

#### What we will learn

- What is a Water Audit?
- What are the Benefits to annual water audits?
- What triggers voluntary & required water audits?
- How to conduct a water audit using AWWA M36 software
- How to interpret and report data validity
- How to interpret audit results Volumes and Values
- □ How to interpret results from AWWA M36 software
- How to use results to implement corrective actions

## Acknowledgements

- Majority of original content developed by Cavanaugh & Associates and SWEFC under contract to NMED-DWB
- Further content added by DWB Technical Services staff:
  - Michael Peterson
  - Peter Nathanson
  - Brian Barrick
  - Martin Torres

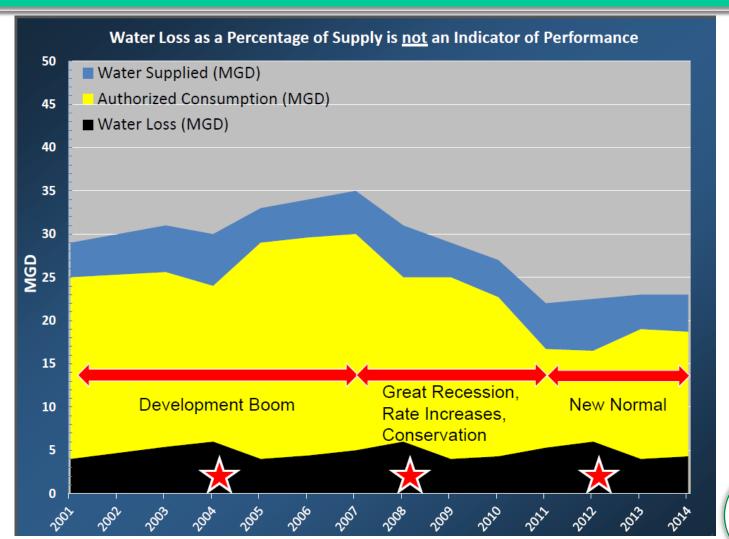


## Old Terminology – no longer used

- Unaccounted For Water
  - Fails to segregate water loss into its components for effective management
  - Unreliable indicator of performance
- Unaccounted for Water Percentage
  - <10 % acceptable</p>
  - 10-15% needs attention
  - $\square > 15\%$  needs immediate attention

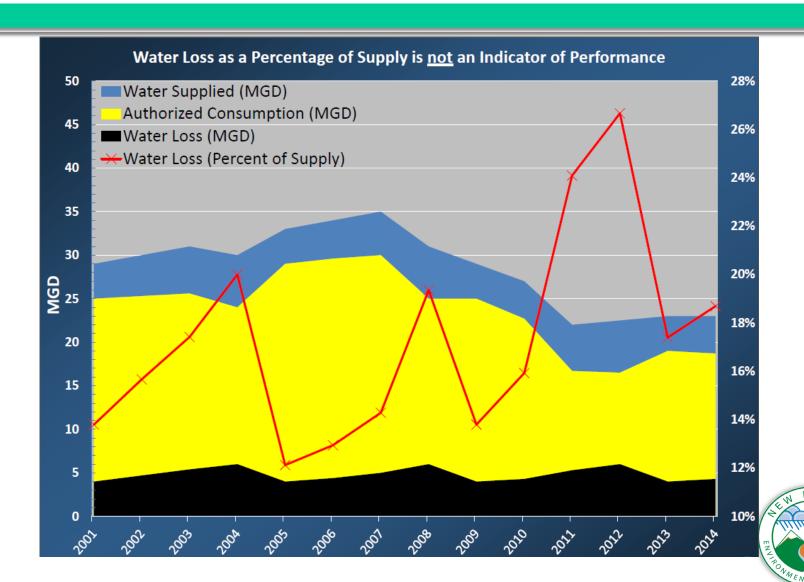


### Unaccounted for Water Percentage





### Unaccounted for Water Percentage



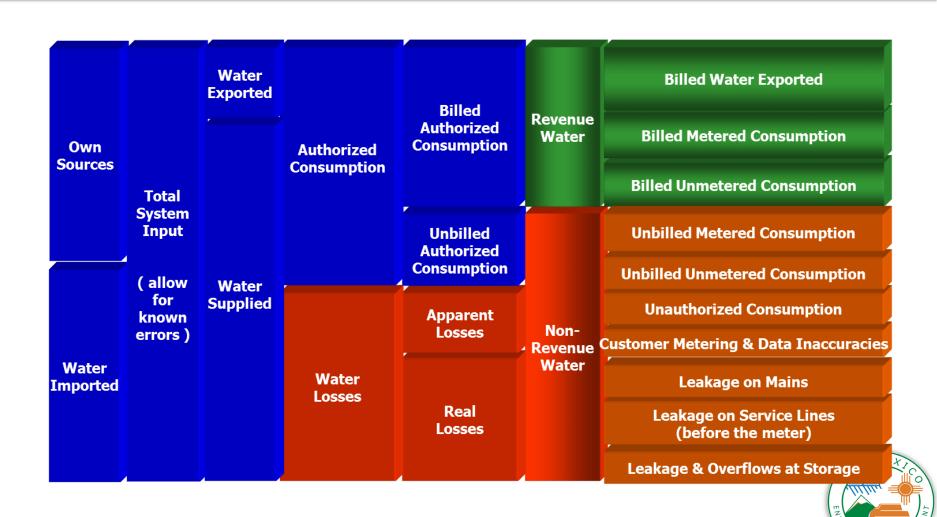
#### What is the Water Balance?

In this section you will learn to:

- □ 1) Utilize the Water Balance
- 2) Separate Total Water Loss into Real and Apparent Loss
- 3) Separate Real and Apparent Loss into their subcomponents
- 4) Use metrics in units of Volume, Value, & Validity



#### **AWWA Water Balance**



## Billed Water Exported

- Water exported to consecutive connection systems sold at a wholesale rate
- Required data:
  - Volume (annual & monthly)
  - Revenue (annual & monthly)
- □ Data issues:
  - Metered or estimated water consumption?
  - Metering inaccuracies
  - Data transcription



## Billed metered consumption

- Water sold at retail rate to customers/members of the water system
- Required Data:
  - Rate Structure
  - Volume sold (annual & monthly)
  - Revenue (annual & monthly)
- Data issues:
  - Metered or estimated consumption?
  - Meter inaccuracy
  - Data transcription



### Billed Unmetered Consumption

- Flat-rate, non-metered customer (Construction contracts, Fire Department)
- □ Required data:
  - Estimated volume consumed (annual & monthly)
  - Revenue (annual & monthly)
- □ Data issues:
  - No meters
  - Estimated volumes

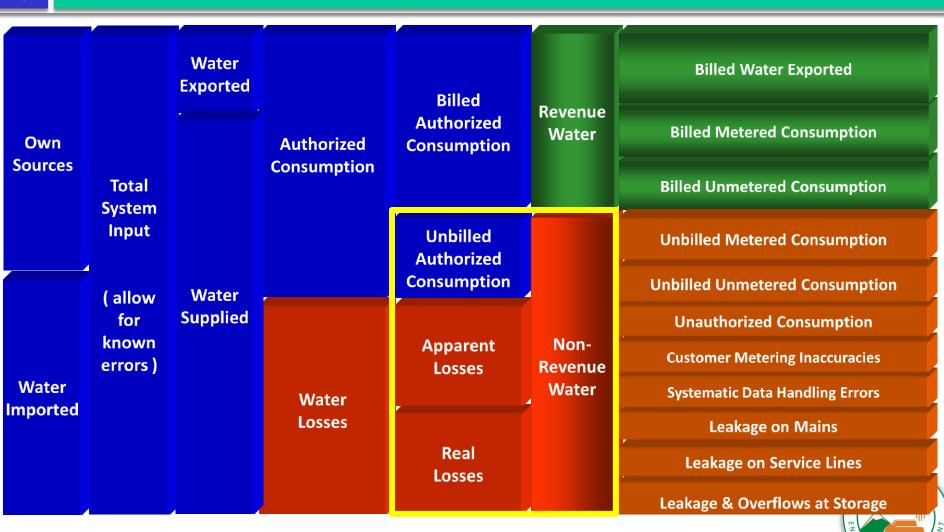


### Unbilled Metered Consumption

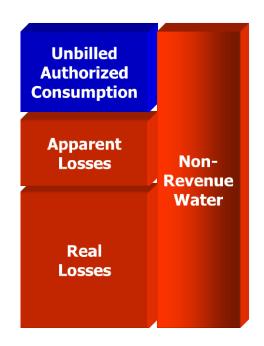
- Water that is delivered to customers who don't pay,
   but volume consumed is recorded
- Required Data
  - Usage (annual & monthly)
  - Fire Department usage, if Fire Department uses meters during training & suppression (annual & monthly)
- Data issues
  - Meter inaccuracy



### AWWA Water Balance



### AWWA Water Balance





#### Non-Revenue Water

- Unbilled Authorized:
  - □ Fire Department
  - Operational Flushing
- Apparent Losses:
  - Non-physical/revenue loss
  - Meter inaccuracy, billing issues, theft
- Real Losses:
  - Physical losses
  - Leaks, Storage overflow

















## Apparent Losses - Unbilled unmetered Consumption

- Water delivered to customers that do not pay for water service; Fire suppression
- Required Data:
  - Estimates of volume used for fire services (annual & monthly)
  - Estimates of volume supplied to customers (annual & monthly)
  - Operational Flushing volumes if not metered (annual & monthly)
- Data issues:
  - Estimates, not known data



#### Apparent Losses - Unauthorized Consumption

- Includes water that is taken against the policies of the water utility (Illegal connections, open bypasses, misuse of fire hydrants, theft)
- Required data:
  - Examine occurrences of unauthorized consumption, obtain quantities.
- Data issues:
  - Estimates
  - Poor records for basis of estimating



