

清洗食水水箱 指引

Guidelines for Cleansing of Fresh Water Tanks



<https://www.wsd.gov.hk/Q&A>

註冊代理人或物業管理處應每三個月清洗食水水箱一次。

Registered agents or management offices should clean the fresh water tanks once every 3 months.

1. 在樓宇當眼處張貼告示，通知所有受影響住戶有關清洗水箱的日期和暫停供水時段，提醒住戶在清洗前後要注意的事項，包括關掉所有水龍頭，直至內部供水系統清洗完畢。
Display notice at conspicuous locations of the building to notify all the affected occupiers the date and the duration of water supply suspension. The notice should also contain reminders on what the occupants should do before and after water tank cleansing including keeping all taps closed until cleansing of the internal plumbing system has been completed.
2. 水箱屬於密閉空間，為保障工作人員的安全，應確保清洗工序符合有關安全法例要求，例如香港法例第59AE章《工廠及工業經營(密閉空間)規例》的規定，注意貯水箱空間的照明、通風、氣體及個人防護裝備等方面的安全措施和要求。
Water tank is classified as confined space. To safeguard the safety of the working staff, it is required to ensure that the cleansing procedures comply with the relevant statutory requirements for safety, such as the Factories and Industrial Undertakings (Confined Spaces) Regulations, Cap 59AE. Attention should be paid to the safety measures and requirements on the aspects of lighting, ventilation, gas and personal protective equipment.

3. 透過排水管及/或排水口排走水箱內所有食水。
Empty the water tank(s) through the washout pipe(s) and/or drain(s).
4. 用食水徹底清洗及擦淨水箱(包括底部、內壁、頂部及水箱蓋底部)和進水管。建議可用人工洗擦或高壓噴槍進行清洗。
Thoroughly cleanse and scrub the water tank(s) (including the bottom, internal walls, internal roof and bottom of the water tank cover) and the inlet/outlet pipes with fresh water. It is recommended to scrub manually or to use high pressure jet for cleansing.
5. 洗擦後把污水透過排水管及/或排水口排走，並清除水箱底部的沉澱物及其他雜質。
Drain away the dirty water through the washout pipe(s) and/or drain(s) of the water tank(s) after cleansing, and remove the sediments and other impurities from the bottom of the water tank(s).
6. 使用每公升最少含50毫克氯的溶液¹徹底擦洗水箱。調配溶液時應使用適當的個人保護裝備，例如膠手套。
Scrub the water tank(s) thoroughly with a solution containing not less than 50 mg/L of chlorine¹. Proper personal protective equipment such as gloves should be used during preparation of the solution.
7. 用食水再次徹底清洗及擦淨水箱，並將殘餘的氯溶液和沉澱物沖擦妥當。
Rinse and scrub the water tank(s) thoroughly with fresh water to remove the residual chlorine water and sediments.
8. 透過排水管及/或排水口排走水箱內所有沖洗用的水。
Drain away the rinsing water through the washout pipe and/or drain of the water tank(s).
9. 重新灌注食水入水箱。
Refill the water tank(s) with fresh water.
10. 恢復供水後，通知受影響住戶打開水龍頭沖水2分鐘後方可用水。
Notify affected occupiers to flush the taps for 2 minutes after resumption of supply before using water.

註 Notes:

¹ 若使用含有大約33%比重大效氯的漂白粉，只需在100公升的水中混入15克的漂白粉便可製成每公升含50毫克氯的溶液。除漂白粉外，亦可使用市面上有售含5%(即每公升50,000毫克)至10%(即每公升100,000毫克)有效氯的漂白水調配，只需在100公升的水中混入100毫升5%漂白水或50毫升10%漂白水便可製成每公升含50毫克氯的溶液。

¹ For bleaching powder containing about 33% of available chlorine in weight, a 50 mg/L chlorine solution can be prepared by mixing 15 grams of bleaching powder in 100 L of water. Bleaching solution with active chlorine in the range of 5% (50,000 mg/L) to 10% (100,000 mg/L) available in market can also be used for preparation of 50 mg/L of chlorine solution. A 50 mg/L chlorine solution can be prepared by mixing 100 mL of 5% bleaching solution or 50 mL of 10% bleaching solution in 100 L of water.