



ICS 13.060.20

# **EAST AFRICAN STANDARD**

Packaged flavoured drinking water — Specification

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

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#### Foreword

- 46 Development of the East African Standards has been necessitated by the need for harmonizing requirements
- governing quality of products and services in the East African Community. It is envisaged that through 47
- harmonized standardization, trade barriers that are encountered when goods and services are exchanged 48
- 49 within the Community will be removed.
- 50 The Community has established an East African Standards Committee (EASC) mandated to develop and
- 51 issue East African Standards (EAS). The Committee is composed of representatives of the National
- Standards Bodies in Partner States, together with the representatives from the public and private sector 52
- 53 organizations in the community.
- East African Standards are developed through Technical Committees that are representative of key 54
- 55 stakeholders including government, academia, consumer groups, private sector and other interested parties.
- 56 Draft East African Standards are circulated to stakeholders through the National Standards Bodies in the
- Partner States. The comments received are discussed and incorporated before finalization of standards, in 57
- 58 accordance with the Principles and procedures for development of East African Standards.
- 59 East African Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the East
- African Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest versions of the standards 60
- they are implementing. 61
- The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee EASC/TC 081 Drinking water. 62
- JEAS OAN FOR PUBLIC Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be subject of patent 63
- rights. EAC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. 64

## Introduction

- 66 This standard has been developed because the importation, local production and consumption of flavoured 67 drinking water by EAC Partner States is high and continues to rise, and thus there is need to regulate the
- 68 industry and ensure quality and safety of the product so as to guarantee health and safety of the consumers
- This standard covers requirements for sweetened flavoured drinking water, unsweetened flavoured drinking 69
- 70 water, sparkled sweetened flavoured drinking water and sparkled unsweetened flavoured drinking water
- 71 meant for drinking
- This standard covers requirements for sweetened flavoured drinking water, unsweetened flavoured drinking 72
- water, sparkled sweetened flavoured drinking water and sparkled unsweetened flavoured drinking water 73
- 74 meant for drinking
- 75 This standard lays down the minimum requirements which should be complied with in order to render the
- DEAS ON FOR PUBLIC 76 flavoured drinking water fit for drinking. Definitions and labelling requirements for flavoured drinking water
- have been incorporated in this standard. It is important that the consumer be protected from substandard 77
- 78

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#### **DEAS 941: 2018**

# Packaged flavoured drinking water — Specification

## 81 **1 Scope**

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- 82 This East Africa Standards specifies requirements, test methods and sampling methods for ready-to-drink
- 83 flavoured drinking water.

## 84 2 Field of application

- 85 This standard applies to flavoured drinking water with extracts of herbs, fruits or extracts parts of plant origin
- and permitted flavours as per codex STAN 192.

#### 87 3 Normative references

- 88 The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes
- 89 requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references,
- 90 the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.
- 91 EAS 13, Packaged natural mineral waters Specification
- 92 EAS 153, Packaged drinking water Specification
- 93 EAS 803, Nutrition labelling Requirements
- 94 EAS 804, Claims on food General requirements
- 95 EAS 805, Use of nutrition and health claims Requirements
- 96 EAS 38, Labelling of prepackaged foods Specification
- 97 EAS 39, Hygiene in the food and drink manufacturing industry Code of practice
- 98 ISO 4832, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs Horizontal method for the enumeration of
- 99 coliforms Colony-count technique
- 100 ISO 5961, Water quality Determination of cadmium by atomic absorption spectrometry
- 101 ISO 6222 Water quality Enumeration of culturable microorganisms Colony count by inoculation in
- 102 nutrient agar culture media
- 103 ISO 6332, Water quality Determination of iron Spectrometric method using 1,10-phenanthroline
- 104 ISO 6333, Water quality Determination of manganese Formaldoxime spectrometric method
- 105 ISO 6461-2, Water quality Detection ad enumeration of the spores of sulphite-reducing anaerobes
- 106 (clostridia) Part 2: Method by membrane filtration
- 107 ISO 6703-1, Water quality Determination of cyanide: total cyanide

