

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD AND SPECIFICATION**

IRRIGATION WATER CONVEYANCE

Aluminum Tubing Pipeline

(feet)

CODE 430-AA

DEFINITION

A pipeline and appurtenances installed in an irrigation system.

PURPOSE

Prevent erosion or loss of water quality or damage to land, to make possible proper water use, and to reduce water conveyance losses.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

All pipelines shall be planned and located to serve as an integral part of an irrigation water distribution system designed to facilitate the conservation of water on a farm or group of farms.

All areas served by the pipelines shall be suitable for irrigation.

Water supplies and irrigation deliveries to the area shall be sufficient to make irrigation practical for the crops to be grown and the irrigation water application methods to be used.

CRITERIA

Working pressure. The maximum permissible working pressure in the line shall be determined by the following equation:

$$P = \frac{2St}{d}$$

Where:

S = 7,500 pounds per square inch

P = Maximum working pressure inch-pound per square inch

d = Inside diameter of tube in inches

t = Tube nominal wall thickness in inches

Capacity. Design capacity shall be based on which ever of the following is greater:

1. The capacity shall be sufficient to deliver the volume of water required to meet the peak consumptive use of the crop.

2. The capacity shall be sufficient to provide an adequate irrigation stream for all methods of irrigation planned.

For design purposes, the value of "n" in Manning's Formula shall be considered to be 0.01, except where joints, connections, and condition of the pipe indicate that a higher value is required.

Stands for low-pressure lines open to the atmosphere. Stands shall be used when water enters the pipeline to avoid entrapment of air; to prevent surge pressures; collapse because of vacuum failure; and to prevent pressure from exceeding the design working stress of the pipe. The stand shall be designed to:

1. Allow a minimum of 1 foot of freeboard. The maximum height of the stand above the centerline of the pipeline must not exceed the maximum working head of the pipe.

2. Have the top of each stand at least 4 feet above the ground surface except for surface gravity inlets, which shall be equipped with trash racks and covers.

3. Have downward water velocities in stands not in excess of 2 feet per second. The inside diameter of the stand shall not be less than the inside diameter of the pipeline.

The cross sectional area of stands may be reduced above a point 1 foot above the top to the upper inlet, but the reduced cross section shall not be such that it would produce an average velocity of more than 10 feet per

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second of if the entire flow were discharging through it.

If the water velocity of an inlet pipe exceeds three times the velocity of the outlet, the centerline of the inlet shall have a minimum vertical offset from the centerline of the outlet at least equal to the sum of the diameters of the inlet and outlet pipes.

Sand traps, when combined with a stand, shall have a minimum inside dimension of 30 in. and shall be constructed so that the bottom is at least 24 inches below the invert of the outlet pipeline. The downward velocity of flow of the water in a sand trap shall not exceed 0.25 feet second. Suitable provisions shall be made for cleaning sand traps.

The dimensions of gate stands shall be adequate to accommodate the gate or gates required and shall be large enough to make the gates accessible for repair.

The size of the float valve stands shall be adequate to provide accessibility for maintenance and to dampen surge.

Stands must be constructed in a manner to insure that vibration from the pump discharge pipe is not carried to the stand.

Vents for low-pressure lines open to the atmosphere. Vents must be designed into the system to provide for the removal of air and prevention of vacuum collapse. They shall:

1. Have a minimum freeboard of 1 feet above the hydraulic gradeline. The maximum height of the vent above the centerline of the pipeline must not exceed the maximum working head of the pipe.

2. Have a cross sectional area at least one-half the cross sectional area of the pipeline (both inside measurements) for a distance of at least one pipeline diameter up from the centerline of the pipeline. Above this elevation, the vent may be reduced to 2 inches in diameter.

3. Vents shall be located:

- a. At the downstream end of each lateral.
- b. At summits in the line.
- c. At points where there are changes in grade in a downward direction of flow of more than 10 degrees.
- d. Immediately below the pump stand if the downward velocity in the stand exceeds 1 feet per second.

4. A combined air-release-vacuum-release valve may be used instead of an open vent. Air-vacuum-release valves shall have a 2-inch minimum diameter. For lines 6 inches or less in diameter, 2-inch valves shall be used; for lines 7 inches through 10 inches in diameter, 3-inches valves shall be used; and for lines 12 in. in diameter, 4-inches valves shall be used.

Outlets. Appurtenances to deliver water from a pipe system to the land, a ditch, or any surface pipe system are known as outlets. Outlets shall have a capacity to deliver the required flow to (1) the hydraulic gradeline of a pipe or ditch, or (2) a point at least 6 in. above the field surface.

Drainage. Provision shall be made to completely drain the pipeline. Drainage outlets should be provided at all low points in the system and may either discharge into a dry well or to a point of lower elevation. If these gravity discharge points are unavailable, provision shall be made to empty the line by pumping.

Check, pressure-relief, and air-and vacuum-release valves for high-pressure closed systems. A check valve shall be installed between the pump discharge and the pipeline if detrimental backflow may occur.

A pressure-relief valve shall be installed at the pump location if excessive pressure can build up when all valves are closed. Also, a surge chamber or a pressure-relief valve shall be installed in closed systems in which a check valve protects the line from reversal of flow and excessive surge pressure may develop.

Pressure-relief valves shall be no smaller than 1/4 inch nominal size for each diameter inch of the pipeline and shall be set at a maximum of 5 pounds per square inch above the pressure

rating of the pipe. If needed to relieve surge, pressure-relief valves or surge chambers shall be installed at the end of the pipeline.

Air-release and vacuum-release valves shall be placed at all summits in the pipeline and at the end of the line if needed to provide a positive means of air release or escape. Air-release and vacuum-release valve outlets of at least 1/2-inch nominal diameter shall be used in lines 4 inch or less in diameter, at least 1-inch outlets in lines 5 to 8 inches in diameter, and at least 2-inch outlets in lines 10 to 16 inches in diameter.

Joints and connections. All connections shall be constructed to withstand the working pressure of the line without leakage and to leave the inside of the line free of any obstructions that can reduce the line capacity below design requirements. All such fittings as risers, ell, tees, and reducers should be of similar metal. If dissimilar metals are used, however, the fittings shall be protected against galvanic corrosion.

For example, separate dissimilar metals with a rubber or plastic Insulator. The connection between the pump discharge pipe and the aluminum line shall be made of suitable insulating material, such as rubber or plastic.

Quality of water. Water quality tests shall be made for all aluminum pipeline installations. A copper content in excess of 0.02 p/m produces nodular pitting and rapid deterioration of the pipe if water is allowed to remain stagnant.

Materials. Pipe and coating materials shall equal or exceed the physical requirements specified under "Materials".

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications for constructing aluminum tubing irrigation pipelines shall be in keeping with this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purposes.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

All irrigation systems must be adequately maintained to perform as planned and designed. Provisions for maintenance access must be provided.