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FAIRS Subject Report

Approved By:

Deanna Ayala

Prepared By:

Staff

Report Highlights:

The Technical Regulation of the Russia-Kazakhstan-Belarus-Armenia-Kyrgyzstan Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) “On Safety of Packaged Potable Water Including Natural Mineral Water” (TR EAEU 044/2017) is a key EAEU regulation covering standards and requirements for packaged potable water.

This Technical Regulation was adopted by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 45 of June 23, 2017, and, for the most part, will come into effect as of January 1, 2019.

General Information

The Technical Regulation of the Russia-Kazakhstan-Belarus-Armenia-Kyrgyzstan Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) "On Safety of Packaged Potable Water Including Natural Mineral Water" (TR EAEU 044/2017) is a key EAEU regulation covering standards and requirements for packaged potable water, including processes of its production, storage, transportation, marketing, and disposal. This Technical Regulation was adopted by [Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 45 of June 23, 2017](#), and, for the most part, will come into effect as of January 1, 2019.

Below is an unofficial automated translation of the following:

- Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 45 of June 23, 2017;
- EAEU Technical Regulation On Safety of Packaged Potable Water Including Natural Mineral Water" (TR EAEU 044/2017) with 3 annexes.

BEGIN UNOFFICIAL AUTOMATED TRANSLATION:

**Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission
of 23 June 2017 No. 45
"On the technical regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union
"On the safety of packaged drinking water, including
natural mineral water"**

In accordance with Article 52 of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union of May 29, 2014 and paragraph 29 of Appendix No. 1 to the Regulations of the Eurasian Economic Commission, approved by the Decision of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council No. 98 of December 23, 2014, the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission DECIDED

1. To adopt the attached technical regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the safety of packaged drinking water, including natural mineral water" (TR EAEU 044/2017) (hereinafter - technical regulations).

2. To establish that the technical regulations come into force from January 1, 2019, with the exception of:

item 5 of Appendix No. 1 to the Technical Regulations, items 1 of Table 2 and Table 4 of Annex 2 to the Technical Regulations, 17 of Section VI of Table 1, Section I, Section I, and Section II of Table 2, and Table 4 of Appendix No. 3 to the Technical Regulations, which come into force after the development of relevant interstate standards containing the rules and methods of research (tests) and measurements, including the sampling rules necessary for the application and implementation of these requirements, as well as research methods (tests) measurements, certified (validated) and approved in accordance with the legislation of the states - members of the Eurasian Economic Union, and their

inclusion in the list of standards defined by paragraph 4 of the Protocol on Technical Regulation of the Eurasian Economic Union (Annex N 9 to the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union of 29 May 2014);

item 1 of Annex 1 to the technical regulations, which comes into force from the date of entry into force of the decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission on the value of the mass concentration of the biologically active component "boron (in terms of orthoboric acid)" in natural mineral water "Bornaya" for reference to therapeutic and dining natural mineral water or therapeutic natural mineral water.

3. The Eurasian Economic Commission together with the governments of the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union shall prepare a draft of the amendments to the technical regulations of the Customs Union "On Food Safety" December 2011 N 880, in terms of bringing it in line with the requirements of the technical regulations.

4. This Decision shall enter into force upon expiry of 30 calendar days from the date of its official publication.

Members of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission:

From the Republic of Armenia
V.Gabrielyan

From the Republic of Belarus
V.Matyushevskiy

From the Republic of Kazakhstan
A. Mamin

From the Kyrgyz Republic
O.Pankratov

From the Russian Federation
I.Shuvalov

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ADOPTED
by Decision of the Council
of the Eurasian Economic Commission
of 23 June 2017 No. 45

TECHNICAL REGULATION
OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION "ON SAFETY OF PACKAGED
DRINKING WATER, INCLUDING NATURAL MINERAL WATER"
(TR EAEU 044/2017)

I. Scope of Application

1. This technical regulation was developed in accordance with Article 52 of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union of May 29, 2014 to protect life and (or) human health, property, environment, life and (or) animal and plant health, Misleading consumers regarding the destination and safety of packaged drinking water.

2. This technical regulation establishes the requirements for the safety of packaged drinking water (including natural mineral water), issued for circulation in the customs territory of the Union and intended for sale to consumers, that are mandatory for the application and performance in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter referred to as the Union), the requirements for processes its production, storage, transportation, sale and disposal, as well as requirements for labeling and packaging of drinking water to ensure its free circulation and the customs territory of the Union.

3. In the case of other technical regulations of the Union (the Customs Union) that establish the safety requirements for packaged drinking water, the requirements for the processes of its production, storage, transportation, sale and disposal, as well as requirements for its labeling and packaging, in the case of packaged drinking water, the packaged drinking water, the processes of its production, storage, transportation, sale and disposal, as well as its marking and packaging must comply with the requirements of other technical regulations of the Union (the Customs Union) , the effect of which on them extends.

4. This technical regulation applies to:

a) packaged drinking water related to food products, issued in circulation on the customs territory of the Union and intended for sale to consumers, including:

natural mineral water (including table natural mineral water, therapeutic and table natural mineral water and medicinal natural mineral water);

blended drinking water;

treated drinking water;

natural drinking water;

drinking water for baby food;

artificially mineralized drinking water;

b) processes of production, storage, transportation, sale and disposal of packaged drinking water.

5. This technical regulation establishes the requirements for labeling and packaging of drinking water that are mandatory for use and performance on the customs territory of the Union along with the requirements of the technical regulation of the Customs Union "Food products in terms of labeling" (TR TS 022/2011) adopted by the Decision of the Commission of the Customs Union of 9 December 2011 N 881, and the technical regulation of the Customs Union "On the safety of packaging" (TR TC 005/2011), adopted by the Decision of the Commission of the Customs Union of August 16, 2011 N 769, and not contradicting them.

6. This technical regulation does not apply to:

a) relations arising in connection with the geological study, use and protection of the bowels of the territories of the Member States of the Union (hereinafter referred to as the Member States) containing natural mineral water deposits, other relations governed by the legislation of the Member States in the field of water use and subsoil use;

b) relations related to the study, use, development and protection of natural mineral water as a natural curative resource, including in the part concerning the issuance by authorized organizations of Member States of conclusions on the therapeutic and prophylactic properties of natural mineral water;

c) relations related to the name of the place of origin of the packaged drinking water (including natural mineral water);

d) natural mineral water not intended for drinking;

e) drinking water used by the authorized bodies of the Member States to provide the population in the event of emergency situations;

(e) Drinking water used to provide the population with centralized and decentralized water supply.

