

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE  
 CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD  
*SOUTH DAKOTA SUPPLEMENTS ITALICIZED*

## SPRING DEVELOPMENT

(no.)  
 CODE 574

### DEFINITION

Improving springs and seeps by excavating, cleaning, capping, or providing collection and storage facilities.

### PURPOSE

This standard applies to springs and seeps developed as a source of water. It does not apply to Troughs or Tanks (614) or to Pipelines (516).

*The purpose is to improve the distribution of water, or to increase the quantity of water for livestock or wildlife, or to provide water for irrigation or other uses.*

### CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

Developments shall be confined to springs or seepage areas that can furnish a dependable supply of suitable water during the planned period or periods of use.

The need for and feasibility of protection from flooding, sedimentation, and contamination shall be considered in determining the suitability of a site for development.

### PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

#### Water Quantity

Potential changes in surface water quantity, especially base flow. *Water flow quantity may be affected by the removal of obstructions and vegetation in the spring area.*

#### Water Quality

Potential temporary degradation of water quality caused by erosion and sedimentation from the area disturbed during construction.

### DESIGN CRITERIA

**Fracture and tubular springs.** If water issues from rock fractures, the individual openings shall be cleaned and enlarged, as needed, to provide an increase in flow. The water from these individual openings shall be collected and conveyed to a central sump or spring box by means of tile or perforated pipeline or by a gravel-filled ditch. The collection works shall be constructed an adequate distance below the elevation of the openings to permit free discharge.

If water issues from a single opening, such as a solution channel in a soluble rock formation or a tunnel in lava, the opening shall be cleaned or enlarged as needed. A collection system usually is not required, but a spring box or sump shall be installed at an elevation sufficiently low that water will not pond over the spring opening to a depth that will materially reduce the yield.

**Perched or contact springs.** Perched or contact springs occur where an impermeable layer outcrops beneath a water-bearing permeable layer. These springs shall be developed by intercepting and collecting the flow from the water-bearing formation. Collection trenches shall be used for developing these types of springs.

**Artesian springs.** Artesian springs shall be developed by removing obstructions, cleaning or enlarging joints or fractures, or by lowering the outlet elevation. Sumps and spring boxes shall be located so as to hold ponding over the spring outlet to a minimum.

**Collection systems.** If a collecting trench along the outcrop of the water-bearing formation is to be used, the trench shall be excavated so that it extends into the impervious layer.

An impervious cutoff wall of *plastic*, well-tamped clay, masonry, concrete, or other suitable materials

<p>Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically and updated if needed. The current version of this standard is posted on our website at <a href="http://www.sd.nrcs.usda.gov">www.sd.nrcs.usda.gov</a> or may be obtained at your local Natural Resources Conservation Service.</p>
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shall be constructed along the downstream side of the trench if needed to insure that the flow enters the collection system.

The collection system shall consist of subsurface drainage tubing or perforated pipe not less than 3 in. in diameter, enclosed in a sand-gravel filter. A crushed rock or gravel backfill, not less than 12 in. deep, may be used instead of these types of drains.

**Spring boxes.** Spring boxes, if needed, shall be of durable material and shall have a tight, removable cover. The boxes shall have a minimum cross-sectional area of 1-1/2 ft<sup>2</sup>. The floor of the spring box shall be not less than 6 in. below the outlet of the collection system.

**Outlets.** The outlet pipe from a spring box shall be placed not less than 6 in. above the floor of the box to provide a sediment trap. However, the outlet must not be so high as to cause a head on the spring that can reduce flow. The outlet pipe shall

be installed so as to insure a watertight connection with the spring box. Measures required to protect the development from damage by freezing, flooding, sedimentation, contamination, and livestock shall be included in the design.

*Spring outlet pipes operating at very low pressure must have a minimum pipe size of 1 1/4 inch diameter and must be on a uniform slope of 0.2 percent or steeper.*

**State Water Laws** -An appropriation water right is required for irrigation. It is the owner's or operator's responsibility to comply with South Dakota Water Laws and Regulations.

## **PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS**

Plans and specifications for installing spring developments shall be in keeping with this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purpose.