Manual K15008
01 July 2024

Kiwa Manual

for the Kiwa NSF/ANSI/CAN 372 product certificate for drinking water system components –
lead content

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Validation
This version of the manual replaces the version of 01 November 2020 and has been validated by the responsible Division Director of Kiwa on 01 July 2024

Trust
Quality
Progress

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1 Introduction

1.1 General

The requirements included in this evaluation guideline will be employed by Kiwa when dealing with an application and the maintenance of a certificate for drinking water system components that conveys or dispenses water for human consumption through drinking or cooking, based on NSF/ANSI/CAN 372.

This manual is used by Kiwa in conjunction with the Kiwa-Regulations for Certification. These regulations detail the methods used by Kiwa for conducting the necessary investigations prior to issuing the product certificate and the methods of external control.

For the performance of its certification work, Kiwa is bound to the requirements as included in the ISO/IEC 17065 “Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services”..

This manual replaces the manual K15008, dated 2020-11-01. In any case, the quality declarations issued on the basis of the latest manual will retain their validity.

The following parts of this manual have been modified:
- Acceptance of test reports provided by the supplier, section 1.3 has been added;
- Investigation into the product and/or performance requirements, section 3.2 has been added;
- Production process assessment, section 3.3 has been added;
- Contract assessment, section 3.4 has been added;
- Control of test and measuring equipment, section 6.3 has been added;
- Test matrix clause 6 has been added to table 1;
- Supplement 4 in table 1, expired certification after a certain time no sampling, has been added;
- New certification staff role added to table 2;
- Requirements for private label holders has been added to section 8.5;
- Non conformities, section 8.6 has been added;
- Temporarily no production or delivery, section 8.7 has been added.

1.2 Field of application / scope

This manual, covering the NSF/ANSI/CAN 372, is intended to certify components that conveys or dispenses water for human consumption through drinking or cooking. NSF/ANSI/CAN 372 establishes a limit on the amount of lead that may be contained within the water contact materials in a drinking water contact product. NSF/ANSI/CAN 372 may be used in conjunction with NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 for the purpose of minimizing lead from drinking water products.
NSF/ANSI/CAN 372 may also be used in conjunction with other standards addressing products that are not included in the scope of NSF/ANSI/CAN 61, such as the NSF Drinking Water Treatment Unit standards.
This manual does not establish performance, taste and odour, migration of lead or microbial growth support requirements for drinking water system components.

1.3 Acceptance of test reports provided by the supplier

With regard to the requirements included in this evaluation guideline, the applicant, in the view of third party assessments, can submit conformity reports issued by evaluation bodies to prove that the requirements of this BRL are being met. It will have to be demonstrated that the relevant inspection, analysis, test, and/or evaluation reports have been prepared by an institution that meets the corresponding applicable accreditation standard, namely:

- NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17020 for inspection bodies,
- NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17021-1 for certification bodies certifying management systems,
- NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17024 for certification bodies certifying persons,
- NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17025 for laboratories,
- NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17065 for certification bodies certifying products, processes, and services.

1.4 Quality declaration

The quality declarations to be issued by Kiwa based on this evaluation guideline will be referred to as Kiwa product certificate.
A model of the product certificate has been included for information purposes as Annex III.

2 Terminology

In this manual the following terms and definitions are applicable:

Supplier:
the party that is responsible for ensuring that the products meet and continue to meet the requirements on which the certification is based.

Manufacturer
the party that is responsible for the production of the products on which the certification is based.

IQC scheme (IQCS):
a description of the quality inspections carried out by the supplier and/or manufacturer as part of his quality system.

Product:
products, components or materials that come into contact with drinking water, as defined and covered by NSF/ANSI/CAN 372.

Product requirements:
requirements made specific by means of measures or figures, focusing on (identifiable) characteristics of products and containing a limiting value to be achieved, which limiting value can be calculated or measured in an unequivocal manner.

Initial investigation:
the investigation to determine that compliance is given to all the requirements laid down in the manual.

Inspection tests:
tests carried out after the certificate has been granted in order to ascertain whether the certified products continue to meet the requirements recorded in the manual.

Remark: The test matrix contains a summary showing what tests Kiwa will carry out in the pre-certification stage and in the event of inspections as well as showing the frequency with which the inspection tests will be carried out.

