



To the CuraFlo® Network:

You are likely aware of the recent controversy surrounding bisphenol-A (BPA) found in baby bottles and water bottles. Testing has suggested that BPA in polycarbonate plastic can leach into liquids held in polycarbonate bottles posing a health risk. As a result, Canadian authorities have taken steps to ban the sale of baby bottles made with polycarbonate. Some retail outlets in the US and Canada have removed or plan to remove polycarbonate baby bottles and sports water bottles from their shelves for the same reasons. Catalyzed by this media attention, activists are predictably calling for legislation to restrict the use of polycarbonate plastics in products used by children. Media accounts of this controversy have pointed out that BPA is also a raw material used in epoxy resins. For these reasons, it is critically important that you understand and can knowledgeably communicate the facts relating to CuraPoxy®.

Unlike polycarbonate bottles, CuraPoxy CANNOT degrade to produce BPA contamination

Despite suggestions to the contrary in some media accounts, epoxy products and polycarbonate products have vastly different chemical compositions. Dr. Dave Dunn, CuraFlo's Vice President of Research and Development and a highly regarded authority and PhD in polymer chemistry, states that "the chemical bonds in polycarbonates are very different from those in epoxy resins. While bisphenol-A is a 'base' chemical used to manufacture both polycarbonates and epoxies, a polycarbonate plastic, under the right conditions, can degrade to produce BPA that can end up in liquids contained in polycarbonate bottles. In contrast, CuraPoxy *will not* revert back to BPA. "

Unlike polycarbonate bottles, ANSI/NSF Standard 61 requires that CuraPoxy, which is used to coat pipes, be certified free of unsafe levels of BPA contamination

Polycarbonate bottles currently are not subject to the stringent testing requirements of ANSI/NSF Standard 61 or any other product safety standard limiting the amount of BPA contained in their products. CuraPoxy, on the other hand, must meet ANSI/NSF Standard 61 to qualify for use as a barrier coating to be used in potable water systems. In developing ANSI/NSF Standard 61 toxicologists determined safe levels of a myriad of chemicals, including BPA, for consumption by humans in drinking water. CuraPoxy has been regularly and consistently certified to ANSI/NSF Standard 61 since 2002. ANSI/NSF Standard 61 contains specific testing procedures designed to approximate the amount of BPA contained in water that has passed through an epoxy coated pipe.¹ If the testing suggests that such water would contain more than the allowable amount of BPA, the epoxy will fail to receive ANSI/NSF Standard 61 certification. In ANSI/NSF testing, CuraPoxy has NEVER exceeded the allowable levels of BPA. In fact, recent certification testing found **NO DETECTABLE BPA** in CuraPoxy.

CuraFlo goes beyond the competition to ensure the safety of your CuraPoxy installations.

Only CuraFlo:

- Uses the **purest grades of raw materials**
- Has set **specific limits on the level of allowable contaminants in our raw materials**. Our suppliers must meet these CuraFlo specific standards for to be qualified as a CuraFlo supplier.
- Uses a **patent-pending purification** process on its raw materials.
- Has a manufacturing facility designed to comply with ISO 9001:2000 – the international standard for quality management. Shortly, CuraFlo expects its manufacturing facility to receive its ISO 9001:2000 Certification.
- Has Research and Development and Quality Control chemists and chemical engineers on staff with **over 50 years of experience**

These costly extra manufacturing steps minimize the remote possibility of unintended chemicals being introduced during the manufacturing process

In addition, CuraFlo:

- Designed and produced **proprietary epoxy mixing equipment** to take the guesswork and uncertainty out of the mixing of CuraPoxy at the job site, and to ensure our field results match as precisely as possible to lab results.
- Maintains **the highest training and technical certification standards** for its CuraFlo businesses to ensure a safe and trouble free installation.

In short, when properly installed, cured and flushed¹ according to the procedures outlined in our proprietary CuraFlo Engineered Flow Lining System® technical manual, CuraPoxy will NOT expose customers to BPA.

We hope this information helps provide clarity and eliminate concerns you or your customers may have. If you, or your customers, have additional questions, or desire further clarification, please contact us.

ⁱ ANSI/NSF Standard Certifications contain specific installation and other conditions to ensure compliance with Standards. For example, under ANSI/NSF Standard 61 rules CuraPoxy must be cured and flushed in a particular manner specified in our CuraFlo Technical Manuals. This flushing process adds an extra safeguard. A recent scientific paper jointly authored by personnel from NSF and the California Department of Toxic Substances reported that any trace of BPA present in an epoxy coating is immediately washed away after flushing with water. Further, BPA concentration is not increased by long exposure times or high temperatures. Standard 61 certifications differ for other epoxies and require different application conditions. Make your customers aware that these conditions exist, and encourage them to verify that potential contractors are complying with those application conditions. If they are not, despite their ANSI/NSF Standard 61 certification, their field installations MAY NOT match the safety levels shown in their lab testing.