

## Blind Tanks

### Trade Waste Guideline No. 3

#### INTRODUCTION

Primarily, blind tanks are used for the storage of wastes unacceptable for discharge to the sewerage system. Small generators may find containment of waste water in a blind system more practical than on site pre-treatment and discharge to sewer.

This guideline compliments and is not exclusive of the relevant requirements of other authorities.

#### DEFINITION

For the purpose of this Guideline a 'blind tank' is a fixed container designed to isolate its contents from SA Water's Sewerage System. Containers designed to hold industrial wastes prior to on site pre treatment and disposal to sewer (e.g. holding tanks, catch pits and pump sumps) are not covered by this guideline.

#### DESIGN / INSTALLATION

- All blind tanks are made secure and of an impervious material unaffected by its contents.
- Above ground blind tanks have a 'double wall' or are contained with a suitable bunded compound. The bund is in accordance with the [Trade Waste Bunding Guideline No. 4](#).
- Below ground blind tanks are protected from flooding by stormwater or groundwater.
- Blind tanks having drain valves/outlets are contained within a bund.
- The operator employs appropriate systems and procedures to ensure that blind tanks do not overflow in service.
- Contents of blind tanks are removed by a licensed waste contractor for disposal at a licensed waste receiving site.
- The operator maintains records that substantiate the correct disposal of each blind tank's contents.

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Mains Water Protection (AS/NZS3500-2003 Part 1), [Trade Waste Batch Treatment Guideline No.17](#), [Trade Waste General Policy](#), [Standards of Acceptance of Liquid Waste to Sewer](#).

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#### Further information

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