Abstract. In order to use a healthy fluid for human consumption, water should be aesthetically acceptable, should be free from apparent turbidity, colour, odour, objectionable taste and microbial contamination. The demand for such potable water has been an important issue, due to poor quality of ground water and rapid increase in population every year. A case study related of drinking water is presented together with our laboratory management, the staff involvement, the implementations of the quality objectives and all our activities related to water control. Fairness and reliability of testing and standardized methods performed by a laboratory are determined by many factors including: human factors; accommodation and environmental conditions; methods of testing and standardized methods; equipments and methods validation; measurement traceability, sampling and handling of testing measurements. This is an implementation procedure of drinking water analyses from a laboratory, development of strategies to accreditation system and obtaining the certified measurements. Accreditations protocol recognizes the laboratories competence to test standardize and use this international standard as a basis for their authentication. Implementation of risk management strategies include national standards developed from the international guidelines. These are describing the minimum requirements of safe practice to the consumer’s health and concentrations values for indicators of water quality. In the development and implementation of standards it is essential to take into account legislation regarding water and public health, government official laws and if is assessed the capacity of these regulations. Surveillance of drinking water quality can be defined as “the continuous and vigilant public health assessment and review of the safety and acceptability of drinking water supplies”.

Keywords: accreditation, testing laboratory, E.U. recommendations, drinking water analysis
accommodation and environmental conditions; methods of testing and standardized methods; equipments and methods validation; measurement traceability, sampling and handling of testing measurements.

This standard is performed for testing and standardizes analyses using the standardized, non–standardized and laboratory developed methods. Laboratory analysis must be performed by competent persons and with properly equipments.

Thus, the failure to comply the established values set by law is immediately analyzed by the environmental authority which will inspect and identify the cause of exceeded recommended limit.

Results and Discussion. Accreditations protocol recognizes the laboratories competence to test standardize and use this international standard as a basis for their authentication.

Implementation of risk management strategies include national standards developed from the international guidelines. These are describing the minimum requirements of safe practice to the consumer’s health and concentrations values for indicators of water quality.

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Related to health problems, the results of drinking water may be influenced by microbial and chemical contamination. Other issues pursued and taking in consideration is disinfection, acceptability and radiological aspects.

Conclusion. Surveillance of drinking water quality can be defined as “the continuous and vigilant public health assessment and review of the safety and acceptability of drinking water supplies”.

Consultation with the authorities will be necessary for monitoring and reporting requirements, emergency response and communication strategies.

REFERENCES: