



ANNEX A2.3

Phases 3 & 4 Water Quality Modelling

This document has been written in line with the requirements of the RAPID gate two guidance and to comply with the regulatory process pursuant to Severn Trent Water's and Affinity Water's statutory duties. The information presented relates to material or data which is still in the course of completion. Should the solution presented in this document be taken forward, Severn Trent Water and Affinity Water will be subject to the statutory duties pursuant to the necessary consenting process, including environmental assessment and consultation as required. This document should be read with those duties in mind.

Grand Union Canal SRO Gate 2 Water Quality Modelling Phase 3 and 4

Final Report

October 2022

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Purpose

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Abbreviations

AA	Annual Average
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BAT	Best Available Technology
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
EA	Environment Agency
EQS	Environmental Quality Standard
FIS	Fundamental Intermittent Standards
GUC	Grand Union Canal
LOD	Limit of Detection
MAC	Maximum Allowable Concentration
MPER	Metals Permitting (software package)
PC	Process Contribution
PEC	Predicted Environmental Concentration
PNEC	Probable No-Effect Concentration
RMDV	Recommended Maximum Discharge Value
RQP	River Quality Planning (software package)
SRO	Strategic Resource Option
STW	Severn Trent Water
UPM	Urban Pollution Management
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WTW	Water Treatment Works

1 Overview

1.1 Introduction

This report presents phases 3 and 4 of the Gate 2 water quality modelling for the Grand Union Canal (GUC) Strategic Resource Option (SRO). This proposed scheme would use the canal system to transfer treated effluent from Severn Trent Water's (STW) Minworth Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW) from Atherstone to Leighton Buzzard, where it will be abstracted, treated and put into Affinity Water's (AfW) public water supply.

The modelling and associated survey works for Gate 2 were carried out in four phases:

- Phase 1 – scoping of modelling and survey requirements
- Phase 2 – surveys
- Phase 3 – Model development / enhancement
- Phase 4 – Concept design

The Phase 1 scoping was documented in a separate report by JBA, Annex A2.3.1 (JBA Consulting, 2022). Phase 2, the water quality sampling assessment, is ongoing and is led by Atkins, see Annex B1.4 (Atkins, 2021). The Phase 1 scoping report identified two strands of water quality modelling to be prepared to inform and support the Gate 2 submission:

- Point of discharge modelling, using the Environment Agency's River Quality Planning (RQP) suite of tools, to assess the impact of the proposed transfer of Minworth effluent at the point of discharge, the Coventry Canal at Atherstone.
- Hydrodynamic water quality modelling, using the Flood Modeller Pro model of the canal used for the hydraulic assessment. A hybrid approach was proposed, using a single conservative pollutant to assess dilution of the discharged effluent over a long flow time series.

1.2 Scope

1.2.1 Development of the scope

The discharge of treated effluent to a surface water body carries the risk of causing pollution, and therefore requires consent from the Environment Agency (EA) under the Environmental Permitting regulations.

This risk was initially investigated in the Gate 1 Water Quality Stages 1 & 2 report (APEM Ltd, 2021). At Stage 1, this compared the existing water quality at the canal discharge locations with the existing Minworth effluent. An updated Gate 2 assessment was required in order to take account of the following:

- Focus on the impact of discharge to the Coventry Canal at Atherstone Top Lock, which is now the preferred point of discharge for the treated effluent transfer into the canal system,
- Updated flow data for the Coventry Canal at Atherstone, following revision of the hydrology and modelling in Aquator as presented in Annex A2.1 (JBA Consulting , 2022),
- An assessment of the utilisation of the scheme (Affinity Water, 2022),
- Further water quality sampling at the Minworth WwTW and the point of discharge in the Coventry Canal at Atherstone.

In addition, the Gate 2 scope has considered comments made by the EA regarding the Gate 1 assessment:

- Concern raised over whether no-deterioration could be achieved for Total Phosphate, given the nationally agreed Technically Achievable Limit (TAL) of 0.25mg/l as an annual average.
- The screening approach should not screen out substances which do not have an EQS as deterioration may still occur. As this is a new discharge, deterioration should be assessed for all determinands.
- Deterioration should be assessed by WFD class, EQS or where these are not available the Probable No Effects Concentration (PNEC), and for a 10% deterioration, or 3% deterioration where already in WFD Bad class or exceeding the EQS.
- Confirm that the Levels of Detection (LODs) are below the EQS.
- A minimum of 12 samples should be used for the gate 2 assessment.
- The assessment should follow the EA's H1 Assessment process, which is required for new bespoke environmental permit applications (although it was subsequently agreed that the application for an environmental permit will take place after completion of Gate 2, and therefore the H1 assessment is not part of this study).

Finally, the Environment Agency commented on the hydrodynamic modelling approach, documented in the Phase 1 report, which proposed to use a single conservative determinands to assess dilution along the length of the canal, using a long flow time-series. They were concerned that, as this approach would not individually model each determinand, it would not take sufficient account of the variability of flow and water quality in the Minworth discharge and the canal, and therefore may not be sufficiently precautionary. Given this, it was decided that a single modelling approach, using the EA's River Quality Planning (RQP) suite, should be applied to test impact at the point of discharge and at points further downstream on the canal.

The following final scope was therefore agreed following consultation with Affinity Water, Severn Trent Water, Canal & River Trust and Environment Agency:

1.2.2 Stage 1 – Scoping and Screening

- Meet with Severn Trent Water (STW) and Jacobs, the Minworth process designers to discuss the current treatment design approach.
- Meet with the Environment Agency's West Midlands (WMD) permitting team, STW and Affinity Water. to present the proposed methodology and consider the EA's approach to permitting of SROs involving effluent transfers.
- Analyse water quality using sampling results up to and including batch 12 (or later) to ensure that a minimum of 12 samples are used for most determinands.
- Screening assessment. The Environment Agency have stated (Environment Agency, 2022) that all determinands sampled at both Minworth and in the Coventry Canal at Atherstone should be modelled. Therefore, no screening of determinands was required, however a screening exercise in line with EA guidance has been undertaken for completeness. This is inconsistent with the EA's own methodology (Environment Agency, 2019) and further engagement with the EA is recommended to ensure a consistent position is available moving forwards.
- It was, however, agreed with the EA that screening would be appropriate to determine which determinands should be modelled at the two downstream water quality monitoring locations, Site 5 (Daventry) and Site 6 (Leighton Buzzard).

1.2.3 Stage 2 – Water quality impact modelling at the point of discharge

- Clean sampling data for outliers and step changes.
- Define model input parameters for canal flow, canal quality, discharge flow and discharge quality.

- Impact modelling. Using Monte Carlo (and MPer for bioavailable metals), assess the impact of the proposed discharge. The assessment will consider, for each determinand screened-in, whether the discharge may:
 - Be “potentially significant”, following the tests specified by the EA for hazardous pollutants.
 - Cause a WFD class deterioration (where class boundaries or an EQS are defined)
 - Lead to a deterioration of greater than 10%, or greater than 3% where the waterbody is already in Bad class or exceeding the EQS for that determinand.
- Where a deterioration is predicted, use Monte Carlo/MPer in “calculate the required discharge quality” mode to identify the treatment standard which would achieve no deterioration.

1.2.4 Stage 3 – Water quality impact modelling at downstream sampling sites

- Screening assessment for Site 5 (Daventry).
- Repeat stage 2, using the mixed, downstream effluent quality for site 3 (Atherstone) as the discharge quality for Site 5 (Daventry).
- Repeat, using the mixed, downstream effluent quality for site 5 (Daventry) as the discharge quality for Site 6 (Leighton Buzzard).

2 Methodology

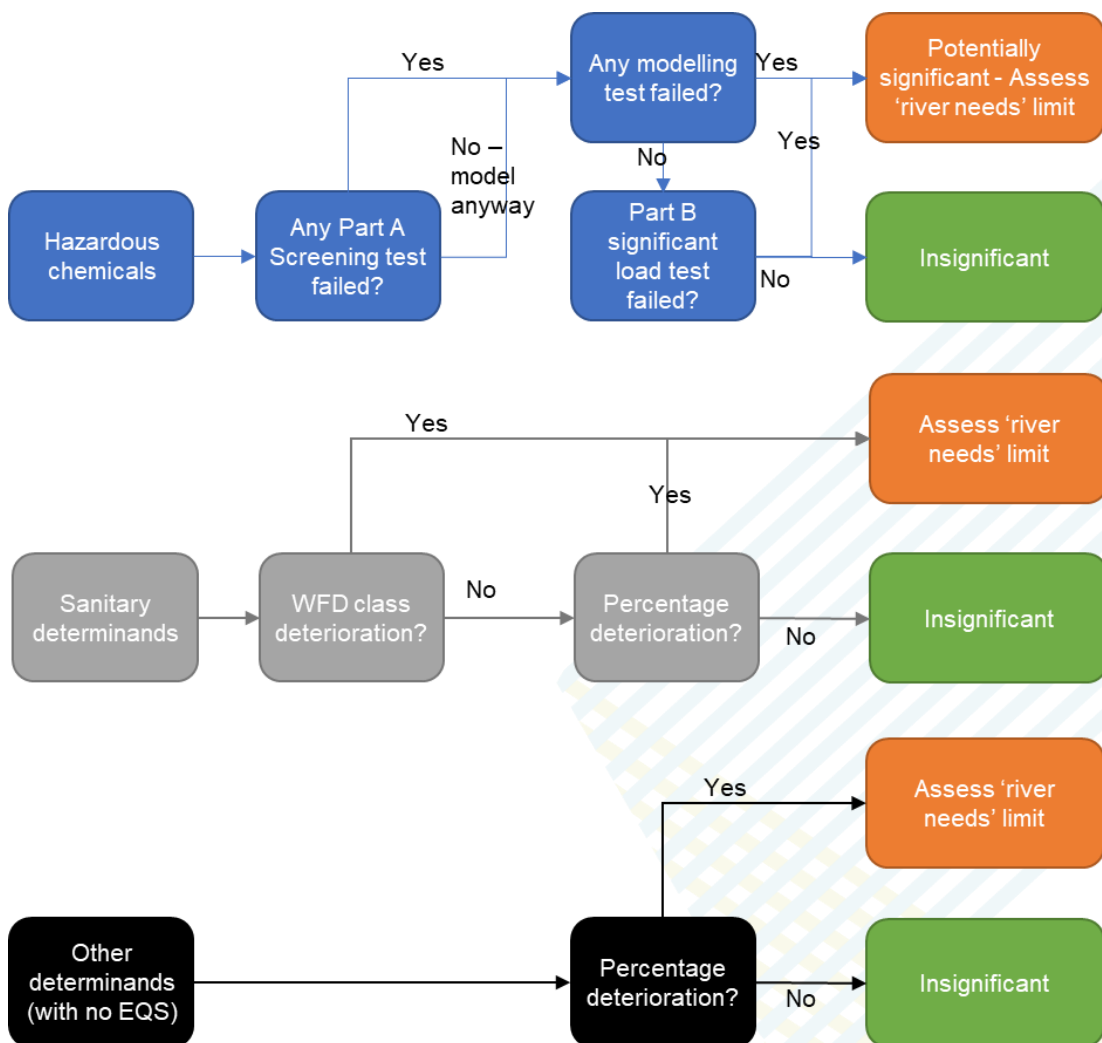
2.1 Introduction

The approach to this assessment was developed from the following sources:

- The Environment Agency’s operational instruction on permitting of hazardous chemicals and elements in discharges to surface waters (Environment Agency, 2019). This includes advice on screening, cleaning quality data, modelling and tests to apply to assess whether a discharge is “potentially significant”. It includes details of all current Environmental Quality Standards (EQSs) for hazardous substances.
- Similar guidance for assessing continuous discharges of sanitary determinands (Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), ammonia, suspended solids) and nutrients (phosphorous and nitrogen). (Environment Agency, 2014). This includes Water Framework Directive (WFD). This includes WFD class standards for these determinands.
- EA operational instruction on assessing no deterioration under the WFD. (Environment Agency, 2012).

The structure of the assessment is shown in Figure 2-1:

Figure 2-1: Assessment flow chart

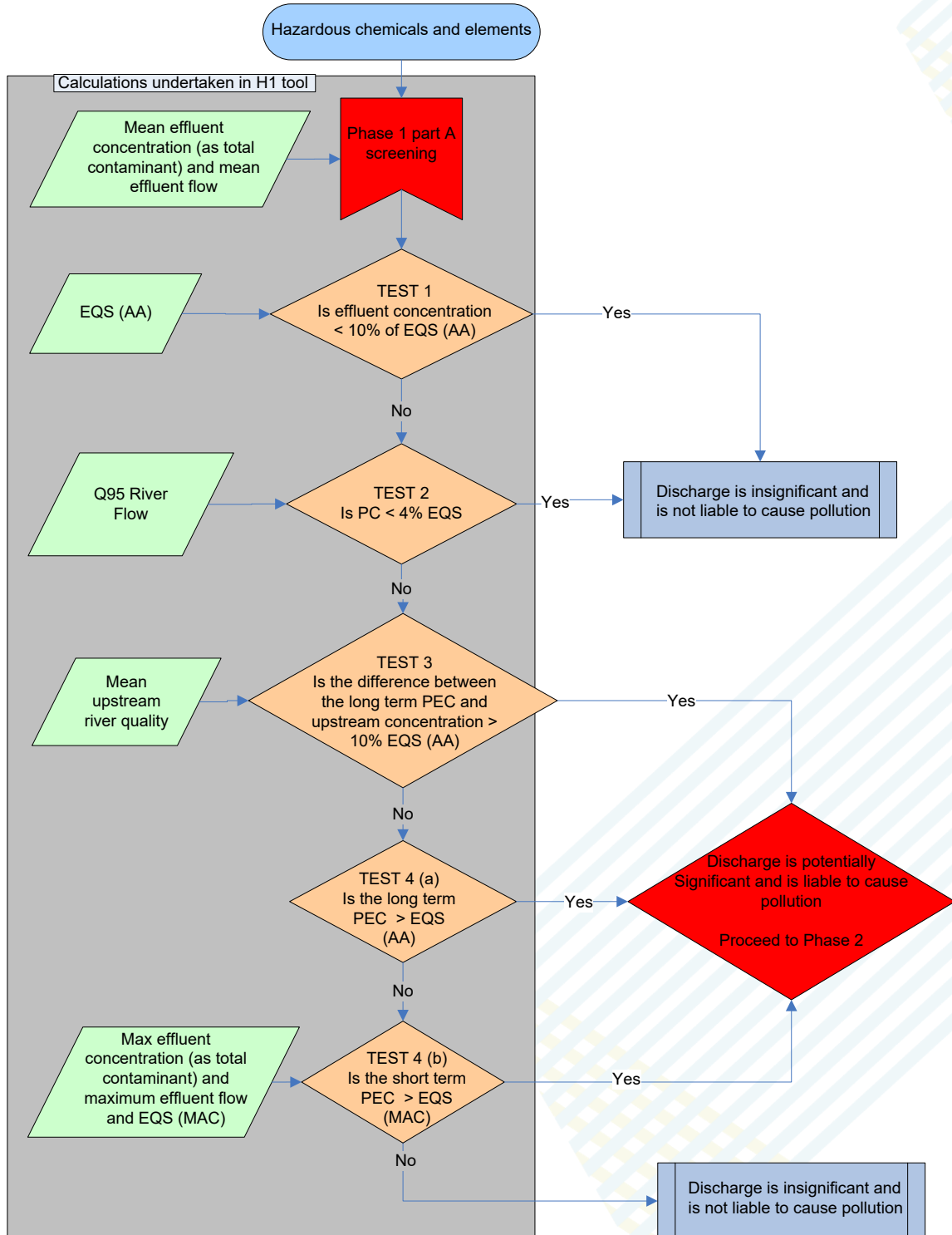


Adapted from figure 1 in (Environment Agency, 2019)

2.2 Screening

The EA Part A screening assessment for hazardous chemicals was applied to all determinands with an EQS. Screening tests were applied to raw (uncleaned) data. The process is set out in Figure 2-2.

Figure 2-2: Screening assessment



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Note that the screening assessment requires an EQS to test against. Of the 162 determinands sampled in both the Minworth effluent and the proposed point of discharge at Atherstone, 52 do not have an EQS set and therefore the screening tests could not be applied. For assessing the impacts of the discharge at site 3 (Atherstone), this did not matter as it had been agreed that all determinands would be modelled. Determinands were, however, screened for modelling at sites 5 (Daventry) and 6 (Leighton Buzzard). For those determinands without an EQS, it was agreed with the EA to screen out if the mean and 95-percentile concentrations at the downstream site were worse than the modelled mixed mean and 95-percentile downstream of the proposed discharge at Atherstone, because in such cases the transfer could only improve, not deteriorate, water quality.

For those Priority Hazardous Substances where a significant load is defined (as a mass per year), the significant load test was also applied.

2.3 Modelling at the point of discharge

- Modelling was undertaken within the EA’s River Quality Planning (RQP) suite. The Monte Carlo model was used for this assessment, with the exception of bioavailable metals (copper, lead, manganese, nickel and zinc) which used the Metals Permitting (MPer) tool.
- Flow statistics were determined for the proposed discharge and the receiving waterbody (see section 3).
- Modelling was undertaken using checked and processed data, as described in section 4.
- For all determinands with an EQS, Tests 1 and 2 as defined in Figure 2-3 were applied. In addition, the WFD class deterioration test was applied.
- As identified in Figure 2-3, the final two tests of whether there is likely to be deterioration in the effluent quality and whether there are locally-specific sensitivities were not performed. The rationale for this is addressed in sections 5.2.3 and 5.2.4.
- For the 52 sampled determinands where no EQS is set, it was not possible to undertake the full range of tests, however these were assessed for percentage deterioration, and to calculate the treatment standard that would be required to ensure no-deterioration.
- For each determinand three scenarios were modelled;
 - Impact of the discharge at existing concentrations,
 - Treatment required to meet the target (EQS), and
 - Treatment required to prevent deterioration.
- The tests relevant to each scenario and determinands type are summarised in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Relevance of tests to different determinands and scenarios

Scenario	Test	Test relevant to Hazardous Chemicals?	Test relevant to other determinands with an EQS?	Test relevant to determinands without an EQS?
Impact of the discharge at existing concentrations	Hazardous chemicals test 1a – is AA EQS exceeded or met with <95% confidence?	✓		
	Hazardous chemicals test 1b – is MAC EQS exceeded?	✓ (where MAX EQS is defined)		

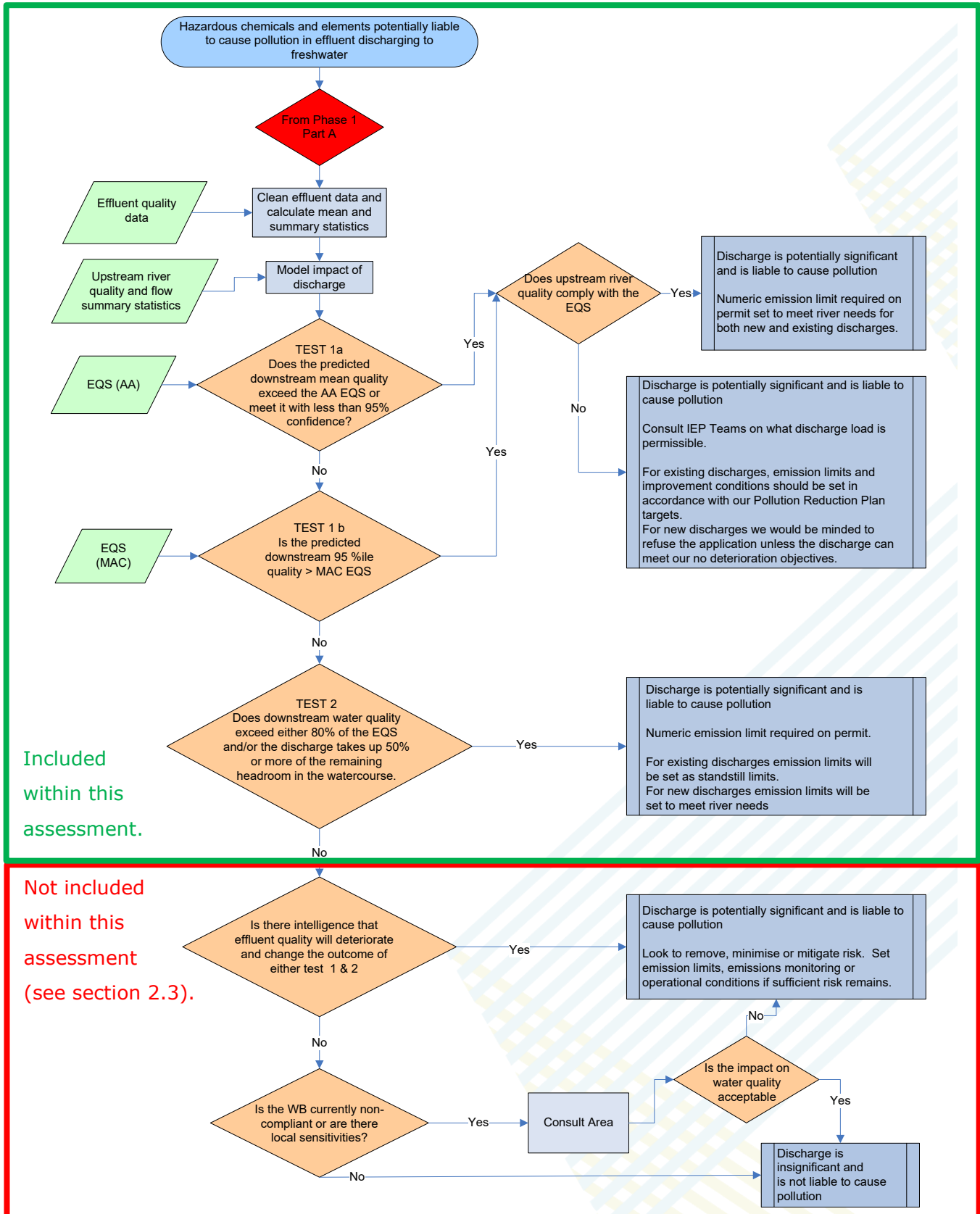
Scenario	Test	Test relevant to Hazardous Chemicals?	Test relevant to other determinands with an EQS?	Test relevant to determinands without an EQS?
	Hazardous chemicals test 2a – is d/s water quality >80% of EQS?	✓		
	Hazardous chemicals test 2b – is >50% of remaining EQS Headroom used?	✓		
	WFD – is a class deterioration predicted?	✓	✓	
	WFD – Is deterioration >10% (or >3% where EQS already exceeded)?	✓	✓	✓
Treatment required to meet the target (EQS)	What percentage treatment reduction is required to meet the AA EQS?	✓	✓	
	What percentage treatment reduction is required to meet the MAC EQS?	✓ (where MAX EQS is defined)	✓	
Treatment required to prevent deterioration	What percentage treatment reduction is required to prevent deterioration?	✓	✓	✓

2.4 Modelling downstream sites

For the downstream sampling sites 5 (Daventry) and 6 (Leighton Buzzard), the following additional assumptions were made:

- The “upstream” (background) water quality and flow in the canal at these locations would be defined using the water quality sampling and the Aquator model.
- The “discharge” flow would be the flow statistics for the Minworth effluent transfer, in other words no gains or losses of flow would be allowed for.
- The “discharge” quality statistics for each determinand at site 5 (Daventry) would be taken from the modelled, mixed results for that determinand at site 3 (Atherstone). So, whilst dilution, deposition and decay of substances along the canal route was not accounted for, the dilution occurring at the point of discharge was represented.
- Likewise, the “discharge” quality statistics for each determinand at site 6 (Leighton Buzzard) would be taken from the modelled, mixed results for that determinand at site 5 (Daventry).

