Eva Rotar:

KAKOVOST PITNE VODE IN PRIMERJAVA SISTEMOV NADZORA KAKOVOSTI PITNE VODE

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Povzetek

Na kvaliteto življenja v veliki meri vplivajo stvari, ki človeka obdajajo in so nujno potrebne za njegov obstoj. Prav od vode so odvisni mnogi življenjski procesi. V zadnjih desetletjih pa se je kakovost površinskih in tudi podzemnih voda skorajda povsod po svetu naglo poslabševala, ponekod celo do te mere, da je bilo ogroženo zdravje ljudi, živali in rastlin. Voda bo oziroma je po nekaterih delih sveta, že bistveni omejitveni dejavnik razvoja. Kakovost vode ima odločilno vlogo v vodnem gospodarstvu, še posebej pri preskrbi s pitno vodo. Na njeno kakovost v veliki meri vpliva kakovost surove vode, kar je odvisno predvsem od njenega izvora. Glede na izvor se loči tri tipe surove vode: meteorne, površinske in podzemne. Načini in postopki priprave so odvisni od značilnosti surove vode. Pitna voda ne sme vsebovati mikrobioloških, fizikalnih in kemičnih onesnaženj, ki bi ogrožala zdravje ljudi. Problem v Sloveniji je veliko število majhnih sistemov za oskrbo s pitno vodo, ki so po večini nezanesljivi, saj že same geografske razmere pogojujejo veliko tveganje za onesnaženje vodnega vira. Oteženo pa je tudi izvajanje vzdrževanja in sanacij vodovodnih omrežij, ki so lahko vir onesnaženja pitne vode. To močno oteži nadzor nad kakovostjo pitne vode. Z vstopom v EU je morala Slovenija svoj pravni red uskladiti z evropskim. Na področju pitne vode je to storila s sprejetjem Pravilnika o pitni vodi (Uradni list RS št. 19/2004), ki je usklajen z Direktivo sveta 98/83/ES; o kakovosti vode, namenjene za prehrano ljudi. To direktivo so morale v svojo nacionalno zakonodajo implementirati tudi druge članice, ki pa imajo strukturo upravljanja in lastniške razmere drugačne, kot so v Sloveniji. Opisani so sistemi nadzora nad kvaliteto pitne vode v Sloveniji, Veliki Britaniji in Nemčiji.

Ključne besede: pitna voda, onesnaženje, nadzor, vodni vir, vodonosnik, vodovarstveno območje, kakovost pitne vode, preskrba s pitno vodo

Abstract

Essential things that are necessary for human existence have huge impact on our living quality. Spatially water has an impact on almost all life process. In the last couple decade's surface and ground water quality has rapidly decreased in some parts of the world plant, animal and human existence is endangered. There water has already become a limit factor in growth and development. In water supply quality has become first priority in water management. Most important factor for water quality in water supply is its raw purity and its source. Basically there are three types of raw water: meteoric, surface and underground. Preparation of raw water is then planned on basis extracted raw water. Drinking water mast not has any kind of microbiological, chemical or physical impurities that could endanger human health. Slovenia has a lot of small water supply systems that are hilly inadequate and they represent big risk for us all. If we only check its geographical characteristics, we see that there are possibilities of contamination. Because of small, geographical and settling situation there is a big difficulty to properly maintain and improve water supply system quality, which makes control over water quality even complicated and pretended. By entrance in European Union, Slovenia had to accord its legal regulation with European Union. On the area of drinking water that has happened with admission of Regulation for drinking water (Uradni list RS št. 19/2004), that has been harmonized with the Directive of the EU council (98/83/ES). Regulation demands had to be implemented also in other countries. There is possible that they have different ownership structure but regulations are specifying quality. Beside Slovenian regulation there are described also systems in Germany and United Kingdom.

Key words: drinking water, pollution, surveillance, water source, quality of drinking water, water supply, protected area