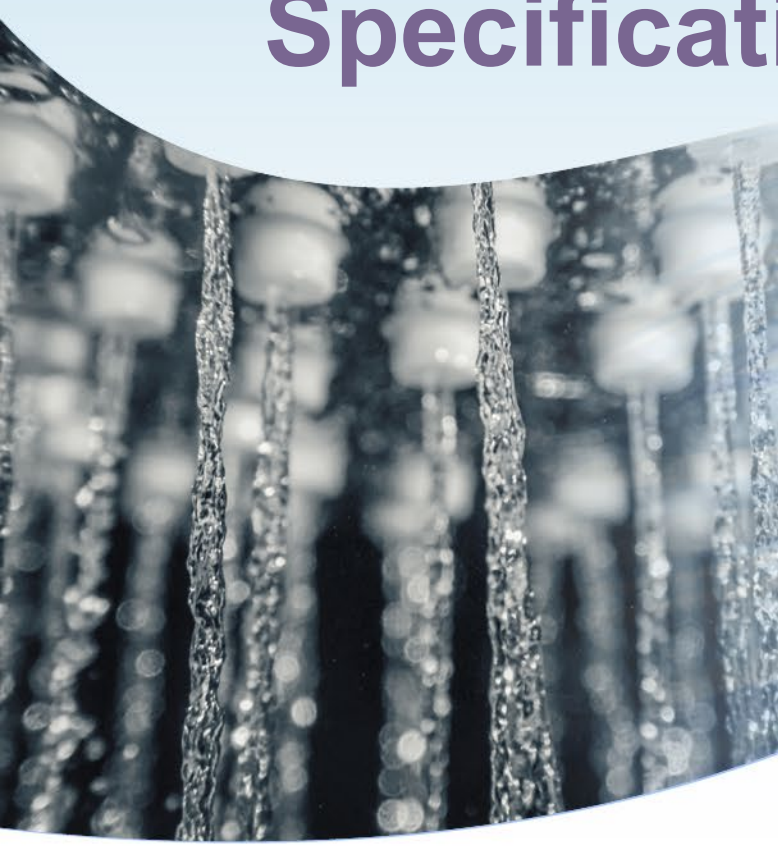
WaterSense® Public Meeting

Notice of Intent (NOI) to Revise the High-Efficiency Lavatory Faucet Specification



Stephanie Tanner, EPA WaterSense
Emma Hughes, ERG

March 28, 2024

Housekeeping

- All attendees are muted to minimize background noise
- Please type questions using the Zoom Q&A button:
  - Q&A at the end of each section
  - At the end of the presentation as time allows
- PowerPoint will be posted on the epa.gov/watersense website
- Submit written comments to watersense-products@erg.com
- This meeting is meant to be an open discussion
- All questions, comments, and concerns are welcome!

Meeting Purpose

At this meeting, we will:

- Explain WaterSense's specification revision process
- Present the contents of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and solicit feedback
- Answer questions about the NOI so that interested parties can provide more precise comments

Generally, we do not:

- Provide resolution to comments or concerns
- Agree on specifics of a specification such as scope, criteria, or test methods
- Provide a guaranteed timeline for the revision completion

Agenda

- Introduction to WaterSense
- High-Efficiency Lavatory Faucet Spec Background
- NOI to Revise the Specification
  - Scope
  - General Requirements
  - Water Efficiency
  - Performance
  - Product Marking, Documentation, Marketing
  - System Impacts and Other Considerations
  - Transition Timeline
- Next Steps
- Questions and Discussion

Poll Question

Question: Please tell us who you are. Do you represent a:

- Manufacturer
- Retailer/Distributor
- Water and/or Energy Utility
- Certifying Body
- Other

Part 1

Introduction to WaterSense

WaterSense Vision

- WaterSense offers people a simple way to use less water
- Our vision is that all Americans will understand the importance of water efficiency and take actions to reduce their water use in their homes, outdoors, and at work

How will we achieve it?

- By transforming the marketplace for products and services that use water
- By promoting a nationwide ethic of water efficiency to conserve water resources for future generations and reduce water infrastructure costs

WaterSense Can Help

WaterSense is a voluntary partnership program launched by EPA in 2006 that provides a simple way to identify water-efficient:

- Products
- Programs
- Homes

WaterSense labeled products are independently certified for water efficiency **and** performance

