

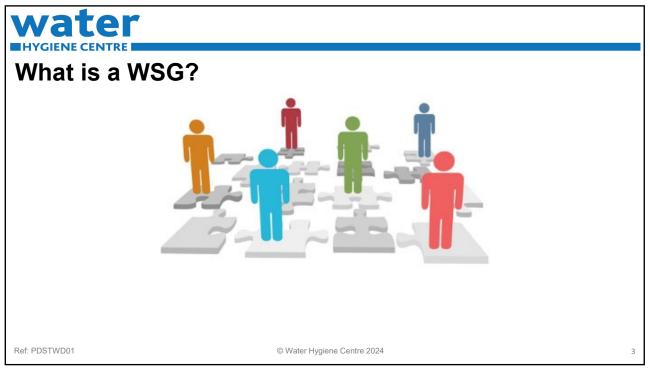
# water

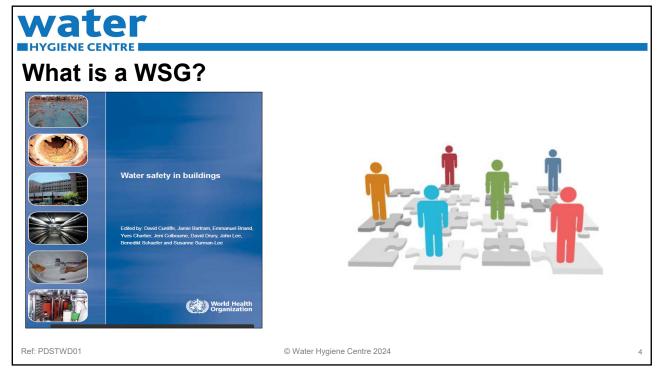
### **Understanding of....**

- What is a WSG;
- · Remit of a WSG;
- · Assurance of the WSG;
- Audit.

Ref: PDSTWD01

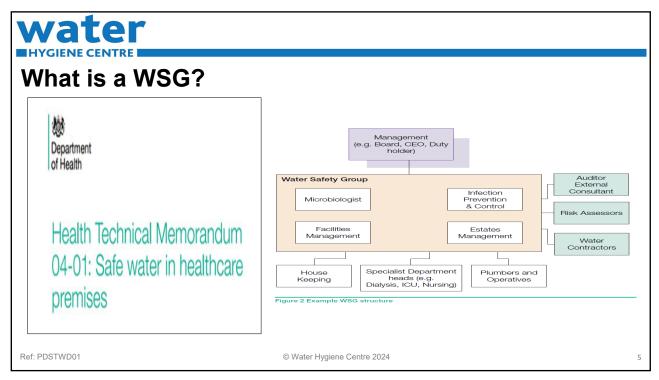
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## water

### Is this your WSG....



No agenda and poor attendance Repeated meetings talking over same action list

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# water

### Is this your WSG....



No agenda and poor attendance Repeated meetings talking over same action list

Focus is operational and no strategy

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# water

### Is this your WSG....



No agenda and poor attendance Repeated meetings talking over same action list

Focus is operational and no strategy No reporting on system performance

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# water

### Is this your WSG....



No agenda and poor attendance Repeated meetings talking over same action list

Focus is operational and no strategy
No reporting on system performance
No reporting on RA or action plans

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### Is this your WSG....



No agenda and poor attendance Repeated meetings talking over same action list

Focus is operational and no strategy No reporting on system performance No reporting on RA or action plans AE [W] told '...minutes are not needed'

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### Is this your WSG....



No agenda and poor attendance Repeated meetings talking over same action list

Focus is operational and no strategy No reporting on system performance No reporting on RA or action plans AE [W] told '...minutes are not needed' AE [W] told 'not to say anything, unless spoken too'

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### Is this your WSG....



