NSF/ANSI 53 - 2004

Drinking water treatment units — Health effects

NSF International Standard/ American National Standard

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Drinking water treatment units – Health effects

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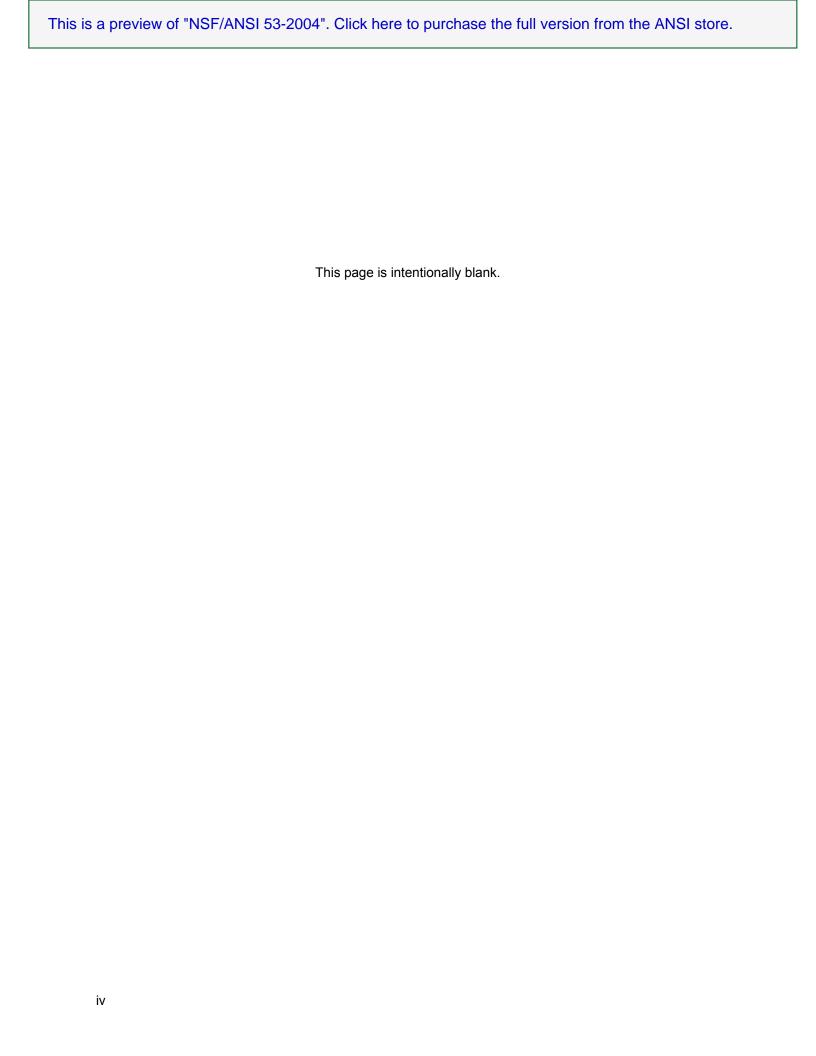
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Contents

Fore	word		vii		
1	Gener	al	1		
	1.1	Purpose			
	1.2	Scope			
	1.3	Minimum requirements			
	1.4	Chemical and mechanical reduction performance claims			
	1.5	Standard review			
	-				
2	Norma	ative references	3		
3	Definit	iions	4		
4	Materi	Materials			
•	4.1	Materials in contact with drinking water			
	4.2	Materials evaluation			
	4.2.1	Analytical methods			
	4.2.2	Exposure water			
	4.2.3	Exposure			
		1 – Extraction testing parameters			
		2 – Formulation dependent extraction testing parameters			
		3 – Materials listed in U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21,			
	not rec	quiring formulation review	14		
	rable	4 – Non-specific extraction testing parameters	15		
5	Structi	ural performance	16		
	5.1	Structural integrity			
	5.1.1	Acceptance			
	Table	5 – Structural integrity testing requirements			
	5.1.2	Working pressure			
	5.1.3	Structural integrity test methods			
	5.1.3.1				
	5.1.3.2	11			
		21 – Structural testing apparatus			
	5.1.3.3				
	5.1.3.4				
	5.1.3.5				
	0				
6		um performance requirements			
	6.1	Performance indication of chemical reduction capacity			
	6.1.4	Performance indication device verification test			
	6.1.4.1	11			
	6.1.4.2				
	6.1.4.3				
	6.2	Elements			
	6.3	Flow control	23		
	6.4	Waste connections			
	6.5	Product water dispensing outlets	23		
	6.6	Hazards	23		
	6.7	Systems used in bottled water plants			
	6.8	Operation temperature			
	6.9	Rated pressure drop			
	6.10	Minimum service flow			
		6 – Minimum service flow			

