

ANNEXURE

Water Quality Guidelines and Standards for Potable Water

Table 1: CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS

Specifications for water quality intended for human consumption from the source and piped water supply					
Status				Ranges and upper limits	
Interpretation				(Ideal guideline)	(Acceptable Standard)
DETERMINANTS	Unit	Format	Concern	95 Percentile Requirement	
PHYSICAL AND ORGANOLEPTIC REQUIREMENTS					
Temperature	° C		E	Ambient temperature	
Colour	PTU	or mg/litre	E	10	<15
Taste			O,E	No objectionable taste	
Odour			O,E	No objectionable odour	
Turbidity (treated surface water)	NTU	or TU	H,I	< 0.3	< 0.5
Turbidity (groundwater)	NTU	or TU	H,I	< 0,5	<2
pH @ 20 °C	pH		I	6.0 to 8.5	6 to 9
Electric Conductivity @ 25 °C	mS/m***	E.C.	H,I	< 80	< 300
Total Dissolved Solids (treated surface water)	mg/litre		H,I	< 500	< 2 000
Total Dissolved Solids (groundwater)	mg/litre		H,I	< 1000	< 2 000
INORGANIC MACRO DETERMINANTS					
Ammonia	mg/litre	N	H	< 0.2	< 0.5
Barium	mg/litre	Ba	H	0.5	< 2
Calcium	mg/litre	Ca	I	< 80	< 150
Chloride	mg/litre	Cl	H,I	< 100	< 300
Fluoride	mg/litre	F	H	< 0.7	< 1.5
Magnesium	mg/litre	Mg	H	< 30	< 70
Nitrate	mg/litre	N	H	< 6	< 11
Nitrite	mg/litre	N	H	< 0.1	< 0.15
Potassium	mg/litre	K	H	< 25	< 100
Sodium	mg/litre	Na	H,I	< 100	< 300
Sulphate	mg/litre	SO ₄	H,O	100	< 300
Asbestos (fibres longer than 10 µm)	Fibres/litre		H	<500 000	< 1000 000
INORGANIC MICRO DETERMINANTS					
Aluminium	µg/litre	Al	H	< 25	< 100
Antimony	µg/litre	Sb	H	< 5	< 50
Arsenic	µg/litre	As	H	<10	< 50
Beryllium	µg/litre	Be	H	< 2	< 5
Bismuth	µg/litre	Bi	H	< 250	< 500
Boron	µg/litre	B	H	< 300	< 500
Bromide	µg/litre	Br	H	< 500	< 1 000
Cadmium	µg/litre	Cd	H	< 5	< 10
Cerium	µg/litre	Ce	H	<1 000	<2 000
Cesium	µg/litre	Cs	H	< 1 000	< 2 000
Chromium Total	µg/litre	Cr	H	< 50	< 100
Cobalt	µg/litre	Co	H	< 250	< 500

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Copper	µg/litre	Cu	H	< 500	< 2 000
Radon	Bq/L	Ra		< 200	< 1 000

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DETERMINANTS	Unit	Format	Concern	95 Percentile Requirement	
INORGANIC MICRO DETERMINANTS					
Cyanide (free)	µg/litre	CN ⁻	H	< 20	< 50
Cyanide (recoverable)	µg/litre	CN ⁻	H	< 70	< 200
Iron	µg/litre	Fe	H,E	< 200	< 300
Lead	µg/litre	Pb	H	<10	< 50
Manganese	µg/litre	Mn	H	< 50	< 100
Mercury	µg/litre	Hg	H	< 1	<2
Nickel	µg/litre	Ni	H	< 50	< 150
Selenium	µg/litre	Se	H	< 10	< 50
Thallium	µg/litre	Ti	H	< 5	< 10
Tin	µg/litre	Sn	H	<100	<200
Titanium	µg/litre	Ti	H	< 100	< 300
Uranium	µg/litre	U	H	< 3	< 15
Vanadium	µg/litre	V	H	< 100	< 500
Zinc	µg/litre	Zn	H	< 1 000	< 5 000
Organo-metallic compounds (as organo or industrial chemicals or others)	µg/litre	Polymer	H	below detection limit (in accordance with WHO and EPA requirements)	below detection limit (in accordance with WHO and EPA requirements)
ORGANIC DETERMINANTS					
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/litre	DOC-C	H	< 5	<10
Phenol compounds	µg/litre	phenol	H	< 5	< 10
DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS					
Bromodichloromethane (Part of THM)	µg/litre		H	< 20	< 50
Bromoform (Part of THM)	µg/litre		H	< 40	< 40
Chloroform (Part of THM)	µg/litre		H	< 20	< 100
Dibromomonochloro-methane (Part of THM)	µg/litre		H	< 20	< 100
Trihalomethanes (Total)	µg/litre	THM	H	< 100	< 150
Bromate	µg/litre		H	< 5	< 10
Chloramines	mg/litre	Cl ₂	H	< 2	< 4
Chlorine dioxide after 30 min. GENERAL	µg/litre		H	200 - 500	< 800
Chlorine dioxide after 30 min. SPECIFIC	µg/litre		Turbidity > 0.3 NTU	200	200 - 400
Chlorine dioxide after 60 min. SPECIFIC	µg/litre		Turbidity > 1.0 NTU	< 200	200 - 500
Chlorite	µg/litre		H	< 400	< 800
Chlorate	µg/litre		H	< 200	< 700
Haloacetic acids	µg/litre		H	not detected	< 60
Chlorine, free, after 30 min: GENERAL	mg/litre	Cl ₂	H,I	0.3 – 0.5	0.1 – 1.5

