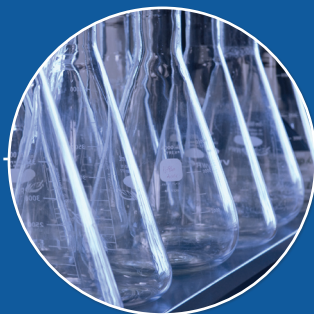




*NSF International Standard /  
American National Standard*

## NSF/ANSI 401 - 2018

Drinking Water Treatment Units –  
Emerging Compounds /  
Incidental Contaminants



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**Drinking Water Treatment Units –  
Emerging Compounds / Incidental Contaminants**

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## Contents

1	General .....	1
1.1	Purpose.....	1
1.2	Scope .....	1
1.3	Alternate materials, designs, and construction.....	1
1.4	Chemical and mechanical reduction performance claims .....	1
1.5	Minimum requirements .....	2
1.6	Treatment train.....	2
2	Normative references .....	2
3	Definitions .....	3
4	Materials .....	3
4.1	Materials in contact with drinking water .....	3
4.2	Membrane preservatives .....	4
4.3	Temperature resistance .....	4
4.4	Materials evaluation.....	4
4.5	Gas chromatography/mass spectroscopy (GC/MS) analysis .....	6
4.6	Materials in contact with the user's mouth.....	8
5	Structural performance .....	12
5.1	Structural integrity .....	12
5.2	Acceptance .....	12
5.3	Working pressure.....	13
5.4	Structural integrity test methods .....	13
6	Minimum performance requirements.....	19
6.1	Performance indication of chemical reduction capacity.....	19
6.2	Elements .....	20
6.3	Flow control.....	20
6.4	Drinking fountain outlets .....	21
6.5	Hazards.....	21
6.6	Systems used in bottled water plants .....	21
6.7	Operation temperature.....	21
6.8	POE rated pressure drop.....	21
6.9	Minimum service flow.....	21
6.10	Rated service flow.....	22
6.11	Active agents and additives .....	22
7	Elective performance claims – Test methods.....	23
7.1	General requirements .....	23
7.2	Chemical reduction claims.....	25
8	Instruction and information .....	33
8.1	Installation, operation, and maintenance instructions.....	33
8.2	Data plate.....	34
8.3	Replacement components .....	35
8.4	Performance data sheet .....	36
Annex A	.....	39
Annex B	Test method for evaluating mouth drawn water treatment units .....	41
B.1	Scope and purpose.....	41
B.2	Method .....	41

B.3	Sampling .....	41
Annex C	Test method for evaluating squeeze bottle drinking water treatment units .....	45
C.1	Scope and purpose .....	45
C.2	Method – Mechanical gripper apparatus .....	45
C.3	Alternate method – Pressurized bottle.....	46
C.4	Sampling .....	46
Annex D	Evaluation methods for systems with multiple technologies – Treatment train.....	49
D.1	Requirements for the evaluation of a system containing multiple, sequential treatment technologies .....	49
D.2	Example application of treatment train option B .....	50
D.3	Example application of treatment train option C .....	51
Annex E	Methods and procedures to minimize premature filter plugging.....	53
E.1	Mechanical filtration component of tested system.....	53
E.2	Mechanical filtration of waters .....	53
E.3	Disinfection and cleaning of test apparatus .....	53
E.4	Antimicrobial treatment .....	54
E.5	Methanol used as carrier solvent.....	54
E.6	Operational cycle .....	55
Interpretation Annex	.....	57



## Foreword<sup>2</sup>

The purpose of this Standard is to establish minimum requirements for materials, design and construction, and performance of drinking water treatment systems that are designed to reduce emerging compounds in public or private water supplies, such as pharmaceutical, personal care products (PPCPs), and endocrine disrupting compounds (EDCs).

While standards have existed to evaluate treatment products designed to reduce a wide range of potential compounds and contaminants in drinking water, there have been none for emerging compounds. These compounds have an increasing awareness among consumers and a desired demonstration of reduction among product manufacturers causing the need for proper methods of test and criteria.

In 2008, a task group was formed and charged with making recommendations to the Joint Committee regarding the feasibility of producing a standard (or standards) for EDCs and PPCPs. A subtask group was also formed in 2008 and charged with surveying data on target compounds and classes of compounds and to evaluate the state of analytical capabilities for these compounds.

