



# Recharge Wells

Building water resilience and  
sustainable water management

Biome Environmental Trust, Bangalore

This document has been made to be used as a community resource and is meant to evolve with the contributions and experiences of everyone. Please write to us with your contributions.

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# Why we should dig recharge wells

- Surface water run-off typically seeps into the ground through natural cracks in the earth then into the aquifer.
- This natural percolation takes time, and only a small percentage of the surface water actually reaches the aquifer. (Surface water also contributes more to soil moisture than groundwater does, and some is lost to evapotranspiration).
- As long as the natural environment and habitat is preserved, this slow process is fine, but our urban spaces today are very built up, there's runoff (and more flooding), and fewer spaces for the water to percolate through into the ground.
- Recharge wells help channel this run-off more effectively and more quickly into the aquifer.
- **In the long run these wells could help us tide over the increasingly frequent drought periods**
- **In certain areas we have observed that water returns to the well over time**

# Why we should all dig recharge wells

- Also, it's the law! If you live in Bangalore within BBMP's jurisdiction or have a BWSSB connection, you need to provide for a recharge well:
- If your property has a built up area exceeding 100m<sup>2</sup>/1100 ft<sup>2</sup> on sital area of 200m<sup>2</sup>/2150 ft<sup>2</sup> (BBMP) or a built up area of 1200 ft<sup>2</sup> and above on sital area of 2400 ft<sup>2</sup> and above (BWSSB) you need a recharge well of a minimum of 1m diameter and 6m depth (3 ft dia and 18 ft depth)

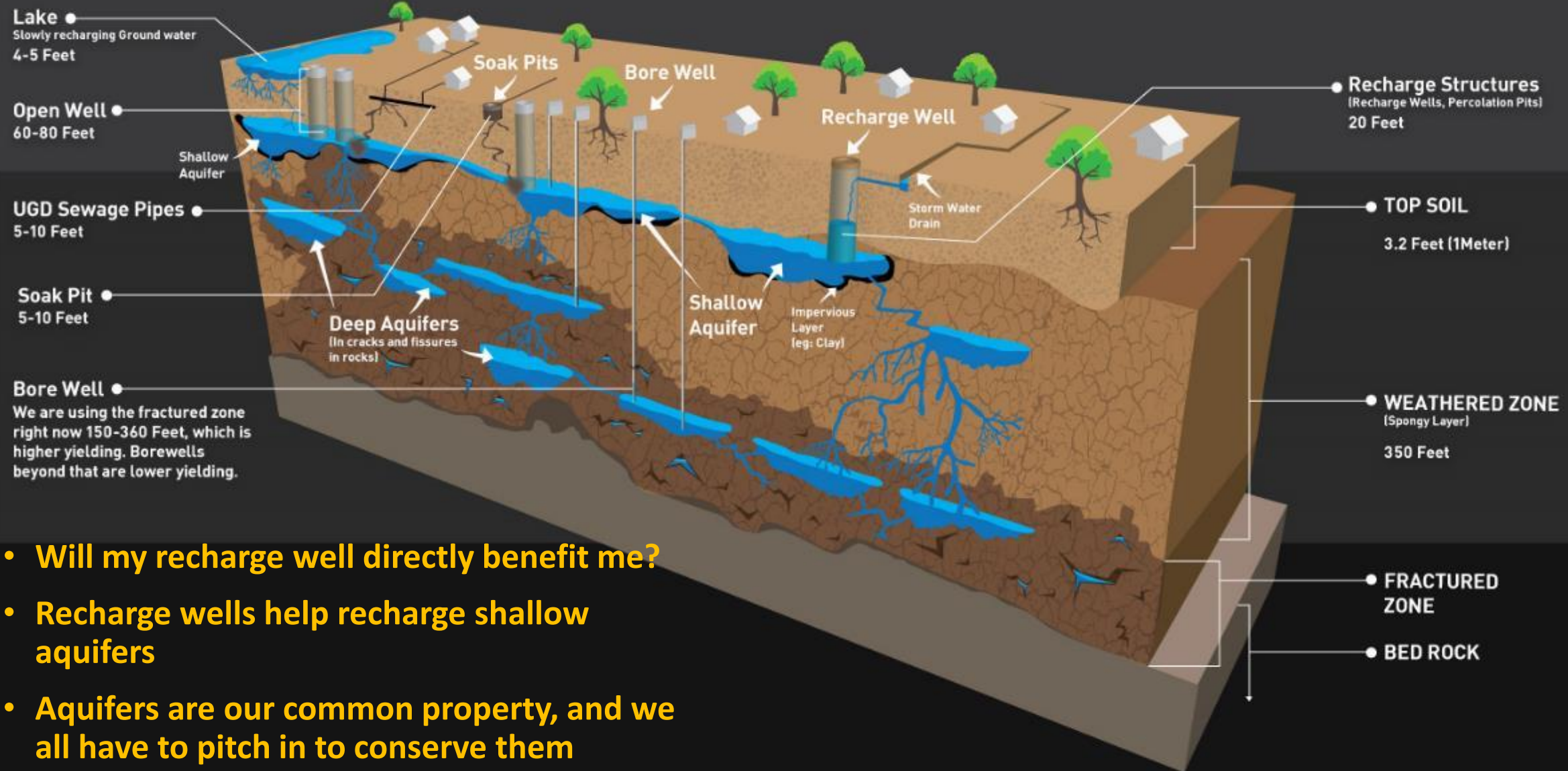
*BBMP Bye Laws 2003 (Bye-law 32) and BWSSB Amendment Act (2009)*



