

Sanitary Inspection Form: Borehole with Mechanized 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 or sewer within 100 m of the pump?	Y/N
2. Is there a latrine within 10 m of the borehole?	Y/N
3. Is there any source of other contamination within 50 m of the borehole (e.g., animals, agriculture, roads, industry)?	Y/N
4. Is there an uncapped well within 100 m?	Y/N
5. Is the drainage channel absent, cracked, broken or in need of cleaning?	Y/N
6. Can animals come within 50 m of the borehole?	Y/N
7. Is the base of the pumping mechanism permeable to water?	Y/N
8. Is there stagnant water within 2 m of the pump?	Y/N
9. Is the well seal dirty?	Y/N
10. Is the borehole cap cracked?	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 Mechanized Pump

1. *Is there a latrine or sewer within 100 m of the pump?* Any leaks from the sewer or latrine could contaminate the borehole water by draw down caused by pumping. You can observe latrines and check with household members, but you may need to ask relevant professionals about the location of sewers.

2. *Is there a latrine within 10 m of the borehole?* Latrines close to groundwater supplies may contaminate the 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.

3. *Is there any source of other contamination within 50 m of the borehole (e.g., animals, agriculture, roads, industry)?* Animal or human feces close to the borehole are a serious risk to water quality, especially when there are no water diversion ditches. Open disposal of other waste (e.g., household, agricultural etc.) is also a risk to water quality.

4. *Is there an uncapped well within 100 m?* Uncapped wells can be easily contaminated and the pollution can spread through the groundwater. You can check visually for such wells and also ask household members.

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. *Can animals come within 50 m of the borehole?* If there is no fence or the fence is damaged, then animals can access the borehole and may damage the structure as well as pollute 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 base of the pumping mechanism permeable to water?* If the base is permeable (e.g., there is no cover or the cover has deep cracks), then surface water run-off could provide a way for contamination to enter the ground water.

8. *Is there stagnant water within 2 m of the pump?* Pools of water that collect around the pump may provide a way for contaminants to enter the water source.

9. *Is the well seal dirty?* Feces, garbage and other waste around the well seal are a risk to the water quality.

10. *Is the borehole cap cracked?* Cracks allow contaminants to enter the borehole and are a risk to water quality.

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