- 108 ISO 6777, Water quality -- Determination of nitrite -- Molecular absorption spectrometric method
- 109 ISO 19250, Water quality Determination of salmonella.
- 110 ISO 6888-1, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs Horizontal method for the enumeration of
- 111 coagulass-positive staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus and other species) Part 1: Technique using
- 112 Baird-Parker agar medium
- 113 ISO 7027-1, Water quality Determination of turbidity —Part 1: Quantitative methods
- 114 ISO 7393-1, Water quality Determination of free chlorine and total chlorine Part 1: Titrimetric method
- 115 using N,N-diethyl-1,4phenylenediamine
- 116 ISO 7393-2, Water quality Determination of free chlorine and total chlorine Part 2: Colorimetric method
- using N,N-dialkyl-1,4phenylenediamine, for routine control purposes
- 118 ISO 7393-3, Water quality Determination of free chlorine and total chlorine Part 3: Iodometric titration
- 119 method for the determination of total chlorine
- 120 ISO 7887, Water quality Examination and determination of colour
- 121 ISO 7890-3, Water quality Determination of nitrate Part 3: Spectrometric method using sulfosalicylic acid
- 122 ISO 7899-2, Water quality Detection and enumeration of intestinal enterococci Part 2: Membrane
- 123 filtration method
- 124 ISO 7980, Water quality Determination of calcium and magnesium Atomic absorption spectrometric
- 125 method
- 126
- 127 ISO 8165-1, Water quality Determination of selected monovalent phenols Part 1: Gaschromatographic
- method after enrichment by extraction
- 129 ISO 8165-2, Water quality Determination of selected monovalent phenols Part 2: Method by derivatization
- 130 and gas chromatography
- 131 ISO 8288, Water quality Determination of cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc, cadmium and lead Flame atomic
- 132 absorption spectrometric methods
- 133 ISO 9174, Water quality 🦕 Determination of chromium Atomic absorption spectrometric methods
- 134 ISO 9297, Water quality Determination of chloride Silver nitrate titration with chromate indicator (Mohr's
- 135 *method*)
- 136 ISO 9308-12014/Amd1:2016, Water quality Enumeration of Escherichia coli and coliform bacteria Part 1:
- 137 Membrane filtration method for waters with low bacterial background flora
- 138 ISQ 9377-2, Water quality Determination of hydrocarbon oil index Part 2: Method using solvent
- 139 extraction and gas chromatography
- 140 ISO 9696, Water quality Gross alpha activity Test method using thick source
- 141 ISO 9697, Water quality Gross beta activity in non-saline water Test method using thick source
- 142 ISO 9964-1, Water quality Determination of sodium and potassium Part 1: Determination of sodium by
- 143 atomic absorption spectrometry
- 144 ISO 9964-2, Water quality Determination of sodium and potassium Part 2: Determination of potassium by
- 145 atomic absorption spectrometry

