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How Standards Are Set

- EPA regulators develop Primary Standards for drinking water contaminants based on three criteria:
 Adverse health effects
- It is detectable in drinking water
- It is known to occur in drinking water
- Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI)
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

International standards

- <u>..\..\..\Water Standards\Drinking water</u> standards_Florida.pdf
- <u>..\..\..\Water Standards\USEPA</u> <u>Standards.doc</u>
- ..\..\..\Water Standards\WHO VS EU.doc

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Indian Standard for drinking water IS:10500:1991

- ..\..\..\Water Standards\10500 standards.pdf
- <u>..\..\..\Water</u> <u>Standards\BIS 10500 Draft.pdf</u>

Standards for Drinking water purifiers	US Water Standards: NSF/ASI 42, 53, 55, 58
Drinking Water Treatment Units - Drinking water treatment units – aesthetic effects (non health) - NSF/ANSI 42 - Drinking water treatment units – health effects - NSF/ANSI 53 - UV microbiological water treatment systems - NSF/ANSI 55 - R.O drinking water treatment systems - NSF/ANSI 58 - Res idential Water softeners - NSF/ANSI 44 - Water treatment components - NSF/ANSI 61	Drinking Water Treatment • Carbon Filters • Pitchers • Under the sink filters • Refrigerat or filters • Rau et-mounted filters • Ravers e os mos is • UV systems • Water Soften ers Products generally sold to
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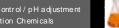
The standard is safely

US Water Standards: NSF/ANSI 60

Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals

• Coagulation and Floc culation Chemicals





Misc el la ne ou s Treatm e nt Application s
Misc el la ne ou s Water S up pl y Products

Products generally sold to public and private water utilities



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Evolution of Microbiological Standards for Drinking water purifiers

USEPA Guide Standard and Protocol for Testing Microbiological Water Purifiers

- Effort started in 1984 by USEPA and US Army Engineers
- 17 people participated
- Released in 1987, but modified slightly later
- Applied to many different types of devices including UV systems, Filtration Units, and Disinfection systems or Combinations as well as similar Devices

Guide Standard and Protocol (contd)

- Three units tested simultaneously.
- Required performance against all three types of microbial contaminants, Bacteria, Virus, and Protozoa<u>n cysts</u>
- Selected Organisms for testing were for Bacteria- Klebsiella terrigena, for virus
 Poliovirus & Rotavirus, and for protozoa - Giardia cysts (Later changed to Cryptosporidium)

Guide Standard & Protocol (Contd)

- Minimum Log Reductions required:
 Bacteria 6 logs
 Virus 4 logs
- Protozoa 3 logs
- Test Duration 10 to 12 days with specific operating schemes
- Test water General test water followed by a challenge water specific for each type of device

Guide Standard & Protocol (Contd)

- Challenge waters generally have the following:
- Total Organic Carbon > 10 mg/l
- Turbidity > 30 NTU • Temperature ~ 4 deg C
- TDS
- Acceptance requires

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    90% of sample pairs must meet the log reductions
    Other 10% must meet5 log, 3 log and 2.5 log reductions for bacteria, virus, and cysts
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Other Standards or Protocols

- -NSF P231 simply adopted from EPA Guide
- NSF Std 55 has specific protocols for UV units/systems. Requires 40 mJ/sqcm for effective inactivation of viruses*. Requires the use of an UV sensor for indicating the need for bulb change or service.
- California Guidelines of 2004 variation of the EPA Guide but altered for each technology by the DPH of California ahead of the testing.

For example for mechanical filtration 6 log reduction of E.C.oli, 4 log of MS2 virus, and 3.3 log of cysts. No reed for high turbitily water because of the plugging robbers

Standards in other Countries

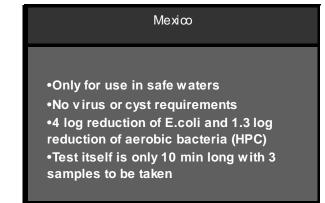
- Israel
- Japan
- Mexico
- Australia/ New Zealand
- Brazil
- Venezuela

Australia & New Zeal and

- Passed in 1995
- Adopted totally from USEPA Guide standard & Protocol
- Only international standard outside USA that has requirements for virus and cyst reduction.
- Thus the only standard that is meant for use in unsafe water supplies

ISRAEL

- Standard 1505, Parts I & II
- For use in Safe Watersonly
- No virus or cyst reduction requirements
- Four different bacteria are indicated for tests E.coli, Eaerogenes, P.aerugenosa, S. facalis
- All are required to be reduced by 7 logs in the tests
- Filter systems, UV units as well as RO units can be tested in this standard.



Venezuela

- Passed in 1998
- E coli & P. aeruginosa reduction as per claims
- No cyst or virus reduction requirements
- For use in safe waters only
- Fitration systems, ozonation devices, and purifiers with ceramic elements are covered

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India

- We do not have any microbiological standards for water purifier testing
- We have BIS standard for UV purifiers (IS 14724:1999)
- RO purifier standard and microbiological purifier standards are in the process of development by BIS

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