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Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Company: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Water System: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Notes: The pump power equation is on the water system energy cheat sheet. If you don’t have a pump curve for a pump handy, you can typically find the curve online from the make and model from the pump nameplate.

1. Choose a pump or pumps in your water system that operates frequently.
	* Pump is \_\_\_\_\_\_ hp and is used for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Review operating data for this pump.
	* + 1. Pump typically pumps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gallons per minute (gpm).
			2. Pump operates at \_\_\_\_\_\_ % of full speed or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reduced speed.
			3. Discharge pressure is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psi or x2.31 feet/psi = \_\_\_\_\_\_ feet.
			4. Suction lift (water level is below pump) is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ feet or suction head (water level is above pump) is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ feet.
			5. Total head is discharge pressure plus suction lift or discharge pressure minus suction head = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Review the pump performance curve.
	* Pump design efficiency was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_%.
	* Based on operating data, efficiency is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_%.
4. Observations