EXTRAORDINARY
FIJI ISLANDS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT

No. 29 FRIDAY, 13th August 2004

[LEGAL NOTICE NO. 72]

TRADE STANDARDS AND QUALITY CONTROL DECREE 1992
(DECREE NO. 24 OF 1992)

TRADE STANDARD (BOTTLED WATER STANDARD) ORDER 2004

IN exercise of the powers conferred upon me by section 26 of the Trade Standards and Quality Control Decree 1992 and in considering the public interest and recommendation of the Council, I make this Order—

Citation and commencement

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Trade Standard (Bottled Water Standard) Order 2004.

(2) This Order comes into force 90 days from the date of its publication.

Bottled Water Standard

2.—(1) For the purposes of the Decree, the standard for bottled water for the Fiji Islands is set out in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

BOTTLED WATER STANDARD

1.0 Application

The Standard applies to bottled water produced, used or sold in Fiji or exported to other countries. Bottled water produced for export must also comply with the relevant Standards of the importing countries. The producer of the bottled water is responsible for ensuring compliance with the standards of the importing country.

2.0 Distribution of bottled water

No person shall sell, offer for sale, deliver or export bottled water for human consumption unless certified by the Chief Inspector for Standards in accordance with the Standard. The Chief Inspector shall issue certificate for production, which is to be renewed annually after necessary inspections are carried out in accordance with the Standard.

3.0 Definition

In the Standard, unless the context otherwise requires—

"approved laboratory" means a laboratory approved and certified by the Chief Inspector of Standards;

"approved source" means the source of water from a spring, artesian well, drilled well, or any other source, which has been evaluated and found to be of satisfactory sanitary quality as determined by the Chief Inspector;

"artesian water" means bottled water from a well tapping a confined aquifer in which the water level stands at some height above the top of the aquifer. Artesian water may be collected with assistance of external force to enhance the natural underground pressure;

"bottled water" means any water product, including natural spring water or well water, which is put into sealed containers, to be sold for consumption;

"the Standard" means the bottled water Standard;

"chief inspector" means the Chief Inspector Of Trade Standards and Quality Control appointed under section 14 (1) of the Trade Standards and Quality Control Decree 1992;

"FDA" means Food and Drug Administration of the United States;

"maximum contaminant level" ("MCL") means the maximum permissible level of physical, chemical, radiological or microbiological substance in water;

"multi-use containers" means those containers, which are intended by the bottler for more than one use;

"non toxic materials" means materials, used in transporting, producing, storing and packaging of bottled water, which are free of substances which may render the water harmful to health or which may adversely affect the flavour, colour, odour or microbiological or chemical quality of the finished product;

"office" mean the Trade Standards and Quality Control Office;

"person in charge" means the designated employee or employees who are appointed and in responsible charge of the bottling facility and who are present at all times during the bottling operation;

"principal organic contaminant" ("POC") means any organic chemical belonging to the following classes, except for trichloromethane (chloroform), dibromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane, tribromomethane, (bromoform) and any other organic chemical contaminant with a specific maximum contaminant level listed in paragraph 11 of this Standard-

(a) Halogenated Alkane

(b) Halogenated Ether

(c) Halobenzenes and Substituted Halobenzenes

(d) Benzene and Alkyl or Nitrogen substituted Benzenes

(e) Substituted Unsaturated Hydrocarbons

(f) Halogenated Non-aromatic Cyclic Hydrocarbons;

"production line" means an assemblage of water bottling equipment which shares product water contact surfaces and may be used to fill one or more container or product types;

"spring water" means water derived from an underground formation from which water flows naturally to the surface of the earth;

"Total trihalomethane" ("TTHM") means the sum of the concentration of trichloromethane (chloroform) dibromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane, tribromomethane (bromoform);

"unspecified organic contaminant" ("UOC") means any organic chemical compound not otherwise specified in this Standard;

"well water" means water that is taken from below the ground through piping or similar installed device using external force or vacuum.

4.0 Sources of water

4.1 The sources of all bottled drinking water located in the Fiji Islands must be approved in writing by the Chief Inspector of Trade Standards.