# Bengaluru's Geology and Ground Water



Save. Harvest.  
Recycle. Refresh.



- Will my recharge well directly benefit me?
- Recharge wells help recharge shallow aquifers
- Aquifers are our common property, and we all have to pitch in to conserve them

# Will my recharge well directly benefit me?



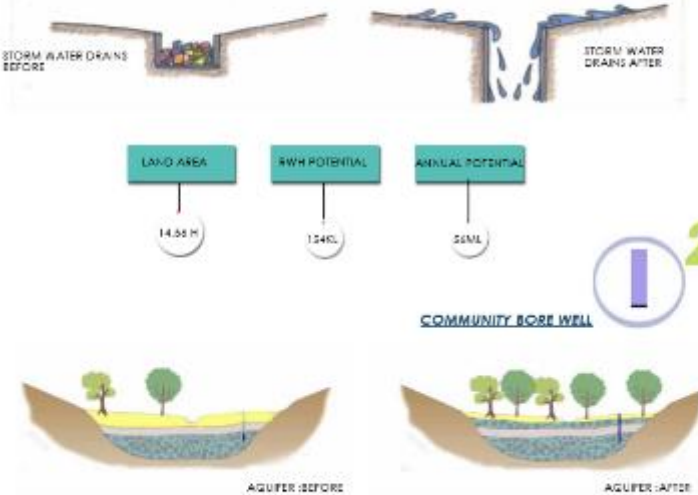
Mr R.Balasubramaniyan lives in Vidyaranyapura. His 40' deep well, dug in 1995, ran dry 2001. Unlike his neighbours, he didn't fill his well up. One day, with a little help Bala sir spent around 5000 rupees and installed rainwater harvesting in his house. This recharge measure has brought back water to his open well and now he uses it exclusively without recourse to the city water network.

Click on the image to watch the video or click here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C4lwi-zUIZc>



Rainbow Drive is a 36acre neighborhood with 430 plots located in south east Bangalore. The sloped land posed a challenge for the residents due to excessive flooding during monsoon. Also, due to lack of connectivity to the municipal water supply, the residents depended on ground water from borewells for their daily consumption. As a result of the scarcity and flooding, they opted to conserve, reuse and recycle water through rainwater harvesting, recharge wells and a Phytored sewage treatment plant. This was done by creating a layout association that worked collaboratively.

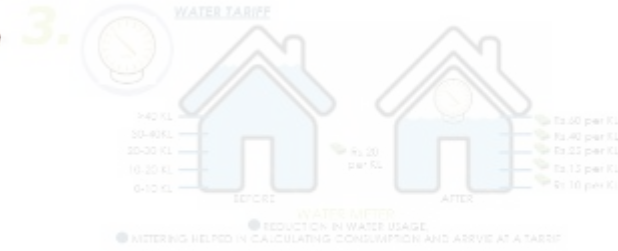


- Ban of digging private borewells.
- Dependant on 6 common bore-wells
- Improved aquifer capacity

Ground water table has risen to around 250ft and hence benefiting the surrounding communities.

## RAINBOW DRIVE

### RE-IMAGINING WATER SOURCES



Water meters are installed at overhead tanks and at household levels, which monitored the inflow and outflow of water supply and usage respectively. This in turn helped in tabulating a new water tariff for the layout.

Water saving & Water consumption



Rainbow Drive is a 36 acre layout in Sarjapur, south east Bangalore. In a context of fast depleting borewell yields and falling groundwater levels this layout invested in sustainable water management by conserving, reusing and recycling rainwater. They have built over 360 recharge wells and all their excess rainwater is channelled towards recharge wells, effectively improving the groundwater table.

