

Identifying & Addressing Water Loss Using the AWWA M36 Audit Tools

Jeff Cunningham, Business Development Manager

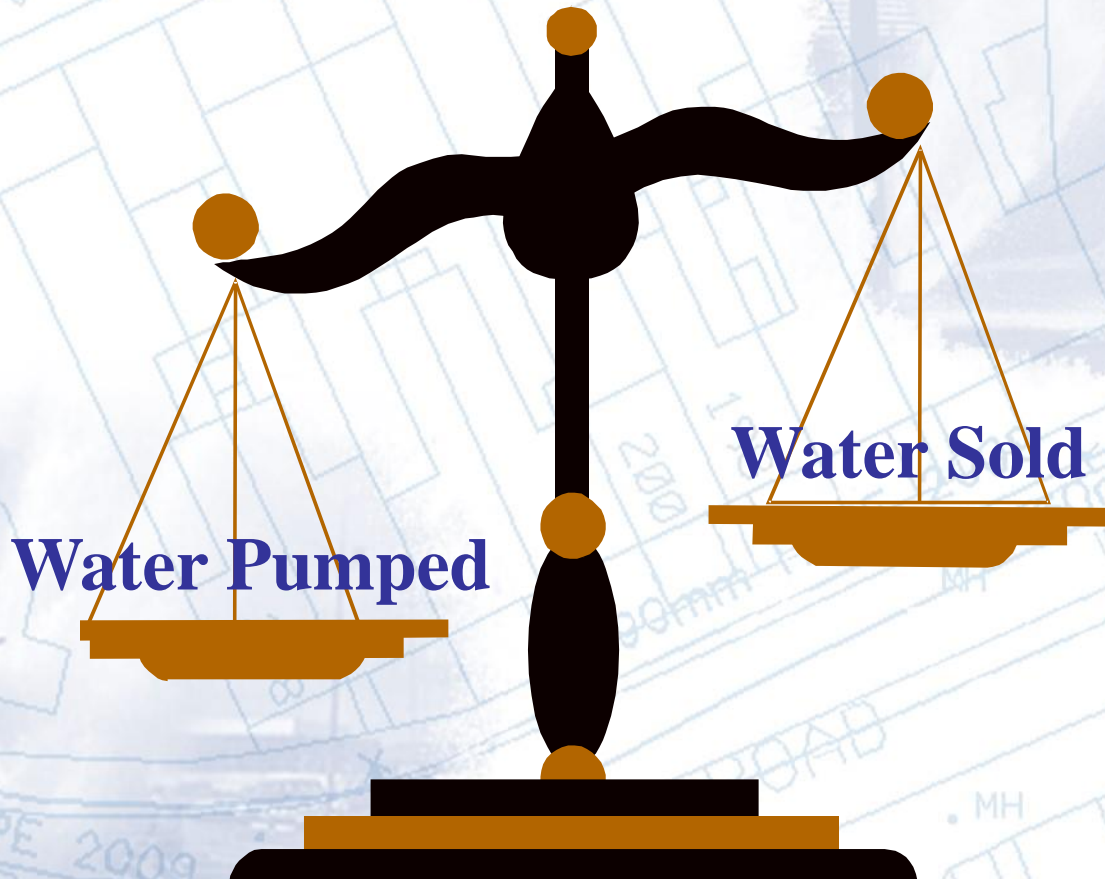


Outline

- Review of Water Audit Process
- Understanding the terminology
- Identifying the issues
- Developing an action plan

WATER LOSS?

Gallons of water being pumped into the distribution system each billing period exceeds the gallons being sold.

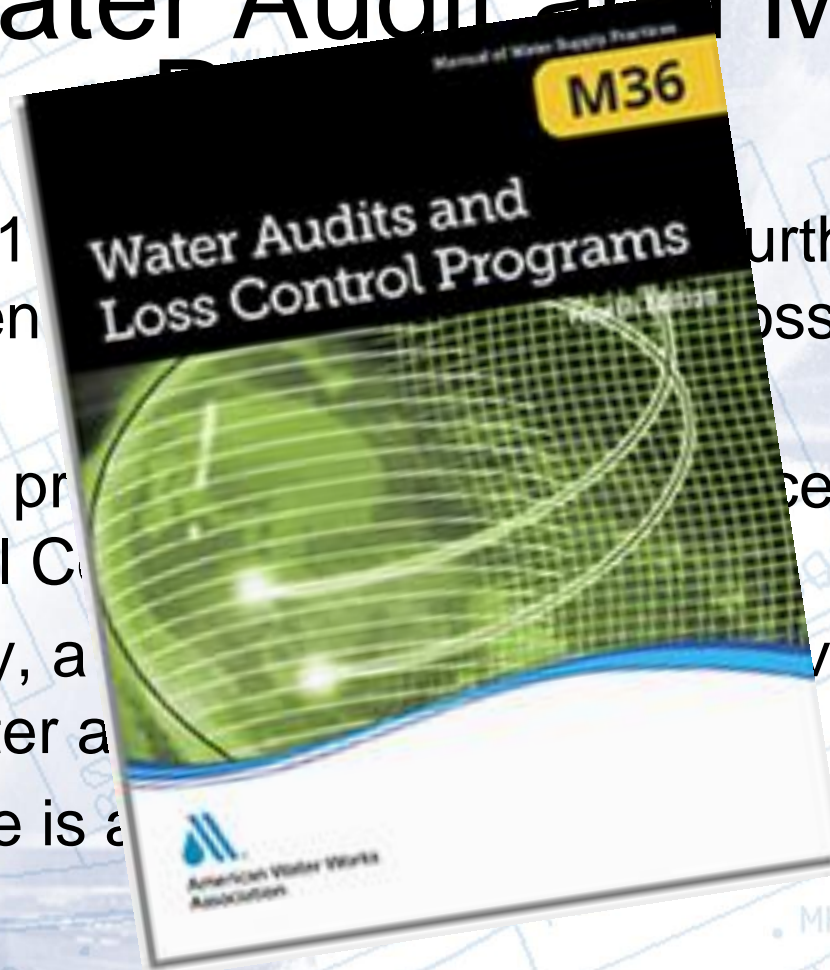


Water Audit Process: A Top Down Approach

- Advantage: quickly pulls together data and information that is readily available.
- Disadvantage: for most water utilities, **incomplete or inaccurate data** *limits the validity* of the top-down water audit.

