

American Water Works Association

ANSI/AWWA C908-01

(Revision of ANSI/AWWA C908-97)



AWWA STANDARD
FOR
PVC SELF-TAPPING SADDLE TEES
FOR USE ON PVC PIPE



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AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION

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Contents

All AWWA standards follow the general format indicated subsequently. Some variations from this format may be found in a particular standard.

SEC.	PAGE	SEC.	PAGE
Foreword		4	Requirements
I	Introduction vii	4.1	Permeation 4
I.A	Background vii	4.2	Installation 5
I.B	History vii	4.3	Materials 5
I.C	Acceptance viii	4.4	Requirements 5
II	Special Issues ix	5	Verification
II.A	Advisory Information on Application of Standard ix	5.1	Test Methods 9
III	Use of This Standard ix	5.2	Inspection 11
III.A	Purchaser Options and Alternatives... ix	6	Delivery
III.B	Modification to Standard x	6.1	Marking 12
IV	Major Revisions x	6.2	Packaging and Shipping 12
V	Comments x	6.3	Affidavit of Compliance 12
Standard		Figure	
1	General	F-1	Self-Tapping Saddle Tee With Cutaway View vii
1.1	Scope 1	Tables	
1.2	Purpose 1	1	ANSI/AWWA C900 Pipe Dimensions (CIOD) 6
1.3	Application 1	2	IPS PVC Pipe Dimensions 6
2	References 2		
3	Definitions 3		

Foreword

This foreword is for information only and is not a part of AWWA C908-97.

I. Introduction.

I.A Background. For the past 40 years, the water industry has been using polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pressure pipe for water main lines. The method for connecting service taps to the PVC mains has been an adaptation of the methods used for tapping metallic mains.

The PVC self-tapping saddle tees (saddles) were developed approximately 30 years ago, specifically designed to supply the need for tapping PVC mains in a manner suitable for the PVC materials used. An example of a self-tapping saddle tee is shown in Figure F-1.

I.B History. In 1989, the AWWA Standards Council approved a project to develop a standard for saddles, thereby initiating development of the first edition of this standard in 1997. This edition was approved by the Board on June 17, 2001.

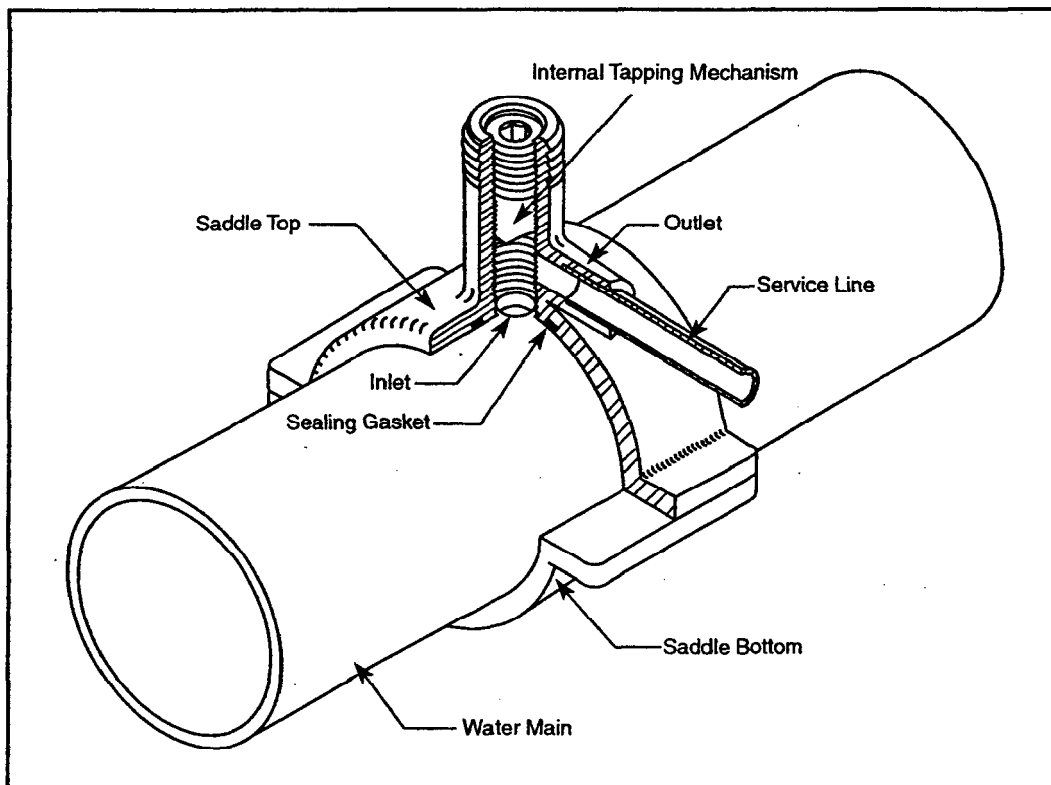


Figure F-1 Self-tapping saddle tee with cutaway view

I.C Acceptance. In May 1985, the US Environmental Protection Agency (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 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

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.
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.

Annex A, "Toxicology Review and Evaluation Procedures," to ANSI/NSF 61 does not stipulate a maximum allowable level (MAL) of a contaminant for substances not

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

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

‡ NSF International, 789 N. Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48105-9723.

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