



**American Water Works
Association**

The Authoritative Resource on Safe Water®

ANSI/AWWA C530-07
(First Edition)

AWWA Standard

Pilot-Operated Control Valves



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6666 West Quincy Avenue
Denver, CO 80235-3098
T 800.926.7337
www.awwa.org

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Committee Personnel

The AWWA Standards Committee on Pilot-Operated Control Valves, which reviewed and approved this standard, had the following personnel at the time:

Amzad Ali, *Chair*

Fred Fuller, *Vice Chair*

General Interest Members

T.A. Humphrey,* Standards Council Liaison, City of Portland, Bureau of Water Works, Portland, Ore.	(AWWA)
E.M. Norum, California State University Center for Irrigation Technology, Fresno, Calif.	(AWWA)
T.J. McCandless,* Standards Engineer Staff Advisor, AWWA, Denver, Colo.	(AWWA)
D. Rhodes, Dayton & Knight Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., Canada	(AWWA)
R.M. Schwecke, HDR Engineering Inc., Phoenix, Ariz.	(AWWA)
J. Vorheis, CH2M Hill, San Antonio, Texas	(AWWA)
R.A. Waggenspack, Owen & White Inc., Baton Rouge, La.	(AWWA)

Producer Members

B. Clarke, Singer Valve Inc., Surrey B.C., Canada	(AWWA)
F.G. Fuller, Bermad Control Valves Inc., West Covina, Calif.	(AWWA)
S.D. Jernigan, OCV Control Valves, Tulsa, Okla.	(AWWA)
V. Roberts, Cla-Val, Newport Beach, Calif.	(AWWA)
A. Ross, Ross Valve Manufacturing Company Inc., Troy, N.Y.	(AWWA)
D.J. Smith, GA Industries Inc., Cranberry Township, Pa.	(AWWA)

User Members

A. Ali, Greater Vancouver Water District, Burnaby, B.C., Canada	(AWWA)
G. Baptist, Calgary Waterworks, Calgary, Alta., Canada	(AWWA)
T.M. Curry, Laurel, Md.	(AWWA)
M.H. Johnson, Massachusetts Water Resources Authority, Reading, Mass.	(AWWA)
N.R. Kochan, Onondaga County Water Authority, Syracuse, N.Y.	(AWWA)
J.F. Meyers, Erie County Water Authority, Cheektowaga, N.Y.	(AWWA)
D.C. Stone, Denver Water, Denver, Colo.	(AWWA)
J.V. Young, City of Richmond, Richmond, B.C., Canada	(AWWA)

* Liaison, nonvoting

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Foreword

This foreword is for information only and is not a part of ANSI/AWWA C530.

I. Introduction.

I.A. *Background.* Pilot-operated control valves have been in use since the early 1900s in pipelines that carry liquids. Manufacturers of pilot-operated control valves have developed tight-closing, rubber- and metal-seated products for pipeline use in water distribution and power generation. This standard describes two types of pilot-operated control valves: piston and diaphragm type, with globe, wye, and angle body configurations.

Since the late 1940s, pilot-operated control valves have gained increased acceptance for use in water treatment plants, water supply, and distribution and in building heating and air-handling units because they (1) provide tight shutoff; (2) provide for large pressure drops across the valves; (3) are suitable for many functions depending on the pilot; and (4) are relatively easy to operate and maintain.

I.B. *History.* The need for a standard addressing pilot-operated control valves was recognized by the American Water Works Association (AWWA) in November 2001. A committee was appointed for the task of standardization; at the first inaugural meeting in June 2003, a subcommittee was appointed by the chair to develop a standard. This first edition was approved by the AWWA Board of Directors on June 24, 2007.

I.C. *Acceptance.* In May 1985, the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) entered into a cooperative agreement with the consortium led by the 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 original consortium included the American Water Works Association Research Foundation (AwwaRF) and the Conference of State Health and Environmental Managers (COSHEM). The American Water Works Association (AWWA) and the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA) joined later.

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

* Persons outside the United States should contact the appropriate authority having jurisdiction.

1. An advisory program formerly administered by USEPA, Office of Drinking Water, discontinued on April 7, 1990.
2. Specific policies of the state or local agency.
3. Two standards developed under the direction of NSF: NSF*/ANSI† 60, Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals—Health Effects, and NSF/ANSI 61, Drinking Water System Components—Health Effects.
4. Other references, including AWWA Standards, *Food Chemicals Codex*, *Water Chemical Codex*,‡ and other standards considered appropriate by the state or local agency.

Various certification organizations may be involved in certifying products in accordance with NSF/ANSI 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.

Annex A, Toxicology Review and Evaluation Procedures, to NSF/ANSI 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 Annex A procedures may not always be identical, depending on the certifier.

