COVID-19: Ensuring Safe Water in Sparsely Occupied Buildings June 16 2020





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Stagnated water can poses health risks

<u>Copper</u> leaching (can exceed safe limits in just 48 hours sometimes): Nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal distress

Lead leaching: Developmental issues with children and acute effects

Harmful organisms e.g., Legionella pneumophila and other opportunistic pathogens: Many organisms cause respiratory illness, other infections can occur









U.S. National Science Foundation RAPID Award 2027049

Shutdowns and Consequences Extreme Plumbing Stagnation and Recommissioning

- 1. State of science review of water stagnation with experts from 7 private and public sector organizations, [done]
- Support to the plumbing and public health sectors on guidance and decisions, ongoing
- 3. Field testing to examine building water safety, ongoing
- 4. Lab testing to examine contaminated systems and devices, planned
- 5. Help transform public awareness, *ongoing*





DOWNLOAD FREE STUDY HERE → https://doi.org/10.1002/aws2.1186



Considerations for Large Building Water Quality after Extended Stagnation

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First published: 16 June 2020 | https://doi.org/10.1002/aws2.1186 | Citations: 1

This article has been accepted for publication and undergone full peer review but has not been through the copyediting, typesetting, pagination and proofreading process, which may lead to differences between this version and the Version of Record. Please cite this article as doi: 10.1002/aws2.1186.





















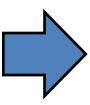
Indiana Health Alert Network Notification – July 10, 2020

Legionellosis Testing: Reminder for Seasonality and Building Reopenings

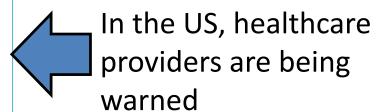
ISDH is alerting healthcare providers to an anticipated seasonal increase in *Legionella* infections combined with a potential increase in cases resulting from building re-openings. ISDH reminds all healthcare providers to test for *Legionella* when evaluating adults with symptoms of pneumonia, even during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Testing should include both urine antigen testing (UAT) <u>and Legionella</u> sputum/respiratory culture following these guidelines:

We have already had confirmed illness during the pandemic



- ✓ Staff member died (2019), Legionnaires Disease
- ✓ Staff member sick (June 2020), Legionnaires Disease
- ✓ Found LP in aerators at select locations including janitor sink









Safety: Exposure to Contaminated Water during Flushing and Heat Exhaustion

Personal Protective Equipment

OSHA and other worker safety agencies recommend <u>respirators (N95) if</u> <u>Legionella is suspected or possible</u>

For respirators, medical clearance and a respiratory protection program is needed

Reduce exposure by applying controls My personal warnings

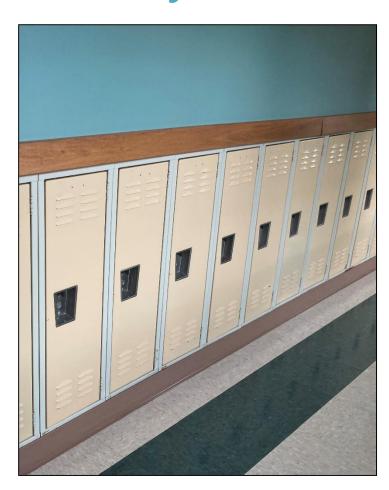
My personal warnings...

- Some people are sending workers to flush stagnant water that may have pathogens without any respiratory protection. Bad idea.
- Some people think "masks" are respirators. They are not.
- Persons with preexisting conditions should avoid this activity
- Getting a building flushed is a lot of work. Don't do too much at once.





Lessons from a School, Indiana USA



3 buildings on campus, built in the 1960s 3 months of low to no water use, little irrigation use

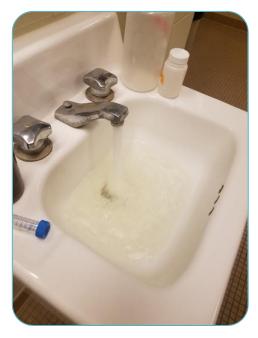
Characteristics

- Public water supplier service area chlorine residual range <0.2 to 1.3 mg/L
- Each building has 1 service line, 1 water heater, no recirc loops
- Copper pipe, kitchen, classroom, bathroom sinks, toilets, water fountains; outdoor spigots; refrigerators, dishwashers, coffeemaker connected to the building water system; no showers, no cooling towers





Clean aerators







Address all outlets

Clean them well





Deal with water treatment







Tackle high risk components

Flush appliances

Thank You.

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Reports Coming Soon from Us in 2020:

A look back at the Camp Fire disaster drinking water contamination School water copper and legionella contamination investigation Testing results of our ongoing rapid response water stagnation study