

- water network in line with the generally accepted rules of engineering.
 - Use of all pipes or pipe sections for drinking water only.
 - Securing of the system and connections against soiling, damage and destruction and daily monitoring of the whole water supply system to ensure that it is intact.
 - After the end of operation, complete draining of the system if applicable; after standstill (e.g. overnight), thorough rinsing of the drinking water system until the temperature remains constant.
- c.) When the system is not in use:
- It must be completely drained and stored in a dry place; clean and dry transportation of pipes and other components, protection from infiltration by dirt and pests.
 - Protection of hose ends with blind caps and similar devices to prevent infiltration of dirt.

Hygienically safe operation must be ensured. During markets or fairs, all mobile food units should be able to be connected to a temporarily operated drinking water distribution system, since, in view of the lower hygiene risk, this type of drinking water supply must always take priority over the supply of drinking water from drinking water storage containers.

5.2. Preparing and keeping an Operations Book

- It is recommended that the measures taken be recorded and the documentation presented to the health authority when the system is checked.
- Preparation and keeping of an Operations Book for drinking water systems (Drinking Water Book), which contains, together with test results, the technical documentation, including servicing protocols, etc.

5.3. Appropriate instruction of employees by market operators or organisers (briefings)

If the operator's or organiser's own employees operate the system, a briefing should be held at least once per year.
(See sample form for briefings by operators - www.verbraucherschutz.sachsen-anhalt.de/hygiene/formulare/)

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If you have any questions, please contact the appropriate health authority.

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Landesamt für Verbraucherschutz
Sachsen-Anhalt

Information for Owners of a Temporary System for Distribution of Drinking Water



SACHSEN-ANHALT

Landesamt für
Verbraucherschutz

1. Preliminary Remarks

This flyer addresses owners of temporary water distribution systems which are erected, for example, on fairgrounds and at markets exclusively for the respective event and which obtain their water from the local water supplier via a central transfer point (such as a stand pipe) and make it available through a pipe network to a substantial number of mobile drinking water supply systems (such as travelling kiosks and sales units) - hereinafter called market operators and organisers.

Market operators or organisers have a number of duties resulting from the Drinking Water Ordinance (TrinkwV 2001¹). Market operators must ensure that no health risk is to be feared for consumers from the drinking water used. This information leaflet is designed to help market operators or organisers to be aware of their duties, respect them and comply with them independently.

As part of the monitoring of drinking water supply systems, the health authority also checks that market operators or organisers fulfil their duties. This check, including testing of water samples, is subject to charges, which are payable by the market operators or organisers.

The health authority will notify market operators or organisers of the results of the monitoring of drinking water and of any necessary measures to be taken.

2. Which systems are to be checked?

Checks will be made of the drinking water distribution systems which are temporarily connected to the public drinking water supply system, during markets and fairs, for example.

The systems are located between the transfer point from the public drinking water supply (including a safety device) and the supply point from the distribution system to each recipient (such as vehicles or sales stands, marquees).

3. What duties of notification and reporting to the local health authority do the market operators or organisers have?

- Written notification upon erection or commissioning of the distribution system and information on anticipated length of operation, this to be given as soon as possible (see sample form for notification - www.verbraucherschutz.sachsen-anhalt.de/hygiene/formulare/)
- Immediate reporting of complaints about drinking water and any extraordinary occurrences

¹ TrinkwV 2001: Ordinance on the quality of water destined for human consumption (Drinking Water Ordinance – TrinkwV 2001) of 21 May 2001, version in the notice dated 2 August 2013 (Fed. Gazette I p. 2977), last amended by Article 4 paragraph 22 of the Act of 7 August 2013 (Fed. Gazette I p. 3154).

