

2017/0332(COD)

COLUMN TABLE FOR INTERINSTITUTIONAL NEGOTIATIONS – WORKING DOCUMENT

Proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council
(COM(2017)0753 – C9-0019/2018 – 2017/0332(COD))

Date of the trilogue: 7.10.2019

**Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety –
Negotiating team**

NB: this cover page has been added for technical reasons only.

2017/0332 (COD)

Proposal for a
DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
on the quality of water intended for human consumption (recast)
 (Text with EEA relevance)

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
1.	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,			
2.	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and, in particular, Article 192(1) thereof,			
3.	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,			
4.	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,			
5.	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ ,			
	¹ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
6.	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ² ² OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].			
7.	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,			
8.	Whereas:			
9.	(1) Council Directive 98/83/EC ³ has been substantially amended several times ⁴ Since further amendments are to be made, that Directive should be recast in the interests of clarity. ³ Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ L 330 5.12.1998, p. 32). ⁴ See Annex V.			
10.		Recital 2 AMs 161, 187, 206 and 213		
11.	(2) Directive 98/83/EC set the legal framework to protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome	(2) Directive 98/83/EC set the legal framework to protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome		

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	and clean. This Directive should pursue the same objective. To that end, it is necessary to lay down at Union level the minimum requirements with which water intended for that purpose must comply. Member States should take the necessary measures to ensure that water intended for human consumption is free from any micro-organisms and parasites and from substances which, in certain cases, constitute a potential danger to human health, and that it meets those minimum requirements.	and clean. This Directive should pursue the same objective <i>and should provide universal access to such water for all in the Union.</i> To that end, it is necessary to lay down at Union level the minimum requirements with which water intended for that purpose must comply. Member States should take <i>all</i> necessary measures to ensure that water intended for human consumption is free from any micro-organisms and parasites and from substances which, in certain cases, constitute a potential danger to human health, and that it meets those minimum requirements.		
12.		Recital 2a (new) AM 2		
13.		<i>(2a) In line with the communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions of 2 December 2015 entitled "Closing the loop - An EU action plan for the Circular</i>		

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		<i>Economy”, this Directive should strive to encourage water resource efficiency and sustainability, thereby meeting circular economy goals.</i>		

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14.		Recital 2b (new) AM 3		
15.		<i>(2b) The Human Right to Water and Sanitation (HRWS) was recognised as a human right by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly on 28 July 2010 and thus, access to clean, potable water should not be restricted due to unaffordability by the end user.</i>		
16.		Recital 2c (new) AM 4		
17.		<i>(2c) Coherence between Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council^{4a} and this Directive is necessary.</i> ^{4a} <i>Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1).</i>		
18.		Recital 2d (new) AM 5		
19.		<i>(2d) The requirements set out in this Directive should reflect the national situation and conditions</i>		

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		<i>of the water suppliers in the Member States.</i>		

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20.		Recital 3 AM 6		
21.	<p>(3) It is necessary to exclude from the scope of this Directive natural mineral waters and waters which are medicinal products, since these waters are respectively covered by Directive 2009/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵ and Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶. However, Directive 2009/54/EC deals with both natural mineral waters and spring waters, and only the former category should be exempted from the scope of this Directive. In accordance with the third subparagraph of Article 9(4) of Directive 2009/54/EC, spring waters should comply with the provisions of this Directive. In the case of water intended for human consumption put into bottles or containers intended for sale or used in the manufacture, preparation or treatment of food, the water should comply with the provisions of this Directive until</p>	<p>(3) It is necessary to exclude from the scope of this Directive natural mineral waters and waters which are medicinal products, since these waters are respectively covered by Directive 2009/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵ and Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶. However, Directive 2009/54/EC deals with both natural mineral waters and spring waters, and only the former category should be exempted from the scope of this Directive. In accordance with the third subparagraph of Article 9(4) of Directive 2009/54/EC, spring waters should comply with the provisions of this Directive. <i>However, that obligation should not extend to the microbiological parameters set out in Part A of Annex I to this Directive.</i> In the case of water intended for human consumption <i>from public water supply or private wells</i> put into</p>	<p>(3) It is necessary to exclude from the scope of this Directive natural mineral waters and waters which are medicinal products, since these waters are respectively covered by Directive 2009/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵ and Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶. However, Directive 2009/54/EC deals with both natural mineral waters and spring waters, and only the former category should be exempted from the scope of this Directive. In accordance with the third subparagraph of Article 9(4) of Directive 2009/54/EC, spring waters should comply with the provisions of this Directive and with regard to microbiological requirements spring water should satisfy the provisions of Article 5 of Directive 2009/54/EC. In the case of water intended for human consumption put into bottles or containers</p>	

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	<p>the point of compliance (i.e. the tap), and should afterwards be considered as food, in accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷.</p>	<p>bottles or containers intended for sale or used in the <i>commercial</i> manufacture, preparation or treatment of food, the water should, <i>as a matter of principle, continue to</i> comply with the provisions of this Directive until the point of compliance, and should afterwards be considered as food, in accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷. <i>Where applicable food safety requirements are met, competent authorities in the Member States should have the power to authorise the reuse of water in food processing industries.</i></p>	<p>intended for sale or used in the manufacture, preparation or treatment of food, the water should comply with the provisions of this Directive until the point of compliance (i.e. the tap), and should afterwards be considered as food, if it is intended to be, or reasonably expected to be ingested by humans, in accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷. In addition, food business operators that have their own water source and use it for the specific purposes of their business, may be exempted from the provisions of this Directive provided they comply with relevant obligations regarding hazard analysis and critical control point principles and remedial actions under relevant Union legislation on food. The food business operators that have their own water source and act as water</p>	

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	<p>⁶ Directive 2009/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on the exploitation and marketing of natural mineral waters (Recast) (OJ L 164, 26.6.2009, p. 45).</p> <p>⁷ Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use (OJ L 311, 28.11.2001, p. 67).</p> <p>⁸ Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1).</p>	<p>⁶ Directive 2009/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on the exploitation and marketing of natural mineral waters (Recast) (OJ L 164, 26.6.2009, p. 45).</p> <p>⁷ Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use (OJ L 311, 28.11.2001, p. 67).</p> <p>⁸ Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1).</p>	<p>suppliers should comply with the provisions of this Directive as any other water supplier.</p> <p>⁶ Directive 2009/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on the exploitation and marketing of natural mineral waters (Recast) (OJ L 164, 26.6.2009, p. 45).</p> <p>⁷ Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use (OJ L 311, 28.11.2001, p. 67).</p> <p>⁸ Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1).</p>	
22.		Recital 4 AM 7		
23.	(4) Following the conclusion of the European citizens' initiative on the right to water (Right2Water) ⁸ , a Union-wide public consultation was launched and a Regulatory Fitness and Performance (REFIT) Evaluation	(4) Following the conclusion of the European citizens' initiative on the right to water (Right2Water) ⁸ <i>which called on the Union to increase its efforts to achieve universal access to water,</i> a Union-wide public consultation		

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	<p>of Directive 98/83/EC was performed⁹. It became apparent from that exercise that certain provisions of Directive 98/83/EC needed to be updated. Four areas were identified as offering scope for improvement, namely the list of quality-based parametric values, the limited reliance on a risk-based approach, the imprecise provisions on consumer information, and the disparities between approval systems for materials in contact with water intended for human consumption. In addition, the European citizens' initiative on the right to water identified as a distinct problem the fact that part of the population, especially marginalised groups, has no access to water intended for human consumption, which is also a commitment under Sustainable Development Goal 6 of UN Agenda 2030. A final issue identified is the general lack of awareness of water leakages, which are driven by underinvestment in maintenance</p>	<p>was launched and a Regulatory Fitness and Performance (REFIT) Evaluation of Directive 98/83/EC was performed⁹. It became apparent from that exercise that certain provisions of Directive 98/83/EC needed to be updated. Four areas were identified as offering scope for improvement, namely the list of quality-based parametric values, the limited reliance on a risk-based approach, the imprecise provisions on consumer information, and the disparities between approval systems for materials in contact with water intended for human consumption <i>and the implications this has for human health</i>. In addition, the European citizens' initiative on the right to water identified as a distinct problem the fact that part of the population, <i>among vulnerable and or</i> no access to <i>affordable</i> water intended for human consumption, which is also a commitment <i>made</i> under Sustainable Development</p>		

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	<p>and renewal of the water infrastructure, as also pointed out in the European Court of Auditors' Special Report on water infrastructure¹⁰.</p> <p>¹¹ COM(2014) 177 final ¹² SWD(2016) 428 final ¹³ Special report of the European Court of Auditors SR 12/2017: <i>"Implementing the Drinking Water Directive: water quality and access to it improved in Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania, but investment needs remains substantial"</i>.</p>	<p>Goal 6 of UN Agenda 2030. <i>In this context, the European Parliament recognised a right of access to water intended for human consumption for all in the Union.</i> A final issue identified is the general lack of awareness of water leakages, which are driven by underinvestment in maintenance and renewal of the water infrastructure, as also pointed out in the European Court of Auditors' Special Report on water infrastructure¹⁰, <i>and by what is sometimes insufficient knowledge of water systems.</i></p> <p>¹¹ COM(2014) 177 final ¹² SWD(2016) 428 final ¹³ Special report of the European Court of Auditors SR 12/2017: <i>"Implementing the Drinking Water Directive: water quality and access to it improved in Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania, but investment needs remains substantial"</i>.</p>		
24.		Recital 4a (new) AM 8		
25.		(4a) <i>In order to fulfil the</i>		

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		<i>ambitious goals set up under the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal No 6, Member States should be obliged to implement action plans to ensure universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030.</i>		
26.		Recital 4b (new) AM 9		
27.		<i>(4b) The European Parliament adopted resolution of 8 September 2015 on the follow-up to the European Citizens' Initiative Right2Water.</i>		

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28.		Recital 5a (new) AM 11		
29.		<i>(5a) Water intended for human consumption plays a fundamental role in the Union's ongoing efforts to strengthen the protection of human health and the environment against endocrine-disrupting chemicals. The regulation of endocrine-disrupting compounds in this Directive constitutes a promising step in line with the updated Union strategy on endocrine disruptors, which the Commission is obliged to deliver without any further delay.</i>		
30.			Recital 5	
31.	(5) The World Health Organisation (WHO) Regional Office for Europe conducted a detailed review of the list of parameters and parametric values laid down in Directive 98/83/EC in order to establish whether there is a need to adapt it in light of technical and scientific progress. In view of the results of that		(5) The World Health Organisation (WHO) Regional Office for Europe conducted a detailed review of the list of parameters and parametric values laid down in Directive 98/83/EC in order to establish whether there is a need to adapt it in light of technical and scientific progress. In view of the results of that	

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	<p>review¹¹, enteric pathogens and <i>Legionella</i> should be controlled, six chemical parameters or parameter groups should be added, and three representative endocrine disrupting compounds should be considered with precautionary benchmark values. For three of the new parameters, parametric values that are more stringent than the ones proposed by the WHO, yet still feasible, should be laid down in light of the precautionary principle. For lead, the WHO noted that concentrations should be as low as reasonably practical, and for chromium, the value remains under WHO review; therefore, for both parameters, a transitional period of ten years should apply before the values become more stringent.</p>		<p>review¹¹, enteric pathogens and <i>Legionella</i> should be controlled, six chemical parameters or parameter groups should be added, and three representative endocrine disrupting compounds should be considered with precautionary benchmark values. These three endocrine disrupting compounds should be included in a new watch list mechanism to be monitored with regard to their potential presence in water intended for human consumption. For three four of the six new parameters, parametric values that are more stringent than the ones proposed by the WHO, yet still feasible, should be laid down in light of recent scientific opinions and the precautionary principle. For one of the new parameters the number of representative substances has been reduced and the value adapted. For lead, the WHO recommended to retain the current parametric value, but noted that concentrations should</p>	

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	<p>¹⁴ Drinking Water Parameter Cooperation Project of the WHO Regional Office for Europe "Support to the revision of Annex I Council Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption (Drinking Water Directive) Recommendation", 11 September 2017.</p>		<p>be as low as reasonably practical, Therefore, this value has been maintained accompanied by minimisation measures that could support achieving a lower aspirational value within a period of fifteen years. and For chromium, the value remains under WHO review; therefore, for both parameters, a transitional period of ten fifteen years should apply before the values becomes more stringent.</p> <p>¹⁴ Drinking Water Parameter Cooperation Project of the WHO Regional Office for Europe "Support to the revision of Annex I Council Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption (Drinking Water Directive) Recommendation", 11 September 2017.</p>	
32.			Recital 6	
33.	<p>(6) The WHO also recommended that three parametric values be made less stringent and five parameters be removed from the list. Nevertheless, those changes are</p>		<p>(6) The WHO also recommended that three parametric values be made less stringent and five parameters be removed from the list. Nevertheless, those all of these</p>	

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	<p>not considered necessary as the risk-based approach introduced by Commission Directive (EU) 2015/1787¹⁵ allows water suppliers to remove a parameter from the list to be monitored under certain conditions. Treatment techniques to meet those parametric values are already in place.</p> <p>¹⁵ Commission Directive (EU) 2015/1787 of 6 October 2015 amending Annexes II and III to Council Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ L 260, 7.10.2015, p. 6).</p>		<p>changes are not considered necessary as the risk-based approach introduced by Commission Directive (EU) 2015/1787¹⁵ allows water suppliers to remove a parameter from the list to be monitored under certain conditions. Treatment techniques to meet those parametric values are already in place.</p> <p>¹⁵ Commission Directive (EU) 2015/1787 of 6 October 2015 amending Annexes II and III to Council Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ L 260, 7.10.2015, p. 6).</p>	
34.		Recital 6a (new) AM 13		
35.		<i>(6a) Where scientific knowledge is not sufficient to determine the human health risk, or absence thereof, of a substance present in water intended for human consumption, or the permissible value for the presence of that substance, it should be placed on a watchlist, on the basis of the precautionary principle, until there are clearer scientific</i>	(6a) The parametric values are based on the scientific knowledge available and the precautionary principle and are selected to ensure that water intended for human consumption can be consumed safely on a life-long basis, thus ensuring a high level of health protection;	

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		<i>data. Accordingly, Member States should monitor such emerging parameters separately.</i>		
36.		Recital 6b (new) AM 14		
37.		<i>(6b) Indicator parameters have no direct public-health impact. However, they are important as a means of determining how water production and distribution facilities are functioning and of evaluating water quality. They can help to identify water treatment deficiencies and they also play an important role in increasing and maintaining consumer confidence in water quality. Therefore, they should be monitored by Member States.</i>	(6b) A balance should be struck to prevent both microbiological and chemical risks and to that end, in the light of a future review of the parametric values, the establishment of parametric values applicable to water intended for human consumption should be based on public-health considerations and on a method of assessing risk;	
38.		Recital 7 AM 15		
39.	(7) Where necessary to protect human health within their territories, Member States should be required to set values for additional parameters not included in Annex I.	(7) Where necessary <i>for full implementation of the precautionary principle and</i> to protect human health within their territories, Member States should be required to set values for additional parameters not included in Annex I.		

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40.			Recital 7a (new)	
41.			<p>(7a) Safe water intended for human consumption means not only absence of harmful microorganisms and substances, but also the presence of certain amounts of natural minerals and essential elements, taking into consideration that long-term consumption of demineralized water or water very low in essential elements such as calcium and magnesium may compromise human health. Certain amount of these minerals is also vital in order to ensure the water is neither aggressive nor corrosive and to improve taste of water. Minimum concentrations of these minerals in softened or demineralised water could be considered in accordance with local conditions.</p>	
42.		Recital 8 AM 16		
43.	(8) Preventive safety planning and risk-based elements were only	(8) Preventive safety planning and risk-based elements were only	(8) Preventive safety planning and risk-based elements were only	

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	<p>considered to a limited extent in Directive 98/83/EC. The first elements of a risk-based approach were already introduced in 2015 with Directive (EU) 2015/1787, which amended Directive 98/83/EC so as to allow Member States to derogate from the monitoring programmes they have established, provided credible risk assessments are performed, which may be based on the WHO's Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality¹⁶. Those Guidelines, laying down the so-called "Water Safety Plan" approach, together with standard EN 15975-2 concerning security of drinking water supply, are internationally recognised principles on which the production, distribution, monitoring and analysis of parameters in water intended for human consumption are based. They should be maintained in this Directive. To ensure that those principles are not limited to monitoring aspects, to focus time and resources on risks that matter</p>	<p>considered to a limited extent in Directive 98/83/EC. The first elements of a risk-based approach were already introduced in 2015 with Directive (EU) 2015/1787, which amended Directive 98/83/EC so as to allow Member States to derogate from the monitoring programmes they have established, provided credible risk assessments are performed, which may be based on the WHO's Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality¹⁶. Those Guidelines, laying down the so-called "Water Safety Plan" approach, together with standard EN 15975-2 concerning security of drinking water supply, are internationally recognised principles on which the production, distribution, monitoring and analysis of parameters in water intended for human consumption are based. They should be maintained in this Directive. To ensure that those principles are not limited to monitoring aspects, to focus time and resources on risks that matter</p>	<p>considered to a limited extent in Directive 98/83/EC. The first elements of a risk-based approach were already introduced in 2015 with Directive (EU) 2015/1787, which amended Directive 98/83/EC so as to allow Member States to derogate from the monitoring programmes they have established, provided credible risk assessments are performed, which may be based on the WHO's Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality¹⁶. Those Guidelines, laying down the so-called "Water Safety Plan" approach, including for small communities^{16a}, together with standard EN 15975-2 concerning security of drinking water supply, are internationally recognised principles on which the production, distribution, monitoring and analysis of parameters in water intended for human consumption are based. They should be maintained in this Directive. To ensure that those principles are not limited to monitoring aspects, to focus time</p>	

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	<p>and on cost-effective source measures, and to avoid analyses and efforts on non-relevant issues, it is appropriate to introduce a complete risk-based approach, throughout the supply chain, from the abstraction area to distribution until the tap. That approach should consist of three components: first, an assessment by the Member State of the hazards associated with the abstraction area ("hazard assessment"), in line with the WHO's Guidelines and Water Safety Plan Manual¹⁷; second, a possibility for the water supplier to adapt monitoring to the main risks ("supply risk assessment"); and third, an assessment by the Member State of the possible risks stemming from the domestic distribution systems (e.g. <i>Legionella</i> or lead) ("domestic distribution risk assessment"). Those assessments should be regularly reviewed, <i>inter alia</i>, in response to threats from climate-related extreme weather events, known changes of human activity</p>	<p>and on cost-effective source measures, and to avoid analyses and efforts on non-relevant issues, it is appropriate to introduce a complete risk-based approach, throughout the supply chain, from the abstraction area to distribution until the tap. That approach should <i>be based on the knowledge gained and actions carried out under Directive 2000/60/EC and should take into account more effectively the impact of climate change on water resources. A risk-based approach should</i> consist of three components: first, an assessment by the Member State of the hazard associated with the abstraction area ("hazard assessment"), in line with the WHO's Guidelines and Water Safety Plan Manual¹⁷; second, a possibility for the water supplier to adapt monitoring to the main risks ("supply risk assessment"); and third, an assessment by the Member State of the possible risks stemming from domestic distribution systems (e.g. <i>Legionella</i> or lead), <i>with special</i></p>	<p>and resources on risks that matter and on cost-effective source measures, and to avoid analyses and efforts on non-relevant issues, it is appropriate to introduce a complete risk-based approach to water safety, throughout that covers the whole the supply chain, from the catchment area, abstraction area, treatment, storage and to distribution until the tap to the point of compliance. That approach should consist of three components: first, an assessment by the Member State of the hazards associated with the catchment area(s) for the abstraction area-points ("hazard-risk assessment and risk management of the catchment area(s) for the abstraction points"), in line with the WHO's Guidelines and Water Safety Plan Manual¹⁷; second, a possibility for the water supplier to adapt monitoring to the main risks and take the necessary measures to manage the risks identified in the supply chain from the</p>	

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	<p>in the abstraction area or in response to source-related incidents. The risk-based approach ensures a continuous exchange of information between competent authorities and water suppliers.</p>	<p><i>focus on priority premises</i> ("domestic distribution risk assessment"). Those assessments should be regularly reviewed, <i>inter alia</i>, in response to threats from climate-related extreme weather events, known changes of human activity in the abstraction area or in response to source-related incidents. The risk-based approach ensures a continuous exchange of information between competent authorities, water suppliers <i>and other stakeholders, including those responsible for the pollution source or the risk of pollution. As an exception, the implementation of the risk-based approach should be adapted to the specific constraints of maritime vessels that desalinate water and carry passengers. European flag maritime vessels comply with the international regulatory framework when sailing in international waters. Furthermore, there are particular constraints for the transport and production of water intended for</i></p>	<p>abstraction, treatment, storage and distribution of water ("supply risk assessment and risk management for the supply system"); and third, an assessment by the Member State of the possible risks stemming from the domestic distribution systems (e.g. <i>Legionella</i> or lead) ("domestic distribution risk assessment and risk management for domestic distribution system"). Those assessments should be regularly reviewed, <i>inter alia</i>, in response to threats from climate-related extreme weather events, known changes of human activity in the abstraction area or in response to source-related incidents. The risk-based approach ensures a continuous exchange of information between competent authorities and water suppliers. In order to reduce the potential administrative burden for the water suppliers supplying between 10 m³ and 100 m³ per day as an average or serving between 50 and 500 people,</p>	

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	<p>¹⁶ Guidelines for drinking water quality, Fourth Edition, World Health Organisation, 2011 http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/2011/dwq_guidelines/en/index.html</p> <p>¹⁷ Water Safety Plan Manual: step-by-step risk management for drinking water suppliers, World Health Organisation, 2009, http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/75141/1/9789241562638_eng.pdf</p>	<p><i>human consumption on board which means that the provisions of this Directive should be adapted accordingly.</i></p> <p>¹⁶ Guidelines for drinking water quality, Fourth Edition, World Health Organisation, 2011 http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/2011/dwq_guidelines/en/index.html</p> <p>¹⁷ Water Safety Plan Manual: step-by-step risk management for drinking water suppliers, World Health Organisation, 2009, http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/75141/1/9789241562638_eng.pdf</p>	<p>Member States could have the possibility to exempt them from performing a supply risk assessment provided that a regular monitoring in accordance with Article 11 is carried out.</p> <p>¹⁶ Guidelines for drinking water quality, Fourth Edition, World Health Organisation, 2011 http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/2011/dwq_guidelines/en/index.html</p> <p>^{16a} http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/243787/Water-safety-plan-Eng.pdf; https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/75145/9789241548427_eng.pdf;jsessionid=2F74141084126319713559E5F4E854C2?sequence=1</p> <p>¹⁷ Water Safety Plan Manual: step-by-step risk management for drinking water suppliers, World Health Organisation, 2009, http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			10665/75141/1/9789241562638_eng.pdf	

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44.		Recital 8 a (new) AM 17		
45.		<i>(8a) Ineffective use of water resources, in particular leakage in the water supply infrastructure, leads to over exploitation of scarce resources of water intended for human consumption. This severely hinders the Member States in reaching the objectives set under Directive 2000/60/EC.</i>		
46.		Recital 9 AM 18		
47.	(9) The hazard assessment should be geared towards reducing the level of treatment required for the production of water intended for human consumption, for instance by reducing the pressures causing the pollution of water bodies used for abstraction of water intended for human consumption. To that end, Member States should identify hazards and possible pollution sources associated with those water bodies and monitor pollutants which they identify as relevant, for instance because of the hazards identified	(9) The hazard assessment should <i>take a holistic approach to risk assessment, founded on the explicit aim of</i> reducing the level of treatment required for the production of water intended for human consumption, for instance by reducing the pressures causing the pollution of, <i>or a risk of pollution of</i> , water bodies used for abstraction of water intended for human consumption. To that end, Member States should identify hazard and possible pollution sources associated with those water bodies and monitor	The hazard risk assessment and risk management of the catchment area(s) for the abstraction point(s) should be geared towards reducing the level of treatment required for the production of water intended for human consumption, for instance by reducing the pressures causing the pollution of water bodies used for abstraction of water intended for human consumption. To that end, Member States should identify characterize the catchment area(s) of the abstraction point(s), identify	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>(e.g. microplastics, nitrates, pesticides or pharmaceuticals identified under Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁸), because of their natural presence in the abstraction area (e.g. arsenic), or because of information from the water suppliers (e.g. sudden increase of a specific parameter in raw water). Those parameters should be used as markers that trigger action by competent authorities to reduce the pressure on the water bodies, such as prevention or mitigating measures (including research to understand impacts on health where necessary), to protect those water bodies and address the pollution source, in cooperation with water suppliers and stakeholders.</p>	<p>pollutants which they identify as relevant, for instance because of the hazard identified (e.g. microplastics, nitrates, pesticides or pharmaceuticals identified under Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁸), because of their natural presence in the abstraction area (e.g. arsenic), or because of information from the water suppliers (e.g. sudden increase of a specific parameter in raw water). <i>In accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC</i>, those parameters should be used as markers that trigger action by competent authorities to reduce the pressure on the water bodies, such as prevention or mitigating measures (including research to understand impacts on health where necessary), to protect those water bodies and address the pollution source <i>or risk</i>, in cooperation with <i>all stakeholders, including those responsible for pollutant or potential pollutant sources.</i> <i>Where a Member State finds, via</i></p>	<p>hazards and hazardous events that could deteriorate the quality of water, and e.g. possible pollution sources associated with those water catchment area(s)₂ bodies and, when necessary for the identification of the hazards, monitor pollutants which they identify as relevant, for instance because of the hazards identified (e.g. microplastics, nitrates, pesticides or pharmaceuticals identified under Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁸), because of their natural presence in the abstraction area (e.g. arsenic), or because of information from the water suppliers (e.g. sudden increase of a specific parameter in raw water). Based on the risk assessment for the catchment area(s) for the abstraction point(s), management measures to prevent or control the risks identified should be taken to ensure the quality of the water intended for human</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<p><i>the hazard assessment, that a parameter is not present in a given abstraction area, for instance because that substance never occurs in groundwaters or surface waters, the Member State should inform the relevant water suppliers and should be able to allow them to decrease the monitoring frequency for that parameter, or remove that parameter from the list of parameters to be monitored, without carrying out a supply risk assessment.</i></p>	<p>consumption. Those parameters should be used as markers that trigger action by competent authorities to reduce the pressure on the water bodies, such as prevention or mitigating measures (including research to understand impacts on health where necessary), to protect those water bodies and address the pollution source, in cooperation with water suppliers and stakeholders. Where a Member State finds, via the identification of hazards and hazardous events, that a parameter is not present in catchment area(s) for the abstraction point(s) (for instance because that substance never occurs in groundwaters or surface waters), then the Member State should inform the relevant water suppliers and may allow them to decrease the monitoring frequency for that parameter, or remove that parameter from the list of parameters to be monitored, without carrying out a supply</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>¹⁸ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1).</p>	<p>¹⁸ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1).</p>	<p>risk assessment.</p> <p>¹⁸ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1).</p>	
48.			<p>Recital 10</p>	
49.	<p>(10) As regards the hazard assessment, Directive 2000/60/EC requires Member States to identify water bodies used for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption, monitor them, and take the necessary measures to avoid deterioration in their quality in order to reduce the level of purification treatment required in the production of water that is fit for human consumption. To avoid any duplication of obligations, Member States should, when carrying out the hazard assessment, make use of the monitoring carried out under Articles 7 and 8 of Directive 2000/60/EC and Annex V to that</p>		<p>(10) As regards the hazard assessment, Directive 2000/60/EC requires Member States to identify water bodies used for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption, monitor them, and take the necessary measures to avoid deterioration in their quality in order to reduce the level of purification treatment required in the production of water that is fit for human consumption. To avoid any duplication of obligations, Member States should, when carrying out the identification of hazards and hazardous events assessment, make use of the available monitoring carried out under</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	Directive and of the measures included in their programmes of measures pursuant to Article 11 of Directive 2000/60/EC.		Articles 7 and 8 of Directive 2000/60/EC and Annex V to that Directive and of the measures included in their programmes of measures pursuant to Article 11 of Directive 2000/60/EC or other relevant Union legislation, representative for the catchment area(s). Nevertheless, in cases where such monitoring data is not available, monitoring of relevant parameters, substances or pollutants could be put in place in order to support the characterization of the catchment area(s) and assess possible risks. Such monitoring should be put in place considering local situations and pollution sources.	
50.		Recital 11 AM 19		
51.	(11) The parametric values used to assess the quality of water intended for human consumption are to be complied with at the point where water intended for human consumption is made available to the appropriate user.	(11) The parametric values used to assess the quality of water intended for human consumption are to be complied with at the point where water intended for human consumption is made available to the appropriate user.	(11) The parametric values used to assess the quality of water intended for human consumption are to be complied with at the point where water intended for human consumption is made available to the appropriate user.	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>However, the quality of water intended for human consumption can be influenced by the domestic distribution system. The WHO notes that, in the Union, <i>Legionella</i> causes the highest health burden of all waterborne pathogens. It is transmitted by warm water systems through inhalation, for instance during showering. It is therefore clearly linked to the domestic distribution system. Since imposing a unilateral obligation to monitor all private and public premises for this pathogen would lead to unreasonably high costs, a domestic distribution risk assessment is therefore more suited to address this issue. In addition, the potential risks stemming from products and materials in contact with water intended for human consumption should also be considered in the domestic distribution risk assessment. The domestic distribution risk assessment should therefore include, <i>inter alia</i>,</p>	<p>However, the quality of water intended for human consumption can be influenced by the domestic distribution system. The WHO notes that, in the Union, Legionella causes the highest health burden of all waterborne pathogens, <i>in particular Legionella pneumophila, which accounts for most cases of Legionnaires' disease in the Union</i>. It is transmitted by warm water systems through inhalation, for instance during showering. It is therefore clearly linked to the domestic distribution system. Since imposing a unilateral obligation to monitor all private and public premises for this pathogen would lead to unreasonably high costs <i>and would contravene the principle of subsidiarity</i>, a domestic distribution risk assessment is therefore more suited to address this issue, <i>with a special focus on priority premises</i>. In addition, the potential risks stemming from products and materials in contact</p>	<p>However, the quality of water intended for human consumption can be influenced by the domestic distribution system. The WHO notes that, in the Union, <i>Legionella</i> causes the highest health burden of all waterborne pathogens. It is transmitted by warm water systems through inhalation, for instance during showering. It is therefore clearly linked to the domestic distribution system. Since imposing a unilateral obligation to monitor all private and public premises for this pathogen would lead to unreasonably high costs, a domestic distribution risk assessment is therefore more suited to address this issue. In addition, the potential risks stemming from products and materials in contact with water intended for human consumption should also be considered in the domestic distribution risk assessment. The domestic distribution risk assessment should therefore include, <i>inter alia</i>,</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>focusing monitoring on priority premises, assessing the risks stemming from the domestic distribution system and related products and materials, and verifying the performance of construction products in contact with water intended for human consumption on the basis of their declaration of performance in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁹. The information referred to in Articles 31 and 33 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁰ is also to be supplied together with the declaration of performance. On the basis of this assessment, Member States should take all necessary measures to ensure, <i>inter alia</i>, that appropriate control and management measures (e.g. in case of outbreaks) are in place, in line with the guidance of the WHO²¹, and that the migration from construction products does not endanger human health.</p>	<p>with water intended for human consumption should also be considered in the domestic distribution risk assessment. The domestic distribution risk assessment should therefore include, <i>inter alia</i>, focusing monitoring on priority premises, assessing the risks stemming from the domestic distribution system and related products and materials in contact with water intended for human consumption. The information referred to in Articles 31 and 33 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁰ is also to be supplied together with the declaration of performance. On the basis of this assessment, Member States should take all necessary measures to ensure, <i>inter alia</i>, that appropriate control and management measures (e.g. in case of outbreaks) are in place, in line with the guidance of the WHO²¹, and that the migration from <i>substances and materials in contact with water intended for</i></p>	<p>focusing monitoring on priority premises as identified by Member States (such as hospitals, healthcare institutions, childcare facilities, schools, educational institutions, buildings with a lodging facility, restaurants, bars, sports and shopping centers, penal institutions and campgrounds), assessing the risks stemming from the domestic distribution system and related products and materials, and verifying the performance of construction products in contact with water intended for human consumption on the basis of their declaration of performance in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁹. The information referred to in Articles 31 and 33 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁰ is also to be supplied together with the declaration of performance. On the basis of this assessment, Member States should</p>	

