

EXTRACTABLE LIMIT CHANGES TO NSF 61/600 STANDARD

There are changes coming to **NSF/ANSI/CAN 61: Drinking Water System Components – Health Effects Standard.**

These changes, which will take effect in January 2023, will significantly affect coating and lining products certified under this standard. The standard includes requirements regarding organic solvents and other compound extraction limits. The proposed changes include a drastic reduction of the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) of xylene, toluene and ethylbenzene. Due to the upcoming proposed changes, a broad number of solvent-based lining products currently used in the potable water market will be affected and potentially eliminated from certification under the standard. The proposed Jan. 1, 2023 timeline was set to allow manufacturers and other parts of the industry time to adjust and prepare for the changes.

The toxicological review and evaluation procedures were removed from NSF/ANSI/CAN 60 and NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 into a single reference source - **NSF/ANSI/CAN 600: Health Effects Evaluation and Criteria in Drinking Water.**

This was done to simplify and increase the visibility and accessibility of the health criteria, creating a single source (NSF/ANSI/CAN 600) for the multiple drinking water standards that reference the criteria, including NSF/ANSI/CAN 60 and NSF/ANSI/CAN 61.

Sherwin-Williams is currently evaluating this proposed change to the water storage industry and has not determined that a full discontinuation of solvent-based products for use in potable water linings in January 2023 will occur. As we further evaluate the effects of the proposed changes and vet alternative approaches to comply with this stringent standard and its impact on the industry, we will be providing ongoing updates.

Sherwin-Williams has always been a leader in 100% solids technologies. Every day we help our customers achieve success with our innovative solutions as well as our unparalleled local distribution, best-in-class technical service, reliable supply of the required application equipment and 30 years of proven track record success.

If these proposed changes within our industry cannot be met by any other means than transitioning to 100% solids technologies, we are committed to delivering the most user-friendly products to our customers that will comply with revised industry standards, meet the lifecycle objectives of the end user, and allow our customers to remain competitive in the industry.

Please reference the memorandum from NSF on the next page for more information on the new NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61-2018 edition.



COMPOUND	PREVIOUS CRITERIA IN PPB (TAC/SPAC)	NEW CRITERIA IN PPB (TAC/SPAC)	IMPLEMENTATION DEADLINE
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.2/0.02	0.04/0.004	Immediate
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) & Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	3/0.3	0.07/0.007 (Total)	Products must comply by 1/1/2020
Triphenylphosphine Oxide	3/0.3	1/0.1	Products must comply by 1/1/2020
Total Xylenes	10,000/1,000	90/9	Products must comply by 1/1/2023
Toluene	1,000/100	60/6	Products must comply by 1/1/2023
Ethylbenzene	700/70	140/14	Products must comply by 1/1/2023

Source: NSF International, 2019

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NSF INTERNATIONAL

Memorandum

To: NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 and NSF/ANSI 14 Certified and Applied Clients

From: Theresa Bellish, General Manager, Water Systems

Date: April 10, 2019

Re: New NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61-2018 Edition

A new edition of NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61-2018 has recently published. A PDF copy is available via your NSF Connect account or by contacting your Account Manager. Unless otherwise noted, all changes have been implemented immediately by NSF International.

This edition of the Standard is the first to be designated as a National Standard of Canada in compliance with the requirements and guidance set out by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC). You will receive information about the updated NSF Certification Marks that will be available for download and/or purchase in the upcoming weeks.

This version of NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 contains the following changes:

1. Issue 138: This revision clarifies which test water is to be used when triplicate exposures are required for brass or bronze containing in-line devices evaluated under section 8.4.1 of the standard. Previously, triplicate exposures were to be performed using the pH 10 test water, but that requirement needed to be updated now that there are two tables directing which test waters are to be used (Tables B3a and B3b). When testing is being performed under the original test water selection table (B3a), the pH 10 test water is to be used for the triplicate exposures. When the new exposure water selection table is used (B3b) the pH 8 test water is to be used.
2. Issue 140: Language has been updated in Annex B to specify that lead and other USEPA regulated metallic contaminants shall be excluded from multiple time point analysis. This language already existed in the standard, but it has been updated to specify USEPA regulated metallic contaminants and has been moved from note format to a normative paragraph format.
3. Issue 141 of NSF 61 and Issues 1 & 2 of NSF 600: These revisions removed Annexes A and D from NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 and resulted in the first edition of NSF/ANSI/CAN 600- Health effects evaluation and criteria for chemicals in drinking water. This new standard creates a single reference source for the toxicological review and evaluation procedures of treatment chemicals added to drinking water and those substances imparted to drinking water through contact with drinking water system components, as well as the current drinking water criteria. A PDF of NSF/ANSI/CAN 600 is available for you to download from your NSF Connect account.

These issues also contained several updates to pass/fail criteria. Those updates and the implementation periods for products to comply can be found in the table.

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