Ridgeline Well & Pump

WELL INSPECTION REPORT



Marketing report sample

PREPARED BY	INSPECTOR	INSPECTION DATE
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PRIORITY 1 - CASING DAMAGE / INVESTIGATE BEFORE CLOSING

Substantial deterioration and cracking are documented at the accessible casing. The condition below ground is unverified. A downhole camera inspection is recommended before closing to determine whether liner rehabilitation is feasible.

System Details

Customer / owners	REDACTED
Property address	REDACTED
Customer email	REDACTED
Customer phone	REDACTED
Casing material	Black iron (technician identification)
Static water level	Approximately 89 ft to water (display: 89.04 ft)
Pump motor	1/2 HP (technician identification based on amperage)
Observed pump current	5.53 A (photographed clamp-meter reading)
Pressure tank model	DP-20 / DP20
Tank serial number	REDACTED
Tank manufacture date	12-06-2013 (as printed on label)
Well depth / pump setting depth	
Well production / yield	
Tank precharge / switch settings	
Electrical supply voltage	
Reported operation	System functioning, per technician

Unreported fields remain blank. Optional camera work and sampling by REDACTED upon customer request.

Priority 1 | Casing Damage

Documented accessible condition

The technician identifies black iron casing and reports multiple visible cracks. The photographs show extensive corrosion and flaking at the accessible upper section. These findings do not establish the condition farther down the well.



PHOTO 03 | Upper casing & wellhead

Corrosion and flaking are visible on the accessible casing and adjoining wellhead components. The technician identifies this area as the primary inspection concern.



PHOTO 06 | Cracking detail

Close-up of the visible split through the deteriorated surface. The technician reports casing cracking; the full depth and extent require further examination.

Technician assessment - rehabilitation is not yet established

The technician raises concern about further failure or collapse and recommends a camera inspection before closing. The evaluation must determine whether a liner can be installed. If rehabilitation is not feasible, a replacement well and abandonment of the existing well may need to be considered. Neither liner placement nor future production can be guaranteed at this stage.

Evidence: photographs 03 and 06, with component identification and assessment from the technician's notes.

System Overview & Wellhead

The exterior enclosure contains the wellhead, connected piping, wiring and loose insulation. The views below document the accessible arrangement during inspection.



PHOTO 02 | Exterior enclosure

The cover is lifted during inspection. The wellhead and pipe assembly are visible inside the circular enclosure.

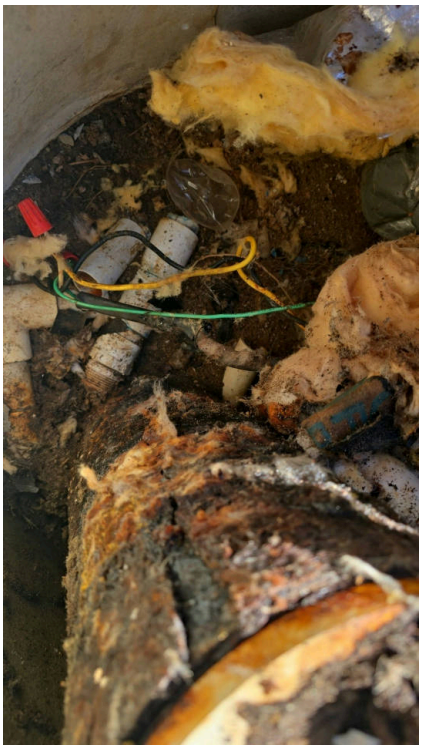


PHOTO 01 | Wire connections

Individual conductors and twist-on connectors are visible beside piping and insulation. No separate splice box is visible in this view.

