

# DYED WATER FLOODING

## Dyed Water Testing

- This Work will consist of the following;
  - Dyed water testing will be conducted as necessary to confirm illegal connections and structural defects (i.e., cross-connections) identified during smoke testing and CCTV inspections. Structural defects will be identified in accordance with NASSCO specifications per the CCTV and Manhole Inspection Procedures.
- Testing will be performed following classification of the suspect source as a Type 1, 2 or 3
  - Type 1 – Suspected Private Property Cross-Connections
    - Pour water (5 gallons or less) in the immediate vicinity of the suspect source where smoke was observed. Due to the close proximity of the source location and entry point into the WCTS, non-dyed water may be used.
    - Observe discharged water using CCTV or by direct visual observations. Use of CCTV will be a site specific determination
    - Document observations and collect photographs
  - Type 2 – Suspected Lateral Sources Covered with Soil
    - Inject dyed water, for a minimum of 5 minutes duration, into soil at the location of where smoke was observed. This will affect the transfer of the dyed water to the underground sewer defect.
    - The injection may be achieved by using a root fertilizing type spike attached to a garden hose or pressure injecting the water into the ground.
    - Observe discharged water using CCTV or by direct visual observations. Use of CCTV will be a site specific determination
  - Type 3 – Suspected Large Public Storm Sewer Cross Connections
    - These are generally public sector sources.
    - Install a plug in the downstream storm sewer pipe. This includes the catch basin or storm sewer pipe segment that smoked. Fill the plugged pipe segment with dyed water.
    - Observe the downstream sanitary sewer manhole for presence of dyed water
    - Collect photographs of the downstream manhole to document the presence, or absence, of dyed water.