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Interpretation				(Ideal guideline)	(Acceptable Standard)
DETERMINANTS	Unit	Format	Concern	95 Percentile Requirement	
Chlorine, free, after 30 min; SPECIFIC	mg/litre	Cl ₂	Turbidity: < 0.3 NTU	0.3	0.1 – 1.5
Chlorine, free, after 30 min; SPECIFIC	mg/litre	Cl ₂	Turbidity: > 0.3 NTU	0.5	0.1 – 1.5
Chlorine, free, after 60 min; SPECIFIC	mg/litre	Cl ₂	Turbidity: >1.0 NTU	1.0	0.1 – 1.5

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Interpretation				(Ideal guideline)	(Acceptable Standard)
DETERMINANTS	Unit	Format	Concern	95 Percentile Requirement	
BIOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS					
Algae					
Chlorophyll α	µg/litre		E,O	< 1	< 2
Total algae cell count		/ml	H,O	< 200	<5 000
Blue-green algae	cells	/ml	H,O	< 200	<2 000
Mycrocystin	µg/litre		H	< 0.1	< 1
Geosmin	ng/litre		E, H	< 15	< 30
2-Methyl Iso Borneal (2 MIB)	ng/litre		E, H	< 15	< 30
OTHER DETERMINANTS					
Agricultural chemical compounds			H	Any organic compound recognized as an agro-chemical shall be in accordance with the WHO and EPA requirements.	
Industrial chemical compounds			H	Any organic compound recognized as an industrial chemical shall be in accordance with the WHO and EPA requirements.	
Endocrine disruptive chemicals			H	Any chemical compound that is suspected of having endocrine disruptive effects shall be in accordance with the WHO and EPA requirements.	
RADIOACTIVITY				95 Percentile Requirement	
Gross alpha activity	Bq/litre		H	< 0.2	< 0.5
Gross beta activity	Bq/litre		H	< 0.4	< 1.0
If Gross alpha and beta is above specification calculate Dose based on individual radionuclide concentrations	mSv/a		H	≤ 0.04	≤ 0.1

"Concern" refers to impact if the limit is transgressed: H = health concern; O = organoleptic effect;
I = effect on infrastructure, structural; E = aesthetic effect

* Based on a viral cell culture-dependent method and not on cell culture-independent methods (e.g. PCR)

** Indicative of faecal pollution having occurred, even when the residual disinfectant levels are safe.

*** Comply with SANAS Guidelines

Table 2: Standards for Microbiological and Biological Requirements

MICROBIOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO ALL POTABLE WATER					
Microbiology	cfu			95 percentile	1 of samples maximum
Heterotrophic bacteria HPC or TCC	counts	/ml		100	1 000
Total Coliform	counts	/100 ml	H	0	5
E.Coli	counts	/100 ml	H	0	1
Enterococci	counts	/100 ml	H	0	1
Somatic Coliphage	counts	/100 ml	H	0	1
Clostridium perfringens inclusive spores	counts	/100 ml	H	0	1
Enteric viruses	viral count*	/10 L	H	0	1
Parasites (Protozoa) applicable to all potable water				95 percentile	99 percentile
Giardia lamblia	cysts	/100 litre	H	0	1
Cryptosporidium	oocysts	/100 litre	H	0	1
Giardia lamblia and Giardia lamblia (Grab sample)	cysts or oocysts	/10 L	H	0	0