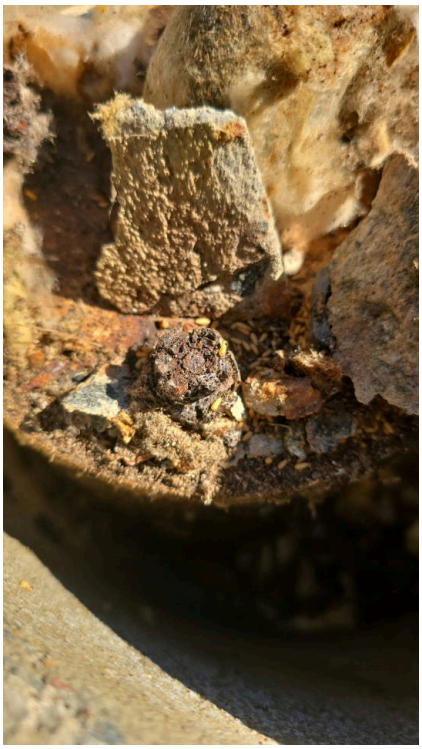


PHOTO 04 | Hardware & debris

Corroded fasteners and surface debris are documented at the wellhead. These photographs do not establish a laboratory contamination result.

Electrical and enclosure follow-up

The technician reports older black-and-yellow pump leads and a grounding conductor. Existing cable and connections should be evaluated when the pumping-system update is defined. Wiring suitability and the final closed enclosure condition have not been verified in the supplied record.

Source condition remains the controlling issue

Equipment renewal should be coordinated with the casing evaluation. The first decision is whether the existing well can be rehabilitated, not which replacement equipment to install.

Pressure Storage & Controls

The technician reports that the pump and associated equipment are currently functioning. Pressure-tank replacement is recommended, with the work sequence led by casing evaluation.



PHOTO 07 | Pressure tank

Existing blue pressure tank and connected plastic piping. Tank replacement is a technician recommendation; no bladder-failure test result was supplied.



PHOTO 09 | Tank tee & controls

Rust and deterioration are visible on the tee and adjacent pipe. The pressure-switch cover is removed in this service photograph.

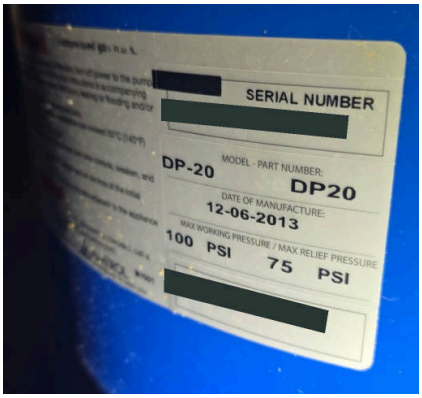


PHOTO 10 | Tank label

Model DP-20 / DP20. Serial [redacted] Manufacture date: 12-06-2013, as printed. Maximum working pressure: 100 PSI; relief: 75 PSI.

Equipment recommendation

After liner feasibility has been established, replace the existing tank and deteriorated pressure-control plumbing as recommended by the technician. Final replacement pump selection should use documented well depth and post-repair production.

Pump motor identification

The technician identifies a 1/2 HP motor from the 5.53 A reading; no motor nameplate was supplied. Tank precharge and pressure-switch settings remain unconfirmed.

Interior Plumbing Condition

The technician describes the plumbing as poor and recommends replacement of deteriorated components. The photographs below document piping transitions, fittings, valves and surface deposits.



PHOTO 12 | Tank-side transition

Blue-green and pale deposits are visible at the copper-to-plastic transition and connected fittings.