	6.11	Rated service flow	24
	6.12	Active agents and additives	25
	6.13	Filter media	25
7		ory testing for elective claims	
	7.1	General requirements	26
	7.1.1	Aesthetic effects claims	
	7.1.2	Apparatus	
	Figure 2	2– Example test apparatus	
	7.2	Chemical reduction claims	
	7.2.1	Organic chemical reduction testing	
	7.2.1.1		
		Chemical reduction requirements	
	7.2.1.2	Apparatus	
	7.2.1.3	Analytical methods	
	7.2.1.4	Servicing of components	
	7.2.1.5	General test water	
	7.2.1.6	Cycle time	
	7.2.1.7	Methods	
	7.2.1.8	Sampling	
	7.2.2	Inorganic reduction testing	
	7.2.2.1	Inorganic reduction claims	
		Chemical reduction requirements	
	7.2.2.2	Apparatus	
	7.2.2.3	Analytical methods	
	7.2.2.4	Servicing of components	
	7.2.2.5	General test water	
	7.2.2.6	Cycle time	
	7.2.2.7	Methods	
	7.2.2.8	Sampling	33
	7.2.3	Radon reduction testing	35
	7.2.3.1	Radon reduction method	35
	Table 9	Radon reduction requirements	
	7.2.3.2	Retention of radon decay products	36
	7.2.3.3	Gamma radiation exposure	36
	7.2.3.4	Progeny activity at end of life	36
	7.2.3.5	Apparatus	
	7.2.3.6	Analytical methods	
	7.2.3.7	Servicing of components	
	7.2.3.8	Radon challenge water	
	7.2.3.9	Cycle time	
	7.2.3.10		
	7.2.3.1		
	7.2.4	VOC reduction – surrogate organic chemical testing	
	7.2.4.1	VOC reduction claims	39
		0 – Organic chemicals included by surrogate testing	39
	7.2.4.2	Apparatus	40
	7.2.4.3	Analytical methods	40
	7.2.4.4	Servicing of components	
	7.2.4.5	General test water	41
	7.2.4.6	Cycle time	
	7.2.4.7	Methods	
	7.2.4.8	Sampling	

7.3 Mechanical filtration reduction claims	
7.3.1 Asbestos reduction testing	43
7.3.1.1 Asbestos reduction claims	43
7.3.1.2 Apparatus	43
7.3.1.3 Analytical methods	
7.3.1.4 Test water	
7.3.1.5 Cycle time	
7.3.1.6 Methods	
7.3.1.7 Sampling – Plumbed-in systems without reservoir and plumbed-in systems with	
reservoir	11
7.3.2 Cyst reduction	
7.3.2.1 Live Cryptosporidium parvum oocyst reduction	
7.3.2.2 Polystyrene microsphere reduction for systems other than those used in bottled	40
water plants	40
7.2.2.2. Deliver were microarders and action for existence wood in bottled water plants	40
7.3.2.3 Polystyrene microsphere reduction for systems used in bottled water plants	
7.3.3 Turbidity reduction challenge	
7.3.3.1 Turbidity reduction claims	
7.3.3.2 Apparatus	
7.3.3.3 Analytical methods	
7.3.3.4 Test water	
7.3.3.6 Methods	55
7.3.3.7 Sampling	56
7.4 Metals reduction testing	57
7.4.1 Pentavalent arsenic reduction testing	57
7.4.1.1 Pentavalent arsenic reduction claims	
Table 11 – Pentavalent arsenic requirements	
7.4.1.2 Apparatus	
7.4.1.3 Analytical methods	
7.4.1.4 Pentavalent arsenic reduction test water	
7.4.1.5 Cycle time	
7.4.1.6 Methods	
7.4.1.7 Sampling	
7.4.2 General metals reduction	
7.4.2.1 General metals reduction testing	
Table 12 – General metals reduction requirements	
7.4.2.2 Apparatus	
7.4.2.3 Analytical methods	
7.4.2.4 Servicing of components	
7.4.2.5 Metals reduction test waters	
7.4.2.6 Cycle time	
7.4.2.7 Methods	
7.4.2.8 Sampling	
7.4.3 Lead reduction testing	64
7.4.3.1 Lead reduction claims	64
Table 13 – Lead reduction requirements	64
7.4.3.2 Apparatus	64
7.4.3.3 Analytical methods	
7.4.3.4 Servicing of components	
7.4.3.5 Metals reduction waters for lead	
7.4.3.6 Cycle time	
7.4.3.7 Methods	
7.4.3.8 Sampling	
7.4.4 Mercury reduction testing	
7.4.4.1 Mercury reduction testing	
Table 14 – Mercury reduction requirements	
7.4.4.2 Apparatus	/ با

