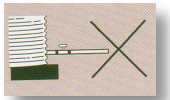
Tank installation

Plumbing can be arranged

THESE ERRORS MAY VOID YOUR WARRANTY



Tank base undermined – inadequate over flow.



Unsupported pipe work puts extra strain on the fittings and tank wall.



Wooden sleepers are generally too uneven and untrue to use for base support.



Rocky and uneven ground with little or no base preparation.

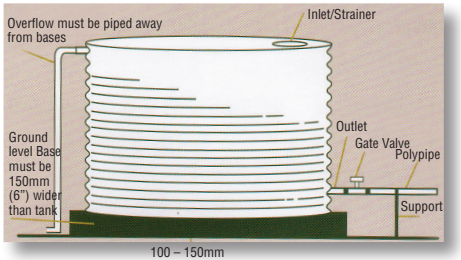


Must not have undersized base. Outside edges of tank must be fully supported.



Don't use corrugated iron decking, as tank must be supported by a hardwood decking, sized or planed on top side with spacing of 12mm between supported by bearers.

IF THESE GUIDELINES ARE NOT FOLLOWED, WARRANTY MAYBE NULL AND VOID



Rainwater Tank Installation Guide

1. The tank stand (base) must be stable, firm, flat, compacted and free from any rocks, stones or sharp objects.
2. The tank stand (base) must be larger than the tank diameter and able to fully support the tank.
3. Tank stand (base) must be able to safely support the tank when full of water, bearing in mind that water weighs 1 kg per litre.
4. A reinforced concrete stand (base) is ideal but must also be greater than the diameter of the tank.
5. The overflow of the tank must be piped at least 2 metres clear of the tank to avoid undermining of the tank stand (base).
6. All corstrip must be removed from the tank after installation.

A Overflow

PVC Pipe that extends from the tank allowing excess water to escape and be diverted to another location such as stormwater, another tank or your garden.

- Overflow must be piped at least 2 metres away from the base of your tank. Any undermining of the tank base due to inadequate overflow will void your warranty.
- Overflow size must match the inlet size of the down pipes to your tank. Your water tank must be capable of overflowing the same or a greater amount of water as its potential inlet volume.
  For example, if you have 2 x 100mm inlet pipes you will require 2 x 100mm overflow to match.
- Overflow screens/Mozzie Stoppas must be installed on the end of the pipe, cleaned regularly and must not be fixed/glued in place. If your overflow screen is blocked and flow of water is obstructed this can cause the water in your tank to surge out of the inlet strainer creating damage to the roof of the tank and erosion to the base.
  Damage to your tank as a result of surging water will not be covered under warranty.
- It is recommended to source an automatic release overflow screen if you need to have one installed on your tank.

B Inlet Strainer

Installed in the roof of your tank to allow for rainwater harvesting via down pipe systems. Designed to keep leaves, animals and insects out of your water tank.

- It is recommended to allow at least 300 - 400mm of fall between the height of your gutters and the inlet of your water tank to ensure the water will flow into the tank effectively.
- Adding a tank screen/dust cover to your tank will help prevent light entering your tank, minimising algae growth and will help to keep debris off the inlet strainer.
- Inlet strainers should be cleaned regularly to ensure they do not become blocked.

C Membrane

Adding a layer or membrane between a steel water tank and its foundation can serve several purposes primarily related to corrosion prevention.

- In order to prevent the mixing of different metals, it is essential that any new tank installed on a pre-existing foundation where a previous tank was located must incorporate a protective barrier. This barrier can take the form of materials like Malthoid, black plastic, or builder's plastic.

