

ANNEX II

MONITORING

Part D

Sampling methods and sampling points

1. Sampling points shall be determined so as to ensure compliance with Article 6(1). In the case of a distribution network, a Member State may take samples within the supply zone or at the treatment works for particular parameters if it can be demonstrated that there would be no adverse change to the measured value of the parameters concerned. As far as possible, the number of samples shall be distributed equally in time and location.
2. Sampling at the point of compliance shall meet the following requirements:
 - (a) compliance samples for certain chemical parameters, in particular copper, lead, and nickel, shall be taken at the consumers' tap without prior flushing. A random daytime sample of one litre volume is to be taken. As an alternative, Member States may use fixed stagnation time methods that better reflect their national situation, such as the average weekly intake by consumers, provided that, at the supply zone level, this does not result in fewer cases of non-compliance than using the random daytime method;
 - (b) compliance samples for microbiological parameters at the point of compliance shall be taken and handled in accordance with EN ISO 19458, sampling purpose B.
3. Samples for *Legionella* in domestic distribution systems shall be taken at risk points for proliferation of *Legionella*, points representative for systemic exposure to *Legionella*, or both. Member States shall establish guidelines for sampling methods for *Legionella*.
4. Sampling in the distribution network, with the exception of sampling at the consumers' tap, shall be in accordance with ISO 5667-5. For microbiological parameters, samples in the distribution network shall be taken and handled in accordance with EN ISO 19458, sampling purpose A.