

What Lies Beneath

Healthcare Estates 7th October 2014

Content

- Introduction to the speaker**
- GRP tanks**
- Sterilisation techniques**
- Pseudomonas Aeruginosa in new systems**
- Questions**

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- BSC Hons.** Degree in Chemistry & Management
- 5 Years as a Chemical Water Treatment Rep – esp. Steam Boilers in Hospitals.**
- 6 Years predominantly Commercial Water Treatment**
 - Legionella Compliance
- 3 Years - Commercial & Industrial Water Treatment**
- 8 Years MD & Consultant for Envirosafe UK Ltd – Water Risk Assessments and Consultancy.**

Why GRP Tanks?



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Why GRP Tanks?



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Why GRP Tanks?



After



Before

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Why GRP Tanks?



Mould growing in poorly mixed paint

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Types of GRP Tanks



Hand laid-up
one piece



Hot Pressed
Sectional

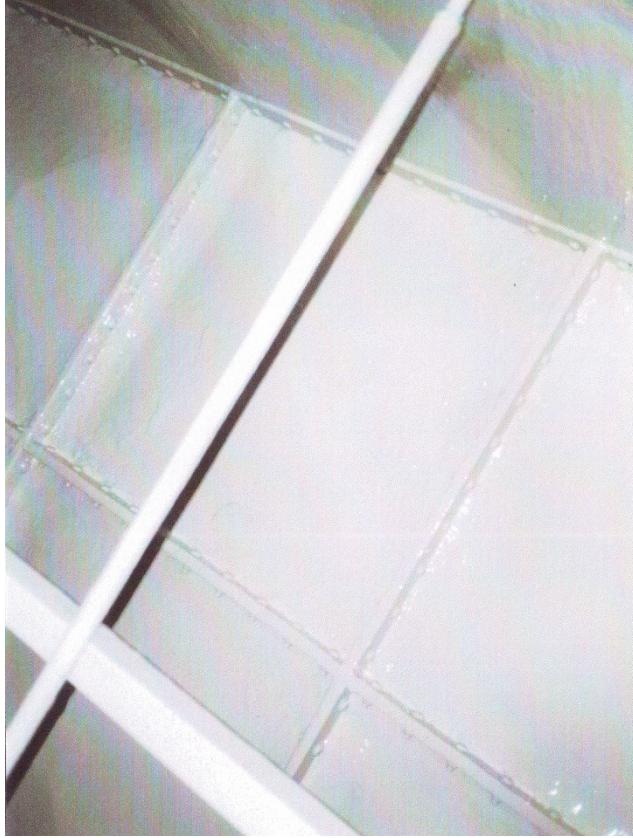
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Problems with GRP Tanks



Early examples bled
sealant and could
leak

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Resulted in
recoating with
flexible paint

Problems with GRP Tanks



Mild Steel Bolts – causing
most of the debris in the tank!

Half plastic coated bolts –
where's the logic?

