

On a quiet Saturday in Orange County, I watched a homeowner with a rented mini-excavator turn a simple backyard project into a neighborhood emergency. He was trenching for a new irrigation line, skipped the 811 call because "it's just my yard," and clipped a shallow gas service. Within minutes, the street filled with the smell of gas, the fire department taped everything off, and the neighborhood lost service for hours. He thought the worst part would be the embarrassment. Then the repair bill arrived.

That story is not unusual, and the outcome could have been far worse. Gas explosions, electrocutions, sewage spills, fiber outages that knock out service to hundreds of customers - all of those start with someone digging without knowing what is below.

If you live or work in Orange County, the law around digging is clear, and the practical reality is even clearer: you call 811 before you disturb the ground, or you take on a serious legal and financial risk.

This guide walks through what actually happens if you dig without calling 811 in California, who is liable when something goes wrong in Orange County, and how professional utility locating fits into the picture.

The short answer: yes, you must call 811 in California

California's excavation law lives in Government Code section 4216 and the related sections. It does not just apply to contractors. It applies to anyone who moves earth with power tools or equipment, including:

- Trenching for utilities or drainage
- Digging post holes with a power auger
- Grading, boring, drilling, tunneling, and most forms of excavation

Hand digging can be exempt in some very shallow, low-risk scenarios, but the moment power equipment is involved, you are squarely under the law.

Calling 811 is not a courtesy. It is a legal requirement. Failing to notify 811 before you excavate means:

You are presumed to be at fault if you damage a buried utility, unless you can prove otherwise.

You may face civil penalties from the state, especially if you damage a gas or hazardous liquid line. You will almost certainly be billed for the full cost of repairs, plus related damages.

In Orange County, the 811 center is USA North 811. One call or online ticket notifies the member utilities that you plan to dig so they can mark their facilities.

What is utility locating, and why does it matter so much?

Utility locating is the process of finding and marking buried pipes, cables, and structures before excavation. It is how we turn a guess into a map on the ground.

From the outside, it might look like someone walking around with a strange metal wand and a can of paint. In reality, a skilled utility locator is interpreting signals, soil, construction history, and incomplete records to answer a simple question with high stakes: what is under this spot, and how accurate is that information?

In practice, utility locating does several things at once:

It protects people from electrocution, gas explosions, and cave-ins.

It protects property by preventing damage to expensive infrastructure. It keeps projects on schedule by reducing surprise conflicts. It gives owners a better understanding of how their sites actually work below grade.

On a complex Orange County commercial site, I have seen 15 or more separate utility systems buried in the same corridor: electrical, telecom, fiber, gas, reclaimed water, domestic water, fire water, storm, sewer, irrigation, and private conduits. Without reliable locating, [Orange County Utility Potholing](#) that corridor is a minefield.

Public vs private utility locating: who finds what?

A lot of the confusion around 811 comes from one critical distinction: the difference between public and private utility locating.

When you call 811 in California, the utility owners that are members of the system are required to mark their facilities in the public right of way and up to their point of responsibility. For a typical residential property in Orange County, that point is usually:

Gas and electric: up to the meter.

Water: up to the water meter or service connection. Telecom and cable: up to the demarcation point (often the box on the side of the house or a pedestal).

Everything after that - anything on the customer's side of the meter or demarc - is considered a private utility.

A graphic advertisement for Bess Utility Solutions. It features a QR code in the top left corner. To the right of the QR code is the company name "Bess Utility Solutions" in a large, bold, orange font, followed by the address "2463 Tripaldi Way, Hayward, CA 94545", the phone number "(408) 988-0101", and the website URL "https://www.bessutilitysolutions.com/underground-locating-detection/". Below this text is the company logo, which consists of the word "BESS" in a large, bold, red font, with "UTILITY SOLUTIONS" in a smaller, black font underneath. To the right of the logo is the text "ORANGE COUNTY UTILITY LOCATING" in a large, bold, black font. At the bottom center of the graphic is a photograph of a construction site. In the foreground, there is an orange traffic cone and a coiled orange hose. In the background, there is a yellow excavator and a residential street with houses. The entire graphic is framed by a black border with decorative red and grey geometric shapes in the corners.

Private lines can include:

Irrigation mainlines.

