

### Water Research Foundation

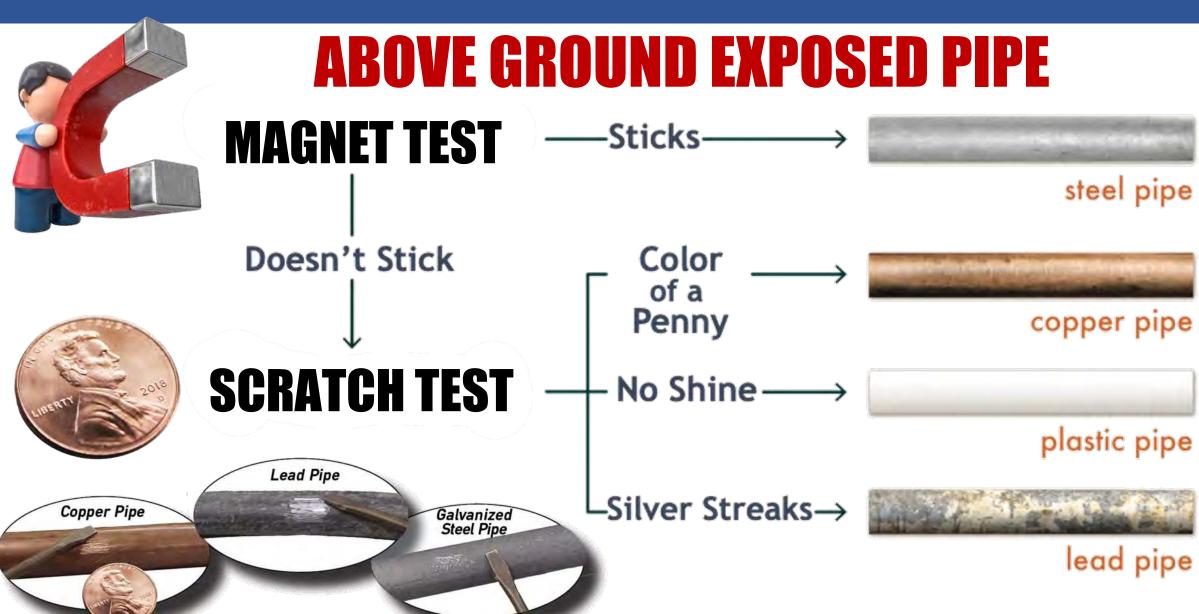


### **TECHNOLOGIES ASSESSED**

- 1. Vacuum Excavation
- 2. CCTV Inspection
- 3. Metal Detectors
  - 3.1. Very Low Frequency (VLF) Technology
  - 3.2. Terahertz Technology
  - 3.3. Three-Dimensional Electromagnetic Induction
  - 3.4. Pulse Induction
  - 3.5 Multi-mode Electromagnetic Target Discriminators
  - 3.6. Polyharmonic Metal Detectors
- 4. Desktop Predictive Models
- 5. Magnetometers and Gradiometers
- 6. Ground-Penetrating Radar
- 7. Stress Wave Propagation
- 8. Acoustic
- 9. Electrical Conductivity Object Locators
- 10. Field Portable X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry









