

Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur Bore Hole Fact Sheet

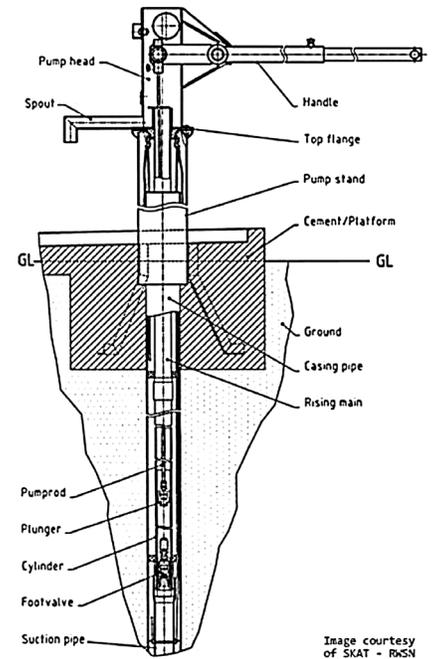
In Africa, the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur have been called to provide clean water in places where there is **no** reliable water source. Not even a stream or water hole providing dirty water is available so Sisters can use the water purification packets or photovoltaic water purifier to provide clean water. The water table is often located deep in the earth, sometimes hundreds of feet down into the soil and often under rock. The Sisters are helping villagers install bore holes with hand pumps to provide clean water to the people. In addition to the myriad health benefits of clean water, the local reliable water source allows for a reallocation of time toward more productive activities, such as attending school.

Key Facts

- Bore holes are drilled deep into the ground (300+ feet) using motorized equipment, in the location that hydrogeological surveying indicated was likely to contain an underground water supply.
- Pipes are then installed into the hole to protect the water, a concrete pad is installed over the hole, and a hand pump is installed to allow clean water to be brought to the surface.
- Boreholes can be drilled to greater depths which avoids the challenges facing traditional hand dug open wells, which are at risk of not consistently providing water during the dry months.



- Bore holes do not run dry even in drought conditions.
- Boreholes can provide a safe and reliable source of water for the whole community.
- Boreholes help avoid the risk of cross contamination of water borne diseases.
- Boreholes are safe for all community members to use; both women and children can gain easy and quick access to water without the risk of accidents and deaths from falling into the water source.
- Boreholes in combination with photovoltaic energy can provide pumped and piped clean water to an entire community including schools and clinics.



How Can You Make a Difference

The cost to provide a safe and reliable clean water source through the use of a bore hole and pumping mechanism includes multiple components. Here is a sampling of the costs for a system in Kenya and Nigeria where our Sisters teach and serve:

KENYA

Hydrogeological survey and permits	\$1,500
Drilling	\$25,000
Concrete pad and hand pump installation	\$17,000
Water tank	<u>\$12,000</u>
Total cost	\$55,000

NIGERIA

The depth of the water table at difference locations dictates the cost of bore holes in Nigeria.

300+ feet bore hole in Abuja	\$11,500
600+ feet bore hole in Fugar	\$23,500