WaterSense Labeled Products

Lavatory Faucets
Labeled since 2007
20,500 labeled models

Tank-Type Toilets
Labeled since 2007
5,200 labeled models

Flushing Urinals
Labeled since 2009
800 labeled models

Flushometer-Valve Toilets
Labeled since 2015
1,640 labeled models

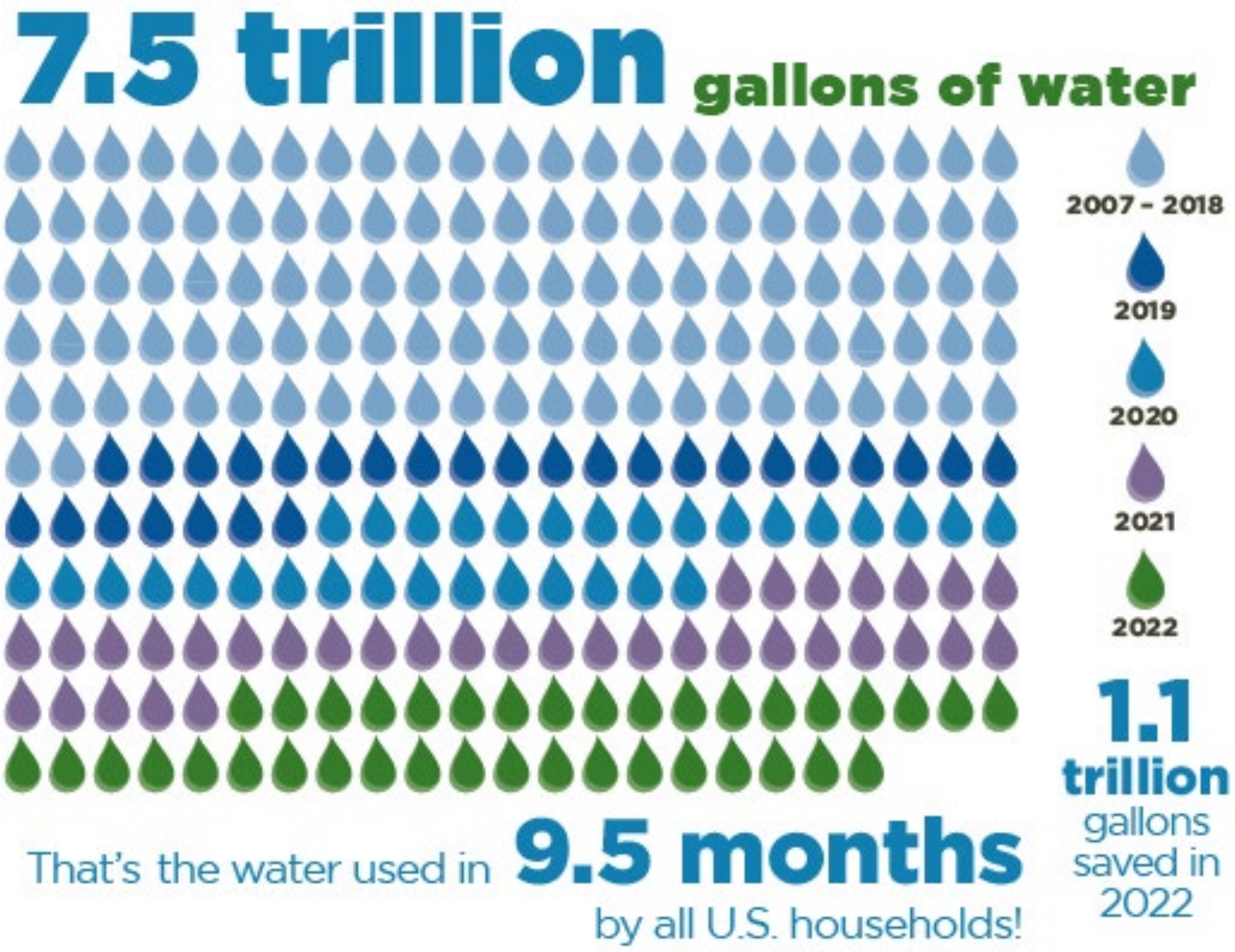
Showerheads
Labeled since 2010
14,400 labeled models

Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers
Labeled since 2011
990 labeled models

Soil Moisture-Based Irrigation Controllers
Labeled since 2021
4 labeled models

Spray Sprinkler Bodies
Labeled since 2017
625 labeled models

Accomplishments



Accomplishments

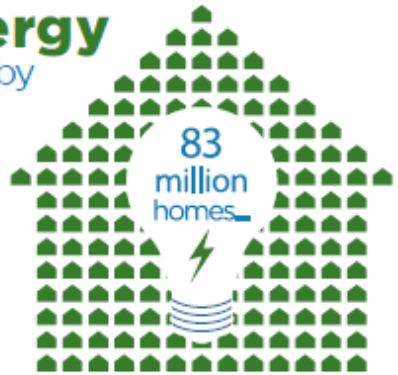
look for WaterSense Meets EPA Criteria

WaterSense

has helped reduce the amount of **energy** needed to pump, treat, and heat water by