Follow-up investigation: the investigation carried out after granting the certificate to determine that The certified products and/or approved quality related processes continue to be in compliance with the requirements laid down in the evaluation guideline.

Inspection of the quality system of the supplier:
Monitoring compliance of the IQC scheme and procedures.

Product certificate:
a document, in which Kiwa declares that a product may, on delivery, be deemed to comply with the product specification recorded in the product certificate.

Testing:
all necessary testing, done to ensure that the product shall meet the requirements as stated with this manual.

Certification mark
a protected trademark of which the authorization of the use is granted by Kiwa, to the supplier whose products can be considered to comply on delivery with the applicable requirements.

3 Procedure for obtaining a quality declaration

3.1 Initial investigation

The initial investigation to be performed based on the (product) requirements as contained in this manual including the test methods, depending on the type of product to be certified:

- type testing to determine whether the products comply with the product requirements,
- production process assessment;
- assessment of the quality system and the IQC-scheme,
- verification on the presence and functioning of the remaining procedure.
- if applicable, assessment of the warehouse(s) when:
  - There is a risk that products are particularly sensitive to handling damage and so may no longer be in conformity before they are sold, or;
  - there is the risk that products may lose their traceability from manufacture to being first sold e.g. be wrongly labelled and packaged by the manufacturer if ready manufactured products are delivered in bulk from subcontractors and broken down into smaller lots for sale.
- if applicable, assessment of the sales office when complaints, use of certification logos or other aspects cannot be (fully) assessed at the production location, e.g. when the production location is not part of the organization of the certificate holder.

3.2 Investigation into the product and/or performance requirements

Kiwa will investigate the products to be certified against the certification requirements as stated in the manual.
The required samples will be drawn by or on behalf of Kiwa.

3.3 Production process assessment

When assessing the production process, it is investigated whether the manufacturer is capable of continuously producing products, components or materials that meet the certification requirements.
The evaluation of the production process takes place during the ongoing work at the manufacturer.
The assessment also includes at least:

- The quality of raw materials, half-finished products and end products;
- Internal transport and storage.

3.4 Contract assessment

If the supplier is not the manufacturer of the products to be certified, Kiwa will assess the agreement between the supplier and the manufacturer.
This written agreement, which is available for Kiwa, must at least include:

- Accreditation bodies, scheme managers and Kiwa will be given the opportunity to observe the certification activities carried out by Kiwa or on behalf of Kiwa at the manufacturer.
- The scope of the certified products;
- The relevant certification requirements (e.g factory production control requirements);
- A notification from the company to the certificate holder in event of changes to the relevant production process or product.
- The approval that Kiwa may carry out an assessment at the company and that relevant assessment and/or test reports from this company are made available.

3.5 Granting the quality declaration

After completing the initial investigation, the results are presented to the Decision maker (see §8.2). This person evaluates the results and decides whether the certificate can be granted or if additional data and/or tests are necessary before the certificate can be granted.

4 Product Requirements

4.1 General

This chapter describes the requirements that products defined as drinking water system components, shall meet, as well as the determination methods to establish that the requirements are being met.

4.2 Requirements to avoid deterioration of the quality of the drinking water

The products shall meet the requirements laid down in NSF/ANSI/CAN 372 standard. This means that de procedure according to NSF/ANSI/CAN 372 for obtaining a recognised quality declaration has to be concluded with positive results. Under the provisions of this Standard, solders and fluxes shall have a lead content less than or equal to 0.2%. All other products shall have a weighted average lead content less than or equal to 0.25% based on the average of their wetted surface areas.

The test methods described in NSF/ANSI/CAN 372 are applicable.

4.3 Installation instructions

The supplier shall provide installation instructions where applicable. A reference to these instructions shall be made at or near to the packaging. The instructions must contain specific information with regard to storage, safety, transport, processing temperature, and specific installation guidelines.

4.4 Protection of products during transport and storage

When applicable, the products shall be protected during storage and transport to prevent contamination of all parts intended to come in contact with drinking water.
See for information Annex II: “Guidance for prevention of contamination during transport and storage”.

5 Marking

5.1 General

The products have to be marked with following minimum indelible marks and indications:

- Suppliers name or logo
- Product identification (trade name or product type)
- Production code
- Certificate number

For extensive marks according to NSF/ANSI/CAN 372 standard: see certificate.

