



# Preparedness support for drinking water suppliers and municipalities

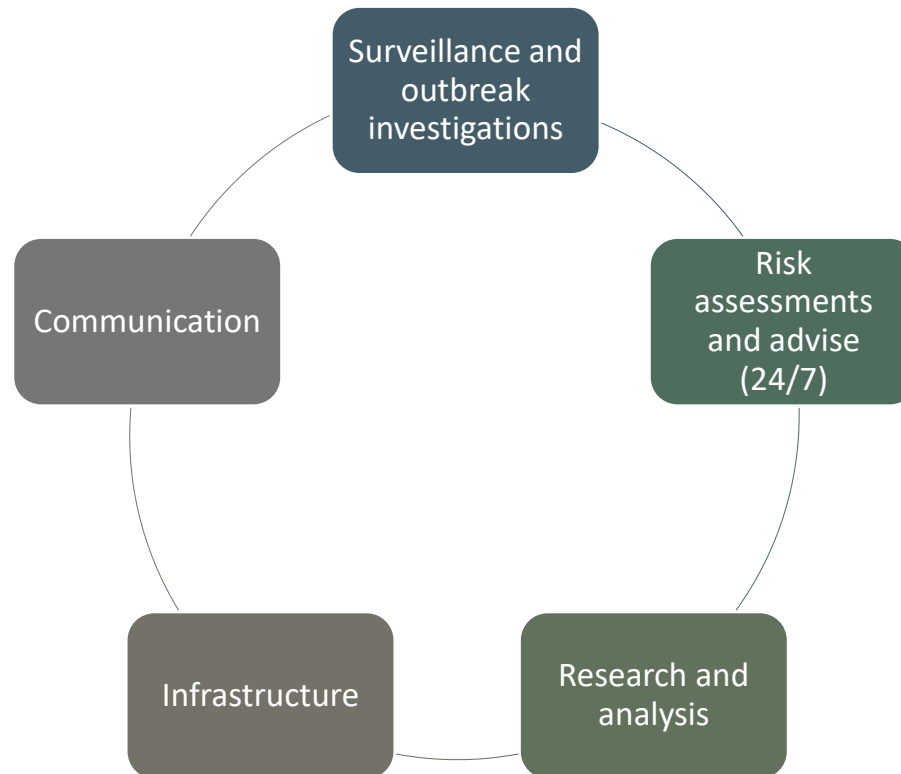
Tora A. Ziesler, Anders Bekkelund, Elisabeth H. Madslien  
Department of Infection Control and Preparedness, NIPH

