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VZPOSTAVITEV POVEZAVE PODATKOVNE BAZE VODOVODNIH SISTEMOV IN KVALITETE VODE TER HIDRIČNIH BOLENJ

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Povzetek

Seminarska naloga vsebuje pregled podatkovnih baz vodovodnih sistemov in kakovosti vode, ter opisuje načine zagotavljanja varne pitne vode. Seznam zakonov, pravilnikov in standardov, ki urejajo in vplivajo na oskrbo s pitno vodo v Sloveniji, je obsežen. Namen predpisov o pitni vodi je uporabnikom zagotoviti varno pitno vodo. Učinkovita kontrola kakovosti pitne vode mora biti podprta tako z zakonodajo kot z njenim izvajanjem. Kakovost pitne vode se zagotavlja s kombinacijo ukrepov varovanja vodnih virov, s postopki obdelave vode in z dobrim upravljanjem sistema za distribucijo vode. Odkrivanje zdravju škodljivih snovi v pitni vodi predstavlja osnovno komponento v zagotavljanju varne pitne vode. Zato mora biti vzpostavljen monitoring, pri izvajanju katerega sodelujejo pristojni zdravstveni organi, upravljavci vodovodov in lokalne skupnosti. Ti so tudi zadolženi za informiranje širše javnosti o stanju vodooskrbe in o kakovosti vode, ter o nevarnostih, ki jih predstavlja mikrobiološko ali kemijsko onesnažena voda. Varna oskrba s pitno vodo mora biti vključena tudi v stališča politike varstva voda in v politiko javnega zdravstva. Občasna preskušanja pitne vode nam daje informacije o skladnosti pitne vode, kar omogoča zaznavanje in ukrepanje ob onesnaženju. Redna preskušanja predstavljajo stalno spremljanje kakovosti vode. Pogostost preiskav je odvisna od vrste analiziranih parametrov. Za lažji in preglednejši pregled stanja vodooskrbe v državi se predvideva poenotenje podatkovne baze vodovodnih sistemov in baze kakovosti vode. Te podatke sedaj zbirajo naslednje inštitucije: Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor, Inštitut za varovanje zdravja RS, Statistični urad RS, Geodetska uprava RS, Agencija RS za okolje in prostor ter upravljavci posameznih vodovodov.

Ključne besede: pitna voda, kakovost vode, vodooskrba, monitoring, hidrične epidemije, podatkovne baze

Abstract

The seminar includes a review of the databases of water supply systems in the Republic of Slovenia. There are many laws, regulations and standards in Slovenia with the influence on water supply. The aim of national drinking-water laws and standards is to ensure that the consumer enjoys safe potable water. Effective control of drinking-water quality is supported by adequate legislation, standards and codes and their enforcement. The quality of drinking-water may be controlled through a combination of protection of water sources, control of treatment processes and management of the distribution and handling of the water. Detecting health-based targets is an essential component of the safe drinking-water supply. It should be established by a responsible for health in consultation with water suppliers and affected communities. They should take account of the overall public health situation and contribution of drinking-water quality to disease due to waterborne microbes and chemicals, as a part of overall water and health policy. Control measures are actions implemented in the drinking-water system that prevent, reduce or eliminate contamination and are identified in system assessment. Operational monitoring is the conduct of planned observations or measurements to assess whether the control measures in a drinking-water system are operating properly. The frequency of operational monitoring varies with the nature of the control measure. A new approach towards the management of water supply systems is under implementation in the Republic of Slovenia. It is necessary to develop a connected data base of: Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, National Institute for Public Health, Surveying and Mapping Authority, Statistical Office, National Environmental Agency and local water-supply companies.

Key words: drinking water, water supply, water quality, monitoring, waterborne disease, data bases