
8. Well Disinfection

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CHAPTER DESCRIPTION

This chapter covers the importance of disinfecting pumping equipment and wells during initial construction, alterations and maintenance activities. It details the process required to comply with the **Wells Regulation**. Information on proper sampling and testing of water, safety issues and hazards is also provided.

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS – DISINFECTION

RELEVANT SECTIONS – THE WELLS REGULATION



THE REQUIREMENTS – PLAINLY STATED



The Wells Regulation requires the following:

On the day the well's structural stage is complete, the person constructing the well shall:

- Remove all debris from the well
- Ensure:
 - The water in the well is dosed to a concentration between 50 mg/L and 200 mg/L of free chlorine and is left undisturbed for at least 12 hours.
 - The water in the well is not used for human consumption until the steps listed on page 8 are followed.
 - No further disinfection is required unless the water in the well is to be used for human consumption. If the water in the well is to be used for human consumption, the person must follow the requirements stated below.

Installing pumping equipment in a well or altering (other than a minor alteration) the existing well:

The person constructing the well must ensure the following steps set out in the **Wells Regulation** are taken:

- Dose the well water to a concentration between 50 mg/L and 200 mg/L of free chlorine (initial dose) as soon as possible after construction or installation of pumping equipment and all debris has been removed from the well.
- Test the well water for free chlorine residual at least 12 hours and not more than 24 hours after the water is chlorinated.
- If the test indicates the concentration of free chlorine residual in the well water is less than 50 mg/L or more than 200 mg/L, the person constructing the well must do the following steps, in the order shown below, as soon as reasonably possible:
 1. Pump the water out of the well until the concentration of free chlorine residual in the well water is less than 1 mg/L.
 2. Re-dose the well water to a concentration of not more than 200 mg/L of free chlorine.
 3. Test the well water for a free chlorine residual 12 to 24 hours later.
 4. If the test again indicates the concentration of free chlorine residual in the well water is less than 50 mg/L or more than 200 mg/L, repeat these steps again.
- If the test indicates the concentration of free chlorine residual in the well water is between 50 mg/L and 200 mg/L, the person constructing the well must do the following:
 - Pump the water out of the well until the concentration of free chlorine residual in the well water is less than 1 mg/L.

The Wells Regulation requires the following (continued):**Use of Well During Dosing and Testing**

- In between dosing and testing, no person must disturb the well or use the water for any purpose.

Written Records of Test Results:

- The person who is responsible for ensuring that the water is tested for free chlorine residual must ensure the well purchaser is provided with a written record of the test results before the well is used as a source of water for human consumption.

Special Circumstances:

- The chlorination process after the initial dosing does not apply to an alteration of a well if all of the following are satisfied:
 - The alteration involves the urgent replacement or repair of a pump (including associated equipment) that unexpectedly failed,
 - No water supply is immediately available as an alternative to the water from the well, and
 - The well purchaser provides written instructions to the person who undertakes the well alteration to discontinue the disinfection process after dosing the well to a concentration not less than 50 mg/L and not more than 200 mg/L free chlorine.
- In these cases, the following is required:
 - The well purchaser must ensure that, before the well water is used for any purpose, water is pumped from the well until no odour of chlorine is detected in the well water.
 - The person who undertakes the alteration must retain the written instructions referred to above for two years.

Exemptions:

- The disinfection requirements do not apply to minor alterations, test holes, dewatering wells and flowing wells.
- The above disinfection requirements do not apply as long as the person constructing the well has written approval from the Director to use another method of disinfection and the approved method is complied with.
- These requirements do not apply to the replacement of a pump (including associated pumping equipment) that is installed above or adjacent to a well or in a well pit unless the replacement involves the removal of a well cover or well cap.

RELEVANT STANDARDS

American Water Works Association (AWWA). 2003. ANSI/AWWA C 654 -03 – “*Disinfection of Wells.*” AWWA, Denver, CO. 2003. www.awwa.org

American Water Works Association (AWWA). 2006. ANSI/AWWA A100-06 – “*Minimum Requirements for Vertical Water Supply Wells.*” AWWA, Denver, CO. 2006. www.awwa.org

NSF International Standard/American National Standard 60, 2009. “*Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals - Health Effects.*” NSF International, Ann Arbor, MI 2009. www.nsf.org



The standards cited in this document are current at the time of printing. Check current documents for recent updates.

RELEVANT SECTIONS – ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS OR LEGISLATION

Ontario Regulation 169/03 as amended made under the *Safe Drinking Water Act*

WELL RECORD – RELEVANT SECTIONS – DISINFECTION



Figure 8-1, below shows a sample of the details to be completed on the well record relating to disinfection.



By checking “Yes” in this section of the well record the person constructing the well is confirming that the disinfection requirements in the **Wells Regulation** have been followed.



A person can only select “No” in this section of the well record when exemptions to disinfection apply, such as flowing wells and minor alterations.

FIGURE 8-1: WELL RECORD – RELEVANT SECTIONS

Ontario Ministry of the Environment Well Record
 Measurements recorded in: Meters Imperial
 Regulation 852 Ontario Water Resources Act Page ___ of ___

Well Owner's Information
 Well Name: _____ Last Name/Organization: _____ E-mail Address: _____ Well Constructed by Well Owner:
 Well Address (Street Number/Name): _____ Municipality: _____ Province: _____ Postal Code: _____ Telephone: _____ Fax: _____
 Well Location
 Address of the Location (Street Number/Name): _____ Township: _____ Lot: _____ Concession: _____
 County/District/Municipality: _____ City/Town/Village: _____ Precinct: _____ Postal Code: _____
 UTM Coordinates (Zone, Easting, Northing): _____ Mosaic Plan and Section Number: _____ Other: _____

Depth of Well (m) _____

General Colour: _____ Most Common Material: _____ Other Materials: _____ General Description: _____ Empty (m): _____

Annular Space
 Depth (m) _____ From _____ To _____ Material and Type: _____ Valve Placed (depth): _____

Method of Construction
 Drive Driven Jetted Jetted Jetted Jetted
 Jetted Jetted Jetted Jetted

Well Use
 Public Commercial Residential
 Industrial Agricultural Other

Construction Record - Casing
 Inside Diameter (mm) _____ Outside Diameter (mm) _____ Wall Thickness (mm) _____ Depth (m) _____ From _____ To _____
 Material: _____ Status of Well: _____

Construction Record - Screen
 Outside Diameter (mm) _____ Inside Diameter (mm) _____ Wall Thickness (mm) _____ Depth (m) _____ From _____ To _____
 Material: _____ Status of Well: _____

Water Details
 Water Level at Depth (m) _____ Kind of Water: _____ From _____ To _____
 Water Level at Depth (m) _____ Kind of Water: _____ From _____ To _____
 Water Level at Depth (m) _____ Kind of Water: _____ From _____ To _____

Well Contractor and Well Technician Information
 Well Contractor Name: _____ Well Technician Name: _____
 Well Contractor Address: _____ Well Technician Address: _____

Disinfection Record
 Date: _____ Time: _____
 Disinfectant Used: _____
 Disinfection Method: _____
 Disinfection Duration: _____
 Disinfection Results: _____

Comments: _____

Disinfected?
 Yes No

KEY CONCEPTS

WHAT TO CONSIDER WHEN DISINFECTING A WELL

PURPOSE OF DISINFECTION

The disinfection requirements in the **Wells Regulation** are to provide for the protection and management of Ontario's waters and for their sustainable use including human consumption.

The disinfection steps provide an adequate level of removal or inactivation of pathogenic organisms that may be present in the well or groundwater¹ or introduced during the well construction process and prevent heavily chlorinated water from impacting crops, surface water courses or other activities.

This chapter covers disinfection during and after well construction and installation of equipment in a well and does not include disinfection treatment (primary or secondary) on municipal distribution systems or treatment on private domestic water supplies.

PROCESS OF DISINFECTION

With respect to well construction and installation of equipment in a well, the process of disinfection involves the following²:

- Initial steps which include:
 - following sanitary practices when constructing a new well
 - properly developing a new well
 - removing any debris from a well
- Thorough flushing of the well
- Treatment with a properly prepared chlorine solution
- Discharge of heavily chlorinated water from the well and the plumbing
- Collection and analysis of water samples for indicator bacterial parameters

¹ The Ministry of the Environment. 2006. *Procedure for Disinfection of Drinking Water in Ontario: Second Revision*. p. ii. Available online: https://www.ontario.ca/drinkingwater/stel01_046942.pdf

² Holben, Ronald J., and Gaber, Michael R.S. 2003. *Michigan Department of Environmental Quality: Water Well Disinfection Manual*. Michigan DEQ, Lansing, MI. Available Online: http://www.deq.state.mt.us/wqinfo/swp/Disinfection_Manual.pdf P5

WHEN MUST DISINFECTION TAKE PLACE?



Ontario A well can become contaminated during well construction and pump installation.

While every effort should be made to keep the equipment used and the environment worked in contaminant free, the **Wells Regulation** requires that disinfection must be done after:

- Constructing a new well.
- Installing, including re-installing, the pumping equipment in a well.
- Deepening or extending a well.
- Conducting other alterations or repairs on an existing well or on equipment in a well except minor alterations.



The above does not apply to flowing wells.

USE OF CHLORINATED WATER IN THE DISINFECTION PROCESS

To make water safe to drink, chlorine, in its various delivery forms, is generally a good disinfectant for indicator organisms and most pathogenic organisms. Treatment with chlorine products is an inexpensive and effective way to disinfect the pumping system and the well water. Although chlorinating the water is a good treatment for a well and pumping equipment, its effectiveness depends on a number of factors, including:

- **Form** – The most effective form of chlorine solutions for dosing well water is liquid sodium hypochlorite (such as unscented bleach). When used properly it is the easiest to mix and will best provide the concentration of at least 50 mg/L and not more than 200 mg/L of free chlorine throughout the column of water in the well.

Granular calcium hypochlorite is another choice but it is difficult to mix with water. It is best to avoid the use of chlorine puck or tablet products to dose the well as they can become lodged in the well, can corrode the equipment and may not provide the proper concentration for the required amount of time. It is also best to avoid the use of chlorine products used for swimming pools as they typically contain other chemicals such as algaecides and surfactants.

- **Chlorine concentration** – The **Wells Regulation** requires a dose to create a free chlorine of at least 50 mg/L (0.007 oz/gal) and not more than 200 mg/L (0.032 oz/gal). This range is based on recommendations provided by Ontario's Advisory Council on Drinking Water and Testing Standards.
- **Free chlorine residual** – It is the amount of chlorine available that acts as an oxidizer (kills micro-organisms). The free chlorine is comprised of hypochlorous acid (HOCl) and hypochlorite ion (OCl⁻) that is not combined with ammonia (NH₃) or other compounds in water. (See page 24 for further details).

- **Contact time** – The longer the microorganisms are in contact with the free chlorine, the more effective the disinfection. The **Wells Regulation** requires a minimum contact time of 12 hours, but not more than 24 hours³.
- **Agitation** – Dosing a well by pouring a chlorine solution into a well is not enough to ensure it is completely mixed to the required concentration. To ensure the free chlorine residual is at the correct concentration throughout the entire water column, well water should be agitated while avoiding the suspension of sediment from the bottom of the well into the water column.
- **pH of water** – The effectiveness of free chlorine is maximized at pH levels between 6.0 and 7.0.⁴ As chlorine solutions are highly alkaline (i.e. high pH), the dose of chlorine solution in the well increases the pH of the well water and can diminish the effectiveness of the free chlorine. Therefore, it is important to follow the 50 mg/L to 200 mg/L concentration range requirements for free chlorine set out in the **Wells Regulation**.
- **Temperature** – The effectiveness of free chlorine can change with temperature. Free chlorine is more effective at higher temperatures.
- **Interfering substances** – Available chlorine will be used up by any inorganic and organic compounds in the well water which will reduce the concentration of free chlorine.
- **Biofilm** - Biofilm is a slimy substance that attaches to sides of wells and pumping equipment. The slime consists primarily of nuisance microbes (e.g. iron oxidizing bacteria and sulphate-reducing bacteria) that can shield pathogens from the oxidizing action of the free chlorine and reduce the amount of available chlorine. Therefore, it is necessary that biofilm be removed before treating the well water with free chlorine.

³ American Water Works Association (AWWA). 2003. ANSI/AWWA C 654 - 03 – “Disinfection of Wells.” AWWA, Denver, CO. 2003. www.awwa.org Section 4.5.1, P5.

⁴ Holben, Ronald J., and Gaber, Michael R.S. 2003. *Michigan Department of Environmental Quality: Water Well Disinfection Manual*. Michigan DEQ, Lansing, MI. Available Online: http://www.deq.state.mi.us/wqinfo/swp/Disinfection_Manual.pdfP22

INITIAL STEPS FOR NEW WELLS

SANITARY PRACTICES

Preparing the water supply for new wells begins with adopting sanitary practices to prevent contaminants from entering the well during construction. This is done by following sanitary practices during storage, transport, handling and installation of well components and equipment. Essentially, anything that comes into contact with the water in the well can potentially introduce contaminants in the well.