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	<p>However, without prejudice to Regulation (EU) No 305/2011, where these measures would imply limits to the free movement of products and materials in the Union, these limits need to be duly justified and strictly proportionate, and not constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade between Member States.</p> <p>¹⁹ Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC (OJ L 88, 4.4.2011, p. 5).</p> <p>²⁰ Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation,</p>	<p><i>human consumption</i> does not endanger human health.</p> <p>²⁰ Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning</p>	<p>take all necessary measures to ensure, <i>inter alia</i>, that appropriate control and management measures (e.g. in case of outbreaks) are in place, in line with the guidance of the WHO²¹, and that the migration from construction products does not endanger human health.</p> <p>However, without prejudice to Regulation (EU) No 305/2011, where these measures would imply limits to the free movement of products and materials in the Union, these limits need to be duly justified and strictly proportionate, and not constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade between Member States.</p> <p>¹⁹ Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC (OJ L 88, 4.4.2011, p. 5).</p> <p>²⁰ Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation,</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1).</p> <p>²¹ "Legionella and the prevention of Legionellosis", World Health Organisation, 2007, http://www.who.int/water_sanitatio_n_health/emerging/legionella.pdf</p>	<p>the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1).</p> <p>²¹ "Legionella and the prevention of Legionellosis", World Health Organisation, 2007, http://www.who.int/water_sanitatio_n_health/emerging/legionella.pdf</p>	<p>Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1).</p> <p>²¹ "Legionella and the prevention of Legionellosis", World Health Organisation, 2007, http://www.who.int/water_sanitatio_n_health/emerging/legionella.pdf</p>	
52.		Recital 12 AM 20		
53.	<p>(12) The provisions of Directive 98/83/EC on quality assurance of treatment, equipment and materials did not succeed in addressing obstacles to the internal market when it comes to the free circulation of construction products in contact with water intended for human consumption. National product approvals are still in place, with different requirements from one Member State to another. This renders it</p>	<p>(12) The provisions of Directive 98/83/EC on quality assurance of treatment, equipment and materials did not succeed in addressing obstacles to the internal market when it comes to the free circulation of construction products in contact with water intended for human consumption <i>or providing sufficient protection with regard to human health.</i> National product approvals are still in place, with different</p>	<p>(12) The provisions of Directive 98/83/EC on quality assurance of treatment, equipment and materials did not succeed in addressing obstacles to the internal market when it comes to the free circulation of construction products in contact with water intended for human consumption. National product approvals are still in place, with different requirements from one Member State to another. This renders it</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>difficult and costly for manufacturers to market their products all over the Union. The removal of technical barriers may only be effectively achieved by establishing harmonised technical specifications for construction products in contact with water intended for human consumption under Regulation (EU) No 305/2011. That Regulation allows for the development of European standards harmonising the assessment methods for construction products in contact with water intended for human consumption and for threshold levels and classes to be set in relation to the performance level of an essential characteristic. To that end, a standardisation request specifically requiring standardisation work on hygiene and safety for products and materials in contact with water intended for human consumption under Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 has been included in the 2017 standardisation Work</p>	<p>requirements from one Member State to another. This renders it difficult and costly for manufacturers to market their products all over the Union. <i>That situation stems from the fact that there are no minimum European hygiene standards for all products and materials in contact with water intended for human consumption, which is essential for fully ensuring mutual recognition between Member States. The removal of technical barriers and conformity of all products and materials in contact with water intended for human consumption at Union level can, therefore, only be effectively achieved by establishing minimum quality requirements at Union level. As a consequence, those provisions should be strengthened by means of a procedure for harmonisation of such products and materials. That work should draw on the experience gained and advances made by a number of Member</i></p>	<p>difficult and costly for manufacturers to market their products all over the Union. The removal of technical barriers may only be effectively achieved by establishing harmonised minimum requirements for materials technical specifications for construction products in contact with water intended for human consumption in this Directive under Regulation (EU) No 305/2011. That Regulation allows for the development of European standards harmonising the assessment methods for construction products in contact with water intended for human consumption and for threshold levels and classes to be set in relation to the performance level of an essential characteristic. To that end, a standardisation request specifically requiring standardisation work on hygiene and safety for products and materials in contact with water intended for human consumption under Regulation (EU) No</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>Programme²², and a standard is to be issued by 2018. The publication of this harmonised standard in the Official Journal of the European Union will ensure a rational decision-making for placing or making available on the market safe construction products in contact with water intended for human consumption. As a consequence, the provisions on equipment and material in contact with water intended for human consumption should be deleted, partly replaced by provisions related to the domestic distribution risk assessment and complemented by relevant harmonised standards under Regulation (EU) No 305/2011.</p> <p>²² SWD(2016) 185 final</p>	<p><i>States that have been working together for some years, in a concerted effort, to bring about regulatory convergence.</i></p>	<p>305/2011 has been included in the 2017 standardisation Work Programme²², and a standard is to be issued by 2018. The publication of this harmonised standard in the Official Journal of the European Union will ensure a rational decision-making for placing or making available on the market safe construction products in contact with water intended for human consumption. As a consequence, the provisions on equipment and material in contact with water intended for human consumption should be deleted, partly replaced by provisions related to the domestic distribution risk assessment and complemented by relevant harmonised standards under Regulation (EU) No 305/2011.</p> <p>²² SWD(2016) 185 final</p>	
54.			Recital 12a (new)	
55.			(12a) The nature of materials in contact with water intended	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			<p>for human consumption can have an impact on quality of such water by migration of potentially harmful substances, enhancing microbial growth or by influencing odour, colour or taste of such water. The evaluation of Directive 98/83/EC found that the Article on quality assurance of treatment, equipment and materials provided too much legal flexibility that led to different national approval systems of materials that come into contact with water intended for human consumption across the EU territory. Therefore, there is a need to establish more specific minimum hygiene requirements for materials that are intended to be used for the abstraction, treatment or distribution of water intended for human consumption in new installations or in existing installations in case of repair works or reconstruction or new installations in order to ensure</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			<p>that they do not compromise either directly or indirectly human health, affect adversely the colour, odour or taste of the water, enhance microbial growth in the water or leach contaminants into the water at levels that are higher than necessary in view of the intended purpose.</p> <p>For this purpose, this Directive should set out minimum hygiene requirements for materials, starting substances or compositions, by establishing assessment methodologies, European positive lists, methods and (administrative) procedures for adding to or reviewing starting substances or compositions on positive lists, and assessment methodologies for final materials.</p> <p>The European positive lists are the lists of starting substances or compositions, depending on the type of materials (organic, cementitious, metallic, enamels and ceramic or other inorganic</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			<p>materials) authorized to be used for manufacturing of materials, including, where appropriate, conditions for their use and migration limits. For the inclusion of a starting substance or composition in a positive list a risk assessment of the starting substance itself, relevant impurities and foreseeable reaction and degradation products in the intended use are required. The risk assessment should cover the potential migration under worst foreseeable conditions of use and the toxicity. Based on the risk assessment the authorisation has to, if necessary, set out specifications for the starting substance or composition and restrictions of use, quantitative restrictions or migration limits for the starting substance, possible impurities and reaction products or constituents to ensure the safety of the final material or article. Starting substances and</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			<p>compositions used in the manufacture of materials or articles may contain impurities originating from their manufacturing or extraction process. These impurities are non-intentionally added together with other non-intended substance formed in the production of the material or in use (non-intentionally added substance – NIAS). As far as they are relevant as a result of the risk assessment the impurities or reaction products of a starting substance should be considered and if necessary be included in the specifications of a starting substance.</p> <p>Metallic materials consist of alloying elements and impurities. They are approved by listing tested and approved compositions in a European Positive List. The compositions are defined by the content of alloying elements and maximum content of impurities.</p> <p>In order to facilitate uniform</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			<p>compliance testing of products to the requirements in this Directive the Commission may request CEN to develop harmonized test standards and product standards. When updating the European positive lists the Commission shall ensure compatibility between this Directive and the product standards developed under EU products legislation.</p> <p>The requirements of this directive will have to be considered in product regulation such as Regulation (EU) no. 305/2011^{22a}. According to these regulations the assessment and verification of constancy of performance (AVCP) has to be issued. Commission Decision (2002/359/EC) requires the system 1 + for construction products in contact with drinking water. This system for the attestation of conformity should also apply for other products in contact with drinking water.</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			<p>Furthermore, no later than 9 years after the date of transposition of this Directive, the functioning of this system should be reviewed in order to assess whether the protection of human health is ensured throughout the Union and whether proper functioning of the internal market for materials in contact with water intended for human consumption is ensured. In addition, it should be assessed whether any further legislative proposal on the matter is needed, taking into account in particular the outcome of the evaluation of Regulation (EU) No 1935/2004^{22b} and Regulation (EU) No 305/2011.</p> <p><small>^{22a} Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC (OJ L 88, 4.4.2011, p. 5).</small></p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			^{22b} Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 October 2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food and repealing Directives 80/590/EEC and 89/109/EEC (OJ L 338, 13.11.2004, p. 4).	
56.			Recital 12b (new)	
57.			(12b) Treatment chemicals and filter media could be used to treat the raw water in order to obtain a water which is suitable for human consumption. However, treatment chemicals and filter media may present risks for drinking water safety. Therefore, procedures for the treatment and disinfection of drinking water must ensure the use of treatment chemicals and filter media that are effective, safe and properly managed to avoid adverse effects on consumer health. In this perspective treatment chemicals and filter media need to be assessed with regard to their characteristics, hygienic	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			<p>requirements, and purity and should not be used more than necessary to avoid risks for human health. Treatment chemicals shall not enhance the microbial growth except it is intended (e.g. for enhancement of microbial denitrification). Member States should guarantee the quality assurance of treatment chemicals and filter media without prejudice to the Biocides Regulation (No. 528/2012) and using existing EN standards when available. It is essential to ensure that each product, as well as containers of chemical reagents and filter media, in contact with drinking water placed on the market bear clearly legible and indelible marking informing consumers, water suppliers, installers, authorities and regulators that the item is fit for use in contact with drinking water (according to the conditions indicated in the related authorization).</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
58.			Recital 12c (new)	
59.			(12c) With the aim to minimise the potential presence of lead content in water intended for human consumption, components made of lead in domestic distribution systems can be substituted whenever it is economically and technically feasible, in particular in case of repair or reconstruction works in existing installations. These components could be substituted by materials which comply with the minimum requirements for materials that come into contact with water as established by this Directive. In order to accelerate this process, Member States could envisage measures for the substitution of components made of lead in existing domestic distribution systems or take other appropriate measure to raise awareness about the risks identified .	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
60.		Recital 13 AM 21		
61.	<p>(13) Each Member State should ensure that monitoring programmes are established to check that water intended for human consumption meets the requirements of this Directive. Most of the monitoring carried out for the purposes of this Directive is performed by water suppliers. A certain flexibility should be granted to water suppliers as regards the parameters they monitor for the purposes of the supply risk assessment. If a parameter is not detected, water suppliers should be able to decrease the monitoring frequency or stop monitoring that parameter altogether. The supply risk assessment should be applied to most parameters. However, a core list of parameters should always be monitored with a certain minimum frequency. This Directive mainly sets provisions on monitoring frequency for the purposes of compliance checks and only</p>	<p>(13) Each Member State should ensure that monitoring programmes are established to check that water intended for human consumption meets the requirements of this Directive. Most of the monitoring carried out for the purposes of this Directive is performed by water suppliers <i>but, where necessary, Member States should clarify with which competent authorities the obligations stemming from the transposition of this Directive lie.</i> A certain flexibility should be granted to water suppliers as regards the parameters they monitor for the purposes of the supply risk assessment. If a parameter is not detected, water suppliers should be able to decrease the monitoring frequency or stop monitoring that parameter altogether. The supply risk assessment should be applied to most parameters. However, a core list of parameters should always be</p>	<p>(13) Each Member State should ensure that monitoring programmes are established to check that water intended for human consumption meets the requirements of this Directive. Most of the monitoring carried out for the purposes of this Directive is performed by water suppliers. A certain flexibility should be granted to water suppliers as regards the parameters they monitor for the purposes of the supply-risk assessment and risk management of the supply system. If a parameter is not detected, water suppliers should be able to decrease the monitoring frequency or stop monitoring that parameter altogether. The supply risk assessment of the supply system should be applied to most parameters. However, a core list of parameters should always be monitored with a certain minimum frequency. This Directive mainly sets provisions on monitoring</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>limited provisions on monitoring for operational purposes. Additional monitoring for operational purposes may be necessary to ensure the correct functioning of water treatment, at the discretion of water suppliers. In that regard, the water suppliers may refer to the WHO's Guidelines and Water Safety Plan Manual.</p>	<p>monitored with a certain minimum frequency. This Directive mainly sets provisions on monitoring frequency for the purposes of compliance checks and only limited provisions on monitoring for operational purposes. Additional monitoring for operational purposes may be necessary to ensure the correct functioning of water treatment, at the discretion of water suppliers. In that regard, the water suppliers may refer to the WHO's Guidelines and Water Safety Plan Manual.</p>	<p>frequency for the purposes of compliance checks and only limited provisions on monitoring for operational purposes. Additional monitoring for operational purposes may be necessary to ensure the correct functioning of water treatment, at the discretion of water suppliers. In that regard, the water suppliers may refer to the WHO's Guidelines and Water Safety Plan Manual.</p>	
62.		<p>Recital 14 AM 188</p>		
63.	<p>(14) The risk-based approach should gradually be applied by all water suppliers, including small water suppliers, as the evaluation of Directive 98/83/EC showed deficiencies in its implementation by those suppliers, which were sometimes due to the cost of performing unnecessary monitoring operations. When applying the risk-based approach, security concerns should be taken</p>	<p>(14) The risk-based approach should be applied by all water suppliers, including <i>very small, small and medium-sized</i> water suppliers, as the evaluation of Directive 98/83/EC showed deficiencies in its implementation by those suppliers, which were sometimes due to the cost of performing unnecessary monitoring operations, <i>while allowing for the possibility for</i></p>	<p>(14) The risk-based approach should gradually be applied by all water suppliers, including small water suppliers, as the evaluation of Directive 98/83/EC showed deficiencies in its implementation by those suppliers, which were sometimes due to the cost of performing unnecessary monitoring operations. When applying the risk-based approach, security concerns should be taken</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	into account.	<i>derogations for very small suppliers.</i> When applying the risk-based approach, security concerns <i>and concerns relating to the 'polluter pays' principle</i> should be taken into account. <i>For smaller suppliers, the competent authority should support the monitoring operations by providing expert support.</i>	into account.	
64.		Recital 14 a (new) AM 24		
65.		<i>(14a) In order to deliver the strongest protection for public health, Member States should ensure a clear and balanced distribution of responsibilities for the application of the risk-based approach in line with their national institutional and legal framework.</i>		
66.		Recital 15 AM 25		
67.	(15) In the event of non-compliance with the standards imposed by this Directive the Member State concerned should immediately investigate the cause and ensure that the necessary	(15) In the event of non-compliance with the standards imposed by this Directive the Member State concerned should immediately investigate the cause and ensure that the necessary	(15) In the event of non-compliance with the standards imposed by this Directive the Member State concerned should immediately investigate the cause and ensure that the necessary	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>remedial action is taken as soon as possible to restore the quality of the water. In cases where the water supply constitutes a potential danger to human health, the supply of such water should be prohibited or its use restricted. In addition, it is important to clarify that failure to meet the minimum requirements for values relating to microbiological and chemical parameters should automatically be considered by Member States as a potential danger to human health. In cases where remedial action is necessary to restore the quality of water intended for human consumption, in accordance with Article 191(2) of the Treaty, priority should be given to action which rectifies the problem at source.</p>	<p>remedial action is taken as soon as possible to restore the quality of the water. In cases where the water supply constitutes a potential danger to human health, the supply of such water should be prohibited or its use restricted, and citizens who could be affected should be duly informed. In addition, in the event of failure to meet the minimum requirements for values relating to microbiological and chemical parameters, Member States should determine whether exceeding the values constitutes a potential risk to human health. To that end, Member States should take account of, in particular, the extent to which minimum requirements have not been met and the type of parameter concerned. In cases where remedial action is necessary to restore the quality of water intended for human consumption, in accordance with Article 191(2) of the Treaty, priority should be given to action which rectifies the problem at source.</p>	<p>remedial action is taken as soon as possible to restore the quality of the water. In cases where the water supply constitutes a potential danger to human health, the supply of such water should be prohibited or its use restricted. In addition, it is important to clarify that failure to meet the minimum requirements for values relating to microbiological and chemical parameters should automatically be considered by Member States as a potential danger to human health. In cases where remedial action is necessary to restore the quality of water intended for human consumption, in accordance with Article 191(2) of the Treaty, priority should be given to action which rectifies the problem at source.</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
68.		Recital 15 a (new) AM 26		
69.		<i>(15a) It is important to prevent contaminated water causing a potential danger to human health. Therefore, the supply of such water should be prohibited or its use restricted.</i>		
70.		Recital 16 AM 27		
71.	(16) Member States should no longer be authorised to grant derogations from this Directive. Derogations were initially used to allow Member States up to nine years to resolve a non-compliance with a parametric value. This procedure proved to be burdensome for Member States and Commission alike. In addition, in some cases, it led to delays in remedial actions being taken, as the possibility for derogation was considered as a transitional period. The provision on derogations should therefore be deleted. For reasons of protection of human health, when parametric values are exceeded, the provisions related to	(16) Member States should be authorised to grant derogations from this Directive. Derogations were initially used to allow Member States up to nine years to resolve a non-compliance with a parametric value. This procedure <i>has</i> proved to be <i>useful</i> for Member States, <i>given the level of ambition of the Directive. It should be noted, however, that,</i> in some cases, it <i>has</i> led to delays in remedial actions being taken, as the possibility for derogation was <i>sometimes</i> considered <i>to be</i> a transitional period. <i>In the light of the fact, firstly, that the quality parameters in this Directive are to be strengthened and, secondly,</i>	(16) Member States should no longer be authorised to grant derogations from this Directive. Derogations were initially used to allow Member States up to nine years to resolve a non-compliance with a parametric value. This procedure proved to be burdensome for Member States and Commission alike. In addition, in some cases, it led to delays in remedial actions being taken, as the possibility for derogation was considered as a transitional period. The provision on derogations should therefore be deleted. For reasons of protection of human health, when parametric values are exceeded, the provisions related to	

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	<p>remedial actions should apply immediately without the possibility of granting a derogation from the parametric value. Derogations granted by Member States pursuant to Article 9 of Directive 98/83/EC and still applicable at the date of entry into force of this Directive should, however, continue to apply until the end of the derogation but should not be renewed.</p>	<p><i>that emerging pollutants are being increasingly detected, requiring stepped-up evaluation, monitoring and management actions, it remains, nonetheless, necessary to maintain a derogation procedure that is in keeping with those circumstances, provided that they do not constitute a potential risk to human health and provided that the supply of water intended for human consumption in the area concerned cannot otherwise be maintained by any other reasonable means. The provision in Directive 98/83/EC on derogations should therefore be amended so as to ensure faster and more effective compliance by Member States with the requirements of this Directive.</i></p> <p>Derogations granted by Member States pursuant to Article 9 of Directive 98/83/EC and still applicable at the date of entry into force of this Directive should continue to apply <i>in accordance with the arrangements laid down</i></p>	<p>remedial actions should apply immediately without the possibility of granting a derogation from the parametric value.</p> <p>Member States should be authorised, under certain conditions, to continue to grant derogations from this Directive and in this regard it is necessary to establish a proper framework for such derogations, provided that they must not constitute a potential danger to human health and provided that the supply of water intended for human consumption in the area concerned cannot otherwise be maintained by any other reasonable means. Derogations granted by Member States pursuant to Article 9 of Directive 98/83/EC and still applicable at the date of entry into force of this Directive should, however, continue to apply until the end of the derogation but should not be and renewed under this Directive only where the second derogation has not yet been</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<i>by the provisions in force when the derogation was granted.</i>	granted.	
72.		Recital 17 AM 28		
73.	(17) The Commission, in its reply to the European citizens' initiative 'Right2Water' in 2014 ²³ , invited Member States to ensure access to a minimum water supply for all citizens, in accordance with the WHO recommendations. It also committed to continue to "improve access to safe drinking water [...] for the whole population through environmental policies" ²⁴ . This is in line with UN Sustainable Development Goal 6 and the associated target to "achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all". The concept of equitable access covers a wide array of aspects such as availability (due for instance to geographic reasons, lack of infrastructure or the specific situation of certain parts of the populations), quality, acceptability, or financial affordability.	(17) The Commission, in its reply to the European citizens' initiative 'Right2Water' in 2014 ²³ , invited Member States to ensure access to a minimum water supply for all citizens, in accordance with the WHO recommendations. It also committed to continue to "improve access to safe drinking water [...] for the whole population through environmental policies" ²⁴ . <i>This is in line with Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.</i> This is also in line with UN Sustainable Development Goal 6 and the associated target to "achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all". The concept of equitable access covers a wide array of aspects such as availability (due for instance to geographic reasons, lack of infrastructure or the	(17) The Commission, in its reply to the European citizens' initiative 'Right2Water' in 2014 ²³ , invited Member States to ensure access to a minimum water supply for all citizens, in accordance with the WHO recommendations. It also committed to continue to "improve access to safe drinking water [...] for the whole population through environmental policies" ²⁴ . This is in line with UN Sustainable Development Goal 6 and the associated target to "achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all". The European Parliament, in its Resolution on the "follow-up to the European citizens' initiative Right2Water"^{24a}, requested "that Member States should pay special attention to the needs of vulnerable groups in society"^{24b}. The concept of equitable access	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>Concerning affordability of water, it is important to recall that, when setting water tariffs in accordance with the principle of recovery of costs set out in Directive 2000/60/EC, Member States may have regard to the variation in the economic and social conditions of the population and may therefore adopt social tariffs or take measures safeguarding populations at a socio-economic disadvantage. This Directive deals, in particular, with the aspects of access to water which are related to quality and availability. To address those aspects, as part of the reply to the European citizens' initiative and to contribute to the implementation of Principle 20 of the European Pillar of Social Rights²⁵ that states that "everyone has the right to access essential services of good quality, including water", Member States should be required to tackle the issue of access to water at national level whilst enjoying some discretion as to the exact type of measures to be</p>	<p>specific situation of certain parts of the populations), quality, acceptability, or financial affordability. Concerning affordability of water, it is important to recall that, <i>without prejudice to Article 9(4) of Directive 2000/60/EC</i>, when setting water tariffs in accordance with the principle of recovery of costs set out in <i>that</i> Directive, Member States may have regard to the variation in the economic and social conditions of the population and may therefore adopt social tariffs or take measures safeguarding populations at a socio-economic disadvantage. This Directive deals, in particular, with the aspects of access to water which are related to quality and availability. To address those aspects, as part of the reply to the European citizens' initiative and to contribute to the implementation of Principle 20 of the European Pillar of Social Rights²⁵ that states that "everyone has the right to access essential services of good</p>	<p>covers a wide array of aspects such as availability (due for instance to geographic reasons, lack of infrastructure or the specific situation of certain parts of the populations), quality, acceptability, or financial affordability. Concerning affordability of water, it is important to recall that, when setting water tariffs in accordance with the principle of recovery of costs set out in Directive 2000/60/EC, Member States may have regard to the variation in the economic and social conditions of the population and may therefore adopt social tariffs or take measures safeguarding populations at a socio-economic disadvantage. This Directive deals, in particular, with the aspects of access to water which are related to quality and availability. To address those aspects, as part of the reply to the European citizens' initiative and to contribute to the implementation of Principle 20 of the European Pillar of Social Rights²⁵ that states that "everyone has the right to</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>implemented. This can be done through actions aimed, <i>inter alia</i>, at improving access to water intended for human consumption for all, for instance with freely accessible fountains in cities, and promoting its use by encouraging the free provision of water intended for human consumption in public buildings and restaurants.</p>	<p>quality, including water", Member States should be required to tackle the issue of <i>affordable</i> access to water at national level whilst enjoying <i>a certain margin of discretion</i> as to the exact type of measures to be implemented. This can be done through actions aimed, <i>inter alia</i>, at improving access to water intended for human consumption for all, for instance <i>by not unjustifiably making water quality requirements more stringent on public-health grounds, which would increase the price of water for citizens</i>, with freely accessible fountains in cities, and promoting its use by encouraging the free provision of water intended for human consumption in public buildings, restaurants, <i>shopping and recreational centres, as well as areas of transit and large footfall such as train stations or airports. Member States should be free to determine the right mix of such instruments with regard to their specific national circumstances.</i></p>	<p>access essential services of good quality, including water", Member States should be required to tackle the issue of access to water at national level whilst enjoying some discretion as to the exact type of measures to be implemented. This can be done through actions aimed, <i>inter alia</i>, at improving access to water intended for human consumption for all, for instance with freely accessible fountains in cities, and promoting its use by encouraging the free provision of water intended for human consumption in public buildings and restaurants.</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	²³ COM(2014)177 final ²⁴ COM(2014)177 final, p. 12 ²⁵ Interinstitutional Proclamation on the European Pillar of Social Rights (2017/C 428/09) of 17 November 2017 (OJ C 428, 13.12.2017, p. 10).	²³ COM(2014)177 final ²⁴ COM(2014)177 final, p. 12 ²⁵ Interinstitutional Proclamation on the European Pillar of Social Rights (2017/C 428/09) of 17 November 2017 (OJ C 428, 13.12.2017, p. 10).	²³ COM(2014)177 final ²⁴ COM(2014)177 final, p. 12 ^{24a} P8_TA(2015)0294. ^{24b} P8_TA(2015)0294, paragraph 62. ²⁵ Interinstitutional Proclamation on the European Pillar of Social Rights (2017/C 428/09) of 17 November 2017 (OJ C 428, 13.12.2017, p. 10).	
74.			Recital 17a (new)	
75.			(17a) The Union and the Member States have committed themselves, within their respective competences, to the Sustainable Development Goals, whilst recognising the primary responsibility of Member States in the follow-up and review at national, regional and global levels of progress towards the SDGs. Some of the SDGs, including the right to water, do not fall within the Union's environment policy or the Union's social policy, which is limited and complementary in nature. Whilst bearing in mind the limits of Union competence,	

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			<p>it is nevertheless appropriate to ensure that MS' continued commitment to the right to water should be in accordance with this Directive, whilst respecting the principle of subsidiarity.</p> <p>In this regard, Member States currently undertake considerable efforts to improve access to water intended for human consumption. In addition, the Protocol on Water and Health of the UNECE Water Convention that many Member States are also parties to, and WHO EURO, aims to protect human health by better water management and by reducing water-related diseases. Member States could make use of the guidance documents developed under the remit of this Protocol to assess the policy background^{25a} and the baseline situation on access to water^{25b} and define the necessary actions^{25c} to improve equitable access to all.</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			^{25a} https://www.unece.org/env/water/publications/ece_mp.wh_6.html ^{25b} https://www.unece.org/env/water/publications/ece_mp.wh_8.html ^{25c} https://www.unece.org/environmental-policy/conventions/water/envwaterpublicationspub/brochuresabout-the-protocol-on-water-and-health/2016/guidance-note-on-the-development-of-action-plans-toensure-equitable-access-to-water-and-sanitation/doc.html	
76.		Recital 18 AM 29		
77.	(18) The European Parliament, in its Resolution on the "follow-up to the European citizens' initiative Right2Water" ²² , "requested that <i>Member States should pay special attention to the needs of vulnerable groups in society</i> " ²³ . The specific situation of minority cultures, such as Roma, Sinti, Travellers, Kalé, Gens du voyage etc., whether sedentary or not – in particular their lack of access to drinking water – was also acknowledged in	(18) The European Parliament, in its Resolution on the "follow-up to the European citizens' initiative Right2Water" ²⁶ , "requested that Member States should pay special attention to the needs of vulnerable groups in society" ²⁷ . The specific situation of minority cultures, such as Roma <i>and</i> Travellers, whether sedentary or not – in particular their lack of access to drinking water – was also acknowledged in the Commission Report on the	Deleted	