5.2 Certification mark

After entering into a Kiwa certification agreement, the certified products shall be clearly and indelibly marked with the certification mark:

the logo [1)]

Or in words

KIWA NSF/ANSI 372 [1)]

[1)] If not possible the marking shall be on the smallest packaging

6 Requirements in respect to the quality system

This chapter contains the requirements that have to be met by the suppliers and/or manufacturers quality system.

6.1 Manager of the quality system

Within the suppliers and/or manufacturers organizational structure, an employee who will be in charge of managing the supplier's and/or manufactures quality system must have been appointed .

6.2 Internal quality control/quality plan

The supplier and/or manufacturer shall have an internal quality control scheme (IQC scheme) which is applied by them.

The following must have been demonstrably recorded in this IQC scheme:

- what aspects are checked by the supplier and/or manufacturer;
- according to what methods such inspections are carried out;
- how often these inspections are carried out;
- in what way the inspection results are recorded and kept.

This IQC scheme should at least be an equivalent derivative of the model IQC scheme as shown in annex I.

6.3 Management of test and measuring equipment

The supplier and/or manufacturer shall verify the availability of necessary test and measuring equipment for demonstrating product conformity with the requirements in this manual.
If and when required, the equipment shall be calibrated at specific interval.
The supplier and/or manufacturer shall record and evaluate the validity of the previous measuring data if at the time of calibration it is established that the equipment is not functioning properly.
The measuring equipment in question must carry an identification that allows for determining the calibration status.
The supplier shall record the results of the calibration.

6.4 Procedures and working instructions

The supplier shall be able to submit the following:

- procedures for:
    - dealing with products showing deviations;
    - corrective actions to be taken if non-conformities are found;
    - dealing with complaints about products and/or services delivered;
- the working instructions and inspection forms used.

7 Summary of tests and inspections

This chapter contains an overview of the steps requires for certification:
- initial investigation
- follow-up investigation
- inspection of the quality system of the supplier

7.1 Test matrix

In table 1 the test matrix is given.

Table 1 – Test matrix.

Description of requirement	Manual clause	Investigation within the scope of:		
		Initial investigation	Supervision by Kiwa after granting of certificate[1)]	
			inspection[2)]	frequency (no./year)
Requirements to avoid deterioration of the quality of the drinking water	4.2	X	X	1x year[3)4)]
Installation instructions	4.3	X	X	1x year
Protection during transport and storage	4.4	X	X	1x year
Marking	5	X	X	1x year
Requirements quality system	6	X	X	1x year

1) In case the product or production process changes, it shall be determined again in consultation between the supplier and Kiwa, if the product complies with the performance requirements.
All product characteristics that can be determined within the visiting time (maximum 1 day) are determined by the inspector or by the supplier in the presence of the inspector. In case this is not possible, an agreement will be made between the certification body and the supplier about how the inspection will take place.

2) This aspect is compared with the for this aspect ascertained acceptance parameters on the basis of the IQC inspection (indirect by means of direct related parameters).

3) Sampling and testing to verify the IQC of the supplier and/or manufacturer; this activity is performed once a year or, if in combination with other drinking water approvals, once every three years.

4) Products that are unavailable for testing by the Kiwa for more than three years from the last test date cannot be considered compliant with the NSF/ANSI/CAN 372 standard.

7.2 Inspection of the quality system

The quality system of the supplier and/or manufacturer will be assessed by Kiwa on the basis of the IQC scheme.
The inspection contains at least those aspects mentioned in the Article 6 of this manual.

8 Agreements on the implementation of certification

8.1 General

Beside the requirements included in this manual, also the general rules for certification as included in the Kiwa Regulations for Certification apply.

These rules are in particular

- the general rules for conducting the pre-certification tests, to be distinguished in:
    - the way suppliers are to be informed about an application is being handled,
    - how the test are conducted,
    - the decision to be taken as a result of the pre certification tests.
- the general directions for conducting inspections and the aspects to be audited,
- the measurements to be taken by Kiwa in case of Non Conformities,
- measurements taken by Kiwa in case of improper Use of Certificates, Certification Marks, Pictograms and Logos,
- terms for termination of the certificate,
- the possibility to lodge an appeal against decisions of measurements taken by Kiwa.

