Regulations on Water Supply of the PRC

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Chapter I — General Provisions

Article 1 — These Regulations are formulated for the purpose of promoting the high-quality development of the water supply undertaking, ensuring water supply safety, improving water supply service standards, and better adapting to economic and social development and the needs of the people's lives.

Article 2 — These Regulations apply to the work of water supply, the use of water supply, and related administrative activities.

For the purposes of these Regulations, "water supply" means the provision of water for domestic, production, public service, and other uses by relying on facilities for water intake, water conveyance, water purification, and water distribution, and includes urban water supply and large-scale rural water supply.

For the purposes of these Regulations, "large-scale rural water supply" means the provision of water to rural areas (including townships, towns, and villages) through centralized water supply projects whose designed water supply volume and serviced population meet the prescribed scale, or through urban water supply pipe network extension projects, and does not include agricultural irrigation water supply.

Article 3 — The development of the water supply undertaking shall implement the line, principles, policies, decisions, and arrangements of the Party and the state, adhere to the people-centered approach and the coordinated development of urban and rural areas, adhere to the public welfare nature, combine the development of water sources with water conservation, continuously enhance the capacity to ensure water supply safety, and promote the equalization of water supply services.

Article 4 — The state shall improve policies and measures to support the development of the water supply undertaking.

People's governments at or above the county level shall incorporate the development of the water supply undertaking into the relevant plans for national economic and social development.

Article 5 — Local people's governments at or above the county level shall assume the primary responsibility for ensuring water supply safety within their respective administrative regions, strengthen organizational leadership over water supply work, coordinate the study and resolution of major issues in water supply work, and include the funds required for water supply work in their budgets at the corresponding level.

Article 6 — The housing and urban-rural development authority and the water administration authority of the State Council shall be respectively responsible for guiding urban water supply and rural water supply work nationwide. The housing and urban-rural development authorities and water administration authorities of the people's governments of provinces and autonomous regions shall be respectively responsible for guiding urban water supply and rural water supply work within their respective administrative regions.

The housing and urban-rural development authorities and water administration authorities of the people's governments of municipalities directly under the central government, of cities divided into districts, and of counties shall be respectively responsible for the administration of urban water supply and rural water supply within their respective administrative regions.

Local people's governments at or above the county level may designate a single department to be uniformly responsible for guiding water supply work or for the administration of water supply work.

The disease prevention and control departments of people's governments at or above the county level shall be responsible for the supervision and administration of drinking water sanitation.

The ecology and environment, market regulation, natural resources, and other relevant departments of people's governments at or above the county level shall be responsible for water supply-related work within their respective duties.

The departments specified in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of this Article are collectively referred to as the water supply competent authorities.

Article 7 — The state shall encourage and support the research and development, transformation of achievements, and promotion and application of water supply science and technology, strengthen the cultivation of water supply professionals, promote the advancement of water supply science and technology, and enhance the level of automation, digitization, and intelligence of water supply work.

Article 8 — Units and individuals that have made outstanding achievements in water supply work shall be rewarded in accordance with the relevant state provisions.

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Chapter II — Water Supply Sources

Article 9 — Local people's governments at or above the county level shall, in light of the economic and social development of their respective regions and the endowment of water resources, rationally arrange and lay out water supply sources and strengthen the construction of water supply sources.

Local people's governments at or above the county level shall, according to actual needs, organize the preparation of relevant plans for the construction of water supply sources. The relevant plans for the construction of water supply sources shall be coordinated with territorial spatial planning, and the reasonable needs involving land and space use shall be incorporated into the territorial spatial planning implementation supervision information system for overall safeguarding.

Article 10 — The construction of water supply sources shall coordinate surface water and groundwater, and local water and externally diverted water, so as to achieve complementarity among multiple water sources; where water is supplied from a single water source, emergency water sources or standby water sources shall be constructed in accordance with the relevant state provisions; and in areas where conditions permit, regional networked water supply may be carried out.

Coastal water-scarce areas and islands shall be encouraged to promote desalinated seawater as a supplementary water source in light of local conditions.

Article 11 — Where externally diverted water is used as a source of drinking water, local people's governments at or above the county level shall ensure that the local water source and the externally diverted water source can be switched in a timely manner.