- 146 ISO 10304, Water quality Determination of dissolved anions by liquid chromatography of ions
- 147 ISO 10359, Water quality Determination of fluoride
- 148 ISO 10523, Water quality Determination of pH
- 149 ISO 10530, Water quality Determination of dissolved sulfide Photometric method using methylene blue
- 150 ISO 10566, Water quality Determination of aluminium Spectrometric method using pyrocatechol violet
- 151 ISO 11423, Water quality Determination of benzene and some derivatives
- 152 ISO 11732, Water quality Determination of ammonium nitrogen Method by flow analysis (CFA and FIA)
- 153 and spectrometric detection
- 154 ISO 11885, Water quality Determination of selected elements by inductively coupled plasma optical
- 155 emission spectrometry (ICP-OES)
- 156 ISO 12846, Water quality Determination of mercury Method using atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS)
- 157 with and without enrichment
- 158 ISO 15061, Water quality Determination of dissolved bromate Method by liquid chromatography of ions
- 159 ISO 15089, Water quality Guidelines for selective immunoassays for the determination of plant treatment
- 160 and pesticide agents
- 161 ISO 16265, Water quality Determination of the methylene blue active substances (MBAS) index -- Method
- 162 using continuous flow analysis (CFA)
- 163 ISO 16266, Water quality Detection and enumeration of Pseudomonas aeruginosa Method by
- 164 membrane filtration
- 165 ISO 21567, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs Horizontal method for the detection of Shigella
- 166 *spp*
- 167 ISO 14402, Water quality Determination of phenol index by flow analysis (FIA and CFA)
- 168 ISO/TS 21872-1, Microbiology of food and animal stuffs Horizontal method for the detection of potentially
- 169 enteropathogenic vibrio spp. Rart 1: Detection of vibrio parahaemolyticus and vibrio cholera
- 170 ISO 9963-2, Water quality Determination of alkalinity Part 2: Determination of carbonate alkalinity
- 171 ISO 9965, Water quality Determination of selenium Atomic absorption spectrometric method (hydride
- 172 technique)
- 173 ISO 11969, Water quality Determination of arsenic Atomic absorption spectrometric method (hydride
- 174 technique)
- 175 ISO 13877, Soil quality Determination of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons Method using high -
- 176 performance liquid chromatography
- 177 ISO 15553 Water quality Isolation and identification of Cryptosporidium oocysts and Giardia cysts from
- 178 water
- 179 ASTM D 1246-55. Standard Test Method for Bromide Ion in Water
- 180 ASTM D 1976-12, Standard Test Method for Elements in Water by Inductively-Coupled Argon Plasma Atomic
- 181 Emission Spectroscopy

182 183	ASTM D 4128-06, Standard Guide for Identification and Quantitation of Organic Compounds in Water by Combined Gas Chromatography and Electron Impact Mass Spectrometry
184 185	ASTM D 4129-05, Standard Test Method for Total and Organic Carbon in Water by High Temperature Oxidation and by Coulometric Detection
186 187	ASTM D 5907, Standard test methods for filterable matter (total dissolved solids) and non-filterable matter (total suspended solids) in water
188 189	ASTM D5907-13, Standard test methods for filterable matter (total dissolved solids) and non-filterable matter (total suspended solids) in water
190	ASTM D5907-13, Standard test methods for filterable matter (total dissolved solids) and non-filterable matter (total suspended solids) in water
	or Public Corning
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#### Terms and definitions

- 192 For the purposes of this standard, the following terms and definitions shall apply.
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- 194 flavoured drinking water
- 195 purified water containing extracts of herbs, fruits or parts of plant origin, permitted flavor /concentrates in
- 196 minute traces, singly or in combination, intended for sale as a ready to drink for human consumption
- 197 4.2
- 198 sweetened flavoured drinking water
- 199 purified water containing extracts of herbs, fruits or extracts parts of plant origin, flavour /concentrate in minute
- traces with added permitted artificial nonnutritive sweeteners or sugars, singly or in combination, intended for 200
- 201 sale as a ready to drink for human consumption
- 202 4.3
- 203 artificial nonnutritive sweeteners
- 204 substances that are used instead of sugars (i.e. sucrose, corn syrup, honey, agave nectar) to sweeten foods,
- 205 beverages and other products, such as oral care products and certain medications and are having very low or
- 206 zero calories or nutrients
- 207 208
- 209 carbonated flavoured drinking water
- 210 211
- 212 naturally carbonated flavoured drinking water
- is a flavoured drinking water, which is naturally carbonated from source of the raw water without artificial 213
- 214 carbonation
- 215 4.4.2
- 216 non-carbonated flavoured drinking water
- is flavoured drinking water, which by nature, and after possible treatment as provided for in this standard, and 217 after packaging, does not contain free carbon dioxide in excess of the amount necessary to keep the 218 219 hydrogen carbonate salts present in the water dissolved
- 220 221
- 222 artificially carbonated flavored drinking water
- 223 is flavoured drinking water, and after possible treatment as provided for in this standard and before packaging 224 has been made more effervescent by addition of carbon dioxide. This includes sparkling, carbon dioxide 225 fortified and fizzling flavoured drinking water
- 226 227 4.5
- 228 purified water

