

# PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES RISK ASSESSMENT



James Dodds MSc CGeol FGS  
28<sup>TH</sup> November 2018

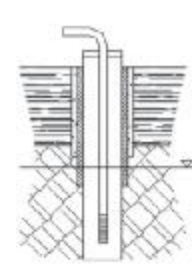
# WHAT WE'LL TALK ABOUT



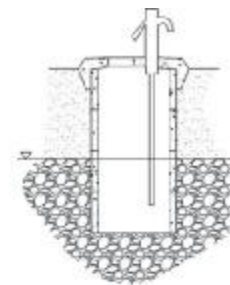
- Based on a ppt by our Dr Phil Ham
- History of Boreholes
  - Different Types of Boreholes
- Risk Assessment
  - Why should we do it
  - What's really important
  - How to do it – the practicalities
- Case Studies
- Questions

# TYPES OF BOREHOLES

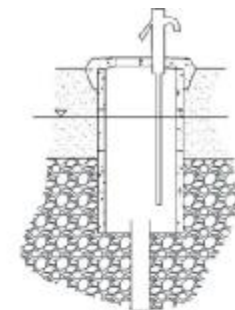
- Lots of different types:
  - Vertical, horizontal, inclined
  - Shallow or deep
  - Hand dug, drilled or a combination
  - Unconsolidated strata, hard rock
  - All with a different design and construction



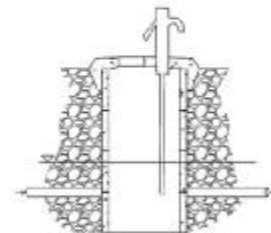
Vertical drilled well,  
fractured consolidated aquifer



Hand-dug well,  
unconsolidated aquifer



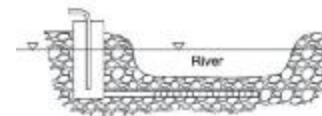
Combined hand-dug well  
and drilled well  
unconsolidated aquifer



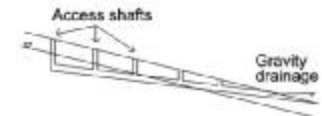
Radial (Rannay) well,  
unconsolidated aquifer



