

# Support to the implementation and further development of the Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC): study on materials in contact with drinking water

3rd Symposium on Materials and Products in contact with Drinking Water



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## Outline

- ◆ Background and objectives of the study
- ◆ Results
- ◆ Options for Action
- ◆ User Guide



# Background of the Study

## Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)

- ◆ Art. 10 DWD obliges member states to take all measures to ensure that substances or materials for new installations [...] do not, either directly or indirectly, reduce the protection of human health provided for in this directive.
- ◆ Implementation of Art. 10, however, has to be done by the Member States
- ◆ Art. 10 does not stipulate how this is to be achieved

## Materials in contact with drinking water

- ◆ Should be inert
- ◆ Should not be dangerous
- ◆ Should not modify the chemical, microbiological, physical or organoleptic properties of drinking water
- ◆ However, some inappropriate materials are being used



# Objectives

“Support to the Implementation and further Development of the Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC): Study on Materials in contact with Drinking Water”

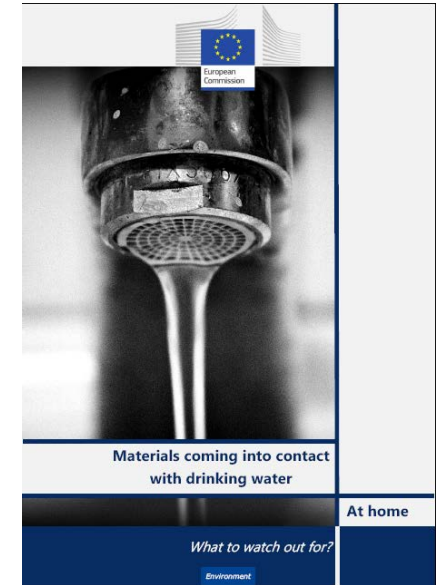
## Objectives of the study

- ◆ Assessment of the problem of materials and products (task 1)
- ◆ Summarize consolidated information on appropriate materials/products and test methods in a Guidance for Users (task 2)
- ◆ Support the preparation of a draft Inception Impact Assessment with policy recommendations (task 3)

Framework Service Contract with DG ENV – Umweltbundesamt

**WRc** (The Water Bureau), **KWR**, **OIEau**

Start: Oct. 2015; End: Oct. 2016 (March 2017)



# Task 1

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## **Assessment of legislation, standards, delineation of scope**

- ◆ Examination of EU and national legislation, available test methods and standards
- ◆ Definition of the scope of materials and products
- ◆ Focus on MS: DE, FR, NL, UK, PT, DK

## **Market, Use, mutual recognition**

- ◆ Identification of industry players, competent bodies
- ◆ Provision of market figures, annual sales and trends, barriers to trade
- ◆ Application of mutual recognition

## **Contamination**

- ◆ Leaching and microbial growth

## **Appropriate materials and test methods**

- ◆ Positive lists (?)
- ◆ Overview of test methods and costs



# Task 1

## Overview legislation, standards, scope of materials and products

- ◆ Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)
  - ◆ Art. 10 requires member states to ensure that materials in contact with drinking water do not reduce the protection of human health
- ◆ Construction Products Regulation (EC 305/2011)
  - ◆ Safety of construction products
    - does not specify technical requirements for compliance demonstration
  - ◆ linked to Art. 10 DWD
    - Release of dangerous substances from construction products has to be prevented
  - ◆ Refers exclusively to construction products
    - Does not cover the full scope of products (new installations)
- ◆ Food legislation and food safety (EC 178/2002)
- ◆ Other relevant regulations
  - ◆ REACH
  - ◆ Biocidal Products Regulation
  - ◆ CLP
  - ◆ ...

