

## ANNEX II

## MONITORING

## Part B

**Parameters and sampling frequencies**

## 1. List of parameters

## Group A

The following parameters (Group A) shall be monitored in accordance with the monitoring frequencies set out in Table 1 of point 2:

- (a) *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*), intestinal enterococci, coliform bacteria, colony count 22 °C, colour, turbidity, taste, odour, pH and conductivity;
- (b) other parameters identified as relevant in the monitoring programme, in accordance with Article 5(3) and, where relevant, through a risk assessment of the supply system as set out in Article 9 and Part C of this Annex.

Under specific circumstances, the following parameters shall be added to the Group A parameters:

- (a) ammonium and nitrite, if chloramination is used;
- (b) aluminium and iron, if used as water treatment chemicals.

*Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) and intestinal enterococci are considered ‘core parameters’ and their monitoring frequencies shall not be the subject of a reduction due to a risk assessment of the supply system in accordance with Article 9 and Part C of this Annex. They shall always be monitored at least at the frequencies set out in Table 1 of point 2.

## Group B

In order to determine compliance with all parametric values set out in this Directive, all other parameters not analysed under Group A and set in accordance with Article 5, except for parameters in Part D of Annex I, shall be monitored at least at the frequencies set out in Table 1 of point 2, unless a different sampling frequency is determined on the basis of a risk assessment of the supply system carried out in accordance with Article 9 and Part C of this Annex.

## 2. Sampling frequencies

**Table 1. Minimum frequency of sampling and analysis for compliance monitoring**

Volume of water distributed or produced each day within a supply zone(See Notes 1 and 2) m <sup>3</sup>	Group A parameter number of samples per year	Group B parameter number of samples per year
< 10	> 0 (See Note 4)	> 0 (See Note 4)
≥ 10	2	1 (See Note 5)
> 100	4	1

*Status: EU Directives are being published on this site to aid cross referencing from UK legislation. After IP completion day (31 December 2020 11pm) no further amendments will be applied to this version.*

**Table 1. Minimum frequency of sampling and analysis for compliance monitoring**

> 1 000	≤ 10 000	4 for the first 1 000 m <sup>3</sup> /d + 3 for each additional 1 000 m <sup>3</sup> /d and part thereof of the total volume (See Note 3)	1 for the first 1 000 m <sup>3</sup> /d + 1 for each additional 4 500 m <sup>3</sup> /d and part thereof of the total volume (See Note 3)
> 10 000	≤ 100 000		3 for first 10 000 m <sup>3</sup> /d + 1 for each additional 10 000 m <sup>3</sup> /d and part thereof of the total volume (See Note 3)
> 100 000			12 for first 100 000 m <sup>3</sup> /d + 1 for each additional 25 000 m <sup>3</sup> /d and part thereof of the total volume (See Note 3)

Note 1: A supply zone is a geographically defined area within which water intended for human consumption comes from one or more sources and within which the water quality can be considered as being approximately uniform.

Note 2: The volumes are calculated as averages taken over a calendar year. The number of inhabitants in a supply zone may be used instead of the volume of water to determine the minimum frequency, assuming water consumption of 200 l/(day\*capita).

Note 3: The frequency indicated is calculated as follows: e.g. 4 300 m<sup>3</sup>/d = 16 samples for Group A parameters (four for the first 1 000 m<sup>3</sup>/d + 12 for additional 3 300 m<sup>3</sup>/d).

Note 4: For water suppliers, where an exemption has not been granted under point (b) of Article 3(3), Member States shall lay down the minimum sampling frequency for parameters of Groups A and B, provided that core parameters are monitored at least once per year.

Note 5: Member States may reduce the sampling frequency, provided that all parameters set in accordance with Article 5 are monitored at least once every six years and are monitored in cases where a new water source is integrated into the water supply system or changes to that system, as a result of which a potentially adverse effect on the quality of water is to be expected, are made.