



# Survey of ASDWA Members Use of NSF Standards and ETV Reports March 2010

## Overview

In late 2009, NSF International, in cooperation with the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA), conducted a survey of US state drinking water agencies about their recognition and use of NSF/ANSI Standards, as well as for the EPA's Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) program for drinking water treatment systems, a program administered by NSF.

## Executive Summary

**NSF/ANSI Standard 60:** 47 states and 9 provinces/territories have legislation, regulations or policies requiring or recommending drinking water treatment chemicals to comply with NSF/ANSI Standard 60.

**NSF/ANSI Standard 61:** 46 states and 11 provinces/territories have legislation, regulations or policies requiring or recommending drinking water system components to comply with NSF/ANSI Standard 61

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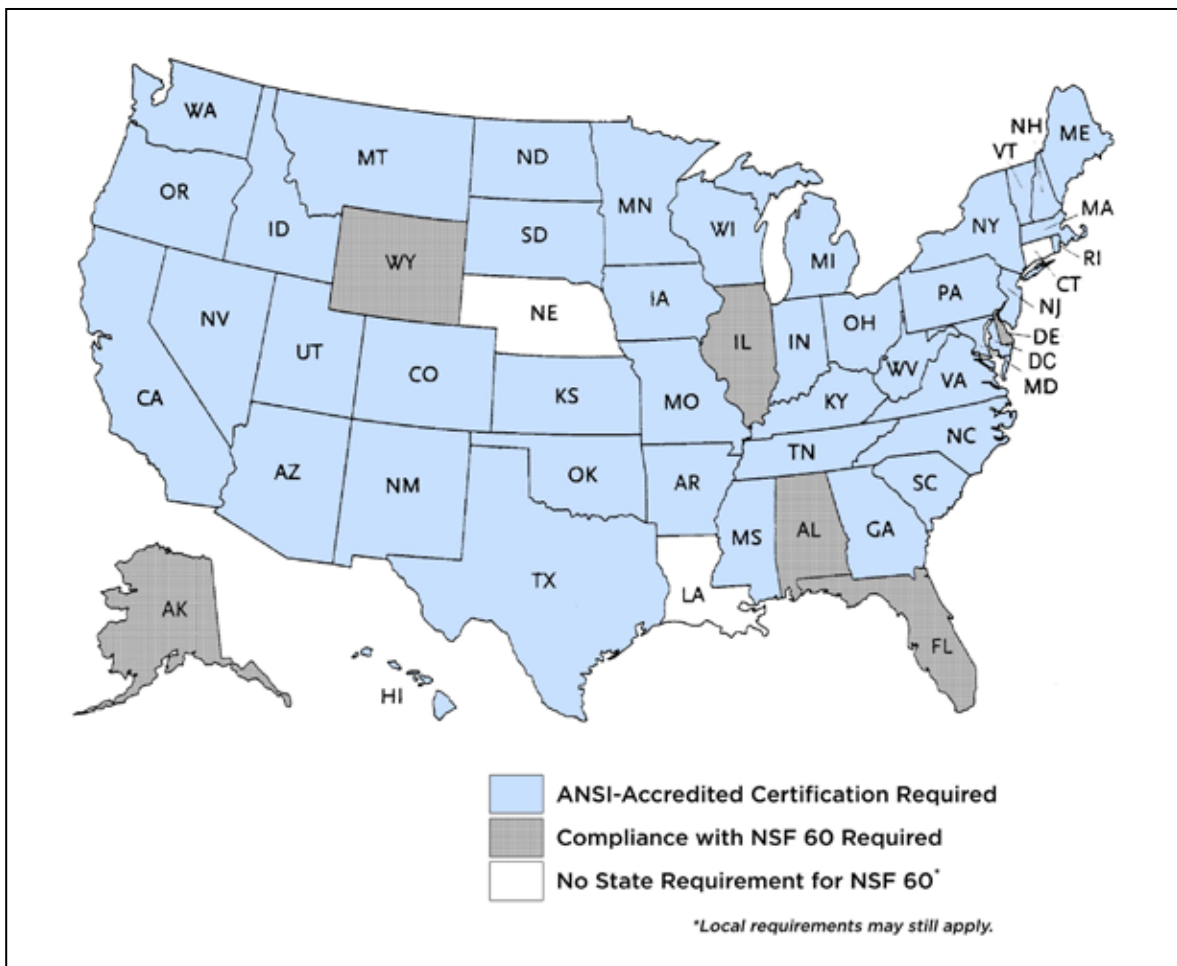


### Standard 60 U.S. Compliance Requirements

ASDWA members were asked about each of their state's compliance requirements to NSF/ANSI Standard 60: *Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals – Health Effects* and NSF/ANSI Standard 61: *Drinking Water System Components – Health Effects*.