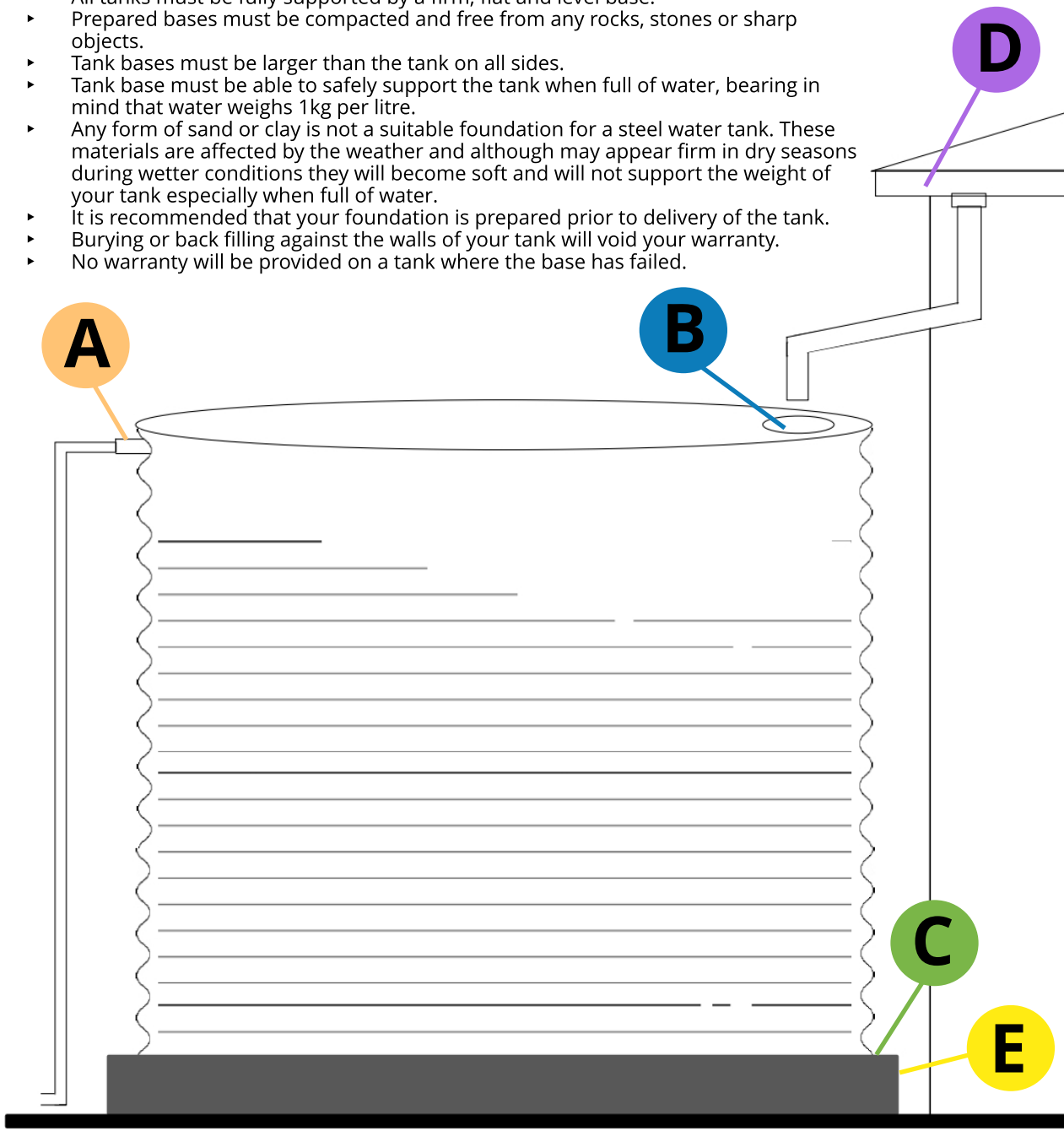
D Roof Gutter

In the event that your roof is exhibiting indications of rust, we strongly discourage the selection of a stainless steel water tank as a viable option. Although stainless steel is often chosen for its corrosion resistance, it is not entirely immune to the effects of rust or other forms of corrosion. When connecting a stainless steel water tank to a roof that is already showing signs of rust, there exists a possibility of galvanic corrosion.

E Tank Foundation

The most important aspect of your tank setup is its foundation. For more information on installing a satisfactory tank base, please refer to our Base Preparation Guide.