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	<p>the Commission Report on the implementation of the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies²⁴ and the Council Recommendation on effective Roma integration measures in the Member States²⁵. In light of that general context, it is appropriate that Member States pay particular attention to vulnerable and marginalised groups by taking the necessary measures to ensure that those groups have access to water. Without prejudice to the right of the Member States to define those groups, they should at least include refugees, nomadic communities, homeless people and minority cultures such as Roma, Sinti, Travellers, Kalé, Gens du voyage, etc., whether sedentary or not. Such measures to ensure access, left to the appreciation of the Member States, might for example include providing alternative supply systems (individual treatment devices), providing water via tankers (trucks and</p>	<p>implementation of the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies²⁸ and the Council Recommendation on effective Roma integration measures in the Member States²⁹. In light of that general context, it is appropriate that Member States pay particular attention to vulnerable and marginalised groups by taking the necessary measures to ensure that those groups have access to water. <i>Taking into account the principle of recovery of costs set out in Directive 2000/60/EC, Member States should improve access to water for vulnerable and marginalised groups without jeopardising the supply of universally affordable high-quality water.</i> Without prejudice to the right of the Member States to define those groups, they should at least include refugees, nomadic communities, homeless people and minority cultures such as Roma <i>and</i> Travellers, whether sedentary or not. Such measures to ensure</p>		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>cisterns) and ensuring the necessary infrastructure for camps.</p> <p>26 P8_TA(2015)0294 27 P8_TA(2015)0294, paragraph 62. 28 COM(2014) 209 final 29 Council Recommendation (2013/C 378/01) of 9 December 2013 on effective Roma integration measures in</p>	<p>access, left to the appreciation of the Member States, might for example include providing alternative supply systems (individual treatment devices), providing water via tankers (trucks and cisterns) and ensuring the necessary infrastructure for camps. <i>Where local public authorities are made responsible for meeting those obligations, Member States should ensure that they have sufficient financial resources and technical and material capacities and should support them accordingly, by providing expert support for example. In particular, the distribution of water for vulnerable and marginalised groups should not be disproportionately costly for local public authorities.</i></p> <p>26 P8_TA(2015)0294 27 P8_TA(2015)0294, paragraph 62. 28 COM(2014) 209 final 29 Council Recommendation (2013/C 378/01) of 9 December 2013 on effective Roma integration measures in</p>		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	the Member States (OJ C 378, 24.12.2013, p. 1).	the Member States (OJ C 378, 24.12.2013, p. 1).		
78.		Recital 19 AM 30		
79.	(19) The 7 th Environment Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet' ³⁰ , requires that the public have access to clear environmental information at national level. Directive 98/83/EC only provided for passive access to information, meaning that Member States merely had to ensure that information was available. Those provisions should therefore be replaced to ensure that up-to-date information is easily accessible, for instance on a website whose link should be actively distributed. The up-to-date information should not only include results from the monitoring programmes, but also additional information that the public may find useful, such as information on indicators (iron, hardness, minerals, etc.), which often influence consumers' perception of tap water. To that	(19) The 7 th Environment Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet' ³⁰ , requires that the public have access to clear environmental information at national level. Directive 98/83/EC only provided for passive access to information, meaning that Member States merely had to ensure that information was available. Those provisions should therefore be replaced to ensure that up-to-date information <i>that is comprehensible and relevant to consumers and</i> easily accessible, for instance <i>in a booklet, a website or a smart application.</i> The up-to-date information should not only include results from the monitoring programmes, but also additional information that the public may find useful, such as <i>the outcome of actions taken to monitor water suppliers as</i>	(19) The 7 th Environment Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet' ³⁰ , requires that the public have access to clear environmental information at national level. Directive 98/83/EC only provided for passive access to information, meaning that Member States merely had to ensure that information was available. Those provisions should therefore be replaced to ensure that up-to-date information on the quality of water is easily accessible, for instance on a website whose link should be actively distributed or by other means as appropriate. The up-to-date information should not only include, as a minimum the price or cost of water supplied per litre or cubic metre, as well as results from the monitoring programmes, types of water treatment and disinfection	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>end, the indicator parameters of Directive 98/83/EC that did not provide health-related information should be replaced by on-line information on those parameters. For very large water suppliers, additional information on, <i>inter alia</i>, energy efficiency, management, governance, cost structure, and treatment applied, should also be available on-line. It is assumed that better consumer knowledge and improved transparency will contribute to increasing citizens' confidence in the water supplied to them. This in turn is expected to lead to increased use of tap water, thereby contributing to reduced plastic litter and greenhouse gas emissions, and a positive impact on climate change mitigation and the environment as a whole.</p>	<p><i>regards water quality parameters and information on indicator parameters listed in Part Ba of Annex I.</i> For very large water suppliers, additional information on, <i>inter alia</i>, management, <i>tariff</i> structure and treatment applied, should also be available on-line. <i>The purpose of better consumer knowledge of relevant information and improved transparency should be to increase citizens' confidence in the water supplied to them, as well as in water services, and should lead to an increased use of tap water as drinking water, which could contribute to reduced plastic usage and litter and greenhouse gas emissions, and a positive impact on climate change mitigation and the environment as a whole.</i></p>	<p>applied, information on exceedance of the parametric values relevant for human health, relevant information on risk assessment and risk management of the supply system, advice on how to reduce water consumption and avoid health risks due to stagnant water, but also additional information that the public may find useful, such as information on indicators (iron, hardness, minerals, etc.), which often influence consumers' perception of tap water. In addition, as a response to consumers interests on water issues, they should be given access, upon request, to available historical data on monitoring results and types of treatment. To that end, the indicator parameters of Directive 98/83/EC that did not provide health-related information should be replaced by on-line information on those parameters. For very large water suppliers, additional information on, <i>inter alia</i>, energy</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>³⁰ Decision No 1386/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet' (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 171).</p>	<p>³⁰ Decision No 1386/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet' (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 171).</p>	<p>efficiency, management, governance, cost structure, and treatment applied, should also be available on-line. It is assumed that better consumer knowledge and improved transparency will contribute to increasing citizens' confidence in the water supplied to them. This in turn is expected to lead to increased use of tap water, thereby contributing to reduced plastic litter and greenhouse gas emissions, and a positive impact on climate change mitigation and the environment as a whole.</p>	
80.		Recital 20 AM 31		
81.				
82.	(20) For the same reasons, and in order to make consumers more aware of the implications of water	(20) For the same reasons, and in order to make consumers more aware of the implications of water	Deleted	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	consumption, they should also receive information (for instance on their invoice or by smart applications) on the volume consumed, the cost structure of the tariff charged by the water supplier, including variable and fixed costs, as well as on the price per litre of water intended for human consumption, thereby allowing a comparison with the price of bottled water.	consumption, they should also receive information <i>in an easily accessible manner, for instance on their invoice or by smart application</i> on the volume consumed <i>per year, changes in consumption, a comparison with average household consumption, where such information is available to the water supplier</i> , the structure of the tariff charged by the water supplier, including <i>the distribution of</i> variable and fixed <i>parts of it</i> , as well as on the price per litre of water intended for human consumption, thereby allowing a comparison with the price of bottled water.		
83.		Recital 21 AM 32		
84.	(21) The principles to be considered in the setting of water tariffs, namely recovery of costs for water services and polluter pays, are set out in Directive 2000/60/EC. However, the financial sustainability of the provision of water services is not always ensured, sometimes leading	(21) The <i>fundamental</i> principles to be considered in the setting of water tariffs, <i>without prejudice to Article 9(4) of Directive 2000/60/EC</i> , namely recovery of costs for water services and polluter pays, are set out in <i>that</i> Directive. However, the financial sustainability of the	Deleted	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	to under-investment in the maintenance of water infrastructure. With the improvement of monitoring techniques, leakage rates – mainly due to such under-investment – have become increasingly apparent and reduction of water losses should be encouraged at Union level to improve the efficiency of water infrastructure. In line with the principle of subsidiarity, that issue should be addressed by increasing transparency and consumer information on leakage rates and energy efficiency.	provision of water services is not always ensured, sometimes leading to under-investment in the maintenance of water infrastructure. With the improvement of monitoring techniques, leakage <i>levels</i> – mainly due to such under-investment – have become increasingly apparent and reduction of water losses should be encouraged at Union level to improve the efficiency of water infrastructure. In line with the principle of subsidiarity, <i>in order to raise awareness of this issue, the information related to it should be shared in a more transparent way with consumers.</i>		
85.	Recital 22			
86.	(22) Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ³¹ aims at guaranteeing the right of access to environmental information in the Member States in line with the Aarhus Convention. It encompasses broad obligations related both to making			

