

# TIPS FROM A WATER DOWSER

by Steven G. Herbert

The following are tips offered to the beginning water dowser, which may have some benefit also to the more seasoned water dowser. This advice has been gleaned from experience, occasionally from mistakes, informally from other dowsers and more formerly at ASD convention workshops, from the ASD quarterly digest, numerous books and the ASD Water Dowsers Manual. I am still learning.

When I am called to site a well, either dug or drilled, I first interview the client to determine their situation and their needs, then familiarize myself with the terrain, the accessibility to drilling or digging equipment, and the property boundaries. I then put down in writing exactly what I am looking for or requesting, even dowsing the wording. This I share with the client so that we are all in agreement about what we seek, with no competing conceptualizations to interfere. My written request for the water sought is put in terms of four major parameters; preferred location, depth, yield and quality. The tips below are organized into categories which include these same parameters.

My method is, referring to my written request, is to ask if there are any potential well sites in the area of search which would meet all criteria, yes or no. If yes, I ask how many, then if multiple I ask to prioritize them from best to least best and locate as many of them as deemed appropriate, to give the client options. If the answer is no, I ask what parameter(s) might be the limiting factor(s). I can then compromise by dropping the minimum number of gallons per minute (gpm) requested, increasing the depth we are willing to drill, decreasing the acceptable quality, or expanding the search area. For quality, I use a very general scale of 1 to 10, 1 being not poisonous but barely fit for any human being to drink, and 10 being perfect. The line between unpotable and potable would be about 3 ½, and I request water between 5 and 10. My practice is to locate the well site first and then trace the vein. Others find the vein first and then locate the best spot on the vein to drill. Once staked, I then dowse the exact depth, yield and quality. If I am dowsing accurately, all these should fall within the parameters originally set.

Lastly, it is my belief that we as water dowsers providing people with this precious resource, also have a responsibility to engender respect for that resource. Water is a sacred, miraculous and amazing substance, and we are in a position to shift awareness to this perspective.

## THE TIPS

### Programming

It cannot be stressed enough the importance of programming. It is unlikely that you will think of everything which needs to be stated to ensure maximum accuracy every time you dowse. The establishment of a primary program allows you to permanently install (until you wish to make a change) all the constants which will apply to any type of dowsing you undertake. It is recommended that you follow the three-step protocol for installing a program outlined in Letter to Robin by Walt Woods. The three steps begin by asking permission to install a program or change to a program (Can I? May I? Should I?). Second, input the new program or changes to an existing program. Third, confirm that the

new program or changes have been installed and check that the new language or changes are clear and non-contradictory. End by saying “End of program, thank you”. With each dowsing session from that point on, you will only need to state the variables which apply to that specific dowsing quest.

The establishment of a secondary program for each type of dowsing that you do is advised. In this case, it would be a secondary program specific to water dowsing. That which I have developed for myself is stated in terms of source of the information, potability, supply, location, depth, other considerations, exclusions, and ends by giving thanks. The points which should go into this will become apparent in the tips following.

### **Procedure**

Procedure has to do with ensuring you are a clear channel for the information, checking the integrity of the source, verifying that is of the Highest and Purest Light Only, identifying the source, properly wording a question or request, maintaining objectivity, observing dowsing ethics, eliminating actual or potential interferences, and checking your interpretation of the answer.

Many dowers start every dowsing session by asking “Can I? May I? Should I?”. The “Can I?” asks if one has the ability to do the dowsing desired at that time. Sometimes one is able to identify an interference or restriction, correct or eliminate it and proceed. Other times it may mean simply waiting. The “May I?” asks if one has permission from the Highest Guidance and if it is appropriate. The “Should I?” asks is it appropriate timing.

There are other preliminary questions which can be asked in addition before each dowsing session. The very first recommended would be “Is Spirit here with me now?”. This is simply checking to see if one has an open line of communication to the spiritual realm and the desired source of answers. It is very similar to picking up a telephone and listening for a dial tone before dialing. One might then ask “Are you absolutely one hundred percent of the Highest and Purest Light only?”. Of course, you want to verify that connection is to the realm of the Pure White Light. You may then ask “Is this my Greater Self”, for example, to verify the specific identity of the Source. It should be channeled through or in cooperation with your Higher Self in any case. A good one to follow up with is, “Are there any interferences which would prevent me from getting accurate and truthful information at this time?”. Now you can ask “Can I? May I? Should?”.