Inclined drilled well,  
crystalline aquifer

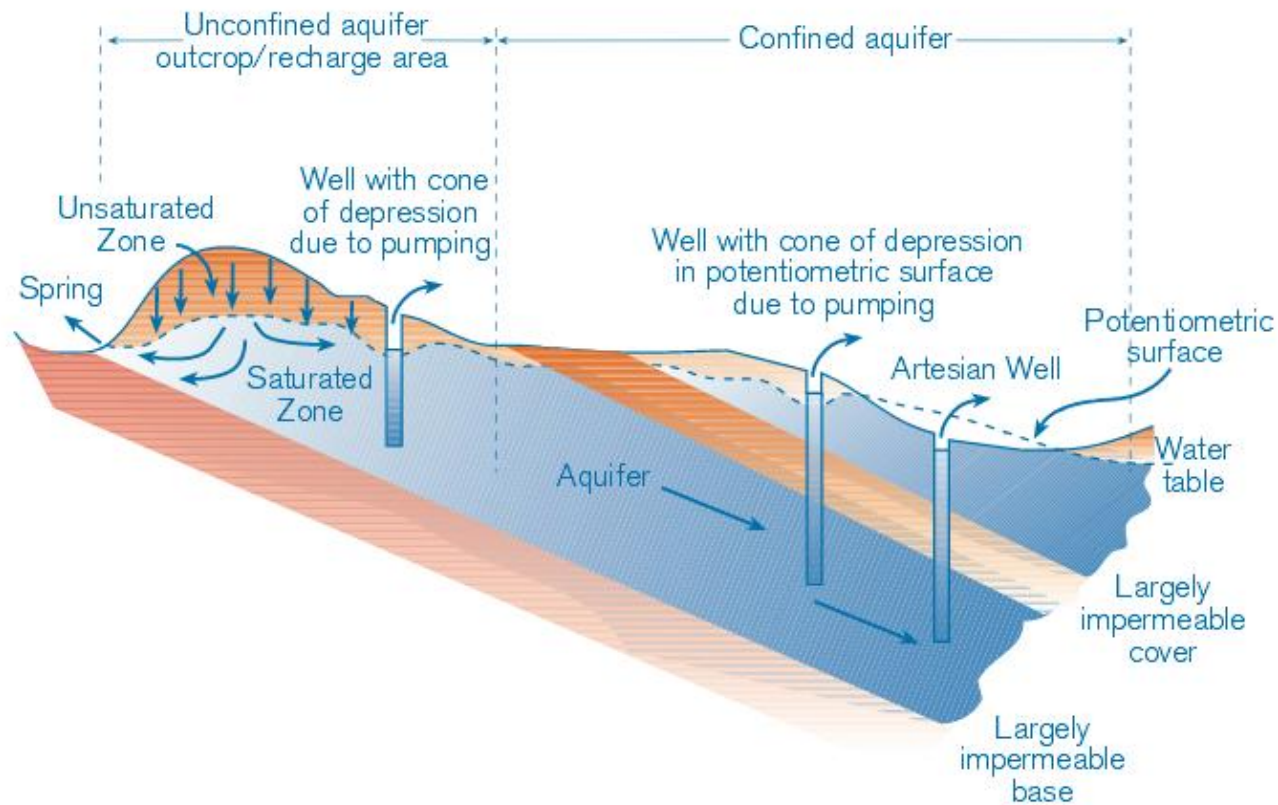


Infiltration gallery in  
unconsolidated gravel  
aquifer below river bed



Falaj (qanat) in unconsolidated gravel aquifer

# GROUNDWATER SYSTEMS

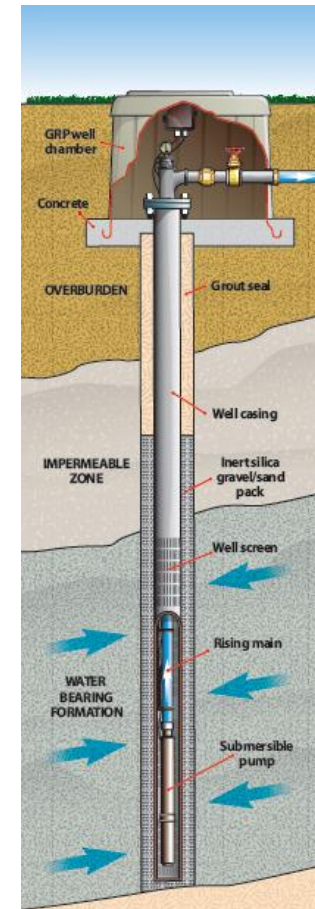


# HOW OLD ARE BOREHOLES?

- Boreholes have been around for a long time
  - A well in Cyprus apparently dates to between 7,000 and 9,500 BC (Fagan, 2011)
  - The shallow Hemudu well in the lower Yangtze coastal plain in China has been dated to c.3,700 BC (C14 age for the wooden piles around the well; Zhou et al. 2011)
  - “... Isaac’s servants dug in the valley and found there a well of springing water.....” (Genesis 26:19)

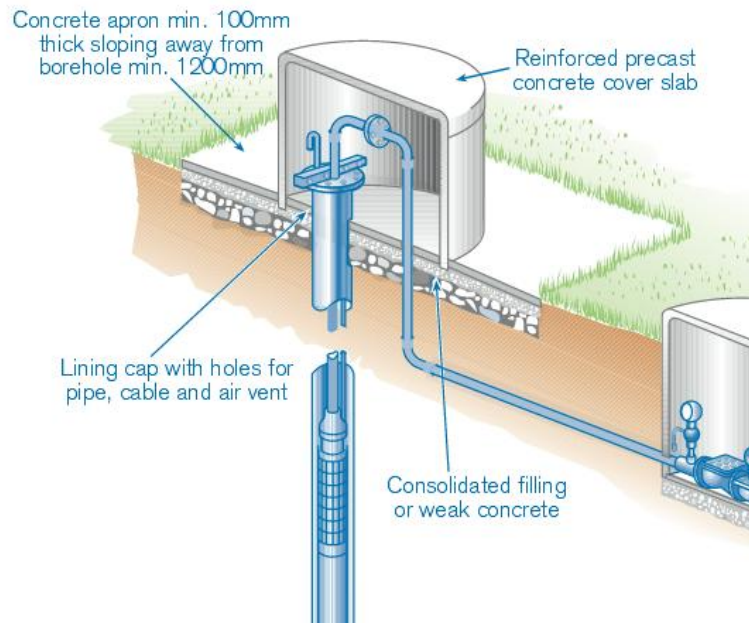
# WHAT DO BOREHOLES LOOK LIKE?

