

Risk Assessment



info@privatewatersupplies.org.uk

Borehole Supply

Please accept this form as my application for a grant based on the following risk assessment (and guidance notes overleaf) carried out at the property below. The application relates to the Scottish Executive approved Water Regulations that came in force in July 2006. The regulations allow for a non means tested grant of up to £800.00.

Applicants Name: _____

Address: _____

Post Code: _____

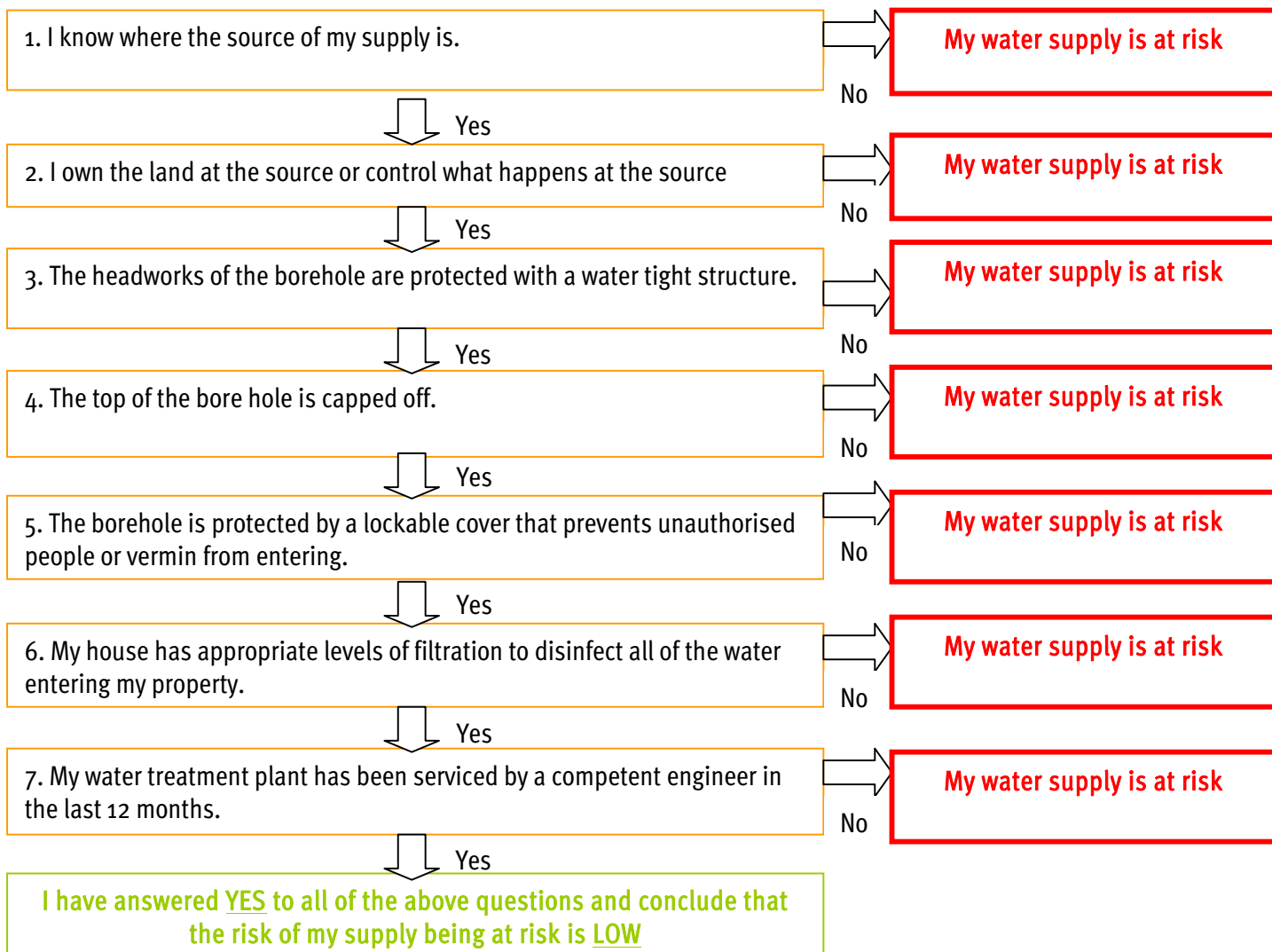
Email Address: _____

Tel No: _____

Mobile: _____

Signed: _____

Date: _____



Borehole Supply Risk Assessment Notes

Question 1

Yes – If you know where the source is then you can assess the risks of contamination from surface water or any other environmental contamination.

No – If you do not know where the source of your water is then you will have to assume that it carries a high risk of contamination.

Question 2

Yes – Owning the land and having good access puts you in a good position to control what happens there. Remember, prevention is often better than cure and any improvements you make will help maintain a good quality of water.

No – Not having access or control of the area surrounding the source can lead to problems. The best course of action is get some agreement from the owner, preferably in a legal contract, that you can have continuous access for inspection and maintenance work.

Question 3

Yes – Often Boreholes tend to be the best protected of all private water supplies as the water source is often deep below the surface. In its downward passage the soil and rock, many of the contaminants are removed or simply die off. A properly designed well head will prevent surface water from passing down the borehole shaft. An incorrectly designed or defective borehole will simply allow water to pass straight from the surface and into the source.

No – Without the benefit of natural filtration that occurs as water percolates through the upper strata of soil and rock, water that enters an aquifer directly down the borehole chamber is highly likely to contain pathogens that can be harmful to human health.

Question 4

Yes – A properly designed well head should stand above the surface and be surrounded by a sloping concrete apron that directs water away from the borehole head. The borehole should be capped off effectively and the point of entry for cables or dip tubes should be sealed to prevent the ingress of water.

No – A rodent, for example a mouse, can enter a structure through a hole the size of a pencil. Animals entering the well head may not be able to escape and their decomposing remains may contaminate the water. Only use properly designed lagging at the top of the borehole as natural materials such as straw can attract and become a breeding area for vermin.

Question 5

Yes – Access to the borehole head works should be restricted to those who are aware of the dangers caused by an unprotected source. Lids that are left open or not properly sealed can allow the ingress of surface water or vermin. Both can potentially contaminate an otherwise wholesome supply of water.

No – The A borehole cover should be designed to prevent vermin from entering the well head chamber. Apart from carrying diseases, they can also attack cables or block drainage and inspection holes which could lead to expensive repair bills.

Question 6 & 7

Yes – Ultraviolet is the disinfection system of choice for most owners and users of private water supplies. To be effective a UV must be protected by at least a 10 micron pre filter.

The bulb must be changed on the UV every 12 months and the quartz sleeve periodically checked. If you do not change your bulb, clean the quartz sleeve or do not have a pre filter installed, then your UV **will not be destroying pathogens** in your water. The result from a health point of view could be catastrophic.

No – Drinking water from a private water supply in the United Kingdom carries some of the risks associated with drinking un-protected water in the developing world. Like in these countries, private water supplies in the United Kingdom also can, and sometimes do, **cause very serious illness**.