Engineering Report DRILLING AND TESTING OF THE TEST-INJECTION WELL, I-5 for the **Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority**

Dade County, Florida

MDWSA Contract No. S-153 EPA Contract No. C120377020

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DRILLING AND TESTING OF THE TEST-INJECTION WELL--I-5

Prepared for

Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority Dade County, Florida
Contract No. C120377020

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1.1 SCOPE

This report covers the drilling and testing of a test injection well just completed. The well was designed to determine the feasibility of deep underground injection of wastewaters from the proposed South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant of the Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority, Dade County, Florida. The report describes the hydrogeological conditions of the area, includes the requirements established by the regulatory agencies for
their approval of deep-well injection, and summarizes the hydrogeological data collected as part of the testconstruction program. It also includes conclusions derived from analysis of the above data.

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All necessary work for the design and construction of the well, the collection of all hydrogeological data, and the preparation of this report was funded under the Wastewater Treatment Works Grant Program of the State of Florida and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The well was drilled in accordance with our "Specifications for Test Well for Disposal System," Project No. 559-76-01, dated December 1976, revised January 1977, under EPA Project No. C120377020, as approved by the Dade County Department of Environmental Resources Management and the State of Florida Department of Environmental Resources under Permit No. 13-8454-77, dated 8 February 1977.

1.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The test-injection well just completed is located at the NE1/4 of the NE1/4 of section 21, T. 56 S., R. 40 E., Dade County, Florida, as shown on Figure 1-1. If approved as feasible and environmentally sound, the test well would be part of the effluent deep-well injection system for the proposed South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. The nominal capacity of this plant would be 50 million gallons per day (mgd), with estimated peak flows of 112 mgd. The plant is designed to achieve a minimum of 90% reduction in BOD and suspended solids (secondary treatment).

Environmental studies and knowledge of the hydrogeology of the area have pointed to deep-well injection as the most cost-effective and environmentally sound alternative for

FIGURE 1-1. Project location.

effluent disposal at the South District Plant, provided field testing in the area could confirm basic assumptions (Water Quality Management Plan for Metropolitan Dade County, Florida, 1973).

The proposed well field layout of the deep-well injection system is shown on Figure 1-2. It includes nine deep injection wells, one Boulder Zone (+2,900 feet) monitoring well, and two Floridan aquifer monitoring wells (+1,100 and ± 1 ,600 feet). The system will discharge into highly transmissive saltwater zones between 2,800 and 3,200 feet in depth. It will monitor the containment and/or movement of the injected effluent and monitor transmissive brackish-tosaltwater zones between 1,000 and 1,750 feet in depth. **The** system will also provide protection of these last transmissive zones and the Biscayne aquifer. This aquifer, or ground-water-bearing zone, extends from approximately 5 to 10 feet below ground level to approximately 100 feet in depth. It is one of the most productive aquifers in the world and is the source of water supply for southeast Florida, including the area served by the Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority.

DEEP-WELL INJECTION 1.3

Underground injection of effluents by wells can be successfully achieved only when five general requirements are fulfilled. These requirements are:

- $1.$ There is a stratum or strata which can accept the effluent.
- $2.$ The hydraulic and structural characteristics of the aquifer will not be significantly reduced by the disposal of the effluent.
- 3. The disposal of such effluent will not impair the present or future use of the water in such stratum or strata.
- 4. The disposal of such effluent will not impair the present or future use of the water in adjoining water-bearing strata (aquifers) or surface-water supplies.
- 5. The installation is properly designed.

The State of Florida is underlain by one of the richest artesian aquifer systems in the world. It consists of a series of ground-water-bearing strata of cavernous limestones and dolomites. The cavernous strata are separated by

FIGURE 1-2. Injection and monitoring well field layout.

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thick and practically impervious layers of marls, dense limestones, and dolomites. Ground water in the deep cavernous strata is highly mineralized in most of southern Florida.

Drilling through the deeper and highly cavernous zones breaks off large fragments of dolomites and limestones and presents serious difficulties similar to drilling through large boulders. For this reason, such strata are referred to as the Boulder Zone. The Boulder Zone extends under most of southern Florida.

The cavernous sections of the Boulder Zone can either produce or accept large volumes of water. Wells penetrating those sections with appropriate borehole size yield several thousand gallons per minute. Thus Requirement 1, above, may be easily fulfilled.

The physical and chemical qualities of the effluent to be injected in the proposed disposal well indicate that the hydraulic and structural characteristics of the aquifer will not be significantly changed. Therefore Requirement 2 is satisfied.

Water in the highly transmissive deep zone refered to as . the Boulder Zone is practically seawater, and the discharge into it of secondary treated effluent should not prevent future use, if any, of this water. Requirement 3 is then fulfilled.

In Dade County, the upper sections of the principal artesian aquifer system, commonly referred to as the Floridan aquifer, extend from approximately 900 feet to 1,700 feet. Within these sections, the first water-bearing formations are referred to as the upper part of the Floridan aquifer, usually between 900 and 1,200 feet in depth. Those sections below are referred to as the lower part of the Floridan aquifer, usually between 1,400 and 1,700 feet in depth. The lower sections of the principal artesian aquifer, usually below 2,700 feet in depth, are commonly referred to as the Boulder Zone.

Water from the artesian aquifer system in Dade County is highly mineralized, and chlorides increase with depth until they reach seawater concentration. The high chloride concentrations of the artesian aquifers in this area preclude their use as a source of freshwater. Future use will require some demineralizing process to reduce the chloride content. Such process will remove any additional nitrates or phosphates injected into the aquifer without significant cost increase.

The Boulder Zone, containing chloride concentrations equal to seawater, is overlain by confining beds of several hundred feet in thickness. The effectiveness of the confining beds is discussed in Chapter 4. This condition protects brackish waters in the the Floridan aquifer, which is the logical source for the future if desalinization of water for the area is ever required or considered. Requirement 4 is then satisfied.

The only freshwater aquifer in Dade County is the Biscayne aquifer which, within the area under consideration, extends to approximately 100 feet in depth below. The Biscayne aquifer is completely separated from the Floridan aquifer by approximately 800 feet of marls, very dense limestones, and clayey sand and shells which constitute an effective confining bed. This is evidenced by the following fact: The Floridan aquifer in the Miami area shows chloride concentrations in excess of 700 mg/l with piezometric heads of more than 30 feet above mean sea level. In the same area, chloride concentrations in the Biscayne aquifer are approximately 30 to 40 mg/l, with water-table contours of 2 to 4 feet above mean sea level (USGS, Miami Office, 1968). The separating strata act then as an effective confining bed. Otherwise, the brackish water under pressure in the Floridan aquifer would leak up into the Biscayne aquifer, contaminating it.

One question the reader may ask at this time is: Where does the injected water go? Present technology does not yet offer practical and economical means to directly determine the direction of ground-water flow at considerable depth. However, present knowledge of hydrogeology gives us good indications of what would happen to the injected fluid.

First, we should consider that the fluid to be injected is freshwater with lower specific gravity (lighter) than the high chloride water in the aquifer. Mixing will occur at the start of the injection period, but thereafter a freshwater bubble should begin to form, floating on the salty water and limited above by the confining layers. This is based on the Ghyben-Herzberg principle (Stringfield, V.T., and Cooper, H.H., 1951), which explains the relation between freshwater and saltwater in coastal areas. This principle allows for the recharge of freshwater into saltwater or brackish water aquifers, as has been investigated by the U.S. Geological Survey in Dade County, Florida (Meyer, 1977).

Second, we need to realize that ground water moves in accordance with the hydraulic gradient, following a direction perpendicular to the piezometric contours. If the piezometric surface of the Boulder Zone resembles, as it should, that of the upper part of the Floridan aquifer, the direction of ground-water flow in Dade County is toward the Florida Straits in the Atlantic Ocean.

Finally, it must be considered that ground-water movement in the Floridan aquifer is very slow under natural conditions. Average ground-water velocity in the Floridan aquifer of central Florida has been estimated to be on the order of 20 to 30 feet per year (Hanshaw et al., 1965). Under such conditions, it would take approximately 200 years for a particle of water to move l mile, or some 7,000 years for that particle of water to reach its probable point of discharge in the Florida Straits at a depth of approximately 2,600 feet (Uchupi, 1968, plate 3) and 35 miles east of our well location (tides and other physical phenomena could reduce the above figures).

1.4 GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS

A permit to drill the test-injection well was obtained prior to its construction from the pertinent regulatory agency: the State of Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (DER). A copy of permit 13-8454-77, dated 8 Feburary 1977, is included in Appendix A of this report.

Also included in Appendix A are summaries of the meetings held among the regulatory agencies from the start of the conceptual design of the well until its completion. Close cooperation of all parties involved was a key factor in the successful completion of the project within the limited time frame available.

1.5 **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The successful completion of the test-injection well has been the joint effort of many agencies and individuals. Those who played a key role in this endeavor are:

- DER (Department of Environmental Regulation, State of Florida): Messrs. W. R. Albritton, Steve Conn, and Roy M. Duke.
- DERM (Dade County Department of Environmental Resources Management): Messrs. Tony Clemente and Tony Sobrino.
- EPA (Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Government): Mr. Gene Coker.

Halliburton Company: Mr. Gerald Badeaux.

- Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority: Messrs. Robert V. Celette, J. F. Cowgill, George A. King, Tom McCormick, Pete Smits and Garrett Sloan.
- Progress Drilling and Progress Drilling and Supply Companies (Contractors): Messrs. J. C. Coker, R. E. Ramage, and Keith Wilson.
- SFWMD (South Florida Water Management District): Messrs. David Allman and Abe Kreitman.
- USGS (U.S. Geological Survey, Water Resources Division, Miami Subdistrict Office): Mr. Fred W. Meyer.

To all of them and to many others who would make the list too long for this report, our sincerest appreciation.

2.1 DRILLING

Before drilling could begin, construction of an access road to the project site was started on 2 May 1977. The entrance of this graded access road was from S.W. 97th Avenue. This was followed by construction of a drilling pad according to the specifications and plans laid out in the contract (Photo 2-1). The pad was 320 feet by 132 feet in dimensions and raised to 10 feet above mean sea level (approximately 8 feet above ground surface). It was constructed mostly of limestone trucked to the site from a nearby quarry and compacted at the site. Moreover, a concrete slab, 120 feet by 98 feet, with suitable curbs and sump to catch saltwater spills, was poured on this pad around the well.

Rotary drilling on the well started 8 July 1977 with an exploratory hole 8-3/4 inches in diameter. This was done to determine the depths at which to set and cement each of the four steel casings specified, as well as to collect all the geotechnical data required, such as formation samples, water samples, and geophysical logs.

The drilling and reaming operation progressed in stages, each stage covering the strata to be sealed off by the 48inch, 40-inch, 30-inch, and 20-inch casings, respectively.

Drilling (Photo 2-2) was performed by conventional mud circulation to a depth of 974 feet through the Biscayne aquifer and the non-water-bearing aquiclude above the Floridan aquifer. Thereafter it was changed to airreverse circulation to allow for the collection of water samples. Water samples were collected every 30 feet from the top of the Floridan aquifer (approximately 1,000 feet deep) to total depth (3,200 feet). Collection and analysis of these water samples are discussed in more detail later in this chapter. Geological formation samples were collected at 10-foot intervals from the bottom of the drilling pad to total depth. One set of samples was delivered to the Bureau of Geology, Florida Department of Natural Resources, and another set to Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority, while a third set was retained by Black, Crow and Eidsness, Inc., for their analysis. A more detailed discussion of the geological formation data is presented later in this chapter.

Summary of data from drilling and related operations.

Photo 2-1. View of drilling site.

Photo 2-2. View of drilling rig.

The drilling and casing sequence of the test well was as follows:

- Drilled 8-3/4-inch exploratory hole to 120 feet. 1.
- $2.$ Reamed hole to 53-inch diameter to a depth of 135 feet.
- $3.$ Reamed hole to 59-inch diameter to a depth of 136 feet, since the Contractor experienced some difficulty in lowering the 48-inch casing in a 53-inch reamed hole.
- $4.$ Set and cemented 48-inch casing from the surface to a depth of 134 feet (approximately 30 feet below the bottom of the Biscayne aquifer).
- $5.$ Drilled 8-3/4-inch exploratory hole to 988 feet.
- 6. Reamed hole to 46-inch diameter to a depth of 974 feet.
- $7.$ Set and cemented 40-inch casing from the surface to a depth of 961 feet.
- 8. Drilled 8-3/4-inch exploratory hole to 2,759 feet.
- 9. Reamed hole to 37-inch diameter to a depth of 1,794 feet.
- 10. Installed 30-inch casing to a depth of 1,794 feet. First-stage cementing of this casing completed from 1,794 feet to 1,325 feet in depth.
- 11. Reamed 17-1/2-inch hole to 2,256 feet. The exploratory hole was earlier filled with cuttings from reaming the 37-inch hole and could not be cleaned out with an 8-3/4-inch bit, so the Contractor was allowed to clean out the hole to this depth with a $17-l/2$ -inch bit.
- $12.$ Reamed 12-1/4-inch hole to 2,759 feet. Drilled 12-1/4-inch exploratory hole to 3,200 feet (total depth).
- 13. Plugged the exploratory hole at 2,770 feet (just above the start of the Boulder Zone).
- 14. Reamed hole to 26-inch diameter to a depth of 2,746 feet.
- Installed 20-inch casing to a depth of 2,746 feet. 15. First-stage cementing of this casing completed from 2,746 feet to 2,473 feet.
- 16. Cemented the 30-inch casing (outside the casing) from 1,325 feet to 1,056 feet. Set 1-1/4-inch-diameter screen with monitoring tube (top and bottom of screen at 1,034 feet and 1,044 feet, respectively) in gravel topped with sand up to 1,007 feet. The tube coming up to the surface out of the 30-inch/40-inch annulus is for monitoring the water from the top of the Floridan aquifer. Cemented the 30-inch/40-inch annulus above 1,007 feet to the surface.
- 17. Reamed hole to 17-1/2-inch diameter to a depth of 3,193 feet.
- 18. Cemented the 20-inch/30-inch annulus from 2,473 feet to the surface.

Casings are black steel, AWWA Standard A100-66 and ASTM A-53, Grade B. Casing details are summarized in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1

Summary of Casing Data

^aGravel was placed between 1,056 feet and 1,018 feet, followed by a sand cap from 1,018 feet to 1,007 feet. A 1-1/4-inch monitoring tube screen was installed between 1,034 feet and 1,044 feet.

Cementing of the four casings was done with API Class H cement as summarized in Table 2-2. Geophysical logging, which is discussed in more detail in Chapter 3, was performed several times during the above sequence, specifically after steps 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, and 18, respectively. Packer tests were conducted after step 8 at selected intervals between 1,800 feet and 2,759 feet to determine the transmissive characteristics of the confining zone between the Floridan aquifer and the Boulder Zone. A 6,000-gpm pump-out test was run after step 17 to determine

Table 2-2

Summary of Cementing of Casings

Table 2-2--Continued

 a $1-l/4$ -inch monitoring tube screen was installed between 1,034 feet
and 1,044 feet in the annulus between 30-inch and 40-inch casings.

the aquifer characteristics of the Boulder Zone. And an 8,000-gpm injection test was conducted after step 18 to confirm well performance under operating conditions. These tests and their results are described in Chapter 4. Television surveys were run in the well after steps 8, 12, and 18, respectively. The first run was made to help decide the depth at which the 30-inch casing was to be installed, as well as to select the packer test intervals. The second run was performed to help decide the depth of the 20-inch casing to be set; and the third TV survey provided a video log of the completed well for permanent record.

Rough drilling was encountered in the hard broken dolomite of the Boulder Zone. During step 17, the bit began locking up and kicking back at a depth of 3,193 feet (7 feet above total depth). So it was decided to terminate the reaming operation at this depth. During the entire drilling operation, a deviation survey of the hole was performed every 60 feet to ensure that the hole did not deviate more than 1 degree from the center.

All the depth levels stated in this report are from the top of the drilling pad (elevation +9.4 feet msl).

2.2 GEOLOGICAL FORMATION DATA

Formation samples were collected at 10-foot intervals to total depth. A detailed description of the samples is presented in Appendix B, "Well Drilling Report." This section summarizes, in general, the findings from these samples.

Hard to medium hard limestone was encountered during the first 100 feet, through the Biscayne aquifer. This was tan to gray in color, and oolitic in part. The upper limestone is tentatively identified as the Miami Limestone and Fort Thompson Formation. Siltstone and clay came next up to approximately 390 feet in depth. The siltstone was argillaceous, sandy and calcareous in part, and olive green in color. These strata are tentatively identified as the Hawthorn Formation of Miocene age. Below this formation to about 920 feet, i.e., nearly to the bottom of the aquiclude above the Floridan aquifer, were soft sandy limestone and clays of the St. Marks Formation. **The** limestone was tan to buff, poorly to moderately consolidated, with some light-green clay.

The top of the Floridan aquifer is characterized by hard to soft limestone, fossiliferous in part and pale yellowish brown in color. The limestone is granular and is dolomitic

at several places; also "cones" (Dictyoconus sp./ Coskinolina sp.) are abundant at a few depths. This stratum, which extends to a depth of about 1,600 feet, includes the Suwannee Limestone of Oligocene age and part of the Avon Park Limestone of middle Eocene age. Some pyrite, sand, and heavy mineral grains found at 1,230 feet to 1,300 feet and 1,480 feet to 1,540 feet in depth probably are present in cavity fill material.

The confining beds below the Floridan aquifer consist principally of soft, chalky, white-to-tan and dark gray limestone from a depth of 1,680 feet to a depth of about 2,500 feet. This stratum becomes progressively harder with depth. Below 2,160 feet, the formation has a "weathered" appearance.

Calcareous dolomite is dominant between 2,460 feet and 2,520 feet, while the formation between 2,520 feet and 2,550 feet is mostly fossiliferous dolomite with black shale. From 2,550 feet to 2,790 feet, limestone is interbedded with brown crystalline dolomite. The strata between the depths of 1,230 feet and 2,790 feet comprise respectively the Avon Park Limestone and the Lake City Limestone of middle Eocene age. These two geologic formations cannot be differentiated on the basis of lithology alone at this The main confining zone within these formations site. extends from approximately 1,680 to 2,790 feet.

The Boulder Zone formation begins at approximately 2,790 feet, and is composed of hard, massive, and crystallized dolomite that is fractured in several places. This formation continues to the total depth of the well (3,200 feet). The Boulder Zone dolomites probably mark the top of the Oldsmar Limestone of lower Eocene age.

Stratigraphically, the Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority South District regional deep well disposal site is approximately 100 feet higher than the Sunset Park injection well site (10 miles north) and 30 feet lower than the Florida Power and Light South Dade well site (14 miles south).

2.3 WATER QUALITY DATA

Water samples were collected every 30 feet during the drilling of the exploratory hole with air-reverse circulation, starting with step 8 mentioned in the drilling

section of this chapter. Samples were collected directly from the natural artesian flow coming out of the drill pipe (Photo 2-3, top of drill pipe at approximately 29 feet msl), until water density prevented artesian flow. Thereafter they were airlifted. Temperature, specific gravity, pH, total alkalinity, specific conductance, and chloride concentrations of each sample were determined in the field immediately after collection. Results of field analyses for temperature, specific gravity, and chlorides are shown on Figure 2-1. A record of the field analyses and results of laboratory analyses of selected samples are presented in Appendix C, "Water Quality Data From Test Well." Photo 2-4 shows field chemical analyses being performed on the water samples.

Temperatures recorded in the field from water samples collected every 30 feet were not truly representative of temperatures at those depths since the airlifted water became warmer as it traveled up to the surface. However, they do show a trend of decrease in temperature with increase in depth, in particular between approximately 1,100 and 2,200 feet (from 77° F to 75° F), between 2,200 and 2,750 feet (from 75° F to 72° F), and between 2,750 feet and 3,200 feet (from 72° F to 68° F). Temperature logs run in the well confirm this trend and give representative temperatures, as discussed in Chapter 3. Temperature logs with no flow from or into the well showed a drop in temperature between 1,100 and 1,800 feet (from 71° F to 66° F) and another drop (66° F to 63.4° F) between 2,800 and 3,000 feet. Such temperature drops are contrary to the normal ground-water geothermal gradient of approximately 1° F increase per 50 to 100 feet increase in depth. This temperature gradient anomaly, present in southeast Florida, is related to heat transfer from the aquifer ground water into the cold, deep water of the Straits of Florida. Temperatures below 2,000 feet in depth in the Straits are known to be in the range of 45° to 50° F.

The specific gravity of the water in the Floridan aquifer from approximately 1,000 feet to 1,800 feet varies from 1.001 to 1.020. Chlorides range from 700 mg/l to 15,000 mg/l, while total dissolved solids were determined to vary from 2,500 mg/l to 41,000 mg/l. The tabulation of water quality parameters measured while drilling (Figure 2-1) shows the depths at which changes in water quality occurred, although, due to the sampling procedure, the values are integrated for a range of depths. A complete laboratory analysis, including that for pH, alkalinity, specific conductance, color, chloride, fluoride, nitrate, sulfate, sulfide, total hardness, total dissolved solids, total organic carbon, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, strontium, aluminum, arsenic, cadmium, copper, iron, lead,

Photo 2-3. Artesian flow while adding drill pipe.

Photo 2-4. Field chemical analysis.

manganese, and mercury, was performed for water samples collected from the test well every 200 feet starting from approximately 1,000 feet in depth. The results are presented in Appendix C.

The specific gravity of the water from the Boulder Zone (from 2,790 feet to total depth) was determined to range from 1.0265 to 1.0270 . Chlorides varied between 19,000 mg/l and 25,000 mg/l, while dissolved solids were found to be between 37,000 μ g/1 and 40,000 μ g/1. Table 2-3 shows a comparison of the chemical composition of the water from the Biscayne (shallow) aquifer at the disposal well site, of the water from the Boulder Zone, and of the average composition of seawater at Miami Beach. This comparison shows that the chemical composition of the water from the disposal well (Boulder Zone) is very similar to that of the seawater in the Atlantic Ocean at Miami Beach.

2.4 SALTWATER DISPOSAL

Prior to beginning drilling operations on the test well for deep-well disposal in south Dade County, consideration was given to the problem of saltwater disposal. Five alternatives were considered:

- Control of flow by heavy fluids (brine or weighted ı. drilling mud) during drilling.
- $2.$ Discharge of flow into an adjacent canal.
- $3.$ Discharge of flow into seepage pits.
- 4. Discharge of flow into a shallow (120-foot-deep) well onsite.
- Discharge of flow into a nearby salt marsh. $5.$

Alternative No. 1 was ruled out due to the experimental nature of the project. It would have had adverse effects on the hydrological data collection program because this method of drilling could have prevented obtaining representative samples of water in the formations being drilled Alternative No. 2 was rejected because the through. discharge of saltwater into a freshwater canal would have adverse environmental impacts. Also, existing regulations prevented the discharge of the brackish water into the canals. Alternative No. 3 was ruled out because of the danger of contamination of the local freshwater resources.

Alternative No. 4 seemed reasonable since the U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report 73031 indicates that the Biscayne aquifer at the test well site contains saltwater near its

Table $2-3$ Comparison of Chemical Analyses

^aPeninsula disposal well, 2,947 feet in depth at Sunset Park plant, December 1969, analysis by b. S. Geological Survey.

 $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ \mathbf{I} $\overline{ }$ \rightarrow

Kendale Lakes deep disposal well. Sample from 2,990 feet, December 1971, analysis by Black, $^{\circ}$ Crow and Eidsness, Inc.

