Formula/Conversion Table
Water Treatment, Distribution, & Water Laboratory Exams

Alkalinity, mg/L as $CaCO_3$ = $\frac{\text{(Titrant Volume, mL)(Acid Normality)(50,000)}}{\text{Sample Volume, mL}}$

Amps = $\frac{\text{Volts}}{\text{Ohms}}$

Area of Circle* = (0.785)(Diameter^2)

Area of Circle = (3.14)(Radius^2)

Area of Cone (lateral area) = (3.14)(Radius)$\sqrt{\text{Radius}^2 + \text{Height}^2}$

Area of Cone (total surface area) = (3.14)(Radius)(Radius + $\sqrt{\text{Radius}^2 + \text{Height}^2}$)

Area of Cylinder (total exterior surface area) = [End #1 SA] + [End #2 SA] + [(3.14)(Diameter)(Height or Depth)]

Where SA = surface area

Area of Rectangle* = (Length)(Width)

Area of Right Triangle* = $\frac{\text{(Base)(Height)}}{2}$

Average (arithmetic mean) = $\frac{\text{Sum of All Terms}}{\text{Number of Terms}}$

Average (geometric mean) = $[(X_1)(X_2)(X_3)(X_4)(X_n)]^{1/n}$ ***The nth root of the product of n numbers***

Blending or Three Normal Equation = $(C_1 \times V_1) + (C_2 \times V_2) = (C_3 \times V_3)$

Where $V_1 + V_2 = V_3$; C = concentration, V = volume or flow; Concentration units must match; Volume units must match

Chemical Feed Pump Setting, % Stroke = $\frac{\text{Desired Flow}}{\text{Maximum Flow}} \times 100\%$

Chemical Feed Pump Setting, mL/min =

$$\frac{\text{(Flow, MGD)(Dose, mg/L)(3.785 L/gal)(1,000,000 gal/MG)}}{\text{(Feed Chemical Density, mg/mL)(Active Chemical, \% expressed as a decimal)(1,440 min/day)}}$$

Chemical Feed Pump Setting, mL/min =

$$\frac{\text{(Flow, m}^3\text{/day)(Dose, mg/L)}}{\text{(Feed Chemical Density, g/cm}^3\text{)(Active Chemical, \% expressed as a decimal)(1,440 min/day)}}$$

Circumference of Circle = (3.14)(Diameter)

Composite Sample Single Portion = $\frac{\text{(Instantaneous Flow)(Total Sample Volume)}}{\text{(Number of Portions)(Average Flow)}}$

CT Calculation = (Disinfectant Residual Concentration, mg/L)(Time, min)

*Pie Wheel Format for this equation is available at the end of this document

Degrees Celsius = $\frac{(°F - 32)}{1.8}$

Degrees Fahrenheit = (ºC)(1.8) + 32

Detention Time = $\frac{\text{Volume}}{\text{Flow}}$ ***Units must be compatible***

Dilution or Two Normal Equation = $(C_1 \times V_1) = (C_2 \times V_2)$ ***Where C = Concentration, V = volume or flow; Concentration units must match; Volume units must match***

Electromotive Force, volts* = (Current, amps)(Resistance, ohms)

Feed Rate, lb/day* = $\frac{\text{(Dosage, mg/L)(Flow, MGD)(8.34 lb/gal)}}{\text{Purity, \% expressed as a decimal}}$

Feed Rate, kg/day* = $\frac{\text{(Dosage, mg/L)(Flow Rate, m}^3\text{/day)}}{\text{(Purity, \% expressed as a decimal)(1,000)}}$

Feed Rate (Fluoride), lb/day =

$$\frac{\text{(Dosage, mg/L)(Capacity, MGD)(8.34 lb/gal)}}{\text{(Available Fluoride Ion, \% expressed as a decimal)(Purity, \% expressed as a decimal)}}$$

Feed Rate (Fluoride), kg/day =

$$\frac{\text{(Dosage, mg/L)(Capacity, m}^3\text{/day)}}{\text{(Available Fluoride Ion, \% expressed as a decimal)(Purity, \% expressed as a decimal)(1,000)}}$$

Feed Rate (Fluoride Saturator), gpm = $\frac{\text{(Plant capacity, gpm)(Dosage, mg/L)}}{\text{18,000 mg/L}}$

