



Legionella Risk Assessment Brisdoc Healthcare Services



Site Address: Broadmead Medical Centre
Broadmead Medical Centre
59 Broadmead,
Bristol,
BS1 3EA

Date of Survey: 22 September 2025

Surveyed by: Matt Roberts

Dantek Environmental Services Ltd
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Re-survey Date	Carried out by:	Date	Signature
September 2026			

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1.0 Introduction

The DANTEK Legionella risk assessment is designed to comply with the current Health and Safety Executive guidelines and British Standards, relating to the control of legionella bacteria in water systems. The following documentation is currently in place and is referenced throughout the document:

- ACoP L8 4th edition “The control of legionella bacteria in water systems”.
- HSE HSG274 Legionnaires’ disease: Part 2: The control of legionella bacteria in hot and cold water systems.
- BS8580-1:2019. Water quality - Risk assessments for legionella control - Code of practice.
- Health Technical Memorandum 04-01: Safe water in healthcare premises.

The DANTEK risk assessment is a working document; under current guidelines a risk assessment must be carried out whenever the Approved Code of Practice L8 and guidance applies.

The legionella risk assessment is a non-destructive survey; this means the recommendations and assessments included are based on information collected from sources visible to the assessor on the day of survey. Some recommendations may be based on information supplied by site staff or their agents.

This document does not include an assessment of task method statements in the written scheme.

The ACoP L8 guidance applies to dutyholders, including employers, those in control of premises and those with health and safety responsibilities for others, to help them comply with their legal duties in relation to legionella. These include identifying and assessing sources of risk, preparing a scheme to prevent or control risk, implementing, managing and monitoring precautions, keeping records of precautions and appointing a manager to be responsible for others.

The following systems are highlighted as being of particular importance, and are systems where the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 applies.

- Cooling systems with cooling towers, evaporative condensers or dry/wet cooling systems
- Hot and cold water services irrespective of size in premises where occupants are particularly susceptible, such as health care premises
- Humidifiers and air washers that create a spray of water droplets and in which the water temperature is likely to exceed 20°C
- Spa baths and pools in which warm water is deliberately agitated and re-circulated
- Other plant and systems containing water that can create and increase the risk from legionella during operation or when being maintained.

The risk assessment document should be reviewed by a qualified person in the event of:

- A change to any of the assessed water systems or its use
- Changes in the use of the building

- If results from checks indicate control is not being achieved
- Changes of key personnel

For further assistance on this document, the current guidelines or any related matter please do not hesitate to contact DANTEK on 01454 417920 or e-mail: info@dantek.co.uk

1.1 Executive Summary

Scope

Dantek were instructed to carry out a full legionella risk assessment of all water systems in the following buildings to HTM04-01 guidelines:

- Broadmead Medical Centre

This document covers the domestic and process systems only.

System overview

Broadmead Medical Centre

The water supply to the medical centre could not be established at the time of the survey. It is presumed the water supply is supplied via the landlord's system and therefore does not fall under the responsibility of BrisDoc Healthcare Services and has been excluded from this assessment. There is one (200 litre) electric calorifier (HWS01) located in the 2nd floor boiler room which supplies domestic hot-water to the 1st & 2nd floor. The medical centre spans across the 1st & 2nd floor only and consists of multiple wash hand basins (WHB), thermostatic mixing valves (TMV) and sensor taps.

Management systems & Written Scheme

No written scheme was presented at the time of the survey. A written scheme should contain procedures for the safe operation of the systems and included defined responsibilities of key management personnel & water hygiene contractors.

A clear line of communication could not be established at the time of the survey (see section 2.3) once established, Responsible persons training, and legionella awareness training is required for those nominated.

There is currently no legionella control set in place. No logbook or monitoring/ service records of any kind regarding legionella procedures was presented to the surveyor at the time of the survey.

There are currently no records for the following monitoring tasks:

- Monthly temperature monitoring of hot & cold sentinel outlets
- Monthly temperature monitoring of calorifier flow & return
- Annual temperature monitoring of all other outlets
- Annual inspection of calorifiers
- Annual TMV maintenance
- Maintenance of strainers

There are currently no outstanding non compliances and the overall findings of the risk assessment were as follows:

- Broadmead Medical Centre Domestic system presents a **Medium Risk**

Main areas of concern

The main areas of concern are that there is currently no legionella control scheme or written scheme set in place for the property.

Additionally, the calorifier (HWS01) located in the 2nd floor boiler room was found to be operating below HTM 04-01 guidelines (60°C) and therefore unsatisfactory for legionella control. Also, No records were provided for the following monitoring tasks: Monthly temperature monitoring of hot & cold sentinel outlets, Monthly temperature monitoring of calorifier flow & return, Annual temperature monitoring of all other outlets, Annual inspection of calorifiers, Annual TMV maintenance & Maintenance of strainers. Also, one blind end was located in the 2nd floor cleaners.

Matters or areas of evident concern beyond the scope of the assessment:

The water systems identified and included in this assessment are detailed in section 1.5 Scope of Survey which is compiled by both site survey and information gained from site staff.

No other water systems that would be considered to present risk with regards to Legionellosis were identified whilst conducting this survey.

1.2 The Causation Chain

For an outbreak of Legionnaires' disease to occur a sequence of events and conditions must be present.

1. **Legionella bacteria must enter a water system**

It is a widely held fact that legionella is a very common bacterium in nature. It can be found in many natural fresh water systems including rivers, lakes, streams, ponds and wet soil. Therefore, it is taken that a possible source of contamination can always be present. However if engineered water systems are appropriately designed and the other aspects of the causation chain are taken into account, the chances of an outbreak can be greatly reduced.

2. **Legionella must multiply to sufficient numbers in the system**

The dose of legionella required to infect a person is not known, however other aspects of the bacteria's ecology have been studied. The following conditions have been found to affect the growth of legionella:

- Temperatures in the range of 20° to 45° C favour growth. Legionella will remain dormant in cool water and will not survive temperatures greater than 60° C.
- Sediment, scale and sludge can act as nutrients for legionella.
- Certain types of pipe work and materials used in engineered water systems can provide nutrients and habitat for legionella.
- Algae, amoebae and other bacteria can provide both nutrients and a stable habitat that favours legionella growth.
- The presence of a slime-layer or biofilm plays an important part in providing favourable growth conditions, and also in protecting legionella from attack by certain biocides. This is because legionella can inhabit the subcutaneous areas of biofilm that certain biocides may not penetrate.

3. **Legionella must be disseminated in an aerosol form**

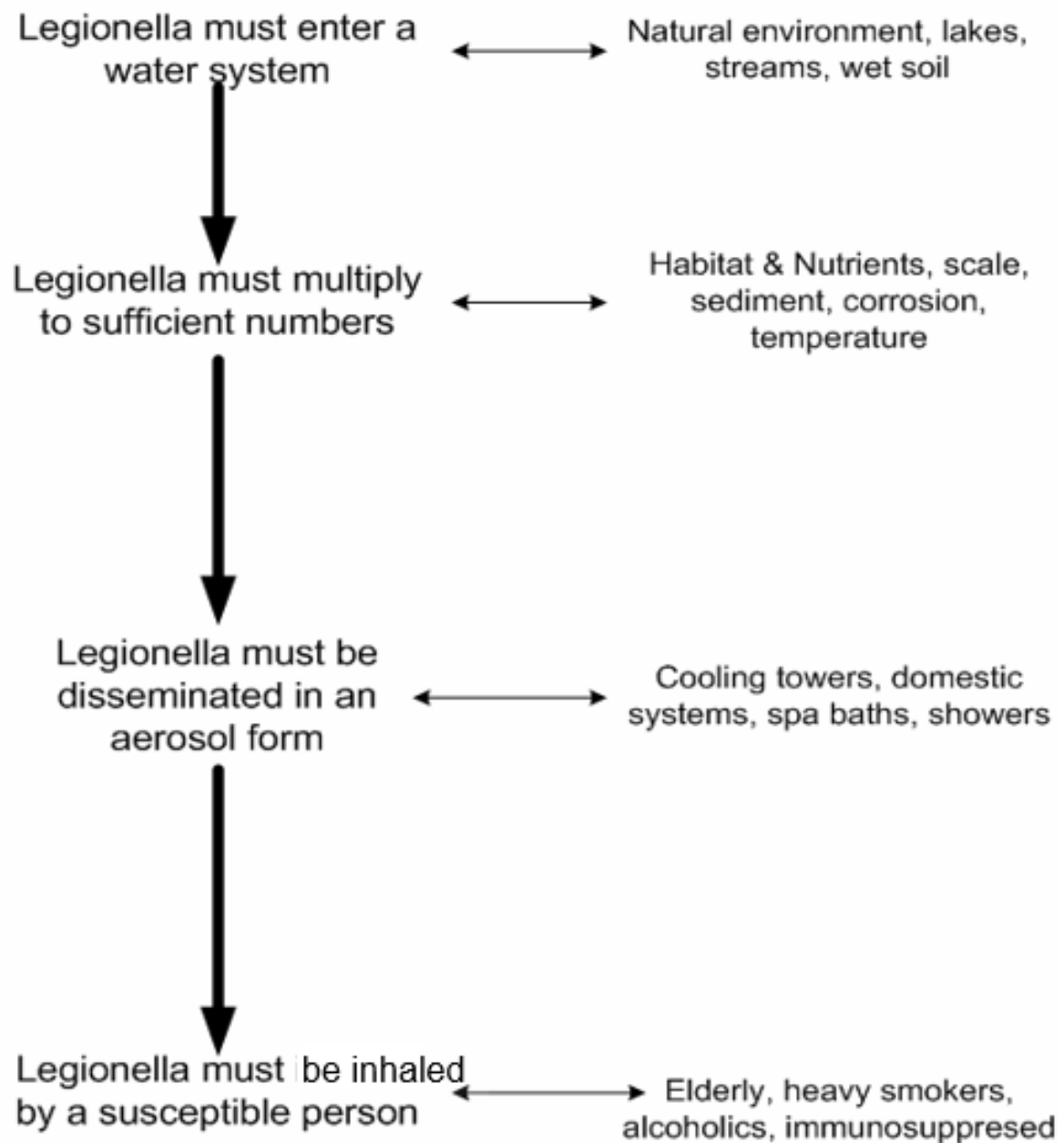
The primary route of infection for Legionnaires disease is by inhaling airborne water droplets of particles small enough to pass deep into the lungs.