After asking “Can I? May I? Should I?”, there are other preliminary questions you can ask to further ensure safety and accuracy. One is, “Is all information pertinent to the dowsing of X available to me now?”. Another is “Am I ready to dowse on all levels?” Another good one is “Are all of these answers of the Highest and Purest Truth only?”.

Your secondary program should begin by insisting emphatically that all information come only from the Highest & Purest Light and Truth. This information should come through your Greater Self or Superconscious, and be intercooperative between this and

other levels of your being, approved Spirit Guides, Spirit Helpers, angels, conscious, sub-conscious and other mind systems.

After interviewing your client, the first question you should ask is if the nature spirits are in accordance with what is being planned. If the intentions of the client are at odds with the resident nature spirits, then things are not likely to go smoothly. The way I word the question is, “Are all divas, elementals, nature spirits and spirit consciousnesses of the land and water giving their consent and cooperation to what is intended here?”.

## **Location**

In your initial interview with the client, it is advisable to ask where they would prefer the well be located if possible, and then find a spot as close to that as feasible. Insure that your location meets all legal set back requirements from leach field, buildings, pavement and surface waters, etc. (this will vary state to state). It must be accessible to the digging or drilling equipment. In temperate climates, the water line must be buried at a minimum of four feet for frost protection, so observe if overburden will allow this. It is advised to find a spot as close as possible to the house, not only to save the expense of trenching, but because longer distances may require a heavier gauge wire.

If you learn that the client plans to blast after you dowse the well site, then tell them there are no guarantees the water will still be there after the blasting. In a pinch, you could include in your phrasing, “...a currently-flowing water-bearing vein which will remain stable in spite of the shock waves from the blasting.”

Live or primary water is preferable. This is water rising vertically from the depths of the earth under the force of heat and pressure, forming a dome short of the surface from which pressure-flowing veins course laterally. This water is not dependent on seasonal cycles of rainfall, is more dependable, of higher quality, and often found shallower than the water table. This is a different hydrological cycle than the conventional hydrological cycle which starts with rainfall from above, and collects in aquifers or gravity-flowing veins. Primary water is also called “live” because it seems to act with conscious intent, as if it knew when to stop rising short of the earth’s surface, and consistently sending off only an odd number of veins off the dome.

Along any water-bearing vein, there are definitely some spots which are better than others for the development of a water well. This is because channel characteristics change along the course of the vein. It may also be because there is a supplemental vein crossing at a shallower depth which would add to the yield.

Within the width of the vein, the channel may not be continuous but “braided”. In fact, it is possible to drill through an “island” of rock in the middle of a vein without even encountering the water. Even where the channel is continuous, the thickest part of the flow may not necessarily be in the middle, but to one side. Once determining the edges of the vein, it would be advisable to dowse the point of maximum flow.

One of the most common mistakes is to look for a “water vein”. Bear in mind that a “vein” is only the conduit through which water may flow. It may not be carrying water at that particular time. If one merely changes the wording to “water-bearing vein”, this alone could save you the embarrassment of one or more dry holes.

Some warn that “ghost veins” can result from residual magnetism in the rock where water formerly flowed through it. The dowser may feel a response as if it was presently flowing.

Be forewarned of the possibility of delayed or advanced responses. If you mark your spot and approach it from the opposite direction, you will know if you are getting either if there is a discrepancy. However, the point in between in either case will be the true point.

Once the well site or water-bearing vein is located, it is a useful practice to trace the trend of the vein, always looking for a specific point in the water-bearing vein, such as the center. One reason is to advise, if possible, for the drilling rig to set up with the long axis of the truck on top of the vein. The outriggers on the rig level the truck, but it can be more easily leveled side-to-side than front-to-back. So if there is an inaccuracy and the drill stem is not perfectly vertical, it will still be in the plane of the vein.

Knowing the trend of the vein, one can determine the direction of flow. Be specific whether you are dowsing upstream or downstream. If the vein carries live water, then upstream is also the direction of the source dome. The client may appreciate knowing whether their house or house site is on top of a dome. It is not detrimental energy, but may be just too intense to be comfortable.

A client may also appreciate knowing the position of a dome to make use of it as a place of meditation or ceremony. It can be a powerful place to build a labyrinth. In fact, some say a dome can be attracted by a labyrinth.