		3 Analytical methods	
	7.4.4.4	Servicing of components	67
	7.4.4.5	Mercury reduction test waters	67
	7.4.4.6	Cycle time	68
	7.4.4.7	' Methods	68
	7.4.4.8	Sampling	68
8	Instruc	tion and information	69
	8.1	Installation, operation, and maintenance instructions	
	8.2	Data plate	
	8.3	Replacement components	
	8.4	Performance data sheet	
	Table	14 – Performance data sheet reduction claims	73
	Table	15 – Performance data sheet reduction claims for organic chemicals	75
		16 – Performance data sheet performance claims for percent reduction	
Ann	exes		
Α	Test m	nethod for detecting and enumerating Cryptosporidium parvum oocysts	A1
	A.1	Summary of method	
	A.2	Equipment	
	A.3	Reagents	
	A.4	Safety	
	A.5	Enumeration of stock oocyst suspension	
	A.5.1	Procedure using well slides	
	A.6	Procedure	
	A.6.1	Collection of sample	
	A.6.2	Preparing the filtration manifold	
	A.6.3	Membrane filter preparation	
	A.6.4	Sample size	
	A.6.5	Sample application	
	A.6.6	Direct fluorescent antibody staining	
	A.6.7	Filter mounting	
	A.6.8	Computing and reporting counts	A6
	A.7	Quality control	A7
	A.7.1	Minimum requirements	
	A.7.2	Micropipette calibration	A7
	A.7.3	Initial demonstration of laboratory capability	
	A.7.3.1	Method detection limit (MDL)	
	A.7.3.2	2 Initial precision and recovery	A8
	A.7.4	Matrix spike	A8
	A.7.5	Blank (negative control sample)	A9
	A.7.6	Ongoing precision and recovery	
	A.7.7	Positive antigen control	A9
	A.8	Analyst verification	A9
	Table /	A.1 – Éthanol/glycerol series	A10
	Table /	A.2 – Suggested sample volumes for 25 mm membrane filters	A10
	Table /	A.3 – Quality control acceptance criteria for performance tests	A10
В		nethod for detecting and enumerating polystyrene microspheres	
	B.1	Summary of method	
	B.2	Equipment	
	B.3	Reagents	
	B.4	Enumeration of stock micro-spheres	
	B.4.1	Procedure using well slides	
	B.5	Procedure	B2

	B.5.1	Collection of sample	
	B.5.2	Preparing the filtration manifold	B2
	B.5.3	Membrane filter preparation	B2
	B.5.4	Sample size	B3
	B.5.5	Sample application	B3
	B.5.6	Filter mounting	B3
	B.5.7	Computing and reporting counts	B3
	B.6	Quality control	B4
	B.6.1	Minimum requirements	B4
	B.6.2	Micropipette calibration	B5
	B.6.3.1	Method detection limit (MDL)	B5
	B.6.3.2	2 Initial precision and recovery	B5
	B.6.4	Matrix spike	B5
	B.6.5	Blank (negative control sample)	B6
	B.6.6	Ongoing precision and recovery	B6
	B.7	Analyst verification	B7
	Table I	B.1 – Suggested sample volumes for 25 mm membrane filters	
	Table I	B.2 – Quality control acceptance criteria for performance tests for microspheres	B8
С	Examp	oles: Arsenic fact sheets for Performance Data Sheets	C1
	C.1	Example one	C1
	C.2	Example two	C2
D	Key el	ements of a certification program for drinking water treatment systems and components	.D1
	D.1	Marking the product	D1
	D.2	Listing certified companies	D1
	D.3	Annual audits	D1
	D.4	Testing	D2
	D.5	Toxicological evaluation of materials formulations	D2
	D.6	Corrective action	D2
	D.7	Enforcement	D2
	D.8	Administrative review	D2
	D.9	Appeals	D2
	D.10	Complaints	D3
	D.11	Advertising	
	D.12	Records	
	D.13	Public notice	
	D 14	Confidentiality	

