Avoid A Water Crisis.

Epoxy Pipe Lining: Safe for Drinking Water

FACT SHEET

In addition to being certified to meet the government standard for safe drinking water, epoxy lined pipes have a long history of safe and effective use.

A history of use

Since 1996, building owners throughout North America have depended on the CuraFlo® process to restore plumbing systems and protect drinking water pipes. We have completed hundreds of projects throughout the United States and Canada, representing thousands of individual housing units or suites. In 1994, the United States Navy began using a similar epoxy lining process to ensure the safety of drinking water pipes in Naval vessels and on land in military housing units.[1] Epoxy resins have also been widely used for over 50 years to line the inside of metal food cans – canned food that is consumed every day by hundreds of thousands of people.[2]

Certified to government safe drinking water standards

CuraFlo's epoxy (CuraPoxy®) is certified to meet the standard for safe drinking water as defined by ANSI/NSF Standard 61. This standard sets limits for contaminants that may leach or migrate from drinking water system components, requiring these contaminants to be at safe levels that will not cause adverse human health effects. This standard has been in place since 1988 and has been used to certify over 12,000 products including faucets, pipes, pumps, fittings and tanks. More than 40 states require drinking water systems to comply with ANSI/NSF Standard 61.[3]

Who determines what is safe?

In 1974, the U.S. Congress passed the Safe Drinking Water Act as a way to protect public health and ensure the quality of America's drinking water. To support this act, the U.S. EPA turned to ANSI (American National Standards Institute) to help administer the development and promulgation of standards that would limit contaminates in public drinking water. In turn, ANSI chose a consortium led by NSF International, a not-for-profit, non-governmental organization committed to public health and safety to set the specific quality standards. Working with a group of public and private stakeholders, NSF developed ANSI/NSF Standard 61. Since its finalization in 1988, this standard has been the benchmark for safety in drinking water and drinking water system components and is recognized as such by the U.S. EPA and Health Canada.

1 Naval Research Laboratory, "Control of Lead in Drinking Water," July 1997, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Public Works Technical Bulletin, "In-situ Epoxy Coating for Metallic Pipe," June 2001.

2 American Chemistry Council, "Epoxy Resin Can Coatings and Bisphenol A Safety Information," http://www.bisphenol-a.org/human/epoxycan.html

3 Water Works, a publication of NSF International, Summer 1999.