



San Luis Obispo County

Environmental Health Services

2156 Sierra Way, ♦ San Luis Obispo, ♦ CA 93406 ♦ (805) 781-5544 ♦

♦ www.slopublichealth.org/ehs ♦



Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

WATER WELL DISINFECTION

Disinfection involves seven steps:

1. A chlorine solution containing at least 50 mg/l (or parts per million) available chlorine is added to the well. The table below lists quantities of various chlorine compounds required to disinfect 100-feet (30-meters) of water filled casing at 50 mg./l for diameters ranging from 2 to 24 inches (50 to 600 millimeters). Chlorine concentration can be easily measured with a simple pool test kit, if available.
2. If the well pump requires removal for repair or replacement, the pump and discharge pipe should be washed with a chlorine solution as it is lowered into the well.
3. After it has been placed into position, the pump shall be turned on and off several times (e.g. “surged”) so as to thoroughly mix the disinfectant with the water in the well. Repeat this procedure several times at one-hour intervals.
4. Pump until the water discharge has the odor of chlorine. This chlorinated water should be pumped through the entire distribution system.
5. The well and associated piping should be allowed to stand without pumping for 24-hours.

CHLORINE REQUIRED TO DISINFECT 100 FEET OF WELL CASING OR WATER PIPE @ 50 MG/L

Diameter Of Casing In (mm)	(70%) Calcium Hypo chlorite	(25%) Chloride of Lime	(5.25%) Sodium Hypo chlorite (Liquid Measure)
2 (50)	¼ oz. (7g)	½ oz. (14 g)	2 oz. (59ml)
4 (100)	1 oz. (28g)	2 oz. (57 g)	9 oz. (266 ml)
6 (150)	2 oz. (57g)	4 oz. (113 g)	20 oz. (0.6 l)
8 (200)	3 oz. (85g)	7 oz. (0.2 kg)	2 ½ pts (1.0l)
10 (250)	4 oz. (113g)	11 oz. (0.3 kg)	3 ½ pts (1.7 l)
12 (300)	6 oz. (0.2kg)	1 lb. (0.45 kg)	5 pts (2.4 l)
16 (400)	10 oz. (0.3 kg)	2 lb. (0.9 kg)	1 gal (3.8 l)
20 (510)	1lb. (0.45 kg)	3 lb. (1.4 kg)	1 2/3 gal (6.3 l)
24 (610)	1 ½ lb. (0.7 kg)	4 lb. (1.8 kg)	2 1/3 gal (98.8 l)

6. The water shall then be pumped to waste until the presence of chlorine is no longer detectable. The absence of chlorine is best determined by testing for available chlorine residual using a test kit designed for this purpose.

Disposal of the waste should be away from trees, shrubs, or lawns and into storm sewers, drainage ditches, etc. Note that heavily chlorinated water should not be disposed of through the plumbing systems of homes that utilize individual sewage disposal systems (septic tanks). Such strong disinfectants could neutralize the bacteria needed to stabilize the sewage and also could damage the soil absorption system.

7. (Optional) A bacteriological sample should be taken and submitted to a laboratory for examination (see Appendix D).
8. If the laboratory analysis shows the water is not free of bacterial contamination, the disinfection procedure should be repeated. Depending on the level of contamination, it may be necessary to use a higher concentration chlorine solution (several times that shown in the table). The water should be retested. If the repeated attempts to disinfect the well are unsuccessful, a detailed investigation to determine the cause of the contamination should be undertaken.

When small individual domestic wells to be treated are of unknown depth or volume, at least one pound (0.45 kilograms) of calcium hypo chlorite (70% available chlorine) or two gallons (7.5 liters) of household bleach (sodium hypo chlorite), such as Clorox or Purex, may be used in lieu of chemicals shown in the table referenced above.

Please Note:

- Some authorities recommend a minimum concentration of 100 mg/l. To obtain this concentration, double the amounts shown.
- HTH, Perchloron, Pittchlor, etc.
- When dry chlorine is used, dry product should be mixed with water prior to use.

CAUTION:

USE GOGGLES FOR EYE PROTECTION, WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND GLOVES.