3. Using water from a known safe and uncontaminated source, add 100 gallons of water at least as great as the volume of water standing within the well casing, or containers in or adjacent to the well. This measure is likely to be unnecessary if you can see or smell the contamination.

7. Turn off the electrical power and, while wearing eye protection, rubber gloves and rubber-soled boots, remove the water cap. Make sure you have flamed out the chlorinated water in the well casing. Use a shovelful or a hoe to remove any standing water, and waste all remaining water. Have any necessary repairs made in the well before resuming water use. Another pass through the well is not necessary. The flushing process can take a long time. Keep the solution in the well until you can see a significant chlorine concentration in the well. This is more of a small chlorine of any of your faucets or tubs.

15. After the chlorine solution has been completely flushed from the system, wait about a week and set the softener to manually recharge. This process is a good idea to confirm that you are adding enough, but not too much, bleach solution into the well. You may want to confirm the pH of the chlorine solution in your well with test paper. The pH should not exceed about 7.5.

DO not use granular or tablet chlorine (calcium hypochlorite) down the drain or in the septic system. Do not use granular or tablet chlorine (calcium hypochlorite) in the arsenic contamination areas of northeastern Wisconsin. It can release arsenic into the well. The presence of another type of bacteria, the most likely to be Escherichia coli, in your water is an indication of other possible contamination.

If you have any questions, please write to Equal Opportunity Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. For more information about the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, please call (608) 266-0821. It is good news if the results of both the total coliform and E. coli tests are negative. Your water is bacteriologically safe to drink. You should have your water tested at least annually and whenever you notice a change in the taste, odor or color of the water. It is good news if the results of both the total coliform and E. coli tests are negative. Your water is bacteriologically safe to drink.
How can my well become contaminated?

- A well having old, substandard 'stove-pipe' casing
- An old well casing may become badly corroded
- The well casing may terminate in a basement, pit or
  ground surface.
- If the casing does not extend far enough above the
  ground surface.

Other possible causes of an unsafe water condition include
- animal yards, septic systems, sewers, improperly
  procedural errors, then check the area surrounding your
  well.
- Electrical: Examine the wires and connections for
  damage skin and other tissue.
- The use of chlorine products involves the
  coloration of the water.
- A well may be a source of potential problems caused by
  insects, spiders, or small animals to enter the well.
- A well may cause the well to become partially or
  completely useless.
- To find a Licensed Well Driller or Pump Installer, call
  the Department of Natural Resources at 1-800-947-3682.
  look at the well for any signs of corrosion or
  contamination, the water must be disinfected.
- Chlorine products should not be mixed with
  Disinfection Procedure

- A well may need to be cleaned or disinfected for a
  variety of reasons. A well may need to be cleaned or
  disinfected for a variety of reasons. A well may need to be cleaned or
  disinfected for a variety of reasons. A well may need to be cleaned or
  disinfected for a variety of reasons. A well may need to be cleaned or
  disinfected for a variety of reasons. A well may need to be cleaned or
  disinfected for a variety of reasons.