

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION OF PIPING

EQUIPMENT SIZING CRITERIA

All the piping systems and equipment supplied under this package shall be designed to operate without replacement and with normal maintenance for a plant service life of 30 years, and shall withstand the operating parameter fluctuations and cycling which can be normally expected during this period.

For all Low Pressure piping systems covered under this specification, sizing and system design shall be to the requirements of relevant codes and standard indicated. In addition to this, requirements of any statutory code as applicable shall also be taken into consideration.

Inside diameters of piping shall be calculated for the flow requirements of various systems.

The velocities for calculating the inside diameters shall be limited to the following:

a) Water Application

Water Velocity in m/sec

Pipe Size	Below 50 mm	50-150 mm	200 mm & above
(a) Pump suction	-----	1.2-1.5	1.2-1.8
(b) Pump discharge and recirculation	1.2-1.8	1.8-2.4	2.1-2.5
(c) Header	-----	1.5-2.4	2.1-2.4

Pipe line under gravity flow shall be restricted to a flow velocity of 1 m/sec generally. Channels under gravity flow shall be sized for a maximum flow velocity of 0.6 m/sec.

WILLIAM & HAZEN formula shall be used for calculating the friction loss in piping systems with the following "C" value:

(i) Carbon steel pipe	100
(ii) Ductile Iron.	140
(iii) Rubber lined steel pipe	120
(iv) Stainless steel pipe	100

For calculating the required pump head for pump selection, at least 10% margin shall be taken over the pipe friction losses and static head shall be calculated from the minimum water level of the tank/ sump/ reservoir from which the pumps draw water.

b) Compressed Air Application

Compressed air 15.0 m/sec.(under Average Pressure & Temp. conditions)

The pipes shall be sized for the worst (i.e. maximum flow, temp. and pressure values) operating conditions.

Based on the inside dia. so established, thickness calculation shall be made as per ANSI B 31.1 OD and thickness of pipes shall than be selected as per ANSI B 36.10/IS-1239 Heavy grade/IS-3589/ASTM-A-53/API-5L/ANSI B 36.19 as the case may be.

Corrosion allowance of 1.6 mm will be added to the calculated thickness being considered (except stainless steel piping).

Bend thinning allowance/manufacturing allowance etc. shall be as per the requirement of the design code provision.

High points in piping system shall be provided with vents along with valves as per the system requirement. Low points shall be provided with drains along with drain valves as per the system requirement. Drain lines shall be adequately sized so as to clear condensate in the lines. Material for drain and vent lines shall be compatible with that of the parent pipe material.

Material of construction for pipes carrying various fluids shall be as specified elsewhere.

Compressed air pipe work shall be adequately drained to prevent internal moisture accumulation and moisture traps shall be provided at strategic locations in the piping systems.

Depending upon the size and system pressure, joints in compressed air pipe work shall be screwed or flanged. The flange shall be welded with the parent pipe at shop and shall be hot dip galvanized before dispatch to site. Alternatively, the flanges on GI pipes may be screwed on flanges also.

Threaded joints shall be provided with Teflon sealant tapes.

Following types of valves shall be used for the system/service indicated.

SYSTEM TYPES OF VALVES

	Butterfly	Gate	Globe	Check	Ball	Plug
Water	x	x	x	x	x	
Air		x	x	x	x	
Drains & vents			x	x	x	
Fuel oil (if any)		x	x	x	x	x

Recirculation pipes along with valves, breakdown orifices etc. shall be provided for important pumping systems as indicated in respective process and instrumentation diagrams (P&IDs). The recirculation pipe shall be sized for minimum 30% design flow of single pump operation or the recommended flow of the pump manufacturer whichever is higher.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

GENERAL

Specific technical requirements of low-pressure piping, fittings, supports, valves, specialties and tanks etc. have been covered under this Sub-section. It includes details pertaining to design and material of construction for piping, fittings, valves, equipment, etc. cleaning/surface preparation application of primer and painting on over ground piping. It also includes detailed technical requirement of laying underground/buried piping including water proofing/anti corrosive protection. It also covers design,

engineering, manufacturing, fabrication, technical details of piping, valves, specialties, piping hangers / supports, tanks etc.

PIPES AND FITTINGS

All low pressure piping systems shall be capable of withstanding the maximum pressure in the corresponding lines at the relevant temperatures. However, the minimum thickness as specified in the following clauses and or respective codes for pipes and fittings shall be adhered to. The bidder shall furnish the pipe sizing/ thickness calculation as per the criteria mentioned above under LP piping equipment sizing criteria of this Technical Specification.

Piping and fittings coming under the purview of IBR shall be designed satisfying the requirements of IBR as a minimum.

Supporting arrangement of piping systems shall be properly designed for systems where hydraulic shocks and pressure surges may arise in the system during operation. Bidder should provide necessary protective arrangement like anchor blocks/anchor bolt etc. for the safeguard of the piping systems under above mentioned conditions. The requirement will be, however, worked out by the contractor and he will submit the detailed drawings for thrust/anchor block to the Employer. External, and internal, attachments to piping shall be designed so as not to cause flattening of pipes and excessive localized bending stresses.

Bends, loops, off sets, expansion or flexible joints shall be used as required in order to prevent overstressing the piping system and to provide adequate flexibility. Flexibility analysis (using software packages such as Caesar-II etc.) shall be carried out for sufficiently long piping (straight run more than 300M).

Wherever Bidder's piping coming under this specification, terminates at an equipment's or terminal point not included in this specification, the reaction and the thermal movement imposed by bidder's piping on equipment terminal point shall be within limits to be approved by the Employer

The hot lines shall be supported with flexible connections to permit axial and lateral movements. Flexibility analysis shall be carried out for pipelines which have considerable straight run as indicated above and necessary loops/ expansion joint etc. shall be provided as may be necessary depending on layout.