- Inspect the base area every 6-12 months for any movement, damage or erosion.
- A reinforced concrete base is the preferred option for a steel water tank.
- All tanks must be fully supported by a firm, flat and level base.
- Prepared bases must be compacted and free from any rocks, stones or sharp objects.
- Tank bases must be larger than the tank on all sides.
- Tank base must be able to safely support the tank when full of water, bearing in mind that water weighs 1kg per litre.
- Any form of sand or clay is not a suitable foundation for a steel water tank. These materials are affected by the weather and although may appear firm in dry seasons during wetter conditions they will become soft and will not support the weight of your tank especially when full of water.
- It is recommended that your foundation is prepared prior to delivery of the tank.
- Burying or back filling against the walls of your tank will void your warranty.
- No warranty will be provided on a tank where the base has failed.



STAINLESS STEEL

304 or 316 grade

316 Grade stainless steel is recommended for all properties within 5kms of the Australian sea side. If you choose to purchase a 304 grade stainless steel tank for your coastal environment it is important that you understand the associated risks and that your tank will not be covered under warranty.

Painting stainless steel

Stainless steel is known for its inherent corrosion resistance, primarily due to an oxide layer that forms on the surface of the metal which acts as a protective barrier shielding the underlying steel from corrosive elements in the environment. Painting a stainless steel water tank could compromise this natural corrosion resistance and interfere with eh formation and maintenance of the protective oxide layer.

Water Source Considerations

When considering the use of bore water, river water, or dam water in a stainless steel tank, it's important to be aware of potential interactions between the water and the tank. These water sources often contain minerals like iron, calcium, magnesium, sodium, and silica, which can react with stainless steel, leading to issues such as staining, scaling, and rusting. Additionally, contaminants such as sulfur compounds, chlorides, organic matter, and variations in pH levels can promote corrosion and affect water quality. To ensure the longevity of your stainless steel tank and the quality of your stored water, it's advisable to assess the water's compatibility with stainless steel, through testing by a water treatment professional.

Tank safety

When engaging in tasks like acid washing, welding, or grinding, it's crucial to be cautious about the tank's proximity to ensure its safety and integrity.

Exposing your tank to foreign metals through direct contact or debris from welding/grinding can diminish its lifespan. For instance, leaning a sheet of wire mesh against the tank's wall can trigger a galvanic reaction, leading to corrosion. Similarly, chemicals like acids, concentrated detergents or degreasers can etch into stainless steel, causing damage. In case of spills, a gentle wash with diluted soapy water followed by a clean water rinse is advised. If signs of corrosion arise and are suspected to be due to these activities, testing of the steel may be requested to establish the cause. Please note that if it is determined that such actions have led to corrosion or other damages, the warranty may be voided.

Fixings

If you choose to disregard our recommendations against adding or installing extra items onto your tank or making modifications after delivery, it is crucial to take precautions. When using materials in direct contact with the steel, ensure that they are made of stainless steel, plastic, or another non-ferrous metal. This practice is essential to prevent potential corrosion problems in the future. It applies not only to items such as tools, fittings, materials and fasteners, but also to any components that come into direct contact with the tank's steel surface. This proactive measure will help maintain the integrity and longevity of your tank by minimizing the risk of corrosion issues over time.

BUSH FIRE

While our tanks adhere to BAL ratings, it's important to note that subjecting the steel to direct exposure from intense heat or flames can potentially undermine the structural robustness of the tank. In the event that your tank is exposed to extreme heat or fire, we encourage you to get in touch with us for a thorough discussion of available choices. Please be aware that any instances of tank failure subsequent to exposure to extreme heat or flames, as well as any resulting damages or injuries, do not fall within the scope of our warranty coverage. .

WATER STORAGE TEMPERATURES

Our tanks are specifically designed for the storage of rain water at ambient temperature levels. Storing substances other than rainwater or maintaining elevated temperatures within the tank will result in the voiding of the warranty.

BASE MAINTENANCE

The maintenance and upkeep of the tank base throughout the tank's lifespan are the customer's responsibility. Ensuring the base remains satisfactory falls under the customer's purview. While we conduct a base inspection during delivery and offer guidance, we cannot assume responsibility for factors that may evolve over time.