

Quality and control requirements and analysis methods for drinking water

Regulation No. 82 of the Minister of Social Affairs of 31 July 2001 ([RTL 2001, 100, 1369](#)),
entered into force 1 June 2002.

Amended by the following Regulations:

No. 94 of 28.06.2002 entered into force 2.08.2002 ([RTL 2002, 84, 1299](#))

No. 81 of 16.06.2005 entered into force 1.07.2005 ([RTL 2005, 69, 971](#))

No. 5 of 17.01.2007 entered into force 29.01.2007 ([RTL 2007, 8, 131](#))

No.11 of 15.01.2009 entered into force 1.02.2009 ([RTL 2009, 10, 124](#))

No. 51 of 15.06.2009 entered into force 25.06.2009 ([RTL 2009, 48, 697](#))

No. 97 of 14.12.2009 entered into force 1.01.2010 ([RTL 2009, 99, 1482](#))

The Regulation is established on the basis of § 12 (2) of "[The Water Act](#)".

Chapter 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 1. General requirements

(1) The Regulation establishes the quality and control requirements for drinking water and analysis methods for drinking water samples in order to protect human health against adverse effects of drinking water contamination.

(2) The requirements of the Regulation do not apply to:

1) natural mineral water;

2) water which within the meaning of the Medicinal Products Act is a medicinal product;
[Entered into force 25.06.2009 [RTL 2009, 48, 697](#)]

3) personal water supply from which less than 10 m³ of water is abstracted per one twenty-four hour period, or which is used by less than 50 people, unless the supply with water forms a part of economic activities of an undertaking or activities governed by public law;

4) drinking water which is exclusively intended for technical needs like car wash water, cooling water for equipment, fire water and for other purposes in case of which the quality of drinking water does not affect, directly or indirectly, the health of relevant consumers in any manner.

(3) Regional division of the Health Board shall promptly inform the owners of water supply specified in clause 3, subsection 2 of this section and counsel free of charge, if due to the water quality a possible foreseeable danger to human health arises, and counsel with respect to measures which can be taken in order to protect health against adverse affects caused by water contamination. Driving to the site and back, site visitation, taking samples from drinking water and analysis of water samples shall takes pursuant to the fee schedule established on the basis of § 21 (5) of the Public Health Act.

[Entered into force 1.01.2010 [RTL 2009, 99, 1482](#)]

(4) No measures shall be implemented upon water treatment which may directly or indirectly deteriorate the existing quality of drinking water or additionally contaminate the water.

(5) The equipment, tools or materials of water supply system which come into contact with drinking water upon treatment of drinking water shall not deteriorate the quality of drinking water or endanger, directly or indirectly, human health, and shall be in conformity with sections 3 and 7 of the Building Act and the requirements established on the basis thereof.

[Entered into force 1.07.2005 [RTL 2005, 69, 971](#)]

§ 2. Treatment operator of drinking water

(1) Treatment operator of drinking water is an undertaking within the meaning of § 13² (1) of the Water Act.

[Entered into force 25.06.2009 [RTL 2009, 48, 697](#)]

(2) Treatment operator of drinking water shall guarantee the conformity of drinking water with quality requirements and submit a consumer and a supervisory official at the latter's request information concerning the drinking water quality which is being treated.

(3) Treatment operator of drinking water that supplies registered immovables with drinking water through public water supply shall guarantee the required quality of drinking water up to a place where drinking water becomes available for another treatment operator or consumer, unless the treatment operator of drinking water and the owner of registered immovable have otherwise agreed. Treatment operator of drinking water has performed its obligations upon guaranteeing the quality requirements, if the treatment operator proves that non-conformity of drinking water with quality requirements is caused by the water supply of a registered immovable.