Each of the scenarios listed below presents a potential cause of contamination to a well:

- Pumping equipment laid on a lawn that has recently been fertilized
- Pumping equipment laid on a lawn that has potential pathogens from soil and animal waste
- Construction equipment that has been dragged through a field where cows or other domestic animals graze
- Contaminated sand or gravel filter pack material that will be installed around a well screen
- A storage tank that recently held contaminated water
- A faulty well cap that can act as a direct pathway for foreign materials to enter the well
- An unsealed or ungrouted annular space outside the casing allowing a pathway for surface water runoff to enter the well
- Improper use of grease, lubricants and drilling additives during construction that can promote bacterial growth⁵
- Using contaminated water from ponds, rivers and lakes in the construction process

⁵ American Water Works Association (AWWA). 2003. ANSI/AWWA C 654 - 03 - "Disinfection of Wells." AWWA, Denver, CO. 2003. www.awwa.org Section 4.1, P2.



Best Management Practice – Preventing Contamination During Storage and Transportation

To prevent contamination during storage and transportation of well components, adopt the following procedures:⁶

- Keep water supply equipment and construction materials off the ground by placing them on clean sheeting
- Ensure vehicles that transport the equipment and materials are clean
- Cover equipment and materials on vehicles to protect them from road dirt and grit
- Keep the components and materials in their wrapping or boxes until just before use if the components and materials have been wrapped or boxed by the manufacturer



Best Management Practice – Preventing Contamination During Construction

To prevent contamination from construction equipment or materials that will come in contact with the water adopt the following best practices:

- Clean and sanitize all equipment such as drill bits, drill rods or backhoe shovel with chlorinated water that has a free chlorine residual of not less than 200 mg/L⁷
- Use an approved potable water supply (e.g. municipal water trucked in to the site) during the construction process. The potable water source should have a free chlorine residual of at least 10 mg/L to suppress bacterial growth⁸
- Put water used in the construction process in clean containers⁹
- Keep all equipment off the ground by placing it on clean tarps or on the drilling rig until needed
- Avoid dragging the equipment on the ground
- Avoid contaminating the drilling mud or water with additives that may promote bacterial growth
- Avoid using excessive amounts of grease on drill rod tool joints.

⁶ Holben, Ronald J., and Gaber, Michael R.S. 2003. *Michigan Department of Environmental Quality: Water Well Disinfection Manual*. Michigan DEQ, Lansing, MI. Available Online: http://www.deq.state.mt.us/wqinfo/swp/Disinfection_Manual.pdf. P6.

⁷ American Water Works Association (AWWA). 2003. ANSI/AWWA C 654 - 03 - "Disinfection of Wells.". AWWA, Denver, CO. 2003. www.awwa.org Section 4.4, P4.

⁸ Holben, Ronald J., and Gaber, Michael R.S. 2003. *Michigan Department of Environmental Quality: Water Well Disinfection Manual*. Michigan DEQ, Lansing, MI. Available Online: http://www.deq.state.mt.us/wqinfo/swp/Disinfection_Manual.pdf Pp7-8.

⁹ Holben, Ronald J., and Gaber, Michael R.S. 2003. *Michigan Department of Environmental Quality: Water Well Disinfection Manual*. Michigan DEQ, Lansing, MI. Available Online: http://www.deq.state.mt.us/wqinfo/swp/Disinfection_Manual.pdf Pp 7-8.

DISINFECTION FOR SAND OR GRAVEL (FILTER PACK)



For details on installing sand or gravel (filter pack) in a well – See Chapter 5: *Constructing & Casing the Well*.

In addition to keeping materials clean during storage and transportation, a person installing sand or gravel (filter pack) during well construction should:¹⁰

- Avoid, if possible, buying the material in bulk and storing it on-site to reduce the risk of exposing the material to sources of contamination such as soil bacteria, insects and animal feces
- Ensure the sand or gravel are free of all organic materials to reduce the potential for bacterial growth
- Saturate the sand or gravel (filter pack) using chlorinated water with a free chlorine residual of at least 50 mg/L or a mixture of calcium hypochlorite tablets at a ratio of 113 g (¼ lb) to 227 g (½ lb) to a 22.7 kg (50 lb) bag of sand or gravel

The use of calcium hypochlorite tablets in hard water environments (hardness in excess of 100 mg/L) should be discouraged as this form is very slow to dissolve in the water. The condition will result in low levels of free chlorine over extended periods of time which may account for low levels of disinfection by-product formation. The situation becomes more critical in private wells which are subject to limited pumping and long periods of inactivity.



The use of calcium hypochlorite tablets in hard water environments (hardness in excess of 100 mg/L) should be discouraged as this form is very slow to solubilize in the water. The condition will result in low levels of free chlorine over extended periods of time which may account for low levels of disinfection by-product formation. The situation becomes more critical in private wells, which are subject to limited pumping and long periods of inactivity.

WELL DEVELOPMENT

Proper well development is required to remove fine soils, drilling fluids and drill cuttings from the well and surrounding formation. See Chapter 7: *Completing the Well's Structure*, for further details on well development.

¹⁰ American Water Works Association (AWWA). 2003. ANSI/AWWA C 654 - 03 - "Disinfection of Wells.". AWWA, Denver, CO. 2003. www.awwa.org Section 4.3, p. 3, and

Holben, Ronald J., and Gaber, Michael R.S. 2003. *Michigan Department of Environmental Quality: Water Well Disinfection Manual*. Michigan DEQ, Lansing, MI. Available Online: http://www.deq.state.mi.us/wqinfo/swp/Disinfection_Manual.pdf Pp 9-9.

INITIAL STEPS FOR EXISTING WELLS

During the alteration of an existing well or the installation of a pump (and related equipment) there is the potential for pathogens to be introduced into the well. Disinfection must occur to remove pathogens from the well. Scaling, biofilm and other debris is commonly present on the side of the well or the equipment and in the well water. This organic and inorganic matter can reduce the available free chlorine. Biofilm can also shield pathogens from the oxidizing action of the free chlorine.

To properly prepare an existing well for chlorination and other disinfection methods, all factors that can influence the effectiveness of the process must be minimized. The following steps should be followed¹¹:

- Remove:
 - Any debris in the bottom of the well
 - Scale on the sidewalls of the casing
 - Slime buildup from biofouling organisms
- Evaluate and repair well construction deficiencies or problems, including but not limited to:
 - Buried wellhead with well seal that can become compromised over time and create a direct pathway for contamination
 - Vandalized wellhead introducing contamination or allowing surface water and other foreign materials to enter the well
 - Unprotected horizontal water intake line (pipe) that develops leaks due to physical damage or corrosion
 - Open horizontal water intake line (pipe) that is a direct pathway between the near surface and the well
 - Damaged or compromised well cap, cover or seal allowing surface water and other foreign materials to enter the well
 - Deteriorated, cracked or compromised casing due to physical damage or corrosion (e.g. oxidization, electrolysis) that has created openings and may allow surface water or other foreign materials to enter the well
 - Improperly sealed or unsealed annular space or eroded sealant in the annular space creating a direct pathway to the well
 - Potential re-contamination from improperly abandoned wells on site
 - Openings between the electrical conduit and the well cap allowing foreign materials, insects and other vermin to enter the well
 - Cross connections that allow unwanted backflow to enter the well
 - Well vent improperly placed, screened or sized may allow foreign materials, insects and other vermin to enter the well
- Clean the well including:¹²
 - Scrubbing the inside of the casing with a swab, packer, brush or similar device

¹¹Holben, Ronald J., and Gaber, Michael R.S. 2003. *Michigan Department of Environmental Quality: Water Well Disinfection Manual*. Michigan DEQ, Lansing, MI. P14.

¹²Holben, Ronald J., and Gaber, Michael R.S. 2003. *Michigan Department of Environmental Quality: Water Well Disinfection Manual*. Michigan DEQ, Lansing, MI. Pp16-17.

- Removing debris from the bottom of the screen or hole with an air line, bailer or other method
- Removing suspended materials in the water by pumping the well water until it runs clear. The discharged water should be collected and disposed of in an approved manner or discharged to waste in an approved manner

If the building's plumbing also needs to be disinfected, a person should turn off and completely drain distribution waterlines, water heaters and storage tanks.

Carbon filters, water softeners and other treatment units on the plumbing should be removed or bypassed. Highly chlorinated water can damage treatment units. It is important to follow the manufacturer's recommendations to ensure treatment systems are properly disinfected.

THOROUGH FLUSHING OF THE WELL (NEW & EXISTING)

Flushing is the process of pumping out the water to help rid the well of contaminants and debris. The scouring action of the moving water assists in removing scaling and biofilm from the sides of the well. This process should be used to prepare the well before chlorine treatment and after to remove the chlorine residual from the well after treatment.¹³

This section discusses flushing prior to chlorination (see the process beginning on page 53 for flushing of the well after chlorination).



Best Management Practice – One Method of Flushing the Water Supply

The following steps should be considered when undertaking a flushing of a well:

- Installing the pump as close to the bottom of the well as possible to assure movement of the entire water column and removal of debris.
- Taking care to install the pump intake above the top of the well screen.
- Moving the pump intake up and down in the well column, in some wells, as this will help with cleaning the sides of the well and removing material.
- Maximizing the pumping rate will provide a more effective flush. Care should be taken not to exceed the well's capacity which could cause damage to the pumping equipment and to the formation around the well.
- Flushing low capacity wells with injected potable water to clean the well out and remove contaminants
- Pumping the well as long as possible. If the well has the capacity, pumping a minimum of 20 volumes of the water column in the well is recommended¹⁴.
- Discharging or collecting and disposing of discharge water in an approved manner. Discharge water should not be disposed of in any river, lake, stream, wetland, septic system, pond or ditch.
- Taking care to prevent flooding of property and roadways.

¹³ Holben, Ronald J., and Gaber, Michael R.S. 2003. *Michigan Department of Environmental Quality: Water Well Disinfection Manual*. Michigan DEQ, Lansing, MI. P18.

¹⁴ Holben, Ronald J., and Gaber, Michael R.S. 2003. *Michigan Department of Environmental Quality: Water Well Disinfection Manual*. Michigan DEQ, Lansing, MI. P18.

TREATMENT USING “SHOCK” CHLORINATION

The simplest and one of the more effective ways to disinfect well equipment and the well water is to use a chlorine solution. The oxidizing action of the chlorine solution kills bacteria, viruses, protozoans and some protozoal cysts.

“Shock” chlorination is an effective treatment method that is done after the initial steps of developing, cleaning and flushing the well to eliminate pathogens.

Free chlorine degrades rapidly in the natural environment and as such an approval from the Ministry of the Environment is not required to disinfect a well with hypochlorite.

FORMS OF CHLORINE FOR DISINFECTION

1. SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (SUCH AS HOUSEHOLD BLEACH)

Sodium hypochlorite is commonly found in products like household bleach and swimming pool disinfection products. It has a yellow colour and a chlorine smell. Household bleaches typically contain 3 to 6 percent available chlorine. Industrial strength commercial bleach and swimming pool products can contain 10 to 12 percent available chlorine. However, the use of swimming pool products is not recommended because they typically contain additives that may impair the quality of the well water.

Household bleaches containing sodium hypochlorite are routinely used in domestic wells and are recommended in chlorination treatment because:

- They are familiar and common household products
- Calculating, measuring and mixing the required volume of liquid to achieve the required dose is less complicated than for other products (e.g. powders, tablets or pucks)
- They are safer to use than liquid chlorine, chlorine gas or calcium hypochlorite

However, only regular, unscented major brand bleach products should be used as the greater percentage of bleach products on the household market contain silicates, surfactants, silicon and/or thickeners. All of these additives will harm both the water quality and the performance of the water supply (also see the notes at the bottom of the page).



The unstable nature of sodium hypochlorite makes it sensitive to temperature and light and therefore it has a limited shelf life. For example, sodium hypochlorite degrades extremely rapidly in the hot, sunlit cab of a truck. Carrying and purchasing small containers ensure a fresh supply for each well construction project.