## August 2022

# Guidance for Developing and Maintaining a invironmental Protection Service Line Inventory Office of Water (A606M.

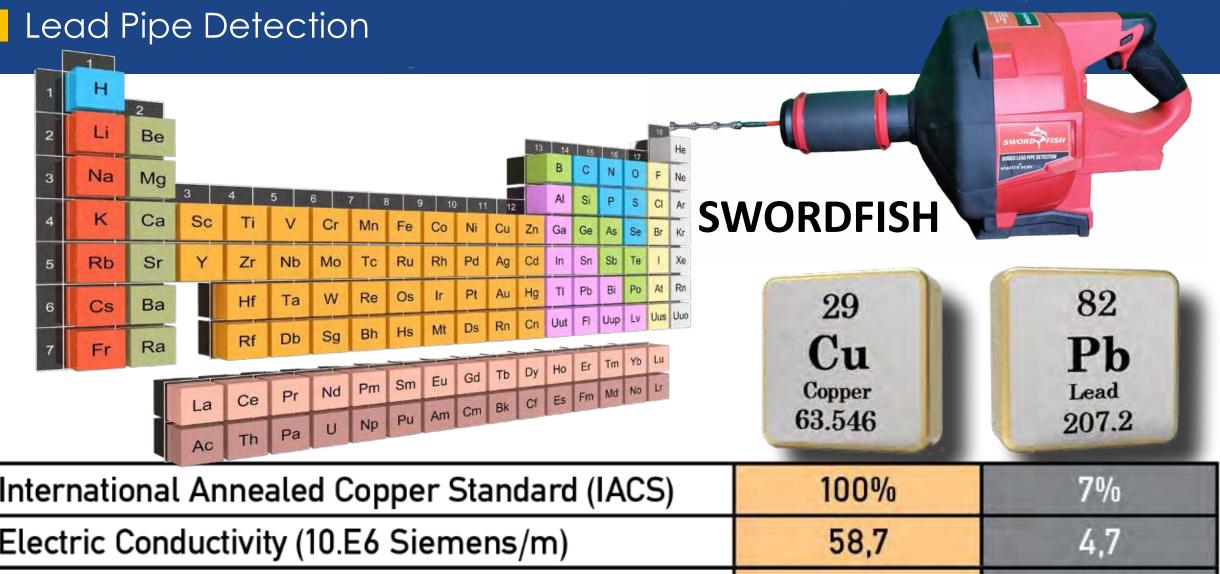
### 5.6 Emerging Methods

Service line material identification technology is the subject of ongoing research. A review of emerging methods is provided in Hensley et al. (2021) and Bukhari et al. (2020). A central theme of these techniques is identifying creative ways to isolate the service line material and location based on physical signatures of the pipe, largely by assessing how service line materials respond to stimuli such as electrical or wave energy and pairing that information with documented characteristics of the pipe in the evaluation area. Many of these emerging methods

## electrical resistance testing

pipe with the corresponding service line material for that diameter (Deb et al., 1995; Bukhari et al., 2020). Other examples of emerging technologies include electrical resistance testing and stress wave propagation.

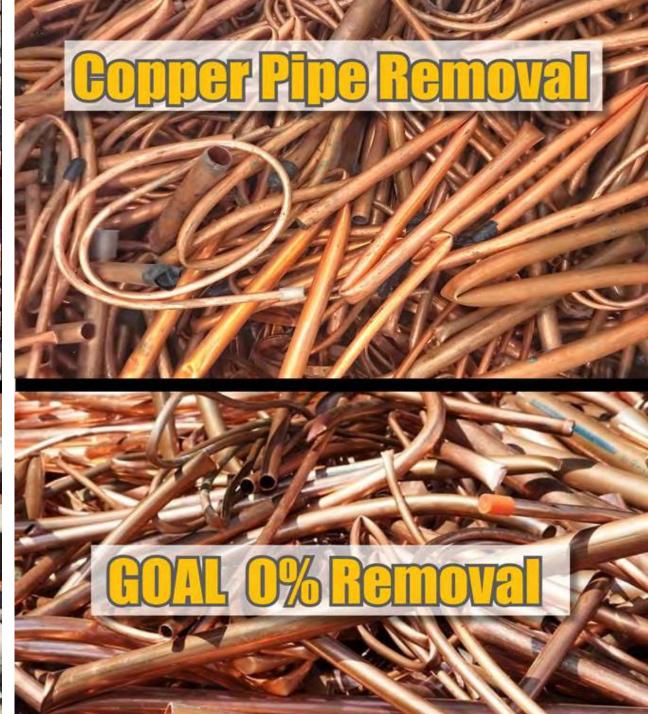
Application of these emerging technologies can be limited by signal interferences, caused by the presence of other pipe materials and subsurface environments, and the development of signal processing algorithms. Hensley et al. (2021) notes that emerging methods have "technical basis but limited research or field implementation to demonstrate their effectiveness."



