



www.octinc.com

Toll Free
1-866-266-0028
Local
(916) 640-1823

5840 Price Ave.
 McClellan, CA. 95652

C•t Formulas and EPA Table E Values

(The C•t for Giardia Lamblia inactivation is the Controlling C•t since it is greater than the C•t for Virus inactivation.)

EPA Power Equation

For free Cl_2 , $\leq 5^\circ C$, 3 Logs of Inactivation Only

$$C \cdot t = (0.9487) \times (C^{0.1758}) \times (pH^{2.7519}) \times \left(\frac{1}{T^{0.1467}} \right)$$

Where: C = Cl_2 , mg/L
 T = Temperature, $^{\circ}C$

Table E Calculations

$$C \cdot t = (Cl_2 \text{ Residual, mg/L}) \times (\text{Time, Minutes})$$

$$\text{Time, Min} = \left(\frac{C \cdot t}{(Cl_2 \text{ Residual, mg/L})} \right)$$

$$(Cl_2 \text{ Residual, mg/L}) = \left(\frac{C \cdot t}{(\text{Time, minutes})} \right)$$

Table E Calculations

Giardia	3.0 Logs	99.9% Removal
Viruses	4.0 Logs	99.99% Removal
Cryptosporidium	2.0 Logs	99.9% Removal

Plant Credit

Conventional
 Surface Water

Slow Sand Filter
 Direct Filtration
 Diatomaceous Earth

Additional Disinfection

<u>Giardia</u>	<u>Viruses</u>	<u>Required</u>
2.5 Logs	2.0 Logs	0.5 Logs - G 2.0 Logs - V
2.0 Logs	1.0 Logs	1.0 Log - G

Inactivation Ratio

$$\frac{\text{Calculated } C \cdot t}{\text{Required } C \cdot t} = \geq 1.0$$

Adjustments for Temperatures & pH between Tables

Temperature - If the temperature is between Table Values, go to the next lower temperature page.

pH - If the pH is between Table Values, go to the next higher pH table.

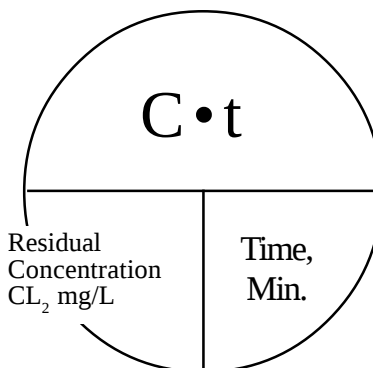


Table E Calculations

- Determine System GPM = $\frac{(\text{Plant / System Capacity, GPD})}{(1,440 \text{ min / day})}$
- Determine Additional Contact Time, minutes = $\frac{(\text{Additional Volume, gallons})}{(\text{Plant / System, GPM, see above})}$
- Calculate Additional = $(\text{Cl}_2 \text{ Residual, mg/L}) \times (\text{Time, minutes})$
- Calculate C•t Inactivation = $\frac{(\text{Calculated C•t})}{(\text{Required C•t})}$ for the Additional Volume
- Calculated New Combined = $\frac{(\text{Calculated C•t for A + B})}{(\text{Required C•t})}$ Inactivation Ratio
- If the new result is > 1.0, the require C•t has been met.

T₁₀ Value - Determine the C•t

T₁₀ Value, minutes x C•t Residual, mg/L = Calculated C•t

$$T = \frac{(\text{Volume of the pipe, gallons})}{(\text{Peak Hourly flow, GPH})}$$



The information on this card relates to 99.9% inactivation of *Giardia* cysts by free chlorine.

The alternative disinfectants which generate their own C•t's include:

Chlorine Dioxide, Ozone
Chloramines, Ultra Violet

Log Removal As A Function of % Removal

- Make a decimal fraction = $\frac{(\text{Percentage of removal})}{100}$
- Log Removal = A) 1 - decimal fraction = X
- Log Removal = (-) x (- log removal shown in step # 2)

Example:

Given % Removal = 99.64

$$\text{Make a decimal fraction} = \frac{(99.64 \%)}{100}$$

Make a decimal fraction = 0.9964

Answer:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Log Removal} &= \text{A) } 1.0 - 0.9964 = 0.0036 \\ &= \text{B) } (-) \times (\text{Log } 0.0036) \\ &= \text{C) } (-) \times (-2.44) \\ &= \text{D) } 2.44 \end{aligned}$$

Log Removal to % Removal

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Removal} &= \text{A) } (-) \times (\text{Log Removal}) = Y \\ &= \text{B) } 10_y = Z \\ &= \text{C) } (-) \times (Z) = -Z \\ &= \text{D) } 1 + (-Z) = \text{Decimal \%} \\ &= \text{E) } 100 \times (\text{decimal}) = \% \end{aligned}$$

Example:

Given: Log Removal = 2.9

Answer:

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Removal} &= \text{A) } (-) \times (2.90) = 2.90 \\ &= \text{B) } 10^{-2.90} = \frac{1}{794.3282} = 0.0013 \\ &= \text{C) } (-) \times (0.0013) = -0.0013 \\ &= \text{D) } 1 + (-0.003) = 0.9987 \\ &= \text{E) } 100 \times (0.9987) = 99.87\% \end{aligned}$$