

If you move dirt in California, you live under Government Code 4216 whether you realize it or not. That set of laws created the requirement to notify 811 before excavation. It applies in Orange County just as much as it does in rural farmland.

I have seen homeowners shocked when they learn that their weekend fence project is governed by the same statute that covers freeway contractors. The scale is different, but the duty to protect underground utilities is the same.

This article walks through how the law actually works, what 811 does and does not locate, when you need a private utility locator, and how Orange County agencies typically handle permits and enforcement.

Is it actually illegal to dig without calling 811 in California?

Yes. California law does not just “recommend” 811, it requires it.

California Government Code section 4216 defines “excavation” broadly. It includes almost any mechanically powered or hand digging activity that moves earth, rock, or similar material. That means trenchers, augers, backhoes, skid steers, and in many cases even hand shovels.

The same law requires excavators to notify the regional notification center, which for you is 811, before starting excavation. If you dig without that notice and damage a utility, you can be cited, fined, or held liable for all resulting costs and damages.

The California Underground Facilities Safe Excavation Board (often called the Dig Safe Board) can investigate violations. For significant or repeat violations, administrative fines can reach tens of thousands of dollars. Separately, utilities or injured parties can pursue civil claims for property damage, lost service, and injuries.

So when people ask, “Is it illegal to dig without calling 811 in California?” the practical answer is:

You might get away with it if nothing goes wrong, but the day you hit a line, that decision becomes a legal and financial problem, not just a repair bill.

What happens if I dig without calling 811?

The real-world consequences tend to fall into three buckets.

First, safety. Striking an electric line can kill or seriously injure you or a worker. Hitting a gas line can create a fire or explosion hazard. Damaging a sewer or water main can cause sinkholes and contamination.

Second, liability. If you did not call 811, California law presumes you did not use reasonable care. Utilities will generally bill you for repairs. For larger lines, that bill can reach into five or six figures once you factor in emergency crews, traffic control, pavement restoration, and lost service claims.

Third, regulatory penalties. The Dig Safe Board can review significant damages or patterns of unsafe work. If they find you violated Government Code 4216, they can impose administrative penalties. For professional excavators and contractors, these violations can also create problems with licensing boards and public agency bid eligibility.

I have seen simple hits on small residential gas services turn into \$5,000 to \$15,000 events once all costs were tallied. For larger commercial or public work, damage numbers of \$50,000 or more are not unusual.

Calling 811 costs nothing. Not calling can be the most expensive “shortcut” you ever take.

Is calling 811 the law in California, or just for contractors?

The statute applies to “excavators.” That includes homeowners, landscapers, fence installers, and handymen, not just licensed general contractors or big utility crews.

If you are digging deeper than a few inches and there is any chance of utilities nearby, you should treat 811 as mandatory. That is especially true in Orange County neighborhoods that have been built and rebuilt over decades. Older homes often have a mix of original lines and newer services, and the maps do not always tell the whole story.

Some homeowners assume the law only applies if you are using heavy equipment. That is a myth. Many damages I have seen were made with a simple post-hole digger or manual auger.

Who do I call before digging in Orange County?

In California, you dial 811 or file a ticket online through the regional notification center. In Orange County, that same system applies. The 811 center notifies member utilities that serve your area. They, in turn, send utility locators to mark their public facilities.

If your digging is in the public right-of-way or in a street, you usually have a second responsibility: permits. Depending on where you are working, that might involve:

- Orange County Public Works, if you are in unincorporated county areas
- A city public works or engineering department, if you are within city limits
- Caltrans, if your work impacts a state highway

The 811 ticket does not replace a permit. It also does not authorize you to dig on someone else’s property. It only takes care of the utility notification piece.

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

There are two very different worlds here: public utility locating and private utility locating.

Public utility locating is what happens when you call 811. In California, that locating is free to the excavator. Utilities fund their part of the system as a cost of doing business. The law requires them to mark the approximate horizontal location of their underground facilities before your planned start time.

Private utility locating is something you hire separately, usually from a specialty locating company. That is not covered by 811 and is not free. You or your client pay for it directly.

A common misconception I hear is, “I called 811, so every line on my property is marked.” That is not what you actually get.

What is the difference between public and private utility locating?

Public locating covers lines that are owned and maintained by public utilities or other 811 members, usually up to the meter or service point. Examples include:

- Electric company lines in the street and up to your meter
- Gas company mains and services up to the meter
- Municipal water mains and services to the meter or property line

- Public sewer mains in the street or easement
- Communication company cables in the right-of-way and to their demarcation point

Private locating covers utilities that belong to the property owner or a private entity. 811 does not mark these. Private lines can include:

Irrigation mains and laterals on a commercial site, private electrical feeds from a house to a detached garage, pool or spa power conduits, low-voltage lighting, private fire lines on a business campus, private sewer laterals beyond the typical utility responsibility point, and septic systems, tanks, and leach fields.

