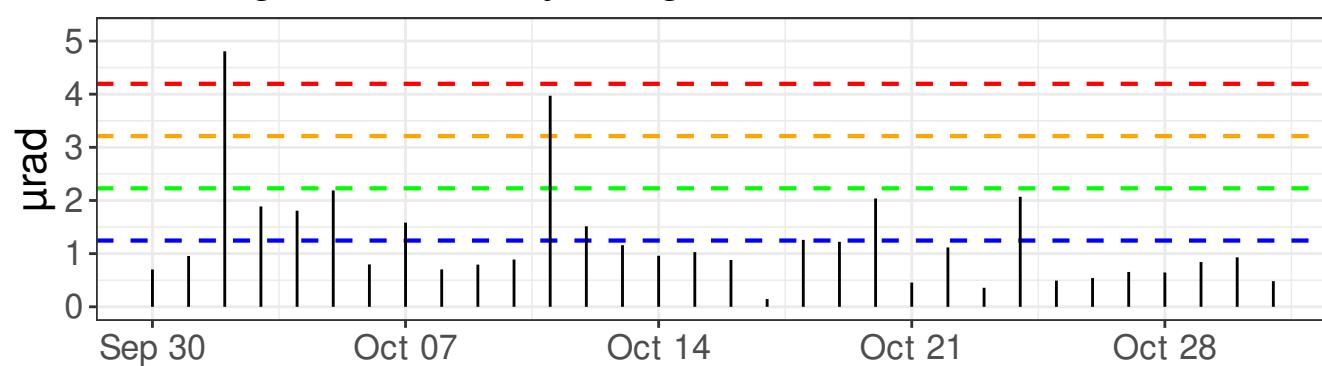
Hourly precipitation



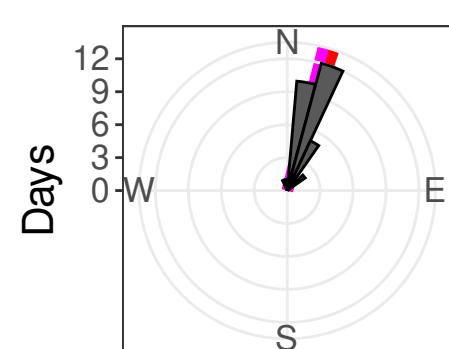
East tilt - daily range



Tilt magnitude - daily range



Tilt direction frequency



East tilt rate: $126.83 \pm 0.39 \mu\text{rad/year}$

North tilt rate: $383.68 \pm 0.86 \mu\text{rad/year}$

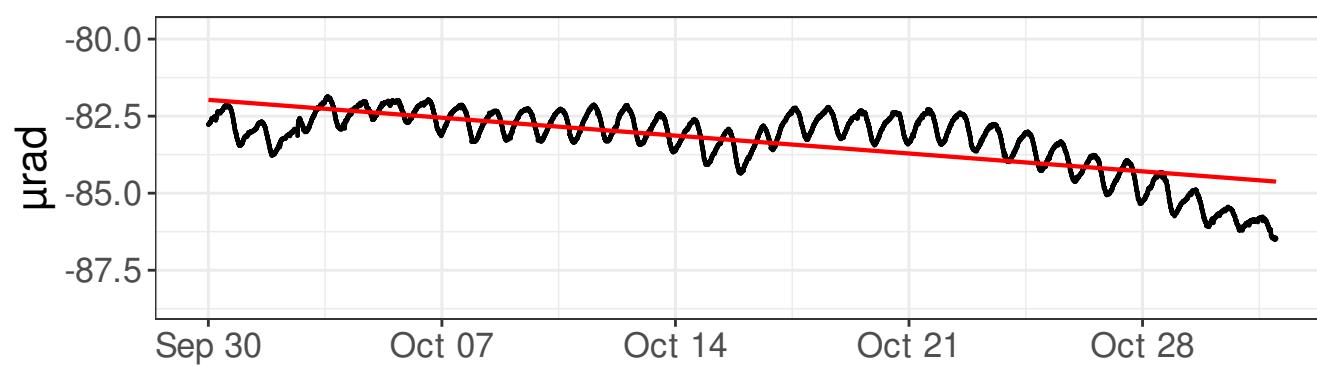
Azimuth to C7: 14 deg

Distance to C7: 686 ft

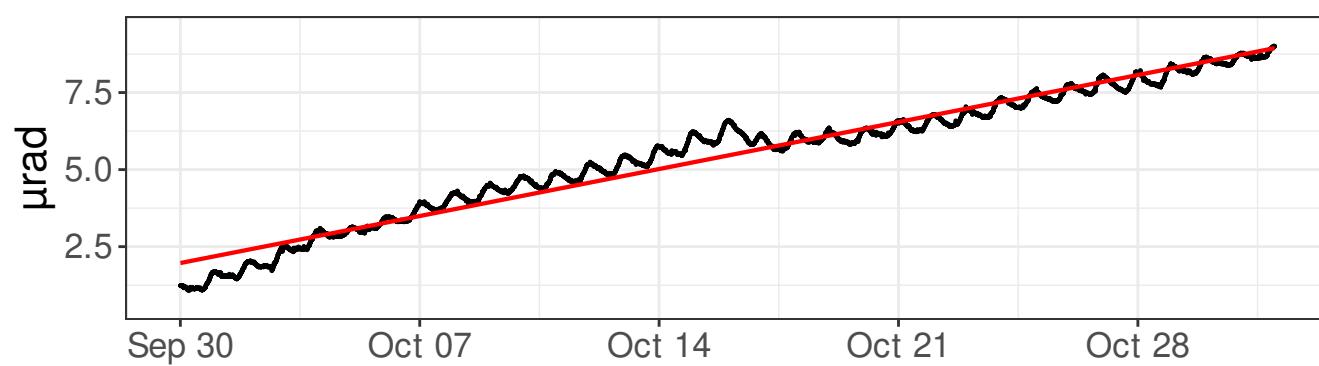
0 σ 1 σ 2 σ 3 σ
Linear model Azimuth to C7

SSD14, 09/30/2024 - 10/31/2024

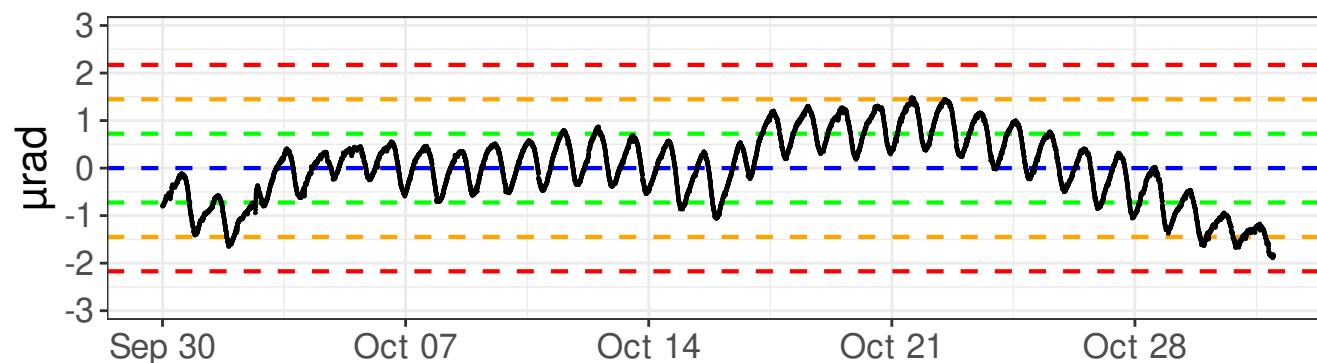
East tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.53



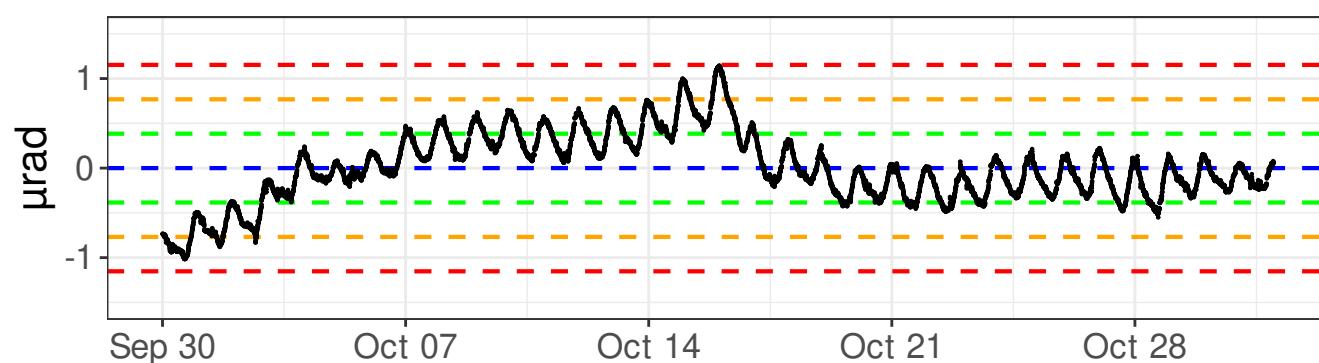
North tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.96



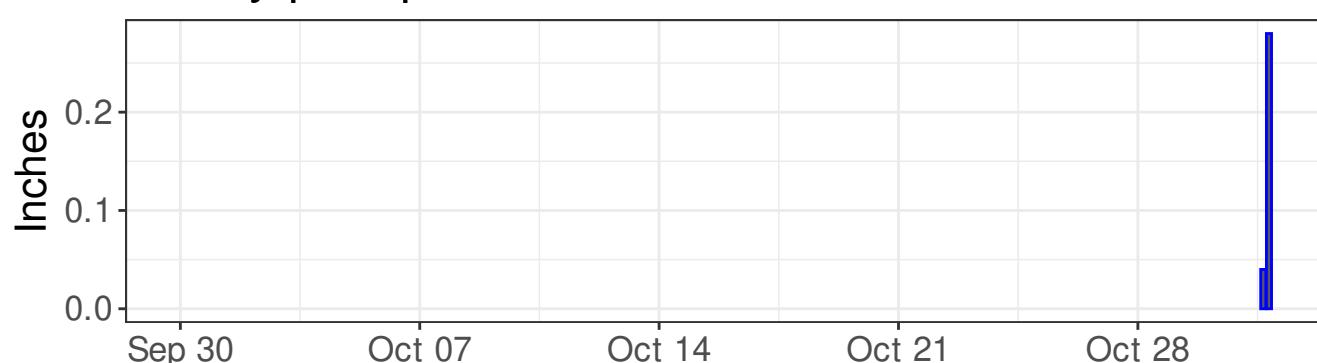
East tilt - detrended values



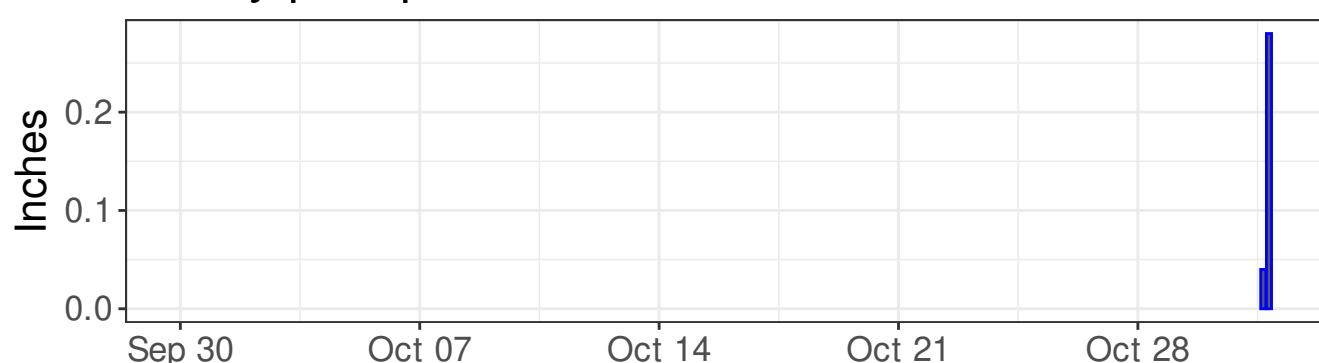
North tilt - detrended values



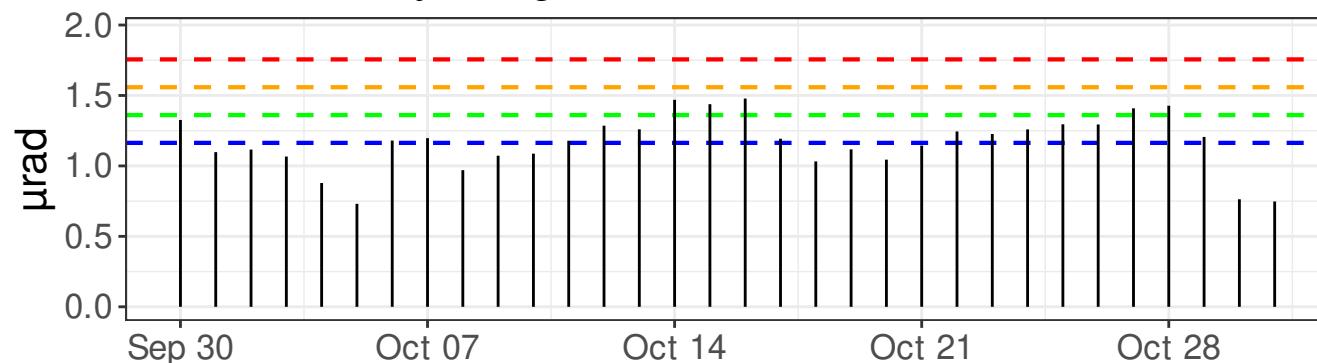
Hourly precipitation



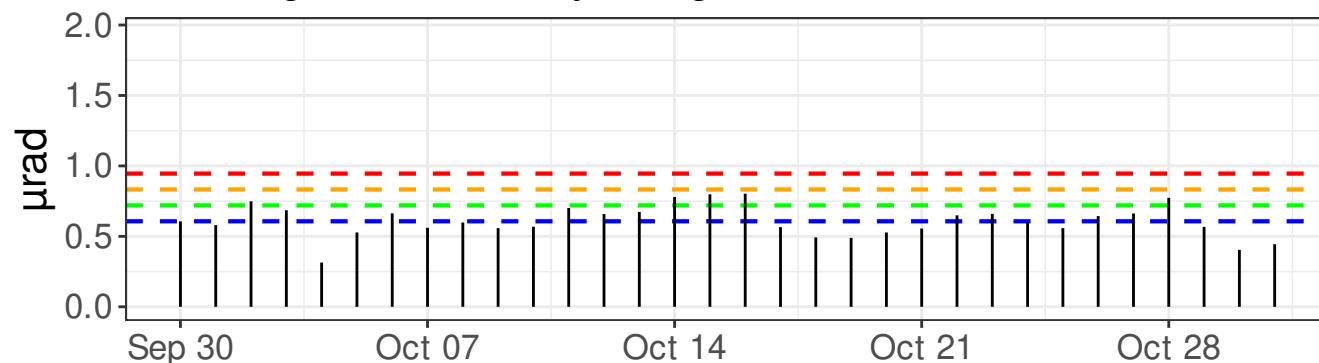
Hourly precipitation



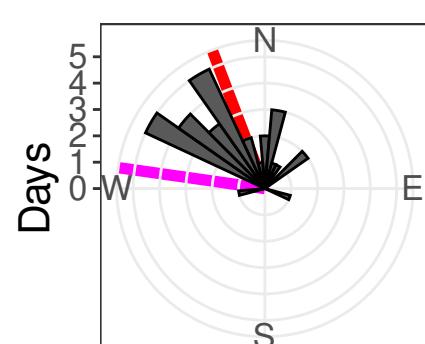
East tilt - daily range



Tilt magnitude - daily range



Tilt direction frequency



East tilt rate: $-30.34 \pm 0.27 \mu\text{rad/year}$

North tilt rate: $79.75 \pm 0.14 \mu\text{rad/year}$

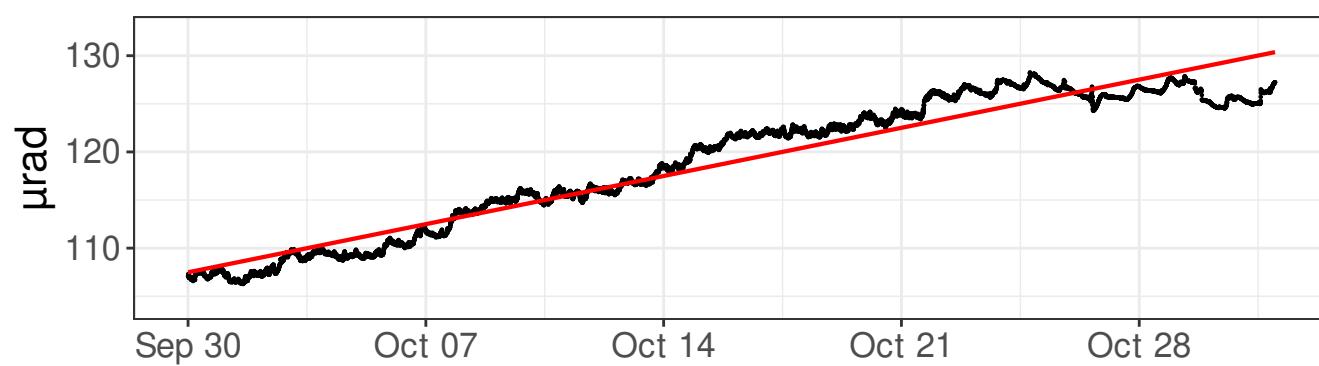
Azimuth to C7: 278 deg

Distance to C7: 1151 ft

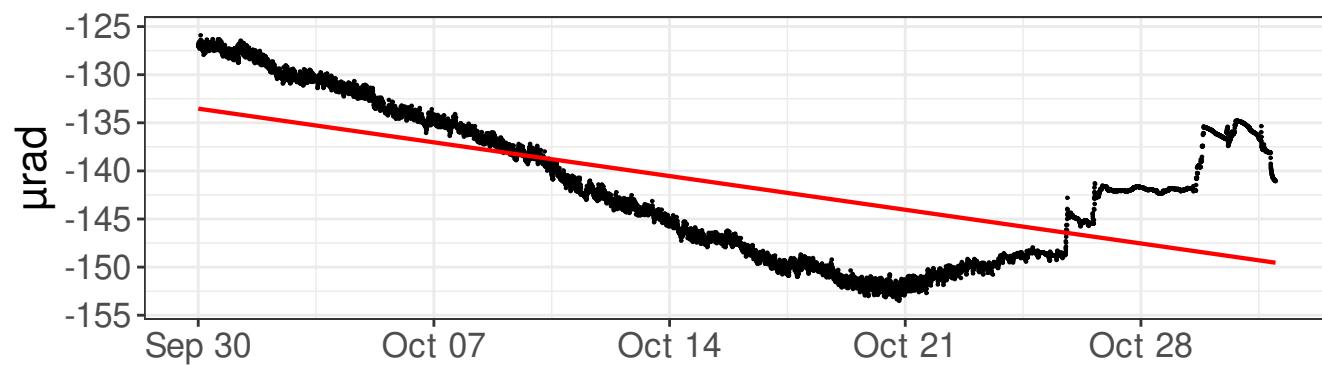
— 0σ — 1σ — 2σ — 3σ
— Linear model — Azimuth to C7

SSD15, 09/30/2024 - 10/31/2024

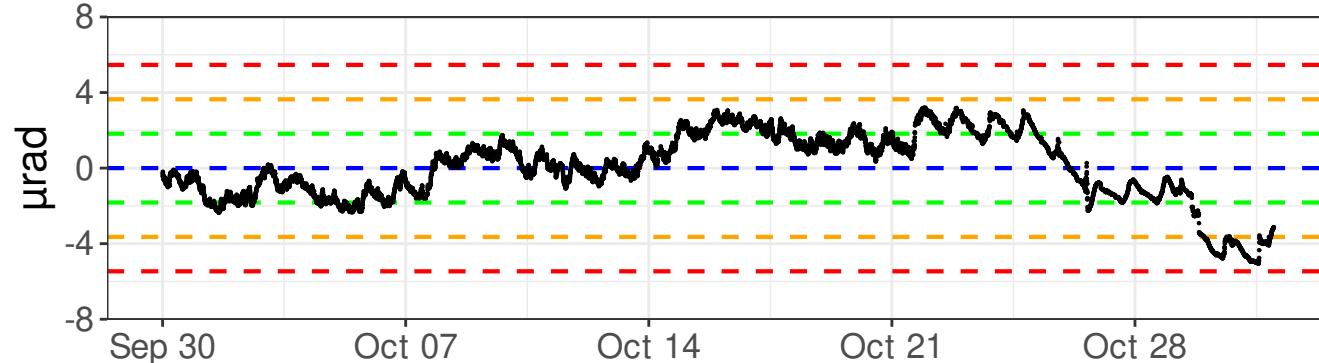
East tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.93



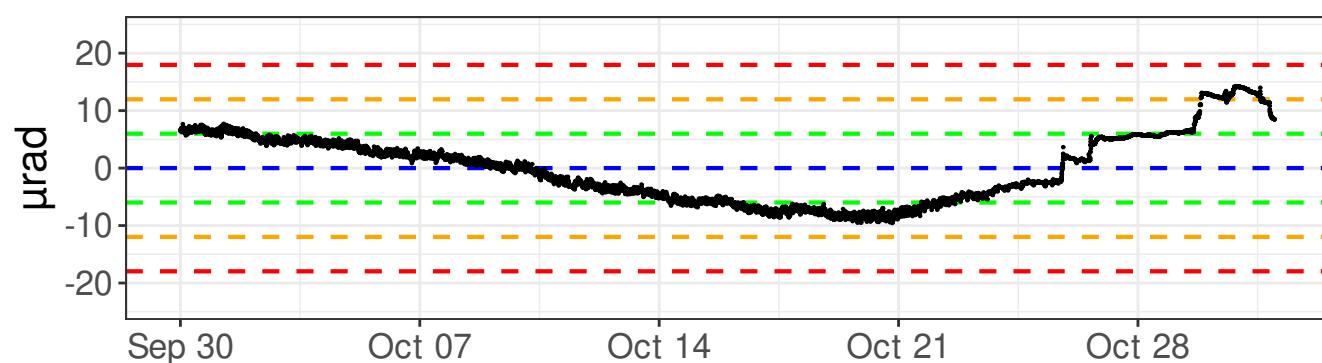
North tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.37



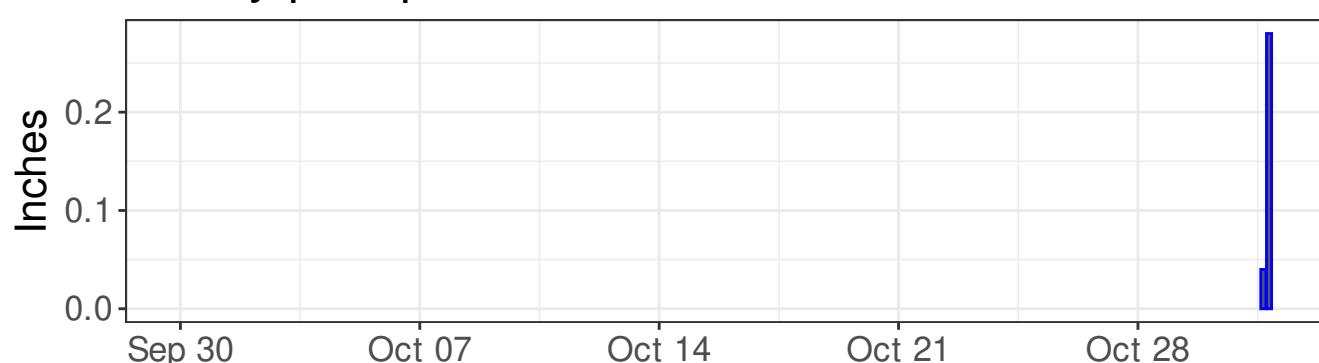
East tilt - detrended values



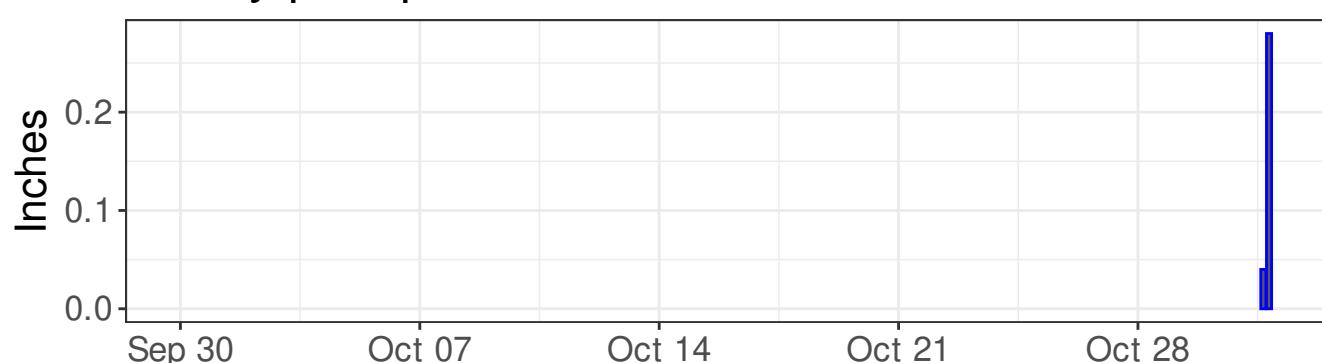
North tilt - detrended values



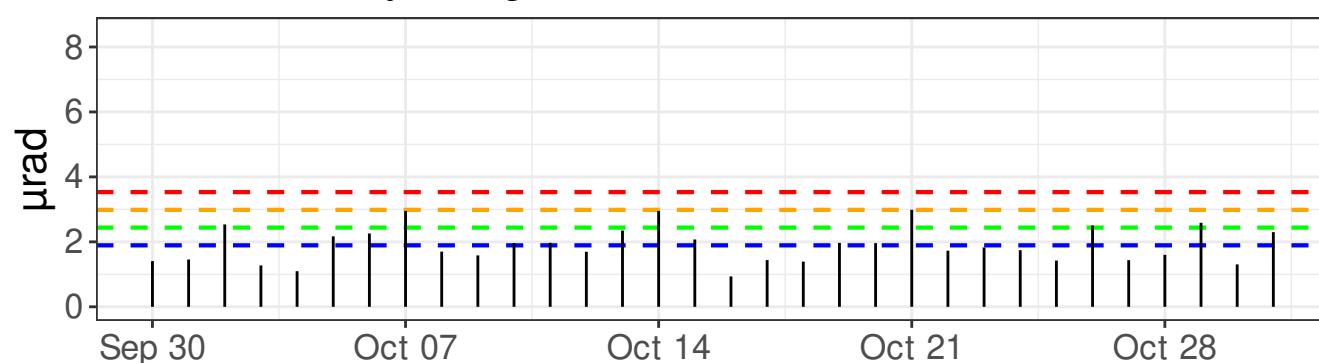
Hourly precipitation



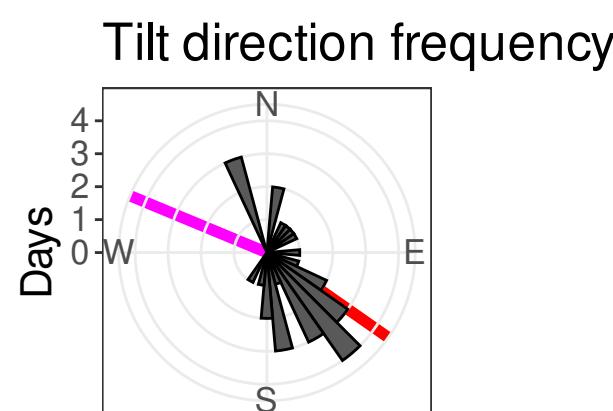
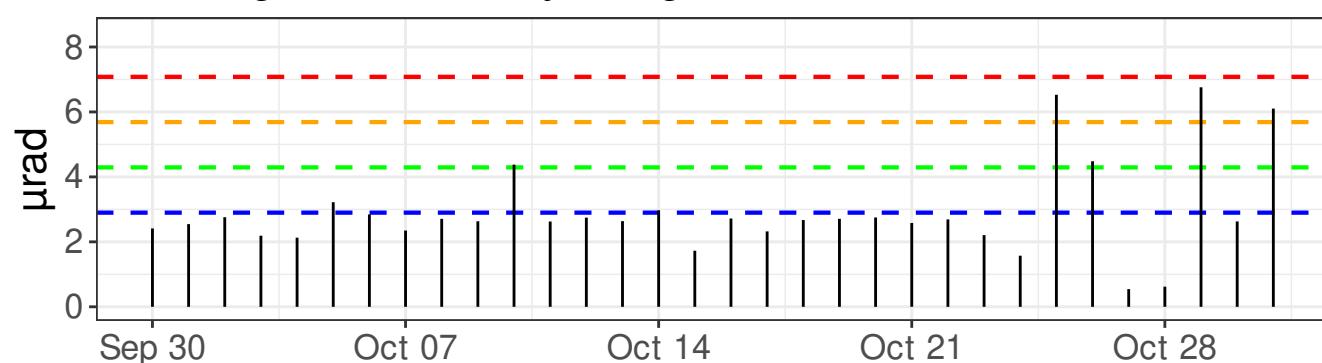
Hourly precipitation



East tilt - daily range



Tilt magnitude - daily range



East tilt rate: $261.73 \pm 0.67 \mu\text{rad/year}$

North tilt rate: $-183.15 \pm 2.20 \mu\text{rad/year}$

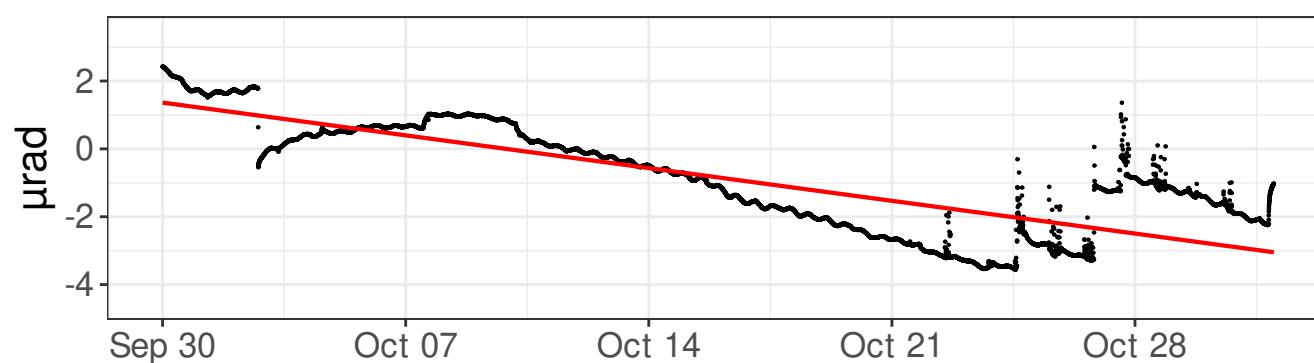
Azimuth to C7: 293 deg

Distance to C7: 614 ft

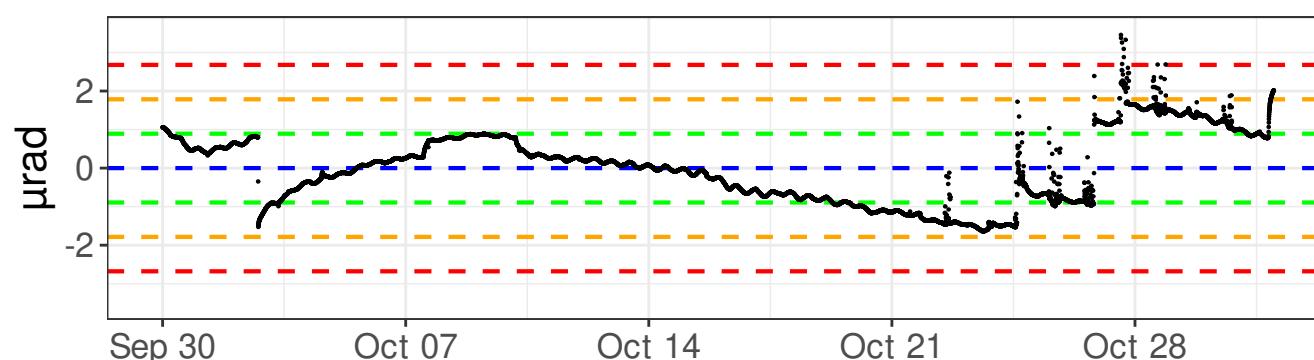
0σ 1σ 2σ 3σ
Linear model Azimuth to C7

SSD16, 09/30/2024 - 10/31/2024

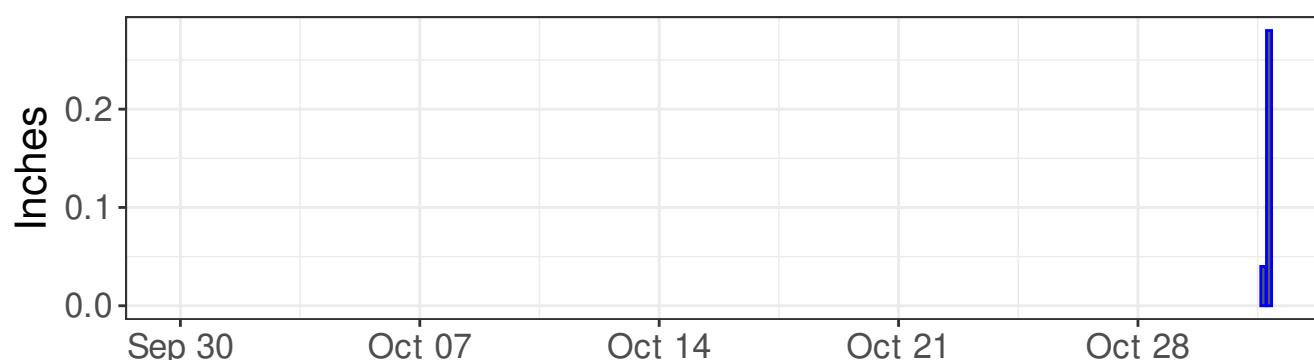
East tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.67



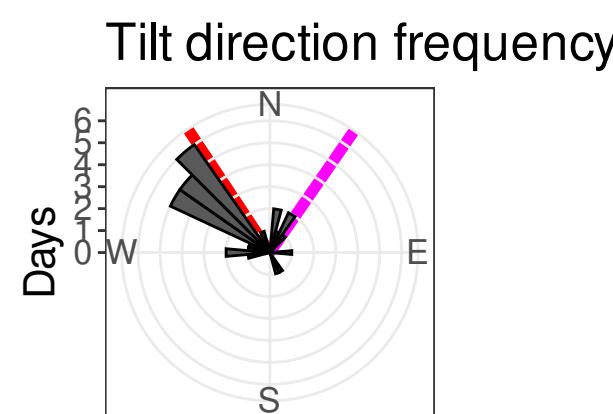
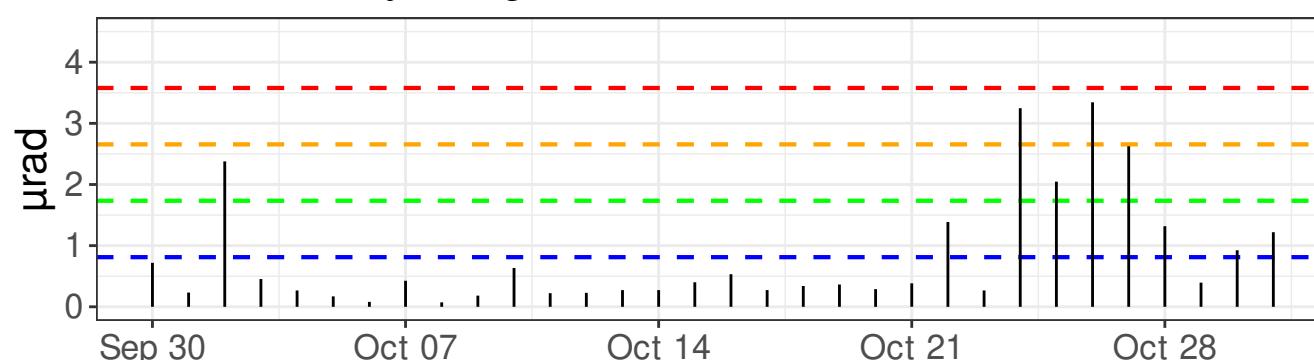
East tilt - detrended values



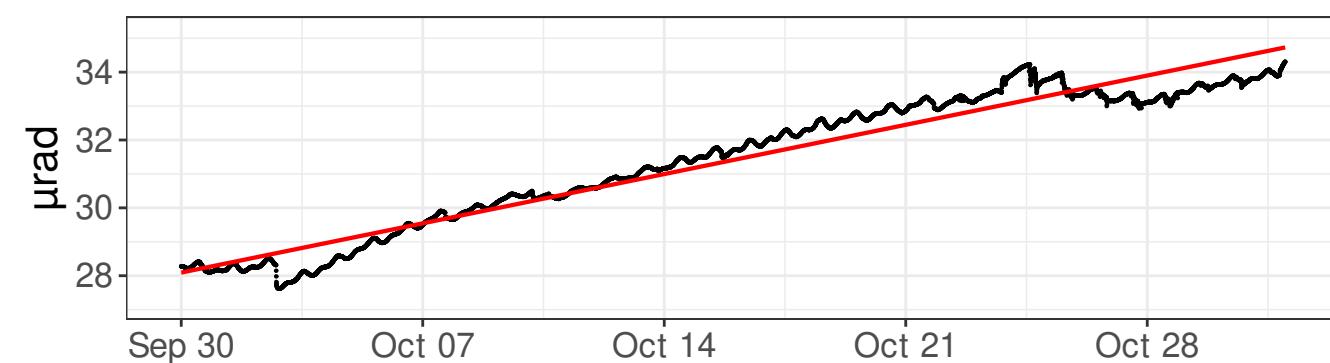
Hourly precipitation



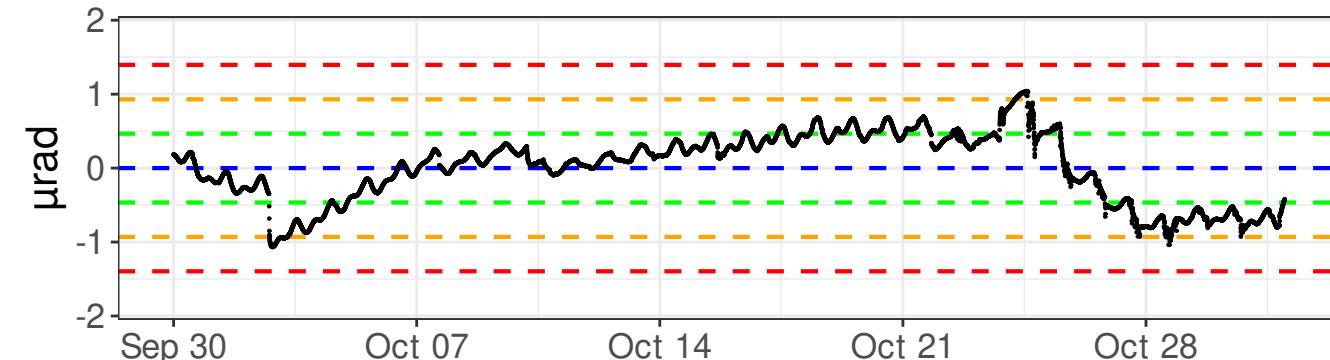
East tilt - daily range



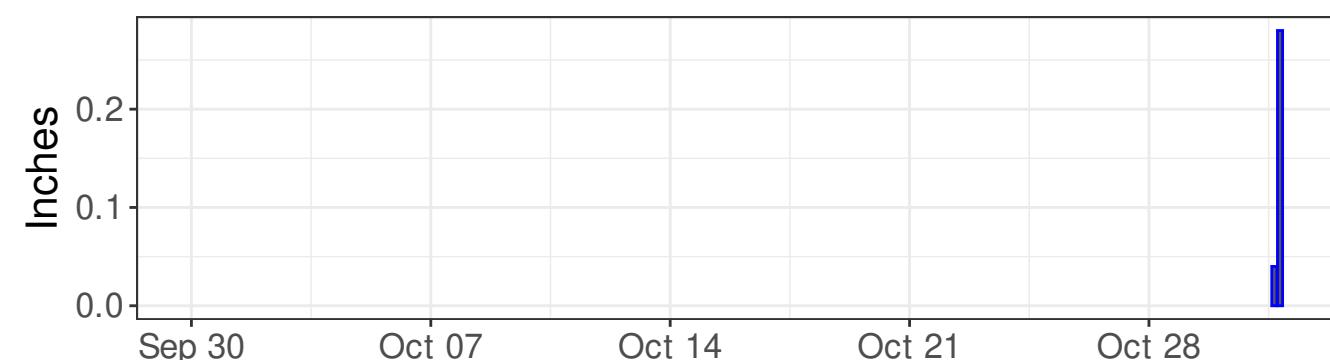
North tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.94



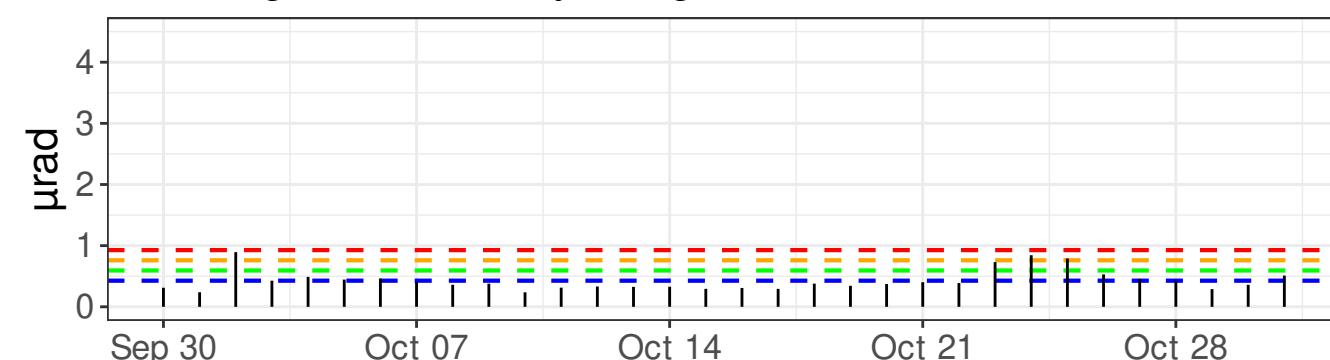
North tilt - detrended values



Hourly precipitation



Tilt magnitude - daily range



East tilt rate: $-50.44 \pm 0.33 \mu\text{rad/year}$

North tilt rate: $75.90 \pm 0.17 \mu\text{rad/year}$

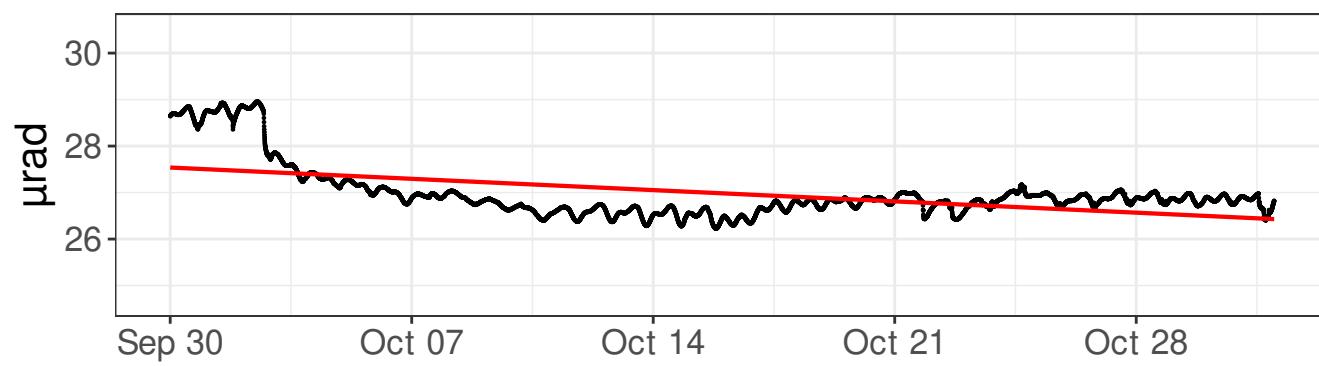
Azimuth to C7: 35 deg

Distance to C7: 1885 ft

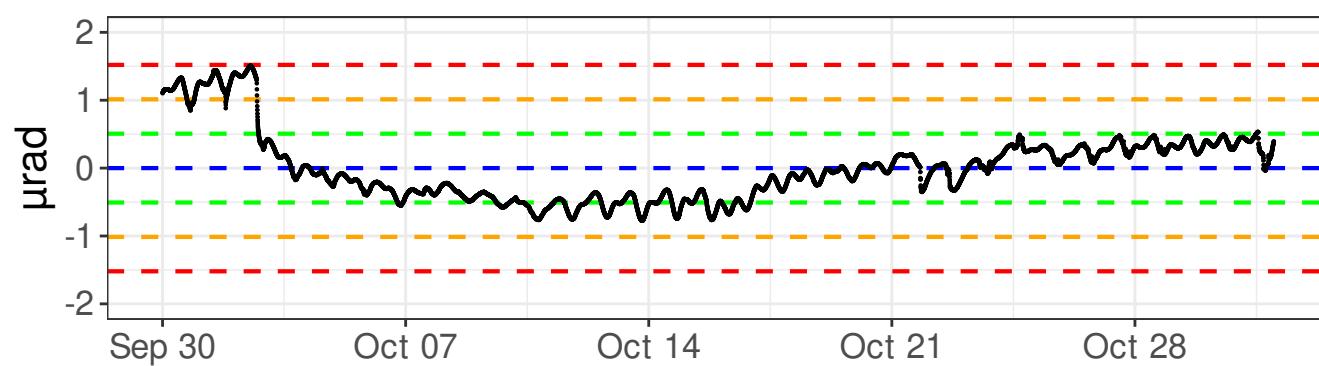
0σ 1σ 2σ 3σ
Linear model Azimuth to C7

SSD17, 09/30/2024 - 10/31/2024

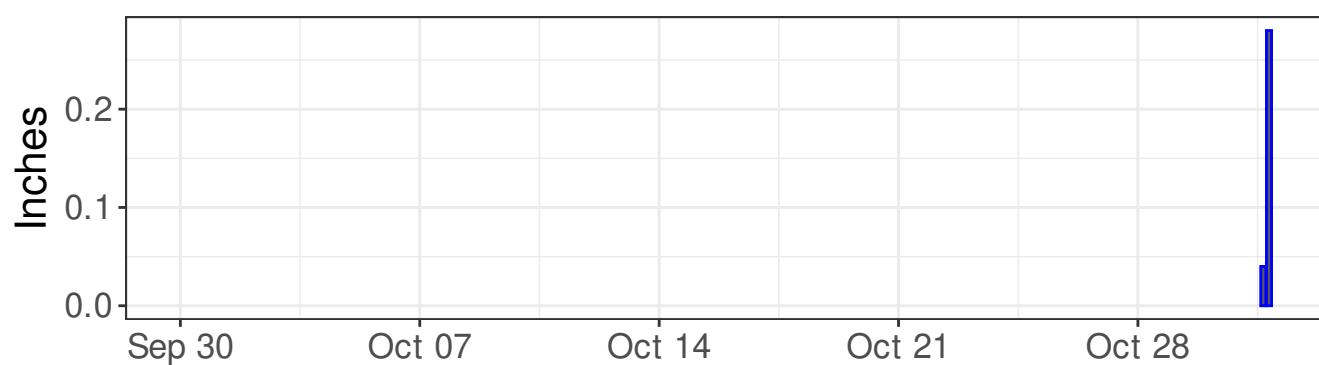
East tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.29



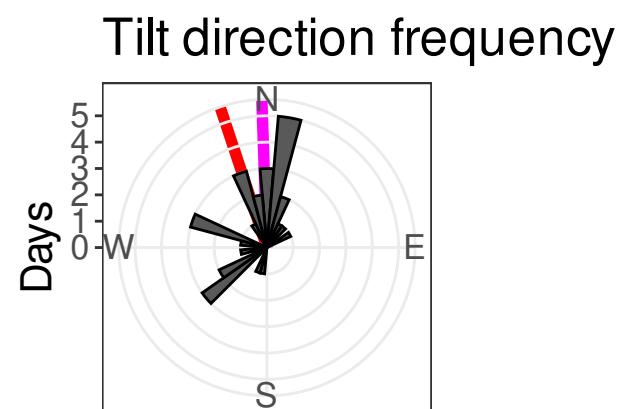
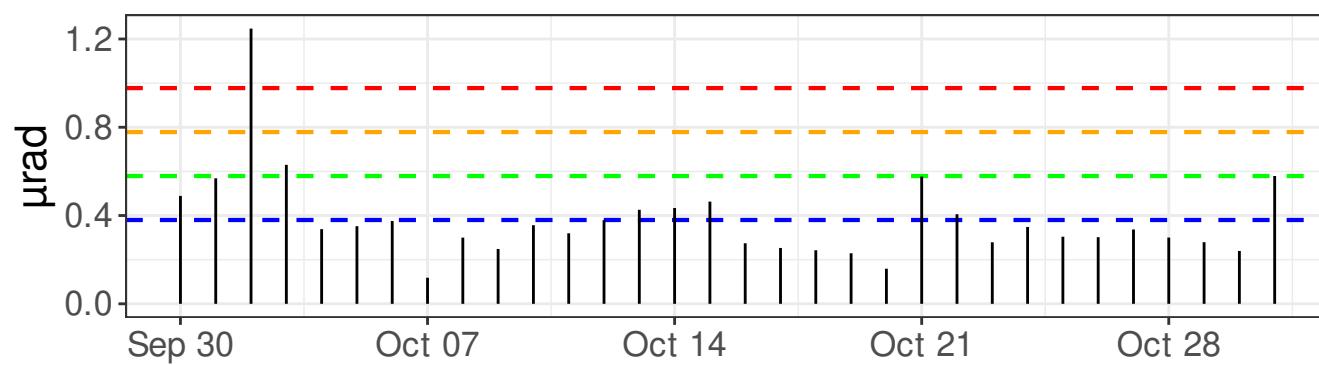
East tilt - detrended values



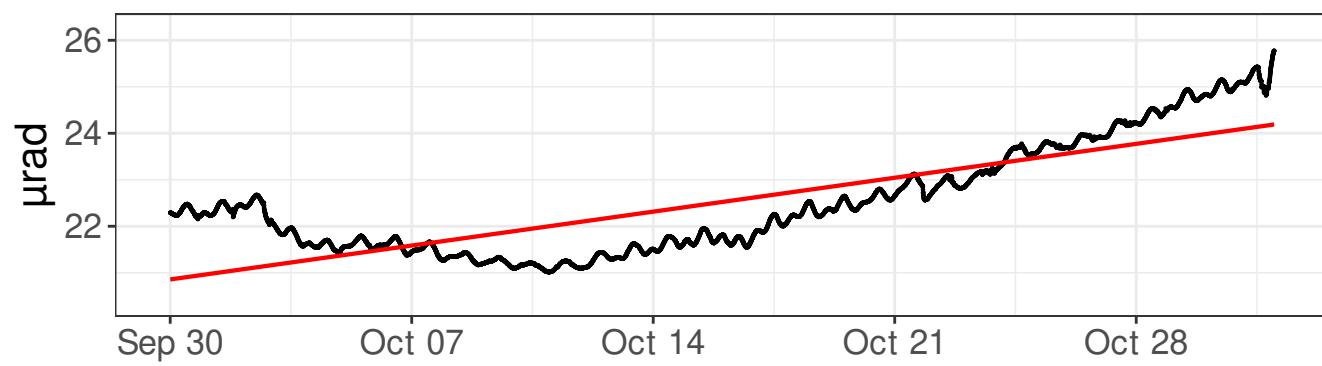
Hourly precipitation



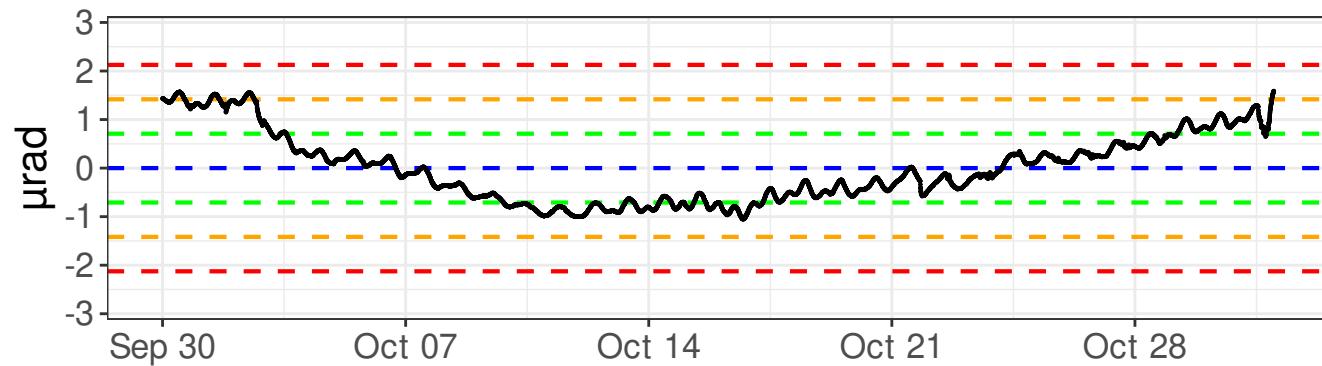
East tilt - daily range



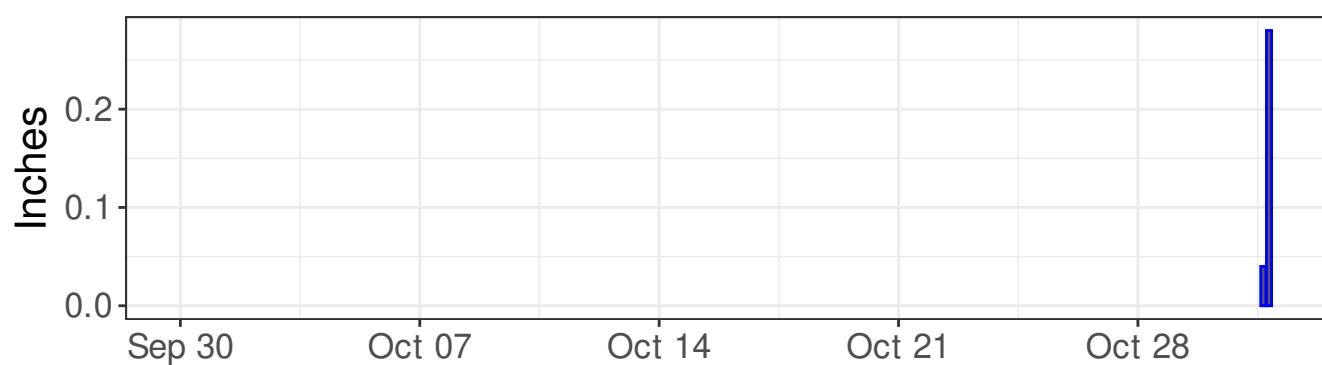
North tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.65



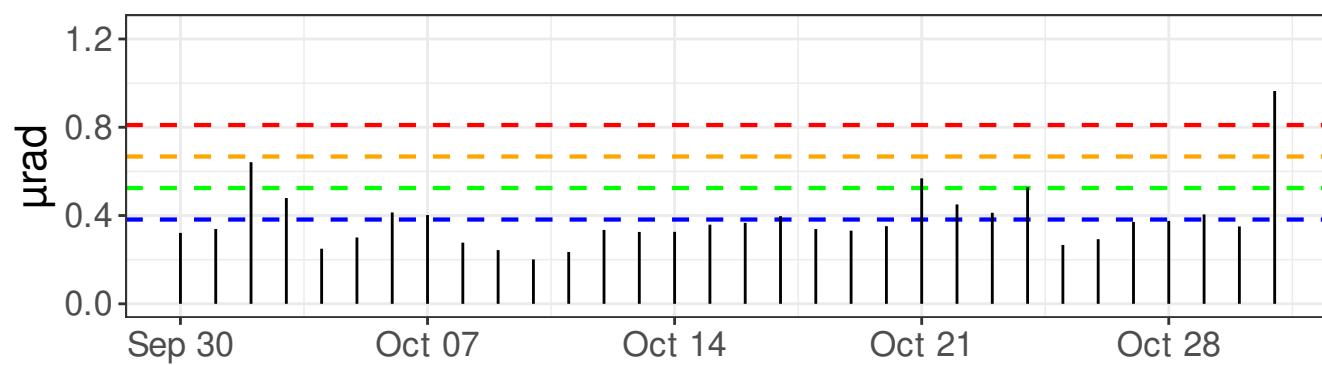
North tilt - detrended values



Hourly precipitation



Tilt magnitude - daily range



East tilt rate: $-12.69 \pm 0.19 \mu\text{rad/year}$

North tilt rate: $38.12 \pm 0.26 \mu\text{rad/year}$

Azimuth to C7: 358 deg

Distance to C7: 1392 ft

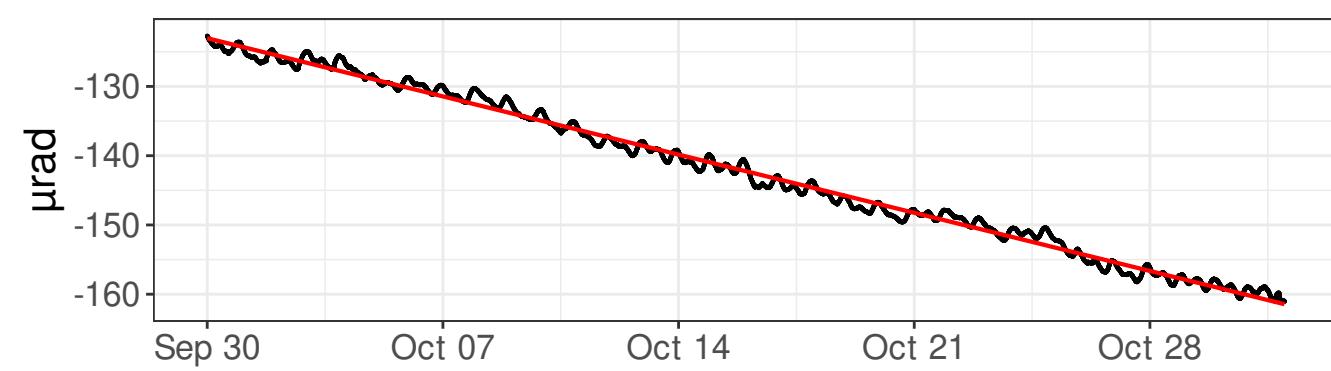
— 0σ - - - 1σ - - - - 2σ - - - - - 3σ
— Linear model — Azimuth to C7

SSD18, 09/30/2024 - 10/31/2024

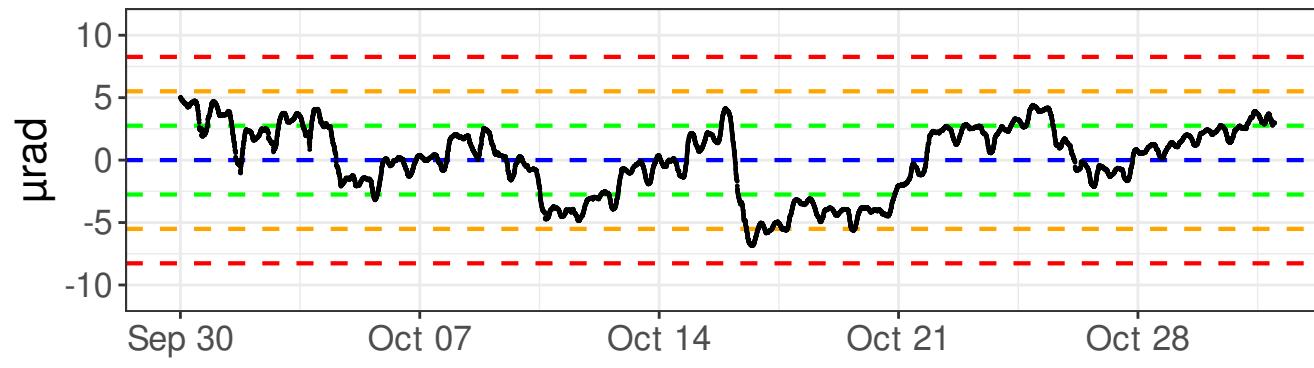
East tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.88



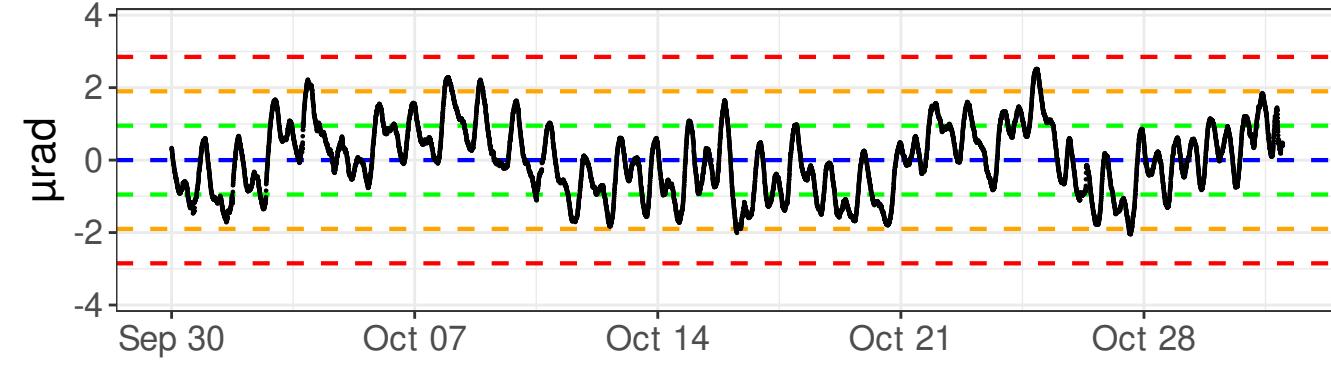
North tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.99



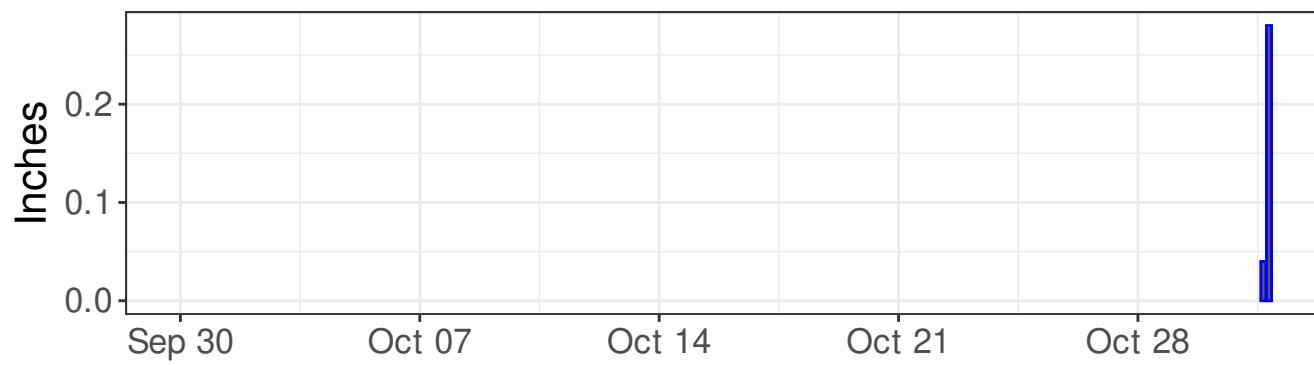
East tilt - detrended values



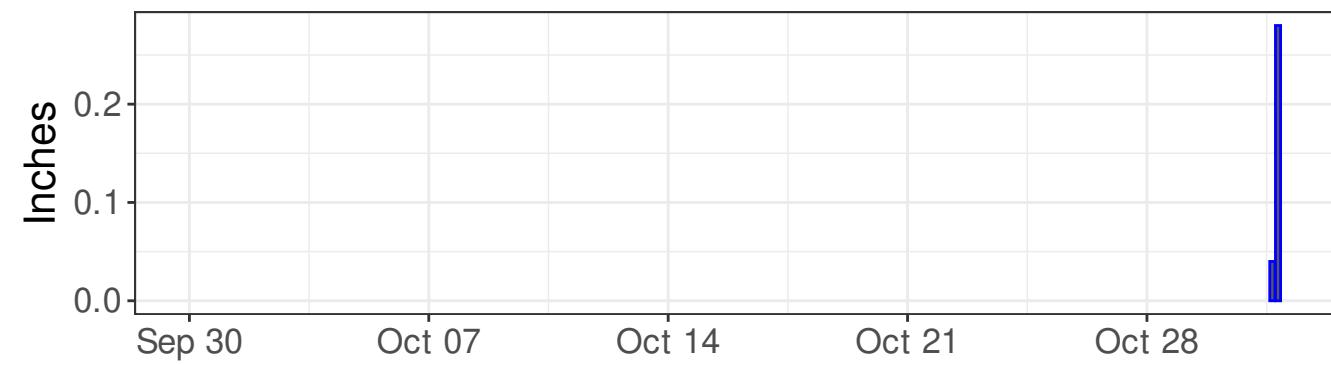
North tilt - detrended values



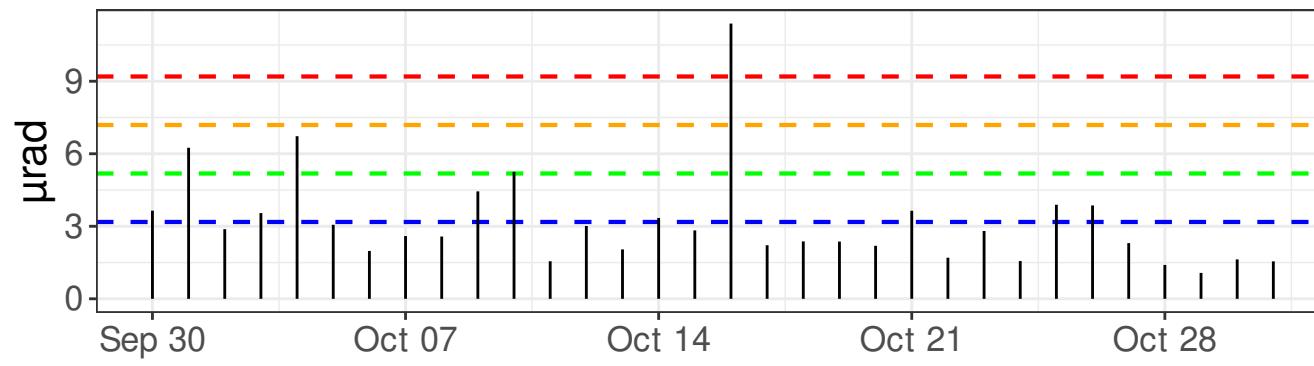
Hourly precipitation



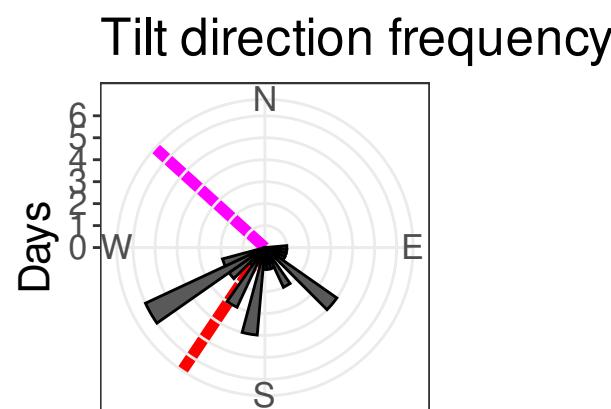
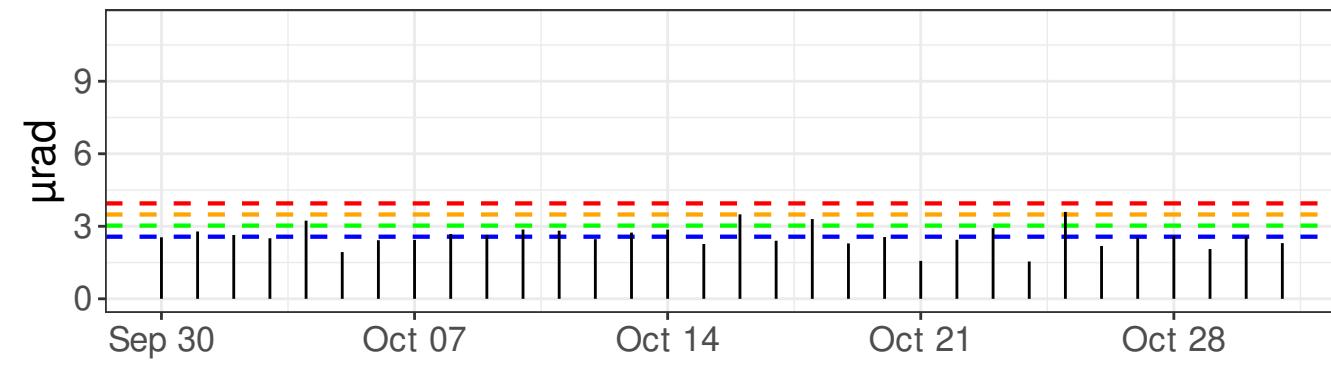
Hourly precipitation



East tilt - daily range



Tilt magnitude - daily range



East tilt rate: $-294.94 \pm 1.01 \mu\text{rad/year}$

North tilt rate: $-439.32 \pm 0.35 \mu\text{rad/year}$

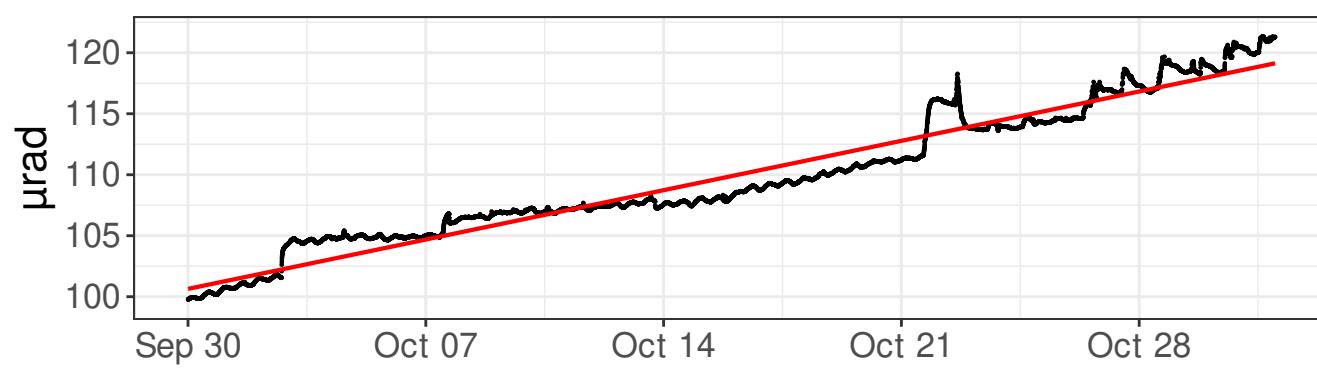
Azimuth to C7: 312 deg

Distance to C7: 1415 ft

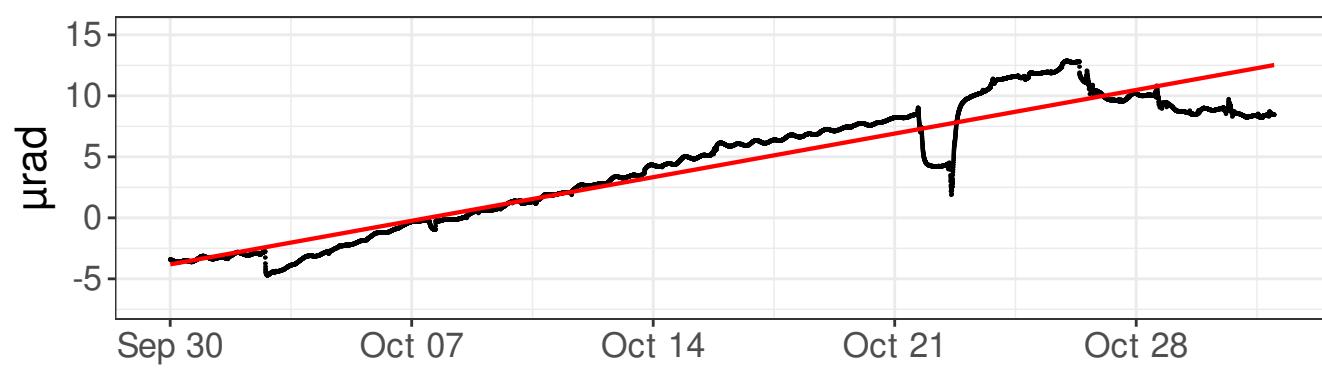
0σ 1σ 2σ 3σ
Linear model Azimuth to C7

SSD19, 09/30/2024 - 10/31/2024

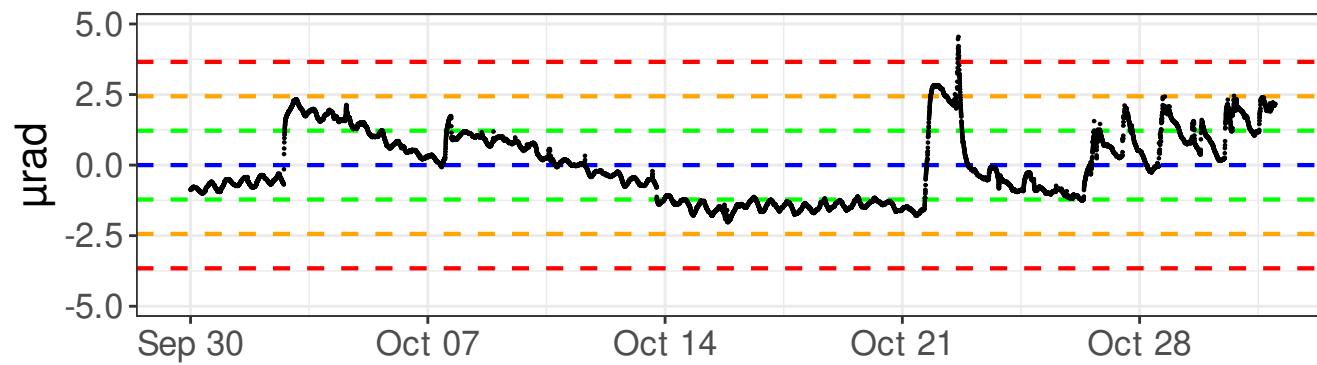
East tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.95



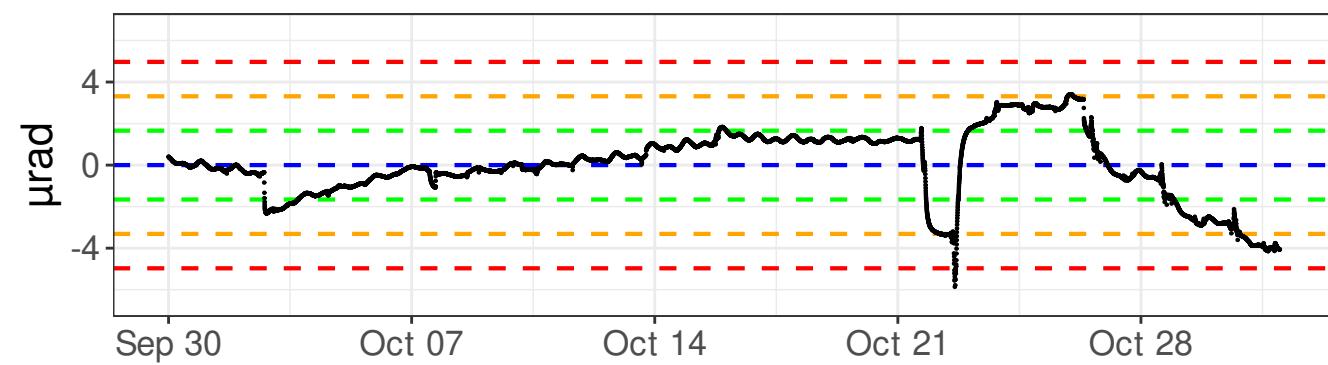
North tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.89