Figure 2-3: Modelling process for Hazardous Substances



Included within this assessment.

Not included within this assessment (see section 2.3).

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3 Flow data analysis

3.1 Canal flow

The Monte Carlo models require Mean and 95-percentile exceedance flows for the canal at the point of inflow. These were derived from a 60-year modelled period (1961-2021) from the calibrated Aquator model. The model report was subsequently reviewed by AfW, STW, The Trust and the EA. For full details see Annex A2.1 (JBA Consulting , 2022).

The modelled flow statistics applied in the water quality model were:

Table 3-1: Canal flow statistics from Aquator model

Sampling location	Aquator model reference	Mean flow	95-percentile flow
3 – Atherstone top lock	CC Atherstone Top Lock	5.364 MI/d (0.062 m3/s)*	0.307MI/d (0.004 m3/s)*
5 – Daventry	GU Lock 7	3.89 MI/d (0.045 m3/s)	0.32 MI/d (0.004 m3/s)
6 – Leighton Buzzard	GU Locks 28-29	3.63 MI/d (0.042 m3/s)	1.53 MI/d (0.018 m3/s)

* Note that The Trust gauge flow over the bypass weir at Atherstone Top Lock, where flows of up to 3MI/d have been gauged. As reported in Annex A2.1, the model does not accurately represent this bypass flow, and it is considered that this may be due to the control curves used in the model pounds preventing the level from reaching the by weir and causing it to spill, or the fact that the model does not model this lock explicitly, but as part of a group of 6 locks.

It is, therefore, likely that the canal flow statistics at this location are conservative as they may under-estimate canal flows, at least during wetter weather periods. Further collaborative work with The Trust to review these control curves is recommended at Gate 3.

3.2 Discharge flow

The demand profile for the GUC SRO developed in the Affinity Water assessment “Capacity Needs and Utilisation Profile for Strategic Options” (Affinity Water, 2022) was simplified into a typical discharge value for each month. This is the same demand which has been applied to the “with-scheme” Aquator and hydraulic models. The monthly demand values relate to three levels of deployable output as shown in Table 3-2. In all cases it is assumed that the transfer discharge will be 15% greater than the Deployable Output, as stated in the capacity needs and utilisation assessment:

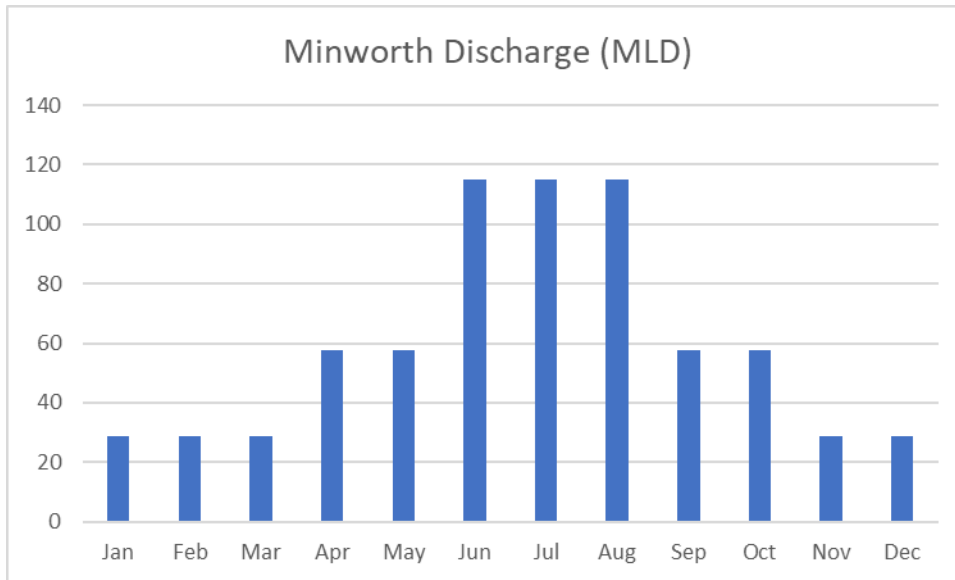
Table 3-2: Deployable Output levels

Deployable Output	Transfer discharge (DO +15%)	Notes
100MI/d	115MI/d	
50MI/d	57.5MI/d	
25MI/d	27.85MI/d	25% minimum turnover usage. This is considered to be required in order to maintain treatment and transfer assets.

The monthly utilisation is shown in Figure 3-1. This was applied to the water quality models as:

Mean 59.90 MI/d
Standard Deviation 35.65 MI/d

Figure 3-1: Monthly utilisation



3.3 Correlation of canal and Minworth discharge flow

The Monte Carlo and MPer models include a measure of correlation between data sequences. Where data sequences are closely related they are said to be correlated. An example would be a flow discharge from a WWTW into a river with a similar catchment area and time of concentration as the urban drainage system, in which case it is likely that there would be a high degree of correlation between river flow and discharge flow. The 'r' value is used to express the degree of correlation between two data sequences – a value of one means that the two data are totally correlated, a value of zero means that they are completely unrelated.

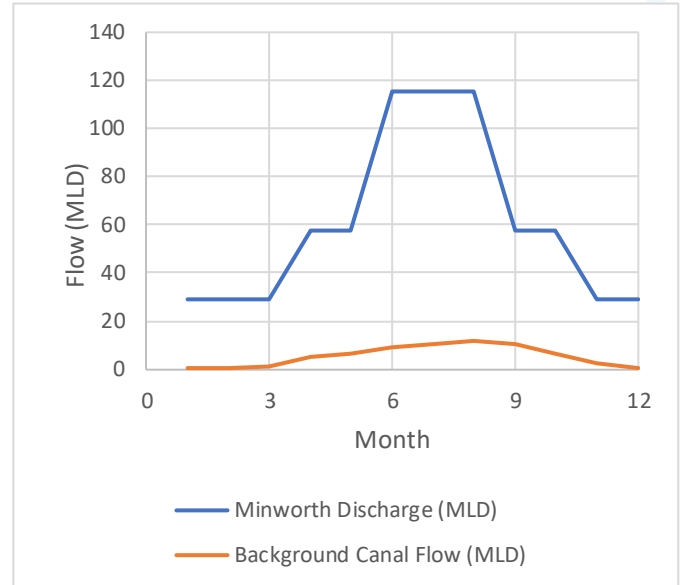
The correlation between the canal flow and discharge flow was assessed as follows:

- The 60-year flow results for the Aquator model at the three sampling locations were further analysed to identify monthly mean flows.
- Using the Excel Correlation tool, the correlation of monthly mean canal flow and monthly discharge from Minworth was correlated. Results indicate a strong positive correlation of 0.88 at site 3, 0.89 at site 5 and 0.91 at site 6. Data for site 3 is shown in Figure 3-2. This strong positive correlation is largely explained by higher rates of lockage (boat movement) and seepage (bed losses) defined in the Aquator model during the summer, which drives a demand from pumped feeders, resulting in higher canal flow during the summer than the winter. At the same time, demand in the Affinity Water area for the transfer is highest in the summer when consumer demand is high and yields from surface and groundwater resources are reduced.

Figure 3-2: Correlation of canal and discharge flow, site 3

Monthly flows

Month	Minworth Discharge (MLD)	Background Canal Flow (MLD)
Jan	28.75	0.3456
Feb	28.75	0.2592
Mar	28.75	1.2096
Apr	57.5	5.3568
May	57.5	6.3936
Jun	115	8.8128
Jul	115	10.2816
Aug	115	12.0096
Sep	57.5	10.4544
Oct	57.5	6.6528
Nov	28.75	2.2464
Dec	28.75	0.3456



Correlation

	Minworth Discharge (MLD)	Background Canal Flow (MLD)
Minworth Discharge (MLD)	1	
Canal Flow (MLD)	0.88	1

4 Water quality data analysis

4.1 Data sources

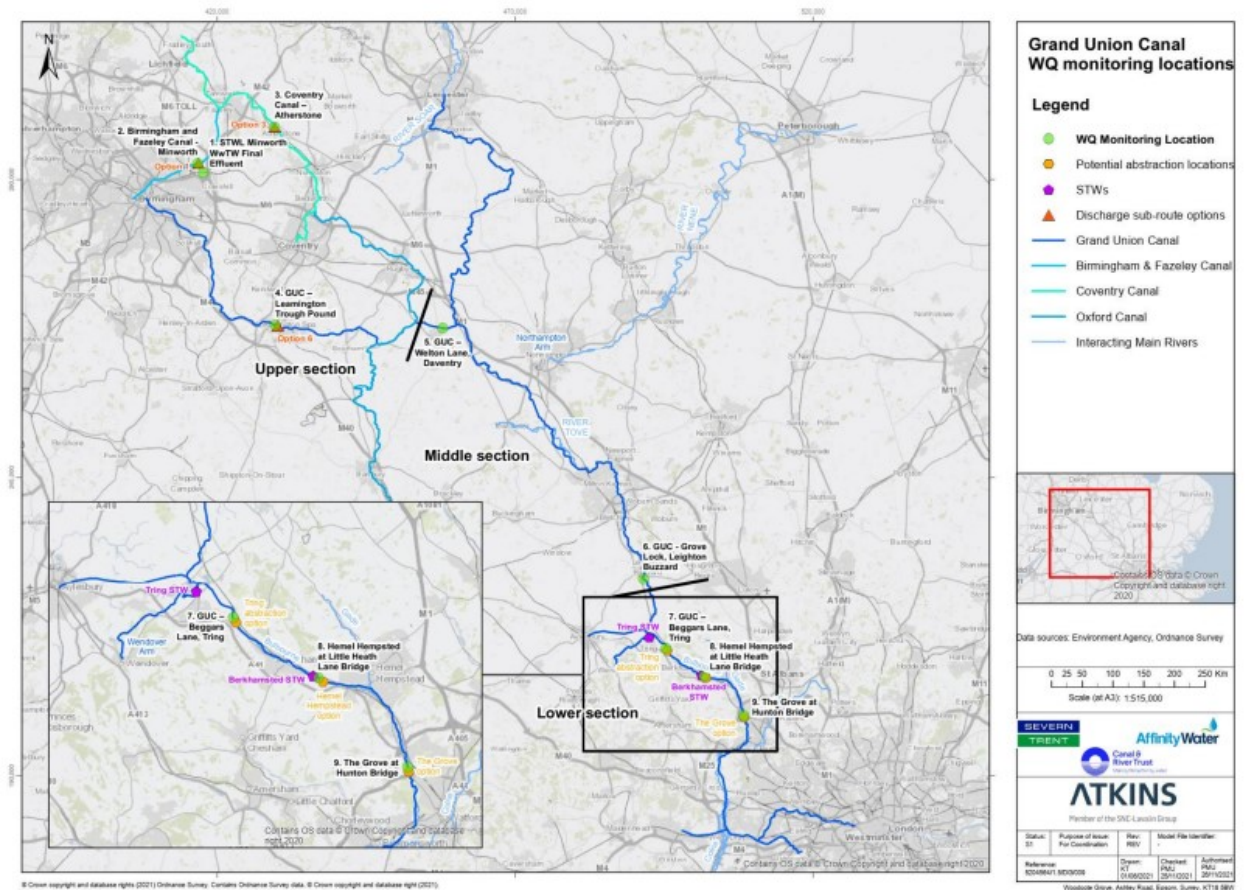
4.1.1 Water quality monitoring

The data examined and modelled was taken from the Water Quality Monitoring database – Round 13 v1.0 (Atkins, 2022). As shown in Figure 4-1, sampling was undertaken at nine locations, of which four sites are of interest to this study (the remainder not being significant following the selection of the preferred route for the transfer):

- Site 1, Minworth WwTW final effluent. Note that this is sampling the present-day final effluent (which will receive further treatment prior to discharge into the Canal).
- Site 3, Coventry Canal at Atherstone Top Lock
- Site 5, Grand Union Canal at Daventry
- Site 6, Grand Union Canal at Leighton Buzzard

13 rounds of sampling were undertaken, all were monthly spot samples taken between April 2021 and March 2022, except June 2021, in which two samples were taken. Laboratory analysis of samples was undertaken to confirm concentration of each determinand.

Figure 4-1: Plan of GUC SRO water quality sampling stations



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4.2 Data checks and preparation

The following data checks and preparation steps were undertaken prior to modelling:

- Treatment of “less-than” values
- Outliers
- Step changes

Note that the screening assessment was undertaken using the raw data prior to data checks being undertaken.

4.2.1 Treatment of “less-than” values

For each determinand, the laboratory sets a Limit of Detection (LOD). This is the lowest concentration which the test undertaken can reliably determine. Where this limit is reached, the laboratory results state that the value is said to be “qualified” as “less-than” the LOD. So, for example, the LOD for doramectin is 5ug/l. This concentration wasn’t detected in the Coventry Canal at Atherstone, so the results are reported as <5ug/l.

For initial screening, the EA guidance (Environment Agency, 2019) recommends that the “face-value” is used. So, in the case of doramectin, the screening tests are based on the assumption that all individual samples were of a concentration of 5ug/l.

For modelling, the EA recommend that samples which are less than the LOD are considered to be half of the LOD. In the example of doramectin, this resulted in sample values being adjusted to 2.5ug/l.

Where a high proportion of samples, either in the discharge (site 1) or receiving waters (sites 3, 5 and 6) are qualified, there is a significant risk that this will influence the reliability of the results. In the presentation of results (tables in sections 5, 6, 7 and 8), determinands where 50% or more of the discharge and/or canal samples are qualified are marked with a **(Q)**. Results for these determinands should be treated with extra caution. A summary of qualified values is provided in Appendix D.

Note that for seven determinands (sulphide or hydrogen sulphide, abamectin, cyfluthrin, doramectin, ivermectin, methiocarb and silver dissolved), the LOD is greater than the Annual Average EQS (or greater than the 95 percentile EQS for cyfluthrin). For these determinands it is not possible to reliably assess current or future performance compared to the EQS.

4.2.2 Outliers

Outliers are values which differ significantly from the normal range of values encountered, inclusion of which in the Monte Carlo modelling might skew the results. Time series graphs were generated for all determinands to be assessed in the water quality impact assessment. Outliers were identified where they were 3 times the standard deviation above or below the mean value. Due to the way concentrations of some determinands were reported, we chose to include these statistical outliers in the modelling. This is because when examined they present little variation from the other values that were sampled. This reasoning for the inclusion or exclusion is outlined in Table 4-1 and Table 4-2 for Site 1 and 3 respectively.

4.2.3 Step changes

Step changes are permanent increases or decreases in the range of concentrations sampled. They may represent a new discharge, improved treatment at an existing discharge, or additional, unknown changes to the sources of contaminants. Step changes were identified visually using graphs for each determinand, when these were identified the corresponding graph has been included below. The graphs for every determinand are available if required.

4.2.4 Ammonia

The sampling results include values for ammoniacal nitrogen (mg/l as N), ammonia (mg/l as NH₃) and ammonia (mg/l as N). The second two represent un-ionized ammonia, and the values are identical for all sites assessed.

The relevant EQSs are set for Ammoniacal Nitrogen, and therefore this determinand has been assessed in this study. Unionized ammonia is not normally consented in treated effluent, being more of a concern from untreated intermittent discharges, and is subject to a separate set of quality standards, the Fundamental Intermittent Standards (FIS), which require different modelling tools to assess compliance. For these reasons, un-ionized ammonia has not been included within this assessment.

4.3 Results for Site 1 Minworth WwTW - final effluent

4.3.1 Outliers

Table 4-1 identifies 14 possible outliers identified in the Site 1 data, and whether they are included (7) or excluded (7) when calculating the mean and standard deviation in the Monte Carlo analysis.

Table 4-1: Outliers, Site 1 Minworth WwTW - final effluent

Determinand	Outlying data point value	Date of sample	Include in modelling	Reason for decision
3-methylphenol (m-cresol)	0.03ug	10/01/2022	yes	only result not <0.02
octylphenols 4-(1,1',3,3'-tetramethylbutyl)phenol	0.01ug	10/01/2022	yes	only result not <0.01
ammoniacal nitrogen	1.1mg	19/04/2021	no	next closest is 0.41
chloronitrotoluenes	0.14ug	10/01/2022	no	only result that's not <0.02
cadmium total	0.05ug	01/06/2021	no	only result that's not <0.02
chlorine free	0.5mg	10/07/2021	no	exact values - all others 0.1
chlorine total	0.5mg	10/07/2021	no	exact values - all others 0.1
chloroform	1ug	07/02/2022	yes	only result not <1.0
chlorophyll	21ug	01/06/2021	yes	only result not <20.0
chromium total	140ug	10/05/2021	no	next closest is 12
chlorothalonil	0.35ug	21/06/2021	yes	only result not <0.035
dibutyl phthalate	0.1ug	10/05/2021	no	next closest is 0.04 - most are 0.01
diethyl phthalate	0.04ug	10/05/2021	yes	only result not <0.02

Determinand	Outlying data point value	Date of sample	Include in modelling	Reason for decision
MCPA	0.03ug	01/06/2021	yes	only result not <0.02

4.3.2 Step Changes

Maneb

There is potentially a step change for Maneb, a fungicide used to control potato and tomato blight, with the last two rounds of sampling as shown in Figure 4-2 below. The technical lead at Minworth was contacted. He could not identify obvious reason for a step change in concentrations of Maneb, although possibly it could be related to activities at a vegetable processing plant within the catchment. Two points is too few to be confident that this represents a lasting change, and all data points were included for this determinand.

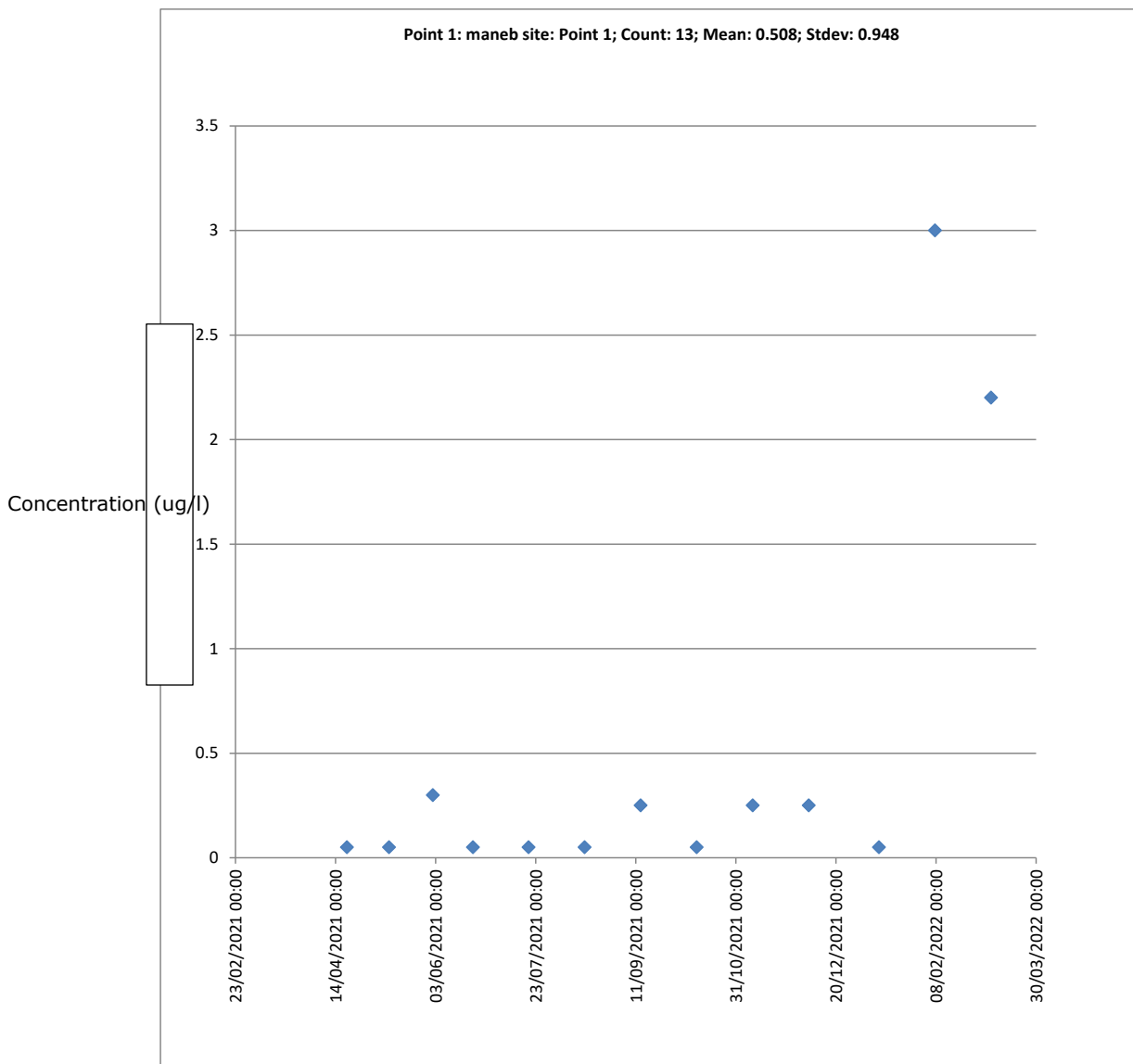


Figure 4-2: Maneb (ug/l) at Site 1

4.4 Results for Site 3 – Coventry Canal at Atherstone

4.4.1 Outlier data points

Table 4-2 identifies possible 28 outliers identified in the Site 1 data, and whether they are included (9) or excluded (19) when calculating the mean and standard deviation in the Monte Carlo analysis.

