Best Practices for Tracer Wire System Installation

Basic locating practices overview, best installation procedures for tracer wire systems, products and testing



Why? #1 Prevent Injuries





Why? #2 Prevent Property Damage





Why? #3 Save Time and Money



Why? #4 A Key Element of a Damage Prevention Program





Why? #5 Federal Code Requires a Tracer Wire with PE Pipe





Scope of Project – Collecting Data

•Over 2 years of documenting field research locates, talking to operators, communicating with locators of other utilities, and researching how theories of locating apply to tracer wire

 Year long effort collecting specifications and procedures for tracer wire installation from gas utilities across North America

 Large number of LDC's have an out-of-date, incomplete or a limited installation specification in their 0 & M manuals

Some LDC's were having locating issues





Scope of Project – Action Plan

 Enlisted the services of Utility, Safety & Design, Inc. (USDI) as a partner to confirm compliance with all existing standards and regulations

 Establish complete tracer wire system standards predicated on locating accuracy and efficiency



USDI

Natural gas engineering and utility services



Result? – Tracer Wire System and Installation Standards.

Work Included

 Complete tracer wire system products and system parameters considering installation by trenching, plowing, or horizontal directional drilling for PE gas systems and pipelines

References

- APWA Uniform Color Code
- Title 49 Transportation 192 PHMSA Pipeline Safety
- Compliance with state and local regulations
- ANSI GPTC Code





Our process continues to evolve...

- We continue to teach, and learn more about the complete tracer wire system through ongoing field work, technical training sessions, frequent meetings with utility operators, consulting engineers, and utility contractors.
- The current design standards assume a life-cycle of 50+ years for pipe being installed today.
- Installation of a complete tracer wire system must not only provides for accurate and efficient locates, but meets the same life-cycle of the utility piping that it's being installed with.



Utility Locating Basics

- Very high-level overview to gain a *basic* understanding of locating.
- A basic understand of utility locating will help us understand the value of complete tracer wire systems
- Any locating equipment can be used.





A typical line tracing kit consists of...



The locating signal...

Produced by the flow of the alternating current (AC) which creates an electromagnetic field.

Electromagnetic field radiates from the line and is known as the signal



The locating signal...

If there isn't any AC CURRENT FLOWING, there will not be a LOCATING SIGNAL



Active signal frequencies...



- High frequency (32.8 kHz)
 - Direct connection, clamp & induction
 - Shortest distance
 - Highest distortion
- Medium frequency (8.19 kHz)
 - Direct connection, clamp & induction
 - Reasonable distance
 - Increased distortion
- Low frequency (512 Hz)
 - Direct connection
 - Longest distance
 - Lowest distortion



- When designing a utility, how seriously is the design or specification of the tracer wire taken? Unfortunately, not nearly as much as the rest of the system.
- Tracer wire systems have been taken far too lightly with very broad specifications.



What should be specified?

- •Write specifications to cover the entire tracer wire system, including:
 - Wire (type of conductor and size to match installation method
 - Insulation type and color
 - Connectors
 - Tracer wire access points
 - Grounding
 - Procedures for installation & testing





Wire

Wire Size or Gauge (AWG)

- Myth: The bigger the wire the stronger the signal.
- Fact: Larger diameter wire is specified for strength, not signal carrying qualities. Breakage is the most common reason for signal failure typically occurring during installation. The size and strength of the wire should coincide with the installation method.



Best Practices - Products

Tracer Wire

Open Trench

- 14 AWG American Made CCS with a minimum break load of 194 lbs. or a Solid CU with a break load of 112 lbs.
- 12 AWG American Made CCS with a minimum break load of 302 lbs. or a Solid CU with a break load of 180 lbs.
- Minimum 30 mil. HDPE insulation thickness





Best Practices - Products

- Tracer Wire
 - Horizontal Directional Drilling & Plowing Installation
 - 12 AWG American Made CCS Tracer Wire with a minimum break load of 1,150 lbs.
 - Multiple 8 AWG Solid Copper Tracer Wire with a minimum break load of 485 lbs.
 - Minimum 45 mil. HDPE Insulation





Wire Connectors

 Lockable connectors specifically designed for direct burial, dielectric silicone gel filled, designed to prevent uninsulated wire exposure.

 Other connector options might include non-lockable direct bury lugs equipped with silicone gel specifically designed for direct burial.





Grounding

Tracer wire must be properly grounded at all dead ends / stubs.

 Grounding shall be achieved by use of 1.5 lb., drive-in magnesium grounding anode rod with a minimum of 20 feet of lead wire.





Grounding

- If grounding the tracer wire at the meter, 2 Terminal access boxes are required to allow for locates to be done from the meter or toward the meter.
- When the anode wire will be connected to a tracer wire access box, a minimum of 2 feet of slack wire is required after meeting final elevation.