If your digging project is anywhere near private utilities, you cannot rely on 811 alone.

What does 811 not locate, and does 811 locate private lines?

811 does not perform locating itself. It is a notification center. When you call or enter a ticket, it alerts member utility owners. Each utility then decides whether to:

- Mark the site
- Clear the ticket with “no conflict” (no facilities in the area)
- Request a meet to discuss details

As a rule, 811 utilities locate only their own facilities. They do not locate:

- Customer-owned power beyond the meter or private transformer
- Most irrigation piping, control wires, or landscape lighting
- Private water, gas, or sewer laterals beyond their agreed responsibility point
- Septic tanks, leach fields, or private pump systems
- Many site-specific systems on commercial and industrial properties

So the answer to “Does 811 locate private lines?” is effectively no, except in rare cases where a private system owner has voluntarily joined the one call system.

Do I need a private utility locator?

You need a private locator when either of these is true:

First, your excavation crosses areas where you reasonably expect private facilities. A few classic Orange County examples: trenching between a house and a detached ADU, sinking footings near a pool equipment pad, installing trees in a commercial courtyard, or cutting new service trenches across a business complex parking lot.

Second, the risk of damage is high compared with the cost of locating. If you are working near known private power feeds, gas lines, or major irrigation mains, spending a few hundred dollars on professional locating is cheap insurance.

From my experience, homeowners should strongly consider hiring a private utility locator if they are:

- Building a pool or spa
- Installing deep-root trees near existing hardscape or utilities
- Adding a detached structure with power or water
- Cutting new trenches in an older, heavily improved yard

On commercial or public projects, private locating is not optional in any serious risk management program. It is part of due diligence and, for larger work, often ties into subsurface utility engineering.

How much does utility locating cost in Orange County?

Public 811 locating is free. Private utility locating is not.

On residential properties in Orange County, a straightforward private locate for common utilities typically ranges from about \$300 to \$800, depending on:

- Size of the property and area to be cleared
- Number of suspected utilities and complexity
- Whether ground penetrating radar (GPR) is required
- Access conditions and parking or traffic constraints

For larger commercial or industrial sites, or for complex forensic investigations, costs can rise into the thousands of dollars. If you are doing a formal subsurface utility engineering (SUE) project for design, fees are usually based on scope and can be a line item in the tens of thousands for large corridors.

As for “How much does private utility locating cost?” the honest answer is that you should expect to pay studio hourly rates, not handyman rates, for a qualified locating firm. However, the cost of a proper survey almost always looks small compared with one serious hit.

How long does utility locating take?

On the 811 side, California law sets basic timing. You must notify at least two working days before excavation starts, not counting the day you call. Utilities then have that window to either mark their lines or clear the ticket. Most tickets are valid for a set period, commonly up to 28 days, but check your ticket details.

On the private side, a typical residential locate in Orange County might take 2 to 4 hours on site. Larger commercial projects can take a day or more. Scheduling lead time is often 2 to 5 business days, longer in busy seasons.

If you are under a tight schedule, coordinate 811 and private locating early. Do not wait until the equipment is on rent and your crew is idle.

What is utility locating, and how does it work?

At its simplest, utility locating is the process of determining where buried pipes and cables run, marking them on the ground, and often documenting them for design or construction.

Utility locators use a mix of tools and judgment. The main techniques include:

Electromagnetic locating. A transmitter applies a signal to a conductive line, such as a power cable or metallic pipe, using direct connection or induction. A handheld receiver detects the signal at the surface, letting the locator follow the line’s path.

Ground penetrating radar (GPR). A GPR unit sends radar pulses into the ground and reads reflections from changes in material. The resulting scans can reveal nonconductive utilities like plastic water pipes or empty conduits, as well as unknown objects.

Tracing wires and sondes. For small non-metallic lines, technicians sometimes snake a traceable wire or a small transmitter (sonde) through the pipe or conduit, then track it from the surface.

Records and observation. Good locators constantly cross-check field readings against utility maps, as-builts, surface structures, and logic. A power meter, valve box, or manhole often hints at buried routes.

That combination is why the best utility locators look like a mix of technician, detective, and surveyor.

What equipment do utility locators use, and how deep can they detect?

Common equipment includes:

- Electromagnetic locators with separate transmitter and receiver
- Ground penetrating radar units, either cart-mounted or handheld
- Pipe and cable tracers with sondes for non-metallic runs
- Radio detection gear for passive scanning of live lines
- GPS or surveying instruments for mapping

Depth capability depends heavily on soil conditions, pipe material, and frequency settings.

Electromagnetic locators routinely find conductive utilities between a few inches and several feet deep. Under favorable conditions, with good connection points and proper frequencies, detection down to 10 to 15 feet is realistic, but accuracy narrows with depth.