Gas lines from the meter to a pool heater, outdoor kitchen, or secondary structure. Electric lines to a detached garage, gate motor, or landscape lighting. Water and sewer lines serving outbuildings or separate units. Private fire lines or reclaimed water lines in commercial complexes. Private fiber or data conduits between buildings on a campus.

811 does not typically locate these private lines. Some people are surprised by this and assume that a "clear" 811 ticket means there is nothing underground. That is how private lines get hit.

This is where a private utility locating company comes in.

What does a utility locator actually do?

A professional utility locator identifies and marks both public and private underground utilities using a combination of tools, records, and experience.

On a typical Orange County residential job, the workflow might look like this:

First, review site information: any as-built drawings, site plans, or even rough sketches from the property owner. This helps anticipate what should be present: incoming utilities, possible backyard additions, pools, or older abandoned services.

Second, visually inspect the site for clues. Utility meters, risers, cleanouts, valves, boxes, and surface features often reveal hidden routes. In some older neighborhoods, I still find original steel gas risers tucked behind shrubs that have not been touched since the 1960s.

Third, use electromagnetic (EM) locating tools to trace known conductive lines. For example, clip a transmitter onto a gas meter line or connect to a tracer wire on a water service, then follow the signal path across the property and mark it.

Fourth, deploy ground penetrating radar (GPR) and other methods to find non-conductive utilities such as plastic water or sewer lines that do not have tracer wires. GPR sends radio waves into the ground and listens for reflections from changes in material or voids.

Finally, interpret all of the information together. Experienced locators use construction logic: where would a contractor have realistically run this line, given grades, structures, and code requirements at the time of installation? This judgment is often what separates a casual locator from a dependable one.

The key outcome is an accurate, color-coded map on the ground, with enough confidence that an excavator can dig with greatly reduced risk.

How utility locating works: tools and depth limits

People often assume utility locating is magic. It is not. There are practical limits, especially in Orange County's varied soils.

Common tools include:

Electromagnetic locators. These detect metallic lines or tracer wires by inducing and following an electrical signal. They are very effective for copper, steel, and tracer-equipped plastic pipes. Depth accuracy is often in the range of a few inches to a foot, depending on conditions.

Ground penetrating radar (GPR). This is used to find non-metallic objects such as PVC, concrete structures, abandoned tanks, and voids. In typical Southern California soils, practical depth for utility locating work is usually

up to 6 to 8 feet, sometimes a bit more in dry, sandy conditions.

Ferromagnetic locators. These are used to find iron and steel objects like valve boxes, manhole lids, or old steel pipes that may not be directly connected to a signal source.

Sondes and traceable rods. For sewer and drain lines, a small transmitter can be pushed through the pipe and traced from the surface, or a traceable rod can be fed into conduits.

CCTV and visual inspection. For tricky sewer routing, cameras are sometimes run through the line to confirm direction and depth at key points.

How deep can utility locators detect? In practice, most working utilities in Orange County are within the top 6 feet. EM locators can often read deeper than that if conditions are right, but accuracy decreases with depth. GPR can penetrate deeper in theory, but wet clays and certain soils attenuate the signal quickly.

A good locator will be honest about certainty levels. If I am confident within 6 inches, I will say so. If I am dealing with a faint, intermittent signal from a questionable tracer wire at 9 feet, I will mark it with a clear note that the depth and alignment are approximate and recommend careful potholing.

Can utility locators find plastic pipes, sewer lines, and septic tanks?

Yes, often, but success depends on how those systems were built.

Plastic water lines. If they have a tracer wire, EM tools can find them quite reliably. Without tracer wire, GPR and construction logic are the main tools. Accuracy is usually good for shallow depths.

Buried water lines in older Orange County properties may be a mix of copper, galvanized steel, and plastic patch sections. I have traced copper to a point where it transitions to plastic, then used GPR and a pressure test to confirm the rest of the route.

Buried gas lines. Most gas services from the street to the meter have tracer wire or are metallic. Private gas lines from the meter to equipment vary. Many newer ones include tracer wire; older ones may be unmarked plastic or steel. Locating private gas lines often involves signal induction at the meter and GPR where the signal is weak.

Sewer lines. Large public sewers are usually charted and accessible from manholes. Private laterals and long runs within a site often require a CCTV camera with a sonde or a traceable rod. GPR can help find septic tanks and larger concrete structures.