No agenda and poor attendance Repeated meetings talking over same action list

Focus is operational and no strategy No reporting on system performance

No reporting on RA or action plans

AE [W] told '...minutes are not needed'

AE [W] told 'not to say anything, unless spoken too'

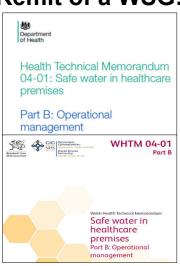
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### Remit of a WSG....



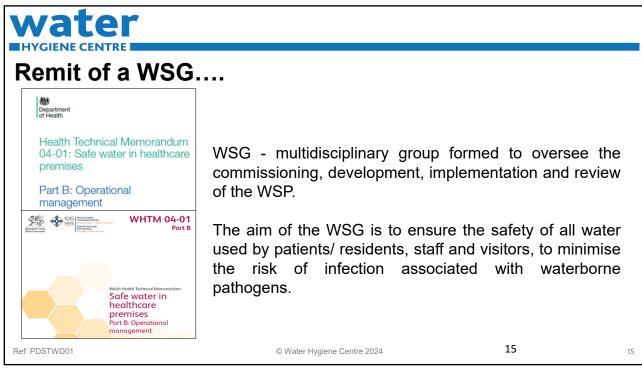
Healthcare organisations should develop a WSP, which provides a risk management approach to the safety of water and establishes good practices in local water usage and potential hazards and control schemes.

The plan will include governance arrangements related to the management of water safety.

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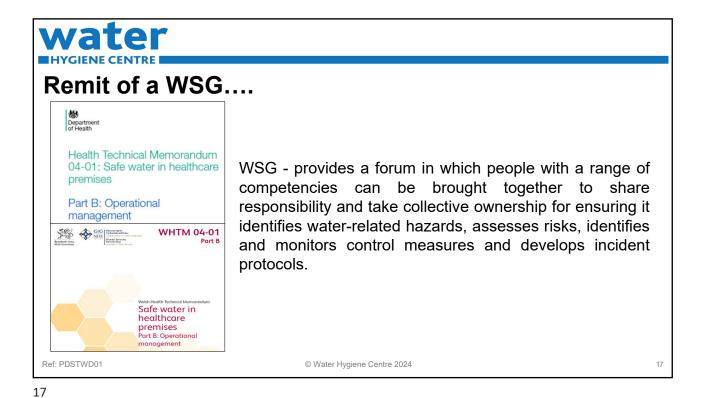
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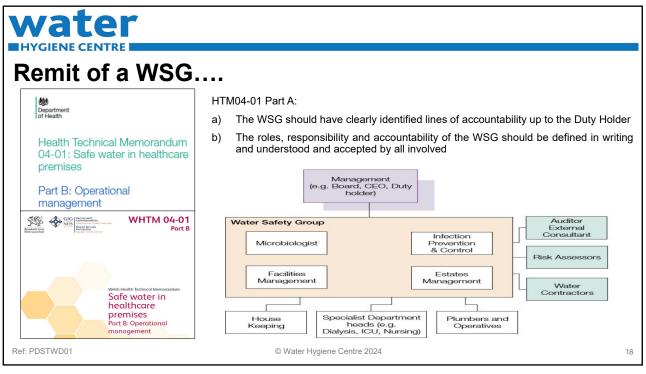
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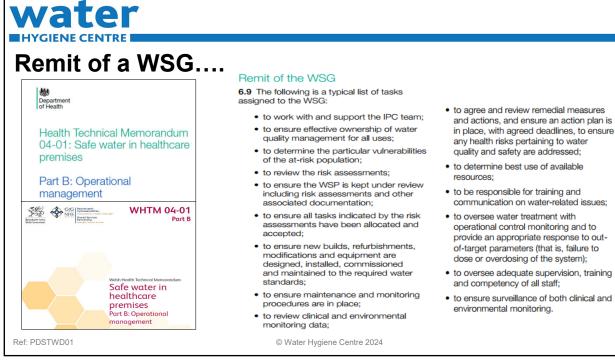


