



**Summary of Substantive Changes
between the 2017 and 2018 editions of
NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 “Drinking Water System Components - Health Effects”**

Presented to the IAPMO Standards Review Committee on April 8, 2019

General: The changes to this standard may have an impact on currently listed products. The substantive changes are:

- Removed Annex A and Annex D from NSF 61 and added it to NSF/ANSI/CAN 600 which is shown in multiple sections.
- Changed Standard designation to NSF/ANSI/[CAN](#) 61.

Section 1.3, Normative References: The following reference was added as follows:

[NSF/ANSI/CAN 600, Health Effects Evaluation and Criteria for Chemicals in Drinking Water](#)

Section 8, Miscellaneous water supply products:

8.4.1 Brass or bronze containing in-line devices

The evaluation of brass or bronze containing in-line devices for contaminants other than lead shall require exposure of at least one sample in accordance with Section 8.4.

The evaluation of brass or bronze containing in-line devices for lead under the ~~pH-10~~ conditions [below](#) shall be exposed in at least triplicate (more if specified by the manufacturer) if the test representative holds ~~less than or equal to~~ \leq 2 L and has a dry weight ~~less than or equal to~~ \leq 15 kg (33 lbs). If specified by the manufacturer, the test representative that holds more than 2 L, or has a dry weight in excess of 15 kg (33 lbs) may also be exposed in a quantity greater than 1:

[— when the exposure water selection is per Table B.3a, the pH 10 condition shall be exposed in triplicate;](#)

[or](#)

[— when the exposure water selection is per Table B.3b, the pH 8 condition shall be exposed in triplicate.](#)

Section B 3.7, Multiple time point protocol:

B.3.7 Multiple time point protocol

When the normalized concentration of a contaminant exceeds, or is expected to exceed, its acceptable level when evaluated as a single time point exposure, determination of the contaminant leaching rate using a multiple time point exposure shall be considered. For the purpose of contaminant concentration evaluation, Day 1 shall be defined as the time point at which extractant water is collected for analysis under the single time point exposure protocol. Day 90 shall be defined as 90 d after this time point. When over time data are used, the Day 1 concentration for the contaminant of concern shall meet the short term exposure level and Day 90 concentration shall meet the total allowable concentration (TAC) / single product allowable concentration (SPAC) respectively. When extrapolation is used, the relationship between contaminant concentration and time shall be determined and plotted using a minimum of five data points.

***Note:** When a multiple time point protocol is employed in the evaluation of a contaminant, consideration shall be given to the availability of appropriate toxicity data to define an acute exposure limit for the contaminant, as required in ~~Annex A, Section A.5, Data requirements for evaluating short-term exposures~~*



NSF/ANSI/CAN 600, Section 3.3 (previously Annex A, Section A.5). Consideration shall also be given to the leaching characteristics of the contaminant. ~~Short Term Exposure Levels shall not exceed the Total Allowable Concentration for nonmetallic contaminants listed in NSF/ANSI 61, Annex D, Table D1 (Drinking water criteria for contaminants regulated by the USEPA and established by Health Canada).~~ Multiple time point analysis shall not be used for lead or any other metal contaminant listed ~~in Table D1~~ as a regulated contaminant by US EPA or Health Canada.

At the discretion of the manufacturer, direct measurement of a Day 90 extraction shall be permitted. The products shall be exposed at the selected application temperature (e.g., 23 ± 2 °C; 60 ± 2 °C; 82 ± 2 °C) for the full duration of the exposure. Extraction water shall be collected for analysis at a minimum of two time points: after Day 1 and after the final exposure terminating on Day 90. The exposure water shall be changed at least weekly during the interval between the initial and final exposure and on at least 4 d during the final week of exposure.