Table 4-2 – Outliers, Site 3 – Coventry Canal at Atherstone

Determinand	Outlying data point value	Date	Include in modelling	Reason for decision
3-methylphenol (m-cresol)	0.032ug	06/12/2021	yes	only result that's not <0.02 - halved to <0.01
4-methylphenol (p-cresol)	0.1ug	06/12/2021	no	except 0.05 only value not <0.02 halved to 0.01
aluminium dissolved	280ug	16/08/2021	no	next lowest value 54
bromide	2.5mg	07/02/2022	no	next lowest value 0.28
chemical oxygen demand (COD)	240mg	19/04/2021	no	next lowest value 28
cadmium dissolved	0.92ug	07/02/2022	no	next lowest value 0.25
cadmium total	1.14ug	07/02/2022	no	next lowest value 0.43
chromium total	20ug	21/06/2021	no	next lowest value 1.8
di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	0.19ug	07/02/2022	yes	only result that's not <1.5 - halved to <0.075
dibutyl phthalate	0.1ug	10/05/2021	no	except 0.03 only value not <0.02 halved to 0.01
iron dissolved	370ug	16/08/2021	no	next lowest value 49
glyphosate	0.12ug	21/06/2021	yes	only result that's not <0.1 - halved to <0.05
mecoprop	0.03ug	19/04/2021	yes	only result that's not <0.02 - halved to <0.01
maneb	1.5ug	07/02/2022	no	next lowest value 0.25
mancozeb	1.3ug	07/02/2022	no	next lowest value 0.3
np4	0.06ug	19/04/2021	yes	only result that's not <0.04 - halved to 0.02
polychloro chloromethyl sulphonamido diphenyl ethe	0.5ug	06/12/2021	no	only result that's not <0.2 - halved to 0.1

Determinand	Outlying data point value	Date	Include in modelling	Reason for decision
lead dissolved	2.8ug	16/08/2021	no	next lowest value 0.52
permethrin	0.002ug	19/07/2021	yes	except 0.001 only value not <0.001 halved to 0.0005
tin dissolved	0.9ug	06/12/2021	no	except 0.5 only value not <0.4 halved to 0.2
tin total	0.9ug	06/12/2021	no	except 0.5 only value not <0.4 halved to 0.2
tetrachloroethane	0.25ug	06/12/2021	no	only result that's not <0.1 - halved to 0.05
triphenyltin compounds (as triphenyltin cation)	0.009ug	01/06/2021	no	except <0.0002 only value not <0.002 halved to 0.001
tributyl phosphate	0.02ug	11/10/2021	yes	only result that's not <0.02 - halved to 0.01
triclosan	0.02ug	19/04/2021	yes	only result that's not <0.01 - halved to 0.005
zinc dissolved	180ug	07/02/2021	no	next lowest value 63 - already taken out of the data
zinc total	210ug	07/02/2022	no	next lowest value 77 - already taken out of the data
octylphenol triethoxylate	0.02ug	19/04/2021	yes	only result that's not <0.02 - halved to 0.01

4.4.2 Step changes in data

No strong step changes were detected for any determinand at this site. However, Nitrate as NO₃ and N did show a potential step change in the data as shown below in Figure 4-3 and Figure 4-4. This may represent a seasonal change, perhaps as a result of agricultural runoff. The Trust's Environmental Scientist responsible for the Coventry Canal commented "*I can confirm that we have had no pollution reports along the Coventry Canal in Atherstone. I don't know the exact point location you are referring to but I have observed a number of outfalls in this location that are recorded on our GIS system. These include:*

- *Severn Trent Outfall 120 (Trust Functional Location CC-027-035) – X 430642, Y 297462*
- *Private Sewage Discharge (EA consented EPRUP3623GL) ASHLEIGH NURSERY SCHOOL, CV9 2PA – X 430252, Y 298142*
- *X2 Highway England Outfalls 13 & 14 (Trust Functional Location CC-028-016) – X 430214, Y 298183*

It's also worth noting that this can be a busy stretch for boats and there are a number of canal basins along this section in which we sometimes have sewage discharge issues. Also land-use shows allotments near Atherstone at 1 Penny Hapenny Ct, Atherstone CV9 2AA, potential source of nitrate".

With no clear evidence to indicate that this is a permanent step change, all data points were used for the water quality impact analysis for these determinands.

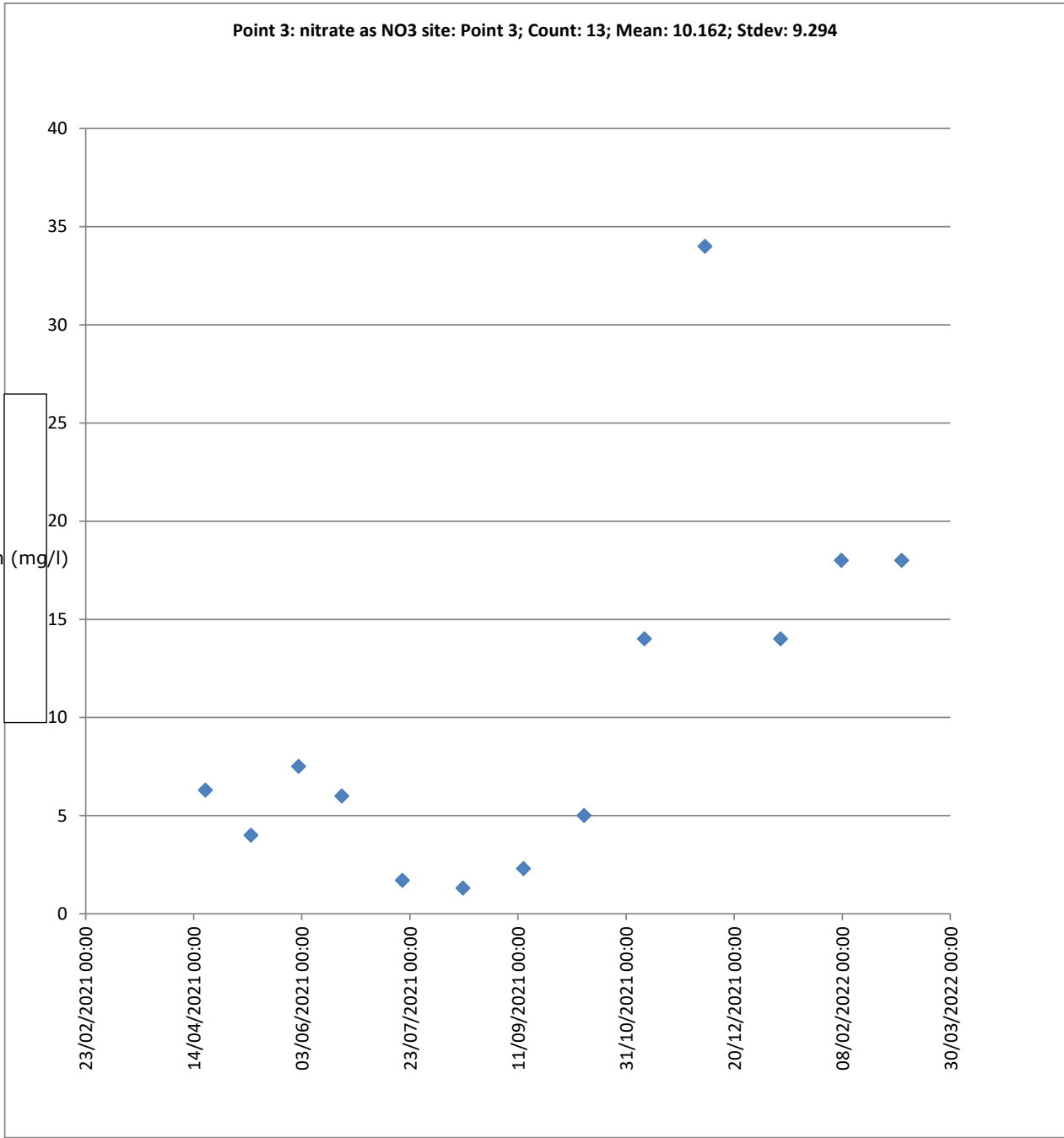


Figure 4-3 – Nitrate as NO3 mg/l at Site 3

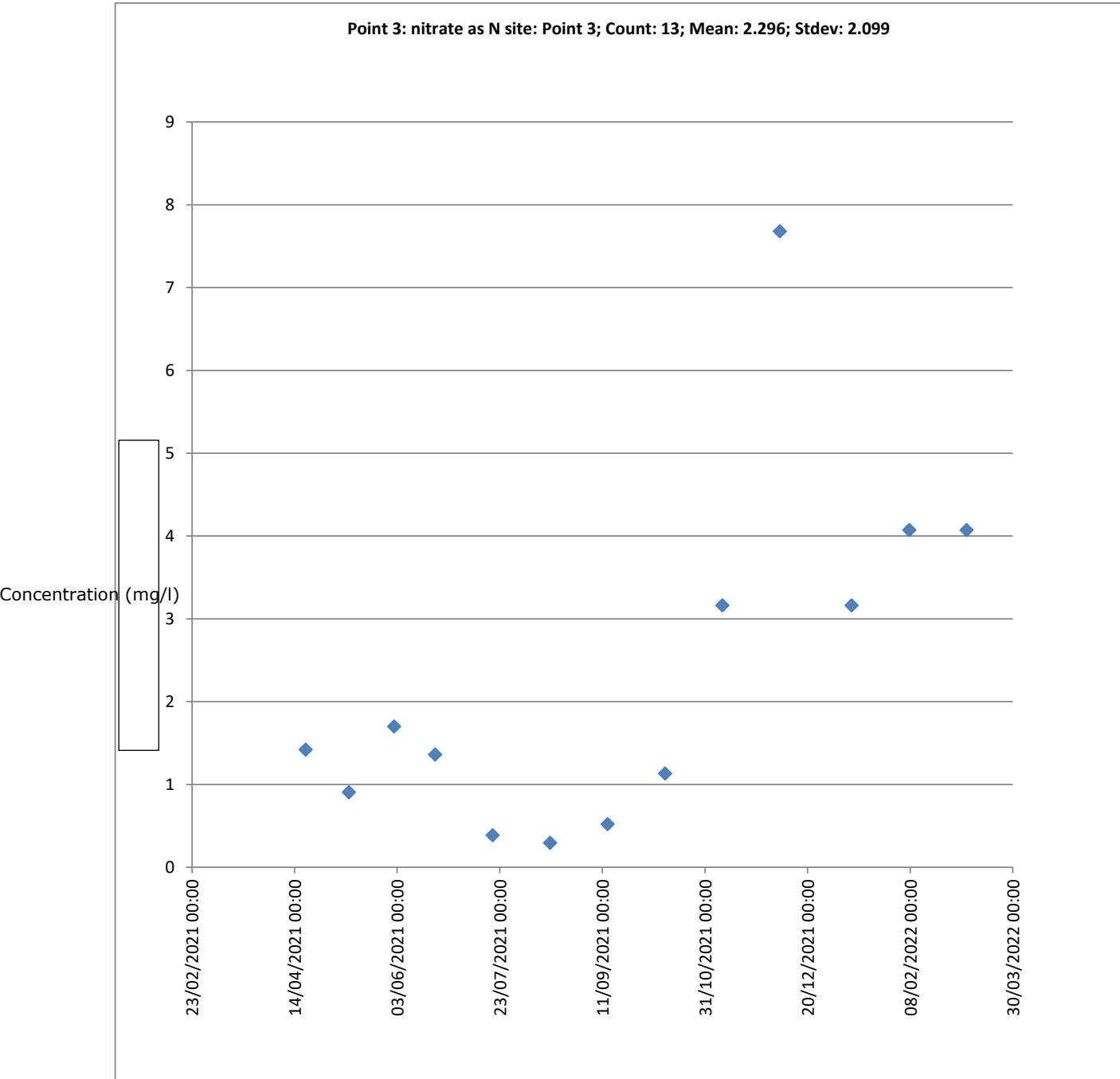


Figure 4-4 – Nitrate as N mg/l at Site 3

4.5 Results for Site 5 GUC at Daventry

4.5.1 Outliers

Table 4-3 identifies 10 possible outliers identified in the Site 5 data, all of which have been included in the Monte Carlo analysis.

Table 4-3 Outliers, Site 5-GUC and Daventry

Determinand	Outlying data point value	Date	Include in modelling	Reason for decision
antimony dissolved	2.1ug/l	10/05/2021	yes	all other values <0.57
antimony total	2.1ug/l	10/05/2021	yes	all other values <0.57
cadmium dissolved	0.03ug/l	06/12/2021	yes	only value not 0.01
cadmium total	0.1ug/l	07/03/2022	yes	all other values <0.03
cypermethrin	0.00009ug/l	10/05/2021	yes	only value not 0.00004
mercury dissolved	0.016ug/l	19/04/2021	yes	all other values <0.006
nickel total	15ug/l	07/03/2022	yes	all other values <3.5
tributyltin compounds (as tributyltin cation)	0.00008ug/l	16/08/2021	yes	lowest value is 0.000015
triclosan	0.02ug/l	19/04/2021	yes	only value not 0.005
zinc total	110ug/l	10/01/2022	yes	all other values <33

4.5.2 Step changes in data

No strong step changes were detected for any determinand at this site. However, Nitrate as NO₃ and N did show a potential step change in the data as shown below in Figure 4-5- Nitrate as NO₃ mg/l at site 5 and Figure 4-6- Nitrate as N mg/l at Site 5, Figure 4-3. This may represent a seasonal change, perhaps as a result of agricultural runoff. The pattern is very similar to that observed at site 3 (see Figure 4-3 and Figure 4-4).

With no clear evidence to indicate that this is a permanent step change, all data points were used for the water quality impact analysis for these determinands.

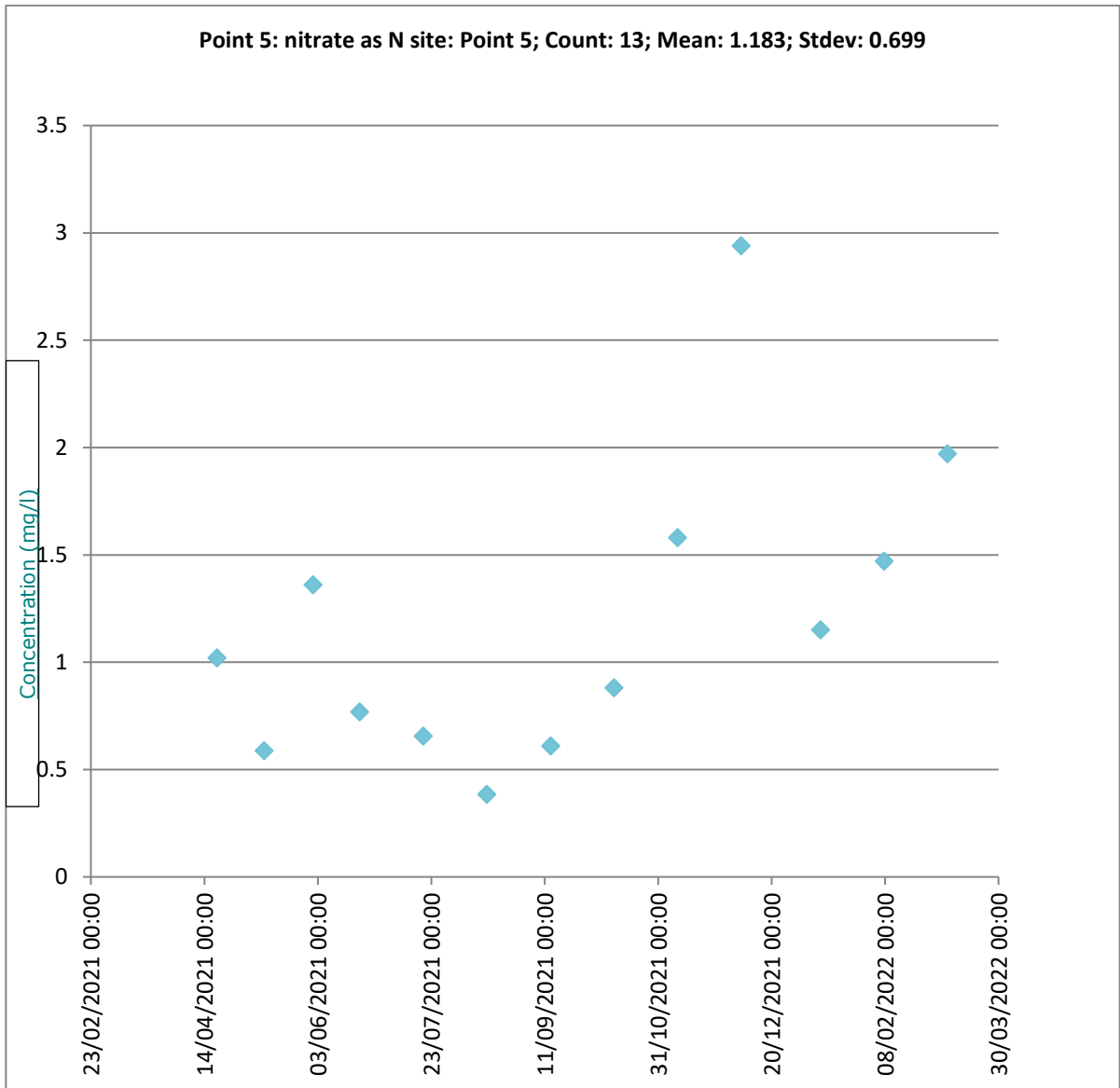


Figure 4-5- Nitrate as NO3 mg/l at site 5

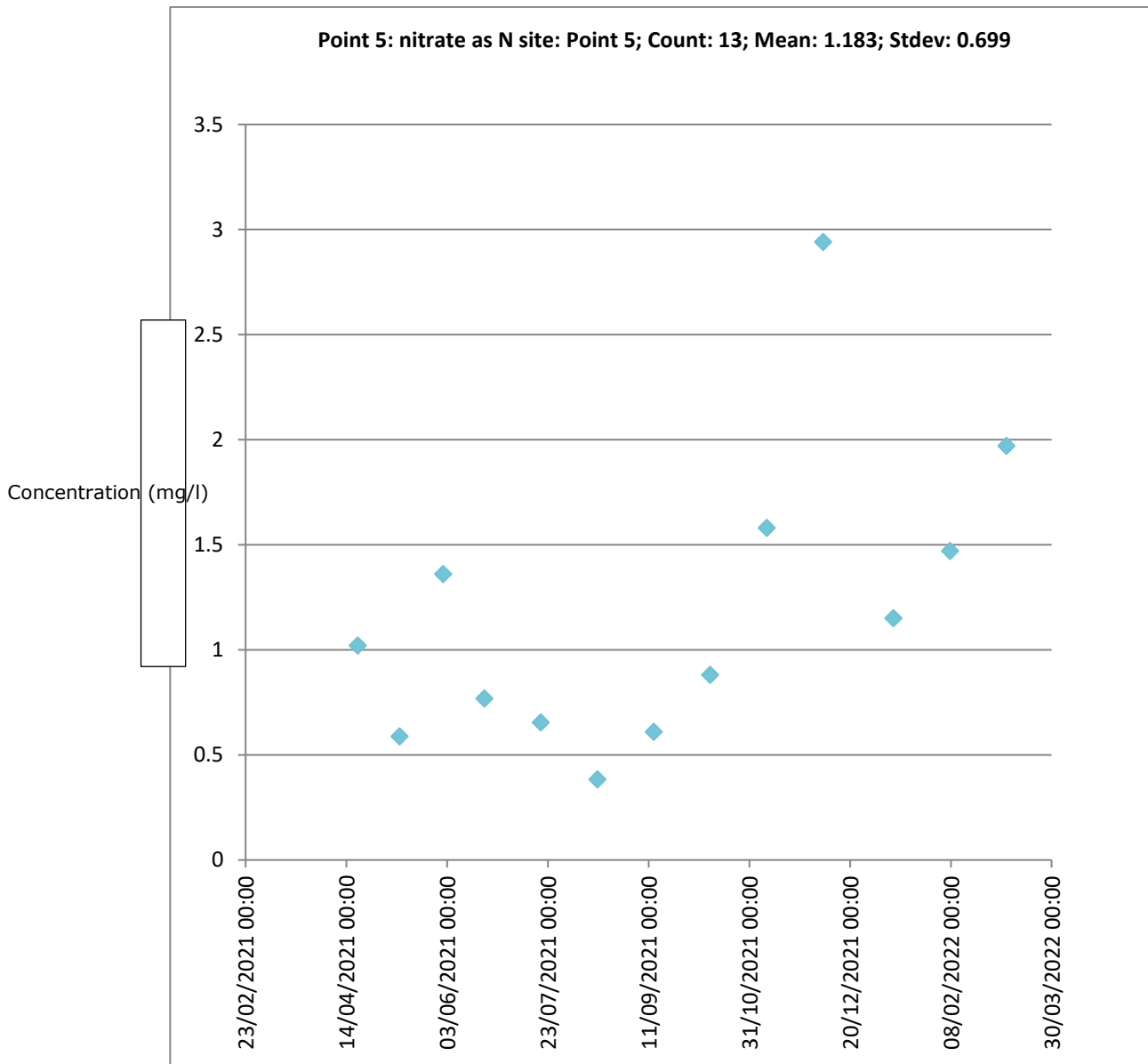


Figure 4-6- Nitrate as N mg/l at Site 5

4.6 Results for Site 6 GUC at Leighton Buzzard

4.6.1 Outliers

Table 4-4: Outliers, Site 5, GUC at Daventry identifies 8 possible outliers identified in the Site 6 data, and whether they are included (9) or excluded (1) when calculating the mean and standard deviation in the Monte Carlo analysis.

