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Standard Guide for Selection of Techniques for Electrical Detection Leak Location of Leaks in Geomembranes¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6747; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This ~~standard~~ guide is intended to assist individuals or groups in assessing different options available for locating leaks in installed geomembranes using electrical methods. For clarity, this ~~document~~ guide uses the term leak“leak” to mean holes, punctures, tears, knife cuts, seam defects, cracks, and similar breaches ~~throughin~~ an installed ~~geomembrane-geomembrane~~ geomembrane (as defined in [3.2.3](#)).

1.2 This guide does not cover systems that are restricted to seam testing only, nor does it cover systems that may detect leaks non-electrically. It does not cover systems that only detect the presence, but not the location of leaks.

1.3 (**Warning**—~~The electrical methods used for geomembrane leak location could use high voltages, resulting in the potential for electrical shock or electrocution. This hazard might be increased because operations might be conducted in or near water. In particular, a high voltage could exist between the water or earth material and earth ground, or any grounded conductor. These procedures are potentially very dangerous, and can result in personal injury or death. The electrical methods used for geomembrane leak location should be attempted only by qualified and experienced personnel. Appropriate safety measures must be taken to protect the leak location operators as well as other people at the site.~~The electrical methods used for geomembrane leak location could use high voltages, resulting in the potential for electrical shock or electrocution. This hazard might be increased because operations might be conducted in or near water. In particular, a high voltage could exist between the water or earth material and earth ground, or any grounded conductor. These procedures are potentially very dangerous, and can result in personal injury or death. The electrical methods used for geomembrane leak location should be attempted only by qualified and experienced personnel. Appropriate safety measures must be taken to protect the leak location operators as well as other people at the site.)

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory requirements prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[D4439 Terminology for Geosynthetics](#)

[D7002 Practice for Electrical Leak Location on Exposed Geomembranes Using the Water Puddle Method](#)

[D7007 Practices for Electrical Methods for Locating Leaks in Geomembranes Covered with Water or EarthEarthen Materials](#)

[D7240 Practice for Leak Location using Geomembranes with an Insulating Layer in Intimate Contact with a Conductive Layer via Electrical Capacitance Technique \(Conductive Geomembrane Spark Test\)](#)

[D7703 Practice for Electrical Leak Location on Exposed Geomembranes Using the Water Lance Method](#)

[D7953 Practice for Electrical Leak Location on Exposed Geomembranes Using the Arc Testing Method](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 ~~For general definitions used in this document, refer to [D4439](#).~~ For general definitions used in this guide, refer to [Terminology D4439](#).

¹ This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D35](#) on Geosynthetics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D35.10](#) on Geomembranes. Current edition approved ~~Feb. 15, 2012~~Jan. 1, 2015. Published ~~February 2012~~January 2015. Originally approved in 2002. Last previous edition approved in ~~2002~~2012 as [D6747-04-12](#). DOI: [10.1520/D6747-12.10.1520/D6747-15](#).

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](#), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](#). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 conductive-backed geomembrane, n—a specialty geomembrane manufactured using the coextrusion process with an insulating layer in intimate contact with a conductive layer.

3.2.2 electrical leak location, n—a method which uses electrical current or electrical potential to detect and locate leaks; locate leaks in a geomembrane.

3.2.3 leak, n—for the purposes of this document, guide, a leak is any unintended opening, perforation, breach, slit, tear, puncture, crack, or seam breach. Significant amounts of liquids or solids may or may not flow through a leak. Scratches, gouges, dents, or other aberrations that do not completely penetrate the geomembrane are not considered to be leaks. Leaks—Types of leaks detected during surveys have been grouped into five categories: include, but are not limited to: burns, circular holes, linear cuts, seam defects, tears, punctures, and material defects.

3.2.2.1 holes—round shaped voids with downward or upward protruding rims.

3.2.2.2 tears—linear or areal voids with irregular edge borders.

3.2.2.3 linear cuts—linear voids with neat close edges.

3.2.2.4 seam defects—area of partial or total separation between sheets.

3.2.2.5 burned through zones—voids created by melting polymer during welding.

