

FACT SHEET

CLEANING RAINWATER TANKS INUNDATED WITH FLOODWATER

Cleaning of rainwater tanks presents a number of occupational health and safety risks, such as working in confined spaces and it is only recommended that a tank be emptied if it has been inundated by flood water. When cleaning a rainwater tank the following recommendations should be considered:

TYPES OF TANKS

Cone scour base: are easy to clean by simply opening the cleaning outlet to allow the water to gush out with the sludge then rinse with a hose.

Small, flat-bottomed: can be drained, rinsed with a hose and tilted to drain.

Big, flat-bottomed:

- Can be cleaned by getting inside the tank with a bucket, shovel and broom and digging out the sludge.
- A second person should be always be present to ensure the safety of the person inside the tank.
- Clean the tank early in the morning or when the area is shaded to avoid heat exhaustion.
- For light inside the tank, use a battery lantern not a flame or electric extension.
- If chemicals are being used for repairs inside, a respirator may be necessary.
- Professional tank cleaners are available in some areas.

Concrete tanks - could crack if it dries out. Check with the tank supplier to find out if the type you have can safely remain empty for a few weeks. It might be necessary to put water in the tank to stop it from cracking.

Plastic tanks - will need some water or should be tied down to stop them from blowing over in strong winds when they are emptied.

DISINFECTION (if you suspect water in the tank has been contaminated)

- Chlorinate by adding powdered swimming pool chlorine (calcium hypochlorite, 65% available chlorine) or liquid chlorine (sodium hypochlorite, 12.5% available chlorine).
- You should not use stabilised chlorine (chlorine cyanurates).
- Approximately, 5 milligrams of chlorine per litre, is needed to disinfect your tank. (This is equivalent to 7 grams of calcium hypochlorite or 40 millilitres of sodium hypochlorite per 1000 litres of water).
- A level dessert spoon may be used as an approximate measure for 7 grams of powdered calcium hypochlorite.
- A lot of the chlorine may be used up during disinfection. There should be at least 0.5 milligrams per litre free chlorine, 30 minutes after the chlorine is added. **Note:** you can use a pool chlorine test kit to measure how much chlorine is in the water. Note that milligrams per litre is the same as parts per million.

For further information contact your local council, public health unit or refer to www.health.nsw.gov.au/pubs/pdf/rainwater020067.pdf