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Well Construction & Inspection

Well Inspection Program

The well inspection program was instituted for the protection of the groundwater resources and public health through enforcement of minimum well construction and pump installation standards. The program was created under Senate Bill 03-045. The objective of the program is to deal with the following concerns:

- Board of Examiners support
- Complaint investigation
- Education and outreach
- Enforcement of the existing Colorado Revised Statutes and Rules and Regulations for Well Construction and Pump Installation
- Monitoring/observation hole/well construction
- Well and hole plugging and abandonment
- Well construction and pump installation inspection

The Well Inspection Program currently has three inspectors including the Chief Well Inspector. Their contact information and locations they serve is available under Contact Us, Denver Office page, Well Inspection Section.

Applications & Tools

Geophysical Log
Search (https://dwr.state.co.us/Tools/Ground

Groundwater Levels
Search (https://dwr.state.co.us/Tools/Ground

Well Permit M
Viewer (https://maps.dnrgis.state.co.us/dwr/I

Well Permit
Search (https://dwr.state.co.us/Tools/WellPer

Approved Fluids & Additives, Log Waivers, Notifications, & Variances

Approved Fluids & Additives

Geophysical Log Waivers

Notifications to Well Inspection Team

Well Construction Variances

Important Links

- Board of Examiners (BOE) Meetings (/public-information/boards-and-commissions/board-of-examiners)
- BOE Authority, Duties, Licensing, & Rules (/public-information/boards-and-commissions)
- BOE Complaint Process & Procedure (https://dnrweblink.state.co.us/dwr/0/edoc/3553068/DWR_3553068.pdf?searchid=221d1551-edf6-44cf-9875-5d30982a4937)
- Licensed Contractor Lists (https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1-157LonFKtGaZYzYzjY6hLI9Xc1zqw0h?usp=sharing)
- Statewide Nontributary Groundwater Rules (Geophysical Logs: Rule 9) (/services/well-permitting#well-permitting-rules)

WELL CONTRACTORS

Well Contractor Certification Program

(Well Drillers, GHEX drillers, Pump Installers and Well Pluggers)

Laurie Sharp, Laurie.Sharp@dnr.iowa.gov
Phone: 515-725-0284, Fax: 515-725-8202
Wallace State Office Building, 502 E. 9th Street, Des Moines, IA 50319-0034

NOTE: Certified Well Contractors who are currently certified by the Iowa DNR as Well Drillers and/or Pump Installers can renew their certification(s) for the 2020 renewal period even if they have not earned the required minimum number of contact hours. Additional information can be found on the 2020 Well Contractor Certification CEU Waiver.

Qualified and well-trained operators and contractors are a priority for the Iowa DNR. This page describes the certification process for Well Contractors relating to eligibility; applications, exams, continuing education (CEUs) and renewal. This page also summarizes the Well Contractor Certification requirements found in Chapter 82 of the Iowa Administrative Code (IAC).

The goal of the well contractor certification program is to ensure that professionals working on water wells have knowledge and experience necessary to understand how their activities affect the groundwater. The Water Supply Operation Section of Iowa DNR is responsible for administering

the Certification Programs to assure that applicants meet the minimum standards of education and experience to become certified for Well Contractors. The current certifications include water well driller; GHEX borehole driller; pump installer; and limited well plugger.

To become an Iowa DNR Certified Well Contractor an individual must:

1. Meet the minimum education and work experience requirements of certification
2. Complete a contractor application (542-1433) and pay applicable fees
3. Pass a written test; Examination Process

To retain certification, all well contractors must:

1. Maintain a high level of work ethic and standards by performing all well services using at least the minimum appropriate standards for the service or area the service is performed.
2. Submit all required well documentation to the Iowa DNR and/or their delegated local permitting authorities.
3. Earn the appropriate minimum number of Continuing Education training Units (CEUs) during each two year certification cycle that starts on July 1st of even numbered years. Note: All CEUs must be earned by March 31st of even numbered years.
4. Track earned CEUs and submit a record of earned CEUs to the Iowa DNR before or at the time of certification renewal.
5. Notify the Iowa DNR of any change in address so that you will receive the certification renewal forms.

