

Setbacks for Wells Job Aid

The Regulation outlines different setbacks for different types of wells when you are applying different types of nutrients. Below is a summary of **minimum** setbacks based on type of well and type of nutrient.

| <u>Well Type</u> | <u>Setbacks for:</u> | | |
|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Ag. Source Materials | Non-Ag. Source Materials | Commercial Fertilizer/ Compost |
| Municipal | 100 m | 100 m | 100 m |
| “Drilled” | 15 m | 15 m | 3 m |
| Other | 30 m | 90 m | 3 m |

A **Municipal Well** means a well that serves a raw water supply for a municipal drinking system or any well located on property owned by the municipality.

A **“drilled”** well has a depth of at least 15 metres and a watertight casing to a depth of a least 6 metres below ground level. This may include gas, oil and abandoned wells.

Other wells include all wells that do not fit the above definitions including dug wells, sand point wells.

Properly decommissioned wells are no longer considered to be wells and therefore are not sensitive features.

The regulatory definition of wells includes, gas wells, oil wells, test wells, and water wells.

You should never apply nutrients closer than these stated setbacks. Best management practices suggest that if you are uncertain of what type of well you are spreading near that you should choose the most restrictive setback.

Spills Action Centre # 1-800-268-6060