4.2 All sources shall be located, developed and protected so they are not subject to any natural or artificial contamination.

4.3 All spring sources must satisfy the following requirements:

(i) A watertight wall shall completely surround the spring, not less than 30 centimetres above the highest point of ground and extend down through the overburden to the water-bearing stratum. On rock, such walls shall be keyed and sealed with cement grout to the rock. The top of the wall shall be level to accommodate a cover.

(ii) A tight-fitting, locked cover shall be installed on top of the encircling wall. The cover shall be constructed to provide reliable protection against contamination by animals or humans.

(iii) Where the spring is protected by a springhouse, the building shall be verminproof and shall be kept locked.

(iv) A ditch or berm shall be constructed and routinely maintained to divert surface drainage away from the spring.

(v) Spring water must comply with the FDA Standard of identity in 21 CFR 165.110*(a)*(2)(vi) (copy is available with the Trade Standards Office). Spring water shall be collected only at the spring or through a borehole tapping the underground formation feeding the spring. There shall be a natural force causing the water to flow to the surface through a natural orifice. The location of the spring shall be identified and such identification shall be maintained in the company's records. Spring water collected with the use of an external force shall be from the same underground striation as the spring, as shown by a measurable hydraulic connection using a hydrogeological valid method between the bore hole and the natural spring, and shall have all the physical properties, before treatment, and be of the same composition and quality, as the water that flows naturally to the surface of the earth. If spring water is collected with the use of an external force, water must continue to flow

naturally to the surface of the earth through the spring's natural orifice, Plants shall demonstrate, on request, to appropriate regulatory officials, using a hydrogeologically valid method that an appropriate hydraulic connection exists between the natural orifice of the spring and the borehole.

4.4 All drilled wells must meet the following requirements.

(i) A watertight casing shall be installed to the depth necessary to prevent surface contamination and to seal contamination of undesirable strata. The casing shall be sealed by filling the annular opening between the casing and the earth with cement or other approved sealant, at least 5 centimetres thick. This seal shall extend from ground surface to a point not less than 15 centimetres below ground water level.

(ii) A permanent casing shall be installed at least 30 centimetres above the pump house floor or concrete apron surface and at least 25 centimetres above final ground surface.

(iii) Wells shall be located on sites not subjected to flooding or be provided with an earth berm surrounding the casing and terminating at an elevation at least 60 centimetres above the highest known flood elevation or have other suitable protection as determined by the Chief Inspector.

(iv) Wells shall be equipped with an approved pitless adapter unit installed at the joint where the discharge pipe passes through the well casing.

4.5 Artesian water bottled from a well tapping in which the water level stands at some height above the top of the aquifer, on request, plants shall demonstrate to the Department of Mineral Resources that the water level stands at some meters above the top of the aquifer and that the water meets the natural artesian water conditions.

5.0 Required treatment of water packaging facilities

5.1 All bottled water facilities packaging water for distribution in the Fiji Islands and export purposes must provide satisfactory treatment of each water supply source used.

5.2 Minimum treatment of each water supply source used shall be disinfection by chlorination, ozonation, ultraviolet radiation or other disinfection methods as protective of the public health as the above. This requirement can be waived at the discretion of the Minister of Commerce, Business Development and Investment or appropriate regulatory authority for products that require no or minimal treatment, if test of the raw water indicate there is no need for such treatment.

6.0 Bottling plant facilities

Bottling plants must be constructed to facilitate cleanliness and be maintained to maximize sanitation and public health protection.

6.1 Buildings and rooms shall be of sufficient size to allow for the proper installation of equipment and to allow for movement of personnel during operation

6.2 The bottle filling operations shall be separated from the other plant operations or storage areas by tight walls, ceilings and self-closing doors or other appropriate barriers to isolate these areas and provide protection against incidental contamination. Conveyor openings shall not exceed the size required to permit passage of containers.

6.3 Plant buildings shall be vermin proof.

6.4 Walls and ceilings shall be smooth, light coloured, washable and kept in good repair. Overhead structures, fixtures, ducts and pipes shall not be suspended over working areas so that drip or condensation may contaminate product contact surfaces.

