

**Tools for Success**

Effective ..... May 1, 2006



**“WireHog”™ Casing Brushes**

Coliform bacteria, mineral deposits, corrosion redeposition, or slime/iron bacteria can harbor coliform bacteria in older wells which may have to be physically removed prior to disinfection.

Iron or slime bacteria It is critical to successful treatment of iron bacteria to wire brush the casing and screen prior to treatment to fully remove debris. Airlift that debris out of the well prior to treatment.

See the specific product page for pricing. WireHog casing brushes are available in

- poly up to 10” diameter casing
- steel up to 8” diameter casing.



**DWT pH Meter Kit**

- pH meter and instructions for usage
- 3 pH packets each of pH 7 and pH 4 solution for meter calibration
- automatically registers and adjusts to water temperature
- completely water proof.
- Easy digital display that flashes until pH reading is stable
- pH range is from 0.0 to 14.0
- Accuracy is within 0.1 pH
- Automatic shut off when not in use after 8 minutes
- 300 hours of battery life with digital battery level display
- 4, standard 1.5 v, replaceable batteries
- Replaceable electrode with tool
- Includes field instructions to monitor pH with the “Unicid” chemistry and “ChloroPal” & standard chlorine.

DWT pH Meter Kit..... \$230.00

Replacement items

Box of 25 packets (20 ml)  
7.0 calibration solution ..... \$40.00

Box of 25 packets (20 ml)  
4.0 calibration solution ..... \$40.00

Replacement electrode ..... \$80.00

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## Mineral scale - slime/iron bacteria



### DWT pH Test Strips

These are individual strips packaged with 10 strips per sealed container and are accurate in half (0.5) pH increments and measures between a pH of 2.0 to 9.0. Use when working with "Unicid" in acidic treatments or "pH Neutralize" for safe disposal.

#### List Price

<u>5 packs per box, 20 strips/pack</u>	\$90.00
<u>10 packs per box, 20 strips/pack</u>	\$160.00

DWT pH Strips or a DWT pH Meter can be used in the field during "Unicid" treatments. When mixed, the "Unicid" chemistry will have a pH of between 0.5 to 1.4 depending on alkalinity of the water. When "Unicid" dissolves debris (mineral or bacterial), pH will rise as chemistry is neutralized. All wells will vary in amounts and the location (inside the casing and screen or outside the screen or into the formation). Monitoring pH and color of "Unicid" chemistry determines when the well is clean and when the process is complete.

Monitor pH/color 15-30 minutes after installation of chemistry. Monitor again in 3 hours. IF pH rises above 3, adjust pH by adding 30% of the initial dosage of just the "Unicid" Granular to drive pH to 1. Monitor and adjust pH until pH stabilizes below 2.5 when the cleaning process is complete. This is especially critical to fully remove organic debris during treatments with iron bacteria for longevity of treatment.

## Coliform bacteria-*E. coli*

**Coming soon!**

### DWT Chlorine Test Strips

These are individual strips packaged with 100 strips per sealed container. Strips will measure chlorine residual in increments at 0, 25, 50, 100, 200, and 300 ppm. The container has a 3 month usage life once opened but has a space for date recording.

#### List Price

<u>Single box...100 strips/box</u>	coming soon
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DWT Chlorine Strips can be used to measure a residual of chemistry during any chlorination or Sterilene treatment. Chemistry depletes when in contact with organic debris and it's critical to understand if there is sufficient chemistry to deal with the problem in the well. Measure chlorine or Sterilene concentrations when starting treatment and again before pumping from the well to see if there is a residual. If there is a residual, you will likely be successful with an absence of coliform. If there is NO residual of chemistry, a second treatment should be done

When drilling wells using either the direct rotary method of drilling or cable tool, these strips can monitor residual of effective chemistry. Replace chemistry when residual is at zero to help reduce the possibility of coliform, E. coli, or other opportunistic pathogens.