8.2 Certification staff

The staff involved in the certification may be sub-divided into:

- Hygienic Evaluator (**HE**): they are in charge of carrying out the analytical summaries, evaluation test results and assessing the laboratory results;
- Certification Assessors (**CAS**): they are in charge of carrying out the certification advice, preparing certification documents and assessing the inspectors' reports;
- Site Assessors (**SAS**): they are in charge of carrying out external inspections at the supplier's and manufacturers works;
- Decision-makers (**DM**): they are in charge of taking decisions in connection with the pre-certification tests carried out, continuing the certification in connection with the inspections carried out and taking decisions on the need to take corrective actions.

8.2.1 Qualification requirements

The qualification requirements consist of:

- qualification requirements for personnel of a certification body which satisfies the requirements EN ISO / IEC 17065, performing certification activities (see table 2):

The level of education and the experience of the certification staff involved should be demonstrable recorded.

Table 2 – Qualification requirements of certification staff.

Technical competences	Hygienic Evaluator	Certification Assessor	Site Assessor	Decision maker
Education - specific	• Higher professional working level (HBO) in technical area and competences. • Internal training certification and Kiwa policy • Training auditing	• Technical training at MBO (vocational) level and MBO competences • Internal training certification and Kiwa policy • Training auditing	• Technical training at MBO (vocational) level and MBO competences • Internal training certification and Kiwa policy • Training auditing	• Higher professional working level (HBO) in technical area and competences. • Internal training certification and Kiwa policy • Training auditing
	• for manual relevant technical education • specific studies and training (know-how and skills)	• for manual relevant technical education • specific studies and training (know-how and skills)	• for manual relevant technical education • specific studies and training (know-how and skills) • Kiwa basic course witness testing	• not applicable
Experience – specific	• A minimum of 1 year experience in manufacturing, testing, inspection and/or the installation business.	• A minimum of 1 year experience in manufacturing, testing, inspection and/or the installation business.	• A minimum of 1 year experience in manufacturing, testing, inspection and/or the installation business. • Qualification for relevant scheme • witness of testing	• 4 year of relevant work experience with at least 1 year in certification
	• 3 correctly performed independent hygienic evaluations, checked and reviewed by qualified employees (for an additional scheme, number is reduced to one)	• 3 correctly performed independent certification advices, checked and reviewed by qualified employees (for an additional scheme, number is reduced to one)	• 3 coached inspections • 1 independent inspection	• general knowledge of the manual

8.2.2 Qualification Certification staff

The qualification of the Certification staff shall be demonstrated by means of assessing the education and experience to the requirements mentioned before. In case staff is to be qualified on the basis of deflecting criteria, written records shall be kept.
The authority regarding qualifications shall be recorded in the quality assurance system of the certification body.

8.3 Report Initial investigation

The certification body records the results of the initial investigation in a report. This report shall comply with the following requirements:

- completeness: the report provides a verdict about all requirements included in the manual;
- traceability: the findings on which the verdicts have been based shall be recorded and traceable;
- basis for decision: the DM shall be able to base their decision on the findings included in the report.

8.4 Decision for granting the certificate and/or imposition of measures

The decision for granting the certificate or the imposition of measures with regard to the certificate shall be based on the results recorded in the file.
The results of an initial investigation and a periodic assessment (in case of critical non-conformities) must be assessed by a reviewer.
Based on the performed review, the decision maker will decide if:

- The certificate can be granted,
- Sanctions are imposed,
- The certificate shall be suspended or revoked.

The reviewer and the decision maker shall not have been involved in the preparation of the results based on which the decision is being made.
The decision shall be recorded in a traceable manner.

8.5 Nature and frequency of external inspections

The certification body shall carry out surveillance assessments on site at the supplier and/or manufacturers at regular intervals to check whether the supplier and/or manufacturers complies with his obligations. The frequency of surveillance assessments amounts at least one audit on site per year for suppliers and manufacturers with a quality management system (in accordance with EN-ISO 9001) for their production, which has been certified by an acknowledged body (in accordance with NEN-EN ISO/IEC 17021-1) and where the IQC scheme forms an integral part of the quality management system. In case the supplier or manufacturer is not certified against EN-ISO 9001, the frequency of the audits on site is increased to at least two per year.

