Task Group on NSF 385

Teleconference Meeting Summary DRAFT

April 2, 2020

Participating members:

Bio-Microbics, Inc.	Bell, Jim
Salcor Inc.	Cruver, Jim
Norweco, Inc.	Meyer, Jim
Sun-Mar Corp.	Sneddon, Fraser

Participating observers:

North Carolina Div. Of Env. Health	Berkowitz, PE, Steven
NSF International	Hennig, Brad
NSF International	Steiner, Sharon
Hoot Aerobic Systems	Suchecki, Ron
NSF International	Williams, Steve
NSF International	Snider, Jason

Discussion

J. Bell welcomed everyone and called the meeting to order. J. Snider took roll and read the anti-trust statement. Four of the 13 voting members were present (30%) which did not represent a quorum.

J. Bell began with a review of the issue paper WWT-2019-8 – 385 revisions. The issue proponent was not on the call, but the group agreed to discuss the paper. The first portion of the paper dealt with influent UV transmittance values. J. Bell explained that the organic content from peat filters could result in a lower transmittance. The issue proponent suggested changing the range to 40 to 75%. J. Cruver suggested that some systems could see as low as 20% transmittance, and noted a recent study showed 40% transmittance in non-peat onsite systems. S. Williams cautioned against tightening the range to ensure test agencies are able to produce the challenge water. J. Bell suggested the topic required more discussion with the issue proponent and said that he would reach out to M. Belanger and have S. Williams and J. Cruver provide input on the topic, then report back to this Task Group.

The second portion of the issue paper suggested that language regarding photorepair be taken into account in sections 1.5.1 and 1.5.2. J. Cruver agreed that higher doses may be necessary and stated that it shouldn't be a problem. S. Berkowitz asked if the standard could be based on the effluent after it had been exposed to light for a certain amount of time. J. Bell decided to relay the topic to the sub task group that would addressing the transmittance issue.

The third portion of the paper suggests a limit of loss for ozone loss evaluation. The paper did not recommend a limit, so J. Bell said he would reach out to M. Belanger to provide a limit.

The next issue paper, WWT-2019-16 – 385 flow rate was submitted to add some clarity to language. The issue paper does not intend to change the requirements, but rather clarify language around maximum flow rate testing. S. Williams explained that the language was added to address issues with instantaneous flow rates. This issue paper will go to a straw ballot with the Task Group.

J. Bell suggested that the group use the remaining time to review Standard 46 for language that will need to be revised based on the portions that were incorporated into Standard 385. The group reviewed section 11 of NSF/ANSI 46, removing references to chlorine disinfection that were now housed in NSF/ANSI 385. The group eventually drafted 46i33r1 as a first-pass ballot of the changes needed in Standard 46. There was some discussion of how 385 will be implemented with current regulations referring to Standard 46. R. Suchecki provided some sample language from a Texas regulation that references Standard 46:

D) Effluent disinfection. Treated effluent must be disinfected before surface application. The effluent quality in the pump tank must meet the minimum required test results specified in §285.91(4) of this title. All new disinfection equipment shall be listed as approved dispensers or disinfection devices for wastewater systems by National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) International or by an ANSI accredited testing institution under ANSI/NSF Standard 46, or

approved by the executive director. After January 1, 2016, all new disinfection equipment shall be listed as disinfection devices for wastewater systems by NSF International or by an ANSI accredited testing institution under ANSI/NSF Standard 46, or approved by the executive director. Installation of disinfection devices on new systems shall be performed by a licensed installer II. Tablet or other dry chlorinators shall use calcium hypochlorite properly labeled for wastewater disinfection. The effectiveness of the disinfection procedure will be established by monitoring either the fecal coliform count or total chlorine residual from representative effluent grab samples as directed in the testing and reporting schedule. The frequency of testing, the type of tests, and the required results are shown in §285.91(4) of this title. Replacement of disinfection devices on existing systems may be considered an emergency repair as described in §285.35 of this title (relating to Emergency Repairs) and shall be performed by either a licensed installer II, a licensed maintenance provider, or a registered maintenance technician.

Action items

J. Snider to forward draft language to J. Bell for review (46i33r1)
J. Snider to create subTask Group on the NOW for resolution of WWT-2019-8
Next teleconference date: July 23, 2020.