

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

1. *Is there a latrine within 10 m of the well?* 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 residents.
2. *Is there a latrine or other source of fecal contamination uphill of the well?* 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 well (e.g. animals, agriculture, roads, industry)?* 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 3 m of the well?* If pools of water collect around the borehole, then they may provide a route for contaminants to enter the water source.
5. *Is the drainage channel absent or cracked, broken or in need of cleaning?* Poor construction or maintenance of the drainage channel, leading to cracks and breaks, especially when combined with spillage of water and poor sanitary conditions, poses a high risk to water quality.
6. *Is the apron less than 2 m in diameter around the top of the well?* 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.
7. *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.
8. *Is the well apron cracked or damaged?* Cracks, especially deep ones, in the concrete may allow backflow into the water source.
9. *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.
10. *Is the well cover absent or dirty?* Absence of a cover or a dirty cover increases the chances of contamination entering the well.

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/dwg/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/dwg/gdwq2v1/en/index2.html

