

# **Townsville Hospital Case Study – Legionella risk management in potable water systems.**



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# Agenda

- Introduction
- Townsville : Capital of the new “Thurstonland”
- Water quality considerations
- Onsite storage tanks
- Addressing the challenge
- Risks of adding chlorine to water
- Closing article

# Introduction

- Queensland Hospitals are a focal point for Legionella investigations
- THHS took this very seriously and developed a WQRMP
- The actions from the WQRMP were implemented
- Issued a tender for chlorine dosing control and related systems
- Veolia was successful in winning this tender.

# Townsville – new capital for “Thurstonland”

- 600 Bed major facility with two other smaller facilities identified as major risks
  - Other facilities in district requiring attention.
- Significant redevelopment – high risk patients
  - Cancer treatment
  - Increased birthing suites





# Water Quality considerations

- THHS only 1km from treatment plant
- Treatment plant uses chlorine only not chloramine (as in Brisbane)
- Testing of incoming water showed significant variation - 0.5-1ppm FAC
- Guideline requires 2ppm and 0.5ppm at distil point
- Discussions with administering authority were unfruitful to have level increased.



# Onsite Storage Tanks

- Holding capacity for 2 x 260kL of water on site. Tanks hooked up in parallel
- Enough to supply 1.5 days capacity
- Chlorine fluctuation most likely due to storage tank related losses
  - Volatility
  - Reaction with walls of tank
  - Natural degradation of chlorine.

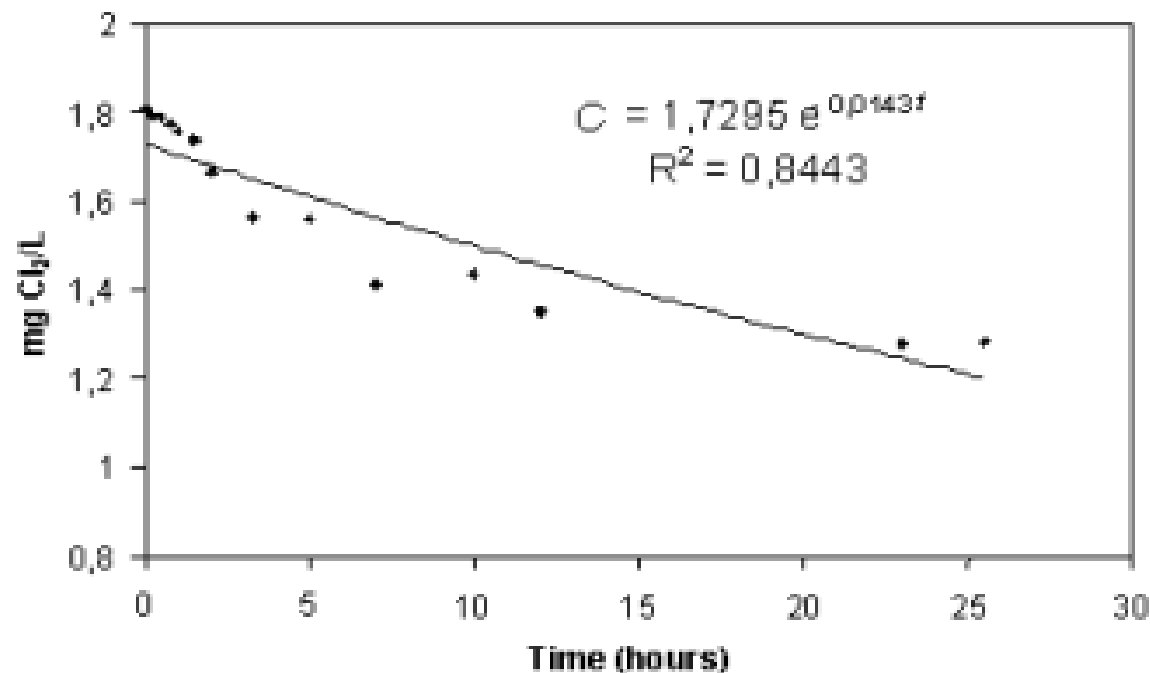


Fig. 3 – Chlorine decay at bulk fluid and respective first order adjustment. We have determined that the value of  $K_b$  is  $-0.0143 \text{ hour}^{-1}$ , which corresponds to  $-0.3432 \text{ day}^{-1}$ .