Piping and fittings shall be manufactured by an approved manufacturer of repute. They should be truly cylindrical of clear internal diameter, of uniform thickness, smooth and strong, free from dents, cracks and holes and other defects.

For rubber lined ERW pipes, beads shall be removed for pipe size 80 NB and above.

Inspection holes shall be provided at suitable locations for pipes 800 NB and above as required for periodic observations and inspection purposes.

At all intersection joints, it is Contractor's responsibility to design and provide suitable reinforcements as per the applicable codes and standards.

For large size pipes/ducts, at high point and bends/change of direction of flow, air release valves shall be provided as dictated by the system requirement and operation philosophy & tripping conditions of pumping system. Sizing criteria for air release valves shall be generally on the basis of valve size to pipe diameter ratio of 1:8. Requirement shall be decided as per relevant code.

Transient analysis /surge analysis where ever specified and required shall be conducted in order to determine the location , number and size of the Air-Release valve on certain long distance/high volume piping systems, if applicable within the scope of work of the package.

Material

Alternate materials offered by Bidder against those specified. shall either be equal to or superior to those specified, The responsibility for establishing equality or superiority of the alternate materials offered rests entirely with the Bidder and any standard code required for establishing the same shall be in English language.

No extra credit would be given to offers containing materials superior to those specified. Likewise no extra credit would be given to offers containing pipe thickness more than specified.

All materials shall be new and procured directly from the manufacturers. Materials procured from traders or stockists are not acceptable.

All materials shall be certified by proper material test certificates. All material test certificates shall carry proper heat number or other acceptable references to enable identification of the certificate that certifies the material.

Material of construction for pipes carrying various fluids shall be as follows:

SI N	Type of Fluid	Material
1.	i) Ordinary Water (Raw Water, Clarified Water, etc.) ii) Equipment cooling water including Both primary & secondary circuit (DMCW pH-corrected & ACW drain water)	IS-2062 Gr.-E-250B/ASTM A-36/ASTM A-53 type 'E'Gr.B/IS-3589 Gr. 410 /IS-1239 Heavy.
2.	i) Demineralised water, ii)Alkaline solution (ECW system chemical dosing)	Stainless Steel to ASTM A312, Gr. 304 welded for sizes 65 mm NB and above. Stainless steel to ASTM A312, Gr. 304 sch.40s seamless for sizes 50mm and below
3.	i) Drinking (potable) water ii)Compressed air (Instrument & service air)	ASTM A-53 type E Gr. B galvanized/ IS 1239 Gr heavy galvanized/IS 3589 Gr 410 galvanized. Galvanized shall be to IS- 4736 or equivalent.

Note: For Vallur TPP, piping (pipe, fittings etc) material details, conveying sea water or permeate water shall be as per Sea water PT cum Desalination plant and ECW system chapter.

In water lines, pipes upto 150mm Nb shall conform to ANSI B36.10/ASTM-A-53, Type-E Gr.B /IS:1239 Gr. Heavy and minimum selected thickness shall not be less than IS:1239 Grade Heavy except for demineralized water, drinking water .

Pipes of above 150mm Nb shall be to AWWA-C200/ANSI B 36.10/ASTM A-53/IS 3589 Gr.410. Pipe to be fabricated by the bidder shall be rolled and butt welded from plates conforming to ASTM A-53 type 'E' Gr. B/IS 2062 Gr.E-250B/ASTM-A-36. However, larger pipes, i.e. 1000mm Nb and above shall be made from plates conforming to ASTM A 36/IS 2062 Gr.E-250B and shall meet the requirements of AWWA-M-11 (for deflection & buckling criteria considering water filled pipe as well as vacuum condition that may prevail during transient/surge conditions, truck-load, rail-load and weight density for compacted soil or any other load as the case may be).

In demineralised water service, the pipes upto 50 Nb shall be of stainless steel ASTM A 312, Gr. 304 sch. 40 Seamless. The size for these pipes shall be to ANSI B 36.19. These shall be socket welded. The material for pipe from 65mm NB upto and including 400 NB shall be to ASTM A 312, Gr. 304 (welded). In no case the thickness of fittings shall be less than parent pipe thickness.

Bidder/Contractor shall note that pipes offered as per a particular code shall conform to that code in all respects i.e. Dimension, tolerances, manufacturing methods, material, heat treatment, testing requirements, etc. unless otherwise mentioned elsewhere in the specification.

Instrument air, Plant (service) air lines and Drinking water lines shall be to ASTM A 53 type E grade B/ANSI B 36. 10/IS 3589, Gr. 410 / IS: 1239 Heavy (in case thickness calculated is more than gr. Heavy, ANSI B 36.10 Schedule numbers shall be followed) and galvanized to IS 4736 or any equivalent internationally reputed standard. The material of the pipes shall be to ASTM A 53 type 'E' Gr. B / IS:

3589, Gr. 410 / IS: 1239 Gr. Heavy. The fittings shall be of either same as parent material or malleable iron to IS-1879 (galvanized).

Spiral welded pipes as per API-5L/IS-3589 are also acceptable for pipe of size above 150 NB. However minimum thickness of the pipes shall be as elaborated in above clauses.

Condensate lines shall be to ASTM A 106 Gr. B and dimension to ANSI B 36.10 schedule "standard" as minimum to be maintained.

If carbon steel plates of thickness more than 12 mm are used for manufacture of pipes, fittings and other appurtenances, then the same shall be control-cooled or normalized as the case may be following the guidelines of the governing code.

