NSF 61 currently states that products and materials be evaluated under the section of the standard with the most rigorous evaluation conditions, and then defines those conditions under an informative note.

This section should be strengthened to require that the most rigorous condition be used to evaluate all products, even within a single section of the standard.

- Shortest Conditioning Period
- Longest Exposure Period
- Highest SA/V ratio
- Highest applicable exposure temperature

Exceptions:
- Empirical data exists showing a different condition is more rigorous
- Test data can be mathematically extrapolated to the most rigorous condition
Example

• Historically NSF has tested VOCs with cold exposure water, even for products being evaluated for a certification to domestic or commercial hot.
  • Volatile compounds thought to be driven out of solution into gaseous phase during testing with hot water.

• Data analysis of recent years of test results has shown hot water exposures to be worst-case
  • Side-by-side testing of VOCs at hot and cold
  • Preponderance of data shows VOC extraction/detection occurs to a greater extent under the hot condition.

• The hot condition is the most rigorous condition for VOC extraction
  • Would result in 1.1% increase in failure rate of products certified to hot and tested for VOCs.
Comparison of VOC Extraction Results during Hot Water versus Cold Water Exposures
Questions?
Motion to Ballot?