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Problems with GRP Tanks



Concealed Structures

DH EFA/2013/004

HSG274 Part 2 Fig 2.12 Moderate
Risk

Replacement with
Stainless Steel Supports

Photo By expresswatertanks.co.uk

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Problems with GRP Tanks

Gel Coat Failure – HSG274 P2. Fig 2.12 High Risk



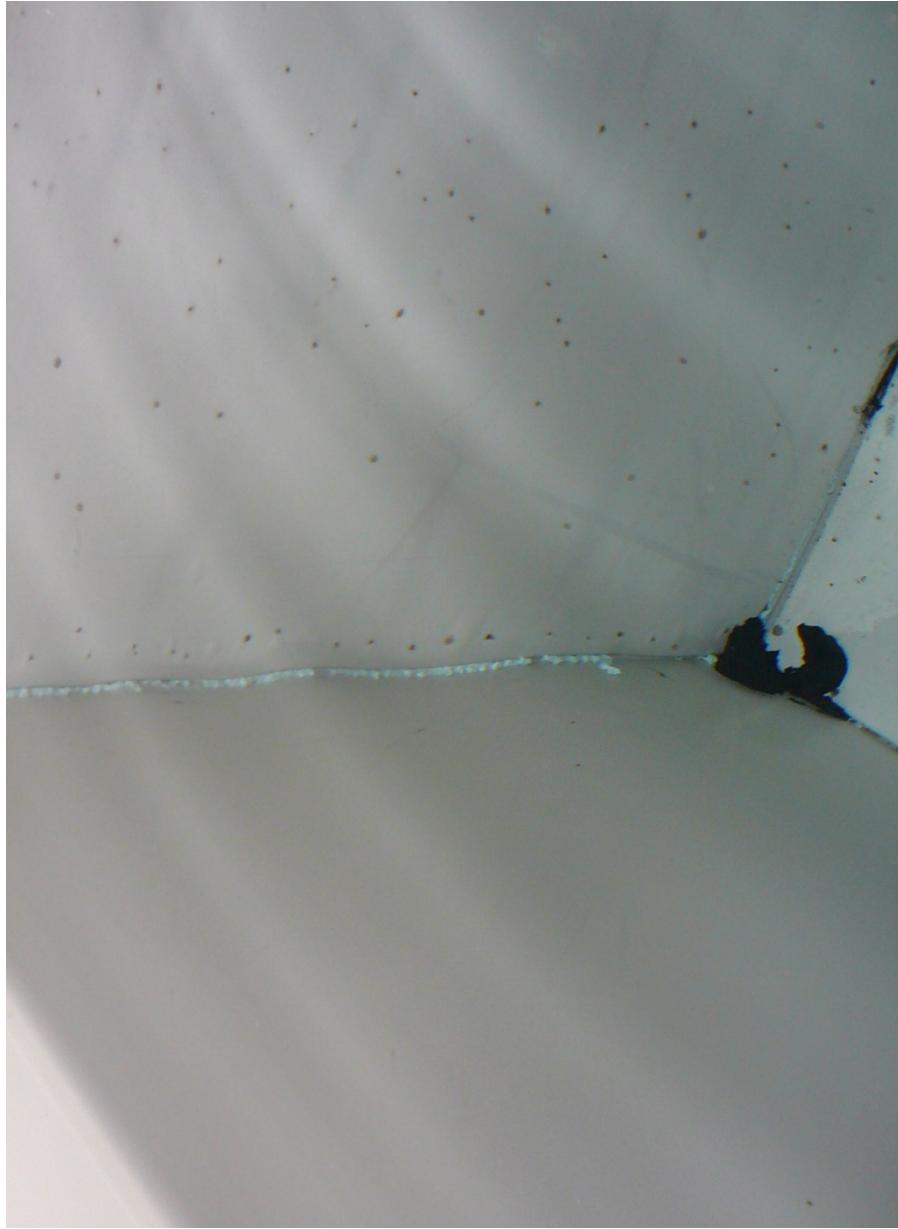
Tank installed in
2013

Gel coat failure in 2013
on side hatch only

