

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 2

Prescribed concentrations and values

Table A**Microbiological parameters**

Part I: Directive requirements

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Item	Parameters	Concentration or value (maximum)	Units of measurement	Point of compliance
1.	<i>Enterococci</i>	0	number/100ml	Consumers' taps
2.	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>)	0	number/100ml	Consumers' taps

Part II: National requirements

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Item	Parameters	Concentration or value (maximum)	Units of measurement	Point of compliance
1.	Coliform bacteria	0	number/100ml	Service reservoirs ^(*) and water treatment works
2.	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>)	0	number/100ml	Service reservoirs and water treatment works

(*) Compliance required as to 95% of samples from each service reservoir (regulation 4(6)).

Table B**Chemical parameters**

Part I: Directive requirements

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Item	Parameters	Concentration or value (maximum)	Units of measurement	Point of compliance
1.	Acrylamide	0.10	µg/l	⁽ⁱ⁾
2.	Antimony	5.0	µgSb/l	Consumers' taps
3.	Arsenic	10	µgAs/l	Consumers' taps
4.	Benzene	1.0	µg/l	Consumers' taps
5.	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.010	µg/l	Consumers' taps
6.	Boron	1.0	mgB/l	Consumers' taps
7.	Bromate	10	µgBrO ₃ /l	Consumers' taps
8.	Cadmium	5.0	µgCd/l	Consumers' taps
9.	Chromium	50	µgCr/l	Consumers' taps

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

(1) Item	(2) Parameters	(3) Concentration or value (maximum)	(4) Units of measurement	(5) Point of compliance
10.	Copper	2.0	mgCu/1	Consumers' taps
11.	Cyanide	50	µgCN/1	Consumers' taps
12.	1, 2 dichloroethane	3.0	µg/1	Consumers' taps
13.	Epichlorohydrin	0.10	µg/1	⁽ⁱ⁾
14.	Fluoride	1.5	mgF/1	Consumers' taps
15.	Lead	10	µgPb/1	Consumers' taps
16.	Mercury	1.0	µgHg/1	Consumers' taps
17.	Nickel	20	µgNi/1	Consumers' taps
18.	Nitrate ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	50	mgNO ₃ /1	Consumers' taps
19.	Nitrite ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	0.50	mgNO ₂ /1	Consumers' taps
		0.10		Treatment works
20.	Pesticides ^{(iii)(iv)}	0.030	µg/1	Consumers' taps
	Aldrin			
	Dieldrin	0.030	µg/l	Consumer's taps
	Heptachlor			
	Heptachlor epoxide			
	Other pesticides	0.10	µg/l	Consumers' taps
21.	Pesticides: total ^(v)	0.50	µg/1	Consumers' taps
22.	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon ^(vi)	0.10	µg/1	Consumers' taps
23.	Selenium	10	µgSe/1	Consumers' taps
24.	Tetrachloroethene and Trichloroethene ^(vii)	10	µg/l	Consumers' taps
25.	Trihalomethanes: Total ^(viii)	100	µg/1	Consumers' taps
26.	Vinyl chloride	0.50	µg/1	⁽ⁱ⁾

(i) The parametric value refers to the residual monomer concentration in the water as calculated according to specifications of the maximum release from the corresponding polymer in contact with the water. This is controlled by product specification.

(ii) See also regulation 4(2)(d).

(iii) See the definition of "pesticides and related products" in regulation 2.

(iv) The parametric value applies to each individual pesticide.

(v) "Pesticides: total" means the sum of the concentrations of the individual pesticides detected and quantified in the monitoring procedure.

(vi) The specified compounds are—
 — benzo(b)fluoranthene;
 — benzo(k)fluoranthene;
 — benzo(ghi)perylene;

— indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.

The parametric value applies to the sum of the concentrations of the individual compounds detected and quantified in the monitoring process.

(vii) The parametric value applies to the sum of the concentrations of the individual compounds detected and quantified in the monitoring process.

