

7-C Excess Flow Valves

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1.0 SCOPE

This section presents requirements for the excess flow valve (EFV) in distribution piping systems.

2.0 REGULATORY REFERENCES

49 CFR Part 192 §§ [192.381](#), [192.383](#), [192.385](#)

3.0 PROCEDURE [[192.381](#)] [[192.383](#)] [[192.385](#)]

Excess Flow Valves - Refer to [D&I 1025](#) for full EFV procedures

(a) For purposes of this procedure, the following definitions are used:

- (1) Customer - the person who pays the *gas* bill, or where service has not yet been established, the person requesting service. Most often this will be the person whose name under which the account is established, i.e., the owner, tenant, builder, or developer.
- (2) Replaced *service line* - a service line where the fitting that connects the service line to the *main* (i.e. tapping tee) is replaced or the piping connected to this fitting is replaced.
- (3) Excess flow valve (EFV) - a device installed in a service line that has the ability to automatically stop or limit the flow of gas if a predetermined flow rate is exceeded.

(b) The situations below are examples that require an EFV be installed:

- (1) A single residential, multi-family residential, small commercial (load not exceeding 1000 SCFH) customer service line is installed or replaced.

- (2) A service line is being relocated. The relocation involves replacing one foot of *pipe* at the service tee.
- (3) A service line has a *leak* six inches from the service tee. A short section of pipe connected to the service tee is replaced.
- (4) A leak is discovered on a compression fitting on a service tee. A short section of pipe is installed and the compression fitting welded to the pipe.
- (5) A service line is damaged by an excavator. The service is repaired by installing a new section of pipe at the service tee.
- (6) A new split service is installed to serve customers or small meter manifolds on two adjoining properties.
- (7) A branch service is installed from an existing host service line to serve a customer or small meter manifold on an adjoining property.
- (8) More than 50% of the service is replaced.

(c) The situations below are examples when an EFV *should* be installed:

- (1) A leak is found on a tapping tee cap. A new cap is being installed. Service interruption is not required, but installation of an EFV at the *outlet* piping of the tee could be accomplished by temporary service interruption if practical (able to readily reestablish service).
- (2) Any situation when the service tee is exposed and installation of an EFV at the outlet piping of the tee could be accomplished by temporary service interruption if practical (able to readily reestablish service).

(d) All excess flow valves *shall* be installed in accordance with [D&I 1025](#) or as directed by the appropriate *Engineering* Manager.

4.0 TRAINING/QUALIFICATIONS

See the appropriate system Operator Qualification Program.

5.0 DOCUMENTATION/FORMS

System specific forms should be used where applicable.

6.0 RELATED DOCUMENTS

None at this time.

7.0 APPENDICES

State Specific: South Carolina

- [Design and Installation Manual \(DESC\): D&I 1025 Excess Flow Valves](#) (online manual)