All CEUs must be acquired 90 days before the expiration date of the well contractor certification certificate (June 30th of even numbered years.) This means that an Iowa DNR Certified Well Contractor must have all of the required contact hours earned by March 31st of even numbered years. All training submitted to the Iowa DNR for well contractor CEUs must be directly related to the subject matter of the certificate. It is also important to understand that only 2 contact hours of safety training per 2 year certification cycle can be applied to meet the minimum CEU requirement.

The individual contractor is responsible for confirming that a course is eligible for CEU credit and that the course CEUs have been properly submitted to the department.

Certification Renewal:
Well contractor certificates expire on June 30th of even numbered years. Applications forms for renewal are mailed by the Iowa DNR to all currently certified well contractors 60 days before the expiration date of their certificate. Applications must be returned, with applicable fees, within 60 days of the expiration date. It is important that applicants notify the IDNR of any changes in their mailing address and business association.

Water Well Program

Pam Chaffee, Professional Geologist
Water Well Program Manager
Geology & Well Technology, 1000 SW Jackson Street, Suite 420
Topeka, KS 66612-1367
Office: (785) 296-3565
Fax: (785) 559-4258
Pam.Chaffee@ks.gov

General Information

The Water Well Program at KDHE is administered by the Water Well Unit within the Geology & Well Technology Unit.

The purpose of the Water Well Program is to provide for the exploration and protection of groundwater through the licensing and regulation of water well contractors in Kansas and to protect the health and general welfare of the citizens of Kansas. The program oversees the proper construction, reconstruction, treatment and plugging of water wells and to provide data on potential water supplies in Kansas. This is done by requiring well logs for all water well construction, reconstruction and plugging of wells within the state.

To become a Kansas Licensed Water Well Contractor requires submitting to KDHE a completed application, successful completion of a written exam and submitting the required fees to KDHE. After becoming a Licensed Water Well Contractor, the contractor is required to renew their license annually by submitting to KDHE a renewal application on a form provided by KDHE, filing all well records (WWC-5 form) for each well constructed, reconstructed or plugged during the previous year of licensure, satisfying the continuing education requirements and submitting the required fees.

Kansas Licensed Water Well Contractors

- ACTIVE Kansas Licensed Water Well Contractors List **(UPDATED 1/28/2021)**
- ACTIVE Kansas Licensed Water Well Contractors List - Sorted by City **(UPDATED 1/28/2021)**
- ACTIVE Kansas Licensed Water Well Contractors & Services by County - (KGWA Web site)
- Continuing Education Units (CEU) information - (KGWA Web site)

How to Obtain a Kansas Water Well Contractor License

2021 Water Well Contractor License Exam Schedule		
Date	Location	Hosted by
January 21	Kansas Star Casino, Mulvane, KS	KGWA Annual Seminar and Convention
April 29	Pratt, KS	KGWA Spring Seminar
June 8	Curtis Office Building, Topeka, KS	KDHE-BOW
September 23	TBD	KGWA Fall Seminar

1. On the Water Well Program website review the Kansas Water Well Contractor Licensure Examination Study Guide. Exams are offered according the schedule above. Please contact Pam Chaffee to register for an exam at least 30 days prior to the exam date.
2. Upon successful completion of the exam, you will be contacted by KDHE and asked to register in the Kansas On-Line Automated Reporting System (KOLAR) at https://kolar.kgs.ku.edu/. Instructions will be provided by KDHE, you will have 90 days to complete the application process.
3. Once registered, KDHE will enter you into a group in KOLAR and you will be notified when you can complete the application.
4. Upon notification, sign into KOLAR, click on the HELP tab and select the WWC-1 PRIMER. Follow the instructions to complete the application process.
5. Upon submittal, you will receive notification from KOLAR that your application has either been approved or returned.
6. Sign into KOLAR and, if approved - print your license(s) by clicking on the License tab and selecting Certificate of License, or if returned, amend your application and resubmit.
7. After your license has been approved, you will be able to electronically complete and submit water well records (Form WWC-5/WWC-5P) and renew your contractor license during each renewal period.

