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2.2.1 Identification and Removal of the Main Interferences2.2.2 Sample Pre-treatment Automation; 2.3 Alternative Laboratory Methods; 2.3.1 Ion Chromatography / ICP-MS; 2.3.2 Ion Chromatography Spectrophotometry Detection; 2.3.3 Ion Pair Chromatography - Fluorescence Detection; 2.3.4 Flow Injection - ICP-MS; 2.4 Field-based Methods; 2.4.1 Spectrophotometric Method with Methylene Blue; 2.4.2 Flow Injection - Spectrophotometric Detection; 2.5 Stability of Bromate; 2.5.1 Effect of Water Matrix on Bromate Stability; 2.5.2 Stability of Bromate Species Immobilized on Alumina Microcolumns
2.6 Interlaboratory Excercise for Bromate Determination2.7 Toxicity, Occurrence and Current Status of Bromate in Drinking Waters; References; 3 Lead Monitoring; 3.1 Factors Determining the Lead Concentration in Drinking Water; 3.1.1 Sources of Lead in Drinking Water; 3.1.2 Factors Determining the Lead Concentration in Drinking Water; 3.2 Sampling of Lead in Drinking Water; 3.2.1 Available Sampling Procedures; 3.2.2 Definition of a 'Representative Sample'; 3.2.3 Representative Sampling at an Individual Consumer's Tap; 3.2.4 Lead Analyses in Tap Water
3.3 Comparison of Sampling Procedures in the Field3.3.1 European Study; 3.3.2 Applied Sampling Procedures; 3.3.3 Characteristics of Test Areas; 3.3.4 Applied Test Procedures; 3.3.5 Performance Criteria of Sampling Protocols; 3.3.6 Representativeness of the Tested Protocols; 3.3.7 Reproducibility of the Tested Protocols; 3.3.8 Costs, Practicality and Consumer Acceptance; 3.3.9 Final Evaluation of Sampling Procedures; 3.3.10 Experience with the Monitoring Protocol in France; 3.4 Fit for Purpose Lead Monitoring Protocols
3.4.1 The Requirements for Sampling and Monitoring Lead in Accordance with the DWD 98/83/EC

Sommario/riassunto

Drinking water policies and research are intimately linked. It is thanks to the scientific progress made over the last 25 years in identifying and controlling toxic products in drinking water that regulations have developed in such a way that the protection of public health from waterborne diseases has drastically improved. The integration of research outputs into the policy-making progress requires close cooperation among the scientific and policy communities, which is not always straightforward. Exchanges among scientific and policy-making communities are certainly representing key elements