

# This presentation premiered at WaterSmart Innovations

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**Responding to Crisis: Latest Plumbing Trends in**  
**Minimizing Risk of Stagnant Water in Vacant Buildings**

# Speaker



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*Concentrated Leadership. Respected Energy.*

*Christoph Lohr has over a decade of experience in designing plumbing systems for healthcare, laboratory, hospitality, sports, and university projects. He has a reputation as a results-oriented expert. Christoph's current responsibilities as Vice President of Strategic Initiatives for IAPMO is to identify long term, high impact projects, developing a business case for them, bring resources to bear, and executing them for maximum results. He has a concentrated focus in honing his personal and organization's strategy on possible breakthrough points which has led to improved effectiveness and growth.*

*Christoph's professional activities in the industry extend into multiple volunteer associations, of which he has also assumed leadership roles setting strategy and direction for teams including ASPE Phoenix Chapter, ASPE Society, ASPE Legionella Working Group, ASHRAE Committees, PIPE Trust of Arizona, IAPMO's Safe Building Reopening Best Practices among others. Additionally, he has been involved in numerous strategic planning initiatives to help organizations he has belonged to in improving their overall effectiveness. It is with this mindset that Christoph consistently looks to find long-term, holistic solutions that positively impact public health and safety, particularly in the world of water and plumbing.*

# Holistic Approach to Plumbing System Design, Construction, Operation, and Shutdown.

DESIGN (NOT SHOWN):  
ASPE LEGIONELLA DESIGN GUIDE



Construction  
Activities



Normal  
Operations



System  
Shut Down

Normal Operations  
Interrupted



System  
Shut Down

Building Vacant or  
Partially Occupied



System  
Reopening

TIME

IAPMO CONSTRUCTION  
PRACTICES FOR POTABLE  
WATER

IAPMO/AWWA MANUAL OF  
RECOMMENDED PRACTICES FOR THE  
SAFE CLOSURE AND REOPENING OF  
BUILDINGS



# ASPE Legionella Design Guide

**BTU PER HOUR HEAT LOSS IN BTU / HOUR\*FOOT FOR VARIOUS PIPE SIZES AND TEMPERATURES WITH 1" THICK INSULATION**

PIPE SIZE	ACTUAL DIAMETER	ln (D <sub>o</sub> /D <sub>i</sub> )	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
1/2"	0.625	1.435	3.06	3.94	4.82	5.69	6.57	7.44	8.32
3/4"	0.875	1.190	3.70	4.75	5.81	6.87	7.92	8.98	10.04
1"	1.125	1.022	4.31	5.54	6.77	8.00	9.23	10.46	11.69
1-1/4"	1.375	0.898	4.90	6.30	7.70	9.10	10.50	11.90	13.29
1-1/2"	1.625	0.802	5.48	7.05	8.61	10.18	11.75	13.31	14.88
2"	2.125	0							
2-1/2"	2.625	0							
3"	3.125	0							
4"	4.125	0							
6"	6.125	0							