If you have questions or need assistance, please contact Pam.Chaffee@ks.gov, office 785-296-3565 or cell 785-224-5259.

How to Renew a Kansas Water Well Contractor License

1. Water well contractors licensed in Kansas will receive each May an email reminder from KOLAR to renew their license between June 1 and July 1.
2. Sign into KOLAR at https://kolar.kgs.ku.edu/welcome.cfm.
3. Complete the license renewal application (WWC1R) and submit.
4. After submitting, you must certify the information entered and pay the appropriate fees. For assistance, click on the Help tab, and select WWC-1R Primer.
5. You will receive notification from KOLAR that your license renewal application has either been approved or returned.
6. Sign into KOLAR and, if approved - print your license(s) by clicking on the License tab and selecting Certificate of License, or if returned, amend your renewal application and resubmit.

If you have questions or need help, please contact Debra.Biester@ks.gov or call 785-296-5524.

WWC-5/WWC-5P Forms

- **KOLAR** - Kansas Online Automated Reporting System for WWC-5 Forms
  - Announcement
  - Registration and instructions
  - How to correct a WWC-5 form when initially entered through KOLAR
- Fillable WWC-5 Form
  - WWC-5 Instructions

Water Well Types

The department has changed all fill-in forms to PDF fill-in. You will be able to save and reuse these PDF forms. However, you will need Adobe Acrobat Reader 7 or higher (http://get.adobe.com/reader/) to save the PDF fill-in form. Also, at this time the department does not accept digital signatures. If your Acrobat Reader prompts you to use one, we ask that you don't.

Groundwater is one of Missouri's most vital natural resources. If you just consider public water supplies, more than 94 percent of the 1,191 primary public water supply systems listed in the 2007 Census of Missouri Public Water Systems use groundwater. Combined, they provide water to a population of more than 1.82 million residents, or nearly 36 percent of the 5.07 million residents who receive their water from public water supplies. In addition, there are some 500,000 residents, mostly rural, that are self supplied. Nearly all of them rely on groundwater.

Water well construction has been regulated in Missouri for many years. Public water supplies have been regulated far longer than private water supplies, principally to ensure that the water provided by them meets appropriate water quality standards. Private wells have been regulated since 1985 when the **Water Well Drillers Act (http://www.moga.mo.gov/mostatutes/stathtml/25600006031.html)** became law. However, the quality of water produced by private wells is not monitored or regulated by the department.

Department of Natural Resources' regulations determine the type of well that is required for a particular use. Wells producing water for human consumption are either private domestic wells, multiple family wells, non-community public water supply wells, or community public water supply wells. The determination as to which type of well is required is based on the number of service connections, the number of people served, and the length of time during a year the population is served.

Private domestic wells are those that serve from one to not more than three families, provide water to fewer than 25 people on a permanent basis, and produce less than 70 gallons of water per minute. Multiple family wells can serve from four to 14 service connections, but must serve a permanent population of less than 25 people daily at least 60 days each year. Generally, any well serving nine or more single-family dwellings, apartment units, or condominium units, will need to meet community public water supply well specifications because it will likely be serving a permanent population of 25 or more people. Private domestic wells and multiple family wells are considered private wells, and are administered by the Well Installation Section, Geological Survey Program, Missouri Geological Survey (in Rolla, phone: 573-368-2165). The construction standards for the different types of private wells vary depending on location. The standards that apply to a private domestic well in northwestern Missouri, for example, are considerably different than what apply to a well in the Ozarks. There are six drilling areas in the state, each having different minimum construction standards. There are also three special areas and four sensitive areas where special rules apply. The rules and regulations pertaining to the construction of private domestic wells, multiple family wells, heat pump wells and monitoring wells

are online at **Missouri Well Construction Rules: Private Water Wells, Heat Pump Systems, Pump Installations, and Monitoring Wells. (http://www.sos.mo.gov/adrules/csr/current/10csr/10csr.asp#10-23)**

Most private domestic wells and multiple family wells can be constructed by permitted water well contractors without prior contact with the Well Installation Section. However, wells drilled in the special and sensitive areas require differing lengths of casing depending on the exact location of the well. Minimum casing depths for those wells can be obtained from the Well Installation Section. A **casing depth form (../../forms/780-1426-f.pdf)** can be downloaded, completed and sent to the Well Installation Section.