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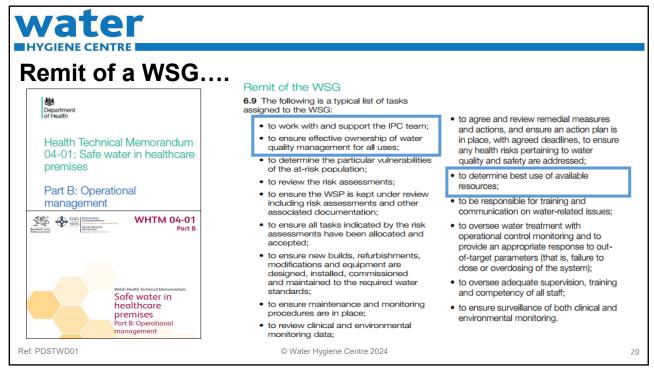


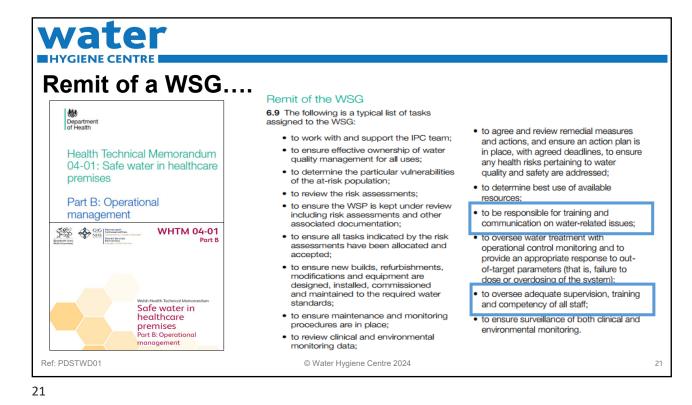


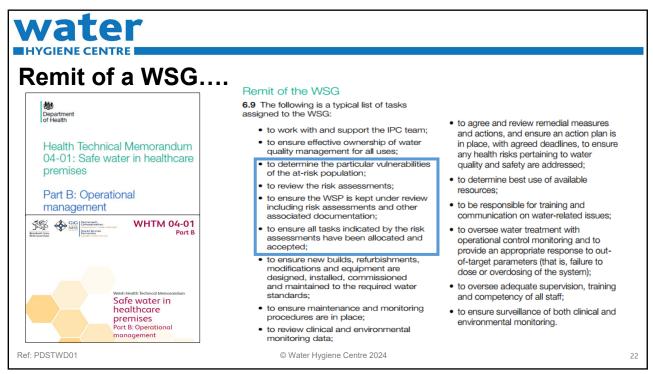
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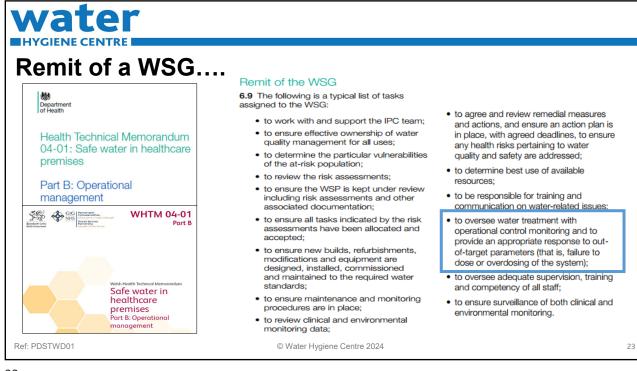
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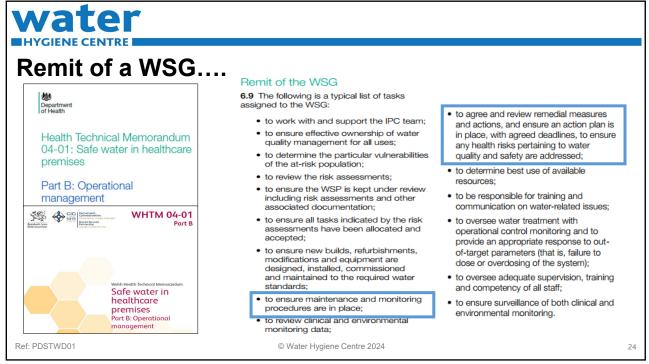




