

**Portsmouth Water Ltd**  
**Public Record - Water Quality Summary**

01/01/2016 to 31/12/2016



**Portsmouth North Supply Zone**

Parameter (Units)	Ann. Sampling Frequency		Comment	PCV	Samples Contravening PCV		Concentration or Value (all samples)		
	Required	Taken			No.	%	Min	Mean	Max
Colony Count 72h at 22C(No/ml)	52	57		N/A	0	0.00	0	2.8	55
Colony Count 48h at 37C(No/ml)	52	57		N/A	0	0.00	0	2.8	36
Coliform Bacteria (Indicator)(No/100ml)	192	194		0	0	0.00	0	0	0
E-Coli (Faecal Coliforms - Confirmed)(No/100ml)	192	194		0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Clostridium Perfringens (Confirmed)(No/100ml)	26	26	R	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Enterococci (Confirmed)(No/100ml)	8	26		0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Residual Disinfectant - Total(mg/l)	192	195		N/A	0	0.00	0.13	0.38	0.61
Residual Disinfectant - Free(mg/l)	192	195		N/A	0	0.00	0.1	0.31	0.58
Nitrate(mg/l NO3)	8	9		50	0	0.00	30.5	33.6	36.3
Ammonium (Total)(mg/l NH4)	26	26	R	0.5	0	0.00	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
Bromate(ug/l BrO3)	8	9		10	0	0.00	<0.4	0.5	1.1
Chloride(mg/l Cl)	8	26		250	0	0.00	20.5	22.1	24
Colour(mg/l Pt/Co)	26	26	R	20	0	0.00	<1	1.07	1.45
Cyanide - Total(ug/l CN)	8	9		50	0	0.00	<2	2.8	9
Hardness, Total(mg/l Ca)	8	9		N/A	0	0.00	110.7	119.8	129.3
Alkalinity (CaCO3)(mg/l)	8	9		N/A	0	0.00	273.9	288.4	297.2
Conductivity(uS/cm @20C)	26	26	R	2500	0	0.00	512	535.2	569
Fluoride (Total)(mg/l F)	8	9		1.5	0	0.00	0.053	0.086	0.113
Hydrogen Ion (pH) - Indicator(pH Value)	26	26	R	6.5 - 9.5	0	0.00	7.08	7.23	7.56
Nitrite (Consumers Taps)(mg/l NO2)	8	9		0.5	0	0.00	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula(mg/l)	8	9		1	0	0.00	0.609	0.671	0.726
Sulphate(mg/l SO4)	8	26		250	0	0.00	13.2	17.5	23.3
Odour (Quantitative)(Dil Num)	26	26	R	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Taste (Quantitative)(Dil Num)	26	26	R	0	1	3.85	0	0	1
Turbidity(NTU)	26	26	R	4	0	0.00	0.08	0.1	0.2
Total Organic Carbon(mg/l C)	8	9		N/A	0	0.00	0.6	1.2	4
Aluminium (Total)(ug/l Al)	26	26	R	200	0	0.00	3.8	7.9	23.3
Antimony(ug/l Sb)	8	9		5	0	0.00	<0.05	0.1	0.32

PCV = Minimum or Maximum Permitted Value.

