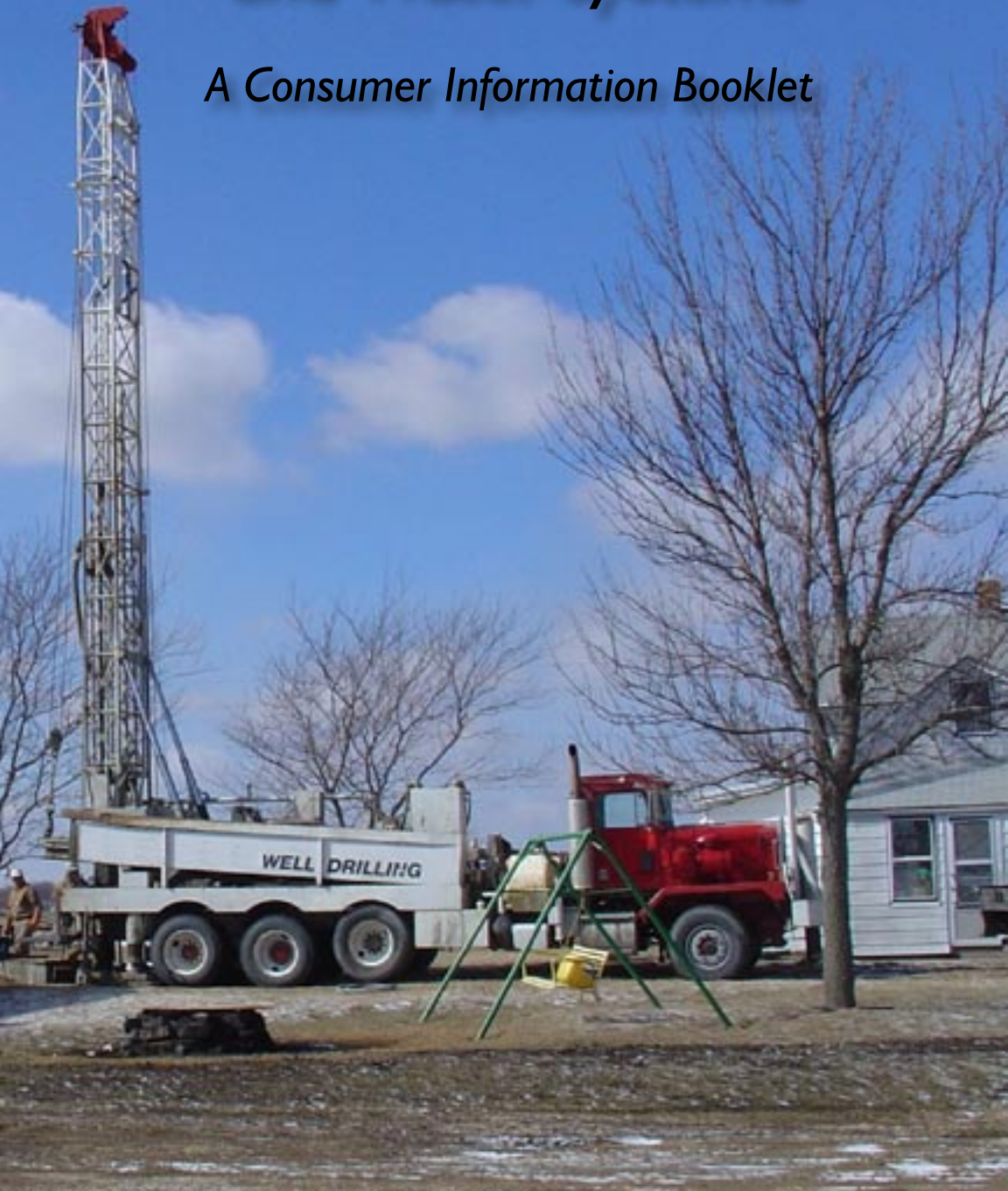


# Non-Public Water Wells and Water Systems

*A Consumer Information Booklet*



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## *A Consumer Information Booklet*

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This consumer information booklet contains information regarding *\*well construction*, well maintenance, *well plugging*, *pump services*, and Iowa groundwater laws. According to Iowa law, this booklet shall be supplied by *certified well contractors* at no cost to potential customers prior to the initiation of *well services*. The cost of this booklet is paid for by your private water well construction permit fees.

\*Certain terms are italicized at first use and defined in the glossary.

## Why should I read this booklet?

It is your responsibility as a well owner, or prospective well owner, of a *non-public* (*private*) water supply well to ensure that all well services are performed according to Iowa law. These laws were implemented to protect your health, the health of your family, as well as the public health by protecting our groundwater resources. New well construction and *well reconstruction* requires a permit. If you live in a county that issues permits for *well drilling services*, the local county sanitarian will review the proposed well drilling services that require a permit. However, the county sanitarian cannot be at the well site all the time, and not all well services require a permit. As a well owner, you need some basic information about well construction, water supply, water system maintenance, *well reconstruction* and *rehabilitation*, and well plugging. This booklet will help you protect the safety of your drinking water and your investment.

## What are the well owner requirements under Iowa law?

### 1. New well construction.

- A new non-public (*private*) water well requires a permit from either the county permitting authority (usually the county sanitarian) or the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, or both.
- New wells must be constructed by a certified well contractor.
- Owners of new, repaired, or rehabilitated wells are responsible for submitting a water sample to a *certified laboratory* for *coliform bacteria* and *nitrate* analysis. The water sample shall be collected between 10 days and 30 days after the well is put into service. The results shall be submitted to the *administrative authority*.

### 2. Well reconstruction.

- Well reconstruction or rehabilitation may require a permit – check with your county sanitarian.
- All well reconstruction work must be performed by a certified well contractor.
- Owners of new, repaired, or rehabilitated wells are responsible for submitting a water sample to a certified laboratory for coliform bacteria and nitrate analysis. The water sample shall be collected between 10 days and 30 days after the well is put into service. The results shall be submitted to the administrative authority.

### 3. Well repair.

- No permit is required for well repair. Examples of “well repair” include replacing a

well screen with one of identical diameter and length, replacing a *pitless unit*, or acidizing a well.

- All well repair work must be performed by a certified well contractor.

#### 4. Pump services.

- No permit is required for pump services. Pump services include the installation, repair, and maintenance of water systems including the pump, drop pipe for the well pump, electrical wiring from the pump to the electrical panel, piping from the well to the pressure tank, pitless unit or adapter; modification of the upper ten feet of the well; physical or chemical cleaning of the well.
- All pump services must be performed by a certified well contractor.

#### 5. Well plugging.

- The owner of an abandoned well is responsible for ensuring that the abandoned well is plugged properly.
- Well plugging services must be performed by a certified well contractor.
- It is the responsibility of an abandoned well owner to certify that the well has been properly plugged using DNR Form 542-1226 "Abandoned Water Well Plugging Record."

#### 6. Services by homeowner.

- Under current regulations, well owners may perform any well services on their own well or water supply systems.
- Any work performed by the well owner must adhere to all current construction, pump installation, or well plugging standards. Appropriate permits must be obtained, and any required forms shall be submitted to the administrative authority.

#### 7. Heat pump wells.

- Heat pump wells (geothermal loops) are required to be permitted and installed as stated in the Iowa well construction rules, "Nonpublic Water Supply Wells," as found in Iowa Administrative Code 567-49. Contact your local county sanitarian or the Iowa Department of Natural Resources for more information.

