LEGIONELLA RISK ASSESSMENT

SITE: New Waltham Parish Council, Community Hall, 7 St Clements Way, New Waltham DN36 4GU

PREPARED FOR: New Waltham Parish Council

DATE OF SURVEY: 20th May 2024

REPORT ISSUE DATE: 4th June 2024

UNDERTAKEN BY: Guardian Hygiene Services Ltd

RISK ASSESSOR: Scott Francis

RISK ASSESSOR SIGNATURE: SFrancis

REPORT CHECKED & APPROVED BY: Hannah Lord

REASSESSMENT DATE: 20th May 2026 (2 Years) or before

REPORT FORMAT

Appendices

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HIGH RISK

Site: New Waltham Parish Council, Community Hall, 7 St Clements Way, New Waltham DN36 4GU

The water system was identified overall as a **High Risk** system with regards to Legionellosis, due to the potential for contamination and the proliferation of Legionella bacteria within the system and the creation and dissemination of aerosols.

Considering the inherent and residual risks, Guardian has appraised any risk gap between residual risk and as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) risk.
Based on this risk assessment findings only, the recommendations, its current risk score and if all the recommendation are actioned, completed and signed off, the risk assessment rating could be reduced down to medium risk due to the complexity/size of the water system and/or the risk of the population susceptibility.

The level risk is affected by some of the following issues identified during this assessment of this site:

- The risk from exposure will normally be controlled by measures which do not allow the proliferation of legionella bacteria in the system. Once the risk is identified and assessed, a written control scheme should be prepared, implemented and properly managed for preventing or controlling legionella.

  The scheme should specify the various control measures, how to use and carry out those measures, describe the water treatment regimes and the correct operation of the water system. The scheme should be specific and tailored to the system covered by the risk assessment. Along with the guidance in this document, this appendix summarises the information to include in a legionella written control scheme, i.e.:

  - purpose;
  - scope;
  - risk assessment
  - management structure:

  dutyholder;

  responsible person(s) and communication pathways;

  training; allocation of responsibilities, i.e. to the dutyholder, responsible person(s) and water treatment service provider.

  - up-to-date schematic plan showing the layout of the system(s) and its location within and around the premises this should identify piping routes, storage and header tanks, calorifiers and relevant items of plant, especially water softeners, filters, strainers, pumps and all water outlets;

- the correct and safe operation of the system;
- precautions in place to prevent or minimise risk associated with the system;
- analytical tests, including microbiological testing, other operational checks, inspections and calibrations to be carried out, their frequency and any resulting corrective actions;
- remedial action to be taken in the event that the scheme is shown not to be effective, including control scheme reviews and any modifications made;
- health and safety information, including details on storage, handling, use and disposal of any chemical used in both the treatment of the system and testing of the system water;
- incident plan, which covers the following situations:

  major plant failure, e.g. chemical system failure;

  very high levels or repeat positive water analyses for legionella;

  an outbreak of legionellosis, suspected or confirmed as being centred at the site;

  an outbreak of legionellosis, the exact source of which has yet to be confirmed, but which is believed to be centred in an area which includes the site.

- Appoint lines of communication.
- No paperwork on site or seen onsite with regards to Legionella Control and Management. It is recommended that this is instated and implemented at the earliest convenience. A Legionella control log book should be in place at the site. The log book should be used to record all Legionella records, tests, remedial work and Legionella issues. Where the building is rented, a managing (or letting) agent is used, the management contract should clearly specify who has responsibility for maintenance and safety checks, including managing the risk from Legionella. Where there is no contract or agreement in place or it does not specify who has responsibility, the duty is placed on whoever has control of the premises and the water system in it, and in most cases, this will be the landlord themselves.
- No documented Method Statements for monitoring / maintenance of the system on site.
- All Legionella records should be held for 5 years.
- For circulating and non-circulating systems: take temperatures at sentinel points (nearest outlet, furthest outlet and long branches to outlets) to confirm they are at a minimum of 50°C within one minute.
- Please ensure that all little used outlets (hot & cold) that they are flushed at least weekly until the outlet stabilises and is comparable to supply water or for 2 minutes for the hot water (without creating aerosols). This action should be recorded in your Legionella log book. Little used outlet is any outlet not being used at least weekly.

- Legionella samples are required to taken from appropriate points in the water systems if any of the following apply:

  - water systems where the control levels of the treatment regime, e.g. temperatures, are not being consistently achieved.
  - high-risk areas or where there is a population with increased susceptibility.
  - water systems suspected or identified in a case or outbreak of legionellosis.

  It is recommended that Legionella samples are taken from appropriate points in the water systems on at least an annual basis to confirm the effectiveness of the Legionella control scheme.

  Site has hot water systems running below 50°C.

- Please ensure that adequate training is provided to persons responsible for the control of legionella on site. I would advise legionella awareness training and responsible persons training for all responsible for the site.

- Ensure there is an Adequate Emergency Procedures in place in case of Legionella Positive / Case of Legionellosis associated with the site.

- To ensure correct backflow protection within the system the following areas require correct backflow protection.

  Bowls area 2 x bibtaps without correct backflow protection.

- Deadleg present on the mains water supply to site; the identified deadleg should be removed from the system. They should be removed to the nearest tee joint which should be replaced with a flush joint so that no stubs of pipework remain. If the deadlegs cannot be removed weekly flushing should be carried out. Records must be kept of any flushing undertaken.

  Deadleg located as follows.

  Changing room corridor 1 x bibtap isolated creating 1 x 15mm deadleg.(bring back online or remove fully from the system)

- The water source for the LPOU's comes out as Medium risk, this is due to issues relating to their Mains feed. Once issues have been rectified with the Mains feed then the risk score will lower.

- The flow temperatures at the time of assessment for LPOU's were running below 50°C it is important to maintain the flow temperature of above 50°C and distribution temperatures to outlets of above 50°C, this will avoid the potential of bacterial growth. Ensure the units are switched on daily if the units are faulty ensure they are repaired/replaced.

  LPOU 2 running below 50°C.

- The nearest, furthest and representative outlet temperatures for LPOU 1 at the time of assessing was running below 50°C it is important to maintain the flow temperature of above 50°C and distribution temperatures to outlets of above 50°C, this will avoid the potential of bacterial growth.

LPOU 2 running below 50°C.

- Expansion vessel located on the LPOU expansion vessels are considered dead legs in HSG274 Part 2 and therefore require regular flushing. A documented flushing regime needs to be put in place. Expansion vessels should be installed vertically with rigid pipework and have drain valves installed to allow for 6 monthly flushing of the units. Another option would be to install anti legionella valve to the units thus not requiring carrying out 6 monthly flushing.

  Following issues with expansion vessels.

  LPOU 1 expansion vessel requires reconfiguring to vertical and install an anti-legionella valve.

  LPOU 2 expansion vessel requires reconfiguring to vertical and install an anti-legionella valve.

  Combi 1 expansion vessel requires reconfiguring to vertical and install an anti-legionella valve.

- The cold water source is deemed medium risk to showers this is due to the risk of their mains water feeds. Once these issues have been rectified with the mains water feeds then the risk score will lower.

- Scale is present on showers on site this was only found on this visit, scale can provide condition where bacteria can habituate, showers should be descaled quarterly, if the showers are in that poor a condition they should be replaced.

- Site do not carry out quarterly shower head clean and descaling. Quarterly shower head and hosing descaling should take place and if it is deemed that that quarterly descaling is insufficient then increased descaling is needed to ensure shower are scale free.

- Scale is present on tap outlets around site, scale can provide condition where bacteria can habituate, outlets should be descaled, if the outlets are in that poor a condition they should be replaced.

- Scale inhibitors should be serviced and maintained as per manufacturers specification. Inline scale inhibitor unit x 1 in kitchen feeding 1 x combi, they have a limited lifespan ensure they are replaced as per manufacturers specification.

- Flexible pipework is located on site, some have the WRAS marking but it isn't possible to see whether it all is WRAS Approved as no tags are present on these items. Ensure flexible pipework is WRAS approved or have rigid copper or plastic pipework in situ.

  Non WRAS Flexi pipework is located as follows.

  Kitchen 4 x 15mm flexible pipework 2 x WRAS approved 2 non-WRAS approved.

- Storeroom 1 x bibtap with correct backflow protection. Outlet is little used ensure weekly flushing is carried out to this outlet.
- Changing corridor 1 x bibtap without correct backflow protection. Outlet is isolated creating a deadleg within the system.

- Bowls area, 2 x bibtaps without correct backflow protection. Outlets are little used.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT

Site Name: New Waltham Parish Council, Community Hall, 7 St Clements Way, New Waltham DN36 4GU

Written Control Scheme, Training and Record Keeping	Risk Level	Timescale	Date Completed	Signed
2.01-2.04 – The risk from exposure will normally be controlled by measures which do not allow the proliferation of legionella bacteria in the system. Once the risk is identified and assessed, a written control scheme should be prepared, implemented and properly managed for preventing or controlling legionella. The scheme should specify the various control measures, how to use and carry out those measures, describe the water treatment regimes and the correct operation of the water system. The scheme should be specific and tailored to the system covered by the risk assessment. Along with the guidance in this document, this appendix summarises the information to include in a legionella written control scheme, i.e.: • purpose; • scope; • risk assessment • management structure: dutyholder; responsible person(s) and communication pathways; training; allocation of responsibilities, i.e. to the dutyholder, responsible person(s) and water treatment service provider. • up-to-date schematic plan showing the layout of the system(s) and its location within and around the premises this should identify piping routes, storage and header tanks, calorifiers and relevant items of plant, especially water softeners, filters, strainers, pumps and all water outlets; • the correct and safe operation of the system; • precautions in place to prevent or minimise risk associated with the system; • analytical tests, including microbiological testing, other operational checks, inspections and calibrations to be carried out, their frequency and any resulting corrective actions; • remedial action to be taken in the event that the scheme is shown not to be effective, including control scheme reviews and any modifications made; • health and safety information, including details on storage, handling, use and disposal of any chemical used in both the treatment of the system and testing of the system water; • incident plan, which covers the following situations:	High	Immediately		

major plant failure, e.g. chemical system failure; very high levels or repeat positive water analyses for legionella; an outbreak of legionellosis, suspected or confirmed as being centred at the site; an outbreak of legionellosis, the exact source of which has yet to be confirmed, but which is believed to be centred in an area which includes the site.				
2.05 – Appoint lines of communication.	High	Immediately		
2.06 – No paperwork on site or seen onsite with regards to Legionella Control and Management. It is recommended that this is instated and implemented at the earliest convenience. A Legionella control log book should be in place at the site. The log book should be used to record all Legionella records, tests, remedial work and Legionella issues. Where the building is rented, a managing (or letting) agent is used, the management contract should clearly specify who has responsibility for maintenance and safety checks, including managing the risk from Legionella. Where there is no contract or agreement in place or it does not specify who has responsibility, the duty is placed on whoever has control of the premises and the water system in it, and in most cases, this will be the landlord themselves.	High	Immediately		
2.11 – No documented Method Statements for monitoring / maintenance of the system on site.	High	Immediately		
2.12 – All Legionella records should be held for 5 years.	High	Immediately		
2.14 – For circulating and non-circulating systems: take temperatures at sentinel points (nearest outlet, furthest outlet and long branches to outlets) to confirm they are at a minimum of 50°C within one minute.	High	Immediately		
2.17 – Please ensure that all little used outlets (hot & cold) that they are flushed at least weekly until the outlet stabilises and is comparable to supply water or for 2 minutes for the hot water (without creating aerosols). This action should be recorded in your Legionella log book. Little used outlet is any outlet not being used at least weekly.	High	Weekly		
2.18 – Legionella samples are required to taken from appropriate points in the water systems if any of the following apply: • water systems where the control levels of the treatment regime, e.g. temperatures, are not being consistently achieved. • high-risk areas or where there is a population with increased susceptibility. • water systems suspected or identified in a case or outbreak of legionellosis. It is recommended that Legionella samples are taken from appropriate points in the water systems on at least an annual basis to confirm the effectiveness of the Legionella control scheme. Site has hot water systems running below 50°C.	Low	Within 12 weeks		

2.20 & 2.21 – Please ensure that adequate training is provided to persons responsible for the control of legionella on site. I would advise legionella awareness training and responsible persons training for all responsible for the site.	High	Immediately		
2.22 – Ensure there is an Adequate Emergency Procedures in place in case of Legionella Positive / Case of Legionellosis associated with the site.	High	Immediately		

Mains / Water Source Distribution System	**Risk Level**	**Timescale**	**Date Completed**	**Signed**
3.08 – To ensure correct backflow protection within the system the following areas require correct backflow protection. Bowls area 2 x bibtaps without correct backflow protection.	Medium	Within 8 weeks		
3.10 – Deadleg present on the mains water supply to site; the identified deadleg should be removed from the system. They should be removed to the nearest tee joint which should be replaced with a flush joint so that no stubs of pipework remain. If the deadlegs cannot be removed weekly flushing should be carried out. Records must be kept of any flushing undertaken. Deadleg located as follows. Changing room corridor 1 x bibtap isolated creating 1 x 15mm deadleg.(bring back online or remove fully from the system)	High	Within 4 weeks		
3.12 – Please ensure that all little used outlets (hot & cold) that they are flushed at least weekly until the outlet stabilises and is comparable to supply water or for 2 minutes for the hot water (without creating aerosols). This action should be recorded in your Legionella log book. Little used outlet is any outlet not being used at least weekly.	High	Weekly		