Sodium hypochlorite products are described as weight % of available chlorine, weight % of sodium hypochlorite and trade percent. To convert to weight % of available chlorine from trade percent and sodium hypochlorite use the following:

- Trade Percent = grams per litre (gpl) of available chlorine / 10

$$\text{Weight \% of available chlorine} = \text{gpl} / 10 \times \text{specific gravity of solution}$$

$$\text{Weight \% of available chlorine} = \text{Weight \% of sodium hypochlorite} / 1.05$$



All chlorine products utilized for potable water use must be either fresh unscented bleach or must meet the NSF International Standard 60 for Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals – Health Effects, or an equivalent standard

- Avoid using scented bleach or products such as swimming pool chlorine that typically contain additives such as surfactants, thickeners, stabilizers, perfumes, UV inhibitors, algaecides or other additives as they can impair the quality of the water and aquifer after disinfection and are not designed for potable water use
- Always check product labels to verify product contents and manufacturer’s suggested usage as well as Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) (see “Safe Handling of Chlorine”, pg.26.)
- Chlorine products should always be stored in a cool, dry and dark environment

2. CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE (DRY – POWDER, GRANULES OR TABLETS)

Calcium hypochlorite is a white granular compound containing about 60 to 70 percent available chlorine that is fairly stable when stored in a cool dry place. Calcium hypochlorite is available as granules, powders, tablets and pucks.

Calcium hypochlorite is not typically recommended for the following reasons:

- Calculations can be difficult with such a high concentration.
- The high potency and required agitation can cause difficulties and requires greater safety precautions when handling and using products.
- Tablets should be avoided as they are slow to dissolve and may become lodged within the parts of the well and pumping components. If tablets are used, they must first be broken up and dissolved into a 20 litre (4 gallon) pail or tank.
- In limestone, marble and other calcium-rich environments calcium hypochlorite can increase the concentration of calcium in already hard groundwater causing partial plugging of well intakes, screens and water-bearing fractures¹⁵.



Care must be taken when selecting this product to ensure that it is approved for use in potable water and meets all applicable standards such as ANSI/AWWA B300 titled: AWWA “*Standard for Hypochlorites*”¹⁶ and the NSF International Standard for “*Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals – Health Effects*”¹⁷.

¹⁵ Holben, Ronald J., and Gaber, Michael R.S. 2003. *Michigan Department of Environmental Quality: Water Well Disinfection Manual*. Michigan DEQ, Lansing, MI. P21.

¹⁶ American Water Works Association (AWWA). 2004. ANSI/AWWA B300 - 04 - “*Hypochlorites*.” AWWA, Denver, CO. 2003. www.awwa.org

¹⁷ NSF International Standard/American National Standard 60, 2009. “*Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals - Health Effects*,” NSF International, Ann Arbor, MI 2009. www.nsf.org

EFFECTIVENESS OF CHLORINE

FREE CHLORINE RESIDUAL

When a chlorine solution is first added to water (i.e. when the well is dosed) the available chlorine will react with substances in the water, and on the surfaces inside the well. During this reaction, some of the available chlorine is used up by organic and inorganic matter and can no longer kill pathogens and disinfect the well. The remaining available chlorine is the free chlorine residual that can effectively react to any pathogens. Free chlorine residual consists of two main compounds: hypochlorous acid (HOCl) and hypochlorite ion (OCl⁻). Hypochlorous acid is much more effective (80 to 200 times better) at killing pathogens than the hypochlorite ion.

SUBSTANCES THAT INTERFERE WITH THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FREE CHLORINE RESIDUAL

Available chlorine will be used up by any inorganic and organic compounds in the well water which will reduce the concentration of free chlorine. Examples of common materials or properties that reduce the free chlorine concentration are:

- Alkalinity
- Hydrogen sulphide (H₂S)
- Methane (CH₄)
- Iron
- Manganese
- Biofilm (iron oxidizing bacteria and sulphate-reducing bacteria)
- Silt
- Clay

Therefore, additional cleaning of the well or additional chlorine solution may be needed to meet the required free chlorine residual concentration range in the **Wells Regulation** (not less than 50 mg/L to not more than 200 mg/L).

WELL STRUCTURE

In some cases the geologic environment and well structure play a role in the amount and placement of the chlorine dose. For example, injecting and mixing of the dose by a surge block is more appropriate in a well screen, whereas a jetting tool may be more appropriate in an open bedrock hole. Also, large open fractures in open bedrock wells may allow the calculated chlorine solution to move further away from the well requiring more chlorine solution to maintain the required free chlorine residual in the well.

PH LEVELS

Sodium hypochlorite (bleach) and calcium hypochlorite are alkaline (caustic). It is important to note that as these chlorine products are added to water, the pH will increase. The form of free chlorine residual is pH-dependent. High pH environments create more hypochlorite ions and significantly reduce the effectiveness of the treatment. Therefore, it is important not to use too high of a concentration of these chlorine products. Hypochlorous acid production and thus, the effectiveness of free chlorine are maximized at pH levels between 6.0 and 7.0.¹⁸



Best Management Practice – Adjusting the pH of the Chlorine Solution¹⁹

It is important to control the pH to maximize the amount of hypochlorous acid available to kill pathogens. There are several commercial acid products on the market that can lower the pH of water that will be used to make the chlorine solution. Any of the acid products used in the process must not impair the quality of the water in the well or the aquifer and should meet NSF International Standards for potable water or an equivalent standard. Carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions when adding any acids to the water. Acid should be added to water in a storage tank to lower the pH to 4.5 to 5.0²⁰ followed by adding a hypochlorite solution. A formula for distilled white vinegar is found on page 44.

Recommended acids include:

- Acetic Acid (distilled white vinegar only)

Acids to avoid include:

- Oxalic Acid – dangerous to skin and eyes and produces oxalates which are poisonous
- Citric Acid – food source for bacteria and difficult to get out of a well
- Muriatic (Hydrochloric) Acid – hazardous to handle
- Phosphoric Acid – leaves phosphate residue behind



CAUTION! Never add acid directly to a hypochlorite solution (e.g. bleach) as chlorine gas can be formed. Avoid exposure to the fumes from the acid container.

When acid has been added to the water to lower the pH below 5 followed by adding a hypochlorite solution, some chlorine gas will be produced. The chlorine gas will be produced for a short period of time until the hypochlorite raises the chlorine solution's pH above 5. Chlorine gas is toxic. Therefore, add the acid source to the water and then the hypochlorite solution only in a well ventilated area (see the section titled: "Safe Handling of Chlorine and Other Chemicals" page 26).

¹⁸ Holben, Ronald J., and Gaber, Michael R.S. 2003. *Michigan Department of Environmental Quality: Water Well Disinfection Manual*. Michigan DEQ, Lansing, MI. P 22

¹⁹ Holben, Ronald J., and Gaber, Michael R.S. 2003. *Michigan Department of Environmental Quality: Water Well Disinfection Manual*. Michigan DEQ, Lansing, MI. Pp 28 to 30.

²⁰ Schnieders, John H. 2003. *Cleaning, Disinfection and Decontamination of Water Wells*. Johnson Screens Inc., St. Paul, MN. P52

MEASURING PH

During the mixing of the water with the chemicals the pH should be tested frequently to identify any risk of chlorine gas production, for other health and safety reasons, and to verify that the correct pH (6.0 to 7.0) of the free chlorine residual solution has been achieved. Test papers and comparison charts, calibrated field test kits or calibrated meters should be used to test the mixtures for pH.



FIGURE 8-2: MEASURING PH

Figure 8-2 shows a pH test strip being checked against a comparison chart. The test strip is placed into the solution and changes colour. The test strip's colour is matched to the colour on the comparison chart which has the corresponding pH value. In this example the test solution has a high pH.

TEMPERATURE

The effectiveness of free chlorine can change with temperature. Higher temperatures increase the amount of hypochlorous acid in the free chlorine making the treatment more effective. However, as groundwater is typically between 6 and 12°C, increasing the temperature of the well water is cost prohibitive and impractical.

SAFE HANDLING OF CHLORINE AND OTHER CHEMICALS

Proper transportation, storage and use of chemicals must be observed during all phases of well construction. In accordance with the *Ontario Health and Safety Act* and regulations made under this Act, safe practices must be followed when dealing with chlorine products and solutions, acids and other chemicals used in the “shock” chlorination process. Extra caution should be used when working with calcium hypochlorite tablets or powder and acids as they can cause chemical burns, fire, or explosion. Chlorine gas can be released if the water used to make the chlorine solution is acidified below a pH of 5 and hypochlorite is then added to the water. Therefore, proper precautions should be in place to protect workers from any possible release of chlorine gas during the treatment process.

Precautions in the “shock” chlorination process include, but are not limited to the following:

- Wear protective clothing such as gloves, aprons, goggles and a vapour mask at all times when working with chlorine products and acids
- Avoid exposure to fumes by adding well cleaning products (acids) to the water and then the hypochlorite solution only in a well ventilated area. Never mix chemicals in a confined space or a poorly ventilated area
- Avoid exposure to acid fumes and never add acid directly to a hypochlorite product
- Obtain and follow the guidelines set out in the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for any chemical product that being used. The MSDS will include the following:
 - Properties of the material
 - Hazards associated with the material
 - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) required when using the material
 - First aid and medical attention information

“SHOCK” CHLORINATION PROCEDURES

CALCULATING CHLORINE SOLUTION DOSE AMOUNTS USING BLEACH



The **Wells Regulation** requires that the water and equipment in the well must be chlorinated by dosing the well water to a concentration of at least 50 mg/L (0.008 oz/Imperial gal) and not more than 200 mg/L (0.032 oz/Imperial gal) of free chlorine.

To determine the dose that will create a free chlorine residual between 50 and 200 mg/L, a person constructing a well or installing a pump should calculate the volume of well water in the well and then the dose of the chlorine product needed.

The following calculations and tables on pages 32 to 36 are provided to assist the person in calculating the correct dose for the well.

TO CALCULATE THE VOLUME OF WELL WATER IN A WELL

1. Measure well depth elevation and static water level elevation
2. Determine height of water column in well:

$$= \text{well depth elevation} - \text{static water level elevation}$$

3. If the well opening is circular, measure the inner diameter of the well.
4. Calculate the radius of the well:

$$= \frac{\text{diameter of well}}{2}$$

5. Ensure the radius is in the same units as the length of the water column. In other words, convert centimetres to metres by dividing by 100 (or convert inches to feet by dividing by 12).
6. Calculate the area of the well casing opening:

$$= \Pi \times \text{radius}^2$$

OR

$$= 3.14 \times \text{radius} \times \text{radius}$$

7. Calculate the volume of well water in the well:

$$= \text{area of well casing opening} \times \text{water column in the well}$$



Use consistent units e.g. metric or imperial.

EXAMPLE

The well depth is measured to be 35 metres below the ground surface and the static water level is measured to be 5 metres below the land surface.

Therefore, the water well column height is $35 \text{ metres} - 5 \text{ metres} = 30 \text{ metres}$ (100 feet)

The inner diameter of the well casing is 16 centimetres (6 1/4 inches).

$$\text{The inner radius of the well casing} = \frac{\text{diameter of well}}{2} = \frac{16 \text{ cm}}{2} = 8 \text{ cm}$$

Remember to convert all units to metres.

$$\text{Therefore, the inner radius} = \frac{8 \text{ cm}}{100} = 0.08 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{The area of the well casing opening} = \Pi \times \text{radius}^2 = 3.14 \times 0.08 \text{ m} \times 0.08 \text{ m} = 0.02 \text{ metres}^2$$

The volume of the water well column = *area of well casing opening* × *water column in the well*

$$= 0.02 \text{ m}^2 \times 30 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0.6 \text{ m}^3$$

$$* 1 \text{ m}^3 = 1,000 \text{ L}$$

$$0.6 \times 1,000 = 600 \text{ L}$$

PERCENT VOLUME OF BLEACH REQUIRED

Typical available chlorine concentrations of unscented bleach by weight (as noted on the product label): are as follows:

5 percent = 50,000 milligrams per litre (mg/L).

12 percent = 120,000 milligrams per litre (mg/L).

1 percent = 10,000 milligrams per litre (mg/L).

0.02 percent = 200 milligrams per litre (mg/L).

0.005 percent = 50 milligrams per litre (mg/L).

TO DOSE 1 LITRE OF WATER TO 50 MG/L OF FREE CHLORINE

Using typical fresh unscented bleach (5.25 % available sodium hypochlorite) with 5 % (or 50,000 milligrams per litre) available chlorine

$$\frac{1 L \times 50}{50,000} = 0.0010 L \text{ of bleach}$$

An alternative formula using percentages:

$$\frac{1 L \times 0.005\%}{5\%} = 0.0010 L \text{ of bleach}$$

= 1 millilitre (0.035 fluid ounces) of typical bleach needed to create a concentration of 50mg/L of free chlorine in 1 litre of water

Using fresh unscented bleach (6 % available sodium hypochlorite) with 5.7 % (or 57,000 milligrams per litre) available chlorine

$$\frac{1 L \times 50}{57,000} = 0.00088 L \text{ of bleach}$$

An alternative formula using percentages:

$$\frac{1 L \times 0.005\%}{5.7\%} = 0.00088 L \text{ of bleach}$$

= 0.88 millilitres (0.031 fluid ounces) of typical bleach needed to create a concentration of 50mg/L of free chlorine in 1 litre of water

Using industrial sodium hypochlorite (12.5 % available sodium hypochlorite) with 12 % (or 120,000 milligrams per litre) available chlorine

$$\frac{1 L \times 50}{120,000} = 0.00042 L \text{ of bleach}$$

An alternative formula using percentages:

$$\frac{1 L \times 0.005\%}{12\%} = 0.00042 L \text{ of bleach}$$

= 0.42 millilitres (0.015 fluid ounces) of industrial sodium hypochlorite at 12 % available chlorine is needed to create a concentration of 50mg/L of free chlorine in 1 litre of water



There are about 227 mL in one Imperial cup. There are about 4.7 mL in one Imperial teaspoon and 28.4 mL in one Imperial fluid ounce.

