Wellhead Protection Requirements

The Wellhead Protection requirements apply to irrigation, domestic, municipal, monitoring, abandoned, and dry or drainage wells.

Well owners can protect wellheads by:

- Siting the well so that surface water runoff does not contact or collect around any part of the wellhead including the concrete pad or foundation, or
- Constructing a berm near the wellhead that is sufficient to prevent surface water runoff from contacting or collecting around the wellhead. See examples on the following page.

Well owners shall not apply pesticides listed in the Ground Water Protection List (3CCR section 6800 [a] and [b]) to the soil between the berm and the wellhead. Pesticides on this list are considered to present a greater threat to groundwater because they are mobile and persistent.

If the wellhead is not protected using one of the techniques described above then, the well owner shall not do any of the following within 100 feet of the unprotected well:

- mix, load, and/or store pesticides.
- rinse spray equipment or pesticide containers.
- maintainspray equipment in a manner that could cause pesticides to spill onto the soil.
- apply preemergent pesticides included in the Ground Water Protection List.

Well owners may apply preemergent pesticides that are not included in the Ground Water Protection List between a berm and the wellhead or within 100 feet of an unprotected well because they not mobile and/or persistent. The following are examples of preemergent pesticides that are not included in the Ground Water Protection List:

- oxyfluorfen (such as Goal and GoalTender)
- pendimethalin (such as Pendulum and Prowl)
- prodiamine (such as Barricide and Endurance)
- flumioxazin (such as Chateau and Payload)
- oxadiazon (such as Rhonstar and Pre Pair)
Examples of berms

1. Concrete pad above soil level
2. Concrete pad at same level as soil

3. Berm with no concrete pad
4. Berm should not touch casing or pump.

4. On sloped ground, berm may only be needed on upslope side.