Water Audit and M36

- In April, 2021 Manual 36 on Water Audits and Loss Control Programs
- Manual was published as part of the fourth edition of Manual 36 on Water Audits and Loss Control Programs
- Concurrently, a software tool was developed to assist with the implementation of the Water Audit and Loss Control Programs
- The software is available for download on their website



How the Audit Works

Water Supplied – Authorized Consumption = Water Loss

Authorized Consumption = Billed Metered + Billed Unmetered + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

Water Loss = Apparent Losses + Real Losses

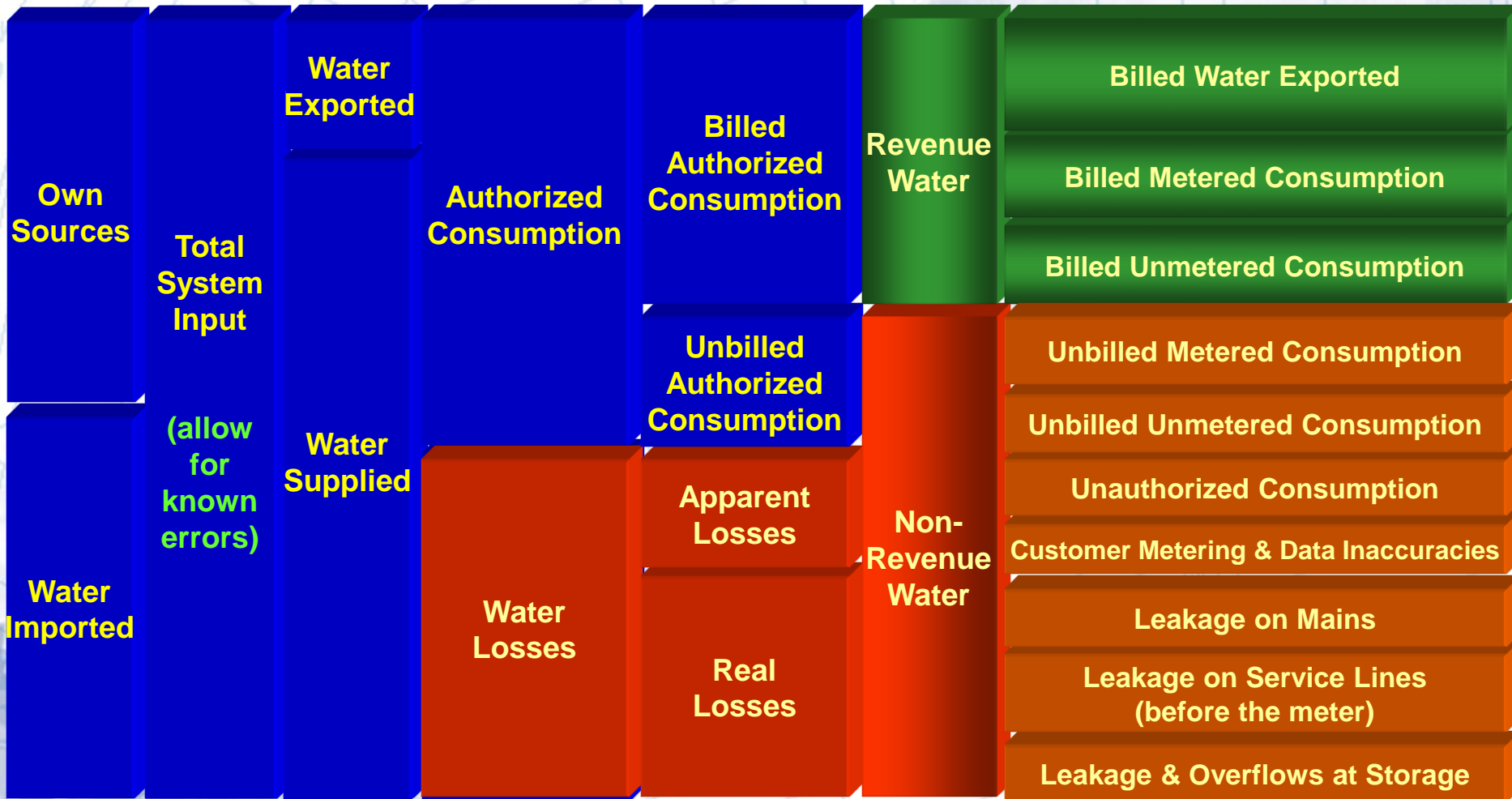
Each area has various components that can be analyzed
(Thus the term: Component Analysis)

Standard Water Balance Format

Start here



Move this direction



FWAS Version 6

- Released in 2020
- Improves the DVG Process
- Improved and Enhanced Dashboard
- Benchmarking Feature

How to Get the Free AWWA Water Audit Software

- Go to awwa.org
- Select Water Loss Control from the Resource and Tools menu
- Scroll down to the Tools for Water Audit Analysis and select AWWA Free Water Audit Software (v6.0 2020)
- Fill out online form (name, address, etc.) to download the FWAS v6

Completing the Water Audit

Decide who will be in charge of the Audit for the Utility.
Form a Committee. Input needed from:

- ◆ Water Production
- ◆ Billing
- ◆ Distribution
- ◆ GIS
- ◆ Engineering

Proper input is needed from everyone to ensure success!

