

Smoke Testing Sewer Lines

North Cedar Avenue Streetscape Project



ISG

Work crews will be on N. Cedar Ave the week of February 22, 2021. A "smoke test" survey will assist our inspection crews in locating breaks and defects in our sewer system. A special smoke will be blown into the sanitary sewer system to reveal leaks, defects and cross-connections with storm sewer or surface water collection systems. The smoke you see coming from the vent stacks on houses or holes in the ground is **non-toxic, non-staining, has no odor, white to grey in color and creates no fire hazard.**

The smoke should not enter your building unless you have defective plumbing or dried up drain traps.

It is advisable for the building owner to pour a gallon of water into each floor drain prior to our testing. If smoke enters your building, it is an indication that gases and odors from the sanitary sewer system may also enter. Sewer gas can be unpleasant and dangerous. Sewer gas entering your home or building poses a health risk to the occupants and should not be ignored.

Should this smoke or odor enter your home or business, please evacuate, and contact Anthony, an ISG representative, cell 651.764.9244. Anthony will be able to assist you with locating the source of the smoke and where it is entering your building. Location, identification and correction of the source of the smoke that enters your building is strongly advised. If you are unsure if the smoke is related to the City's project, please contact 911.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact:



Morgan Hill

Community Engagement Lead

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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is the purpose of smoke testing?

The purpose of smoke testing is to help find potential sources of infiltration and inflow into the public sanitary sewer system. Infiltration is ground water that enters into the system through cracks or leaks caused by loose joints, defects, improper installation or pipe damage. Inflow is water that enters the system at points of direct connection and can include sump pump discharges, foundation drains, roof drains and down spouts. Excessive inflow and infiltration can result in high sanitary sewer flows during rain events, snow melt or high ground water conditions. Increased flows can lead to backups in the sanitary sewer system and result in higher maintenance and operation costs associated with pumping and treating the wastewater.

How does smoke testing work?

During smoke testing, field crews will access the sanitary sewer system through manholes located in the street and utility easements. A gas powered mechanical blower will be set on top of the manhole to force air and artificial smoke into the sanitary sewer system. Under pressure, the artificial smoke will fill the sewer main, service lines and private plumbing within buildings. Artificial smoke will exit the sewer system at roof vents on top of buildings and at locations where infiltration and inflow may be entering the sanitary sewer collection system. Smoke coming from the sewer system at any location other than roof vents indicates a location where surface water or ground water may be entering the sanitary sewer.

What are the benefits of smoke testing the sanitary sewer lines?

Smoke testing is an efficient and cost-effective way to locate and identify where infiltration and inflow may be entering the sanitary sewer system collection system. Eliminating sources of infiltration and inflow from the sanitary sewer collection system helps to reduce the potential for the backup of sewage into basements, reduces the cost to operate and maintain the sanitary sewer system and extends the life of the wastewater treatment system.

The smoke testing may also help identify plumbing leaks in buildings. Sewer gases can be toxic, causing health problems and in extreme cases, even death. Therefore, fixing any deficiencies in household and business plumbing is strongly recommended.

Is the artificial smoke harmful?

The “smoke” is not true smoke, but rather a white to gray mist containing a large percentage of atmospheric moisture that is highly visible at low concentrations. The artificial smoke should not harm your health or leave a fabric stain and will disappear rapidly without leaving an odor. However, since any vapor can be an irritant, direct contact with the artificial smoke may cause minor respiratory irritation in some people. Individuals with respiratory problems such as chronic asthma, emphysema or other respiratory conditions should avoid direct exposure to the artificial smoke. If the artificial smoke enters your home, it may make you cough but the smoke will not cause asphyxiation or create a fire hazard.

Where will the smoke appear?

If the plumbing system in each building is up to code and functioning properly and the sanitary sewer collection system has no defects, the only place we should see smoke is at the sewer vent on your roof and possibly at some manhole covers in the street. If the smoke is seen anywhere else, a potential source of infiltration and inflow has probably been discovered.

Will smoke get into my building?

