

**OAR CHAPTER 333**  
**DIVISION 061**  
**PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS**

**333-061-0087 Product Acceptability Criteria**

- (1) Any pipe, solder, or flux which is used in the installation or repair of:
  - (a) Any public water system, or
  - (b) Any plumbing in a residential or nonresidential facility providing water for human consumption shall be lead free. This subsection shall not apply to leaded joints necessary for the repair of cast iron pipes.
- (2) Labeling of Solders. No solder containing more than 0.20 percent lead shall be sold in Oregon after July 1, 1985, unless said solder contains a warning label, prominently displayed, which states, "Contains Lead. Oregon Law prohibits the use of this solder in making up joints and fittings in any private or public potable water supply system or any individual water user's line". Solder to be used in making up joints and fittings in any private or public potable water supply system or any individual water user's line shall meet **ASTM Specification B32-76**.
- (3) Plumbing piping shall not be used for electrical grounding in any new construction.
- (4) Use of lead pipe prohibited. No lead pipe shall be used in any potable water system. Persons who own or operate a public water system shall submit a compliance schedule, acceptable to the Department, for the identification and removal of all lead service pipes or they shall certify to the Department that no lead service piping exists in the system. The compliance schedule or the certification shall be submitted for approval by July 1, 1985.
- (5) Materials and products which come into contact with drinking water supplied by public water systems or which come into contact with drinking water treatment chemicals used by public water systems shall meet the requirements of **National Sanitation Foundation Standard 61 Drinking Water System Components - Health Effects (Revised October 1988)** or equivalent. These materials and products include but are not limited to process media, protective materials, joining and sealing materials, pipes and related products, and mechanical devices used in treatment, transmission, and distribution systems.
- (6) Products added to public water systems for treatment, purposes including but not limited to disinfection, oxidation, filtration, scale control, corrosion control, pH adjustment, softening, precipitation, sequestering, fluoridation, coagulation, flocculation, and water well treatment shall meet the requirements of **National Sanitation Foundation Standard 60 - Drinking**

**Water Treatment Chemicals - Health Effects (Revised October 1988)** or equivalent.

- (7) Point-of-use reverse osmosis drinking water treatment systems and materials and components used in these systems designed to be used for the reduction of specific contaminants from public water supplies shall meet the requirements of **National Sanitation Foundation Standard 58 - Reverse Osmosis Drinking Water Treatment Systems** - or equivalent.
- (8) Point-of-use and point-of-entry drinking water treatment units, other than reverse osmosis units, designed to be used for the reduction of specific contaminants from public water supplies shall meet the requirements of **National Sanitation Foundation Standards 53 - Drinking Water Treatment Units - Health Effects** - or equivalent