

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

UNDERGROUND OUTLET

(Ft)

CODE 620

DEFINITION

A conduit installed beneath the surface of the ground to collect surface water and convey it to a suitable outlet.

PURPOSE

To dispose of excess water from terraces, diversions, subsurface drains, surface drains, trickle tubes or principal spillways from dams (outside the dam area only), or other concentrations without causing damage by erosion or flooding.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies where: (1) excess surface water needs to be disposed of; (2) a buried outlet is needed for Diversions (362), Terraces (600), or similar practices; (3) an underground outlet can be installed that will safely dispose of excess water; and (4) surface outlets are impractical because of stability problems, climatic conditions, land use, or equipment traffic.

CRITERIA

Capacity. The underground outlet shall be designed, alone or in combination with other practices, with adequate capacity to insure that the terrace, diversion, or other practices function according to the standard for the specific practice. For example, an underground outlet can be used in combination with a grassed waterway or a surface drain to carry part of the design flow. The capacity of the underground outlet for natural basins shall be adequate for the intended purpose without causing excessive damage to crops, vegetation, or improvements.

When used as an outlet for irrigation tailwater, the capacity will be based on one of the

following:

- 1. When considering storm runoff, the outlet shall be able to discharge the volume of runoff from a 2 year, 24 hour storm in a period of 12 hours or less.***
- 2. When considering anticipated tailwater quantity, use actual values if known, but, the maximum should not exceed seventy five percent of the capacity of the supply facilities to the area irrigated.***

Inlet. An inlet can be a collection box, a perforated riser, or other appropriate device. Its capacity shall be adequate to provide the maximum design flow in the conduit. Flow-control devices shall be installed as necessary. Perforated risers must be of durable material, structurally sound and resistant to damage by rodents or other animals. If burning of vegetation is likely to create a fire hazard, the inlet shall be fire resistant. Blind inlets can be used where they are effective. Collection boxes must be large enough to facilitate maintenance and cleaning operations. The inlet must have an appropriate trash guard to insure that trash or other debris entering the inlet passes through the conduit without plugging. It must also have an animal guard to prevent the entry of rodents or other animals.

Pressure-relief wells shall be designed and installed as needed to control pressure. If junction boxes and other structures are needed, they shall be designed and installed in a manner that facilitates cleaning and other maintenance activities.

Hydraulics. Underground outlets shall be continuous conduits, tubing, or tile. Joints shall be hydraulically smooth, and the materials and methods used shall be recommended by the manufacturer. If a

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pressure system is used, joints shall be adequate to withstand the design pressure, including surges and vacuum. The maximum velocity must not exceed the safe velocity for the conduit materials and installation.

Lines shall be adequate to carry the design flow when the outlet and all inlets are operating at design capacity. Capacity shall be based on the pipe size or on other flow control devices to prevent water from the upper inlets from discharging through the lower inlets. The minimum conduit diameter shall be 3 inches.

Materials shall meet or exceed the design requirements against leakage and shall withstand internal pressure or vacuum and external loading. Plastic, concrete, aluminum, and steel shall meet the requirements specified in the applicable ASTM standard. All materials specified for Subsurface Drains (606) can be used for underground outlets. Conduits, however, can be perforated or nonperforated, depending on the design requirements.

Outlet. The outlet shall be sufficiently stable for all anticipated flow conditions. It shall be designed for the maximum anticipated water surface at design flow. A continuous section of closed conduit or a headwall can be used at the outlet. If a closed conduit is used, it shall be durable and strong enough to withstand all anticipated loads, including those caused by ice. If fire is a hazard, the outlet shall be fire resistant. All outlets near ponds, outlet channels, or streams where water is normally present must have animal guards to prevent the entry of rodents or other animals. Animal guards must be hinged to allow passage of debris.

The outlet pipe shall be a rigid nonperforated smooth or corrugated metal pipe with a minimum length of ten feet. It shall be buried a minimum of two feet at the connection with the main conduit.

Protection. Before the outlet is installed, all disturbed areas shall be reshaped and regraded so that they blend with the surrounding land features and conditions. Visual resources must be given the same consideration as other design features. Areas that are not to be farmed or covered by structural works shall be established to vegetation or otherwise protected

from erosion as soon as practicable after construction.

CONSIDERATIONS

Water Quantity

1. Consider effects on the water budget, especially on volumes and rates of runoff, infiltration, evaporation, transpiration, deep percolation, and ground water recharge.
2. Consider effects on the volume of downstream flow that might cause undesirable environmental, social, or economic effects.
3. Evaluate potential use for water management.

Water Quality

1. Consider effects on erosion and the movement of sediment, pathogens, and soluble and sediment-attached substances that would be carried by runoff.
2. Consider effects on the visual quality of downstream water resources.
3. Consider sediment-attached and construction-related effects on the quality of downstream water courses.
4. Consider effects on wetlands or water-related wildlife habitats.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

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

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Maintenance. Underground outlets shall be maintained by keeping inlets, trash guards, and collection boxes and structures clean and free of materials that can reduce the flow. All leaks shall be repaired promptly to insure proper functioning of the conduit. Animal guards must be inspected periodically and maintained in proper working order.