



COVID-19 and Building Water Systems

Large Buildings, Standards, Considerations, and Gaps

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1. Water safety issues for large buildings
2. Developments since the pandemic began
3. Gaps and moving forward
4. Other information that's new and coming soon



More Information at www.PlumbingSafety.org



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Household Water Quality Study

Watch later

News

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COVID-19 Response

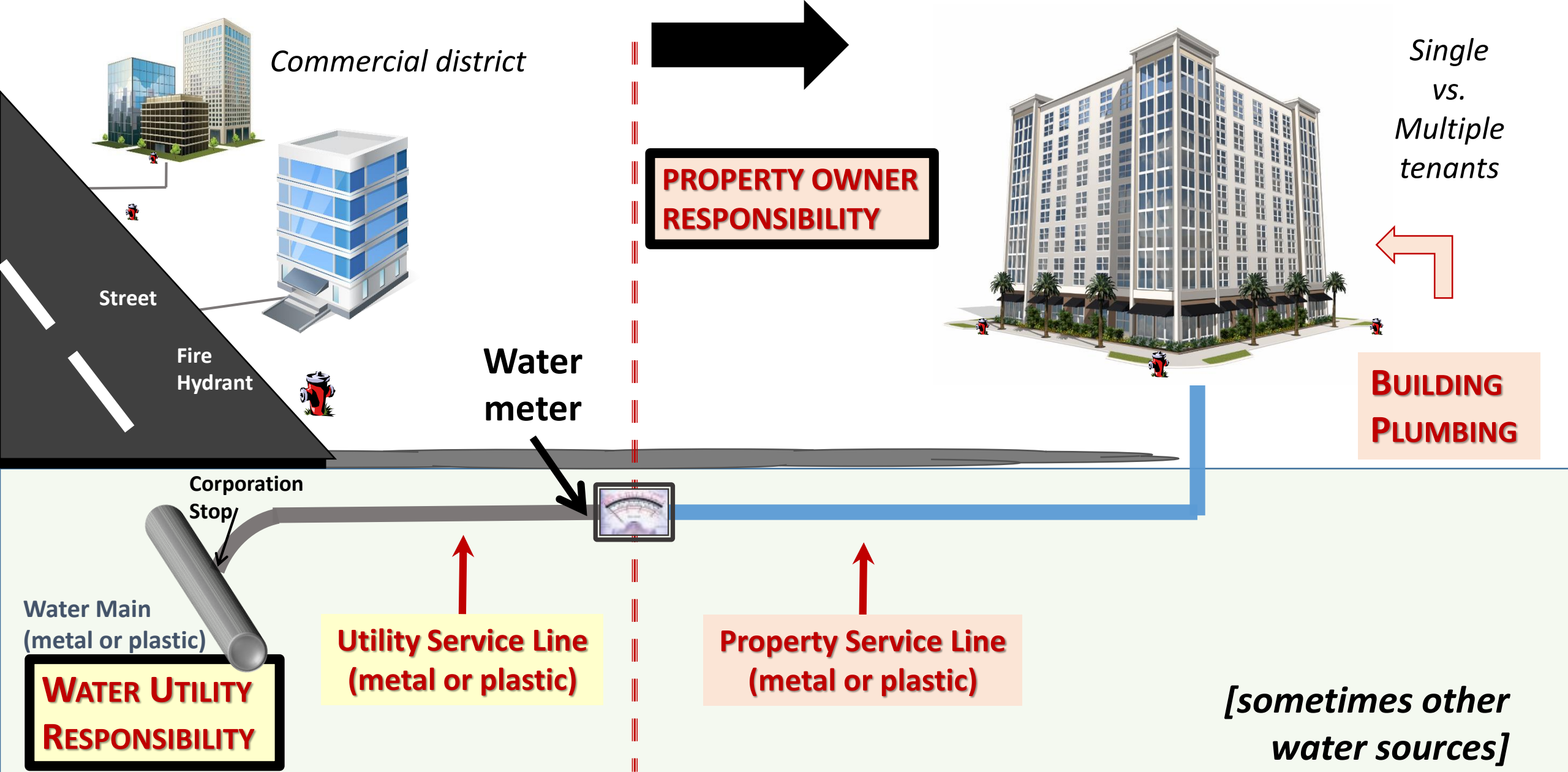
Camp Fire Response

Thank you for visiting. This website is designed to provide information to persons who drink water in buildings, as well as building construction, plumbing, water utility, education, and public health sectors. Together, we are working to understand how to make certain the water you use at home, at work, and at schools is safe. Please contact us if you have any questions at awhelton@purdue.edu.

