NSF International Standard /
American National Standard

NSF/ANSI -

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3.84 in-line device : Any device in contact with the water installed on a service line or distribution system downstream of the water main and upstream from endpoint devices.

3.85 installation : The act of connecting components including piping, structural support, and valving, and by which water treatment systems are connected to the water system and drain.

3.86 integral : Joined as one piece.

3.87 intermittent flow rate : (As used in NSF/ANSI 44) See water softener.

3.88 ion : An atom or molecule that carries a positive or negative electric charge.

3.89 ion exchange : See

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integral

3.101 maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) : The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG allow for a margin of safety and are nonenforceable public health goals.

3.102 maximum drinking water level (MDWL) : The maximum concentration of a nonregulated contaminant that a system or component is allowed to contribute to the product water.

3.103 maximum service flow rate : (As used in NSF/ANSI 44) See water softener.

3.104 maximum working pressure : See pressure.

3.105 mechanical filtration system : A system that physically separates particulate matter from water.

3.106 media: Material in a system that forms a water-permeable barrier to the passage of certain contaminants or otherwise contributes to the reduction of contaminants in water. Medium is the singular form of media.

3.107 media migration : The release of a fraction of the media into the product water.

3.107.1 filter medium : The permeable material used to separate particulate matter from water.

3.107.2 filtration media : Process materials through which a liquid is passed for the purpose of filtration.

3.107.3 ion exchange media : A material possessing reversible exchange properties for ions.

3.107.4 oxidative media : Process media that facilitates chemical oxidation on the media surface.

3.107.5 reductive media : Process media that facilitates chemical reduction on the media surface.

3.108 membrane : A semi-pe Td [(ion)re m.4

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3.130.3 static pressure : The pressure measured by a pressure measuring instrument installed preceding the connection to a system being tested when the system is filled with water and not flowing.

3.130.4 working pressure : Feedwater or inlet water pressure to a system.

3.130.4.1 maximum working pressure : The maximum operating pressure recommended by the manufacturer.

3.130.4.2 minimum working pressure : The minimum operating pressure recommended by the manufacturer.

3.131 pressure drop : The difference between the pressure at the inlet of a system and the pressure at the outlet of the system at a specific flow rate.

3.132 pressure vessel : A component of the system, intended to hold water under pressure higher than atmospheric pressure.

3.133 product rate : The volume of product water produced by a system per day or unit of time.

3.134 product water : See water.

3.135 product water zone : See water.

3.136 public health goal (PHG): A level of drinking water contaminant, as determined by the State of California, at which adverse health effects are not expected to occur from a lifetime of exposure. PHGs are not regulatory standards.

3.137 pump : Mechanical device for driving fluid flow, raising or lifting, or for applying pressure to a fluid.

3.137.1 multiple fixture pumph goal

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3.147 reductive media : (As used in NSF/ANSI/CAN 61) See media.

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3.161 scale: A deposit on the surface of materials in contact with water resulting from the precipitation of salts from the water.

3.162 secondary maximum contaminant level (SMCL): The maximum permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water as established in the US EPA National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations.

3.163 service cycle: The time of operation of a system or component between servicing or replacement, or regeneration of media.

3.164 shelf life: The length of time that a material, substance or product can be stored under specified environmental conditions and continue to meet applicable specifications and perform its intended function.

3.165 shower water: See water.

3.166 single fixture pump: See pump.

3.167 soft water: See water softener.

3.168 storage tank capacity: (As used in NSF/ANSI 58) The volume of water available from a storage tank under defined conditions.

3.169 system: A complete water treatment device, including all components needed to connect it to a potable water supply.

3.170 target compound (targets): An analyte for which the analytical system has been specifically validated, and for the sample in question specifically calibrated in accordance with the referenced analytical procedure. Through this validation, the target compound has well defined method recovery (accuracy) and reproducibility (precision) data.

3.171 tentatively identified compound (TIC): An analyte which has been detected by mass spectrometry and identified without the use of an authentic standard for the compound.

NOTE [2] Identification can be supported through matching library spectra or though spectral interpretation, but verification can only be performed through the analysis of an authentic standard; verifying the retention time, spectrum, and concentration. If no authentic standard exists and there is no relevant spectrum to

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3.177 unit void volume : Total water-holding volume with the medium (media) and internal components in place as determined by measuring the volume of water required to completely fill a dry system.

3.178 unit volume : Total water-holding volume without the medium (media) or internal components.

3.179 unknown compound : An analyte for which an identification cannot be determined. Information on chemical class, functional group(s), and chemical structure may be determined by spectral interpretation.

3.180 UV absorbance : See UV light disinfection.

3.181 UV dose : See UV light disinfection.

3.182 UV light disinfection : Process for inactivating microorganisms by irradiating them with UV light. The UV light waves that disrupt the metabolic activities of the organisms, rendering them inactive and incapable of reproduction. The UV light does not leave a disinfectant residual.

3.182.1 alarm set p oin t: (As used in NSF/ANSI 55) The conditions under which a UV sensor activates an alarm.

3.182.2 blackwaste : Human and/or animal body waste, toilet paper, and any other material intended to be deposited in and discharged from a receptacle designed to receive urine and/or feces.