Low Storage Volume (<15L) & Instantaneous Hot Water Heaters & Associated Hot Water Distribution	**Risk Level**	**Timescale**	**Date Completed**	**Signed**
6.01 – The water source for the LPOU's comes out as Medium risk, this is due to issues relating to their Mains feed. Once issues have been rectified with the Mains feed then the risk score will lower.	Medium	Within 8 weeks		
6.02 – The flow temperatures at the time of assessment for LPOU's were running below 50°C it is important to maintain the flow temperature of above 50°C and distribution temperatures to outlets of above 50°C, this will avoid the potential of bacterial growth. Ensure the units are switched on daily if the units are faulty ensure they are repaired/replaced. LPOU 2 running below 50°C.	High	Immediately		
6.04 & 6.07 – Please ensure that all little used outlets (hot & cold) that they are flushed at least weekly until the outlet stabilises and is comparable to supply water or for 2 minutes for the hot water (without creating aerosols). This action should be recorded in your Legionella log book. Little used outlet is any outlet not being used at least weekly.	High	Weekly		
6.08, 6.09 & 6.10 – The nearest, furthest and representative outlet temperatures for LPOU 1 at the time of assessing was running below 50°C.	High	Immediately		

It is important to maintain the flow temperature of above 50°C and distribution temperatures to outlets of above 50°C, this will avoid the potential of bacterial growth. LPOU 2 running below 50°C.				
6.16 – Expansion vessel located on the LPOU expansion vessels are considered dead legs in HSG274 Part 2 and therefore require regular flushing. A documented flushing regime needs to be put in place. Expansion vessels should be installed vertically with rigid pipework and have drain valves installed to allow for 6 monthly flushing of the units. Another option would be to install anti legionella valve to the units thus not requiring carrying out 6 monthly flushing. Following issues with expansion vessels. LPOU 1 expansion vessel requires reconfiguring to vertical and install an anti-legionella valve. LPOU 2 expansion vessel requires reconfiguring to vertical and install an anti-legionella valve. Combi 1 expansion vessel requires reconfiguring to vertical and install an anti-legionella valve.	Medium	Within 8 weeks		

Showers / Spray Hoses / Spray Taps	**Risk Level**	**Timescale**	**Date Completed**	**Signed**
8.01 – The cold water source is deemed medium risk to showers this is due to the risk of their mains water feeds. Once these issues have been rectified with the mains water feeds then the risk score will lower.	Medium	Within 8 weeks		
8.03 – Please ensure that all little used outlets (hot & cold) that they are flushed at least weekly until the outlet stabilises and is comparable to supply water or for 2 minutes for the hot water (without creating aerosols). This action should be recorded in your Legionella log book. Little used outlet is any outlet not being used at least weekly.	High	Weekly		
8.06 – Scale is present on showers on site this was only found on this visit, scale can provide condition where bacteria can habituate, showers should be descaled quarterly, if the showers are in that poor a condition they should be replaced.	High Medium	Within 4 weeks Within 8 weeks		
8.07 – Site do not carry out quarterly shower head clean and descaling. Quarterly shower head and hosing descaling should take place and if it is deemed that that quarterly descaling is insufficient then increased descaling is needed to ensure shower are scale free.	Medium	Within 8 weeks		

General Risk Factors	**Risk Level**	**Timescale**	**Date Completed**	**Signed**
9.01 – Scale is present on tap outlets around site, scale can provide condition where bacteria can habituate, outlets should be descaled, if the outlets are in that poor a condition they should be replaced.	High	Within 4 weeks		
9.03 –Scale inhibitors should be serviced and maintained as per manufacturers specification. Inline scale inhibitor unit x 1 in kitchen feeding 1 x combi, they have a limited lifespan ensure they are replaced as per manufacturers specification.	Medium	Within 8 weeks		

9.06 – Flexible pipework is located on site, some have the WRAS marking but it isn't possible to see whether it all is WRAS Approved as no tags are present on these items. Ensure flexible pipework is WRAS approved or have rigid copper or plastic pipework in situ. Non WRAS Flexi pipework is located as follows. Kitchen 4 x 15mm flexible pipework 2 x WRAS approved 2 non-WRAS approved.	Medium	Within 8 weeks		

Other Risk Outlets	Risk Level	Timescale	Date Completed	Signed
Storeroom, 1 x bibtap with correct backflow protection. Outlet is little used ensure weekly flushing is carried out to this outlet.	High			
Changing corridor, 1 x bibtap without correct backflow protection. Outlet is isolated creating a deadleg within the system.	Medium Backflow High Little used			
Bowls area, 2 x bibtaps without correct backflow protection. Outlets are little used.	Medium Backflow High Little used			

Review of the Risk Assessment

In accordance with HSE ACOP and Guidance, L8 (fourth edition) [sic]:

i. All systems require a risk assessment (paragraph 25)
ii. **You will need to review this assessment regularly and specifically when there is reason to believe that this risk assessment may no longer be valid (ACOP paragraph 32)**
iii. This record of the assessment is a living document that must be reviewed to ensure it remains up-to-date (paragraph 47)
iv. This record of the assessment is to give an indication of when to review the assessment (paragraph 47)

This Legionella risk assessment should be formally reassessed when there are significant changes to ensure that it remains valid, for example, when there are:

- changes to the water system or its use;
- changes to the use of the building or part of the building in which the system is installed;
- The availability of new information about risks or control measures;
- indications that control measures are no longer effective;
- new construction works or system modifications planned; or
- changes to the key personnel, contractors and service providers.
- A case of Legionnaire's Disease / Legionellosis associated with the system

Where a reassessment has not been triggered by the above, there should be a policy of planned reassessment in place.

Water systems with higher inherent risk or complex water services where changes are poorly documented may need to be reassessed frequently, e.g. annually, whereas for water systems with a lower inherent risk, or those where all changes are recorded and where systems are well managed, it may be sufficient for a formal reassessment to be performed every 2 to 5 years.

It is unlikely that circumstances will be so stable that a risk assessment will not need reassessing within this period, in particular, due to staff and management changes. In reality, so many changes occur with time that it is difficult to keep track of them all, for example, general ageing and deterioration of the system and its equipment.

The risk assessor will determine a reassessment frequency based on the current and expected future risk and will be based on the following:

- **High risk:** 1 or 2 years depending on site conditions and risk
- **Medium risk:** 2 or 3 years
- **Low risk:** 3 to 5 years

Your recommended reassessment date is: 20th May 2026 (2 Years) or before

Scott Francis of Guardian Hygiene Services Ltd completed the survey for this risk assessment and the content of the final report has been checked for accuracy in accordance with the requirements of the Guardian Legionella Management System by Hannah Lord and is duly authorised for issue.

Please Note: All recommendations which involve changes to the water system and/or any component therein, the Duty Holder is responsible for ensuring the work complies with the Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999 and BS 8558: 2010 the Guide to Design, Installation, Testing and Maintenance of Services Supplying Water for Domestic Use within Buildings and Curtilages.

3. DISCLAIMER

This site specific Legionella Risk Assessment is based upon information and records provided at the time of survey and the Risk Assessors' findings and opinions. The Risk Assessor will aim to ensure all areas of the site's water system are accessed (if safe access is provided) and the full extent of the water system is detailed within this report. Although, every care is taken to detect all relevant parts of the hot and cold water system on site, it is possible that some parts may be hidden from inspection. No warranty as to the completeness of the information is given as the Risk Assessment is part-based on information provided by the site such as monitoring records, maintenance schedules and other records of actions and management procedures.

Guardian Hygiene Services Ltd ('Guardian') disclaims all liability and responsibility for the direct or indirect loss or damage that may be suffered through reliance upon the completeness of the information over which Guardian has no control.

Whilst the components of the hot and cold water system on site have been inspected for their suitability, it is often not possible to identify the source of individual parts/fittings. The use of the Water Regulations Advisory Scheme (WRAS) Water Fittings and Materials Directory available on-line www.wras.co.uk/directory will help to ensure that any fittings acquired in future comply with relevant Regulations.

Guardian has provided key recommendations wherever relevant to reduce the risk of Legionella bacteria being present in the water system. However, adherence to Guardian's guidance and recommendations do not guarantee the absence of Legionella bacteria in the water system. Regular and ongoing maintenance and management of the water system is critical to the operation and safety of the systems for the control of Legionella.

Since the supply water, weather conditions and other factors may vary with time, the findings of this assessment should be taken in context of the conditions at the time of the assessment. Future conditions may lead to the establishment of different risk levels.

CONFIDENTIALITY

This report is confidential and should not be copied. Should further copies be required they will be made available upon request.

Please ensure this report is carefully reviewed and the key recommendations and areas of risk are noted and addressed. Should you require any further clarification or advice regarding this Risk Assessment and the interpretation of this report please contact us.

References:

The format of the Risk Assessment is based on the following:

- H.S.E Approved Code of Practice, L8, Legionnaire's Disease – The Control of Legionella Bacteria in Water Systems
- HSG274 Part 2 Legionnaires' Disease: The Control of Legionella Bacteria in Hot and Cold Water Systems (published 2014)
- HSG274 Part 3 Legionnaires' Disease: The Control of Legionella Bacteria in Other Risk Systems
- BS 8580:2019 Water Quality – Risk Assessments for Legionella Control – Code of Practice
- The Water Management Society's Guide to Risk Assessment for Water Services

Contact Us:

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4. LINES OF COMMUNICATION AND MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 Guardian has a responsibility as your chosen Risk Assessment service provider to identify the individuals responsible for the safe management of the water system with respect to Legionella Control on this site. Guardian has detailed below the information provided at the time of the Risk Assessment which identifies the personnel responsible in accordance with the L8 Approved Code of Practice. You should carefully analyse this information and any inaccuracies should be immediately reported to Guardian so it can be amended – it is vital this information is as accurate and up-to-date as possible.

4.2 **Management Responsibilities and Lines of Communication as identified at the time of survey:**

4.2.1 **STATUTORY DUTY HOLDER:** **New Waltham Parish Council**

(The Duty Holder is ultimately responsible for the water system and the financial control on site i.e. the employer or the person in control of the premises or systems concerned)

4.2.2 **Name of RESPONSIBLE PERSON:** **Unknown please appoint**

JOB TITLE:

Contact Telephone Number:

E-mail Address:

(The Responsible Person is appointed by the Duty Holder to take day-to-day responsibility for controlling any identified risk from Legionella bacteria and to provide supervision for the implementation of control schemes and remedial actions for the control of Legionella. They should be a manager, director or have similar status and have sufficient authority, competence and knowledge of the installation to ensure the timely and efficient implementation of precautions. It is important they have a clear understanding of their role and of the overall health and safety structure and policy within the organisation)

4.2.3 **Name of DEPUTY RESPONSIBLE PERSON:** **Unknown please appoint**

JOB TITLE:

Contact Telephone Number:

E-mail address:

(The Deputy Responsible Person supports and takes on the responsibilities of the Responsible Person in the absence of the Responsible Person and as and when required)

4.2.4 **Water Monitoring / Control Scheme Responsibility / Service Provider(s)**

No control scheme in place.

4.2.5 **Water Treatment Service Provider: N/A**

(Company responsible for the installation and maintenance of the chemical dosing / ionisation / UV System)

4.2.6 **Water Authority Responsible for Supply: Anglian Water**

Please Note: It is a requirement of L8 for the Duty Holder to ensure that those who are appointed to carry out the Legionella control measures are given suitable and sufficient information, instruction and training. This includes information, instruction and training on the significant findings of the risk assessment and the appropriate precautions and actions they need to take to safeguard themselves and others. This should be reviewed and updated whenever significant changes are made to the type of work carried out or methods used. Training is an essential element of an employee's capability to carry out work safely, but it is not the only factor. Instructions, experience, knowledge and other personal qualities are also relevant to perform a task safely.

NOTES:

5. SITE DETAILS & SURVEY CONDITIONS

Contact Person during Survey:	-	Rob Thompson
Building Use:	-	Commercial
Type of Occupation:	-	All ages male and female
Level of Occupation:	-	Monday – Fridays Sporadic used between the hours of 9.00am – 10.00pm
Periods Site Left Unoccupied for more than 30 days:	-	None
Number of Floors:	-	1
Number of Separate Buildings:	-	1
Areas of repetition identified where a minimum of 10% assessed	-	All site assessed
Date of Survey:	-	20th May 2024
Risk Assessor:	-	Scott Francis
Outside Temperature at Time of Survey:	-	13°C
Weather Conditions:	-	Overcast
Other notes/information	-	N/A

6. ASSETS IDENTIFIED / ASSESSED	Ticked if Present	Amount present	Assessed
Cold Water Systems			
1. Mains water supply to site	✓	**2**	**2**
Other water supplies to site including bore/spring			
2. Cold water storage tank (CWST)			
3. Cold water storage tank (CWST) booster system			
4. Domestic Hot Water Systems			
▪ Calorifiers circulating			
▪ Cals circulating – amount of flow, return or shunt pumps			
▪ Calorifier non-circulating			
▪ Point of use/Low volume water heaters (<15L)	✓	**2**	**2**
▪ POU/Low volume water heaters (<15L) built in TMV			
▪ Instant water heaters, no stored water			
▪ Combination water Heaters (CWH'S)			
▪ Combination boilers	✓	**1**	**1**
5. Showers			
▪ Mixer shower / TMV shower			
▪ Electric shower	✓	**9**	**9**
▪ Pot wash shower	✓	**1**	**1**
▪ Emergency Showers			
Other Risk Systems			
6. Water softeners/filters/ inline scale inhibitor	✓	**1**	**1**
7. Fire suppression systems			
8. Fire storage tank			
9. Fire hose reels			
10. Spa Pools / Jacuzzi			
11. Swimming pool			
12. Vehicle washes			
13. Fountains and water Features			
14. Lathe / machine tool coolant systems			
15. Pressure washer			
16. Bubble column / sensory equipment using water			
Outlets in this risk assessment			
17. Sink	✓	**1**	**1**
18. Wash hand basin	✓	**9**	**9**
19. TMV			
20. Toilets	✓	**8**	**8**
21. Urinal			
22. Bib tap	✓	**4**	**3**
23. Baths			
Other systems			
24. Dishwasher			
25. Washing machine			
26. Steam oven with water supply			
27. Drinks hot water boiler			
28. Drinks vending machine / coffee machine			
29. Ice machine			
30. Water drink/water cooler machines			
31. Expansion Vessel	✓	**3**	**3**
32. Feed & expansion tank (F&E tank)			
33. RPZ Valve			
34. Anything else:			