Remember that a successful well depends not just upon the skill of the dowser, but also the skill – and the honesty – of the driller. A driller’s client pays by the foot, and the presence of a dowser often means less footage. For economic reasons, the driller may move the stake or purposely drill off-vertical.

Drillers run the gamut of between “dowser-friendly”, neutral or openly antagonistic to dowsing. The latter may be for either scientific or religious reasons, or just generally because it is threatening to a particular world-view. Out of antagonism, they may purposely sabotage the accuracy of the dowser.

It may be your practice to locate a water-bearing vein by its center (of the width). Once the well site is staked, you might want to adjust the stake to a position over the center of maximum flow or recoverability.

Even the best drillers may fail to avoid the drill stem falling away from the perfectly vertical. It may also be not their fault, but due to the particular lithology (rock type) they

are drilling through. One hazard is layers of differing hardness posed at a steep angle. The drill bit going through a softer layer can be skewed when it encounters the harder layer. Worst case are layers like this in a vertical position.

It is advised that you go one step further, by requesting to be shown where the bit should be placed, accounting for all errors of the driller or due to geology, such that it will penetrate the target water-bearing vein at the point of maximum yield.

Whether you have a pressure-flowing vein of live water or a gravity-flowing vein of conventional water, be aware that seepages, or even side veins, can branch off the main vein. Always confirm you are still over the main vein.

Never ever drill right on top of a water dome. This is considered one of the worst breaches of water dowsing ethics. It even has been recommended not to position a well closer than 25 feet from a dome. Conversely, you might check to see how far you are from a dome. A considerable distance may indicate there has been some drop in pressure along the way.

## **Depth**

There is another reason for seeking a water-bearing vein that is as shallow as possible, other than the economic one of minimizing the number of feet you are paying to drill. The other reason is because the deeper the hole, the more the chance of wavering off the perfectly vertical. The one down side of seeking live water-bearing veins is that they are a narrower target.

In earlier times, rotary water well drilling rigs pre-dominated. These drilled at a slower rate, cutting their way down, and the holes were more likely to stay true to the vertical. Today, hammer bits predominate and drilling rates are much faster.

With the exception of cable tool rigs, all drilling involves some sort of rotary motion. With all rotary motion comes the hazard of smearing the sides of the well bore. The narrower the vein, the more likely that the flow could become plugged. Fortunately, in most cases this is temporary. Left overnight, the force of the water may unplug the well by itself. Sometimes it can be unplugged with a little help from dry ice. If you are trouble-shooting a well that is not yielding as expected, this would be one of the first things to suspect.

Hammer bits induce considerably more shock to the earth on the way down. This presents another hazard to successful recovery. Such shock waves in the rock can drive a water flow further down or away to the side. A hammer bit may also “split” a vein, causing the flow to divert to each side. This is another risk to suspect in trouble-shooting a dowsed well. One way to avoid it is to add to your dowsing request, “...a water-bearing vein which will remain stable in spite of the shock waves of a hammer bit.” Here also is where the cooperation of nature spirits come in handy, helping to insure that your target water-bearing vein will remain in position.

Drilling 15 feet past the target vein is reasonable. This allows some room for sediments to settle out and so the submersible electric pump isn't setting on the very bottom. However, drilling much farther runs the risk of losing the water into a dry channel below the target vein. If this should happen, there is the possibility of plugging it with concrete.

If you have supplemental veins above and crossing your target vein, make sure any casing is not going to cut them off.

Layers of clay seem to present difficulties for dowsers in getting accurate predictions of depth to the target vein. If there is just one interfering layer, you can ask for the depth down to that interfering layer, the thickness of the clay, the depth from bottom of clay to the target vein, then do the addition. If there is more than one layer of interfering clay, the questioning will just be more complex.

There is another technique for determining depth to the target vein. It is called "Bishops Rule". The way it works is when you stand over the stake at the surface you ask that you be shown the point at a lateral distance from your position which is equivalent to the depth to the target. You then walk forward until your dowsing instrument indicates the point, after which you can measure with a tape.

## **Supply**

Another common mistake made by water dowsers is not making a distinction between the yield or flow of a water-bearing vein and the recoverable supply at the surface. Obviously, it is not realistic to expect to recover the entire yield or flow of the vein, nor is it advisable to try to do that.

