



DRILLED WELLS

A SAFE WATER SUPPLY DEPENDS ON PROPER LOCATION AND CONSTRUCTION

Water wells must be located and constructed in such a manner that they yield safe water at all times and under all conditions.

Contamination of a water supply generally occurs when seepage from sewage systems or sewers, or surface water enters the well. Surface water may enter the well through the top or by seeping through the walls. Tests have shown that bacterial contamination is usually eliminated after filtering through 10 feet of normal soil. Therefore, construction of the well must ensure that the top and uppermost 10 feet of the sides are watertight.

PROPER LOCATION

Appropriate location of the well reduces the possibility of contamination. The ideal well location has good drainage and is higher than the surrounding ground surface. All possible sources of contamination should be at a lower elevation than the well, and the distances to those contamination sources must be in accordance with the Illinois Water Well

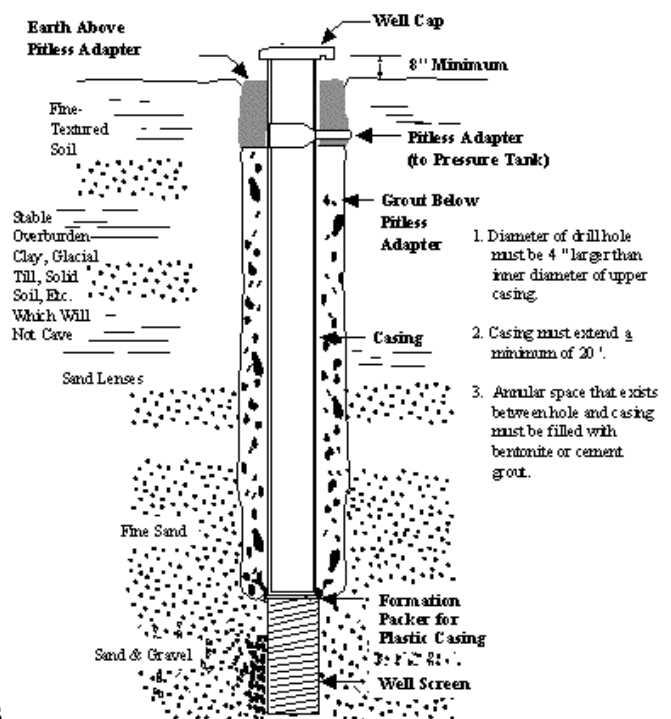
Construction Code. Surface drainage should not allow surface water to accumulate within a 15-foot radius of the well. A well must never be located closer than 10 feet to sewers, 50 feet to septic tanks, or 75 feet to sewage seepage fields.

PROPER CONSTRUCTION

(See Illustration A)

An approved well cap or seal shall be installed at the top of the well casing to prevent any contamination from entering the well through the top. A well vent is required. The well vent pipe shall be at least ½ inch in diameter, 8 inches above the finished grade, and be turned down, with the opening screened with a minimum 24-mesh durable screen to prevent entry of insects. Only approved well casing material meeting the requirements of the Code may be utilized. To prevent contamination, the annular space between the drill hole and the well casing shall be grouted below the pitless adapter or unit in accordance with the Illinois Water Well Construction Code.

Illustration A - Proper Well Construction
Unconsolidated Formations



PUMP SUCTION LINES

All water well pumps shall be installed in accordance with the Illinois Water Well Pump Installation Code. If the pump is located away from the well, the buried pipe leading to the pump from the well shall be encased in another maintained at system pressure. A down turned smooth nose sampling faucet shall be installed, not less than 18 inches above the floor, in a convenient location between the water well and the pressure tank or as near to the well as possible.

NEW DRILLED WELLS

Pits shall not be used on new drilled wells. The well casing shall terminate at least 8 inches above ground level. Frost protection should be provided by use of an insulated pump house or an approved pitless adapter.

Jet, reciprocating, deep well turbine, and submersible pumps are all approved. All suction, pressure, vent, and electric lines shall enter the casing through a watertight seal.

Hand pumps with a packing gland around the pump rod; an enclosed, turned-down spout; and a bell-type, one piece base made as a part of the pump casing or attached to the pump in a watertight manner are approved.

Pumps and pressure tanks may be located in basements. All wells, however, must be located outside of basement walls.

ELIMINATING EXISTING PITS

Existing well pits that are not structurally sound and watertight or do not have well casing that extends at least 12 inches above the pit floor should be eliminated. Breaking or removing the floor or one wall of the pit accomplishes this task. The well casing must be extended to at least 8 inches above the finished grade. Fill in the pit with compacted earth. If the pump discharge line exits the top the well, a well seal and insulated pump house are necessary. If the pump discharge line passes through the well casing underground, an approved pitless adapter shall be installed.

Rehabilitation, reconstruction, or repair of wells shall be done in compliance with the Illinois Water Well Construction Code.

DISINFECTION

A new, cleaned, or a repaired well normally contains contamination which may remain for weeks unless the well is thoroughly disinfected. This may be accomplished by the use of ordinary laundry bleach in a solution concentration of 100 parts per million (ppm) of chlorine. The amount of bleach required is determined by the amount of water in the well.

