

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 9

Table 2 in Schedule 3 of the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007

“TABLE 2

Annual Sampling Frequencies: Water Supply Zones

Note: This table sets out the annual sampling frequencies for all the substances and parameters in column 1. These are determined for each water supply zone according to its estimated population (column 2). The number of samples is either the standard number in column 4 or the reduced number in column 3 (if one is given). Regulation 9 provides for the circumstances in which the reduced number of samples may be taken.

(1) <i>Substances and parameters subject to monitoring</i>	(2) <i>Estimated population of water supply zone</i>	(3) <i>Reduced</i>	(4) <i>Standard</i>
<i>Subject to check monitoring</i>			
<i>E. coli</i>	< 100		4
Coliform bacteria	≥ 100		12 per 5,000 population ⁽ⁱ⁾
Residual disinfectant			
Aluminium	<100	1	2
Ammonium	100–4,999	2	4
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> (including spores) ^(*)	5,000–9,999	6	12
Colony counts	10,000–29,999	12	24
Colour	30,000–49,999	18	36
Conductivity ^(*)	50,000–79,999	26	52
Hydrogen ion	80,000–100,000	38	76
Iron			
Manganese			
Nitrate ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾			

(*) Sampling for these parameters may be within water supply zones or at supply points as specified in Table 3, subject to notes (ii) and (iii) below.

(i) Where the population is not an exact multiple of 5,000, the population figure should be rounded up to the nearest multiple of 5,000.

(ii) Check monitoring in water supply zones is required only where chloramination is practised. In other circumstances audit monitoring is required.

(iii) Audit monitoring in water supply zones is required only where sodium hypochlorite is added after water has left the treatment works. In other circumstances, audit monitoring is required at supply points.

(iv) To monitor for total indicative dose (for radioactivity).

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

(1) <i>Substances and parameters subject to monitoring</i>	(2) <i>Estimated population of water supply zone</i>	(3) <i>Reduced</i>	(4) <i>Standard</i>
Nitrite ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Odour Taste Turbidity			
<i>Subject to audit monitoring</i>			
Aluminium Antimony Arsenic Benzene ^(*) Benzo(a)pyrene Boron ^(*) Bromate ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ Cadmium Chromium <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> (including spores) Copper Cyanide ^(*) 1,2 dichloroethane ^(*) Enterococci Fluoride ^(*) Iron Lead Manganese	<100 100–4,999 5,000–100,000		1 4 8

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(iv) To monitor for total indicative dose (for radioactivity).

<i>(1)</i> <i>Substances and parameters subject to monitoring</i>	<i>(2)</i> <i>Estimated population of water supply zone</i>	<i>(3)</i> <i>Reduced</i>	<i>(4)</i> <i>Standard</i>
Mercury ^(*) Nickel Nitrate ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Nitrite ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Pesticides and related products ^(*) Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons Selenium Sodium Trichloroethene/ Tetrachloroethene ^(*) Tetrachloromethane ^(*) Trihalomethanes Chloride ^(*) Sulphate ^(*) Total organic carbon ^(*) Tritium ^(*) Gross alpha ^{(*)(iv)} Gross beta ^{(*)(iv)}			

(*) Sampling for these parameters may be within water supply zones or at supply points as specified in Table 3, subject to notes (ii) and (iii) below.

- (i) Where the population is not an exact multiple of 5,000, the population figure should be rounded up to the nearest multiple of 5,000.
- (ii) Check monitoring in water supply zones is required only where chloramination is practised. In other circumstances audit monitoring is required.
- (iii) Audit monitoring in water supply zones is required only where sodium hypochlorite is added after water has left the treatment works. In other circumstances, audit monitoring is required at supply points.
- (iv) To monitor for total indicative dose (for radioactivity).