International Annealed Copper Standard (IACS)	100%	7%
Electric Conductivity (10.E6 Siemens/m)	58,7	4,7
Electric Resistivity (10.E-8 Ohms.m)	1,7	21,3
Thermal Conductivity (W/m.K)	386	35





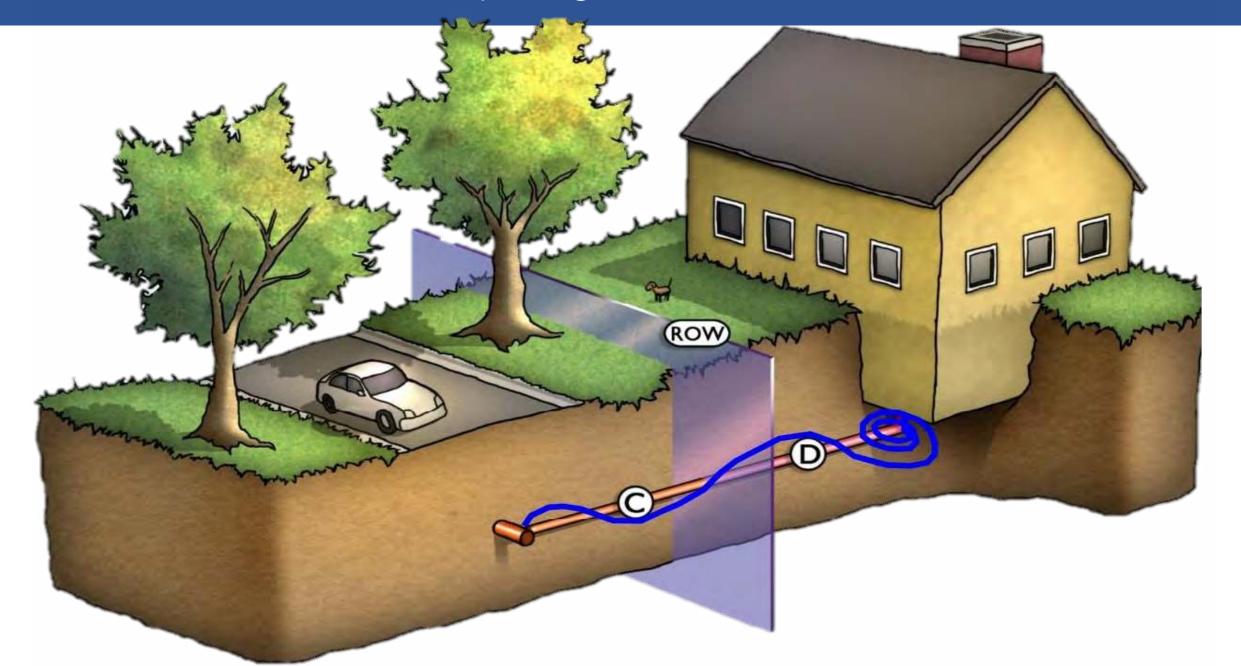




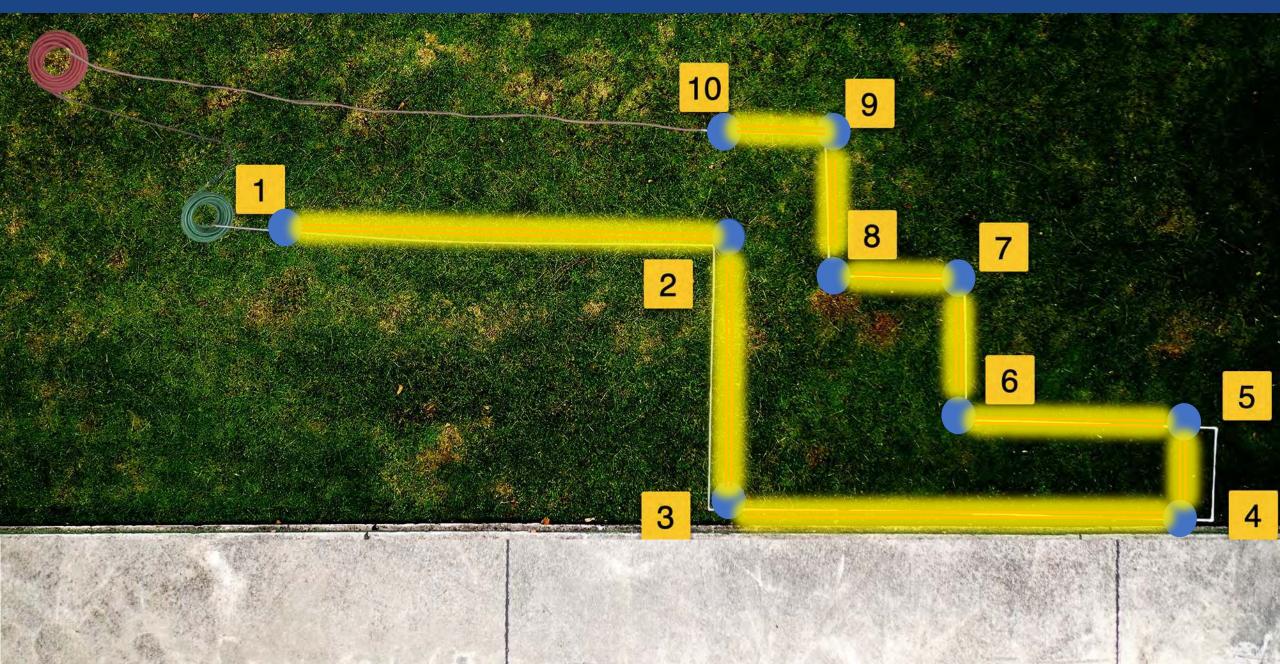




