

CLYDESDALE HOUSING ASSOCIATION LIMITED

Policy: Legionella Management Policy

Date: 28th April 2021

Lead Officer: Technical Services Manager

Review Date: 28th April 2024

Regulatory Standards: Standard 1

The governing body leads and directs the RSL to achieve good outcomes for its tenants and other service users.

Guidance

- 1.1 The RSL's governance policies and arrangements set out the respective roles, responsibilities and accountabilities of governing body members and senior officers, and the governing body exercises overall responsibility and control of the strategic leadership of the RSL.
- 1.2 The governing body ensures the RSL complies with its constitution and its legal obligations. Its constitution adheres to these Standards and the constitutional requirements set out below.
- 1.3 All governing body members accept collective responsibility for their decisions.
- 1.4 All governing body members and senior officers understand their respective roles, and working relationships are constructive, professional and effective.
- 1.5 Each governing body member always acts in the best interests of the RSL and its tenants and service users and does not place any personal or other interest ahead of their primary duty to the RSL.

The Scottish Social Housing Charter relevant indicators:

4: Quality of housing

Social landlords manage their businesses so that:

- tenants' homes, as a minimum, meet the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS) when allocated; are always clean and tidy and in a good state of repair; and also meet the Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (EESHH) by December 2020

5: Repairs & Maintenance

Social landlords manage their business so that:

- tenants' homes are well maintained, with repairs and improvements carried out when required, and tenants are given reasonable choices about when work is done

Clydesdale Housing Association will provide this policy on request at no cost, in large print, in Braille, in audio or other non-written format, and in a variety of languages.



HAPPY TO TRANSLATE

1. Purpose

- 1.1 The aim of this Policy is to ensure the effective inspection, maintenance and management of all water systems within premises controlled by the Association.
- 1.2 The procedures detailed within this section have been written to ensure all reasonable steps have been taken to comply with The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended), The Water Supply (Water Fittings) (Scotland) Byelaws 2014 and all other relevant legislation.

2. Definitions

Legionella – “*a potentially dangerous type of bacteria when inhaled with water vapour. Bacterium grows best in warm, nutrient rich water.*”

Legionella Risk Assessment – “*a specific risk assessment carried out to determine the risk level of Legionella Assessment proliferation, and exposure from a specific water system.*”

Log Book – “*a record book provided to record all local checks and tests carried out, as specified by legionella risk assessment.*”

Legionnaires' disease – “*a potentially fatal form of pneumonia caused by the legionella bacteria.*”

3. References

- British Standards 8580:2019 – Water Quality: Risk Assessment for Legionella Control –Code of Practice
- HSG274 Legionnaires Disease – Technical Guidance (2014)
- IACL27 (rev2) Legionnaires Disease – A guide to Employers
- INDG 458 Legionnaires Disease – A brief Guide for Duty Holders (2012)
- Public Health etc. (Scotland) Act 2008
- The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 including all subsequent amendments
- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH), including all subsequent amendments
- The Housing (Scotland) Act 2014
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999 and 2006 amendment)
- Health and Safety at Work Act (1974)
- The Private Water Supply (Scotland) 2017
- The Water Supply (Water Fittings) (Scotland) Byelaws 2014
- The Water Supply (Water Quality) (Scotland) Regulations 2001

4. Specific Duties

4.1 The Association has several specific duties which relate to water safety and, in particular, Legionella risk management. These include:

- Identifying and assessing sources of risk;
- Preparing a scheme for preventing or controlling the risk;
- Implementing and managing the scheme;
- Keeping records and checking what has been done is effective.

5. Legionella Information

5.1 Legionella bacteria is common in natural water (such as rivers and ponds). However, legionella can grow in other water systems such as cooling towers, evaporative condensers, showers, spray apparatus and hot and cold-water systems.

5.2 Legionnaires' disease is a potentially fatal form of pneumonia caused by the inhalation of Legionella bacteria. This includes the most serious Legionnaires' diseases, as well as the similar but less serious conditions of Pontiac Fever and Lochgoilhead Fever. The bacteria are normally contained within fine water droplets (aerosol) that may be caused by operating a cooling tower, shower, spray apparatus, running a tap outlet or operating a humidifier.

5.3 Legionnaires' disease has the potential to affect anybody. However, those more susceptible are normally in the age range of 45 and above, smokers, heavy drinkers, or suffer from chronic respiratory or kidney disease or have impaired immune systems.

5.4 Legionella survive low temperatures and thrive at temperatures between 20-45 degrees C if the conditions are right (e.g. if a supply of nutrients is present such as rust, sludge, scale and other bacteria).

6. Legionella Policy

6.1 The Association will aim to minimise and control the risk from Legionnaires' disease and, to this end, will:

- Appoint a responsible person who will have a duty to put in place an action plan to minimise the risk of Legionella and to manage and monitor the necessary work systems and procedures;
- Provide the necessary training for staff members implementing the policy and procedures associated with Legionella Risks;
- Identify and assess sources of risk (e.g. where conditions are present that may encourage Legionella bacteria to multiply or where there is a means of creating and disseminating breathable droplets), and establish any items of non-compliance;

- Assess the level of risk through a structured Legionella Risk Assessment programme, and aim to eliminate or reduce the risk to an acceptable level;
- Arrange for routine inspection and maintenance of water systems, and where needed, a programme of disinfection;
- Retain records of maintenance, inspection and testing for a minimum of five years.

