NSF International

MEMORANDUM

TO: Joint Committee on Drinking Water Additives – System Components

FROM: France Lemieux, Chairperson of the Joint Committee

DATE: March 12, 2019

SUBJECT: Proposed revision to NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 – *Drinking Water System Components – Health Effects* (61i144r1)

Revision 1 of NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 issue 144 is being forwarded to the Joint Committee for consideration. Please review the proposal and **submit your ballot by April 2, 2019** via the NSF Online Workspace <www.standards.nsf.org>.

Purpose

The proposed revision will add stainless steel to the evaluation assumptions for inserts in PVC, CPVC, and PP transition fittings under section 4.7.2.2 of NSF/ANSI/CAN 61.

Background

Section 4 currently specifics the evaluation assumptions for copper alloy inserts in PVC, CPVC, and PP transition fittings. It has been recommended that stainless steel be included as it is also used as an inert material in these products and the same normalization assumptions would apply. This issue was presented at the 2018 DWA-SC Joint Committee meeting and was unanimously approved to send to ballot. Please see the 2018 JC meeting summary excerpt and the original issue paper (DWA-61-2018-4) under the referenced items for additional information.

If you have any questions about the technical content of the ballot, you may contact me in care of:

France Lemieux
Joint Committee on Drinking Water Additives
c/o Monica Leslie
Joint Committee Secretariat,
NSF International
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[Note – the changes are seen below using strikeout for removal of old text and gray highlights to show the suggested text. ONLY the highlighted and strike-through text are within the scope of this ballot.]

NSF/ANSI Standard
for Drinking Water System Components – Health Effects

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4 Pipes and related products

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4.7.2 Products other than pipe

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4.7.2.2 Products other than fire sprinklers

The SA_F shall be calculated from the assumed length of pipe corresponding to the segment of the system in which the product is used (e.g., 100 ft of pipe in the service line or 280 ft of pipe in the residence). The $V_{F(static)}$ component of the *N1* term shall be the volume of water contained within the assumed length of pipe. For fittings, the actual inner diameter of the pipe used with the fittings shall be used to calculate both SA_F and $V_{F(static)}$. PVC, CPVC and PP transition fittings with stainless steel or copper alloy inserts (except for stainless steel or copper alloy inserts intended for use with PEX tubing), unions and repair couplings are specfically excluded from this evaluation.

For PVC, CPVC and PP transition fittings with stainless steel or copper alloy inserts (except for stainless steel or copper alloy inserts intended for use with PEX tubing), unions and repair couplings, the SA_F shall be the wetted surface area of a single product. The $V_{F(static)}$ component of the *N1* term shall be the volume of water a single product contains when filled to capacity, except that $V_{F(static)}$ shall equal 1 L (0.26 gal) for all products that contain less than 1 L (0.26 gal) of water when filled to capacity.

> NOTE — These products shall be evaluated in this manner because the materials (stainless steel or copper alloy or repair coupling material) will not repeat within the piping system. When a material does repeat within the system, it shall be evaulated as a pipe or fitting, as appropriate. PVC, CPVC and PP transition fittings with a stainless steel or copper alloy insert intended for use with PEX tubing are excluded because the remainder of the PEX system may also be plumbed with stainless steel or copper alloy fittings. Thus, the stainless steel or copper alloy material would repeat throughout the PEX system.

Rationale: Stainless steel added per 2018 DWA-SC JC meeting discussion (November 29, 2018) because it is also used as an inert material in these products and the same normalization assumptions apply.