The remaining types of wells that provide water for human consumption are considered public water supply wells, and are administered by the Public Drinking Water Branch, Water Protection Program, Division of Environmental Quality in Jefferson City, 573-751-5331. Non-community public water supply wells are those with 15 or more service connections, **or** those that regularly serve an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. They are not intended to supply a permanent population on a 24-hour per day, year-round basis. Non-community public water supplies are either transient or non-transient systems. The Public Drinking Water Branch requires engineering plans for all public water supply wells be prepared, reviewed and approved before the well can be constructed. Transient, non-community wells are those that serve a changing population such as at a campground, motel or restaurant. Non-community wells constructed for certain uses such as supplying schools and large businesses that employ more than 25 people and that use the water more than six months per year are classified as non-transient, non-community wells. The construction standards for non-community public water supply wells are online at **Standards for Non-Community Public Water Supplies, 1982 (../../pubs/pub979.pdf)**.

Community public water supply wells are those with 15 or more service connections, or that regularly serve 25 or more people on a year-round basis. Community public water supply wells serve towns, cities, subdivisions, and mobile home parks. They generally serve the same population on a continuous basis, and must be designed by a registered professional engineer. The engineering plans must be reviewed and approved by Public Drinking Water Branch before construction on any regulated part of the supply may begin. The construction standards for community public water supply wells are online at **Design Guide for Community Water Systems. (../../pubs/pub2489.pdf)**

The Public Drinking Water Branch must be contacted before construction begins on **any** public water supply well to determine if it is a non-community or community supply, and if an engineer is required. The Water Resources Center provides casing depth specifications and total depth recommendations for all public water supply wells. Casing depth specifications for non-community wells will not be provided until the Department of Natural Resources' regional office serving that area has approved the well site. The **casing depth form (../../forms/780-1426-f.pdf)** used for private wells also can be used for public water supply wells. However, it should either be faxed to 573-368-2193, or mailed to:

Department of Natural Resources
Missouri Geological Survey
Water Resources Center
PO Box 250
Rolla, MO 65402

Drilling a Well

Where to start

Water Source and Quality. One of the first things to investigate is what water sources are available and what is the water quality of those aquifers. There are numerous sources of information available to assist you with your investigation. Many of the counties in South Dakota have had ground water hydrology studies completed by the US and SD Geological Surveys. These hydrology studies are excellent references concerning the location of ground water and the general water quality. A county-by-county listing of the publications may be viewed by clicking here. You may also contact the Water Rights Program by e-mail or call (605) 773-3352 if you have questions. Other sources of information include talking to well drillers familiar with your area and visiting with your neighbors.

Other Water Supply Options. Another option available in many areas of South Dakota is hooking up to rural water. There are many benefits to rural water -- reliable water service, water that is treated to meet water quality standards, and no well maintenance concerns. In addition, by hooking to rural water or to a municipality you may avoid certain legal requirements. When using your own well, you may need to obtain a water right permit and do ongoing water quality sampling depending on your type of water use. For information regarding when ongoing sampling is necessary, please refer to the information provided by the SD DENR Drinking Water Program.