## Service Lines are Not Usually Straight



## 90-Degree Bends

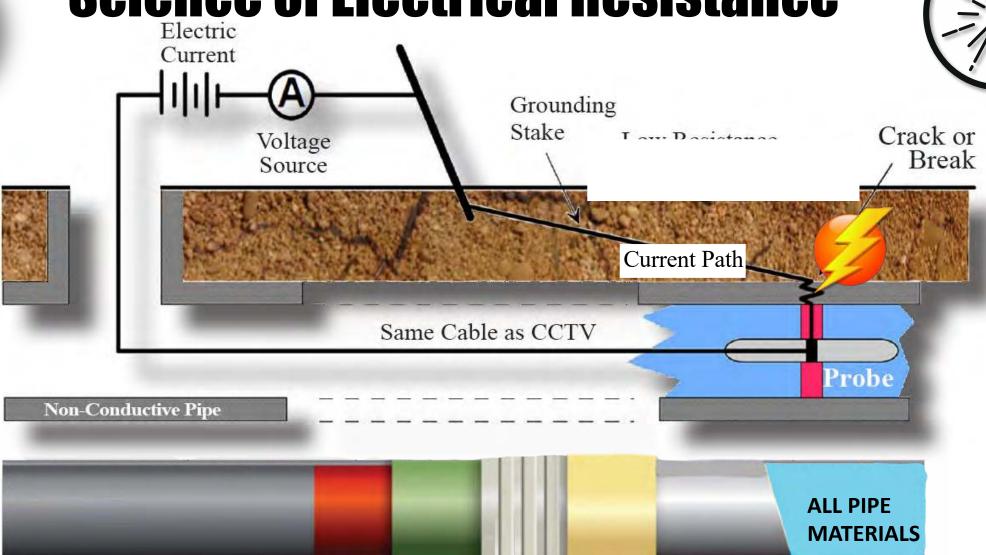


## EMPATHISE BRAND ANALYZING SOUTION DEFINE CUSTOMER IDEATE • TEST PROTOTYPE DATA STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT





