



LEGIONELLA POLICY STATEMENT

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V3	August 2025	Management Committee	
V2	October 2022	Management Committee	Update with latest changes from EVH. Sections 7, 9-13 new additions to policy.
V1	October 2019	Management Committee	

LEGIONELLA POLICY STATEMENT

1. Purpose

- 1.1 The aim of this Policy is to ensure the effective inspection, maintenance, and management of all water systems within premises controlled by the Organisation.
- 1.2 The procedures detailed within this section have been written to ensure all reasonable steps have been taken to comply with The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended), The Water Supply (Water Fittings) (Scotland) Byelaws 2014 and all other relevant legislation.

2. Definitions

Legionella

– “a potentially dangerous type of bacteria when inhaled with water vapour. Bacterium grows best in warm, nutrient rich water.”

Legionella Risk Assessment – “a specific risk assessment carried out to determine the risk level of Legionella Assessment proliferation, and exposure from a specific water system.”

Log Book – “a record book provided to record all local checks and tests carried out, as specified by legionella risk assessment.”

Legionnaires’ disease – “a potentially fatal form of pneumonia caused by the legionella bacteria.”

3. References

- BS 8580-1:2019 Water quality - risk assessments for Legionella control - Code of practice
- HSG220 (Second edition) Health and safety in care homes
- HSG274 Legionnaires Disease – Technical Guidance (in 3 Parts) (2013)
- INDG 458 Legionnaires Disease – A brief Guide for Duty Holders (2012)
- L8 (fourth edition) Approved Code of Practice The control of legionella bacteria in water systems (2013).
- Public Health etc. (Scotland) Act 2008
- The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004
- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002, as amended
- The Housing (Scotland) Act 2006
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999
- The Private Water Supply (Scotland) 2006
- The Water Supply (Water Fittings) (Scotland) Byelaws 2014
- The Water Supply (Water Quality) (Scotland) Regulations 2001

4. Legal Duties

4.1 CHA has several specific legal duties which relate to water safety and, in particular, Legionella risk management. These include:

- Identifying and assessing sources of risk;
- Preparing a scheme for preventing or controlling the risk;
- Implementing and managing the scheme;
- Keeping records and checking what has been done is effective.

5. Legionella Information

5.1 Legionella bacteria is common in natural water (such as rivers and ponds). However, legionella can grow in other water systems such as cooling towers, evaporative condensers, showers, spray apparatus and hot and cold water systems.

5.2 Legionnaires' disease is a potentially fatal form of pneumonia caused by the inhalation of Legionella bacteria. This includes the most serious Legionnaires' diseases, as well as the similar but less serious conditions of Pontiac Fever and Lochgoilhead Fever. The bacteria is normally contained within fine water droplets (aerosol) that may be caused by operating a cooling tower, shower, spray apparatus, running a tap outlet or operating a humidifier.

5.3 Legionnaires' disease has the potential to affect anybody. However, those more susceptible are normally in the age range of 45 and above, smokers, heavy drinkers, or suffer from chronic respiratory or kidney disease or have impaired immune systems.

5.4 Legionella survive low temperatures and thrive at temperatures between 20-45 degrees C if the conditions are right (e.g. if a supply of nutrients is present such as rust, sludge, scale and other bacteria).

6. Legionella Policy

6.1 CHA will aim to minimise and control the risk from Legionnaires' disease and, to this end, will:

- Appoint a responsible person who will have a duty to put in place an action plan to minimise the risk of Legionella and to manage and monitor the necessary work systems and procedures;
- Identify and assess sources of risk (e.g. where conditions are present that may encourage Legionella bacteria to multiply or where there is a means of creating and disseminating breathable droplets), and establish any items of non-compliance;
- Assess the level of risk through a structured Legionella Risk Assessment programme, and aim to eliminate or reduce the risk to an acceptable level;
- Arrange for routine inspection and maintenance of water systems, and where needed, a programme of disinfection;

- Retain records of maintenance, inspection and testing for a minimum of five years

7. Risk Assessment

- 7.1 CHA will use a competent external company with qualified Legionella Risk Assessors to carry out the risk assessment programmes, this will be done in high-risk groups such as Very Sheltered Housing, Independent Living Housing and Trust Properties.
- 7.2 All recommendations and remedial action will be recorded. The recommendations should also highlight the management control actions that may be carried out in-house and those which would require an external contractor. For example, where a void property is vacant for 6 weeks or more the water systems will be drained down. New tenants will also be given guidance in the Welcome Pack on why they should regularly run water at all outlets within their property.
- 7.3 The risk assessment will be reviewed at regular intervals (at least every two years) or when it is believed that the original risk assessment is no longer valid (e.g. following a change in the building or water supply or following an incident).