### **What are the responsibilities of a certified well contractor?**

Well drilling services and pump services must be performed by a certified well contractor. A certified well contractor is an individual who has successfully passed an examination prescribed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) to determine the qualifications to perform well drilling services or pump services. In addition to passing an examination, certified well contractors need to earn continuing education units (CEUs) in

two-year periods. The certified well contractor must be present at the well site and be in direct charge of the well services being performed or provided.

- All well services shall be performed by a certified well contractor except that a landowner may perform well services on their own property. However, all well work must meet code requirements.
- A list of certified well contractors may be obtained by contacting your county sanitarian, or contacting the IDNR at 515/725-0284, or by accessing the well drillers report on the IDNR PWTS web site: <http://csbweb.igsb.uiowa.edu/pwts/pwts.htm> - click on "Reports," then click on the appropriate classification.

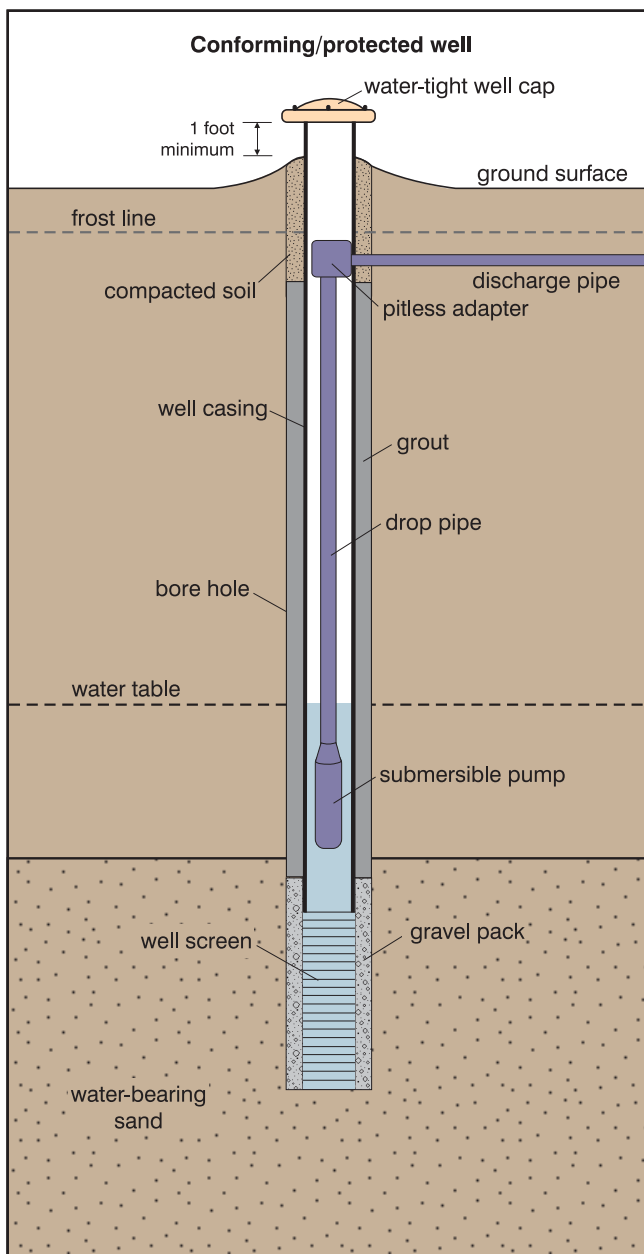
## **What types of wells are found in Iowa?**

- *Small-diameter drilled wells* (Class 2 wells) are usually cased with steel or plastic pipe. These wells draw water from sand and gravel deposits (Figure 1) or from *bedrock aquifers* (Figure 2). These wells are the most common wells in Iowa and are generally found throughout the state.
- *Large-diameter bored or augered wells* (Class 1 wells) usually found in western, southern, and central Iowa draw water from either small sand deposits or from where the loess and glacial till meet. Older, large-diameter, hand dug wells were usually cased with brick or field stone. Bored or augered wells were constructed with clay tile or concrete tile. These older, large-diameter wells that do not utilize a buried slab often produce water that is high in coliform bacteria and nitrate. Figure 3 shows a large-diameter well that uses buried-slab construction as required by code.
- *Sandpoint wells* (Class 3 wells) draw water from shallow sand and gravel deposits. Sandpoint wells are constructed by driving a pipe with a well point into these deposits. A screen allows the groundwater to enter the pipe and be pumped to the surface (Figure 4). Shallow sandpoint wells are usually driven into shallow unprotected aquifers and may be susceptible to contamination.

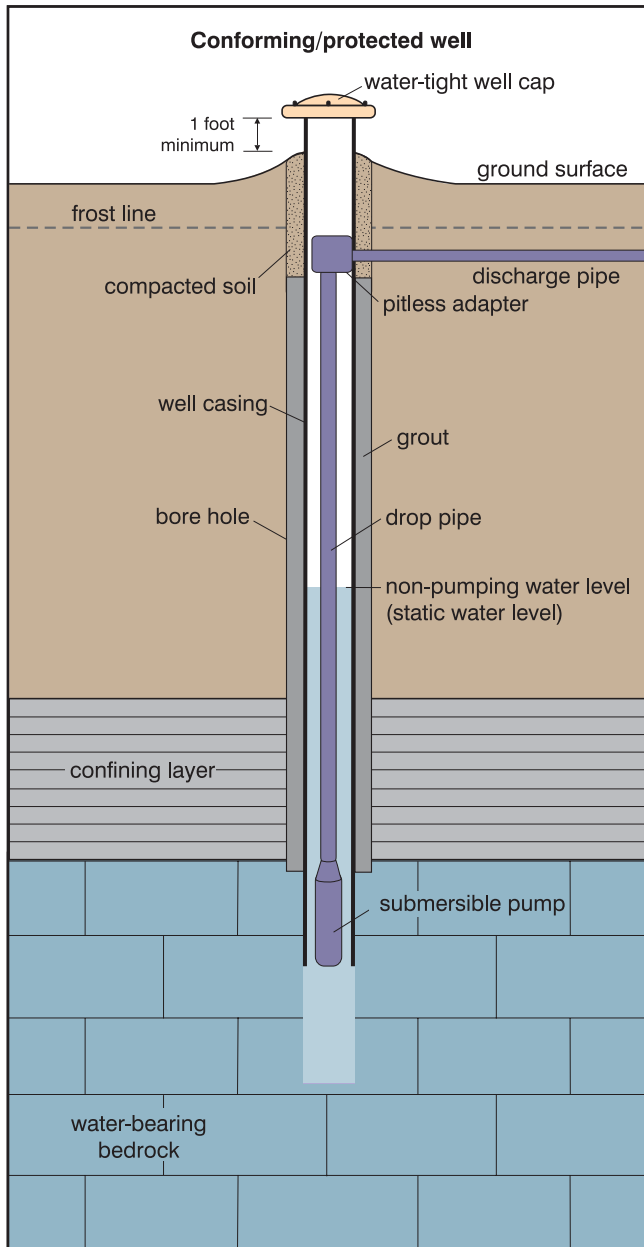
## **What do I need to know about well construction and pump installation rules?**

### **Well Permit**

A non-public (private) water well construction permit must be obtained by the owner before drilling a new well or reconstructing an old well. These permits are issued by the county in those counties which the IDNR has given authority to issue permits. Contact