The artificial smoke should not get into your building if your plumbing is installed and functioning properly and provided the sewer drain traps are filled with water.

Since plumbing fixtures in your home or business are connected to the sanitary sewer system, there is the potential for the artificial smoke to enter if the plumbing system is not functioning properly. Some circumstances where the artificial smoke could enter your home include:

- The sewer venting system in your building is inadequate, defective or improperly installed.
- The traps under sinks, tubs, basins, showers and other drains are dry, defective or improperly installed.
- The pipes, connections or seals in the wastewater drain system in and/or under your building are broken, damaged and defective, have plugs missing or are improperly installed.
- The sump pump is connected to the sanitary sewer system.

Please run water down all of your drains to ensure that the trap is not dry. Dry traps are most commonly found in basement fixtures and floor drains that are seldom used. It is important to maintain water in all of the traps at all times so that sewer gases are not allowed to enter your home or business.

What does it mean if smoke enters my building?

If smoke enters your building during the test, it may indicate there are deficiencies in the plumbing that may allow potentially dangerous sewer gas to enter.

What should I do if smoke gets into the building?

If there is heat and the smoke smells like it is coming from a fire, call 911. If it is apparent the smoke is a result of the City smoke testing project, open windows to allow ventilation and note the location of the smoke emission. The artificial smoke should clear within a few minutes. Exit the building and notify smoke testing personnel in the area.

If the artificial smoke is not harmful, why do you recommend evacuating the structure?

We recommend evacuating as a precautionary measure in case the smoke is due to a real fire rather than a test. In addition, the fan that is blowing artificial smoke is also blowing any sewer gases that may be in the sanitary sewer collection system into your building.

What happens if the smoke testing crew finds a faulty sewer or lack of water traps in a building?

If smoke is seen within a building, our crews will attempt to notify the homeowner that there may be potential defects in the plumbing system. However, property owners will be responsible for any repairs required on their private property plumbing system.

How long will the testing take?

While crews might be in your area for a few hours, each smoke test setup takes approximately 30 minutes to complete. Most buildings will only be within the testing area for one or two tests.

When will the smoke testing be performed?

The sanitary sewer smoke testing will only be performed on a weekday between the hours of 8:00 am and 6:00 pm. Any smoke observed outside of this time frame is NOT artificial smoke from the sewer testing work.

What should I do to prepare for smoke testing?

When you receive notice that smoke testing will take place, you should:

- Check to see that all drain traps under basins, washing facilities and floor drains contain water; simply flush toilets and run or pour water into all drains, including unused fixtures and floor drains.
- If there is an individual in your home or business who has respiratory problems and/or mobility limitations, or if you have any additional questions, contact: Morgan Hill, Community Engagement Lead, at 952.426.0699.

Do I have to be in the building during testing?

No. The smoke testing crew will not need to enter your building. You are also not required to allow the smoke testing crew to enter your building.

How will I know if smoke enters my building if I am not there during testing?

Unless you return shortly after the completion of the smoke testing, you probably will not know if smoke entered your building. The purpose of the smoke test is to identify sources of unauthorized water entering the public portion of the sanitary sewer system. While it may be beneficial to note deficient plumbing connections on private property, this is not the main intent of the smoke test. It is the building owner's responsibility to maintain private plumbing connections.

Why can't you tell me in advance exactly what date my home will be tested?

This testing cannot be conducted during rainy periods, excessively cold or during windy conditions, so the work can sometimes be delayed.

Can the artificial smoke activate smoke alarms?

Yes, but only if the artificial smoke enters your building. If you have any doubts about the origin of the smoke, assume there may be fire and respond accordingly.

What happens after the smoke testing is completed?

A summary of the findings will be prepared and presented to the City. The discoveries from the smoke testing will be utilized during the design and construction of the North Cedar Avenue Streetscape Project. The results may also be considered by the Council when considering future policy changes focused on reducing infiltration and inflow from entering the sanitary sewer system. Depending upon the findings, some immediate actions may be initiated to mitigate sources of infiltration and inflow from the sanitary sewer collection system.