Table 3: Special Requirements for the Protection of Infrastructure

Specifications for water quality intended for human consumption from the source and piped water supply for the protection of infrastructure against corrosion					
Status				Ranges and upper limits	
Interpretation				(Ideal guideline)	(Acceptable Standard)
DETERMINANTS	Unit	Format	Concern	95 Percentile requirement	
CORROSIVE AND SCALING PROPERTIES (treated surface water)					
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential	mg/litre	CCPP	I	4 - 5	1 - 6
Alkalinity/Sulphate/ Chloride Ratio	Equivalents	Corrosivity Ratio	I	With SO ₄ and Cl above 50 mg/litre Ratio=(Alk/50)/(SO ₄ /48+Cl/35.5) > 5.0 Water is Stable Ratio= (SO ₄ /48+Cl/35.5)/(Alk/50) > 0.2 Water is Corrosive	
Total Hardness (Ca & Mg)	mg/litre	CaCO ₃	I	<200	< 400
CORROSIVE AND SCALING PROPERTIES (ground water)					
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential	mg/litre	CCPP	I	4 - 5	3 - 15
Alkalinity/Sulphate/ Chloride Ratio	Equivalents	Corrosivity Ratio	I	With SO ₄ and Cl above 50 mg/litre Ratio=(Alk/50)/(SO ₄ /48+Cl/35.5) > 5.0 Water is Stable Ratio= (SO ₄ /48+Cl/35.5)/(Alk/50) > 0.2 Water is Corrosive	
Total Hardness (Ca & Mg)	mg/litre	CaCO ₃	I	<400	< 1000

Table 4: Frequency of Microbiological Monitoring (including Turbidity values) for Water Supply and Distribution

Size of population served	Turbidity 95%**	Frequency of sampling
> 250 000	< 0,5 NTU	Thrice weekly ***

100 001 – 250 000	< 1,0 NTU	Twice weekly
50 001 – 100 000	< 1,0 NTU	Once weekly
10 001 – 50 000	< 1,0 NTU	Three times every month
< 10 000 reticulated	< 1,0 NTU	Once every 1 month*
< 10 000 non-reticulated	1 – 2 NTU	Once every 1 month*

* Upon complaints by the consumers or of medical practitioners and after incidents such as pipe breaks, the frequency should be increased until the situation has returned to original counts and been declared safe;

** Average or 95 percentile turbidity of the water supplied

*** The frequency should be stepped up by one extra sampling per week for every 100 000 residents (including the estimated number of visitors residing within the area at any time) in the area served, over and above 250 000.

General Information

1. The area being monitored shall be defined by the Minister in consultation with the Minister responsible for health and, where applicable, relevant officials from the Regional and Local Authorities;
2. At the time of sampling the operator shall also take a “free chlorine” reading of the same water under examination but prior to sampling for microbiological sampling, whilst using a portable device designed for that purpose and accepted by the Minister; this ‘reading’ is to be recorded and reported together with the results from the microbiological analyses;
3. As for field ‘screening’ of water supplies for microbiological contamination there exist portable devices designed for that purpose and accepted by the Minister; these ‘readings’ are to be recorded and reported together with the results from the microbiological analyses;
4. The results of the microbiological monitoring together with the free chlorine readings is to be reported as per mutual agreement to the ultimate supplier (bulk water supplier, Local Authority, or any other supplier) for remedial action where required, and to the Minister for record and monitoring purposes and follow up actions;
5. The costs of routine monitoring shall be borne by the authority commissioning the monitoring;
6. The US-EPA 2012 (update) Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories shall be used to prescribe the maximum disinfection dosages when deemed necessary by the Minister.
7. Biological monitoring of invertebrates shall be conducted using the NASS method as prescribed in the guidelines by the Minister.

Methodology for Sampling and Analyses

The methodologies followed for sampling and during transit and storage of samples prior to analysis shall be as prescribed.

1. Preferably samples are to be taken in borosilicate glass bottles with a glass or polypropylene screw-cap lid;
2. Where this is not feasible or practical polyethylene bottles with internal seal and with screw-lid can be used;
3. Samples shall, as far as practical, be analysed within 24 hours of sampling;
4. Where there are special requirements for the period between sampling and analysis to be less than 24 hours, such requirement should be attended to as far as is practical;
5. Samples are to be kept and stored, even during transit, at as low a temperature as is practically manageable, whilst preventing the risk of the sample freezing;
6. The sample shall be kept away from light and shielded from sunlight, to reduce chances of micro-/biological growth to a minimum;
7. The use of preservation chemicals should be considered, planned and executed with extreme care;
8. Where sample preservation is appropriate or required an extra smaller volume sample should be taken so as to not upset any other analyses that are affected by the preservation chemical(s);
9. Certain determinants may be monitored ‘in the field’ at the time of sampling; such field-data are to be measured in a receptacle or container different from the sample container; data so obtained shall be recorded as “field measurement” and cannot replace laboratory analysis for the parameters concerned;
10. The methodologies followed for physical, chemical and microbiological analysis shall be in agreement with the specifications listed in the latest edition of the SANS 241, Drinking Water Standards, published by the SABS.
11. The cost of routine, regulatory inspections and monitoring, for the purpose of fulfilling the provisions of this regulation shall borne by the service provider.