II. Basic Concepts

7. For the purposes of applying this technical regulation, the concepts provided for by the technical regulation of the Customs Union "On Food Safety" (TR TS 021/2011) adopted by the Decision of the Commission of the Customs Union of December 9, 2011 N 880, the technical regulation of the Customs Union "Food" (TR TS 022/2011) and the technical regulation of the Customs Union "On the safety of packaging" (TR TS 005/2011), as well as concepts that mean the following:

"Safety of packaged drinking water" - the absence of unacceptable risk associated with the possibility of causing harm and / or damage when using packaged drinking water;

"A document confirming the availability of therapeutic and prophylactic properties for natural mineral water" is a document issued by an organization authorized in accordance with the legislation of the Member State, describing the therapeutic and prophylactic properties of natural mineral water, as well as containing information on the composition of natural mineral water, the place of its extraction (for example, balneological conclusion, medical report, medical and clinical conclusion, etc.);

"Artificially mineralized drinking water" - water with a total mineralization of up to 2 g / dm^3 , obtained on the basis of natural mineral or natural drinking water with the addition of mineral salts or obtained with the restoration of the mineral salt of natural mineral water using drinking water;

"Blended drinking water" - water with a total mineralization of not more than 2 g / dm^3 , not related to natural mineral water and to natural drinking water, made by mixing natural mineral and natural drinking water or by mixing only natural mineral water;

"Medicinal natural mineral water" is a natural mineral water with a salinity of 10 to 15 g / dm^3 (rarely greater) or with a mineralization of less than 10 g / dm^3 with biologically active components in it whose mass concentration is not lower than the norms according to Annex N 1;

"Natural mineral water" - natural mineral water with a mineralization from $1 \text{ to } 10 \text{ g / dm}^3$ inclusive or with a mineralization of less than 1 g / dm^3 with the presence of biologically active components in it, the mass concentration of which is not lower than the norms stipulated in Annex N 1 to this technical regulation;

"Treated drinking water" means water that is obtained from a variety of water intakes, treated in any way, intended for direct human consumption and may contain naturally occurring minerals or specially added minerals, as well as carbon dioxide;

"Basic composition of drinking water" - the mass concentration of the basic cations (calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium), anions (hydrocarbonates, sulfates, chlorides) and biologically active components (if available);

"Drinking water" means water in the initial state or after treatment (regardless of origin (atmospheric, surface, underground, etc.)), suitable for drinking and (or) cooking, intended for human consumption and not containing sugar, sweeteners, flavors and other food substances, with the exception of mineral salts added as a source of anions and cations;

"Drinking water for baby food" - drinking water intended for use by children, cooking and restoring dry foods to feed children;

"Natural mineral water" - underground water extracted from aquifers or aquifers protected from anthropogenic impact, preserving natural chemical composition and related to food products, and in the presence of an increased content of individual biologically active components (boron, bromine, arsenic, total iron, iodine, silicon, organic substances, free carbon dioxide) or with enhanced mineralization,

which has a therapeutic and prophylactic effect. Natural mineral water does not include mixtures of non-natural origin (mixtures of artificially prepared waters):

Groundwater from 2 or more aquifers or aquifers with different conditions for the formation of their hydrochemical types;

groundwater of different hydrochemical types;

natural mineral water with drinking water or with artificially mineralized drinking water;

"Natural mineral water of natural gasification" is a natural mineral water that, when exposed to the earth's surface, contains native (natural) carbon dioxide, and when it is packaged, the content of natural carbon dioxide remains in a volume corresponding to the natural carbon dioxide content of this natural mineral water (within natural fluctuations);

"Natural mineral water with native (natural) gas from a source or well" - natural mineral water saturated only with carbon dioxide isolated from a source or well and containing more carbon dioxide than the water in the horizon from which it is extracted;

"Natural drinking water" means water obtained from surface waters or from underground aquifers, not related to natural mineral water, in the initial state that meets the requirements of this technical regulation and retains a permanent composition;

"Natural mineral water table" - natural mineral water with a mineralization of less than 1 g / dm³, which may contain biologically active components whose mass concentration is lower than the norms specified in Annex No. 1 to this technical regulation;

"Packaged carbonated drinking water" - packaged drinking water with addition of carbon dioxide of non-natural origin (not from a source or well) and a mass fraction of its content of at least 0.2 g / dm³ (0.2 percent), for glandular natural mineral water - not less than 0.4 g / dm³ (0.4 percent);

"Packaged drinking water" means drinking water that meets the requirements of this technical regulation, spilled into packages intended for sale, or packaging intended for the primary packaging of products sold to the end user.

III. Rules for the Identification of Objects of Technical Regulation

8. The identification of objects of technical regulation shall be carried out by the person concerned with a view to:

- a) establishing the belonging of products to the scope of this technical regulation;
- b) preventing actions that mislead consumers.

9. For the purposes of classifying products as objects of technical regulation in respect of which this technical regulation is applied, product identification is carried out by the applicant, state

supervision (control) authorities, bodies performing customs control, conformity assessment bodies of Member States, as well as other interested parties without carrying out studies (tests) by comparing the name of the product indicated in the marking or in the shipping documentation with the names and packed drinking water specified in subparagraph "a" of clause 4 and clause 36 of this technical regulation.

10. In order to identify products in order to prevent actions that mislead consumers, any interested person must ensure that the products to be identified comply with the features specified in clause 7 of this technical regulation and the information specified in the marking and / or in another document. Such identification is carried out by conducting research (tests) in accredited testing laboratories (centers) in accordance with the methods of research (tests) and measurements that are established in the standards included in the list of standards containing rules and methods of research (tests) and measurements, including number of sampling rules necessary to apply and fulfill the requirements of this technical regulation and conduct conformity assessment in accordance with Section IX of this technical regulation.

With regard to natural mineral water, natural drinking water, identification is also carried out by comparing the indicators of chemical analysis of natural mineral water, natural drinking water from the water intake point of such water, taking into account natural variations in its composition and the chemical analysis of the water to be identified and taking into account the methods established by this technical regulation processing of natural mineral water, natural drinking water.

11. When identifying the processes of production, storage, transportation of products in order to establish their belonging to the scope of this technical regulation, any interested person must ensure that these processes are carried out for the purposes of production, storage and transportation of products specified in subparagraph "a" of clause 4 of this technical regulation. Identification of the processes of production, storage and transportation of products is carried out through a visual assessment of these processes and verification of documentation, according to which they are implemented.

IV. Rules of Circulation of Packaged Drinking Water on the Customs Territory of the Union

12. The packaged drinking water is issued in circulation on the customs territory of the Union, if it meets the requirements of this technical regulation and the requirements of other technical regulations of the Union (the Customs Union), which apply to it, and provided that it has passed the conformity assessment in accordance with Section IX of this technical regulation.

13. Packaged drinking water that meets the requirements of this technical regulation and the requirements of other technical regulations of the Union (of the Customs Union), which apply to it, and has passed the conformity assessment in accordance with Section IX of this technical regulation, is marked with a single sign of product circulation in the market of the Union.