## **Science of Electrical Resistance**



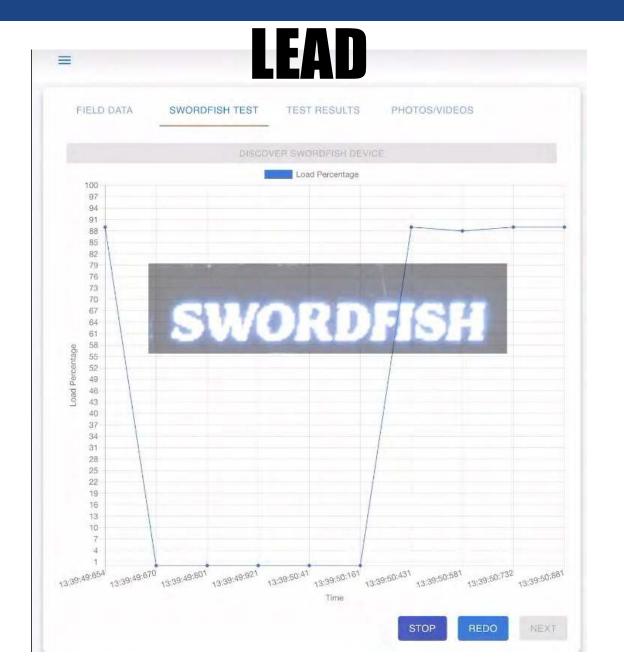




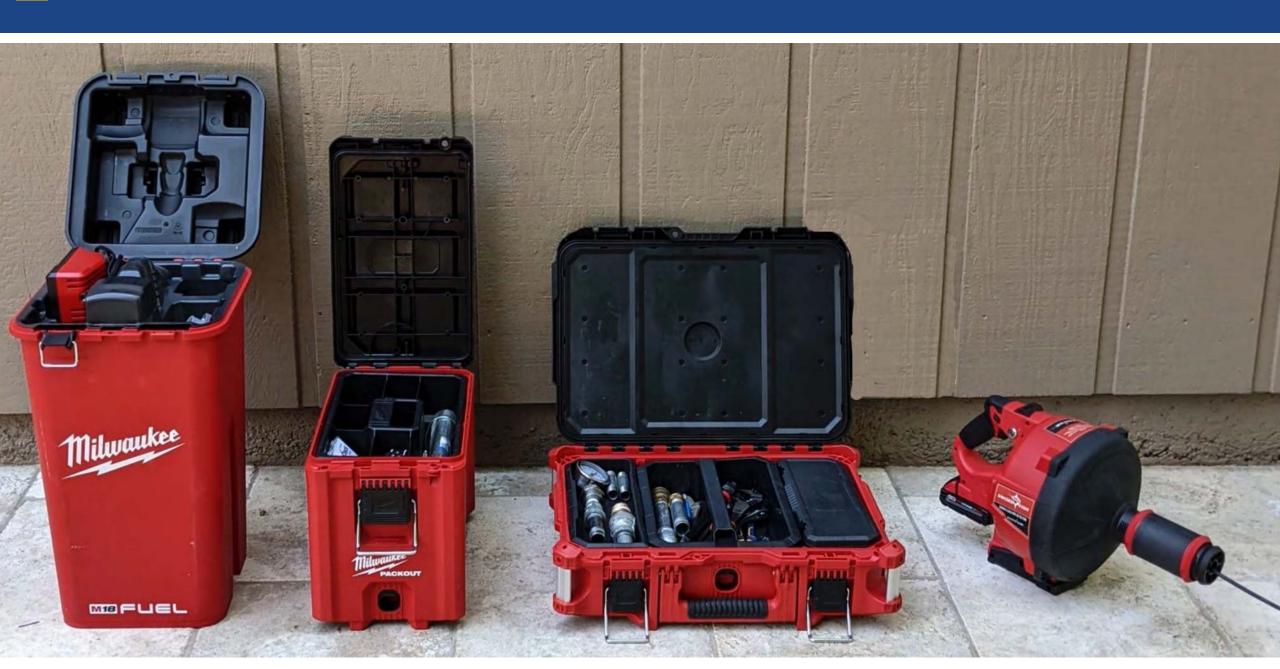




### Common Readings









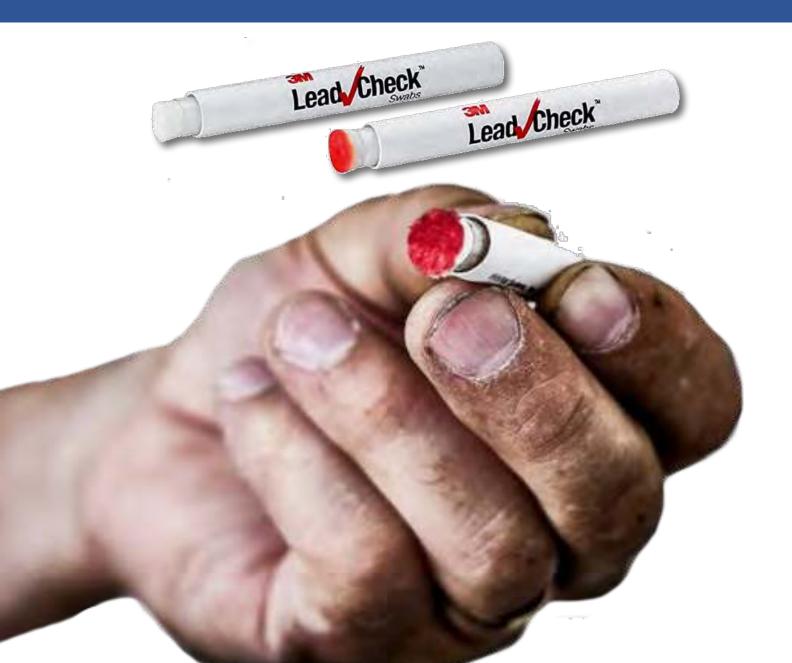




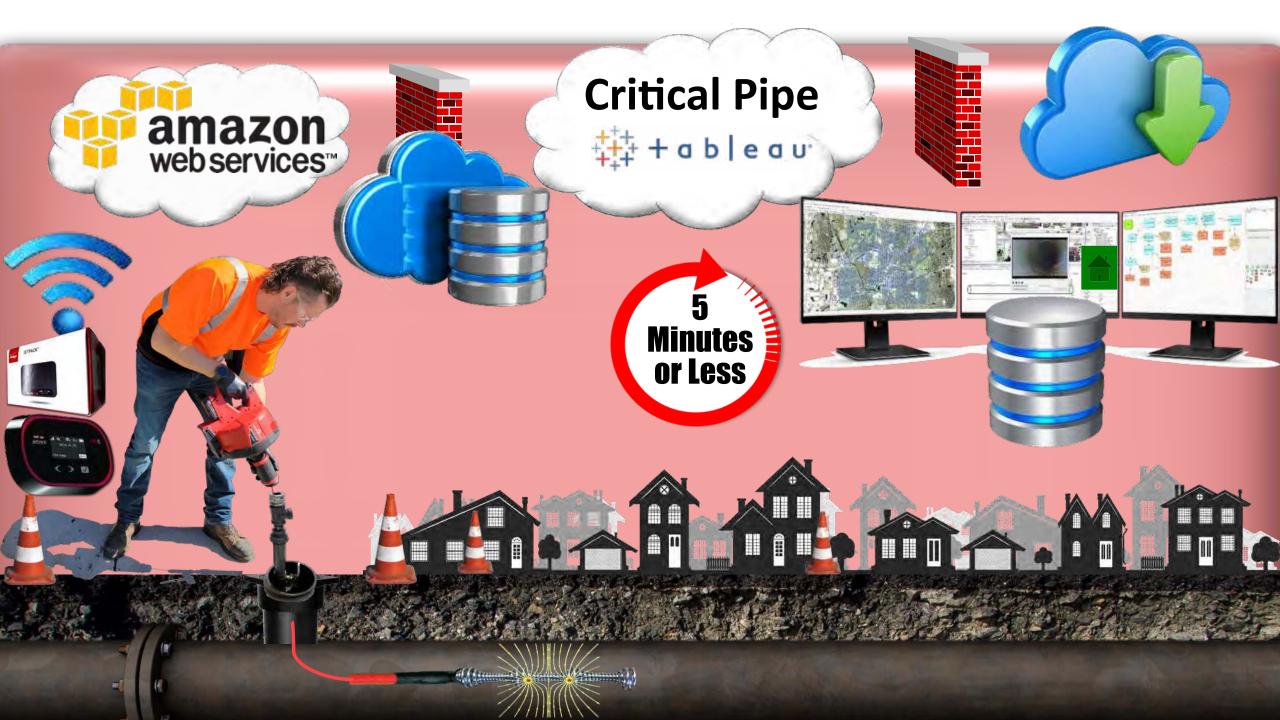




### Additional Lead Testing Confirmation











Swordfish deployed by thomas@electroscan.com at 94 South Cottage Road, Sterling on Thu Sep 08 2022 14:39:26 GMT-0500 (Central Daylight Time) with results indicating: No Lead