Field routed pipes:

Pipe lines of NB 50 size and below are regarded as field run piping. It is Bidder's responsibility to plan suitable layouts for these system insitu. Bidder shall prepare drawings indicating the layout of field run pipe work. These drawings shall be approved by Project Manager to the installation of the field run pipe work. Based on these approved layouts the Bidder shall prepare the BOQ of field run-pipes and submit to Employer for approval.

Slope/Drains and Vents

Suitable slope shall be provided for all pipelines towards drain points. It is Bidder responsibility to identify the requirements of drains and vents, and supply the necessary pipe work, valves, fittings, hangers and supports etc. As per the system requirement low points in the pipelines shall be provided with suitable draining arrangement and high points shall be provided with vent connections where air or gas pockets may occur. Vent for use during hydrostatic test shall be plugged after the completion of the test. Vent shall not be less than 15mm size. Drains shall be provided at low points and at pockets in piping such that complete drainage of all systems is possible. Drain shall not be less than 15mm for line size up to 150mm, not less than 20mm up to 300mm and not less than 25mm for 350mm to 600mm pipes and not less than 50mm for 600mm and above pipes.

Air piping shall be sloped so that any part of the system can be drained through the shut-off drain valve or drain plugs.

Pipe Joints

In general all water lines 65mm NB and above, are to be joined generally by butt welding except the locations where valves/fittings are to be installed with flanged connections and 50mm and below by socket welding unless mentioned otherwise specifically. All air lines shall be of screwed connection and rubber lined pipes of flanged connections.

Screwed Joints

- (a) Threading of pipes shall be carried out after bending, heat treatment etc. If not possible, threading may be done prior to these operations but proper care should be taken to protect them from damage. Threads shall be to ANSI B 2.1 (taper) NPT/ ANSI B1.20.1 (taper) NPT / IS: 554 unless specified otherwise.
- (b) Galvanized pipe shall generally be joined by screwing into sockets. The exposed threaded portion on the outside of the pipes shall be given a zinc silicate coating. Galvanized pipes shall not be field joined by welding for protection of Galvanising Zinc layer. Screwed ends of GI pipes shall be thoroughly cleaned and painted with a mixture of red and white lead before jointing. For galvanized pipe sizes above 150 mm NB, screw & socket jointing as per ASTM-A-865 shall be employed for both pipe-to-pipe and pipe-to-fitting jointing. For pipe to fitting connection since no direct threading can be done on the fittings (supplied as per ASTM-A-234 Gr. WPB and ANSI B-16.9) necessary straight pipe lengths acting as match pieces shall be welded to the fitting at both ends and subsequently the free ends of the straight lengths shall be threaded as per ASTM A-865 for jointing with main pipe. Once welding of fittings with match pieces and threading of free ends of match pieces are over, the entire fabricated piece shall be galvanized, or in case match pipes and fittings are already galvanized before the above mentioned fabrication then suitable application of Zinc- Silicate paste adequately at the welded surface (both in side & outside) after welding with zinc rich electrode, along with the nascent threaded metal portions at both free ends given the same application of Zinc Silicate paste. Alternatively flanged jointing may be employed for pipe sizes 100 NB and above. However, the bidder shall ensure the galvanized pipe joints do not fail during hydro test.
- (c) Teflon tapes shall be used to seal out screwed joints and shall be applied to the male threads only. Threaded parts shall be wiped clean of oil or grease with appropriate solvent if necessary and allowing proper time for drying before applying the sealant. Pipe ends shall be reamed and all chips shall be removed. Screwed flanges shall be attached by screwing the pipe through the flange and the pipe and flange shall be refaced accurately.
- (d) For pipe sizes from 350 mm NB to 550 mm NB (including 350 NB & 550 NB) the GI pipes shall be of flanged connection. However, the pipes after welding of flanges shall be completely galvanized. Any site welding done on galvanized pipes shall be done with zinc-rich special electrodes and the welded surfaces whether inside or outside shall be coated with zinc-silicate paste. Seal welding of flanges with zinc-rich electrode will be permitted only when any flange is leak-prone during hydro testing.
- (e) For pipe sizes 600 mm NB and above, the GI pipes shall be of welded connection (with zinc-rich special electrodes) followed by application of zinc silicate coating at welded surfaces both inside and outside the pipe, except for the last blank/blind flange, or, equipment connection where application of zinc-silicate paste after welding cannot be done due to inaccessibility of the inside welded surface and where galvanic protection has been impaired due to welding of pipe-to-pipe joint. Thus the last erection joint shall be flanged joint.

Welded Joints

For making up welded joints (butt weld or socket weld) the welding shall be performed by manual shielded metal arc process in accordance with the requirements specified elsewhere in the spec. Any welder employed for carrying butt welding shall be qualified as per ASME section IX for the type of joints he is going to weld. Jointing by butt weld, or socket weld shall depend upon the respective piping material specifications

Flanged Joints

- (a) Flanged connections for pipes are to be kept to the minimum and used only for connections to vessel, equipments, flanged valves and other fittings like strainer/traps/orifices etc. for ease of connection and maintenance etc. Rubber lined pipes shall be flange joined only.
- (b) All flanged valves intended for installation on steel piping system, shall have their flanges drilled to ANSI B 16.5 (or equivalent) and according to the pressure class stated in their respective piping material specification.
- (c) Drilling on flanges of flanged valves must correspond to the drilling of flanges on the piping system on which the valves are installed.

