

Legionnaires' Thermometer Kits

for routine water temperature monitoring

Incorrect water temperature is a key risk factor for legionella growth. The legionella bacteria multiply in water at temperatures between 20 to 45 °C. A typical method of control is to store hot water above 60 °C and distribute it at above 50 °C (care must be taken to prevent scalding). Cold water should be kept below 20 °C. These kits represent excellent value-for-money and are supplied in a robust ABS carrying case. For a full specification on the Therma 1, see page 57 and for the Therma Waterproof thermometer, see page opposite.

Legionnaires' thermometer kit

each kit contains:

- Therma 1 thermometer (221-041)
- penetration probe (123-160)
- precision ribbon surface probe (123-030)
- PTFE wire probe (133-362)
- water resistant countdown timer (806-150)
- mini tub of 70 Probe Wipes (836-022)
- ABS carrying case (834-150)

order code	description
860-860	Legionnaires' thermometer kit
FREE traceable certificate of calibration included	



waterproof Legionnaires' thermometer kit

each kit contains:

- Therma waterproof thermometer (232-101)
- waterproof penetration probe (143-162)
- precision ribbon surface probe (123-030)
- PTFE 1000 mm wire probe (133-362)
- water resistant countdown timer (806-150)
- mini tub of 70 Probe Wipes (836-022)
- ABS carrying case (834-135)

order code	description
860-870	WP Legionnaires' thermometer kit
FREE traceable certificate of calibration included	

Legal responsibilities for testing for legionella

If you are the employer or person in control of premises, you must organise a risk assessment from exposure to legionella. The revised Approved Code of Practice (ACOP) Legionnaires' disease: Control of Legionella Bacteria in water systems (L8) issued by the Government's Health and Safety Executive (HSE) significantly extends the scope of its guidance on control of legionella bacteria in water. The code applies to all hot and cold water systems in the workplace regardless of their capacity, i.e. the lower limit of 300 litres previously used to exclude domestic systems, no longer applies. Whilst domestic systems may represent a risk, the code only applies to a risk arising from a work activity, but does include domestic landlords who have a duty to keep their tenants safe from health hazards. This means that all employers and landlords, who manage premises with hot/cold water systems and/or wet cooling systems, have a legal responsibility to identify any risk of contamination and to prevent or control it.



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