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Subject:	Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the quality of water intended for human consumption (recast) – First informal trilogue

With a view to the first informal trilogue on the above mentioned proposal, to take place in Brussels, on 7 October 2019, delegations will find in the Annex, for information, the 4-column table that will serve as the basis for negotiations.

**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. [...].			
6.	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ²			

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	² OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].			
7.	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,			
8.	Whereas:			
9.	<p>(1) Council Directive 98/83/EC³ has been substantially amended several times⁴ Since further amendments s are to be made, that Directive should be recast in the interests of clarity.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>⁴ See Annex V.</p>			
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 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	<p>(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 and clean. This Directive should pursue the same objective <i>and should provide universal access to such water for all in the Union.</i></p> <p>To that end, it is necessary to lay down at Union level the minimum</p>		

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	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.	requirements with which water intended for that purpose must comply. Member States should take all 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 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 of the water suppliers in the</i>		

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		<i>Member States.</i>		
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.</p> <p><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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	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 Council ⁷ .	bottles or containers intended for sale or used in the commercial manufacture, preparation or treatment of food, the water should, as a matter of principle, continue to 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 Council ⁷ . 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.	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 Council ⁷ . In addition, food business operators that have their own water source and use it for the specific purposes of their bussiness, 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 suppliers should comply with the	

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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>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.	<p>(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 of Directive 98/83/EC was performed⁹. It became apparent from that exercise that certain</p>	<p>(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 was launched and a Regulatory Fitness and Performance (REFIT) Evaluation of Directive 98/83/EC</p>		

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	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 and renewal of the water infrastructure, as also pointed out in the European Court of Auditors' Special Report on water	was performed ⁹ . 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</i> marginalised groups, has <i>limited or</i> no access to <i>affordable</i> water intended for human consumption, which is also a commitment <i>made</i> under Sustainable Development Goal 6 of UN Agenda 2030. <i>In this context, the European Parliament recognised a right of access to water intended for</i>		

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	<p>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><i>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.		<i>(4a) In order to fulfil the 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</i>		

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		<i>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>		
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>		

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30.			Recital 5	
31.	<p>(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 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</p>		<p>(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 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</p>	

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	<p>transitional period of ten years should apply before the values become 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>		<p>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 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 f 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>	

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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 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>(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 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</i>	(6a) The parametric values are based on the scientific knowledge available and the precautionary principle and are selected to ensure that water	

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		<i>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 data. Accordingly, Member States should monitor such emerging parameters separately.</i>	intended for human consumption can be consumed safely on a life-long basis, thus ensuring a high level of health protection;	
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	(7) Where necessary <i>for full implementation of the precautionary principle</i> and to		

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	be required to set values for additional parameters not included in Annex I.	protect human health within their territories, Member States should be required to set values for additional parameters not included in Annex I.		
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>	

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42.		Recital 8 AM 16		
43.	(8) Preventive safety planning and risk-based elements were only 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 Quality ¹⁶ . 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	(8) Preventive safety planning and risk-based elements were only 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 Quality ¹⁶ . 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	(8) Preventive safety planning and risk-based elements were only 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 Quality ¹⁶ . 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	

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	<p>principles are not limited to monitoring aspects, to focus time 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, 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-</p>	<p>principles are not limited to monitoring aspects, to focus time 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, 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</p>	<p>Directive. To ensure that those principles are not limited to monitoring aspects, to focus time 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</p>	

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	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.	domestic distribution systems (e.g. Legionella or lead), <i>with special 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</i>	manage the risks identified in the supply chain from the 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. Legionella 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	

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	<p><i>production of water intended for 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><i>production of water intended for 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>between 50 and 500 people, 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/10665/75141/1/9789241562638_eng.pdf</p>	

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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 (e.g. microplastics, nitrates,	(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 pollutants which they identify as	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 hazards and hazardous events	

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	pesticides or pharmaceuticals identified under Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹⁸), 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.	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 Council ¹⁸), 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. Where a Member State finds, via the hazard assessment, that a parameter is not present in a</i>	that could deteriorate the quality of water, and e.g. possible pollution sources associated with those water-catchment area(s), 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 consumption. Those parameters should be used as markers that	

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		<p><i>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>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 risk assessment.</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	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).	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).	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).	
48.			Recital 10	
49.	(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 Directive and of the measures included in their programmes of measures pursuant to Article 11 of Directive 2000/60/EC.		(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 Articles 7 and 8 of Directive 2000/60/EC and Annex V to that Directive and of the measures included in their programmes of	

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			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. 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>	(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. 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>	(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. 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>	

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	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> , focusing monitoring on priority premises, assessing the risks stemming from the domestic distribution system and related products and materials, and verifying the performance of	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 with water intended for human consumption should also be considered in the domestic distribution risk assessment. The domestic distribution risk assessment should therefore	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> , focusing monitoring on priority premises as identified by Member States (such as hospitals, healthcare institutions, childcare facilities, schools, educational institutions,	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>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. 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,</p>	<p>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 human consumption</i> does not endanger human health.</p>	<p>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 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</p>	

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	<p>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, 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>²⁰ Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning 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>not endanger human health. 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, 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>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	²¹ "Legionella and the prevention of Legionellosis", World Health Organisation, 2007, http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/emerging/legionella.pdf	²¹ "Legionella and the prevention of Legionellosis", World Health Organisation, 2007, http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/emerging/legionella.pdf	²¹ "Legionella and the prevention of Legionellosis", World Health Organisation, 2007, http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/emerging/legionella.pdf	
52.		Recital 12 AM 20		
53.	(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 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	(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 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</i> European <i>hygiene standards for all</i> products <i>and materials</i> in contact with water intended for human consumption, <i>which is essential</i>	(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 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	

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	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 Programme ²² , 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	<i>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 States that have been working together for some years, in a concerted effort, to bring about regulatory convergence.</i>	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 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	

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	<p>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>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.			<p>(12a) The nature of materials in contact with water intended 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</p>	

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			<p>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 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</p>	

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			<p>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 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</p>	

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			<p>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.</p> <p>Starting substances and 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>	

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			<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 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</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			<p>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> <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>	

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			<p>^{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).</p> <p>^{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).</p>	
56.			Recital 12b (new)	
57.			<p>(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</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			<p>consumer health. In this perspective treatment chemicals and filter media need to be assessed with regard to their characteristics, hygienic 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</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			with drinking water (according to the conditions indicated in the related authorization).	
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 .	

