
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2016 No. 618

WATER, ENGLAND

The Private Water Supplies (England) Regulations 2016

<i>Made</i>	- - - -	<i>26th May 2016</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>		<i>3rd June 2016</i>
<i>Coming into force</i>	- -	<i>27th June 2016</i>

The Secretary of State makes these Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by—

- (a) sections 67, 77(3) and (4) and 213(2) of the Water Industry Act 1991⁽¹⁾, and
- (b) in relation to regulation 5(2) and Part 5, section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972⁽²⁾.

The Secretary of State has been designated for the purposes of section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972 in relation to the environment⁽³⁾.

The Secretary of State has carried out the public consultation required by Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety⁽⁴⁾.

PART 1

General

Citation, commencement and application

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Private Water Supplies (England) Regulations 2016 and come into force on 27th June 2016.

(2) They apply in relation to England only.

(1) 1991 c.56; section 213(2) was amended by paragraph 28 of Schedule 1 to the Competition and Service (Utilities) Act 1992 (c.43) and by section 36(2) of, and paragraph 49(3) of Schedule 8 to, the Water Act 2003 (c.37). It is prospectively amended by paragraph 119(4) of Schedule 7 to the Water Act 2014 (c.21) from a date to be appointed.

(2) 1972 c.68; section 2(2) was amended by section 27(1)(a) of the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006 (c.51) and by Part 1 of the Schedule to the European Union (Amendment) Act 2008 (c.7).

(3) S.I. 2008/301.

(4) OJ No L 31, 1.2.2002, p 1, as last amended by Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 (OJ No L 189, 27.6.14 p 1).

Interpretation

2.—(1) In these Regulations—

“the 2009 Regulations” means the Private Water Supplies Regulations 2009⁽⁵⁾;

“the Act” means the Water Industry Act 1991;

“audit monitoring” has the meaning given in paragraph 3(2) of Part 2 of Schedule 2;

“check monitoring” has the meaning given in paragraph 1(2) of Part 1 of Schedule 2;

“consumer” means a person to whom a private water supply is provided for human consumption purposes;

“disinfection” means a process of water treatment to remove, or render harmless to health, every pathogenic micro-organism and pathogenic parasite that would otherwise be present in the water;

“indicative dose” (ID) means the committed effective dose for 1 year of ingestion resulting from all the radionuclides whose presence has been detected in a supply of water intended for human consumption, of natural and artificial origin, excluding tritium, potassium-40, radon and short-lived radon decay products;

“indicator parameter” means a parameter listed in Table C in Part 2 of Schedule 1;

“local authority” means any of the following—

- (a) the Common Council of the City of London;
- (b) a London borough council;
- (c) a district council;
- (d) the council of a county in which there are no district councils;

“NTU” means Nephelometric Turbidity Unit;

“parameter” means a property, element, organism or substance listed in the first column of the Tables in Schedule 1 as read, where appropriate, with the notes to that Schedule and those Tables;

“prescribed concentration or value”, in relation to any parameter, means the maximum or minimum concentration or value specified in relation to that parameter in the Tables in Schedule 1 as measured by reference to the unit of measurement so specified, and as read, where appropriate, with the notes to that Schedule and those Tables;

“private water supply” or “private supply of water” means a supply of water other than a supply provided directly by a water undertaker⁽⁶⁾ or licensed water supplier⁽⁷⁾, and which is comprised of all physical assets from the point of abstraction to the point of use, including associated pipes, fittings and tanks;

“radioactive parameters table” has the meaning given in regulation 11(1);

“relevant person” means—

- (a) the owner and occupier (who may be the same or different persons) of premises which are supplied with water for domestic or food production purposes by means of a private supply;
- (b) the owner and occupier (who may be the same or different persons) of land on which any part of the supply is situated;

⁽⁵⁾ S.I. 2009/3101, amended by S.I. 2010/991, 2013/235.

⁽⁶⁾ See section 6 of the Act for the meaning of “water undertaker”.

⁽⁷⁾ 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.

- (c) any other person who exercises powers of management or control in relation to that supply;

“risk assessment” means a risk assessment carried out under regulation 6.

(2) In these Regulations, a reference to an application or notice includes a reference to that application or notice in electronic form.

Scope

3.—(1) These Regulations apply in relation to private supplies of water intended for human consumption and for these purposes “water intended for human consumption” means all water—

- (a) either in its original state or after treatment, intended for drinking, cooking, food preparation or other domestic purposes, regardless of its origin and whether it is supplied from any distribution network, from a tanker, or in bottles or containers;
- (b) used in any food production undertaking for the manufacture, processing, preservation or marketing of products or substances intended for human consumption unless, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the hygiene of foodstuffs(8), the competent authority(9), is satisfied that the quality of the water cannot affect the wholesomeness of the foodstuff in its finished form.

(2) These Regulations do not apply in relation to—

- (a) water controlled by the Natural Mineral Water, Spring Water and Bottled Drinking Water (England) Regulations 2007(10);
- (b) water that is a medicinal product within the meaning of the Medicines Act 1968(11) or a product in which any provision of that Act has effect as if it were such a medicinal product.