How To Calculate Non Revenue Water

- 💧 **Step One:** Perform a Water Audit using the AWWA Water Audit Software.
- 💧 **Step Two:** Validate the results

What exactly is Non Revenue Water?

Apparent Losses
+
Real Losses
+
Unbilled Metered Consumption
+
Unbilled Unmetered Consumption.

This is water which does not provide **revenue potential to the utility.

Term definitions created by the IWA/AWWA

Why is Non Revenue Water a better term to use than “Unaccounted for Water” ?

• Apparent Losses
+
• Real Losses
+
• Unbilled Metered Consumption
+
• Unbilled Unmetered Consumption.

(**This is water which does not provide *revenue potential* to the utility.)

“Unaccounted for Water” (usually expressed as a % of total water produced as “lost water”) is a term that is confusing.

Does not give a clear understanding of

- What the losses are
- Where the losses are occurring

Definitions

Apparent Losses - unauthorized consumption + customer metering inaccuracies + systematic data handling errors

Apparent Losses are all types of inaccuracies associated with customer metering (worn meters, improperly sized meters, wrong type of meter for the water usage profile), systematic data handling errors (meter reading, billing, archiving and reporting), plus unauthorized consumption (theft or illegal use).

NOTE: Over-estimation of Apparent Losses results in under-estimation of Real Losses. Under-estimation of Apparent Losses results in over-estimation of Real Losses.

Definitions

Real Losses

Physical water losses from water system (water mains and customer service connections) and the utility's storage tanks, up to the point of customer consumption. In metered systems this is the customer meter, in unmetered situations this is the first point of consumption (stop tap/tap) within the property. The annual volume lost through all types of leaks, breaks and overflows depends on frequencies, flow rates, and average duration of individual leaks, breaks and overflows.

Definitions

Unbilled Authorized Consumption

◆ Unbilled Metered Consumption

Metered consumption authorized by the water utility, but, for any reason, is deemed by utility policy to be unbilled. This includes metered water consumed by the utility itself in treatment or distribution operations, or metered water provided to civic institutions free of charge. **It does not include water supplied to neighboring utilities (water exported) which may be metered but not billed.**

◆ Unbilled Unmetered Consumption.

Definitions

Unbilled Authorized Consumption

- ◆ Unbilled Metered Consumption
- ◆ Unbilled Unmetered Consumption.

Authorized Consumption not billed or metered. Includes water for fire fighting, flushing of water mains and sewers, street cleaning, fire flow tests, etc.

This often includes use at the Utilities facilities- plant, parks, offices, etc.

In most water utilities it is a small component which is very often substantially overestimated.

What data do I need?

Water Supplied

- Well meter data (Million gallons per year)
- Data from meter testing and calibrations and year completed
- Million gallons per year of water purchased (if any)
- Million gallons per year of wholesale water sold (if any)

What data do I need?

Authorized Consumptions

- Million gallons per year of water delivered and billed - metered
- Million gallons per year of water delivered and billed – unmetered
- Million gallons per year of water delivered but unbilled – metered
- Million gallons per year of water delivered but unbilled – unmetered

Where is the data entered?

– Look for the **light blue** boxes in the spreadsheet

Water Supplied Error Adjustments

WATER SUPPLIED

VOS	Volume from Own Sources:	<input type="text" value="n"/>	<input type="text" value="g"/>	<input type="text"/>
WI	Water Imported:	<input type="text" value="n"/>	<input type="text" value="g"/>	<input type="text"/>
WE	Water Exported:	<input type="text" value="n"/>	<input type="text" value="g"/>	<input type="text"/>
WATER SUPPLIED:				<input type="text" value="0.000"/>

VOSEA
WIEA
WEEA

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

BMAC	Billed Metered:	<input type="text" value="n"/>	<input type="text" value="g"/>	<input type="text"/>
BUAC	Billed Unmetered:	<input type="text" value="n"/>	<input type="text" value="g"/>	<input type="text"/>
UMAC	Unbilled Metered:	<input type="text" value="n"/>	<input type="text" value="g"/>	<input type="text"/>
UUAC	Unbilled Unmetered:	<input type="text" value="n"/>	<input type="text" value="g"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>
AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION:				<input type="text" value="0.000"/>

Default option selected for Unbilled Unmetered, with automatic data grading of 3

choose entry option:

WATER LOSSES

Apparent Losses

Default option selected for Systematic Data Handling Errors, with automatic data grading of 3

SDHE	Systematic Data Handling Errors:	<input type="text" value="n"/>	<input type="text" value="g"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>
CMI	Customer Metering Inaccuracies:	<input type="text" value="n"/>	<input type="text" value="g"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>
UC	Unauthorized Consumption:	<input type="text" value="n"/>	<input type="text" value="g"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>
Apparent Losses:					<input type="text" value="0.000"/>

Default option selected for Unauthorized Consumption, with automatic data grading of 3

choose entry option:

under-registration

The tan boxes are calculations that will be filled after the data is entered

Keeping Notes on the Data

The “N” stands for Notes. This page opens when the auditor clicks on the “N”.