The management unit of a water diversion project shall strengthen the monitoring, inspection, patrolling, repair, and maintenance of the facilities and equipment of the water diversion project to ensure their safe operation; where the normal water diversion might be affected by the repair of facilities and equipment or by emergencies, the management unit of the water diversion project shall, according to the scope of impact, promptly notify the relevant local people's governments at or above the county level in the water-receiving areas.

Article 12 — The ecology and environment, water administration, and other relevant departments of people's governments at or above the county level shall carry out, in accordance with the law, the standardized construction of drinking water source areas, implement the protective measures for drinking water source protection zones, and establish mechanisms for water quality monitoring, early warning, and information sharing of drinking water sources, so as to ensure that the water quality of drinking water sources conforms to the relevant state standards.

The water administration authorities of people's governments at or above the county level shall coordinate the allocation of water volume in drinking water source areas and strengthen hydrological and water resources monitoring of drinking water source areas.

The ecology and environment authorities of people's governments at or above the county level shall, together with the relevant departments, do a good job of water environment monitoring of drinking water source areas, strengthen the supervision and administration of ecological and environmental protection of drinking water source areas, investigate and assess the environmental conditions and pollution risks of drinking water source areas, screen out possible pollution risk factors, and take corresponding risk prevention measures.

The management unit of a water diversion project shall take measures to ensure that the quality of diverted water conforms to the relevant state standards.

Chapter III — Water Supply Project Construction

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Article 13 — Local people's governments at or above the county level shall strengthen the overall planning of water supply project construction and ensure the coordinated development of water supply project construction and urban-rural construction.

Local people's governments at or above the county level shall renovate and upgrade water supply facilities that affect water supply quality, impair water supply safety, or are aged and disrepair.

In areas with underground utility tunnels, urban water supply pipelines shall be incorporated into the underground utility tunnels where conditions permit.

Article 14 — The construction of water supply projects shall conform to the provisions of relevant laws, regulations, and rules and the requirements of relevant state standards.

The survey, design, construction, and supervision of water supply projects shall be entrusted to units with corresponding qualifications. Units that have not obtained the corresponding qualifications, or that exceed the scope permitted by their qualification levels, are prohibited from undertaking the survey, design, construction, and supervision of water supply projects.

Article 15 — For concealed works in water supply projects, the unit undertaking the project construction (hereinafter referred to as the construction unit) shall do a good job of quality inspection and truthfully record the relevant circumstances. Before concealed works are concealed, the construction unit shall, in accordance with the law, notify the owner of the project (hereinafter referred to as the project owner) and others to conduct inspection. The project owner may, as needed, invite relevant units to participate in the inspection.

Upon completion of a water supply project, acceptance shall be organized in accordance with the relevant state provisions; a project that has not been accepted or that fails acceptance shall not be put into use. Upon completion acceptance of a water supply project, the project owner shall promptly transfer the water supply project archives to the relevant archives institutions in accordance with the provisions.

Article 16 — The water supply competent authorities shall, in accordance with the requirements of relevant state standards, coordinate the construction of regional centralized pressure-regulating and storage facilities.

Where the water pressure requirements of a newly built, rebuilt, or expanded construction project exceed the service pressure of the water supply pipe network, the project owner shall construct supporting pressure-regulating and storage facilities.

Where the pressure-regulating and storage facilities and other shared water supply facilities (hereinafter collectively referred to as shared water supply facilities) jointly owned by the owners within the building plot of a residential development do not conform to the relevant provisions and the requirements of relevant state standards, local people's governments at or above the county level shall, in accordance with the law, organize their renovation in a planned manner.

For the purposes of these Regulations, "pressure-regulating and storage facilities" means the water supply facilities used to adjust the water pressure and water volume in the water supply pipe network before conveying the water to water users and individuals (hereinafter collectively referred to as users).

Chapter IV — Water Supply Operation and Services

Article 17 — A water supply unit shall be registered in accordance with the law and obtain legal person status, and shall satisfy the following conditions:

(1) it has facilities and equipment commensurate with the water supply activities it engages in;

(2) it has professionally trained and qualified staff, and the operators of relevant posts have passed physical examinations in accordance with the provisions;

(3) it has management capacity and water quality testing capacity commensurate with the scale of water supply;

(4) it has sound management systems for water quality testing and the operation and maintenance of water supply facilities.

A water supply unit shall obtain a sanitary permit in accordance with the law. Products used by a water supply unit that involve drinking water sanitation safety shall conform to the national sanitary standards and sanitary norms, and shall obtain sanitary permits in accordance with the law.