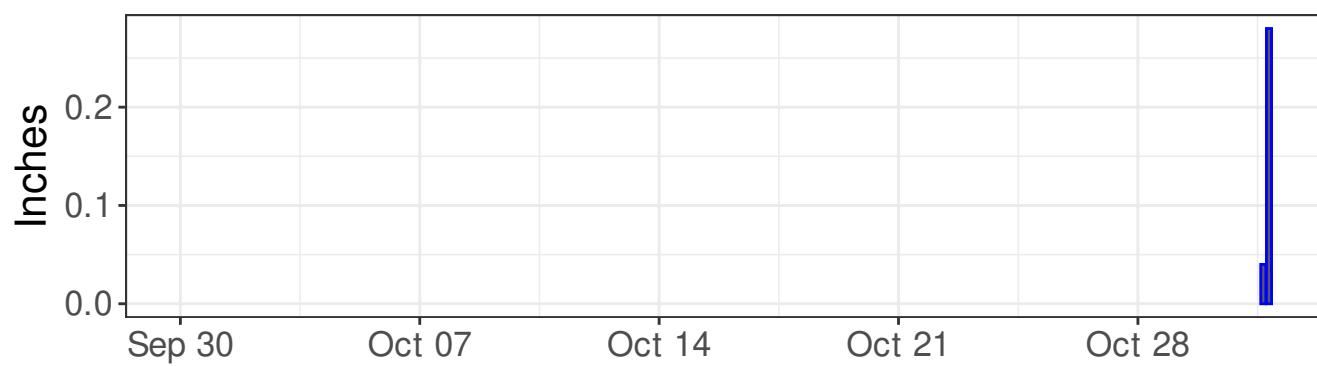
East tilt - detrended values



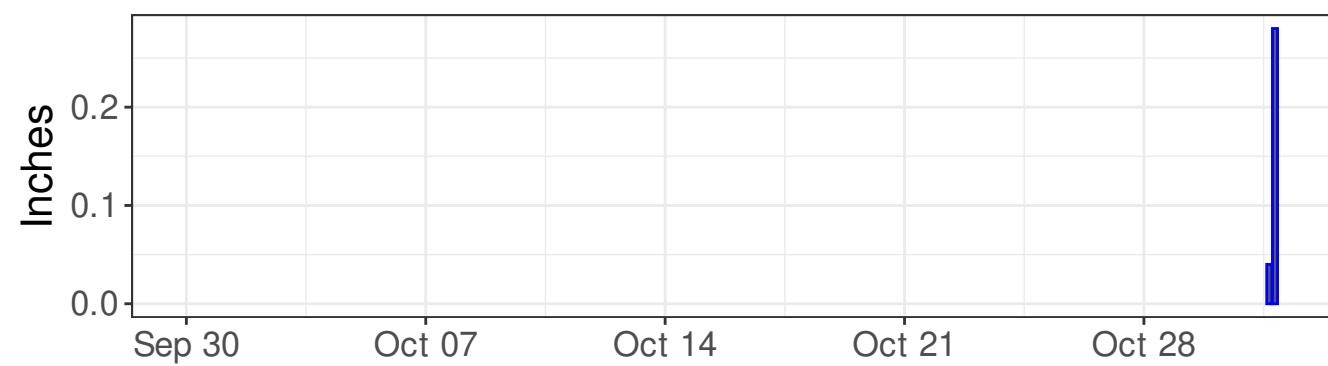
North tilt - detrended values



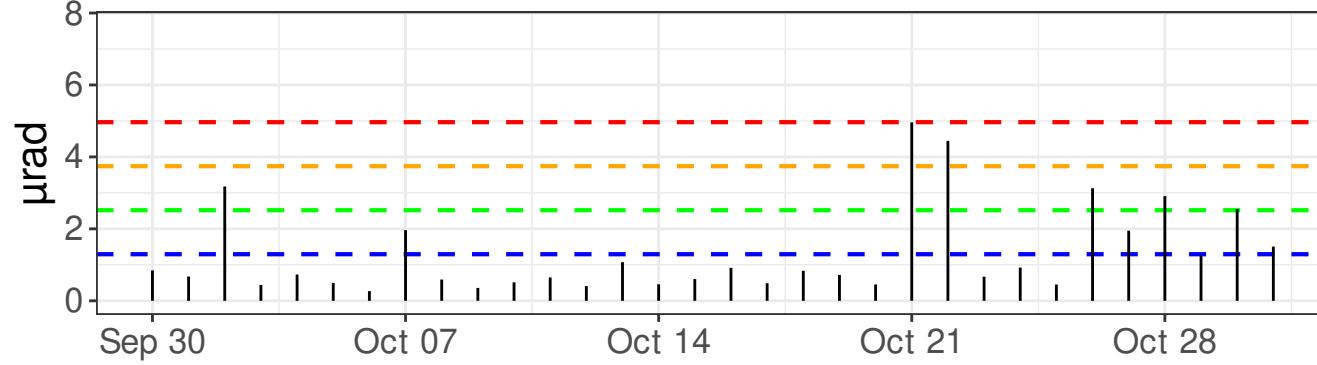
Hourly precipitation



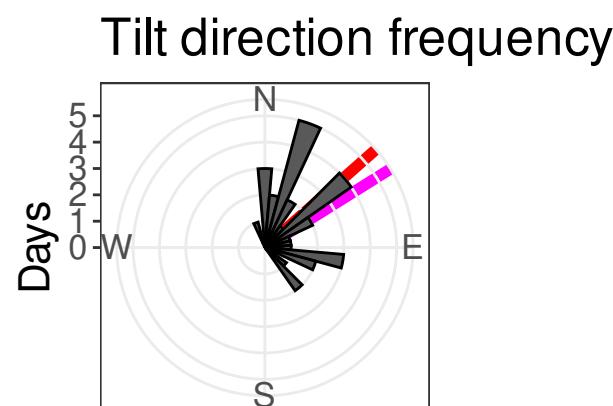
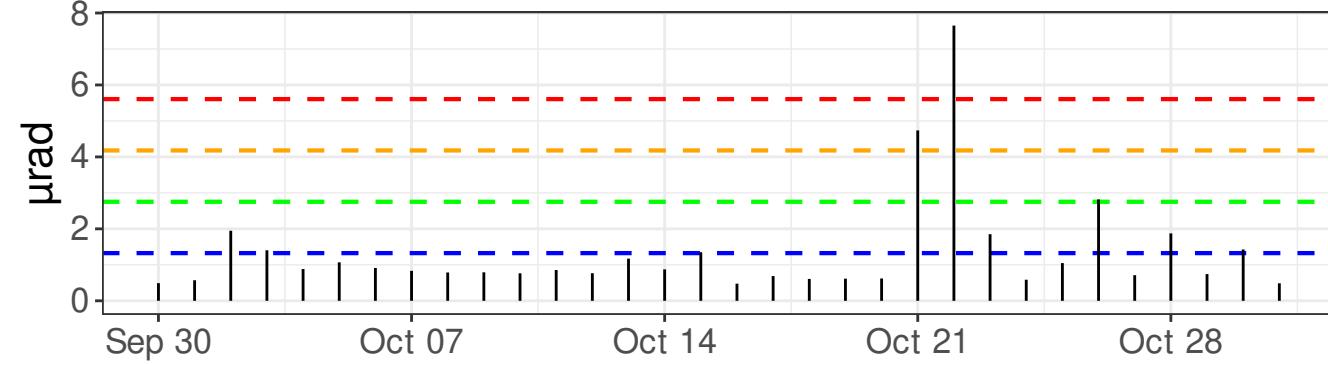
Hourly precipitation



East tilt - daily range



Tilt magnitude - daily range



East tilt rate: $211.53 \pm 0.45 \mu\text{rad/year}$

North tilt rate: $186.93 \pm 0.61 \mu\text{rad/year}$

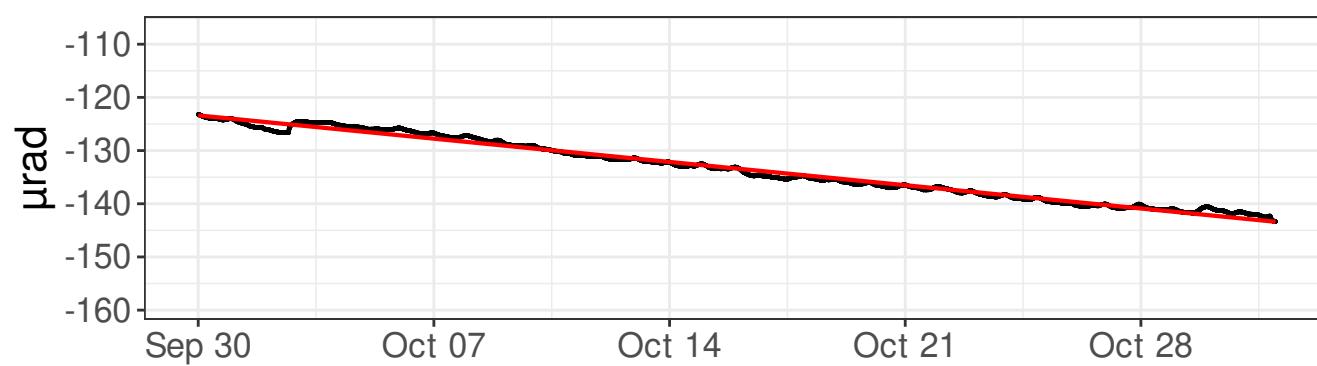
Azimuth to C7: 58 deg

Distance to C7: 2245 ft

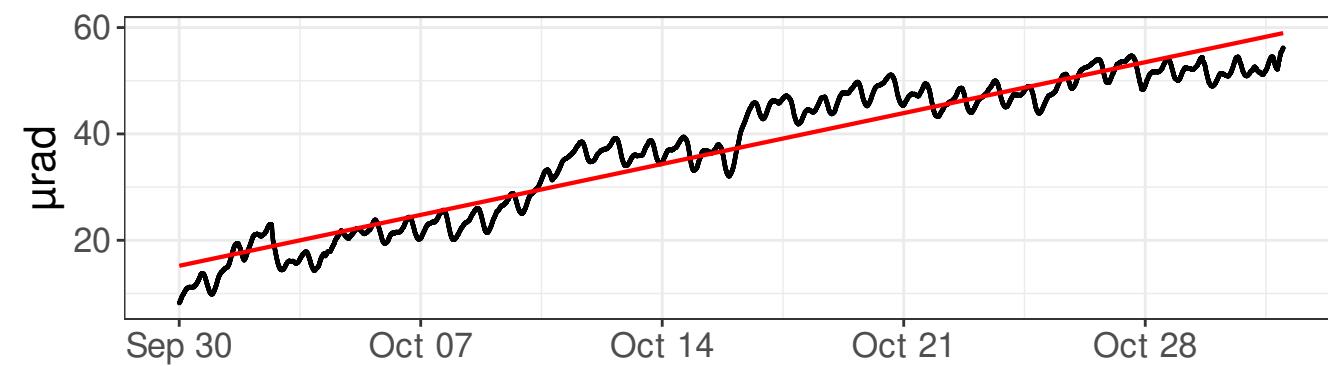
— Linear model — Azimuth to C7

SSD20, 09/30/2024 - 10/31/2024

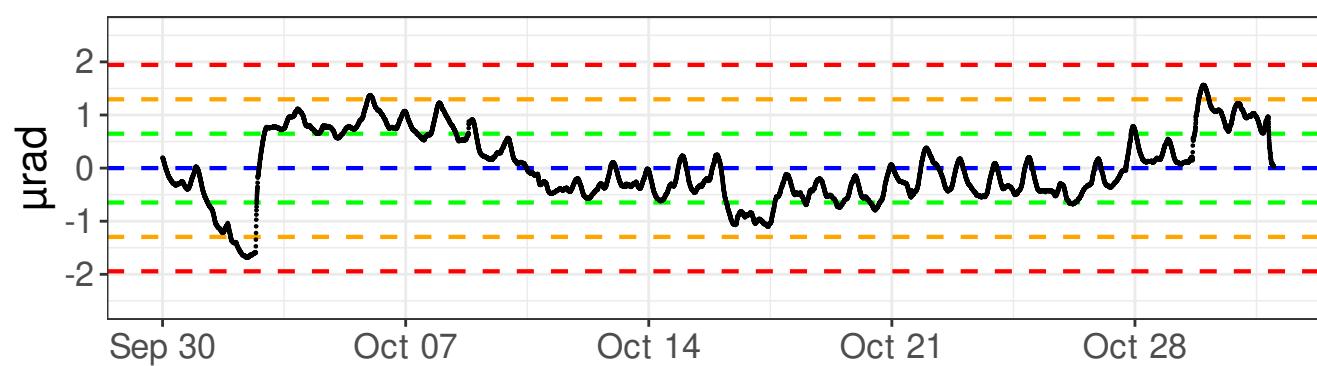
East tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.99



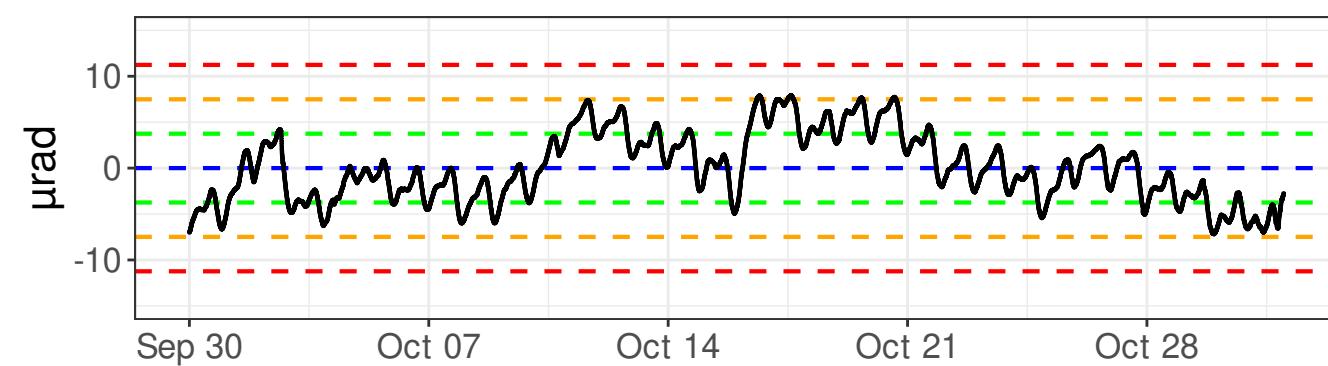
North tilt - raw values, Linear model R² 0.92



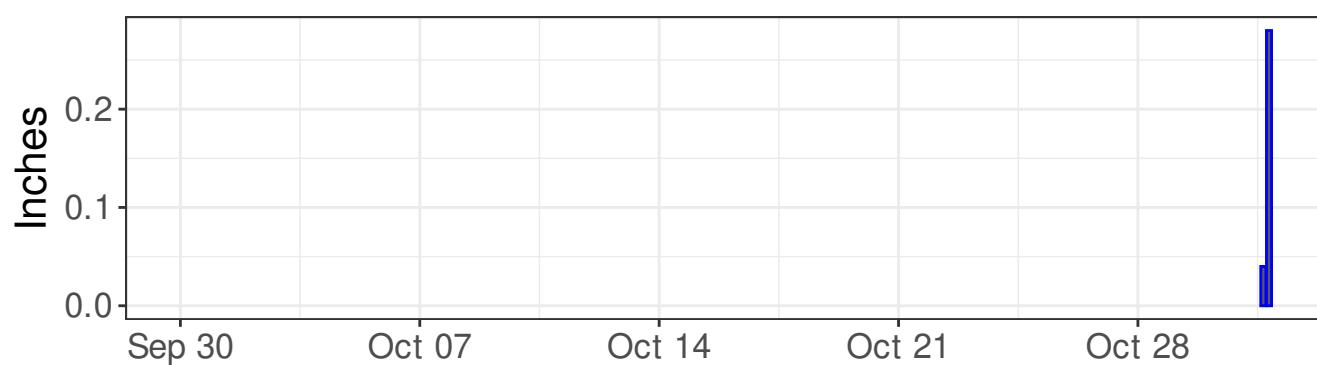
East tilt - detrended values



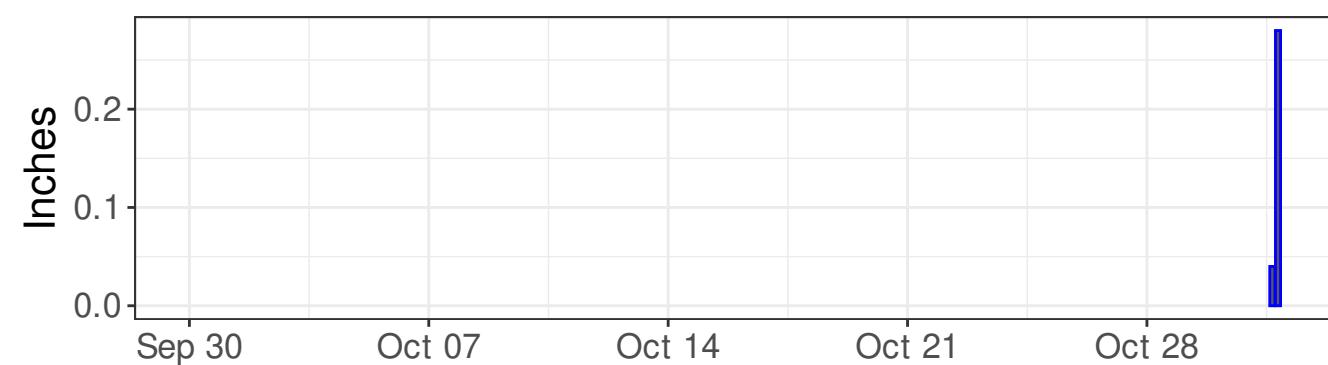
North tilt - detrended values



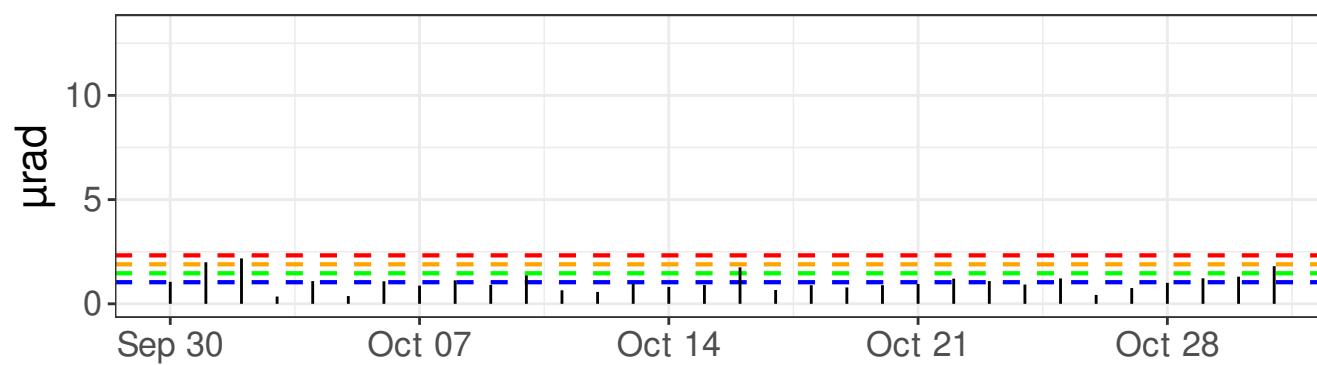
Hourly precipitation



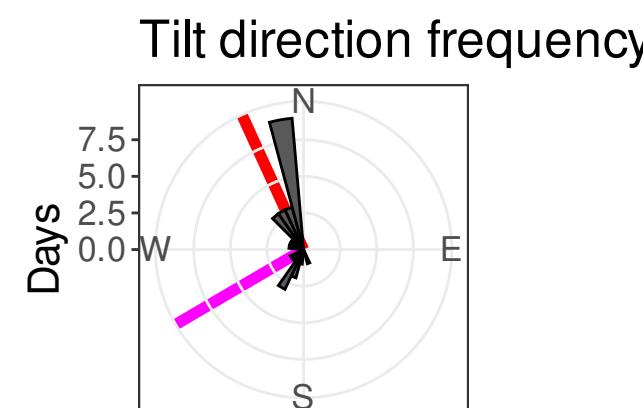
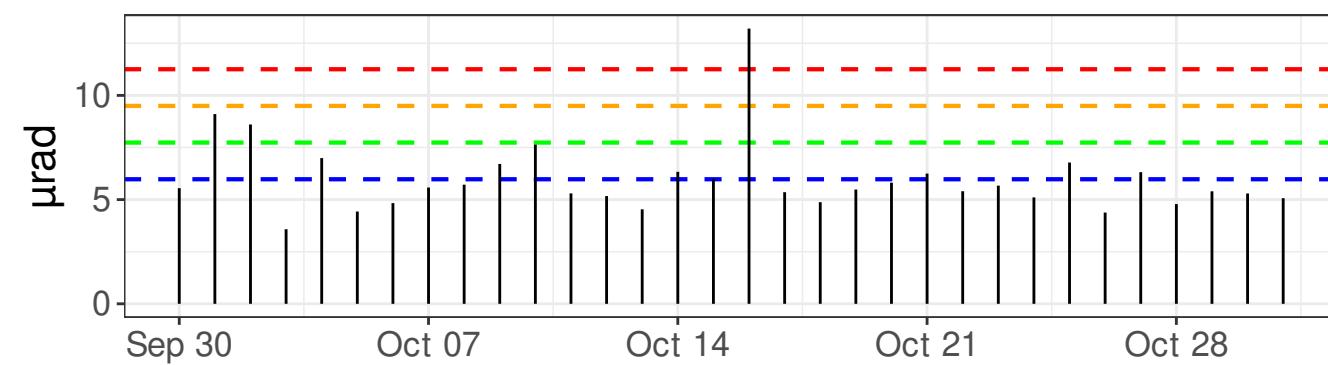
Hourly precipitation



East tilt - daily range



Tilt magnitude - daily range



East tilt rate: $-228.80 \pm 0.24 \mu\text{rad/year}$

North tilt rate: $500.43 \pm 1.38 \mu\text{rad/year}$

Azimuth to C7: 240 deg

Distance to C7: 1378 ft

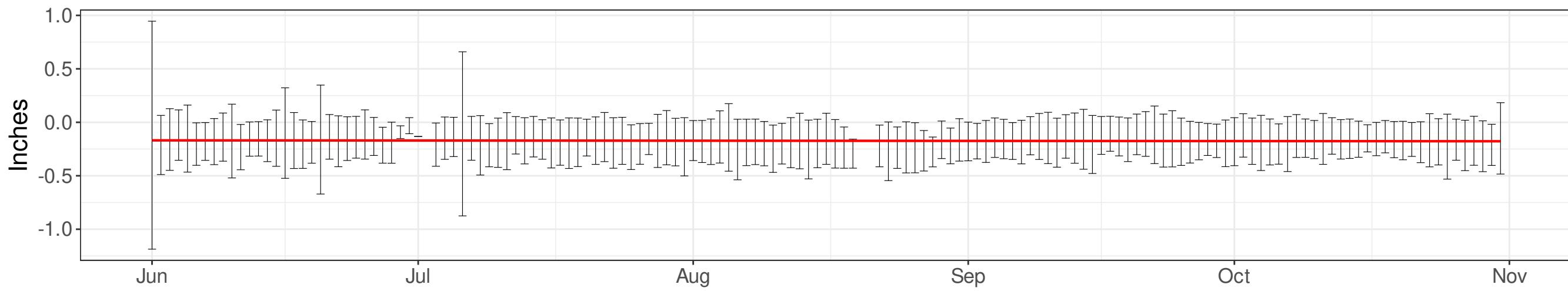
0σ 1σ 2σ 3σ
Linear model Azimuth to C7

APPENDIX 2

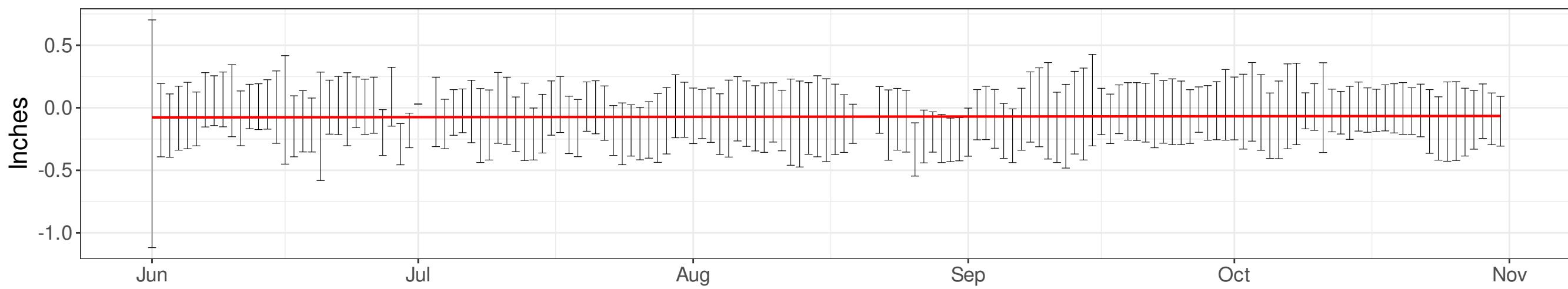
GNSS Data Plots

REMC7, 2024-06-01 - 2024-10-31

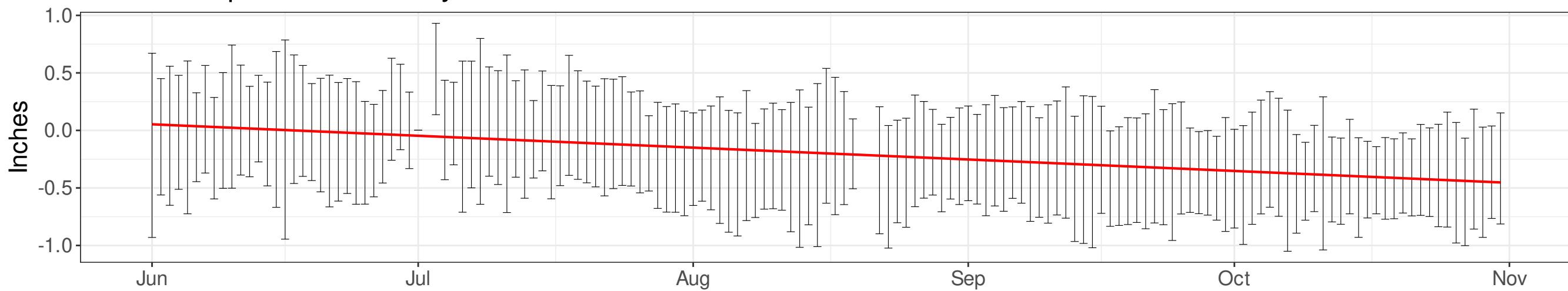
East displacement - daily values



North displacement - daily values



Vertical displacement - daily values



Local east rate: 0.462 ± 0.032 in/year, R²: 0.00

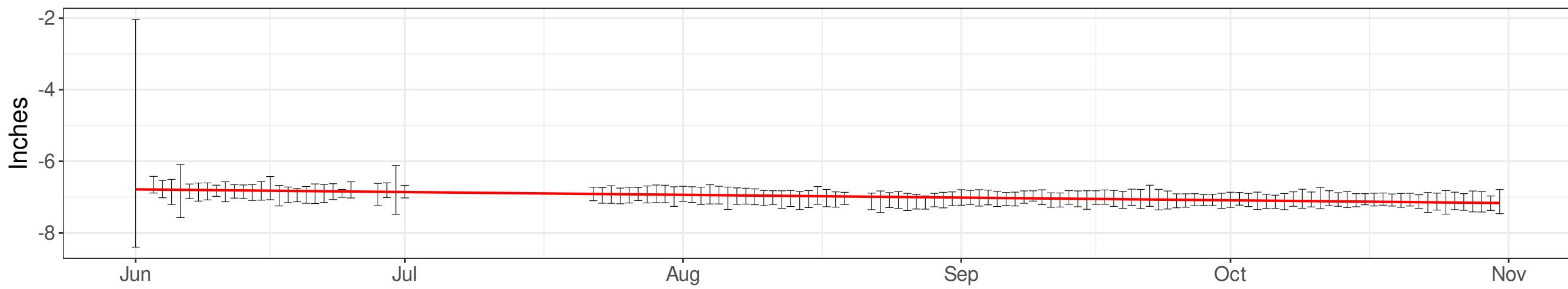
Local north rate: 0.070 ± 0.057 in/year, R²: 0.00

Local vertical rate: -1.137 ± 0.091 in/year, R²: 0.66

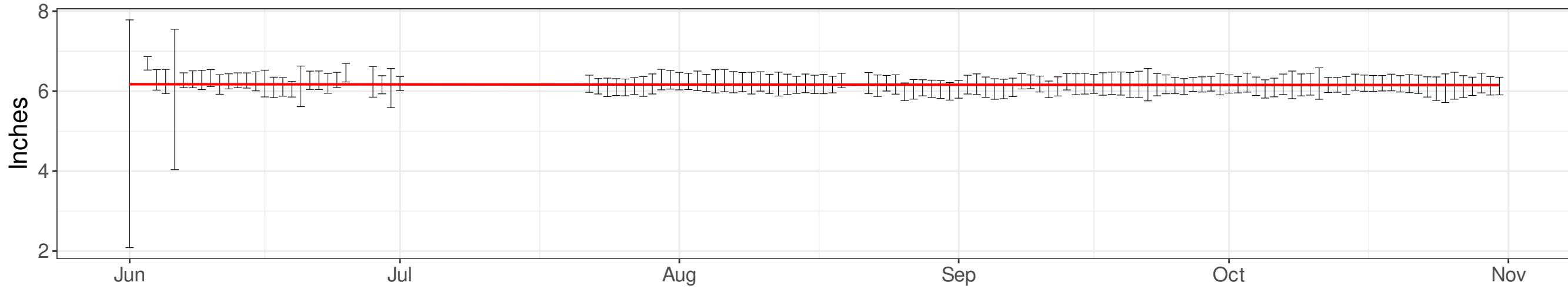
— Linear model

Local rate values have been calculated by removing the regional tectonic plate rates from the raw data displayed in the charts.

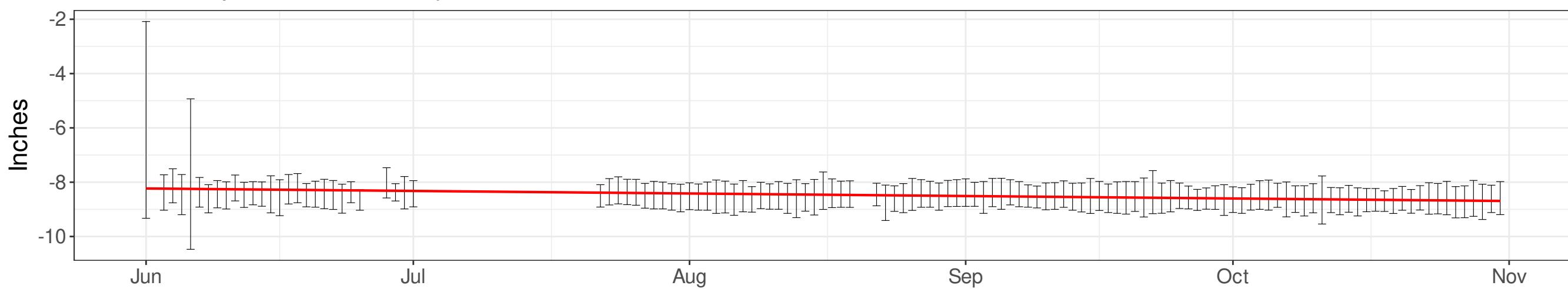
East displacement - daily values



North displacement - daily values



Vertical displacement - daily values



Local east rate: -0.434 ± 0.109 in/year, R²: 0.36

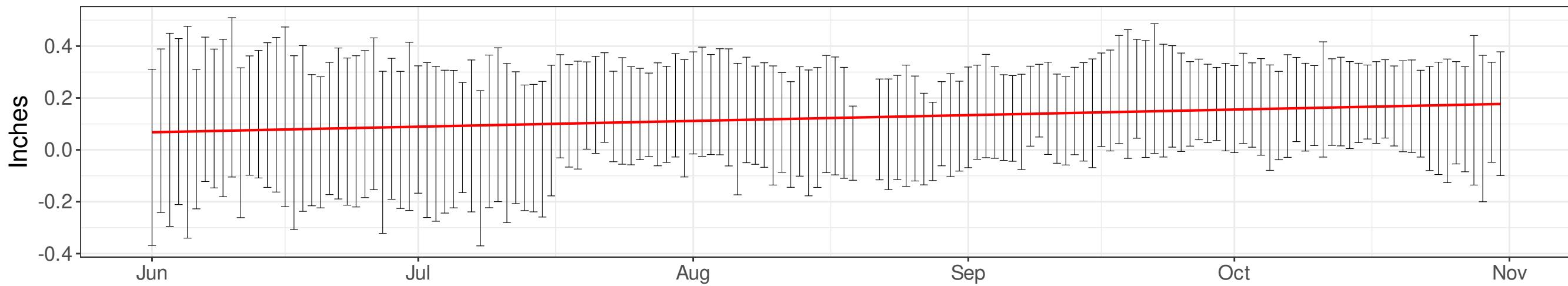
Local north rate: -0.009 ± 0.105 in/year, R²: 0.00

Local vertical rate: -1.025 ± 0.198 in/year, R²: 0.21

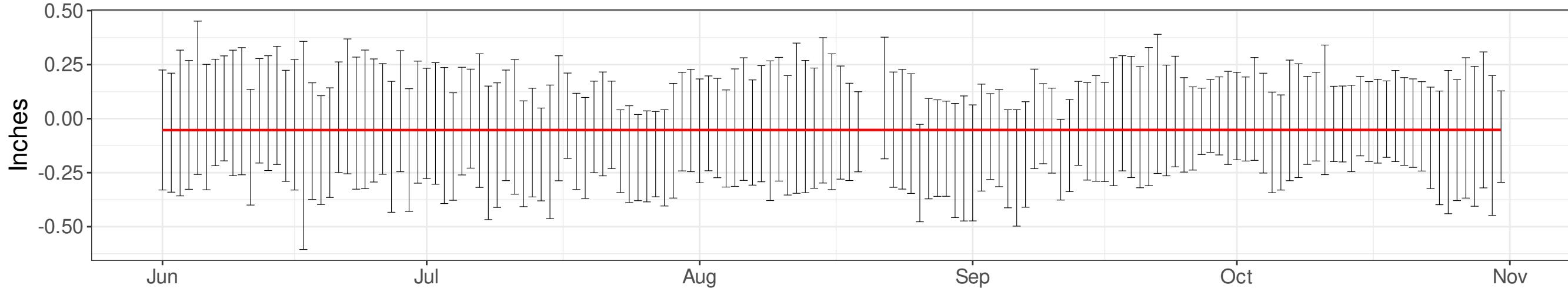
— Linear model

Local rate values have been calculated by removing the regional tectonic plate rates from the raw data displayed in the charts.

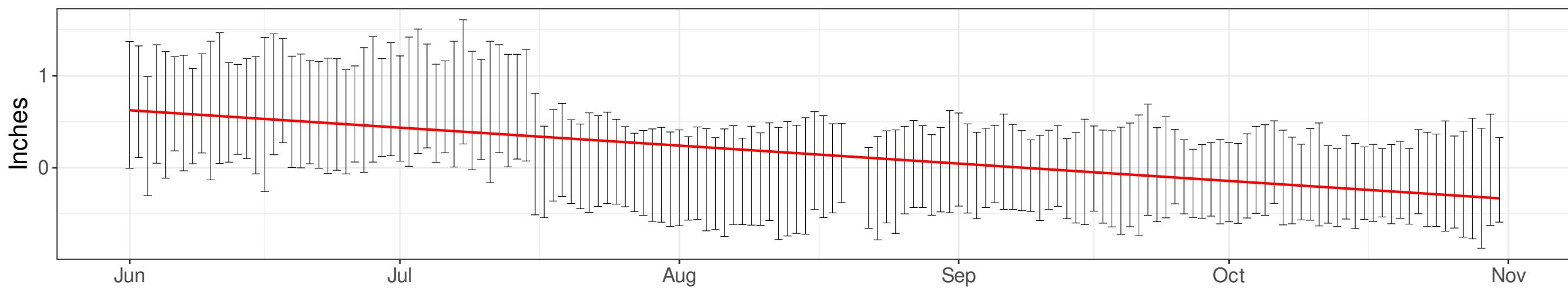
East displacement - daily values



North displacement - daily values



Vertical displacement - daily values



Local east rate: 0.745 ± 0.038 in/year, R²: 0.30

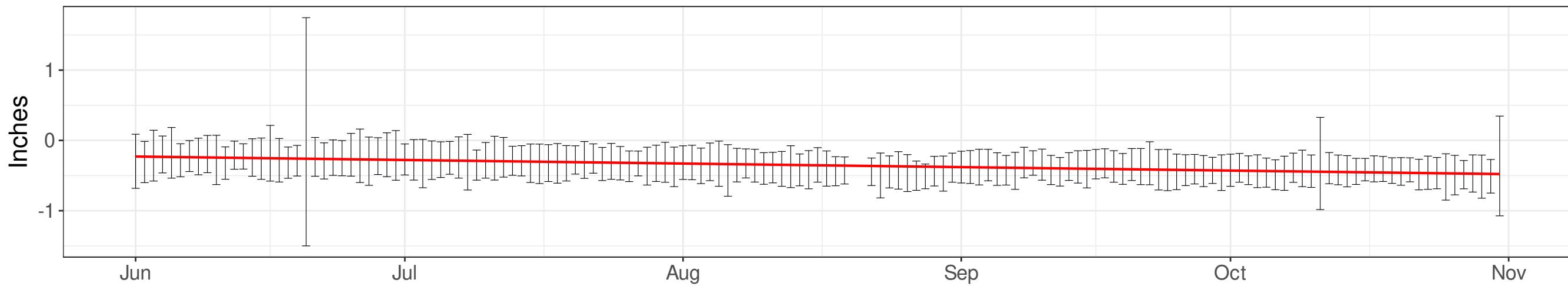
Local north rate: 0.045 ± 0.050 in/year, R²: 0.00

Local vertical rate: -2.222 ± 0.145 in/year, R²: 0.66

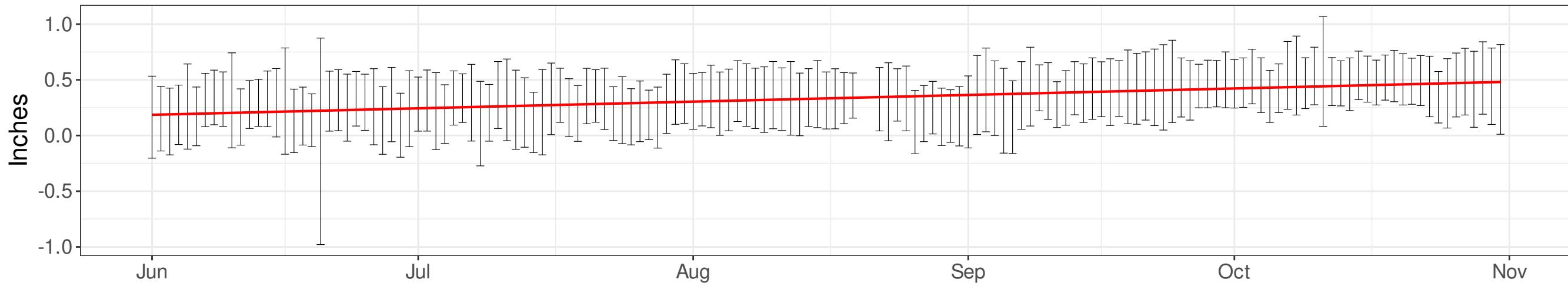
— Linear model

Local rate values have been calculated by removing the regional tectonic plate rates from the raw data displayed in the charts.

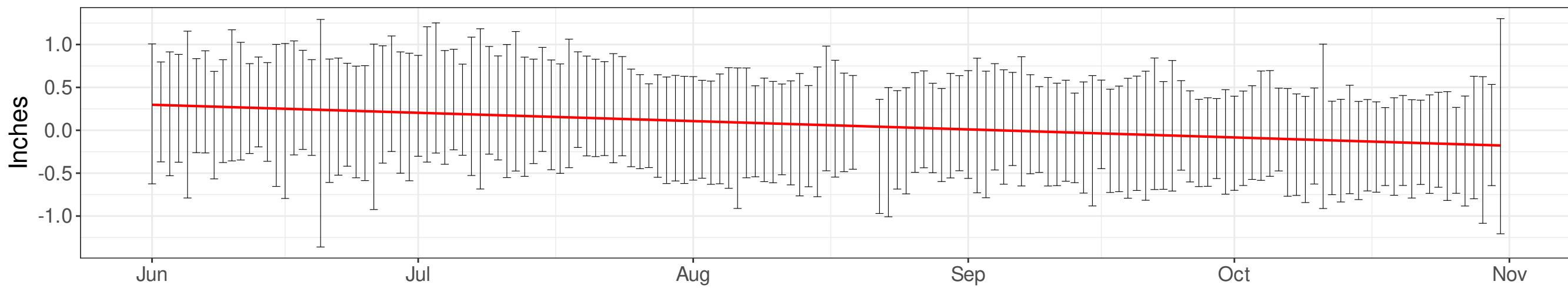
East displacement - daily values



North displacement - daily values



Vertical displacement - daily values



Local east rate: -0.117 ± 0.042 in/year, R²: 0.62

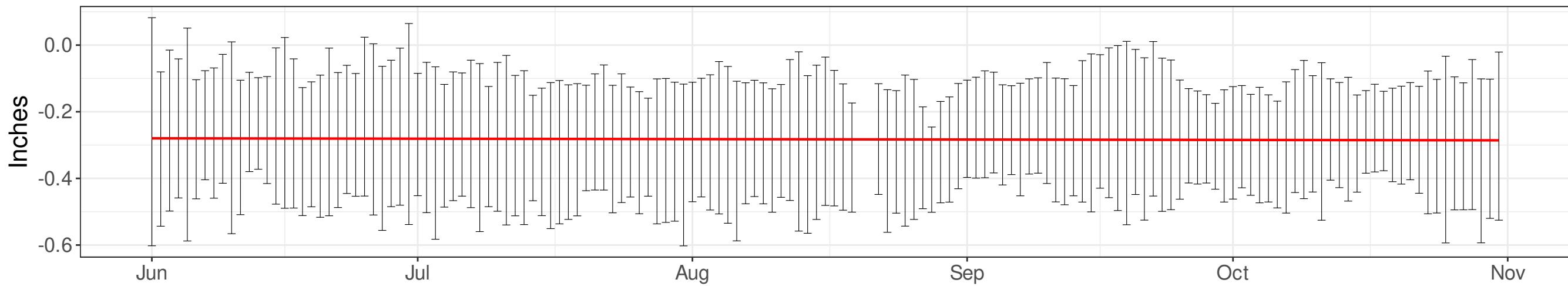
Local north rate: 0.751 ± 0.057 in/year, R²: 0.54

Local vertical rate: -1.063 ± 0.092 in/year, R²: 0.62

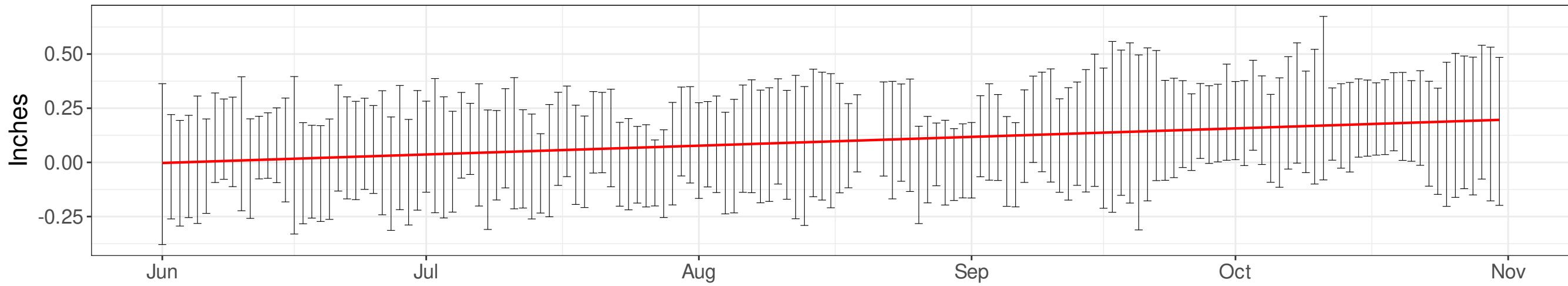
— Linear model

Local rate values have been calculated by removing the regional tectonic plate rates from the raw data displayed in the charts.

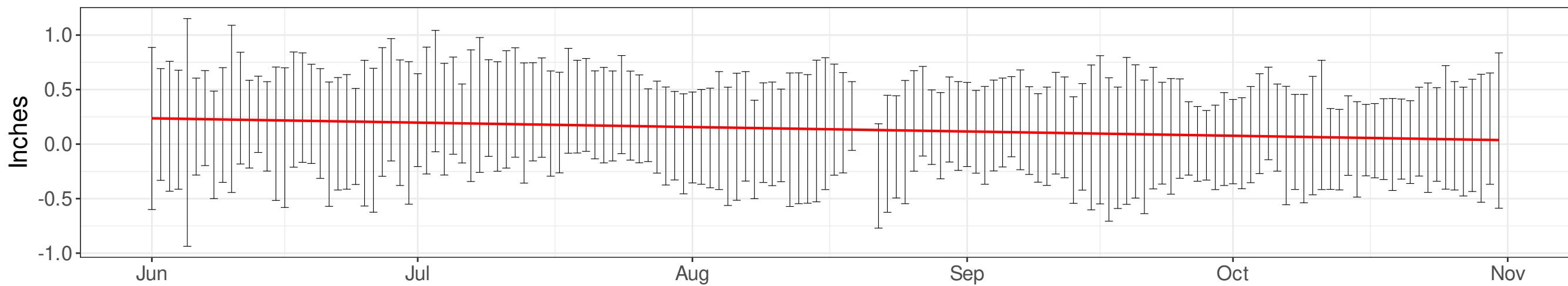
East displacement - daily values



North displacement - daily values



Vertical displacement - daily values



Local east rate: 0.468 ± 0.028 in/year, R²: 0.00

Local north rate: 0.521 ± 0.043 in/year, R²: 0.50

Local vertical rate: -0.400 ± 0.091 in/year, R²: 0.23

— Linear model

Local rate values have been calculated by removing the regional tectonic plate rates from the raw data displayed in the charts.

APPENDIX 3

Analysis Maps

Tiltmeter and GNSS Rate Vectors

Tiltmeter Time Frame: 9/30/24 - 10/31/24
 GNSS Time Frame: 6/1/24 - 10/31/24

REMNW
 $-2.222 \pm 0.145 \text{ in/yr}$

REMNE
 $-1.024 \pm 0.197 \text{ in/yr}$

REMC7
 $-1.136 \pm 0.090 \text{ in/yr}$

REMSE
 $-1.062 \pm 0.092 \text{ in/yr}$

REMSW
 $-0.399 \pm 0.091 \text{ in/yr}$

SSD01

SSD02

SSD03

SSD20

SSD04

SSD05

SSD07

SSD08

SSD14

SSD15

SSD18

SSD17

SSD10

SSD11

SSD12

SSD13

SSD19

SSD16

SSD18

SSD17

SSD15

SSD14

SSD13

SSD12

SSD11

SSD10

SSD09

SSD08

SSD07

SSD06

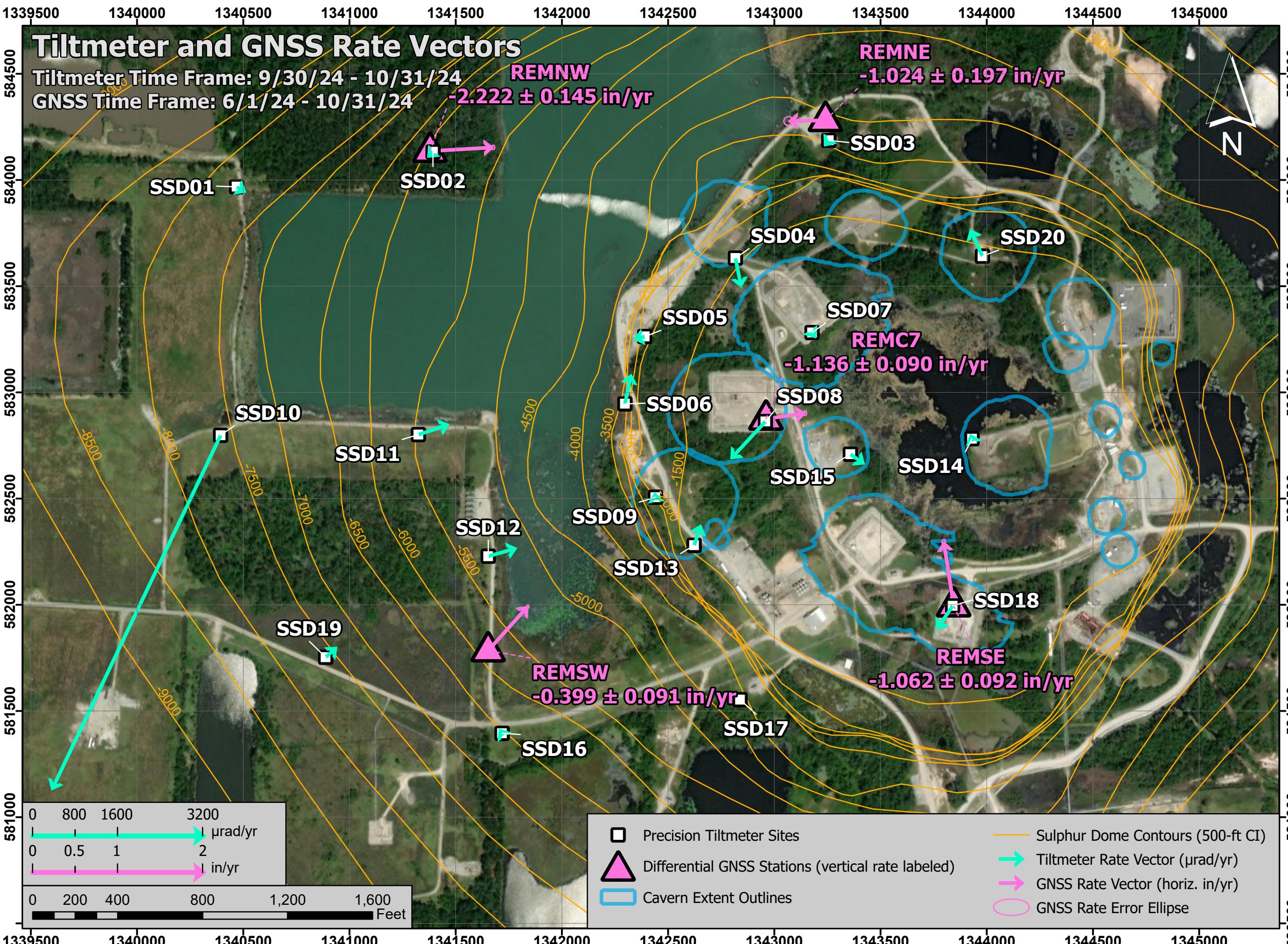
SSD05

SSD04

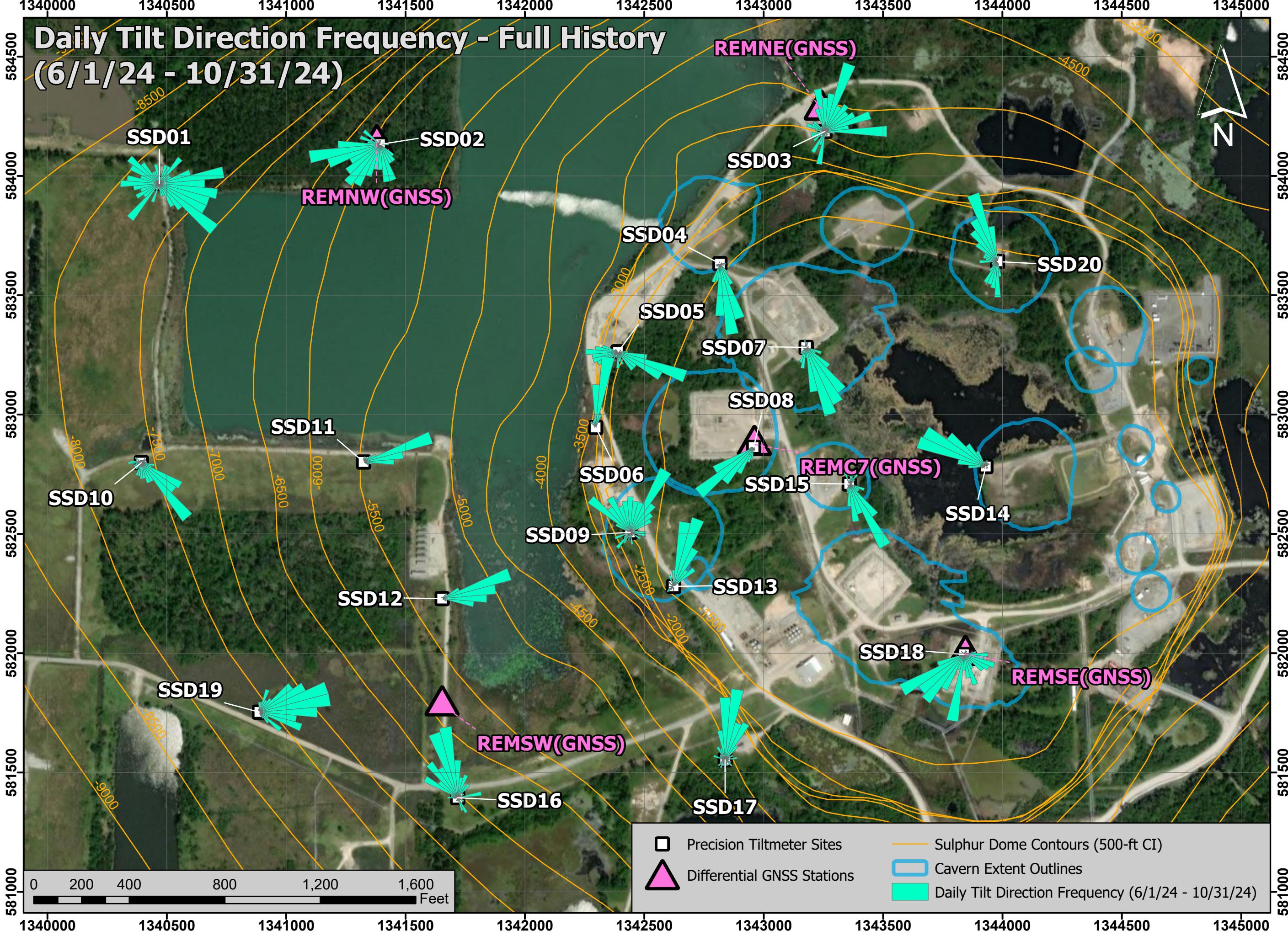
SSD03

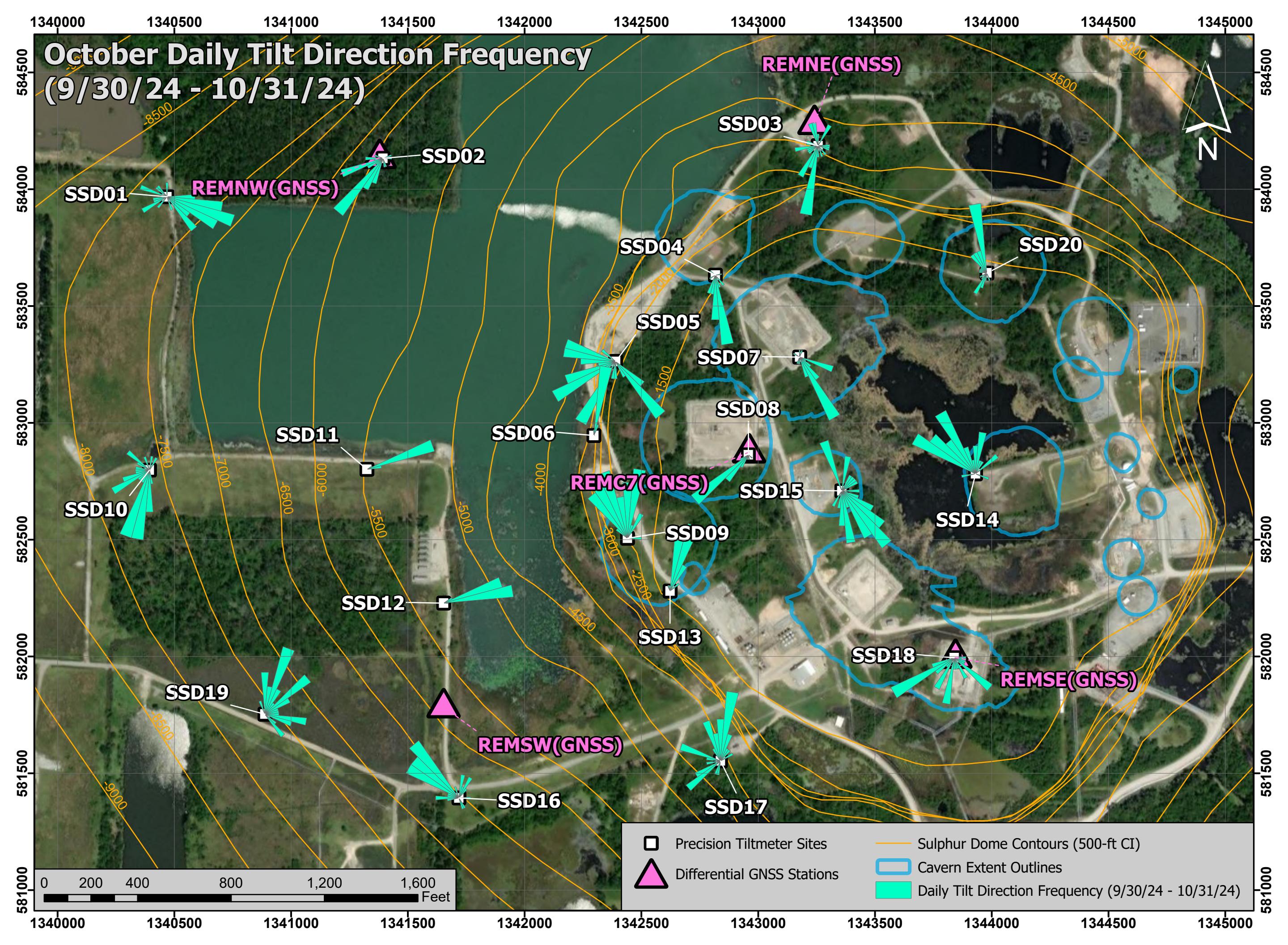
SSD02

SSD01



Daily Tilt Direction Frequency - Full History (6/1/24 - 10/31/24)





Location of GNSS and Tiltmeter Stations

Sulphur Mines Salt Dome

(Coordinate Datum: WGS 84)

Differential GNSS Stations		
Name	Latitude	Longitude
REMC7	30.253327	-93.414588
REMNE	30.257206	-93.413782
REMNW	30.256713	-93.419670
REMSE	30.250953	-93.411739
REMSW	30.250263	-93.418668
Off-dome Reference Station	30.257750	-93.426649

Precision Tiltmeter Sites		
Name	Latitude	Longitude
SSD01	30.256207	-93.422543
SSD02	30.256705	-93.419624
SSD03	30.256947	-93.413727
SSD04	30.255402	-93.415087
SSD05	30.254365	-93.416418
SSD06	30.253489	-93.416695
SSD07	30.254456	-93.413924
SSD08	30.253295	-93.414595
SSD09	30.252288	-93.416215
SSD10	30.252987	-93.422714
SSD11	30.253043	-93.419765
SSD12	30.251485	-93.418691
SSD13	30.251674	-93.415624
SSD14	30.253120	-93.411511
SSD15	30.252891	-93.413320
SSD16	30.249195	-93.418437
SSD17	30.249687	-93.414899
SSD18	30.250951	-93.411754
SSD19	30.250140	-93.421087
SSD20	30.255485	-93.411405

ATTACHMENT B

SNT InSAR report - October 22, 2024

SNT Satellite Update

Continuous InSAR Monitoring of
Ground Displacement At Westlake Caverns
and Western Dome Flank

Sulphur Mines Salt Dome

Prepared for:
Westlake Chemical

Prepared by:
Lonquist & Co., LLC
8591 United Plaza Blvd., Suite 280
Baton Rouge, LA 70809

Dataset
Satellite Source
Sentinel-1 (SNT)
Most Recent Image Date
Tuesday, October 22, 2024

Analysis Report Date:

October 28, 2024

Dataset Information

Satellite Source	Sentinel-1 (SNT)
Revisit Frequency	12 days
Most Recent Image Date	Tuesday, October 22, 2024
Dataset Image Count	211
Dataset Time Range	October 4, 2016 - October 22, 2024
Dataset Length	8.05 Years
Satellite Line-of-Sight (LOS)	43° West of Vertical (Viewing site from the West)

Analysis Methodology

Time Series Charts

Trend lines were calculated for the averaged displacement values within each AOI. Quadratic regression was used to determine Velocity and Acceleration of LOS displacement. Trends calculated for the AOI point groups are depicted for each AOI in the Time Series section of this report.

Contour Maps

A quadratic trend was also calculated for each individual measurement point across the analysis region. Trend values for each point were used to generate Velocity and Acceleration contour maps to depict the spatial distribution of the movement trends. Negative velocity values indicate subsidence or eastward movement. Negative acceleration values indicate increasing rates of subsidence, increasing eastward movement, or slowing westward movement and positive acceleration values indicate slowing rates of subsidence, slowing eastward movement, or increasing westward movement. Maps depicting the individual data points colored by these trend values are also included in the last section of the report.

Recent vs. Historical Data

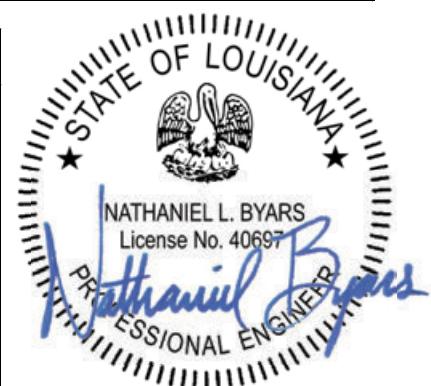
The multi-year SNT dataset timeframe allows for Recent data to be evaluated separately from Historical data and for trends from the two timeframes to be compared. The change in the velocities and accelerations from the two timeframes are provided in the Time Series and Contour Map sections. Velocity values are calculated for the final date in either the Recent or Historical datasets.

Observations

To-date there have been no acute deviations from established subsidence trends in the areas investigated.

The comparison of Recent to Historical trends in the SNT data does imply a minor increase (≥ -0.10) in the negative velocity and/or negative acceleration of LOS displacement in 3 of the 15 AOI point groups. This suggests that marginal increases in subsidence rates may be occurring in these areas in recent years with the greatest velocity increases (in descending order) occurring in AOI 8 (PPG 22), AOI 10 (PPG2), and AOI 7 (PPG 7).

The mapped contours of the change in recent vs. historical subsidence velocity and acceleration mostly display minor fluctuations around 0, intermittently distributed within the AOIs. Some concentrations of negative rate change can be observed that generally support the observations in the above mentioned AOIs.



Date Signed: October 28, 2024
Austin, Texas

Nathaniel L. Byars, P.E.
Principal Engineer
Louisiana License No. 40697

InSAR Data Sources

InSAR Data

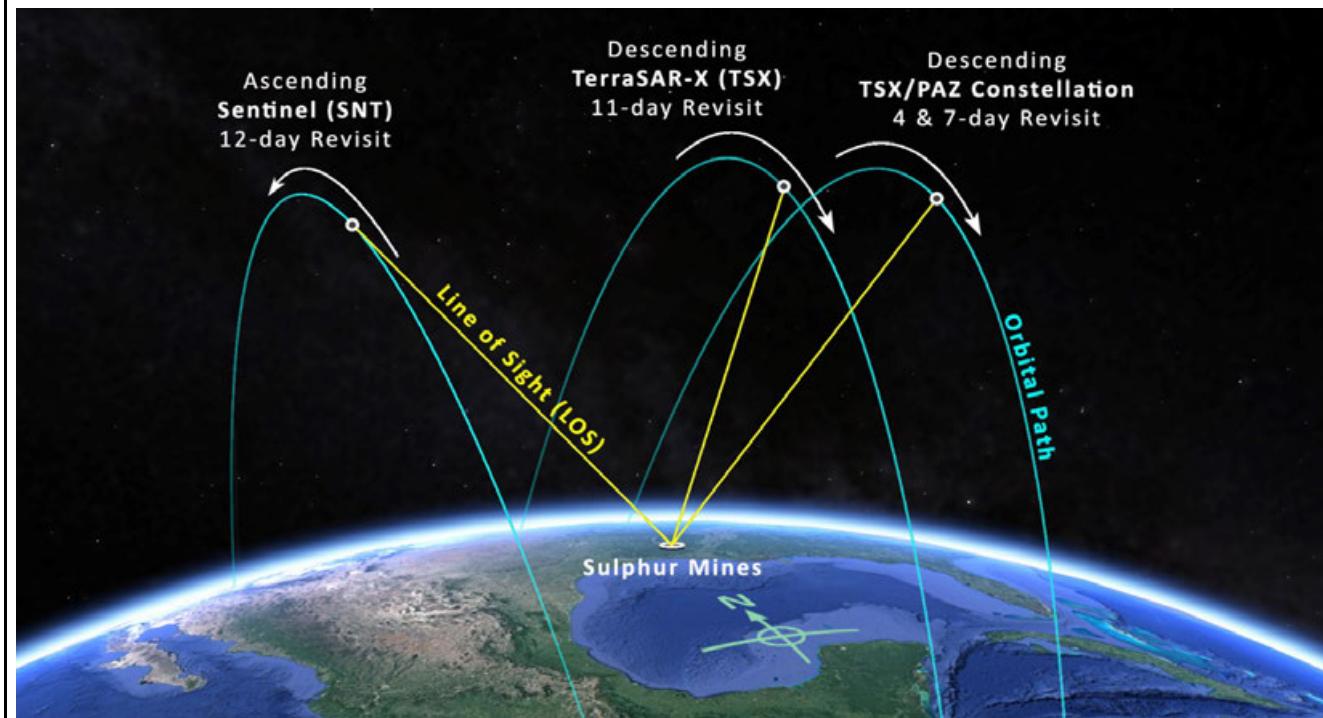
Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR) is the most well established method to continually evaluate small, normally undetectable, ground movement over a large area. Radar imagery collected via satellites over successive orbital passes is used to identify and define measurement points on the ground. Objects or ground features providing a stable reflection of radar energy such as buildings, roads, and infrastructure produce the highest quality measurement points. InSAR analysis identifies the change in distance between the satellite and each measurement point over time relative to a stable reference point within the imaged area.

Satellite Sources

Two InSAR datasets are being used to evaluate subsidence over the Sulphur Mines Salt Dome. These datasets provide Line-of-Sight (LOS) displacement measurements from both ascending and descending orbits. An ascending orbit denotes the satellite's longitudinal course from south to north as it passes over the site, while a descending orbit denotes the satellite is moving from north to south.

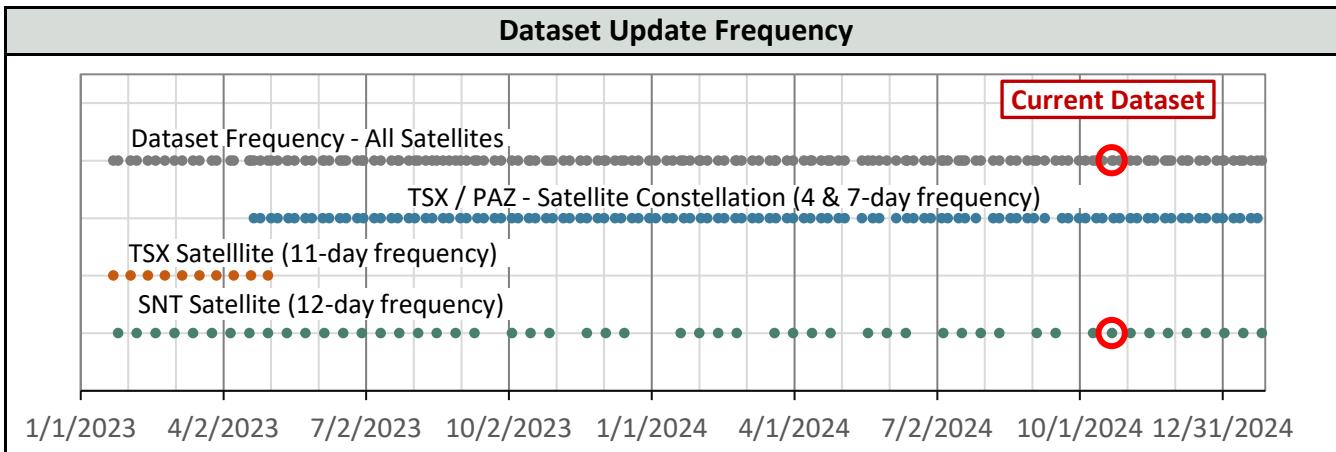
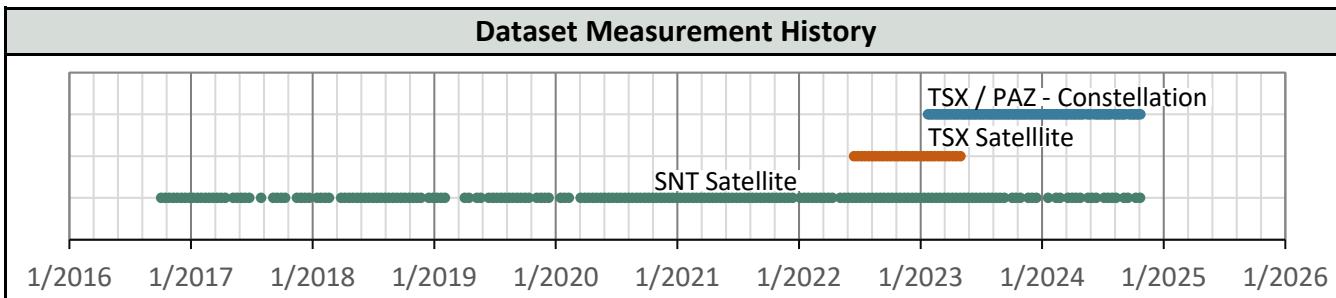
The first dataset comes from a low-resolution Sentinel-1 (SNT) satellite on an ascending orbit that captures data from the west of the site on a 12-day frequency. The second comes from a pair of high resolution satellites that share the same descending orbit and capture data from east of the site. These are a TSX satellite and the PAZ satellite (TSX/PAZ constellation), both with an 11-day revisit frequency. Their orbits are offset with the PAZ satellite passing over the site 4 days after the TSX satellite. Prior to May 2023, data was captured from a different high-resolution TerraSAR-X (TSX) satellite on a descending orbit that captured data from the east of the site on an 11-day frequency. The transition was made for the increased data frequency that resulted from a 4 and 7-day revisit period. The image below depicts the orbital paths of the satellites in relation to the Sulphur Mines Salt Dome.