(viii) The specified compounds are—

- chloroform;
- bromoform;
- dibromochloromethane;
- bromodichloromethane

The parametric value applies to the sum of the concentrations of the individual compounds detected and quantified in the monitoring process.

Part II: National requirements

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Item	Parameters	Concentration or value (maximum)	Units of measurement	Point of compliance
1.	Aluminium	200	µgAl/l	Consumers' taps
2.	Colour	20	mg/l Pt/Co	Consumers' taps
3.	Iron	200	µgFe/l	Consumers' taps
4.	Manganese	50	µgMn/l	Consumers' taps
5.	Odour	Acceptable to consumers and no abnormal change		Consumers' taps
6.	Sodium	200	mgNa/l	Consumers' taps
7.	Taste	Acceptable to consumers and no abnormal change		Consumers' taps
8.	Tetrachloromethane	3	µg/l	Consumers' taps
9.	Turbidity	4	NTU	Consumers' taps

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

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Indicator parameters

(1) Item	(2) Parameters	(3) Specification concentration or value (maximum unless otherwise stated) or state	(4) Units of measurement	(5) Point of compliance
1.	Ammonium	0.50	mgNH ₄ /l	Consumers' taps
2.	Chloride ⁽ⁱ⁾	250	mgCl/l	Supply point ^(*)
3.	<i>Clostridium</i> <i>Perfringens</i> (including spores)	0	Number/100ml	Supply point ^(*)
4.	Coliform bacteria	0	Number/100ml	Consumers' taps
5.	Colony counts	No abnormal change	Number/1ml at 22°C	Consumers' taps, service reservoirs and treatment works
6.	Conductivity ⁽ⁱ⁾	2500	µS/cm at 20°C	Supply point ^(*)
7.	Hydrogen ion	9.5 (maximum) 6.5 (minimum)	pH value	Consumers' taps
8.	Indicative dose ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	0.10	mSv	Supply point ^(*)
	(a) gross alpha	0.1	Bq/l	Supply point ^(*)
	(b) gross beta	1	Bq/l	Supply point ^(*)
9.	Radon ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	100	Bq/l	Supply point
10.	Sulphate ⁽ⁱ⁾	250	mgSO ₄ /l	Supply point ^(*)
11.	Total organic carbon (TOC)	No abnormal change	mgC/l	Supply point
12.	Tritium (for radioactivity) ^(iv)	100	Bq/l	Supply point ^(*)
13.	Turbidity	1	NTU	Treatment works

(i) The water should not be aggressive.

(ii) Where treatment to reduce the level of radionuclides in water intended for human consumption has been taken, monitoring must be carried out to ensure the continued efficacy of the treatment.

(iii) Remedial action may be taken by the Secretary of State on radiological protection grounds without further consideration and deemed to be justified where radon concentrates exceed 1,000 Bq/l.

(iv) If tritium concentration exceeds its parametric value, an investigation (which may include analysis) of the presence of artificial radionuclides is required.

(*) May be monitored from samples of water leaving treatment works or other supply point, as no significant change during distribution.

SCHEDULE 3

Regulation 6

Monitoring

Table 1**Parameters and circumstances for check monitoring**

(1) Item	(2) Parameter	(3) Circumstances
1.	Aluminium	When used as flocculant or where the water originates from, or is influenced by, surface waters
2.	Ammonium	
3.	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> (including spores)	Where the water originates from, or is influenced by, surface waters
4.	Coliform bacteria	
5.	Colony counts	
6.	Colour	
7.	Conductivity	
8.	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>)	
9.	Hydrogen ion	
10.	Iron	When used as flocculant or where the water originates from, or is influenced by, surface waters
11.	Manganese	Where the water originates from, or is influenced by, surface waters
12.	Nitrate	When chloramination is practised
13.	Nitrite	When chloramination is practised
14.	Odour	
15.	Taste	
16.	Turbidity	

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.

