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*Care, quality and professionalism from
the top to the bottom.*



WATER WELL DRILLING SITE SELECTION & PLANNING

The jobsite should be relatively level with room to position two large trucks and various materials. Trees and other obstacles may affect the selection of a site. Mud and soft soils may not support the trucks. Lumber, materials and clutter should be removed. Difficult site conditions may add to the project cost. The trucks cannot handle extreme terrain. Neither can the drilling staff. The builder or owner is responsible for clearing and providing access, unless other arrangements are made.



Every well driller is required to be compliant with state well placement codes. The well must be more than 50 feet away from septic tanks, septic mounds, drainfields, sewage pipes, storm sewer pipes, improperly abandoned wells and animal containment areas. 35 feet from lakes, ponds, rivers, streams and swamps. 75 feet from outhouses, open-bottom cesspools and waste leaching pits. In certain cases, separation has to exceed double these distances. Wells cannot be drilled in easements or on other's property. The driller will select the well drilling site based on:

- 1) State well code isolation distance requirements, and utility locations.**
- 2) Accessibility for trucks and materials.**
- 3) Cost limitations as expressed by the owner/builder.**
- 4) Service line access under the building foundation.**

*Customer site preference is always given consideration. However, well code is our first concern.

Large quantities of water, earth and mud are deposited at the site during drilling. The full restoration of the site is the responsibility of the builder or owner, unless otherwise agreed upon in writing. The driller cannot "pump" the mud away from the site. Reasonably sloped grades can be useful for directing the mud and water away, but complete containment and disposal is impossible. We occasionally rely on silt fencing and straw to trap the heavy debris. Upon excavation and burial of the underground lines, much of the disturbance is mitigated by back filling and grading. We try to be good neighbors, but mud and water can migrate to other properties. We encourage the builder/owner to become involved in establishing cooperation with those who may be affected.

Well placement should be as close to the house or structure as possible. The reason is to reduce cost to the customer. An underground waterline and electric cable is buried at least 7 feet deep, from the well to the closest practical point on the foundation. Once the line reaches the foundation, the line continues under the footing, under the floor, and directly to the pressure tank. Preferably the tank and controls should be located just on the other side of the foundation wall in a utility room. In some cases, the floor plan and design of the house will not allow this. Be advised that long water line distances will cost more. Check the drilling proposal for specifically how much is allowed, and how much the extra footage may cost. If a concrete floor is already installed the water line and electric cable must pass through a hole made in the wall. Builders are advised to hand bury a 4-inch conduit or "sleeve" from the outside of the footing all the way to the tank location. Do this before the concrete is poured. Avoid placement where outside trenching may risk damage to post footings and foundations. Talk to the driller about the specifics.