
Legionnaires Disease risk assessment template & guidelines.

Who can carry out an assessment?

Landlords and letting agents can carry out a Legionnaire's risk assessment themselves if the property is a single dwelling or a flat with its own water supply (hot and cold) and they are competent to do so. In particular landlords should:

- understand different types of water systems.
- understand Legionella bacteria and the factors which increase the risk of an outbreak in a domestic setting.
- understand the control measures which if present will reduce the risk of an outbreak within a domestic setting.

If you are unsure of any of the above statements, then try our [Online Legionella Awareness Course](#). This is suitable for landlords and duty holders.

Before considering carrying out a risk assessment you should familiarise yourself with the following HSE publications:

Legionnaire's disease: [A brief guide for dutyholders](#)

Legionnaire's disease Part 2: [The control the relevant part of Legionella in hot and cold water systems](#)

If you are in any doubt about being competent then give the task to someone who is.

The risk assessment process

The practical risk assessment should include a site survey of the water system.

A template is attached which is suitable for a basic system and can be adapted as required. The assessor should complete all the sections coloured blue. The assessor should understand the water systems and any associated equipment in the property, in order to conclude whether the system is likely to create a risk from exposure to Legionella.

It is important to identify whether:

- water is stored or re-circulated as part of the system (particular areas of risk include water tanks, dead legs, shower heads and/or long runs of pipe work containing warm water).
- the water temperature in some or all parts of the system is between 20 – 45°C (hot water should be stored in any tanks at 60°C) there are sources of nutrients such as rust, sludge, scale and organic matters.
- conditions are present to encourage bacteria to multiply.
- it is possible for water droplets to be produced and, if so, whether they could be dispersed, e.g. showers.
- there are parts of the system that are used infrequently e.g. guest bathrooms.
- it is likely that any of the tenants, residents, visitors etc are more susceptible to infection due to age, health or lifestyle and whether they could be exposed to any contaminated water droplets.

Reviewing the risk assessment

If the risk assessment concludes there is no reasonably foreseeable risk or the risks are insignificant and are managed properly to comply with the law, the assessment is complete. Although no further action may be required at this stage, existing controls must be maintained.

The assessment of risk is an ongoing process and not merely a paper exercise. The assessment should be reviewed regularly and specifically when there is reason to suspect it is no longer valid.

Educating tenants

Landlords should inform tenants of the potential risk of exposure to Legionnaire's disease within domestic properties and its consequences. They should advise on any actions arising from the findings of the risk assessment, where appropriate.

Tenants should be advised in particular that they should:

- inform the landlord/letting agent if they believe the hot water temperature is below 50°C or the hot water tank/boiler is defective in any way.
- not adjust the temperature of the hot water.
- advise landlord/letting agent if they believe the cold water temperature is above 20°C.
- flush through little used outlets for 2 minutes at least once a week.
- clean, disinfect and descale shower heads at least once every 6 months.
- notify the landlord/letting agent if they notice any debris or discolouration in the hot or cold water.

Legionnaires Disease Risk Assessment

This template must only be used after reading and understanding the associated accompanying notes.
The assessor should complete all the boxes/parts coloured blue.

Property address	
Date of assessment	
Assessment carried out by	

Describe property type	
Is there any tenant, resident or regular visitor particularly susceptible to Legionella due to age, health or lifestyle?	
Describe type of cold water system e.g. mains feed or from storage tank	
Describe type of hot water system e.g. mains feed via combi boiler or from storage tank.	

Risk categories

1. Water outlet temperature

Record measured temperature

Is cold water temperature at outlets below 20°C?	Yes/No	
Is the hot water temperature above 50°C at outlets?	Yes/No	

Cold water must flow from outlets at below 20°C and hot water above 50°C to minimise risk. If temperatures are too low/high then adjustments need to be made to the system such as lagging of pipework or adjustment of temperature settings for hot water.

Identify any defect/risks and related recommendations associated with water outlet temperature. If any action is required identify responsible person.

Defect/Risk	
Recommendation	
Responsible person: Landlord/tenant/other	

2. Cold water storage tanks

Is there one present?	Yes/No	
Location		
Does it have a tight fitting lid?	Yes/No	
Is the water in the tank clean and free from rust, debris, scale and organic matter?	Yes/No	
Is the temperature of the water in the tank below 20°C? Record the temperature.	Yes/No	
Is the tank insulated?	Yes/No	

If any debris etc. is present in the system it should be drained and thoroughly cleaned. If debris is from corrosion on the tank itself then the tank may need to be replaced. All cold water tanks should have tight fitting lids to prevent debris entering the system. The water in the tank should be below 20°C and the tank should be insulated to prevent the temperature rising above this level.

Identify any defect/risk and related recommendations associated with cold water storage. If any action is required identify responsible person.

Defect/Risk	
Recommendation	
Responsible person: Landlord/tenant/other	



3. Hot water

Is the temperature setting on the boiler and/or hot water tank such that the hot water is heated to and stored at a temperature of 60°C?	Yes/No	
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NOTE: If the temperature is set at above 60°C this can cause scalding to users. The temperature setting on the boiler and/or hot water tank should be set and maintained at 60°C.

