SAFETY AND BUILDINGS DIVISION
Plumbing Product Review
P.O. Box 2658
Madison, Wisconsin 53701-2658
TTY: Contact Through Relay

Scott Walker, Governor
Dave Ross, Secretary

September 14, 2012

MULTI-PURE CORPORATION
JENNIFER RICE
7251 CATHEDRAL ROCK DRIVE
LAS VEGAS NV 89128

Re: Description: WATER TREATMENT DEVICE - POU ACTIVATED CARBON
Manufacturer: MULTI-PURE CORPORATION
Product Name: MULTI-PURE
Model Number(s): MP-1200EL USING THE CB6 CARTRIDGE
Product File No: 20120334

The specifications and/or plans for this plumbing product have been reviewed and determined to be in compliance with chapters SPS 382 through 384, Wisconsin Administrative Code, and Chapters 145 and 160, Wisconsin Statutes.

The Department hereby issues an approval based on the Wisconsin Statutes and the Wisconsin Administrative Code. This approval is valid until the end of September 2017.

This approval supersedes the approval issued on February 5, 2008 under product file number 20080053.

This approval is contingent upon compliance with the following stipulation(s):

- This product has undergone sufficient testing to document the product's ability to reduce only those contaminants and/or substances as specified in this approval letter when the product is installed and maintained in strict accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions.

- Where the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has jurisdiction, a written approval may be required prior to installation of this product in a water supply system to reduce the concentration of a contaminant that exceeds the primary drinking water standards contained in ch. NR 809, Wis. Admin. Code, the enforcement standards contained in ch. NR 140, Wis. Admin. Code, or for a water supply system that is subject to a written advisory opinion by the DNR. For more information contact the DNR Section of Private Water Systems, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707, telephone (608) 267-9787.

- If this approved device is modified or additional assertions of function or performance are made, then this approval shall be considered null and void, unless the change is submitted to the department for review and the approval is reaffirmed.

- These devices will only reduce the concentration of volatile organic chemicals at water outlets that are served by the devices. There are dermal (skin) absorption and inhalation exposure risks associated with volatile organic chemicals. Therefore, using point-of-use devices such as these will not protect all routes of potential exposure. Potentially hazardous exposures to volatile organic chemicals will remain possible at unprotected outlets, particularly hot water outlets (e.g. bathing, showering, clothes washing or dish washing).

  If, by way of reputable water analyses, a water supply is known to contain unsafe levels of volatile organic chemicals, then all the water entering the residence must be treated at the point-of-entry using an approved water treatment device to address all potential routes of exposure.

- If the treatment components of this device (e.g., replacement cartridge) are replaced with anything other than those originally approved for use with this device, then this approval shall immediately be considered null and void.

- These devices will only reduce the concentration of cysts/oocysts at water outlets that are served by the devices. Therefore, using point-of-use devices such as these will not protect all routes of potential exposure. Potentially hazardous exposures to cysts/oocysts will remain possible at unprotected outlets.

  The presence of cysts/oocysts strongly suggests that other pathogens (e.g. bacteria, virus) may also be present.

  If, by way of reputable water analyses, a water supply is known to contain cysts/oocysts, then all the water entering the residence must be treated at the point-of-entry, using an approved water treatment device, to address all potential routes of exposure thereby providing a biologically safe water supply.

Based on testing data submitted to and reviewed by the department, this approval recognizes that this plumbing product will reduce the concentration of contaminants as specified on pages 1 through 5 of this letter.

HEALTH EFFECTING ORGANIC CONTAMINANT REDUCTION CAPABILITIES
PRODUCT FILE NUMBER 20120334
TABLE 1 OF 4

Flow Rate: 2.8 liters per minute (lpm) [0.75 gallons per minute (gpm)]
Capacity: 4,542.5 liters (l) [1,200 gallons (gals.)]

Tested Contaminant	Influent Challenge (µg/L)[1]
Alachlor	50
Atrazine	100
Benzene	81
Carbofuran	190
Carbon tetrachloride	78
Chlordane[‡]	40 ± 10%
Chlorobenzene	77
Chloropicrin	15
2,4-D	110
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	52
o-Dichlorobenzene	80
p-Dichlorobenzene	40
1,2-Dichloroethane	88
1,1-Dichloroethylene	83
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	170
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	86
1,2-Dichloropropane	80
cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	79
Dinoseb	170
Endrin	53
Ethylbenzene	88
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	44
Haloacetonitriles (HAN):	-
Bromochloroacetonitrile	22
Dibromoacetonitrile	24
Dichloroacetonitrile	9.6
Trichloroacetonitrile	15
Haloketones (HK):	-
1,1-Dichloro-2-propanone	7.2
1,1,1-Trichloro-2-propanone	8.2

HEALTH EFFECTING ORGANIC CONTAMINANT REDUCTION CAPABILITIES
PRODUCT FILE NUMBER 20120334
TABLE 1 OF 4 (continued)

Tested Contaminant	Influent Challenge (µg/L)[1]
Heptachlor (H-34, HEPTOX)	80
Heptachlor epoxide	10.7
Hexachlorobutadiene	44
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	60
Lindane	55
Methoxychlor	50
Methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MtBE)‡	15 ± 20%
Pentachlorophenol	96
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's, arochlor 1260)‡	10 ± 10%
Simazine	120
Styrene	150
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	81
Tetrachloroethylene	81
Toluene	78
Toxaphene‡	15 ± 10%
2,4,5-TP (silvex)	270
Tribromoacetic acid	42
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	160
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	84
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	150
Trichloroethylene	180
Trihalomethanes **(chloroform surrogate)**	300
Xylenes (total)	70

Other Conditions: the contaminant reduction performance capabilities displayed for Table 1 of 4 were verified by testing conducted in accordance with NSF *International* Standard 53. To qualify for the reduction of the organic contaminants listed above, the device must reduce the influent challenge concentration of chloroform at 300 µg/L ± 10% at each sample point by a minimum of 95%. To qualify for chlordane reduction, the device must reduce the influent challenge concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 2.0 µg/L. To qualify for MtBE reduction, the device must reduce the influent challenge concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 5.0 µg/L. To qualify for PCB reduction, the device must reduce the influent challenge concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 0.5 µg/L. To qualify for toxaphene reduction, the device must reduce the influent challenge concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 3.0 µg/L.