Table 4-4: Outliers, Site 5, GUC at Daventry

Determinand	Outlying data point value	Date	Include in modelling	Reason for decision
chromium total	8.6ug/l	09/11/2021	yes	all other values <3.4ug/l
nickel dissolved	7.1ug/l	20/10/2021	yes	all other values <2.1

Determinand	Outlying data point value	Date	Include in modelling	Reason for decision
nickel total	9.4ug/l	20/10/2021	yes	all other values <4.1
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	0.0051ug/l	14/09/2021	yes	all other values <0.0024
sulphide or hydrogen sulphide	210ug/l	12/10/2021	yes	all other values <28
zinc total	46ug/l	20/10/2021	yes	all other values <19
benzo(a)pyrene	0.134ug/l	20/10/2021	yes	all other values <0.0272
fluoranthene	0.109ug/l	20/10/2021	no	all other values <0.023

4.6.2 Step changes in data

No strong step changes were detected for any determinand at this site.

4.7 Correlation of flow and quality

The RQP default correlations for river flow and quality (-0.3) and for effluent flow and quality (-0.2) were applied, indicating that effluent and river quality is considered to reduce slightly with higher flows. Neither the canal system, where flow is largely driven by boat usage, and the effluent transfer, demand for which will be driven by hydrologic and seasonal changes in the Affinity Water area, are expected to act like a typical wastewater discharge into a river.

4.8 Bioavailable metals

In order to model bioavailable metals in the MPer application, additional quality statistics are required for pH, calcium and dissolved organic carbon (DOC) in the discharge and for DOC in the upstream watercourse. MPer uses these to calculate the bioavailable concentrations of copper, lead, manganese, nickel and zinc. The values used are shown below.

Figure 4-7: Extra data for bioavailable calculations in MPer

Extra data for calculations of bio-available metal ...		
mean pH for river	7.53	(7.34 - 7.72)
standard deviation	0.38	(0.25 - 0.51)
number of samples	13	
mean calcium for river	115.92	(101 - 131)
standard deviation	29.75	(19.8 - 39.7)
number of samples	13	
mean u/s DOC	4.09	(3.45 - 4.73)
standard deviation	1.29	(0.86 - 1.72)
number of samples	13	
mean discharge DOC	7.91	(6.79 - 9.03)
standard deviation	2.27	(1.51 - 3.03)
number of samples	13	
mean d/s DOC	7.69	(6.63 - 8.76)
standard deviation	2.15	(1.43 - 2.88)
number of samples	13.0	
pH and river flow	0.0000	
calcium and river flow	0.0000	
calcium and pH	0.0000	
river DOC and flow	0.0000	
discharge DOC and flow	0.0000	

4.9 Environmental quality standards

4.9.1 General approach

- The EQSs applied in the modelling and to assess the tests in the screening and modelling stages were obtained from the EA’s instructions on hazardous chemicals (Environment Agency, 2019) and sanitary determinands (Environment Agency, 2014).
- For these determinands, the Catchment Data Explorer (Environment Agency, 2022) was consulted to obtain the relevant class standards, however the Canal is shown as ‘not assessed’ for physico-chemical quality elements. Therefore, the relevant class boundaries have been assumed based on the existing water quality, as described below for the three sites.

4.9.2 Site 3- Coventry Canal at Atherstone Top Lock

- For BOD and ammonia standards, the river type needs to be defined based on altitude and alkalinity. Atherstone top lock is at c.85mAOD, and has a mean alkalinity of 116mg/l as Ca CO₃, putting it in Type 6.
- Standards for phosphorous are also determined on altitude and alkalinity, putting the Canal in Type 4n.

Table 4-5: De facto classes and class boundaries for sanitary determinands, site 3

Determinand	Water Body Type	Observed value	Assumed class
BOD	Type 6	8.04mg/l (90 th percentile)	Bad (boundary for Poor is 7.5mg/l so current performance is Bad)

Determinand	Water Body Type	Observed value	Assumed class
Ammonia (Ammoniacal Nitrogen)	Type 6	0.274mg/l (90 th percentile)	Good (boundary for Good is 0.3mg/l)
Phosphorous	Type 4n	0.316mg/l (Annual Average)	Poor (boundary for Poor is 1.0mg/l)

4.9.3 Site 5- Grand Union Canal at Daventry

- For BOD and ammonia standards, the river type needs to be defined based on altitude and alkalinity. The GUC at Daventry is at c.115mAOD, and has a mean alkalinity of 149mg/l as Ca CO₃, putting it in Type 6.
- Standards for phosphorous are also determined on altitude and alkalinity, putting the Canal in Type 4n.

Table 4-6: De facto classes and class boundaries for sanitary determinands, site 5

Determinand	Water Body Type	Observed value	Assumed class
BOD	Type 6	5.28mg/l (90 th percentile)	Moderate (boundary for Moderate is 6.0mg/l)
Ammonia (Ammoniacal Nitrogen)	Type 6	0.428mg/l (90 th percentile)	Moderate (boundary for Moderate is 0.75mg/l)
Phosphorous	Type 4n	0.431mg/l (Annual Average)	Poor (boundary for Poor is 1.0mg/l)

4.9.4 Site 6- Grand Union Canal at Leighton Buzzard

- For BOD and ammonia standards, the river type needs to be defined based on altitude and alkalinity. The GUC at Leighton Buzzard is at c.85mAOD, and has a mean alkalinity of 177mg/l as Ca CO₃, putting it in Type 6.
- Standards for phosphorous are also determined on altitude and alkalinity, putting the Canal in Type 4n.

Table 4-7: De facto classes and class boundaries for sanitary determinands, site 6

Determinand	Water Body Type	Observed value	Assumed class
BOD	Type 6	11.84mg/l (90 th percentile)	Bad (boundary for Poor is 7.5mg/l so current performance is Bad)
Ammonia (Ammoniacal Nitrogen)	Type 6	0.615mg/l (90 th percentile)	Moderate (boundary for Moderate is 0.75mg/l)
Phosphorous	Type 4n	0.548mg/l (Annual Average)	Poor (boundary for Poor is 1.0mg/l)

4.1 Data management

Raw and processed data for all determinands was collated into a single spreadsheet. This was set up to generate input files for Monte Carlo and MPer, enabling model values to be imported directly into the modelling software. The full input data to the screening and modelling is tabulated in Appendix A.

4.2 Notes on the modelling process

- For metals with a bioavailable EQS, the assessment should be undertaken on the dissolved metal, rather than the total. For completeness, the assessment was carried out on both dissolved and total. The outcome of the hazardous chemicals and WFD tests was the same for dissolved and total in all cases (copper, lead, manganese, nickel and zinc).
- For metals with a dissolved EQS, EA guidance is that both total and dissolved are assessed, with the risk to EQS assessed on the total concentrations.
- Within Monte Carlo, some smaller values such as standard deviation are sometimes too small and are automatically set to either small values, such as 0.001 or to a percentage of the mean (1% of mean for river quality and 0.1% of mean for discharge quality). The following determinands have a discharge quality too small to load in Monte Carlo and as such have had their mean upstream quality, discharge quality, and downstream target (where available), multiplied by 1,000 to input into the model. They are BDE-28, BDE-47, Cypermethrin, Hexabromocyclododecane (HDCCD), Mercury dissolved, Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA), Permethrin, and Triphenyltin compounds (as Triphenyltin Cation). Model output results for these determinands were then divided by 1,000 to return them to their original unit.

5 Results for Site 3, Coventry Canal at Atherstone

5.1 Screening

Five Part A screening tests were undertaken on the full suite of determinands.

- Test 1: Does the concentration of the substance in the discharge exceed 10% of the EQS?
- Test 2: Does the process contribution (PC) exceed 4% of the EQS?
- Test 3: Does the difference between upstream quality and the Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC) exceed the 10% of the EQS?
- Test 4a: Is the long-term PEC greater than the annual average EQS?
- Test 4b: Is the short-term PEC greater than the maximum (MAC) EQS?

In addition, the Part B screening significant load test was applied for the six determinands where an annual Significant Load has been defined (mercury dissolved, mercury total, nonylphenols (4-nonylphenol technical mix), cadmium dissolved, cadmium total and tributyltin compounds (as tributyltin cation)).

Results of the screening for the 160 determinands sampled at both Minworth and the Coventry Canal at Atherstone were as follows:

- For 75 determinands, all tests are passed and the screening results indicate that the discharge is "not significant".
- 50 determinands do not have an AA EQS set and therefore the screening tests cannot be applied.
- 35 determinands are screened as "potentially significant" because, in accordance with the process shown in Figure 2-2, they fail on screening tests 1 and/or 2 and then also fail on at least one of tests 3, 4a and 4b. These are listed in Table 5-1.
- No additional determinands were screened in by the Significant Load test, although this was failed for nonylphenols.

Where a determinand would normally be screened out following the tests, all determinands have been taken forward following guidance from the Environment Agency. The full screening results are presented in Appendix B.

Table 5-1: Determinands identified as “potentially significant” by the screening tests

Determinand	Screening Test 1 (<10% of EQS)	Screening Test 2 (PC <4% EQS)	Screening Test 3 (PEC-upstream concentration n>10% EQ)	Screening Test 4a (Long-term PEC>AA EQS)	Screening Test 4b (Short-term PEC>MAC EQS)	Screening Test 5 (Is the Significant Load exceeded)
3,4-dichloroaniline	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass
abamectin	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass
azinphos methyl, dissolved	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass
benzo(a)pyrene	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass
bromine - total residual oxidant	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass
chlorothalonil	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass
chromium (VI) dissolved	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass
copper dissolved	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass
copper total	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass
cyanide total	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass
cypermethrin	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass
dichlorvos	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass
doramectin	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass
formaldehyde	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass
hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass
ivermectin	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass
malachite green	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass
malathion	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass
mancozeb	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass
manganese dissolved	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass
manganese total	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass
methiocarb	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass
nickel dissolved	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass
nickel total	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass
nonylphenols (4-nonylphenol technical mix)	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail
perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass
permethrin	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass
polychloro chloromethyl sulphonamido diphenyl ethe	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass
silver dissolved	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass
sulphide or hydrogen sulphide	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass
total phosphorus	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass
triazophos	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass
triclosan	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass
zinc dissolved	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass
zinc total	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass

5.2 Modelling

Three scenarios have been tested on the determinands within Monte Carlo / MPer:

- Impact of input on discharge quality
- Required discharge quality to meet target/EQS
- Required discharge quality to prevent deterioration

The full suite of results are presented in Appendix C.

5.2.1 Impact of the discharge at existing concentrations

5.2.1.1 Hazardous chemicals modelling tests

Of the 162 determinands modelled:

- 88 pass all of the hazardous chemicals modelling tests.
- 42 determinands do not have either an AA or MAC EQS and therefore the hazardous chemicals modelling tests cannot be applied.
- 30 determinands fail one or more of the modelling tests. These are listed in Table 5-2. For 18 of these, the EQS is already exceeded in the Coventry Canal.

Table 5-2: Determinands which fail one or more of the hazardous chemicals modelling tests

Determinand	Fails AA EQS modelling tests	Does the water body pass AA at present?	Fails MAC EQS modelling tests	Does the water body pass MAC at present?
3,4-dichloroaniline (Q)	✓	Fail		Pass
Abamectin (Q)	✓	Fail	✓	Fail
azinphos methyl, dissolved (Q)	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
benzo(a)pyrene	✓	Fail		Pass
bromine - total residual oxidant	✓	Fail	✓	Fail
chromium (VI) dissolved (Q)	✓	Fail		No MAC EQS
cyanide total (Q)	✓	Fail		No MAC EQS
cyfluthrin (Q)		No AA EQS	✓	Fail
cypermethrin (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
dichlorvos (Q)	✓	Pass		Pass
doramectin (Q)	✓	Fail	✓	Fail
formaldehyde (Q)	✓	Fail		Pass
ivermectin (Q)	✓	Fail	✓	Fail
malachite green (Q)	✓	Pass		Pass
malathion (Q)	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
mancozeb (Q)	✓	Pass		Pass
manganese dissolved	✓	Fail		Fail
manganese total	✓	Fail		Fail
methiocarb (Q)	✓	Fail		Pass
nickel dissolved	✓	Fail		Fail
nickel total	✓	Fail	✓	Fail
nonylphenols (4-nonylphenol technical mix) (Q)	✓	Pass		Pass
perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	✓	Fail		Pass
permethrin (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass

Determinand	Fails EQS modelling tests	AA	Does the water body pass EQS at present?	Fails EQS modelling tests	MAC	Does the water body pass EQS at present?
polychloro chloromethyl sulphonamido diphenyl ethe (Q)	✓		Fail			No MAC EQS
silver dissolved (Q)	✓		Fail	✓		Fail
sulphide or hydrogen sulphide (Q)	✓		Fail	✓		Fail
total anions (sum of Br, Cl, F, NO ₂ , NO ₃ , PO ₄ , SO ₄)	✓		Fail			No MAC EQS
triazophos (Q)	✓		Fail			No MAC EQS
zinc dissolved	✓		Fail			Fail
zinc total	✓		Fail			Fail

Notes

- **(Q)** denotes that 50% or more of the discharge or canal samples are qualified as less-than the LOD. Results for these determinands should be treated with extra caution.
- For Test 1, risk to EQS, the upper confidence range results are used to assess whether a determinand passes or fails. For information, the results for this test state "Pass (face value)" where the test is failed using the upper confidence value but passes using the face value. However, the overall outcome of the modelling tests is considered to be a fail in these cases. Note that for MAC and 95-percentile EQSs, only the face value result is assessed in Test 1.

5.2.1.2 WFD modelling tests

Class deterioration

- 94 determinands would not result in a class deterioration following the proposed discharge,
- 42 determinands do not have either an AA or MAC EQS set and therefore the class deterioration modelling test cannot be applied,
- 22 determinands are currently failing their EQS in the canal and would continue to do so with the discharge, and
- A new class deterioration is predicted for two determinands, cypermethrin **(Q)** and permethrin **(Q)**.

Percentage deterioration

- 120 determinands are not predicted to lead to a deterioration of greater than 10%, or greater than 3% where the EQS is already exceeded.
- A percentage deterioration is predicted for the remaining 40 determinands. These are listed below:

Table 5-3: Determinands with a predicted percentage deterioration

Determinand	Percentage deterioration (annual average)	Does the water body pass AA EQS at present?	Percentage deterioration (95-percentile)	Does the water body pass EQS at present?
4-methylphenol (p-cresol)	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
ammoniacal nitrogen	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
antimony dissolved	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
antimony total	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
bromide	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene & o,p-xylene) (Q)	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
chemical oxygen demand (COD)	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
chloride	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
chromium dissolved	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
chromium total	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
cypermethrin (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP) (Q)	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
dibutyl phthalate (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
dissolved organic carbon	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
EDTA (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
fluoride	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
glyphosate (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
iron dissolved	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
linuron (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
mancozeb (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
maneb (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
mecoprop (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
Nitrate (mg/l NO ₃)	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
Nitrate (mg/l N)	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
Nitrite (mg/l NO ₂)	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
Nitrite (mg/l N)	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
nonylphenols (4-nonylphenol technical mix) (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
orthophosphate as PO ₄	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
permethrin (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass

Determinand	Percentage deterioration (annual average)	Does the water body pass AA EQS at present?	Percentage deterioration (95-percentile)	Does the water body pass MAC EQS at present?
polychloro chloromethyl sulphonamido diphenyl ethe	✓	Fail		No MAC EQS
propyzamide (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
soluble reactive phosphorus	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
tetrachloroethane (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
total organic carbon	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
total oxidised nitrogen	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
total phosphorus	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
triclosan (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
zinc dissolved	✓	Fail		Fail

(Q) denotes that 50% or more of the discharge or canal samples are qualified as less-than the LOD. Results for these determinands should be treated with extra caution.

5.2.1.3 Modelling test 3 - risk of effluent quality deteriorating significantly

The EA guidance for hazardous chemicals includes advice on protecting against future increases in the concentration of chemicals with treated effluent. Circumstances which could lead to this occurring include:

- Where trade effluent dischargers have only utilised a small percentage of their permitted discharge limits, but increase this due to a change in process or increased production.
- Where increased dosing of wastewater is required as part of the treatment process.

This issue has not been considered in this study, and it is recommended that this issue be reviewed by Severn Trent Water and discussed with the Environment Agency.

5.2.1.4 Local water body issues

EA guidance recommends that, once modelling tests have been complete, permitting officers consult with local water quality staff to take account of local water body issues. In this case, the Canal & River Trust should also be consulted.

5.2.2 Sensitivity testing

The draft results were reviewed in a meeting with the Environment Agency. The following sensitivity tests were identified to provide further understanding of the impact of uncertainties in the data:

- Sensitivity test 1 - Replacing outlier values removed from the observed data,
- Sensitivity test 2 - Test for the impact of the transfer running at maximum flow of 115Ml/d, and
- Sensitivity test 3 - Test model sensitivity to the correlation coefficients used for river flow and quality and for effluent flow and quality.

5.2.2.1 Sensitivity test 1 - outlier values

Test design

The aim of the test was to determine whether the removal of outlier values from the observed water quality data could have resulted in an over-optimistic assessment of the impacts of the transfer.

Selection of determinands

The results for determinands where outliers had been removed (as defined in Table 4-1 and Table 4-2) were reviewed. Where a determinand fails either the hazardous chemicals modelling tests, or records a WFD percentage or class deterioration, it was considered to have already been flagged as potentially significant and therefore was not remodelled. Seven determinands passed all of these tests with their outliers removed, so were selected for remodelling with the outlier values included. This selection exercise is summarised below in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4: Selection of determinands for remodelling with outliers included

Determinand	Sites where outliers removed	Haz. Chem. modelling test outcome	WFD % deterioration outcome	WFD class deterioration outcome	Remodel with outliers included?
4-methylphenol (p-cresol)	3	No EQS	Deterioration	No EQS defined	No
ammoniacal nitrogen	1	No EQS	Deterioration	No EQS defined	No
chlorine free	1	No EQS	No Deterioration	No EQS defined	Yes
chlorine total	1	No EQS	Deterioration	No EQS defined	No
chromium total	1 & 3	No EQS	Deterioration	No EQS defined	No
dibutyl phthalate	1 & 3	Pass	Deterioration	No Class deterioration	No
iron dissolved	3	Pass	Deterioration	No Class deterioration	No
lead dissolved	3	Pass	Deterioration	No Class deterioration	No
mancozeb	3	Fail	Deterioration	No Class deterioration	No
maneb	3	Pass	Deterioration	No Class deterioration	No
polychloro chloromethyl sulphonamido diphenyl ethe	3	Fail	Deterioration	Continues to exceed EQS	No
tetrachloroethane	3	Pass	Deterioration	No Class deterioration	No
triphenyltin compounds (as tryphenyltin cation)	3	No EQS	No Deterioration	No EQS defined	Yes

Determinand	Sites where outliers removed	Haz. Chem. modelling test outcome	WFD % deterioration outcome	WFD class deterioration outcome	Remodel with outliers included?
zinc dissolved	3	Fail	Deterioration	Continues to exceed EQS	No
zinc total	3	Fail	Deterioration	Continues to exceed EQS	No
aluminium dissolved	3	No EQS	No Deterioration	No EQS defined	Yes
cadmium dissolved	3	Pass	No Deterioration	No Class deterioration	Yes
cadmium total	1& 3	Pass	No Deterioration	No Class deterioration	Yes
chloronitrotoluenes	1	Pass	No Deterioration	No Class deterioration	Yes
tin dissolved	3	No EQS	No Deterioration	No EQS defined	Yes

Results

Comparing the results with the outlier retained against those where it was removed, only had a significant impact on the results for chloronitrotoluenes, where a percentage deterioration is predicted.

