

Public Well Disinfection

Noncommunity Public Water Supply Program

When to Disinfect

Well disinfection may eliminate or reduce many kinds of harmful bacteria and viruses as well as non-harmful bacteria that can cause unpleasant taste and odors. However, disinfection will **not** correct water problems caused by chemical contamination from nitrate, fuels, pesticides, or other substances. Well disinfection should be performed under the following circumstances:

- When coliform bacteria are present in the water
- After flooding of the well
- After plumbing installation, e.g. softeners, sinks, filters
- After casing or pump repairs - submersible types or other
- When drinking water tastes or odors change, e.g. from iron or sulfur reducing bacteria
- As part of annual maintenance if the system has been drained or disconnected
- During startup of seasonal wells



Safety Concern: DO NOT allow children or pets in the area while disinfecting a well.

Electrical

Use Extreme Caution - As you will be working with electricity and water. Potentially lethal voltages exist - if you are not acquainted with working with electricity, seek professional advice.



Your safety precautions should include:

Turn OFF the pump circuit breaker before removing the well cap
While the breaker is off, examine for chafed wire insulation or missing wire nuts and repair as necessary
Wear rubber soled shoes or boots, preferably waterproof

Chemical

- Severe eye damage may result from contact with chlorine, including bleach and highly chlorinated household water.
- Users of the water must be warned to not drink or bathe with the water while chlorine is still present in the system
- Do not leave bleach jugs lying around - ingestion of bleach is the most common toxic exposure for children in the U.S.
- Wear protective goggles or a face shield when working with the bleach

Respiratory

Well pits pose an extreme hazard as they frequently contain a build-up of toxic gases or simply lack oxygen to sustain life.

- **DO NOT ENTER WELL PITS** - death can occur in even a shallow well pit
- Leave disinfection of wells in pits to licensed well or pump contractors

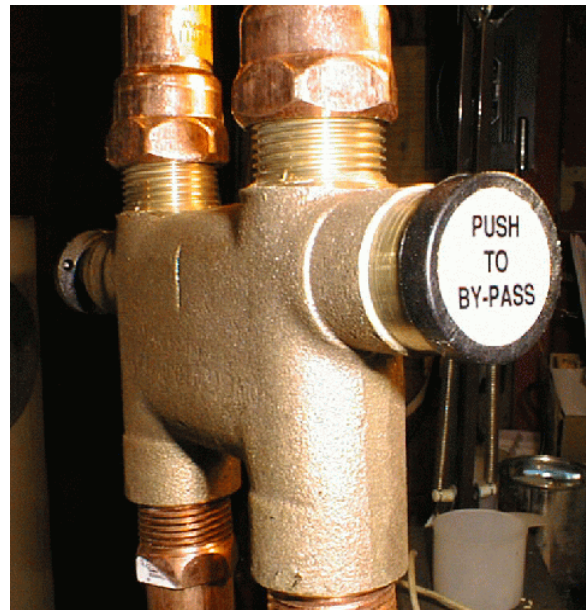
Procedure

STEP 1 - Isolate critical areas

Bypass softeners, bait tanks, livestock, and anything else that might be vulnerable to chlorine to prevent damage to the device or animals. This would also be a good time to install a new filter element if the water system has any present.

If other parts of the water system are not disinfected, bacteria can remain in the system and cause contamination.

Since softeners themselves may be a source of contamination, it is good to disinfect the softener at the same time the well is being disinfected. See the end of this document for a softener disinfection procedure.

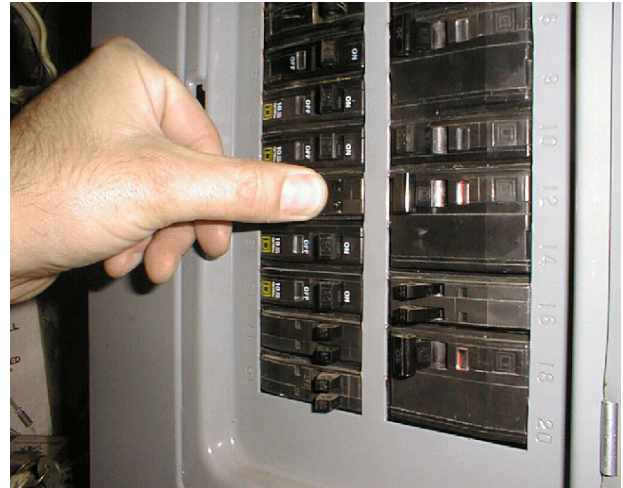




STEP 2 - Electrical safety

Turn off electrical power to the pump.

If the breaker box has a lockout hasp to prevent someone from accidentally turning on the water pump circuit breaker, use it.



STEP 3 – Open the well

With electrical power shut off, open the well either by:

- removing the well cap and lifting the wires/wire nuts aside (see Figure 1); or
- removing a threaded plug – not the compression bolts - from the compression fit well seal (see Figure 2).



Figure 1

Note: If the water discharge pipe extends through a sanitary well seal in the top of the well casing, and there is no threaded removable plug, or if your well situation is different than those described in this handout, you should contact a licensed well driller or pump installer to perform the disinfection.



Figure 2



STEP 4 - Mixing a chlorine solution

Note: Do not use bleach that has fragrance added.

Add a half-gallon of bleach to a clean pail with about 3 gallons of safe water. This is generally sufficient to disinfect a 4-inch diameter well 100 feet deep or less. For wells greater than 100 feet deep or with a larger casing diameter, increase the amount of bleach proportionately.

If you have a dug well with a diameter greater than 18 inches, use 2 to 4 gallons of bleach added directly to the well. Please note that many dug wells are difficult or impossible to disinfect due to their unsanitary construction.