4. **Legionella must be inhaled by a susceptible person**

Whilst accurate figures are not known, legionella is accepted as having a 1% attack rate on an exposed population. Men are three times more likely to be infected than women, and most cases have occurred in people between the ages of 40 to 70 years old. People considered higher risk include smokers, alcoholics, cancer patients and people with chronic respiratory or kidney disease.

The legionella risk assessment relates to the causation chain to establish risk and to generate recommendations to minimise any risk. By eliminating or controlling any of the four basic criteria listed above the chance of a legionella outbreak can be greatly reduced.

The causation chain



1.3 Contact Names & Addresses

The site and contractor personnel are named as the key contacts in relation to legionella control tasks. They should hold positions of responsibility within the named organisations and have full access to all relevant information, including contract details. For details of the overall management structure and responsibilities refer to section 2.3.

Site contacts

Name: Lucy
Position held: Contact

Address: Broadmead Medical Centre
59 Broadmead,
Bristol,
BS1 3EA

Telephone: 07771 381 080
E-mail: facilities.brisdoc@nhs.net

Water hygiene service provider

Name: Matt Roberts

Position held: Risk Assessor

Address: Dantek Environmental Services
Unit 3B, Ashville Park,
Short Way
Thornbury
BS35 3UU

Telephone: 01454 417920
Mobile: 07399 298781
E-mail: matt.roberts@dantek.co.uk

Client contacts

Name: Lucy

Address: Unit 21, Osprey Court, Business Park, Hawkfield Wy, Bristol BS14 0BB

Telephone: 07771 381 080
E-mail: facilities.brisdoc@nhs.net

1.4 Preparatory Work, Equipment Check, Training and Competency

Introduction

The DANTEK legionella risk assessment is a consultative document which is created in partnership with the controlling minds of site. The quality and accuracy of the document is greatly affected by the level of time investment by site staff and the availability of site documentation and evidence made available by site personnel.*

The following steps have been taken before the site survey is carried out to maintain the quality of the assessment.

Pre-work risk assessment

- Agree with client the form & extent of survey i.e. Types of system to be included, Asset identification, Buildings to be covered etc.
- Inform the client of visit date & time, and the names of surveyors
- Obtain the name of the customers responsible person on site
- The customer should provide Dantek with drawings of systems where possible
- It is the duty of the customer to inform Dantek of any specific Health & Safety/Fire regulations relevant to site
- The customer must if required, inform building occupants of survey date & extent.
- Confirm permission and arrangements for taking survey photographs

Equipment check list

Dantek ID card or letter of authority to site	☒
Survey sheets	☒
Digital camera	☒
Thermometer with K-type probes (calibration must be in-date)	☒
Microbial sample bottles (if required and agreed by site)	☒

The Risk Assessor has been selected based on competency to carry out the survey on the types of plant covered in the scope of this survey. See 1.5 Scope of Survey. Training details of the assessor are included in an appendix at the end of this document. Water system Schematics, Competency & Training & LCA information.

Post-site visit

- Produce typed document accurately reflecting data & circumstances as identified on survey.

* Should site be unable to provide a person to show the surveyor around Dantek will undertake the survey unaccompanied in good faith, to the best of our ability. However this may prevent the surveyor including all items & collecting all relevant information required for full completion of the risk assessment.

- Produce system schematics showing all relevant plant and system components. Indicate on a schematic general system layout of all services.
- Collate all results of samples and include in survey.
- Gain any further information from the customer identified as being necessary to complete survey & propose recommendations.
- Evaluate data & information to produce an assessment of risk and formulate recommendations to eliminate or minimise risk. A score system facilitates prioritising necessary actions for multiple systems.
- Present survey to customer & ensure client understands requirement for remedial/maintenance work.
- The customer should acknowledge receipt of report and recommendations.

The customer should note that they cannot abdicate responsibility for overseeing assessment and implementing precautions (section 3 HSWA 1974).

The Dantek risk assessment and proposed control measures are limited to meeting the requirements of the HSE Approved code of practice & Guidance document - L8, The control of legionella bacteria in water systems. This service does not include assessment, advice or guidance in respect of any other workplace risk assessment requirements.

The legionella risk assessment is a non-destructive survey and is based solely on information visible to the assessor on the day of survey and information as supplied by the customer, site staff or their agents.

Dantek Environmental Services has a strong culture of high quality service, high standards of work and safe working systems. This goes beyond the Health & Safety at Work Act 1974. We believe that safe working practice is good practice, and that accidents and injuries are preventable not inevitable.

If any further information or assistance is required please do not hesitate to contact us on 01454 417920.

1.5 Scope of Survey

The following tables outline the systems onsite and states which systems are covered by this risk assessment. Any systems, which are present and not surveyed, will be referred to in the excluded systems section.

The legionella risk assessment should make reference to all systems onsite that include water in their operation. Given that legionella is a common organism in nature it will be taken that legionella has the ability to contaminate any system.

Summary of Water Services

Table 1.5:A Domestic water systems

Site Summary	System Present	Included/Excluded from risk assessment*
Mains water supply to site	Yes	Excluded
Other water supplies to site	No	
Water softeners	No	
Other treatment plant	No	
Cold water storage and distribution	No	
Domestic hot water services	Yes	Included
Showers (Emergency or domestic)	No	
Grey water or reclamation systems	No	
Flexible Hose connections	Yes	Included

Table 1.5:B Cooling systems

Site Summary	System Present	Included/Excluded from risk assessment
Open evaporative cooling towers	No	
Closed condenser cooling towers	No	
Hybrid or adiabatic coolers (dry/wet system)	No	
Air chillers	No	
Others please specify	No	

* Reasons for excluding systems marked as present but not fully risk assessed are included in section 1.5 of this document.