 2 Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority South District regional wastewater treatment plant test well for disposal system, total depth 3,200 feet, October 1977, analysis by BC&E/CH2M HILL, Inc. Seawater, average composition at Miami Beach, as reported by Parker et al., 1955 (U.S. Geological Survey Water Supply Paper 1255, Table 65, p. 572).

esiscayne aquifer, shallow water supply well at Miami-Dade test well site, 40 feet deep, 3 July 1977, analysis by BC&E/CH2M HILL, Inc.

base. The 1,000-mg/l isochlor in the Biscayne aquifer is located just west of the site. However, Alternative No. 5 was preferred by the governmental agencies, as this method appeared to be more desirable environmentally. This disposal method called for the pumping of the saltwater through a pipeline across the adjoining canal and levee L31E underneath S.W. 87th Avenue and discharging to the salt marsh. Thereafter, overland flow to Biscayne Bay was to be through about 3/4 mile of marsh vegetation.

This alternative was adopted by installing a 16-inch-0.D. saltwater outfall pipe as planned. All saltwater produced during the drilling and testing of the injection well was pumped through this outfall. In addition, a distribution manifold was incorporated in the outfall to minimize the outfall velocity. This minimized the possibility of turbid water reaching Biscayne Bay.

In order to monitor impact of the project on the Biscayne aquifer, six monitoring wells were drilled around the pad in accordance with the construction permits issued by the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation. These wells were 30 feet deep (from the top of the pad) and cased to a depth of approximately 20 feet. In addition, a water supply well for drilling operations was drilled on the east edge of the pad. This well was 40 feet deep (from top of pad) and cased to a depth of approximately 25 feet. The location of these seven wells is shown in Figure $1-2$.

Water from each of these seven Biscayne aquifer wells was monitored daily for temperature, specific conductance, and chlorides. Moreover, water level depths in each of the six monitoring wells were recorded daily. All of these data are presented in Appendix E--"Water Quality Data from Biscayne Monitoring Wells." The purpose of this monitoring program was:

- $1.$ To provide data to confirm that no leakage into the Biscayne aquifer was occurring from the test well.
- $2.$ To provide data on the effects of any accidental saltwater spills on the Biscayne aquifer in the area.

Figures 2-2 to 2-8 graphically present chloride concentrations in water samples collected daily from the seven Biscayne aquifer wells during the drilling period. Samples from the six monitoring wells, which are 30 feet deep, were collected from the bottom of each well, while those from the 40-foot-deep water supply well were pumped. Water from the first six wells had chloride concentrations of about 100 to 200 mg/1, while the supply well provided water of about 300 mg/l chloride concentration.

FIGURE 2-2. Chloride concentrations in water from Biscayne aquifer monitoring well No. 1.

FIGURE 2-4. Chloride concentrations in water from Biscayne aquifer monitoring well No. 3.

FIGURE 2-5. Chloride concentrations in water from Biscayne aquifer monitoring well No. 4.

FIGURE 2-6. Chloride concentrations in water from Biscayne aquifer monitoring well No. 5.

CH2M HILL

FIGURE 2-7. Chloride concentrations in water from Biscayne aquifer monitoring well No. 6.

FIGURE 2-8. Chloride concentrations in water from Biscayne aquifer water supply well.

Approximately 50,000 gallons of brackish water from the Floridan aquifer were spilled around the pad during drilling between 15 and 19 August when the cellar pump failed and the flow from the well could not be adequately controlled on several occasions. A corresponding increase in chloride concentrations can be seen on each of the seven graphs during this period. Before these chlorides could dissipate
and return to normal levels, another series of small spills of brackish water occurred in a similar manner during the first week of September. Consequently, chloride levels went up even higher, as seen in the graphs. The most pronounced effects were felt on monitoring well No. 1, since it is in the southeast corner of the pad (at the downstream end) and the movement of the water in the Biscayne aquifer is in a southeasterly direction. However, chloride levels were decreasing in October and were expected to return to background levels within a few months.

Data from monitoring well No. 2 could not be collected after August because the well was accidentally run over by a truck and destroyed at that time. Some variations in chloride concentrations were caused by local rainfall and, to a smaller extent, by tides in the neighboring Biscayne Bay (1 mile east of the project site). The increase in chloride concentrations noticed at the project site during drilling did not have any effect on the upstream water resources used for water supply since the site is several miles downstream of these sources and also downstream from the $1,000$ -mg/l isochlor in the area.

3.1 WELL LOGGING

A series of geophysical logs was run in the test well at each stage of construction to supplement observations made during drilling and testing. The term "geophysical logging," as used in this section, refers to both conventional logging techniques and borehole camera surveys. Conventional logs were run by BC&E and Schlumberger Well Service. Borehole camera surveys (TV and still camera) were performed by Deep Venture Diving, Inc.

Portions of the logs are reproduced on Figure 2-1. \mathbf{A} complete set of all logs run plus TV video tapes and stereocamera photographs are on file at the office of the Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority, at the office of BC&E, at the West Palm Beach subregional office of the DER, and at the SFWMD office.

Geophysical logging activities are summarized in Table 3-1. Photos 3-1 and 3-2 show geophysical logging being performed.

Significant information obtained from interpretation of geophysical logs run at various stages of drilling and testing the well is discussed in the following paragraphs:

Exploratory Hole to 988 Feet

The top of the Floridan aquifer is picked at a depth of 920 feet from the electric and gamma ray logs. In accordance with customary usage, the first persistent consolidated limestone is designated as the top of the aquifer.

The strata between 920 and 370 feet consist of soft calcareous sediments (marl) with a few thin phosphate-bearing beds. These strata, between 620 feet and 420 feet, apparently contain relatively fresh water (TDS approximately 3,000 mg/1), but are not significantly permeable. Above 370 feet to the bottom of the 48-inch casing, the electric log indicates clay. These strata are undistinguishable on the gamma ray log from the strata between 920 feet and 370 feet.

Exploratory Hole to 2,759 Feet¹

The upper water-producing zone in the Floridan aquifer, as identified from electric, caliper, flowmeter, and temperature

 $\frac{1}{1}$ Depth measurements shown on the logs are 0.5% too deep due to a mechnical measuring error.

Table 3-1
Geophysical Logging Activities

 $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{0}^{\infty}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^{2\alpha} \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} \,d\beta$

 \mathbf{I}

Table 3-1--Continued Geophysical Logging Activities--Continued

 \overline{a}
Abbreviations for type logs: E--electric (single point); GR--gamma ray, Ts--static temperature;
 $T_{\rm F}$ --flowing temperature; T--pumped temperature; C--caliper; FM--flowmeter; FR--fluid resistance;
 ω TV--te Acoustic Log; 3D--stereocamera.

Photo 3-1. Geophysical logging after cementing.

Photo 3-2. Geophysical logger cabin.

logs and the TV survey, extends to a depth of approximately 1,160 feet. The permeability in the main producing zone is due mainly to the presence of large solution openings The temperature log shows numerous minor (cavities). water-producing zones between 1,160 feet and 1,680 feet, the most significant being between 1,420 feet and 1,520 feet.

The strata penetrated from 1,680 feet to 2,465 feet are essentially impermeable and non-water-producing. The electric and fluid conductance logs show a transition in aquifer water quality from brackish to saltwater between 1,670 feet and 1,760 feet in depth.

A water-producing zone is present in the saltwaterbearing strata at a depth of 2,465 feet to 2,535 feet. Electric, gamma ray, and acoustic logs and the TV survey show this strata to consist of a dark, crystalline dolomite with some apparent small fractures. The strata penetrated below 2,535 feet to the bottom of the exploratory hole are essentially non-water-producing.

The borehole TV survey gives subjective confirmation to the more conventional log interpretations. The major producing zones contain large cavities and fractures, while lesser producing zones appear rough, with a few visible small openings. Nonproducing zones are characterized by a smooth borehole, featureless, except for the thin dark bands (possibly lignite) which are present in the Avon Park Limestone.

The interface between brackish and salty water in the borehole is characterized by the blurring of the TV image produced by the mixing of waters of different quality in the transition zone.

30-inch Casing--First-Stage Cementing

The top of the cement, as determined by the temperature log, was 1,370 feet. The grout pipe through which the second-stage cement was placed encountered cement at a depth of 1,325 feet.

Exploratory Hole to 3,200 Feet

The top of the Boulder Zone was penetrated at a depth of 2,790 feet. Electric, caliper, and acoustic logs and the TV survey show this stratum to be a very hard, cavernous, fractured, dark dolomite.

When the well was test pumped at 800 gpm, practically all (90%) of the water produced came from the cavernous strata between 2,830 feet and 3,050 feet. It is estimated that about 10% of the produced water came from the dolomite strata between 2,465 feet and 2,535 feet. The temperature log actually shows a single point of entry in this zone, at 2,472 feet. No other water-producing strata are indicated in the open hole above the Boulder Zone. Figure 3-1 shows the vertical flow profile as calculated from analyses of the caliper, flowmeter, and temperature logs.

The bottom 150 feet of the hole produced practically no water under pumping conditions, and only about 5% of the flow comes from below 2,920 feet. However, flowmeter and temperature logs show that a small uphole flow occurs in this section under nonpumping conditions. This flow, estimated at 20-40 qpm, enters the well bore below 3,170 feet in depth and exits below 3,050 feet.

As anticipated, the subsurface temperature gradient is reversed from the normal gradient, cooling with depth at an average rate of approximately 0.4° F per 100 feet. A slight warming $(0.1^{\circ}$ F) in the exploratory hole from 3,155 feet to 3,200 feet may indicate that the bottom of the reverse-gradient zone was penetrated.

20-inch Casing--First-Stage Cementing

The top of first-stage cement, as determined from the temperature log, is at 2,473 feet. Cement was tagged by grout pipe at this depth.

Flowmeter Survey

A flowmeter temperature survey was run in the exploratory hole from 2,746 feet to 3,200 feet while pumping at 800 qpm. The survey showed practically no water production below 2,920 feet. However, the geophysical logs show several zones in this interval which appear to be cavernous and which, therefore, should produce water. Consequently, a pumping (pump-out) test was run at a higher rate to confirm data from the previous test. Mechanical problems limited the pumping rate to 1,630 gpm. At this pumping rate, the bottom of the hole (below 3,050 feet) was nonproductive, with most production from the 2,830- to 2,920-foot interval. **The** retest thus confirmed and refined the original tests in this interval.

A flowmeter survey run under static conditions again confirmed that there is a small but detectable upward flow from 3,170 feet to about 2,980 feet.

Completed Well Record Logs

A TV and stereocamera inspection of the well was performed to confirm final well construction and provide a permanent record of preinjection conditions in the well bore.

A cement bond log was run to confirm the cementing of the 20-inch injection casing. The first-arrival amplitude trace on this log shows good bonding throughout the length of the 20-inch casing. However, the variable-density trace indicates that the cement is poorly bonded to the pipe. This anomalous response is probably caused by either the heavy antirust varnish coating on the casing or the method of cement placement (grout pipe), or by a combination of both factors. In any case, the annulus is filled with cement, which forms a barrier to any fluid travel along the casing.

Backflow Test

Approximately 5.2 million gallons of freshwater were injected into the test well on 25 and 26 October. After injection ceased, pressure at the wellhead stabilized at approximately 31 psi, or about 40 feet above sea level. It was necessary to release this freshwater head in order to continue with Therefore, after final testing and logging of the well. discussions with USGS and SFWMD personnel, a backflow test was planned, to obtain data on the response of the aquifer system to injection of freshwater. Approximately 12 hours after termination of the injection test, a propeller flowmeter tool was installed in the well, and the discharge valve was opened. Flow of freshwater from the well began slowly, reached a rate of about 5,000 gpm, and then declined to zero, all in the space of 5 minutes. The reason for the very short backflow period apparently lies in the upward flow, referred to previously, of saltwater from the bottom This flow had displaced all of the injected of the well. freshwater from the immediate vicinity of the well bore. Consequently, when the well was opened saltwater replaced the freshwater in the casing, causing flow to cease when the hydrostatic pressure of the saltwater column balanced the artesian head.

After about 8 hours, the well again began to flow, this time at about 150 gpm. A temperature log was run at this time since the flow rate was too small to conduct the flowmeter This flow continued for about 6 hours at a slowly test. decreasing rate, until it stopped altogether.

The flowing water temperature was 70° F, and specific conductance was 41,000 umhos/cm. Bottom hole temperature was 63.6° F, and specific conductance was 56,000 μ mhos/cm. The temperature increases in steps from 2,944 feet to 2,800 feet, showing that this interval was the receiving zone during the injection test. The bottom hole temperature was unchanged, and the upward flow was again observed from the bottom of the hole. The slight warming trend, noted previously from 3,160 feet to total depth, was again observed.

4.1 GENERAL

Three types of pumping tests were performed during the construction and completion of the test-injection well. These tests were:

- l. Packer testing.
- $2.$ Pump-out test.
- 3. Injection test.

The purpose and description of each one of these tests follow.

4.2 PACKER TESTING

The purpose of these tests was to try to determine the effectiveness of the confining layers separating the Boulder Zone at approximately 2,790 feet in depth and the brackish water aquifers above approximately 1,750 feet in depth. Leakance determinations from conventional pumping tests in the receiving zone are not feasible because of the Boulder Zone's very small drawdowns even when subjected to pumping rates of several thousand gallons per minute.

It was decided then to isolate selected zones of the confining interval by the use of high-pressure straddle packers. **The** isolated zone between two packers was pump-tested with a small submersible pump. Drawdowns were measured in the tubing holding the set of packers and containing the submersible Transmissivity of the isolated sections was determined pump. with time-drawdown log-log plots matched with type curves. The same procedure was repeated for the zones beneath the packer and the bottom of the hole (2,759 feet) before penetratting the receiving zone. Results of the above procedure are shown in Table 4-1. Detailed drawdown tabulations and timedrawdown plots are included in Appendix D. Photo 4-1 shows submersible pump discharge and flowmeter used for packer tests.

Drawdown observations during packer testing were possible with the use of a U.O.P. Johnson Well Analyzer shown on Photo 4-2. This newly developed instrument allowed for the printing in the field of drawdown observations every second. Drawdowns also could be automatically printed every 10 seconds, 1 minute, or 10 minutes. Use of this instrument was possible through the assistance and

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Table 4-1

 $4 - 2$

 $\mathcal{L}^{\text{max}}_{\text{max}}$

 $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac$

Photo 4-1. Discharge measurements during packer testing.

Photo 4-2. Water well analyzer.

collaboration of Mr. Joe L. Mogg, Vice-President of the U.O.P. Johnson Division, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Detailed procedures for conducting packer tests are included under Item 5 of "Procedures of Program for Hydrogeological Testing," attached to Summary of Meeting of 19 August 1977 and included in Appendix A of this report.

Because of the complexity of the partial penetration factor in the isolated zones during packer testing, it was decided to make a graphical representation of the results shown in Table 4-1. This graph is shown on Figure 4-1. A line is drawn on that chart connecting the transmissivity of the tests corresponding to the sections isolated below each packer setting. An extrapolation of this line to cover approximately 1,100 feet in depth (1,690-2,790 feet) indicates an approximate transmissivity of 900 gpd/feet for the entire section.

The figure of 900 gpd/feet has been used to calculate travel time for the approximately 1,100 feet of confining layer ($m =$ thickness of confining layer) separating the injection zone from the next high-transmissive zone above. This travel time is estimated at 343 years in accordance with the following computations:

- $1.$ Average T from Figure 4-1--900 gpd/feet.
- $2.$ Estimated porosity(θ)--0.25.
- $3.$ Estimated upward gradient--20 feet in 1,000 feet, or 0.02.
- 4. Hydraulic conductivity:

$$
K = \frac{T}{m} = \frac{900}{1,100} \quad 0.82 \text{ ppd/ft}^2
$$

$$
K = \frac{0.82}{7.48} = \frac{ft^3}{day} \times \frac{1}{ft^2} = 0.11 \frac{ft}{day}
$$

5. Average velocity:

$$
V = \frac{KI}{\theta}
$$

- $V = 0.11 \frac{ft}{day} x 0.02 x \frac{1}{0.25}$
- $V = 0.0088 \text{ ft/day}$ or
- $V = 3.21 \text{ ft}/year$

 $4 - 4$

FIGURE 4-1. Summary of data from packer testing.

 \sim

6. Average travel time:

$$
t = \frac{e}{v} = \frac{1,100}{3.21} = 342.7
$$
 years

 $t = 343$ years

The long traveltime, as calculated above, for effluent to reach the lower Floridan aquifer indicates that the presence of the effluent itself is very unlikely to result in any adverse effects on water quality in the Floridan aquifer. Renovation of the effluent to a water quality level compatible with any potential future use of Floridan aquifer water is expected to occur well within the calculated traveltime.

Any adverse effects resulting from effluent movement would more likely be related to displacement of saltwater by the effluent. When fluids of different densities are in contact in a porous medium, gravity will cause the less dense fluid (effluent) to rise relative to the more dense fluid (saltwater). If the effluent moving into the confining bed displaces saltwater upward, the saltwater could migrate into the lower Floridan aquifer and possibly later into the upper Floridan aquifer. Provisions are made in the monitoring system, as described in Chapter 5, to monitor the position of the saltwater at the base of the Floridan aquifer.

Although saltwater migration as described above is considered unlikely, a possible remedial action, consisting of relief wells completed in the lower Floridan aquifer, is discussed in Chapter 6 of this report.

4.3 PUMP-OUT TEST

The purpose of this test was to obtain data for estimating the hydraulic characteristics of the Boulder Zone.

A summary of the procedure followed for this pumping test after completion of installation of the casing and drilling of the well to total depth is as follows:

- $\mathbf 1$. Install 6,000-gpm test pump with approximately 100 feet of column inside of 20-inch casing.
- $2.$ Pump out well at approximately 6,000 qpm until drawdown stabilizes.
- $3.$ Measure drawdown inside 20-inch casing and in annuli between 30-inch and 40-inch casings as well as between 20-inch and 30-inch casings.
- Collect water sample at end of test to determine chloride, 4. electrical conductivity, temperature, and density.
- Stop pump and measure recovery inside 20-inch casing 5. and in annulus between 30-inch and 40-inch casings.
- Run step-drawdown test pumping well at staged increasing $6.$ rates and measure drawdowns as per above.
- 7. Remove test pump.

Flow measurements were made with a pitot tube in a 16-inch discharge line. Drawdown in the pumping well was measured with a bubbler-system and a Heise Gage CMM-12, 0-60 psi. They were also recorded with a Foxboro recorder. Drawdown in the annulus between the 20-inch and 30-inch casings was recorded with a Stevens type F water level recorder. Artesian pressure in the annulus between the 30-inch and 40inch casings was measured with a Heise Gage CMM-12, 0-60 psi, connected to the top of the 1-1/4-inch tube in that annulus.

Photos 4-3 through 4-7 show several aspects of the pump-out test.

The data obtained from these pump-out tests are presented in Appendix D, "Pumping Tests." Water was pumped out of the well at a steady rate of 6,200 gpm for about 7 hours, followed by a recovery period of about 2 hours. Thereafter, a stepdrawdown pumping test was conducted for 70 minutes, followed by a 45-minute recovery period. The step-drawdown test was run in three steps: 2,800 gpm, 4,300 gpm, and 7,600 gpm.

The apparent steady-state drawdowns recorded in the well (inside the 20-inch casing) at each of the pumping rates are presented in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Summary of Pump-out Test Data Drawdown (ft) $Flow (qpm)$ 4.02 2,800 9.75 4,300 20.65 6,200 28.88 7,600

 $4 - 7$

Photo 4-3. Overall view of equipment and instruments.

Photo 4-5. Flowmeter and pressure gauges in 1,050-foot zone and pumping well.

Photo 4-7. Water level recorder on 2,500-foot monitoring zone.

Photo 4-4. Vertical pump with twin engines.

Photo 4-6. Drawdown gauge and recorder for water levels in pumping well.

 $4 - 7$

Most of the drawdown recorded in the well is due to friction losses in the casing and open hole. An analysis of the stepdrawdown test yielded a negative aquifer loss (see Appendix D). Since a negative aquifer loss is not probable, it is likely that some of the conditions and assumptions implied in the analysis were not met during the test. It is estimated that at the 6,200-gpm pump-out rate, not more than 1.0 foot of the 20.65-foot drawdown observed was the drawdown in the aquifer after subtracting for the well losses (assuming $C = 140$).

The transmissivity of the Boulder Zone was determined with time-drawdown, straight line semilog plot as shown in Appendix D, and it was calculated to be 14 x 10⁶ gallons per day per foot. Undoubtedly the Boulder Zone in south Florida is one of the most highly transmissive artesian aquifers in the United States. The small drawdowns at high pumping rates (and correspondingly the high transmissivity of the aquifer) certainly indicate that the Boulder Zone at the test well site can accept high rates of flow with only a slight increase in pressure (about 0.5 psi at approximately 6,000 gpm). This was later confirmed during the injection test.

There was no significant response during the pump-out and recovery tests in a water level recorder (Stevens type F) installed in the temporary open annulus between the 20-inch Top of cement in the annulus was and the 30-inch casings. at 2,473 feet in depth during tests.

No change in pressure in the annulus between the 30-inch and 40-inch casings (1,040-foot deep zone) was recorded during the pumping tests. The annulus pressure continued to show readings of 15.1 psi (referred to the top of the pad at the well) during the pump tests and recovery as before. This indicates good cementing of the annulus and also good confining characteristics of the aquiclude between the brackish Floridan aquifer and the Boulder Zone, qualitatively confirming the results obtained from the packer tests.

4.4 INJECTION TEST

An injection test was performed after the pump-out test in order to determine:

- $1.$ Injection capacity of the well.
- $2.$ Pressures at the well head while injecting at different flow rates.
- $3.$ Injection pressures at the receiving aquifer while injecting at different flow rates.

4. Effect of the injection pressure on the annulus pressure (a measure of the head in the upper part of the Floridan aquifer).

The differences between the pressures under 2 and 3 above are caused by the friction losses through the casing and borehole from the well head at ground level to the injection stratum at approximately 2,900 feet in depth. Pressures at the injection stratum were read through 2,865 feet of 5-inchdiameter drill rods temporarily installed in the well during the test to serve as a piezometer.

Water for the injection test was supplied by a vertical pump installed in the canal east of the well field. The quality of this water was as follows: specific conductance--600 umhos/cm, total dissolved solids--390 mg/l, chlorides-- 80 mg/l.

Photos 4-8 through 4-15 show several aspects of the equipment and instrumentation during the injection test.

Instrumentation to measure flow rates and pressures are indicated on Figure 4-2.

Flow rates were measured with a pitot tube and a differential manometer.

Pressure gage P_h (Heise CMM-12, 0-60 psi, was connected to the top of a 5-inch drill rod extending to 2,865 feet in depth from the top of the drilling pad. Flowmeter logging on Figure 2-1 indicates that practically all of the water produced (or received) by the well was between 2,830 and 2,920 feet. Increases in pressure at P_h due to pumping into the well indicate the net increase in pressure at the receiving stratum, independent of the friction losses in the casing and borehole.

Pressure gage P. (Heise CMM-12, 0-100 psi) measures the pressure at the well head, which is the sum of the increase in pressure at the receiving stratum plus friction losses through casing and borehole. Under test conditions, with
the 5-inch piping in the hole, friction is slightly higher than under normal operating conditions, when the drill rod would not be present.

Pressure gage P (Heise CMM-12, 0-60 psi) indicates the pressure in the annulus (see Figure 4-2). Any significant leak through the 20-inch casing, through the cement seal at its bottom, or through natural channels would cause a change in the artesian pressure of the annulus.

Photo 4-8. Injection pumping equipment.

Photo 4-9. Injection supply line and flow metering equipment.

Photo 4-10. Pitot-tube assembly for flow measurements.

Photo 4-11. Flow measurements at nighttime.

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Photo 4-12. Wellhead instrumentation during injection test.

Photo 4-13. Detail of pressure gauges during injection test.

Photo 4-14. Members of regulatory agencies during injection test.

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Photo 4-15. Bottom hole pressure gauge.

FIGURE 4-2. Instrumentation layout for injection test.