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

(1) Substances and parameters subject to monitoring	(2) Estimated population of water supply zone	(3) Reduced	(4) Standard
<i>Subject to check monitoring</i>			
E. coli	<100		4
Coliform bacteria	≥100		12 per 5,000
Residual disinfectant			Population ⁽ⁱ⁾
Aluminium	<100	1	2
Ammonium	100-4,999	2	4
Clostridium perfringens	5,000-9,999	6	12
(including spores)	10,000-29,999	12	24
Colony counts	30,000-49,999	18	36
Colour	50,000-79,999	26	52
Conductivity ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	80,000-100,000	38	76
Hydrogen ion			
Iron			
Manganese			
Nitrate ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾			
Nitrite			
Odour			
Taste			
Turbidity			
<i>Subject to audit monitoring</i>			
Aluminium	<100		1
Antimony	100-4,999		4
Arsenic	5,000-100,000		8
Benzene ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾			
Benzo(a)pyrene			

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

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

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

(iv) 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.

(v) To monitor for indicative dose.

(vi) In the event that a single sample is taken in a year, a further sample should be taken if there is any change in relation to that supply that could affect the concentration of radionuclides in the water supply.

(1) Substances and parameters subject to monitoring	(2) Estimated population of water supply zone	(3) Reduced	(4) Standard
Boron ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾			
Bromate ^(iv)			
Cadmium			
Chromium			
Clostridium perfringens (including spores)			
Copper			
Cyanide ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾			
1,2 dichloroethane ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾			
Enterococci			
Fluoride ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾			
Gross alpha ^{(ii)(v)(vi)}			
Gross beta ^{(ii)(v)(vi)}			
Iron			
Lead			
Manganese			
Mercury ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾			
Nickel			
Nitrate ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾			
Nitrite ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾			
Pesticides and related products ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾			
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons			
Radon ^{(ii)(vi)}			

- (i) Where the population is not an exact multiple of 5,000, the population figure must be rounded up to the nearest multiple of 5,000.
- (ii) Sampling for these parameters may be within water supply zones or at supply points as specified in Table 3, subject to footnotes (iii) and (iv) below.
- (iii) Check monitoring in water supply zones is required only where chloramination is practised. In other circumstances audit monitoring is required.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) To monitor for indicative dose.
- (vi) In the event that a single sample is taken in a year, a further sample should be taken if there is any change in relation to that supply that could affect the concentration of radionuclides in the water supply.

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

(1) Substances and parameters subject to monitoring	(2) Estimated population of water supply zone	(3) Reduced	(4) Standard
Selenium			
Sodium			
Trichloroethene			
Tetrachloroethene ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾			
Tetrachloromethane ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾			
Trihalomethanes			
Chloride ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾			
Sulphate ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾			
Total organic carbon ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾			
Tritium ^{(ii)(vi)}			

- (i) Where the population is not an exact multiple of 5,000, the population figure must be rounded up to the nearest multiple of 5,000.
- (ii) Sampling for these parameters may be within water supply zones or at supply points as specified in Table 3, subject to footnotes (iii) and (iv) below.
- (iii) Check monitoring in water supply zones is required only where chloramination is practised. In other circumstances audit monitoring is required.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) To monitor for indicative dose.
- (vi) In the event that a single sample is taken in a year, a further sample should be taken if there is any change in relation to that supply that could affect the concentration of radionuclides in the water supply.

Table 3

Annual sampling frequencies: treatment works or supply points

Note 1: Sampling is at treatment works for the substances and parameters in column 2 of the Table (items (1) to (6)) and at supply points for the other substances and parameters, except nitrite, subject to footnotes (i) and (iv) to the Table below.

Note 2: This Table sets out the annual sampling frequencies for all the substances and parameters in column 2 at treatment works or supply points. The frequencies are determined according to the volume of water supplied at each treatment works or supply point (column 3). The number of samples is either the standard number in column 5 or the reduced number in column 4 (if one is given). Regulation 9 provides for the circumstances in which the reduced number of samples may be taken.