Nordic-Baltic Drinking Water Meeting

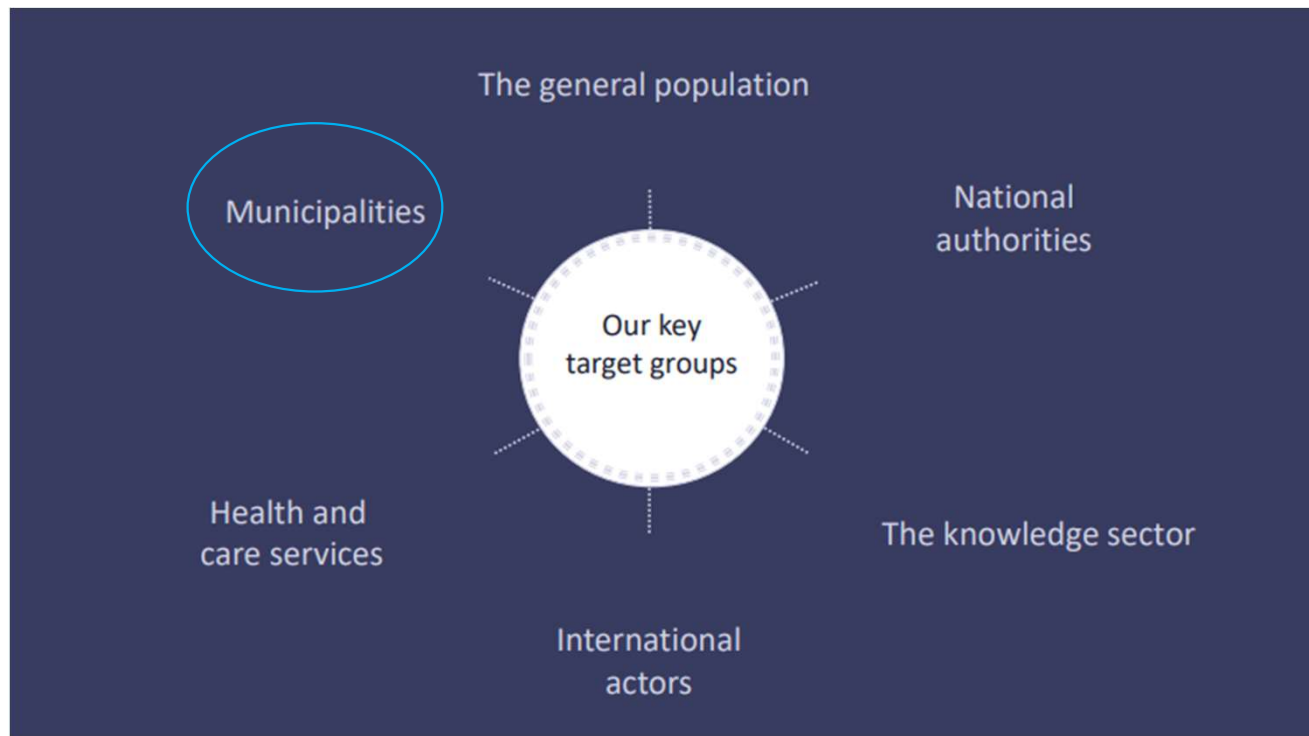
Reykjavik, 23.10.2025

# Preparedness is one of NIPHS core tasks

infectious disease outbreaks (B)- chemical incidents (C)- environmental incidents



# Our target groups



# Providing preparedness support for municipalities: - examples from recent disease outbreaks in Norway



*High precipitation/climate change*

**Local outbreak of tulaeremia («rabbit fever») caused by *Francisella tularensis* (zoonotic disease)**

- Outdoor sports event (orienteering)
- Wet conditions
- Affecting 500 participants from different regions
- Municipal doctor responsible for outbreak management
- NIPH providing support in the **Outbreak Investigation (ongoing)**



# Providing preparedness support for municipalities: - examples from recent disease outbreaks in Norway



*High precipitation/climate change*

**Local outbreak of tulaeremia («rabbit fever») caused by *Francisella tularensis* (zoonotic disease)**

- Outdoor sports event (orienteering)
- Wet conditions
- Affecting 500 participants from different regions
- Municipal doctor responsible for outbreak management
- NIPH providing support in the **Outbreak Investigation (ongoing)**

Step 1: Confirm outbreak and diagnosis

Step 2: Alert other entities and establish outbreak investigation team

Step 3: Case definition (confirmed, probable)

Step 4: Obtain information on disease, environmental conditions and exposures

Step 5: Characterize the outbreak (time, place, person)

Step 6: Develop hypotheses on the source and cause

Step 7: Investigate hypotheses

Step 8: Implement control measures

Step 9: Summarize and report findings

# Providing preparedness support for municipalities: - examples from recent disease outbreaks in Norway



*High precipitation/climate change*

**Local outbreak of tulaeremia («rabbit fever») caused by *Francisella tularensis* (zoonotic disease)**

- Outdoor sports event (orienteering)
- Wet conditions
- Affecting 500 participants from different regions
- Municipal doctor responsible for outbreak management
- NIPH providing support in the **Outbreak Investigation (ongoing)**

## General recommendations:

- One Health approach essential to identify risks of zoonotic disease outbreaks
- More research needed to assess the impact of climate change on the risk of new disease outbreaks



# Providing preparedness support for municipalities: - examples from recent disease outbreaks in Norway

## *Security and resilience*

### Local outbreak of waterborne gastrointestinal disease in industrial park

- Industrial area (~ 50 companies, ~3000 employees), including defense industry
- Municipal doctor responsible for outbreak management
- NIPH provided support and coordinated the **After Action Review** of the event



# Providing preparedness support for municipalities: - examples from recent disease outbreaks in Norway

## *Security and resilience*

### Local outbreak of waterborne gastrointestinal disease in industrial park

- Industrial area (~ 50 companies, ~3000 employees), including defense industry
- Municipal doctor responsible for outbreak management
- NIPH provided support and coordinated the **After Action Review** of the event

Step 1: What was in place before the response?

Step 2: What happened during the response?

Step 3: What went well? What went less well? Why?

Step 4: What can we do to improve for next time?

Step 5: The way forward



# Providing preparedness support for municipalities: - examples from recent disease outbreaks in Norway

## *Security and resilience*

### Local outbreak of waterborne gastrointestinal disease in industrial park

- Industrial area (~ 50 companies, ~3000 employees), including defense industry
- Municipal doctor responsible for outbreak management
- NIPH provided support and coordinated the **After Action Review** of the event

#### General recommendations:

- Strengthen routines for detection and alert
- Ensure timely and correct information sharing to affected entities, persons and the general public
- Emphasize that *E.coli* in drinking water is an indicator of fecal contamination
- Clarify roles and responsibilities «before something happens»
- Implement risk-reducing measures around water supply systems (including security measures)



# Vannvakta – the Drinking Water Utility crisis support team

Nordic-Baltic drinking water expert group 2025 | Reykjavik

23 October 2025

# Background and organization

- Launched in March 2017.
- A 24-hour advisory service for waterworks that require advice and support in the event of acute incidents that may have an impact on water supply and the potential to cause health-related problems.
- The team is made up of professionals with experience from waterworks operations and crisis management, and from the NIPH.