880 billion

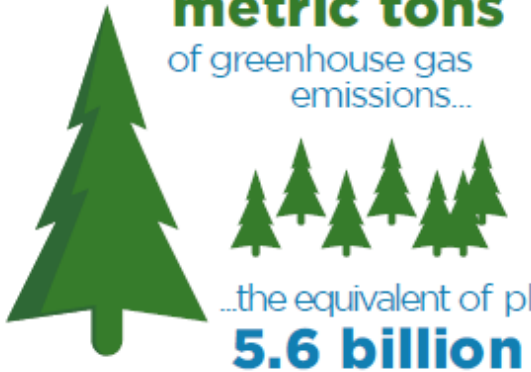
kilowatt hours, enough to supply a year's worth of power to nearly



...eliminating

337 million metric tons

of greenhouse gas emissions...



...the equivalent of planting

5.6 billion trees...

...and saving consumers

$171 billion

in **water** and **energy bills**

Specification Revision Process

We are here

Spec Review

- Updates product information through more recent technical and market research
- Engages with stakeholders on need to complete major or minor revisions

Notice of Intent to Revise

- Identifies intended revisions, outstanding data gaps, and research needs
- Invites participation and requests feedback/data from stakeholders

Draft Revised Spec

- Invites public comment on proposed revisions to the specification, including potentially updated water efficiency and performance criteria required for WaterSense label products
- Proposes transition process and timeline

Final Revised Spec

- Provides final specification criteria, including water efficiency and performance criteria for WaterSense labeled products
- Finalizes transition process and timeline

WaterSense Product Evaluation Factors

Products must:

- Offer equivalent or superior performance to conventional models
- Be at least 20 percent more water-efficient than conventional models
- Realize water savings on a national level
- Provide measurable results
- Achieve water efficiency through several technology options
- Be effectively differentiated by the WaterSense label
- Be tested and independently certified

Part 2

High-Efficiency Lavatory Faucet Specification Background

Specification Background

High-Efficiency Lavatory Faucet Specification

- Released October 1, 2007
- Includes water efficiency, performance, and marking criteria for lavatory faucets and faucet accessories to earn the WaterSense label
- Currently, approximately 285 different brands/manufacturers offer more than 20,500 models of labeled lavatory faucets and faucet accessories

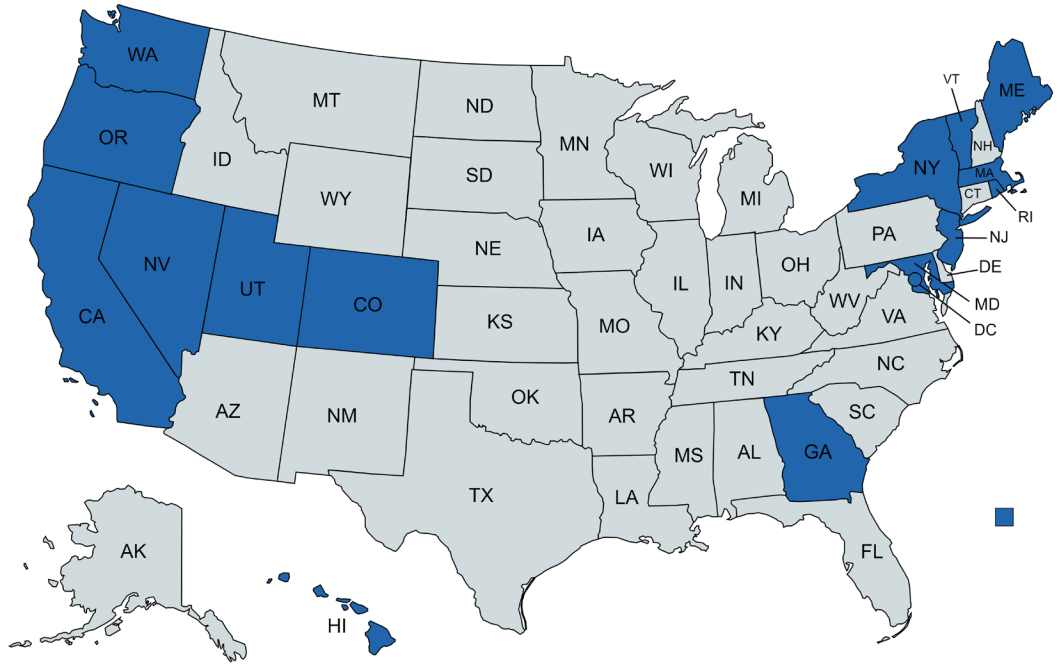
Faucets and Accessories Currently Labeled

Maximum Flow Rate	Faucets	Faucet Accessories	Total	Percentage of Total
≤1.5 gpm and >1.2 gpm	6,556	1,028	7,584	36.9%
≤1.2 gpm and >1.0 gpm	11,154	420	11,574	56.3%
≤1.0 gpm	967	423	1,390	6.8%
Total	18,677	1,871	20,548	

State-Specific Adoption

At least 16 states and multiple municipalities have adopted lavatory faucet efficiency standards that require products to use no more than 1.5 gpm, consistent with the WaterSense specification. States marked with * have established criteria at 1.2 gpm.