(1) Item	(2) Substances and parameters	(3) Volume of water supplied m ³ /d	(4) Reduced	(5) Standard
1.	<i>E. coli</i>	<20		4
2.	Coliform bacteria	20–1,999	12	52
3.	Colony counts	2,000–5,999	52	104
4.	Nitrite ⁽ⁱ⁾	6,000–11,999	104	208
5.	Residual disinfectant	≥12,000	104	365
6.	Turbidity			
Subject to check monitoring				
7.	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	<20		2
8.	Conductivity	20–999	2	4
		1,000–1,999	6	12
		2,000–5,999	12	24
		6,000–9,999	18	36
		10,000–15,999	26	52
		16,000–32,999	52	104
		33,000–49,999	78	156
		50,000–67,999	104	208
		68,000–84,999	130	260
		85,000–101,999	156	312
		102,000–119,999	183	365
		120,000–241,999	365	730
		242,000–484,999	730	1,460
		485,000–728,999	1,095	2,190
Subject to audit monitoring				
9.	Benzene	<20		1
10.	Boron	20–999		4
11.	Bromate ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	1,000–49,999		8
12.	<i>Clostridium</i>	50,000–89,999		12
	<i>Perfringens</i> (including spores)	90,000–299,999		24

(i) Sampling is at treatment works when chloramination is practised.

(ii) Check monitoring is required only in respect of surface waters (see regulation 6(2) and Table 1 in Schedule 3).

(iii) Audit monitoring at supply points is required only where sodium hypochlorite is not added after water has left the treatment works. In other circumstances, audit monitoring is required in water supply zones.

(iv) Sampling at treatment works when chloramination is not practised.

(v) To monitor for indicative dose.

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

(1) Item	(2) Substances and parameters	(3) Volume of water supplied m ³ /d	(4) Reduced	(5) Standard
13.	Cyanide	300,000–649,999		36
14.	1,2 dichloroethane	≥650,000		48
15.	Fluoride			
16.	Indicative dose			
17.	Mercury			
18.	Nitrite ^(iv)			
19.	Pesticides and related products			
20.	Radon			
21.	Trichloroethene/ Tetrachloroethene			
22.	Tetrachloromethane			
23.	Chloride			
24.	Sulphate			
25.	Total organic carbon			
26.	Tritium			
27.	Gross alpha ^(v)			
28.	Gross beta ^(v)			

- (i) Sampling is at treatment works when chloramination is practised.
- (ii) Check monitoring is required only in respect of surface waters (see regulation 6(2) and Table 1 in Schedule 3).
- (iii) Audit monitoring at supply points is required only where sodium hypochlorite is not added after water has left the treatment works. In other circumstances, audit monitoring is required in water supply zones.
- (iv) Sampling at treatment works when chloramination is not practised.
- (v) To monitor for indicative dose.

SCHEDULE 4

Regulation 6

Monitoring for indicative dose and analytical performance characteristics

Monitoring for compliance with the ID

1.—(1) A water undertaker may use various reliable screening strategies to indicate the presence of radioactivity in water intended for human consumption.

(2) These strategies may include screening for—

- (a) certain radionuclides, or screening for an individual radionuclide,
- (b) gross alpha activity or gross beta activity screening.

Screening for certain radionuclides or for an individual radionuclide

2.—(1) If one of the activity concentrations exceeds 20% of the corresponding derived value or the tritium concentration exceeds its parametric value listed in Schedule 2, an analysis of additional radionuclides is required.

(2) In deciding which radionuclides are required to be measured for each supply, a water undertaker must take into account all relevant information about likely sources of radioactivity.

Screening strategies for gross alpha activity and gross beta activity

3.—(1) A water undertaker may use a screening strategy for gross alpha and gross beta to monitor for the parametric indicator value for indicative dose.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), the recommended screening values are—

- (a) 0.1Bq/l for gross alpha activity;
- (b) 1.0Bq/l for gross beta activity(3).

(3) If the gross alpha activity exceeds 0.1Bq/l or the gross beta activity exceeds 1.0Bq/l, analysis for specific radionuclides is required.