6.5 Floors shall be smooth, nonabsorbent and vermin proof. Floors are to be graded to adequate drains equipped with traps and grills.

6.6 Doors and windows to outside areas shall be adequately screened or otherwise protected against entry of vermin, airborne contamination, and particles.

6.7 All rooms are to be provided with sufficient ventilation to keep them free from excessive heat, steam, condensation, vapours, odours and fumes.

6.8 Adequate lighting, either natural or artificial, shall be provided in all rooms where bottle water is produced.

6.9 Washrooms shall be convenient, separate and apart from any room or rooms where bottled water is processed and from areas where bottles are sanitized. Toilets, urinals and washbasins shall be provided, as appropriate, for the number of employees. Washrooms shall be equipped with self-closing doors and fitted with windows or separate ventilation to the outside. Signs shall be posted directing employees to wash their hands after using the toilet. There shall be provision for hot water system and bacterial soap within the wash room.

6.10 Clean, dry storage facilities shall be provided for finished product containers and packaging materials.

6.11 Dressing rooms shall be provided for changing and hanging street apparel and shall be apart and separate from work areas.

6.12 Wastewater disposal shall be provided and have discharge to a municipal wastewater system or Government approved individual wastewater disposal system.

7.0 Production, equipment and packaging

7.1 All bottled water production including transporting, packaging and storage, shall be conducted under such conditions and controls as are necessary to minimize the potential for chemical contamination, undesirable bacterial or other microbiological growth, toxic formation, deterioration or contamination of the finished product.

7.2 Bottles must be mechanically filled and closed or in the case of hand filling and sealing of containers, appropriate protocols shall be implemented to ensure hygienic conditions are followed.

7.3 Fillers, piping, pumps and other process equipment used in the production of any bottled water may not be used for any other purposes.

7.4 All equipment shall be of sanitary design and shall be constructed of nontoxic, nonabsorbent material, which will not impart flavour, colour, or odour to the bottled water. All equipment shall be installed and maintained to facilitate the cleaning of equipment and of all adjacent spaces. All material used in the design, construction and repair of water transmission or production piping in bottled water facility must be lead free. All equipment must meet or exceed the Standards for food production and contact.

7.5 Storage tanks used for bottled water production must be:

(i) Tightly closed to exclude all foreign matter and vented through effective air filters.

(ii) Protected from cross-contamination and equipped with backflow prevention devices approved by the Chief Inspector.

(iii) Equipped with linings or coatings conforming to the listing of acceptable linings to be added and a requirement for food grade systems be added as well.

(iv) Used only for water and not for storage of any other product.

7.6 There shall be no cross connection between finished product water lines and any other water pipelines.

7.7 Hoppers shall be provided with covers.

7.8 Fillers shall have the inlet designed so as to prevent the entrance of condensation. Where necessary, filling valves shall be equipped with a condensation-diverting apron.

7.9 Containers and packaging shall, meet the following requirements:

(i) Packaging processes and materials shall not transmit contaminants or objectionable, toxic or deleterious substances to the bottled water.

(ii) Only sanitary, nontoxic lubricants shall be used on container contact surfaces.

(iii) Bottles shall be provided with a tamper evident seal or cap.

(iv) Screw, snap and crown caps shall be new.

(v) Screw, snap and crown caps must be sanitized unless protected and received clean and free from bacterial contamination.

(vi) When sanitized bottles cannot be filled immediately, they shall be closed or covered immediately when recovered from packages. When they are to be filled, such closed bottles shall be opened, resanitized, filled and closed immediately in one continuous operation

(vii) All cleaned bottles shall be protected from dust, dirt, insects, debris and any other form of contamination.

(viii) Each container of bottled drinking water shall be identified by a clear and conspicuous production code indicating in English, the day, month and year

of production. The production code shall identify a particular batch or segment of a continuous production run. The plant shall record and maintain information as to the kind of product, volume produced, date produced, production code used and the distribution of the finished product to wholesale and retail outlets to which the plant directly supplies product.

(ix) Multi use containers shall have the production date code affixed to the primary container. Cap coding is not acceptable unless the dispenser system retains the cap with the multi-use container, after opening.