Septic tanks. In older or rural parts of Orange County, septic systems still exist. They are often located with a combination of records research, GPR, probe rods, and camera work through cleanouts. Tanks usually appear as strong, rectangular reflections on GPR scans.

Fiber optic cables. Fiber itself is non-metallic, but almost all fiber routes include metallic tracer tape or locate wire. Those are [Orange County Utility Locating](#) typically located with EM equipment and then marked with high accuracy.

It is important to understand that no method is perfect. Root-bound soil, reinforced concrete slabs, nearby utilities, and poor tracer wires can all interfere with signals. The best locators blend methods and never base a decision on one faint reading.

How accurate is utility locating?

Legally, 811 markings in California come with a "tolerance zone" around the marks, typically 24 inches each side of the indicated line in the horizontal direction, although you should verify the exact rule when you pull your ticket because regulations can evolve.

Practically speaking, a skilled locator in Orange County with good access and reasonable soil can often mark within a few inches. The weak points I see over and over are:

Abandoned or undocumented lines. Old irrigation, out-of-service electrical, or unused gas services may still be present but not on any map.

Non-metallic lines without tracer wire. Especially older private services.

Complex joint trenches. Multiple utilities buried close together can confuse signals and make it harder to separate individual lines.

Depth estimation. Horizontal location tends to be more accurate than depth. Many EM locators provide depth estimates, but they assume ideal conditions. Depth readings should be treated as guidance, not a guarantee.

Because of these realities, even with accurate locating, you should plan to pothole (carefully expose) critical utilities before heavy excavation, especially when clearances are tight.

What do the colored markings on the ground mean?

Those spray-paint lines and little flags around Orange County are part of a national color standard that tells you what type of utility is buried below.

Here is the typical color code you will see in California:

Color	Meaning
Red	Electric power lines and lighting
Yellow	Gas, oil, steam, petroleum, or gas-like materials
Orange	Communication, alarm, signal, cable TV, fiber
Blue	Drinking water
Green	Sewer and drain lines
Purple	Reclaimed water, irrigation, slurry
White	Proposed excavation area or route
Pink	Temporary survey markings

So if you are wondering what red paint on the ground means, it is almost always electrical. Orange flags or paint usually mark communication or fiber optic cables.

White paint is particularly important. In California, excavators are expected to pre-mark their dig area with white paint or flags before the utilities arrive. This gives locators a clear idea of where you plan to work, so they can focus and mark more precisely.

Is calling 811 free in California, and who pays for utility locating?

Yes, 811 utility locating is free for the excavator in California. The cost of public utility locating is borne by the participating utility owners, who fund the system as part of doing business and maintaining safety.

The free 811 service, however, generally covers only public utilities up to the point of utility ownership. As explained earlier, that usually stops at the meter or demarcation point.

When you need private utility locating on your property or within a private development, that is a separate service. The person or entity planning the excavation pays for it.

This leads to some common questions:

Is utility locating free in California? Public utility locating through 811 is free. Private utility locating is not.

Who pays for utility locating? For public lines, the utilities pay. For private lines, the property owner, contractor, or project owner pays, depending on contracts.

In practical terms, on a commercial project in Orange County, private utility locating is a routine line item in the pre-construction budget, often combined with subsurface utility engineering (SUE) to produce detailed utility maps and conflict reports.

How much does utility locating cost in Orange County?

Public 811 locating is free. Private utility locating is typically billed by the hour or by the scope.

For straightforward residential work in Orange County, such as marking private utilities in a single backyard, rough numbers often fall in these ranges:

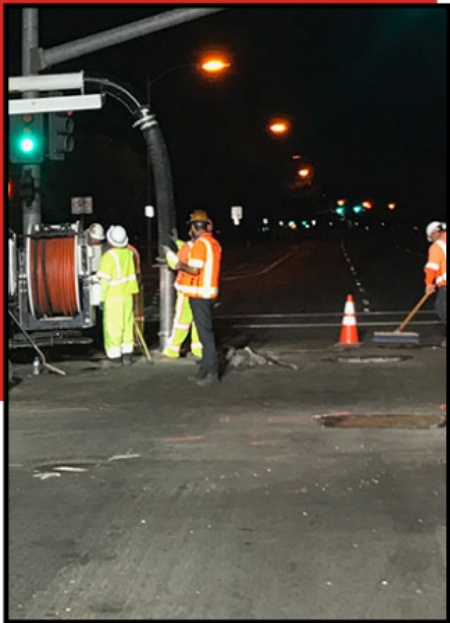
Basic private utility locate (single-family home, a few known utilities, easy access): commonly around a few hundred dollars, depending on the company's minimum.