The Auditor can keep notes on [Data Derivation](#) as well as notes on items that affect [Data Validity Grading](#)



Water Audit Report for: << Please enter system details on the Start Page >>
Audit Year:

General Notes:		
Audit Item	Notes on Input Derivation	Notes on Data Validity Grading
Volume from Own Sources (VOS)		

[go to worksheet](#)

[go to grading](#)

Grading the Data

By clicking on the “G” box the auditor can grade the data entry.

For V6 there is a different way to grade the data whereby the Auditor can easily grade the data easier... than V5.

V6 the new way: Grading the data: an example

– How many miles of mains are in the system?

Enter your data on the worksheet, then Click on the “g” and the *Interactive Data Grading* comes up. Answer a few questions and the data Grade gets scored.

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains:

n	g
---	---

Number of service connections:

n	g
---	---

Service connection density:

Some Water 2020

AWWA Free Water Audit Software. Interactive Data Grading 

acronym key

White = incomplete
Orange = complete

Use acronyms for navigation

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Limiting criteria (see Start Page for details) 

go to input

go to notes

Length of Mains (Lm) - Data Grading Criteria

Lm	Criteria Question	Select Best-Fit Answers to All Visible Questions
Lm.1	How was the input derived?	Derived directly from Mains inventory (GIS, ledger, etc)
Lm.2	Are hydrant laterals included in the input derivation?	Yes
Lm.3	Which best describes how the Mains inventory (GIS, ledger, etc) is kept up to date?	Additions or subtractions are updated in the mains inventory (GIS, ledger, etc), at least annually
Lm.4	Which best describes how the Mains inventory (GIS, ledger, etc) is field validated to confirm field conditions match the inventory?	Field validation is accomplished (i.e. in daily operations or specific validation projects)

V6 the new way: Grading the data: an example

- Shaded squares when clicked will take you to that particular DVG question page. (Orange = completed, white = incomplete.)

Some Water 2020

AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Interactive Data Grading

acronym key

White = incomplete
Orange = complete

Use acronyms for navigation

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Limiting criteria (see Start Page for details)

go to input

Length of Mains (Lm) - Data Grading Criteria

go to notes

VOS VOSEA WI WIEA WE WEEA BMAC BUAC UMAC UUAC

SDHE CMI UC Lm Nc Lp AOP CRUC VPC

Lm	Criteria Question	Select Best-Fit Answers to All Visible Questions	
Lm.1	How was the input derived?	Guesstimated	<input type="button" value="Limiting"/>
Lm.2			
Lm.3	Which best describes how the Mains inventory (GIS, ledger, etc) is kept up to date?	Additions or subtractions are updated in the mains inventory (GIS, ledger, etc), at least annually	
Lm.4	Which best describes how the Mains inventory (GIS, ledger, etc) is field validated to confirm field conditions match the inventory?	Field validation is accomplished (i.e. in daily operations or specific validation projects)	
FINAL DATA GRADE FOR THIS AUDIT INPUT:		1	

Drop down answer lists for each question provide a list of choices for automatic DVG generation.

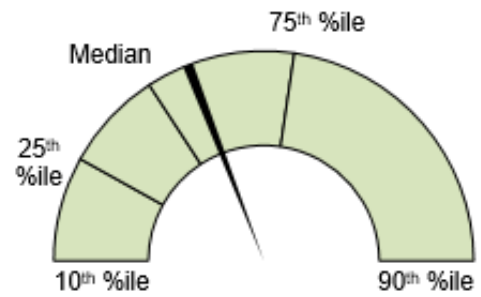
New way: 8 Key Performance Indicators

Actual KPI result

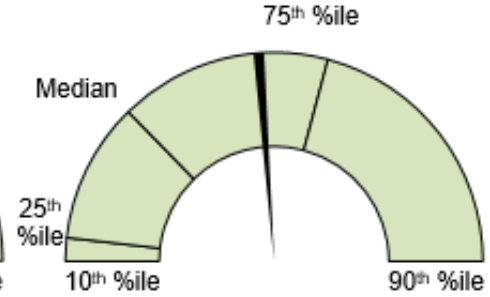
Key Performance Indicators

Target (see Worksheet)

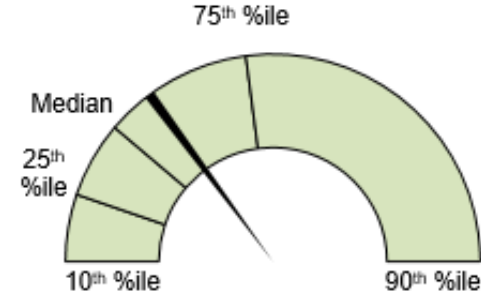
gauge %iles per validated industry ranges²



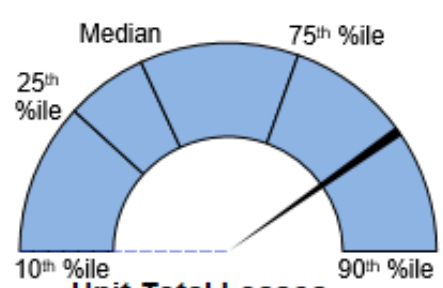
Total Loss Cost Rate
21.64 \$/conn/year



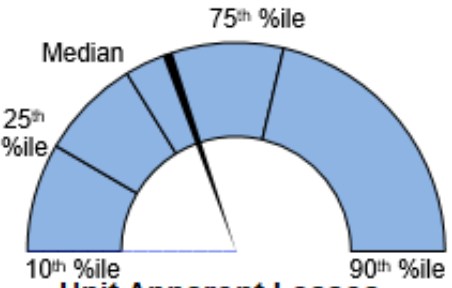
Apparent Loss Cost Rate
11.36 \$/conn/year