Table 1.5:C Air Humidification Plant

Site Summary	System Present	Included/Excluded from risk assessment
Spray chambers	No	
Steam humidifiers	No	
Nebulisers and portable humidifiers	No	
Ultrasonic nebulisers	No	
Atomisers (including spinning disc)	No	
Others please specify	No	

Table 1.5:D Closed Systems

Site Summary	System Present	Included/Excluded from risk assessment
Primary heating circuits	No	
Chilled circuits	No	
Others please specify	No	

Table 1.5:E Miscellaneous Systems

Site Summary	System Present	Included/Excluded from risk assessment
Fountains and water features	No	
Swimming Pools	No	
Whirl pools and spa baths	No	
Fire suppression systems	No	
Car wash - drive through and lance	No	
Horticultural misting systems	No	
Lawn sprinklers and hose pipes	No	
Lathe and machine cooling systems	No	
Vending machines	No	
Spray booth water curtains	No	
Industrial uses of water	No	
Others please specify	No	

Excluded Systems

System	Reason for exclusion:
Closed heating circuits	Closed heating circuits refer to primary heating circuits, LTHW, MHW, HTHW, and domestic central heating systems. Under normal operating conditions closed heating circuits operate at temperatures far in excess of those required for legionella control; also these systems are not capable of aerosol generation. As such these systems would not be considered to present a significant legionella risk and no further action need be taken.
Closed chilled circuits	Most chilled circuits operate at temperatures below 20°C, outside of the legionella growth range. These types of system are not capable of aerosol creation. As such these systems would not be considered to present a significant legionella risk and no further action need be taken.
Steam humidifiers	In normal operation steam or kettle humidifiers heat the water above 100°C to affect the phase change from water to steam. This will eradicate any viable colonies of legionella within the make-up system.
Fire suppression systems	Where fire suppression systems are used exclusively for fire control and no other purpose (wash down etc), they will only present a risk in a live fire situation. In this instance the risk from fire will greatly outweigh the risk posed by legionella. As such regular monitoring and control for the purposes of legionella control is not required.
Swimming pools	Swimming pools are dosed continually, usually with an oxidising biocide. There has not been a recorded incidence of a swimming pool being implicated in any legionella outbreaks. If the swimming pool has an operational system for treatment this will be considered satisfactory for the control of legionnaires disease.
Air chillers	These types of air conditioning unit are commonly found in offices and process systems alike. Many of these types of unit do not incorporate any water at all, using other substance as the heat transfer medium i.e. gas. Even in units that do use water as the heat transfer medium in normal operating conditions they do not have the capacity to generate aerosol. These units should be fully assessed where excessive condensate is present and/or if there is possible atomisation of condensate.

System	Reason for exclusion:
	The above excluded systems have not been fully surveyed on the basis that in isolation they do not present a direct risk in terms of Legionellosis. Further references may be made to these systems within this risk assessment where their presence or association with other water systems increases the risk posed by those other systems e.g. connected filler loops to closed circuits, or abandoned steam humidifiers representing system dead-legs on other water systems. Testing, maintenance and other works that may lead to aerosol creation from these systems should be subject to a further job specific risk assessment and method statement. Suitable personal protective equipment should be worn.

2.0 Geography, People and Management Structures

2.1 Site Location



Geographical location

Broadmead Medical Centre is located on the 1st & 2nd floors of the Broadmead shopping centre in the centre of Bristol City and is surrounded primarily by commercial use properties.

2.2 Demographics

Site Population

The site is populated by site 40 staff as well as a varying number of patients on a day to day basis. It was made clear that there are no members of site staff with any underlying health conditions that would make them highly susceptible to legionellosis,

However, with a fluctuating number of the general public potentially coming into contact with the site's enclosed water system each day. The susceptibility rating for the visiting population cannot accurately be determined and will have to be factored into the susceptibility risk score.

Surrounding Population

There is no significant legionella risk to the surrounding populations given that all engineered water systems are enclosed within the building.

It is therefore unlikely that water droplets could be disseminated further than areas immediately surrounding the internal engineered water systems.

2.3 Lines of Communication

Site personnel

Name	Job Title	Responsibility	Telephone
		Statutory site Duty Holder ¹	
		Nominated Responsible Person ²	
		Site responsibility	
		Operational responsibility #1 ³	
		Operational responsibility #2	

Service providers

	Contact	Responsibility	Telephone
		Domestic systems cleaning & disinfections	
		Water hygiene monitoring tasks	
Dantek	Matt Roberts	Legionella risk assessments	01454 417920

Government organisations

	Location	Responsibility	Telephone
H.S.E	Central number	Enforcing authority	0300 003 1647

¹ Statutory site duty holder - a senior executive with budgetary control who ensures that the operation complies with the law, by appointing and overseeing a competent Responsible person. All appointments should be made and accepted in writing.

² Nominated responsible person - senior staff member who holds budget. This person reports to the duty holder and have day to day responsibility for ensuring that operational duties are carried out in a timely and effective manner, and ensure adequate training and competence of themselves, operational staff and any contractors or subcontractors. This person is also responsible for the accurate audit of the site log book.

³ Operational staff - duties include inspection, monitoring, implementing, record keeping and carrying out remedial actions. There should be adequate records of their on-going training and regular assessment of their competence.

2.4 Review of management systems and Competence of Personnel

Ability of site personnel to control risk

	Finding	Action required	Comments
Responsible person (RP) is appointed	No		None appointed at time of survey.
Responsible person has authority & Budget to action controls	No		
Responsible parties have been identified in writing and there is a clearly defined chain of command	No	Written scheme detailing this is required.	
Responsible person is trained and aware of their responsibilities	NA		
Deputies appointed & informed of responsibility	No		
Site staff have an adequate understanding of the relevance of their duties, and the consequences of their actions or findings.	No		
Training records are available.	No		
Where are training records kept?	None presented		
Site staff have access to relevant information and expertise	Yes		Dantek are contactable

Ability of contractors to control risk

	Finding	Action required	Comments
Contractors are used to complete legionella control tasks	No		
If used, are contractors registered with the LCA	NA		
If sampling is completed is the laboratory UKAS accredited for the analysis	NA		
Does the subcontractor have sufficient resources to fulfil contract	NA		
Method statements provided/available for works undertaken	NA		
Full product information provided	NA		
All tasks on the contract schedule are being completed correctly	NA		
Correct certification of work undertaken provided to site	NA		

Ability of management systems to control risk

	Finding	Action required	Comments
Has there ever been an outbreak or any legionella cases associated with site	No		Not too the assessor's knowledge.
Has there ever been any legionella sampling undertaken on-site that have returned positive results	No		Not too the assessor's knowledge.
Has site ever been served with any improvement notices for legionella or any other area of H&S	No		Not too the assessor's knowledge.
Written agreement of contractor responsibilities	NA		
Is there a suitable record keeping system in place?	No		
Operating instructions and parameters available	NA		
Adequate control limits have been defined for all tests completed	NA		
Risk assessment review procedure in place	NA		
There is evidence of a process for updating risk assessments in the event of changes to buildings and water systems	NA		
There are no outstanding non compliances in the log book	NA		
Management carry out regular reviews of non compliances highlighted by the routine monitoring	NA		
Remedial actions to correct non compliant results are carried out in a timely manner	NA		

2.5 Record Keeping (Risk Assessment)

Is there an existing risk assessment?*

No

Does the risk assessment contain the following information?

Table 2.5:A

	Where found
Have all the recommendations been carried out?	Not applicable
What was the date of the last assessment?	Not applicable
Are all water systems covered?	Not applicable
Where is the assessment kept?	Not applicable
Is there a defined chain of command?	Not applicable
Are all the control parameters clearly defined?	Not applicable
Who maintains the assessment (name/position)?	Not applicable
Schematic layout diagrams of all plant/systems covered by LRA:	Not applicable

* If there is no site assessment available Table 2.5:A will be left blank. If the site assessment has not been made available to the risk assessor on the day of survey it will be deemed not to exist.

2.6 Audit of Record Keeping

Is there a site log book? [*]	No
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Table 2.6:A

	Where found
Are records held electronically or paper based?	Not applicable
Does the responsible person know where all legionella control records are kept?	Not applicable
Is the date of the last update recorded?	Not applicable
How far back do records go?	Not applicable
Where is the log book kept?	Not applicable
Who maintains the log book (name/position)?	Not applicable
Does it contain audit information?	Not applicable
Does it cover management?	Not applicable

^{*} If there is no site log book available Table 2.6:A to Table 2.6:D will be left blank. If the site log book has not been made available to the risk assessor on the day of survey it will be deemed not to exist.

Does the log book contain the following information?**Table 2.6:B Risk assessment**

	Where found
Schematic layout diagrams of all plant/systems cover by LRA:	Not applicable
Details of changes & alterations since last full survey:	Not applicable
A written scheme of control with actions to be taken in response to results:	Not applicable

Table 2.6:C Routine management & control

	Where found
Are all records current:	Not applicable
A copy of the current service provider contract:	Not applicable
A written treatment schedule:	Not applicable
Names & contact numbers of responsible people:	Not applicable
Copies of all routine service reports:	Not applicable
Copies of legionella analysis reports:	Not applicable
Copies of routine water temperature monitoring:	Not applicable
Copies of all system cleaning & disinfection certificates:	Not applicable
Copies of plant condition/defects reports:	Not applicable
Do records show that all tasks required for compliance being completed?	Not applicable
Do reports indicate required remedial actions?	Not applicable
Is there evidence that remedial action is being taken for non-compliances?	Not applicable

Table 2.6:D Additional information

	Where found
CoSHH & Hazard data sheets information	Not applicable
Method statements for all routine & non-routine procedures performed in connection with the management of the systems	Not applicable
Sufficient health & safety information to cover all work carried out on site	Not applicable

3.0 Risk Summary

3.1 Risk Summary for Broadmead Medical Centre

The risk assessment should take into account the inherent risk, the controls in place and how well these mitigate the risk. This combination should be evaluated to determine if the residual risk is as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) and, if not, what additional control measures are needed to achieve this. As control measures are introduced, residual risks can fall so low that additional measures to reduce them further are likely to be grossly disproportionate to the risk reduction achieved, and are therefore unjustified. However, measures should still be monitored in case the risks change over time.

