

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 9

Monitoring

PART 1

Check monitoring

Sampling

1.—(1) A local authority must undertake check monitoring in accordance with this Part.

(2) “Check monitoring” means sampling for each parameter listed in Table 1 in the circumstances listed in that Table in order to—

- (a) determine whether or not water complies with the concentrations or values in Schedule 1,
- (b) provide information on the organoleptic and microbiological quality of the water, and
- (c) establish the effectiveness of the treatment of the water, including disinfection.

Table 1**Check monitoring**

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Circumstances</i>
Aluminium	When used as flocculant or where the water originates from, or is influenced by, surface waters
Ammonium	In all supplies
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> (including spores)	Where the water originates from, or is influenced by, surface waters
Coliform bacteria	In all supplies
Colony counts	In all supplies
Colour	In all supplies
Conductivity	In all supplies
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	In all supplies
Hydrogen ion	In all supplies
Iron	When used as flocculant or where the water originates from, or is influenced by, surface waters
Manganese	Where the water originates from, or is influenced by, surface waters
Nitrate	When chloramination is practised
Nitrite	When chloramination is practised
Odour	In all supplies
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Only in the case of water in bottles or containers
Taste	In all supplies

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Circumstances</i>
Turbidity	In all supplies

Frequency of sampling

2.—(1) Sampling must be carried out at the frequencies specified in Table 2.

Table 2

Sampling frequency for check monitoring

<i>Volume m³/day</i>	<i>Sampling frequency per year</i>
≤ 10	1
> 10 ≤ 100	2
> 100 ≤ 1,000	4
> 1,000 ≤ 2,000	10
> 2,000 ≤ 3,000	13
> 3,000 ≤ 4,000	16
> 4,000 ≤ 5,000	19
> 5,000 ≤ 6,000	22
> 6,000 ≤ 7,000	25
> 7,000 ≤ 8,000	28
> 8,000 ≤ 9,000	31
> 9,000 ≤ 10,000	34
> 10,000	4 + 3 for each 1,000m ³ /day of the total volume (rounding up to the nearest multiple of 1,000m ³ /day)

(2) A local authority may reduce the frequency of sampling for a parameter to a frequency not less than half if the local authority is of the opinion that the quality of water in the supply is unlikely to deteriorate and—

- (a) in the case of the hydrogen ion parameter, the supply has no pH value that is below 6.5 and above 9.5;
- (b) in all other cases, in each of two successive years the results of samples taken for the purposes of monitoring the parameter in question are constant and significantly lower than the concentrations or values referred to in Schedule 1.

(3) The local authority may set a higher frequency for any parameter if it considers it appropriate, taking into account the findings of any risk assessment, and may monitor anything else identified in the risk assessment.

PART 2

Audit monitoring

Sampling

3.—(1) A local authority must undertake audit monitoring in accordance with this Part.

(2) “Audit monitoring” means sampling for each parameter listed in Parts 1 and 2 of Schedule 1 (other than parameters already being sampled under check monitoring)—

- (a) in order to provide information necessary to determine whether or not the private water supply satisfies each concentration, value or state prescribed in those Parts of that Schedule, and
- (b) if disinfection is used, in order to check that disinfection by-products are kept as low as possible without compromising the effectiveness of disinfection.

(3) The local authority may, for such time as it may decide, exclude a parameter from audit monitoring of a private water supply—

- (a) if it considers that the parameter in question is unlikely to be present in the supply or system at a concentration or value that poses a risk of the private water supply failing to meet the concentration, value or state specified in Part 1 or 2 of Schedule 1 in respect of that parameter,
- (b) taking into account the findings of any risk assessment, and
- (c) taking into account any guidance issued by the Secretary of State.

(4) A local authority may monitor anything else identified in the risk assessment.

Frequency of sampling

4.—(1) Sampling must be carried out at the frequencies specified in Table 3.

Table 3

Sampling frequency for audit monitoring

<i>Volume m³/day</i>	<i>Sampling frequency per year</i>
≤ 10	1
> 10 ≤ 3,300	2
> 3,300 ≤ 6,600	3
> 6,600 ≤ 10,000	4
> 10,000 ≤ 100,000	3 + 1 for each 10,000m ³ /day of the total volume (rounding up to the nearest multiple of 10,000m ³ /day)
> 100,000	10 + 1 for each 25,000m ³ /day of the total volume (rounding up to the nearest multiple of 25,000m ³ /day)

(2) A local authority may set a higher frequency for any parameter if it considers it appropriate, taking into account the findings of any risk assessment.

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

PART 3

Minimum frequency for check monitoring and audit monitoring for water put into bottles or containers not intended for sale

<i>Volume⁰ of water produced in bottles or containers each day (m³)</i>	<i>Check monitoring number of samples per year</i>	<i>Audit monitoring number of samples per year</i>
≤ 10	1	1
$>10 \leq 60$	12	1
>60	1 for each 5m ³ /day of the total volume (rounding up to the nearest multiple of 5m ³ /day)	1 for each 100 m ³ /day of the total volume (rounding up to the nearest multiple of 100 m ³ /day)

(i) The volumes are calculated as averages taken over a calendar year.