



CSA/ANSI LC 1:19 • CSA 6.26:19
National Standard of Canada
American National Standard



Fuel gas piping systems using corrugated stainless steel tubing



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*National Standard of Canada
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***Fuel gas piping systems using
corrugated stainless steel tubing***



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Preface

This is the sixth edition of CSA/ANSI LC 1 • CSA 6.26, *Fuel gas piping systems using corrugated stainless steel tubing*. It supersedes the previous editions published in 2018, 2016, 2014, 2005, and 1997.

The sixth edition of this Standard has been updated to reflect current industry practice, and address CSA Group's guide on drafting Standards. Major changes to this edition include the following:

- a) Addition of requirement for CSST installers to be qualified to the manufacturer's training program
- b) Addition of requirement for each factory coil of CSST to bear a marking stating that the CSST must be installed by a manufacturer's qualified installer.
- c) Administrative provisions for markings were modified.
- d) Addition of Annex B for installer training.

This Standard is considered suitable for use for conformity assessment within the stated scope of the Standard.

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Technical Subcommittee on Corrugated Stainless Steel Tubing, under the jurisdiction of the Z21/83 Technical Committee on Performance and Installation of Gas Burning Appliances and Related Accessories and the Strategic Steering Committee on Fuels and Appliances. It has been formally approved by the Z21/83 Technical Committee, the Canadian Technical Committee on Gas Appliances and Related Accessories, and the International Gas Advisory Council.

This Standard has been developed in compliance with Standards Council of Canada requirements for National Standards of Canada. It has been published as a National Standard of Canada by CSA Group.

This Standard has been approved by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) as an American National Standard.

Interpretations: The Strategic Steering Committee on Fuels and Appliances has provided the following direction for the interpretation of standards under its jurisdiction: "The literal text shall be used in judging compliance of products with the safety requirements of this Standard. When the literal text cannot be applied to the product, such as for new materials or construction, and when a relevant CSA committee interpretation has not already been published, CSA Group's procedures for interpretation shall be followed to determine the intended safety principle."

Notes:

- 1) Use of the singular does not exclude the plural (and vice versa) when the sense allows.
- 2) Although the intended primary application of this Standard is stated in its Scope, it is important to note that it remains the responsibility of the users of the Standard to judge its suitability for their particular purpose.
- 3) This Standard was developed by consensus, which is defined by CSA Policy governing standardization — Code of good practice for standardization as "substantial agreement. Consensus implies much more than a simple majority, but not necessarily unanimity". It is consistent with this definition that a member may be included in the Technical Committee list and yet not be in full agreement with all clauses of this Standard.
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 - b) provide an explanation of circumstances surrounding the actual field condition; and
 - c) where possible, phrase the request in such a way that a specific "yes" or "no" answer will address the issue.

Committee interpretations are processed in accordance with the CSA Directives and guidelines governing standardization and are available on the Current Standards Activities page at standardsactivities.csa.ca.

- 5) *This Standard is subject to review within five years from the date of publication. Suggestions for its improvement will be referred to the appropriate committee. To submit a proposal for change, please send the following information to inquiries@csagroup.org and include "Proposal for change" in the subject line:*
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 - c) *wording of the proposed change; and*
 - d) *rationale for the change.*

CSA/ANSI LC 1:19 • CSA 6.26:19

Fuel gas piping systems using corrugated stainless steel tubing

0 Introduction

In 1983, the Gas Research Institute (GRI) initiated its “Residential/Commercial Piping Program”. This research and development effort was aimed at identifying and developing innovative building piping systems and materials as a viable alternative to conventional rigid black iron piping.

One of the most promising concepts that emerged from the GRI project was a piping system using semi-flexible, corrugated stainless steel tubing in conjunction with elevated gas pressures [up to 5 psig (34.5 kPa)]. This system offered several advantages over rigid black iron piping systems, including ease and speed of installation, elimination of the need for precise on-site measuring, cutting and threading of piping sections, and elimination of the need for certain fittings such as elbows, tees, and couplings. A disadvantage was increased flow resistance imposed by the tubing corrugations and smaller internal diameters. This resulted in the requirement for higher system pressures and an additional gas pressure regulator upstream of equipment requiring lower supply pressures.

In November 1986, Foster-Miller Inc., a GRI contractor assigned to the piping system project, requested the American Gas Association (A.G.A.) Laboratories to develop construction and performance criteria for use as the basis for a third-party certification program for corrugated stainless steel piping systems. This work was undertaken and, on September 8, 1987, the “A.G.A. Requirements For Natural Gas Piping Systems Using Corrugated Stainless Steel Conduit”, No. 1-87 was published.

A.G.A. 1-87 was developed with input from Foster-Miller Inc. who had conducted numerous testing programs and gained considerable experience with these types of piping systems as part of the GRI project. Information was also drawn from existing ANSI standards, such as ANSI Z21.24 • CSA 6.10, which cover similar types of products. Safety issues, such as potential damage to the tubing caused by bending, stretching, torquing, crushing, or impacting, and accidental puncturing of concealed tubing, were given prime consideration in developing the construction and performance criteria contained in this document. Emphasis also was placed on comprehensive instructions to guide the installer through proper step-by-step installation and checkout procedures.