7. ASSESSMENT OF POPULATION RISK

This section does not impact on the overall Risk Score of this assessment, although, the following factors increase a person's susceptibility to infection and, hence, will increase the risk of legionellosis:

- Age (risk increases with age)
- Sex (males more at risk)
- Heavy smoking, alcohol, no exercise
- Disease or therapy that reduces immunity

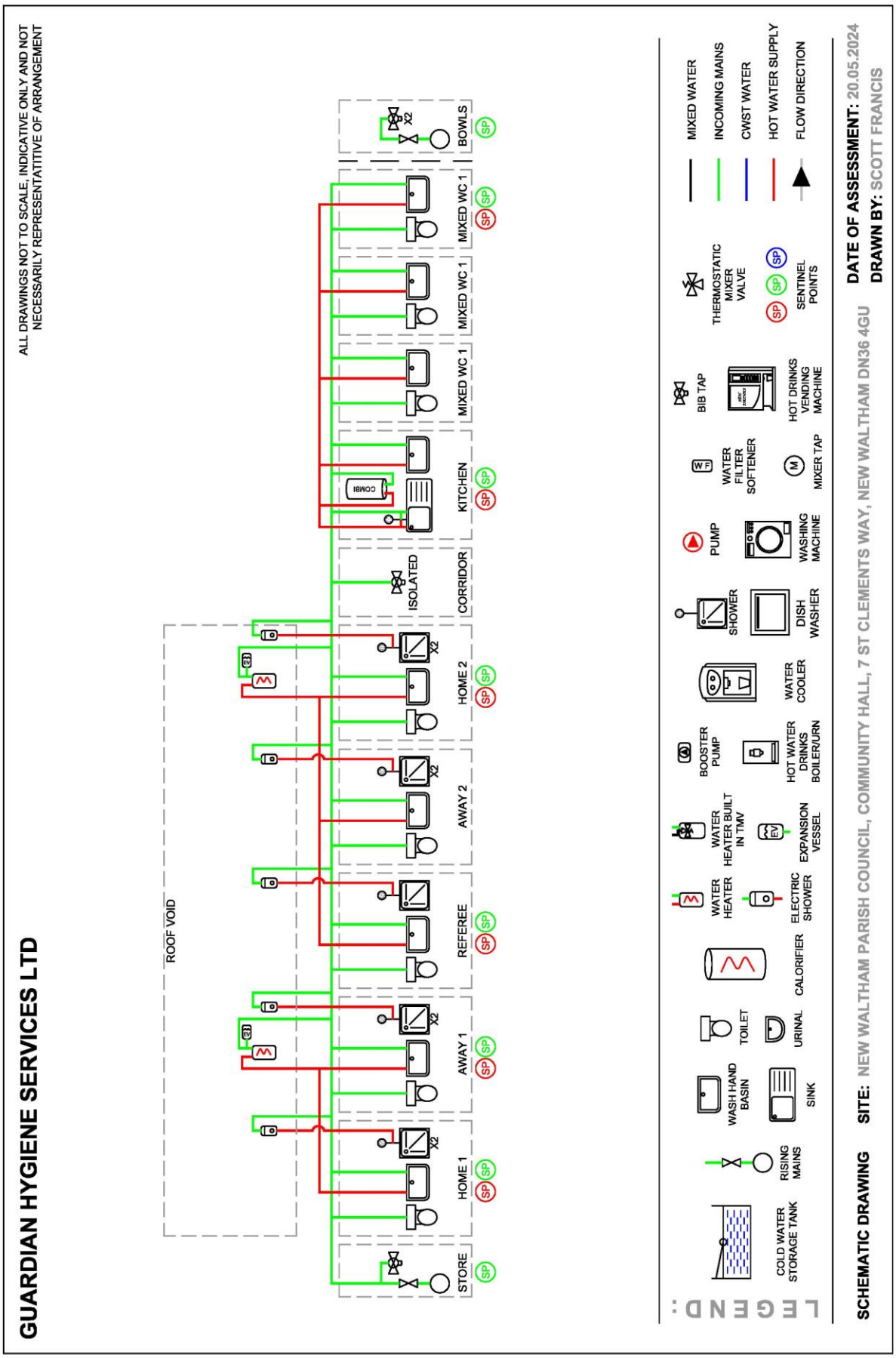
Please Note: When assessing the risk associated with the hazards present in the water system, the assessor will consider the susceptibility of the population

GENERAL INFORMATION	RISK CONDITION	RISK CAT
Does the population include persons over the age of 45?	Yes	Medium
Does the population include smokers?	Possibly due to visitors on site	Medium
Is the site classed as 'Healthcare' premises?*	No	N/A
Does the population include those with a reduced immune suppression system?	Possibly due to visitors on site	Medium
Is the population outside the premises affected by the water system?	No	Low
State the population affected outside the premises?	N/A	N/A
State the overall susceptibility of the personnel	**MEDIUM**	

KEY		
	N/A	No Associated Legionella Risk
	L	Low Legionella Risk
	M	Medium Legionella Risk
	H	High Legionella Risk

*If the site is classed as a 'healthcare' premises, the higher risk is to be addressed with more stringent controls, namely a minimum hot water temperature of 55ºC is required rather than 50ºC.

8. SCHEMATICS AND KEYS



9. EVALUATION / SCORING OF RISK

A qualitative risk assessment has been carried out by the risk assessor by making the judgment of risk on the following factors which affect the risk of Legionellosis associated with a water system:

- The potential for contamination of the system with Legionella bacteria
- The potential for the proliferation of Legionella bacteria in the system
- The potential for the formation of water aerosols / droplets
- The susceptibility of persons exposed to Legionella bacteria

To assist with the assessment of the risk associated with a system, Guardian has produced a guide for the risk assessors, which is included in Appendix B of this document. However, the risk assessor using his / her knowledge and experience of water systems may, where appropriate with justification, deviate from guide risk levels.

The risk from Legionella has been assessed using the following criteria:

Low Risk	Action is required to maintain as Low Risk / to follow good operating practice
Medium Risk	Action is required as soon as practicable
High Risk	Immediate action is required

10. RISK ASSESSMENT SURVEY:

10.1 DESCRIPTION OF COMPLETE WATER SYSTEM

Mains water rises in the external storeroom to feed all sites hot and cold water down services comprising 1 x combi boiler and 2 x low point of use water heaters. There are 5 x electric shower units feeding 9 x shower outlets.

Mains water rises at the old bowls green park area to feed 2 x bibtaps.

10.2 WRITTEN CONTROL SCHEME, TRAINING AND RECORD KEEPING

Check	Written Control Scheme /Comments	Risk Level
2.01 Is there a written Legionella Control Scheme / Management System?	No	High
2.02 Written control scheme description: Correct operation of controls to minimise risk?	No	High
2.03 Written control scheme: Check start up and shut down procedure, plant rotation & flushing in the written control scheme	No	High
2.04 Written control scheme, does it include equipment brought onsite by third parties?	No	High
2.05 Are the Lines of Communication and Responsibilities for the safe management of the water system documented?	No	High
2.06 Is there a Legionellosis Control Log Book?	No	High
2.07 Previous risk assessment seen & date of the Previous Legionella Risk Assessment including compliance with remedial actions	Possibility that this is sites first risk assessment	Low
2.08 Has there been a change to the water system or its use, building or key personnel since the last risk assessment?	N/A	N/A
2.09 Is there an accurate Schematic diagram / Plan of the Water System in place?	Schematic drawing provided within this risk assessment	Low
2.10 Is there an Asset Register of Components of water System and Installation Records?	Yes, via this risk assessment	Low
2.11 Are there documented Method Statements for monitoring / maintenance of the system?	No	High
2.12 Suitable records maintained & available for 5 years	No	High
2.13 Is there Routine Monitoring of all CWSTs i.e., annual visual inspection and annual (Summer) temperature check of incoming mains into the tank and remote from the ball cock?	N/A	N/A
2.14 Is there Routine Monitoring of CWS/HWS? i.e. Sentinel points – monthly and representative outlets on a rotational basis to ensure the whole system is reaching satisfactory temperatures	No	High
2.15 Is there Routine Monitoring of all Calorifiers? i.e. Monthly temperature checks of the Flow and Return and annual visual check of internal surfaces and / or purge of debris in the base and inspection of purge water	N/A	N/A
2.16 Where a Chemical Dosing System is installed, is there Routine Monitoring of Biocide Levels?	N/A	N/A

2.17 Is there sustained Routine Flushing of little-used Outlets (where required) and is it logged?	No	High
2.18 Is there a Legionella Sampling Regime in place? If so, on what basis?	No	Low
2.19 Have any previous samples taken been found to be positive for Legionella? If so, what were the levels?	N/A	N/A
2.20 Is there adequate Training (including refresher training) of Personnel / Contractors with Responsibilities for the Control of Legionella?	No	High
2.21 Level of competence of site staff & any contractors responsible for Legionella management including site records / log books?	No	High
2.22 Is there Adequate Emergency Procedures in place in case of Legionella Positive / Case of Legionellosis associated with the site?	No	High
2.23 Records of past Legionella issues found, have these been actioned and signed off in a timely manner and checked? Did actions deal with the issues, if not was better controls put in place or escalation plan/procedure in place?	N/A	N/A
2.24 Risk assessment limitations: Access issues noted on the visit, areas not accessed, e.g. locked room or secure areas?	No limitations	Low
2.25 Risk assessment limitations: Note any limitations which will have an impact on the risk assessment, e.g. Pipework access	No limitations	Low
2.26 Is the sites thermometer suitable for the task and calibrated?	N/A	N/A
	Overall risk	**HIGH**

Comments and Recommendations:

2.01-2.04 – The risk from exposure will normally be controlled by measures which do not allow the proliferation of legionella bacteria in the system. Once the risk is identified and assessed, a written control scheme should be prepared, implemented and properly managed for preventing or controlling legionella.

The scheme should specify the various control measures, how to use and carry out those measures, describe the water treatment regimes and the correct operation of the water system. The scheme should be specific and tailored to the system covered by the risk assessment. Along with the guidance in this document, this appendix summarises the information to include in a legionella written control scheme, i.e.:

- purpose;
- scope;
- risk assessment
- management structure:

dutyholder;

responsible person(s) and communication pathways;

training; allocation of responsibilities, i.e. to the dutyholder, responsible person(s) and water treatment service provider.

- up-to-date schematic plan showing the layout of the system(s) and its location within and around the premises this should identify piping routes, storage and header tanks, calorifiers and relevant items of plant, especially water softeners, filters, strainers, pumps and all water outlets;
- the correct and safe operation of the system;

- precautions in place to prevent or minimise risk associated with the system;
- analytical tests, including microbiological testing, other operational checks, inspections and calibrations to be carried out, their frequency and any resulting corrective actions;
- remedial action to be taken in the event that the scheme is shown not to be effective, including control scheme reviews and any modifications made;
- health and safety information, including details on storage, handling, use and disposal of any chemical used in both the treatment of the system and testing of the system water;
- incident plan, which covers the following situations:

  major plant failure, e.g. chemical system failure;

  very high levels or repeat positive water analyses for legionella;

  an outbreak of legionellosis, suspected or confirmed as being centred at the site;

  an outbreak of legionellosis, the exact source of which has yet to be confirmed, but which is believed to be centred in an area which includes the site.

2.05 – Appoint lines of communication.

2.06 – No paperwork on site or seen onsite with regards to Legionella Control and Management. It is recommended that this is instated and implemented at the earliest convenience. A Legionella control log book should be in place at the site. The log book should be used to record all Legionella records, tests, remedial work and Legionella issues. Where the building is rented, a managing (or letting) agent is used, the management contract should clearly specify who has responsibility for maintenance and safety checks, including managing the risk from Legionella. Where there is no contract or agreement in place or it does not specify who has responsibility, the duty is placed on whoever has control of the premises and the water system in it, and in most cases, this will be the landlord themselves.

2.11 – No documented Method Statements for monitoring / maintenance of the system on site.

2.12 – All Legionella records should be held for 5 years.

2.14 – For circulating and non-circulating systems: take temperatures at sentinel points (nearest outlet, furthest outlet and long branches to outlets) to confirm they are at a minimum of 50°C within one minute.

2.17 – Please ensure that all little used outlets (hot & cold) that they are flushed at least weekly until the outlet stabilises and is comparable to supply water or for 2 minutes for the hot water (without creating aerosols). This action should be recorded in your Legionella log book. Little used outlet is any outlet not being used at least weekly.

2.18 – Legionella samples are required to taken from appropriate points in the water systems if any of the following apply:

- water systems where the control levels of the treatment regime, e.g. temperatures, are not being consistently achieved.
- high-risk areas or where there is a population with increased susceptibility.
- water systems suspected or identified in a case or outbreak of legionellosis.

It is recommended that Legionella samples are taken from appropriate points in the water systems on at least an annual basis to confirm the effectiveness of the Legionella control scheme.

Site has hot water systems running below 50°C.

2.20 & 2.21 – Please ensure that adequate training is provided to persons responsible for the control of legionella on site. I would advise legionella awareness training and responsible persons training for all responsible for the site.

2.22 – Ensure there is an Adequate Emergency Procedures in place in case of Legionella Positive / Case of Legionellosis associated with the site.

10.3 MAINS / WATER SOURCE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Check	Result		Risk
3.01 Water Source i.e. mains / private water supply (including location)	External rear storeroom mains	Old bowls green park area mains	Low
3.02 Incoming Mains Temp(°C)	14°C	13°C	Low
3.03 Nearest Outlet Temp (°C)	14°C	13°C	Low
3.04 Furthest Outlet Temp (°C)	14°C	N/A	Low
3.05 Any representative outlet not achieving 20°C within 2 minutes	No		Low
3.06 Insulation of pipework	Yes		Low
3.07 Chemical / UV Treatment / Ionisation	N/A		N/A
3.08 Backflow protection	No		Medium
3.09 Stop Valve Accessible	Yes		Low
3.10 Dead-legs present	Yes		High
3.11 Dead-ends present	No		Low
3.12 Presence of Little-Used Outlets	Yes		High
3.13 Accessibility of Pipe-work	Average		Low
	Overall risk		**MEDIUM**

Comments and Recommendations for Mains / Water Source Distribution System:

3.08 – To ensure correct backflow protection within the system the following areas require correct backflow protection.