Feed Rate (Fluoride Saturator), Lpm = $\frac{\text{(Plant capacity, Lpm)(Dosage, mg/L)}}{\text{18,000 mg/L}}$

Filter Backwash Rise Rate, in/min = $\frac{\text{(Backwash Rate, gpm/ft}^2\text{)(12 in/ft)}}{\text{7.48 gal/ft}^3}$

Filter Backwash Rise Rate, cm/min = $\frac{\text{Water Rise, cm}}{\text{Time, min}}$

Filter Drop Test Velocity, ft/min = $\frac{\text{Water Drop, ft}}{\text{Time of Drop, min}}$

Filter Drop Test Velocity, m/min = $\frac{\text{Water Drop, m}}{\text{Time of Drop, min}}$

Filter Loading Rate, gpm/ft² = $\frac{\text{Flow, gpm}}{\text{Filter area, ft}^2}$

Filter Loading Rate, L/sec/m² = $\frac{\text{Flow, L/sec}}{\text{Filter area, m}^2}$

Filter Yield, lb/hr/ft² = $\frac{\text{(Solids Loading, lb/day)(Recovery, \% expressed as a decimal)}}{\text{(Filter Operation, hr/day)(Area, ft}^2\text{)}}$

Filter Yield, kg/hr/m² = $\frac{\text{(Solids Concentration, \% expressed as a decimal)(Sludge Feed Rate, L/hr)(10)}}{\text{(Surface Area of Filter, m}^2\text{)}}$

Flow Rate, ft³/sec* = (Area, ft²)(Velocity, ft/sec)

Flow Rate, m³/sec* = (Area, m²)(Velocity, m/sec)

Force, lb* = (Pressure, psi)(Area, in²)

Force, newtons* = (Pressure, pascals)(Area, m²)

Hardness, as mg $CaCO_3$/L = $\frac{\text{(Titrant Volume, mL)(1,000)}}{\text{Sample Volume, mL}}$ ***Only when the titration factor is 1.00 of EDTA***

Horsepower, Brake, hp = $\frac{\text{(Flow, gpm)(Head, ft)}}{\text{(3,960)(Pump Efficiency, \% expressed as a decimal)}}$

Horsepower, Brake, kW = $\frac{\text{(9.8)(Flow, m}^3\text{/sec)(Head, m)}}{\text{(Pump Efficiency, \% expressed as a decimal)}}$

Horsepower, Motor, hp =

$$\frac{\text{(Flow, gpm)(Head, ft)}}{\text{(3,960)(Pump Efficiency, \% expressed as a decimal)(Motor Efficiency, \% expressed as a decimal)}}$$

Horsepower, Motor, kW =

$$\frac{\text{(9.8)(Flow, m}^3\text{/sec)(Head, m)}}{\text{(Pump Efficiency, \% expressed as a decimal)(Motor Efficiency, \% expressed as a decimal)}}$$

Horsepower, Water, hp = $\frac{\text{(Flow, gpm)(Head, ft)}}{\text{3,960}}$

Horsepower, Water, kW = (9.8)(Flow, m³/sec)(Head, m)

Hydraulic Loading Rate, gpd/ft² = $\frac{\text{Total Flow Applied, gpd}}{\text{Area, ft}^2}$

Hydraulic Loading Rate, m³/day/m² = $\frac{\text{Total Flow Applied, m}^3\text{/day}}{\text{Area, m}^2}$

Hypochlorite Strength, % = $\frac{\text{Chlorine Required, lb}}{\text{(Hypochlorite Solution Needed, gal)(8.34 lb/gal)}} \times 100\%$

Hypochlorite Strength, % = $\frac{\text{(Chlorine Required, kg)(100)}}{\text{(Hypochlorite Solution Needed, kg)}}$

*Pie Wheel Format for this equation is available at the end of this document

Langelier Saturation Index = pH – pHs

Leakage, gpd = $\frac{\text{Volume, gal}}{\text{Time, days}}$

Leakage, Lpd = $\frac{\text{Volume, L}}{\text{Time, days}}$

Loading Rate, lb/day* = (Flow, MGD)(Concentration, mg/L)(8.34 lb/gal)

Loading Rate, kg/day* = $\frac{(\text{Flow, m}^3\text{/day})(\text{Concentration, mg/L})}{1{,}000}$