- California*
- Colorado
- Georgia
- Hawaii*
- Maine*
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Nevada
- New Jersey
- New York
- Oregon*
- Rhode Island
- Utah
- Vermont
- Washington*
- Washington, DC



Other Standards That Reference WaterSense

- LEED
- International Green Construction Code (IgCC)
- ASHRAE 189.1 *Standard for the Design of High-Performance, Green Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings*
- IAPMO's Water Efficiency and Sanitation Standard (WE●Stand)
- Green Globes

Questions?

Part 3

WaterSense Notice of Intent (NOI)

Scope and Definitions

Current specification scope includes:

- Lavatory faucets in private use, such as in residences, and private restrooms in hotels and hospitals.
- Lavatory faucet accessories specifically designed to control the flow of water
- Any other lavatory faucet technologies that meet the performance specifications
- EPA has previously indicated that bar sink faucets are eligible for the WaterSense label

Current specification scope excludes:

- Metering faucets
- Lavatory faucets in public use
- Kitchen faucets

Scope and Definitions

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) A112.18.1/Canadian Standards Association (CSA) B125.1 *Plumbing supply fittings* standard provides the following definitions for “faucet” and “fitting”:

Term	Definition
Faucet	A terminal fitting.
Fitting	A device that controls and guides the flow of water. *Note: Fittings include faucets and valves.*

Scope and Definitions

Term	Source	Definition
Faucet	International Plumbing Code	A valve end of a water pipe through which water is drawn from or held within the pipe.
Kitchen faucet	California Title 20 *Appliance Efficiency Regulations*	A faucet designed for discharge into a kitchen sink.
Kitchen replacement aerator	California Title 20 *Appliance Efficiency Regulations*	An aerator sold as a replacement, separate from the kitchen faucet to which it is intended to be attached.
Kitchen and bar sink faucets	International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (IAPMO) *Water Efficiency and Sanitation Standard for the Built Environment* (WE●Stand)	A faucet that discharges into a kitchen or bar sink in domestic or commercial installations. Supply fittings that discharge into other type sinks, including clinic sinks, floor sinks, service sinks and laundry trays are not included.
	Uniform Plumbing Code	A faucet that discharges into a kitchen or bar sinks in domestic or commercial installations. Supply fittings that discharge into other type sinks, including clinical sinks, floor sinks, service sinks and laundry trays are not included.

Scope and Definitions

Term	Source	Definition
Lavatory faucet	IAPMO WE●Stand	A faucet that discharges into a lavatory in a domestic or commercial installation.
	California Title 20 *Appliance Efficiency Regulations*	A plumbing fitting designed for discharge into a lavatory.
	Uniform Plumbing Code	A faucet that discharges into a lavatory basin in a domestic or commercial installation.
Lavatory replacement aerator	California Title 20 *Appliance Efficiency Regulations*	An aerator sold as a replacement, separate from the lavatory faucet to which it is intended to be attached.
Lawn faucet	ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1	A faucet designed to be installed horizontally on the outside wall of a building with male or female IPS threads or copper solder connections on the inlet and hose threads on the outlet.
Metering faucet	California Title 20 *Appliance Efficiency Regulations*	A faucet that, when turned on, will gradually shut itself off over a period of several seconds.
	IAPMO WE●Stand	A self-closing faucet that dispenses a specific volume of water for each actuation cycle. The volume or cycle duration can be fixed or adjusted.
	Uniform Plumbing Code	A self-closing faucet that dispenses a specific volume of water for each actuation cycle. The volume or cycle duration can be fixed or adjustable.

Scope and Definitions

Term	Source	Definition
Public lavatory fitting	ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1	A fitting intended to be installed in non-residential bathrooms that are exposed to walk-in traffic.
	California Title 20 *Appliance Efficiency Regulations*	A fitting intended to be installed in non-residential bathrooms that are exposed to walk-in traffic.
Sediment faucet	ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1	A horizontal faucet with male or female IPS threads on the inlet side and male hose threads at the outlet spout.
Self-closing faucet	ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1	A faucet that closes itself after the actuation or control mechanism is deactivated.
	IAPMO WE●Stand	A faucet that closes itself after the actuation or control mechanism is deactivated. The actuation or control mechanism can be mechanical or electronic.
	International Plumbing Code	A faucet containing a valve that automatically closes upon deactivation of the opening means.
	Uniform Plumbing Code	A faucet that closes itself after the actuation or control mechanism is deactivated. The actuation or control mechanism can be mechanical or electronic.
Terminal fitting	ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1	A fitting with an open or atmospheric discharge

Scope and Definitions

EPA intends to use these definitions as a framework to define the scope of the revised specification.

