

Reclamation of Groundwater Monitoring Wells

Purpose	Provide guidance on the reclamation of groundwater monitoring wells
Relevant Legislation	Agricultural Operation Practices Act <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards and Administration Regulation Water (Ministerial) Regulation of the <i>Water Act</i>
Related Technical Guidelines	Agdex 096-51 Monitoring Well Construction, Installation and Development Agdex 096-61 Determining Equivalent Protective Layers and Constructed Liners Agdex 096-62 Subsoil Investigations for Manure Storage Facilities and Manure Collection Areas Agdex 096-63 Subsoil Investigations for Naturally Occurring Protective Layers
Technical Guideline Listing	Agdex 096-100 Technical Guideline Listing

1. Introduction

Operators of confined feeding operations (CFOs) who are required to reclaim abandoned or active groundwater monitoring wells should contact the nearest Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB) field office to discuss options for their individual situations. The reclamation work should be conducted by a contractor or consultant.

2. Reclamation steps to follow

2.1 Flushing – The well or borehole must be thoroughly flushed and cleaned by bailing or purging.

2.2 Removal of casing – For proper reclamation, well casings can be pulled or drilled out from the borehole. If it is impracticable¹ to remove the casing, it may be left in the ground, provided it is properly sealed. The casing must be cut off at least 0.5 metres below ground level.

2.3 Filling – The well or borehole must be progressively backfilled with sealing material from the total depth to within 0.5 metres of the ground surface. The full length of the well or borehole must be filled so that the vertical movement of water within the well or borehole is effectively and permanently prevented.

Acceptable sealing materials include:

- manufactured high yield bentonite products
- grout
- concrete

Bentonite is a special type of clay that swells when wet to provide an effective impervious seal. It comes in chip (medium or coarse), pellet, tablet or granular forms that are designed to be poured into a well or borehole.

Bentonite chips are most often used because they are readily available and relatively inexpensive.

The method of placing sealing material into the well or borehole is critical. When bentonite chips are used to seal the well or borehole, they can be poured in from the ground surface. When properly introduced (i.e., are poured slowly), the chips should reach the bottom of the well or borehole before swelling. Care must be taken to prevent bridging, which will result in a partially sealed well.

The appropriate size and quantity of chips required for the depth and diameter of the well or borehole should be determined prior to placement. To determine the quantity of bentonite chips required, the total depth and diameter must be identified (see Table 1).

¹Impracticable means something has become impossible in practice; so difficult or expensive, it would be absurd to expect somebody to meet the requirement. It does not apply to regular fluctuations in prices, costs, or the difficulty of a task, unless very extreme.

Table 1. Approximate bentonite required for typical well or borehole diameters (from CETCO Drilling Products 2009)

Hole diameter	in	2.0	4.0	6.0
	cm	5.1	10.1	15.2
Weight of chips per length of well	lbs/ft	1.5	6.0	14.0
	kg/m	2.2	8.9	20.8

The depth to the top of the sealing material should be measured frequently to determine if the seal is rising more quickly than expected, which may indicate bridging. Any bridging should be corrected before adding more sealing material.

If the sealing material used is a bentonite slurry, cement, grout, or concrete, special equipment must be used to introduce the sealing material from the bottom of the well or borehole, and to progressively add it upward to the ground surface. Typically, only consultants or drilling contractors have the expertise and equipment to properly introduce sealing material in this manner.

2.4 Surface completion – From a depth of 0.5 metres to the ground surface, the reclaimed well must be backfilled with material appropriate for the intended use of the land, e.g., compacted clay (Figure 1).

2.5 Recordkeeping – All monitoring wells being reclaimed should be recorded and documented (see accompanying worksheet).

Records should include:

- name and land location of the CFO
- type of facility
- location of the well or borehole
- ID of the well or borehole
- total depth and diameter of the well or borehole

- date of reclamation
- type and amount of sealing material used
- method used to reclaim the well or borehole
- name of the person(s) responsible for reclamation of the well or borehole

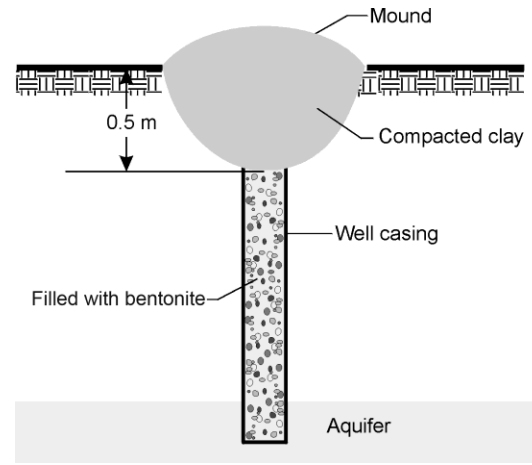


Figure 1. Reclaimed groundwater monitoring well

3. Temporary suspension requirements

If a monitoring well is not being used, but should be maintained for future use, the following steps should be taken:

- thoroughly flush the well and clean out all foreign materials
- securely cap the well with a sealing device that prevents the entry of any substance into the well that could adversely affect the water quality in the well
- mound the ground around the well to reduce the potential of surface water inflow

4. Responsibilities of the operator

The operator must ensure the monitoring well is kept in good condition and the sealing device is maintained and in place until the well is put back into service or is properly reclaimed.

For more information

Contact your nearest NRCB field office or Alberta government staff

Government of Alberta
alberta.ca/manure-management-guidelines-and-legislation

Phone 310-FARM (3276)
 Publications see [Technical Guideline Listing](#) on open.alberta.ca
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