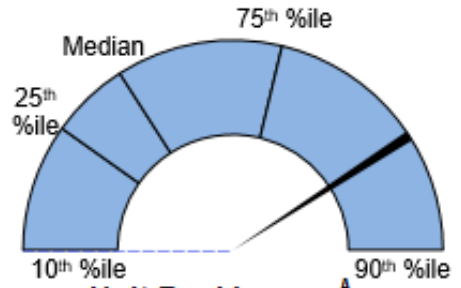
Real Loss Cost Rate
10.29 \$/conn/year



Unit Total Losses
99.7 gal/conn/day



Unit Apparent Losses
6.3 gal/conn/day

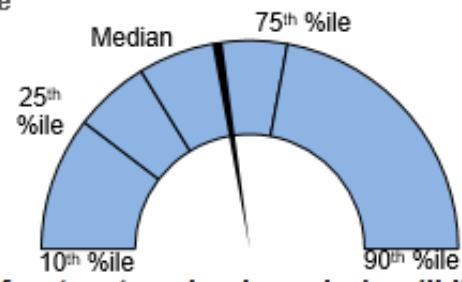


Unit Real Losses^A
93.4 gal/conn/day

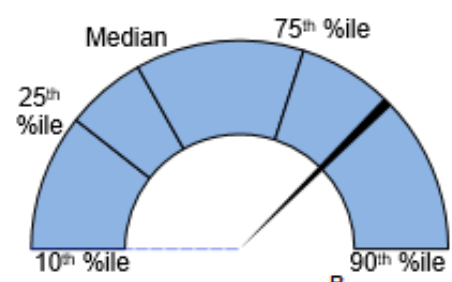
Average Operating Pressure
142 psi



above 90th %ile



Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI)
2.5 dimensionless



Unit Real Losses^B
4,512 gal/mile/day

See UARL definition for additional guidance on the ILI

(UARL) Unavoidable Annual Real Losses

839.7 MG/Yr

37.2 gal/conn/day

New Key Performance Indicators

Guidance Information for Key Performance

- The eight indicators shown are the recommended suite per the AWWA Water Loss Control Committee 2020 Position on KPIs¹.
- A suite of KPIs is necessary, as no single KPI can holistically communicate water loss performance for a given water system.
- See Table 1 below for Uses and Limitations for each KPI, excerpted from the AWWA Water Loss Control Committee Report (2020)¹, with naming conventions updated.
- Percentiles (%iles) shown on KPI gauges come from Level 1 validated data in the AWWA WLCC Reference Water Audit Dataset (2020)².
- KPI %iles shown above are not segregated by cohorts. Limited KPI data by cohorts may be found in WRF 4695 Guidance Manual, Appendix B (2019)⁵.
- Actual KPI results that fall below 10th %ile or above 90th %ile do not necessarily imply error, but should be viewed with scrutiny.
- Percentiles not intended to imply targets. Targets may be input by user for operational KPIs, if desired, on Worksheet.
- See UARL and ILI in Definitions tab for discussion of size and pressure limitations.
- Systems that fall on the extreme ends of size or connection density should use caution when interpreting Unit Losses KPIs.

New Key Performance Indicators

Table 1

Source: AWWA Water Loss Control Committee Report (2020)², with naming conventions updated

2020 AWWA Water Audit Method – Water Audit Outputs and Key Performance Indicators: Uses and Limitations

Type	Indicator	Description	Suitable Purposes					Uses and Limitations	Principal Users
			Assessment	Bench-Marking	Target-Setting	Planning	Tracking		
Attribute	Apparent Loss Volume	Calculated by Free Water Audit Software	✓				✓	Assess loss level	Utility, Regulators
	Apparent Loss Cost	Calculated by Free Water Audit Software	✓				✓	Assess cost loss level	Utility, Regulators
	Real Loss Volume	Calculated by Free Water Audit Software	✓				✓	Assess loss level	Utility, Regulators
	Real Loss Cost	Calculated by Free Water Audit Software	✓				✓	Assess loss cost level	Utility, Regulators
	Unavoidable Annual Real Loss (UARL)	Calculated by Free Water Audit Software	✓				✓	Reveal theoretical technical low level of leakage	Utility, Regulators
Volume	Unit Apparent Losses (vol/conn/day)	Strong and understandable indicator for multiple users.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Used for performance tracking and target-setting	Utility, Regulators
	Unit Real Losses ^a (vol/conn/day)	Strong and understandable indicator for multiple users.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Used for performance tracking and target-setting	Utility, Regulators, Policy Makers
	Unit Real Losses ^b (vol/pipeline length/day)	Strong and understandable indicator for use by utilities with low connection density.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Data collection and assessment of systems with "low" connection density	Utility, Regulators, Policy Makers
	Unit Total Losses (vol/conn/day) New KPI	Strong and understandable indicator, suitable for high-level performance measurement.	✓				✓	High level indicator for trending analysis. Not appropriate for target-setting or benchmarking	Utilities, Customers
	Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI)	Robust, specialized ratio KPI; can be influenced by pressure and connection density.	✓	✓			✓	Benchmarking after pressure management is implemented	Utilities
Value	Apparent Loss Cost Rate (value/conn/year) New KPI	Indicators with sufficient technical rigor. Provide the unit financial value of each type of loss, which is useful for planning and assessment of cost efficiency of water loss reduction and control interventions and programs.	✓			✓	✓	Data collection and assessment on AWWA indicators or contextual parameters to use in conjunction with Loss Cost Rates	Utilities, Regulators, Customers
	Real Loss Cost Rate (value/conn/year) New KPI		✓			✓	✓		Utilities, Regulators, Customers
Validity	Data Validity Tier (DVT)	Strong indicator of water loss audit data quality, if data has been validated. Tier provides guidance on priority areas of activity.	✓	✓		✓	✓	Assess caliber of data inputs of the water audit	Regulators, Utilities