# Task 1

## Contamination

- ♦ Examination of the extent of chemical and microbiological contamination linked to inappropriate materials
- ♦ Organoleptic contamination of drinking water
  - ♦ Taste, odour and appearance of drinking water – indicator parameters
  - ♦ Mostly not harmful, but most likely impact on water quality to be noticed by consumers (frequent complaints)
    - Affect perception of wholesomeness and cleanness
  - ♦ Traceable to substances and materials
- ♦ Chemical Leaching: phthalates, vinyl chloride, metals (from metals/alloys, cementitious materials)
- ♦ Microbiological contamination
  - ♦ Microbial growth encouraged by release of substances or nutrients
  - ♦ Biofilm formation on materials or parts of products depending on their surface properties (roughness...)
  - ♦ Special relevance of small surfaces (bearings, O-rings etc.)

## Non-goal of the study

- ♦ Assessment of substances, products of materials



# Task 1

## Market, Use

- ◆ EUROSTAT, PRODCOM: different data aggregation
  - ◆ Subsumes not only drinking water relevant data
  - ◆ Generally difficult to receive concise data
  - ◆ Methodological approach: direct contact with stakeholders
- ◆ 5,000 companies engaged in field of drinking water contact materials
- ◆ EU28: approx. 2,500 companies hold the main approvals
  - ◆ In one or more member states
  - ◆ approx. 2/3 of which have only one or two approvals per country
- ◆ some 100,000 staff employed in this field/EU
  - ◆ 200-300 staff in laboratory + 100 for certification
- ◆ Turn over of approx. EUR 40 billion/year



# Task 1

## Installations

- ♦ Public network/supply
  - ♦ 27 billion m<sup>3</sup> drinking water served per day in EU
  - ♦ Provided through 5 million km public supply network
- ♦ Private network
  - ♦ Some 2 mio. km service pipes (connect building)
  - ♦ Estimated 25 mio. km hot and cold water network
  - ♦ Estimated 1.2 billion taps
  - ♦ Some 406 mio. showers



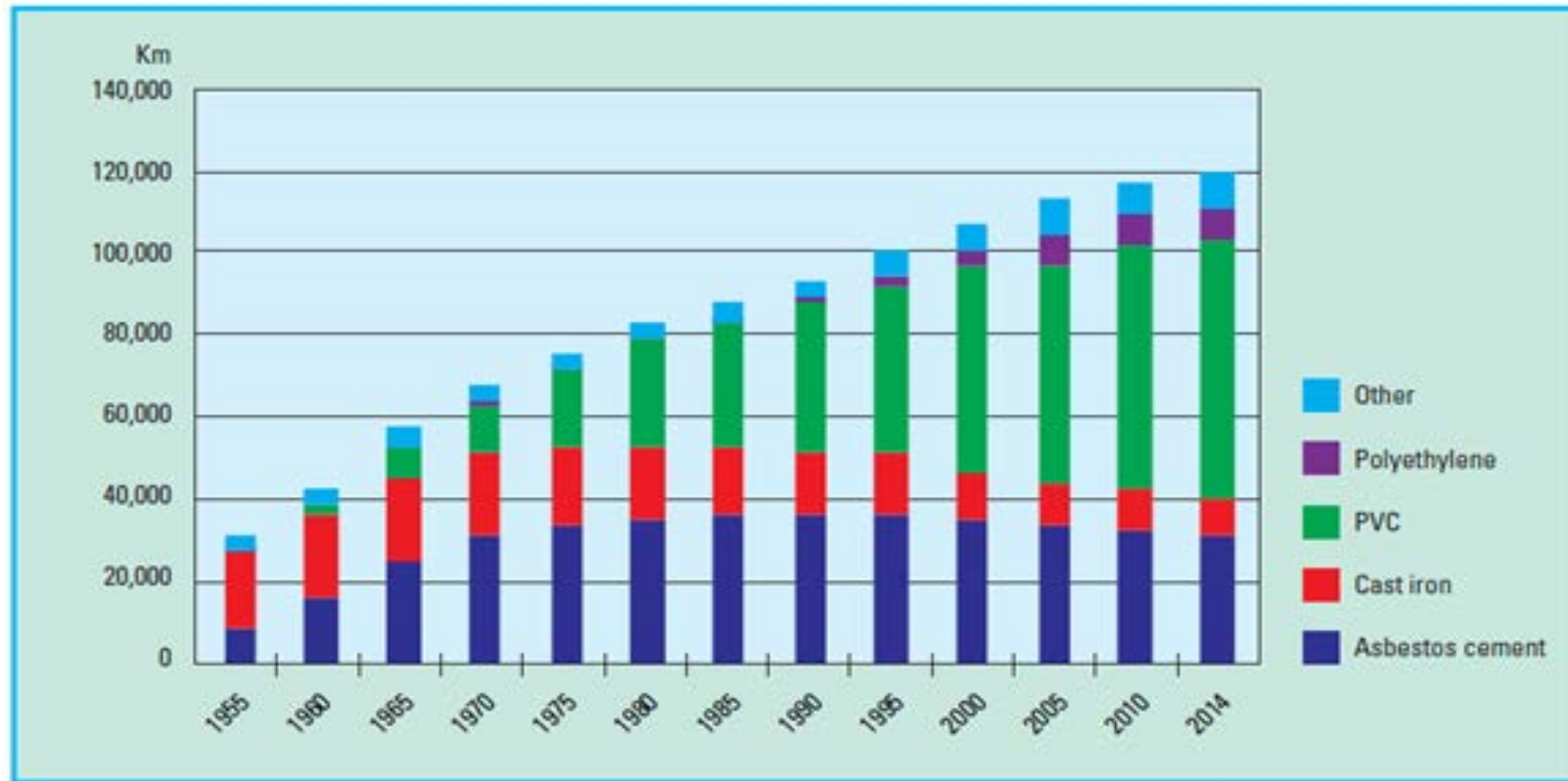
Figure 1: Public and private part of the drinking water network