How water flows is highly dependent on the type of rock it is flowing through. The harder the rock, usually igneous and sometimes metamorphic, the more likely it will be through cracks and fissures. The softer the rock, usually sedimentary, the more likely it will be through porosity or small channels (sandstone) or dissolved cavities (limestone).

Knowing the type of rock your target water is flowing through can help you determine the channel characteristics. Rock type can be determined by a line of dowsing questioning, or if you can be on site during the drilling you can observe the cuttings as the drilling proceeds.

A suggestion for phrasing in dowsing the quantity of water obtainable from a well site would be to ask what the recoverable supply would be at the surface from a bore well drilled on this spot down to the target water-bearing vein.

If the target water-bearing vein has been missed due to an off-vertical bore hole, it may be possible to divert that water into the well bore by a diversion technique.

The usual method of diverting a water-bearing vein is to first dowse if it is possible. If so, gather up a length of steel rebar and a mallet as tools. Trace the vein and dowse the point upstream upon which you should pound the rebar in. The side of the rebar must be hit a certain amount of times (dowsed) in the direction you want the water to move.

The diversion of water-bearing veins is another instance where cooperation with nature spirits is needed. The method using rebar and mallet is a ritual mainly for focusing one's intent and communicating this to the nature spirits, which is what actually does the moving. The diversion will take a dowsable amount of time, and more than one attempt may be required to accomplish it.

Conversely, if a stream of water has appeared introducing contamination of some kind in your well, this same diversion technique can be used to divert it away.

If you find a live water-bearing vein, but with a yield less than desired, Bruce Irwin of NY has devised a clever new technique to rectify this. This involves first locating the source water dome and identifying all the veins that come off from it. Bruce tells us that you employ the technique of mentally "pinching off" one of the other veins (one which you have dowsed), while you widen the channel to your carrier vein. Thus you have increased your yield while the net output of the dome remains the same. Like vein diversion, you are focusing your intent, while inviting the nature spirits to carry it out.

### **Potability**

The aforementioned scale of 1 to 10 for assessing water quality is a very general measure, which averages out a great many individual factors affecting it. More specific questions can be asked to judge what might be particularly of concern.

Pie charts used with a pendulum are very useful for identifying particular water contaminants, whether elements or chemicals, natural or a result of human activity.

Biological contaminants can be the result of farming practices, latrines, septic systems or leach fields, seepage down the outside of the drilled well casing, entrance of insects or growths inside the well casing, or critters of any type inside the tiles or housing of a dug well.

In some areas, temperature of the water is a concern. It is recommended that your secondary program specifying that you want water of no more than 90 degrees.

It is also advisable that your secondary program specify that salts should be within acceptable levels (under 100  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ ). Recommended pH range should be within 6.0 to 8.0. Radon should be under the EPA exposure limit of 4.0 pCi/L (picocuries per liter of air)

### **Other Considerations**

There are other things to consider, especially when dowsing in a foreign country and a different culture. Then one must consider the spiritual environment one finds oneself in. Within these cultures, where material and spiritual worlds are still very much intertwined, it is common for there to be an association between spirits and water. Such spirits can be both benevolent and malevolent. In such cultures you may be warned to avoid malevolent spirits that live underground, or that inhabit water domes and can change the course of veins.

### **Exclusions**

There are a host of various influences which could adversely effect the accuracy of your dowsing and which it is advised be put in your secondary program such that their effects be screened out. One common one is the dowsers own wishful thinking. Similarly, one should screen out for the effects of bias, disbelief, resistance, preconceptions, skepticism, negative thought forms or mental / emotional interferences, whether from past, present or future, or all the same from any other person.

One should also screen out for the effects of curses, whether directed consciously or unconsciously, individually or collectively. If you find that such exist and are adversely effecting you, it is advised that you request your Highest Guidance to transform this into Light and shield you from all the effects of similar interference in the future.

Very importantly, your secondary program should screen out the effects of sabotage from Dark Forces.

### **Thanks**

An “attitude of gratitude” not only helps draw abundance, but also helps draw and maintain the spiritual help and guidance you need for highest accuracy in dowsing. Give thanks after every dowsing quest to all spiritual sources which have contributed their help and guidance. Add this to you secondary program as well.

The tips offered above are fairly comprehensive, but not exhaustive. Through your own experience and learning please add to them and share with others.