

Water Management Program Checklist



Water management plans that are successful in reducing the risk of disease from *Legionella* and other waterborne pathogens must have these six ingredients:

1. Smart Content

The written water management plan must have:

- a. Control measures that are...
 - *Comprehensive*, covering design and construction as well as operation and maintenance for all the applicable building water systems and devices
 - *Effective* in minimizing the growth and spread of *Legionella* and other pathogens
 - *Specific* - a task to schedule rather than a policy or objective
- b. Plan for handling system shutdowns and incidents (e.g., water main breaks)
- c. Contingency plan for responding to disease
- d. Communication plan for what, by whom, to whom, and in what timeframe

2. Water quality monitoring

Water must be properly tested at key locations for:

- a. Water quality parameters that give facilities personnel frequent feedback on the condition of the water
- b. *Legionella* and possibly other pathogens, from time to time, to determine whether control is adequate with the existing water quality conditions and control measures

The team must respond well to the test results, which will require training (see #6).

3. Execution tools

A plan won't reduce risk unless it's executed well. Automation, notifications, reminders, and other tools are needed to reduce the workload and stay on track.

4. Performance Monitoring

Anyone overseeing the program must be able to quickly and remotely check the WMP. Are control measures performed on schedule? Are water tests conducted? Are test results within target ranges?

5. Performance Proof

The WMP team must be able to show an inspector that the WMP is comprehensive and fully implemented. Good documentation and reporting tools are key to passing inspections.

6. Training

Facilities personnel need to know why a control measure is important, and how to perform it. Answers to questions (training) must be easily accessible, 24/7.