

## SCHEDULE 8

Regulation 24(2)(a)

Monitoring for parameters other than radioactive substances in water bottled and labelled as “spring water” or “dŵr ffynnon” and bottled drinking water

**PART 1**

## Check monitoring

**Sampling**

1. Each food authority must undertake check monitoring in accordance with this Part.
2. Check monitoring means sampling water bottled and labelled as “spring water”, “dŵr ffynnon”, or its equivalent in any other language, and bottled drinking water, for each parameter listed in Table 1 in the circumstances listed in that table in order—
  - (a) to determine whether the water complies with the relevant parametric concentrations or values specified in Parts 2 and 3 of Schedule 7;
  - (b) to provide information on the organoleptic and microbiological quality of the water; and
  - (c) to establish the effectiveness of the treatment of the water, including disinfection.

**Table 1**

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Circumstances</i>
Aluminium	Necessary only when used as flocculant.
Ammonium	In all supplies
Colour	In all supplies
Conductivity	In all supplies
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> (including spores)	Necessary only if the water originates from or is influenced by surface water.
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ( <i>E. Coli</i> )	In all supplies
Hydrogen ion concentration	In all supplies
Iron	Necessary only when used as flocculant.
Nitrite	Necessary only when chloramination is used as a disinfectant.
Odour	In all supplies
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	In all supplies
Taste	In all supplies
Colony count 22°C and 37°C	In all supplies
Coliform bacteria	In all supplies
Turbidity	In all supplies

**Status:** Point in time view as at 28/11/2015.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the *The Natural Mineral Water, Spring Water and Bottled Drinking Water (Wales) Regulations 2015, SCHEDULE 8.* (See end of Document for details)

### Frequency of sampling

3. Sampling must be carried out at the frequencies specified in Table 2.

**Table 2**

<i>Volume of water produced for offering for sale in bottles or containers each day (m<sup>3</sup>)<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Number of samples per year</i>
≤ 10	1
> 10 ≤ 60	12
> 60	1 for each 5m <sup>3</sup> and part thereof of the total volume

<sup>1</sup> The volumes are calculated as averages taken over a calendar year.

## PART 2

### Audit monitoring

#### Sampling

4. Each food authority must undertake audit monitoring in accordance with this Part.
5. Audit monitoring means sampling water bottled and labelled as “spring water”, “dŵr ffynnon”, or its equivalent in any other language, and drinking water in a bottle, for each parameter specified in Parts 2 and 3 of Schedule 7 (other than parameters already being sampled under check monitoring) in order to—
- provide the information necessary to determine whether the water complies with the relevant parametric concentrations or values specified in Parts 2 and 3 of Schedule 7; and
  - check that, if disinfection is used in the case of bottled drinking water, disinfection by-products are kept as low as possible without compromising disinfection.

#### Frequency of sampling

6. Sampling must be carried out at the frequencies specified in Table 3.

**Table 3**

<i>Volume of water produced for offering for sale in bottles or containers each day (m<sup>3</sup>)<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Number of samples per year</i>
≤ 10	1
> 10 ≥ 60	1
> 60	1 for each 100 m <sup>3</sup> and part thereof of the total volume

<sup>1</sup> The volumes are calculated as averages taken over a calendar year.

**Status:**

Point in time view as at 28/11/2015.

**Changes to legislation:**

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Natural Mineral Water, Spring Water and Bottled Drinking Water (Wales) Regulations 2015, SCHEDULE 8.