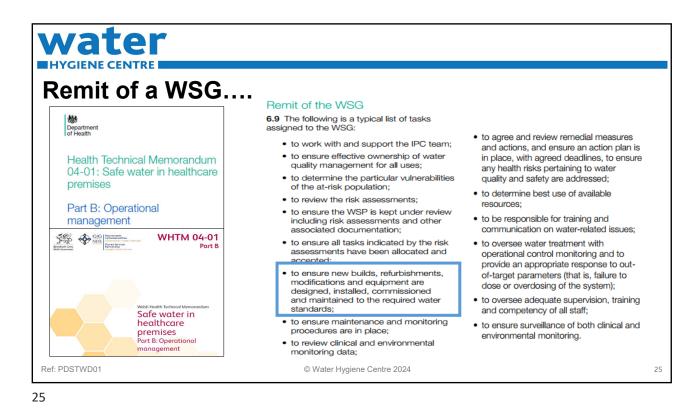
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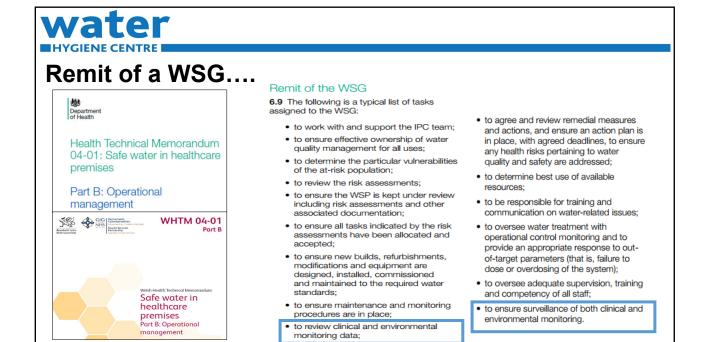


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### Remit of a WSG....

- 1. Responsibilities
  - Collective roles defined for effective ownership of water safety
  - · Training and competency of staff known and reviewed
- 2. Design of new / refurbishment / specifications
- 3. Assessment of Risks
  - Remedial actions and procedures are defined
- 4. Control Measures
  - Strategy defined
  - Status of system performance is known
- 5. Incidents and Issues

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### Assurance of the WSG....

**Terms of reference** (**TOR**)define the purpose and structures of a project, committee, meeting, negotiation, or any similar collection of people who have agreed to work together to accomplish a shared goal. [1][2] Although the terms of reference of a project are often referred to [by whom?] as the project charter, [3] there are significant differences between the two. This article will describe the importance of a TOR containing detailed definitions however, a project charter is defined as containing high-level requirements, assumptions, constraints and descriptions as well as a budget summary without detail and a milestone-only schedule. [4]

Terms of reference show how the object in question will be defined, developed, and verified. They should also provide a documented basis for making future decisions and for confirming or developing a common understanding of the scope among stakeholders. In order to meet these criteria, success factors/risks and constraints are fundamental. They are very important for project proposals. [citation needed]

Creating detailed terms of reference is critical, [citation needed] as they define the:

- · vision, objectives, scope and deliverables (i.e. what has to be achieved)
- . stakeholders, roles and responsibilities (i.e. who will take part in it)
- resource, financial and quality plans (i.e. how it will be achieved)
- · work breakdown structure and schedule (i.e. when it will be achieved)

