

SUPPORT OF SPRAY SPRINKLER STANDARDS

HB 4057





Establishing an efficiency standard for new spray sprinklers will reduce irrigation system misting and overspray that is common around urban landscapes.

Current conservation studies show that PRS irrigation devices can reduce the usage of energy consumption to the tune of approximately \$74 million in 2030 and nearly \$130 million in 2040.

Analyses also show that PRS devices can reduce water usage annually by 5,820,000,000 gallons in 2030 and 8,955,000,000 gallons by 2040.

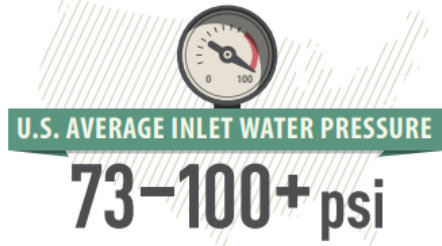
PRS components add \$3-\$4 to the cost of a sprinkler body but the cost is offset by water savings within the first year making the technology highly cost-effective over the life of the product.

One of the ongoing challenges that traditional in-ground irrigation systems face is variable level of water pressure from location to location, city to city and state to state.

Most rotors and sprays are designed to function best at a recommended inlet pressure.



Studies indicate that the average inlet water pressure in the U.S. is 73 psi, with many sites exceeding 100 psi.



- When pressure exceeds the recommended level, precipitation rates (PR), application efficiency (AE) and distribution uniformity (DU) all suffer. The result is less than optimal performance and wasted water.





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Non-PRS

PRS



MORE VIDEOS

Non-PRS

PRS



10 head zone X 1 GPM = 10GPM (excess usage)

1 irrigation zone runs once per day

5 times per week

Operates for 15 minutes

20 weeks per season

15,000 Gallons of excess usage on a single zone.

A single-family residential home has an average of 4 (10) head zones.

- Using the math above that would equate to 60,000 gallons of wasted water per year.

A commercial property has an average of 24 (30) head zones.

- Using the math above that would equate to 1,080,000 gallons of wasted water per year.

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