

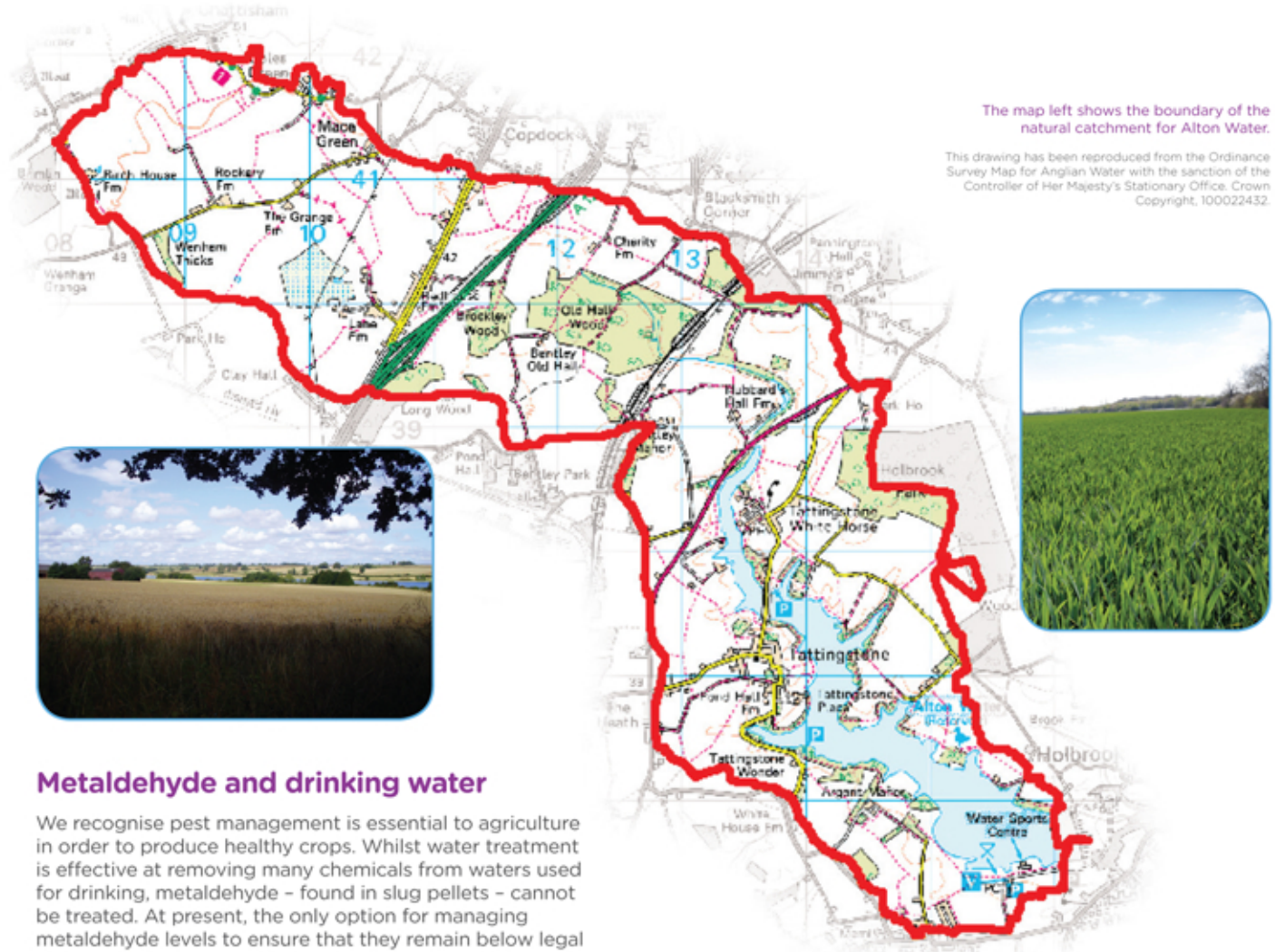
East Anglia is the driest part in the UK, and the reservoirs in our region are vital for bringing clean, healthy drinking water to the six million people who live here.

The water quality in these reservoirs is dependent on a range of factors, including agricultural chemicals that make it into the rivers which feed them.

Alton Water Reservoir was constructed in the valley of Tattingsstone Brook and opened in 1987 to supply drinking water to 200,000 people in the Ipswich, Felixstowe and Shotley peninsula area. The Anglian Water Treatment Works at Alton is capable of treating ten million gallons of water every day. The reservoir receives its water naturally from Tattingsstone Brook as well as via pumped abstraction from the River Gipping and Mill River.

Under the European Union's Water Framework Directive (WFD) Alton Water has been designated a Drinking Water Protected Area with the surrounding natural catchment a Surface Water Safeguard Zone.

We, at Anglian Water, want to work with the farming community in this catchment to secure healthy waters from source to tap.

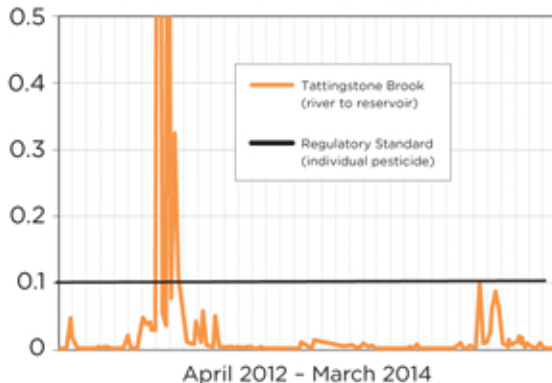


The map left shows the boundary of the natural catchment for Alton Water.

This drawing has been reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map for Anglian Water with the sanction of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright, 100022432.



Alton Water - Metaldehyde ($\mu\text{g/l}$)



Metaldehyde levels peak in water courses feeding Alton Water during the Autumn, pushing them well above the official regulatory standard of 0.1 micrograms per litre.

Metaldehyde and drinking water

We recognise pest management is essential to agriculture in order to produce healthy crops. Whilst water treatment is effective at removing many chemicals from waters used for drinking, metaldehyde - found in slug pellets - cannot be treated. At present, the only option for managing metaldehyde levels to ensure that they remain below legal limits is through dilution however, this isn't a sustainable option - especially during periods of water scarcity when the security of the public water supply is dependent on us being able to access sufficient raw water for treatment.

DEFRA have said that unless levels of metaldehyde in raw waters reduce within the next three years, they will look to ban its use in areas identified as important for drinking water abstraction. Typically this will be on land in proximity to reservoirs and certain key rivers. At Anglian Water, we believe that there is a better way than banning. By working with farmers in the areas identified as being important to drinking water production we believe that the use of alternative slug control options (alternative active ingredients and cultural controls) could avoid the introduction of bans.

Why should we work together?

Our customers and farmers' customers - your customers - are the same people. They require affordable water bills as much as they do affordable food prices. This is why we want to work closer with farmers in our region. We don't want to see any business in our region adversely affected because it has an impact on the local economy. And what is bad for the local economy is bad for us all.

Alton Water

your catchment, your reservoir

anglianwater.co.uk/farming