An overview of the assessments to be performed by the certification body is given in the test matrix and must cover at least::

- the product requirements;
- the production process;
- the suppliers or manufacturers IQC scheme and the results obtained from inspections carried out by the supplier or manufacturer;
- the correct way of marking certified products;
- compliance with required procedures;
- handling complaints about products delivered.

For suppliers with a private label certificate, the frequency of assessments for the products covered by this certificate is established at 1 assessment per year. The assessments are conducted at the site of private label holder and focused on the aspects inserted in the IQC scheme and the results of the control performed by the private label holder. The IQC scheme of the private label holder shall at least refer to:

- the correct way of applying markings to the certified products;
- compliance with required procedures for receiving and final inspection;
- the storage of products and goods;
- dealing with complaints about delivered products.

The results of each assessment shall be recorded by Kiwa in a traceable manner in a report.

8.6 Non conformities

When the certification requirements are not met, measures are taken by Kiwa in accordance with the sanctions policy as written in the Kiwa Regulation for Certification.
The "Kiwa Regulation for Certification" is available through the Kiwa website.
The following applies with regards to the relevance, follow-up of nonconformities, and the sanctions policy.

8.6.1 Severity of nonconformities

The severity of the issued nonconformity in relation to the assessment conducted after granting the product/process certificate by certification body can be differentiated as follows:

- Nonconformities entitled as critical are deviations that can directly affect the quality and/or performance of product and/or process
- Other" nonconformities (noncritical nonconformities).

8.6.2 Follow-up nonconformities

The follow-up procedure for nonconformities by a certification body is as follows:

- The supplier shall be able to deal with critical nonconformities within the time frame established by the certification body, but shall not exceed the maximum term of 10 business days,
- The supplier shall be able to deal with noncritical nonconformities within the time frame established by the certification body, but shall not exceed the maximum term of 3 months

8.7 Temporarily no production or delivery

In case (temporarily) no products are being produced and/or delivered, at the request of the certificate holder, the validity of their certificate can be declared (temporarily) dormant. Such a dormant status can be granted by the certification body.
The certificate holder is entitled to request earlier termination of the dormant period.
If the dormant period is expected to exceed 1 year before reactivation of production and delivery in accordance with the product certificate, an additional assessment shall be performed to verify if all the evaluation guideline's requirements are still being met and if the inactive status can be converted into an active status.
The conditions of the dormant period will affect the imposed frequency for 3rd party assessments as specified in §8.5.

9 Titles of standards

9.1 Public law rules

In table 3 the public rules that have to be fulfilled are listed.

Table 3 – Public law rules (the latest version is valid).

Standard	Title
NSF/ANSI/CAN 372	Drinking Water System Components – Lead Content

9.2 Standards / normative documents

In table 4 the relevant normative documents (standards) for this manual are listed.

Table 4 – For this manual relevant normative documents (standards). (the latest version is valid).

Standard	Title
EN-ISO 9001	Quality management systems – Requirements
NEN-EN ISO/IEC 17020	Conformity assessment - General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection
NEN-EN ISO/IEC 17021	Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems
NEN-EN ISO/IEC 17025	General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories
NEN-EN ISO/IEC 17065	Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services

I - Model IQC Scheme

<table>
<tr><td><u>IQC-schedule</u>
<u>INTERNAL QUALITY PLAN</u></td><td>Manufacturer / supplier:
Production location address:</td><td>Number of appendices:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"><u>Field(s) of application</u>
<u>According Evaluation Guideline(s)</u></td></tr>
<tr><td><u>Number of production shifts:</u></td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2"><u>Quality manual, procedures and working instructions</u>
Is the Quality Management System (QMS) certified according to ISO 9001[1)]?

If yes, by which certification body:

If yes, is the certification body accredited for the particular scope of certification?