TO DOSE 1 LITRE OF WATER TO 200 MG/L OF FREE CHLORINE

Using typical unscented bleach (5.25 % available sodium hypochlorite) with 5 % (or 50,000 milligrams per litre) available chlorine

$$\frac{1 L \times 200}{50,000} = 0.0040 L \text{ of bleach}$$

An alternative formula using percentages

$$\frac{1 L \times 0.02\%}{5\%} = 0.0040 L \text{ of bleach}$$

= 4 millilitres (0.14 fluid ounces) of typical bleach is needed to create a concentration of 50mg/L of free chlorine in 1 litre of water

Using fresh unscented bleach (6 % available sodium hypochlorite) with 5.7 % (or 57,000 milligrams per litre) available chlorine

$$\frac{1 L \times 200}{57,000} = 0.0035 L \text{ of bleach}$$

An alternative formula using percentages

$$\frac{1 L \times 0.02\%}{5.7\%} = 0.0035 L \text{ of bleach}$$

= 3.5 millilitres (0.12 fluid ounces) of typical bleach needed to create a concentration of 200mg/L of free chlorine in 1 litre of water

Using industrial sodium hypochlorite (12.5 % available sodium hypochlorite) with 12 % (or 120,000 milligrams per litre) available chlorine

$$\frac{1 L \times 200}{120,000} = 0.0017 L \text{ of bleach}$$

An alternative formula using percentages

$$\frac{1 L \times 0.02\%}{12\%} = 0.0017 L \text{ of bleach}$$

= 1.7 millilitres (0.06 fluid ounces) of industrial sodium hypochlorite at 12 % available chlorine is needed to create a concentration of 50mg/L of free chlorine in 1 litre of water

TO CALCULATE THE DOSE FOR THE COLUMN OF WELL WATER

Dose = Volume of Water in well x Dose for 1 litre of water



Dose is dependent on what free chlorine concentration the person is targeting, i.e. from not less than 50 to not more than 200 milligrams per litre, and also dependent on the percent of available chlorine (e.g. 5, 5.25 or 12%).

EXAMPLE

Use the above calculations and the previous well example on page 28 where the 35 metre deep well has 600 Litres of water.

To obtain a concentration of 50 mg/L free chlorine using unscented bleach with 5% available chlorine multiply the 600 Litres by 1 mL = 600 mL (21 fl oz) of unscented bleach

An alternative formula using percentages

$$\frac{600 \text{ L} \times 0.005\%}{5\%} = 600 \text{ mL of bleach}$$

To obtain a concentration of 200 mg/L free chlorine using unscented bleach with 5% available chlorine multiply the 600 Litres by 4 mL = 2.4 L (84 fl oz) of unscented bleach

An alternative formula using percentages

$$\frac{600 \text{ L} \times 0.02\%}{5\%} = 2.4 \text{ L of bleach}$$



FIGURE 8-3: COMMON MEASURING CUP TO ASSIST IN CALCULATING AMOUNT OF BLEACH

TABLES TO CALCULATE DOSE USING BLEACH

Tables 8-1 to 8-4 provide the amount of bleach needed to dose various diameters of wells that will create 50, 100, 150 or 200 mg/L of free chlorine per metre of water column. The calculations shown on pages 27 to 31 were used to derive Tables 8-1 to 8-4.

If a different concentration of bleach is used, the calculations shown on the previous pages (27 to 31) can be used to determine the amount required to dose the well.

NOTES REGARDING TABLES 8-1 TO 8-4

-  The volume of bleach provided by the tables will have to be multiplied by the depth of the column of well water to determine the dose for the well. The calculations consider well volumes only and do not include water in the plumbing and the water used for mixing. For additional information see the final note below.
-  To dose the entire well column, obtain the volume of bleach needed in millilitres from appropriate Table (Table 8-1 or Table 8-3) and multiply by the well water column height in metres.
-  If the height of the well water column is measured in feet, divide the height of the well water column by 5 and multiply by the volume of bleach in fluid ounces needed using Table 8-2 or Table 8-4.
-  The Tables provide the amounts of bleach required under the ideal conditions of neutral pH (i.e. 7 pH units), no turbidity and no total dissolved solids. Additional bleach will be required if these conditions are not met. Verify the free chlorine residual meets the **Wells Regulation** requirements of not less than 50 mg/L and no more than 200 mg/L by using test strips or other methods. Not meeting the required range can reduce the effectiveness of the treatment and will require the treatment to be repeated.
-  This calculation does not include the volume of any mixing water (typically 25 L or up to 4 to 5 times the volume of the well water column) or, if required, the volume of water in the plumbing (e.g. installing a pump in an existing well). It is important to consider these factors because additional bleach will be required to ensure the extra water does not dilute the target dose concentration (Table 8-7 or Table 8-8).

Table 8-1: Amount (millilitres) of Bleach Required per 1 metre of Well Water Depth to Create 50, 100, 150 and 200 mg/L of Free Chlorine where Bleach has Available Chlorine of 5% by Weight (Metric Measurements)



See Table 8-2 for the equivalent information provided in Imperial measurements.

Diameter of Well in Centimetres	Volume of Water per Metre of water depth in Litres	Volume of Bleach needed in Millilitres			
		to get 50 mg/L for each Metre of water depth	to get 100 mg/L for each Metre of water depth	to get 150 mg/L for each Metre of water depth	to get 200 mg/L for each Metre of water depth
6	3	3	5	8	10
11	9	9	18	27	37
13	14	14	28	42	56
16	20	20	40	59	79
18	27	27	53	80	106
21	34	34	69	103	138
61	292	292	583	875	1167
76	456	456	912	1367	1823
91	656	656	1313	1969	2625

Note: The formula in this table is based on the industry standard well casing diameter in inches for drilled wells and some dug wells. The formula calculates the metric equivalent for diameter, Litres per metre and then millilitres based on the initial industry standard diameter. The calculated numbers have then been rounded.

Table 8-2: Amount (fluid ounces) of Bleach Required per 5 feet of Well Water Depth to Create 50, 100, 150 and 200 mg/L of Free Chlorine where Bleach has Available Chlorine of 5% by Weight (Imperial Measurements)



See Table 8-1 for the equivalent information provided in metric measurements.



When using Feet and Imperial Fluid Ounces, a person needs to divide the entire water column height in the well in feet by 5 and then multiply the result by the corresponding concentration found in the table to obtain the required dose.

Diameter of Well in Inches	Volume of Water per 5' of water depth in Fluid Ounces	Volume of Bleach needed in Fluid Ounces			
		to get 50 mg/L for each 5' of water depth	to get 100 mg/L for each 5' of water depth	to get 150 mg/L for each 5' of water depth	to get 200 mg/L for each 5' of water depth
2 1/4	138	0.14	0.28	0.41	0.55
4 1/4	491	0.49	1.0	1.5	2.0
5 1/4	749	0.75	1.5	2.2	3.0
6 1/4	1,061	1.1	2.1	3.2	4.2
7 1/4	1,428	1.4	2.9	4.3	5.7
8 1/4	1,849	1.8	3.7	5.5	7.4
24	15,646	15.6	31.3	46.9	62.6
30	24,447	24.4	48.9	73.3	97.8
36	35,203	35.2	70.4	105.6	140.8

Note: The formula in this table is based on the industry standard well casing diameter in inches for drilled wells and some dug wells. The calculated numbers have then been rounded.

Table 8-3: Amount (millilitres) of Bleach Required per 1 metre of Well Water Depth to Create 50, 100, 150 and 200 mg/L of Free Chlorine where Bleach has Available Chlorine of 12% by Weight (Metric Measurements)



See Table 8-4 for the equivalent information provided in Imperial measurements.

Diameter of Well in Centimetres	Volume of Water per Metre of water depth in Litres	Volume of Bleach needed in Millilitres			
		to get 50 mg/L for each Metre of water depth	to get 100 mg/L for each Metre of water depth	to get 150 mg/L for each Metre of water depth	to get 200 mg/L for each Metre of water depth
6	3	1	2	3	4
11	9	4	8	11	15
13	14	6	12	17	23
16	20	8	16	25	33
18	27	11	22	33	44
21	34	14	29	43	57
61	292	122	243	365	486
76	456	190	380	570	760
91	656	273	547	820	1094

Note: The formula in this table is based on the industry standard well casing diameter in inches for drilled wells and some dug wells. The formula calculates the metric equivalent for diameter, Litres per metre and then millilitres based on the initial industry standard diameter. The calculated numbers have then been rounded.

Table 8-4: Amount (fluid ounces) of Bleach Required per 5 feet of Well Water Depth to Create 50, 100, 150 and 200 mg/L of Free Chlorine where Bleach has Available Chlorine of 12% by Weight (Imperial Measurements)



See Table 8-3 for the equivalent information provided in metric measurements.



When using Feet and Imperial Fluid Ounces, a person needs to divide the entire water column height in the well in feet by 5 and then multiply the result by the corresponding concentration found in the table to obtain the required dose.

Diameter of Well in Inches	Volume of Water per 5' of water depth in Fluid Ounces	Volume of Bleach needed in Fluid Ounces			
		to get 50 mg/L for each 5' of water depth	to get 100 mg/L for each 5' of water depth	to get 150 mg/L for each 5' of water depth	to get 200 mg/L for each 5' of water depth
2 1/4	138	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.23
4 1/4	491	0.20	0.41	0.61	0.82
5 1/4	749	0.31	0.62	0.94	1.2
6 1/4	1,061	0.44	0.88	1.3	1.8
7 1/4	1,428	0.59	1.2	1.8	2.4
8 1/4	1,849	0.77	1.5	2.3	3.1
24	15,646	6.5	13.0	19.6	26.1
30	24,447	10.2	20.4	30.6	40.7
36	35,203	14.7	29.3	44.0	58.7

Note: The formula in this table is based on the industry standard well casing diameter in inches for drilled wells and some dug wells. The calculated numbers have then been rounded.

CALCULATING CHLORINE SOLUTION DOSE AMOUNTS USING CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE POWDER

The following calculations are provided to be used in conjunction with Table 8-5 and Table 8-6 to assist the person in calculating the correct dose for the well.

TO DOSE 1 LITRE OF WATER TO 50 MG/L OF FREE CHLORINE

1 Litre = 1 kilogram or 1,000 grams of water

To obtain the weight of a calcium hypochlorite powder at 65% available chlorine to create a dose of 50 milligrams per Litre (0.005%):

$$\frac{1\text{Kg} \times 0.005\%}{65\%} = 0.00008 \text{ kg}$$

= 0.08 *grams* (0.003 *ounces*) of calcium hypochlorite is needed to create a concentration of 50mg/L of free chlorine in 1 litre of water

TO DOSE 1 LITRE OF WATER TO 200 MG/L OF FREE CHLORINE

To obtain the weight of a calcium hypochlorite powder at 65 percent available chlorine to create a dose of 200 milligrams per Litre (0.02) %):

$$\frac{1\text{kg} \times 0.02\%}{65\%} = 0.0003 \text{ Kg} = 0.3 \text{ grams (0.01 ounces)}$$

of calcium hypochlorite powder is needed to create a concentration of 200mg/L of free chlorine in 1 litre of water

TO CALCULATE DOSE FOR THE COLUMN OF WELL WATER

Volume of Water in well = Weight of Water in Well x free chlorine residual desired [e.g. 50 mg/L (0.005%) or 200 mg/L (0.02 %)] divided by percent of available chlorine (65 %).

EXAMPLE

Use the above calculations and the previous well example on page 28 where the 35 metre deep well has 600 Litres of water. 600 Litres of water = 600 kilograms

To obtain a concentration of 50 mg/L free chlorine using calcium hypochlorite powder with 65% available chlorine

$$\frac{600Kg \times 0.005\%}{65\%} = 0.046 \text{ kg} = 46 \text{ grams (1.62 ounces)}$$

To obtain a concentration of 200 mg/L free chlorine using calcium hypochlorite powder with 65% available chlorine

$$\frac{600Kg \times 0.02\%}{65\%} = 0.185 \text{ kg} = 185 \text{ grams (6.52 ounces)}$$

TABLES TO CALCULATE DOSE USING CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE POWDER

Table 8-5 and Table 8-6 provide the amount of calcium hypochlorite powder (at 65% available chlorine) needed to dose various diameters of wells that will create 50, 100, 150 or 200 mg/L of free chlorine per metre of water column. The calculations shown on page 36 were used to derive Tables 8-5 and 8-6.