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Problems with GRP Tanks

Gel Coat Failure

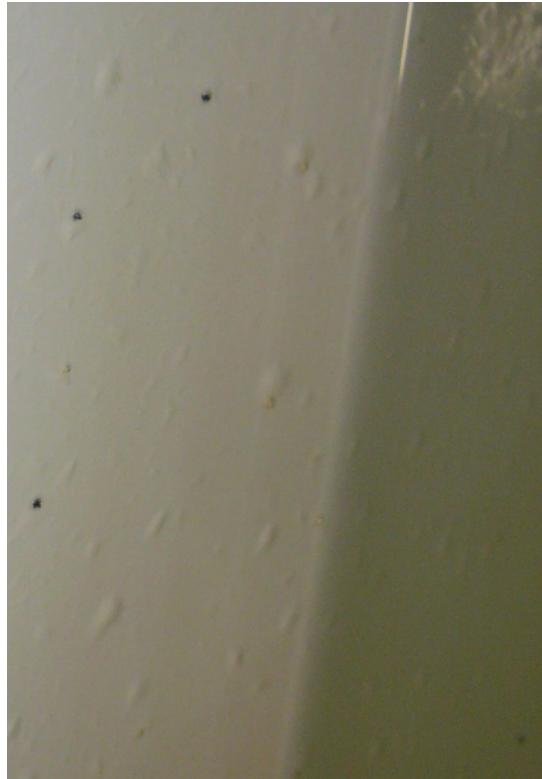


One Section is fine, the adjacent one is covered in cysts

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Problems with GRP Tanks

Gel Coat Failure



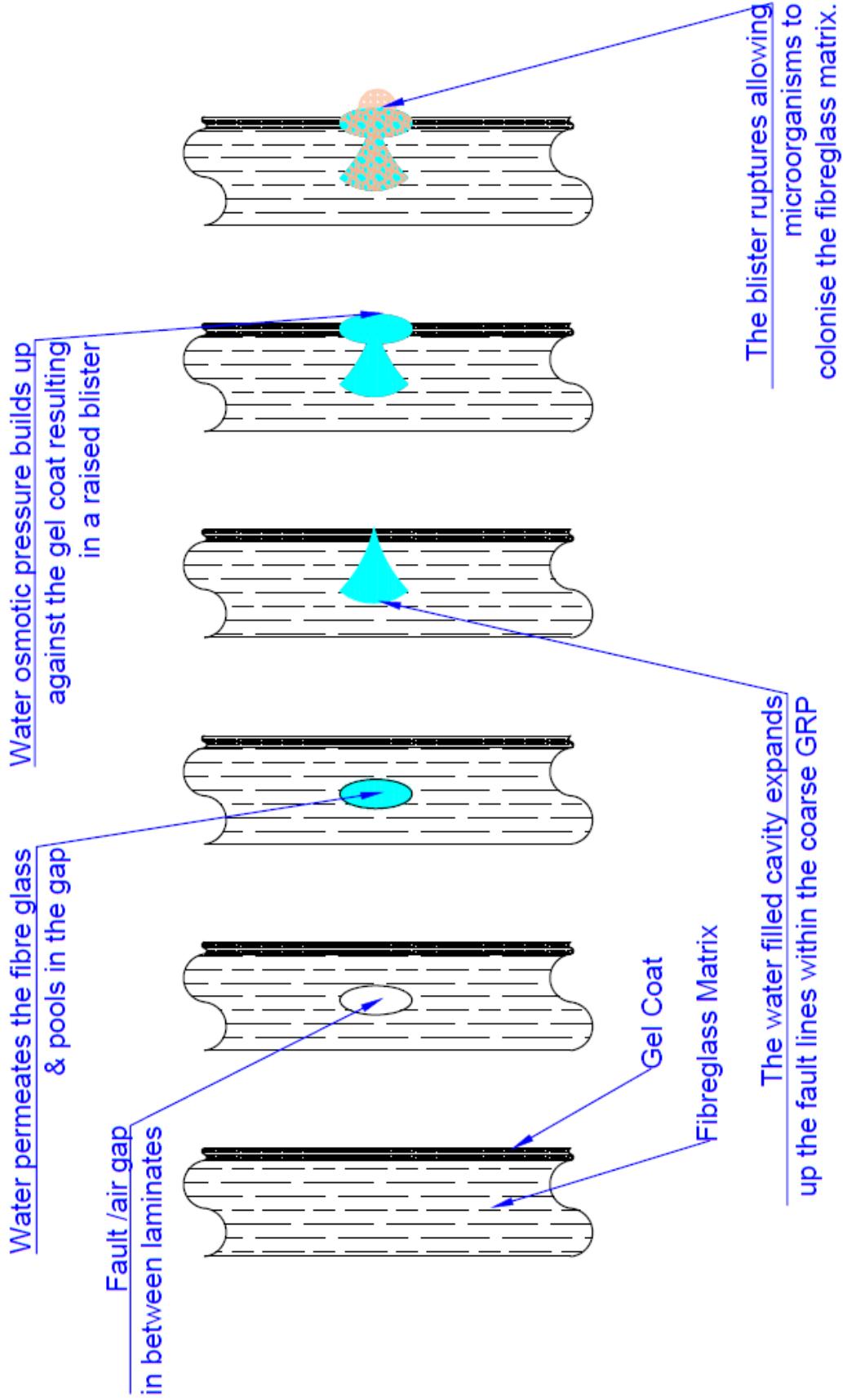
One piece tank – corners often fail due to either inconsistent brush application of gel coat resin or insufficient pressure when rolling out the air between layers of fibreglass.