Mass, lb* = (Volume, MG)(Concentration, mg/L)(8.34 lb/gal)

Mass, kg* = $\frac{(\text{Volume, m}^3)(\text{Concentration, mg/L})}{1{,}000}$

Milliequivalent = (mL)(Normality)

Molarity = $\frac{\text{Moles of Solute}}{\text{Liters of Solution}}$

Normality = $\frac{\text{Number of Equivalent Weights of Solute}}{\text{Liters of Solution}}$

Number of Equivalent Weights = $\frac{\text{Total Weight}}{\text{Equivalent Weight}}$

Number of Moles = $\frac{\text{Total Weight}}{\text{Molecular Weight}}$

Power, kW = $\frac{(\text{Flow, L/sec})(\text{Head, m})(9.8)}{1{,}000}$

Reduction in Flow, % = $\frac{(\text{Original Flow - Reduced Flow})(100\%)}{\text{Original Flow}}$

Removal, % = $\frac{\text{In} - \text{Out}}{\text{In}} \times 100\%$

Slope, % = $\frac{\text{Drop or Rise}}{\text{Distance}} \times 100\%$

Solids, mg/L = $\frac{(\text{Dry Solids, g})(1{,}000{,}000)}{\text{Sample Volume, mL}}$

Solids Concentration, mg/L = $\frac{\text{Weight, mg}}{\text{Volume, L}}$

Specific Gravity = $\frac{\text{Specific Weight of Substance, lb/gal}}{\text{8.34 lb/gal}}$

*Pie Wheel Format for this equation is available at the end of this document

Specific Gravity = $\frac{\text{Specific Weight of Substance, kg/L}}{\text{1.0, kg/L}}$

Surface Loading Rate or **Surface Overflow Rate, gpd/ft²** = $\frac{\text{Flow, gpd}}{\text{Area, ft}^2}$

Surface Loading Rate or **Surface Overflow Rate, Lpd/m²** = $\frac{\text{Flow, Lpd}}{\text{Area, m}^2}$

Threshold Odor Number = $\frac{A+B}{A}$ ***Where A = volume of odor causing sample, B = volume of odor free water***

Velocity, ft/sec = $\frac{\text{Flow Rate, ft}^3\text{/sec}}{\text{Area, ft}^2}$

Velocity, ft/sec = $\frac{\text{Distance, ft}}{\text{Time, sec}}$

Velocity, m/sec = $\frac{\text{Flow Rate, m}^3\text{/sec}}{\text{Area, m}^2}$

Velocity, m/sec = $\frac{\text{Distance, m}}{\text{Time, sec}}$

Volume of Cone* = (1/3)(0.785)(Diameter^2)(Height)

Volume of Cylinder* = (0.785)(Diameter^2)(Height)

Volume of Rectangular Tank* = (Length)(Width)(Height)

Water Use, gpcd = $\frac{\text{Volume of Water Produced, gpd}}{\text{Population}}$

Water Use, Lpcd = $\frac{\text{Volume of Water Produced, Lpd}}{\text{Population}}$

Watts (AC circuit) = (Volts)(Amps)(Power Factor)

Watts (DC circuit) = (Volts)(Amps)

Weir Overflow Rate, gpd/ft = $\frac{\text{Flow, gpd}}{\text{Weir Length, ft}}$

Weir Overflow Rate, Lpd/m = $\frac{\text{Flow, Lpd}}{\text{Weir Length, m}}$

Wire-to-Water Efficiency, % = $\frac{\text{Water hp}}{\text{Motor hp}} \times 100\%$

Wire-to-Water Efficiency, % = $\frac{\text{(Flow, gpm)(Total Dynamic Head, ft)(0.746 kW/hp)(100\%)}}{\text{(3,960)(Electrical Demand, kW)}}$