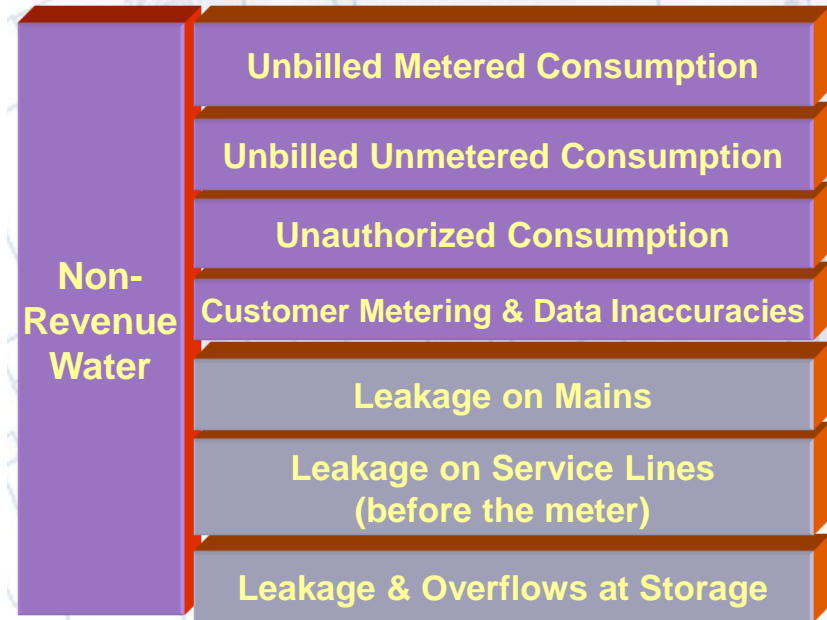
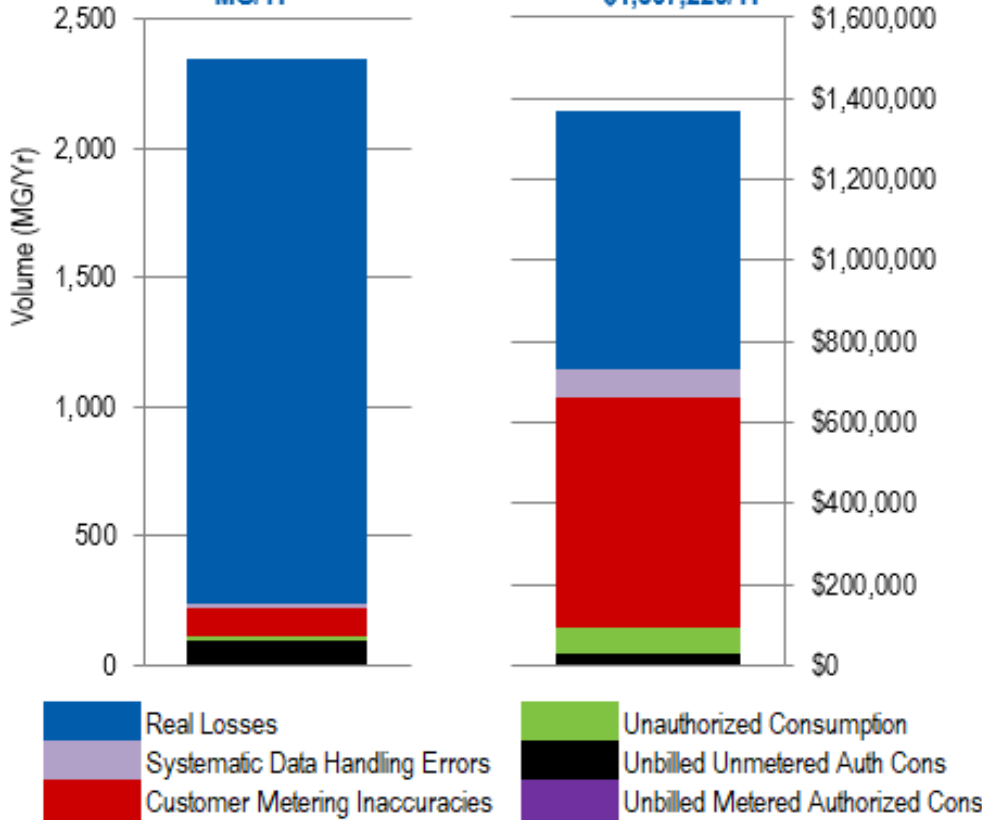
3 areas of **Volume**, **Value**, and **Validity** are highlighted here.

