



NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61 (NSF-61) is a set of national standards for the U.S. and Canada that relates to water treatment. It establishes stringent requirements for the control of equipment that comes in contact with either potable water or products and chemicals that support the production of potable water.

NSF-61 tests can vary from a basic cold water test using water at different pH levels, to the more challenging chemical certification. In all cases, testing is completed before and after exposure to a given fluid. This helps determine if anything has been leached out or extracted from the equipment.

NSF-61 was developed by the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF), a global independent public health and environmental organization, and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), which oversees the consensus for developing standards for manufacturing and procedures in the United States.

NSF/ANSI 60 vs. NSF/ANSI/CAN 61

There are two parts of NSF standards: regulation and enforcement.

While NSF/ANSI-60 standards are concerned with chemicals themselves, NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 sets guidelines for components (for example, tanks) that handle chemicals. By utilizing NSF 61 compliant equipment, companies further ensure their chemicals do not become non-compliant with NSF/ANSI-60.

Regulations have been in place for quite some time. However, due to a number of different factors, the last few years have seen an increased focus on enforcement.

NSF/ANSI/CAN-61 and State Regulations

Each state has its own law with regards to NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 regulations. For example, Title 22 drinking water standards in California have been in adoption since March of 2008. Thus, all products and components utilized in conjunction with drinking water must be compliant with Title 22 regulations.

It's important to note that most manufacturers only test pH 5, pH 8 and pH 10 exposure waters defined in the standard. This helps account for the variety of waters found across North America, but does not predict leaching of materials in chemical storage tanks. Poly Processing NSF certified tanks have gone through the most demanding tests to ensure materials are not leached into the chemical.

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Certified to
NSF/ANSI/CAN 61

Chemical Specific NSF-Certified Solutions

Poly Processing offers NSF-certified solutions from all three of our production facilities for the storage of the following chemicals:



Aluminum Chlorohydrate	Hydrochloric Acid · 37%	Sodium Aluminate · 100%
Aluminum Sulfate · 50% (Alum)	Hydrofluoric Acid · 52%	Sodium Bisulfite · 40%
Calcium Carbonate 60-100%	Hydrofluosilicic Acid · 30%	Sodium Carbonate · 85%
Calcium Chloride · 30%	Hydrogen Peroxide · 10%	Sodium Chloride · 26%
Chlorine Dioxide · 38%	Liquid Ammonium Sulfate 35-45%	Sodium Chlorite · 34%
Citric Acid · 100%	Magnesium Chloride · 35%	Sodium Hydroxide · 50%
Copper Sulfate · 25%	Peracetic Acid · 30%	Sodium Hypochlorite · 0.08%
Deionized Water	Phosphoric Acid · 75%	Sodium Hypochlorite · 15%
Ferric Chloride · 50%	Poly Aluminum Chloride · 100%	Sodium Permanganate · 40%
Ferric Sulfate · 60%	Polyorthophosphate · 100%	Sodium Silicate · 100%
Ferrous Chloride · 37%	Potable Water	Sulfuric Acid · 98%
Ferrous Sulfate · 30%	Potassium Hydroxide · 50%	Water (Potable)
	Potassium Permanganate · 4%	Zinc Orthophosphate · 100%

