



American Water Works Association
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AWWA B402a-97
Addendum to
ANSI/AWWA B402-95
Standard
for
Ferrous Sulfate

(Approved by the AWWA Board of Directors on Feb. 2, 1997.)

P. vii, Sec. I.C, replace with the following:

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 all direct and indirect drinking water additives. Other members of the original consortium included the American Water Works Association Research Foundation (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, ANSI[†]/NSF[‡] 60, Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals

*Persons in Canada, Mexico, and non-North American countries should contact the appropriate authority having jurisdiction.

[†]American National Standards Institute, 11 W. 42nd St., New York, NY 10036.

[‡]NSF International, 3475 Plymouth Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

—Health Effects, and ANSI/NSF 61, Drinking Water System Components—Health Effects.

Various certification organizations may be involved in certifying products in accordance with ANSI/NSF 60 (61). Individual states or local agencies have authority to accept or accredit certification organizations within their jurisdiction. Accreditation of certification organizations may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

Appendix A, “Toxicology Review and Evaluation Procedures,” to ANSI/NSF 60 (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 Appendix A procedures may not always be identical, depending on the certifier.

AWWA B402-95 addresses additives requirements in Sec. 4.3 of the standard. The transfer of contaminants from chemicals to processed water or the residual solids is becoming a problem of greater concern. The language in Sec. 4.3.2 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 ANSI/NSF Standard 60 Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals—Health Effects. However, users of the standard may opt to make this certification a requirement for the product. Users of this standard should also consult the appropriate state or local agency having jurisdiction in order to

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

P. viii, Sec. III.A, add the following to the list of items that should be covered in the purchaser’s specifications:

9. Whether the recommended compliance with ANSI/NSF Standard 60, Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals—Health Effects, is to be required. If this certification is to be required, the purchaser’s specifications shall read, “This material *shall* be certified as suitable for contact with or treatment of drinking water by an accredited certification organization in accordance with ANSI/NSF Standard 60, Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals—Health Effects.”

P. 3, Sec. 4.3, add the following paragraph at the end of Sec. 4.3:

4.3.2 *Product certifications.* Ferrous sulfate is a direct additive used in the treatment of potable water. This material should be certified as suitable for contact with or treatment of drinking water by an accredited certification organization in accordance with ANSI/NSF Standard 60, Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals—Health Effects. Evaluation shall be accomplished in accordance with requirements that are no less restrictive than those listed in ANSI/NSF Standard 60. Certification shall be accomplished by a certification organization accredited by the American National Standards Institute.

American Water Works Association

ANSI/AWWA B402-95

(Revision of ANSI/AWWA B402-90)



AWWA STANDARD
FOR
FERROUS SULFATE



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AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION

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AWWA Standard

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