Factor	Inherent Risk (0-20)	Residual Risk Current Score (0-20)	As low as reasonably practicable risk (ALARP) (0-20)
Contamination	5	5	5
Amplification	18	18	10
Transmission	7	7	6
Exposure	7	7	6
Susceptibility	10	10	10
Ability of management systems to control the risk	20	20	1
Total risk score	67	67	38

Risk Score

0-24	Low Risk
25-48	Low/Medium Risk
49-72	Medium Risk
73-96	Medium/High Risk
97-120	High Risk

Contamination

An evaluation of the risk at source, including assessment of the quality, temperature and integrity of the water supply. Any other areas of possible contamination into bulk water system should also be taken into account in this risk score.

Main factors influencing the risk score on Broadmead Medical Centre

At the time of the survey the temperature of the mains water throughout the building was recorded below 20°C; this is satisfactory for the control of legionella.

Amplification

Determination of the cultivation conditions: assessment of the likelihood that Legionella will proliferate, including an assessment of conditions such as temperature, water change rate, areas of static or slow movement and how conducive the conditions are to microbial growth.

Main factors influencing the risk score on Broadmead Medical Centre

The main factors contributing to the amplification risks core are that the calorifier (HWS01) located in the 2nd floor boiler room was found to be operating below HTM 04-01 guidelines (60°C) and therefore unsatisfactory for legionella control. Also, No records were provided for the following monitoring tasks: Monthly temperature monitoring of hot & cold sentinel outlets, Monthly temperature monitoring of calorifier flow & return, Annual temperature monitoring of all other outlets, Annual inspection of calorifiers, Annual TMV maintenance & Maintenance of strainers. Also, one blind end was located in the 2nd floor cleaners.

Transmission

An assessment of whether droplets or aerosols are likely to form and spread.

Main factors influencing the risk score on Broadmead Medical Centre

The creation of an aerosol is unavoidable due wash hand basin (back splash), sinks etc. Controlling the risk of exposure will also help keep this risk score low (See below).

Exposure

Determination of the risk that droplets or aerosols will be inhaled (or contaminated water aspirated).

Main factors influencing the risk score on Broadmead Medical Centre

As stated above droplets and aerosols are highly likely to form and spread due to the wash hand basins (back splash), sink etc. Completing all required tasks highlighted throughout sections 6 to 8 will help control the systems to prevent water becoming contaminated and potentially being inhaled.

Susceptibility

Host susceptibility is an evaluation of the nature of the exposed population, taking account of their vulnerability to legionellae.

Main factors influencing the risk score on Broadmead Medical Centre

The site is populated by site 40 staff as well as a varying number of patients on a day to day basis. It was made clear that there are no members of site staff with any underlying health conditions that would make them highly susceptible legionellosis,

However, with a fluctuating number of the general public potentially coming into contact with the sites enclosed water system each day. The susceptibility rating for the visiting population cannot accurately be determined and will have to be factored into the susceptibility risk score.

Ability of site management systems to control the risk

An evaluation of the effectiveness of current management processes to take actions and manage risks from Legionella. An assessment is made of the actual performance against the written scheme of control. The information for this score comes from Section 2.4 of this document.

Main factors influencing the risk score on Broadmead Medical Centre

No written scheme was presented at the time of the survey. A written scheme should contain procedures for the safe operation of the systems and included defined responsibilities of key management personnel & water hygiene contractors.

A clear line of communication could not be established at the time of the survey (see section 2.3) once established, Responsible persons training, and legionella awareness training is required for those nominated.

There is currently no legionella control set in place. No logbook or monitoring/ service records of any kind regarding legionella procedures was presented to the surveyor at the time of the survey.

There are currently no records for the following monitoring tasks:

- Monthly temperature monitoring of hot & cold sentinel outlets
- Monthly temperature monitoring of calorifier flow & return
- Annual temperature monitoring of all other outlets
- Annual inspection of calorifiers
- Annual TMV maintenance
- Maintenance of strainers

4.0 Hot & Cold Water Systems: Survey Data

4.1 Broadmead Medical Centre

Calorifiers & Water heaters

Broadmead Medical Centre	Description	Comments
Location of Calorifier	Boiler Room	2 nd Floor
Asset Number	HWS01	
System Served	DHWS	To 1 st & 2 nd Floor
Dimensions LxWxH (mm) or capacity	200 litres	
Material of construction	Copper	
Make and model	Gledhill	
Primary heating method	Electric immersion	
Calorifier labelled with Unique ID	No	
Source of cold feed	Landlords Supply	
Cold feed material of construction	Copper	
Isolation valve on cold feed	Yes	
Outlet isolation fitted	Yes	
Calorifier insulation	Good condition	
Pipe work insulation	Pipework not insulated	
Set point temperature (°C)	Not known	
Recorded flow temperature (°C)	21°C	Unsatisfactory for legionella control
Recorded return temperature (°C)	20°C	Unsatisfactory for legionella control
Recorded temperature at base of unit (°C)	21°C	Unsatisfactory for legionella control
Stratification occurring	No	
Is there an access hatch?	No	
Drain cock fitted to enable debris to be flushed from bottom of calorifier	None fitted	
Condition of drain sample	Not Tested	
Is there evidence that calorifiers/water heaters are internally inspected	No	

Other special consideration:

Asset temperature data Broadmead Medical Centre

Floor/ Location	Asset Name/Location	Description	Asset Type	Temp taken °C	Little used	Satisfactory for legionella control	Sentinel Outlet
2 nd Floor	HWS01	Calorifier	Calorifier	21		No	
2 nd Floor	Cleaners	Belfast Sink	Hot Tap	21		Yes	No
2 nd Floor	Cleaners	Belfast Sink	Cold Tap	Seized		Yes	No
2 nd Floor	Disabled W/C	WHB	Hot Tap	21		No	No
2 nd Floor	Disabled W/C	WHB	Cold Tap	18		Yes	No
2 nd Floor	Male W/C	WHB	Hot Tap	21		No	No
2 nd Floor	Male W/C	WHB	Cold Tap	18		Yes	No
2 nd Floor	Female W/C	WHB	Hot Tap	21		No	No
2 nd Floor	Female W/C	WHB	Cold Tap	18		Yes	No
2 nd Floor	Canteen	Sink	Hot Tap_NS	21		No	Yes
2 nd Floor	Canteen	Sink	Cold Tap_NS	18		Yes	Yes
2 nd Floor	Consulting Room 9	WHB	Hot Tap	21		No	No
2 nd Floor	Consulting Room 9	WHB	Cold Tap	18		Yes	No
2 nd Floor	Consulting Room 9	TMV	TMV			Yes	No
2 nd Floor	Consulting Room 8	WHB	Hot Tap	21		No	No
2 nd Floor	Consulting Room 8	WHB	Cold Tap	18		Yes	No
2 nd Floor	Consulting Room 8	TMV	TMV			Yes	No
2 nd Floor	Consulting Room 7	WHB	Hot Tap	21		No	No
2 nd Floor	Consulting Room 7	WHB	Cold Tap	18		Yes	No
2 nd Floor	Consulting Room 7	TMV	TMV			Yes	No
2 nd Floor	Consulting Room 6	WHB	Hot Tap	21		No	No
2 nd Floor	Consulting Room 6	WHB	Cold Tap	18		Yes	No
2 nd Floor	Consulting Room 6	TMV	TMV			Yes	No
2 nd Floor	Patient Toilet W/C	WHB	Hot Tap	21		No	No
2 nd Floor	Patient Toilet W/C	WHB	Cold Tap	18		Yes	No
2 nd Floor	Patient Toilet W/C	TMT	TMT			Yes	No
2 nd Floor	Triage Room	WHB	Hot Tap	21		No	No
2 nd Floor	Triage Room	WHB	Cold Tap	18		Yes	No
2 nd Floor	Triage Room	TMV	TMV			Yes	No
2 nd Floor	Treatment Room	WHB	Hot Tap	21		No	No
2 nd Floor	Treatment Room	WHB	Cold Tap	18		Yes	No
2 nd Floor	Treatment Room	TMV	TMV			Yes	No
2 nd Floor	Staff Kitchen	Sink	Hot Tap_FS	21		No	Yes
2 nd Floor	Staff Kitchen	Sink	Cold Tap_FS	18		Yes	Yes
1 st Floor	Patient Toilet W/C	WHB	Hot Tap_NS	21		No	Yes