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60.		Recital 13 AM 21		
61.	(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 limited provisions on monitoring	(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 monitored with a certain minimum	(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 frequency for the purposes of	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	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.	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.	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.	
62.		Recital 14 AM 188		
63.	(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 into account.	(14) The risk-based approach should be applied by all water suppliers, including very small, small and medium-sized 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, while allowing for the possibility for derogations for very small suppliers . When applying the risk-	(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 into account.	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		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>		
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 remedial action is taken as soon as possible to restore the quality of the water. In cases where the water	(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 remedial action is taken as soon as possible to restore the quality of the water. In cases where the water	(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 remedial action is taken as soon as possible to restore the quality of the water. In cases where the water	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>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>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>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 remedial actions should apply	(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, that emerging pollutants are</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 remedial actions should apply	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>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>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 by the provisions in force when the derogation was granted.</i></p>	<p>immediately without the possibility of granting a derogation from the parametric value. 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 granted.</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
72.		Recital 17 AM 28		
73.	<p>(17) The Commission, in its reply to the European citizens' initiative 'Right2Water' in 2014²³, 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 <i>"improve access to safe drinking water [...] for the whole population through environmental policies"</i>²⁴. This is in line with UN Sustainable Development Goal 6 and the associated target to <i>"achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all"</i>. 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. Concerning affordability of water, it is important to recall that, when setting water tariffs in accordance</p>	<p>(17) The Commission, in its reply to the European citizens' initiative 'Right2Water' in 2014²³, 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 <i>"improve access to safe drinking water [...] for the whole population through environmental policies"</i>²⁴. <i>This is in line with Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.</i> This is <i>also</i> in line with UN Sustainable Development Goal 6 and the associated target to <i>"achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all"</i>. 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</p>	<p>(17) The Commission, in its reply to the European citizens' initiative 'Right2Water' in 2014²³, 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 <i>"improve access to safe drinking water [...] for the whole population through environmental policies"</i>²⁴. This is in line with UN Sustainable Development Goal 6 and the associated target to <i>"achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all"</i>. The European Parliament, in its Resolution on the "follow-up to the European citizens' initiative Right2Water"^{24a}, requested <i>"that Member States should pay special attention to the needs of vulnerable groups in society"</i>^{24b}. The concept of equitable access covers a wide array of aspects such as availability (due for instance to geographic reasons, lack of</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>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 implemented. This can be done through actions aimed, <i>inter alia</i>, at improving access to water intended for human consumption</p>	<p>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 quality, including water", Member States should be required to tackle the issue of <i>affordable</i> access to water at national level whilst</p>	<p>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 access essential services of good quality, including water", Member States should be required to tackle the issue of access to water at</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	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.	enjoying <i>a certain margin of</i> discretion as to the exact type of measures to be implemented. This can be done through actions aimed, inter alia, 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>	national level whilst enjoying some discretion as to the exact type of measures to be implemented. This can be done through actions aimed, inter alia, 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.	
	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	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			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.			<p>(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, 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</p>	

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			<p>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> <p>^{25a}https://www.unece.org/env/water/publications/ece_mp.wh_6.html</p> <p>^{25b}https://www.unece.org/env/water/publications/ece_mp.wh_8.html</p> <p>^{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-</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			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 <i>that 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 the Commission Report on the implementation of the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies ²⁴ and the Council Recommendation on effective Roma integration measures in the Member States ²⁵ . 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	(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 and Travellers, whether sedentary or not – in particular their lack of access to drinking water – was also acknowledged in the Commission Report on the implementation of the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies ²⁸ and the Council Recommendation on effective Roma integration measures in the Member States ²⁹ . 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</i>	Deleted	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>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 cisterns) and ensuring the necessary infrastructure for camps.</p>	<p><i>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 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</i></p>		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p><i>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 the Member States (OJ C 378, 24.12.2013, p. 1).</p>	<p><i>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 the Member States (OJ C 378, 24.12.2013, p. 1).</p>		
78.		Recital 19 AM 30		
79.	<p>(19) The 7th 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,</p>	<p>(19) The 7th 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</i> is</p>	<p>(19) The 7th 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</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>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 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</p>	<p><i>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 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</i> better consumer knowledge <i>of relevant information</i> and improved transparency <i>should be to increase</i> citizens' confidence in the water supplied to them, <i>as well as in water services, and should</i> lead to <i>an</i> increased use of tap water <i>as drinking water, which could contribute</i> to reduced plastic <i>usage and</i> litter and greenhouse</p>	<p>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 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</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>litter and greenhouse gas emissions, and a positive impact on climate change mitigation and the environment as a whole.</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,</p>	<p>gas emissions, and a positive impact on climate change mitigation and the environment as a whole.</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</p>	<p>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 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>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</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	28.12.2013, p. 171).	the limits of our planet' (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 171).	the limits of our planet' (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 171).	
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 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.	(20) For the same reasons, and in order to make consumers more aware of the implications of 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.	Deleted	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
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 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.	(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 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>	Deleted	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
85.	Recital 22			
86.	<p>(22) Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council³¹ 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 environmental information available upon request and actively disseminating such information.</p> <p>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>			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<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 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).</p>			
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			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	infrastructure for public access, reporting and data-sharing between public authorities, Member States should base the data specifications 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			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	indicators for future evaluations of this Directive. ³³ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.			
91.		Recital 25 AM 34		
92.	(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.	(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>		
93.	Recital 26			
94.	(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 principles relating to health care, access to services of general economic interest, environmental			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	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, 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</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 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</p>	

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	<p>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>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		
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</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</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,</p>	

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	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 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	acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission to amend Annexes I to IV to this Directive, <i>and take measures necessary under the changes set out under Article 10a.</i> 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 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	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 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	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>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>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>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>	
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</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</p>	

