

# Dewatering Pump Data Worksheet

Name:		Phone:		Company:		
Address:				City/State/Zip:		
<b>GPM</b>	<b>Pumping Requirements</b> To size a pump, first figure how much water you need to move.				_____ GPM	
	<b>Total Dynamic Head (TDH)</b>	<b>Elevation</b> a. Suction Lift When using a submersible pump, suction lift should be "0". When using a non-submersible pump, measure vertical distance from water level to pump inlet. (Total measurement in feet)				(a) _____ FEET
		b. Elevation Change To figure elevation, measure the vertical distance from the surface of water to the highest point of discharge. (Total measurement in feet)				(b) _____ FEET
		<b>Friction Loss</b> To estimate friction loss, keep velocity feet per second at 5' +/- 1' to first determine ideal pipe size. Then using friction loss chart, calculate loss per 100' of pipe based on flow + pipe size determined above. Multiply loss per 100' by number of 100' sections of pipe. (Total measurement in feet)				_____ FEET
		<b>Total Dynamic Head (TDH)</b> Total the sum of elevation and friction loss which will equal TDH in feet.				_____ TDH
<b>Misc.</b>	<b>Electrical</b> Voltage: <input type="checkbox"/> 110 Volt <input type="checkbox"/> 208 Volt <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Volt <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Volt Phase: <input type="checkbox"/> Single Phase <input type="checkbox"/> Three Phase Controls: <input type="checkbox"/> Float <input type="checkbox"/> Manual <input type="checkbox"/> Other		<b>Solids Handling</b> Max. Solids: _____ inches <input type="checkbox"/> Slurry <input type="checkbox"/> Abrasives <input type="checkbox"/> Dirty Water  Note: To determine how much sediment you have in your body of water, fill up a clear container with a water sample and let stand for two hours allowing the sediment to collect at the bottom for further analysis.		<b>Other Criteria</b>	