(x) The plant shall have on file a written recall plan which shall detail procedures for retail of any particular batch as identified by the production code.

7.10 Transporting of Water

(i) Bulk water shall refer to water intended for potable uses which is transported via tanker truck or equivalent means from one area to another for the purpose of treatment, packaging and human consumption;

(ii) Bulk water sources shall be approved by the appropriate authority having local jurisdiction and maintained for sanitary quality at all times. Bulk water shall be loaded, transported and unloaded in a sanitary manner to ensure the overall safety and quality of the finished drinking water product;

(iii) Bulk water tankers, storage tanks, hoses, pumps and connections used for loading, transporting and unloading of bulk water shall be constructed of materials that are FDA food-grade and smooth non-absorbent and easily cleaned such as stainless steel (300 series);

(iv) Tankers used must be solely dedicated to the hauling of bulk water of bottling purposes. Tankers shall be cleaned, sanitized and inspected internally for tank integrity on routine basis;

(v) Tankers that have been previously used to haul non-food commodities shall not be used to haul drinking water for human consumption;

(vi) Tankers used for transporting of potable water shall be properly secured with manhole cover gaskets and safety seals;

(vii) Connection hoses, shall be food grade hoses and pumps used for the loading and unloading of bulk water shall be properly maintained and stored to prevent contamination. When not in use, pumps, hoses, connections and fittings shall be properly capped, securely stored and protected from possible contamination;

(viii) Representative samples shall be made from shipments of bulk water for the analyses of coliform bateria and Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC). The minimum frequency of sampling should be one sample from each tanker on a weekly basis;

(ix) Records shall be maintained for a minimum of two years that include but are not limited to;

(i) Name of the transporter and/or driver

(ii) Tanker number

(iii) Date of shipment

(iv) Vendor and location of the source water

(v) Name of receiver and the location to which the water was shipped

(vi) Date of delivery

(vii) Date of tanker cleaning and sanitization (includes name of operator)

(viii) The concentration of the disinfectant residual (if required by the local state agency having jurisdiction) at the time of loading and unloading

(ix) Results of coliform bacteria and HPC testing performed on representative samples taken to be performed at least once per week.

8.0 Sanitation and maintenance

Buildings, fixtures and other physical facilities of the plant shall be kept in good repair and shall be maintained in a sanitary condition. Cleaning operations shall be conducted in such manner as to minimize the danger of contamination of product. Detergents, sanitizers and other materials used in cleaning shall be safe and effective for their intended use. Only such materials required to maintain sanitary conditions, for use in laboratory testing procedures, for plant and equipment maintenance and operation or used in manufacturing or processing operations, shall be stored in the plant. These materials shall be identified and used only in such manner and conditions that will be safe for their intended use.

All detergents used for sanitizing should be of food grade and acceptable under health guidelines for food processing.

The Ministry of Health is to ensure that proper health and sanitation guidelines are followed. The Mineral Resources Department is responsible for water source related issues.

8.1 Finished Product Storage tanks shall meet the following requirements—

1. Inspected for cleanliness on a monthly basis and kept free of scale, evidence of oxidation and residue.
2. Cleaned on a monthly basis by sanitizing with one of the following and flushing with finished product water.
   (a) Chlorine water solution of 200 parts per million (ppm) for a minimum of five minutes;
   (b) Spray wet surface with 200 ppm chlorine water solution. This is to be used on surfaces that are not reached by the above soaking treatment.
   (c) Bactericides, such as organic chlorine compounds and bacterial agents containing iodine or bromine; and
   (d) 0.1ppm ozone water solution for not less than 10 minutes contact time.
   (e) Any other means that achieves the same level of sanitation.

Product water pipelines shall, at a minimum, meet the following requirements:

1. Kept free of scale, evidence of oxidation and residue.

2. Cleaned on a daily basis by sanitizing with one of the following;
   (a) water containing at least 200 ppm of chlorine for a minimum of five minutes, followed by flushing with finished product water; or
   (b) the circulation of at least 0.01ppm ozonated water.

8.2 Product equipment shall, at a minimum, meet the following requirements:

(a) Cappers shall be kept free of residue and sanitized on daily basis, or caps shall be subjected to a suitable method of disinfection immediately prior to use.