Termination / Access Boxes

- All locate access terminals will be designed for tracer wire and easily accessible.
 - Grade level access box
 - Above ground access box
 - Meter riser protective direct connect access point





Installation methods

Do's and Don'ts

- No bare tracer wire shall be exposed either below or above ground. Exposed ends such as at meter risers are not allowed and shall be protected from exposure.
- Tracer wire shall not be taped to the pipe.
- Tracer wire shall not be wrapped around the pipe.
- Tracer wire shall not be connected to existing foreign / conductive utilities.
- Non-locking friction fit, wire nut, spray-on waterproofing or taped connectors shall not be used.







Installation methods

Do's and Don'ts

Access through valve box is not allowed.

 System shall not be looped. Looping of tracer wire will result in difficulty locating as the signal is nullified.

 Continuous wire installations that have multiple wire laid side-by-side or in close proximity to one another shall not be allowed.



Installation methods

Installation

- Install tracer wire along the pipe above or to the side of the pipe. Contact with the pipe is allowed but shall be minimized. Recommended 2" – 6" separation. (ANSI-GPTC)
- Install tracer wire as a single continuous wire. Splicing of wire, if necessary, shall be done in such a way to produce an electrically and mechanically sound connection.





Best Practices - Execution

Completion Testing

- Verify tracer wire installation by using low frequency (512 Hz or similar) line locating equipment.
- Verification shall be witnessed by the utility or their designated representative.
- Verify tracer wire installation upon completion of rough grading and again prior to final acceptance of project.
- Continuity testing of the tracer wire system in lieu of using locating equipment shall not be accepted.





Mountain Top View of Installation Area



Steel to PE Pipe Transition



PE Gas Main Grid



PE Main to Tap Tee Detail



End of Main/ Stub Detail



Meter Set Detail



Meter Set with Grounding Anode and Above Ground Access Box Above Grade Access Point Option

Cobra ® T1 Used With No Grounding Anode Cobra ® T2 Used With Grounding Anode



Meter Set with Grounding Anode and Below Ground Access Box



Tracer Wire Access Box Detail



Questions?

Paper or electronic versions of the Complete Tracer Wire System Products and Installation Guide are available

Lee Dester Copperhead Industries, LLC



BEST PRACTICES GAS DISTRIBUTION TRACER WIRE SYSTEM INSTALLATION

1. GENERAL

- 1.1. WORK INCLUDED
 - A. Tracer Wire Installation Complete system installation by trenching, plowing or horizontal directional drilling for polyethylene (PE) gas systems and pipelines
- 1.2. REFERENCES
 - A. APWA Uniform Color Code
 - B. Department of Transportation Pipeline Safety Regulations Part 192 Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline
 - C. ANSI GPTC Code
 - D. State Pipeline Safety Codes
- 1.3. SUBMITTALS
 - A. All materials shall be made in the U.S.A.
 - B. All tracer wire shall have HDPE insulation intended for direct bury
 - C. All tracer wire connectors shall be gel filled and rated for direct bury
 - D. All locate access terminals will be designed for tracer wire and easily accessible
- 2. PRODUCTS
 - 2.1. TRACER WIRE
 - A. Open Trench Installation: High Strength (HS) or SuperFlex (SF) Copper Clad Steel (CCS). Coating will be yellow in color, #14 AWG or #12 AWG by Copperhead Industries, LLC or preapproved equal.
 - a. #14 AWG minimum break load 280 lb. for HS ;194 lb. for SF
 - b. #12 AWG minimum break load 450 lb. for HS; 302 lb. for SF
 - c. Minimum 30 mil, HDPE insulation thickness
 - B. Horizontal Directional Drilling & Plowing Installation: CCS, #12 AWG, SoloShot EHS, Extra High Strength, by Copperhead Industries, LLC or preapproved equal.
 - a. Minimum break load of 1,150 lb.
 - b. Minimum 45 mil, HDPE insulation thickness
 - 2.2. WIRE CONNECTORS: Lockable connectors specifically designed for direct burial, dielectric silicone gel filled, designed to prevent uninsulated wire exposure.
 - A. Main line or service line splice: Copperhead SnakeBite 3-way locking connector, LSC1430Y or LSC1230Y
 - B. Main line connection to service line: For **new** PE main line and **new** service line being installed at the same time, Copperhead LSC1430Y, LSC1230Y or SnakeBite 3-way Direct Bury Lug 3WB-01.