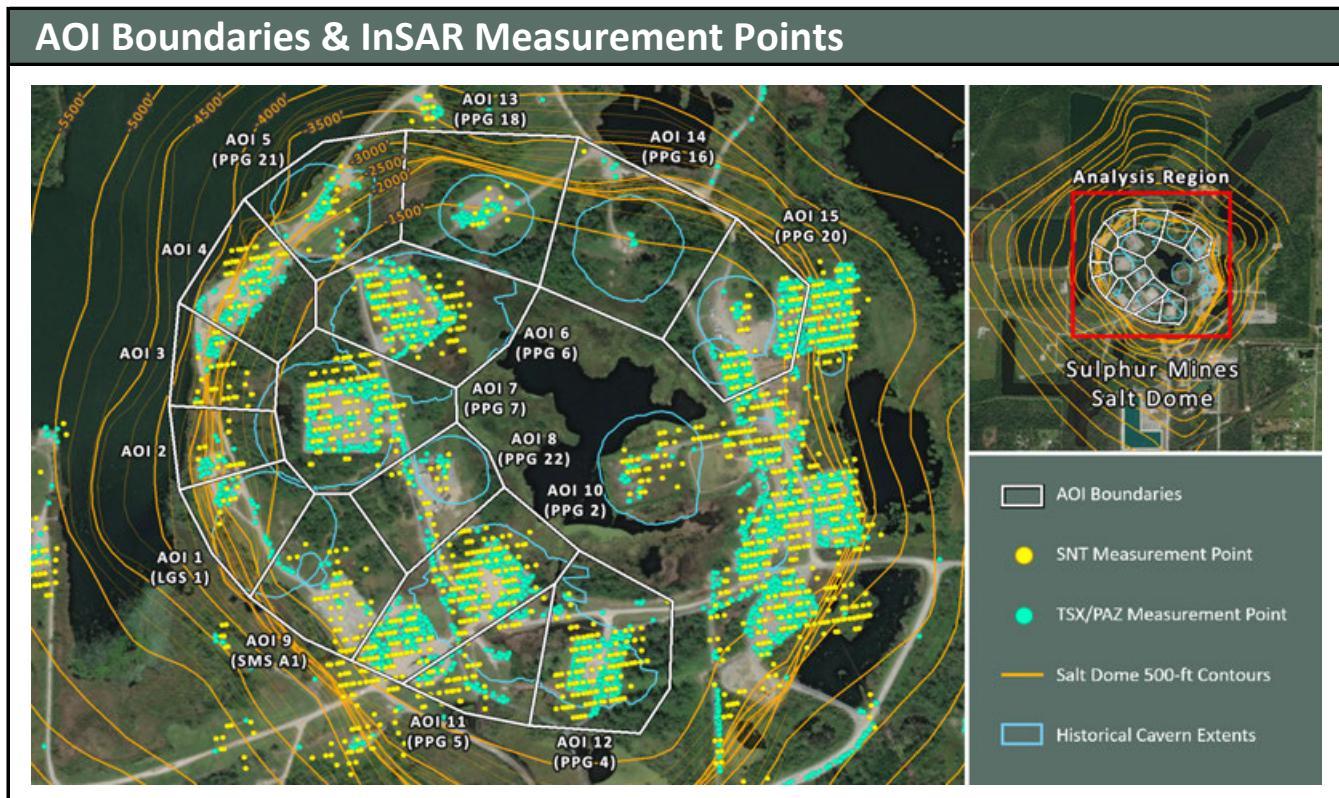
Satellite Orbital Diagram



InSAR Line-of-Site (LOS) Data	<- West Side View East->
<p>LOS displacement measurements refer to a change in distance between the satellite sensor and the ground target. Measurement positions on the west side of the Sulphur Dome are known to be experiencing some eastward movement toward the dome center due to the geometry of the subsidence basin. The InSAR satellites view the site from eastward and westward positions so LOS measurements are understood to convey a movement distance that is not purely vertical. The diagram to the right illustrates the geometric relationship between the theoretical Real movement of a ground target and LOS displacement measurements from two different satellite viewing directions.</p>	<p>The diagram shows a 'Ground Target' represented by two black dots. A green arrow labeled 'Real Movement' points from the left dot to the right dot. Two dashed lines represent satellite orbits: an orange dashed line for an 'Ascending Satellite Perspective from West' and a blue dashed line for a 'Descending Satellite Perspective from East'. Each orbit has a small triangle indicating the angle θ between the orbital path and the vertical. From each orbit, a blue arrow labeled 'LOS Displacement Distance' points towards the ground target. Right-angle symbols at the ends of these arrows indicate they are perpendicular to the target's horizontal position.</p>

Satellite and Data Properties	SNT	TSX	TSX/PAZ Constellation
Band (Wavelength)	C-band (2.20 in)	X-band (1.22 in)	X-band (1.22 in)
Track	T136	T29	T67 & T120
Pixel resolution	65 x 16 ft	3 x 3 ft	3 x 3 ft
Revisit frequency	12 days	11 days	4 & 7 days
Orbit (LOS Angle, θ)	Ascending (43°)	Descending (17°)	Descending (37°)
Data Start Date	10/4/2016	6/16/2022	1/24/2023
Measurement error range	± 0.20 in	± 0.03 in	± 0.03 in

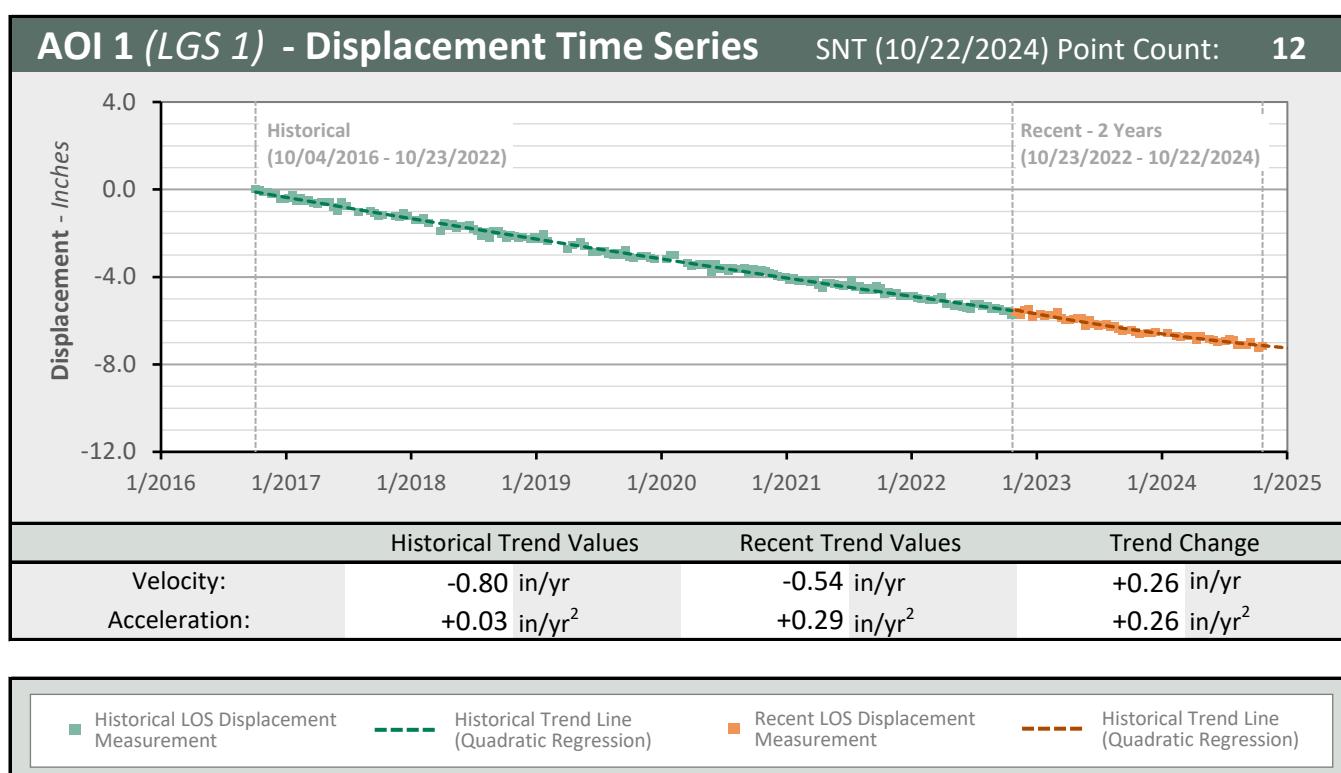
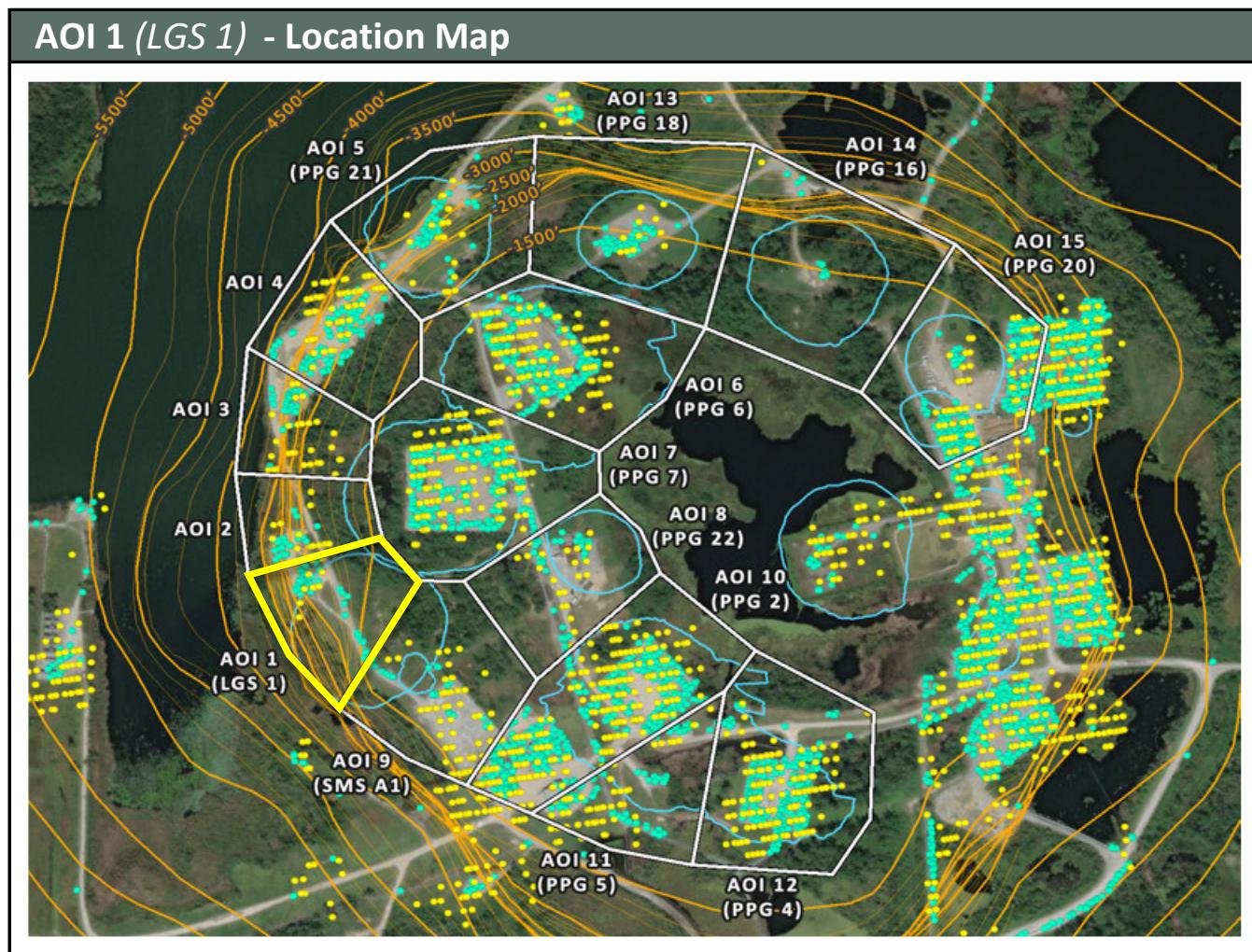


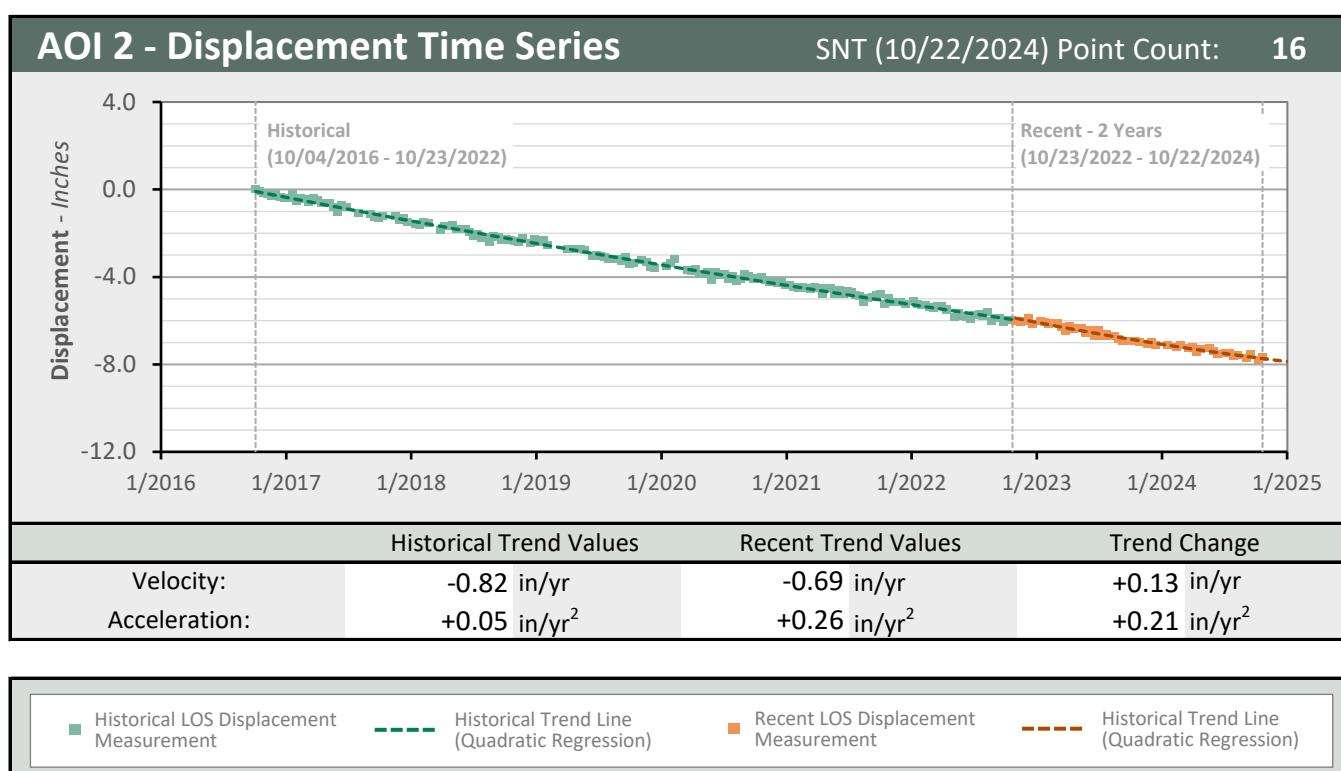
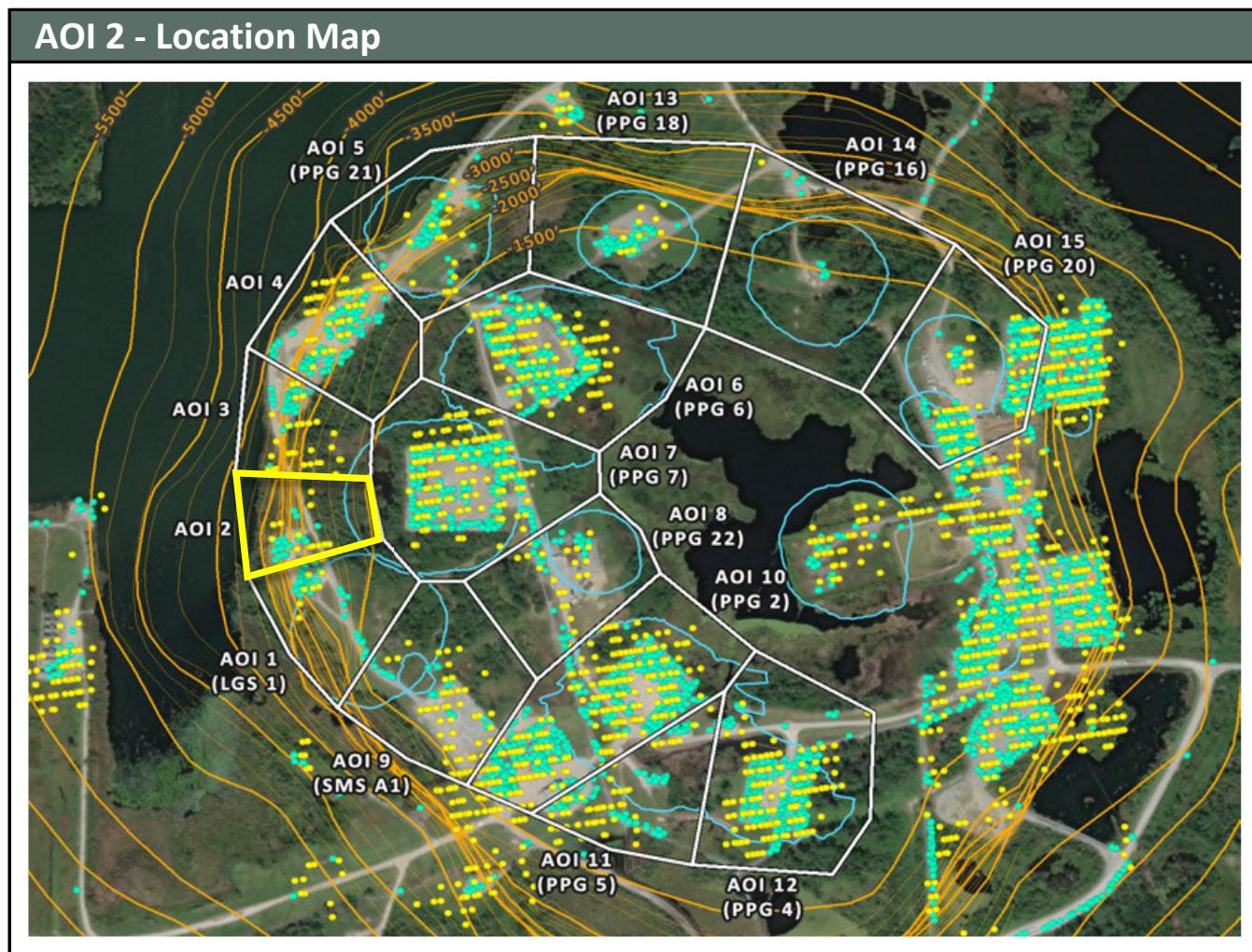


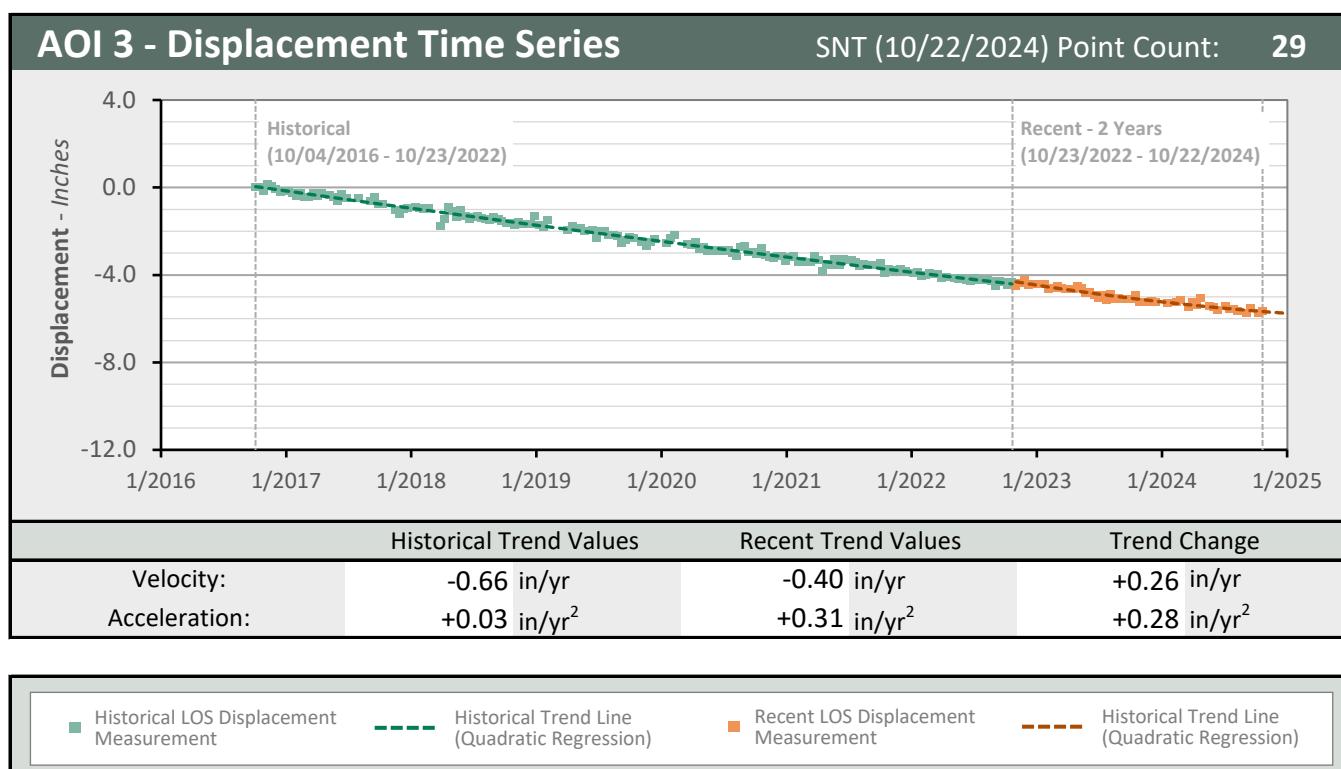
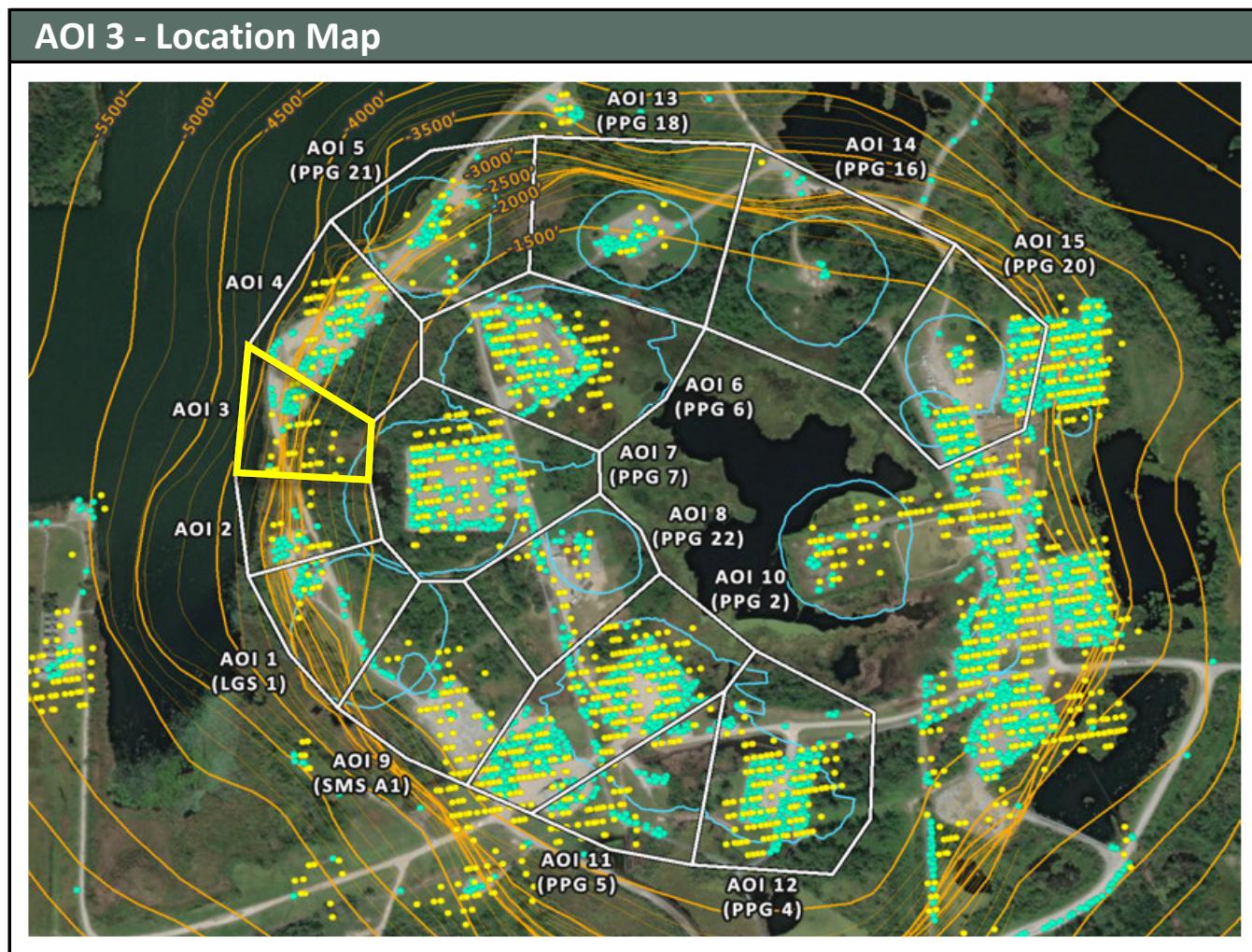
Subsidence Monitoring Areas of Interest (AOIs)

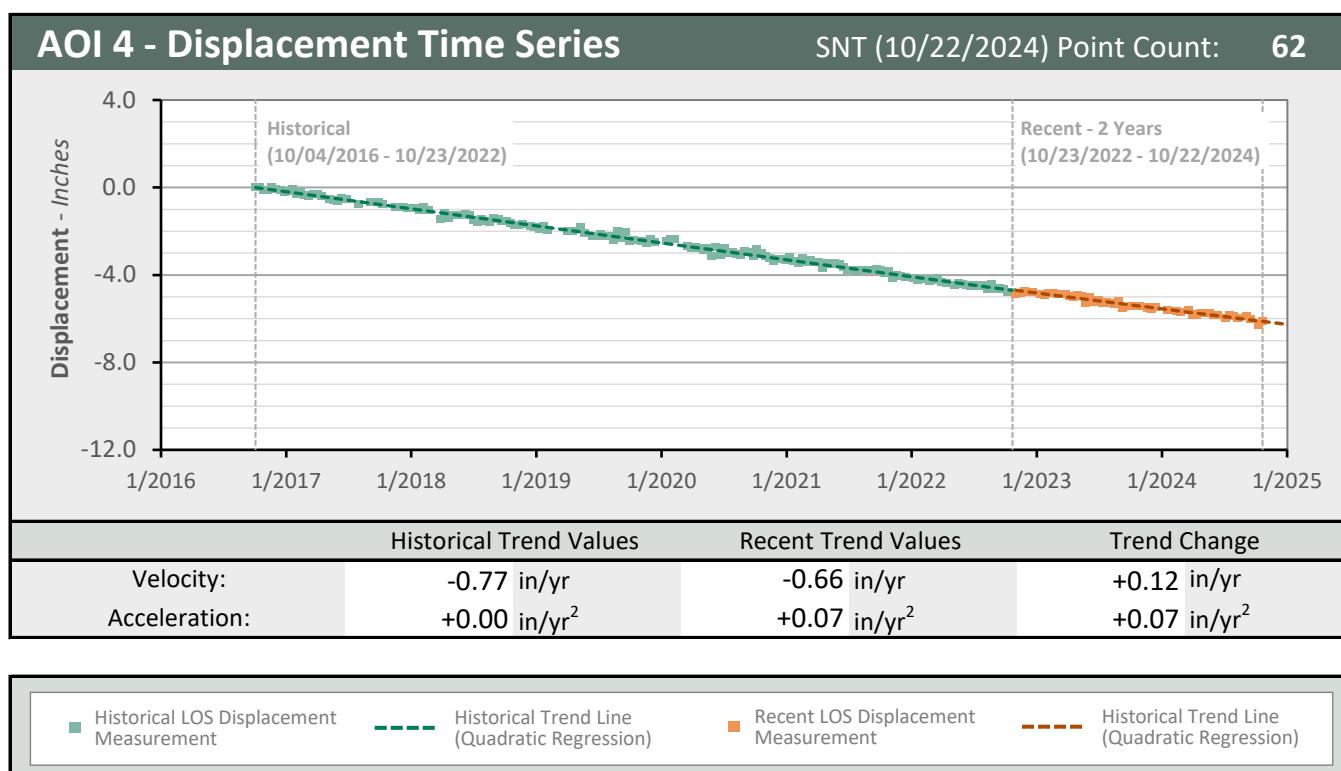
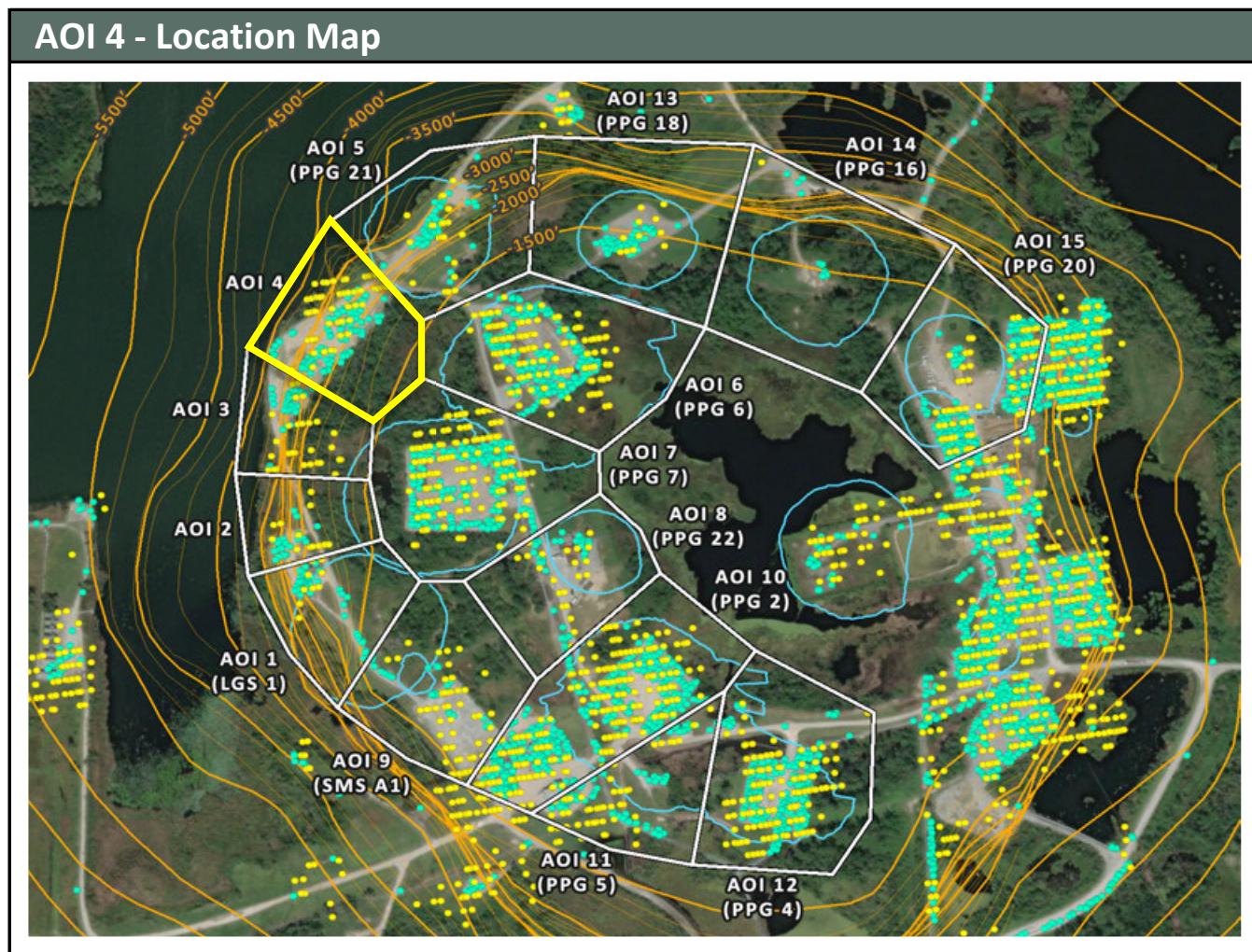
To visually convey and evaluate trend consistency for the displacement time series of each ground target, measurement points were grouped and their displacement values were averaged. The point groups are referred to as Areas of Interest (AOIs) in this analysis and their boundaries are depicted on the above map. The below table lists the trend values calculated in each AOI for the dataset evaluated in this report.

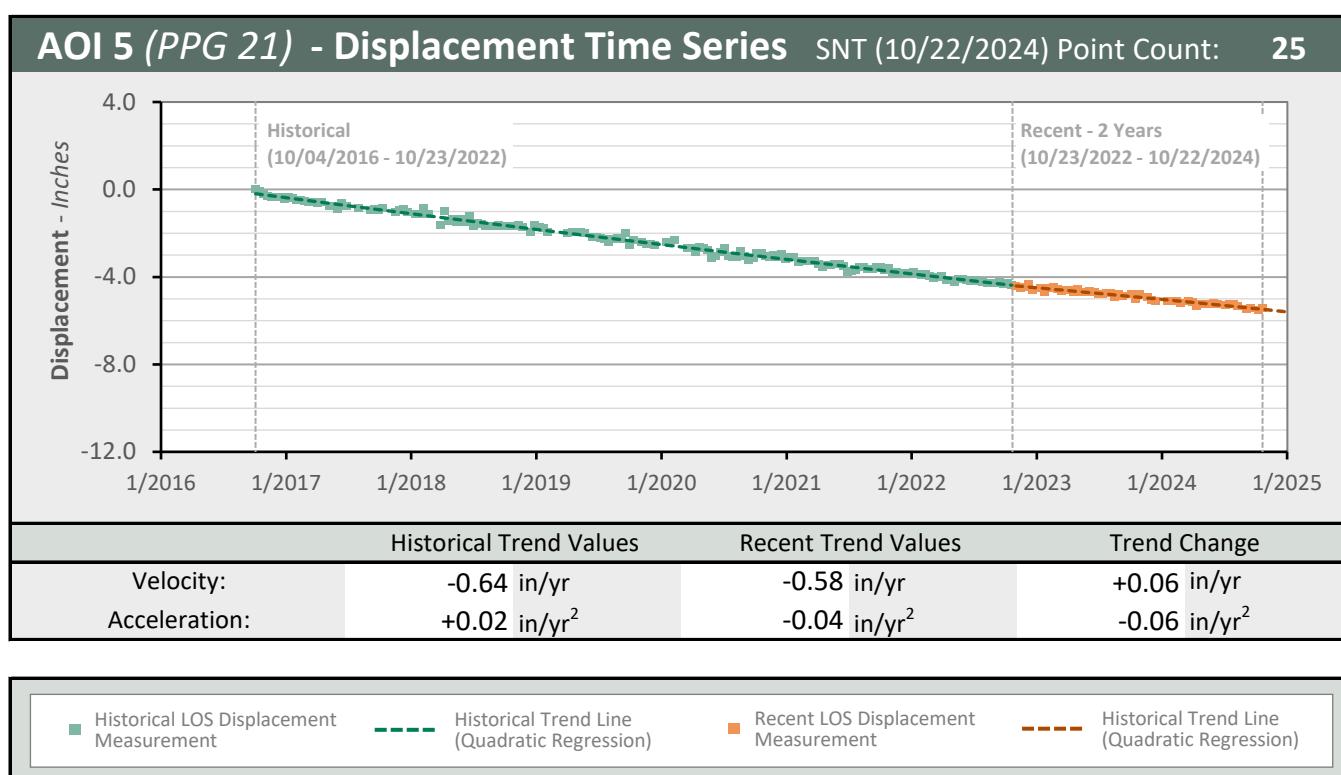
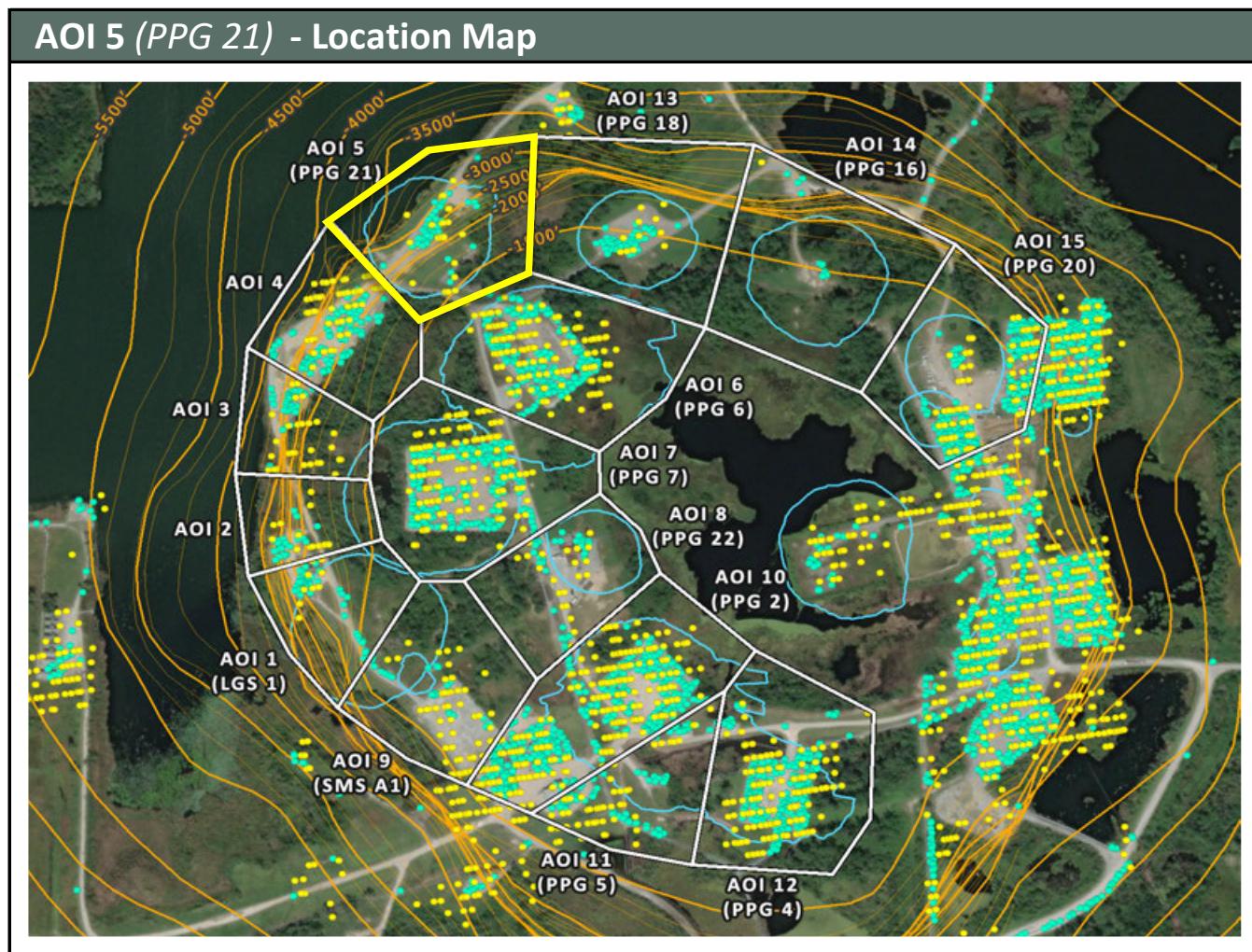
AOI Name	SNT (10/22/2024)	LOS Velocity (in/yr)				LOS Acceleration (in/yr ²)		
		Point Count	Historical	Recent	Change	Historical	Recent	Change
AOI 1 (LGS 1)	12	-0.80	-0.54	+0.26	+0.26	+0.03	+0.29	+0.26
AOI 2	16	-0.82	-0.69	+0.13	+0.13	+0.05	+0.26	+0.21
AOI 3	29	-0.66	-0.40	+0.26	+0.26	+0.03	+0.31	+0.28
AOI 4	62	-0.77	-0.66	+0.12	+0.12	+0.00	+0.07	+0.07
AOI 5 (PPG 21)	25	-0.64	-0.58	+0.06	+0.06	+0.02	-0.04	-0.06
AOI 6 (PPG 6)	134	-0.86	-0.82	+0.04	+0.04	+0.05	+0.06	+0.01
AOI 7 (PPG 7)	140	-0.99	-1.08	-0.09	-0.09	+0.07	+0.05	-0.01
AOI 8 (PPG 22)	20	-1.06	-1.22	-0.17	-0.17	+0.10	+0.06	-0.04
AOI 9 (SMS A1)	58	-0.85	-0.83	+0.03	+0.03	+0.07	+0.05	-0.02
AOI 10 (PPG 2)	232	-0.91	-1.06	-0.15	-0.15	+0.08	-0.02	-0.10
AOI 11 (PPG 5)	53	-0.90	-0.68	+0.22	+0.22	+0.06	+0.25	+0.20
AOI 12 (PPG 4)	120	-0.74	-0.49	+0.25	+0.25	+0.05	+0.19	+0.14
AOI 13 (PPG 18)	12	-0.60	-0.39	+0.22	+0.22	+0.04	+0.27	+0.23
AOI 14 (PPG 16)	1	-0.19	+0.49	+0.67	+0.67	+0.07	+0.92	+0.86
AOI 15 (PPG 20)	69	-0.30	-0.29	+0.01	+0.01	+0.04	+0.02	-0.02

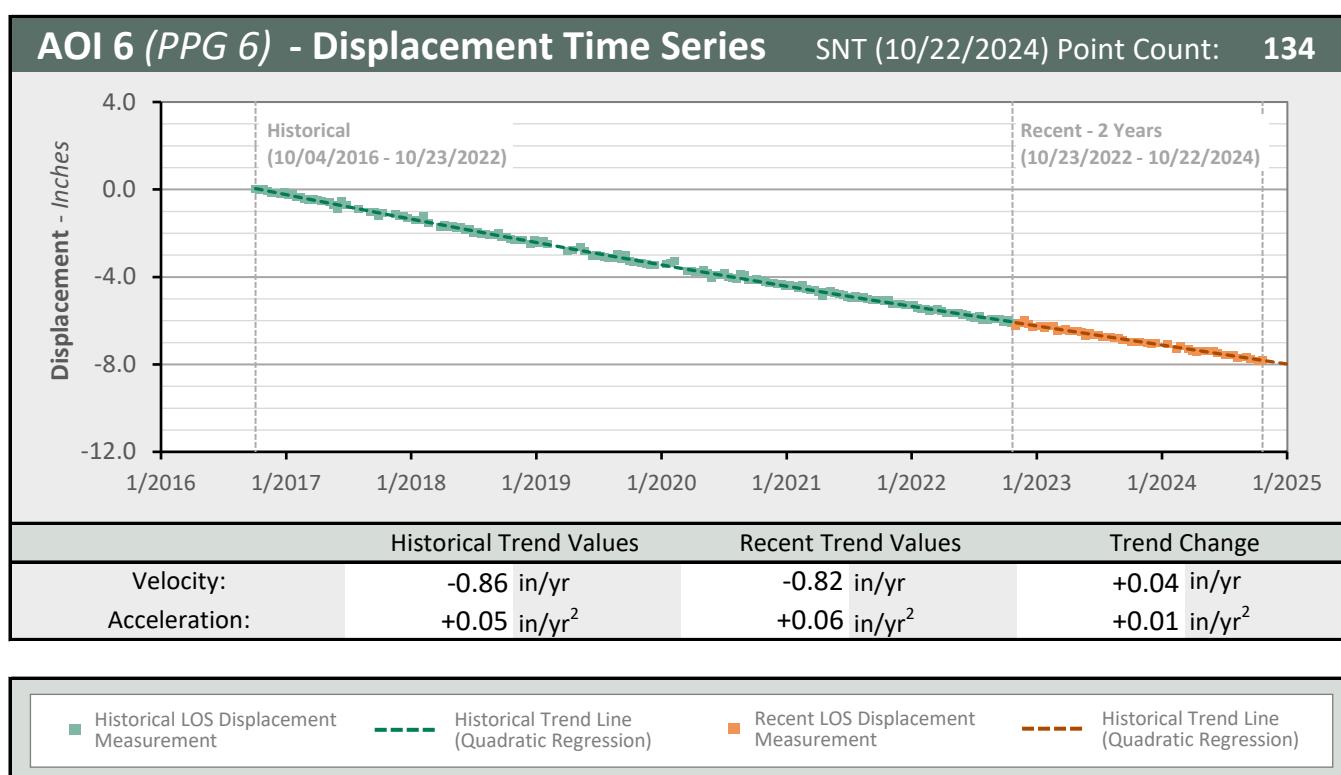
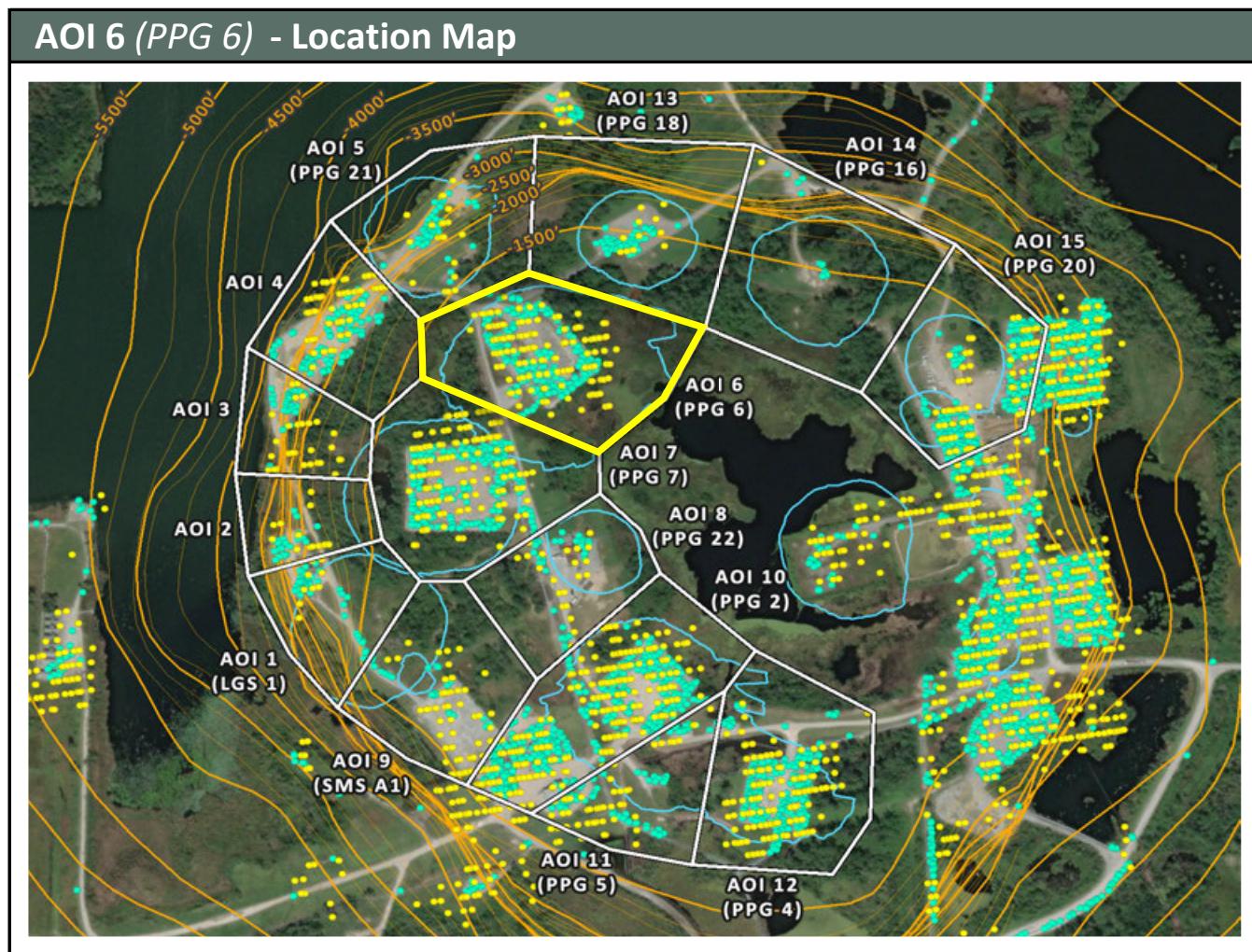


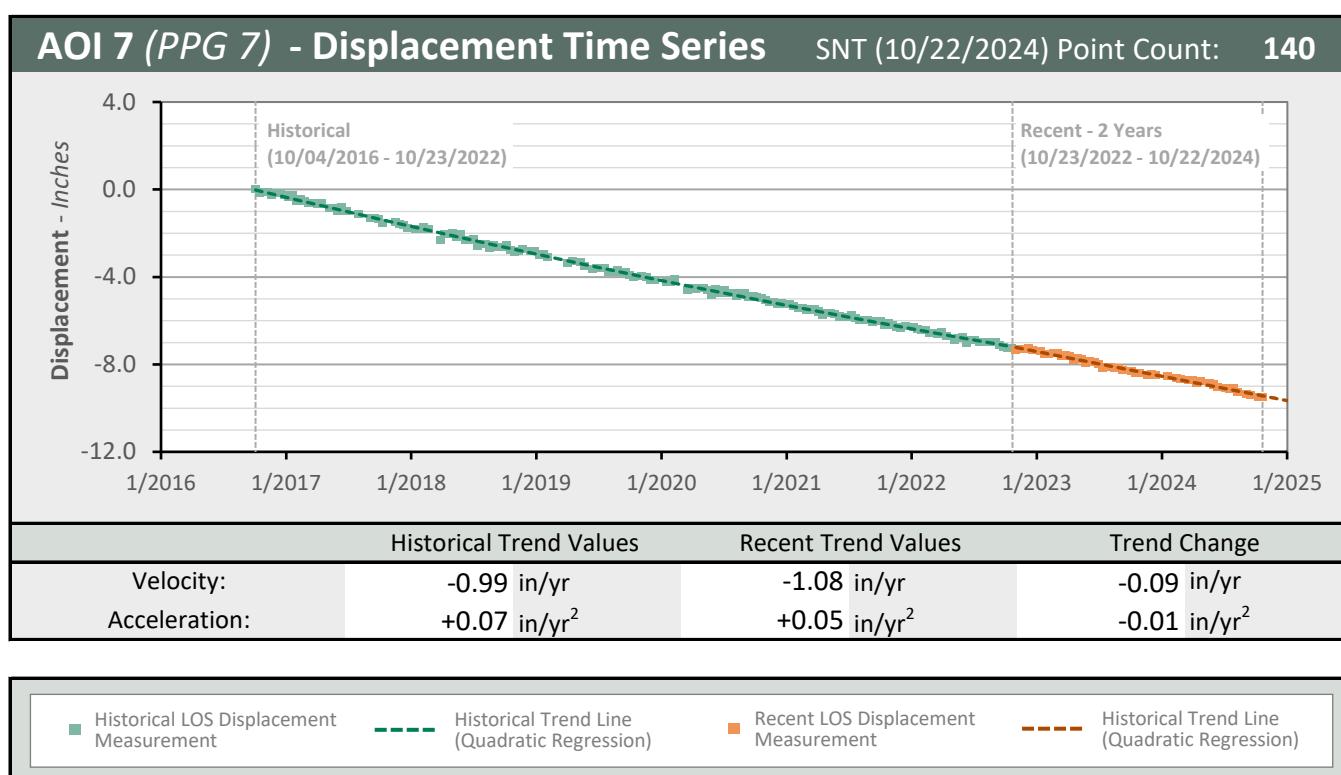
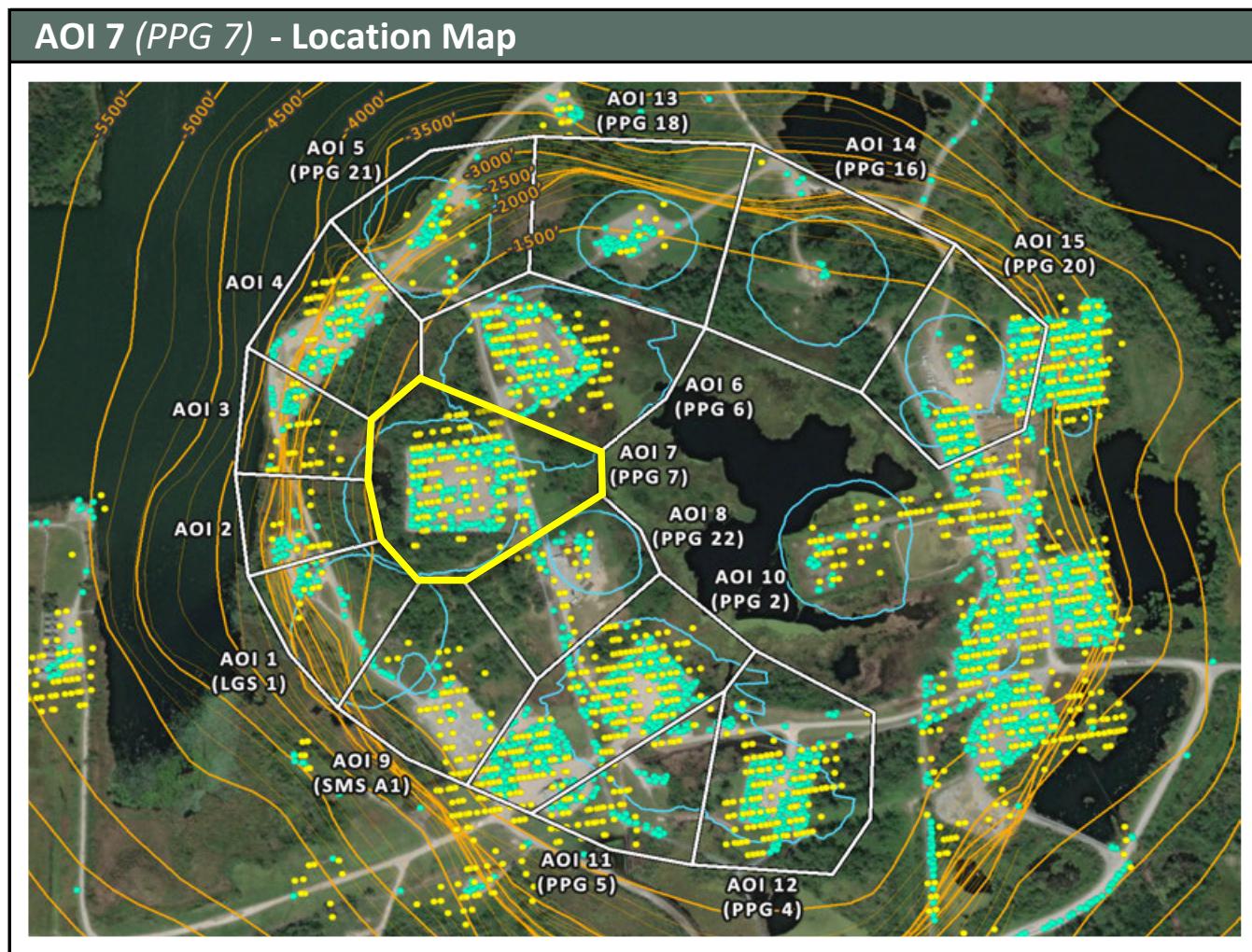


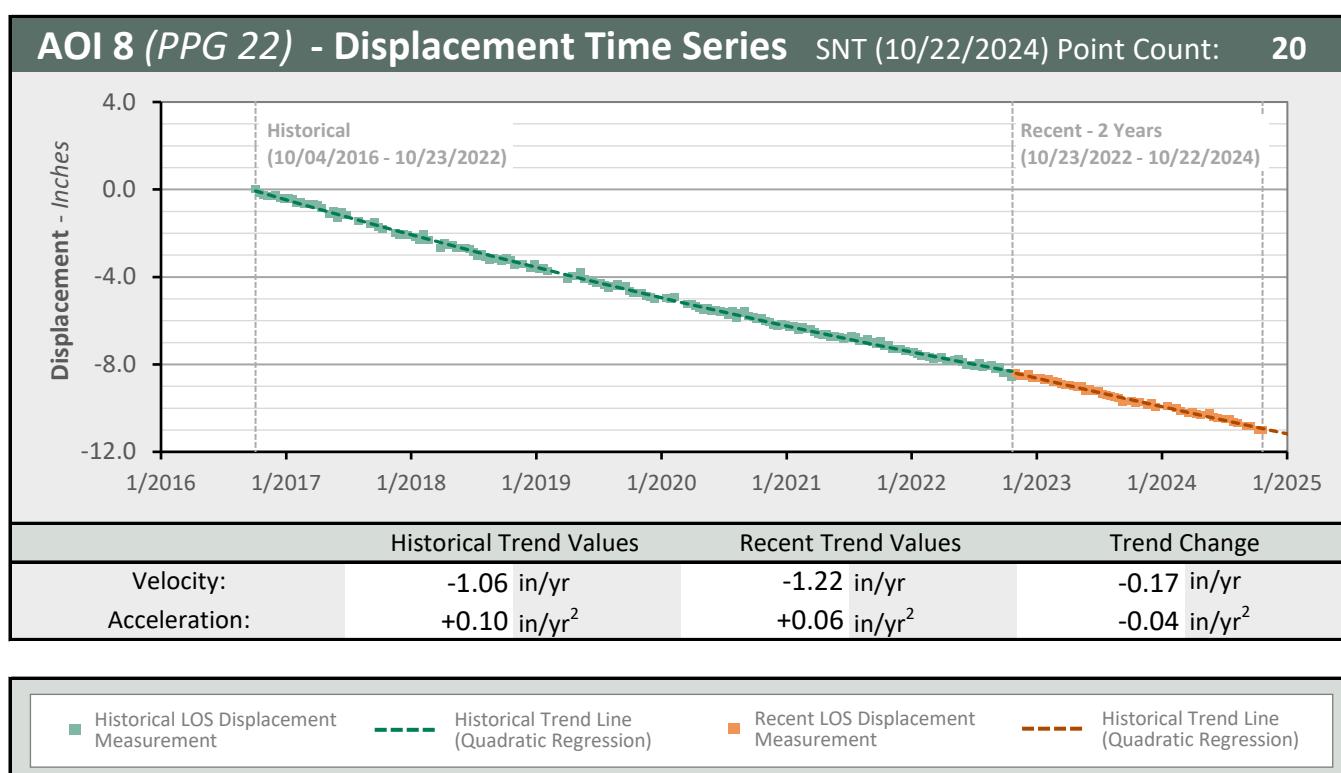
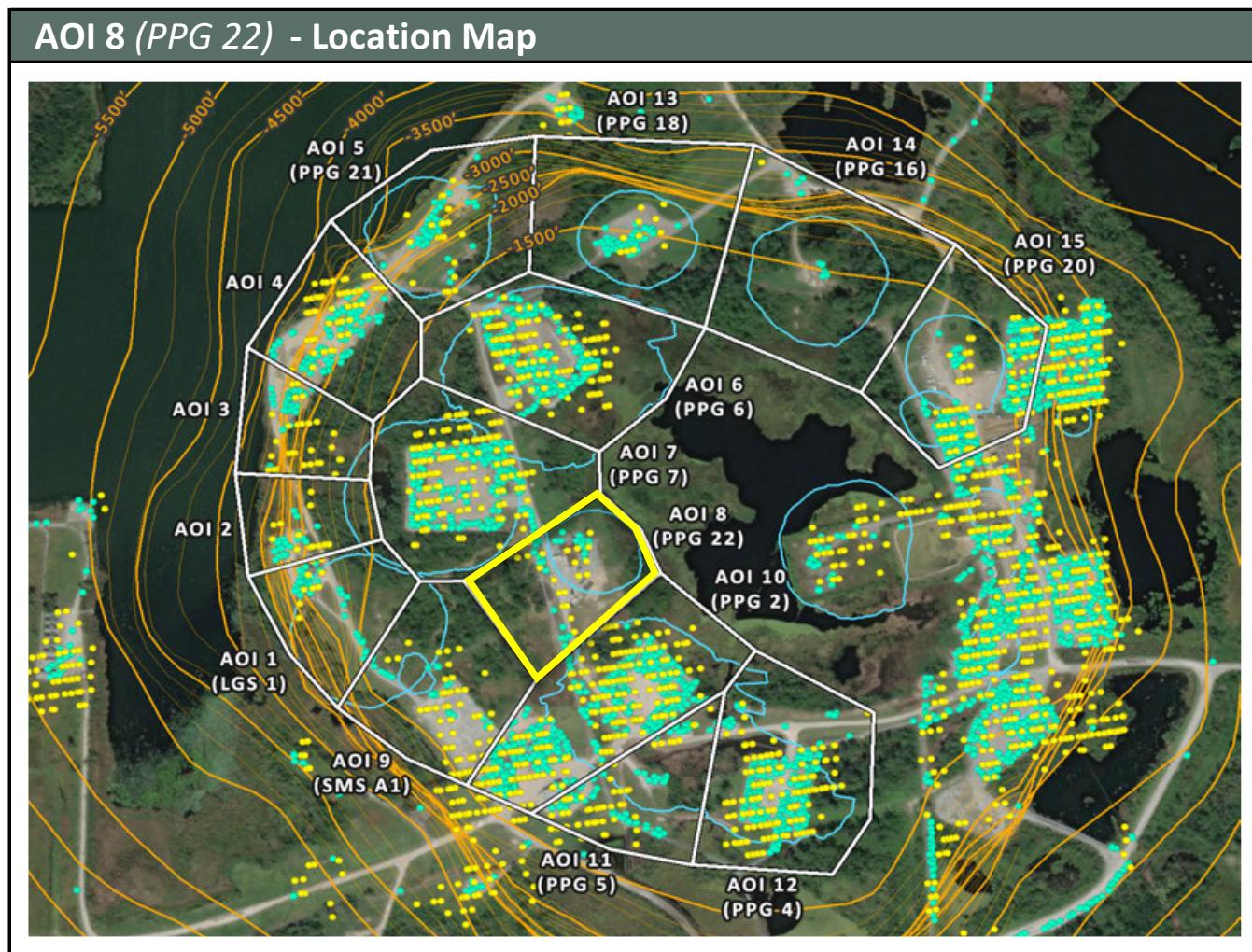


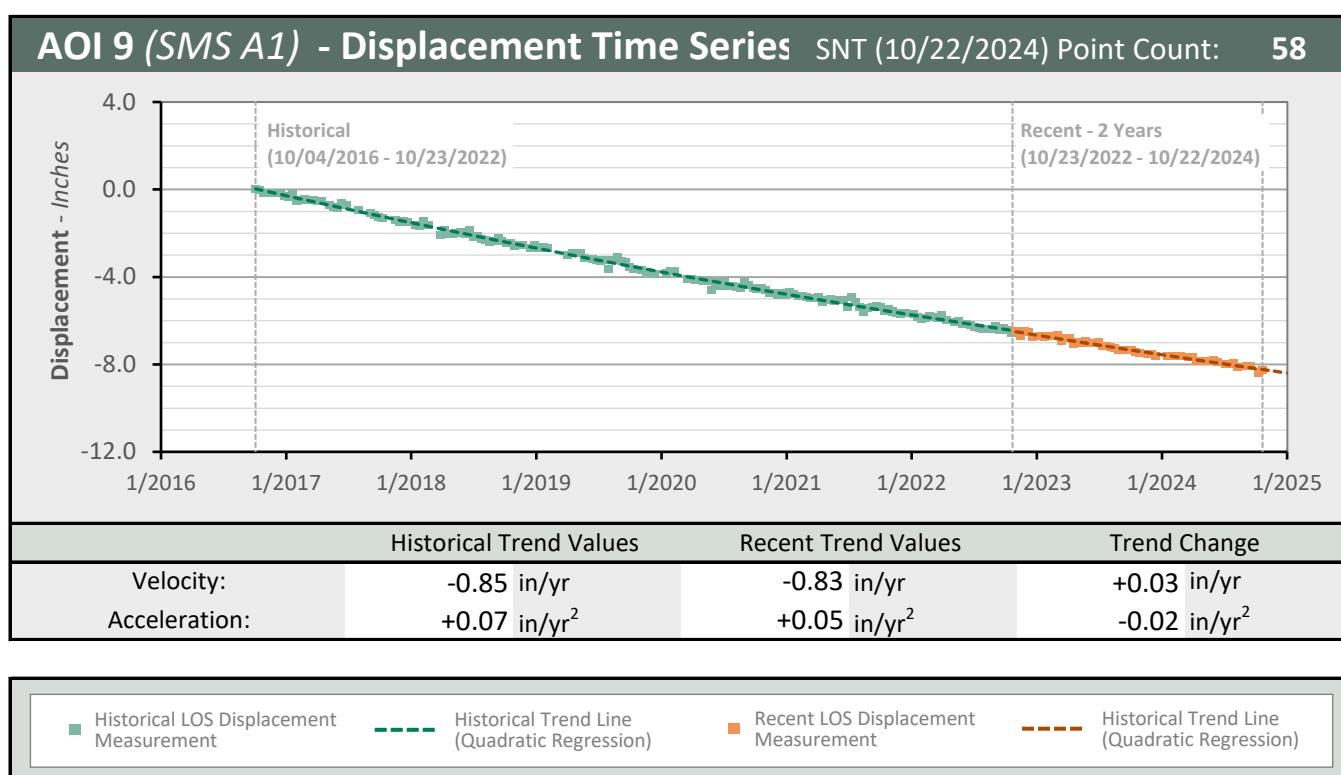
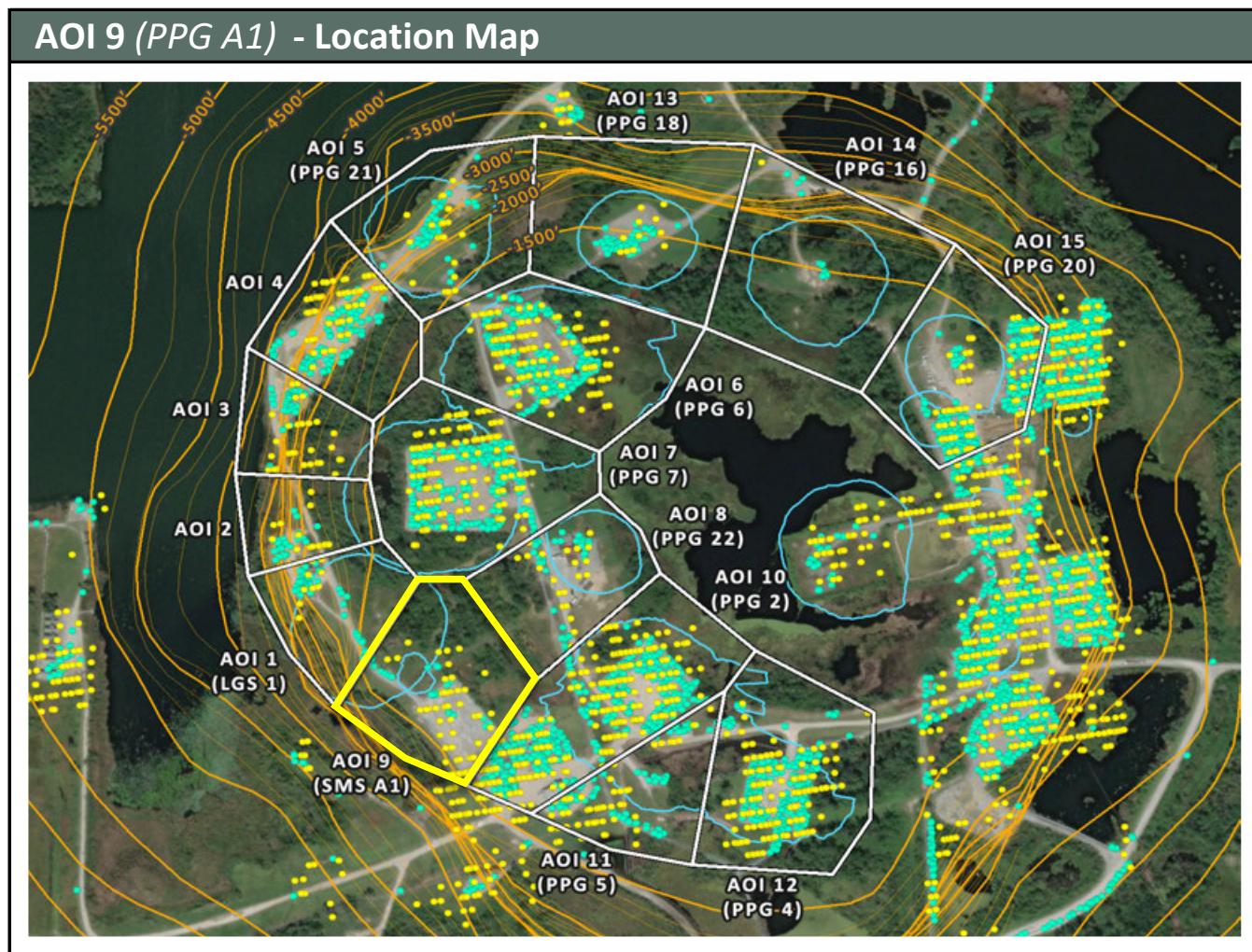


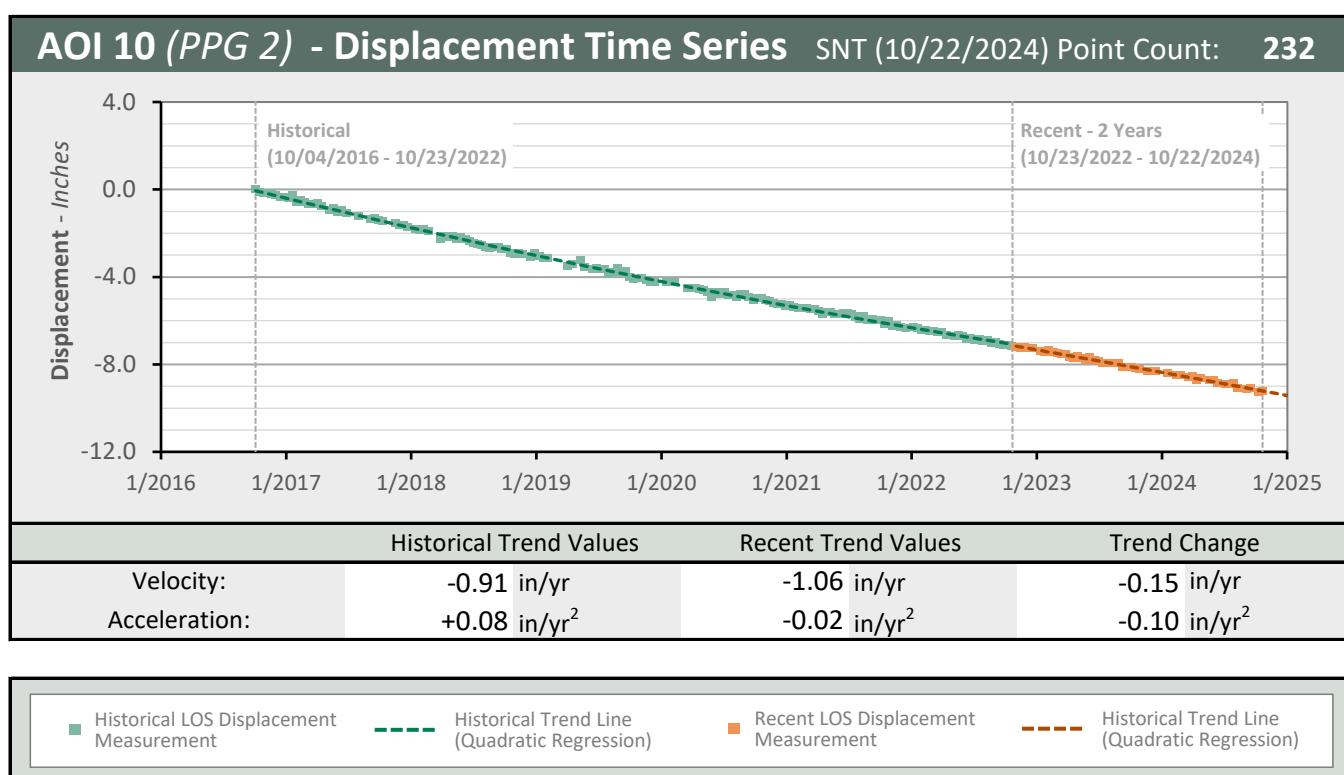
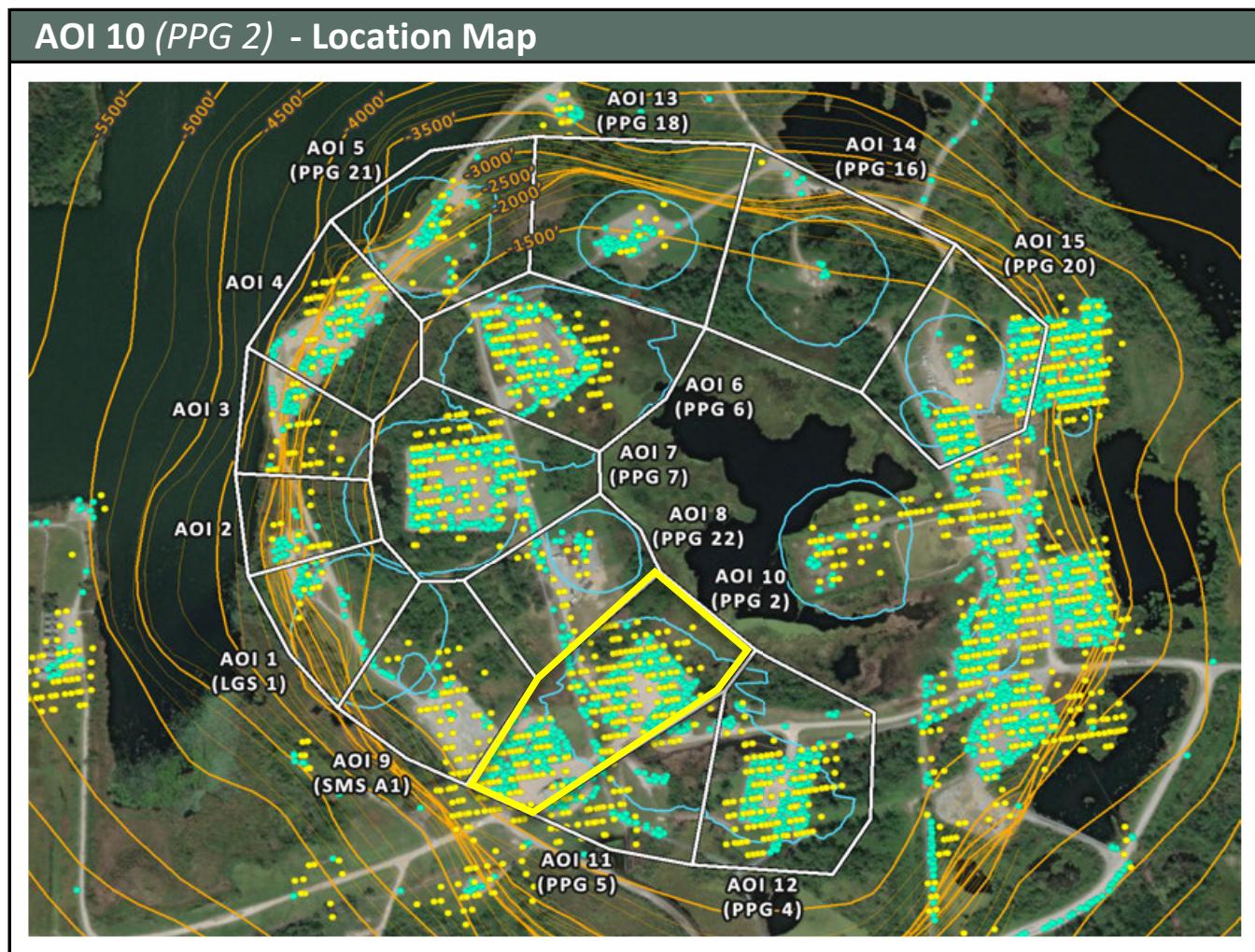


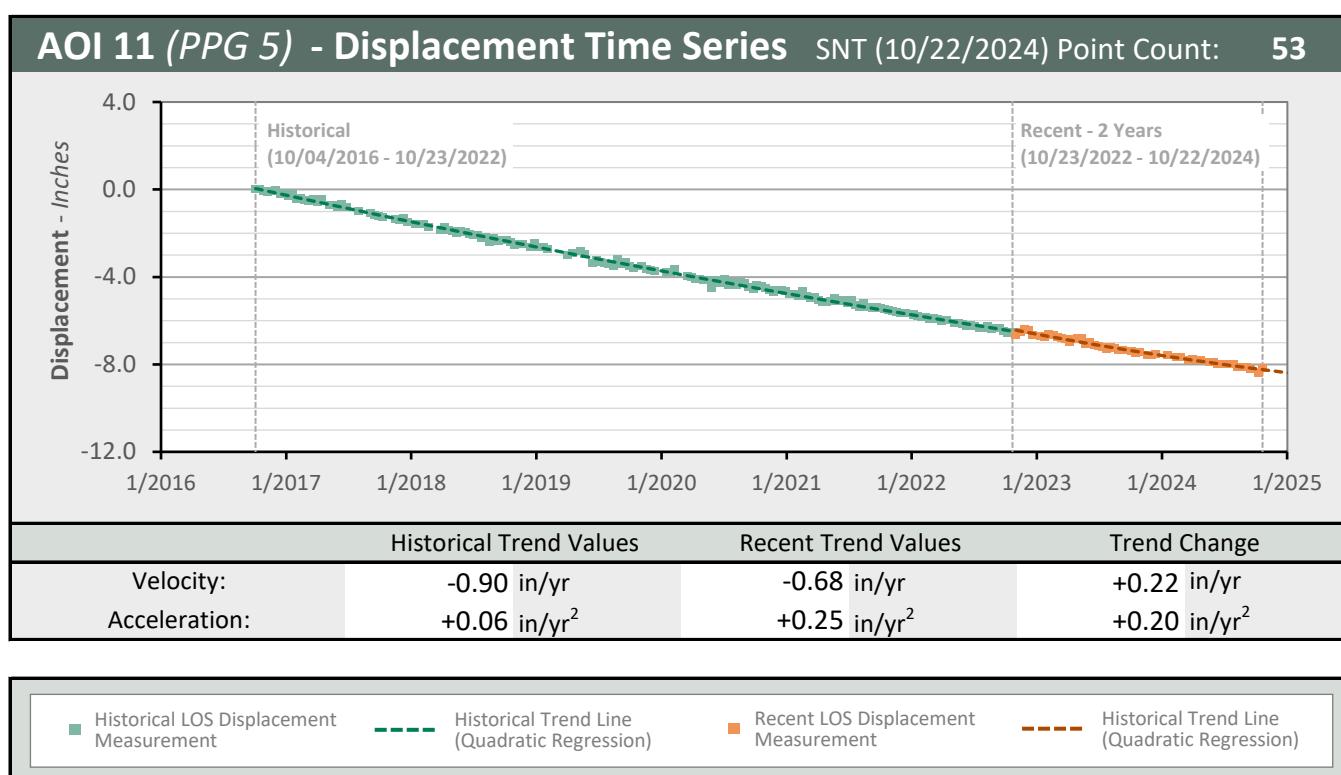
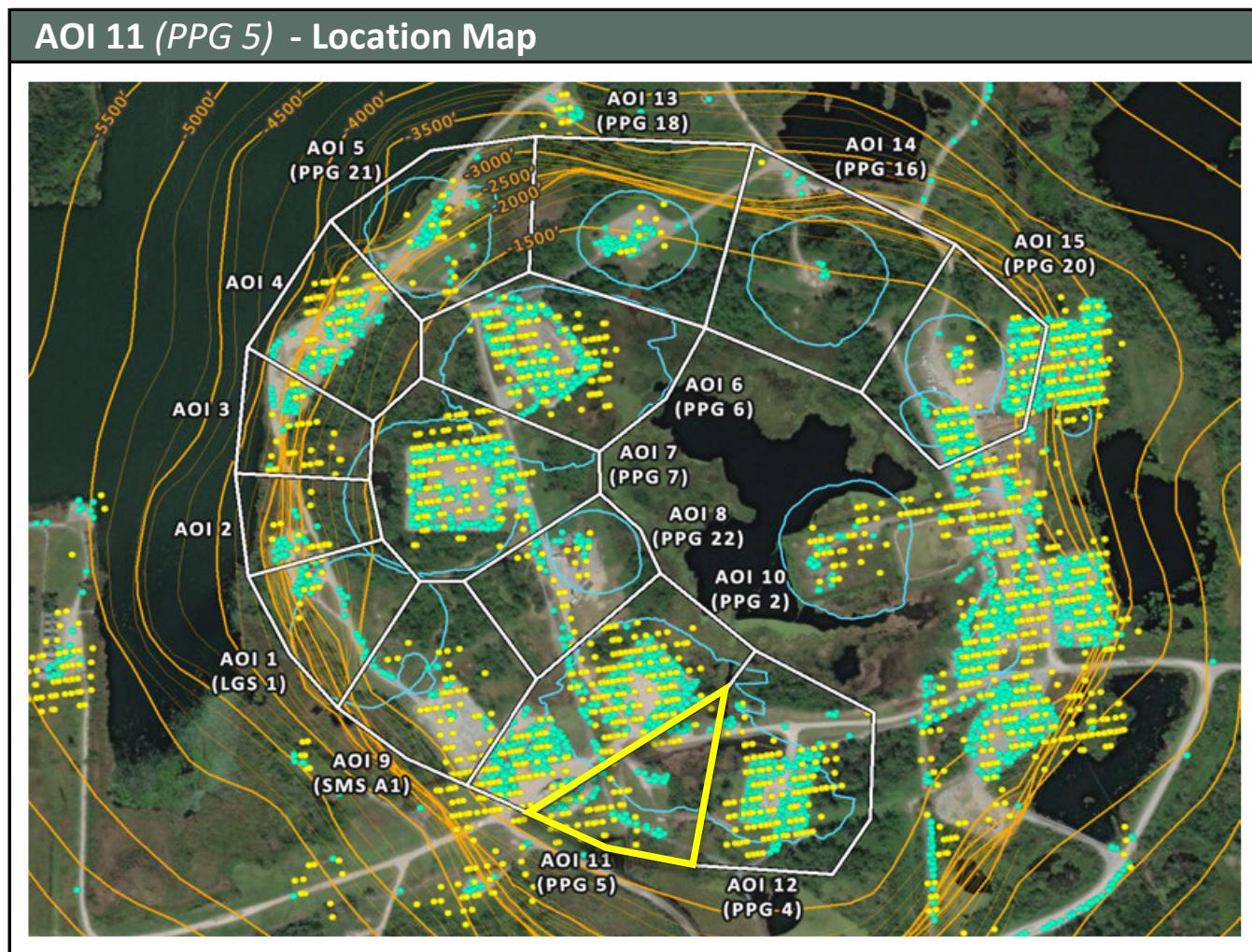


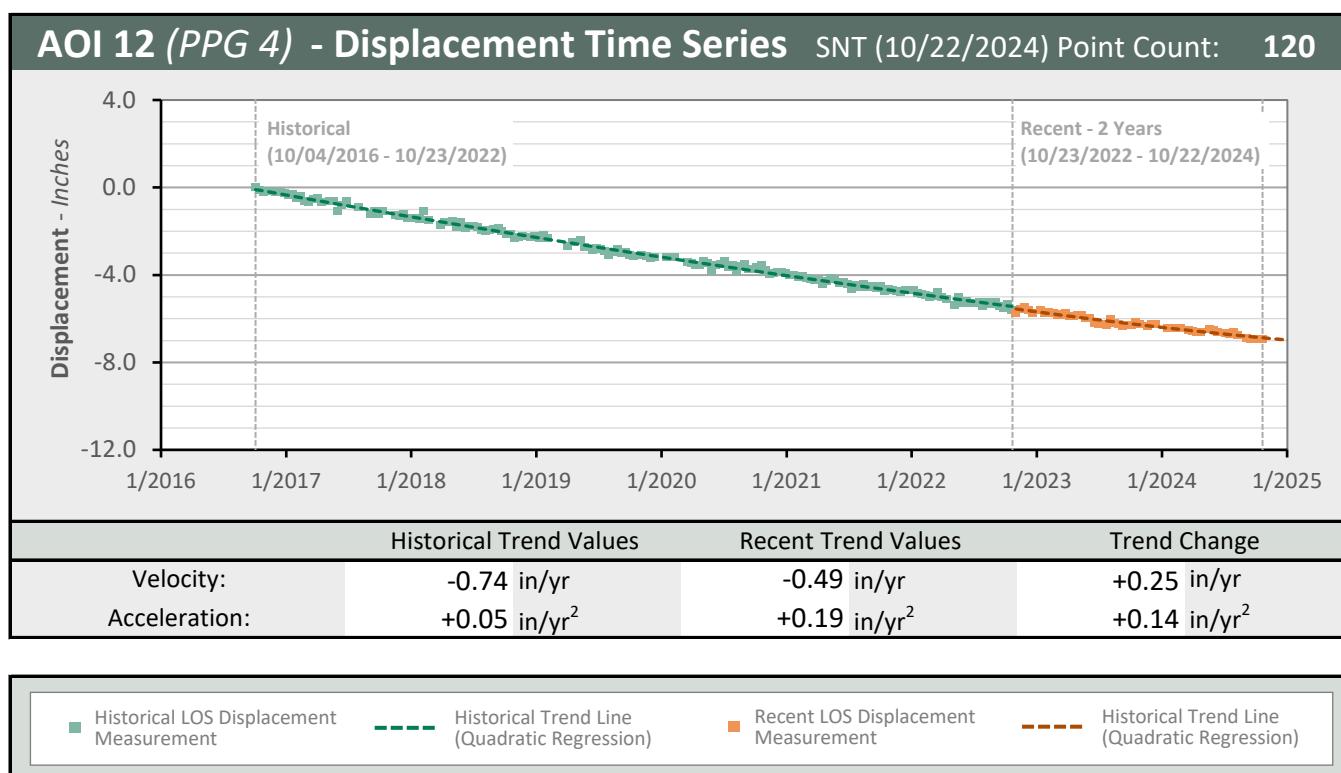
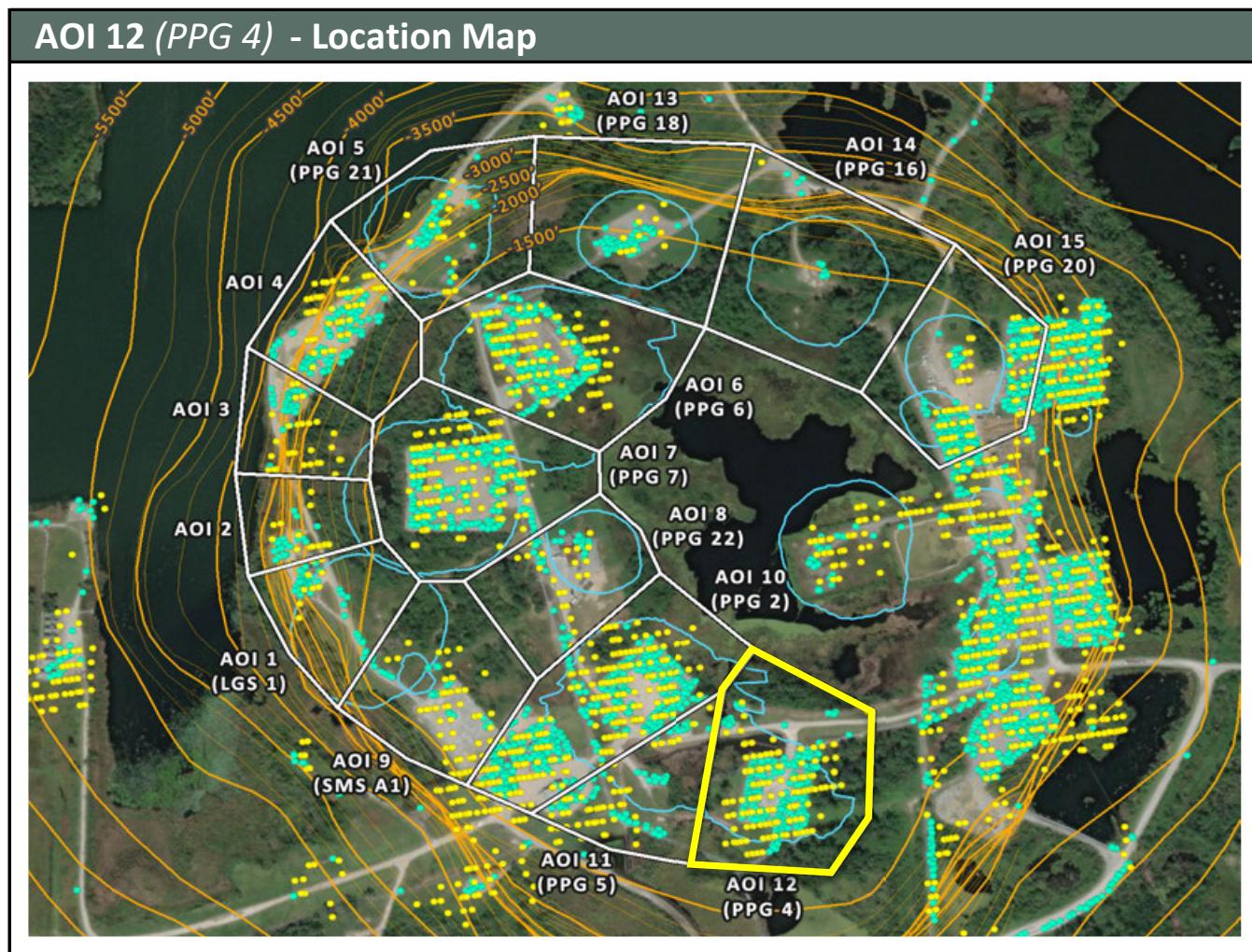


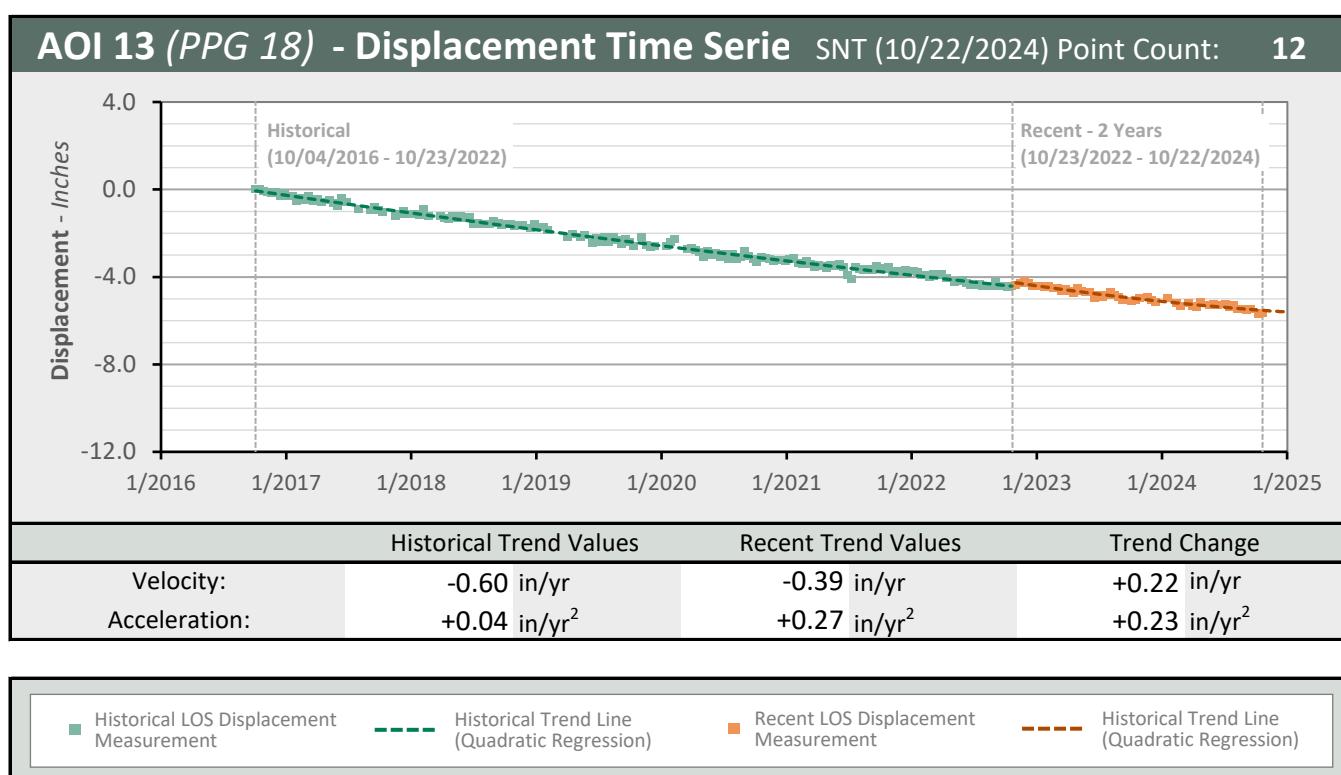
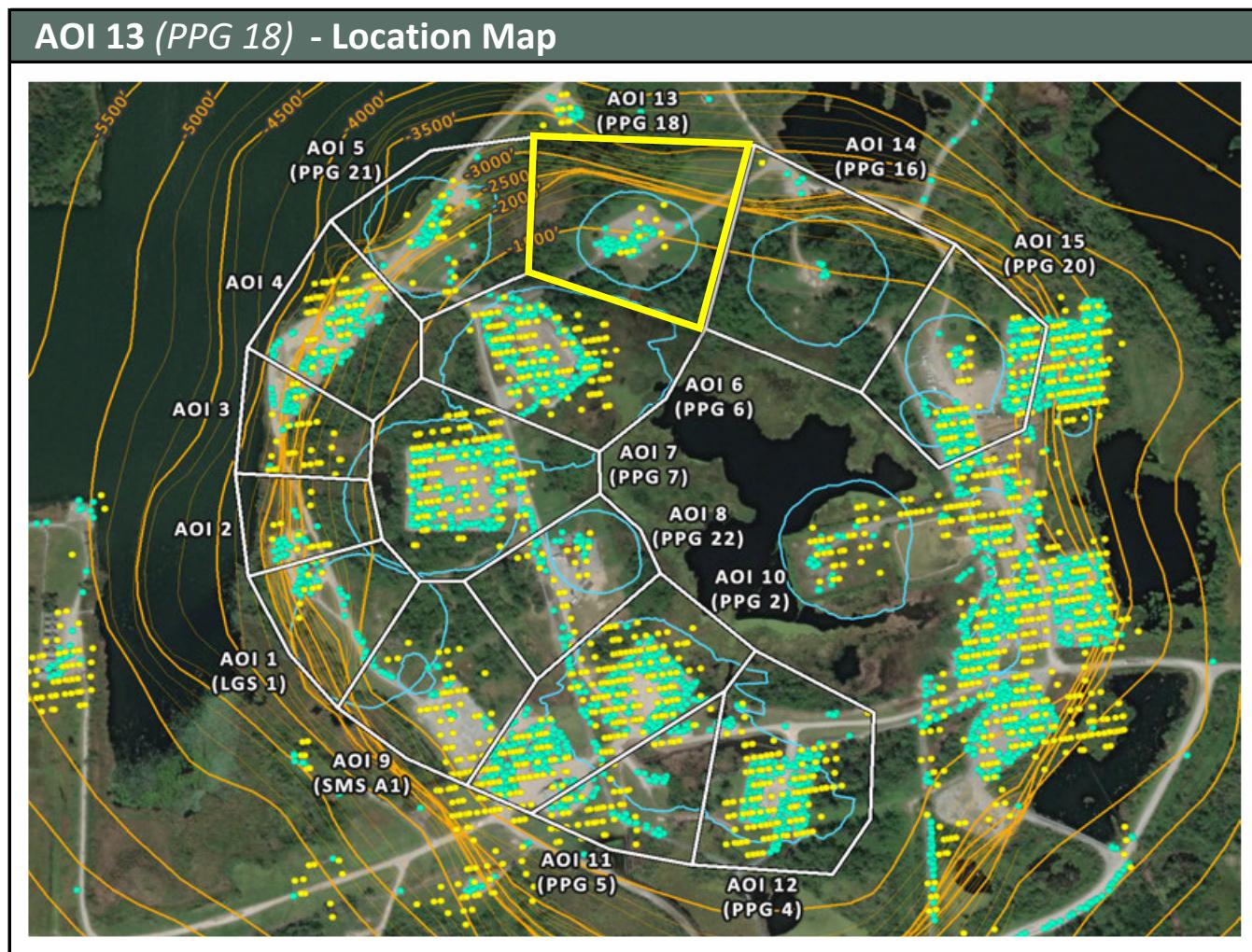


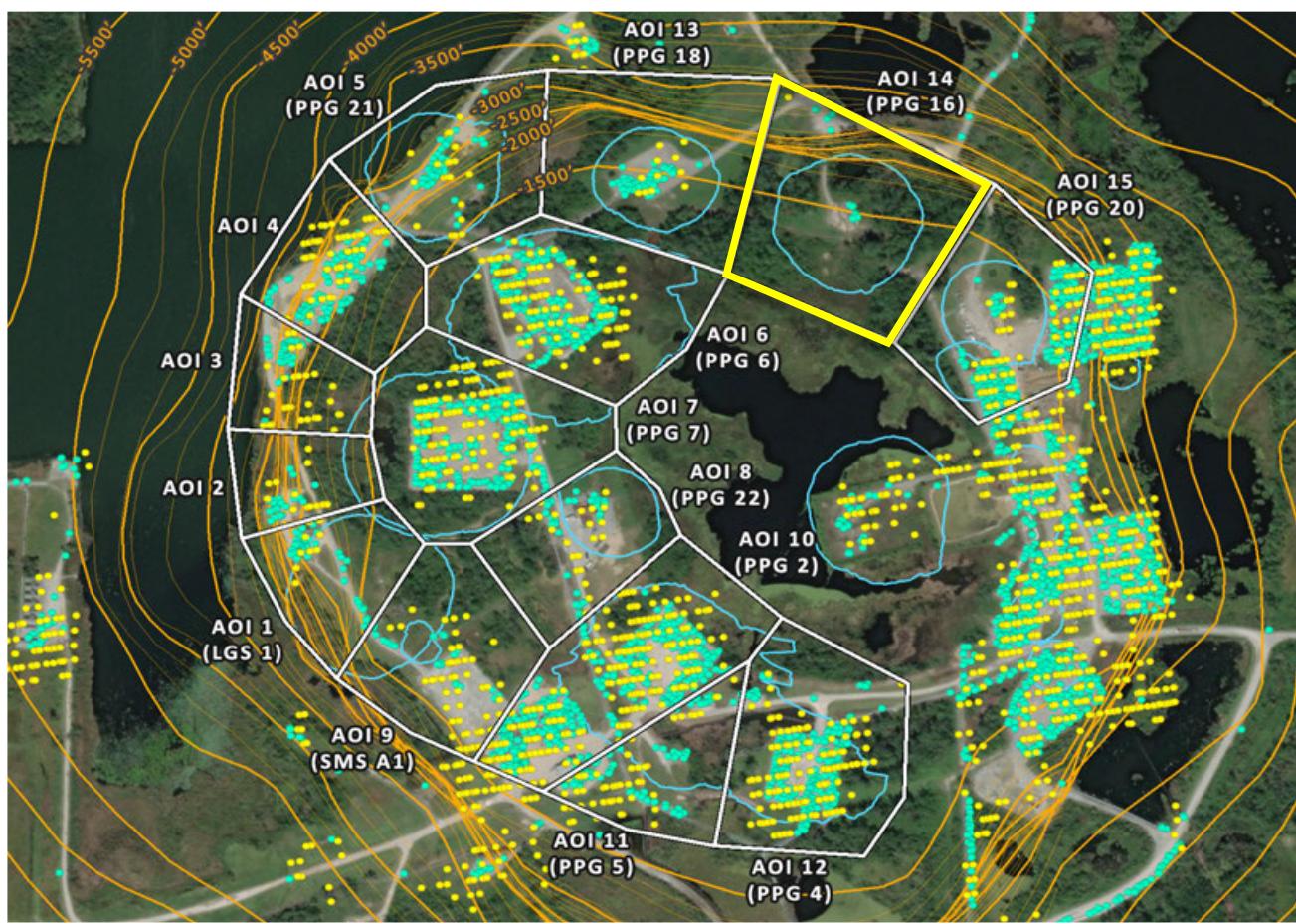
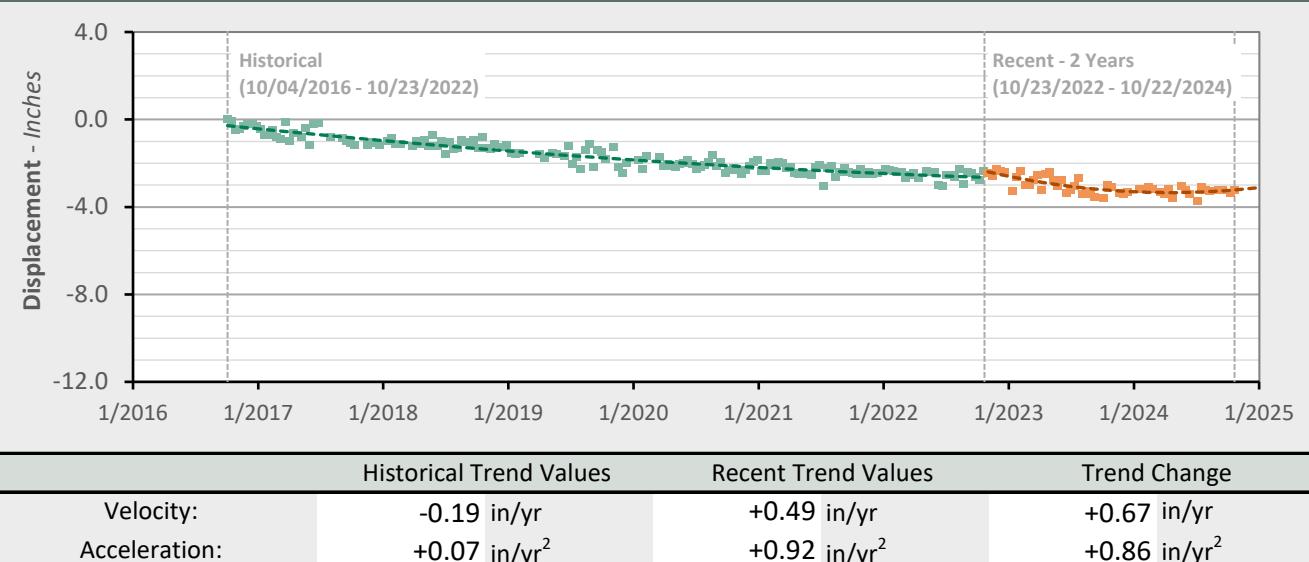










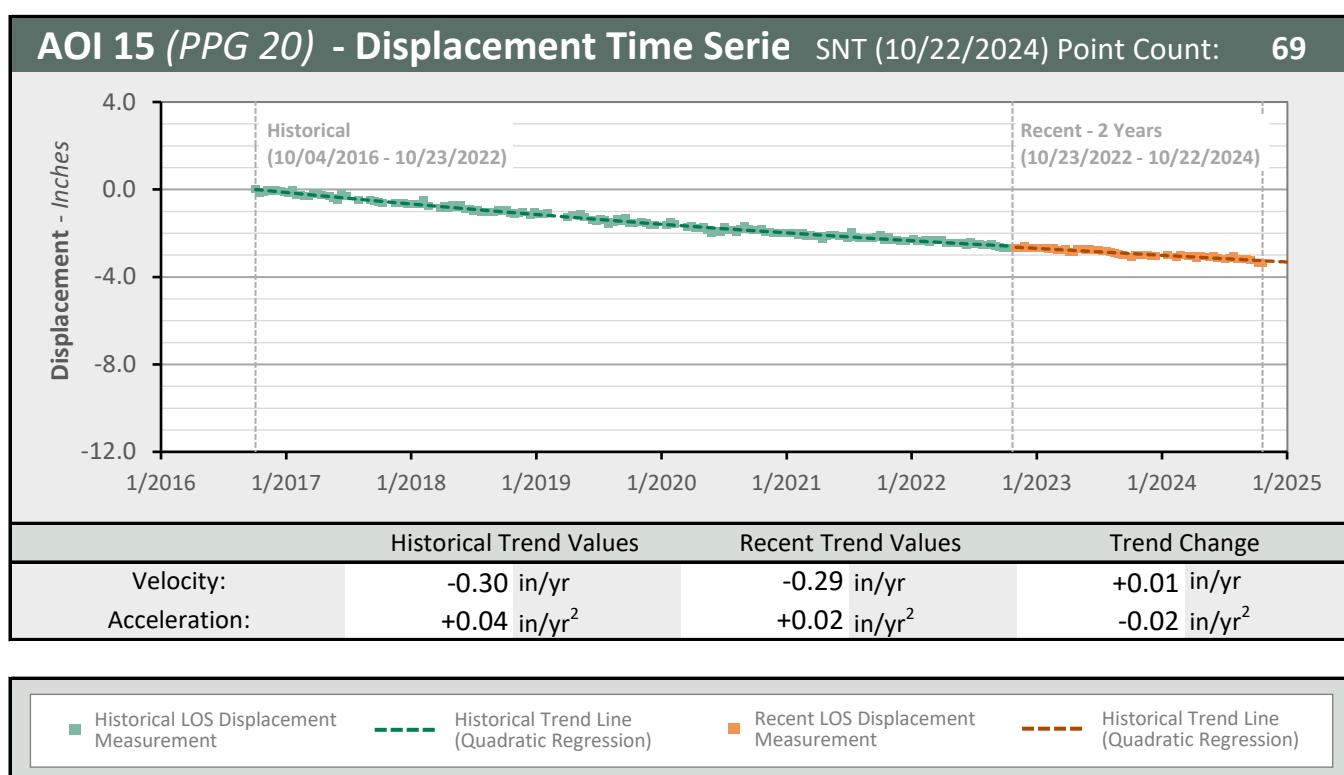
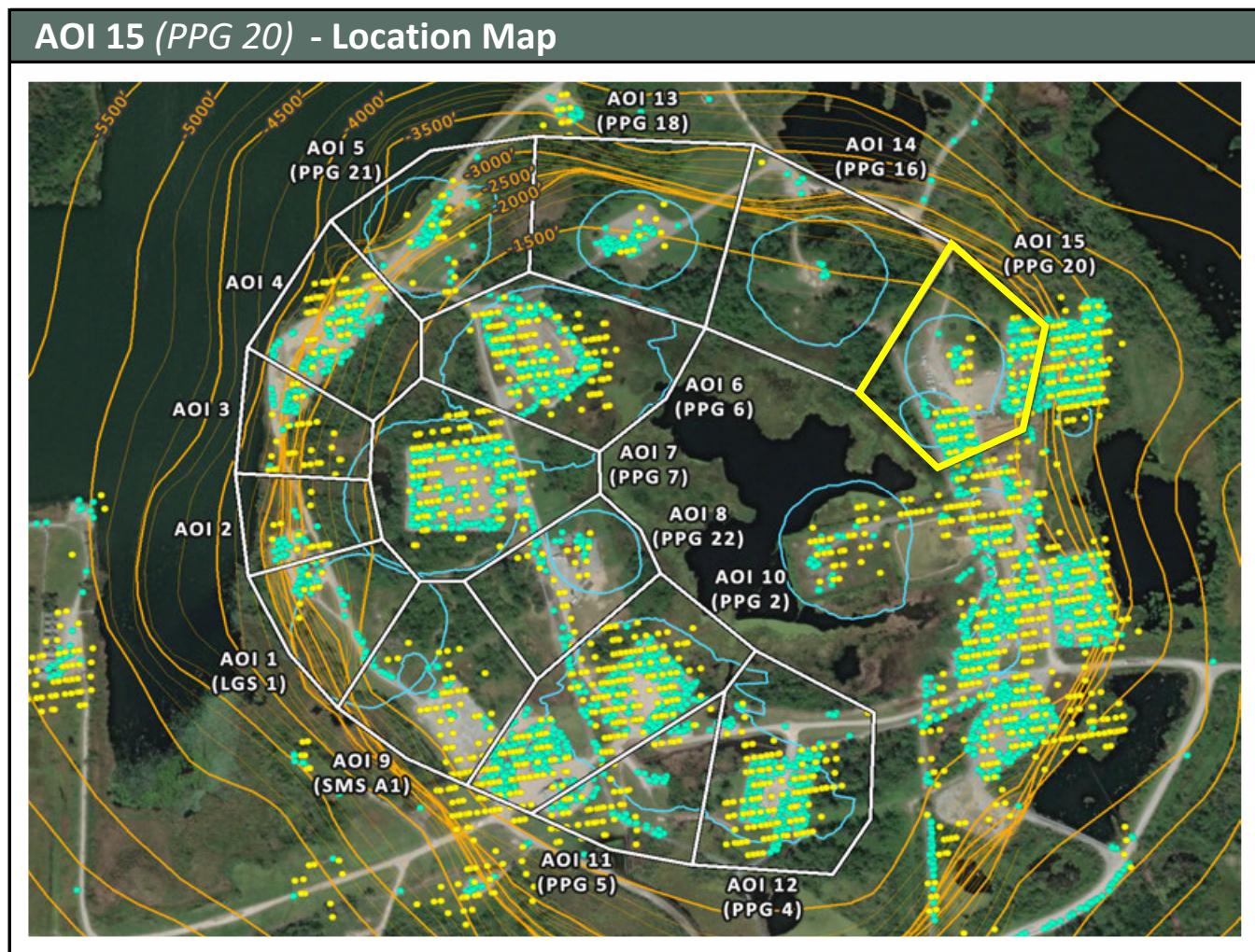
AOI 14 (PPG 16) - Location Map**AOI 14 (PPG 16) - Displacement Time Serie SNT (10/22/2024) Point Count: 1**

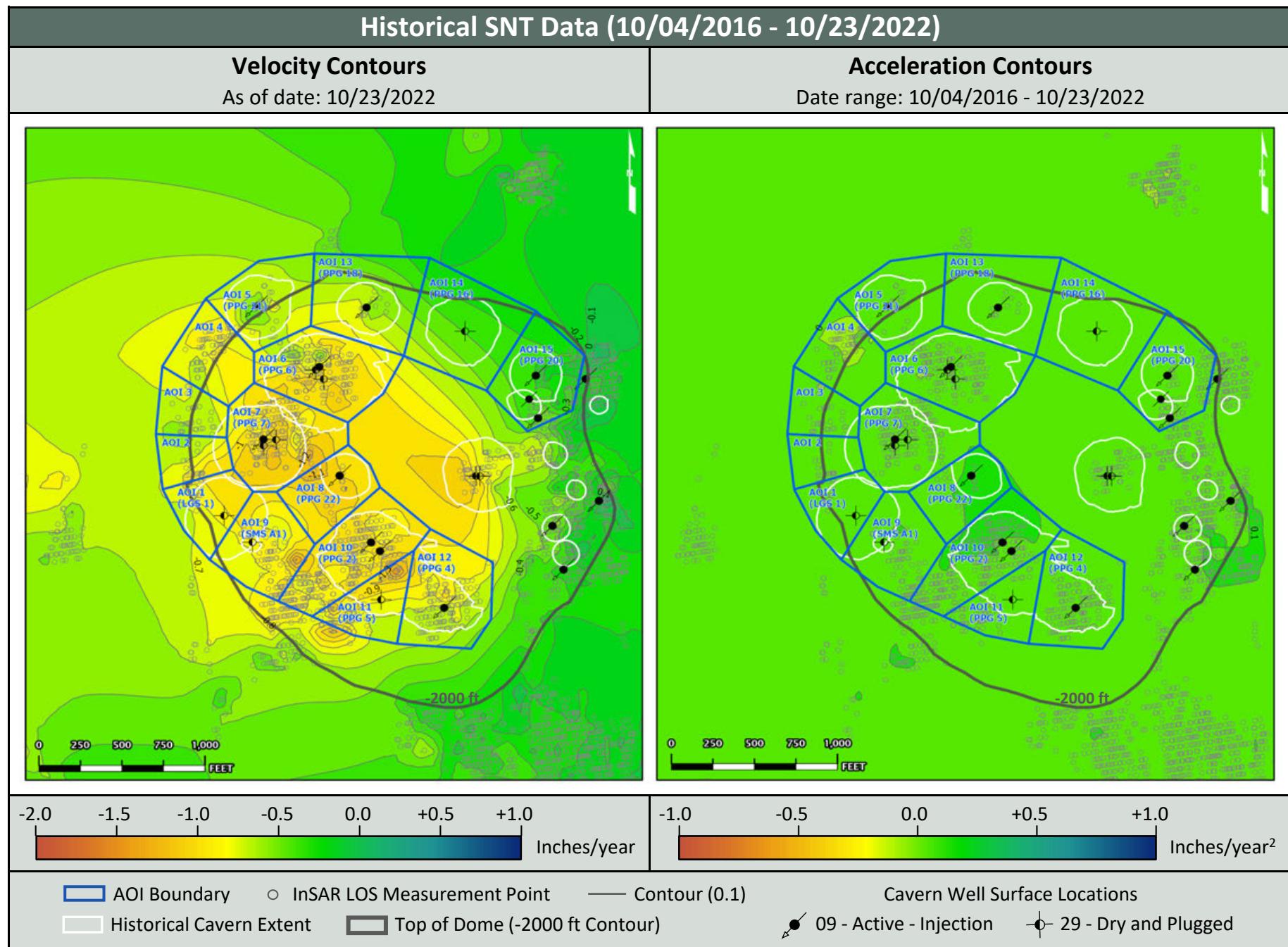
■ Historical LOS Displacement Measurement

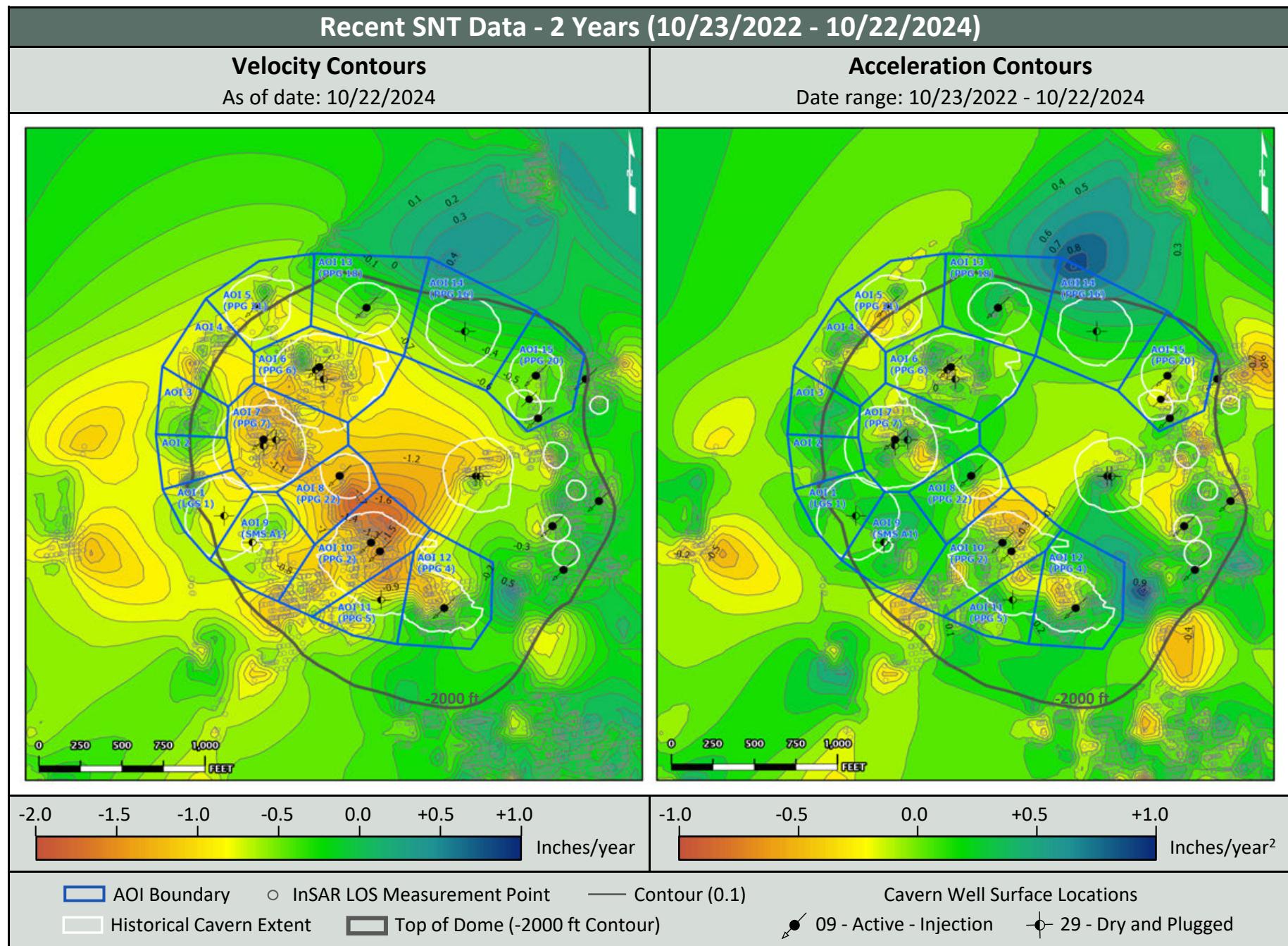
— Historical Trend Line (Quadratic Regression)

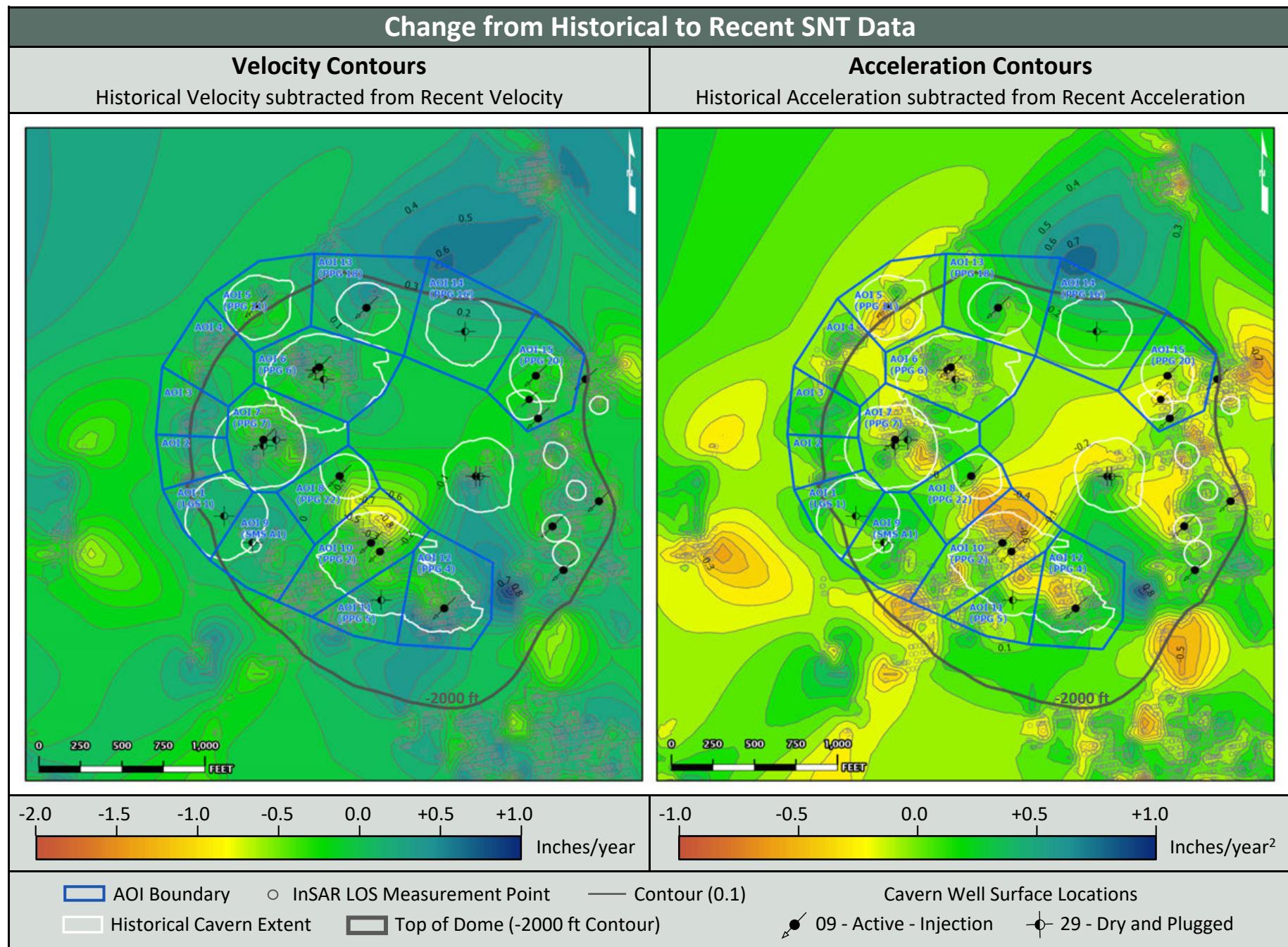
■ Recent LOS Displacement Measurement

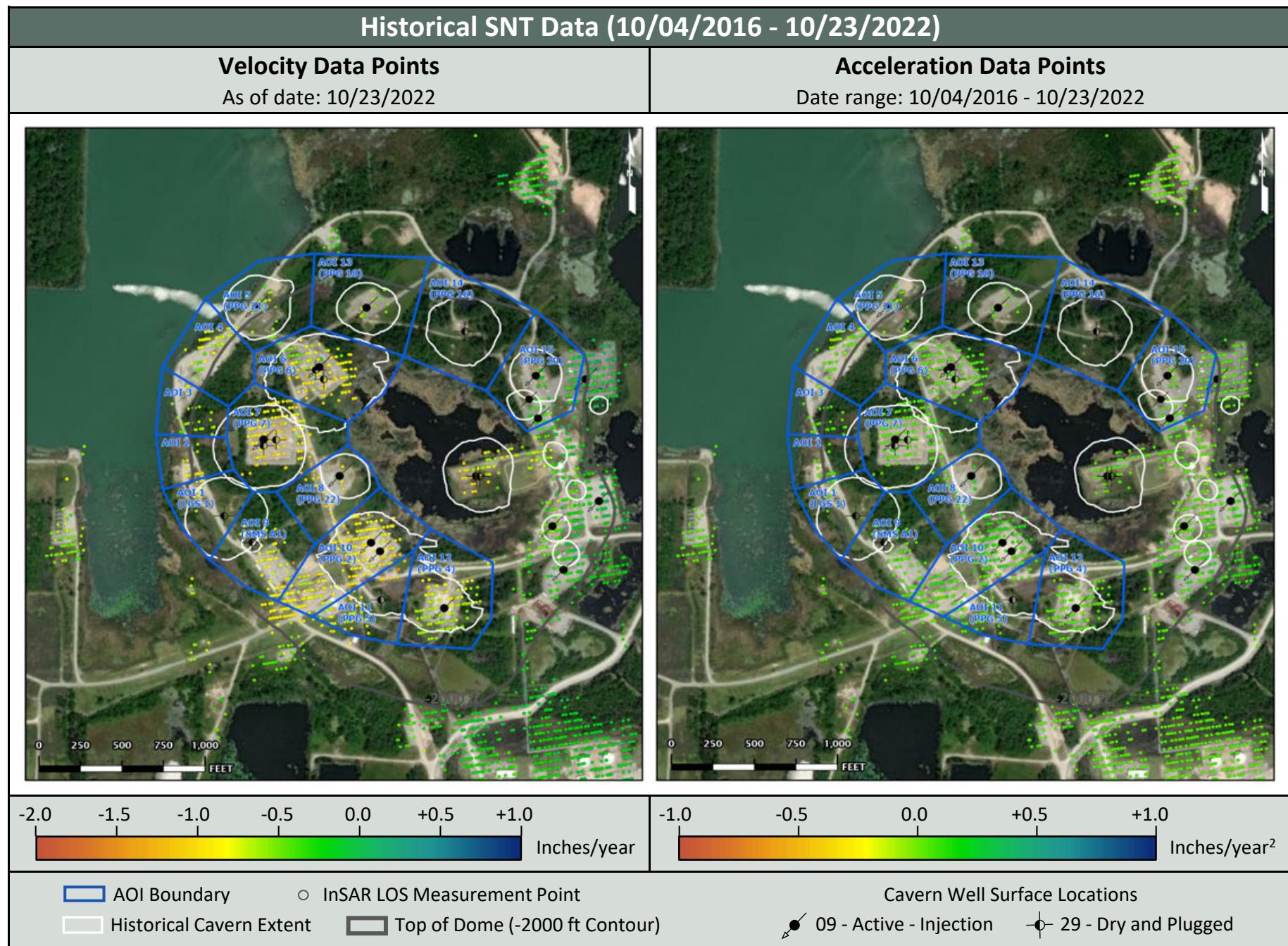
— Recent Trend Line (Quadratic Regression)

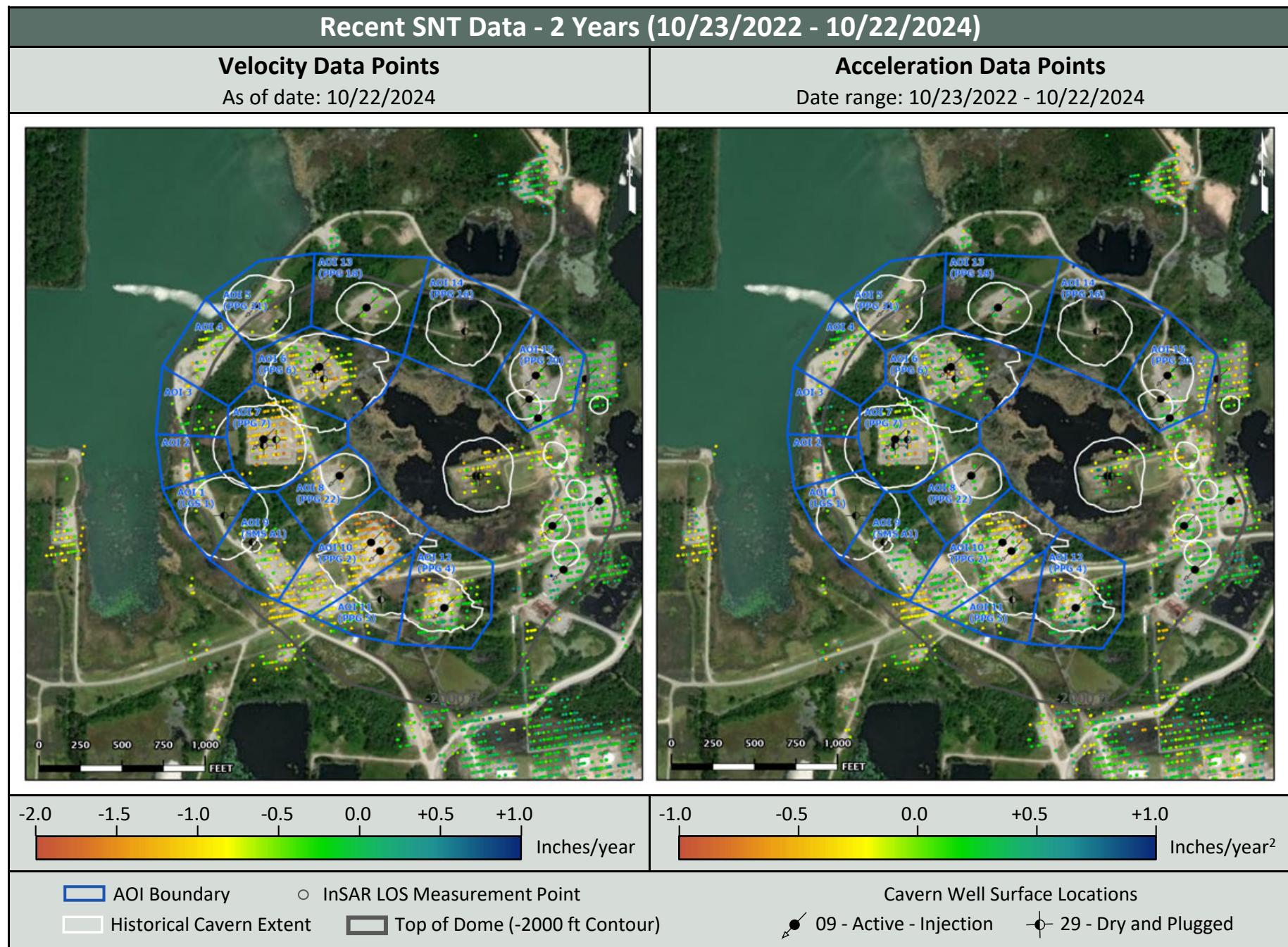


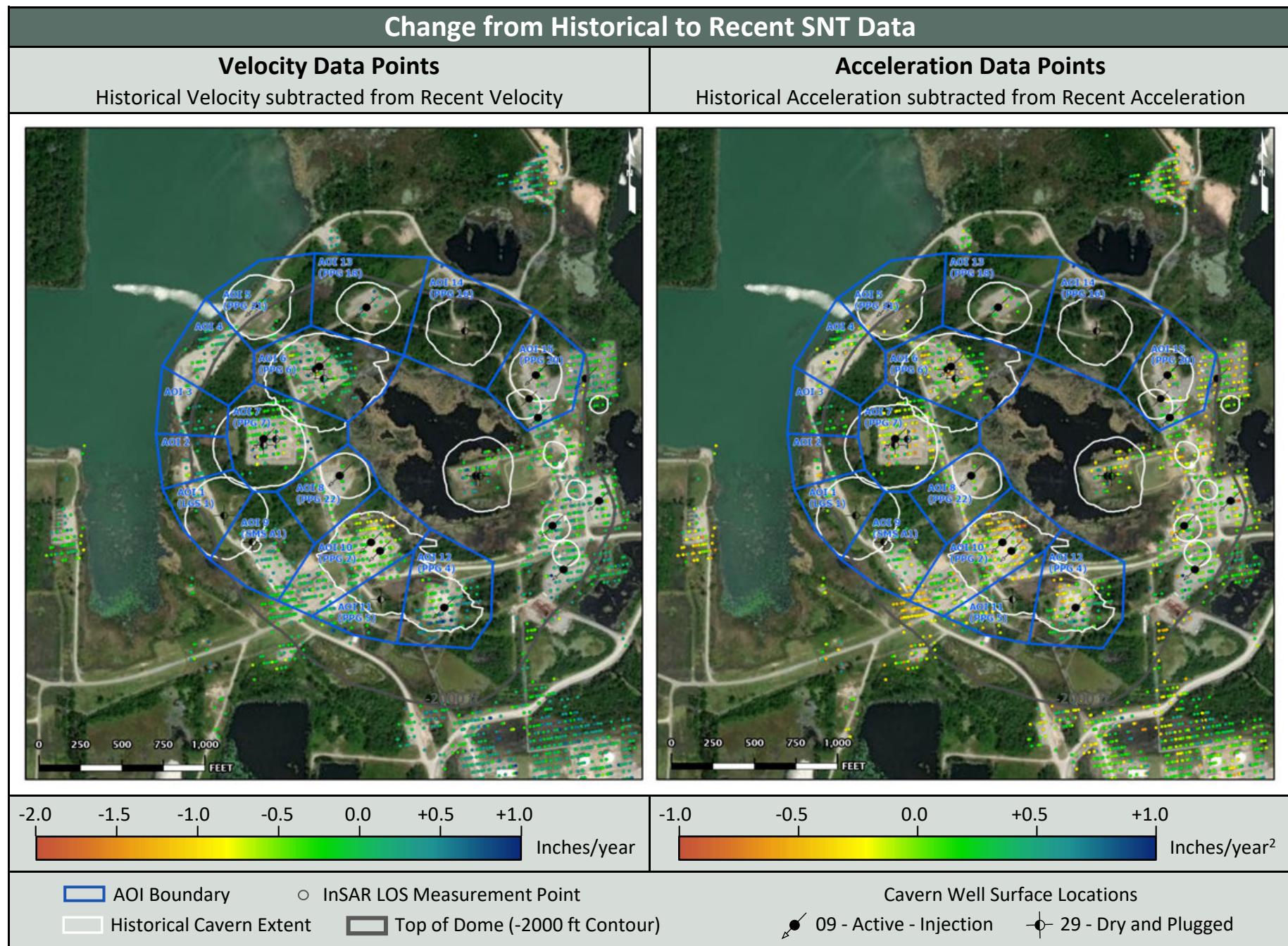












ATTACHMENT C

TSX/PAZ InSAR report - October 27, 2024

TSX/PAZ Satellite Update

Continuous InSAR Monitoring of
Ground Displacement At Westlake
Caverns and Western Dome Flank

Sulphur Mines Salt Dome

Prepared for:
Westlake Chemical

Prepared by:
Lonquist & Co., LLC
8591 United Plaza Blvd.
Suite 280
Baton Rouge, LA 70809

Dataset

Satellite Source

TerraSAR-X - PAZ Constellation

Most Recent Image Date

Sunday, October 27, 2024

Analysis Report Date:

October 31, 2024

Dataset Information

Satellite Source	TerraSAR-X - PAZ Constellation
Revisit Frequency	4 and 7 days
Most Recent Image Date	Sunday, October 27, 2024
Dataset Image Count	113
Dataset Time Range	January 24, 2023 - October 27, 2024
Dataset Length	1.76 Years
Satellite Line-of-Sight (LOS)	37° East of Vertical (Viewing site from the East)

Analysis Methodology

Time Series Charts

Trend lines were calculated for the averaged displacement values within each AOI. Both a nonlinear (quadratic) and linear regression were applied to each AOI point group to identify rates of change in LOS displacement. These trends are displayed in the Time Series section of this report.

Contour Maps

A nonlinear (quadratic) and linear trend was also calculated for each individual measurement point across the analysis region. Nonlinear trend values for each point were used to generate Velocity and Acceleration contour maps to convey the spatial distribution of the calculated movement. The linear trend values for each point (which lack an acceleration component) were used to generate an additional Velocity contour map. Maps depicting the individual data points colored by these trend values are also included in the last section of the report.

Negative velocity values indicate subsidence or westward movement and positive velocity indicates uplift or eastward movement. Negative acceleration values indicate increasing rates of subsidence, increasing westward movement, or slowing eastward movement and positive acceleration values indicate slowing rates of subsidence, slowing westward movement, or increasing eastward movement.

Observations

To-date there have been no acute deviations from established subsidence trends in the areas investigated.

The timeframe of the dataset does not allow for comparison of recent to long-term LOS displacement rates. This dataset is primarily used to monitor for acute trend deviations and benefits from a higher measurement precision in individual readings than the SNT data.

Recent data has begun to indicate a negative acceleration of varying magnitudes across most of the AOI point groups evaluated. This is most evident in the trend acceleration values in the westernmost AOIs and in the mapped contours on the western side of AOI 2, AOI 3 and AOI 4. This suggests that marginal increases in subsidence rates may be occurring in this area of the dome. Seasonal effects are believed to contribute to fluctuations above and below the trend lines for each AOI and may play a significant role in the gradual changes that are being observed.



Date Signed: October 31, 2024
Austin, Texas

Nathaniel L. Byars, P.E.
Principal Engineer
Louisiana License No. 40697

InSAR Data Sources

InSAR Data

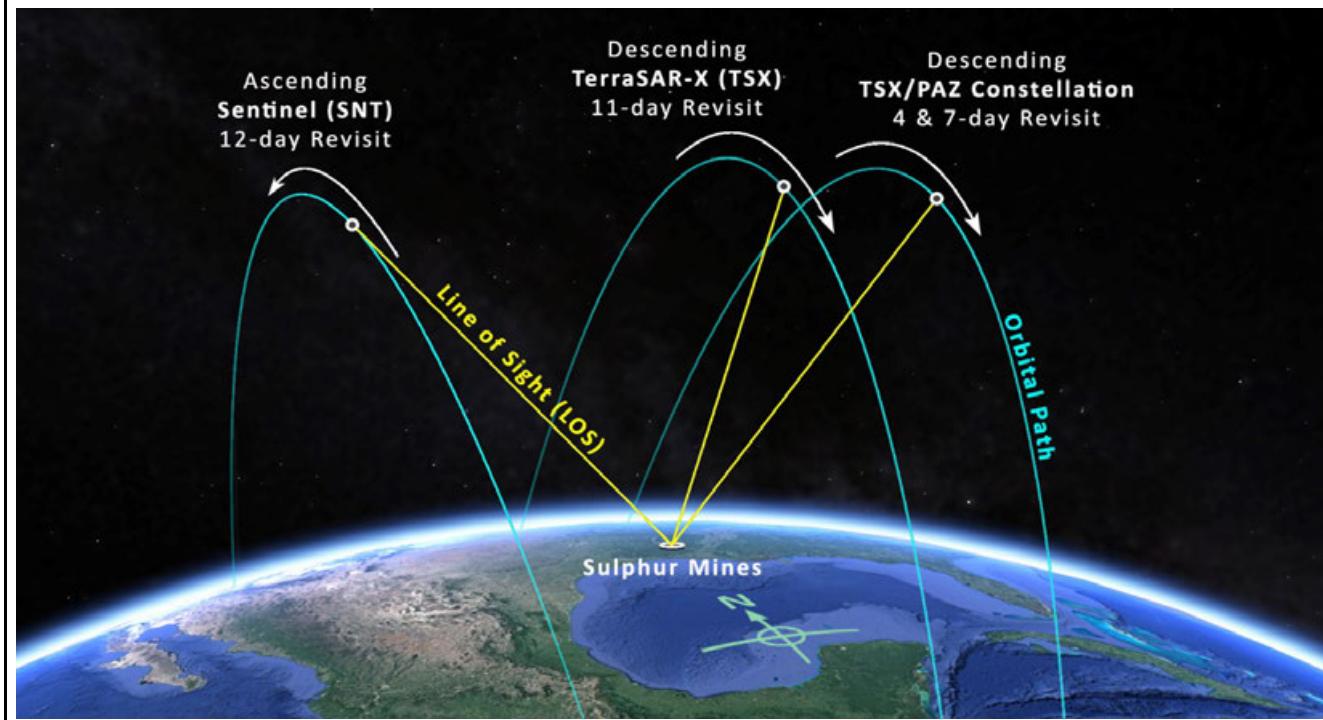
Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR) is the most well established method to continually evaluate small, normally undetectable, ground movement over a large area. Radar imagery collected via satellites over successive orbital passes is used to identify and define measurement points on the ground. Objects or ground features providing a stable reflection of radar energy such as buildings, roads, and infrastructure produce the highest quality measurement points. InSAR analysis identifies the change in distance between the satellite and each measurement point over time relative to a stable reference point within the imaged area.

Satellite Sources

Two InSAR datasets are being used to evaluate subsidence over the Sulphur Mines Salt Dome. These datasets provide Line-of-Sight (LOS) displacement measurements from both ascending and descending orbits. An ascending orbit denotes the satellite's longitudinal course from south to north as it passes over the site, while a descending orbit denotes the satellite is moving from north to south.

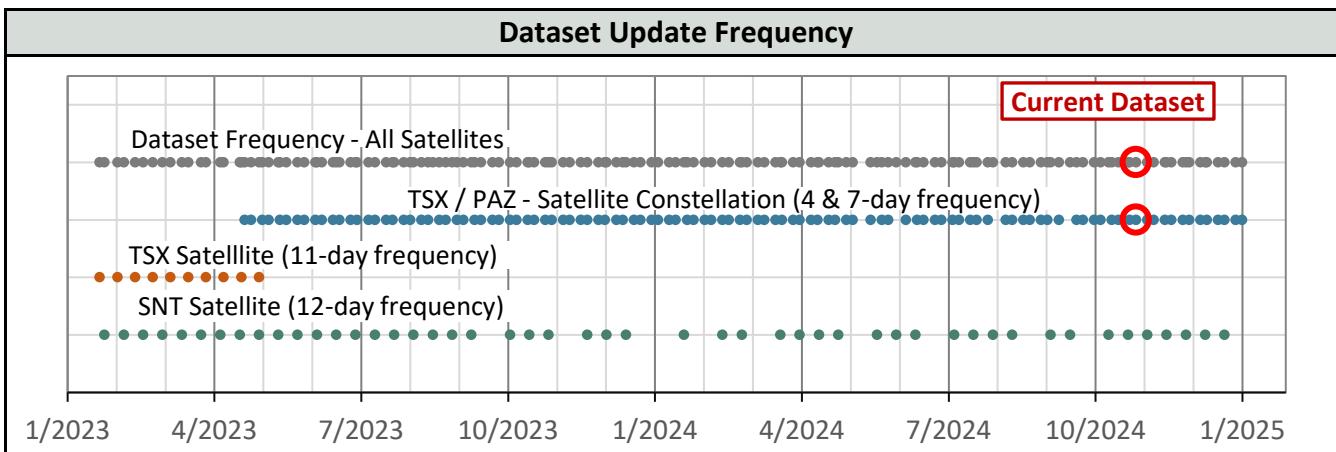
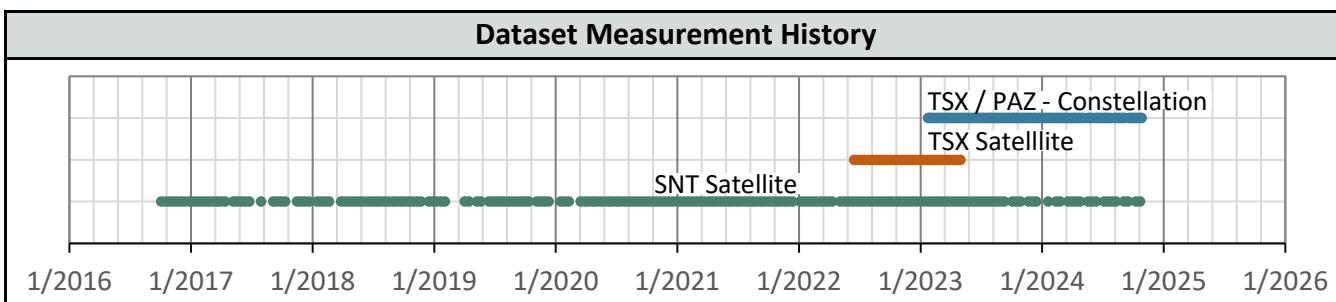
The first dataset comes from a low-resolution Sentinel-1 (SNT) satellite on an ascending orbit that captures data from the west of the site on a 12-day frequency. The second comes from a pair of high resolution satellites that share the same descending orbit and capture data from east of the site. These are a TSX satellite and the PAZ satellite (TSX/PAZ constellation), both with an 11-day revisit frequency. Their orbits are offset with the PAZ satellite passing over the site 4 days after the TSX satellite. Prior to May 2023, data was captured from a different high-resolution TerraSAR-X (TSX) satellite on a descending orbit that captured data from the east of the site on an 11-day frequency. The transition was made for the increased data frequency that resulted from a 4 and 7-day revisit period. The image below depicts the orbital paths of the satellites in relation to the Sulphur Mines Salt Dome.

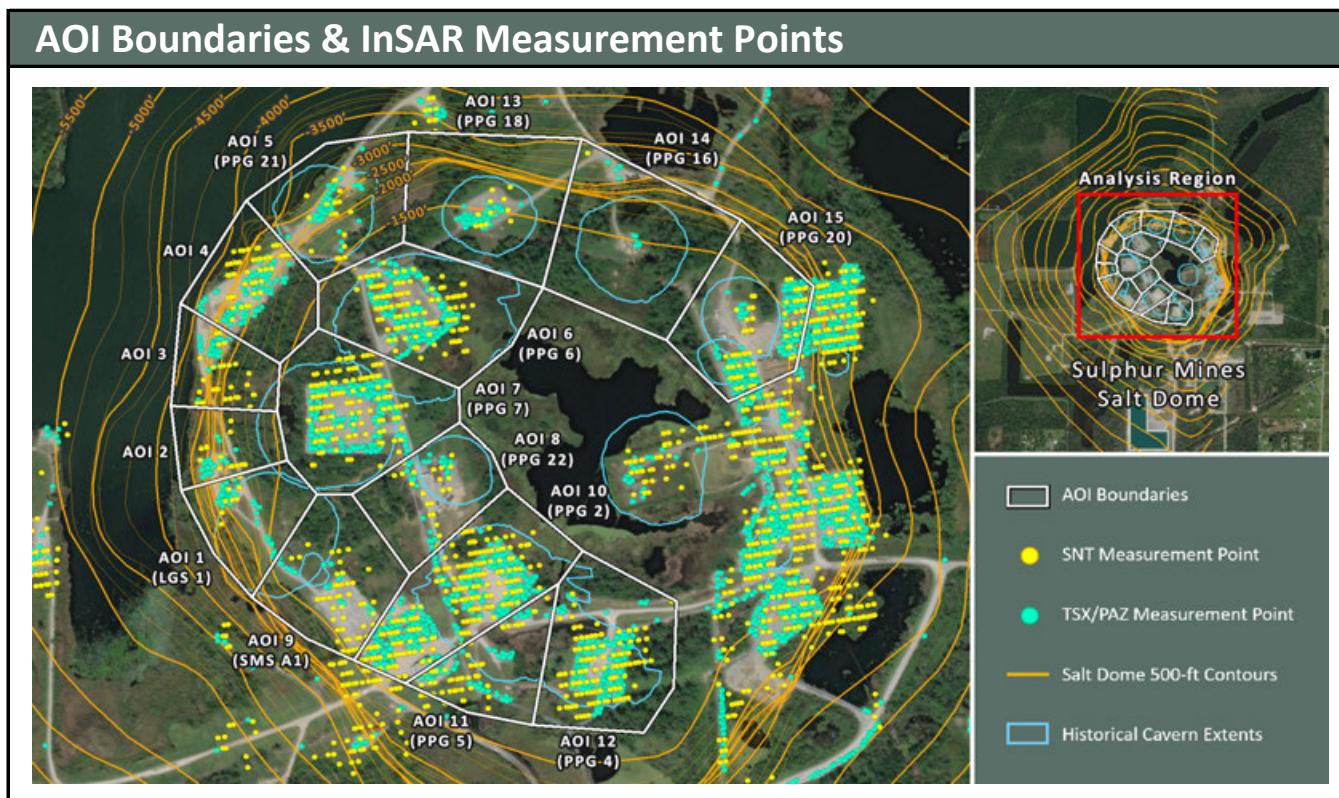
Satellite Orbital Diagram



InSAR Line-of-Site (LOS) Data	<- West Side View East->
<p>LOS displacement measurements refer to a change in distance between the satellite sensor and the ground target. Measurement positions on the west side of the Sulphur Dome are known to be experiencing some eastward movement toward the dome center due to the geometry of the subsidence basin. The InSAR satellites view the site from eastward and westward positions so LOS measurements are understood to convey a movement distance that is not purely vertical. The diagram to the right illustrates the geometric relationship between the theoretical Real movement of a ground target and LOS displacement measurements from two different satellite viewing directions.</p>	<p>The diagram shows a 'Ground Target' represented by two black dots. A green arrow labeled 'Real Movement' points from the left dot to the right dot. Two dashed lines represent satellite orbits: an orange dashed line for an 'Ascending Satellite Perspective from West' and a blue dashed line for a 'Descending Satellite Perspective from East'. Each orbit has a small triangle indicating the angle θ between the orbital path and the vertical. From each orbit, a blue arrow labeled 'LOS Displacement Distance' points towards the ground target. Right-angle symbols at the ends of these arrows indicate they are perpendicular to the target's horizontal position.</p>

Satellite and Data Properties	SNT	TSX	TSX/PAZ Constellation
Band (Wavelength)	C-band (2.20 in)	X-band (1.22 in)	X-band (1.22 in)
Track	T136	T29	T67 & T120
Pixel resolution	65 x 16 ft	3 x 3 ft	3 x 3 ft
Revisit frequency	12 days	11 days	4 & 7 days
Orbit (LOS Angle, θ)	Ascending (43°)	Descending (17°)	Descending (37°)
Data Start Date	10/4/2016	6/16/2022	1/24/2023
Measurement error range	± 0.20 in	± 0.03 in	± 0.03 in

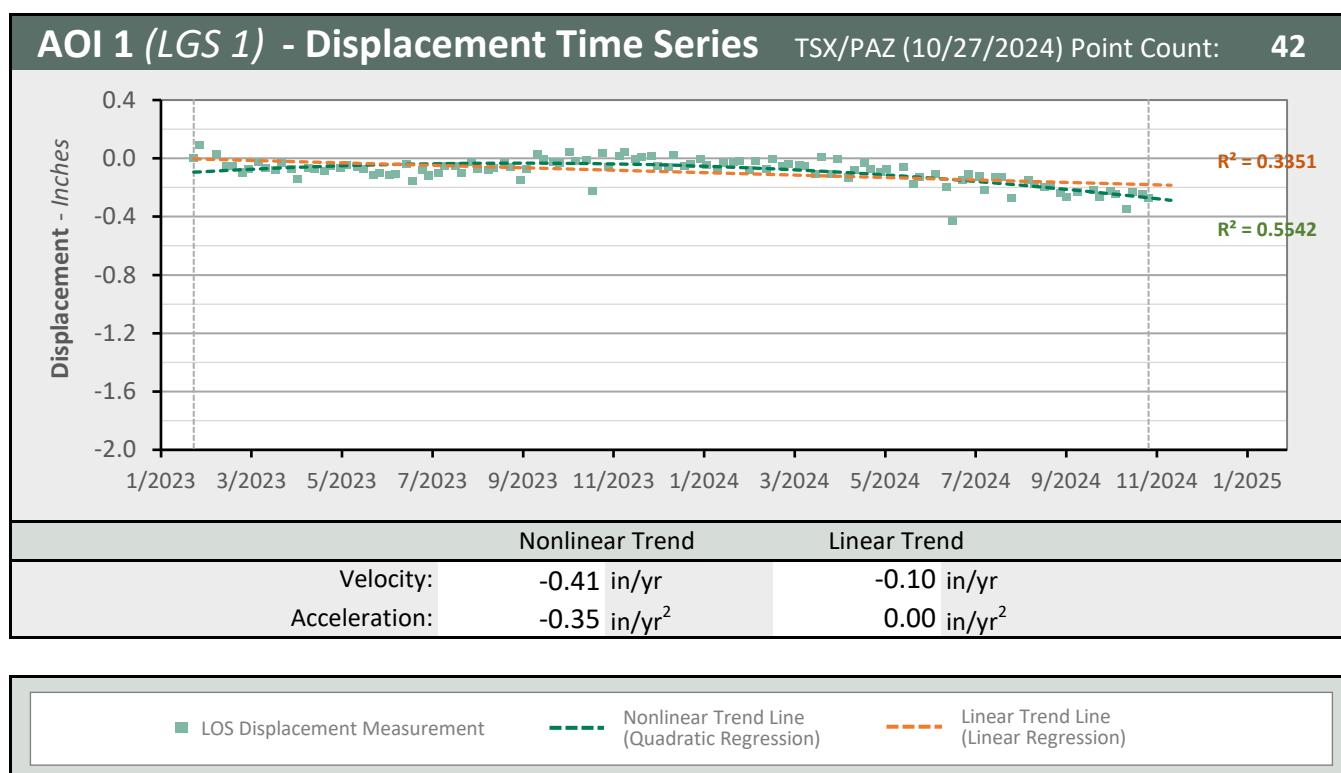
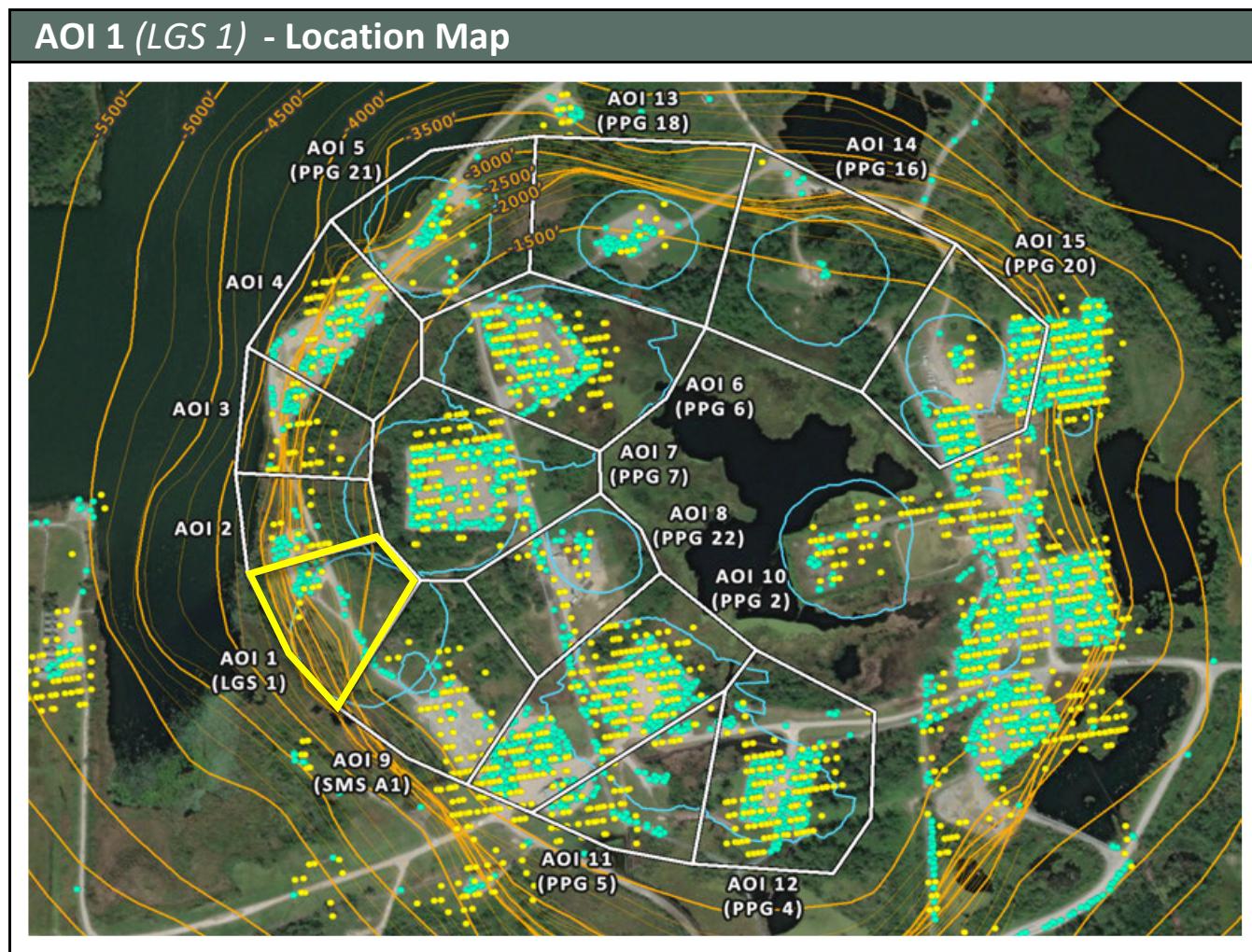




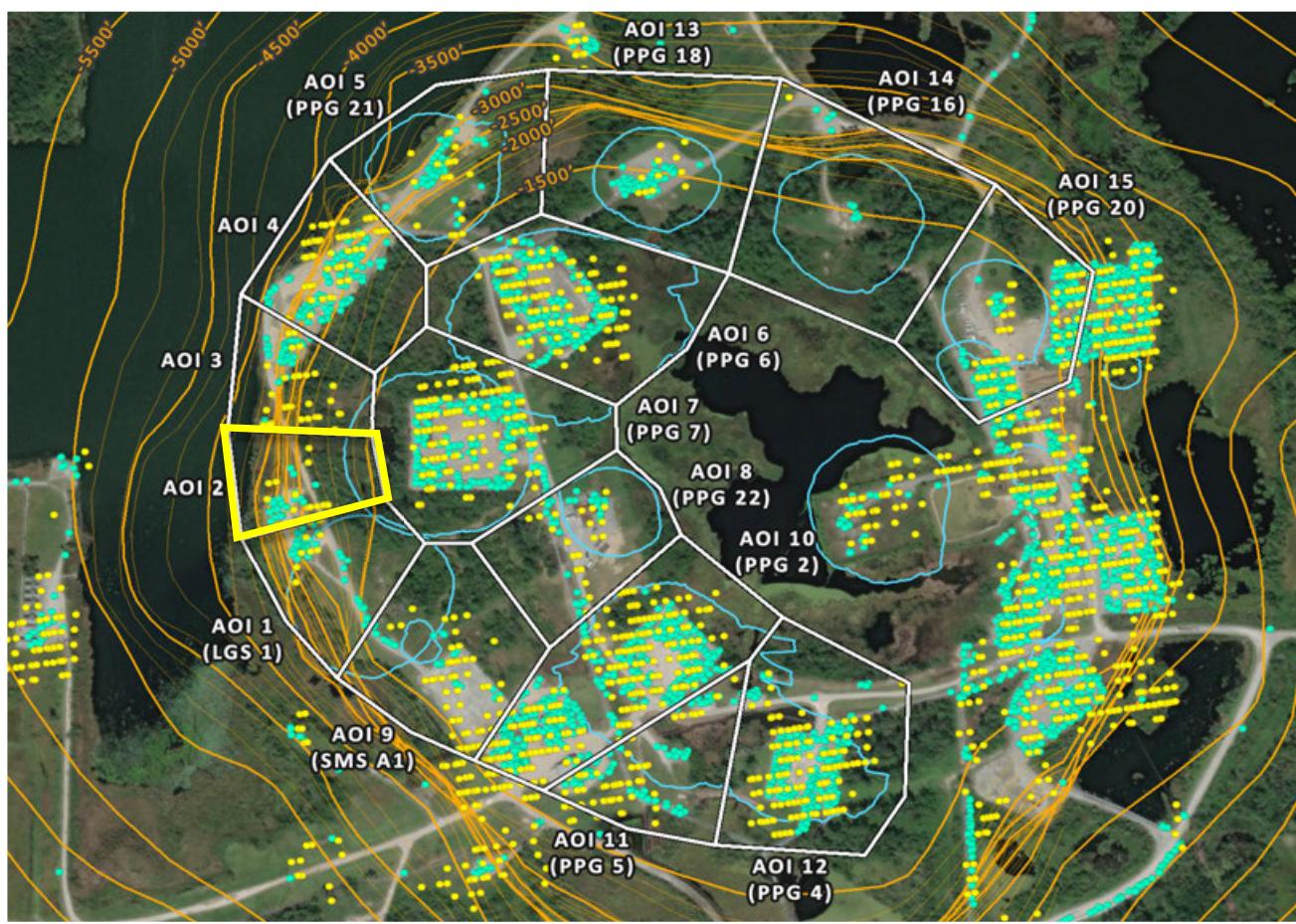
Subsidence Monitoring Areas of Interest (AOIs)

To visually convey and evaluate trend consistency for the displacement time series of each ground target, measurement points were grouped and their displacement values were averaged. The point groups are referred to as Areas of Interest (AOIs) in this analysis and their boundaries are depicted on the above map. The below table lists the trend values calculated in each AOI for the dataset evaluated in this report.