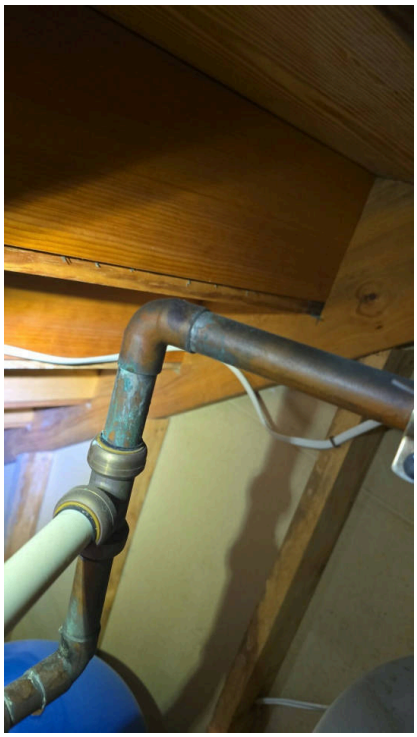


PHOTO 13 | Upper copper piping

Localized blue-green surface discoloration is visible around the elbow and adjacent copper piping.



PHOTO 14 | Valve & insulation

A handwheel valve and partly insulated copper piping are documented. Valve performance was not supplied.

Condition and replacement scope

Include the deteriorated tank tee, fittings and affected plumbing in the equipment-renewal plan after the casing assessment. The technician reports that some work has been performed around the treatment equipment; the installation dates and full repair history are not documented.

Staining is not a confirmed water-chemistry result

The visible deposits do not, by themselves, establish low pH, active leakage or treatment failure. No numerical pH or other current laboratory results were supplied for this inspection.

Water Quality & Treatment

Existing treatment vessels and connected plumbing are documented. Final treatment selection is deferred until the casing evaluation and any applicable rehabilitation are complete.

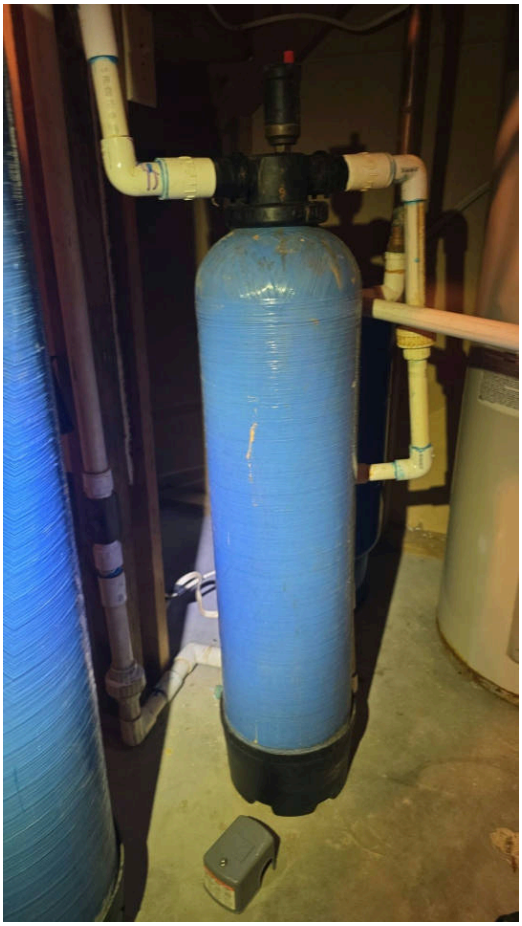


PHOTO 08 | Existing treatment vessel

The vessel, upper fittings and connected piping are shown. Media type, unit age and treatment performance have not been confirmed in the supplied record.



PHOTO 11 | Inline fitting & connections

An inline brass fitting and adjacent plastic connections are documented. The photograph is a component record, not an operating or treatment-performance test.

Optional camera visit & water sampling

At the customer's request, a technician can return within seven days of the REDACTED inspection (by REDACTED for downhole camera work and water sampling. This visit is not currently scheduled. Samples would document current conditions. Following any applicable casing and equipment work and disinfection, collect follow-up samples to establish the post-repair baseline before selecting new treatment. Possible inflow through damaged casing remains an item for investigation, not a confirmed source of contamination.

No current laboratory results for this property were supplied. No water-safety or treatment-effectiveness conclusion is made.

System Condition Report

Documented conditions and technician recommendations are separated below from matters that require further inspection or testing.