NASJONAL VANNVAKT



## NIPH



## Professionals from waterworks

**Annie E. Bjørklund**



**Lars J. Hem**



**Asle Aasen**



**Lene Veraas**



Communication expert

**Odd Atle Tveit**



**Karl Olav Gjerstad**



**Markus Rawcliffe**

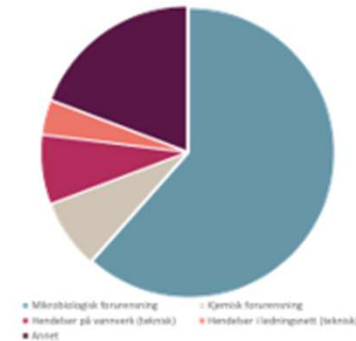


**Svein Ove Moen**



# How the team operates

- Facilitating a rapid response to prevent situations that could have an impact on health, for example the spread of disease or health hazards caused by chemical contamination.
- Often routine questions about indicator bacteria and subsequent actions i.e. boiling advisory
- In special circumstances, the team will provide advice
  - regarding hazardous chemical agents in the event of threats
  - communication to the media and public.
- The team will not take over responsibility for the crisis and there will be no change in prevailing roles, responsibility and established notification and emergency preparedness routines.
- Around 50 calls per year and increasing (65 so far in 2025)





