

**BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

JC/T 1043-2007

**Limit of lead extraction in faucets
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

This Standard references to chapter 9 The Parts Of Mechanical Piping Equipment of NSF/ANSI 61-2003e "Drinking water system components - Health effects", the technical requirements and test methods of lead test statistical Q value is same as this Standard.

This Standard is under the Jurisdiction of National Technical Committee on Architecture and Sanitary Ceramics of Standardization Administration of China.

This Standard is responsibly drafted by organizations. National Building Material Industry Hardware and Plumbing Equipment Quality Supervision Test Center, China Building Ceramics & Sanitary Ware Association, and Sanitary Wares Accessories Branch of China Building Ceramics & Sanitary Ware Association.

Participating organizations in the draft of this Standard. Guangdong Chaoyang sanitary Co., Ltd, Joyou Group Co., Ltd, Sunlot Group Co., Ltd, and Fujian Huihuang Sanitary and Plumbing Group Co., Ltd.

This Standard is mainly drafted by. Shi Hongwei, Xiao Ruifeng, Wang Wei and Miao Bin.

Limit of lead extraction in faucets

1 Scope

This Standard specifies technical requirements and test methods of lead

extraction in faucets.

This Standard applies to brass faucets for drinking water installed at the end of water supply pipeline.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in the text, constitute provisions of this Standard. For dated reference, subsequent amendments or revisions (excluding contents of corrigenda) do not apply. However, parties who enter into agreement based on this Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies.

GB 5750-1985 Standard examination methods for drinking water

NSF/ANSI 61-2003e System Components Drinking Water - Health Effects

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this Standard.

3.1 Cold water volume

Under normal operating conditions, the device connects the supply of hot and cold water, the cold water volume is the volume (from inlet to outlet) contained in the part of device usually contacting cold water. This part of volume usually excludes the water volume of the part of device which only contacts with hot water.

3.2 Cold mix volume adjustment factor (CMV)

The cold water volume of device divided by the entire water volume of device.

V - The volume of chlorine stock solution needed to be added, mL;

B - The volume of extraction water, L;

A - The concentration of chlorine stock solution, mg / mL.

5.2.1.3 0.4 mol/L Sodium bicarbonate solution

DISSOLVE 33.6 g of anhydrous sodium bicarbonate into reagent water, and

DILUTE it with reagent water to 1L, MIX well, PREPARE fresh solution every week.

5.2.2 Preparation of extraction water

TAKE 25 mL of 0.4 mol / L sodium bicarbonate solution (5.2.1.3), the right amount of chlorine stock solution (5.2.1.2), USE reagent water to DILUTE it to 1 L, USE 0.1 mol / L hydrochloric acid to adjust the pH value. The solution shall meet the following requirements. pH. 8.0 ± 0.5 , alkalinity. (500 ± 25) mg / L, inorganic carbon. (122 ± 5) mg / L, chlorine. 2 mg / L.

5.3 Washing

RINSE the sample with water for 15 min, and then WASH it three times with reagent water, WASH away residue and dirt within the sample.

5.4 Sample Adjustment

At room temperature of (23 ± 2) °C, WASH it with extraction water three times. Extraction water shall completely fill the sample until the beginning of the extraction, and the process shall not exceed 72 h.

5.5 Extraction

Extraction shall be conducted at room temperature of (23 ± 2) °C. After conducting sample adjustment, FILL the sample with extraction water; ENSURE extraction area is maximum. PLUG tightly both ends of the sample with clean cork coated with a PTFE film or rubber stopper. EXTRACT it in accordance with extraction order in Table 1. For example. On the 1st day 8. 00 am FILL extraction water; REPLACE after 2 h; REPLACE continuously for four times; and COMPLETE the replacement of water extraction at 16. 00 pm of that day; KEEP for 16 h; on the 2nd day, REPEAT the same course of the 1st day. REPEAT the same course as the 1st day on the 3rd day, the 4th day, and the 5th day; and COLLECT the extraction water