PNWS AWWA Conference Water Audit Workshop

2018





WSO CAVANALIGH

Introductions







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Introductions

Name

City/Agency

Position

Familiarity with water auditing and water loss control?

Week's highlight!





Agenda

- Setting the scene
- American Water Works Association water audit methodology
- Water audit validation
- Washington pilot program
- Future water loss control in Washington



Today's Goals

- **1. Learn AWWA water audit methodology**, especially as it applies to your system and Washington regulation
- **2. Compare results** achieved through AWWA and other water loss estimation methodologies
- **3. Plan next steps** toward improved data and water loss management, particularly with a focus on cost justification



Water Loss Reporting in the US



Water Loss Reporting Requirements

AWWA Methodology & Third Party Validation AWWA Methodology

Basic Reporting

No Requirement



Water Audit

Goals:

- Estimate volumes and values of real loss and apparent loss
- Use a standardized methodology
- Consider the accuracy and quality of data sources
- Interpret performance with performance indicators



The Water Balance





Water Supplied

Billed Authorized ConsumptionBilled Metered ConsumptionAuthorized8075Sequention805	Revenue Water <mark>80</mark>
90 Unbilled Authorized Unbilled Metered Consumption 8	
Water SuppliedConsumptionUnbilled Unmetered Consumption2	1
100Unauthorized Consumption11	Non-Revenue
Apparent LossesCustomer Metering InaccuraciesWater Losses31	20
10Systematic Data Handling Errors1	
Real Losses	

Water Supplied – Volumes

Volume from Own Sources

Did we treat the water to potable standards?

Water Imported



Did we buy potable water someone else treated?

Did we import raw water from someone else?

Water Exported



Is the export delivered from the distribution system or point of treatment?





Water Supplied – Audit Boundaries





Water Supplied – Audit Boundaries





Water Supplied – Data Chain



Measurement Element Secondary Electronics*

SCADA System

*Calibration

Water Supplied – Meter Testing

Impact of System Input Meter Error



WSO



Authorized Consumption

Consumption	80
SuppliedConsumptionUnbilled AuthorizedUnbilled Metered Consumption90Unbilled Authorized Consumption 10Unbilled Metered Consumption 8Water Supplied10Unbilled Unmetered Consumption 2	
100Unauthorized ConsumptionN111Apparent LossesCustomer Metering InaccuraciesWater Losses3110Systematic Data Handling Errors11	Non-Revenue Water 20
Real Losses	

Authorized Consumption









Billed Unmetered Consumption



Unbilled Metered Consumption



Unbilled Unmetered Consumption

Authorized Consumption

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District facility use

Tank overflow

Well water lubrication

Firefighting

Main breaks

Flat-rate condominiums

Parks department irrigation

Single-family indoor use

Billed? Unbilled?

Metered?

Unmetered?

Billed Metered Authorized Consumption





Water Loss

Water Supplied 100	Authorized	Billed Authorized Consumption <mark>80</mark>	Billed Metered Consumption 75 Billed Unmetered Consumption 5	Revenue Water <mark>80</mark>
	90	Unbilled Authorized Consumption 10	Unbilled Metered Consumption 8 Unbilled Unmetered Consumption 2	-
	Water Losses 10	Apparent Losses 3	Unauthorized Consumption 1 Customer Metering Inaccuracies 1 Systematic Data Handling Errors 1 Real Losses	Non-Revenue Water 20
			7	

Water Loss



Apparent Losses

Real Losses





Apparent Loss – Categories



Unauthorized Consumption



Theft!



Metering Inaccuracy



Customer meter under registration



Data Handling Errors



Reporting or other clerical errors during the handling of meter reading data



Apparent Loss – Value

90% Customer Meter Accuracy



100% Customer Meter Accuracy



Service Charge: \$20 Volume of Use: 9 CCF Variable Charge: \$3.00 x 9 = **\$27.00**

Service Charge: \$20 Volume of Use: 10 CCF Variable Charge: \$3.00 x 10 = \$30.00



Real Loss – Value



Authorized Consumption



Unavoidable Annual Real Loss



The AWWA audit software models the technical minimum volume of real loss based on system infrastructure data.

Current Annual Real Losses
 Economic Level of Real Losses
 Unavoidable Annual Real Losses

System Infrastructure Data



System Average Pressure



Miles of Mains

The average pressure across the full potable distribution system. The miles of mains including fire hydrant laterals. The number of active and inactive service connections.

Count of Service Connections







Total Annual Operating Cost – everything you spend in a year *O&M budget capital improvements*

Customer Retail Unit Cost – weighted average sales commodity rate *no fixed charges consider all classes and tiers*

Variable Production Cost – value of leakage

cost to acquire, treat, and distribute water any other costs of leakage?



Performance Indicators





Volumes

Real & Apparent Losses Real & Apparent Losses per Connection per Day Infrastructure Leakage Index

Values

Cost of Real Losses Cost of Apparent Losses

Validity

Data Validity Grades & Score



No Percentages!