3.2.4 leak detection sensitivity, n—the smallest leak that the leak location equipment and survey methodology are capable of detecting under a given set of conditions. The leak detection sensitivity specification is usually stated as a diameter of the smallest leak that can be likely detected.

3.2.5 poor contact condition, n—for the purposes of this guide, a poor contact condition means that a leak is not in intimate contact with the sufficiently conductive layer above or underneath the geomembrane to be tested. This occurs on a wrinkle or wave, under the overlap flap of a fusion weld, in an area of liner bridging and in an area where there is a subgrade depression or rut.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Geomembranes are used as barriers to prevent liquids from leaking from landfills, ponds, and other containments. For this purpose, it is desirable that the geomembrane have as little leakage as practical.

4.2 The liquids may contain contaminants that, if released, can cause damage to the environment. Leaking liquids can erode the subgrade, causing further damage. Leakage can result in product loss or otherwise prevent the installation from performing its intended containment purpose.

4.3 Geomembranes are often assembled in the field, either by unrolling and welding panels of the geomembrane material together in the field, unfolding flexible geomembranes in the field, or a combination of both.

4.4 Leaks are typically related to the Geomembrane leaks can be caused by poor quality of the sub-grade material, subgrade, poor quality of the cover material, care in the cover material installation and quality of geomembrane installation, material placed on the geomembrane, accidents, poor workmanship, manufacturing defects and carelessness.

4.5 Experience demonstrates that geomembranes can have leaks caused during their installation and placement of material(s) on the geomembrane.

4.6 The damage to a geomembrane can be detected using electrical leak location systems. Such systems Electrical leak location methods are an effective and proven quality assurance measure to locate leaks. Such methods have been used successfully to locate leaks in electrically-insulating geomembranes such as polyethylene, polypropylene, polyvinyl chloride, chlorosulfonated polyethylene and bituminous geomembranes installed in basins, ponds, tanks, ore and waste pads, and landfill cells.

4.7 The principle behind these techniques is to place a voltage across a synthetic an electrically insulating geomembrane and then locate areas where electrical current flows through discontinuities leaks in the geomembrane (as shown schematically in Fig. 1). Other electrical leak paths such as prevent pipe penetrations, flange bolts, steel drains, and batten strips on concrete and other extraneous electrical paths should be electrically isolated or insulated to prevent masking of leak signals caused by electrical current flowing short-circuiting through those preferential electrical paths. The only electrical paths should be through leaks in the geomembrane. This electric detection method of These electrical detection methods for locating leaks in geomembranes can be performed on exposed geomembranes, on geomembranes covered with water, or on geomembranes covered with an earthen material layer, or both layer.

5. Developed Methods

5.1 Electrical leak detection methods were developed in the early 1980's and commercial surveys have been available since 1985.

5.2 The principal conditions for the successful application of the methods are as follows:

5.2.1 There must be sufficiently conductive material above the geomembrane or the geomembrane should be clean and dry (extent depends on method),

