

P-160**LEGISLATION UNIQUE IN THE WORLD FOR MANAGEMENT OF DRINKING WATER. A GOAL IS NOT REACHED****Authors:**

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Water disinfection could be considered the most significant public health measure of the twentieth century; it made possible the control and reduction of incidence of waterborne. The International standard references concerning water resources are various and, though they are based on WHO guidelines, they are extremely diversified in relation to local issues and emerging problems which must be managed specifically. The differences are found owing to special local needs or from certain problems arising from the use of some specific systems of disinfection.

The use of chemical disinfectants, however, is not without problems for human health: the disinfectants can produce disinfection by-products. Health concerns associated with trihalomethanes rapidly led to the adoption of drinking water guidelines and standards; Canada in 1978 adopted a guideline maximum value for total THMs. Then in 1979, the U.S. adopted a regulatory standard for total THMs under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

WHO provides values that are considered to be “safe” for a number of substances through individual substance reviews carried out by the International Programme on Chemical Safety and for the Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality. WHO has also set provisional values for the Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality where there are practical difficulties and where there are obvious uncertainties in the toxicological data. The approach in Europe is largely to follow WHO although the EC can propose modifications to the WHO approach for a particular substance.

We believe therefore that very we still have to do to establish a legislative univocity.

Keywords: Legislation, management, drinking water, disinfection by-products.