

Permit 2-9-96

**FAX RECEIVED FROM STATE OF TEXAS**

The Texas regulations for monitor well construction do not specifically state annular space dimensions. However, a 2 inch annular space would meet all specifications expressed in the Texas Compliance Template. (See Specification #7).



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# FAX TRANSMITTAL

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**Compliance Plan Template****February 9, 1996****Page 1 of 5****Attachment B - Well Design and Construction Specifications**

1. The Permittee shall use well drilling methods that minimize potential adverse effects on the quality of water samples withdrawn from the well, and that minimize or eliminate the introduction of foreign fluids into the borehole.
2. All wells constructed to meet the terms of this Compliance Plan shall be constructed such that the wells can be routinely sampled with a pump, bailer, or alternate sampling device. Piping associated with recovery wells should be fitted with sample ports to facilitate sampling of the recovered ground water on a well by well basis.
3. Above the saturated zone the well casing may be two (2)-inch diameter or larger schedule 40 or 80 polyvinyl chloride (PVC) rigid pipe or stainless steel or polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE or "teflon") or an approved alternate material. The PVC casing must bear the National Sanitation Foundation logo for potable water applications (NSF-pw). Solvent cementing compounds shall not be used to bond joints and all connections shall be flush-threaded. In and below the saturated zone, the well casing shall be stainless steel or PTFE.

The Permittee may use PVC or fiberglass reinforced resin as an alternate well casing material below the saturated zone provided that it yields samples for ground-water quality analysis that are unaffected by the well casing material.

4. The Permittee shall replace any well that has deteriorated due to incompatibility of the casing material with the ground-water contaminants or due to any other factors. Replacement of the damaged well shall be completed within ninety (90) days of the date of the inspection that identified the deterioration.
5. Well casings and screens shall be steam cleaned prior to installation to remove all oils, greases, and waxes. Well casings and screens made of fluorocarbon resins shall be cleaned by detergent washing.
6. For wells constructed after the date of issuance of this Compliance Plan, the screen length shall not exceed ten (10) feet within a given transmissive zone unless otherwise approved by the Executive Director. Screen lengths exceeding ten (10) feet may be installed in ground-water recovery or injection wells to optimize the ground-water remediation process in accordance with standard engineering practice.

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7. The Permittee shall design and construct the intake portion of a well so as to allow sufficient water flow into the well for sampling purposes and to minimize the passage of formation materials into the well during pumping. The intake portion of a well shall consist of commercially manufactured stainless steel or PTFE screen or approved alternate material. The annular space between the screen and the borehole shall be filled with clean siliceous granular material (i.e., filter pack) that has a proper size gradation to provide mechanical retention of the formation sand and silt. The well screen slot size shall be compatible with the filter pack size as determined by sieve analysis data. The filter pack should extend no more than three (3) feet above the well screen. A silt trap, no greater than one (1) foot in length, may be added to the bottom of the well screen to collect any silt that may enter the well. The bottom of the well casing shall be capped with PTFE or stainless steel or approved alternate material.

Ground-water recovery and injection wells shall be designed in accordance with standard engineering practice to ensure adequate well production and to accommodate ancillary equipment. Silt traps exceeding one (1) foot may be utilized to accommodate ancillary equipment. Well heads shall be fitted with mechanical wellseals, or equivalent, to prevent entry of surface water or debris.

8. A minimum of two (2) feet of pellet or granular bentonite shall immediately overlie the filter pack in the annular space between the well casing and borehole. Where the saturated zone extends above the filter pack, pellet or granular bentonite shall be used to seal the annulus. The bentonite shall be allowed to settle and hydrate for a sufficient amount of time prior to placement of grout in the annular space. Above the minimum two (2)-foot thick bentonite seal, the annular space shall be sealed with a cement/bentonite grout mixture. The grout shall be placed in the annular space by means of a tremie pipe or pressure grouting methods equivalent to tremie grouting standards.

The cement/bentonite grout mixture or TNRCC approved alternative grout mixture shall fill the annular space to within two (2) feet of the surface. A suitable amount of time shall be allowed for settling to occur. The annular space shall be sealed with concrete, blending into a cement apron at the surface that extends two (2) feet from the outer edge of the borehole for above-ground completions. Alternative annular-space seal material may be proposed with justification and must be approved by the Executive Director prior to installation.

In cases where flush-to-ground completions are unavoidable, a protective structure such as a utility vault or meter box should be installed around the well casing and the concrete pad design should prevent infiltration of water into the vault. In addition, the Permittee must ensure that 1) the well/cap juncture is watertight; 2) the bond between the cement surface seal and the protective structure is watertight; and 3) the protective structure with a steel lid or manhole cover has a rubber seal or gasket.

