Introduction

The shower went cold, the pressure dropped to a whisper, and then silence. No water. In a drought year, a stalled well isn't an inconvenience—it's a household shutdown. Drought pulls water tables down, forces longer run times, and exposes every weak link in a well system. I've seen motors cook, impellers grind, and bargain housings split after just a few harsh weeks. When the well is your only tap, you can't gamble on "good enough."

Meet the Valenzuelas—Andrés (41), a high school shop teacher, and Lila (39), a traveling wound-care nurse—raising their kids, Mateo (12) and Paloma (8), on 7 acres outside Mason, Texas. Their 280-foot well had a static level at 140 feet in spring; by August, it slumped to about 190. Their previous 1 HP Red Lion cracked under heat and repeated starts. After hauling water for three days during an August heat wave, Andrés called PSAM. We walked him through a Myers Predator Plus solution to stabilize pressure, reduce cycle abuse, and stretch every gallon with smart controls. Within 48 hours—pump shipped same day, next-day install—the Valenzuelas had reliable flow again.

This list breaks down the exact tactics we used and the ones I recommend to every drought-strapped well owner:

- Right-size on TDH, not guesswork (#1)
- Shift operations closer to the pump's BEP for energy savings (#2)
- Use stainless materials that survive hot, mineral-heavy conditions (#3)
- Cut restarts with smarter pressure control and tank strategy (#4)
- Guard the motor against heat and voltage spikes (#5)
- Manage flow to protect the aquifer and your pump (#6)
- Make repairs practical with field-serviceable designs (#7)
- Configure wiring for reliability and easier installs (#8)
- Exploit warranties and support that actually de-risk ownership (#9)
- Follow a drought-specific maintenance rhythm (#10)

If you're a rural homeowner, contractor, or emergency buyer, your checklist starts here. I'm Rick Callahan at PSAM; I live in pump curves, GPM math, and real-world troubleshooting—and I'm putting that field experience to work for your well.

#1. Size on Reality, Not Hope - Align TDH, GPM Rating, and Pump Curve for Drought Drawdown

When aquifers fall, pumps work harder; mis-sizing under drought stress causes short cycling, overheating, and early failure. Get your **TDH (total dynamic head)** right, then select by **GPM rating** using a manufacturer **pump curve**—not a guess.

A properly matched **submersible well pump** accounts for static level, drawdown during peak use, vertical lift to the tank tee, friction loss, and desired pressure. With drought drawdown, that static level can drop 40–60 feet mid-season. My standard: calculate TDH on worst-case drawdown, then pick a model sitting near the Best Efficiency Point at your target GPM. For most three-bath homes, that's 8–12 GPM; if irrigation is tied in, we may target 12–16 GPM with throttle valving and smart scheduling.

For the Valenzuelas, the 280' well was pumping from a set depth of 240'. With drought, we modeled TDH at roughly 260' after factoring friction and 50 PSI delivery. A **Myers Pumps** 10 GPM, **multi-stage pump** in the **Predator Plus Series** landed right on the performance shoulder we wanted—enough headroom for August but not oversized into constant cycling. Andrés saw balanced pressure rather than surges.

Flow Targeting with Multi-Stage Efficiency

Multi-stage hydraulics compress higher pressure into a smaller motor draw when they're paired to the actual TDH. Instead of upsizing HP, use staging to reach 50–60 PSI at the tank. On paper, that's a 10–12 GPM sweet spot with drought headroom kept honest.

Use Real Numbers—Not Yard Hose Math

Flow tests, static/dynamic measurements, and a tape on drop pipe beats guesswork. Recheck late-summer levels every two years; adjust staging on your next replacement if your well settles deeper.

Rick's Recommendation

Call PSAM with your level readings. We'll match a **pump curve** to your target flow, ensuring your **GPM rating** hits the mark in August, not just in April.

#2. Operate Near BEP - Pentek XE Motor + Hydraulic Match Cuts Energy 15–20%

A drought is an energy tax: longer run cycles and hotter water columns amplify motor load. Running near BEP with a **Pentek XE motor** saves electricity and slashes heat stress. The XE's high-thrust design holds torque at higher heads, smoothing ramp and maintaining efficiency when your water table sags.

In a Predator Plus, the hydraulic geometry pairs with the XE motor's torque curve to keep flow stable—less slip, less cavitation risk, lower amps. On a 10 GPM staging set, I regularly measure 15–20% energy savings compared to pumps that ride away from BEP under summer load. Less heat, longer insulation life, fewer nuisance trips.

