

# Patient / Staff Focused Water

Helping the HealthCare Industry provide the Best Water in the Patient Environment







# The Voice of Consumers

	% Saying Importance is High/Extremely High		
<b>Product Function</b>	Total	Men	Women
Filtration Device or product			
that provides the clean fresh			
taste of natural pure water	89%	85.50%	93.50%
Device or product that filters			
and purifies removing any and			
all germs or bacteria from			
water coming in	83.40%	79.40%	88.20%

<sup>\*</sup>Pentair Research Conducted on general consumers 4/8/2005 Normal randomized general population (not HealthCare specific))







# Levels of Concern

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<b>Contaminants in our Water</b>	Concern	Not at all
Lead	87%	13%
Bacteria	85%	15%
Sediment/Dirt	84%	16%
Virus	82%	18%
Arsenic	81%	19%
Chlorine	79%	21%
MTBE	78%	22%
Iron	77%	23%
Chloramine	75%	25%
Asbestos	75%	26%
Cysts	72%	28%
Volitile Organics or THM	71%	29%

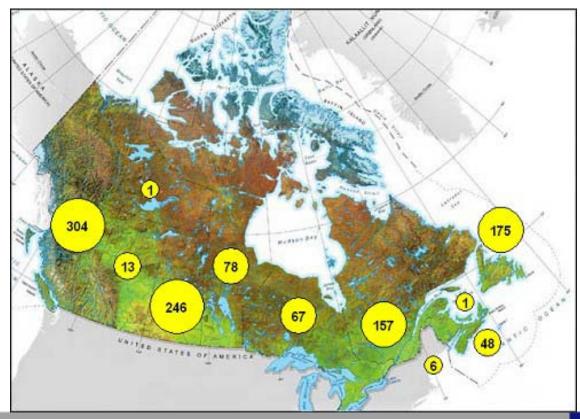
<sup>\*</sup>Pentair Research Conducted on consumers 4/8/2005







# **Boil Water Advisories**

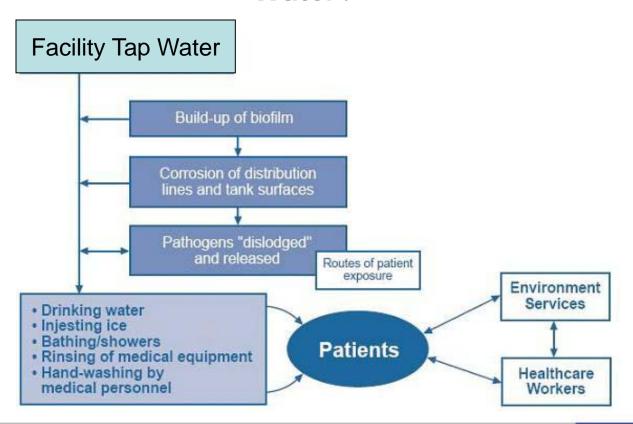








# Why a Multi-Barrier Approach for Resident/Patient / Staff Water?









#### Health Canada

#### **Environmental and Workplace Health**

- The multi-barrier approach
- The best way to make sure drinking water supplies are kept clean, safe and reliable is
  to take a preventive risk management approach. This means understanding each
  water supply from its beginning in nature to where it reaches you, the consumer. This
  understanding--about the water's characteristics, the ways it could become
  contaminated, and the type of treatment it needs--comes from collecting and studying
  data.
- The drinking water supply can be broken down into three parts: the source water, the
  drinking water treatment system, and the distribution system which carries the
  treated water to homes, businesses, schools, and other buildings. The plumbing
  inside your home is an extension of the distribution system.
- As drinking water travels on its journey to you, it can become contaminated in many ways. The <u>multi-barrier approach</u> to managing drinking water supplies is a preventive risk management approach that identifies all known and potential hazards and makes sure barriers are in place to reduce or eliminate the risk of contamination.







# Recommendations from the 2008-2009 Published April 2010 United States President's Cancer Panel Annual Report Reducing Environmental Cancer Risk- What We Can Do Now

Filtering home tap or well water can decrease exposure to numerous known or suspected carcinogens and endocrine-disrupting chemicals. Unless the home water source is known to be contaminated, it is preferable to use filtered tap water instead of commercially bottled water.

Storing and carrying water in stainless steel, glass or BPA-and phthalate-free containers will Reduce exposure to endocrine - disrupting and other chemicals that may leach into water from plastics. This action also will decrease the need for plastic bottles, the manufacture of Which produces toxic by-products, and reduce the need to dispose of and recycle plastic bottles.







#### Past Water Quality Staff/Patients

- Largely obtained from clean room ice machines, coolers with filtration equipment to better the function of the equipment and not necessarily to better protect the patients
- Semi disposable coolers routinely incorporate reservoirs despite various international hospital standards which have identified open reservoirs of water as high risk areas. While some of these coolers use UV systems none are certified by NSF or meeting International disinfection standards for UV. A overwhelming majority are also not able to certify they are BPA free.
- Often not even meeting the minimum US CDC guidelines for NSF approved filtration devices for immunocompromosied individuals. See
   "A Guide to Water Filters"
  - http://www.cdc.gov/crypto/gen\_info/filters.html#filter\_table







#### Options for Ice Machines and Food Service





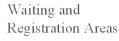






#### Sustainable Water Opportunities

 Packages designed for all sustainable water applications within each facility





















### Areas where better standards are used in Hospitals

- HEPA filtration used to retain bacteria in most HVAC air systems.
- Water used in wash water for surgery and endoscopy is often filtered for bacteria and cyst's. (virus and NSF certification not addressed with these devices)





# Benefits

- Peace of mind for guests and confidence that the HealthCare Facility is doing everything possible for them.
- Marketability Publicity / Differentiation in the Market
- Less chance of liability in boil water alerts where pathogens are often already in the facility before alerts are issued
- "Green" as it minimizes the reasons for consuming bottled water





# Benefits continued

- Easily retrofitable with often little more than routine maintenance cost.
- Allow Infection Prevention Committees to "worry about one less area" to focus on other areas of concern.
- Although no facility can achieve 0% of HAI's promotion of providing the safest water in the resident/patient environment demonstrates to the guests, staff and the community that they are doing everything possible to preventively protect their guests/patients.







## References

- A Randomized Trial to Evaluate the Risk of Gastrointestinal Disease due to Consumption of Drinking Water Meeting Current Microbiological Standards-35% of GI attributed to drinking water on general population in Montreal, Quebec- American Journal of Public Health (Pierre Payment, Phd, Lesley Richardson, MSc, Jack Siemiatycki, Phd, Ron Dewar, MSc, Michael Edwardes, Phd and Eduardo Franco, Phd).
- The Sonoma Water Evaluation Trial: A Randomized Drinking Water Intervention Trial to Reduce Gastrointestinal Illness in Older Adults- John M Colford Jr. MD, PhD, Joan F. Hilton, ScD, Catherine C. Wright, MPH, Benjamin F. Arnold, MPH, Sona Saha, MPH, Timothy J. Wade, PhD, MPH, James Scott, PhD, and Joseph N.S. Eisenberg, PhD, MPH- 12% reduction
- Hospital Water A Source of Concern for Infections- Ample evidence of the presence of waterborne bacteria, fungi and protozoa in hospital water.- Judy A. Angelbeck, Phd, Girolamo A. Ortolano, Phd, Francis P. Canonica Phd and Joseph S. Cervia, M.D.
- (No Randomized trial to date on Patient drinking water !) Not Elderly care etc.