Bowls area 2 x bibtaps without correct backflow protection.

3.10 – Deadleg present on the mains water supply to site; the identified deadleg should be removed from the system. They should be removed to the nearest tee joint which should be replaced with a flush joint so that no stubs of pipework remain. If the deadlegs cannot be removed weekly flushing should be carried out. Records must be kept of any flushing undertaken.

Deadleg located as follows.

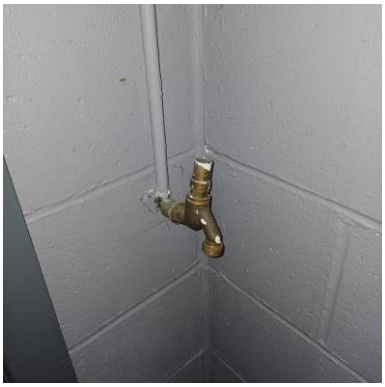
Changing room corridor 1 x bibtap isolated creating 1 x 15mm deadleg.(bring back online or remove fully from the system)

3.12 – Please ensure that all little used outlets (hot & cold) that they are flushed at least weekly until the outlet stabilises and is comparable to supply water or for 2 minutes for the hot water (without creating aerosols). This action should be recorded in your Legionella log book. Little used outlet is any outlet not being used at least weekly.

Photographs:

External rear storeroom mains

Old bowls green park area mains



Changing room corridor 1 x bibtap currently isolated without correct backflow protection

Changing room corridor 1 x bibtap isolated creating 1 x 15mm deadleg

10.4 COLD WATER STORAGE TANKS (CWST) AND DISTRIBUTION - NO COLD WATER STORAGE TANKS LOCATED ON SITE

Check	Result	Risk	Result	Risk
CWST				
Asset Number:				
Location:				
Services Supplied by CWST:				
Tank Capacity (Litres):				
Sparge pipe fitted inside the tank				
CWST inlet pipe size and material				
CWST outlet pipe size and material				
4.1. CWST Material (WRAS approved)				
4.2 CWST Insulation				
4.3 Close-fitting CWST Lid				
4.4 CWST Lid Vent				
4.5 Overflow Screen				
4.6 Warning Pipe Screen (for tanks over 1000L)				
4.7 Vent Pipe feeds CWST				
4.8 Supply Water Temp (ºC) (ball valve) (<20ºC)				
4.9 Stored Water Temp (ºC) (<2ºC increase from 4.8)				
4.10 Visible Bio-films in CWST				
4.11 Visible Sediment in CWST				
4.12 Visible Corrosion within CWST & Internal tank condition(s)				
4.13 Visible Scale within CWST				
4.14 CWST's linked (i.e. parallel to avoid stagnation / low flow)				
4.15 Cross flow-inlet opposite outlet, outlet at bottom of CWST				
4.16 Turnover of CWST (turnover within 24 hours/12 hours in healthcare)				
4.17 Dead-legs present				
4.18 Dead-ends present				
4.19 Safe Access to, around and into the CWST for inspection and cleaning				
4.20 Does the CWST have hollow supports?				
4.21 Adequate Lighting				
COLD WATER DISTRIBUTION				
4.22 Nearest Outlet Temp (ºC)				
4.23 Furthest Outlet Temp (ºC)				
4.24 Any representative outlet not achieving 20ºC within 2 minutes				
4.25 Accessibility of pipe work				
4.26 Presence of little used outlets / flushing regime				
4.27 Backflow Protection				
4.28 Dead-legs present				
4.29 Dead-ends present				
4.30 CWS pipework insulation				
4.31 Expansion vessels if fitted, right way up, WRAS/BS6920 approved/allow flushing				
4.32 Expansion vessel brand, size (L) & pipe size				
CWST Risk				
Overall Risk				

10.5 CALORIFIERS / HOT WATER STORAGE VESSELS & ASSOCIATED HOT WATER DISTRIBUTION - NO CALORIFIERS/HOT WATER STOAGE VESSELS LOCATED ON SITE

Check	Result	Risk	Result	Risk	Result	Risk
Asset Number:						
Make / Model:						
Location:						
Outlets / Area Served:						
Heating Method:						
Vented / Unvented:						
Storage Capacity:						
Construction Material						
Flow pipework size & material						
Return pipework size & material						
With / without Circulation						
5.1 Flow Water Temp (>60ºC)						
5.2 Return Water Temp (>50ºC)						
5.3 Water Source						
5.4 Calorifier Insulation						
5.5 Drain Valve Fitted / Operational & location of valve						
5.6 Purge Water Condition						
5.7 Access Hatch to Clean and Inspect Calorifier						
5.8 Internal Condition						
5.9 Suitable Vent Fitted						
5.10 Evidence of Stratification						
5.11 Destratification Pump Fitted						
5.12 Storage Capacity / Meets Demand						
5.13 Alternation of Stand-by Pumps						
5.14 Period of Operation (N.B: if not in use for more than 7 days may create a dead-leg)						
5.15 Temperature Gauge Fitted / Operational						
5.16 Calorifiers linked correctly (i.e. parallel to avoid stagnation / low flow)						
5.17 Expansion vessels i.e. if fitted, to be right way up, WRAS / BS6920 approved and allow flushing						
5.17a Expansion vessel brand, size (L) & pipe size						
5.18 Dead-leg / dead-end associated with cal i.e. Swan neck						
5.19 Calorifier linked to solar heating system and is it managed, monitored and maintained effectively?						
5.20 Safe Access to and around the Calorifier						
5.21 Adequate Lighting						
HOT WATER DISTRIBUTION						
5.22 Nearest Outlet Temperature (>50ºC / 55ºC Healthcare)						
5.23 Furthest Outlet Temp (>50ºC / 55ºC Healthcare)						

5.24 Any representative outlet not achieving 50ºC (55ºC Healthcare) within 1 minute						
5.25 Presence of little used outlets /flushing regime						
5.26 HWS pipe work insulation						
5.27 Accessibility of HWS pipe work						
5.28 Backflow protection						
5.29 Dead-legs present						
5.30 Dead-ends present						
5.31 Recirculation / Booster Pump						
Calorifier /Hot Water Storage Vessel Risk						
Overall Risk						

10.6 LOW STORAGE VOLUME (<15L) / INSTANTANEOUS HOT WATER HEATER & ASSOCIATED HOT WATER DISTRIBUTION

Check	Result	Risk	Result	Risk	Result	Risk
Asset Number:	LPOU 1		LPOU 2		Combi 1	
Make / Model:	Zip II		Zip II		Ideal	
Location:	Changing room roof void		Changin room roof void		Hall kitchen	
Construction Material:	Copper		Copper		Stainless steel	
Heating Method:	Electric		Electric		Gas	
Serves:	Home 1 and Away 1		Referee, Away 2 and Home 2		Kitchen and WC's	
Hot Water Storage Capacity:	15 Litres		15 Litres		0 Litres	
6.01 Water Source	Mains	Medium	Mains	Medium	Mains	Medium
6.02 Flow Water Temp (50 - 60ºC/55ºC Healthcare)	54ºC	Low	20ºC	High	55ºC	Low
6.03 Regularity of Use / Period of Operation	Daily	Low	Daily	Low	Daily	Low
6.04 Turnover of stored water	Poor	High	Poor	High	Good	Low
6.05 Dead-legs present	No	Low	No	Low	No	Low
6.06 Dead-ends present	No	Low	No	Low	No	Low
HOT WATER DISTRIBUTION						
6.07 Presence of little used outlets / flushing regime	Yes	High	Yes	High	No	Low
6.08 Nearest Outlet Temperature (>50ºC / 55ºC Healthcare)	54ºC	Low	20ºC	High	55ºC	Low
6.09 Furthest Outlet Temperature (>50ºC / 55ºC Healthcare	53ºC	Low	19ºC	High	52ºC	Low
6.10 Any representative outlet not achieving 50ºC (55ºC Healthcare) within 1 minute	No	Low	Yes	High	No	Low
6.11 HWS pipe work insulation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6.12 Accessibility of HWS pipe-work	Good	Low	Good	Low	Good	Low
6.13 Backflow protection	Yes	Low	Yes	Low	Yes	Low
6.14 Dead-legs present	No	Low	No	Low	No	Low
6.15 Dead-ends present	No	Low	No	Low	N	Low
6.16 Expansion vessels if fitted, right way up, WRAS/BS6920 approved/allow flushing	No	Medium	No	Medium	No	Medium
6.16a Expansion vessel brand Size (L) & pipe size	Zilmet, 2 Litre 15mm		Zilmet, 2 Litre 15mm		Reflex 0.5 Litre 15mm	

Low storage volume /instantaneous hot water heater and distribution risk		Medium		High		Low
Overall Risk					**HIGH**	

Comments and recommendations for Low Storage Volume / Instantaneous Hot Water Heater and Distribution:

6.01 – The water source for the LPOU's comes out as Medium risk, this is due to issues relating to their Mains feed. Once issues have been rectified with the Mains feed then the risk score will lower.

6.02 – The flow temperatures at the time of assessment for LPOU's were running below 50°C it is important to maintain the flow temperature of above 50°C and distribution temperatures to outlets of above 50°C, this will avoid the potential of bacterial growth. Ensure the units are switched on daily if the units are faulty ensure they are repaired/replaced.

LPOU 2 running below 50°C.

6.04 & 6.07 – Please ensure that all little used outlets (hot & cold) that they are flushed at least weekly until the outlet stabilises and is comparable to supply water or for 2 minutes for the hot water (without creating aerosols). This action should be recorded in your Legionella log book. Little used outlet is any outlet not being used at least weekly.

6.08, 6.09 & 6.10 – The nearest, furthest and representative outlet temperatures for LPOU 1 at the time of assessing was running below 50°C it is important to maintain the flow temperature of above 50°C and distribution temperatures to outlets of above 50°C, this will avoid the potential of bacterial growth.

LPOU 2 running below 50°C.

6.16 – Expansion vessel located on the LPOU expansion vessels are considered dead legs in HSG274 Part 2 and therefore require regular flushing. A documented flushing regime needs to be put in place. Expansion vessels should be installed vertically with rigid pipework and have drain valves installed to allow for 6 monthly flushing of the units. Another option would be to install anti legionella valve to the units thus not requiring carrying out 6 monthly flushing.

Following issues with expansion vessels.

LPOU 1 expansion vessel requires reconfiguring to vertical and install an anti-legionella valve.

LPOU 2 expansion vessel requires reconfiguring to vertical and install an anti-legionella valve.

Combi 1 expansion vessel requires reconfiguring to vertical and install an anti-legionella valve.

Photographs:

LPOU 1

LPOU 1 expansion vessel

LPOU 2

LPOU 2 expansion vessel

Combi 1

Combi 1 expansion vessel

10.7 COMBINATION WATER HEATERS & ASSOCIATED HOT WATER DISTRIBUTION - NO COMBINATION WATER HEATERS LOCATED ON SITE

Check	Result	Risk	Result	Risk	Result	Risk
Asset Number:						
Make / Model:						
Location:						
Construction Material:						
Heating Method:						
Serves:						
Cold Water Storage Capacity:						
Hot Water Storage Capacity:						
7.01 Cold Water Source						
7.02 Temperature of Cold Water						
7.03 Evidence of hot water entering the cold water space						
7.04 Close-fitting CWST Lid						
7.05 Screened CWST Lid Vent						
7.06 Overflow Screen						
7.07 Cleanliness of CWST (i.e. presence of bio-films, scale and sediment)						
7.08 Flow Water Temp (as close to 60ºC as poss. without exceeding it)						
7.09 Regularity of Use / Period of Operation						
7.10 Turnover of stored water						
7.11 Dead-legs present						
7.12 Dead-ends present						
HOT WATER DISTRIBUTION						
7.13 Nearest Outlet Temperature (to confirm heater operates as close to 60ºC as possible)						
7.14 Furthest Outlet Temperature (>50ºC)						
7.15 Any representative outlets not achieving 50ºC						
7.16 Presence of little-used outlets / flushing regime						

7.17 HWS pipe work insulation						
7.18 Accessibility of HWS pipe-work						
7.19 Backflow protection						
7.20 Dead-legs present						
7.21 Dead-ends present						
7.22 Recirculation / Booster Pump						
Combination Water Heater and Distribution Risk						
Overall Risk						

The following benchmarks should be used regarding scald risks from water heaters:

If hot water outlet temperatures at sinks, basins, baths or showers are in excess of 60°C, for zero risk populations, then this should be identified as a potential "**scald risk**" with a recommendation for the installation of warning labels or blender valves.

If hot water outlet temperature at sinks, basins, baths or showers are in excess of 55°C, for high risk populations (very young, very elderly, infirm or significantly mentally or physically disabled or those with sensory loss), then this should be identified as a potential "**scald risk**" with a recommendation to consider fitting thermostatic mixing valves ('TMVs') (preferably incorporated directly in the tap fitting. Temperatures at TMVs should be set at 38-43°C.

If the hot water outlet temperatures be in excess of 62°C in cleaners/caretakers rooms, kitchens, laundries etc. then this again should be highlighted as a potential "**scald risk**" with a recommendation for approved 'Hot Water Warning' signage to be installed.

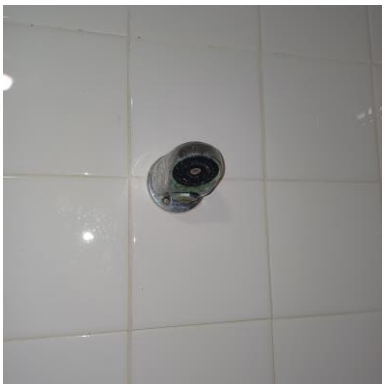
Please Note: If the temperature of the hot water supply is reduced in order to address a scalding risk this will compromise the control of Legionella.