4.4.3

- 229 water which conforms to standards prescribed for any drinking water standard
- 231 4.6

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- 232 flavour/concentrate/ extract
- 233 any permitted extracts of herbs, fruits or extracts parts of plant origin
- 235 4.7
- 236 natural flavours
- 237 are flavour preparations and single substance respectively, acceptable for human consumption, obtained 238 exclusively by physical processes from essential oil, oleoresin, essence or extractive, protein hydrolysate, 239 distillate, or any product of roasting, heating or enzymolysis, which contains the flavouring constituents 240 derived from a spice, fruit or fruit juice, vegetable or vegetable juice, edible yeast, herb, bark, bud, root, leaf or
- 241 similar plant material, meat, seafood, poultry, eggs, dairy products, or fermentation products thereof, whose
- significant function in food is flavouring rather than nutritional and fit for human consumption. 242

243 244 245 246 247 248	4.8 nature-identical flavouring substances are substances chemically isolated from aromatic raw materials or obtained synthetically; they are chemical identical to substances present in natural products intended for human consumption, either processed or not
249 250 251 252	4.9 packaging material any food grade containers such as cans, bottles, cartons, boxes, cases or wrapping and covering materi such as foil, film, metal paper and wax paper
253 254 255 256	4.10 Food grade material a material made of substances which are safe and suitable for their intended use and which will not impart ar toxic substance or undesirable odour or flavour to the food product
257	5 Requirements
258	5.1 General requirements
259	5.1.1 Types of flavoured drinking water
260	Carbonated sweetened, carbonated non sweetened
261	Non-carbonated Sweetened, Non-carbonated non sweetened
262	5.2 Hygienic conditions
263 264	Flavoured drinking water shall be processed in premises maintained in accordance with the requirements Annex A of EAS 153 or Annex A of EAS 13.
265	5.2.1 Source of water
266 267	Source of water shall be free from any contamination, approved by the relevant water regulatory authorities and shall conform to the specific requirements of Annex A of EAS 153 or Annex A of EAS 13.
268	5.2.2 Flavour s/concentrates/ extracts
269	5.2.2.1 Flavours /extracts shall be processed under the Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) conditions
270	5.2.2.2 Flavours /extracts shall be procured with Certificate of Analysis.
271	5.2.2.3 Flavour /extracts shall be with batch number, date of manufacture, expiry and storage conditions
272	<b>5.2.2.4</b> Flavour/extracts shall comply with the requirements of CAC/GL 66
273	5.2.3 Flavoured drinking water
274	<ul><li>5.2.3.1 Contents shall be safe for human consumption and health.</li></ul>
275	<b>5.2.3.2</b> The product shall be free from abnormal odour, foreign matters, insects and part of them.
276	<b>5.2.3.3</b> Preservatives used for concentrates, extracts shall be of food grade.

#### 277 5.3 Preservatives

- 278 Preservatives may be added for one or more of the following purposes:
- 279 5.3.1 Carry over food additives (preservative) approved by Joint Expert Committee for Food Additives
- 280 (JEFCA) and or Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC).
- **5.3.2** To retain the flavour, concentrate and extract properties in good condition.
- 282 **5.3.4** To retain quality, stability and to enhance shelf life.
- 283 **5.3.5** To add or enhance taste to flavoured drinking water.
- 284 5.3.6 To process flavoured drinking water, to retain properties during manufacture, packaging and
- 285 transport.
- 286 5.3.7 To provide essential constituents of flavoured drinking water; which complies with applicable
- standards of purity or quality in respect of flavour used.
- 288 5.3.8 Preservative shall not be directly added to flavoured drinking water

## 289 **5.4 Purified water process**

- 290 Water used for flavoured drinking water may be produced by one or more of following process, reverse
- osmosis; activated alumina, multigranular sand filtration; activated carbon filtration; nano filtration; micron
- 292 filtration; ozonator; and ultraviolet processing; source protection and monitoring, advanced water purifying
- 293 technology may be used conforming to EAS 13 or EAS 153 or any drinking water standard.

