

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

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<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

<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.

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<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	9.5 (maximum) 6.5 (minimum) (in the case of still water put into bottles or containers the minimum is 4.5)	µS/cm at 20°C pH value 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 radioactivity ⁽ⁱ⁾	(for 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.

<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—

- determine whether or not water complies with the concentrations or values in Schedule 1,
- provide information on the organoleptic and microbiological quality of the water, and
- 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

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<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)

(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

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<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,

- (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

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- (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.

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.

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<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⁽¹⁾.

(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⁽²⁾, 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—

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

(2) 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.

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

Where—

“*C_i(obs)*” means the observed concentration of radionuclide *I*;

“*C_i(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(3)

<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

(3) 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.

<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(4).

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(5).

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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

<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.