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	<p>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 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).</p>		<p>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 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).</p>	
101.	Recital 30			
102.	<p>(30) Without prejudice to the requirements of Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁸, 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</p>			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	<p>should be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.</p> <p>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).</p>			
103.			Recital 30a (new)	
104.			<p>(30a) In order for water 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</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			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 those parameters when this Directive enters into force.	
105.	Recital 31			
106.	(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.			
107.	Recital 32			
108.	(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			

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	European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.			
109.	Recital 33			
110.	(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.			
111.	Recital 34			
112.	(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,			
113.	HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:			
114.	<i>Article 1</i> <i>Objective</i>			

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115.		Article 1 (1) AM 36		
116.	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> .		
117.		Article 1 (2) AMs 163, 189, 207 and 215		
118.	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> .		
119.	<i>Article 2 Definitions</i>			
120.		Article 2 (1) AM 38		
121.	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	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, <i>or for other food purposes</i> , or other domestic purposes in both public and private	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	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	and whether it is supplied from a distribution network, supplied from a tanker or, for spring waters, put in bottles .	premises, <i>including food businesses</i> , regardless of its origin and whether it is supplied from a distribution network, supplied from a tanker or put in bottles <i>or containers</i> .	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 .	
122.			Article 2 (1) (b) (new)	
123.			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 are satisfied that the quality of the water cannot affect the wholesomeness of the foodstuff in its finished form.	
124.		Article 2 (2) AM 39		
125.	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	<i>(Does not affect the English version.)</i>		

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	the water supplier, in its capacity as a water supplier, according to the relevant national law.			
126.		Article 2 (3) AM 40		
127.	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.	
128.		Article 2 (3a) (new) AM 41		
129.		<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>		
130.		Article 2 (4) AM 42		
131.	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	
132.		Article 2 (4a) AM 43		
133.		<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>		

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134.		Article 2 (5) AM 44		
135.	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	
136.		Article 2 (6) AM 45		
137.	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.	
138.		Article 2 (7) AM 46		
139.	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.	

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140.			Article 2 (8)	
141.	8. 'vulnerable and marginalised groups' shall mean 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.		Deleted	
142.		Article 2 (8a) (new) AM 47		
143.		<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	
144.			Article 2 (9) (new)	
145.			9. 'food business operator' shall mean food business operator as defined in Article 3 (3) of Regulation 178/2002 laying down the general principles and	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety	
146.			Article 2 (10) (new)	
147.			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.	
148.			Article 2 (11) (new)	
149.			11. 'hazardous event' shall mean event that introduces hazards to, or fails to remove them from, the drinking water supply system.	
150.			Article 2 (12) (new)	
151.			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.	

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152.	<i>Article 3 Exemptions</i>			
153.	Article 3 (1)			
154.	1. This Directive shall not apply to:			
155.	(a) natural mineral waters recognised as such by the responsible authority, as referred to in Directive 2009/54/EC;			
156.	(b) waters which are medicinal products within the meaning of Directive 2001/83/EC.			
157.		Article 3 (1a) (new) AM 48		
158.		<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</i>		

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		<p><i>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} 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).</p>		
159.		<p>Article 3 (1b) (new) AM 49</p>		
160.		<p><i>1b. A producer of water intended for human consumption that is put into bottles or containers shall not be considered a water supplier. 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>		
161.		<p>Article 3 (1c) (new) AM 50</p>		
162.		<p><i>1c. 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</i></p>		

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		<i>its Annexes.</i>		
163.	Article 3 (2)			
164.	2. Member States may exempt from the provisions of this Directive:			
165.	(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;			
166.	(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.			
167.	Article 3 (3)			
168.	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			

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	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.			
169.			Article 3 (4) (new)	
170.			4. Member States may exempt food business operators from the provisions of this Directive, as regards the water used for the specific purposes of 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.	
171.			Article 3 (5) (new)	
172.			5. Water suppliers supplying less than 10m3 a day as an average or servicing fewer than 50 persons as part of a	

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			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.	
173.	<i>Article 4</i> <i>General obligations</i>			
174.	Article 4 (1)			
175.	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 :			
176.	Article 4 (1) (a)			
177.	(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;			
178.			Article 4 (1) (b)	
179.	(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 ;	

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180.		Article 4 (1) (c) AM 51		
181.	(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:		
182.		(i) in Articles 4 to 12 of this Directive <i>for water intended for human consumption supplied to the final consumers from a distribution network or from a tanker;</i>		
183.		(ii) in Articles 4, 5 and 6 and Article 11(4) of this Directive <i>for water intended for human consumption put into bottles or containers in a food business;</i>		
184.		(iii) in Articles 4, 5, 6 and 11 of this Directive <i>for water intended for human consumption produced and used in a food business for the production, processing and distribution of food.</i>		
185.			Article 4 (1) (new subparagraph)	
186.			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.	

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187.		Article 4 (2) AM 52		
188.	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 .		
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</i>		

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		<i>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 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>		
193.	<i>Article 5 Quality standards</i>			
194.		Article 5 (1) AM 55		
195.	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.	1. Member States shall set values applicable to water intended for human consumption for the parameters set out in Annex I,	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
	which shall not be less stringent than the values set out therein.		Parts A, B, Ba and C , which shall not be less stringent than the values set out therein.	
196.		Article 5 (1a) AM 56		
197.		<i>1a. The values set pursuant to 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>	1a. As regards the 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.	
198.	Article 5 (2)			
199.	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).			
200.		Article 5 (2) (subparagraph 1a) (new) AM 57		
201.		<i>The Member States shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the treatment agents, the</i>		

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		<i>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, however, compromising the effectiveness of the disinfection.</i>		
202.	Article 6 Point of compliance			
203.		Article 6 (1) intro AM 58		
204.	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 and C , 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:	
205.	Article 6(intro (a))			
206.	(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;			

