

***** EXAMINATION *****

**MONITORING WELL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
FOR HYDROGEOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION**

1. **Monitoring wells provides a means to:**
 - a) assess ground water quality
 - b) estimate ground water flow direction
 - c) calculate aquifer hydraulic properties
 - d) All of the above

2. **A factor to be considered in borehole construction is:**
 - a) annular space
 - b) borehole diameter
 - c) drilling method
 - d) All of the above

3. **The recommended annular space width**
 - a) between casing and borehole wall is 2.0 inches minimum
 - b) between casing and borehole wall is 2.5 inches minimum
 - c) between casing and borehole wall is 3.0 inches minimum
 - d) between casing and borehole wall is 5.0 inches minimum

4. **The maximum recommended annular space is:**
 - a) 2.0 inches minimum
 - b) 2.5 inches minimum
 - c) 3.0 inches minimum
 - d) 5.0 inches minimum

5. **Large annular space widths:**
 - a) increase contamination
 - b) reduce contamination
 - c) reduce the ability to develop a well
 - d) None of the above

6. **Borehole alignment can be assessed by a:**
 - a) borehole deviation survey
 - b) a seismic survey
 - c) a soil test
 - d) None of the above

7. **A borehole may be backfilled with a low-permeability material like:**
 - a) architectural concrete
 - b) gunite
 - c) cement-bentonite grout
 - d) Any of the above
8. **Borehole samples should be classified according to their:**
 - a) chemical composition
 - b) lithology
 - c) permeability
 - d) All of the above
9. **Monitoring well casing and screen materials should not:**
 - a) chemically alter ground-water samples
 - b) chemically alter 25% of the ground-water samples
 - c) chemically alter 50% of the ground-water samples
 - d) chemically alter 75% of the ground-water samples
10. **The selection of monitoring well casing materials should consider:**
 - a) the anticipated well depth
 - b) the geologic environment
 - c) the design life of the monitoring well
 - d) All of the above
11. **When evaluating well casing strength parameters, the**
 - a) tensile strength is an important consideration
 - b) elastic strength is an important consideration
 - c) torsional strength is an important consideration
 - d) expansive strength is an important consideration
12. **The resistance of casing to collapse is determined by:**
 - a) outside diameter only
 - b) wall thickness only
 - c) outside diameter and wall thickness
 - d) inside diameter and wall thickness
13. **Drilling a straight, clean borehole will:**
 - a) maximize the possibility of collapse
 - b) minimize the possibility of collapse
 - c) not be factor in the possibility of collapse
 - d) strengthen the walls
14. **Controlling negative pressures inside the well during development**
 - a) will maximize the possibility of collapse
 - b) will minimize the possibility of collapse
 - c) will not be factor in the possibility of collapse
 - d) will weaken the walls

15. **To choose chemically resistant well casing materials,**
- a) the ground water chemistry should be anticipated
 - b) the type of drilling equipment should be analyzed
 - c) the soil conditions should be studied
 - d) None of the above
16. **A type of casing material is:**
- a) fluoropolymer
 - b) a metallic material such as galvanized steel
 - c) a thermoplastic
 - d) All of the above
17. **An advantage of polytetrafluoroethylene casing is:**
- a) ease of machining and molding
 - b) non-stick nature
 - c) low strength per unit length
 - d) All of the above
18. **Dezincification is a type of:**
- a) general oxidation
 - b) bi-metallic corrosion
 - c) selective corrosion
 - d) pitting corrosion
19. **An advantage of stainless steel well casing is:**
- a) its availability
 - b) low strength
 - c) flexibility
 - d) All of the above
20. **An advantage of polyvinyl chloride well casing is:**
- a) low maintenance
 - b) high abrasion resistance
 - c) its availability
 - d) All of the above

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