## Apparent Losses - Customer metering & data inaccuracies

- Customer meter considerations
  - Meter age?
  - Testing/calibration policy?
  - Replacement policy?
  - Is the meter the right meter for the job?
- Required Data
  - Average customer meter inaccuracy (%), weighted by meter size if available (annual)\
- Data issues
  - Data trancription

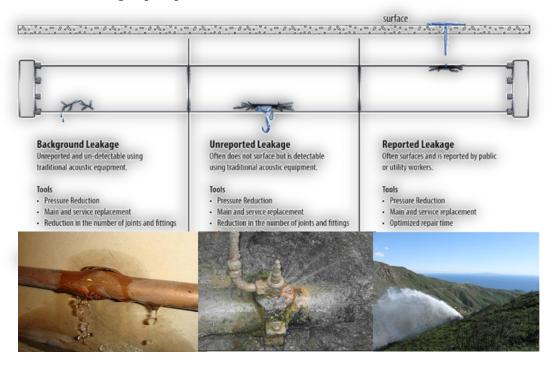


### Real Losses - Leakage on Mains

Leakage at joints or along pipe sections of

distribution main

- Required data:
  - Estimates of leakage
- Data Issues
  - Estimates, datatranscription





### Real Losses - Leakage along service lines

- Leakage along service connection lines
- Data requirements:
  - Estimated average loss on service connection between distribution main and customer meter, multiplied by amount of connections
  - Average length of service line
- Data issues:
  - Estimation
  - Data not routinely collected



#### Real Losses - Leakage & overflow at storage

- Leakage from storage facilities due to:
  - Overflow (check SCADA/pressure switches to control pump)
  - Inadequate facility walls
  - Inadequate facility foundation
- Data requirements:
  - Estimated volume lost from storage leakage (annual)
- Data issues:
  - Estimates
  - Data not routinely collected

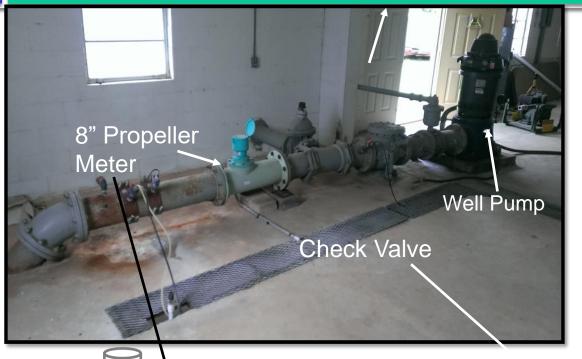


## Meter Inaccuracy



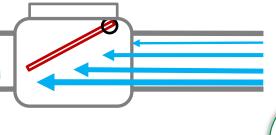


## Meter Inaccuracy



Accuracy results from MFR test bench: 99.5%

Accuracy results from insitu test: 142.2%



### Benefits of completing annual audits

- Increased knowledge of water system
- Metric to determine areas to focus to improve overall system performance
- Improved future asset and maintenance project planning
- Streamline billing & operations



## Why should our PWS do a Water Loss Audit?

- Water Resources Management Concerns
  - Only water needed for usage is withdrawn
  - Limit need for additional water resources
  - Ease water restrictions
  - Serve additional customers without expanding source
- Financial Concerns
  - Recover revenue from customers that have been underpaying, or not paying
  - Reduce operational costs for pumping, chemical treatment and maintenance
  - Reduce liability



## Why should our PWS do a Water Loss Audit?

- Operational Concerns
  - Increased knowledge of distribution system
  - Basis for optimized operations
  - Safeguard public health and safety
  - Improved public relations
  - Reduced disruption to customers
- System Integrity
  - Improved data integrity
  - Review of customer billing practices and procedures
  - Prevention of contamination

## Voluntary Triggers

- PWS suspects major water loss and:
  - Wants to physically look for leaks (post-holing)
  - Wants to request public funding for distribution system rehabilitation
- DWB/SWEFC can provide assistance completing water audit



## Required Triggers

- DWB
  - Enforcement, Case-by-case basis
- NMOSE
  - Water Conservation Planning Guide for Public Water Suppliers



## How to Conduct Audit using AWWA M36 software



## What information do we need to complete a water audit? (1 of 4)

- Master/Source Meter volumes (annual & monthly)
  - Include master meters for bulk purchase or wholesale
- Customer meter data (annual & monthly)
  - Volume of water sold @ retail rate
  - Volume of water sold @ wholesale rate
- List of unbilled customers (metered & non-metered),
   Number of active & inactive service connections



## What information do we need to complete a water audit? (2 of 4)

- Rate Structure
  - Volume of water sold @ retail rate
  - Volume of water sold @ wholesale rate
- Total annual cost of operating water system (salaries, vehicles, maintenance, power, chemicals, etc.)
- Total annual cost for power and chemicals for water production/purification/disinfection
- Total length of distribution mains



# What information do we need to complete a water audit? (3 of 4)

- Occurrence of leaks (annual & monthly)
- Source/Master Meter info:
  - Age
  - Date of last calibration
  - Calibration records if available
- Customer Meter info:
  - Average age
  - Testing/replacement policy



## What information do we need to complete a water audit? (4 of 4)

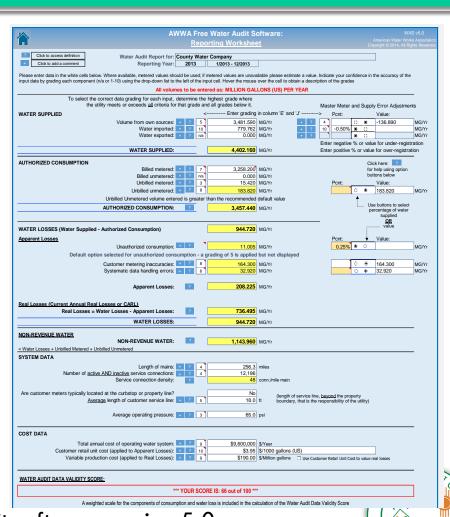
- Policies/Procedures for:
  - Source meters
  - Customer meters,
  - Meter replacement policy
  - Operational policies
  - Financial & recordkeeping
- Normal practices relating to flushing for operators,
   fire hydrant flushing, fire suppression logs.



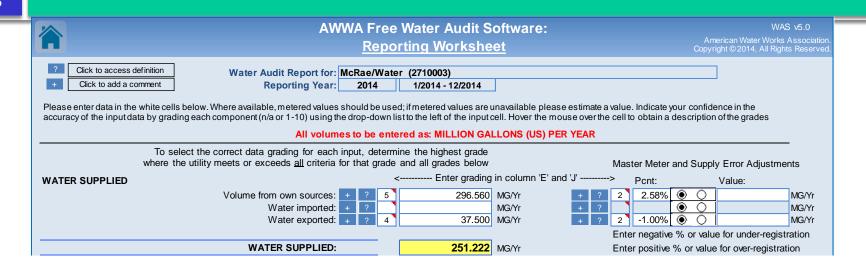
#### AWWA Free Water Loss Audit Software

- Standard DataCollection tool in NorthAmerica
- Inputs
  - 13 volume inputs
  - 5 system attribute inputs
  - 3 cost inputs
- After Default or n/a's
  - 10-12 inputs to actually deal with

https://www.awwa.org/home/awwa-newsdetails/articleid/2641/awwa-free-water-audit-software-version-5-0now-available.aspx



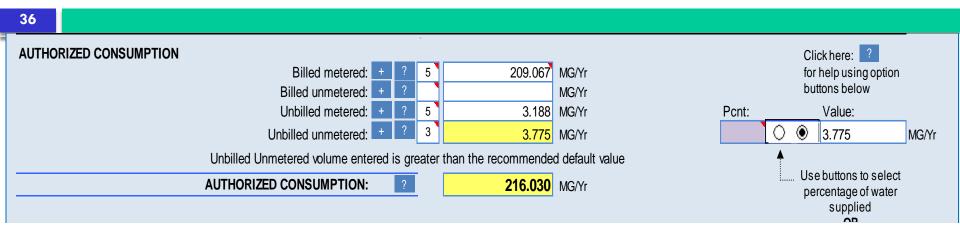
## Develop the inputs



- Develop the input
  - Trace from production reports
  - Trace from meter testing reports

- Data Validity
  - Look for missing/extra volumes
  - Mismatched timeframe
  - Error adjustment should be weighted average

## Develop the inputs



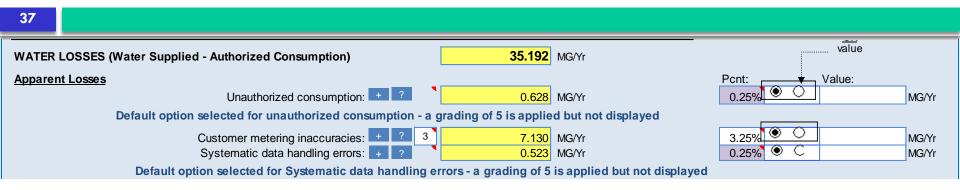
#### □ Data from:

- Billing reports
- Flushing tracker
- Fire department tracker

- Data validity Issues
  - Billing report inaccuracies
  - Double counting Water Exported in Billed Metered
  - Double counting Unbilled Metered consumption in Billed Metered Consumption
  - Including leaks/breaks in Unbilled Unmetered



#### Develop the inputs



- Data from:
  - Billing/usage reports
  - Customer Meter calibration records
  - Approximate from meter system, age/condition

- Data Validity Issues
  - Customer meter calibration not always known, estimates



#### Develop the inputs

38 SYSTEM DATA Length of mains: + 45.0 miles Number of <u>active AND inactive</u> service connections: + 8 1,800 Service connection density: 40 conn./mile main Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop or property Yes (length of service line, beyond the property Average length of customer service line: boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility) Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied Average operating pressure: + 50.0 psi

#### □ Data from:

- System maps
- Billing system/ database

- Data Validity Issues
  - Include hydrant leads in Length of Mains
  - Include inactive connections
    - Billing system reports customers, not connections