More complex residential with GPR, long runs, or suspected undocumented lines: often in the 400 to 800 dollar range.

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Commercial or multi-building sites can run higher, especially if they require extensive GPR grids, records research, and formal CAD deliverables.

Private utility locating for a medium-sized commercial property might be anywhere from 1,000 dollars into the several thousands, depending on complexity, number of utilities, and whether the deliverable is simply paint on the ground or a full utility survey.

How much does private utility locating cost in your specific case? That depends on several factors: site size, number of expected utilities, access, surface condition (pavement versus open soil), how detailed the deliverable needs to be, and how soon you need it.

In my experience, the cost of proper locating is almost always a fraction of the cost of a single significant utility strike. A damaged fiber backbone or a 4-inch gas main can easily cost tens of thousands of dollars to repair, not counting schedule delays and potential regulatory penalties.

How long does utility locating take?

From the time you call 811 in California, member utilities generally have two working days to respond and mark their facilities. Some may respond sooner, particularly in urban areas like Orange County where crews are nearby.

For private utility locating:

Small residential jobs are often completed in one visit lasting 1 to 3 hours on site.

Larger commercial or industrial work can extend over several days, especially if extensive GPR, surveying, and mapping are needed.

Timing also depends on how well you have prepared. When a client provides site plans, prior locate records, and access to all relevant areas, the locator can work efficiently. When half the site is locked and no one knows where the meters or cleanouts are, time (and cost) increase.

If you have a hard schedule, it is wise to line up both 811 tickets and any needed private locating at least a week or two before your planned excavation start. Orange County's construction calendar gets crowded during certain seasons, and locators can book up quickly.

Do you need a permit to dig in Orange County?

Whether you need a permit depends on what and where you are digging.

Within city limits or county jurisdiction, permits are commonly required for:

Work in the public right of way (streets, sidewalks, parkways).

Trenching for new utilities that will connect to public systems. Retaining walls, pools, and certain types of grading. Significant landscape or hardscape projects that affect drainage or stability.

Each city in Orange County has its own ordinances and thresholds, and the County has separate rules for unincorporated areas. A quick call to your local building department or a check of their website usually clarifies whether your project crosses the permit line.

Regardless of permit requirements, the 811 law still applies. It is entirely possible to have a small, permit-exempt project that still legally requires a call to 811 because you will be excavating.

Can you locate your own utilities?

You can take some steps yourself, but there are hard limits.

Homeowners sometimes buy inexpensive "wire tracers" or rental store locators and attempt to trace lines. Those tools can occasionally help with simple, shallow, metallic lines, but they are no substitute for professional equipment and trained interpretation.

A few realities to keep in mind:

Without tracer wires, many plastic utilities will not register on simple consumer devices.

It is easy to misinterpret a signal and think you found a utility when you are actually following rebar or a fence line. DIY methods offer no legal protection if you hit a utility. "My home locator said it was clear" does not shift liability away from the excavator.

You absolutely can and should do basic investigative work: open boxes and lids, identify meters, look for cleanouts and valves, and sketch what you see. That information is very helpful to a professional locator.

But skipping 811, or skipping a needed private locate, and relying on a borrowed metal detector or a hunch is exactly how utility strikes happen.

When should a homeowner hire a private utility locator?

A reasonable rule of thumb in Orange County:

If your excavation stays very shallow and away from any known utility corridors, and 811 marks the public lines thoroughly, you may be safe without a private locate. Examples: small planting holes or very shallow trenching in clearly utility-free zones.

You should strongly consider a private locator when:

You plan to dig deeper than a foot or two in an area that could reasonably contain private utilities.

You know, or suspect, there are gas, power, or water lines beyond the meter running to secondary structures or equipment. You are cutting, coring, or trenching near slabs, driveways, or retaining walls where utilities are likely buried. You are renovating an older property with limited records and a history of additions.