Comments: R = Reduced Frequency, U = Undertaking for Improvement

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	Required	Taken			No.	%	Min	Mean	Max
Arsenic (Total)(ug/l As)	8	9		10	0	0.00	<0.5	<0.6	<1
Boron (Total)(ug/l B)	8	26		1	0	0.00	0.015	0.032	<0.1
Cadmium (Total)(ug/l Cd)	8	26		5	0	0.00	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Chromium (Total)(ug/l Cr)	8	26		50	0	0.00	<0.1	0.1	0.3
Copper (Total)(mg/l Cu)	8	9		2	0	0.00	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Iron (Total)(ug/l Fe)	26	26	R	200	0	0.00	0.8	2.1	5.1
Lead (10 ug/l)(ug/l Pb)	8	9		10	0	0.00	<0.1	1.2	4
Manganese (Total)(ug/l Mn)	26	26	R	50	0	0.00	<0.1	0.1	0.3
Mercury(ug/l Hg)	8	26		1	0	0.00	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
Nickel(ug/l Ni)	8	9		20	0	0.00	0.8	0.9	0.9
Selenium(ug/l Se)	8	9		10	0	0.00	<0.3	1.075	1.622
Sodium (Total)(mg/l Na)	8	26		200	0	0.00	8.9	10.4	11.4
Benzo[a]Pyrene(ug/l)	8	9		0.01	0	0.00	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (4)(ug/l)	8	9		0.1	0	0.00	0	0	0.004
1,2 Dichloroethane(ug/l)	8	9		3	0	0.00	<0.03	<0.04	<0.04
Tetrachloromethane(ug/l)	8	9		3	0	0.00	<0.04	<0.04	<0.06
Tetra+Trich(ug/l)	8	9		10	0	0.00	0	0	0
Trihalomethanes(ug/l)	8	9		100	0	0.00	8	15.02	33.27
2,4 - D(ug/l)	8	8		0.1	1	12.50	<0.005	0.028	0.185
Atrazine(ug/l)	8	8		0.1	0	0.00	0.008	0.01	0.01
Bentazone(ug/l)	8	8		0.1	0	0.00	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Benzene(ug/l)	8	9		1	0	0.00	<0.01	<0.01	<0.02
Chlortoluron(ug/l)	8	8		0.1	0	0.00	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Cyproconazole(ug/l)	8	8		0.1	0	0.00	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Dicamba(ug/l)	8	8		0.1	0	0.00	<0.005	<0.007	<0.01
Diuron(ug/l)	8	8		0.1	0	0.00	<0.005	0.005	0.005
Epoxyconazole(ug/l)	8	8		0.1	0	0.00	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Fenpropimorph(ug/l)	8	8		0.1	0	0.00	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008

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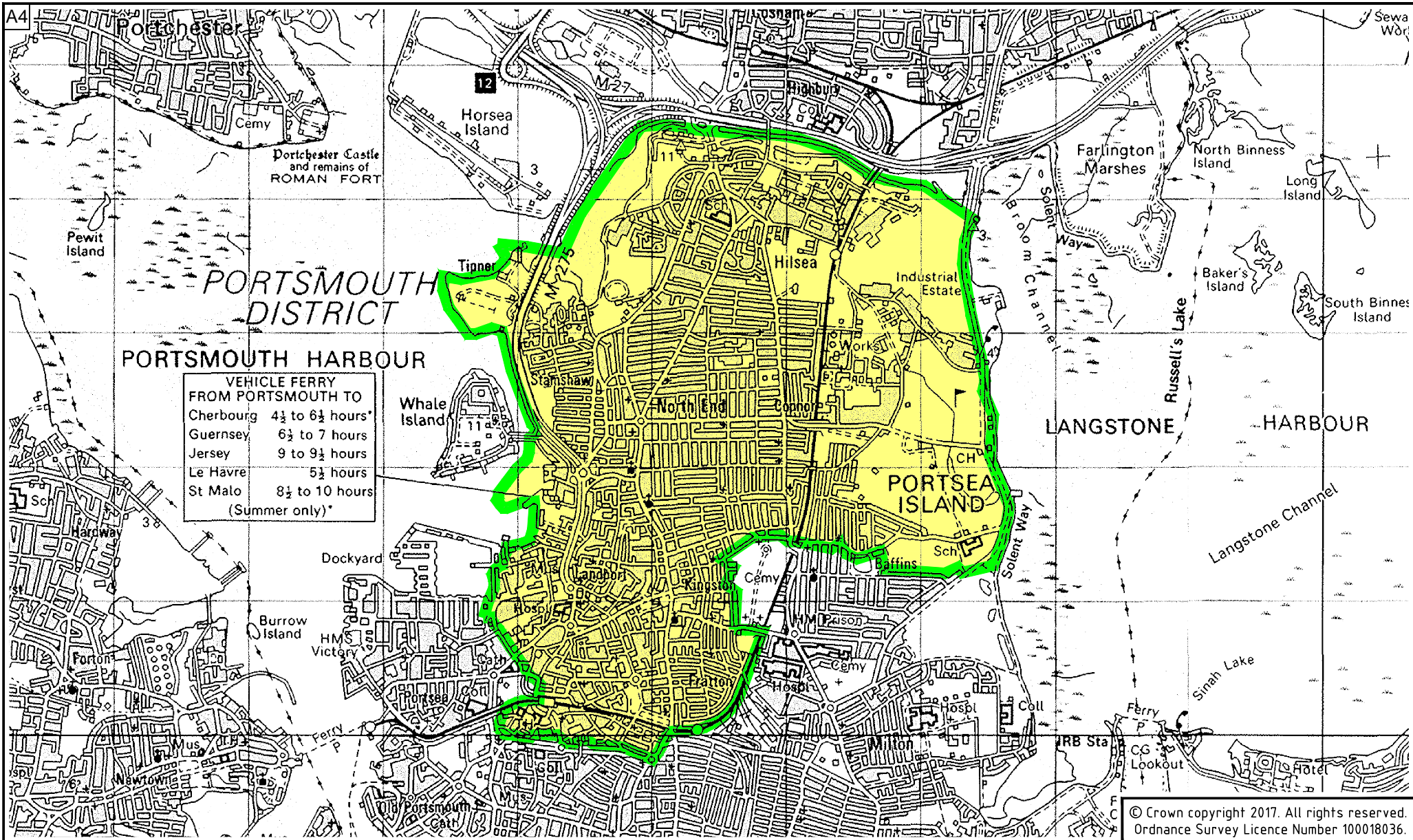
Parameter (Units)	Ann. Sampling Frequency		Comment	PCV	Samples Contravening PCV		Concentration or Value (all samples)		
	Required	Taken			No.	%	Min	Mean	Max
Fluroxypyr(ug/l)	8	8		0.1	0	0.00	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
loxynil(ug/l)	8	8		0.1	0	0.00	<0.006	<0.006	<0.006
MCPA(ug/l)	8	8		0.1	0	0.00	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
MCPB(ug/l)	8	8		0.1	0	0.00	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Mecoprop (MCPP)(ug/l)	8	8		0.1	0	0.00	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Metaldehyde(ug/l)	8	8		0.1	0	0.00	<0.006	0.006	0.006
Prometryne(ug/l)	8	8		0.1	0	0.00	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Propazine(ug/l)	8	8		0.1	0	0.00	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Propazamide(ug/l)	8	8		0.1	0	0.00	<0.009	<0.009	<0.009
Simazine(ug/l)	8	8		0.1	0	0.00	<0.005	0.006	0.007
Triclopyr(ug/l)	8	8		0.1	0	0.00	<0.005	<0.006	<0.007
Total Pesticides(ug/l)	8	9		0.5	0	0.00	0	0	0.2