Article 18 — The water supply competent authorities shall, by signing operation and service agreements with water supply units and other means, specify matters such as the scope, standards, norms, and requirements of water supply services, as well as service quality evaluation and exit mechanisms.

A water supply unit shall comply with the relevant service standards, norms, and requirements for water supply, strengthen internal management, continuously improve the quality and efficiency of water supply services, and provide users with safe, convenient, continuous, stable, accurately metered, open, and transparent water supply services.

Article 19 — A water supply unit shall, through means convenient for public awareness, disclose to the public information such as the procedures for water supply connection, service standards, tariff standards, and water quality testing, and shall provide information inquiry services.

Article 20 — A water supply unit shall provide convenience for users to apply for water supply connection through multiple service channels such as handling at business outlets and online handling.

Where a construction project within the coverage of the water supply pipe network needs to apply for water supply connection, the project owner shall apply for water supply connection before the commencement of construction, and the water supply unit shall handle the application in a timely manner.

Article 21 — A water supply unit shall, in accordance with state provisions and the testing indicators, testing frequency, and testing methods required by the relevant standards, regularly test the water quality of raw water, treated water leaving the plant, and water in the pipe network, so as to ensure that the quality of supplied water conforms to the national sanitary standards for drinking water.

Where a water supply unit discovers that the quality of raw water does not conform to the relevant state standards, it shall promptly take corresponding measures and report to the water supply competent authorities. The water supply competent authorities shall promptly notify the ecology and environment, disease prevention and control, and other relevant departments, which shall promptly verify and handle the matter.

The water supply competent authorities of people's governments at or above the provincial level shall, together with the relevant departments, improve the water quality monitoring system for water supply.

Article 22 — A water supply unit shall, in accordance with relevant state provisions, set up pressure measuring points on the water supply pipe network, do a good job of water pressure monitoring, and ensure that the pressure of the water supply pipe network conforms to the standards prescribed by the state.

Article 23 — A water supply unit shall maintain uninterrupted water supply. Where it is truly necessary to temporarily stop water supply due to reasons such as project construction or equipment repair, the water supply unit shall announce to the public or notify users in writing 24 hours in advance, and strictly control the duration and scope of the water supply interruption; where the water supply interruption has a relatively large impact, it shall be reported to the water supply competent authorities for approval, and measures such as providing temporary water supply shall be taken to ensure the basic domestic water use of residents.

Where, due to emergencies such as natural disasters or accidents and catastrophes, users cannot be notified in advance in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the water supply unit shall

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notify users while carrying out emergency repairs, and shall report to the water supply competent authorities.

Where a temporary interruption of water supply might affect firefighting and rescue, the water supply unit shall notify the local fire rescue authorities in advance.

Article 24 — Users shall use water safely and conserve water. The pipes, faucets, and other water-using equipment installed by water users themselves shall conform to the relevant state standards.

Theft of water or the resale of water without the consent of the water supply unit is prohibited.

Article 25 — Users shall pay water charges on time in accordance with the data produced by the settlement metering instruments and the water price standards; rural users that do not have the conditions for water metering shall pay water charges in accordance with the relevant provisions or agreements.

Article 26 — The formulation and adjustment of urban water supply prices shall follow the principles of covering costs, reasonable returns, and fair burden sharing, and shall comprehensively take into account factors such as promoting water conservation and the affordability of users. Tiered water pricing shall be implemented for urban residents' domestic water use, and progressive markup for exceeding the quota (plan) shall be implemented for non-residential water use. Where a water supply unit finds it difficult to achieve the permitted revenue because the water supply price adjustment is not in place, the urban people's government shall provide appropriate compensation. A water supply unit shall take measures to effectively control production and operation costs. The measures for the administration of urban water supply prices shall be formulated by the price authority of the State Council together with the housing and urban-rural development authority of the State Council.

The price authority of the State Council shall, together with the water administration authority of the State Council, improve the mechanism for the formation of rural water supply prices in light of the actual conditions of rural water supply.

Article 27 — A water supply unit shall establish a mechanism for handling complaints about water supply service quality, handle in a timely and proper manner issues such as water supply service quality reported by users, and give feedback to users on the handling results; where a user is dissatisfied with the handling result, the user may complain to the water supply competent authorities, which shall give a timely reply. Users may also directly complain to the water supply competent authorities about issues such as water supply service quality.