If a different amount of calcium hypochlorite powder is used, the calculations shown on the previous pages can be used to determine the amount required to dose the well.

NOTES REGARDING TABLE 8-5 AND TABLE 8-6



The volume of calcium hypochlorite powder provided by the table will have to be multiplied by the depth of the column of well water to determine the dose for the well. The calculations consider well volumes only and do not include water in the plumbing and the water used for mixing.



To dose the entire well column, obtain volume of calcium hypochlorite needed from Table 8-5 in grams and multiply by the well water column height in metres.



If the water well height is measured in feet, divide the height of the well water column number of feet by 5 and multiply by the volume of calcium hypochlorite in ounces needed from Table 8-6.



This calculation does not include the volume of any mixing water (typically 25 L or up to 4 to 5 times the volume of the well water column) or, if required, the volume of water in the plumbing (e.g. installing a pump in an existing well). It is important to consider these factors because additional powder will be required to ensure the extra water does not dilute the target dose concentration (see Table 8-7 or Table 8-8).



The Tables provide the amounts of calcium hypochlorite required under the ideal conditions of neutral pH (i.e. 7 pH units), no turbidity and no total dissolved solids. Additional calcium hypochlorite will be required if these conditions are not met. Verify the free chlorine residual meets the **Wells Regulation** requirements of not less than 50 mg/L and no more than 200 mg/L by using test strips or other methods. Not meeting the required range can reduce the effectiveness of the treatment and in many cases requires the treatment to be repeated.

Table 8-5: Amount (grams) of Calcium Hypochlorite Powder Required per 5 feet of Well Water Depth to Create 50, 100, 150 and 200 mg/L of Free Chlorine where Calcium Hypochlorite Powder has Available Chlorine of 65 % by Weight (Imperial Measurements)



See Table 8-6 for the equivalent information provided in Imperial measurements.

Diameter of Well in Centimetres	Volume of Water per Metre of water depth in Litres	Dry Weight of Calcium Hypochlorite in Grams to obtain			
		50 mg/L for each Metre of water depth	100 mg/L for each Metre of water depth	150 mg/L for each Metre of water depth	200 mg/L for each Metre of water depth
6	3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8
11	9	0.7	1.4	2.1	2.8
13	14	1.1	2.1	3.2	4.3
16	20	1.5	3.0	4.6	6.1
18	27	2.0	4.1	6.1	8.2
21	34	2.7	5.3	8.0	10.6
61	292	22.4	44.9	67.3	89.8
76	456	35.1	70.1	105.2	140.2
91	656	50.5	101.0	151.5	202.0

Note: The formula in this table is based on the industry standard well casing diameter in inches for drilled wells and some dug wells. The formula calculates the metric equivalent for diameter, Litres per metre and then millilitres based on the initial industry standard diameter. The calculated numbers have then been rounded.

Table 8-6: Amount (ounces) of Calcium Hypochlorite Powder Required per 5 feet of well water depth to create 50, 100, 150 and 200 mg/L of Free Chlorine where Calcium Hypochlorite Powder has Available Chlorine of 65 % by Weight. (Imperial Measurements)



See Table 8-5 for the equivalent information provided in metric measurements.



When using Feet and Imperial Fluid Ounces, a person needs to divide the entire water column height in the well in feet by 5' and then multiply the result by the corresponding concentration found in the table to obtain the required dose.

Diameter of Well in Inches	Volume of Water per 5' of water depth in Fluid Ounces	Dry Weight of Calcium Hypochlorite in Ounces to obtain			
		50 mg/L for each 5' of water depth	100 mg/L for each 5' of water depth	150 mg/L for each 5' of water depth	200 mg/L for each 5' of water depth
2 1/4	138	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04
4 1/4	491	0.04	0.08	0.11	0.15
5 1/4	749	0.06	0.12	0.17	0.23
6 1/4	1,061	0.08	0.16	0.25	0.33
7 1/4	1,428	0.11	0.22	0.33	0.44
8 1/4	1,849	0.14	0.29	0.43	0.57
24	15,646	1.2	2.4	3.6	4.8
30	24,447	1.9	3.8	5.7	7.5
36	35,203	2.7	5.4	8.1	10.9

Note: The formula in this table is based on the industry standard well casing diameter in inches for drilled wells and some dug wells. The calculated numbers have then been rounded.

PREPARING MIXING DOSE ABOVE GROUND SURFACE

Adding bleach or calcium hypochlorite directly to the well typically does not allow for a uniform dose of the well water column and makes it almost impossible to control the pH. To properly mix and if necessary control the pH, it is important to create the mixing dose in a bulk mixing or other container set on the ground surface. Therefore, extra water used to create the mixing dose has to be added to the water well column volume to provide the total water needed to be dosed.

If 25 Litres of water is used to mix the solution above the ground surface, then Table 8-7 or Table 8-8 provide the amount of unscented bleach and weight of calcium hypochlorite powder required to dose the 25 Litres (or 5 gallons) of extra water used to mix the chlorine solution at 50, 100, 150 and 200 milligrams per Litre.

Table 8-7: Amount of Bleach or Calcium Hypochlorite Powder Required to Dose 25 Litres of water. (Metric Measurements)



See Table 8-8 for the equivalent information provided in Imperial measurements.

Bleach or Calcium Hypochlorite Powder Available Chlorine	Volume of Bleach (Millilitres) or Weight of Calcium Hypochlorite Powder (Grams) needed to dose 25 Litres			
	50 mg/L for 25 Litres of mixing water	100 mg/L for 25 Litres of mixing water	150 mg/L for 25 Litres of mixing water	200 mg/L for 25 Litres of mixing water
Bleach with 5% Available Chlorine	25	50	75	100
Bleach with 12% Available Chlorine	10	21	31	42
Hypochlorite Powder with 65% Available	2	4	6	8

Table 8-8: Amount of Bleach or Calcium Hypochlorite Required to Dose 5 Gallons of water. (Imperial Measurements)



See Table 8-7 for the equivalent information provided in metric measurements.

Bleach or Calcium Hypochlorite Powder Available Chlorine	Volume of Bleach (fluid ounces) or Calcium Hypochlorite Powder (ounces) needed to dose 5 Gallons			
	50 mg/L for 5 Gallons of mixing water	100 mg/L for 5 Gallons of mixing water	150 mg/L for 5 Gallons of mixing water	200 mg/L for 5 Gallons of mixing water
Bleach with 5% Available Chlorine	0.8	1.6	2.4	3.2
Bleach with 12% Available Chlorine	0.3	0.7	1	1.3
Hypochlorite Powder with 65% Available	0.06	0.12	0.18	0.25



Best Management Practice – Mix 4 to 5 times the Well Volume of Solution Above Ground Surface Prior to Dosing the Well

Where practical, a dosing solution of 4 to 5 times the water column should be mixed in a bulk mixing container set on the ground surface and poured into the well to account for the:

- Standing well volume,
- Saturation of the adjacent formation and if present,
- Saturation of the gravel pack.

FORMULA FOR PH CONTROL DURING CHLORINATION

Mixing hypochlorite solutions will raise the pH and decrease the amount of effective hypochlorous acid available for disinfection. To control the pH, acids such as white vinegar can be added to the mixing water prior to adding the bleach. If the alkalinity of the water is measured or known then the following formula can be used:

$$\text{Litres of White Vinegar} = \frac{\text{Mixing Water Alkalinity}}{100} \times \frac{\text{Chlorine Dose}}{500} \times \frac{\text{Mixing Water Volume (Litres)}}{100}$$

OR

$$\text{Gallons of White Vinegar} = \frac{\text{Mixing Water Alkalinity}}{100} \times \frac{\text{Chlorine Dose}}{500} \times \frac{\text{Mixing Water Volume (Gallons)}}{100}$$



Alkalinity and chlorine dose are in mg/L and volume is in Litres and Imperial Gallons

TO CALCULATE THE VOLUME OF WATER FOR TYPICAL HORIZONTAL PIPES (WATERLINE) FROM WELL TO BUILDING



Even though it is not a requirement of the **Wells regulation**, the plumbing in the building should be chlorinated along with the well to reduce pathogens in the entire water distribution system. The calculation used to determine the volume of the water well column can be used to determine the water in the different diameter plumbing lines within the building.

FOR A TYPICAL PIPE INSIDE DIAMETER – 2.5 CM (1")

Radius: 1.3 cm = 0.013 metres

Area: $3.14 \times 0.013 \text{ m} \times 0.013 \text{ m} = 0.0005 \text{ m}^2$

Volume per 1 metre of pipe = $1 \text{ m} \times 0.0005 \text{ m}^2$
 $= 0.0005 \text{ m}^3 = 0.5 \text{ Litres (0.1 imperial gallons)}$

Therefore multiply length in metres of 3.2 cm (1 ¼ ") horizontal pipe from plumbing to well by 0.5 Litres to obtain total volume of water in pipe.

FOR A TYPICAL PIPE INSIDE DIAMETER - 3.2 CM (1 ¼")

Radius: 1.6 cm = 0.016 metres

Area: $3.14 \times 0.016 \text{ m} \times 0.016 \text{ m} = 0.0008 \text{ m}^2$

Volume per 1 metre of pipe: $= 1 \text{ m} \times 0.0008 \text{ m}^2$
 $= 0.0008 \text{ m}^3 = 0.8 \text{ Litres (0.2 imperial gallons)}$

Therefore multiply length in metres of 3.2 cm (1 ¼ ") horizontal pipe from plumbing to well by 0.8 Litres to obtain total volume of water in pipe.



In calculating the amount of water in the plumbing it is also important to add the volume of the hot water tank (typically noted on the tank's information) and any water storage tank. The additional water in the plumbing has to be added to the volume of the mixing water and the water well column.

PROCEDURE FOR "SHOCK" CHLORINATION ON SAME DAY AFTER COMPLETING THE NEW WELL'S STRUCTURAL STAGE



On the day that the person constructing the well finishes the well's structural stage, the person must ensure the well is disinfected.

To "shock" chlorinate a new well after debris removal and flushing have taken place (see Process of Disinfection on page 10 of this chapter), the person constructing the well must dose the well to obtain a free chlorine concentration of not less than 50 mg/L and not more than 200 mg/L.

The following steps show one suggested method of dosing the well with best practices that achieve the **Wells Regulation** disinfection requirements. There may be other methods, that meet the Wells Regulation requirements, and that can be used to "shock" chlorinate a well.

ONE METHOD OF DOSING THE WELL WATER WHICH MEETS THE WELLS REGULATION REQUIREMENTS

Step 1: Calculate the volume of the well water in the well column (see page 27).

Also, add the mixing water to the calculated volume of water (e.g. an additional 25 Litres of water). This mixing water will be placed in a container set on the ground surface and used to prepare the chlorine solution.

For example, the well has 375 Litres of water in the well column and the person will use 25 Litres of water to mix. The actual volume of water that needs to be dosed to not less than 50 mg/L and not more than 200 mg/L free chlorine is $375 + 25 = 400$ Litres. These additional 25 Litres of clean water is the typical volume of water used in the mixing of the chlorine solution at the site. In other cases where the well and the aquifer space around the well need to be treated, the additional water may be five times the volume of the water well column.

Step 2: Determine the free chlorine concentration (e.g. 50, 100, 150 or 200 mg/L) within the required range needed to achieve the most effective treatment. It is also necessary to determine the type of hypochlorite product (e.g. bleach or calcium hypochlorite powder) that will be used in the treatment process. For better mixing results use fresh, unscented bleach.

Step 3: Calculate the amount of chlorine solution required to achieve the most effective treatment determined in step 2 (above). To assist in the determination of the dose needed to achieve 50, 100, 150 or 200 mg/L free chlorine in the well use Table 8-1 to Table 8-6. To determine an alternate concentration of free chlorine within the required range of 50 to 200 mg/L see the formulas on pages 29, 28, 31 and 36.

Step 4: For mixing a single well volume insitu, mix 25 litres of clean potable water and the calculated amount of chlorine product in a clean container (pail).



See "Best Management Practice – Mix Clean and Potable Water, Vinegar and Chlorine Products prior to Dosing the Well" (below).



Best Management Practice – Mix Large Volume of Clean and Potable Water, Vinegar and Chlorine Products prior to Dosing the Well to achieve higher concentrations of Hypochlorous Acid.

Put a volume of 4 to 5 times the volume of the well water column of clean and, potable water into a bulk mixing container set on the ground surface. To create the more effective hypochlorous acid, lower the pH of the mixing water to 4.5 to 5 with NSF International approved acids before adding the chlorine product as described in the section titled *pH Levels* (page 25). The easiest and most effective acid is distilled white vinegar. A formula to achieve the most effective treatment using vinegar is shown on page 44.

