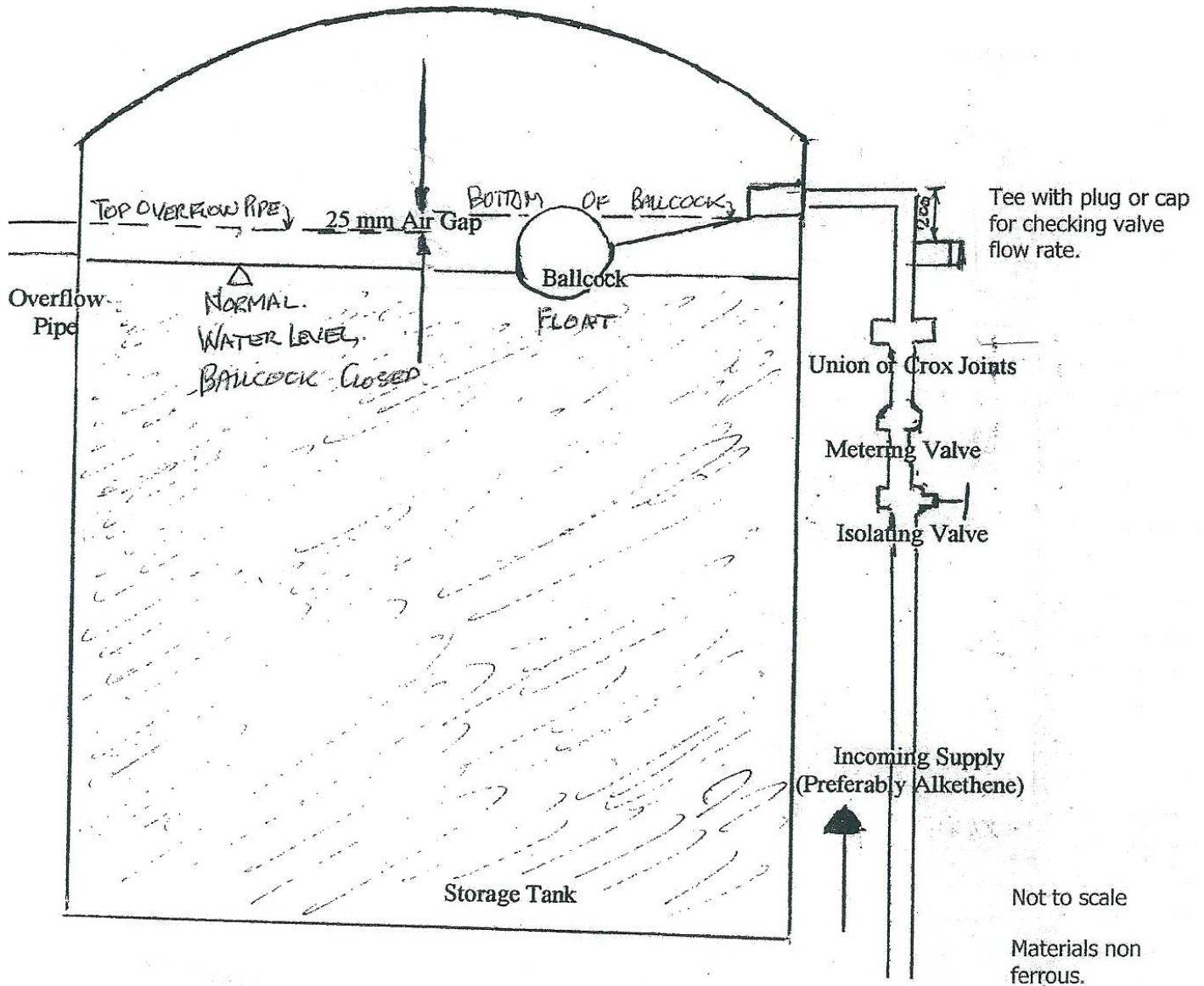


Fernridge Water Supply Association Inc

Storage Tank input water connections



NOTES:

1. No connections other than the one directly to your storage tank are permitted on the reticulation between your gate and your tank. Such illegal connections:-
 - a. Create serious health risks for everyone on the scheme due to the possibility of untreated water getting back into the scheme's reticulation; and
 - b. Would result in a member getting more than their share of the allocated water which would be unfair to all other members of the Association.
2. The tank capacity should be sufficient to hold at least 5 days demand at maximum flow rate. For example, a 1 unit valve requires a minimum 5000 litre tank.
3. The 25mm air gap is to prevent backflow and is a requirement of the Building Act.

4. The Building Act requires that rainwater and treated water should not be combined in the same tank but remain separate supplies.
5. After cleaning the tank or alterations to the service connections, the tank should be disinfected as set out in the chlorination schedule as below.

The following table shows the amounts required using 3% or 4% sodium hypochlorite solution (fresh plain house hold for example unscented Janola) to enable chlorination.

Tank Volume	Required amount of fresh plain household bleach (ml)	
	3%	4%
50	8	6
100	17	13
150	25	19
200	33	25
250	42	31
300	50	38
350	58	44
400	67	50
450	75	56
500	83	62
600	100	75
700	117	88
800	133	100
900	150	112
1000	167	125
2000	333	248
3000	500	375
4000	667	500
5000	833	625
6000	1000	750
7000	1167	875
8000	1333	1000
9000	1500	1125
10000	1667	1250
20000	3333	2500

To use this table:

1. Calculate volume of tank in litres.
2. Read the amount of fresh plain household bleach (in ml) that corresponds to the volume of the tank.
3. Add the required milliliters of fresh plain household bleach to the tank and mix thoroughly, using a hose connected to a tap on your pumped supply.

There may be chlorine odour evident after this process due to the formation of by products by reactions with the free available chlorine and any organic matter present. This odour is caused by not enough chlorine being added and failure to reach the required break point level of chlorination. A further dose of chlorine(the same amount as the initial dose) needs to be added.