PART 2

Water standards

Wholesomeness

4.—(1) A private supply of water is to be regarded as wholesome if the following conditions are met—

- (a) it does not contain any micro-organism, parasite or substance, alone or in conjunction with any other substance, at a concentration or value that would constitute a potential danger to human health,
- (b) it complies with the concentrations or values prescribed in Part 1 of Schedule 1 for each parameter, and
- (c) the water satisfies the formula “[nitrate]/50 + [nitrite]/3 ≤ 1”, where the square brackets signify the concentrations in mg/l for nitrate (NO₃) and nitrite (NO₂).

Use of products or substances in private supplies and disinfection arrangements

5.—(1) Any product or substance used in the preparation or distribution of a private supply of water, or impurities associated with such products or substances, must not be present in water at the

(8) OJ No L 139, 30.4.2004, p 1 as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 219/2009 (OJ No L 87, 31.3.2009, p 109).

(9) The competent authority for the purpose of this Regulation is the Food Standards Agency (see S.I. 2013/2996).

(10) S.I. 2007/2785, to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

(11) 1968 c. 67.

point of use at levels that would make it unwholesome or constitute a potential danger to human health.

(2) Where disinfection forms part of the preparation or distribution of water, the relevant person must—

- (a) design, operate and maintain the disinfection process so as to keep disinfection by-products as low as possible without compromising the effectiveness of the disinfection,
- (b) ensure that the effectiveness of the disinfection process is maintained, and
- (c) verify the effectiveness of the disinfection process.

Requirement to carry out a risk assessment

6.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), a local authority must carry out a risk assessment for every private water supply in its area and review and update that risk assessment every 5 years (or earlier if it considers that the existing risk assessment is inadequate).

(2) In the case of a supply provided to a single dwelling, the duty in paragraph (1) applies only where that supply is provided as part of a commercial or public activity.

(3) In the case of any other supply provided to a single dwelling, a local authority must carry out a risk assessment if requested to do so by the owner or occupier of that dwelling.

(4) The risk assessment must establish whether there is a risk of supplying water that would constitute a potential danger to human health.

PART 3

Monitoring

Monitoring

7. A local authority must monitor all private water supplies in accordance with this Part when carrying out its duties under section 77(1) of the Act (general functions of local authorities in relation to water quality).

Further distribution of supplies from water undertakers or licensed water suppliers

8. Where water is supplied by a water undertaker or licensed water supplier, and is then further distributed by a person other than a water undertaker or licensed water supplier, the local authority must carry out monitoring on the basis of the risk assessment.

Large supplies and supplies as part of a commercial or public activity

9.—(1) Paragraph (2) applies in the case of a private water supply (other than a supply specified in regulation 8) that—

- (a) supplies an average daily volume of water of 10m³ or more, or
- (b) supplies water as part of a commercial or public activity.

(2) Where this paragraph applies, the local authority must monitor for any parameter in Parts 1 and 2 of Schedule 1 in accordance with Schedule 2 and carry out any additional monitoring that the risk assessment shows to be necessary.

Other private supplies

10.—(1) In the case of a private water supply not covered by regulation 8 or 9 or by paragraph (3), the local authority must monitor for—

- (a) conductivity,
- (b) enterococci,
- (c) *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*),
- (d) hydrogen ion,
- (e) turbidity,
- (f) any parameter in Parts 1 and 2 of Schedule 1 identified in the risk assessment as being at risk of not complying with the concentrations or values in that Schedule, and
- (g) anything else identified in the risk assessment as a potential danger to human health.

(2) The local authority must carry out the monitoring required by paragraph (1) at least every 5 years and more frequently if the risk assessment shows this to be necessary.

(3) In the case of a private water supply to a single dwelling not provided as part of a commercial or public activity, a local authority may monitor the supply in accordance with this regulation, and must do so if requested to do so by the owner or occupier of that dwelling.

Monitoring for radioactive substances

11.—(1) A local authority must monitor each private water supply in its area (other than a supply covered by paragraph (8)) for the parameters specified in Table D in Part 3 of Schedule 1 (“the radioactive parameters table”) in accordance with paragraphs (2) to (7) and (9).

(2) As regards the indicative dose parameter, the local authority—

- (a) must carry out monitoring where an artificial source of radionuclides or elevated natural radioactivity is present and it cannot be shown on the basis of other surveillance programmes or investigations that the level of indicative dose is below the value specified in the radioactive parameters table;
- (b) may use a screening strategy for gross alpha and gross beta activity or for individual radionuclides and, in the event that there is any exceedance of the value specified in that Table, must carry out an analysis of the specific radionuclides in accordance with Part 3 of Schedule 3.

(3) As regards the radon parameter, the local authority must—

- (a) ensure a representative survey is carried out in accordance with paragraph (4) to determine the likelihood of a supply failing the value specified in the radioactive parameters table;
- (b) carry out monitoring where there is reason to believe, on the basis of the results of the representative survey or other reliable information, that the parametric value for radon might be exceeded.

(4) A representative survey must be designed in such a way—

- (a) as to be capable of determining the scale and nature of likely exposure to radon in water intended for human consumption originating from different types of groundwater sources and wells in different geological areas, and
- (b) that underlying parameters (in particular the geology and hydrology of the area, radioactivity of rock or soil) and well type can be identified and used to direct further action to areas of likely high exposure.