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Stagnation *noun*

stag·na·tion | \ stag-'nā-shən

a state or condition marked by
lack of flow, movement



When water does not flow
well; areas of stagnant water
encourage biofilm growth
and reduce temperature and
level of disinfectant



Prior to the pandemic, stagnation posed health risks

The time scale of concern can sometimes be just a few days

Copper can leach

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal cramps

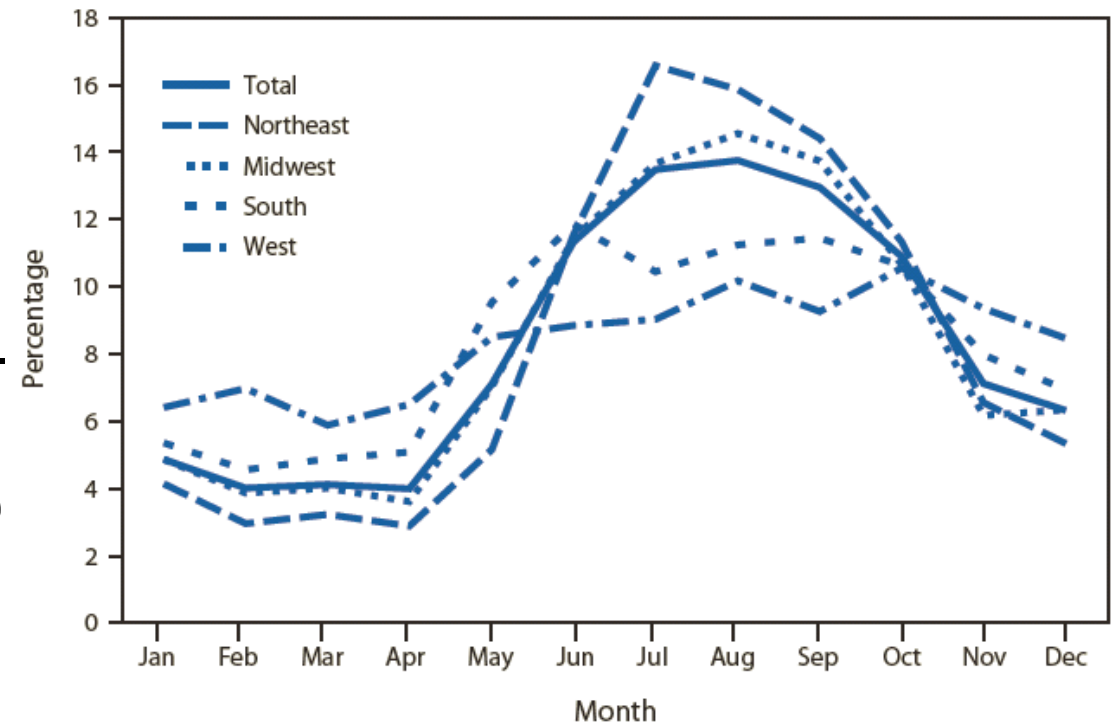
Lead can leach

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal cramps,
longer-term developmental issues with children

But other metals too! Scale can be suspended.