(4) The Secretary of State may set alternative screening levels for gross alpha activity and gross beta activity where it can be demonstrated by the water undertaker that the alternative levels are in compliance with an ID of 0.1 mSv.

(5) The radionuclides to be measured must be based on all relevant information about likely sources of radioactivity.

Calculation of the ID

4.—(1) The ID must be calculated from—

- (a) the measured radionuclide concentrations and the dose coefficients laid down in Table A in Annex III to Council Directive 96/29/Euratom laying down basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionising radiation(4), or
- (b) more recent information recognised by the Secretary of State, on the basis of the annual intake of water (730 litres for adults).

(2) Where the following formula is satisfied, it can be assumed that the ID is less than the parametric value of 0.1 mSv and no further investigation is required—

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{C_i(obs)}{C_i(der)} \leq 1$$

where—

- “ $C_i(obs)$ ” means observed concentration of radionuclide i ;
- “ $C_i(der)$ ” means derived concentration of radionuclide i ;
- “ n ” means number of radionuclides detected.

(3) Where appropriate gross beta activity may be replaced by residual beta activity after subtraction of the K-40 activity concentration.

(4) OJ No L 159, 29.6.1996, p 1, which is prospectively repealed by Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom (OJ No L 13, 17.1.2014, p 1) from 6th February 2018.

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

Table 1

Derived concentrations for radioactivity in water intended for human consumption

This table includes values for the most common natural and artificial radionuclides: these are precise values, calculated for a dose of 0.1 mSv, an annual intake of 730 litres and using the dose coefficients laid down in Table A of Annex III to Council Directive 96/29/ Euratom. Derived concentrations for other radionuclides can be calculated on the same basis, and values can be updated on the basis of more recent information recognised by the Secretary of State

(1) Origin	(2) Nuclide	(3) Derived concentration
Natural:	U-238()	3.0 Bq/l
	U-234 ⁽ⁱ⁾	2.8 Bq/l
	Ra-226	0.5 Bq/l
	Ra-228	0.2 Bq/l
	Pb-210	0.2 Bq/l
	Po-210	0.1 Bq/l
Artificial:	C-14	240 Bq/l
	Sr-90	4.9 Bq/l
	Pu-239/Pu-240	0.6 Bq/l
	Am-241	0.7 Bq/l
	Co-60	40 Bq/l
	Cs-134	7.2 Bq/l
	Cs-137	11 Bq/l
	I-131	6.2 Bq/l

(i) This Table allows only for the radiological properties of uranium, not for its chemical toxicity.

Table 2

Performance characteristics and methods of analysis

For the following parameters and radionuclides, the method of analysis used must, as a minimum, be capable of measuring activity concentrations with a limit of detection specified below.

(1) Parameters and radionuclides	(2) Limit of detection (Notes 1, 2)	(3) Notes
Tritium	10 Bq/l	Note 3
Radon	10 Bq/l	Note 3
gross alpha activity	0.04 Bq/l	Note 4
gross beta activity	0.4 Bq/l	Note 4
U-238	0.02 Bq/l	

0

(1) Parameters and radionuclides	(2) Limit of detection (Notes 1, 2)	(3) Notes
U-234	0.02 Bq/l	
Ra-226	0.04 Bq/l	
Ra-228	0.02 Bq/l	Note 5
Pb-210	0.02 Bq/l	
Po-210	0.01 Bq/l	
C-14	20 Bq/l	
Sr-90	0.4 Bq/l	
Pu-239/Pu-240	0.04 Bq/l	
Am-241	0.06 Bq/l	
Co-60	0.5 Bq/l	
Cs-134	0.5 Bq/l	
Cs-137	0.5 Bq/l	
I-131	0.5 Bq/l	

Note 1: The limit of detection must be calculated according to the ISO standard 11929: Determination of the characteristic limits (decision threshold, detection limit, and limits of confidence interval) for measurements of ionising radiation – Fundamentals and application, with probabilities of errors of 1st and 2nd kind of 0.05 each(1).