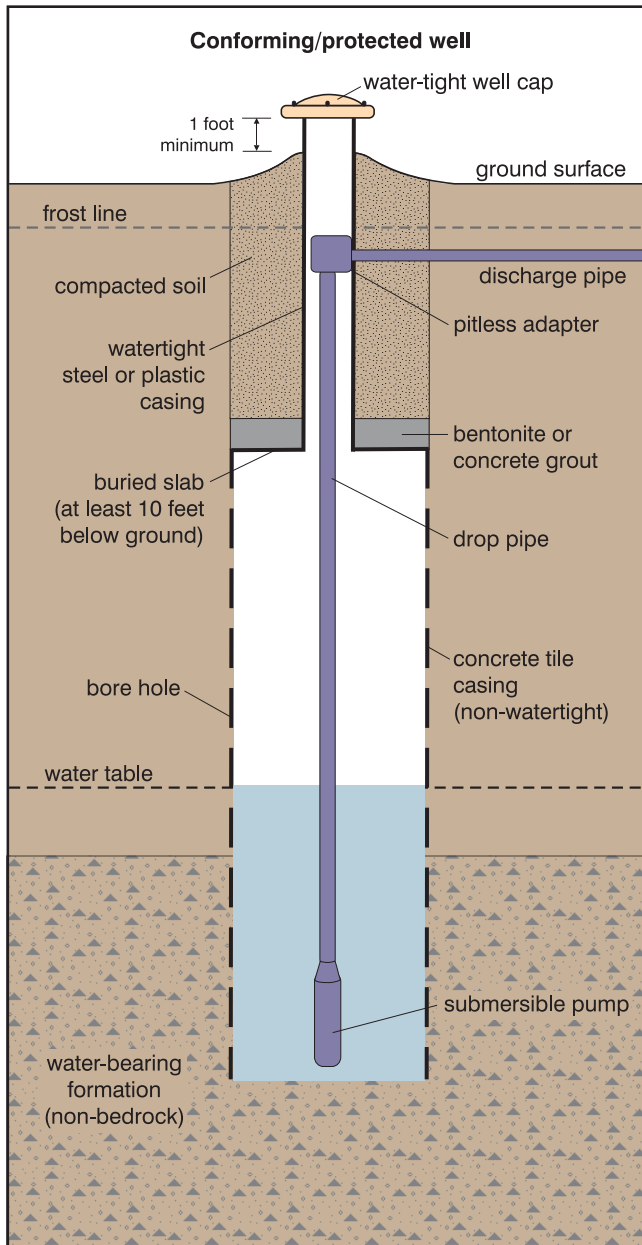


**Figure 1.** Drilled well tapping water-bearing sand.

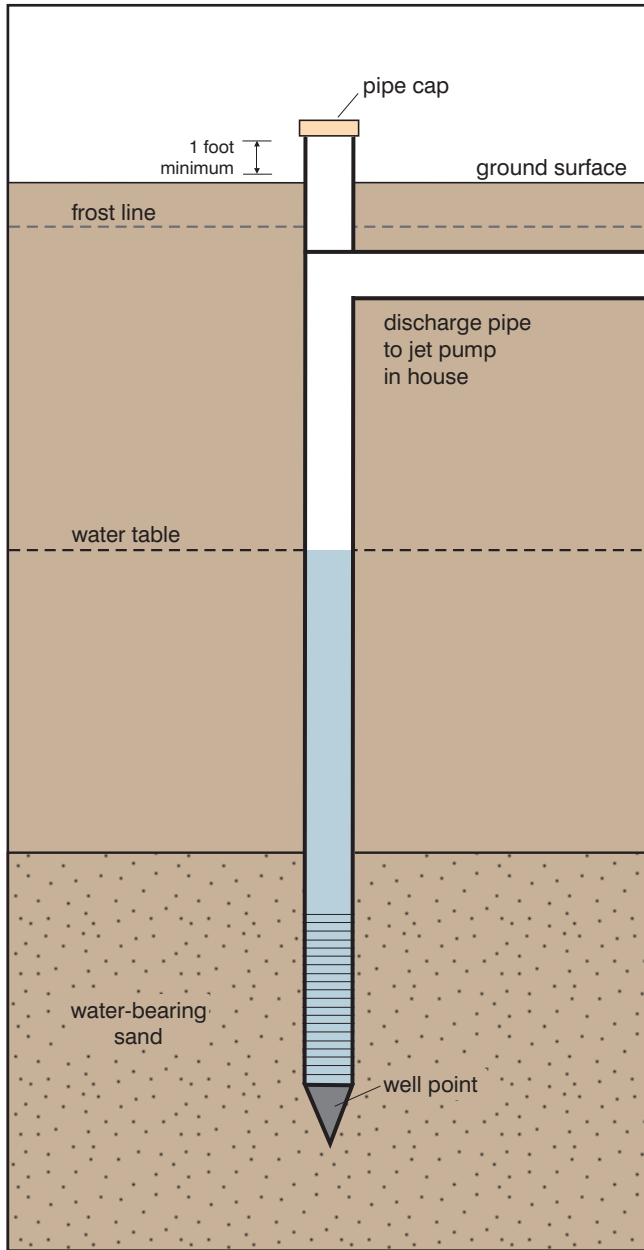


**Figure 2.** Drilled well tapping water-bearing bedrock.





**Figure 3.** Buried slab design for bored well.



**Figure 4.** Sandpoint well.

your local health department to see who issues well construction permits. You may also contact the Water Supply Operations Section of the IDNR in Des Moines at 515/725-0462 to find out who issues well permits.

The administrative authority has the right to visit well sites during any phase of the work without prior notice. The administrative authority requires the issuance of permits and the submission of water well logs. It shall be the responsibility of the certified well contractor to ensure that a well construction permit has been issued prior to the initiation of well services, when required.

### **Separation distances from sources of contamination**

Iowa rules and regulations require that newly constructed private wells be separated from sources of contamination, such as feedlots, septic tanks and lateral fields, sewers, drainage wells, abandoned wells, and areas where fertilizers, chemicals or spraying materials are mixed or stored. Iowa rules (Chapter 567-49.6) specify the minimum separation distances allowable (see Table 1).

Other sources of contamination, such as refuse disposal sites and buried oil and gasoline storage tanks must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Contact your county sanitarian or the IDNR to determine the minimum separation distance for these potential sources of contamination.

Before you drill a new well, you need to know if any of these sources of contamination are located on or near your property, and if so, where.

### **Other standards on well location**

Wells **shall not** be located in basements or pits. The area around the well must be graded so that the surface drainage runs away from the well, and the well casing must extend at least 12 inches above ground to prevent surface water from running into it. In areas that are known to flood, the well casing must extend at least 12 inches above the 100-year flood level.