V. Safety Requirements for Packaged Drinking Water

14. Packaged drinking water issued in circulation on the customs territory of the Union, when used for its intended purpose during its shelf life and under the conditions of storage, shall not cause harm to human life or health.

15. Packaged drinking water must comply with the requirements of this technical regulation and the requirements of other technical regulations of the Union (the Customs Union), the effect of which applies to it.

16. Natural mineral water according to safety indicators must meet the requirements set out in Annex 2 to this technical regulation.

17. Blended drinking water made by mixing only natural mineral waters shall comply with the requirements set out in Annex No. 2 to this Technical Regulation. Blended drinking water made using natural drinking water must comply with the requirements set out in Annex No. 3 to this Technical Regulation.

18. Natural drinking water, drinking water for baby food, processed drinking water and artificially mineralized drinking water must meet the requirements set out in Annex No. 3 to this technical regulation.

VI. Requirements for the Processes of Production, Storage, Transportation, Realization and Utilization of Packaged Drinking Water

19. The processes of production, storage, transportation, sale and disposal of packaged drinking water must be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the technical regulation of the Customs Union "On Food Safety" (TR TS 021/2011), as well as the requirements for the production processes set out in paragraphs 20 - 32 of this technical regulation, and the requirements of other technical regulations of the Union (the Customs Union), the effect of which applies to them.

20. For bottling natural mineral water, water from a source or well protected from anthropogenic influence, classified as natural mineral water (recognized as such) in the order established by the legislation of the state in whose territory it is extracted from the ground, should be used in the package.

Water from a source or well should comply with the requirements for natural mineral water, set out in clauses 14-16 of this technical regulation.

21. The output of natural mineral water from sources or wells should be arranged on the basis of hydrogeological conditions in such a way as to prevent any other water from entering the produced water, and when using pressure devices (pumps) - to prevent the penetration of foreign water due to a reduction in the supply of natural mineral water.

22. The surfaces of pipes, pumps and other devices used to extract (collect) natural mineral water in contact with it must be made of materials that guarantee the preservation of the original properties of natural mineral water.

23. The wellhead of the water intake facility should be accessible for sanitation.

24. In the area immediately adjacent to the well or source, measures should be taken to prevent the contamination of natural mineral water when it is extracted (collected). The area immediately

adjacent to the well or source should not be accessible to unauthorized persons, which can be provided by installing appropriate devices (for example, barriers) or building structures. In this territory, any activity that is not aimed at extracting (collecting) natural mineral water is not allowed.

25. The surfaces of process equipment, pipelines, tanks and equipment that come into contact with natural mineral water must be made of inert materials (for example ceramics, glass or stainless steel) resistant to natural mineral water, disinfectants and other substances used in the process of treatment of natural mineral water.

26. Treatment methods that do not change the content and ratio of cations (calcium, magnesium, sodium and potassium), anions (hydrogen carbonates, sulfates, chlorides) as well as biologically active components, including the processing methods provided for in clauses 27 and 28 of this technical regulation.

27. For natural mineral water, the following treatment methods are allowed:

a) Separation of iron, manganese, sulfur, arsenic compounds by treatment with air and (or) oxygen;

b) complete or partial exemption from dissolved carbon dioxide solely by physical methods;

c) saturation with carbon dioxide;

d) Separation of insoluble elements, such as iron and sulfur compounds, by filtration or decanting;

e) treatment with citric acid and (or) ascorbic acid (for glandular waters);

f) treatment with silver sulphate (the mass concentration of silver in natural mineral water should not exceed 0.2 mg / dm^3);

g) ultraviolet irradiation (UV disinfection).

28. For natural drinking water, the following treatment methods are allowed:

a) Separation of iron, manganese, sulfur, arsenic compounds by treatment with air and (or) oxygen;

b) complete or partial exemption from dissolved carbon dioxide solely by physical methods;

c) saturation with carbon dioxide;

d) decrease and / or increase in temperature;

e) reduction of concentration and (or) separation of elements or radioactive elements originally present in quantities not meeting the requirements of this technical regulation, including by filtration or decanting;

f) ultraviolet irradiation (UV disinfection);

g) ozonization.

29. The use of chlorine preparations for the treatment of drinking water intended for bottling is not allowed.

30. Only natural mineral water or natural drinking water should be used for the production of drinking water for baby food. The drinking water supply for children's food, intended for children from 0 to 3 years old, is carried out on production lines intended only for bottling of natural drinking water and natural mineral water. At the same time, it is forbidden to use production lines intended for the production of beverages for bottling drinking water for children's food intended for children from 0 to 3 years. Before the production of drinking water for baby food production lines must be cleaned and disinfected.

31. In the production of drinking water for baby food is not allowed:

a) use of silver sulphate;

b) use of carbon dioxide as a preservative;

c) use in the treatment of chlorine preparations;

d) application of iodine and fluoride preparations in the production of drinking water for baby food, intended for children from 0 to 3 years.

32. In the production of treated drinking water, it is allowed to use any water treatment technologies (reagent, reagent, mixed) that ensure the compliance of treated drinking water with the requirements of this technical regulation.

VII. Requirements for Packaging and Labeling of Packaged Drinking Water

33. Drinking water must be packaged in such a way as to exclude the possibility of access to the contents of the package without an obvious violation of the integrity of the package itself or the device closing the packaging.

The volume of consumer packaged drinking water for baby food, intended for children from 0 to 3 years, should not exceed 6 liters.

34. Materials contacting with drinking water in the process of its production, storage, transportation and sale must comply with the safety requirements of materials in contact with food.

35. The labeling of packaged drinking water must comply with the requirements of the technical regulation of the Customs Union "Food products in terms of labeling" (TR TS 022/2011) and paragraphs 36-50 of this technical regulation and contain reliable information about the product. The nutritional value of packaged drinking water is not indicated in the labeling.

36. The labeling of packaged drinking water must contain the name of the product in accordance with paragraph 7 of this technical regulation, except for the following marking cases:

- a) for the table natural mineral water - "natural mineral drinking table water";
- b) for the treatment and table natural mineral water - "natural mineral table water, therapeutic and drinking";
- c) for medicinal natural mineral water - "natural mineral water, medicinal drinking water";
- d) for treated drinking water - "drinking water";
- e) for blended drinking water - "drinking water blended".

37. In the labeling of packaged drinking water, it is allowed to use words that characterize its origin from natural sources (for example, "spring", "from source", etc.), provided that the given water has a corresponding origin and is packaged either without treatment, or for its processing, only the methods provided for in paragraphs 26 and 27 of this technical regulation, for natural mineral water, and paragraphs 26 and 28 of this technical regulation, for natural drinking water are used.

In the labeling of packaged drinking water, it is allowed to indicate elements of the chemical composition with the symbol designation (for example: sodium - Na).

