

Many questions have been raised regarding the new low lead initiatives being implemented by NSF and Congress. Here is an overview of the new regulatory requirements; in addition to answering some frequently asked questions.

Overview of Regulatory Changes

NSF/ANSI Standard 61 (Annex F)

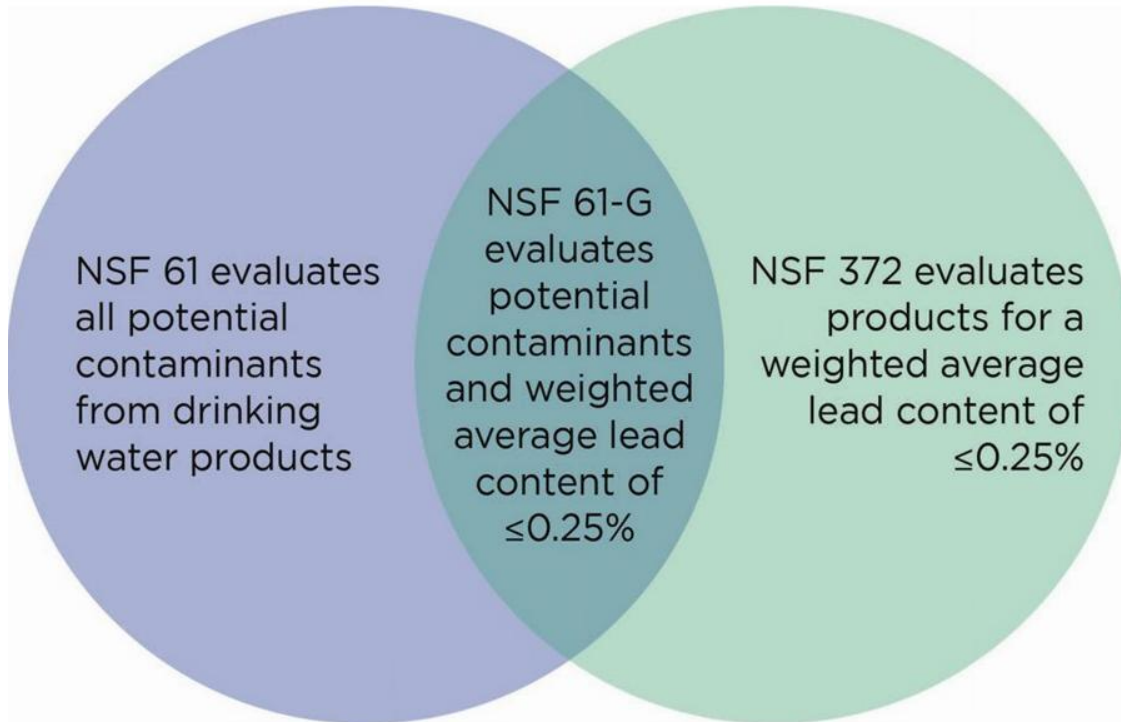
- Reduces the allowable **lead leach** maximum limit of 0.08% (5 ppb) for all NSF Standard 61 certified products
- All existing NSF Standard 61 approved products will be retested to the new requirement in order to maintain NSF Standard 61 approval
- Effective Date: **July 1, 2012**

NSF/ANSI Standard 372:

- New lead content only approval standard that replaces NSF/ANSI Standard 61, Annex G
- NSF standard in accordance with California AB1953 and new national lead-free law requiring a 0.25% (15 ppb) maximum **lead content** for all wetted components
- Effective Date: October 1, 2010

S.3874, Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act

- New national law (amending the Safe Drinking Water Act or SDWA) requiring products in contact with drinking water to a 0.25% (15 ppb) maximum **lead content** for all wetted components using a surface based averaging formula
- The new NSF Standard 372 will provide independent third party verification to the law
- Effective Date: **January 4, 2014**



Marking for Water Distribution Products

Standard 61 Certified	Standard 61 & Low Lead Certified	Low Lead Certified
NSF® - 61	NSF® - 61-G	NSF® - 372
 Certified to NSF/ANSI 61	 Certified to NSF/ANSI 61-G	 Certified to NSF/ANSI 372

Questions & Answers

Are my water meters and other system components compliant with the new standards for lead leach and content?

