

WATER WELL

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service—Practice Code 642



WATER WELL

A water well is a hole drilled, dug, driven, bored, jetted, or otherwise constructed to an aquifer to provide water for livestock, wildlife, irrigation, human, and other uses.

PRACTICE INFORMATION

This practice applies on all sites where the underground supply of water is sufficient in quantity and quality for the intended purpose. Monitoring or observation wells or wells installed for injection purposes are not included.

This practice requires proper design and installation to function properly. If practicable, wells should be located in higher ground and up gradient from sources of contamination or flooding. The potential for adverse interference with existing nearby production wells should be evaluated in planning. Other concerns that should be considered in planning include the potential for ground water overdraft; the long-term safe yield of the aquifer and potential effects of installation; and operation of the well on cultural, historical,

archeological, or scientific resources at or near the site.

COMMON ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

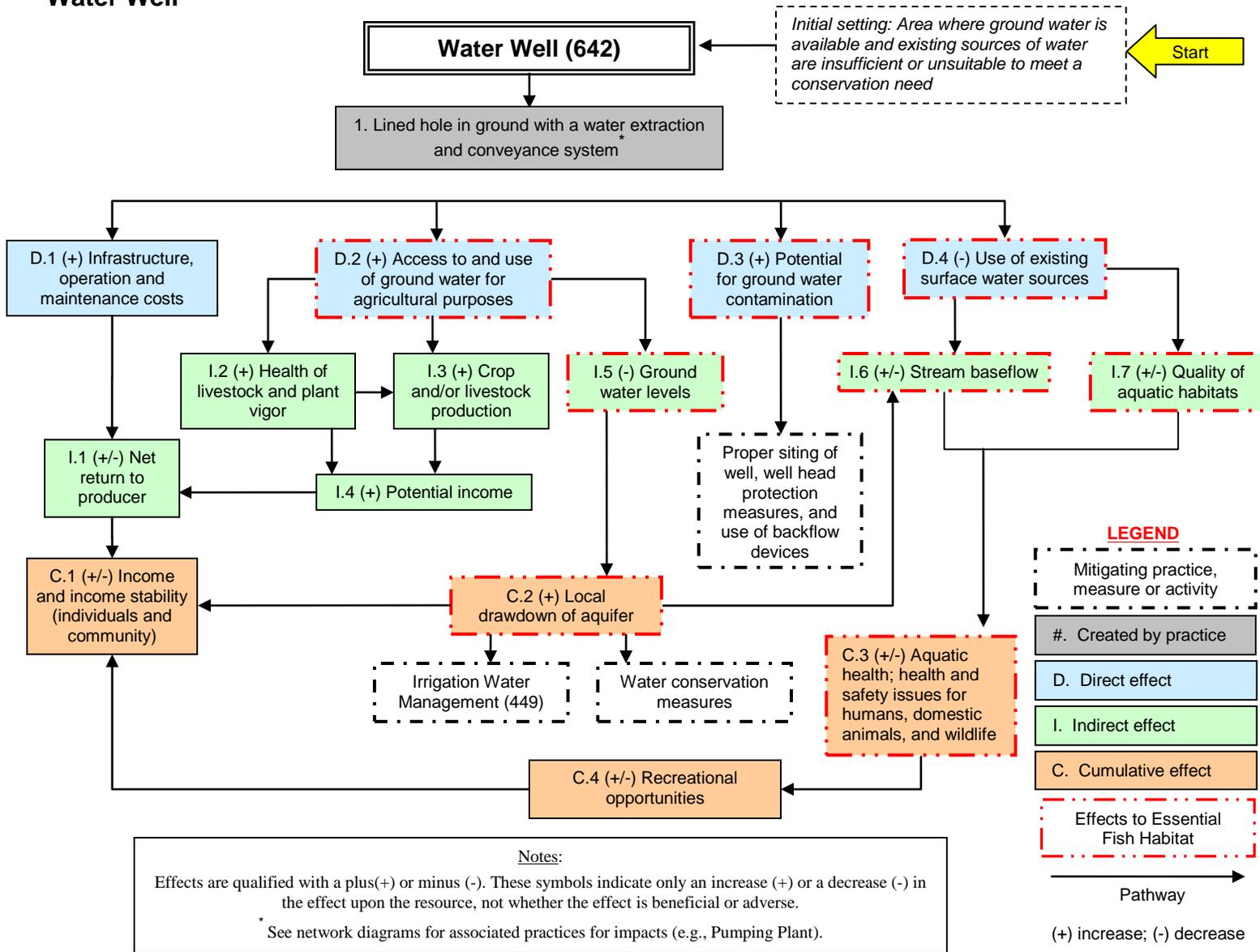
Once a well has been installed, a distribution system, watering system, and/or irrigation system are usually needed.

Water Well is commonly used in Conservation Management Systems with practices such as Pumping Plant (533), Pipeline (516), Watering Facility (614), and the Irrigation System practices.

For further information, refer to the practice standard in the local Field Office Technical Guide and associated job sheets.

The following page identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowner and are presumed to have been obtained. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.

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The diagram above identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied according to NRCS practice standards and specifications. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowners and are presumed to have been obtained. All income changes are partially dependent upon market fluctuations which are independent of the conservation practices. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.