# That one time «Hans» made a real mess

**Anders Bekkelund**

Department of Infection Control and Preparedness | NIPH

Nordic-Baltic drinking water expert group 2025 | Reykjavik

22 October 2025

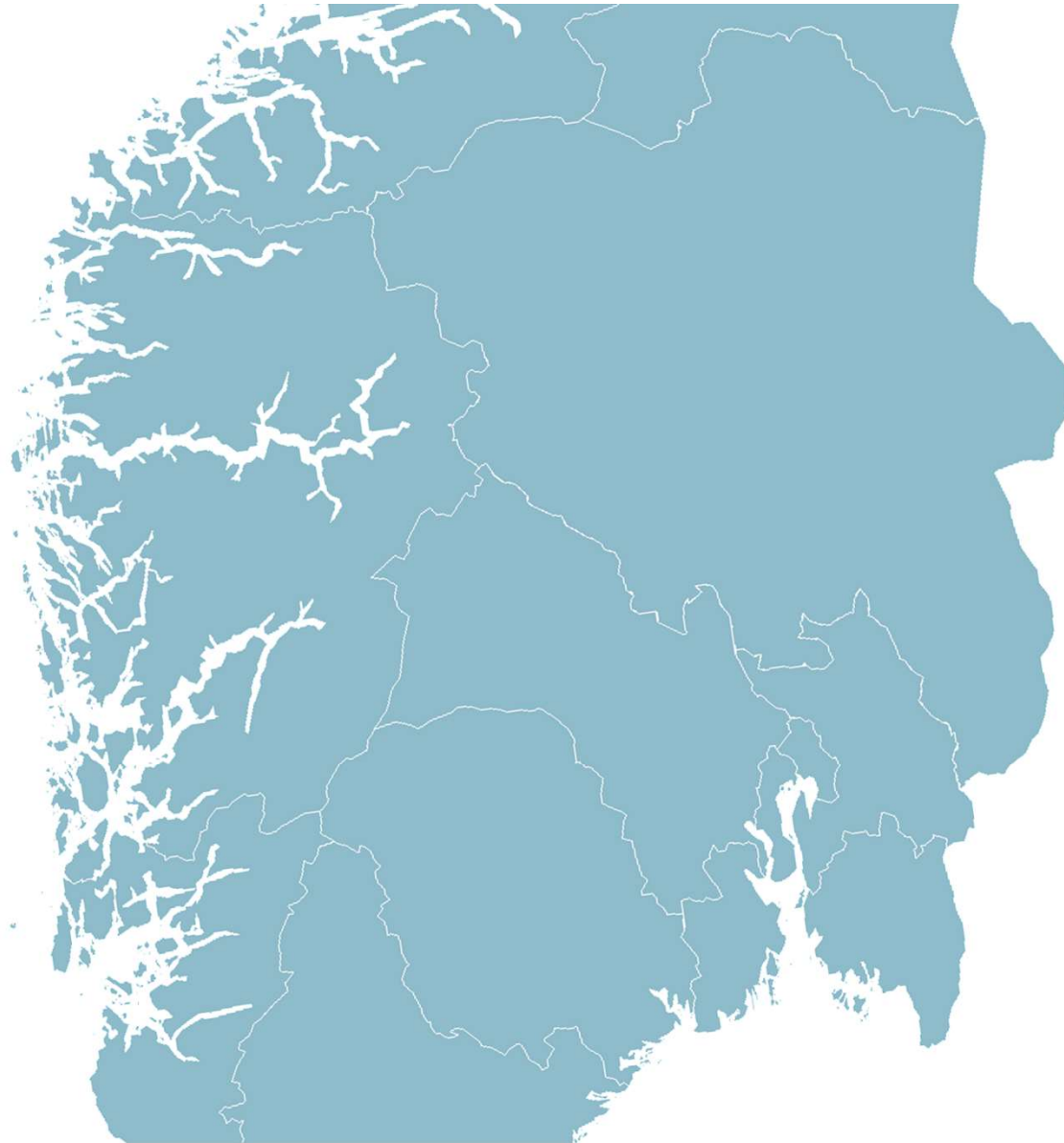




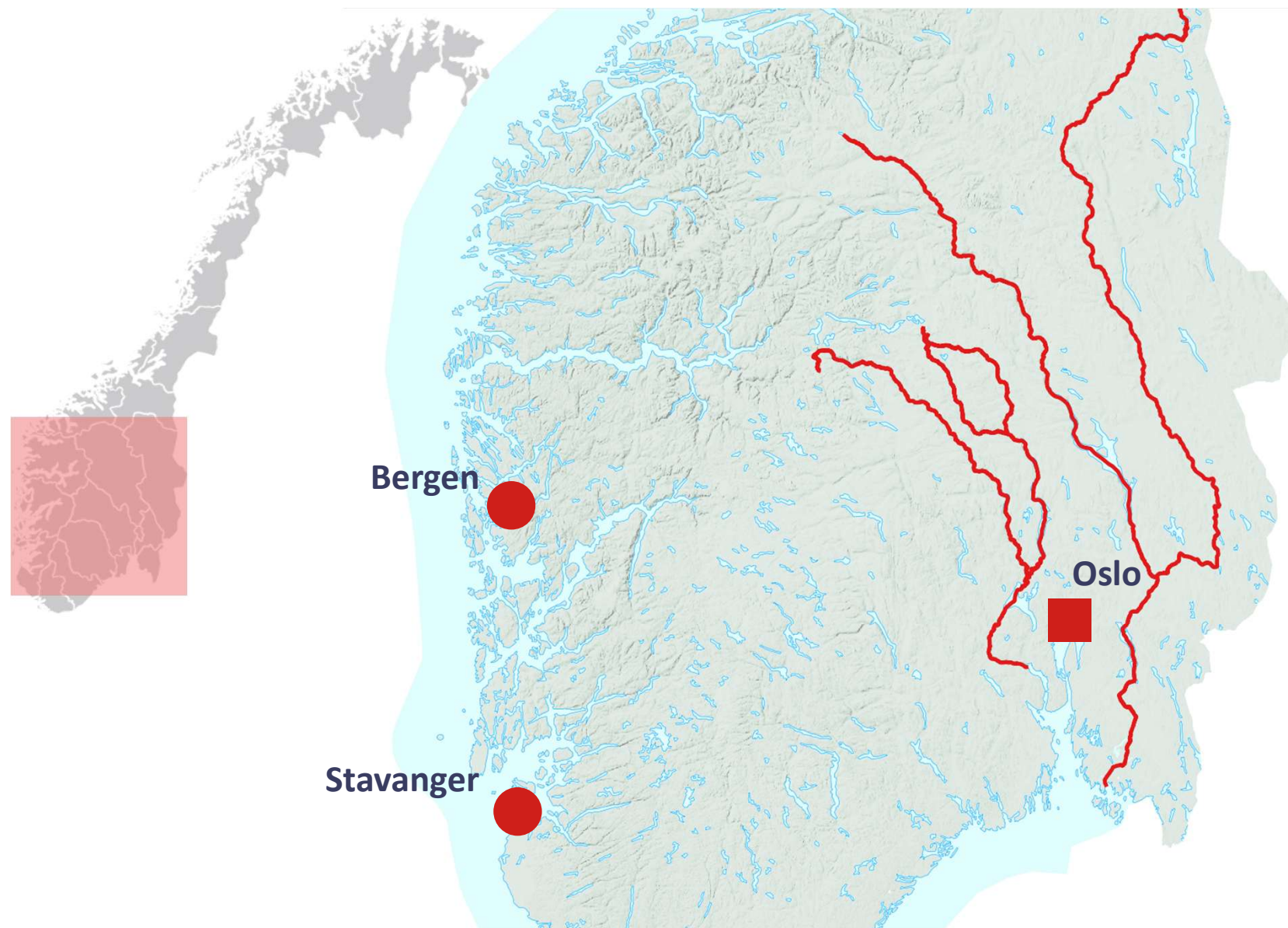
# **Extreme weather «Hans»**



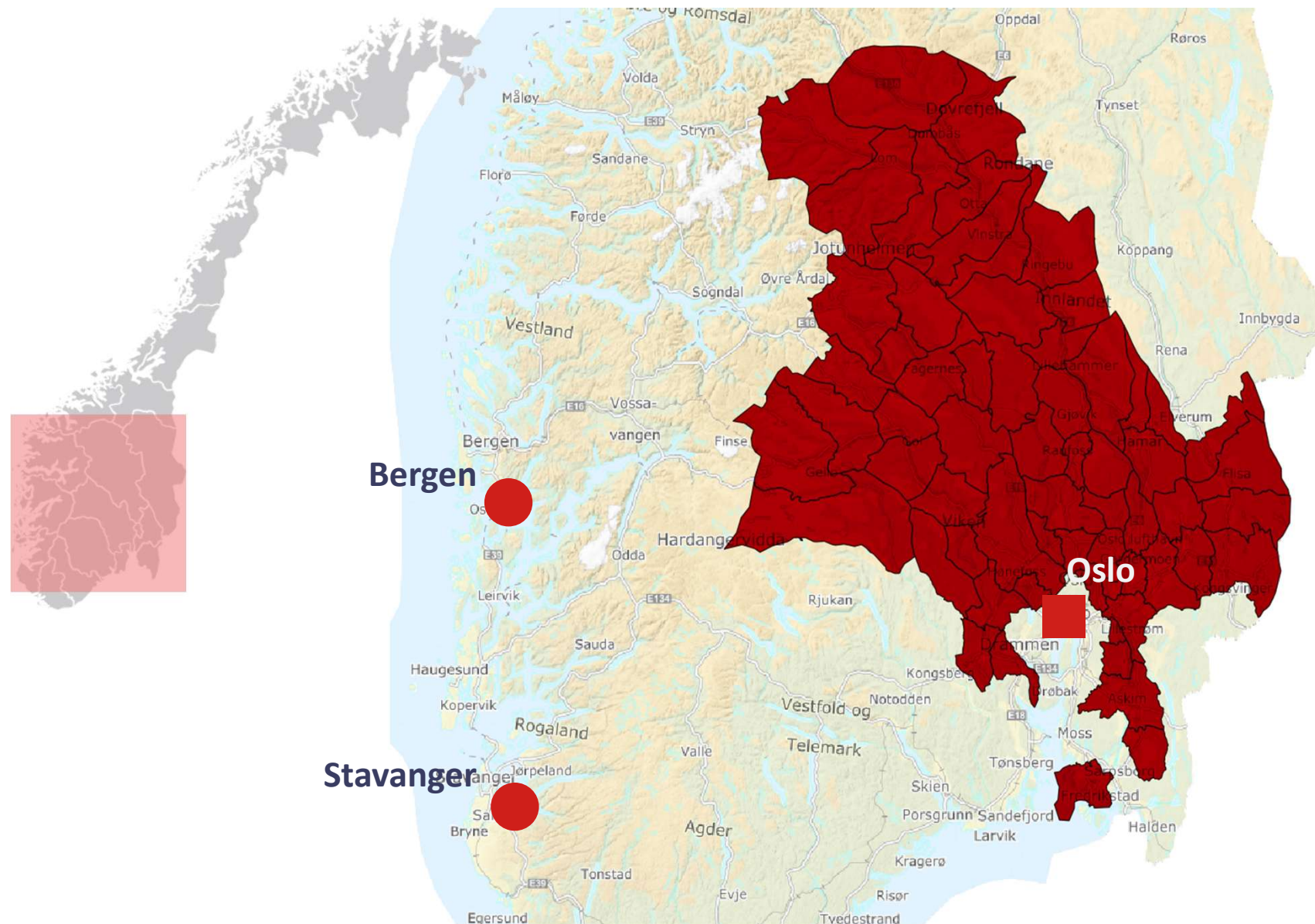
















