

SPECIFICATION FOR TELEVISION INSPECTION, LATERAL SEWERS FROM MAIN SEWER  
(As provided by TRB Specialty Rehabilitation for the LIS Method)

1 Preparatory Procedures:

- (1.1) Light cleaning by the Owner/Client and television inspection of the main sewer is required. Cleaning may be accomplished by hydraulic cleaner and must be adequate for seating a lateral sewer inspection launcher.

If the main sewer is not cleaned adequately for a lateral sewer inspection launcher and/or accessing the lateral connections, the Contractor will move to a different line section and continue working. When the line is cleaned a second time, the Contractor will reinspect the main sewer and determine if the sewer is clean and if the laterals are accessible.

- (1.2) Main sewer television inspection is accomplished by using a radial view camera (RVC). During the inspection, the operator notes obstructions, offset joints, debris, locations of the lateral connections, and the general condition of each lateral. The inspection is videotaped, and data relating to the lateral inspection report is logged. During the inspection, the operator determines which laterals can be accessed and whether there is enough clearance for the lateral inspection unit. The Contractor's operator makes the final determination on lateral inspection launcher clearance.

2 Procedures:

- (2.1) A radial view camera (360-degree optical lens) is used for the television inspection. This camera provides the operator the ability to view into the laterals to determine the accessibility of the lateral by the lateral inspection system (LIS) camera. The radial view camera must be solid state color and have remote control of the 360-degree rotational lens. The camera is capable of viewing the complete circumference of the pipe. Cameras incorporating mirrors for viewing sides or cameras using exposed rotating heads are not acceptable. The camera lens is an auto-iris type with remote controlled manual override. The camera lighthouse includes a high-intensity side viewing lighting system to allow illumination of internal sections of lateral sewer connections.
- (2.2) A main sewer television camera is used to position the lateral camera launcher. The lateral sewer camera is used to inspect a maximum of 25 linear feet of the lateral. Actual footage inspected may vary depending on several factors such as, but not limited to, the condition of the lateral within the main sewer, the condition of the lateral pipe structure, the location of bends and other fittings within the lateral, roots within the lateral, and other limitations of the lateral camera launcher itself. The television inspection of the lateral must be from inside the main line sewer up into the lateral. Inspection from cleanouts, excavations, or other access points is not allowed.
- (2.3) Lateral sewers entering manholes are inspected by use of a mini push camera. The television inspection of laterals in manholes is accomplished from inside the manhole. Inspection from cleanouts, excavations or other access points is not allowed.

- (2.4) Inspection of laterals is recorded on a videotape in black and white. The lateral connection within the main sewer is viewed with the main sewer camera and recorded on the same videotape with the lateral inspection recording. A written report of the condition of each lateral is prepared at the time of the inspection. This report contains: identification and approximate location of any pipe defects; approximate location and estimated quantity of inflow/infiltration and root intrusion; and the type and condition of the lateral connection. When each videotape is completed, both the lateral television inspection sheet and the videotape are returned to the Owner/Client.