Step 5: Prepare the chlorine solution by adding the calculated amount of liquid bleach or calcium hypochlorite powder to the mixing water into the container, taking into account pH levels and other factors that will impact the effectiveness of the dose.

Step 6: Pour this solution into the well and adequately mix to distribute the dose throughout the well column and let it stay undisturbed in the well for the required minimum of twelve (12) hours. Pouring options to ensure mixture throughout the entire well column include:

- If the chlorine dose is poured in, run a clean and spray-chlorinated drill string with a surge block or another development tool up and down in the well column. Surge blocks are very effective in wells with screens.
- Pump the chlorine dose in the well, using the injection pump of the rig. Surge with air to lift the column of water and drop back down to mix without discharging the water out of the well.
- Pour the chlorine dose in a dug or bored well while pumping and re-circulating well water with a pump, other than the water supply pump (i.e. discharge pumped water back into the well).
- Place the chlorine dose in the bailer and raise and lower the bailer to agitate the well water.
- Install a clean and spray-chlorinated tremie pipe near the bottom of the well. Inject the dose into the well through the tremie pipe and allow the dose to discharge into the well. Raise the tremie pipe during the injection process. This method can be used for both drilled and driven point wells.
- Install a jetting tool into the well and jet the solution throughout the well water column.

By using the Best Management Practice found in Step 4, a person can inject the dose solution into the well, formation around the well and if necessary a gravel pack. The pouring should be done at a rate to prevent any overflow of the solution out of the top of the well.



It is important to conduct a free chlorine residual test shortly after dosing the well to ensure the free chlorine residual is within the required range and will likely be in the same range during the required testing period of at least 12 hours to not more than 24 hours after dosing the well. If the testing shortly after dosing shows a problem (<50 or >200 mg/L free chlorine) the person constructing the well can immediately:

- Discharge or dispose of the chlorinated water in an approved manner (See “Best Management Practice – Handling Heavily Chlorinated Water Discharge”, page 54) and re-dose the well with another chlorine solution or
- Adjust the concentration of the free chlorine accordingly by either adding water or adding additional chlorine solution.



Best Management Practice – Ensuring Free Chlorine Residual Remains Above 50 mg/L for Entire Period

An initial dose that creates a concentration significantly higher than 50 mg/L of free chlorine should be used to ensure the free chlorine remains above 50 mg/L for the entire treatment period.



Best Management Practice – Using Alternate Disinfection Method in Areas of High Arsenic Concentrations

If the well is located in an area of high naturally occurring arsenic, high concentrations of free chlorine could release arsenic into the well water after the treatment process. It is important not to exceed a dose of 100 mg/L free chlorine in this type of environment and obtain a Director’s written approval to use an alternate disinfection method (see page 65.)



Best Mangement Practice – Using Field Kit Equipment to Test Water for Chemical Parameters

Field kit equipment should be used to test the water for total dissolved solids (TDS), turbidity and the other common parameters to determine if additional cleaning of the well or additional chlorine solution is needed.

Step 7: The treatment process has been completed and no further work is required as long as the person constructing the well ensures that the water will not be used for human consumption. If the person cannot ensure that the water will not be used for human consumption then the person who undertakes the construction of the well must continue with the next steps.



In highly fractured bedrock environments or highly permeable overburden environments where heavily chlorinated water can migrate from the well off-site to receptors (e.g. wells, rivers, streams) the person constructing the well should carefully calculate the volume and concentration of the chlorinated water to reduce the risk of off-site impacts. It is important to take all reasonable care to prevent the movement of chlorinated water off-site. It may be advisable to monitor off-site wells and have a contingency plan in case chlorinated water impairs off-site wells or other receptors.

If the Person Constructing the Well cannot ensure that the Water Will Not be Used for Human Consumption:

Step 8: At least 12 hours and not more than 24 hours after dosing the well, the person undertaking the construction must obtain a grab sample of the well water using clean sampling equipment and bottles. The grab sample must be tested for free chlorine residual. Testing can be done using simple test strips (Figure 8-4) similar to pH test strips shown in (Figure 8-2). If the free chlorine residual is within the required range (50-200 mg/L) see Step 11 on page 46, otherwise see Step 9.

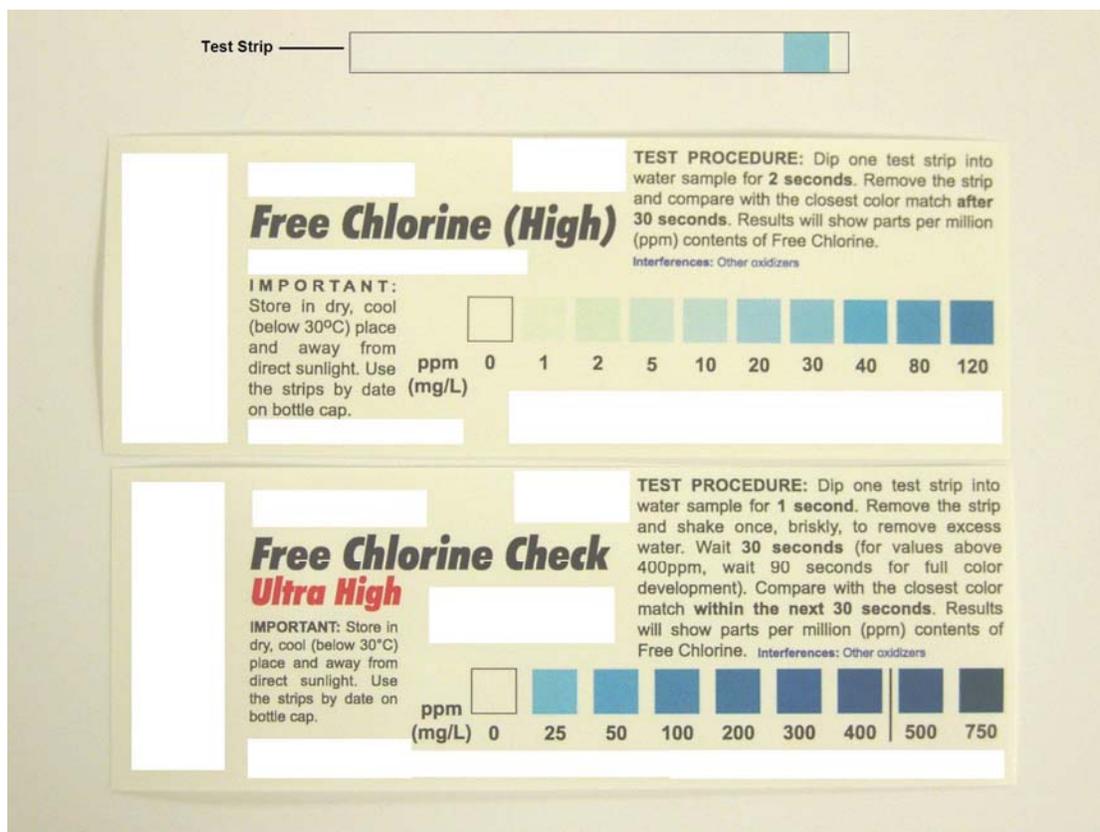


FIGURE 8-4: MEASURING FREE CHLORINE

Figure 8-4 provides an example of a free chlorine residual test strip (at the top of diagram) and a comparison chart for various free chlorine residual concentrations. The test strip is placed into the chlorinated water solution and changes colour. The test strip’s colour is matched to

the comparison chart which has the corresponding free chlorine residual concentration. A test strip for the 0 to 120 mg/L range shown at the top of Figure 8-4 was placed in the chlorinated water. The blue colour on the test strip matches a free chlorine residual of 30 mg/L on the 0 to 120 mg/L free chlorine residual comparison chart (shown in the middle of Figure 8-4).

Therefore, further work needs to be done to bring the free chlorine in the water above 50 mg/L but not more than 200mg/L. A 0 to 750 mg/L free chlorine residual comparison chart is also shown in the bottom of Figure 3. The 0 to 750 mg/L free chlorine residual comparison chart also has similar test strips for testing free chlorine residual in water.

Step 9: If the test shows a free chlorine residual below 50 mg/L or more than 200 mg/L, then the person who undertakes the construction must pump the well water out of the well until the well water has a free chlorine residual concentration of less than 1 mg/L. The person undertaking the construction of the well can obtain a sample of the water in a clean sample container and use the test strips and comparison chart shown in Step 8 to determine the free chlorine concentration.



See Best Management Practice – Handling Heavily Chlorinated Water Discharge, page 54 for details on how to properly discharge or dispose of heavily chlorinated water.

Step 10: If step 9 applies (i.e. the free chlorine residual is outside of the required range) repeat steps 1 to 8 until the test shows the required free chlorine residual concentration range is between 50 to 200 mg/L after 12 hours and not more than 24 hours after the water is re-dosed.

Step 11: After a test in accordance with step 8 shows the free chlorine residual is within the required range (50-200 mg/L), the person constructing the well must pump the well water out of the well until the well water has a free chlorine residual concentration of less than 1 mg/L. The person constructing the well can obtain a sample of the water in a clean sample container and use the test strips and comparison chart shown in Figure 8-4 to determine the free chlorine residual.



See Best Management Practice – Handling Heavily Chlorinated Water Discharge, page 54 for details on how to properly discharge or dispose of heavily chlorinated water.

Step 12: Before the well is used as a source of water for human consumption, the person undertaking construction of the well must ensure that the well purchaser is provided with a written record of the test results. An example of what a written record could look like is shown in Figure 8-5.

Step 13: Indicate on the well record that the well has been disinfected.

FIGURE 8-5: AN EXAMPLE OF A WRITTEN RECORD FOR REPORTING FREE CHLORINE RESIDUAL TESTS

1: Is this a:	New Well		Alteration to Existing well		Pump Installation	(Circle)
2: Well tag number:	_____					
3: Well purchaser name:	_____					
4: Well purchaser address:	_____					
5: Well purchaser telephone number:	_____					
6: Location of well:	_____					
7: Date of structural stage of well completed/pump installed:		/	/		2	(DD/MM/YYYY)
8: Initial date and time of dosing well:		/	/		2	(DD/MM/YYYY) Time: AM or PM (circle)
9: Date and time for testing:	Free chlorine residual: / / 2 (DD/MM/YYYY) Time: AM or PM (circle)					
10: Concentration of free chlorine residual and time elapse after dosing	Between 12 to 24 hours after dosing the well: mg/L _____ Hours					
11: Did test have to be repeated? Yes or No (Circle)	If yes continue with next questions If no go to Lines 21 and 22.					
12: Date of pumping out chlorinated well-water:		/	/		2	(DD/MM/YYYY)
13: Concentration of free chlorine residual after pumping well-water out of well:	mg/L					
14: Date and time of re-dosing well:		/	/		2	(DD/MM/YYYY) Time: AM or PM (circle)
15: Concentration of free chlorine residual and time elapse after dosing	Between 12 to 24 Hours After Re-dosing the Well: mg/L _____ Hours					
16: Did test have to be repeated again? Yes or No (Circle)	If yes continue with next questions If no go to Lines 21 and 22__					
17: Date of pumping out chlorinated well-water:		/	/		2	(DD/MM/YYYY)
18: Concentration of free chlorine residual after pumping well-water out of well:	mg/L					
19: Date and time of re-dosing well:		/	/		2	(DD/MM/YYYY) Time: AM or PM (circle)
20: Concentration of free chlorine residual and time elapse after dosing	between 12 to 24 hours after re-dosing the well: mg/L _____ Hours					
21: Concentration of free chlorine residual after pumping well-water out of well:	mg/L					
22: Type of test used to measure free chlorine residual concentration: (circle)	Test strips Colourimeter Other (specify) _____					
Name of person constructing the well/ installing a pump _____						
(please print first and last name)						
Well technician licence number _____						
Well contractor licence number _____						
_____ Signature of person constructing the well/ installing a pump						_____ Date

PROCEDURE FOR "SHOCK" CHLORINATION AFTER INSTALLING THE PUMP OR AFTER ALTERING AN EXISTING WELL



As soon as possible after the pumping equipment has been installed in a well or where a well has been altered (other than a minor alteration), the person doing the work must ensure that the well water is dosed to obtain a free chlorine concentration of not less than 50 mg/L and not more than 200 mg/L.

This occurs after the debris removal and flushing have taken place (see Process of Disinfection, page 12).

The following steps show one suggested method of dosing the well with best practices that achieve the **Wells Regulation** disinfection requirements. There may be other methods, that meet the **Wells Regulation** requirements, and that can be used to "shock" chlorinate a well after pump installation or after an alteration.

ONE METHOD OF DOSING THE WELL WATER WHICH MEETS THE WELLS REGULATION REQUIREMENTS

Step 1: Store enough clean water to meet household and farm water needs for a minimum of 12 hours.

