

Parsing out Miscellaneous Material Change and Point Repair of

Good collection system practices require regular inspections and ongoing maintenance. Recording the condition of assets requires a standard set of terms, procedures, and ratings. The Pipeline Assessment & Certification Program (PACP) helps fill this need.

The Defect Detective series, supplied by the National Association of Sewer Service Companies, provides an introduction to PACP and offers the opportunity to put your defect detective skills to the test.

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This installment focuses on the differences between a Miscellaneous Material Change (MMC) and a Point Repair (RP).

The MMC code is used where a section of pipe has a change in material. This can occur during original construction or from an installation of new pipe material that runs from the end of an old pipe to an access point. MMC is used for longer repair areas. No severity is associated with an MMC code, but the new material is still entered in the remarks column.

For shorter lengths, the RP code and modifiers are used. PACP includes four types of RP. These are replacement (RPR), lining (RPL), patch (RPP), and other (RPZ).

- RPR is used when a section of pipe has been replaced with a new one. The new pipe may be the same or different than the original material. This style of repair often is short but can be continuous, and typically does not extend to or from an access point.
- RPL is used when a small section of liner is put on the inside of the pipe to cover a defect. This typically is called a partial or short liner. The type of liner (lining material codes are found in Field 35 Lining Method of the PACP v. 7 manual) should be noted in the remark field by its designated code.
- RPP typically is at one point in the pipe and a different material can be seen on the outside of the pipe. Part of the original pipe remains in place while the defect is "patched." Additionally, an RPP may be a mechanical joint seal on the inside of the pipe. It is two ratcheting metal bands with rubber gasket that can seal the joint.

■ RPZ is used when a visible repair not covered by the other RP codes. A remark describing the repair is required in the remarks field.

If a defect is in the repaired area, then, the repair must be marked defective and the defect would also need to be entered. No condition grade is given to an RP that has no defects for sewer, combined, or stormwater pipes; however a condition grade of 3 is applied to dam or levee point repairs. A defective point repair, in all cases, receives a condition grade of 4. Note that a condition grade of 1 indicates a minor defect grade while a 5 indicates a most significant grade.

In case there is confusion between MMC and RPR, the difference is how far the repair extends and where it ends. If it covers a large portion of the pipe length and/or is connected to an Access Point, such as a manhole, the correct code would be MMC. If it is short and connects to the original pipe material on both ends then the correct code is RPR.

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Test your MMC and PRP skills

How would you code picture A?



In picture A, if one end of the polyvinyl chloride section was connected to a manhole, would you code it MMC or RPR?

A

How would you code picture B?



How would picture B be coded if dripping water was visible too?

B

Decoding the June Defect Detective

Referring to photograph A, What's the name and code for the access point pictured?

This is an access lateral trap and uses the code ALT.



Which access point is recorded when starting an inspection of a side connection in a lateral? The access point would be recorded as an access wye (AW) because of the side connection.

What's the name and code for the access point pictured?

This is an access double wye and uses the code AWD.



If there is a clean out inside a house, what access point code is used?

The code would be ACOH. That is ACO stands for access clean out and the H modifier refers to house.