10.8 SHOWERS / SPRAY HOSES / SPRAY TAPS

Check	Result	Risk	Result	Risk	Result	Risk
Asset Number:	Showers 1 and 2		Showers 3 and 4		Shower 5	
Location:	Home 1 change		Away 1 change		Referee change	
Type of Shower:	Electric		Electric		Electric shower mixer	
Individual / Bank of Showers (indicate number)	2		2		2	
8.01 Cold Water Source i.e. mains /CWST fed – indicate which CWST	Mains	Medium	Mains	Medium	Mains	Medium
8.02 Hot Water Source i.e indicate which calorifier / water heater)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8.03 Regularity of Use / Period of Operation / Flushing	Little used out of season	High	Little used out of season	High	Little used out of season	High
8.04 TMV/ built-in TMV used	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8.05 Shower Hose Restrained	Yes, fixed	Low	Yes, fixed	Low	Yes, fixed	Low
8.06 Visible Contamination / Scale on Showerhead(s)	Yes	Medium	Yes	High	Yes	Medium
8.07 Quarterly Shower Head Clean / Descale	No	Medium	No	Medium	No	Medium
8.08 Does the rate of fouling indicate that the quarterly clean / descale is adequate?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8.09 Backflow protection	Yes	Low	Yes	Low	Yes	Low
8.10 Dead-legs present	No	Low	No	Low	No	Low
8.11 Dead-ends present	No	Low	No	Low	No	Low
Shower / Spray Tap Risk		Medium		Medium		Medium
Overall Risk				**MEDIUM**		

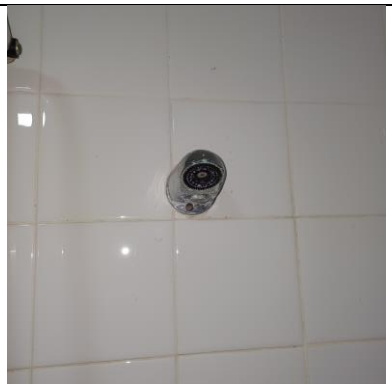
Photographs:

Shower 1



Shower 2

Shower 3



Shower 4

Shower 5

10.8 SHOWERS / SPRAY HOSES / SPRAY TAPS

Check	Result	Risk	Result	Risk	Result	Risk
Asset Number:	Shower 6 and 7		Shower 8 and 9		Shower 10	
Location:	Away 2 change		Home 2 change		Kitchen sink	
Type of Shower:	Electric		Electric		Pot wash sink shower	
Individual / Bank of Showers (indicate number)	2		2		1	
8.01 Cold Water Source i.e. mains /CWST fed – indicate which CWST	Mains	Medium	Mains	Medium	Mains	Medium
8.02 Hot Water Source i.e indicate which calorifier / water heater)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Combi 1	Low
8.03 Regularity of Use / Period of Operation / Flushing	Little used out of season	High	Little used out of season	High	Daily	Low
8.04 TMV/ built-in TMV used	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8.05 Shower Hose Restrained	Yes, fixed	Low	Yes, fixed	Low	Yes	Low
8.06 Visible Contamination / Scale on Showerhead(s)	Yes	Medium	Yes	Medium	Yes	High
8.07 Quarterly Shower Head Clean / Descale	No	Medium	No	Medium	No	Medium
8.08 Does the rate of fouling indicate that the quarterly clean / descale is adequate?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8.09 Backflow protection	Yes	Low	Yes	Low	Yes	Low
8.10 Dead-legs present	No	Low	No	Low	No	Low
8.11 Dead-ends present	No	Low	No	Low	No	Low
Shower / Spray Tap Risk		Medium		Medium		Medium
Overall Risk				**MEDIUM**		

Comments and Recommendations for Showers / Spray Hoses / Spray Taps:

8.01 – The cold water source is deemed medium risk to showers this is due to the risk of their mains water feeds. Once these issues have been rectified with the mains water feeds then the risk score will lower.

8.03 – Please ensure that all little used outlets (hot & cold) that they are flushed at least weekly until the outlet stabilises and is comparable to supply water or for 2 minutes for the hot water (without creating aerosols). This action should be recorded in your Legionella log book. Little used outlet is any outlet not being used at least weekly.

8.06 – Scale is present on showers on site this was only found on this visit, scale can provide condition where bacteria can habituate, showers should be descaled quarterly, if the showers are in that poor a condition they should be replaced.

8.07 – Site do not carry out quarterly shower head clean and descaling. Quarterly shower head and hosing descaling should take place and if it is deemed that that quarterly descaling is insufficient then increased descaling is needed to ensure shower are scale free.

Photographs:

Shower 6.

Shower 7.

Shower 8.

Shower 9.

Description here

10.9 GENERAL RISK FACTORS

Check	Result	Risk
9.01 Presence of scale on water fittings	Yes	High
9.02 Is there any form of scale control /water softener /water filter? Please give details as to type and part of water system it covers	Yes 1 x inline scale inhibitor located on the combi boiler.	Low
9.03 If 'Yes' to scale 9.02 above, is it maintained?	No	Medium
9.04 Where TMVs are fitted are they fitted in accordance with HSG 274 pt 2 guidance?*	Yes	Low
9.05 Where TMV's are fitted are they being serviced and maintained in accordance with relevant guidance?**	No	Medium
9.06 Are flexible hoses fitted?	No	Medium
	Overall Risk	**MEDIUM**

Comments and Recommendations for General Risk Factors:

9.01 – Scale is present on tap outlets around site, scale can provide condition where bacteria can habituate, outlets should be descaled, if the outlets are in that poor a condition they should be replaced.

9.03 –Scale inhibitors should be serviced and maintained as per manufacturers specification. Inline scale inhibitor unit x 1 in kitchen feeding 1 x combi, they have a limited lifespan ensure they are replaced as per manufacturers specification.

9.06 – Flexible pipework is located on site, some have the WRAS marking but it isn't possible to see whether it all is WRAS Approved as no tags are present on these items. Ensure flexible pipework is WRAS approved or have rigid copper or plastic pipework in situ.

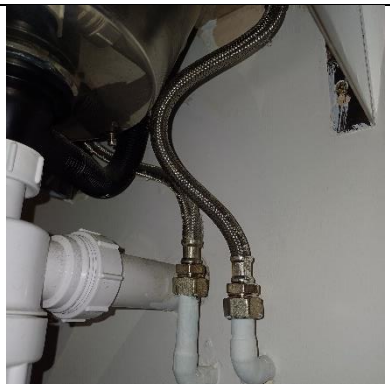
Non WRAS Flexi pipework is located as follows.

Kitchen 4 x 15mm flexible pipework 2 x WRAS approved 2 non-WRAS approved.

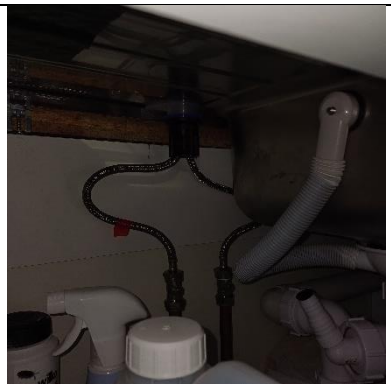
Photographs:

Evidence of scale to outlets

Yes 1 x inline scale inhibitor located on the combi boiler



Non-WRAS approved flexible pipework



WRAS approved flexible pipework

*including being accessible, as close to the POU as possible and preferably serving a single outlet.

**Relevant guidance:
HSG274 part 2 Table 2.1 checklist for hot and cold water systems
TMV3 Buildcert standard / NHS Model Engineering Specification D08

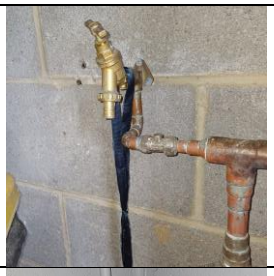
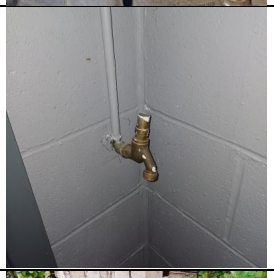
10.10 DEADENDS & DEADLEGS IN THE WATER SYSTEM

List of deadend and deadleg locations in the building including photographs, locations and water system affected.

Location	Recommendation (Include branch size if different to deadend/deadleg size)	Pipework length & diameter	Water system affected	Risk Level	Photo
-	See relevant Mains, Cold water storage tank, Calorifier, Low point of use water heaters, Combi boilers and Combination water heater sections for deadends and deadlegs	-	-	-	-

10.11 OTHER RISK OUTLETS NOT IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE DOCUMENT

List of other significant risk outlets identified (which may include, but not restricted to, washing machines, dish washers, vending machines, ice machines, fire sprinklers and hose reels, drinking water fountains)

Location	Notes (including maintenance regimes)	Asset ID (where applicable)	Temp (where applica-ble)	Risk Level	Photo
Storeroom	1 x bibtap with correct backflow protection. Outlet is little used ensure weekly flushing is carried out to this outlet.	-	14°C	High	
Changing corridor	1 x bibtap without correct backflow protection. Outlet is isolated creating a deadleg within the system.	-	-	Medium Backflow High Little used	
Bowls area	2 x bibtaps without correct backflow protection. Outlet is isolated creating a deadleg within the system.	-	-	Medium Backflow High Little used	
Overall Risk				**HIGH**	

10.12 REPRESENTATIVE OUTLETS

Asset Type /Location Details	Asset ID	Cold Temp	Hot Temp	Mixed Temp	Additional Information
Changing rooms					
Home change 1		15°C	54°C	-	LPOU 1 and Mains fed
Away change 1		15°C	53°C	-	LPOU 1 and Mains fed
Referee change		15°C	20°C	-	LPOU 2 and Mains fed
Away change 2		15°C	19°C	-	LPOU 2 and Mains fed
Home change 2		17°C	19°C	-	LPOU 2 and Mains fed
Hall					
Kitchen		14°C	55°C	-	Combi 1 and Mains fed
Mixed WC 1		14°C	53°C	-	Combi 1 and Mains fed
Mixed WC 2		14°C	52°C	-	Combi 1 and Mains fed
Mixed WC 3		14°C	52°C	-	Combi 1 and Mains fed
RED denotes incorrect temperature readings					

10.13 COMBINED RISK SCORING:

Area of Risk	Average Risk Score
Written Control Scheme, Training and Record Keeping	High
Mains / Water Source Distribution System	Medium
Cold Water Storage Tanks (CWST) & Associated Distribution	N/A
Calorifiers / Hot Water Storage Vessels & Associated Hot Water Distribution	N/A
Low Volume Hot Water Storage Vessels (<15L) / Instantaneous Water Heaters & Associated Hot Water Distribution	High
Combination Water Heaters and Associated Hot Water Distribution	N/A
Showers / Spray Hoses / Spray Taps	Medium
General Risk Factors	Medium
Other Risk Outlets	High
OVERALL RISK: HIGH	

Further Comments:

Risk Assessment Completed By: - Scott Francis

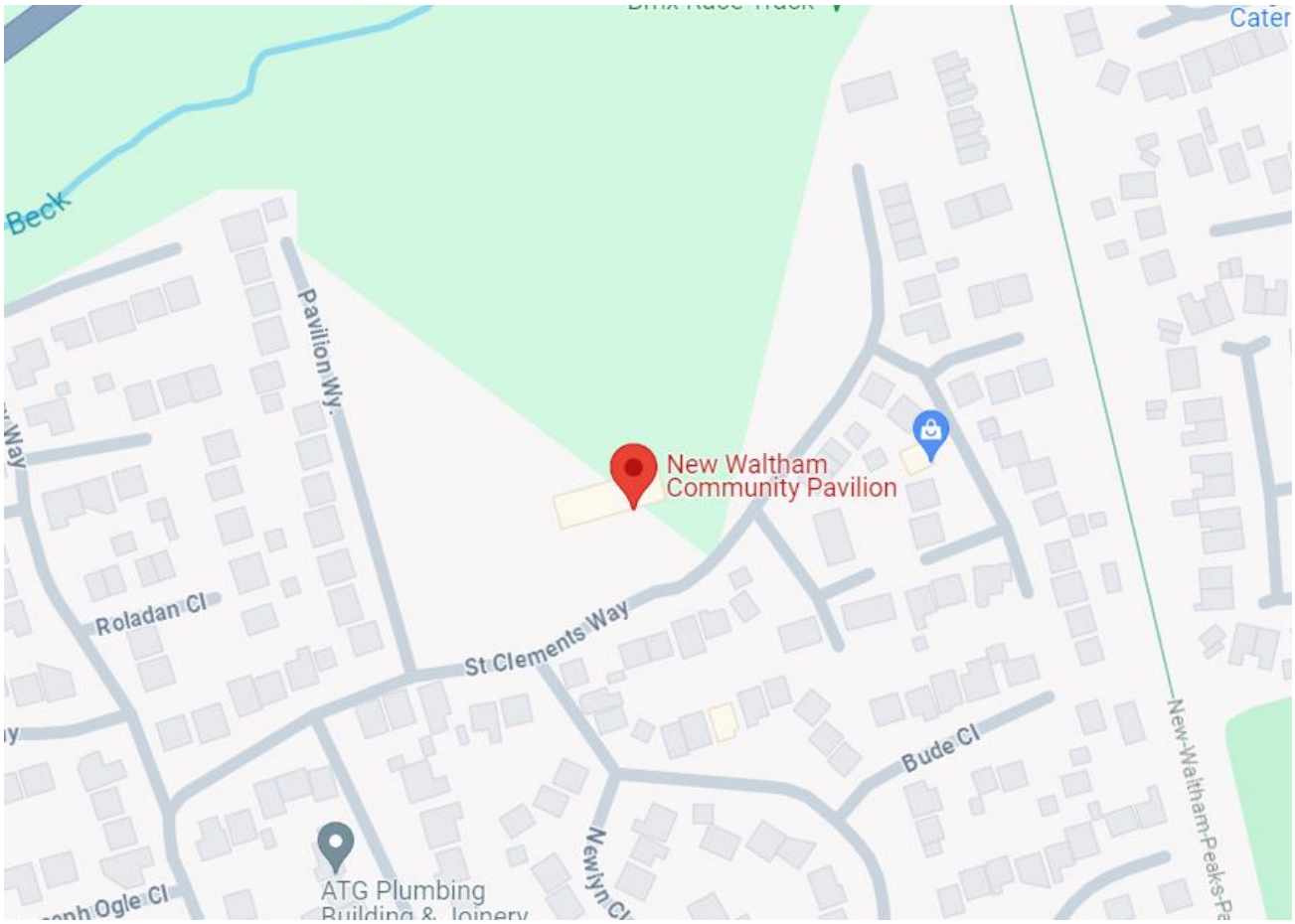
Date: - 20th May 2024

Risk Assessment Report Checked By: - Hannah Lord

Signed: - H Lord

Date of Check: - 4th June 2024

11. SITE LOCATION MAP



APPENDICES

A LEGIONELLA CONTROL SCHEME IN ACCORDANCE WITH HSG 274 PART 2 (reference only – taken from HSG 274 part 2 page 31-33