(b) Ozone mixing tanks and equipment, soft water tanks and other associated equipment shall be inspected on a monthly basis, disassembled if necessary, cleaned and sanitized as needed.

(c) Bottle washing equipment shall be kept free of paper residue and substances, which may interfere with proner operation of jets. Internal sprays shall be checked daily to assure proper timing and adequate washing of bottles.

(d) Fillers shall be kept free from scale, evidence of oxidation and residue and shall be sanitized on a daily basis. Filling and capping operations shall be conducted as to prevent contamination of water being bottled. The filler reservoir shall be kept covered and sealed at all times.

8.3 Personnel shall meet the following requirements:

(a) Employees shall wear clean outer garments and caps while bottling, packaging water or sanitizing bottles and packages.

(b) Expectorating is prohibited, except into receptacles for wastewater or sewage.

(c) Before starting work and immediately after visiting a toilet, smoking, eating, drinking or any other activity that soils the hands, every person shall wash his hands and forearms with bacterial soap and warm water and thoroughly rinse them in clean water, and thoroughly dry hands in such a way as to not re-contaminate water.

(d) No person affected by disease in a communicable form or while a carrier of such disease or while affected with boils, sores, infected wounds or other abnormal sources of microbiological contamination, shall knowingly be permitted to work in a bottled water plant in any capacity, if there is a reasonable possibility of finished product water becoming contaminated by such person or of disease being transmitted by such persons or other individuals.

(e) Tobacco shall not be used in any product-processing room

(f) Eating and drinking is prohibited in product-processing rooms.

9.0 Sanitizing Bottles

9.1 Before filling, all multi-use containers and bottles must be thoroughly washed in an effective cleansing agent and water solution, having a temperature not less than 50°C followed by application of an antibacterial solution and the inside rinsed with finished product water to remove traces of sanitizing agents.

9.2 The bactericidal procedure for the inside of bottles, as a minimum shall be one of the following:

(i) Sanitize with 100 ppm chlorine water solution at 25 degrees Celsius for not less than 30 seconds.

(ii) Sanitize with a $2^1/_2$ percent caustic solution at a minimum temperature of 50 degrees Celsius followed by a rinse containing not less than 10 ppm free chlorine. Note: when caustic is discharged by high-velocity jets, this procedure shall be considered to satisfy both cleaning and bactericidal requirements.

(iii) Sanitize with water at an inside bottle temperature of not less than 75 degrees Celsius for not less than 15 seconds.

(iv) Sanitize by exposing all surfaces to a three percent caustic solution at a minimum temperature of 50 degrees Celsius for five minutes by automatic bottle washers using high-velocity, hydro-type jets or by soaker washers followed by a rinse containing not less than 10 ppm free chlorine.

(v) The bottles also could be sanitized with ozonated water.

(vi) Any other means that achieves the same level of sanitation.

9.3 The above requirements do not apply to those processes, which manufacture the bottle, fill and cap in a continuous, enclosed and uninterrupted process.

10.0 Maximum Contaminant Levels ("MCL")

10.1 The MCLs listed in paragraph 11.0 of this Standard shall not be exceeded.

10.2 The owner or operator of the bottled water facility is responsible for completion of the sampling and analytical requirements set forth in this Standard. At the completion of the analysis a copy of the report is to be submitted to the Trade Standards office. The report may be used for monitoring purposes. The Chief Inspector may from time to time in addition to the requirements in the Tables initiate sampling and analysis at the cost to the owner or operator of the bottled water facility, the sampling and analysis will be carried out by an approved laboratory.

10.3 The approved laboratory(s) to be appointed by the Minister of Commerce, Business Development and Investment in consultation with the relevant authorities and the name to be gazetted.