Identify any defect/risk and related recommendations associated with hot water. If any action is required identify responsible person

Defect/Risk	
Recommendation	
Responsible person: Landlord/tenant/other	

4. Little used outlets

If Yes. Identify outlet & location

Are there any water outlets that are used less than once per week e.g. in guest bathrooms?	Yes/No	
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Any little used outlets should be flushed through weekly by running water through the outlet for at least 2 minutes. Aerosol production should be minimised during this process.

Identify any risks and related recommendations associated with little used outlets. If any action is required identify the responsible person.

Defect/Risk	
Recommendation	
Responsible person: Landlord/tenant/other	

5. Shower heads

Are there any showers in the property?	Yes/No	If yes, identify location

All shower heads should be cleaned, disinfected and descaled at least once every 6 months. Aerosol production should be minimised during this process.

Identify any risks and related recommendations associated with shower heads. If any action is required identify the responsible person.

Defect/Risk	
Recommendation	
Responsible person: Landlord/tenant/other	

6. Dead legs and redundant pipework

Sections of pipework which are redundant or owing to the system design and have little/no through flow of water (known as “dead legs”) can allow water to stagnate in the system. Are there any dead legs known in the system? If so, please describe.

Are there any dead legs in the property?	Yes/No	If yes, identify location

Identify any risks and related recommendations associated with dead legs and redundant pipework. If any action is required identify the responsible person. (It should always be a recommendation to remove dead legs and any redundant pipework).

Defect/Risk	
Recommendation	
Responsible person: Landlord/tenant/other	

7. Unoccupied properties

Is the property left unoccupied for periods of time, e.g. in the case of student lettings over the summer holiday or at Christmas/New Year?	Yes/No	
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During periods of unoccupancy all outlets on hot and cold water systems should be flushed through at least once a week for at least 2 minutes. For long periods consider draining the system. Make sure that the system is flushed through when it is re-occupied by running all outlets for at least 2 minutes. Aerosol production should be minimised during this process.

Identify any risks and related recommendations associated with unoccupancy. If any action is required identify the responsible person.

Defect/Risk	
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Recommendation	
Responsible person: Landlord/tenant/other	

6. Advice to tenants

Has advice been given to the tenants as to the risks of Legionnaires Disease in a domestic setting and their responsibilities to minimise risk?	Yes/No	
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This can be done by giving the tenant/s a tenant advice sheet that may contain other specific property safety information such as fire alarms and extinguishers or it may be legionella specific. We have detailed below an example tenants advice leaflet - you should tailor this to your own requirements.

The assessment is complete and should be reviewed regularly (at least once a year) and specifically when there is reason to suspect it is no longer valid. You should ensure that the recommendations above are implemented and any existing controls maintained.

Signed	Date
Print Name	

Example tenants advice leaflet.

Tenants' Guide to Legionnaire's Disease.

Legionnaire's Disease

This leaflet has been provided to inform you about the risks of contracting Legionnaire's disease, and how to safely prevent it. As your Landlord / Agent we have a legal obligation to ensure you are aware of the possible causes and symptoms of Legionnaire's disease so you can identify any problems easily and report any concerns to us.

What is Legionnaire's disease?

Legionnaire's disease is a potentially fatal form of pneumonia, which can affect anybody. It is caused by the inhalation of small droplets of water from contaminated sources containing legionella bacteria.

Where is Legionella found?

All hot and cold water systems in residential properties are a potential source for legionella bacteria growth. The main areas of risk are where the bacteria can multiply and increase to dangerous levels and then spread, e.g. in spray from showers and taps, even in dishwasher and washing machine pipes. Conditions ripe for colonisation are where water of between 20°C and 45°C stagnates, and where there is sludge, rust and scale present for the bacteria to feed upon and multiply.

Who is at risk?

Legionnaire's disease most commonly affects the elderly, or people with chest or lung problems. Not everyone exposed to legionella bacteria becomes ill. Legionnaire's disease is not contagious and you cannot get it from drinking water. On average, there are approximately 500 reported cases of

Legionnaire's disease a year. Legionnaire's disease is easily preventable by putting in place some simple control measures.

What precautions can I take?

Taking the following simple precautions will help keep you safe:

- Flush through showers and taps for 10 minutes following a period of nonuse (i.e. after you have been on holiday or if a room is not in regular use)
- Keep all shower heads and taps clean and free from a build-up of lime scale, mould or algae growth
- Keep hot water on your boiler system at a temperature of 50°C or greater. **WARNING: BE AWARE OF SCALDING!** Report any deposits such as rust or any unusual matter flowing from your water outlets

What do I do if I think I may have contracted Legionnaire's disease?

If you suspect that you or someone in your home has contracted Legionnaire's disease, contact your doctor immediately. You should also contact us so that we can take the appropriate measures.