Ground penetrating radar in Orange County's typical soils often works well to around 6 to 8 feet for utilities, sometimes deeper in dry, non-clayey ground. In very clayey or saturated soils, effective depth can shrink.

If you ask, "How deep can utility locators detect?" or "Can utility locators find plastic pipes?", the answer is a qualified yes, but with limits. Plastic and other non-metallic pipes require either GPR, inserted tracers, or other indirect methods. Results vary site to site.

How accurate is utility locating and ground penetrating radar?

Utility locating is not surgery. The law in California only requires utilities to mark the "approximate" location of their facilities, which is typically defined as within 24 inches on either side of the actual facility.

Good locating work often beats that in practice, but no responsible locator will promise zero error.

Ground penetrating radar adds another layer of uncertainty. It reacts to changes in material, not labels. A GPR anomaly might be a pipe, a void, an old footing, or debris. Interpreting the scan is as important as collecting it.

In skilled hands, GPR can be very powerful. It helps find unknown tanks, conduits, and voids that would otherwise be invisible. But you should treat both GPR and traditional locating as tools to reduce risk, not as guarantees.

Safe excavation still means hand digging to verify, especially within the tolerance zone around marks.

What do the utility marking colors mean?

You have probably seen spray paint or flags on sidewalks and lawns. Those colors follow an industry standard so that excavators can read them at a glance.

Here is a quick reference:

| Color | Typical utility type | |-----|-----| | Red | Electric power lines, cables, conduits | | Yellow | Gas, oil, steam, or petroleum | | Orange | Communication, fiber, cable TV | | Blue | Potable water | | Green | Sewer and drain lines | | Purple | Reclaimed water, irrigation, slurry | | White | Proposed excavation limits | | Pink | Temporary survey markings |

So if you are wondering, "What does red paint mean on the ground?" it almost always indicates electric facilities. "What do orange utility flags mean?" typically communication or fiber optic lines. White paint marks the area where the excavator intends to dig; the law actually expects excavators to pre-mark their work area in white before calling 811.

If you see markings that confuse you, the 811 ticket often lists which utility marked what, and your locator or utility contact can help interpret them.

How do you find specific buried utilities?

Locating each type of utility has its own tricks.

To locate a buried water line, a locator will usually try to connect a transmitter to a metallic portion of the line, such as a corporation stop, valve, or meter, then trace it. For plastic water mains or services without tracer wire, GPR or insertion of a trace wire may be needed.

To locate a buried gas line, the process is similar. Many gas services in Southern California are now plastic with tracer wire. Locators can often hook to that wire. Extra caution is mandatory, since striking gas can have catastrophic consequences.

Sewer lines are more challenging. They are often non-metallic and gravity fed, with varying depths. One method is to push a sonde down the line from a cleanout and trace the transmitter. GPR can also help reveal larger sewer mains. Septic tanks can sometimes be found with GPR, probing, or tracing from known inlet and outlet lines.

To find buried electrical lines, direct connection of a locator transmitter to the cable or its sheath is ideal, though safety protocols must be followed. For fiber optic cables, which are nonconductive, locators usually rely on a metallic sheath or tracer. Where none exists, GPR or records may be the only options, and risk remains higher.

Each of these has edge cases. Old properties, undocumented repairs, and creative past construction can defeat even seasoned locators, which is why careful test potholing is always part of a serious excavation plan.

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

Subsurface utility engineering, often called SUE, is a structured way to manage underground utility information for design and construction. It uses quality levels to describe how certain you are about utility locations:

- Quality Level D: Record-based only, from maps and as-builts
- Quality Level C: Records reconciled with surface features
- Quality Level B: Surface geophysical locating, such as EM and GPR
- Quality Level A: Exposed and surveyed by vacuum excavation or hand digging

On complex Orange County projects, owners and designers increasingly insist on SUE at Level B or A along key corridors. The upfront cost pays off in fewer change orders, delays, and utility conflicts during construction.

When you hear about the "best utility bessutility.com Orange County utility potholing locating company in Orange County," the leading candidates are usually firms that integrate into SUE workflows, not just mark and go.

Do I need a permit to dig in Orange County?

For private property work, permit requirements depend on your city and the nature of the project. Common triggers include:

- Retaining walls above certain heights
- New structures, including ADUs and significant sheds
- Pools and spas
- Major grading, often defined by cut or fill volumes or depths

If you plan to work in the public right-of-way, such as a driveway approach, sidewalk, or street trench, you almost always need an encroachment or street opening permit from the city or county, plus traffic control plans in busier areas.

Calling 811 does not satisfy any of these permit requirements. Treat utility notification, permitting, and property rights as three separate boxes to check.

For specific thresholds, always look at your local building or public works department requirements, or speak with a licensed design professional.

Can I locate my own underground utilities?