Table 5-5: Sensitivity test 3 - outliers - results

Determinand	Outliers removed				Outliers retained			Conclusion
	AA or MAC	Haz Chem Tests	Does canal pass EQS at present?	WFD tests	Haz Chem Tests	Does canal pass EQS at present?	WFD tests	
Chlorine free	AA	No EQS	No EQS	No Det.	No EQS	No EQS	No Det.	Inclusion of outlier has no impact
triphenyltin compounds	AA	No EQS	No EQS	No Det.	No EQS	No EQS	No Det.	Inclusion of outlier has no impact
aluminium dissolved	AA	No EQS	No EQS	No Det.	No EQS	No EQS	No Det.	Inclusion of outlier has no impact
Cadmium dissolved	AA	Pass	Pass	No Det.	Pass	Pass	No Det.	Inclusion of outlier has no impact
	MAC	Pass	Pass	No Det.	Pass	Pass	No Det.	Inclusion of outlier has no impact

Determinand	Outliers removed				Outliers retained			Conclusion
	AA or MAC	Haz Chem Tests	Does canal pass EQS at present?	WFD tests	Haz Chem Tests	Does canal pass EQS at present?	WFD tests	
Cadmium total	AA	Pass	Pass	No Det.	Pass	Pass	No Det.	Inclusion of outlier has no impact
	MAC	Pass	Pass	No Det.	Pass	Pass	No Det.	Inclusion of outlier has no impact
chloronitrotoluenes	AA	Pass	Pass	No Det.	Pass	Pass	% Det.	Inclusion of outlier changes outcome
Tin dissolved	AA	No EQS	No EQS	No Det.	No EQS	No EQS	No Det.	Inclusion of outlier has no impact

Conclusions

The inclusion of the discharge outlier value for chloronitrotoluenes does lead to a predicted WFD deterioration, although all of the hazardous chemicals tests are still passed. It was concluded that the with-outlier statistics should be used at the next stage for the calculation of treatment required to meet the target and no-deterioration.

The inclusion of the other outlier values previously used did not impact the hazardous chemical or WFD results, and so no further action is recommended.

5.2.2.2 Sensitivity test 2 - maximum transfer flow

Test design

This test was requested to understand the impacts of the transfer operation at its maximum flow rate of 115MI/d. To model this, the follow flow statistics were used:

Mean upstream canal flow: 5.364 MI/d (annual mean calculated from the Aquator model)

95-percentile canal flow: 0.307 MI/d (calculated from the Aquator model)

Mean discharge flow: 115MI/d

Standard deviation of discharge flow: 0.1MI/d (nominal standard deviation resulting in effectively a constant 115MI/d flow)

This effectively represents the scheme running at its maximum for 100% of the time. This is well beyond any predicted deployment of the scheme and therefore represents an extreme scenario.

Selection of determinands

The following filters were applied to identify determinands which might be sensitive to this test:

- Has an AA and MAC EQS specified.
- Passes all of the hazardous chemicals tests (so would not already have been identified as potentially significant) but exhibits some deterioration compared to the baseline.
- Has not had "less-than" values halved.

Just two determinands met these criteria, fluoride and propyzamide. Both were tested.

Results

Results indicated only very minor changes as a result of the higher discharge value. None of these changes would have resulted in failure of one of the modelling tests which had been passed using the default, demand-based flow scenario.

Table 5-6: Sensitivity test 3 - correlation coefficients - fluoride

Determinand	Flow scenario	Mean	Standard Deviation	95-percentile
Fluoride	Demand-based	0.55	0.11	0.76
	100% at 115Ml/d	0.56	0.12	0.77
Propyzamide	Demand-based	0.028	0.068	0.11
	100% at 115Ml/d	0.029	0.070	0.12

Conclusions

Results were not found to be sensitive to the transfer flow regime. This is probably because the transfer flow, even in the demand based-scenario, is an order of magnitude greater than flow in the receiving water, so already dominates the downstream, mixed results. There are no recommendations for further action on this aspect of the modelling.

5.2.2.3 Sensitivity test 3 - correlation coefficients

Test design

This test aims to identify whether the model outputs are sensitive to the selection of correlation coefficient values. The modelling presented had used the default RQP values for river flow and quality (-0.3) and discharge flow and quality (-0.2), both indicating a weak negative correlation. Initially it was decided to test the most extreme positive (1.0) and negative (-1.0) correlations, in all possible combinations.

Selection of determinands

The determinands selected in test 2 (fluoride and propyzamide) were appropriate in that they passed the hazardous chemicals tests but exhibited some deterioration, so might be expected to be sensitive.

Results

Initially fluoride water tested. Results indicated only very minor changes as a result of the various combinations of correlation coefficient. None of these changes would have resulted in failure of one of the modelling tests which had been passed using the default coefficients.

Table 5-7: Sensitivity test 3 - correlation coefficients - fluoride

Correlation: river flow and quality	Correlation: discharge flow and quality	Mean	Standard Deviation	95-percentile
-0.3	-0.2	0.55	0.11	0.76
-1.0	-0.2	0.55	0.11	0.76
1.0	-0.2	0.56	0.11	0.76
-0.3	-1.0	0.55	0.11	0.76
-0.3	1.0	0.55	0.12	0.77
-1.0	-1.0	0.55	0.11	0.74
-1.0	1.0	0.55	0.12	0.77
1.0	1.0	0.56	0.12	0.77

1.0	-1.0	0.55	0.11	0.74
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Conclusions

Results were not found to be sensitive to flow and quality correlation coefficients. There are no recommendations for further action on this aspect of the modelling.

5.2.3 Treatment required to meet the target

This test identifies the treatment standard that would need to be met in order to meet the annual average (AA) EQS. In summary, results were:

- 50 determinands do not have an AA EQS.
- 93 determinands require no additional treatment to meet the AA EQS.
- For 7 determinands (abamectin, benzo(a)pyrene, bromine - total residual oxidant, cyanide total, doramectin, ivermectin and sulphide or hydrogen sulphide, the modelling failed to meet the target. In other words, even with 100% removal from the effluent, these would not meet target in the canal. In the case of abamectin, cyanide total, doramectin and ivermectin, this is due to the Limit of Detection (LOD) being many times greater than the EQS, so the actual values in the discharge and the Canal may be much lower than those detected and modelled. Note that the Minworth discharge would not cause a deterioration for any of these substances.
- In the case of benzo(a)pyrene and bromine, the concentrations in the Canal are orders of magnitude above the EQS, so even if the discharge effluent contained none of these chemicals, it still couldn't dilute the canal enough to achieve the EQS. Failure to meet EQS is therefore as a result of the background quality in the Canal and not the transfer.
- 10 determinands would require a percentage reduction of between 3% and 97% to meet the EQS targets in the canal. These are shown in Table 5-8.

Table 5-8: Treatment percentage reduction required to meet AA EQS

Determinand	WW treatment % reduction required to meet AA EQS
3,4-dichloroaniline (Q)	64%
chromium (VI) dissolved (Q)	3%
cypermethrin (Q)	58%
formaldehyde (Q)	85%
methiocarb (Q)	80%
perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	97%
permethrin (Q)	57%
polychloro chloromethyl sulphonamido diphenyl ethe (Q)	38%
silver dissolved (Q)	84%
triazophos (Q)	53%

Notes

- The treatment standards required to meet the EQSs for bioavailable metals are shown as the dissolved metal concentration in the effluent (as the bioavailable calculation is only applied by MPer to the watercourse upstream and downstream of the discharge.

5.2.4 Treatment required to prevent deterioration

This test identifies the treatment standard that would need to be met in order to prevent deterioration in the canal. Note that the test is applied to any determinands where a deterioration, however small, has been predicted. In summary, results were:

- No deterioration is predicted for 119 determinands would require no treatment improvements to meet no deterioration.
- 41 determinands would require a percentage reduction of between less than 1% (linuron) and 93% (nonylphenols) to prevent a deterioration to their annual average values in the Canal. These are shown in Table 5-9.

Table 5-9: Treatment percentage reduction required to prevent deterioration to the annual average concentration

Determinand	WW treatment % reduction required to prevent deterioration (Mean)
4-methylphenol (p-cresol) (Q)	43%
ammoniacal nitrogen	58%
antimony dissolved	58%
antimony total	57%
bromide	36%
BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene & o,p-xylene) (Q)	36%
chemical oxygen demand (COD)	44%
chloride	31%
chloronitrotoluenes (Q)	50%
chromium dissolved	73%
chromium total	69%
cypermethrin (Q)	74%
di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP) (Q)	32%
dibutyl phthalate (Q)	33%
dissolved organic carbon	48%
EDTA (Q)	28%
fluoride	46%
glyphosate (Q)	87%
hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) (Q)	90%
iron dissolved	53%
linuron (Q)	0%
mancozeb (Q)	91%
maneb (Q)	78%
mecoprop (Q)	72%
Nitrate (mg/l NO ₃)	83%
Nitrate (mg/l N)	83%
Nitrite (mg/l NO ₂)	56%

Determinand	WW treatment % reduction required to prevent deterioration (Mean)
Nitrite (mg/l N)	56%
nonylphenols (4-nonylphenol technical mix) (Q)	93%
orthophosphate as PO4	71%
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	21%
permethrin (Q)	73%
polychloro chloromethyl sulphonamido diphenyl ethe (Q)	38%
propyzamide (Q)	67%
soluble reactive phosphorus	68%
tetrachloroethane (Q)	24%
total organic carbon	65%
total oxidised nitrogen	82%
total phosphorus	40%
triclosan (Q)	63%
zinc dissolved	29%

Notes

- (Q) denotes that 50% or more of the discharge or canal samples are qualified as less-than the LOD. Results for these determinands should be treated with extra caution.
- The treatment standards required to prevent deterioration for bioavailable metals are shown as the dissolved metal concentration in the effluent (as the bioavailable calculation is only applied by MPer to the watercourse upstream and downstream of the discharge).
- The differences between Table 5-8 and Table 5-9 are down to the target EQS set and how the canal currently performs in relation to these. So for Cypermethrin, a 58% reduction is required to meet the AA EQS, but a 74% reduction is needed to prevent all deterioration (because the canal is already performing better than the EQS). By contrast, for formaldehyde, the transfer would not cause a deterioration, but an 85% reduction would be required to meet the EQS, because the canal is currently failing the EQS for formaldehyde.
- Chloronitrotoluenes is not identified as deteriorating in Table 5-3, but sensitivity testing with an outlier value included did predict a deterioration (see 5.2.2), and therefore the percentage reduction required to prevent this has been calculated.
- For ammoniacal nitrogen, Minworth is permitted to discharge to 3mg/l (95th percentile) but is performing well beyond this at 0.27mg/l (or 0.69 with outlier included). This is considered to be already operating at Best Available Technology (BAT) for ammonia, normally considered to be 1mg/l at the 95th percentile. For this (and possibly other determinands) it may not, therefore, be technically feasible to achieve the reductions necessary to achieve zero deterioration. Note that the percentage reductions presented above are for the annual average, whereas the EQS for ammoniacal nitrogen is set at the 90th percentile. To achieve no deterioration at the 90th percentile, treatment would be required to meet 0.16mg/l (equivalent to a 41% reduction).

6 Results for Site 5, Grand Union Canal at Daventry

6.1 Screening

Five Part A screening tests were undertaken on the full suite of determinands.

- Test 1: Does the concentration of the substance in the discharge exceed 10% of the EQS?
- Test 2: Does the process contribution (PC) exceed 4% of the EQS?
- Test 3: Does the difference between upstream quality and the Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC) exceed the 10% of the EQS?
- Test 4a: Is the long-term PEC greater than the annual average EQS?
- Test 4b: Is the short-term PEC greater than the maximum (MAC) EQS?

In addition, the Part B screening significant load test was applied for the six determinands where an annual Significant Load has been defined (mercury dissolved, mercury total, nonylphenols (4-nonylphenol technical mix), cadmium dissolved, cadmium total and tributyltin compounds (as tributyltin cation)).

Results of the screening for the 85 determinands sampled at both Minworth and the Grand Union Canal at Daventry were as follows:

- For 7 determinands, all tests are passed, and the screening results indicate that the discharge is "not significant".
- 36 determinands do not have an AA EQS set and therefore the screening tests cannot be applied.
- 21 determinands are screened as "potentially significant" because, in accordance with the process shown in Figure 2-2, they fail on screening tests 1 and/or 2 and then also fail on at least one of tests 3, 4a and 4b. These are listed in Table 6-1.
- No additional determinands were screened in by the Significant Load test, although this was failed for nonylphenols.
- 17 determinands without an EQS were screened in because their mean and/or 95-percentile concentrations were better than the corresponding concentrations modelled downstream of site 3.

In total, 38 determinands failed one or more screening test and so were passed on to the modelling stage. The full screening results are presented in Appendix B.

Table 6-1: Determinands identified as "potentially significant" by the screening tests

Determinand	Screening Test 1 (<10% of EQS)	Screening Test 2 (PC <4% EQS)	Screening Test 3 (PEC-upstream concentration >10% EQS)	Screening Test 4a (Long-term PEC>AA EQS)	Screening Test 4b (Short-term PEC>MAC EQS)	Screening Test 5 (Is the Significant Load exceeded)
cypermethrin	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass
hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass
nickel dissolved	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass
nickel total	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass
nonylphenols (4-nonylphenol, 4-tert-octylphenol, 4-tert-butylphenol, 4-tert-butylphenyl sulphide or hydrogen sulphide)	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail
triclosan	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass
zinc dissolved	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass
zinc total	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass
benzo(a)pyrene	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass
copper dissolved	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass
copper total	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass

6.2 Modelling

Three scenarios have been tested on the determinands within Monte Carlo / MPer:

- Impact of input on discharge quality
- Required discharge quality to meet target/EQS
- Required discharge quality to prevent deterioration

The full suite of results are presented in Appendix C.

6.2.1 Impact of the discharge at existing concentrations

6.2.1.1 Hazardous chemicals modelling tests

Of the 38 determinands modelled:

- 10 pass all of the hazardous chemicals modelling tests.
- 14 determinands do not have either an AA or MAC EQS and therefore the hazardous chemicals modelling tests cannot be applied.
- 14 determinands fail one or more of the modelling tests. These are listed in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2: Determinands which fail one or more of the hazardous chemicals modelling tests

Determinand	Fails AA EQS modelling tests	Does the water body pass AA at present?	Fails MAC EQS modelling tests	Does the water body pass MAC at present?
benzo(a)pyrene	✓	Fail		Pass
cadmium dissolved (Q)	✓	Pass		Pass
cadmium total (Q)	✓	Pass		Pass
copper dissolved	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS

Determinand	Fails EQS modelling tests	AA	Does the water pass EQS at present?	MAC	Does the water pass EQS at present?
copper total	✓		Fail		No MAC EQS
cypermethrin (Q)	✓		Pass		Pass
nickel dissolved	✓		Pass	✓	Fail
nickel total	✓		Pass	✓	Fail
nonylphenols (4-nonylphenol technical mix) (Q)	✓		Pass		Pass
soluble reactive phosphorus	✓		Fail	✓	No MAC EQS
sulphide or hydrogen sulphide	✓		Fail		Fail
total phosphorus	✓		Pass		No MAC EQS
zinc dissolved	✓		Pass		No MAC EQS
zinc total	✓		Fail		No MAC EQS

Notes

- (Q) denotes that 50% or more of the discharge or canal samples are qualified as less-than the LOD. Results for these determinands should be treated with extra caution.
- For Test 1, risk to EQS, the upper confidence range results are used to assess whether a determinand passes or fails. For information, the result for this test state "Pass (face value)" where the test is failed using the upper confidence value but passes using the face value. However, the overall outcome of the modelling tests is considered to be a fail in these cases. Note that for MAC and 95-percentile EQSs, only the face value result is assessed in Test 1.

6.2.1.2 WFD modelling tests

Class deterioration

- 9 determinands would not result in a class deterioration following the proposed discharge,
- 15 determinands do not have either an AA or MAC EQS set and therefore the class deterioration modelling test cannot be applied,
- 6 determinands are currently failing their EQS in the canal and would continue to do so with the discharge, and
- A new class deterioration is predicted for 8 determinands (cypermethrin, nickel, dissolved, nickel total, total phosphorus, zinc dissolved, cadmium dissolved, cadmium total and copper dissolved).

Percentage deterioration

- 7 determinands are not predicted to lead to a deterioration of greater than 10%, or greater than 3% where the EQS is already exceeded.
- A percentage deterioration is predicted for the remaining 31 determinands. These are listed below:

Table 6-3: Determinands with a predicted percentage deterioration

Determinand	Percentage deterioration (annual average)	Does the water body pass AA EQS at present?	Percentage deterioration (95-percentile)	Does the water body pass EQS MAC at present?
ammoniacal nitrogen	✓	Pass		No AA EQS
antimony dissolved	✓	Pass		No AA EQS
antimony total	✓	Pass		No AA EQS
benzo(a)pyrene		Fail		
cadmium dissolved	✓	Pass		Pass
cadmium total	✓	Pass		Pass
chemical oxygen demand (COD)	✓	Pass		No AA EQS
chromium dissolved (Q)	✓	Pass		No AA EQS
chromium total	✓	Pass		No AA EQS
cypermethrin (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP) (Q)	✓	Pass		No AA EQS
dissolved organic carbon	✓	Pass		No AA EQS
hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
mercury dissolved	✓	Pass		No AA EQS
mercury total	✓	Pass		No AA EQS
nickel dissolved	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
nickel total	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
nitrate (mg/l as N)	✓	Pass		No AA EQS
Nitrate (mg/l as NO ₃)	✓	Pass		No AA EQS
nitrite (mg/l as N)	✓	Pass		No AA EQS
nitrite (mg/l as NO ₂)	✓	Pass		No AA EQS
nonylphenols (4-nonylphenol technical mix) (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	✓	Pass		No AA EQS
salinity @ 20°C	✓	Pass		No AA EQS
soluble reactive phosphorus	✓	Fail		No AA EQS
sulphide or hydrogen sulphide (Q)		Fail	✓	Fail
total organic carbon	✓	Pass		No AA EQS

Determinand	Percentage deterioration (annual average)	Does the water body pass AA EQS at present?	Percentage deterioration (95-percentile)	Does the water body pass EQS at present?
total oxidised nitrogen	✓	Pass		No AA EQS
total phosphorus	✓	Pass		No AA EQS
tributyltin compounds (as tributyltin cation) (Q)	✓	Pass		Pass
triclosan (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
zinc dissolved	✓	Pass		No AA EQS
zinc total	✓	Fail		No AA EQS

(Q) denotes that 50% or more of the discharge or canal samples are qualified as less-than the LOD. Results for these determinands should be treated with extra caution.

6.2.1.3 Modelling test 3 - risk of effluent quality deteriorating significantly

The EA guidance for hazardous chemicals includes advice on protecting against future increases in the concentration of chemicals with treated effluent. Circumstances which could lead to this occurring include:

- Where trade effluent dischargers have only utilised a small percentage of their permitted discharge limits, but increase this due to a change in process or increased production.
- Where increased dosing of wastewater is required as part of the treatment process.

This issue has not been considered in this study, and it is recommended that this issue be reviewed by Severn Trent Water and discussed with the Environment Agency.

6.2.1.4 Local water body issues

EA guidance recommends that, once modelling tests have been complete, permitting officers consult with local water quality staff to take account of local water body issues. In this case, the Canal & River Trust should also be consulted.

6.2.2 Treatment required to meet the target

This test identifies the treatment standard that would need to be met in order to meet the annual average (AA) EQS. In summary, results were:

- 14 determinands do not have an AA EQS.
- 14 determinands require no additional treatment to meet the AA EQS.
- For 1 determinand (Sulphide or hydrogen sulphide) the modelling failed to meet the target. In other words, even with 100% removal from the effluent, this would not meet target in the canal.
- 7 determinands would require a percentage reduction of between 3% and 97% to meet the EQS targets in the canal. These are shown in Table 6-4.

Table 6-4 Treatment percentage reduction required to meet AA EQS

Determinand	WW treatment % reduction required to meet AA EQS
benzo(a)pyrene	96%

Determinand	WW treatment % reduction required to meet AA EQS
cypermethrin (Q)	47%
nickel dissolved	59%
nickel total	61%
soluble reactive phosphorus	19%
zinc dissolved	29%
zinc total	43%

Notes

- (Q) denotes that 50% or more of the discharge or canal samples are qualified as less-than the LOD. Results for these determinands should be treated with extra caution.
- The treatment standards required to meet the EQSs for bioavailable metals are shown as the dissolved metal concentration in the effluent (as the bioavailable calculation is only applied by MPer to the watercourse upstream and downstream of the discharge).

6.2.3 Treatment required to prevent deterioration

This test identifies the treatment standard that would need to be met in order to prevent deterioration in the canal. Note that the test is applied to any determinands where a deterioration, however small, has been predicted. In summary, results were:

- No deterioration is predicted for 7 determinands, which would require no treatment improvements to meet no deterioration.
- 29 determinands would require a percentage reduction of between less than 1% (cadmium dissolved/total) and 92% (nonylphenols/hexabromocyclododecane) to prevent a deterioration to their annual average values in the Canal.