#### Develop the Inputs

#### **COST DATA**

Total annual cost of operating water system: + ? 9 \$565,184 \$/Year

Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): + ? 5 \$202.97 \$/Million gallons Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value

- □ Data from:
  - Operating budget
  - Rate structure
- Typical Ranges:
  - \$2-\$10/kgal for CRUC
  - \$200 \$1000/MG for VPC (systems producing water)

- Data Validity Issues
  - Don't include wastewater costs if associated budget
  - Consider sewer rates in customer retail unit cost
  - Confusing units for variable production costs

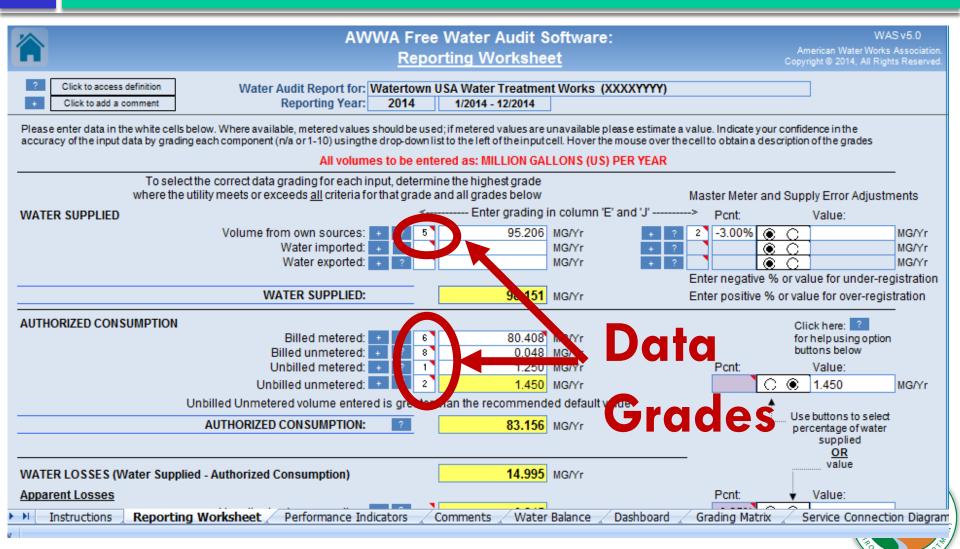
#### How to conduct a Water Audit - Activity 1

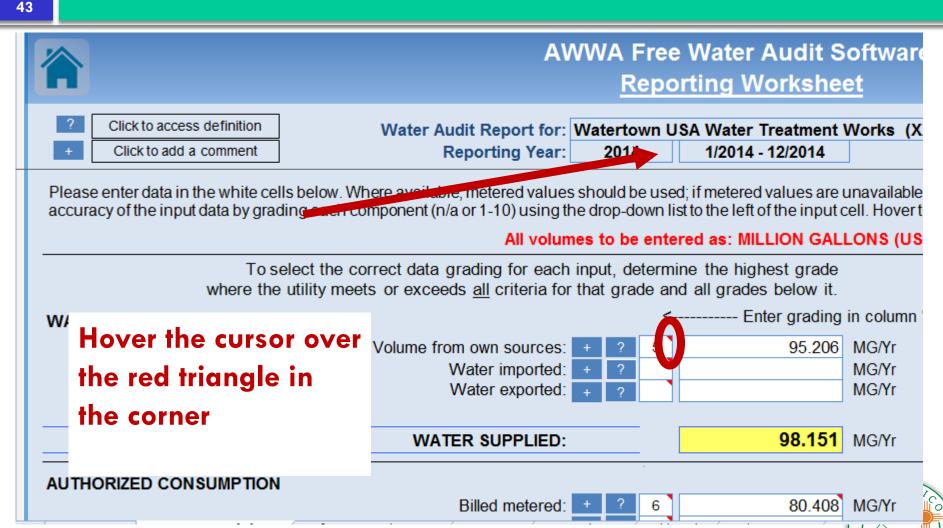
- Placeholder for Hands-On Activity #1
  - download and run initial water audit using Rockville WSC data
  - Follow-up using your own system data

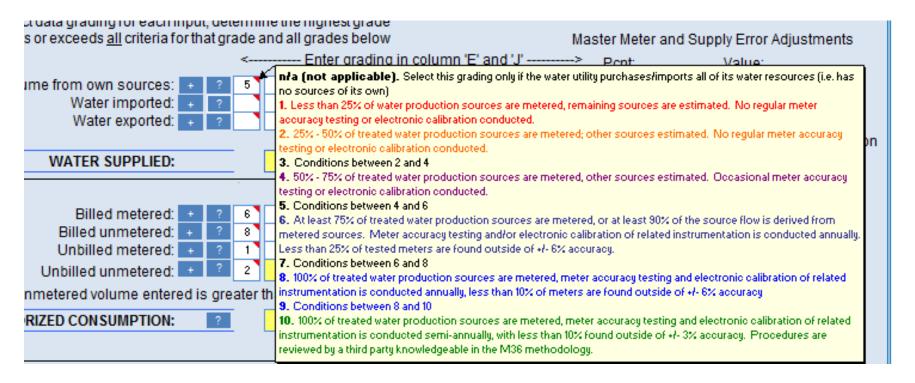


## Data Validity









Data Grade criteria will show up in a pop-up box



	All All	volulli	69 t	o ne	GIILE	ileu as. MILLION GAL	
	To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds <u>all</u> criteria for that grade and all grades below						
	< Enter grading						
	Volume from own s	urces:	+	?	5	95.206	
	Water im	orted:	+	?			
	Water ex	prted:	+	?			
et Perfor	mance Indicators / Comments / Water Balance /	Das board	_ Grad	ding Mat	rix / !	Service Connection Diagram / Defin	

Note the comment on the water audit spreadsheet.



#### Data Grade Selection

1					
	Volume from own sources				
GRADE	✓	DESCRIPTION			
rife		Select this grading only if the water utility purchases/imports all of its water resources (i.e. has no sources of its own)			
1	✓	Les than 25% of water production sources are metered, remaining sources are estimated.			
'	✓	No ular meter accuracy testing or electronic calibration conducted.			
2	25% 56. of treated water production sources are metered; other sources estimated.				
		No regular metel accuracy testing or electronic calibration conducted.			
3		Conditions between 2 a 14			
4		50% - 75% of treated water production sources are metered, other sources estimated.			
4		Occasional meter accuracy testing or lectronic calibration conducted			
5		Conditions between 4 and 6  At least 75% of treated water production courses  If you are able to check all the			
		Acteast 75% of freated water production sources			
6		metered sources. boxes move up.			
"		Meter accuracy testing and/or electronic calibratio			
		Less than 25% of tested meters are found outside of +/- 6% accuracy.			
7		Conditions between 6 and 8			
		100% of treated water production sources are metered,			
8		Meter accuracy testing and electronic calibration of related instrumentation is conducted annually,			
		Less than 10% of meters are found outside of +/- 6% accuracy			
9		Conditions between 8 and 10			
		100% of treated water production sources are metered,			
10		Meter accuracy testing and electronic calibration of related instrumentation is conducted semi-annually, with less than			
		10% found outside of +/- 3% accuracy.			
		Procedures are reviewed by a third party knowledgeable in the M36 methodology			

#### Data Grade Selection

Volume from own sources					
GRADE	✓	DESCRIPTION			
n/a		Select this grading only if the water utility purchases/imports all of its water resources (i.e. has no sources of its own)			
1		Less than 25% of water production sources are metered, remaining sources are estimated.			
'		No regular meter accuracy testing or electronic calibration conducted.			
2		25% - 50% of treated water production sources are metered; other sources estimated.			
2		No regular meter accuracy testing or electronic calibration conducted.			
3		Caditions between 2 and 4			
4	<b>✓</b>	50% 75% of treated water production sources are metered, other sources estimated.			
4		Occasional meter accuracy testing or electronic calibration conducted			
of tions between 4 and 6					
		At least 5% of treated water production sources are metered, or at least 90% of the source flow is derived from			
6		metered sources.			
		Meter accuracy to ting and/or electronic calibration of related instrumentation is conducted annually.			
		Less than 25% of tests, meters are found outside of +/- 6% accuracy.			
7		Conditions between 6 and 6			
_		100% of treated water production sources are metered,			
8		Meter accuracy testing and electronic elibration of related instrumentation is conducted annually			
		Less than 10% of meters are found outside Conditions between 8 and 10  If you aren't able to check all the boxes move			
9					
10		100% of treated water production sources a down.			
		Meter accuracy testing and electronic calibr			
		10% found outside of +/- 3% accuracy.			
		Procedures are reviewed by a third party knowledgeable in the M36 methodology			



