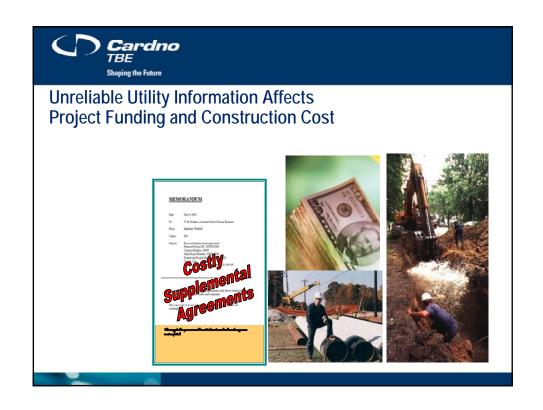


Subsurface Utility Engineering: A Proven Solution

XXIV FIG International Congress 2010













Unreliable Utility Information Affects Health & Safety Risks









A Proven Solution: Subsurface Utility Engineering (SUE)



- Civil Engineering
- Geophysics
- Survey
- Cadd and/or GIS



American Society of Civil Engineering (ASCE)

SUE:

A branch of engineering practice that involves managing certain risks associated with: utility mapping at appropriate quality levels, utility coordination, utility relocation design and coordination, utility condition assessment, communication of utility data to concerned parties, utility relocation cost estimates, implementation of utility accommodation policies and utility design.



SUE is important because it has been proven to:

- Reduce damages
- Resolve conflicts prior to construction
- Avoid unnecessary utility relocations
- Save Lives
- Saves Money



SUE: The Process

Currently, the popular view of SUE includes three major phases:

- Designating
- Locating
- Data Management



SUE: The Process

Designating:

The process of using surface geophysical methods to interpret the presence of a subsurface utility and to mark its <u>approximate</u> horizontal position (its <u>designation</u>) on the ground surface. (Note: Utility owners and contractors often call this process "locating.")





SUE: The Process

Locating:

The process of exposing and recording the precise vertical and horizontal location of a utility, through the use of vacuum excavation. It is nondestructive and typically more time and cost efficient than other conventional digging methods.





SUE: The Process

Data Management: The use of the surveyed utility information obtained by designating and locating and typically that data is incorporated into CAD or GIS.

- Activities include:
- updating existing utility drawings
- Depiction on design plans
- Creation of "composite" utility maps
- Conflict analysis and resolution





What is SUE's History?

- 1982 -- Traditional ways not working --SUE "invented"
- 1985 -- First statewide contract with Virginia DOT







What is SUE's History?

■ 1991 -- FHWA began promoting SUE

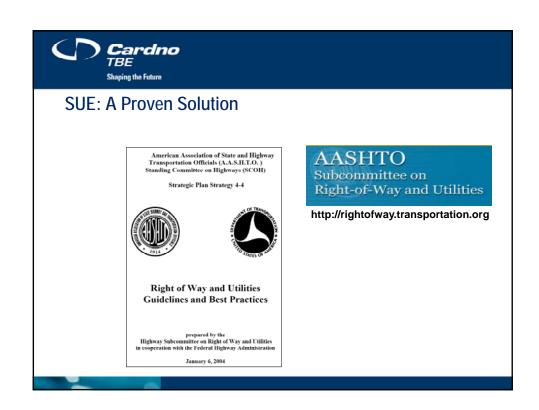


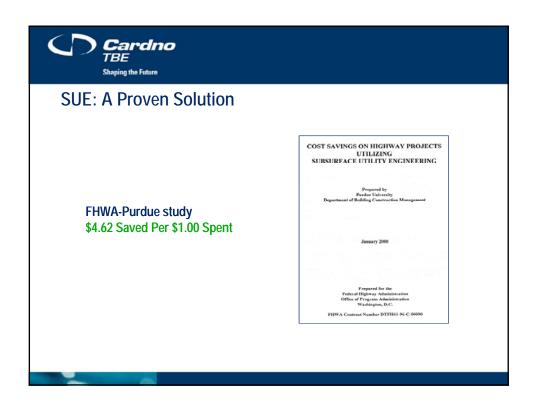
2002 – Standard Guideline was adopted by American Society of Civil Engineers

