

## Contents

1	Purpose, scope, and normative references.....	1
1.1	Purpose.....	1
1.2	Scope.....	1
1.3	Normative references.....	1
1.4	Significant figures.....	1
2	Definitions.....	2
3	General requirements.....	2
3.1	All components $\leq 0.25\%$ .....	2
3.2	Any components $> 0.25\%$ .....	2
3.3	Restriction on the use of lead containing materials.....	2
4	Weighted average lead content calculation.....	2
4.1	Component surface areas and lead content.....	2
4.2	Formula for determining weighted average lead content.....	3
5	Percentage lead content of water contact surfaces.....	3
5.1	Liners.....	3
5.2	Coatings.....	3
5.3	Lead removal technologies.....	3
6	Lead content verification testing.....	4
6.1	Lead content testing.....	4
7	Analytical Procedures for Determining Percent Lead Content of Materials.....	4
7.1	Lead Content Screening.....	4
7.2	Lead Content Analysis of Materials.....	5
Annex A	.....	A1

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## Foreword<sup>2</sup>

This Standard, NSF/ANSI 372 *Drinking water system components – Lead Content* is the third in a series of standards developed by the NSF Joint Committees on Drinking Water Additives. The other two Standards for drinking water additives products are NSF/ANSI 60 *Drinking water treatment chemicals – Health effects*, which addresses drinking water treatment chemicals (also known as direct additives) and NSF/ANSI 61 *Drinking water system components – Health effects*, which covers products and materials that contact drinking water (also known as indirect additives).

Prior to being developed as NSF/ANSI 372, part of the content of this Standard was established as NSF/ANSI 61, Annex G – *Weighed average lead content evaluation procedure to a 0.25% lead requirement*. Annex G was developed by the NSF Drinking Water Additives Task Group on Lead and approved by the NSF Joint Committee on Drinking Water Additives – System Components for addition to NSF/ANSI 61 in 2008. The impetus for creating Annex G was the promulgation of individual state regulatory requirements limiting the amount of lead that may be contained in products contacting drinking water. While Annex G was an optional evaluation method within NSF/ANSI 61, it required that products also meet the chemical extraction requirements of NSF/ANSI 61, and it was limited in application to drinking water products that were included within the Scope of ANSI/NSF 61. The NSF Joint Committee on Drinking Water Additives – System Components determined that creation of a separate standard addressing lead content requirements would provide greater flexibility in the application of the lead content requirements to the marketplace and to organizations seeking to reference such requirements.

While NSF/ANSI 61 establishes limits for the amount of lead that may migrate into drinking water from the water contact materials within a drinking water contact product, NSF/ANSI 372 establishes a limit on the amount of lead that may be contained within the water contact materials in a drinking water contact product. This Standard also defines a test methodology for the analytical determination of the lead content of materials in these products.

NSF/ANSI 372 may be used in conjunction with NSF/ANSI 61 for the purpose of minimizing lead from drinking water products. NSF/ANSI 372 may also be used in conjunction with other standards addressing products that are not included in the Scope of NSF/ANSI 61, such as the NSF Drinking Water Treatment Unit Standards. The Standard can also be used to demonstrate compliance with individual jurisdictional or contractual requirements that include lead content restrictions on drinking water contact products.

NSF/ANSI 372 does not include product performance requirements that are currently addressed in other voluntary consensus standards established by such organizations as the American Water Works Association, the American Society for Testing and Materials, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Because this Standard complements the performance standards of these organizations, it is recommended that products also meet the appropriate performance requirements specified in the standards of such organizations.

This Standard and the accompanying text are intended for voluntary use by certifying organizations, utilities, regulatory agencies, and/or manufacturers as a basis of providing assurances that adequate health protection exists for covered products. Product certification issues, including frequency of testing and requirements for follow-up testing, evaluation, enforcement, and other policy issues, are not addressed by this Standard.

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<sup>2</sup> The information contained in this Foreword is not part of this American National Standard (ANS) and has not been processed in accordance with ANSI's requirements for an ANS. Therefore, this Foreword may contain material that has not been subjected to public review or a consensus process. In addition, it does not contain requirements necessary for conformance to the Standard.

This version of NSF/ANSI 372 -2011 includes the following revision:

- Issue 2: The intent and application of the criterion for the percentage of internal threads that are to be evaluated as wetted (25%) under section 4 are clarified.

This Standard was developed by the NSF Joint Committee on Drinking Water Additives – System Components using the consensus process described by the American National Standards Institute.

Suggestions for improvement of this Standard are welcome. Comments should be sent to Chair, Joint Committee on Drinking Water Additives – System Components at [standards@nsf.org](mailto:standards@nsf.org), or c/o NSF International, Standards Department, P.O. Box 130140, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48113-0140, USA.

## NSF/ANSI Standard for Drinking Water Additives

# Drinking water system components - Lead content

## 1 Purpose, scope, and normative references

### 1.1 Purpose

This standard establishes procedures for the determination of lead content based on the wetted surface areas of products.

### 1.2 Scope

This standard applies to any drinking water system component that conveys or dispenses water for human consumption through drinking or cooking.

### 1.3 Normative references

The following documents contain procedures referenced in this document.

ASTM E29-08. *Standard Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications*<sup>3</sup>

ASTM E255-07. *Standard Practice for Sampling Copper and Copper Alloys for the Determination of Chemical Composition*<sup>3</sup>

EPA SW 846 *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical Chemical Methods, Method 3050 B – Acid Digestion of Sediments, Sludges, and Soils*<sup>4</sup>

EPA SW846, *Method 3052 - Microwave Assisted Acid Digestion of Siliceous and Organically Based Matrices*<sup>4</sup>

EPA SW 846, *Method 6010C – Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometry*<sup>4</sup>

Safe Drinking Water Act<sup>4</sup>

### 1.4 Significant figures

For determining conformance with the specifications in this standard, the Rounding Method in ASTM E29<sup>3</sup> shall be used.

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<sup>3</sup> ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2859 <www.astm.org>.

<sup>4</sup> Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, Cincinnati, OH 45268 <www.epa.gov>.