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	<p>environmental information available upon request and actively disseminating such information. Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council³² is also of broad scope, covering the sharing of spatial information, including data-sets on different environmental topics. It is important that provisions of this Directive related to access to information and data-sharing arrangements complement those Directives and do not create a separate legal regime. Therefore, the provisions of this Directive on information to the public and on information on monitoring of implementation should be without prejudice to Directives 2003/4/EC and 2007/2/EC.</p> <p>³¹ Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC (OJ L 41, 14.2.2003, p. 26).</p> <p>³² Directive 2007/2/EC of the</p>			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE) (OJ L 108, 25.4.2007, p. 1).			
87.	Recital 23			
88.	(23) Directive 98/83/EC did not set out reporting obligations for small water suppliers. To remedy this, and to address the need for implementation and compliance information, a new system should be introduced, whereby Member States are required to set up, keep up-to-date and make accessible to the Commission and the European Environmental Agency data sets containing only relevant data, such as exceedances of parametric values and incidents of a certain significance. This should ensure that the administrative burden on all entities remains as limited as possible. To ensure the appropriate infrastructure for public access, reporting and data-sharing between public authorities, Member States should base the data specifications			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	on Directive 2007/2/EC and its implementing acts.			
89.	Recital 24			
90.	(24) Data reported by Member States is not only necessary for the purposes of compliance checking but is also essential to enable the Commission to monitor and assess the performance of the legislation against the objectives it pursues in order to inform any future evaluation of the legislation in accordance with paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016 ³³ . In that context, there is a need for relevant data that will allow better assessment of the efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, and EU value added of the Directive, hence the necessity to ensure appropriate reporting mechanisms that can also serve as indicators for future evaluations of			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>this Directive.</p> <p>³³ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.</p>			
91.		<p>Recital 25 AM 34</p>		
92.	<p>(25) Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, the Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Directive within a certain period of time from the date set for its transposition. That evaluation should be based on experience gathered and data collected during the implementation of the Directive, on relevant scientific, analytical, epidemiological data, and on any available WHO recommendations.</p>	<p>(25) Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, the Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Directive within a certain period of time from the date set for its transposition. That evaluation should be based on experience gathered and data collected during the implementation of the Directive, on any available WHO recommendations, <i>and on relevant scientific, analytical and epidemiological data.</i></p>		
93.	<p>Recital 26</p>			
94.	<p>(26) This Directive respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. In particular, this Directive seeks to promote the</p>			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	principles relating to health care, access to services of general economic interest, environmental protection and consumer protection.			
95.			Recital 27	
96.	<p>(27) As the Court of Justice has held on numerous occasions, it would be incompatible with the binding effect which the third paragraph of Article 288 of the Treaty ascribes to a Directive to exclude, in principle, the possibility of an obligation imposed by a Directive from being relied on by persons concerned. That consideration applies particularly in respect of a Directive which has the objective of protecting human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption. Therefore, in accordance with the Aarhus Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters³⁴,</p>		<p>(27) The aim of this Directive is to protect human health and the environment. As the Court of Justice has held on numerous occasions, it would be incompatible with the binding effect which the third paragraph of Article 288 of the Treaty ascribes to a Directive to exclude, in principle, the possibility of an obligation imposed by a Directive from being relied on by persons concerned. That consideration applies particularly in respect of a Directive which has the objective of protecting human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption. Therefore, in accordance with the Aarhus Convention on access to information, public participation in</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>members of the public concerned should have access to justice in order to contribute to the protection of the right to live in an environment which is adequate for personal health and well-being. In addition, where a large number of persons are in a 'mass harm situation', due to the same illegal practices relating to the violation of rights granted by this Directive, they should have the possibility to use collective redress mechanisms, where such mechanisms have been established by Member States in line with Commission Recommendation 2013/396/EU³⁵.</p> <p>³⁴ OJ L 124, 17.5.2005, p. 4. ³⁵ Commission Recommendation of 11 June 2013 on common principles for injunctive and compensatory collective redress mechanisms in the Member States concerning violations of rights granted under Union law (OJ L 201, 26.7.2013, p. 60).</p>		<p>decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters³⁴; members of the public concerned should have access to justice in order to contribute to the protection of the right to live in an environment which is adequate for personal health and well-being. In addition, where a large number of persons are in a 'mass harm situation', due to the same illegal practices relating to the violation of rights granted by this Directive, they should have the possibility to use collective redress mechanisms, where such mechanisms have been established by Member States in line with Commission Recommendation 2013/396/EU³⁵.</p> <p>³⁴ OJ L 124, 17.5.2005, p. 4. ³⁵ Commission Recommendation of 11 June 2013 on common principles for injunctive and compensatory collective redress mechanisms in the Member States concerning violations of rights granted under Union law (OJ L 201, 26.7.2013, p. 60).</p>	
97.		Recital 28 AM 35		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
98.	<p>(28) In order to adapt this Directive to scientific and technical progress or to specify monitoring requirements for the purposes of the hazard and domestic distribution risk assessments, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission to amend Annexes I to IV to this Directive. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert</p>	<p>(28) In order to adapt this Directive to scientific and technical progress or to specify monitoring requirements for the purposes of the hazard and domestic distribution risk assessments, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission to amend Annexes I to IV to this Directive, and take measures necessary under the changes set out under Article 10a. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts</p>	<p>(28) In order to adapt this Directive to scientific and technical progress or to specify monitoring requirements for the purposes of the hazard and domestic distribution risk risk based approach to water safety, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission to amend Annexes III to IV III to this Directive. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts. In addition, the empowerment laid down in Annex I, part C, Note 10, of Directive 98/83/EC, to set monitoring frequencies and monitoring methods for radioactive substances has become obsolete due to the adoption of Council Directive 2013/51/Euratom³⁶ and should therefore be deleted. The empowerment laid down in the second subparagraph of part A of Annex III to Directive 98/83/EC concerning amendments of the Directive is no longer necessary and should be deleted.</p> <p>³⁶ Council Directive 2013/51/Euratom of 22 October 2013 laying down requirements for the protection of the health of the general public with regard to radioactive substances in water intended for human consumption (OJ L 296, 7.11.2013, p. 12).</p>	<p>systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts. In addition, the empowerment laid down in Annex I, part C, Note 10, of Directive 98/83/EC, to set monitoring frequencies and monitoring methods for radioactive substances has become obsolete due to the adoption of Council Directive 2013/51/Euratom³⁶ and should therefore be deleted. The empowerment laid down in the second subparagraph of part A of Annex III to Directive 98/83/EC concerning amendments of the Directive is no longer necessary and should be deleted.</p> <p>³⁶ Council Directive 2013/51/Euratom of 22 October 2013 laying down requirements for the protection of the health of the general public with regard to radioactive substances in water intended for human consumption (OJ L 296, 7.11.2013, p. 12).</p>	<p>meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts. In addition, the empowerment laid down in Annex I, part C, Note 10, of Directive 98/83/EC, to set monitoring frequencies and monitoring methods for radioactive substances has become obsolete due to the adoption of Council Directive 2013/51/Euratom³⁶ and should therefore be deleted. The empowerment laid down in the second subparagraph of part A of Annex III to Directive 98/83/EC concerning amendments of the Directive is no longer necessary and should be deleted.</p> <p>³⁶ Council Directive 2013/51/Euratom of 22 October 2013 laying down requirements for the protection of the health of the general public with regard to radioactive substances in water intended for human consumption (OJ L 296, 7.11.2013, p. 12).</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
99.			Recital 29	
100.	<p>(29) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Directive, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission for the adoption of the format of, and modalities to present, the information on water intended for human consumption to be provided to all persons supplied, as well as for the adoption of the format of, and modalities to present, the information to be provided by Member States and compiled by the European Environmental Agency on the implementation of this Directive. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁷.</p> <p>³⁷ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down</p>		<p>(29) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Directive, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission for the adoption of the format of, and modalities to present, the information on water intended for human consumption to be provided to all persons supplied, as well as for the adoption of the format of, and modalities to present, the information to be provided by Member States and compiled by the European Environmental Agency on the implementation of this Directive, as well as to establish a watch list mechanism. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁷.</p> <p>³⁷ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).		the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).	
10 1.	Recital 30			
10 2.	(30) Without prejudice to the requirements of Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ³⁸ , Member States should lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Directive and ensure that they are implemented. The penalties should be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. ³⁸ Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law (OJ L 328, 6.12.2008, p. 28).			
10 3.			Recital 30a (new)	
10			(30a) In order for water	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
4.			<p>suppliers to have a full set of data available when they start applying the supply risk assessment, a transition period of 3 years should be introduced for new parameters. This will allow Member States to carry out the identification of hazards and hazardous events during those first 3 years after application date of this Directive, thereby already providing data to water suppliers on these new parameters, and avoiding any unnecessary monitoring by water suppliers, if it is found that a parameter does not need to be monitored via this first identification of hazards and hazardous events. During those initial 3 years, water suppliers should nevertheless carry out the supply risk assessment (or use existing risk assessments already carried out under Directive (EU) 2015/1787) for those parameters that were part of Annex I to Directive 98/83/EC, given that data will already be available for</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			those parameters when this Directive enters into force.	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
10 5.	Recital 31			
10 6.	(31) Directive 2013/51/Euratom lays down specific arrangements for the monitoring of radioactive substances in water intended for human consumption. Therefore, this Directive should not set out parametric values on radioactivity.			
10 7.	Recital 32			
10 8.	(32) Since the objective of this Directive, namely the protection of human health, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on the European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.			
10 9.	Recital 33			
11 0.	(33) The obligation to transpose this Directive into national law should be confined to those provisions which represent a substantive amendment as compared to the earlier Directives. The obligation to transpose the provisions which are unchanged arises under the earlier Directives.			
11 1.	Recital 34			
11 2.	(34) This Directive should be without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States relating to the time-limits for the transposition into national law of the Directives set out in Annex V, Part B,			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
11 3.	HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:			
11 4.	<i>Article 1 Objective</i>			
11 5.		Article 1 (1) AM 36		
11 6.	1. This Directive concerns the quality of water intended for human consumption.	1. This Directive concerns the quality of water intended for human consumption <i>for all in the Union.</i>		
11 7.		Article 1 (2) AMs 163, 189, 207 and 215		
11 8.	2. The objective of this Directive shall be to protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.	2. The objective of this Directive shall be to protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean, <i>and to provide universal access to water intended for human consumption.</i>		
11 9.	<i>Article 2 Definitions</i>			
12		Article 2 (1)		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
0.		AM 38		
12 1.	For the purposes of this Directive: 1. 'water intended for human consumption' shall mean all water either in its original state or after treatment, intended for drinking, cooking, food preparation or production, or other domestic purposes in both public and private premises, regardless of its origin and whether it is supplied from a distribution network, supplied from a tanker or, for spring waters, put in bottles .	For the purposes of this Directive: 1. 'water intended for human consumption' shall mean all water either in its original state or after treatment, intended for drinking, cooking, food preparation or production, or for other food purposes , or other domestic purposes in both public and private premises, including food businesses , regardless of its origin and whether it is supplied from a distribution network, supplied from a tanker or put in bottles or containers .	For the purposes of this Directive: 1. 'water intended for human consumption' shall mean: a) all water either in its original state or after treatment, intended for drinking, cooking, food preparation or production , or other domestic purposes in both public and private premises, regardless of its origin and whether it is supplied from a distribution network, supplied from a tanker or, for spring waters , put in bottles or containers, including spring waters .	
12 2.			Article 2 (1) (b) (new)	
12 3.			b) all water used in any food business for the manufacture, processing, preservation or marketing of products or substances intended for human consumption unless the competent national authorities	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			are satisfied that the quality of the water cannot affect the wholesomeness of the foodstuff in its finished form.	
12 4.		Article 2 (2) AM 39		
12 5.	2. 'domestic distribution system' shall mean the pipework, fittings and appliances which are installed between the taps that are normally used for human consumption in both public and private premises and the distribution network but only if they are not the responsibility of the water supplier, in its capacity as a water supplier, according to the relevant national law.	<i>(Does not affect the English version.)</i>		
12 6.		Article 2 (3) AM 40		
12 7.	3. 'water supplier' shall mean an entity supplying at least 10 m ³ of water intended for human consumption a day as an average.	3. 'water supplier' shall mean <i>a legal</i> entity supplying at least 10 m ³ of water intended for human consumption a day as an average.	3. 'water supplier' shall mean an entity supplying at least 10 m ³ of water intended for human consumption a day as an average.	
12 8.		Article 2 (3a) (new) AM 41		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
12 9.		<i>3a. 'very small water supplier' shall mean a water supplier supplying less than 50 m³ per day or serving less than 250 people.</i>		
13 0.		Article 2 (4) AM 42		
13 1.	4. 'small water supplier' shall mean a water supplier supplying less than 500 m ³ per day or serving less than 5 000 people.	4. 'small water supplier' shall mean a water supplier supplying less than 500 m ³ per day or serving less than 2 500 people.	Deleted	
13 2.		Article 2 (4a) AM 43		
13 3.		<i>4a. 'medium water supplier' shall mean a water supplier supplying at least 500 m³ per day or serving at least 2 500 people.</i>		
13 4.		Article 2 (5) AM 44		
13 5.	5. 'large water supplier' shall mean a water supplier supplying at least 500 m ³ per day or serving at least 5 000 people.	5. 'large water supplier' shall mean a water supplier supplying at least 5 000 m ³ per day or serving at least 25 000 people.	Deleted	
13 6.		Article 2 (6) AM 45		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
13 7.	6. 'very large water supplier' shall mean a water supplier supplying at least 5 000 m ³ per day or serving at least 50 000 people.	6. 'very large water supplier' shall mean a water supplier supplying at least 20 000 m ³ per day or serving at least 100 000 people.	6. 'very large water supplier' shall mean a water supplier supplying at least 5 000 10000 m ³ per day as an average or serving at least 50 000 people.	
13 8.		Article 2 (7) AM 46		
13 9.	7. 'priority premises' shall mean large premises with many users potentially exposed to water-related risks, such as hospitals, healthcare institutions, buildings with a lodging facility, penal institutions and campgrounds, as identified by Member States.	7. 'priority premises' shall mean large <i>non-household</i> premises with many <i>people, in particular vulnerable people</i> , potentially exposed to water-related risks, such as hospitals, healthcare institutions, <i>retirement homes, schools, universities and other education facilities, crèches and nurseries, sport, recreation, leisure and exhibition facilities</i> , buildings with a lodging facility, penal institutions and campgrounds, as identified by Member States.	7. 'priority premises' shall mean large premises with many users potentially exposed to water-related risks, in particular large premises for public use , such as hospitals, healthcare institutions, buildings with a lodging facility, penal institutions and campgrounds , as identified by Member States.	
14 0.			Article 2 (8)	
14 1.	8. 'vulnerable and marginalised groups' shall mean		Deleted	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	people isolated from society, as a result of discrimination or of a lack of access to rights, resources, or opportunities, and who are more exposed to a range of possible risks relating to their health, safety, lack of education, engagement in harmful practices, or other risks, compared to the rest of society.			
14 2.		Article 2 (8a) (new) AM 47		
14 3.		<i>8a. 'food business' shall mean a food business as defined in point (2) of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002.</i>	8a. 'food business' shall mean food business as defined in Article 3(2) of Regulation 178/2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety	
14 4.			Article 2 (9) (new)	
14 5.			9. 'food business operator' shall mean food business operator as defined in Article 3	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			(3) of Regulation 178/2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety	
14 6.			Article 2 (10) (new)	
14 7.			10. 'hazard' shall mean biological, chemical, physical or radiological agent in, or condition of water, with the potential to cause harm to public health through water consumption.	
14 8.			Article 2 (11) (new)	
14 9.			11. 'hazardous event' shall mean event that introduces hazards to, or fails to remove them from, the drinking water supply system.	
15			Article 2 (12) (new)	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
0.				
15 1.			12. 'risk' shall mean combination of the likelihood of a hazardous event and the severity of consequences, if the hazard and hazardous event occurs in the drinking water supply system.	
15 2.	<i>Article 3 Exemptions</i>			
15 3.	Article 3 (1)			
15 4.	1. This Directive shall not apply to:			
15 5.	(a) natural mineral waters recognised as such by the responsible authority, as referred to in Directive 2009/54/EC;			
15 6.	(b) waters which are medicinal products within the meaning of Directive 2001/83/EC.			
15		Article 3 (1a) (new)		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
7.		AM 48		
15 8.		<p><i>1a. For water used in food businesses for the manufacture, processing, preservation or marketing of products or substances intended for human consumption, only Articles 4, 5, 6 and 11 of this Directive shall apply. However, none of the articles of this Directive shall apply where an operator of a food business can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the competent national authorities that the quality of the water it uses does not affect the hygiene of the products or substances resulting from its activities and that such products or substances comply with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{1a}.</i></p> <p>^{1a} <i>Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs (OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 1).</i></p>		
15		Article 3 (1b) (new)		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
9.		AM 49		
16 0.		<p><i>Ib. A producer of water intended for human consumption that is put into bottles or containers shall not be considered a water supplier.</i></p> <p><i>Provisions of this Directive shall apply to water intended for human consumption put into bottles or containers insofar as they are not covered by obligations under other Union legislation.</i></p>		
16 1.		<p>Article 3 (1c) (new) AM 50</p>		
16 2.		<p><i>Ic. Maritime vessels that desalinate water, carry passengers and act as water suppliers shall only be subject to Articles 1 to 7 and 9 to 12 of this Directive and its Annexes.</i></p>		
16 3.	Article 3 (2)			
16	2. Member States may			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
4.	exempt from the provisions of this Directive:			
16 5.	(a) water intended exclusively for those purposes for which the competent authorities are satisfied that the quality of the water has no influence, either directly or indirectly, on the health of the consumers concerned;			
16 6.	(b) water intended for human consumption from an individual supply providing less than 10 m ³ a day as an average or serving fewer than 50 persons, unless the water is supplied as part of a commercial or public activity.			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
16 7.	Article 3 (3)			
16 8.	3. Member States that have recourse to the exemptions provided for in paragraph 2(b) shall ensure that the population concerned is informed thereof and of any action that can be taken to protect human health from the adverse effects resulting from any contamination of water intended for human consumption. In addition, when a potential danger to human health arising out of the quality of such water is apparent, the population concerned shall promptly be given appropriate advice.			
16 9.			Article 3 (4) (new)	
17 0.			4. Member States may exempt food business operators from the provisions of this Directive, as regards the water used for the specific purposes of	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			the food business, if the competent national authorities are satisfied that the quality of that water cannot affect the safety of the foodstuff in its finished form and provided their water supply complies with relevant obligations under the procedures on hazard analysis and critical control point principles and remedial actions under relevant Union legislation on food.	
17 1.			Article 3 (5) (new)	
17 2.			5. Water suppliers supplying less than 10m ³ a day as an average or servicing fewer than 50 persons as part of a commercial or public activity shall only be subject to Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12 and 12a of this Directive, as well as relevant Annexes.	
17 3.	Article 4 General obligations			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
17 4.	Article 4 (1)			
17 5.	1. Without prejudice to their obligations under other Union provisions, Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that water intended for human consumption is wholesome and clean. For the purposes of the minimum requirements of this Directive, water intended for human consumption shall be wholesome and clean if it meets all the following conditions :			
17 6.	Article 4 (1) (a)			
17 7.	(a) it is free from any micro-organisms and parasites and from any substances which, in numbers or concentrations, constitute a potential danger to human health;			
17 8.			Article 4 (1) (b)	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
17 9.	(b) it meets the minimum requirements set out in Annex I, Parts A and B;		(b) it meets the minimum requirements set out in Annex I, Parts A, and B and C ;	
18 0.		Article 4 (1) (c) AM 51		
18 1.	(c) Member States have taken all other measures necessary to comply with the requirements set out in Articles 5 to 12 of this Directive.	(c) Member States have taken all other measures necessary to comply with the requirements set out:		
18 2.		<i>(i) in Articles 4 to 12 of this Directive for water intended for human consumption supplied to the final consumers from a distribution network or from a tanker;</i>		
18 3.		<i>(ii) in Articles 4, 5 and 6 and Article 11(4) of this Directive for water intended for human consumption put into bottles or containers in a food business;</i>		
18 4.		<i>(iii) in Articles 4, 5, 6 and 11 of this Directive for water intended for human consumption produced and used in a food business for the production, processing and</i>		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<i>distribution of food.</i>		
18 5.			Article 4 (1) (new subparagraph)	
18 6.			The minimum requirements set out in Annex I, Part A, do not apply to bottled spring water as referred to in Directive 2009/54/EC.	
18 7.		Article 4 (2) AM 52		
18 8.	2. Member States shall ensure that the measures taken to implement this Directive in no circumstances have the effect of allowing, directly or indirectly, any deterioration of the present quality of water intended for human consumption or any increase in the pollution of waters used for the production of water intended for human consumption.	2. Member States shall ensure that the measures taken to implement this Directive <i>adhere fully to the precautionary principle and</i> in no circumstances have the effect of allowing, directly or indirectly, any deterioration of the present quality of water intended for human consumption or any increase in the pollution of waters used for the production of water intended for human consumption .		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
189.		Article 4 (2a) (new) AM 53		
190.		<i>2a. Member States shall take measures to ensure that competent authorities carry out an assessment of the water leakage levels on their territory and of the potential for improvements in water leakage reduction in the drinking water sector. That assessment shall take into account relevant public health, environmental, technical and economic aspects. Member States shall adopt, by 31 December 2022, national targets to reduce the leakage levels of water suppliers in their territory by 31 December 2030. Member States may provide meaningful incentives to ensure that water suppliers in their territory meet the national targets.</i>		
191.		Article 4 (2b) (new) AM 54		
192.		<i>2b. If a competent authority in charge of the production and</i>		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<i>distribution of water intended for human consumption hands over the management of all or part of the water production or supply activities to a water supplier, the contract between the competent authority and the water supplier shall specify each party's responsibilities under this Directive.</i>		
19 3.	Article 5 Quality standards			
19 4.		Article 5 (1) AM 55		
19 5.	1. Member States shall set values applicable to water intended for human consumption for the parameters set out in Annex I, which shall not be less stringent than the values set out therein.	1. Member States shall set values applicable to water intended for human consumption for the parameters set out in Annex I.	1. Member States shall set values applicable to water intended for human consumption for the parameters set out in Annex I, Parts A, B, Ba and C , which shall not be less stringent than the values set out therein.	
19 6.		Article 5 (1a) AM 56		
19		1a. The values set pursuant to	1a. As regards the	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
7.		<i>paragraph 1 shall not be less stringent than those set out in Parts A, B and Ba of Annex I. As regards the parameters set out in Part Ba of Annex I, the values shall be set only for monitoring purposes and for the sake of ensuring that the requirements set out in Article 12 are met.</i>	parameters set out in Annex I, Part Ba, the values need be fixed only for monitoring purposes and for the fulfilment of the obligations imposed in Article 12.	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
19 8.	Article 5 (2)			
19 9.	2. A Member State shall set values for additional parameters not included in Annex I where the protection of human health within its national territory or part of it so requires. The values set shall, as a minimum, satisfy the requirements of Article 4(1)(a).			
20 0.		Article 5 (2) (subparagraph 1a) (new) AM 57		
20 1.		<i>The Member States shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the treatment agents, the materials, and the disinfection procedures used for disinfection purposes in water supply systems do not adversely affect the quality of water intended for human consumption. Any contamination of water intended for human consumption from the use of such agents, materials and procedures shall be minimised without,</i>		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<i>however, compromising the effectiveness of the disinfection.</i>		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
20 2.	<i>Article 6</i> Point of compliance			
20 3.		Article 6 (1) intro AM 58		
20 4.	The parametric values set in accordance with Article 5 for the parameters listed in Annex I, parts A and B, shall be complied with:	The parametric values set in accordance with Article 5 for the parameters listed in Annex I, parts A, B <i>and C</i> , shall be complied with:	1. The parametric values set in accordance with Article 5 for the parameters listed in Annex I, parts A and B, shall be complied with:	
20 5.	Article 6(intro (a))			
20 6.	(a) 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;			
20 7.	Article 6(intro (b))			
20 8.	(b) in the case of water supplied from a tanker, at the point at which it emerges from the			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	tanker;			
20 9.		Article 6 (1)(c) AM 59		
21 0.	(c) in the case of spring waters , at the point at which the water is put into the bottles .	(c) in the case of <i>water intended for human consumption put into bottles or containers</i> , at the point at which the water is put into the bottles <i>or containers</i> ;	(c) in the case of water, including spring water, put into bottles or containers , at the point at which the water is put into the bottles or containers .	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
21 1.		Article 6 (1) (ca) (new) AM 60		
21 2.		<i>(ca) in the case of water used in a food business where water is supplied by a water supplier, at the point of delivery in the food business.</i>	(d) in the case of water used in a food business, at the point where the water is used in the business.	
21 3.		Article 6 (1a) (new) AM 61	Article 6 (2) (new)	
21 4.		<i>1a. In the case of water covered by point (a) of paragraph 1, Member States shall be deemed to have fulfilled their obligations under this Article, where it can be established that non-compliance with the parameters provided for in Article 5 is caused by a private distribution system or the maintenance thereof, except as regards priority premises.</i>	2. In the case of water covered by paragraph 1(a), Member States shall be deemed to have fulfilled their obligations under this Article and under Articles 4 and 12(2) where it can be established that non-compliance with the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5 is due to the domestic distribution system or the maintenance thereof except in priority premises covered by Article 10.	
21 5.			Article 6 (3) (new)	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
21 6.			3. Where paragraph 2 applies and there is a risk that water covered by paragraph 1(a) would not comply with the parametric values established in accordance with Article 5, Member States shall nevertheless ensure that:	
21 7.			Article 6 (3) (a) (new)	
21 8.			(a) appropriate measures are taken to reduce or eliminate the risk of non-compliance with the parametric values, such as advising property owners of any possible remedial action they could take, and if necessary, other measures, such as appropriate treatment techniques, are taken to change the nature or properties of the water before it is supplied so as to reduce or eliminate the risk of the water not complying with the parametric values after supply; and	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
21 9.			Article 6 (3) (b) (new)	
22 0.			(b) the consumers concerned are duly informed and advised of any possible additional remedial action that they should take.	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
22 1.	<i>Article 7</i> <i>Risk-based approach to water safety</i>			
22 2.			Article 7 (1)	
22 3.	1. Member States shall ensure that the supply, treatment and distribution of water intended for human consumption is subject to a risk-based approach, composed of the following elements:		1. Member States shall ensure that the supply, treatment and distribution of water intended for human consumption is subject to a risk-based approach that covers the whole supply chain from the catchment area, abstraction, treatment, storage and distribution of water to the point of compliance specified in Article 6. The risk-based approach shall entail composed of the following elements:	
22 4.		Article 7 (1) (a) AM 62		
22 5.	(a) a hazard assessment of bodies of water used for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption, in accordance with Article 8;	(a) a hazard assessment of bodies of water or parts of bodies of water used for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption, carried out by	(a) a hazard assessment of bodies of water used a risk assessment and risk management of the catchment area(s) for for the abstraction	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<i>Member States</i> in accordance with Article 8;	point(s) of water intended for human consumption, in accordance with Article 8;	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
22 6.		Article 7 (1) (b) AM 63		
22 7.	(b) a supply risk assessment carried out by the water suppliers for the purposes of monitoring the quality of the water they supply, in accordance with Article 9 and Annex II, part C;	(b) a supply risk assessment carried out by the water suppliers <i>in each water supply system</i> for the purposes of <i>safeguarding and</i> monitoring the quality of the water they supply, in accordance with Article 9 and Annex II, part C;	(b) a supply -risk assessment and risk management for the supply system that includes the abstraction, treatment, storage and distribution of water to the point of supply carried out by the water suppliers for the purposes of monitoring the quality of the water they supply, in accordance with Article 9 and Annex II, part C;	
22 8.			Article 7 (1) (c)	
22 9.	(c) a domestic distribution risk assessment, in accordance with Article 10.		(c) a risk assessment for the domestic distribution systems -risk assessment, in accordance with Article 10.	
23 0.		Article 7 (1a) (new) AM 64		
23 1.		<i>1a. Member States may adapt the implementation of the risk-based approach, without compromising the objective of this Directive concerning the quality</i>		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<i>of water intended for human consumption and the health of consumers, when there are particular constraints due to geographical circumstances such as remoteness or accessibility of water supply zone.</i>		
23 2.		Article 7 (1b) (new) AM 65		
23 3.		<i>1b. Member States shall ensure a clear and appropriate distribution of responsibilities between stakeholders, as defined by the Member States, for the application of the risk-based approach with regard to the bodies of water used for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption and domestic distribution systems. Such distribution of responsibilities shall be tailored to their institutional and legal framework.</i>		
23 4.		Article 7 (2) AM 66		
23	2. Hazard assessments shall	2. Hazard assessments shall	2. The first risk assessment	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
5.	be carried out by [3 years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive]. They shall be reviewed every 3 years, and updated where necessary.	be carried out by [3 years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive]. They shall be reviewed every 3 years, <i>taking account of the requirement, provided for in Article 7 of Directive 2000/60/EC, for Member States to identify bodies of water</i> , and updated where necessary.	and risk management of the catchment area(s) for the abstraction point(s) hazard assessments shall be carried out by [3 6 years after the end date for the transposition of this Directive]. It They shall be reviewed every 3 years at regular intervals of no longer than 6 years , and updated where necessary.	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
23 6.		Article 7 (3) AM 67		
23 7.	3. Supply risk assessments shall be carried out by very large water suppliers and large water suppliers by [3 years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive], and by small water suppliers by [6 years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive]. They shall be reviewed at regular intervals of no longer than 6 years, and updated where necessary.	3. Supply risk assessments shall be carried out by water suppliers by [6 years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive]. They shall be reviewed at regular intervals of no longer than 6 years, and updated where necessary.	3. The first risk assessment and risk management for the supply system risk assessments shall be carried out by very large water suppliers and large water suppliers by [3 years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive], and by small water suppliers by [6 years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive]. They It shall be reviewed at regular intervals of no longer than 6 years, and updated where necessary.	
23 8.		Article 7 (3a) AM 68		
23 9.		<i>3a. Pursuant to Articles 8 and 9 of this Directive, Member States shall take the necessary corrective measures under the programmes of measures and river basin management plans provided for in Articles 11 and 13 of Directive 2000/60/EC respectively.</i>		
24		Article 7 (4)		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
0.		AM 69		
24 1.	4. Domestic distribution risk assessments shall be carried out by [3 years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive]. They shall be reviewed every 3 years, and updated where necessary.	4. Domestic distribution risk assessments <i>in the premises referred to in Article 10(1)</i> shall be carried out by [3 years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive]. They shall be reviewed every 3 years, and updated where necessary.	4. The first risk assessment for the domestic distribution systems risk assessments shall be carried out by [3 6 years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive]. They shall be reviewed every 3 6 years, and updated where necessary.	
24 2.			Article 7 (5) (new)	
24 3.			5. The deadlines specified in paragraphs 2, 3, 4 shall not prevent Member States to ensure that measures are taken as soon as possible once the risks are identified and assessed.	
24 4.		Article 8 (title) AM 70		
24 5.	<i>Article 8 Hazard assessment of bodies of water used for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption</i>	<i>Article 8 Hazard assessment, monitoring and management of bodies of water used for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption</i>	<i>Article 8 Risk assessment and risk management of the catchment area(s) for the abstraction point(s) of water intended for human consumption</i>	
24		Article 8 (1) intro		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
6.		AM 71		
24 7.	1. Without prejudice to Articles 6 and 7 of Directive 2000/60/EC, Member States shall ensure that a hazard assessment is performed covering the bodies of water used for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption that provide more than 10 m ³ a day as an average. The hazard assessment shall include the following elements:	1. Without prejudice to Directive 2000/60/EC, <i>in particular Articles 4 to 8</i> , Member States shall, <i>in cooperation with their competent water authorities</i> , ensure that a hazard assessment is performed covering the bodies of water used for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption that provide more than 10 m ³ a day as an average. The hazard assessment shall include the following elements:	1. Without prejudice to Articles 6 and 7 of Directive 2000/60/EC, Member States shall ensure that a hazard assessment a risk assessment and risk management of the catchment area(s) for the abstraction point(s) is performed covering the bodies of water used for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption that provide more than 10 m³ a day as an average. It shall include the following elements:	
24 8.			Article 8 (1) (a) (new)	
24 9.			(a) characterisation of the catchment area(s) for the abstraction point(s) including:	
25 0.			Article 8 (1) (a) (i) (new)	
25 1.			(i) identification and mapping of the catchment area(s) for the abstraction	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			point(s);	
25 2.		Article 8 (1) (a) AM 72		
25 3.	(a) identification of and geo-references for all abstraction points in the bodies of water covered by the hazard assessment;	(a) identification of and geo-references for all abstraction points in the bodies <i>or parts of bodies</i> of water covered by the hazard assessment. <i>Given that the data referred to in this point are potentially sensitive, in particular in the context of public health protection, the Member States shall ensure that such data are protected and communicated only to the relevant authorities;</i>	(see Article 8 (1) (a) (iii) below)	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
25 4.		Article 8 (1) (b) AM 73		
25 5.	(b) mapping of the safeguard zones, where those zones have been established in accordance with Article 7(3) of Directive 2000/60/EC, and the protected areas referred to in Article 6 of that Directive;	(b) mapping of the safeguard zones, where those zones have been established in accordance with Article 7(3) of Directive 2000/60/EC;	(ii) mapping of the safeguard zones, where those zones have been established in accordance with Article 7(3) of Directive 2000/60/EC, and the protected areas referred to in Article 6 of that Directive;	
25 6.			Article 8 (1) (a) (iii) (new)	
25 7.			(iii) geo-references of all abstraction points in the catchment area(s) ;	
25 8.			Article 8 (1) (a) (iv) (new)	
25 9.			(iv) description of land-use, runoff, and recharge processes in the catchment areas(s) for the abstraction point(s).	
26 0.			Article 8 (1) (a) (new subparagraph)	
26 1.			To that end, Member States may use information collected in	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			accordance to Articles 5 and 7 of Directive 2000/60/EC;	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
26 2.		Article 8 (1) (c) AM 216		
26 3.	(c) identification of hazards and possible pollution sources affecting the bodies of water covered by the hazard assessment. To that end, Member States may use the review of the impact of human activity undertaken in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 2000/60/EC and information on significant pressures collected in accordance with point 1.4 of Annex II to that Directive;	(c) identification of hazards and possible pollution sources affecting the bodies of water covered by the hazard assessment. <i>Such research and identification of pollution sources shall be regularly updated to detect new substances that affect micro-plastics, notably PFAS.</i> To that end, Member States may use the review of the impact of human activity undertaken in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 2000/60/EC and information on significant pressures collected in accordance with point 1.4 of Annex II to that Directive;	(c) an identification of hazards and hazardous events and the assessment of the risk they may pose to the quality of water intended for human consumption, including their possible consequences that might deteriorate the quality-of water in the catchment area(s) for the abstraction point(s) to the extent that it may constitute a risk for human health through water consumption or may lead to unacceptable deterioration of the water quality of water intended for human consumption, considering the level of purification treatment used or needed in the production of water intended for human consumption. To that end, Member States may use the review of the impact of human activity undertaken in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 2000/60/EC and information on significant	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			pressures collected in accordance with points 1.4, 1.5 and 2.3 to 2.5 of Annex II to that Directive;	
26 4.		Article 8 (1) (d) AM 75		
26 5.	(d) regular monitoring in the bodies of water covered by the hazard assessment of relevant pollutants selected from the following lists:	(d) regular monitoring in the bodies <i>or parts of bodies</i> of water covered by the hazard assessment of pollutants <i>that are relevant for the water supply and that are</i> selected from the following lists:	(d) regular when considered necessary with respect to the identification of hazards and hazardous events , monitoring in surface water and/or groundwater in the catchment area(s) for the abstraction point(s) or in raw water the bodies of water covered by the hazard assessment of relevant parameters, substances or pollutants selected from the following lists:	
26 6.			Article 8 (1) (d) (i)	
26 7.	(i) parameters listed in parts A and B of Annex I to this Directive;		(i) parameters listed in parts A and B of Annex I or established in accordance with Article 5(2) to of this Directive;	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
26 8.	Article 8 (1) (d) (ii)			
26 9.	<p>(ii) groundwater pollutants listed in Annex I to Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴¹, and pollutants and indicators of pollution for which threshold values have been established by Member States in accordance with Annex II to that Directive;</p> <p>⁴¹ Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration (OJ L 372, 27.12.2006, p. 19).</p>			
27 0.	Article 8 (1) (d) (iii)			
27 1.	(iii) priority substances and certain other pollutants listed in Annex I to Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁴² ;			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	⁴² Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy, amending and subsequently repealing Council Directives 82/176/EEC, 83/513/EEC, 84/156/EEC, 84/491/EEC, 86/280/EEC and amending Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 348, 24.12.2008, p. 84).			
27 2.			Article 8 (1) (d) (iia) (new)	
27 3.			(iia) river basin specific pollutants established by Member States in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC;	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
27 4.		Article 8 (1) (d) (iv) AM 76		
27 5.	(iv) other relevant pollutants, such as microplastics, or river basin specific pollutants established by Member States on the basis of the review of the impact of human activity undertaken in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 2000/60/EC and information on significant pressures collected in accordance with point 1.4 of Annex II to that Directive.	(iv) <i>parameters for monitoring purposes only in Part Ca of Annex I, or other relevant pollutants, such as microplastics, provided that a methodology to measure microplastics as specified in Article 11(5b) is in place</i> , or river basin specific pollutants established by Member States on the basis of the review of the impact of human activity undertaken in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 2000/60/EC and information on significant pressures collected in accordance with point 1.4 of Annex II to that Directive.	(iv) other relevant pollutants for water intended for human consumption , such as microplastics, or river basin specific pollutants established by Member States on the basis of the review of the impact of human activity undertaken in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 2000/60/EC and information on significant pressures collected in accordance with paragraph 1(c) of this Article point 1.4 of Annex II to that Directive.	
27 6.			Article 8 (1) (d) (v) (new)	
27 7.			(v) naturally occurring substances that may pose a hazard for human health through water intended for human consumption;	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
27 8.			Article 8 (1) (d) (vi) (new)	
27 9.			(vi) substances and compounds included in the watch list as established in accordance with Article 11(7) of this Directive.	
28 0.		Article 8 (1) (subparag 1 a) (new) AM 77		
28 1.		<i>Very small water suppliers may be exempted from the requirements referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of this paragraph, provided that the competent authority has prior and up to date documented knowledge of the relevant parameters referred to in those points. This exemption shall be reviewed by the competent authority at least every three years and updated where necessary.</i>		
28 2.			Article 8 (1) (subparag. 2)	
28 3.	Member States shall select from points (i) to (iv) for monitoring the parameters, substances or		Member States shall select from points (i) to (vi) for monitoring the parameters, substances or	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	pollutants that are considered relevant in light of the hazards identified under point (c) or in light of the information provided by the water suppliers in accordance with paragraph 2.		pollutants that are considered relevant in light of the hazards identified under point (c) or in light of the information provided by the water suppliers in accordance with paragraph 2.	
28 4.		Article 8 (1) (subparag. 3) AM 217		
28 5.	For the purpose of the regular monitoring, Member States may use the monitoring carried out in accordance with other Union legislation.	For the purpose of the regular monitoring, <i>as well as for the purpose of detecting new harmful substances through new investigations</i> , Member States may use the monitoring carried out, <i>and the investigation capacity provided for</i> , in accordance with other Union legislation.	For the purpose of the regular monitoring, Member States may use available the monitoring carried out in accordance with Articles 7 and 8 of Directive 2000/60/EC or other Union legislation relevant for the catchment area(s) for the abstraction point(s) .	
28 6.			Article 8 (2)	
28 7.	2. Those water suppliers that monitor their raw water for the purposes of operational monitoring shall be required to inform the competent authorities of trends and of unusual concentrations of monitored parameters, substances or pollutants.		2. Those Water suppliers that perform monitoring in the catchment area(s) for the abstraction point(s) or in their raw water for the purposes of operational monitoring shall be required to inform the competent authorities of trends and of unusual	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			concentrations of monitored parameters, substances or pollutants.	
28 8.		Article 8 (3) AM 78		
28 9.	3. Member States shall inform water suppliers using the body of water covered by the hazard assessment of the results of the monitoring carried out under paragraph 1(d) and may, on the basis of those monitoring results:	<i>Deleted</i>	3. Member States shall ensure that water suppliers and competent authorities have access to the available information specified in paragraphs 1 and 2, and that relevant inform water supplier using the body of water suppliers of have access to covered by the hazard assessment of the results of the monitoring results obtained carried out under paragraph 1(d). and may, on the basis of those monitoring results:	
29 0.			Article 8 (3) (a)	
29 1.	(a) require water suppliers to carry out additional monitoring or treatment of certain parameters;		Deleted	
29 2.			Article 8 (3) (b)	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
29 3.	(b) allow water suppliers to decrease the monitoring frequency of certain parameters, without being required to carry out a supply risk assessment, provided that they are not core parameters within the meaning of Annex II, part B, point 1, and provided that no factor that can be reasonably anticipated is likely to cause deterioration of the quality of the water.		(b) On the basis of this information, Member States may allow water suppliers to decrease the monitoring frequency of certain parameters, or remove a parameter from the list of parameters to be monitored by the water supplier in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 (2) (a) , without being required to carry out a supply -risk assessment of the supply system , provided that: (i) they are not core parameters within the meaning of Annex II, part B, point 1, and provided that (ii) no factor that can be reasonably anticipated is likely to cause deterioration of the quality of the water.	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
29 4.		Article 8 (4) AM 79		
29 5.	4. In such cases where a water supplier is allowed to decrease the monitoring frequency as referred to in paragraph 2(b), Member States shall continue to regularly monitor those parameters in the body of water covered by the hazard assessment.	<i>Deleted</i>	Deleted	
29 6.		Article 8 (5) (subparag. 1) intro AM 80		
29 7.	5. On the basis of the information collected under paragraphs 1 and 2 and gathered under Directive 2000/60/EC, Member States shall take the following measures in cooperation with water suppliers and other stakeholders, or ensure that those measures are taken by the water suppliers:	5. On the basis of the information collected under paragraphs 1 and 2 and gathered under Directive 2000/60/EC, Member States shall take the following measures in cooperation with water suppliers and other stakeholders:	5. On the basis of the outcome of the risk assessment performed in accordance with paragraph 1, information collected under paragraphs 1 and 2 and gathered under Directive 2000/60/EC , Member States shall ensure that management take the following measures to prevent or control the risks identified are taken, such as: in cooperation with water suppliers and other stakeholders, or ensure that those measures are taken by the water suppliers:	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
29 8.		Article 8 (5) (subparag. 1) (a) AM 178		
29 9.	(a) prevention measures to reduce the level of treatment required and to safeguard the water quality, including measures referred to in Article 11(3)(d) of Directive 2000/60/EC;	<i>Deleted</i>	(a) defining and implementing preventive or mitigation measures in the catchment area(s) for the abstraction point(s) in addition to the ones foreseen or taken in accordance to prevention measures to reduce the level of treatment required and to safeguard the water quality, including measures referred to in Article 11(3)(d) of Directive 2000/60/EC, where required to ensure the quality of the water intended for human consumption. Where appropriate, those measures shall be included in the programs of measures referred to in Article 11(3) of Directive 2000/60/EC;	
30 0.		Article 8 (5) (subparag. 1) (aa) (new) AM 82		
30 1.		<i>(aa) ensure that polluters, in cooperation with water suppliers</i>		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<i>and other relevant stakeholders, take preventive measures to reduce or avoid the level of treatment required and to safeguard the water quality, including measures referred to in point (d) of Article 11(3) of Directive 2000/60/EC as well as additional measures deemed necessary on the basis of the monitoring carried out under point (d) of paragraph 1 of this Article;</i>		
30 2.		Article 8 (5) (subparag. 1) (b) AM 83		
30 3.	(b) mitigating measures, which are considered necessary on the basis of the monitoring carried out under paragraph 1(d), in order to identify and address the pollution source.	(b) mitigating measures, which are considered necessary on the basis of the monitoring carried out under paragraph 1(d), in order to identify and address the pollution source <i>and avoid any additional treatment, when prevention measures are considered not viable or not effective enough to address the pollution source in a timely manner;</i>	(b) ensuring appropriate monitoring of parameters, substances or pollutants in surface water and/or groundwater in the catchment area(s) for the abstraction point(s) or in the raw water that may constitute a risk for human health through water consumption or lead to unacceptable deterioration of the quality of water intended for	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			<p>human consumption and that have not been taken into consideration in the monitoring performed in accordance to Article 7 and 8 of Directive 2000/60/EC. Where appropriate, this monitoring shall be included in the monitoring programs referred to in Articles 7 and 8 of Directive 2000/60/EC. mitigating measures, which are considered necessary on the basis of the monitoring carried out under paragraph 1(d), in order to identify and address the pollution source.</p>	
30 4.		<p>Article 8 (5) (subparag. 1) (ba) (new) AM 84</p>		
30 5.		<p><i>(ba) where measures set out in points (aa) and (b) have not been deemed sufficient to provide adequate protection for human health, require water suppliers to carry out additional monitoring of certain parameters at the point of abstraction or treatment, if strictly necessary to prevent health risks.</i></p>		
30 6.			<p>Article 8 (5) (subparag. one) (c) (new)</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
30 7.			(c) evaluation of the need for the establishment or adaptation of the safeguard zones for groundwater and surface water, according to Article 7(3) of Directive 2000/60/EC, and any other relevant zones.	
30 8.			Article 8 (5) (subparag. two)	
30 9.	Member States shall regularly review any such measure		Deleted	
31 0.		Article 8 (5a) (new) AM 85		
31 1.		<i>5a. Member States shall inform water suppliers using the body or parts of bodies of water covered by the hazard assessment of the results of the monitoring carried out under point (d) of paragraph 1 and may, on the basis of those monitoring results, and of the information collected under paragraphs 1 and 2 and gathered under Directive 2000/60/EC:</i>		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
31 2.		<i>(a) allow water suppliers to decrease the monitoring frequency of certain parameters, or the number of parameters being monitored, without requiring them to carry out a supply risk assessment, provided that the parameters concerned are not core parameters within the meaning of point 1 of Part B of Annex II, and provided that no factor that can be reasonably anticipated is likely to cause deterioration of the quality of the water;</i>		
31 3.		<i>(b) where a water supplier is allowed to decrease the monitoring frequency as referred to in point (a), continue to regularly monitor those parameters in the body of water covered by the hazard assessment.</i>		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
31 4.		Article 9 (Title) AM 86		
31 5.	<i>Article 9</i> Supply risk assessment	<i>Article 9</i> Supply risk assessment, <i>monitoring and management</i>	<i>Article 9</i> Risk assessment and risk management for the supply system	
31 6.		Article 9 (1) (subparag. 1) AM 87		
31 7.	1. Member States shall ensure that water suppliers perform a supply risk assessment providing for the possibility to adjust the monitoring frequency for any parameter listed in Annex I, parts A and B that are not core parameters according to part B of Annex II, depending on their occurrence in the raw water.	1. Member States shall ensure that water suppliers perform a supply risk assessment <i>in accordance with Part C of Annex II</i> , providing for the possibility to adjust the monitoring frequency for any parameter listed in Annex I, parts A, B <i>and Ba</i> that are not core parameters according to part B of Annex II, depending on their occurrence in the raw water.	1. Member States shall ensure that water suppliers perform a supply risk assessment providing for the possibility to adjust the monitoring frequency for any parameter listed in Annex I, parts A and B that are not core parameters according to part B of Annex II, depending on their occurrence in the raw water. a risk assessment and risk management for the supply system is performed by the water supplier.	
31 8.		Article 9 (1) (subparag. 2) AM 88		
31 9.	For those parameters Member States shall ensure that water	For those parameters Member States shall ensure that water	Deleted	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	suppliers can deviate from the sampling frequencies set out in Annex II, part B, in accordance with the specifications set out in Annex II, part C.	suppliers can deviate from the sampling frequencies set out in Annex II, part B, in accordance with the specifications set out in Part C of Annex II, and depending on their occurrence in the raw water and the treatment set-up.		
320.		Article 9 (1) (subparag. 3) AM 89		
321.	To that end, water suppliers shall be required to take into account the results of the hazard assessment carried out in accordance with Article 8 of this Directive and of the monitoring carried out pursuant to Article 7(1) and Article 8 of Directive 2000/60/EC.	To that end, water suppliers shall take into account the results of the hazard assessment carried out in accordance with Article 8 of this Directive and of the monitoring carried out pursuant to Article 7(1) and Article 8 of Directive 2000/60/EC.	Deleted	
322.			Article 9 (1a) (new)	
323.			1a. Member States shall ensure that the risk assessment and risk management for the supply system:	
324.			(a) takes into account the results of the risk assessment and risk management carried	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			out in accordance with Article 8 of this Directive;	
32 5.			(b) entails a description of the supply system from the abstraction point, treatment, storage and distribution of water to the point of supply, an identification of the hazards and hazardous events in the supply system and an assessment of the risks they may pose to the quality of water intended for human consumption;	
32 6.			(c) defines and implements control measures for the prevention and mitigation of the risks identified in the supply chain system that may compromise the quality of water intended for human consumption;	
32 7.			(d) defines and implements control measures in the supply system in addition to the measures taken or foreseen under Article 8(4) of this Directive or under Article 11(3) of Directive 2000/60/EC for the mitigation of risks in the catchment area(s)	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			for the abstraction point(s) that may compromise the quality of water intended for human consumption;	
32 8.			(e) entails a supply-specific operational monitoring programme according to Article 11;	
32 9.			(f) ensures that, where disinfection forms part of the preparation or distribution of water intended for human consumption, the efficiency of the disinfection treatment applied is validated, and that any contamination from disinfection by-products is kept as low as possible without compromising the disinfection and any contamination from treatment chemicals is kept as low as possible and any substances remaining in the water do not jeopardise the achievement of the general obligations set out in Article 4;	
33 0.			(g) includes a verification of whether materials, treatment chemicals and filter media in	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			contact with water intended for human consumption used in the supply chain are in line with the requirements as specified in Articles 10a and 10b.	
33 1.			Article 9 (1b) (new)	
33 2.			1b. On the basis of the results of the risk assessment for the supply system, Member States shall:	
33 3.			a) allow providing for the possibility to for removing of a parameter from the list of parameters to be monitored or adjust the monitoring frequency in the following cases:	
33 4.			i. on the basis of the occurrence of a parameter in the raw water, in accordance with the risk assessment for the catchment area(s) for the abstraction point(s) as set out in Article 8(3);	
33 5.			ii. when a parameter can only result from the use of certain treatment technique or disinfection method, and that	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			technique or method is not used by the water supplier; or	
33 6.			iii. on the basis of the specifications set out in Annex II, part C.	
33 7.			b) ensure the list of parameters to be monitored in the water intended for human consumption in accordance with article 11 is extended or the monitoring frequency increased on the basis of the specifications set out in Annex II, part C.	
33 8.			The supply risk assessment shall concern parameters listed in Annex I, Parts A, B and Ba that are not core parameters according to part B of Annex II, parameters set in accordance with Article 5(2), substances or compounds included in the watch list as established in accordance with Article 11(7).	
33 9.			Article 9 (1c) (new)	
34 0.			1c. Member States shall ensure that water suppliers perform the risk assessment for	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			the supply system in accordance with the paragraphs 1 and 1a of this Article.	
34 1.		Article 9 (1a) (new) AM 90	Article 9 (1d) (new)	
34 2.		<p><i>1a. Member States may exempt very small water suppliers from paragraph 1, provided that the competent authority has prior and up to date documented knowledge of the relevant parameters and deems there to be no risk to human health as a result of such exemptions, and without prejudice to the authority's obligations under Article 4.</i></p> <p><i>The exemption shall be reviewed by the competent authority every three years or when any new pollution hazard is detected in the catchment area, and updated where necessary.</i></p>	<p>1d. Member States may exempt water suppliers supplying between 10 m3 and 100 m3 per day as an average or serving between 50 and 500 people from performing supply risk assessment and management. In case of such exemption, those water suppliers shall carry out regular monitoring in accordance with Article 11.</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
34 3.		Article 9 (2) AM 91		
34 4.	2. Supply risk assessments shall be approved by the competent authorities.	2. Supply risk assessments shall be <i>the responsibility of the water suppliers who shall ensure that they comply with this Directive. To this end, water suppliers may request the support of competent authorities.</i> <i>Member States may require competent authorities to approve or monitor water suppliers' supply risk assessments.</i>	Deleted	
34 5.		Article 9 (2a) (new) AM 92		
34 6.		<i>2a. On the basis of the results of the supply risk assessment carried out pursuant to paragraph 1, Member States shall ensure that water suppliers establish a water safety plan tailored to the risks identified and proportionate to the size of the water supplier. By way of example, that water safety plan may concern the use of materials in contact with water,</i>		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<i>water treatment products, possible risks stemming from leaking pipes, or measures to adapt to present and future challenges, such as climate change, and shall be further specified by the Member States.</i>		
34 7.		Article 10 (Title) AM 93		
34 8.	<i>Article 10</i> Domestic Distribution Risk Assessment	<i>Article 10</i> Domestic distribution risk assessment, <i>monitoring and management</i>	<i>Article 10</i> Risk Assessment for the Domestic Distribution Systems Risk Assessment	
34 9.		Article 10 (1) (intro) AM 94		
35 0.	1. Member States shall ensure that a domestic distribution risk assessment is performed, comprising the following elements:	1. Member States shall ensure that a domestic distribution risk assessment is performed <i>in priority premises</i> , comprising the following elements:	1. Member States shall ensure that a risk assessment for the domestic distribution systems risk assessment is performed, comprising the following elements:	
35 1.		Article 10 (1) (a) AM 95		
35 2.	(a) an assessment of the potential risks associated with the domestic distribution systems, and	(a) an assessment of the potential risks associated with the domestic distribution systems, and	(a) an general analysis assessment of the potential risks associated with the domestic	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	with the related products and materials, and whether they affect the quality of water at the point where it emerges from the taps normally used for human consumption, in particular where water is supplied to the public in priority premises;	with the related products and materials and whether they affect the quality of water at the point where it emerges from the taps normally used for human consumption;	distribution systems, and with the related products and materials, and whether they affect the quality of water at the point where it emerges from the taps normally used for human consumption, in particular where water is supplied to the public in priority premises;	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
35 3.		Article 10 (1) (b) AM 96		
35 4.	(b) regular monitoring of the parameters listed in Annex I, part C, in premises where the potential danger to human health is considered highest. Relevant parameters and premises for monitoring shall be selected on the basis of the assessment performed under point (a).	(b) regular monitoring of the parameters listed in Annex I, part C, in <i>priority</i> premises where <i>specific risks to water quality have been identified during</i> the assessment performed under point (a).	(b) regular surveillance monitoring of the parameters listed in Annex I, part C, in priority premises where the potential danger to human health is considered highest. Relevant parameters and priority premises for monitoring shall be selected on the basis of the assessment general analysis performed under point (a).	
35 5.		Article 10 (1) (b) (subparagraph 2) AM 97		
35 6.	With regard to the regular monitoring referred to in the first subparagraph, Member States may set up a monitoring strategy focusing on priority premises;	With regard to the regular monitoring, <i>Member States shall ensure access to installations in priority premises for the purposes of sampling and</i> may set up a monitoring strategy, <i>in particular as regards Legionella pneumophila</i> ;	With regard to the regular surveillance monitoring referred to in the first subparagraph, Member States may set up a monitoring strategy focusing on priority premises.	
