

Sanitary Inspection Form: Borehole with Hand Pump

Part 1. General information:

- a. Location:
- b. Village/Town:
- c. People served:
- d. Water sample taken? Sample ID
- e. Date of visit:

Part 2. Risk assessment: Circle the most appropriate answer. A 'Yes' answer means that there is a potential risk and a 'No' answer that there is no or very low risk. See explanation on reverse.

	Observation
1. Is there a latrine within 10 m of the borehole?	Y/N
2. Is there a latrine or other source of fecal contamination uphill of the borehole?	Y/N
3. Is there any source of other contamination within 10 m of the borehole (e.g., animals, agriculture, roads, industry, etc.)?	Y/N
4. Is the drainage absent or faulty allowing water to pool within 2 m of the borehole?	Y/N
5. Is the drainage channel absent, cracked, broken or in need of cleaning?	Y/N
6. Is the wall or fence around the pump inadequate?	Y/N
7. Is the well apron less than 2 m in diameter?	Y/N
8. Does spilt water collect in the apron area?	Y/N
9. Is the well apron or pump cover cracked or damaged?	Y/N
10. Is the hand pump loose at the point of attachment? For rope-washer pumps, is the pump cover missing?	Y/N

Risk of contamination (add the number of 'Yes' answers):/10

Part 3. Results and comments:

a. Risk of contamination (check the appropriate box):

9-10 = Very high	6-8 = High	3-5 = Medium	0-2 = Low

b. The following risks were observed:

Part 4. Name and signature of inspectors:



Explanatory Notes: Borehole with Hand Pump

1. *Is there a latrine within 10 m of the borehole?* Latrines close to groundwater supplies may affect water quality (e.g., by infiltration). You may need to visually check structures to see if they are latrines in addition to asking household members.

2. *Is there a latrine or other source of fecal contamination uphill of the borehole?* Contamination on higher ground poses a risk, especially in the wet season, as feces (and other contaminants) may flow into the water source. The risk is increased if no surface water diversion is present. Groundwater may also flow towards the borehole from the direction of the latrine.

3. *Is there any source of other contamination within 10 m of the borehole (e.g., animals, agriculture, roads, industry, etc.)?* Animal or human feces close to the borehole are a serious risk to water quality, especially when water diversion ditches are not present. Open disposal of other waste (e.g., household, agricultural) is also a risk to water quality.

4. *Is the drainage absent or faulty allowing water to pool within 2 m of the borehole?* If pools of water collect around the borehole they may provide a way for contaminants to enter the source.

5. *Is the drainage channel absent, cracked, broken or in need of cleaning?* Poor construction or maintenance of the drainage channel, leading to cracks or breaks, is a high risk to water quality, especially when combined with water spillage and poor sanitary conditions.

6. *Is the wall or fence around the pump inadequate?* If there is no fence or the fence is damaged, then animals can access the borehole and may damage the structure as well as contaminate the area with feces. You will need to check the fencing at the site as well as check whether animals are routinely in the area (sometimes animals are kept in the fenced area for security).

7. *Is the well apron less than 2 m in diameter?* The apron (also known as the platform or slab) is built to prevent backflow of water into the borehole. To do this adequately the apron needs to be at least 2 m in diameter.

8. *Does spilt water collect in the apron area?* If water does not drain away from the apron area, then water (possibly contaminated) could backflow into the water source.

9. *Is the well apron or pump cover cracked or damaged?* Cracks, especially deep ones, in the apron or pump cover may allow backflow into the water source.

10. *Is the hand pump loose at the point of attachment? For rope-washer pumps, is the pump cover missing?* A loose hand pump or missing pump cover may allow backflow of contaminated water into the water source.

Sanitary Inspection Form adapted from:

World Health Organization (2012). Rapid Assessment of Drinking-Water Quality: A Handbook for Implementation. WHO, Geneva, Switzerland. Available at: www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/2012/rapid_assessment/en/index.html

World Health Organization (2005). Water Safety Plans: Managing Drinking-Water Quality from Catchment to Consumer. WHO, Geneva Switzerland. Available at: www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/dwq/wsp0506/en/index.html

World Health Organization (1997). Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality, Second Edition, Volume 3, Surveillance and Control of Community Supplies. WHO, Geneva, Switzerland. Available at: www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/dwq/gdwq2v1/en/index2.html



Illustration of Borehole with Hand Pump

