

LOW FREQUENCY – HIGH CONSEQUENCE SEWER LATERAL CROSS BORES

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Sewer Lateral Cross Bore - Overview



Low Frequency Event High Consequence Potential

Contributing Factors:

- Trenchless Gas line Installation
- Plastic (polyethylene) Pipe
- Sewer Lateral present
 - Shallower than expected
 - Difficult to locate

Sewer Lateral Conflict - Example





- Industry has been installing plastic pipe by directional drilling or boring since the early 1970's
- Historical installation practices for sewer line placement (6ft – 8ft) vs. gas lines (3ft – 4ft) provided sufficient separation
- Sewer Lateral (SL) material is typically clay or plastic with no means of locating (no tracer wire or locating balls)
- Municipalities don't own SL's, property owners do, therefore no responsible resource to locate and mark them



Sewer Lateral Inspection Program - SLIP

- SCG did repair SL conflicts occasionally, no incidents, very low volume
- SCG began developing SLIP after risk significance was recognized first by a SWG study of SL conflicts on their system
- Further recognition of this LFHC risk was supported by industry members as well as many state and federal pipeline safety representatives
- National incidents highlight level of severity of consequences



Two-Stage Approach

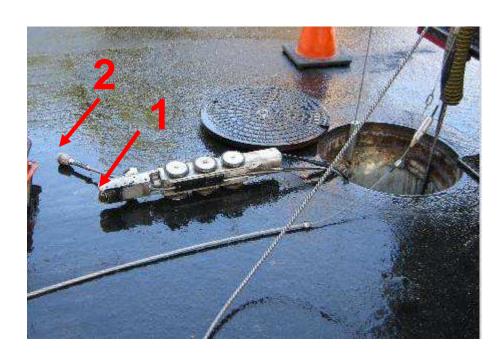
- Identify Conflicts
 - Determine conflict attributes (industry/in-house experience)
 - Install date, pipe material, install method, SL presence
 - Data research to identify locations
 - Construction packages, maps, GIS, leakage data, sewer location data
 - Document all findings and decisions
- Mitigate Conflicts
 - Site visits for video inspection inside laterals, or excavate
 - Repair as needed
 - Document all activities and findings





Two Cameras

- 1) Straight ahead for sewer main
- 2) 90 degree lateral camera







Inspection Control and Video Recording







Camera in customer's clean-out



Locating sewer lateral