(5) As regards the tritium parameter, the local authority must carry out—

- (a) monitoring, where an anthropogenic source of tritium or other artificial radionuclides is present within the catchment area and it cannot be shown on the basis of other surveillance programmes or investigations that the level of tritium is below the value specified in the radioactive parameters table;
 - (b) an investigation of the presence of other artificial radionuclides, where the concentration of tritium exceeds its parametric value.
- (6) In the case of a private water supply to which regulation 9 applies, where monitoring is required by paragraph (2) or (5), it must be carried out at the frequencies as set out for audit monitoring in Table 3 in Part 2 of Schedule 2.
- (7) In the case of a private water supply to which regulation 8 or 10(1) applies (but excluding a supply covered by paragraph (8)), where monitoring is required by paragraph (2) or (5), it must be carried out at least every 5 years and more frequently if the risk assessment shows this to be necessary.
- (8) In the case of a private water supply to a single dwelling not provided as part of a commercial or public activity, a local authority may monitor the supply in accordance with paragraphs (2) to (5), and must do so if requested to do so by the owner or occupier of that dwelling.
- (9) Where a parametric value is exceeded in a particular sample, the local authority must define the extent of re-sampling necessary to ensure that the measured values are representative of an average activity concentration for a full year.
- (10) The local authority may, for such time as it may decide, exclude from monitoring a parameter contained in the radioactive parameters table—
- (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 the radioactive parameters table 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.
- (11) The local authority must provide the Secretary of State with the grounds for a decision under paragraph (10) and the necessary documentation supporting the decision (including the findings of any surveys, monitoring or investigations carried out).
- (12) The Secretary of State must communicate to the European Commission the grounds for a decision under paragraph (10) and the information provided under paragraph (11).

Sampling and analysis

- 12.**—(1) When a local authority monitors a private water supply in accordance with regulations 8 to 11, it must take a sample—
- (a) if the water is supplied for domestic purposes, from a tap normally used to supply water for human consumption (and which, if there is more than one tap, is representative of the water supplied to the premises);
 - (b) if the water is used in a food-production undertaking, at the point at which it is used in the undertaking;
 - (c) if the water is supplied from a tanker, at the point at which it emerges from the tanker;
 - (d) in any other case, at a suitable point.
- (2) The local authority must ensure that the sample is analysed in accordance with Schedule 3.
- (3) The further provisions for sampling and analysis in Schedule 3 apply.

New supplies

13.—(1) Where a local authority becomes aware of a private water supply that is to be, or has been, used for the first time (or for the first time after being out of use for a period of 12 months or more), the requirements of regulations 6 to 12 and 14 to 16 must be complied with as soon as is reasonably practicable.

(2) A private water supply must not be brought into use or used until the local authority is satisfied that the supply does not constitute a potential danger to human health.

Records

14.—(1) A local authority must make and keep records in respect of every private water supply in its area in accordance with Schedule 4.

(2) By 31st January of every year, a local authority must send the Secretary of State a copy of the records mentioned in Schedule 4.

PART 4

Action in the event of failure

Provision of information

15. If a local authority considers that a private water supply in its area is a potential danger to human health, it must promptly take appropriate steps to ensure that people likely to consume water from it—

- (a) are informed that the supply constitutes a potential danger to human health,
- (b) where possible, are informed of the nature of the potential danger, and
- (c) are given advice to allow them to minimise any potential danger.

Investigations

16.—(1) A local authority must carry out an investigation to establish the cause if it suspects that a private water supply is unwholesome or that an indicator parameter does not comply with the concentrations or values prescribed in Part 2 or 3 of Schedule 1.

(2) Once a local authority has carried out an investigation and established the cause of the water being unwholesome, it must act in accordance with paragraphs (3) and (4).

(3) If the cause of the water being unwholesome is due to the distribution system within a domestic premises (whether or not the water is made available to the public in those premises), the local authority must promptly inform the people likely to be affected and offer them advice on measures necessary for the protection of human health.

(4) In addition to the duty in paragraph (3) (where it applies), if the cause of the water being unwholesome is due to the circumstances described in paragraph (5), the local authority must—

- (a) if the water is a potential danger to human health and the conditions in regulation 18 are fulfilled, serve a notice under that regulation, or
- (b) within 28 days of becoming aware of the failure and if appropriate remedial action has not been taken, serve a notice in accordance with section 80 of the Act (remedial powers of local authorities in relation to private supplies) unless the local authority grants an authorisation in accordance with regulation 17(2).

(5) The circumstances in this paragraph are—

- (a) if the cause of the water being unwholesome is due to the distribution system within domestic premises where water is made available to the public;
- (b) if the cause of the water being unwholesome is not due the distribution system within domestic premises.

Authorisations of different standards

17.—(1) Any relevant person may apply to the local authority for a grant of an authorisation under this regulation.

(2) The local authority may grant an authorisation of different prescribed concentrations or values under this regulation if—

- (a) the only cause of the unwholesome water is that a parameter in Table B in Part 1 of Schedule 1 is not complied with,
- (b) the local authority has consulted all water users who will be affected by the authorisation and Public Health England, and has taken their views into account,
- (c) granting the authorisation does not cause a potential danger to human health, and
- (d) the supply of water cannot be maintained by any other reasonable means.

