



Prevent • Promote • Protect

A water well may become contaminated from many different sources of bacteria. To assess bacterial safety, drinking water is tested for a group of "indicator bacteria" called *coliform bacteria*. These bacteria do not usually cause disease themselves, but their presence indicates that surface contamination has found its way into the well and disease organisms may also be present. When coliform bacteria are found in well water, the water should be boiled before being used for drinking or cooking, and the well should be disinfected.

WARNING: Disconnect power supply prior to chlorination to eliminate risk of electric shock.

1. By-pass the softener or any filtration systems, if possible.
2. Remove the well cap. *Check the well seal* at this time and replace any damaged parts. Remember that a proper seal is vital to prevent contamination. If this is a buried well, breaking the seal requires that the well be brought up to the current code. Check with the Ogle County Health Department regarding permits, fees, and requirements.
3. For **each 100 gallons of water in the well, use three (3) cups of chlorine (household bleach) or two (2) ounces (4 tablespoons) of hypochlorite granules.** Use the following guidelines to help determine well volume:

Well Diameter (in inches)	Gallons (per Foot Depth)
3	0.37
4	0.65
5	1.0
6	1.5
8	2.6
10	4.1
12	6.0

Amount of Disinfectant Required for each 100 gallons of Water

Laundry Bleach: (5.25% Chlorine)	Hypochlorite Granules: (70% Chlorine)
-------------------------------------	--

3 cups	2 ounces
--------	----------

1 cup = 8 oz. measuring cup
(2 cups = 1 pint, 4 cups = 1 quart)
1 ounce = 1 heaping tablespoon granules
16 ounces = 1 pound

5. **Mix the total amount in five (5) gallons of water.** If dry granules are used, they should be mixed into solution before adding to the well. Pour the solution into the well.
6. Using a garden hose, run water from the hose down the inside of the well until a strong smell of chlorine is evident.



7. **Replace the well cap. Reconnect power supply.**
8. Run each cold water faucet in your house until you are able to smell chlorine in the water. **Do not use water for drinking or cooking.**
9. Allow the chlorine to **sit in the system for eight (8) hours**, preferably overnight.
10. Flush chlorine from system by **running outside faucet through hose for twenty-four to forty-eight 24-48 hours** or longer, until water runs clean and all chlorine smell is gone. Flush from inside plumbing until all smell is gone.

Flushing System should only be done through the outside faucet hose to not overload the septic system with chlorine.

11. Return softener and/or filtration systems to service.
12. Take a water sample after well has been chlorinated to assure proper disinfection has been completed.

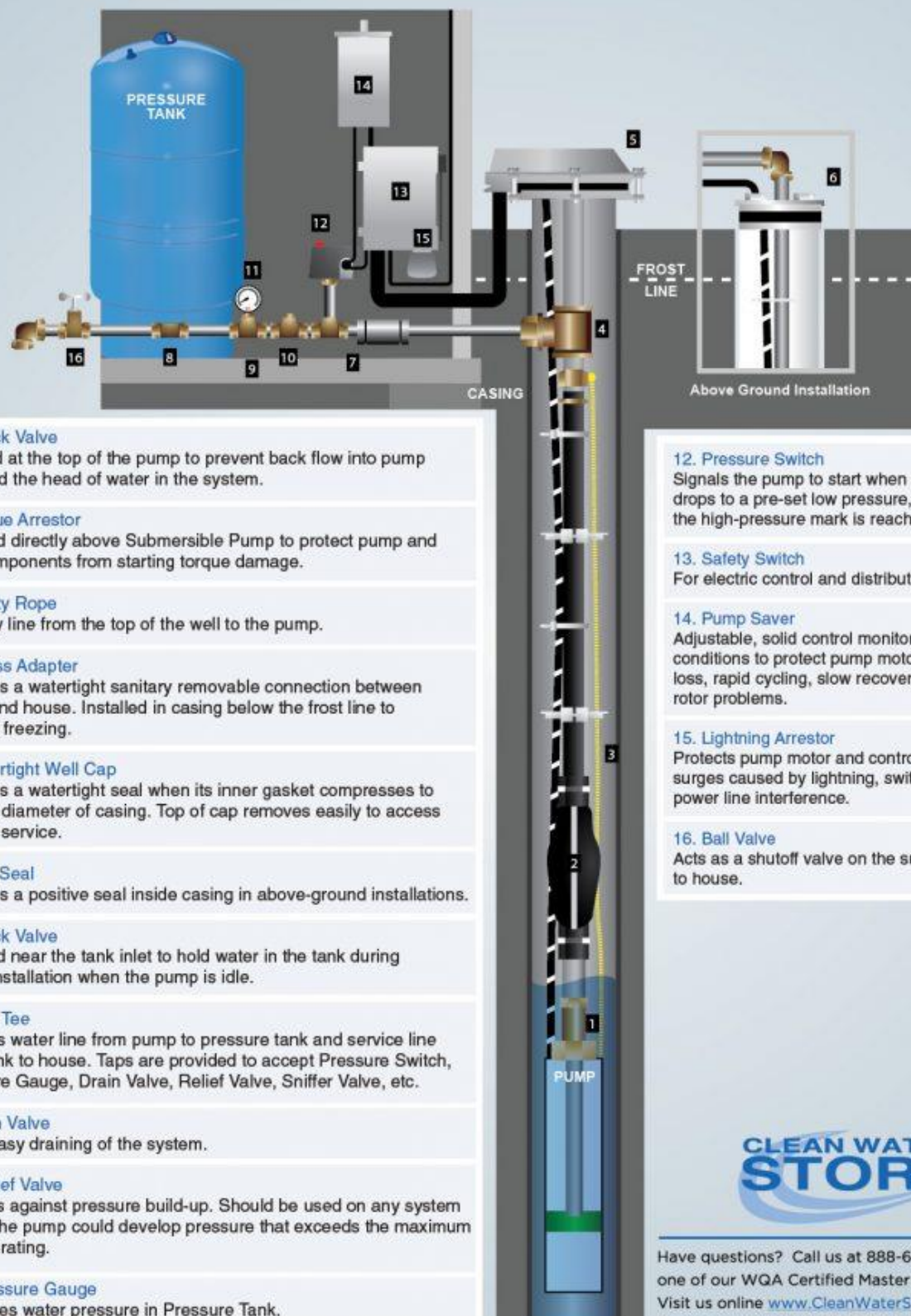
Please note: chlorine bleach is a dangerous and hazardous chemical compound and should be treated with full respect and caution. Follow all necessary precautions and safety procedures. We recommend that any chlorination procedure be performed by a certified, qualified professional. We are not responsible for any situations, repercussions or costs that may be related with this basic advice on procedure.

This link contains a video released by the Illinois Department of Public Health. It follows the steps listed here.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fBU57Gw4WAK&feature=youtu.be>

For Further Information, contact the health department at 815-562-6976.

Well Pump & Pressure Tank Diagram



**CLEAN WATER
STORE**

Have questions? Call us at 888-600-5427 and speak with one of our WQA Certified Master Water Specialists. Visit us online www.CleanWaterStore.com. Email us at info@cleanwaterstore.com