You can try, and many homeowners do some form of self-locating. They look at meter locations, follow hose bibs, and use inexpensive “stud finder” style locators from hardware stores.

For shallow, low-risk digging, that can help you avoid obvious conflicts. But you should understand the limits. Consumer-grade locators usually have:

- Lower signal control and filtering
- Minimal ability to distinguish between multiple lines
- Poor performance on deeper or complex utilities

They also do not come with training on safe connection to live services.

For simple gardening or very shallow work away from suspected lines, cautious self-checks are understandable. For anything involving deeper excavation, structures, or known utilities, relying solely on DIY locating is a gamble.

Should homeowners hire a utility locator?

If you are doing routine planting or laying a few stepping stones, calling 811 and using common sense may be enough.

If you are drilling deep fence posts, installing a retaining wall, building a pool, or trenching for new services, I strongly recommend hiring a private locator as a second layer of protection, especially in older Orange County neighborhoods where utilities have evolved over decades.

The cost is usually a fraction of your project budget. More importantly, it dramatically reduces the risk of injuries, outages, and surprise bills.

Who is liable if I hit a utility line?

Liability questions depend on the facts, but there are some consistent patterns under California law and industry practice.

If you hit a line after calling 811, waiting the required time, verifying marks, and carefully exposing the utility by hand within the tolerance zone, you may have a strong argument that you exercised reasonable care. If the marks were wrong or entirely missing, the utility owner may bear some or all responsibility.

If you dug without an 811 ticket, or you ignored marks and used mechanical equipment within the tolerance zone, you are likely to be held responsible for repairs and possibly other damages. Insurers and regulators often look at whether you followed the one-call process and safe excavation practices.

From a practical standpoint, utilities nearly always respond first, stabilize the situation, then sort out fault and billing afterward. Do not let fear of liability stop you from calling 911 or the utility if you damage a line. Safety comes first; responsibility gets sorted out later.

How much does it cost to repair a damaged utility line?

Costs vary wildly by utility type, location, and impact.

A small residential electric or communications service cut on private property might be a few hundred to a couple thousand dollars. A single hit on a gas service riser could involve line crews, meter replacement, traffic control, and emergency response, pushing costs into the several thousands.

Damage to a main line, such as a large water main, gas main, or major fiber bundle, can quickly reach tens or even hundreds of thousands of dollars once you include:

- Emergency response
- Bypass or shutdown operations
- Pavement and concrete restoration
- Traffic control for lane closures
- Business interruption or service level penalties

Those numbers are the reason professional excavators treat 811 and private locating as basic business expenses, not optional extras.

How far in advance do you need to call before digging?

In California, you must notify at least two working days before excavation, not counting the day you call. Working days exclude weekends and holidays. Utilities then have that time to mark or clear your ticket.

In practice, if you are planning a weekend project, calling 811 by Tuesday or Wednesday is a good habit. For larger jobs, coordinate even earlier so you can handle any utilities that request a site meet or need clarification.

Remember that ticket life is limited. If you delay the project by several weeks, you may need to refresh your 811 ticket and verify that markings are still valid.



Orange County Utility Locating

The Bess Team supports the utility industry with a group of professionals who are dedicated to locating, inspecting, and mapping of all utilities to protect their integrity and the safety of our community.

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A simple checklist before you dig in Orange County

Here is a basic sequence that works well for both homeowners and small contractors:

- Define your planned excavation area clearly on site, and pre-mark it in white paint or flags.
- Call 811 or use the online ticket system at least two working days before you plan to dig.
- Meet locators if needed, keep notes, and photograph utility markings for your records.
- Hire a private utility locating company if your work crosses areas with likely private utilities.
- Expose marked utilities by hand or vacuum excavation within the tolerance zone before using mechanized equipment nearby.

Treat this process as part of the job, not as an extra. It is as important as checking rebar sizes or concrete mix on structural work.

Why utility locating matters so much before excavation

Underground utilities in Orange County are more crowded and complex than most people realize. Streets that look clean from the surface can hold layered electric, gas, water, sewer, storm, and fiber in the same corridor, sometimes at different depths and ages.

On private property, previous owners may have run power, gas, and water in improvised ways during remodels. Landscapers may have built irrigation networks that no one ever documented. Pools, ADUs, and accessory structures add more lines with each new project.

Utility locating is how we put some order back into that underground chaos before we start cutting into it. When done well, it lowers risk, protects people, keeps services running, and helps projects finish without expensive surprises.

Calling 811 is the legal starting point in California. Hiring qualified private locators when needed is the practical next step. Skipping either is not just a shortcut, it is an invitation for the kind of problems that ruin schedules and budgets.

If you are about to dig in Orange County and are not sure whether your specific project requires 811, a permit, or a private locator, assume the risk is higher than it looks and ask questions early. It is far easier to make a phone call now than to explain a preventable utility hit later.

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