The initial list of contaminants included in this Standard represent identified pharmaceutical, personal care and EDC compounds that have been identified in published studies as occurring with the highest frequency, and/or at the highest levels of those compounds identified and studied. While occurring at levels well below any known or measured health effect, the mere presence of these compounds in drinking water has resulted in increased concern on the part of consumers. It is anticipated that with the advancement of science additional compounds or classes of compounds will be identified that will result in similar levels of concern for consumers. It is envisioned that NSF/ANSI 401 can become the repository for these contaminants.

It has been discussed that should future toxicological studies and/or research determine that any of the compounds in this Standard pose health risks at the concentrations in this Standard, that the claims should be removed from this Standard and re-established in the appropriate health effects standard (e.g., NSF/ANSI 53).

This version includes the following revisions:

### Issue 10

This revision addresses inconsistent language across the scopes of the DWTU Standards and adds clarifying language on systems that include components or functions covered under other NSF Standards.

### Issue 11

This revision adds clarification to the product literature requirements under Section 8.3 for replacement components.

### Issue 13

This revision corrects the maximum permissible product water concentration for atenolol from 60 ng/L to 30 ng/L under the performance data sheet reduction claims table (Table 8.1).

This Standard was developed by the NSF Joint Committee on Drinking Water Treatment Units using the consensus process described by the American National Standards Institute.

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<sup>2</sup> The information contained in this Foreword is not part of this American National Standard (ANS) and has not been processed in accordance with ANSI's requirements for an ANS. Therefore, this Foreword may contain material that has not been subjected to public review or a consensus process. In addition, it does not contain requirements necessary for conformance to the Standard.

Suggestions for improvement of this Standard are welcome. This Standard is maintained on a Continuous Maintenance schedule and can be opened for comment at any time. Comments should be sent to: Chair, Joint Committee on Drinking Water Treatment Units at [standards@nsf.org](mailto:standards@nsf.org), or c/o NSF International, Standards Department, PO Box 130140, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48113-0140, USA.

# NSF/ANSI Standard for Drinking Water Treatment Units – Drinking Water Treatment Units – Emerging Compounds / Incidental Contaminants

## 1 General

### 1.1 Purpose

It is the purpose of this Standard to establish minimum requirements for materials, design and construction, and performance of drinking water treatment systems that are designed to reduce specific emerging compounds / incidental contaminants in public or private water supplies, such as pharmaceutical, personal care products, and endocrine disrupting compounds. This Standard also specifies the minimum product literature and labeling information that a manufacturer shall supply to authorized representatives and system owners as well as the minimum service-related obligations that the manufacturer shall extend to system owners.

### 1.2 Scope

The point-of-use (POU) and point-of-entry (POE) systems addressed by this Standard are designed to be used for the reduction of specific substances that may be present in drinking water (public or private), considered to be microbiologically safe and of known quality. Systems covered under this Standard are intended to reduce substances that are at very low, yet measurable concentrations, but not at definitive concentrations of known health concern. These substances may be soluble or particulate in nature but their presence, even at very low concentrations, may influence public acceptance / perception of the drinking water quality. The systems addressed by this Standard are not intended for reducing these specific substances at higher concentrations that may have a known acute or chronic health effect. It is recognized that a system may be effective in reducing one or more of the emerging compounds / incidental contaminants listed in this Standard, but systems are not required to control all. Systems with manufacturer claims that include components or functions covered under other NSF or NSF/ANSI Standards or criteria shall conform to the applicable requirements therein. Systems covered by this Standard are not intended to be used with drinking water that is microbiologically unsafe or of unknown quality without adequate disinfection before or after the system.

NOTE — Systems that are compliant with NSF/ANSI 55 Class A or other standards that cover technologies to treat microbiologically unsafe water (e.g., US EPA Guide Standard and Protocol for Testing Microbiological Water Purifiers or NSF P231) are examples of demonstrating adequate disinfection before or after the system.

### 1.3 Alternate materials, designs, and construction

While specific materials, designs, and construction may be stipulated in this Standard, systems that incorporate alternate materials, designs, and construction may be acceptable when it is verified that such systems meet the applicable requirements stated herein.

### 1.4 Chemical and mechanical reduction performance claims

1.4.1 All NSF/ANSI 401 performance claims shall be verified and substantiated by test data generated under the requirements of NSF/ANSI 401.