The following Sensus products comply with NSF Standard 61 (Annex F and G) and NSF Standard 372 (Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act).

iPERL	accuSTREAM	Low Lead (BIA or EBII) SR and SRII
OMNI	accuMAG	Low Lead W-Series chambers

If I remove a meter from service for testing or repair, can I put it back into the system?

If a meter is physically removed from service and it does not comply with the regulations or standards, it should not be re-installed. A compliant product must be installed.

Why has Sensus chosen alternative materials (i.e. composite, coated iron, etc.) instead of bronze material?

For more than 100 years, Sensus has continued to deliver products that meet the highest standards for quality, reliability and innovation. New technology and materials enables us to provide our customers metrology products to meet the low lead laws while maintaining and exceeding the product excellence our customers have come to expect. In addition to improving the strength characteristics of the products, these materials enable us to maintain a more stable pricing structure going forward (where we are not tied to fluctuating copper prices). Furthermore because the EPA's contaminant level goal for lead in drinking water is set at zero, by using alternative materials that contain zero lead, we will be in compliance with all future changes to the NSF standards and government laws regarding lead.

Do these requirements apply to my utility?

Drinking water system components fall into two categories of regulation

- Municipal and distribution products up through the water meter are typically regulated by state drinking water agencies
- Water distribution systems downstream of the water meter or inside a building are typically regulated by state or local plumbing codes

46 states have legislation, regulations or policies requiring or recommending drinking water system components should comply with NSF/ANSI Standard 61.

Refer to Appendix A for Associate of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA) Member Survey on State Adoption of NSF/ANSI Standards 60 and 61.

Appendix A

State	Adopted Legislation or Regulations	State Citation	ANSI-Accredited Certifier Required	Effective Date of Regulation and Latest Update	
				Standard 60	Standard 61
Alabama	Yes	335-7-6.12/8.04	No	November 9, 1992	November 9, 1992
Alaska	Yes	18 AAC 80.030	No	May 18, 1994	May 18, 1994
Arizona	Yes ¹	AAC R18-4-213	Yes	January 1, 1993	January 1, 1993
Arkansas	Yes	PWS Reg. VII F	Yes (policy)	October 1, 1994	October 1, 1994
California	Yes ²	CCR Title 22: 64590/64591	Yes ²	January 1, 1994	March 9, 2008
Colorado	Policy		Yes (policy)		
Connecticut	No		No		
Delaware ⁶	Yes	PWS Reg. 2.11.1.1	No ³	August 11, 1999	August 11, 1999
Florida	Yes	62-555.320(3) + 322© FAC	No	January 1, 1993	January 1, 1993 January 1, 1994 ⁴
Georgia	Yes	Rules 391-3-5	Yes	July, 1992	July, 1992
Hawaii	Yes ⁵	HAR 11-20-38	Yes	September 7, 1999	
Idaho	Yes	58.01.08.501.01 58.01.08.510.02	Yes	October 1, 1993	October 1, 1993
Illinois ⁶	Policy ⁶				
Indiana ⁶	Yes	327IAC 8-1-2	Yes	May 1, 1999	May 1, 1999
Iowa ⁶	Yes	41.4 (3) b; 43.3 (8)	Yes	October 1, 2000	August 11, 1999
Kansas	Policy ⁷		Yes (policy)		
Kentucky	Policy		Yes (policy)		
Louisiana	No		No		
Maine	Yes	10-144-231 Sec 3 F.7, 8	Yes	July 1, 2008	July 1, 2008

¹ AZ: Legislation revised 7/96 to allow exceptions where 60-61 materials and equipment not available.

² CA: Requires annual testing and inspections for ANSI accredited certification of treatment chemicals to NSF 60.

³ DE: Uses NSF list or equivalent guide but does not require for compounds not listed under either standard.

⁴ FL: 1993 is for coatings and chemicals. 1994 is for other components.