EPA is seeking input on other accepted industry definitions for the terms defined on the previous three slides.

Scope and Definitions

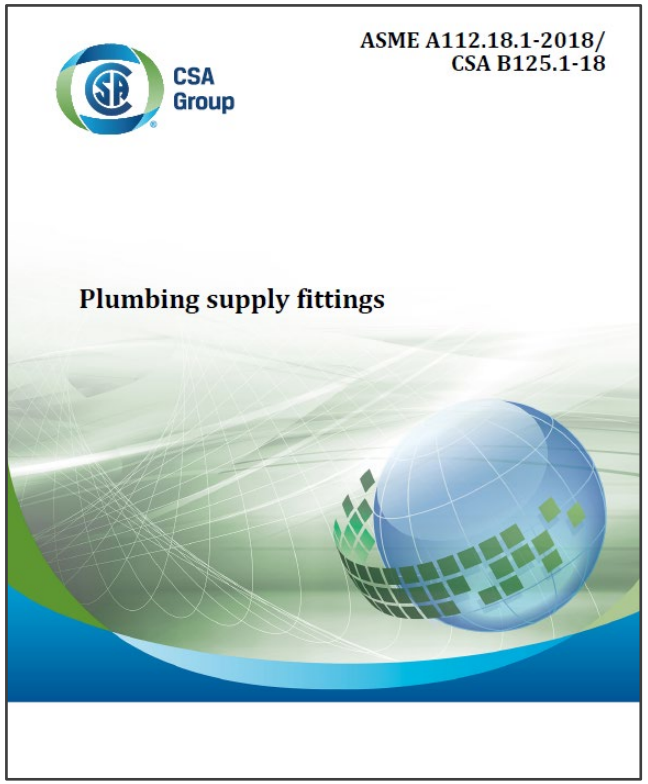
EPA is considering expanding the scope of the faucet specification to explicitly include bar sink faucets, as well as kitchen faucets and public lavatory faucets. In addition, EPA is considering allowing private and public lavatory faucets that use metering or another self-closing function to be included in the specification.

- EPA intends to group faucets that fall within the scope into three categories:
  - Private lavatory and bar sink faucets and faucet accessories
  - Kitchen faucets and faucet accessories
  - Public lavatory faucets and faucet accessories

- EPA intends to exclude:
  - Laundry tub faucets
  - Lawn and sediment faucets
  - Deck-mounted tub faucets
  - Pot fillers
  - Drinking water dispensers
  - Service sink faucets

General Requirements

- **Current specification**: Lavatory faucets and lavatory faucet accessories must conform to applicable requirements in ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1 and NSF/ANSI Standard 61, Section 9
- EPA intends to keep the General Requirements section of the specification the same
- If EPA modifies the scope as previously discussed, the applicable requirements of these standards would apply



EPA is seeking feedback on its intent to require all labeled faucets to conform to applicable requirements in ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1 and NSF/ANSI Standard 61, Section 9.

Private Lavatory and Bar Sink Faucets

Scope and Definitions

- Included in scope of current specification
- Proposed definitions:
  - **Private lavatory faucet:** A faucet intended to be installed in residential bathrooms that discharges into a lavatory
  - **Bar sink faucet:** A faucet designed for discharge into a bar sink

EPA is seeking input on its proposed definitions for private lavatory faucet and bar sink faucet.

Private Lavatory and Bar Sink Faucets

Water Efficiency Criteria

- **Current Specification Requirements**
  - Maximum flow rate shall not exceed 1.5 gpm (5.7 L/min) at a pressure of 60 psi at the inlet, when water is flowing
  - A lavatory faucet is considered to meet this flow rate requirement if equipped with a lavatory faucet accessory that meets this requirement
  - Flow rate shall be tested in accordance with the procedures in ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1
  - Flow rate shall meet the testing verification protocol as described in 10 CFR 429.28

Private Lavatory and Bar Sink Faucets

Water Efficiency Criteria

- EPA is considering setting maximum flow rate at 1.2 gpm or 1.0 gpm.
  - WaterSense label should continue to represent the water-efficient options in the marketplace
- EPA intends to measure the lavatory faucet and bar sink faucet flow rate consistent with the procedures in ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1