# Twin Storage Tanks at Townsville Hospital



# Addressing the Challenge

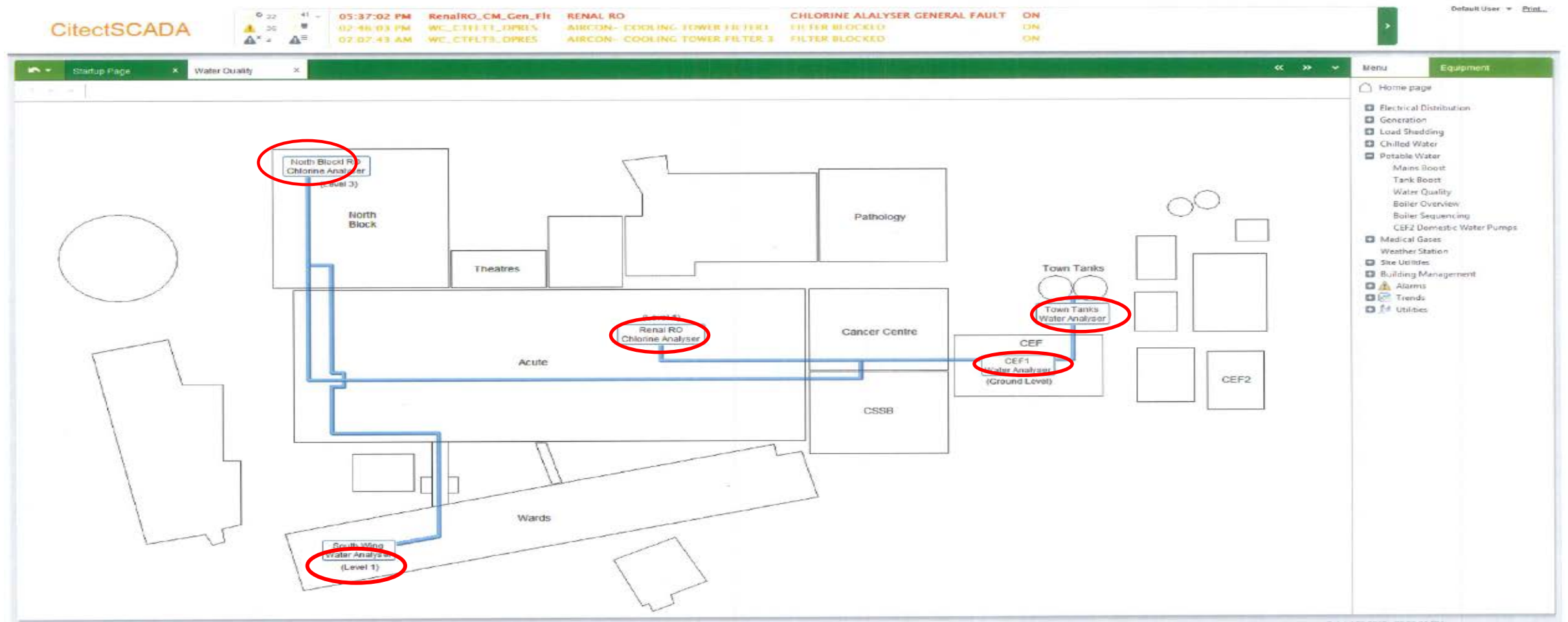
- Using the HL-02-CL-XT monitoring systems designed and supplied by Veolia
  - Free chlorine by multiple probes and DPD
  - Corrosion measurement
  - Turbidity
  - Temperature
  - Conductivity, ORP, pH, chemical level sensing.





# Risks of adding chlorine to water

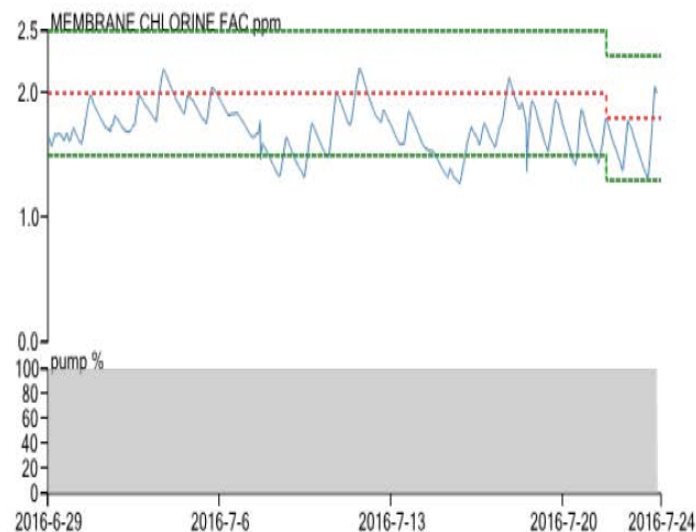
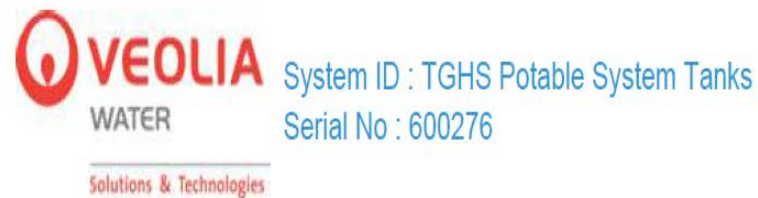
- Risk of adding any chemical to a water system.
- Multiple layers of measurement – multiple interlocks – multiple analysers



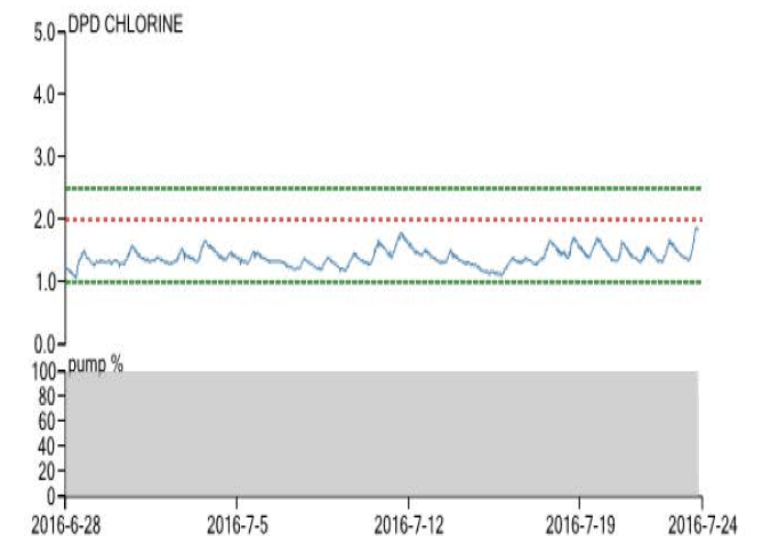
# Communications – addressing the risk

- BMS communications on all systems – training to interpret data.
- Web based communications including Veolia 247 (call centre for alarm processing).

## Membrane probe measurements



## DPD measurements



**Thank you**