35 7.			Article 10 (1) (b) (third subparagraph.) (new)	
35			For the purpose of this	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
8.			paragraph, Member States may include in the risk assessment other premises whose domestic distribution systems could pose a risk to human health.	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
359.		Article 10 (1) (c) AM 98		
360.	(c) a verification of whether the performance of construction products in contact with water intended for human consumption is adequate in relation to the essential characteristics linked to the basic requirement for construction works specified in point 3(e) of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 305/2011.	(c) a verification of whether the performance of products <i>and materials</i> in contact with water intended for human consumption is adequate in relation to the <i>protection of human health</i> .	Deleted	
361.		Article 10 (1) (ca) AM 99		
362.		<i>(ca) a verification of whether the materials used are suitable for contact with water intended for human consumption and whether the requirements specified in Article 11 are met.</i>		
363.		Article 10 (2) AM 100		
364.	2. Where Member States consider, on the basis of the assessment carried out under paragraph 1(a), that there is a risk	2. Where Member States consider, on the basis of the assessment carried out under paragraph 1(a), that there is a risk	2. Where Member States conclude consider , on the basis of the assessment analysis carried out under paragraph 1(a), that there is	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>to human health stemming from the domestic distribution system or from the related products and materials, or where monitoring carried out in accordance with paragraph 1(b) demonstrates that the parametric values set out in Annex I, part C, are not met, Member States shall:</p> <p>(a) take appropriate measures to eliminate or reduce the risk of non-compliance with the parametric values set out in Annex I, part C;</p>	<p>to human health stemming from the domestic distribution system <i>in priority premises</i> or from the related products and materials, or where monitoring carried out in accordance with paragraph 1(b) demonstrates that the parametric values set out in Annex I, part C, are not met, Member States shall <i>ensure that appropriate measures are taken to eliminate or reduce the risk of non-compliance with the parametric values set out in Part C of Annex I.</i></p>	<p>a risk to human health stemming from the domestic distribution systems or from the related products and materials, or where monitoring carried out in accordance with paragraph 1(b) demonstrates that the parametric values set out in Annex I, part C, are not met, they Member States shall consider the following measures:</p> <p>(a) take appropriate measures to eliminate or reduce the risk of non-compliance with the parametric values set out in Annex I, part C;</p>	
36 5.	Article 10 (2) (b)			
36 6.	<p>(b) take all necessary measures to ensure that the migration of substances or chemicals from construction products used in the preparation or distribution of water intended for human consumption does not, either directly or indirectly, endanger human health;</p>	Deleted		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
36 7.	Article 10 (2) (c)			
36 8.	(c) take other measures, such as appropriate conditioning techniques, in cooperation with water suppliers, to change the nature or properties of the water before it is supplied so as to eliminate or reduce the risk of non-compliance with the parametric values after supply;	Deleted	Deleted	
36 9.	Article 10 (2) (d)			
37 0.	(d) duly inform and advise consumers about the conditions of consumption and use of the water and about possible action to avoid the risk from reoccurring;	Deleted		
37 1.	Article 10 (2) (e)			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
37 2.	(e) organise training for plumbers and other professionals dealing with domestic distribution systems and the installation of construction products;	Deleted	(e) organise promote the organisation of training for plumbers and other professionals dealing with domestic distribution systems and the installation of construction products;	
37 3.	Article 10 (2) (f)			
37 4.	(f) for <i>Legionella</i> , ensure that effective control and management measures are in place to prevent and address possible disease outbreaks	Deleted		
37 5.			Article 10 (2) (g)	
37 6.			(g) for lead, establish as soon as possible measures to address the identified risks for consumers, such as raising awareness measures and, if economically and technically feasible, measures for substitution of components made of lead in existing domestic distribution systems.	
37		Article 10 (2a) (new)		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
7.		AM 101		
37 8.		<i>2a. With a view to reducing the risks connected to domestic distribution across all the domestic distribution systems, Member States shall:</i>		
37 9.		<i>(a) encourage owners of public and private premises to carry out a domestic distribution risk assessment;</i>		
38 0.		<i>(b) inform consumers and owners of public and private premises about measures to eliminate or reduce the risk of non-compliance with the quality standards for water intended for human consumption due to the domestic distribution system;</i>		
38 1.		<i>(c) duly inform and advise consumers about the conditions of consumption and use of the water and about possible action to avoid the risk from reoccurring;</i>		
38 2.		<i>(d) promote training for plumbers and other professionals dealing with domestic distribution systems and the installation of construction products and</i>		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<i>materials in contact with water; and</i>		
38 3.		<i>(e) for Legionella, in particular Legionella pneumophila, ensure that effective control and management measures which are proportionate to the risk are in place to prevent and address possible outbreaks of the disease.</i>		
38 4.		Article 10a (new) AM 102		
38 5.		<i>Article 10a Minimum hygiene requirements for products, substances and materials in contact with water intended for human consumption</i>	<i>Article 10a Minimum requirements for materials that come into contact with water intended for human consumption</i>	
38 6.			Article 10a (1) (new)	
38 7.		<i>1. Member States shall take all necessary measures to ensure that substances and materials for the manufacture of all new products in contact with water intended for human consumption, placed on the market and used for abstraction, treatment or</i>	1. For the purposes of Article 4, Member States shall ensure that materials that are intended to be used in new installations or, in case of repair works or reconstruction, in existing installations for abstraction, treatment or	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<i>distribution, or the impurities associated with such substances:</i>	distribution of water intended for human consumption and that come into contact with such water do not:	
38 8.		<i>(a) do not directly or indirectly reduce the protection of human health provided for in this Directive;</i>	(a) directly or indirectly compromise human health protection as provided for by this Directive;	
38 9.		<i>(b) do not affect the smell or taste of water intended for human consumption;</i>	(b) adversely affect the colour, odour or taste of the water;	
39 0.		<i>(c) are not present in water intended for human consumption at a concentration above the level necessary to achieve the purpose for which they are used; and</i>	(c) enhance microbial growth;	
39 1.		<i>(d) do not promote microbial growth.</i>	(d) leach contaminants into the water at levels that are higher than necessary in view of the intended purpose.	
39 2.			Article 10a (2) (new)	
39 3.		2. For the purposes of ensuring the harmonised application of paragraph 1, by ...	2. For the purpose of ensuring the uniform application of paragraph 1, the specific	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<i>[three years after the date of entry into force of this Directive], the Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 19 in order to supplement this Directive by laying down the minimum hygiene requirements and the list of substances that are used for production of materials in contact with water intended for human consumption, and are approved in the Union, including specific migration limits and special conditions of use wherever applicable. The Commission shall regularly review and update this list in line with the latest scientific and technological developments.</i>	minimum hygiene requirements for materials shall be established through implementing acts laying down:	
39 4.			Article 10a (2) (a) (new)	
39 5.			(a) common methodologies for testing and accepting starting substances and compositions to be included in European positive lists, including substance or material related specific migration limits and scientific pre-conditions;	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
39 6.			Article 10a (2) (b) (new)	
39 7.			(b) European positive lists of starting substances or compositions for each group of materials (organic, cementitious, metallic, enamels, ceramic or other inorganic material) authorized to be used for manufacturing of materials, including, where appropriate, conditions for their use and migration limits, determined on the basis of the common methodologies adopted pursuant to subparagraph (a);	
39 8.			Article 10a (2) (c) (new)	
39 9.			(c) procedures and methods for testing and accepting final materials made from materials or combinations of starting substances on the European positive lists, including:	
40 0.			Article 10a (2) (c) (i) (new)	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
40 1.			i) the identification of relevant substances and other parameters (such as turbidity, flavour, odour, colour, total organic carbon, the release of unsuspected substances and enhancement of microbial growth) to be tested in migration water;	
40 2.			Article 10a (2) (c) (ii) (new)	
40 3.			ii) test methods on the effects on water quality, having regard to any appropriate EN standards;	
40 4.			Article 10a (2) (c) (iii) (new)	
40 5.			iii) pass/fail criteria of the test results which take into account, inter alia, conversion factors of substances migration into levels estimated at the tap, conditions of application or use, where appropriate.	
40 6.			Article 10a (3) (new)	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
40 7.		3. <i>In order to support the Commission in adopting and amending the delegated acts pursuant to paragraph 2, a standing committee shall be set up consisting of representatives appointed by the Member States who may call on the assistance of experts or advisers.</i>	3. The implementing acts referred to in paragraph 2 shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 20 on the basis of the principles set out in Annex VII. They shall be adopted according to the following timetable and include transitional provisions:	
40 8.			Article 10a (3) (a) (new)	
40 9.			(a) The common methodologies and procedures and methods referred to in paragraph 2(a) and (c) no later than 3 years after entry into force of this Directive;	
41 0.			Article 10a (3) (b) (new)	
41 1.			(b) The European positive lists referred to in paragraph 2(b) shall be adopted on the basis of the methodologies referred to in paragraph 2(a) no later than 4 years after entry into force of this Directive.	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
41 2.			Article 10a (4) (new)	
41 3.			4. The first European positive lists of substances shall be based, among others, on existing national positive lists of starting substances and on the risk assessments that led to the establishment of such national lists. For this purpose, Member States shall notify the Commission of any existing national positive lists and available assessment document(s). The Commission shall regularly review and update the European positive lists of starting substances in line with the latest scientific and technological developments.	
41 4.			Article 10a (5) (new)	
41 5.			5. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts, in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 20, laying down a procedure for	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			<p>applications from economic operators, or relevant authorities to include or remove starting substances and compositions from the European positive lists. These applications shall be submitted by the Member States to the Commission. The procedure shall ensure that applications are accompanied by risk assessments and that operators deliver the necessary information for the risk assessment to the authorities in a specific format.</p>	
41 6.			<p>Article 10a (6) (new)</p>	
41 7.			<p>5. Member States shall consider that final materials, approved in accordance with specific requirements set out in paragraphs 2 and 9 are compliant with the requirements set out in paragraph 1.</p> <p>This shall not prevent Member States from adopting more stringent protective measures</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			for the use of materials in specific or duly justified circumstances, in accordance with Article 193 TFEU. Such measures shall be notified to the Commission.	
41 8.			Article 10a (7) (new)	
41 9.			7. Pending the adoption of rules referred to in paragraph 2, Member States shall be entitled to maintain or adopt national measures on specific minimum hygiene requirements for starting substances or materials referred to in paragraph 1, provided they comply with the rules of the Treaty.	
42 0.			Article 10a (8) (new)	
42 1.		4. <i>Materials in contact with water intended for human consumption, which are covered by other Union legislation, such as Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of Council^{1a}, shall comply with</i>	8. Products in contact with drinking water pursuant to article 3 and Annex I (3(e)) to Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 and other product related EU legislation, as well as non-harmonised products, shall	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<p><i>paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>1a Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC (OJ L 88, 4.4.2011, p. 5).</i></p>	<p>respect the requirements of this Directive. The Commission may request one or several European standardisation organisations to draft a European standard for uniform compliance testing of the final product in order to facilitate compliance with this article, in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012^{42a}.</p> <hr/> <p>^{42a} Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 95/16/EC, 97/23/EC, 98/34/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 316, 14.11.2012, p. 12).</p>	
42 2.			Article 10a (9) (new)	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
42 3.			9. To the extent that Union legislation does not exhaustively harmonise rules relating to products that consist of materials referred to in paragraph 1, Member States may apply national measures related to these products, in order to satisfy the requirements of Article 4 and 10a.	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
42 4.			Article 10a (10) (new)	
42 5.			10 The Commission shall adopt an implementing act establishing harmonised specifications for a conspicuous, clearly legible and indelible marking for products in contact with drinking water that may be used to indicate conformity with this Article.	
42 6.			Article 10a (11) (new)	
42 7.			11. The Commission shall, no later than 9 years after the date of transposition of this Directive, based in particular on experience gained with the application of Regulation (EU) No 1935/2004 and Regulation (EU) No 305/2011, review the functioning of the system as set out in this Article and present a report to the European Parliament and the Council assessing whether:	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			<p>(a) the protection of human health is adequately ensured throughout the Union;</p> <p>(b) the proper functioning of the internal market for materials in contact with water intended for human consumption is ensured;</p> <p>(c) there is a need for any further legislative proposal on the matter.</p>	
42 8.			Article 10a (12) (new)	
42 9.			12. For the national implementation of the requirements of this Article, Article 4 (2) shall apply accordingly.	
43 0.			Article 10a (13) (new)	
43 1.			For the purpose of this Article: 'starting substance' shall mean an intentionally added substance for the production of organic materials, or of admixtures for	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			cementitious materials; 'composition' shall mean the chemical composition of a metal, enamel, ceramic or other inorganic material.	
43 2.			Article 10b (new)	
43 3.			<i>Article 10b</i> Minimum requirements for treatment chemicals and filter media that come into contact with water intended for human consumption	
43 4.			Article 10b (1) (new)	
43 5.			1. For the purposes of Article 4, Member States shall ensure that treatment chemicals and filter media that come into contact with water intended for human consumption do not: a) directly or indirectly compromise human health protection as provided for by this Directive;	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			<p>b) adversely affect the colour, odour or taste of the water;</p> <p>c) enhance microbial growth unintentionally;</p> <p>d) contaminate the water at levels that are higher than necessary in view of the intended purpose.</p>	
43 6.			Article 10b (2) (new)	
43 7.			2. For the national implementation of the requirements of this Article, Article 4 (2) shall apply accordingly.	
43 8.			Article 10b (3) (new)	
43 9.			3. Pursuant to paragraph 1, and without prejudice to Regulation 528/2012 and relevant existing EN standards for specific treatment chemicals or filter media, Member States shall ensure that the	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			characteristics and purity of treatment chemicals and filter media is verified and guaranteed.	
44 0.	<i>Article 11</i> Monitoring			
44 1.		Article 11 (1) AM 103		
44 2.	1. Member States shall take all measures necessary to ensure that regular monitoring of the quality of water intended for human consumption is carried out, in order to check that the water available to consumers meets the requirements of this Directive and in particular the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5. Samples shall be taken so that they are representative of the quality of the water consumed throughout the year. In addition, Member States shall take all measures necessary to ensure that, where disinfection forms part of the preparation or distribution of water intended for human consumption, the efficiency	1. Member States shall take all measures necessary to ensure that regular monitoring of the quality of water intended for human consumption is carried out, in order to check that <i>it</i> meets the requirements of this Directive and in particular the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5. Samples shall be taken so that they are representative of the quality of the water consumed throughout the year. In addition, Member States shall take all measures necessary to ensure that, where disinfection forms part of the preparation or distribution of water intended for human consumption, the efficiency of the disinfection treatment	1. Member States shall take all measures necessary to ensure that regular monitoring of the quality of water intended for human consumption is carried out in accordance with this Article and Annex II part A and B , in order to check that the water available to consumers meets the requirements of this Directive and in particular the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5. Samples shall be taken so that they are representative of the quality of the water consumed throughout the year. In addition, Member States shall take all measures necessary to ensure that, where disinfection forms part of the preparation or	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	of the disinfection treatment applied is verified, and that any contamination from disinfection by-products is kept as low as possible without compromising the disinfection.	applied is verified, and that any contamination from disinfection by-products is kept as low as possible without compromising the disinfection.	distribution of water intended for human consumption, the efficiency of the disinfection treatment applied is verified, and that any contamination from disinfection by-products is kept as low as possible without compromising the disinfection.	
44 3.			Article 11 (2)	
44 4.	2. To meet the obligations imposed in paragraph 1, appropriate monitoring programmes shall be established in accordance with Annex II, Part A for all water intended for human consumption. Those monitoring programmes shall consist of the following elements:		2. To meet the obligations imposed in paragraph 1, appropriate monitoring programmes shall be established in accordance with Annex II, Part A for all water intended for human consumption. Those monitoring programmes shall be supply-specific, taking into account the outcomes of the risk assessment for the catchment area(s) of the abstraction point(s) and for the supply systems, and shall consist of the following elements:	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
44 5.			Article 11 (2) (a)	
44 6.	(a) monitoring of the parameters listed in Annex I, parts A and B, and of the parameters set in accordance with Article 5(2), in accordance with Annex II, and, where a supply risk assessment is performed, in accordance with Article 9;		(a) monitoring of the parameters listed in Annex I, parts A, and B , and Ba , and of the parameters set in accordance with Article 5(2), in accordance with Annex II, and, where a supply -risk assessment for the supply system is performed, in accordance with Article 9 and Annex II part Ba, unless a Member State decides that one of these parameters can be removed from the list of parameters to be monitored, in accordance with Article 8(3);	
44 7.			Article 11 (2) (b)	
44 8.	(b) monitoring of the parameters listed in Annex I, part C, for the purposes of the domestic distribution risk assessment, as provided for under Article 10(1)(b);		(b) surveillance monitoring of the parameters listed in Annex I, part C, for the purposes of the risk assessment for the domestic distribution systems-risk assessment , as provided for under Article 10(1)(b);	
44 9.			Article 11 (2) (ba) (new)	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
45 0.			(ba) monitoring of the substances and compounds included in the watch list as established in accordance with Article 11 (7) of this Directive with regard to their potential presence in raw water, as provided for under Article 8(1) (d);	
45 1.			Article 11 (2) (c)	
45 2.	(c) monitoring, for the purposes of the hazard assessment, as provided for under Article 8(1)(d).		(c) monitoring, for the purposes of the hazard assessment identification of hazards and hazardous events , as provided for under Article 8(1)(d).	
45 3.			Article 11 (2) (d) (new)	
45 4.			(d) operational monitoring conducted in accordance with Annex II, part A, point 2a.	
45 5.	Article 11 (3)			
45	3. The sampling points shall			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
6.	be determined by the competent authorities and shall meet the relevant requirements set out in Annex II, part D.			
45 7.	Article 11 (4)			
45 8.	4. Member States shall comply with the specifications for the analyses of parameters set out in Annex III, in accordance with the following principles:			
45 9.	(a) methods of analysis other than those specified in Annex III, Part A, may be used, provided that it can be demonstrated that the results obtained are at least as reliable as those produced by the methods specified by providing. the Commission with all relevant information concerning such methods and their equivalence;			
46 0.	(b) for those parameters listed in Annex III, Part B, any method of analysis may be used provided that it meets the requirements set out therein.			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
46 1.	Article 11 (5)			
46 2.	5. Member States shall ensure that additional monitoring is carried out on a case-by-case basis of substances and micro-organisms for which no parametric value has been set in accordance with Article 5, if there is reason to suspect that they may be present in amounts or numbers which constitute a potential danger to human health.			
46 3.		Article 11 (5a) (new) AM 104		
46 4.		<i>5a. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the results of the monitoring carried out in accordance with the monitoring of parameters listed in Part Ca of Annex I by ... [three years from the date of entry into force of this Directive], and thereafter once a year. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in</i>		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<i>accordance with Article 19 in order to amend this Directive by updating the substances included on the watch list set out in Part Ca of Annex I. The Commission may decide to add substances where there is a risk of such substances being present in water intended for human consumption and posing a potential risk to human health, but in respect of which scientific knowledge has not demonstrated a risk to human health. To that end, the Commission shall make use in particular of the scientific research of the WHO. The addition of any new substance shall be duly justified under Article 1 of this Directive.</i>		
46 5.		Article 11 (5b) (new) AM 105		
46 6.		<i>5b. By ... [one year after the date of entry into force of this Directive], the Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 19 in</i>		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<i>order to supplement this Directive by adopting a methodology to measure the microplastics listed in the watch list set out in Part Ca of Annex I.</i>		
46 7.			Article 11 (6)	
46 8.			6. The Commission shall, 3 years after entry into force of this Directive, develop technical guidelines regarding the analytical methods, including detection limits and parameter values and frequency of sampling for monitoring of the substances included in Annex III, Part B, point 3.	
46 9.			Article 11 (7)	
47 0.			7. Commission may adopt implementing acts to establish and updating of a watch list of substances or compounds of emerging concern to health through water intended for human consumption. Those	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			<p>implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 20.</p> <p>The watch list shall indicate the possible methods of analysis not entailing excessive costs for each substance or compound. The substances or compounds to be included in the watch list shall be selected from amongst those for which the information available indicates that they may pose a significant risk for human health through water intended for human consumption.</p> <p>Beta-estradiol (50-28-2), Bisphenol A and Nonylphenol shall be included in the watch list having in view their endocrine disrupting properties and their risk to human health. Member States shall put in place monitoring requirements with regard to the potential presence of the substances or compounds included in the watch list in the catchment area(s) for the abstraction points of water</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			<p>intended for human consumption as referred to in Article 8 (1) (d) of this Directive. For this purpose, Member States may use the monitoring data collected in accordance with Article 8b) of the Directive 2013/39/EU^{42b}, Directive 2008/105/EC, Directive 2000/60/EC or other Union legislation in order to avoid overlapping of monitoring requirements. The results of analysis should be communicated to the Commission.</p> <p>^{42b} Directive 2013/39/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 August 2013 amending Directives 2000/60/EC and 2008/105/EC as regards priority substances in the field of water policy Text with EEA relevance (OJ L 226, 24.8.2013, p. 1)</p>	
47 1.	Article 12 Remedial action and restrictions in use			
47 2.		Article 12 (1) AM 106		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
47 3.	1. Member States shall ensure that any failure to meet the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5 is immediately investigated in order to identify the cause.	1. Member States shall ensure that any failure to meet the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5 <i>at the point of compliance referred to in Article 6</i> is immediately investigated in order to identify the cause.		
47 4.			Article 12 (2) (subparag. one)	
47 5.	2. If, despite the measures taken to meet the obligations imposed in Article 4(1), water intended for human consumption does not meet the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5, the Member State concerned shall ensure that the necessary remedial action is taken as soon as possible to restore its quality and shall give priority to their enforcement action, having regard <i>inter alia</i> to the extent to which the relevant parametric value has been exceeded and to the potential danger to human health..		2. If, despite the measures taken to meet the obligations imposed in Article 4(1), water intended for human consumption does not meet the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5, and subject to Article 6(2) the Member State concerned shall ensure that the necessary remedial action is taken as soon as possible to restore its quality and shall give priority to their enforcement action, having regard <i>inter alia</i> to the extent to which the relevant parametric value has been exceeded and to the associated	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			potential danger to human health.	
47 6.		Article 12 (2) (subparag. 2) AM 107		
47 7.	In case of non-compliance with the parametric values set out in Annex I, part C, remedial action shall include the measures set out in points (a) to (f) of Article 10(2).	In case of non-compliance with the parametric values set out in Annex I, part C, remedial action shall include the measures set out in Article 10(2a).	In case of non-compliance with the parametric values set out in Annex I, part C, remedial action shall include relevant the measures as set out in points (a) to (f g) of Article 10(2).	
47 8.	Article 12 (3) (subparag. one)			
47 9.	3. Regardless of whether any failure to meet the parametric values has occurred, Member States shall ensure that any supply of water intended for human consumption which constitutes a potential danger to human health is prohibited or its use restricted and that any other remedial action is taken that is necessary to protect human health.			
48 0.		Article 12 (3) (subparag. 2) AM 108		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
48 1.	Member States shall automatically consider any failure to meet the minimum requirements for parametric values set out in Annex I, parts A and B, as a potential danger to human health.	Member States shall consider <i>a</i> failure to meet the minimum requirements for parametric values set out in Annex I, parts A and B, as a potential danger to human health, <i>except where the competent authorities consider the non-compliance with the parametric value to be trivial.</i>	Deleted	
48 2.		Article 12 (4) (intro) AM 109		
48 3.	4. In the cases described in paragraphs 2 and 3, Member States shall as soon as possible take all of the following measures:	4. In the cases described in paragraphs 2 and 3, <i>where the non-compliance with the parametric values is considered to be a potential danger to human health</i> , Member States shall as soon as possible take all of the following measures:	4. Where in the cases described in paragraphs 2 and 3, are considered as relevant for human health , Member States shall as soon as possible take all of the following measures:	
48 4.	Article 12 (4) (a)			
48 5.	(a) notify all affected consumers of the potential danger to human health and its cause, of the exceedance of a parametric value and of the remedial actions			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	taken, including prohibition, restriction or other action;			
48 6.			Article 12 (4) (b)	
48 7.	(b) give, and regularly update, the necessary advice to consumers on conditions of consumption and use of the water, taking particular account of potential vulnerable groups;		(b) give, and regularly update, the necessary advice to consumers on conditions of consumption and use of the water, taking particular account of potential vulnerable population groups with increased water related health risks ;	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
48 8.	Article 12 (4) (c)			
48 9.	(c) inform consumers once it has been established that there is no longer a potential danger to human health and inform them that the service has resumed back to normal.			
49 0.		Article 12 (4) (subparag. 1 a) (new) AM 110		
49 1.		<i>The measures referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) shall be taken in cooperation with the water supplier concerned.</i>		
49 2.		Article 12 (5) AM 111		
49 3.	5. The competent authorities or other relevant bodies shall decide what action under paragraph 3 shall be taken, bearing in mind the risks to human health which would be caused by an interruption of the supply or a restriction in the use of water intended for human consumption.	5. <i>Where non-compliance is established at the point of compliance</i> , the competent authorities or other relevant bodies shall decide what action under paragraph 3 shall be taken, bearing in mind the risks to human health which would be caused by an interruption of the supply or a		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		restriction in the use of water intended for human consumption.		
49 4.			Article 12 (6)	
49 5.			6. In the event of non-compliance with the parametric values or with the specifications set out in Annex I, Part Ba, Member States shall consider whether that non-compliance poses any risk to human health. They shall take remedial action to restore the quality of the water where that is necessary to protect human health.	
49 6.			Article 12 (7)	
49 7.			7. Where Member States consider the non-compliance with a parametric value to be trivial, they do not need to take the measures set out in paragraph 4.	
49 8.		Article 12 a (new) AM 112		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
49 9.		<i>Article 12a Derogations</i>	<i>Article 12a Derogations</i>	
50 0.		<p><i>1. Member States may provide for derogations from the parametric values set out in Part B of Annex I, or set in accordance with Article 5(2), up to a maximum value to be determined by them, provided that such derogations do not constitute a potential danger to human health and provided that the supply of water intended for human consumption in the area concerned cannot otherwise be maintained by any other reasonable means. Such derogations shall be limited to the following cases:</i></p> <p><i>(a) a new water supply zone;</i> <i>(b) a new source of pollution detected in a water supply zone or parameters newly searched or detected.</i></p> <p><i>Derogations shall be limited to as short a time as possible and shall not exceed three years in duration, towards the end of</i></p>	<p>1. In duly justified circumstances, Member States may provide for derogations from the parametric values set out in Annex I, Part B, or set in accordance with Article 5(2), up to a maximum value to be determined by them, provided no derogation constitutes a potential danger to human health; and provided that the supply of water intended for human consumption in the area concerned cannot otherwise be maintained by any other reasonable means.</p> <p>The derogation shall be limited to as short a time as possible and shall not exceed three years, towards the end of which a review shall be conducted to determine whether sufficient progress has been made.</p> <p>In exceptional circumstances, Member States may grant a</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<p><i>which period Member States shall conduct a review to determine whether sufficient progress has been made.</i></p> <p><i>In exceptional circumstances, a Member State may grant a second derogation in respect of points (a) and (b) of the first subparagraph. Where a Member State intends to grant such a second derogation, it shall communicate the review, along with the grounds for its decision on the second derogation, to the Commission. Such second derogation shall not exceed three years in duration.</i></p>	<p>second derogation for a period not exceeding three years.</p>	
50 1.		<p>2. Any derogation granted in accordance with paragraph 1 shall specify the following:</p> <p>(a) the grounds for the derogation;</p> <p>(b) the parameter concerned, previous relevant monitoring results, and the maximum permissible value under the derogation;</p> <p>(c) the geographical area, the quantity of water supplied each day, the population concerned</p>	<p>2. Any derogation granted in accordance with paragraph 1 shall specify the following:</p> <p>(a) the grounds for the derogation;</p> <p>(b) the parameter concerned, previous relevant monitoring results, and the maximum permissible value under the derogation;</p> <p>(c) the geographical area, the quantity of water supplied each day, the population concerned</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<p><i>and whether or not any relevant food-production undertaking would be affected;</i></p> <p><i>(d) an appropriate monitoring scheme, with an increased monitoring frequency where necessary;</i></p> <p><i>(e) a summary of the plan for the necessary remedial action, including a timetable for the work and an estimate of the cost and provisions for reviewing; and</i></p> <p><i>(f) the required duration of the derogation.</i></p>	<p>and whether or not any relevant food business would be affected;</p> <p>(d) an appropriate monitoring scheme, with an increased monitoring frequency where necessary;</p> <p>(e) a summary of the plan for the necessary remedial action, including a timetable for the work and an estimate of the cost and provisions for reviewing;</p> <p>(f) the required duration of the derogation.</p>	
50 2.		<p>3. If the competent authorities consider the non-compliance with the parametric value to be trivial, and if action taken in accordance with Article 12(2) is sufficient to remedy the problem within 30 days, the information provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article need not be specified in the derogation.</p> <p><i>In that event, only the maximum permissible value for the parameter concerned and the time allowed to remedy the problem</i></p>	<p>3. If the competent authorities consider the non-compliance with the parametric value to be trivial, and if action taken in accordance with Article 12 is sufficient to remedy the problem within 30 days, the requirements of paragraph 2 need not be applied.</p> <p>In that event, only the maximum permissible value for the parameter concerned and the time allowed to remedy the problem shall be set by the</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<i>shall be set by the competent authorities or other relevant bodies in the derogation.</i>	competent authorities or other relevant bodies.	
50 3.		4. Recourse may no longer be had to paragraph 3, if failure to comply with any one parametric value for a given water supply has occurred on more than 30 days on aggregate during the previous 12 months.	4. Recourse may no longer be had to paragraph 3 if failure to comply with any one parametric value for a given water supply has occurred on more than 30 days on aggregate during the previous 12 months.	
50 4.		5. Any Member State which has had recourse to the derogations provided for in this Article shall ensure that the population affected by any such derogation is promptly informed in an appropriate manner of the derogation and of the conditions governing it. In addition, the Member State shall, where necessary, ensure that advice is given to particular population groups for which the derogation could present a special risk. <i>The obligations referred to in the first subparagraph shall not apply in the circumstances described in paragraph 3 unless the competent</i>	5. Any Member State which has recourse to the derogations provided for in this Article shall ensure that the population affected by any such derogation is promptly informed in an appropriate manner of the derogation and of the conditions governing it. In addition the Member State shall, where necessary, ensure that advice is given to particular population groups for which the derogation could present a special risk. These obligations shall not apply in the circumstances described in paragraph 3 unless the competent authorities decide	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<i>authorities decide otherwise.</i>	otherwise.	
50 5.		6. With the exception of derogations granted in accordance with paragraph 3, a Member State shall inform the Commission within two months of any derogation concerning an individual supply of water exceeding 1 000 m³ a day as an average or serving more than 5 000 people, including the information specified in paragraph 2.	6. Except where paragraph 3 applies, a Member State shall inform the Commission within two months of any derogation concerning an individual supply of water exceeding 1000 m³ a day as an average or serving more than 5000 persons, including the information specified in paragraph 2.	
50 6.		7. This Article shall not apply to water intended for human consumption offered for sale in bottles or containers.	7. This Article shall not apply to water intended for human consumption offered in bottles or containers.	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
50 7.	<i>Article 13</i> Access to water intended for human consumption			
50 8.		Article 13 (1) AMs 113, 165, 191, 208, 166, 192, 169, 195, 170, 196, 197, 220		
50 9.	1. Without prejudice to Article 9 of Directive 2000/60/EC, Member States shall take all necessary measures to improve access for all to water intended for human consumption and promote its use on their territory. This shall include all of the following measures:	1. Without prejudice to Article 9 of Directive 2000/60/EC and to the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality , Member States shall, whilst taking into account the local and regional perspectives and circumstances for water distribution , take all necessary measures to improve universal access for all to water intended for human consumption and promote its use on their territory.	1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to improve or maintain access to water intended for human consumption for all, in particular for vulnerable and marginalised groups, as defined by the Member States, and to promote the use of tap water intended for human consumption by choosing the most appropriate measures, taking into account local, geographical and cultural circumstances. Without prejudice to Article 9 of Directive 2000/60/EC, Member States shall take all necessary measures to improve access for all to water intended for human consumption and promote its use on their territory. This shall include all of the following measures:	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
51 0.	(a) identifying people without access to water intended for human consumption and reasons for lack of access (such as belonging to a vulnerable and marginalised group), assessing possibilities to improve access for those people and informing them about possibilities of connecting to the distribution network or about alternative means to have access to such water;	(a) identifying people without access, <i>or with limited access</i> , to water intended for human consumption, <i>including vulnerable and marginalised groups</i> , and reasons for lack of access, assessing possibilities <i>and taking actions</i> to improve access for those people and informing them about possibilities of connecting to the distribution network or about alternative means to have access to such water;	(a)—— To this end, Member States shall ensure that identifying people without access to water intended for human consumption and reasons for lack of access (such as belonging to a vulnerable and marginalised group) are identified , assessing possibilities to improve access for those people and informing them about possibilities of connecting to the distribution network or about alternative means to have access to such water;	
51 1.		<i>(aa) ensuring the public supply of water intended for human consumption;</i>		
51 2.	(b) setting up and maintaining outdoors and indoors equipment for free access to water intended for human consumption in public spaces;	(b) setting up and maintaining outdoors and indoors equipment, <i>including refill points</i> , for free access to water intended for human consumption in public spaces, <i>particularly in areas of high footfall; this shall be done where technically feasible, in a manner that is proportionate to the need for such measures and taking into account specific local conditions, such as climate and geography;</i>	Deleted	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
51 3.	(c) promoting water intended for human consumption by:	(c) promoting water intended for human consumption by:	(e) — Measures to promote tap water intended for human consumption may include:	
51 4.	(i) launching campaigns to inform citizens about the quality of such water;	(i) launching campaigns to inform citizens about the <i>high</i> quality of <i>tap</i> water <i>and to raise awareness of the nearest designated refill point;</i>	(i) launching campaigns to inform citizens about the quality of such water;	
51 5.		<i>(ia) launching campaigns to encourage the general public to carry reusable water bottles and launching initiatives to raise awareness of the location of refill points;</i>		
51 6.	(ii) encouraging the provision of such water in administrations and public buildings;	(ii) <i>ensuring</i> the <i>free</i> provision of such water in administrations and public buildings, <i>as well as discouraging the use of water put in single use plastic bottles or containers in such administrations and buildings;</i>	(ii) encouraging the provision of such water in administrations and public buildings;	
51 7.	(iii) encouraging the free provision of such water in restaurants, canteens, and catering services.	(iii) encouraging the provision of such water <i>for free or for a low service fee, for customers</i> in restaurants, canteens, and catering services.	(iii) encouraging the free provision of such water in restaurants, canteens, and catering services.	
51 8.		Article 13 (2) AM 114		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
51 9.	<p>2. On the basis of the information gathered under paragraph 1(a), Member States shall take all necessary measures to ensure access to water intended for human consumption for vulnerable and marginalised groups.</p> <p>In case those groups do not have access to water intended for human consumption, Member States shall immediately inform them of the quality of the water they are using and of any action that can be taken to avoid adverse effects on human health resulting from any contamination of that water.</p>	<p>2. On the basis of the information gathered under paragraph 1(a), Member States shall take measures <i>that they consider necessary and appropriate</i> to ensure access to water intended for human consumption for vulnerable and marginalised groups.</p> <p>In case those groups do not have access to water intended for human consumption, Member States shall immediately inform them of the quality of the water they are using and of any action that can be taken to avoid adverse effects on human health resulting from any contamination of that water.</p>	Deleted	
52 0.		Article 13 (2a) (new) AMs 173, 199 and 209		
52 1.		<i>2a. Where obligations laid down in this Article are incumbent on local public authorities under national law, Member States shall ensure that such authorities have the means and resources to ensure access to</i>		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<i>water intended for human consumption and that any measures in that regard are proportionate to the capacities and size of the distribution network concerned.</i>		
52 2.		Article 13 (2b) (new) AMs 174, 200 and 210		
52 3.		<i>2b. Taking into account the data collected under the provisions set out in point (a) of Article 15(1), the Commission shall collaborate with Member States and the European Investment Bank to support municipalities in the Union which lack the necessary capital in order to enable them to access technical assistance, available Union funding and long-term loans at a preferential interest rate, particularly for the purpose of maintaining and renewing water infrastructure in order to ensure the provision of high quality water, and to extend water and sanitation services to vulnerable and marginalised population</i>		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<i>groups.</i>		
52 4.	<i>Article 14</i> Information to the public			
52 5.		Article 14 (1) AM 116		
52 6.	1. Member States shall ensure that adequate and up-to-date information on water intended for human consumption is available online to all persons supplied, in accordance with Annex IV.	1. Member States shall ensure that adequate, up-to-date <i>and accessible</i> information on water intended for human consumption is available, online <i>or in other user-friendly ways</i> , to all persons supplied, in accordance with Annex IV, <i>while complying with applicable data protection rules.</i>	1. Member States shall ensure that adequate and up-to-date information on the quality of water intended for human consumption is available online or by other means to all persons supplied, in accordance with Annex IV.	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
52 7.		Article 14 (2) (subparag. 1) AM 117		
52 8.	2. Member States shall ensure that all persons supplied receive regularly and at least once a year, and in the most appropriate form (for instance on their invoice or by smart applications) without having to request it, the following information:	2. Member States shall ensure that all persons supplied receive regularly and at least once a year, and in the most appropriate <i>and easily accessible</i> form (for instance on their invoice or by smart applications) <i>as determined by the competent authorities</i> , the following information:	2. Member States shall ensure that all persons supplied receive regularly and at least once a year, and in the most appropriate form (for instance on their invoice or by digital means such as smart applications) without having to request it, information on the price or cost of water intended for human consumption supplied per litre or cubic metre and relevant information on the quality of water supplied including the following information:	
52 9.		Article 14 (2) (a) AM 118		
53 0.	(a) information on the cost structure of the tariff charged per cubic metre of water intended for human consumption, including fixed and variable costs, presenting at least costs related to the following elements:	(a) <i>where costs are recovered through a tariff system</i> , information on the tariff charged per cubic metre of water intended for human consumption, including <i>the distribution of</i> fixed and variable costs;	Deleted	
53		Article 14 (2) (a) (i)		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
1.		AM 119		
53 2.	(i) measures taken by water suppliers for the purposes of the hazard assessment pursuant to Article 8(5);	<i>Deleted</i>	Deleted	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
53 3.		Article 14 (2) (a) (ii) AM 120		
53 4.	(ii) treatment and distribution of water intended for human consumption;	<i>Deleted</i>	Deleted	
53 5.		Article 14 (2) (a) (iii) AM 121		
53 6.	(iii) waste water collection and treatment;	<i>Deleted</i>	Deleted	
53 7.		Article 14 (2) (a) (iv) AM 122		
53 8.	(iv) measures taken pursuant to Article 13, in case such measures have been taken by water suppliers;	<i>Deleted</i>	Deleted	
53 9.		Article 14 (2) (aa) (new) AM 123		
54 0.		<i>(aa) information on the quality of water intended for human consumption, including the indicator parameters;</i>		
54 1.		Article 14 (2) (b) AM 124		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
54 2.	(b) the price of water intended for human consumption supplied per litre and cubic metre;	(b) <i>where the costs are recovered through a tariff system, the price of the supply of water intended for human consumption per cubic metre, and the price invoiced per litre; where the costs are not recovered through a tariff system, the total annual costs borne by the water system to ensure compliance with this Directive, accompanied by contextual and relevant information on how water intended for human consumption is supplied to the area;</i>	Deleted	
54 3.		Article 14 (2) (ba) (new) AM 125		
54 4.		<i>(ba) the treatment and distribution of water intended for human consumption;</i>		
54 5.		Article 14 (2) (c) AM 126		
54 6.	(c) the volume consumed by the household, at least per year or per billing period, together with yearly trends of consumption;	(c) the volume consumed by the household, at least per year or per billing period, together with yearly trends of <i>household</i>	Deleted	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		consumption, <i>if technically feasible and only if this information is available to the water supplier</i> ;		
54 7.		Article 14 (2) (d) AM 127		
54 8.	(d) comparisons of the yearly water consumption of the household with an average consumption for a household in the same category;	(d) comparisons of the yearly water consumption of the household with an average consumption for a household, <i>when applicable in accordance with point (c)</i> ;	Deleted	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
54 9.			Article 14 (2) (e)	
55 0.	(e) a link to the website containing the information set out in Annex IV.		(e)——a link to the website containing the information set out in Annex IV.	
55 1.		Article 14 (2) (subparag. 2) AM 128		
55 2.	The Commission may adopt implementing acts specifying the format of, and modalities to be present, the information to be provided under the first subparagraph. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 20(2).	<i>Member States shall set out a clear division of responsibilities with regard to the provision of information under the first subparagraph between water suppliers, stakeholders and competent local bodies. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 19 supplementing this Directive by specifying the format of, and modalities to present, the information to be provided under the first subparagraph.</i>	Deleted	
55 3.	Article 14 (3)			
55	3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 are			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
4.	without prejudice to Directives 2003/4/EC and 2007/2/EC.			
55 5.	<i>Article 15</i> <i>Information on monitoring of implementation</i>			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
55 6.	Article 15 (1)			
55 7.	1. Without prejudice to Directive 2003/4/EC and Directive 2007/2/EC, Member States, assisted by the European Environment Agency, shall:			
55 8.			Article 15 (1) (a)	
55 9.	(a) set up by ... [6 years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive], and update every 6 years thereafter, a data set containing information on the measures taken under Article 13, and on the share of their population that has access to water intended for human consumption;		(a) set up by ... [6 years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive], and update every 6 years thereafter, a data set containing information on measures taken to improve access to and to promote the use of water intended for human consumption, measures taken under Article 13, and on the share of their population that has access to water intended for human consumption. This does not include bottled water;	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
56 0.			Article 15 (1) (b)	
56 1.	(b) set up by ... [3 years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive], and update every 3 years thereafter, a data set containing the hazard and domestic distribution risk assessments performed in accordance with Articles 8 and 10, respectively, including the following elements:		(b) set up by ... [3 6 years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive], and update every 3 6 years thereafter, a data set containing the hazard risk assessment and risk management of the catchment area(s) for the abstraction point(s) and risk assessment of the domestic distribution systems risk assessments performed in accordance with Articles 8 and 10, respectively, including the following elements:	
56 2.			Article 15 (1) (a) (i)	
56 3.	(i) the abstraction points identified under Article 8(1)(a);		(i) the abstraction points identified information on catchment areas for the abstraction point(s) under Article 8(1)(a);	
56			Article 15 (1) (a) (ii)	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
4.				
56 5.	(ii) the monitoring results collected in accordance with Article 8(1)(d) and Article 10(1)(b); and		(ii) the monitoring results collected in accordance with Article 8(1)(d) and Article 10(1)(b); and	
56 6.			Article 15 (1) (a) (iii)	
56 7.	(iii) concise information on measures taken pursuant to Article 8(5) and Article 10(2);		(iii) concise information on measures taken pursuant to Article 8(5) and Article 10(2);	
56 8.	Article 15 (1) (c)			
56 9.	(c) set up, and update annually thereafter, a data set containing monitoring results, in cases of exceedances of the parametric values set in Annex I, parts A and B, collected in accordance with Articles 9 and 11 and information about the remedial actions taken in accordance with Article 12;			
57 0.		Article 15 (1) (d) AM 129		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
57 1.	(d) set up, and update annually thereafter, a data set containing information on drinking water incidents that have caused potential danger to human health, regardless of whether any failure to meet the parametric values occurred, that lasted for more than 10 consecutive days and that affected at least 1 000 people, including the causes of those incidents and remedial actions taken in accordance with Article 12.	(d) set up, and update annually thereafter, a data set containing information on drinking water incidents that have caused potential <i>risk</i> to human health, regardless of whether any failure to meet the parametric values occurred, that lasted for more than 10 consecutive days and that affected at least 1 000 people, including the causes of those incidents and remedial actions taken in accordance with Article 12.		
57 2.			Article 15 (1) (e) (new)	
57 3.			(e) set up, and update annually thereafter, a data set containing information on all derogations granted in accordance with Article 12a(1), including the information foreseen in Article 12a(2).	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
57 4.	Article 15 (1) (subparag. two)			
57 5.	Where possible, spatial data services as defined in Article 3(4) of Directive 2007/2/EC shall be used to present those data sets.			
57 6.	Article 15 (2)			
57 7.	2. Member States shall ensure that the Commission, the European Environment Agency and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control have access to the data sets referred to in paragraph 1.			
57 8.	Article 15 (3)			
57 9.	3. The European Environment Agency shall publish and update a Union-wide overview on the basis of the data collected by the Member States on a regular basis or following receipt of a request			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	from the Commission.			
58 0.	The Union-wide overview shall include, as appropriate, indicators for outputs, results and impacts of this Directive, Union-wide overview maps and Member State overview reports.			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
58 1.		Article 15 (4) (subparag. 1) AM 130		
58 2.	4. The Commission may adopt implementing acts specifying the format of, and modalities to present, the information to be provided in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 3, including detailed requirements regarding the indicators, the Union-wide overview maps and the Member State overview reports referred to in paragraph 3.	4. The Commission <i>is empowered to</i> adopt <i>delegated</i> acts <i>in accordance with Article 19 supplementing this Directive</i> by specifying the format of, and modalities to present, the information to be provided in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 3, including detailed requirements regarding the indicators, the Union-wide overview maps and the Member State overview reports referred to in paragraph 3.		
58 3.		Article 15 (4) (subparag. two) AM 131		
58 4.	The implementing acts referred to in the first subparagraph shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 20(2).	<i>Deleted</i>		
58 5.			Article 15 (5) (new)	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
58 6.			5. Member States may derogate from this Article on any of the grounds referred to in Article 13(1) of Directive 2007/2/EC.	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
58 7.	<i>Article 16</i> <i>Access to justice</i>			
58 8.			Article 16	
58 9.	1. Member States shall ensure that, natural or legal persons or their associations, organisations or groups, in accordance with national legislation or practice, have access to a review procedure before a court of law or another independent and impartial body established by law to challenge the substantive or procedural legality of decisions, actions or omissions related to the implementation of Articles 4, 5, 12, 13, and 14, when one of the following conditions is fulfilled: (a) they have a sufficient interest; (b) they maintain the impairment of a right, where the administrative procedural law of the relevant Member State requires this as a precondition.		Deleted	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>2. Member States shall determine at what stage decisions, acts or omissions may be challenged.</p> <p>3. What constitutes a sufficient interest and impairment of a right shall be determined by Member States, consistently with the objective of giving the public concerned wide access to justice. To that end, the interest of any non-governmental organisation promoting environmental protection and meeting the requirements under national law shall be deemed sufficient for the purposes of paragraph 1(a). Such organisations shall also be deemed to have rights capable of being impaired for the purposes of paragraph 1(b).</p> <p>4. Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall not exclude the possibility of a preliminary review procedure before an administrative authority and shall not affect the requirement of exhaustion of administrative review procedures prior to recourse to judicial review</p>			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>procedures, where such a requirement exists under national law.</p> <p>5. Any such review procedure referred to in paragraph 1 and 4 shall be fair, equitable, timely and not prohibitively expensive. Member States shall ensure that information is made available to the public on access to administrative and judicial review procedures.</p>			
59 0.	<p><i>Article 17</i> <i>Evaluation</i></p>			
59 1.	<p>1. The Commission shall, by [12 years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive], carry out an evaluation of this Directive. The evaluation shall be based, <i>inter alia</i>, on the following elements:</p>			
59 2.	<p>(a) the experience gathered with the implementation of this Directive;</p>			
59 3.	<p>(b) the data sets from Member States set up in accordance with Article 15(1) and the Union-wide overviews compiled by the</p>			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	European Environment Agency in accordance with Article 15(3);			
59 4.	(c) relevant scientific, analytical and epidemiological data;			
59 5.	(d) World Health Organisation recommendations, where available.			
59 6.	2. In the context of the evaluation, the Commission shall pay particular regard to the performance of this Directive concerning the following aspects:			
59 7.	(a) the risk-based approach set out in Article 7;			
59 8.		Article 17 (2) (b) AM 132		
59 9.	(b) provisions related to access to water set out in Article 13;	(b) provisions related to access to water set out in Article 13 <i>and the share of the population without access to water;</i>	Deleted	
60 0.		Article 17 (2) (c) AM 133		
60 1.	(c) provisions concerning the information to be provided to the	(c) provisions concerning the information to be provided to the		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	public under Article 14 and Annex IV.	public under Article 14 and Annex IV, <i>including a user friendly overview at Union level of the information listed in point 7 of Annex IV.</i>		
60 2.		Article 17 (2a) AM 134		
60 3.		<i>2a. The Commission shall, no later than ... [five years after the final deadline for transposition of this Directive] — and afterwards where appropriate — submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the potential threat to sources of water intended for human consumption from microplastics, medicines and, if necessary, other newly occurring pollutants and on the appropriate associated potential health risks. The Commission is empowered to adopt, if necessary, delegated acts in accordance with Article 19 in order to supplement this Directive by establishing maximum levels for microplastics, medicinal products and other newly</i>		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<i>occurring pollutants in water intended for human consumption.</i>		
60 4.	Article 18 Review and amendment of Annexes			
60 5.			Article 18 (1) (subparag. one)	
60 6.	1. At least every five years, the Commission shall review Annex I in the light of scientific and technical progress .		1. At least every five years, the Commission shall review Annexes I and II in the light of scientific and technical progress as well as the Member States' risk-based approach to water safety contained in the data sets established pursuant to Article 15 and, where appropriate, shall make legislative proposals for amendments in accordance with the Treaty.	
60 7.			Article 18 (1) (subparag. two)	
60 8.	The Commission shall, on the basis of Member States' hazard and domestic distribution risk assessments contained in the data		Deleted	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	sets set up pursuant to Article 15, review Annex II and assess whether there is a need to adapt it or to introduce new monitoring specifications for the purposes of those risk assessments.			
60 9.			Article 18 (2)	
61 0.	2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 19 amending Annexes I to IV where necessary, to adapt them to scientific and technical progress or to specify monitoring requirements for the purposes of the hazard and domestic distribution risk assessments pursuant to Article 8(1)(d) and Article 10(1)(b).		2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 19 amending Annexes III I to IV where necessary, to adapt it them to scientific and technical progress or to specify monitoring requirements for the purposes of the hazard and domestic distribution risk assessments pursuant to Article 8(1)(d) and Article 10(1)(b).	
61 1.		Article 18 (2a) AM 135		
61 2.		<i>2a. By ... [five years after the date of entry into force of this Directive], the Commission shall review whether Article 10a has</i>		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<i>led to a sufficient level of harmonisation of hygienic requirements on materials and products in contact with water intended for human consumption and, if necessary, take further appropriate measures.</i>		
61 3.	Article 19 Exercise of the delegation			
61 4.	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.			
61 5.			Article 19 (2)	
61 6.	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 18(2) shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from [date of entry into force of this Directive].		2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 18(2) shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from [date of entry into force of this Directive] a period of 5 years from [date of entry into force of this Directive]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			of the delegation of power no later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension no later than three months before the end of each period.	
61 7.	3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 18(2) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.			
61 8.	4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016.			
61 9.	5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.			
62 0.	6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 18(2) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.			
62 1.	<i>Article 20 Committee procedure</i>			
62	1. The Commission shall be			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
2.	assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.			
62 3.	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.			
62 4.			Article 20 (2) (subparag. two) (new)	
62 5.			Where the Committee delivers no opinion, the Commission shall not adopt the draft implementing act and the third subparagraph of Article 5(4) of Regulation 182/2011 shall apply.	
62 6.	<i>Article 21 Penalties</i>			
62 7.	Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of national provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Member States shall, by ... [2 years after entry into force of this Directive], notify the Commission of those rules and those measures and shall notify it of any subsequent amendment affecting them.			
62 8.	<i>Article 22</i> <i>Transposition</i>			
62 9.	1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with Articles 2 and 5 to 21 and Annexes I to IV by ... [2 years after entry into force of this Directive] . They shall immediately communicate the text of those measures to the Commission .			
63 0.	When Member States adopt those measures, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. They shall also include a statement that references in existing laws,			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	regulations and administrative provisions to the Directives repealed by this Directive shall be construed as references to this Directive. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made and how that statement is to be formulated.			
63 1.	2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.			
63 2.			Article 22a (new)	
63 3.			<i>Article 22a Transitional period</i>	
63 4.			Article 22a (1) (new)	
63 5.			1. Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that water intended for human consumption complies with the parametric values set in Annex I,	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			part B, for the following parameters: Chlorate, Chlorite, Haloacetic Acids, Microcystin-LR, Sum of-PFASs, Uranium, by [3 years after end-date for transposition].	
63 6.			Article 22a (2) (new)	
63 7.			2. During this transitional period, water suppliers shall not be obliged to monitor the water intended for human consumption in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 for the parameters listed in paragraph 1.	
63 8.	<i>Article 23 Repeal</i>			
63 9.	1. Directive 98/83/EC, as amended by the instruments listed in Annex V, Part A, is repealed with effect from [day after the date in the first subparagraph of Article 22(1)] , without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States relating to the time-limits for the			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	transposition into national law of the Directives set out in Annex V, Part B.			
64 0.	References to the repealed Directive shall be construed as references to this Directive and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table in Annex VI.			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
64 1.		Article 23 (2) AM 136		
64 2.	2. Derogations granted by Member States in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 98/83/EC that are still applicable by [end-date for transposition of this Directive] shall remain applicable until the end of their duration. They may not be renewed further.	2. Derogations granted by Member States in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 98/83/EC that are still applicable by [end-date for transposition of this Directive] shall remain applicable until the end of their duration.	2. Derogations granted by Member States in accordance with Article 9(1) of Directive 98/83/EC that are still applicable by [end-date for transposition of this Directive] shall remain applicable until the end of their duration. They may not be renewed further. be renewed in accordance with Article 12a only where a second derogation has not yet been granted. The right to ask the Commission for a third derogation in accordance with Article 9(2) of Directive 98/83/EC shall remain applicable for those derogations already granted by Member States at the time of the entry into force of this Directive.	
64 3.	<i>Article 24 Entry into force</i>			
64 4.	This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<i>the Official Journal of the European Union.</i>			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
64 5.	<i>Article 25</i> <i>Addressees</i>			
64 6.	This Directive is addressed to the Member States.			