In case the QMS is <u>not</u> certified according to ISO 9001:
• Working instructions, test instructions and procedures are documented as follows:
• The following procedure for dealing with <u>complaints</u> applies:
• The following procedure for <u>nonconformity review</u> applies:</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>Quality Control</u>
Total number of employees in QC department :
Number of QC-operators per shift :

If no QC-inspections are carried out during night shifts, state the QC procedure(s)/instruction(s) to be followed: yes, documented in:QM

<u>Inspection and test records</u>
All records shall be maintained for a minimum of 15 years.</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>Specific agreements/comments/explanations</u></td><td colspan="2">Signature of the manufacturer/supplier:

Date :</td></tr>
</table>

A. Calibration of measuring and test equipment

Applicable procedure(s) nr(s):

Equipment to be calibrated	Calibration aspect	Calibration method	Calibration frequency	Calibration file (name and location)

B. Raw material and additives

Applicable procedure(s) nr(s):

B.1 Receipt

For each delivery of raw material or additives data with respect to dates, Manufacturers, types and quantities are recorded as follows:

B.2 Entry control

Type of raw material	Inspection aspect	Inspection method	Inspection frequency	Registration file (name and location)

C. Batch release tests per machine (including in-process and finished product testing)

Applicable procedure(s) nr(s):

Production process(es):

Type of product	Type of test	Test method	Test frequency	Registration file (name and location)

D. **Process verification tests** Applicable procedure(s) nr(s):				
Type of product	Type of test	Test method	Test frequency	Registration file (name and location)
E. **Control of nonconforming and/or rejected products** Applicable procedure(s) nr(s):				
E.1 **Method of registration**				
E.2 **Method of identification**				
E.3 **Method of nonconformity review and disposition**				
F. **Inspection with regard to packaging, storage and transportation of the finished product** Applicable procedure(s) nr(s):				
Inspection aspects		Inspection method	Inspection frequency	Registration file (name and location)
F.1 **Packaging/storage/ transportation/shelf life etc**				

Raw materials list **(not required to fill-out this appendix in case reference can be made to other Kiwa certification agreement)**	**Appendix I** Date: ……

I.1 The product is built-up of the following raw materials:

a) In case of products made from ready-made raw materials: listing of name and/or unique code of the raw material(s);

b) In case of products made from own compounded raw materials: reference to raw material/compound sheets which are (only) available at the production location and which have to be authenticated by Kiwa (e.g. by the Kiwa inspector);

c) In case of composed products (e.g. plastics fitting body, with separate nut, clamp ring and rubber sealing ring): of each part a specification according to a) or b) (whatever applicable).

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List of technical drawings			**Appendix II** Date:……..
Drawing title and number	Drawing date	Drawing title and number	Drawing date

II - Guidance for prevention of contamination during transport and storage

a) Importance of a hygienic operation

The impact of pollution can have big consequences for the water distribution[1)] and need substantial efforts to clean the system.

b) Protection of the used products

The primary task in this case is “prevention” and secondary is also important the preparation of the main for the actual drinking water transport.

For all products coming from the production location, until installation in the drinking water system the same “preventive” measurements shall be taken [2)], to prevent pollution.
Therefore suppliers an/or Manufacturers shall have a procedure how to prevent pollution of certified (drinking water) products during production, transport and storage.

c) Requirements for the protection of products

For all preventive (protective) actions taken to protect the products against pollution it is important that the protection will last for the complete process of storage, transport and again storage.

remark :
[1)] mostly this is a microbiological contamination coming from the surrounding area on macro- and micro scale (like dust, but also feces and dead beasts).
[2)] “protection” is the combination of packaging and closing the pipe/fitting ends.

III – Model certificate (example)

CERTIFICATE

Product certificate
Kxxxxxx/0x

Issued *Yyyy-mm-dd*

Replaces -

Page *1 of 1*

Drinking water system components – lead content according to NSF/ANSI/CAN 372

STATEMENT BY KIWA
With this product certificate, issued in accordance with the Kiwa Regulations for Product Certification, Kiwa declares that legitimate confidence exists that the product:

Name product

supplied by

Name Customer

as specified in this product certificate and marked with the Kiwa NSF/ANSI 372 mark in the manner as indicated in this product certificate may, on delivery, be relied upon to comply with Kiwa evaluation guideline Manual K15008 for "drinking water system components – lead content according to **NSF/ANSI/CAN 372**", dated dd-mm-yyyy.

Name director
Kiwa

Publication of this certificate is allowed.
Advice: consult www.kiwa.nl in order to ensure that this certificate is still valid.

Company
Information company

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Certification process consists of initial and regular assessment of:
- **quality system**
- **product**