TO: Joint Committee on Wastewater Technology

FROM: Dr. Robert Powitz. Chair of the Joint Committee

DATE: November 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Proposed revision to NSF/ANSI 40: Residential Wastewater Treatment Systems (40i53r1)

Revision 1 of NSF/ANSI 40, issue 53 is being forwarded to the Joint Committee for consideration. Please review the proposal and submit your ballot by December 8, 2022 via the NSF Online Workspace <www.standards.nsf.org>.

Please review all ballot materials. When adding comments, please include the section number applicable to your comment and add all comments under one comment number whenever possible. If you need additional space, please use the attached blank comment template in the reference documents and upload online via the browse function.

Purpose

The proposed revision will update language in NSF/ANSI 40 to be harmonized with the recently adopted glossary standard definitions.

Background

An affirmative comment received on the recent <u>437i2r1 - Clean up and additional terms ballot</u> noted that the revised definitions switching from "calendar day" and "calendar month" to "7-day" and "30-day" would require similar changes to NSF/ANSI 40.

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

Dr. Robert Powitz

Chair, Joint Committee on Wastewater Technology

c/o Jason Snider

Joint Committee Secretariat

Tel: (734) 418-6660 Email: jsnider@nsf.org Not for publication. This document is part of the NSF standard development process. This draft text is for circulation for review and/or approval by a NSF Standards Committee and has not been published or otherwise officially adopted. All rights reserved. This document may be reproduced for informational purposes only.

[Note – the recommended changes to the standard which include the current text of the relevant section(s) indicate deletions by use of strikeout and additions by grey highlighting. Rationale Statements are in *italics* and only used to add clarity; these statements will NOT be in the finished publication.]

NSF/ANSI Standard for Wastewater Technology –

Residential Wastewater Treatment Systems

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8 Performance testing and evaluation

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- 8.5 Criteria
- **8.5.1.3** A 7-d average discharge value shall consist of a minimum of three data days. If a 7-d period calendar week contains less than three data days, sufficient data days may be transferred from the preceding 7-d period calendar week to constitute a 7-d average discharge value. If there are not sufficient data days available in the preceding 7-d period calendar week, the transfer of data days may take place from the following 7-d period calendar week to constitute a 7-d average discharge value. No data day shall be included in more than one 7-d average discharge value.
- **8.5.1.4** A 30-d average discharge value shall consist of a minimum of 50% of the regularly scheduled sampling days per 30-d period month. If a 30-d period calendar month contains less than the required number of data days, sufficient data days may be transferred from the preceding 30-d period calendar month to constitute a 30-d average discharge value. If there are not sufficient data days available in the preceding 30-d period calendar month, the transfer of data days may take place from the following 30-d period calendar month to constitute a 30-d average discharge value. No data day shall be included in more than one 30-d average discharge value.

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8.5.2.2 Effluent concentration excursions

System performance shall not be considered outside the limits established for Class I systems if, during the first 30-d average calendar month of performance testing and evaluation, 7- and 30-d average effluent CBOD₅ and TSS concentrations do not equal or exceed 1.4 times the effluent limits specified in Section 8.5.2.1.

NOTE — The technology utilized in many residential wastewater treatment systems is biologically based. The allowance of excursions from the effluent limits established in this standard during the first 30-d calendar menth of performance testing and evaluation reflects the fact that an immature culture of microorganisms within the system may require additional time to achieve adequate treatment efficiency.