**68                      Total No.Tests              1753                      Failures = 2 = 0.114 %                      Pass Rate = 99.89 %**

**Portsmouth North Zone Population 2016 = 78533**

**PORTSMOUTH WATER LTD**

<b>General Information</b>	<b>ZONE – PORTSMOUTH NORTH</b>	<b>2016</b>
<p><b>Comments on Water Quality:</b></p> <p><b>Taste</b> A sample taken in April from a property in North End failed the PCV for Taste (0 Dilution Number) with a result of 1 Dilution Number (mild plastic taste). All repeat samples from the original property and check samples taken from the nearby properties were found to be taste-free. A Water Regulations inspection was carried out on the internal plumbing of the property and no contraventions were found. However the original tap that failed was fed by a flexible plastic hose, and it is possible that this was the source of the failure.</p> <p><b>2,4-D</b> A sample taken in June from a property in Hilsea failed the PCV for a pesticide 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (0.1 ug/l) with a result of 0.185 ug/l. This zone is supplied from Farlington Treatment Works. All other samples from the source, the works and other supplied zones gave 2,4 D levels at or just above the limit of detection for the analytical method. It is likely that the detection is likely linked to activity within the catchment and so further monitoring is being undertaken.</p> <p>In all other respects this water meets the chemical and microbiological requirements of the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2016.</p>		
<p><b>Action taken to comply with Section 19 undertakings</b></p> <p>Phosphate is dosed in the water to reduce pick-up of lead from lead pipework.</p>		



