



Disinfection can be accomplished by filling the clean tank with potable water containing at least 50 ppm chlorine and allowing the water to stand for a minimum of 24 hours. All hoses, pumps and other equipment should be disinfected in the same manner. This water may not be discharged directly into a stream since the chlorine may be toxic to fish. The table below indicates the amount of unscented household bleach (sodium hypochlorite) required to produce 50 ppm in various quantities of clear water. To insure proper mixing, the bleach must be added slowly as the tank is being filled.

Capacity of Tank	Gallons of Bleach
	Required for 50 ppm *
500	1/2
1000	1
1500	1 1/2
2000	2
2500	2 1/2
3000	3
3500	3 1/2
4000	4
4500	4 1/2
5000	5

\* - Assumes household bleach with 0.42 lbs. available chlorine/gallon. If a stronger solution is available, the quantities may be reduced proportionately.

### Filling Procedures

The source of supply water must be an existing approved public water supply. Tanks should be filled and emptied through an air gap. Tanks should be covered and properly sealed.

Water to be transported via tank truck must carry a free chlorine residual of one (1) ppm at the beginning of the haul. This may be achieved by adding 1/4 cup of household bleach to each 1000 gallons. It must be added slowly during filling to insure uniform distribution.

### Testing

Tank water should be analyzed for bacterial contamination prior to use.

Chlorine residual should be measured frequently to insure that a minimum of 0.1 ppm free chlorine residual is maintained.

Test paper and swimming pool kit required for checking residual.

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