

During the course of this programme  
**we aim to cover the following:**

- Care providers legal responsibilities in relation to control of Legionella
- What is Legionnaires' disease
- What are the conditions which favour the growth of Legionella bacteria
- The infection route for Legionnaires' disease
- Different types of hot and cold water systems
- The methods of controlling Legionella in hot and cold water systems
- Schematic diagrams of the water systems
- Legionella risk assessments
- How to control Legionella by temperature control
- Monitoring the system's water temperatures
- Inspecting the water tanks
- Remedial actions required if the temperature criteria or the tanks cleanliness is not met
- Summary
- Testing your understanding

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Purpose of CD

The aim of this CD is to enable those responsible for managing hot and cold water systems at care homes or settings to have an overview of the requirements to manage the risk from Legionella bacteria (using temperature control).

The CD is split into sections:

- The initial sections cover your legal responsibilities and describes the risk from Legionella bacteria.
- Later sections describe the different types of hot and cold water systems and the risk from your particular setting.
- It is anticipated that you initially run through the CD in its entirety.
- At the end of CD there is an opportunity to revisit different sections and print off useful information to help you comply with the law.

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Glossary

## Section 2: Types of Hot and Cold Water Systems

Roll your mouse over the numbers and identify what type of water system you have in your care home. Then click on the number to select it and continue through the information about that type of system.

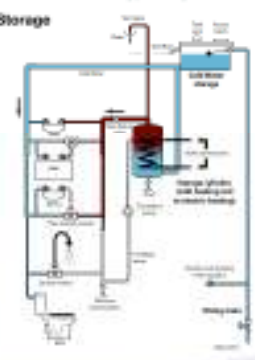
### Hot and Cold Storage

- 1
- 2
- 3
4. The system has **hot and cold water storage cylinders/tanks**.  
(Cold water is fed from the water mains to the cold water tank/s - typically located in the loft. The cold water is then fed to the cold water outlets and to the hot water storage cylinders and the heated water is fed to the hot water outlets.)

**This is a gravity fed system.**

Does the hot water system have a circulation pump?  
(This pumps the hot water from the cylinder around the distribution system and back to the cylinder? You will see a pipe returning water to the tank.)

If you are unsure of what type of system you have, select option 1.




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## Section 3: Terminology

### Thermostatic Mixing Valves (TMVs)

- TMVs blend hot and cold water to reduce the temperature where a scald risk is present.
- TMVs should be located close to the water outlets  
(failure to do so will result in unnecessary long runs of pipework containing warm water that may encourage Legionella to grow)



If the pipework is enclosed the TMV must be accessible in maintenance (not only leg down or access hatch or a removable panel).  
Note: (1) when fully installed occur (eg. at baths and showers). TMVs will need to be checked but they may also need to be present at hand basins if people are likely to scald. (2) You must ensure you have assessed the scald risk where hot pipework is exposed to identify if it needs to be covered. (3) TMVs will need to be maintained. (For more information see the section in the Glossary)

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