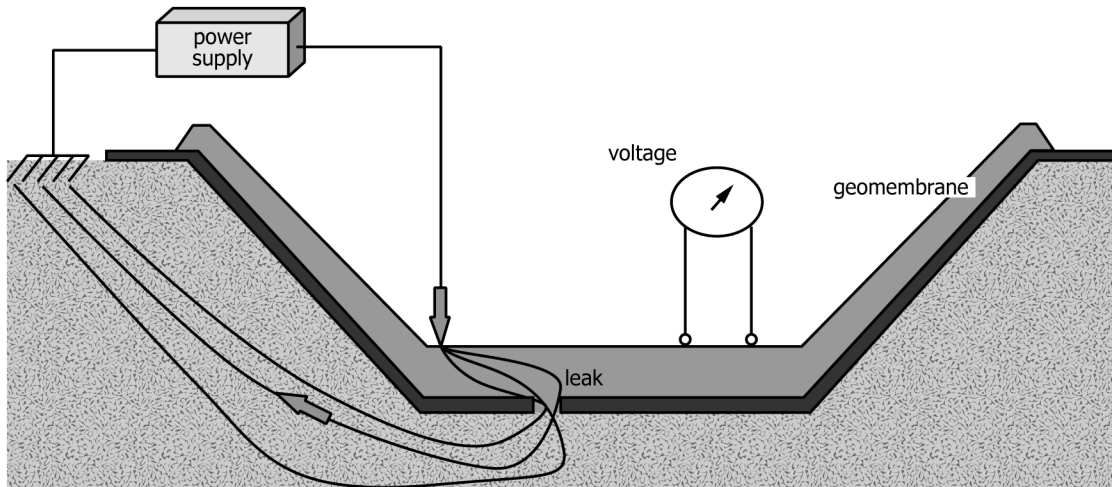


FIG. 1 Schematic of the Electrical Leak Location Method (Earthen material-Covered Material-Covered Geomembrane System is Shown)

5.2.2 There must be sufficiently conductive material underneath the geomembrane,

5.2.3 There must be good contact of the material above and below the geomembrane through the leak, and

5.2.4 The sufficiently conductive material above and below the geomembrane are to be in contact only through the leak locations.

5.3 The methods can be organized into two categories depending on whether the geomembrane is bare or covered with a sufficiently conductive material. A short description of each of the methods that can be applied to these geomembrane conditions is presented in Sections 6 and 7.

5.4 Choosing which method is appropriate for a particular application will depend foremost on whether the geomembrane is bare or covered with water or earth. If the geomembrane is bare, multiple methods are effective. Each method has different features and limitations and typical leak detection sensitivities, as described in Section 6. If the geomembrane is covered, the method selection will depend on whether the material is covered with water or earth, and whether the method is to be performed as part of construction or as part of a permanent leak monitoring system, as described in Section 7.

5.5 For geomembranes that are to be covered with earthen materials, for enhanced leak detection, a bare geomembrane leak survey method should be performed before cover material is placed. The survey on the bare geomembrane will detect the smaller leaks caused during the geomembrane installation. Then after the earth material is placed, the dipole method (Practices D7007) can be used to locate any damage incurred during material placement. If only the dipole method is used, the smallest leaks caused during liner installation will likely not be detected due to the variable and generally lower sensitivity of the dipole method.

5.6 Conductive-backed geomembrane is manufactured using a coextrusion process with an insulating layer in intimate contact with a sufficiently conductive layer and can be used to overcome the subgrade conductivity and hole contact limitations of the water puddle, water lance, arc testing, and soil-covered dipole leak location methods. If it is used, the geomembrane should be installed with the manufacturer's recommended specific installation procedures and equipment to enable electrical leak location methods. If the manufacturer's specific recommendations are not followed, in most cases false positive signals will be measured along the seams. In some cases, some of the methods may not work at all. For example, the false positive signals along the seams can draw too much current away from the survey area for the dipole method to be effective, and if the water puddle method is used, false signals from the seams can mask the signal of a hole near the seam.

6. Exposed Geomembrane Methods

6.1 Comparison of Methodologies:

6.1.1 Currently available methods include the water puddle method (Practice D7002), the water lance method (Practice D7703), the spark testing method (Practice D7240), and the arc testing method (Practice D7953).

6.1.2 All of the methods listed in 6.1.1 are effective at locating leaks in exposed geomembranes. Each method has specific site and labor requirements, survey speeds, advantages, limitations, and cost factors. A professional specializing in the electrical leak location methods can provide advice on the advantages and disadvantages of each method for a specific project. Alternatives to a project's specified method should be accepted when warranted by site conditions, logistics, schedule, or economic reasons.

6.2 A summary of the comparisons of the exposed geomembrane electrical leak location methods is presented in Table 1.

6.3 *The Water Puddle Method*—This technique is appropriate to survey a dry uncovered geomembrane placed directly on a sufficiently conductive layer below the electrically insulating geomembrane. Practice D7002 is a standard practice describing the water puddle method. The lower sufficiently conductive material is usually the subgrade soil and the upper sufficiently conductive

TABLE 1 Summary of Comparisons of Exposed Geomembrane Leak Location Methods (typical)