10.4 If the result of a monitoring sample analysis exceeds the MCL for a physical contaminant, except for turbidity or an inorganic chemical contaminant, except for nitrate, the owner or operator of the bottled water facility shall collect and analyze three more samples from the same production run, when feasible, but no later than 24 hours of learning of a potential violation. An MCL violation occurs when the average, rounded to the same number of significant figures as the MCL in question, of the four results exceeds the MCL. For nitrate, the owner or operator of the bottled water facility shall collect and analyze one more sample from the same production run, when feasible, but no later than 24 hours of learning of a potential violation. An MCL violation occurs when the average of the two results exceeds the MCL. The test for contaminants can be carried out at their own laboratory or at any other laboratory.

10.5 If the result of a monitoring sample analysis exceeds the MCL for the general organic chemical contaminants, the owner or operator of the bottled water facility shall collect and analyze two more samples from the same production run, when feasible, but no later than 24 hours of learning of a potential violation. An MCL violation occurs when at least one of the confirming samples is positive and the average of the initial sample and all the confirming samples exceeds the MCL.

10.6 The Chief Inspector may exempt bottled water from the chemical and radiological MCLs based on justification, submitted by the owner or operator of the bottled water facility, that granting of the exemption will not cause a public health hazard. If an exemption is granted, an appropriate label, approved by the Chief Inspector, shall be conspicuously placed on all bottles and/or containers of such exempted bottled water produced, distributed and/or sold within the Fiji Islands or exported to other countries.

11.0 Tables

TABLE 1 – BOTTLED WATER SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

			Number of Samples	
Contaminant	Maximum Contaminant Levels	Frequency Samples	Source Water	Finished Product
Microbiological		See Table 1A		
Heterotropic Microorganisms	*2			
Total Coliforms Organism per 100 ml	Less than 1			
Radiological		4 years[6]		
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (including Radium 226 but excluding Radon and Uranium)	15 picocuries per litre	Yearly	1	1
Combined Radium 226 and Radium 228	5 picocuries per litre	Yearly	1	1
Beta particle and photon activity from manmade radionuclides	4 millirems per year	Yearly	1	1
Physical		3 years		
Turbidity	5 units			
Colour	15 units			
Odour	Threshold odour No 3			

Contaminant	Maximum Contaminant Levels in milligrams/litre	Frequency of samples	Number of Samples	
			Source water	Finished Product
Inorganic Chemicals		Yearly	1[5]	1[5]
Arsenic (As)	0.05			
Barium (Ba)	1.0			
Cadmium (Cd)	0.005			
Chloride (Cl)	250.0			
Chromium (Cr)	0.1			
Copper (Cu)	1.0			
Fluoride (F)	2.2			
Iron (Fe)	0.3			
Lead (Pb)	0.05			
Manganese (Mn)	0.3			
Mercury (Hg)	0.002			
Nitrate (N)	10.0			
Selenium (Se)	0.05			
Silver (Ag)	0.05			
Sulphate (SO4)	250.0			
Zinc (Zn)	5.0			
Alkalinity	*2			
Corrosivity	*2			
Hardness	*2			
PH	*2			
Sodium (Na)	*2			
Total Dissolved Solids	*2			

Contaminant	Maximum Contaminant Levels in Milligrams/Litre	Frequency of Samples	Number of Samples	
			Source Water	Finished Product
	Organic Chemical:			
Pesticides/Herbicides		Yearly	1[5]	1[5]
Endrin	0.0002			
Lindane	0.0002			
Methoxychlor	0.050			
Toxaphene	0.003			
2,4-D	0.050			
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.01			
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	0.10			
Volatile Organic Chemicals	Table 1C	Yearly		1[5]
Principal Organic Contaminant (see Table 1B for listing of monitored contaminants	0.005	Yearly	1[5]	1[5]
Unspecified Organic Contaminants	0.050	None specified		
Total of all POCs and VOCs	0.10	None specified		
Vinyl Chloride	0.002	Yearly	1[5]	1[5]

1. Samples shall be collected and analysed for each production line and product type. If more than one container size is bottled at the facility, a plan to rotate sampling of container sizes shall be submitted to the Trade Standards Office.

2. No maximum contaminant level established.

3. No positive coliform result

4. All monitoring samples shall be collected and analysed in the forth quarter of the calendar year, unless specified by the Chief Inspector.