Step 2: Before treating the water system, remove or bypass any carbon filters, water softeners and other treatment units on the plumbing. Highly chlorinated water can damage treatment units including copper piping and fixtures. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations to ensure treatment systems are properly disinfected. Be sure that the hot water tank's heat source is shut off.

Step 3: Follow Steps 1 to 8 from the "Procedure for "Shock" Chlorination on Same Day after Completing the New Well's Structural Stage", page 46 **except** for the following:

- During Step 1 (page 46) where the building's plumbing is to be chlorinated along with the water in the well, the person should:
 - estimate the volume of the water in the residential plumbing including the hot water and pressure tanks (see page 31), the extra water for mixing (e.g. 25 L) and the volume of the well water column (see page 20).
 - drain all water out of plumbing including the hot water tank prior to dosing.
- For Step 5 (page 47) and where the building's plumbing and water in the well are to be chlorinated, the person altering the well or installing the pump can install a clean hose from an outdoor tap into the top of the well. The person can then dose the well and circulate the chlorinated water using the building's own plumbing to evenly distribute the treated water. In other cases where the well and the aquifer near the well need to be chlorinated, the other methods shown in Step 6 may be needed to distribute the chlorine dose.
- During Step 6, open all faucets (hot, cold, laundry and outside) in the plumbing and let the water run until the chlorine odour is detected. Since chlorinated water can damage the action in a septic system, chlorinated water should not be allowed into the building's sewage system.
- Unlike new well construction, the person altering an existing well or installing the pump is not allowed to stop at Step 7 (page 49) even if the well will not be used for human consumption and must continue with the next steps.

Step 4: Follow Steps 9 to 13 from the “Procedure for “Shock” Chlorination on Same Day after Completing the New Well’s Structural Stage”, page 46.

- For steps that involve the discharge of chlorinated water, before turning on the pump after the 12-24 hour period, faucets or fixtures discharging to the septic tank systems should be temporarily diverted to an outside discharge point to avoid affecting the septic system.



See “Best Management Practice – Handling Heavily Chlorinated Water Discharge,” page 54 for details on how to properly discharge or and dispose of heavily chlorinated water.

RESTRICT WATER USE DURING “SHOCK” CHLORINATION PERIOD

During the “shock” chlorination period, it is important that the person constructing the well communicate with the well owner/well purchaser and take necessary precautions to ensure that the chlorinated water is not used or consumed.

Inform the well owner and well purchaser of the following²¹:

- **Do not drink the water** and avoid all body contact with the water.
- Minimize water use to ensure that chlorinated water remains in the well in the required amounts.
- Ventilate if strong chlorine odours are detected.
- Do not use chlorinated water for laundry, plants, fish tanks, etc.

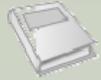


Best Management Practice – Turn Off Pump During Disinfection Period

The pump should be shut off for the entire period of treatment to ensure the water is not mistakenly used by the well owner/well purchaser. Also ensure the water system has been set to bypass all water treatment units.

²¹Holben, Ronald J., and Gaber, Michael R.S. 2003. *Michigan Department of Environmental Quality: Water Well Disinfection Manual*. Michigan DEQ, Lansing, MI. P. 38.

HANDLING HEAVILY CHLORINATED WATER DISCHARGE



Best Management Practice – Handling Heavily Chlorinated Water Discharge

All reasonable care should be taken to ensure that chlorinated well water is not pumped out in a quantity, concentration, or under conditions that may impair the quality of surface water or groundwater, or that cause, or are likely to cause, adverse effects to the natural environment.

To handle water discharge, use a hose to pump the water into a safe area in a yard or to another safe location on the property where the chlorinated water will not cause damage.

When pumping discharge water, *avoid* the following²²:

- Pumping strong chlorine solutions onto land or landscape plants
- Running the water into the household sewage lines and therefore septic system as this may overload the leaching bed or cause the system to malfunction by killing the active bacteria in the tank
- Running water into a lake, stream or other body of water that could impair the waters, and
- Flushing for long periods where the water will flow onto a neighbouring property or roadways that could cause damage to property and/or flooding

Highly chlorinated water can also be neutralized using chemicals such as sulfur dioxide, sodium bisulfite, sodium metabisulfite or sodium sulfite²³. When using a neutralizer, it is important to pump the chlorinated water from the well into a large storage tank on the ground surface. The neutralizer is then mixed with the chlorinated water in storage tank. Free Chlorine test strips (Figure 8-4) should be used to verify the chlorinated water has been neutralized.

No waste management or sewage approvals are required for discharging chlorinated water onto the owner's property. However, as indicated above, no person shall discharge the heavily chlorinated water that causes or may cause an adverse effect to the natural environment.

²²Holben, Ronald J., and Gaber, Michael R.S. 2003. *Michigan Department of Environmental Quality: Water Well Disinfection Manual*. Michigan DEQ, Lansing, MI. Pp 18, 33.

²³American Water Works Association (AWWA). 2003. ANSI/AWWA C 654 - 03 – “Disinfection of Wells.” AWWA, Denver, CO. 2003. www.awwa.org Section 4.6, p. 6 and Appendix B, P 11.

Continued from Best Management Practice on Previous Page

A sewage works Certificate of Approval under the *Ontario Water Resources Act* will be required if the person discharges heavily chlorinated water off the well owner’s property and the discharge capacity exceeds 10,000 litres per day. A guide to explain the sewage works process can be found at the following website <http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/envision/gp/4063e.htm>.

If a safe discharge location is not available, the person constructing the well may need to properly store and transport the chlorinated water.

If a person wishes to haul heavily chlorinated water to a regulated waste disposal site, the person must have an approved waste management system (i.e. holds a valid Certificate of Approval) to carry the chlorinated water, must meet the requirements of the General – Waste Management regulation (Regulation 347 as amended made under the *Environmental Protection Act*) and must dispose of the heavily chlorinated water at a licensed facility that is listed on the Certificate of Approval. A guide to explain approved waste management systems can be found at the following website: <http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/envision/gp/4185e.pdf>

EXEMPTION FROM DISINFECTING FLOWING WELLS



The disinfection requirements do not apply to minor alterations, test holes, dewatering wells and flowing wells.



Best Management Practice – Disinfecting Flowing Wells

In some situations it may be advisable to disinfect flowing wells. One of the following methods may be used:

- Extending casing above the static water level and following the disinfection procedure in this chapter to the extent possible
- Sealing the top of the well with a packer and inserting a tube. The chlorine solution is injected through the tube. The dosing, contact time and discharge of the heavily chlorinated water should follow this chapter to the extent possible.
- Inserting a perforated container that has solid calcium hypochlorite tablets and allowing the tablets to dissolve near the bottom of a flowing well. The natural upflow will allow for the chlorinated water to disperse throughout the entire well water column. To reduce the loss of free chlorine during the process, the flow of water from the well should be restricted if possible.

Factors to consider when chlorinating flowing wells include:

- The potential for blow out due to improper construction
- The potential for impairing water with discharging chlorinated water from the flowing well (see Handling Heavily Chlorinated Water Discharge Best Management Practice on previous page) and
- The health and safety of on-site workers.

EXEMPTION TO ALLOW WELL PURCHASER TO DISCHARGE CHLORINATED WATER



The chlorination process after the initial dosing does not apply to an alteration of a well if all of the following conditions are met:

- The alteration involves the urgent replacement or repair of a pump that unexpectedly failed,
- No water supply is immediately available as an alternative to the water from the well, and
- The well purchaser provides written instructions to the person altering the well (repair or replacement of pump) to discontinue the disinfection process after the person altering the well initially doses the well to a concentration not less than 50 mg/L and not more than 200 mg/L of free chlorine

In this case, the following is required:

- The well purchaser must ensure that, before the well water is used for any purpose, water is pumped from the well until no odour of chlorine remains in the well water, and
- The person who undertakes the alteration must retain the written instructions from the well purchaser to discontinue disinfection, for two years.



Best Management Practice - Using Test Strips or other Free Chlorine Residual Testing Equipment

To verify the chlorinated water has been removed from the well, inexpensive test strips as shown in Figure 8-4 or other types of free chlorine residual testing equipment should be used.

REPLACING PUMPING EQUIPMENT ABOVE OR ADJACENT TO A WELL



Disinfection of the well is required during the replacement of a pump that is installed above or adjacent to a well or in a well pit if the well cap or well cover is removed during the installation.



Best Management Practice – Disinfecting all Equipment

To reduce the risk of contamination, the inside and outside of all new or used pumping equipment in or connected to a well should be disinfected.

COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF WATER SAMPLES FOR INDICATOR BACTERIAL PARAMETERS

Proper collection and analysis of well water samples after a “shock” chlorination treatment are a good way to determine if the well water is safe for human consumption and bathing.

When well water is tested for bacterial (as opposed to chemical) parameters, typically laboratories test for certain bacteria called indicator organisms or indicator bacteria. The presence of these indicators acts as an early warning signal. They indicate that the well water may not be safe for human consumption. The indicator bacteria usually show up in a test result if water has become contaminated by surface water runoff, soil bacteria, animal waste, sewage waste or some agricultural activities.



Best Management Practice – Sampling and Analyzing Well Water

Development, cleaning, flushing, “shock” chlorination treatment and removal of heavily chlorinated water are designed to eliminate pathogens from the well water.

“Shock” chlorination treatment does not necessarily guarantee the water is bacteriologically safe for human consumption or bathing. For example, a source of contamination may be impairing the quality of the groundwater that the well has penetrated. Also, various chemical reactions between the chlorine solution and materials in the water (e.g. biofilm) may prevent the elimination of all pathogens in the water.

Therefore the final step of well disinfection is to verify there are no indicator bacteria in the well water.

The person constructing the well or the well owner should sample the well water for bacterial indicator parameters. The first sample should occur 24 to 48 hours after the heavily chlorinated water has been pumped from the well, pumping equipment and plumbing. Two more samples should be taken one to three weeks apart.

All samples should be submitted to a public health laboratory or an accredited and licensed private laboratory. The laboratory should analyze the samples for bacterial indicator parameters to verify that the treatment has eliminated indicator bacteria from the well water.



If the test results indicate that the well is not contaminated with indicator bacteria, it may still contain other contaminants such as chemicals. Tests for chemical, radiological or other bacterial parameters will verify that the well water is safe for human consumption and bathing.

INDICATOR BACTERIA

There are two indicator organisms that Ontario public health laboratories will test for in a well water sample. These are Total coliform and *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*). The Ministry of Health and Long Term Care has produced a Fact Sheet titled *Water Safety: Pathogens and Your Well Water*. The fact sheet is available at the following website:

(http://www.health.gov.on.ca/english/public/pub/watersafe/watersafe_pathogens.html#1). The fact sheet provides the following information on total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria.

TOTAL COLIFORM

- A general family of bacteria that is commonly found in animal and human wastes, surface soils and vegetation.
- May indicate contamination of water with disease-causing organisms, and possible evidence of surface water runoff contamination in well water.
- Provides an early warning signal that there may be a problem with the water supply.

E. COLI

- Are a group of bacteria that commonly live in the intestines of warm-blooded animals.
- Indicate recent fecal contamination from sources such as human sewage or livestock waste.
- Indicate that there is a problem with the water supply.



Do not use water containing total coliform or any *E. coli* for drinking, making infant formula and juices, cooking, making ice, washing fruits or vegetables, brushing teeth, hand washing, bathing or showering unless it has been properly disinfected or treated.

SAMPLING AND ANALYZING WELL WATER

The Ministry of Health and Long Term Care has produced a Fact Sheet titled *Water Safety: Putting Your Well Water to the Test*. The fact sheet is available at the following website:

http://www.health.gov.on.ca/english/public/pub/watersafe/watersafe_welltest.html

The fact sheet provides the details in Table 8-9 regarding the roles of various groups involved in bacterial sampling and testing. The table in the fact sheet has been modified to represent the requirements in the current **Wells Regulation**.