Harmful organisms (e.g., *Legionella pneumophila* and other opportunistic pathogens)
can grow - better

Many organisms cause respiratory illness, and
other infections can occur



Exposure Routes of Concern: Ingestion, Dermal, Inhalation

There's Little Public Understanding and Awareness about Building Water Safety and Contamination

For example, all legionella detections (and investigations) are not being publicly reported

<i>August</i>	The Netherlands, gym Pennsylvania, 4 schools Ohio, 8 schools Texas, healthcare building Canada, hospital Georgia, CDC office buildings UK, office building UK, hospital
<i>July</i>	UK, Buckingham Palace California, hotel UK, 3 schools Ohio, 1 school, LD illness (yr ago LD fatality) UK, university campus
<i>June</i>	Michigan, nursing home Illinois (LD misdiagnosed as COVID) UK, 1 school

August
Snapshot





U.S. National Science Foundation RAPID Award 2027049

Shutdowns and Consequences - Extreme Plumbing Stagnation and Recommissioning



1. Support to the plumbing and public health sectors on building water safety guidance and decisions, *ongoing*
2. Building water safety review due to prolonged stagnation with experts from 7 private and public sector organizations, *complete*
3. Field testing to determine how impacted building water safety is in actual large buildings, *complete*
4. Bench-/pilot-scale testing to determine how to fully recover contaminated building water system devices and equipment, *ongoing*
5. Help transform public awareness, *ongoing*

Helping



SAFE WATER ENGINEERING

Initiating a Transformative Building Water System Research Collaborative in Rapid Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic



POLYTECHNIQUE
MONTRÉAL

And more...

1. Host 3 formal collaborative workshops on building water safety, **2 left**
2. Determine the practices applied across select institutions nationwide that address building water system safety, **ongoing**
3. Conduct a meta-analysis of studies at the end of the 1-year effort and identify new prioritized research and innovation needs influenced by the multiple independent studies and collaborative workshops, **planned**

***NEW:* State-of-the-knowledge review about water safety impacts of prolonged stagnation**

Collaborative effort

Caitlin R. Proctor, Ph.D., Purdue University

William Rhoads, Ph.D., Virginia Tech

Tim Keane, Legionella Risk Management, Inc.

Maryam Salehi, Ph.D., University of Memphis

Kerry Hamilton, Ph.D., Arizona State University

Kelsey J. Pieper, Ph.D., Northeastern University

David R. Cwiertny, Ph.D., University of Iowa

Michele Prévost, Ph.D., Polytechnique Montreal

Andrew J. Whelton, Ph.D., Purdue University



Considerations for Large Building Water Quality after Extended Stagnation

Download FREE here:

<https://doi.org/10.1002/aws2.1186>



Northeastern
University





NEW: A Building Manager “How To”

Collaborative effort

William Rhoads, Ph.D., Virginia Tech

Michele Prévost, Ph.D., Polytechnique Montreal

Kelsey J. Pieper, Ph.D., Northeastern University

Tim Keane, Legionella Risk Management, Inc.

Andrew J. Whelton, Ph.D., Purdue University

Franziska Rölli, Lucerne University of Applied Sciences & Arts

Caitlin R. Proctor, Ph.D., Purdue University

Marianne Grimard-Conea, École Polytechnique de Montréal



American Water Works
Association



Northeastern
University



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Lucerne University of
Applied Sciences and Arts



ÉCOLE
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***NEW:* Building Water Essentials**

Research Backed Online Short-Course for Public Health Professionals

A training tool, an encyclopedia, and an extensive FAQ, with information designed to be immediately applicable in the field.

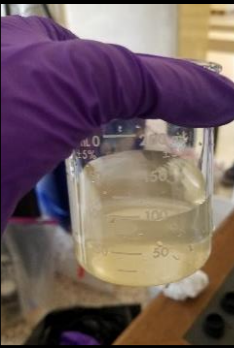
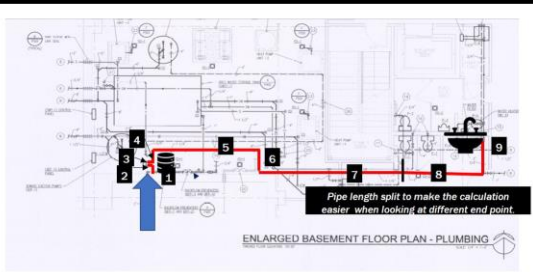
A series of modules that take approximately 7-10 hours total to complete. Modules do not have to be taken in sequence.