[Entered into force 2.08.2002 [RTL 2002, 84, 1299](#)]

Chapter 2 QUALITY REQUIREMENTS FOR DRINKING WATER

§ 3. Quality of drinking water

(1) Drinking water is deemed to be healthy and pure, if it does not contain any micro-organisms, parasites or any other substances in such numbers or quantities which pose a potential threat to human health, and if the microbiological or chemical quality indicators do not exceed the limit values specified in §§ 4 and 5.

[Entered into force 25.06.2009 [RTL 2009, 48, 697](#)]

(2) Microbiological quality indicators of drinking water, chemical quality indicators and indicators which affect organoleptic characteristics, characterize overall contamination and radiological indicators (hereinafter *indicators*) shall not exceed the limit values specified in §§ 4, 5 and 6, except under the conditions specified in § 3 (4).

(3) [Repealed entered into force 2.08.2002 [RTL 2002, 84, 1299](#)]

(4) Upon exceeding the limit values prescribed for drinking water, the Health Board shall organize, in cooperation with experts, the assessment of health risk and the development of programme of measures for the protection of human health, if necessary, the cost of which shall be borne by the treatment operator of drinking water. If no danger is related to higher indicators than allowed, this water can be used for drinking water purpose.

[Entered into force 1.01.2010 [RTL 2009, 99, 1482](#)]

§ 4. Microbiological quality indicators

(1) Microbiological quality indicators with respect to drinking water which is distributed through public water supply, containers and tanks are the following:

Indicator	Unit	Limit value
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	CFU/100 ml	0
<i>Enterococci</i>	CFU/100 ml	0

(2) Microbiological quality indicators with respect to drinking water which is bottled into bottles or jerrycans are the following:

Indicator	Unit	Limit value
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	CFU /250 ml	0
<i>Enterococci</i>	CFU /250 ml	0
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	CFU /250 ml	0
Colony count 22°C	CFU /ml	100
Colony count 37°C	CFU /ml	20

[Entered into force 2.08.2002 [RTL 2002, 84, 1299](#)]

§ 5. Chemical quality indicators

Chemical quality indicators with respect to drinking water are the following:

Indicator	Limit value	Unit	Notes
Acrylamide	0,10	µg/l	Note 1
Antimony	5,0	µg/l	
Arsenic	10	µg/l	
Benzene	1,0	µg/l	
Benzo(a)pyrene	0,010	µg/l	
Boron	1,0	mg/l	
Bromate	10	µg/l	
1,2-dichloroethane	3,0	µg/l	
Mercury	1,0	µg/l	
Epichlorohydrine	0,10	µg/l	Note 1
Fluoride	1,5	mg/l	
Cadmium	5,0	µg/l	
Chromium	50	µg/l	
Nickel	20	µg/l	
Nitrate	50	mg/l	Note 3
Nitrite	0,50	mg/l	Note 3
Pesticides	0,10	µg/l	Notes 4 and 5
Sum of pesticides	0,50	µg/l	Notes 4 and 6
Lead	10	µg/l	
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH)	0,10	µg/l	Total compounds are determined; Note 7
Selenium	10	µg/l	
Tetrachloroethene and trichloroethene	10	µg/l	Total compounds are determined;
Trihalomethanes - Total	150	µg/l	Total compounds are determined; Notes 8 and 10
Cyanide	50	µg/l	
Cooper	2,0	mg/l	Note 9
Vinyl chloride	0,50	µg/l	Note 1

Note 1	<i>Limit value complies with the monomer concentration in water which is calculated on the basis of determined maximum migration in contact with the water and relevant polymer.</i>
Note 2 [Repealed]	
Note 3	<i>The proportions of nitrate and nitrite in drinking water shall be:</i>