To measure bottom-hole pressure during the injection test, a 5-inch drill rod was lowered into the 20-inch casing and the following procedure was followed:

- $1.$ Set bottom of drilling rod at approximately 2,900 feet in depth.
- $2.$ Install equipment and well head fittings as per attached Figure $4-2$.
- Inject freshwater through top of 5-inch drill rod until $3.$ pressure gage reaches a maximum pressure under normal flow. Shut off valve (V_h) and observe pressure for a period of 5 minutes. Pressure should decrease slightly immediately after shutting off valve, and thereafter remain constant (approximately 20 psi). Repeat operation to doublecheck this pressure. Then, open valve (V_h) slowly and a little at a time until next pressure increase. Strangle valve to last setting which did not increase pressure. Leave valve in that position for
duration of test. Pressure indicated by gage P_b is static pressure at bottom of drilling rod.

A preliminary injection test was run at variable rates for about 1-1/2 hours on 25 October 1977, while the final injection test was run at a steady rate for about 10 hours.

All data obtained from the injection test are presented in Appendix D, "Pumping Tests." A summary of these data is given in Table 4-3.

Steady-state pressures at the bottom (P_b) and well head (P_w) were reached in less than 1 hour after injection started, and they reached equilibrium within a few minutes after each change in flow rate, indicating the extremely high transmissivity of the receiving aquifer. Small variations in pressures at both P_b and \bar{P}_v during the day seem to be related
to slight changes in the densities of the liquid injected.

The increase in the bottom-hole pressure (P_L) due to an injection rate of about 8,000 gpm is approximately 0.7 psi. This indicates the extremely high transmissivity of the receiving formation (Boulder Zone) and confirms the results of the pump-out tests discussed earlier.

Figure 4-3 graphically shows the relationship between the injection pressures at the well head and the receiving aquifer versus the injection flow rates.

The annulus pressure (P_a) between the 30-inch and 40-inch casings remained constant at 15.8 psi¹ (with respect to the top of the drilling pad at the well) throughout the test.

Table 4-3 Summary of Injection Test Data

Note: All pressures are referred to top of concrete pad at the test well.

 $R_{\text{E1} \text{apse}}^{\text{a}}$ and R_{B} and $R_{\text{E1} \text{apse}}^{\text{b}}$ and $R_{\text{E1} \text{apse}}^{\text{b}}$ and $R_{\text{E1} \text{apse}}^{\text{b}}$ and $R_{\text{E2} \text{apse}}^{\text{b}}$ and $R_{\text{B2} \text{apse}}^{\text{b}}$ and $R_{\text{B2} \text{apse}}^{\text{b}}$ and $R_{\text{B2} \text{apse}}^{\text$

FIGURE 4-3. Injection pressures vs. flow rates.

This indicates that there was no leakage of the injected water into the annulus or the Floridan aquifer and confirms the good confining zone characteristics of the aquiclude (1,680 feet to 2,790 feet) obtained from the packer tests. Attention should be called to the fact that, although the static pressure in the well head or in the receiving aquifer was 30.48 (referred to the top of the drilling pad at the well), it does not necessarily mean a higher piezometric head than that of the annulus between the 30-inch and 40inch casings, i.e., 15.8 psi. The specific gravity of the water in the annulus is higher than 1.000 and varies with depth (see Appendix C), while that in the well during the test was lower. In order to establish a comparison between piezometric heads, the specific gravity of the water in the annulus and in the well has to be identical for the same column length.

 $^{\text{1}}$ Annulus pressure was 15.1 psi during the pumping test of 20 October. Continuous flow from this zone prior to the injection test on 26 October resulted in freshening in this zone. Due to the lower density of the fresher water, the artesian pressure is higher.

5.1 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE

Treated effluent injected into the Boulder Zone is effectively removed from the physical environment. Therefore, the effects of such injection cannot be directly observed, as is the case with surface discharges. A system of wells penetrating various strata is necessary to allow direct observation of the subsurface. The purpose of the monitoring system is to provide a record of the effects of injection on the subsurface environment and of the operation of the surface facilities.

The objectives of the monitoring system are as follows:

- l. To determine the hydraulic effects of injection on the Boulder Zone.
- $2.$ To detect any upward migration of the injected fluid.
- $3.$ To detect any changes in the saltwater/freshwater relationships at the base of the Floridan aquifer.
- 4. To detect any changes in water quality in the Floridan Aquifer.
- $5.$ To detect any changes in water quality in the Biscayne aquifer.
- To track the quantity and quality of the injected $6.$ fluid.
- To detect any changes in quality of the effluent after 7. injection.
- 8. To evaluate well performance.

5.2 MONITORING ZONES

Monitoring of five subsurface zones, identified during drilling of the test well, will provide data on the effects of injection. The proposed monitoring wells relating to each zone are arranged in a triangular pattern to define a reference plane for the determination of hydraulic effects The proposed zones and the designated purpose of injection. of each are described below:

 $5 - 1$

Boulder Zone

The injection zone, as identified by geophysical logging, extends from approximately 2,830 feet to 2,920 feet in depth. One monitoring well (BZ-1 on Figure 1-2) will be provided in this zone. Its purpose will be:

- 1. To function as an observation well during future tests to refine determinations of the hydraulic characteristics of the Boulder Zone and confining beds.
- 2. To provide a means of obtaining long-term data on water quality and pressures in the Boulder Zone.
- $3.$ To provide data on rate and direction of movement of the injected fluid. This function is short-term and will be supplemented by observations in unused injection wells during the first year of system operation.

"2,500-Foot Zone"

This is a dolomitized zone occurring between the depths of 2,465 feet and 2,536 feet. This is the first waterproducing zone above the injection zone and is the only stratum having any significant permeability between 1,680 feet and 2,800 feet in depth. Any upward movement of injected effluent will be detected by monitoring at this level. Monitoring will be provided by a gravel-packed annulus tubing installed in well BZ-1.

Saltwater Interface

The transition in aquifer water quality from brackish $(\leq 5,000 \text{ mg/l} \text{ Cl})$ to salty $(\geq 10,000 \text{ mg/l} \text{ Cl})$ occurs between 1,680 feet and 1,780 feet in depth. Monitoring at the top of this zone will detect any change in the position of the interface. Three monitoring points are provided: a gravelpacked tubing in the annulus of BZ-1 and two separate wells, designated FA-1 and FA-2, located as shown on Figure 1-2.

Floridan Aquifer

The most productive and potentially useful part of the Floridan aquifer lies between the depths of 980 feet and 1,100 feet at this site. Monitoring at this aquifer will detect any changes in artesian head or water quality resulting from injection. Monitoring will be provided by a gravelpacked annulus tubing in BZ-1, a gravel-packed annulus tubing in I-5, and open annuli in wells FA-1 and FA-2, located as shown on Figure 1-2.

Biscayne Aquifer

The Biscayne aquifer at the site extends to about 100 feet in depth and contains freshwater to a depth of about 50 feet at the eastern edge of the site. Freshwater probably
extends to the bottom of the aquifer at the west property boundary. Any effects of the project on the Biscayne aquifer would be most likely to occur during construction of the injection wells or as a result of operation of the surface facilities. In total, 10 Biscayne aquifer wells are provided to allow monitoring of water quality in this aquifer during the life of the facility. One Biscayne aquifer well (designated by a BA number) is located on each drilling pad. Temporary shallow monitoring wells are also provided at each drilling pad for water quality monitoring during well construc tion.

5.3 MONITORING WELLS

As described in the preceding paragraph, 13 separate, permanent monitoring wells are proposed. These include 10 Biscayne aquifer wells to a depth of approximately 40 feet, one Boulder Zone well with multiple-zone monitoring to a depth of 2,950 feet, and two deep Floridan aquifer monitoring wells to a depth of 1,650 feet. The wells will be located as shown on Figure 1-2. Proposed construction of the wells (except Biscayne aquifer wells) is shown schematically on Figure 5-1.

5.4 OPERATIONAL MONITORING

The operational monitoring system will include monitoring of injection rate, injection pressure, and effluent quality in addition to the monitoring of aquifer parameters. A summary of operational monitoring parameters is given in Tables 5-1 through 5-3.

FIGURE 5-1. Proposed construction of monitoring wells.

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Table 5-1 Operating Parameters

a
Boulder Zone pressure will also be monitored continuously in wells I-8 and I-9, which will be held out of service until needed.

Table 5-2 Aquifer Water Quality

Table 5-2--Continued

 $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$

Table 5-3 Effluent Quality Monitoring (Sampling Point--Effluent Pumping Station) Frequency Parameter Monitored BOD_{5} Daily Daily Suspended solids Chloride residual Daily Daily Total coliform Daily Fecal coliform Daily pH Daily **DO** Continuous Specific conductance Continuous Turbidity Monthly Alkalinity Monthly Hardness Calcium Monthly Magnesium Monthly Monthly Sodium Monthly Potassium Monthly Chloride Monthly Sulfate Monthly Organic carbon Monthly Nitrate Monthly Phosphate Monthly Trace elements (metals) Daily Temperature Monthly Density Twice per year Pesticides

6.1 SUMMARY

This report presents the data obtained from drilling and testing of a test injection well for deep underground injection of wastewater effluent from the proposed South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant of the Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority, Dade County, Florida. Secondary treatment would be provided by this plant having a nominal capacity of 50 million gallons per day (mgd), with estimated peak flows of 112 mgd. The proposed deepwell injection system includes nine deep injection wells and three deep monitoring wells. The system is proposed to discharge into the Boulder Zone at approximately 3,000 feet in depth. This report also examines the feasibility of injecting the effluent from the proposed plant.

Drilling and testing of the well have been directed to meet requirements established by county, state, and federal regulatory agencies.

The test well penetrates through the shallow Biscayne aquifer (approximately 100 feet in depth) and the Floridan aquifer. The well is comprised of four steel casings and an open hole from 2,746 feet to 3,193 feet. The outer 48inch casing (0.500 inch thick) extends 134 feet in depth, past the hard to medium hard oolitic limestone of the Biscayne aquifer, and is cemented all the way to the surface. A 40-inch casing (0.625 inch thick) is 961 feet deep and penetrates through almost all of the underlying aquiclude. This casing is also cemented all the way to the surface. The aquiclude is formed by soft, sandy limestone, siltstone, and clays. A 30-inch casing (0.500 inch thick) extends to 1,794 feet from the surface through the Floridan aquifer. Chlorides in water from the Floridan aquifer range from 700 mg/l to 15,000 mg/l, while total dissolved solids vary from 2,500 mg/l to 41,000 mg/l. Cementing of this 30-inch casing was done from 1,794 feet to 1,056 feet and from 1,007 feet to the surface. Gravel was placed between 1,056 feet and 1,018 feet, followed by a sand cap from 1,018 feet to 1,007 feet; and a 1-1/4-inch monitoring tube screen was installed between 1,034 feet and 1,044 feet to monitor the water from the top of the Floridan aquifer. The 20-inch inner casing penetrates through the confining zone between the Floridan aquifer and the Boulder Zone to a depth of 2,746 feet and is cemented from this depth to the surface. This aquiclude is formed by fossiliferous and dolomitic limestone as well as by calcareous and fossiliferous dolomite.

The Boulder Zone formation begins at approximately 2,790 feet and is composed of hard, crystallized dolomite that is fractured in several places. This formation continues to the total depth of the well. Chlorides in water from the Boulder Zone range from 19,000 to 25,000 mg/l, while total dissolved solids vary between 37,000 and 40,000 mg/l. The chemical composition of this water is very similar to that of seawater.

It was determined from geophysical logging that practically all of the water produced below the Floridan aquifer to total depth came from the cavernous strata between approximately 2,830 feet and 3,050 feet. The injection zone extends from approximately 2,830 feet to 2,920 feet in depth.

Three types of pumping tests were performed during the construction and completion of the test-injection well. These tests were:

- Packer testing, performed at selected zones between l. 1,794 feet and 2,759 feet, to determine the effectiveness of the confining layers between the Floridan aquifer and the Boulder Zone.
- Pump-out tests, to determine the aquifer characteristics $2.$ of the Boulder Zone.
- $3.$ Injection test, to confirm well performance under operating conditions.

An approximate transmissivity of 900 gpd/ft for the section from 1,690 feet to 2,790 feet was determined from packer testing. This yielded an estimated travel time of 343 years from the top of the Boulder Zone to the bottom of the Floridan aquifer.

The trapsmissivity of the Boulder Zone was estimated to be 14 x 10 \degree gpd/ft from the data obtained from pump-out tests. The 6,200-gpm pump-out test produced not more than 1.0 foot of drawdown in the aquifer after subtracting for the friction losses in the open hole and casing. A temporary open zone at 2,480 feet did not show a significant response to the pump-out and recovery tests. Also, no change in pressure in the annulus between the 30-inch and the 40-inch casings (1,040-foot-deep zone) was recorded during these pump-out and recovery tests.

Steady-state pressures at the receiving aquifer (Boulder Zone) and well head were reached in less than 1 hour after the start of the injection test, and they reached equilibrium within a few minutes after each change in flow rate, indicating the extremely high transmissivity of the Boulder Zone. The

increase in the bottom-hole (receiving aquifer) pressure due to an injection rate of about 8,000 gpm is approximately 0.7 psi, confirming the results of the pump-out tests mentioned above. The annulus pressure between the 30-inch and the 40inch casings remained constant throughout the injection test, indicating that there was no leakage of the injected water into the annulus or the Floridan aquifer and confirming the good confining zone characteristics of the aquiclude $(1,690$ feet to 2,790 feet) obtained from packer testing.

6.2 **CONCLUSIONS**

- Results of injection tests indicate that the receiving ı. aquifer can accept high rates of flow with only a slight increase in pressure (less than 1 psi at approximately 8,000 qpm).
- $2.$ Physical and chemical quality of effluent expected from the Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority South Regional Wastewater Plant shows no constituent which may significantly reduce the hydraulic and/or structural characteristics of the receiving aquifer or the confining layer.
- $3.$ Disposal of proposed effluent into the receiving aquifer will not impair the present or any foreseeable use of the aquifer.
- The well as designed and constructed gives maximum 4. protection for the aquifers overlying the injection zone. The possibility of contaminating the Biscayne aquifer from the proposed well and system, under proper operation, is beyond any reasonable expectation. Conservative estimates of the upward movement of the injected effluent indicates that, if any upward movement would take place, it would require approximately 343 years for it to reach the saltwater transition zone at approximately 1,700 feet in depth. Physical and biological reactions in the Boulder Zone and confining beds should provide further treatment.
- 5. The injected effluent, in our opinion, will tend to move at a very slow rate (a matter of a few feet per year) toward the surrounding seas and will enter them at considerable depth (more than 2,500 feet) some 30 miles from the shoreline. The water level in the completed well stands approximately at land surface (2 feet above mean sea level) under static conditions and when containing high-chloride water $(19,000 \text{ mg}/1)$. The above hypothesis on the direction of flow and emergence at sea of the ground water in the receiving aquifer is substantiated by the foregoing fact (indicating a
hydraulic gradient toward the sea) and by the following:

- The abnormal geothermal gradient in the well which \mathbf{a} . resembles that in the nearby Florida Straits (Kohout, 1965, p. 266).
- The hydrogeology of south Florida. b.
- Injection of the freshwater effluent into an aquifer 6. containing saltwater could lead to the formation of an enormous freshwater bubble at the top of the deeper aquifer which would be under the normal artesian pressure. If that takes place, such volume of water could be used for irrigation or for future water supply when shortage of present freshwater sources would justify the cost of treating and reclaiming the stored water. Some research is presently being done elsewhere on such a possibility, but further discussion of this subject falls beyond the scope of our report.
- Upward migration of saltwater into the brackish part of 7. the Floridan aquifer is not expected to occur, based on the following considerations:
	- It is unlikely that the fluid potential imparted $a.$ to the saltwater in the aquiclude by the buoyancy (of the injected effluent) alone would be sufficient to raise the saltwater to a position of higher potential (into a less dense fluid, i.e., brackish water).
	- If forces other than gravitational (buoyancy) b. should result in the upward displacement of saltwater, the displaced saltwater would tend to remain in the lower Floridan aquifer, which is already salty. If saltwater migration should occur as a result of pressure effects of injection, the possible adverse effects of such migration could be limited by withdrawal of water from the lower Floridan aquifer. Such withdrawal would produce an isopotential boundary across which no movement of water could occur.

6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Development of the entire disposal system and the gathering of technical and scientific information to provide further assurance of the system's reliability requires, in our coinion, to proceed with the following recommendations:

Continue disposal system by drilling wells BZ-1 (Boulder 1. Zone 1) and I-6 (injection well No. 6): BZ-1, at approximately 200 feet south of this test well $(I-5)$; I-6, at approximately 770 feet north of I-5.

 $2.$ Modify design of BZ-1 to monitor (pressure and quality) zones at approximately the following depths in feet:

> $2,800 - 3,000$ $2,400 - 2,500$ $1,600 - 1,700$ 950-1,050

- $3.$ As soon as well I-6 is completed, run pumping test in I-5 and measure drawdowns in the Boulder Zone at I-6 and at the recommended monitoring zones in BZ-1.
- 4. With data under Recommendation 3, above, calculate new values for transmissivity (T) and storage coefficient (S), if possible. Also, attempt to determine leakance (P'/m) , if at all possible. With such information, prepare digital model of the proposed disposal field to estimate pressure increase effects in the Boulder Zone within the area of influence.
- $5.$ Run injection test on I-6. Make provisions to run flowmeter, temperature, and fluid conductance logs while well is allowed to backflow.
- 6. Continue drilling Floridan aguifer monitoring well FA-1 and injection wells I-7 and I-8.
- 7. Continue drilling other injection wells I-4, I-3, I-2, I-1, I-9, and Floridan aquifer monitoring well FA-2 as dictated by disposal of drilling fluids and availability of water for injection tests (FA-2 would be drilled in lieu of BZ-2).
- 8. Install, as soon as possible, water level recorder within 20-inch casing of the completed test well and a pressure recorder in its annulus to study tidal fluctuations in both the Boulder Zone and the Floridan aquifer.

The above recommendations should not significantly alter the total cost of the project and would provide most valuable information for the successful operation of the system and for its most refined reevaluation.

 $6 - 5$

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REGULATORY PERMITS, MEETINGS, AND MODIFICATIONS

STATE OF FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

2562 EXECUTIVE CENTER CIRCLE, EAST MONTGOMERY BUILDING TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32301

REUBIN O'D. ASKEW GOVERNOR

JOSEPH W. LANDERS, JR. **SECRETARY**

September 28, 1976

Mr. Diaz Callahan Project Manager U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IV 1421 Peachtree Street N.E Atlanta, Georgia 30309

> $Re:$ South Dade C120377 Injection Test Well

Dear Mr. Callahan:

We have scheduled a meeting for October 7, 1976, at 10:00A.M. in our DER Action Center, Room 153, Montgomery Bldg., Koger Executive Center, Tallahassee, Florida in order for interested parties to take part in a presentation and discussion involving the proposed South Dade injection test well program.

A presentation will be given by the Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority's consultants, Black, Crow & Eidsness of Gainesville, Florida. We would appreciate your attendance at this meeting and by copy of this letter, we are formally inviting all persons listed as cc's to be present at the meeting and provide us with their expertise and knowledge in setting up the best possible test well program.

Sincerely,

HOWARD L. RHODES, P.E. CHIEF, BUREAU OF WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT AND GRANTS

Troy M. Mullis, P.E., Admin. Wastewater Engineering Section

HLR/tmh

cc: Chuck Littlejohn Dr. Tim Stuart Dan Farley Steve Lewis Vicky Tschinkel Phil^cEdwards Warren Strahm Dade Co. Dept. of Environmental Resource Mgmt.
Central & Southern Flood Control District $U.S.G.S.$ Gene Coker Dr. Jose Garcia Garrett Sloan

Requestany

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 7201 N. W. ELEVENTH PLACE, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA REGIONAL OFFICES: ATLANTA, GEORGIA / CLEARWATER, FLORIDA BOCA RATON, FLORIDA / NAPLES, FLORIDA / SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA HOUSTON, TEXAS / PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA / MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

PLEASE REPLY TO: GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32802 POST OFFICE BOX 1647 7201 N. W. ELEVENTH PLACE $904 / 377 - 2442$ TWX 810 / 825-2359 CABLE ADDRESS: BCEGNVFLA

October 6, 1976

DER Meeting of October 7, 1976, Tallahassee, Florida Disposal Well System, South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Miami-Dade Water & Sewer Authority

Points Needing Agreement: T-6 with Birains Mond System to begin with 1.6 Test well casing: 1 diameters of the contract to enjective the (=290) (2) depths verticles apo-1300 cernent all-the-107)
3) open annuli v photo-2000 cornent all-the-way fut leas. monton line 2" perforated by (3) Test well drilling techniques: 1) mud to $+$ 900 ft. 2) reverse air from $+$ 900 ft. down Test well drilling water disposal: 1) Bottom of Biscayne aquifer well 2) Downstream of $C - 31E$ Hydrogeological data collection program: 1) Basic data M5 see page 3 For The case to all Lux Boxe \sim 2) Construction sequency M5 ∞ \checkmark 3) Step-pumping test \hat{C} \mathcal{A}) Injection test: Source of water canals $\sigma\mathcal{L}$ Will require \sim permit from FCD. rate $10,000$ qpm (5) Data sharing program - Progress Reports 5.5.1 To whom? $(*)$ is $($.2 How often? Monthly below .3 Final report? Same people as 5.5.1 above (6) Location of other disposal wells ring wells
1 Boulder zone (2) Loans BZ-1 under separate Pent innermentent 7. Location of monitoring wells $2j$ Floridian aquifer (1) of 3) Biscayne aquifer (10) \downarrow more ϵt \leftarrow 6 (1) Aberreitman FCD (2) DER: Troy Mullis & dim Poole (3) DER: District Warren Strahu
(4) USGS. John Vicciali Tally Fred Meyers Mau (5) DER: Marrissay C) FOD Coker & Calcalian A - 5

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3) Floridian among the contraction of the contraction of the contraction o gent need huder parts and BLACK, CROW & EIDSNESS, INC. DER Meeting October 7, 1976 Points Needing Agreement Page 2 8. Data reporting and sharing same as test well 10 Monitoring program for continuous operation.

ATTACHMENT 1

PROPOSED DRILLING AND TESTING PROGRAM FOR INJECTION WELL FACILITIES AT THE SOUTH DISTRICT REGIONAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT MIAMI-DADE WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

1. **INTRODUCTION**

Effluent disposal at the South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant will be by deep well injection. The plant will provide secondary treatment and will have a design capacity of 50 mgd. The projected 4hour peak flow is 115 mgd. Effluent disposal will be via nine 20-inch "Boulder Zone" disposal wells. The effluent pumping station will be designed to pump at the peak rate into any eight of the wells. Provisions will be made to expand the plant to 100 mgd design capacity and 225 mgd peak.

The plant and well site are located so as to provide maximum protection of the Biscayne aquifer. Both will be located downstream from 1,000 mg/l isochlor. The injection well casing program is designed to provide maximum protection to both the Biscayne aquifer and the brackish water part of the Floridan aquifer. A monitoring system will be provided to monitor the fate of the effluent underground.

As the first construction phase, it is proposed to drill a prototype injection well at the site. An intensive geotechnical data collection program will accompany the drilling of the prototype well. After completion of the well, a high-rate injection test well be run. Final design of the remaining eight injection wells, the monitoring wells, and the effluent pumps will be based upon data from the prototype well.

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The proposed test program and design considerations are presented below. The purpose of this presentation is to allow all interested technical and regulatory agencies opportunity to comment and provide their input on the proposed program before beginning of design.

$2.$ PROJECT SITE

The treatment plant and well field are located in the northern half of Section 21, T56, R40E, as shown on Attachment 2.

Natural elevations at the site range from two to four feet above mean sea level. The site is subject to inundation by storm tides. Site soil conditions consist of one to two feet of calcareous silty sand (marl) overlying limestone. The water table is at or near ground surface most of the time.

The 1,000 milligrams per liter (mg/l) isochlor in the Biscayne aquifer is located just west of the site. The 1,000 mg/l isochlor is defined as a line seaward of which water at the base of the aquifer contains more than 1,000 mg/1 of chloride

$3.$ WELL FIELD LAYOUT

A tentative layout of the injection and monitoring well facilities is shown on Plan Sheet M-1 (Attachment 3). Each well is located on a 160'x200' pad build of compacted fill to an elevation of 10 feet above mean sea level.