(3) An authorisation must require the applicant to take action over a period of time to ensure that the relevant parameters are complied with, and must specify—

- (a) the person to whom an authorisation is granted,
- (b) the supply concerned,
- (c) the grounds for granting an authorisation,
- (d) the parameters concerned, previous relevant monitoring results, and the maximum permissible values under the authorisation,
- (e) the geographical area, the estimated quantity of water supplied each day, the number of persons likely to be affected and whether or not any food production undertaking is affected,
- (f) an appropriate monitoring scheme, with an increased monitoring frequency where necessary,
- (g) a summary of the steps for the necessary remedial action, including a timetable for the work and an estimate of the cost and provisions for reviewing progress, and
- (h) the duration of the authorisation.

(4) If the local authority grants an authorisation, and the person to whom it is granted takes action in accordance with the timetable specified in the authorisation, the local authority may not serve a notice under section 80 of the Act concerning the matters specified in the authorisation without first amending or revoking the authorisation.

(5) The duration of the authorisation must be as short as possible and in any event must not exceed 3 years.

(6) The local authority must ensure that people likely to be affected by the authorisation are promptly informed of the authorisation and its conditions, and, where necessary, ensure that advice is given to particular groups to whom the authorisation could present a special risk.

(7) If the supply exceeds 1,000m³ a day as an average or serves more than 5,000 persons, the local authority must send a copy of the authorisation to the Secretary of State within 1 month.

(8) The local authority must keep the progress of the remedial action under review.

(9) If necessary, the local authority may grant a second authorisation for up to a further 3 years with the prior consent of the Secretary of State.

(10) The local authority may revoke or amend the authorisation at any time and in particular may revoke or amend it if the timetable for remedial action has not been adhered to.

PART 5

Notice procedure

Notices

18.—(1) If any private supply of water intended for human consumption constitutes a potential danger to human health, a local authority must serve a notice under this regulation on any relevant person.

(2) The notice must—

- (a) identify the private water supply to which it relates,
- (b) state the grounds for serving the notice,
- (c) prohibit or restrict the use of that supply, and
- (d) specify what other action is necessary to protect human health and to restore the quality of the water supply.

(3) The local authority must promptly inform consumers of the private water supply to which the notice relates and provide any necessary advice.

(4) The notice may be subject to conditions and may be amended by further notice at any time.

(5) The local authority must revoke the notice as soon as it becomes aware that there is no longer a potential danger to human health.

(6) It is an offence for a person on whom a notice under this regulation is served to fail to comply with a notice served under this regulation.

Appeals

19.—(1) Any person who is aggrieved by a notice served under regulation 18 may appeal to the magistrates' court within 28 days of service of the notice.

(2) The procedure on appeal to a magistrates' court under paragraph (1) is by way of complaint, and the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980(12) applies to the proceedings.

(3) A notice remains in force unless suspended by the court.

(4) On an appeal, the court may either cancel the notice or confirm it, with or without modification.

Penalties

20.—(1) A person who fails to comply with a notice served under regulation 18 is liable—

- (a) on summary conviction to a fine or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 3 months, or both;
- (b) on conviction on indictment to a fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, or both.

(2) Where a body corporate is guilty of an offence under these Regulations, and that offence is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to have been attributable to any neglect on the part of—

- (a) any director, manager, secretary or other similar person of the body corporate, or
- (b) any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity,

that person is guilty of the offence as well as the body corporate.

(3) In paragraph (2), “director”, in relation to a body corporate whose affairs are managed by its members, means a member of the body corporate.

PART 6

Miscellaneous

Fees

21. Provision for charging fees is set out in Schedule 5.

Review

22.—(1) The Secretary of State must from time to time—

- (a) carry out a review of the regulatory provision in these Regulations, and
- (b) publish a report setting out the conclusions of the review.

(2) In carrying out a review of any regulatory provision which implements an obligation in Council Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption⁽¹³⁾ and Council Directive 2013/51/Euratom laying down requirements for the protection of the health of the general public with regard to radioactive substances in water intended for human consumption⁽¹⁴⁾, the Secretary of State must have regard to how the obligation is implemented in other member States.

(3) The report must in particular—

- (a) set out the objectives intended to be achieved by the regulatory provision,
- (b) assess the extent to which those objectives are achieved,
- (c) assess whether those objectives remain appropriate, and
- (d) if those objectives remain appropriate, assess the extent to which they could be achieved in another way which involves less onerous regulatory provision.

(4) The first report under this regulation must be published before the end of the period of five years beginning with the day on which these Regulations come into force.

(5) Subsequent reports under this regulation must be published at intervals not exceeding five years.

(6) In this regulation, “regulatory provision” has the meaning given by section 32(4) of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015⁽¹⁵⁾.

Revocations

23.—(1) The 2009 Regulations are revoked.

⁽¹³⁾ OJ No L 330, 5.12.1998, p 32, as last amended by Commission Directive (EU) 2015/1787 (OJ No L 260, 7.10.2015, p 6).

⁽¹⁴⁾ OJ No L 296, 7.11.2013, p 12.

⁽¹⁵⁾ 2015 c. 26.

(2) Regulation 10 of the Water Supply Regulations 2010⁽¹⁶⁾ is revoked.

(3) Paragraph 133 of Schedule 2 to the National Treatment Agency (Abolition) and the Health and Social Care Act 2012 (Consequential, Transitional and Savings Provisions) Order 2013⁽¹⁷⁾ is revoked.