AOI Name	TSX/PAZ (10/27/2024)	LOS Velocity (in/yr)		LOS Acceleration (in/yr ²)	
		Point Count	Nonlinear	Linear	Nonlinear
AOI 1 (LGS 1)	42	-0.41	-0.10	-0.35	0.00
AOI 2	24	-0.52	-0.11	-0.47	0.00
AOI 3	40	-0.39	-0.06	-0.37	0.00
AOI 4	102	-0.35	-0.03	-0.36	0.00
AOI 5 (PPG 21)	47	-0.32	-0.19	-0.14	0.00
AOI 6 (PPG 6)	212	-0.76	-0.47	-0.33	0.00
AOI 7 (PPG 7)	216	-0.62	-0.33	-0.32	0.00
AOI 8 (PPG 22)	36	-0.83	-0.62	-0.24	0.00
AOI 9 (SMS A1)	23	-0.35	-0.28	-0.09	0.00
AOI 10 (PPG 2)	403	-0.81	-0.59	-0.26	0.00
AOI 11 (PPG 5)	85	-0.80	-0.52	-0.33	0.00
AOI 12 (PPG 4)	262	-1.10	-0.86	-0.27	0.00
AOI 13 (PPG 18)	52	-0.73	-0.48	-0.29	0.00
AOI 14 (PPG 16)	11	-0.63	-0.66	+0.04	0.00
AOI 15 (PPG 20)	224	-1.19	-1.00	-0.22	0.00

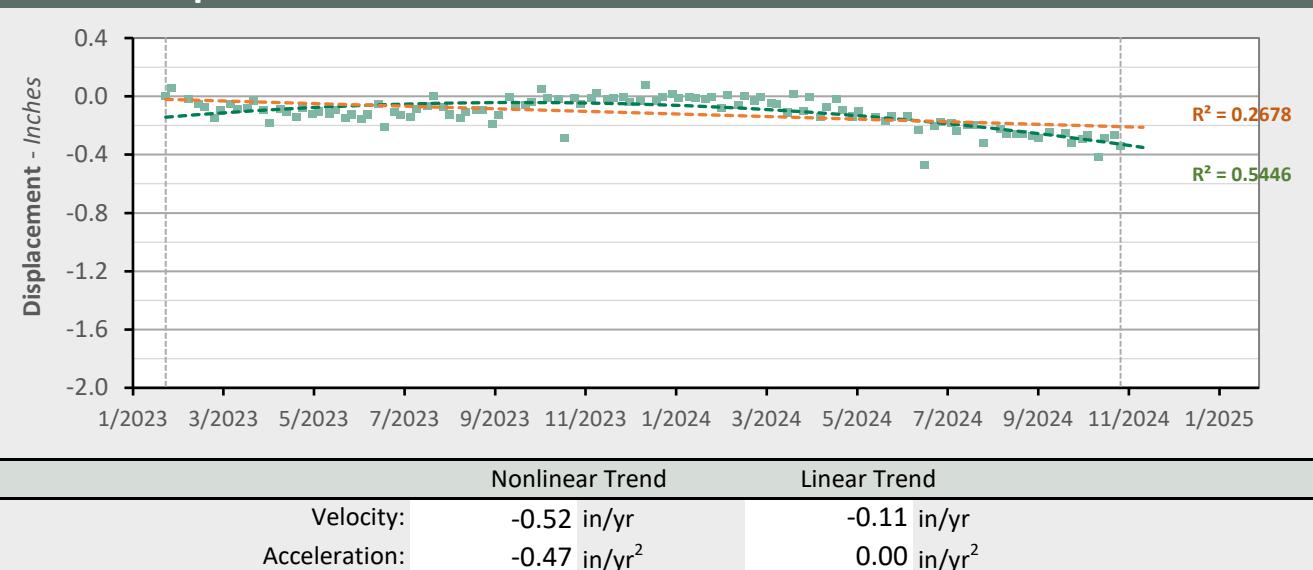


AOI 2 - Location Map



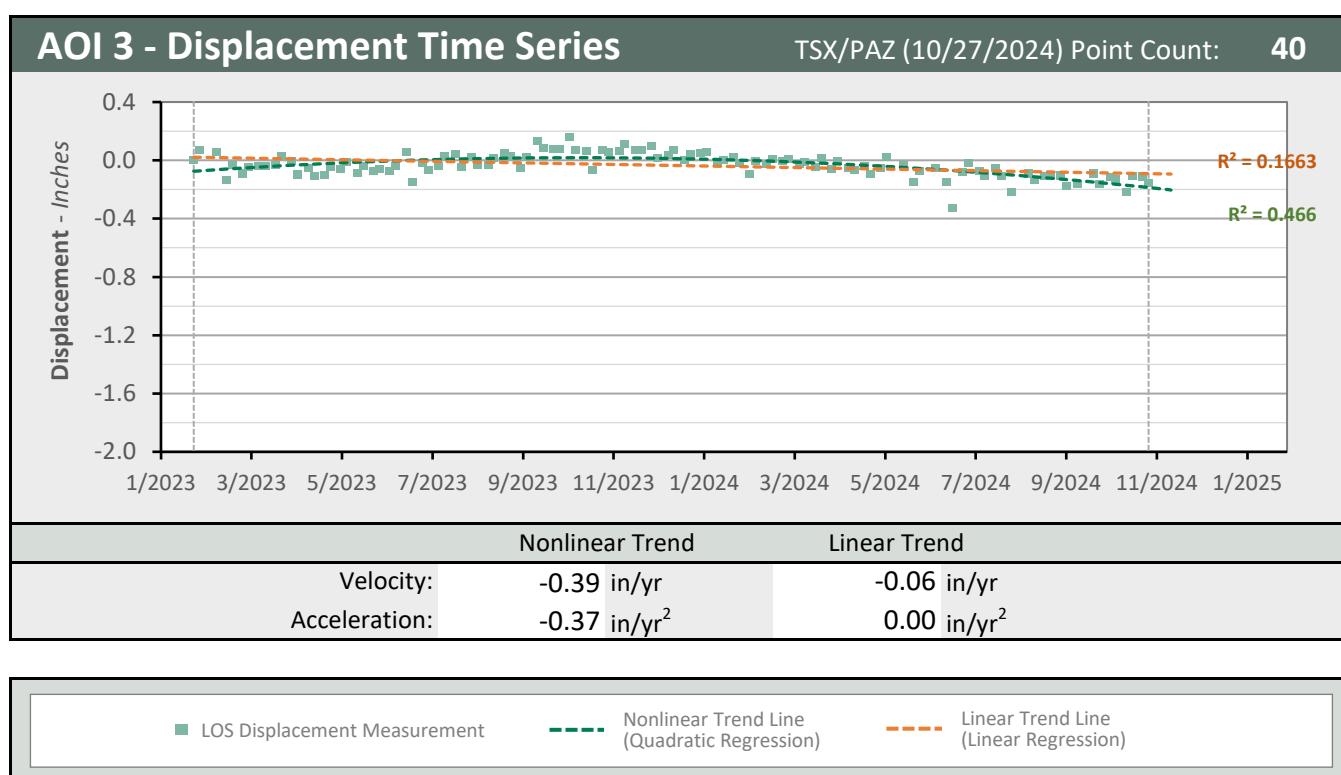
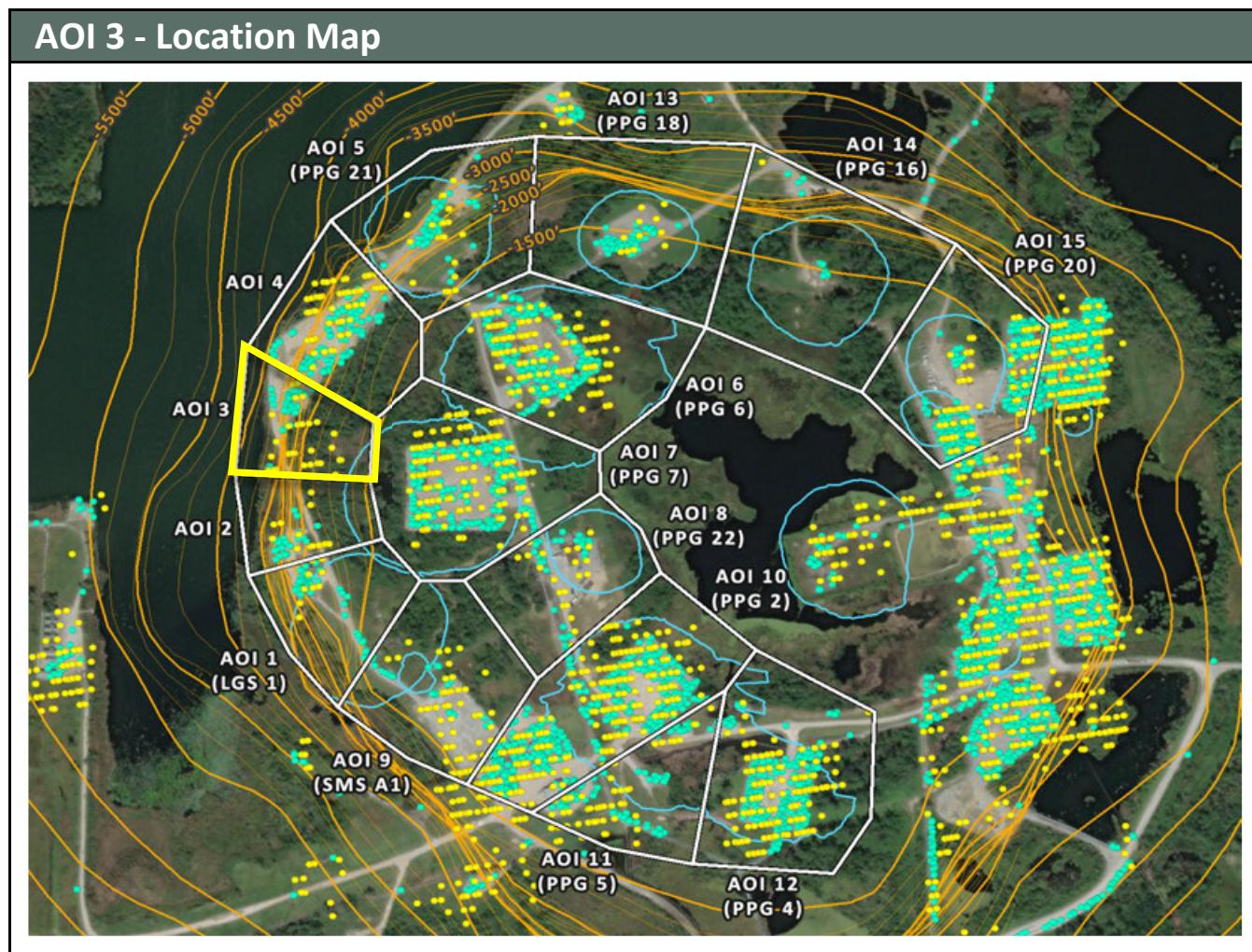
AOI 2 - Displacement Time Series

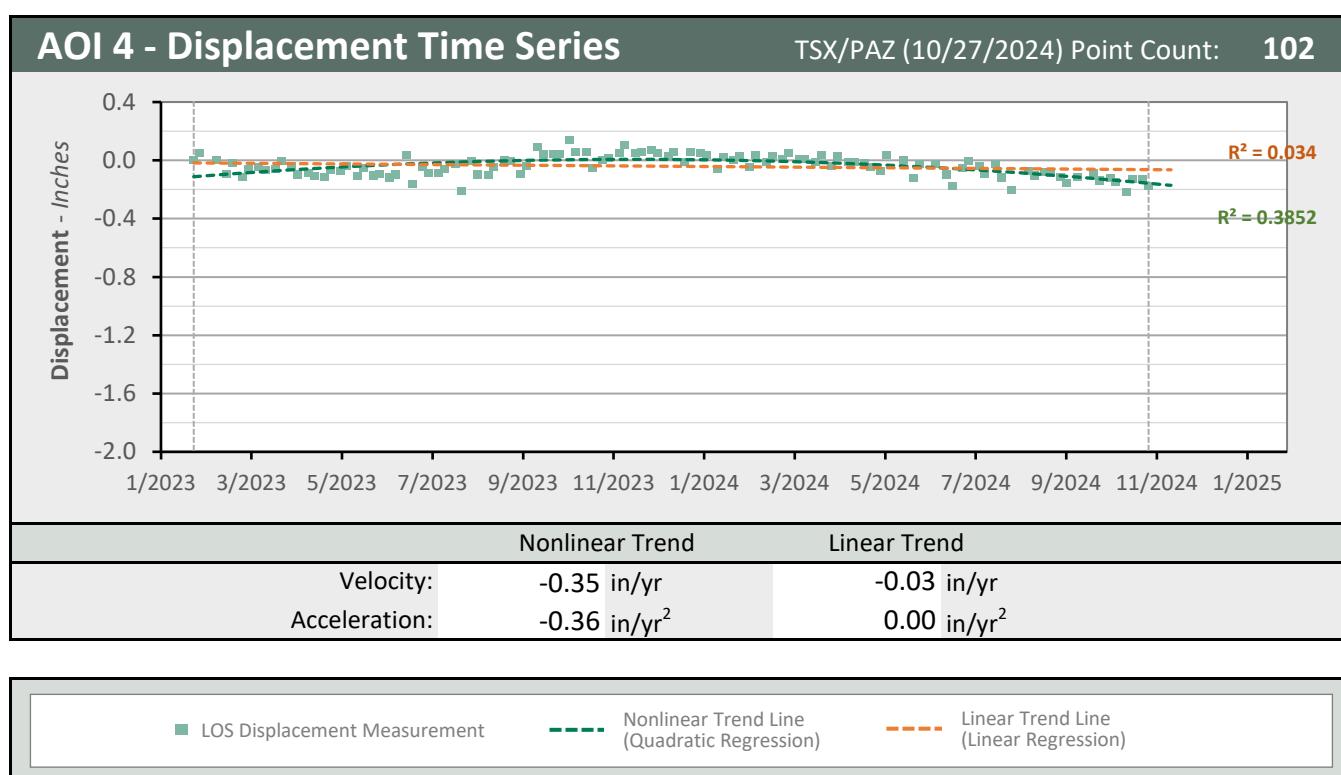
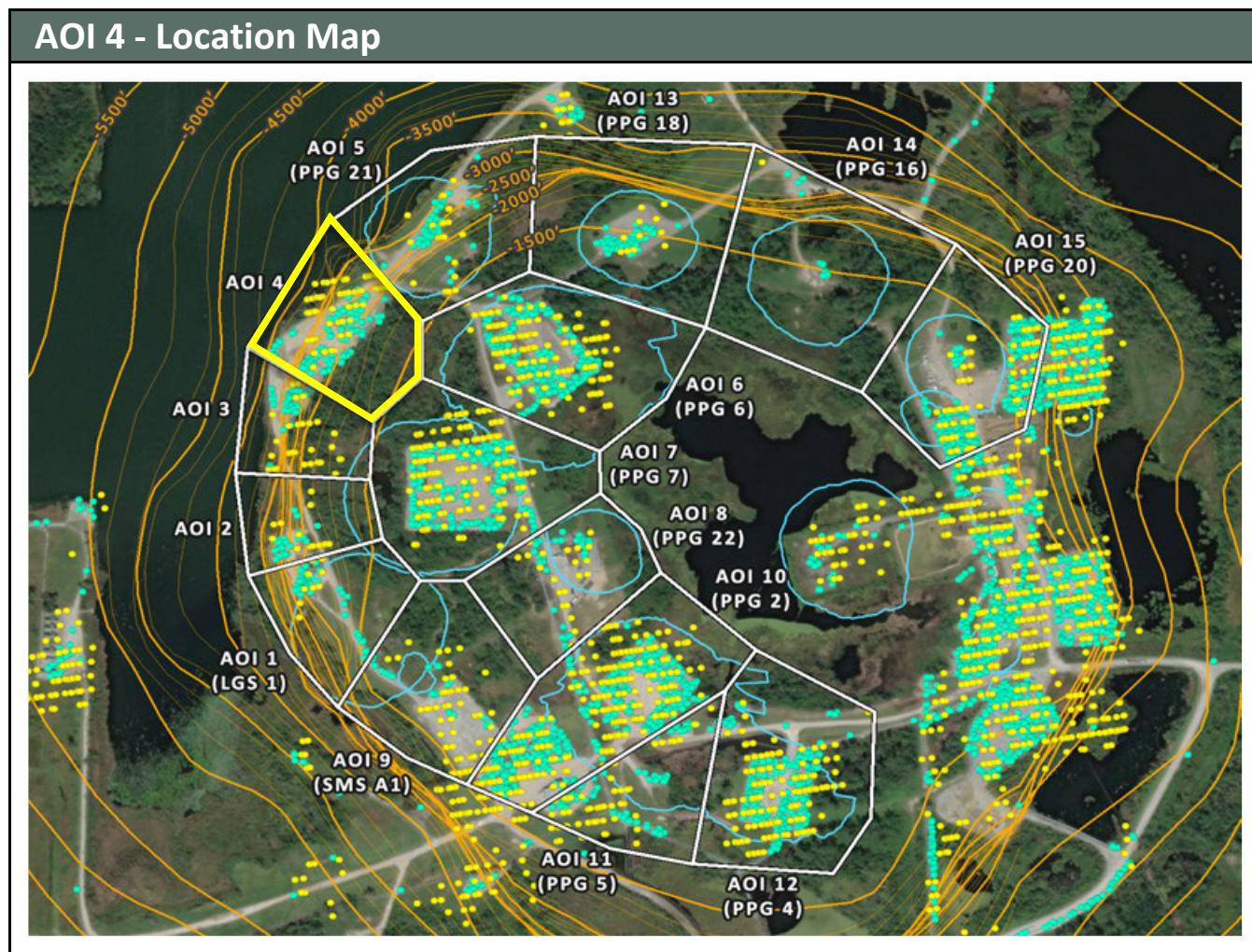
TSX/PAZ (10/27/2024) Point Count: 24

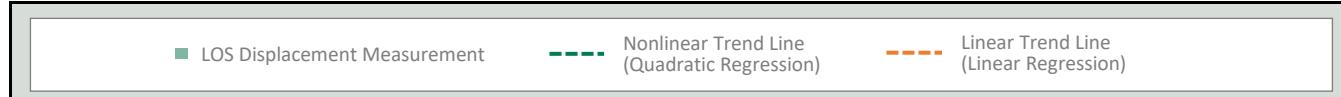
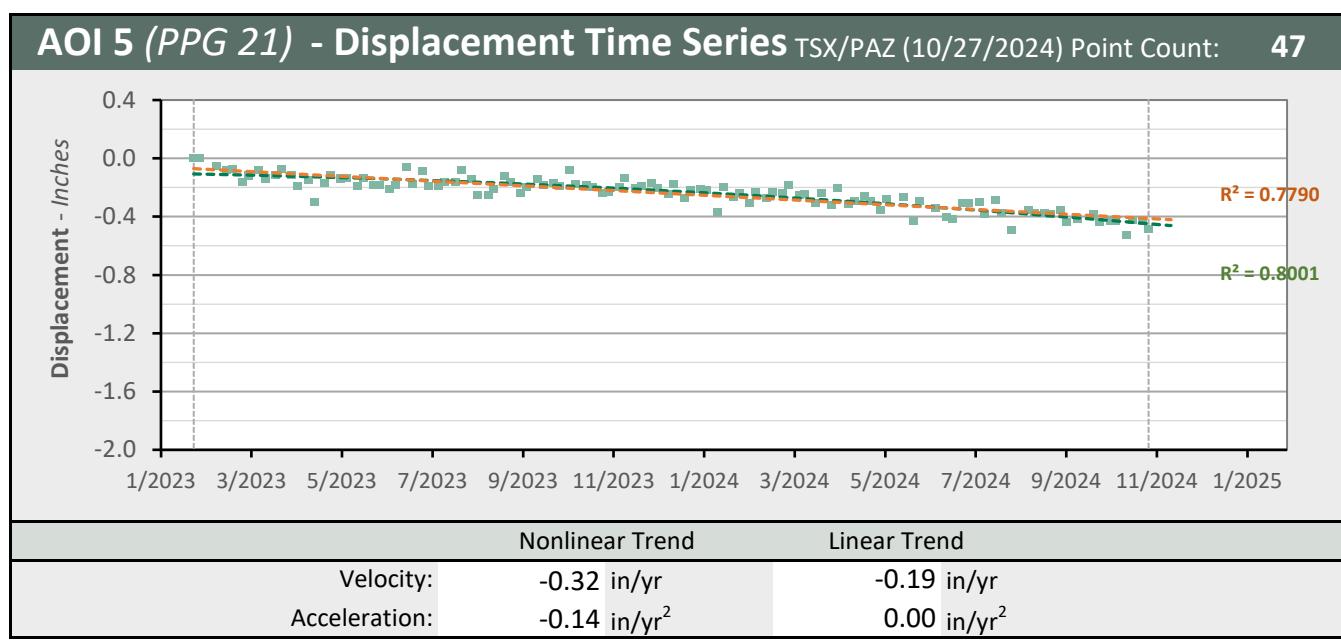
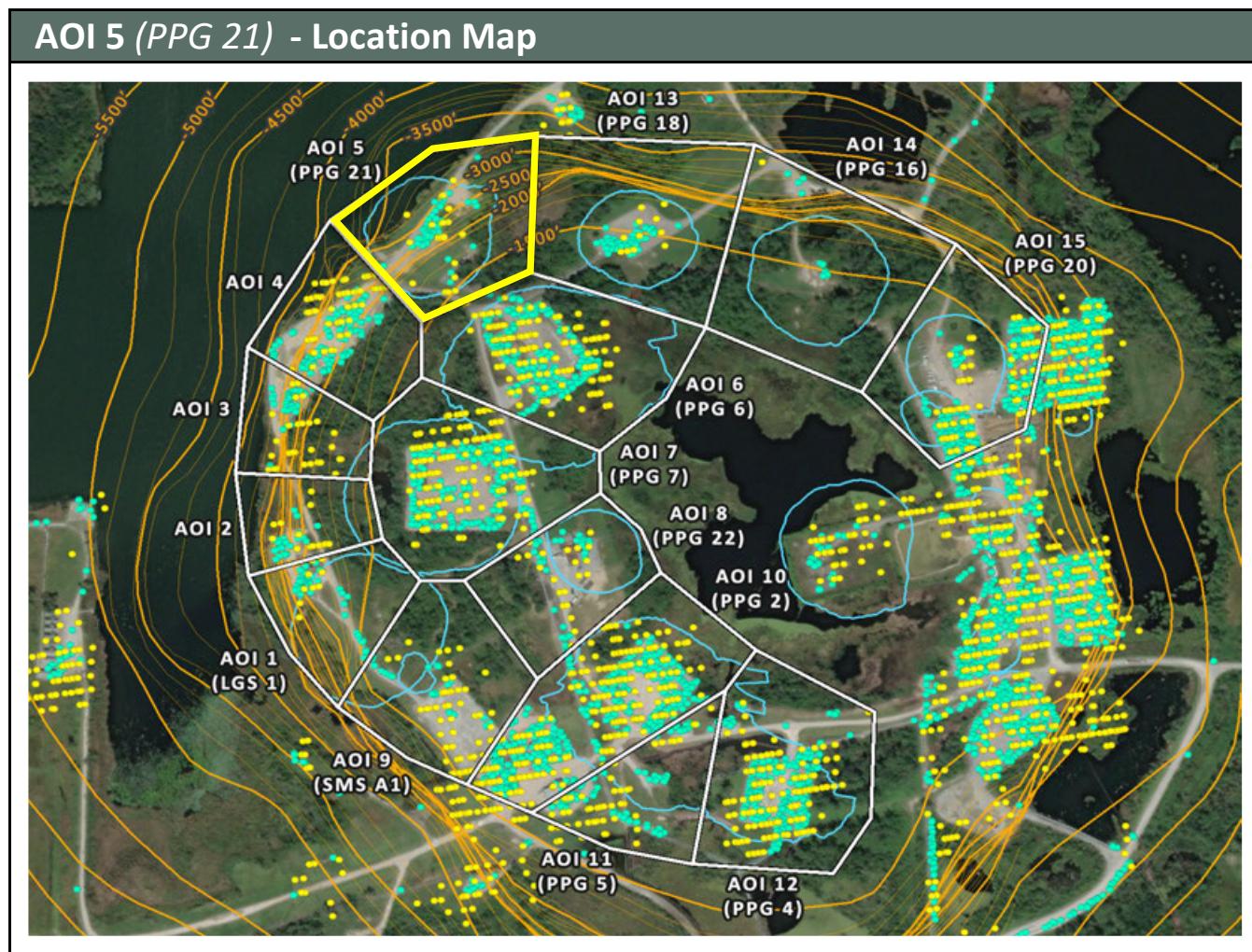


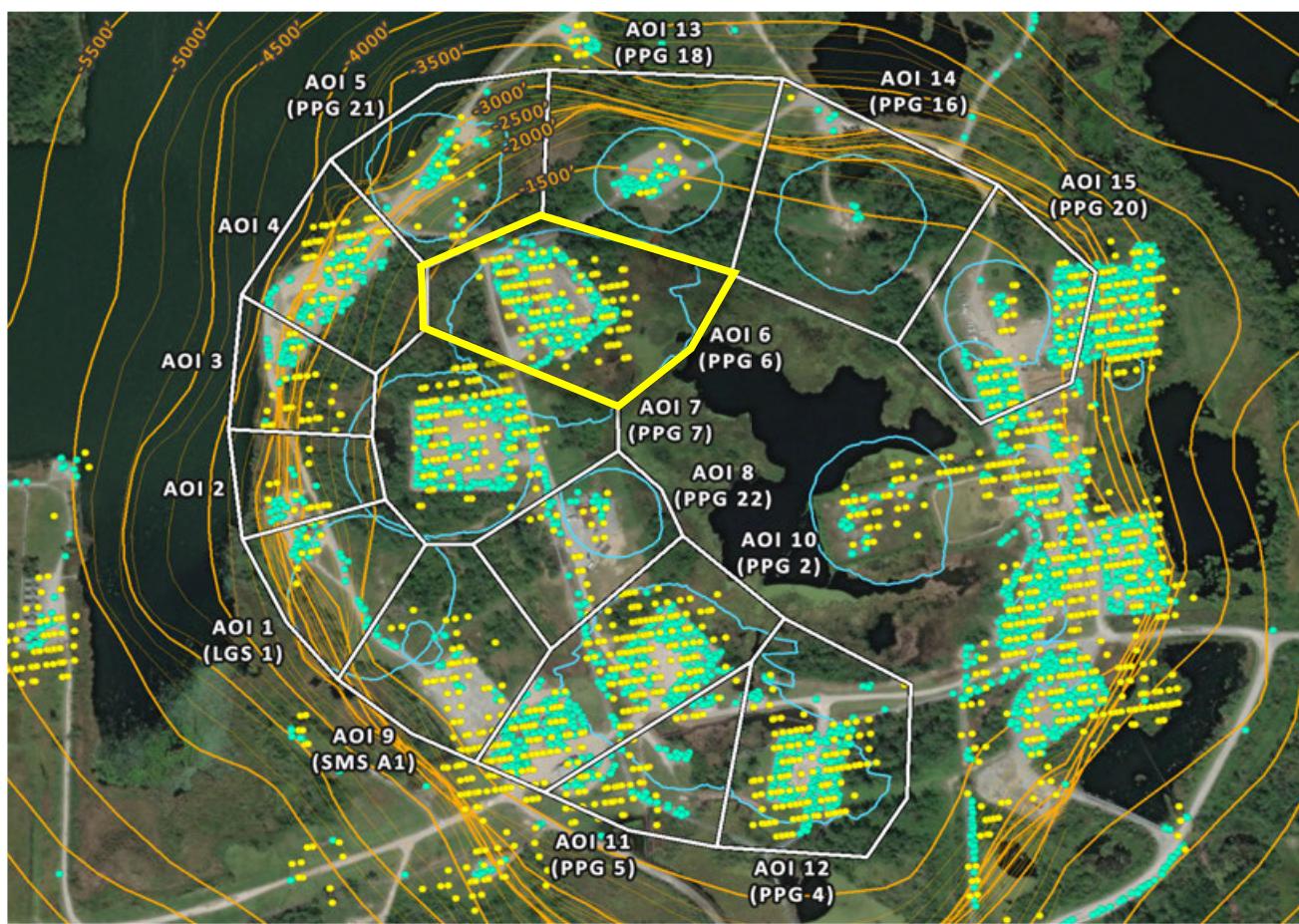
■ LOS Displacement Measurement

— Nonlinear Trend Line
(Quadratic Regression)— Linear Trend Line
(Linear Regression)

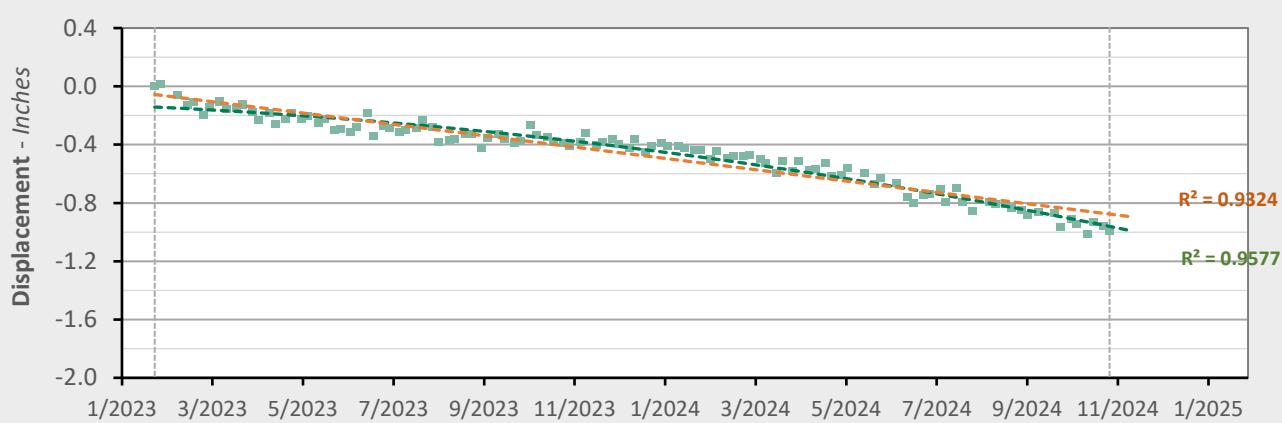






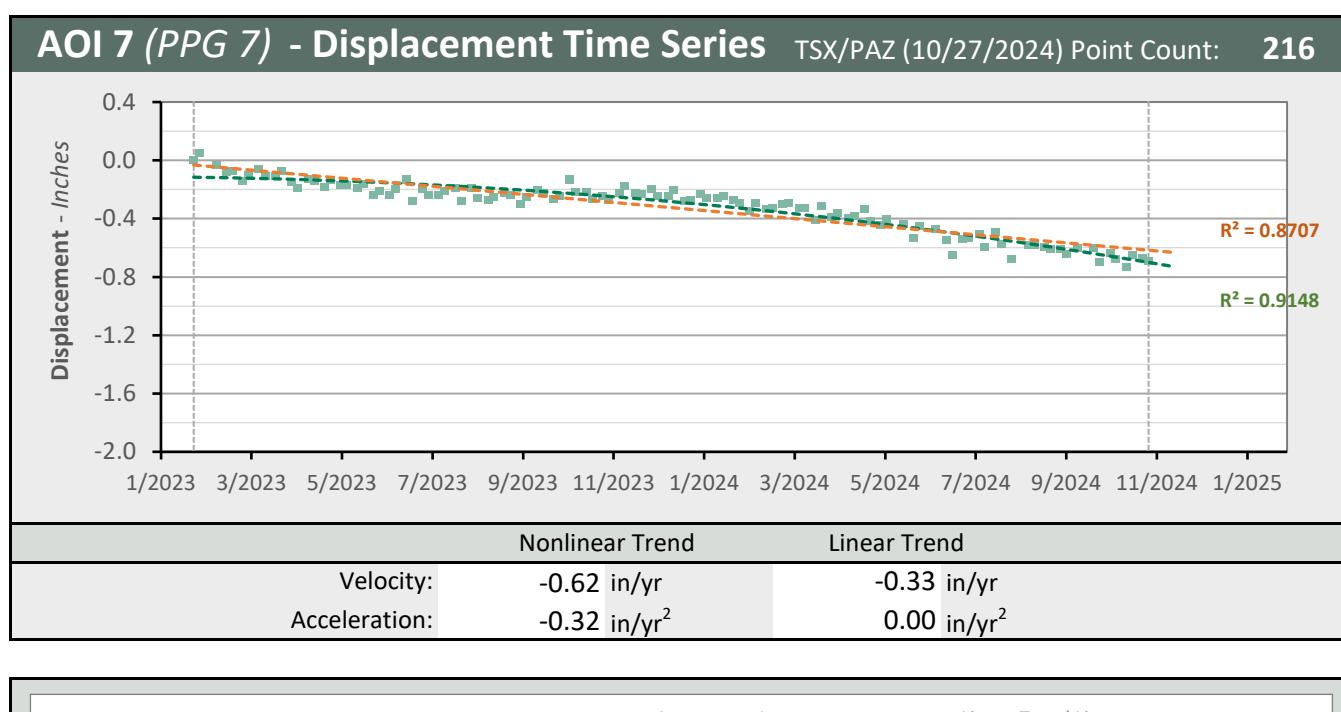
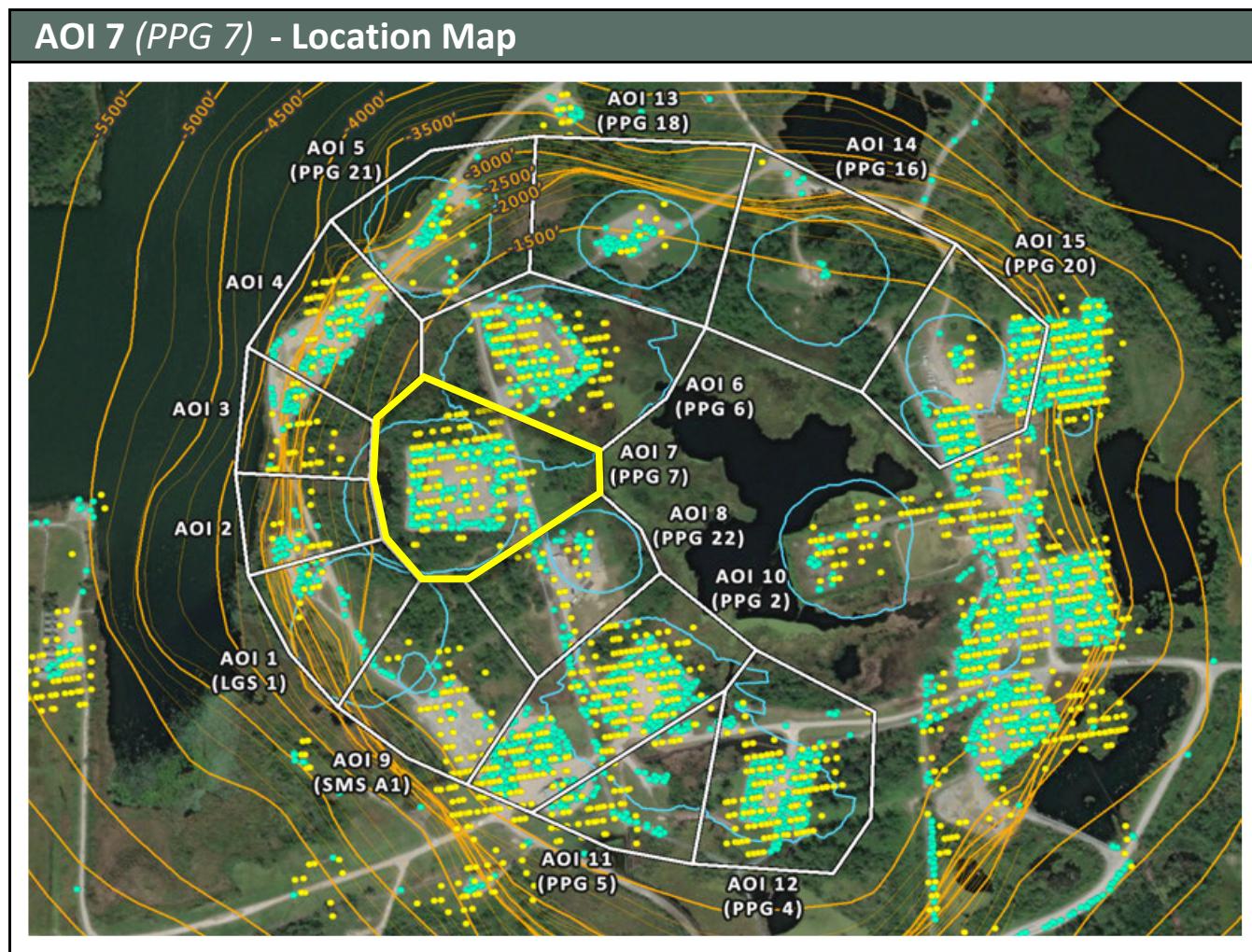
AOI 6 (PPG 6) - Location Map**AOI 6 (PPG 6) - Displacement Time Series**

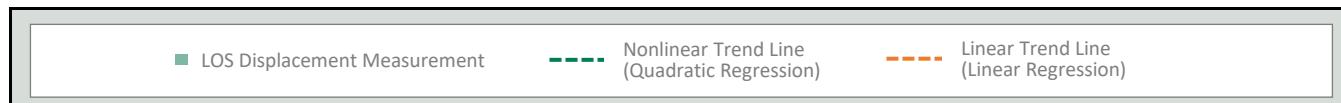
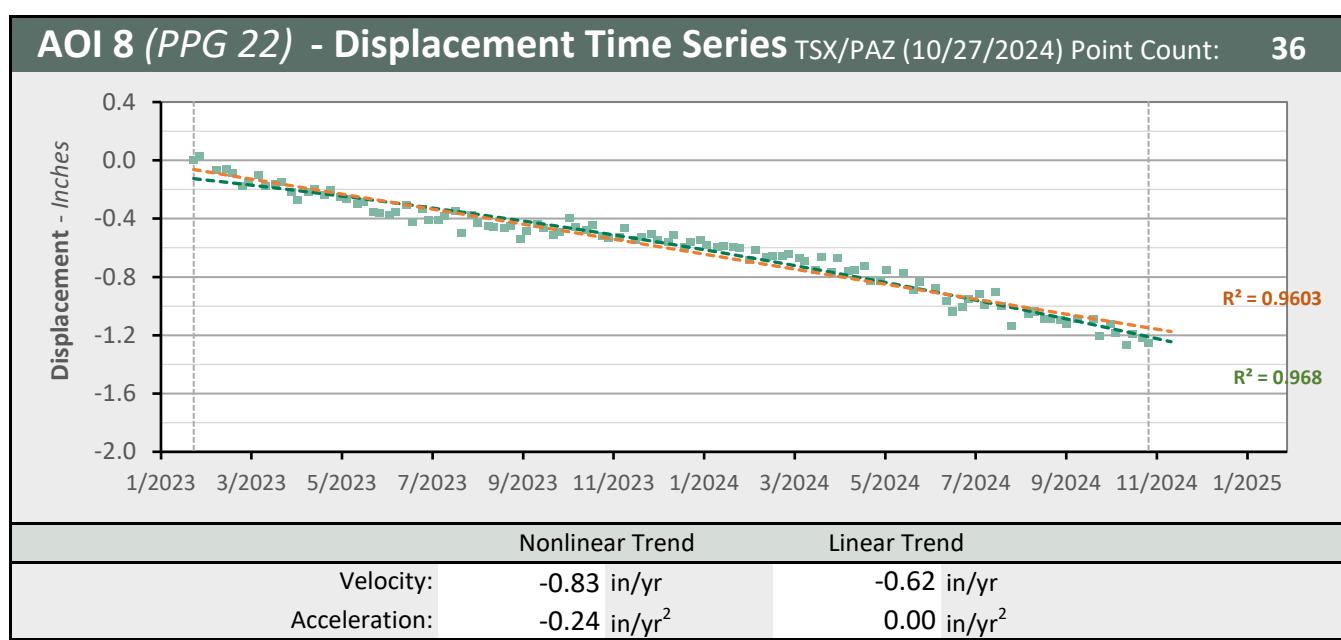
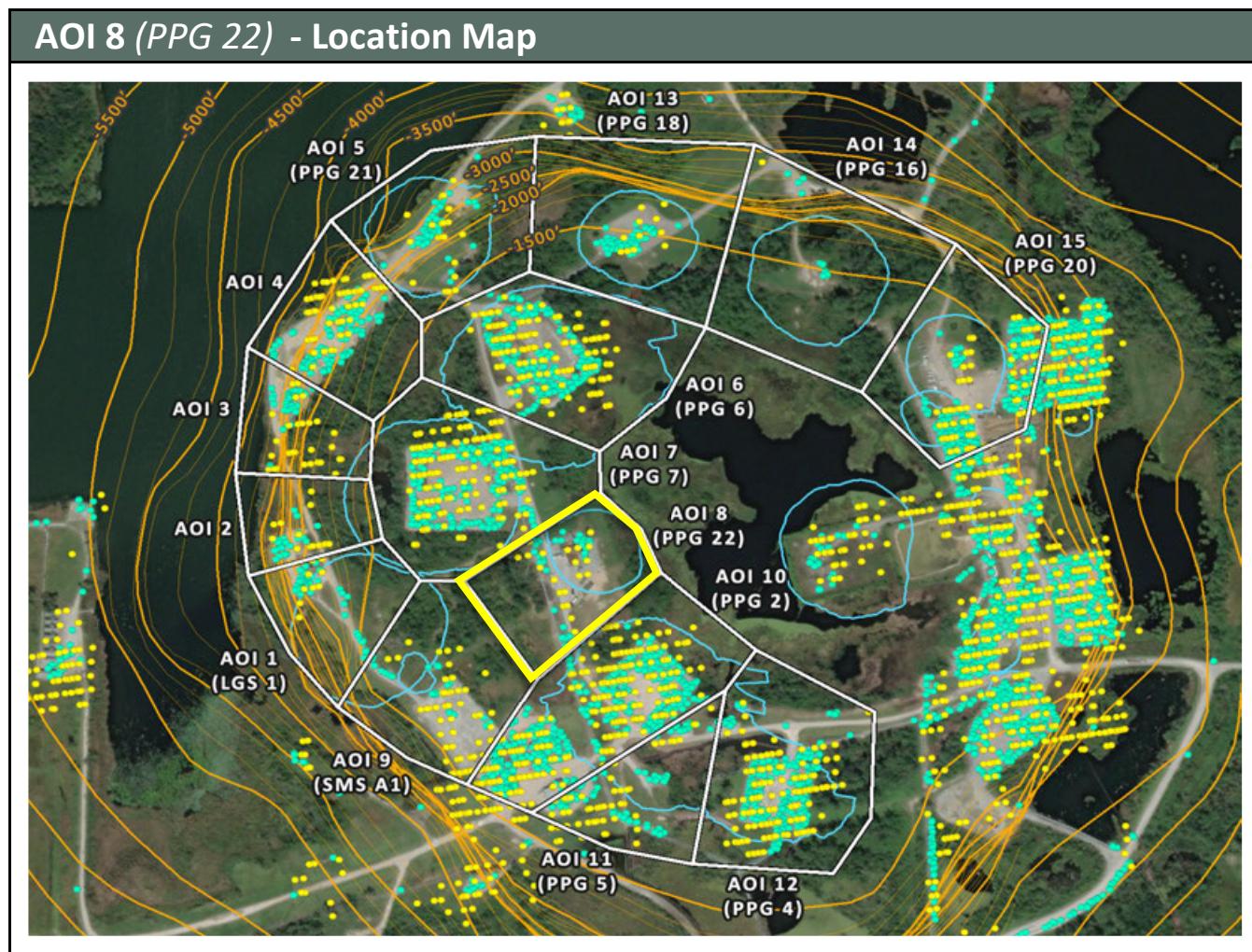
TSX/PAZ (10/27/2024) Point Count: 212

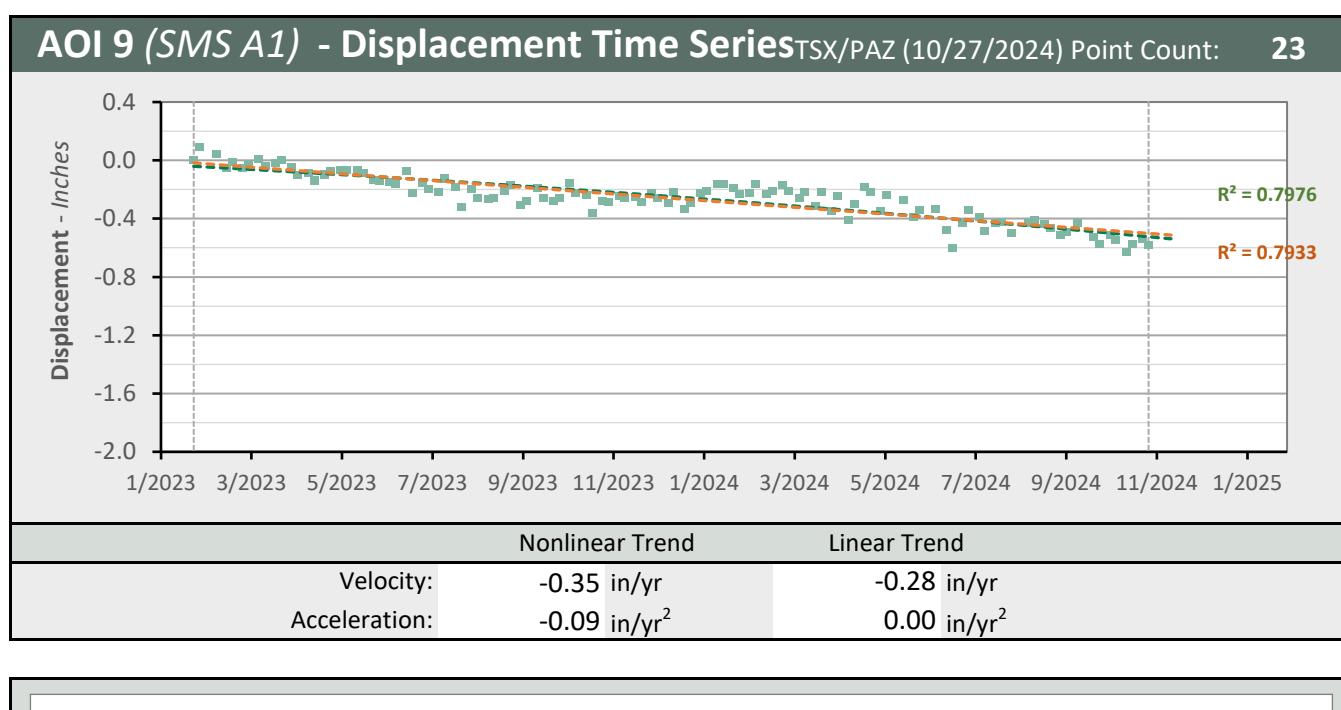
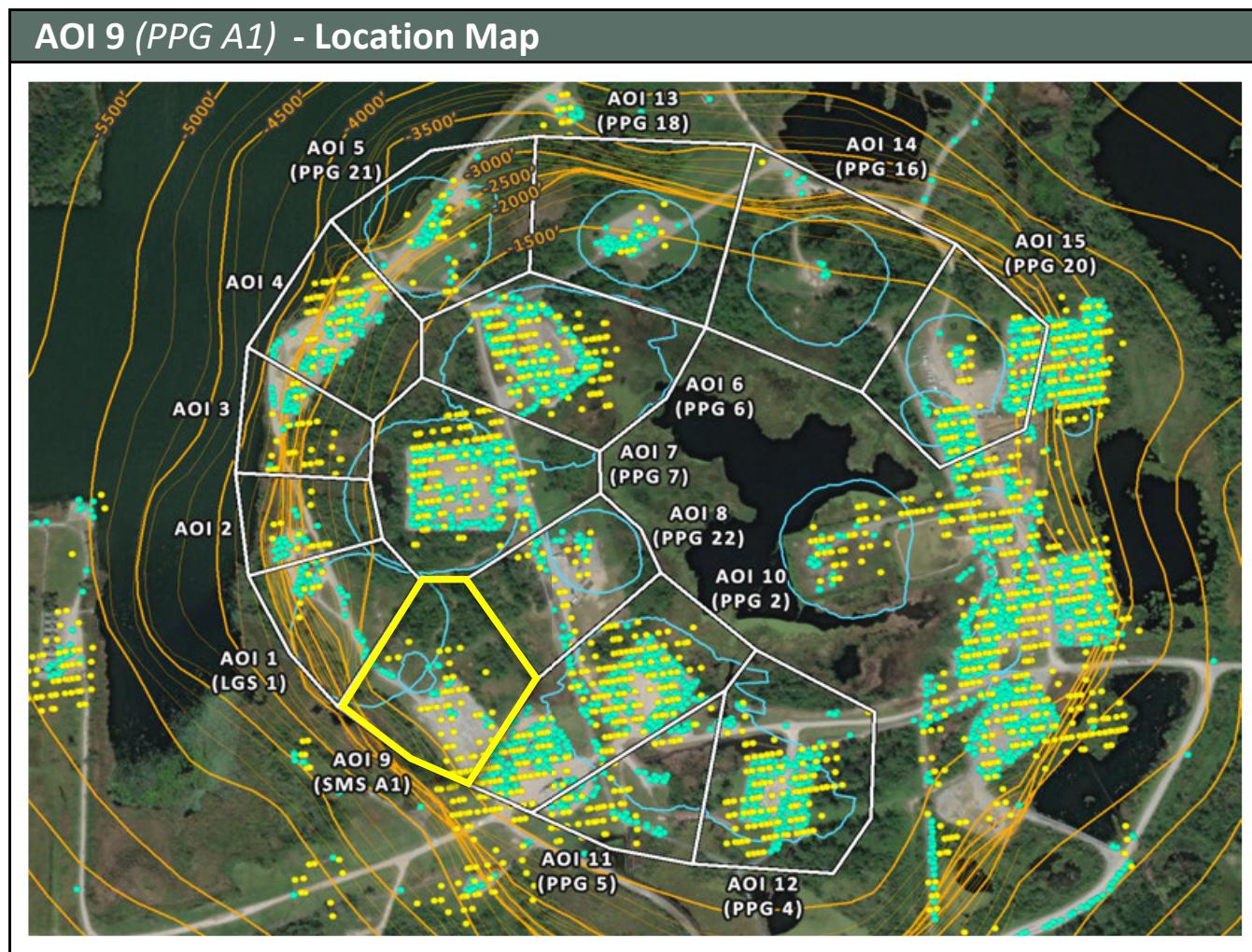


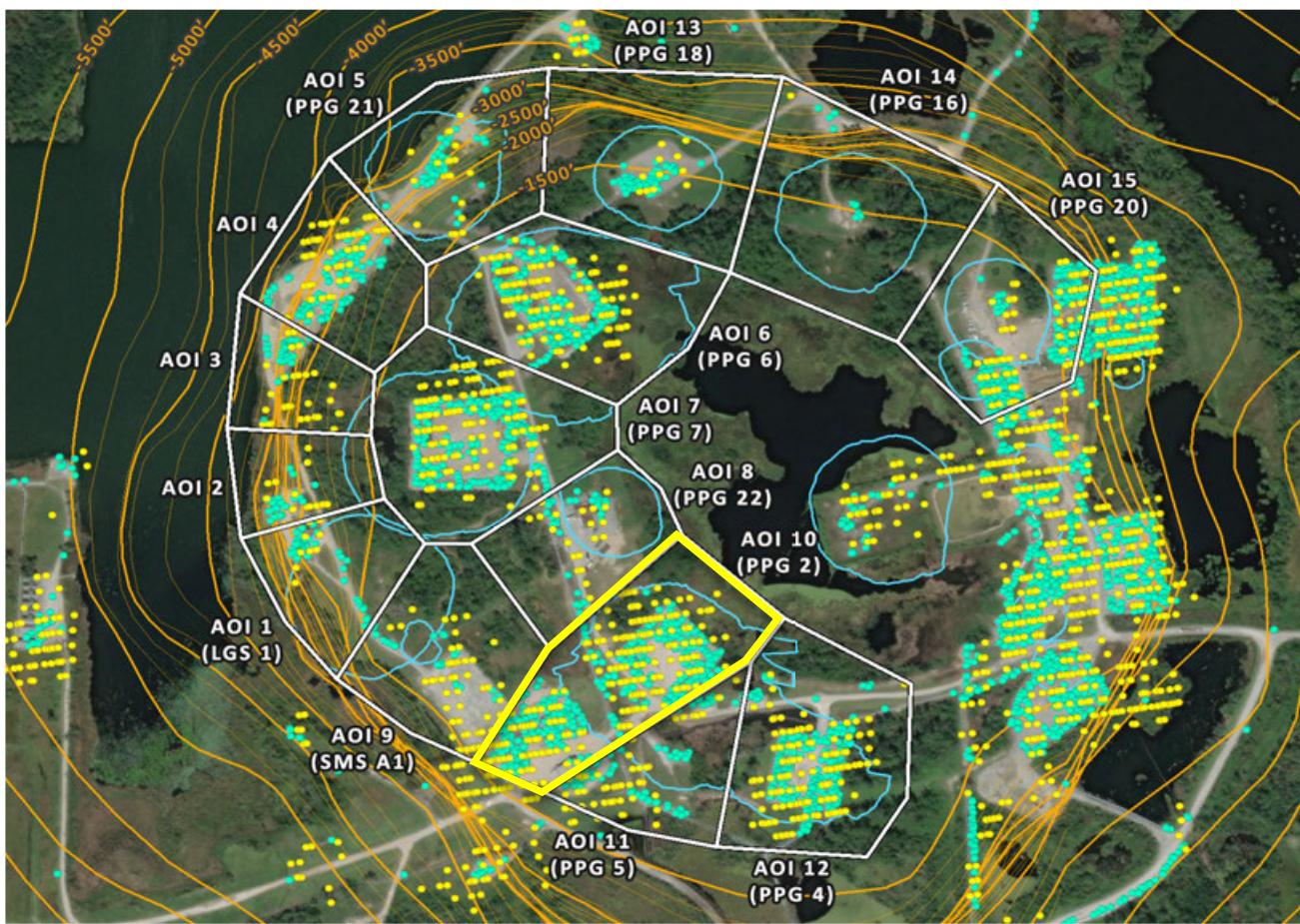
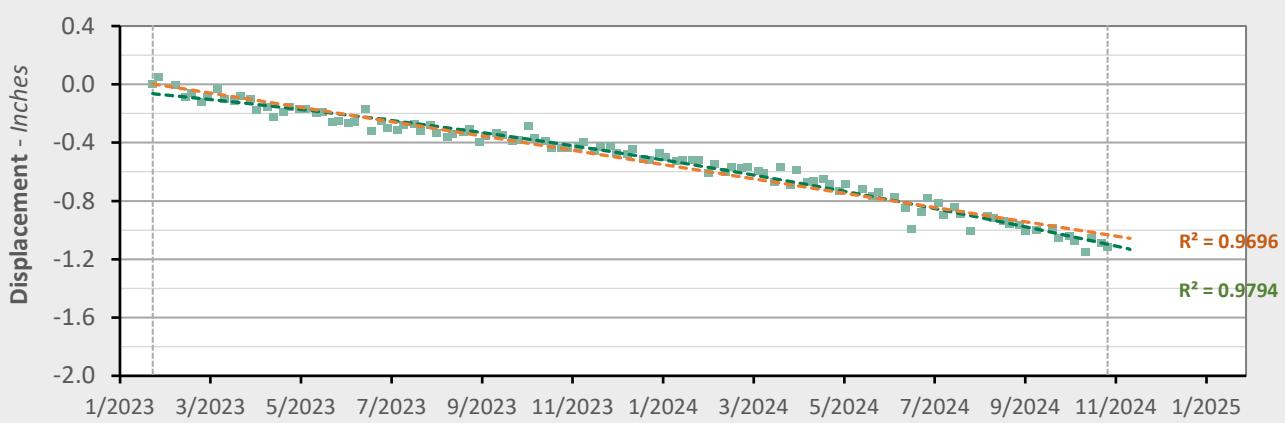
■ LOS Displacement Measurement

— Nonlinear Trend Line
(Quadratic Regression)— Linear Trend Line
(Linear Regression)





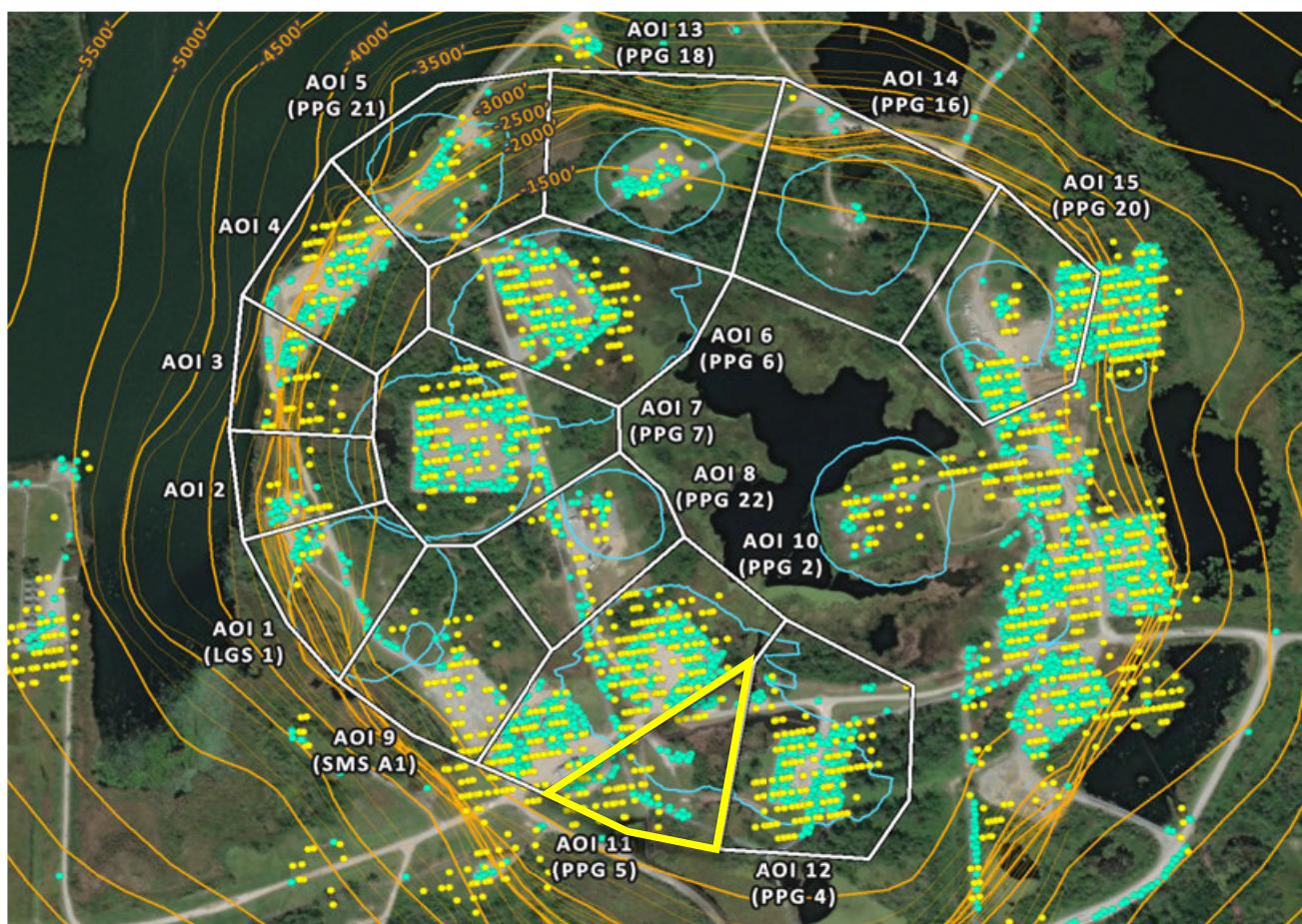
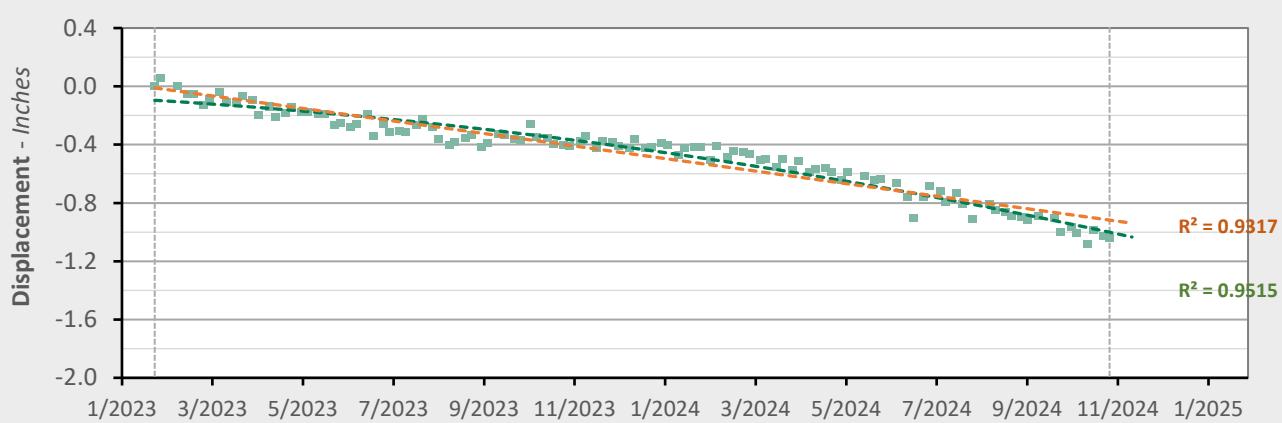


AOI 10 (PPG 2) - Location Map**AOI 10 (PPG 2) - Displacement Time Series** TSX/PAZ (10/27/2024) Point Count: **403**

Nonlinear Trend

Velocity:	-0.81 in/yr	-0.59 in/yr
Acceleration:	-0.26 in/yr ²	0.00 in/yr ²

Nonlinear Trend Line
(Quadratic Regression)Linear Trend Line
(Linear Regression)

AOI 11 (PPG 5) - Location Map**AOI 11 (PPG 5) - Displacement Time Series** TSX/PAZ (10/27/2024) Point Count: **85**

Nonlinear Trend

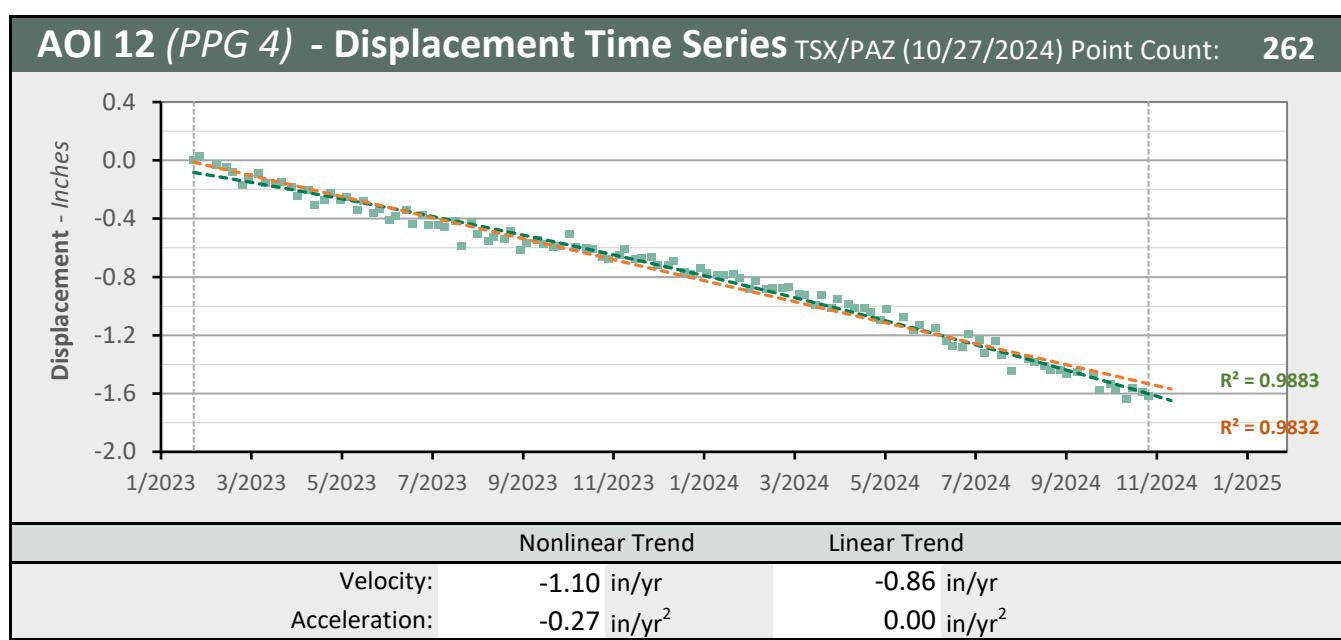
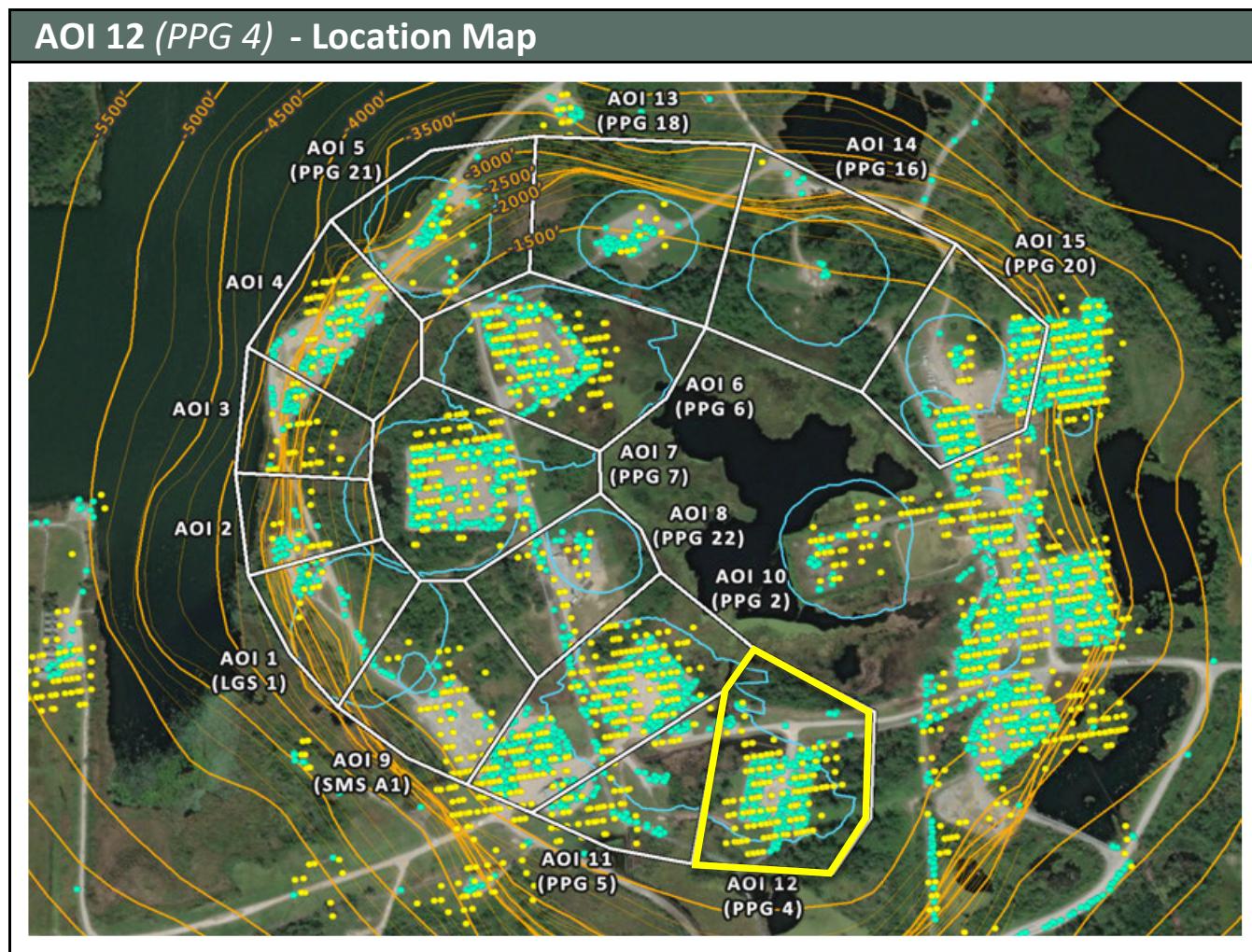
Linear Trend

Velocity:	-0.80 in/yr	-0.52 in/yr
Acceleration:	-0.33 in/yr ²	0.00 in/yr ²

■ LOS Displacement Measurement

— Nonlinear Trend Line
(Quadratic Regression)

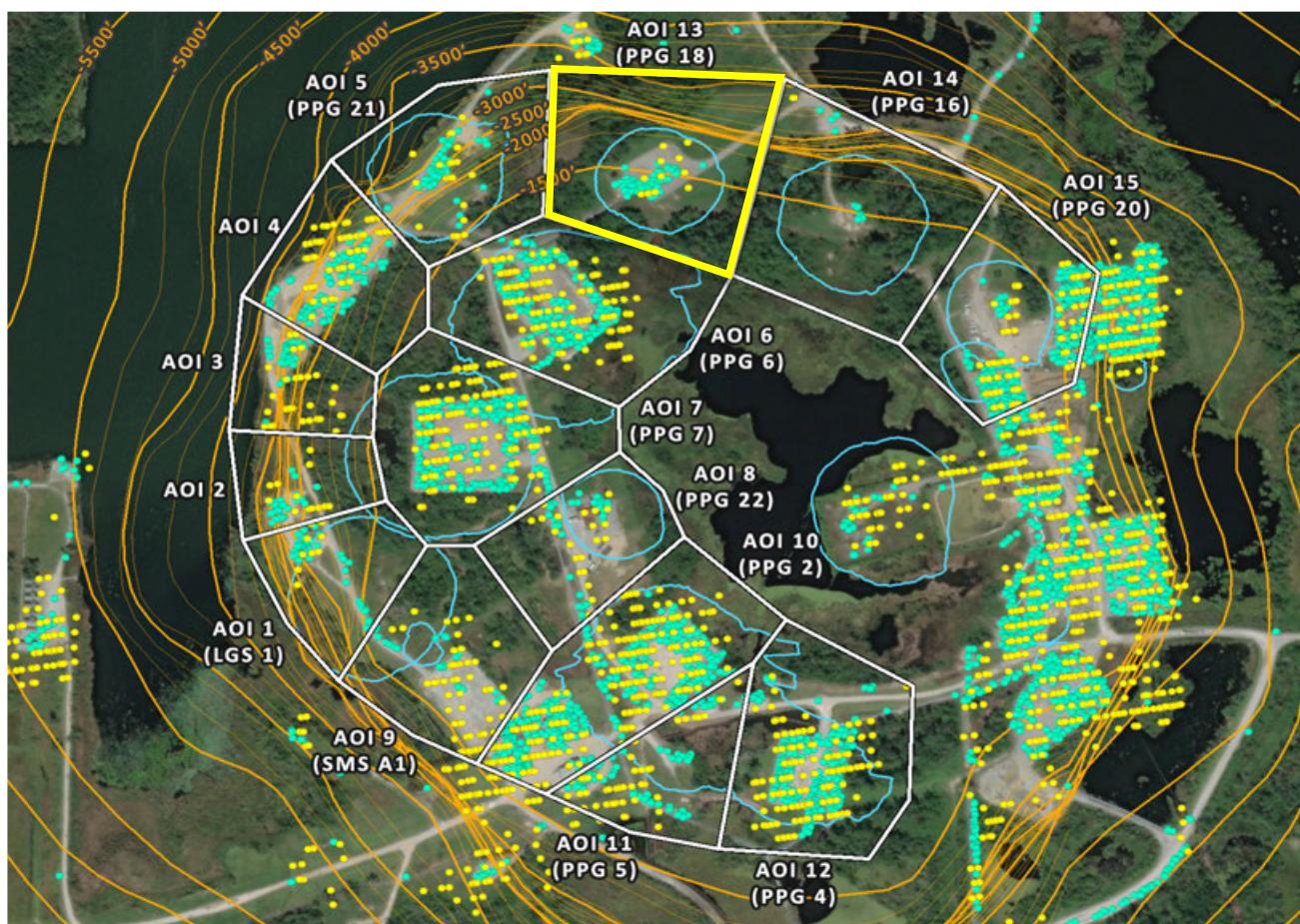
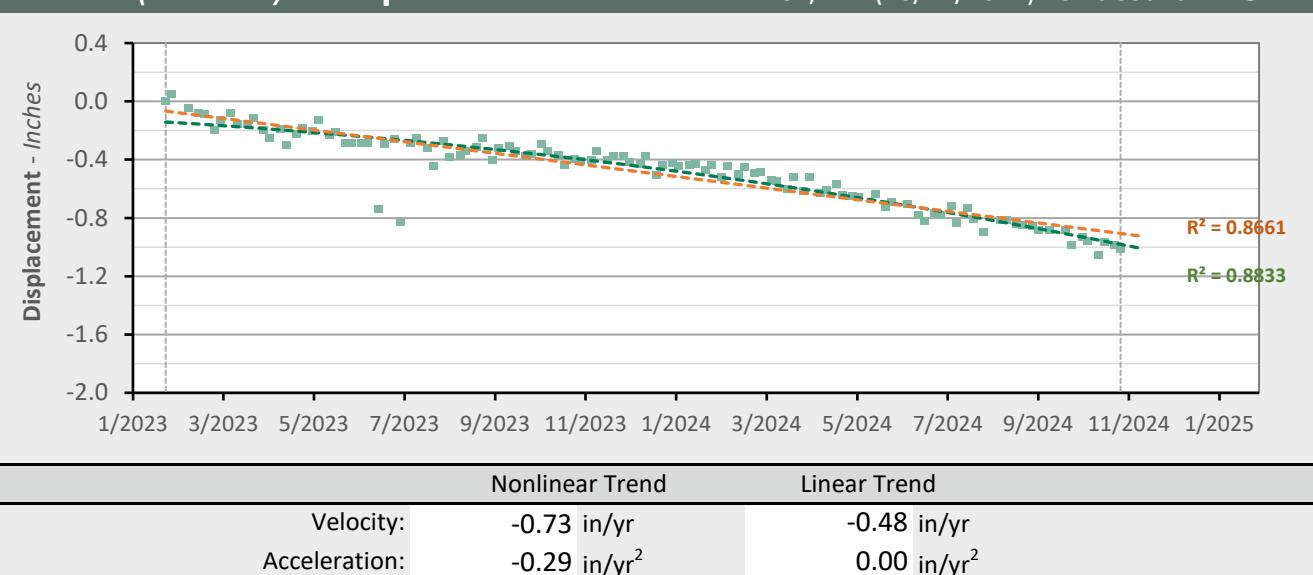
— Linear Trend Line
(Linear Regression)



■ LOS Displacement Measurement

— Nonlinear Trend Line
(Quadratic Regression)

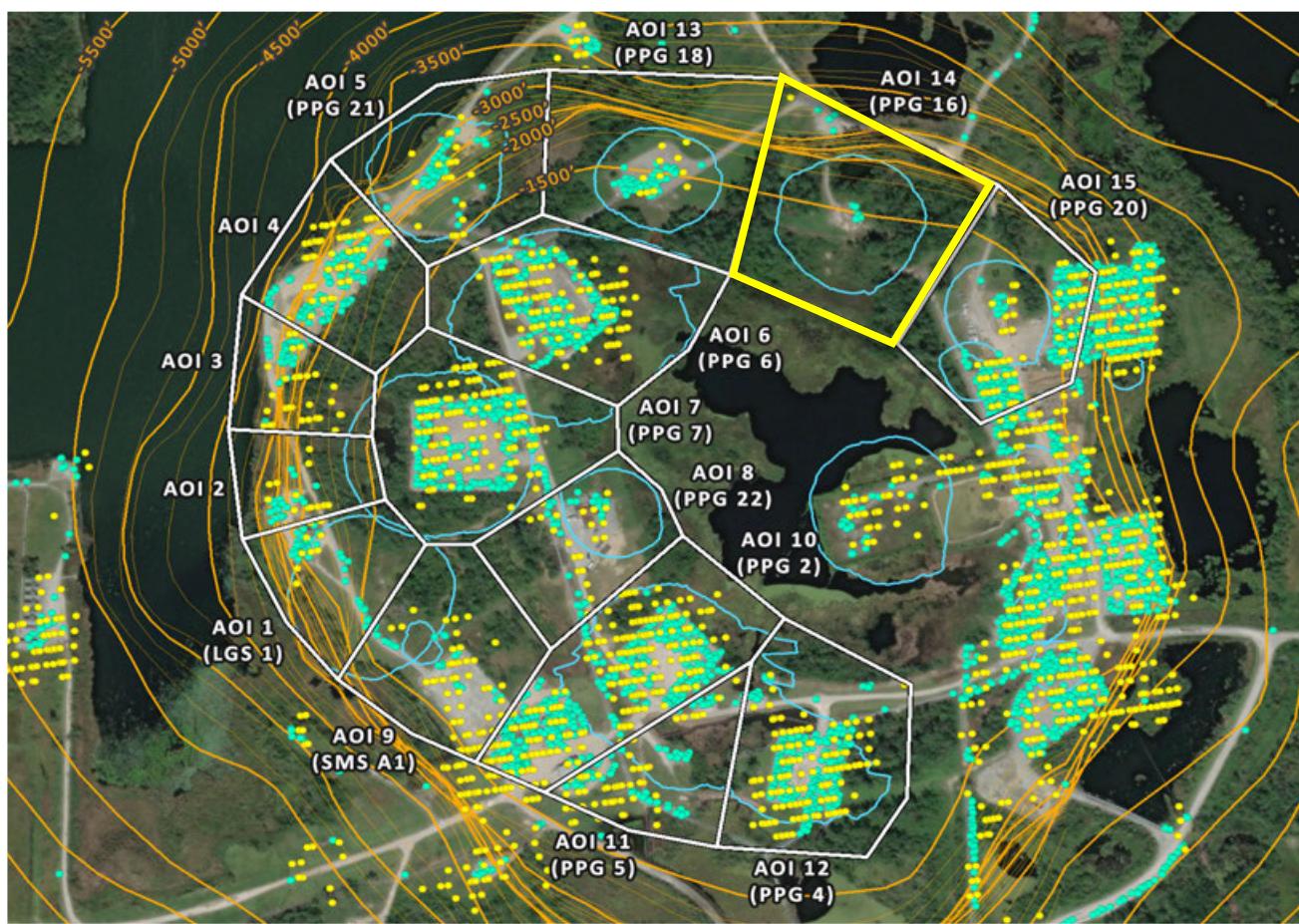
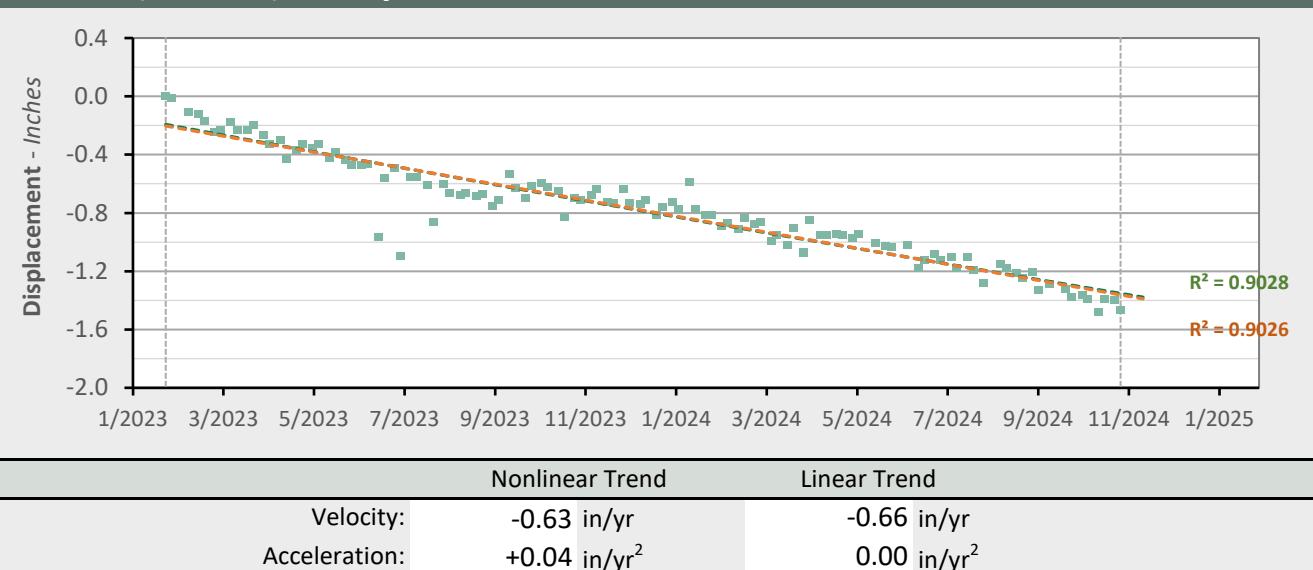
— Linear Trend Line
(Linear Regression)

AOI 13 (PPG 18) - Location Map**AOI 13 (PPG 18) - Displacement Time Series** SX/PAZ (10/27/2024) Point Count: 52

■ LOS Displacement Measurement

— Nonlinear Trend Line
(Quadratic Regression)

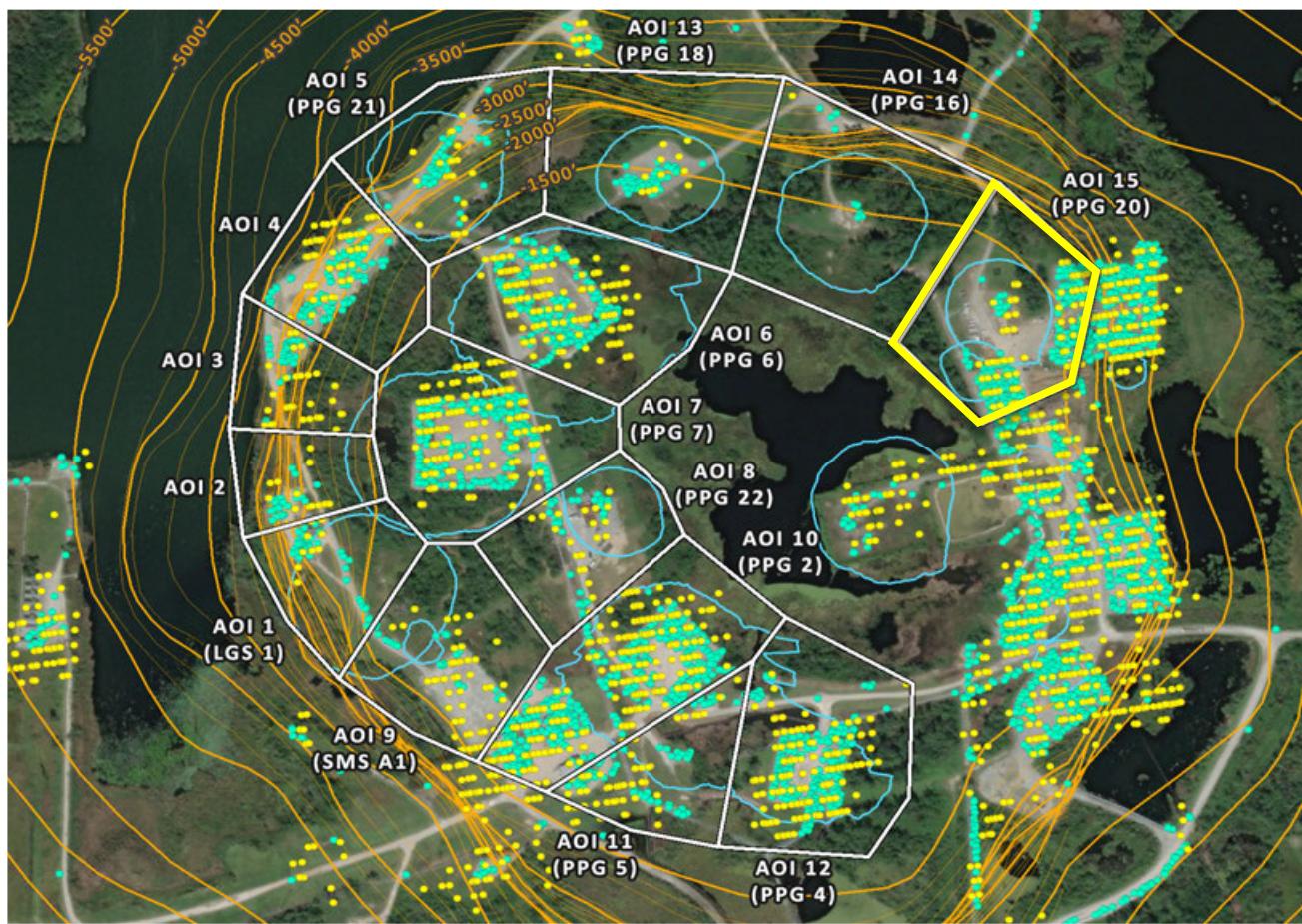
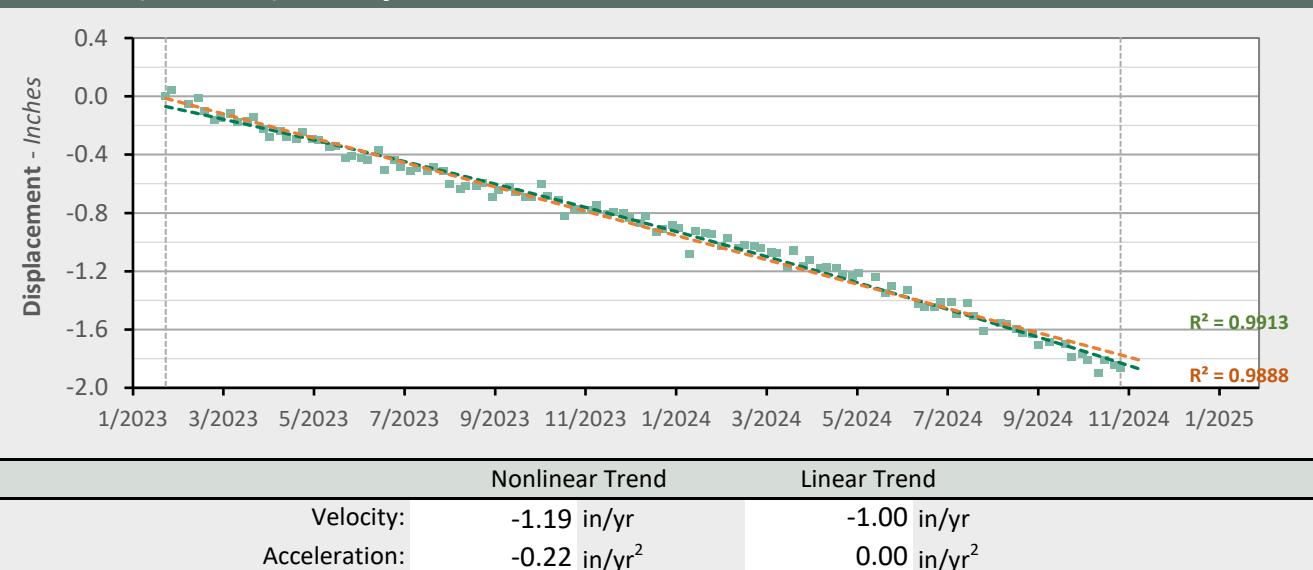
— Linear Trend Line
(Linear Regression)

