

ARCHIVE: Archived to revise and clarify the guidance within the document (technical content remains accurate). Refer to VA30007.03.006 for the updated document.

OHIO EPA

DIVISION OF EMERGENCY AND REMEDIAL RESPONSE VOLUNTARY ACTION PROGRAM

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTION #4: Use of Direct Push Technology in lieu of Monitoring Wells for Ground Water Classification

PURPOSE

This series of fact sheets is intended to provide guidance regarding the Agency's position concerning the interpretation of certain Voluntary Action Program (VAP) rule requirements. The information provided within these documents is based upon Agency evaluation of several VAP no further action letters submitted with the intent of obtaining a covenant not to sue as well as assistance provided for several VAP technical assistance projects.

QUESTION

Does a volunteer have to use wells for yield and hydraulic conductivity tests when classifying or identifying ground water, or can these parameters be determined from direct push technology such as a Geoprobe or a Hydropunch?

ANSWER

Yes, the volunteer has to use wells for yield and hydraulic conductivity determinations. The Phase II rule is specific regarding well construction requirements for determining yield. The yield needs to be determined from properly constructed wells. Determining a zone is below Critical or Class A ground water utilizing data collected from direct push technology would not be in accordance with the rules. However, direct push technology can assist in locating areas that are suspected to be the highest areas of yield.