NRW Components

NRW Components Summary

Total Volume of NRW = 2,345 MG/Yr

Total Cost of NRW = \$1,367,226/Yr



	Volume MG/Yr	Value \$/Yr	Basis of Valuation
Apparent Losses	142.1	\$702,205	CRUC
Real Losses	2,108.1	\$636,122	VPC
Unbilled Authorized Cons	94.4	\$28,479	VPC
Non-Revenue Water	2,344.5	\$1,366,806	Blended

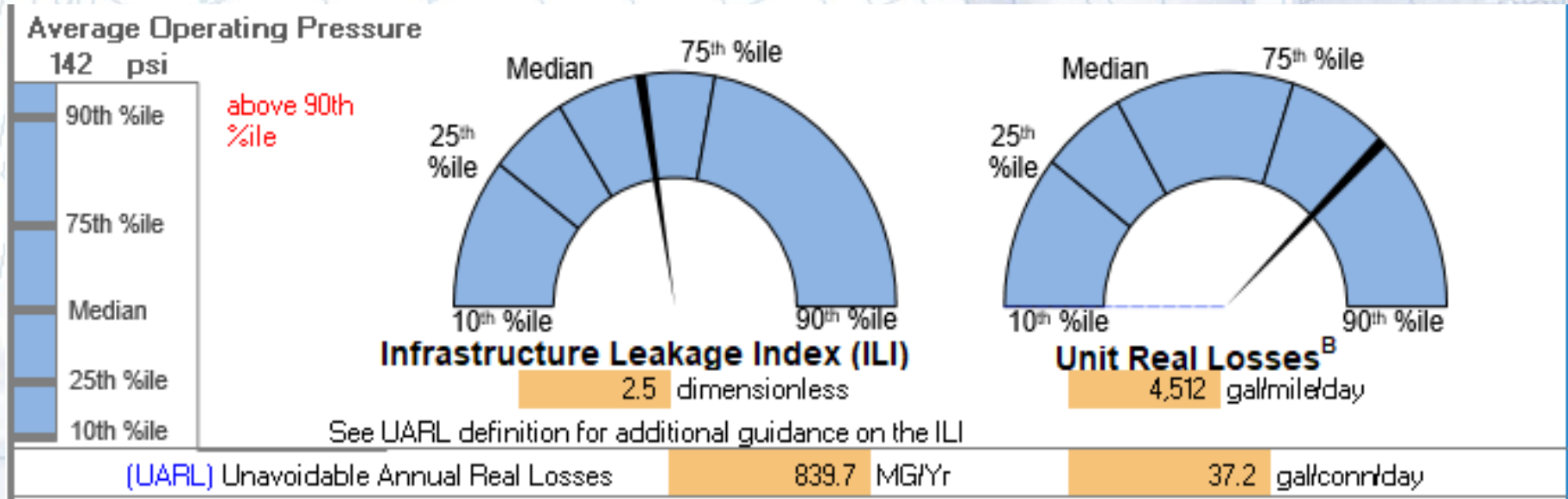
**NRW no longer defined as % of system Volume or as % of cost to operate system

ILI= infrastructure Leakage Index

$$ILI = CARL / UARL$$

CARL is taken from the calculated Real Loss for the year

UARL is the theoretical number calculated from PSI, service connection data, length of mains.



Interpreting the Grades: ILI

Remember that the ILI is a Ratio your existing Real Losses (CARL) to the theoretical level of Unavoidable Losses (UARL)

So the interpretation of the value of the ILI will be dependent on:

- Financial Considerations
- Operational Considerations
- Water Resource Considerations

*Refer to the Loss Control Planning tab

You should not have an ILI below a “1”.

Why? (you cannot have less **Real loss** than the **Theoretical loss** since the Theoretical loss is part of the Real Loss).

Water Balance Filled Out

AWWA Free Water Audit Software

FWAS v6.0

Water Balance

Water Audit Report for: **Some Water**

American Water Works Association.
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Audit Year: **2020**

Jul 01 2019 - Jun 30 2020

Data Validity Tier: **Tier IV (71-90)**



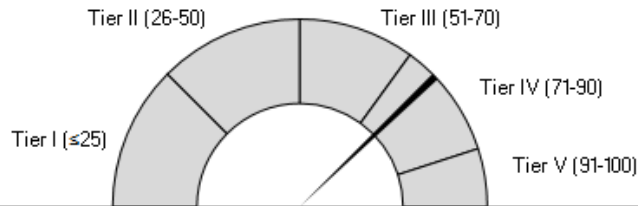
		Water Exported (WE) (corrected for known errors)	Billed Water Exported				Revenue Water (Exported)
		<i>0.000</i>					0.000
Volume from Own Sources (VOS) (corrected for known errors)	System Input Volume	Water Supplied	Authorized Consumption	Billed Authorized Consumption	Billed Metered Consumption (BMAC) (water exported is removed)	Revenue Water	
				<i>5,409.823</i>	<i>5,409.823</i>		
			<i>5,504.203</i>	Unbilled Authorized Consumption	Unbilled Metered Consumption (UMAC)	Non-Revenue Water (NRW)	
				<i>94.380</i>	<i>4.260</i>		
Water Imported (WI) (corrected for known errors)	<i>7,754.365</i>	Water Losses	Apparent Losses	Unbilled Unmetered Consumption (UUC)	Systematic Data Handling Errors (SDHE)	2,344.542	
				<i>2,250.162</i>			<i>90.120</i>
			<i>0.000</i>	Real Losses	Customer Metering Inaccuracies (CMI)	Unauthorized Consumption (UC)	
					<i>2,108.108</i>	<i>115.005</i>	<i>13.525</i>
			Leakage on Transmission and/or Distribution Mains	<i>Not broken down</i>			
			Leakage and Overflows at Utility's Storage Tanks	<i>Not broken down</i>			
			Leakage on Service Connections	<i>Not broken down</i>			

Audit Dashboard...