### 294 5.5 Carry over food additives

- 295 For the purpose of this standard the "Carry Over" principle applies to the presence of additives such as
- 296 colours, flavouring agents, anti-oxidants, emplsifying and stabilizing agents and preservatives in food, as a
- 297 result of the use of raw material or other ingredients in which these additives were used. The presence of
- 298 contaminants is not covered by this purpose.
- 299 The presence of an additive in food through the application of the carry over principle is admissible in general
- 300 unless otherwise specifically prohibited in the rules or in Table 1, provided the total additive including the carry
- 301 over through the raw material or other ingredients does not exceed the maximum amount so permitted.

## 302 5.6 Source of natural flavour concentrate or extract

- 303 Flavours may be obtained from botanical plants fruits which are internationally acceptable and are in
- 304 conformity with CAC/GL 66, Guidelines for the use of flavourings.

## 305 5.7 Herbs, fruits or extracts parts of plant origin

- 306 Shall be of botanical name conforming to the glossary of Kenyan medicinal plant, or similar publication of
- 307 Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) and Registered for use in food processing by Drugs and Poisons
- 308 Board or certified by Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) if the plant is imported as a whole or
- 309 part of plant for use in food processing.

#### 310 5.8 Basic characteristics

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311 Basic ingredients for flavoured drinking water shall be as given in Table 1.

#### Table 1 — Basic ingredients for flavoured drinking water

S/No	Substance	Types of flavored drinking water limits	Test method
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		Carbonated sweetened	carbonated non sweetened	Non carbonated sweetened	Non-carbonated non sweetened	
i)	Colour, max.	15 true colour units	15 true colour units	15 true colour units	15 true colour units	ISO 7887
ii)	Turbidity, max.	2 NTU.	2 NTU.	2 NTU.	2 NTU.	ISO 7027
iii)	Flavors, sweeteners, concentrates, extracts, essential oils %,preservatives max.	1.0 max.	1.0 max.	1.0 max.	1.0 max.	900
iv)	рН	3.0 – 5.4	3.0 – 5.0	6.0 - 8.5	6.0 – 8.5	ISO 10523
v)	Protein	ND	ND	ND	ND	
vi)	Sugars, max.	12 mg/L	ND	12 mg/L	ND ND	AOAC 932.15 and AOAC 950.31 and AOAC 950.29
vii)	Total dissolved solids, max.	1000 mg/L	1000 mg/L	1000 mg/L	2 1000 mg/L	ASTM D 5907
viii)	Total suspended solids	Not detectable	Not detectable	Not detectable	Not detectable	ASTM D 5907-13

Note 1 pH of alkaline flavoured drinking water shall be 8.6-10

Note 2 For natural carbonated flavored drinking water, the pH range shall be 5.5 - 6.0

## 5.9 Specific requirements

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## 5.9.1 Physical requirements

Flavoured drinking water shall not have objectionable taste or odour to the consumers and shall be free from any foreign matter as stipulated in Table 1.

## 5.9.2 Chemical requirements

Packaged flavored water shall comply with the pysico-chemical requirements as stipulated in Table 2 when tested in accordance to the test methods prescribed therein.