EPA is seeking feedback on:

- Intent to lower the maximum flow rate requirement to 1.2 gpm or 1.0 gpm
- Whether there are any concerns with the current flow rate testing procedures

Private Lavatory and Bar Sink Faucets

Performance Criteria

- **Current Specification Requirements**
  - Minimum flow rate shall not be less than 0.8 gpm at a pressure of 20 psi at the inlet when water is flowing
    - Tested according to ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1
    - Shall meet testing verification protocol in 10 CFR 430 Subpart F, Appendix B (superseded by 10 CFR 429.28)
    - Applies to lavatory faucets and faucets equipped with accessories that meet flow rate criteria
  - EPA intends to incorporate two clarifications related to minimum flow rate into criteria for faucets:
    - LF-1213-2: Applicability of Minimum Flow Rate Requirement
    - LF-1214-2: Minimum Flow Rate Verification Protocol

Private Lavatory and Bar Sink Faucets

Performance Criteria

EPA intends to maintain current minimum flow rate requirement

- Prevents poor performance at low pressures
- Effectively requires faucets to have pressure compensation
- Significant number of currently labeled faucets that operate at maximum flow rates of 1.2 gpm or 1.0 gpm and can maintain minimum flow rate requirement

EPA is seeking feedback on:

- Maintaining the same minimum flow rate of 0.8 gpm at 20 psi while lowering the maximum flow rate to 1.2 gpm or 1.0 gpm at 60 psi
- Whether it should incorporate any other performance requirements in addition to minimum flow rate

Private Lavatory and Bar Sink Faucets

Performance Criteria

- EPA is aware of cases where public lavatory faucets are installed in private lavatories to achieve water savings
- EPA seeks to discourage this practice as public lavatory faucets are designed for limited uses and will not meet the performance demands of private lavatory faucets

EPA is seeking feedback on additional strategies to further discourage the installation of public lavatory faucets in private restrooms.

Questions or Comments?

Kitchen Faucets

Scope and Definitions

- Previously excluded from scope due to different use patterns
  - Water savings would not be achieved for tasks such as pot filling
- EPA is considering including kitchen faucets in scope of revised specification
  - Water savings for tasks such as hand washing, rinsing, dishwashing, etc.
  - Significant number of kitchen faucets on the market that operate at a flow rate below federal standard

Kitchen Faucets

Scope and Definitions

- Proposed definition:
  - **Kitchen faucet:** A faucet designed for discharge into a kitchen sink
  - Adopted from California Title 20 *Appliance Efficiency Regulations*
- EPA intends to include "multi-modal" kitchen faucets in the scope
  - Allow users to switch between different modes to change spray pattern for improved rinsing

EPA is seeking input on:

- Proposed adoption of the kitchen faucet definition from the California Title 20 *Appliance Efficiency Regulations*
- Intent to include kitchen faucets and kitchen faucet accessories in the scope
- Intent to include multi-modal kitchen faucets in the scope

Kitchen Faucets

Water Efficiency Criteria

- Federal maximum flow rate of 2.2 gpm
- 11 states and D.C. have adopted maximum flow rate of 1.8 gpm with temporary override for pot filling that allows 2.2 gpm
- EPA intends to establish a maximum flow rate of 1.5 or 1.8 gpm
- EPA intends to allow for a temporary override feature allowing for 2.2 gpm, provided that the faucet automatically returns to the maximum flow rate after a period of time or upon next use
- Multi-modal faucets and side sprays packaged with kitchen faucets should meet all maximum flow rate criteria (excluding temporary override)

Kitchen Faucets

Water Efficiency

EPA is seeking feedback on:

- Intent to establish a maximum flow rate requirement of 1.8 gpm or 1.5 gpm
- Intent to allow a temporary override feature to allow kitchen faucets to operate at up to 2.2 gpm for pot filling
- Whether there are any concerns with using the current flow rate testing procedures for kitchen faucets
- Intended efficiency criteria for multi-modal kitchen faucets and side sprays packaged along with a kitchen faucet

Kitchen Faucets

Performance Criteria

EPA is considering setting minimum flow rate at 1.0 gpm or 1.2 gpm at 20 psi

- May require different performance metrics due to different use patterns
- Only one “primary” mode (excluding temporary override) of multi-modal kitchen faucets would have to meet all performance requirements

EPA is seeking feedback on:

- Setting the minimum flow rate for kitchen faucets at 1.0 gpm or 1.2 gpm at 20 psi
- Requiring just one “primary” mode to meet all performance requirements for multi-modal faucets
- Whether a minimum flow rate is sufficient to ensure kitchen faucet performance—should EPA consider including additional requirements to address any other performance metrics?