#### Agency

Loudon water 44865 Loudon water way Ashburn Va 20147 Kathleen whitten Kwhitten@loudonwater.org 5712917933

#### Worksite

94 South Cottage Road Sterling Va 20164

#### Contractor

thomas@electroscan.com



#### Lead Test

Result: No Lead

Test Used: 3M Lead Check

Performed: Thu Sep 08 2022 14:39:26 GMT-0500 (Central Daylight Time)

Pipe Type: Copper (COP) Pipe Diameter: 0.75 Max Load: 89

Pipe Entry Method: Curb Box Operator Notes:









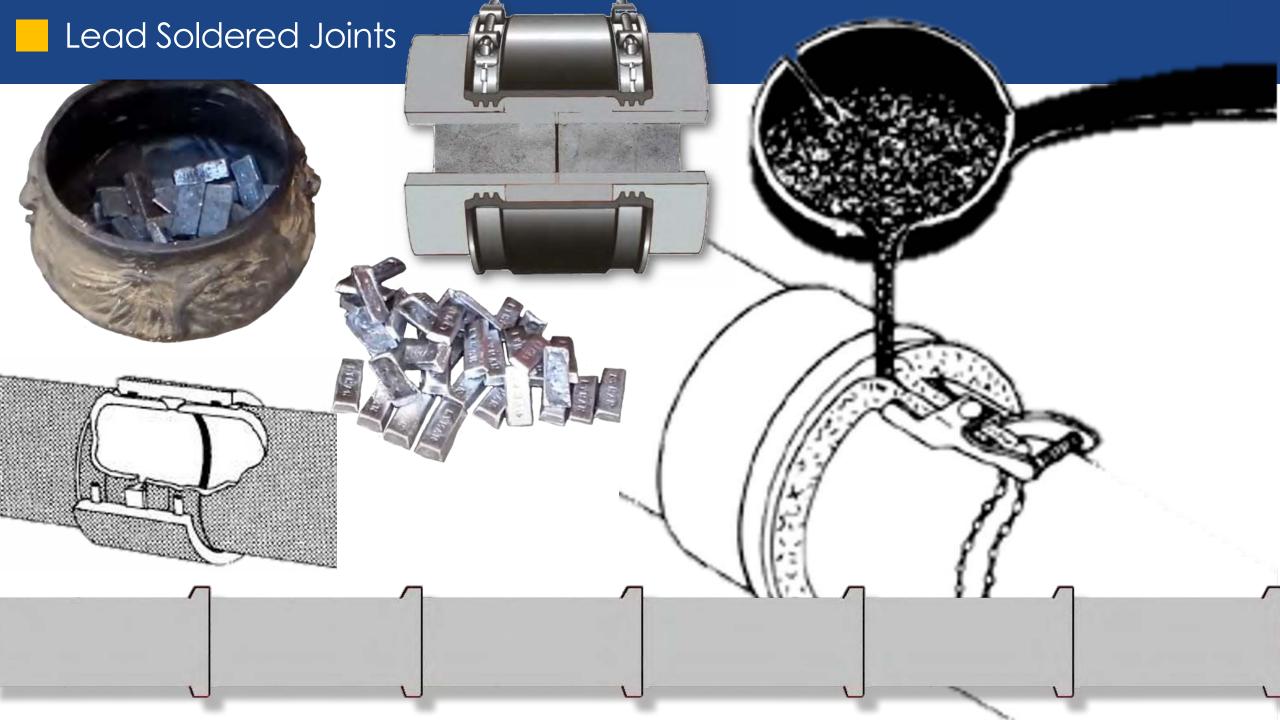


















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