Bends/elbows/mitre bends/ Tees/ Reducers & other fittings

For pipe fittings such as elbows (long radius), reducers, tees, etc. the material shall be to ASTM-A-234 Gr. WPB/ASTM-105 up to 300 NB. For pipe fittings above 300 NB, the fittings may be fabricated conforming to parent pipe material. Provision of compensation pads shall be kept as per ANSI B 31.1. The fitting shall conform to the dimensional standard of ANSI B- 16.9/ 16.11. Further branching in pipes for sizes 65nb and above is also acceptable (ANSI B 31.1).

However, for pipes up to 150 NB, pipe fittings may be supplied with material and dimension conforming to IS 1239 in case parent pipes also conform to IS 1239.

For pipe size 350Nb and above mitre bends may be used for all pipes except rubber lined pipes. However, mitre bends are also acceptable for rubber lined pipes above 1200 NB. The bend radius shall be 1½ times the nominal pipe diameter. 90 deg. bends (mitre) shall be in 4 pieces (3 cuts) and 45 deg. mitre bends shall be in 3 pieces 22½ deg. Fabrication of mitre bends shall be as detailed in BS 2633/BS534.

For pipes, above 1200 NB, reducer and tees shall be to dimensional standard of AWWA-C- 208.

Stainless steel fittings shall conform to either ASTM-A-182 Gr. 304 or ASTM-A-403 Grade WP. 304 Class-S, for sizes upto and including 50 mm NB, i.e. the fittings shall be of seamless construction. However, for stainless fittings above 50 mm NB, the same shall conform to ASTM-A-403 Gr. WP 304 Class W i.e. the fittings shall be of welded construction strictly in accordance with ASTM-A-403.

In no case, the thickness of fittings.

Flanges

Flanges shall be slip on type or weld neck type. Welding of flanges in tension is not permitted.

All flanges and-flanged drilling shall be to ANSI B 16.5 / BS EN-1092 / AWWA C - 207 of relevant pressure/temperature class. Flanges shall be fabricated from steel plates conforming to ASTM A 105/IS 2062 Gr. E-250B. However stainless steel flanges shall be fabricated from SS plates to ASTM-A-240, Gr. 304 or equivalent.

Specific technical requirement of laying buried pipe with anti-corrosive treatment

The pipe in general shall be laid with the top of the pipe minimum 1.0 (one) meter below finished general ground level.

Trenching

(a) The trench shall be cut true to the line and level and shall follow the gradient of the pipeline. The width of the trench shall be sufficient to give free working space on each side of the pipe. Trenches shall conform to IS 5822 or any international standard.

Preparation and cleaning of piping

- (a) The pipeline shall be thoroughly cleaned of all rust, grease, dirt, weld scales and weld burrs etc. moisture or other foreign matter by power cleaning method such as sand or grit blasting, power tool cleaning, etc. Grease or heavy oil shall be removed by washing with a volatile solvent such as gasoline. Certain inaccessible portions of the pipeline (which otherwise not possible to be cleaned by power cleaning methods) may be scrubbed manually with a stiff wire brush and scrapped where necessary with specific permission of the Project Manager.
- (b) On the internal surface for pipes 1000 Nb and above, a coat of primer followed by a hot coal-tar enamel or coal tar epoxy painting (cold) shall be applied.

Coating and wrapping/ Anti corrosive Protection Coal tar tape

- a. Buried piping shall be coated and wrapped, as per specification, after completion of welded and/or flanged connections, and after completion and approval of Hydro testing. Materials to be used for coating and wrapping of underground pipelines are:
 - 1. Coating primer (coal tar primer)
 - 2. Coating enamel (coal tar enamel)
 - 3. Wrapping materials.

All primer/coating/wrapping materials and methods of application shall conform to IS: 10221 except asphalt/bitumen material. Materials (primer/coating/wrapping) as per AWWA-C-203 are also acceptable.

Protective coating shall consist of coal tar primer, coal tar enamel coating, glass fiber, tissue inner wrap followed by glass fiber or coal tar impregnated Kraft outer wrap or finish coat.

Number of coats and wraps, minimum thickness for each layer of application shall be as per IS-10221. Number of Coats and wraps shall be decided based on soil corrosivity/resistivity as indicated in IS-10221. Soil data-for this purpose shall be made available.

Total thickness of completed coating and wrapping shall not be less than 4.0 mm.

- b. Alternatively, the anti-corrosive protection for buried pipes can consist of anticorrosive protection Coal-tar tapes. Material and application of tapes shall conform to IS 15337 or equivalent. These-tapes shall be applied hot over the cold coal tar primer in steps of 2mm thickness so as to cover the spiral edges of the first tape by the application of second tape. The total thickness of the finished protective coating shall be 4.0 mm minimum.

Design/Construction/Material Particulars of Gate/ Globe /Check /Butterfly / Ball / Air release /Float valves / Moisture Traps.

GENERAL

- (a) All valves shall have indicators or direction clearly marked on the hand-wheel so that the valves opening/closing can be readily determined.
- (b) Special attention shall be given to operating mechanism for large size valves with a view to obtaining quick and easy operation ensuring that a minimum of maintenance is required.
- (c) The valves coming in vacuum lines shall be of extended gland type and/or water sealed.
- (d) The actuator-operated valves shall be designed on the basis of the following:
 - (1) The internal parts shall be suitable to support the pressure caused by the actuators;
 - (2) The valve-actuator unit shall be suitably stiff so as not to cause vibrations, misalignments, etc.
 - (3) All actuator-operated valves shall be provided with hand operated gearing mechanism also.
 - (4) All actuators operated valves shall open/ close fully within time required by the process.
- (e) Valves coming under the purview of IBR shall meet IBR requirements.
- (f) All valves shall be provided with embossed name plate giving details such as tag number, type, size etc.
- (g) Wherever required valves shall be provided with chain operator, extension spindles and floor stands or any other arrangement approved by employer so that they can be operated with ease from the nearest operating floor. Wherever necessary for safety purpose locking device shall be provided. Further, necessary small platforms for facilitating easy valve operation shall be provided by the contractor wherever necessary in consultation with project manager within the bid price at no extra cost to employer.