Beta tested in 2020 by practicing epidemiologists, sanitarians, engineers and scientists.

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Info and registration page here:
<https://cutt.ly/Sg4RXJv>

If interested e-mail EngrOnline@purdue.edu



Some Recent Initiatives

11 buildings across 4 studies

All free chlorine disinfectant

3-5 months of low/no water use

Some served by the same utility

Some have recirculation loops, in-building storage, showers

All had indoor copper pipe

Up to 400 water outlets/building

Not all had as-built drawings

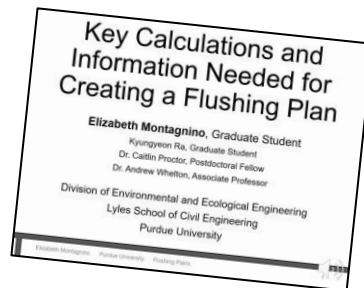
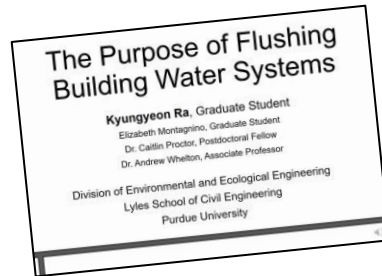


1. Elementary school, Indiana (Ra et al.)
2. Large residential building, Indiana (Angert et al., led by Proctor, Ph.D.)
3. Institutional buildings, Indiana (Ra et al.)
4. Elem/mid/high school, Ohio (Ley et al.)

Preliminary Findings



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Channel**



Water management programs basically nonexistent at daycares, schools, colleges, and universities

Metal (Cu, Pb, Ni, Zn) exceedances. Don't just look at water fountains.

Legionella pneumophila detected in 3 of 4 studies

- ❖ 2 buildings where flushing applied, no legionella detected after flushing, 2 weeks later low levels (<10 MPN/100 mL)
- ❖ Highest levels found in cold water *not* hot water. Water fountain hot spots.

Hypochlorite disinfection levels varied (est. 160-340 mg/L+ for 3 hours). Likely due to ineffective mixing, reactions, and/or decay

Preliminary Field Observations: A Few Gaps

Lack of clear **Go/No-Go** levels for *Legionella pneumophila* and other pathogens

- Some consultants invoke the zero MCLG, others invoke different numbers
- One health department invoked a conversation with CDC that zero is only acceptable
- CDC doesn't have explicit **Go/No-Go** levels for buildings
- Risk-based levels can range from 1 to 1000s CFU/100mL depending on exposure route

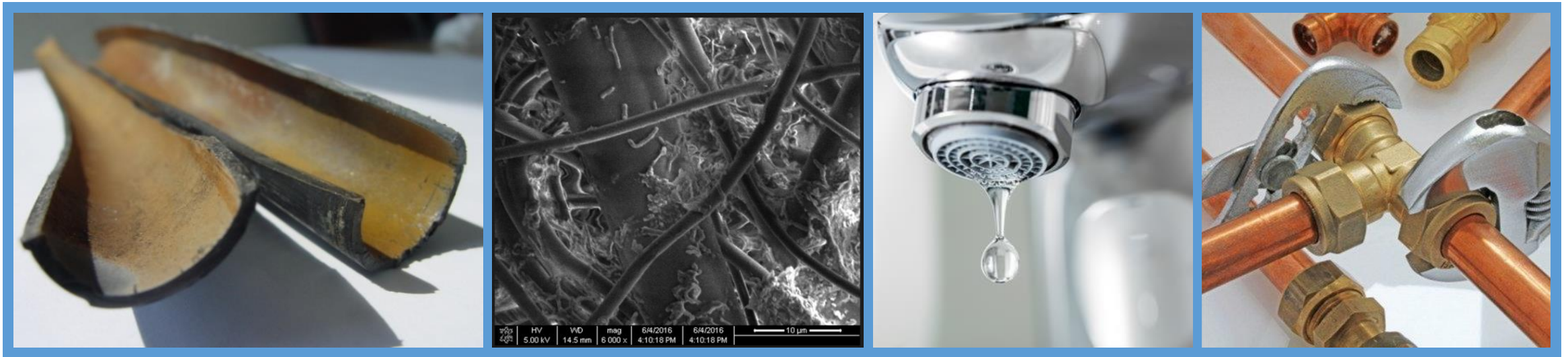
Most of the time other pathogens are not being examined