Table 2 — General physico-chemical requirements of flavoured drinking water

S/N	Substance	Limit	Test method
j)	Aluminium as Al <sup>3+</sup> , max.	0.2 mg/L	ISO 10566
(i)	Calcium as Ca <sup>2+</sup> , max.	150 mg/L	ISO 5961
iii)	Chloride as Cl <sup>-</sup> , max.	250 mg/L	ISO 9297
iv)	Fluoride as F-, max.	1.5 mg/L (See Note 1 and 2)	ISO 10359
v)	Iron as Fe <sup>2+</sup> , max.	0.3 mg/L	ISO 6332
vi)	Magnesium as Mg <sup>2+</sup> , max.	100 mg/L	ISO 7980
vii)	Nitrate as NO₃⁻ max.	45 mg/L	ISO 7890
viii)	Potassium as K⁺, max.	50 mg/L	ISO 9964-1
ix)	Sodium as Na⁺, max.	200 mg/L	ISO 9964-1
x)	Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2</sup> -max.	400 (See Note 3)	ISO 10304
xi)	Sulphide as H₂S max.	0.05 mg/L	ISO 10530
xii)	Total dissolved solids max	1000 mg/L	ASTM D 5907
xiii)	Total Alkalinity (as HCO <sub>3</sub> )	250 mg/L	ISO 9963-2

NOTE 1 Packaged flavoured drinking water containing between 1.5 mg/L and 4 mg/L fluoride shall have a labelling declaration flavoured drinking water contains Fluoride included.

NOTE 2 If the product contains more than 1.5 mg/L "the product not suitable for infants and children

under the age of seven years" shall be declared on the label.

NOTE 3 Flavoured drinking water containing between 200 mg/L and 400 mg/L sulphate shall have a labelling declaration "flavoured drinking water contains Sulphate" included.

#### 5.9.3 Limits for contaminants

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Flavoured drinking water shall not contain inorganic contaminants in excess of limits given in Table 2 when tested in accordance to the test methods prescribed therein.

Table 3 — Requirements for limits of inorganic contaminants in flavoured drinking water

S/N	Substance	Limit, mg/L, max.	Test method
i)	Ammonia as NH <sub>3</sub> ,	0.5	ISO 11732
ii)	Arsenic as As,	0.01	ISO 11969
iii)	Barium as Ba <sup>++</sup> ,	0.7	ISO 11885
iv)	Borate as B,	5.0	ISO11885
v)	Cadmium as Cd,	0.003	ISO 5961
vi)	Chromium as total Cr,	0.005	ISO 9174
vii)	Copper as Cu <sup>++</sup> ,	1	ISO 8288
viii)	Cyanide as CN <sup>-</sup> ,	0,01	ISO 6703
ix)	Free residual chlorine as Cl <sub>2</sub> ,	Nil	ISO 7393
x)	lodine as I <sup>-</sup> ,	1.0	ASTM D 1246-55
xi)	Lead as Pb,	0.01	ISO 8288
xii)	Manganese as Mn <sup>++</sup> ,	0.4	ISO 6333
xiii)	Mercury as Hg,	0.001	ISO 12846
xiv)	Nitrite as NO <sub>2</sub> -,	0.1	ISO 6777
xv)	Selenium as Se,	0.01	ISO 9965
xvi)	Silver as Ag,	0.5	ASTM D 1976-12
xvii)	Zinc as Zn <sup>++</sup> ,	5	ISO 8288
xviii)	Bromate as BrO3	0.01	ISO 15061
xviii)	Antimony as Sb,	0.005	ISO 11885
xix)	Nickel as Ni,	0.02	ISO 8288
	Uranium	0.03	ASTM D 6239-9

5.9.4 Flavoured drinking water shall comply with the requirements for organic contaminants indicated in Table 4 when tested in accordance to the test methods prescribed therein.

Table 4 — Limits of organic contaminants in Flavoured drinking water

S/N	Substance (arrange in alphabetical order)	Limit µg/l max.	Test method
i)	Aromatics		
P	Benzene	10	ISO 11423
	Toluene	700	
	Xylene	500	
İ	Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon	0.7	ISO 13877
ii)	Chlorinated alkanes and alkenes		
	Carbon tetrachloride	2	ASTM D 4128- 06
ĺ	1,2-Dichloroethane	30	ASTWID 4120- 00
	1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.3	
	1,1-Dichloroethene	30	
ĺ	Tetrachloroethene	40	
iii)	Phenolic substances		
	Phenols	2	ISO 8165