Note 2: Measurement uncertainties must be calculated and reported as complete standard uncertainties, or as expanded uncertainties with an expansion factor of 1.96 according to the ISO Guide for the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement(2).

Note 3: The limit of detection for tritium and for radon is 10% of its parametric value of 100 Bq/l.

Note 4: The limit of detection for gross alpha activity and gross beta activities are 40% of the screening values of 0.1 and 1.0 Bq/l respectively.

Note 5: This limit of detection applies only to initial screening for ID for a new water source; if initial checking indicates that it is not plausible that Ra-228 exceeds 20% of the derived concentration, the limit of detection may be increased to 0.08 Bq/l for routine Ra-228 nuclide specific measurements, until a subsequent re-check is required.

(1) See sections 17A and 219(1) of the Act for the meaning of “licensed water supplier”. This definition is prospectively repealed by paragraph 120 of Schedule 7 to the Water Act 2014 from a date to be appointed.

(2) S.I. 2000/3184, as amended by S.I. 2001/2885, 2002/2469, 2005/2035, 2007/2734, 2010/991, 2013/235, 1387.

SCHEDULE 5

Regulation 16

Analytical methodology

Table A1**Parameters for which, subject to regulation 16(7), methods of analysis are prescribed**

(1) Parameter	(2) Method
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> (including spores)	Membrane filtration followed by anaerobic incubation of the membrane on m-CP agar* at 44 & 1°C for 21 & 3 hours. Count opaque yellow colonies that turn pink or red after exposure to ammonium hydroxide vapours for 20 to 30 seconds.
Coliform bacteria	ISO 9308-1
Colony count 22°C-enumeration of culturable microorganisms	PrEN ISO 6222
Colony count 37°C-enumeration of culturable microorganisms	prEN ISO 6222
Enterococci	ISO 7899-2
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	ISO 9308-1
*The composition of m-CP agar is:	
Basal medium	
Tryptose	30.0g
Yeast extract	20.0g
Sucrose	5.0g
L-cysteine hydrochloride	1.0g
MgSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O	0.1g
Bromocresol purple	40.0mg
Agar	15.0g
Water	1,000.0ml
Dissolve the ingredients of the basal medium, adjust pH to 7.6 and autoclave at 121°C for 15 minutes. Allow the medium to cool and add:	
D-cycloserine	400.0mg
Polymyxine-B sulphate	25.0mg
Indoxyl- μ -D-glucoside to be dissolved in 8ml sterile water before addition	60.0mg
Filter-sterilised 0.5% phenolphthalein diphosphate solution	20.0ml
Filter-sterilised 4.5% FeCl ₃ ·6H ₂ O	2.0ml

Table A2**Parameters in relation to which methods of analysis must satisfy prescribed characteristics**

(1) Parameters	(2) Trueness % of prescribed concentration or value or specification	(3) Precision % of prescribed concentration or value or specification	(4) Limit of detection % of prescribed concentration or value or specification
Aluminium	10	10	10
Ammonium	10	10	10
Antimony	25	25	25
Arsenic	10	10	10
Benzene	25	25	25
Benzo(a)pyrene	25	25	25
Boron	10	10	10
Bromate	25	25	25
Cadmium	10	10	10
Chloride	10	10	10
Chromium	10	10	10
Colour	10	10	10
Conductivity	10	10	10
Copper	10	10	10
Cyanide ⁽ⁱ⁾	10	10	10
1,2-dichloroethane	25	25	25
Fluoride	10	10	10
Iron	10	10	10
Lead	10	10	10
Manganese	10	10	10
Mercury	20	10	20
Nickel	10	10	10
Nitrate	10	10	10

(i) The method of analysis must determine total cyanide in all forms.

(ii) The performance characteristics apply to each individual pesticide and depends on the pesticide concerned.

(iii) The performance characteristics apply to the individual substances specified at 25% of the parametric value in Part I of Table B in Schedule 1.