**PORTSMOUTH NORTH SAMPLING ZONE**

Drawing No.  
80/302A



## Determinands Analysed

<b>METALS</b>		
<b>SUBSTANCE TESTED</b>	<b>WHAT IT MEANS</b>	<b>REGULATORY STANDARD</b>
<b>Antimony</b>	These metals can occur naturally in source water at low levels. Some may also come from plumbing systems and industrial processes. The standards provide wide safety margins on known levels of toxicity.	5.0 µg /l
<b>Cadmium</b>		5.0 µg/l
<b>Chromium</b>		50 µg /l
<b>Nickel</b>		20 µg/l
<b>Mercury</b>		1.0 µg /l
<b>Selenium</b>		10 µg /l
<b>Aluminium</b>	Aluminium occurs naturally and is also used during treatment to remove impurities. Concerns have been expressed about a link between aluminium and Alzheimer's disease, but there is no proven connection, although research on this is ongoing.	200 µg/l
<b>Arsenic</b>	This occurs naturally in water at low levels.	10 µg /l
<b>Boron</b>	Low levels of boron can be found in some waters due to its use in detergents.	1.0 mg/l
<b>Copper</b>	Traces of copper can sometimes be found in water, usually as a result of old, corroding plumbing or new plastic pipes. This can cause a metallic taste.	2.0 mg/l
<b>Lead</b>	Lead is rarely present in water sources but many properties built before the mid-1960's have a lead supply pipe or some lead plumbing. Portsmouth Water adds phosphate to most of the water supplied to reduce the amount of lead dissolved from pipes.	10 µg /l
<b>Iron</b>	Iron can naturally occur in some water sources and is removed during treatment. Iron in the water supplies may also be derived from old iron mains or domestic pipe work. This is not a health hazard, but can cause the water to become discoloured.	200 µg/l
<b>Manganese</b>	This can naturally occur in some water sources and is removed during treatment. Disruption to water mains can stir up sediment, containing manganese.	50 µg/l
<b>Sodium</b>	Sodium is a naturally occurring substance that can increase as an effect of softening the water. If you use a water softener you should retain an un-softened supply for drinking.	200 mg/l

<b>NON-METALS</b>		
<b>SUBSTANCE TESTED</b>	<b>WHAT IT MEANS</b>	<b>REGULATORY STANDARD</b>
<b>Ammonium</b>	Ammonia occurs naturally in many water sources. It is not harmful and is normally removed by treatment.	0.5 mg/l
<b>Bromate</b>	Bromate can potentially form when hypochlorite or ozone are used in water treatment. We control the treatment process tightly to minimize this.	10 µg/l
<b>Chloride</b>	Chloride occurs naturally in water but may give a salty taste to the water and contribute to corrosion.	250 mg/l
<b>Cyanide</b>	Cyanide is rarely found in water. When it is detected it is normally in areas of heavy industry.	50 µg/l
<b>Fluoride</b>	Fluoride occurs naturally at low levels in some of Portsmouth Water's supplies. None of our supplies are artificially fluoridated.	1.5 mg/l
<b>Nitrate</b>	Nitrate arises from the use of fertilizer on agricultural land.	50 mg/l
<b>Nitrite</b>	Nitrite occurs at much lower levels than nitrate and conversion from one form to another occurs readily. The regulations also require that the Nitrate:Nitrite ratio $[\text{nitrate}]/50 + [\text{nitrite}]/3 \leq 1.0$ .	0.5 mg/l at Customers tap 0.1 mg/l at Water Treatment Works
<b>Sulphate</b>	Sulphate occurs naturally in water and comes from mineral deposits.	250 mg/l

<b>BACTERIA</b>		
<b>SUBSTANCE TESTED</b>	<b>WHAT IT MEANS</b>	<b>REGULATORY STANDARD</b>
<b>Faecal Coliforms (E.coli)</b>	These bacteria are specific inhabitants of the digestive systems of warm blooded animals. They are an indication of possible contamination (with other harmful bacteria possibly being present). Any detection in treated waters is investigated as a matter of urgency.	0 per 100ml
<b>Total Coliforms</b>	These are bacteria that provide a general and very sensitive measure of microbiological quality. They are removed by water treatment processes, but where they are detected it is often because they can grow within taps in the home. Any detection in treated waters is investigated as a matter of urgency.	0 per 100ml
<b>Enterococci</b>	As with coliforms, the presence of these organisms can indicate possible contamination in the water supply so they are investigated as a matter of urgency.	0 per 100ml
<b>Colony Count at 37°C</b>	Small numbers of bacteria can be present in treated water. The information obtained from these tests is used to maintain the efficiency of the water treatment processes and the cleanliness of water mains. Any unusually high levels are investigated.	No abnormal change from a long term average. Number per 1ml
<b>Colony Count at 22°C</b>		
<b>Clostridium Perfringens</b>	As with coliforms, the presence of these organisms can indicate contamination in the water supply so they are investigated as a matter of urgency.	0 per 100ml