DIRECTIONS FOR DISINFECTION

Amount of laundry bleach (5.25% chlorine) required for each 100 gallons of water equals 3 cups. One equals 8 ounces, 2 cups equal 1 pint, and 4 cups equal 1 quart.

1. Using the table below, determine the amount of water in your well by multiplying the gallons per foot by the number of feet of water in the well. (Considering the well full of water will be satisfactory in most cases, as a slight overdose does no harm.) For example, using the above table, a 6-inch diameter well that is 300 feet deep contains 450 gallons of water (300 ft. x 1.5 gallons/ft.=450 gallons).

Well Diameter (inches)	Capacity (gallons/foot)
3	0.37
4	0.65
5	1.0
6	1.5
8	2.6
10	4.1
12	6.0

2. Each 100 gallons of water in the well requires 3 cups of laundry bleach. Using the same example, a well containing 450 gallons of water requires 13.5 cups (450 gallons/100 gallons x 3 cups=13.5 cups) or 3 ½ quarts of liquid laundry bleach. Mix this total amount in about 10 gallons of water.
3. Pour this solution into the top of the well between the casing and the drop pipe before the well seal is installed.
4. Connect one or more hoses from faucets on the discharge side of the pressure tank to the top of the well casing and start the pump, recirculating the water back into the well for at least 15 minutes. Then open each faucet in the system until a chlorine smell is noticeable. Close all faucets. Rinse chlorine solution off wire and pitless adapter in well casing. Seal the top of the casing with a sanitary well seal.
5. After standing, operate the pump, discharge water from all outlets until all chlorine odor disappears. After several days use, submit a sample of the water to a laboratory for analysis.

CHLORINE HAZARDS TO AVOID

When working with chlorine, you should always be in an open or well-ventilated place. Do not allow the strong liquid to remain in contact with the skin or clothing. Solutions are best handled in plastic containers since strong chlorine solutions corrode metal containers.

CREVICED FORMATIONS (See Illustration B)

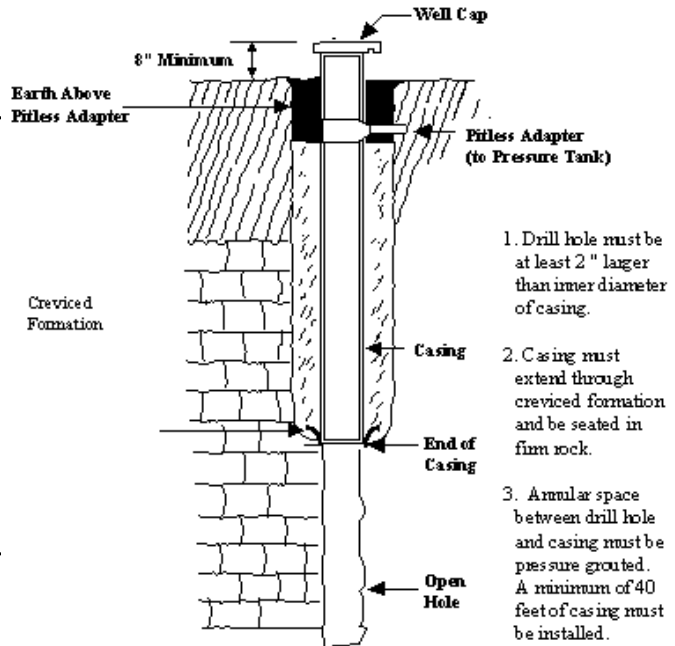
Always regard wells obtaining water from creviced formations such as cracked limestone or dolomite with caution. Contaminated water can move rapidly through these types of formations. Therefore, proper well location and construction are very important when drilling wells in these types of formations.

When the earth mantle overlying the upper bedrock formation is less than 30 feet thick, the well casing shall extend to a depth of at least 40 feet below ground level. The annular space between the bore hole and the well casing shall be pressure grouted.

Where the well is drilled to obtain water from a formation located below a creviced formation, the casing shall extend at least through the creviced formation and be seated in firm rock. When an outer casing is left in place, the annular space between the casing and the annular opening around the outer casing shall be grouted with bentonite grout or neat cement grout.

Where the earth mantle overlying the upper bedrock formation is greater than 30 feet thick, the casing shall be fitted with a drive shoe and driven to a firm seat in the limestone or dolomite. The annular space around the casing shall be sealed with bentonite grout or neat cement grout.

Illustration B - Well Construction in a Creviced Formation



BACTERIAL ANALYSIS AND SAMPLES

To obtain bacterial and nitrate analyses of drinking water, submit well samples to a laboratory certified by the Illinois Department of Public Health.

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Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Environmental Health, 525 W. Jefferson St., Springfield, IL 62761, 217-782-5830, TTY (hearing impaired use only) 800-547-0466. Questions may be directed to your local health department, to one of the Illinois Department of Public Health's regional offices or to the Department's central office in Springfield.