<u>Geomembrane Type</u>	<u>Water Puddle</u>	Any non-conducting or conductive-backed geomembrane ^A
	<u>Water Lance</u>	Any non-conducting or conductive-backed geomembrane ^A
	<u>Spark Tester</u>	Conductive-backed geomembrane
	<u>Arc Tester</u>	Any non-conducting or conductive-backed geomembrane ^A
<u>Subgrade Conductivity</u>	<u>Water Puddle</u>	Must be sufficiently conductive
	<u>Water Lance</u>	Must be sufficiently conductive
	<u>Spark Tester</u>	Not relevant; Spark testing used exclusively on conductive-backed geomembrane
	<u>Arc Tester</u>	Must be sufficiently conductive
<u>Water Source Requirement</u>	<u>Water Puddle</u>	Required – low volume
	<u>Water Lance</u>	Required – high volume
	<u>Spark Tester</u>	Not required
	<u>Arc Tester</u>	Not required
<u>Additional Labor Requirement for Movement of Water Supply Hoses</u>	<u>Water Puddle</u>	May be required
	<u>Water Lance</u>	May be required
	<u>Spark Tester</u>	Not required
	<u>Arc Tester</u>	Not required
<u>Power Supply</u>	<u>Water Puddle</u>	12 to 36 volts DC or AC
	<u>Water Lance</u>	12 to 36 volts DC or AC
	<u>Spark Tester</u>	6000 to 35 000 volts DC, AC, or pulsed
	<u>Arc Tester</u>	6000 to 35 000 volts DC, AC, or pulsed
<u>Effectiveness on Side Slopes and Vertical Walls</u>	<u>Water Puddle</u>	Effective: slightly less effective on vertical walls
	<u>Water Lance</u>	Can be effective: less effective on vertical walls
	<u>Spark Tester</u>	Effective: not dependent on contact between geomembrane and subgrade
	<u>Arc Tester</u>	Can be effective: project specific
<u>Setup and Calibration Time</u>	<u>Water Puddle</u>	1 hour
	<u>Water Lance</u>	1 hour
	<u>Spark Tester</u>	30 min
	<u>Arc Tester</u>	30 min
<u>Measurement Time</u>	<u>Water Puddle</u>	A second or two
	<u>Water Lance</u>	A second or two
	<u>Spark Tester</u>	Instantaneous
	<u>Arc Tester</u>	Instantaneous
<u>Operator Training Time Requirement</u>	<u>Water Puddle</u>	1 day
	<u>Water Lance</u>	1 day
	<u>Spark Tester</u>	1 hour
	<u>Arc Tester</u>	1 hour
<u>Typical Survey Speed (varies depending on equipment used)</u>	<u>Water Puddle</u>	1000 m ² per hour per operator
	<u>Water Lance</u>	900 m ² per hour per operator
	<u>Spark Tester</u>	500 m ² per hour per operator
	<u>Arc Tester</u>	900 m ² per hour per operator
<u>Tolerance to Wet and Dirty Geomembrane</u>	<u>Water Puddle</u>	Tolerant to slightly wet and dirty sites
	<u>Water Lance</u>	Tolerant to slightly wet and dirty sites
	<u>Spark Tester</u>	Tolerant to slightly dirty but dry sites
	<u>Arc Tester</u>	Tolerant to slightly dirty but dry sites
<u>Effectiveness in Locating Leaks in Poor Contact Conditions^B</u>	<u>Water Puddle</u>	Somewhat effective: depends on if water can get through leak and make contact with subgrade ^B
	<u>Water Lance</u>	Somewhat effective: depends on if water can get through leak and make contact with subgrade ^B
	<u>Spark Tester</u>	Effective
	<u>Arc Tester</u>	Somewhat effective: depends on arc length ^B
<u>Leak Detection Sensitivity</u>	<u>Water Puddle</u>	Smaller than 1 mm diameter
	<u>Water Lance</u>	Smaller than 1 mm diameter
	<u>Spark Tester</u>	Smaller than 1 mm diameter
	<u>Arc Tester</u>	Smaller than 1 mm diameter

^A If used, conductive-backed geomembrane must be installed per the manufacturer's recommendations in order to allow it to be tested using all of the available electrical leak location methods. In particular, there must be some means to break the conductive path through the fusion welds along the entire lengths of the welds, the undersides of adjacent panels (and patches) should be electrically connected together, and a means of preventing unwanted grounding at the anchor trenches or other unwanted earth grounds should be provided.

