

# 1 Executive Summary

I am pleased to advise that the quality of water we supplied in 2010 was to a very high standard. Overall, the quality of the water we supplied was 99.86% compliant with all the drinking water standards as set out in the Water (Jersey) Law 1972.

The Company supplied 7,220 million litres of drinking water to its customers, which represents an average of 19.8 million litres per day.

During the year, some 18,685 analyses were undertaken to measure the physical, microbiological and chemical parameters within the water we supplied. There were only 3 samples which failed the microbiological parameters and all of the immediate subsequent re-sample analyses that were taken confirmed negative.

The monitoring programme for water quality and the respective parameters analysed during the year were approved by the States of Jersey Planning & Environment department; which is a requirement of the Water (Jersey) Law 1972. The approved programme is broadly in-line with the requirements of the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2000 for England & Wales.

Since the majority of our water resources are surface derived, Jersey Water has an extensive monitoring programme of streams, intakes, reservoirs and throughout the treatment processes. In addition to laboratory analysis Jersey Water has a number of on-line quality monitoring equipment installed at strategic raw water resource sites and treatment works. This provides real-time information on water quality and is of great assistance to operating staff in both selecting and blending waters to optimise water treatment and provide the highest quality water.

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February of 2010 proved to be very wet, with average rainfall 61% above the average. Whilst this is good news for water resources, the timing is not good for increased run off when nitrates are being applied to the ground. Some 23 samples of treated water taken for nitrate were above 50 mg/l, but well below the dispensation maximum of 70 mg/l. The levels of nitrates in the majority of water resources across the Island exceeded the 50 mg/l limit during the early part of 2010 and the situation does not look promising for the start of 2011.

The tables in this report show the results of the treated water monitoring programme carried out during the year and show the maximum, mean and minimum concentration of the particular parameter.

**Howard N Snowden**  
Managing Director & Engineer