*Pie Wheel Format for this equation is available at the end of this document

Abbreviations

C	Celsius
cfs	cubic feet per second
cm	centimeters
DO	dissolved oxygen
EMF	electromotive force
F	Fahrenheit
ft	feet
ft lb	foot-pound
g	grams
gal	US gallons
gfd	US gallons flux per day
gpcd	US gallons per capita per day
gpd	US gallons per day
gpg	grains per US gallon
gpm	US gallons per minute
hp	horsepower
hr	hours
in	inches
kg	kilograms
km	kilometers
kPa	kilopascals
kW	kilowatts
kWh	kilowatt-hours
L	liters
lb	pounds
Lpcd	liters per capita per day
Lpd	liters per day
Lpm	liters per minute
LSI	Langelier Saturation Index
m	meters
mg	milligrams
MG	million gallons
MGD	million US gallons per day
min	minutes
mL	milliliters
ML	million liters
MLD	million liters per day
ORP	oxidation reduction potential
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
psi	pounds per square inch
Q	flow
RPM	revolutions per minute
SDI	sludge density index
sec	second
SS	settleable solids
TOC	total organic carbon
TSS	total suspended solids
TTHM	total trihalomethanes
VS	volatile solids
W	watts
yd	yards
yr	year

Conversion Factors

1 acre	= 43,560 ft^2
	= 4,046.9 m^2
1 acre foot of water	= 326,000 gal
1 cubic foot of water	= 7.48 gal
	= 62.4 lb
1 cubic foot per second	= 0.646 MGD
	= 448.8 gpm
1 cubic meter of water	= 1,000 kg
	= 1,000 L
	= 264 gal
1 foot	= 0.305 m
1 foot of water	= 0.433 psi
1 gallon (US)	= 3.785 L
	= 8.34 lb of water
1 grain per US gallon	= 17.1 mg/L
1 hectare	= 10,000 m^2
1 horsepower	= 0.746 kW
	= 746 W
	= 33,000 ft lb/min
1 inch	= 2.54 cm
1 liter per second	= 0.0864 MLD
1 meter of water	= 9.8 kPa
1 metric ton	= 2,205 lb
	= 1,000 kg
1 mile	= 5,280 ft
	= 1.61 km
1 million US gallons per day	= 694 gpm
	= 1.55 ft^3/sec
1 pound	= 0.454 kg
1 pound per square inch	= 2.31 ft of water
	= 6.89 kPa
1 square meter	= 1.19 yd^2
1 ton	= 2,000 lb
1%	= 10,000 mg/L
π or pi	= 3.1

Alkalinity Relationships

All Alkalinity expressed as mg/L as $CaCO_3$ • P – phenolphthalein alkalinity • T – total alkalinity

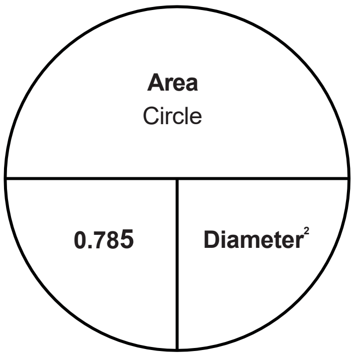
Result of Titration	Hydroxide Alkalinity	Carbonate Alkalinity	Bicarbonate Concentration
P = 0	0	0	T
P < ½T	0	2P	T – 2P
P = ½T	0	2P	0
P > ½T	2P – T	2(T – P)	0
P = T	T	0	0

*Pie Wheel Format for this equation is available at the end of this document

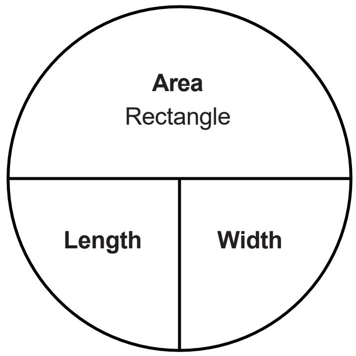
*Pie Wheels

- To find the quantity above the horizontal line: multiply the pie wedges below the line together.
- To solve for one of the pie wedges below the horizontal line: cover that pie wedge, then divide the remaining pie wedge(s) into the quantity above the horizontal line.
- Given units must match the units shown in the pie wheel.
- When US and metric units or values differ, the metric is shown in parentheses, e.g. (m^2).