For Lila and Andrés, their old setup pulled 9–10 amps at 230V trying to hit 60 PSI. The **Predator Plus Series** replacement averaged 7.8–8.2 amps at the same pressure during late-August drawdowns. That's immediate operating savings and motor life protection in one move.

Comparing Myers to Franklin Electric (Detailed Insight)

Franklin Electric builds solid gear, but in drought stress, the details matter. Myers pairs BEP-optimized hydraulics with the **Pentek XE motor** known for stronger high-head thrust handling. Franklin's standard motors operate well, yet under deep summer drawdown, amp creep is common due to off-BEP performance on certain curves. Installation access also differs: Franklin often leans on proprietary control/diagnostic boxes, whereas Myers minimizes external complexity when paired in a two-wire configuration. In the field, that means faster swaps and fewer service calls. Energy-wise, the Predator Plus hydraulic match plus XE efficiency typically knocks 10–20% off run costs where drawdown pushes pressure demands. Over five summers, that delta plus reduced maintenance adds up. For rural wells that must run longer and hotter, Myers' tuned combination is worth every single penny.

BEP = Lower Wear, Better Water

Operating at BEP reduces hydraulic turbulence. That calm in the flow path protects seals and stages, prolonging life under grit and summer heat.

Rick's Recommendation

Ask PSAM for a curve overlay on your head conditions. Sizing the curve near BEP beats upsizing horsepower every time in drought.

#3. Beat Heat and Minerals - 300 Series Stainless Steel and Teflon-Impregnated Staging

High water temps and mineral loads wreck cheap housings. Hot columns expand plastics; iron-rich water stains and corrodes. A **300 series stainless steel** pump body resists pitting and holds form under thermal cycling. Inside, **Teflon-impregnated staging** and engineered composites self-lubricate, standing up to fine grit and intermittent air ingestion—both common in late-summer drawdown.

This is where the Predator Plus shines: stainless shell, discharge bowl, shaft, coupling, and screen—all lead-free, all corrosion resistant. In the hydraulics, the Teflon composite prevents galling; I've pulled these after 9–12 years with staging still square and smooth. Performance-wise, that translates to consistent GPM even as other brands lose 10–25% capacity from worn vanes.

The Valenzuelas' Red Lion unit failed when a thermoplastic housing split under repeated hot starts. González Well Service set the new Myers, and even after 72 hours of heavy catch-up watering, temps remained stable with no case distortion.

Why Stainless Wins in Drought

Heat cycles plus minerals is a two-punch combo. Stainless resists both while maintaining pump geometry—critical for sustained efficiency. It's not cosmetic; it's structural reliability.

Composite Staging in the Real World

Self-lubrication helps during low flow, air slugs, and minor sand. That protection prevents micro-wear that robs GPM over time.

Rick's Recommendation

Choose stainless and Teflon staging if your drought season stretches past eight weeks. Myers' material spec isn't overkill—it's how you keep performance steady.

#4. Kill Short Cycling - Pressure Switch Strategy, Proper Tank Sizing, and Flow Discipline

Starts and stops, not run time, are what murder pumps in a drought. Configuring the **pressure switch** correctly and sizing the tank to elongate cycles is non-negotiable. Aim for 40/60 settings with an adequate drawdown volume so the pump runs 60–120 seconds per call—long enough to cool and stabilize.

For many three-bath rural homes, a 44–86 gallon tank (14–26 gallons drawdown at 40/60) does the job. If you irrigate, set manual valves for continuous watering runs rather than frequent off/on events. With the Valenzuelas, we reset to 40/60, verified pre-charge at 38 PSI, and coached Andrés to fill livestock troughs and drip zones in longer windows. His start count dropped by over 50%—instant pump life insurance.

Comparison: Myers vs. Goulds Pumps and Red Lion (Detailed Insight)

Goulds builds respected pumps, but several models still rely on cast components that don't love aggressive, mineral-laden water under heat. Cast surfaces scale faster and can corrode in acidic conditions, eroding stage clarity and efficiency. Red Lion's thermoplastic housings are light, yet in drought-driven heat cycles, I've seen stress cracking and warping. By contrast, Myers' all-in on **300 series stainless steel** paired with **Teflon-impregnated staging** maintains geometry, holds tolerance, and prevents scaling from biting into flow. In day-to-day use, that means steady pressure without having to goose your **pressure switch** to compensate for age. Over a 10-year run, fewer starts (thanks to better tank strategy) plus more stable hydraulics reduce the need to oversize HP later. Factor in ease of sourcing through PSAM with same-day shipping, and you're looking at uptime, not downtime. For drought country, that stability is worth every single penny.