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207.	Article 6 (intro (b))			
208.	(b) in the case of water supplied from a tanker, at the point at which it emerges from the tanker;			
209.		Article 6 (1)(c) AM 59		
210.	(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 .	
211.		Article 6 (1) (ca) (new) AM 60		
212.		<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.	
213.		Article 6 (1a) (new) AM 61	Article 6 (2) (new)	
214.		<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</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	

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		<i>maintenance thereof, except as regards priority premises.</i>	Article 5 is due to the domestic distribution system or the maintenance thereof except in priority premises covered by Article 10.	
215.			Article 6 (3) (new)	
216.			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:	
217.			Article 6 (3) (a) (new)	
218.			(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;	

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			and	
219.			Article 6 (3) (b) (new)	
220.			(b) the consumers concerned are duly informed and advised of any possible additional remedial action that they should take.	
221.	<i>Article 7 Risk-based approach to water safety</i>			
222.			Article 7 (1)	
223.	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:	
224.		Article 7 (1) (a) AM 62		
225.	(a) a hazard assessment of bodies of water used for the abstraction of water intended for	(a) a hazard assessment of bodies of water or parts of bodies of water used for the abstraction of	(a) a hazard assessment of bodies of water used a risk assessment and risk	

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	human consumption, in accordance with Article 8;	water intended for human consumption, <i>carried out by Member States</i> in accordance with Article 8;	management of the catchment area(s) for for the abstraction point(s) of water intended for human consumption, in accordance with Article 8;	
226.		Article 7 (1) (b) AM 63		
227.	(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;	
228.			Article 7 (1) (c)	
229.	(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.	
230.		Article 7 (1a) (new) AM 64		
231.		<i>1a. Member States may adapt the implementation of the risk-based approach, without compromising the objective of this Directive concerning the quality of water intended for human</i>		

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		<i>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>		
232.		Article 7 (1b) (new) AM 65		
233.		<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>		
234.		Article 7 (2) AM 66		
235.	2. Hazard 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	2. Hazard assessments shall 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</i>	2. The first risk assessment and risk management of the catchment area(s) for the abstraction point(s) hazard assessments shall be carried out by	

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	necessary.	<i>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.	[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.	
236.		Article 7 (3) AM 67		
237.	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.	
238.		Article 7 (3a) AM 68		
239.		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		

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		<i>in Articles 11 and 13 of Directive 2000/60/EC respectively.</i>		
240.		Article 7 (4) AM 69		
241.	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.	
242.			Article 7 (5) (new)	
243.			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.	
244.		Article 8 (title) AM 70		
245.	<i>Article 8 Hazard assessment of bodies of water used for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption</i>	<i>Article 8</i> Hazard assessment, monitoring and management of bodies of water used for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption	<i>Article 8</i> Risk assessment and risk management of the catchment area(s) for the abstraction point(s) of water intended for human consumption	

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246.		Article 8 (1) intro AM 71		
247.	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. The hazard assessment It shall include the following elements:	
248.			Article 8 (1) (a) (new)	
249.			(a) characterisation of the catchment area(s) for the abstraction point(s) including:	
250.			Article 8 (1) (a) (i) (new)	
251.			(i) identification and mapping of the catchment area(s) for the abstraction point(s);	

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252.		Article 8 (1) (a) AM 72		
253.	(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)	
254.		Article 8 (1) (b) AM 73		
255.	(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;	
256.			Article 8 (1) (a) (iii) (new)	
257.			(iii) geo-references of all abstraction points in the catchment area(s);	

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258.			Article 8 (1) (a) (iv) (new)	
259.			(iv) description of land-use, runoff, and recharge processes in the catchment areas(s) for the abstraction point(s).	
260.			Article 8 (1) (a) (new subparagraph)	
261.			To that end, Member States may use information collected in accordance to Articles 5 and 7 of Directive 2000/60/EC;	
262.		Article 8 (1) (c) AM 216		
263.	(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	

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			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 pressures collected in accordance with points 1.4, 1.5 and 2.3 to 2.5 of Annex II to that Directive;	
264.		Article 8 (1) (d) AM 75		
265.	(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:	

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266.			Article 8 (1) (d) (i)	
267.	(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;	
268.	Article 8 (1) (d) (ii)			
269.	(ii) groundwater pollutants listed in Annex I to Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁴¹ , and pollutants and indicators of pollution for which threshold values have been established by Member States in accordance with Annex II to that Directive; 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).			
270.	Article 8 (1) (d) (iii)			
271.	(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 ; ⁴² Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council			

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	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).			
272.			Article 8 (1) (d) (iiia) (new)	
273.			(iiia) river basin specific pollutants established by Member States in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC;	
274.		Article 8 (1) (d) (iv) AM 76		
275.	(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</i> other relevant pollutants, such as microplastics, <i>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	(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.	

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		Directive.		
276.			Article 8 (1) (d) (v) (new)	
277.			(v) naturally occurring substances that may pose a hazard for human health through water intended for human consumption;	
278.			Article 8 (1) (d) (vi) (new)	
279.			(vi) substances and compounds included in the watch list as established in accordance with Article 11(7) of this Directive.	
280.		Article 8 (1) (subparag 1 a) (new) AM 77		
281.		<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>		

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282.			Article 8 (1) (subparag. 2)	
283.	Member States shall select from points (i) to (iv) for monitoring the parameters, substances or 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.		Member States shall select from points (i) to (vi) for monitoring the parameters, substances or 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.	
284.		Article 8 (1) (subparag. 3) AM 217		
285.	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).	
286.			Article 8 (2)	
287.	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	

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			concentrations of monitored parameters, substances or pollutants.	
288.		Article 8 (3) AM 78		
289.	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:	
290.			Article 8 (3) (a)	
291.	(a) require water suppliers to carry out additional monitoring or treatment of certain parameters;		Deleted	
292.			Article 8 (3) (b)	
293.	(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		(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	

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	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.		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.	
294.		Article 8 (4) AM 79		
295.	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.	Deleted	Deleted	
296.		Article 8 (5) (subparag. 1) intro AM 80		
297.	5. On the basis of the information collected under paragraphs 1 and 2 and gathered	5. On the basis of the information collected under paragraphs 1 and 2 and gathered	5. On the basis of the outcome of the risk assessment performed in accordance with	

