

American Water Works Association

ANSI/AWWA C500-93

(Revision of ANSI/AWWA C500-86)



AWWA STANDARD
FOR
METAL-SEATED GATE VALVES
FOR WATER SUPPLY SERVICE



All changes specified in addendum AWWA C500a-95 are incorporated into this standard.

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AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION

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AWWA Standard

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Foreword

This foreword is for information only and is not a part of AWWA C500.

I. History of Standard. The first AWWA standard for gate valves was adopted June 24, 1913. It was reissued without change on June 9, 1916, as part of AWWA Standard Specifications for Hydrants and Valves. At the time of the next revision in 1938, the standard for valves was published separately.

The dates of approval and numerical designation of all past editions of AWWA C500 are listed below. Dates shown in parentheses are the effective dates for use of the revised editions.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Date of Approval</i>
None	June 24, 1913
7F.1-1939	Apr. 29, 1939 (May 1, 1939)
7F.1-39	Feb. 25, 1943 (limitations by War Production Board)
C500-52T	May 9, 1952 (January 1953 except Sec. 17 and Sec. 18, which became effective June 1, 1953)
C500-58T	Jan. 28, 1958 (Jan. 1, 1959)
C500-59T	Jan. 28, 1959
C500-61	Jan. 23, 1961
C500-71	Jan. 24, 1971
C500-80	Jan. 28, 1980
C500-86	June 22, 1986

The New England Water Works Association (NEWWA) has participated with AWWA from the beginning in the development of this standard. At times, the two associations maintained separate committees that worked in close liaison with each other. At other times, NEWWA appointed representatives to the AWWA committee, as at present.

The Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry (MSS) has played an important role in development of the standard. This organization was created in 1924, and in 1930 organized the MSS Water Works Committee and designated representatives for appointment to the AWWA Standards Committee on Gate Valves and Swing Check Valves. Available records do not reveal the part played by manufacturers in developing the 1913 standard. However, in all subsequent revisions, the MSS committee has participated effectively as have other manufacturers not represented by MSS.

II. Field Testing and Operating Gate Valves at High Pressure.

Field-testing limitations. AWWA C500 provides for hydrostatic pressure and leakage testing of the valves at the manufacturer's plant. If field testing of the pipe system in which valves are installed requires that the valves hold against higher pressures than their rated working pressures, the purchaser should recognize that the excess test pressure may cause seat leakage in excess of that specified in AWWA C500 and should consider this when evaluating the field-test results. It should be recognized that wear or foreign materials may damage valve seating surfaces and may cause leakage in excess of that specified in AWWA C500. In no case should the field-test pressure applied to the valves be greater than twice the lowest rated working pressure of the valves, since component parts may be excessively stressed or

deformed, nor should the valves be opened or closed during the field test against differential pressures exceeding the rated working pressures of the valves.

Operation under full-flow discharge or emergency conditions. When valves larger than 12 in. (300 mm) NPS* are intended for continuous operation under full-flow discharge conditions of the magnitude that might occur when a water main breaks, with differential pressures approaching the rated pressures of the valves, special design and construction may be required. Before specifying such special design and construction, the purchaser should review the operating conditions and special requirements with the valve manufacturer.

III. Information Regarding Use of This Standard. It is the responsibility of the user of an AWWA standard to determine that the products described in that standard are suitable for use in the particular application being considered.

This standard includes certain options that, if desired, must be specified by the purchaser. Also, a number of items must be specified to completely describe the valve required. The following summarizes the items the purchaser should cover in the specifications and lists the sections in the standard where the items are discussed.

1. Standard used—that is, AWWA C500-93, Standard for Metal-Seated Gate Valves for Water Supply Service.
2. Size and type of valve (Sec. 1.1).
3. Quantity required.
4. Direction in which handwheel or wrench nut shall turn to open (Sec. 3.15.2).
5. Intended position of valve (Sec. 1.1).
6. Catalog data, net weight, and assembly drawings to be furnished by the manufacturer (Sec. 1.3).
7. Affidavit of compliance (Sec. 1.4) if required.
8. If records of tests specified in Sec. 2.2 and Sec. 5.1 are to be furnished.
9. If the piping system in which the valve or valves are to be used carries water that promotes galvanic corrosion and requires the use of alternative materials, as described in Sec. 2.2.3.4.
10. What rustproofing alternative, for bolts and nuts if any, is desired (Sec. 3.4 and Sec. 3.14.3).
11. Type of valve ends—bell (Sec. 3.5.1), flanged (Sec. 3.5.2), tapping-valve flange (Sec. 3.5.3), or mechanical joint (Sec. 3.5.4) or push-on joint (Sec. 3.5.5).
12. Bell dimensions or outside diameter of pipe for valves 16 in. (400 mm) NPS or larger (Sec. 3.5.1.4) if deviating from Table 3 of this standard.
13. Spot facing if required (Sec. 3.5.2).
14. Orientation of the bolt holes in mechanical-joint flanges (Sec. 3.5.4). The common practice is to have the bolt holes straddle the vertical centerlines of valves, fittings, and hydrants. If another orientation is known to be necessary, it should be specified.
15. Solid bronze discs (gates) if required (Sec. 3.6.1).
16. Method of fastening gate rings if not in accordance with Sec. 3.6.2.
17. Type of stem seal—stuffing box or O-ring (Sec. 3.12).
18. Detailed description of wrench nuts and handwheels if the ones used are not in accordance with Sec. 3.15.