8. Water Fittings and System Requirements

- 8.1 CHA will ensure that all water fittings comply with relevant legislation and have the CE mark, British Standard kitemark or appropriate equivalent. Specialist advice will be obtained in the selection of all water systems fixtures and fittings.
- 8.2 CHA will ensure that all water fittings are suitable for the purpose intended.
- 8.3 Hot water shall be stored in tanks at a temperature of at least 60°C.
- 8.4 Water pipes shall be as short and direct as possible, and pipes and tanks will be effectively insulated. Tanks will be protected against contamination and materials used which do not encourage Legionella growth.
- 8.5 Hot water shall reach taps at temperatures greater than 50°C within one minute of running unless Thermostatic Mixing or Blending Valves are in place. In these instances, water temperatures should be equal to or greater than 50°C pre TMV .
- 8.6 Cold water shall be stored at a temperature of less than 20°C. Cold water shall reach taps at temperatures less than 20°C within two minutes of running.
- 8.7 All outlets with infrequent use shall be routinely flushed through.
- 8.8 Where water is used or stored for consumption in any devices, e.g. water coolers, tea urns, drinks machines etc., an effective system of regular cleaning and disinfecting shall be introduced, in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

9. Disinfection

- 9.1 Water services will be disinfected when any of the following situations occur:

- If a routine inspection or risk assessment shows it necessary to do so;
- After any prolonged shutdown of a month or longer (a risk assessment may indicate the need for cleaning after a period of less than one month, especially in summer where temperatures have been high);
- If the system or part of it has been substantially altered or entered for maintenance purposes in a manner that may lead to contamination.
- Following an outbreak or suspected outbreak of Legionnaires' disease or any other water borne infection/disease.

10. Void Property Actions

- 10.1 It is recognised that all void properties have the potential to exhibit increased risk of Legionella due to the possibility of stagnant water remaining undisturbed within pipework for prolonged periods.
- 10.2 To mitigate the increased potential risk associated with voids, the Property Services Officer (PSO) will at the void post inspection on all standard properties carry out and record the following:
- Thoroughly flush all taps;
 - Check that the shower heads have been cleaned and disinfect, or replaced
 - Inspect and report on water storage tank, where present.
 - Shower hoses should be disconnected to avoid build-up of stagnant water in the bend of the hose. These should be re-connected at post inspection prior to re-let date.
- 10.3 All Special Lets becoming void will be assessed individually and on their own merits.
- 10.4 Where applicable, Scheme Co-Ordinators carry out weekly flushing and temperature checks in all void properties and communal areas as part of their weekly checks.

11. Contractors

- 11.1 A competent external contractor will be appointed to carry out legionella preventative monitoring and water hygiene services. As a minimum requirement, contractors are required to be a registered member of the Legionella Control Association (LCA) or the Water Management Society (WMSoc). Contracted works may include legionella sampling, tank inspections, water sampling, (for all bacteria) and other associated services, as identified in the Legionella Risk Assessment programme.

12. Notification Requirements

- 12.1 If it is suspected or confirmed that a tenant, employee or visitor has contracted Legionnaires' disease, the Organisation will report the incident to the HSE under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR).

13. Tenant Responsibilities

- 13.1 Tenants will be provided with information on good water management and Legionella control through tenancy agreements and/or by means of information leaflets.

- 13.2 Tenants are advised to clean shower heads, descale and disinfect them at least every two months.
- 13.3 For showers that are only occasionally used, tenants are advised to flush the shower through by running the water for at least two minutes once a week.
- 13.4 Where a property is left vacant for any time (e.g. when on holiday), tenants are advised to flush both hot and cold-water systems by running all outlets for at least two minutes.
- 13.5 Tenants should inform CHA immediately if there are problems, debris, or discolouration in the water.

14. Review

- 14.1 CHA will review its methodology for managing Legionella every three years or sooner if required by Statutory or best practice requirements.