Proposal for a
DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
on the quality of water intended for human consumption (recast)

ANNEXES

	Commission's proposal			EP Amendments			Council's General Approach				Comments/Compromises
1.	ANNEX I										
2.	MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR PARAMETRIC VALUES USED TO ASSESS THE QUALITY OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION										
3.	PART A Microbiological parameters										
4.				Annex I, Table AM 179							
5.	Parameter	Parametric value	Unit	Parameter	Parametric value	Unit	Parameter	Parametric value	Unit	Notes	
	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> spores	0	Number/100 ml	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> spores	0	Number/100 ml	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> spores	0	Number/100 ml		
	Coliform bacteria	0	Number/100 ml	Coliform bacteria	0	Number/100 ml	Coliform bacteria	0	Number/100 ml		
							Intestinal	0	Number/10	For water	

	Commission's proposal				EP Amendments				Council's General Approach				Comments/Compromises
	Enterococci	0	Number/100 ml		Enterococci	0	Number/100 ml		Enterococci		0 ml	put into bottles or containers the unit is number/250 ml	
	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>)	0	Number/100 ml		<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>)	0	Number/100 ml		<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>)	0	Number/100 ml	For water put into bottles or containers the unit is number/250 ml	
	Heterotrophic plate counts (HPC) 22°	No abnormal change			Heterotrophic plate counts (HPC) 22°	No abnormal change			Heterotrophic plate counts (HPC) 22°	No abnormal change			
	Somatic coliphages	0	Number/100 ml		Somatic coliphages	0	Number/100 ml		Somatic coliphages	0	Number/100 ml		
	Turbidity	<1	NTU		Turbidity	<1	NTU		Turbidity	<1	NTU		
6.					<i>Note: The parameters set out in this Part shall not apply to spring and mineral waters in accordance with Directive 2009/54/EC.</i>								
7.	PART B Chemical parameters												
8.					Annex I, Part B, Table AMs 138 and 180								
9.	Parameter	Parametric value	Unit	Notes	Parameter	Parametric value	Unit	Notes	Parameter	Parametric value	Unit	Notes	
	Acrylamide	0,10	µg/l	The parametric value refers to the residual monomer concentration in the water as calculated according to specifications of the maximum release from the corresponding	Acrylamide	0,10	µg/l	The parametric value refers to the residual monomer concentration in the water as calculated according to specifications of the maximum release from the corresponding	Acrylamide	0,10	µg/l	The parametric value refers to the residual monomer concentration in the water as calculated according to specifications of the maximum release from the corresponding polymer in contact with the water.	