Floor/ Location	Asset Name/Location	Description	Asset Type	Temp taken °C	Little used	Satisfactory for legionella control	Sentinel Outlet
1 st Floor	Patient Toilet W/C	WHB	Cold Tap_NS	18		Yes	Yes
1 st Floor	Consulting Room 1	WHB	Hot Tap	21		No	No
1 st Floor	Consulting Room 1	WHB	Cold Tap	18		Yes	No
1 st Floor	Consulting Room 1	TMV	TMV			Yes	No
1 st Floor	Consulting Room 2	WHB	Hot Tap	21		No	No
1 st Floor	Consulting Room 2	WHB	Cold Tap	18		Yes	No
1 st Floor	Consulting Room 2	TMV	TMV			Yes	No
1 st Floor	Consulting Room 3	WHB	Hot Tap	21		No	No
1 st Floor	Consulting Room 3	WHB	Cold Tap	18		Yes	No
1 st Floor	Consulting Room 3	TMV	TMV			Yes	No
1 st Floor	Staff Toilet W/C	WHB	Hot Tap	21		No	No
1 st Floor	Staff Toilet W/C	WHB	Cold Tap	18		Yes	No
1 st Floor	Staff Toilet W/C	TMT	TMT			Yes	No
1 st Floor	Staff Toilet W/C	Strainer01	Strainer			Yes	No
1 st Floor	Staff Toilet W/C	Strainer02	Strainer			Yes	No
1 st Floor	Consulting Room 4	WHB	Hot Tap	21		No	No
1 st Floor	Consulting Room 4	WHB	Cold Tap	18		Yes	No
1 st Floor	Consulting Room 4	TMV	TMV			Yes	No
1 st Floor	Consulting Room 5	WHB	Hot Tap	21		No	No
1 st Floor	Consulting Room 5	WHB	Cold Tap	18		Yes	No
1 st Floor	Consulting Room 5	TMV	TMV			Yes	No
1 st Floor	PPE Room	WHB	Hot Tap	21		No	No
1 st Floor	PPE Room	WHB	Cold Tap	18		Yes	No
1 st Floor	PPE Room	TMV	TMV			Yes	No
1 st Floor	PPE Room	Sink	Hot Tap_FS	21		No	Yes
1 st Floor	PPE Room	Sink	Cold Tap_FS	18		Yes	Yes
1 st Floor	Cleaners	Belfast Sink	Hot Tap	NA		Yes	No
1 st Floor	Cleaners	Belfast Sink	Cold Tap	NA		Yes	No

Other special consideration:

5.0 Photographs

5.1 Broadmead Medical Centre



Photo 1 & 2 - view of 200 litre electric calorifier (HWS01) located in 2nd floor boiler room with temperature gauge showing unsatisfactory operating temperature of water heater.

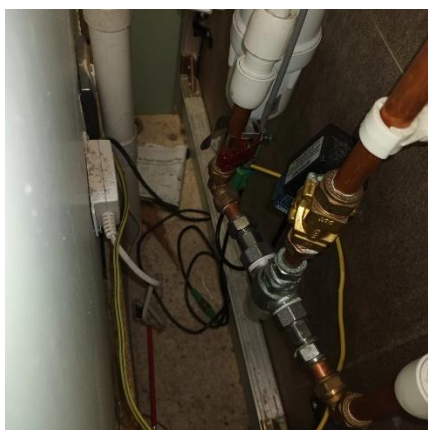


Photo 3 & 4 - view of typical thermostatic mixing valve (TMV) with sensor tap system located in each consulting room.

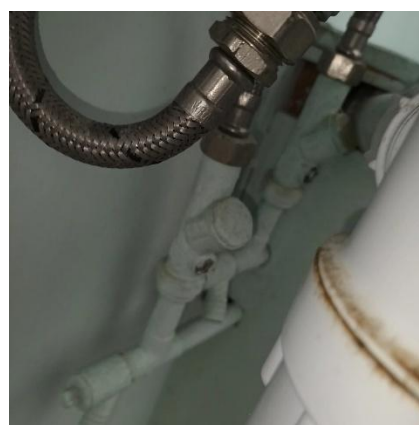


Photo 5 & 6 - view of typical thermostatic mixing tap (TMT) with associated strainers.



Photo 7 - view of seized cold-tap located in 2nd floor cleaners which has been identified as a blind end.



Photo 8 - view of typical water cooler found throughout the medical centre

6.0 Overview of System

Hot & Cold Water Systems

Recommendations

The following section gives details of the actions required to minimise the risk of Legionellosis from the surveyed hot and cold water systems.

The remedial recommendations relate only to tasks to bring existing systems into line with the current guidelines. On-going and scheduled tasks are dealt with in a separate section of this document (see contents).

All recommendations are based on the data collected at the time of survey.

Ability of management to control the risk

A monitoring log book should be set up to record all the scheduled tasks set out in the scheduled tasks section of this document.

Training for site staff tasked with monitoring and scheduled tasks is needed to ensure they have an adequate understanding of the relevance of their duties, and the consequences of their findings.

A written scheme is required detailing how the organisation intends to manage the risks identified in this assessment.

A robust management system is also required to manage any site staff, contractors and to ensure records are kept and actions are taken to remediate non compliances in a timely manner.

Calorifiers & water heaters greater than 15 litres

The HTM-04-01 states that water should leave the calorifier at the minimum of 60°C and return at the minimum of 50°C.

The flow and return temperatures must be monitored on a monthly basis to ensure temperature control and all findings recorded in a site log book. Action must be taken when readings are low over two consecutive months.

Broadmead Medical Centre

There is one calorifier (HWS01) located in the 2nd floor boiler room. HWS01 was found to be operating below HTM 04-01 guidelines (60°C) and therefore unsatisfactory for legionella control. Adjust to 60°C as soon as possible and monitor closely.

HWS Loops

Circulating hot water system pipework should be checked to ensure flow is maintained in all parts of the system. HTM-04-01 states that water temperatures at the return legs of principle, subordinate and tertiary loops should be maintained at a minimum of 50°C.

Routine testing of HWS loops should be carried out as detailed in scheduled tasks section and records should be kept in the site log book.

Broadmead Medical Centre

All temperatures recorded at time of survey were taken from the return pump in the 2nd floor boiler room and were below 50°C and therefore unsatisfactory for the control of legionella.

Hot Water Temperatures

The HTM-04-01 guidelines state hot water should reach the taps at a minimum of 55°C, for the Control of legionella.

Routine monthly monitoring of hot water temperatures is required to ensure temperature control is maintained. All the results from the monthly monitoring should be recorded in the site log book.

Broadmead Medical Centre

All the hot temperatures recorded at time of survey were below 55°C and therefore unsatisfactory for the control of legionella.

Cold Water Temperatures

The HTM-04-01 guidelines state water must be below 20°C at all cold outlets.

The cold outlet temperatures should be monitored on a monthly basis to ensure they remain below 20°C.

Broadmead Medical Centre

All cold temperatures were below 20°C at time of survey, satisfactory for the control of legionella.

Blind-Ends

A blind-end can provide optimum temperatures and stagnation that support the growth of micro-organisms such as legionella. All blind-ends should be cut back to the main pipe work.

Broadmead Medical Centre

There is one blind end located in the 2nd floor cleaners, see section 5.1, photo 7. All blind-ends should be cut back to the main pipe work.

Thermostatic Mixer Valves

TMV's have built in strainers usually one on the hot feed and the other on the cold feed. These strainers are designed to prevent the ingress of particulate matter, which could prevent the TMV's from operating correctly. They also have non return valves to stop cross contamination between hot and cold water systems. All TMV's should be inspected, cleaned, descaled and disinfected. The strainers should also be cleaned and the operation of the non-return valves checked as part of the above service. This should be carried out as detailed in the scheduled tasks section.

Broadmead Medical Centre

No records for any annual TMV servicing/fail safe procedures were presented during the survey.

Strainers

System strainers/filters are designed to trap suspended solids in the bulk water and as such can provide nutrients and a habitat which can support microbial growth. All system strainers should be inspected and cleaned annually or as necessary to ensure they do not support the growth of legionella.

