

Amendments adopted by the ENVI Committee

<p>Minimum hygiene requirements for products, substances and materials in contact with water (new)</p> <p>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:</p> <p>(a) do not directly or indirectly reduce the protection of human health provided for in this Directive;</p> <p>(b) do not affect the smell or taste of water intended for human consumption;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(d) do not promote microbial growth.</p> <p>2. For the purposes of ensuring the harmonised application of paragraph 1, by ... [3 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</p>	<p>Review clause (new)</p> <p>2a. Five years after the (entry into force of this Directive) the Commission shall review whether the provision in Article 10a have led to a sufficient level of harmonisation of hygienic requirements on materials and products in contact with drinking water and, if necessary, take further appropriate measures.</p>	<p>Recitals</p> <p>12) The provisions of Directive 98/83/EC on quality assurance of treatment, equipment and materials did not succeed in addressing obstacles to the internal market when it comes to the free circulation of construction products in contact with water intended for human consumption or providing sufficient protections with regard to human health. 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. That situation stems from the fact that there are no minimum European hygiene standards for all products and materials in contact with water intended for human consumption, which is essential for fully ensuring mutual recognition between Member States. The removal of technical barriers and conformity of all products and materials in contact with water intended for human consumption at Union</p>
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<p><i>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></p> <p><i>3. 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></p> <p><i>4. Materials in contact with water intended for human consumption, which are covered by other Union legislation, such as Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of Council^{1a}, shall comply with paragraphs 1 and 2.</i></p>		<p><i>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></p>
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