AOI 14 (PPG 16) - Location Map**AOI 14 (PPG 16) - Displacement Time Series** SX/PAZ (10/27/2024) Point Count: 11

■ LOS Displacement Measurement

— Nonlinear Trend Line
(Quadratic Regression)

— Linear Trend Line
(Linear Regression)

AOI 15 (PPG 20) - Location Map**AOI 15 (PPG 20) - Displacement Time Series** SX/PAZ (10/27/2024) Point Count: 224

■ LOS Displacement Measurement

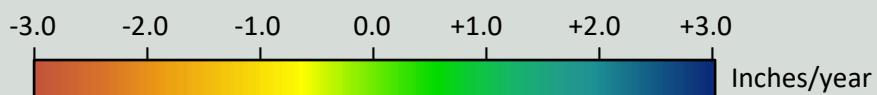
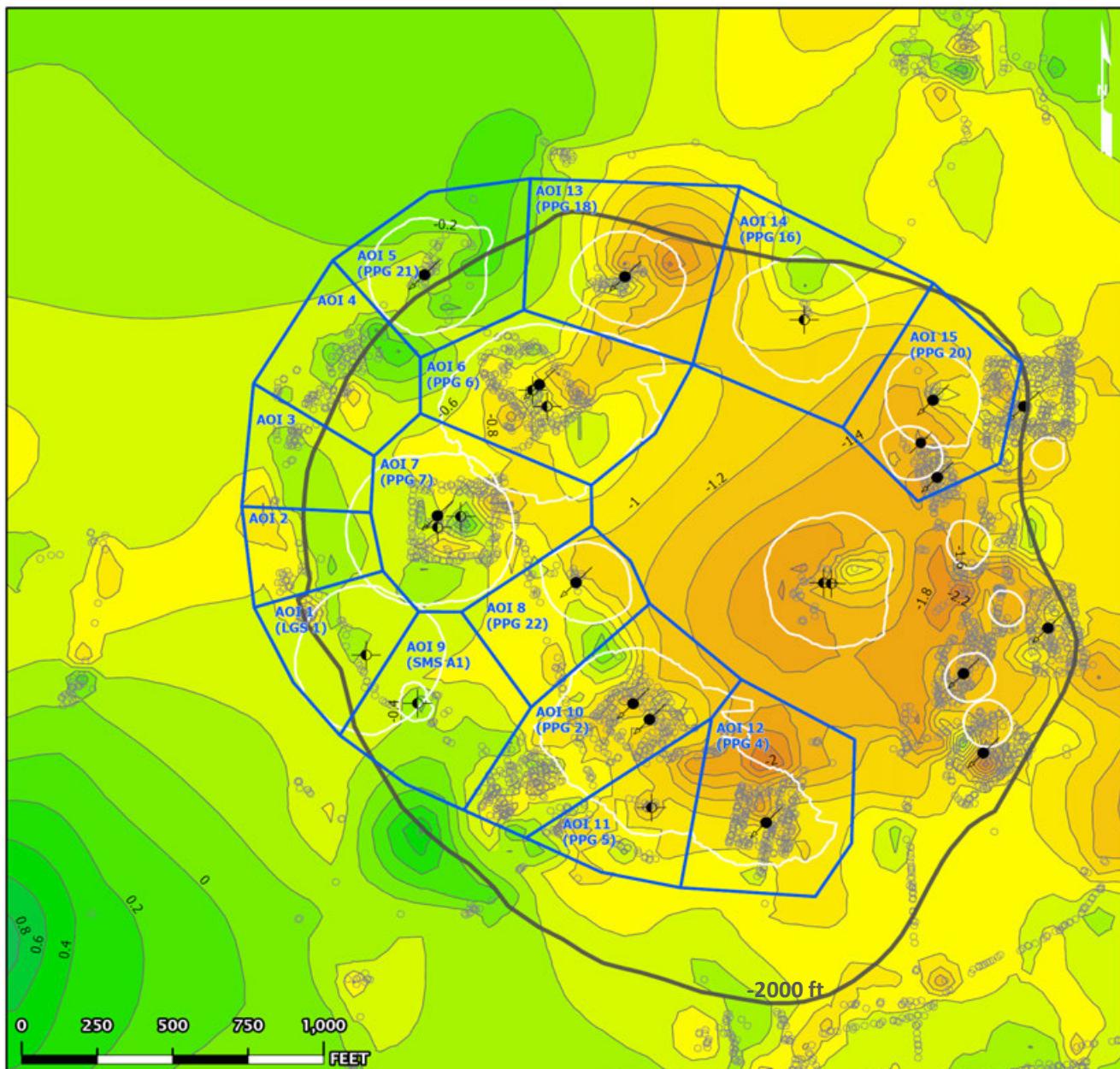
— Nonlinear Trend Line
(Quadratic Regression)

— Linear Trend Line
(Linear Regression)

TSX/PAZ Data (01/24/2023 - 10/27/2024)

Nonlinear Velocity Contours

As of date: 10/27/2024



■ AOI Boundary ○ InSAR LOS Measurement Point — Contour (0.2)
■ Historical Cavern Extent ■ Top of Dome (-2000 ft Contour)

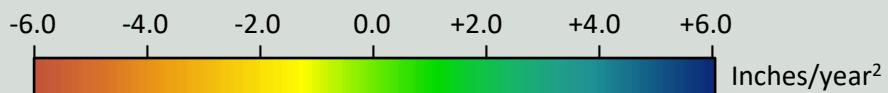
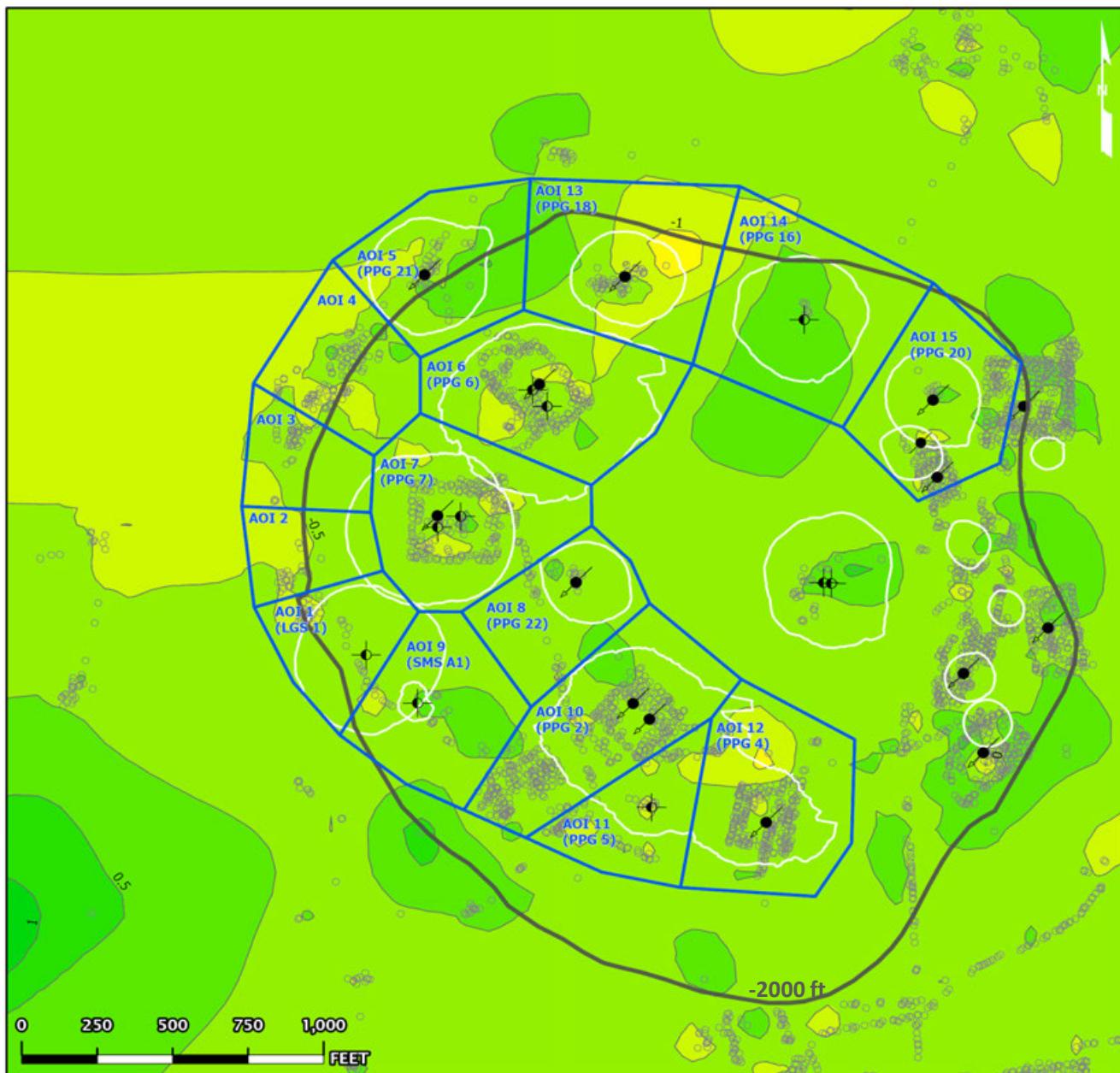
Cavern Well Surface Locations

● 09 - Active - Injection ● 29 - Dry and Plugged

TSX/PAZ Data (01/24/2023 - 10/27/2024)

Nonlinear Acceleration Contours

Date range: 01/24/2023 - 10/27/2024



█ AOI Boundary ○ InSAR LOS Measurement Point — Contour (0.5)
█ Historical Cavern Extent █ Top of Dome (-2000 ft Contour)

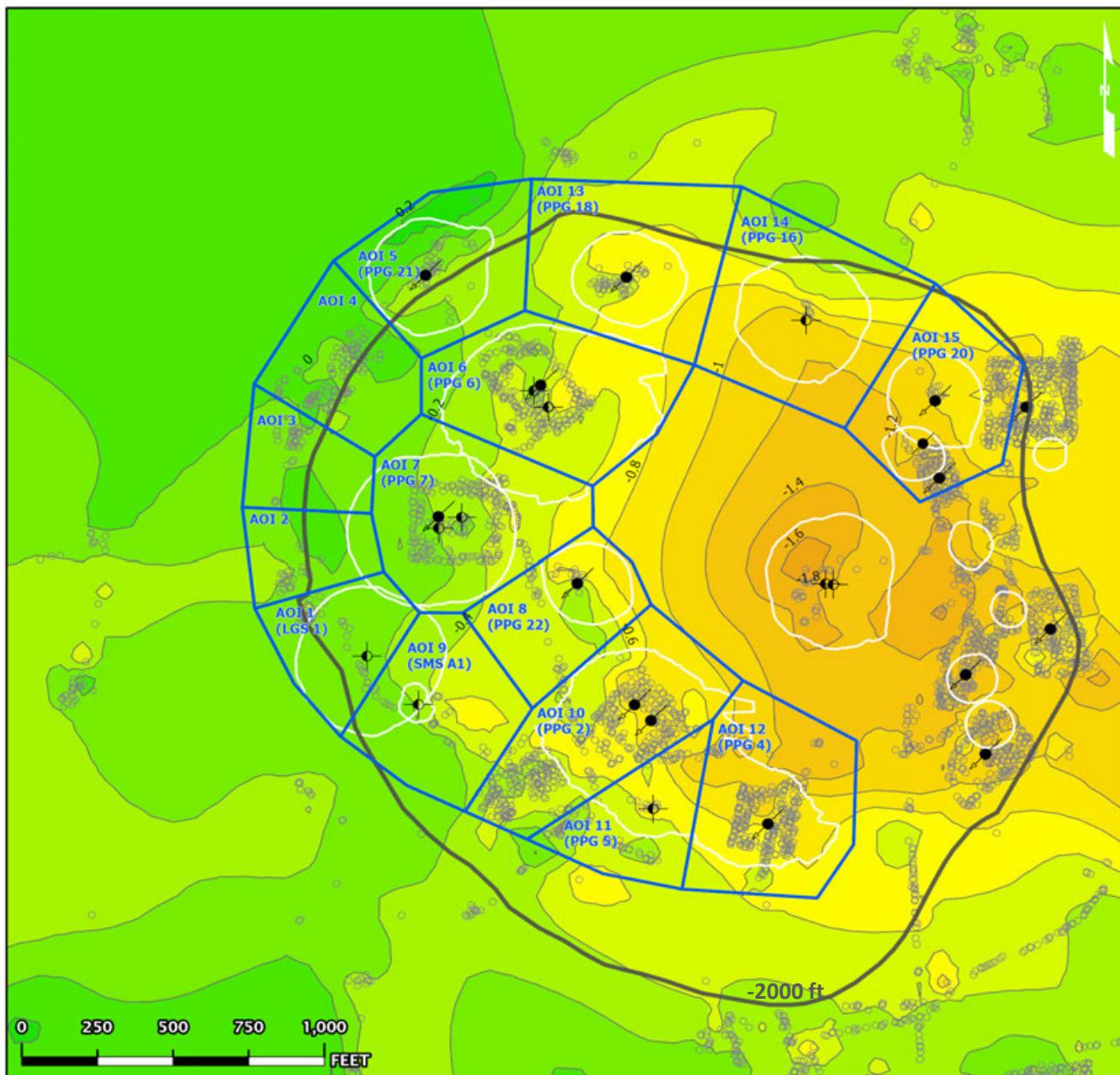
Cavern Well Surface Locations

● 09 - Active - Injection ● 29 - Dry and Plugged

TSX/PAZ Data (01/24/2023 - 10/27/2024)

Linear Velocity Contours

Date range: 01/24/2023 - 10/27/2024



■ AOI Boundary ○ InSAR LOS Measurement Point — Contour (0.2)
□ Historical Cavern Extent □ Top of Dome (-2000 ft Contour)

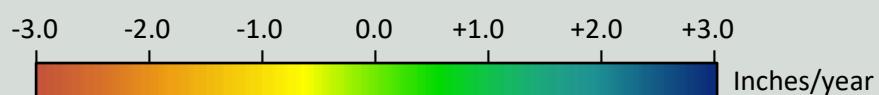
Cavern Well Surface Locations

● 09 - Active - Injection ● 29 - Dry and Plugged

TSX/PAZ Data (01/24/2023 - 10/27/2024)

Nonlinear Velocity Data Points

As of date: 10/27/2024



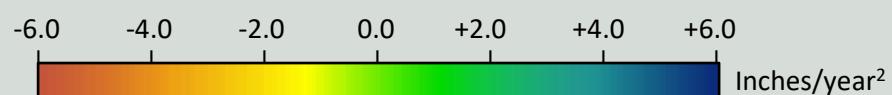
■ AOI Boundary ○ InSAR LOS Measurement Point
□ Historical Cavern Extent □ Top of Dome (-2000 ft Contour)

Cavern Well Surface Locations
● 09 - Active - Injection ● 29 - Dry and Plugged

TSX/PAZ Data (01/24/2023 - 10/27/2024)

Nonlinear Acceleration Data Points

Date range: 01/24/2023 - 10/27/2024



■ AOI Boundary ○ InSAR LOS Measurement Point
□ Historical Cavern Extent □ Top of Dome (-2000 ft Contour)

Cavern Well Surface Locations
● 09 - Active - Injection ● 29 - Dry and Plugged

TSX/PAZ Data (01/24/2023 - 10/27/2024)

Linear Velocity Data Points

Date range: 01/24/2023 - 10/27/2024



■ AOI Boundary ○ InSAR LOS Measurement Point
□ Historical Cavern Extent □ Top of Dome (-2000 ft Contour)

Cavern Well Surface Locations
● 09 - Active - Injection ● 29 - Dry and Plugged

ATTACHMENT D

Vertical & East-West 2D InSAR report - October 27, 2024

Vertical & E-W 2D Update

Continuous InSAR Monitoring of
Ground Displacement At Westlake
Caverns and Western Dome Flank

Sulphur Mines Salt Dome

Prepared for:
Westlake Chemical

Prepared by:
Lonquist & Co., LLC
8591 United Plaza Blvd.
Suite 280
Baton Rouge, LA 70809

Dataset

Satellite Source

Sentinel-1 & TerraSAR-X - PAZ Constellation

Most Recent Image Date

Sunday, October 27, 2024

Analysis Report Date:

November 14, 2024

Dataset Information

Satellite Source	Sentinel-1 & TerraSAR-X - PAZ Constellation
Update Frequency	12 days
Most Recent Image Date	Sunday, October 27, 2024
Dataset Image Count	145
Dataset Time Range	January 24, 2023 - October 27, 2024
Dataset Length	1.76 Years
Measurement Directions	Vertical and East-West

Analysis Methodology

Time Series Charts

Trend lines were calculated for the averaged vertical and east-west displacement values within each AOI. Both a nonlinear (quadratic) and linear regression were applied to each AOI point group to identify rates of change in LOS displacement. These trends are displayed in the Time Series section of this report.

Contour Maps

A nonlinear (quadratic) and linear trend was also calculated for each individual measurement point across the analysis region. Nonlinear trend values for each point were used to generate Velocity and Acceleration contour maps to convey the spatial distribution of the calculated movement. The linear trend values for each point (which lack an acceleration component) were used to generate an additional Velocity contour map. Maps depicting the individual data points colored by these trend values are included after the contour maps.

Rate Interpretation

For the vertical data, positive velocity values indicate uplift and negative velocity values indicate subsidence. Positive acceleration values indicate increasing rates of uplift or slowing rates of subsidence, while negative acceleration values indicate slowing rates of uplift or increasing rates of subsidence. For the east-west data, positive velocity values indicate eastward horizontal movement and negative velocity values indicate horizontal westward movement. Positive acceleration values indicate increasing rates of eastward movement or decreasing rates of westward movement, while negative acceleration values indicate increasing rates of westward movement or decreasing rates of eastward movement.

Observations

To-date there have been no acute deviations from established subsidence trends in the areas investigated.

The calculated vertical displacement values indicate that subsidence is occurring with near-linear trends in all AOIs where data is present. Minor positive acceleration (slowing subsidence) is present in all of the calculated nonlinear AOI trends.

The calculated east-west displacement values generally indicate horizontal movement toward the dome center with the greatest rates of eastward movement occurring in the western AOIs and the greatest rate of westward movement occurring in the easternmost AOI. All AOIs indicate varying amounts of negative acceleration (slower eastward or faster westward displacement) with the most pronounced values occurring in AOI 1 and AOI 2. This likely correlates to the minor increases in negative acceleration recently noted in the TSX/PAZ LOS dataset reports.



Date Signed: November 14, 2024
Austin, Texas

Nathaniel L. Byars, P.E.
Principal Engineer
Louisiana License No. 40697

InSAR Data Sources

InSAR Data

Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR) is the most well established method to continually evaluate small, normally undetectable, ground movement over a large area. Radar imagery collected via satellites over successive orbital passes is used to identify and define measurement points on the ground. Objects or ground features providing a stable reflection of radar energy such as buildings, roads, and infrastructure produce the highest quality measurement points. InSAR analysis identifies the change in distance between the satellite and each measurement point over time relative to a stable reference point within the imaged area.

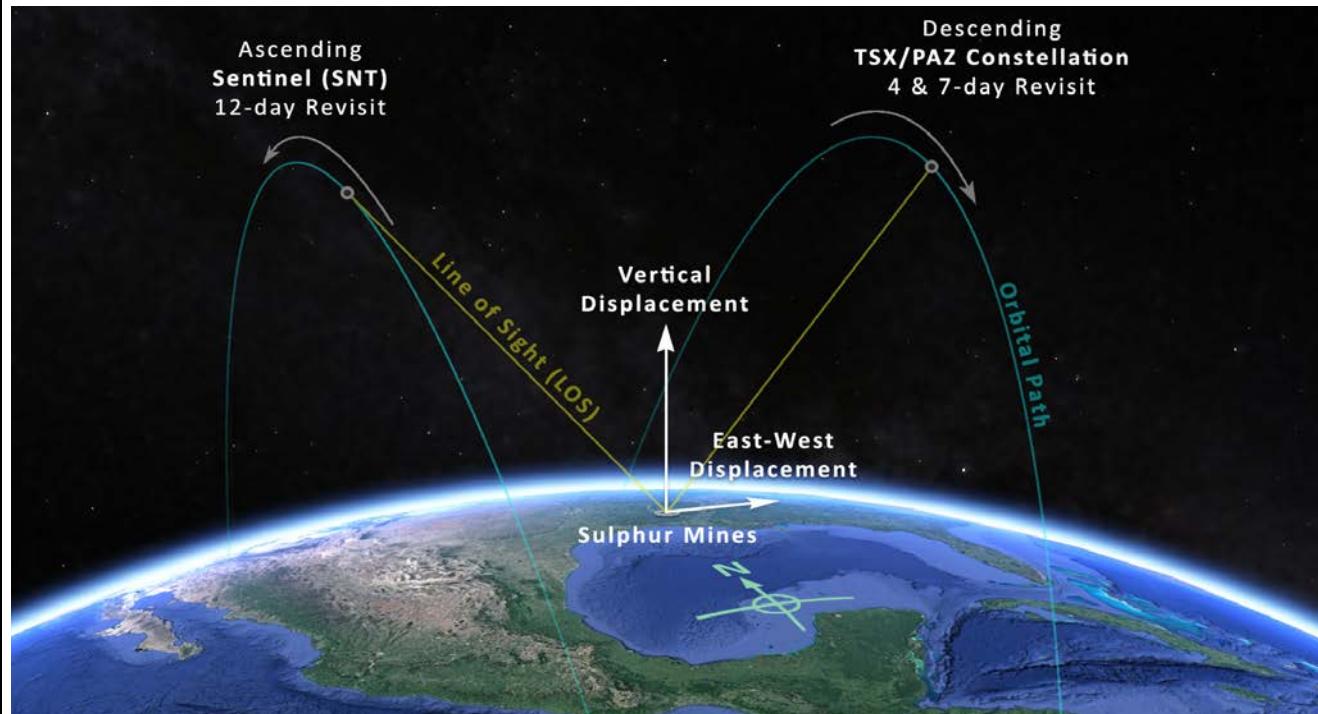
Satellite Sources

Two InSAR datasets are being used to evaluate subsidence over the Sulphur Mines Salt Dome. These datasets provide Line-of-Sight (LOS) displacement measurements from both ascending and descending orbits. An ascending orbit denotes the satellite's longitudinal course from south to north as it passes over the site, while a descending orbit denotes the satellite is moving from north to south.

The first dataset comes from a low-resolution Sentinel-1 (SNT) satellite on an ascending orbit that captures data from the west of the site on a 12-day frequency. The second comes from a pair of high resolution satellites that share the same descending orbit and capture data from east of the site. These are a TSX satellite and the PAZ satellite (TSX/PAZ constellation), both with an 11-day revisit frequency. Their orbits are offset with the PAZ satellite passing over the site 4 days after the TSX satellite.

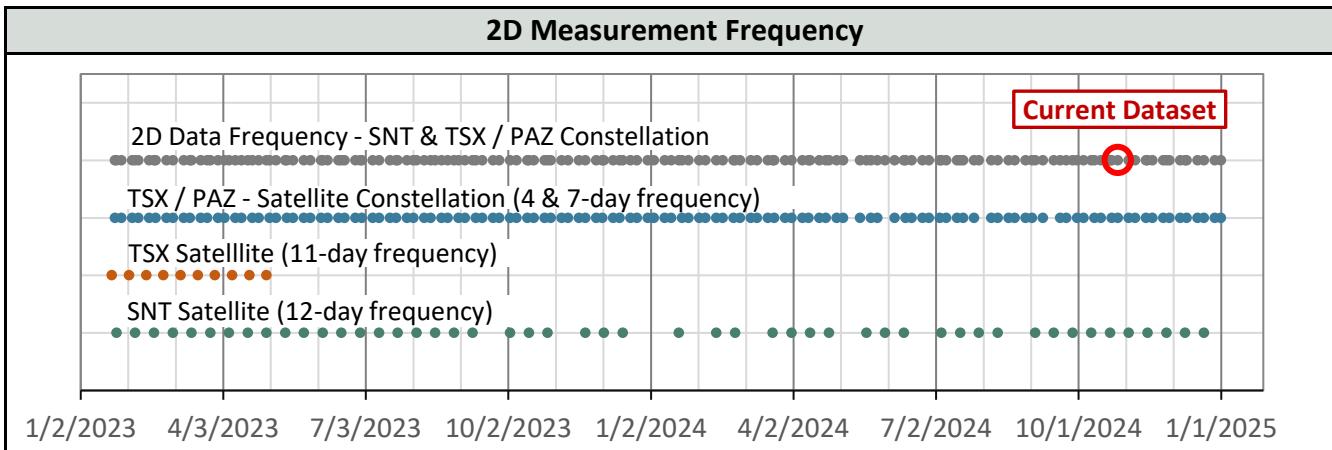
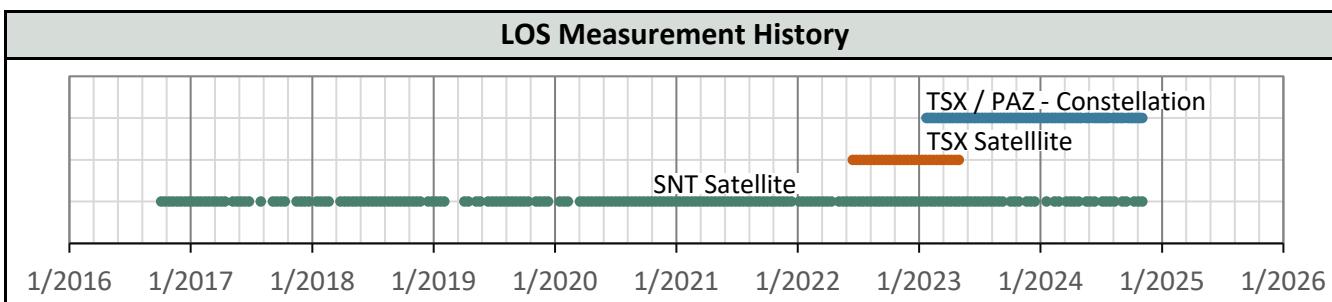
Each instance of data capture in either the SNT or TSX/PAZ constellation is used to generate 2D (two-dimensional) displacement values in the vertical and east-west directions for each measurement point within the 2D data grid. The image below depicts the orbital paths of the satellites in relation to the Sulphur Mines Salt Dome as well as the 2D components of the calculated displacement.

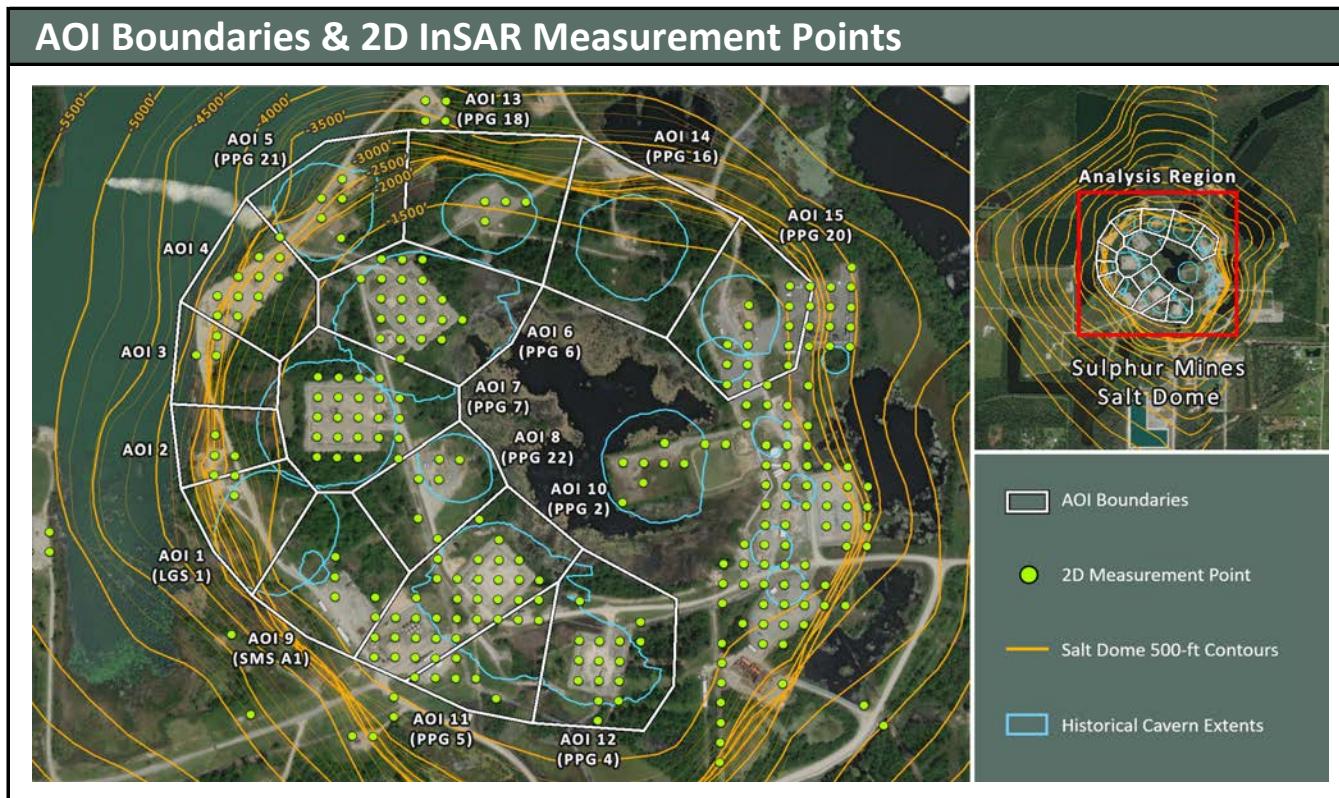
Satellite Orbital Diagram



InSAR 2D Vertical and East-West Data	<- West Side View East->
<p>LOS (line-of-sight) displacement measurements, which refer to a change in distance between the satellite sensor and the ground target, are used to triangulate the real movement along the 2D plane defined by the satellite positions and the ground target. The diagram to the right illustrates the geometric relationship between the Real Movement of a ground target, the LOS displacement measurements from two different satellite viewing directions, and the resulting vertical and east-west components of calculated 2D displacement. Ground targets are not consistent between LOS datasets so these calculations are performed on averaged LOS data within 82-ft square cells. One 2D measurement point is generated within each cell where data from both LOS sources are present.</p>	<p>The diagram shows a 'Ground Target' represented by a black dot. Two dashed lines represent the 'Ascending Satellite Perspective from West' (orange) and 'Descending Satellite Perspective from East' (blue). These lines intersect at the ground target, forming an angle θ. A grey vector labeled 'Real Movement' points from the target. A vertical arrow labeled 'Vertical' and an arrow labeled 'E-W' point perpendicular to the 'Real Movement' vector, representing its components. The 'LOS Displacement Distance' is shown as the projection of the 'Real Movement' vector onto each satellite's line of sight.</p>

Satellite and Data Properties	SNT	TSX/PAZ Constellation
Band (Wavelength)	C-band (2.20 in)	X-band (1.22 in)
Track	T136	T67 & T120
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Measurement error range	± 0.20 in	± 0.03 in

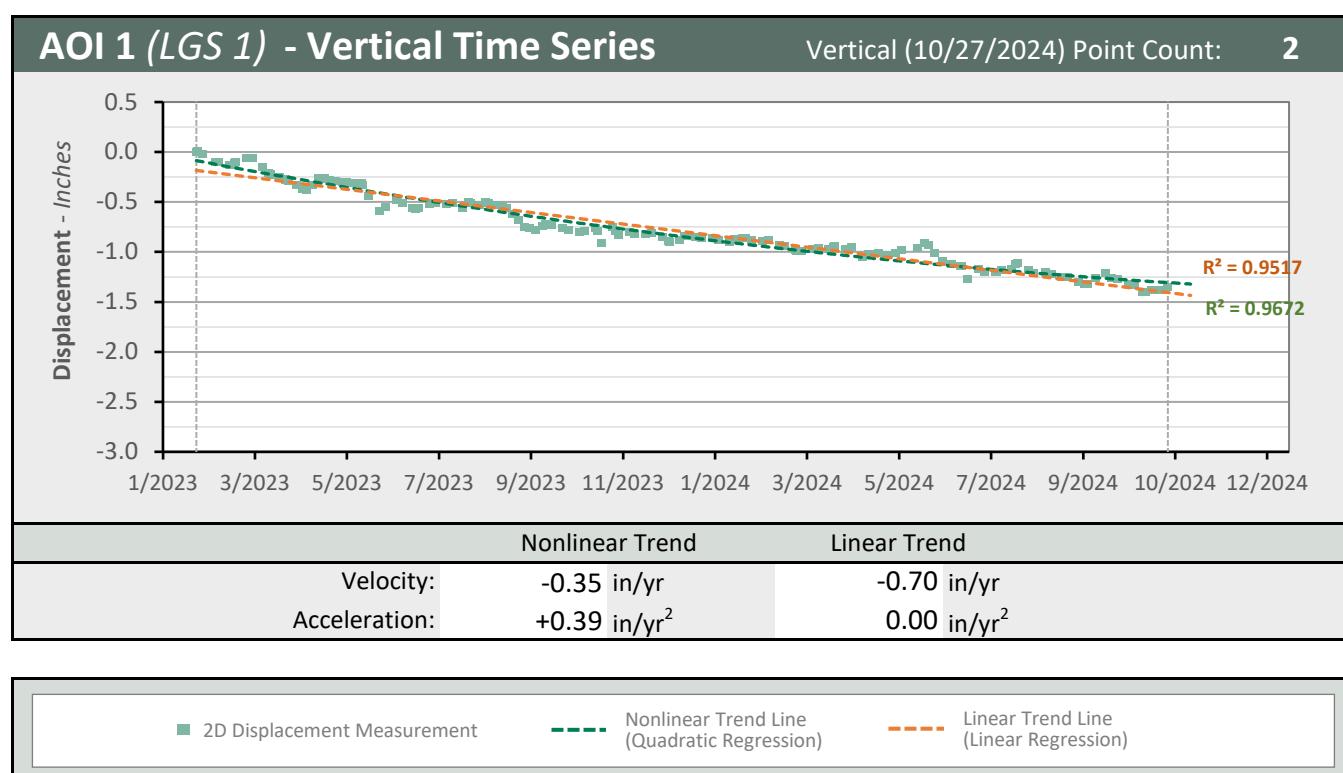


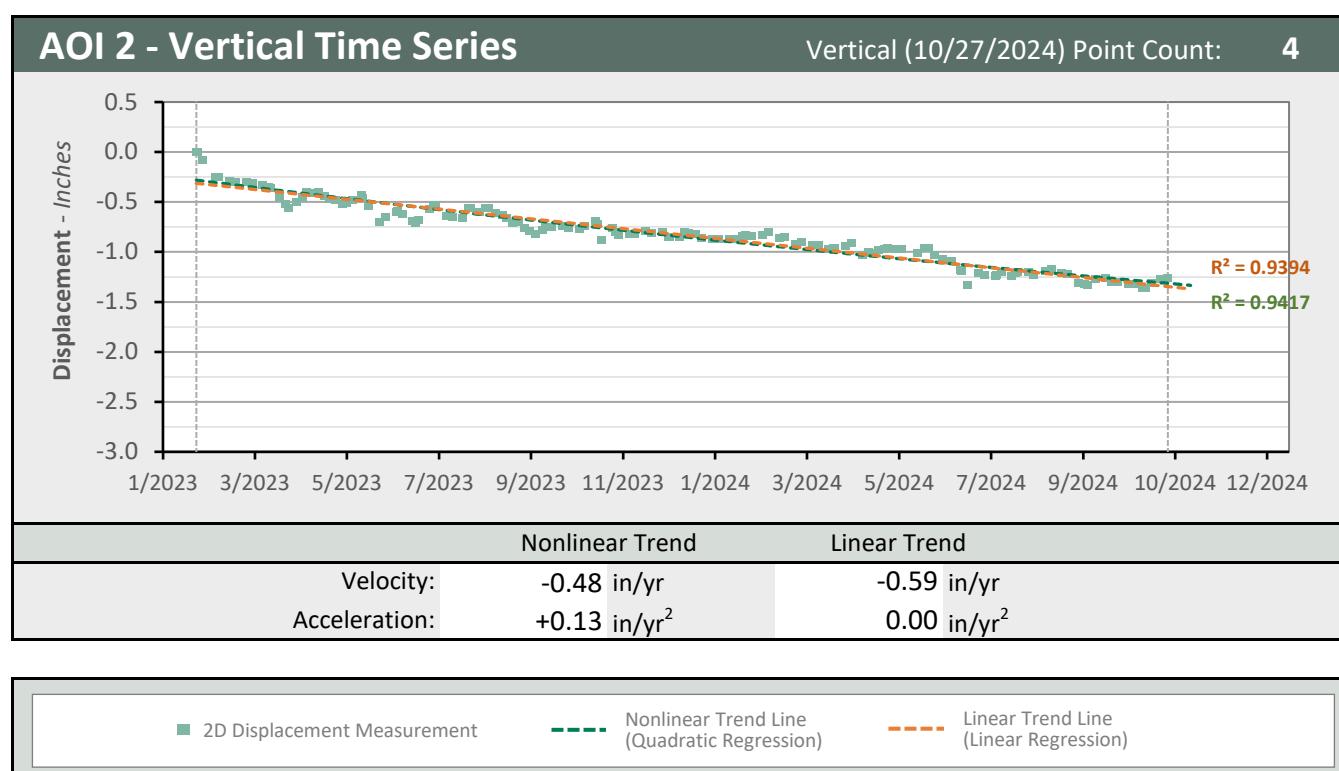
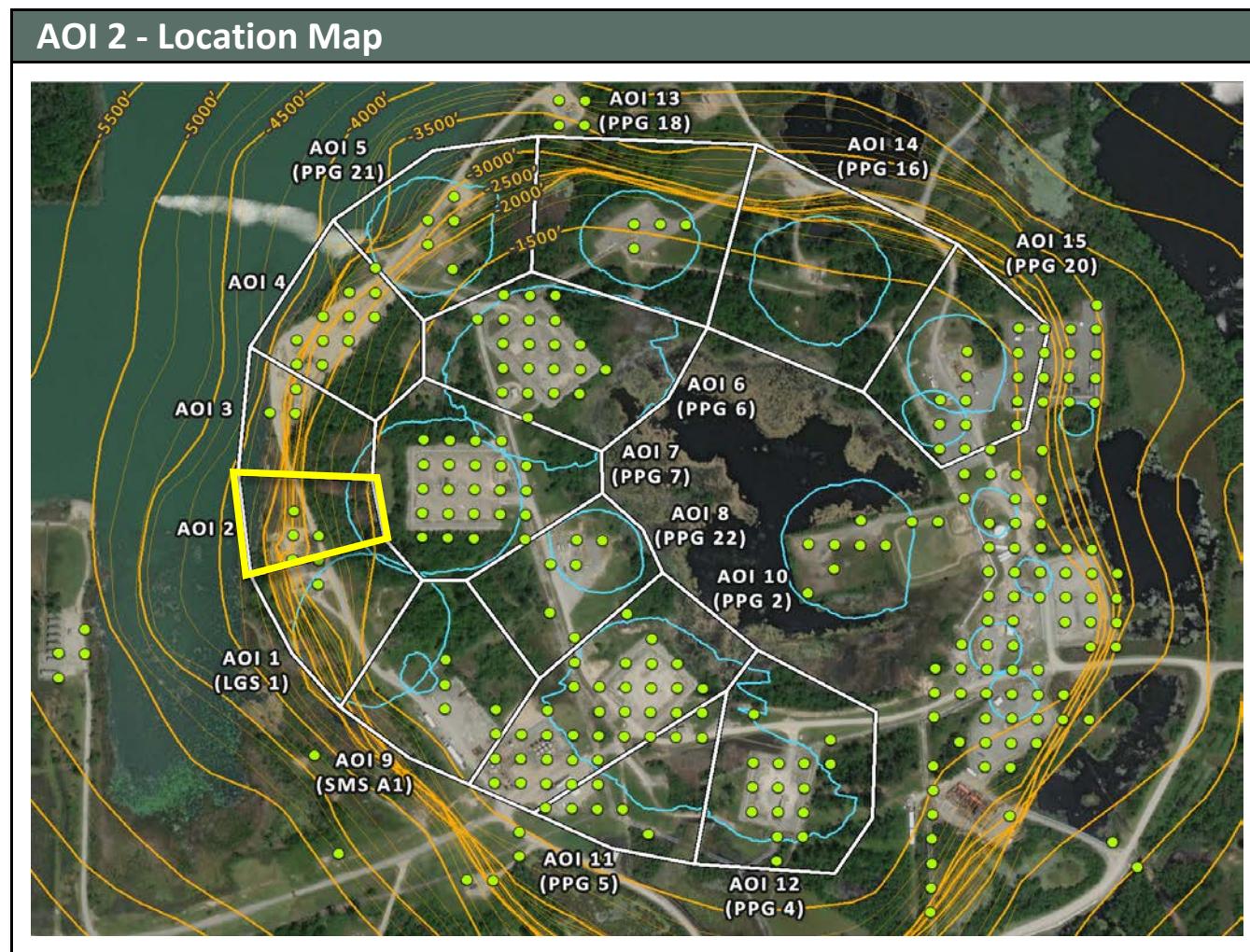


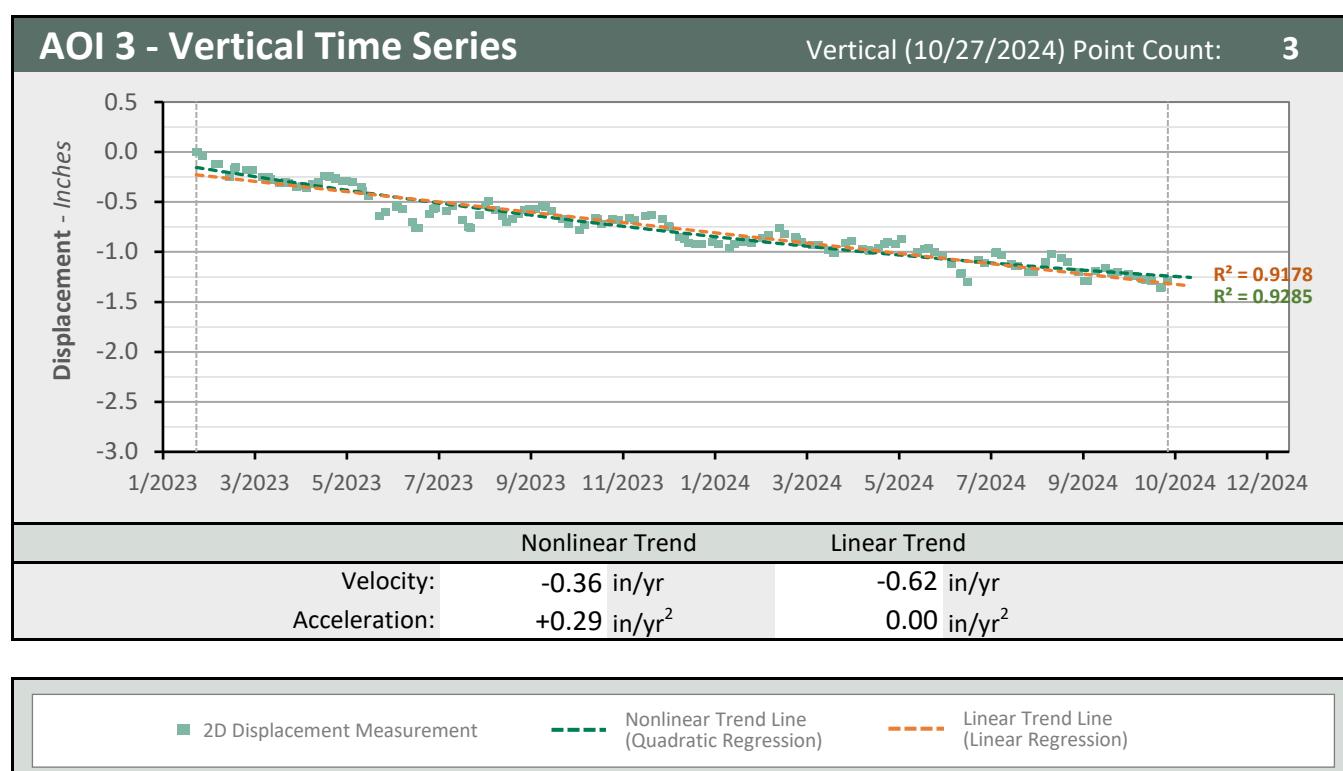
Subsidence Monitoring Areas of Interest (AOIs)

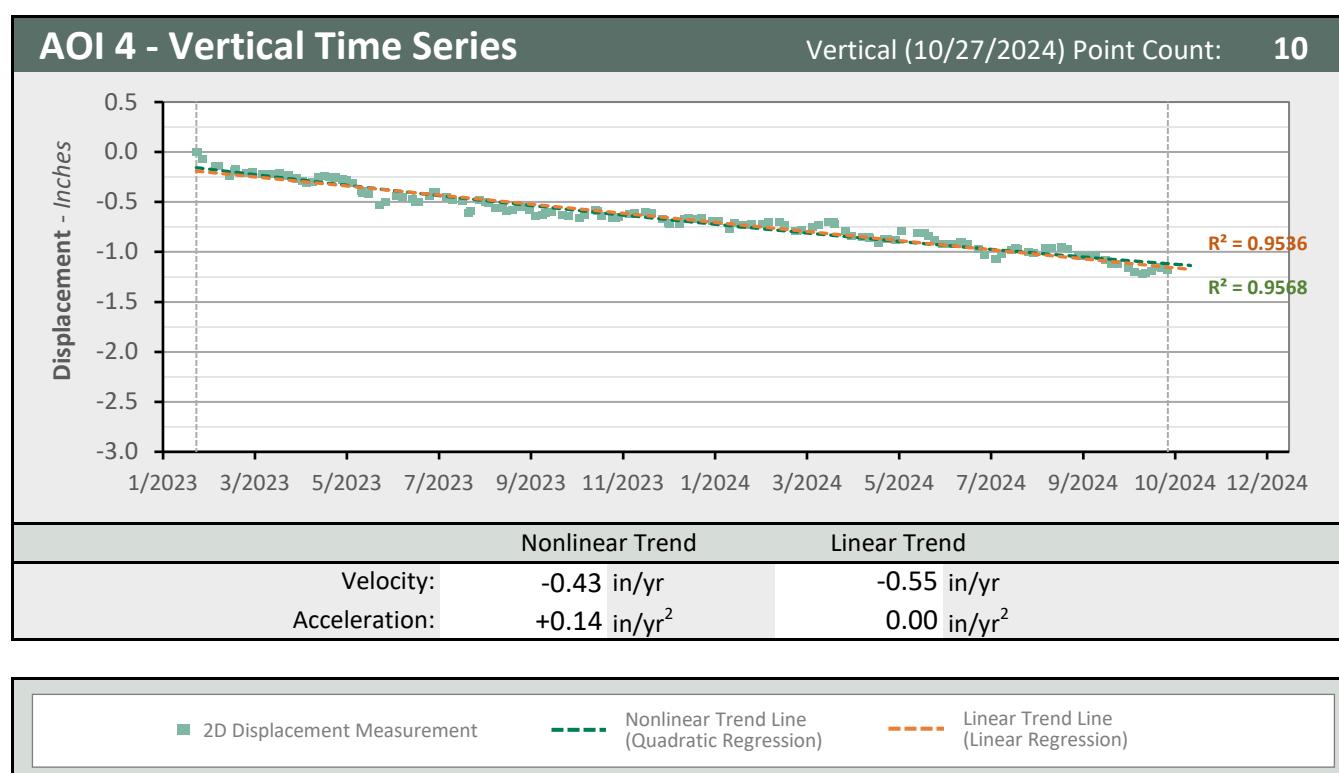
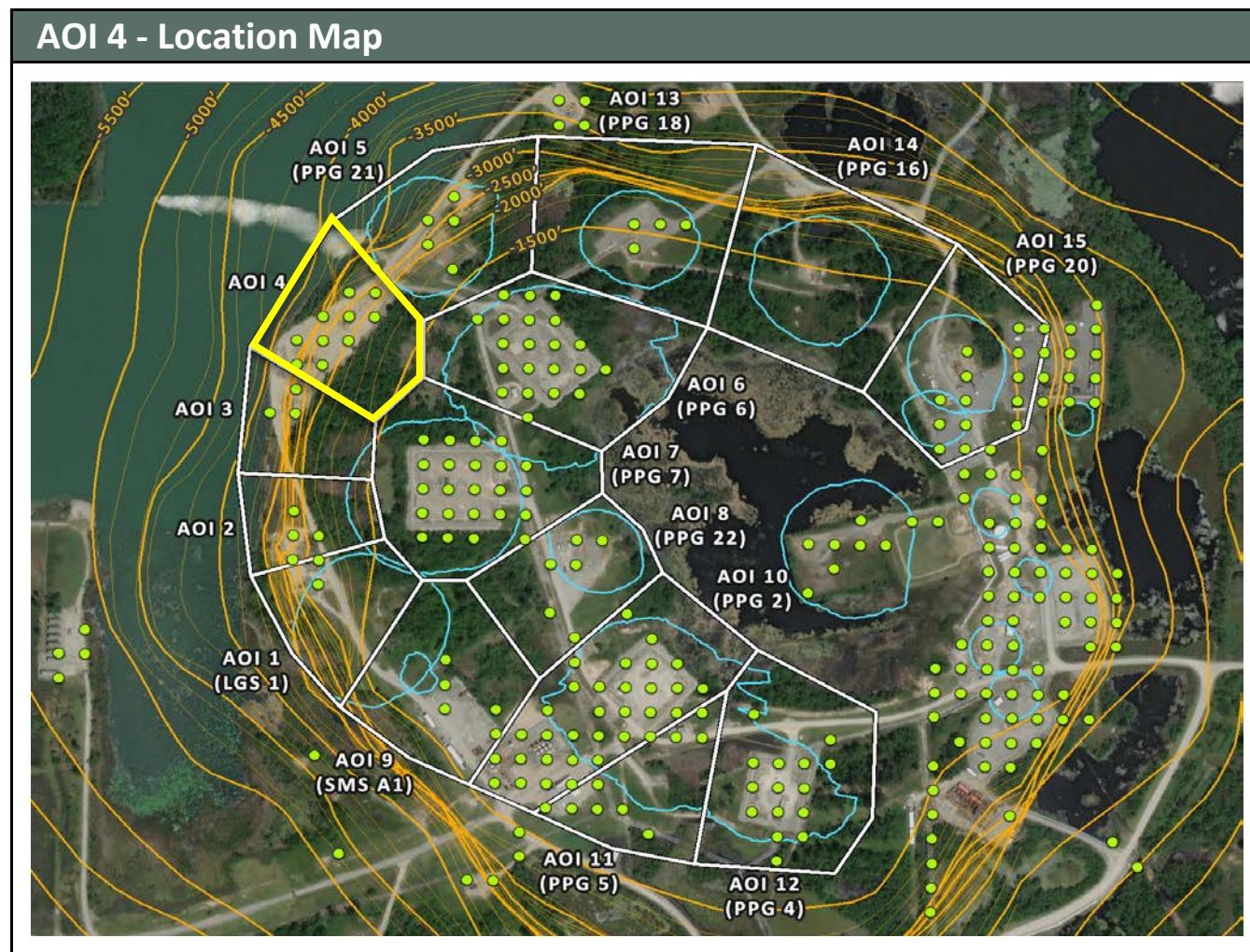
To visually convey and evaluate trend consistency for the Vertical displacement time series of each ground target, measurement points were grouped and their displacement values were averaged. The point groups are referred to as Areas of Interest (AOIs) in this analysis and their boundaries are depicted on the above map. The below table lists the Vertical trend values calculated in each AOI for the dataset evaluated in this report.

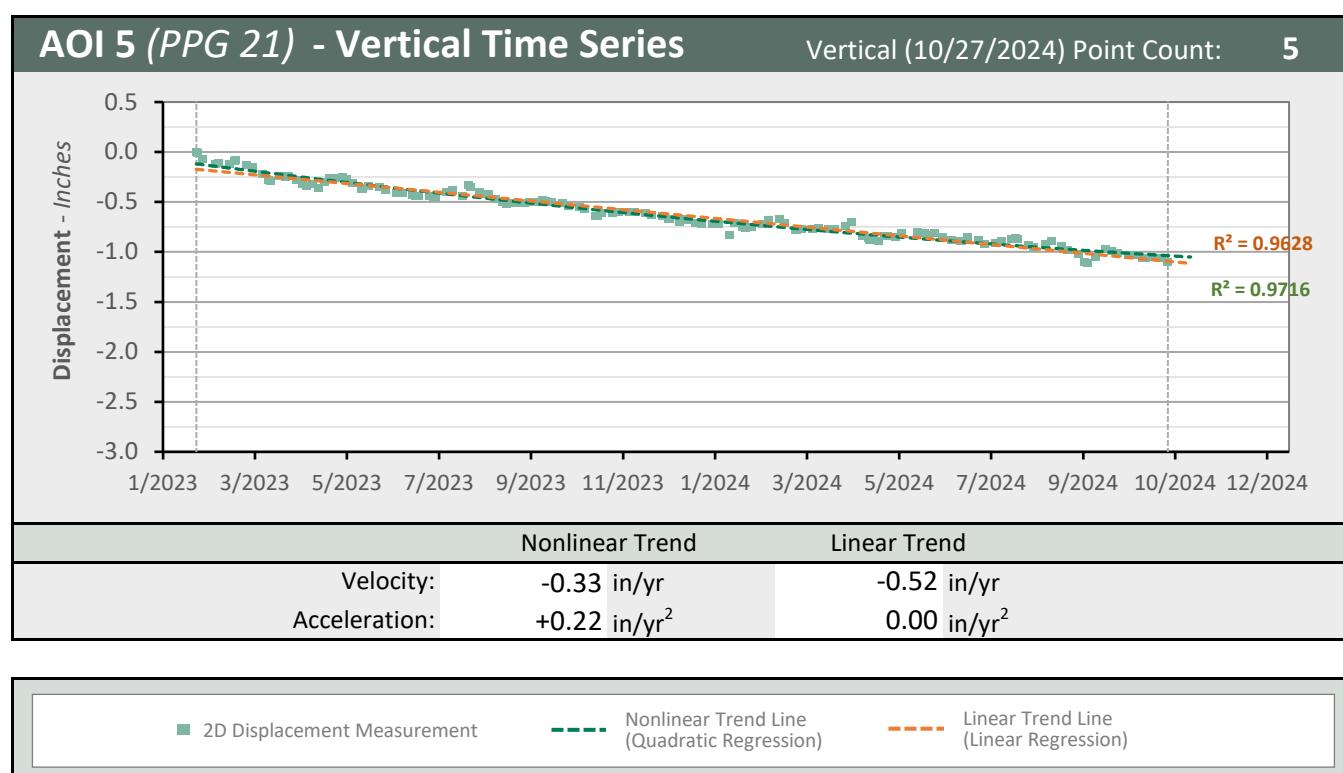
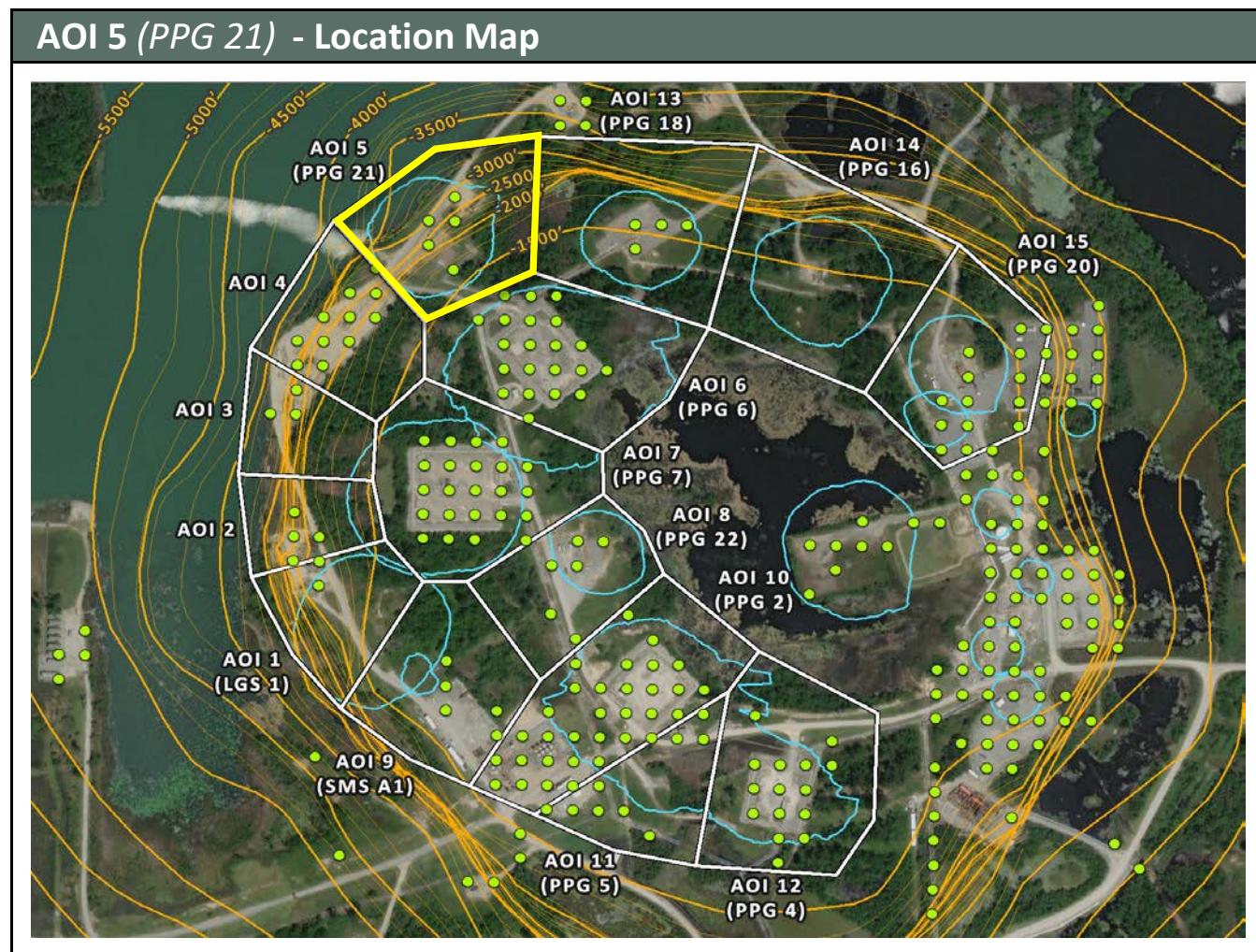
AOI Name	Vertical (10/27/2024)	Vertical Velocity (in/yr)		Vertical Acceleration (in/yr ²)	
		Point Count	Nonlinear	Linear	Nonlinear
AOI 1 (LGS 1)	2	-0.35	-0.70	+0.39	0.00
AOI 2	4	-0.48	-0.59	+0.13	0.00
AOI 3	3	-0.36	-0.62	+0.29	0.00
AOI 4	10	-0.43	-0.55	+0.14	0.00
AOI 5 (PPG 21)	5	-0.33	-0.52	+0.22	0.00
AOI 6 (PPG 6)	21	-0.81	-0.89	+0.09	0.00
AOI 7 (PPG 7)	23	-0.94	-0.98	+0.05	0.00
AOI 8 (PPG 22)	5	-1.10	-1.27	+0.19	0.00
AOI 9 (SMS A1)	6	-0.41	-0.88	+0.52	0.00
AOI 10 (PPG 2)	31	-0.97	-1.12	+0.17	0.00
AOI 11 (PPG 5)	10	-0.86	-0.97	+0.12	0.00
AOI 12 (PPG 4)	15	-0.94	-1.09	+0.17	0.00
AOI 13 (PPG 18)	3	-0.79	-0.80	+0.01	0.00
AOI 14 (PPG 16)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AOI 15 (PPG 20)	14	-0.79	-0.93	+0.17	0.00

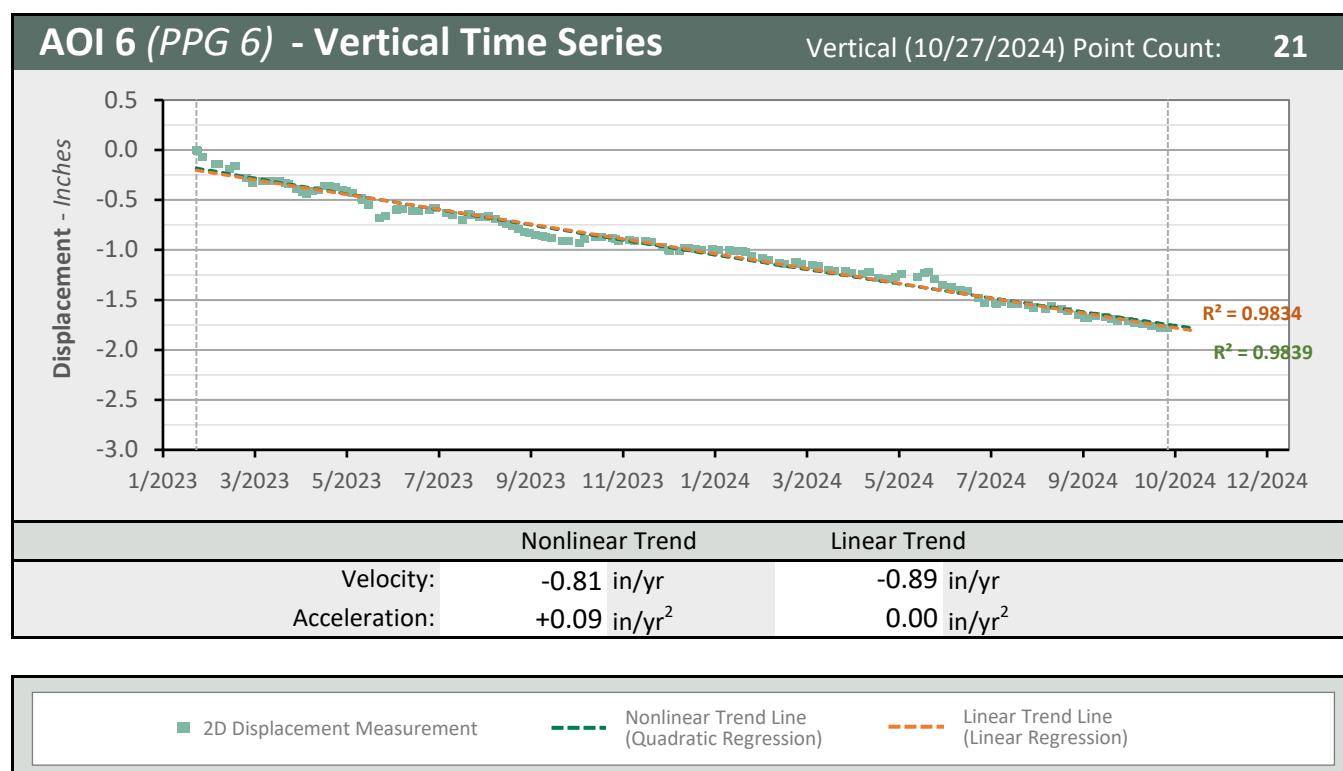
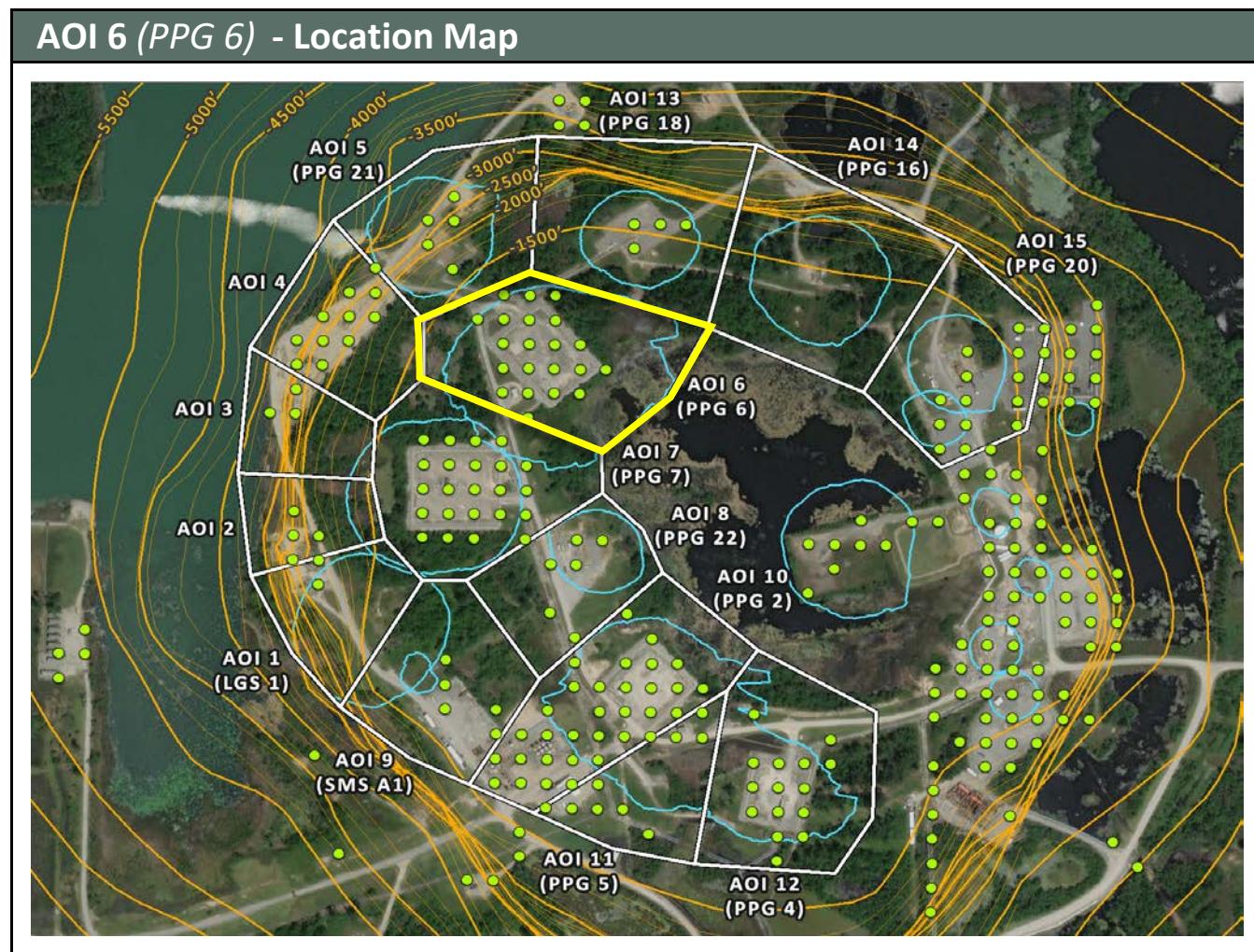


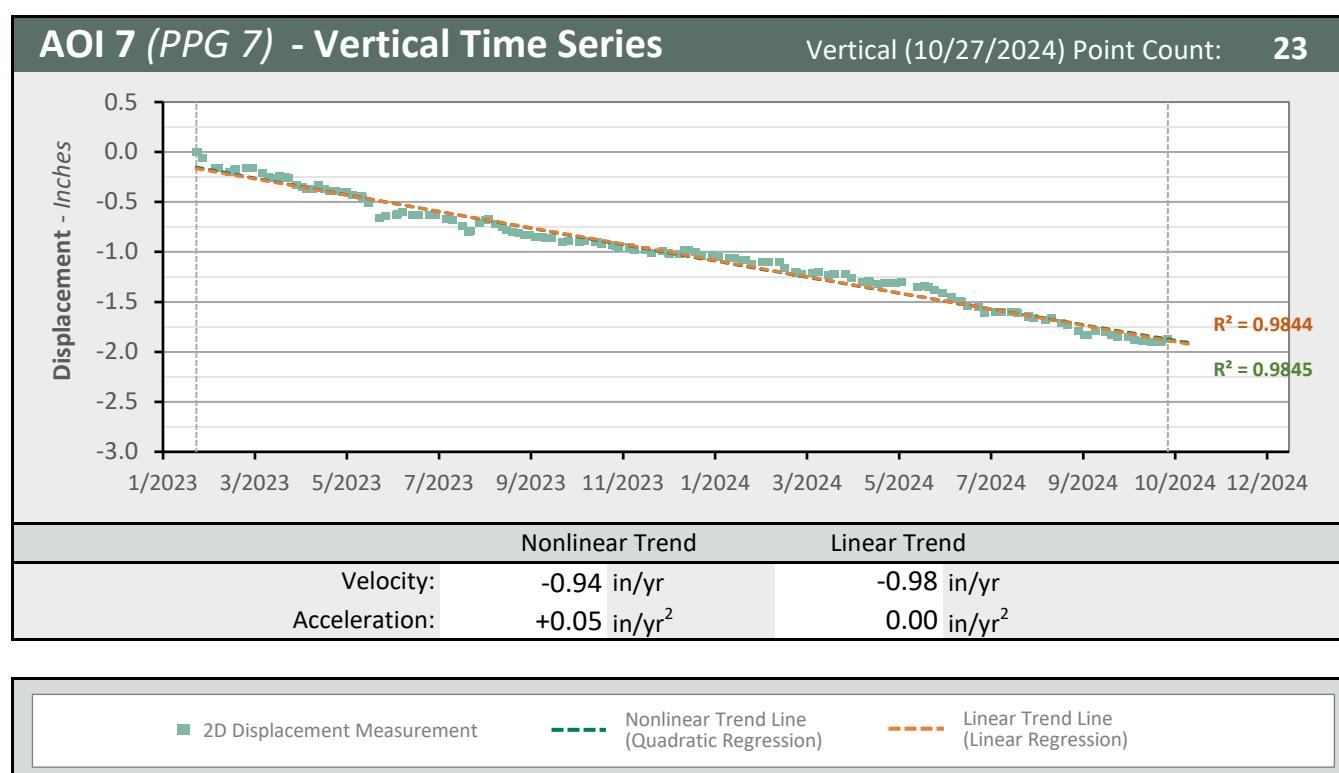
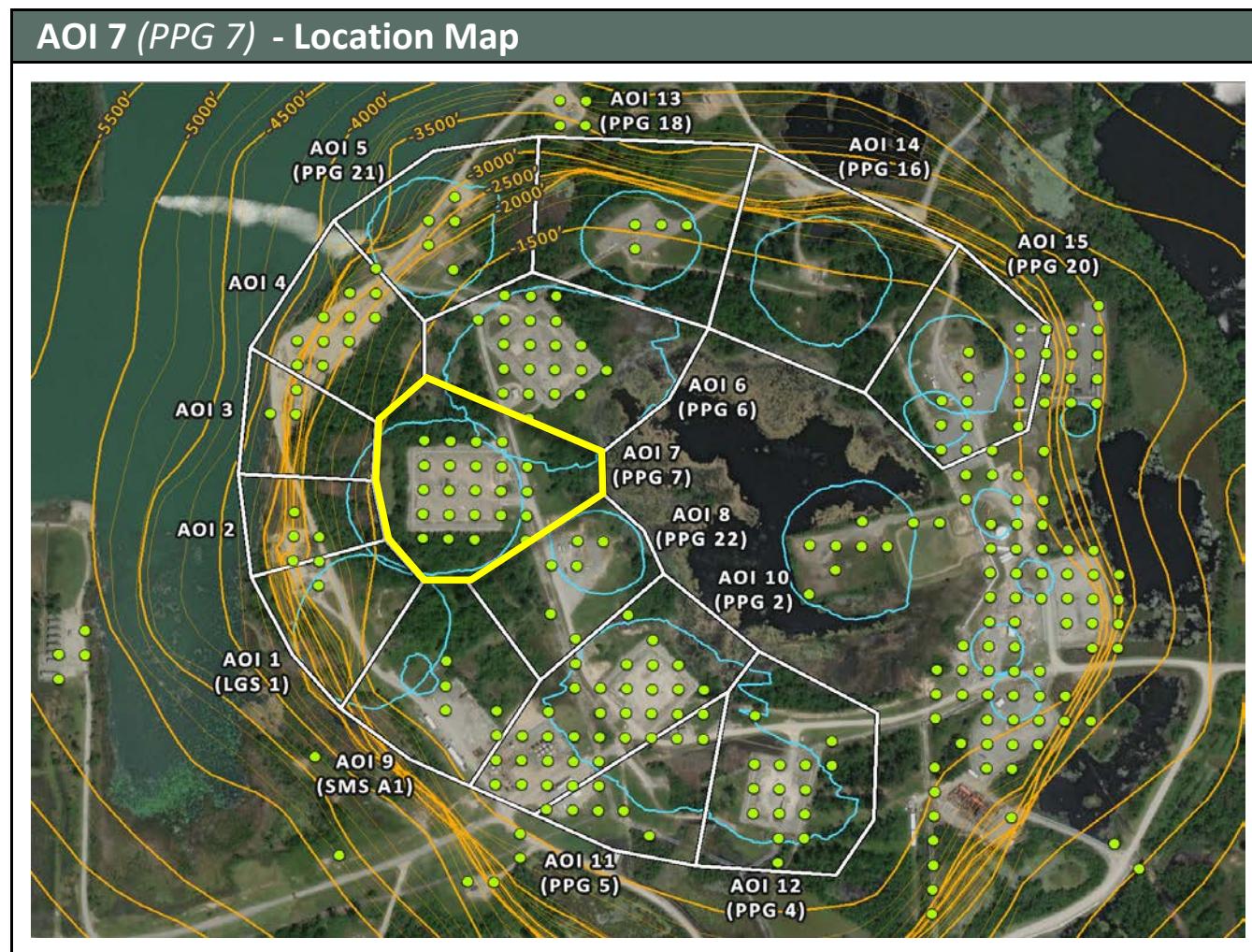


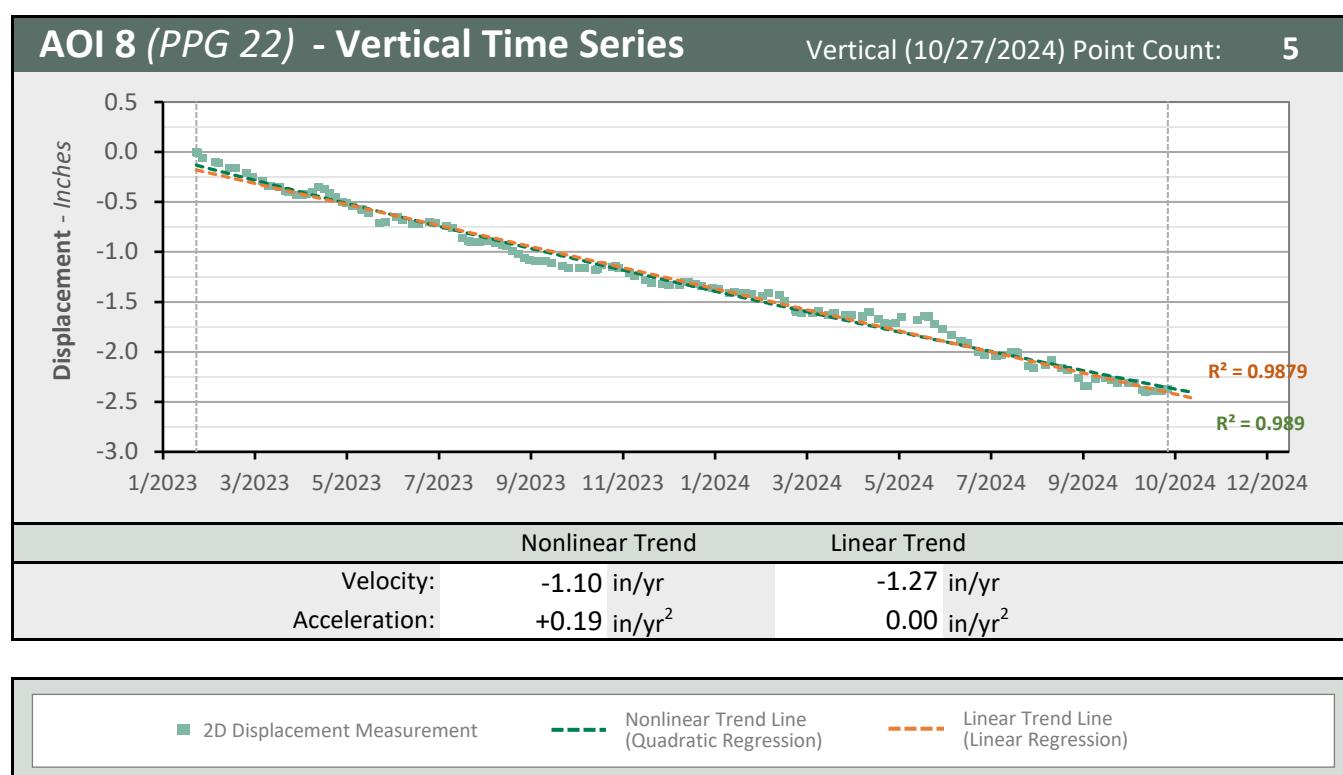
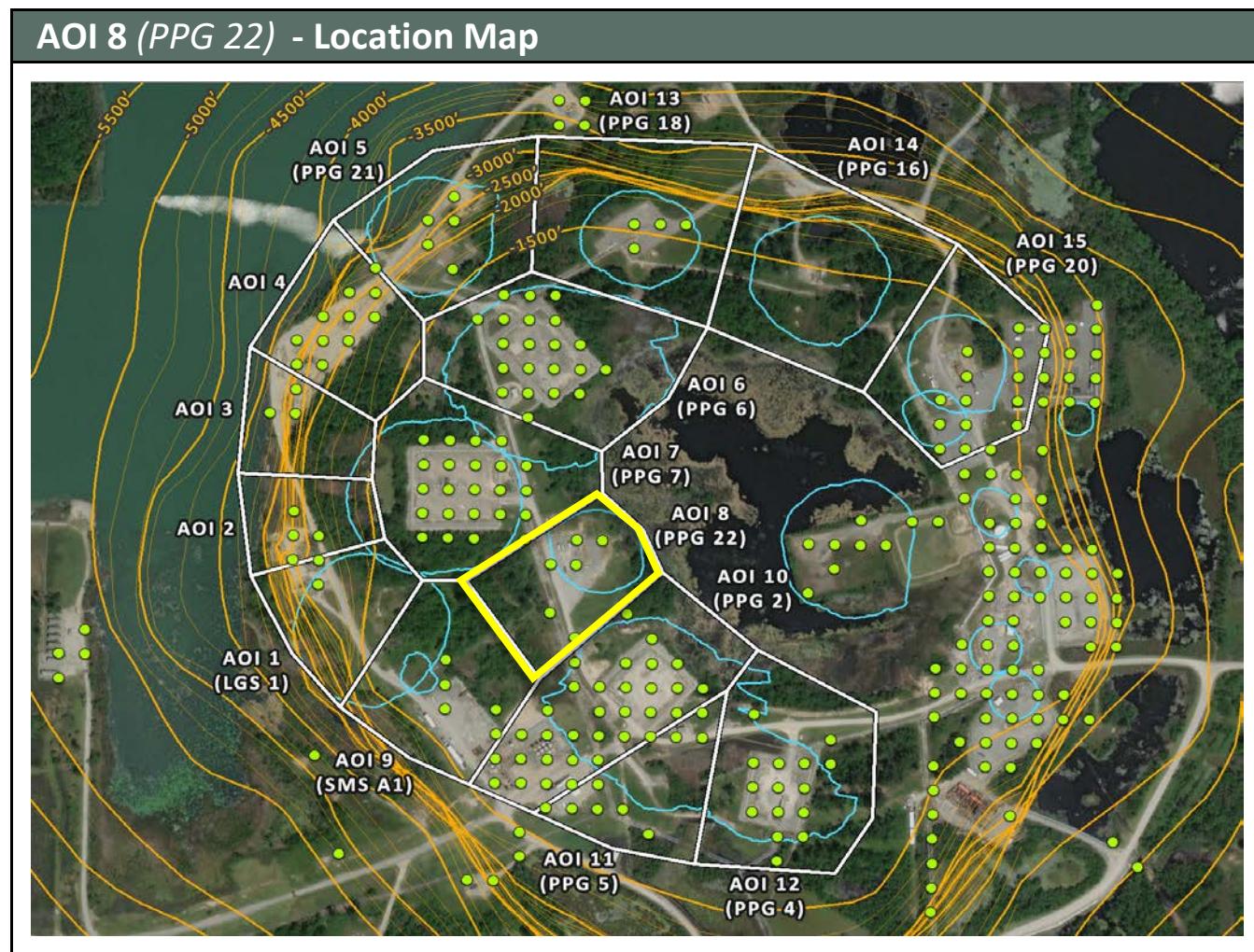