SSU/Wikimedia commons














Hole kommune



NRK





**Some dry  
(or wet)  
facts**

**Affected municipalities**

**63**

**Affected water utilities**

**215**

**Median utility size (persons)**

**300**

**Served by water utilities in total**

**844,000**



**Residents in affected areas**

**947,000**

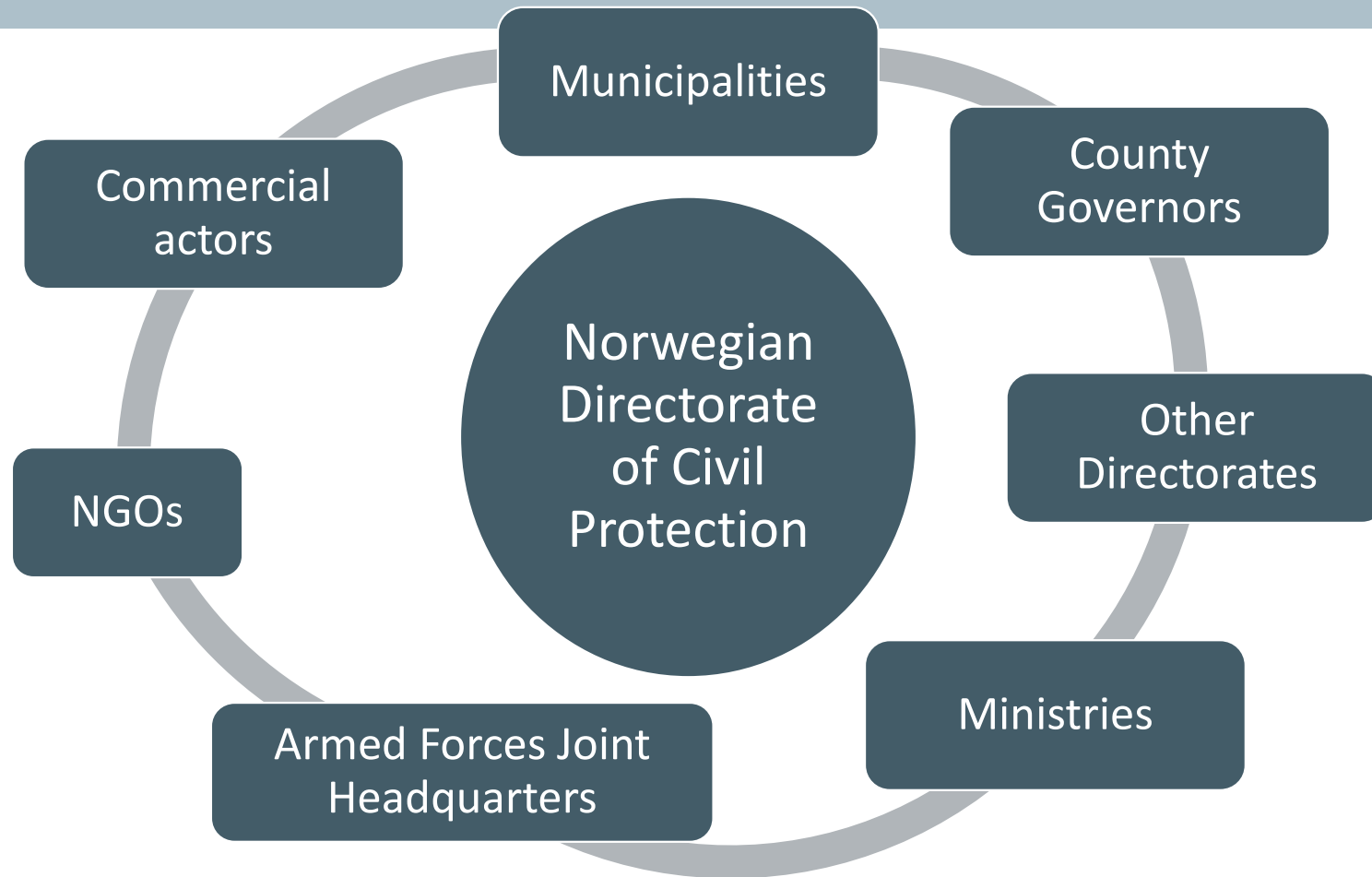
