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ANSI/AWWA B302-16
(Revision of ANSI/AWWA B302-10)

AWWA Standard

Ammonium Sulfate

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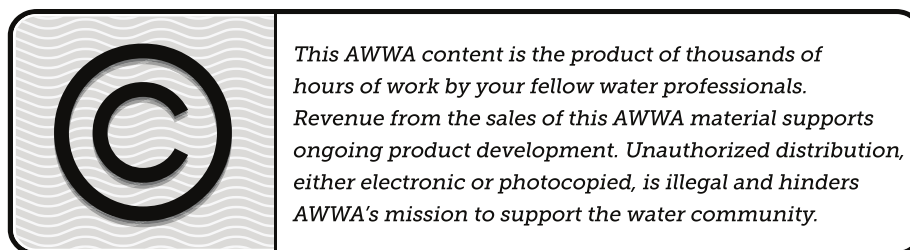
AWWA Standard

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Foreword

*This foreword is for information only and is not a part of ANSI*AWWA B302.*

I. Introduction.

I.A. *Background.* Ammonium sulfate, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, is used by some water utilities as a source of ammonia in the formation of chloramines and as an activating agent in the formation of activated silica. It is readily soluble in water and consists of rhombic crystals or fine granules that, if pure, are colorless or white and odorless. Commercial grades of ammonium sulfate have a pinkish to brown color as a result of traces of iron and organic compounds contained in the source of the material.

Ammonium sulfate used for potable water treatment is usually a by-product in the manufacture of caprolactam, a nylon-based material. It is available at a commercial strength of 99 percent ammonium sulfate. Ammonium sulfate obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of coal gas and coke is no longer used in potable water treatment.

Ammonium sulfate can be prepared free of contaminants by reacting ammonia and sulfuric acid. Food-grade ammonium sulfate, which is used as a dough conditioner and in yeast food, is produced in this manner. The cost of the food-grade material is several times greater than the commercial-grade material; however, some states require food-grade material for use in potable water treatment.

Depending on its source, ammonium sulfate material has a tendency to cake and arch when stored in bulk. This behavior can be prevented by the addition of a small amount of amorphous silica (0.06–0.1 percent), a type of fused silica.

For safety precautions, refer to material safety data sheets (SDSs) available from the supplier or manufacturer.

I.B. *History.* The first edition of this standard was prepared by the AWWA Water Purification Division. It was approved as tentative on July 15, 1949, and made standard on May 15, 1953, with the designation of AWWA B400-53. The second edition was prepared by AWWA Committee 7400P and was approved on Jan. 27, 1964, with the designation of AWWA B302-64. The third and fourth editions were prepared by the AWWA Standards Committee on Taste and Odor Control Chemicals and were approved on Jan. 25, 1981, and June 22, 1986, respectively. Subsequent editions were prepared by the AWWA Standards Committee on Disinfectants and approved by the

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

Board of Directors on June 17, 1995, June 11, 2000, Jan. 16, 2005, and June 20, 2010. This edition was approved on June 19, 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.

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 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.

Various certification organizations may be involved in certifying products in accordance with NSF/ANSI 60. 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 60 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 B302 addresses additives requirements in Sec. 4.3.4 of the standard. The transfer of contaminants from chemicals to processed water or to residual solids is becoming a problem of greater concern. The language in Sec. 4.3.4 is a recommendation only for direct additives used in the treatment of potable water to be certified by an accredited certification organization in accordance with NSF/ANSI 60, Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals—Health Effects. However, users of the standard may opt

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

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