Year 1

Water Supplied: 1000

Authorized Consumption: 900



Water Loss: 100

Water Loss: 10%

Year 2

Water Supplied: 800

Authorized Consumption: 700

Water Loss: 100

Water Loss: 14%



AWWA Free Water Audit Software





AWWA Free Water Audit Software





Data Validity Grades

Data validity grades (DVGs) document utility practices of:

- Data collection
- Data review
- Instrument maintenance

Each audit input is assigned a DVG between 1 and 10 based on criteria DVG criteria are predominantly qualitative

DVGs are NOT a measure of accuracy!



Data Validity Grades



Meet all criteria at a grade for that grade to apply or drop to a lower grade



Validation

Water audit validation aims to:

- Identify and correct errors
- Evaluate and communicate uncertainty

Level 1 – interview

Level 2 – deep data review

Level 3 – new data from the field



Level 1 Validation

Goals:

- Confirm accurate interpretation and application of methodology
- Identify and correct evident errors
- Select appropriate data validity grades





Level 1 Validation

Process

- 1. Compile and transfer supporting documentation.
- 2. Review supporting documentation.
- 3. Level 1 validate the water audit through an interview.
- 4. Review results and attend to any follow-up.
- 5. Document outcomes.









Surfaced Leak

Background Leakage

Unreported and un-detectable using traditional acoustic equipment

Unreported Leakage



Detectable using traditional acoustic equipment.

Reported Leakage



Surfaced and is reported by public or utility staff.



Leakage Intervention

Pressure Management

Current Annual Real Losses

- Economic Level of Real Losses
 - Unavoidable Annual Real Losses

Active Leakage Control

Improved Response Time

Economically Recoverable Real Losses

> Potentially Recoverable Real Losses

> > Unavoidable Real Losses









Water Loss Control Program Design

Calculate Water Losses

- AWWA Water Audit Model
- Real Losses v. Apparent Losses

Breakdown Leakage Volumes

- Background
- Reported
- Hidden

Economic Analysis

- Value Lost Water
- Evaluate Cost of Intervention

Implement Interventions

- Leak Detection
- Pressure Management
- Repair Time
 Reduction



Washington Pilot Program

Program Goals:

- Improved technical, financial, and managerial capacity
- Water distribution infrastructure maintenance
- Water conservation
- Compliance with 10% water loss requirement

Tools:

- AWWA Free Water Audit Software
- Water audit validation (level 1 and some level 2)
- Water loss control methodology and program design



Washington Regulation – DSL

Water Supplied	Authorized Consumption	Billed Authorized Consumption	Billed Metered Consumption	Revenue Water
			Billed Unmetered Consumption	
		Unbilled Authorized Consumption	Unbilled Metered Consumption	Non-Revenue Water
			Unbilled Unmetered Consumption	
	Water Losses	Apparent Losses	Unauthorized Consumption	
			Customer Metering Inaccuracies	
			Systematic Data Handling Errors	
		Real Losses		

DSL = Water Supplied minus Authorized Consumption



Washington Regulation – DSL

Distribution system leakage (DSL) must stay below 10%, calculated as a three-year rolling average.

How does this compare to AWWA methodology?





Washington Pilot Participants

Arlington Water Department

Camas Municipal Water System

Clark Public Utilities

Fruitland Mutual Water Company

Liberty Lake Sewer and Water District

Nob Hill Water Association

Stevens County Public Utilities Department – Suncrest

Tacoma Water Division

Walla Walla Water Division

Yakima Water Division





Program Overview



10 utilities – range of system types, water loss profiles, and experience with water audit methodology

Program overview and initial instruction in water auditing methodology

Water audit data request and guidance

Hands-on water audit compilation and documentation

Data review and validation tailored to each participating utility

Water audit compilation and validation methodology Utility-specific methodological and analytical support Water loss control practices and strategy design

Utility-specific water audit findings and next steps for data management and water loss control Pilot to Program report and statewide recommendations



Results





Results – DSL



AWWA Methodology and WA DSL



Results – Validation

Water Audit Results before and after validation





Program Feedback

"The water auditing process is **much more informative** than the traditional WUE reporting."

"The detail that we went into with this framework really illuminated different aspects of the lost water in our system. Those figures help us to really focus in on the areas where the **cost-benefit ratio makes the most sense** to improve the **integrity of our water system**."





Program Feedback

How likely would you be to **recommend a similar program** to another utility looking for training on water auditing and the M36 methodology?





Program Feedback

Was your training experience **worth the time and expense** with respect to learning the key elements of non-revenue water and interdepartmental team building?





The Future of WA Water Loss Control

From a participant –

If the goal of the 10% requirement is to actually help utilities monitor and understand their losses for the sake of lessening them, this program is far more useful than the "production less billed use" method.

There is real data supporting the loss numbers, so there is less risk that the financial investment would be wasted. If a utility were to use the simple "production less billed use" number to track loss, efforts to reduce loss could be a real shot in the dark.

What now?



The Future of WA Water Loss Control

Possibilities:

- Voluntary use of AWWA methodology (currently an alternate method permitted in WA code)
- Educational opportunities and voluntary use
 - Conferences
 - Training programs
 - Webinars
- Mandatory requirement
 - Unsupported
 - Supported



Reflection and Wrap Up

- What did you learn today?
- What will you change? What will you continue to do?
- What's your top-priority action step?