Data Validity

Data Validity Score: **75** Data Validity Tier: **Tier IV (71-90)**

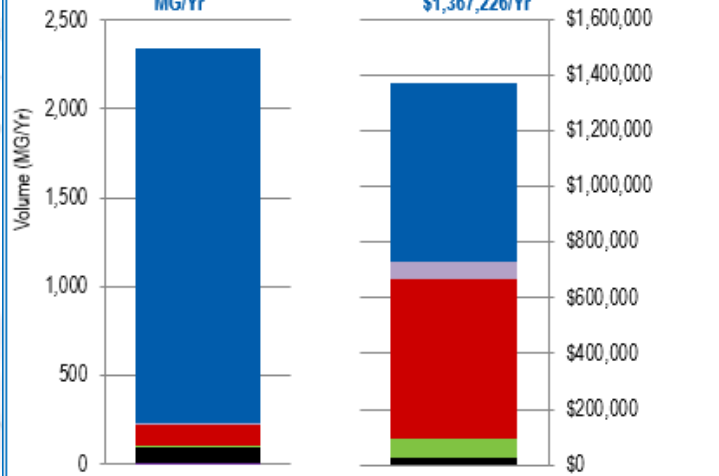
See [Loss Control Planning](#) for Tier Detail:



NRW Components Summary

Total Volume of NRW = **2,345** MG/Yr

Total Cost of NRW = **\$1,367,226/Yr**

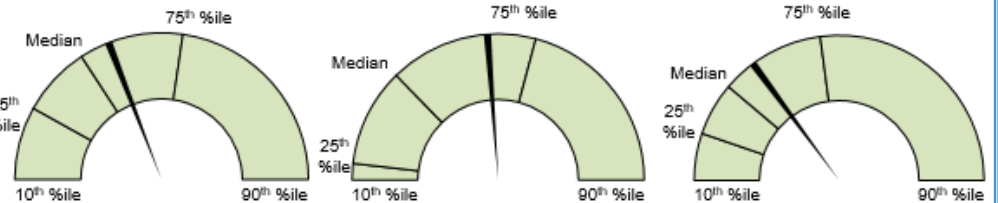


Real Losses	Unauthorized Consumption
Systematic Data Handling Errors	Unbilled Unmetered Auth Cons
Customer Metering Inaccuracies	Unbilled Metered Authorized Cons

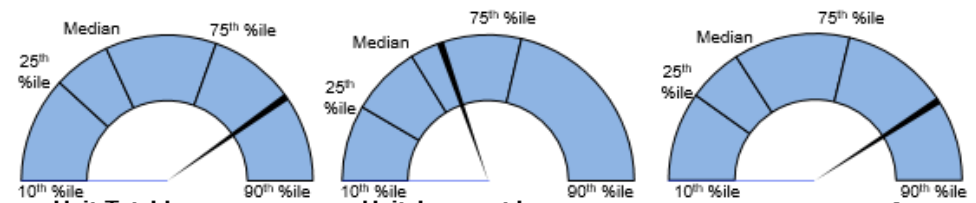
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Key Performance Indicators

Actual KPI result gauge %iles per validated industry ranges²



Total Loss Cost Rate 21.64 \$/conn/yr
Apparent Loss Cost Rate 11.36 \$/conn/yr
Real Loss Cost Rate 10.29 \$/conn/yr

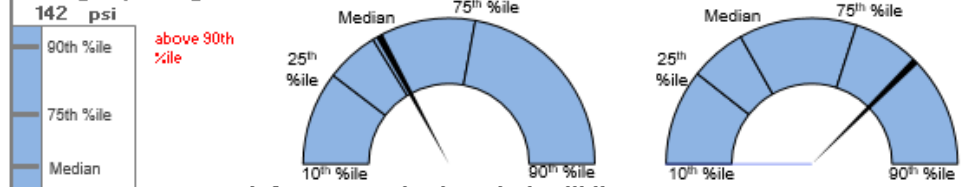


Unit Total Losses 99.7 gal/conn/day
Unit Apparent Losses 6.3 gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses^A 93.4 gal/conn/day

Average Operating Pressure

142 psi

above 90th %ile



Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) 1.9 dimensionless
Unit Real Losses^B 4,512 gal/mile/day

See UARL definition for additional guidance on the ILI

(UARL) Unavoidable Annual Real Losses 1,112.9 MG/Yr 49.3 gal/conn/day

Guidance Information for Key Performance

- The eight indicators shown are the recommended suite per the AWWA Water Loss Control Committee 2020 Position on KPIs¹.
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 - Percentiles not intended to imply targets. Targets may be input by user for operational KPIs, if desired, on Worksheet.
 - See UARL and ILI in Definitions tab for discussion of size and pressure limitations.
 - Systems that fall on the extreme ends of size or connection density should use caution when interpreting Unit Losses KPIs.



Developing Water Loss Mitigation Plans

What do we tackle first?

Do we have “low-hanging fruit”?

Controlling Apparent Losses

- Measurement Technology
 - ◆ Accurate customer meters
 - ◆ Refined datalogging capability
 - ◆ Automatic Meter Reading gaining in use
- Improved Information Management
 - ◆ Customer Billing Systems
- Rational Policies
 - ◆ Service provision
 - ◆ Unauthorized consumption
 - ◆ Billing procedures
 - ◆ Use of fire hydrants

Apparent Loss VS Real Loss

- Can Apparent Losses be hidden as Real Losses?
- Inaccurate meters (especially for low flow registration)
 - Worn meters
 - Wrong sized meters
 - Fireline meters (DC, Fire meters)
 - Rural Water Systems

Controlling Meter Inaccuracies

- Meter Testing
- Meter Right Sizing
- Meter Change-outs
- Billing and reading errors

Apparent vs Real Losses

- What is that “low-hanging fruit”
- What can I reduce with the right investment?
- The components of Apparent Losses are always your starting point

Questions???

Thank YOU!!

Jeff Cunningham

www.mesimpson.com

1-800-255-1521