	$(NO_3) / 50 + (NO_2) / 3 \leq 1$ <p><i>(NO₃) and (NO₂) signify the nitrate and nitrite concentrations in mg/l. Upon exit from water treatment equipment the limit value for nitrite is 0,10 mg/l.</i></p>
Note 4	<p><i>Pesticides mean the following groups of organic compounds: insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, nematocides, acaricides, algicides, slimicides, products related to pesticides (inter alia, growth regulators) and metabolites, degradation and reaction products of all these products.</i></p> <p><i>Only these pesticides are determined which are used in the catchment area of this water intake and which therefore are likely to get into the drinking water.</i></p>
Note 5	<i>Limit values are calculated per each pesticide individually. For aldrin, dieldrin, heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide the limit value is 0,030 µg/l.</i>
Note 6	<i>Sum of pesticides means the sum of total pesticides determined in quantity.</i>
Note 7	<i>Investigated compounds are: benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzo(ghi)perylene and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.</i>
Note 8	<i>The following compounds are trihalomethanes: bromoform, dibromochloromethane, and bromodichloromethane. Sum of trihalomethanes means the sum of total trihalomethanes determined in quantity.</i>
Note 9	<i>A sample must be taken according to adequate methodology at a consumer's tap. Sample will be calculated as a weekly average value.</i>
Note 10	<i>In the case of water kept in bottles, jerricans or other airtight containers the limit value for trihalomethanes shall be 100 µg/l.</i>

[Entered into force 25.06.2009 [RTL 2009, 48, 697](#)]

§ 6. Indicators

Indicators in the drinking water are the following:

Indicator	Limit value	Unit	Notes
Aluminium	200	µg/l	
Ammonium	0,50	mg/l	
Conductivity	2500	µS cm ⁻¹ at 20 °C	Note 1
Residual chlorine	≥0,2 and ≤0,5	mg/l	Note 6
Residual ozone	0,3	mg/l	Note 6
Chloride	250	mg/l	Note 1

Manganese	50	µg/l	
Sodium	200	mg/l	
Oxidisability	5,0	mg/l O ₂	Note 3
Total organic carbon (TOC)	No abnormal change		Note 4
Iron	200	µg/l	
Sulphate	250	mg/l	Note 1
Hydrogen ion concentration	≥6,5 and ≤9,5	pH unit	Notes 1 and 2
Turbidity	Acceptable to consumers, no abnormal change	NTU	Note 5
Taste	Acceptable to consumers, no abnormal change		
Odour	Acceptable to consumers, no abnormal change		
Colour	Acceptable to consumers, no abnormal change		
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> (including spores) ¹	0	CFU/100ml	Note 7
Colony count 22°C	No abnormal change		
Coliform bacteria	0	CFU /100 ml	Note 8
Radiological indicators			
Tritium	100	Bq/l	Notes 9 and 10
Effective dose	0,10	mSv/year	Notes 9,10 and 11

Note 1	<i>The water should not be aggressive, i.e. it should not cause the corrosion of equipment or materials which come into contact with drinking water. International standard methods shall be used for the determination of indicators.</i>
Note 2	<i>For still drinking water put into containers, the pH value may be smaller than indicated in the table, however, not below 4,5.</i>
Note 3	<i>The indicator need not be determined, if total organic carbon has been determined.</i>
Note 4	<i>The indicator is not studied, if the quantity of water discharged into the public water supply is less than 10 000 m³ a day.</i>
Note 5	<i>If drinking water is abstracted from surface water bodies, the limit value for turbidity after water treatment is 1,0 nephelometric turbidity units.</i>
Note 6	<i>The indicator has to be investigated after the chlorination of drinking water which is discharged into the public water supply. Residual chlorine means compounds</i>

