Table 6
FRICTION LOSS (FOOT/100 FEET) IN PLASTIC PIPE[a]

Flow in GPM	Nominal Pipe Size							
	3/4	1	1-1/4	1-1/2	2	3	4	6
1								
2								
3	3.24							
4	5.52							
5	8.34	2.06						
6	11.68	2.88					Velocities in this area	
7	15.53	3.83					are below 2 feet per second	
8	19.89	4.91	1.66					
9	24.73	6.10	2.06					
10	30.05	7.41	2.50					
11	35.84	8.84	2.99	1.23				
12	42.10	10.39	3.51	1.44				
13	48.82	12.04	4.07	1.67				
14	56.00	13.81	4.66	1.92				
15		15.69	5.30	2.18				
16		17.68	5.97	2.46				
17		19.78	6.68	2.75				
18		21.99	7.42	3.06				
19		24.30	8.21	3.38				
20		26.72	9.02	3.72	0.92			
25		40.38	13.63	5.62	1.39			
30			19.10	7.87	1.94			
35			25.41	10.46	2.58			
40			32.53	13.40	3.30			
45				16.66	4.11	0.57		
50				20.24	4.99	0.69		
60					7.00	0.97		
70					9.31	1.29		
80					11.91	1.66	0.41	
90		Velocities in this area			14.81	2.06	0.51	
100		Exceed 10 feet per second, which is			18.00	2.50	0.62	
125		too great for				3.78	0.93	
150		various flow rates and				5.30	1.31	
175		pipe diameter				7.05	1.74	0.24
200						9.02	2.23	0.31
250							3.36	0.47
300							4.71	0.66
350							6.27	0.87

Note a: Table is based on – Hazen-Williams formula: $h = 0.002082L \times (100/C)^{1.85} \times (gpm^{1.85} \div d^{4.8655})$

Where: h = feet of head
L = Length in feet
C = Friction factor from Hazen-Williams (145 for plastic pipe)
gpm = gallons per minute
d = Nominal pipe size