Bubbled/blistered surface is the first signs of osmosis

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Gel Coat Failure

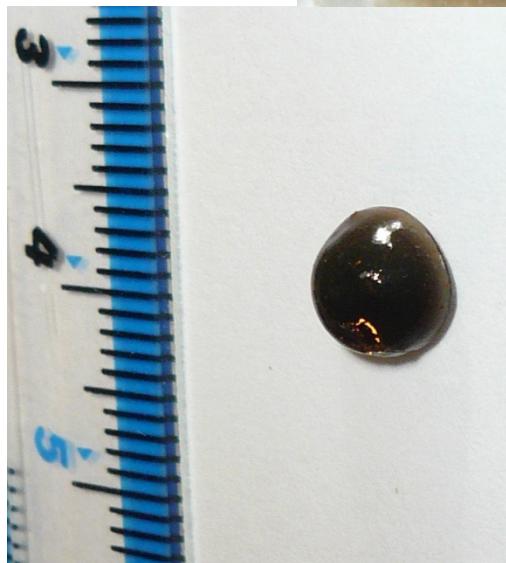
One mechanisms of failure



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Gel Coat Failure

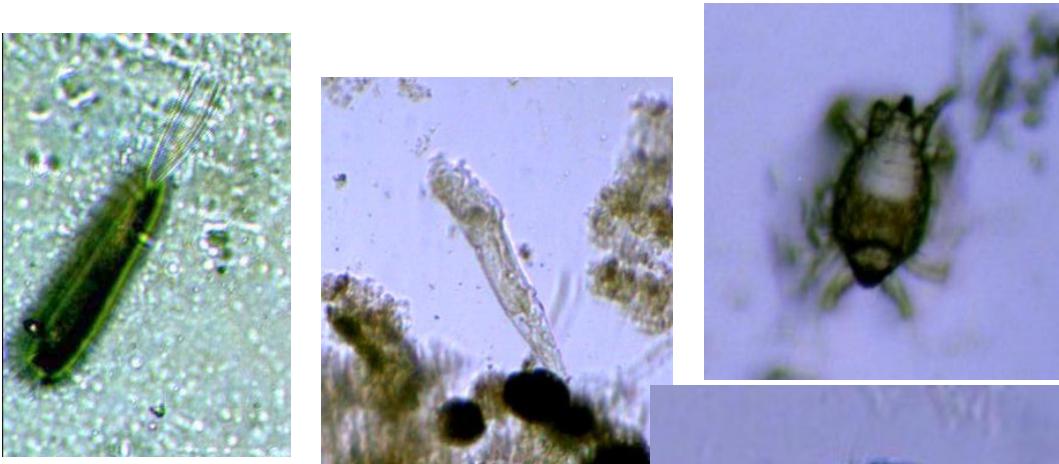
Why should we care?



