

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

ABOVE GROUND, MULTI-OUTLET PIPELINE

(Ft.)
CODE 431



DEFINITION

A water distribution tubing consisting of aluminum, PVC, or lay-flat polyethylene pipeline with closely spaced orifices or gates.

PURPOSE

- To increase water use efficiency on irrigated land.
- To reduce irrigation induced soil erosion.
- To reduce excessive runoff, flooding, or ponding associated with inefficient irrigation water use.
- To improve the productivity, health and vigor of the crop.
- To increase the quantity and quality of feed and forage for domestic animals.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

The practice applies to irrigable land suited to surface application methods. This practice shall not be used in lieu of buried pipelines for conveyance systems. However, reaches of un-gated pipe may be used:

- To obtain necessary working pressure for the system,
- To convey water between fields (typically less than 300 feet),
- To convey water to various points within a field,
- For splitting irrigation runs as in surge irrigation, or
- Where rock precludes the installation of buried pipelines.

Water supplies and rates of irrigation delivery for the area served by the multi-outlet pipeline shall be sufficient to make irrigation practical for the crop to be grown and for the method of application.

CRITERIA

Impact to cultural resources, wetlands and Federal and state protected species shall be evaluated and avoided or minimized to the extent practicable during planning, design and implementation of this conservation practice in accordance with established National and Florida policy, General Manual (GM) Title 420-Part 401; Title 450-Part 401, Title 190-Parts 410.22 and 410.26, National Planning Procedures Handbook (NPPH) Florida Supplements to Parts 600.1 and 600.6, National Cultural Resources Procedures Handbook (NCRPH), National Food Security Act Manual (NFSAM), and the National Environmental Compliance Handbook (NECH).

General Criteria Applicable To All Purposes

Pipe Sizes. For durability and transportability, rigid pipes shall be a minimum of 6 inches in diameter and not greater than 12 inches in diameter.

Working pressure. The maximum working

Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically, and updated if needed. To obtain the current version of this standard, contact the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

pressure for rigid pipe shall be 10 pounds per square inch or 23 feet of head. Excess working pressure shall be reduced to acceptable levels by installing an appropriate head control appurtenance.

For lay-flat polyethylene pipe, the manufacturer's recommendations for maximum allowable working pressure shall be followed. If the manufacturer's recommendations are not available, the hoop stress formula in National Engineering Handbook (NEH) Part 636 Chapter 52 shall be used to determine maximum working pressure, using a safety factor of 1.5.

Friction losses. For design purposes, friction head losses shall be no less than those computed by the Hazen-Williams equation, using roughness coefficients of $C=130$ for aluminum pipe and $C=150$ for plastic or lay-flat polyethylene pipe. The use of PHAUCET, or other appropriate computer software, or a multiple outlet factor shall be used in computing losses when appropriate. Refer to National Engineering Handbook (NEH), Part 650, EFH Chapter 15: Irrigation for guidance.

Flow velocity. Velocity in the pipeline when operating at system capacity shall not exceed 5 feet per second, unless appropriate surge protection is accounted for.

Capacity. The design capacity of the pipeline shall be sufficient to deliver an adequate irrigation stream to the design area for the planned irrigation method.

Outlet gates. Individual outlet gates shall have the capacity at design working pressure to deliver the required flow to a point at least 0.3 feet above the field surface.

Head requirement. The working head shall not be less than 0.5 feet above outlet gates, unless a detailed design or manufacturer's literature indicates that a lower head is adequate to deliver the required water to the field.

Where either the design working head exceeds 5 feet or where stream flows are erosive, an effective method of energy dissipation shall be installed on each gate, or permanent vegetation shall be planted along the pipeline to provide erosion control.

Flushing. A suitable outlet shall be installed at the end of the pipeline, if needed, for flushing

the line free of sediment or other foreign material.