38. The marking of natural mineral water should contain the following information:

- a) the appointment of natural mineral water ("dining room", "medical-dining room", "medical");
- b) the word "carbonated" or "non-carbonated" or the phrase "natural gas" or "with gas from a source" depending on the origin of carbon dioxide in natural mineral water;
- c) number of well (number of wells) indicating the deposit or section of the deposit or the name of the source (spring, key, etc.) and its location;
- d) total mineralization (in g / l or g / dm³);
- e) the words "basic composition:" - the elements of the chemical composition and the biologically active components (if any) characterizing the natural mineral water and the limiting (minimum and maximum) values of their quantity (in mg / l or mg / dm³);
- f) the inscription: "Contains fluoride" (when fluoride content in drinking natural mineral water is more than 1 mg / dm³) and the inscription: "It is not recommended for systematic consumption by

children of preschool age" (when fluoride content in drinking natural mineral water is more than 1.5 mg / dm³, with the exception of calcium waters (with a calcium content (Ca²⁺) of more than 10 mg / dm³));

g) storage conditions and shelf life after opening - for natural mineral water in a consumer package of 5 liters or more.

39. The invented name of a natural mineral water can be either a modern or historical, official or informal, full or abbreviated name of a city or rural settlement, locality or other geographical object whose natural conditions exclusively or mainly determine the properties of natural mineral water (natural deposits mineral water, a site of a deposit, a source or a well and other element of a deposit, other geographical object within the limits of the field), provided that such natural mineral water is mined within the limits of such a geographic object.

40. It is not allowed to use different invented names for natural mineral water extracted from one well or source, except for cases when, as a result of using the processing permitted by this technical regulation, natural mineral water acquires other properties compared to natural mineral water without treatment (except for methods processing, provided for by subparagraphs "b" and "c" of clause 27 of this technical regulation). The manufacturer can supplement the invented name of natural mineral water with a trademark applied to the class of homogeneous products.

41. For natural mineral water of natural gasification, the amount of carbon dioxide is indicated in accordance with its natural level within the limits of natural fluctuations and taking into account technological tolerances.

42. Indications for therapeutic and prophylactic use and restrictions on the use of medical and therapeutic and canteen of natural mineral water are indicated in accordance with the document issued by the authorized organization of the Member State confirming the availability of therapeutic and prophylactic properties in natural mineral water.

43. It is allowed additionally to indicate in the labeling of natural mineral water in accordance with the document issued by the authorized organization of the Member State confirming the availability of therapeutic and prophylactic properties for this water, the following inscriptions: "It can have a relaxing effect on the gastrointestinal tract" and "May have a diuretic act".

44. The labeling of natural drinking water should contain the following information:

a) the word "carbonated" or "non-carbonated";

b) information on the place of water intake (name of the river, lake or other water body);

c) total mineralization (in g / l or g / dm³);

d) the words "basic composition:" - the elements of the chemical composition of natural drinking water and the limiting (minimum and maximum) values of their quantity (in mg / l or mg / dm³) are further indicated;

e) storage conditions and shelf life after opening - for natural drinking water in a consumer package of 5 liters or more.

45. The invented name of natural drinking water may be either a modern or historical, official or informal, full or abbreviated name for a city or rural settlement, terrain or other geographic object whose natural conditions exclusively or mainly determine the properties of natural drinking water, provided , that such natural drinking water is extracted within the limits of such a geographical object.

46. The labeling of drinking water for baby food should contain the following information:

a) the words "for baby food" or other indication of the intended use of drinking water for baby food;

b) information on the age group of children for whom drinking water is intended (from 0 to 3 years or from 3 years);

c) total mineralization (in g / l or g / dm³);

d) the words "basic composition:" - the elements of the chemical composition of drinking water for baby food and the limiting (minimum and maximum) values of their quantity (in mg / l or mg / dm³) are further indicated;

e) storage conditions and shelf life after opening.

47. Marking of treated drinking water should contain the following information:

a) the word "carbonated" or "non-carbonated";

b) total mineralization (in g / l or g / dm³);

c) the words "basic composition:" - the elements of the chemical composition of the treated drinking water and the limiting (minimum and maximum) values of their quantity (in mg / l or mg / dm³) are further indicated;

d) information on the method of treatment and the method of disinfection of the source water, changing its chemical composition and microflora, including such as filtration, antimicrobial treatment, ozonization, deionization, reverse osmosis, cooling (if applied by the manufacturer): for example, "processed UV-irradiation ", " treated with ozone ", " processed using reverse osmosis ", etc .;

e) Storage conditions and shelf life after opening - for treated drinking water in a consumer package of 5 liters or more.

48. The marking of blended drinking water must contain the following information:

a) the word "carbonated" or "non-carbonated";

b) the number of the well (number of wells) indicating the deposit or section of the deposit or the name of the source (spring, key, etc.) of the natural mineral water and (or) the information on the water intake site (river, lake or other water body name) used for the production of blended drinking water;

c) total mineralization (in g / l or g / dm³);

d) the word "basic composition:" - the elements of the chemical composition of blended drinking water and the limiting (minimum and maximum) values of their quantity (in mg / l or mg / dm³) are further indicated;

e) the inscription: "Contains fluoride" (if fluoride content in blended drinking water is more than 1 mg / dm³) and the inscription: "It is not recommended for systematic consumption by children of preschool age" (when fluoride content in blended drinking water is more than 1.5 mg / dm³, with the exception of calcium water (with a calcium content (Ca²⁺) of more than 10 mg / dm³));

e) storage conditions and shelf life after opening - for blended drinking water in a consumer package of 5 liters or more.

49. The marking of artificially mineralized drinking water should contain the following information:

a) the word "carbonated" or "non-carbonated";

b) total mineralization (in g / l or g / dm³);

c) the words "basic composition:" - the elements of the chemical composition of artificially mineralized drinking water and the limiting (minimum and maximum) values of their quantity (in mg / l or mg / dm³) are further indicated;

d) storage conditions and shelf life after opening - for artificially mineralized drinking water in a consumer package of 5 liters or more.

50. The labeling of packaged drinking water can provide additional information in accordance with applicable instruments in the field of standardization, included in the list of international and regional (interstate) standards, and in their absence - the national (state) standards, as a result of which, on a voluntary basis, compliance with the requirements of this technical regulation, if this information is not contrary to the requirements established by the technical regulation of the Customs Union "Food products are part of its labeling" (TR CU 022/2011) and this technical regulation.

VIII. Ensuring Compliance with the Packaged Drinking Water Safety Requirements

51. Compliance with the packaged drinking water this technical regulation is ensured by the implementation of its requirements, technical regulation of the Customs Union "On food safety" (TR CU 021/2011) and other technical regulations of the Union (Customs Union), which apply to packaged drinking water .

52. Methods of research (tests) and measurements of packaged drinking water established in the standards included in the list of international and regional (interstate) standards, and in their absence - the national (state) standards containing rules and methods of researches (tests) and measurements, including the rules of sampling required for the implementation and enforcement of the requirements of these technical regulations and conformity assessment of technical regulation objects.