Chapter V — Management and Protection of Water Supply Facilities

Article 28 — A water supply unit shall, in accordance with relevant state provisions and technical norms, operate and maintain the water supply facilities under its management, such as special water supply reservoirs, water diversion channels, water intakes, pumping stations, pressure-regulating and storage facilities, well groups, water transmission (distribution) pipe networks, metering instruments, water purification (distribution) plants, and public water stations, implement various safety precautions, carry out regular inspections and repairs, and conduct safety risk monitoring and the investigation and control of hidden dangers, so as to ensure safe operation.

A water supply unit shall take measures such as the renovation and upgrading of the water supply pipe network, regulation of water supply pressure, and intelligent management to strictly control leakage and loss of the water supply pipe network.

When a water supply unit maintains or repairs water supply facilities, no unit or individual may obstruct it, and the relevant units shall provide support and assistance.

Article 29 — The shared water supply facilities of newly built residential buildings, as well as the shared water supply facilities of residential buildings renovated under the organization of local people's governments, shall be handed over to water supply units for operation and maintenance in accordance with

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the law. For the shared water supply facilities of residential buildings other than those specified above, local people's governments at or above the county level shall organize their gradual handover to water supply units for operation and maintenance in accordance with the law. Where the shared water supply facilities of residential buildings are handed over to water supply units for operation and maintenance, the operation and maintenance expenses shall be implemented in accordance with the relevant state provisions.

Where pressure-regulating and storage facilities and other water supply facilities constructed in support of buildings other than residential buildings are entrusted to water supply units for operation and maintenance, the operation and maintenance expenses shall be borne by the entrusting party and shall not be included in the cost of water supply.

The operation and maintenance of pressure-regulating and storage facilities shall conform to the relevant state provisions and technical norms. The relevant operation and maintenance units shall establish and improve management systems, conduct regular cleaning, disinfection, and water quality testing, and disclose water quality information, so as to ensure that the water quality and water pressure conform to the relevant state standards.

Article 30 — Local people's governments at or above the county level shall, according to actual needs, delineate the safety protection zones above and below ground for water supply facilities. Within the safety protection zones, the following activities endangering the safety of water supply facilities are prohibited:

(1) digging pits and removing soil;

(2) constructing buildings and structures;

(3) stacking or dumping flammable, explosive, toxic, or hazardous articles, or corrosive, radioactive, or infectious substances;

(4) other activities endangering the safety of water supply facilities.

Article 31 — No unit or individual may renovate, dismantle, or relocate water supply facilities without authorization.

Where it is truly necessary to renovate, dismantle, or relocate water supply facilities due to project construction, the project owner shall consult with the water supply unit, determine the project plan, and take measures to ensure the safe and stable operation of the water supply facilities; the expenses for the renovation, dismantlement, relocation, and the measures taken shall be borne by the project owner. The project owner shall report to the water supply competent authorities 15 days before the commencement of construction.

Where the renovation, dismantlement, or relocation of water supply facilities involves fire water supply facilities, it shall conform to fire protection technical standards and shall not affect firefighting and fire emergency rescue; the water supply unit shall notify the local fire rescue authorities in advance.

Article 32 — Before the commencement of a construction project, the project owner or the construction unit shall ascertain the relevant conditions of underground water supply facilities within the scope of the project construction. The water supply unit and the relevant archives institutions and other units shall promptly provide relevant materials.

Where the construction of a project might affect the safety of water supply facilities, the project owner or the construction unit shall agree with the water supply unit on corresponding protective measures in advance, and the construction unit shall be responsible for implementing them.

Article 33 — Units that produce or use toxic or hazardous articles or corrosive, radioactive, or infectious substances shall not directly connect their production water facilities to the water supply facilities of a water supply unit.

It is prohibited to connect self-built water supply facilities to the water supply facilities of a water supply unit without authorization; where connection is truly necessary under special circumstances, it shall be subject to the consent of the water supply unit, and necessary protective measures shall be taken at the connection point.

Without the consent of the water supply unit, water may not be pumped directly from water supply facilities by installing pumps.

Article 34 — The units responsible for the operation and maintenance of the information systems of water supply facilities shall establish and improve network security management systems and implement security requirements such as network security protection measures; among them, the important network facilities and information systems shall, in accordance with the law, be included in the scope of critical information infrastructure and receive key protection.