	<i>containing active chlorine which have remained in the water after 0,5 hour contact with chlorine compounds used for chlorination.</i>
<i>Note 7</i>	<i>Determination of the indicator is necessary, if the drinking water originates from or is influenced by surface water. Upon the presence of clostridium perfringens, an additional study of water resource has to be held concerning other pathogenic microorganisms.</i>
<i>Note 8</i>	<i>For water bottled into containers the unit is CFU number/250 ml.</i>
<i>Note 9</i>	<i>The frequency of studies is specified in § 8 (11) of the Regulation.</i>
<i>Note 10</i>	<i>It is not required to monitor drinking water for tritium or radioactivity in order to establish the effective dose where on the basis of other monitoring carried out verifiable evidence has been obtained that the levels of tritium or the calculated total indicative dose are well below the parametric value. In that case, this information shall be communicated to the Health Board which shall communicate the results to the European Commission.</i>
<i>Note 11</i>	<i>Excluding tritium, potassium -40, radon and radon decay products. The assessment of effective and equivalent doses takes place pursuant to the procedure established on the basis of the Radiation Act.</i>

[Entered into force 1.01.2010 [RTL 2009, 99, 1482](#)]

Chapter 3 REQUIREMENTS FOR THE QUALITY CONTROL OF DRINKING WATER

§ 7. Taking samples for controlling the quality of drinking water

(1) The conformity of the drinking water quality with requirements is controlled in the following places where samples are taken:

1) in the case of water supplied from a distribution network, at the point, within premises or an establishment, at which it emerges from the taps that are normally used for human consumption. If drinking water does not conform with the requirements, § 2 (3) is implemented;

[Entered into force 25.06.2009 [RTL 2009, 48, 697](#)]

- 2) where containers or tanks are used – at the point where it emerges from a container or tank;
- 3) in the case of water put into bottles, jerricans or other airtight containers – before water is put into bottles (at the point of bottling);
- 4) in a food handling enterprise – at the point where food is handled;
- 5) in the case of service provision – at the point where a service is provided;.

(2) Attested persons responsible for taking samples may take the samples.

(3) Drinking water shall be investigated in accredited laboratories.

§ 8. Control of drinking water

(1) Treatment operator of drinking water shall guarantee routine and thorough inspection of drinking water in its water supply system and of drinking water discharged from it pursuant to requirement provided for in section 9.

(2) The purpose of a routine inspection is to obtain information concerning the drinking water quality and the efficiency of drinking water treatment (especially disinfection).

(3) In course of routine inspection the following indicators in the drinking water have to be investigated:

Indicator	Research requirements
Aluminium	Indicator has to be investigated, if aluminium or its compounds are used as flocculant. In other cases investigation is carried out in course of thorough inspection.
Ammonium	
Colour	
Conductivity	
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> , (including spores)	Indicator has to be investigated, if drinking water or part thereof is abstracted from surface water.
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	
Hydrogen ion concentration pH	
Iron	Indicator has to be investigated, if iron or its compounds are used as flocculant. In other cases investigation is carried out in course of thorough inspection.
Nitrite	Indicator has to be investigated, if chloramine is used upon disinfection. In other cases investigation is carried out in course of thorough inspection.
Odour	
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Indicator has to be investigated for drinking water put into containers.
Taste	
Colony count at 22°C and 37°C	Indicator has to be investigated for drinking water put into bottles.
Coliform bacteria	
Turbidity	
Residual chlorine	Indicator has to be investigated upon the chlorination of drinking water.
Residual ozone	Indicator has to be investigated upon the ozonization of drinking water.

(4) The purpose of a thorough inspection is to obtain information concerning the conformity of drinking water with all quality requirements set out in sections 4, 5 and 6, except the radiological indicators which have to be determined by treatment operators of drinking water every ten years.

(5) Minimum number of samples taken in course of routine and thorough inspections in order to determine the quality indicators of drinking water distributed through public water supply, containers or jerricans and used for food handling is the following:

Volume of drinking water distributed through public water supply, containers or jerricans m ³ /day	Minimum number of samples taken in course of routine inspection per year	Minimum number of samples taken in course of thorough inspection per year
Up to 100	1	1 during 10 years
101 up to 1 000	4	1
1 001 up to 10 000	4 + 3 for each 1 000 m ³ + 3 for balance formed upon calculation	1 + 1 for each 3 300 m ³ + 1 for balance formed upon calculation
10 001 up to 100 000	4 + 3 for each 1 000 m ³ + 3 for balance formed upon calculation	3 + 1 for each 10 000 m ³ + 1 for balance formed upon calculation
More than 100 000	4 + 3 for each 1 000 m ³ + 3 for balance formed upon calculation	10 + 1 for each 25 000 m ³ + 1 for balance formed upon calculation