IX. Conformity Assessment of Packaged Drinking Water

53. Conformity assessment of packaged drinking water requirements hereof and technical regulations of the Union (CU), which applies to packaged drinking water, conducted in the following forms:

a) confirmation of compliance in the form of declaration of conformity of packaged drinking water, with the exception of drinking water for baby food, medical-table and healing natural mineral water;

b) the state registration of the drinking water for baby food, medical-table and healing natural mineral water.

54. Conformity assessment of production processes, storage, transportation, sale and disposal of packaged drinking water requirements hereof and technical regulations Union (CU), which are applicable to the processes of production, storage, transportation, sale and disposal of packaged drinking water is carried out form state supervision (control) of the requirements set forth in this technical regulation and technical regulations of the Union (CU), which apply to these processes.

55. The packaged drinking water, with the exception of drinking water for baby food, medical-table and healing natural mineral water before release into circulation in the customs territory of the Union shall be subject to conformity assessment in the form of declaration of conformity of schemes 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d and 6d.

56. When declaring the conformity of packaged drinking water, with the exception of drinking water for baby food, medical-table and healing natural mineral water, the applicants can be registered on the territory of a Member State in accordance with its law legal entity or a natural person as an individual entrepreneur, is a manufacturer or retailer, or authorized personnel only.

57. Declaration of conformity of packaged drinking water, with the exception of drinking water for baby food, medical-table and healing natural mineral water, produced in series, made by the schemes 1d, 3d and 6d, the party packaged drinking water, with the exception of drinking water for baby food, medical-table and healing natural mineral water, - the schemes 2d and 4d.

58. When declaring the conformity of packaged drinking water, with the exception of drinking water for baby food, medical-table and healing natural mineral water, the applicant may be:

a) For scheme 1d, 3d and 6d - manufacturer (manufacturer authorized person);

b) for 2d and 4d schemes - the manufacturer (manufacturer's authorized person) or the seller.

59. Select a scheme of declaration of conformity of packaged drinking water, with the exception of drinking water for baby food, medical-table and healing natural mineral water, it is carried out by the applicant.

60. Declaration of conformity of packaged drinking water, with the exception of drinking water for baby food, medical-table and healing natural mineral water, the requirements of these technical regulations and other technical regulations of the Union (Customs Union), which apply to it, carried out by taking the choice the applicant's declaration on the basis of their own evidence and (or) the evidence obtained with the participation of a third party.

61. When declaring the conformity of packaged drinking water, with the exception of drinking water for baby food, medical-table and healing natural mineral water, the applicant:

a) generates and analyzes the documents confirming compliance of bottled drinking water requirements of these technical regulations, including:

protocol (s) testing of samples of packaged drinking water to meet the requirements of this technical regulation;

contract (supply contract) and shipping documentation (diagrams 2e and 4e);

certificate for management system (copy of the certificate) (6d scheme);

Other documents in the applicant's choice, were the basis for confirmation of compliance of packaged drinking water requirements of these technical regulations and other technical regulations of the Union (Customs Union), which apply to it (if any);

b) carries out the identification of packaged potable water in accordance with paragraph 9 of this technical regulation;

c) ensure the implementation of production control and take all necessary measures to ensure the conformity of production of packaged drinking water process requirements hereof (scheme 1d, 3d and 6d);

d) taking appropriate measures to ensure the stability management system functioning (Scheme 6d);

e) forms after completion of the procedure of conformity set of documents provided by subparagraph "a" of this paragraph;

f) adopts a declaration of conformity, which is made out of a single form and the rules approved by the decision of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission dated December 25, 2012 N 293 ;

g) causing a single sign of products on the Union market after the completion of the declaration of conformity procedure.

62. The declaration of conformity shall be registered in the manner prescribed by the decision of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission on April 9, 2013 N 76 .

Validity of the declaration of conformity of packaged drinking water manufactured in series, is not more than 5 years.

Validity of the declaration of conformity of packaged drinking water corresponds to the shelf life of packaged drinking water.

63. A set of documents, which served as the basis for the declaration of conformity and the registered declaration of conformity must be kept by the applicant:

the confirmation matching serial production - for 3 years from the date of termination of the declaration of conformity;

upon confirmation of conformity of the product Party - within 5 years from the date of acceptance of the declaration of conformity.

A set of documents provided by the bodies of state control (supervision) at their request.

64. The state registration of drinking water for baby food, medical-table and healing natural mineral water is carried out in accordance with Article 24 of the technical regulation of the Customs Union "On food safety" (TR CU 021/2011).

65. The order of state registration of drinking water for baby food, medical-table and healing natural mineral water, the content and procedure for maintaining a common register of specialized food products established by Articles 25 and 26, the technical regulation of the Customs Union "On food safety" (TR CU 021/2011).

At the state registration of drinking water for baby food, medical-table and healing natural mineral water by the applicants can be registered on the territory of a Member State in accordance with its law legal entity or a natural person as an individual entrepreneur, is a manufacturer or retailer, or by authorized personnel only.

As part of the documents submitted to the authorized body for the state registration of medical-table and mineral water, additionally submit a document confirming that the medical-table or mineral water treatment and prophylactic properties, issued by the authorized organizations of the Member States in accordance with the legislation of the States Member States and recognized by all Member States without the renewal and further research.

X. Labeling of Packaged Drinking Water with a Single Sign of Products on the Union Market

66. The packaged drinking water that meets the requirements of this Technical Regulation and Technical Regulations of the Union (Customs Union), the action of which it is subject, and passed the conformity assessment procedure labeled single sign of products on the Union market.

67. Marking a single sign of products on the Union market is carried out before the release of packaged drinking water in circulation in the customs territory of the Union.

68. A single sign of products on the market of the Union is applied to each consumer package drinking water in any way, providing crisp and clear throughout the shelf life of packaged drinking water, and if the drinking water is packaged in a container from which drinking water is sold to consumers, image of a single sign-treatment products can be applied to the supporting documentation on the Union market.

69. Labeling of packaged drinking water a single sign of products on the Union market attests to its compliance with the technical regulations of the Union (Customs Union), which apply to packaged drinking water and which provide for the application of a single sign of products on the Union market.

XI. State Control (Supervision) of Compliance with the Requirements of this Technical Regulation

70. The state control (supervision) over compliance with the requirements of these technical regulations in relation to packaged drinking water and related requirements for its processes of production, storage, transportation, sale and disposal is carried out in accordance with the laws of the Member States.