^B If conductive-backed geomembrane is being tested and it has been installed using specific installation guidelines with the intent of enabling electrical leak location surveys, then all methods become effective at locating leaks in poor contact conditions.

layer is the water in an applied puddle. One electrode of a low voltage power supply is placed in contact with the lower sufficiently conductive material and another electrode is placed in a water puddle maintained by a squeegee or roller bar (as shown schematically in Fig. 2). Water is usually supplied from a tank or other pressurized water source. For this technique to be effective in locating leaks, the water in the puddle or stream must come into contact through the leak with the electrical conducting material below the geomembrane. This completes an electrical circuit and electrical current will flow. Detector electronics are used to monitor the electrical current. The detector electronics convert a change in the current into a change in an audio tone. This method can typically locate leaks as small as 1 mm in diameter and smaller.

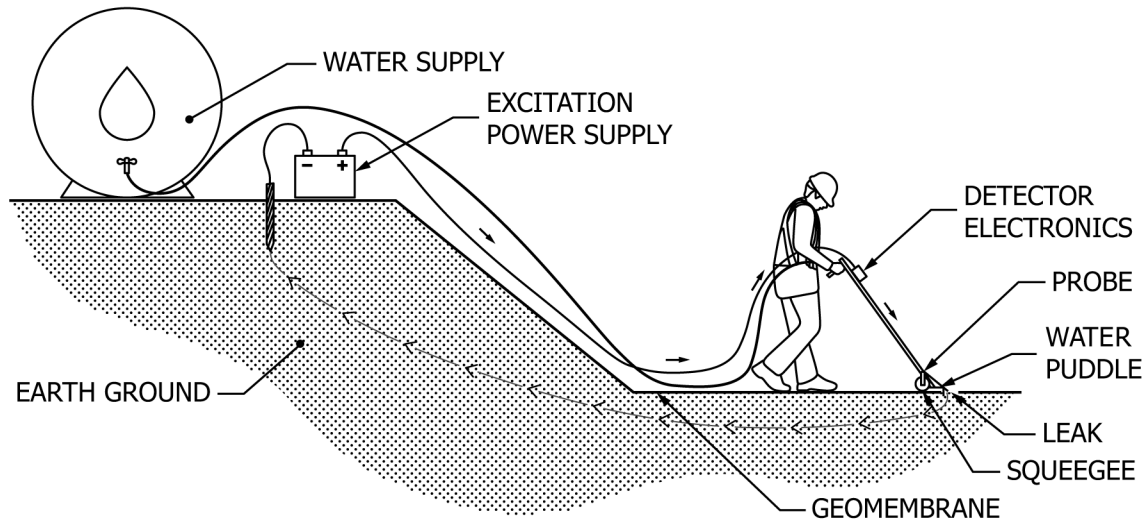


FIG. 2 Schematic of Water Puddle Systems Method

6.3.1 Features—The main advantage of this method is the detection of leaks in geomembrane seams and sheets while the geomembrane installation work progresses during construction. The method does not require covering the geomembrane with water other than the small puddle of water. Procedures can be used to differentiate smaller leaks from larger leaks in their vicinity. The electrical survey rate of approximately 1000 m²/h per operator does not affect the installation work schedule and permits a rapid construction quality control of the geomembrane installers' finished work. The approximate setup time varies from 1 to 3 h. The method requires a minimal amount of training to be proficient.

6.3.2 Limitations—Unless a geomembrane manufactured with a conductive layer in intimate contact with the insulating geomembrane is being tested, leaks may not be detected in poor contact situations such as at the peak of a wrinkle and in any area where the subgrade is not in intimate contact with the geomembrane, unless measures are taken to make the contact. This technique cannot be used during rainy weather or when the membrane is installed on an electrically non-conductive material, typically a desiccated subgrade, and in the near vicinity of conductive structures that cannot be fully insulated or isolated. The detection of leaks in seams of repair patches is difficult and time consuming since it requires a potential lengthy water infiltration time. A constant water source is required for the application of the water puddle. The water applied to the geomembrane must not be allowed to flow off to the surrounding soil. The geomembrane must be reasonably clean and mostly dry at the commencement of the survey. Conductive objects such as concrete sumps, batten strips, or metal pipes connected to the conductive layer under the geomembrane must be electrically isolated from the water applied to the survey area and cannot be leak tested.

