

Sanitary Inspection Form: Protected Spring

Part 1. General information:

- a. Spring 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

- | | |
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| 1. Is the collection or spring box absent or faulty? | Y/N |
| 2. Is the masonry or backfill area protecting the spring faulty or eroded? | Y/N |
| 3. If there is a spring box, is there an unsanitary inspection cover? | Y/N |
| 4. Does the spring box contain contaminating silt or animals? | Y/N |
| 5. Is there an air vent in the masonry and is it unsanitary? | Y/N |
| 6. Is there an overflow pipe, is it unsanitary? | Y/N |
| 7. Is the fence around the spring inadequate? | Y/N |
| 8. Can animals have access to within 10 m of the spring? | Y/N |
| 9. Is the diversion ditch above the spring absent or not working properly? | Y/N |
| 10. Are there any other sources of contamination uphill of the spring (e.g., latrines, waste)? | Y/N |

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

Part 3. Results and comments:

a. Risk of contamination (check 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: Protected Spring

1. *Is the collection or spring box absent or faulty?* The box helps to protect the water from contamination by surface water run-off. There is a risk to water quality if the box is absent or faulty.
2. *Is the masonry or backfill area protecting the spring faulty or eroded?* The masonry diverts surface water run off away from the spring box, protecting the water source from contamination. The backfill area protects the masonry, as well as helping to divert run off.
3. *If there is a spring box, is there an unsanitary inspection cover?* If the inspection cover (if present) is dirty, then the water source can become contaminated.
4. *Does the spring box contain contaminating silt or animals?* Silt accumulation or animals that have access to the spring box can be a source of water contamination.
5. *Is there an air vent in the masonry and is it unsanitary?* A dirty air vent can be another source of water contamination.
6. *Is there an overflow pipe, is it unsanitary?* If water does not drain away from the area, then water (possibly contaminated) could backflow into the water source or the soil can erode away and cause damage to the spring box.
7. *Is the fence around the spring inadequate?* If there is no fence or the fence is damaged, then animals can access the spring 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).
8. *Can animals have access within 10 m of the spring?* Animals may damage the spring box as well as contaminate the area with feces. You will need to check the protection of the site and whether animals are routinely in the area.
9. *Is the diversion ditch above the spring absent or not working properly?* The diversion ditch protects the water source from possibly contaminated surface water run-off by directing it away from and downhill of the box. If the ditch is filled with waste or is poorly contoured, then run-off could collect and enter the source posing a risk to water quality.
10. *Are there any other sources of contamination uphill of the spring (e.g., latrines, waste)?* 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 spring box from the direction of a latrine.

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 Protected Spring