ANSI/AWWA C530 does not address additive requirements. Users of this standard should consult the appropriate state or local agency having jurisdiction in order to

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

II. Special Issues. Conditions under which the pilot-operated control valve is to be operated must be evaluated carefully by the purchaser. This evaluation must include determination of the hydraulic characteristics of the system in which the valve will be installed and the pilot devices required for operation of the valve, including (1) maximum and static differential pressures across the valve and (2) the range of flow rates through the valve under the most adverse operating conditions. Velocities

* NSF International, 789 N. Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48113.

† American National Standards Institute, 25 West 43rd Street, Fourth Floor, New York, NY 10036.

‡ Both publications available from National Academy of Sciences, 500 Fifth Street NW, Washington, DC. 20001.

exceeding 15 ft/sec (4.6 m/sec) must be discussed with the manufacturer. When selecting types of valves, it must be noted that there are various types of control valves with different combinations of pilots and actuation mechanisms.

III. 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.

III.A. *Purchaser Options and Alternatives.* The following items should be provided by the purchaser:

1. Standard used—that is, ANSI/AWWA C530, Pilot-Operated Control Valves, of latest revision.
2. Whether compliance with NSF/ANSI 61, Drinking Water System Components—Health Effects, is required, in addition to the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act.
3. Size of valve.
4. Quantity required.
5. Maximum nonshock inlet pressure.
6. Minimum and maximum pressure drop across the seat.
7. Maximum head loss, if required.
8. Maximum transient pressure and characteristics, if known.
9. Requirements for anticavitation trim.
10. State special devices or features, if required, including number of isolation valves for pilot lines, type of pilot filter element, open–close time speed control requirements, position indication, remote control devices, remote and externally mounted three-position control switches (OPEN–CLOSE–AUTO), pressure gauges, and/or pressure transmitters on inlet and outlet flange taps.
11. Consideration relating to anticipated problems with rubber components exposed to line content containing chlorine, chloramines, or other chemicals. If these problems are anticipated, the purchaser should identify the maximum expected concentrations of these chemicals and other factors, such as pH and temperature ranges, that may affect the corrosivity of these chemicals. The purchaser should consult with the manufacturer and, if appropriate, specify special requirements for these components.
12. Required rate of flow for normal flow conditions and for minimum and maximum flow conditions (Sec. 1.1).
13. Body style (globe, wye, angle) (Sec. 1.1.1).

14. Flow port area (nominal diameter or reduced port) (Sec. 3.0).
15. Certified drawings to be provided by the manufacturer (Sec. 4.1.1).
16. Laying length dimension (Sec. 4.1.1.1).
17. Maximum height from valve centerline to position indicators, including on-site dismantling height requirements (Sec. 4.1.1.1).
18. Maximum space width, including control piping (Sec. 4.1.1.1).
19. Application and pilot type (Sec. 4.1.1.2).
20. Type of pilot-operated control valve, diaphragm or piston (Sec. 4.1.1.2).
21. Additional information for remote operation, such as position transmitters, variable pressure control pilots, limit switches, and/or other configurations (Sec. 4.1.1.2).
22. Installation, operation, and maintenance manual requirements (Sec. 4.1.3).
23. Details of other federal, state or provincial, and local requirements (Sec. 4.2.1).
24. Seat and body material (Sec. 4.2.2).
25. Type of material for pilot lines (stainless steel, copper, or other preferred material) (Sec. 4.2.2).
26. Type of end connection, flanged, groove-joint, or National Pipe Thread (NPT) (Sec. 4.3.4).
27. Body flange class (cast iron class 125 and/or class 250 per ASME B16.1 and ductile iron class 150 or class 300 per ASME B16.42) (Sec. 4.3.4.1).
28. Specify bolt hole drilling pattern class if different from the ANSI class of the flange (Sec. 4.3.4.1).
29. This standard covers flat-faced and raised-faced flanges; the purchasers must clearly specify the type of flange requirements (Sec. 4.3.4.1).
30. Shop inspection by the purchaser, if required (Sec. 5.1.1).
31. Requirement for an affidavit of compliance (Sec. 6.3).

III.B. *Laying length.* Pilot-operated control valves do not have uniform laying lengths. Interchangeability between various manufacturers may not be possible without modification to the existing piping system. The purchaser is cautioned to obtain this information from the manufacturers for verification prior to purchase.

III.C. *Performance Test.* This standard does not require the manufacturer to conduct the performance test on a fully assembled valve. Sec. 5.2.1 allows the manufacturer to conduct the tests separately on the main valve and the related pilots. If the purchaser desires the performance test to be conducted on the fully assembled valve, this requirement should be specified in the purchase documents.