3.182.3 greywaste : Materials, exclusive of urine, feces, or industrial waste, deposited in and discharged from plumbing fixtures found in residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions.

3.182.4 irradiance : The measure of light intensity at a surface. The radiant power arriving at a point on a surface per unit area. A common unit for irradiance is mW/cm² or mJ/cm².

NOTE ² 40 mJ/cm² is equal to 4.0 × 104 µW-sec/cm².

3.182.5 normal output (Class B system) : (As used in NSF/ANSI 55) The UV irradiance delivered by the UV lamp after a 100-hour conditioning period.

3.182.6 UV absorbance : (As used in NSF/ANSI 55) The fraction of irradiance at 254 nm that is absorbed or scattered in a solution. UV absorbance is expressed as a fraction per cm.

3.182.7 UV do se: (As used in NSF/ANSI 55) The product of irradiance within the UV wavelengths from 240 nm to 300 nm and time over a given area expressed as mJ/cm².

3.182.8 UV sensitivity : A measurement of organism inactivation at a specified ultraviolet radiation dose. The measurement is expressed as the negative logarithm base 10 (log_{10}) of the fraction of the challenge organism remaining after the UV dose.

3.182.9 UV sensor : A device used to measure the UV irradiance.

3.182.10 UV system : A system capable of delivering a UV dose.

3.182.10.1 Class A system rithm bas re/TT0 9.96 TfA 792 re W* n 612 /TT1 .002(of)4.006 [(r)-3.002(i)5(th)-8.002(m)

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UHGXFWLRQ RI 4 FROLSKDJH DW RI WKH 89 ODPS, or that achieves a minimum of 2.14-log reduction with UV source irradiance at 100% normal output.

3.183 UV sensitivity : See UV light disinfection.

3.184 valve : A device used to regulate flow of liquids or gases.

3.185 wastewater : See water.

3.186 water : A transparent, odorless, tasteless compound of hydrogen and oxygen (H_2O or HOH). At a pressure of 1 atmosphere (001.3 kPa), freezes at 0 °C (32 °F) and boils at 100 °C (212 °F). CAS# 007732-18-5. Water, in a more or less impure state, constitutes rain, oceans, lakes, rivers, and subsurface water bodies as well as ground water.

3.186.1 challenge water : The mixture of water and contaminants used to test a system for contaminant reduction claims.

3.186.2 distilled water (distillate) : Effluent water from a distillation unit.

3.186.3 drinking water : Water that is intended for human consumption.

3.186.4 effluent : The treated water from the outlet of a unit, system, component, or process.

3.186.5 exposure water : Water having definitive characteristics prior to contact with a system or component(s) in extraction procedures.

3.186.6 extractant water : Exposure water that has been in contact with a system or component(s) for a specified duration.

3.186.7 influent : The water entering a system.

3.186.8 microbiologically safe water : Drinking water deemed acceptable for human consumption by a health or regulatory agency having jurisdiction.

3.186.9 microbiologically unsafe water : Water that (1) is known to contain disease causing bacteria, viruses, protozoa or other disease-causing microbiological agents or, (2) shows a positive test for an indicator organism, or (3) is determined unsafe by a health or regulatory agency having jurisdiction or, (4) has not been shown to meet appropriate health agency microbiological guidelines.

3.186.10 potable water : Water that is satisfactory for drinking, culinary, and domestic purposes.

3.186.11 product water : Water that has been treated by the system.

3.186.12 raw water : Untreated water or any influent water before it enters a specific water treatment component or system.

3.186.13 reject water : The portion of the influent not converted to product water.

3.186.14 shower water : Water that is used for the purpose of bathing or showering.

3.186.15 wastewater : The water that discharges to the drain such as backwash or reject water.

3.187 water softener : (As used in NSF/ANSI 44) A pressurized water treatment device in which hard water is passed through a bed of cation exchange media (either inorganic or synthetic organic) for the purpose of exchanging calcium and magnesium ions for sodium or potassium ions, thus producing a softened water that is more desirable for laundering, bathing, and dishwashing.

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3.187.15 resin : A synthetic organic ion exchange material.

3.187.16 rinse : (As used in NSF/ANSI 44) The step in the regeneration process for a softener or ion exchanger in which freshwater is in passed through the bed of resin to remove any excess or spent regenerate prior to the unit being placed back into service.

3.187.17 salt : (As used in NSF/ANSI 44) A water soluble compound that ionizes when dissolved in water such as sodium chloride or potassium chloride used for regenerating water softeners.

3.187.17.1 brine : (As used in NSF/ANSI 44) A salt solution used for regeneration of ion exchange units.

3.187.18 salt dosage : (As used in NSF/ANSI 44) The amount of salt per unit volume of ion exchange media used in unit or system and expressed in lb/ft^3 or g/m^3.

3.187.19 salt efficiency : (As used in NSF/ANSI 44) The hardness removal capacity of a water softener divided by the wal4

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Std. #	Standard title
177	Shower Filtration Systems ±Aesthetic Effects
184	Residential Dishwashers
223	Conformity Assessment Requirements for Certification Bodies that Certify Products Pursuant to

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