- They can be difficult to spot!
- The most important bit is below ground

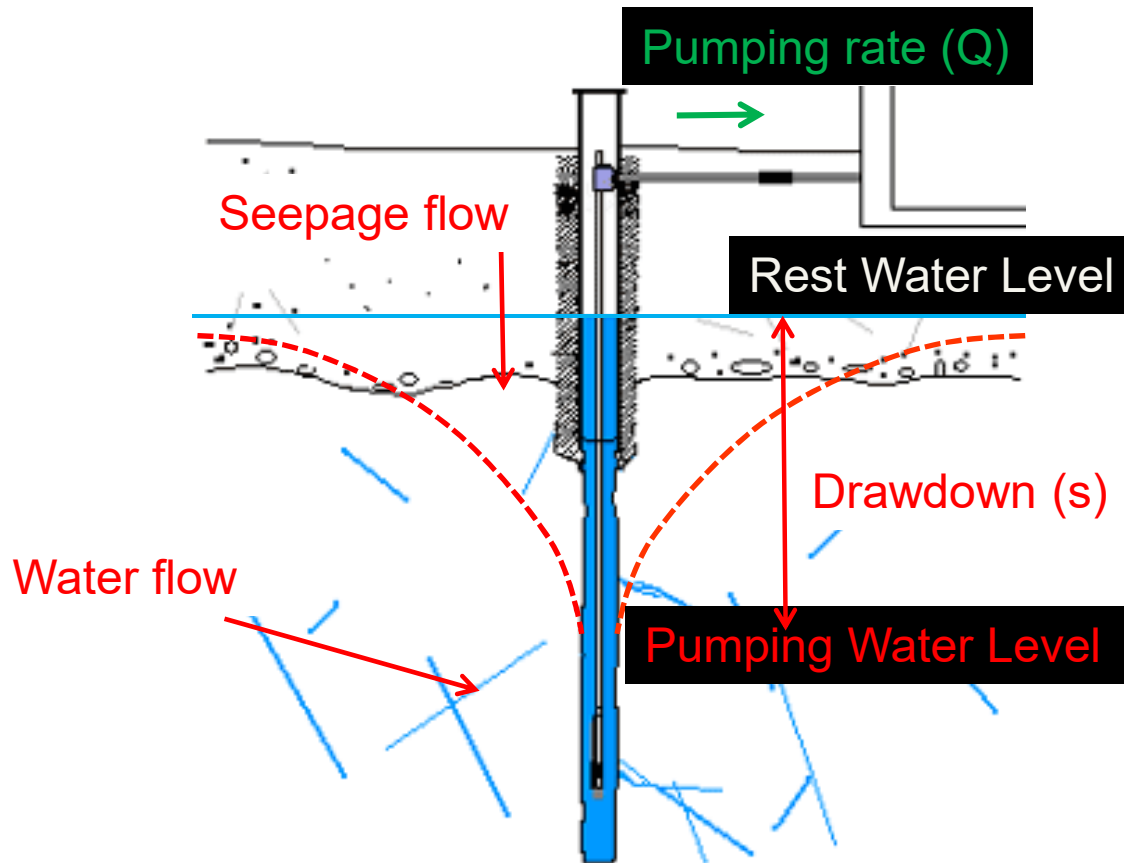


# WHAT DO BOREHOLES LOOK LIKE?

- If you're lucky...