VALVE BODY MATERIAL

Valve body material for various services shall be as follows:

Valve body material for water application like Secondary circuit auxiliary cooling water of ECW system, clarified water, DM cooling water (pH corrected) , drinking water etc. shall be cast iron for sizes 65NB and above; gun-metal for sizes 50 Nb and below.

For compressed air application, valve body material shall be cast carbon steel or forged carbon steel for sizes 65 mm NB & above and Gun metal for sizes 50 NB and below.

DM water: SS body and disc along with SS internals. However for butterfly valves, Cast Iron /Ductile Iron/SG iron/carbon steel body and disc with elastomer lining are also acceptable.

The design, material, construction, manufacture, inspection, testing and performance of valves shall comply with all currently applicable statutes, regulations and safety codes in the locality where the valves will be installed. The valves shall conform to the latest editions of applicable codes and standards as mentioned elsewhere. Nothing in this specification shall be construed to relieve the Bidder of his responsibility. Valves in general shall conform to the requirements of the following standards.

Standards and Codes

AWWA-C-504	Rubber seated butterfly valves.
BS-5155/EN-593	Cast iron and steel body butterfly valves for general purpose.
IS-778	Gun-metal gate, globe and check valves for general purpose.
BS-5154	Copper alloy globe/globe stop and check and gate valves for general purpose.
IS-780	Sluice valves for water works purpose (50-300 mm size)
IS-2906	Sluice valves for water works purpose (350-1200 mm size)
IS-5150	Cast iron wedge and double disc gate for general purpose.
BS-5152	Specification for cast iron globe valves.
BS-5153	Cast iron check valves for general purpose.
IS-5312	Swing check type reflux (non-return) valves.
ANSI B 16.34	Standard for valves.
API-594	Standard for Dual-check valves.
API-600	Steel gate valves.
ANSI-B-16.10	Valves face to face and other relevant dimension.
API-598	Valves inspection test.

End Connections

The end connections, shall comply with the following:

Socket welding (SW) - ANSI B 16.11

Butt Welding (BW) - ANSI B 16.25.

Threaded (SC) - ANSI B 2.1

Flanged (FL) - ANSI B 16.5& AWWA-C-207 (steel flanges), ANSI B 16.1 (Cast Iron flanges).

Gate/Globe/Check Valves

- (a) All cast iron body valves (gate, globe and non-return) shall have flanged end connections; (screwed ends for Ductile D.2NI body valves are not acceptable).
- (b) All steel and stainless steel body valves of sizes 65 mm and above shall have flanged or butt welding ends. Valves of sizes below 65mm shall have flanged or socket welded ends. Compatibility of welding between valve body material and connecting pipe material is a pre-requisite in case of butt-welded joints.
- (c) All gun metal body valves shall have screwed ends.
- (d) All flanged end valves/specialties. shall be furnished along with matching counter flanges, fasteners, gaskets etc. as required to complete the joints.
- (e) Gate/sluice valves shall be used for isolation of flow. All gate valves shall be of the full-way type, and when in the full open position the bore of the valve shall not be constricted by any part of the gate.

Gate valves shall be of the solid/elastic or articulated wedge disc. Gate valves shall be provided with the following accessories in addition to other standard items:

- (1) Hand wheel
 - (2) Position indicator (for above 50 mm NB valve size)
 - (3) Draining arrangement wherever required.
- (f) Globe valves shall be used for regulation purposes. They shall be provided with hand wheel, position indicator, draining arrangement (wherever required) and arrow indicating flow direction. Preferably, the valves shall be of the vertical stem type. Globe valves shall preferably have radiused or spherical seating and discs shall be free to revolve on the spindle. The pressure shall preferably be under the disc of the valve. However, globe valves, with pressure over the disc shall also be accepted provided (i) no possibility exists that flow from above the disc can remove either the disc from stem or component from disc (ii) manual globe valves can easily be operated by hand. If the fluid load on the top of the disc is higher than 40-60 KN, bypass valve shall be provided which permits the downstream system to be pressurized before the globe valve is opened.
- (g) Check valves shall be used for non-return service. They shall be swing check type or double door (Dual plate) check type with a permanent arrow inscription on the valve body indicating the fluid flow direction. In long distance pipes lines with possibility of surge-occurrence, dual plate check valves are preferable for its spring controlled opening /closing of flaps/doors against flow reversals. However, dual plate check valves shall not be used for sizes more than 600mm NB.
- (h) For bore greater than 2" the valves must be swing check type or dual plate check type suitable for installation in all positions (vertical and horizontal);
- (i) For bore smaller than or equal to 2" the valves must be of the piston type to be installed, in horizontal position.
- (j) All gate and globe valves shall be provided with back seating arrangement to enable on line changing of gland packing. The valves shall be preferably outside screw & yoke type.
- (k) All gate and globe valves shall be rising stem type and shall have limit switches for full OPEN and full CLOSED indication wherever required. This will include motor operated valves also wherever required. In such cases the limit switches shall form an integral part of the valve. Stop-gap arrangement in this respect is not acceptable.
- (l) All valves except those with rising stems shall be provided with continuous mechanical position indicators; rising stem valves shall have only visual indication through plastic/metallic stem cover for sizes above 50 mm nominal bore
- (m) For CI gate, globe and check valves wherever thickness of body/bonnet is not mentioned in the valves standards, thickness mentioned in IS- 1538 for fitting shall be applicable.

MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION (GATE/GLOBE/CHECK VALVE)

(a) The materials shall generally comply with the following:

(1) Cast Steel Valves

Body & bonnet	ASTM A 216 Gr. WCB/ ASTM A 105
Disc for non-return Valves	ASTM A 216 Gr. WCB/ ASTM A 105
Trim.	ASTM A 182 Gr. F6 or Equivalent

(2) Stainless steel valves

Body & Bonnet	SS 304
Disc	-do-
Trim.	SS 316

(3) Cast iron valves

Body & bonnet	BS 1452 Gr. 14/ IS-210 Gr. FG 260
Seating surfaces and rings	13% chromium steel/ 13% Chrome overlay
Disc for non-return valves	BS 1452 Gr. 14/IS-210 Gr FG 260
Hinge pin for non-return valves	AISI 316
Stem for gate globe valves	13% chromium steel or Equivalent
Back seat	13 % chromium steel / 13% Chrome overlay

(4) Gun Metal valves

Body and bonnet	IS 318 Gr. 2/ Equivalent Standard
Trim.	-do-

(b) Cast iron body valves shall have high alloy steel stem and seat.

(c) Material for counter flanges shall be the same as for the piping.

(d) Forged carbon steel valves are also acceptable in place of Gun metal valves.

Butterfly valves

Design/Construction

(a) The valves shall be designed for the design pressure/temperature of the system on which it is installed and in accordance with AWWA-C-504, EN-593 or any other approved equivalent standard latest edition. Fabricated steel (IS: 2062 GR. E-250B) butterfly valves instead of cast iron body valves are also acceptable for size above 300 mm nb diameter.

(b) The valves shall be suitable for installation in any position (horizontal/vertical etc.) and shall be generally of double-flanged construction. However for sizes 600 NB and below the valves of Wafer construction are also acceptable.

(c) Valves-350Nb and above shall have pressure equalizing bypass valves, wherever system parameters warrant the same.

(d) Valves-200Nb and above shall also be provided with gear operator arrangement as a standard practice suitable for manual operation. Manual operation of valve shall be through gear arrangement having totally enclosed gearing with hand wheel diameter and gear ratio designed to meet the required operating torque It shall be designed to hold the valve disc in intermediate position between full open and full closed position without creeping or fluttering. Adjustable stops shall be provided to prevent over travel in either direction.

Limit and torque switches (if applicable) shall be enclosed in water tight enclosures along with suitable space heaters for motor actuated valves, which may be either for On-Off operation or inching operation with position transmitter.

Material of Construction (Butterfly Valves)

Materials and other design details shall be as indicated below:

(a) Cast Iron Butterfly Valves

Body & Disc	ASTM A48, Gr. 40 with 2% Ni / IS: 210. Gr. FG-260, with 2% Ni / SG iron BSEN 1563, Gr EN GJS-400-15 with 2%Ni and epoxy coated
Shaft	BS 970 431 S: 291 / EN 57, or AISI-410 or AWWA-permitted shaftmaterial equivalent to EN-57/AISI-410 or better
Seat ring	18-8 Stainless steel
Seal	Nitrile Rubber

(b) Stainless Steel Butterfly Valves

Body & Disc	SS 304
Shaft	SS 316
Seat Rings	EPT/BUNA-N/Neoprene

(c) Carbon steel Butterfly Valves

Body & Disc	ASTM A 216, Gr. WCB
Shaft	SS 304
Disc & Seat Rings	EPT/BUNA-N/Neoprene

(d) Elstomer lined Butterfly Valves

Body & Disc ASTM A48, Gr. 40 / IS: 210. Gr. FG-260 / SG Iron (ductile iron) IS 1865 Gr 400-15 or BSEN 1563, Gr EN GJS-400-15 / ASTM A 216, Gr. WCB with elastomer lining.

Shaft **SS 316**

Proof of Design Test (Type Test) for Butterfly Valves

Proof of Design (P.O.D.) test certificates shall be furnished by the bidder for all applicable size-ranges and classes of Butterfly valves supplied by him, in the absence of which actual P.O.D. test shall be conducted by the bidder. All valves that are designed and manufactured as per AWWA-C-504 / AWWA-C-516 shall be governed by the relevant clauses of P.O.D test in AWWA-C-504/AWWA-C-516. For Butterfly valves, designed and manufactured to EN-593 or equivalent, the P.O.D. test methods and procedures shall generally follow the guidelines of AWWAC- 504 in all respect except that Body & seat hydro test and disc-strength test shall be conducted at the pressures specified in EN-593 or the applicable code. Actuators shall also meet requirements of P.O.D. test of AWWA-C-504/AWA-C-516.

Float operated valves

- (a) Valve shall automatically control the rate of filling and will shut off when a predetermined level is reached and close to prevent over flow on pre-set maximum water level. Valve shall also open and close in direct proportion to rise or fall of water level.

(b) DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION FEATURES

The following design and construction feature of the valve shall be the minimum acceptable.

- (c) Valves shall be right-angled or globe pattern.
- (d) Valves shall be balance piston type with float ball.
- (e) Leather liner shall not be provided.
- (f) The body and cover material shall be cast iron conforming to ASTM-A 126 Grade 'B' or IS: 210 Grade 200 or equivalent, and Float shall be of copper with epoxy painting of two (2) coats.
- (g) Valves shall be suitable for flow velocities of 2 to 2.5 m/sec.
- (h) The valves shall have flanged connections.