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	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:	under Directive 2000/60/EC, Member States shall take the following measures in cooperation with water suppliers and other stakeholders:	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:	
298.		Article 8 (5) (subparag. 1) (a) AM 178		
299.	(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	

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			appropriate, those measures shall be included in the programs of measures referred to in Article 11(3) of Directive 2000/60/EC;	
300.		Article 8 (5) (subparag. 1) (aa) (new) AM 82		
301.		<i>(aa) ensure that polluters, in cooperation with water suppliers 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>		
302.		Article 8 (5) (subparag. 1) (b) AM 83		
303.	(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	(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	(b) ensuring appropriate monitoring of parameters, substances or pollutants in surface water and/or groundwater in the catchment	

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	source.	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>	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 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.	
304.		Article 8 (5) (subparag. 1) (ba) (new) AM 84		
305.		<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</i>		

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		<i>certain parameters at the point of abstraction or treatment, if strictly necessary to prevent health risks.</i>		
306.			Article 8 (5) (subparag. one) (c) (new)	
307.			(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.	
308.			Article 8 (5) (subparag. two)	
309.	Member States shall regularly review any such measure		Deleted	
310.		Article 8 (5a) (new) AM 85		
311.		<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>		

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312.		<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>		
313.		<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>		
314.		Article 9 (Title) AM 86		
315.	Article 9 Supply risk assessment	Article 9 Supply risk assessment, <i>monitoring and management</i>	Article 9 Risk assessment and risk management for the supply system	

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316.		Article 9 (1) (subparag. 1) AM 87		
317.	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.	
318.		Article 9 (1) (subparag. 2) AM 88		
319.	For those parameters Member States shall ensure that water 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.	For those parameters Member States shall ensure that water suppliers can deviate from the sampling frequencies set out in Annex II, part B, in accordance with the specifications set out in Part C <i>of Annex II, and depending on their occurrence in the raw water and the treatment set-up.</i>	Deleted	

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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 out in accordance with Article 8 of this Directive;	
325.			(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	

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			human consumption;	
326.			(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;	
327.			(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) for the abstraction point(s) that may compromise the quality of water intended for human consumption;	
328.			(e) entails a supply-specific operational monitoring programme according to Article 11;	
329.			(f) ensures that, where disinfection forms part of the preparation or distribution of water intended for human	

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			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;	
330.			(g) includes a verification of whether materials, treatment chemicals and filter media in 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.	
331.			Article 9 (1b) (new)	
332.			1b. On the basis of the results of the risk assessment for the supply system, Member States shall:	
333.			a) allow providing for the possibility to for removing of a parameter from the list of	

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			parameters to be monitored or adjust the monitoring frequency in the following cases:	
334.			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);	
335.			ii. when a parameter can only result from the use of certain treatment technique or disinfection method, and that technique or method is not used by the water supplier; or	
336.			iii. on the basis of the specifications set out in Annex II, part C.	
337.			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.	
338.			The supply risk assessment shall concern parameters listed in Annex I, Parts A, B and Ba that	

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			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).	
339.			Article 9 (1c) (new)	
340.			1c. Member States shall ensure that water suppliers perform the risk assessment for the supply system in accordance with the paragraphs 1 and 1a of this Article.	
341.		Article 9 (1a) (new) AM 90	Article 9 (1d) (new)	
342.		1a. <i>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> <i>The exemption shall be reviewed by the competent authority every</i>	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.	

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		<i>three years or when any new pollution hazard is detected in the catchment area, and updated where necessary.</i>		
343.		Article 9 (2) AM 91		
344.	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. Member States may require competent authorities to approve or monitor water suppliers' supply risk assessments.</i>	Deleted	
345.		Article 9 (2a) (new) AM 92		
346.		<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>		

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		<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>		
347.		Article 10 (Title) AM 93		
348.	<i>Article 10</i> Domestic Distribution Risk Assessment	<i>Article 10</i> Domestic distribution risk assessment, monitoring and management	<i>Article 10</i> Risk Assessment for the Domestic Distribution Systems Risk Assessment	
349.		Article 10 (1) (intro) AM 94		
350.	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 in priority premises , 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:	
351.		Article 10 (1) (a) AM 95		
352.	(a) an assessment of the potential risks associated with the domestic 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	(a) an assessment of the potential risks associated with the domestic 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	(a) a general analysis assessment of the potential risks associated with the domestic distribution systems, and with the related products and materials, and whether they affect the quality of water at the point where it emerges	

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	normally used for human consumption, in particular where water is supplied to the public in priority premises;	normally used for human consumption;	from the taps normally used for human consumption, in particular where water is supplied to the public in priority premises;	
353.		Article 10 (1) (b) AM 96		
354.	(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 priority 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).	
355.		Article 10 (1) (b) (subparagraph 2) AM 97		
356.	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.	

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357.			Article 10 (1) (b) (third subparag.) (new)	
358.			For the purpose of this paragraph, Member States may include in the risk assessment other premises whose domestic distribution systems could pose a risk to human health.	
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>		

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363.		Article 10 (2) AM 100		
364.	<p>2. Where Member States consider, on the basis of the assessment carried out under paragraph 1(a), that there is a risk 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>2. Where Member States consider, on the basis of the assessment carried out under paragraph 1(a), that there is a risk 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>2. Where Member States conclude consider, on the basis of the assessment analysis carried out under paragraph 1(a), that there is 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>	
365.	Article 10 (2) (b)			
366.	(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	Deleted		

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	indirectly, endanger human health;			
367.	Article 10 (2) (c)			
368.	(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	
369.	Article 10 (2) (d)			
370.	(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		
371.	Article 10 (2) (e)			
372.	(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;	

