

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

SPECIFICATIONS

DRY HYDRANT

(Each)

SITE PREPARATION: The dry hydrant access area and pipe location shall be cleared to the extent needed for pipe installation. Clearing and brush removal for safe line-of-sight to the road shall be included. Clearing debris, logs, stumps, and other trash shall be burned, buried, or removed from the site, or otherwise disposed of in a manner that does not interfere with pipe installation or vehicle access to the site.

EXCAVATION: Excavation for placement of the dry hydrant pipe and riser shall be done by trenching or other approved methods. Excavation should begin in the pond and proceed toward the hydrant location. Trenches having greater than 5 foot cuts should be sloped to a stable slope above the 5 foot height or braced to avoid sidewall caving and to improve backfill compaction. Care must be taken during underwater excavation to avoid ridges and valleys in the bottom grade. The bottom grade shall have a positive slope toward the water source.

Excavation and shaping that will facilitate and enhance easy; on/off road access to the dry hydrant shall be done. Such excavation and shaping shall provide a nearly level, well-drained site which will also facilitate operation and maintenance activities.

FILL PLACEMENT: The riser shall be anchored in place prior to fill placement. Backfill should start at the access area and proceed toward the water source.

Material excavated from the pipe trench, access area shaping, or other source may be used for pipe backfill and other site filling and shaping activities, unless otherwise specified.

The fill material used in the trench must be free

from all sod, roots, stones over two inches in diameter.

A minimum of 2 feet of cover over the pipe is required. The soil backfill shall be slightly mounded over the pipe for settlement.

Compaction around the pipe below water level shall proceed from the embankment end (from riser to intake) and shall be done by soil weight and compaction on material above the water level.

Trench confinement and compaction will be done in a manner that will force excess water from the fill material. Care must be taken so that loose soil in the water will not be pushed out over the intake screen.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS: The pipe and other material should be suitable for the intended use and installed to the manufacturer's standard. In some areas of the country, PVC pipe is the predominate material being used for the construction of dry hydrants. However, in other areas, brass or bronze caps and steamer connections are being used along with iron pipe, elbows and risers. Pipe and material should be based on local conditions and common usage.

Pipe materials shall be of the specified type, size, and length as shown on the drawings. All pipe connections shall be watertight.

Connectors acceptable to and approved by the local fire department shall be used.