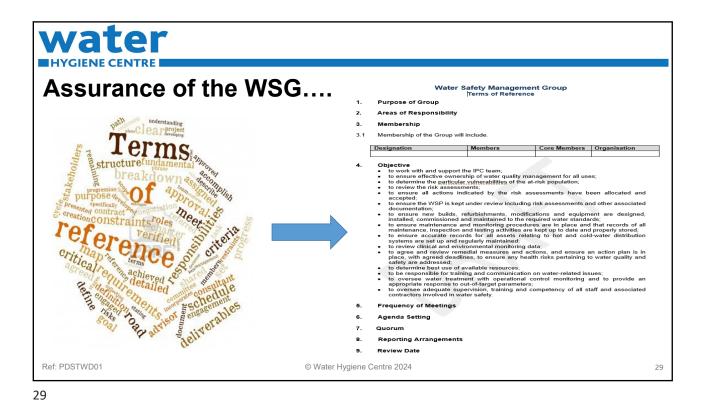


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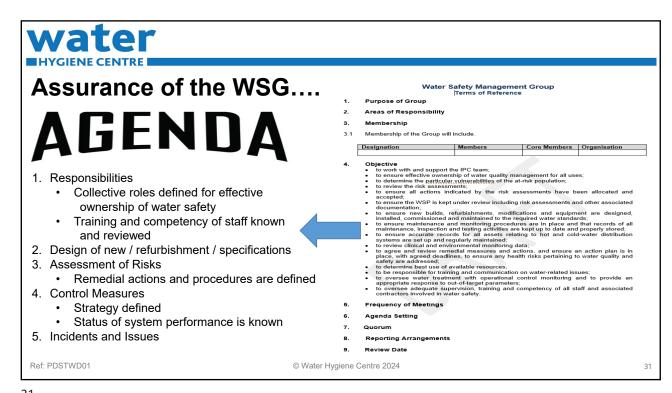


Assurance of the WSG.... Water Safety Management Group Purpose of Group Areas of Responsibility Remit of the WSG Membership · to agree and review remedial measures **6.9** The following is a typical list of tasks assigned to the WSG: 3.1 Membership of the Group will include and actions, and ensure an action plan is Designation Members in place, with agreed deadlines, to ensure Objective

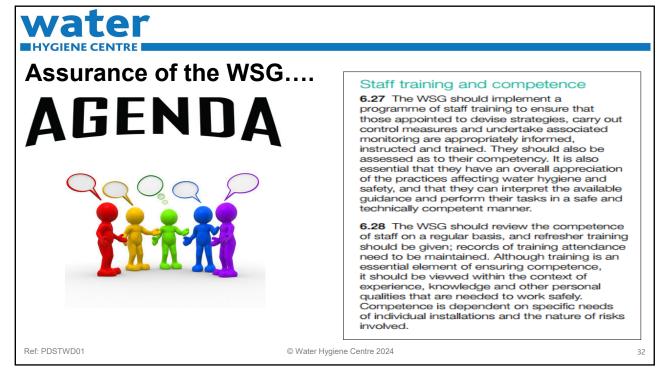
to work with and support the IPC team;
to ensure effective ownership of water quality management for all uses;
to determine the garticular vulnerabilities of the at-risk population;
to determine the garticular vulnerabilities of the at-risk population;
to ensure all actions indicated by the risk assessments have been allocated and accepted;
to ensure the WSP is kept under review including risk assessments and other associated documentation;
understanding the second of the second seco • to work with and support the IPC team; any health risks pertaining to water to ensure effective ownership of water quality management for all uses; quality and safety are addressed; to determine the particular vulnerabilities
 to determine best use of available of the at-risk population; resources: to review the risk assessments: to be responsible for training and • to ensure the WSP is kept under review communication on water-related issues: including risk assessments and other associated documentation; · to oversee water treatment with to ensure all tasks indicated by the risk assessments have been allocated and operational control monitoring and to provide an appropriate response to outaccepted; of-target parameters (that is, failure to • to ensure new builds, refurbishments, dose or overdosing of the system); modifications and equipment are designed, installed, commissioned and maintained to the required water standards; • to oversee adequate supervision, training and competency of all staff; to ensure maintenance and monitoring • to ensure surveillance of both clinical and procedures are in place; environmental monitoring. Reporting Arrangements · to review clinical and environmental monitoring data: Ref: PDSTWD01 © Water Hygiene Centre 2024 30