Table 6-5 Treatment percentage reduction required to prevent deterioration

Determinand	WW treatment % reduction required to prevent deterioration (Mean)
ammoniacal nitrogen	16%
antimony dissolved	33%
antimony total	32%
cadmium dissolved (Q)	0%
chemical oxygen demand (COD)	41%
chromium dissolved (Q)	80%
chromium total	76%
cypermethrin (Q)	79%
di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP) (Q)	32%
dissolved organic carbon	54%
hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) (Q)	92%
mercury dissolved	30%
mercury total	40%

Determinand	WW treatment % reduction required to prevent deterioration (Mean)
nickel dissolved	83%
nickel total	76%
Nitrate (mg/l as NO ₃)	91%
nitrate (mg/l as N)	91%
nitrite (mg/l as NO ₂)	39%
nitrite (mg/l as N)	39%
nonylphenols (4-nonylphenol technical mix) (Q)	93%
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	21%
salinity @ 20°C	19%
soluble reactive phosphorus	19%
total organic carbon	72%
total oxidised nitrogen	90%
total phosphorus	22%
triclosan (Q)	77%
zinc dissolved	80%
zinc total	44%

Notes

- **(Q)** denotes that 50% or more of the discharge or canal samples are qualified as less than the LOD. Results for these determinands should be treated with extra caution.
- As discussed with the site 3 results, for ammoniacal nitrogen, Minworth is permitted to discharge to 3mg/l (95th percentile) but is performing well beyond this at 0.27mg/l (or 0.69 with outlier included). This is considered to be already operating at Best Available Technology (BAT) for ammonia, normally considered to be 1mg/l at the 95th percentile. For this (and possibly other determinands) it may not, therefore, be technically feasible to achieve the reductions necessary to achieve zero deterioration. Note that the percentage reductions presented above are for the annual average, whereas the EQS for ammoniacal nitrogen is set at the 90th percentile. To achieve no deterioration at the 90th percentile, treatment would be required to meet 0.31mg/l (i.e. requiring no reduction of the 90th percentile value with the outlier value removed is applied).
- These results should be read in conjunction with section 8.1 which compares the reduction in concentration that would be required in the Minworth discharge in order to prevent deterioration at sites 3, 5 and 6.

7 Results for Site 6, Grand Union Canal at Leighton Buzzard

7.1 Screening

Five Part A screening tests were undertaken on the full suite of determinands.

- Test 1: Does the concentration of the substance in the discharge exceed 10% of the EQS?
- Test 2: Does the process contribution (PC) exceed 4% of the EQS?
- Test 3: Does the difference between upstream quality and the Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC) exceed the 10% of the EQS?
- Test 4a: Is the long-term PEC greater than the annual average EQS?
- Test 4b: Is the short-term PEC greater than the maximum (MAC) EQS?

In addition, the Part B screening significant load test was applied for the six determinands where an annual Significant Load has been defined (mercury dissolved, mercury total, nonylphenols (4-nonylphenol technical mix), cadmium dissolved, cadmium total and tributyltin compounds (as tributyltin cation)).

Results of the screening for the 90 determinands sampled at both Minworth and the Grand Union Canal at Leighton Buzzard were as follows:

- For 1 determinand (octylphenols), all tests are passed and the screening results indicate that the discharge is "not significant".
- 16 determinands do not have an AA EQS set and therefore the screening tests cannot be applied.
- 12 determinands are screened as "potentially significant" because, in accordance with the process shown in Figure 2-2, they fail on screening tests 1 and/or 2 and then also fail on at least one of tests 3, 4a and 4b. These are listed in Table 7-1.
- 19 determinands without an EQS were screened in because their mean and/or 95-percentile concentrations were better than the corresponding concentrations modelled downstream of site 3.
- In total, 31 determinands failed one or more screening test and so were passed on to the modelling stage. The full screening results are presented in Appendix B.

Table 7-1: Determinands identified as “potentially significant” by the screening tests

Site 6 Part A Screening - Freshwater						
Determinand	Screening Test 1 (<10% of EQS)	Screening Test 2 (PC <4% EQS)	Screening Test 3 (PEC-upstream concentration >10% EQS)	Screening Test 4a (Long-term PEC>AA EQS)	Screening Test 4b (Short-term PEC>MAC EQS)	Screening Test 5 (Is the Significant Load exceeded)
cypermethrin	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass
hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD)	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass
nickel dissolved	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass
nickel total	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass
nonylphenols (4-nonylphenol total)	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass
sulphide or hydrogen sulphide	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass
zinc dissolved	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass
zinc total	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass
benzo(a)pyrene	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass
copper dissolved	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass
copper total	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass
fluoranthene	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass

7.2 Modelling

Three scenarios have been tested on the determinands within Monte Carlo / MPer:

- Impact of input on discharge quality
- Required discharge quality to meet target/EQS
- Required discharge quality to prevent deterioration

The full suite of results are presented in Appendix C.

7.2.1 Impact of the discharge at existing concentrations

7.2.1.1 Hazardous chemicals modelling tests

Of the 31 determinands modelled:

- 10 pass all of the hazardous chemicals modelling tests.
- 15 determinands do not have either an AA or MAC EQS and therefore the hazardous chemicals modelling tests cannot be applied.
- 6 determinands fail one or more of the modelling tests. These are listed in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2: Determinands which fail one or more of the hazardous chemicals modelling tests

Determinand	Fails AA EQS modelling tests	Does the water body pass EQS at present?	Fails MAC EQS modelling tests	Does the water body pass EQS at present?
benzo(a)pyrene	✓	Fail		Pass
cypermethrin (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
nickel dissolved	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
nickel total	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
nonylphenols (4-nonylphenol technical mix) (Q)		Pass		Pass
sulphide or hydrogen sulphide (Q)	✓	Fail	✓	Fail

Notes

- **(Q)** denotes that 50% or more of the discharge or canal samples are qualified as less than the LOD. Results for these determinands should be treated with extra caution.
- For Test 1, risk to EQS, the upper confidence range results are used to assess whether a determinand passes or fails. For information, the results for this test state "Pass (face value)" where the test is failed using the upper confidence value but passes using the face value. However, the overall outcome of the modelling tests is considered to be a fail in these cases. Note that for MAC and 95-percentile EQSs, only the face value result is assessed in Test 1.

7.2.1.2 WFD modelling tests

Class deterioration

- 12 determinands would not result in a class deterioration following the proposed discharge,
- 14 determinands do not have either an AA or MAC EQS set and therefore the class deterioration modelling test cannot be applied,
- 2 determinands are currently failing their EQS in the canal and would continue to do so with the discharge, and
- A new class deterioration is predicted for 3 determinands (cypermethrin, nickel dissolved and nickel total).

Percentage deterioration

- 11 determinands are not predicted to lead to a deterioration of greater than 10%, or greater than 3% where the EQS is already exceeded.
- A percentage deterioration is predicted for the remaining 20 determinands. These are listed below:

Table 7-3: Determinands with a predicted percentage deterioration

Determinand	Percentage deterioration (annual average)	Does the water body pass AA EQS at present?	Percentage deterioration (95-percentile)	Does the water body pass EQS MAC at present?
antimony dissolved	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
antimony total	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
chromium dissolved	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
chromium total	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
conductivity @ 20°C	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
cypermethrin (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP) (Q)	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
dissolved organic carbon	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
nickel dissolved	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
nickel total	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
Nitrate (mg/l N)	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
Nitrate (mg/l NO ₃)	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
nonylphenols (4-nonylphenol technical mix) (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
salinity @ 20°C	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
total organic carbon	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
total oxidised nitrogen	✓	Pass		No MAC EQS
triclosan (Q)	✓	Pass	✓	Pass
zinc dissolved	✓			No MAC EQS

(Q) denotes that 50% or more of the discharge or canal samples are qualified as less-than the LOD. Results for these determinands should be treated with extra caution.

7.2.1.3 Modelling test 3 - risk of effluent quality deteriorating significantly

The EA guidance for hazardous chemicals includes advice on protecting against future increases in the concentration of chemicals with treated effluent. Circumstances which could lead to this occurring include:

- Where trade effluent dischargers have only utilised a small percentage of their permitted discharge limits but increase this due to a change in process or increased production.
- Where increased dosing of wastewater is required as part of the treatment process.

This issue has not been considered in this study, and it is recommended that this issue be reviewed by Severn Trent Water and discussed with the Environment Agency.

7.2.1.4 Local water body issues

EA guidance recommends that, once modelling tests have been complete, permitting officers consult with local water quality staff to take account of local water body issues. In this case, the Canal & River Trust should also be consulted.

7.2.2 Treatment required to meet the target

This test identifies the treatment standard that would need to be met in order to meet the annual average (AA) EQS. In summary, results were:

- 12 determinands do not have an AA EQS.
- 14 determinands require no additional treatment to meet the AA EQS.
- 2 determinands (Sulphide or hydrogen sulphide and benzo (a)pyrene) the modelling failed to meet the target. In other words, even with 100% removal from the effluent, these would not meet target in the canal.
- 3 determinands would require a percentage reduction of between 58% and 60% to meet the EQS targets in the canal. These are shown in Table 7-4.

Table 7-4: Treatment percentage reduction required to meet AA EQS

Determinand	WW treatment % reduction required to meet AA EQS
cypermethrin (Q)	58%
nickel dissolved	58%
nickel total	60%

Notes

- (Q) denotes that 50% or more of the discharge or canal samples are qualified as less than the LOD. Results for these determinands should be treated with extra caution.
- The treatment standards required to meet the EQSs for bioavailable metals are shown as the dissolved metal concentration in the effluent (as the bioavailable calculation is only applied by MPer to the watercourse upstream and downstream of the discharge).

7.2.3 Treatment required to prevent deterioration

This test identifies the treatment standard that would need to be met in order to prevent deterioration in the canal. Note that the test is applied to any determinands where a deterioration, however small, has been predicted. In summary, results were:

- No deterioration is predicted for 11 determinands and would require no treatment improvements to meet no deterioration.
- 20 determinands would require a percentage reduction of between 10% (conductivity @20°C) and 99% (nitrate) to prevent a deterioration to their annual average values in the Canal. These are shown in Table 7-5.

Table 7-5: Treatment percentage reduction required to prevent deterioration to the annual average concentration

Determinand	WW treatment % reduction required to prevent deterioration (Mean)
antimony dissolved	70%
antimony total	60%
chromium dissolved	61%
chromium total	41%
conductivity @ 20°C	10%
cypermethrin (Q)	74%
di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP) (Q)	32%
dissolved organic carbon	38%
hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) (Q)	86%
nickel dissolved	86%
nickel total	82%
Nitrate (mg/l N)	99%
Nitrate (mg/l NO ₃)	99%
nonylphenols (4-nonylphenol technical mix) (Q)	91%
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	70%
salinity @ 20°C	11%
total organic carbon	56%
total oxidised nitrogen	52%
triclosan (Q)	82%
zinc dissolved	81%

Notes

- **(Q)** denotes that 50% or more of the discharge or canal samples are qualified as less than the LOD. Results for these determinands should be treated with extra caution.
- The treatment standards required to prevent deterioration for bioavailable metals are shown as the dissolved metal concentration in the effluent (as the bioavailable calculation is only applied by MPer to the watercourse upstream and downstream of the discharge).
- These results should be read in conjunction with section 8.1 which compares the reduction in concentration that would be required in the Minworth discharge in order to prevent deterioration at sites 3, 5 and 6.

8 Conclusions and recommendations

8.1 Combining the results for sites 3, 5 and 6

When using the results of this assessment to scope future treatment standards which may be applied to the proposed discharge at Atherstone, it is important to consider whether any determinands may need a tighter standard to prevent deterioration downstream than to prevent deterioration at Atherstone. Table 8-1 compares the percentage treatment reduction required to prevent deterioration. For a number of determinands, the percentage reduction required to prevent deterioration at Daventry or Leighton Buzzard would be higher than to do so at Atherstone. It is acknowledged that the methodology for testing impact at Daventry and Atherstone is conservative, because it does not account for decay, dilution or deposition of chemicals along the canal route, however for initial planning purposes it is recommended that the highest percentage reduction values are considered in the process design.

A final side-by-side summary of the water quality impact at all three sites for all tests (screening, hazardous chemicals and WFD) is provided in Appendix C.4. The final column indicates whether the substance may require improved discharge quality. This is set to yes where any one of the modelling tests has been failed, at any of sites 3, 5 and 6. A total of 74 determinands fail one or more tests at one or more locations and might therefore require an increased level of treatment. This number is higher than the 47 reported in Table 8-1 as requiring additional treatment to prevent deterioration to the Annual Average, which was tested and reported in line with EA guidance (Environment Agency, 2019). Further advice is awaited from the Environment Agency on their approach to environmental permitting of SROs. Until this is available it is advised to consider treatment options which would prevent all deterioration (i.e. the 47 determinands listed in Table 8-1), but to be mindful that there are additional determinands which do fail one or more tests but which wouldn't cause a deterioration at any of the three assessment sites. Potentially the EA could ask for additional treatment of some of these other determinands.

Table 8-1: Comparison of treatment reductions required to prevent deterioration at sites 3, 5 and 6

Determinand	WW treatment % reduction required to prevent deterioration (Mean)		
	Site 3 (Atherstone)	Site 5 (Daventry)	Site 6 (Leighton Buzzard)
4-methylphenol (p-cresol) (Q)	43%		
ammoniacal nitrogen	58%	16%	
antimony dissolved	58%	33%	70%
antimony total	57%	32%	60%
Bromide	36%		
BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene & o,p-xylene) (Q)	36%		
chemical oxygen demand (COD)	44%	41%	
Chloride	31%		
chloronitrotoluenes (Q)	50%		
chromium dissolved	73%	80%	61%

Determinand	WW treatment % reduction required to prevent deterioration (Mean)		
	Site (Atherstone) ³	Site (Daventry) ⁵	Site (Leighton Buzzard) ⁶
chromium total	69%	76%	41%
conductivity @ 20°C			10%
cypermethrin (Q)	74%	79%	74%
di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP) (Q)	32%	32%	32%
dibutyl phthalate (Q)	33%		
dissolved organic carbon	48%	54%	38%
EDTA (Q)	28%		
fluoride	46%		
glyphosate (Q)	87%		
hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) (Q)	90%	92%	86%
iron dissolved	53%		
mancozeb (Q)	91%		
maneb (Q)	78%		
mecoprop (Q)	72%		
mercury dissolved		30%	
mercury total		40%	
nickel dissolved		83%	86%
nickel total		76%	82%
Nitrate (mg/l NO ₃)	83%	91%	99%
Nitrate (mg/l N)	83%	91%	99%
Nitrite (mg/l NO ₂)	56%	39%	
nitrite (mg/l N)	56%	39%	
nonylphenols (4-nonylphenol technical mix) (Q)	93%	93%	91%
orthophosphate as PO ₄	71%		
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	21%	21%	70%
Permethrin (Q)	73%		
polychloro chloromethyl sulphonamido diphenyl ethe (Q)	38%		

Determinand	WW treatment % reduction required to prevent deterioration (Mean)		
	Site (Atherstone) 3	Site (Daventry) 5	Site (Leighton Buzzard) 6
propyzamide (Q)	67%		
salinity @ 20°C		19%	11%
soluble reactive phosphorus	68%	19%	
tetrachloroethane (Q)	24%		
total organic carbon	65%	72%	56%
total oxidised nitrogen	82%	90%	52%
total phosphorus	40%	22%	
triclosan (Q)	63%	77%	82%
zinc dissolved	29%	80%	81%
zinc total		44%	

(Q) denotes that 50% or more of the discharge or canal samples are qualified as less-than the LOD. Results for these determinands should be treated with extra caution.

8.2 Conclusions

- This report has presented the results of a screening and modelling assessment of the impacts of 160 determinands present within Minworth effluent on the proposed discharge to the Coventry Canal at Atherstone.
- The screening assessment has been undertaken in line with EA operating instructions for hazardous chemicals. The screening is presented for interest only as, at the request of the Environment Agency, all substances have been modelled.
- In addition, modelled mixed concentrations downstream of the proposed discharge were used to test impact downstream at Daventry and Atherstone (subject to failing one or more screening tests).
- The modelling was undertaken using the River Quality Planning (RQP) suite of tools. Most determinands were assessed using the Monte Carlo tool, with bioavailable metals being assessed using the MPer tool.
- Three scenarios have been modelled for each determinand:
 - Impact of input on discharge quality
 - Required discharge quality to meet target/EQS
 - Required discharge quality to prevent deterioration
- Impacts were assessed using a combination of operational instructions for hazardous chemicals and for sanitary determinands. Results are summarised below:

Table 8-2: Summary of results

Test	Result	Number of determinands		
		Site 3 Atherstone	Site 5 Daventry	Site 6 Leighton Buzzard
Screening	Not significant	75	7	1
	No AA EQS	50	36	16
	Potentially significant (a)	35	21	12
	Mean or 95%ile < site 3 (b)	N/A	17	19
	Passed on to modelling (a+b)	160 (all, as requested by EA)	38	31
Hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Pass all	88	10	10
	No AA or MAC EQS	42	14	15
	Fail one or more tests	30	14	6
WFD class deterioration	No class deterioration	94	9	12
	No AA or MAC EQS	42	15	14
	Continue to fail EQS	22	6	2
	New class deterioration	2	8	3
WFD percentage deterioration	No deterioration	120	7	11
	Deterioration	40	31	20
Treatment required to meet AA EQS	No AA EQS	50	14	12
	No additional treatment required	93	14	14
	Not possible to meet EQS	7	1	2
	EQS could be met with treatment reductions	10	7	3
Treatment required to prevent deterioration (AA)	No deterioration predicted	119	7	11
	Deterioration could be prevented with treatment reductions	41	29	20

8.3 Recommendations for Gate 3 and beyond

- The Aquator model may under-estimate feeder flows into the Atherstone top lock. Further collaborative work with The Trust should be undertaken to review the control curves at this location.
- Full testing was not possible for those determinands where an EQS has not been set. The Environment Agency has advised that it may be preferable to use the Probable No-Effect Concentration (PNEC) as a de-facto EQS in these cases. If the EA confirm this approach and apply a list of PNEC values these should be tested at Gate 3.
- The effluent concentrations required to meet the target EQS or to prevent deterioration are presented to assist the outline process design process and are not intended to represent possible future environmental permit limits.

- Where the treatment reduction of a determinand required to meet no-deterioration downstream at Daventry or Leighton Buzzard is greater than that required to prevent deterioration at Atherstone, it is recommended that for initial process design, the higher reduction values are considered.
- Ongoing consultation with the Environment Agency is recommended. This should cover, amongst other issues:
 - The emerging national approach to water quality and permitting of SROs,
 - The approach to assessing determinands which do not have an EQS,
 - How to consider the risk of future deterioration of the effluent quality in permitting, and
 - Any local water body issues (in liaison with the Canal & River Trust).
- Further modelling work is planned to test the downstream impact of the proposed transfer scheme, where downstream water quality may be better than in the Coventry Canal at Atherstone.
- It is recommended that the water quality monitoring regime be continued at sites 1, 3, 5 and 6. Developing a longer time-series of water quality data at these sites will improve statistical confidence in the data and hence any further modelling, and will enable any trends or step-changes in the quality both of the Minworth effluent and of the Canal.

A Appendices

A Appendix: Input data

A.1 Input data, sites 1 and 3

A.2 Input data, sites 5 and 6

B Appendix: Screening results

B.1 Screening results, site 3

Site 3 Part A Screening - Freshwater (#VALUE! = No EQS)