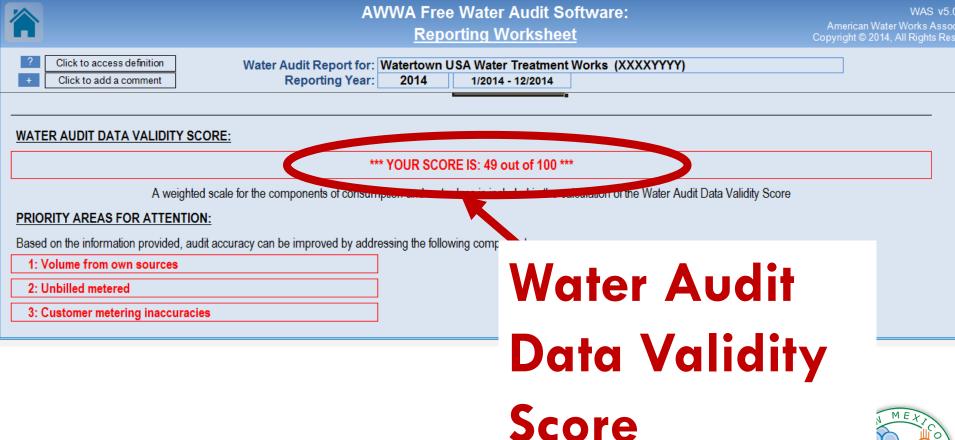
#### Data Grade Selection

Volume from own sources						
GRADE	✓	DESCRIPTION				
n/a		Select this grading only if the water utility purchases/imports all of its water resources (i.e. has no sources of its own)				
1	✓	Less than 25% of water production sources are metered, remaining sources are estimated.				
	٧	No regular meter accuracy testing or electronic calibration conducted.				
2	<b>√</b>	25 - 50% of treated water production sources are metered; other sources estimated.				
	<b>√</b>	No resular meter accuracy testing or electronic calibration conducted.				
3		Conditions between 2 and 4				
4	✓	50% 75% of treated water production soul				
		Occusion I meter accuracy testing or electr	onic calibration conducted			
5		Conditions betteen 4 and 6				
		Mater production so metered sources.	urces are metered, or at least 90% of the source flo	w is derived from		
6		Meter accuracy testing and/or else tronic ca		ally.		
		Less than 25% of tested meters are round	If you are able to check all the	ally.		
7		Conditions between 6 and 8	boxes on one number and only			
		100% of treated water production sources	,			
8		Meter accuracy testing and electronic calib	some of the boxes on the number	у,		
		Less than 10% of meters are found outside	two above, choose the "conditions			
9		Conditions between 8 and 10	•			
		100% of treated water production sources	between" box.			
10		Meter accuracy testing and electronic calib		nnually, with less than		
		10% found outside of +/- 3% accuracy.				
		Procedures are reviewed by a third party k				

#### What is the **Right** Data Grade?

# ANY NUMBER AS LONG AS IT ACURATELY REPRESENTS THE TRUE SITUATION

50

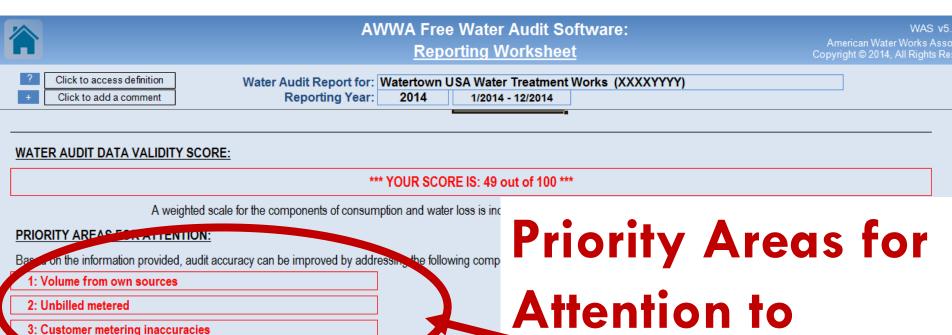




# If the Data Validity Score is below 50, What Should be the Response?

	AWWA Free Water Audit So Reporting Workshee	American Water Works Ass
Click to access definition Click to add a comment	Water Audit Report for: Watertown USA Water Treatment Reporting Year: 2014 1/2014 - 12/2014	Works (XXXXYYYY)
WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDIT		
A we	eighted scale for the components of consumption and the latest the latest transfer of the components of consumption and the latest transfer of the components of consumption and the latest transfer of the components of consumption and the latest transfer of the components of consumption and the latest transfer of the components of consumption and the latest transfer of the components of consumption and the latest transfer of the components of consumption and the latest transfer of the components of consumption and the latest transfer of the components of consumption and the latest transfer of the components of consumption and the latest transfer of the components of consumption and the latest transfer of the components of consumption and the latest transfer of the components of consumption and the latest transfer of	itealauon of the Water Audit Data Validity Score
PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTER  Based on the information provided	NTION: d, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:	
1: Volume from own sources 2: Unbilled metered		What
3: Customer metering inaccu	uracies	
		Response?





Note: The data grades do not have equal value in the calculation of validity

Priority Areas for Attention to Increase Validity

Score



# If Data Validity Score is greater than 50, What should be the response?

#### Evaluate the Metrics

\*\*\* VOLID MATED ALIDIT DATA MALIDITY COODE IC. 50 aut of 400 \*\*\*

*** YOUR WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY	SCORE IS: 58 out of 100 ***	250 (Validated
Non-revenue water as percent by volume of Water Supplied:  Non-revenue water as percent by cost of operating system:		score)
Apparent Losses per service connection per day:  Real Losses per service connection per day:  Real Losses per length of main per day*:	N/A gallons/connection/day  299.13 gallons/mile/day	4 - 40 20 - 200 400 - 4000
Real Losses per service connection per day per psi pressure:  From Above, Real Losses = Current Annual Real Losses (CARL):  Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) [CARL/UARL]:  s for systems with a low service connection density of less than 32	24.57 million gallons/year  0.71	2 – 10



>50 (validated

** YOUR WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE IS	S: 51 out of 100 ***		
Non-revenue water as percent by volume of Water Supplied:	26.0%	1 ]	
Non-revenue water as percent by cost of operating system:	10.4%	Real Losses valued at Variable	
Apparent Losses per service connection per day:	46.78	gallons/connection/day	4 – 40
Real Losses per service connection per day:	165.45	gallons/connection/day	20 – 200
Real Losses per length of main per day*:	N/A		400 – 4000
Real Losses per service connection per day per psi pressure:	2.55	gallons/connection/day/psi	
AL D. H. (0ADL)	700.40	l sue u 7	
om Above, Real Losses = Current Annual Real Losses (CARL):		million gallons/year	
Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) [CARL/UARL]:	8.80		2 – 10

- Metrics vs. Practices
  - □ Inside the range are they high, mid, or low?
  - How does that compare to water loss management practices?



# If Data Validity Score is greater than 50, What should be the response?

#### Evaluate the Metrics

#### >50 (validated YOUR WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE IS: 71 out of 100 score) Non-revenue water as percent by volume of Water Supplied: 29.5% Non-revenue water as percent by cost of operating system: 38.7% Real Losses valued at Varia 10.92 gallons/connection/day Apparent Losses per service connection per day: Real Losses per service connection per day: N/A gallons/connection/day 400 - 4000 Real Losses per length of main per day\*: 1,513.10 gallons/mile/day N/A gallons/connection/day/psi Real Losses per service connection per day per psi pressure: rom Above, Real Losses = Current Annual Real Losses (CARL): 110.46 million gallons/year 2 - 10? Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) [CARL/UARL]: 1.29 for systems with a low service connection density of less than 32 service connections/mile of pipeline

## Data Validity - Activity 2

- Placeholder for Hands-On Activity #2
  - update initial audit from Rockville WSC data validity info
  - Check for data validity issues
  - Include data validity scoring
- Applied Activity #2
  - update your system audit with data validity grades
  - Note from audit results top 3 priority areas for further investigation needed to improve overall data validity score



#### Corrective Actions – Data Validity Score < 50

- Improve Data validity for next audit cycle
  - Install customer meters, or implement calibration policy
  - Install or calibrate source meters
  - Improve policy on water usage estimates for nonmetered users



#### Corrective Actions – Data Validity Score > 50

- Flow Tests on Supply/master meters
- Signal calibration
- Scrub of production data:
  - Data gaps
  - Irregular patterns
- Scrub billing Data:
  - Duplicate volumes
  - Non-potable volumes
  - Wrong timeframes
  - Irregular patterns

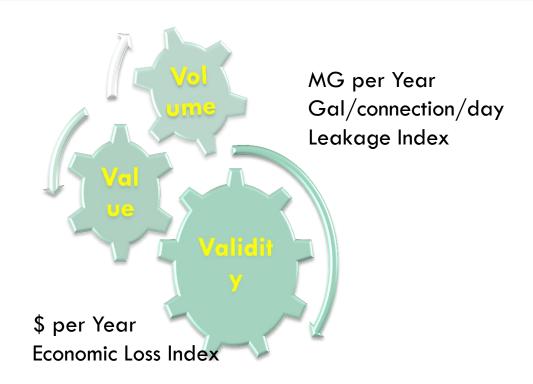


#### Audit Results - Volumes and Values

 Software calculates loss of water in Volume and Cost (Non-revenue water)



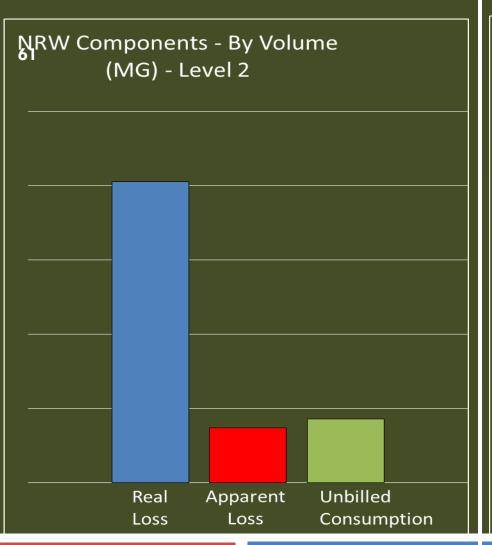
#### Volumes and Values – 3-V concept



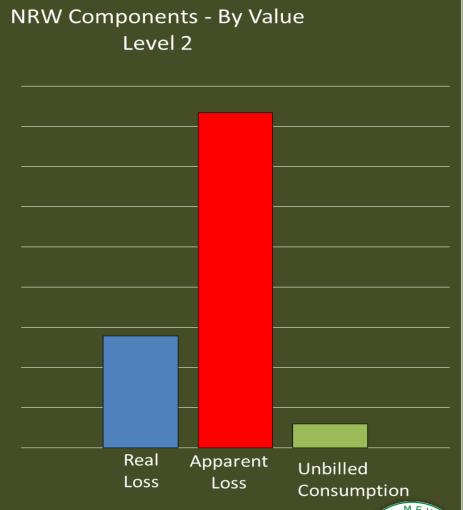
Water Audit Data Validity Score 95% Confidence Limits
Key Data Input Grades



