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(Revision of ANSI/AWWA B101-12)

AWWA Standard

Precoat Filter Media

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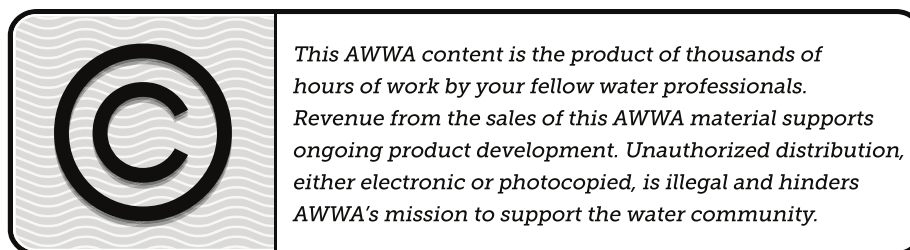
AWWA Standard

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Foreword

This foreword is for information only and is not a part of ANSI/AWWA B101.

I. Introduction.

I.A. Background. Precoat media filtration is a process in which the filter media, typically diatomite or perlite, are applied to a support structure, used for filtration, then removed and disposed of on a cyclic basis. This process is unlike granular-media filtration, in which graduated layers of filter media are more or less permanently placed in the filters and periodically backwashed or mechanically cleaned and reused.

In precoat media filtration, a thin layer of the filter media, or precoat, is applied to specially designed media-support structures, or septa, within the filter vessel or structure by recirculating a slurry of the filter media through the septum until it is coated. After the precoat layer is established and filtration has begun, additional filter media are continually added as the raw water passes through the filter. This process, known as *bodyfeeding*, is done to disperse the accumulation of solids from the source water on the precoat surface and throughout the media depth to maintain porosity and maximize the cycle length. Bodyfeeding reduces or eliminates premature clogging or fouling of the surface of the precoat layer. At the completion of the filtration cycle, the filter septa and the vessel are flushed. Spent filter media and particles removed from the source water are drained to an appropriate waste disposal system. The clean filter is precoated again and a new filtration cycle begun.

I.B. History. ANSI/AWWA B101 was approved as a new standard by the AWWA Board of Directors on June 23, 1994. The second edition was approved on June 17, 2001. The third edition was approved on June 10, 2012. This edition was approved on Jan. 16, 2016.

I.C. Acceptance. In May 1985, the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) entered into a cooperative agreement with a consortium led by NSF International (NSF) to develop voluntary third-party consensus standards and a certification program for direct and indirect drinking water additives. Other members of the original consortium included the Water Research Foundation (formerly AwwaRF) and the Conference of State Health and Environmental Managers (COSHEM). The American Water Works Association (AWWA) and the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA) joined later.

* American National Standards Institute, 25 West 43rd Street, Fourth Floor, New York, NY 10036.

In the United States, authority to regulate products for use in, or in contact with, drinking water rests with individual states.* Local agencies may choose to impose requirements more stringent than those required by the state. To evaluate the health effects of products and drinking water additives from such products, state and local agencies may use various references, including

1. An advisory program formerly administered by USEPA, Office of Drinking Water, discontinued on Apr. 7, 1990.
2. Specific policies of the state or local agency.
3. Two standards developed under the direction of NSF†: NSF/ANSI 60, Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals—Health Effects, and NSF/ANSI 61, Drinking Water System Components—Health Effects.
4. Other references, including AWWA standards, *Food Chemicals Codex*, *Water Chemicals Codex*,‡ and other standards considered appropriate by the state or local agency.

Various certification organizations may be involved in certifying products in accordance with NSF/ANSI 61. Individual states or local agencies have authority to accept or accredit certification organizations within their jurisdictions. Accreditation of certification organizations may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

Annex A, “Toxicology Review and Evaluation Procedures,” to NSF/ANSI 61 does not stipulate a maximum allowable level (MAL) of a contaminant for substances not regulated by a USEPA final maximum contaminant level (MCL). The MALs of an unspecified list of “unregulated contaminants” are based on toxicity testing guidelines (noncarcinogens) and risk characterization methodology (carcinogens). Use of Annex A procedures may not always be identical, depending on the certifier.

ANSI/AWWA B101 does not address additives requirements. Thus, users of this standard should consult the appropriate state or local agency having jurisdiction to

1. Determine additives requirements, including applicable standards.
2. Determine the status of certifications by parties offering to certify products for contact with, or treatment of, drinking water.
3. Determine current information on product certification.

* Persons outside the United States should contact the appropriate authority having jurisdiction.

† NSF International, 789 North Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48105.

‡ Both publications available from National Academy of Sciences, 500 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001.

II. Special Issues.

II.A. *Storage and Handling Precautions.* Diatomaceous earth (DE) is a silica product; prolonged breathing of excessive concentrations of its dust may cause lung damage. Most grades of DE used in filtration contain crystalline silica, which may cause silicosis upon entry into the lungs. Extremely high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica can result in acute silicosis after a few months' exposure, and chronic/classic silicosis can occur after 15–20 years of moderate to low exposures to respirable crystalline silica. Accelerated silicosis can occur after 5–10 years of exposure to respirable crystalline silica. Crystalline silica has been classified as carcinogenic to humans (group 1 by the International Agency for Research on Cancer [IARC]). As a result, proper precautions, including wearing respirators (see OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134—Respiratory Protection Standard), and work practices as described by National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (Publication No. 75-120) should be taken when handling and disposing of the material to control inhalation of the dust.

Perlite is an alumina silicate and may contain small quantities of crystalline silica, ranging from 0 percent to 3 percent. In the United States, crystalline silica content above the threshold limit of 0.1 percent must be labeled as a cancer-causing hazard. It is possible to obtain a product with silica levels below 0.1 percent, but any product with levels in excess of this concentration should be labeled in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200, Hazard Communication.

Neither DE nor perlite is considered explosive or corrosive. There is no concern for a chemical reaction caused by accidental exposure of these products to other chemicals because the media are relatively inert.

Suppliers of these products should provide purchasers with proper safety literature and material safety data sheets.

III. Use of This Standard. It is the responsibility of the user of an AWWA standard to determine that the products described in that standard are suitable for use in the particular application being considered.

III.A. *Purchaser Options and Alternatives.* The following items should be provided by the purchaser:

1. Standard used—that is, ANSI/AWWA B101, Precoat Filter Media, of latest revision.
2. Whether compliance with NSF/ANSI 61, Drinking Water System Components—Health Effects, is required.
3. Details of other federal, state, provincial, or local requirements (Section 4).
4. Product name(s).