5. The owner or operator of a bottled water facility shall require the approved laboratory performing the analysis to send a copy of the laboratory report directly to the Trade Standards Office. The owner or operator of a bottled water facility shall submit with the next quarterly monitoring report following receipt of the laboratory report a letter to the Trade Standards Office, certifying that the aforementioned laboratory report accurately represents the quality of the described bottled water product and the bottled water complies with requirement of this Standard.

6. Radiological tests to be done every 4 years, or more often at the discretion of the Minister of Commerce, Business Development and Investment, if there is reason to believe that contamination has taken place.

TABLE 1A – MICROBIOLOGICAL SAMPLING FREQUENCY

	Minimum Number of Samples			
Total Litres produced per month	Uncarbonated Bottled Water		Carbonated Water	
	Finished Product per week	Source water per month	Finished Product per month	Source water per month
1 to 180 000	1	1	1	1
180 001 to 360 000	2	2	1	1
360 001 to 1 350 000	3	2	1	1
1 350 001 to 3 150 000	4	3	1	1
3 150 000 and more	5	3	1	1

TABLE 1B – PRINCIPAL ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

1.1-dichloropropene	Benzene
cis-1,3- dichloropropene	Bromobenzene
Trans-1,3,-dichloropropene	Bromochloromethane
Hexachlorobutadiene	n-butylbenzene
Isopropylbenzene	Sec-butylbenzene
p-isopropyltoluene	Tert-butylbenzene
Methylene chloride	Carbon tetrachloride
n-propylbenzene	Chlorobenzene
Styrene	Chloroethane
1,11,2-tetrachloroethane	Chloromethane
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	2-chlorotoluene
Tetrachloroethene	4-chlorotoluene
Toluene	Dibromomethane
1,2,3-trichlorobenzene	1,2-dichlorobenzene
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	1,3-dichlorobenzene
1,1,1-trichloroethane	1,4-dichlorobenzene
1,1,2-trichloroethane	Dichlorodifluormethane
Trichloroethene	1,1-dichloroethane
Trichlorofluoromethane	1,2-dichloroethane
1,2,3-trichloropropane	1,1-dichloroethene
1,24-trimethylbenzene	Cis- 1,2-dichloroethene
1,3,5-trimenthyenzene	Trans-1,2-dichloroethene
m-xylene	1,2-dichloropropane
o-xylene	1,3-dichloropropane
o-xylene	2,2-dichloropropane

TABLE 1C – VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS

Vinyl Chloride	Benzene
Carbon Tetrachloride	1,2-Dichloroethane
Trichloroethylene	para Dichlorobenzene
1,1-Dichlorethylene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
cis-1,2-Dichloropropane	Ethylbenzene
Monochlorobenzene	o-Dichlorobenzene
Styrene	Tetrachlorothylene
Toluene	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene
Xylenes	Dicholomehtane
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane

12.0 Labeling

Each bottle or container shall bear a label, to be affixed to each bottle or container before it leaves the plant. Wording shall be printed in English, in legible type, which shall be in contrast by typography, layout or color, with other printed matter on the label, cap, or container.

12.1 Each label shall show:

(1) The type source water:

(i) For water coming from springs:" Spring Water"

(ii) For artesian water "Artesian Water"

(iii) From drilled wells or approved dug wells: "Drinking Water."

(iv) For bottled water identified on the label as being "Distilled water", the type of water source should be labeled

(2) All water classifications should be shown on a Label of a size large enough to be clearly seen from a distance of 1 metre.

(3) Address and location of the bottling facility or corporate offices.

(4) Net contents and/or capacity of the container. Where sodium content information is provided a statement of the number of milligrams of sodium in a specified serving and the net quantity (measure) of each serving shall be placed on the label.

(5) No Health related claims shall be made on the labels.

(6) Any other factual description of content must be justified and approved by the Minister of Commerce, Business Development and Investment or the appropriate regulatory authority and displayed in the approved manner.

12.2 In all situations where the Chief Inspector has exempted a bottled water from the inorganic chemical and/or radiological maximum contaminant levels, an appropriate label, approved by the Chief Inspector, shall be conspicuously placed on all bottles or containers of such exempted water manufactured, distributed or sold within the Fiji Islands or exported to other countries.

