



WELL DISINFECTION PROCEDURE

Chemicals

The two forms of chlorine most often used for disinfection are sodium hypochlorite and calcium hypochlorite. Use an NFS approved product for public water systems if possible. Sodium hypochlorite and calcium hypochlorite have different percentages of available chlorine. Household bleach (sodium hypochlorite) usually has 5.25 percent chlorine, while calcium hypochlorite usually has 65 percent chlorine. The dosages used in the disinfection process will vary based on this percentage (see Tables 1, 2, & 3).

The most commonly used chemical to disinfect wells is chlorine in the form of liquid household bleach (sodium hypochlorite). Household bleach is easy to obtain, inexpensive, and already in liquid form for easy mixing. **Use fresh bleach that does not contain detergent or other additives.** Make sure all the bleach is flushed from the system before consuming the water.

Calcium hypochlorite is used to disinfect swimming pools and can be found at hardware stores and pool equipment outlets. **This material should be handled with caution since the dust will irritate the eyes, nose, mouth, and skin. Calcium hypochlorite is also highly corrosive when wet.**

Chlorination Steps:

1. Calculate the amount of chlorine needed to establish a concentration of 100 ppm chlorine for coliform and non-coliform bacteria within the system (refer to Tables 1 & 2). More chlorine may be necessary if the water is turbid or with high organic material or believed to be contaminated by flood waters (refer to Table 3). Follow calcium hypochlorite directions carefully, dissolving in water before adding to your well. Dropping crystals or tablets directly into the well will not mix evenly for adequate disinfection.
2. Remove the well casing cap. Pour the liquid chlorine down the well casing, rinsing the walls thoroughly. If you have a hose nearby, flush hose water down the well until you can smell chlorine come out of the hose. This will mix the chlorine with the well water. If you do not have a hose nearby, then dilute the chlorine in 5 gallons of water and pour it slowly down the well, washing the casing wall. Apply an amount to the inside of the well cap and replace the cap.
3. Run water through every tap including tubs, showers and toilets, utility sinks, and outside taps until you can smell the chlorine. Let the chlorinated water sit in the lines for a minimum of 12 hours, preferably 24 hours. Do not use chlorinated water for pets, house plants, bathing or clothes washing.
4. After 12-24 hours, discharge the chlorinated water onto a lawn or unused land area until you no longer smell chlorine. Do not empty into streams, ditches, or lakes, or into your septic system. The little remaining chlorinated water in house water lines can be emptied into your septic system or city sewer. You can now use the water.
5. If your water was very contaminated, you may want to boil your drinking and tooth brushing water until you are certain the problem is solved. Add a teaspoon of bleach to your dish rinse water and allow dishes to air dry. Ice made from contaminated water is not safe and must be discarded. Showers and clothes washing should not pose a health risk.

Retesting:

After flushing out the chlorine and waiting a **minimum of three days, preferably seven days**, you should have your water re-tested. Obtain a test kit from the lab, or make arrangements with a Registered Sanitarian. You may need to chlorinate more than once for heavy contamination situations.

If you have any questions, or your water supply has some unusual characteristics not addressed here, please call (406) 258-4755.

TABLE 1. Quantities of calcium hypochlorite at 67% required to obtain 100ppm for water well disinfection:

Depth of water in well (by feet)	Well diameter in feet (inches)		
	.333 (4 inch)	.5 (6 inch)	.666 (8 inch)
10	1T	1T	1T
20	1T	2T	3T
50	2T	3T	5T
100	3T	6T	3/4C
150	4T	1/2C	1C

TABLE 2. Quantities of liquid household bleach (sodium hypochlorite) at 5.25% required to obtain 100ppm for water well disinfection:

Depth of water In well (by feet)	Well diameter in feet (inches)		
	.333 (4 inch)	.5 (6 inch)	.666 (8 inch)
10	2-1/2T	1/2C	3/4C
20	1/2C	3/4C	1 3/4C
50	1C	2 1/3C	4 1/3C
100	2 C	4 1/2C	½ Gal.
150	3 C	1Q + 3C	3/4 Gal

TABLE 3. Quantities of liquid household bleach (sodium hypochlorite) at 5.25% for heavily contaminated wells or wells believed to be influenced by flood waters:

Depth of water In well (by feet)	Well diameter in feet (inches)		
	.333 (4 inch)	.5 (6 inch)	.666 (8 inch)
10	1 C	1 C	1 1/2 C
20	1 C	1 C	2 C
50	1 1/2 C	4 C	2 Q
100	3 C	1 1/2 Q	2 1/2 Q
150	4 C	2 1/2 Q	4 Q