

# The European Drinking Water consortium feedback on the Commission Roadmap on the Revision of the Drinking Water Directive

The European Drinking Water (EDW) supports the Commission's ongoing work on the revision of the "Drinking Water Directive" (DWD). In particular, the Commission evaluation of the DWD has highlighted that art. 10 of the Drinking Water Directive on materials and products in contact with drinking water gives Member States too much legal flexibility: this provision allows Member States to have different national approval systems for materials and products in contact with drinking water which are not mutually recognised across different Member States.

As of today, this lack of harmonisation mainly stems from:

- The existence of different procedures for conformity assessment and test methods on the safety of materials and products in contact with drinking water which are not mutually recognised across Member States. As a result, a material or product in contact with drinking water that has been tested and considered as compliant in one Member State often usually need to undergo additional testing to be marketed in other Member States.
- Different national provisions on the safety of contact materials. For instance, Member States have drafted different and, in several cases, diverging lists of substances which are allowed in the production of materials and products in contact with drinking water.

## This situation has led to:

- Potentially different levels of consumer protection across EU Member States.
- Significant obstacles to the functioning of the EU internal market.
- Lack of incentives to place on the market of innovative products, since companies do
  not have the legal certainty that their products will be accepted by other EU Member
  States;
- High administrative and financial burden, especially for SMEs.
- Competitive disadvantage of European manufacturers vis-à-vis third countries in the competition for extra-EU markets. Today, the standards accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) are widely recognised across the world



(in a health and safety context, specifically those issued by the National Safety Foundation NSF). On the contrary, there is no EU product safety mark for materials and articles in contact with drinking water, hereby hindering the export potential of EU companies.

## **EDW Recommendations**

For all the above reasons, EDW believes that the Revision of the Drinking Water Directive should lead to the development of a harmonised regulatory framework on materials and products in contact with drinking water ensuring that all European citizens benefit from a high level of human health protection. In this respect, there have been some positive initiatives in recent years, but with limited progress, such as the 4 Member States (France, Germany, Netherlands and UK) initiative which aims at adopting common practices on the assessment of the safety of materials and products in contact with drinking water.

EDW recommends the Commission to revise art. 10 of the Drinking Water Directive to ensure that the safety of materials and products in contact with drinking water is regulated at the EU level.

## This requires that

• The Commission issues a mandate for the development of EU-wide common procedures for conformity assessment and test methods, by material category and for assembled products composed of different materials, on the hygienic safety of all materials and products in contact with drinking water: they should identify a common assessment scheme for the impact of materials and products on the quality of drinking water while incorporating harmonised test methods already produced by CEN/TC164. Specific procedures for conformity assessment and test methods should be developed at least for the 4 most common material categories used in drinking water applications: plastics, metals, elastomers and cement. Art. 10 of the DWD should then contain an explicit reference to the above-mentioned documents: test results for materials and products in contact with drinking water which are tested according to EU-wide procedures for conformity assessment and test methods should be presumed to be compliant with the provisions of the DWD.

The development of the above-mentioned documents should also be linked to parallel developments under the **Construction Product Regulation (CPR)**, with regards to products covered by both legislations. In particular, the procedures for conformity assessment and test methods referred in the previous paragraph should apply exclusively to hygienic requirements (by derogation from the "basic



requirement 3" of the CPR). They should also list all products that are used in applications that are directly connected to the drinking water supply. Such a link between the CPR and the DWD would ensure coherence between the two legislations and avoid unnecessary duplications.

• Article 10 of the DWD empowers the Commission to adopt specific legally binding measures on the hygienic safety of materials and product in contact with drinking water. These legally binding measures should ensure that all European citizens benefit from the same level of human health protection. In particular, these specific measures should ultimately lead to the progressive development of an EU-wide harmonised list of substances allowed in the production of materials and products in contact with drinking water.

The above-mentioned EU-wide measures should take into due account both the experience at national level on the management of materials and products in contact with drinking water and the existing harmonisation efforts, such as the 4 Member States Initiative.

## **About EDW**

European Drinking Water (EDW) is an alliance of currently 28 European trade associations formed in 2015. EDW represents industries which are involved with supply products or materials that are used in drinking water applications and connected to municipal drinking water supplies within the European Union (EU). This includes, for example, pumps, pipes, valves, taps, fittings, water treatment, water heaters, catering equipment industry, seals, raw material producers, etc. and all types of materials such as elastomers, metals, plastics, etc. The alliance is open to any industry association relevant to drinking water contact applications.

## **EDW** secretariat

Avenue de Cortenbergh 71 B - 1000 Brussels TVA BE 0 448 654 791

Phone: +32 741 82 87

eMail: info@europeandrinkingwater.eu