# How do I dig a recharge well? 1/2

- You'll need a plumber and a well-digger
- For residences, a 3' x 20' well would suffice for a 30'-40' plot; 4' by 30' well for a 60'-40' plot
- For a layout, plan for one 5'x30' well for each acre of layout or 2-3 3'x20' wells per acre.
- For homes, the overflow from the sump, or the stormwater drain, or the downpipes are connected to the well
- For community wells, the runoff from common areas which flows in stormwater drains is channelled into the well



# How should I dig a recharge well 2/2

- Where should you locate your recharge well?
  - For residences, place the recharge well as close to the borewell as you can and as far away from soak pits, toilets, or building foundations and basement
  - For community wells, as close to storm water drains and borewells.
- Line your well with jelly stones to make it more sturdy
- Get help from an expert, particularly for siting and waterproofing

## Digging an open well *step by step*

First the soil is excavated to the desired depth. You may encounter rock or water inflow/seepage.

The hole is normally 6"-8" wider than the external diameter of the concrete rings.

These wells can cost anywhere between 20,000 and 100,000 INR.







The soil is excavated to the required depth



Concrete rings are lowered in one by one into the well



Aggregate or jelly stones line the gaps between the rings



This reinforces the well structure





Here you can see how the rings of this well are reinforced with jelly





The overflow from the sump, or the stormwater drain, or the downpipes are connected to the well. Wells are also fitted with electric motors. They are covered with a safety grill, or an RCC slab with a manhole or peephole. This helps sunlight enter the open well, creates an access point for maintenance. It also helps us look inside the well and monitor water levels





Here's what one community recharge well looks like.





In drain filter  
and trap



In drain  
filters –  
some  
examples





# How much does it cost?

Recommended well size	Cost Range (for well including slab)	Cost per ring (inc. digging, sumping, making rings, transport, installation)
3ft x 20ft	Between 25000 - 35000 rupees	1250-1750 rupees (approx. 20 rings)
4ft x 25ft	Between 45000 - 60000 rupees	1800-2400 rupees (approx. 25 rings)
5ft x 30ft	Between 88000 – 106000 rupees	2500 – 3300 rupees (approx. 30 rings)

Other costs to think about		
Safety grill for 2'x2' grill manhole (openable) at 5' depth from top level	For home and community recharge wells	Depending on the size of the well, between 4000-11000 rupees
Slab – 2'x2' GI manhole cover and civil work		Depending on size of well, between 2000-4000 rupees
Motor/Pulley		3000-10000 rupees
Plumbing costs for connections		80-120 rupees for every running foot of 4" dia pipe and 4kg/cm <sup>2</sup> pressure (with all fittings)
Drain / Civil Work	For community recharge wells	3000-10000 rupees depending on the nature of the drain, filters, traps.
Indrain filters		
Silt traps		

These are indicative costs, based on conversations with well diggers across the city. Actual costs may vary.



# Some points to remember when digging an open well

The recharge well should be as far away from any soak or toilet pit and any building foundation and basement

Place the recharge well as close to any borewell

The soil should be excavated to a size about 4" larger than diameter of the well and reinforced concrete rings are laid into the hole.

The space between the rings and the soil should be packed with jelly or rocks measuring about 40 mm.

Connect your overflow from the sump, or stormwater drain or downpipes to the well.

Don't forget to place a concrete slab over the well, with an opening to look inside.

# Slab design options

- Here are some slab design options:
- Keep safety paramount. No one should fall into the well, so design appropriately.
- Cover the well with a solid RCC slab or a metal grill.
- You need to be able to look into the well to see how the water comes in, percolates out during or after a rainfall. You could keep a small 1" diameter peep hole or 1'x1' chamber cover on top of the well.
- You may also want to keep a 2' x 2' manhole for maintenance and desilting.

# Once you've dug your well

- You can self certify your well by submitting a letter with proof to your local BWSSB office
- Inform your BSWSSB officer when they come to check your water metre
- Slowly over time your well may retain water. Do a pump test to see if your well has begun 'yielding'. If yes, monitor at what times during the year your well yields, and you could begin using this water!
- Maintain your well by cleaning and desilting regularly – at least once every five years



# Contact details of well diggers in Bangalore

- A good time to dig wells is when the water table is low – the wells are easier to dig
  - Here's a list of well diggers in Bangalore
  - They can dig upto 40 ft
  - Many of them have dug wells outside Bangalore as well, in places such as Ooty and Hyderabad. They understand the lay of the land, and are are willing to travel.
  - Some of them are now on WhatsApp and will send you pictures of their previous work
- Krishna : 99862-03022
  - Pedanna : 97424-23145
  - Antony: 80507-95139, 90357-10920, 91006-91501
  - Kanthappa: 99169-85003
  - Muniyappa: 94485-70684
  - Mohan: 99869-22193
  - Gurappa : 98809-74502, JP Nagar
  - Muniswamy: 99457-66502
  - Ramkrishna: 97435-38649
  - Rajappa: 96554-64055
  - Ravi: 96558-52399
  - Venkatesh: 98864-08665, 95852-90354,
  - Muniraj : 98866-32599

# Get in touch!



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