

#### **Utility Engineering Best Practices Using ASCE 38**



Andrew Sylvest Utility Engineering Operations Manager SAM Family of Companies May 18, 2018





## **Ever have a utility problem?**



#### **Underground Utilities**

- 50+ million miles of underground utilities exist in the U.S.
- Existing utilities are at varied depths, in varied soils, made of different materials, are varied sizes and have varied access.
- More utilities are being installed daily, deeper and with less detectable materials.
- No one entity in control; hodgepodge of laws, policies, attitudes







## **Underground Utilities**



- Oil/Gas Pipeline
- Water
- Sanitary Sewer
- Storm Drain (normally not considered a utility)
- Telephone
- Fiber Optic Cable
- Electric Transmission
- Electric Distribution
- Gas Distribution
- Cable TV
- ITS Systems
- Traffic Control
- Others







#### It's Easy If You Can See The Lines





#### How do people map utilities?

### Record Data

• Incorrect, Missing, Never Made

## One Call/ Private Locating Contractors

• Incorrectly Marked, Do Not Participate, Abandoned Utilities Not Marked

## Exploratory Potholing

• Nothing In The Hole, Where Does It Go Between Holes?

## Survey What You Can See

How Does It Connect Below Ground?







## National Standard

D, C, B, A

Least Accurate

Most Accurate

CVASCE 38-02
ASCE
STANDARD
American Society of Civil Engineers
Standard Guideline for the

Standard Guideline for the Collection and Depiction of Existing Subsurface Utility Data

This document uses both Systeme International (5i) units and customary units.

ASCE



#### ASCE Standard 38-02 Quality Level "D"

- As-Built records
- Utility system drawings
- One-Call Marks
- Oral recollections







#### ASCE Quality Level D – "Record Research"





#### ASCE Standard 38-02 Quality Level "C"

Surveying visible, above ground, surface features such as:

- Valves
- Fire hydrants
- Pull boxes
- Manholes
- Telephone pedestals

#### **Reconciled to ASCE Quality Level D records**











#### ASCE Standard 38-02 Quality Level "B"

Surface geophysical methods to designate, or mark, the <u>approximate</u> horizontal position of subsurface utilities, with subsequent survey, professional judgment, and depiction





#### **Surface Geophysical Equipment**

- Electromagnetic Methods
- Rodders & Sondes
- Elastic Wave/Acoustic
- CCTV
- Laser Scanning (LiDAR)
- Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)
- Advanced Geophysics
  - Multi channel GPR (STREAM)
  - EM 31/61













#### **One Call vs. Quality Level B**

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE HIGHWAY RESEARCH PROGRAM

 Designator: Possesses or at least has requested all available utility owners' records

SYNTHESIS 405

I.HR

- Locator: Possess only those records for the utility owner for which he/she is under contract
- Designator: Finds and marks all utilities capable of being found
- Locator: Only marks some utilities – doesn't have advantage of seeing all parts of the puzzle. For instance, abandoned utilities, unknown utilities, multiple nonencased wires, etc. cause identification confusion

- Designator: Has many pieces of equipment on-site or readily available
- Locator: Has limited equipment available
- Designator: Maps a large area, allowing better familiarization with utilities at a site
- > Locator: Usually only responsible for a very small area, making it difficult to see the large picture
- Designator: Has a realistic time frame for finding and marking utilities
- Locator: Is under severe time constraints for getting utilities marked



# What happens when you are only marking one specific Utility?





#### **Does GPR Work?**





#### Missouri GPR Soil Suitability





#### **Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)**

- NAS R-01: Using only GPR would be considered negligent in most cases
- FDOT: 45% of utilities imaged with GPR (great soils)



SAM, LLC<sup>®</sup>



#### ASCE Standard 38-02 Quality Level "A" Locating (Test Hole)

Using non-destructive excavating equipment at critical points to determine the *precise* horizontal and vertical position, type, size, condition, material and other characteristics of underground utilities