S/N	Substance	Limit µg/l	Test method
	(arrange in alphabetical order)	max.	
	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	200	ISO 14402
iv)	Trihalomethanes		
	Chloroform	30	ASTM D4128- 06
v)	Pesticides	1	1
	Aldrin/Dieldrin	0.03	ISO 15089
	Chlordane (total)	0.3	
	2,4- Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	30	
	DDT (total)	1	
	Heptachlor and Heptachlor Epoxide	0.03	
	Hexachlorobenzene	1	
	Lindane BHC	2	
	Methoxychlor	20	
vi)	Surfactants (reacting with methylene blue)	200	ISO 16265
vii)	Mineral oil	0.01	ISO 9377-2
viii)	Organic matter	3	ASTM D 4129-05

5.9.5 Flavoured drinking water shall comply with the requirements of radioactive matter indicated in Table 5.

Table 5 — Requirements of radioactive matter in flavoured drinking water

S/N	Radioactive material	Limit in Bq/L	Test method
i)	Gross alpha activity	0.5	ISO 9696
ii)	Gross beta activity	1.0	ISO 9697

- 331 **5.9.6** Flavoured drinking water shall not have any sediment or suspended matter during its shelf life.
- 332 **5.9.8** Flavoured drinking water shall not contain any organic or inorganic substances at a level injurious to health.

## 6 Hygiene

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- 335 **6.1** Packaged flavoured drinking water shall be collected, processed, packaged, and marketed under hygienic conditions complying with Annex A of EAS 13 or EAS 153
- 6.2 Flavoured drinking water shall comply with the microbiological requirements given in Table 6 when tested in accordance to the test methods prescribed therein.

Table 6 — Microbiological requirements for Flavoured drinking water

S/N	Type of micro-organism	Limit	Test method
i)	Total viable counts at 22 °C, in ml max. a	100	ISO 6222
	Total viable counts at 37 °C, in ml, max. <sup>a</sup>	50	1
ii)	Total Coliforms, in 100 ml	Absent	ISO 4832
iii)	E. Coli, in 100 mL	Absent	ISO 9308-1
iv)	Staphylococcus aureus, in 100 ml	Absent	ISO 6888-1
v)	Sulphite reducing anaerobes, in100 ml	Absent	ISO 6461-2
vi)	Pseudomonas aeruginosa fluorescence, in 100 ml	Absent	ISO 16266

vii)	Streptococcus faecalis, in 100 ml	Absent	ISO 7899-2
viii)	Shigella, in 100 ml	Absent	ISO 21567
ix)	Salmonella, in 100 ml	Absent	ISO 6785
x)	Vibrio cholera, in 100 ml	Absent	ISO/TS 21872-1
xi)	V. parahaemolyticus, in 100 ml	Absent	ISO/TS 21872-1
xii)	Giardia, per 100ml	Not detectable	ISO 15553
xiii)	Cryptosporidium, per 100ml	Not detectable	130 13333

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> This parameter is for monitoring the system at source. Total time before analysis should be not more than 6 h at 4°C. Determination of total viable counts shall start within 12 h after collection of the packaged drinking water sample.

## 7 Packaging and labelling

## **7.1 Packaging**

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#### 342 **7.1.1 Containers**

- **7.1.1.1** The flavoured drinking water shall be properly packed in food grade material that shall preserve the quality of the product and preclude contamination from the external environment.
- 345 7.1.2 Inspection of empty and filled containers
- 346 Containers shall be inspected thoroughly before and after filling. Bright light can be used in back ground to
- 347 check containers and product. Magnification boxes may be used if necessary. Defective containers and
- 348 product contained shall be rejected.