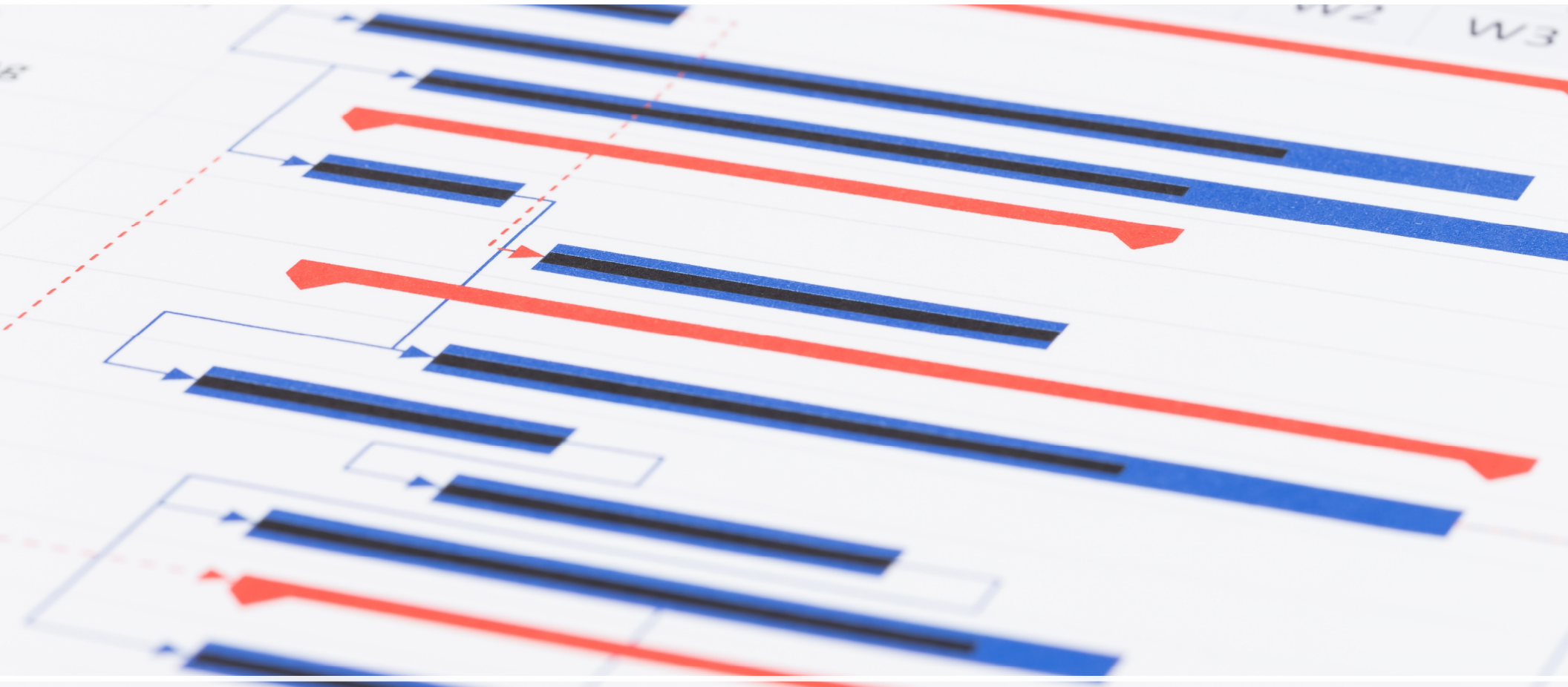
**BTU PER HOUR HEAT LOSS IN BTU / HOUR\*FOOT FOR VARIOUS PIPE SIZES AND TEMPERATURES WITH 1.5" THICK INSULATION**

PIPE SIZE	ACTUAL DIAMETER	ln (D <sub>o</sub> /D <sub>i</sub> )	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
1/2"	0.625	1.758	2.50	3.22	3.93	4.65	5.36	6.08	6.79
3/4"	0.875	1.488	2.96	3.80	4.64	5.49	6.33	7.18	8.02
1"	1.125	1.299	3.39	4.35	5.32	6.29	7.25	8.22	9.19
1-1/4"	1.375	1.157	3.80	4.89	5.97	7.06	8.14	9.23	10.31

**BTU PER HOUR HEAT LOSS IN BTU / HOUR\*FOOT FOR VARIOUS PIPE SIZES AND TEMPERATURES WITH 2" THICK INSULATION**

PIPE SIZE	ACTUAL DIAMETER	ln (D <sub>o</sub> /D <sub>i</sub> )	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
1/2"	0.625	2.001	2.20	2.83	3.45	4.08	4.71	5.34	5.96
3/4"	0.875	1.190	3.70	4.75	5.81	6.87	7.92	8.98	10.04
1"	1.125	1.022	4.31	5.54	6.77	8.00	9.23	10.46	11.69
1-1/4"	1.375	0.898	4.90	6.30	7.70	9.10	10.50	11.90	13.29
1-1/2"	1.625	0.802	5.48	7.05	8.61	10.18	11.75	13.31	14.88
2"	2.125	0.663	6.63	8.53	10.42	12.31	14.21	16.10	18.00
2-1/2"	2.625	0.566	7.77	9.98	12.20	14.42	16.64	18.86	21.08
3"	3.125	0.495	8.89	11.43	13.97	16.51	19.05	21.59	24.13
4"	4.125	0.395	11.13	14.30	17.48	20.66	23.84	27.02	30.20
6"	6.125	0.283	15.57	20.01	24.46	28.91	33.35	37.80	42.25

- Cold & Hot Water Design
  - Routing/Sizing
  - Equipment Selection
- Flushing Design Considerations
- Appendix: Pressure Zone Design
- Appendix: Hot Water Return Design
- Appendix: Water Quality Considerations
- Appendix: Design Approach Examples



## IAPMO Construction Practices for Potable Water






# Coordinate/Communicate with Water Purveyor

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The diagram shows two large pipes laid out in a trench. The pipe on the left is labeled 'LOW FLOW' with three green arrows pointing to its surface. The pipe on the right is labeled 'HIGH FLOW' with three blue arrows pointing to its surface. Both pipes have a yellow interior. A white circle on the left contains the text 'Primary and Secondary Disinfection Residual'. A purple box on the right lists 'GIVEN : • CONSTANT DIAMETER • SAME DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL LEAVING THE WATER PURVEYOR'. A blue box at the bottom right contains the text 'HIGH FLOW = LOW WATER AGE = HIGHER DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL'. A green box on the left pipe contains the text 'LOW FLOW = LOW WATER AGE = HIGHER DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL'. The background is a dirt trench.