Transitional provisions

24.—(1) On the coming into force of these Regulations—

- (a) an authorisation granted under regulation 17(2) of the 2009 Regulations which is in force immediately before the coming into force of these Regulations is taken to be an authorisation granted under regulation 17(2) of these Regulations;
- (b) a second authorisation granted under regulation 17(9) of the 2009 Regulations which is in force immediately before the coming into force of these Regulations is taken to be a second authorisation granted under regulation 17(9) of these Regulations;
- (c) a notice served under regulation 18 of the 2009 Regulations which is in force immediately before the coming into force of these Regulations (“an existing notice”) is taken to be a notice served under regulation 18 of these Regulations.

(2) An appeal may be made under regulation 19(1) of these Regulations against an existing notice if, on the date these Regulations come into force, the time for making an appeal under regulation 19(1) of the 2009 Regulations had not expired.

Rory Stewart
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State
Department for Environment, Food and Rural
Affairs

26th May 2016

⁽¹⁶⁾ S.I. 2010/991.

⁽¹⁷⁾ S.I. 2013/235.

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

SCHEDULE 1

Regulations 4, 9 and 11

Prescribed concentrations or values

PART 1

Wholesomeness

Table A

MICROBIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS

Prescribed concentrations or values

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Maximum concentration or value</i>	<i>Units of measurement</i>
<i>Escherichia coli (E. coli)</i>	0	Number/100ml
Enterococci	0	Number/100ml
In the case of water in bottles or containers:		
Colony count 22°C	100	Number/ml
Colony count 37°C	20	Number/ml
<i>Escherichia coli (E. coli)</i>	0	Number/250ml
Enterococci	0	Number/250ml
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	0	Number/250ml

Table B

CHEMICAL PARAMETERS

Part I: Directive requirements - prescribed concentration or values

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Maximum concentration or value</i>	<i>Units of measurement</i>
Acrylamide ⁽ⁱ⁾	0.10	µg/l
Antimony	5.0	µg/l
Arsenic	10	µg/l
Benzene	1.0	µg/l
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.010	µg/l
Boron	1.0	mg/l
Bromate	10	µg/l
Cadmium	5.0	µg/l
Chromium	50	µg/l
Copper	2.0	mg/l
Cyanide	50	µg/l

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Maximum concentration or value</i>	<i>Units of measurement</i>
1, 2 dichloroethane	3.0	µg/l
Epichlorohydrin ⁽ⁱ⁾	0.10	µg/l
Fluoride	1.5	mg/l
Lead	10	µg/l
Mercury	1.0	µg/l
Nickel	20	µg/l
Nitrate ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	50	mg/l
Nitrite ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	0.5 (or 0.1 in the case of treatment works)	mg/l
Pesticides ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ —		
Aldrin	0.030	µg/l
Dieldrin	0.030	µg/l
Heptachlor	0.030	µg/l
Heptachlor epoxide	0.030	µg/l
Other pesticides	0.10	µg/l
Pesticides total ^(iv)	0.50	µg/l
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons ^(v)	0.10	µg/l
Selenium	10	µg/l
Tetrachloroethene and Trichloroethene ^(vi)	10	µg/l
Trihalomethanes: Total ^(vii)	100	µg/l
Vinyl chloride ⁽ⁱ⁾	0.50	µg/l

Part II: National requirements – prescribed concentrations or values

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Maximum concentration or value</i>	<i>Units of measurement</i>
Aluminium	200	µg/l
Colour	20	mg/l Pt/Co
Iron	200	µg/l
Manganese	50	µg/l
Odour	Acceptable to consumers and no abnormal change	
Sodium	200	mg/l

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

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Maximum concentration or value</i>	<i>Units of measurement</i>
Taste	Acceptable to consumers and no abnormal change	
Tetrachloromethane	3	µg/l
Turbidity	4	NTU

- (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 the nitrate-nitrite formula in regulation 4(c).
- (iii) For these purposes, “pesticides” means—
 - organic acaricides;
 - organic algicides;
 - organic fungicide;
 - organic herbicides;
 - organic insecticides;
 - organic nematocides;
 - organic rodenticides;
 - organic slimicides;
 - related products (inter alia, growth regulators and their relevant metabolites, degradation and reaction products). Only those pesticides likely to be present in a given supply need be monitored.
- (iv) “Pesticides total” means the sum of the concentrations of the individual pesticides detected and quantified in the monitoring process.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) The parametric value applies to the sum of the concentrations of the individual compounds detected and quantified in the monitoring process.
- (vii) The specified compounds are—
 - bromodichloromethane;
 - bromoform;
 - chloroform;
 - dibromochloromethane

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

PART 2

Indicator parameters (excluding radioactive substances)

Table C

Prescribed concentrations, values or states

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Maximum concentration or value or state (unless otherwise stated)</i>	<i>Units of measurement</i>
Ammonium	0.50	mg/l

- (i) The water should not be aggressive.
- (ii) Only in the case of surface water or groundwater that has been influenced by surface water.