### **Grouting and materials used in construction**

*Grout* is a sealant material placed in the annular space (the space between the well casing

**Table 1. Minimum Separation Distances.**

Sources of Contamination	Minimum Separation Distance (feet)	
	Shallow Well	Deep Well
Formed manure storage structure, confinement building, feedlot solids settling facility, open feedlot	200	100
Public water supply well	400	200
		<b>All Wells</b>
Earthen manure storage basin, runoff control basins and anaerobic lagoons		1000
Domestic wastewater lagoon		400
Sanitary landfills		1000
Preparation or storage area for spray materials, commercial fertilizers or chemicals that may result in groundwater contamination		100
Drainage wells		1000
Conforming wells		10
Nonconforming wells		100
Soil absorption field, any sewage treatment system with an open discharge, pit privy or septic tank discharge line		100
Septic tank, concrete vault privy, sewer of tightly joined tile or equivalent material, sewer-connected foundation drain, or sewers under pressure		50
Sewer of cast iron with leaded or mechanical joints, sewer of plastic pipe with glued or compression joints, independent clear water drains, cisterns, well pits, or pump house floor drains		10
Hydrants		10
Property lines (unless a mutual easement is signed and recorded by both parties)		4
Liquid hydrocarbon storage tanks		100
Ditches, streams, ponds, or lakes		25
Frost pits		10

and the bore hole). Grout prevents surface water from running down the outside of the casing and entering the well and the groundwater (see Figure 5). Proper grouting is one of the most important factors in well construction, and Iowa rules and regulations contain minimum standards for grouting the well casing. The rules and regulations also specify minimum materials standards for casing, *pitless adapters*, and pumps.

## Depth

Wells shall be cased and grouted to depths that will protect the well from contamination by coliform bacteria, nitrate, and other contaminants that are found in surface water or in shallow groundwater. Ask your certified well contractor, county sanitarian, or the Iowa Geological Survey how deep your well will have to be cased and grouted to provide safe drinking water.

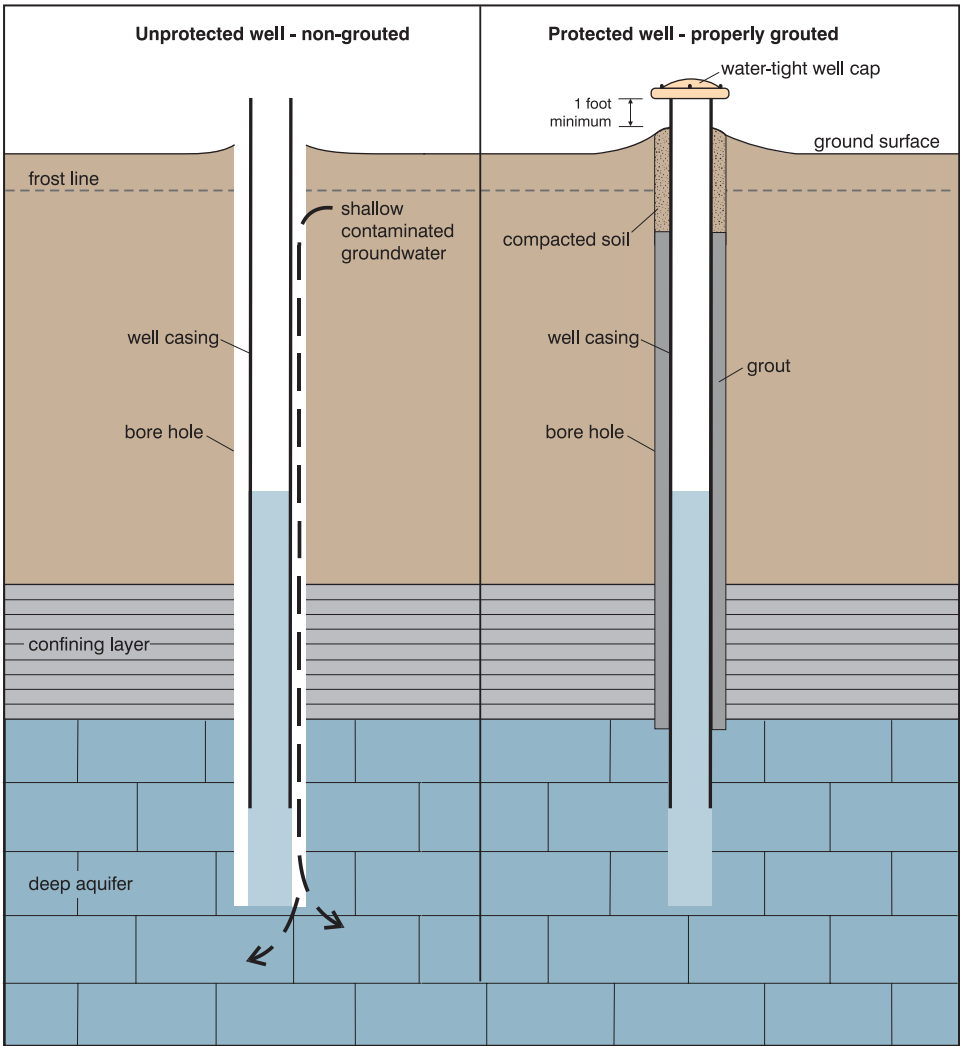
## Disinfection

Certified well contractors must use chlorinated water during well construction to prevent contamination of the new well with coliform and *iron bacteria*. The well contractor must disinfect the well with a chlorine solution after well construction, reconstruction, or pump installation or repair in order to disinfect the entire system. This water must be pumped throughout the entire water distribution system to properly disinfect the system.

## Water testing

The owner of a new, repaired, or rehabilitated well shall be responsible for submitting a water sample to a certified laboratory for coliform bacteria and nitrate analysis. The water sample shall be collected between 10 days and 30 days after a well is put in service following well construction, repair, or rehabilitation. The analysis must be done by an approved testing laboratory. A list of certified laboratories is available by contacting the IDNR at 515/725-0341 (<http://www.state.ia.us/dnr/organiza/epd/other/certify.htm>). The results shall be submitted to the administrative authority.

The certified well drilling contractor may be willing to collect the water sample for you after well construction. In some counties, the county sanitarian issuing the well permit will collect these water samples. The owner should clarify who will collect the water sample and submit the results.



**Figure 5.** Grouted wells help block contaminant migration from shallow groundwater into deeper aquifers.

## Pump services

Certified *pump installers* shall follow appropriate rules and regulations for installing, rehabilitating, or repairing water systems. If pump services are performed on a well with a contamination problem, the well must be fully repaired to comply with all appropriate rules and regulations. If pump services are performed on a well that does not have a contamination problem, the well may be put back into service without complying with appropriate rules and regulations. However, certified pump installers must notify the well owner in writing of the well defects that do not comply with appropriate rules and regulations along with recommendations on how to repair those defects.