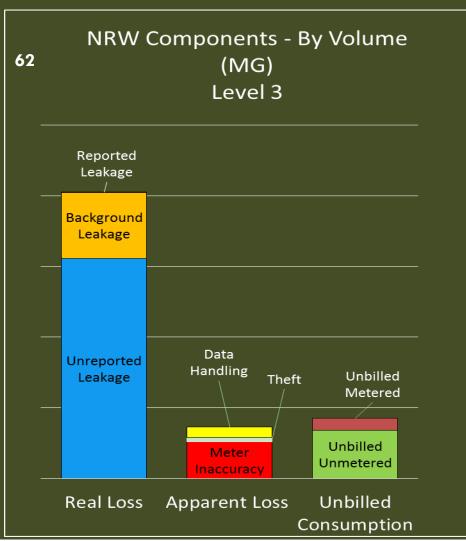
#### Volume



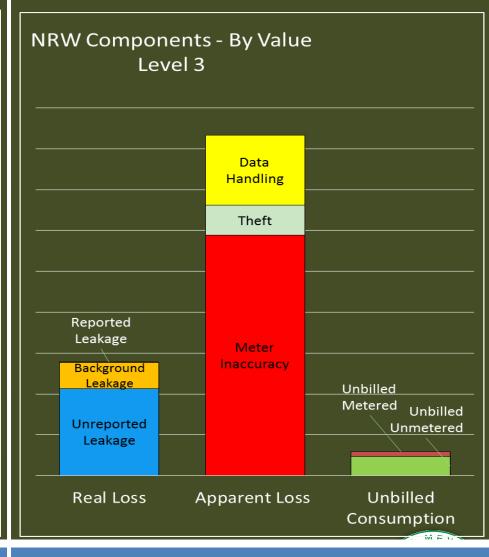
#### Value



#### Volume

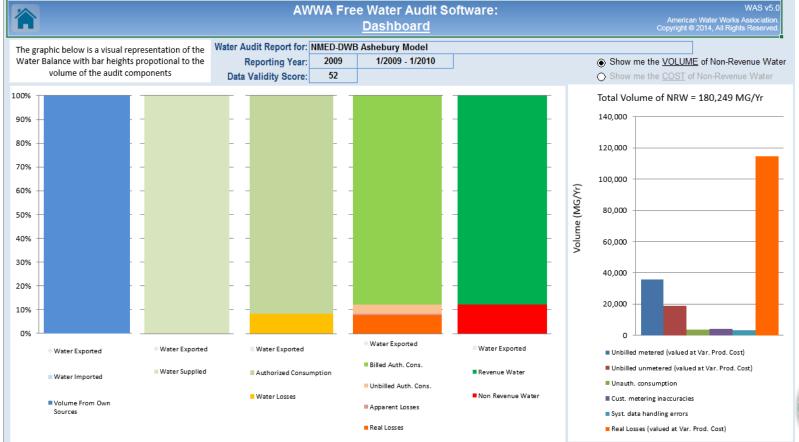


#### Value



#### Volumes and Values – Large System Volume

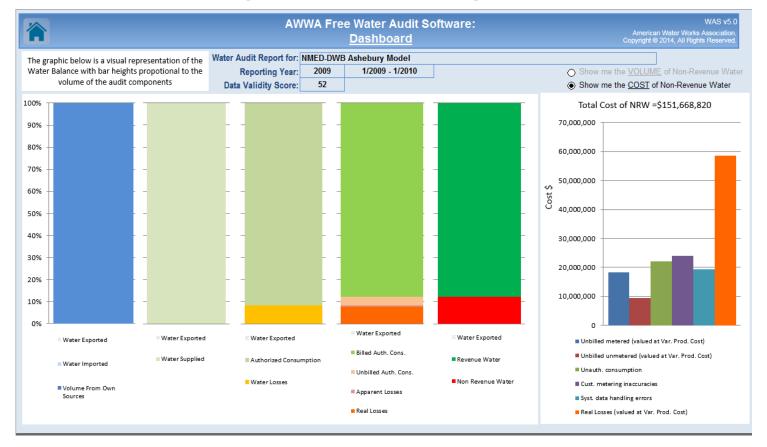
 1.5 MG/yr supplied, \$3 million/yr total cost to operate water system





#### Volumes and Values – Large system Cost

 System info: 1.5 MG/yr supplied, \$3 million/yr total cost to operate water system





## How to interpret results

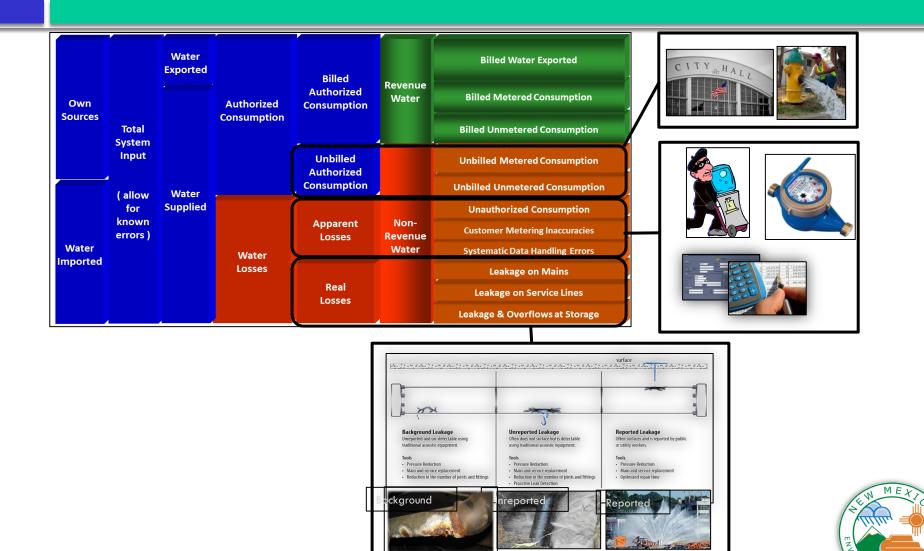


# Corrective Actions – Data validity Scores > 50

- Improve system performance, identify if Real Loss or Apparent Losses dominate
  - Status Component Analysis for Real Loss
  - Status Component Analysis for Apparent Loss