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Maximum concentration or value or state (unless otherwise stated)</i>	<i>Units of measurement</i>
Chloride ⁽ⁱ⁾	250	mg/l
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> (including spores)	0	Number/100ml
Coliform bacteria	0	Number/100ml (Number/250 ml in the case of water put into bottles of containers)
Colony counts	No abnormal change	Number/ml at 22°
Conductivity ⁽ⁱ⁾	2500	Number/ml at 37°C
Hydrogen ion	2500	µS/cm at 20°C
	9.5 (maximum)	pH value
	6.5 (minimum) (in the case of still water put into bottles or containers the minimum is 4.5)	pH value
Sulphate ⁽ⁱ⁾	250	mg/l
Total organic carbon (TOC)	No abnormal change	mgC/l
Turbidity ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	1	NTU

(i) The water should not be aggressive.

(ii) Only in the case of surface water or groundwater that has been influenced by surface water.

PART 3

Indicator parameters (radioactive substances)

Table D

Parametric values for indicative does, radon and tritium of water intended for human consumption

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Maximum concentration or value or state (unless otherwise stated)</i>	<i>Units of measurements</i>
Indicative dose (for radioactivity ⁽ⁱ⁾)	0.10	mSv
Gross alpha	0.1	Bq/l

(i) Where treatment to reduce the level of radionuclides in water intended for human consumption has been taken, monitoring must be carried out under Part 1 of Schedule 2 to ensure the continued efficacy of the treatment.

(ii) Enforcement action by a local authority is deemed justified on radiological protection grounds without further consideration where radon concentrations exceed 1,000 Bq/l.

(iii) If tritium concentration exceeds its parametric value, an investigation (which may include analysis) of the presence of artificial radionuclides must be carried out.

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

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Maximum concentration or value or state (unless otherwise stated)</i>	<i>Units of measurements</i>
Gross beta	1.0	Bq/l
Radon ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	100	Bq/l
Tritium (for radioactivity) ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	100	Bq/l

- (i) Where treatment to reduce the level of radionuclides in water intended for human consumption has been taken, monitoring must be carried out under Part 1 of Schedule 2 to ensure the continued efficacy of the treatment.
- (ii) Enforcement action by a local authority is deemed justified on radiological protection grounds without further consideration where radon concentrations exceed 1,000 Bq/l.
- (iii) If tritium concentration exceeds its parametric value, an investigation (which may include analysis) of the presence of artificial radionuclides must be carried out.

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

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Circumstances</i>
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
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)

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

(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

<i>Volume m³/day</i>	<i>Sampling frequency per year</i>
> 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.

PART 3

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

<i>Volume⁽ⁱ⁾ 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 ≤ 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.

SCHEDULE 3

Regulation 12

Sampling and analysis

PART 1

General

Samples: general

- 1.—(1) A local authority must ensure that each sample is—
- (a) taken by a competent person using suitable equipment,
 - (b) representative of the water at the sampling point at the time of sampling,
 - (c) not contaminated in the course of being taken,

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

- (d) kept at such a temperature and in such condition as will secure that there is no material change in what is to be measured, and
- (e) analysed without delay by a competent person using suitable equipment.
- (2) It must ensure that the sample is analysed using a system of analytical quality control.
- (3) The system must be subjected to checking by a person who is—
 - (a) not under the control of either the analyst or the local authority, and
 - (b) approved by the Secretary of State for that purpose.

Analysing samples

2.—(1) A local authority must ensure that each sample is analysed in accordance with this paragraph.

(2) For each parameter specified in the first column of Table 1 in Part 2 of this Schedule, the method of analysis is specified in the second column of that Table.

(3) For each parameter specified in the first column of Table 2 in Part 2 of this Schedule, the method is one that is capable of—

- (a) measuring concentrations and values with the trueness and precision specified in the second and third columns of that Table, and
- (b) detecting the parameter at the limit of detection specified in the fourth column of that Table.

(4) For hydrogen ion, the method of analysis must be capable of measuring a value with a trueness of 0.2 pH unit and a precision of 0.2 pH unit.

(5) The method of analysis used for odour and taste parameters must be capable of measuring values equal to the parametric value with a precision of 1 dilution number at 25°C.

(6) For these purposes—

“limit of detection” is —

- (a) three times the relative within-batch standard deviation of a natural sample containing a low concentration of the parameter, or
- (b) five times the relative within-batch standard deviation of a blank sample;

“precision” (the random error) is twice the standard deviation (within a batch and between batches) of the spread of results about the mean;

“trueness” (the systematic error) is the difference between the mean value of the large number of repeated measurements and the true value.

Authorisation of alternative methods of analysis

3.—(1) The Secretary of State may authorise a method different from that set out in paragraph 2(2) if satisfied that it is at least as reliable.

(2) An authorisation may be time-limited and may be revoked at any time.

Sampling and analysis by persons other than local authorities

4.—(1) A local authority may enter into an arrangement for any person to take and analyse samples on its behalf.

(2) A local authority must not enter into an arrangement under sub-paragraph (1) unless—

- (a) it is satisfied that the task will be carried out promptly by a person competent to perform it, and

- (b) it has made arrangements that ensure that any breach of these Regulations is communicated to it immediately, and any other result is communicated to it within 28 days.