STEP 5 - Adding chlorine to the well

Pour the mixture into the well (use a funnel if pouring through a small hole).



STEP 6 - Recirculating chlorinated water

Recirculation of chlorinated water helps to wash down the sidewalls of the well casing, mix the water column thoroughly, and distribute the chlorine. Complete this procedure by using the following steps:



- Turn the pump power ON.
- Using a clean garden hose connected to the water system, run the water to the ground surface in an area away from the well for approximately 10 minutes. You may notice that the water coming from the garden hose turns reddish for a brief period. This is due to the chlorine precipitating iron in the water. If the water appears excessively red and cloudy from this reaction, continue this procedure until the water runs clear.
- Turn the pump power OFF.
- Place the garden hose into the well casing (or into funnel).
- Turn the pump power ON. - **Caution:** the wires in the well cap are “hot”.
- Re-circulate water. Continue to re-circulate for about 2 hours after you first smell chlorine from the garden hose.
- Shut hose off, turn power off, replace wires and well cap, then turn the power ON.

Note: Contact from chlorine can corrode well components such as wires, pitless adaptor, etc. Therefore it is recommended to rinse these components with clean non chlorinated water after STEP 6 is completed. Commercially bottled water should be used to avoid potential contamination.



STEP 7 - Bringing chlorine to each faucet

Run water from each fixture* one at a time until you smell bleach (or use chlorine test papers), then close the faucet. Do this for each faucet, including:

- Cold and hot water taps
- Toilets and shower/bath fixtures
- Any outside faucets or yard hydrants

*Faucet aerators may need to be removed if clogging occurs from precipitated iron.

Chlorine test papers, such as those commonly used in restaurants to check chemical sanitizing dishwashers, are not necessary but provide a visual indication that chlorine is present.

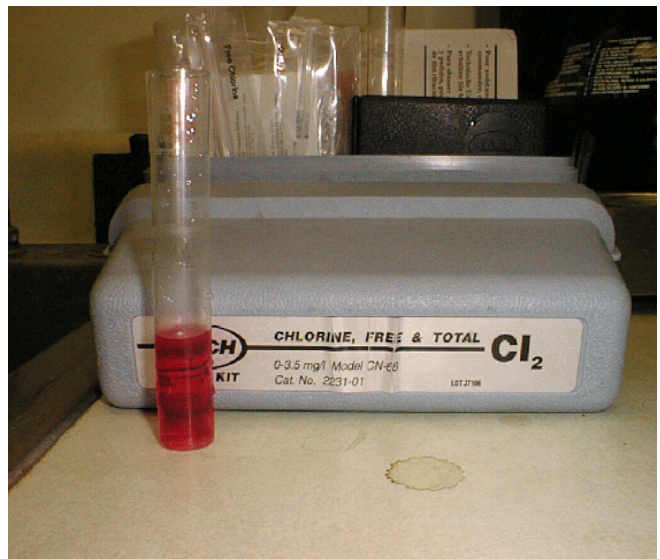


STEP 8 - Removing the chlorinated water

Let system set overnight with chlorine in the water lines. In the morning, run a garden hose to flush out the system.

- Since chlorine will kill vegetation, direct the water to an area where it will not matter if plants are harmed.
- Do not run the water into your septic system (tank or drainfield) as the amount of water required to flush the system may hydraulically overload the septic system.
- TOTAL chlorine must be absent prior to taking water samples for coliform analysis. While this test is not necessary for the homeowner, be aware that any amount of chlorine left in the system may erroneously result in a negative coliform test.

When a chlorine test kit is unavailable, wait a few days after the last trace of chlorine odor can be detected (by smell) before submitting a water sample for coliform analysis. This will help in obtaining a valid test result.



Disinfection Issues

Expectations and Concerns

It may take as little as half an hour or as long as 4 days to completely remove the chlorine odor from the water system. This is dependent upon many factors including the height of the water column in the casing, well drawdown, pump capacity, etc.

- It is essential that any water system defects that could allow surface water to enter the well be corrected.
- Water heaters take a long time to flush out once chlorine has been introduced into them.
- Do not shower or bathe with water containing high levels of chlorine due to the possibility of damaging your eyes.
- It is not unusual to need to disinfect 2, 3, 4, or more times to clear water systems of coliform bacteria that has been growing in the system for a period of time.
- If multiple disinfections fail, a licensed well driller should be enlisted to utilize special techniques and equipment to flush the well.
- Plumbing grit and precipitated minerals may form when the chlorine is added to the system. This grit can cause clogging with faucet aerators, flush valves, water solenoids, and equipment using filters.

Procedure for Disinfection of Water Softeners, Water Treatment Equipment, and Water Using Devices

Water softeners, water treatment equipment, and other water using devices, may be damaged by excessive amounts of chlorine. However, the softener and other devices should be disinfected when there are bacteria problems in the plumbing. After step 8, follow the manufacturer's instructions for disinfecting the particular unit you have. If the disinfection information is unavailable, the following steps can be used. For further questions regarding this section, contact your MDH sanitarian or treatment service provider.

1. Water Softeners

► Keep unit on “bypass” until chlorine is flushed out of the system. To thoroughly disinfect the softener after all the chlorine is flushed from the system, add one-half cup bleach to the softener’s brine tank and run the unit through a regeneration cycle immediately.



2. Water Filters

► For carbon filters and other cartridge water filters, remove and discard the old filter cartridge. Wash the filter housing with laundry detergent and bleach and rinse. Insert a new cartridge filter.



Follow-up

Coliform bacteria may re-grow in the water system after a few weeks. For this reason, it is important to retest in approximately 30 days after disinfection. This will be done by MDH staff. If coliform is again detected, repeat the disinfection procedure.

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