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373.	Article 10 (2) (f)			
374.	(f) for <i>Legionella</i> , ensure that effective control and management measures are in place to prevent and address possible disease outbreaks	Deleted		
375.			Article 10 (2) (g)	
376.			(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.	
377.		Article 10 (2a) (new) AM 101		
378.		<i>2a. With a view to reducing the risks connected to domestic distribution across all the domestic distribution systems, Member States shall:</i>		
379.		<i>(a) encourage owners of public and private premises to carry out a domestic distribution risk assessment;</i>		
380.		<i>(b) inform consumers and owners of public and private</i>		

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		<i>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>		
381.		<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>		
382.		<i>(d) promote training for plumbers and other professionals dealing with domestic distribution systems and the installation of construction products and materials in contact with water; and</i>		
383.		<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>		
384.		Article 10a (new) AM 102		
385.		<i>Article 10a Minimum hygiene requirements</i>	<i>Article 10a Minimum requirements for</i>	

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		<i>for products, substances and materials in contact with water intended for human consumption</i>	<i>materials that come into contact with water intended for human consumption</i>	
386.			Article 10a (1) (new)	
387.		<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 distribution, or the impurities associated with such substances:</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 distribution of water intended for human consumption and that come into contact with such water do not:	
388.		<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;	
389.		<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;	
390.		<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;	

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391.		<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.	
392.			Article 10a (2) (new)	
393.		<i>2. For the purposes of ensuring the harmonised application of paragraph 1, by ... [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>	2. For the purpose of ensuring the uniform application of paragraph 1, the specific minimum hygiene requirements for materials shall be established through implementing acts laying down:	
394.			Article 10a (2) (a) (new)	
395.			(a) common methodologies for testing and accepting starting substances and compositions to	

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			be included in European positive lists, including substance or material related specific migration limits and scientific pre-conditions;	
396.			Article 10a (2) (b) (new)	
397.			(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);	
398.			Article 10a (2) (c) (new)	
399.			(c) procedures and methods for testing and accepting final materials made from materials or combinations of starting substances on the European positive lists, including:	
400.			Article 10a (2) (c) (i) (new)	
401.			i) the identification of relevant substances and other	

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			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;	
402.			Article 10a (2) (c) (ii) (new)	
403.			ii) test methods on the effects on water quality, having regard to any appropriate EN standards;	
404.			Article 10a (2) (c) (iii) (new)	
405.			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.	
406.			Article 10a (3) (new)	
407.		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	

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			transitional provisions:	
408.			Article 10a (3) (a) (new)	
409.			(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;	
410.			Article 10a (3) (b) (new)	
411.			(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.	
412.			Article 10a (4) (new)	
413.			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	

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			shall regularly review and update the European positive lists of starting substances in line with the latest scientific and technological developments.	
414.			Article 10a (5) (new)	
415.			5. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts, in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 20, laying down a procedure for 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.	
416.			Article 10a (6) (new)	
417.			5. Member States shall consider that final materials, approved in accordance with	

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			specific requirements set out in paragraphs 2 and 9 are compliant with the requirements set out in paragraph 1. This shall not prevent Member States from adopting more stringent protective measures 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.	
418.			Article 10a (7) (new)	
419.			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.	
420.			Article 10a (8) (new)	
421.		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</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	

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		<p><i>of the European Parliament and of Council^{1a}, shall comply with paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.</i></p> <p>^{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).</p>	<p>legislation, as well as non-harmonised products, shall 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> <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>	

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422.			Article 10a (9) (new)	
423.			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.	
424.			Article 10a (10) (new)	
425.			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.	
426.			Article 10a (11) (new)	
427.			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	

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			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: (a) the protection of human health is adequately ensured throughout the Union; (b) the proper functioning of the internal market for materials in contact with water intended for human consumption is ensured; (c) there is a need for any further legislative proposal on the matter.	
428.			Article 10a (12) (new)	
429.			12. For the national implementation of the requirements of this Article, Article 4 (2) shall apply accordingly.	
430.			Article 10a (13) (new)	
431.			For the purpose of this Article: 'starting substance' shall mean an intentionally added substance for the production of organic materials, or of admixtures for cementitious materials; 'composition' shall mean the	

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			chemical composition of a metal, enamel, ceramic or other inorganic material.	
432.			Article 10b (new)	
433.			<i>Article 10b</i> Minimum requirements for treatment chemicals and filter media that come into contact with water intended for human consumption	
434.			Article 10b (1) (new)	
435.			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; b) adversely affect the colour, odour or taste of the water; c) enhance microbial growth unintentionally; d) contaminate the water at levels that are higher than necessary in view of the intended purpose.	

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436.			Article 10b (2) (new)	
437.			2. For the national implementation of the requirements of this Article, Article 4 (2) shall apply accordingly.	
438.			Article 10b (3) (new)	
439.			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 characteristics and purity of treatment chemicals and filter media is verified and guaranteed.	
440.	<i>Article 11</i> Monitoring			
441.		Article 11 (1) AM 103		
442.	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	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	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	

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	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 applied is verified, and that any contamination from disinfection by-products is kept as low as possible without compromising the disinfection.	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 applied is verified, and that any contamination from disinfection by-products is kept as low as possible without compromising the disinfection.	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 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.	
443.			Article 11 (2)	
444.	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	

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			for the catchment area(s) of the abstraction point(s) and for the supply systems, and shall consist of the following elements:	
445.			Article 11 (2) (a)	
446.	(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);	
447.			Article 11 (2) (b)	
448.	(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);	

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449.			Article 11 (2) (ba) (new)	
450.			(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);	
451.			Article 11 (2) (c)	
452.	(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).	
453.			Article 11 (2) (d) (new)	
454.			(d) operational monitoring conducted in accordance with Annex II, part A, point 2a.	
455.	Article 11 (3)			
456.	3. The sampling points shall be determined by the competent authorities and shall meet the relevant requirements set out in Annex II, part D.			
457.	Article 11 (4)			
458.	4. Member States shall comply with the specifications for the analyses of parameters set out			

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	in Annex III, in accordance with the following principles:			
459.	(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;			
460.	(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.			
461.	Article 11 (5)			
462.	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.			