Questions or Comments?

Public Lavatory Faucets

Scope and Definitions

- Previously excluded from scope due to different use patterns and existing standards that govern flow rate
- ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1 maximum flow rate (other than metering faucets): 0.5 gpm
- EPA is considering inclusion in scope of revised specification due to performance complaints:
  - Faucets do not provide enough water for effective, efficient handwashing
  - Faucets emit water at high force and spray patterns that cause splashing

Public Lavatory Faucets

Scope and Definitions

- Proposed definition:
  - **Public lavatory faucet**: A faucet intended to be installed in non-residential bathrooms that are exposed to walk-in traffic
  - Modified from ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1
  - Can be inclusive of variety of faucet types common in public restrooms

EPA is seeking input on:

- Proposed adoption of the public lavatory faucet definition from ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1
- Intent to include public lavatory faucets and public lavatory faucet accessories in the scope

Public Lavatory Faucets

Water Efficiency Criteria

- Federal regulation does not differentiate between private and public lavatory faucets (other than metering)
- ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1 and applicable plumbing codes establish maximum flow rates for public lavatory faucets at 0.5 gpm
- Some public lavatory faucets have maximum flow rates as low as 0.35 gpm

Public Lavatory Faucets

Water Efficiency Criteria

- EPA is considering several maximum flow rates for public lavatory faucets

Maximum Flow Rate	Rationale
0.5 gpm	• Encourages conformance with current code • Introduce performance requirement while upholding sufficient user satisfaction
0.4 gpm	• 20% reduction from code requirement • Achieves WaterSense's program goal
0.35 gpm	• Aligns with current marketplace for higher-efficiency public lavatory faucets, driven by green building codes and standards

Public Lavatory Faucets

Water Efficiency Criteria

EPA is seeking feedback on:

- Intent to establish a maximum flow rate requirement of 0.5 gpm, 0.4 gpm, or 0.35 gpm
- Whether there are any concerns with using the current flow rate testing procedures for public lavatory faucets

EPA is also seeking data or studies relevant to public lavatory faucet water use to examine the viability of various maximum flow rate requirements and help estimate projected water savings

Public Lavatory Faucets

Performance Criteria

No performance tests or criteria currently exist within ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1

- EPA intends to establish a minimum flow rate requirement

Other performance considerations include:

- Adequacy of spray force and comfort
- Sensor sensitivity and responsiveness

EPA is seeking feedback on minimum flow rate recommendations and other performance requirements that it could include to address spray force, sensor responsiveness, and any other performance considerations applicable to public lavatory faucets.

Metering and Self-Closing Faucets

Scope and Definitions

- Describe control mechanism rather than intended function
- Previously excluded due to different use patterns and separate regulation by the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations
  - Maximum flow rate: 0.25 gallons per cycle (gpc)
  - Consistent with ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1
  - No performance requirement prescribed

- EPA is considering incorporating these faucets within the scope but does not intend to establish criteria specific to metering or self-closing faucets
  - Instead, translate flow rate in gpc into gpm
  - They can then fit into public or private lavatory categories and do not need to be defined separately

Metering and Self-Closing Faucets

Scope and Definitions

- Proposed definitions:
  - **Metering faucet**: A self-closing faucet that discharges water for a predetermined period of time (i.e., cycle) or discharges a predetermined quantity of water before shutting off
  - **Self-closing faucet**: A terminal fitting (faucet) that once the valve is opened, automatically shuts off the flow of water by either mechanical or electronic means

EPA is seeking input on its proposed adoption of the metering faucet and self-closing faucet definitions from ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1

Metering and Self-Closing Faucets

Water Efficiency Criteria

- **Private Lavatory Faucets**
  - Convert gpc to gpm to measure water efficiency for metering faucets in residential lavatories
  - Water efficiency and performance criteria previously discussed for private lavatory faucets would apply
- **Public Lavatory Faucets**
  - Federal maximum flow rate of 0.25 gpc
  - Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requires faucets to stay open for minimum 10 seconds
  - Convert gpc to gpm to measure water efficiency and compare to other public lavatory faucets
  - Water efficiency and performance criteria previously discussed for public lavatory faucets would apply

Metering and Self-Closing Faucets

Water Efficiency Criteria

EPA is seeking feedback on:

- Intent to allow private lavatory faucets that have a metering function to meet the established water efficiency criteria for private lavatory faucets by translating the maximum flow rate from gpc to gpm
- Intent to allow public lavatory faucets that have a metering function to meet the established water efficiency criteria for public lavatory faucets by translating the maximum flow rate from gpc to gpm

Cold-Start Faucets

Scope and Definitions

- Designed to save energy by reducing hot water demand
- EPA is considering incorporating them in the scope of the specification where they fit into the private lavatory and bar sink and kitchen sink categories
- EPA is considering differentiating cold-start faucets and using the WaterSense Product Search Tool to highlight cold-start functionality.
- Proposed definition:
  - **Cold-start faucet:** A faucet with a single-control mixing valve that turns on only in the cold position

EPA is seeking feedback on whether to adopt a definition and testing criteria for cold-start faucets and its intent to promote them in the WaterSense Product Search Tool.