A.G.A. 1-87 was referenced in the fourth edition of the *National Fuel Gas Code*, ANSI Z223.1, as a recognized document for testing and listing corrugated stainless steel gas piping systems.

As interest in using these piping systems increased, there was some reluctance by local code authorities to accept systems not covered by a nationally recognized safety standard. Consequently, the A.G.A. Laboratories, in August 1989, applied to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for recognition as an approved sponsor under the canvass method for developing ANSI standards. On December 8, 1989, the A.G.A. Laboratories was approved by ANSI as a canvass sponsor. Consequently, A.G.A. 1-87 was retitled as proposed “American National Standard for Fuel Gas Piping Systems Using Corrugated Stainless Steel Tubing”, AGA LC 1, and was distributed to all known interested parties for comment in accordance with the ANSI procedures for standards development under the canvass method.

The first edition of the Standard for Fuel Gas Piping Systems Using Corrugated Stainless Steel Tubing was approved by the American National Standards Institute, Inc., on January 25, 1991.

With the onset of the Free Trade Agreement between the United States and Canada on January 2, 1988, significant attention was given to the harmonization of the United States and Canadian safety standards addressing gas-fired equipment for residential, commercial, and industrial applications. It was believed that the elimination of the differences between the standards would remove potential trade barriers and provide an atmosphere in which North American manufacturers could market more freely in the United States and Canada. The harmonization of these standards was also seen as a step toward harmonization with international standards. Joint subcommittees were established to facilitate the standards harmonization process between the United States and Canada.

The harmonized draft standard was based on coverage from the first edition of ANSI/AGA LC 1-1991, and Addenda, LC 1a-1993, and LC 1b-1994.

The harmonized draft standard was processed under the ANSI canvass method, with a final ballot on its acceptance as a proposed ANSI standard dated December 9, 1994.

The proposed first edition of ANSI/IAS LC 1 • CGA 6.26 standard was approved by the CGA Standards Advisory Committee on November 3, 1997, by the Canadian Interprovincial Gas Advisory Council on September 18, 1997, and by the American National Standards Institute on October 28, 1996.

The first edition of the harmonized gas piping systems using corrugated stainless steel tubing standard was approved by the Standards Advisory Committee and the Standards Council of Canada on September 18, 1997, and by the American National Standards Institute, Inc., on October 28, 1996.

The second edition of the harmonized gas piping systems using corrugated stainless steel tubing standard was approved by the Standards Advisory Committee and the Standards Council of Canada on October 27, 2004, and by the American National Standards Institute, Inc., on March 9, 2005.

The third edition of the harmonized gas piping systems using corrugated stainless steel tubing standard was approved by the Interprovincial Gas Advisory Council on March 20, 2014, and by the American National Standards Institute, Inc. on September 17, 2013.

The fourth edition of the harmonized gas piping systems using corrugated stainless steel tubing standard was approved by the Interprovincial Gas Advisory Council on March 27, 2016, and by the American National Standards Institute, Inc. on March 10, 2016.

The fifth edition of the harmonized gas piping systems using corrugated stainless steel tubing standard was approved by the Interprovincial Gas Advisory Council on January 9, 2018, and by the American National Standards Institute, Inc. on January 24, 2018.

This, the sixth edition of the harmonized gas piping systems using corrugated stainless steel tubing standard, was approved by the Interprovincial Gas Advisory Council on September 26, 2019, and by the American National Standards Institute, Inc. on November 11, 2019.

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 ANSI LC 1-2018 • CSA 6.26-2018

The following identifies the designation and year of this edition of the standard:
CSA/ANSI LC 1:19 • CSA 6.26:19

1 Scope

1.1

This Standard applies to fuel gas piping systems using corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST), intended for installation in residential, commercial, or industrial buildings, and including the following components as a minimum:

- a) corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST);
- b) fittings for connection to the CSST; and
- c) striker plates (see Clause 3) to protect the installed CSST from puncture threats.

Other components of piping systems covered by this Standard include gas manifolds, gas pressure regulators, manual gas valves, quick-disconnect devices, and gas convenience outlets (see Clauses 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5).

Note: *If such additional components are required to complete the piping system installation, they are either provided as part of the piping system or specified in the manufacturer's installation instructions [see Clause 4.7 n)].*

1.2

This Standard also applies to corrugated stainless steel piping systems in which portions of the piping are exposed to the outdoors, as required, to make connections to outdoor gas meters or to outdoor gas appliances, which are attached to, mounted on, or located in close proximity to the building structure.

1.3

This Standard does not apply to CSST, whether coated or uncoated, intended for direct burial underground. Tubing is installed underground only when encased inside either an approved conduit or as part of an approved engineered system and in accordance with local codes and the manufacturer's instructions.

1.4

This Standard includes criteria to establish the suitability of concealed mechanical tube fittings for use with concealed gas piping (see Clause 3).

1.5

This Standard also applies to corrugated stainless steel piping systems that are used in conjunction with other approved fuel gas piping materials.

1.6

This Standard applies to piping systems rated at

- a) 5 psi (34.5 kPa) and intended for exposure to maximum actual operating pressures (see Clause 3) not exceeding 6.5 psi (44.8 kPa); or
- b) 25 psi (172.5 kPa) and intended for exposure to maximum actual operating pressures not exceeding 30 psi (207 kPa).

Note: *The manufacturer has the option to certify its system to either pressure rating.*