Records of maintenance carried out should be kept in the site log book.

Broadmead Medical Centre

No records for any annual strainer servicing procedures were presented during the survey.

Flexible hoses

(EPDM) ethylene propylene diene monomer lined flexible hoses are often used to connect system pipework to outlets and equipment. Flexible hoses can increase the risk from legionella in the following ways:

1. Incorrectly fitted hoses can have kinks or tight bends can cause the liner to crack. This provides areas within the hose where bacteria can proliferate.
2. The liner can degrade over time providing a food source for bacteria especially if non WRAS approved hoses are used.

All fitted hoses should be a WRAS approved product in order to minimise the legionella risk. It is often difficult to establish if the fittings in place are WRAS approved due to the lack of obvious markings, where there is doubt they should be changed out.

In buildings where there are those with an increased susceptibility to infection or with processes requiring specific water characteristics, materials of an enhanced quality may be required. Healthcare buildings and care homes should specifically take note of alerts and advice from the Department of Health and Health Facilities Scotland. For example, healthcare premises are advised against the use of (EPDM) lined flexible hoses (tails) as these have been shown to be a risk of microbial colonisation. Such flexible connections

should therefore only be used in healthcare premises where an installation has to move during operation or is subject to vibration.

Site specific recommendations are below.

Broadmead Medical Centre

Flexible hoses were identified in multiple locations throughout the medical centre.
Replace all flexible hoses with solid copper pipework.

Miscellaneous

Broadmead Medical Centre

Written Scheme

Information on composing a written scheme can be found in HSG274 part2 Appendix 2.2 page 55. This can be downloaded for free from the HSE website.

<https://www.hse.gov.uk/pUbns/priced/hsg274part2.pdf>

Water Coolers

Chilled water drinking fountains typically incorporate a reservoir to aid in the cooling process. If these machines are powered off, there is a risk of water quality deterioration. To prevent water from becoming stagnant and the supply pipe acting as a dead-leg, it is essential to keep these water coolers operational and use them regularly. Regular servicing and maintenance of these units in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations are strongly advised.

7.0 Actions Required

Table 5: Remedial action priorities and their time frames

Priority	Actions to be within
High	Immediately to 1 month
Medium	1 month to 3 months
Low	3 months to 6 months

7.1 General recommendations - These actions apply to all water systems on-site

Asset, plant or Process	Recommended Action	Priority	Date completed	Signed
Written Scheme	A written scheme should contain procedures for the safe operation of the systems and included defined responsibilities of key management personnel & water hygiene contractors.	High		
Monitoring logbook	A monitoring logbook should be set up to record all the scheduled tasks set out in the scheduled tasks section of this document.	High		
Clear line of communication	Establish a clear management pathway as detailed in section 2.3 to enable a chain of command.	High		

Training	Training for site staff tasked with monitoring and scheduled tasks is needed to ensure they have an adequate understanding of the relevance of their duties, and the consequences of their findings.	High	
Legionella control scheme	A robust management system is also required to manage any site staff, contractors and to ensure records are kept and actions are taken to remediate non compliances in a timely manner.	High	

7.2 Broadmead Medical Centre

Asset, plant or Process	Recommended Action	Location	Priority	Date completed	Signed
Adjust HWS01 °C 	HWS01 was found to be operating below HT04-01 guidelines (60°C) and therefore unsatisfactory for legionella control. Adjust to 60°C as soon as possible and monitor closely.	2 nd Floor Boiler Room	High		
Scheduled monitoring tasks.	Ensure all scheduled tasks detailed in section 8.1 are carried out as per required frequency and logged.	Site Wide	High		
Blind end removal 	There is one blind end located in the 2 nd floor cleaners, see section 5.1, photo 7. All blind-ends should be cut back to the main pipe work.	2 nd Floor Cleaners	Medium		

8.0 Scheduled Tasks

The following section deals with on-going monitoring tasks required for compliance with the HTM-04-01 guidelines. The schedule of works provided gives details of what needs to be carried out and at what frequency.

All results from monitoring should be recorded in the site log book. Competent personnel should carry out all monitoring tasks.

Personnel should have a good understanding of the factors effecting the growth and proliferation of legionellosis and legionnaires disease. They should be able to relate the results to these factors, and have the authority to act on any findings.

8.1 Hot & Cold Water Systems

Hot Water Services

Task	Frequency
Visual check on internal surfaces of calorifiers for scale and sludge.	Annually
Where there is no inspection hatch, purge any debris from the base of the calorifier. Collect the initial flush to inspect clarity, quantity of debris and temperature.	Annually
Check temperatures in flow and return at calorifiers.	Monthly
Check water temperature up to one minute to see if it has reached 55°C in the sentinel outlets (55°C in Healthcare premises).	Monthly

Cold Water Services

Task	Frequency
Check that temperature is below 20°C after running the water for up to two minutes in sentinel taps.	Monthly
Take temperatures at a representative selection of other outlets to confirm they are below 20°C to create a temperature profile of the whole system over a defined time period. This should be done on a rotational basis.	Annually
Check condition of thermal insulation.	Annually

Thermostatic Mixer Valves (TMVs)

Task	Frequency
Inspect, clean, descale and disinfect TMVs including any strainers or filters associated with them.	Annually

Strainers

Task	Frequency
Remove and clean strainer baskets.	Annually

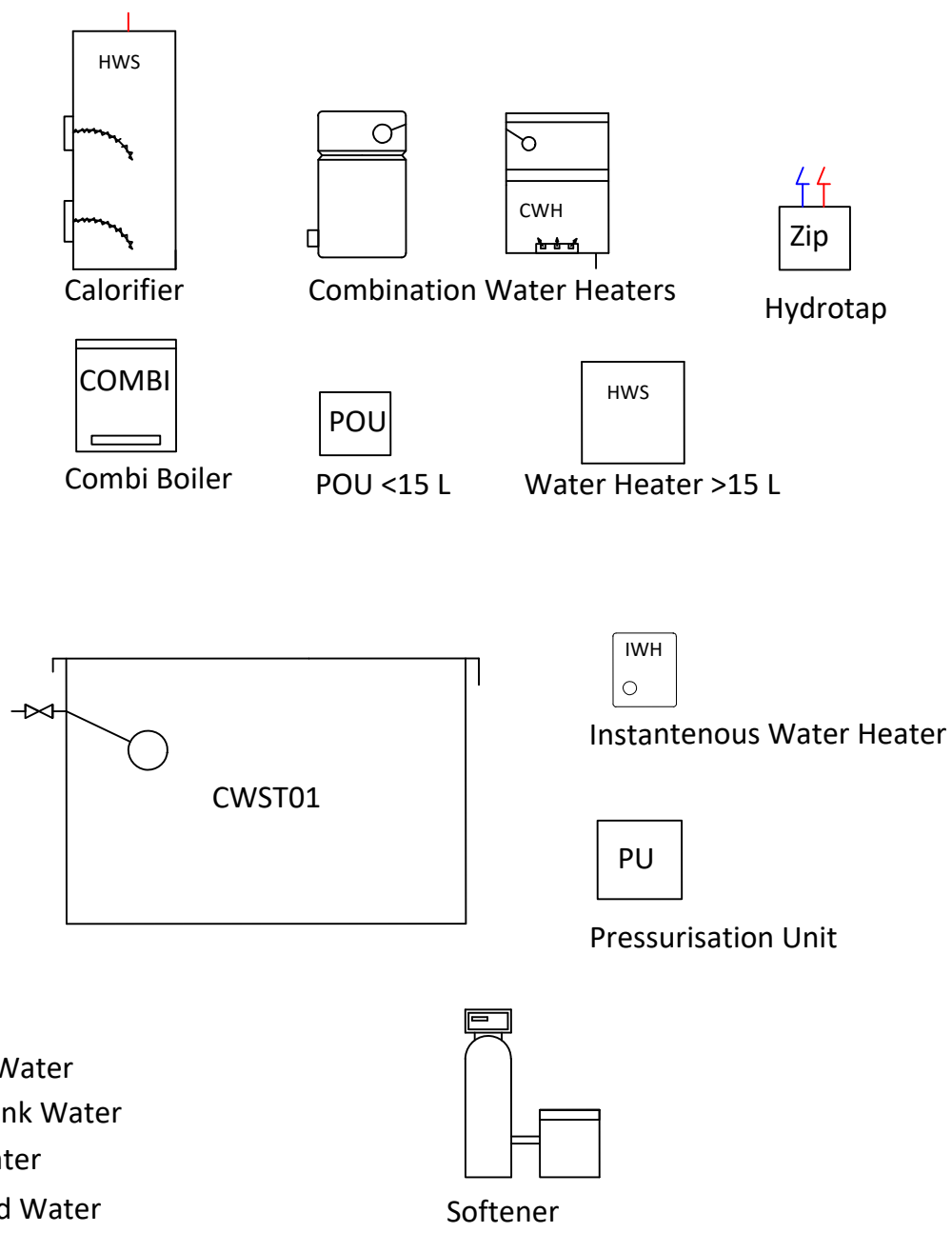
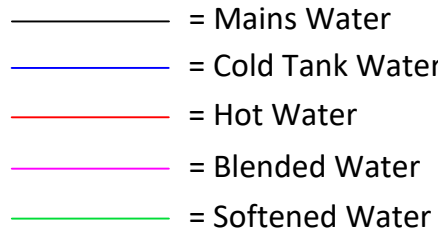
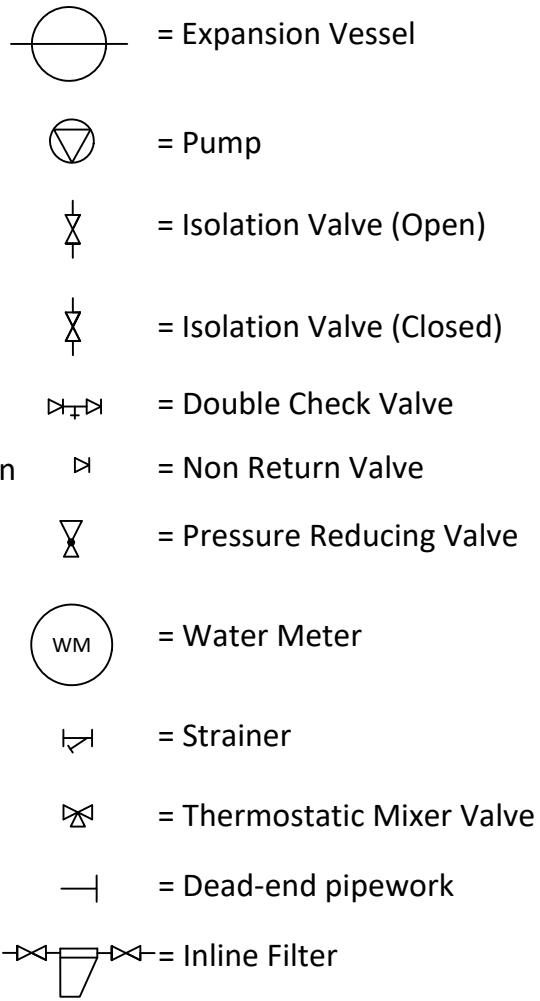
9.0 Bibliography