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463.		Article 11 (5a) (new) AM 104		
464.		<p><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.</i></p> <p><i>The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in 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</i></p>		

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		<i>addition of any new substance shall be duly justified under Article 1 of this Directive.</i>		
465.		Article 11 (5b) (new) AM 105		
466.		<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 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>		
467.			Article 11 (6)	
468.			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.	
469.			Article 11 (7)	
470.			7. Commission may adopt implementing acts to establish and updating of a watch list of	

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			<p>substances or compounds of emerging concern to health through water intended for human consumption. Those 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.</p> <p>Member States shall put in place monitoring requirements with regard to the potential presence of the substances or compounds</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			<p>included in the watch list in the catchment area(s) for the abstraction points of water 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>	

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471.	<i>Article 12</i> Remedial action and restrictions in use			
472.		Article 12 (1) AM 106		
473.	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.		
474.			Article 12 (2) (subparag. one)	
475.	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.	
476.		Article 12 (2) (subparag. 2) AM 107		
477.	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).	
478.	Article 12 (3) (subparag. one)			
479.	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.			
480.		Article 12 (3) (subparag. 2) AM 108		
481.	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</i>	Deleted	

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		<i>the non-compliance with the parametric value to be trivial.</i>		
482.		Article 12 (4) (intro) AM 109		
483.	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:	
484.	Article 12 (4) (a)			
485.	(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 taken, including prohibition, restriction or other action;			
486.			Article 12 (4) (b)	
487.	(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 ;	

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488.	Article 12 (4) (c)			
489.	(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.			
490.		Article 12 (4) (subparag. 1 a) (new) AM 110		
491.		<i>The measures referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) shall be taken in cooperation with the water supplier concerned.</i>		
492.		Article 12 (5) AM 111		
493.	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 restriction in the use of water intended for human consumption.		
494.			Article 12 (6)	
495.			6. In the event of non-compliance with the parametric values or with the specifications	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
			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.	
496.			Article 12 (7)	
497.			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.	
498.		Article 12 a (new) AM 112		
499.		<i>Article 12a Derogations</i>	<i>Article 12a Derogations</i>	
500.		<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</i>	<i>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</i>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<p><i>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></p> <p><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 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</i></p>	<p>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 second derogation for a period not exceeding three years.</p>	

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		<i>exceed three years in duration.</i>		
501.		<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 and whether or not any relevant food-production undertaking 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; and</p> <p>(f) the required duration of the derogation.</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 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>	
502.		<p>3. If the competent authorities consider the non-</p>	<p>3. If the competent authorities consider the non-</p>	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<i>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. 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 competent authorities or other relevant bodies in the derogation.</i>	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. 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 competent authorities or other relevant bodies.	
503.		4. <i>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.</i>	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.	
504.		5. <i>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</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	

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<i>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. The obligations referred to in the first subparagraph shall not apply in the circumstances described in paragraph 3 unless the competent authorities decide otherwise.</i>	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 otherwise.	
505.		6. <i>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.</i>	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 m ³ a day as an average or serving more than 5000 persons, including the information specified in paragraph 2.	
506.		7. <i>This Article shall not apply to water intended for human consumption offered for sale in bottles or containers.</i>	7. This Article shall not apply to water intended for human consumption offered in bottles or containers.	

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507.	<i>Article 13</i> Access to water intended for human consumption			
508.		Article 13 (1) AMs 113, 165, 191, 208, 166, 192, 169, 195, 170, 196, 197, 220		
509.	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 <i>and to the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality</i> , Member States shall, <i>whilst taking into account the local and regional perspectives and circumstances for water distribution</i> , take all necessary measures to improve <i>universal</i> 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:	

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510.	(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;	
511.		<i>(aa) ensuring the public supply of water intended for human consumption;</i>		
512.	(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
513.	(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:	
514.	(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;	
515.		<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>		
516.	(ii) encouraging the provision of such water in administrations and public buildings;	(ii) <i>ensuring the 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;	
517.	(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.	
518.		Article 13 (2) AM 114		
519.	2. On the basis of the information gathered under	2. On the basis of the information gathered under	Deleted	

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	<p>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>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>		
520.		<p>Article 13 (2a) (new) AMs 173, 199 and 209</p>		
521.		<p>2a. <i>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 water intended for human consumption and that any measures in that regard are proportionate to the capacities and size of the distribution</i></p>		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
		<i>network concerned.</i>		
522.		Article 13 (2b) (new) AMs 174, 200 and 210		
523.		<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 groups.</i>		

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
524.	<i>Article 14</i> Information to the public			
525.		Article 14 (1) AM 116		
526.	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 and accessible information on water intended for human consumption is available, online or in other user-friendly ways , to all persons supplied, in accordance with Annex IV, while complying with applicable data protection rules .	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.	
527.		Article 14 (2) (subparag. 1) AM 117		
528.	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 and easily accessible form (for instance on their invoice or by smart applications) as determined by the competent authorities , 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:	

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529.		Article 14 (2) (a) AM 118		
530.	(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	
531.		Article 14 (2) (a) (i) AM 119		
532.	(i) measures taken by water suppliers for the purposes of the hazard assessment pursuant to Article 8(5);	Deleted	Deleted	
533.		Article 14 (2) (a) (ii) AM 120		
534.	(ii) treatment and distribution of water intended for human consumption;	Deleted	Deleted	
535.		Article 14 (2) (a) (iii) AM 121		
536.	(iii) waste water collection and treatment;	Deleted	Deleted	
537.		Article 14 (2) (a) (iv) AM 122		
538.	(iv) measures taken pursuant to Article 13, in case such measures have been taken by water suppliers;	Deleted	Deleted	

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539.		Article 14 (2) (aa) (new) AM 123		
540.		<i>(aa) information on the quality of water intended for human consumption, including the indicator parameters;</i>		
541.		Article 14 (2) (b) AM 124		
542.	(b) the price of water intended for human consumption supplied per litre and cubic metre;	<i>(b) 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	
543.		Article 14 (2) (ba) (new) AM 125		
544.		<i>(ba) the treatment and distribution of water intended for human consumption;</i>		