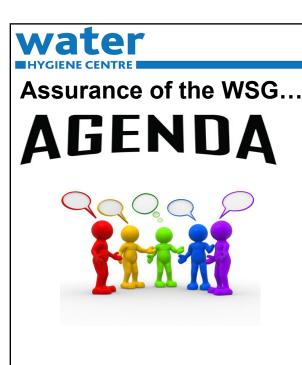
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# Management of water safety risks and issues

6.31 Identified water safety risks and issues should be assessed, prioritised and included on a risk register for discussion and management by the WSG and advice given on when these should be escalated to senior management/board level. Consideration should also be given to the potential and known threats from unauthorised access to the water supply for malicious purposes (see also NHS Protect's (2012) guidance on the security and management of NHS assets).

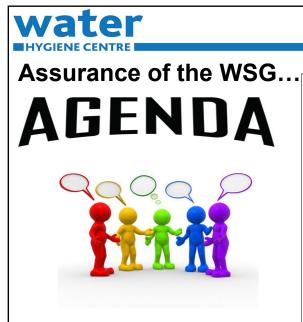
6.32 When the risks have been identified, an action plan needs to be developed with defined roles and responsibilities, and agreed

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Biocidal treatment

### Note

Any biocidal treatment system should not adversely affect the materials of construction.

4.7 In addition to maintaining a temperature control regimen, there may be occasions where additional blocidal treatment is required for the effective control of *Legionella* and other opportunistic waterborne pathogens. However, the selection of suitable treatment is complex and depends on a number of parameters, and the chosen blocide should be properly managed. This is particularly the case with cold water services compared with hot water services where, with the benefit of circulation, water is returned to the calorifler/water heater and is then pasteurised. However, it should be taken into consideration that effective concentrations of some blocides are difficult to

to the transitional arrangements while the active substance review is ongoing);

be suitable for drinking-water use.

4.10 The WSG should be actively involved in the decision-making process and should involve consultation with the water undertaker to ensure the suitability of blocidal products for their intended application.

4.11 There is no single water treatment regimen that is effective and appropriate in every case, and each system has both merits and limitations. The implementation of a biocide regimen together with maintaining temperature control requires constant vigilance to ensure the safety of particularly vulnerable patients in healthcare premises. For example, dedicated treatment and supply arrangements may be required for renal and haemodialysis units or for making up infant feeds where concentrations of biocides in the water would be harmful to patients.

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### General requirements

- 1.11 Where new healthcare premises are planned or existing premises are to be altered or refurbished, the WSG should be consulted at the earliest possible opportunity and water risk assessments be completed for all projects. This will enable the total water hygiene requirements to be assessed in the planning stages, and appropriate action taken, including ensuring that any pressure testing, flushing and cleaning does not lead to stagnation or contamination before being placed into service. The risk assessment should be reviewed once the system is operational.
- 1.12 At all stages of the design, installation and commissioning of new or extended water systems, the design team should liaise and consult with the local WSG in a timely manner, give consideration to HTM 04-01 Parts B and C and incorporate all operational managements requirement into their design.

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# Water HYGIENE CENTRE Audit

WSG status	Yes / No
Remit of WSG defined?	
Terms of Reference established, based remit?	
Membership of WSG and communications pathway defined?	
Frequency of WSG meetings and whether quorate defined?	
Set agenda for WSG meetings exists which delivers on ToR?	
Minutes of WSG meetings exist with action log inc. who?	36



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