Tank and Switch Tuning

Verify pre-charge annually. A 2 PSI offset under cut-in is not optional—it's the line between smooth cycling and hard hammer on your stages.

Rick's Recommendation

Call me with your daily use pattern. I'll help set a tank strategy and switch spec that halves your restarts and extends pump life.

#5. Protect the Motor - Thermal Overload and Real-World Heat Management

Hot wells demand motor safeguards. A motor with built-in **thermal overload protection** and lightning suppression, like the Myers-paired **Pentek XE motor**, shuts down cleanly under extreme conditions and comes back alive when safe. In drought, that protection buys you years.

Beyond electronics, true heat management hinges on run strategy. Longer, fewer cycles cool better than short bursts. BEP-tuned hydraulics keep amperage in check, lowering winding temps. For the Valenzuelas, the XE's overload kicked once during a triple-digit afternoon when irrigation, laundry, and showers overlapped. It reset automatically within minutes—no fried windings, no service call.

Overload Protection Isn't a Luxury

Without it, one dry draw or a voltage sag can cook insulation. With it, you survive spikes and move on. Add surge protection at the panel for complete coverage.

Run Time Over Start Count

A 90-second run is kinder to your motor than three 20-second bursts. It's physics: less inrush, less heat. Shape your household habits to match.

Rick's Recommendation

Ask PSAM for surge protection options and line checks. Pairing smart electrical protection with the XE motor keeps your drought myers well pump season uneventful.

#6. Flow with Discipline - Manage GPM Rating to Match Aquifer Recovery

You cannot pump faster than your well recovers without paying for it. Match the **GPM rating** to peak demand, then shape use so the aquifer keeps up. When the water table is crashing, set irrigation windows, consider drip over spray, and stagger high-flow appliances.

If your household peak is 9 GPM, don't open two 4 GPM sprinklers and the shower. The pump may hold, but you'll pull air slugs that abrade internals. In practice, a 10 GPM **multi-stage pump** with a throttled hydrant feeds irrigation at 4–5 GPM while the house uses 2–3 GPM without starving the well.

Andrés shifted trough fills to early mornings and ran drip lines at 4 GPM total. The result? Smooth pressure, zero sputters, and predictable energy bills—exactly what the Predator Plus was designed to deliver under strain.

Respect Recovery Rates

Know your well's tested recovery in GPM and plan usage accordingly. If recovery is 4 GPM in August, keep continuous draws within that envelope.

Throttle, Don't Strangle

Use a ball valve to set irrigation flow. Throttling a centrifugal at the discharge is safe and extends pump life by moderating work at the impellers.

Rick's Recommendation

If you don't know your recovery rate, run a timed draw test. PSAM can help interpret results and align your **GPM rating** with what your well can sustain.

#7. Fix Fast in the Field - Threaded Assembly, Serviceability, and Availability

Downtime during drought is brutal. A field-friendly **threaded assembly** on the pump end means you can service seals, stages, or the motor without tossing a whole unit. Myers designed the Predator Plus to be rebuilt on-site by any competent installer—no proprietary cuffs, no hunting exotic parts.

In real dollars, that saves you a full replacement every hiccup. With PSAM stocking parts and offering same-day shipping, I can keep families like the Valenzuelas in water when lesser designs would sideline them for a week.

Detailed Comparison: Myers vs. Franklin Electric on Serviceability (and Controls)

Franklin Electric produces capable submersibles, yet service pathways often point through dealer networks and proprietary control boxes. When you're staring at a dry sink in August, that adds friction and time. Myers uses accessible fasteners and a

threaded assembly that any qualified tech can open. Adjacent to that, the option to run a **2-wire well pump** configuration simplifies installs—especially in retrofits—without sacrificing reliability when matched to the right motor. For contractors, fewer parts to stock and less single-brand lock-in makes emergency work simpler. For homeowners, it means a reasonable repair bill instead of a full replacement. Add Myers' robust parts availability through PSAM and an industry-leading support line, and the choice is obvious in drought country. The flexibility and uptime alone are worth every single penny.

Keep Kits on Hand

I always stage a seal kit, splice kit, and spare control gear for clients on wells with deep drawdown. Minutes matter in heat waves.

Rick's Recommendation

Ask about PSAM's fast-ship parts. With Myers' field serviceable design, the right kit in your garage is your drought insurance.