# HOW DO BOREHOLES WORK?





# WHEN IS A BOREHOLE NOT A BOREHOLE?

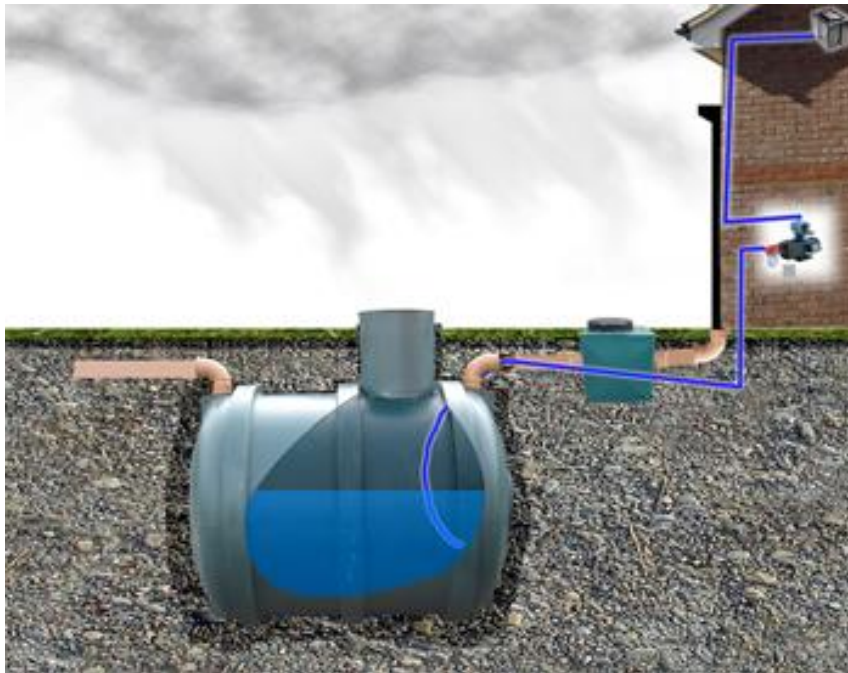
- Catchpits – these are the dangerous ones



These are not  
springs!!!

# WHEN IS A BOREHOLE NOT A BOREHOLE?

- Cisterns (rainwater harvesting)



# WHEN IS A BOREHOLE NOT A BOREHOLE?

envireau<sup>💧</sup>  
WATER



# RISK ASSESSMENT - RATIONALE



- Methodology developed following the outbreaks of *E. coli* O157 in the 1990's
- Fundamentally, risk assessment should help keep drinking water safe
- Support compliance monitoring
- Statutory requirements
  - PWS Regs.
- Tools available to help
  - PWS technical manual
  - Main focus should be on site setting



# THE CHALLENGES

- Understanding boreholes is a fundamental part of risk assessment ...but **NOT** a key criteria for being **an EHO!**
- EHOs will generally be interested in small, domestic supplies – these are often the most obscure
- Does the water need to wholesome for the intended use?

# DOMESTIC BOREHOLES

- Essentially unregulated
- No planning permission required
- **No other local authority intervention**
- No Environment Agency consent or licence required (if  $<20\text{m}^3/\text{day}$ )
- There is only a statutory requirement to register boreholes  $>15\text{m}$  in depth with the BGS – archive function only
- Guidance for construction and standards for well materials but no statutory requirements... **YET!**

# WHAT'S REALLY IMPORTANT



- Understanding as much as possible about boreholes without getting too 'techie'
- Environmental setting
  - What's physically going on around the source
- Borehole construction
  - Is there a sanitary seal?
- Keep it simple – if it doesn't feel right, it's probably not

# FOUR S' IN ASSESSMENT

- Every borehole risk assessment should consider:
  - Environmental **S**etting
  - Potential for **S**urface water ingress
  - Whether there is a **S**anitary seal
  - Common **S**ense



# ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING



- Geological (below ground) setting
  - Permeable or poorly permeable soil/rock
  - Connection between ground surface and borehole
- Surface water features
  - Nearby rivers, streams, lakes, ponds
- Other features
  - Septic tank, fuel storage, chemical storage, traffic, farm yard ...
  - Nearby land use, e.g. agriculture, quarrying, manufacturing...