Primary and  
Secondary  
Disinfection  
Residual

LOW FLOW = LOW WATER AGE =  
HIGHER DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

GIVEN :

- CONSTANT DIAMETER
- SAME DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL LEAVING THE WATER PURVEYOR

HIGH FLOW =  
LOW WATER AGE =  
HIGHER DISINFECTANT  
RESIDUAL



### Are Secondary Disinfectants Performing as Intended?

Vanessa Speight, Matteo Rubinato, and Fernando L. Rosario-Ortiz

### Example Water Distribution Network Depicting Secondary Disinfection Residual Concentrations



Source: Modified from Figure 6-8, M20 Water Chlorination and Chloramination Practices and Principles, 2nd Edition (AWWA, 2006)

### Summary of Required Contact Time in a Distribution System for Inactivation of Selected Microorganisms

Target organism and target level of inactivation	Concentration times time— <i>mg/L-min</i>	Required contact time in distribution system— <i>min</i>	Source
1-log <i>Giardia lamblia</i>	50	100	US Environmental Protection Agency
2-log viruses	4	8	US Environmental Protection Agency
1-log <i>Escherichia coli</i>	<0.05	<0.1	World Health Organization
1-log <i>Cryptosporidium</i>	Not effective	—	World Health Organization
1-log heterotrophic bacteria	<0.01	<0.02	World Health Organization
2-log <i>Legionella</i> <sup>a</sup>	50–250	100–500	US Environmental Protection Agency

Note: Assumes 0.5 mg/L free chlorine, pH 7, 5 °C

<sup>a</sup>A wide range of values for *Legionella* have been reported in different studies. Generally, *Legionella* inactivation requires higher chlorine concentrations than are typically found in water distribution systems. Biofilm-associated *Legionella* may be as much as 100 times more resistant to inactivation than planktonic *Legionella*.