Well casing	The technician identifies black iron casing with visible cracks; photographs document substantial corrosion and flaking at the accessible section. **Next step:** camera inspection before closing. Downhole condition and liner suitability remain unverified.
Pump, tank & water level	The system is functioning, per technician. Static water begins approximately 89 ft below the measurement point (sounder: 89.04 ft). The technician identifies a 1/2 HP motor based on the 5.53 A photographed reading. The tank is DP-20 / DP20, dated 12-06-2013. **Next step:** replace the tank and assess pump equipment after the casing evaluation.
Plumbing	Corrosion at the tank tee and deposits on copper connections are documented. The technician describes the plumbing as poor and recommends replacement. Deposit color alone does not establish pH or active leakage.
Electrical connections	Visible wire connections are documented; the technician reports older leads and a grounding conductor. **Next step:** evaluate the existing pump cable and connections as part of the equipment update. Compliance has not been certified.
Water quality & treatment	No laboratory results for this property have been supplied. **Next step:** the customer may request camera work and sampling by REDACTED No visit is scheduled. Following applicable repairs and disinfection, establish a new water-quality baseline before selecting or sizing treatment.

Executive Summary

Casing deterioration remains the primary concern. The accessible damage is documented, but the condition below ground and the well's ability to accept a liner remain unresolved. The reported 1/2 HP motor is operating, and static water is approximately 89 ft below the measurement point; neither establishes casing integrity or available well production.

At the customer's request, a technician can return by REDACTED for camera work and sample collection; no visit is scheduled. Liner, equipment and treatment decisions should follow the assessment and applicable test results. A replacement well may be considered if rehabilitation is not feasible; this is conditional, not a finding that the well has already collapsed.

Report basis: site photographs, technician notes and supplied clarifications. Downhole condition and laboratory results remain pending.

Recommendations & Action Plan

1

PRIORITY 1 - Investigate before closing

Run water, perform a downhole camera inspection and collect water samples to assess casing condition, visible inflow and water quality. Obtain a preliminary recovery indication and determine whether liner rehabilitation is feasible before major equipment replacement.

2

Liner rehabilitation - only if suitable

Coordinate the well-repair permitting identified by the technician and install a liner only if the evaluation supports that approach. Discuss the rehabilitation risks before work is authorized. If rehabilitation is not feasible, evaluate a replacement well and abandonment of the existing well.

3

PRIORITY 2 - Equipment and plumbing renewal

Following the casing work, replace the pressure tank and deteriorated tank tee, fittings and affected plumbing. Assess pump and electrical updates using the documented well depth and post-repair production.

4

Disinfection and follow-up sampling

Disinfect the system after the applicable well and equipment work, then collect follow-up samples to establish the post-repair water-quality baseline.

5

Treatment - based on the new results

Determine whether treatment remains necessary and select suitable equipment from the post-repair laboratory results. Do not select a treatment system solely from staining or unconfirmed assumptions about water chemistry.

Optional return visit - by REDACTED

At the customer's request, a technician can return within seven days of REDACTED for camera work and water sampling. This visit is not currently scheduled.

Contractor's Note

An operating pump does not resolve the documented casing damage. We recommend a downhole camera inspection before closing so rehabilitation decisions are based on the internal condition of the well. A liner and further equipment work should proceed only after that assessment. Successful liner installation and adequate future production cannot be assured in advance. If rehabilitation is not feasible, a replacement-well plan will be needed.

Instrument Display Record

Instrument readings & technician clarification

The well-sounder reading represents depth to the static water surface, not total well depth. The technician identifies the motor as 1/2 HP based on amperage. The inflator reading remains unconfirmed as tank precharge.

