Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Remediation & Waste Management
RCRA Program

Standard Operating Procedure Change Record

Title: MICROWELL INSTALLATION PROTOCOL

Identification #: RWM-DR 009

SOP Originator: Brian Beneski

Author	Revision	Description of Change	Date
Erika Bonenfant	RCRA 01	Substitute MEDEP/RCRA in the place of MEDEP/DR, and Division of Oil and Hazardous Waste Facilities Regulation in the place of Division of Remediation. Section 2.0 Introduction: Change first sentence to "MEDEP/RCRA is responsible for the investigation and subsequent corrective actions for RCRA facilities throughout Maine."	8/1/2009

Approved by:

Scott Whittier, RCRA Program Director Date:

COVER SHEET
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

OPERATION TITLE: **MICROWELL INSTALLATION PROTOCOL**

ORIGINATOR: **Brian Beneski**
Quality Assurance Coordinator
Division of Remediation
Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management

Standard Operating Procedure: **RWM-DR-009**
REVISION: **02**
DATE: **April 9, 2009**
Revised by: **Hank Andolsek**
Reviewed by: **Brian Beneski**

Five Year Review No Changes Needed:

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1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to describe the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MEDEP), Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management (BRWM), Division of Remediation's (MEDEP/DR) procedure for installation of microwells.

2.0 APPLICABILITY

MEDEP/DR is responsible for the investigation and remediation of hazardous substance, petroleum, and landfill sites throughout Maine. In the course of the investigation, MEDEP staff may install microwells for the collection of samples of groundwater from the overburden. This standard operating procedure (SOP) is designed to be a guideline for installation of overburden microwells.

3.0 RESPONSIBLITIES

All MEDEP/DR staff who perform field activities are responsible for following the procedure outlined in this SOP. The field staff and geological support staff, (as part of the MEDEP Division of Technical Services (MEDEP/TS)) are generally responsible for installation of microwells. Their respective supervisors and managers are responsible for ensuring that they are familiar with and adhere to this procedure, and receive the appropriate training and guidance for conducting this procedure. Other MEDEP/DR staff will receive training for this procedure on an as needed basis.

4.0 DEFINITIONS

- Geoprobe® – A method of obtaining soil borings utilizing Geoprobe Systems direct push technology. A description of operation of the Geoprobe Large Bore Soil Sampler can be seen in SOP DR#007.
- Borehole – The hole created in the ground after using the Large Bore Soil Sampler for collecting soil borings, or the Large Bore Pre – Probe designed specifically for creating a hole for installation of a Microwell, or for continued soil sampling at depth.
- Annulus – Space in the borehole between Microwell screen or casing and the borehole wall.
- Riser – Threaded 3/4 inch ID pipe constructed of polyvinyl chloride plastic, available in various lengths.
- Slotted Screen – Threaded, 3/4 inch ID PVC casing constructed with 0.010 slots to allow water to enter the microwell from the surrounding formation.
- Filter sand - Clean, well rounded screened sand that is placed in the annulus between the borehole wall and the well screen to keep formation material from entering the completed microwell.
- Granular bentonite - a hydrous aluminum silicate available in powder, chip, granular, or pellet form, that is used to provide a tight seal between the borehole wall and the well casing.

5.0 INTRODUCTION

Microwells provide an inexpensive, yet effective method for obtaining overburden groundwater samples. Microwells can be installed for collection of groundwater samples on a temporary

basis, or placed in secured, out of the way locations, can be effective as long term monitoring points.

6.0 EQUIPMENT

Equipment required for installation of microwell include:

- Direct push type boring system, such as Geoprobe® Systems soil boring system;
- ¾ inch PVC Riser;
- ¾ inch PVC 0.010 inch slotted screen;
- ¾ inch PVC threaded end caps;
- Geoprobe® 1.1 inch OD expendable point;
- filter sand; and
- Granular bentonite.

7.0 MICROWELL INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

1) Using the boring system, construct a bore hole to the depth desired for the microwell (refer to the manufacturer's operations manual for use of the boring system). In microwells over 15 feet deep, it is sometimes prudent to bore one or two feet deeper than desired. After reaching the depth desired, leave soil borer or probe in borehole (to prevent premature borehole collapse), and proceed to Step 2.