Article 35 — The water supply competent authorities and other relevant departments shall, according to the division of duties, strengthen the supervision and inspection of water supply operation and services and the operation and maintenance of water supply facilities, and regulate supervision and inspection conduct. The water supply competent authorities and other relevant departments shall strengthen coordination and cooperation, implement joint inspection where joint inspection can be carried out, and conduct off-site inspection rather than on-site inspection where off-site inspection can be conducted through non-contact technical means.

Where the water supply competent authorities and other relevant departments need to conduct on-site inspection of water supply units, they may require the relevant units and individuals to explain relevant matters, consult and copy relevant materials, inquire about and inspect relevant information systems, and may conduct on-site testing. The relevant units and individuals shall cooperate and shall not refuse or obstruct.

Chapter VI — Water Supply Emergency Management and Response

Article 36 — Local people's governments at or above the county level shall, in accordance with the law, formulate emergency response plans for water supply in their respective regions, coordinate the reserve and dispatch of emergency supplies for water supply, and regularly organize emergency drills for water supply.

Article 37 — A water supply unit shall, in light of the emergency response plan for water supply in its region, formulate its own specific emergency response plan for water supply, equip itself with corresponding emergency supplies for water supply, and regularly carry out emergency drills for water supply.

A water supply unit shall strengthen the management and control of water supply safety risks, implement various safety precautions, and promptly investigate and eliminate water supply safety hazards.

Article 38 — After the occurrence of an emergency that affects water supply safety, local people's governments at or above the county level shall immediately initiate an emergency response, and, in light of the specific circumstances of the emergency, organize and carry out work such as emergency water supply, pollution disposal, and water source switching, giving priority to ensuring domestic water use while taking into account other water uses, so as to minimize the impact of the emergency.

The relevant departments of local people's governments at or above the county level shall, in accordance with the unified arrangements of the people's government at the corresponding level, do a good job of the various tasks of water supply emergency response.

Article 39 — After the occurrence of an emergency that affects water supply safety, a water supply unit shall, in light of the specific circumstances of the emergency, take emergency response measures such as repairing water supply facilities, adding raw water pretreatment facilities, and upgrading the treatment processes of water purification facilities, so as to ensure normal water supply. Where normal water supply is

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truly impossible under special circumstances, the water supply unit may take measures such as reducing the volume of water supply or lowering the water supply pressure, promptly inform users of matters requiring attention in water use, and report to the water supply competent authorities.

Article 40 — The relevant units and individuals shall cooperate with the water supply emergency response measures taken by local people's governments and water supply units, actively participate in emergency response work, and assist in maintaining social order.

Chapter VII — Legal Liability

Article 41 — Where the management unit of a water diversion project fails to monitor, inspect, patrol, repair, and maintain the facilities and equipment of the water diversion project, or fails to take measures to ensure the quality of diverted water, the water administration authority shall order it to make corrections and may impose a fine of not more than 50,000 yuan; where it refuses to make corrections or serious consequences are caused, a fine of not less than 50,000 yuan and not more than 500,000 yuan shall be imposed.

Where the management unit of a water diversion project fails, in accordance with the provisions, to notify the relevant local people's governments at or above the county level in the water-receiving areas of circumstances that might affect normal water diversion, the water administration authority shall give it a warning and may impose a fine of not more than 50,000 yuan; where serious consequences are caused, a fine of not less than 50,000 yuan and not more than 500,000 yuan shall be imposed.

Article 42 — Where a water supply unit fails to disclose to the public information such as the procedures for water supply connection, service standards, and water quality testing, the water supply competent authorities shall order it to make corrections; where it refuses to make corrections, a fine of not less than 20,000 yuan and not more than 100,000 yuan shall be imposed.

Article 43 — Where a water supply unit falls under any of the following circumstances, the water supply competent authorities shall order it to make corrections and may impose a fine of not more than 50,000 yuan; where it refuses to make corrections or serious consequences are caused, a fine of not less than 50,000 yuan and not more than 500,000 yuan shall be imposed:

(1) engaging in water supply operation and services without satisfying the conditions prescribed by these Regulations;

(2) failing to comply with the relevant service standards, norms, and requirements for water supply;

(3) failing to test the water quality of raw water, treated water leaving the plant, and water in the pipe network in accordance with the provisions;

(4) failing to take measures or to report to the water supply competent authorities upon discovering that the quality of raw water does not conform to the relevant state standards;

(5) the pressure of the water supply pipe network not conforming to the standards prescribed by the state;

(6) stopping water supply without authorization, or failing to announce to the public or notify users in writing when it is truly necessary to temporarily stop water supply;

(7) failing to operate and maintain the water supply facilities under its management in accordance with the provisions;

(8) failing to promptly repair water supply facilities after a fault occurs.