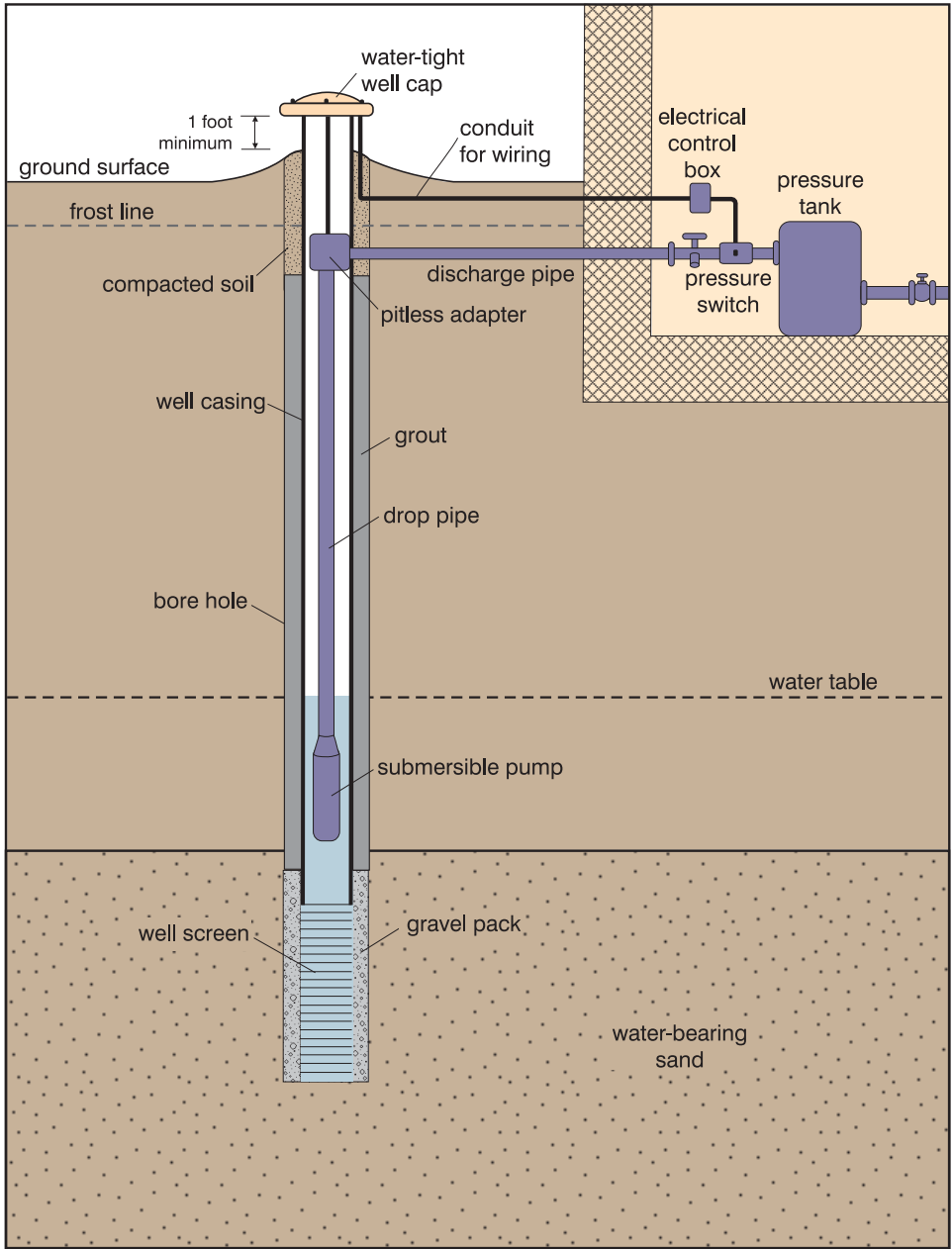
## Well drilling services

Certified well drilling contractors shall follow appropriate rules and regulations for well construction, rehabilitation, or reconstruction.

## Water distribution system design

The water distribution system design and construction are important to ensure that your well will provide safe drinking water (see Figure 6). The distribution system from the well to the house shall be installed by a certified pump installer:

- **Pump.** The installation of pumps shall be designed and installed so that the pump and its surroundings are in a sanitary condition. Pumps must be properly sized to provide the necessary volume of water, where obtainable, for an adequate water supply. Pumps must be installed in such a manner as to provide adequate protection of the water supply against contamination from any sources. The pump must be accessible for maintenance, repair, and removal.
- **Piping.** Piping shall be made of an approved material. The drop pipe or the pump shall have a properly installed check valve.
- **Wiring.** Pump wiring must meet National Electric Code requirements and secured according to appropriate rules and regulations.
- **Pitless units/adapters.** Pitless adapters and pitless units must conform to standards.
- **Well caps or seals.** Wells must have a sanitary well cap (properly vented and screened) or well seal. Any openings must be properly sealed and factory installed.
- **Sampling faucets.** In order to collect samples from the well, sampling faucets are required between the well and pressure tank. The minimum height for the sampling faucet shall be 12 inches above the floor.



**Figure 6.** Distribution system.

A typical domestic well installation with the discharge pipe extending into the home.



- Hydropneumatic (pressure) tanks. Pressure tanks must be properly sized and operate at a minimum pressure of 30 psi. Buried pressure tanks will not be allowed after July 1, 2009. Buried vaults and above ground structures are permitted if they meet construction standards.

## **What else should I know before I drill a new well?**

### **Water quantity**

You should consider all present and potential water uses when determining how much water you need. Some family water uses that you should consider are the following:

- Dishwasher and washing machine.
- Multiple bathrooms.
- Lawn and garden.
- Livestock.
- Spas, hot tubs, and swimming pools.

As a rule of thumb, you will probably need 100 gallons of water per day per person for your family needs. You will need to provide more water if you have a swimming pool, lawn or garden irrigation, farming, or a commercial operation. Check with your certified well contractor, swimming pool contractor, plumbing contractor, or extension livestock specialist to determine how much additional water you will need for these uses.

Your certified well contractor, county sanitarian, or the Iowa Geological Survey should be able to tell you how much water can be obtained from available aquifers in your area.

### **Water quality**

Before you drill, you should inquire if nitrate, bacteria, highly mineralized water, or other contaminants are likely to be a problem. Your certified well contractor, your county sanitarian, and the Iowa Geological Survey may be able to tell you what the typical water quality is for aquifers in your area.

### **Price**

You should consult certified well contractors to get an estimate of costs for well drilling and pump services. You should ask prospective contractors to prepare detailed cost estimates for the following (not all items are needed for every well):

- Drilling: cost per foot and estimated number of feet to access the desired aquifer.

- Casing: type of casing, cost per foot, and estimated number of feet.
- Grout: grouting depth, type, and amount of grout.
- Screen: type of screen, estimated number of feet of screen, ease of rehabilitation or cleaning of screen.
- *Gravel pack*: type, thickness, and amount of gravel pack.
- Well development (cleaning out the well in order to produce clear water).
- Disinfection.
- Well cap: type and cost.
- Cost of other materials such as drive shoes, seals, etc.
- Pitless unit.
- Pumping equipment.
- Test pumping.
- Pressure tank.
- Electrical service from the well to the pump electrical panel.
- Piping from the well to the valve of the distribution system.
- Water treatment equipment.
- Water quality test: **you**, the well owner, **are responsible** for submitting the water sample and reporting the results to the administrative authority. Many certified well contractors will collect the required water sample and submit it for you for the required coliform bacteria and nitrate analysis.

When comparing costs between different contractors, remember that **cheaper is not always better**. Ask certified well contractors to explain why their prices are higher or lower. If the estimate sounds too good to be true, it probably is. Do not feel pressured to make a decision the same day you receive an estimate. If you are not comfortable with making a decision immediately, ask the certified well contractor to return on another day after you have had time to think about your decision.

### **Selecting a certified well contractor**

Choose a well contractor who is certified by the IDNR to perform well drilling services. Choose a pump installer who is certified by the IDNR to perform pump services. Ask for the well contractor's certification number. Ask for the names of other customers for references.

After you have chosen a certified well drilling contractor and pump installer, you should

ask for a written contract detailing the costs and services that will be included in well construction or pump installation before the work begins. In addition, be sure that you or your well contractor have obtained a well permit before beginning work.

### **Completing the job**

Keep copies of all contracts, payment records, and correspondence. Ask for a copy of the well log and pump installation log to keep with your records. The well log shows the geologic formations that the well passes through, the depth of the well, type of grout, length of casing, water level, and other well construction information. This log provides valuable information if your well needs repairs; did the well contractor save drill cutting samples from your well to give to the Iowa Geological Survey for future reference? The pump information will be valuable when routine pump maintenance is performed.