#### **Quality Level "A" Documentation**

Utility	/ Тур	e:	Utility Material:						Owners:				Identified By:					
E-Electrical G-Gas Line BT- Buried FOC-Fiber C W- Water SAN-Sanita STM-Storm CATV-Cable FM-Force M RW-Redaim SL-Street L	Teleph Optic C Sewer TV ain ied Wa	one able ver iter	1- Steel 2- PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) 3- DIP (Ductile Iron Pipe) 4- VCP (Vitrified Clay Pipe) 5- PE (Polyethylene Pipe) 6- AC (Transite) 7- CI (Cast Iron) 8- DBC(Direct Buried Cable) 9- Concrete Pipe 10- Corrugated Metal Pipe 11- Duct 12- Concrete Duct Bank 13- Fiberollass 14- Rubber Flox						SJP-St. John The Baptist Parish SHELL - Shell ATT - AT&T UNK - Unknown Surface Type: A- Asphalt				20- Sleeve 21- Hub/Lath 22- Nail/Disk* 23- "X" in Concrete 24- SIRC 5/8"** ** Note: 22=Set Nail and Disk Stamped TEST HOLE" ** Note: 24=Set Iron Rod & Cap Stamped" TEST HOLE" 25-					
TS-Traffic S CWR-Chilled	iignal 1 Wate	r																
UNK-Unknown Utility			19- Rubber Flex 15- POCP (Prestressed Concrete Orlinder Pipe)						C- Concrete NG- Natural Ground				26-					
Test Hole Date	Test Hole #	Utility Type	Utility Material	Utility Size (Diam.) in.	Approx Station	Northing	Easting	Elevation of Hub Placed for Survey	Manual Depth (Top) ft. x	Elevation at top of utility	Cross Sectional View	Utility Direction	ID'd By	Surface Type	Pavement Thickness	Site Condition	Owner	
12/08/14	1	SAN	2	8	107+20	573749.8756	3544091.4408	11.62	4.98	6.64	0	1	24	NG	N/A		SJP	
12/08/14	2	SAN	2	8	108+70	573884.6428	3544041.7894	11.28	5.22	6.06	0	:	24	NG	N/A		SJP	
12/08/14	з	W	6	12	103+70	573423.2021	3544188.7692	13.77	5.50	8.27	0	:	24	NG	N/A		SJP	
12/08/14	4	FM	1	16	103+70	573425.0327	3544172.2570	12.91	1.72	11.19	0	:	24	NG	N/A		SJP	
12/09/14	5	W	6	12	111+60	574187.9960	3543989.4601	11.27	2.54	8.73	0	:	24	NG	N/A		SJP	
12/09/14	6	FM	1	16	111+60	574181.6271	3543972.8359	10.51	1.98	8.53	0	;	24	NG	N/A		SJP	
12/09/14	7	PL	1	12	108+60	573899.7208	3544136.7401	10.74	5.30	5.44	0	:	23	С	12"		SHELL	
12/09/14	8	W	6	12	115+40	574550.1075	3543904.9963	9.89	3,52	6.37	0	:	24	NG	N/A	-	SJP	
12/09/14	9	FM	1	12	115+40	574544.7729	3543888.5856	9.63	1.86	7.77	0	;	24	NG	N/A		SJP	
12/10/14	10	W	6	12	119+80	574993.7460	3543803.0729	10.08	5.38	4.70	0	;	24	NG	N/A		SJP	
12/10/14	11	FM	1	12	119+80	574983.3796	3543795.9670	10.05	5.00	5.05	0	:	24	с	5"		SJP	
12/10/14	12	FOC	8	1	119+86	574994.3167	3543805.2699	9.97	1.83	8.14	0		24	NG	N/A		ATT	
12/11/14	13	SAN	1	12	113+66	574390.2245	3543983.9648	9.50	4.86	4.64	0	6	24	NG	N/A	19	SJP	



#### **Desired Project Utility Investigation Process** (for "horizontal" projects requiring the design services of a civil engineer)





#### Project Risk With and Without ASCE 38



TOTAL ENGINEERING RISK POOL

ALLOCATION OF RISK WITHIN ENGINEERING POOL

FHWA Contract Number DTFH61-96-C-00090

22

#### **Section 7.0 Relative Costs and Benefits**

- > Cost/Benefit Studies:
  - Purdue University- \$4.62 saved per \$1 spent
  - University of Toronto- \$3.41
  - Penn State- \$22.21
- > Biggest Savings:
  - Relocations avoided
  - Fewer delay claims
- > Best Practice:
  - FHWA
  - AASHTO
  - FAA
  - 39 State DOT's
  - State Law in Colorado and Pennsylvania

COST SAVINGS ON HIGHWAY PROJECTS UTILIZING SUBSURFACE UTILITY ENGINEERING

> Prepared by Purdue University Department of Building Construction Management

> > January 2000

Prepared for the Federal Highway Administration Office of Program Administration Washington, D.C.













SAM, LLC<sup>®</sup>







#### **3D Utility Models**









#### **Questions?**



Andrew Sylvest 720-891-6047 andrew.sylvest@sam.biz