

PFAS Testing and Certification Services for Drinking Water System Components

"PFAS Tested" Designation

NSF is offering a new service for products certified to NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 to demonstrate their compliance with the most current PFAS requirements in the standard. Products that have been demonstrated not to extract PFAS compounds above the health-based criteria in NSF/ANSI/CAN 600 will be eligible to use a special product mark that indicates this compliance.



Certified to NSF/ANSI/CAN 61
& 372 + PFAS Tested



Certified to NSF/ANSI/CAN 61
+ PFAS Tested



pw + PFAS Tested

Available for all products certified to NSF/ANSI/CAN 61, whether or not they require testing for PFAS under the standard, this optional service offering allows manufacturers to make it clear that their product complies with the latest PFAS requirements for drinking water system components.

The general requirements of this service offering include:

- Representative product testing for the entire PFAS test battery listed in NSF 61, Table 3.1
- Use of "+ PFAS Tested" certification mark, accompanied by the following statement in client-facing product packaging/literature and in the product listings.

Complies with US EPA Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for PFAS according to NSF/ANSI/CAN 61

- Continued monitoring testing for PFAS as long as use of endorsement continues.



PFAS R&D Testing

NSF also offers R&D testing to provide manufacturers with the data they need to determine whether their products may be leaching any of these PFAS compounds outside of official NSF 61 compliance testing. This allows manufacturers to bring their products into compliance with the updated PFAS requirements in NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 and future requirements on the horizon.

Talk to us about how you can demonstrate your products' compliance with the new PFAS requirements. Working with NSF allows you to leverage our expertise in performing the NSF 61 exposure test combined with our cutting-edge PFAS analytic capabilities.

To learn more about PFAS testing options available for your products, contact info@nsf.org.

PFAS Compound	NSF 600 Pass/Fail Criteria (TAC)	Source of Criteria	NSF Reporting Limit
PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid)	4 ppt	EPA NPDWR	4 ppt
PFOS (perfluorooctane sulfonic acid)	4 ppt	EPA NPDWR	4 ppt
PFNA (perfluorononanoic acid)	10 ppt ≤1.0 Hazard Index*	EPA NPDWR	5 ppt
PFHxS (perfluorohexanesulfonic acid)	10 ppt ≤1.0 Hazard Index*	EPA NPDWR	4 ppt
PFBS (perfluorobutane sulfonic acid)	2000 ppt ≤1.0 Hazard Index*	EPA NPDWR	6 ppt
GenX (HFPO-DA and its ammonium salt)	10 ppt ≤1.0 Hazard Index*	EPA NPDWR	4 ppt
PFHxA (perfluorohexanoic acid)	2000 ppt ≤1.0 Hazard Index*	EPA IRIS Assessment	4 ppt

*Hazard Index = $\left(\frac{[PFNA]}{(10 \text{ ppt})}\right) + \left(\frac{[PFHxS]}{(10 \text{ ppt})}\right) + \left(\frac{[PFBS]}{(2000 \text{ ppt})}\right) + \left(\frac{[GenX]}{(10 \text{ ppt})}\right) + \left(\frac{[PFHxA]}{(2000 \text{ ppt})}\right)$

**Testing for additional compounds is available upon request

Information You Need to Know about PFAS

PFAS (Per- & Polyfluoroalkyl Substances)- is the name that refers to a class of thousands of individual compounds defined by the presence of at least one fully fluorinated methyl (-CF3) or methylene (-CF2-) carbon atom without any H/Cl/Br attached. The C-F bond is very strong, limiting the ability of these compounds to degrade in the environment, causing PFAS to be nicknamed “forever chemicals”. Many PFAS compounds are known to bioaccumulate or bioconcentrate and some PFAS compounds have been linked to a variety of harmful health effects in humans and animals.

PFAS compounds are widely used in many different consumer, commercial, and industrial products, including components of drinking water systems. PFAS are found as pollutants in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the nation and the globe. Because of their widespread use and persistence in the environment, many PFAS compounds are found in the blood of people and animals worldwide.

Given their link to harmful health effects, the US EPA, Health Canada, and other state and local regulatory agencies have been taking steps to limit PFAS in drinking water. These actions include regulation of some PFAS compounds at the federal level via the creation of maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), in addition to limits on other PFAS compounds in drinking water. In 2024, the US EPA finalized the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) for six PFAS compounds. These legally enforceable Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), were directly adopted into the 2024 edition of NSF/ANSI/CAN 600 and are now used as health based criteria for drinking water system components evaluated to NSF/ANSI/CAN 61. Health based criteria for additional one additional PFAS compound was added to the 2024 version of NSF 600, and criteria for additional PFAS compounds are likely to be added to future editions of the standard.