<b>ORGANIC CHEMICALS: PESTICIDES</b>		
<b>SUBSTANCE TESTED</b>	<b>WHAT IT MEANS</b>	<b>REGULATORY STANDARD</b>
<b>Aldrin</b>	Pesticides consist of chemicals used by farmers, local authorities and gardeners. The traces of these found in untreated water are typically far less than the maximum advised to protect public health.  The pesticides tested for will vary from area to area, depending on the usage of pesticides in the surrounding area of each water source.	0.03 µg/l
<b>Dieldrin</b>		0.03 µg/l
<b>Heptachlor</b>		0.03 µg/l
<b>Heptachlor epoxide</b>		0.03 µg/l
<b>Other individual Pesticides</b>		0.1 µg/l
<b>Total Pesticides</b>	This is the total amount of each pesticide detected in the water sample tested.	0.5 µg/l

<b>ORGANIC CHEMICALS: OTHERS</b>		
<b>SUBSTANCE TESTED</b>	<b>WHAT IT MEANS</b>	<b>REGULATORY STANDARD</b>
<b>Benzene</b>	Benzene is rarely found in water but is removed in treatment processes. It arises from petroleum products and industries.	1.0 µg/l
<b>Trichloromethane <sup>^</sup></b>	These compounds are known as trihalomethanes (THM's). They are formed when chlorine comes into contact with organic compounds in untreated water.	100 ug/l ( <sup>^</sup> For the total amount of these four compounds)
<b>Dichlorobromomethane <sup>^</sup></b>		
<b>Dibromochloromethane <sup>^</sup></b>		
<b>Tribromomethane <sup>^</sup></b>		
<b>Tetrachloromethane</b>	These substances are known as solvents. They arise from industrial processes and are removed from the water during the treatment stage.	3.0 µg/l
<b>1,2 Dichloroethane</b>		3.0 µg/l
<b>Trichloroethene * and Tetrachloroethene *</b>		10 µg/l (*For the total amount of these two compounds)
<b>Benzo-a-pyrene</b>	These compounds are known as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH's). They are rare substances and are seldom found in water. Where they do occur, the cause is usually coal tar pitch lining from iron mains.	0.01 µg/l
<b>Benzo-b-fluoranthene *</b>		0.1 µg/l (*For the total amount of these four compounds)
<b>Benzo-k-fluoranthene *</b>		
<b>Benzo-ghi-perylene *</b>		
<b>Indeno-123-cd-pyrene *</b>		

<b>OTHER PARAMETERS</b>		
<b>SUBSTANCE TESTED</b>	<b>WHAT IT MEANS</b>	<b>REGULATORY STANDARD</b>
<b>Colour</b>	Chemical changes in the water source or pressure changes in the distribution main can give the water a tinge of colour.	20 mg/l Pt/Co
<b>Conductivity</b>	This is a measure of the level of natural mineral salts contained in the water. This is measured by passing an electrical current through the water.	2500 $\mu$ S per cm at 20°C
<b>pH (Hydrogen Ion)</b>	This is a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of the water. A pH of 7 is neutral.	Between 6.5 and 9.5
<b>Taste Dilution Number</b>	This is to check if the water has any unpleasant taste or smell. It is measured using panellists to taste and smell the water in strictly controlled conditions.	Dilution Number 0 at 25°C
<b>Odour Dilution Number</b>		
<b>Temperature</b>	Temperature is checked to monitor changes in the water system.	No legal limit
<b>Total Chlorine</b>	Sufficient chlorine is added to all our supplies to ensure the absence of harmful bacteria. Portsmouth Water also aims to keep the levels at customer's taps low to minimize associated taste and odour issues.	No legal limit
<b>Free Chlorine</b>		
<b>Total Organic Carbon</b>	TOC is a measure of the organic material present in the water. It varies naturally depending on the source of the water and is monitored for any unusual changes (which could be caused by oil spills or other pollutants).	No abnormal change
<b>Turbidity</b>	This is a measure of suspended material in the water.	4.0 NTU at Customers tap 1.0 NTU at Water Treatment Works