

Operating during Boil Water Notices

VistaClear™ DP Centralized Waterline Treatment System **VistaClear™ HP Centralized Water Filtration System**

The VistaClear™ DP Centralized Waterline Treatment System and VistaClear™ HP Centralized Water Filtration System provide filtered procedural water directly to dental operatories. When a DentaPure™ Cartridge is installed on these systems, the water moving through the cartridge is treated to reduce levels of bacterial contamination to meet <200 CFU/mL. However, these systems do not have data to support treatment of specific parasites/bacteria/toxins.

It is recommended for system users to turn OFF the water supply to their system and not use it during boil water notices.

After the boil notice is lifted, the system should be purged and cleaned per the Instructions for Use to ensure any possible contamination is removed.

[VistaClear™ DP Centralized Waterline Treatment System IFU](#)
[VistaClear™ HP Centralized Water Filtration System](#)

HuFriedyGroup has the following cleaning/shocking option available for these systems:

- [VistaTab™ Dental Waterline Cleaner Tablets \(Item#: IMS-1451\)](#)

VistaPure™ Water Purification System

The VistaPure™ Water Purification System is designed to produce two grades of high-quality water: zero-TDS water for use in autoclaves, and non-corrosive, low-TDS water for filling dental bottles, ultrasonic cleaners and for final rinse cycles in instrument washers. However, the system does not have data to support treatment of specific parasites/bacteria/toxins.

It is recommended for system users to turn OFF the water supply to their system and not use it during boil water notices.

After the boil water notice is lifted, the water storage tank should be emptied, and the system sanitized per the [Instructions for Use](#) to ensure any possible contamination is removed.

CDC Guidelines for Infection Control in Dental Health-Care Settings --- 2003 - MMWR, Dec 19 / 52(RR17);1-61

Boil-Water Advisories

A boil-water advisory is a public health announcement that the public should boil tap water before drinking it. When issued, the public should assume the water is unsafe to drink. Advisories can be issued after 1) failure of or substantial interruption in water treatment processes that result in increased turbidity levels or particle counts and mechanical or equipment failure; 2) positive test results for pathogens (e.g., *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia*, or *Shigella*) in water; 3) violations of the total coliform rule or the turbidity standard of the surface water treatment rule; 4) circumstances that compromise the distribution system (e.g., watermain break) coupled with an indication of a health hazard; or 5) a natural disaster (e.g., flood, hurricane, or earthquake) (346). In recent years, increased numbers of boil-water advisories have resulted from contamination of public drinking water systems with waterborne pathogens. Most notable was the outbreak of cryptosporidiosis in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where the municipal water system was contaminated with the protozoan parasite *Cryptosporidium parvum*. An estimated 403,000 persons became ill (347,348).

During a boil-water advisory, water should not be delivered to patients through the dental unit, ultrasonic scaler, or other dental equipment that uses the public water system. This restriction does not apply if the water source is isolated from the municipal water system (e.g., a separate water reservoir or other water treatment device cleared for marketing by FDA). Patients should rinse with bottled or distilled water until the boil-water advisory has been cancelled. During these advisory periods, tap water should not be used to dilute germicides or for hand hygiene unless the water has been brought to a rolling boil for >1 minute and cooled before use (346,349--351). For hand hygiene, antimicrobial products that do not require water (e.g., alcohol-based hand rubs) can be used until the boil-water notice is cancelled. If hands are visibly contaminated, bottled water and soap should be used for handwashing; if bottled water is not immediately available, an antiseptic towelette should be used (13,122).

When the advisory is cancelled, the local water utility should provide guidance for flushing of waterlines to reduce residual microbial contamination. All incoming waterlines from the public water system inside the dental office (e.g., faucets, waterlines, and dental equipment) should be flushed. No consensus exists regarding the optimal duration for flushing procedures after cancellation of the advisory; recommendations range from 1 to 5 minutes (244,346,351,352). The length of time needed can vary with the type and length of the plumbing system leading to the office. After the incoming public water system lines are flushed, dental unit waterlines should be disinfected according to the manufacturer's instructions (346).

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