source: *Materials coming into contact with drinking water - User Guide*

## New installations

- ♦ As referred to in Art. 10 DWD.
- ♦ New pipes, extensions, exchange of existing pipes
  - ♦ Some 45,000 to 75,000 km renewed pipes
- ♦ 10 – 12 billion EUR annual investments in new installations in EU28
- ♦ 1.3 billion EUR in materials (without service supply)
- ♦ Yields in 0.5-1.2% replacement rate per annum/ public network pipes
- ♦ Life expectancy
  - ♦ Pipes: 50 up to 100 years
  - ♦ Installations with mechanical components: 10-15 years

# Task 1



source: Dutch Drinking Water Statistics  
2015, Vewin.

- Trends material use:
  - ◆ Exchange of cast iron, cement and asbestos cement by plastics
    - ◆ PVC, PE
- Trends towards use of products with lower quality

# Task 1

## Imports and Exports

- ◆ EUROSTAT, production, Import/Export EU28, approvals, FIGAWA study
- ◆ Limitation: data is not aggregated on sectors (e.g. pipes for drinking water)
- ◆ EUROSTAT: 3,839 categories, some 150 relevant for drinking water

## Trade is dominated by larger member states

- ◆ Export: IT, DE, PL, ES, UK (dominated by intra EU28 exports)
- ◆ Import: DE, FR, UK, PL (dominated by intra EU imports)

## But: trend towards cheaper production by extra-EU manufacturers. China has a significant role

- ◆ Some 6-50% import from countries outside EU28 (depending on product)



# Task 1

## Appropriate materials

- ♦ „appropriate“ materials and substances fulfill all hygienic criteria for materials in contact with drinking water
- ♦ Organic, metallic and cementitious materials
- ♦ There is NO EU wide list of appropriate materials or substances available, which are approved by any member state
- ♦ However: national authorities or mandated bodies often have positive lists in their countries
  - ♦ Harmonisation and publication of positive lists

## Test methods

- ♦ CEN (European Committee for Standardisation)
  - ♦ Issued since 20 years relevant test standards
  - ♦ Often transferred into national standards
- ♦ Standards for organic, metallic and cementitious materials → partly harmonised and issued as EN
  - ♦ But: often **no harmonisation of assessment or acceptance criteria** for individual parameters (TON, TFN)
- ♦ Costs for testing and approval : up to 120,000 EUR?