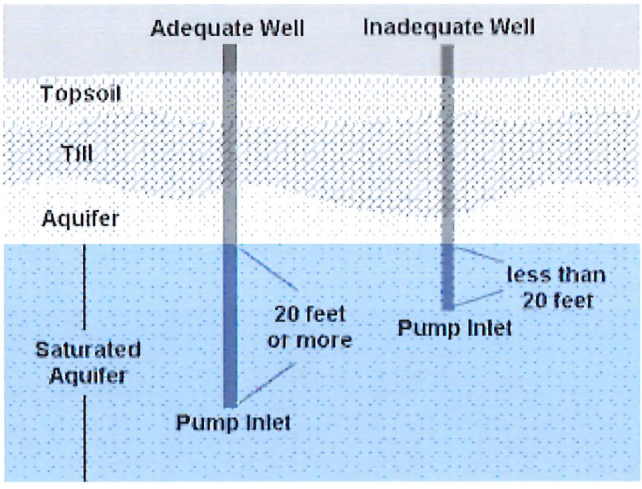
Before drilling

Permitting. Your proposed water use may require obtaining a water right permit. In order to determine whether you need a permit, please refer to the Using Water in SD web page. If a water right permit is needed, state law requires the permit to be approved prior to doing any well drilling. Aside from this legal requirement, it is wise to know whether you can get the permit before incurring the expense for a new well.

However, you may seek permission from the chief engineer of the Water Rights Program to have a test well constructed prior to obtaining a water right permit. This test well could then serve as your production well provided your application for a water right permit is approved. Please note that getting a water right permit involves public noticeand may take several months so plan your project accordingly. If you need a water right permit and your application is approved, you will have five years to construct your water use system and an additional four years to place all of the water to beneficial use. Application forms for a water right permit are available for downloading.

An issue which may be related to your water use is disposal of wastewater. Certain types of wastewater disposal systems need approval of plans and specifications which detail the design of your wastewater handling system. Examples of systems that need approval of plans and specifications are multiple housing units connected to a common wastewater system or various commercial uses of water. To know for certain whether your wastewater system needs state approval, please contact the Surface Water Quality Program by e-mail or call (605) 773-3351.

Licensed Well Driller. Unless you are drilling your own well, you need to hire a well driller who is licensed to construct wells in South Dakota. It is highly recommended that you use a licensed well driller unless you are capable of constructing your own well in accordance with the state well construction standards (online version or download PDF version). These standards specify how a well is to be constructed and that the completed well meets the definition of an adequate well. An adequate well is constructed in amanner that allows the pump inlet to be lowered at least 20 feet into that portion of the aquifer that is saturated at the time the well is drilled. If the saturated aquifer is not 20 feet thick, then the pump inlet needs to be placed as close as practical to the bottom of the aquifer. A well owner with an "adequate well" is afforded certain legal protections that are not available to well owners with inadequate wells. For example, if water levels decline in



an aquifer during drought conditions, then the owner of an adequate well used for domestic purposes has first preference over other water uses which require a water right permit. In this same scenario, the owner of an inadequate well would not receive any legal protection since water may be available in the aquifer but the well is not constructed in a manner that allows the pump to be lowered to reach the water. One exception exists concerning inadequate wells. If water becomes unavailable due to mine dewatering, then even an inadequate well receives legal protection.

SD Well Construction Standards
Chapter 74:02:04 (PDF version)

A licensed well driller is responsible for constructing an adequate well and complying with the well construction standards which includes informing the well owner of drilling requirements, completing the well and installing equipment to control a flowing well, submitting records, and informing the owner of plugging requirements if a well is abandoned. While we can not recommend a specific licensed well driller, we can advise you whether a well driller is licensed to do work in South Dakota. You can view a listing of licensed drillers, call Adam Mathiowetz with the Water Rights Program at (605) 773-3352, or contact us by e-mail.

After drilling

Well Owner Responsibilities. After the well is completed, the well owner is responsible for keeping the well capped or covered, in good repair, and in a sanitary condition. If the well is flowing, then the owner is responsible for controlling the flow to the amount of water needed for domestic use or to the amount allowed by your water right permit. During periods when water from a flowing well is not needed, the flow needs to be turned off. However, a flowing well may be allowed to flow up to five gallons per minute during the winter months to prevent freezing. Also, if you need a water right permit for your water use, you may notify the Water Rights Program when your project is completed by filing a "Notice of Completion of Works." This Notice informs us that your project is ready for an inspection to license your water use which is the final step in getting a water right. Finally, your water right permit will likely contain some qualifications concerning your water use. Please be sure to follow these qualifications.

