

44:79:02:13. Water supply. The facility's water supply shall be obtained from a public water system or, in its absence, from a supply approved by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Private water supplies shall have a water sample bacteriologically tested at least monthly. The volume of water shall be sufficient for the needs of the facility, including fire fighting requirements. The hot water system shall be capable of supplying the work and patient areas with water at the required temperatures. Maximum hot water temperatures at plumbing fixtures used by patients may not exceed 125 degrees Fahrenheit (52 degrees centigrade). The minimum temperature of hot water for patient use shall be at least 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees centigrade).

Each water supply system shall maintain one part per million free residual chlorine at remote point-of-use fixtures in the facility or may use another bacteriological control method, such as increasing water temperature range from 122 degrees to 125 degrees Fahrenheit (50-52 degrees centigrade), that has been demonstrated to be equivalent in control of *Legionella*. The facility shall document water temperatures to verify the hot water temperature is being maintained within the acceptable range. The chlorine testing shall be done daily using photocell and light source DPD (N, N, Diethyl-p-phenylenediamine) test kits, and the test results logged. If testing demonstrates that consistent chlorine levels are maintained, the frequency of testing may be reduced to a level necessary to demonstrate compliance.

Source: 42 SDR 51, effective October 13, 2015.

General Authority: SDCL 34-12-13(1).

Law Implemented: SDCL 34-12-13(1).

Cross-References: Standards adopted for plumbing -- Conformity to National Code, SDCL 36-25-15; Scope and objectives of plumbing standards and rules, SDCL 36-25-15.1.