4. TEST WELL

A test well is to be drilled at the site prior to beginning construction of the injection and monitoring wells. In order to obtain optimum

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information about design parameters for future injection wells and the injection pumping station, it is proposed that the test well be a prototype injection well. The design and construction of the test well will be such that the geologic and hydrologic conditions at the site can be determined during drilling and testing. The test well will be drilled in the northeast corner of the site (Injection Well No. 6 on Attachment $3).$

The well will be of the general design shown on Attachment 4, Injection Well Diagram. Design of the prototype well is based on hydrogeologic conditions found at the Sunset Park and Kendale Lakes injection wells, and the Florida Power and Light Company research test well at Turkey Point. Four casing strings are provided as follows:

900 feet) Long Middle Casing: 30-inch through the brackish part of the Floridan aquifer, to the saltwater interface

Inner Casing and 20-inch into the dense dolomite overlying the Boulder Zone (estimated 2,500 feet) Injection Casing:

 $(estimated 1,700 feet)$

The 42-inch and 36-inch casings will be cemented to the surface. The 30-inch and 20-inch casings will be cemented from the bottom up, as far as possible, to the next overlying lost circulation zone.

The well will be drilled by the reverse circulation rotary method. Salt water from the drilling and testing, or from natural artesian flow, will be contained in steel tanks or lined pits until disposed of by injection into a saltwater disposal well at the site.

> $-3-$ -9

$5.$ SALTWATER DISPOSAL

USGS Open File Report 73031 indicates that the Biscayne aquifer at the site contains salt water near its base. Therefore, it is proposed to drill a well at the site of the test well for the disposal of salt water. Present data indicate that this well will be approximately 120 feet deep, with 40 feet of 20-inch casing. Construction of the saltwater disposal well is shown on Attachment 5. This well may also be used to supply water for the injection test, if adequate fresh water cannot be obtained, as described later in this presentation.

The alternative method of saltwater disposal is to pipe the water across the canal and Levee L31E, just east of the site. We believe this to be a less satisfactory method because of cost and the necessity of interrupting traffic on S.W. 87th Avenue. Another alternative, drilling with a closed system, is less desirable because of adverse effects on the geotechnical data collection program.

Salt water from each of the injection wells drilled subsequent to completion of the test well can be piped back to an existing injection well for disposal.

CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE AND DATA REQUIREMENTS 6.

Before beginning construction, a drilling pad 200'x160' will be built up to an elevation of 10 feet, with compacted material excavated at the site. The excavation will be dug to a depth of 10 to 12 feet, and will serve as a source of drilling water. If adequate capacity is available, water from the excavation will also be used for the injection test.

> $-4 A - 10$

A geohydrologist or hydrologic representative will be on-site at all times during drilling to direct the geotechnical data collection Basic data requirements are as follows: program.

- 1.1 Well cuttings: Collect at not greater than 30-foot intervals, and at each formation change.
- Water Samples: Collect at 30-foot intervals and at each flow $2.$ test. Run field determinations for conductance, temperature and chloride on each sample as collected. Perform laboratory analyses on selected samples for the constituents listed in Table 1.
- 3. Geophysical Logs: As listed in Table 2.
- Coring: Coring of selected intervals will be done during 4. drilling of the deep monitoring wells. Intervals of interest will be selected on the basis of data from the prototype well.

Upon completion of the well, a step-pumping test will be run to obtain an estimated transmissivity value for the Boulder Zone at this site. Following this test, an injection test will be run using fresh water from the borrow excavation. A summary of the test pumping program is given in Table 3.

Proposed construction sequency is as follows:

- 1. Construct access and drilling pad for the prototype test well;
- Drill saltwater disposal well; 2.
- Drill prototype test well; $3.$
	- Set outer casing to 200 feet and cement $a.$
	- Drill test hole to top of Floridan and run logs b.
	- Ream test hole, set and cement 36-inch casing c_{\star}

-5-

TABLE 1
HYDROCHEMISTRY

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TABLE $1 - (continued)$

 $-7-$

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GEOPHYSICAL LOGGING

 $-8 A - 14$

TEST PUMPING SUMMARY

 $-9-$

Drill test hole to $\approx 1,800$ feet and run logs d.

Ream test hole, set and cement 30-inch casing e.

f. Drill test hole to TD $(\approx 3,200$ feet) and run logs

Ream test hole, set and cement 20-inch casing g.

Drill 18-inch hole to TD h.

Run pumping test i.

j. Run injection test

Evaluate test data and compile in report k.

1. Finalize design of injection and monitoring wells

Complete site grading and drilling pad construction; 4.

5. Drill Boulder Zone monitoring well No. 1;

6. Drill Floridan aquifer monitoring well;

7. Drill injection well No. 5;

8. Run pumping test;

Drill injection wells $1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8,$ and 9; capacity test 9. each well as drilled.

 $7.$ MONITORING WELLS

Three monitoring wells are provided as shown on Attachment 3 to detect rate of horizontal movement or possible vertical migration of the injected effluent.

Two monitoring wells penetrate the Boulder Zone and are of the same general construction as the injection wells, but smaller diameter, as shown on Attachment 6. In addition to Boulder Zone monitoring, these two wells also provide annulus monitoring points for the lower Floridan (saline zone) and upper Floridan (brackish zone) aquifer.

One Floridan aquifer monitoring well, in the brackish zone of the aquifer, is provided. Construction of this well is shown on Attachment 7.

A total of 10 Biscayne aquifer monitoring wells are provided, one at each injection well site and one at the remote Boulder Zone monitoring site (BZ-2). Nine of the Biscayne aquifer wells are in the upper (fresh water) part of the aquifer. They will serve as water supply wells, and to monitor possible saltwater spills during drilling. The other Biscayne aquifer well will be cased below the saltwater interface. Its principal use will be as an indicator of the position of the interface. In addition to the monitoring wells, two additional monitoring points will be provided in the open annulus in each of the nine injection wells. As shown on the construction diagram (Attachment 4), open annuli between the 30- and 36-inch casings and the 20- and 30-inch casings provide access to the upper Floridan and lower Floridan aquifer zones, respectively.

Access to the lower (saline) zone will be deleted in favor of a fully-cemented annulus if geologic conditions permit.

8. MONITORING PROGRAM

The objectives of the monitoring program are to provide documentation of the following performance criteria:

- a_z That the secondary treatment process can consistently remove 90 percent or more of the BOD_5 and suspended solids from the plant influent.
- b. That the injection wells can provide a dependable 100 percent system for effluent disposal with minimal adverse environmental effects to the receiving saltwater aquifer and

-11-

little, if any, vertical migration of the injected to the effluent. To accomplish these objectives, the program outlined hereafter is designed to:

- Obtain hydraulic data on the injection zone and affected $\overline{}$ formations.
- Determine effects of imposing pressure on the hydrogeologic $-$ system by a long-term injection test.
- -- Detect movement of injected (emplaced) fluid.
- Determine changes in native water quality caused by the $\qquad \qquad \blacksquare \qquad \blacksquare$ injection process.
- -- Use data to logically establish operational procedures, and revise if necessary.

Proposed monitoring data and frequency of monitoring is summarized in the following Tables (Tables 4, 5, and 6).

EFFLUENT QUALITY MONITORING
(Sampling Point - Effluent Pumping Station)

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OPERATIONAL MONITORING

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AQUIFER WATER QUALITY

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TABLE $6 - (continued)$

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BLACK, CROW & EIDSNESS, INC. CONSULTING ENGINEERS

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 700 SOUTHEAST THIRD STREET, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA REGIONAL OFFICES: ATLANTA, GEORGIA / CLEARWATER, FLORIDA BOCA RATON, FLORIDA / NAPLES, FLORIDA / SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA HOUSTON, TEXAS / WILMINGTON, DELAWARE / MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

PLEASE REPLY TO GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32602 700 S. E. THIRD STREET P.O. BOX +647, 904/378+1531 TWX 810/825-2359 CABLE ADDRESS: BCEGNVFLA October 13, 1976

NEMORANDUM

DER Meeting of October 7, 1976, Tallahassee, Florida $RE:$ Disposal Well System, South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Miami-Dade Water & Sewer Authority

Points Discussed and Agreed upon in Meeting

From: J. I. Garcia-Bengochea

Attendance as follows: $To:$

> Howard Rhodes Fred Williams)
George King) Miami-Dade Troy Mullis Charles Jackson $DER -$ Lathan H. Collins II) Tallahassee Jerry Hughes - USGS, Tallahassee G. J. Thabaraj Fred Meyer - USGS, Miami Gene Nowak Jim Pool Abe Kreitman - Central & So. FL FCD Gene Coker Diaz Callahan) EPA-Atlanta Ross Sproul - BC&E

1. Test Well Location: At site I-6, NW corner Sec 21, T56S, R40E. Have Biscayne aquifer monitoring wells drilled around I-6 prior to drilling test well. Purpose of these wells is to monitor possible spillage from drilling and related operations. Have drilling pad designed to collect in sump any possible spillage. Have spillage pumped across and downstream of Levee 31-E.

Test Well Casings: As per Attachment 4 (to BC&E Memorandum of 9/29/76), except: 2. (1) Have 20th inner casing extended as close as possible to injection horizon, pos-
sibly 2900 ft. in depth; .2) Cement all annuli to ground surface; .3) Leave small monitoring pipe (1" to 2") cemented in inner annulus to monitor quality of water from Lower Floridan aquifer.

3. Test Well Drilling Techniques: OK mud to ⁺ 900 feet (bottom of confining beds;) reverse air from there down.

4. Test Well Drilling Water Disposal: Pipe to downstream of Levee 31-E (salt $water$ marsh).

5. Hydrogeological Data Collection Program: As per Attachment 1, page 5 and following (to BCGE Memo of 9/29/76), except: 1) Add gases and pesticides to Sample No. 5, Table 1, page 6; .2) Add fluid resistivity to Item 6, Table 2, page 8.

Points Discussed and Agreed upon in Meeting of October 7, 1976

Abe Kreitman makes comment that to obtain fresh water from canal along SW 87th Avenue will require permit from Central & Southern Florida FCD.

On a data-sharing program, monthly progress report and a summary report at completion of test well project shall be submitted to:

- .1 CGSFFCD, Abe Kreitman
- .2 DER-District, Warren Strahm
- .3 DER-Tallahassee, Troy Mullis & Jim Pool.
.4 DERM-Dade County, Colin Morrissey
-
- .5 EPA-Atlanta, Diaz Callahan & Gene Coker
- .6 USGS-Miami, Fred Meyers
- .7 USGS-Tallahassee, John Viccioli

6. Location of Other Disposal Wells: As per Attachment 3 (BC&E Memo of 9/29/76). except: .1) Drill I-5 first; .2) then BZ-1; .3) then run pumping test on I-5 making observations on I-6 and BZ-1 to confirm aquifer characteristics.

7. Location of Monitoring Wells: As per Attachment 3 (BCGE Memo of 9/29/76). except: .1) Leave BZ-1 under separate part of Bid Schedule so that it can be deleted if not required; .2) Add four (4) more Biscayne aquifer monitoring wells in the vicinity of I-6 (see paragraph 1 - Test Well Location, above).

8. Casings, Drilling Techniques and Drilling Water Disposal:

.1 - Other Disposal Wells: A) Casings as per Attachment 4 (Test Well), but with Input from the experience obtained during drilling of Test Well; B) Drilling techniques will be left optional to contractor because hydrogeological data to be obtained from these wells do not need to be as detailed as from Test Well; C) Drilling water to be disposed of in adjoining well already drilled; D) All wells to be provided with drilling pads designed to collect spillage and dispose of as drilling water.

.2 Boulder Zone Monitoring Wells: A) Casings as per Attachment 6 (BC&E Memo 9/29776), except: B) Drilling techniques as for Test Well; C) Drilling water to be disposed of as for other disposal wells; D) Take cores of confining material; E) Leave annulus uncemented as per Attachment 6.

.3 Floridan Aquifer Monitoring Well: As per Attachment 7 (BC&E Memo 9/29/76).

9. Data Reporting and Sharing: Same as for Test Well.

Points Discussed and Agreed upon in Meeting of October 7, 1976

10. Monitoring Program for Continuous Operation: As per Attachment 1, page 11 and following (BCGE Memo 9/29/76), except: .1) Delete backup on second line from bottom of page 8; .2) Delete tertiary from first line, top of page 8; .3) Add to Table 4, page 13, the following:

.4 Add to Table 5, page 14, the following:

Specific Conductance - Each Annulus Pipe - Continuous Flow

JIGB:rbs

 cc : Phil Edwards, DER, Fort Myers Warren Strahm)
Richard Tash) DER, West Palm Beach Colin Morrissey - DERM, Dade County Garrett Sloan - Miami-Dade WGS Authority Clyde Conover - USGS, Tallahassee

IN REPLY REFER TO: 9-1-50 (8303)

October 19, 1976

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AUDE O. GODWIN, D.D.S. Titusville

HARDY MATHESON Miami

N SHEPARD Hialeab

J. I. Garcia-Bengochea Black, Crow & Eidsness, Inc. 700 SE Third Street P.O. Box 1647 Gainesville, FL 32602

Disposal Well System, South District Regional Wastewater RE : Treatment Plant, Miami-Dade Water & Sewer Authority

Dear Garcia:

We are in receipt of your memo dated October 13, 1976, summarizing the results of the subject referenced meeting.

In the remarks attributed to me, you correctly summarized the points concerned with taking water from L-31 for injection well testing. However, the minutes did not reflect the special circumstances concerned with crossing the canal with a discharge line for pumped water disposal on the east side of the canal during other phases or testing and construction.

Additionally, the subject memorandum should be corrected, revised, or an addendum issued, to accurately reflect the substantial efforts I made to explain that the drilling of a "prototype well" concurrent with the exploratory work is inappropriate and unacceptable to the District; and further, the memorandum should reflect the District's position that an exploratory test hole drilled as a slim hole for the explicit purpose of gathering hydrogeological, geophysical, and other data must be constructed prior to any other construction work, and that the data derived from the exploratory work when collated, correlated, and interpreted in detail, focusing

 $9 - 1 - 5D(8303)$ October 19, 1976 Page 2

on local and regional impacts of injection among other parameters, may be the only basis upon which the District will review this deep well injection proposal and indeed may be the basis upon which District permit approval is possible.

Very truly yours,

ABE KREITMAN, Director Groundwater Division Resource Planning Department

AK/js

Phil Edwards - DER, Fort Myers $cc:$ Warren Strahm)DER, West Palm Beach Howard Rhodes Troy Mullis Charles Jackson Lathan H. Collins II) DER, Tallahassee G. J. Thabaraj Gene Nowak Jim Pool Diaz Callahan SEPA, Atlanta Clyde Conover - USGS, Tallahassee Fred Meyer - USGS, Miami Garrett Sloan - Miami-Dade Water & Sewer Authority Colin Morrissey - DERM, Dade County Ross Sproul - Black, Crow & Eidsness

Keither Comment

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BLACK, CROW & EIDSNESS, INC.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 7201 N. W. ELEVENTH PLACE, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA REGIONAL OFFICES: ATLANTA, GEORGIA / CLEARWATER, FLORIDA BOCA RATON, FLORIDA / NAPLES, FLORIDA / SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA HOUSTON, TEXAS/PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA/MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

PLEASE REPLY TO: GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32602 POST OFFICE BOX 1647 7201 N. W. ELEVENTH PLACE $904 / 377 - 2442$ TWX 810 / 825-2359 CABLE ADORESS: BCEGNVFLA

October 25, 1976

FCD Re: 9-1-5D (8303)

Mr. Abe Kreitman, Director Groundwater Division - Resource & Planning Department Central & Southern Florida Flood Control District Post Office Box V West Palm Beach, Florida 33402

> $Re:$ Disposal Well System South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Miami-Dade Water & Sewer Authority

Dear Abe:

My memo of October 13, referred to in your letter of October 16, was intended to summarize the points discussed and agreed upon in our meeting at DER, Tallahassee, on October 7. I did not intend to produce minutes of a 6-hour meeting.

During our discussions on the sizes for the test-well casing (slim hole vs. prototype well), I thought we had made clear the advantages of the prototype well vs. the slim hole. A prototype well will produce the following data which cannot be produced by a slim hole:

- 1. Actual injection capacity;
- 2. Actual injection pressure;
- Actual increase in pressure at injection zone; $3.$
- 4. Better value of the transmissivity (T) of the receiving zone:
- $5.$ With above T we can determine more accurately the spacing between the prototype well and the next well to be drilled under the next phase. This, in turn, will allow us to determine other hydrogeological characteristics of the receiving zone for the proper spacing of the remaining seven disposal wells.

Mr. Abe Kreitman

The slim hole cannot give us any of the first three points above. The value of T determined from the slim hole can be quite affected by the reduced flow rate that could be pumped from it and by the heterogenity of the formation.

In addition to the above, the prototype well will produce actual information on the problems of installing and cementing the larger casings of the disposal wells. The slim hole will not produce that information.

As we explained at the meeting of reference, the drilling, the installation and the cementing of each of the casings of the test-prototype well, will be preceded by a test hole that will produce any information that a slim hole could produce.

At the meeting of reference I got the impression from you that the objection to the prototype well could be from the District Board because of the pressures that could be exerted at the completion of the project (due to the expenditures made) to accept a well that is not wholly acceptable. I cannot understand such a position because I do not think that the District Board will accept something that is unacceptable to the District, regardless of pressure. Besides, as we explained to you at the meeting, the Miami-Dade Water & Sewer Authority needs a total of eight disposal wells plus offe standby, so one well cannot solve their disposal needs -- not even for the very first flows they are to receive.

If we are to comply with the proposed EPA regulations for the State Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program (and we must by December 16, 1977), we will have to furnish information
on: "...injection rate and injection pressure of the fluid to be injected" (Section 146.24(h)). This information cannot be obtained from a slim hole. Therefore at the completion of the slim hole we would have had only as much information as we now have for that purpose: just an educated guess.

The purpose of the slim hole is to confirm the geology of the area and to set your casing and cementing schedule. We already have a good idea of the geology of the area from the two General Waterworks wells on Kendall Drive and the one at Turkey Point for Florida Power & Light Company. All three are nearby. In the first two we were directly involved; in the third one we worked as a review consultant for FP&L.

The only way we can obtain for our clients accurate data to comply with the proposed UIC regulations is by the actual testing of the prototype well. This well would provide the same information and opportunities as the slim hole, in addition to those required by the UIC program which the slim hole would not.

Mr. Abe Kreitman, Director -3-

If, in spite of the above reasons, the District insists upon drilling a slim hole first, we would strongly recommend to our client to include, under EPA Phase II of this project, the construction of the slim hole first and then, at its completion and upon approval by the regulatory agencies (including the District), to proceed immediately with the construction of a test-prototype well. This is the only way that we would be able to honestly comply with the proposed UIC regulations and to obtain the necessary data to proceed on firm ground with Phase III. Such action would increase both total cost and time of completion as follows:

Days in addition to those for construction. (1) (2) Drill rig dry watch.

Abe, we need to resolve this matter as soon as possible. We would appreciate very much if we could set a meeting not later than next week so that we could continue our work and meet the deadlines established for our client.

 $Very$ 'tru χ yours, BLACK, **QBEW** AND EIDSNESS, INC. J. Garcia-Béngochea

 $JIGB:rbs$

Mr. Abe Kreitman, Director

 $CC:$

Mr. Garrett Sloan Mr. Phil Edwards Mr. Warren Strahm
Mr. Richard Tash Mr. Howard Rhodes Mr. Troy Mullis Mr. Charles Jackson Mr. Lathan H. Collins II Mr. G. J. Thabaraj
Mr. Gene Nowak Mr. Jim Pool Mr. Gene Coker Mr. Diaz Callahan
Mr. Clyde Conover Mr. Fred Meyer Mr. Colin Morrissey
Mr. Ross Sproul

The attached memo from J. I. Garcia-Bengochea (marked Attachment A) accurately reflects the points discussed and agreed upon in the subject meeting. However, I have the following clarifications and additional comments:

Permanent hardened guttered pads for all well sites must be provided and designed to collect in sump for disposal of any spillage during construction, testing, repair, logging, workover, or abandonment. Disposal of the spillage into another injection well is acceptable subject to No. 8 below.

and Sewer Authority

There is no objection to the requirement to construct $2.$ an exploratory slim hole prior to construction of the prototypetest well as detailed in the attached memo (marked Attachment B) to BC&E from Abe Kreitman of FCD. However this does not relieve the owner from obtaining data adequate to design a safe and effective injection system.

Weekly written reports during drilling and testing should 3. be provided to John Plappert at Bureau of Water Resources Management in Tallahassee in addition to the other (monthly) progress reports.

The casing program specified by No. 8 of Attachment A to this 4. memo is O.K. except the installation of a monitor tube to monitor the lower Floridan aquifer and grouting of all annuli in each injection well should be done as described for the No. 6 injection well (prototype well) by No. 2 of Attachment A.

If the installation of the monitor pipe in the annulus to the Lower Floridan is not successful and operable, drilling of a Lower Floridan monitor well (4-inch minimum size) close to the injection well should be required.

Memo to Chuck Littlejohn Page two October 29, 1976

5. The casing program for the Boulder Zone monitor wells (BZ1 and BZ2) see No. 8.2 of Attachment A must be altered to extend the inner casing to the top of the Boulder Zone as provided for in No. 2 of Attachment A.

6. The annulus of each injection well, i.e., the monitor tube to the Lower Floridan aquifer in each injection well must be monitored continuously by monitoring a continuous flow for specific conductance. (This is to clarify the intent of No. 10.4 of Attachment A).

7. Monitoring using fluid resistivity logging and down hole sampling in the injection zone in 4 or 5 injection wells while injecting into the other injection wells must be done to establish the mixing and dispersion characteristics of the waste in the injection zone. This monitoring would be done after completion of all the injection and monitoring wells, and would be continued until the full capacity of the injection system is needed. A detailed report must be prepared of this work. For the purpose of this monitoring the injection zone must be pumped to remove to the degree possible all non native quality water injected during construction and testing.

The proposed specifications for this monitoring should be presented with the specifications for construction of the injection wells. A suitable tracer(s) to aid in characterizing mixing and dispersion in the injection zone should be used.

 $JRP/11$ Attachments

 $CC:$ Troy Mullis Gene Coker Fred Williams J. I. Garcia-Bengochea Charles Jackson Lathan H. Collins II Jerry Hughes G. J. Thabaraj Paul Philips

Warren Strahm Phil Edwards Gene Nowak George King
Ross Sproul-
Diaz Callahan
Fred Meyer Howard Rhodes Abe Kreitman

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BLACK, UROW & LIDSNESS, LNC.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 700 SOUTHEAST THIRD STREET, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA **EXECUTIVAL OFFICES: ATLANTA, GEORGIA / CLEARWATER, FLORIDA** BOCA RATON, FLORIDA / NAPLES, FLORIDA / SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA HOUSTOR, TESAS / WILMINGTON, DELAWARE / MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 657 420

PLEASE REPLY TO: GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 3260 700 S. E. THIRD STREET P.O. BOX 1647, 904/378-1531 TWA 810/825-2359 TV CABLE ADDRESS: BCEGNVFLA

October 13, 1976

D. E. D. L. C. Samanan MEMORANDUM

DER Meeting of October 7, 1976, Tallahassee, Florida RE: Disposal Well System, South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Miami-Dade Water & Sewer Authority

Points Discussed and Agreed upon in Meeting

J. I. Garcia-Bengochea From:

Attendance as follows: $To:$

> Fred Williams)
Ceorge King) Miami-Dade Howard Rhodes Troy Mullis $DER -$ Charles Jackson Jerry Hughes - USGS, Tallahassee Lathan H. Collins II) Tallahassee Fred Meyer - USGS, Miami G. J. Thabaraj Gene Nowak Abe Kreitman - Central & So. FL FCD Jim Pool Gene Coker)
Diaz Callahan) EPA-Atlanta Ross Sproul - BC&E

1. Test Well Location: At site I-6, NW corner Sec 21, T56S, R40E. Have Biscayne aquifer monitoring wells drilled around I-6 prior to drilling test well. Purpose of these wells is to monitor possible spillage from drilling and related operations. Have drilling pad designed to collect in sump any possible spillage. Have spillage pumped across and downstream of Levee 31-E.