PART 2

Analytical methods

Table 1

Prescribed methods of analysis

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Method</i>
Clostridium perfringens (including spores)	Membrane filtration followed by anaerobic incubation of the membrane on m-CP agar* at $44 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ 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 and <i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>)	BS-EN ISO 9308-1 and BS-EN ISO 9308-2
Colony count 22°C -enumeration of culturable microorganisms	BS-EN ISO 6222
Colony count 37°C -enumeration of culturable microorganisms	BS-EN ISO 6222
Enterococci	BS-EN ISO 7899-2
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	BS-EN ISO 12780

***Use the following method to make m-CP agar:**

Make a basal medium consisting of—

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.

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

Dissolve—	
D-cycloserine	400.0mg
Polymyxine-B sulphate	25.0mg
Indoxyl-β-D-glucoside	60.0mg
into 8ml sterile water and add it to the medium.	
Add to the medium—	
Filter-sterilised 0.5% phenolphthalein diphosphate solution	20.0ml
Filter-sterilised 4.5% FeCl ₃ .6H ₂ O	2.0ml

Table 2

Prescribed performance characteristics for methods of analysis

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Trueness % of prescribed concentration or value or specification</i>	<i>Precision % of prescribed concentration or value or specification</i>	<i>Limit of detection % of prescribed concentration or value or specification</i>
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

- (i) The method of analysis should determine total cyanide in all forms
- (ii) The performance characteristics apply to each individual pesticide and will depend 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 Part I of 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 Part I of Schedule 1.
- (v) The performance characteristics apply to the prescribed value of 4 NTU.
- (vi) The performance characteristic apply to the specification of 1 NTU for surface waters or ground waters influenced by surface water.

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Trueness % of prescribed concentration or value or specification</i>	<i>Precision % of prescribed concentration or value or specification</i>	<i>Limit of detection % of prescribed concentration or value or specification</i>
Copper	10	10	10
Cyanide ⁽ⁱ⁾	10	10	10
1,2-dichloroethane	25	25	10
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
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: Total ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	25	25	10
Turbidity ^(v)	10	10	10
Turbidity ^(vi)	25	25	25

- (i) The method of analysis should determine total cyanide in all forms
- (ii) The performance characteristics apply to each individual pesticide and will depend 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 Part 1 of 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 Part 1 of Schedule 1.
- (v) The performance characteristics apply to the prescribed value of 4 NTU.
- (vi) The performance characteristic apply to the specification of 1 NTU for surface waters or ground waters influenced by surface water.

PART 3

Monitoring for indicative dose and analytical performance characteristics

Monitoring for compliance with the ID

5.—(1) A local authority 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 screening for an individual radionuclide

6.—(1) If one of the activity concentrations exceeds 20% of the corresponding derived value or the tritium concentration exceeds its parametric value specified in the radioactive parameters table, an analysis of additional radionuclides is required.

(2) A local authority must take into account, in deciding which radionuclides are required to be measured for each supply, all relevant information about likely sources of radioactivity.

Screening strategies for gross alpha activity and gross beta activity

- 7.—(1) Subject to paragraph 6(1), the recommended screening values are—
- (a) 0.1 Bq/l for gross alpha activity, and
 - (b) 1.0 Bq/l for gross beta activity⁽¹⁸⁾.

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

(3) The Secretary of State may set alternative screening levels for gross alpha activity and gross beta activity where it is demonstrated by the local authority that the alternative levels are in compliance with an ID of 0,1 mSv.

(4) The determination by the local authority of which radionuclides to measure must be based on all relevant information about likely sources of radioactivity.

Calculation of the ID

- 8.—(1) The ID must be calculated from—
- (a) the measured radionuclide concentrations and the dose coefficients laid down in Annex III, Table A of 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⁽¹⁹⁾, 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 0,1mSv and no further investigation is required—

⁽¹⁸⁾ Where appropriate, gross beta activity may be replaced by residual beta activity after subtraction of the K-40 activity concentration.

⁽¹⁹⁾ OJ No L 159, 29.6.1996, p 1. It is prospectively repealed by Council Directive 2013/59/EURATOM (OJ No L 13, 17.01.2014, p 1 from 6 February 2018.

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

Where—

“ $C_i(\text{obs})$ ” means the observed concentration of radionuclide I ;

“ $C_i(\text{der})$ ” means the derived concentration of radionuclide I ;

“ n ” means the number of radionuclides detected.

Derived concentrations for radioactivity in water intend for human consumption(20)

<i>Origin</i>	<i>Nuclide</i>	<i>Derived concentration</i>
Natural	U-238 ⁽ⁱ⁾	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.

Performance characteristics and methods of analysis

9. 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—

<i>Parameters and radionuclides</i>	<i>Limit of detection (Notes 1,2)</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Tritium	10 Bq/l	Note 3
Radon	10 Bq/l	Note 3
gross alpha	0,04 Bq/l	Note 4
gross beta	0,4 Bq/l	Note 4

(20) 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 Annex III, Table A of 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.

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

<i>Parameters and radionuclides</i>	<i>Limit of detection (Notes 1,2)</i>	<i>Notes</i>
U-238	0,02 Bq/l	
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(21).

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 the ISO Guide for the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement(22).

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.

(21) A copy may be obtained at www.iso.org or from the Drinking Water Inspectorate, Area 7E, 9 Millbank, c/o Nobel House, 17 Smith Square, London, SW1P 3JR.

(22) See previous footnote.

