V Revisions Affecting Multiple Sections

A. 90 day exposure (DWA-61-2014-1)

**Motion:** Ballot the proposed language as written. J. Ballanco motioned; C. Selover seconded the motion.

**Discussion:** P. Greiner explained that most analytes are evaluated using a single time point exposure. However, when a contaminant exceeds or is expected to exceed its acceptable level, NSF/ANSI 61 requires that the contaminant leaching rate over time be considered. This is achieved by a multiple time point exposure protocol in which samples are analyzed and the results extrapolated to establish a projected Day 90 value. P. Greiner further explained that in addition to the current protocol, section 4 also provides the option to expose the product for a full 90 days. He proposed to allow a similar option under the other sections of NSF/ANSI 61. The test takes longer but is much simpler. The selection of the protocol would be at the discretion of the manufacturer.

The group discussed the reason for the proposed change. Was this prompted by the labs or manufacturers? It was suggested that it can be a bit complicated to project out to the 90th day. C. Selover asked if this should be submitted to the Health Advisory Board (HAB) for consideration. He referred to the exposure testing done for section 9, and the concern over early day short-term exposure levels. Depending on the contaminants, should this be reviewed? P. Greiner noted that this option is not new; it has been in the standard since the earliest version. In addition, this option is not available for all contaminants. For many, the short term exposure limit (STEL) is the same as the total allowable concentration (TAC). It was reiterated that this is a targeted analysis. The levels are measured early in the test and then measured at 90 days if necessary. It is only done if the contaminant exceeds or is expected to exceed acceptable levels.

**Vote:** All in favor.

**Motion passed.**