(6) Minimum number of samples taken in course of routine and thorough inspections in order to determine the quality indicators of drinking water, except radiological indicators, distributed through containers or jerricans and used for food handling is the following:

Volume of water produced for sale in bottles or jerricans m ³ /day	Minimum number of samples taken in course of routine inspection per year	Minimum number of samples taken in course of thorough inspection per year
Up to 10	1	1
11 up to 60	12	1
More than 60	1 for each 5 m ³ + 1 for balance formed upon calculation	1 for each 100 m ³ + 1 for balance formed upon calculation

(7) The volume of water is calculated as average value for a calendar year.

(8) In case the drinking water is distributed for consumers during a short period in containers, a regional division of the Health Board shall determine the number of samples to be inspected.

[Entered into force 1.01.2010 [RTL 2009, 99, 1482](#)]

(9) As far as possible, the number of samples has to be distributed equally in terms of time and location.

[Entered into force 25.06.2009 [RTL 2009, 48, 697](#)]

(10) [Repealed]

(11) If there is no information concerning the radiological indicators of drinking water, these have to be determined by water treatment operator before putting the source of drinking water into service.

[Entered into force 1.07.2005 [RTL 2005, 69, 971](#)]

§ 9. Planning of drinking water inspection

(1) Treatment operator of drinking water shall prepare and co-ordinate with a regional water treatment division of the Health Board the plan for drinking water inspection at least for 3 years.

[Entered into force 1.01.2010 [RTL 2009, 99, 1482](#)]

(2) The inspection plan shall set out the following:

- 1) the volume of water to be handled within one twenty-four-hour period;
- 2) the list of quality indicators to be investigated by places where samples are taken;
- 3) the number of places where samples are taken and their locations, considering the need for taking samples if the water quality in the water supply system cannot be considered as being approximately uniform;

[Entered into force 25.06.2009 [RTL 2009, 48, 697](#)]

4) the number of samples for each quality indicator during the period referred to in subsection 1.

(3) With the permission of the Health Board, the treatment operator of drinking water may reduce the frequency of routine inspections with respect to certain indicators, if, based on the studies carried out during two successive years, significantly better results than limit values have been obtained with respect to this indicator.

[Entered into force 1.01.2010 [RTL 2009, 99, 1482](#)]

(4) The result is considered to be significantly better, if:

[Entered into force 25.06.2009 [RTL 2009, 48, 697](#)]

1) the values for this indicator have remained unchanged on the basis of samples taken during a period of at least two successive years and these do not exceed the limit values referred to in sections 4, 5 and 6;

2) no presence of factors causing a deterioration of the quality of water has been detected in the water intake area.

(5) The number of routine inspection samples shall not be less than 50% of the number of samples specified in table included in section 8 (5).

[Entered into force 25.06.2009 [RTL 2009, 48, 697](#)]

§ 10. Use of drinking water which does not comply with quality requirements

(1) If drinking water does not comply with the requirements of this Regulation, the treatment operator of drinking water shall immediately:

1) investigate the reasons for the non-conformity of quality;

2) take the necessary measures for reducing the non-conformity of parameters, like relevant purification methods, in order to change the properties of the water before it is supplied into distribution network, thereby reducing or eliminating the risk that the water will not comply with the parametric values after supply, and inform thereof the consumers and a regional water treatment division of the Health Board.

[Entered into force 1.01.2010 [RTL 2009, 99, 1482](#)]

(2) If the measures taken fail to give results and supply with water is not possible in other manner, the Health Board shall decide on the use of such water pursuant to the Water Act and the requirements of the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation established on the basis of the Act and inform thereof water treatment operators and consumers.

