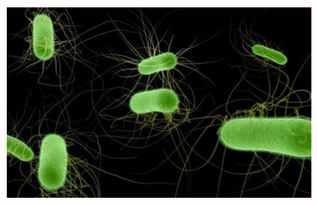
Coliform treatment in well water



How to treat for coliform in well water. How to clear coliform in well water. Coliform bacteria in well water treatment. Total coliform bacteria in well water treatment. Coliform in well water uv treatment. Cost to treat coliform in well water. How do you fix coliform in well water.

Product Description WHAT ARE COLIFORMS? Coliforms are a bacterial family, which cover many types of bacteria that are usually present within the environment. They are found in high concentration in fecal matter of warm-blooded animals like dogs, deer and humans. Despite their high presence in the environment, most coliform bacteria do not cause illness on humans, but there are a few that can be infectious, mainly causing water-borne diseases like diarrhea. Coliform bacteria are easy to detect under laboratory conditions and are typically present in greater numbers than disease causing microbes. Their ability to last longer in aquatic or unfavorable environments, they tend to be used as determinants of possible contamination by harmful microbes. An absence of Coliform bacteria usually points to an absence of other pathogens. As a result of this, the presence of Coliform in water generally indicates that a contamination pathway exists between a possible source of bacteria (waste and sewage system, surface water) and the water supply. This means that potentially harmful bacteria could use this pathway to access the water in use. REMOVAL METHODOLOGIES When the test results come out, there are various paths that you could take to remove and prevent the presence of coliform bacteria. Depending on the level of analysis that you can get from the test, you will be aware