2. Test Well Casings: As per Attachment 4 (to BC&E Memorandum of 9/29/76), except: .1) Have 20" inner casing extended as close as possible to injection horizon, possibly 2900 ft. in depth; .2) Cement all annuli to ground surface; .3) Leave small monitoring pipe (1" to 2") cemented in inner annulus to monitor quality of water from Lower Floridan aquifer.

Test Well Drilling Techniques: OK mud to ¹ 900 feet (bottom of confining beds;) $3.$ reverse air from there down.

4. Test Well Drilling Water Disposal: Pipe to downstream of Levee 31-E (salt water marsh).

5. Hydrogeological Data Collection Program: As per Attachment 1, page 5 and
following (to BC&E Memo of 9/29/76), except: 1) Add gases and pesticides to Sample No. 5, Table 1, page 6; .2) Add fluid resistivity to Item 6, Table 2, page 8.

 A Hachment A

Points Discussed and Agreed upon in Meeting of October 7, 1976

Abe Kreitman makes comment that to obtain fresh water from canal along SW 87th Avenue will require permit from Central & Southern Florida FCD.

On a data-sharing program, monthly progress report and a summary report at completion of test well project shall be submitted to:

- .1 C&SFFCD, Abe Kreitman
- .2 DER-District, Warren Strahm
- .3 DER-Tallahassee, Troy Mullis & Jim Pool
- .4 DERM-Dade County, Colin Morrissey
- .5 EPA-Atlanta, Diaz Callahan & Gene Coker
- .6 USGS-Miami, Fred Meyers
- .7 USGS-Tallahassee, John Viccioli

6. Location of Other Disposal Wells: As per Attachment 3 (BC&E Memo of 9/29/76), except: .1) Drill I-5 first; .2) then BZ-1; .3) then run pumping test on I-5 making observations on I-6 and BZ-1 to confirm aquifer characteristics.

Location of Monitoring Wells: As per Attachment 3 (BC&E Memo of 9/29/76), 7. except: .1) Leave BZ-1 under separate part of Bid Schedule so that it can be deleted if not required; .2) Add four (4) more Biscayne aquifer monitoring wells in the vicinity of I-6 (see paragraph 1 - Test Well Location, above).

Casings, Drilling Techniques and Drilling Water Disposal: 8.

.1 - Other Disposal Wells: A) Casings as per Attachment 4 (Test Well), but with input from the experience obtained during drilling of Test Well; B) Drilling techniques will be left optional to contractor because hydrogeological data to be obtained from these wells do not need to be as detailed as from Test Well; C) Drilling water to be disposed of in adjoining well already drilled; D) All wells to be provided with drilling pads designed to collect spillage and dispose of as drilling water.

.2 Boulder Zone Monitoring Wells: A) Casings as per Attachment 6 (BC&E Memo 9/29776), except: B) Drilling techniques as for Test Well; C) Drilling wate to be disposed of as for other disposal wells; D) Take cores of confining material; E) Leave annulus uncemented as per Attachment 6.

.3 Floridan Aquifer Monitoring Well: As per Attachment 7 (BC&E Memo 9/29/76

9. Data Reporting and Sharing: Same as for Test Well.

Disposal Well System South District Regional WWTP Miami-Dade Water & Sewer Authority

Points Discussed and Agreed upon in Meeting of October 7, 1976

10. Monitoring Program for Continuous Operation: As per Attachment 1, page 11 and following (BC&E Memo 9/29/76), except: .1) Delete backup on second line from bottom of page 8; .2) Delete tertiary from first line, top of page α, ι .3) Add to Table $\overline{4}$, page 13, the following:

> Suspended Solids Temperature Density Pesticides

Daily Daily Monthly Twice per year

.4 Add to Table 5, page 14, the following:

Specific Conductance - Each Annulus Pipe - Continuous Flow

JIGB:rbs

 $CC:$ Phil Edwards, DER, Fort Myers Warren Strahm) DER, West Palm Beach Richard Tash) Colin Morrissey - DERM, Dade County Garrett Sloan - Miami-Dade WGS Authority Clyde Conover - USGS, Tallahassee

P.O. BOX V WEST PALM BEACH FLORIDA 33402 Telephone (305) 686-880

IN REPLY REFER TO: 9-1-50 (8303)

October 19, 1976

STRICT

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 $SPRATT$ Beile

DE O. GODWIN, D.D.S. usulle

RDY MATHESON $m\bar{i}$

HEPARD ولموادا

J. I. Garcia-Bengochea Black, Crow & Eidsness, Inc. 700 SE Third Street P.O. Box 1647 Gainesville, FL 32602

Disposal Well System, South District Regional Wastewater RE: Treatment Plant, Miami-Dade Water & Sewer Authority

Dear Garcia:

We are in receipt of your memo dated October 13, 1976, summarizing the results of the subject referenced meeting.

In the remarks attributed to me, you correctly summarized the points concerned with taking water from L-31 for injection well testing. However, the minutes did not reflect the special circumstances concerned with crossing the canal with a discharge line for pumped water disposal on the east side of the canal during other phases or testing and construction.

Additionally, the subject memorandum should be corrected, revised, or an addendum issued, to accurately reflect the substantial efforts I made to explain that the drilling of
a "prototype well" concurrent with the exploratory work is inappropriate and unacceptable to the District; and further, the memorandum should reflect the District's position that an exploratory test hole drilled as a slim hole for the explicit purpose of gathering hydrogeological, geophysical, and other data must be constructed prior to any other construction work, and that the data derived from the exploratory work when collated, correlated, and interpreted in detail, focusing

Attachment B

 $9 - 1 - 5D(8303)$ October 19, 1976 Page 2

on local and regional impacts of injection among other parameters. may be the only basis upon which the District will review this deep well injection proposal and indeed may be the basis upon which District permit approval is possible.

Very truly yours,

ABE RREITMAN, Director Groundwater Division. Resource Planning Department

AK/js

cc: Phil Edwards - DER, Fort Myers Warren Strahm \DER, West Palm Beach Howard Rhodes Troy Mullis Charles Jackson Lathan H. Collins II) DER, Tallahassee G. J. Thabaraj Gene Nowak $\sqrt{$ im Pool Diaz Callahan SEPA, Atlanta Clyde Conover - USGS, Tallahassee Fred Meyer - USGS, Miami Garrett Sloan - Miami-Dade Water & Sewer Authority Colin Morrissey - DERM, Dade County Ross Sproul - Black, Crow & Eidsness

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

PRINCIPAL OFFICE 7201 N W ELEVENTH PLACE, GAINESVILLE FLORIDA REGIONAL OFFICES ATLANTA GEORGIA / CLEARWATER, FLORIDA BOCA RATON, FLORIDA / NAPLES, FLORIDA / SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA HOUSTON, TEXAS / PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA / MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

October 29, 1976

HILASE REPLY TO. GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32602 POST OFFICE BOX 1647 220) N.W. ELEVENTH PLACE $904 / 377 - 2442$ TWX $810 / 825 - 2359$ CABLE ADDRESS: BCEGNVFLA

Mr. Abe Kreitman Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District Post Office Box V West Palm Beach, Florida 33402

> South Dade Wells Re: Project No. 559-7601-1

Dear Abe:

 $\big($

This letter is to document our conversation of October 28, and to clear up some apparent misunderstandings as to what is meant by the terms "exploratory test hole" or "test well" as used in recent correspondence regarding the above referenced project.

The drilling of an exploratory test hole is included in the drilling sequence proposed for the prototype test well. The proposed sequence is described in Attachment 1, Proposed Drilling and Testing
Program, presented at the October 7th meeting in Tallahassee on this subject. This program calls for the drilling, logging and testing of an exploratory hole prior to setting each of the three inner casings (36inch, 30-inch, and 20-inch). Drilling of the exploratory test hole, which we anticipate would be a nominal 8-inch diameter hole, is called out on Page 5 (Step 3a) and Page 10 (Steps 3d and 3f) of Attachment 1.

It is our intent that the District, and all other agencies having an interest in this project, would have an opportunity to review the test data and concur in the recommended casing program before the actual setting of any casings below 800 feet. This concept would also apply to the selection of injection and monitoring levels.

As you know, the exploratory test hole approach as outlined above was successfully applied to the drilling of the Belle Glade well. This same approach can be applied to the south Dade testing.

I would appreciate your comments on the procedure described above, and its acceptability to the District, as soon as possible. As Dr. Garcia noted in his letter of October 25, it is imperative that this matter be resolved so that we can meet the deadlines established for our client.

Very truly yours,

BLACK, CROW AND EIDSNESS, INC. $c \sqrt{\text{Ross }$ Sproul, C.P.G.S.

 $CRS/mf1$

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- 1) A lithologic and stratigraphic log prepared by a resident geologist competent and qualified by training and experience to collect and describe drill cuttings, identify stratigraphic units, and in general make the many necessary decisions required during the progress of drilling operations that will lead successfully to meeting the objectives of the exploratory work. Appropriate commentary related to unusual hole conditions, hard or dense layers, extent of solution channels, fractures, etc., must be included.
- Geolograph or equal indicating as a minimum, drilling time vs. down time, $2)$ bit weight and trip time.
- Flume (ditch) samples taken every 5 feet, fully labeled and identified 3) and depth correlated for up-hole lag time. A full set of samples will be retained by the owner or his consultant until permit application review for permanent facilities is completed. In this interim period, the District may require that a complete suite of samples as described above be delivered to the District's geologists for analysis.
- Cores in quantity and at depths as considered appropriate and necessary 4) by the owner or his consultant. The decision to take cores at a particular depth would normally be determined on the basis of conditions found during drilling operations. Of specific interest to the District are: a) impervious zones (or aquicludes) lying above anticipated injection horizons, and b) potential monitoring horizons lying above potential injection horizons. The applicant should recognize that cores may be specified during subsequent construction of the injection well, if approved, and will essentially be dependent on data derived from the test hole. Cores will serve to confirm confining beds, injection zones or other features of pertinent hydrogeologic interest. The applicant should recognize that although the taking of cores is discretionary, it can, under certain circumstances, be one of the essential determinants in demonstrating the viability of any injection system. It is, therefore, in the applicant's best interest to carefully review the planning of the exploratory program relative to this requirement.
- Geophysical logs: Logging shall, as a minimum, include the following 5) surveys covering the entire depth of the drilled hole:
	- Continuous bore hole fluid conductivity $a)$
	- Spontaneous potential b)
	- Gamma Ray c)
	- d) Caliper
	- Combination temperature and differential temperature $e)$
	- Short and long normal resistivity f)
	- Lateral resistivity g)
	- Dual induction h)
	- i) Gamma-gamma density
	- $j)$ Neutron
	- In lieu of "i" and "j" above, the owner may substitute an accoustic \overline{k}) (sonic) porosity log. The decision to run surveys relative to "i", "j", and "k" rests with the owner and will be determined on the basis of hole conditions and other site factors.
- 6) Water quality: Water quality shall be determined during test hole drilling operations in a manner, and using techniques, that will provide an accurate chemical analysis of water found at various depths throughout the bore hole. Of specific concern is that area at the bottom of, or underlying, the Hawthorn Formation and extending to the "Boulder Zone" of the Oldsmar and Cedar Keys limestone. Water quality determinations are required to be taken in the uppermost part of the "Floridan Aquifer" (or bottom of the Hawthorn Formation), identifying the water quality of the topmost water bearing zone. Subsequent samples shall be taken in all significant water bearing zones extending into the "Boulder Zone" such that a clear and accurate hydrogeo-chemical gradient can be established. Associated with the water sampling program, shut in-head pressure shall be taken and integrated into the sampling program. Such measurements shall be made in all major water bearing zones, such that an accurate potentiometric head gradient can be established.
- 7) All of the above data shall be assembled in report form in which all the items listed above are fully described and interpreted in detail as to their relevance and impact on local and regional geology and hydrology, and which shall include a section on the impact of these features on the design and possible impact on the efficacy, maintenance, and operation of any subsequent injection well.
- The guidelines given above are meant to describe minimum data requirements 8) that will be necessary at such times as the owner makes application for permanent injection well facilities. It is not intended to be an exhaustive or inclusive list, but rather, is intended to inform the owner as to those factors that the District considers essential in reviewing deep well injection projects. Additional data derived from prior study or on-site test hole drilling that is considered relevant to evaluating such projects should be incorporated into the data package.

These minimum requirements are considered to be essential in order for the District to discharge its responsibilities under existing legislation in protecting the water resources. They are also consonant with regulations published in the Federal Register, Vol. 39, No. 69, dated April 9, 1974, 00.00.ned with subsurface emplacement of fluids - Administrator's Statement No. 5, and Vol. 41, No. 170, dated August 31, 1976, which addresses certain aspects of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

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CONSULTING ENGINEERS

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 7201 N. W. ELEVENTH PLACE, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA REGIONAL OFFICES: ATLANTA, GEORGIA / CLEARWATER, FLORIDA BOCA RATON, FLORIDA / NAPLES, FLORIDA / SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA HOUSTON, TEXAS / PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA / MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

PLEASE REPLY TO: GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32602 POST OFFICE BOX 1647 7201 N. W. ELEVENTH PLACE $904/377 - 2442$ TWX 810 / 825-2359 CABLE ADDRESS: BCEGNVFLA

November 3, 1976

Mr. Abe Kreitman, Director Groundwater Division - Resource & Planning Department Central & Southern Florida Flood Control District Post Office Box V West Palm Beach, Florida 33402

> Re: Disposal Well System South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Miami-Dade Water & Sewer Authority

Dear Abe:

This is to confirm our telephone conversation of yesterday on the subject of slim hole vs. prototype test well. We understand now that the required test well can be drilled as a
prototype well provided an opportunity is given to the District to review information and approve suggestions as to where to seat each of the inner casing strings.

Information is to be obtained from the test hole described on page 5 of Attachment 1 to our memorandum of September 29, 1976. Data will be collected as per District's requirements. As soon as information is collected, it will be presented to the District with our suggestions as to where to set and cement each string of casing. We are to receive an answer from the District within ten (10) working days after information and suggestions are presented to the District.

Please let us know as soon as possible if above is an accurate understanding of your office's position.

Sincerely, BLACK, ¢*OW AND EIDSNESS, INC. $J. I.$ Gark

 $JIGB:rbs$

 $cc:$ (See attached)

Mr. Abe Kreitman, Director $-2-$ November 3, 1976 P. O. Box 330316, Miami - 33148 $cc:$ Mr. Garrett Sloan, Miami-Dade Water & Sewer Authority Mr. Phil Edwards - DER, 2180 West 1st Street, Suite 401, Fort Myers - 33901 Mr. Warren Strahm) DER, PO Box 3858, West Palm Beach 33402 Mr. Richard Tash J Mr. Howard Rhodes Mr. Troy Mullis) Mr. Charles Jackson DER - 2562 Exec. Center Circle, Eas \mathcal{L} Mr. Lathan H. Collins II) Tallahassee - 32301 Mr. G. J. Thabaraj Mr. Gene Nowak Mr. Jim Pool \mathcal{L} 345 Courtland St. VE Mr. Gene Coker EPA - 1421-Peachtree-St-NE,-Suite-300 Mr. Diaz Callahan) Atlanta, Georgia 30309 Sabo & Mr. Clyde Conover - USGS, 325 John Knox Road, Suite F-240 Tallahassee - 32303 Mr. Fred Meyer - USGS, 901 S. Miami Avenue, Miami - 33130 Mr. Colin Morrissey - Dade County Department of Environmental Resource Management 909 SE First Avenue Miami - 33131 Mr. Ross Sproul - BC&E, Gainesville - 32602

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 7201 N.W. ELEVENTH PLACE, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA REGIONAL OFFICES: ATLANTA, GEORGIA / CLEARWATER, FLORIDA BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA / BOCA RATON, FLORIDA / NAPLES, FLORIDA SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA / PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA / MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

PLEASE REPLY TO: GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32602 POST OFFICE BOX 1647 7201 N.W. ELEVENTH PLACE 904/377-2442 CABLE ADDRESS, BCEGNVFI A

November 12, 1976

Mr. Abe Kreitman Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District Post Office Box V West Palm Beach, Florida 33402

Dear Abe:

Since Dr. Garcia will be out of the country for several weeks, I have been asked to respond to your letter of November 3, regarding the District's standards on data requirements for injection well programs. The following comments on the standards may be regarded as informal, in accordance with your request. However, if these or comparable standards are to be adopted as rules of the District, I would appreciate the opportunity to respond formally.

I agree with the concept stated in your letter, that standards should be broad to allow maximum flexibility to design a program that is comprehensive. However, in some respects the standards themselves are very specific and have the opposite effect. This criticism applies especially to the paragraph on geophysical logs.

My comments on specific points in the standards, in the order in which they appear, are as follows:

Paragraph 3, Flume (formation) Samples:

As a practical matter, a sample interval of 5 feet is too frequent. The mass of samples accumulated from a deep well (20 per hundred feet. 600 for a 3,000-foot well) would yield no stratigraphic or other data not obtained from a somewhat longer interval. If only to reduce the amount of rock to be transported, examined, and stored, I recommend a 10-foot interval be substituted.

Paragraph 3, Geophysical Logs:

This is the section which I consider to be much to specific. A geophysical logging program must be tailored to fit particular situations, rather than presented like a shopping list. A statement of purpose and intent, similar to the paragraph on coring, would be more appropriate.

If it is felt that a "shopping list" is necessary to fulfill the need for standards on this subject, I suggest that the list include only those logs which over the years have proven almost universally useful in evaluating the Floridan section, leaving the selection of specialized logs to the owner or his consultant. My suggestions for revising the shopping list would be as follows:

Items (a) through (f) leave as is, except:

(1) Delete differential temperature from item (e). The differential temperature log has very specialized applications, principally as a means of using injected fluid as a tracer. It might be useful as a part of an engineered injectivity study, but to just "run a differential temperature log" would be out of order in a rationally developed logging program. The development of the necessary instrumentation to run differential temperature logs has in fact reduced the need for this log. The sensitive "differential" type probe can resolve very small temperature changes, and a gradient temperature log run with one of these tools is usually more useful than the differential log.

(2) Add a flowmeter survey to the list. I presume the primary purpose of the logging program is to differentiate productive and non-productive zones, and to quantify the productivity of individual aquifer zones. This is the best done with a combination of flowmeter, caliper and temperature logs. The other logs listed are primarily "lithology" logs, and do a rather poor job of identifying water producing zones.

Item (g) and (h). Delete from the list. The lateral resistivity log and the induction log measure the same parameters as short and long normals (item f). The lateral and induction logs are useful under circumstances which require that they be used, but in a relatively small water-filled hole (less than 12-inch) in a limestone section, the short and long normals would be the best choice. The lateral device is a deep-looking tool intended for use where the formations of interest are likely to be deeply invaded by drilling fluid, an uncommon situation in the Floridan section. The device has poor efficiency in highly resistive rocks, and does not resolve thin beds. The induction log is most applicable where the formations of interest contain hydrocarbons. It has the same limitations as the lateral logs, and in addition requires a very large and heavy tool and is usually available only from an "oilwell" type logging service.

Items (i) , (j) and (k) . Delete from the list and substitute "porosity log." The gamma-gamma, neutron, and acoustic logs are all basically porosity logs. The gamma-gamma and neutron logs can be used for identification of lithology and pore fluid. These functions are not particularly useful in the Floridan section, since the lithology is almost universally carbonate and the pore fluid is water. Radiation logging (except natural gamma ray) is quite expensive, in relation to its benefits,

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in our area, and imposes costs and risks far out of proportion to any benefits. I am sure that you are aware that if a radiation source is accidentally lost in a well it must either be recovered or the well plugged with cement. Further drilling could not be allowed, because of the danger of breaking open the tool and releasing the radioactive material. I understand that item (k) allows the substitution of an acoustic log for the radiation logs; however, I believe that the use of radioactive materials should be discouraged, and limited to cases where there is a clear need for the data generated. The listing of the radioactive logs as first choices, with acoustic logging as a substitute, seems to encourage the use of the former.

 $-3-$

One other comment on item (5) and I will close this dissertation: What is meant by the statement regarding the surveys "covering the entire depth of the drilled hole?" If this is taken to mean the entire section from ground surface to the total depth of the hole is to be logged as open hole, I am sure you recognize the inappropriateness and lack of cost effectiveness of application of the "shopping list" concept. In reality, some of the logs mentioned would be applicable only to the artesian system. I presume the statement is intended to indicate that logging should be carried out to the total depth of the well, in which case I fully agree.

I hope these comments may prove helpful in drafting final guidelines. I appreciate the opportunity to comment on this subject, and will also appreciate being advised when the guidelines are finally drafted and proposed as formal rules.

Very truly yours,

BLACK, CROW AND EIDSNESS, INC.

C. Ross Sproul, C.P.G.S.

CRS/mf1

xc: Dr. J. I. Garcia-Bengochea

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 7201 N. W. ELEVENTH PLACE, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA **REGIONAL OFFICES: ATI ANTA GEORGIA / CLEARWATER FLORIDA** BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA / BOCA RATON, FLORIDA / NAPLES, FLORIDA SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA / PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA / MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA PLEASE REPLY TO: GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32602 POST OFFICE ROX 1647 7201 N. W. ELEVENTH PLACE 904/377-2442 CABLE ADDRESS: BCEGNVFLA

November 16, 1976

Mr. Abe Kreitman Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District Post Office Box V West Palm Beach, Florida 33402

> Miami-Dade Test Well Re: Project No. 559-7601-1

Dear Abe:

Enclosed are two sets of Plans and Specifications for the above referenced well. Two copies of the Project Description, which details the geotechnical data collection program, are also enclosed. These documents are also being submitted to the Department of Environmental Regulation with the application for the construction permit.

The well design and data collection program are essentially as discussed at the October 7 meeting in Tallahassee, with the following exceptions:

- 1. Method of saltwater disposal is confirmed as piping to the salt marsh.
- $2.$ Four Biscayne aquifer monitoring wells are added.
- $3.$ All well casings are grouted to the surface.
- 4. Inner casing is extended to the top of the Boulder Zone.
- Agency input following test hole drilling is explicitly 5. stated.

As we understand the current procedure, the Application for a Permit to Construct is to be submitted to the DER, who will act on the application with District Board concurrence.

As we discussed in our telephone conversation yesterday, our goal is to have the permitting of this well considered by your Board at its December meeting. Our purpose, therefore, in sending you this information at this time is so that your staff can begin its review in time
to place this item on the meeting agenda.

Very truly yours,

BLACK, CROW AND EIDSNESS, INC.

 052 Ross Sproul, C.P.G.S.

CRS/mf1

xc: Mr. Garrett Sloan Mr. George King Mr. Dan Farley
Dr. J. I. Garcia-Bengochea |

STATE OF FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN DISTRICT 3301 GUN CLUB ROAD POST OFFICE BOX 3858 WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA 33402

JOSEPH W. LANDERS, JR. **SECRETARY**

REUSIN O'D. ASKEW **GOVERNOR**

December 23, 1976

Dade County Deep Injection Well -South Dade Regional STP

Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority 3575 South LeJeune Road Post Office Box 330316 Miami, Florida 33133

Dear Sirs:

 \mathbf{I}

Re: Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority - Application for Permit to Drill Prototype Test Well to Boulder Zone

This is to acknowledge receipt of an application for the referenced source and to advise you that it is incomplete.

You propose to drill a shallow well at the site for the disposal of the salt water associated with the drilling of the prototype. We are opposed to the disposal of the salt water generated from the prototype well by this method. Disposal of the salt water by this method would negate the accurate monitoring of the ambient waters in the Biscayne Aquifer. Furthermore, if the total dissolved solids at this site are less than 10,000 ppm, your proposed disposal method would be in direct violation of 40 CFR 126.24(E).