Service	Action to Take	Frequency
Calorifiers	Inspect calorifier internally by removing the inspection hatch or using a boroscope and clean by draining the vessel. The frequency of inspection and cleaning should be subject to the findings and increased or decreased based on conditions recorded	Annually, or as indicated by the rate of fouling
	Where there is no inspection hatch, purge any debris in the base of the calorifier to a suitable drain. Collect the initial flush from the base of hot water heaters to inspect clarity, quantity of debris, and temperature	Annually, but may be increased as indicated by the risk assessment or result of inspection findings
	Check calorifier flow temperatures (thermostat settings should modulate as close to 60 °C as practicable without going below 60 °C). Check calorifier return temperatures (not below 50 °C)	Monthly
Hot Water Services	For non-circulating systems: take temperatures at sentinel points (nearest outlet, furthest outlet and long branches to outlets) to confirm they are at a minimum of 50 °C within one minute (55 °C in healthcare premises)	Monthly
	For circulating systems: take temperatures at return legs of principal loops (sentinel points) to confirm they are at a minimum of 50 °C (55 °C in healthcare premises. Temperature measurements may be taken on the surface of metallic pipework.	Monthly
	For circulating systems: take temperatures at return legs of subordinate loops, temperature measurements can be taken on the surface of pipes, but where not practicable, the temperature of water from the last outlet on each loop may be measured and this should be greater than 50 °C within one minute of running (55 °C in healthcare premises). If the temperature rise is slow, it should be confirmed that the outlet is on a long leg and not that the flow and return has failed in that local area	Quarterly (ideally on a rolling monthly rota)
	All HWS systems: take temperatures at a representative selection of other points (intermediate outlets of single pipe systems and tertiary loops in circulating systems) to confirm they are at a minimum of 50 °C (55 °C in healthcare premises) to create a temperature profile of the whole system over a defined time period	Representative selection of other sentinel outlets considered on a rotational basis to ensure the whole system is reaching satisfactory temperatures for Legionella control
POU water heaters (no greater than 15 litres)	Check water temperatures to confirm the heater operates at 50 – 60 °C (55 °C in healthcare premises) or check the installation has a high turnover	Monthly – six monthly, or as indicated by the risk assessment
Combination water heaters	Inspect the integral cold water header tanks as part of the cold water storage tank regime, clean and disinfect as necessary. If evidence shows that the unit regularly overflows hot water into the integral cold water header tank, instigate a temperature monitoring regime to determine the frequency and take precautionary measures as determined by the findings of this monitoring regime	Annually

Cold water tanks	Inspect cold water storage tanks and carry out remedial work where necessary	Annually
	Check the tank water temperature remote from the ball valve and the incoming mains temperature. Record the maximum temperatures of the stored and supply water recorded by fixed maximum / minimum thermometers where fitted	Annually (Summer) or as indicated by the temperature profiling
Cold water services	Check temperatures at sentinel taps (typically those nearest to and furthest from the cold tank, but may also include other key locations on long branches to zones or floor levels). These outlets should be below 20 °C within 2 minutes of running the cold tap. To identify any local heat gain, which might not be apparent after one minute, observe the thermometer reading during flushing	Monthly
	Take temperatures at a representative selection of other points to confirm they are below 20 °C to create a temperature profile of the whole system over a defined period. Peak temperatures or any temperatures that are slow to fall should be an indicator of a localised problem	Representative selection of other sentinel outlets considered on a rotational basis to ensure the whole system is reaching satisfactory temperatures for Legionella control
	Check thermal insulation to ensure it is intact and consider weatherproofing where components are exposed to the outdoor environment	Annually
Showers and spray taps	Dismantle, clean and descale removable parts, heads, inserts and hoses where fitted	Quarterly or as indicated by the rate of fouling or other risk factors e.g. areas with high risk patients
POU filters	Record the service start date and lifespan or end date and replace filters as recommended by the manufacturer (0.2 μm membrane POU filters should be used primarily as a temporary control measure while a permanent safe engineering solution is developed, although long-term use of such filters may be needed in some healthcare situations	According to manufacturer's guidelines
Base exchange softeners	Visually check the salt levels and top up the salt, if required. Undertake a hardness check to confirm operation of the softener	Weekly, but depends on the size of the vessel and the rate of salt consumption
	Service and disinfect	Annually, or according to manufacturer's guideline
Multiple use filters	Backwash and regenerate as specified by the manufacturer	According to manufacturer's guidelines
Infrequently used outlets	Consideration should be given to removing infrequently used showers, taps and any associate equipment that uses water. If removed, any redundant supply pipework should be cut back as far as possible to a common supply (e.g. to the recirculating pipework or the pipework supplying a more frequently used upstream fitting) but preferably by removing the feeding 'T' Infrequently used equipment within a water system (i.e. not used for a period equal to or greater than 7 days) should be included on the flushing regime Flush the outlets until the temperature at the outlet stabilises and is comparable to supply water and purge to drain	Weekly, or as indicated by the risk assessment

	Regularly use the outlets to minimise the risk from microbial growth in the peripheral parts of the water system, sustain and log this procedure once started For high risk populations, e.g. healthcare and care homes, more frequent flushing may be required as indicated by the risk assessment	
TMVs	Risk assess whether the TMV fitting is required, and if not, remove Where needed, inspect, clean, descale and disinfect any strainers or filters associated with the TMVs To maintain protection against scald risk, TMVs require regular routine maintenance carried out by competent persons in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions	Annually or on a frequency defined by the risk assessment, taking account of any manufacturer's instructions
Expansion vessels	Where practical, flush through and purge to drain	Monthly – six monthly, as indicated by the risk assessment

B RISK SCORING GUIDE

The risk assessment will take account of the following factors:

- The potential for contamination of the system with Legionella bacteria
- The potential for the proliferation of Legionella bacteria in the system
- The potential for the formation of water aerosols / droplets
- The susceptibility of persons exposed to Legionellosis

The following scoring system of the risk from Legionella is designed to act as a guide for risk assessors, however, using their knowledge and experience of water systems and Legionella bacteria may, where appropriate and with justification, deviate from the guide risk score.

3. Mains / Water Source Distribution System								
Check	**Result / Risk Score**							
3.01 Water Source i.e. mains / Private water supply	Mains	**L**	Bore Hole	**M**	Spring	**M**		
3.02 Incoming Mains Temp (ºC)	<20ºC	**L**	20 - 24ºC	**M**	≥25ºC	**H**		
3.03 Nearest Outlet Temp (ºC)	<20ºC	**L**	20 - 24ºC	**M**	≥25ºC	**H**		
3.04 Furthest Outlet Temp (ºC)	<20ºC	**L**	20 - 24ºC	**M**	≥25ºC	**H**		
3.05 Any representative outlet not achieving 20ºC within 2 minutes	No	**L**	Yes	**M /L**	Dependant on number of outlets and temperature achieved			
3.06 Insulation of pipe-work	Yes	**L**	Partial	**M**	No	**H**		
3.07 Chemical / UV Treatment / Ionisation	N/A	**-**	Yes	**L**	Ineffective	**H**		
3.08 Backflow protection	Yes	**L**	No	**M /L**	Dependant on fluid category			
3.09 Stop Valve Accessible	Yes	**L**	No	**M**				
3.10 Dead-legs present	None	**L**	Yes with Good Flushing Regime	**M**	Yes with No or Poor Flushing Regime	**H**		
3.11 Dead-ends present	None	**L**	Short (<3cm)	**M**	Long (≥3 cm)	**H**		
3.12 Presence of Little Used Outlets	None	**L**	Yes with Good flushing Regime	**L**	Yes with No or Poor Flushing Regime	**H**		
3.13 Accessibility of Pipe Work	Yes	**L**	Partial	**M**	No	**H**		

4. Cold Water Storage Tanks (CWST) and Associated Distribution								
Check	**Results / Risk Scores**							
4.1. CWST Material (WRAS approved)	Yes	**L**	No	**M/H**				
4.2 CWST Insulation	Yes	**L**	Partial	**M**	No	**H**		
4.3 Close-fitting CWST Lid	Yes	**L**	Damaged	**M**	Poor Fit	**M/L**	No	**H**
4.4 CWST Lid Vent	Yes	**L**	No screen	**M**	Damaged	**M**	No	**M**
4.5 Overflow Screen	Yes	**L**	No	**M**	Damaged	**M**		
4.6 Warning Pipe Screen (for tanks over 1000L)	N/A	**-**	Yes	**L**	No / Broken	**M**	No W/Pipe	**M**
4.7 Vent Pipe feeds CWST	No	**L**	Yes	**H**				
4.8 Supply Water Temp (ºC) (ball valve) (<20ºC)	< 20ºC	**L**	20 - 24ºC	**M**	≥25ºC	**H**		

4.9 Stored Water Temp (ºC) (<2ºC increase from 4.8)	< 20ºC	**L**	20 - 24ºC	**M**	≥25ºC	**H**		
4.10 Visible Bio-films in CWST	None	**L**	Slight	**L/M**	Moderate	**M/H**	Heavy	**H**
4.11 Visible Sediment in CWST	None	**L**	Slight	**L/M**	Moderate	**M/H**	Heavy	**H**
4.12 Visible Corrosion within CWST & Internal tank condition(s)	None	**L**	Slight	**L/M**	Moderate	**M/H**	Heavy	**H**
4.13 Visible Scale within CWST	None	**L**	Slight	**L/M**	Moderate	**M/H**	Heavy	**H**
4.14 CWST's linked (i.e. parallel to avoid stagnation / low flow)	Not Linked	**-**	Parallel with float valve	**L**	Parallel with no valve	**M**	Not in parallel	**M/H**
4.15 Cross flow-inlet opposite outlet, outlet at bottom of CWST	Good	**L**	Fair	**M**	Poor	**H**		
4.16 Turnover of CWST (turnover within 24 hours / 12 hours health care)	Daily	**L**	Weekly	**M**	Fortnightly +	**M/H**	Rare/Not Used	**H**
4.17 Dead-legs present	None	**L**	Yes with Good flushing Regime	**M**	Yes with No or Poor Flushing Regime	**H**		
4.18 Dead-ends present	None	**L**	Short (<3cm)	**M**	Long (≥3 cm)	**H**		
4.19 Safe access to, around and into the CWST for inspection and cleaning	Good access	**L**	Not good access	**M**	No access	**H**		
4.20 Does CWST have hollow supports?	No	**L**	Yes	**M/H**				
COLD WATER DISTRIBUTION								
4.22 Nearest Outlet Temp (ºC)	<20ºC	**L**	20 - 24ºC	**M**	≥25ºC	**H**		
4.23 Furthest Outlet Temp (ºC)	<20ºC	**L**	20 - 24ºC	**M**	≥25ºC	**H**		
4.24 Any representative outlet not achieving 20ºC within 2 minutes	No	**L**	Yes	**M/L**	Dependant on number of outlets and temperature achieved			
4.25 Accessibility of pipe-work	Yes	**L**	Partial	**M**	No	**H**		
4.26 Presence of little used outlets / flushing regime	No	**L**	Yes with flushing	**L/M**	Yes with no flushing	**H**		
4.27 Backflow Protection	Yes	**L**	No	**M/H**	Dependant on fluid category			
4.28 Dead-legs present	None	**L**	Yes with Good Flushing Regime	**M**	Yes with No or Poor Flushing Regime	**H**		
4.29 Dead-ends present	None	**L**	Short (<3cm)	**M**	Long (≥3 cm)	**H**		
4.30 CWS pipework insulation	Yes	**L**	Partial	**M**	No	**H**		
4.31 Expansion vessels i.e. if fitted, to be right way up, WRAS / BS6920 approved and allow flushing	N/A	**-**	Yes right way up, maintained and subject to flushing	**L**	Dependant on extent of compliance	**M/H**		

5. Calorifiers / Hot Water Storage Vessels & Associated Distribution								
Check	**Result / Risk Score**							
5.1 Flow Water Temp (>60ºC)	≥60ºC	**L**	40 - 60ºC	**M**	≤40ºC	**H**		
5.2 Return Water Temp (>50ºC / *55ºC healthcare*)	≥50ºC (55ºC)	**L**	40 - 50ºC	**M**	≤40ºC	**H**		
5.3 Water Source	Mains	**L**	Low Risk Tank	**L**	Med Risk Tank	**M**	High Risk Tank	**H**
5.4 Calorifier Insulation	Yes	**L**	Partial	**M**	No	**H**		
5.5 Drain Valve Fitted / Operational	Yes	**L**	Damaged	**M**	No	**M**		

