

641—14.3(714) Definitions.

“*Annual registration*” means the renewal of registration of a water treatment system for years subsequent to the initial registration.

“*ANSI*” means the American National Standards Institute, 25 W. 43rd Street, New York, New York 10036. ANSI reviews and accredits testing agencies and the standards processes of agencies that generate and maintain product standards.

“*Buyer*” means the person to whom a water treatment system is being sold, leased, or rented.

“*Consumer information pamphlet*” means a publication which explains water quality, health effects, quality expectations for drinking water, and the effectiveness and functions of water treatment systems.

“*Consummation of sale*” means the completion of the act of selling, leasing, or renting. Where the water treatment system is ordered by telephone, mail, or Internet, “consummation of sale” means delivery.

“*Contaminant*” means any particulate, chemical, microbiological, or radiological substance or parameter in drinking water which has a potentially adverse health effect and for which a maximum contaminant level (MCL) has been established. “Contaminant” does not include chlorine, chloramine, or chlorine dioxide. A substance or parameter becomes a contaminant on the effective date of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) rule establishing the MCL in the national primary drinking water regulations.

“*Department*” means the Iowa Department of Public Health, Lucas State Office Building, 321 E. 12th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0075.

“*Drinking water*” means water intended for human consumption.

“*Initial registration*” means the first registration of a water treatment system after performance testing.

“*Label*” means the written, printed, or graphic matter attached to or printed on the water treatment system so it is not likely to be separated during normal shipping and handling and that can only be removed with a purposeful effort by the owner.

“*Manufacturer’s performance data sheet*” or “*PDS*” means a booklet, document, or other printed material that contains, at a minimum, the information required pursuant to Iowa Code section 714.16 and that meets the requirements of 641—14.7(714).

“*Maximum contaminant level*” or “*MCL*,” as used in these rules, means a maximum contaminant level, or an action level, or a treatment technique requirement established in lieu of a maximum contaminant level, as specified in the national primary drinking water regulations (40 CFR 141).

“*NSF*” means NSF International, 789 Dixboro Road, P.O. Box 130140, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48113-0140. NSF maintains performance and testing standards for water treatment systems.

“*Performance indication device*” or “*PID*” means an automatic, effective means to warn the user when a water treatment system requires service, typically after a fixed time or volume of water.

“*Performance testing*” means:

1. The third-party laboratory testing of a water treatment system in accordance with an approved performance testing protocol; or
2. The testing of a water treatment system by the manufacturer in accordance with an approved performance testing protocol followed by an audit of the manufacturer’s performance testing facilities and data by a third-party testing agency.

“*Seller*” means the person offering a water treatment system for sale, lease, or rent.

“*State hygienic laboratory*” means the University Hygienic Laboratory, University of Iowa, Oakdale Campus, Iowa City, Iowa 52242.

“*Surrogate*” means a substance or parameter that is reduced in concentration by a water treatment system and for which the reduction has been shown to reliably represent the reduction in concentration of one or more contaminants.

“*Third-party testing agency*” means an independent laboratory that is approved by the department to conduct performance testing of water treatment systems or to conduct audits of manufacturers’ performance testing facilities and data.

“*Water treatment system*” means a device or assembly for which a claim is made that it will improve the quality of public or private drinking water by reducing the concentration of one or more contaminants through mechanical, physical, chemical, or biological processes or a combination of processes. Each model of a water treatment system shall be deemed a distinct water treatment system.

1. Products that are given different model numbers by the manufacturer will be considered to be separate models unless the manufacturer can demonstrate that the products are identical.
2. Products that are similar but have different capacities, flow rates, or daily production rates will be considered to be separate models.
3. Products that are similar but make different contaminant reduction claims will be considered separate models.
4. Replacement components that are part of a registered water treatment system will not be considered separate models.