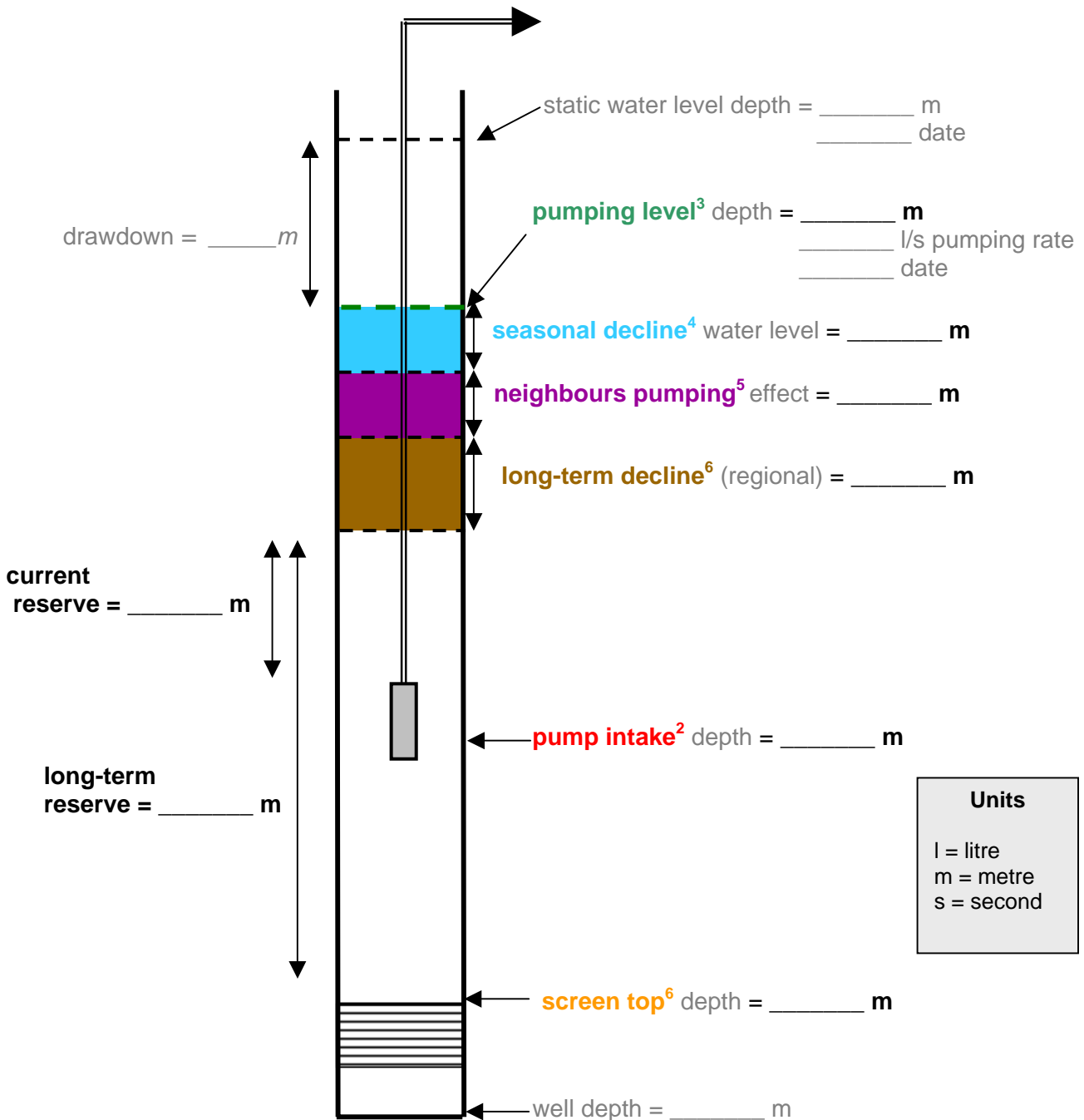


CURRENT WELL SECURITY	LONG-TERM WELL SECURITY
_____ m pump intake ²	_____ m screen top ⁶
- _____ m pumping level ³	- _____ m pumping level ³
- _____ m seasonal decline ⁴	- _____ m long-term decline ⁶
- _____ m neighbours pumping ⁵	- _____ m seasonal decline ⁴
===== m current reserve	- ===== m neighbours pumping ⁵
	_____ m long-term reserve

¹A 1 – 5 digit number given on your approved drilling consent as bore permit number or otherwise Council-assigned.

²This is submersible pump depth or surface pump intake.

^{4,5,6}Lacking specific data, assume: $\approx 3\text{-m}$ seasonal decline, $\approx 3\text{-m}$ neighbours pumping, $\approx 5\text{-m}$ long-term decline.



Well Security Worksheet Explanation

This form helps a well owner determine their relative well-water security. It can not give certainty but can suggest whether a well owner should speak with a driller or other water well professional. Such technical advisors will need this information.

“Reserve” is the water level above some critical level after subtracting water-level declines. Current well design gives the **current well security** and reserve. The critical level is the pump intake. The best possible security for a given well is the **long-term well security** and reserve. The critical level is the lowest possible pump setting (approximately screen top), incorporating anticipated long-term regional water-level decline.

In addition to well-security determination, you can also calculate a well’s relative yield as:

$$\text{well specific capacity} = \frac{\text{pumping rate}}{\text{drawdown}} = \frac{l/s}{m} = \text{_____} (l/s)/m$$

This determines water yield per metre of drawdown. It is more valid for several hours pumping. Most wells have values of 1 – 10 (l/s)/m. Irrigation may require 3 or greater but less than 1 is suitable for domestic use. For the example below, specific capacity = (32l/s)/12m = 2.7 (l/s)/m.

Worksheet Example

