

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



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Drilling a borehole is a significant investment, and it is completely natural to have a lot of questions before we bring the heavy machinery onto your property. Here are the most common and important questions clients ask me during a site visit, along with straightforward answers so you know exactly what to expect.

1. How do we know if there is actually water on my property?

A hydrogeological survey, using local geological maps, existing boreholes, and geophysical instruments, identifies the best drilling spot for water.

2. What is the drilling process like?

We use a truck-mounted rig to drill, then install casing to prevent collapse and gravel pack filters for clean water flow.

3. How deep will you need to drill?

Depth varies, typically 30-150 meters, depending on local geology and aquifer levels identified in the survey.

4. What happens if you don't find water?

Although it's rare after a thorough survey, if insufficient water is found we will discuss alternative solutions or re-drilling options based on the findings; however, the client is responsible for all the drilling costs.

5. How long does the drilling take?

Drilling usually takes 4-6 hours, with additional time for pumping tests and installation, varying with ground conditions.

6. Do you guarantee that we will find water?

Honestly, no reputable driller can guarantee water. We rely on scientific data for the highest chance of success, but nature is unpredictable. We guarantee our workmanship, equipment, and adherence to quoted drilling depth.

7. What happens if you drill and don't find any water?

This is a "dry hole." You won't be charged for pump, piping, or full casing, but you are responsible for "drilling per meter" costs due to labour, fuel, and equipment use.

8. What kind of pump do I need?

We recommend a submersible pump, sized according to the borehole yield and your household's water consumption.

9. What are the ongoing maintenance requirements?

Maintenance is minimal, typically involving occasional pump checks, water quality tests, and filter cleaning.

10. Is the water safe to drink?

We highly recommend testing the water quality. Depending on the results, purification or filtration systems might be necessary.

11. What is the typical lifespan of a borehole?

A well-constructed borehole can last 20-50 years or more with proper maintenance; pumps and equipment may need earlier replacement.

12. What factors affect the cost of a borehole?

Key factors include drilling depth, geological conditions, casing materials, pump type, and site accessibility.

13. Can an existing borehole be deepened?

Yes, an existing borehole can often be deepened if water yield is insufficient, provided the current casing is sound and geology permits.

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14. What are the environmental impacts of drilling a borehole?

Impacts are minimal, usually limited to temporary site disruption. We ensure responsible waste disposal and prevent aquifer contamination.

15. What maintenance is required for a borehole?

Yearly pump inspections, water quality testing, and periodic cleaning or flushing are recommended to ensure longevity and safe water supply.

16. Can a borehole supply enough water for a household?

Yes, a properly sited and drilled borehole can provide a reliable and sufficient water supply for most household needs.

17. Is borehole water safe to drink?

Borehole water can be safe, but it's essential to test it for potability. Treatment might be necessary depending on the test results to meet drinking water standards.

18. How much space is needed for borehole drilling?

A minimum clear area of 6x6 meters (20x20 feet) is generally required for the drilling rig and associated equipment, plus access for the truck(3 meter).

19. What is the process for getting a borehole?

The process involves a hydrogeological survey, permit application (if needed its client responsibility), drilling, casing installation, pump selection, water testing, and commissioning.

20. What happens if we hit a dry hole?

While rare, a dry hole may require further investigation or a new drilling site.

21. Can a borehole increase my property value?

Yes, a reliable, independent water source significantly enhances property value.

22. What permits are required for borehole drilling?

Permit requirements vary by region. Its client responsibility to assist with local and environmental permit applications.

23. How long does a borehole last?

With proper maintenance, a borehole can last many decades, often exceeding 50 years.

24. Is it possible to connect a borehole to my existing plumbing?

Yes, the system can integrate with existing plumbing, usually requiring a storage tank and pressure pump.

25. What is "borehole maintenance" and how often is it needed?

Borehole maintenance involves periodic inspections, pump checks, and water quality testing, typically every 2-5 years to ensure optimal performance and water safety.

26. Can I drink the borehole water directly?

It is generally recommended to test borehole water quality before direct consumption. Filtration or treatment might be necessary depending on test results.

27. What are the common signs of a borehole problem?

Reduced water flow, cloudy or discolored water, unusual pump noises, or increased electricity usage are common signs of a borehole problem.

28. Is borehole drilling environmentally friendly?

When done responsibly, borehole drilling is environmentally friendly, providing a sustainable water source with minimal ecological impact.