of the type of bacteria as stated above and what type of treatment you should do. System Maintenance: Before we look at treatments, let us consider simple maintenance. Maintenance practices like extending a buried case above the ground ad sloping the ground away from the casing to prevent surface water from entering the well. You could also ensure that the top has a tight, sanitary well cap that prevents insects and animals from entering. If the tests reveal the presence of E.coli, check your septic system for any signs of leaks, blockages or any other malfunction especially around and leading to the well or spring. Shock Chlorination: Sometimes, coliform bacteria gets into the water system from a one-time or temporary contamination event such as heavy rainstorm, flood or installation of a new pump or other under surface system. Shock chlorination can be used to disinfect a well or spring by supplying a high concentration of chlorine to the water over a short period. This is like a one stop quick fix method of coliform removal. To confirm the efficiency of the shock chlorination, retest the water for coliform within 2 weeks, and reconfirm after 2 months. If both tests return negative, then it is likely that it was a one-time contamination and has been cleared. If not, then you can move on to stricter treatment methodologies. Continuous Disinfection: Continuous chlorination introduces chlorine to the water through a feed system. The chlorine could either be liquid or solid. A filter is usually placed before the feed system to remove sediment from the water. The chlorine eliminates bacteria in the water but is also consumed by other impurities like iron and organic matter. Gauging the amount of chlorine to use should be dependent on the results of the tests regarding the presence of coliform and other impurities. It is important to note that excess should not be used as the residual chlorine after the disinfection affects the taste and color of the water. It is best to remove the chlorine after disinfection and before drinking. The contact time of chlorine for continuous chlorination is usually 30 minutes for the elimination of the bacteria. As a result, standard pressure tanks are usually not large enough to cover for the time spent so large holding tanks are installed or it is run through a series of coiled pipes after being chlorinated. The chlorine systems must be functioning properly and regularly replenished to ensure efficiency. HOW TO TREAT COLIFORM IN WATER Ultraviolet Light: The relatively easiest, most affordable and arguably the most effective way for a home owner to protect their water supply from coliform bacteria is to use a UV system. A UV system is a metal chamber that houses a UV lamp. Water flows through the chamber and is irradiated by huge amounts of UV radiation. This radiation destroys the bacteria and purifies the water. It is advised that UV sterilization should not be used for water supplies where total coliform bacteria exceeds 1,000 colonies per 100ml or fecal coliform bacteria exceeds 100 colonies per 100ml. Also, the untreated water entering the unit must be completely clear and free from any suspended sediment or organic matter to allow the UV light gain direct access to the bacteria. Make sure to install the best water filter for coliform bacteria removal before the UV system can be efficient for this purpose. Ozonation and Boiling: Similar to chlorination, here ozone is injected into the water to kill the bacteria. Ozone is a gas that is produced using electricity. The advantage of ozonation is that it is used to treat water for multiple contaminants like bacteria, iron and manganese. The downside is that is more expensive than both chlorination and UV lighting system. [custom-specifications] IDENTIFICATION OF COLIFORM The presence of coliform bacteria raises a common water quality problem in the United States. Coliform bacteria are mostly found in surface water sources like lakes, ponds, rivers and streams. They usually enter the surface water source when rainwater washes waste into the water system. Animals may defecate directly into small streams and they flow into larger streams and lakes, carrying the contaminated waste. Other times, they are discharged to natural waterways when human sewage treatment plants wrongly treat or disinfect sewage before discharging. Apart from shallow water and wells, deep well contamination is also possible through water flow along the well casing especially if there is a crack, or if it is improperly built. It could also occur if the septic system weeping bed has been positioned too close to the well. Specific types of coliform bacteria may be tested for in the identification of coliform bacteria. Sterile bottles must be used to collect water samples for coliform bacteria. An alternative to sterile bottles are bottles that have bacterial preservative. The bacteria is then cultured in a laboratory, and quantified. There are three groups of coliform bacteria and as well, there are three measurements of coliform bacteria. Total Coliform: These include many different species that live in different environs like soil, water, vegetation and in the digestive tract of warm blooded animals. Fecal Coliform: These are species of total bacteria that live in the intestines of warm-blooded animals. E. Coli: Full named Escherichia coli are specific to intestines of animals and humans.[/custom-specifications] [custom-features] Recommended systems would be our: [custom-usage] Boiling also provides other advantages in purifying water from coliform, especially drinking water that is needed in relatively small quantities. Water boiled for a minute kills all bacteria. The converse side is that this method is very expensive and requires a lot of energy. To ensure that there are no reoccurrences after the removal of coliforms, both the removal procedures and the system maintenance should be used. This ensures that there will be no room for such bacteria to enter into the water supply in the future and ensure health of all involved. Most of these treatment systems are complex and experts should be called to install them. Also they should be purchased from recognized water treatment companies. [/custom-usage][custom-documents][/custom-documents] What is coliform bacteria? Presence of coliform bacteria indicates water contamination and the presence of intestinal parasites and pathogens in a water supply. What are some sources of coliform bacteria? Sources of these bacteria include runoff from woodlands, pastures, feedlots, septic tanks, and sewage plants. When and why should coliform bacteria be tested? Routine testing should be done since coliform bacteria are indicators for pathogens that make people sick. Routine testing for bacteria is highly recommended even if it is not a perceived concerned because annual testing can provide a record of water quality that can be used to help solve future problems. Testing should be done during the spring or summer after a rainy period. Testing should also be preformed after repairing or replacing an old well, or pump. Read more about when you should test your well water for coliform bacteria here. Source:"Chapter 2 - Lakes." Fecal Coliform Bacteria Concentrations. Web. 27 May 2015. Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 7 Jan. 2015. Web. 27 May 2015. How can I quickly disinfect my drinking water? Shock chlorination is used whenever there is a need for emergency disinfection of tanks, wells and/or distribution systems where there is confirmed evidence of microbiological contamination. Shock chlorination disinfects wells use liquid household bleach. If your well is infected with coliform bacteria learn more about shock chlorination of drinking water here. If choosing to perform shock chlorination, use the calculator below to determine how much unscented, 8.25% bleach you should use. Determine amount of bleach needed using calculator above. Add bleach to 4-5 gallons of water before pouring it into the well. Mix bleach thoroughly and attached hose to nearest tap, downstream of the well. (tap should be prior to unpressurized storage reservoirs, if not possible contact DWP. Recirculate water by running water back into the sanitary seal that was used to add the bleach. Recirculate for (15-20 minutes) Open each faucet or plumbing fixture served by the well until 50 ppm of chlorine is detected or until you can smell bleach at each faucet. Close all fixtures and faucets and let sit for 8 hours. Remove all chlorine to flush from service lines according to DEQ decision matrix for disposal guidelines. Do not dump the water near plants and animals. This procedure should not be used on a daily basis. Well water for drinking should be tested for arsenic after shock chlorination to make sure water is drinkable.

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