

Interim and permanent well mitigation strategies (draft)

Solution	Problem	Options	Pros and Cons	Estimated Costs
Interim solution	Access to water	Water tank + bottled water	Tank water is not necessarily safe for drinking; the two must be paired	<p>One-time fees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,600 gallon water tank and materials: approximately \$2,500. - Labor and tank installation: \$1,500 - Electrical permit: \$100 <p>On-going fees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tank water between \$500 to \$1,000 depending on delivery charge by water hauler. - For bottled water: \$50 to \$75 per month per house. - Not estimated: other fees associated with ongoing maintenance of the tank, including routine cleaning. - All costs above are for one house per parcel. Costs can vary depending on conditions.
	Water quality	POU	Treats water at one tap; may need ongoing monitoring or maintenance	<p>\$1,000 to \$4,500 per unit per home, for one year.</p> <p>Costs include: initial capital costs (installation, treatment system, monitoring system) and also ongoing operation, maintenance, routine monitoring, and waste disposal costs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Costs vary depending on the contaminant and filtration.
	Water quality	Bottled water	Safe and effective but can be expensive in the long-term; can be difficult to distribute to isolated areas	\$50 - \$75 per month per house, including delivery

Solution	Problem	Options	Pros and Cons	Estimated Costs
Permanent solution	Access to water	Lowering of pump	Least expensive permanent solution, if feasible. Limited by depth of well. Energy use increases w depth. Water quality may decrease with depth.	\$5,000 - \$ 10,000
		Drill a new deeper well	Well test needed to assess yield capacity and water quality on deeper levels.	Private wells \$25K - \$75K; Water systems up to \$1.5M+
		Alternative water source/ Consolidation	Consolidation with local system is most likely alternative; Households must understand and agree with the advantages and disadvantages of connecting to a local water system.	Costs vary depending on the desired solution, technology, and number of households
	Water quality	Water treatment system	Technical, managerial, and financial capacity should be considered when assessing treatment options.	Costs vary depending on the technology, water contaminant(s), and number of households.
		Alternative source of water	Construction of a new well or consolidation with a nearby water system.	Costs vary depending on the desired solution, technology, and number of households.