*Nominal pipe size.

19. Gears if required (Sec. 3.16).
20. Cast-iron gears if required (Sec. 3.16.1).
21. Type of gear case to be furnished—extended type or totally enclosed type (Sec. 3.17).
22. Position indicator if required (Sec. 3.18).
23. Bypass if required (Sec. 3.19), and its location.
24. Special cast markings if required (Sec. 6.1).
25. If the hydrostatic test at twice the rated pressure is to be held for a specified period of time (Sec. 5.1.2).
26. If a special interior or exterior coating is required (Sec. 3.21).
27. If bolting material with physical and chemical properties other than ASTM* A307, Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Bolts and Studs, 60,000 psi Tensile Strength, is required (Sec. 3.4). It is recommended that the purchaser verify with the supplier the appropriateness of any alternative bolting materials required.
28. Cutter diameter must be specified for tapping valves (Sec. 3.2).

At the time this edition of AWWA C500 was approved, the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) had enacted regulations to reduce quantities of asbestos fiber in the workplace and in the ambient air, thus lowering exposure of the general public to the health risks associated with asbestos inhalation. Language in this standard no longer references the use of asbestos packing and gasket materials. Users of AWWA C500-93 should comply with USEPA, state, provincial, and local actions regarding asbestos and consider the implications of using various alternative gasket and packing materials as listed in this standard.

IV. Modification to Standard. Any modification of the provisions, definitions, or terminology in this standard must be provided in the purchaser's specifications.

V. Acceptance. In May 1985, the USEPA entered into a cooperative agreement with a consortium led by NSF International (NSF) to develop voluntary third-party consensus standards and a certification program for all direct and indirect drinking water additives. Other members of the consortium included the American Water Works Association Research Foundation (AWWARF), the Conference of State Health and Environmental Managers (COSHEM), the American Water Works Association (AWWA), and the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA). The consortium is responsible for the cooperative effort of manufacturers, regulators, product users, and other interested parties that develop and maintain the NSF standards.

In the United States, authority to regulate products for use in, or in contact with, drinking water rests with individual states.† Local agencies may choose to impose requirements more stringent than those required by the state. To evaluate the health effects of products and drinking water additives from such products, state and local agencies may use various references, including

1. An advisory program formerly administered by USEPA, Office of Drinking Water, discontinued on Apr. 7, 1990.
2. Specific policies of the state or local agency.

*American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia, PA 19103.

†Persons in Canada, Mexico, and non-North American countries should contact the appropriate authority having jurisdiction.

3. Two standards developed under the direction of NSF, ANSI*/NSF† 60, Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals—Health Effects, and ANSI/NSF 61, Drinking Water System Components—Health Effects.

4. Other references, including AWWA standards, *Food Chemicals Codex*, *Water Chemicals Codex*,‡ and other standards considered appropriate by the state or local agency.

Various certification organizations may be involved in certifying products in accordance with ANSI/NSF 61. Individual states or local agencies have authority to accept or accredit certification organizations within their jurisdiction. Accreditation of certification organizations may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

Appendix A, “Toxicology Review and Evaluation Procedures,” to ANSI/NSF 61 does not stipulate a maximum allowable level (MAL) of a contaminant for substances not regulated by a USEPA final maximum contaminant level (MCL). The MALs of an unspecified list of “unregulated contaminants” are based on toxicity testing guidelines (noncarcinogens) and risk characterization methodology (carcinogens). Use of Appendix A procedures may not always be identical, depending on the certifier.

AWWA C500-93 does not address additives requirements. Thus, users of this standard should consult the appropriate state or local agency having jurisdiction in order to

1. Determine additives requirements including applicable standards.
2. Determine the status of certifications by all parties offering to certify products for contact with, or treatment of, drinking water.
3. Determine current information on product certification.

VI. Major Revisions. The major revisions in this edition of AWWA C500 include the following:

1. Numerous modifications to conform to current AWWA form and content have been added.
2. The “Modification to Standard” and “Acceptance” sections have been added to the foreword.
3. Asbestos packing and gasket materials are no longer referenced in the standard.
4. Information on tapping valves has been added.
5. Soft metric equivalents have been added.
6. Definitions have been modified.
7. The Safe Drinking Water Act 1986 Amendments reference to maximum lead content in bronze has been added.
8. Repairs to castings of valve components have been clarified (Sec. 4.1.2).

*American National Standards Institute, 11 W. 42nd St., New York, NY 10036.

†NSF International, 3475 Plymouth Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

‡Both publications available from National Academy of Sciences, 2102 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, DC 20418.