Water Sample From New Domestic Well. As required by the 1989 Centennial Environmental Protection Act, a water sample needs to be submitted to the SD Department of Health Laboratory or other approved lab for each new domestic well drilled in South Dakota. If the well flows or the well driller installs the pump, then the well driller is responsible for collecting and submitting the water sample. Otherwise, the well owner is responsible for collecting and submitting the water sample when a pump is installed. At a minimum, the sample needs the following parameters analyzed: nitrate, coliform bacteria, sodium, conductivity, and sulfate. For an explanation of these parameters, please see the Drinking Water

Program's page on New Well Sampling. The well owner may also have the sample analyzed for other parameters at their discretion. After completion of the analysis, you will receive a copy of the results.

Abandoned Wells. Property owners are also responsible for plugging abandoned wells on their property. This responsibility exists regardless of whether the current property owner was involved in the original construction of the abandoned well. If you drilled a replacement well and have no plans to use the existing well, then the existing well is considered abandoned and needs to be plugged within thirty days after the new well is ready for use. Other existing wells on your property may be abandoned for any number of reasons including the age and condition of the well, changing property or water needs, hooking up to rural water, etc. A licensed well driller can assist you with plugging an abandoned well. For more information about the environmental and safety hazards caused by abandoned wells, please see the Abandoned well page.

Kristi Noem, Governor

Hunter Roberts, Department Secretary

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Email SD DANR

Division of Environmental Services

- Air Quality
- Drinking Water
- Feedlot Permit
- Ground Water Quality
- Minerals & Mining
- Surface Water Quality
- Waste Management
- Water Rights

Division of Financial & Technical Assistance

- Geological Survey
- Petroleum Release Compensation Fund
- Water & Waste Funding
- Watershed Protection

Water Well Construction

The State Engineer has general supervision of the waters of the state and is authorized under Section 41-3-909 to establish standards for the construction of water wells to protect the use of the state's groundwater resources. The enactment of federal and state environmental quality law and fostering of safe and clean water policy has prompted enhanced well head protection measures against contamination of groundwater resources.

Regulations and Instructions - Part III, Water Well Minimum Construction Standards, 2011

The Rule-making Process

The State Engineer's Office' 1974 **Water Well Minimum Construction Standards** went through a major revision in 2010. The new rules provide construction and abandonment requirements for private water supply wells (Note: construction standards for public water supply wells are under the jurisdiction of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality). Advances in water well construction technology, water well construction materials and a general awareness concerning waterborne disease and water quality characteristics dictated the revisions.

On August 2, 2009, the Wyoming State Engineer's Office (SEO) issued a Notice of Intent to Adopt Rules which provided a public comment period from August 2 through September 16, 2009. During this comment period, 214 comments were received from 12 separate commenters (one set of comments was signed by 30 individuals). On September 24, 2009, a public hearing was held to facilitate the additional provision of public comments to the State Engineer's Office. This hearing was hosted in Cheyenne with remote video conference sites in Cody, Rock Springs, and Gillette. During the hearing, 18 individuals provided comments which resulted in 71 identifiable comments. Many of these comments were duplicates of those comments received during the written comment period.

On November 30, 2009, the SEO issued a response to all written and oral comments. As a result of the comment period, the SEO modified the proposed minimum construction standards. The SEO estimates that the new rules accommodate 90-95% of the comments and concerns regarding the first draft. Because the changes were extensive, the SEO decided to release the draft rules for a second round of public comment.

On December 8, 2009, the SEO issued a second Notice of Intent to Adopt Rules which provided a comment period from December 9, 2009 through January 22, 2010. During this second comment period, 3 sets of comments were received which resulted in 8 identifiable comments. Of these commenters, one did not provide any actual comments, but instead supported the proposed rules as drafted.

The proposed rules were modified for grammatical errors only and were adopted by the State Engineer on February 3, 2010. The final rules package was delivered to the Attorney General's Office, the Legislative Service Office, and the Secretary of State on February 4, 2010. The rules were signed by Governor Dave Freudenthal on April 5, 2010, and were filed with the Secretary of State on April 6, 2010.