4.6 Purge Water Condition /Temperature (≥60ºC)	Clear	**L**	Fair	**M**	Poor	**H**		
5.7 Access Hatch to Clean and Inspect Calorifier	Yes	**L**	No access to inspect interior	**M / H**				
5.8 Internal Condition	Clear	**L**	Fair	**M**	Poor	**H**		
5.9 Suitable Vent Fitted	Yes	**L**	No	**M / H**				
5.10 Destratification Pump Fitted	Yes	**L**	No	**M**	Not required	**L**		
5.11 Evidence of Stratification	No	**L**	Yes	**H**	Unable to Check	**H**		
5.12 Storage Capacity / Meets Demand	Yes	**L**	Fair	**M**	No	**H**		
5.13 Alternation of Stand-by Pumps	N/A	**-**	Yes	**L**	No	**M / H**		
5.14 Period of Operation (N.B: if not in use for more than 7 days may create a dead-leg)	Continual	**L**	Off at night / weekends	**M**	Off for more than 7 days/ out of use	**H**		
5.15 Temperature Gauge Fitted / Operational	Yes	**L**	No	**M**				
5.16 Calorifiers linked correctly (i.e. parallel to avoid stagnation / low flow)	Yes	**L**	No	**M / H**				
5.17 Expansion vessels i.e. if fitted, to be right way up, WRAS / BS6920 approved and allow flushing	N/A	**-**	Yes right way up, maintained and subject to flushing	**L**	Dependant on extent of compliance	**M / H**		
5.18 Deadleg / deadend associated with cal i.e. Swan neck pressure gauge fitted?	Yes	**M**	No	**L**				
5.19 Calorifier linked to solar heating system and is it managed, monitored and maintained effectively?	Not linked	**L**	Linked to solar heating and well managed, monitored and maintained particularly where there is little heat gain from the panels	**L**	Linked to solar heating but concerns over the management, monitoring and maintenance	**M / H**		
5.20 Safe access to and around the calorifier	Good access	**L**	Not good access	**M**	No access	**H**		
HOT WATER DISTRIBUTION								
5.22 Nearest Outlet Temperature (>50ºC / *55ºC healthcare*)	≥50ºC (*≥55ºC*)	**L**	40 - 50ºC	**M**	≤40ºC	**H**		
5.23 Furthest Outlet Temp (>50ºC / *55ºC healthcare*)	≥50ºC (*≥55ºC*)	**L**	40 - 50ºC	**M**	≤40ºC	**H**		
5.24 Any representative outlet not achieving 50ºC (*55ºC healthcare*)	No	**L**	Yes	**M /L**	Dependant on number of outlets and temperature achieved			
5.25 Presence of little used outlets / flushing regime	No	**L**	Yes with flushing	**L/ M**	Yes with no flushing	**H**		
5.26 HWS pipe work insulation	Yes	**L**	Partial	**M**	No	**H**		
5.27 Accessibility of HWS pipe work	Yes	**L**	Partial	**M**	No	**H**		
5.28 Backflow protection	Yes	**L**	No	**M / H**	Dependant on fluid category			
5.29 Dead-legs present	None	**L**	Yes with Good flushing Regime	**M**	Yes with No or Poor Flushing Regime	**H**		

5.30 Dead-ends present	None	**L**	Short (<3cm)	**M**	Long (≥3 cm)	**H**		
5.31 Recirculation / Booster Pump	No	**L**	Yes and well Maintained	**L**	Yes and not maintained	**M**		

6. Low Storage Volume (<15L) /Instantaneous Hot Water Heater and Associated Hot Water Distribution								
Check	**Result / Risk Score**							
6.01 Water Source	Mains	**L**	Low Risk Tank	**L**	Med Risk Tank	**M**	High Risk Tank	**H**
6.02 Flow Water Temp (50-60ºC / *55ºC healthcare*)	≥60ºC	**L**	40 - 60ºC	**M**	≤40ºC	**H**		
6.03 Regularity of Use / Period of Operation	Continual	**L**	Off at night / weekends	**M**	Off for more than 7 days/ out of use	**H**		
6.04 Turnover of the stored water	High	**L**	Medium	**M**	Low	**H**		
6.05 Dead-legs present	None	**L**	Yes with Good flushing Regime	**M**	Yes with No or Poor Flushing Regime	**H**		
6.06 Dead-ends present	None	**L**	Short (<3cm)	**M**	Long (≥3 cm)	**H**		
HOT WATER DISTRIBUTION								
6.07 Presence of little used outlets / flushing regime	No	**L**	Yes with flushing	**L/ M**	Yes with no flushing	**H**		
6.08 Nearest Outlet Temperature (>50ºC)	≥50ºC	**L**	40 - 50ºC	**M**	≤40ºC	**H**		
6.09 Furthest Outlet Temperature (>50ºC)	≥50ºC	**L**	40 - 50ºC	**M**	≤40ºC	**H**		
6.10 Any representative outlet not achieving 50ºC (*55ºC healthcare*)	No	**L**	Yes	**M /L**	Dependant on number of outlets and temperature achieved			
6.11 HWS pipe work insulation	Yes	**L**	Partial	**M**	No	**H**		
6.12 Accessibility of HWS pipe-work	Yes	**L**	Partial	**M**	No	**H**		
6.13 Backflow protection	Yes	**L**	No	**M / H**	Dependant on fluid category			
6.14 Dead-legs present	None	**L**	Yes with Good flushing Regime	**M**	Yes with No or Poor Flushing Regime	**H**		
6.15 Dead-ends present	None	**L**	Short (<3cm)	**M**	Long (≥3 cm)	**H**		
6.16 Expansion vessels i.e. if fitted, to be right way up, WRAS / BS6920 approved and allow flushing	N/A	**-**	Yes right way up, maintained and subject to flushing	**L**	Dependant on extent of compliance	**M / H**		

7. Combination Hot Water Heater and Associated Hot Water Distribution								
Check	**Result / Risk Score**							
7.01 Cold Water Source	Mains	**L**	Low Risk Tank	**L**	Med Risk Tank	**M**	High Risk Tank	**H**
7.02 Temperature of Stored Cold Water	≤20ºC	**L**	>20ºC	**M / H**	N.B: The Water Regs permit a max temperature of 39ºC which contradicts Legionella control			
7.03 Evidence of hot water entering the cold water space	No	**L**	Yes	**M / H**				

7.04 Close-fitting CWST Lid	Yes	**L**	Damaged	**M**	Poor Fit	**M / H**	No Lid	**H**
7.05 Screened CWST Lid Vent	Yes	**L**	No Screen	**M**	Damaged	**M**	No Vent	**M**
7.06 Overflow Screen	Yes	**L**	No Screen	**M**	Damaged	**M**		
7.07 Cleanliness of CWST (i.e. presence of bio-films, scale and sediment)	None	**L**	Slight	**L/ M**	Moderate	**M / H**	Heavy	**H**
7.08 Flow Water Temp (As close to 60ºC as possible without exceeding it)	55 - 60ºC	**L**	40 - 55ºC	**M**	≤40ºC	**H**		
7.09 Regularity of Use / Period of Operation	Continual	**L**	Off at night / weekends	**M**	Off for more than 7 days/ out of use	**H**		
7.10 Turnover of the stored water	High	**L**	Medium	**M**	Low	**H**		
7.11 Dead-legs present	None	**L**	Yes with Good flushing Regime	**M**	Yes with No or Poor Flushing Regime	**H**		
7.12 Dead-ends present	None	**L**	Short (<3cm)	**M**	Long (≥3 cm)	**H**		
HOT WATER DISTRIBUTION								
7.13 Nearest Outlet Temperature (>50ºC)	≥50ºC	**L**	40 - 50ºC	**M**	≤40ºC	**H**		
7.14 Furthest Outlet Temperature (>50ºC)	≥50ºC	**L**	40 - 50ºC	**M**	≤40ºC	**H**		
7.15 Any representative outlet not achieving 50ºC	No	**L**	Yes	**M /L**	Dependant on number of outlets and temperature achieved			
7.16 Presence of little used outlets / flushing regime	No	**L**	Yes with flushing	**L/ M**	Yes with no flushing	**H**		
7.17 HWS pipe work insulation	Yes	**L**	Partial	**M**	No	**H**		
7.18 Accessibility of HWS pipe-work	Yes	**L**	Partial	**M**	No	**H**		
7.19 Backflow protection	Yes	**L**	No	**M / H**	Dependant on fluid category			
7.20 Dead-legs present	None	**L**	Yes with Good flushing Regime	**M**	Yes with No or Poor Flushing Regime	**H**		
7.21 Dead-ends present	None	**L**	Short (<3cm)	**M**	Long (≥3 cm)	**H**		
7.22 Recirculation / Booster Pump	No	**L**	Yes and well Maintained	**L**	Yes and not maintained	**M**		

8. Showers / Spray Hoses / Taps								
Check	**Result / Risk Score**							
8.01 Cold Water Source i.e. mains /tank fed – indicate which tank	Mains	**L**	Low Risk Tank	**L**	Med. Risk Tank	**M**	High Risk tank	H
8.02 Hot Water Source i.e indicate which calorifier / water heater)	Low Risk Water Heater / Cal.	**L**	Med Risk Water Heater / Cal.	**M**	High Risk Water Heater / Cal.	**H**		
8.03 Regularity of Use / Period of Operation / Flushing	Daily	**L**	Weekly	**M**	Fortnightly +	**M / H**	Rare / Not Used	**H**
8.04 TMV/ built-in TMV used	No	**L**	Yes	**M**				

8.05 Shower Hose Restrained	Yes	**L**	No	**M**				
8.06 Visible Contamination / Scale on Showerhead(s) / Tap(s)	None	**L**	Slight	**L/M**	Moderate	**M/H**	Heavy	**H**
8.07 Quarterly Shower Head Clean / Descale	Yes	**L**	No	**M**				
8.08 Does the rate of fouling indicate that the quarterly clean /descale is adequate?	Yes	**L**	No	**M/H**				
8.09 Backflow protection	Yes	**L**	No	**M/H**	Dependant on fluid category			
8.10 Dead-legs present	None	**L**	Yes with Good flushing Regime	**M**	Yes with No or Poor Flushing Regime	**H**		
8.11 Dead-ends present	None	**L**	Short (<3cm)	**M**	Long (≥3 cm)	**H**		

9. General Risk Factors								
Check	**Result / Risk Score**							
9.01 Presence of scale on water fittings	No	**L**	Slight	**M**	Heavy	**H**		
9.02 Is there any form of scale control / water softener / water filter?	Yes	**-**	System covers all parts of the water system	**L**	System covers only part of the water system	**L/M**	System acts only on the water supply into an appliance	**L/M**
9.03 If Yes to 9.02 above, is it well maintained?	Yes	**L**	No	**M/H**				
9.04 Where TMVs are fitted, are they fitted in accordance with HSG 274 pt 2 guidance?	Yes	**L**	No	**M/H**	Dependant on nature of non-conformance			
9.05 Where TMVs are fitted are they being serviced and maintained in accordance with relevant guidance?	Yes	**L**	No – no cleaning, descaling or disinfection of filters	**M/H**				
9.06 Are flexible hoses fitted?	No	**L**	Yes but WRAS approved and not EPDM	**L/M**	Yes but not WRAS approved and are EPDM	**M/H**	Yes but not WRAS approved, are EPDM and in poor condition	**H**

C RISK ASSESSOR'S/REPORT CHECKER'S CERTIFICATES

City & Guilds

Certificate in Legionella

is awarded to

Scott Francis

This holder has a number of formal Unit Credits by which this Award was achieved

Awarded 14 February 2010 140210/5831-54/023703K/0ST4605/M/19/12/84

605872567/170

M Howell
Chairman
The City and Guilds of London Institute

Chris Jones
Director-General
The City and Guilds of London Institute

The City and Guilds of London Institute founded 1878 and Incorporated by Royal Charter 1900.
The City & Guilds Group comprises City & Guilds, ILM, City & Guilds NPTC and City & Guilds HAB.

C RISK ASSESSOR'S/REPORT CHECKER'S CERTIFICATES

City & Guilds

CERTIFICATE OF UNIT CREDIT TOWARDS

Certificate in Legionella

is awarded to
Scott Francis

who attended
Develop Training Ltd

and was successful in the following module

Risk assessment of water systems in buildings — Pass

Awarded 09 June 2011

090611/5831-54/023703P/TXW7508/M/19/12/84

5500243731/780

M Howell
Chairman
The City and Guilds of London Institute

Chris Jones
Director-General
The City and Guilds of London Institute

RD1

The City and Guilds of London Institute founded 1878 and Incorporated by Royal Charter 1900.
The City & Guilds Group comprises City & Guilds, ILM and City & Guilds NPTC.

D INSURANCE CERTIFICATION

CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE

Policy Number BN BDX 6983587/5799283

This is to certify that on the date of issue of this certificate, the policyholder was insured under the above policy subject to the terms and conditions agreed with AXA. This certificate does not form part of the policyholder's contract with AXA. This is a summary of cover only, in force as at the issuance date of this certificate. Full details of the coverage provided are included in the policyholder's full policy wording.

INSURANCE DETAILS	
Broker	Bradshaw Bennett Ltd
Period of insurance	01 December 2023 to 30 November 2024 both days inclusive
Underwritten by	AXA Insurance UK PLC

INSURED DETAILS	
Insured	Guardian Hygiene Services Ltd
Address	Unit 11 Lincoln Enterprise Park, Newark Road, Aubourn, Lincoln, LN5 9EJ
Business description	Pest control, timber treatment and/or fumigation works
Additional business activities	Water Management Services, Washroom Services and Cleaning Contractors

PUBLIC AND PRODUCTS LIABILITY - INSURED	
Public Liability Limit of indemnity	£5,000,000 each and every claim, defence costs in addition
Products Liability Limit of Indemnity	£5,000,000 all claims occurring during the period of insurance, defence costs in addition
Pollution Limit of Indemnity	£5,000,000 all claims occurring during the period of insurance, defence costs in addition
Financial Loss Limit of Indemnity	£500,000 all claims occurring during the period of insurance, defence costs in addition
Terrorist Act Limit of Indemnity	£5,000,000 all claims occurring during the period of insurance, defence costs in addition
Excess	Nil
Financial loss excess	The first 10% of each and every claim or £250 whichever is the higher amount
Cover includes:	Contractual Liability, Indemnity to Principals, Liability for Sub-Contractors, Use of Firearms

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY - INSURED	
Limit of indemnity	£10,000,000 all claims and their defence costs which arise from the same accident or event
Terrorist Act	£5,000,000 all claims and their defence costs which arise from the same event (included within and not in addition to the overall limit/amount insured above)

PROFESSIONAL INDEMNITY - NOT INSURED	
Limit of indemnity	N/A
Excess	N/A

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Page 1 of 1

Legionella Control Association
KEEPING WATER SYSTEMS SAFE

LCA Code of Conduct for LCA Members

Legislative requirements for the control of Legionella put the responsibility for compliance clearly with the owner/ operator of water systems. Under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 and the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations as regards risks from Legionella, all owners and operators of such systems have a responsibility to ensure that the Legionella risk is controlled and kept to an acceptable level. The HSE Approved Code of Practice and guidance on regulations (L8) stresses that whilst the actions needed to be undertaken to control the risk may be contracted to an external specialist, the owner/operator must take all reasonable care to ensure the competence of the service provider to carry out the work on his behalf.