Table 8-9: Groups Involved in Bacteriological Sampling and Testing

Service	Contact If...	How to Locate
Public Health Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface water, or human or animal waste is suspected to have entered a well. • A water sample bottle for indicator bacteria testing is needed. • Help in interpreting water quality sample results is needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local public health unit should be listed in the blue pages of the telephone book • Information is available at the following website: http://www.health.gov.on.ca/english/public/contactphu/phuloc_mn.html • Toll free INFOLine at: 1-866-532-3161 In Toronto: 416-314-5518 TTY: 1-800-387-5559
Public Health Lab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A water sample bottle for indicator bacteria testing is needed. • Public Health Labs perform bacterial water testing free of charge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toll free INFOLine at 1-866-532-3161 In Toronto: 416-314-5518 TTY 1-800-387-5559
Private Accredited Lab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are concerns about chemicals in a well • Private labs test for bacterial and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For information about accredited laboratories, contact the Ministry of the Environment at 1-800-565-4923
Licensed Well Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are concerns that require a well to be upgraded • Can assist in sampling the well and submitting the sample to the laboratory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listings in the Yellow Pages (e.g. under the Water Well Drilling & Services heading) • A list of well contractors can be found at: http://www.waterwellontario.ca/ • It is important to ensure that the well contractor is properly licensed to provide this service
Professional Geoscientists and Engineers Certified Engineering Technicians and Technologists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance with identifying sources of contamination and pathways is needed. • Can assist in sampling the well and submitting the sample to an accredited laboratory • Assessment and recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listings in the local Yellow Pages (e.g. under the Environmental Consultants heading) • Other listings may be available at: • http://www.peo.on.ca, http://www.apgo.net or http://www.oacett.org

<p>Ministry of the Environment (local area or district office)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Surface water, or human or animal waste is suspected to have entered a well• Help is needed in interpreting water quality sample results or the Wells Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• http://www.ene.gov.on.ca• http://www.ontario.ca/ONT/portal51/drinkingwater
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HOW TO COLLECT WELL WATER SAMPLES

1. Obtain a clean and sterile sample bottle from the local public health unit, public laboratory or private laboratory along with the required paperwork.
2. Determine the location for taking the sample.
 - If it is a new well, a temporary clean pump and waterline may have to be installed into the well. As an alternative, a grab sample using clean sampling equipment will have to be lowered into the well.
 - If it is an existing well attached to established plumbing, in addition to the above, a person may be able to sample the water from a sampling tap at the pressure tank, kitchen or bathroom sink or at an outside faucet. These locations need to be accessible for sampling, clean, in frequent use, flow in a uniform stream and only hooked into cold, raw water (i.e. should not be taken from a combination hot/cold tap). Avoid taking samples where the tap leaks or is subject to splashing.
 - In some situations, the outside tap is a good location to take the sample, provided it is commonly used, clean and it is not hooked up to a hose at the time of sampling.
 - Aerators may impact the sample result. The test for indicator bacteria is to verify if the treatment on the well water worked. It is important that the aerator be removed from the tap if present.
3. If a tap is chosen, clean and disinfect the sampling location with alcohol wipes or a clean cloth soaked in a chlorine solution. Ensure the chlorine solution or alcohol is removed (e.g. air dries) from the tap before sampling.
4. If a pump is used in a new well or a tap is used in an existing well with established plumbing, flush the system at as high a rate as possible for at least 5 minutes at the sample location point to obtain fresh groundwater from the aquifer. The longer the flushing, the more likely the sample will represent the true groundwater quality because the water that has been stagnant in the plumbing and well column will have been flushed out.
5. Reduce the flow after at least 5 minutes of flushing.



In some cases, problems such as biofilm in the well are protecting bacteria that may be living in the well. If casing and borehole water is removed from the well so that fresh groundwater from the aquifer is being delivered to the sample point, a person will miss any free swimming resident organisms.

Sampling for coliform like organisms living in or on the side of the well with biofilm should be done only after the well has set idle for 8 to 12 hours.

After this period, a volume of water equal to the volume in the plumbing within the building, the horizontal waterline to the well and the drop pipe in the well (pump out first) should be flushed to allow for the true casing and borehole water to be sampled.

6. Using protective and clean vinyl, latex or nitrile gloves, remove cap from sterile sample bottle and if possible do not set the cap on any surface.
7. Put the sample bottle under the flow of water and fill the water to no higher than the top of the sample bottle's label.



Do not let the water overflow or pour any water out of the sample bottle as the laboratory has put a chemical (sodium thiosulfate preservative) into the bottle to inactivate chlorine and preserve the sample.

8. Remove the sample bottle from the flow area of the tap and seal it with the lid.



Do not touch the lid or interior of the cap as this may introduce bacteria and affect the sample results.

9. Place the sample bottle in a cold area such as a fridge or cooler with ice. Do not store the sample bottle in a freezer.
10. Complete the paperwork provided by the laboratory.
11. Submit the sample bottle and the paperwork to the drop off location specified on the paperwork within 24 hours after the sample of water was collected. Ensure the sample is placed in a cool area such as a cooler with ice during transportation to the drop off location.
12. If sample analysis reports no *E. coli* or total coliform bacteria, repeat the above 11 steps twice more with a 1 to 3 week interval between sample collections. If sample analysis reports *E. coli* or total coliforms see the section Interpretation of Laboratory Analysis below.

INTERPRETATION OF LABORATORY ANALYSIS

The Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards require that drinking water be free of total coliforms and *E. coli*²⁴.

If the three test results report no *E. coli* or total coliform present, then the well water has been successfully disinfected.

If the test results show the presence of indicator organisms, take further action. The Public Health Unit can assist the well owner or the person constructing the well with an interpretation of the test results. Some options include:

- Re-sample the well to verify the initial sample results.
- Sample for various chemical or bacterial parameters. If the presence of indicator organisms were confirmed, hire a *Professional Geoscientist* or *Professional Engineer*. The professional can identify the source of contamination and then provide recommendations to prevent it from accessing the well.
- Consult with a water treatment specialist to remove the contaminant from the drinking water.



The problem will not be resolved if water treatment is pursued without identifying and addressing the source of contamination.



Remember the well owner must abandon a well that is producing water with total coliforms, *E. coli* or other Ontario Drinking Water Quality parameters that exceed maximum acceptable concentrations found in Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards (Ontario Regulation 169/03). The well owner is exempt from this requirement if the well owner immediately seeks the advice of the local Medical Officer of Health (Public Health Unit), follows the directions of the local Medical Officer of Health and ensures that the measures taken are functional at all times. As another alternative the well owner can seek written consent from the Director not to abandon the well (see Chapter 14: *Abandonment: When to Plug & Seal Wells*).

If the results show that the drinking water contains no significant evidence of bacterial contamination, then it is recommended that the water be tested at least three times per year. One of the three samples sent for testing should be taken in the spring.

²⁴ Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards (Ontario Regulation 169/03 made under the Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002)

DIRECTOR'S WRITTEN APPROVAL TO USE AN ALTERNATE METHOD

The **Wells Regulation** requirements for well disinfection using free chlorine are not required to be followed if the Director gives written approval for another method of disinfection and the approval method is properly followed by the person constructing the well. If the person constructing the well intends to use an alternate method of disinfection, then written approval must be received from the ministry prior to constructing or altering a well including the installation of a pump.

WHERE DOES THE PERSON CONSTRUCTING THE WELL HAVE TO GO TO SEEK A WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM THE DIRECTOR?

If a person constructing the well wishes to seek the written approval of the Director to use another method of disinfection the person constructing the new well or altering the existing well, including installing a pump may contact the Water Well Help Desk:

- In writing to Water Well Help Desk, Environmental Monitoring and Reporting Branch of the Ministry of the Environment , 125 Resources Road, Etobicoke ON M8P 3V6;
- By telephone at 1-888-396-9355 (for Ontario residents only);
- By fax at: 416-235-5960; or
- By e-mail at: helpdesk@waterwellontario.ca

WHAT INFORMATION IS NEEDED FOR A WRITTEN CONSENT?



The ministry assesses each case individually and on its merits. As a minimum, applicant's contacting the ministry for a written consent should provide a written request with the following information:

- the name of the individual(s)/entity that owns the well,
- the location of the well,
- an indication as to whether or not the well in question is new or an existing well,
- the purpose of the well,
- the justification as to why the well needs to be disinfected using another method,
- an overview of the proposed alternate method,
- written certification by the manufacturer or retailer that the alternate disinfection process will be effective in disinfecting the well, and
- historical and current water quality information for both raw and treated samples of the water extracted from the well in question if applicable.

If well design, water quality or gas issues exist, a well owner or the person constructing the well may be required to retain a *Professional Engineer or Professional Geoscientist* who would have to prepare a scientific report showing the appropriate scientific rationale to support the application. The person would have to submit the report along with the request for written approval to the ministry for its consideration.

The ministry may ask other regulators and interested parties to comment on the application.

HOW DOES THE DIRECTOR'S DECISION PROCESS WORK?

The request for written consent should be submitted to the ministry along with any and all supporting documents such as a hydrogeological and/or a well design report. Well owners and others should be cautioned that obtaining a written consent will not be a simple and automatic process since the ministry has to provide for the conservation, protection and management of Ontario's waters and for their efficient and sustainable use, to promote Ontario's long-term environmental, social and economic well-being.

The Director will review the request, supporting information and other information generated from internal and external parties with an interest in the application.

Based on the information, the Director will contact the well owner in writing indicating the Director has decided to:

- Issue the written consent to the well owner and the person constructing the well
- Refuse to approve the alternate method and thus, the **Wells Regulation** disinfection requirements must be followed or
- Request additional information from the well owner to allow the Director to make a decision

Alternate Method When Arsenic is Present

The Director recognizes that in parts of the Canadian Shield area of Ontario, elevated levels of naturally occurring arsenic can occur in igneous or metamorphic bedrock. In such circumstances, the high pH that may result from chlorination may cause arsenic to leach into groundwater and water supplies (see Chapter 4: *Siting the Well* for further information on identifying problems with groundwater). The Director will consider giving written approval in areas where elevated levels of arsenic may occur if a person follows "Best Management Practice - Alternate Chlorination Approach When Arsenic is Present."



Best Management Practice – Alternate Chlorination Approach When Arsenic is Present

The Director would consider giving advance written approval if the person disinfecting the well demonstrates that arsenic is either present or known to be present in the area and follows:

- the application process,
- all of the requirements for Well Disinfection in the **Wells Regulation** except that the concentration of the free chlorine is not less than 50 milligrams per litre and not more than 100 milligrams per litre and the free chlorine in the well is pumped after 30 minutes of chlorination, and
- the Bacterial Sampling Best Management Practice below.

Alternate Method When Person Cannot Maintain a 50 mg/L Free Chlorine Residual for at Least 12 hours

The Director recognizes that in some bedrock wells, chlorinated water will move away from the well into the aquifer and the person can not maintain a free chlorine residual of at least 50 mg/l. The Director will consider giving written approval where the person has followed the **Alternate Chlorination Approach When 50 mg/L of Free Chlorine cannot be Maintained for at Least 12 hours Best Management Practice**.



Best Management Practice – Alternate Chlorination Approach when 50 mg/L of Free Chlorine Cannot be Maintained for at Least 12 hours

The Director would consider giving advance written approval if the person disinfecting the well demonstrates that s/he can not maintain a free chlorine residual of at least 50 mg/L over at least a 12 hour period, and follows:

- The application process
- All of the requirements for Well Disinfection in the **Wells Regulation** except that the concentration of the free chlorine residual after 12 hours can be less than 50 milligrams per litre
- The Bacterial Sampling best management practice below

Alternate Method – Bacterial Sampling

The following Bacterial Sampling best management practice is part of the alternate disinfection methods discussed above.



Best Management Practices – Bacterial Sampling

- The person constructing the well should sample the well for total coliforms and *E. coli* bacteria one week after the heavily chlorinated water has been pumped from the well, pumping equipment and plumbing.
- The person constructing the well should submit all samples to a public health laboratory or an accredited and licensed private laboratory. The laboratory must analyze the samples for bacterial indicator parameters.
- The person constructing the well should ensure all laboratory findings and reports are delivered to the well owner and, where applicable, the well purchaser.
- If the sample analysis shows indicator bacteria are not present the person constructing the well must obtain one more sample for total coliforms and *E. coli* bacteria analyses and the sample should be taken between one to two weeks after the initial sample.
- The person constructing the well should submit all additional samples to a public health laboratory or an accredited and licensed private laboratory. The laboratory should analyze the samples for bacterial indicators.
- The person constructing the well should ensure all additional laboratory findings and reports are delivered to the well owner and, where applicable, the well purchaser.
- If indicator bacteria are present, the person constructing the well should provide the well owner, and where applicable, the well purchaser with the documentation that the well owner must abandon a well that is producing water with total coliforms or *E. coli*. The well owner is exempt from this requirement if the well owner immediately seeks the advice of the local Medical Officer of Health (Public Health Unit), follows the directions of the local Medical Officer of Health and ensures that the measures taken are functional at all times. As another alternative, the well owner can seek written consent from the Director not to abandon the well (see Chapter 14: *Abandonment: When to Plug & Seal Wells*).

Alternate Method When Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Solvents or other Contaminants are Present

The Director recognizes that in areas contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons, solvents or other contaminants, reactions with chlorinated water can create other chemicals which can be dangerous or hazardous.



Best Management Practice – Disinfecting when Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Solvents or other Contaminants are Present

The Director would consider giving advance written approval not to follow the disinfection requirements in the **Wells Regulation** for the time period that the contaminant is impairing the well water if a person constructing a well follows the application process and provides evidence (e.g. laboratory sample analysis reports and an interpretation of the reports) that the area and groundwater are contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons, solvents or other contaminants.