(iv) The performance characteristics apply to the individual substances specified at 50% of the parametric value in Part I of Table B in Schedule 1.

(v) The performance characteristics apply to the prescribed value of 4 NTU.

(vi) The performance characteristics apply to the specification of 1 NTU for water leaving treatment works.

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

(1) Parameters	(2) Trueness % of prescribed concentration or value or specification	(3) Precision % of prescribed concentration or value or specification	(4) Limit of detection % of prescribed concentration or value or specification
Nitrite	10	10	10
Pesticides and related products ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	25	25	25
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	25	25	25
Selenium	10	10	10
Sodium	10	10	10
Sulphate	10	10	10
Tetrachloroethene ^(iv)	25	25	10
Tetrachloromethane	20	20	20
Trichloroethene ^(iv)	25	25	10
Trihalomethanes:	25	25	10
Total ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾			
Turbidity ^(v)	10	10	10
Turbidity ^(vi)	25	25	25

(i) The method of analysis must determine total cyanide in all forms.

(ii) The performance characteristics apply to each individual pesticide and depends on the pesticide concerned.

(iii) The performance characteristics apply to the individual substances specified at 25% of the parametric value in Part I of Table B in Schedule 1.

(iv) The performance characteristics apply to the individual substances specified at 50% of the parametric value in Part I of Table B in Schedule 1.

(v) The performance characteristics apply to the prescribed value of 4 NTU.

(vi) The performance characteristics apply to the specification of 1 NTU for water leaving treatment works.

SCHEDULE 6

Regulation 40(1)

Amendments

(1) Regulations to be amended	(2) References	(3) Provisions to be amended	(4) Amendments to be made
The Legislative and Regulatory Reform (Regulatory Functions) Order 2007(5)	S.I. 2007/3544	Part 2 of the Schedule, under the heading "Water"	For "Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2000" substitute "Water Supply

(5) There are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

(1) Regulations to be amended	(2) References	(3) Provisions to be amended	(4) Amendments to be made
The Water Quality and Supply (Fees) Order 2016	S.I. 2016/303	The Schedule	(Water Quality) Regulations 2016” For “Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2000” substitute “Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2016”

SCHEDULE 7

Regulation 40(2)

Revocations

(1) Regulations revoked	(2) References	(3) Extent of revocation
The 2000 Regulations	S.I. 2000/3184	The whole Regulations
The Water Supply (Water Quality) (Amendment) Regulations 2001(6)	S.I. 2001/2885	The whole Regulations
The National Health Service Reform and Health Care Professions Act 2002 (Supplementary, Consequential etc. Provisions) Regulations 2002(7)	S.I. 2002/2469	Schedule 1 Part 2 paragraph 91
The Water Act 2003 (Consequential and Supplementary Provisions) Regulations 2005(8)	S.I. 2005/2035	Regulations 3, 10 and 20
The Water Supply (Water Quality) (Amendment) Regulations 2007(9)	S.I. 2007/2734	The whole Regulations
The Legislative and Regulatory Reform (Regulatory Functions) Order 2007	S.I. 2007/3544	The references in Part 2 of the Schedule, under the heading “Water”, to— (a) the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2001; and

(6) Amended by [S.I. 2007/2734](#).

(7) There are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

(8) Amended by [S.I. 2007/2734](#).(9) Amended by [S.I. 2013/1387](#).

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

(1) Regulations revoked	(2) References	(3) Extent of revocation
The Water Supply Regulations 2010 (10)	S.I. 2010/991	(b) the Water Supply (Water Quality) (Amendment) Regulations 2001 The whole Regulations
The National Treatment Agency (Abolition) and the Health and Social Care Act 2012 (Consequential, Transitional and Savings Provisions) Order 2013 (11)	S.I. 2013/235	Paragraph 43 of Schedule 2
The Construction Products Regulations 2013	S.I. 2013/1387	Paragraph 3 of Schedule 5

(10) Amended by S.I. 2016/618.

(11) There are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.