4. What duties of testing and information do the market operators or organisers have?

- Testing duties as part of self-monitoring after the health authority of the county or urban municipality has specified the scope and frequency of such monitoring
- If specified by the health authority, the tests of drinking water including sampling are only to be performed by drinking water testing institutions licensed and listed under TrinkwV 2001²
- Forwarding of a copy of the results of the drinking water test performed as part of self-monitoring (2 weeks after completion of the test) to the local health authority
- Archiving of all drinking water results for a period of 10 years

5. What other duties do the market operators or organisers have?

5.1. Compliance with technical requirements and measures to ensure perfect hygienic operation of the drinking water supply system

Drinking water distribution systems in temporary operation, for example at markets and fairs, must be designed, installed and operated in a way that does not have an adverse impact on drinking water quality (there must be compliance in particular, with DIN 2001-2³, DIN EN 1717⁴, TrinkwV 2001, AVBWasserV⁵). Installation work is only to be performed by a specialist enterprise in line with the generally accepted rules of engineering. Professional advice should be obtained from the water supplier or supervisory authorities before installation of the systems.

The following must be noted:

- The distribution system must be erected on the market or fair site in due time so that samples can be taken to check the microbiological parameters before connection of the mobile (food) units.
- The necessary number of supply points must be provided.
- Each supply point must have a separate safety device.

² List of drinking water laboratories licensed in Saxony-Anhalt is available on the internet at www.verbraucherschutz.sachsen-anhalt.de/start-lav/trinkwasseruntersuchungsstellen/ or by request from the health authority

³ DIN 2001-2: 2009-04 Drinking Water Supply from Small Systems and Non-Stationary Systems - Part 2: Non-Stationary Systems - Guidelines for requirements for drinking water, planning, construction, operation and maintenance of systems; technical regulations of DVGW

⁴ DIN EN 1717: Protection of Drinking Water from Pollution in Drinking Water Installations and General Requirements for Safety Devices to Prevent Pollution of Drinking Water through Backflow; German version EN 1717:2000; technical regulations of DVGW (August 2011)

⁵ AVBWasserV: Ordinance on General Conditions for Supply of Water (AVBWasserV) of 20 June 1980, published in Fed. Gazette No. 31/1980, Part 1, effective as of 1 April 1980, last amended by the First Ordinance Amending the Ordinance on General Conditions for Supply of Water of 13 Jan. 2010 (Fed. Gazette I, p. 10)

- There must be no interconnections without a safety device.
- The distribution system must be designed and operated to ensure an adequate flow and to avoid any rarely used branch pipes.
- There must be use of pipes which are as short as possible with small diameters and the pipes must be protected from temperature rises, for example due to direct sunshine; only materials suitable for drinking water are to be used (with observance of the requirements of Section 17 TrinkwV 2001, the KTW Directive⁶ and DVGW Worksheet W 270⁷).
- The pipes in the distribution systems must only be used for drinking water purposes. To avoid any confusion, only drinking water pipes marked as such by the manufacturer should be used.
- Use of garden hoses and similar piping unsuitable for the relaying of drinking water is not permitted.
- Systems must be disinfected in accordance with the requirements of DVGW Worksheet W 291⁸ or W 557⁹ and in compliance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Further instructions relating to first commissioning and resumption of operation or ongoing operation of the drinking water systems:

- a.) Before first commissioning and resumption of operation:
- Thorough cleaning and rinsing of the drinking water distribution system (this means from the transfer point from the public drinking water supply to the point of supply of drinking water to the (food) unit).
 - If applicable, disinfection of the system using suitable agents or processes with subsequent complete rinsing to remove the remains of disinfectants.
- b.) During operation and after the end of operation:
- Use of connections which are as short as possible with small diameters between the transfer and extraction point, and protection of pipes from temperature rises due to direct sunshine or heat sources, with the aim of suppressing germ proliferation - a good solution is to maintain a constant low flow in pipes.
 - Hose connections and couplings must not lie in dirt or puddles.
 - Reliable prevention of a backflow into the public drinking

⁶ Federal Environment Agency: Directive on Hygienic Assessment of Organic Materials in Contact with Drinking Water (KTW Directive) (October 2008)

⁷ DVGW Worksheet W 270: Proliferation of Micro-Organisms on Materials for the Drinking Water Sector - Inspection and Evaluation (2007-11)

⁸ DVGW Worksheet W 291: Cleaning and Disinfecting Water Distribution Systems (March 2013)

⁹ DVGW Worksheet W 557: Cleaning and Disinfecting Drinking Water Installations (October 2012)