[Entered into force 1.01.2010 [RTL 2009, 99, 1482](#)]

(2¹) Environment Department shall estimate the results of effective doses incurred by members of the public and reference groups of the population and the dose coefficient values for doses resulting from radionuclide intake pursuant to § 42 of the Radiation Act and shall inform the Health Board of results.

[Entered into force 1.01.2010 [RTL 2009, 99, 1482](#)]

Chapter 4 ANALYSIS METHODS

§ 11. Analysis methods used upon inspection

(1) Generally, the methods and requirements specified in subsections 2, 3 and 4 of this section shall be used upon inspection.

(2) The following analysis methods shall be used for the determination of microbiological quality indicators:

Microbiological quality indicators	Analysis methods
Coliform bacteria and <i>Escherichia coli</i>	ISO 9308-1
Enterococci	ISO 7899-2
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	prEN ISO 12780
Enumeration of culturable microorganisms – colony count at 22°C and 37°C	EN ISO 6222
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> (including spores)	EN 26461-2:1993

(3) Instructions for making m-CP agar used to analyse *Clostridium perfringens* (including spores) is the following:

[Entered into force 25.06.2009 [RTL 2009, 48, 697](#)]

1) Basal medium:

Tryptose	30 g
Yeast extract	20 g
Sucrose	5 g
L-cysteine hydrochloride	1 g
MgSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	0,1 g
Bromocresol purple	40 g
Agar	15 g
Water	1000 ml

2) Dissolve the ingredients of the basal medium, adjust pH 7,6 and autoclave at 121°C for 15 minutes. Allow the medium to cool and add:

D-cycloserine	400 mg
Polymyxine-B sulphate	25 mg
Indoxyl-b -D-glucoside, dissolved in 8 ml sterile water	60 mg
Sterilized by filtration 0,5% phenolphthalein solution	20 ml
Sterilized by filtration 4,5% FeCl ₃ · 6H ₂ O	2 ml

(4) In order to determine the quality indicators listed in subsection 5 of this section, such analysis methods shall be used which enable to guarantee the requirements for precision, concurrence and

limit of detection specified in the same subsection:

- 1) the analysis method to be used has to enable to measure concentrations which are equal to the limit values specified in sections 4, 5 and 6, and section 8 (3) of this Regulation;
- 2) upon the determination of hydrogen ion concentration the required precision of analyses is 0,2 pH unit and a concurrence is 0,2 pH unit.

(5) The requirements for precision, concurrence and limit of detection of analyses of chemical quality indicators of drinking water the following:

Indicator	Precision % of limit value	Concurrence % of limit value	Limit of detection % of limit value Note 6	Conditions	Notes
Acrylamide				To be controlled by specification	
Aluminium	10	10	10		
Ammonium	10	10	10		
Antimony	25	25	25		
Arsenic	10	10	10		
Benzo(a)pyrene	25	25	25		
Benzene	25	25	25		
Boron	10	10	10		
Bromate	25	25	25		
Cadmium	10	10	10		
Chloride	10	10	10		
Chromium	10	10	10		
Conductivity	10	10	10		
Copper	10	10	10		
Cyanide	10	10	10		Note 1
1,2-dichloroethane	25	25	10		
Epichlorohydrin				To be controlled by specification	
Fluoride	10	10	10		
Iron	10	10	10		
Lead	10	10	10		
Manganese	10	10	10		
Mercury	20	10	20		
Nickel	10	10	10		
Nitrate	10	10	10		
Nitrite	10	10	10		

Oxidisability	25	25	10		Note 2
Pesticides	25	25	25		Note 3
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)	25	25	25		Note 4
Selenium	10	10	10		
Sodium	10	10	10		
Sulphate	10	10	10		
Tetrachloroethene	25	25	10		Note 5
Trichloroethene	25	25	10		Note 5
Trihalomethanes - Total	25	25	10		Note 4
Vinyl chloride				To be controlled by specification	
Turbidity	25	25	25		

Note 1

The method has to enable to determine cyanide in all its forms.