Title	ISBN
HSE Approved Code of Practice and guidance on regulations. ACoP L8 (4th Edition 2013) Legionnaires' disease. The control of legionella bacteria in water systems	0 7176 6615 7
HSG274 Part 2: Legionnaires' disease. The control of legionella bacteria in hot and cold water systems	9780717666355
HTM-04-01: Health Technical Memorandum 04-01: Safe water in healthcare premises.	9780113227457
BACS code of practice. The control of legionella by the safe and effective operation of cooling systems (1989) and code of practice update 1995	0 9514950 0 3
The notification of Cooling Towers and Evaporative Condensers Regulations Statutory Instrument 1992 No 2225	0 11 025225 X
BS8580-1:2019. Water quality - Risk assessments for legionella control - Code of practice	978 0 580 51636 8
BS7592:2022. Sampling for legionella bacteria in water systems - Code of practice	978 0 539 21300 3
Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers - Technical Memorandum TM13 Minimising the risk of Legionnaire's disease (1991)	0 900953 27 7
The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations Statutory Instrument 1994 No 3246	0 11 043721 7
Water Research Centre - Water fittings and materials directory 2000	ISSN.0954-3643
The Water Management Society - Guide to legionella risk assessment for water services Issue 4 - April 2017	
HSG282: The control of legionella and other infectious agents in spa-pool systems	

10.0 Appendices and Schematics

SCHEMATIC KEY

- SK = Sink
WB = Wash Basin
BSK = Butlers sink
SO = Steam Oven
DW = Dishwasher
SH = Shower
DWF = Drinking Water Fountain
TB = Tea Boiler
CWC = Chiller Water Cooler
SH = Shower
WM = Washing Machine
VM = Vending Machine
CM = Coffee Machine
(Sentinels in green)



Title:

DOMESTIC WATER SYSTEM
SCHEMATIC

Customer Name:

BrisDoc Healthcare Services

Site Name:

Broadmead Medical Centre
59 Broadmead,
Bristol,
BS1 3EA

System Name:

Domestic Hot & Cold System

Drawn By:

M.Roberts

Drawn Date:

September 2025

Scale:

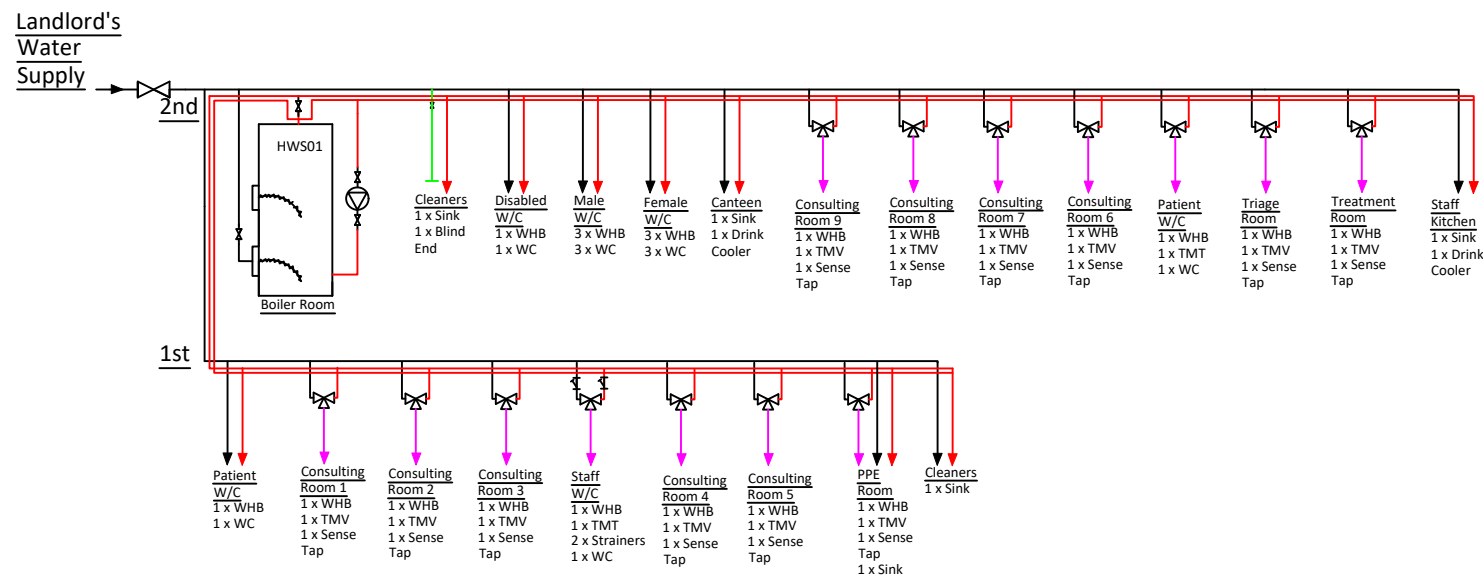
NOT TO SCALE

Notes:

FOR INCLUSION WITH
LEGIONELLA RISK ASSESSMENT

Unit B3 Ashville Park
Short Way
Thornbury BS35 3UU

T: 01454 417920
F: 01454 412840
info@dantek.co.uk
www.dantek.co.uk



The Control of Legionella A Recommended Code of Conduct for Service Providers

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 risk is controlled and kept to an acceptable level. The HSE Approved Code of Practice and guidance on regulations (L8) stresses that whilst the tasks required 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 alone, on the standard of service management that a client should expect from those Service Providers who agree to abide by the Code. The responsibility for the prevention and control of legionella lies with the client and the Service Provider.

The guidelines outlined in this document have been designed to help owner/operators select a Service Provider by highlighting nine critical areas and detailing the commitment that the owner/operator should expect from prospective Service Providers when making the competence assessment.

