NSF/ANSI Standards

Green Chemistry and Commerce Council Roundtable

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NSF International | The Public Health and Safety Company™
Overview of Presentation

• Introduction to NSF International

• Introduction to American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

• Why an ANSI Standard?

• Challenges of the ANSI Standards Process as it relates to Green Chemistry
NSF Was Established in 1944 to develop standards, and test and certify food equipment.

- 3 public health experts found the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) in the University of Michigan’s School of Public Health 60 years ago.
Our Mission Has Always Focused On Protection Of Public Health And Safety.

NSF International, an independent, not-for-profit non-governmental organization, is dedicated to being the leading global provider of public health and safety-based risk management solutions while serving the interests of all stakeholders.
NSF International

• Recognized world leader in standards development, product testing, certification and risk assessment
• Developed more than 72 national consensus standards
• Service provider to over 12,000 companies in 100 countries
• Certified more than 225,000 products around the globe
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Program Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>Food Service Equipment (22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Plastics and Plumbing System Components (3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Pools, Spas, Hot Tub Circulation Systems (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Wastewater Unit Certification Program (3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Drinking Water Treatment Units (6)</td>
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<td>1976</td>
<td>Biohazard Cabinetry (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Bottled Water (Regulation-USFDA, EC80777)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Drinking Water Laboratory Accreditation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Drinking Water Additives</td>
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<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Non-Food Compound Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Dietary Supplements</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Athletic Banned Substances</td>
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<td>2006</td>
<td>Green Chemistry</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>ISO 21469 Certification</td>
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<td>2008</td>
<td>Toy Safety</td>
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NSF Joint Committee: Consensus body that oversees a specific standard or set of related standards

Regulators
EPA, FDA, Health Canada, State and Local Government

Manufacturers
Producers and Trade Associations

Users
Consumers, Government Specifies, Consultants Certifiers, Testing Labs, Retailers and NGOs
What is a Consensus Standard?

“Consensus” means substantial agreement has been reached by directly and materially affected interest categories. This signifies the concurrence of more than a simple majority, but not necessarily unanimity. Consensus requires that all views and objections be considered, and that an effort be made toward their resolution.

ANSI Essential Requirements, 2008
Evidence of Consensus

- Maintain documentation and reporting of the consensus body vote
- Record and consider all negative votes accompanied by any comments related to the proposal under consideration
- Maintain written records of evidence regarding a change to an original vote
JC Balloting Requirements

- Affirmative ballot of at least 2/3 of those who voted, excluding abstentions
- Affirmative ballots must represent at least a simple majority of the JC membership (> 50%)
- All negative votes or comments have been considered
US Standardization System

• American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
  – A private, non-profit organization that administers and coordinates the U.S. voluntary standardization and conformity assessment systems in the private sector
  – Decentralized system

• ANSI roles
  – ISO member body for United States
  – Accreditation of Standard Development Organization including their programs, personnel, and laboratories
  – Process review for voluntary standards development
Accreditation of Third-Party Certifiers

- Organizational and operational structures
- Certification body personnel qualifications
- Procedures for granting, maintaining, suspending, and withdrawing certification
- Appeals, complaints and disputes
- Surveillance or monitoring requirements
- Use of licenses, certificates, and marks of conformity
- Quality systems – internal audits, document control
Accreditation of Third-Party Certifiers

- ANSI audits against ISO Guide 65 and certifier’s documented procedures and policies

Accreditation is intended to ensure consistent and reliable operation of certification systems, facilitating their acceptance on a national and international basis, with the intention of furthering international trade.
Why an ANSI Standard?

• ANSI process helps ensure the development of a single American National Standard that does not overlap or conflict with other American National Standards
• Use of an accredited, audited process enhances credibility of the resulting standard
• ANSI requirements ensure the opportunity for all affected stakeholders to participate in the standards development process
• ANSI standards must be reaffirmed or revised every five years
Challenges of the ANSI Standards Process as it relates to Green Chemistry

• Establishing a leadership Standard may be difficult.

• Criteria associated with how a mark is used is typically not part of the Standard but is included in the Certification Policies of the Certifier.

• Certification is the decision of the third party certifier and it would be difficult for DfE to maintain oversight of reviewers.

• Equity does not always exist between certifiers. Expertise is not a requirement within an ANSI Standard.
QUESTIONS ? ?