CLEAN vs. DRINKING WATER
What's the difference?

Tardis H2O on site offer delivery of two grades of water. Clean water and potable / drinking water.

Both clean and drinking water is drawn from authority licensed potable sources.

All H2O drivers and operatives are *EUSR accredited. * Energy & Utilities Skills Register

The difference between clean and drinking water is as follows:

1) The preparation process followed.
2) The equipment used for delivery and storage.
3) Delivery vessel used.
4) Fittings used to transport water between vessels.
5) Water tests.
6) Cleaning and chlorination processes.

Clean water
Clean water is taken from a potable source and loaded onto a tanker suitable for delivery of clean water only. Tankers used for clean water delivery can be constructed from mild steel, which means the water is only suitable and intended for hand washing and other welfare facilities.

Water pipes used for delivering clean water are not *WRAS Approved * Water Regulation Advisory Scheme. Therefore, the water traveling through these pipes is not classed as fit for human consumption. We do make sure these pipes are chlorinated before any fill is carried out.

Drinking water
Drinking water is also taken from a potable source, but in this case our drinking water tankers are constructed from stainless steel 316L, which is of a food grade standard and recognised by the *DWI (Drinking Water Inspectorate) and WRAS. This also includes the pumping system.

All drinking water tankers are prepped to strict hygiene standards prior to delivery of drinking water.

The process followed for delivering drinking water is as follows:

Please note: full PPE, including latex gloves is worn at all times throughout this process.

1) All residual water is drained from the tanker barrel.

2) Sight glass is removed, cleaned and replaced.

3) Tanker is then fully jet washed internally.

Tel: 0800 731 0589
www.tardish2O.co.uk

4) All internal tank walls are sprayed with a Chlorine solution.

5) Pre flush fill takes place (this is to ensure any debris is removed from the tanker).

6) Water in the tanker before dumping to drain.

7) Internal walls are jet washed without entering the tanker chamber

8) The tanker is "fogged" using silver Hydrogen peroxide, which is safe to use in conjunction with drinking water. This attaches to the walls of the tanker and all pipe work and removes any bacteria that may be present.

9) The tanker is parked at the location of the potable source./

10) All fixtures and fittings are chlorinated. All fittings and pipework will be stainless steel and WRAS approved.

11) The line is flushed through before connecting to tanker.

12) The tanker is connected to the licenced fill point.

13) The fitting is rechlorinated and attached to tanker and filling commences.

Again, all fixtures, fittings and pipework will be stainless steel and WRAS approved.

14) Once filling is complete the water is tested and results recorded.

15) If there are discrepancies recorded within the test the same process is repeated.

Upon arrival, the driver will check if the storage tank at site is suitable for holding drinking water, checking that fittings are WRAS approved? and pipework appropriate for drinking water?

If the storage tank is fit for drinking water the driver will commence the fill. Once the fill is complete, the driver will re-test the water in the storage tank and confirm water is good wholesome water suitable for drinking.

If the storage tank on site is not suitable for holding drinking water, the driver will make the site management aware that although the supply from the tanker is drinking water the tanker it will be classed as clean water once offloaded into the non-approved storage tank.

Drinking water should be tested every 24 hours as stated in the British Standard BS8551:2015.

On site water heaters
It is important to note that not all on site water heaters reach boiling point, meaning the water is not necessarily safe for drinking.

Water that is left standing in pipes can be at the perfect ambient temperature to breed bacteria and therefore it is imperative that water used for making hot drinks for example, is boiled before use.

All water intended for human consumption whether it's for temporary or permanent use, should be tested as stated in the British standard.

If we test water on site and results suggest the water is not suitable for drinking, the first port of call is to conduct a re-test. If the same results follow we would condition the water or dump the water to drain (dependent on quantity of water and the results provided).

If conditioning the water, the re-test will take place 1 hour later. If the option of dumping the water to drain is selected we would carry out a washout on the storage tank as if we would on our tanker, refill then re-test.