
SCOTTISH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2017 No. 282

**The Water Intended for Human Consumption
(Private Supplies) (Scotland) Regulations 2017**

PART 5

MONITORING AND ANALYSIS

Monitoring

18.—(1) An enforcing authority must ensure that regular monitoring of the quality of water in its area is carried out to check that water available to consumers meets the water quality standards.

(2) Where the enforcing authority has reason to suspect that the water contains a micro-organism, parasite or substance (in number or concentration) which—

- (a) poses a potential danger to human health; and
- (b) is not one of the parameters in Table A, Table B or Table C,

the enforcing authority must ensure that monitoring is carried out to establish whether, at the point of compliance, the micro-organism, parasite or substance poses such a potential danger.

(3) Where disinfection forms part of the preparation or distribution of the water, the enforcing authority must take all measures necessary to ensure that—

- (a) the efficiency of the disinfection treatment applied is verified; and
- (b) any contamination from disinfection by-products is kept as low as possible without compromising the disinfection.

(4) The enforcing authority must ensure that the monitoring is carried out so as to ensure that the measured values are representative of the quality of the water consumed throughout the year.

Monitoring programmes

19.—(1) An enforcing authority must prepare and implement a monitoring programme for each supply zone (or part of a supply zone) in so far as the supply zone (or the part of it) relates to—

- (a) water introduced into, and supplied through and from, a private water supply system to premises within the area of the enforcing authority; or
- (b) water produced within the supply zone (or the part of it) which is supplied from a tanker or in bottles or containers to a point of compliance within the authority's area.

(2) Each monitoring programme prepared by the enforcing authority must—

- (a) meet its obligations under regulation 18;
- (b) meet the minimum requirements in Parts A to D of schedule 3;
- (c) accord with the monitoring requirements in Parts E and F of schedule 3; and
- (d) comply with such other requirements as may be specified in directions given to the enforcing authority under regulation 36(1).

- (3) The enforcing authority must—
 - (a) determine the sampling points (for the purposes of each monitoring programme); and
 - (b) ensure that these sampling points meet the relevant requirements in schedule 3.

Methods of analysis

20.—(1) Each enforcing authority must ensure that the method used for the analysis of a parameter in a sample of water pursuant to regulation 18—

- (a) complies with the specifications for the analysis of the parameter in schedule 4; or
 - (b) produces results which are at least as reliable as those produced by a method which complies with the specifications for the analysis of the parameter in schedule 4.
- (2) A method of analysis in relation to which paragraph (1)(b) applies may be used only if—
 - (a) the enforcing authority has provided all relevant information concerning the method and its equivalence to—
 - (i) the Drinking Water Quality Regulator for Scotland; and
 - (ii) the Scottish Ministers; and
 - (b) the Drinking Water Quality Regulator for Scotland—
 - (i) is satisfied that it can be demonstrated that the alternative method produces results which are at least as reliable as those produced by a method which complies with the specifications for the analysis of the parameter in schedule 4; and
 - (ii) has confirmed this by notice to the enforcing authority.