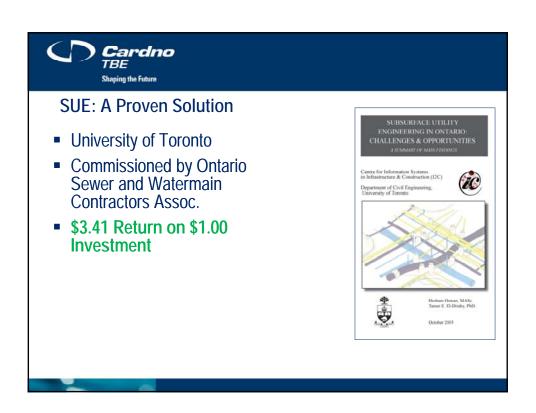


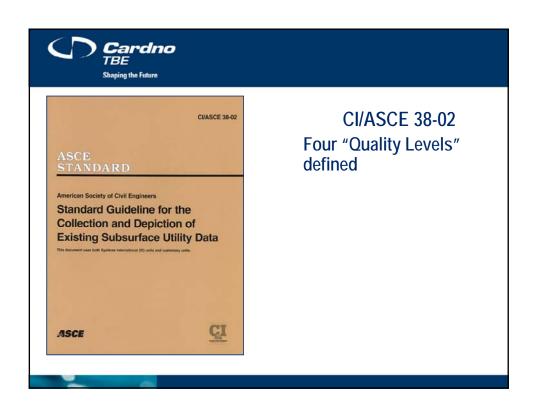
Industry Standards and Guidelines

- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)
- American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE)
- American Public Works Association (APWA)
- National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB)
- Federal Aviation Authority (FAA)
- State DOT's, Cities, Counties and Utility Owners













ASCE Quality Level D – "Records Research"

Information comes solely from:

- Existing utility records,
- Individual recollections
- Dial Before You Dig tickets
- Field review
- ■Public Service Commission
- Governmental Permitting Agencies
- Web base Search





ASCE Quality Level C - "Field Research"

- Involves surveying visible above ground utility facilities, i.e. manholes, valve boxes, etc.
- Correlates survey data with existing utility records plans