Annex N 1
to the technical regulations of
the Eurasian Economic Union
"On the safety of bottled drinking
water, including natural mineral
water" (TR EAEU 044/2017)

Standards of Mass Concentration of Biologically Active Components
in Natural Mineral Water for its Classification as Medicinal-Table
Natural Mineral Water or Medicinal Natural Mineral Water

Group name natural mineral water	Name biologically active component	The value of mass concentration of the active component mg / dm ³	
		therapeutic	medical-table
1	2	3	4
1. Boric	boron (calculated on orthoboric acid)	> 60.0	≥ 35,0, but ≤ 60,0
2. Bromic	bromine	≥ 25.0	- ¹
3. glandular	iron (total)	- ²	≥ 10.0
4. Iodine	iodine	> 10.0	≥ 5,0, but ≤ 10,0
5. siliceous	silicon (in terms of metasilicic acid)	- ²	≥ 50.0
6. Arsenious	arsenic ³	≥ 0,7, but ≤ 5,0	- ¹
7. Low-silica	silicon (in terms of metasilicic acid)	- ²	≥ 25,0, but <50.0
8. The organic substance-containing	organic substances	> 15.0	≥ 5,0, but ≤ 15,0

	(relative to carbon)		
9. Carbon dioxide	free carbon dioxide ⁴ (dissolved)	- ²	≥ 500.0
10. Fluoride	fluorine	> 10 but ≤ 15	≥ 1,5, but ≤ 10

¹ It is not a criterion for referring to natural mineral water for treatment and canteen.

² It is not a criterion for referring to curative natural mineral water.

³ For natural mineral water containing natural biologically active arsenic in the source (well).

⁴ For natural mineral water containing free carbon dioxide (dissolved) in the source (well).

Annex No. 2
to the technical regulations
Of the Eurasian Economic Union
"On the safety of packaged drinking water,
including natural mineral water "
(TR EAEU 044/2017)

Requirements
to Natural Mineral Water and Blended Drinking Water,
Manufactured from Natural Mineral Water

Table 1

Chemical safety indicators

The name of a toxic element (substance)	The permissible levels of toxic elements, mg / dm ³ , not more than		
	dining room with natural mineral water and blended drinking water with total mineralization up to 1.0 g / dm ³	medical and dining natural mineral water and blended drinking water with a total mineralization of more than 1.0 g / dm ³	medicinal natural mineral water
1	2	3	4
1. Barium (Ba)	1.0	5.0	5.0
2. Boron (B)	5.0	not standardized	not standardized
3. Cadmium (Cd) ¹	0.003	0.003	0.003
4. Copper (Cu)	1.0	1.0	1.0
5. Arsenic (As) ²	0.01	0.05	0.05

6. Manganese (Mn)	0.4	0.4	0.4
7. Nickel (Ni) ³	0.02	0.02	0.02
8. Nitrates (NO ₃ ⁻) ⁴	50.0	50.0	50.0
9. Nitrite (by NO ₂ ⁻) ⁴	0.5	2.0	2.0
10. Mercury (Hg)	0,001	0,001	0,001
11. Selenium (Se)	0.01	0.05	0.05
12. Lead (Pb) ⁵	0.01	0.01	0.01
13. Strontium (Sr ²⁺)	7.0	25.0	25.0
14. Antimony (Sb) ⁶	0.005	0.005	0.005
15. Fluorides (F ⁻)	5.0	10.0	15.0
16. Chrome (Cr common)	0.05	0.05	0.05
17. Cyanides (according to CN ⁻) ⁶	0.07	0.07	0.07

Notes:

1. For curing and curing natural mineral water, extracted from protected from anthropogenic impact of underground horizons, where water-bearing rocks contain cadmium in elevated quantities, the cadmium content is allowed up to 0.01 mg / dm³ inclusive.

2. In the therapeutic natural mineral water containing natural biologically active arsenic, the content of arsenic in the range from 0.7 to 5.0 mg / dm³ is allowed. In this case, the marking must contain the inscription "Arsenic".

3. For medical and curing mineral water extracted from protected from anthropogenic impact of underground horizons, where water-bearing rocks contain nickel in elevated quantities, the level of nickel content is allowed up to 0.1 mg / dm³ inclusive.

4. Nitrates are calculated as total nitrates, nitrites - as general nitrites.

5. For medical and curing mineral water extracted from protected from anthropogenic impact of underground horizons, where water-bearing rocks contain lead in elevated quantities, the level of lead content is allowed up to 0.1 mg / dm³ inclusive.

6. Determination of the content of antimony and cyanides is carried out during the recognition of groundwater as a mineral.

table 2

MICROBIOLOGICAL SAFETY INDICATORS

Indicator name	unit of measurement	Standard
1	2	3
1. OMЧ ^{1,2} at 22 °C	CFU / cm ³	≤ 100
2. OMЧ ^{1,2} at 37 °C	CFU / cm ³	≤ 20
3. Escherichia coli (E. coli)	CFU / 250 cc	lack of
4. Enterococci (fecal streptococci)	CFU / 250 cc	lack of
5. CGB ³	CFU / 250 cc	lack of
6. Pseudomonas aeruginosa	CFU / 250 cc	lack of

¹ is the total microbial number.

² For natural mineral water in a consumer package that has not been decontaminated, the indicator "PMC" is determined only within 12 hours after bottling. Natural mineral water and blended drinking water made from natural mineral water, selected for testing for the indicator "MWC", should be stored at a temperature of 1 ° C - 4 °C. For other types of drinking water, the indicator "PMC" is monitored for the entire shelf life of the product (when sold in a retail network).

³ CGB - bacteria of the group of E. coli.

Table 3

RADIATION SAFETY INDICATORS

Indicator name	Admissible levels of indicators radiation safety, Bq / kg, not more than	
	dining room with natural mineral water and blended drinking water	medical and dining natural mineral water and medicinal natural mineral water
1	2	3
1. Specific total alpha activity	0.2	0.5
2. Specific total beta activity	1.0	1.0

Table 4

LEVELS OF INTERVENTION ON THE CONTENT OF SELECTED
NATURAL RADIONUCLIDES

Name of radionuclide	Level of intervention, Bq / kg, not more than
1	2
1. Polonium-210 (Po ²¹⁰)	0.11
2. Radium-226 (Ra ²²⁶)	0.49
3. Radium-228 (Ra ²²⁸)	0.2

4. Lead-210 (Pb ²¹⁰)	0.2
5. Thorium-232 (Th ²³²)	0.6
6. Uranium-234 (U ²³⁴)	2.8
7. Uranium-238 (U ²³⁸)	3

Notes:

1. In case the specific total alpha activity of a table of natural mineral water and blended drinking water exceeds 0.2 Bq / kg and (or) the specific total beta activity of a table of natural mineral water and blended drinking water exceeds 1.0 Bq / kg, The content of natural radionuclides (polonium-210, radium-226, radium-228, lead-210, thorium-232, uranium-234, uranium-238) is analyzed in water (Table 4).

The assessment of the safety of the dining room of natural mineral water and blended drinking water is carried out in accordance with the following condition.