The survey found that 47 states have requirements for water treatment chemicals to comply with Standard 60, as shown in Figure 1, below. For more specific information by state, see Addendum A.

FIGURE 1



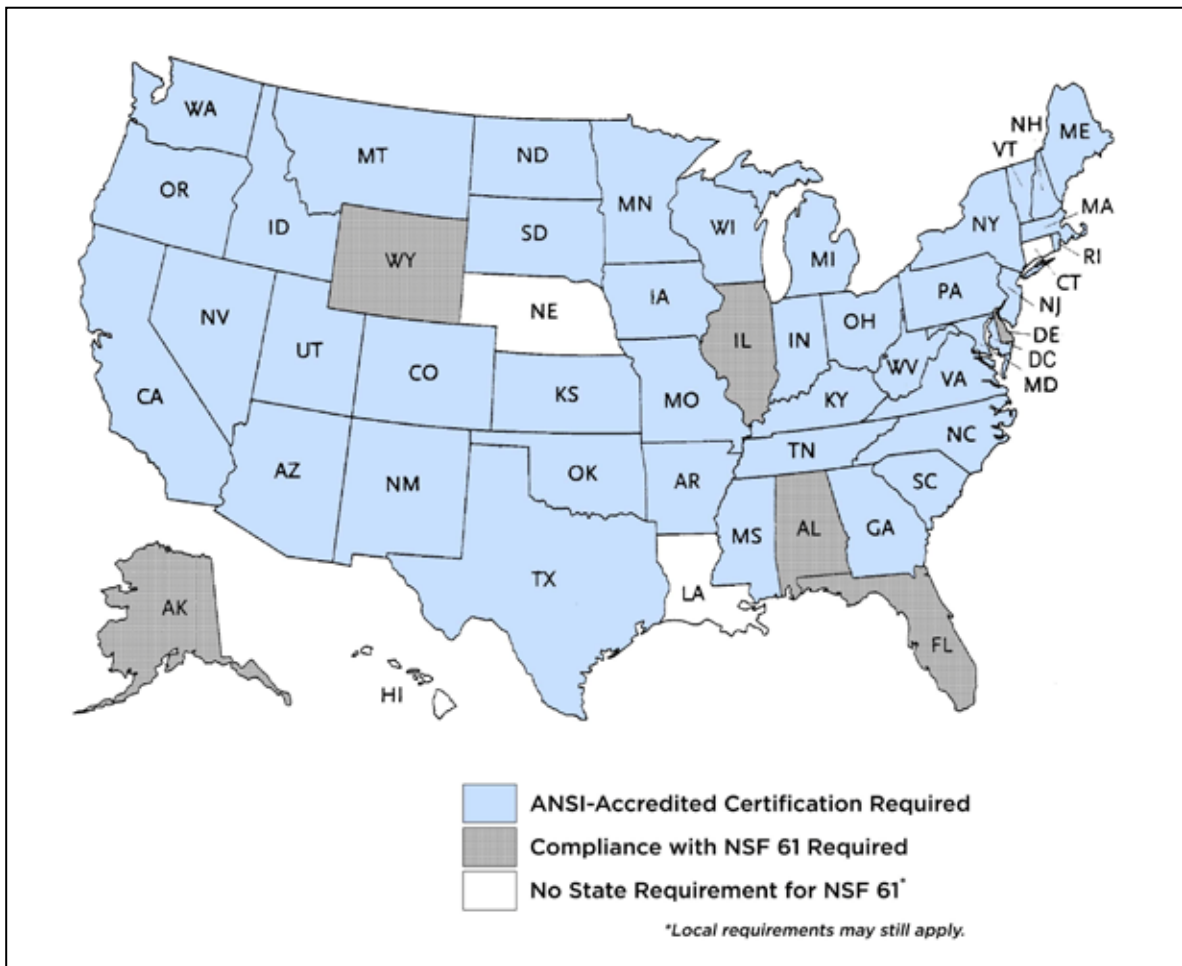


### **Standard 61 U.S. Compliance Requirements**

Drinking Water System Components fall into two categories of regulation. Municipal and distribution products up through the water meter are typically regulated by state drinking water agencies. Water distribution systems downstream of the water meter or inside a building are typically regulated by state or local plumbing codes. The information shown in this document applies to products regulated by state drinking water agencies only. While all major model plumbing codes require the use of NSF/ANSI Standard 61 certified products, the specific requirements for those product types can be found in state or local plumbing codes.