Your proposed alternate method of salt water disposal is a pipeline across the canal and levee L31E into the mangrove estuary. We are also opposed to this method as you have not described your means of controlling the turbid conditions at the discharge to the Class III waters of the estuary. The outfall discharge must meet the State standards for Class III waters.

 F r cast The applicant shall consider and demonstrate the injection rate, injection pressure, and injection volume over the life of the 3 project and shall demonstrate the approximate potentiometric surface of the receiving aquifer in both magnitude and extent on an accurate map.

Page 1 of 4

Page 2 Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority December 23, 1976

The applicant shall show, on the map, all water wells; surface bodies of water, oil, gas, exploratory or test wells, other injection wells; surface mines and quarries, and other pertinent surface features including bedrock out crops, and faults and fractures within the potentiometric influence.

The applicant shall show current maps and cross sections illustrating the regional geologic setting within the potentiometric influence.

The applicant shall include maps and cross sections indicating the vertical and lateral limits of aquifers containing 3,000 mg/l and 10,000 mg/l TDS water quality levels, above and below the injection zone and direction of movement of the water in every ζ , underground drinking water source (10,000 mg/1) which may be affected by the proposed injection.

The applicant shall provide geological and physical characteristics of the injection interval and the overlying and underlying confining 7. beds including: istoria
Personali

. Thickness

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- . Areal extent; vertical and horizontal
- . Lithology; transmissibility
- . Location, extent and effects of known or suspected
	- faulting, fracturing and natural solution channels
- . Formation fluid chemistry, including total dissolved solids
- . Fracturing gradients

stime applicant shall demonstrate and provide expected changes in pressure, native fluid displacement and direction of movement of injected fluid; and contingency plans to cope with all shut-ins or well failures to prevent endangerment of underground drinking water sources.

The applicant shall consider and demonstrate the effect of underground currents, if any, to solution channels which may lead to migration to any area other than the North Atlantic Ocean.

The applicant shall demonstrate that the surface injection pressure will be limited to preclude the possibility of fracture $\hat{I}(\widehat{\omega})$. of any confining strata.

The applicant shall demonstrate the provisions which are made for correcting leaks in the system within the potentiometric influence zone.

Page 3 Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority December 23, 1976

The applicant shall show provisions for preventing interaquifer
 l \angle migration.

The applicant shall present a written evaluation of alternative 13 disposal practices in terms of maximum environmental protection.

The applicant shall demonstrate the satisfaction of the design 14 requirements by calculations and discussions including the following:

- The inspection procedure to be used to reject the $a.$ use of any pipe segment having a wall thickness less
than 0.438 inch.
- The design formulas used for determing the casing b. selection.
- The weld inspections program to be used to assure c . 100% weld certification.
- The cathodic protection, soil neutralization or d. corrosion inhibition system to be used to provide the corrosion resistance for a minimum life of forty (40) years.

NOTE: The application proposes a 20-inch diameter with a 0.438 inch wall steel pressurized inner casing.

- Consideration of this proposed selection under the most 15° favorable conditions would seem to indicate the expectation of underground joint rupture in the ninth year of system life. The favorable conditions considered include:
	- . ASTM A-53 grade B material
	- . Manufacturers minus tolerance on pipe wall
	- . Operating pressure rating of above ground pipe and fittings
	- . 100% weld strength rating obtained by full radiographic inspection
	- . Nominal corrosion and erosion losses

Surface contag

The proposed coating of the exterior casing surface does not $1\,$ k appear to consider alternate fresh and sea water immersion, placement and burial in soil, and exposure to brine, sewage, alkalies, and chemical attack. The proposed coating appears to be that which is used for steel structures at or near the surface in fresh water areas.

Page 4 Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority December 23, 1976

If there are any questions, please contact Mr. William Albritton of this office, telephone 305/689-5800.

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Sincerely,

Warren G. Strahm Subdistrict Manager

WGS:WRA:fs

Howard L. Rhodes CC: Jim Pool Phil Edwards Robert S. Lewis Fred Meyers, USGS Abe Kreitman, FCD

 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\leq\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}}$

James Pool FROM:

January 24, 1977 DATE:

Inj.-Test Well proposed for South Dade Regional STP SUBJECT:

Following is the result of the meeting on the above well held on 1-11-77 in the DER office in West Palm Beach:

Persons attending the meeting: (See attached attendance list)

The meeting was requested by Mr. George Collins, EPA Atlanta, to help clarify the permitting requirements of the Regulatory agencies for the test well and to work out a reasonable time table.

The attached letter of December 23, 1976 to Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority and the "Contingencies" in the attached letter of December 15, 1976 to Mr. Kutzman of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency were discussed.

Listed below by item are the agreements reached on each letter:

Letter of December 23, 1976 to Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority

Item No.

Agreement

- 1. This item is not applicable since a saltwater disposal well will not be used.
- $2.$ Turbidity control of waters discharged during construction and testing will be accomplished. Discharge into the ditch on the bay side of the S.W. 87th Avenue right-of-way (Levee) using a manifold to distribute the flow will be done.
- $3.$ This item will be done. However, the work "demonstrate" is changed to "forecast".
- 4. The area to be considered will be the area of influence after injecting 50 mgd for 20 years.
- $5.$ This has been submitted previously in sufficient detail.

Warren Strahm Page Two January 24, 1977

- This will be done using presently available infor-6. mation.
- This will be discussed. $7.$
- This will be discussed. However, the word "demon- $8.$ strate" is changed to "estimate".
- The direction of movement of water in the injection 9. zone will be estimated following completion of the first stage of the project by evaluating the results of a survey of the completed wells using down-hole pressure measuring devices.
- This will be discussed. 10.
- The applicant will plug abandoned wells which, 11. because of the injection, are allowing upper waters to be polluted by saline waters or the injected sewage effluent.
- This will be discussed. $12.$
- $13.$ This will be discussed by reference to specific parts of the Environmental Impact Statement.
- 14. a. A copy of the mill certificate for any pipe used in a well will be provided.

This will be provided. b.

The applicant will show why 100% weld certifi- \mathbf{c} . cation (X-ray) is not needed (considering ASME quidelines).

d. This will be done.

15. These items will be considered when answering Item 14.

This will be discussed. $16.$

Warren Strahm Page Three January 24, 1977

Contingencies in letter of December 15, 1976 to Mr. Kutzman.

Note: By copy of this letter to Mr. Howard Rhodes, I recommend that the following items be considered for transmittal to EPA as clarifications and alterations of the contingencies:

Item No.

Agreement

- Instead of eliminating the gravity drain pipes as $1.$ indicated in the contingencies the applicant may close off the drain pipes with a blind flange during well construction or any work on the wells which could result in spillage from the well.
- $2.$ Change the words ". . . shall be at the complete discretion of" to "must be approved by".
- $3., 4., 5.,$ This will be done.

 $6.7.7.8.7$

 $9.10.7$

- $11.$ Submit the daily logs once each week.
- $12.$ This must be done prior to issuing the contruction permit.
- 13. This must be done prior to issuing the operating permit.

 $14.$, 15. This will be done.

- 16. This must be done prior to issuing the operating permit.
- $17.$, $18.$, These will be done.

19.

The schedule agreed on for the test well program is as follows:

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Therefore, the estimated minimum time to issuance of the DER construction permit is 31 weeks.

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$JRP/11$

- \mathbf{I} cc: Meeting attendees (see attached list) UТ Howard Rhodes ∞
	- John Bottcher

LIST OF ATTENDANTS

`H2M HII engineers planners economists scientists

February 2, 1977

Mr. Warren Strahm Dept. of Environmental Regulation Post Office Box 3858 West Palm Beach, Florida 33402

> Re: Miami-Dade Water & Sewer Authority Test Well Project No. 559-7601

Dear Mr. Strahm:

This is in response to your letter of December 23, 1976, regarding application for permit to construct the above referenced test well. In your letter, you indicate that the application is incomplete with respect to fifteen (15) specified items. In the following response to these fifteen items, each item is identified by the index number on the attached copy of the subject letter (Attachment 1).

- Disposal of salt water via a shallow well on-site is $\mathbf 1$. not the proposed disposal method. (Reference: Memorandum of DER meeting of October 7, 1976, Item 4; and page 1-4, Paragraph 1-05 of the Specifications. It. will be pumped through a pipeline across canal and levee L31E as discussed in Paragraph 2 below.
- $2.$ The saltwater outfall proposed does not discharge to a surface water body, but to a salt marsh. Overland flow to Biscayne Bay will be through about 3/4 mile of marsh vegetation. The Dade County Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM) has proposed that a distribution manifold be provided to minimize outfall velocity. A manifold has been incorporated in the outfall, as shown on the Plans. This will minimize the possibility of turbid water reaching Biscayne Bay. Further turbidity control will be provided, if needed, by seepage pits on the saltwater side of L-31E.
- $3.$ Preliminary well design parameters are as follows:
	- Injection rate, design capacity: $a.$ 50 MG.
	- Peak hour at design capacity: b. 113 MG.

Gainesville Office a Black, Crow and Eidsness, Inc. 7201 N.W. Eleventh Place, P.O. Box 1647, Gainesville, Florida 32602 904/377-2442 Cable: BCEGNVFLA A division of CH2M HILL

- Injection pressure: Estimated 70 to 75 psi at \mathbf{c} . well head less than 10 psi at receiving zone.
- Injection volume: 4.9×10^{10} cu ft (average 50 d. mqd for 20 years).
- Potentiometric surface: There is at present no e. map of the potentiometric surface of the receiving aquifer, nor enough data available to prepare a map. We believe it to be nearly flat, with a slight east to southeast slope. Potentiometric level is expected to be 1 foot or less above sea level. The attached map (Attachment 2) shows the computed change in head in the injection zone after 20 years injection at an average rate of 50 mgd. Calculations are based on a transmissivity
of 3.2×10^6 ft² day⁻¹ and a storage coefficient
of 1.5×10^{-5} (Meyer, 1974), and the assumption of non-leaky artesian conditions. The effect of a probable discharge boundary located approximately 30 miles east of the site was also disregarded in preliminary calculations. As a simplification, it was also assumed the total flow concentrated in one well in the center of the well field. This assumption gives more intense effects near the center of the field and approximately the same values away from the field. The changes shown on
Attachment 2 are, therefore, expected to represent maximum values (values based on the presence of the boundary are shown in parentheses).
- Locations of pertinent wells are shown on Attachment 3. 4. Wells shown are those which penetrate to or near the injection zone within the potentiometric influence. The outcrop of the injection zone occurs about 30 miles east of the site, under the Atlantic Ocean, in the Straits of Florida. There are no pertinent on-shore outcrops, mines, quarries, surface water bodies, or faults. The offshore escarpment bounding the Straits of Florida is thought to have been formed in part by faulting (Uchupi, 1964).
- Attachment 4 is a hydrologic cross section encompassing 5. the area of potentiometric influence.

- $6.$ Vertical and lateral water quality limits in the artesian system and injection zone are shown on Attachment 4. Attachments 5 and 6 show chloride distribution in the Biscayne aquifer. The direction of water movement in both the artesian and nonartesian systems is approximately east-southeast.
- $7.$ The parameters requested in this item are projected from existing data as follows:
	- Thickness $a.$
		- $|1\rangle$ Injection interval: 50 to 100 feet of cavernous dolomite in the upper part of the lower Eocene Oldsmar limestone.
		- $2)$ Overlying confining beds: Total 1,900 feet in two intervals; 850 feet between the disposal zone and Floridan aquifer, and 1,050 feet between the Floridan aquifer and Biscayne aquifer (see Attachment 4).
		- 3) Underlying confining beds: undefined.
	- b. Areal Extent
		- $1)$ Injection interval: Peninsular Florida, generally south of a line from Melbourne on the east coast to Venice on the west coast.
		- Overlying confining beds: $2)$ same as 1 above.
		- 3) Underlying confining beds: Same as 1 above, except where anhydrite in the lower Eocene limestones form a definite base to the zone.
	- Lithology \mathbf{c} .
		- \perp Injection interval: Hard crystalline dolomite with fracture and cavernous porosity and permeability.
		- $2)$ Overlying confining beds: Limestone and dolomite, clay and siltstone.
		- $3)$ Underlying confining beds: Dolomite, probably gypsum impregnated at depth.

 $\{ \varphi_{\alpha} \mid \varphi_{\alpha} \in \frac{1}{2} \mid \alpha \neq \beta \neq \frac{1}{2} \}$.

- d. Transmissivity
	- Injection interval: 3.2×10^6 ft²/day \perp (Meyer, 1974).
	- $2)$ Overlying confining beds: Very low. Did not produce any significant amount of water when drilling Sunset Park and Kendale Lakes injection wells near Coral Gables.
	- $3)$ Underlying confining beds: Very low. Of no significant importance for project.
- Faulting, Fracturing, Natural Solution Channels e.
	- 1) Injection interval: Probably faulted at seaward boundary. Fractures and natural solution channels are responsible for the high transmissivity of the zone. Discharge from the interval is probably through solution channels emerging on the sea bottom in the Straits of Florida.
	- $2)$ Overlying confining beds: Probably terminated by a fault forming the edge of the continental shelf about 30 miles east of the site. No on-shore faults, fractures of solution channels are known or expected.
	- $3)$ Underlying confining beds: None known.
- f. Formation Fluid Chemistry
	- Injection interval: See Attachment 7. \mathbf{L}
	- $2)$ Overlying confining beds: Essentially the same as injection interval.
	- $3)$ Underlying confining beds: Similar to above, becoming more highly mineralized with depth.
- Fracturing Gradients q.

All Beds: Since the area is tectonically relaxed, the actual fracture gradient is estimated to be about 1 psi per foot of depth. For design purposes, a conservative value of 0.55 psi per foot is used.

- 8. Computed change in artesian head after injection for 20 years at an average rate of 50 mgd is shown on Attachment Calculation is based on the assumption that no $\mathbf{2}$. leakage occurs through the overlying or underlying confining beds. The numbers in parentheses are computed changes when the effect of a discharge boundary in the Straits of Floride is included. Native fluid will initially be displaced laterally, and ultimately to discharge in the Straits of Florida. The injected fluid will also move radially away from the injection The rate at which the injected fluid will move site. down the potentiometric gradient (east-southeast) is not known, but will probably be very slow. The position of injected fluid front after 20 years of injection at an average rate of 50 mgd will be about 8.6 miles from the site, if it is assumed there is no leakage and that the fluid moves through a 50-foot thick zone having an effective porosity of 30 percent. The subject of this application is a test well; therefore, the question of shut-ins will not arise. In the case of the future injection wells, a standby well, standby power generation, and an emergency outfall are provided to take care of any emergencies which could arise.
- 9. All indications are that the hydraulic gradient in the injection zone is toward the Atlantic Ocean, and that this will be the direction of movement of the injected fluid. However, an investigation of several possible means of measuring horizontal flows in the well bore is being conducted. If any of these proves feasible, a direct measurement of the horizontal component of flow will be attempted.
- $10.$ The facility is equipped with alarms and automatic shutdown equipment which will prevent injection pressure from exceeding the fracturing pressure of any confining strata.
- 11. The annulus monitoring system and the on-site monitoring wells would detect any leaks which might occur in the system. The provisions for correction would depend on the nature of the leak. If around an injection well casing, the well would be repaired or plugged, as necessary. In the case of a leak due to some previously unknown abandoned well or test hole penetrating the injection zone, the well would be plugged.

- 12. The primary barrier to interaquifer migration of injected fluid is the extension of the inner casing to a depth as near the top of the receiving zone as practicable, as provided in the Specifications.
- Alternative disposal practices are evaluated in the 13. March 1973 Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the EPA. In that report, deep well injection was recommended for the South District WWTP. Alternative disposal practices are also considered in the 201 Facilities Plan being prepared by Post, Buckley, Schuh & Jernigan.
- 14a. The contractor will be required to furnish mill certificates attesting that the pipe supplied meets the. appropriate specification (see page DW-4, paragraph DW-05 (a-3) of the Test Well Specifications). In addition, the thickness of the pipe as delivered will be measured at the end of each length.
- 14b. The critical factors governing the casing string design for the subject well are collapse strength and corrosion resistant.

During grouting operations, each casing will have an external pressure imposed upon it by the column of cement in the annulus. The external pressure is given by:

 $\Delta p = h_a$ $\frac{SWa}{144} - h_i$ $\frac{SWi}{144}$

Where ha and hi are, respectively, the heights of fluid in the annulus and inside the casing, and SWa and SWi are, respectively, the specific weights of fluid filling the annulus and casing. The ability to withstand the external pressure during grouting depends upon the collapse pressure of the casing being grouted. The critical collapse pressure is given by:

 $P_E = \frac{46.95 \times 10^6}{(D/t) [(D/t) - 1]^2}$

(API Bulletin SC3 "Formulas and Calculations for Pipe Properties"), where P_E is the critical collapse pressure,

> D is the nominal casing diameter, and t is the nominal casing wall thickness. A summary of collapse pressure calculations for each casing diameter is given in Attachment 8. It is usually impractical in large diameter wells to provide for casing strings strong enough to allow grouting in one stage. Therefore, sizes are selected to provide an annular space large enough to allow staging of cement through an annulus grout pipe. The large annulus also gives more assurance that each casing can be lowered to the required depth.

- 14c. Welding will be done by qualified welders and in accordance with recognized pipeline welding methods. Radiographic examination of the casing is not planned and in our opinion is not necessary. Each casing will be pressure tested before drilling the cement plug to assure that it does not leak. $\mathcal{L}^{\mathcal{L}}(\mathbf{A})$ and $\mathcal{L}^{\mathcal{L}}(\mathbf{A})$ and $\mathcal{L}^{\mathcal{L}}(\mathbf{A})$
- 14d. The exterior of the casing is protected from corrosion by encasement in cement, except in the monitoring interval between the 20-inch casing and 30-inch hole. The 20-inch casing through this interval is protected by a coating of coal tar epoxy paint. Performance properties of this material is described in COE Manual EM 1110-2-3400 (see Attachment 9). Other factors which limit the extent of external corrosion are the absence of oxygen in the subsurface environment and the lack of fluid circulation around the will casing.

The interior of the injection casing will be exposed to fresh water (effluent) with a pH probably between 7.4 and 7.8. No significant corrosion is expected to occur on the interior surface of the casing.

The required service life of the well is provided by the casing wall thickness. Cathodic protection or other external corrosion protection systems are not provided, and in our opinion are not necessary.

15. Severe direct chemical corrosion of the exterior of the well casings is not expected, for the reasons noted in item 14d above. The 20-inch casing through the monitoring zone will be coated with a coal tar epoxy to give additional corrosion protection to this uncemented interval. The coating is suitable for submerged

> saltwater service, and has a high degree of resistance to mechanical damage during installation. Engineering properties of the proposed coating system are described in detail in attachments 9 and 10.

If you have any questions regarding these items, please call.

Very truly yours,

C. Ross Sproul, C.P.G.S.

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Attachments

- 1. DER Letter of December 23, 1976
- $2.$ Map: Change in artesian pressure

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- $3.$ Map: Location of deep wells
- 4. Hydrogeologic cross-section
- $5.$ Chloride distribution in Biscayne aquifer (horizontal)
- 6. Chloride distribution in Biscayne aquifer (vertical)
- 7. Water quality in injection zone
- 8. Summary of casing calculations (collapse pressure)
- 9. Manual EM-1110-2-3400 (Corps of Engineers)

Pipe coating information 10.

- $XC:$
	- Mr. Garrett Sloan
	- Mr. George Collins
	- Mr. Tony Clemente
	- Dr. J. I. Garcia-Bengochea

DUXD January 1977 Project No. 559-7601

STATE OF FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN DISTRICT 3301 GUN CLUB ROAD POST OFFICE BOX 3853 WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA 33402

JOSEPH W. LANDERS, JR. **SECRETARY**

REUBIN O'D, ASKEW **GOVERNOR**

December 23, 1976

Dade County Deep Injection Well -South Dade Regional STP

Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority 3575 South LeJeune Road Post Office Box 330316 Miami, Florida 33133

Dear Sirs:

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Re: Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority - Application for Permit to Drill Prototype Test Well to Boulder Zone

This is to acknowledge receipt of an application for the referenced source and to advise you that it is incomplete.

You propose to drill a shallow well at the site for the disposal of the salt water associated with the drilling of the prototype. We are cpposed to the disposal of the salt water generated from the prototype well by this method. Disposal of the salt water by this method would negate the accurate monitoring of the ambient waters in the Biscayne Aquifer. Furthermore, if the total dissolved solids at this site are less than 10,000 ppm, your proposed disposal method would be in direct violation of 40 CFR 126.24(E).

Your proposed alternate method of salt water disposal is a pipeline across the canal and levee L31E into the mangrove estuary. We are also opposed to this method as you have not described your means of controlling the turbid conditions at the discharge to the Class III waters of the estuary. The outfall discharge must meet the State standards for Class III waters.

The applicant shall consider and demonstrate the injection rate, injection pressure, and injection volume over the life of the project and shall demonstrate the approximate potentiometric surface of the receiving aquifer in both magnitude and extent on an accurate map.

Page 1 of 4

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WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY 医假 |迳 || Ð W 尼 DEC 27 J976

ENGINEERING **DIVISION**

Page 2 Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority December 23, 1976

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The applicant shall show, on the map, all water wells; surface bodies of water, oil, gas, exploratory or test wells, other injection wells; surface mines and quarries, and other pertinent surface features including bedrock out crops, and faults and fractures within the potentiometric influence.

The applicant shall show current maps and cross sections illustrating the regional geologic setting within the potentiometric influence.

The applicant shall include maps and cross sections indicating the vertical and lateral limits of aquifers containing 3,000 mg/l and 10,000 mg/1 TDS water quality levels, above and below the injection zone and direction of movement of the water in every underground drinking water source (10,000 mg/1) which may be affected by the proposed injection.

The applicant shall provide geological and physical characteristics of the injection interval and the overlying and underlying confining beds including:

- . Thickness
- . Areal extent; vertical and horizontal
- . Lithology; transmissibility
- . Location, extent and effects of known or suspected faulting, fracturing and natural solution channels
- . Formation fluid chemistry, including total dissolved
	- solids
	- . Fracturing gradients

The applicant shall demonstrate and provide expected changes in pressure, native fluid displacement and direction of movement of. injected fluid; and contingency plans to cope with all shut-ins or well failures to prevent endangerment of underground drinking water sources.

The applicant shall consider and demonstrate the effect of underground currents, if any, to solution channels which may lead to migration to any area other than the North Atlantic Ocean.

The applicant shall demonstrate that the surface injection pressure will be limited to preclude the possibility of fracture of any confining strata.

The applicant shall demonstrate the provisions which are made for correcting leaks in the system within the potentiometric influence zone.

Page 2 of 4

Page 3 Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority December 23, 1976

The applicant shall show provisions for preventing interaquifer migration.

The applicant shall present a written evaluation of alternative 13 disposal practices in terms of maximum environmental protection.

The applicant shall demonstrate the satisfaction of the design requirements by calculations and discussions including the following:

The inspection procedure to be used to reject the a. use of any pipe segment having a wall thickness less than 0.438 inch.

The design formulas used for determing the casing p^* selection.

- The weld inspections program to be used to assure \mathbf{C} . 100% weld certification.
- The cathodic protection, soil neutralization or d. corrosion inhibition system to be used to provide the corrosion resistance for a minimum life of forty (40) years.

The application proposes a 20-inch diameter with a 0.438 inch NOTE: wall steel pressurized inner casing.

Consideration of this proposed selection under the most favorable conditions would seem to indicate the expectation of underground joint rupture in the ninth year of system life. The favorable conditions considered include:

- . ASTM A-53 grade B material
- . Manufacturers minus tolerance on pipe wall
- . Operating pressure rating of above ground pipe and fittings
- . 100% weld strength rating obtained by full radiographic inspection
- . Nominal corrosion and erosion losses

The proposed coating of the exterior casing surface does not. appear to consider alternate fresh and sea water immersion, placement and burial in soil, and exposure to brine, sewage, alkalies, and chemical attack. The proposed coating appears to be that which is used for steel structures at or near the surface in fresh water areas.