Materials. Rigid pipe shall be aluminum or plastic material certified for above ground use. All fittings and couplers shall equal or exceed the pressure rating of the pipe with which they will be used. They shall be made of material that is recommended by the manufacturer for use with the pipe.

Rigid pipe and appurtenances shall be furnished with a coupling system that is interchangeable with the selected pipe material.

Rubber gaskets shall be used in accordance with the manufacturer's standard design dimensions and tolerances for the pipe material selected. They shall be of such size and shape as to provide an adequate compressive force against the spigot and socket after assembly to affect a positive seal. The gasket shall be the sole element depended upon to make the joint flexible and watertight. The gasket shall be a continuous elastomeric ring.

Minimum wall thickness for aluminum gated pipe shall be 0.050 inches for 6 through 10 inches in diameter and 0.058 inches for 12 inch diameter pipe.

Corrosion protection shall be provided for aluminum pipe when:

- Conveying water with a copper content exceeding 0.02 ppm.
- In contact with soil having a resistivity of less than 500 ohm-cm.
- In contact with soil having a pH less than 4 or greater than 9.

Minimum wall thickness of rigid PVC pipe shall be 0.110 inches. The pressure rating of the pipe shall be 22 p.s.i. or greater, prior to gate installation.

Minimum wall thickness of lay-flat polyethylene pipe shall be 6 mil (0.006 inch).

Related structures. An open ditch supply shall include a permanent water control structure as the inlet to a multi-outlet pipe.

When the water supply for lay-flat polyethylene pipe is greater than 0.5 feet above ground, a rigid pipe shall be used to convey water between

the outlet and the coupling of lay-flat polyethylene pipe.

CONSIDERATIONS

Consider provisions for thrust control at locations subject to pipe movement.

Consider applicability of future surge or automation alternatives in preparing the design.

Consider the water source and potential trash types and amounts when evaluating screen types and sizes and in the design of an inlet screen.

Consider effects on the water budget, including water quality, volume of runoff, and rates of runoff, in any downstream drainage.

Consider effects on wetlands and water related wildlife.

Consider effects on water flows and aquifers and the effects on other water uses and users.

Consider disposal of lay-flat polyethylene pipe and potential of recycling.

Consider anchoring lay-flat polyethylene tubing when winds may cause it to move.

Consider including a water measuring device to assist in irrigation water management.

Consider the time of exposure of PVC pipe to sunlight. Such pipe can become brittle or weak, when exposed to months or years of continued sunlight.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Prepare plans and specifications to show site specific details in accordance with this standard and describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purpose. As a minimum, include the following in the plans and specifications:

- Pipe location(s), pipe size(s), construction details for the inlet structure and screen as applicable,
- Sizes and construction details for head control facilities,
- Gate spacing and erosion details as appropriate, and

- Gate openings or orifice sizes necessary to deliver the design flows as determined by appropriate surface irrigation design procedures.

If lay-flat polyethylene pipe is included in the plan, and the manufacturer's recommendations for working pressure are not available, an appropriate formula or table for determining maximum working pressure shall be included in the practice specification.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The operation and maintenance plan for the system shall include:

- Requirements for flushing pipe,
- Requirements for cleaning and repairing of screens and structures,
- Requirements for replacing individual gates and gaskets,
- Requirements for off-season storage and handling of pipe,
- Requirements for anchoring pipe where wind conditions require, and
- Recommendation for recycling lay-flat polyethylene pipe, where recycling is available.

If the source of water supply is from a water well, the operation and maintenance plan shall note that the presence of sand in the pipeline may indicate problems with the water well.

REFERENCES

- GM 420, Part 401
- GM 450, Part 401
- GM 190, Parts 410.22 and 410.26
- NCRPH
- NECH
- NEH, Part 636, Structural Engineering, Chapter 52, Structural Design of Flexible Conduits.
- NEH, Part 650, Engineering Field Handbook, Chapter 15, Irrigation.
- NFSAM
- NPPH, Florida Supplements to Parts 600.1 and 600.6.