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545.		Article 14 (2) (c) AM 126		
546.	(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> consumption, <i>if technically feasible and only if this information is available to the water supplier</i> ;	Deleted	
547.		Article 14 (2) (d) AM 127		
548.	(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	
549.			Article 14 (2) (e)	
550.	(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.	
551.		Article 14 (2) (subparag. 2) AM 128		
552.	The Commission may adopt implementing acts specifying the format of, and modalities to present, the information to be provided under the first subparagraph. Those implementing	<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</i>	Deleted	

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	acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 20(2).	<i>competent local bodies.</i> 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 under the first subparagraph.		
553.	Article 14 (3)			
554.	3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 are without prejudice to Directives 2003/4/EC and 2007/2/EC.			
555.	<i>Article 15</i> <i>Information on monitoring of implementation</i>			
556.	Article 15 (1)			
557.	1. Without prejudice to Directive 2003/4/EC and Directive 2007/2/EC, Member States, assisted by the European Environment Agency, shall:			
558.			Article 15 (1) (a)	
559.	(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		(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	

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	population that has access to water intended for human consumption;		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;	
560.			Article 15 (1) (b)	
561.	(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:	
562.			Article 15 (1) (a) (i)	
563.	(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);	

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564.			Article 15 (1) (a) (ii)	
565.	(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	
566.			Article 15 (1) (a) (iii)	
567.	(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);	
568.	Article 15 (1) (c)			
569.	(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;			
570.		Article 15 (1) (d) AM 129		
571.	(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	(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		

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	affected at least 1 000 people, including the causes of those incidents and remedial actions taken in accordance with Article 12.	affected at least 1 000 people, including the causes of those incidents and remedial actions taken in accordance with Article 12.		
572.			Article 15 (1) (e) (new)	
573.			(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).	
574.	Article 15 (1) (subparag. two)			
575.	Where possible, spatial data services as defined in Article 3(4) of Directive 2007/2/EC shall be used to present those data sets.			
576.	Article 15 (2)			
577.	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.			
578.	Article 15 (3)			
579.	3. The European Environment Agency shall publish and update a Union-wide overview on the basis			

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	of the data collected by the Member States on a regular basis or following receipt of a request from the Commission.			
580.	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.			
581.		Article 15 (4) (subparag. 1) AM 130		
582.	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 adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 19 supplementing this Directive by</i> 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.		
583.		Article 15 (4) (subparag. two) AM 131		
584.	The implementing acts referred to in the first subparagraph shall be adopted in accordance with the	<i>Deleted</i>		

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	examination procedure referred to in Article 20(2).			

	Commission's proposal	EP Amendments	Council's General Approach	Comments/Compromises
585.			Article 15 (5) (new)	
586.			5. Member States may derogate from this Article on any of the grounds referred to in Article 13(1) of Directive 2007/2/EC.	
587.	<i>Article 16</i> <i>Access to justice</i>			
588.			Article 16	
589.	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		Deleted	

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	<p>this as a precondition.</p> <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>			

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	<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>			
590.	<i>Article 17</i> <i>Evaluation</i>			
591.	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:			
592.	(a) the experience gathered with the implementation of this Directive;			
593.	(b) the data sets from Member States set up in accordance with Article 15(1) and the Union-wide overviews compiled by the European Environment Agency in accordance with Article 15(3);			

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594.	(c) relevant scientific, analytical and epidemiological data;			
595.	(d) World Health Organisation recommendations, where available.			
596.	2. In the context of the evaluation, the Commission shall pay particular regard to the performance of this Directive concerning the following aspects:			
597.	(a) the risk-based approach set out in Article 7;			
598.		Article 17 (2) (b) AM 132		
599.	(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	
600.		Article 17 (2) (c) AM 133		
601.	(c) provisions concerning the information to be provided to the public under Article 14 and Annex IV.	(c) provisions concerning the information to be provided to the 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> .		
602.		Article 17 (2a) AM 134		

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603.		<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 occurring pollutants in water intended for human consumption.</i>		
604.	<i>Article 18 Review and amendment of Annexes</i>			
605.			Article 18 (1) (subparag. one)	
606.	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	

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			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.	
607.			Article 18 (1) (subparag. two)	
608.	The Commission shall, on the basis of Member States' hazard and domestic distribution risk assessments contained in the data 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.		Deleted	
609.			Article 18 (2)	
610.	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		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	

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	8(1)(d) and Article 10(1)(b).		pursuant to Article 8(1)(d) and Article 10(1)(b).	
611.		Article 18 (2a) AM 135		
612.		<i>2a. By ... [five years after the date of entry into force of this Directive], the Commission shall review whether Article 10a has 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>		
613.	<i>Article 19 Exercise of the delegation</i>			
614.	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.			
615.			Article 19 (2)	
616.	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	

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			entry into force of this Directive]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect 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.	
617.	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.			
618.	4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by			

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	each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016.			
619.	5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.			
620.	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.			
621.	<i>Article 20 Committee procedure</i>			
622.	1. The Commission shall be			

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	assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.			
623.	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.			

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624.			Article 20 (2) (subparag. two) (new)	
625.			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.	
626.	<i>Article 21 Penalties</i>			
627.	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 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.			
628.	<i>Article 22 Transposition</i>			
629.	1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and			

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	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 .			
630.	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, 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.			
631.	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.			
632.			Article 22a (new)	

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633.			<i>Article 22a</i> <i>Transitional period</i>	
634.			Article 22a (1) (new)	
635.			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, part B, for the following parameters: Chlorate, Chlorite, Haloacetic Acids, Microcystin-LR, Sum of-PFASs, Uranium, by [3 years after end-date for transposition].	
636.			Article 22a (2) (new)	
637.			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.	
638.	<i>Article 23</i> <i>Repeal</i>			
639.	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			

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	22(1)] , 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.			
640.	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.			
641.		Article 23 (2) AM 136		
642.	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	

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			already granted by Member States at the time of the entry into force of this Directive.	

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643.	<i>Article 24</i> <i>Entry into force</i>			
644.	This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> .			
645.	<i>Article 25</i> <i>Addressees</i>			
646.	This Directive is addressed to the Member States.			