Note 2

Oxidation shall be carried out for 10 minutes at 100°C under acid conditions and using permanganate.

Note 3

The requirements for precision, concurrence and limit of detection of quality indicator analyses shall be applied for each pesticide individually.

Note 4

The requirements for precision, concurrence and limit of detection of quality indicator analyses shall be applied for each compound individually. Indicators shall be calculated on the basis of 25% of limit value.

Note 5

The requirements for precision, concurrence and limit of detection of quality indicator analyses shall be applied for each compound individually. Indicators shall be calculated on the basis of 50% of limit values specified in sections 4, 5 and 6.

Note 6

Limit of detection is either three times the relative within batch standard deviation of a natural sample containing a low concentration of the parameter, or five times the relative within batch standard deviation of a blank sample.

[Entered into force 25.06.2009 [RTL 2009, 48, 697](#)]

(6) Estonian or international standard methods shall be used for the determination of colour, odour, taste, total organic carbon (TOC) and radiological indicators.

[Entered into force 25.06.2009 [RTL 2009, 48, 697](#)]

Chapter 5
IMPLEMENTING PROVISIONS

§ 12. Supervision

(1) Supervision over the safety of water shall be exercised by the Health Board pursuant to the Public Health Act and the Veterinary and Food Board pursuant to the Food Act.

[Entered into force 1.01.2010 [RTL 2009, 99, 1482](#)]

(2) Supervision over the radiological indicators shall be exercised by the Environment Department pursuant to the Radiation Act.

[Entered into force 1.02.2009 [RTL 2009, 10, 124](#)]

§ 13. Implementation of Regulation

(1) The requirements of this Regulation apply to all treatment operators of drinking water.

(2) This Regulation enters into force on 1 June 2002.

(3) The requirement for conformity of radiological indicators referred to in section 6 of the Regulation enters into force on 1 January 2003.

(4) The requirement established in section 7 (3) of the Regulation shall be valid until 1 January 2003 for authorised laboratories likewise.

(5) The requirement established in section 5 of the Regulation concerning the limit values for boron and fluoride enters into force on 31 December 2003.

(6) Until 31 December 2007, it is allowed to produce, supply, treat or deliver drinking water which quality requirements do not comply with the requirements specified in section 6 with respect to iron, manganese, hydrogen ion concentration, colour, odour, turbidity, conductivity, chloride and sulphate, and which is used by more than 2000 people. The production, supply, treatment and delivery of such water shall take place pursuant to the requirements provided for in section 13¹ of the Water Act.

[Entered into force 29.01.2007 [RTL 2007, 8, 131](#)]

(7) Until 1 January 2013, it is allowed to produce, supply, treat or deliver drinking water which quality requirements do not comply with the requirements specified in section 6 with respect to iron, manganese, hydrogen ion concentration, colour, odour, turbidity, conductivity, chloride and sulphate, and which is used by less than 2000 people. The production, supply, treatment and

delivery of such water shall take place pursuant to the requirements provided for in section 13¹ of the Water Act.

(8) The requirement established in section 5 of the Regulation concerning the limit value for trihalomethanes shall be valid until 1 January 2009. As of 1 January 2009, the limit value for trihalomethanes is 100 µg/l.

(9) The requirement established in section 7 (3) of the Regulation enters into force on 1 July 2003.

(10) [omitted from this text.]

(11) The requirements established in section 8 (11) of the Regulation apply to the operating water treatment operators as of 30 July 2008.

[Entered into force 1.07.2005 [RTL 2005, 69, 971](#)]

* 98/83/ EC of 3 November 1998 (OJ L 330, 5.12.98).