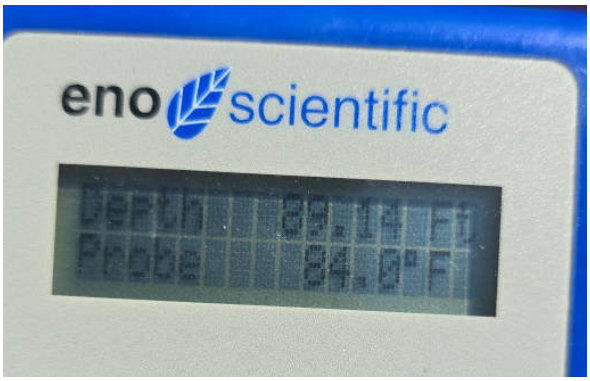


PHOTO 05 | Well sounder display

Static water level: approximately 89 ft (89.04 ft on display), per technician. This is depth to water, not total well depth.

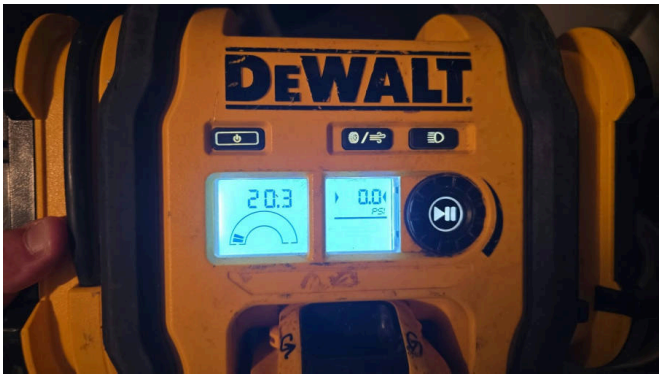


PHOTO 15 | Inflator display

The screens show 20.3 and 0.0 PSI. The tank connection and drain conditions are not documented; no tank precharge is assigned.

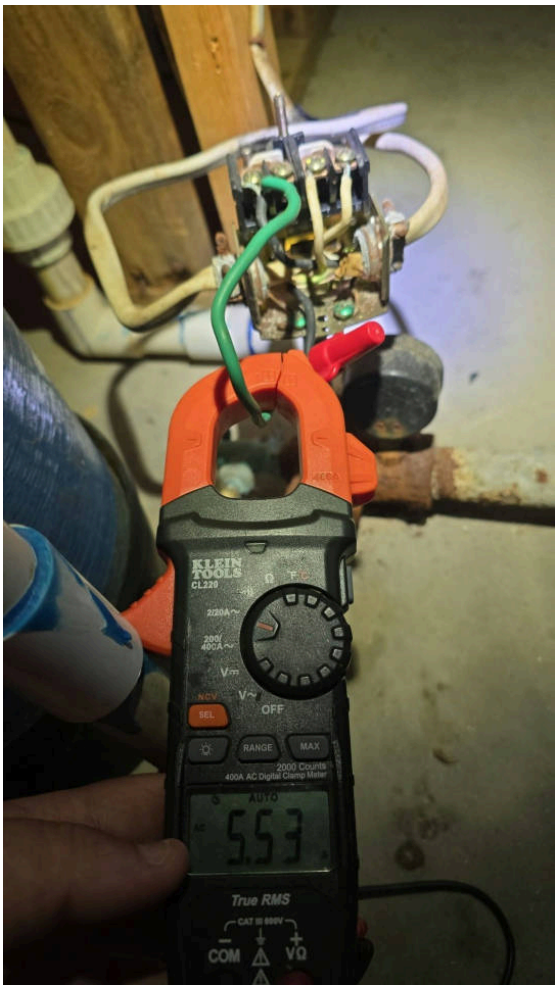


PHOTO 16 | Clamp-meter display

The meter shows 5.53 A. The technician identifies a 1/2 HP motor based on this amperage. The horsepower is technician-reported; no motor nameplate was supplied.

Photographs are reproduced or cropped/rotated for legibility only. Interpretations reflect the supplied technician clarifications.