borg& overström

Infection control measures for drinking water and drinking water dispensers CPD.

How advances in technology, UV-C purification and carbonless filtration make for safe and hygienic drinking water solutions.

Importance of water.

- Essential for life.
- Needed by everyone, everyday,
- Good hydration improves:
 mood, health, sleep, focus,
 productivity, profitability and creativity.
- Opportunity to elevate the experience of drinking water through innovative, premium designed water dispensers.



Benefits of providing safe & hygienic water.

- Essential, hygienic resource.
- Improved quality over tap water.
- Lower risk of infection*.

- *Refer to HTM 04 01 Safe Water in Healthcare Premises https://www.england.nhs.uk/
- *Refer to The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1992/3004/contents/made



Choosing the right water dispenser.

- Countertop, floor standing or integrated tap?
- Bottle fed or point of use?
- Water supply and waste requirement?
- Reservoir or reservoir-free?
- Aesthetics and durability?
- Energy saving and carbon footprint?
- Dispense options height, portion control, hot, cold sparkling.

Does it have?

- Touchless technology
- Antimicrobial finish
- Filtration
- UV-C purification

Overview of waterborne pathogens.

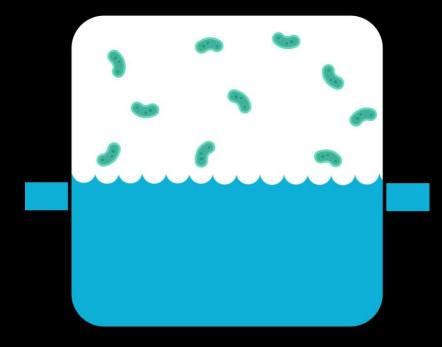
- Microorganisms, such as bacteria and viruses, including Legionella and pseudomonas.
- They can be found in water supplies.
- Stored water can harbor buildup of bacteria and pathogens.
- Ability to cause infections and illness.



Infection control risks and solutions.

Reservoirs.

- Stored water can harbor bacteria such as Legionella and pathogens*.
- Legionella is a waterborne bacteria.
- Dangerous if consumed by people with low immunity.
- * Refer to HTM 04 01 Safe Water in Healthcare Premises https://www.england.nhs.uk/
- * *Refer to The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992
 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1992/3004/contents/made



Traditional reservoir water dispenser

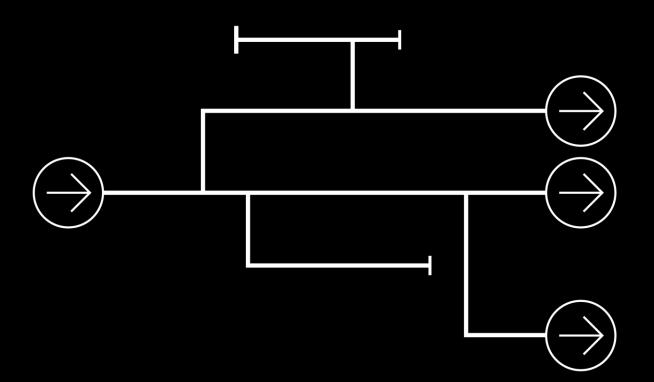
Aluminum block cooling system.

- Reservoir-free, airless, rapid cooling technology.
- No stored water.
- Fresh and hygienic water.



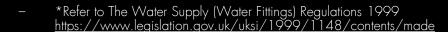
Dead legs.

- Dead legs occur in pipe work which is no longer in use*.
- Unused areas of pipe can store stagnant water.
- Bacteria can build up.
- *Refer to HTM 04 01 Safe Water in Healthcare Premises https://www.england.nhs.uk/
- *Refer to The Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999
 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1999/1148/contents/made



Single water pathway.

- Shortened, single water pathway, eliminates dead legs*
- Ensures continuous moving of water
- Minimal wetted area.





Touch transmission.

- High-touch areas allow for surface transfer of germs.
- Unwashed hands, sneezing.
- Bacteria can live on surfaces for up to two hours.



Antimicrobial surfaces.

- Silver ion antimicrobial technology resists bio-film development.
- Kills germs and bacteria.
- Cannot be washed away, doesn't wear off.



Touch transmission.

- High-touch areas allow for surface transfer of germs and HCAIs.
- Traditional buttons can harbour bacteria, even when cleaned.



Touch-free dispense.

- Eliminates the need for contact.
- Reduces risk of bacterial spread.
- Perfect for high footfall areas.



Waterborne bacteria.

- Bacteria and viruses maybe present in pipes and mains water*
- Can lead to illness and infections.
- * Refer to HTM 04 01 Safe Water in Healthcare Premises https://www.england.nhs.uk/
- *Refer to The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2016 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/614/contents/made



UV-C purification.

- UV-C light is a type of ultraviolet light which is highly effective at destroying germs.
- It can be used to sterilise surfaces, air, and liquids.
- Ultraviolet eco-LEDs with high germicidal efficacy render viruses & pathogens nonviable to Log 4 (99.99%)
- UV treatment has no effect on taste, colour, smell or pH levels.



Waterborne particulates.

- Risk of foreign particles present in water supplies.*
- Risk of microplastics.

*Refer to The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2016
 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/614/contents/made



Filtration.

- Filtration removes sediment, particulates and microplastics
- Carbon filtration, filters out bacteria to a minimum of Log 4 (99.99%)
- Carbonless filtration maintains chlorine levels for optional disinfection and filters out bacteria to minimum of Log 6 (99.999%)



Summary.

New Technologies

- UVC

Refer to The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2016 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/614/contents/made

- Carbonless filter

Refer to The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2016 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/614/contents/made

- Single water pathway

Refer to HTM 04 01 Safe Water in Healthcare Premises https://www.england.nhs.uk/

Refer to The Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1999/1148/contents/made

- Aluminum block cooling system

Refer to HTM 04 01 Safe Water in Healthcare Premises https://www.england.nhs.uk/

Refer to The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1992/3004/contents/made

- Touchless dispense

- Energy saving

Refer to https://businessclimatehub.uk/

- High capacity

Refer to https://committees.parliament.uk/publications/31509/documents/176742/default/

Three learning points.

- Understanding the risk of infection transmission within drinking water
- How UV-C purification, filtration and advances in design and technology mitigate the risk of infection within drinking water
- The benefits of providing safe and hygienic drinking water.



Thank you for your time.

Call +44 (0) 1362 695 006 Email sales@borgandoverstrom.com