⁵ HI: Adopted for Standard 60; *Legislation for Standard 61, section 9 signed May 2, 2001.*

⁶ State policy or regulations reference the "10 State Standards for Water Works" which references Standard 60 for treatment chemicals and Standard 61 for certain water treatment and distribution products.

⁷ KS: K.A.R. 28-15-18 (h) authorizes approval of treatment chemicals and protective coatings exposed to water for public consumption. KS has no regulations specifically for standards 60 or 61.

State	Adopted Legislation or Regulations	State Citation	ANSI-Accredited Certifier Required	Effective Date of Regulation and Latest Update	
				Standard 60	Standard 61
Maryland	Yes	COMAR 26.04.01.33	Yes ⁸	December, 1992	December, 1992
Massachusetts ⁹	Yes	310 CMR 22.04(8)	Yes	November, 1992	November, 1992
Michigan ⁶	Yes	MI SDWA 325.1013 +325.12102	Yes	September 16, 1993	September 16, 1993
Minnesota ⁶	Policy		Yes (policy)		
Mississippi	Policy		Yes (policy)		
Missouri ⁶	Yes	10 CSR 60	Yes	April, 1992	April, 1992
Montana	Yes	ARM 17.38:101	Yes	September, 1992	September, 1992
Nebraska	No		No		
Nevada	Yes	NAC 445A.6663	Yes	February, 1997	February, 1997
New Hampshire	Yes	Env-Ws 305	Yes	June, 1997	June, 1997
New Jersey	Yes	NJAC 7:10-8	Yes	June, 1997	June, 1997
New Mexico*	Yes	WSR 20.7.10.400K	Yes	July, 1992 Revised 2007	July, 1992 Revised 2007
New York ⁶	Policy		Yes (policy)	July, 1993	July, 1993
North Carolina	Yes	15A NCAC 18c .1537	Yes	July 1, 1994	July 1, 1994
North Dakota	Yes	NDAC 33-17-01-19.4	Yes	January 31, 1997	January 31, 1997
Ohio ⁶	Yes	OAC 3745-83-01(d)	Yes	Revised April 21, 2001	Revised April 21, 2001
Oklahoma	Yes	OAC 252:626-11.1 + 19.1	Yes (policy)	Update effective June 1, 2003	Update effective June 1, 2003
Oregon	Yes	333-61-0087(05)&(06)	Yes (policy)	November 13, 1989	November 13, 1989
Pennsylvania ⁶	Yes	25 PA Code 109.606	Yes	October 8, 1994	October 8, 1994
Rhode Island ⁶	Yes	DWQ 4613 4.1A	Yes	January, 1993	January, 1993
South Carolina ⁶	Yes	R.61-58.2 (B) 4& (E) 3	Yes	July 28, 1995	December 31, 1995
South Dakota	Policy		Yes (policy)		
Tennessee	Yes	1200-5-1-.17(36)	Yes	January, 1995	January, 1995
Texas	Yes	TAC 290 42(j); 43 (c) (8); 44 (a) (1,2); 44 (i) (2) (B/H)	Yes	January 1, 1993	January 1, 1993
Utah	Yes	R 309-105-10(1)(a)/10(2)(c)	Yes	July, 1989	July, 1989

⁸ MD: Also accepts third party certifications.

⁹ MA: Also requires maximum lead content of 3% in brass products.

State	Adopted Legislation or Regulations	State Citation	ANSI-Accredited Certifier Required	Effective Date of Regulation and Latest Update	
				Standard 60	Standard 61
Vermont	Yes	VWSR Ch. 21 App. A 5.2.2	Yes	September 24, 1992	September 24, 1992
Virginia	Yes	12 VAC 5-590-860 & 1110	Yes	November 15, 1995	November 15, 1995
Washington	Yes	WAC-246-290-220	Yes	April, 1999	April, 1999
West Virginia	Yes	64 CFR 77	Yes	July, 2000	July, 2000
Wisconsin ⁶	Yes	NR811.07(4)(c), (f)	Yes	May, 1993	May, 1993
Wyoming	Policy ¹⁰				

¹⁰ WY: Recommends use of the standards. Cannot require because state does not have primacy for drinking water regulations.