The ASDWA member survey found that 46 states have requirements for water treatment and distribution components to comply with NSF/ANSI Standard 61. See Figure 2 below.

FIGURE 2





### Recent Revisions

Since the previous NSF/ASDWA survey, the state of Maine has adopted NSF 60 and NSF 61 and will require ANSI accredited certification of products as of July 1, 2008.

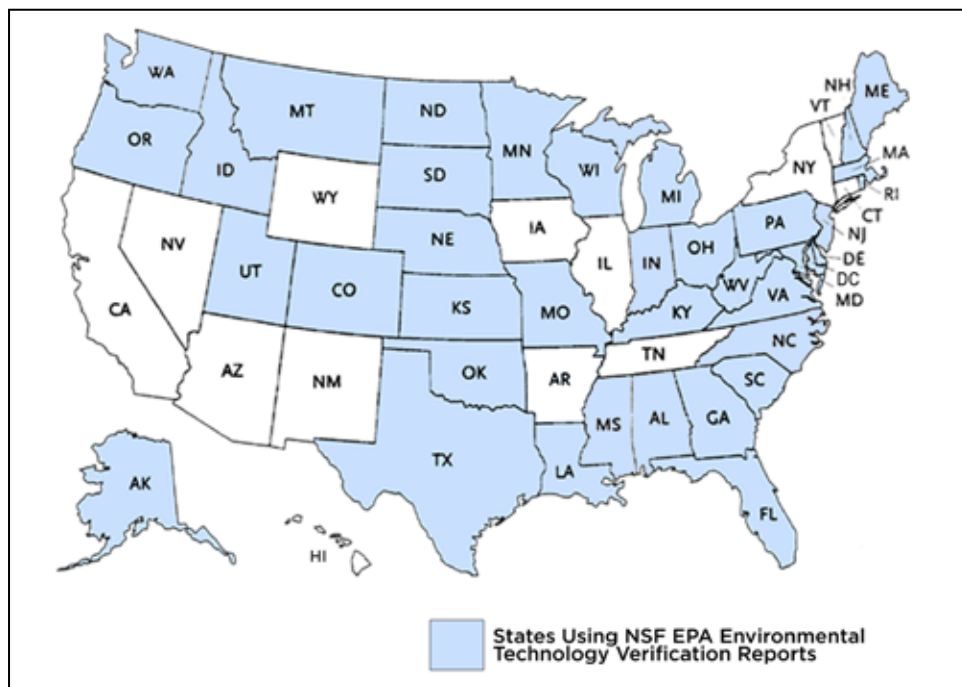
California adopted NSF 61 into their Waterworks standards, to require ANSI-accredited third-party certification of drinking water system components to NSF Standard 61. California has required certification of treatment chemicals to NSF Standard 60 since 1994, however the Waterworks standards now require the ANSI accredited certifier to provide annual testing and annual facility inspections.

New Mexico has updated their drinking water regulations which continue to require ANSI accredited certification to NSF 60 and 61. Addendum A has the specific regulatory citations by state.

