METHODS OF CHLORINATION

PITCHLOR tablets or the equivalent shall be securely fastened to the inside top of each length of pipe by bonding the tablets to the pipe with No. 1 PERMATEX cement. Care must be taken that the tablets are merely cemented to the pipe and not covered with the cement. The table below shows the number of tablets required for each length of pipe section and size of pipe.

Number of Hypochlorite Tablets of 5-G
Required for Dose of 50 Mg/1*

Length of Section	Diameter of Pipe					
	2"	4"	6"	8"	10"	12"
13' or less 1	1	2	2	3	5	
18'	1	1	2	3	5	6
20'	1	1	2	3	5	7
30'	1	2	3	5	7	10
40'	1	2	4	6	9	14

*Based on 3-3/4g available chlorine per tablet

NOTE: Pipe larger than 12", the chlorine dose will be determined in the field.

These dosages will give minimum free chlorine residual of 25 part per million in the water after 24 hours standing in the pipe. If conditions are such that a contact period of only three hours can be used for disinfection, a dosage of 300 parts per million chlorine concentration is required which will require dosages 12 times as great as those indicated in the above table. A flushing plan must be developed to meet the NPDES regulations.

PRESSURE TEST AND ACCEPTANCE

Upon completion of the preliminary flushing, the Contractor shall pressure test the line under the immediate supervision of the Company. The pipeline shall be filled with water and must withstand a pressure of 225 psi for 4 hours without apparent leakage unless otherwise required by the local Government Agency. Any leaks developed under this test shall be repaired immediately until it is possible to maintain the pressure for 4 hours without leakage. In some cases, FT Pipe may be used. This pressure test will be determined by the Company.

Anytime a street is excavated to replace a water main, the trench line backfill must be properly compacted and tested during construction or immediately at completion of pipe replacement.