6.4 The Water Lance Method—This technique is appropriate to survey a dry uncovered geomembrane placed directly on a sufficiently conductive layer below the electrically insulating geomembrane. Practice D7703 is a standard practice describing the water lance method. The lower sufficiently conductive material is usually the subgrade soil and the upper sufficiently conductive layer is the water in a stream of water. There are two ways to implement the water lance method set up, as detailed in Practice D7703. Fig. 3 shows one way to connect the power supply and sensor. The meter measures the voltage drop in a continuous stream of water. Another implementation is the same electrical set up as that used for the water puddle method previously shown in Fig. 2 except a continuous stream of water is used instead of a squeegee. Water is usually supplied from a tank, the sump or low spot

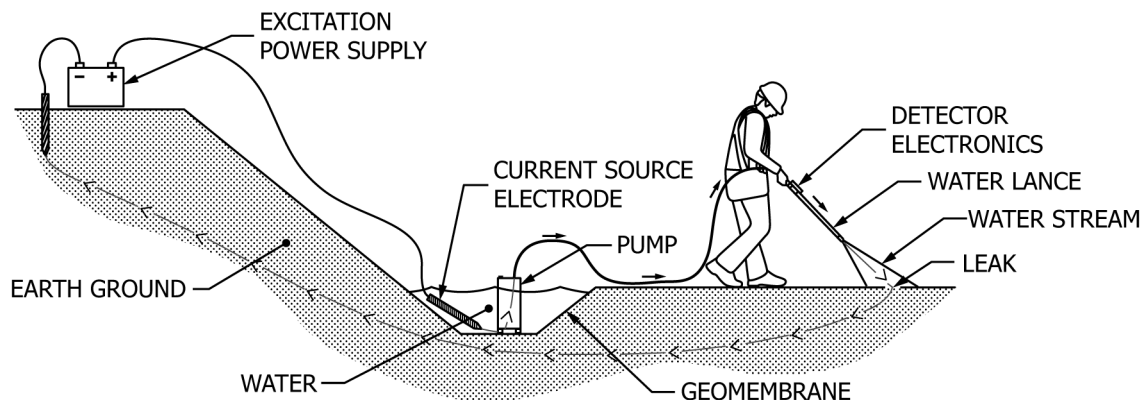


FIG. 3 Schematic of Water Lance System Method

of a survey area, or other pressurized water source. For this technique to be effective in locating leaks, the water in the stream must come into contact through the leak with the electrical conducting material below the geomembrane. This completes an electrical circuit and electrical current will flow. Detector electronics are used to monitor either the electrical current or the voltage between two points along the column of the water lance. The detector electronics converts a change in the current or voltage into a change in an audio tone. This method can typically locate leaks as small as 1 mm in diameter and smaller.

6.4.1 Features—The main advantage of this method is the detection of leaks in geomembrane seams and sheets while the geomembrane installation work progresses during construction. The method does not require covering the geomembrane with water other than the water stream. Procedures can be used to differentiate smaller leaks from larger leaks in their vicinity. The electrical survey rate of approximately 900 m²/h per operator does not affect the installation work schedule and permits a rapid construction quality control of the geomembrane installers' finished work. The approximate setup time varies from 1 to 3 h. When the water lance is set up to measure voltage potential along the water column in the water lance, it can be less susceptible to current short-circuiting, but the overall survey sensitivity would be less than when the lance is set up to measure current. The method requires a minimal amount of training to be proficient.