### **How should I maintain my new well?**

Once you have spent the money to drill a new well, you need to carefully maintain the well to protect your investment in safe drinking water.

### **Periodic water testing**

You, or your designee, should collect a sample of your drinking water at least once a year and send the sample to a certified laboratory to perform total coliform bacteria and nitrate tests. Proper sample collection bottles and instructions are supplied by your certified laboratory. The sample should be taken from the tap where you get water for drinking and cooking. You should also have your water tested if you notice a sudden change in the water's color, taste, or odor. The results of your water tests should be kept in a safe place with the other records of the well.

### **Interpreting water test results**

If the sample was collected properly, the presence of total coliform bacteria in your water sample usually indicates that a structural defect in your water distribution system or in your well is allowing contamination to enter. The presence of coliform bacteria in a water sample taken from the sampling faucet of a new well may indicate that the well needs to be *shock chlorinated* again. New wells may need to be shock chlorinated more than once to thoroughly disinfect all of the materials used in well construction and pump installation, including the complete water distribution system, old water lines, water softeners, and

other components. The presence of *fecal coliform bacteria* or *E. coli* in your drinking water indicates that human or animal waste may be present in your distribution system or well. The acceptable result for drinking water safety is “none detected” (e.g., “absent” or less than the detection limit such as “< 1”) for both total and fecal coliform (or *E. coli*) bacteria.

Your county sanitarian or certified well contractor is available to help troubleshoot well construction and water system problems. Or you can inspect the well according to the guidelines listed below. Arrange to have any problems corrected and have the well disinfected. Retest the water after you can no longer smell or taste any chlorine.

Nitrate test results are expressed as nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3$ ) or as nitrate-nitrogen ( $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ ). If your test results are expressed as nitrate, then the safe level for infants is 45 parts per million (ppm), or milligrams per liter (mg/L), or less. If the test results are expressed as nitrate-nitrogen, then the safe level is 10 parts per million (ppm), or milligrams per liter (mg/L), or less. If the nitrate in your water exceeds these levels, it is unsafe for infants under six months old to drink the water or eat food or drink beverages prepared with this water.

Test results should be compared from year-to-year for trends, such as increasing nitrate concentrations, and should be used in conjunction with an annual inspection of your well and water distribution system to determine if you have a water system problem.

### **Record of household water quality tests**

Use the checklist on page 18 (Table 2) to keep track of yearly water-quality test results in order to determine if there are water-quality issues which need addressing.

### **Inspecting new wells, pump installations, and distribution systems**

You should inspect your well and pump installation using the following guidelines at the same time that you test your water every year – even if your water test from this year or previous years is safe.

- Casing: Are there holes or cracks visible in the casing above the ground? Is the casing vertical?
- Well Cap: Is the well cap loose or are there openings on the well cap where surface water or insects could get into the well? The wire conduit should be intact. Wires should not be exposed.

**Table 2. Yearly water-quality test results.**

Testing Date	Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> -N) (10 mg/L)* or NO <sub>3</sub> (45mg/L)*	Total Coliform Bacteria (present / absent)*	Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> Bacteria – if tested (present / absent)*	Other

\*If greater than acceptable limits, address the problem immediately.  
 mg/L = milligrams per Liter

- Has the landscape around the well settled or changed so that surface water runs toward the well?
- Pump and pressure tank: Is your water pressure often low or fluctuating? Do you ever turn on the faucet, and there is no water, or it runs very slowly?
- Have any potential contamination sources, such as a feedlot, pesticide mixing site, or other sources of contamination been located close to your well since construction was completed? Does runoff from these locations drain towards your well?

If the answer to any of these questions is yes, then your well and water distribution system may be developing problems which could someday compromise your drinking water quality. You may be developing problems with nitrate or pesticide contamination. The defects found by your inspection should be corrected to ensure the safety of your drinking water. Contact your county sanitarian or certified well contractor for guidance to correcting identified defects.

### **What to do when a well has been flooded**

New wells shall have the casing at least 12 inches above established grade or the 100-year flood level, whichever is higher. However, if your well does flood, restore it by doing the following after the waters have receded:

- Pump as much water from the well as possible to flush the well and water distribution system of any contamination. Pumping should continue until the water is clear and free of unusual odors.
- Have a certified well contractor extend the water tight well casing at least one-foot above the flood level and cap the well according to rules and regulations.
- Have the well inspected for other construction or water system problems, and correct any problems that are found.
- Have the well *shock chlorinated* to disinfect the well. Pump the chlorinated water through the entire water distribution system and allow the system to sit idle for 12 hours. Flush the system with clean water until the chlorine odor is gone.
- After the chlorine odor is gone, sample the well water for total coliform bacteria to ensure that the water is bacterially safe to drink.
- Sample again after a week to ensure that the contamination has not returned.

## **How should I maintain my older well?**

Wells that were constructed prior to the adoption of well construction rules and regulations, or were constructed in areas that did not issue well construction permits at the local level, may require more careful inspection and maintenance than newly constructed wells to ensure a safe water supply. These wells should be tested for coliform bacteria and nitrate at least once each year (see “Interpreting water test results,” page 16). These wells must be checked very carefully for construction defects. The best way to accomplish this is to contact a certified well contractor or your county sanitarian.

### **Well rehabilitation**

Many older wells can be repaired to correct the construction problems that may be causing unsafe water test results. In many cases, repair of these wells is less expensive than drilling a new well and is a more permanent solution than installing a water treatment system. Your well will be easier to repair if you have a well log or other construction records available. These records can be examined to see what might be causing the problems with your well.

Wells cased with large diameter concrete tile are often contaminated with coliform bacteria since these wells are usually not grouted and the joints between the tile segments allow seepage water to enter the well from very shallow depths (less than 10 feet). The bacterial contamination can often be eliminated by converting these wells to “buried-slab” construction. In “buried-slab” construction, the top 10 feet of concrete tile is removed and replaced with small diameter plastic or steel casing. A pitless adapter is installed so that the well pit can be eliminated, and a properly installed well cap is installed on the steel or plastic casing. This design usually eliminates bacterial contamination since the top 10 feet of the well casing is now water-tight. Figure 3 (p. 6) shows a well that has been repaired with buried slab construction.

Likewise, wells in frost pits can be converted to safe water supplies by extending the waterproof casing to 12 inches above ground level, installing a pitless adapter, and by filling the pit with soil compacted around the casing and sloped away from the well.

### **Disinfection (shock chlorination)**

Wells that have been repaired or rehabilitated or had a pump replaced or repaired are

required to be disinfected by the certified well contractor before returning the well to service. Wells that have been flooded should also be disinfected. Disinfection rules and regulations specify chlorine solutions and general methods for ensuring that the chlorine solution accomplishes the desired disinfection. This procedure must be done carefully to avoid causing problems with the well pump or water system.

If you wish to shock chlorinate your own well, you should contact your certified well contractor or county sanitarian for assistance. Improper shock chlorination techniques can cause damage to the well components.

Ten days after the water system has been flushed of all chlorine residual (this may take two – three days), collect a water sample and have it analyzed for coliform bacteria by an approved laboratory. A list of these laboratories is available by contacting the IDNR. Shock chlorination of a well that still has well construction, pump installation, or water distribution problems will not permanently correct a coliform bacteria problem.