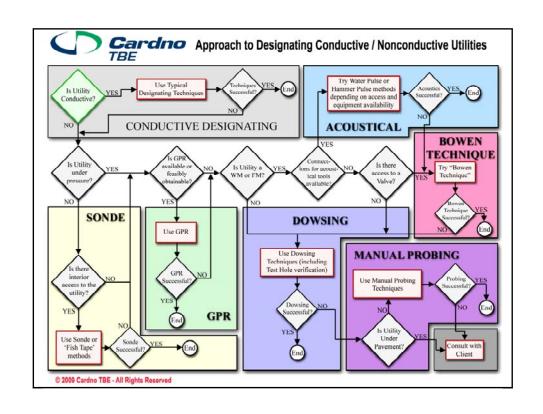














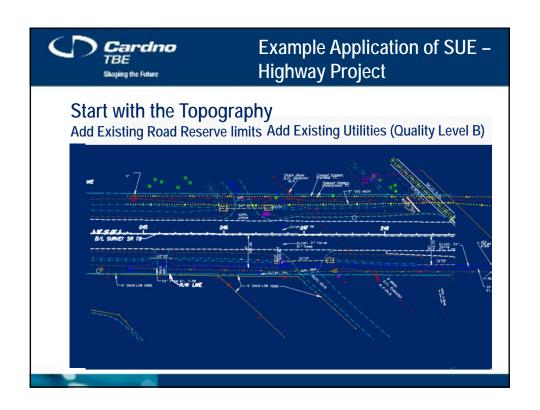


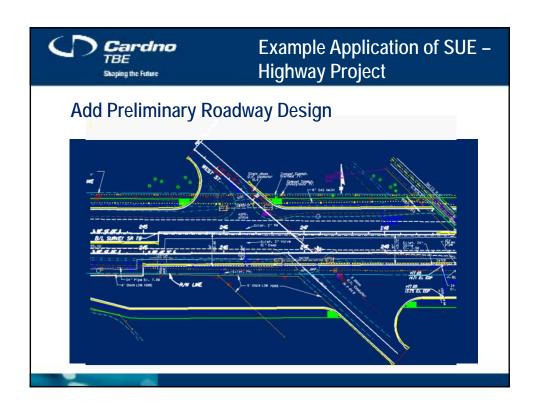


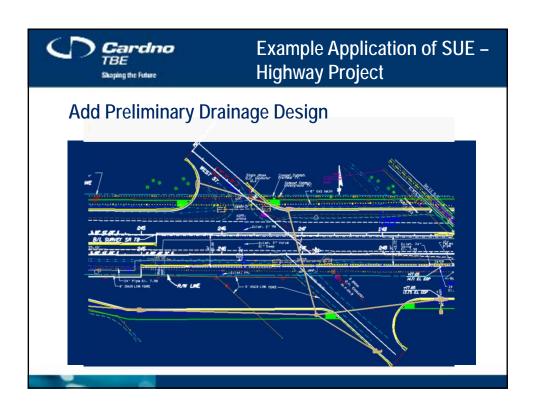


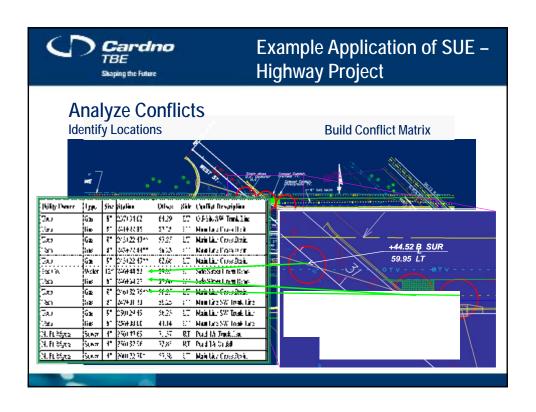


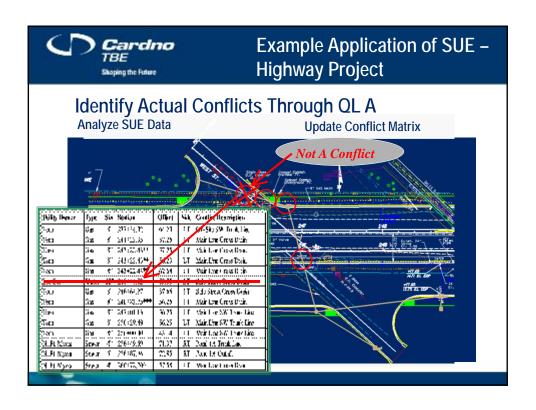
Cardno TBE Shaping the Future	One-Call vs. ASC	E Quality Level E					
Oregon Demo Project							
Utility	Utility Mark	SUE QL-B					
	(m)	(m)					
Gas	7,272	8,373					
Power	400	587					
Telephone	3,085	4,455					
Water	4,921	7,180					
Sewer	4,250	4,250					
Unknown	0	268					

