



The chlorination chart in Table 1 shows typical hypochlorite feed rates for a variety of system sizes.

| Flowrate (H <sub>2</sub> O) |       | Required Pump Output (NaOCl) |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| GPM                         | GPH   | GPH                          |
| 20                          | 1200  | 0.02                         |
| 30                          | 1800  | 0.03                         |
| 40                          | 2400  | 0.04                         |
| 50                          | 3000  | 0.05                         |
| 60                          | 3600  | 0.06                         |
| 70                          | 4200  | 0.07                         |
| 80                          | 4800  | 0.08                         |
| 90                          | 5400  | 0.09                         |
| 100                         | 6000  | 0.10                         |
| 200                         | 12000 | 0.19                         |
| 300                         | 18000 | 0.29                         |
| 400                         | 24000 | 0.38                         |
| 500                         | 30000 | 0.48                         |
| 750                         | 45000 | 0.72                         |
| 1000                        | 60000 | 0.96                         |
| 1250                        | 75000 | 1.20                         |
| 1500                        | 90000 | 1.44                         |

Table 1: Chlorination Chart

The required pump output is calculated using the formula below:

$$\text{Required Pump Output (GPH)} = \left( \frac{\text{Max Flow Rate (GPM)} \times \text{Desired PPM}}{\% \text{ Strength of Hypo}} \right) \times .006$$

The required pump output values in Table 1 were calculated using a desired PPM of 2 and a 12.5% strength of sodium hypochlorite.