On one Orange County home, we found a live, unprotected power line only 10 inches deep running across a lawn to a detached garage. The homeowner had already planned to use a power auger for fence posts in that exact area. He assumed everything was at least 18 inches down. It was not.

The cost of that private locate was trivial compared to the cost and risk of hitting that line.

What happens if you dig without calling 811 in California?

If you excavate without calling 811, several things change instantly:

You lose the legal presumption that utilities were properly marked. If you hit something, the burden shifts heavily onto you as the excavator.

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You may be found in violation of California's excavation law. The state's Dig Safe Board can investigate and impose civil penalties, especially for incidents involving gas or hazardous liquid pipelines. Penalties can range from a few thousand dollars into tens of thousands for serious or repeat violations.

You are almost certain to be billed for the repair of any damaged utilities, including direct repair costs, traffic control, emergency response, and sometimes customer outage costs.

If the damage leads to injury, property loss, or business interruption, you may face lawsuits and claims that go well beyond the repair invoice.

You also jeopardize coverage from insurers. If your contractor or liability insurance determines that you ignored required safety procedures, including 811 notification, they may limit or deny coverage, depending on policy terms.

In practice, I have seen "simple" line strikes turn into multi-party disputes involving the excavator, the general contractor, the utility owner, the property owner, and various insurers. The one who skipped 811 rarely comes out well.

Who is liable if you hit a utility line in Orange County?

Liability usually follows this logic:

If the excavator failed to notify 811 or did not wait for markings, the excavator is almost always primarily liable.

If the utilities were improperly marked or not marked within the required time, and the excavator had properly notified 811 and followed safe digging practices, the utility owner can bear some or all responsibility.

If private utilities were struck that the excavator knew or should reasonably have known existed, and no effort was made to locate them, liability tends to come back to the excavator or property owner, depending on contracts.

Shared fault is common. For example, a utility may have marked a line, but the excavator dug carelessly too close to the marks or failed to pothole first. In those cases, both parties may share responsibility.

When the excavator is a hired contractor, contracts and indemnity clauses also matter. A homeowner in Orange County who hires a cut-rate contractor that ignores 811 may find themselves pulled into the liability chain anyway, especially if their oversight or instructions contributed to the problem.

From a practical standpoint, the safest approach as a homeowner or project owner is to:

- Require your contractors to provide proof of a current 811 ticket and, where appropriate, proof of private utility locating before work begins.
- Make sure contracts clearly assign responsibility for utility damage and compliance with excavation law, and verify that the contractor carries appropriate insurance.

What is subsurface utility engineering, and when does it matter?

Subsurface utility engineering (SUE) goes beyond simple locating. It is a formal process for mapping and documenting underground utilities at defined levels of accuracy, often used on public works and larger private developments.

SUE typically involves:

Record research and existing map compilation.

Utility locating using EM and GPR. Surveying of marks into a project coordinate system. Sometimes vacuum excavation (potholing) at critical points to expose and measure utilities exactly.

In Orange County, you will see SUE on roadway projects, campus developments, and major infrastructure work. It reduces change orders and surprises by making underground conditions a known quantity in the design stage rather than a mystery during construction.

Homeowners rarely need full SUE. But understanding that there is a spectrum of utility information - from rough approximations to surveyed, pothole-verified data - helps set expectations about risk management.

Simple steps to stay safe and legal before you dig in Orange County

If you remember nothing else, remember this short sequence:

- Contact 811 (USA North 811) at least two working days before any excavation that uses power tools or equipment.
- Pre-mark your proposed excavation area with white paint or flags so locators know where to focus.
- Be present or available when locators arrive, and ask questions if anything is unclear.
- For areas beyond the public marks, hire a qualified private utility locator, especially when private lines exist or are likely.
- Dig carefully, respect the tolerance zone around marked utilities, and pothole to expose critical lines before major excavation.

Handled this way, most projects in Orange County go forward without incident. Skipped calls, rushed schedules, and guesswork about what lies underground are what keep emergency crews busy and repair invoices high.

Being methodical about utility locating is not just about avoiding fines or checking a box. It is about treating the hidden systems that keep your property and neighborhood alive as what they are: critical infrastructure that you cannot afford to damage.