

*Southern California Edison*  
*2025-WMPs – 2025-WMPs*

**DATA REQUEST SET O E I S - P - W M P \_ 2 0 2 4 - S C E - 0 5**

**To: Energy Safety**  
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**Job Title: Senior Advisor**  
**Received Date: 6/20/2024**

**Response Date: 6/25/2024**

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**Question 01:**

Regarding SCE's Distribution Asset Inspection Initiatives

a. Provide the number of inspections performed and find rate of level 1 and 2 conditions from January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2023, for the following inspection initiatives. If the inspection initiative began after January 1, 2020, specify the start date of the initiative in the response.

- i. Infrared inspections
- ii. Distribution detailed inspections (360 inspections)
- iii. Patrol inspections
- iv. Intrusive pole inspections

b. For Infrared inspections:

- i. Provide the estimated percentage of conditions that SCE would likely not have identified through overhead detailed, patrol, or intrusive pole inspections prior to failure.
- ii. Describe how SCE calculated the estimated percentage.

**Response to Question 01:**

- a. Please refer to the attached file "OEIS-P-WMP\_2024-SCE-05 Q01 Distribution Inspections".
- b. i.) The percentage of conditions identified by infrared inspections that SCE would likely not have identified through overhead detailed, patrol, or intrusive pole inspections prior to failure is 100%.  
ii.) The infrared inspection methodology and type of issues identified are unique in comparison to the other inspection methods. Infrared inspections are used to scan and detect temperature differences between components and identify heat signatures of components called "hot spots," which may indicate deterioration in structures and equipment not visible to the naked eye. Therefore, in the absence of infrared inspections, SCE would not have identified these issues as the other forms of inspection do not target heat signatures or observe hot spots that are invisible to the naked eye.