2) Construct the microwell using the PVC riser, slotted screen, and end cap or disposal tip. Length of Screen and Riser will vary, depending on the formation to be sampled and depth of the individual well. For shallow wells (less than 15 feet), a blunt end cap will usually suffice. In deeper wells or easily collapsible formations, construct a "modified screen" by sawing off the threads to the riser with a hacksaw (approximately one inch off of the tip), and hammer a Geoprobe Expendable Point into the end of the riser by banging the riser and tip on a truck tailgate or other sturdy object. Deeper wells may also require the construction of the well in sections while installing the well in the borehole; use best field judgement to determine the technique.

3) Remove the soil Borer or pre - probe from the borehole, and install the microwell immediately after withdrawal. If the well does not finish into the borehole to the required depth, utilize a hammer to provide extra force in pushing the well into the borehole (be careful not to apply enough force to crush the slotted screen).

4) If the well still does not advance to the appropriate depth, remove the well, and re - drill the borehole with the soil borer or blunt probe. It is sometimes helpful to clean out collapsed material from the borehole by "resampling" with the soil borer several times. Reinstall the microwell when re – drilling is completed.

5) Carefully pour filter sand into the annulus around the casing to ensure that the well screen is surrounded by the filter sand. The level of filter sand should rise above the top of the screen by a minimum of 1 foot.

6) Place granular bentonite into the annulus to approximately the ground surface.

Once the microwell has been installed, it should be properly surveyed in (if to be used for water level information), capped with an appropriate end cap, and permanently marked with the correct well designation. The appropriate security measure (such as a road box, or locking outer casing), if required, can then be installed over the microwell. The well should then be developed (see Section 7).

7.1 Well Installation Evaluation

If the microwell does not install into the borehole after repeated attempts to clean out collapsed material, the particular formation may not allow for installation of a microwell with this method. It may be necessary to utilize a temporary well point system, or installation of a monitoring well with a rotary drilling rig.

8.0 MICROWELL DEVELOPMENT

Development is necessary in order to remove fines from the vicinity of the well screen, and remove silt that has accumulated in the well during its installation. Development is also necessary to develop the filter sand in the annulus around the well. Fine particles are drawn into the pore spaces of the sand pack to block other fine material from entering. Microwells can be developed by overpumping, or a combination of surging and overpumping. Microwell development is a skill which is developed over time, as each well is unique in its development requirements.

8.1 DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURE

Using a peristaltic pump and ¼ inch polyethylene tubing, pump the wells while agitating the well with the tubing to stir up fines silt and silt, and allow this material to flow out with the purged water. Allow the tubing to reach the bottom of the well to remove as much settled material as possible. It may be necessary to completely evacuate the well several times in order to fully removal all of the fines and settled material.

If water from the microwell is still turbid, it may be necessary to surge the well with a surge block type device in order to remove sediment (A device which works very well for this is a screw together chimney sweep rod extension). After surging the well with the device to flush water in and out of the well through the slot and the sand pack, continue with pumping the well as described above until the water is generally silt free.

While developing the well, records regarding flow rates and recharge rates should be kept in order to fully evaluate the well and the formation in which it is screened. This information will also be used in developing purge rates for future sampling.

The well should then have ¼ inch tubing dedicated to the well. The ideal location for the tubing intake is directly in the middle of the screen. However, if the screen is not fully saturated (not ideal, but acceptable), then the intake should be placed halfway between the lowest expected water level and the bottom of the screen.

After development, the microwell can be sampled. Sampling the microwell should be conducted following MEDEP/DR SOP RWM-DR-002 – Groundwater Sample Collection For Site Investigation and Assessment Monitoring.

9.0 DOCUMENTATION

Documentation of well installation, and subsequent sampling, should be conducted following MEDEP/DR SOP RWM-DR-013 – Documentation of Field Activities and Development of a Trip Report.

10.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

There are no specific quality assurance activities which apply to the implementation of this procedure. However, all field work should be conducted following “standard field procedures” for sampling, decontamination, and safety and health issues, as described in this tasks specific MEDEP/DR SOP.