In 2011, the Ground Water Division noticed two grammatical mistakes in the rules which required correction. GW was successful in correcting these mistakes and the corrected rules were filed with the Secretary of State's Office during June 2011.

Water Well Minimum Construction Standards

- Significant Changes from the 1974 Rules and Regulations:
  - Annular space for upper seal is defined
  - Top 20 feet must have a 2-inch annulus
  - Casing must be certified ASTM, API, NSF, or AWWA
  - Casing must be one nominal size larger than pump assembly
  - No 4-inch pumps in a 4-inch well casing
  - Increased distance from contaminant sources
  - Must use potable water for drilling
  - Much more rigorous disinfection standards
  - Gravel packed wells should be sealed from above the gravel to the surface
  - Backflow prevention is required
  - 18-inch stickup (consistent with county health departments)
  - Changed well type descriptions
  - Commercially manufactured screen is required for gravel-packed and naturally developed wells

- Who Has to Comply with the Water Well Minimum Construction Standards?

  It is the joint responsibility of the drilling and/or pump contractor(s) and well owner(s) to comply with these standards. Further, the well owner(s) must maintain a well in a condition so that it does not contribute to contamination (pollution) of the groundwater supply.

  Every well constructed or repaired with a withdrawal of well casing after the adoption of these standards must comply with them. Any deviation from these standards must be approved in writing by the State Engineer or his designee.

- Do I Need a Permit to Drill a Water Well?

  Yes. Any person who intends to acquire the right to beneficial use of any underground water in the state of Wyoming, shall, before commencing construction of any well or other means of obtaining underground water or performing any work in connection with construction or proposed appropriation of underground water or any manner utilizing the water for beneficial purposes, shall file with the State Engineer an application for a permit to make the appropriation (i.e., an Application for Permit to Appropriate Ground Water, or a U.W. 5 Form) and shall not proceed with any construction or work until a permit is granted by the State Engineer (W.S. 41-3-930).

- Do I Need a License to Drill a Water Well?

  Yes. It is unlawful for any person to construct, alter, or rehabilitate a water well or install pumping equipment in a water well without a license as provided by W.S. 33-42-101 through 33-42-117 unless you are:

  1. Drilling an oil or gas well or installing a pump in an oil or gas well, where the oil and gas well is permitted pursuant to W. S. 30-5-115,
  2. Installing a pump in a well on land owned by or leased to you or on which you are employed on a regular basis,
  3. Drilling a monitoring well that does not require a permit from the State Engineer (i.e., a well with a nominal casing size less than 4-inches in diameter and used exclusively for obtaining water quality samples or water levels),
  4. Drilling on land owned by you, or
  5. Operating drilling equipment or conducting other drilling or boring operations which do not require a permit from the State Engineer to appropriate groundwater (e.g., uranium test holes).

- What Happens if I Don't Comply with the Water Well Minimum Construction Standards?

  If compliance with these Water Well Minimum Construction Standards will not result in a well that is sufficiently sealed from either surface or subsurface contamination, then the drilling and/or pump contractor(s) and well owner(s) must use additional safeguards to protect the groundwater supply and its users.

  The State Engineer is authorized and empowered on advice and consent of the Board of Control to require the abatement of any condition, or the sealing of the well, responsible for the admission of polluting materials into an underground water supply.

- What if I want to construct a well differently than that allowed by the Water Well Minimum Construction Standards?

  Any waiver or variance to these Water Well Minimum Construction Standards can only be obtained by applying for the waiver or variance to the State Engineer in writing – and before the well is constructed. The waiver or variance will not result in a well that will have a detrimental effect on the groundwater resource.

- Must my license be displayed on the job site?

  Yes. A copy of the license of a licensed water well drilling licensee or water well pump installation licensee overseeing the job and assuming liability for the water well drilling or water well pump installation shall be conspicuously posted at the water well drilling or water well pump installation site.