



Disinfection and use of High Test Hypochlorite (HTH)

1.0 Purpose

- Sets out the work practice that shall be adopted during disinfection using high test hypochlorite (HTH).

2.0 Scope

- Applies to any disinfection of reservoirs, pipelines and equipment undertaken on Greater Wellington Regional Council assets by Wellington Water.

3.0 Responsibility

- The Team Leader, Pipelines and the Team Leader, Mechanical Maintenance or other nominated person shall be responsible for ensuring this procedure is understood and implemented.

4.0 Procedure

The manuals in the reference section cover all necessary procedures and details, and should be referred to.

A specific section of all action plans will be dedicated to disinfection procedures.

HTH residue in the discharge is basically chlorine with traces of water and should not be discharged into rivers or streams.

Any spills of crystals must be appropriately cleaned up or diluted with large amounts of water and not flushed into rivers or streams, ocean or sewers (contact emergency services, when necessary). For this reason HTH should be premixed at Pomare depo prior to going to site.

At the completion of the disinfection task the [Disinfection Record Form](#) is to be completed and files at Pomare Depo.

First Aid

- If skin or hair contact occurs, wash skin with plenty of water. Remove

contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs, seek medical advice.

- If swallowed, rinse mouth and give plenty of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical advice.
- If eye contact occurs, irrigate with copious quantities of water for 15 minutes. Keep eyelids open. Seek urgent medical advice. Transport to medical centre or hospital. Continue to wash with large amounts of water until medical help is available.
- If inhaled, remove the victim from exposure and avoid becoming a casualty. Allow patient to assume comfortable position and keep warm. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Rest until fully recovered.
- If breathing is laboured and patient is cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and administer oxygen through a facemask. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration at once. In the event of cardiac arrest, apply external cardiac massage. Seek urgent medical advice.
- Report all injuries/incidents to the Team Leader, Pipelines and through the Health and Safety reporting system.

References

- Safety Data Sheets (SDS)
- Health and Safety Procedures
- Action Plans
- See “Preservation of Product”, in the IMM
- Freshwater Plan