



## EMERGING COMPOUNDS/ INCIDENTAL CONTAMINANTS FOR DRINKING WATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS

Recent studies and increasing consumer awareness regarding pharmaceutical contaminants in drinking water have manufacturers looking for ways to demonstrate the reduction of these compounds. Certification to NSF/ANSI 401 establishes the requirements for drinking water treatment systems designed to reduce these incidental and emerging contaminants in public or private water supplies, including pharmaceuticals, personal care products and endocrine disrupting compounds.

The standard focuses on claims being made for the reduction of specific individual compounds. NSF/ANSI 401 includes test methods and criteria for making claims of reduction of the following contaminants:

- > Atenolol
- > Bisphenol A
- > Carbamazepine
- > DEET
- > Estrone
- > Ibuprofen
- > Linuron
- > Meprobamate
- > Metolachlor
- > Naproxen
- > Nonylphenol
- > Phenytoin
- > TCEP
- > TCPP
- > Trimethoprim

The test methods in this standard are designed to cover groups of contaminants, resulting in three tests that can cover the entire list of contaminants. Products covered in the standard include active media treatment systems such as mouth drawn and hand squeezed sports bottle filtration systems, refrigerator filters, undersink systems, point-of-use reverse osmosis systems and more.

Certification to NSF/ANSI 401 provides consumers with the highest confidence that their drinking water is safe and has been thoroughly evaluated and tested for the reduction of pharmaceutical contaminants.

Get certified by NSF, the most trusted and recognized global certification mark in the water industry. For more information, contact [americas@nsf.org](mailto:americas@nsf.org).

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