### **Water treatment systems**

Water treatment systems can be used to remove health-related contaminants, such as coliform bacteria and nitrate, or aesthetic constituents such as hardness, iron, and iron bacteria from well water. Water treatment systems should be considered for health-related contaminants only after other options are evaluated. First, talk to a certified well contractor to determine if repair of the well, pump, or distribution system defects is feasible. If not, examine the cost of a replacement well and determine if it is likely that a new well would produce safe water or investigate the potential of connecting to a public water supply. Water treatment systems that claim to remove health-related contaminants such as coliform bacteria and nitrate from water must be registered with the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH). Sellers of these water treatment systems must provide buyers with a performance data sheet showing how effectively a system removes contaminants from water. The seller must also give the buyer a consumer information pamphlet from the IDPH. If you are considering a water treatment system, contact the IDPH to receive a copy of this pamphlet and a list of registered water treatment systems so that you can choose a system that should take care of your problem. The University Hygienic Laboratory also has information on water treatment systems.



## **What should I do with an abandoned well?**

Iowa rules and regulations require that abandoned wells be properly plugged within 90 days of abandonment. Consult your local county sanitarian or certified well contractor for the proper well plugging procedures. You, the well owner, must certify to the IDNR on the proper form that the abandoned well has been plugged in accordance with these rules and regulations. The county's designated agent or a certified well contractor must also confirm on this form that the well has been properly plugged. The form may be obtained from the county sanitarian or the IDNR.

## **How do I file a complaint about a well contractor?**

You may file a complaint regarding a certified well contractor by contacting the county sanitarian that issues non-public (private) well permits or by contacting the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, 401 SW 7<sup>th</sup> Street, Des Moines, IA 50309 (515/725-0462). The complaint must include:

- The name and address of the certified well contractor.
- The details of the action(s) taken by the certified well contractor that appears to be in violation of the well contractor certification, well construction, or pump installation rules and regulations.
- Where and when the violation took place.

All complaints will be investigated. You may ask to receive a copy of the report and final disposition of the complaint.

## **Where can I get more information?**

If you want more detailed information about well contractor certification, well construction, pump installation, well abandonment, or related topics, such as water-quality, aquifer, or well maintenance information, you can contact the following agencies or groups:

### **Local health departments (county sanitarians)**

For information about local well construction regulations, water testing, well plugging, and well inspection services, look in the county government section of your phone book for your county sanitarian or environmental health official.

Web site: <http://www.idph.state.ia.us/common/pdf/hpevh/county.pdf>

## **Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR)**

Water Supply Operations Section, 401 SW 7<sup>th</sup> Street, Des Moines, IA 50309

For information about state regulations for private wells call 515/725-0337. For a listing of certified well contractors, call 515/725-0284. Web site: <http://www.iowadnr.com> or [www.state.ia.us/epd/wtrsupply/wtrsup.htm](http://www.state.ia.us/epd/wtrsupply/wtrsup.htm)

- Private water well program.
- Counties authorized to issue well construction permits.
- New water well construction.
- Well abandonment.
- Grants to counties.
- Local county environmental health programs and private water well testing program.
- Abandoned well plugging program, well renovation program, and water well construction program.
- Environmental lab certification.
- Well reporting and application forms.
- Private well tracking system.

Iowa Geological Survey, 109 Trowbridge Hall, Iowa City, IA 52242-1319

For information about aquifers, hydrogeology, water quantity, water quality, or wells, call 319/335-1575. Web site: <http://www.igsb.uiowa.edu>

- Geologic site and sample tracking program – GEOSAM.
- Well forecasting.
- Private well construction.
- Guidelines for plugging abandoned wells.

## **Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH)**

321 East 12<sup>th</sup> Street, Des Moines, IA 50319

For information about health effects of contaminants found in drinking water and regulations regarding the sale of water treatment systems in Iowa, call 515/281-8722.

Web site: <http://www.idph.state.ia.us>

- Water treatment system registration.
- Grants to counties well program.

Also available is the consumer information pamphlet, "Residential Water Treatment Systems."

## University Hygienic Laboratory (UHL)

102 Oakdale Campus, H101 OH, Iowa City, IA 52242-5002

For information about testing your water, the interpretation of test results, and water treatment systems, call 319/335-4500. Web site: <http://www.uhl.uiowa.edu>

Well Water: <http://www.uhl.uiowa.edu/services/environment/waterquality/wellwater/index.html>

- Additional Resources: web links to other state and federal agencies.
- Bottled Water: sources of bottled water, regulations, and safety.
- Contaminant Information: links to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry (ATSDR) web-sites.
- County Sanitarians: county contact information.
- County Well Water Data: interactive well water data by county for last four years, comprehensive statewide averages for bacteria and nitrate.
- Drinking Water Quality Where You Live: link to the EPA web-site for drinking water and groundwater.
- Flood Health and Safety: prevention of illness, drinking water options, clean-up, services available, additional resources and assistance.
- Frequently Asked Questions: commonly asked questions and answers.
- Grants-To-Counties (GTC): overview of UHL's GTC program (testing beyond bacteria and nitrate).
- Home Water Treatment: Well water quality and home treatment systems booklet (available in pdf).
- Understanding Your Results: interpretation of test results for bacteria and nitrate.
- Water Sample Collection: step-by-step instructions for collecting a sample of your water for bacteria and nitrate testing.

## Iowa State University Department of Agriculture and Biosystems Engineering

201 Davidson Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011

For publications about water testing, well construction, water quality, well condition and maintenance. Web site: <http://www.abe.iastate.edu>

- Good wells for safe water.
- Is your drinking water safe?
- Making sure drinking water is safe.
- Sampling your drinking water.

- Diagnosing and solving common water-quality problems.
- Frequently asked questions about water quality.
- Household hazardous wastes and our water supply.
- Well assessment and reconstruction.
- Coping with contaminated wells.
- Clean up flooded wells before using.
- Shock-chlorinating small water systems.
- Abandoned wells: open threat to your health and safety.
- Successfully plugging your abandoned well.
- Plugging abandoned wells.
- Nitrate in drinking water and human health.
- Nitrate.
- Coliform bacteria.
- Man-made chemicals.
- Hard water.
- Red water.
- Sulfur.
- Agriculture and water quality.

### **Iowa Farm Bureau**

5400 University Avenue, West Des Moines, IA 50266; 515/225-5432.

Web site: <http://www.iowafarmbureau.com/newsissues/environment/farmasyst.aspx>

- Iowa Farm\*A\*Syst: Water well condition and maintenance.

### **Iowa Administrative Code (IAC)**

Legislative Services Agency

515/281-3568 Email: [iowalaw@legis.state.ia.us](mailto:iowalaw@legis.state.ia.us)

Web site: <http://www.legis.state.ia.us/Rules/Current/iac/gnac/gnac2163/gna2164.pdf>

- Private well construction permits (IAC567-Chapter 38).
- Requirements for properly plugging abandoned wells (IAC567-Chapter 39).
- Private well sampling, rehabilitation, and closure – Grants to Counties (IAC567-Chapter 47).
- Nonpublic water supply wells (IAC567-Chapter 49).
- Well contractor certification (IAC567-Chapter 82).

## Certified well contractors

Call the IDNR at 515/275-0284 for a listing of certified well contractors in your area.

- Private well tracking system: : <http://csbweb.igsb.uiowa.edu/PWTS/pwts.htm>  
click on “Reports,” then click on “Well Drillers.”

