

Water Supply Emergency Operations Plan Guidelines for Long Term Care

Describe Types of Water Supply Emergencies

- Contamination
- Loss of Public Water Supply
- Loss of Internal Water Supply

Describe Analysis of Water Demand for the Facility

- *Consumable Water*: Amount of water for 10 people = 20L, or 5.3 gal, or 21 qt, or 34 (20oz) bottles, or 42 pints per day
- *Service Water*: Determine amount of water needed to flush toilets, bathing, facility maintenance, hand washing, food preparation, laundry

Identify Who Is Responsible for a Water Supply Emergency

- Describe Incident Command Organizational Chart
- List Multiple Staff members who can cover a 24/7/365 time period

Describe notification procedures for a Water Supply Emergency

- Emergency Response Team
- Staff
- Residents
- Family
- Local Authorities

Description of Current Water Supply

- Describe Public Water Supply Sources
- Describe Private Water Supply Sources for both Consumable and Service Water
 - Bottled Water Suppliers
 - Water Tanker Suppliers

Describe Water Conservation Strategies

- Consumption of Water
- Food Preparation
- Dishwashing
- Hand Washing
- Bathing
- Facility Maintenance

Describe Current Alternative Water Supply On-site Storage or Inventory (Storage Capacity)

- Identify amount of bottled water stored onsite or at a remote site

Identify Emergency Water Supply Contact List

- Plumber , If internal Problem

- Public Works or 311
- Public Health Department
- Back up Water Suppliers

List Alternative Water Suppliers for Consumable and Service Water

- Identify Multiple Emergency Resources for Consumable and Service Water

Describer Resource Sustainability

- Identify Plan for JHACO 96 Hour emergency Water Supply Standard

Describe "Boil Water Procedures"

- **Consumption of Water**

Discontinue consumption of tap water regardless of the type of advisory or notification. Turn off ice makers, soda fountains, drinking fountains, and any other water-using equipment which requires water which might be ingested. Label all remaining water sources "Do Not Drink". Provide bottled water or drinks for staff and patients. Use only bagged ice from an approved water source. During a Boil water advisory or notification of total coliform contamination, water from the water system can be used for drinking only if it is boiled or disinfected with chlorine before drinking. If possible, use bottled water for drinking. During a Boil Water Notification of fecal coliform contamination water from the water system must be boiled before drinking. During a Do Not Consume notification, water from the water system should not be consumed.

- **Food Preparation**

During a Boil Water advisory or a Boil Water Notice for total coliform contamination serve only food heated to at least 165° F as part of the cooking process, packaged foods, and fruit which is normally peeled before eating. Food service workers should use hand sanitizers after washing their hands.

During a Boil Water Notice due to fecal coliform contamination or a Do Not Consume Notice, discontinue food preparation and serve only pre-packaged foods obtained from approved commercial sources not affected by the boil water notice and fruit which is normally peeled before eating.

- **Dishwashing**

During a Boil Water Advisory or a Boil Water Notice for total coliform contamination only commercial dishwashers equipped with hot water (180° F) sanitizing cycles should be used for washing dishes. Facilities not equipped with 180° dish machines should use only single-service eating and drinking utensils.

During a Boil Water Notice for fecal coliform contamination or a No Not Consume Notice discontinue use of multi-use utensils and use only single-service utensils and packaged foods.

- **Hand Washing**

If contaminated water is used for hand washing, a further step must be taken to inactivate bacteria which the water might leave on your hands. For food service workers, the use of hand sanitizers is recommended as an extra step. For health care workers, it is recommended that hand decontamination include the use of alcohol- based hand antiseptic rubs. In situations where water is not available, health care workers can achieve hand antisepsis by

using pre-moistened detergent towelettes for washing followed by an alcohol-based hand antiseptic.

- **Bathing**

Bathing in contaminated water poses a much lower risk of infection than drinking or washing food. During a Boil Water Advisory or a Boil Water Notice for total coliform bacteria, people with healthy immune systems and intact skin should be able to use the water for bathing if care is taken not to ingest the water. During a Boil Water Notice for fecal coliform bacteria, bathing is not recommended. People who have weaker immune systems including those who are infected with HIV/AIDS, cancer and transplant patients taking immunosuppressive drugs, and people born with a weakened immune system should be more cautious and avoid contact with contaminated water if possible. Some elderly people and infants may also be at increased risk of infection. Care should be taken to avoid getting contaminated water on open wounds.