The label shall contain the statement-

> *"This water contains levels of minerals in excess of Standards for drinking water established by the Trade Standards Office and, therefore, should not be used as a principal or sole source of drinking water."*

The specific minerals in excess of Standards may be placed anywhere on the bottle.

13.0 Sampling, methods and record keeping

13.1 Bottled water shall be sampled at the frequency and analyzed for the water quality parameters outlined in paragraph 11.0 of this Standard.

13.2 Samples for any water quality parameter not specified in paragraph 11.0 of this Standard shall be collected and analyzed as may be required by the Chief Inspector.

13.3 Sampling methods and analyses shall, at a minimum, meet the following requirements:

(i) Source water samples shall be taken from each approved source.

(ii) Finished product water samples shall be taken from a batch or segment of a continuous production run for each type of bottled water produced during a day's production. The representative sample shall consist of a primary container of the finished product.

(iii) All required finished product water quality analyses must be performed by an approved laboratory.

(iv) All required source water quality analyses must be performed by an approved laboratory.

(v) All source and finished product must be tested for coliform and bacteria on a daily basis.

(vi) All records for the tests must be retained for 10 years.

13.4 Container sampling for each container size shall, at a minimum, meet the following requirements:

(i) Containers and closures shall be inspected to verify that they are free from contamination.

At least once every three months, a total coliform swab and/or rinse count should be made from at least four containers and closures selected just before filling and sealing. No more than one of the four samples may exceed more than one bacteria per millilitre of capacity or one colony per square centimetre of surface area. All samples shall be free of coliform organisms. The procedure and apparatus for these total coliform tests shall be in conformance with those recognized by the Ministry of Health. Tests shall be performed by qualified plant personnel or an approved laboratory.

13.5 Record retention and reporting shall, at a minimum, meet the following requirements:

(i) Records shall be kept of all inspections, cleaning and sanitizing operations and bottling production. Records of all microbiological and chemical testing must also be maintained by owners and operators of bottled water facilities and shall be available to the Trade Standards Office for the most recent five year period for microbiological analyses and chemical analyses.

(ii) Quarterly operating reports for bottlers operating in the Fiji Islands shall be submitted to the Trade Standards Office. Reports shall include the total quarterly production including specific production figures for finished product intended for distribution and sale in the Fiji Islands and export and all physical, chemical, radiological and microbiological analytical results for that quarter; the treatment processes and chemicals used, sources of water; and other pertinent data shall be used for this purpose. Failure to submit these reports shall be cause for suspension and/or revocation of the Certificate of Approval.

(iii) The annual inspection report performed by the government agency having jurisdiction shall be submitted each year. The quarterly operating reports and annual inspection report are to be sent directly to:

The Chief Inspector
Trade Standards and Quality Control Office
P. O. Box 2118
Government Buildings
Suva, Fiji Islands

13.6 Each quarter, a report on Bottled Water Operation, must be completed and submitted no later than the 10th of the month following the month that marks the end of the quarterly reporting period. The microbiological sample results on source and finished products must conform to the requirements of sections 10.0, 11.0 and 13.0 of this Standard. The required organic chemical, inorganic chemical and radiological analyses on the source and finished water product, must be completed for the calendar year as required in section 11.0 of this Standard.

13.7 Any interruption or change in the operation or treatment, or a change of source shall be reported immediately to the Chief Inspector. Submission of plans or an engineering report may be required.

14.0 Violations

Violations of this Standard may subject the owner or operator of the bottled water facility, or seller or exporter of the bottled water to the following penalties in addition to the penalties under the Trade Standards and Quality Control Decree 1992, revocation of their certificate of approval to produce and distribute bottled water within the Fiji Islands and/or a recall of all products on the market in the Fiji Islands and overseas.

15.0 Invalid Provision not to affect other provisions

If any provision of this Standard is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other portions, which can be given effect without the invalid provision.

Dated at Suva this 9th day of August 2004.

T. VUETILOVONI
Minister for Commerce,
Business Development and Investment

Price: $1.74

V. NAREKI Government Printer. Suva, Fiji—2004
Official Printer Since 1883

89/PRGS/2004—1,200