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Foreword²

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 specific health-related contaminants in public or private water supplies. NSF/ANSI 53 specifies minimum product literature requirements that manufacturers must provide to authorized representatives and owners.

Water contact materials in Drinking Water Treatment Units listed under NSF/ANSI 42, 44, 53, 55, 58, and 62 are tested and evaluated under a separate protocol from NSF/ANSI 61 with criteria that were developed specifically for the intended end-use. NSF/ANSI 61 listing should not be additionally required for acceptance of these listed units for water contact application.

This edition of the Standard contains the following revisions:

- Section 4.2.3.5 has been revised to clarify how without media testing is to be conducted in complex scenarios involving media that is chemically bound to non-media materials.
- Sections 8.2.2 and 8.3.2 have been revised allowing manufacturers to reference individual chemicals when using the surrogate test for VOC on the packaging and literature review.
 Manufacturers are prohibited from implying that specific testing for the chemical was conducted if only a surrogate test was completed.
- The test dust method as a surrogate for cyst reduction in 7.3.2.4 has been removed following the five-year period from the adoption of testing using live *Cryptosporidium parvum* oocysts and polystyrene microspheres. This revision further clarifies polystyrene microsphere specifications in 7.3.2.2 & 7.3.2.3.
- Section 7.4.4 has been added to clarify the definition of the test water for the 8.5 pH mercury reduction testing.
- Language has been added in sections 3, 6.3, 7.2, 7.3 & 7.4 to address refrigerator filter systems.
 Contaminant reduction testing will be conducted at a flow rate that equals or exceeds the refrigerator filter system flow rate.

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.

Suggestions for improvement of this Standard are welcome. Comments should be sent to Chair, Joint Committee on Drinking Water Treatment Units, c/o NSF International, Standards Department, PO Box 130140, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48113-0140, USA.

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xii

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NSF/ANSI Standard for Drinking Water Treatment Units —

Drinking water treatment units — Health effects

1 General

1.1 Purpose

It is the purpose of this Standard to establish minimum requirements for materials, design and construction, and performance of point-of-use and point-of-entry drinking water treatment systems that are designed to reduce specific health-related contaminants in public or private water supplies. This includes point-of-entry drinking water treatment systems used to treat all or part of the water at the inlet to a residential facility or a bottled water production facility and the material and components used in these systems. 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 and point-of-entry 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). These substances are considered established or potential health hazards. They may be microbiological, chemical, or particulate (including filterable cysts) in nature. It is recognized that a system may be effective in controlling one or more of these contaminants, but it is not required to control all. Activated carbon filter systems covered by this Standard are not intended to be used with water that is microbiologically unsafe or of unknown quality without adequate disinfection before or after the system.

1.3 Minimum requirements

This Standard establishes minimum requirements. Variations may be permitted when it is verified that compared to the systems covered in this Standard the alternate systems are as resistant to wear and physical damage or provide equivalent operation or performance. Systems with components or functions covered under other NSF or NSF/ANSI Standards or Criteria shall comply with those applicable requirements.

1.4 Chemical and mechanical reduction performance claims

- **1.4.1** All NSF/ANSI 53 performance claims shall be verified and substantiated by test data generated under the requirements of NSF/ANSI 53.
- **1.4.2** When making performance claims for substances not specifically addressed in the scope of this Standard or for those substances not specifically addressed but falling under the scope of NSF/ANSI 53, those claims not specifically addressed in the Standard shall be so identified.