1 = micrograms per liter (µg/L) are equivalent to parts per billion (ppb) **≤** = less than or equal to
‡ = tested independently of the chloroform surrogate

AESTHETIC CONTAMINANT REDUCTION CAPABILITIES
PRODUCT FILE NUMBER 20120334
TABLE 2 OF 4

Flow Rate: 2.8 liters per minute (lpm) [0.75 gallons per minute (gpm)]
Capacity: 4,542.5 liters (l) [1,200 gallons (gals.)] for the reduction of chloramines and free chlorine. For particulate reduction, dependent on the type and quantity of particulate matter present in the influent water; the need for maintenance may be indicated by a significant decrease in flow rate.

Tested Contaminant	Influent Challenge (mg/L)*, [1]
Chloramines (monochloramine as Cl_2/L)	3.0 ± 10%
Chlorine (free)	2.0 ± 10%
Particulates (0.5 to < 1.0 µm)	1.0×10^4 #/mL

Other Conditions: the contaminant reduction performance capabilities displayed for Table 2 of 4 were verified by testing conducted in accordance with NSF International Standard 42. To qualify for chloramine reduction, the device must reduce the influent challenge concentrations such that prior to the 100% sample point, 90% of the effluent samples contain ≤ 0.5 mg/L chloramine; samples collected at the

(continued from previous page)

100% sample point must be ≤ 0.5 mg/L chloramine. To qualify for free chlorine reduction, the device must reduce the influent challenge concentrations by ≥ 50%; meeting the free chlorine reduction requirements also qualifies the device for the reduction of aesthetic, organic, taste and odor reduction (e.g. geosmin, methylisoborneol); this does not include hydrogen sulfide. To qualify for particulate reduction (Class I), the device must reduce the influent challenge concentration by ≥ 85%.

1 = milligrams per liter (mg/L) are equivalent to parts per million (ppm)
≥ = greater than or equal to
***** = unless otherwise specified
± = plus or minus
< = less than
µm = micrometers
#/mL = particles per milliliter

HEALTH EFFECTING BIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANT REDUCTION CAPABILITIES
PRODUCT FILE NUMBER 20120334
TABLE 3 OF 4

Flow Rate: 2.8 liters per minute (lpm) [0.75 gallons per minute (gpm)]
Capacity: dependent on the type and quantity of particulate matter present in the influent water; the need for maintenance may be indicated by a significant decrease in flow rate.

Tested Contaminant	Influent Challenge (#/mL)
Cysts/Oocysts[1]	≥ 5.0×10^4

Other Conditions: the contaminant reduction performance capabilities displayed for Table 3 of 4 were verified by testing conducted in accordance with NSF *International* Standard 53. To qualify for cyst/oocyst reduction, the device must reduce the influent challenge concentrations by ≥ 99.95% at each sample point.

1 = the specific organisms covered under this testing protocol include cryptosporidium parvum, entamoeba histolytica, giardia lamblia and toxoplasma gondii
#/mL = particles per milliliter
≥ = greater than or equal to

HEALTH EFFECTING INORGANIC CONTAMINANT REDUCTION CAPABILITIES
PRODUCT FILE NUMBER 20120334
TABLE 4 OF 4

Flow Rate: 1.9 Liters per minute (Lpm) [0.5 gallon per minute (gpm)]
Capacity: For asbestos reduction, dependent on the type and quantity of particulate matter present in the influent water; the need for maintenance may be indicated by a significant decrease in flow rate. For lead and mercury, the capacity is 4,542.5 liters (l) [1,200 gallons (gals.)]

Tested Contaminant	Influent Challenge Concentration (mg/L)[*,1]
Asbestos Fibers (> 10µm in length)	1.0×10^7 to 1.0×10^8 F/L
Lead (Pb^{+2})[2]	0.15 ± 10%
Mercury (Hg^{+2})[2]	0.006 ± 10%

Other Conditions: the contaminant reduction performance capabilities displayed for Table 4 of 4 were verified by testing conducted in accordance with NSF *International* Standard 53. To qualify for asbestos reduction, the device must reduce the influent challenge concentrations by ≥ 99%. To qualify for lead reduction, the device must reduce the influent challenge concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 0.010 mg/L. To qualify for mercury reduction, the device must reduce the influent challenge concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 0.002 mg/L.

1 = milligrams per liter (mg/L) are equivalent to parts per million (ppm)
F/L = fibers per liter
≤ = less than or equal to
± = plus or minus
2 = metals are tested at pH 6.5 and pH 8.5
***** = unless otherwise specified
≥ = greater than or equal to

This device was tested under controlled laboratory, or field, conditions. The actual performance of this device for a specific end use installation will vary from the tested conditions based on local factors such as water pressure, water temperature and water chemistry.

The department is in no way endorsing this product or any advertising, and is not responsible for any situation which may result from its use.

Sincerely,

Glen W. Schlueter
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GWS:gws