The Code of Conduct requires that Service Providers establish an appropriate management system for the provision of services associated with the control of legionella. A valid certificate is an indication of the registrant's commitment to comply with the Service Provider Commitments of the Code and should not be taken as proof of compliance. The Legionella Control Association does not approve specific products or services as being effective in controlling legionella or assess the competence of individual Service Provider employees.

To find out more about using the Code of Conduct to help select a suitable Service Provider refer to the **Buyers Guide** on the LCA website www.legionellacontrol.org.uk/download.php

Conditions of Compliance

- 1 There should be a clearly defined written agreement between the Service Provider¹ and the client² setting out the individual responsibilities of both parties to ensure compliance with current legislation.
- 2 Service Providers should demonstrate and document a satisfactory level of competence of their staff³ in order to achieve the objectives of the Code of Conduct.
- 3 The recommendations made by the Service Provider should be equal to, or better than, the relevant Codes of Practice and guidance documents pertaining to the system in question.
- 4 Lines of communication and reporting between client and Service Provider should be defined as well as the management plan in the event of remedial or corrective action being required, including matters of evident concern outside contracted obligations.
- 5 Adequate and up to date monitoring and treatment records should be kept. These should be readily available.
- 6 The performance of the control measures should be reviewed jointly by the Service Provider and the client at least annually and the necessary remedial action plan agreed.
- 7 Service Providers should establish a formal internal auditing procedure for compliance with the Service Provider Commitments of the Code of Conduct.
- 8 Service Providers sub-contracting⁴ any legionella specific activities⁵ listed in their scope of services should establish that the sub-contractor is either registered for that activity under the LCA or should maintain additional controls and audits to ensure compliance with the LCA Code of Conduct, and regardless of whether the sub-contractor is LCA registered or not, implement procedures and checks to ensure compliance.
- 9 Copies of a current certificate should be made available to all relevant clients.

In the event that the client believes that a Service Provider has not complied with the Code of Conduct, he may write, with full details, to: Legionella Control Association, 6 Sir Robert Peel Mill, Hoyer Walk, Fazeley, Tamworth, Staffs, B78 3QD

Definitions

1. Service Provider

Companies or individuals or their sub-contractors who are involved with providing advice, consultancy, operating, maintenance and management services or the supply of equipment or chemicals to the client.

2. Client

The owner or occupier of the premises, or his appointed representative, or other person nominated to be the "responsible person" as defined in the HSE document "Legionnaires' disease - The control of legionella bacteria in water systems, Approved Code of Practice and guidance on regulations (L8 4th Edition)," (para 51).

3. Staff

Any person directly or indirectly employed in meeting the requirements of this document.

4. Sub-contractor

For the purposes of LCA registration, a sub-contractor is a company or an individual who carries out unsupervised work, specifically associated with the control of legionella, on behalf of a Service Provider. In the case of companies or self-employed individuals the test as to whether the company or individual carrying out the work should be declared as a sub-contractor or not is whether the methodology employed is their own or set by the 'principal' Service Provider. For example, a self-employed risk assessor using the 'principal' Service Provider's methodology, trained by the 'principal' Service Provider and whose work is reviewed by the 'principal' Service Provider, is not a sub-contractor, whereas one who has been independently trained and who uses methodology not devised by the 'principal' Service Provider is a sub-contractor. Note: Section 8 of the LCA Conditions of Compliance requires that the principal LCA member implements additional controls and audits on a sub-contractor whether or not that sub-contractor is registered under the LCA.

5. Legionella Specific Activities: All categories the LCA member is registered for relating to the control of legionella.

Service Provider Commitments

1. ALLOCATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Service Provider will:

- 1.1 explain in detail the client's obligations under the legionella legislation
- 1.2 identify those services covered by the contract and those which should be provided by the client to meet all current obligations
- 1.3 formalise a written agreement detailing the respective responsibilities for each requirement
- 1.4 state in the written agreement that the Service Provider has LCA registration for the service categories being provided.

2. TRAINING AND COMPETENCE OF PERSONNEL

The Service Provider will:

- 2.1 arrange formal training programmes for Service Provider personnel associated with the control of legionella bacteria (See current LCA Knowledge Matrix as a guide)
- 2.2 have a system for assessing the competence of Service Provider staff, establishing their training needs and ensuring they are kept up to date with current best practice procedures
- 2.3 assist the client to assess training needs of staff and then where requested advise as to how these can be met.

3. CONTROL MEASURES

The Service Provider will:

- 3.1 have a management system to assess the requirements and ensure an appropriate programme of control measures is designed, implemented, monitored and maintained
- 3.2 have a system for verifying that corrective and preventive actions are implemented
- 3.3 ensure the programme of control measures satisfies as a minimum the LCA Standards for Service Delivery.

4. COMMUNICATION

The Service Provider will:

- 4.1 have management procedures to respond appropriately should the system operating conditions deviate from control criteria
- 4.2 agree with the client how the Service Provider would communicate with the client's nominated personnel in the event of any necessary actions
- 4.3 bring to the client's attention any significant matters affecting the control of legionella of which he has become aware, beyond the responsibilities of the contract.

5. RECORD KEEPING

The Service Provider will:

- 5.1 indicate which records should be kept by both parties and where they will be kept
- 5.2 establish with the client who will be responsible for the maintenance of these records.

6. REVIEWS

The Service Provider will:

- 6.1 establish a programme that will allow both parties to review formally, at least annually, all aspects of the agreement covering system management and the control of legionella.

7. INTERNAL AUDITING

The Service Provider will:

- 7.1 have a management system to ensure that Service Provider compliance with each of these commitments is self-audited at least once a year and that a formal record is kept
- 7.2 establish a corrective action programme so that any non-compliance identified is corrected in a timely manner.

8. SUB-CONTRACTORS

The Service Provider will:

- 8.1 have a management procedure to ensure that any sub-contractor holds an independent registration under the Code of Conduct (see Definitions for the LCA definition of a sub-contractor); or
- 8.2 where a sub-contractor is not LCA registered, implement additional controls and audits to ensure that all activities carried out are compliant with the Code of Conduct and any relevant legislation; and
- 8.3 regardless of whether the sub-contractor is LCA registered or not, implement procedures and checks as necessary to ensure that the competency of the sub-contract Service Provider is assessed in relation to the scope of service the sub-contractor is providing.

9. DISTRIBUTION OF THE CODE

The Service Provider will:

- 9.1 have a management system to ensure all clients to whom services are provided, associated with the control of legionella bacteria, receive a copy of the Code of Conduct and Certificate of Registration or are informed that the current documents are available on their website.

Compliance with relevant health and safety regulations (including avoidance of, or reduction of risk to, exposure to Legionella bacteria) is the sole responsibility of the statutory duty holder, being the person in control of the premises or systems where any relevant risk is present. The Legionella Control Association (LCA) Code of Conduct is designed to help service providers establish appropriate management systems to control the risk from Legionella bacteria. The LCA assesses the systems of LCA members upon initial registration, reviews annually upon re-registration, and re-assesses by periodic 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 only confirms that a service provider has satisfied LCA requirements for registration and re-registration. It does not confirm the service provider's actual 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. 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 British Association for Chemical Specialities and The Water Management Society



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: **Dantek Environmental Services (UK) Ltd**

Registration Number: **2005/1384** Certificate valid until: **31st August 2025**

Registration under the following services categories:

(1) Legionella Risk Assessment Services

- 1.1 Hot and Cold Water Systems Risk Assessment
- 1.2 Evaporative Cooling Systems Risk Assessment
- 1.3 Process and Other Systems Risk Assessment
- 1.4 Healthcare Risk Assessment

(2) Water Treatment Services

- 2.1 Hot and Cold Water Systems Water Treatment
- 2.2 Evaporative Cooling Systems Water Treatment
- 2.3 Process and Other Systems Water Treatment

(3) Hot and Cold Water Monitoring and Inspection Services

(4) Cleaning and Disinfection Services

- 4.1 Hot and Cold Water Systems Cleaning and Disinfection
- 4.2 Evaporative Cooling Systems Cleaning and Disinfection
- 4.3 Process and Other Systems Cleaning and Disinfection

(6) Training Services

(7) Legionella Monitoring Services

- 7.1 Sampling
- 7.4 Interpretation of Analysis

(8) Plant and Equipment Services

- 8.1 Design and Supply
- 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

Certificate of Training

This is to certify that
Matthew Roberts

Has successfully completed the

**WS8: Legionella Risk Assessment of Commercial Hot
and Cold Water Systems**

on

17th October 2023

in

Swindon

It is recommended that this certificate
is renewed after a period of three years

C&G Enrolment Number: JRF0627



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