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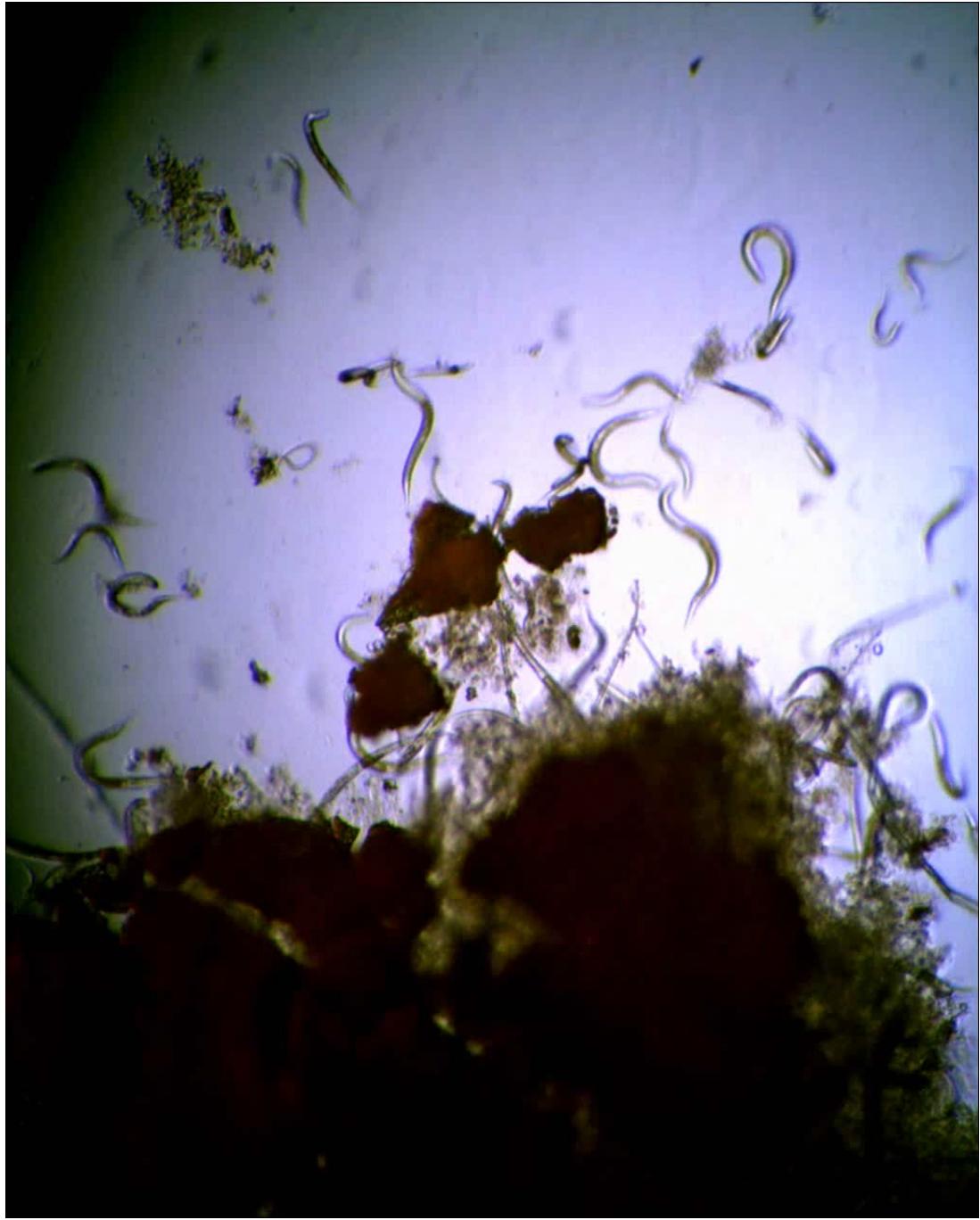
Gel Coat Failure

Why should we care?



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Nematodes & biofilm



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Tank Cleaning

- Naturally, when faced with worms swimming around in your cold water storage tank, the first response is to clean the tank.
- Unfortunately we found that the cysts (and worms) were visibly back within 2 weeks.
- Chlorination tried at double the recommended concentration of chlorine for double the time (>100mg/l free chlorine for 2 hours) – cysts removed from the tank surface prior to chlorination.
- Nematode within the biofilm still alive up to 36 hours in 100mg/l chlorine!

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BS8558:2011 / HSG 284 Part 2 2014

Chlorination

BS8558:2011 Table 13

Initial free chlorine concentration mg/L	Contact period h:min	Minimum residual free chlorine measured at the end of the contact period mg/L
3.1	16:00	1.9
5	10:00	3
10	05:00	6
15	03:20	9
20	02:30	12
25	02:00	15
30	01:40	18
40	01:15	24
50	01:00	30

BS8558:2011 / HSG 284 Part 2 2014

Chlorination

- The chlorine contact time table was derived from testing the effectiveness of chlorine of free floating bacteria in a laboratory environment.
- Hundreds of papers have been written, highlighting the poor performance of chlorine against biofilms.
- The water treatment industry has spent the past 20+ years advocating alternatives to chlorine due to its short comings.
- Bromine, ammonium bromide, chlorine dioxide & hydrogen peroxide have all been used to replace chlorine (only the latter 2 in drinking/potable water).