## 349 7.2 Weights and measures

- 350 Standard of weights and measures (packaged commodities) shall be as prescribed by the relevant Weights and Measures Regulations of the Partner States.
- 352 **7.3 Labelling**
- The labels shall be legible and indelible marked. In addition to the requirements of EAS 38, 803,804, 805 and, the following provisions shall apply:
- 355 a) name of the product: Flavoured Drinking Water
- 356 Carbonated and/or sweetened products shall have the words carbonated and/or sweetened declared on the label;
- 358 b) Brand Name;
- 359 c) Ingredients; (purified water; Herbs; Fruits or parts of Plant origin extracts; Flavour name shall be declared);
- 361 d) Name and address of manufacturer;
- e) Physical location of the manufacturer;
- 363 f) Date of manufacture;
- g) Batch number;
- 365 h) Net volume of content;
- 366 i) Condition for storage;

- 367 i) Expiry date;
- 368 k) Processing method (optional);
- 369 I) Country of origin;
- m) Crush the bottle after use; (if its one time use container);
- n) Preservatives; carry over food additives added;
- o) Any other markings required under the Standards of Weights and Measures; and
- p) If non-nutritive artificial sweetener is used, the following words: "Contains Artificial Sweetener for Special Dietary use only" shall be declared on the label.

## 7.4 Labelling prohibitions

- 376 **7.4.1** No claims concerning medical (preventative, alleviative or curative) or other beneficial effects relating to the health of the consumer shall be made in respect of the properties of the product covered in this
- 378 standard.

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- 7.4.2 The name of the locality, hamlet, or specified place shall not form part of the trade name unless it refers to flavoured drinking water collected at the place designated by that trade name.
- 381 7.4.3 The use of any statement or of any pictorial device which may create confusion in the mind of the
- public or in any way mislead the public about the nature, origin composition and properties of a containerized
- 383 flavoured drinking water offered for sale shall be prohibited.
- 7.4.4 The use of more than one brand name for similar products exploited from the same water source shall
- 385 be prohibited.
- 386 **7.4.5** The use of one brand name for products exploited from different water source shall be prohibited.

## 8 Parameters required for minimum monitoring

- It is recognized that, in many instances, the cost of performing a full analysis against Table 1, Table 2, Table 389 3, Table 4, Table 5 and Table 6 can be prohibitive.
- Analysis of the parameters in Table 8 may be deemed acceptable for the purpose of indicating on going levels of operational efficiency in a water treatment plant. However, a relevant authority may require additional tests.

#### Table 8 — Physico-chemical and microbiological parameters required for minimum monitoring

Property	Test method
Physicochemical:	See Table 1
Conductivity, or dissolved solids	
Colour	
Turbidity	
Taste	C
Odour	
Flavors, sweeteners, concentrates, extracts, essential oils %, max.	×CO.
Microbiological:	See Table 6
Faecal coliform bacteria or <i>E. coli</i> ;	<b>6</b> 0,
Shigella spp	
Salmonella spp	
Chemical:	See Table 3
Fluoride as F-	
Nitrate	
Nitrite	
pH value	
Aluminum	
Iron (total)	<b>)</b>
Ammonia	
Residual chlorine	

- 394 If abnormal results are encountered in any of these analyses, sampling frequency shall be increased and/or additional analyses carried out.
- NOTE A consumer complaints register for the aesthetic qualities of the flavoured drinking water should be maintained.

## 397 9 Sampling plan for Flavoured drinking water

- 398 **9.1** In drawing, preparing, storing and handling samples, the following precautions and directions shall be observed as far as possible:
- 400 a) Sample shall be drawn in original sealed bottle/container and kept in protected place not exposed to damp air, dust or soot.
- 402 b) Each bottle/container in original shall be sealed and marked with full details of sampling.
- 403 **9.2** The quantity of packed water of the same type belonging to the same batch of manufacture and packed in a day shall constitute a lot.
- **9.3** For ascertaining the conformity of the material to the requirements of the specification, samples shall be tested from each lot separately.
- **9.4** The number of containers to be selected from a lot shall depend on the size of the lot and shall be according to the sampling plan in Table 9.

Table 9 — Sampling plan for Flavoured drinking water

No. of containers in the lot (L)	Sample size (number of containers)
L ≤ 5 000	3
5 000 < L ≤ 10 000	5
10 000 < L ≤ 15 000	7
L > 15 000	9
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