Scope and Definitions

Scope Exclusions

- **Laundry tub/tray and service sink faucets**, which are used for filling a laundry tub, mop buckets, or other basins
- **Lawn or sediment faucets**
- **Deck-mounted tub faucets**, including roman tub faucets, which are used for filling a bathtub
- **Pot fillers**, which are typically installed over a stovetop or range or in a commercial kitchen for filling pots with water
- **Water dispensers**, which typically are connected to an under-sink or whole-house water treatment, cooling, or heating system and are used for glass or pot filling

EPA is seeking input on its intended scope exclusions and whether there are other faucet types that should be explicitly excluded from the scope of the revised faucet specification.

Questions or Comments?

Water Efficiency

Preliminary Water Savings Calculations

- EPA would like to estimate the potential water savings that could be achieved by incorporating the water efficiency requirements and scope changes discussed above into a revised specification

EPA is seeking any faucet market data, usage data, and studies to inform its faucet specification revisions and potential water savings of more efficient private lavatory faucets, public lavatory faucets, and kitchen faucets within both residential and non-residential applications.

Product Marking, Documentation, and Marketing

Current Specification

- The product shall not be packaged, marked, or provided with instructions directing the user to an alternative water-use setting that would override the maximum flow rate of 1.5 gpm at 60 psi
- Any instruction related to the maintenance of the product, including changing or cleaning faucet accessories, shall direct the user on how to return the product to its intended maximum flow rate
- The product and/or packaging shall be marked in accordance with 16 CFR 305.11(f) with the maximum flow rate in gpm and L/min as determined through testing and compliance with the specification. Marking shall be in two-digit resolutions (e.g., 1.5 gpm [5.7 L/min])
- All labeled products must adhere to ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1

Product Marking, Documentation, and Marketing

- EPA intends to incorporate the following clarifications into its product marking requirements for faucets:
  - LF-0113-1: Flow Rate Marking
  - LF-1219-1: Number of Digits for Flow Rate Marking
  - LF-1221-1: Faucet Marking Requirements
- EPA intends to maintain the current specification requirements for private lavatory and bar sink faucets and require kitchen faucets and public lavatory faucets to adhere to similar requirements
  - Considering additional requirements to communicate purpose and flow rate of temporary override feature for kitchen faucets

Product Marking, Documentation, and Marketing

EPA is seeking feedback on:

- Intent to maintain the current packaging, marking, and documentation requirements for private lavatory and bar sink faucets
- Intent to require kitchen faucets and public lavatory faucets to adhere to similar marking requirements
- Whether specific product or product packaging markings or information should be included for kitchen faucets equipped with a temporary override feature

System Impacts and Other Considerations

Interested parties have expressed concern that lower faucet flow rates may result in:

- Longer residence time for water in the distribution system, which could lead to chemical, biological, and physical water quality issues
- Longer wait time for hot water arrival at the faucet

EPA is seeking any data or studies related to lower flow faucets and increased water stagnation, water quality issues, increased hot water wait times, or other unintended consequences.

Questions or Comments?

Transition Timing

- As part of the draft revised specification release, EPA will discuss with industry which products are applicable to the transition process and an appropriate transition period
- EPA anticipates the following activities being required by licensed certifying bodies and manufacturers:
  - Reviewing product listings and updating certification files
  - Submitting updated product notification templates
  - Updating product packaging and documentation

Transition Timeline

America's Water Infrastructure Act requires EPA to "provide an appropriate transition time prior to the applicable effective date of any changes, taking into account the timing necessary for the manufacture, marketing, training, and distribution of the specific product."

EPA is seeking feedback on an appropriate transition period before Version 2 of the specification takes effect. What factors should EPA consider in setting an appropriate transition time? What, if any, transition guidance should EPA develop for retailers and distributors?

Questions or Comments?

Next Steps

- NOI can be reviewed at www.epa.gov/watersense/bathroom-faucets
- Submit written comments or additional information and data to watersense-products@erg.com by **April 26**.
- EPA will review comments and data submission to determine next steps for developing a draft specification

Contact Us

General E-mail: watersense@epa.gov

Comment Submission E-mail: watersense-products@erg.com

Website: www.epa.gov/watersense

Helpline: (866) WTR-SENS (987-7367)