

Sanitary Inspection Form: Open Dug Well

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, roads, industry, etc.)?	Y/N
4. Is the drainage absent or faulty allowing water to pool within 2 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 wall (parapet) around the top of the well inadequate, allowing surface water to enter the well?	Y/N
7. Is the well apron less than 2 m in diameter?	Y/N
8. Are the walls of the well inadequately sealed at any point for 3 m below ground?	Y/N
9. Is the well apron cracked or damaged?	Y/N
10. Are the rope and bucket left in such a position that they may become contaminated?	Y/N
11. Is the fence around the well inadequate?	Y/N

Risk of contamination (add the number of 'Yes' answers):/11

Part 3. Results and comments:

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

9-11 = 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: Open Dug Well

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 household members.
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 well 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, 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 well?* If pools of water collect around the well they may provide a way for contaminants to enter the 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 or breaks, is a high risk to water quality, especially when combined with water spillage and poor sanitary conditions.
6. *Is the wall (parapet) around the top of the well inadequate, allowing surface water to enter the well? Surface water entering the well is usually contaminated and a high risk to water quality.*
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 well. To do this adequately the apron needs to be at least 2 m in diameter.
8. *Are the walls of the well inadequately sealed at any point for 3 m below ground?* Poorly constructed walls can allow contamination to infiltrate into the well water.
9. *Is the well apron cracked or damaged?* Cracks, especially deep ones, in the apron may allow backflow into the water source.
10. *Are the rope and bucket left in such a position that they may become contaminated?* A dirty rope and bucket can easily contaminate the well water.
11. *Is the fence around the well inadequate?* If there is no fence or the fence is damaged, then animals can access the well 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).

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/qdwg2v1/en/index2.html



Illustration of an Open Dug Well

