



MAT-SU TEST
LAB, LLC

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◆ *Wells that are contaminated with Coliform bacteria should not be used for potable purposes until it has been adequately disinfected and retested to verify that they are free of contamination.*

◆ *Large amounts of chlorine can damage the resin in water softeners*

◆ *Chlorinated water that is permitted to enter your sewage system should be kept to a minimum, as an excess amount of chlorine may affect the biological activity of a septic system.*

◆ *If a washing machine is connected to the distribution system, we recommend a load of white, bleachable laundry be the first load after chlorination due to small amounts of residual chlorine which may still be present in the system.*

◆ *Follow-up sampling should be done after all traces of chlorine are gone to ensure that the disinfection procedure was successful.*



HOW TO SHOCK CHLORINATE YOUR WELL WATER

Regular testing of well water for *Coliform* bacteria is an important part of ensuring a safe water supply. Ideally, your laboratory test results should be marked **SATISFACTORY**. This means that *Coliform* bacteria was not detected in your water. An **UNSATISFACTORY** result indicates bacterial contamination and disinfecting your home water system through chlorination is recommended.



What is shock chlorination?

Shock chlorination is the process by which home water systems are disinfected using household bleach (or chlorine). It is the most widely recommended means of treating bacterial contamination in home water systems.

What type of bleach and how much to use?

Use the plain (and generally least expensive) unscented household chlorine bleach with at least 5% sodium hypochlorite found in supermarkets; do NOT buy fresh scent, lemon, or other scented chlorine products.

Dilute the suggested amount of bleach to use as shown below in 5 gallons of water.



Well Size	Bleach Amount
40 foot	½ quart
50-150 foot	1 quart
150 + foot	1-2 quarts

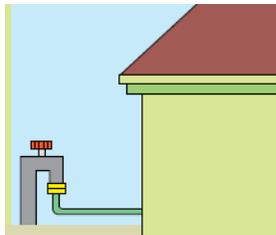
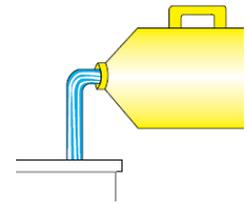
The Shock Chlorination Process

PREPARE. Before you begin the chlorination process, store enough water to meet your household needs for a minimum of 24 hours. Remove or bypass aerators, filters, water conditioners, or any type of water treatment system.



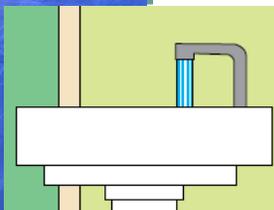
POUR. Use the chart on the previous page to determine the amount of bleach solution needed.

Pour the chlorine solution into your well.



MIX. Attach a clean garden hose to the outdoor faucet nearest the well and place the end of the hose inside the well. Turn the faucet on and let water run until you smell chlorine coming out of the hose.

CIRCULATE. Allow the solution to circulate throughout the system. Open each faucet, first outside, then inside the house (both hot and cold), one at a time, and let the water run. Close each faucet after a strong chlorine odor is detected. Flush the toilets one at a time.



FLUSH AND FINISH. Allow chlorinated water to remain in the system for at least 4 hours, preferably overnight. Rid the system of the remaining chlorine by turning on outside faucets, one at a time, and letting them run until you no longer smell chlorine. Finally, run the indoor faucets, one at a time, until water is clear and the chlorine smell is gone.



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