Site 3 Part B Screening - Freshwater:
Liable to cause pollution test

Determinand	Units	Quality multiplied for RQP calculations?	Site 3 Part A Screening - Freshwater (#VALUE! = No EQS)										Site 3 Part B Screening - Freshwater: Liable to cause pollution test						
			Screening Test 1 (<10% of EQS)	Effluent Flow Rate for AA (EFR)	River Flow Rate (RFR)	Process contribution (PC)	Screening Test 2 (PC <4% EQS)	Long-Term Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC)	Screening Test 3 (PEC-upstream concentration >10% EQS)	Screening Test 4a (Long-term PEC>AA EQS)	Effluent Flow Rate for MAC (EFR)	Short-Term Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC)	Screening Test 4b (Short-term PEC>MAC EQS)	Significant load (kg/yr)	Annual load (kg/yr)	Screening Test 5 (Is the Significant Load exceeded)	Screening outcome - is the potentially discharge significant and liable to cause pollution?	Minimum Reporting Value	Number of samples >MRV
pirimicarb	ug/l	No	Fail	0.693	0.004	0.765311692	Fail	0.7694	Pass	Pass	1.331	0.9995	Pass	16.81690705	Pass	Not significant			
pirimiphos-methyl	ug/l	Yes	Fail	0.693	0.004	0.007653117	Fail	0.0077	Pass	Pass	1.331	0.0100	Pass	0.168169071	Pass	Not significant			
polychloro chloromethyl sulphonamido diphenyl ethe	ug/l	No	Fail	0.693	0.004	0.214287274	Fail	0.2153	Fail	Fail	1.331	0.4992	Pass	4.708733974	Pass	Potentially significant			
prochloraz	ug/l	No	Pass	0.693	0.004	0.076531169	Pass	0.0769	Pass	Pass	1.331	0.0999	Pass	1.681690705	Pass	Not significant			
propetamphos	ug/l	No	Fail	0.693	0.004	0.015306234	Fail	0.0154	Pass	Pass	1.331	0.0200	Pass	0.336338141	Pass	Not significant			
propyzamide	ug/l	No	Pass	0.693	0.004	0.032143091	Pass	0.0322	Pass	Pass	1.331	0.3192	Pass	0.706310096	Pass	Not significant			
salinity @ 20°C	%	No	#VALUE!	0.693	0.004	0.367349612	#VALUE!	0.3704	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	1.331	0.4005	Pass	8072.115385	Pass	#VALUE!			
silver dissolved	ug/l	No	Fail	0.693	0.004	0.765311692	Fail	0.7694	Pass	Fail	1.331	0.9995	Fail	16.81690705	Pass	Potentially significant	1	0	Pass
silver total	ug/l	No	#VALUE!	0.693	0.004	0.765311692	#VALUE!	0.7694	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	1.331	0.9995	Pass	16.81690705	Pass	#VALUE!			
soluble reactive phosphorus	mg/l	No	#VALUE!	0.693	0.004	0.122449871	#VALUE!	0.1226	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	1.331	0.3292	Pass	2690.705128	Pass	#VALUE!			
sulcofuron	ug/l	Yes	#VALUE!	0.693	0.004	0.038265585	#VALUE!	0.0385	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	1.331	0.0500	Pass	0.840845353	Pass	#VALUE!			
sulphate	mg/l SO4	No	Fail	0.693	0.004	78.90363544	Fail	80.7848	Pass	Pass	1.331	180.5034	Pass	1733823.117	Pass	Not significant			
sulphide or hydrogen sulphide	ug/l	No	Fail	0.693	0.004	12.32151824	Fail	12.3858	Pass	Fail	1.331	27.9591	Fail	270.7522035	Pass	Potentially significant	10	7	Fail
suspended solids @ 105°C	mg/l	No	#VALUE!	0.693	0.004	9.451599395	#VALUE!	9.6628	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	1.331	41.0012	Pass	207688.8021	Pass	#VALUE!			
tecnazene	ug/l	No	Pass	0.693	0.004	0.015306234	Pass	0.0154	Pass	Pass	1.331	0.0200	Pass	0.336338141	Pass	Not significant			
tetrachloroethane	ug/l	No	Pass	0.693	0.004	0.091837403	Pass	0.0923	Pass	Pass	1.331	0.2496	Pass	2.018028846	Pass	Not significant			
thiobendazole	ug/l	No	#VALUE!	0.693	0.004	0.076531169	#VALUE!	0.0769	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	1.331	0.0999	Pass	1.681690705	Pass	#VALUE!			
tin dissolved	ug/l	No	#VALUE!	0.693	0.004	0.313777794	#VALUE!	0.3157	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	1.331	0.4997	Pass	6.894931891	Pass	#VALUE!			
tin total	ug/l	No	Pass	0.693	0.004	0.367349612	Pass	0.3693	Pass	Pass	1.331	0.5994	Pass	8.072115385	Pass	Not significant			
toluene	ug/l	No	Pass	0.693	0.004	0.076531169	Pass	0.0769	Pass	Pass	1.331	0.0999	Pass	1.681690705	Pass	Not significant			
total anions (sum of Br, Cl, F, NO2, NO3, PO4, SO4	mg/l	No	Fail	0.693	0.004	216.8893335	Fail	219.0973	Pass	Pass	1.331	460.9265	Pass	4765911.458	Pass	Not significant			
total organic carbon	mg/l	No	#VALUE!	0.693	0.004	14.0205102	#VALUE!	14.0451	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	1.331	77.8053	Pass	308085.7372	Pass	#VALUE!			
total oxidised nitrogen	mg/l as N	No	#VALUE!	0.693	0.004	14.0013774	#VALUE!	14.0142	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	1.331	27.1343	Pass	307665.3145	Pass	#VALUE!			
total phosphorus	mg/l	No	Fail	0.693	0.004	0.546432548	Fail	0.5480	Fail	Pass	1.331	1.0979	Pass	12007.27163	Pass	Potentially significant			
triallate	ug/l	No	Pass	0.693	0.004	0.015306234	Fail	0.0155	Pass	Pass	1.331	0.0200	Pass	0.336338141	Pass	Not significant			
triazophos	ug/l	Yes	Fail	0.693	0.004	0.015306234	Fail	0.0154	Pass	Fail	1.331	0.0200	Pass	0.336338141	Pass	Potentially significant			
tributyl phosphate	ug/l	No	Pass	0.693	0.004	0.016836857	Pass	0.0169	Pass	Pass	1.331	0.0200	Pass	0.369971955	Pass	Not significant			
tributyltin compounds (as tributyltin cation)	ug/l	Yes	Fail	0.693	0.004	3.87302E-05	Fail	0.0000	Pass	Pass	1.331	0.0001	Pass	0.000851056	Pass	Not significant			
trichloroethylene	ug/l	No	Pass	0.693	0.004	0.765311692	Fail	0.7694	Pass	Pass	1.331	0.9995	Pass	16.81690705	Pass	Not significant			
triclosan	ug/l	No	Fail	0.693	0.004	0.027168565	Fail	0.0272	Fail	Pass	1.331	0.0698	Pass	0.5970002	Pass	Potentially significant	0.01	12	Fail
triphenyltin compounds (as triphenyltin cation)	ug/l TPT	Yes	#VALUE!	0.693	0.004	0.001563422	#VALUE!	0.0016	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	1.331	0.0020	Pass	0.034354539	Pass	#VALUE!			
vanadium dissolved	ug/l	No	Fail	0.693	0.004	7.653116919	Fail	7.6943	Pass	Pass	1.331	9.9949	Pass	168.1690705	Pass	Not significant			
vanadium total	ug/l	No	Fail	0.693	0.004	7.653116919	Fail	7.6943	Pass	Pass	1.331	9.9949	Pass	168.1690705	Pass	Not significant			
zinc dissolved	ug/l	No	Fail	0.693	0.004	48.82688594	Fail	48.9458	Fail	Fail	1.331	99.7961	Pass	1072.91867	Pass	Potentially significant			
zinc total	ug/l	No	Fail	0.693	0.004	59.00553145	Fail	59.2132	Fail	Fail	1.331	109.8158	Pass	1296.583534	Pass	Potentially significant			

B.2 Screening results, site 5

Determinand	Units	Determinand modelled at Site 5?	Quality to be multiplied by 1000 for RQP calculations?	Site 5 Part A Screening - Freshwater (#VALUE! = No EQS)										Site 5 Part B Screening - Freshwater: Liable to cause pollution test						
				Screening Test 1 (<10% of EQS)	Effluent Flow Rate for AA (EFR)	River Flow Rate (RFR)	Process contribution (PC)	Screening Test 2 (PC <4% EQS)	Long-Term Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC)	Screening Test 3 (PEC-upstream concentration >10% EQS)	Screening Test 4a (Long-term PEC>AA EQS)	Effluent Flow Rate for MAC (EFR)	Short-Term Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC)	Screening Test 4b (Short-term PEC>MAC EQS)	Significant load (kg/yr)	Annual load (kg/yr)	Screening Test 5 (Is the Significant Load exceeded)	Screening outcome - is the potentially discharge significant and liable to cause pollution?	Minimum Reporting Value	Number of samples >MRV
silver total	ug/l	No	No	#VALUE!	0.69323881	0.42338549	0.47756494	#VALUE!	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.33101852	#N/A	Pass	16.8169071	Pass	#VALUE!			
soluble reactive phosphorus	mg/l	Yes	No	#VALUE!	0.69323881	0.42338549	0.07641039	#VALUE!	0.11491028	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	1.33101852	0.27486601	Pass	2690.70513	Pass	#VALUE!			
sulcofurum	ug/l	No	No	#VALUE!	0.69323881	0.42338549	0.02387825	#VALUE!	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.33101852	#N/A	#N/A	0.84084535	Pass	#VALUE!			
sulphate	mg/l SO4	No	No	Fail	0.69323881	0.42338549	49.2369458	Fail	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.33101852	#N/A	Pass	1733823.12	Pass	#N/A			
sulphide or hydrogen sulphide	ug/l	Yes	No	Fail	0.69323881	0.42338549	7.68879561	Fail	11.8012837	Fail	Fail	1.33101852	23.8603095	Fail	270.752204	Pass	Potentially significant	10	7	Fail
suspended solids @ 105°C	mg/l	No	No	#VALUE!	0.69323881	0.42338549	5.89792707	#VALUE!	1209.42778	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	1.33101852	797.115396	Pass	207688.802	Pass	#VALUE!			
tecnazene	ug/l	No	No	Pass	0.69323881	0.42338549	0.0095513	Pass	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.33101852	#N/A	#N/A	0.33633814	Pass	Not significant			
tetrachloroethane	ug/l	No	No	Pass	0.69323881	0.42338549	0.05730779	Pass	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.33101852	#N/A	#N/A	2.01802885	Pass	Not significant			
thiobendazole	ug/l	No	No	#VALUE!	0.69323881	0.42338549	0.04775649	#VALUE!	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.33101852	#N/A	Pass	1.68169071	Pass	#VALUE!			
tin dissolved	ug/l	No	No	#VALUE!	0.69323881	0.42338549	0.19580163	#VALUE!	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.33101852	#N/A	Pass	6.89493189	Pass	#VALUE!			
tin total	ug/l	No	No	Pass	0.69323881	0.42338549	0.22923117	Pass	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.33101852	#N/A	Pass	8.07211538	Pass	Not significant			
toluene	ug/l	No	No	Pass	0.69323881	0.42338549	0.04775649	Pass	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.33101852	#N/A	#N/A	1.68169071	Pass	Not significant			
total anions (sum of Br, Cl, F, NO2, NO3, PO4, SO4)	mg/l	No	No	Fail	0.69323881	0.42338549	135.341905	Fail	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.33101852	#N/A	Pass	4765911.46	Pass	#N/A			
total organic carbon	mg/l	Yes	No	#VALUE!	0.69323881	0.42338549	8.74898979	#VALUE!	10.2510688	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	1.33101852	60.1325018	Pass	308085.737	Pass	#VALUE!			
total oxidised nitrogen	mg/l as N	Yes	No	#VALUE!	0.69323881	0.42338549	8.73705067	#VALUE!	9.26919496	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	1.33101852	20.9745924	Pass	307665.315	Pass	#VALUE!			
total phosphorus	mg/l	Yes	No	Fail	0.69323881	0.42338549	0.34098137	Fail	0.50431423	Pass	Pass	1.33101852	0.93849638	Pass	12007.2716	Pass	Not significant			
triallate	ug/l	No	No	Pass	0.69323881	0.42338549	0.0095513	Pass	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.33101852	#N/A	#N/A	0.33633814	Pass	Not significant			
triazophos	ug/l	No	Yes	Fail	0.69323881	0.42338549	0.0095513	Fail	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.33101852	#N/A	Pass	0.33633814	Pass	#N/A			
tributyl phosphate	ug/l	No	No	Pass	0.69323881	0.42338549	0.01050643	Pass	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.33101852	#N/A	#N/A	0.36997196	Pass	Not significant			
tributyltin compounds (as tributyltin cation)	ug/l	Yes	Yes	Fail	0.69323881	0.42338549	2.4168E-05	Fail	3.2772E-05	Pass	Pass	1.33101852	5.0997E-05	Pass	0.00085106	1	Pass	Not significant		
trichloroethylene	ug/l	No	No	Pass	0.69323881	0.42338549	0.47756494	Fail	0.66714773	Pass	Pass	1.33101852	0.87933638	Pass	16.8169071	Pass	Not significant			
triclosan	ug/l	Yes	Yes	Fail	0.69323881	0.42338549	0.01695356	Fail	0.01928688	Fail	Pass	1.33101852	0.05459218	Pass	0.5970002	Pass	Potentially significant	0.01	12	Fail
triphenyltin compounds (as triphenyltin cation)	ug/l TPT	No	No	#VALUE!	0.69323881	0.42338549	0.0009756	#VALUE!	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.33101852	#N/A	#N/A	0.03435454	Pass	#VALUE!			
vanadium dissolved	ug/l	No	No	Fail	0.69323881	0.42338549	4.77564945	Fail	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.33101852	#N/A	Pass	168.169071	Pass	#N/A			
vanadium total	ug/l	No	No	Fail	0.69323881	0.42338549	4.77564945	Fail	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.33101852	#N/A	Pass	168.169071	Pass	#N/A			
zinc dissolved	ug/l	Yes	No	Fail	0.69323881	0.42338549	30.4686435	Fail	33.2000939	Fail	Fail	1.33101852	77.6057595	Pass	1072.91867	Pass	Potentially significant			
zinc total	ug/l	Yes	No	Fail	0.69323881	0.42338549	36.8202573	Fail	45.9843975	Fail	Fail	1.33101852	89.2866966	Pass	1296.58353	Pass	Potentially significant			

B.3 Screening results, site 6

		Site 6 Part A Screening - Freshwater (#VALUE! = No EQS)											Site 6 Part B Screening - Freshwater: Liable to cause pollution test								
Determinand	Units	Determinand modelled at Site 3 and 6?	Quality to be multiplied by 1000 for RQP calculations?	Screening Test 1 (<10% of EQS)	Effluent Flow Rate for AA (EFR)	River Flow Rate (RFR)	Process contribution (PC)	Screening Test 2 (PC <4% EQS)	Long-Term Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC)	Screening Test 3 (PEC-upstream concentration >10% EQS)	Screening Test 4a (Long-term PEC>AA EQS)	Effluent Flow Rate for MAC (EFR)	Short-Term Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC)	Screening Test 4b (Short-term PEC>MAC EQS)	Significant load (kg/yr)	Annual load (kg/yr)	Screening Test 5 (Is the Significant Load exceeded)	Screening outcome - is the potentially discharge liable to cause pollution?	Minimum Reporting Value	Number of samples >MRV	Liable to cause pollution test
propylamide	ug/l	No	N/A	Pass	0.693	1.530	0.010074017	Pass	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.331	#N/A	#N/A	0.706310096		Pass	Not significant			
salinity @ 20°C	%	Yes	No	#VALUE!	0.693	1.530	0.115131626	#VALUE!	0.3412	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	1.331	0.3618	Pass	8072.115385		Pass	#VALUE!			
silver dissolved	ug/l	No	N/A	Fail	0.693	1.530	0.239857554	Fail	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.331	#N/A	#N/A	16.81690705		Pass	#N/A			
silver total	ug/l	No	N/A	#VALUE!	0.693	1.530	0.239857554	#VALUE!	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.331	#N/A	Pass	16.81690705		Pass	#VALUE!			
soluble reactive phosphorus	mg/l	No	N/A	#VALUE!	0.693	1.530	0.038377209	#VALUE!	0.1711	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	1.331	0.2567	Pass	2690.705128		Pass	#VALUE!			
sulcofuron	ug/l	No	N/A	#VALUE!	0.693	1.530	0.011992878	#VALUE!	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.331	#N/A	#N/A	0.840845353		Pass	#VALUE!			
sulphate	mg/l SO4	No	N/A	Fail	0.693	1.530	24.72931387	Fail	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.331	#N/A	Pass	1733823.117		Pass	#N/A			
sulphide or hydrogen sulphide	ug/l	Yes	No	Fail	0.693	1.530	3.861706627	Fail	22.4427	Pass	Fail	1.331	27.4652	Fail	270.7522035		Pass	'otentially significant			
suspended solids @ 105°C	mg/l	No	N/A	#VALUE!	0.693	1.530	2.962240798	#VALUE!	30.0964	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	1.331	40.1596	Pass	207688.8021		Pass	#VALUE!			
tecnazene	ug/l	No	N/A	Pass	0.693	1.530	0.004797151	Pass	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.331	#N/A	#N/A	0.336338141		Pass	Not significant			
tetrachloroethane	ug/l	No	N/A	Pass	0.693	1.530	0.028782907	Pass	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.331	#N/A	#N/A	2.018028846		Pass	Not significant			
thiobendazole	ug/l	No	N/A	#VALUE!	0.693	1.530	0.023985755	#VALUE!	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.331	#N/A	Pass	1.681690705		Pass	#VALUE!			
tin dissolved	ug/l	No	N/A	#VALUE!	0.693	1.530	0.098341597	#VALUE!	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.331	#N/A	Pass	6.894931891		Pass	#VALUE!			
tin total	ug/l	No	N/A	Pass	0.693	1.530	0.115131626	Pass	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.331	#N/A	Pass	8.072115385		Pass	Not significant			
toluene	ug/l	No	N/A	Pass	0.693	1.530	0.023985755	Pass	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.331	#N/A	#N/A	1.681690705		Pass	Not significant			
total anions (sum of Br, Cl, F, NO2, NO3, PO4, SO4)	mg/l	No	N/A	Fail	0.693	1.530	67.97563094	Fail	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.331	#N/A	Pass	4765911.458		Pass	#N/A			
total organic carbon	mg/l	Yes	No	#VALUE!	0.693	1.530	4.394190398	#VALUE!	8.6020	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	1.331	39.5573	Pass	308085.7372		Pass	#VALUE!			
total oxidised nitrogen	mg/l as N	Yes	No	#VALUE!	0.693	1.530	4.388193959	#VALUE!	9.0015	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	1.331	16.2390	Pass	307665.3145		Pass	#VALUE!			
total phosphorus	mg/l	No	N/A	Fail	0.693	1.530	0.171258294	Fail	0.5483	Pass	Pass	1.331	0.8047	Pass	12007.27163		Pass	Not significant			
triallate	ug/l	No	N/A	Pass	0.693	1.530	0.004797151	Pass	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.331	#N/A	#N/A	0.336338141		Pass	Not significant			
triazophos	ug/l	No	N/A	Fail	0.693	1.530	0.004797151	Fail	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.331	#N/A	Pass	0.336338141		Pass	#N/A			
tributyl phosphate	ug/l	No	N/A	Pass	0.693	1.530	0.005276866	Pass	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.331	#N/A	#N/A	0.369971955		Pass	Not significant			
tributyltin compounds (as tributyltin cation)	ug/l	No	N/A	Fail	0.693	1.530	1.21385E-05	Fail	0.0001	Pass	Pass	1.331	0.0001	Pass	0.000851056		Pass	Not significant			
trichloroethylene	ug/l	No	N/A	Pass	0.693	1.530	0.239857554	Pass	0.5840	Pass	Pass	1.331	0.7326	Pass	16.81690705		Pass	Not significant			
triclosan	ug/l	Yes	Yes	Fail	0.693	1.530	0.008514943	Fail	0.0120	Pass	Pass	1.331	0.0352	Pass	0.5970002		Pass	Not significant			
triphenyltin compounds (as triphenyltin cation)	ug/l TPT	No	N/A	#VALUE!	0.693	1.530	0.000489995	#VALUE!	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.331	#N/A	#N/A	0.034354539		Pass	#VALUE!			
vanadium dissolved	ug/l	No	N/A	Fail	0.693	1.530	2.398575545	Fail	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.331	#N/A	Pass	168.1690705		Pass	#N/A			
vanadium total	ug/l	No	N/A	Fail	0.693	1.530	2.398575545	Fail	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1.331	#N/A	Pass	168.1690705		Pass	#N/A			
zinc dissolved	ug/l	Yes	No	Fail	0.693	1.530	15.30291198	Fail	20.0244	Fail	Fail	1.331	50.1915	Pass	1072.91867		Pass	'otentially significant			
zinc total	ug/l	Yes	No	Fail	0.693	1.530	18.49301745	Fail	28.6044	Fail	Fail	1.331	59.0322	Pass	1296.583534		Pass	'otentially significant			

C Appendix: Modelling results

C.1 Modelling results, site 3

C.2 Modelling results, site 5

C.3 Modelling results, site 6

C.4 Combined water quality impact results for all sites

This table summarises the water quality impact (screening, hazardous chemicals tests and WFD tests) for all determinands and all sites. Note the final column indicates whether the substance may require improved discharge quality. This is set to yes where any one of the modelling tests has been failed, at any of sites 3, 5 and 6.