Surface preparation and Painting for external piping surfaces (non-coastal projects)

- a) Surface preparation - Power tool cleaning / Shot blasting/ abrasive blasting.
- b) Type of Primer - Red Oxide Zinc Phosphate primer (Alkyd base) to IS 12744 (2 X 25 microns)
- c) Intermediate Coat – Synthetic Enamel (long oil alkyd) to IS2932 (1 X 30 microns)
- d) Final Coat - Synthetic Enamel (long oil alkyd) to IS2932 (2 X 35 microns)

Min. Total DFT (Microns) to be maintained – 150 (Min) and Color shall be as per NTPC Color Coding Scheme.

Note: No painting is required on Galvanized, Stainless Steel, Gun Metal surfaces

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS OF CONTROL VALVES, ACTUATORS & ACCESSORIES

CONTROL VALVES, ACTUATORS & ACCESSORIES

1. General Requirements

- The control valves and accessories equipment furnished by the Bidder shall be designed, constructed and tested in accordance with the latest applicable requirements of code for pressure piping ANSI B 31.1, the ASME Boiler & pressure vessel code, Indian Boiler Regulation (IBR), ISA, and other standards specified elsewhere as well as in accordance with all applicable requirements of the “Federal Occupational Safety and Health Standards, USA” or acceptable equal standards. All the Control Valves, their actuators and accessories to be furnished under this Sub-section will be fully suitable and compatible with the modulating loops covered under the Specification.
- All the control valves and accessories offered by the Bidder shall be from reputed, experienced manufacturers of specified type and range of valves.

2. CONTROL VALVE SIZING & CONSTRUCTION

- The design of all valve bodies shall meet the specification requirements and shall conform to the requirements of ANSI (USA) for dimensions, material thickness and material specification for their respective pressure classes.
- The valve sizing shall be suitable for obtaining maximum flow conditions with valve opening at approximately 80% of total valve stem travel and minimum flow conditions with valve stem travel not less than 10% of total valve stem travel. All the valves shall be capable of handling at least 120% of the required maximum flow. Further, the valve stem travel range from minimum flow condition to maximum flow condition shall not be less than 50% of the total valve stem travel. The sizing shall be in accordance with the latest edition of ISA handbook on control valves. While deciding the size of valves, Bidder shall ensure that valves outlet velocity as defined in ISA handbook does not exceed 8 m/sec for liquid services, 150 m/sec. for steam services and 50% of sonic velocity for flashing services. Bidder shall furnish the sizing calculations clearly indicating the outlet velocity achieved with the valve size selected by him as well as

noise calculations, which will be subject to Employer's approval during detailed engineering.

- Control valves for steam and water applications shall be designed to prevent cavitation, wire drawing, flashing on the downstream side of valve and downstream piping. Thus for cavitation/flashing service, only valve with anti-cavitation trim shall be provided. Detailed calculations to establish whether cavitation will occur or not for any given application shall be furnished.
- Control valve shall have leakage rate as per leakage Class V.
- The control valve induced noise shall be limited to 85 dBA at 1 meter from the valve surface under actual operating conditions. The noise abatement shall be achieved by valve body and trim design and not by use of silencers

3. VALVE CONSTRUCTION

- All valves shall be of globe body design & straightaway pattern with single or double port, unless otherwise specified or recommended by the manufacturer to be of angle body type. Rotary valve may alternatively be offered when pressure and pressure drops permit.
- Valves with high lift cage guided plugs & quick-change trims shall be supplied.
- Cast Iron valves are not acceptable.
- Bonnet joints for all control valves shall be of the flanged and bolted type or other construction acceptable to the Employer. Bonnet joints of the internal threaded or union type will not be acceptable.
- Plug shall be of one-piece construction cast, forged or machined from solid bar stock. Plug shall be screwed and pinned to valve stems or shall be integral with the valve stems.
- All valves connected to vacuum on downstream side shall be provided with packing suitable for vacuum applications (e.g. double vee type chevron packing)
- Valve characteristic shall match with the process characteristics.
- Extension bonnets shall be provided when the maximum temperature of flowing fluid is greater than 280 deg. C.
- Flanged valves shall be rated at no less than ANSI press class of 300 lbs.

4. VALVE MATERIALS

Refer mechanical sections for [PUKR1] body and trim materials. The exact body and trim materials shall be finalised during detail engineering depending in the service applications.

However, bidder may offer valves with body and trim materials better than specified materials and in such case bidder shall furnish the comparison of properties including cavitation resistance, hardness tensile strength, strain energy, corrosion resistance and erosion resistance etc., of the offered material vis-à-vis the specified material for employers consideration and approval.

5. END PREPARATION

Valve body ends shall be either butt welded/socket welded, flanged (Rubber lined for condensate service) or screwed as finalized during detailed engineering and as per Employer's approval. The welded ends wherever required shall be butt welded type as per ANSI B 16.25 for control valves of sizes 65 mm and above. For valves size 50 mm and below welded ends shall be socket welded as per ANSI B 16.11. Flanged ends wherever required shall be of ANSI pressure-temperature class equal to or greater than that of the control valve body.

6. VALVE ACTUATORS

All control valves shall be furnished with pneumatic actuators except for pressure and temperature control valve for auxiliary PRDS application (electro-hydraulic / pneumatically operated) and separator drain control valve (electro-hydraulic type). The Bidder shall be responsible for proper selection and sizing of valve actuators in accordance with the pressure drop and maximum shut off pressure and leakage class requirements. The valve actuators shall be capable of operating at 60 deg.C continuously.

