

# wellcare® information for you about Buying a Home with a Well

Groundwater, which accounts for 30 percent of the world's fresh water, is stored in aquifers – layers of soil, and pores and fractures in bedrock. Modern wells allow access to groundwater, supplying water to more than 13 million households nationwide. When installed and maintained properly, wells can provide safe, affordable water for many years.

Private water wells, defined as those serving less than 15 homes or less than 25 people throughout the year, are often regulated by state and local agencies, but are not regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Homeowners are responsible for maintaining their own well and well water. When buying a home with a well, your real estate agent, home inspector, well contractor, and the wellcare® Hotline can help you make informed decisions about your drinking water.

## First Steps

Collect any available information on the construction, maintenance history, and condition of the well. Ask your real estate agent to contact the seller/seller's agent or contact the company that drilled the well for the well log (also known as the well record or drilling report). The well log will include a reference number for the well, date the well was drilled, the well owner at the time of construction, location of the well, and various construction details such as drilling method used, depth of the well, depth and type of casing (lining of your well/visible pipe aboveground), and depth and size of the pump. Most states require well contractors to file a well log when a new well is drilled and many states have searchable databases to retrieve this information electronically. Local health departments may also keep a copy of these records.

If you are looking at a property served by a shared well system, the same steps should be followed to obtain any available information. It is also extremely important to obtain a copy of the Shared Well Agreement which is usually filed with the deed. The Shared Well Agreement should be reviewed carefully before signing. Seek legal counsel if there are any questions or concerns regarding the agreement. For more information on *Shared Wells* download our wellcare® information sheets on this topic from our website: <https://www.watersystemscouncil.org/water-well-help/wellcare-info-sheets/>.

## Inspection

A thorough inspection of the home's structure and operating systems, including the well system and septic system (if applicable), should be conducted before you purchase a home. Mortgage lenders and state or local agencies usually require inspections and tests before settlement. Certified Home Inspectors can perform an evaluation of the water well system, but should refer to our [\*Home Inspectors Guide to Evaluating Water Wells\*](#) for guidance.

A detailed inspection of the well components and yield testing should be performed by a licensed well contractor. Water Systems Council maintains a list of licensed well contractors for each state. Visit our website for more information: <https://www.watersystemscouncil.org/water-well-help/water-testing-by-state/>. If you need help locating a licensed well contractor, contact the wellcare® Hotline at 1-888-395-1033.

Inspection of the well system usually consists of an onsite check of the construction of the well, condition of the well components, and tests of the water quality and flow/yield of the well. There are ideal conditions of a well that should also be considered during the home inspection which include, but are not limited to, the following:

### Well Location & Surface Drainage

- The well should be located as far away as possible from any potential pollution sources, and these separation distances should meet or exceed all state or local codes.
- There should be no permanent structure located within 10 feet of the wellhead to allow access for future repairs and service.
- The wellhead is visible and extends at least 12 inches or more above ground. In flood prone areas, the wellhead is one to two feet above the highest recorded flood level.
- The ground around the well slopes down and away from the wellhead for proper drainage.

### Well Construction & Maintenance

- Well construction and components, including the casing, cap, and depth, meet or exceed all current state or local codes.
- The wellhead has no visible holes or cracks and the cap is vermin-proof, watertight, and is securely attached to the well casing.
- The well pump and pressure tank are less than 15 years old.
- Measures have been taken to prevent backflow (reverse flow in water pipes) where necessary.
- The well has been regularly inspected and records are available.
- Water treatment devices are appropriate, regularly maintained, and maintenance records are available.

### Well Water Testing

Part of the home inspection process includes well water testing. You should have a water test conducted before closing and make sales contracts contingent on test results. At a minimum, every well should be tested annually for bacteria. Check with the local health department for required tests or if there are any contaminants of local concern that should also be tested for, such as arsenic, lead, nitrate, and radon.

Federal Housing Administration (FHA) insured loans require water testing if the home is served by a private well. Refer to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) testing requirements, which are the minimum standards acceptable. In short HUD says, *“Water quality must meet the requirements of the health authority with jurisdiction. If there are no local or state water quality standards, then water must be potable, which may be demonstrated by compliance with the current EPA Manual of Individual and Non-Public Water Supply Systems.”*

The EPA Manual can be found at:

<https://www.epa.gov/privatewells/publications-support-private-water-well-safety>.

The following link provides all HUD requirements:

<https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/40001HSGH.PDF>.

Water testing should be performed by a certified laboratory, county extension office, or local health department to ensure the test results are reliable. Water Systems Council maintains a list of certified laboratories in each state or province. Visit our website for more information: <https://www.watersystemscouncil.org/water-well-help/water-testing-by-state/>.

If you need help determining what to test for or where to test, contact the **wellcare® Hotline** at **1-888-395-1033**. Compare the current test results to previous records to confirm the water quality has not changed.

## Well Water Treatment

If a water test shows a contaminant is present, contact the local health department or the **wellcare® Hotline** at **1-888-395-1033** to determine if treatment is necessary. Some contaminants may be more of an aesthetic issue (odor, discoloration, etc.) and may not present any health risks.

Common water treatment options include shock chlorination, point-of-use treatment (POU), point-of-entry treatment (POE), or a combination of these options. A water treatment professional can help select the best treatment system for any water quality concerns. Before purchasing a treatment device, confirm the system is certified by NSF International or the Water Quality Association to reduce or remove the contaminant that is being treated.

If a water treatment device is currently installed, ask your real estate agent to contact the seller/seller's agent for information on the system, such as age, brand, type, contaminant the device is treating, company who installed/maintains the system, and any maintenance records. After you purchase the home, you should develop a maintenance plan with the water treatment professional who installed the system to ensure good water quality.

## Septic Systems

Many times, when a home is served by a well it is likely it will also have its own wastewater treatment system called a septic system. Ask your real estate agent for help in determining if the property has a septic system and if the seller has any maintenance records including the last time it was pumped out. A poorly maintained septic system can pose a serious threat to the quality of well water and can require expensive repairs. The septic system should be inspected by the local health department or septic service for capacity and leaks.

Check with local community resources for brochures if many residents use septic systems or download our wellcare® information sheet [Your Septic System](#).

## For more information on Buying a Home with a Well

wellcare® information for Real Estate Professionals, Buying or Selling a Home with a Well.  
<https://www.watersystemscouncil.org/water-well-help/wellcare-info-sheets/>

wellcare® information for Home Inspectors: Guide to Evaluating Water Wells.  
<https://www.watersystemscouncil.org/water-well-help/wellcare-info-sheets/>

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. FHA Single Family Housing Policy Handbook. <https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/40001HSGH.PDF>

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### FOR MORE INFORMATION to help maintain and protect your water well system:



wellcare® is a program of the **Water Systems Council (WSC)**. **WSC** is the only national organization solely focused on protecting the health and water supply of more than 13 million households nationwide who depend on private wells.

This publication is one of more than 100 **wellcare®** information sheets available **FREE** at [www.watersystemscouncil.org](http://www.watersystemscouncil.org).

Well owners and others with questions about wells and well water can contact the **wellcare®** Hotline at 1-888-395-1033 or visit [www.wellcarehotline.org](http://www.wellcarehotline.org) to fill out a contact form or chat with us live!

### JOIN THE WELLCARE® WELL OWNERS NETWORK!

By joining the **FREE wellcare®** Well Owners Network, you will receive regular information on how to maintain your well and protect your well water.

Contact us at 1-888-395-1033 or visit [www.wellcarehotline.org](http://www.wellcarehotline.org) to join!