# Intermediate recapitulation

- **Art. 10 DWD obliges MS to guarantee that materials in contact with drinking water do not impact the quality of drinking water and pose a risk to human health**
  - ◆ Implementation is left to the member states, there is no harmonisation on the EU level
  - ◆ There are concerns that citizens in the member states are being exposed to potential harm as a result of use of inappropriate materials in products
- **Some 5,000 companies are present in the field of products in contact with drinking water**
  - ◆ There is definitely no single market within the EU for these products
- **If the problem is not addressed on the EU level then the fragmentation of the market will continue**
  - ◆ Impact on business competitiveness in the EU



# Options for Action

## Options for action for the European Commission

- ◆ Draft Inception Impact Assessment to provide options for a single market of products and materials in contact with drinking water whilst ensuring use of appropriate products only
- ◆ Baseline scenario
  - ◆ no change of existing non-harmonised system
  - ◆ MS continue to develop own regulations, voluntary initiatives may result some mutual recognition
  - ◆ Further fragmentation of market
  - ◆ Disadvantages for industry and consumers



# Options for Action

## • Suggest four policy options against the existing situation

- ◆ Option A: Introduction of an EU regulation (e.g. CPR) with either third-party verification, consent by an agreed authority or self-certification
- ◆ Option B: Development of performance standards under the CPR addressing products covered by a harmonised European product standard.
  - ◆ Development of specific performance classes
- ◆ Option C: Promotion of an EU-wide process to harmonise certification criteria
  - ◆ Ensure that MS accept certification granted in other MS
- ◆ Option D: Guidance (non legislative) for MS on how testing of materials is best performed
  - ◆ In order to meet article 10 objectives





# Options for Action

## Economic Impact of options

- ◆ Reduction of direct and indirect costs for producers
- ◆ Positive economic impact
- ◆ Reduction of number of approvals (options A and B); might be off-set by increased number of products entering the market
- ◆ Reduced delay to launch products on the market
  - ◆ One approval
  - ◆ Increased economies of scale
- ◆ Lower production costs and increased innovation boost EU competitiveness
  - ◆ Limit further increase of non-EU imports





# Options for Action

## **Social Impact of options**

- ◆ Greater harmonisation should increase EU competitiveness
  - ◆ Increase in employment (lowest impact by option D)
- ◆ Increased choice of compliant products
  - ◆ Better performance, lower cost → fewer incompatible products on the market (esp. in MS with no testing)

## **Environmental Impact**

- ◆ Reduced leaching of chemical = reduced risk of pollution of the environment, reduced impact on species
- ◆ Reduced impact upon end-of-life of products (waste management)
- ◆ Less unit-energy use in production through larger scale manufacturing in an increased market
- ◆ Decreased use of bottled water through less taste and odour incidents (perception of health risk of tap water)



# User Guide

## User Guide

- ◆ Target group: plumbers, house owners
- ◆ Guide on materials in contact with drinking water

