

'Bridging the Gap'- matching catchment activities to the industry end users



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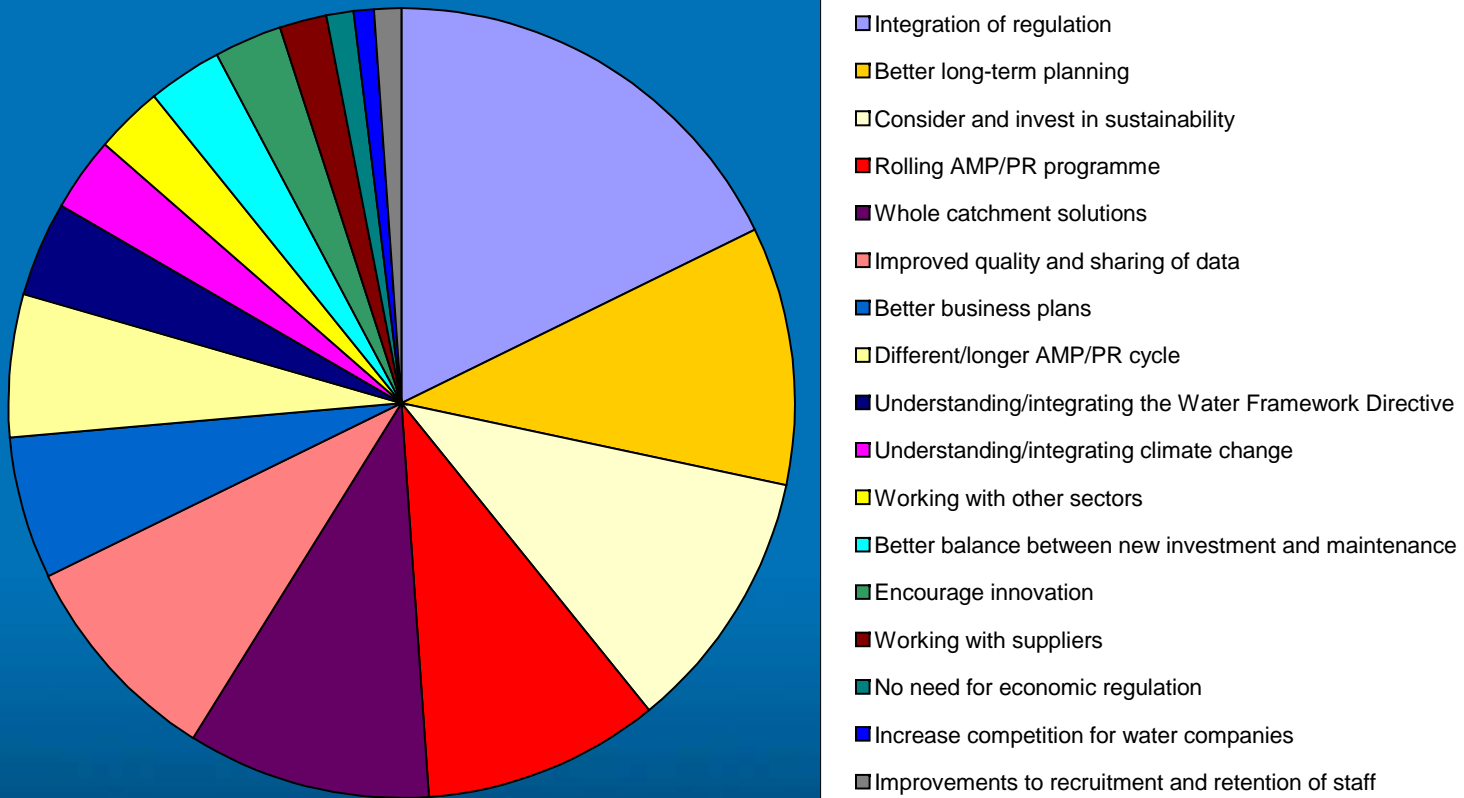


Solutions to PR09 issues by conference delegates CIWEM, PR09 Conference, Nov 2005



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Which solutions do you consider to be the most important for improving the Periodic process?





Customers

Consumer Council
for Water

**Economic
Regulator**

OFWAT

NGO's

RSPB, NFU
etc

**Water
Companies**

**Quality
Regulator**

DWI, EA,
Natural
England

**Standards
and Policy**

Defra/EU

***CATCHMENT
MANAGEMENT
FOR THE WATER
INDUSTRY***

Water Industry Performance, 2005



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Water sources (catchment)			
	Industry overall	Range based on individual company figures	
		Minimum	Maximum
	% water treated	% water treated	% water treated
Pesticides	48	0	96
Colour	41	0	94
Iron	33	0	96
Manganese	27	0	94
<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	27	0	97
Trihalomethanes	27	0	88
Taste and Odour	13	0	91
Nitrate	7	0	49
Solvents	2	0	17
Arsenic	2	0	22
Bromate	1	0	49
Lead in raw water	<1	0	97
Fluoride in raw water	<0.1	0	1 continued

Source: DWI, (2006)

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Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI)

Water Safety Plans (WSPs)



Primary Objectives:

- minimisation of contamination of source waters
- reduction or removal of contamination through '*appropriate treatment processes*'
- prevention of contamination in the distribution network

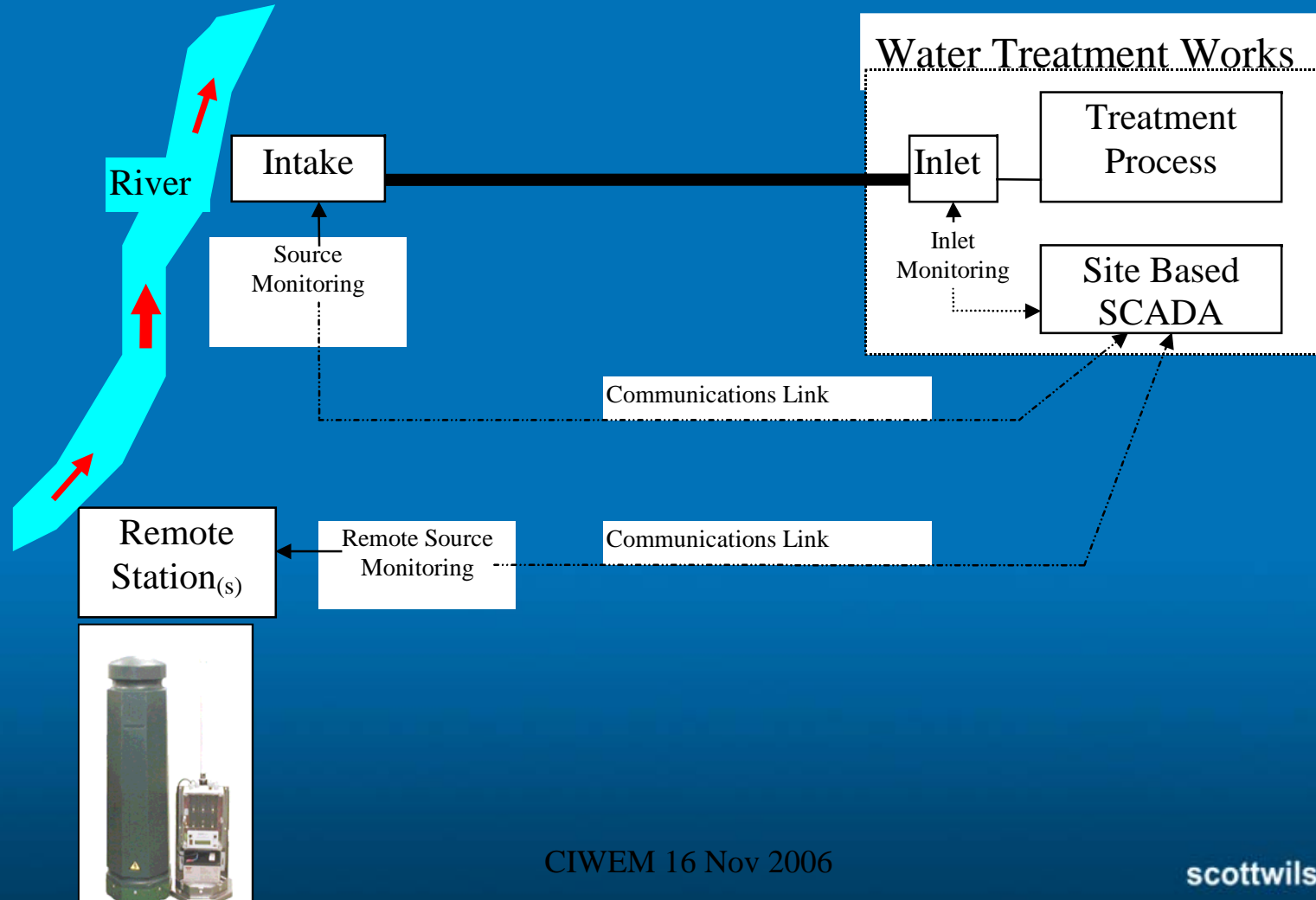
Achieved through:

- a system assessment
- operational monitoring
- documentation of management arrangements

Source water on-line monitoring



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WFD Protected Areas



Monitoring data is needed to:

- Establish the concentrations of the parameters of concern in the water to be abstracted where a risk to the quality of that water has been identified
- Assess the ***effectiveness of the measures implemented to protect the quality of water to be abstracted*** where a risk to its quality has been identified; and
- Identify the presence of any long-term upward trends in the concentrations of parameters that may adversely affect the quality of the water to be abstracted, in particular, whether this would cause a change in treatment level at the abstraction point in order to meet drinking water standards in the supplied water

Summary



1. ICM is high on the radar, but needs careful consideration
2. Need to identify areas where
 - Water company investment has been high, and we have reached point of diminishing returns; or
 - Where risk to raw water supply has been low, but where abstractions could be vulnerable
3. Hard data on water quality improvements from ICM are lacking, but there are strong drivers for improved monitoring. (e.g. WSP, WFD)
4. Integrated data for resources planning, drought planning & applications, regulatory requirements.
5. Such data will defend investment decisions and help operational planning



“For this reason, in Lorraine one never drinks the water”

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Thank you
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