Valve actuators and stems shall be adequate to handle the unbalanced forces occurring under the specified flow conditions or the maximum differential pressure specified. An adequate allowance for stem force, at least 0.15 Kg/sq.cm. per linear millimeter of seating surface, shall be provided in the selection of the actuator to ensure tight seating unless otherwise specified.

The travel time of the pneumatic actuators shall not exceed 10 seconds.

7. CONTROL VALVE ACCESSORY DEVICES

All pneumatic actuated control valve accessories such as air locks, hand wheels/hand-jacks, limit switches, microprocessor based electronic Positioner, diffusers, external volume chambers, position transmitters (capacitance or resistance type only), reversible pilot for Positioner, tubing and air sets, solenoid valves and junction boxes etc. shall be provided as per the requirements.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR MICROPROCESSOR BASED ELECTRONIC POSITIONER

1	Electrical	a) Input Demand Signal	(i) 4-20mA for conventional positioners. (ii) Demand signal would be received through fieldbus network for fieldbus based positioners.
		b) Power Supply	i) Loop powered from the output card of Control System for conventional positioners. (ii) Fieldbus based positioners shall be powered from the fieldbus network.
		c) Protocol	(i) Conventional positioners shall be compatible to HART Protocol (ii) Fieldbus based positioners shall be compatible to Foundation fieldbus/ Profibus depending on the Protocol which is finalized for DDCMIS.
		d. Valve position sensing	(i) Position sensing 4-20 mA output signal to be provided for Control System for conventional positioners. (ii) Valve position feedback shall be available to Control system through fieldbus network for Fieldbus based positioners.
2	Environment	a) Operating temp.	(-)30 To 80 Deg. C
		b) Humidity	0-95 %
		c) Protection class	IP-65 Minimum
3	Software for Configuration and Diagnostics	Software	Software shall meet the requirements for Configuration, Diagnostics, Calibration and Testing of the actuator.
		Diagnostic/Test features	Advanced diagnostic features like Stroke counter or Travel counter, Leakage in actuators, Valve Signature analysis, Step Response test, Valve friction /Jamming detection etc to be provided.
4	Test reports/ Certificates	Factory Valve Signature Tests Reports (Pr Vs Valve travel and Travel Vs I/P signal) are to be provided.	

		Test certificates as per Manufacture Standard/Relevant Standard are to be submitted.	
5	Configuration/ Calibration.	Remote & Local Calibration, Auto & Manual Calibration shall be possible.	
6	Operating Range	Full range/ Split range.	
7	Modes	Valve Action	Direct / Reverse Valve Action
		Flow Characterization	Possible to fit Valve Characteristic Curves-Linear , Equal percentage etc.
8	Fail Safe/Fail Freeze	Fail Safe/Fail Freeze feature is to be provided. (In case the fail freeze feature is not intrinsic to the positioner, Bidder shall achieve the same externally through solenoid valve connected in the pneumatic circuit).	
9	Pneumatic	Air capacity	Sufficient to handle the valves & actuators selected/ Boosters to be supplied, if required.
		Air pressure	To suit the air supply pressure/quality available.
		Process connection	¼" NPT
10	Performance	Characteristic deviation	<=0.5 % of span.
		Ambient temp effect	<=0.01 %/ deg C or better.
10	EMC & CE Compliance	Required to International Standard like EN/IEC.	EN50081-2 & EN50082 or equivalent.
11	Accessories	In-built Operator Panel	Display with push buttons for configuration and display on the positioner itself (Password protected/Hardware lock).
		Hand Held Calibrator	(i) Universal HART Calibrator to be provided for conventional positioners. (for quantity, refer Part-A. Contract

			quantities of the specification). (ii) Fieldbus compatible calibrator to be provided for fieldbus based positioners. (for quantity, refer Part-A)
		Press Gauge Block	For supply & output pressures, Air Filter Regulator and other accessories shall be provided on as required basis for making system complete.
		Electrical Cable Entry	1/2"NPT, side or bottom entry to avoid water ingress.
		Valves Mounting Assembly	For Sliding Stem/Rotary/Single acting/Double acting actuators on as required basis

*** Note:**

The HART signals shall be picked up from marshalling terminals of DDCMIS (SG/TG DDCMIS as well as BOP DDCMIS), as applicable. The details of the above mentioned HART management system specification are mentioned in HART system.

The conventional positioners shall be monitored from this HART management system. The fieldbus based positioners shall be monitored directly through fieldbus based DDCMIS network. To achieve this, Bidder shall provide the necessary software to achieve the functionalities described above under "Software for Configuration and Diagnostics", and this software shall be loaded in the HART management system.

8. TEST AND EXAMINATION

All valves shall be tested in accordance with the quality assurance programme agreed between the Employer and Contractor, which shall meet the requirements of IBR and other applicable codes mentioned elsewhere in the specifications. The tests shall include but not be limited to the following:

- Non Destructive Test as per ANSI B-16.34.
- Hydrostatic shell test in accordance with ANSI B 16.34 prior to seat leakage test.

- Valve closure test and seat leakage test in accordance with ANSI-B 16.34/ FCI 70.2 standard and as per the leakage class indicated above
- Functional Test: The fully assembled valves including actuators control devices and accessories shall be functionally tested to demonstrate times from open to close position.
- CV Test: Please refer CI No. 1.00.00 & 3.00.00 OF Sub-section- IIC-10 (Type test requirements), Control Valves.

Bidder shall furnish all the control valves under this main plant package as finalized during detailed engineering stage without any price repercussions whatsoever depending on the process requirements. All the control valves provided by the Bidder for this project shall meet the specifications requirements specified herein. Specification for control valves in this Sub-section has to be read in conjunction with other relevant Sub-sections of this specification.