If adding a service line to existing main, SnakeBite 3-way Direct Bury Lug **must** be used as mainline tracer wire cannot be cut: Copperhead P/N 3WB-01

2.3. GROUNDING ANODES: To enhance the locate signal. Bare magnesium anode, 1.5 pound minimum, drive-in, Copperhead ANO-1005 (#14 AWG or #12 AWG lead wire) or preapproved equal.

2.4. TERMINATION/ACCESS:

- A. Non-roadway grade level access box: Cast iron lid, yellow in color, labeled 'GAS' or 'TEST', Copperhead SnakePit Lite Duty LD14YTP or preapproved equal.
- B. Concrete grade level access box: Cast iron lid, yellow in color, labeled 'GAS' or 'TEST', Copperhead SnakePit CD14YTP14 or preapproved equal.
- C. Asphalt grade level access box: Cast iron lid yellow in color, labeled 'GAS' or 'TEST', Copperhead SnakePit RB14YTP or preapproved equal.
- D. Above ground access box: Copperhead Cobra or preapproved equal.
- E. Meter riser protective direct connect access point: SnakeSkin, SNSKY, Silver Bullet or preapproved equal

3. EXECUTION

- 3.1. PREPARATION
 - A. Access of the tracer wire system for locating purposes shall be provided at maximum intervals as appropriate. Access shall be provided by the following:
 - a. Grade level access box
 - b. Above ground access box
 - c. Meter riser protective direct connect access point
 - B. Access through valve box is not allowed.
 - C. System shall not be looped. Looping of tracer wire can result in difficulty for locating as the signal is nullified.
 - D. Continuous wire installations that have multiple wires laid side-by-side or in close proximity to one another shall not be allowed.
- 3.2. INSTALLATION
 - A. Install tracer wire along the pipe above or to the side of the pipe. Contact with the pipe is allowed but shall be minimized. Recommended 2'' 6'' separation.
 - B. Install tracer wire as a single continuous wire. Splicing of wire, if necessary, shall be done in such a way to produce an electrically and mechanically sound joint.
 - C. Damage to the wire occurring during installation shall be immediately repaired by removing the damaged wire and installing a new section of wire with approved connectors.
 - D. Grounding
 - a. Tracer wire must be properly grounded at all dead ends/stubs.
 - b. Grounding shall be achieved by use of a 1.5 pound, drive-in magnesium grounding anode rod with a minimum of 20 feet of lead wire. Copperhead ANO-1005
 - c. If grounding the tracer wire at the meter, 2 Terminal access boxes are required to allow for locates to be done from the meter or toward the meter.
 - d. When anode wire will be connected to a tracer wire access box, a minimum of 2 feet of slack wire is required after meeting final elevation.
 - E. No bare tracer wire shall be exposed either below or above ground. Exposed ends such as at meter risers are not allowed and shall be protected from exposure.

- F. Tracer wire shall not be taped to pipe.
- G. Tracer wire shall not be wrapped around pipe.
- H. Tracer wire shall not be connected to existing foreign/conduction utilities.
- I. Non-locking friction fit, wire nut, spray-on waterproofing or taped connectors shall not be used.
- 3.3. TESTING
 - A. Verify tracer wire installation by using typical low frequency (512 HZ or similar) line locating equipment.
 - B. Verification shall be witnessed by the utility or their designated representative.
 - C. Verify tracer wire installation upon completion of rough grading and again prior to final acceptance of project.
 - D. Continuity testing of the tracer wire system in lieu of using locating equipment shall not be accepted.

Products

The following products have been deemed acceptable and appropriate. These products are a guide only to help choose the correct applications for your tracer wire project.

- Copper Clad Steel (CCS) Wire
 Open Trench Copperhead #14 AWG or #12 AWG High Strength or SuperFlex, P/N's 1430Y-HS, 1230Y-HS, 1430Y-SF and 1230Y-SF
 Directional Drilling/Boring or Plowing Copperhead SoloShot Extra High Strength, P/N 1245Y-EHS
- Connectors
 Copperhead 3-way SnakeBite locking connector, P/N's LSC1430Y and LSC1230Y
 SnakeBite 3-way Direct Bury Lug, P/N 3WB-01
- Access

Grade level Non-Roadway applications – Copperhead lite duty Snake-Pit, P/N LD14YTP Grade level Concrete/Driveway applications – Copperhead SnakePit, P/N CD14YTP Grade level Roadway applications – Copperhead SnakePit, P/N RB14YTP Above grade – Copperhead Cobra, P/N Cobra - Y* (* denotes number of terminals) Meter riser direct connect – Copperhead SnakeSkin, P/N SNSK-Y or Silver Bullet

• Grounding

Drive-in Magnesium Anode, 1.5 lb. – Copperhead P/N ANO-1005 (indicate #14 AWG or #12 AWG preference)

