### EPA/ETV Reports

As shown in Figure 3, 35 states reported that they recognize NSF EPA/ETV reports for drinking water treatment systems, although mostly through policy. Utah is currently the only state with a formal reference to the ETV reports in their regulations. Massachusetts' water permit application mentions ETV and the State of Washington's water system design manual references ETV protocols for surface water treatment. Thirty-one states indicated they would allow for reduced pilot testing, if the ETV report demonstrates adequate performance. Most stated that they would reduce the required pilot testing if source waters were similar to those in the ETV report.

FIGURE 3





**State Use of NSF/ANSI Standards for Point-of-Use (POU) and Point-of-Entry (POE) Drinking Water Treatment Units**

Seventeen states allow POU and POE systems for NTNC/small system compliance. Twelve of those states require certification of the systems to NSF Standards. See Figure 4 for survey findings.

FIGURE 4

**Survey of ASDWA Members  
State Use of NSF/ANSI Standards for Point-of-Use (POU) and  
Point-of-Entry (POE) Drinking Water Treatment Units**

<b>State</b>	<b>Allow POU/POE for NTNC/small system compliance</b>	<b>Require Certification to NSF Standards</b>
Alaska	Yes	Yes
Arizona	Yes	Yes
Florida	Yes	Yes
Idaho	Yes	Yes
Indiana	Yes	Yes
Maine	Yes	No
Maryland	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes
Michigan	Yes	Yes
Nebraska	Yes	Yes
Nevada	Yes	No
New Jersey	Yes	No
New Mexico	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	Yes	Yes
Ohio	Yes	Yes
Utah	Yes	No
West Virginia	Yes	No



**Survey Highlights:**

- 47 states have legislation, regulations or policies requiring or recommending drinking water treatment chemicals to comply with NSF/ANSI Standard 60.
- 46 states have legislation, regulations or policies requiring or recommending drinking water system components to comply with NSF/ANSI Standard 61.
- 40 states require products to be certified to the applicable standard by an ANSI accredited third-party certifier.
- Utah has a formal reference recommending ETV reports for drinking water treatment systems. Massachusetts' water permit application mentions ETV and the State of Washington's water system design manual references ETV protocols for surface water treatment.
- 31 states report that they can allow for reduced pilot testing of drinking water treatment systems for those products with acceptable ETV reports.
- 17 states report that they allow POU/POE devices to be used for small system compliance.



**Addendum A**

**ASDWA Member Survey on State Adoption of NSF/ANSI Standards 60 and 61**

State	Adopted Legislation or Regulations	State Citation	ANSI-Accredited Certifier Required	Effective Date of Regulation and Latest Update	
				Standard 60	Standard 61
Alabama	Yes	335-7-6.12/8.04	No	November 9, 1992	November 9, 1992
Alaska	Yes	18 AAC 80.030	No	May 18, 1994	May 18, 1994
Arizona	Yes <sup>1</sup>	AAC R18-4-213	Yes	January 1, 1993	January 1, 1993
Arkansas	Yes	PWS Reg. VII.F	Yes (policy)	October 1, 1994	October 1, 1994
California	Yes <sup>2</sup>	CCR Title 22: 64590/64591	Yes <sup>2</sup>	January 1, 1994	March 9, 2008
Colorado	Policy		Yes (policy)		
Connecticut	No		No		
Delaware <sup>6</sup>	Yes	PWS Reg. 2.11.1.1	No <sup>3</sup>	August 11, 1999	August 11, 1999
Florida	Yes	62-555.320(3) +.322© FAC	No	January 1, 1993	January 1, 1993 January 1, 1994 <sup>4</sup>
Georgia	Yes	Rules 391-3-5	Yes	July, 1992	July, 1992
Hawaii	Yes <sup>5</sup>	HAR 11-20-38	Yes	September 7, 1999	
Idaho	Yes	58.01.08.501.01 58.01.08.510.02	Yes	October 1, 1993	October 1, 1993
Illinois <sup>6</sup>	Policy <sup>6</sup>				
Indiana <sup>6</sup>	Yes	327IAC 8-1-2	Yes	May 1, 1999	May 1, 1999
Iowa <sup>6</sup>	Yes	41.4 (3) b; 43.3 (8)	Yes	October 1, 2000	August 11, 1999
Kansas	Policy <sup>7</sup>		Yes (policy)		
Kentucky	Policy		Yes (policy)		
Louisiana	No		No		
Maine	Yes	10-144-231 Sec 3 F.7, 8	Yes	July 1, 2008	July 1, 2008