The sum of the measured specific activities of natural radionuclides divided by intervention levels for these radionuclides (in accordance with Table 4) should be less than or equal to 1:

$$\sum A_i / HC_i \leq 1,$$

i

Where:

A_i is the specific activity of the i th radionuclide in water, Bq / kg;

HC_i - level of radionuclide interference (Table 4).

If the condition is met, then the table mineral water and blended drinking water are recognized as conforming to the technical regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the safety of packaged drinking water, including natural mineral water".

2. In the event that the specific total alpha activity of the therapeutic and canteen of natural mineral water and curative natural mineral water exceeds 0.5 Bq / kg and (or) the specific total beta activity of the therapeutic and canteen of natural mineral water and curative natural mineral water exceeds 1 , 0 Bq / kg, the content of natural radionuclides (polonium-210, radium-226, radium-228, lead-210, thorium-232, uranium-234, uranium-238) is analyzed in water (Table 4).

An assessment of the safety of the treatment and canteen of natural mineral water and curative natural mineral water is carried out in accordance with the following condition.

The sum of the measured specific activities of natural radionuclides divided by intervention levels for these radionuclides (in accordance with Table 4) should be less than or equal to 1:

$$\sum A_i / HC_i \leq 1,$$

i

Where:

A_i is the specific activity of the i th radionuclide in water, Bq / kg;

HC_i - level of radionuclide interference (Table 4).

If the condition is met, then the therapeutic and table natural mineral water and medicinal natural mineral water are recognized as conforming to the technical regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the safety of packaged drinking water, including natural mineral water".

Annex No. 3
to the technical regulations
Of the Eurasian Economic Union
"On the safety of packaged drinking water,
including natural mineral
water" (TR EAEU 044/2017)

Requirements to Processed Drinking Water,
Natural Drinking Water, Drinking Water for Children Feed, Artificially
Mineralized Natural Water and Blended Drinking Water, Manufactured
with the use of Natural Drinking Water

Table 1

Chemical safety indicators

Name indicator	unit of measurement	Processed drinking water, natural drinking water, blended drinking water and artificially mineralized drinking water, no more	Drinking water for baby food, not more	
			for children from 0 to 3 years	for children over 3 years
1	2	3	4	5
I. Organoleptic indicators				
1. Hydrogen indicator (pH) within ¹	units	4.5 - 9.5	6 - 9	6 - 9
2. Smell at 20 °C	points	0	0	0
3. Odor with	points	1	0	0

heating up to 60 °C				
4. Turbidity	EFM	1	0.5	0.5
5. The aftertaste	points	0 *	0	0
6. Color	hailstones	5	5	5
II. Indicators of salt and gas composition				
1. Hydrocarbonate- ion (HCO_3^-)	mg / dm ³	not standardized	400	30 - 400
2. Iodides (I^-) ²	mg / dm ³	0.125	0.06	0.125
3. Calcium (Ca)	mg / dm ³	not standardized	60	15 - 130
4. Magnesium (Mg)	mg / dm ³	not standardized	thirty	3 - 50
5. Mineralization total	mg / dm ³	1,000 **	100 - 500	100 - 500
6. Nitrates (by NO_3^-)	mg / dm ³	20	5	5
7. Sulfates (SO_4^{2-})	mg / dm ³	250 *	150	250
8. Phosphates (PO_4^{3-})	mg / dm ³	3.5	3.5	3.5
9. Fluorides ion (F^-)	mg / dm ³	1.5	1.0	1.2
10. Chlorides (Cl^-)	mg / dm ³	250 *	150	250
11. Cyanides (according to CN-)	mg / dm ³	0.035	0.035	0.035

III. Toxic metals

1. Aluminum (Al)	mg / dm ³	0.2	0.1	0.1
2. Barium (Ba)	mg / dm ³	0.7	0.1	0.1
3. Iron total (Fe)	mg / dm ³	0.3	0.3	0.3
4. Cadmium (Cd)	mg / dm ³	0,001	0,001	0,001
5. Cobalt (Co)	mg / dm ³	0.1	0.1	0.1
6. Lithium (Li)	mg / dm ³	0.03	0.03	0.03
7. Manganese (Mn)	mg / dm ³	0.05	0.05	0.05
8. Copper (Cu)	mg / dm ³	1.0	1.0	1.0
9. Molybdenum (Mo)	mg / dm ³	0.07	0.07	0.07
10. Sodium (Na)	mg / dm ³	200 *	20	100
11. Nickel (Ni)	mg / dm ³	0.02	0.02	0.02
12. Mercury (Hg)	mg / dm ³	0.0005	0.0002	0.0002
13. Selenium (Se)	mg / dm ³	0.01	0.01	0.01
14. Silver (Ag)	mg / dm ³	0.025	not allowed (<0.0025)	not allowed (<0.0025)
15. Lead total (Pb)	mg / dm ³	0.01	0.005	0.005
16. Strontium (Sr ²⁺)	mg / dm ³	7.0	7.0	7.0

17. Antimony (Sb)	mg / dm ³	0.005	0.005	0.005
18. General chrome (Cr)	mg / dm ³	0.05	0.03	0.03
19. Zinc (Zn ²⁺) ³	mg / dm ³	5.0	3.0	3.0
IV. Toxic non-metallic elements				
1. Boron (B)	mg / dm ³	1.0	0.3	0.5
2. Arsenic (As)	mg / dm ³	0.01	0.006	0.006
3. Ozone	mg / l	not allowed (<0.1)	not allowed (<0.1)	not allowed (<0.1)
V. Halogens				
1. Bromats	mg / dm ³	0.01	0.01	0.01
2. Chlorine residual free ⁶	mg / dm ³	0.05	not allowed (<0,05)	not allowed (<0,05)
3. Chlorine residual related ⁶	mg / dm ³	0.1	not allowed (<0,05)	not allowed (<0,05)
VI. Indicators of organic pollution				
1. 2.4-D	mcg / dm ³	1.0	not allowed (<0.1)	not allowed (<0.1)

2. Ammonia and ammonium ion	mg / dm ³	0.1	0.05	0.05
3. Atrazine	mcg / dm ³	0.2	not allowed (<0.01)	not allowed (<0.01)
4. Benz (a) pyrene	mcg / dm ³	0.005	not allowed (<0.001)	not allowed (<0.001)
5. Bromodichloro-methane ⁶	mcg / dm ³	10.0	not allowed (<1.0)	not allowed (<1.0)
6. Bromoform ⁶	mcg / dm ³	20.0	not allowed (<1.0)	not allowed (<1.0)
7. Hexachlorobenzene	mcg / dm ³	0.2	not allowed (<0.02)	not allowed (<0.02)
8. Heptachlor	mcg / dm ³	0.05	not allowed (<0.002)	not allowed (<0.002)
9. DDT (amount isomers)	mcg / dm ³	0.5	not allowed (<0.05)	not allowed (<0.05)
10. Dibromochloro methane ⁶	mcg / dm ³	10.0	not allowed (<1.0)	not allowed (<1.0)
11. Lindane (gamma isomer HCH)	mcg / dm ³	0.5	not allowed (<0.02)	not allowed (<0.02)
12. Oil products (in total)	mg / dm ³	0.05	0.01	0.01
13. Nitrite (by NO ₂ ⁻)	mg / dm ³	0.5	0.005	0.005
14. Oxidizing property, permanganate	mg O ₂ / L	3	2.0	2.0

