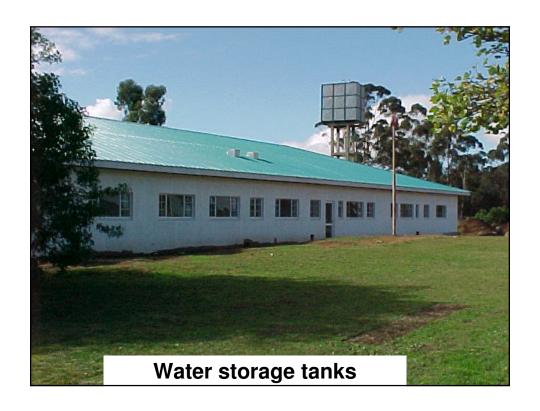


WATER STORAGE





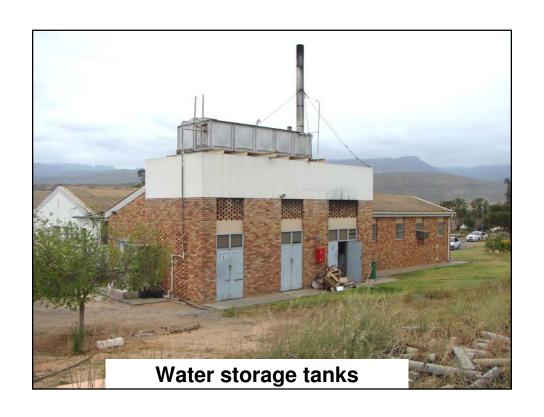


Hygiene

Are the tanks ever cleaned?

Are the lids closed?

What about chlorination loss?







COOLING TOWERS

LEGIONELLA & TEMPERATURE

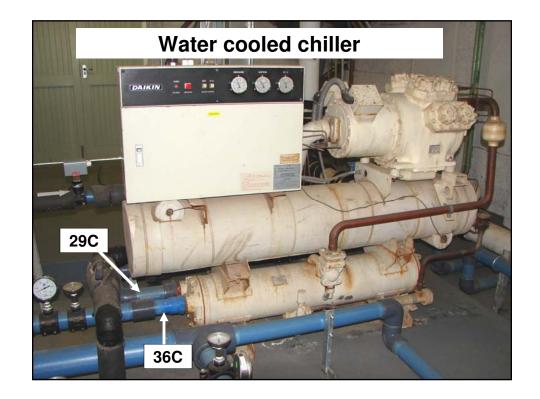
Ideal temperature to multiply 32 C to 42 C

Greatest increase in viable counts 37 C to 42 C

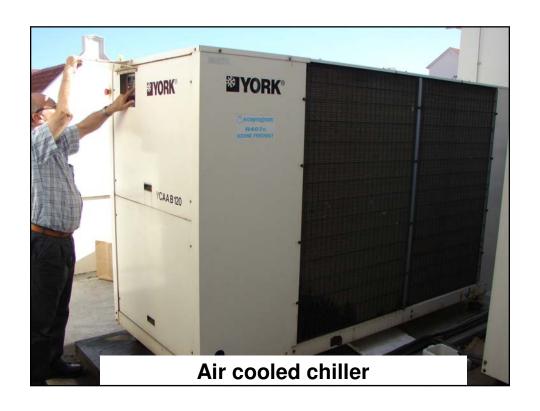
CHILLER COOLING TOWERS

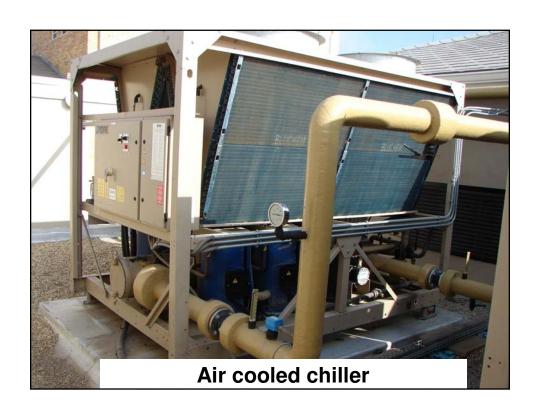
Cooling tower out (condenser in) 29 C

Condenser out (cooling tower in) 36 C















DOMESTIC WATER HEATING

LEGIONELLA & TEMPERATURE

Destroyed almost instantaneously at 70 C

Decimal reduction time of 2 minutes at 60 C

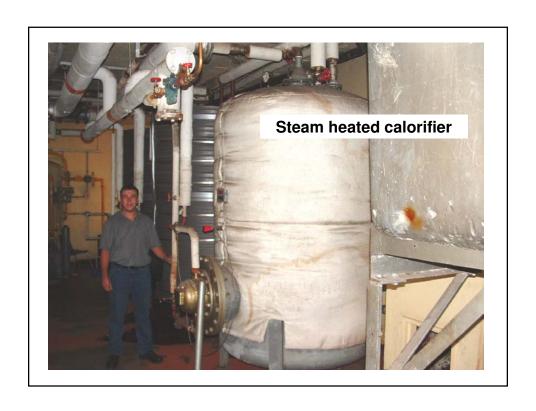
Decimal reduction time of 120 minutes at 50 C