**Served from groundwater**

**157,000**

**Served from surfacewater**

**687,000**

# Preparedness organisation during «Hans»







# **Research opportunity**





**44 participating  
municipalities**





**93 municipal  
water service  
providers**



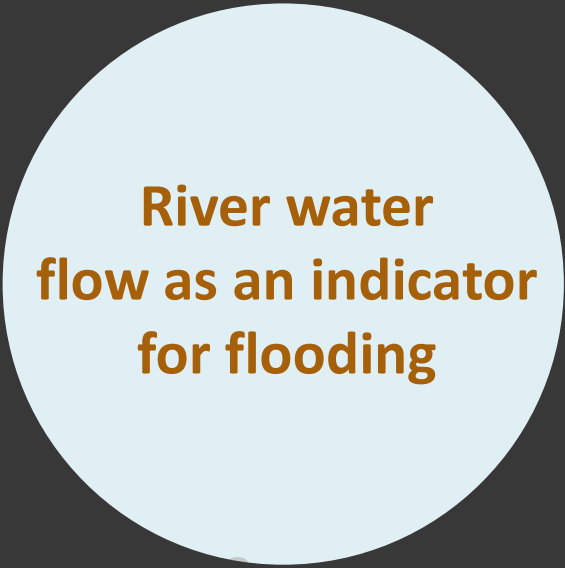
**600,000 persons  
served**

for flooding

