

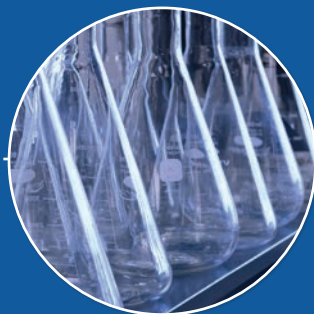


*NSF International Standard /  
American National Standard*

# NSF/ANSI 61 - 2012

Addendum

## Drinking Water System Components - Health Effects



*NSF International, an independent, not-for-profit, non-governmental organization, is dedicated to being the leading global provider of public health and safety-based risk management solutions while serving the interests of all stakeholders.*

This Standard is subject to revision.  
Contact NSF to confirm this revision is current.

Users of this Standard may request clarifications and interpretations, or propose revisions by contacting:

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**NSF/ANSI 61 – 2012  
Addendum**

NSF International Standard/  
American National Standard  
for Drinking Water Additives —

**Drinking water system components —  
Health effects**

Standard Developer  
NSF International

**NSF International Board of Directors**

**Designated as an ANSI Standard**  
March 26, 2013

**American National Standards Institute**

Prepared by  
**The NSF Joint Committee on Drinking Water Additives**

Recommended for Adoption by  
**The NSF Council of Public Health Consultants**

Adopted by  
**The NSF Board of Directors**  
**June 1988**

Revised October 1988	Revised November 2000	Revised October 2010
Revised May 1990	Revised February 2001	Revised June 2011
Revised May 1991	Addendum September 2001	Addendum March 2012
Revised May 1992	Revised July 2002	Revised July 2012
Revised September 1994	Addendum August 2002	Addendum March 2013
Revised January 1995	Editorial Revision February 2002	
Revised July 1996	Revised September 2003	
Revised September 1996	Editorial Revision October 2003	
Revised November 1996	Revised November 2004	
Revised January 1997	Addendum March 2005	
Revised January 1997	Revised October 2005	
Revised March 1997	Revised March 2007	
Revised July 1997	Revised July 2007	
Revised November 1998	Addendum October 2007	
Revised January 1999	Revised December 2008	
Revised November 1999	Revised August 2009	
Revised September 2000	Revised February 2010	

Published by

**NSF International**  
P.O. Box 130140, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48113-0140, USA

For ordering copies or for making inquiries with regard to this Standard, please reference the designation "NSF/ANSI 61 – 2012 - addendum."

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The illustrations, if provided, are intended to assist in understanding their adjacent standard requirements. However, the illustrations may not include *all* requirements for a specific product or unit, nor do they show the only method of fabricating such arrangements. Such partial drawings shall not be used to justify improper or incomplete design and construction.

Unless otherwise referenced, the annexes are not considered an integral part of NSF Standards. The annexes are provided as general guidelines to the manufacturer, regulatory agency, user, or certifying organization.

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## Foreword<sup>2</sup>

In response to a competitive request for proposals from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), a Consortium led by NSF International (NSF) agreed to develop voluntary third-party consensus standards and a certification program for all direct and indirect drinking water additives. Other members of the Consortium include the American Water Works Association Research Foundation, the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators, the Conference of State Health and Environmental Managers, and the American Water Works Association. (COSHEM has since become inactive as an organization.) Each organization was represented on a steering committee with oversight responsibility for the administration of the cooperative agreement. The Steering Committee provides guidance on overall administration and management of the cooperative agreement. Currently, the member organizations remain active in an oversight role.

Two standards for additives products were developed. NSF/ANSI 60: – *Drinking water treatment chemicals — Health effects* covers many of the water treatment chemicals, also known as direct additives. This Standard, NSF/ANSI 61: *Drinking water system components — Health effects*, covers all indirect additives products and materials. Testing to determine the potential of a product to impart taste and/or odor to drinking water is not included in this Standard.

NSF/ANSI 61 was developed to establish minimum requirements for the control of potential adverse human health effects from products that contact drinking water. It does not attempt to include product performance requirements that are currently addressed in other voluntary consensus standards established by such organizations as the American Water Works Association, the American Society for Testing and Materials, and the American National Standards Institute. Because this Standard complements the performance standards of these organizations, it is recommended that products also meet the appropriate performance requirements specified in the standards of such organizations.

NSF/ANSI 61, and subsequent product certification against it, has replaced the USEPA Additives Advisory Program for drinking water system components. USEPA terminated its advisory role in April 1990. For more information with regard to USEPA's actions, refer to the July 7, 1988 *Federal Register* (53FR25586).

This Standard and the accompanying text are intended for voluntary use by certifying organizations, utilities, regulatory agencies, and/or manufacturers as a basis of providing assurances that adequate health protection exists for covered products. Product certification issues, including frequency of testing and requirements for follow-up testing, evaluation, enforcement, and other policy issues, are not addressed by this Standard.

This addendum includes the following revisions:

Issue 101: This revision removes the exclusion of fire hydrants under this Standard.

Issue 104: This revision removes the limitation of 1, 2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP) in activated carbon under the additional requirements for reactivated/regenerated media under section 7.