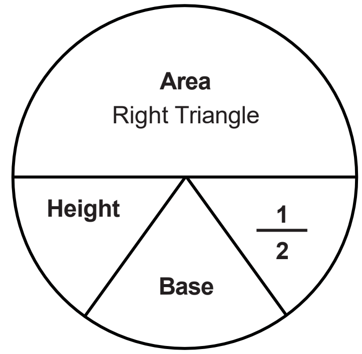
Area of Circle



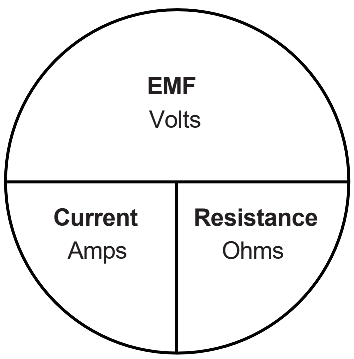
Area of Rectangle



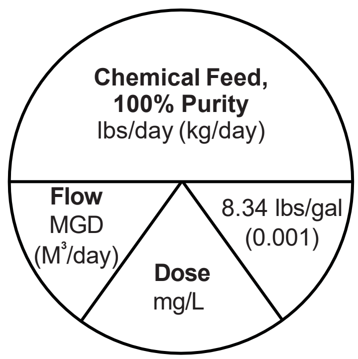
Area of Right Triangle



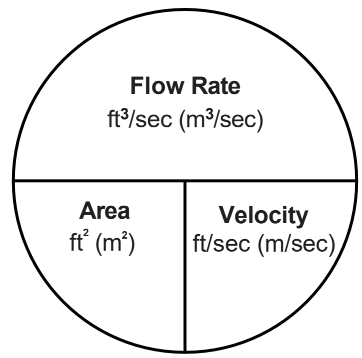
Electromotive Force (EMF), Volts



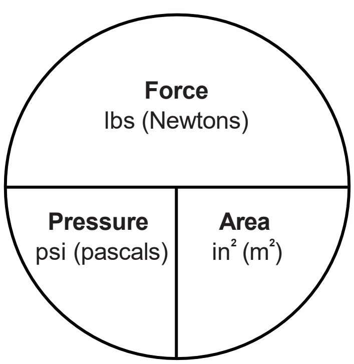
Feed Rate, lbs/day (kg/day)



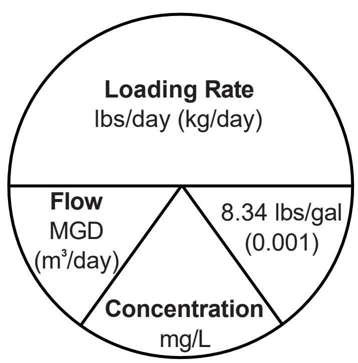
Flow Rate, ft^3/sec (m^3/sec)



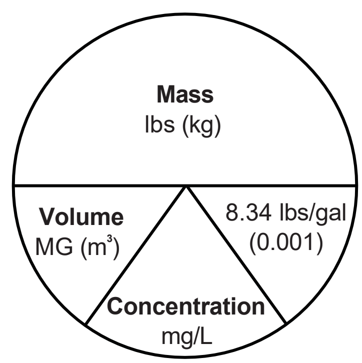
Force, lbs (Newtons)



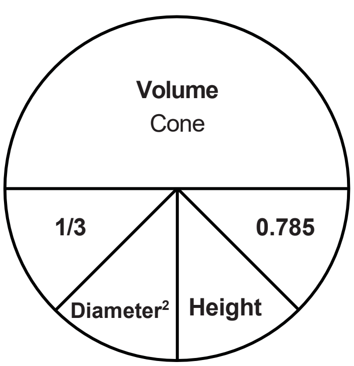
Loading Rate, lbs/day (kg/day)



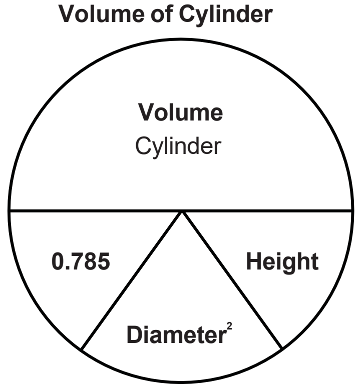
Mass, lbs (kg)



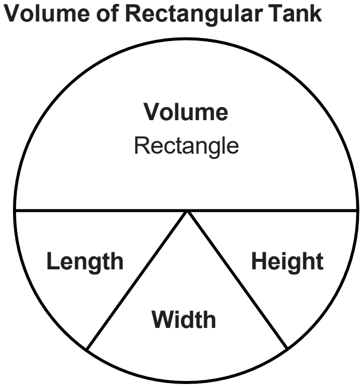
Volume of Cone



Volume of Cylinder



Volume of Rectangular Tank



*Pie Wheel Format for this equation is available at the end of this document