# OTHER FEATURES

- Septic tanks
  - If you're on a PWS, you've probably got one
  - Type, age and construction
  - Point of discharge/overflow
  - Location relative to PWS
- Quarries & Mine workings
  - Hydraulic connections
  - Type of operations
  - Location relative to PWS



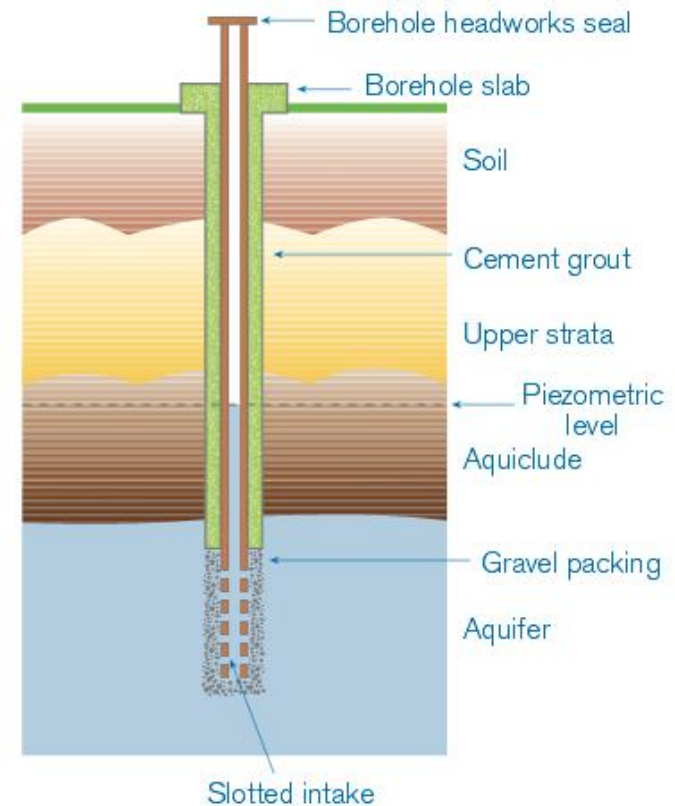
# SURFACE WATER INGRESS

- Are the headworks sealed?



# SANITARY SEAL

- Prevents ingress of surface water/shallow groundwater
- You can't see a sanitary seal
- Drilling logs and diagrams will help but need professional interpretation.
- If there isn't one, there may be **NOTHING** that the operator **CAN DO**.



# COMMON SENSE

- How does it look and feel?
- Relevant historical information
- Sampling results – if there is a consistent problem with failure, why?
- If there is consistent compliance, is there an issue or a problem?
- What is practically achievable?



# CASE STUDY 1



- A large estate in East Anglia has 27 water supply boreholes targeting the unconfined Chalk Group.
- Of these boreholes, 8 are used to provide a domestic water supply to approximately 150 properties across the estate, supplying 450 people at maximum occupancy.
- The quality of water in these boreholes is tested regularly by the local Environmental Health Officer.

# METHODOLOGY



- Obtained as much information as possible about the supply ahead of the visit– understand the site setting
- Each source was then visited to assess condition and treatment systems
- An assessment was carried out with the help of the proformas in the PWS technical manual, **BUT** with some additional interpretation

# FINDINGS

- Source 1 - Largest source
- 77 properties supplied by borehole
- 214 people at maximum occupancy
- 32m<sup>3</sup>/day water use
- Borehole is located in an old tower
- Surrounded by grass fields and woodland
- No polluting activities
- UV and nitrate treatment at source – all appropriately maintained
- Borehole is sealed and has no access
- Borehole drilled to 87m in the 1920's
- History of compliance





# WHATS THE RISK?



- What did the tools say?
  - Proformas worked quite well
- The real risks are low
  - Good handle on site setting
  - No sanitary seal, but source is well protected
  - No surface water ingress
  - Appropriate and properly maintained treatment kit, history of compliance...

## CASE STUDY 2



- Small commercial supply in Lancashire, providing water for a farm and B&B. Maximum occupancy ~15 people.
- Single borehole.
- Limited testing since ~2009
- Lots of treatment equipment – all fully maintained
- Fantastic records and maintenance schedules
- Everything you could see looked clean & tidy
- But...

## CASE STUDY 2

- What about the source?



# CONCLUDING REMARKS

- Don't be scared by boreholes and don't be scared by risk assessment
- Use the tools as guidelines but make your own assessment
- Think about the 4 S's
- If actions are required - think about what's practically achievable
- Get specialist support when required