SCHEDULE 4

Regulation 14

Records

Initial records

1.—(1) A local authority must record the number of private supplies in its area, and for each supply must record—

- (a) the name of the supply, together with a unique identifier,
 - (b) the type of source,
 - (c) the geographical location using a grid reference,
 - (d) an estimate of the number of people supplied,
 - (e) an estimate of the average daily volume of water supplied in cubic metres,
 - (f) the type of premises supplied,
 - (g) detail of any treatment process, together with its location, and
 - (h) the name of the region of Public Health England in whose area the supply is located.
- (2) It must review and update the record at least once every 12 months.
- (3) It must keep the record for at least 30 years.

Additional records

2.—(1) For each supply referred to in paragraph 1(1), the local authority must record each of the following within 28 days of the information being available—

- (a) a plan and description of the supply;
 - (b) the monitoring programme for the supply;
 - (c) the risk assessment;
 - (d) the date, results and location of any sampling and analysis relating to that supply, and the reason for taking the sample;
 - (e) the results of any investigation undertaken in accordance with these Regulations;
 - (f) any authorisation;
 - (g) any notices served under section 80 of the Act or regulation 18;
 - (h) any action agreed to be taken by any person under these Regulations;
 - (i) any request for the local authority to carry out sampling and analysis, undertake a risk assessment or give advice;
 - (j) a summary of any advice given in relation to the supply.
- (2) It must keep the risk assessment and records of sampling and analysis for at least 30 years, and all other records referred to in this paragraph for at least 5 years.

SCHEDULE 5

Regulation 21

Fees

1. A local authority may charge a fee, payable on invoice, for the activities in the following Table, and the fee is the reasonable cost of providing the service subject to the following maximum amounts.

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

<i>Service</i>	<i>Maximum fee (£)</i>
Risk assessment (for each assessment)	500
Sampling (for each visit) ⁽ⁱ⁾	100
Investigation (for each investigation)	100
Granting an authorisation (for each authorisation)	100
Analysing a sample—	
taken under regulation 10 (for parameters referred to in paragraph (1)(a) to (e) of that regulation)	25
taken during check monitoring	100
taken during audit monitoring and monitoring under regulation 11	500

(i) No fee is payable where a sample is taken and analysed solely to confirm or clarify the results of the analysis of a previous sample.

Persons liable to pay

2.—(1) Any person requesting a local authority to carry out any of the activities specified in the Table in paragraph 1 is liable for the cost.

(2) Otherwise fees are payable, as specified in the invoice, by the relevant person.

(3) Where more than one person is liable for a fee, in determining who is required to make payment, the local authority—

- (a) must have regard to any agreement or other document produced to the local authority relating to the terms on which water is supplied, and
- (b) may apportion the charge between them.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations, which apply in England, transpose requirements of Council [Directive 98/83/EC](#) on the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ No L 330, 5.12.1998, p 32) and Council Directive 2013/51/Euratom laying down requirements for the protection of the health of the general public with regard to radioactive substances in water intended for human consumption (OJ No L 296, 7.11.2013, p 12). They revoke and replace the Private Water Supplies Regulations 2009 ([S.I. 2009/3101](#)).

These Regulations apply to private supplies of water intended for human consumption, which mean supplies of water other than a supply provided directly by a water undertaker or licensed water supplier. They define “wholesomeness” in relation to private water supplies in regulation 4 and Part 1 of Schedule 1 and impose a duty on the local authority to carry out a risk assessment of the private water supply (regulation 6) to the monitor the supply in accordance with regulations 7 to 11 and Schedule 2.

Regulation 11 and Part 3 of Schedule 3 set out the specific monitoring requirements for radioactive substances (indicative dose, radon and tritium). The indicator parameters for radioactive substances are set out in Table D in Part 3 of Schedule 1.

Once monitored, the local authority must ensure the sample is analysed in the ways set out in Schedule 3 (regulation 12). Regulation 13 sets out the requirements for new private water supplies and private water supplies that have not recently been used. The local authority must make and maintain records in respect of every private water supply in its area and must send a copy of the records to the Secretary of State (regulation 14 and Schedule 4).

Part 4 of the Regulations sets out the procedures that apply if a private water supply is unwholesome or is a potential danger to human health. Regulation 15 requires a local authority to provide certain information and advice in the event that a private water supply is a potential danger to human health. Regulation 16 requires a local authority to carry out an investigation and to take certain steps where a private water supply is unwholesome. Regulation 17 provides that, in exceptional circumstances, a local authority may grant a time-limited authorisation of different standards in respect of private water supplies.

Part 5 sets out the notice procedures that apply where a private water supply constitutes a potential danger to human health (regulation 18). It also sets out the appeal procedures (regulation 19) and the relevant penalties (regulation 20) in respect of such notices.

Part 6 sets out miscellaneous provisions including charging for fees (regulation 21 and Schedule 5), review of the Regulations by the Secretary of State (regulation 22), revocations (regulation 23) and transitional provisions (regulation 24).

A validation impact assessment of the effect that this instrument will have on the costs of business, the voluntary sector and the public sector is available from the Water Services Team, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Area 3D, Nobel House, 17 Smith Square, London SW1P 3JR. A transposition note is submitted with the Explanatory Memorandum which is available alongside the instrument at www.legislation.gov.uk.