#8. Wire for Reliability - 2-Wire vs 3-Wire Well Pump Choices in the Real World

Both configurations work when sized right. In drought-country retrofits, a **2-wire well pump** often wins on simplicity—fewer surface components, faster swaps, and fewer points of failure when every hour without water hurts. In complex systems or where diagnostics are critical, a 3-wire with separate control box offers expanded troubleshooting options.

Pairing a 2-wire Predator Plus with the **Pentek XE motor** gave Andrés and Lila a clean install and reduced surface clutter, which matters when lightning storms are common. Performance? Identical when curves, heads, and motors are correctly matched.

Pros and Cons in a Nutshell

2-wire: fewer parts, clean install, great for emergency swaps. 3-wire: external controls, easier motor diagnostics. Both thrive if they're matched to the correct HP and head.

Don't Chase Horsepower

Choose 1/2, **1 HP**, or **1.5 HP** to your TDH and flow—not pride. Oversizing just invites short cycling, wasted power, and added stress on drought days.

Rick's Recommendation

Call PSAM with your existing wire run and control setup. We'll make the right call between 2-wire and 3-wire to balance reliability and serviceability.

#9. Warranty that Matters - Myers' 3-Year Coverage De-Risks Drought Ownership

In drought conditions, pumps are asked to do more work under worse conditions. Warranty coverage is where brands show their confidence. Myers backs Predator Plus with an industry-leading **3-year warranty**, and that's not marketing fluff—it's real protection against manufacturing defects and early-life performance issues.

Budget brands often stop at one year. Mid-tier options flirt with 18 months. In the third Texas summer, when drawdowns are still tough, Myers owners remain covered. For the Valenzuelas, this coverage closed the loop: robust materials, efficient motor, correct sizing, and warranty power if anything early-life goes sideways.

Peace of Mind Has a Dollar Value

Coverage isn't a feel-good checkbox. It's an actuarial edge when the pump works hardest. Spread over 10 years, fewer replacements and tighter performance add up.

Rick's Recommendation

Register the install. Keep your curves, receipts, and well specs handy. PSAM makes claims painless when documentation is clean—and Myers stands behind the product.

#10. Drought Maintenance Rhythm - Inspect, Test, and Adjust Before the Heat Hits

A drought plan starts in spring. Measure static level. Test dynamic under full draw. Inspect pre-charge, reset the **pressure switch**, and flush the line to check for fines. Verify that your system still aligns with the **pump curve** you bought.

Every August, repeat the checks. If static is falling year-over-year, call me to revisit staging and pressure settings. Swap out any compromised components before they take out the motor. With the Valenzuelas, we set a calendar—April and August checks, 10-minute drawdown test, and a run log on the panel.

Spring Setup Checklist

- Log static level and target TDH
- Verify tank pre-charge and 40/60 setpoint
- Confirm amperage draw against spec at full flow

August Heat Check

- Re-log static/dynamic
- Inspect wiring splices and motor leads
- Re-test amperage; if up 10–15%, consider throttling or service

Rick's Recommendation

PSAM can walk you through a DIY check by phone. Ten minutes of testing avoids the "no water" moment when it's 105°F outside.

FAQ: Your Drought-Era Well Pump Questions, Answered

1) How do I determine the correct horsepower for my well depth and household water demand?

Start with your total dynamic head (TDH) and target flow. TDH sums vertical lift (static level plus drawdown), friction loss, and desired pressure (PSI x 2.31). For a 50 PSI delivery, add about 115 feet to your lift and friction. Then, pick a pump operating near its Best Efficiency Point at your required GPM. Most three-bath homes need 8–12 GPM; family size, irrigation, and outbuildings raise that. In practice, a properly staged 10 GPM pump might be 1 HP for 180–240 feet TDH, but 1.5 HP for 260–320 feet, depending on friction and curve. A **Predator Plus Series** model with a **Pentek XE motor** will hit target pressure while holding amp draw in check. In my shop, I'll overlay your numbers on a **pump curve**, so we pick horsepower for drought drawdown, not just spring water levels. Quick rule: never jump horsepower to hide short cycling—use a larger tank and correct pressure settings instead. If your amps spike 10–15% above nameplate under load, you're off-curve or the system's starved—time for a recalibration, not a bigger motor.

2) What GPM flow rate does a typical household need and how do multi-stage impellers affect pressure?

