



HOW TO DISINFECT YOUR WATER WELL

Water Well Disinfection or Chlorination

For many of us, a water supply well represents the sole source of water for our home. Disinfecting your water supply well and piping system is an effective way to ensure that your water is sanitary and safe to drink. Disinfection of a water supply well is necessary if test results indicate bacterial contamination. Chlorination of your well, piping system, and water heater is also necessary if your well is contaminated by flood water. Disinfection may be used to control iron and sulfur bacteria to a limited degree. You may also wish to chlorinate your well as part of an annual well maintenance practice. In addition, all water wells are required to be disinfected upon completion of construction, maintenance, repairs or pump installation and testing.

The standard method of disinfection produces a 100 parts per million (or 100 milligrams per liter) chlorine concentration in your water. Another type of chlorination termed "shock chlorination" uses the same methods to introduce chlorine but achieves at least a 200 parts per million residual chlorine or more. Shock chlorination is typically recommended when test results indicate the presence of bacteria.

REMEMBER! The only people allowed to break a well seal are the well owner, plumbers installing or repairing well pumps, and certified well contractors.

How to Chlorinate Your Water Supply Well

To safely chlorinate your well, you should use safety goggles, gloves and appropriate clothing. Follow chlorine product manufacturer's instructions. Concentrated chlorine can produce holes in clothing and skin burns. You can use household bleach or a solution made from high test calcium hypochlorite containing 65% - 75% available chlorine. High-test calcium hypochlorite, including trade names HTH and Chlor-Tabs, is available from home improvement stores, swimming pool product suppliers, and driller supply stores. Do not use stabilized chlorine tablets or any chlorine product that contains fungicides, algacides or other disinfectants; read the product label carefully. You

may wish to ask the well contractor that installed your well if they have these products available.

To determine the amount of chlorine or calcium hypochlorite needed to produce a 100 parts per million residual chlorine solution, you must follow these steps:

1) Determine the thickness of the water column in your well. To accomplish this, you must determine the depth to water from the ground surface and subtract this number from the total depth of the well. These numbers should be recorded by the well contractor on the well tag located on the well casing. If not, you can contact the well contractor that drilled the well. Example: The total well depth is 150 ft. and the water level is 20 ft. below ground surface. Therefore, the thickness of the water column is 130 ft.

2) Use the following table to determine how much chlorine compound is needed to dose 100 feet of a water-filled well to at least 100mg/l:

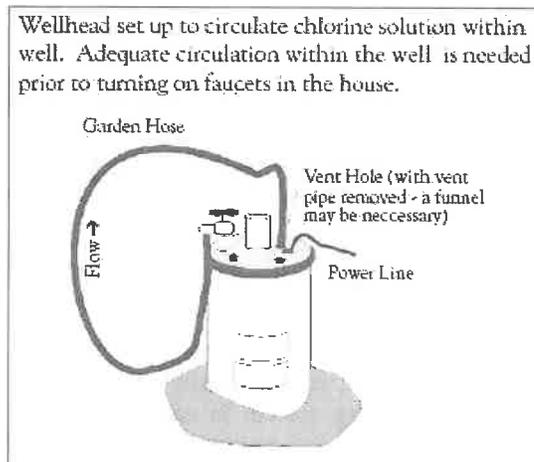
Borehole or Casing Diameter (inches)	Gallons of Water per 100 ft of Water Filled Well	Amount of Calcium Hypochlorite (65%-70% available chlorine)
2	16.3	0.5 oz.
4	65.3	2 oz.
6	146.9	4.4 oz.
8	261.1	7.8 oz.
10	408	12.2 oz.
12	587	1 lb. 2 oz.
18	1321	2 lb. 8 oz.
20	1632	3 lbs. 1 oz.
24	2350	4 lbs. 7 oz.
30	3672	6 lbs. 14 oz.
36	5287	9 lbs. 15 oz.

3) Begin by attaching a garden hose to the well's hose bibb or an outside faucet closest to your well. Fill a five gallon bucket about 3/4 full with water. Loosen the well seal at the top of your well. This is typically accomplished with a wrench and it may be necessary to bump the seal with a rubber mallet to loosen it. If you are unable to remove the well seal, you can introduce the chlorine solution through the vent hole using a funnel. The vent pipe is easily unscrewed. However, it is better to pour the chlorine solution directly into the well in order to wash down the sides of the casing with the chlorine solution.

4) Add the calculated amount of calcium hypochlorite to the five gallon bucket of water and mix to dissolve. Pour the chlorine solution into the vent opening using a funnel or in through the top of the well casing after removing the well seal. Special provisions will be required for introducing the chlorine solution into artesian wells (flowing well). Contact the appropriate regional office for more information. Place the end of the garden hose so the discharging water will flow into the well either through the top of the well casing or slowly through the funnel positioned in the vent hole. Turn the hose on and allow the water to run until a strong chlorine odor is noticed coming from the hose. Allow the hose to run water into the well for about an hour or enough time to thoroughly circulate the chlorinated water.

5) Once the chlorine has been placed in the well, turn on each discharge point of the system (faucet etc.) until a strong chlorine odor is noted then turn off the faucet. Let the chlorine solution sit in the system for at least 24 hours. Use chlorine test strips to determine the amount of residual chlorine in the system. Do not use the system during this time as chlorine will be flushed to your septic system. Before resuming use of your water system, you must rid the system of the chlorinated water. To flush the system, run water from an outside faucet until the chlorine odor no longer remains. When flushing the system, drain the chlorine water away from plants and animals.

Do not allow the chlorine rich water to enter any surface water body or storm sewer!



After Disinfection

If your well tested positive for bacteria before, it is important to get the water retested after disinfection. You can retest the well for bacteria about seven-to-ten days after disinfection. Remember that you must identify and remedy the source of the bacteria to keep the problem from recurring. The presence or absence of "indicator" bacteria such as total coliform determines if your water supply well is sanitary. Usually a properly constructed well can be effectively disinfected. However, if tests indicate that bacteria remain, you may need to have the well inspected. Foreign matter in the well such as animals, insects or bits of wood will have to be manually removed and the well disinfected again.

If you have questions about disinfection or other well issues, please contact your Department of Environment and Natural Resource (DENR) Aquifer Protection Section regional office.

For more information or a copy of the 15A NCAC 02C .0100 Well Construction Standards Criteria and Standards Applicable to Water Supply and Certain Other Wells, you can visit our webpage

<http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/wq/aps/gwpro>

or contact us at:

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