Low-tech biocide comparison study

	Time taken until all Nematode worms are dead	Time taken until all Nematode worms are first noted
Sodium Hypochlorite @100mg/l Bromine (from BCDMH) @100mg/l as Cl	28 Hours	78 Hours +
Ashland Generox 100 stabilised ClO₂ @100mg/l as Cl	3 Hours	20 Hours
B&V Abulox Hypochlorous acid solution @100mg/l	3 hours	20 Hours
Aquatreat Peroxsil 50 Stabilised hydrogen peroxide solution @200mg/l	20 Hours	78 Hours
Huwa San TR50 Stabilised hydrogen peroxide solution 100mg/l	1 Hour	8 Hours
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Tank Cleaning - Field Trial

- Peroxysil 50 on 4 tanks at 1000mg/l for 16 hours.
- The tanks were cleaned (cysts were removed) prior to chlorination to expose the GRP surface to the biocide.
- This strength of biocide is advocated for cooling towers where biofilms are often present.
- One tank was poorly balanced and cysts regrew within a month (tank water was at 25°C)
- Remaining 3 tanks are much improved but not 100% clear after 1 year.

Tank recoating



Before



After £4000!
Better but not 100%

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Supplementary Dosing

- Chlorine Dioxide is widely used in hospitals to support the water hygiene regime, especially as down service chlorinations are often impractical.
- The results seen so far are variable. Where a good (possibly above potable level) reserve is maintained the cysts are controlled. Where ClO₂ reserves are borderline cysts may reform after cleaning.

Pseudomonas Aeruginosa & new installation disinfection

- Back in 2009 we started working with Homerton Hospital & the HPA following the refurbishment of their SCBU ward.
- The plumbing contractor had failed to carryout an adequate chlorination of the pipework and a biofilm had been allowed to become established.
- Working with the HPA we agreed on what levels of *pseudomonas aeruginosa* were deemed to be acceptable – these levels were then adopted by the HPA and have since become HTM04 addendum.

Pseudomonas Aeruginosa & new installation disinfection

- Chlorination No1 - >80mg/l chlorine for 1 hour**
 - Results were poor after 5 days.
- Chlorination No2 - >80mg/l chlorine for 1 hour, all plastic filters removed from Markwik IR taps and boiled.**
 - Results deteriorated after 2 weeks (still working on <80cfu PA per ml being acceptable)
- Chlorination No3 - >80mg/l chlorine for 2 hours, outlets bagged and soaked for >1 hour**
 - French Limits adopted – pseudomonas levels still too high on cold services

*Pseudomonas Aeruginosa & new installation
disinfection*



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Pseudomonas Aeruginosa & new installation disinfection

- Markwik auto flushing stopped due to Nurses complaints**
- Flushing points installed behind IPS panels.**
- UV taps proposed to Steri-spray at Combating Legionella conference 2011**
- New UV- taps developed & tested**
- Belfast SCBU hits the news**
- First batch of UV-taps diverted to Belfast by DH.**

Pseudomonas Aeruginosa & new installation disinfection

- TMV taps removed from the SCBU on site and replaced with old-fashioned mixers.
 - Results improved, but still not <1cfu/100ml
- Chlorination No4 –Hot water cross linked to cold for the whole ward. >100mg/l chlorine for 2 hours @60°C plus supplementary ClO₂ dosing fixed.
- Results all clear.
- New standard adopted for all refurbishments on site. Where possible all services are chlorinated at high temperatures.

Pseudomonas Aeruginosa & new installation disinfection - Conclusions

- Chlorine on its own cannot penetrate *Pseudomonas Aeruginosa* biofilms within a practical time frame.
- The combination of thermal disinfection and chlorine helps remove grease & oils from new pipework that chlorine alone cannot.
- The combination of thermal disinfection and chlorine is very effective at removing biofilms.

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Any Questions?