## Advices to install, use and maintain the own drinking water systems

- ◆ „good practice“
- ◆ Simple descriptions, simple charts

## How to avoid incompatible products

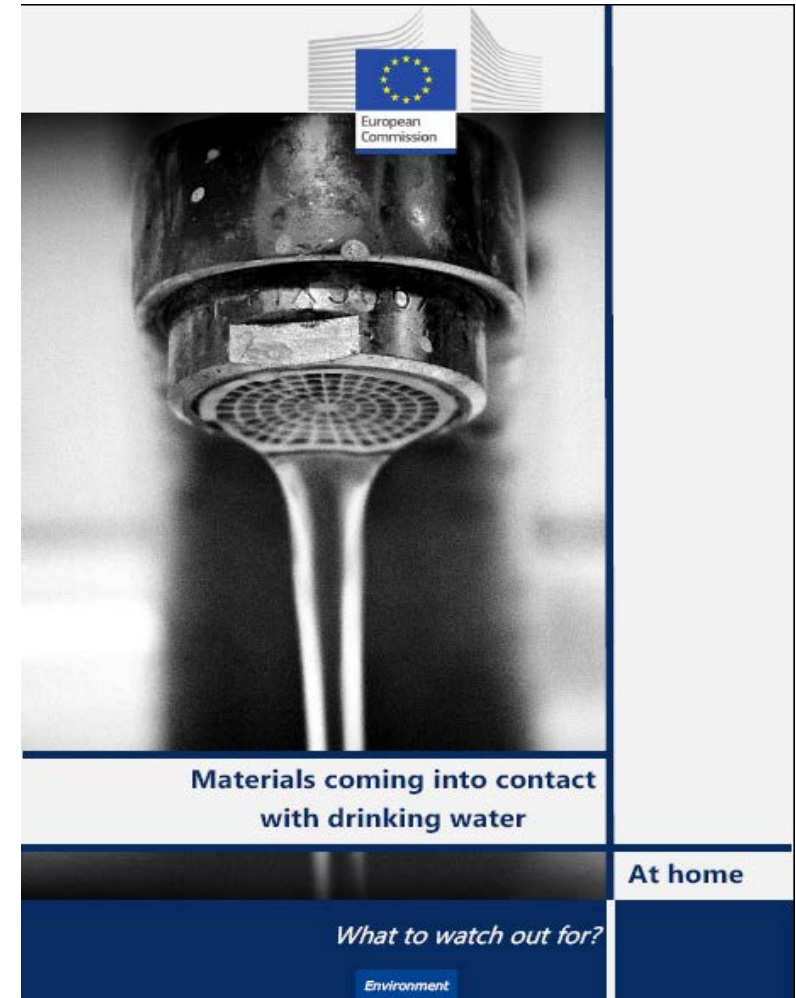
- ◆ Avoid poor practices

## Where to find further information?

- ◆ Links

## Input

- ◆ UBA DE, MoH FR, NioH IT, EurEau, plumbers assoc. GCP Europe



# User Guide

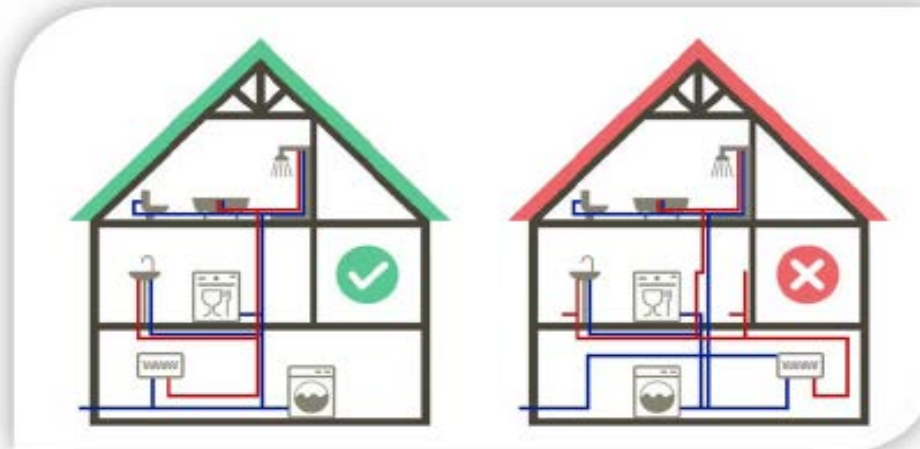


Figure 4: A good installation (left side) may limit the length of pipes

## TIP!

### AWAY FROM HOME? DON'T FORGET YOUR WATER SYSTEM!

When you leave home for a long duration you probably close your private water connection, to protect it from a possible leakage. But when you are back home after a long duration, you may also check your water network: run the taps for a few minutes to purge the volume of water that may have stagnated in the pipes and reduce its possible stale taste.

## Study

<https://bookshop.europa.eu/en/support-to-the-implementation-of-the-dw-directive-pbKH0417370/>

## User Guide

<https://bookshop.europa.eu/en/materials-coming-into-contact-with-drinking-water-pbKH0417388/>

## Technical preparation of the study:

- ◆ Water Research Centre (WRc, UK)
- ◆ KWR (NL)
- ◆ OIEau (FR)

**coordination: UBA (AT)**



# contacts

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## Thank you for your attention!

