



## FAQ Section

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### NSF/ANSI 61, NSF/ANSI 372, Annex G and Lead Content – how do they relate?

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 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. NSF/ANSI 372 may be used in conjunction with NSF/ANSI 61 for the purpose of minimizing lead from drinking water products.

Prior to being developed as NSF/ANSI 372, part of the content of this standard was established as NSF/ANSI 61, Annex G – Weighted average lead content evaluation

procedure to a 0.25% lead requirement. The need for creating Annex G was the spread 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 NSF/ANSI 61. It was determined by the NSF Joint Committee on Drinking Water Additives – System Components, that a separate standard addressing lead content

requirements (i.e. NSF/ANSI 372) would provide greater flexibility in the application of the lead content requirements to the marketplace and to organizations seeking to reference such requirements.

Today, although Annex G has been retired from NSF/ANSI 61, NSF continues to support the “-G” certification marks as long as they are of value. These marks help to provide a simple mechanism of denoting compliance with both the chemical extraction requirements of NSF/ANSI 61 and the “lead-free” requirements of U.S. state and federal laws.