This Code of Conduct is intended to give guidance, on the standard of management of service provision that a service user should expect from LCA Members. The responsibility for the prevention and control of Legionella lies with the service user and the LCA Member Company, and not the LCA.

The LCA does not approve specific products or services or assess the competence of individual LCA Member employees.

The LCA Code of Conduct requires that LCA Members establish an appropriate management system for the provision of services associated with the control of Legionella. A valid registration with the LCA is evidence that the Member has an appropriate management system in place to comply with the LCA Member Requirements and that these are regularly audited by the LCA.

The LCA Member Requirements in this document are designed to help service users select an LCA Member by detailing the capability that they should expect in nine critical areas.

Employing an LCA Member does not absolve the service user of responsibility for ensuring that work is carried out to the standard required to control Legionella. Service users must make reasonable enquiries to satisfy themselves of the competence of the LCA Member before they enter into a contract for Legionella control services. LCA registration demonstrates that the LCA Member has the capability to deliver effective Legionella control, but it should not be assumed that it is a guarantee of service effectiveness.

Service users should satisfy themselves of LCA Members' capability using the LCA Code of Conduct as a tool to assist.

To find out more about using the LCA Code of Conduct to help select a suitable service provider refer to the Buyers' Guide abbreviated at the end of this document and in full on the LCA website. In the event that the service user believes that an LCA Member has not complied with the LCA Code of Conduct, they should notify the LCA. The LCA will investigate and take appropriate action. Please refer to the **LCA Complaints and Disciplinary Procedure** on the LCA website.

The LCA also recommends that service users verify the LCA Member's registration status by visiting **www.Legionellacontrol.org.uk** or by contacting the LCA Secretariat by email at admin@Legionellacontrol.org.uk.

701.20 07-23

PAGE 1 OF 4

LCA Member Requirements

It is a requirement of LCA membership that Member Companies must have in place formal written procedures to cover their Legionella control activities and that these procedures are followed in practice and that records are kept. The formal written procedures must be summarised in the form of a "Statement of Compliance" (SoC) that explains how the Member complies with the Code of Conduct. The SoC must be reviewed annually, updated as required and should be referenced back to numbered points of the Code of Conduct below.

1. ALLOCATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The LCA member will:

1.1 Provide guidance to the service user on what they need to do to comply with the relevant *Law in respect of Legionella control*.

1.2 Formalise a written agreement identifying those services covered by the LCA Member and indicate those which should be provided by the service user to comply with the Law, Regulation, ACoP and the LCA standards for service delivery.

2. TRAINING AND COMPETENCE

The LCA Member will ensure their staff delivering Legionella control services are competent to do so by:

2.1 Having a system to identify initial training needs and arrange training for their staff associated with the control of Legionella.

2.2 Having a system for assessing and maintaining the competence of their staff, establishing their ongoing training needs.

2.3 Maintaining records of training, competence assessments and annual competence validity checks.

2.4 Having a system to ensure that developments in industry standards and good practice are identified and disseminated to all appropriate staff.

3. CONTROL MEASURES

The LCA Member will:

3.1 Register all Legionella control services they offer with the LCA and in their written agreement with the service user confirm that all the legionella control services being offered are registered with the LCA.

3.2 Have a management system to gather information, assess the requirements and ensure an appropriate service is designed, implemented, monitored, and maintained that satisfies, as a minimum, the respective LCA Standards for Service Delivery.

3.3 Have a system for checking that any recommended corrective, preventive and improvement actions are completed and effective.

3.4 Have a calibration and validation procedure to ensure that any testing equipment used in the field is operating correctly.

4. COMMUNICATION

The LCA member will:

4.1 Agree with the service user who the appropriate contacts are for routine and emergency communication and who the duty holder and responsible persons are.

4.2 Have procedures to communicate appropriately when non-conformance from normal control limits or safe operation is identified.

4.3 Bring to the service user's attention any matters affecting the control of Legionella of which they have become aware beyond the responsibilities of their service provision.

4.4 Have a staged escalation procedure to ensure that significant matters of concern are escalated, as necessary, to the responsible person, the duty holder and, as a last resort, to the relevant enforcement agency.

5. RECORD KEEPING

The LCA Member will have procedures to:

5.1 Identify what records need to be maintained to provide evidence of Legionella control.

5.2 Agree with the service user in writing which records should be kept by each party, where and how.

5.3 Maintain their own records, including all detail recorded in site records, for a minimum of five years following delivery of service provision and make them available to the service user.

6. REVIEWS

Where the LCA Member delivers onsite, ongoing Legionella control services they will have procedures to:

6.1 Review formally, at least annually, all aspects of the service provision with the service user.

6.2 Assist the client to assess training needs of staff and then, where requested, advise as to how these can be met.

7. INTERNAL AUDITING

The LCA Member will have a procedure to:

7.1 Audit their own management system at least once per year to ensure it complies with the requirements of the LCA Code of Conduct and Service Delivery Standards and keep a record of that audit.

7.2 Audit a representative sample of output / records to ensure the management system is effective and being correctly applied. This should include auditing records of all aspects of service delivery (internal processes and on-site activity), training records, competence assessments, sub-contractor performance, survey information, quotations, service delivery reports, reviews, etc., and keep a record of that audit.

7.3 Establish a corrective action programme so that any non-compliance identified is corrected in a timely manner including addressing procedures where failings are systemic.

7.4 Ensure the current version or issue of any document is in use (have a document control system).

8. SUB-CONTRACTORS

The LCA Member will:

8.1 Check that every non-LCA registered sub-contractor has procedures to carry out adequate task Risk Assessments and produce suitable Method Statements that comply with the applicable LCA service delivery standards.

8.2 Review the competence assessments of subcontractor staff working for them prior to engagement. *

8.3 Conduct a documented assessment of the sub-contractor's staff competence to carry out the work where records cannot be provided as per 8.2. This must follow requirement 2.2 above and be validated at least annually or at any point where there is reason to doubt the sub-contractor's performance. **

8.4 Include sub-contractor activity in the evidence examined in their internal audits under requirement 7 to ensure that all aspects (scoping, quotation, and delivery) are compliant with the LCA Code of Conduct and Service Delivery standards.

9. PROMOTING AWARENESS OF THE LCA

The LCA Member will ensure:

9.1 A copy of the LCA Code of Conduct and proof of Registration are made available to all Legionella control service users. This can be achieved either by providing them with hard copies, electronic copies or making them available as downloadable files from their website or links to the LCA website.

** LCA registered companies are required to carry out competence assessments and provide them on request and would be subject to the complaints procedure where these cannot be readily provided. Subcontractors should not be used where there is no evidence of competence from the review of these competence assessments.*

*** Requirement 8.3 should only need to apply to non-LCA registered companies*

701.20 07-23

Definitions of Terms Used

Service
This is any legionella control product or service including: risk assessments, consultancy, cleaning and disinfection, water treatment, sampling, training, plant, or equipment.

Service User
This is the LCA Member's client or customer. The service user could be another LCA Member.

Sub-contractor
For the purposes of LCA registration, a sub-contractor is a company or an individual who carries out work to their own methodology, associated with the control of Legionella, on behalf of an LCA Member i.e., requirement 8 applies.

Where labour is engaged by an LCA Member and they work to the methodology of that LCA Member and their output is controlled and their competence is assessed by the LCA member, then they are not classed as a sub-contractor and should be treated as any other employee i.e., requirement 2 applies.

Management System
A management system is the formal way you carry out your business and normally consists of many individual management procedures for each process within your business. The procedure should include how and when you do things, how you ensure these things are not forgotten, and how you record the results of the actions taken. A written procedure is a document that describes the process.
LCA members should have documented procedures that cover how they deliver Legionella control services and collectively, as a management system, these have to demonstrate how the company complies with the LCA Code of Conduct and Service Delivery Standards.

LCA Member (Member)
The LCA Members are those companies that have applied for LCA membership and successfully passed through the review and external audit process. They are then externally audited annually for sustained compliance with the LCA Code of Conduct and Service Delivery Standards thereafter.
LCA Member companies are subject to our Complaints and Disciplinary process for issues brought to our attention. LCA Members are issued an annual Membership certificate and are listed on the LCA website directory page while their membership is valid.

Buyers Guide

Users of LCA member companies should not assume that membership is a guarantee of continuous compliance with the LCA Code of Conduct. Service users should satisfy themselves of both their ongoing compliance and competence using the LCA Code of Conduct as a tool.

The LCA recommends that service users ask the prospective service provider to supply:

- Proof of Registration with the LCA (certificate or link to LCA website listing)
- A copy of the LCA Member's Statement of Compliance
- Corroborating evidence as to how the service provider complies with the LCA Code of Conduct e.g., examples of the LCA Member's previous work, etc.
- Relevant training records and competence assessments for all LCA Member staff who will be involved in the service delivery on your site
- Whatever additional evidence the service user feels is appropriate to satisfy them of their competence and that the specific products and services they are recommending will be effective in controlling Legionella

701.20 07-23

The legal duty to comply with relevant health and safety legislation (including avoidance or control of risk to exposure to Legionella bacteria) rests solely with the statutory dutyholder, being either the employer or the person in control of the premises or systems where any relevant risk is present, and this cannot be delegated. Specific functions (e.g., carrying out risk assessment) can be delegated and the Legionella Control Association (LCA) Code of Conduct is designed to help LCA Members, who also have duties under health and safety legislation, to establish appropriate management systems for the prevention or control of risk from Legionella bacteria. The LCA assesses the management systems of LCA members upon initial registration and re-assesses by annual company audits. The LCA cannot and does not carry out other regular supervision of its members' commitments to the LCA Code of Conduct or LCA Service Delivery Standards. A valid LCA certificate of registration (which is only valid if the Company named is listed on the LCA website directory) confirms only that a LCA Member has satisfied LCA requirements at registration, re-registration, and its most recent company audit. It does not confirm the LCA Member's actual or continuing compliance with their commitments to the LCA Code of Conduct and/or other LCA guidelines. The LCA does not approve specific products or services as being effective in controlling Legionella or verify the competence of LCA Member's staff and sub-contractors, which is the duty of the LCA Member and the statutory dutyholder. The LCA accepts no liability for any omission or any act carried out in reliance on the LCA Code of Conduct or other LCA guidelines, or any loss or damage resulting from non- compliance with such documents.

Endorsed by the BCA (formerly BACS) and The Water Management Society

BCA British Chemicals Association

THE WATER MANAGEMENT SOCIETY

701.20 07-23

PAGE 4 OF 4

F LCA CERTIFICATES

Legionella Control Association
KEEPING WATER SYSTEMS SAFE

Legionella Control Association

A Code of Conduct for Service Providers

Certificate of Registration

This is to certify that the following company has submitted a registration under the Conditions of Compliance as laid out in the LCA's Code of Conduct for Service Providers

Name of Company: **Guardian Hygiene Services Limited**

Registration Number: **2013/2258** Certificate valid until: **31st August 2024**

Registration under the following services categories:

(1) Legionella Risk Assessment Services

1.1 Hot and Cold Water Systems Risk Assessment

1.3 Process and Other Systems Risk Assessment

1.4 Healthcare Risk Assessment

(3) Hot and Cold Water Monitoring and Inspection Services

(4) Cleaning and Disinfection Services

4.1 Hot and Cold Water Systems Cleaning and Disinfection

(6) Training Services

(7) Legionella Monitoring Services

7.1 Sampling

7.4 Interpretation of Analysis

(8) Plant and Equipment Services

8.2 Installation

8.3 Servicing/maintenance

8.4 Refurbishment

This Certificate is only valid if the Company named is listed on the LCA website www.legionellacontrol.org.uk/directory.php

WMS THE WATER MANAGEMENT SOCIETY

Signed: *Chairman, Executive Committee*

Certificate Secretary

BCA British Chemicals Association

Legionella Control Association Limited. www.legionellacontrol.org.uk

Registered in England and Wales No. 8502723

The legal duty to comply with relevant health and safety legislation (including avoidance or control of risk to exposure to Legionella bacteria) rests solely with the statutory dutyholder, being either the employer or the person in control of the premises or systems where any relevant risk is present, and this cannot be delegated. Specific functions (e.g. carrying out risk assessment) can be delegated and the Legionella Control Association (LCA) Code of Conduct is designed to help service providers, who also have duties under health and safety legislation, to establish appropriate management systems for the prevention or control of risk from Legionella bacteria. The LCA assesses the management systems of LCA members upon initial registration, reviews annually upon re-registration, and re-assesses by annual company audits. The LCA cannot and does not carry out other regular supervision of its members' commitments to the Code of Conduct nor their compliance with other LCA guidelines. A valid LCA certificate of registration (which is only valid if the Company named is listed on the LCA website www.legionellacontrol.org.uk/directory.php) confirms only that a service provider has satisfied LCA requirements at registration and its most recent company audit. It does not confirm the service provider's actual or continuing compliance with their commitments to the LCA Code of Conduct and/or other LCA guidelines. The LCA does not approve specific products or services as being effective in controlling Legionella or verify the competence of service providers' staff and sub-contractors, which is the duty of the service provider and the statutory dutyholder. The LCA accepts no liability for any omission or any act carried out in reliance on the LCA Code of Conduct or other LCA guidelines, or any loss or damage resulting from non-compliance with such documents.