Determinand	Site 3, Atherstone							Site 5, Daventry							Site 6, Leighton Buzzard							May require improved discharge quality?
	Screening outcome	Modelling results, AA EQS			Modelling results, MAC EQS			Screening outcome	Modelling results, AA EQS			Modelling results, MAC EQS			Screening outcome	Modelling results, AA EQS			Modelling results, MAC EQS			
		Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10% (or >3% where the EQS already exceeded)?	WFD Class Deterioration?	Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10%?	WFD Class Deterioration?		Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10% (or >3% where the EQS already exceeded)?	WFD Class Deterioration?	Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10%?	WFD Class Deterioration?		Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10% (or >3% where the EQS already exceeded)?	WFD Class Deterioration?	Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10%?	WFD Class Deterioration?	
		Potentially significant	Fail	Deterioration	Deterioration	Fail	Deterioration		Deterioration	Potentially significant	Fail	Fail	Deterioration	Fail		Fail	Deterioration	Potentially significant	Fail	Deterioration	Deterioration	
Key	Not significant	Pass	No Deterioration	Continues to exceed EQS	Pass	No Deterioration	Continues to exceed EQS	Not significant	Pass	Pass	Continues to exceed EQS	Pass	Pass	Continues to exceed EQS	Not significant	Pass	No deterioration	Continues to exceed EQS	Pass	No deterioration	Continues to exceed EQS	
	No EQS	No EQS	No Class deterioration	No EQS	No EQS	No Class deterioration	No EQS / not sampled	No EQS / not sampled	Not sampled	No Class deterioration	No EQS / not sampled	Not sampled	Not sampled	No Class deterioration	No EQS / not sampled	No EQS / not sampled	Not sampled	No Class deterioration	No EQS / not sampled	Not sampled	No Class deterioration	
			No EQS			No EQS		Screened out	Screened out	No EQS / not sampled	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	No EQS / not sampled		Screened out	Screened out	No EQS / not sampled	Screened out	Screened out	No EQS / not sampled	
										Screened out				Screened out			Screened out				Screened out	
1,1,1-trichloroethane																						No
1,1,2-trichloroethane																						No
2,4-dichlorophenol																						No
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)																						No
2-chlorophenol																						No
3,4-dichloroaniline																						Yes
3-methylphenol (m-cresol)																						No
4-chloro-3-methyl phenol																						No
4-methylphenol (p-cresol)																						Yes
abamectin																						Yes
acid neutralisation capacity (ANC, unfiltered)																						No
alkalinity as CaCO3																						No
aluminium dissolved																						No
aluminium total																						No
ammoniacal nitrogen																						Yes
antimony dissolved																						Yes
antimony total																						Yes
arsenic dissolved																						No
arsenic total																						No
azinphos methyl, dissolved																						Yes
BDE-100																						No
BDE-153																						No
BDE-154																						No
BDE-28																						No
BDE-47																						No
BDE-99																						No
bentazone																						No
benzene																						No
benzo(a)pyrene																						Yes
benzyl butyl phthalate																						No
biphenyl																						No
BOD (5 day)																						No
boron dissolved																						No
boron total																						No
bromide																						Yes

Determinand	Site 3, Atherstone							Site 5, Daventry							Site 6, Leighton Buzzard							May require improved discharge quality?
	Screening outcome	Modelling results, AA EQS			Modelling results, MAC EQS			Screening outcome	Modelling results, AA EQS			Modelling results, MAC EQS			Screening outcome	Modelling results, AA EQS			Modelling results, MAC EQS			
		Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10% (or >3% where the EQS already exceeded)?	WFD Class Deterioration?	Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10%?	WFD Class Deterioration?		Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10% (or >3% where the EQS already exceeded)?	WFD Class Deterioration?	Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10%?	WFD Class Deterioration?		Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10% (or >3% where the EQS already exceeded)?	WFD Class Deterioration?	Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10%?	WFD Class Deterioration?	
Key	Potentially significant	Fail	Deterioration	Deterioration	Fail	Deterioration	Deterioration	Potentially significant	Fail	Fail	Deterioration	Fail	Fail	Deterioration	Potentially significant	Fail	Deterioration	Deterioration	Fail	Deterioration	Deterioration	
	Not significant	Pass	No Deterioration	Continues to exceed EQS	Pass	No Deterioration	Continues to exceed EQS	Not significant	Pass	Pass	Continues to exceed EQS	Pass	Pass	Continues to exceed EQS	Not significant	Pass	No deterioration	Continues to exceed EQS	Pass	No deterioration	Continues to exceed EQS	
	No EQS	No EQS	No Class deterioration	No EQS	No EQS	No Class deterioration	No EQS	No EQS / not sampled	No EQS / not sampled	Not sampled	No Class deterioration	No EQS / not sampled	Not sampled	No Class deterioration	No EQS / not sampled	No EQS / not sampled	Not sampled	No Class deterioration	No EQS / not sampled	Not sampled	No Class deterioration	
				No EQS			No EQS		Screened out	Screened out	No EQS / not sampled	Screened out	Screened out	No EQS / not sampled		Screened out	Screened out	No EQS / not sampled	Screened out	Screened out	No EQS / not sampled	
											Screened out			Screened out				Screened out				Screened out
bromine - total residual oxidant																					Yes	
bromoxynil																					No	
BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene & o,p-xylene c (PFOS)																					Yes	
cadmium dissolved																					Yes	
cadmium total																					Yes	
calcium total																					No	
carbendazim																					No	
chemical oxygen demand (COD)																					Yes	
chloride																					Yes	
chlorine free																					No	
chlorine total																					No	
chloroform																					No	
chloronitrotoluenes																					No	
chlorophyll																					No	
chlorothalonil																					No	
chlorotoluron																					No	
chlorpropham																					No	
chromium (VI) dissolved																					Yes	
chromium dissolved																					Yes	
chromium total																					Yes	
cobalt dissolved																					No	
cobalt total																					No	
conductivity @ 20°C																					Yes	
copper dissolved																					Yes	
copper total																					Yes	
coumaphos																					No	
cyanide total																					Yes	
cyanide, free (easily liberable)																					No	
cyfluthrin																					Yes	
cypermethrin																					Yes	
demeton																					No	
di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)																					Yes	
diazinon																					No	
dibutyl phthalate																					Yes	

Determinand	Site 3, Atherstone							Site 5, Daventry							Site 6, Leighton Buzzard							May require improved discharge quality?
	Screening outcome	Modelling results, AA EQS			Modelling results, MAC EQS			Screening outcome	Modelling results, AA EQS			Modelling results, MAC EQS			Screening outcome	Modelling results, AA EQS			Modelling results, MAC EQS			
		Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10% (or >3% where the EQS already exceeded)?	WFD Class Deterioration?	Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10%?	WFD Class Deterioration?		Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10% (or >3% where the EQS already exceeded)?	WFD Class Deterioration?	Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10%?	WFD Class Deterioration?		Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10% (or >3% where the EQS already exceeded)?	WFD Class Deterioration?	Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10%?	WFD Class Deterioration?	
Key	Potentially significant	Fail	Deterioration	Deterioration	Fail	Deterioration	Deterioration	Potentially significant	Fail	Fail	Deterioration	Fail	Fail	Deterioration	Potentially significant	Fail	Deterioration	Deterioration	Fail	Deterioration	Deterioration	
	Not significant	Pass	No Deterioration	Continues to exceed EQS	Pass	No Deterioration	Continues to exceed EQS	Not significant	Pass	Pass	Continues to exceed EQS	Pass	Pass	Continues to exceed EQS	Not significant	Pass	No deterioration	Continues to exceed EQS	Pass	No deterioration	Continues to exceed EQS	
	No EQS	No EQS	No Class deterioration	No EQS	No EQS	No Class deterioration	No EQS	No EQS / not sampled	No EQS / not sampled	Not sampled	No Class deterioration	No EQS / not sampled	Not sampled	No Class deterioration	No EQS / not sampled	No EQS / not sampled	Not sampled	No Class deterioration	No EQS / not sampled	Not sampled	No Class deterioration	
				No EQS			No EQS		Screened out	Screened out	No EQS / not sampled	Screened out	Screened out	No EQS / not sampled		Screened out	Screened out	No EQS / not sampled	Screened out	Screened out	No EQS / not sampled	
											Screened out			Screened out				Screened out			Screened out	
dichlorobenzene, total isomers																					No	
dichlorvos																						Yes
diethyl phthalate																						No
diflubenuron																						No
dimethoate																						No
dimethyl phthalate																						No
dioctyl phthalate																						No
dissolved organic carbon																						Yes
doramectin																						Yes
EDTA																						Yes
fenchlorphos																						No
fenitrothion																						No
flucofuron																						No
fluoranthene																						No
fluoride																						Yes
formaldehyde																						Yes
glyphosate																						Yes
hardness as CaCO3																						No
hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)																						Yes
ioxynil																						No
iron dissolved																						Yes
iron total																						No
ivermectin																						Yes
lead dissolved																						No
lead total																						No
linuron																						Yes
malachite green																						Yes
malathion																						Yes
mancozeb																						Yes
maneb																						Yes
manganese dissolved																						Yes
manganese total																						Yes
MCPA																						No
mecoprop																						Yes
mercury dissolved																						Yes
mercury total																						Yes

Determinand	Site 3, Atherstone							Site 5, Daventry							Site 6, Leighton Buzzard							May require improved discharge quality?	
	Screening outcome	Modelling results, AA EQS			Modelling results, MAC EQS			Screening outcome	Modelling results, AA EQS			Modelling results, MAC EQS			Screening outcome	Modelling results, AA EQS			Modelling results, MAC EQS				
		Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10% (or >3% where the EQS already exceeded)?	WFD Class Deterioration?	Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10%?	WFD Class Deterioration?		Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10% (or >3% where the EQS already exceeded)?	WFD Class Deterioration?	Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10%?	WFD Class Deterioration?		Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10% (or >3% where the EQS already exceeded)?	WFD Class Deterioration?	Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10%?	WFD Class Deterioration?		
		Potentially significant	Fail	Deterioration	Deterioration	Fail	Deterioration		Deterioration	Potentially significant	Fail	Fail	Deterioration	Fail		Fail	Deterioration	Potentially significant	Fail	Deterioration	Deterioration		Fail
Key	Not significant	Pass	No Deterioration	Continues to exceed EQS	Pass	No Deterioration	Continues to exceed EQS	Not significant	Pass	Pass	Continues to exceed EQS	Pass	Pass	Continues to exceed EQS	Not significant	Pass	No deterioration	Continues to exceed EQS	Pass	No deterioration	Continues to exceed EQS		
	No EQS	No EQS	No Class deterioration	No EQS	No EQS	No Class deterioration	No EQS / not sampled	No EQS / not sampled	Not sampled	No Class deterioration	No EQS / not sampled	Not sampled	Not sampled	No Class deterioration	No EQS / not sampled	No EQS / not sampled	Not sampled	No Class deterioration	No EQS / not sampled	Not sampled	No Class deterioration		
			No EQS			No EQS		Screened out	Screened out	No EQS / not sampled	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out		Screened out	Screened out	No EQS / not sampled	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	No EQS / not sampled		
										Screened out				Screened out			Screened out				Screened out		
methiocarb																						Yes	
mevinphos																							No
nickel dissolved																							Yes
nickel total																							Yes
nitrate																							Yes
nitrate																							Yes
nitrotriacetic acid (NTA)																							No
nitrite																							Yes
nitrite																							Yes
nonylphenols (4-nonylphenol technical mix)																							Yes
octylphenols ((4-(1,1',3,3'-tetramethylbutyl)pheno																							No
omethoate																							No
organic nitrogen																							No
orthophosphate as PO4																							Yes
pendimethalin																							No
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)																							Yes
permethrin																							Yes
pH																							No
phenol																							No
pirimicarb																							No
pirimiphos-methyl																							No
polychloro chloromethyl sulphonamido diphenyl ethe																							Yes
prochloraz																							No
propetamphos																							No
propyzamide																							Yes
salinity @ 20°C																							Yes
silver dissolved																							Yes
silver total																							No
soluble reactive phosphorus																							Yes
sulcofuron																							No
sulphate																							No
sulphide or hydrogen sulphide																							Yes
suspended solids @ 105°C																							No
tecnazene																							No
tetrachloroethane																							Yes
thiobendazole																							No

Determinand	Site 3, Atherstone							Site 5, Daventry							Site 6, Leighton Buzzard							May require improved discharge quality?
	Screening outcome	Modelling results, AA EQS			Modelling results, MAC EQS			Screening outcome	Modelling results, AA EQS			Modelling results, MAC EQS			Screening outcome	Modelling results, AA EQS			Modelling results, MAC EQS			
		Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10% (or >3% where the EQS already exceeded)?	WFD Class Deterioration?	Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10%?	WFD Class Deterioration?		Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10% (or >3% where the EQS already exceeded)?	WFD Class Deterioration?	Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10%?	WFD Class Deterioration?		Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10% (or >3% where the EQS already exceeded)?	WFD Class Deterioration?	Outcome of hazardous chemicals modelling tests	Deterioration >10%?	WFD Class Deterioration?	
Key	Potentially significant	Fail	Deterioration	Deterioration	Fail	Deterioration	Deterioration	Potentially significant	Fail	Fail	Deterioration	Fail	Fail	Deterioration	Potentially significant	Fail	Deterioration	Deterioration	Fail	Deterioration	Deterioration	
	Not significant	Pass	No Deterioration	Continues to exceed EQS	Pass	No Deterioration	Continues to exceed EQS	Not significant	Pass	Pass	Continues to exceed EQS	Pass	Pass	Continues to exceed EQS	Not significant	Pass	No deterioration	Continues to exceed EQS	Pass	No deterioration	Continues to exceed EQS	
	No EQS	No EQS		No Class deterioration	No EQS		No Class deterioration	No EQS / not sampled	No EQS / not sampled	Not sampled	No Class deterioration	No EQS / not sampled	Not sampled	No Class deterioration	No EQS / not sampled	No EQS / not sampled	Not sampled	No Class deterioration	No EQS / not sampled	Not sampled	No Class deterioration	
				No EQS			No EQS		Screened out	Screened out	No EQS / not sampled	Screened out	Screened out	No EQS / not sampled		Screened out	Screened out	No EQS / not sampled	Screened out	Screened out	No EQS / not sampled	
											Screened out			Screened out				Screened out			Screened out	
tin dissolved																					No	
tin total																						No
toluene																						No
total anions (sum of Br, Cl, F, NO2, NO3, PO4, SO4)																						Yes
total organic carbon																						Yes
total oxidised nitrogen																						Yes
total phosphorus																						Yes
triallate																						No
triazophos																						Yes
tributyl phosphate																						No
tributyltin compounds (as tributyltin cation)																						Yes
trichloroethylene																						No
triclosan																						Yes
triphenyltin compounds (as triphenyltin cation)																						No
vanadium dissolved																						No
vanadium total																						No
zinc dissolved																						Yes
zinc total																						Yes

D Appendix: Summary of qualified values

Determinand	Site 1 samples	Site 1 unqualified samples	Site 1 percentage of qualified samples	Site 3 samples	Site 3 unqualified samples	Site 3 percentage of qualified samples	Site 5 samples	Site 5 unqualified samples	Site 5 percentage of qualified samples	Site 6 samples	Site 6 unqualified samples	Site 6 percentage of qualified samples
1,1,1-trichloroethane	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	14	0	100%
1,1,2-trichloroethane	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	14	0	100%
2,4-dichlorophenol	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)	13	0	100%	13	4	69%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
2-chlorophenol	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
3,4-dichloroaniline	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-methylphenol (m-cresol)	13	1	92%	13	1	92%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
4-chloro-3-methyl phenol	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
4-methylphenol (p-cresol)	13	3	77%	13	2	85%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
abamectin	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
acid neutralisation capacity (ANC, unfiltered)	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	14	14	0%
alkalinity as CaCO3	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	14	14	0%
aluminium dissolved	13	8	38%	13	9	31%	13	5	62%	14	11	21%
aluminium total	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	14	14	0%
ammonia	26	0	100%	26	0	100%	26	2	92%	28	2	93%
ammoniacal nitrogen	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	12	8%	14	11	21%
antimony dissolved	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	14	13	7%
antimony total	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	14	14	0%
arsenic dissolved	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	14	14	0%
arsenic total	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	14	14	0%
aziphos methyl, dissolved	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
BDE-100	13	0	100%	16	0	100%	16	0	100%	17	0	100%
BDE-153	13	0	100%	16	0	100%	16	0	100%	17	0	100%
BDE-154	13	0	100%	16	0	100%	16	0	100%	17	0	100%
BDE-28	13	0	100%	16	0	100%	16	0	100%	17	0	100%
BDE-47	13	0	100%	16	0	100%	16	0	100%	17	0	100%
BDE-99	13	0	100%	16	0	100%	16	0	100%	17	0	100%
bentazone	13	0	100%	13	2	85%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
benzene	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
benzo(a)pyrene	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	14	14	0%
benzyl butyl phthalate	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
biphenyl	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOD (5 day)	13	11	15%	13	11	15%	13	12	8%	14	12	14%
boron dissolved	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	-	-	-	6	6	0%
boron total	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	-	-	-	6	6	0%
bromide	13	10	23%	13	10	23%	-	-	-	6	2	67%
bromine - total residual oxidant	13	12	8%	13	12	8%	-	-	-	-	-	-
bromoxynil	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene & o,p-xylene)	13	0	100%	22	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
cadmium dissolved	13	0	100%	13	10	23%	13	1	92%	14	2	86%
cadmium total	13	1	92%	13	13	0%	13	3	77%	14	4	71%
calcium total	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	14	14	0%
carbendazim	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
chemical oxygen demand (COD)	13	12	8%	13	10	23%	13	11	15%	14	13	7%

Determinand	Site 1 samples	Site 1 unqualified samples	Site 1 percentage of qualified samples	Site 3 samples	Site 3 unqualified samples	Site 3 percentage of qualified samples	Site 5 samples	Site 5 unqualified samples	Site 5 percentage of qualified samples	Site 6 samples	Site 6 unqualified samples	Site 6 percentage of qualified samples
chloride	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	-	-	-	6	6	0%
chlorine free	13	13	0%	13	8	38%	-	-	-	-	-	-
chlorine total	13	13	0%	13	9	31%	-	-	-	-	-	-
chloroform	13	1	92%	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	14	0	100%
chloronitrotoluenes	13	1	92%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
chlorophyll	13	1	92%	13	5	62%	13	5	62%	14	8	43%
chlorothalonil	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
chlorotoluron	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
chlorpropham	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
chromium (VI) dissolved	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
chromium dissolved	13	13	0%	13	10	23%	13	5	62%	14	11	21%
chromium total	13	13	0%	13	12	8%	13	11	15%	14	13	7%
cobalt dissolved	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	-	-	-	6	4	33%
cobalt total	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	-	-	-	6	5	17%
conductivity @ 20øC	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	14	14	0%
copper dissolved	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	11	15%	14	14	0%
copper total	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	12	8%	14	14	0%
coumaphos	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
cyanide total	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
cyanide, free (easily liberable)	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
cyfluthrin	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
cypermethrin	13	10	23%	13	2	85%	13	1	92%	14	2	86%
demeton	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	13	3	77%	13	1	92%	13	0	100%	14	0	100%
diazinon	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
dibutyl phthalate	13	3	77%	13	2	85%	-	-	-	-	-	-
dichlorobenzene, total isomers	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
dichlorvos	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
diethyl phthalate	13	1	92%	13	2	85%	-	-	-	-	-	-
diflubenzuron	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
dimethoate	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
dimethyl phthalate	13	0	100%	13	2	85%	-	-	-	-	-	-
dioctyl phthalate	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
dissolved organic carbon	13	13	0%	13	12	8%	13	13	0%	14	13	7%
doramectin	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDTA	13	4	69%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
ethylbenzene	13	0	100%	10	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
fenchlorphos	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
fenitrothion	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
flucofuron	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
fluoranthene	13	11	15%	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	14	14	0%
fluoride	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	-	-	-	6	6	0%
formaldehyde	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
glyphosate	13	13	0%	13	1	92%	-	-	-	6	3	50%
hardness as CaCO3	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	14	14	0%
hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)	13	13	0%	13	2	85%	13	0	100%	14	6	57%

Determinand	Site 1 samples	Site 1 unqualified samples	Site 1 percentage of qualified samples	Site 3 samples	Site 3 unqualified samples	Site 3 percentage of qualified samples	Site 5 samples	Site 5 unqualified samples	Site 5 percentage of qualified samples	Site 6 samples	Site 6 unqualified samples	Site 6 percentage of qualified samples
ioxynil	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
iron dissolved	13	13	0%	13	12	8%	13	13	0%	14	14	0%
iron total	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	14	14	0%
ivermectin	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
lead dissolved	13	11	15%	13	10	23%	13	9	31%	14	10	29%
lead total	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	14	13	7%
linuron	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
m- & p-xylene	13	0	100%	10	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
malachite green	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
malathion	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
mancozeb	13	9	31%	13	6	54%	-	-	-	-	-	-
maneb	13	3	77%	13	2	85%	-	-	-	-	-	-
manganese dissolved	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	-	-	-	6	6	0%
manganese total	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	-	-	-	6	6	0%
MCPA	13	1	92%	13	2	85%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
mecoprop	13	11	15%	13	1	92%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
mercury dissolved	13	12	8%	13	10	23%	13	8	38%	14	11	21%
mercury total	13	11	15%	13	12	8%	13	11	15%	14	13	7%
methiocarb	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
mevinphos	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
nickel dissolved	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	14	14	0%
nickel total	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	14	14	0%
nitrate	26	26	0%	26	26	0%	26	26	0%	28	28	0%
nitriiotriacetic acid (NTA)	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
nitrite	26	24	8%	26	14	46%	26	16	38%	28	21	25%
nonylphenols (4-nonylphenol technical mix)	13	12	8%	13	1	92%	13	0	100%	14	3	79%
octylphenols ((4-(1,1',3,3'-tetramethylbutyl)pheno	13	1	92%	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	14	0	100%
omethoate	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
organic nitrogen	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	14	0	100%
orthophosphate as PO4	13	12	8%	13	9	31%	-	-	-	-	-	-
o-xylene	13	0	100%	10	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
pendimethalin	13	0	100%	13	2	85%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	14	9	36%
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	13	11	15%	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	14	14	0%
permethrin	13	8	38%	13	2	85%	-	-	-	-	-	-
pH	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	14	14	0%
phenol	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
pirimicarb	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
pirimiphos-methyl	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
polychloro chloromethyl sulphonamido diphenyl ethe	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
prochloraz	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
propetamphos	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
propyzamide	13	3	77%	13	6	54%	-	-	-	6	4	33%
salinity @ 20°C	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	14	14	0%

Determinand	Site 1 samples	Site 1 unqualified samples	Site 1 percentage of qualified samples	Site 3 samples	Site 3 unqualified samples	Site 3 percentage of qualified samples	Site 5 samples	Site 5 unqualified samples	Site 5 percentage of qualified samples	Site 6 samples	Site 6 unqualified samples	Site 6 percentage of qualified samples
silver dissolved	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
silver total	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
soluble reactive phosphorus	13	13	0%	13	10	23%	13	9	31%	14	14	0%
sulcofuron	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
sulphate	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	-	-	-	6	6	0%
sulphide or hydrogen sulphide	13	6	54%	13	4	69%	13	6	54%	13	8	38%
suspended solids @ 105°C	13	9	31%	13	13	0%	13	11	15%	14	14	0%
tecnazene	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
tetrachloroethane	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
thiobendazole	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
tin dissolved	13	1	92%	13	2	85%	-	-	-	6	1	83%
tin total	13	4	69%	13	2	85%	-	-	-	6	3	50%
toluene	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
total anions (sum of Br, Cl, F, NO2, NO3, PO4, SO4)	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	-	-	-	6	6	0%
total organic carbon	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	14	14	0%
total oxidised nitrogen	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	14	14	0%
total phosphorus	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	14	14	0%
triallate	13	0	100%	13	4	69%	-	-	-	6	1	83%
triazophos	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
tributyl phosphate	13	2	85%	13	1	92%	-	-	-	-	-	-
tributyltin compounds (as tributyltin cation)	14	5	64%	13	11	15%	13	2	85%	14	10	29%
trichloroethylene	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	14	0	100%
triclosan	13	12	8%	13	1	92%	13	1	92%	14	0	100%
triphenyltin compounds (as triphenyltin cation)	14	0	100%	13	1	92%	-	-	-	-	-	-
vanadium dissolved	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
vanadium total	13	0	100%	13	0	100%	-	-	-	6	0	100%
zinc dissolved	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	12	8%	14	13	7%
zinc total	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	13	13	0%	14	14	0%

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