<sup>1</sup> AZ: Legislation revised 7/96 to allow exceptions where 60-61 materials and equipment not available.  
<sup>2</sup> CA: Requires annual testing and inspections for ANSI accredited certification of treatment chemicals to NSF 60.  
<sup>3</sup> DE: Uses NSF list or equivalent guide but does not require for compounds not listed under either standard.  
<sup>4</sup> FL: 1993 is for coatings and chemicals. 1994 is for other components.  
<sup>5</sup> HI: Adopted for Standard 60; *Legislation for Standard 61, section 9 signed May 2, 2001.*  
<sup>6</sup> State policy or regulations reference the “10 State Standards for Water Works” which references Standard 60 for treatment chemicals and Standard 61 for certain water treatment and distribution products.  
<sup>7</sup> KS: K.A.R. 28-15-18 (h) authorizes approval of treatment chemicals and protective coatings exposed to water for public consumption. KS has no regulations specifically for standards 60 or 61.



State	Adopted Legislation or Regulations	State Citation	ANSI-Accredited Certifier Required	Effective Date of Regulation and Latest Update	
				Standard 60	Standard 61
Maryland	Yes	COMAR 26.04.01.33	Yes <sup>8</sup>	December, 1992	December, 1992
Massachusetts <sup>9</sup>	Yes	310 CMR 22.04(8)	Yes	November, 1992	November, 1992
Michigan <sup>6</sup>	Yes	MI SDWA 325.1013 +325.12102	Yes	September 16, 1993	September 16, 1993
Minnesota <sup>6</sup>	Policy		Yes (policy)		
Mississippi	Policy		Yes (policy)		
Missouri <sup>6</sup>	Yes	10 CSR 60	Yes	April, 1992	April, 1992
Montana	Yes	ARM 17.38:101	Yes	September, 1992	September, 1992
Nebraska	No		No		
Nevada	Yes	NAC 445A.6663	Yes	February, 1997	February, 1997
New Hampshire	Yes	Env-Ws 305	Yes	June, 1997	June, 1997
New Jersey	Yes	NJAC 7:10-8	Yes	June, 1997	June, 1997
New Mexico*	Yes	WSR 20.7.10.400K	Yes	July, 1992 Revised 2007	July, 1992 Revised 2007
New York <sup>6</sup>	Policy		Yes (policy)	July, 1993	July, 1993
North Carolina	Yes	15A NCAC 18c .1537	Yes	July 1, 1994	July 1, 1994
North Dakota	Yes	NDAC 33-17-01-19.4	Yes	January 31, 1997	January 31, 1997
Ohio <sup>6</sup>	Yes	OAC 3745-83-01(d)	Yes	Revised April 21, 2001	Revised April 21, 2001
Oklahoma	Yes	OAC 252:626-11.1 + 19.1	Yes (policy)	Update effective June 1, 2003	Update effective June 1, 2003
Oregon	Yes	333-61-0087(05)&(06)	Yes (policy)	November 13, 1989	November 13, 1989
Pennsylvania <sup>6</sup>	Yes	25 PA Code 109.606	Yes	October 8, 1994	October 8, 1994
Rhode Island <sup>6</sup>	Yes	DWQ 4613 4.1A	Yes	January, 1993	January, 1993
South Carolina <sup>6</sup>	Yes	R.61-58.2 (B) 4& (E) 3	Yes	July 28, 1995	December 31, 1995
South Dakota	Policy		Yes (policy)		
Tennessee	Yes	1200-5-1-.17(36)	Yes	January, 1995	January, 1995
Texas	Yes	TAC 290 42(j); 43 (c) (8); 44 (a) (1,2); 44 (i) (2) (B/H)	Yes	January 1, 1993	January 1, 1993
Utah	Yes	R 309-105-10(1)(a)/10(2)(c)	Yes	July, 1989	July, 1989

<sup>8</sup> MD: Also accepts third party certifications.

<sup>9</sup> MA: Also requires maximum lead content of 3% in brass products.