Some health departments discourage school water testing (lead, copper, legionella, etc.) because they claim CDC discourages water testing unless there's a suspected outbreak

Many health officials and primacy agency staff lack familiarity of building water systems

Local, state, and federal government agencies issue sometimes vague statements. Some consultants then implement what they want (i.e., qPCR testing for legionella only → followed by thermal disinfection → then a 36 hr qPCR test only, not other follow-up)

USEPA Plumbing Safety Grant Annual Report Coming Soon: Right Sizing Tomorrow's Water Systems for Efficiency, Sustainability, and Public Health, 2016-Present



Andrew Whelton, Jade Mitchell, Joan Rose, Juneseok Lee, Pouyan Nejadhashemi, Erin Dreelin,
Tiong Gim Aw, Amisha Shah, Matt Syal, Maryam Salehi



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Thank you...

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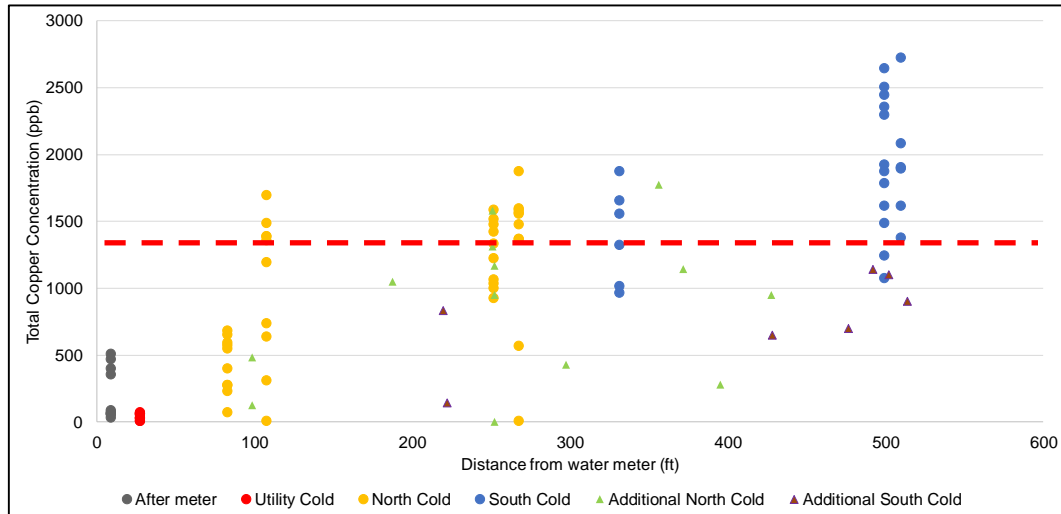
Extra slides



Finding Contaminated Water in a 7-Year Old Green School

Download here:

<https://doi.org/10.1039/D0EW00520G>



NEW: School Water Safety, Summer vs. Fall

Discovered school wide copper contamination, and multiple claims by agencies proven incorrect

- ✓ High alkalinity groundwater is a copper leaching problem
- ✓ Spot flushing does not guarantee water will have < 1.3 mg/L copper
- ✓ Only options: In-building whole or POU treatment
- ✓ Consultant recommended activated carbon filters (bad) not ion exchange
- ✓ Lack of prior testing at schools indicates larger problem likely exists

***NEW:* Fires cause water infrastructure contamination, wider implications are significant**



Wildfire caused widespread drinking water distribution network contamination

Download FREE here:

<https://doi.org/10.1002/aws2.1183>

VOCs and SVOCs present, levels can exceed hazardous waste limits (40 ppm benzene, etc.)

Do Not Use water order should be issued

Protect homeowners and their plumbing