**14,000 analysed  
samples**



*E. coli*  
*C. perfringens*  
Intestinal  
enterococci

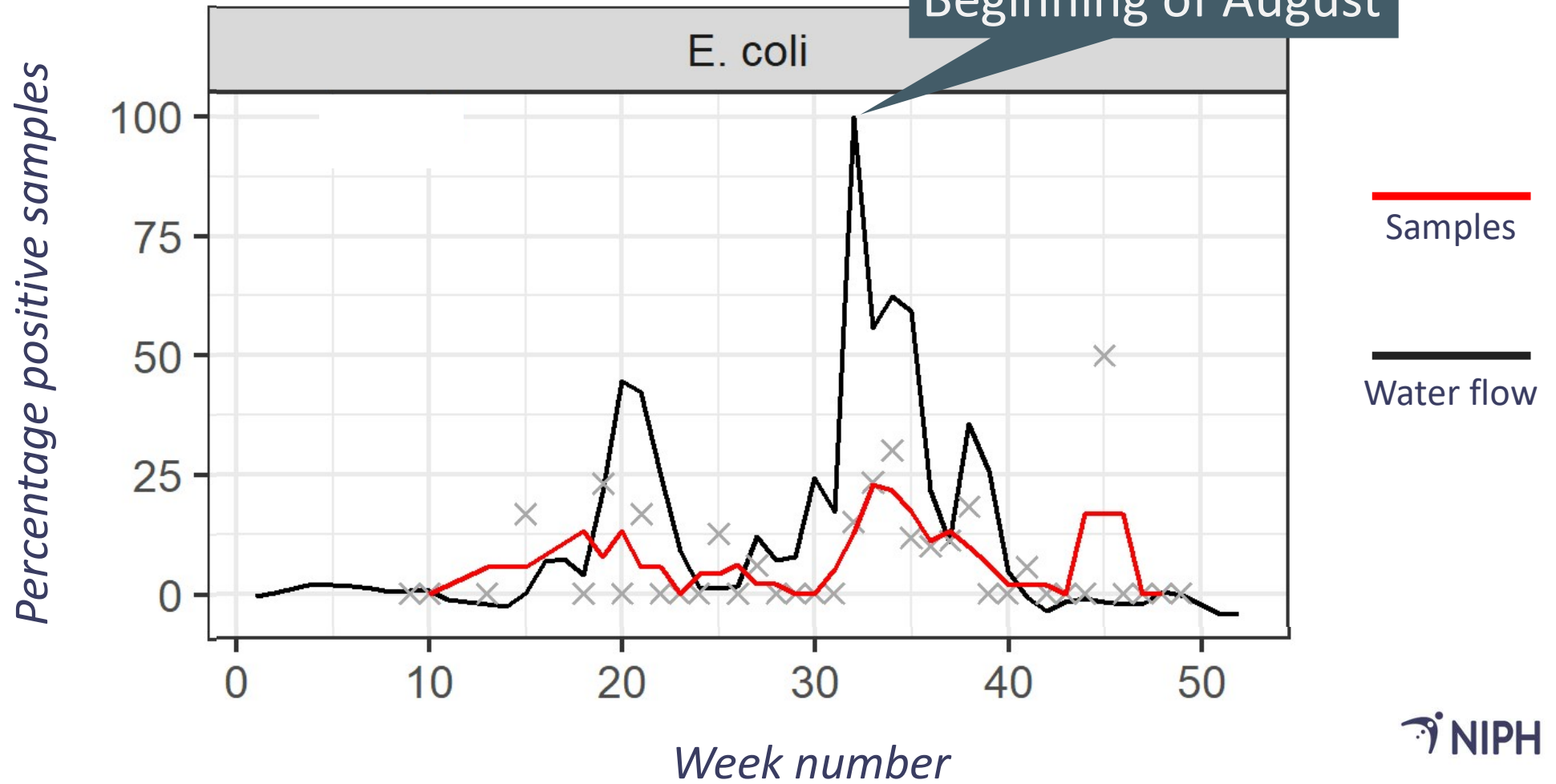


**River water  
flow as an indicator  
for flooding**

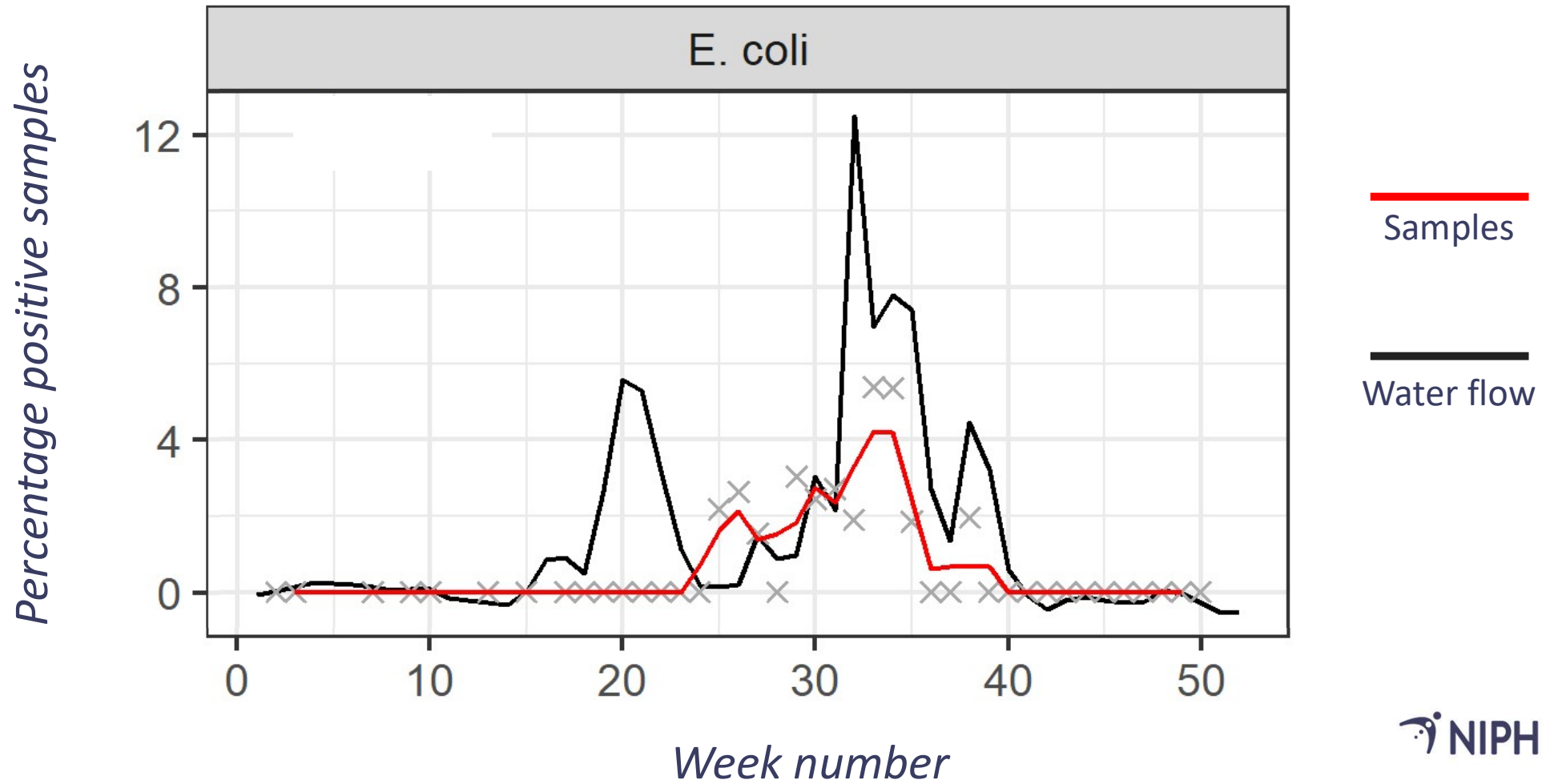
**Found a correlation  
between water  
flow and  
positive samples**

# Raw water

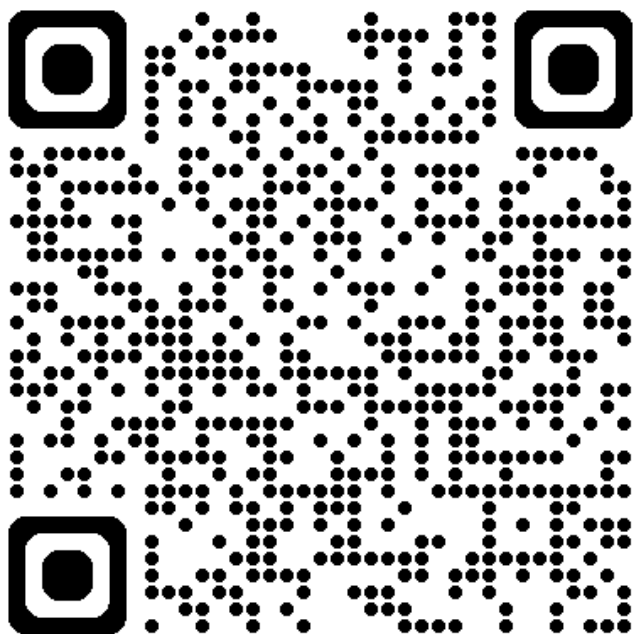
Beginning of August



# Drinking water







International Journal of Hygiene and  
Environmental Health

Volume 270, September 2025, 114677



# Extreme weather and drinking water safety: impacts of the 2023 flood *Hans* in Norway

Anders Bekkelund, Petter Langlete, Carl Fredrik Nordheim, Tora Alexandra Ziesler,  
Elisabeth Henie Madslien, Susanne Hyllestad  