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Page 4 Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority December 23, 1976

If there are any questions, please contact Mr. William Albritton of this office, telephone 305/689-5800.

Sincerely

Warren G. Strahm Subdistrict Manager

WGS:WRA:fs

Howard L. Rhodes $cc:$ Jim Pool Phil Edwards Robert S. Lewis Fred Meyers, USGS Abe Kreitman, FCD

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 $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{I}$ $BCAE$ January 1977
Proj.No. 559-7601

TABLE 2-1

COMPARISON OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES

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 (4)

Xendale Lakes deep disposal well. Sample from 2,990 feet.

2 Sunset Park deep disposal well. Sample from 2,947 feet.

3 Average composition of sea water at Miami Beach (Parker, et al, 1955, Table 65, p. 572).

ATTACHMENT MOWSA TEST WELL J_{AM} 31, 1977 Project No 559-7601 $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{S}$ 1. Summary of Casing collapse pressure calculations. Theoretical elastic collapse pressure is given by: $D = \frac{2E}{1-\gamma^2} = \frac{1}{(D/2)[(Q/2)-1]^2}$ where P= Theoretical Collapse Pressure E: Elastic Modulus (30×10° pri) V= Poissons Ratio (0.3) D. Outside Diameter of Pipe t. Will thickness of Pipe The minimum value (le) for critical collapse pressure is taken as 71.25% of the above. (API Bulletin 563: Formulas and Calculations for pipe proporties). The minimum collapse pressure is given by $\rho_{s} = \frac{46.95 \times 10^{6}}{(9/2)(9/2)-17^{2}}$ P_{ϵ} for $48^{\prime\prime}$ Pipe \times 0.500 Wall $D/4 = 96$ $P_{c} = \frac{46.95 \times 10^{6}}{96.79952}$ $= \frac{46.95 \times 10^6}{8.06 \times 10^5}$ $= 54$ psi Pe for 40" Pipe x O.500' wall O. Les wall pipe ψ_{t} = 64 $D/E = 80$ $P_{\epsilon} = \frac{46.95 \times 10^{4}}{64 \times (63)^{2}}$ ρ_e : $\frac{44.95 \times 10^6}{80 \times 179^2}$ ρ_{ε} : 185 pri $=$ 94 pic ρ_{ϵ} for 30" $\rho_{\text{net}} \times 0.500 \text{ ucl}$ \mathcal{O}_{t} - ϵ 0 $P_{\epsilon} = \frac{46.95 \times 10^6}{60 \times (59)^2}$ $=$ 225 psi

PE for 20"x0.500"wall pipe $D/t = 40$ P_c : $\frac{46.95 \times 10^6}{10 \times (39)^2}$ $=$ 712ρ si Summary of External Pressures During Comenting (olmax. $48"$ Casing, ρ_{ε} = 54 psi $0e$ Pth = 120 Grout Specific deight = $102 \frac{1}{7}$ / 473 σ p = $f20(\frac{102}{144}) - 120(\frac{64.3}{144})$ $Q_{\rho} = 85 - 53$ 32 pai of safe with salt water Cilling coving <u>40" Casing, Pe: 94 pai</u> $\rho_{\alpha\rho}$ th 900 6 rout 3 pec. w + = 96 $*/4 +$ (0 to 619') and $115*/4 + (619'+900')$ Mud spec. $\omega + 378.54 \frac{4}{5} + 43$ $\Delta p = 619(\frac{96}{144}) + 281(\frac{115}{144}) - 900(\frac{28.54}{144})$ $= 413 + 224 - 491$ 146 pri $\Delta \rho$ not sate for I-stage growting Adjust in the field for mud weight of 87.60#/ft3 ar place comentint 2 stages, or use o. LET "wall pipe (PE=185 pai) 30^{7} Casing, $\rho_{\sigma} = 225 \rho s$.
Depth: 1700' G cout Spee W+ = 96 / 1 + 3 (1200 k 1500) 115^{12} / ft³ (1500 t1700') Mud spec. $\omega t = 62.83*/t+2$ brackish water) $\sigma_{\text{p}} = 300 \left(\frac{96}{144} \right) + 200 \left(\frac{15}{144} \right) + 1200 \left(\frac{62.83}{144} \right) - 1200 \left(\frac{62.83}{144} \right)$ $7200 + 159 + 523 - 741$ = 141 psi. spmax sale for first stage cement. Adjust in field for different value of Mud Spec. at Depth: 1200 to Surface Cement in stages not greater than 800'/stage

20" Casing, Pz = 112 psi Dep $4h$ = 2800' Growt Spec wt: 115 #/ft3 Class#+22 Embrite)
Mud Spec wt: 63.90#ft³ (salt wata) 15° stage to a 2000' $\Delta_{\rho} = 800(\frac{115}{144}) + 2000(\frac{(43.90}{144}) - 2000(\frac{63.9}{144})$ $=638+887-1243$ = 282 psi : Op sate for 1st stage coment Adjust subsequent stages in accordance with hole conditions. Do not acced 425 psi Sp for any stage. 3. Collapse Pressure Under Axial Tensile Shess (PcA) $\rho_{c,n} = \left[-\sqrt{1-75(\frac{8n}{\lambda})^2} - 0.5(\frac{8n}{\lambda}) \right] P_{c,n}$ For 20" casing before 1et stage cemen s_{a} - Axial tension stess, ρs i = 2720 Pco= Collapsa pressure, no cixial stress = 772 pri $\forall p$ = Yield strength of pipe = 35000 psi (ASTM AS3 B) Weight of pipe = $\sqrt{24/13}$ / ft x 200'= 83, 304 = $\rho_{c_A} = \sqrt{1 - 0.75 \left(\frac{2720}{35000}\right)^2} - 0.5 \left(\frac{2720}{35000}\right) / 772$ $=\sqrt{6.995 - 9.039}/7.2$ $=$ $\sqrt{997 - 0.039}$ 772 $P_{ca} = 940 \text{ ps}$ i vs $P_{ca} = 271 \text{ ps}$ i in Axial tensile stress thes wirtually no effect on collapse

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NOT INCLUDED:

Attachment No. 9

Engineering and Design Paint Manual New Construction and Maintenance U.S. Corps of Engineers Manual EM 1110-2-3400, 31 May 1967 Pages $20i(7)$ a to $20j(3)b$

Attachment No. 10

Special Coatings, Chemical and Corrosion Resistant 413 Tneme-Tar A coal tar-epoxy for steel and concrete
Themec Co. Inc., 123 W 23rd Avenue, North Kansas City, Mo. 64116

BLACK, CROW & EIDSNESS, INC.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 7201 N.W. ELEVENTH PLACE, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA REGIONAL OFFICES: ATLANTA, GEORGIA / CLEARWATER, FLORIDA BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA / BOCA RATON, FLORIDA / NAPLES, FLORIDA SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA / PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA / MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

February 7, 1977

PLEASE REPLY TO: GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32602 POST OFFICE BOX 1647 7201 N.W. ELEVENTH PLACE 904/377-2442 CABLE ADDRESS: BCEGNVFLA

Mr. Paul Phillips Central and Southern District Dept. of Environmental Requlation P. O. Box 3858 3301 Gun Club Road West Palm Beach, FL 33402

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority Re: Test Well for Disposal System Project No. 559-76-01 (C120377020) Deep Injection and Monitoring Wells Project No. 559-76-02 (C120377030) Pumping Station for Effluent Disposal Project No. 559-76-03 (C120377030) Effluent Piping System to Disposal Wells and Discharge Point Project No. 559-76-04 (C120377030)

At the request of Dr. Garcia, we are sending to you today by UNITED PARCEL SERVICE one (1) set of Plans and Specifications for each of the four referenced project.

Very truly yours,

BLACK, CROW AND EIDSNESS, INC.

siai M. Frances Boléy (Miss)

 $MFB:11$

 $xc:$ Mr. Garrett Sloan Dr. J. I. Garcia-Bengochea

STATE OF FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

2562 EXECUTIVE CENTER CIRCLE, EAST MONTGOMERY BUILDING, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32301

DIRECTOR, WATER DIVISION ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, REGION I 345 COURTLAND STREET N.E. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30308

DATE: March 24, 1977

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Bob Freeman ATTENTION: _

ITEM(S) CHECKED BELOW HAVE BEEN REVIEWED AND APPROVED AND ARE FORWARDED FOR YOUR ACTION. ITEM(S) MARKED WITH ASTERISKS (*) ARE APPROVED FOR TECHNICAL CONTENT ONLY; OUR APPROVAL DOES NOT CONSTITUTE APPROVAL FOR A GRANT INCREASE. SPECIFIED.

 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.

HOWARD L. RHODES, P. E., CHIEF BUREAU OF WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT AND **GRANTS**

 $A - 83$ COPY 3-CONSULTING ENGINEER

REUBIN O'D ASKEW

GOVERNOR

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STATE OF FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

SOUTH FLORIDA SUBDISTRICT 3301 GUN CLUB ROAD POST OFFICE BOX 3858 WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA 33402

JOSEPH W. LANDERS, JR. **SECRETARY**

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RECEIVED

F. Meyer - U.S.G.S., Miami

Mr. Garrett Sloan, Director Miami Dade Water and Sewer Authority Post Office Box 316 Miami, Florida 33133

Amendments to construction permit #13-8454-77 for test $Re:$ injection well

Dear Mr. Sloan:

May 27, 1977

Our Tallahassee staff has recommended certain amendments to the subject permit with reference to the cement grouting and geophysical logging programs. We feel these amendments are imperative due to the characteristics of the proposed location of the well and recently experienced anomolies in similar facilities in South Florida.

The Department realizes there will be an increase in costs by requiring the afore-mentioned amendments. We feel, however, that the additional requirements will preclude operational problems which are very expensive to resolve; will extend the life of the facility and will provide additional assurance that the environment will be protected.

We are at your disposal should you wish to discuss this matter prior to the pre-construction meeting of June 3, 1977. Please contact Mr. Roy Duke or Mr. W. R. Albritton of this office, telephone (305) 689-5800.

Sincerely,

Warren G. Strahm Subdistrict Manager

WGS: WRA: 1md

- H. Rhodes DER Tallahassee $cc:$
	- J. Pool DER Tallahassee
	- S. Lewis DER Tallahassee
	- J. I. Garcia Bengochea Black, Crow & Eidsness
	- A. Kreitman S.F.W.M.D.
-

The following surveys shall be conducted, except as noted, in an open uncased hole at the intervals indicate. The actual depths may vary somewhat with site and specific geologic conditions.

The permittee shall use prudent judgment in the use of radioactive probes required to perform the down-hole logging. Should conditions exist that would indicate a high potential of loss of such probes, the permittee shall immediately notify the Department and furnish detailed engineering data relative to the risk of loss of a radio active probe and/or the feasibility of recovery of a lost probe which may be a source of contamination is the permittee's responsibility. If recovery is not possible, the Department may require that the well be abandoned according to Department rules and regulations and/or any other action the Department deems necessary to protect the environment.

DEPTH

SURVEY

AMENDED GROUT REQUIREMENTS

Sulfate resistant cement shall be a prime importance for casing below the Hawthorn formation.

For cementing through waters having a sulfate content of:

1500 p.p.m. or greater,

A.P.I. class G or other cement with less than 3% Tri-calcium aluminate shall be used.

500 to 1500 p.p.m.,

A.P.I. class B or more sulfate resistant shall be used.

250 to 500 p.p.m.,

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For cementing casing string through waters less than 250 p.p.m., Gel cement grout may be used.

All additives especially gel (Bentonite) which reduces sulfate resistance of setting cement shall not be used for grouting through waters with greater than 250 p.p.m. sulfate content.

Recommended locations of Biscayne Aquifer Monitoring Wells:

The locations of Biscayne Aquifer monitoring wells, shall be located to reflect the down gradient of the Aquifer, therefore at least (2) two wells shall be located about S.63⁰ E. from the injection wells. \vec{U} is \vec{a} nce

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Pay 27, 1977 Page 2

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(NOTE: Because of the damage which could result to the bond of the cement to the well casing, pressure testing of the well casings following cerenting at more than 1503 of the operating injection pressure must not be done.)

Carbonate Analysis Log l'nchiled only 1800 to 3200' 9 p 1-13 them 4. Could be done form 900 to 3200 if we drill explorator hole are for too boro total porosity, secondary

IV Recording Included only 1500' to 3200' 10 p. 1-13. Mem 1. Could be donc from 900' to 3200' IF but dill explorating hole once from 900' to 3200' $11 -$ TV Recording Included in test hole

Stereophotography Included in Item 4 p 1-13

900' - Total Depth (Computer analyzed log of porosity, density, and lithology; done in pilot holes; "Coriband" or equal)

900' - Total Depth P $T-$ (in pilot holes) $I \neq m$ 4

 $0'$ - Total Depth (of completed well) cased to 28α
 F $km \neq p$ F -1

1800' to Total Depth (of selected fractures and caverns in the confining and injection zones; in \cdot pilot hole prior to setting. inner casing. Item 4 ρ I-13

SUMMARY OF MEETING Date: 3 June 1977, 8:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon

- RE: Precontruction Meeting-Test Well for Disposal System, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority, South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant, Contract No. S-153 BC&E Project No. 559-7601-3
- AT: Board Room, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority, 3575 LeJeune Road, Miami, Florida

Attending:

DER, West Palm Beach--W. R. Albritton, R. M. Duke DER, Tallahassee -- Jim Pool DERM, Dade County--Tony Sobrino EPA, Atlanta--Gene Coker, Jerry Pierce Halliburton, Ft. Myers--Gerald Badeaux Laurel, MS--Charles V. Hunt Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority--Robert V. Celette, J. F. Cowgill, Richard E. Friberg, G. A. King, Garrett Sloan, G. F. Williams, Jr. Progress Drilling, West Palm Beach--Richard Knittel Progress Supply Inc., Houston--R. E. Ramage Progress Drilling & Progress Supply, Ft. Myers--Keith E. Wilson SFWMD, West Palm Beach--David Allman, Abe Kreitman USGS, Miami--F. W. Meyer BC&E, Gainesville -- J. I. Garcia-Bengochea Miami--Frank Reynolds, Udai P. Singh, David Snyder Miami-Gainesville -- C. Ross Sproul

- $1.$ Reviewed program for hydrogeological data collection and test well construction inspection proposed by B&CE on behalf of the Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority Agreed on program with the following amendments:
	- Send reports under Table 1 of program with mailing a. frequency established, except daily reports to be mailed weekly (on Fridays). These reports to summarize daily activities and formations penetrated.
- Add density determinations to those listed under b. sample No. 3 of Table 2, Hydrochemistry.
- $2.$ Reports under No. 1 above to be mailed to:

DER, Tallahassee--Jim Pool, Howard Rhodes West Palm Beach--Roy Duke DERM--Tony Sobrino EPA, Atlanta--Gene Coker SFWMD, West Palm Beach--Abe Kreitman USGS, Miami--Fred Myer

- $3.$ Setting and cementing of 48" outer casing to penetrate not less than 30 feet into Hawthorn formation will not require previous approval of regulatory agencies.
- 4. Setting and cementing of 40" casing to be reported by phone (and confirmed in writing) to requlatory agencies.
- Setting and cementing of 30" and 20" casings will 5. require approval of DER and SFWMD. A meeting is to be held at job site as soon as information is available to make such decisions. Participants to be notified as quickly as possible, preferably 2 working days in advance.
- 6. Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority will contact South Florida Water Management District to confirm authority of Mr. Abe Kreitman to approve setting and cementing 30" and 20" casings at meetings without further administrative procedures.
- 7. Concerned agencies referred to in Proviso No. 11 of DER permit No. 13-8454-77 (February 8, 1977) are those listed in No. 2 above.
- 8. Provisos 12, 13, 14, and 16 of above permit refer to operation of the final facilities and not to the construction of the test well.
- 9. Provisos 15, 17, and 18 refer to both construction of test well and operation of final facilities.
- 10. All other permit provisos refer to construction of test well.
- One permanent monitor well referred to as BA in drawing 11. No. 2 of BC&E project 559-7601-3 will be located about S63°E from each drilled injection well and preferably outside of drilling pad. This was requested in Mr. Fred Meyer's letter of May 5, 1977.

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- Reviewed letter to Mr. Garrett Sloan from Mr. Warren G. $12.$ Strahm of May 27, 1977, Re: amendments to Construction Permit No. 13-8454-77 for test injection well and agreed to:
	- Use sulfate resistant cement with not more than 5% $a.$ tri-calcium aluminate for cementing through waters of more than 250 mg/l of sulfate content.
	- b. Use bentonite (gel cement) up to 12% and calcium chloride as required per project specifications.
	- \mathbf{c} . Follow amended geophysical logging program except for:
		- $4.$ logging shall be required only in Caliper: exploratory hole. Other caliper logging shall be optional to the engineer.
		- 5. Temperature: not required in 48" and 40" casings.
		- $8.$ Cement Bond: shall be required only for 20" casing. It is doubtful it would work in larger casings.
		- 9. Carbonate Analysis Log: as required per amendments in exploratory hole from 900 feet to total depth, if hole drilled in one single operation. If not, only from approximately 1,800 feet (or bottom of 30" casing) to total depth.

Meeting adjourned at 12:00 noon.

SUMMARY OF MEETING Date: 19 August 1977, 10:00 a.m.-12:00 noon

- $RE:$ Progress Meeting-Test Well for Disposal System, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority, South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant, Contract No. S-153, BC&E Project No. 559-7601-3
- Board Room, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority, $AT:$ 3575 LeJeune Road, Miami, Florida

Attending:

DER, West Palm Beach--Warren Strahm, Steve Conn Lynes, Inc. (Packers and Specialty Tools), Midland, Texas--Jerry Hynes Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority--Robert V. Celette, J. F. Cowgill, Peter Smits, Garrett Sloan, G. F. Williams, Jr. Progress Supply, Inc., Houston--R. E. Ramage Progress Drilling & Progress Supply, Ft. Myers--Keith E. Wilson SFWMD, West Palm Beach--David Allman USGS, Miami--F. W. Meyer BC&E, Gainesville -- J. I. Garcia-Bengochea Miami--Udai P. Singh Miami-Gainesville--C. Ross Sproul

- Reviewed progress to date. Exploratory hole at 2,060 feet 1. in depth after cementing 48" and 40" casings. Very large artesian flow (+2,500 gpm) mainly from between 1,040 and $1,050$ feet in depth (Cl +760 mg/1). Not possible to control artesian flow by pumping through saltwater outfall. Artesian flow killed with bentonite and salt. Details in previous weekly reports.
- Discussion on anticipated setting depth of 30-inch $2.$ casing. Plan to reach 2,600- to 2,800-foot level early next week and have available data to discuss setting depth by late next week. The following points were agreed under this item of discussion:
	- Have meeting at rig trailer (project site) as soon $a.$ as data below are available. Give minimum 24-hour notice.

Gainesville Office • Black, Crow and Eidsness, Inc. 7201 N.W. Eleventh Place, P.O. Box 1647, Gainesville, Florida 32602

- $b.$ The following individuals or their representatives are to be at that meeting: DER - Warren Strahm SFWMD - David Allman USGS - Fred Meyers Plus representatives from Owner and BC&E.
- $\overline{\mathbf{c}}$. Data to be available for meeting: Drilling Report Water Quality Report Electric Logs: Gamma Temperature Caliper Fluid Resistivity Flowmeter (natural artesian flow and same plus air lifting if possible) TV-Camera Survey if possible
- d. Target depth of well 2,700 feet +100 feet, depending on geology.
- Decision on setting depth of 30-inch casing will be e. made at meeting if all above data are available, clear, and no unforeseen conditions are present.
- $3.$ Review of Program for Hydrogeological Testing. Program procedures were revised and final form is per attached.
- 4. Table 1, Summary of Program Pumping Tests, was also revised as per attached.
- $5.$ Mr. Jerry Hynes, Mid-Continent Regional Manager of Lynes, Inc., Midland, Texas, described the operation of the proposed packer system.
- $6.$ BC&E showed the U.O.P. Johnson Water Well Analyzer to be used during tests and described its operation.

Meeting adjourned at 12:00 noon.

Project site was visited by the participants after brief lunch.

PROCEDURES OF PROGRAM FOR HYDROGEOLOGICAL TESTING FOR THE DEEP-WELL DISPOSAL FACILITIES OF THE MIAMI-DADE WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY SOUTH REGIONAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

(Revised 19 August 1977)

- $1.$ Steps 1 to 5 of BC&E specifications (Section 1, pages 1-7 and 1-8) are completed. Second casing (40-inch O.D.) is scheduled to be cemented with bottom at 960 feet in depth.
- Drill second stage of exploratory well as per Step 6 $2.$ but continue beyond 1,800 feet to penetrate major confining zone above Boulder Zone (estimated drilling depth 2,700 feet +100 feet depending on drilling samples).
- $3.$ Run geophysical logs as follows:
	- Electric. $a.$
	- Natural gamma radiation. b.
	- \mathbf{c} . Temperature.
	- d. Caliper.
	- Fluid resistivity. e.
	- f. T.V.-Camera Survey if possible.
- 4. Proceed with Step 7 of the specifications as follows:
	- Run flowmeter log under natural artesian flow. \mathbf{a} .
	- Repeat flowmeter log increasing natural artesian b . flow with air lifting.
	- Repeat temperature and fluid resistivity logs with \mathbf{C} . flow increased by air lifting.
	- d. Take depth samples at producing zones under maximum flow conditions.
- 5. Run packer testing as follows:
	- Select approximately four (4) intervals from the $a.$ major confining zones (estimated two intervals per each of the two expected zones).
	- b. Use two (2) Lynes No. 303-04 straddle open hole dual seal packers on 5 9/16-inch drill pipe to isolate selected zones.

- \mathbf{c} . Lower packer assembly to deepest interval to be tested.
- d. Set packers. Open ports between packers to test interval.
- e_z Install transducer of Johnson Water Well Analyzer Model No. 1 inside drill pipe at 160 feet in depth.
- f. Install 4-inch submersible pump inside drill pipe with suction at 100 feet below top of pad. Provide pump discharge with 2-inch throttling valve and volumetric turbine meter.
- Measure static head inside drill pipe. g.
- h. Run pump-out test for approximately 1 to 2 hours at maximum possible rate. Measure flow rate and drawdown in drill pipe.
- Collect water sample at end of test to determine i. chloride, electrical conductivity, temperature, and density.
- j. Stop pump and measure recovery in drill pipe for approximately 1 to 2 hours.
- k. Remove submersible pump.
- $\mathbf{1}$. Deflate packers, reset at next upper interval, and repeat packer testing as per above.
- 6. Continue exploration hole to penetrate Boulder Zone (estimated depth 2,900-3,200 feet, Step 10 of the specifications).
- $7.$ Run geophysical logging (BC&E) as follows:
	- \ddot{a} . Electric.
	- b. Natural gamma radiation.
	- \mathbf{c} . Temperature.
	- d. Caliper.
	- e. Fluid resistivity.
	- f. Carbonate analysis (Schlumberger).
- 8. Go back to Step 8 of the specifications, reaming with 38-inch diameter to depth indicated by preceding testing to approximately 100 feet below the bottom of the brackish zone of the Floridan aquifer (TDS $> 10,000$ mg/l, estimated depth 1,700 feet).
- Continue with Step 9 of the specifications, setting $9.$ and cementing 30-inch casing, but complete only first stage of cementing (to $\pm 1,200$ feet). Run temperature log. Delay second stage until completion of well $(Steps 23-24).$
- 10. Continue with Step 13 of the specifications, reaming with 28-inch diameter to approximately 100 feet above the proposed injection zone. Run caliper log. Plug exploratory hole.
- 11. Install 6,000-gpm test pump with approximately 100 feet of column inside of 30-inch casing. Run pump-out (step-drawdown) test for maximum of four (4) hours at maximum possible rate. Measure drawdown inside 30-inch casing and in annulus between 30-inch and 40-inch casings. Collect water sample at end of test to determine chloride, electrical conductivity, temperature, and density. Stop pump and measure recovery inside 30-inch casing and in annulus between 30-inch and 40-inch casings. Remove test pump. Run flowmeter log while pumping.
- Set and cement 20-inch casing in reamed hole above $12.$ (Steps 14 and 15 of the specifications). Run temperature log.
- 13. Ream bottom of well into Boulder Zone (Step 16 of the specifications).
- 14. Continue with Steps 20 through 22.
- 15. Run T.V.-Camera Survey of completed bottom hole and casing.
- 16. Go back and complete Steps 17 through 19.
- 17. Complete well as per Steps 23 and 24.
- 18. To measure bottom hole pressure during injection test, lower 3-inch drill rod into 20-inch casing and proceed as follows:
	- Set bottom of drilling rod at approximately $a.$ 2,900 feet in depth.
	- b. Install equipment and well head fittings as per attached Figure 1.
	- Inject freshwater through top of 3-inch drill $C \cdot$ rod until pressure gage reaches a maximum

pressure under normal flow. Shut off valve (V_b) and observe pressure for a period of 5 minutes. Pressure should decrease slightly immediately after shutting off valve, and thereafter remain constant (approximately 20 psi). Repeat operation to doublecheck this pressure. Then, open valve
(V_b) slowly and a little at a time until next pressure increase. Strangle valve to last setting which did not increase pressure. Leave valve in that position for duration of test. Pressure indicated by gage P_b is static pressure at bottom of drilling rod.