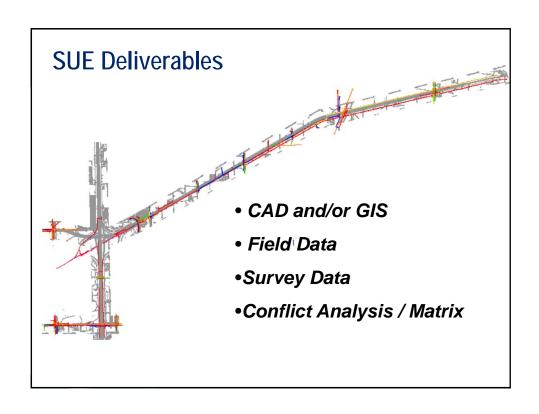


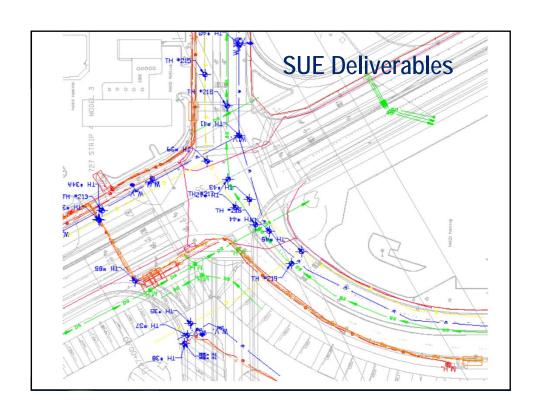


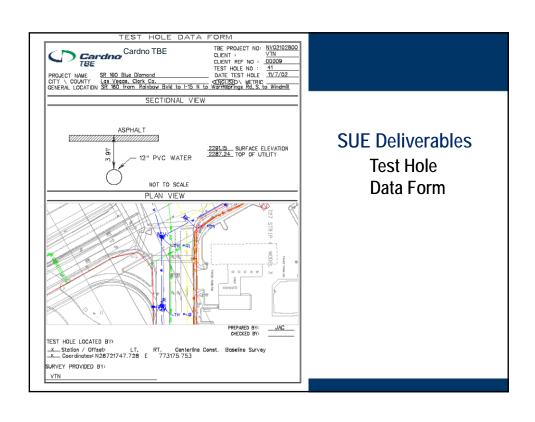


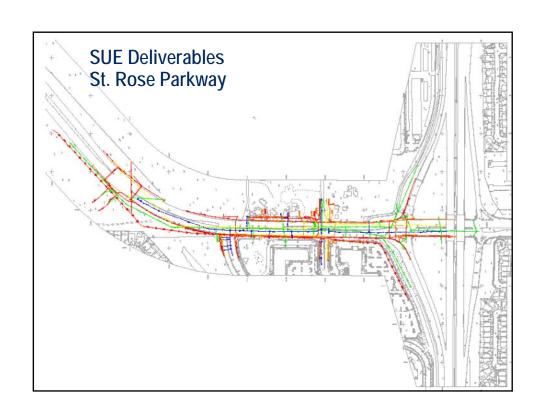




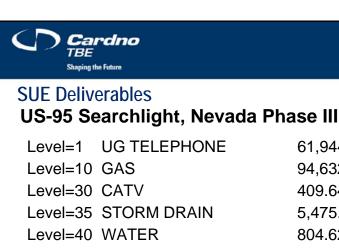






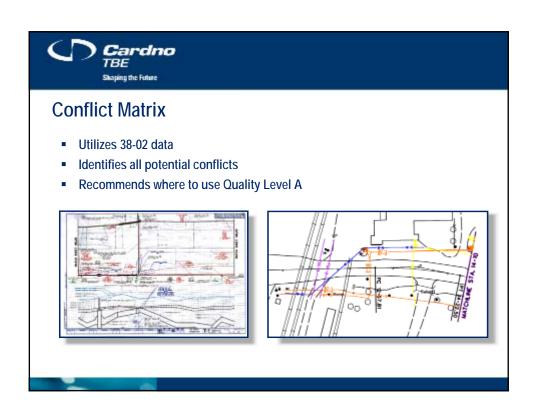






61,944.38 94,632.65 409.64 5,475.23 804.62 Level=24 TRAFFIC ELECTRIC 3,780.82 Level=50 UG ELECTRIC 3,079.87 Level=60 FIBER OPTIC 101,582.96 Level=51 OH ELECTRIC 4,259.66