## Related organizations and other sources of information

- IWWA – Iowa Water Well Association; 431 East Locust Street, Suite 300; Des Moines, IA 50309-1999; 515/243-1558; [staff@iwwa.org](mailto:staff@iwwa.org); <http://www.iwwa.org>
- IEHA – Iowa Environmental Health Association; [ieha\\_board@hotmail.com](mailto:ieha_board@hotmail.com); <http://www.ieha.net>
- IGWA – Iowa Groundwater Association; 1819 High Street; Iowa City, IA 52245-4658; [igwa@mchsi.com](mailto:igwa@mchsi.com); <http://www.igwa.org>
- NGWA – National Ground Water Association; 601 Dempsey Road; Westerville, OH 43081-8978; 800/551-7379; [ngwa@ngwa.org](mailto:ngwa@ngwa.org); <http://www.ngwa.org>
- AGWT – American Ground Water Trust; 16 Centre Street; Concord, NH 03301; 603/228-5444; 603/225-5444; [astone@agwt.org](mailto:astone@agwt.org); <http://www.agwt.org>
- Water Systems Council; 1101 30<sup>th</sup> Street NW, Suite 500; Washington, DC 20007; 202/625-4387; [wsc@watersystemscouncil.org](mailto:wsc@watersystemscouncil.org); <http://watersystemscouncil.org>
- EPA – Environmental Protection Agency; <http://www.epa.gov/OGWDW/privatewells/publications.html>  
Publications on Private Drinking Water Wells:
  - Drinking Water From Household Wells.
  - Private Wells: Guidance for What to Do After the Flood.
- CDC – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Rd, Atlanta, GA 30333; Public Inquiries: (404) 639-3534 / (800) 311-3435; <http://www.cdc.gov/>
  - Private well resources.

## Glossary of Terms

**administrative authority** – the local board of health.

**aquifer** – a water-bearing geologic formation capable of yielding a usable quantity of water to a well or spring.

**bedrock** – solid rock that underlies soil or other unconsolidated surficial earth materials.

**casing** – a tubular retaining structure installed in an excavated hole to maintain the well opening.

**certified well contractor** – a well contractor who has successfully passed an examination prescribed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources to determine the applicant's qualifications to perform well drilling services or pump services or both.

**certified laboratory** – a laboratory that demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Iowa Department of Natural Resources its ability to consistently produce valid data within acceptable limits as specified within the Department's requirements for certification, and meets the minimum requirements of all rules and regulations and any other applicable requirements.

**coliform bacteria (or total coliform bacteria)** – a group of microorganisms that are normally present in soil, surface water, and sewage. Testing for this group is used to indicate the sanitary quality of drinking water. As a group they are referred to as "indicator" bacteria because their presence indicates contamination from one of these sources and, thus, indicate the water is not safe to drink. The presence of coliform bacteria implies that the system has been compromised and other harmful organisms may already be present or have the opportunity to enter the system.

***E.coli*** – abbreviated name for a type of bacteria called *Escherichia coli* that is the predominant fecal coliform bacteria in animal or human intestines. Their presence in drinking water may indicate contamination from a sewage source and, thus, indicate the water is not safe to drink. The presence of coliform bacteria in a water system indicates

vulnerability to contamination and ineffective disinfection whereas the presence of *E. coli* indicates fecal pollution. People drinking water with these bacteria are at increased risk of contracting a waterborne disease.

**fecal coliform bacteria** – group of microorganisms that are normally present in human and animal sewage. Their presence in drinking water may indicate contamination from this source and, thus, indicate the water is not safe to drink. Fecal coliform bacteria is a subset of the total coliform bacteria group.

**gravel pack** – gravel or sand placed opposite a water-bearing sand or gravel formation to prevent or retard the movement of loose sand grains into the well bore.

**grout** – slurry mixture of cement or bentonite and water that can be pumped through a pipe and placed as a protective fill or seal during well construction.

**iron bacteria** – group of microorganisms that occur naturally in soil, some shallow aquifers, and surface water. These microorganisms utilize iron compounds for their energy needs and can produce large amounts of orange-brown slime. These organisms do not pose a health threat. This group is also referred to as “nuisance bacteria” because these microorganisms can cause severe plugging, fouling, and odor problems in the well, distribution, and treatment systems.

**large-diameter bored or augered wells (Class I Wells)** – a well 100 feet or less in depth and 18 inches or more in diameter.

**nitrate** –  $\text{NO}_3^-$ . The major sources of nitrate in groundwater include fertilizers, animal manure, seepage from septic systems, soil mineralization, legume fixation, and atmospheric fallout from combustion of fossil fuel. Background levels of nitrate in groundwater may reach 3 mg/L because of natural decomposition and soil bacteria. Higher nitrate levels are associated with anthropogenic (man-made) sources. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established an MCL of 10 mg/L for nitrate-nitrogen (45 mg/L as nitrate [ $\text{NO}_3^-$ ]) in public water systems because infants are particularly susceptible to nitrate and may develop the life-threatening disorder called methemoglobinemia (blue-baby syndrome).

**non-public (private) well** – a well that does not supply a public water supply. (A public water supply is a system that has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily for at least 60 days out of the year.)

**pitless adapter/pitless unit** – sanitary devices, that prevent the entrance of contaminants to the well, which attach to openings in the well casing for the purpose of conducting water from the well to the water system.

**pump installer** – a person certified by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources to perform pump services.

**pump services** – the installation, repair, and maintenance of water systems; modification of the upper terminus (upper 10 feet) of a well; well plugging; well rehabilitation; or the construction of Class 3 wells.

**sandpoint wells (Class 3 Wells)** – 50 feet or less in depth and having a casing inside diameter of 2 inches or less, constructed by joining a screened drive point with lengths of pipe and driving the assembly into a shallow sand and gravel aquifer.

**shock chlorination** – the process of adding a high level of chlorine to a well in order to kill bacteria and, thus, disinfect the entire water system by using a concentrated chlorine solution and pumping it throughout the entire distribution system.

**small-diameter drilled wells (Class 2 Wells)** – a well more than 100 feet in depth or less than 18 inches in diameter or a bedrock well. Bedrock wells include:

1. Wells completed in a single confined aquifer;
2. Wells completed in a single unconfined aquifer; and
3. Wells completed in multiple aquifers.

**water-bearing** – (see aquifer).

**well cap** – a tight-fitting cover at the top of the casing to prevent contaminated water or other material from entering the well.



**well construction** – constructing a water well and installing necessary casing, screen, liners, grout, seals, and other appurtenances.

**well driller** – a person certified by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources to perform well drilling services.

**well drilling services** – new well construction, well reconstruction, well repair, well rehabilitation, installation of pitless equipment, or well plugging.

**well plugging** – the closure of an abandoned well by procedures which will permanently seal the well from contamination by surface drainage and permanently prevent the well from contaminating an aquifer. This involves the proper application of filling and sealing materials.

**well reconstruction** – modifying the original construction of a well. Reconstruction includes, but is not limited to, deepening the well, installing a liner, installing or replacing a screen with one of a different diameter or length, installing a pitless adapter, extending the casing, or hydrofracturing a well. Replacing a screen with one of identical diameter and length or replacing a pitless adapter would be considered repair, not reconstruction.

**well rehabilitation** – the physical or chemical cleaning of a well.

**well screen** – a screen installed in wells to permit sand-free water to flow into the well; the slot size opening of the well screen is sized to prevent formation sand from entering the well bore.

**well services** – both well drilling services and pump services.