## Real Loss Component analysis



## Component Analysis – Real Loss



LEAKAGE ON MAINS

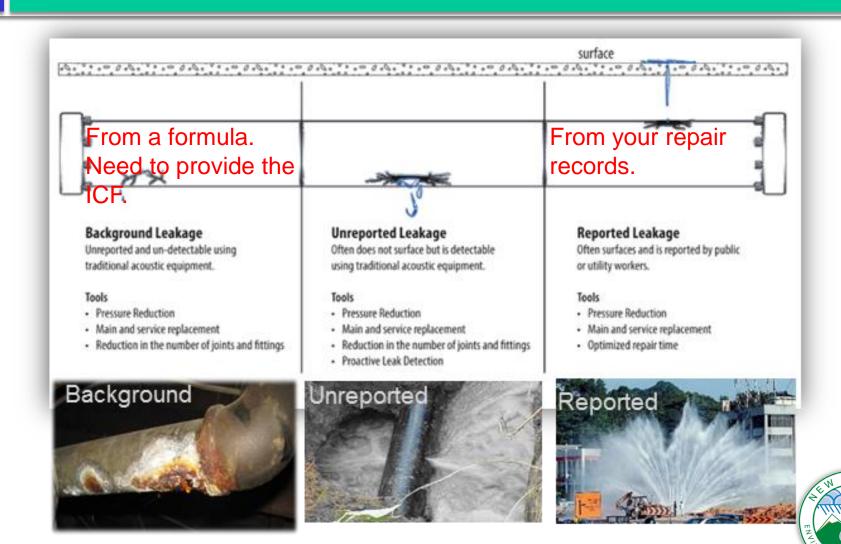


LEAKAGE OR
OVERFLOW AT
STORAGE TANKS



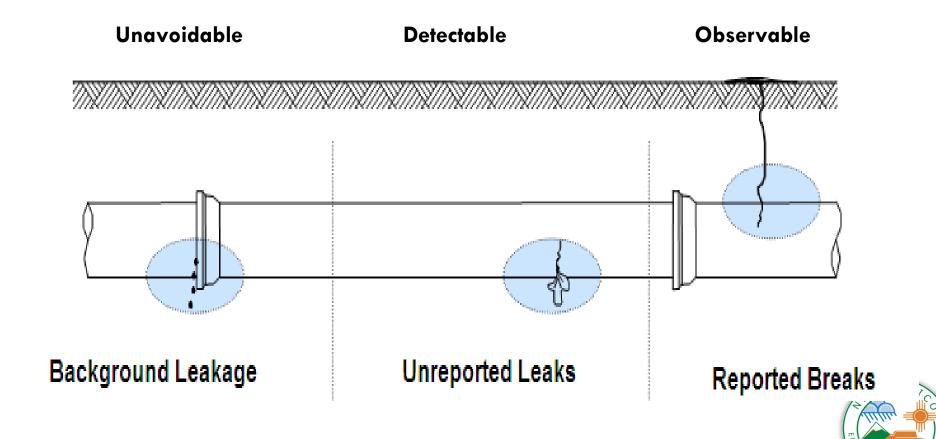


#### Real Loss Component Analysis

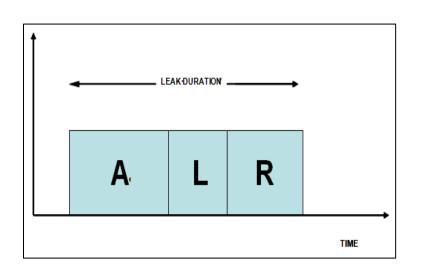


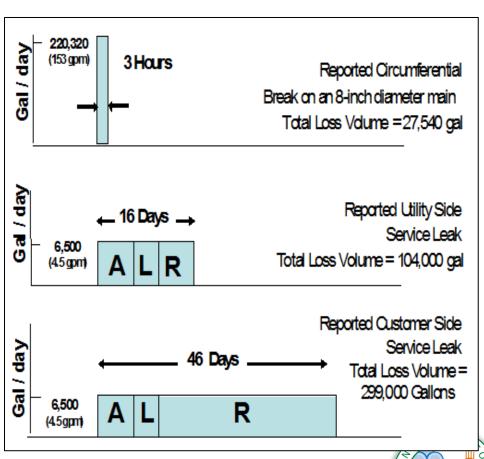
#### Component Analysis- Real Loss

Categories of Water Loss



# Real Loss Component Analysis: The Life of a Leak; Awareness, Location & Repair



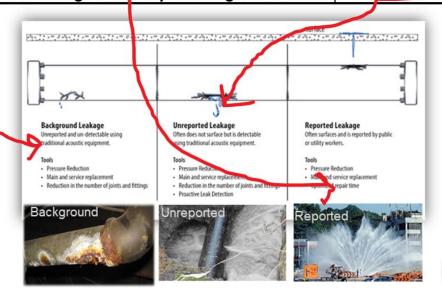


# Real Loss Component Analysis: Basic data needed

- Failure Data
  - Break type: reported/unreported
  - Main or service
  - Location
  - Line size
  - Day/time break discovered
  - Day/time break was repaired
- Other Data
  - Storage tank volume (total)
  - Average age of pipe network
  - Data from AWWA M36 water audit

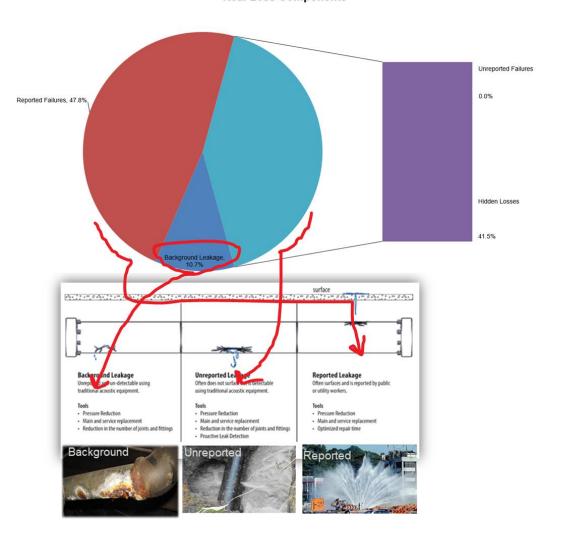


REAL LOSS COMPONENT ANALYSIS RESULTS					
System Component	Background Leakage	Reported Failures	Unreported Failures (Hidden Losses)	Total	
	(MG)	(MG)	(MG)	(MG)	
Reservoirs	3		-	3	
Mains and Appurtenances	77	574	-	651	
Service Connections	144	11	-	154	
Total Annual Real Loss	224	584	-	808	
Real Losses as Calculated by Water Audit				1,612	
Hidden Losses/Unreported Leakage Currently Running Undetected				804	





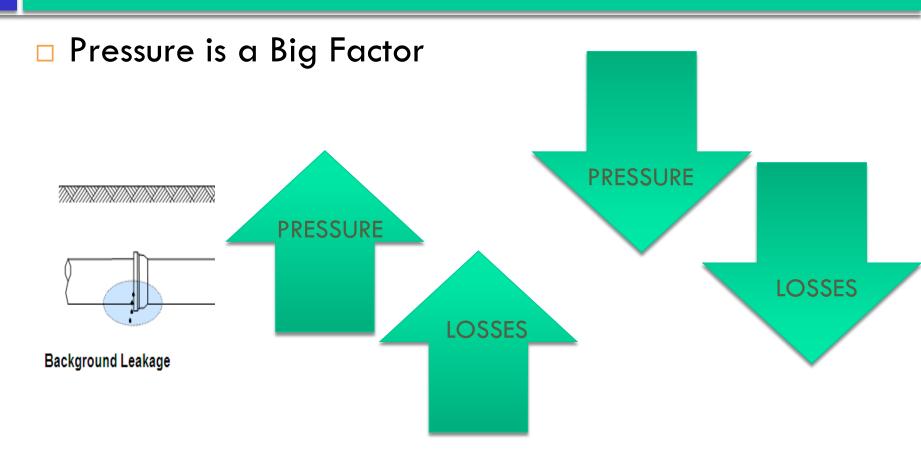
#### **Real Loss Components**





- What is my
   quantity of
   Unavoidable or
   Background
   Leakage (UARL)?
  - Calculate based on:



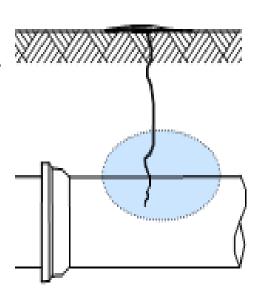




- □ Tools to address Background leakage:
  - Pressure stabilization
  - Pressure reduction
  - Main and service line replacement
  - Reduction of # of joints and fittings



- Reported Leaks
  - □ Condition, type, & length of pipe
  - Depth
  - Type of soil
  - Installation
  - Pressure
  - Inspection of system



#### Reported Breaks



- Tools to Address Reported Breaks
  - Pressure stabilization
  - Pressure reduction
  - Main and service replacement
  - Optimize repair and response time



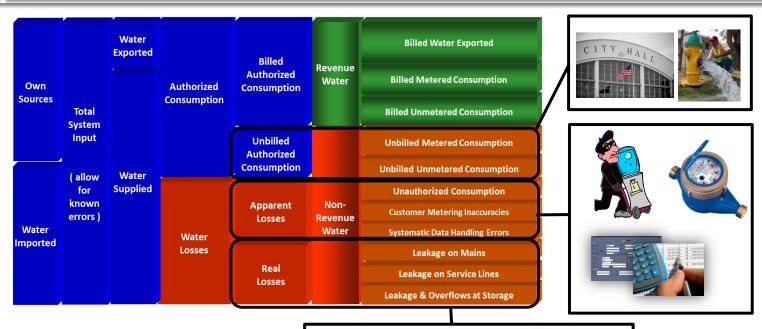
#### Real Loss Component Analysis – Activity 3

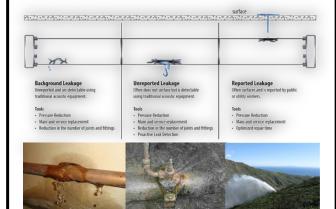
- Placeholder for Hands-On Activity #3
  - Use AWWARf Leakage Component Analysis Model to update initial audit from Rockville WSC
  - Identify volume & value of the real loss subcomponent of the Rockville WSC NRW
- Applied Activity #3
  - Assemble and input your system's break data into the AWWARf model
  - Otherwise, develop a plan to collect, assemble and use the required break data for your audit



 Create a water balance: separate Non-Revenue Water into Unbilled Consumption, Apparent Loss and Real Loss.

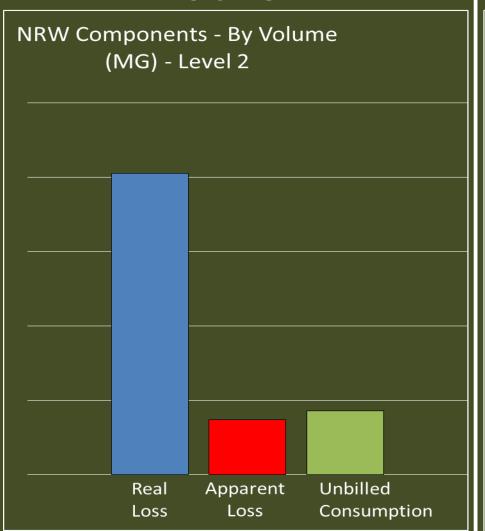
- Test the validity: Data Validity Score & Metrics screening, data validity checking
- Analyze the components of Unbilled Consumption,
   Apparent Loss and Real Loss. Use volumes & values.
- 1. Prioritize the components to make a plan of attack







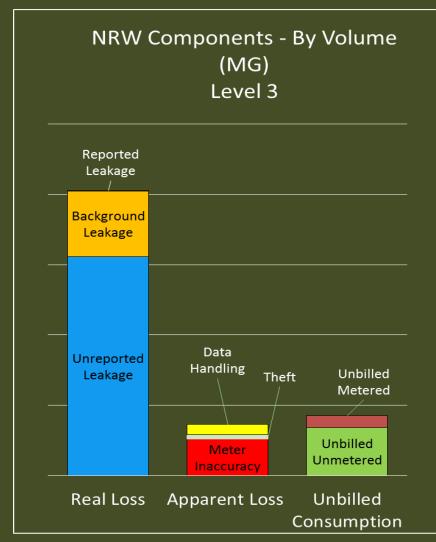
#### Volume



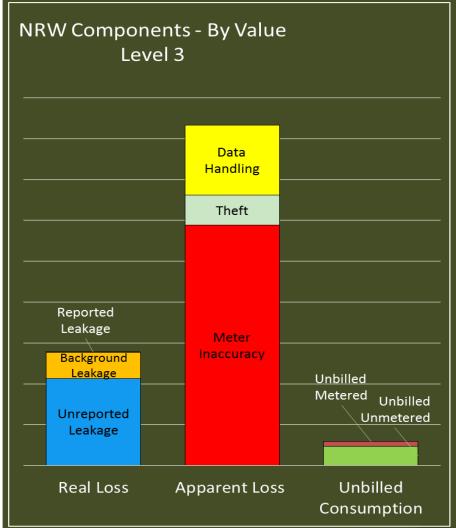
#### Value



#### **Volume**

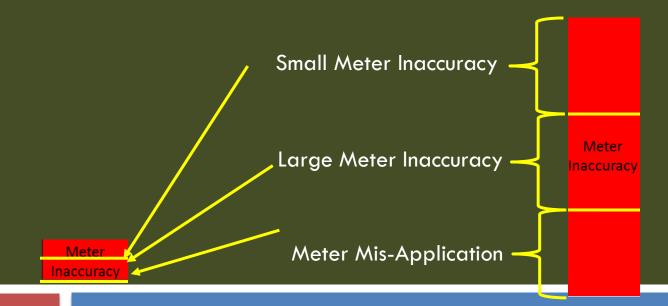


#### **Value**



# Volume Value Meter Inaccuracy Meter Inaccuracy

Volume Level 4 Value Level 4







- Sample Testing for Small Meters
  - Select sample to test
    - Statistical significance (confidence, margin of error)
    - Consider resources for testing
    - Sample each type of meter with designed flow rate boundaries
  - Described in AWWA M6Manual