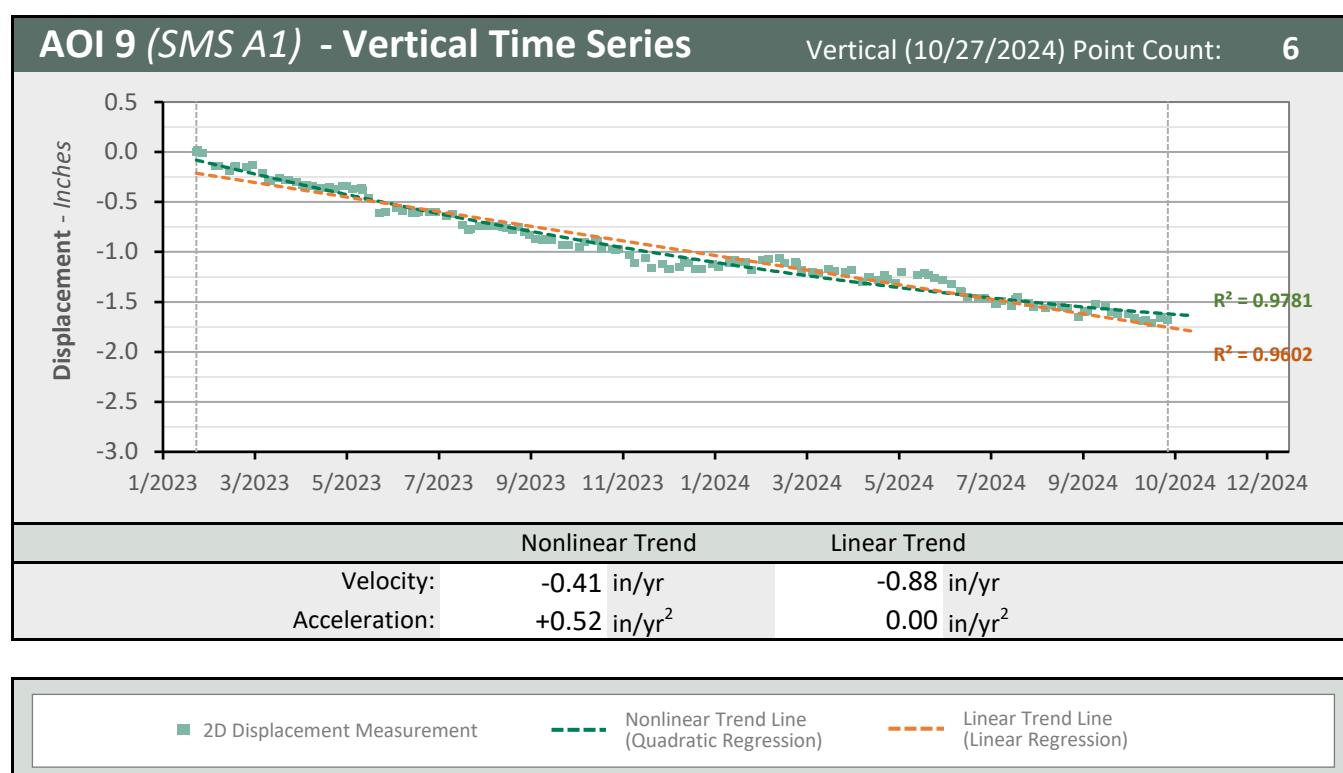
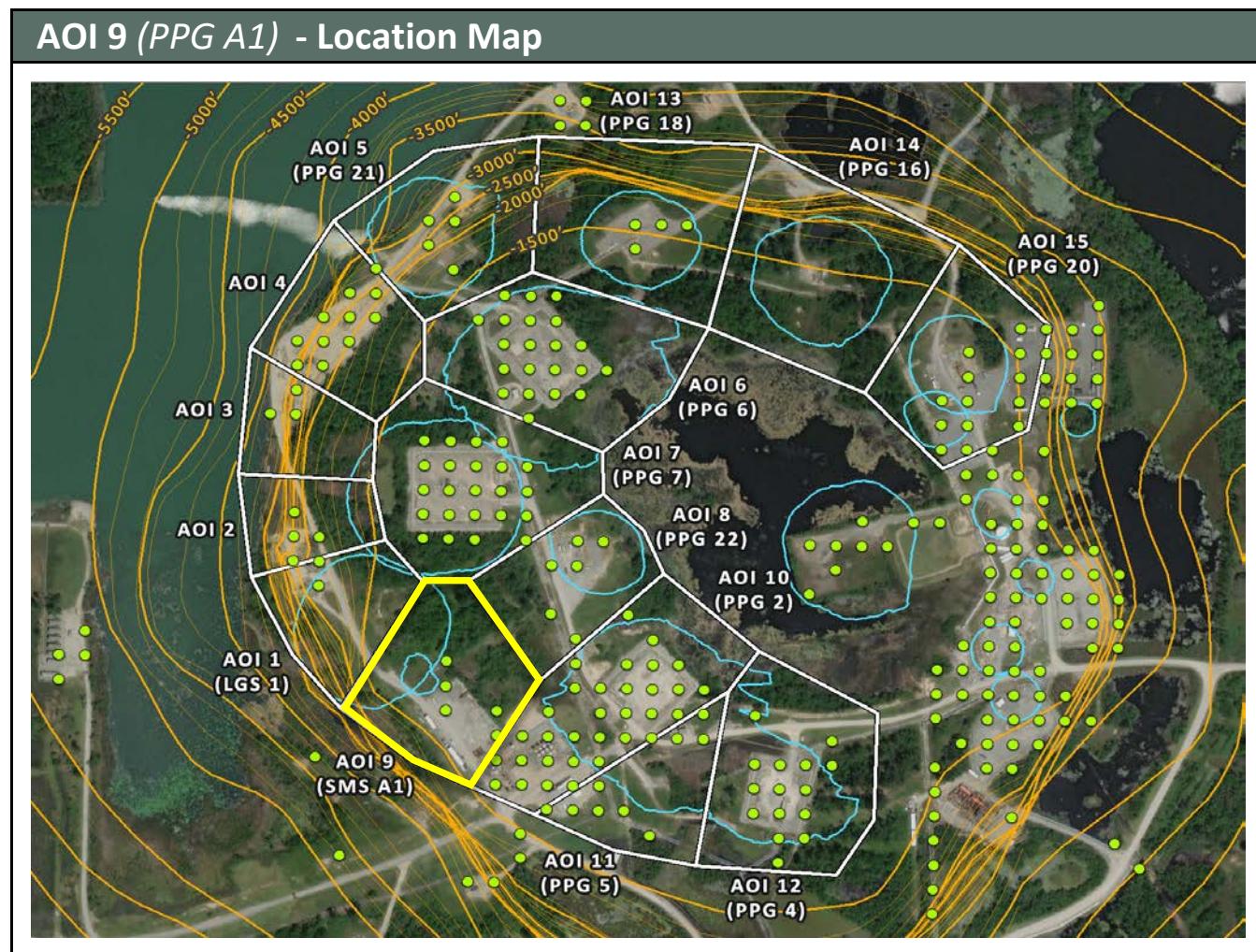


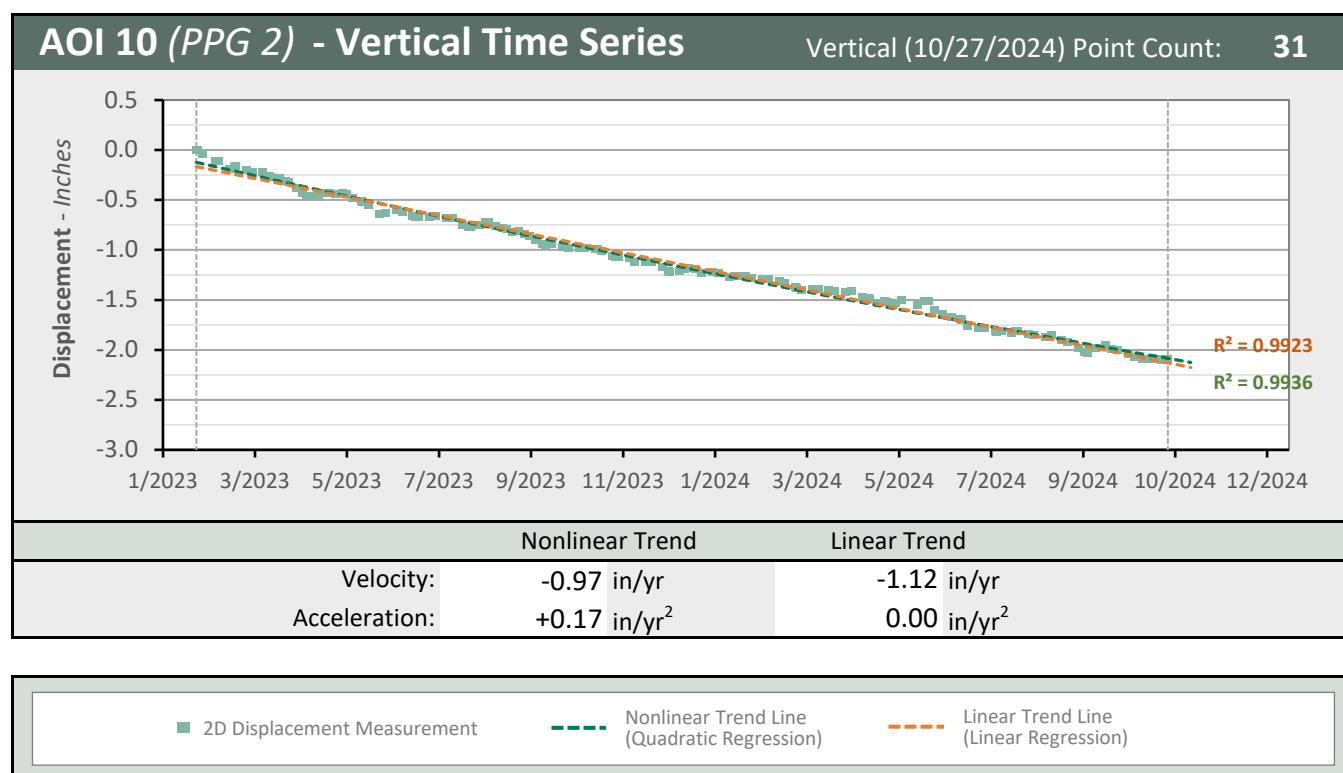
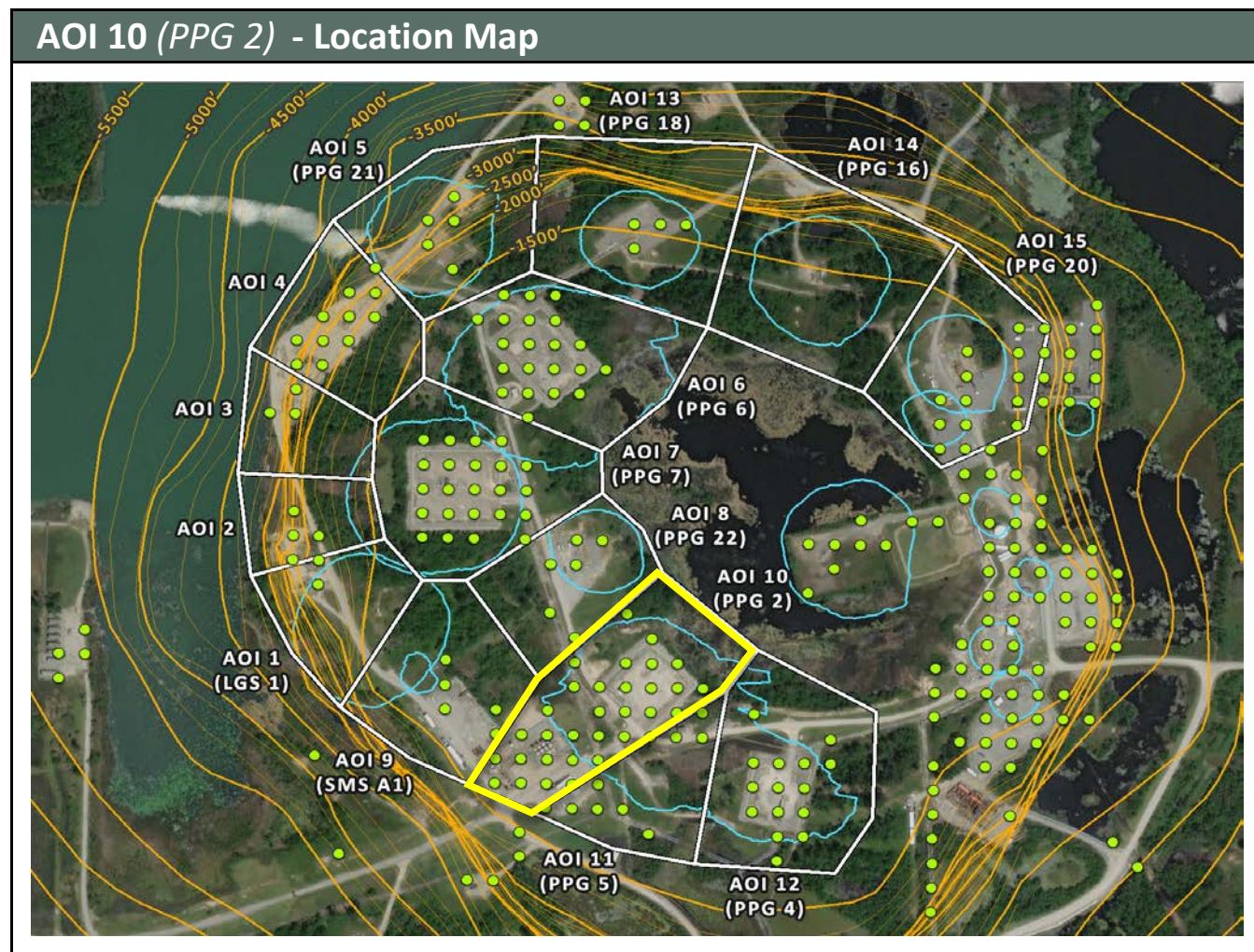


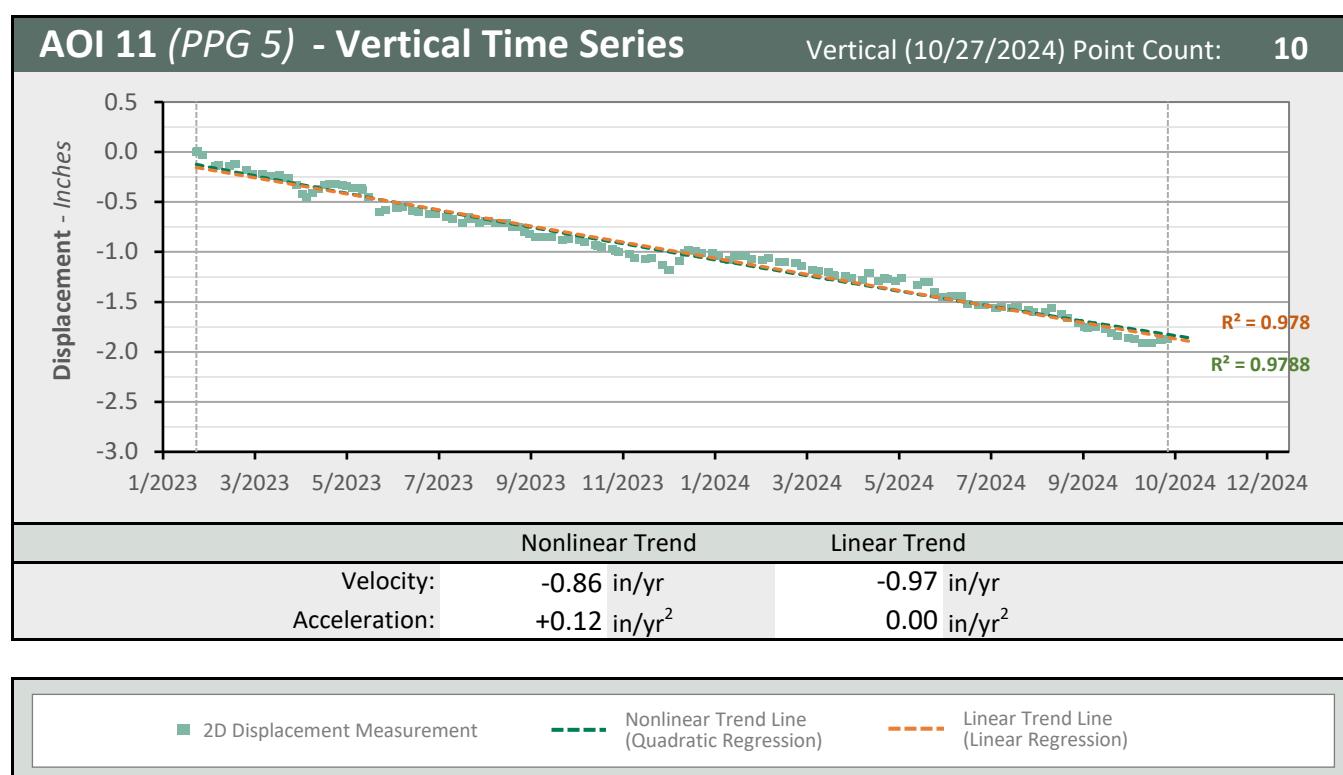
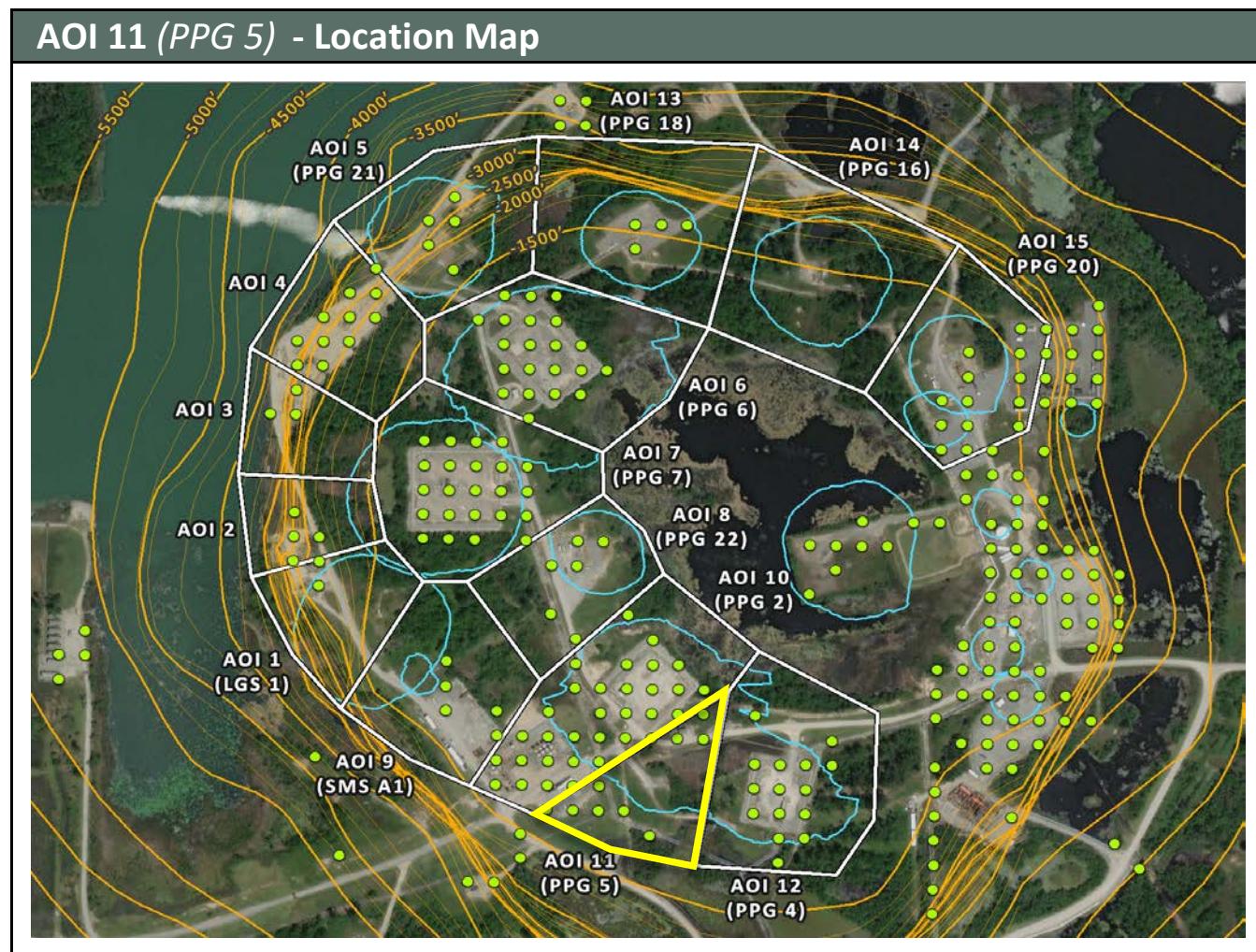


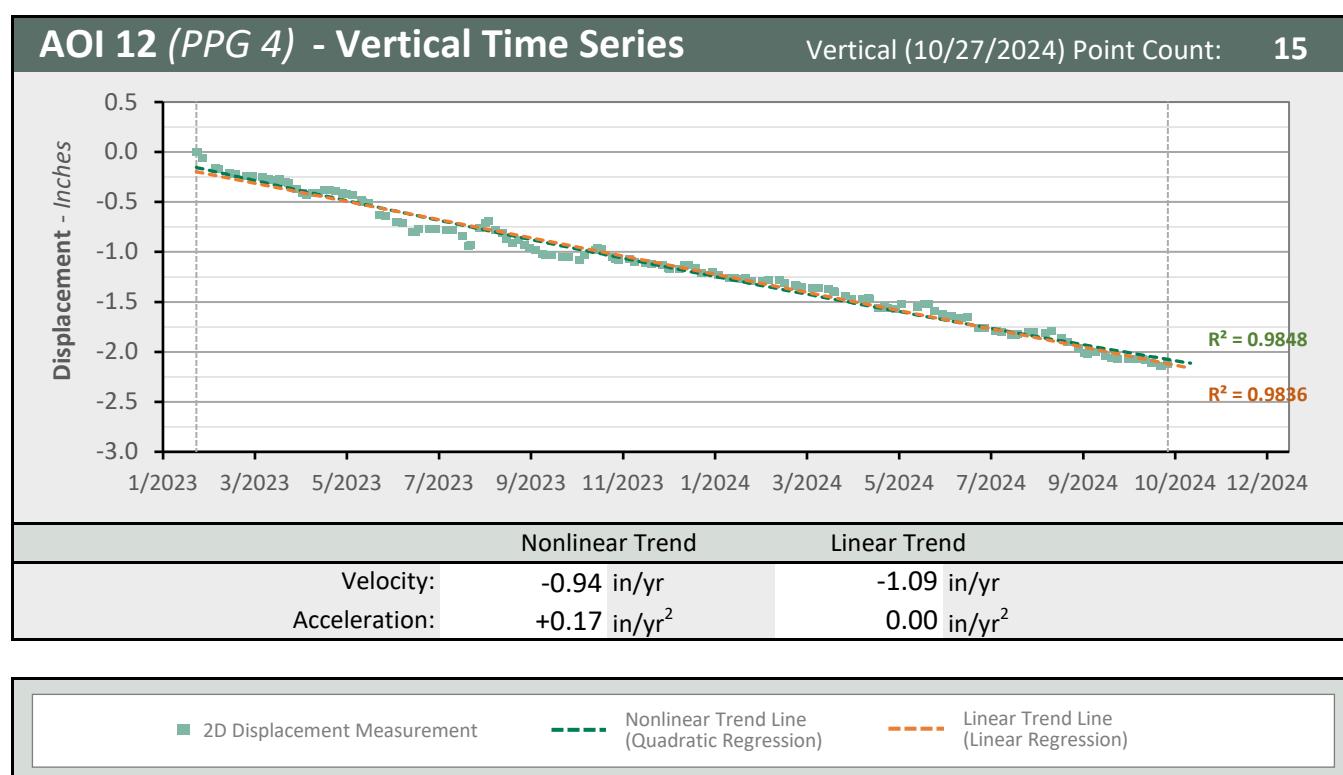
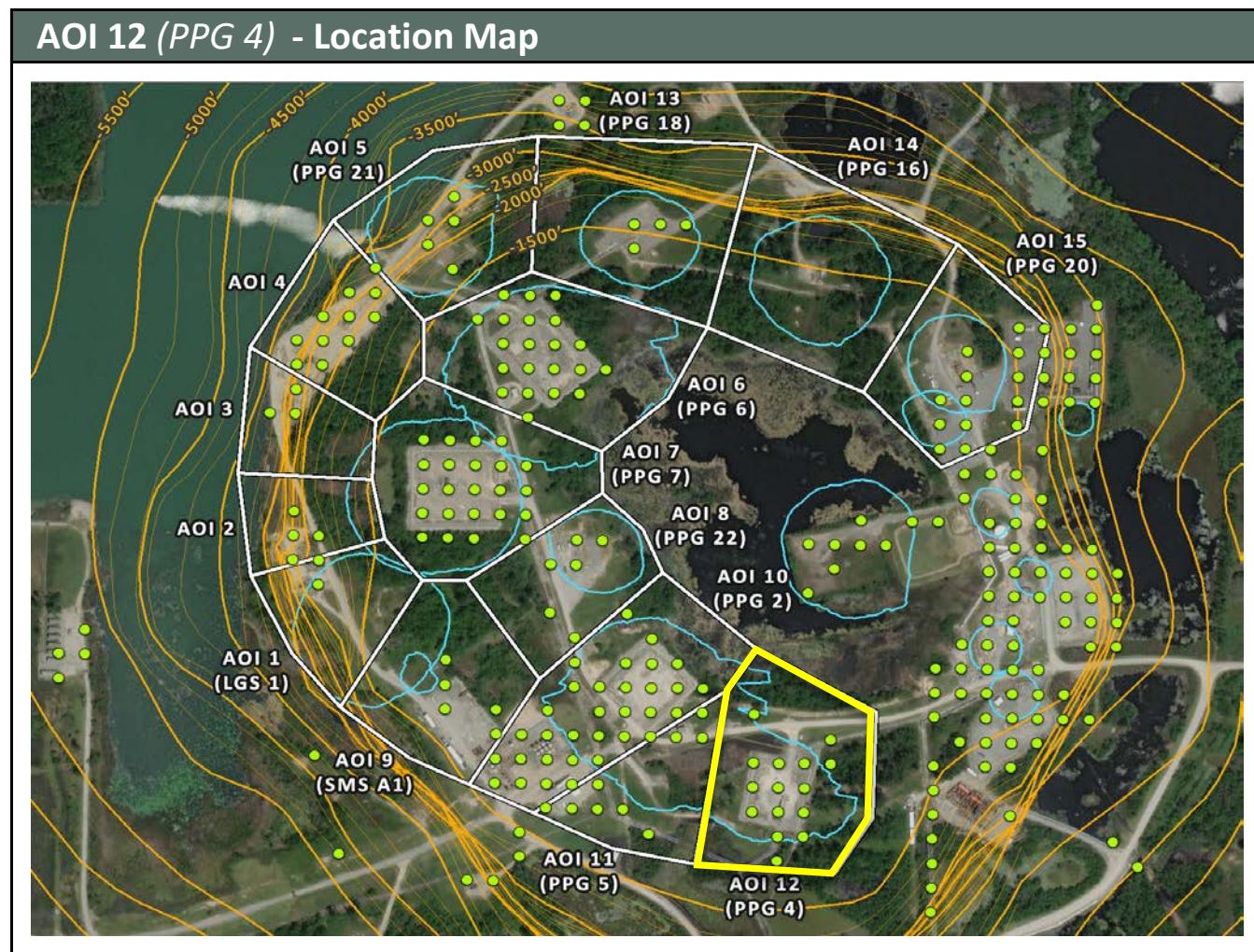


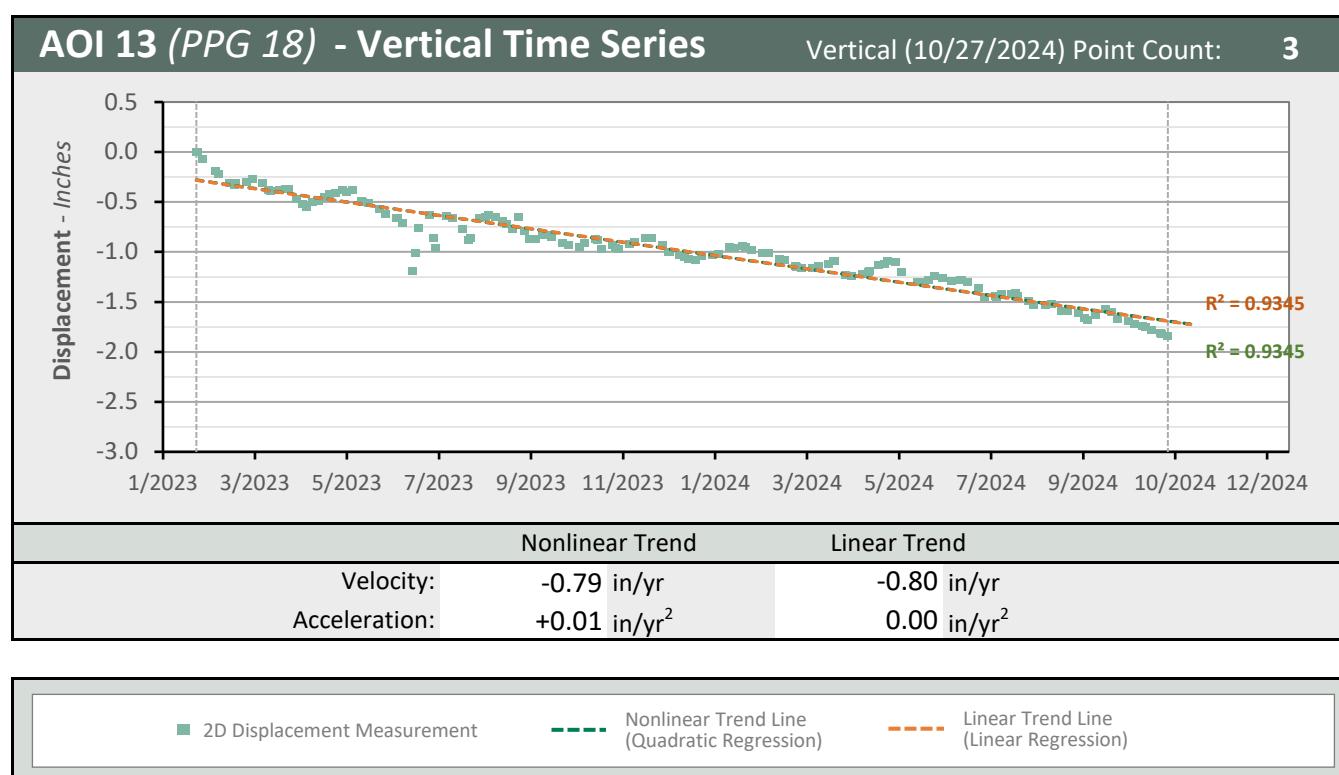
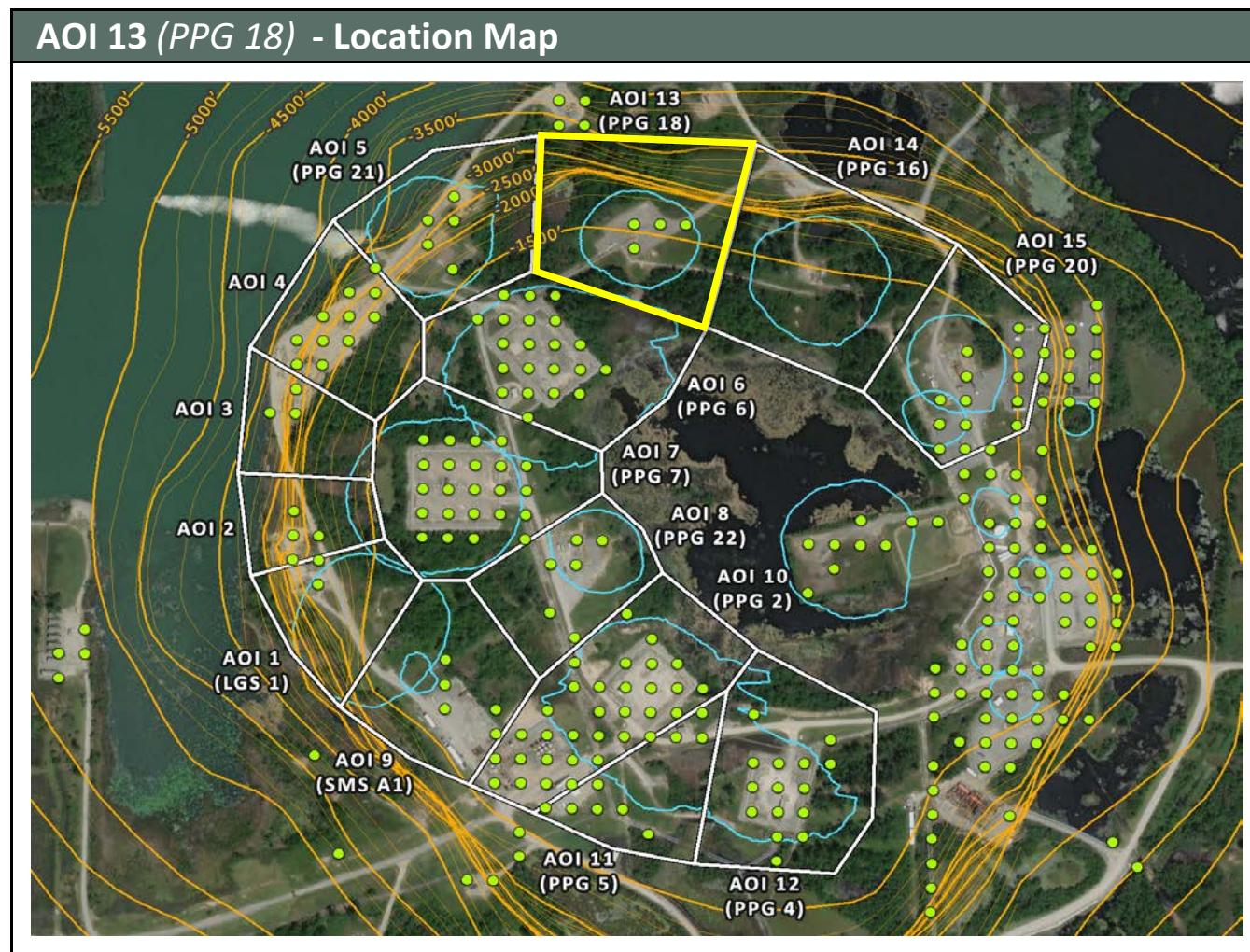


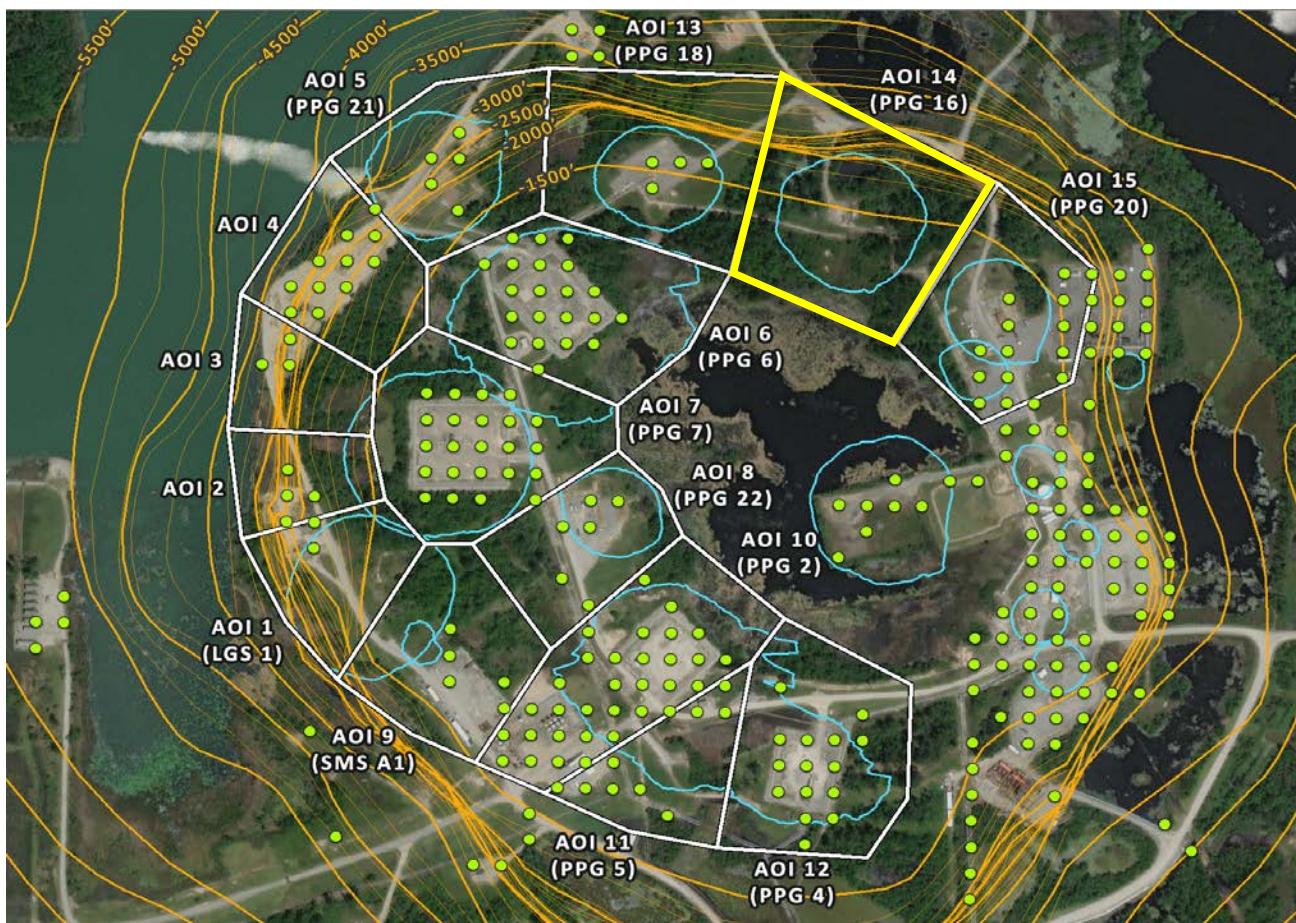




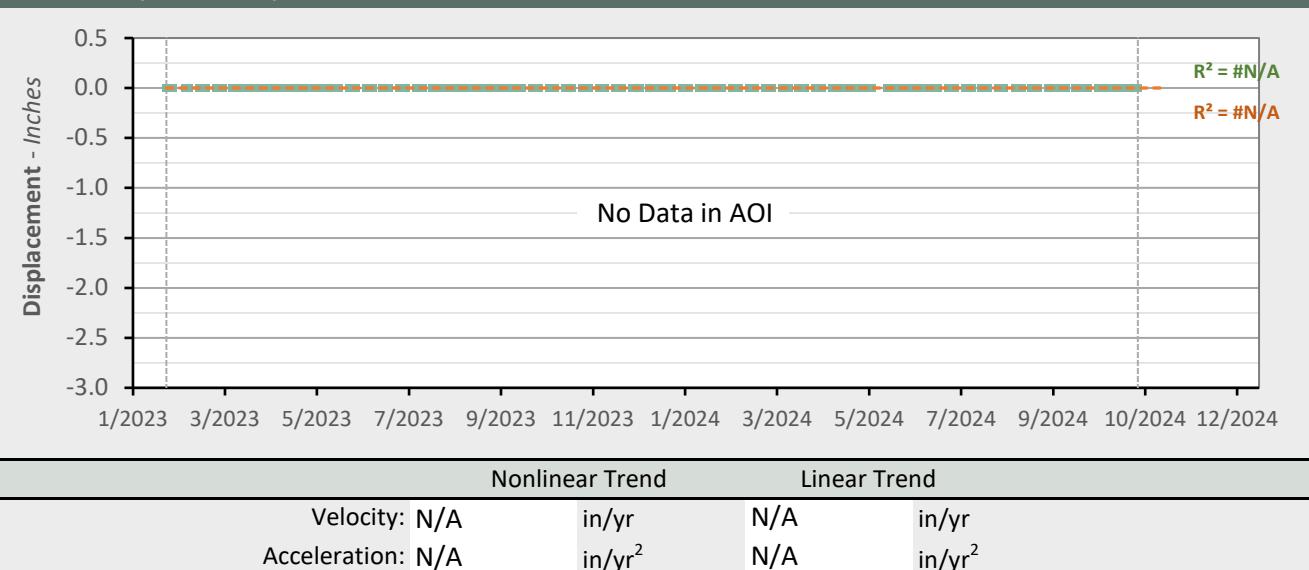






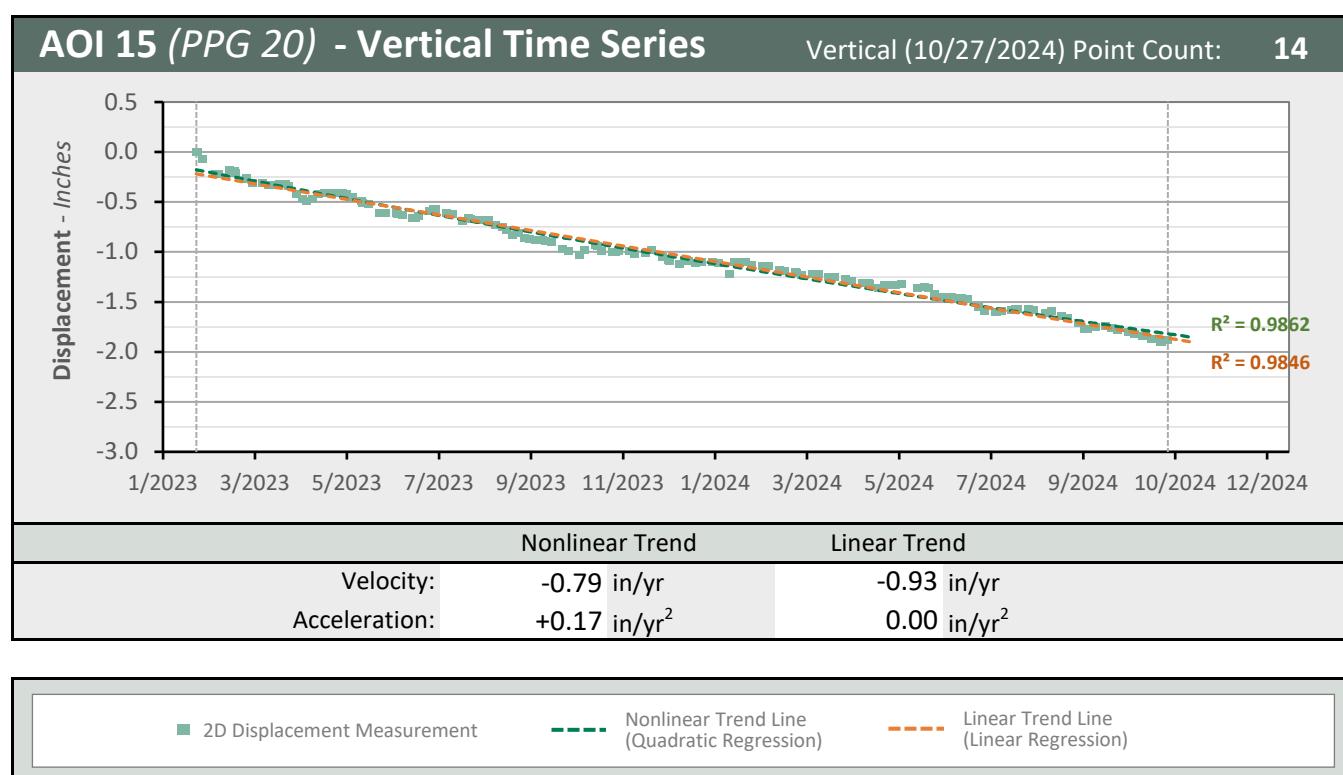
AOI 14 (PPG 16) - Location Map**AOI 14 (PPG 16) - Vertical Time Series**

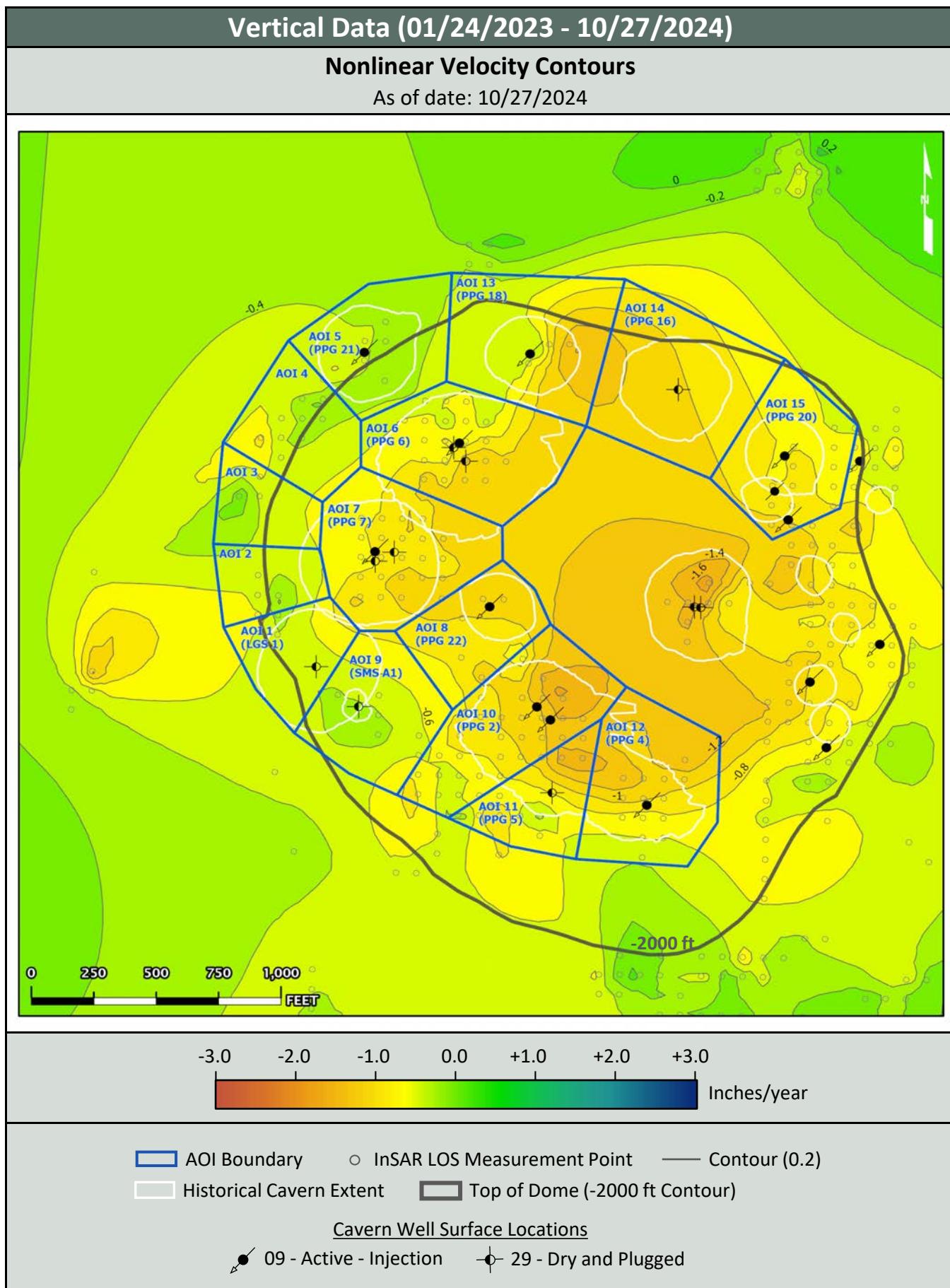
Vertical (10/27/2024) Point Count: 0



■ 2D Displacement Measurement

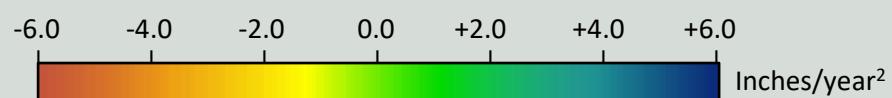
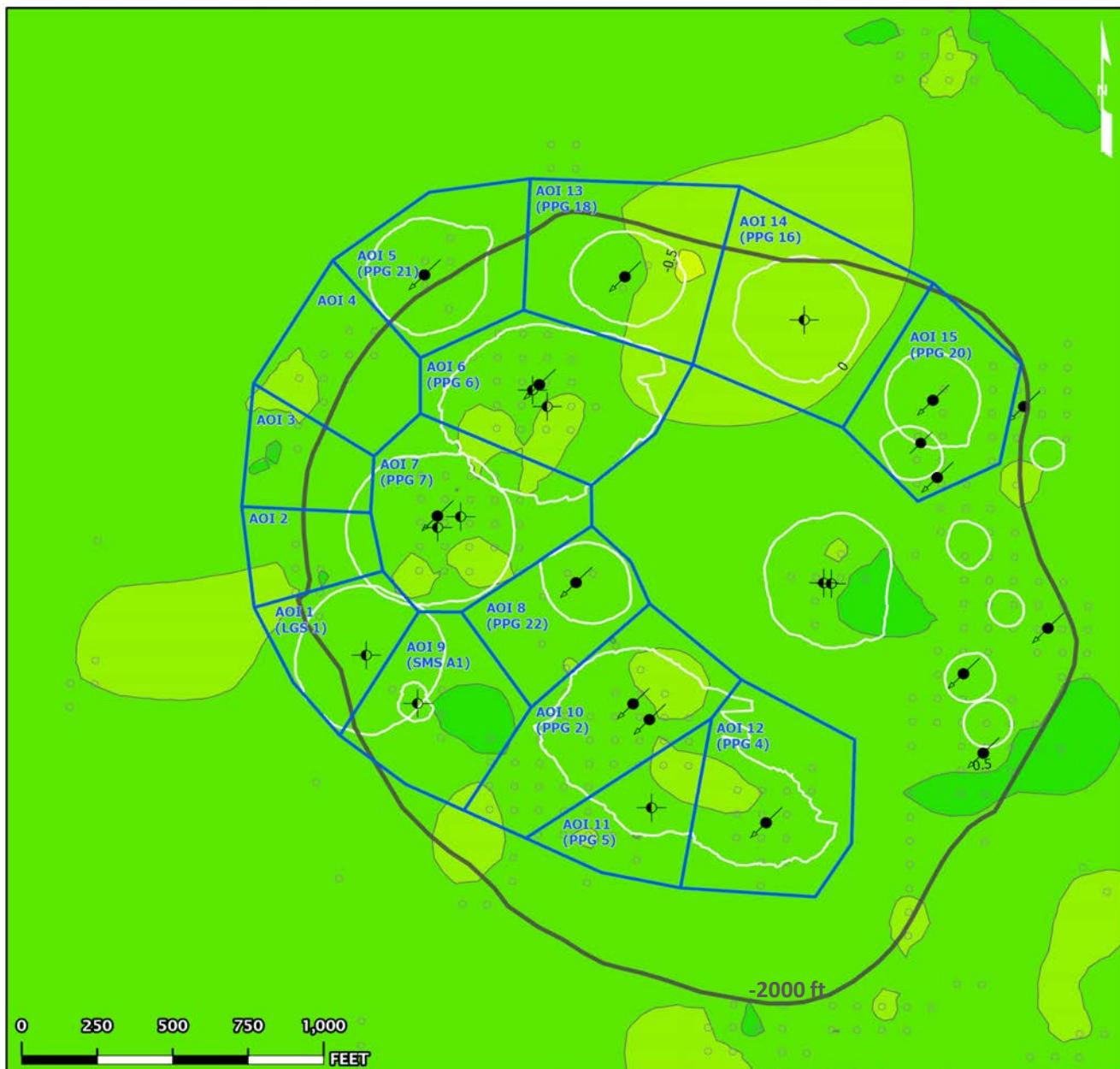
— Nonlinear Trend Line
(Quadratic Regression)- - - Linear Trend Line
(Linear Regression)





Vertical Data (01/24/2023 - 10/27/2024)**Nonlinear Acceleration Contours**

Date range: 01/24/2023 - 10/27/2024

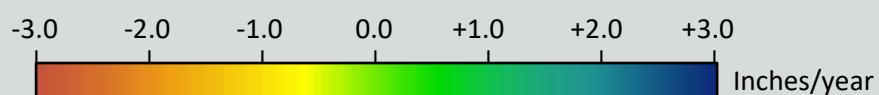
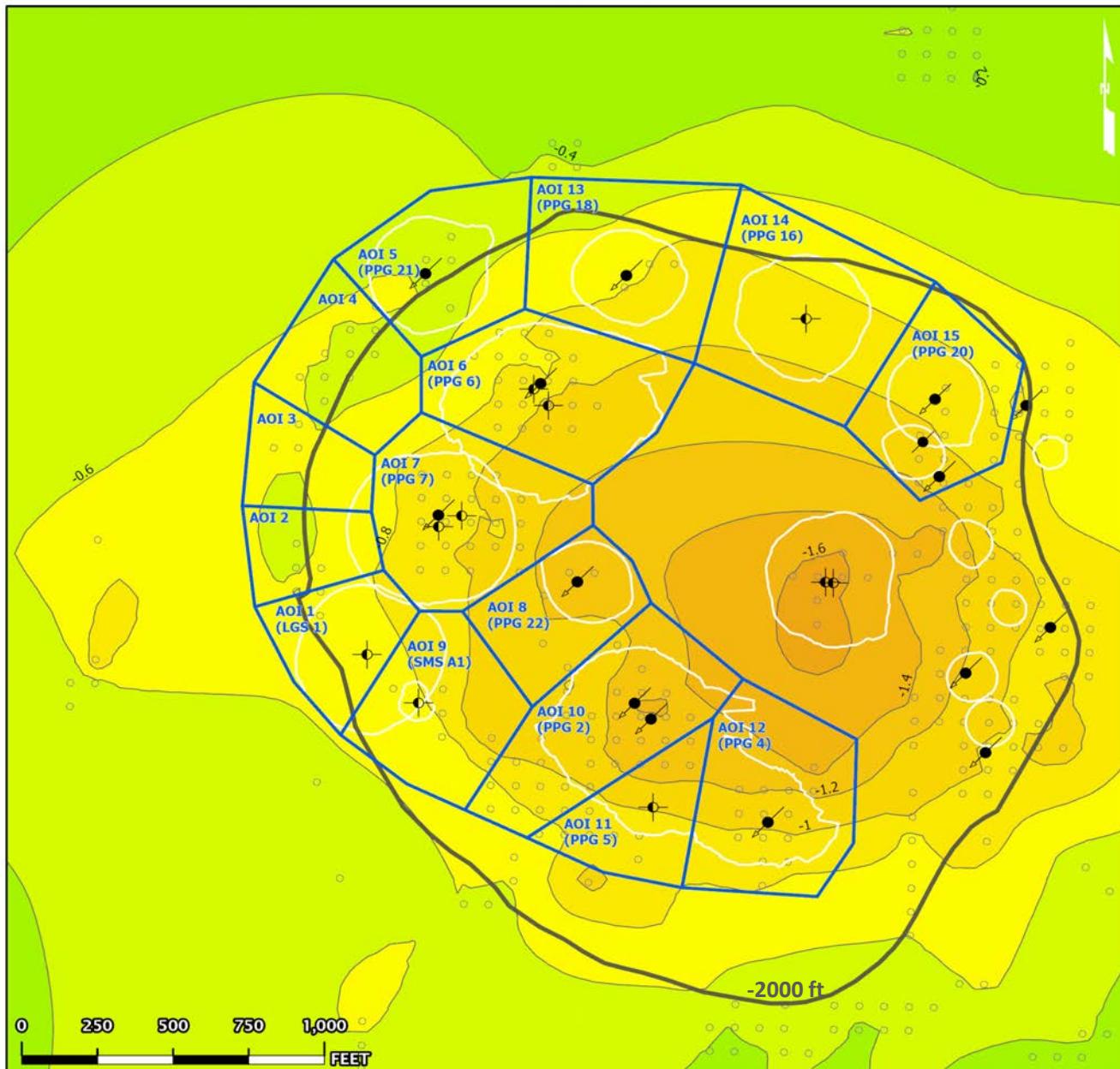


■ AOI Boundary ○ InSAR LOS Measurement Point — Contour (0.5)
 □ Historical Cavern Extent ┤ Top of Dome (-2000 ft Contour)

Cavern Well Surface Locations
 ↗ 09 - Active - Injection ← 29 - Dry and Plugged

Vertical Data (01/24/2023 - 10/27/2024)**Linear Velocity Contours**

Date range: 01/24/2023 - 10/27/2024



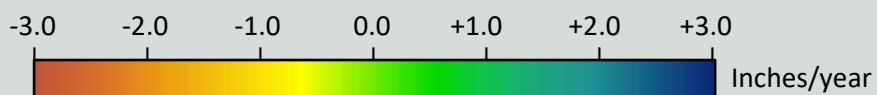
■ AOI Boundary ○ InSAR LOS Measurement Point — Contour (0.2)
■ Historical Cavern Extent ■ Top of Dome (-2000 ft Contour)

Cavern Well Surface Locations

● 09 - Active - Injection ● 29 - Dry and Plugged

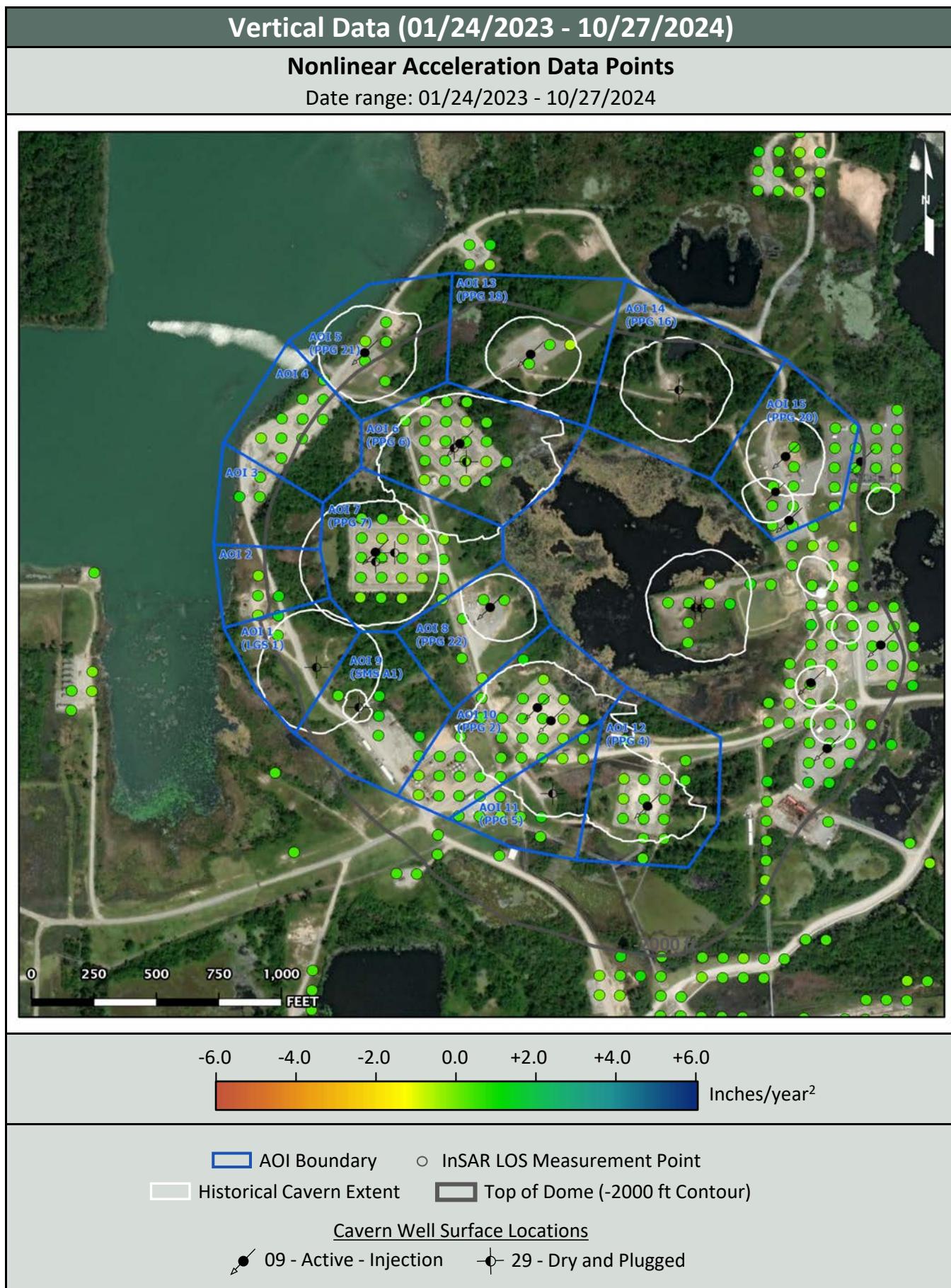
Vertical Data (01/24/2023 - 10/27/2024)**Nonlinear Velocity Data Points**

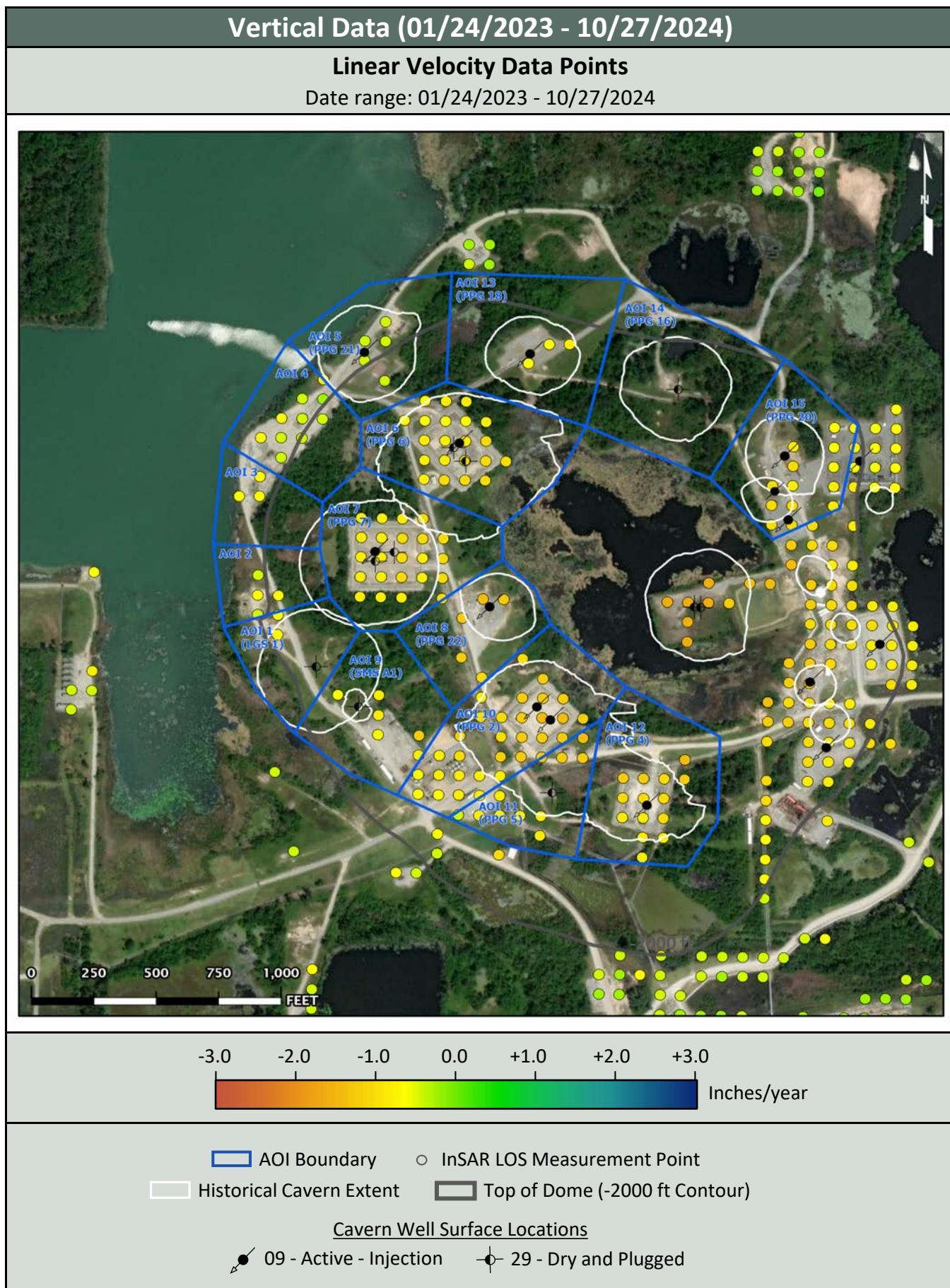
As of date: 10/27/2024

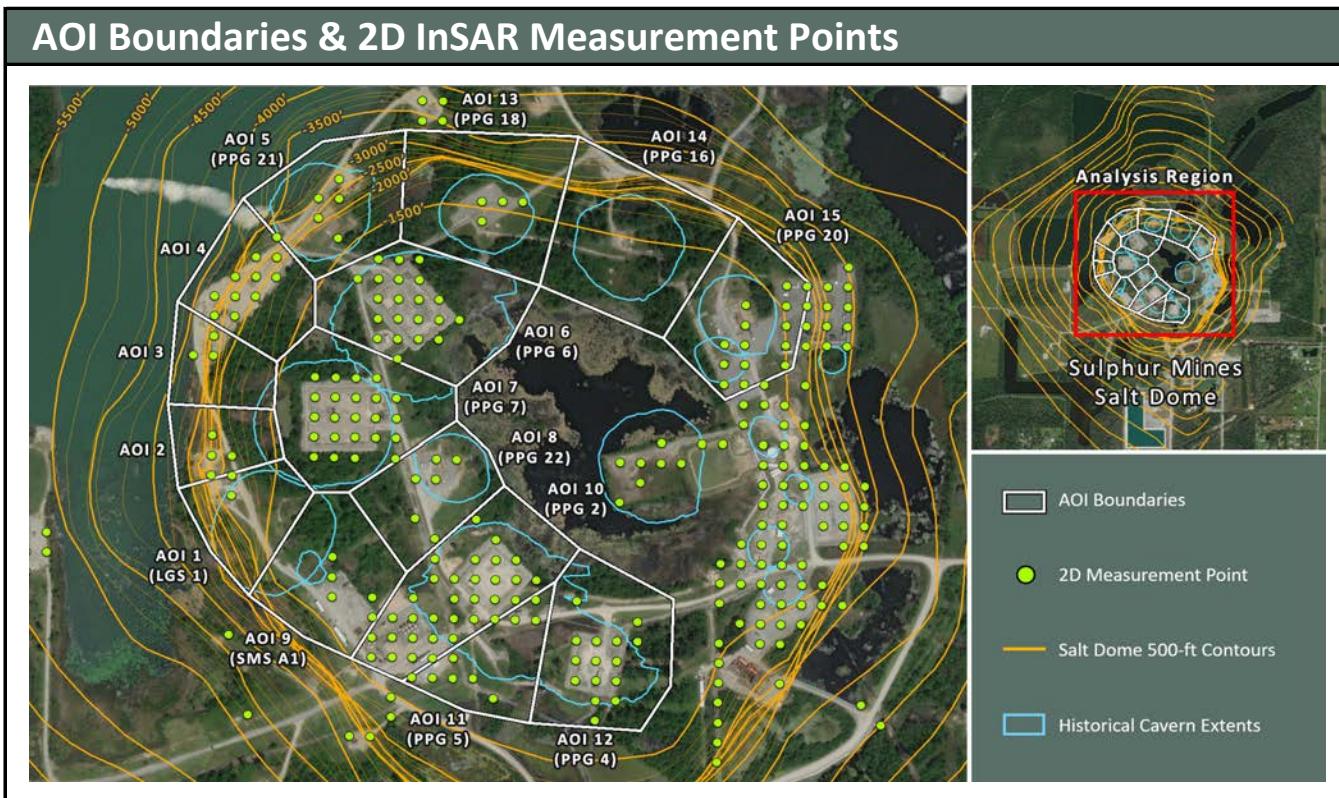


■ AOI Boundary ○ InSAR LOS Measurement Point
■ Historical Cavern Extent ■ Top of Dome (-2000 ft Contour)

Cavern Well Surface Locations
● 09 - Active - Injection ● 29 - Dry and Plugged



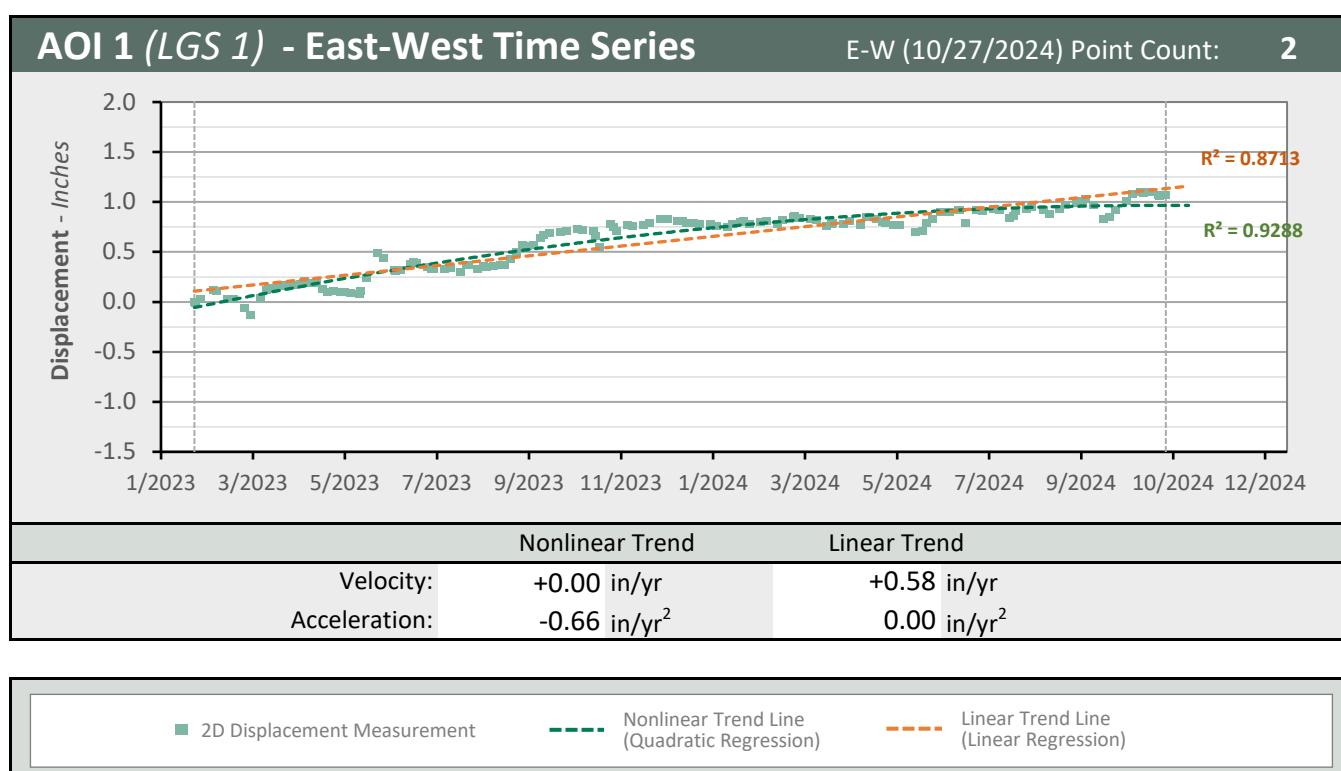


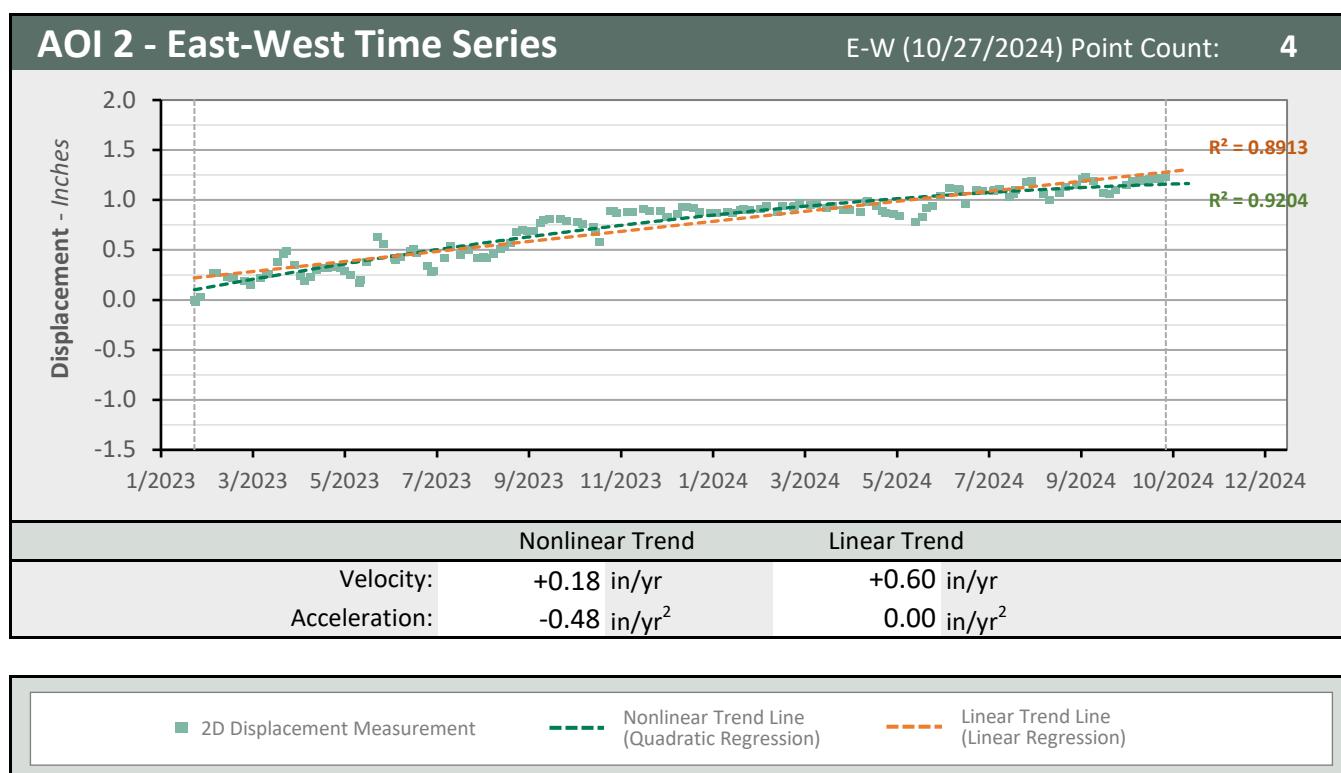


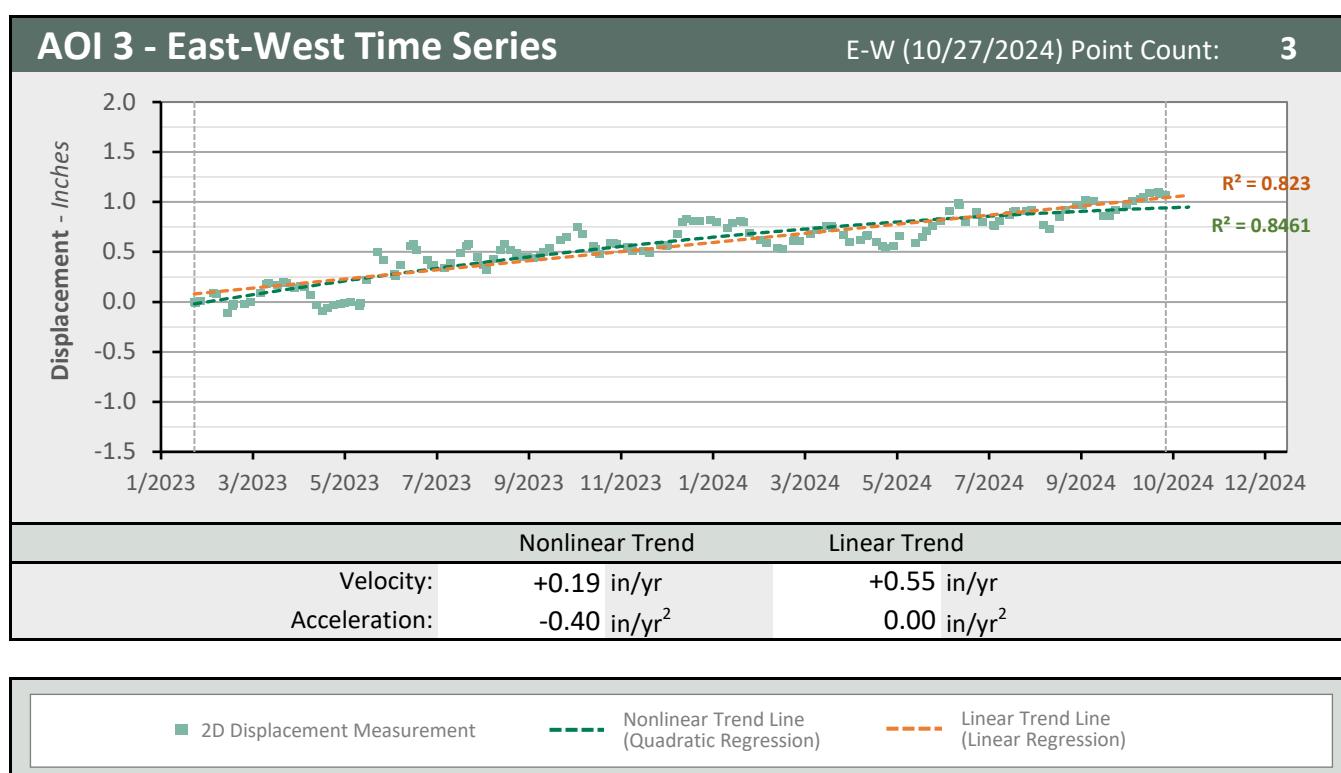
Subsidence Monitoring Areas of Interest (AOIs)

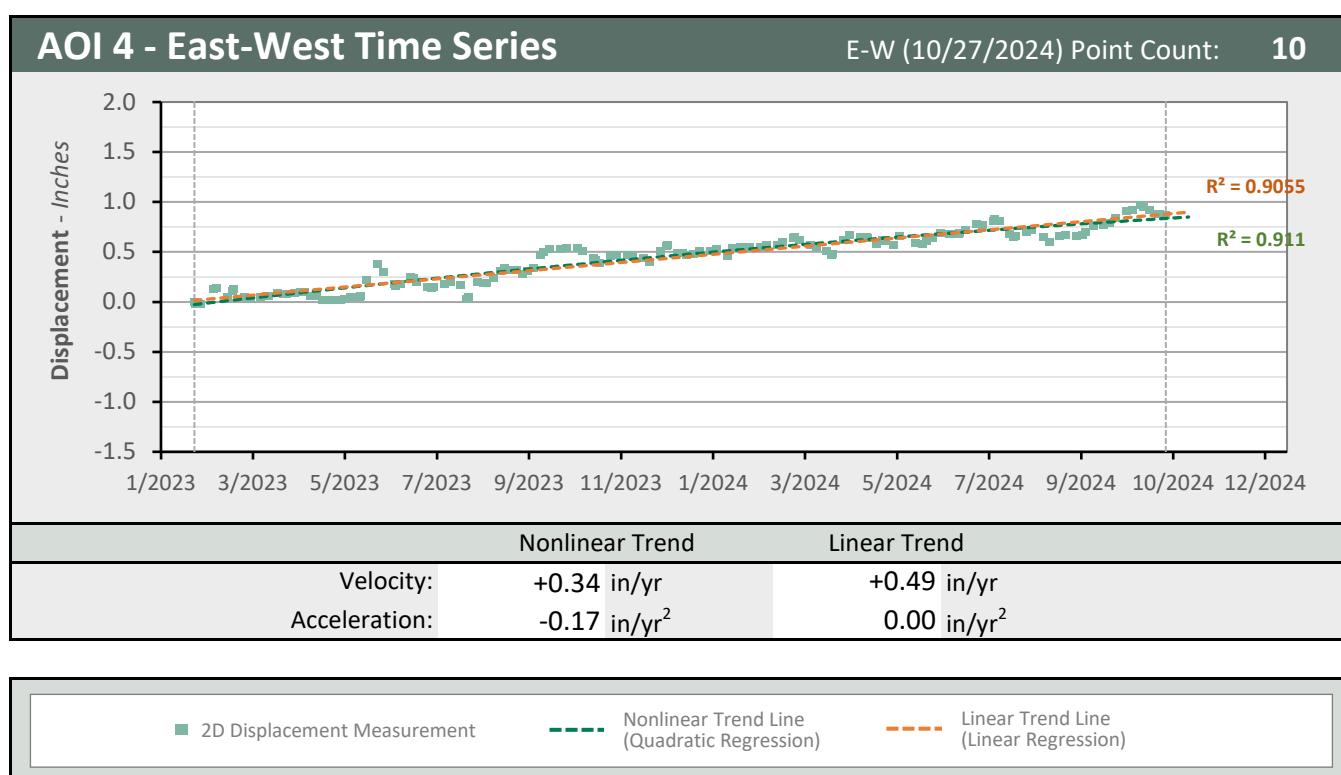
To visually convey and evaluate trend consistency for the East-West displacement time series of each ground target, measurement points were grouped and their displacement values were averaged. The point groups are referred to as Areas of Interest (AOIs) in this analysis and their boundaries are depicted on the above map. The below table lists the East-West trend values calculated in each AOI for the dataset evaluated in this report.