> 271,710.17 **TOTAL**



ſ	Station and			Testhole	Utility Impact with Cost		
Į	Offset	Utility	Identified Conflict	Needed	("As-designed")	Recommended Resolution Relocate proposed storm drainage	*Benefit of Resolution
ı	100+05, 21°L 14th St Constr. BL	AGL-BFO	BFO	No	Relocate 1150LF of BFO-DUCT (\$91,000)	into street. Use Di's that drain toward roadway.	Save Cost to Relocate BFO-DUCT (\$91,000)
	100+66, 21°L 14th St Constr. BL	AGL-BFO	Proposed storm structure and existing BFO	No	See C1		
ı	100+38, 24°R 14th St Constr. BL	UNK@Tee	Proposed 18" storm and unknown utility tee	TH 1	Relocate unknown type and function utility	TH to identify utility and conflict	Eliminate possible delay during construction
ı	100+56, 25°R 14th St Constr. BL	8°W	Proposed 18" storm and existing 8"W	TH 2	Relocate 8'W (\$7,500)	TH on 8"W, adjust depth of proposed storm drainage	Save Cost to Relocate 8"W (\$6,000
ı	100+61, 25R 14th St Constr. BL	8°W	Proposed 18" storm and existing 8"W	TH 3	Relocate 8'W (\$7,500)	TH on 8"W, adjust depth of proposed storm drainage	Save Cost to Relocate 8"W (\$6,000
	100+82, 28R 14th 5t Constr. Bl.	4"G	Proposed storm structure and existing	TH 4	Relocate 20 LF of 4°G (\$6,000)	TH on 4°G, adjust depth of proposed storm structure	Save Cost to Relocate 4°G (\$4.500
	101+22 27'R 14th St Constr. BL	4°G	Proposed 18" storm and existing 4"x2" gas tee	TH 5	Relocate 2"G & 4"G Tee (\$12,500)	TH on G lines, adjust depth of proposed storm structure	Save Cost to Relocate G lines (\$11,000)
ſ	101+01 28'L 14th St Constr. BL	16°G	Proposed 18" storm and existing 16"G	TH 6	Relocate 16°G (\$10,000)	TH on 16°G, adjust depth of proposed storm structure	Save Cost to Relocate 16°G (\$8,50
Ì	101+25 41'L 14th St Constr. BL	BT-DUCT 2°G	Proposed storm structure and two BT-	TH 7	Relocate BT-DUCT & 2°G (\$11,000)	TH on BT-DUCT & 2°G, adjust depth of proposed storm structure	Save Cost to Relocate BT-DUCT (2°G (\$10.500)
Ì	101+37, 41°L 14th St Constr. BL	6°W	Proposed 18" storm and existing 6"W	TH 8	Relocate 6"W (\$5,000)	TH on 6"W, adjust depth of proposed storm drainage	Save Cost to Relocate 6"W (\$3,50)
ì	101+57, 27 L 14th St Constr. BL	16°G	Proposed 18" storm and existing 16"G	TH 9	Relocate 16"G (\$10,000)	TH on 16°G, adjust depth of proposed storm structure	Save Cost to Relocate 16"G (\$8,50
ı	101+58, 22°L 14th St Constr. BL	AGL-BFO	Proposed storm structure and existing BFO	No	See C1		
ì	101+90, 22L 14th St Constr. BL	AGL-BFO	Done and store storeton and ordefor	No	See C1		
ľ	102+20, 27°R 14th St Constr. BL	4°G	Proposed storm structure and existing 4°G	No	Relocate 4°G (\$4,500)	Relocate 4"G	Elimnate conflict with proposed D
ſ	102+36, 24°L 14th St Constr. BL	AGL-BFO	Dono and stores storeture and existing	No	See C1		
1	1401 04 04130. 02			ude all benefit	s incurred including time, costs	s, and safety improvements.	
	Key: AC - Asbestos Con-		OT - Overhead Telephone	Utility Owner:	Atlanta Gas Light		
	BE - Buried Electric		R - Right		Georgia Power		
	BFO - Buried Fiber O		RCP - Reinforce Concrete Pipe		Bell South		
	BT - Buried Telephone G - Gas L - Left		W - Water WM - Water Main		Level 3 Communications		
			TH - Test Hole, verify vert, and horiz		Metromedia Fiber Network Fulton County Public Works		
ij	MES - Mitered End Section		LINK - Linknown Type	w	City of Atlanta		
	DE - Overhead Electric		SAN - Sanitary Sewer	UNK	Unknown Owner		





When & Where to Use SUE

- Not Just for Highways!
 - Public Works
 - Power Plants
 - Utility Facilities
 - Oil and Gas Transmission
 - Airports
 - FAA just completed a promotional video
 - Military bases
 - Railroad / rapid transit
 - Asset Management
 - Seaports
 - Other Industries:
 - health, education, manufacturing, pharmaceutical, etc.







Why use SUE?

- More Efficient & Reliable Design
- Reduce Unnecessary Utility Relocations
- Avoid Costly Conflicts & Delays
- · Reduce Utility Damage & Loss of Service
- Lower Construction Bids
- Safety
- Cost-Effective (\$4.62 return per \$1.00 spent)
- Standard of Care (ASCE 38-02)





SUE Web Sites

- FHWA: http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/s ueindex.cfm
- Cardno: http://www.subsurfaceutilityengineering.c om/