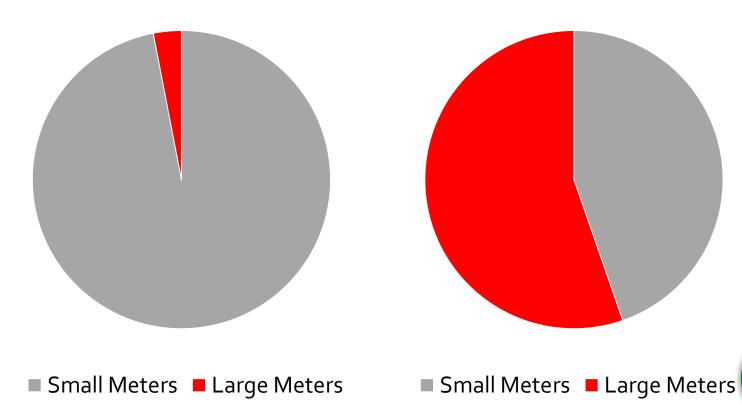






Number of Meters in System

Revenue from Each Class of Meters



- Targeted testing for Large Meters
  - Annual revenue from large meters = \$100,000
  - Estimated inaccuracy = 5 %
  - Annual large meter revenue loss = \$5,000



- Picking which large meters to test
  - Annual revenue from specific large meter = \$10,000
  - Estimated inaccuracy = 10%
  - Annual large meter revenue being lost = \$1,000
  - Cost to test/repair meter = \$ 500
  - Is it worth it to test/repair this meter?



- Picking which meters to test
  - Annual revenue from specific meter= \$6,000
  - Estimated inaccuracy = 5%
  - Annual large meter revenue loss = \$300
  - Cost to test/repair meter = \$ 500
  - Is it working it to test/repair this meter?

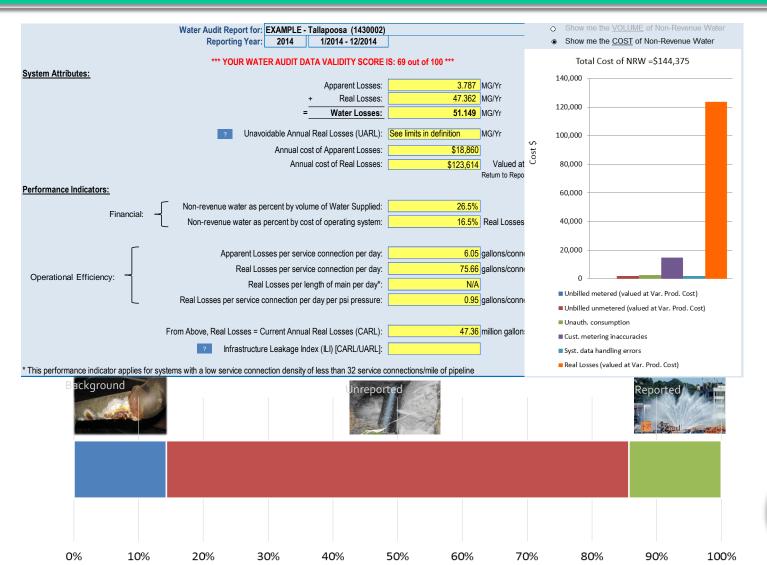


- Picking which meters to test
  - Annual revenue from specific meter= \$25,000
  - Estimated inaccuracy = 2%
  - Annual large meter revenue loss = \$500
  - Cost to test/repair meter = \$500
  - Is it worth it to test/repair this meter?



The Toolbox (Basic)	Helps to Address	Level of Cost
1 - Validation of supply & consumption volumes	Low Data Validity Score, Gremlins	Low-Mid
2 - Estimating and tracking unmetered use	Validity, Unmetered Use	None-Low
3 - Installing meters on unmetered connections	Unmetered Use	Mid
4 - Billing system audit	Systematic Data Handling Errors	Low-Mid
5 - Meter testing & replacement	Customer metering inaccuracy	Mid-High
6 - Unidirectional flushing program	Unbilled unmetered	Low
7 - Acoustic leak survey	Unreported leakage	Mid
8 - Improve speed/quality of repairs	Unreported, Reported leakage	Low
9 - Locate & eliminate pressure transients (surges, hammers)	All 3 types of leakage	Low-Mid
10 - Reduce peak and overall pressure	All 3 types of leakage	Mid-High

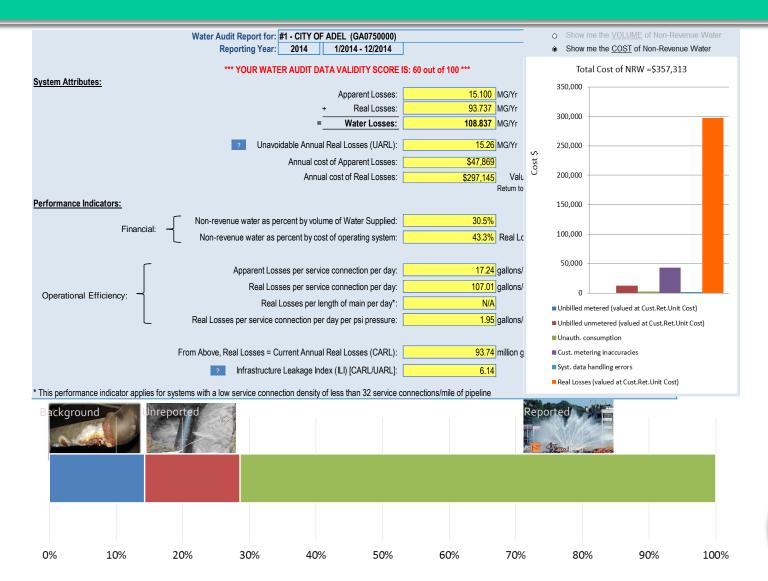






The Toolbox (Basic)	Helps to Address	Level of Cost
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4 - Billing system audit	Systematic Data Handling Errors	Low-Mid
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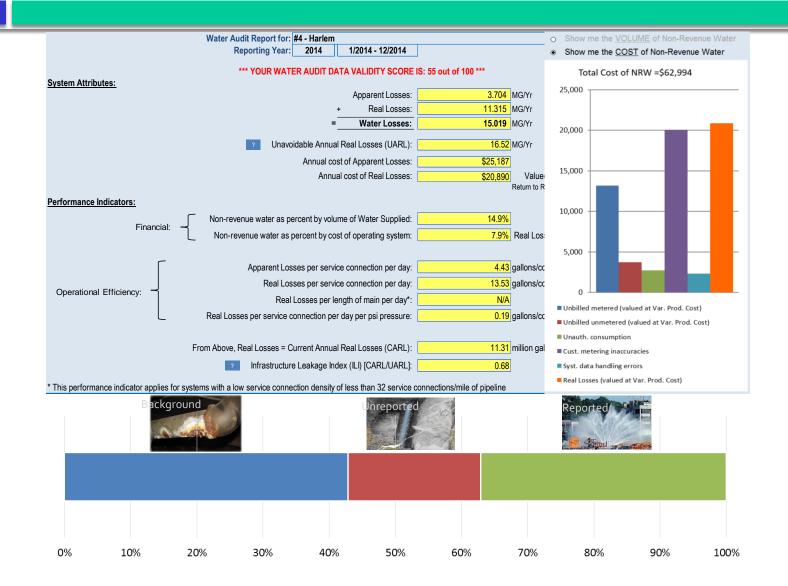






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# Toolbox – Data Validity

- If Data Validity Score is less than 50, focus on improving data validity
  - Validation of supply & consumption volumes
  - Estimating and tracking unmetered use
  - Master Meter annual testing program
  - Mapping the water system



# Toolbox – Authorized, Unbilled usage

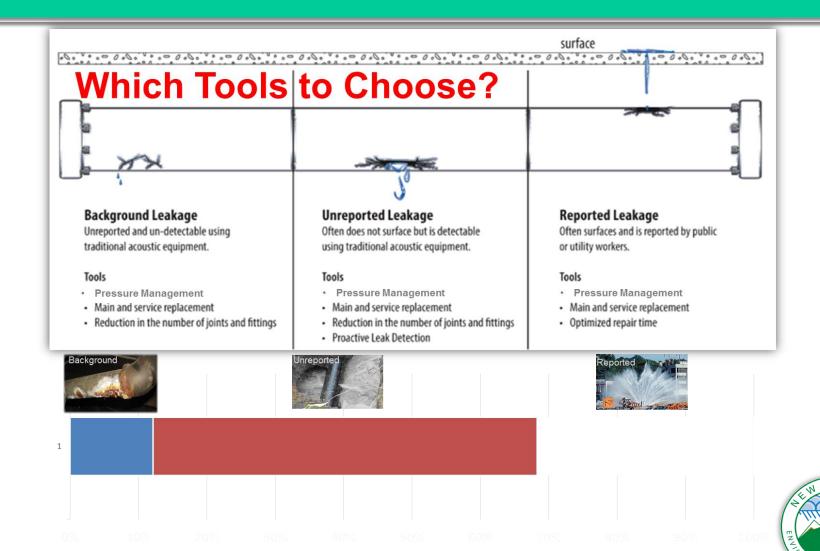
- If Data Validity Score is greater than 50, and If areas of focus include Authorized, Unbilled consumption:
  - Review policies & procedures for unbilled customers
  - Install meters on unmetered connections
  - Unidirectional Flushing Program
  - Customer meter testing & replacement program
  - Theft deterrence
  - Billing system audit

