bottom end of the monitoring well should not be capped. Geotextile fabric or a filter cloth/sock should be used to wrap the plastic pipe from the bottom of the pipe to a point above the perforations. Mound fill soil around the temporary monitoring well when backfilling the well excavation so a depression does not form in the ground's surface around the mound that will collect surface runoff and artificially raise the ground water level within the monitoring well. An idealized temporary monitoring well for observing ground water of less than 18 feet deep is shown in Figure 2-6.

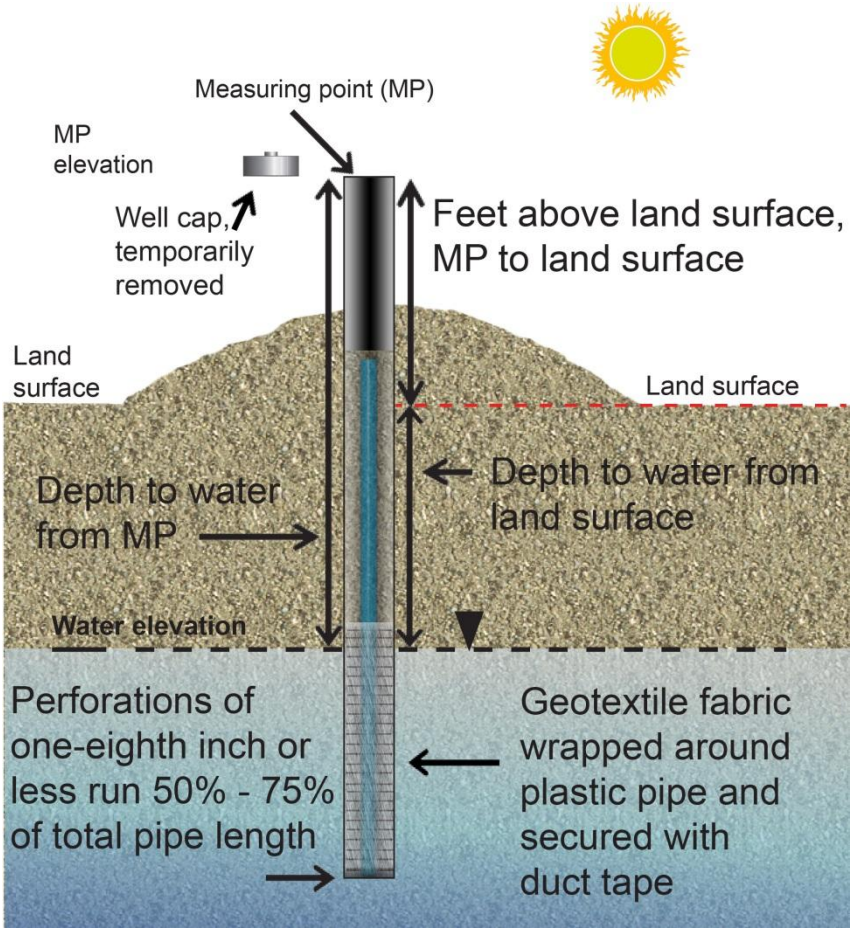

Figure 2-6. Temporary ground water monitoring well design.

2.5.2.3 Measuring the Seasonal Ground Water Level from a Monitoring Well

Seasonal ground water is typically influenced by seasonal runoff of snowmelt, spring rain events, and irrigation practices. The time frame in which these influences affect a property may vary due to location, climate, or agricultural practices. Due to this variability, monitoring time frames required prior to subsurface sewage disposal permit issuance may vary from permit to permit. Monitoring periods may overlap if all of these influences are expected to impact seasonal ground water levels at a proposed subsurface sewage disposal site. Typical time frames for monitoring based upon ground water influences are as follows:

- Seasonal runoff and spring rain events: February 15 through June 30
- Irrigation: April 15 through October 31