State	Adopted Legislation or Regulations	State Citation	ANSI-Accredited Certifier Required	Effective Date of Regulation and Latest Update	
				Standard 60	Standard 61
Vermont	Yes	VWSR Ch. 21 App. A 5.2.2	Yes	September 24, 1992	September 24, 1992
Virginia	Yes	12 VAC 5-590-860 & 1110	Yes	November 15, 1995	November 15, 1995
Washington	Yes	WAC-246-290-220	Yes	April, 1999	April, 1999
West Virginia	Yes	64 CFR 77	Yes	July, 2000	July, 2000
Wisconsin <sup>6</sup>	Yes	NR811.07(4)(c), (f)	Yes	May, 1993	May, 1993
Wyoming	Policy <sup>10</sup>				

<sup>10</sup> WY: Recommends use of the standards. Cannot require because state does not have primacy for drinking water regulations.



## Overview

Health Canada conducted a survey of Canadian Provincial and Territorial drinking water agencies about their recognition and use of NSF/ANSI Standards 60 and 61.

### Standard 60 Canadian Compliance Requirements

The survey found 9 of 13 Provinces/Territories require drinking water treatment chemicals to comply with the requirements of NSF/ANSI Standard 60: *Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals – Health Effects*, as shown in Figure C-1 below. For more specific information regarding the requirements please refer to Table 1.

FIGURE C-1





### Standard 61 Canadian Compliance Requirements

In regards to NSF Standard 61, the survey found that 11 of 13 Provinces/Territories require drinking water system components to comply with the requirements of NSF/ANSI Standard 61: *Drinking Water System Components – Health Effects*, as shown in Figure C-2 below. For more specific information regarding the requirements please refer to Table 1. Plumbing products in buildings are regulated through the appropriate plumbing code in Canada. Most products are required to comply with NSF/ANSI Standard 61 via references in CSA Standards that are referenced in the plumbing codes.

FIGURE C-2





**Table 1**

**Health Canada Survey on Provincial/Territorial Adoption of ANSI/NSF Standards 60 and 61**  
(Survey conducted July, 2006)

Province/ Territory <sup>9</sup>	Intend to Use Standard		Adopted Legislation, Regulations, Policy, etc.	Provincial Citation	SCC- Accredited Certifier Required / Recommended	Date Put in Place		Effective Date		Additional Evaluation Required
	Std. 60	Std. 61				Std. 60	Std. 61	Std. 60	Std. 61	
British Columbia <sup>1</sup>	No	Yes	Policy	Policy through construction approval						
Alberta <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potable Water Reg: Sect 8(1)(b)	Yes	Sept 2003	Sept 2003	Sept 2003	Sept 2003	No
Saskatchewan <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes*	Leg. for NSF 60 Permit to Operate/Construct for NSF 61*	The Water Regulations, 2002; Subsections 30(1) and (2)	No	Dec, 5, 2002	Permits since Dec 5, 2002	Dec 5, 2002	Permits since Dec 5, 2002	No
Manitoba <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes	Policy							
Ontario <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes	Certificate of Approval	Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c. 32, sec. 40	Yes	1996	1996	N/A	N/A	No
Quebec <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes	Guidance Document	Guide de conception des installations de production d'eau potable	Yes	2001	2001	2001	2001	No
New Brunswick <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes	Policy	Certificate of Approval to Operate Public Water System under the Clean Water Act		2004	2004	2004	2004	No
Prince Edward Island	No	Yes	Yes	Water Well Regulations Section 25	No		March 2003		March 24, 2003	No
Nova Scotia <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes	Approval to Operate	Activities Designation Regulations: Sec. 66, Environment Act S.N.S. 1994-95, c. 1 O.I.C. 95-286 (April 11, 1995), N.S. Reg. 47/95 as amended by O.I.C. 2005-257 (June 17, 2005), N.S. Reg. 128/2005	Yes	March 2003	March 2003	March 2003	March 2003	No
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes	Policy	Permits to Operate Water Resources Act, Section 37	Yes	June 2003	June 2003	June 2003	June 2003	No
Yukon Territories	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Northwest Territories <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes	Policy							No
Nunavut	No	No	No							

<sup>1</sup> Last updated September, 2006