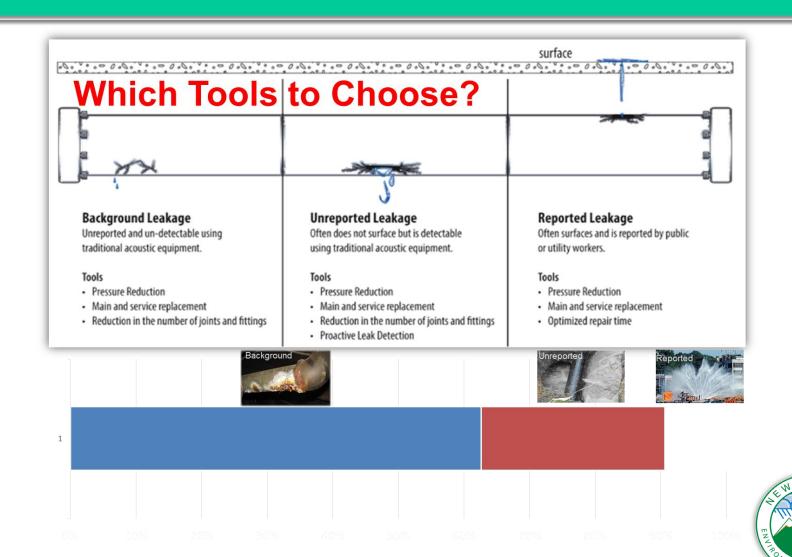


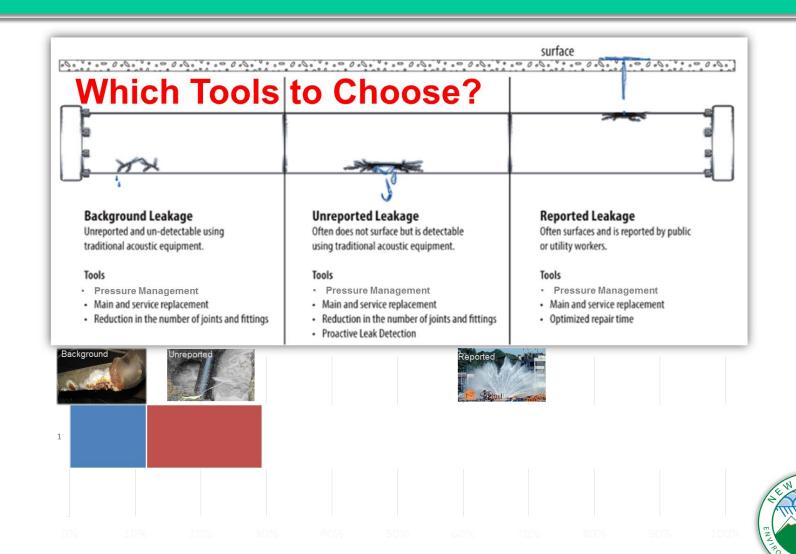
#### Toolbox: Real Losses

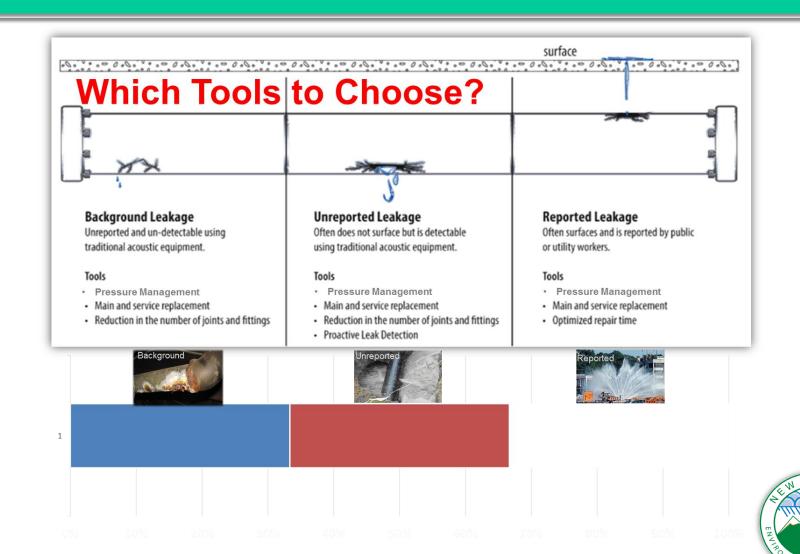
- If Data Validity Score is greater than 50, and if areas of focus include real losses:
  - Collecting & Analysis of break data
  - Improve speed/quality of repairs
  - Locate & eliminate pressure transients (surges, hammers, etc.)
  - Night flow analysis
  - Reduce peak & overall pressure
  - Main replacement
  - Acoustic Leak Survey

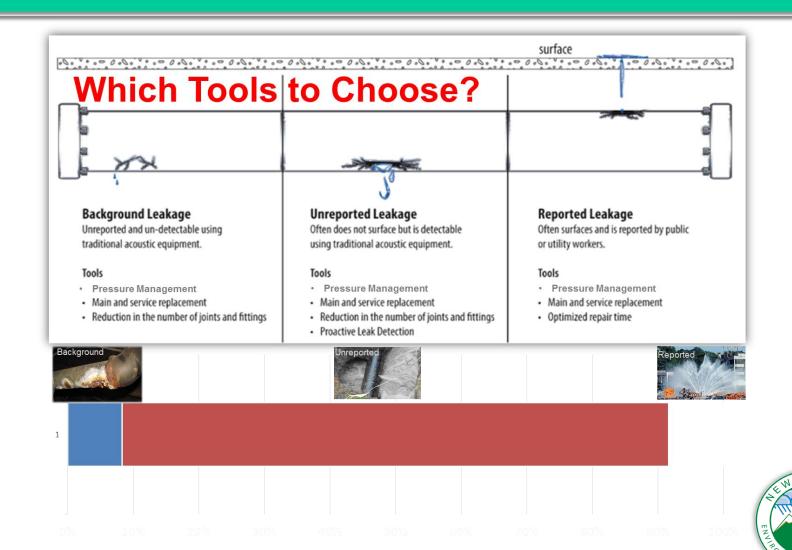












#### **Summary and Toolbox Decisions – Activity 4**

- □ Placeholder for Hands-On Activity #4
  - ID all appropriate toolbox tools to address NRW for each system in A#4 Toolbox Decision Exercise
  - Fine-tune Rockville WSC audit for individual data validity, overall data score, performance indicators and total annual cost of NRW
    - ID all appropriate toolbox tools to address Rockville WSC NRW
- Applied Activity #4
  - Summarize your own system's audit
  - ID all appropriate toolbox tools to address your NRW



#### What we learned

- What is a Water Audit?
- What are the Benefits to annual water audits?
- What triggers voluntary & required water audits?
- How to conduct a water audit using AWWA M36 software
- How to interpret and report data validity
- How to interpret audit results Volumes and Values
- How to interpret results from AWWA M36 software



# Hands-On Activity #1

- Go to <u>www.awwa.org</u> to download a copy of the free water audit software to your computer
- Open the software (enable editing, content, macros) to ensure it works – you need Excel
- Use the Rockville Water Supply Corp Background Info to enter data into the software
  - Use A#1 Software Exercise Results Excel file to check your entries for all software tabs
- Use this water balance exercise to identify your own system data needed to populate audit inputs

# Hands-On Activity #2

- Use the A#2 Data Validity Exercise to fine-tune the water balance inputs for the Rockville WSC
  - Use the A#2 Data Validity Exercise Trainer Notes for the water balance breakdown
- Input water balance data without, and then with data grades
  - Download each audit separately to see how it displays validity data without and with data grades
  - Compare your results with the A#2 Exercise Results without and with data grades

# Applied Activity #2

 Follow the instructions presented in the A#2 Data Validity Applied Activity to assign data validity scores for each water balance component of your water system

 This will identify those components of your water balance that need more attention in order to bring your overall data validity score > 50



# Hands-On Activity #3

- Download a copy of the free AWWARf Leakage
   Component Analysis Model from
   <a href="http://www.waterrf.org/resources/pages/PublicWebToo">http://www.waterrf.org/resources/pages/PublicWebToo</a>
   Is-detail.aspx?ItemID=27 to your computer
- Open the software (enable editing, content, macros) to ensure it works – you need Excel
- Expand the Rockville water balance by following instructions and using data from the A#3a Real Loss and #3b Leakage Component Analysis exercises
  - This will ID the real loss sub-component of NRW

# Applied Activity #3

- Follow the instructions presented in the A#3 Real Loss and Leakage Component Applied Activity to assemble main and service line break and leakage data
- If you already have this data for your water system enter it into the AWWARf Leakage Component Analysis Model
  - Otherwise, develop a plan for your system to collect and maintain records of this data
- This will allow you to use the software to calculate the real loss sub-components of your NRW

# Hands-On Activity #4

- Use the A#4 Toolbox Decision Exercise to evaluate each of the systems audit results for overall validity score, performance indicators and total annual cost of NRW
- On each systems evaluation form record your observations of the metrics, the top three focus areas and from the ten toolbox tools the best tool(s) to address each focus area
- Check your conclusions using the A#4 Toolbox Decision
   Exercise Trainer Notes



# Applied Activity #4

- Follow the instructions presented in the A#4 Summary and Toolbox Decision Applied Activity to work through an entire audit for your system
- You may already have previous steps of the audit completed; use this activity to review the data you used for those steps
- Develop a plan to continue to improve system data for the audit and create a schedule to conduct the audit annually

### Questions?

□ Thank you