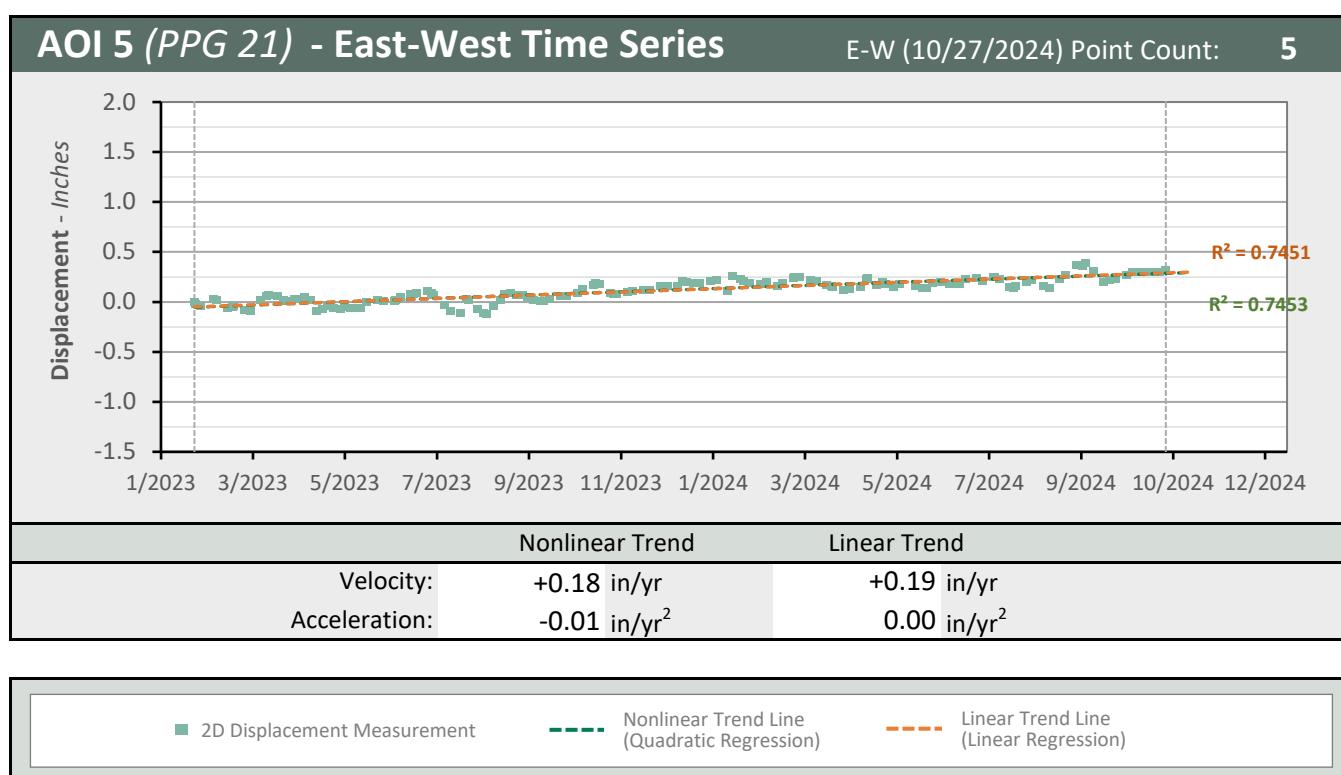
AOI Name	East-West (10/27/2024)	East-West Velocity (in/yr)		East-West Acceleration (in/yr ²)	
		Point Count	Nonlinear	Linear	Nonlinear
AOI 1 (LGS 1)	2	+0.00	+0.58	-0.66	0.00
AOI 2	4	+0.18	+0.60	-0.48	0.00
AOI 3	3	+0.19	+0.55	-0.40	0.00
AOI 4	10	+0.34	+0.49	-0.17	0.00
AOI 5 (PPG 21)	5	+0.18	+0.19	-0.01	0.00
AOI 6 (PPG 6)	21	+0.15	+0.31	-0.19	0.00
AOI 7 (PPG 7)	23	+0.46	+0.59	-0.15	0.00
AOI 8 (PPG 22)	5	+0.24	+0.50	-0.29	0.00
AOI 9 (SMS A1)	6	+0.16	+0.46	-0.35	0.00
AOI 10 (PPG 2)	31	+0.22	+0.35	-0.14	0.00
AOI 11 (PPG 5)	10	+0.03	+0.31	-0.31	0.00
AOI 12 (PPG 4)	15	-0.34	-0.20	-0.16	0.00
AOI 13 (PPG 18)	3	-0.39	-0.01	-0.42	0.00
AOI 14 (PPG 16)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AOI 15 (PPG 20)	14	-0.65	-0.56	-0.10	0.00

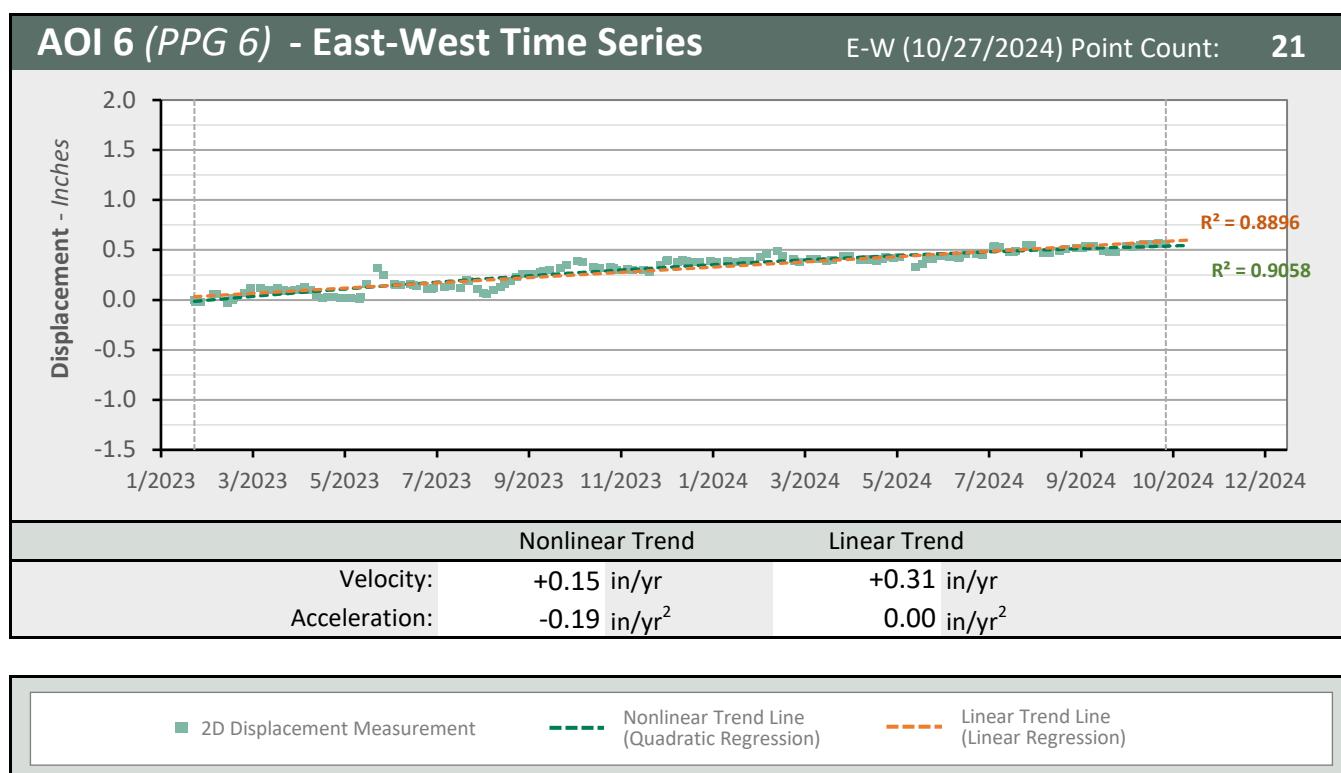
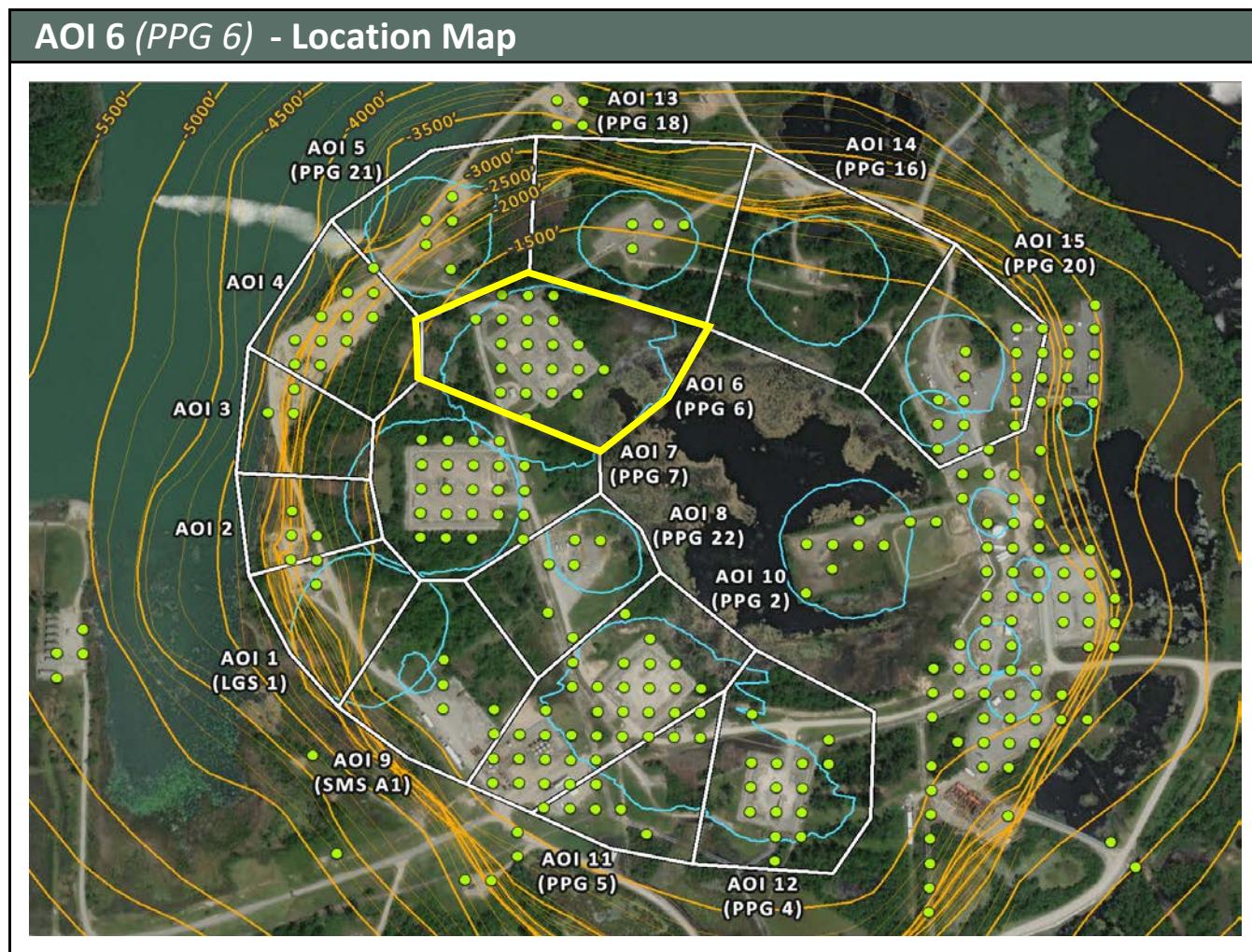


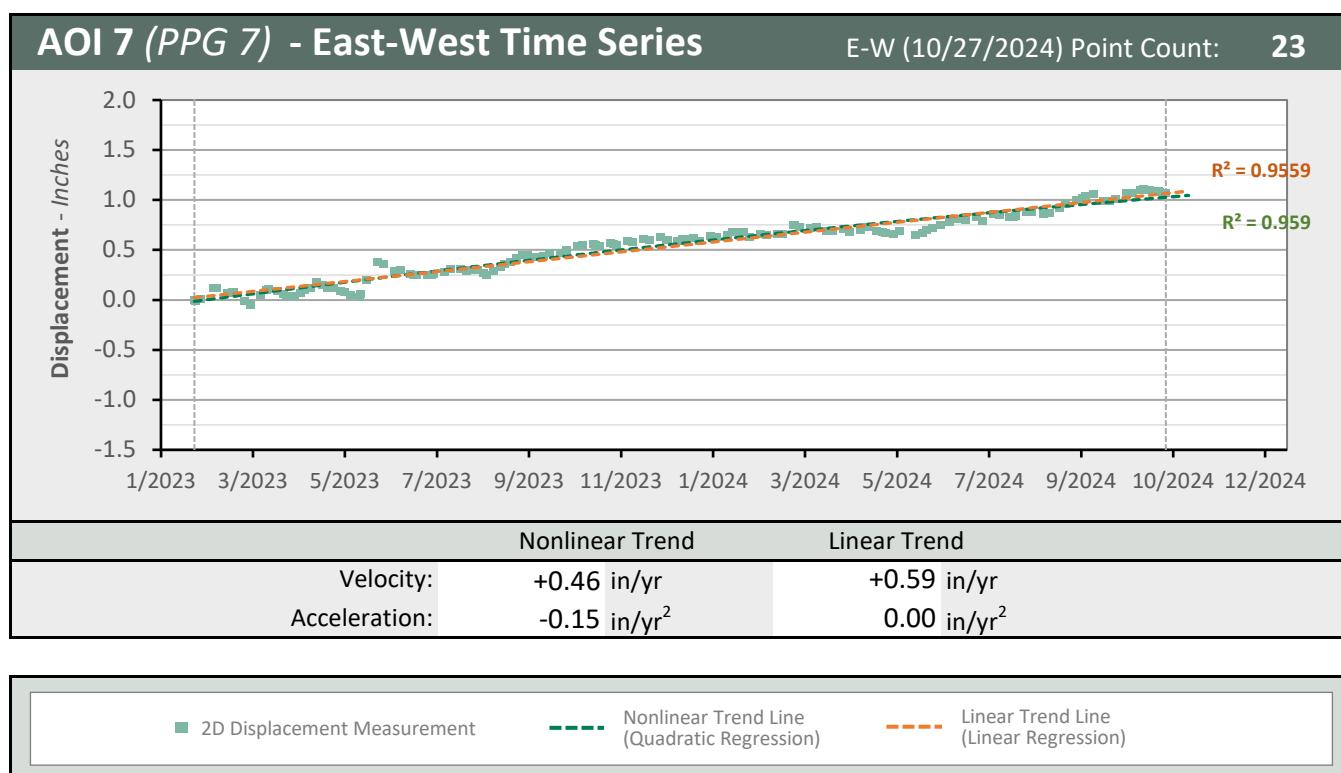
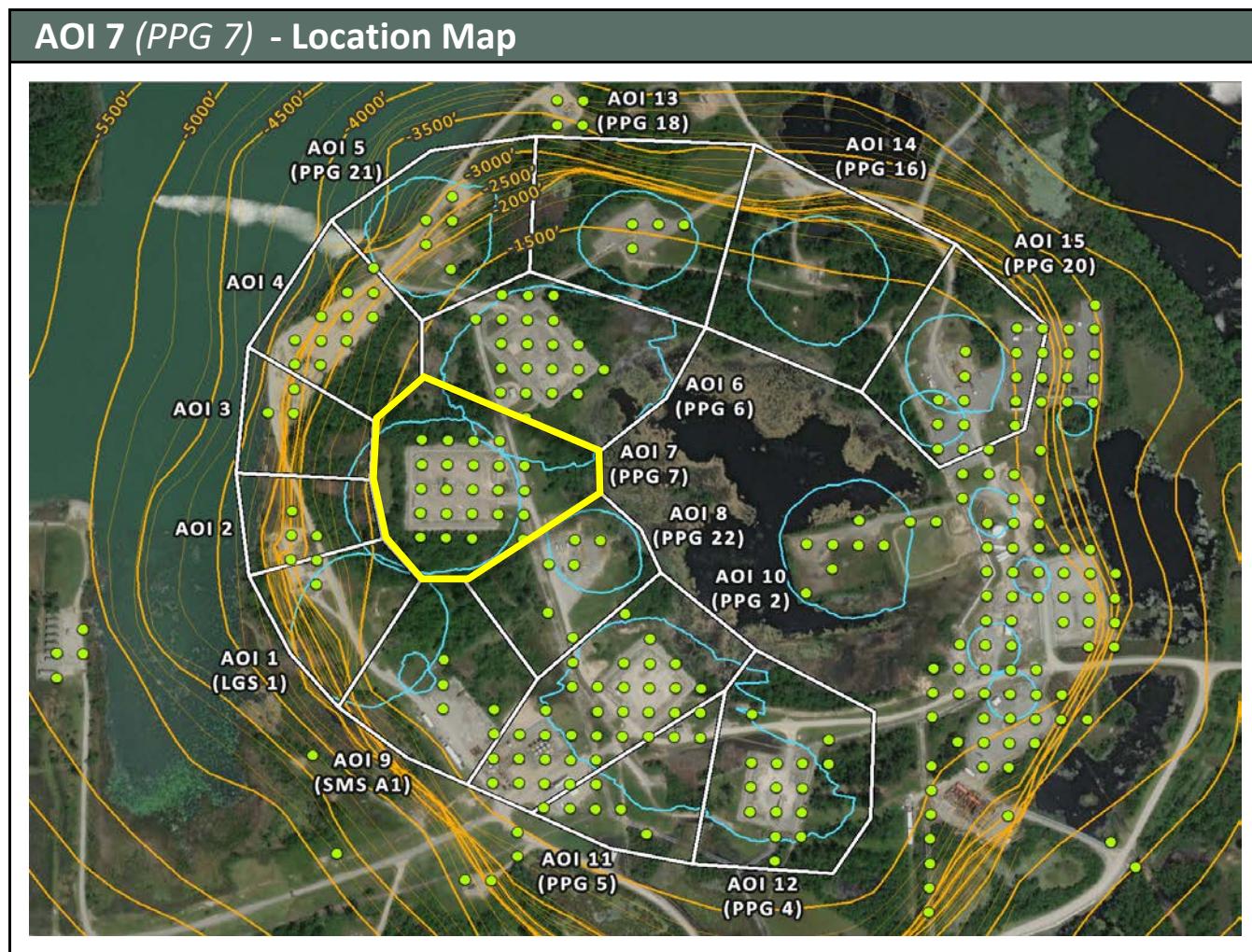


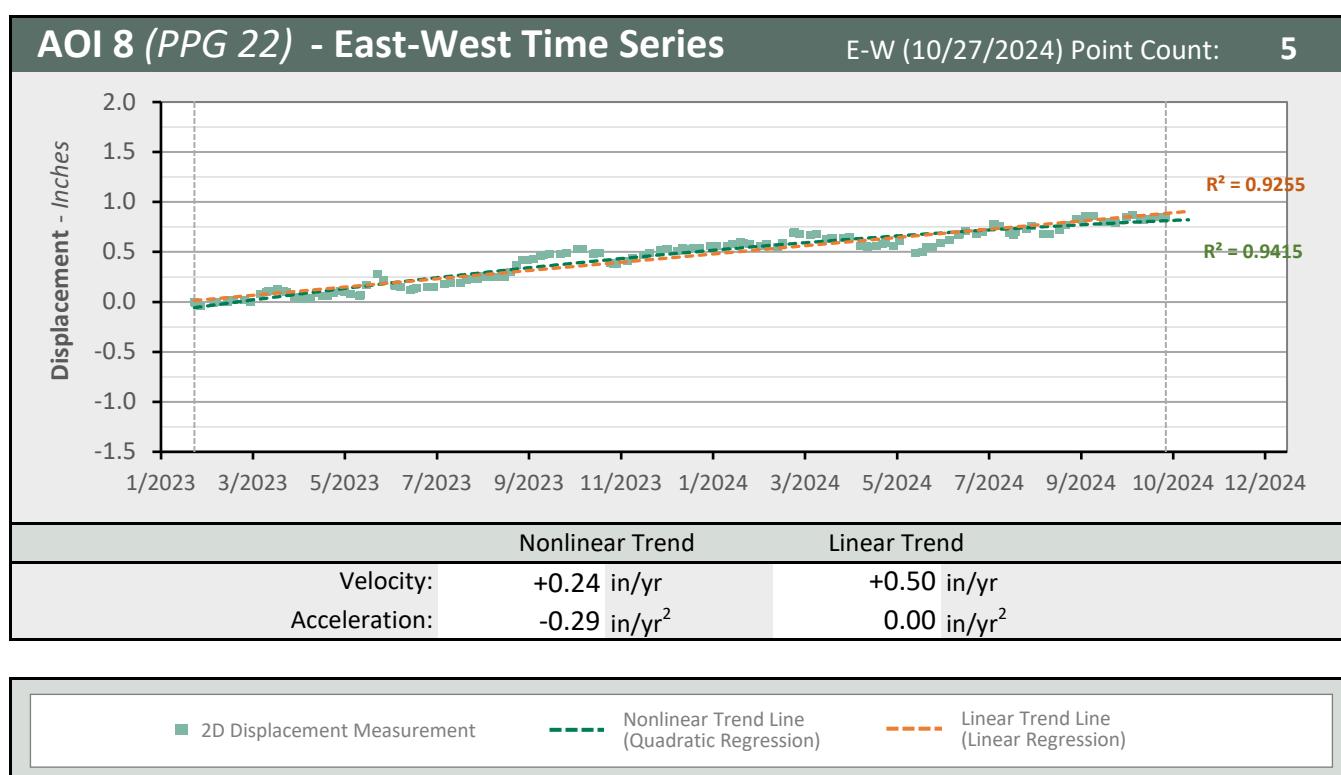
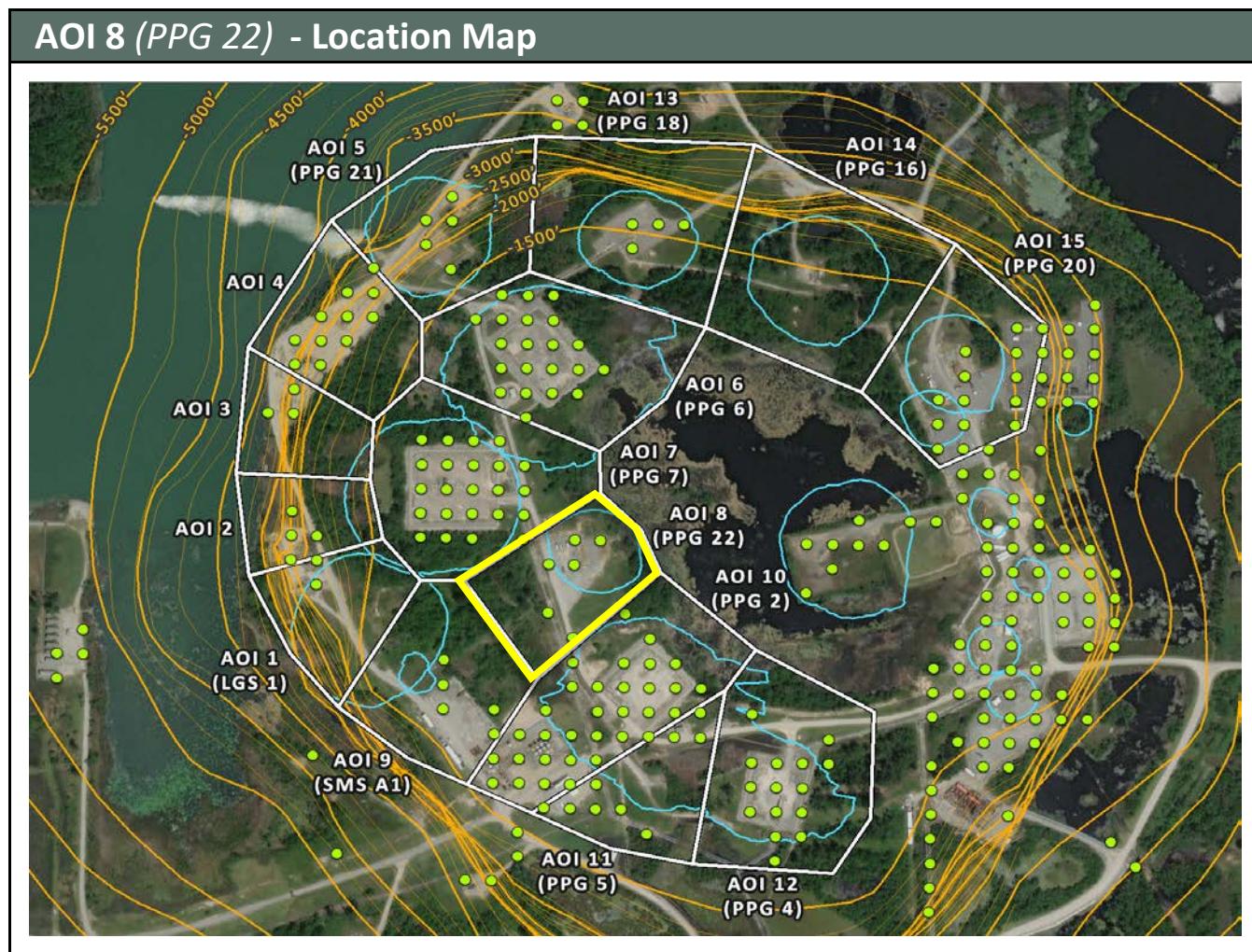


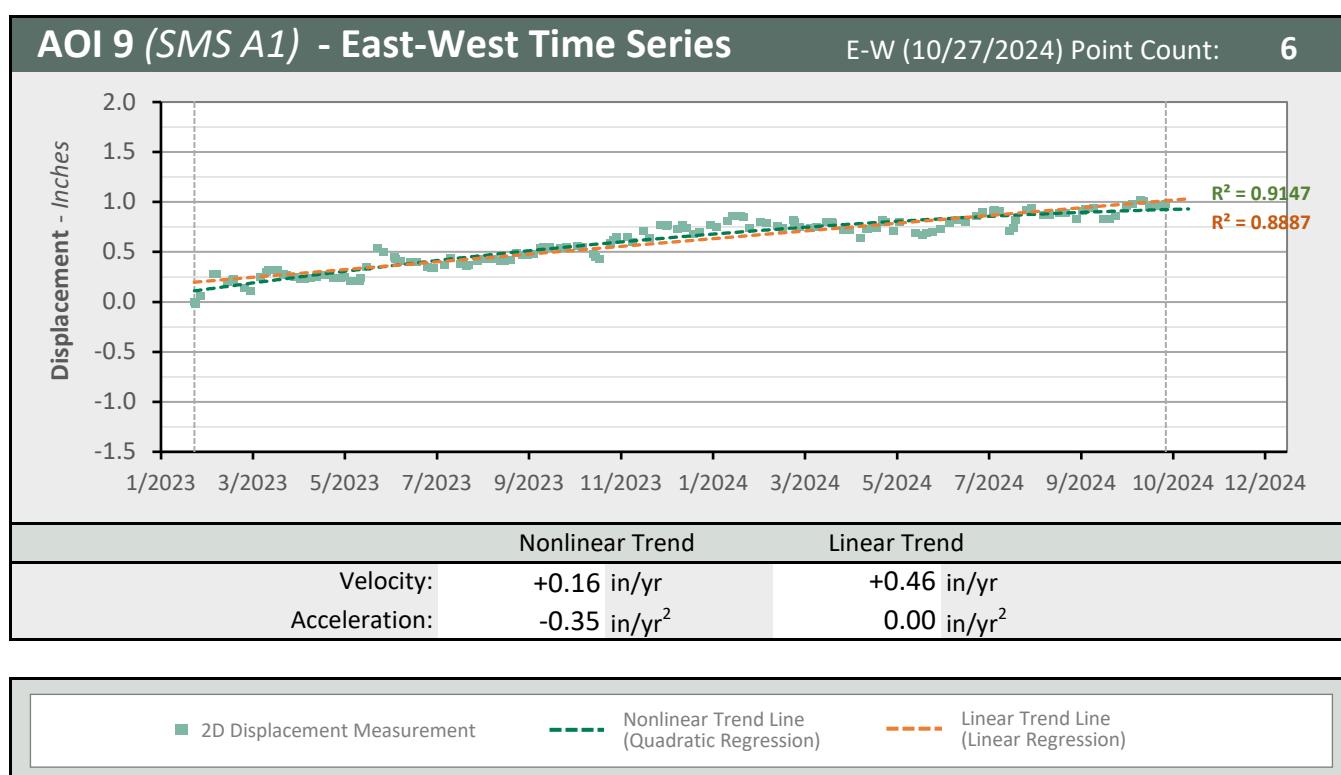
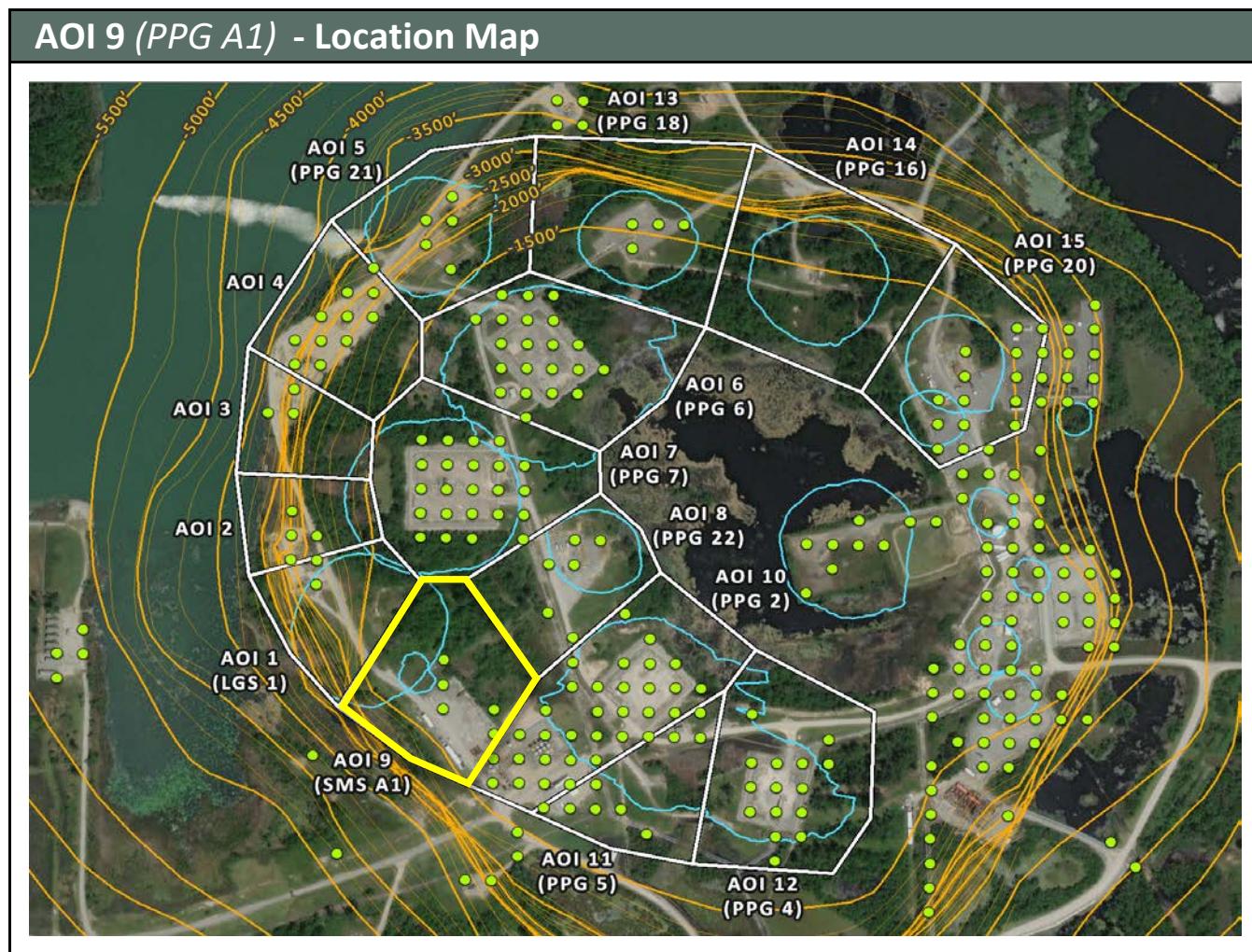


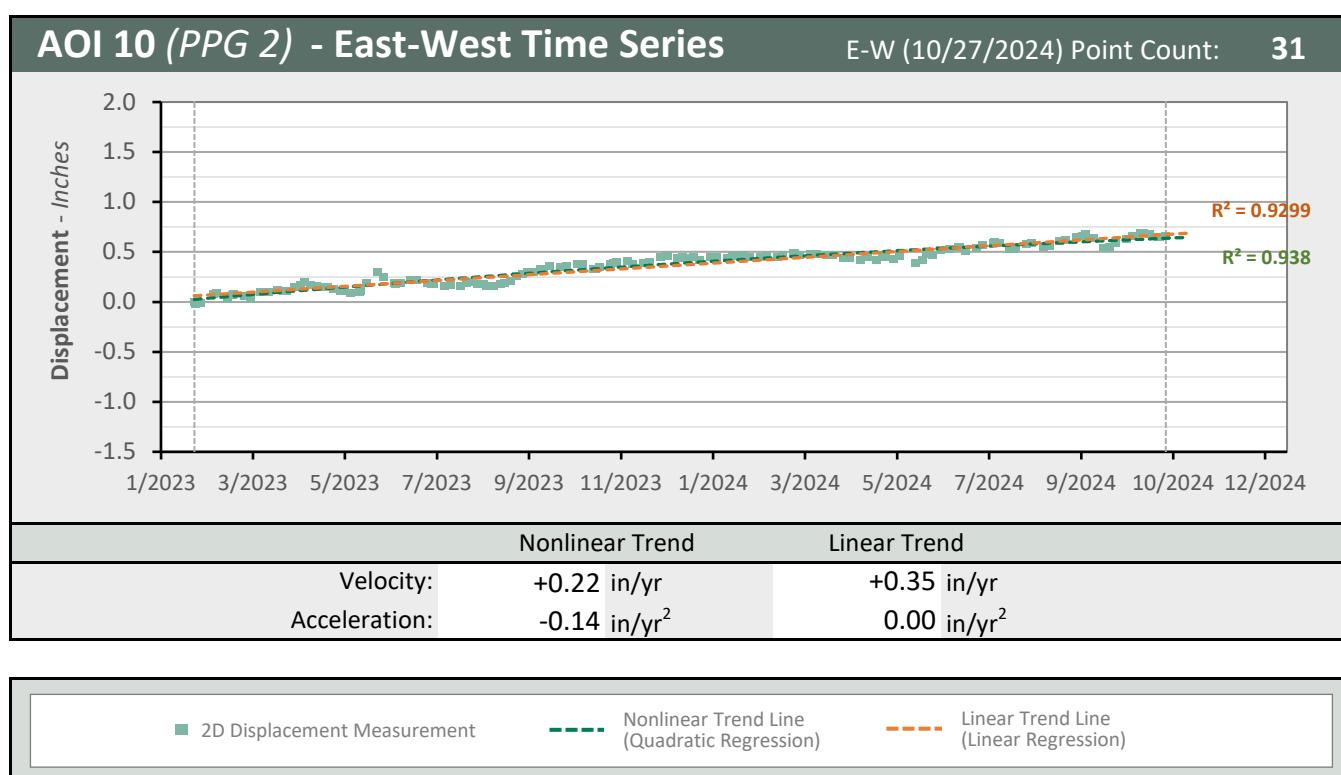
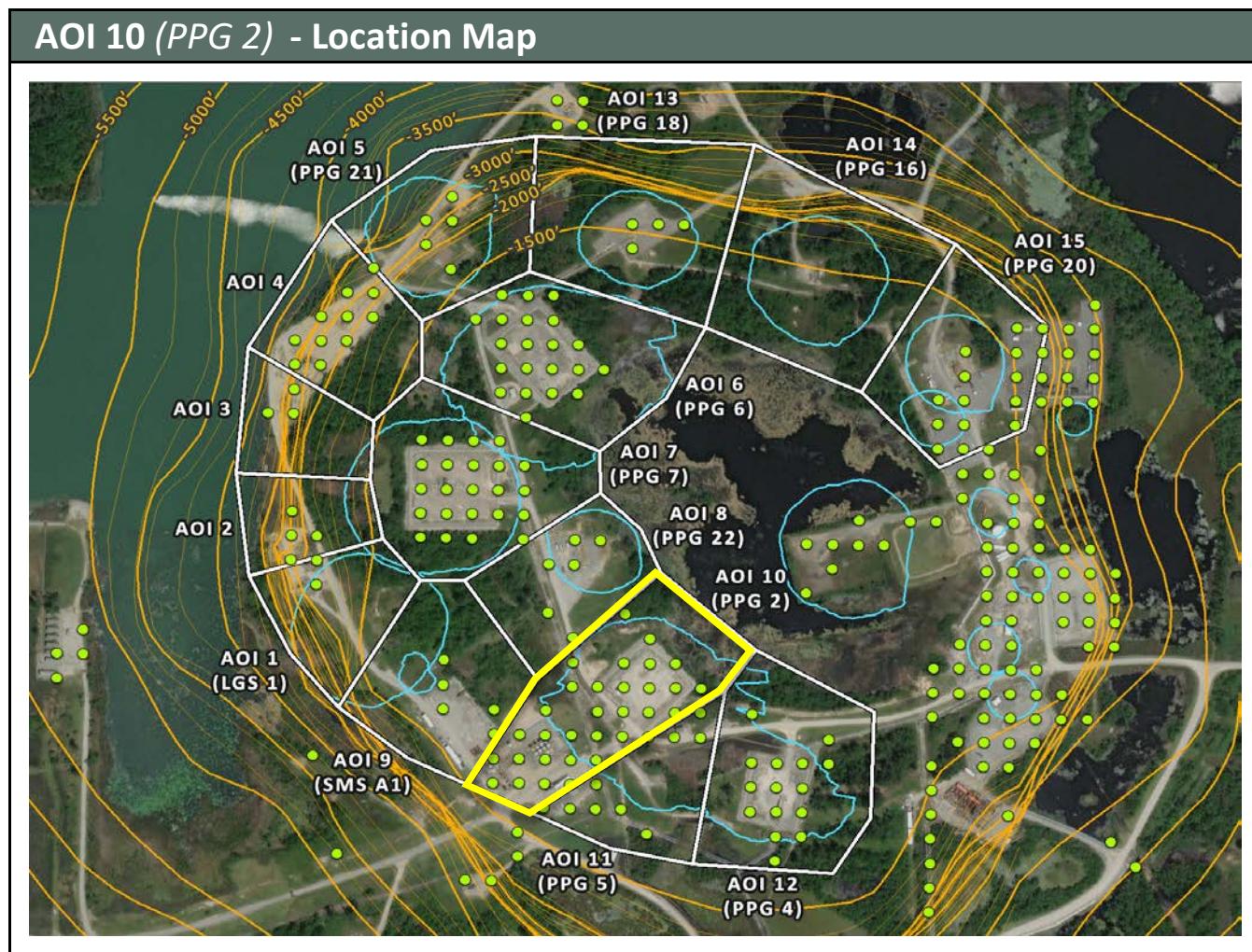


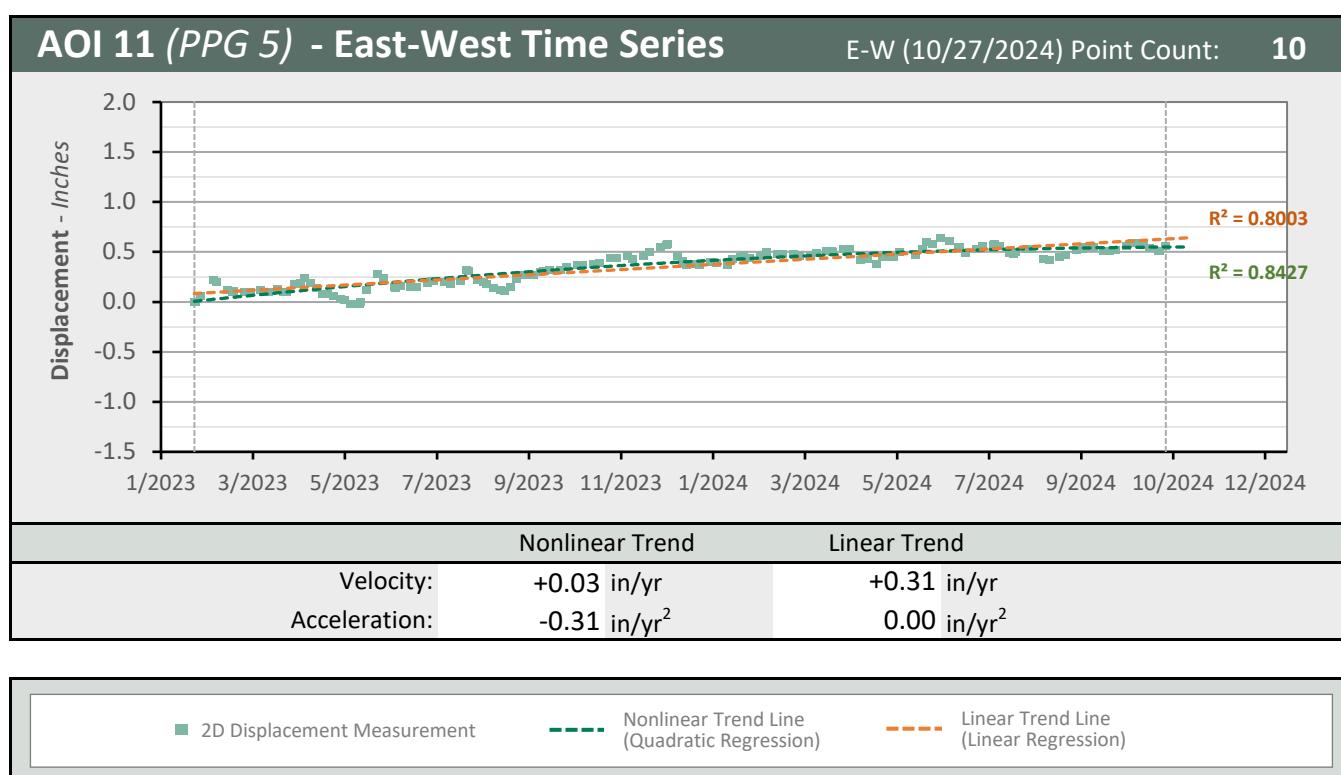
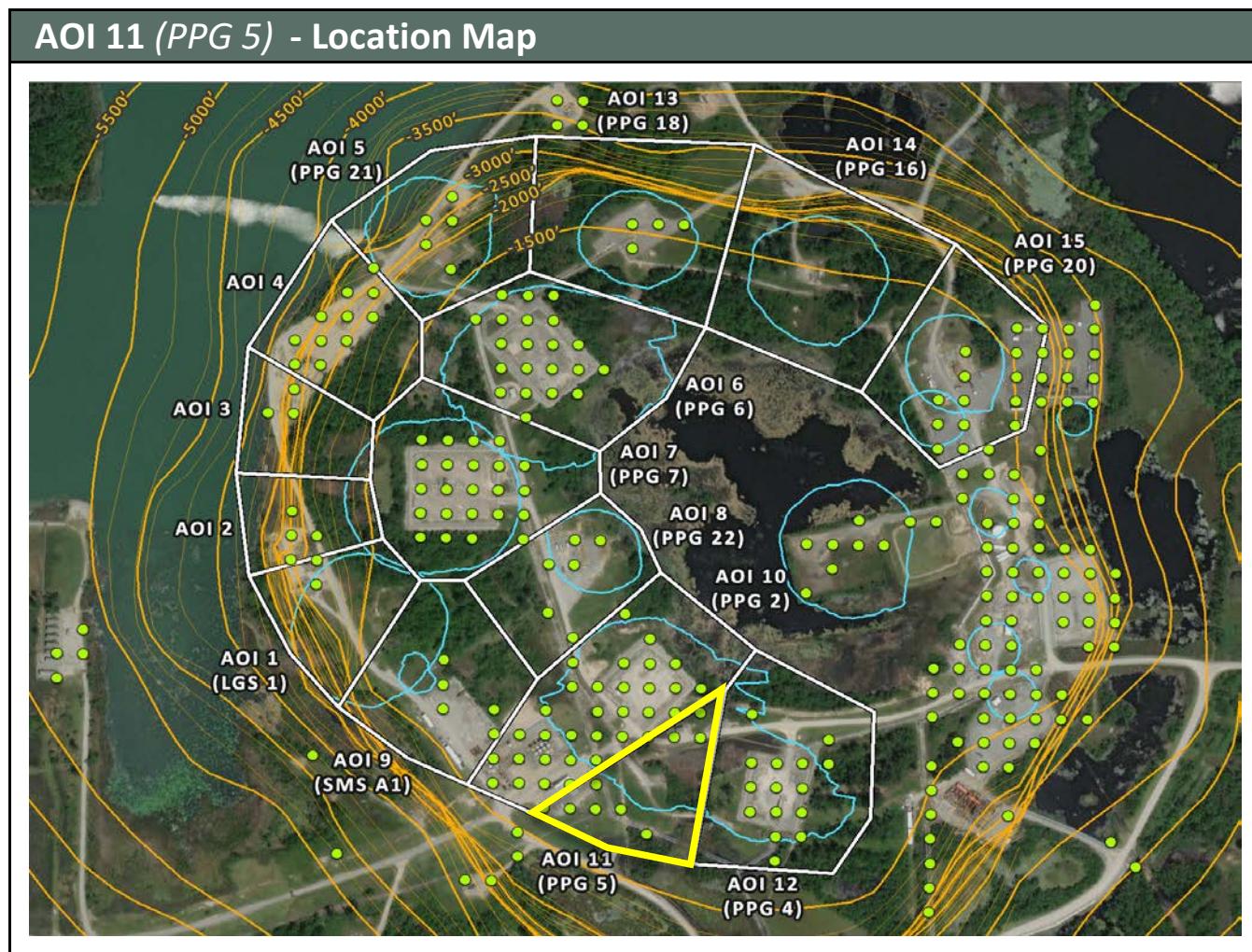


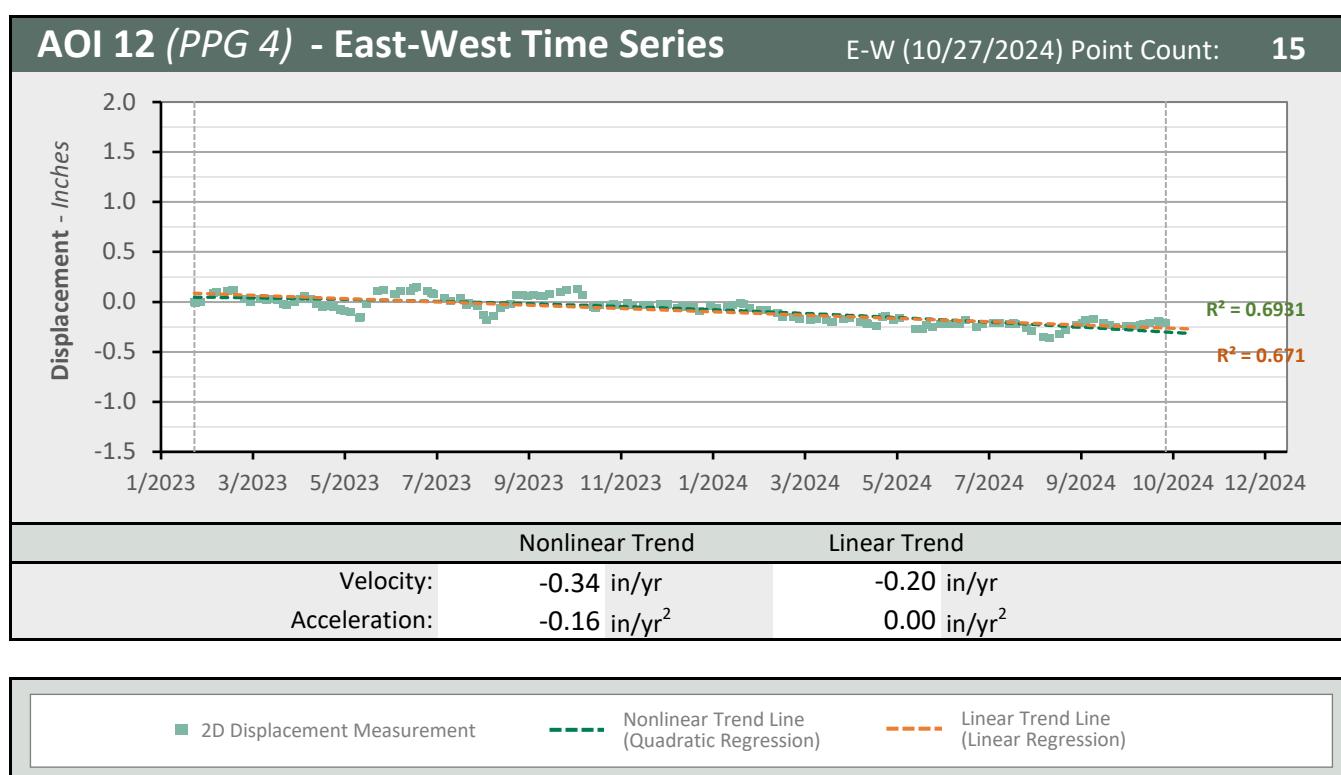
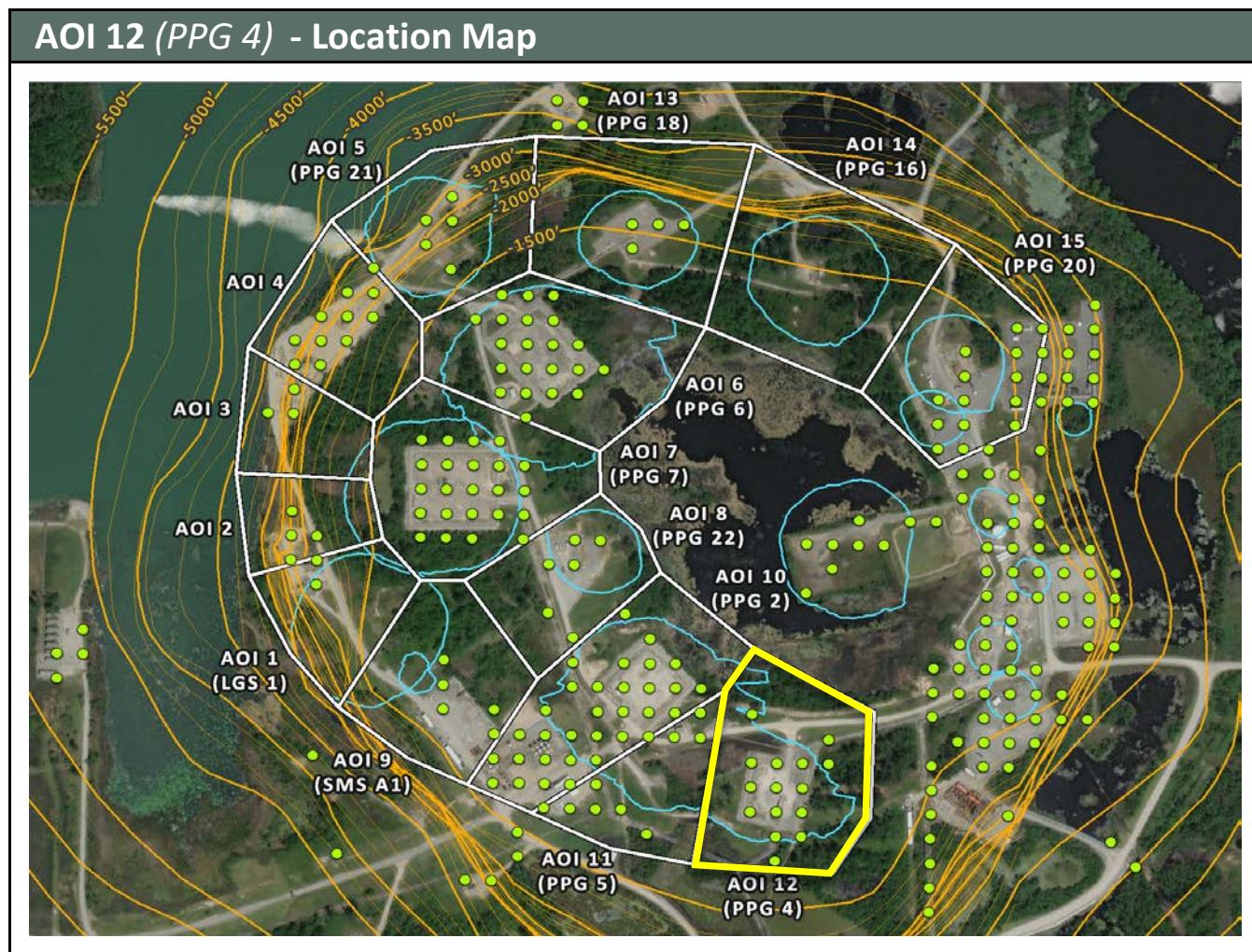


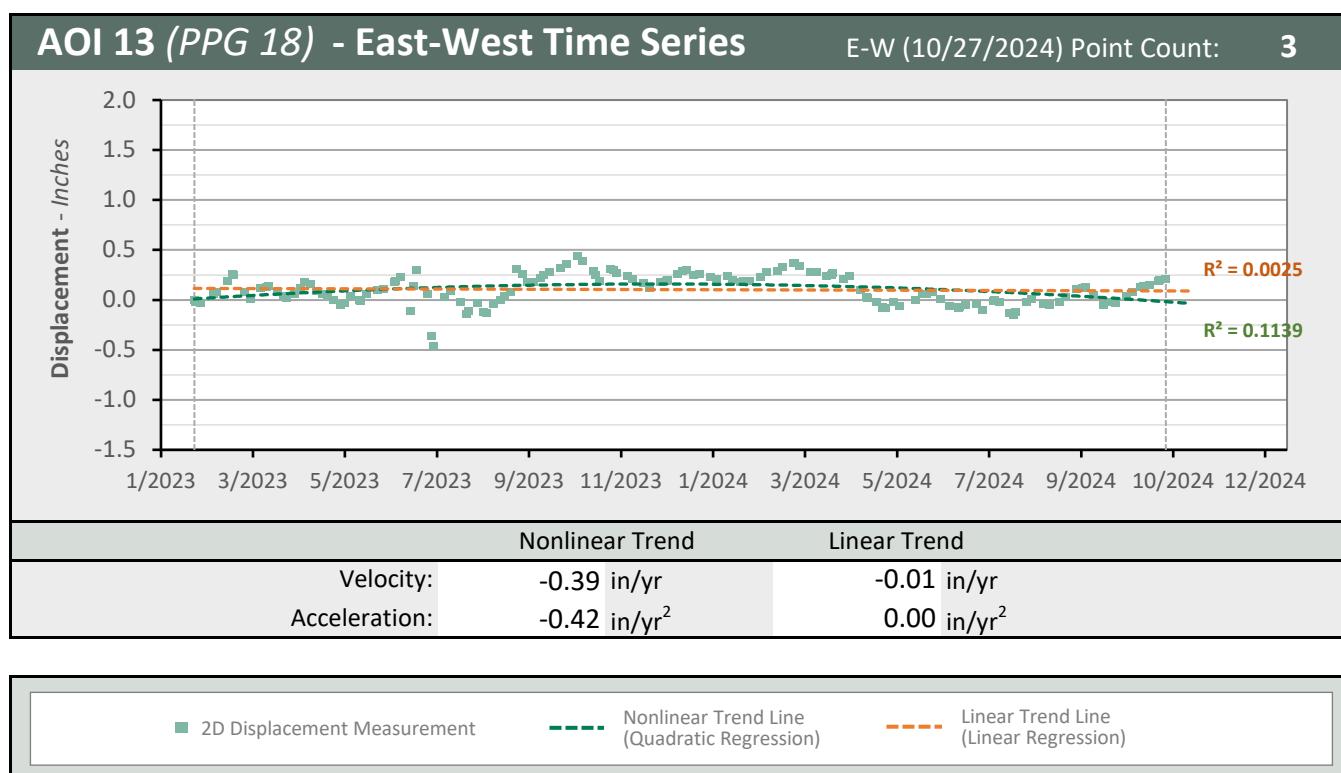
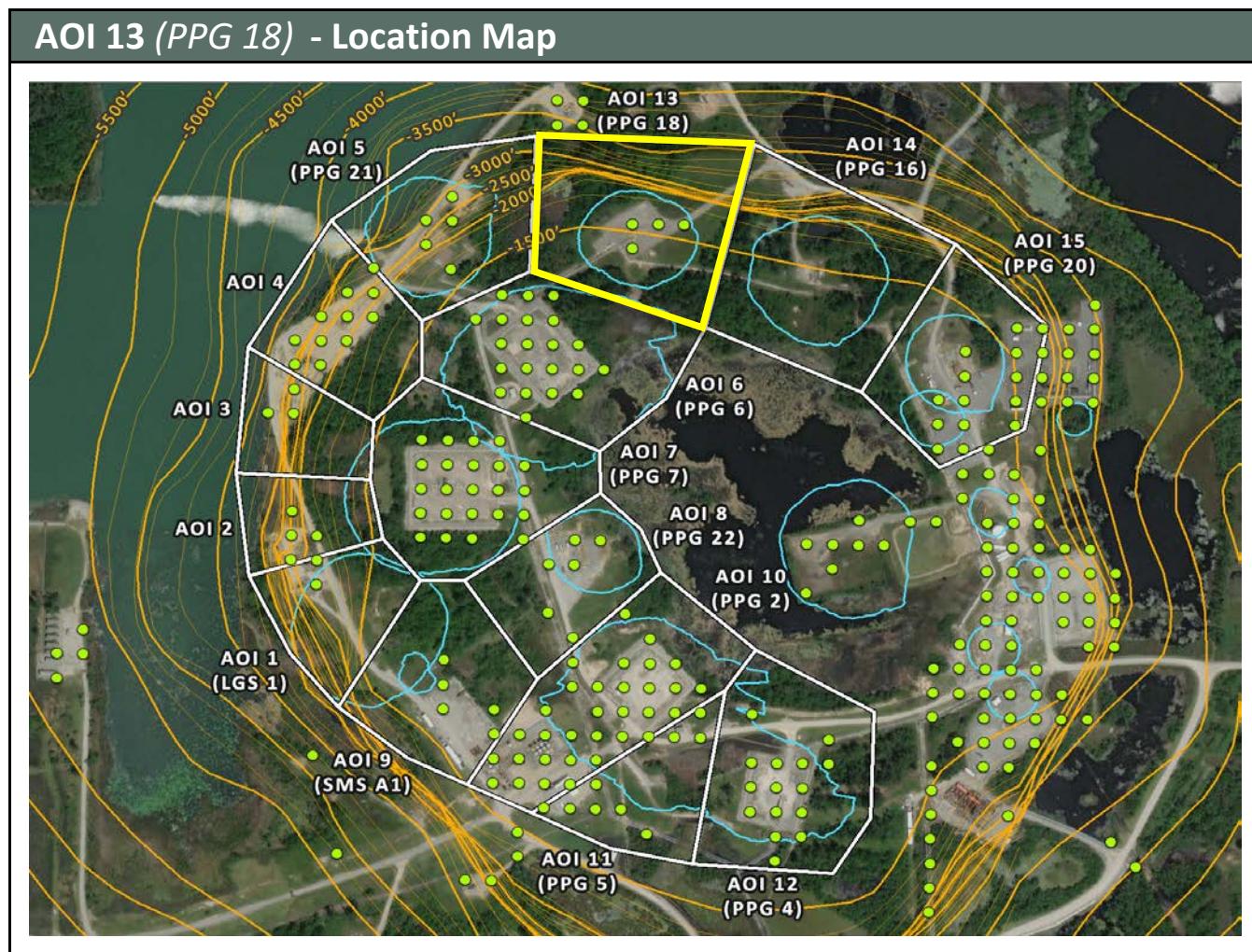






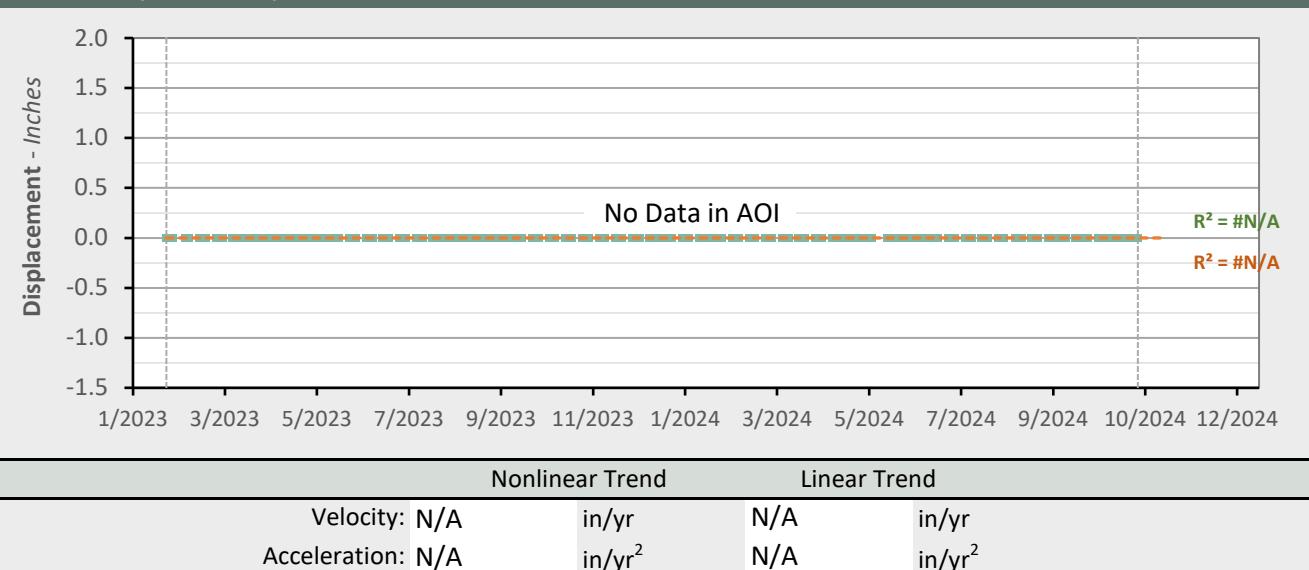






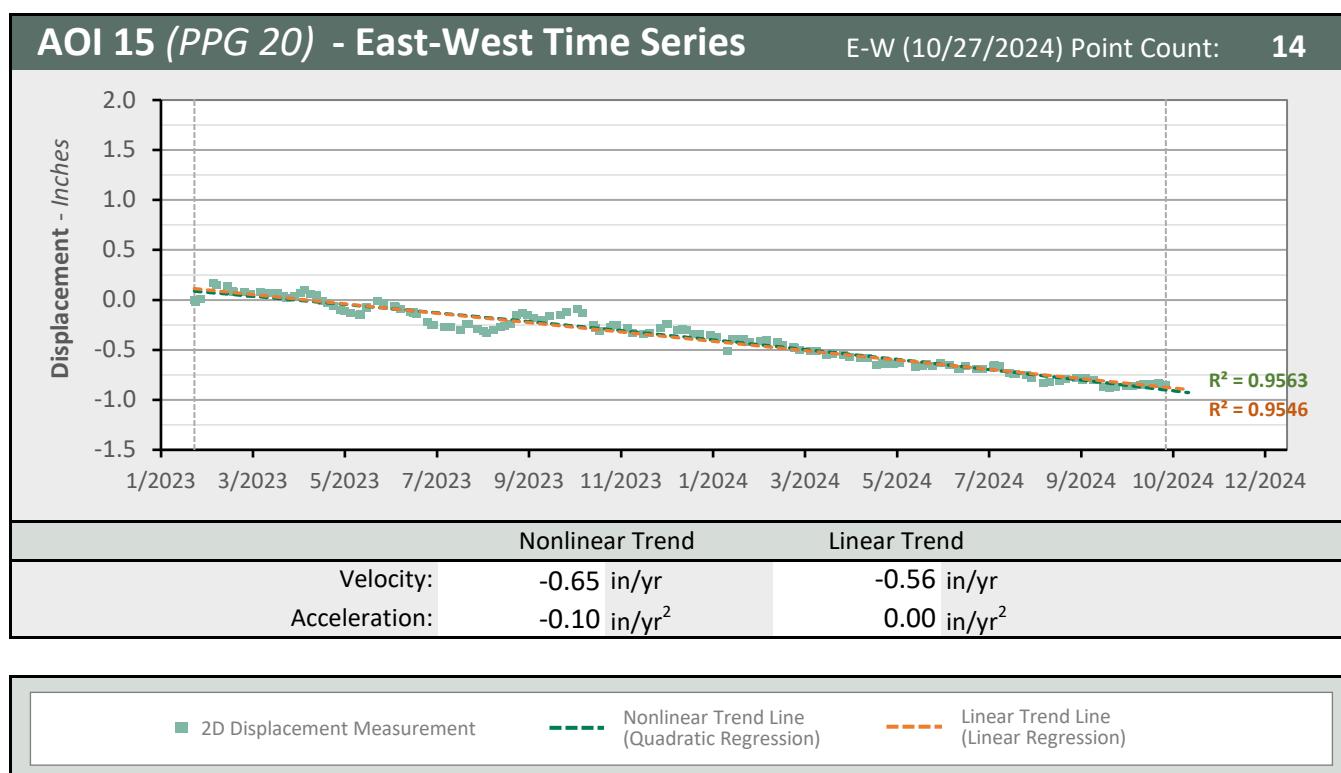
AOI 14 (PPG 16) - Location Map**AOI 14 (PPG 16) - East-West Time Series**

E-W (10/27/2024) Point Count: 0



■ 2D Displacement Measurement

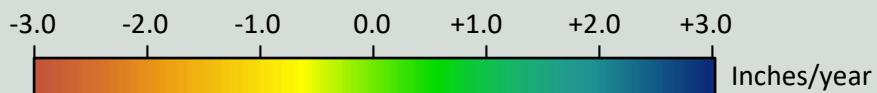
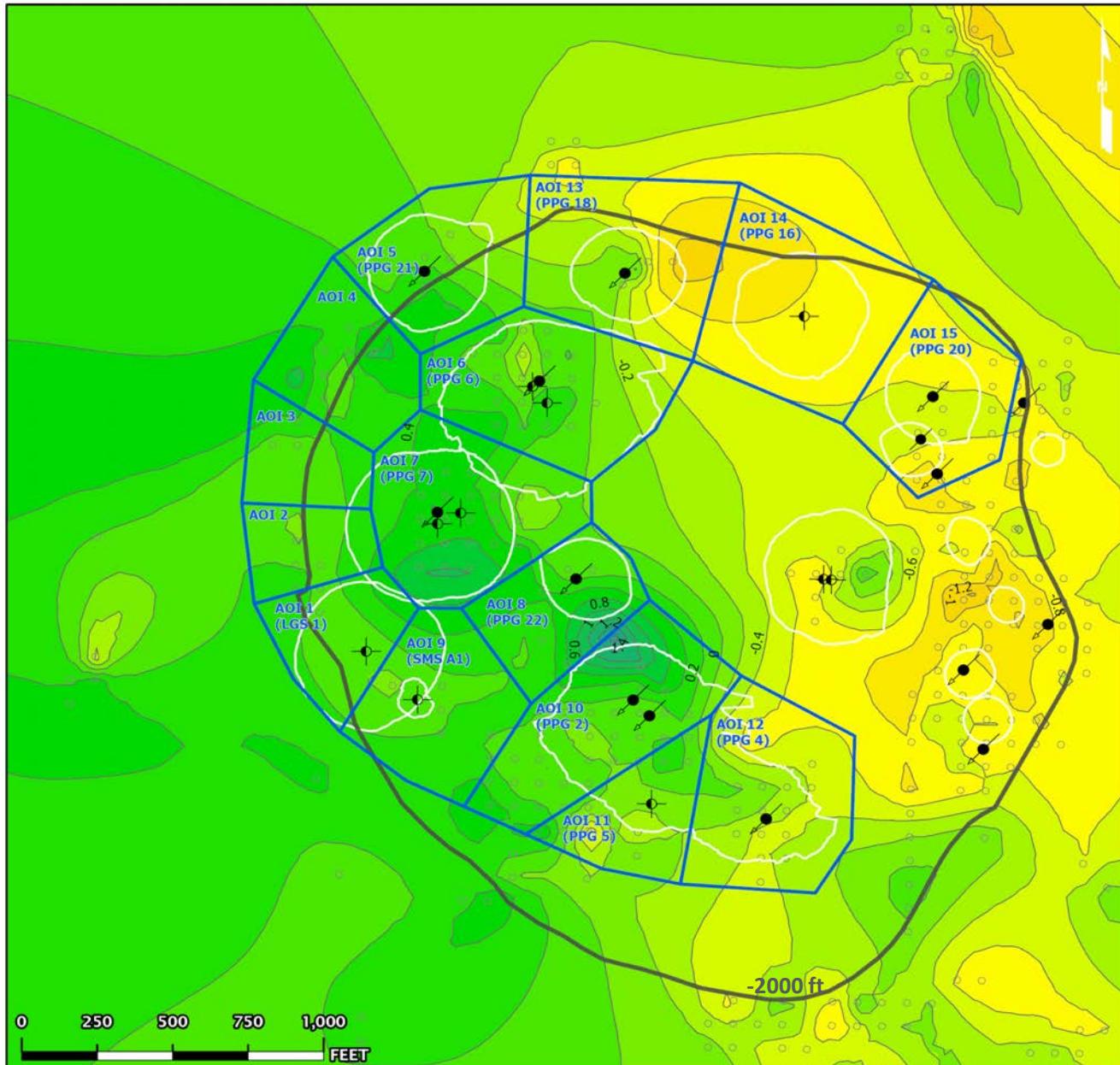
— Nonlinear Trend Line
(Quadratic Regression)- - - Linear Trend Line
(Linear Regression)



East-West Data (01/24/2023 - 10/27/2024)

Nonlinear Velocity Contours

As of date: 10/27/2024



█ AOI Boundary █ InSAR LOS Measurement Point — Contour (0.2)

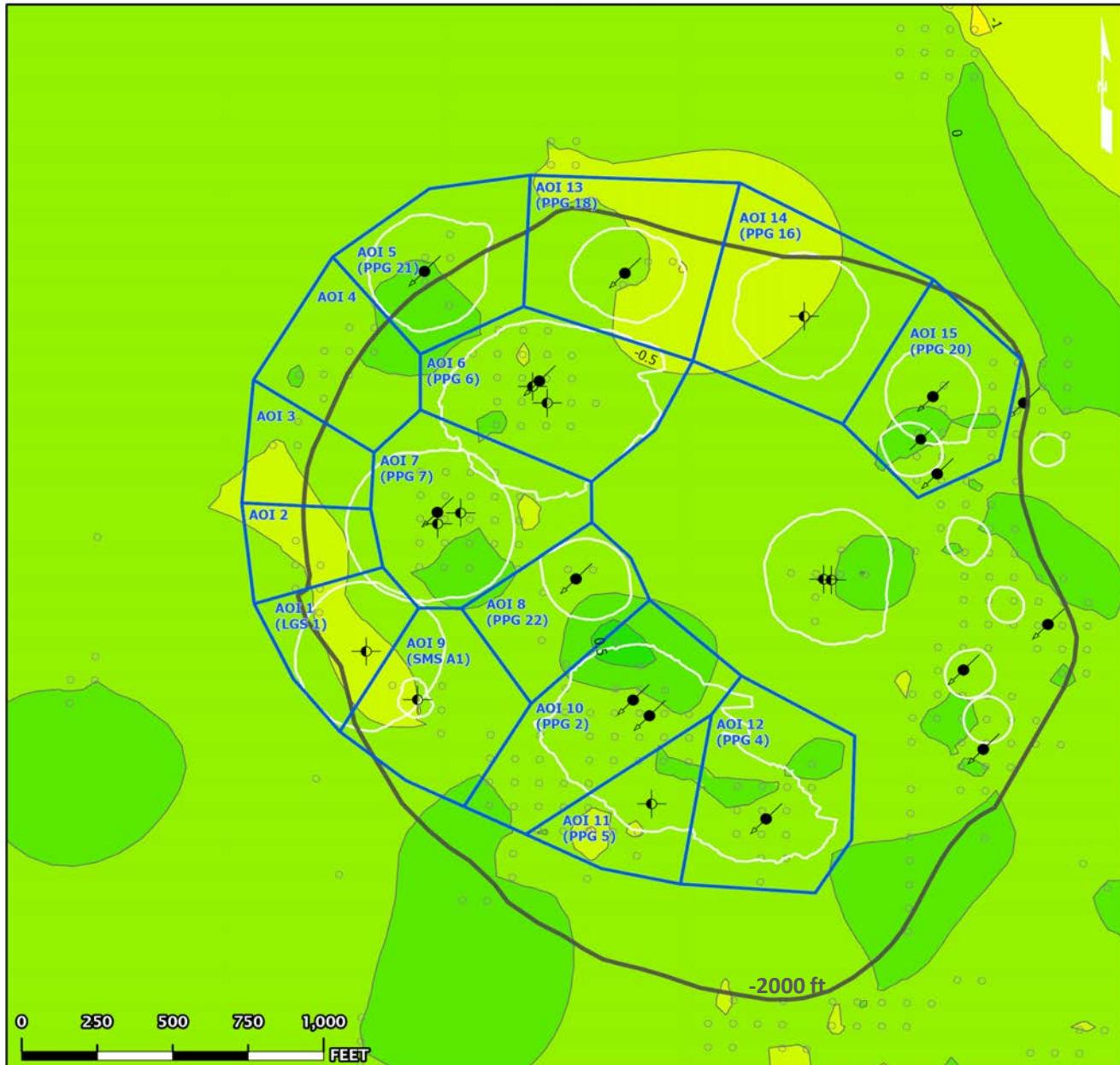
█ Historical Cavern Extent █ Top of Dome (-2000 ft Contour)

Cavern Well Surface Locations

█ 09 - Active - Injection █ 29 - Dry and Plugged

East-West Data (01/24/2023 - 10/27/2024)**Nonlinear Acceleration Contours**

Date range: 01/24/2023 - 10/27/2024



AOI Boundary InSAR LOS Measurement Point Contour (0.5)
 Historical Cavern Extent Top of Dome (-2000 ft Contour)

Cavern Well Surface Locations
 09 - Active - Injection 29 - Dry and Plugged