Table 1 Summary of Pumping Tests

 a Numbers correspond to paragraphs in the procedures of this program.
b_{Numbers} correspond to steps of Section 1 of BC&E specifications.

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SUMMARY OF MEETING 26 August 1977, 10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. Date:

 $RE:$ Progress Meeting--Test Well for Disposal System, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority, South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant, Contract No. S-153, BC&E Project No. 559-7601-3

AT: Field Office at Project Site

Attending:

DER, Tallahassee--John Plappert DER, West Palm Beach--Roy Duke, Steve Conn, EPA, Atlanta--Gene Coker Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority--Robert V. Celette, Peter Smits, Tom McCormick SFWMD, West Palm Beach--David Allman USGS, Miami--F. W. Meyer BC&E, Gainesville -- J. I. Garcia-Bengochea Miami--Udai P. Singh Miami/Gainesville -- C. Ross Sproul

- $1.$ Reviewed progress to date. Exploratory hole to 2,772 feet. Reviewed geophysical logs (electric, gamma, caliper, flowmeter, temperature, and fluid resistance). Reviewed TV camera survey. All above from bottom of 40-inch casing (960 feet) to total depth.
- $2.$ Agreed to set bottom of 30-inch casing at 1,780 feet in depth.
- $3.$ Agreed to consider option of setting and cementing 30-inch casing before continuing exploratory hole to total depth. This option is presently underway.
- 4. Agreed to substitute carbonate analysis log (Schlumberger Coriband) with sonic and dual induction-lateral logs.
- $5.$ Agreed to have preliminary data on packer testing for meeting proposed to decide setting depth of 20-inch casing. Also to have TV camera survey of exploratory hole from 2,772 to total depth if possible.
- 6. Proposed meeting to decide setting depth of 20-inch casing is tentatively scheduled for week of 19 September 1977.

SUMMARY OF MEETING

22 September 1977, 10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. DATE:

 $RE:$ Progress Meeting--Test Well for Disposal System, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority, South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant, Contract No. S-153, BC&E Project No. 559-7601-3

AT: Field Office at Project Site

Attending:

DER, West Palm Beach--Roy Duke, Steven Conn EPA, Atlanta--Gene Coker Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority--Robert V. Celette, Peter Smits, Tom McCormick SFWMD, West Palm Beach--David Allman USGS, Miami--F. W. Meyer Progress Drilling, Fort Myers--Keith Wilson BC&E, Gainesville -- J. I. Garcia-Bengochea Miami--Frank Reynolds, Udai P. Singh, Dave Snyder, C. Ross Sproul

- $1.$ Reviewed progress to date. Bottom of 30-inch casing set at 1,794 feet in depth. Casing cemented from bottom up to 1,462 feet with tail-end cement and to 1,270 feet with gel cement. (All measurements are from top of concrete-floor pad.) Reached total depth of 3,200 feet with 12-1/4-inch exploratory drill bit.
- $2.$ Reviewed geophysical logs and TV camera survey from +1,800 to 3,200 feet. Top of highly transmissive zone at 2,790 feet. It extends down to bottom of hole (temperature 63.4° F or 17.4° C, chloride +20,000 mg/l). Reviewed results of 10 packer tests (five settings). Transmissivity of the total zone between 1,790 and 2,770 feet is approximately 1,200 gpd/foot.
- Agreed to set bottom of 20-inch casing at 2,745 feet and $3.$ cement it up all the way to surface. Then plan monitoring of next overlying aquifer in Boulder Zone Monitoring Well 1 (BZ-1), 200 feet south of test well (I-5). Agreed to plan BZ-1 to monitor zones at +2,800-3,200 feet, $\pm 2,500$ feet (not very transmissive), and +1,600 Install monitoring tube (1-1/4-inch) of test feet. well (I-5) in annulus between 30-40-inch casings. Follow plans and specifications except set screen and gravel pack between 1,020 and 1,050 feet.

SUMMARY OF MEETING Page 2 22 September 1977

- $4.$ Agreed to plan BZ-2 similar to BZ-1 above. Also to leave 1-1/4-inch monitoring line in 30-40-inch annulus of at least four of the disposal wells in the system, following I-5 as per above.
- 5. Agreed to ream below 20-inch casing with full diameter to bottom of well and to eliminate pump-out test under item 11 (revised program, 19 August 1977).
- б. Agreed to try to reduce bowl size for pump-out test of completed hole to allow flowmeter logging while pumping out. Also to measure drawdowns in pumping well and pressure in 30-40-inch annulus.
- 7. Agreed to have next meeting during final injection test, approximately during week of 10 October.

SUMMARY OF MEETING

DATE: 26 October 1977, 10:00 a.m.-2:30 p.m.

 $RE:$ Progress Meeting--Test Well for Disposal System, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority, South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant, Contract No. S-153, BC&E Project No. 559-7601-3

 $AT:$ Field Office at Project Site and Bilbao Restaurant, 5910 S.W. 8th Street

Attending:

DER, Tallahassee--Craig Helpling, Don Kell DER, West Palm Beach--Roy Duke, Steven Conn DERM, Miami--Isaac Sznol EPA, Atlanta--Gene Coker Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority--Robert V. Celette, Peter Smits, George King, Garrett Sloan, James Cowgill, Herbert Kunen SFWMD, West Palm Beach--David Allman, Abe Kreitman USGS, Miami--F. W. Meyer Progress Drilling, Fort Myers--Keith Wilson, Ray Ramage BC&E, Gainesville--J. I. Garcia-Bengochea, Udai P. Singh, C. Ross Sproul

- Meeting started with actual witnessing part of first l. hour of injection test. Injection rate 8,300 gpm, well head pressure 56.35 psi, bottom hole pressure 31.15 psi.
- Reviewed progress since last meeting of 22 September: $2.$ cementing of 20-inch casing, geophysical logs, and results of pump-out test.
- Adjourned at project site to reconvene at Bilbao 3. Restaurant. Reviewed TV survey after well completion, played back from cassette tape on a 19-inch TV set.
- Discussed next step to obtain permit to proceed with 4. rest of project (wells, plant, and piping).
- $5.$ BC&E proposes to have preliminary draft of report on the construction and testing of the well by 10 November 1977. Report, although in rough form, will include all data collected during construction and related operations.

Black, Crow and Eidsness, Inc. 7201 N.W. 11th Place, P.O. Box 1647, Gainesville, Florida 32602 904/377-2442 A division of CH2M HILL

Summary of Meeting Page 2 26 October 1977

> It will be submitted in that form for the review and input of the agencies involved. BC&E suggested to have another meeting the week of 28 November, possibly in West Palm Beach, to discuss comments and input from all parties concerned.

6. Copies of preliminary draft are to be sent as follows:

DER--West Palm Beach 1 copy DER--Tallahassee 1 copy 2 copies
2 copies DERM--Miami EPA--Atlanta
MDWSA--Miami 2 copies MDWSA--Miami 2 copies SFWMD--West Palm Beach 1 copy 1 copy USGS--Miami $\overline{10}$ copies

- Roy Duke, DER, expressed that permit to construct 7. complete project will be given by DER as soon as final test well report is accepted by DER (with input from SFWMD and USGS) and final plans and specifications of entire project are submitted.
- 8. Roy Duke, DER, also expressed that DER plans to issue only one operating permit for the entire system including wells, and not one for each well. Construction permits for wells, however, will be one per well. Final report will be required before permitting other wells.
- 9. Gene Coker, EPA, states that a completion certification by the Engineers will be necessary. Such certification will need to state that construction and testing were performed as per plans and specifications. Also, he stated that the Engineers will have to provide as-built plans. Agreed that report on the construction and testing could be used to satisfy such requirement provided all necessary data are included.
- David Allman requested Engineering Report to include 10. projected impact of injection on the "Boulder Zone."
- 11. Duke stated that most important item in the Engineering Report is to give special attention to permanent monitoring program.
- Fred Meyer requested that, if possible, fluid conductance, 12. temperature, and flowmeter loss be run after the injection test is completed and the well is allowed to flow back.

Summary of Meeting Page 3 26 October 1977

- Sincerest appreciation was expressed by the MDW and SA and the Engineers to all members of the regulatory agencies, USGS, and the Contractor. 13.
- 14. Meeting adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

Appendix B

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WELL DRILLING REPORT

BLACK, CROW AND EIDSNESS, INC. **Engineers** Gainesville, Florida Project No. 559-7601-3

Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional WWTP, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority Date $8-21$ July Page 1

WELL DRILLING REPORT

Note: All depths are referred to top of concrete pad at well (9.4 ft msl).

BLACK, CROW AND EIDSNESS, INC. Engineers Gainesville, Florida Project No. 559-7601-3

Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional WWTP, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority Date $21-22$ July $Page$ 2

WELL DRILLING REPORT

Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional WWTP, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority Date 22 July Page 3

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Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional WWTP, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority Date 22 July Page 4

Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional WWTP, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority
Date 11-15 August Page

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Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional WWTP, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority Date 16 August Page 6

Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional WWTP,

Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional WWTP, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority Date 17-18 August Page 8

Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional WWTP, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority Date 18-20 AugustPage 9

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Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional WWTP, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority
Date $\frac{20-21}{2}$ August Page 10

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Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional WWTP, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority Date²¹⁻²² August Page 11

Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional WWTP, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority Date $\frac{22 \text{ Aug}-22 \text{ Aug}-22$ 16 Sept

Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional WWTP, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority Date 16-18 Sept Page 13

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Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional WWTP, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority Date 18-19 Sept Page 14

Appendix C

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WATER QUALITY DATA FROM TEST WELL

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FIELD ANALYSES

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Miami-Dade Water & Sewer Authority Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Contract No. S-153 BC&E Project No. 559-7601-3

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WATER QUALITY DATA FROM TEST WELL

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Miami-Dade Water & Sewer Authority

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Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant

Contract No. S-153 BC&E Project No. 559-7601-3

WATER QUALITY DATA FROM TEST WELL

Miami-Dade Water & Sewer Authority Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Contract No. S-153 BC&E Project No. 559-7601-3

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WATER QUALITY DATA FROM TEST WELL

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Miami-Dade Water & Sewer Authority Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Contract No. S-153 BC&E Project No. 559-7601-3

WATER QUALITY DATA FROM TEST WELL

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Miami-Dade Water & Sewer Authority Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant
Contract No. S-153 BC&E Project No. 559-7601-3

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Note: $I.S. = insufficient sample.$

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Appendix D PUMPING TESTS

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PACKER TESTING

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Test Well for Deep Disposal System for Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority

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Project No. 559-7601-3 Date $8/25/77$ Page 1 of 7

Test Well for Deep Disposal System for
Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority

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Test Well for Deep Disposal System for
Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority

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Test Well for Deep Disposal System for
Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority

Project No. 559-7601-3 Date 8/25/77 Page 4 of 7

Test Well for Deep Disposal System for Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority

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Date 8/25/77 Page 6 of 7

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Project No. 559-7601-3
Date 8/25/77 Page 7 of 7

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Packer Test No. 1 (2,737 ft to 2,759 ft)

Time-drawdown graph, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority, test well for deep disposal system.

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Date 8/25/77 Pages of7

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Time-drawdown graph, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority, test well for deep disposal system.

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Date 8/25-26 Page 1 of 18

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Project No. 559-7601-3 Date 8/26-27 Page 17 of 18 1977

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Packer Test No. 3 (2,367 ft to 2,397 ft)

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Time-drawdown graph, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority, test well for deep disposal system.

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DATA FROM PACKER TEST NO. $4(2,407'$ to 2,759')

Test Well for Deep Disposal System for
Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority

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Test Well for Deep Disposal System for
Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority

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Packer Test No. 4 (2,407 ft to 2,759 ft)

Time-drawdown graph, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority, test well for deep disposal system.

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Time-drawdown graph, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority, test well for deep disposal system.

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 $D - 62$

Packer Test No. 6 (2,008 ft to 2,759 ft)

Time-drawdown graph, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority, test well for deep disposal system.

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DATA FROM PACKER TEST NO. 7 (2543' to 2573')

Test Well for Deep Disposal System for
Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority

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Test Well for Deep Disposal System for
Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority

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Time-drawdown graph, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority, test well for deep disposal system.

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Test Well for Deep Disposal System for
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Test Well for Deep Disposal System for
Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority

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 $D - 92$

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Packer Test No. 8 (2,583 ft to 2,759 ft)

Time-drawdown graph, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority, test well for deep disposal system.

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Test Well for Deep Disposal System for Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority

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DATA FROM PACKER TEST NO. 9 (2,692' to 2,759')

Test Well for Deep Disposal System for
Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority

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Time-drawdown graph, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority, test well for deep disposal system.

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Project No. 559-7601-3 Date 8/29/77 Page 16 of 17 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}$

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Packer Test No. 10 (2,652 ft to 2,682 ft)

Time-drawdown graph, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority, test well for deep disposal system.

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PUMP OUT TESTS

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Pump-Out Test

Test Well for Disposal System for Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority

Project No. 559-7601-3

Date 10/20/77 Sheet 1 of 6

Pump-Out Test

Test Well for Disposal System for Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority

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Pump-Out Test

Test Well for Disposal System for Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority

Project No. 559-7601-3 Date 10/20/77 Sheet 3 of 6

LOWERIA I FAI HEAGHAM Pump-Out Test

Test Well for Disposal System for Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority

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Pump-Out Test

Test Well for Disposal System for Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority

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Pump-Out Test

Test Well for Disposal System for Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority

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Project No. 559-7601-3 Date 10/20/77 Sheet 6 of 6

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Pump-Out Test of Well: Drawdown in Pumping Zone (Inside 20-inch Casing)

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PUMPING IEST RECURDS

Step-Drawdown Test

Test Well for Disposal System for Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority

Project No. 559-7601-3

Date 10/20/77 Sheet 1 of 5

Step-Drawdown Test

Test Well for Disposal System for Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority

Project No. 559-7601-3

Date $\frac{10}{20/77}$ Sheet 2 of 5

Step-Drawdown Test

Test Well for Disposal System for Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority

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Date 10/20/77 Sheet 3 of 5

Step-Drawdown Test

Test Well for Disposal System for Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority

Project No. 559-7601-3 Date 10/20/77 Sheet 4 of 5

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Step-Drawdown Test

Test Well for Disposal System for Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority

Project No. 559-7601-3
Date <u>10/20/77</u> Sheet 5 of 5


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C.
          PRUGRAM PAOLOF
C
          STEP DRAWDOWN TEST ANALYSIS
\mathsf C\overline{C}\overline{c}\ast\mathbb{C}\pmb{\ast}INPUT DATA FOR FASTEP
\mathsf C\ast\mathsf C\pmb{\ast}\overline{c}CARD
                              DATA
          \ast\overline{c}\astANY NAME OF 80 CHARACTERS OR LESS(8A10)
\mathsf C\ast1.\tilde{c}\astTHE NO. OF PUMPING TESTS, AND THE NO. OF
\mathsf C\ast2.PUMPING STEPS. (FREE FORMAT)
\mathsf C\ddot{\ast}\overline{C}\astDISCHARGE AND DRAWDOWN FOR FIRST STEP.
\mathsf C3.\ast\mathbf{C}(FREE FORMAT)
          \pmb{\ast}\mathsf C\astREPEAT DATA AS IN CARD 3 FOR REMAINING
\mathbf C\ast4.
                              PUMPING STEPS IN FIRST TEST.
\overline{C}≉
\mathsf{C}\astFOR ADDITIONAL TESTS REPEAT CARDS 1 TO 4
\mathsf C5.∗
\overline{\mathsf{C}}\ast\mathsf C\mathsf C\overline{c}\overline{C}DIMENSION Q(10), SW(10), LTIT(40)
          NP = 0CALL SEQIN(2, 'SPECIFY INPUT DEVICE OR FILENAME', 32)
          CALL SEQOUT(3, 'SPECIFY OUTPUT DEVICE OR FILENAME', 33)
C
C-READ INPUT DATA
\mathsf{C}READ(2,110)LTIT
1<sub>0</sub>5FORMAT(40A2)
110
          WRITE(3,115)LTIT
          FORMAT('1 ', 40A2, 7)115
          READ(2,120)LP, N
          FORMAT(21)
120
          READ(2,124)(Q(I),SW(I),I=1,N)
          FORMAT(2F)
124
          WRITE(3,125)
          FORMAT(6X, 'Q(1)', 6X, 'SW(1)')125
           wRITE(3,130)(Q(I),Sw(I),I=1,N)
           FORMAT(ZF10.2)130
           NP = NP + 1F=1.E8DELTP=1.
           P = 1.1\mathcal{C}C-EVAULATE PARAMETERS B AND C FOR THE GIVEN P
\mathsf{C}A11 = 0.
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01=0.
         DO 135 I=1,NA11 = A11 + (Q(I)**2)D1 = D1 + S W (I) * Q (I)135
140E = 0
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DO 145 I = 1, NE=E+(ABS(B*Q(I)+C*Q(I)**P-SW(I)))**2.145
         IF(E-F)150,150,155150
         F = ECSTAR=CBSTAR=B
         PSTAR = PGO TO 165
         IF(ABS(DELTP) - .005)170, 170, 160155
         DELTP=-DELTP*.1
160
         F = EC
C-ITERATE P
\mathcal{C}165
         P = P + OELTPGO TO 140
170WRITE(3,175)FORMAT(//1X, 'OPTIMAL P', 10X, '8', 10X, 'C', 7X, 'MINIMUM ERROR')
175
         WRITE(3,180)PSTAR, BSTAR, CSTAR, F
         FORMAT(1X,2E12.3,2E12.3,//)
180
         IF(NP-LP)105,190,190
190
         CONTINUE
         CALL EXIT
         END.
         SUBROUTINE CRAMER(Q, SW, N, P, B, C, A11, 01)
         DIMENSION Q(1), SW(1)
         A12=0.
         A22=0.D2=0.
         00 105 I = 1, NA12=A12+(Q(I)**(P+1.))A22 = A22 + (Q(I)**(2, *P))D2 = D2 + Sw(I) * (Q(I) * * P)105
         A21 = A12/A11C = (D2 - A21 * D1) / (A22 - A21 * A12)B = (D1 - C * A12)/A11RETURN
         END
```
$Q(I)$ $S \times (I)$ 2800.00 4.09 4300.00 9.71 7600.00 28,85

OPTIMAL P $\mathsf B$ $\mathbf C$ and $\mathbf C$ and $\mathbf C$ and $\mathbf C$ MINIMUM ERROR $0.174E+01$ -0.666E-03 0.589E-05 0.146E-06

$$
S = BQ + CQ^P
$$

where

- $S =$ drawdown in the well
- $B = a$ quifer loss coefficient
- $C = well$ loss coefficient
- $P =$ exponent indicating severity of well loss

INJECTION TEST

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Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional WWTP, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority Date 10/26/77 Page 1/5

Injection Test

Measuring Points:

P 3.7 ft above top of pad at well

PUMPING TEST REPORT P 23.0 ft above top of pad at well

rest well for Disposal System for South District Regional WWTP, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority Date 10/26/77 Page 2/5

Injection Test
PUMPING TEST REPORT

Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional WWTP, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority Date 10/26/77 Page 3/5

Injection Test **PUMPING TEST REPORT**

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Date 10/26/77 Page 4/5

Injection Test PUMPING TEST REPORT

Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional WWTP, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority Date 10/26/77 Page 5/5

Injection Test
PUMPING TEST REPORT

Appendix E

WATER QUALITY DATA FROM BISCAYNE AQUIFER MONITORING WELLS

FIELD ANALYSES

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 $E - 3$

WATER QUALITY DATA FROM BISCAYNE MONITORING WELL NO. 1

Page 2 of 4

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Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Contract S-153 BC&E Project No. 559-7601-3

WATER QUALITY DATA FROM BISCAYNE MONITORING WELL ___ No. __ 1

 $E - 5$

Page 3 of 4

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Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant BC&E Project No. 559-7601-3 Contract S-153

WATER QUALITY DATA FROM BISCAYNE MONITORING WELL MO. 1

 $E - 6$

Page 4 of 4

WATER QUALITY DATA FROM BISCAYNE MONITORING WELL No. 2 (Total depth=3

 $E - 7$

Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant BC&E Project No. 559-7601-3 Contract S-153

Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Contract S-153 BC&E Project No. 559-7601-3

WATER QUALITY DATA FROM BISCAYNE MONITORING WELL No. 2

 $E - 9$

WATER QUALITY DATA FROM BISCAYNE MONITORING WELL No. 3 (Total depth=30')

Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Contract S-153 BC&E Project No. 559-7601-3

Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority Page 3 of 4 Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Project No. 559-7601-3 Contract S-153 BC&E

Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Project No. 559-7601-3 Contract S-153 **BC&E**

Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant
Contract S-153 BC&E Project No. 559-7601-3

WATER QUALITY DATA FROM BISCAYNE MONITORING WELL _No. 4 (Total depth=30')

Page 1 of 4

Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant BC&E Project No. 559-7601-3 Contract S-153

Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant BC&E Project No. 559-7601-3 Contract S-153

WATER QUALITY DATA FROM BISCAYNE MONITORING WELL No. 5 (Total depth=30')

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Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Contract S-153 BC&E Project No. 559-7601-3

WATER QUALITY DATA FROM BISCAYNE MONITORING WELL No. 5

 $E - 21$

WATER QUALITY DATA FROM BISCAYNE MONITORING WELL No. 6 (Total depth=30)

Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Project No. 559-7601-3 Contract S-153 BC&E

Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority Test Well for Disposal System for South District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Project No. 559-7601-3 Contract S-153 BC&E

WATER QUALITY DATA FROM BISCAYNE MONITORING WELL No. 6

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WATER QUALITY DATA FROM BISCAYNE MONITORING WELL Water Supply Well

WATER QUALITY DATA FROM BISCAYNE MONITORING WELL Water Supply Well

WATER QUALITY DATA FROM BISCAYNE MONITORING WELL Water Supply Well

WATER QUALITY DATA FROM BISCAYNE MONITORING WELL Water_Supply Well

LAB ANALYSES

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Note: I.S. = insufficient sample.

*Parameter not requested.

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INVENTORY AND WATER QUALITY OF SURROUNDING ARTESIAN WELLS

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Appendix F

Inventory and Water Quality of Surrounding
Artesian Wells in Dade County and Key Largo, Florida

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 $\sim 10^{11}$ km

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