



NSF International Standard / American National Standard / National Standard of Canada



### NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 - 2020

**Drinking Water System Components - Health Effects** 









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

# Drinking Water System Components – Health Effects

Standard Developer **NSF International** 

**ICS** 13.060.20

**Designated as an ANSI Standard**May 29, 2020 **American National Standards Institute** 

**Designated as a National Standard of Canada** July 31, 2020 **Standards Council of Canada** 

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### Prepared by

### The NSF Joint Committee on Drinking Water Additives

### Recommended for adoption by

### The NSF Council of Public Health Consultants

## Adopted by NSF International

June 1988

Revised October 1988
Revised May 1992
Revised July 1996
Revised January 1997
Revised November 1998
Revised September 2000
Revised July 2002
Revised November 2004
Revised March 2007
Revised December 2008
Revised October 2010
Revised July 2012
Revised September 2014
Revised July 2016
Revised February 2019

Revised May 1990
Revised September 1994
Revised September 1996
Revised March 1997
Revised January 1999
Revised February 2001
Addendum August 2002
Addendum March 2005
Revised July 2007
Revised August 2009
Revised June 2001
Addendum March 2013
Revised February 2015
Addendum January 2017
Revised October 2019

Revised May 1991
Revised January 1995
Revised November 1996
Revised July 1997
Revised November 1999
Addendum September 2001
Editorial revision October 2003
Revised October 2005
Addendum October 2007
Revised February 2010
Addendum March 2012
Revised January 2014
Revised October 2015
Revised October 2017
Revised July 2020

### Published by

#### **NSF International**

PO 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/CAN 61 - 2020."

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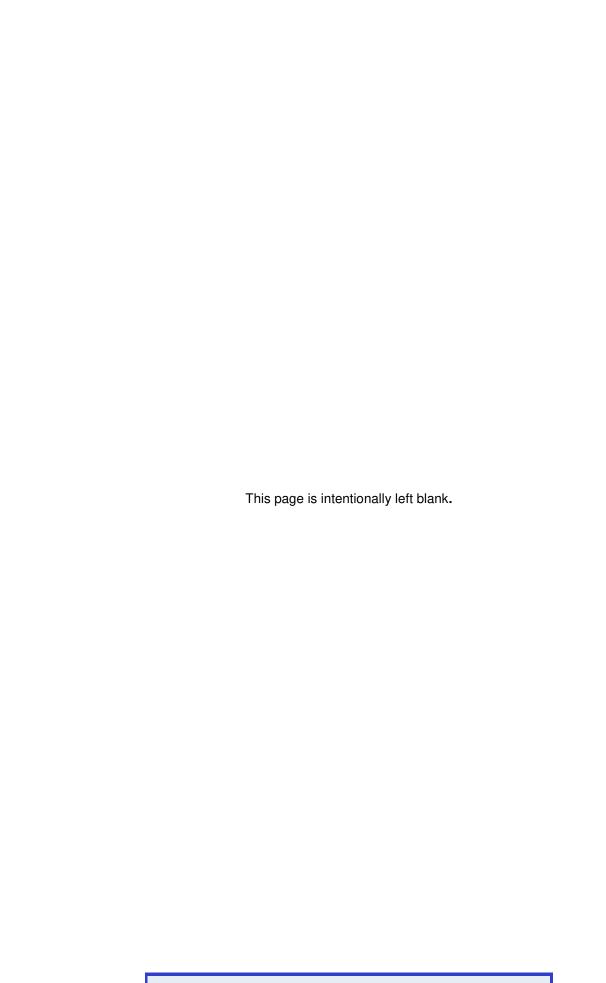
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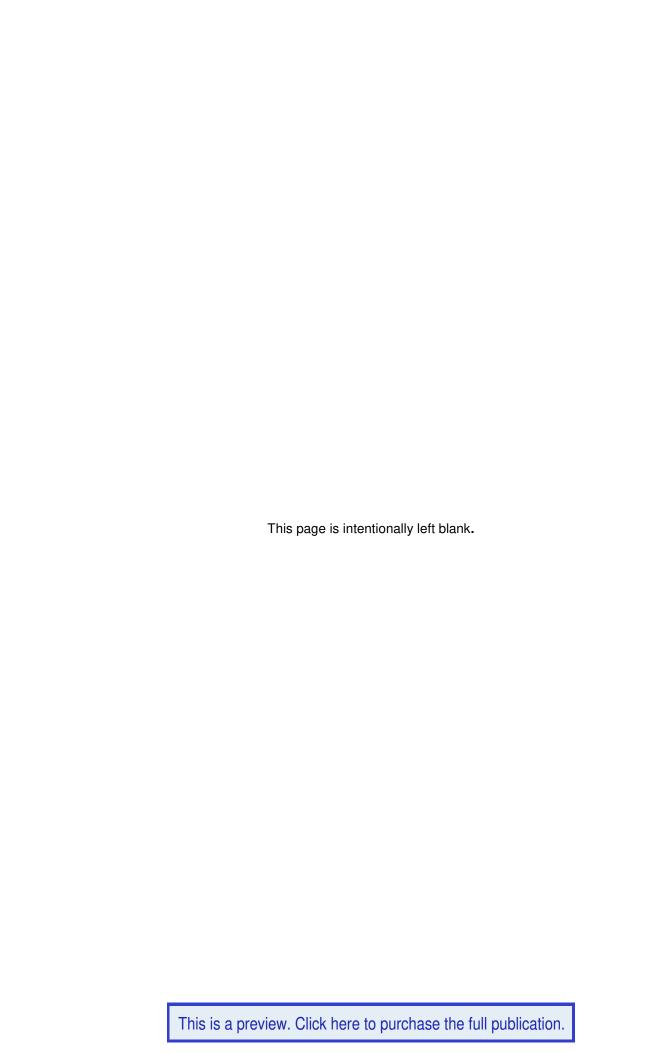


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### Foreword<sup>2</sup>

In response to a competitive request for proposals from the US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), 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 (WRF), the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA), the Conference of State Health and Environmental Managers (COSHEM), and the American Water Works Association (AWWA). (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 have been adopted. NSF/ANSI/CAN 60: *Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals*— *Health Effects* covers many of the water treatment chemicals, also known as direct additives. This Standard, NSF/ANSI/CAN 61, 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/CAN 61, and subsequent product certification against it, has replaced the US EPA Additives Advisory Program for drinking water system components. US EPA terminated its advisory role in April 1990. For more information with regard to US EPA's actions, refer to the July 7, 1988 *Federal Register* (53FR25586).

NSF/ANSI/CAN 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 AWWA, ASTM International, and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). 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.

Water age can be a major factor in the deterioration of water quality within plumbing systems affecting issues of both public health and aesthetic concerns. With increased water age is an increased potential for the formation of disinfection by-products, increased corrosion, and an increased potential for microbial regrowth. It can also lead to a loss in the effectiveness of corrosion control measures and an increased potential for nitrification of the water.

Within NSF/ANSI/CAN 61, most extraction protocols result in exposure periods between 12 to 24 hours. While these are appropriate for typical drinking water system use, they can be significantly less than in others. Examples of where high water age can occur include:

- water storage tanks in rain water catchment systems where the duration may be weeks or months;
- plumbing system designs in green buildings which result of overall reduction in water usage without a change in piping design to minimize stagnation;
- buildings where stagnant periods occur due to nonuse such as schools between semesters, vacation homes, or seasonal buildings; and
- products on isolated lines with either long or oversized piping resulting low water turnover.

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