Commission's proposal				EP Amendments				Council's General Approach				Comments/Compromises		
			polymer in contact with the water.				polymer in contact with the water.	Antimony	5,0 20	µg/l				
Antimony	5,0	µg/l						Arsenic	10	µg/l				
Arsenic	10	µg/l						Benzene	1,0	µg/l				
Benzene	1,0	µg/l						Benzo(a)pyrene	0,010	µg/l				
Benzo(a)pyrene	0,010	µg/l						Beta-estradiol (50-28-2)	0,001	µg/l				
Beta-estradiol (50-28-2)	0,001	µg/l						Bisphenol A	0,01	µg/l				
Bisphenol A	0,01	µg/l						Boron	1,0 2,4	mg/l				
Boron	1,0	mg/l						Bromate	10	µg/l				
Bromate	10	µg/l						Cadmium	5,0	µg/l				
Cadmium	5,0	µg/l						Chlorate	0,25	mg/l				
Chlorate	0,25	mg/l											Parametric value of 0,7 mg/l shall be applied when a disinfection method that generates chlorate, in particular chlorine dioxide, is used for disinfection of water intended for human consumption. Where possible, without compromising disinfection, Member States shall strive for a lower value.	
													This parameter shall be measured only if such disinfection methods are used.	
								Chlorite	0,25	mg/l				Parametric value of 0,7 mg/l shall be applied when a disinfection method that generates chlorite, in particular chlorine dioxide, is used for disinfection of water intended for human consumption.
Chlorite	0,25	mg/l											Where possible, without compromising disinfection, Member	
								Chlorite	0,25	mg/l				

Commission's proposal				EP Amendments				Council's General Approach				Comments/Compromises	
Chromium	25	µg/l	The value shall be met, at the latest, by [10 years after the entry into force of this Directive]. The parametric value for chromium until that date is 50 µg/l.	Chromium	25	µg/l	The value shall be met, at the latest, by [10 years after the entry into force of this Directive]. The parametric value for chromium until that date is 50 µg/l.	Chromium	25	µg/l	The value shall be met, at the latest, by [15 40 years after the entry into force of this Directive]. The parametric value for chromium until that date is 50 µg/l.		
Copper	2,0	mg/l		Copper	2,0	mg/l		Copper	2,0	mg/l			
Cyanide	50	µg/l		Cyanide	50	µg/l		Cyanide	50	µg/l			
1,2-dichloroethane	3,0	µg/l		1,2-dichloroethane	3,0	µg/l		1,2-dichloroethane	3,0	µg/l			
Epichlorohydrin	0,10	µg/l	The parametric value refers to the residual monomer concentration in the water as calculated according to specifications of the maximum release from the corresponding polymer in contact with the water.	Epichlorohydrin	0,10	µg/l	The parametric value refers to the residual monomer concentration in the water as calculated according to specifications of the maximum release from the corresponding polymer in contact with the water.	Epichlorohydrin	0,10	µg/l	The parametric value refers to the residual monomer concentration in the water as calculated according to specifications of the maximum release from the corresponding polymer in contact with the water.		
Fluoride	1,5	mg/l		Fluoride	1,5	mg/l		Fluoride	1,5	mg/l			
Haloacetic acids (HAAs)	80	µg/l	Sum of the following nine representative substances: monochloro-, dichloro-, and trichloro-acetic	Fluoride	1,5	mg/l		Haloacetic acids (HAA5s)	80 60	µg/l	This parameter shall be measured only when disinfection methods that can generate HAAs are used for the disinfection of water intended for human consumption. Sum of the following five nine representative substances: monochloro-, dichloro-, and trichloro-acetic		

Commission's proposal				EP Amendments				Council's General Approach				Comments/Compromises
			acid, mono- and dibromo-acetic acid, bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, dibromochloroacetic acid and tribromoacetic acid.	Haloacetic acids (HAAs)	80	µg/l	Sum of the following nine representative substances: monochloro-, dichloro-, and trichloro-acetic acid, mono- and dibromo-acetic acid, bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, dibromochloroacetic acid and tribromoacetic acid.				acid, mono- and dibromo-acetic acid; bromochloroacetic acid; bromodichloroacetic acid; dibromochloroacetic acid and tribromoacetic acid.	
Lead	5	µg/l	The value shall be met, at the latest, by [10 years after the entry into force of this Directive]. The parametric value for lead until that date is 10 µg/l.	Lead	5	µg/l	The value shall be met, at the latest, by [10 years after the entry into force of this Directive]. The parametric value for lead until that date is 10 µg/l.	Lead	<u>5</u> 10	µg/l	This maximum value is accompanied by the minimisation measures according to Article 10 of this Directive. Member State should use their best endeavours to achieve a lower aspirational value of 5 µg/l by 15 years after the entry into force of this Directive. The value shall be met, at the latest, by [10 years after the entry into force of this Directive]. The parametric value for lead until that date is 10 µg/l.	
Mercury	1,0	µg/l						Mercury	1,0	µg/l		
Microcystin-LR	1,0	µg/l						Microcystin-LR	1,0	µg/l	This parameter needs to be measured only in case of potential blooms in source water (increasing cyanobacterial cell density or bloom forming potential).	
								Nickel	20	µg/l		
								Nitrate	50	mg/l	Member States shall ensure that the condition [nitrate]/50 + [nitrite]/3 ≤ 1, where the square brackets signify the concentrations in mg/l	

Commission's proposal				EP Amendments				Council's General Approach				Comments/Compromises	
				Mercury	1,0	µg/l							
				Microcystin-LR	1,0	µg/l							
Nickel	20	µg/l		Nickel	20	µg/l							
Nitrate	50	mg/l	Member States shall ensure that the condition $[\text{nitrate}]/50 + [\text{nitrite}]/3 \leq 1$, where the square brackets signify the concentrations in mg/l for nitrate (NO ₃) and nitrite (NO ₂), is complied with and that the value of 0,10 mg/l for nitrites is complied with ex water treatment works.	Nitrate	50	mg/l	Member States shall ensure that the condition $[\text{nitrate}]/50 + [\text{nitrite}]/3 \leq 1$, where the square brackets signify the concentrations in mg/l for nitrate (NO ₃) and nitrite (NO ₂), is complied with and that the value of 0,10 mg/l for nitrites is complied with ex water treatment works.	Nitrite	0,50	mg/l	Member States shall ensure that the condition $[\text{nitrate}]/50 + [\text{nitrite}]/3 \leq 1$, where the square brackets signify the concentrations in mg/l for nitrate (NO ₃) and nitrite (NO ₂), is complied with and that the value of 0,10 mg/l for nitrites is complied with ex water treatment works.		for nitrate (NO ₃) and nitrite (NO ₂), is complied with and that the value of 0,10 mg/l for nitrites is complied with ex water treatment works.
Nitrite	0.50	mg/l	Member States shall ensure that the condition $[\text{nitrate}]/50 + [\text{nitrite}]/3 \leq 1$, where the square brackets signify the concentrations in mg/l for nitrate (NO ₃) and nitrite (NO ₂), is complied with and that the value of 0,10 mg/l for nitrites is complied with ex water treatment works.	Nitrite	0.50	mg/l	Member States shall ensure that the condition $[\text{nitrate}]/50 + [\text{nitrite}]/3 \leq 1$, where the square brackets signify the concentrations in mg/l for nitrate (NO ₃) and nitrite (NO ₂), is complied with and that the value of 0,10 mg/l for nitrites is complied with ex water treatment works.						
Nonylphenol	0,3	µg/l		Nonylphenol	0,3	µg/l							
								Nonylphenol	0,3	µg/l			
								Pesticides	0,10	µg/l	'Pesticides' means: – organic insecticides, – organic herbicides, – organic fungicides, – organic nematocides, – organic acaricides, – organic algicides, – organic rodenticides – organic slimicides, – related products (<i>inter alia</i> , growth regulators) and their relevant metabolites as defined in Article 3(32) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 ¹ , that are considered relevant for water intended for human consumption.		
													A pesticide metabolite is deemed relevant for

Commission's proposal				EP Amendments				Council's General Approach				Comments/Commitments
Pesticides	0,10	µg/l	'Pesticides' means: - organic insecticides, - organic herbicides, - organic fungicides, - organic nematocides, - organic acaricides, - organic algicides, - organic rodenticides - organic slimicides, and their relevant metabolites as defined in Article 3(32) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 ¹ .	Pesticides	0,10	µg/l	'Pesticides' means: - organic insecticides, - organic herbicides, - organic fungicides, - organic nematocides, - organic acaricides, - organic algicides, - organic rodenticides - organic slimicides, and their relevant metabolites as defined in Article 3(32) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 ¹ .				water intended for human consumption if there is reason to consider that it has intrinsic properties comparable to those of the parent substance in terms of its pesticide target activity or that it generates (itself or its transformation products) a health risk to the consumer.	
											The parametric value applies to each individual pesticide.	
											In the case of aldrin, dieldrin, heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide, the parametric value is 0,030 µg/l.	
											Member States may define a guidance value to manage the presence of non-relevant metabolites of pesticides in drinking water or, in the absence of such value, Member States should use the value of 0,75 µg/l.	
											Only those pesticides which are likely to be present in a given supply need be monitored.	
											Based on the data reported by Member States, Commission may establish a database of pesticides	
			The parametric value applies to each individual pesticide.				The parametric value applies to each individual pesticide.					

	Commission's proposal				EP Amendments				Council's General Approach				Comments/Compromises	
				In the case of aldrin, dieldrin, heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide, the parametric value is 0,030 µg/l.				In the case of aldrin, dieldrin, heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide, the parametric value is 0,030 µg/l.				and their relevant metabolites taking into account their possible presence in water intended for human consumption.		
	Pesticides — Total	0,50	µg/l	'Pesticides — Total' means the sum of all individual pesticides, as defined in the previous row, detected and quantified in the monitoring procedure.	Pesticides — Total	0,50	µg/l	'Pesticides — Total' means the sum of all individual pesticides, as defined in the previous row, detected and quantified in the monitoring procedure.	Pesticides — Total	0,50	µg/l	'Pesticides — Total' means the sum of all individual pesticides, as defined in the previous row, detected and quantified in the monitoring procedure.		
	PFAS	0,10	µg/l	'PFAS' means each individual per- and polyfluoroalkyl substance	PFAS	0,10	µg/l	'PFAS' means each individual per- and polyfluoroalkyl substance (chemical formula: C _n F _{2n+1} -R).	PFAS	0,10	µg/l	'PFAS' means each individual per- and polyfluoroalkyl substance (chemical formula: C _n F _{2n+1} -R).		

	Commission's proposal				EP Amendments				Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	Uranium	30	µg/l	The parametric value refers to the residual monomer concentration in the water as calculated according to specifications of the maximum release from the corresponding polymer in contact with the water.	— Total			compromising disinfection, Member States shall strive for a lower value.		
	Vinyl chloride	0,50	µg/l					Sum of concentrations of the following specified compounds: chloroform, bromoform, dibromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane.		
	Uranium	30	µg/l							
	Vinyl chloride	0,50	µg/l	The parametric value refers to the residual monomer concentration in the water as calculated according to specifications of the maximum release from the corresponding polymer in contact with the water.						
10.	1. Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC (OJ L 309 24.11.2009, p. 1).				1.Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC (OJ L 309 24.11.2009, p. 1).				1. Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC (OJ L 309 24.11.2009, p. 1).	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises																																																												
11.		PART Ba Indicator parameters (new) AM 139	PART Ba Indicator parameters (new)																																																													
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	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments				Council's General Approach				Comments/Compromises
		<i>Iron</i>	200	<i>µg/l</i>					value may be lower.	
		<i>Manganese</i>	50	<i>µg/l</i>		Iron	200	<i>µg/l</i>		
		<i>Odour</i>	Acceptable to consumers and no abnormal change			Manganese	50	<i>µg/l</i>		
		<i>Sulphates</i>	250	<i>mg/l</i>	<i>Note 1</i>	Odour	Acceptable to consumers and no abnormal change			
		<i>Sodium</i>	200	<i>mg/l</i>		Oxidisability	5,0	<i>mg/l O₂</i>	This parameter need not be measured if the parameter TOC is analysed.	
		<i>Taste</i>	Acceptable to consumers and no abnormal change			Sulphate	250	<i>mg/l</i>	The water should not be corrosive.	
		<i>Colony count at 22°C</i>	No abnormal change			Sodium	200	<i>mg/l</i>		
		<i>Coliform bacteria</i>	0	<i>Number/100 ml</i>		Taste	Acceptable to consumers and no abnormal change			
		<i>Total organic carbon (TOC)</i>	No abnormal change			Colony count 22°	No abnormal change			
		<i>Turbidity</i>	Acceptable to consumers and no			Coliform bacteria	0	<i>number/100 ml</i>	For water put into bottles or containers the unit is number/250 ml.	
						Total organic carbon (TOC)	No abnormal change		This parameter need not be measured for supplies of less than 10 000 m3 a day.	
						Turbidity	Acceptable to consumers			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments				Council's General Approach				Comments/Compromises
			<i>abnormal change</i>				and no abnormal change			
		<i>Note 1: The water should not be aggressive.</i>				Waters should not be aggressive or corrosive. This applies particularly to waters undergoing treatment (demineralization, softening, membrane treatment, reverse osmosis, etc.).				
		<i>Note 2: This parameter need not be measured unless the water originates from or is influenced by surface water. In the event of non-compliance with this parametric value, the Member State concerned shall investigate the supply to ensure that there is no potential danger to human health arising from the presence of pathogenic micro-organisms, e.g. cryptosporidium.</i>				Where water intended for human consumption is derived from treatment that significantly demineralizes or softens water, calcium and magnesium salts could be added to condition the water in order to reduce possible negative health impact, as well as corrosion or aggression of water and to improve taste. Minimum concentrations of calcium and magnesium or total dissolved solids in softened or demineralized water could be established taking into account the characteristics of water that enters these processes.				
		<i>Note 3: For still water put into bottles or containers, the minimum value may be reduced to 4,5 pH units. For water put into bottles or containers which is naturally rich in or artificially enriched with carbon dioxide, the minimum value may be lower.</i>								

	Commission's proposal				EP Amendments				Council's General Approach				Comments/Compromises
13.	PART C Parameters relevant for the domestic distribution risk assessment												
14.					Annex I, Part C, table AM 140								
15.	Parameter	Parametric value	Unit	Notes	Parameter	Parametric value	Unit	Notes	Parameter	Parametric value	Unit	Notes	
	<i>Legionella</i>	<1000	Number/l	In case the parametric value <1000/l is not met for <i>Legionella</i> , resampling for <i>Legionella pneumophila</i> shall be done. If <i>Legionella pneumophila</i> is not present, the parametric value for <i>Legionella</i> is <10 000/l	<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>	< 1 000	Number/l		<i>Legionella</i>	<1000	Number CFU/l	In case the parametric value <1000/l is not met for <i>Legionella</i> , resampling for <i>Legionella pneumophila</i> shall be done. If <i>Legionella pneumophila</i> is not present, the parametric value for <i>Legionella</i> is <10 000/l	
	Lead	5	µg/l	The value shall be met, at the latest, by [10 years after the entry into force of this Directive]. The parametric value for lead until that date is 10 µg/l.	<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>	< 10 000	Number/l	If <i>Legionella pneumophila</i>, whose parametric value is < 1 000/l, is not present, the parametric value for <i>Legionella</i> shall be <10 000/l.	Lead	< 10	µg/l	The value shall be met, at the latest, by [15 0 years after the entry into force of this Directive]. The parametric value for	
					Lead	5	µg/l	The value shall be met, at the latest, by ... [ten years after the date of entry into force of this Directive]. The parametric value for lead until that date shall be 10 µg/l.					

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises			
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16.		<p align="center">PART CA (new) Emerging parameters under monitoring AM 141</p>					
17.		<table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>Microplastics</i></td> <td><i>The monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the methodology for measuring microplastics laid down in the delegated act referred to in Article 11(5b)</i></td> </tr> </table>	<i>Microplastics</i>	<i>The monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the methodology for measuring microplastics laid down in the delegated act referred to in Article 11(5b)</i>			
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	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
18.	ANNEX II			
19.	MONITORING			
20.	PART A General objectives and monitoring programmes for water intended for human consumption			
21.	1. Monitoring programmes established pursuant to Article 11(2) for water intended for human consumption shall:			
22.	(a) verify that the measures in place to control risks to human health throughout the water supply chain from the abstraction area through treatment and storage to distribution are working effectively and that water at the point of compliance is wholesome and clean;			
23.	(b) provide information on the quality of the water supplied for human consumption to demonstrate that the obligations set out in Article 4 and the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5 are being met;			
24.	(c) identify the most appropriate means of mitigating the risk to human health.			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
25.			Annex II, Part A, paragraph 2	
26.	2. Monitoring programmes established pursuant to Article 11(2) shall include one of the following:		2. Monitoring programmes established pursuant to Article 11(2) shall include one or a combination of the following:	
27.	(a) collection and analysis of discrete water samples;		(a) collection and analysis of discrete water samples;	
28.	(b) measurements recorded by a continuous monitoring process.		(b) measurements recorded by a continuous monitoring process.	
29.	Monitoring programmes shall also include an operational monitoring programme complementary to verification monitoring, providing rapid insight in operational performance and water quality problems, and allowing rapid pre-planned remedial action. Such operational monitoring programmes shall be supply-specific, taking into account the outcomes of the hazard and supply risk assessments, and intended to confirm the effectiveness of all control measures in abstraction, treatment, distribution and storage. The operational monitoring programme shall include the monitoring of the parameter turbidity to regularly control the efficacy of physical removal by filtration processes, in accordance with the parametric values and frequencies indicated in the following table:		Deleted	

	Commission's proposal		EP Amendments	Council's General Approach		Comments/Compromises																			
30.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Parameter</th> <th>Parametric value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Turbidity</td> <td>0.3 NTU (95%) and not >0.5 NTU for 15 consecutive minutes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Volume (m³) of water distributed or produced each day within a supply zone</td> <td>Minimum frequency</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 000</td> <td>Daily</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>10 000</td> <td>Online</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Parameter	Parametric value	Turbidity	0.3 NTU (95%) and not >0.5 NTU for 15 consecutive minutes	Volume (m ³) of water distributed or produced each day within a supply zone	Minimum frequency	10 000	Daily	>10 000	Online			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Parameter</th> <th>Parametric value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Turbidity</td> <td>0.3 NTU (95%) and not >0.5 NTU for 15 consecutive minutes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Volume (m³) of water distributed or produced each day within a supply zone</td> <td>Minimum frequency</td> </tr> <tr> <td>—10 000</td> <td>Daily</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>10 000</td> <td>Online</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Parameter	Parametric value	Turbidity	0.3 NTU (95%) and not >0.5 NTU for 15 consecutive minutes	Volume (m ³) of water distributed or produced each day within a supply zone	Minimum frequency	—10 000	Daily	>10 000	Online	
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31.	In addition, monitoring programmes may consist of:			In addition, monitoring programmes may consist of:																					
32.	(a) inspections of records of the functionality and maintenance status of equipment;			(a) inspections of records of the functionality and maintenance status of equipment;																					
33.	(b) inspections of the abstraction area, and of the treatment, storage and distribution infrastructure without prejudice to monitoring requirements provided under Article 8(1)(c) and Article 10(1)(b).			(b) inspections of the abstraction area, and of the treatment, storage and distribution infrastructure without prejudice to monitoring requirements provided under Article 8(1)(c) and Article 10(1)(b).																					
34.				Annex II, Part A, paragraph 2a (new)																					
35.				2a. Monitoring programmes shall also include an operational monitoring programme, providing rapid insight in operational performance and water quality problems, and allowing rapid pre-planned remedial action. Such operational monitoring programmes shall																					

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises												
			be supply-specific, taking into account the outcomes of the identification of hazards and hazardous events and supply risk assessments, and intended to confirm the effectiveness of all control measures in abstraction, treatment, distribution and storage.													
36.			The operational monitoring programme shall include the monitoring of the parameter turbidity at the water supply plant to regularly control the efficacy of physical removal by filtration processes, in accordance with the reference values and frequencies indicated in the following table (not applicable for groundwater sources where turbidity is caused by iron and manganese):													
37.			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Operation parameter</th> <th>Reference value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Turbidity</td> <td>0.3 NTU in 95% of samples and none to exceed 1 NTU</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Volume (m³) of water distributed or produced each day within a supply zone</td> <td>Minimum frequency</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1000</td> <td>Weekly</td> </tr> <tr> <td>> 1000 to 10 000</td> <td>Daily</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>10 000</td> <td>Online</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Operation parameter	Reference value	Turbidity	0.3 NTU in 95% of samples and none to exceed 1 NTU	Volume (m³) of water distributed or produced each day within a supply zone	Minimum frequency	1000	Weekly	> 1000 to 10 000	Daily	>10 000	Online	
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38.			The operational monitoring programme shall also include the monitoring of the following													

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach				Comments/Compromises												
			parameters in the raw water to control the efficacy of the treatment processes against microbiological risks:																
39.			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1379 360 1509 427">Operational Parameter</th> <th data-bbox="1509 360 1621 427">Reference value</th> <th data-bbox="1621 360 1700 427">Unit</th> <th data-bbox="1700 360 1906 427">Notes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1379 427 1509 1059">Clostridium perfringens including spores</td> <td data-bbox="1509 427 1621 1059"></td> <td data-bbox="1621 427 1700 1059"></td> <td data-bbox="1700 427 1906 1059"> <p>This parameter is to be measured if the risk assessment indicates it. If it is found in raw water, it should be analysed after steps of the treatment train in order to determine log removal by the barriers in place and to assess whether the risk of breakthrough of parasite spores (Cryptosporidia and Giardia) is sufficiently under control.</p> <p>This parameter is to be measured in finished drinking water if it is chlorinated.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1379 1059 1509 1310">Somatic coliphages</td> <td data-bbox="1509 1059 1621 1310">50 (for raw water)</td> <td data-bbox="1621 1059 1700 1310">Plaque Forming Units (PFU) /100 ml</td> <td data-bbox="1700 1059 1906 1310"> <p>This parameter is to be measured if the risk assessment indicates it. If it is found in raw water at concentrations > 50 PFU /100 ml, it should be analysed after steps of the treatment train in</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Operational Parameter	Reference value	Unit	Notes	Clostridium perfringens including spores			<p>This parameter is to be measured if the risk assessment indicates it. If it is found in raw water, it should be analysed after steps of the treatment train in order to determine log removal by the barriers in place and to assess whether the risk of breakthrough of parasite spores (Cryptosporidia and Giardia) is sufficiently under control.</p> <p>This parameter is to be measured in finished drinking water if it is chlorinated.</p>	Somatic coliphages	50 (for raw water)	Plaque Forming Units (PFU) /100 ml	<p>This parameter is to be measured if the risk assessment indicates it. If it is found in raw water at concentrations > 50 PFU /100 ml, it should be analysed after steps of the treatment train in</p>				
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	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			order to determine log removal by the barriers in place and to assess whether the risk of breakthrough of pathogenic viruses is sufficiently under control.	
40.	3. Member States shall ensure that monitoring programmes are reviewed on a continuous basis and updated or reconfirmed at least every 6 years.		3. Member States shall ensure that monitoring programmes are reviewed on a continuous basis and updated or reconfirmed at least every 6 years.	
41.	PART B			
42.			Annex II, Part B (Title)	
43.	Core parameters and sampling frequencies		Core Parameters and sampling frequencies	
44.			Annex II, Part B, point 1	
45.	1. <i>Core parameters</i>		1. <i>Core List of parameters</i>	
46.			Annex II, Part B, Point 1, Group A (new)	
47.			Group A	
48.			The following parameters (Group A) shall be monitored in accordance with the monitoring frequencies set out in Table 1	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			of point 2:	
49.			(a) Escherichia coli (E. coli), intestinal enterococci, coliform bacteria, colony count 22 °C, colour, turbidity, taste, odour, pH, conductivity;	
50.			(b) other parameters identified as relevant in the monitoring programme, in accordance with Article 5(2) and, where relevant, through a risk assessment of the supply system as set out in Article 9 and Annex II Part C.	
51.			Under specific circumstances, the following parameters shall be added to the Group A Parameters:	
52.			(a) ammonium and nitrite, if chloramination is used;	
53.			(b) aluminium and iron, if used as water treatment chemicals.	
54.		Annex II, Part B, Point 1, paragraph one AM 142		
55.	<i>Escherichia coli (E. coli), Clostridium perfringens</i> spores, and somatic coliphages are considered 'core parameters' and may not be subject to a supply risk assessment in accordance with part C of this Annex. They shall always be monitored at the frequencies set out in Table 1 of point 2.	Escherichia coli (E. coli) and <i>enterococci</i> are considered 'core parameters' and may not be subject to a supply risk assessment in accordance with part C of this Annex. They shall always be monitored at the frequencies set out in Table 1 of point 2.	Escherichia coli (E. coli) and intestinal enterococci Clostridium perfringens spores, and somatic coliphages are considered 'core parameters' and may not be subject to a reduction due to a supply risk assessment in accordance with Article 9 and part C of this Annex. They shall always be monitored	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			at the frequencies set out in Table 1 of point 2.	
56.			Annex II, Part B, Point 1, Group B (new)	
57.			Group B	
58.			In order to determine compliance with all parametric values set out in this Directive, all other parameters not analysed under Group A and set in accordance with Article 5, except for parameters in Annex I, Part C, shall be monitored at least at the frequencies set out in Table 1 of point 2, unless a different sampling frequency is determined on the basis of a supply risk assessment carried out in accordance with Article 9 and part C of this Annex.	
59.	Annex II, Part B, Point 2			
60.	2. <i>Sampling frequencies</i>		2. <i>Sampling frequencies</i>	
61.	All parameters set in accordance with Article 5 shall be monitored at least at the frequencies set out in the following Table, unless a different sampling frequency is determined on the basis of a supply risk assessment carried out in accordance with Article 9 and part C of this		All parameters set in accordance with Article 5 shall be monitored at least at the frequencies set out in the following Table, unless a different sampling frequency is determined on the basis of a supply risk assessment carried out in accordance with	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises																																																
	Annex:		Article 9 and part C of this Annex:																																																	
62.		Annex II, Part B, Point 2, Table 1 AM 186																																																		
63.	<i>Table 1</i>																																																			
64.	<i>Minimum frequency of sampling and analysis for compliance monitoring</i>																																																			
65.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Volume (m³) of water distributed or produced each day within a supply zone</th> <th>Minimum number of samples per year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>100</td> <td>10^a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>> 100 1 000</td> <td>10^a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>> 1 000 10 000</td> <td>50^b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>10 000 100 000</td> <td>365</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>100 000</td> <td>365</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Volume (m ³) of water distributed or produced each day within a supply zone	Minimum number of samples per year	100	10 ^a	> 100 1 000	10 ^a	> 1 000 10 000	50 ^b	>10 000 100 000	365	>100 000	365	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Volume of water distributed or produced each day within a supply zone (See Notes 1 and 2) m³</th> <th>Group A parameter (microbiological) parameter number of samples per year (See note 3)</th> <th>Group B parameter (chemical) parameter number of samples per year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>> 0 (See Note 4)</td> <td>> 0 (See Note 4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>10</td> <td>2</td> <td>1 (See Note 5)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>> 100</td> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>> 1000</td> <td>4 + 3 For each 1000m³/d and part thereof of the total volume</td> <td>1 + 1 For each additional 1000m³/d and part thereof of the total volume</td> </tr> <tr> <td>> 10000</td> <td>3 + 1 for each additional 10000m³/d and part thereof of the total volume</td> <td>3 + 1 for each additional 10000m³/d and part thereof of the total volume</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Volume of water distributed or produced each day within a supply zone (See Notes 1 and 2) m ³	Group A parameter (microbiological) parameter number of samples per year (See note 3)	Group B parameter (chemical) parameter number of samples per year	10	> 0 (See Note 4)	> 0 (See Note 4)	>10	2	1 (See Note 5)	> 100	4	1	> 1000	4 + 3 For each 1000m ³ /d and part thereof of the total volume	1 + 1 For each additional 1000m ³ /d and part thereof of the total volume	> 10000	3 + 1 for each additional 10000m ³ /d and part thereof of the total volume	3 + 1 for each additional 10000m ³ /d and part thereof of the total volume	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Volume of water distributed or produced each day within a supply zone (See Notes 1 and 2) m³</th> <th>Group A parameter number of samples per year</th> <th>Group B parameter number of samples per year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>> 0 (See Note 4)</td> <td>> 0 (See Note 4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>10</td> <td>2</td> <td>1 (See Note 5)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>> 100</td> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>> 1000</td> <td>4 for first 1000 m³/d + 3 for each additional 1000 m³/d and part thereof of the total volume (See Note 3)</td> <td>1 for first 1000 m³/d + 1 for each additional 4500 m³/d and part thereof of the total volume (See Note 3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>> 10000</td> <td>3 for first 10000 m³/d + 1 for each additional 10000 m³/d and part thereof of the total volume (See Note 3)</td> <td>3 for first 10000 m³/d + 1 for each additional 10000 m³/d and part thereof of the total volume (See Note 3)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Volume of water distributed or produced each day within a supply zone (See Notes 1 and 2) m ³	Group A parameter number of samples per year	Group B parameter number of samples per year	10	> 0 (See Note 4)	> 0 (See Note 4)	>10	2	1 (See Note 5)	> 100	4	1	> 1000	4 for first 1000 m ³ /d + 3 for each additional 1000 m ³ /d and part thereof of the total volume (See Note 3)	1 for first 1000 m ³ /d + 1 for each additional 4500 m ³ /d and part thereof of the total volume (See Note 3)	> 10000	3 for first 10000 m ³ /d + 1 for each additional 10000 m ³ /d and part thereof of the total volume (See Note 3)	3 for first 10000 m ³ /d + 1 for each additional 10000 m ³ /d and part thereof of the total volume (See Note 3)	
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	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments				Council's General Approach				Comments/Compromises
		> 100000			12 + 1 for each additional 25000m ³ /d and part thereof of the total volume	> 100000			12 for first 100000 m ³ /d + 1 for each additional 25000 m ³ /d and part thereof of the total volume (See Note 3)	
66.	a: all samples are to be taken during times when the risk of treatment breakthrough of enteric pathogens is high.	Deleted				Deleted				
67.	b: at least 10 samples are to be taken during times when the risk of treatment breakthrough of enteric pathogens is high.	Deleted				Deleted				
68.	<i>Note 1:</i> A supply zone is a geographically defined area within which water intended for human consumption comes from one or more sources and water quality may be considered as being approximately uniform.	<i>Note 1:</i> A supply zone is a geographically defined area within which water intended for human consumption comes from one or more sources and water quality may be considered as being approximately uniform.				<i>Note 1:</i> A supply zone is a geographically defined area within which water intended for human consumption comes from one or more sources and water quality may be considered as being approximately uniform.				
69.	<i>Note 2:</i> The volumes are calculated as averages taken over a calendar year. The number of inhabitants in a supply zone may be used instead of the volume of water to determine the minimum frequency, assuming water consumption of 200 l/(day*capita).	<i>Note 2:</i> The volumes are calculated as averages taken over a calendar year. The number of inhabitants in a supply zone may be used instead of the volume of water to determine the minimum frequency, assuming water consumption of 200 l/(day*capita).				<i>Note 2:</i> The volumes are calculated as averages taken over a calendar year. The number of inhabitants in a supply zone may be used instead of the volume of water to determine the minimum frequency, assuming water consumption of 200 l/(day*capita).				
70.		<i>Note 3: The frequency indicated is calculated as follows: e.g. 4 300 m³/day = 16 samples (four for the first 1 000 m³</i>				<i>Note 3: The frequency indicated is calculated as follows: e.g. 4300 m³/d = 16 samples for group A parameters (four for</i>				