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

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Suggestions for improvement of this Standard are welcome. Comments should be sent to Chair, Joint Committee on Drinking Water Additives at [standards@nsf.org](mailto:standards@nsf.org), or NSF International, Standards Department, P.O. Box 130140, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48113-0140, USA.

### **Consortium organizations<sup>3</sup>**

#### **NSF International**

Popularly referred to as NSF, NSF International is a noncommercial agency. It is incorporated under the laws of Michigan as a not-for-profit organization devoted to research, education, and service. It seeks to solve problems involving man and his environment. It wishes to promote health and enrich the quality of life through conserving and improving that environment. Its fundamental principle of operation is to serve as a neutral medium in which business and industry, official regulatory agencies, and the public come together to deal with problems involving products, equipment, procedures, and services related to health and the environment. It is conceived and administered as a public service organization.

NSF is perhaps best known for its role in developing standards and criteria for equipment, products, and services that bear upon health. NSF was the lead organization in the Consortium responsible for developing this Standard. NSF conducts research; tests and evaluates equipment, products, and services for compliance with standards and criteria; and grants and controls the use of NSF registered Marks.

NSF offers product certification (Listing Services) for all products covered by its standards. Each program has established policies governing the associated product evaluation, Listing Services, follow-up, and enforcement activities. The NSF Listing Mark is widely recognized as a sign that the product or service to which it relates complies with the applicable NSF standard(s).

#### **AWWA Research Foundation**

The mission of the American Water Works Association Research Foundation (now the Water Research Foundation), is to sponsor practical, applied research on behalf of the drinking water industry of North America. The scope of the research program embraces all aspects of water supply operation, from development and maintenance of water resources to treatment technologies and water quality issues, from storage and distribution system operations to health effects studies and utility planning and management activities. Water Research Foundation (WRF) serves as the centralized industry institution for planning, managing, and funding cooperative research and development in drinking water, including the subsequent transfer of technology and results for practical application by the water utility community.

WRF's purpose in this cooperative program is to provide a communication link with the water utilities throughout North America and serve as the focal point for identification of research needs of the water supply industry with respect to the additives program.

#### **The Association of State Drinking Water Administrators**

The Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA) is a nonprofit organization whose eligible membership is comprised of drinking water program administrators in each of the 50 states and seven U. S. territories. Through the organization, representatives speak with a collective voice to Congressional committees, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), professional and trade associations, water utilities, and the general public on issues related to state drinking water programs. With its mission of protecting the public health through assurance of high-quality drinking water, and promoting responsible, reasonable, and feasible drinking water programs at the state and federal levels, the Association is a valued contributor to the consortium, and to the program. It provides the link between the additives program and the state drinking water programs.

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### The Conference of State Health and Environmental Managers

The Conference of State Health and Environmental Managers (COSHEM), known formerly as the Conference of State Sanitary Engineers (CSSE), is currently inactive as an organization. It brought to the consortium expertise and involvement of state health and environmental program managers. The Conference was the focal point for health concerns of all state environmental programs, including drinking water, wastewater, air, solid and hazardous wastes, radiology, occupational health, and food. A standing committee on water supply focused on drinking water issues and kept the membership informed. The Conference played an important role early in the program through two-way communication with state health and environmental program decisionmakers.

### American Water Works Association

The purpose of the American Water Works Association (AWWA) is to promote public health, safety, and welfare by improving the quality and increasing the quantity of water delivered to the public, and to developing and furthering an understanding of the problems relating thereto by:

- advancing the knowledge of the design, construction, operation, water treatment, and management of water utilities;
- developing standards for procedures, equipment, and materials used by public water supply systems;
- advancing the knowledge of problems involved in the development of resources, production, and distribution of safe and adequate water supplies;
- educating the public on the problems of water supply and promoting a spirit of cooperation between consumers and suppliers in solving these problems; and
- conducting research to determine the causes of problems with providing a safe and adequate water supply, and proposing solutions thereto in an effort to improve the quality and quantity of the water supply provided to the public.

AWWA brings to the Consortium its established position as the largest public drinking water association in North America, with a broad membership that includes utilities, consultants, manufacturers/distributors/agents, contractors, and other organizations with a direct interest in drinking water.

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**1 Purpose, scope, and normative references**

~~1.2.3~~ Fire hydrants are not covered by the scope of this Standard.

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**3 General requirements**

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**3.2.1.1 Incoming shipments of media to be regenerated/reactivated**

The following information shall be provided by the water system and maintained by the processing plant for each shipment of spent media received for regeneration/reactivation:

- Identification of the type of the spent media, spent media source, and application of use (e.g. production of drinking water);
- Identification of the original media, including manufacturer or previous regeneration/reactivation facility, trade designation, mesh size and compliance with this standard for each spent media source;
- Regulated contaminants or other contaminants of concern removed from water, including any contaminant spills or unusual water quality conditions;
- Statement as to whether the spent media has been knowingly exposed to:
  - Activated carbon: polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), ~~or~~ dioxins ~~or 1,2-dibromo-3chloropropane (DBCP)~~;
  - Other media: herbicides, pesticides, PCBs, dioxins or **1,2 dibromo-3chloropropane (DBCP)**;
- Statement to verify that the spent media source is from a public water system (publicly or privately owned) as defined by US EPA regulations (40 CFR 141.2), or equivalent regulations in Canada and other countries where applicable.