A typical household with two baths, laundry, and a kitchen does well at 8–10 GPM. Three to four baths or light irrigation pushes that to 10–12 GPM. The key is pressure: usable water at 40–60 PSI without surges. **Multi-stage pump** designs stack impellers (stages) to multiply head, delivering higher pressure at moderate flows without oversizing horsepower. Instead of a single impeller struggling to push 60 PSI at depth, multiple stages share the lift, improving efficiency and reducing heat. In drought, that balanced staging holds pressure when the static level drops, so you're not starving fixtures each August. Example: a Myers 10 GPM staged

model at 1 HP can deliver 50–60 PSI to a tank from 200–280 feet TDH, where a single-stage would collapse. For irrigation, throttle discharge to maintain continuous 4–5 GPM rather than bursts. Pro tip: read your curve at your expected summer head, not only at spring levels—you'll size the stages right the first time.

3) How does the Myers Predator Plus Series achieve 80% hydraulic efficiency compared to competitors?

Efficiency is a product of hydraulics, materials, and motor pairing. Myers engineers the Predator Plus hydraulics to keep flow centered through each stage, minimizing turbulence and slip. That allows 80%+ efficiency when operated near BEP. Internally, **Teflon-impregnated staging** reduces friction losses, while the tight tolerances hold geometry longer than conventional plastics. Pair that with the **Pentek XE motor**, which maintains torque at higher heads, and you get lower amperage at the same pressure. Many pumps see efficiency collapse in drought because drawdown drives operation off-curve; the Predator Plus curve keeps a broad, usable plateau. In the field, I measure 0.5–1.2 amp lower draws at 50–60 PSI compared with similar GPM units from other makers under late-summer head. Long-term, that's 15–20% electrical savings and a cooler motor. Add **300 series stainless steel** for shape retention under heat and minerals, and efficiency doesn't decay year two like it can with lesser materials.

4) Why is 300 series stainless steel superior to cast iron for submersible well pumps?

Under water, cast iron can be fine—until the chemistry swings. Acidic pH, dissolved CO2, chlorides, and iron bacteria trigger pitting and scaling. Over time, that erosion alters hydraulic geometry and raises friction. In drought, where water warms and concentrates minerals, the problem accelerates. **300 series stainless steel** resists corrosion, holds tolerance, and shrugs off thermal cycling. Translation: impeller clearances stay true, flow stays on spec, and efficiency doesn't nosedive. It's not just shell vanity; discharge bowls, shafts, and screens all benefit. I regularly pull stainless-bodied Myers pumps after 8–12 years with impeller faces still crisp. Cast units in the same wells often show scaling at year four to six, especially in the Southwest and Hill Country. If you run irrigation or livestock lines that force long cycles in summer, stainless gives you a geometric insurance policy: the pump you bought is the pump you'll still have, season after season.

5) How do Teflon-impregnated self-lubricating impellers resist sand and grit damage?

Fine grit acts like sandpaper on impeller edges and diffuser passages. In standard plastics, that wear rounds off vane tips and opens clearances, dropping capacity and pressure. **Teflon-impregnated staging** embeds low-friction material in the composite, so grit glides rather than gouges. Self-lubricity also reduces heat from microcontact, avoiding galling at dry starts or air slugs—both are common in late-summer when drawdown exposes pump intakes. In practice, this means stage faces don't erode into "mystery" pressure loss after two hot seasons. I've tested Predator Plus stages against high-silt wells and found less than half the wear depth compared with conventional composites, measured at annual service pulls. Couple that with stainless diffusers and you get a hydraulic circuit that still looks and measures right after real-world grit exposure. If your water clears after a minute every August, these stages are your lifeline.

6) What makes the Pentek XE high-thrust motor more efficient than standard well pump motors?

The **Pentek XE motor** is built around high-thrust bearings, improved rotor balance, and winding insulation tailored to higher head scenarios, especially at 230V. Under drought, when static levels fall, the pump sees more head; the XE holds torque and reduces slip without spiking amps. Thermal protection integrates to prevent winding cook-off under brownouts and long cycles. Electrically, you'll see steadier amperage under the same PSI compared with standard motors, especially in the 10–12 GPM, 50–60 PSI bands. In the field, that translates to cooler housings, fewer nuisance trips, and longer run life. When paired with the Predator Plus hydraulics, you're running near BEP longer, which is where the XE sips current. For households at 200–320 feet TDH, the XE is the difference between July bills that sting and August bills that make sense. My recommendation: always spec the XE on wells with seasonal drawdown; it's designed for exactly that abuse.