6.4.2 Limitations—Unless a geomembrane manufactured with a conductive layer in intimate contact with the insulating geomembrane is being tested, leaks may not be detected in poor contact situations such as at the peak of a wrinkle and in any area where the subgrade is not in intimate contact with the geomembrane, unless measures are taken to make the contact. This technique cannot be used during rainy weather or when the membrane is installed on an electrically non-conductive material, typically a desiccated subgrade, and in the near vicinity of conductive structures that cannot be fully insulated or isolated. The detection of leaks in seams of repair patches is difficult and time consuming since it requires a potential lengthy water infiltration time. A constant water source is required for the application of the water stream. The water stream must be continuous to detect a leak. The water applied to the geomembrane must not be allowed to flow off to the surrounding soil. The geomembrane must be reasonably clean and mostly dry at the commencement of the survey. Conductive objects such as concrete sumps, batten strips or metal pipes connected to the conductive layer under the geomembrane must be electrically isolated from the water applied to the survey area and cannot be leak tested.

6.5 The Arc Testing Method—This technique is appropriate to survey a clean (or slightly dirty), dry uncovered geomembrane placed directly on a sufficiently conductive layer below the electrically insulating geomembrane. Practice D7953 is a standard practice describing the arc testing method. The lower sufficiently conductive material is usually the subgrade soil. One electrode is placed in contact with the lower sufficiently conductive material or subgrade. Another electrode is introduced above the geomembrane as an electrically conductive probe with a very high voltage power supply (as shown schematically in Fig. 4). The test probe is swept over the upper surface to inspect for the presence of leaks. Where a leak occurs, a closed circuit is created and an electrical arc is produced. In addition to a visual arc, the equipment has an audible and visual alarm. Different types of test probes can be utilized with the equipment depending on the area to be tested. For example, small probes are used in confined areas and large probes can be used on large, open areas. This method can typically locate leaks as small as 1 mm in diameter and smaller.

6.5.1 Features—The main advantage of this technique is that the technique is not dependant on the use of water. All slopes and vertical walls can be tested. The method can detect pinhole leaks. The electrical survey rate of approximately 900 m²/h per operator does not affect the installation work schedule and permits a rapid construction quality control of the geomembrane installers' finished work. Repairs can be performed immediately upon location of a leak. The setup time required is approximately 30 min. The method requires very little training to be proficient.

6.5.2 Limitations—The maximum arc length for leak detection depends on the site conditions and equipment voltage. Unless a geomembrane manufactured with a conductive layer in intimate contact with the insulating geomembrane is being tested, leaks will not be detected in poor contact situations such as at the peak of a wrinkle, under a seam overlap flap, and in any area where the subgrade is not within the maximum arc length of the geomembrane, unless effort is made to improve the contact. This

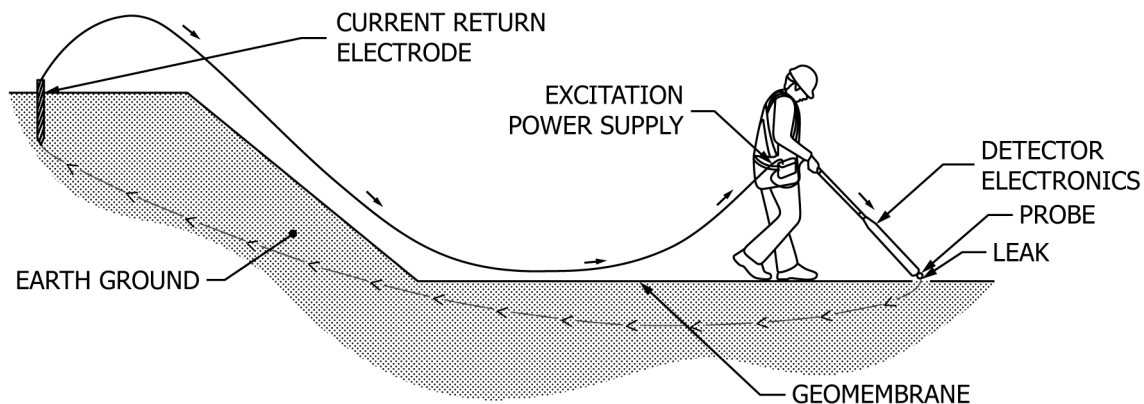


FIG. 4 Schematic of the Water-Covered Geomembrane System Arc Testing Method