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<i>/day + 12 for additional 3 300 m³ /day).</i>	the first 1000 m³/d + 12 for additional 3300 m³/d).	
71.	<i>Note 3:</i> Member States that have decided to exempt individual supplies under Article 3(2)(b) shall apply these frequencies only for supply zones that distribute between 10 and 100 m ³ per day.	<i>Note 4:</i> Member States that have decided to exempt individual supplies under Article 3(2)(b) of this Directive shall apply these frequencies only for supply zones that distribute between 10 and 100 m ³ per day.	Deleted	
72.			Note 4: For water suppliers, where an exemption has not been granted under Article 3(2)(b), Member States shall lay down the minimum sampling frequency for parameters of group A and B, provided that core parameters are monitored at least once per year.	
73.			Note 5: Member States may reduce the sampling frequency, provided that all parameters set in accordance with Article 5 are monitored at least once every ten years as well as in cases where a new water source is integrated or changes to the water supply system, where a potentially adverse effect on the quality of water is to be expected, are made.	
74.	PART C			
75.			Annex II, Part C, title	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
76.	Supply risk assessment		Risk assessment of the supply system	
77.			Annex II, Part C, (1)	
78.	1. The supply risk assessment referred to in Article 9 shall be based on the general principles of risk assessment set out in international standards such as standard EN 15975-2 concerning 'security of drinking water supply, guidelines for risk and crisis management'.		Deleted	
79.			Annex II, Part C, (2)	
80.	2. Following a supply risk assessment, the list of parameters considered in the monitoring shall be extended and the sampling frequencies set out in Part B increased, where any of the following conditions is fulfilled:		2. Based on the outcome of the risk assessment for the supply system-as referred to in Article 9 Following a supply risk assessment , the list of parameters considered in the monitoring shall be extended and the sampling frequencies set out in Part B increased, where any of the following conditions is fulfilled:	
81.	(a) the list of parameters or frequencies set out in this Annex is not sufficient to fulfil the obligations imposed under Article 11(1);			
82.	(b) additional monitoring is required for the purposes of Article 11(5);			
83.	(c) it is necessary to provide the assurances			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	set out in point (1)(a) of Part A;			
84.			Annex II, Part C, (2) (d)	
85.	(d) increasing the sampling frequencies is necessary pursuant to Article 8(3)(a).		Deleted	
86.			Annex II, Part C (3) (subparagraph one)	
87.	3. Following a supply risk assessment, the list of parameters considered in the monitoring and the sampling frequencies set out in Part B may be reduced provided all of the following conditions are met:		3. Following a risk assessment for the supply system supply risk assessment , the list of parameters considered in the monitoring and the sampling frequencies set out in Part B may be reduced provided all of the following conditions are met:	
88.	(a) the location and frequency of sampling is determined in relation to the parameter's origin, as well as the variability and long-term trend of its concentration, taking into account Article 6;			
89.	(b) for reducing the minimum sampling frequency of a parameter the results obtained from samples collected at regular intervals over a period of at least 3 years from sampling points representative of the whole supply zone are all less than 60 % of the parametric value;			
90.	(c) for removing a parameter from the list of parameters to be monitored the results obtained from samples collected at regular			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	intervals over a period of at least 3 years from points representative of the whole supply zone are all less than 30 % of the parametric value;			
91.	(d) for removing a parameter from the list of parameters to be monitored, the decision is based on the result of the risk assessment, informed by the results of monitoring of sources of water intended for human consumption and confirming that human health is protected from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption, as laid down in Article 1;			
92.	(e) for reducing the sampling frequency of a parameter or for removing a parameter from the list of parameters to be monitored, the risk assessment confirms that no factor that can be reasonably anticipated is likely to cause deterioration of the quality of the water intended for human consumption.			
93.			Annex II, Part C (3) (subparagraph two)	
94.	Where monitoring results, demonstrating that the conditions set out in paragraph 3 2, points (b) to (e) are met, are already available by [the date of entry into force of this Directive], those monitoring results may be used to adapt the monitoring following the supply risk assessment from that date.		Where monitoring results, demonstrating that the conditions set out in paragraph 3, points (b) to (e) are met, are already available by [the date of entry into force of this Directive], those monitoring results may be used to adapt the monitoring following the risk assessment for the supply system	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			supply risk assessment from that date.	
95.			Annex II, Part C (3) (subparagraph three) (new)	
96.			Where adjustments of monitoring have already been implemented following the supply risk-assessment in accordance, inter alia, to Part C of the Commission Directive 2015/1787, Member States may provide for the possibility for confirming their validity without requiring monitoring according to paragraphs 3(b) and 3(c) over another period of at least 3 years from points representative of the whole supply zone.	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
97.	PART D			
98.	Sampling methods and sampling points			
99.	1. Sampling points shall be determined so as to ensure compliance with the points of compliance as defined in Article 6. In the case of a distribution network, a Member State may take samples within the supply zone or at the treatment works for particular parameters if it can be demonstrated that there would be no adverse change to the measured value of the parameters concerned. As far as possible, the number of samples shall be distributed equally in time and location.			
100.	2. Sampling at the point of compliance shall meet the following requirements:			
101.			Annex II, Part D, (2) (a)	
102.	(a) compliance samples for certain chemical parameters (in particular copper, lead, <i>Legionella</i> and nickel) shall be taken at the consumer's tap without prior flushing. A random daytime sample of one litre volume is to be taken. As an alternative, Member States may use fixed stagnation time methods that better reflect their national situation, provided		(a) compliance samples for certain chemical parameters (in particular copper, lead, Legionella and nickel) shall be taken at the consumer's tap without prior flushing. A random daytime sample of one litre volume is to be taken. As an alternative, Member States may use fixed stagnation time methods that better reflect their national	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	that, at the supply zone level, this does not result in fewer cases of non-compliance than using the random daytime method;		situation, such as the average weekly intake by consumers , provided that, at the supply zone level, this does not result in fewer cases of non-compliance than using the random daytime method;	
103.	(b) compliance samples for microbiological parameters at the point of compliance shall be taken and handled according to EN ISO 19458, sampling purpose B.			
104.		Annex II, Part D, (2a) (new) AM 144		
105.		<i>2a. samples for Legionella in domestic distribution systems shall be taken at risk points for proliferation of and/or exposure to Legionella pneumophila. Member States shall establish guidelines for sampling methods for Legionella;</i>	Samples for Legionella in domestic distribution systems shall be taken at risk points for proliferation of and/or points representative for systemic exposure to Legionella. Member States shall establish guidelines for sampling methods for Legionella.	
106.	3. Sampling in the distribution network, with the exception of sampling at the consumers' tap, shall be in accordance with ISO 5667-5. For microbiological parameters, sampling in the distribution network shall be taken and handled according to EN ISO 19458, sampling purpose A.			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
107.		ANNEX II a (new) AM 145		
108.		<i>Minimum hygiene requirements for substances and materials for the manufacture of new products coming into contact with water intended for human consumption:</i>		
109.		<i>a) a list of substances approved for use in the manufacture of materials, including, but not limited to, organic materials, elastomers, silicones, metals, cement, ion exchange resins and composite materials, and products made therefrom.</i>		
110.		<i>(b) specific requirements for the use of substances in materials and products made therefrom.</i>		
111.		<i>(c) specific restrictions on the migration of certain substances into water intended for human consumption.</i>		
112.		<i>(d) hygiene rules regarding other properties required for compliance.</i>		
113.		<i>(e) basic rules to verify compliance with points (a) to (d).</i>		
114.		<i>(f) rules concerning sampling and analysis methods to verify compliance with points (a) to (d).</i>		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
115.	ANNEX III			
116.	SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF PARAMETERS			
117.	Member States shall ensure that the methods of analysis used for the purposes of monitoring and demonstrating compliance with this Directive are validated and documented in accordance with EN ISO/IEC 17025 or other equivalent standards accepted at international level. Member States shall ensure that laboratories or parties contracted by laboratories apply quality management system practices in accordance with EN ISO/IEC 17025 or other equivalent standards accepted at international level.		Member States shall ensure that the methods of analysis used for the purposes of monitoring and demonstrating compliance with this Directive, with the exception of online turbidity , are validated and documented in accordance with EN ISO/IEC 17025 or other equivalent standards accepted at international level. Member States shall ensure that laboratories or parties contracted by laboratories apply quality management system practices in accordance with EN ISO/IEC 17025 or other equivalent standards accepted at international level.	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
118.			For the purposes of assessing the equivalence of alternative methods with the methods laid down in this Annex, Member States may use standard EN ISO 17994, established as the standard on the equivalence of microbiological methods or standard EN ISO 16140 or any other similar internationally accepted protocols, to establish the equivalence of methods based on principles other than culturing, which are beyond the scope of EN ISO 17994.	
119.	In the absence of an analytical method meeting the minimum performance criteria set out in Part B, Member States shall ensure that monitoring is carried out using best available techniques not entailing excessive costs.			
120.	PART A			
121.	Microbiological parameters for which methods of analysis are specified			
122.	The methods for microbiological parameters are:			
123.	(a) <i>Escherichia coli</i> (E. coli) and coliform bacteria (EN ISO 9308-1 or EN ISO 9308-2)			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
124.			Annex III, Part A, letters (b) - (h)	
125.	(b) <i>Enterococci</i> (EN ISO 7899-2)		(b) Intestinal enterococci (EN ISO 7899-2)	
126.	(c) <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (EN ISO 16266)		(c) <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (EN ISO 16266)	
127.	(d) colony count or heterotrophic plate counts at 22°C (EN ISO 6222)			
128.	(e) <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> including spores (EN ISO 14189)			
129.	(f) Turbidity (EN ISO 7027)		(f) Turbidity (EN ISO 7027)	
130.	(g) <i>Legionella</i> (EN ISO 11731)		(g) <i>Legionella</i> (EN ISO 11731) In case of outbreak, quick test could be used as a complement to the culture methods.	
131.	(h) Somatic coliphages (EN ISO 10705-2)		(h) Somatic coliphages (EN ISO 10705-2; EN ISO 10705-3)	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
132.	PART B			
133.	Chemical and indicator parameters for which performance characteristics are specified			
134.			Annex III, Part B, point 1	
135.	<i>1. Chemical parameters</i>		<i>1. Chemical and indicator parameters</i>	
136.	For the parameters set out in Table 1, the method of analysis used shall , as a minimum, be capable of measuring concentrations equal to the parametric value with a limit of quantification, as defined in Article 2(2) of Commission Directive 2009/90/EC ⁴ , of 30 % or less of the relevant parametric value and an uncertainty of measurement as specified in Table 1. The result shall be expressed using at least the same number of significant figures as for the parametric value considered in Part B of Annex I.		For the parameters set out in Table 1, the method of analysis used shall , as a minimum, be capable of measuring concentrations equal to the parametric value with a limit of quantification, as defined in Article 2(2) of Commission Directive 2009/90/EC ⁴ , of 30 % or less of the relevant parametric value and an uncertainty of measurement as specified in Table 1. The result shall be expressed using at least the same number of significant figures as for the parametric value considered in Parts B and Ba of Annex I.	
137.	The uncertainty of measurement laid down in Table 1 shall not be used as an additional tolerance to the parametric values set out in Annex I.			

	Commission's proposal			EP Amendments	Council's General Approach			Comments/Compromises
138.	4. Commission Directive 2009/90/EC of 31 July 2009 laying down, pursuant to Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, technical specifications for chemical analysis and monitoring of water status (OJ L 201, 1.8.2009, p. 36).							
139.	<i>Table 1</i>							
140.	<i>Minimum performance characteristic 'Uncertainty of measurement'</i>							
141.				Annex III, part B, point 1, table 1, row 28 AMs 177 and 224	Annex III, part B, point 1, table 1			
142.	Parameters	Uncertainty of measurement (See Note 1) % of the parametric value	Notes		Parameters	Uncertainty of measurement (See Note 1) % of the parametric value (except for pH)	Notes	
	Acrylamide	30			Aluminium	25		
	Antimony	40			Ammonium	40		
	Arsenic	30			Acrylamide	30		
	Benzo(a)pyrene	50	See Note 2		Antimony	40		
	Benzene	40			Arsenic	30		
	Beta-estradiol (50-28-2)	50			Benzo(a)pyrene	50	See Note 2	
	Bisphenol A	50			Benzene	40		
	Boron	25			Beta-estradiol (50-28-2)	50		
	Bromate	40			Bisphenol A	50		
	Cadmium	25			Boron	25		
	Chlorate	30			Bromate	40		
	Chlorite	30			Cadmium	25		
	Chromium	30			Chloride	15		
	Copper	25						

Commission's proposal				EP Amendments			Council's General Approach			Comments/Commitments
Cyanide	30	See Note 3					Chlorate	30 40		
1,2-dichloroethane	40						Chlorite	30 40		
Epichlorohydrin	30						Chromium	30		
Fluoride	20						Copper	25		
HAAs	50						Cyanide	30	See Note 3	
Lead	25						1,2-dichloroethane	40		
Mercury	30						Epichlorohydrin	30		
Microcystin-LR	30						Fluoride	20		
Nickel	25						HAAs	50		
Nitrate	15						Hydrogen ion concentration pH	0,2	See Note 4	
Nitrite	20						Iron	30		
Nonylphenol	50						Lead	25 30		
Pesticides	30	See Note 4					Manganese	30		
PFASs	50					PFASs	20			
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	30	See Note 5					Mercury	30		
Selenium	40						Microcystin-LR	30		
Tetrachloroethene	30	See Note 6					Nickel	25		
Trichloroethene	40	See Note 6					Nitrate	15		
Trihalomethanes — total	40	See Note 5					Nitrite	20		
Uranium	30						Nonylphenol	50		
Vinyl chloride	50						Oxidisability	50	See Note 5	
							Pesticides	30	See Note 6 4	
							PFASs	50		
							Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	30 40	See Note 7 5	
							Selenium	40		
							Sodium	15		
							Sulphate	15		
							Tetrachloroethene	30 40	See Note 8 6	
							Trichloroethene	40	See Note 8 6	
							Trihalomethanes — total	40	See Note 7 5	
							Total organic carbon	30	See Note 9	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach			Comments/Compromises
			(TOC)			
			Turbidity	30	See Note 10	
			Uranium	30		
			Vinyl chloride	50		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
143.	2. <i>Notes to Table 1</i>			
144.	<i>Note 1:</i> Uncertainty of measurement is a non-negative parameter characterising the dispersion of the quantity values being attributed to a measurand, based on the information used. The performance criterion for measurement uncertainty (k = 2) is the percentage of the parametric value stated in the table or any stricter value. Measurement uncertainty shall be estimated at the level of the parametric value, unless otherwise specified.			
145.	<i>Note 2:</i> If the value of uncertainty of measurement cannot be met, the best available technique should be selected (up to 60 %).			
146.	<i>Note 3:</i> The method determines total cyanide in all forms.			
147.			Annex III, part B, point 2, notes 4 - 10	
148.			<i>Note 4:</i> The value for the uncertainty of measurement is expressed in pH units.	
149.			<i>Note 5:</i> Reference method: EN ISO 8467.	
150.	<i>Note 4:</i> The performance characteristics for individual pesticides are given as an indication. Values for the uncertainty of measurement as low as 30 % can be achieved for several pesticides, higher values up to 80 % may be		<i>Note 6:</i> The performance characteristics for individual pesticides are given as an indication. Values for the uncertainty of measurement as low as 30 % can be achieved for several pesticides, higher	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	allowed for a number of pesticides.		values up to 80 % may be allowed for a number of pesticides.	
151.	<i>Note 5:</i> The performance characteristics apply to individual substances, specified at 25 % of the parametric value in Part B of Annex I.		<i>Note 7:</i> The performance characteristics apply to individual substances, specified at 25 % of the parametric value in Part B of Annex I.	
152.	<i>Note 6:</i> The performance characteristics apply to individual substances, specified at 50 % of the parametric value in Part B of Annex I.		<i>Note 8:</i> The performance characteristics apply to individual substances, specified at 50 % of the parametric value in Part B of Annex I.	
153.			<i>Note 9:</i> The uncertainty of measurement should be estimated at the level of 3 mg/l of the total organic carbon (TOC). CEN 1484 Guidelines for the determination of TOC and dissolved organic carbon (DOC) shall be used for the specification of the uncertainty of the test method.	
154.			<i>Note 10:</i> The uncertainty of measurement should be estimated at the level of 1,0 NTU, (nephelometric turbidity units) in accordance with EN ISO 7027 or other equivalent standard method.	
155.			Annex III, part B, point 3 (new)	
156.			3. Sum of PFASs	
157.			The following relevant substances could be analysed based on the technical guidelines developed in accordance with	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			art. 11 (6) of this Directive:	
158.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) - Perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid (PFHpS) - Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) - Perfluorononane sulfonic acid (PFNS) - Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (PFDS) - Perfluoroundecane sulfonic acid - Perfluorododecane sulfonic acid - Perfluorotridecane sulfonic acid - Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) - Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) - Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) - Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) - Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) - Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnDA) - Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoDA) - Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA) 	
159.			These substances shall be monitored when	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			<p>the risk assessment and risk management of the catchment area(s) performed in accordance with Article 8 of this Directive conclude that these substances are likely to be present in a given water supply.</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
160.	ANNEX IV			
161.		Annex IV, title AM 146		
162.	INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC TO BE PROVIDED ONLINE	INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC		
163.		Annex IV, paragraph one, intro AM 147		
164.	The following information shall be accessible to consumers on-line in a user-friendly and customized way:	The following information shall be accessible to consumers on-line <i>or</i> in <i>equally</i> user-friendly and customized <i>ways</i> :	The following information shall be accessible to consumers on-line in a user-friendly and customized way or by other means :	
165.		Annex IV, point 1 AM 148		
166.	(1) identification of the relevant water supplier;	(1) identification of the relevant water supplier, <i>the area and number of people supplied, and the method of water production</i> ;		
167.		Annex IV, point 2 AM 149		
168.	(2) the most recent monitoring results for parameters listed in Annex I, parts A and B, including frequency and location of sampling points, relevant to the area of interest to the person supplied, together with the parametric value set in accordance with Article 5. The	(2) <i>a review of</i> the most recent monitoring results <i>per water supplier</i> , for parameters listed in Annex I, parts A, B <i>and Ba</i> , including frequency relevant to the area of interest to the person supplied, together with and the parametric value set	(2) the most recent monitoring results for parameters listed in Annex I, parts A, and B and Ba , including frequency and location of sampling points, relevant to the area of interest to the person supplied, together with the parametric value set in	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	monitoring results must not be older than:	in accordance with Article 5.The monitoring results must not be older than:	accordance with Article 5. The monitoring results must not be older than one year :	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
169.			Annex IV, parag. one, point 2(a)	
170.	(a) one month, for very large water suppliers;		<i>Deleted</i>	
171.		Annex IV, point 2(b) AM 202		
172.	(b) six months for large water suppliers;	(b) six months for <i>medium and</i> large water suppliers;	<i>Deleted</i>	
173.		Annex IV, point 2(c) AM 203		
174.	(c) one year for small water suppliers;	(c) one year for <i>very small and</i> small water suppliers;	<i>Deleted</i>	
175.			Annex IV, point 2a (new)	
176.			(2a) general information on types of water treatment and disinfection applied;	
177.		Annex IV, point 3 AM 150		
178.	(3) in case of exceedance of the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5, information on the potential danger to human health and the associated health and consumption advice or a hyperlink providing access to such information;	(3) in case of <i>potential danger to human health as determined by competent authorities following an</i> exceedance of the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5, information on the potential danger to human health and the associated	(3) in case of exceedance of the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5 and which are considered as relevant for human health by the competent authorities or other relevant bodies , information on the potential danger	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		health and consumption advice or a hyperlink providing access to such information;	to human health and the associated health and consumption advice or a hyperlink providing access to such information;	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
179.		Annex IV, point 4 AM 151		
180.	(4) a summary of the relevant supply risk assessment;	<i>Deleted</i>	(4) a summary of the relevant information on supply risk assessment;	
181.		Annex IV, point 5 AM 152		
182.	(5) information on the following indicator parameters and associated parametric values:	(5) information on the indicator parameters <i>listed in part Ba of Annex I</i> and associated parametric values;	(5) information on the following indicator parameters and associated parametric values:	
183.	(a) Colour; (b) pH (Hydrogen ion concentration); (c) Conductivity; (d) Iron; (e) Manganese; (f) Odour; (g) Taste; (h) Hardness; (i) Minerals, anions/cations dissolved in water:	<i>Deleted</i>	(a) Colour; (b) pH (Hydrogen ion concentration); (c) Conductivity; (d) Iron; (e) Manganese; (f) Odour; (g) Taste; (h) Hardness; (i) Minerals, anions/cations dissolved in water:	
184.	– Borate BO3- – Carbonate CO32- – Chloride Cl- – Fluoride F- – Hydrogen Carbonate HCO3- – Nitrate NO3- – Nitrite NO2- – Phosphate PO43-	<i>Deleted</i>	– Borate BO3- – Carbonate CO32- – Chloride Cl- – Fluoride F- – Hydrogen Carbonate HCO3- – Nitrate NO3- – Nitrite NO2- – Phosphate PO43-	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Commitments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Silicate SiO₂ – Sulphate SO₄²⁻ – Sulphide S²⁻ – Aluminium Al – Ammonium NH₄⁺ – Calcium Ca – Magnesium Mg – Potassium K – Sodium Na 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Silicate SiO₂ — Sulphate SO₄²⁻ — Sulphide S²⁻ — Aluminium Al — Ammonium NH₄⁺ – Calcium Ca – Magnesium Mg – Potassium K – Sodium Na 	
185.	Those parametric values and other non-ionised compounds and trace elements may be displayed with a reference value and/or an explanation;	Deleted	Deleted	
186.		Annex IV, point 6 AM 153		
187.	(6) advice to consumers including on how to reduce water consumption;	(6) advice to consumers including on how to reduce water consumption <i>where appropriate and use water responsibly according to local conditions</i> ;	(6) advice to consumers including on how to reduce water consumption and avoid health risks due to stagnant water ;	
188.		Annex IV, point 7 AM 154		
189.	(7) for very large water suppliers, annual information on:	(7) for <i>large and</i> very large water suppliers, annual information on:		
190.		Annex IV, point 7(a) AM 155		
191.	(a) the overall performance of the water system in terms of efficiency, including	(a) the overall performance of the water system in terms of efficiency, including	(a) the overall performance of the water system in terms of efficiency, including for	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	leakage rates and energy consumption per cubic meter of delivered water;	leakage <i>levels as determined by the Member States</i> ;	instance leakage rates and energy consumption per cubic meter of delivered water;	
192.		Annex IV, point 7(b) AM 156		
193.	(b) information on management and governance of the water supplier, including the composition of the board;	(b) information on management <i>model</i> and <i>the ownership structure</i> of the water <i>supply by the water</i> supplier	Deleted	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
194.			Annex IV, point 7(c)	
195.	(c) water quantity supplied yearly and trends;		Deleted	
196.		Annex IV, point 7(d) AM 157		
197.	(d) information on the cost structure of the tariff charged to consumers per cubic meter of water, including fixed and variable costs, presenting at least costs related to energy use per cubic meter of delivered water, measures taken by water suppliers for the purposes of the hazard assessment pursuant to Article 8(4), treatment and distribution of water intended for human consumption, waste water collection and treatment, and costs related to measures for the purposes of Article 13, where such measures have been taken by water suppliers;	(d) <i>where costs are recovered through a tariff system</i> , information on the structure of the tariff per cubic meter of water, including fixed and variable costs <i>as well as</i> costs related to measures taken by water suppliers for the purposes of the hazard assessment pursuant to Article 8(4), treatment and distribution of water intended for human consumption, and costs related to measures for the purposes of Article 13, where such measures have been taken by water suppliers;	Deleted	
198.		Annex IV, point 7(e) AM 158		
199.	(e) the amount of investment considered necessary by the supplier to ensure the financial sustainability of the provision of water services (including maintenance of infrastructure) and the amount of investment actually received or recouped;	(e) the amount of investment <i>undertaken, under way and planned, as well as the financing plan</i> ;	Deleted	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
200.			Annex IV, point 7(f)	
201.	(f) types of water treatment and disinfection applied;		Deleted	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
202.		Annex IV, point 7(g)AM 159		
203.	(g) summary and statistics of consumer complaints, and of timeliness and adequacy of responses to problems;	(g) summary and statistics of consumer complaints, and <i>how they are resolved</i> ;	Deleted	
204.		Annex IV, point 8 AM 160		
205.	(8) access to historical data for information under points (2) and (3), dating back up to 10 years, upon request.	(8) access to historical data for information under points (2) and (3), dating back up to 10 years, <i>and not earlier than the date of transposition of this Directive</i> upon request.	(8) Upon justified request, consumers shall be provided with the information under points (1) to (5) in hard copy or shall be given access to historical data for information under points (2) and (3), dating back up to 10 years if available , upon request.	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
206.			ANNEX VII (new)	
207.			PRINCIPLES FOR SETTING COMMON METHODOLOGIES	
208.			Groups of materials	
209.			1 Organic materials	
210.			Organic materials may only be made of the starting substances given in the positive list and in general for substances for which it can be ruled out that the substance and its reaction products are present at levels exceeding 0.1 µg/l in water for human consumption unless - for specific substances a more stringent value is needed taking into account their toxicity. Where applicable practice for materials in contact with drinking water can be based on what is already in operation at the European level for materials in contact with food (positive list) (Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011, hereinafter referred to as: 10/2011/EC). The Union list of Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 shall form the basis of the European positive List for organic materials.	
211.			Organic materials shall be tested	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			according to table 1 in line with specified EN testing methods and must satisfy the requirements stipulated therein. For this purpose, the test results in terms of substance migration shall be converted into levels expected at the tap.	
212.			2 Metallic materials	
213.			Only metallic materials included in the positive list of compositions under this Directive shall be used. The limitations stipulated in the European positive list in respect of the composition of these materials, their use for certain products and the use of these products shall be complied with.	
214.			Compositions shall be tested according to table 1 in line with specified EN testing methods and must satisfy the requirements stipulated therein.	
215.			3 Cementitious materials	
216.			Cementitious materials are made of constituents (inorganic or organic). The organic constituents are made from starting substances. Cement-bound materials in contact with water for human consumption may only be made of the constituents' types given in the	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			European positive list (approved constituent list). Certain constituent types may only be made of the starting substances given in the positive lists and substances for which it can be ruled out that the substances and their reaction products are present at levels exceeding 0.1 µg/l in water for human consumption. Other constituent types must comply with appropriate European Standards.	
217.			Cement-bound materials shall be tested according to table 1 in line with specified EN testing methods and must satisfy the requirements stipulated therein. For this purpose, the test results in terms of substance migration shall be converted into levels expected at the tap.	
218.			4 Enamels and ceramic materials	
219.			Enamels and ceramic materials in contact with water for human consumption may only be made of the starting substances types given in the European positive list (approved composition list) under this Directive. There has to be an assessment of the metallic elements used in the composition of these materials.	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach					Comments/Compromises
220.			Enamels and ceramic materials shall be tested according to table 1 in line with specified EN testing methods and must satisfy the requirements stipulated therein. For this purpose, the test results in terms of substance migration shall be converted into levels expected at the tap.					
221.			5 Exceptions for assessment of materials used in minor and assembled components					
222.			Describing the tests, requirements, and procedure for approval of assembled components, specifically detailing the definition and evaluation of minor components, parts, and materials. For this goal 'minor' refers to a level of influence on the drinking water quality that does not require the full testing.					
223.			Table 1					
224.			Testing related to material types					
225.			Criteria	Organic (1)	Metallic (2)	Cementitious	Enamels and ceramic materials	
			European Positive lists					

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach				Comments/Compromises	
			Positive lists of starting substances organic materials	X	N.N.	X	N.N.	
			Positive lists of accepted metallic compositions	N.N.	X	N.N.	N.N.	
			Approved Constituent list Cementitious materials	N.N.	N.N.	X	N.N.	
			Positive list of accepted enamels and ceramic compositions	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	X	
			Organoleptic tests					
			Odour and flavour	X	N.N.	X	N.N.	
			Color and Turbidity	X	N.N.	X	N.N.	
			General hygiene assessments					
			Leaching of total organic carbon	X	N.N.	X	N.N.	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach					Comments/Compromises
			Surface residues (metals)	N.N.	X	N.N.	N.N.	
			Migration testing					
			Relevant DWD parameters	X	X	X	X	
			SML of PL substances	X	N.N.	X (3)	N.N.	
			Unsuspected substances (GCMS)	X	N.N.	X (3)	N.N.	
			CL compliance	N.N.	X	N.N.	X	
			Enhancement of microbial growth	X	N.N.	X (3)	N.N.	
226.			N.N: Not necessary SML: Specific Migration Limit (based on 10% allocation factor) GCMS: Gas Chromatography – Mass Spectrometry (screening method)					
227.			Note 1: Specific exceptions to be determined in line with paragraph 5 of this Annex;					
228.			Note 2: Metals will not be subject to organoleptic testing because it is generally					

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			accepted that if DWD limits are met, organoleptic problems are unlikely to arise;	
229.			Note 3: Depending on the existence of organic substances in the composition.	
230.				