7) Can I install a Myers submersible pump myself or do I need a licensed contractor?

A capable DIYer can install a **submersible well pump** safely with the right tools and adherence to code—particularly in a straight replacement where depth, wire, and drop pipe sizes are known. You'll need a pull method (tripod or boom), torque arrestor,

proper splice kits, and correct wire gauge. That said, drought raises stakes: mis-sizing or poor wire connections under high heat shortens life fast. For complex wells, deep sets (200+ feet), or when changing from a 3-wire to a **2-wire well pump**, I advise using a licensed well contractor. They'll set depth myers submersible well pump based on recovery, verify sealing and pitless adapter integrity, and test amperage draw against spec. If time is tight, PSAM ships Myers kits same day and can connect you with installers who know the curves and the terrain. Bottom line: yes, you can in simple cases—but if drought has altered your water levels, professional sizing and install pay for themselves.

8) What's the difference between 2-wire and 3-wire well pump configurations?

A 2-wire integrates the start components in the motor. Fewer surface parts, faster install, and fewer external failure points—ideal for emergency swaps. A 3-wire places the start/run capacitors and relay in a control box topside, which can simplify diagnostics and allow easier component replacement without pulling the pump. Performance is comparable when curves, heads, and HP match. In drought regions where uptime is king, many homeowners choose 2-wire for simplicity—especially at 1/2 or **1 HP**. Contractors sometimes prefer 3-wire for deeper sets or when they want specific surface diagnostics. Either way, pair the configuration with your known wiring, voltage, and head. For the Valenzuelas at 240' set depth, a 2-wire Predator Plus with a **Pentek XE motor** delivered clean execution and left fewer parts exposed to Texas storms. If you're unsure, call PSAM—we'll align configuration with serviceability and your comfort level.

9) How long should I expect a Myers Predator Plus pump to last with proper maintenance?

In my field data, a Predator Plus with correct sizing, good tank strategy, and annual checks averages 8–15 years in standard conditions. In high-drought zones with smart management—operating near BEP, reduced restarts, and managed irrigation—20 years is on the table. The material spec (**300 series stainless steel** and **Teflon-impregnated staging**) helps the hydraulics hold shape longer, which sustains efficiency and prevents amps from creeping. Failure points I watch: undersized tanks that cause excessive cycling, neglected pre-charge, and throttling starvation. Maintenance cadence: check static/dynamic levels each spring, verify **pressure switch** settings and pre-charge, and log amperage against nameplate annually in August. If draw increases and amps rise 10–15%, we adjust flow or staging before damage occurs. With documentation and PSAM's support, owners keep these pumps quiet and myers deep well pump predictable well past the standard curve.

10) How does Myers' 3-year warranty compare to competitors and what does it cover?

Myers' **3-year warranty** outstrips the common 1–2-year coverage many brands offer. It covers manufacturing defects and early-life performance failures when installed per spec. In practical terms, drought-heavy years two and three—when lesser pumps begin showing wear—are still under Myers' umbrella. Coverage assumes correct electrical protection, proper pressure and tank sizing, and adherence to installation guides. Franklin Electric and Goulds often land at shorter terms for similar classes, and budget brands frequently limit to 12 months—exactly when the first tough summer begins to show. From a risk perspective, a 36-month horizon reduces your total cost of ownership across labor and downtime. PSAM streamlines claims when documentation is clean—curve match, TDH notes, and install proof. Couple the warranty with the Predator Plus' design and the **Pentek XE motor**, and you have an honest-to-goodness safety net. In drought regions, that safety net becomes a strategy, not just a perk.

Conclusion

Drought changes the rules. Water warms, levels fall, and pumps face hotter, longer shifts. The answer isn't a bigger motor; it's a smarter system. Size on honest TDH and a real **pump curve**. Run near BEP with a **Pentek XE motor**. Choose **300 series stainless steel** and **Teflon-impregnated staging** that won't deform under heat. Cut restarts with a smarter **pressure switch** strategy. Spec the right configuration—often a **2-wire well pump** for speed and reliability. And anchor the whole plan with a rock-solid **3-year warranty** from **Myers Pumps**, backed by PSAM's fast shipping, stocked parts, and real-world support.

Andrés and Lila Valenzuela aren't watching the pressure gauge anymore. Their Predator Plus runs quieter, cooler, and for longer cycles. That's what drought-ready looks like. If you're ready for the same, call PSAM. We'll line up the right Myers model, ship it fast, and keep your water moving—no matter how harsh the season gets.