15. Organic carbon	mg / dm ³	10	5	5
16. Surface-active matter (Surfactant), anionic	mg / dm ³	0.05	0.05	0.05
17. Pesticides ⁴ (amount)	mcg / dm ³	0.5	not allowed (<0.5)	not allowed (<0.5)
18. Pesticides ⁵	mcg / dm ³	0.1	not allowed (<0.1)	not allowed (<0.1)
19. Simazin	mcg / dm ³	0.2	not allowed (<0.01)	not allowed (<0.01)
20. Phenols volatile	mcg / dm ³	0.5	0.5	0.5
21. Formaldehyde	mcg / dm ³	25	not allowed (<12.5)	not allowed (<12.5)
22. Chloroform ⁶	mcg / dm ³	60.0	not allowed (<1.0)	not allowed (<1.0)
23. Carbon tetrachloride	mcg / dm ³	2.0	not allowed (<0.5)	not allowed (<0.5)
VII. Complex toxicity indicators				
1. For S NO ₂ and NO ₃	units	≤ 1	≤ 1	≤ 1
2. According to S trihalomethanes ⁶	units	≤ 1	≤ 1	≤ 1
VIII. Generalized indicators				

Total hardness	mg-eq / l	7th	7th	7th
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* Not standardized for blended drinking water and artificially mineralized drinking water.

** For treated drinking water and artificially mineralized drinking water - 50 - 1,000 mg / dm³, for blended drinking water - 50 - 2,000 mg / dm³.

Notes:

1. For carbonated drinking water, a content of less than 4.5 units is allowed.
2. The content of iodides is controlled only in the case of the enrichment of drinking water with additives containing iodides. For children from 0 to 3 years, the enrichment of drinking water for baby food by iodine is not allowed.
3. Subject to mandatory control when using materials and equipment containing zinc in the technology of production.
4. Pesticides include organic insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, nematicides, acaricides, algicides, rodenticides, slimicides and related products (their metabolites).
5. For control, pesticides that can be present in the water intake source are selected. Parametric values are applied to each individual pesticide. For aldrin, dieldrine and heptachlororepoxide, the parametric value is 0.03 µg / dm³.
6. The content of chlorine free, bound and trihalomethane is controlled only if water is used as a source of water for centralized water supply. Trihalomethanes include chloroform, bromoform, dibromochloromethane and bromodichloromethane.

table 2

MICROBIOLOGICAL SAFETY INDICATORS

Name indicator	unit of measurement	Processed drinking water, natural drinking water, blended drinking water and artificially mineralized drinking water	Drinking water for baby food
1	2	3	4

I. Bacteriological parameters			
1. MFD ¹ at 22 °C ²	CFU / cm ³	<100	<100
2. MFD ¹ at 37 °C ²	CFU / cm ³	<20	<20
3. MFD ¹ at 37 ° C	CFU / cm ³	<100 ³	<100
4. Escherichia coli (E. coli)	CFU / 250 cc	lack of	lack of
5. CGB ⁴	CFU / 250 cc	lack of	lack of
6. Enterococci (fecal streptococci)	CFU / 250 cc	lack of	lack of
7. Pseudomonas aeruginosa	CFU / 250 cc	lack of	lack of
8. Spores of sulfite-reducing clostridia ⁵	CFU / 100 ml	lack of	lack of
II. Parasitological indicators			
1. Oocysts of cryptosporidium ⁵	number of oocysts detected in 50 dm ³	lack of	lack of
2. Cysts of lamblia ⁵	number of cysts detected in 50 dm ³	lack of	lack of
3 helminth eggs ⁵	number of eggs detected in 50 dm ³	lack of	lack of

¹ is the total microbial number.

² For natural drinking water in consumer packaging, the indicator "PMC" is determined only within 12 hours after bottling. Processed drinking water, natural drinking water, drinking water for baby food, artificially mineralized natural water and blended drinking water, selected for testing for the indicator "MWC", should be stored at a temperature of 1 °C - 4 °C.

³ It is not standardized in natural drinking water and blended drinking water.

⁴ CGB - bacteria of the group of E. coli.

⁵ It is determined only if the water is taken from the surface water intake or is affected by surface water. It is carried out only at the point of water intake of the original (raw) water.

Table 3

RADIATION SAFETY INDICATORS

Indicator name	Permissible levels of radiation safety indicators, Bq / kg, not more than
1	2
1. Specific total alpha activity	0.2
2. Specific total beta activity	1.0

Table 4

LEVELS OF INTERVENTION ON CONTENT SEPARATE NATURAL AND TECHNOGENIC RADIONUCLIDES

Name of radionuclide	Level of intervention, Bq / kg, not more than
1	2
I. Radionuclides natural	

1. Polonium-210 (Po ²¹⁰)	0.11
2. Radium-226 (Ra ²²⁶)	0.49
3. Radium-228 (Ra ²²⁸)	0.2
4. Lead-210 (Pb ²¹⁰)	0.2
5. Thorium-232 (Th ²³²)	0.6
6. Uranium-234 (U ²³⁴)	2.8
7. Uranium-238 (U ²³⁸)	3
II. Technogenic radioactive nuclides	
1. Strontium-90 (Sr ⁹⁰)	4.9
2. Cesium-137 (Cs ¹³⁷)	11

Note:

If the specific total alpha activity exceeds 0.2 Bq / kg and (or) the specific total beta activity exceeds 1.0 Bq / kg, an analysis of the content of natural radionuclides (polonium-210, radium-226, radium-228, lead-210, thorium-232, uranium-234, uranium-238) and technogenic radionuclides (cesium-137, strontium-90) in water (Table 4).

Assessment of the safety of natural drinking water, treated drinking water, blended drinking water, artificially mineralized drinking water and drinking water for baby food is carried out in accordance with the following condition.

The sum of the measured specific activities of natural and technogenic radionuclides divided by intervention levels for these radionuclides (in accordance with Table 4) should be less than or equal to 1:

$$\sum_i A_i / HC_i \leq 1,$$

Where:

A_i is the specific activity of the i^{th} radionuclide in water, Bq / kg;
 HC_i - level of radionuclide interference (Table 4).

If the condition is met, then drinking natural water, treated drinking water, blended drinking water, artificially mineralized drinking water and drinking water for baby food are recognized as conforming to the technical regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the safety of packaged drinking water, including natural mineral water."

END UNOFFICIAL AUTOMATED TRANSLATION.