7. Risk Assessment

- 7.1 The Association will arrange for a suitable and sufficient risk assessment programme to be carried out (and regularly reviewed) to identify and assess the risk of exposure to Legionella bacteria from all water systems across its property portfolio.
- 7.2 The Association will use a competent person within CHA to carry out the risk assessment programme. The Association will determine the appropriate programme of risk assessing, which may involve the use of 'representative' assessments followed by an ongoing programme or rotation across different addresses. If a more detailed Risk Assessment is deemed to be required, for example in a healthcare setting, the Association will appoint an external expert to carry out a detailed Risk Assessment and act on its recommendations.
- 7.3 The HSE provides the following guidance to be considered when approaching the production of the Risk Assessment:

"The practical and proportionate application of health and safety law to landlords of domestic rental properties is that whilst there is a duty to assess the risk from exposure to Legionella to ensure the safety of their tenants, this does not require an in-depth, detailed assessment.

Most landlords can assess the risk themselves and do not need to be professionally trained or accredited; but if they do not feel competent, or inclined to do so, they can arrange for someone who is to do it on their behalf".

- 7.3 All recommendations and remedial action will be recorded in a log book. The recommendations should also highlight the management control actions that may be carried out in-house and those which would require an external contractor.
- 7.4 The risk assessment will be reviewed at regular intervals (at least every two years) or when it is believed that the original risk assessment is no longer valid (e.g., following a change in the building or water supply, or following an incident).

8. Water Fittings and System Requirements

- 8.1 The Association will ensure that all new water fittings comply with relevant legislation and have the CE mark, British Standard kitemark or appropriate equivalent. Specialist advice will be obtained in the selection of all water systems fixtures and fittings.
- 8.2 The Association will ensure that all water fittings are suitable for the purpose intended.
- 8.3 Hot water shall be stored in tanks at a temperature of at least 60°C.
- 8.4 Water pipes shall be as short and direct as possible and pipes and tanks will be effectively insulated. Tanks will be protected against contamination and materials used which do not encourage Legionella growth.
- 8.5 Hot water shall reach taps at temperatures greater than 50°C within one minute of running.
- 8.6 Cold water shall be stored at a temperature of less than 20°C. Cold water shall reach taps at temperatures less than 20°C within two minutes of running.
- 8.7 All little used outlets shall be routinely flushed through.
- 8.8 Where water is used or stored for consumption in any devices, e.g. water coolers, tea urns, drinks machines etc., an effective system of regular cleaning and disinfecting shall be introduced, in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

9. Disinfection

- 9.1 Water services will be disinfected when any of the following situations occur:
 - If a routine inspection or risk assessment shows it necessary to do so;
 - After any prolonged shutdown of a month or longer (a risk assessment may indicate the need for cleaning after a period of less than one month, especially in summer where temperatures have been high);
 - If the system or part of it has been substantially altered or entered for maintenance purposes in a manner that may lead to contamination;
 - Following an outbreak or suspected outbreak of Legionaries' disease or any other water borne infection/disease.

10. Void Property Actions

- 10.1 It is recognised that all void properties have the potential to exhibit increased risk of Legionella due to the possibility of stagnant water remaining undisturbed within pipework for prolonged periods.
- 10.2 To mitigate the increased potential risk associated with voids, the following will be carried out as part of the routine plumbing check instructed:
 - Thoroughly flush all taps;
 - Clean and disinfect, or replace, all shower heads;
 - Inspect and report on possible standing water traps, where present.

11. Contractors

- 11.1 A competent external contractor will be appointed to carry out legionella preventative monitoring and water hygiene services where it is deemed necessary. As a minimum requirement, contractors are required to be a registered member of the Legionella Control Association (LCA) or the Water Management Society (WMSoc). Contracted works may include legionella sampling, tank inspections, water sampling, (for all bacteria) and other associated services, as identified in the Legionella Risk Assessment programme.

12. Notification Requirements

- 12.1 If it is suspected or confirmed that a tenant, employee or visitor has contracted Legionnaires' disease, the Association will report the incident to the HSE under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR).

13. Tenant Responsibilities

- 13.1 Tenants will be provided with information on good water management and Legionella control through tenancy agreements and/or by means of Newsletter articles, website and social media.
- 13.2 Tenants will be advised to clean shower heads, descale and disinfect them at least every two months.
- 13.3 For showers that are only occasionally used, tenants will be advised to flush the shower through by running the water for at least two minutes once a week.
- 13.4 Where a property is left vacant for any time (e.g. When on holiday), tenants will be advised to flush both hot and cold-water systems by running all outlets for at least two minutes.

13.5 Tenants will be advised to inform the Association immediately if there are problems, debris or discolouration in the water.

14. Review of Methodology

14.1 The Association will review its methodology for managing Legionella every three years or sooner if required by Statutory or best practice requirements.

15. Review Period

15.1 This policy will be reviewed every three years or sooner if required to ensure that the Association complies with up-to-date legislation and guidance.