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9. Water added as a drilling fluid to a well shall contain no bacteriological or chemical constituents that could interfere with the formation or with the chemical constituents being monitored. For ground-water recovery and injection wells, drilling fluids containing freshwater and treatment agents may be utilized in accordance with standard engineering practice to facilitate proper well installation. In these cases, the water and agents added should be chemically analyzed to evaluate their potential impact on in-situ water quality and to assess the potential for formation damage. All such additives shall be removed to the extent practicable during well development.
10. Upon completion of installation of a well, the well must be developed to remove any fluids used during well drilling and to remove fines from the formation to provide a particulate-free discharge to the extent achievable by accepted completion methods and by commercially available well screens. Development shall be accomplished by reversing flow direction, surging the well or by air lift procedures. No fluids other than formation water shall be added during development of a well unless the aquifer to be screened is a low-yielding water-bearing aquifer. In these cases, the water to be added should be chemically analyzed to evaluate its potential impact on in-situ water quality, and to assess the potential for formation damage.  
  
For recovery and injection wells, well development methods may be utilized in accordance with standard engineering practice to remove fines and maximize well efficiency and specific capacity. Addition of freshwater and treatment agents may be utilized during well development or re-development to remove drilling fluids, inorganic scale or bacterial slime. In these cases, the water and agents added should be chemically analyzed to evaluate their potential impact on in-situ water quality and to assess the potential for formation damage. All such additives shall be removed to the extent practicable during well development.
11. Each well shall be secured and/or designed to maintain the integrity of the well borehole and ground water.
12. The Permittee shall protect the above-ground portion of the well by bumper guards and/or metal outer casing protection.
13. Copies of drilling and construction details demonstrating compliance with the items of this provision shall be kept on site. This record shall include the following information:
  - . name/number of well (well designation);
  - . intended use of the well (sampling, recovery, etc.);
  - . date/time of construction;
  - . drilling method and drilling fluid used;
  - . well location ( $\pm 0.5$  ft.);
  - . bore hole diameter and well casing diameter;
  - . well depth ( $\pm 0.1$  ft.);
  - . drilling and lithologic logs;
  - . depth to first saturated zone;
  - . casing materials;
  - . screen materials and design;
  - . casing and screen joint type;

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- . screen slot size/length;
  - . filter pack material/size;
  - . filter pack volume (how many bags, buckets, etc.);
  - . filter pack placement method;
  - . sealant materials;
  - . sealant volume (how many bags, buckets, etc.);
  - . sealant placement method;
  - . surface seal design/construction;
  - . well development procedure;
  - . type of protective well cap;
  - . ground surface elevation ( $\pm$  0.01 ft. MSL);
  - . top of casing elevation ( $\pm$  0.01 ft. MSL); and
  - . detailed drawing of well (include dimensions).
14. The Permittee shall complete construction or abandonment and plugging of each well in accordance with the requirements of this Compliance Plan and 30 TAC §338.41 through §338.50 and shall certify such proper construction or abandonment within sixty (60) days of installation or abandonment. If the Permittee installs any additional or replacement wells, well completion logs for each well shall be submitted within sixty (60) days of well completion and development in accordance with 30 TAC §340.73. Certification of each well shall be submitted within sixty (60) days of installation for an individual well project or within sixty (60) days from the date of completion of a multiple well installation project. The certification shall be prepared by a qualified geologist or geotechnical engineer. Each well certification shall be accompanied by a certification report, including an accurate log of the soil boring, which thoroughly describes and depicts the location, elevations, material specifications, construction details, and soil conditions encountered in the boring for the well. A copy of the certification and certification report shall be kept on-site, and a second copy shall be submitted to the Executive Director. Required certification shall be in the following form:
- "This is to certify that installation (or abandonment and plugging) of the following facility components authorized or required by TNRCC Compliance Plan No. CP-5\*\*\*\* has been completed, and that construction (or plugging) of said components has been performed in accordance with and in compliance with the design and construction specifications of Compliance Plan No. CP-5\*\*\*\*." (Description of facility components with reference to applicable Compliance Plan provisions).
15. The Permittee shall clearly mark and maintain the well number on each well at the site.
16. The Permittee shall measure and keep a record of the elevation of the top of each well casing in feet above mean sea level to the nearest 0.01 foot and permanently mark the measuring point on the well. The permittee shall compare old and new elevations from previously surveyed wells and determine a frequency of surveying not to exceed five (5) year intervals.

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17. Wells may be replaced at any time the Permittee or Executive Director determines that the well integrity or materials of construction or well placement no longer enable the well to yield samples representative of ground-water quality.
18. The Permittee shall plug soil test borings and wells removed from service after issuance of the Compliance Plan with a cement/bentonite grout mixture so as to prevent the preferential migration of fluids in the area of the borehole. Certification of each plugging shall be reported in accordance with Provision 14 of Attachment B of this Compliance Plan. The plugging of wells shall be in accordance with 30 TAC §338.41 through §338.50 dealing with Well Drilling, Completion, Capping and Plugging.
19. A well's screened interval shall be appropriately designed and installed to meet the well's specific objective. All wells designed to detect, monitor, or recover DNAPL must be drilled to intercept the bottom confining layer of the aquifer. The screened interval to detect DNAPL should extend from the top of the lower confining layer to above the portion of the aquifer saturated with DNAPL. The screened interval for all wells designed to detect, monitor, or recover LNAPL must extend high enough into the vadose zone to provide for fluctuations in the seasonal water table. In addition, the sandpacks for the recovery or monitoring well's screened interval shall be coarser than surrounding media to ensure the movement of NAPL to the well.