Where the operation and maintenance of pressure-regulating and storage facilities does not conform to the relevant state provisions and technical norms, the water supply competent authorities and the disease prevention and control departments shall impose punishment in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph according to the division of duties.

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Where a water supply unit uses products involving drinking water sanitation safety that do not conform to the national sanitary standards and sanitary norms or that have not obtained sanitary permits in accordance with the law, the disease prevention and control department of the people's government at or above the county level shall order it to make corrections and may impose a fine of not more than 50,000 yuan; where it refuses to make corrections or serious consequences are caused, a fine of not less than 50,000 yuan and not more than 200,000 yuan shall be imposed.

Article 44 — Where a project owner or a construction unit fails to ascertain, before the commencement of construction, the relevant conditions of underground water supply facilities within the scope of the project construction, or fails to agree with the water supply unit on corresponding protective measures in advance, the water supply competent authorities shall order it to stop construction, make corrections within a prescribed time limit, or take other remedial measures, and give it a warning; a fine of not more than 50,000 yuan may be imposed on the unit, and a fine of not more than 10,000 yuan may be imposed on the individual; where it refuses to make corrections or the circumstances are serious, a fine of not less than 50,000 yuan and not more than 300,000 yuan shall be imposed on the unit, and a fine of not less than 10,000 yuan and not more than 50,000 yuan shall be imposed on the individual.

Article 45 — Where a person commits any of the following acts affecting water supply safety, the water supply competent authorities shall order it to cease the illegal act, restore the original state, or take other remedial measures; a fine of not more than 50,000 yuan may be imposed on the unit, and a fine of not more than 10,000 yuan may be imposed on the individual; where it refuses to make corrections or the circumstances are serious, a fine of not less than 50,000 yuan and not more than 500,000 yuan shall be imposed on the unit, and a fine of not less than 10,000 yuan and not more than 50,000 yuan shall be imposed on the individual; where there are illegal gains, the illegal gains shall be confiscated; where water supply safety is seriously affected, the water supply may be stopped for a certain period of time:

(1) carrying out, within the safety protection zones above and below ground for water supply facilities, activities endangering the safety of water supply facilities as prescribed by these Regulations;

(2) renovating, dismantling, or relocating water supply facilities without authorization;

(3) a unit that produces or uses toxic or hazardous articles or corrosive, radioactive, or infectious substances directly connecting its production water facilities to the water supply facilities of a water supply unit;

(4) connecting self-built water supply facilities to the water supply facilities of a water supply unit without authorization;

(5) pumping water directly from water supply facilities by installing pumps without the consent of the water supply unit.

Article 46 — Where staff members of local people's governments at various levels and of the relevant departments of people's governments at or above the county level neglect their duties, abuse their powers, or engage in malpractices for personal gain in water supply work, they shall be given sanctions in accordance with the law.

Article 47 — Where a violation of these Regulations causes damage to others, civil liability shall be borne in accordance with the law; where the violation constitutes an act against public security administration, public security administrative punishment shall be imposed by the public security authorities in accordance with the law; where the violation constitutes a crime, criminal liability shall be pursued in accordance with the law.

Chapter VIII — Supplementary Provisions

Article 48 — Where an urban enterprise or public institution provides domestic and public service water to urban water users and individuals outside its own unit through its self-built water supply pipelines and ancillary facilities, it shall be included in the administration of urban water supply.

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Article 49 — Local people's governments at or above the county level shall take measures to promote the standardized construction and professional management and maintenance of rural water supply other than large-scale rural water supply, and establish and improve the water quality assurance system, so as to ensure that the water supply conforms to the relevant state standards. The measures for the administration of rural water supply other than large-scale rural water supply shall be formulated by the water administration authority of the State Council together with the relevant departments of the State Council.

Article 50 — These Regulations shall take effect on June 1, 2026. The Regulations on Urban Water Supply shall be repealed simultaneously.

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