# Disinfection in Utility Systems

## Opportunistic pathogen growth and release from biofilm

Survival and replication in amoeba host organisms

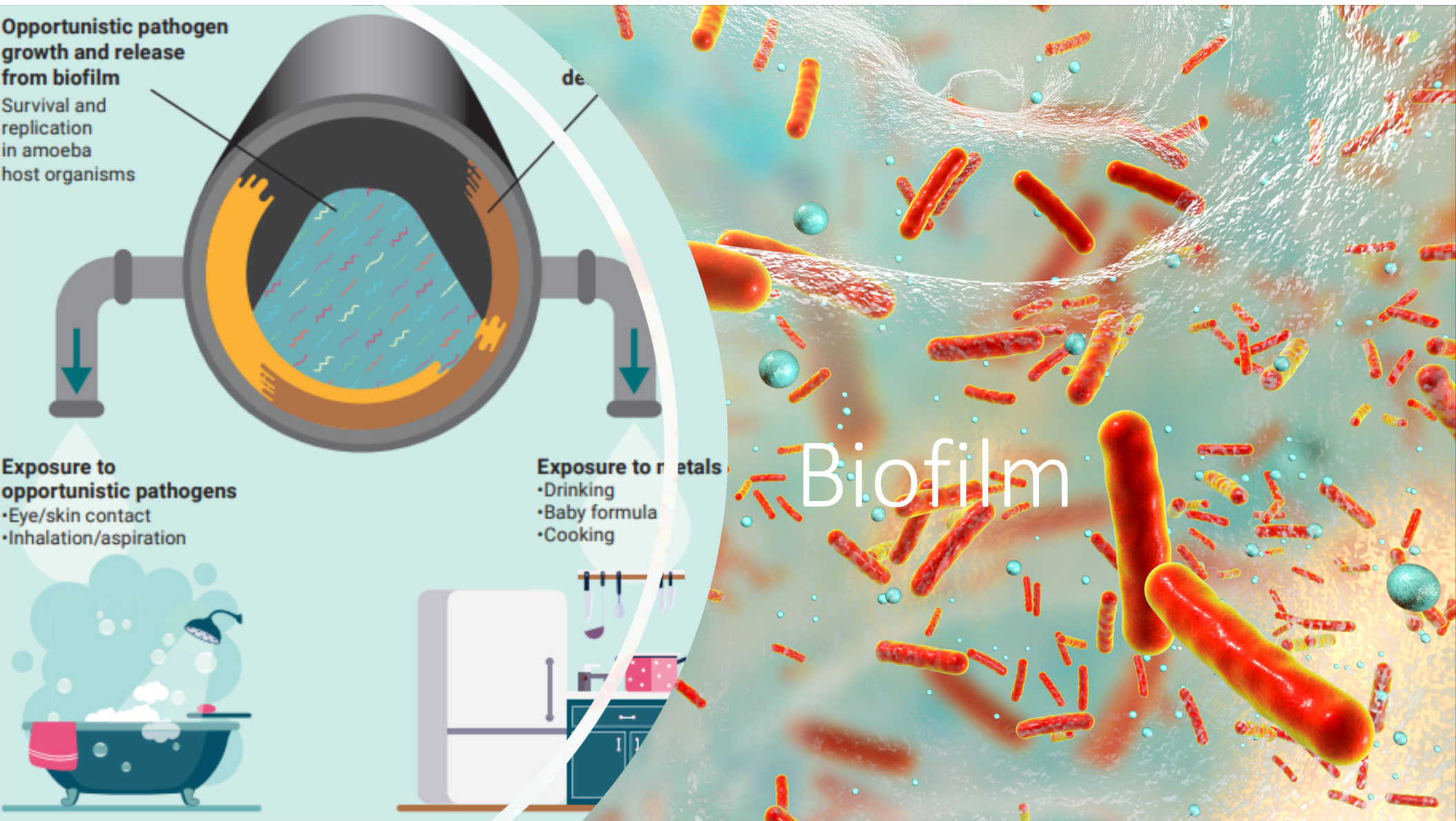
## Exposure to opportunistic pathogens

- Eye/skin contact
- Inhalation/aspiration

## Exposure to metals

- Drinking
- Baby formula
- Cooking

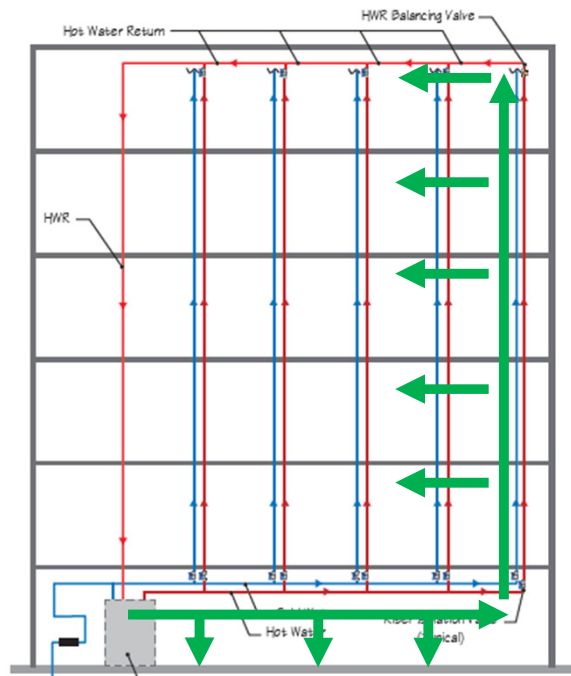
Biofilm



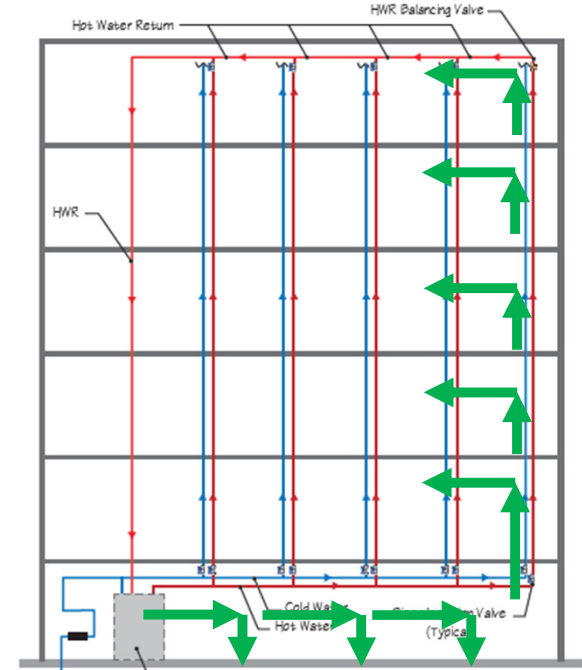




Water Heaters  
During Vacancy:  
On or Off?



Last-To-First



First-To-Last

## Flushing Concepts, Timing, Frequency



# Summary and Questions?



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- Plumbing Resiliency: In order to design, install, commission, operate, and maintain plumbing systems, expertise is needed – newest challenges we face need plumbing industry to drive the bus.
- There are many new methods that will require developing new expertise.