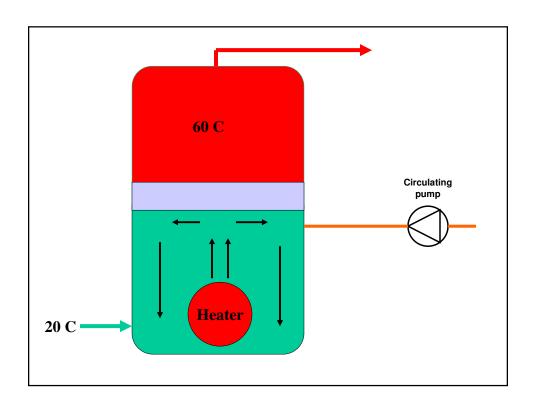
Survive and multiply between 25 C and 45 C

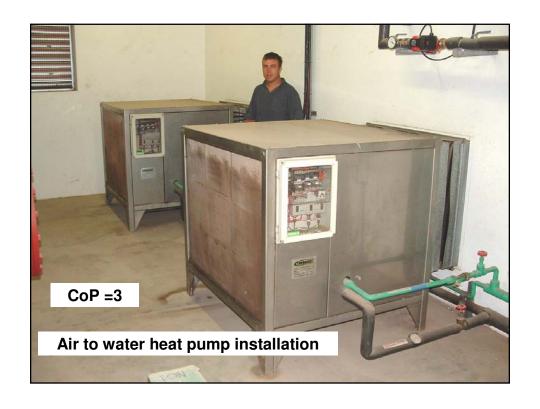
Ideal temperature to multiply 32 C to 42 C

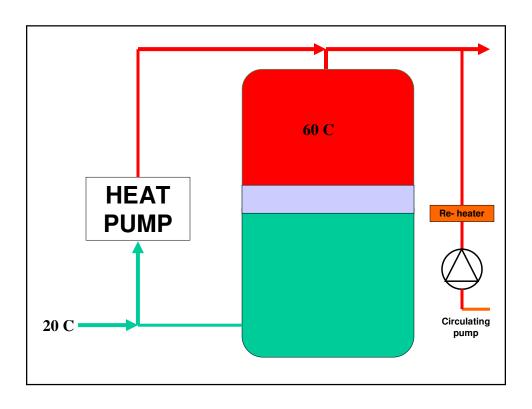
Greatest increase in viable counts 37 C to 42 C

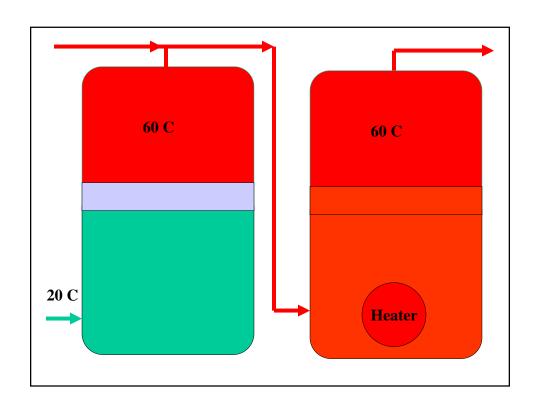
Little or no increase below 20 C





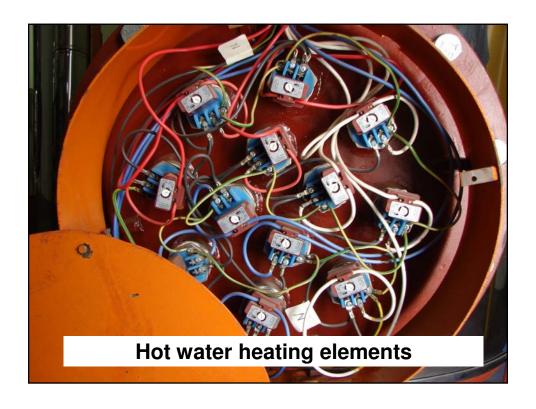








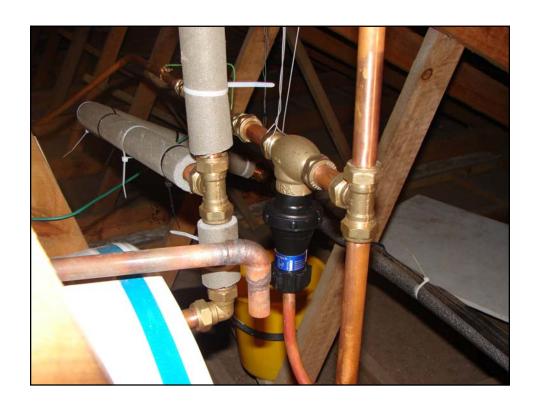
Hot water storage tanks with electrical immersion heating elements



Domestic Hot Water Cylinders







SWITCHING OFF THE HOT WATER CYLINDER

Actual figures for a family of 3:

Energy with heating on continuously: 8,78 KWh/day

Energy switching off 18 hours/day: 7,98 KWh/day

Energy saving: 0,80 KWh/day

Cost saving: R25-56 per month

NB. The cylinder is very well insulated.

SWITCHING OFF THE HOT WATER CYLINDER

- 1. Maximum saving is achieved if the heating is switched off after ablutions I.e. when the tank is cool.
- 2. Heating should be immediately before ablutions.
- 3. Heat to 50C for maximum saving.

Result: for approx 18 hours water is stored in the range 30 C to 45 C range.







WATER SAVING



COMBINED RISK

COMBINING THE DOMESTIC HOT WATER RISKS

- 1. Low maximum temperature of 50 C.
- 2. Biofilm in tanks and pipes.
- 3. Storage for long periods below 45 C.
- 4. Showering under low flow shower heads.

Humidifiers







