

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
MONTANA CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

ROOF RUNOFF STRUCTURE (NUMBER)

CODE 558

DEFINITION

Structures that collect, control, and transport precipitation from roofs.

PURPOSES

This practice may be applied as a part of a resource management system to support one or more of the following purposes:

- Improve water quality
- Reduce soil erosion
- Increase infiltration
- Protect structures
- Increase water quantity.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies where:

- Roof runoff structures are a component of an overall resource management system.
- Roof runoff needs to be diverted away from structures or contaminated areas.
- There is a need to collect, control, and transport runoff from roofs to a stable outlet.
- Roof runoff is collected and used for other purposes.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable To All Purposes

Design Capacity. At minimum, a 10-year frequency, 5-minute rainfall precipitation event shall be used to design roof runoff structures, except where excluding roof runoff from manure management systems. In that case, a 25-year frequency, 5-minute precipitation event shall be used to design roof runoff structures (Refer to Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook, NEH Part 651, Appendix 10B). When gutters are used, the capacity of the downspout(s) must equal or exceed the gutter flow rate.

Outlets. Runoff may empty into surface or underground outlets, or onto the ground surface. Surface and underground outlets shall be sized to ensure adequate design capacity and shall provide for clean-out as appropriate. When runoff from roofs empties onto the ground surface, a stable outlet shall be provided. When runoff is conveyed through a gutter and downspout system, an elbow and energy dissipation device shall be placed at the end of the downspout to provide a stable outlet and direct water away from the building.

Surface or ground outlets such as rock pads, rock-filled trenches with subsurface drains, concrete and other erosion-resistant pads, or preformed channels may be used, particularly where snow and ice are a significant load component on roofs.

Supports. In regions where snow and ice will accumulate on roofs, guards and sufficient supports to withstand the anticipated design load shall be included.

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

NOTE: This type of font (**AaBbCcDdEe 123..**) indicates NRCS National Standards.
This type of font (**AaBbCcDdEe 123..**) indicates Montana Supplement.

Supports shall have a maximum spacing of 24 inches for 6-inch K-style gutters and 36 inches for 4- and 5-inch K-style gutters. Downspouts shall be securely fastened at the top and bottom with intermediate supports at a maximum spacing of 10 feet.

Materials. Roof runoff structures shall be made of durable materials with a minimum design life of ten years. Roof gutters and downspouts may be made of aluminum, galvanized steel, wood, or plastic. Aluminum gutters and downspouts shall have a **minimum** nominal thickness of **20 gauge (0.032 inch)**. Galvanized steel gutters and downspouts shall be at least **26 gauge (0.018 inch)**. Wood shall be clear and free of knots. Wood may be redwood, cedar, or cypress, or **pressure treated species**. Plastics shall contain ultraviolet stabilizers. Dissimilar metals shall not be in contact with each other.

Treated lumber used as fascia for gutters shall have a treatment retention of 0.25 pounds per cubic foot and be non-corrosive to aluminum and steel unless a waterproof coating is applied between the gutter and the lumber. The lumber shall have a nominal thickness of 2 inches.

Rock-filled trenches or concrete curbs/channels may be used to collect and transport roof runoff, particularly where snow and ice are a significant load or concern.

Rock-filled trenches and pads shall consist of poorly graded rock (all rock fragments approximately the same size) and be free of appreciable amounts of sand and/or soil particles. Crushed limestone shall not be used for backfill material unless it has been washed. Subsurface drains or outlets shall meet the material requirements of the applicable NRCS conservation practice standard.

Refer to the Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG), Section IV, Conservation Practice Standard, Underground Outlets (Code 620) or Subsurface Drain (Code 606).

Concrete appurtenances used shall meet the requirements of NRCS Construction Specification 32, Concrete for Minor Structures.

Protection. Roof runoff structures shall be protected from damage by livestock and equipment.

Gutters shall be installed below the projection of the roofline to reduce damage by snow and ice. Where appropriate, snow and ice guards may be installed on

roofs to protect gutters and reduce the hazard to humans and animals below.

Additional Criteria To Increase Infiltration

Runoff shall be routed onto pervious landscaped areas (e.g., lawns, mass planting areas, infiltration trenches, and natural areas) to increase infiltration of runoff. These areas shall be capable of infiltrating the runoff in such a way that replenishes soil moisture without adversely affecting the desired plant species.

Additional Criteria To Protect Structures

Runoff shall be directed away from structure foundations to avoid wetness and hydraulic loading on the foundation.

On expansive soils or bedrock, downspout extensions shall be used to discharge runoff a minimum of five (5) feet from the structure.

The discharge area for runoff must slope away from the protected structure.

Additional Criteria To Increase Water Quantity

Structures needed to collect and store water from roofs for potable and non-potable purposes shall be designed and installed in accordance with sound engineering principles. Storage structures for non-potable purposes such as irrigation water should be designed in accordance with NRCS conservation practice standards, as appropriate.

Potable water storage structures should be constructed of materials and in a manner that will not increase the contamination of the stored water. Roof runoff collected and stored for potable uses must be treated prior to consumption and should be tested periodically to assure that adequate quality is maintained for human consumption.

CONSIDERATIONS

Avoid discharging outlets near wells or into structures that discharge directly into surface waters.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications for installing roof runoff structures shall be in keeping with this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purpose. The plans

and specifications shall show the location, spacing, size, and grade of all gutters and downspouts and type and quality of material to be used. Plans and specifications for other practices essential to the proper functioning of the roof runoff structure, such as underground outlet, shall be included.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

An operation and maintenance plan shall be developed that is consistent with the purposes of

the practice, intended life, safety requirements, and the criteria for the design. The plan shall contain, but not be limited to, the following provisions:

- Keep roof runoff structures clean and free of obstructions that reduce flow.
- Make regular inspections and perform repair maintenance as needed to ensure proper functioning of the roof runoff structures.