

Metering Simplified Ultrasonic Technology

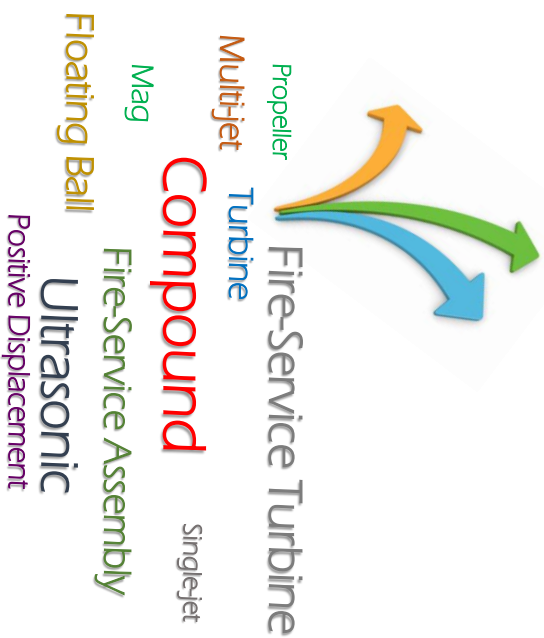


Mike Phillips- Master Meter, Inc.

Brandon Begley- Fortiline Waterworks

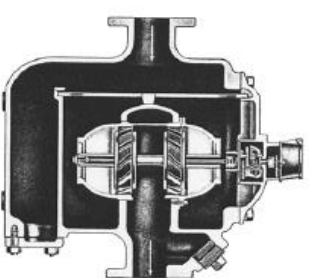
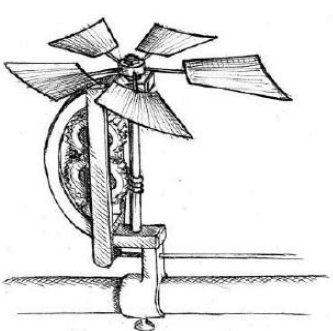


Complicated Choice



Legacy Products (still in use)

- Turbine / Propeller
(introduced in the late 1700s)



Legacy Products (still in use)

- Compounds (introduced in 1914)
 - Mainline turbine
 - Low flow meter (Multi-jet or PD)
 - Automatic valve for diverting flow rates
- Dual or single registers

Master Meter DBC
(Dual Body Compound)



Legacy Products (still in use)

- Fire Assembly Meters (introduced in 1908)
 - Mainline meter (turbine or proportional type)
 - Low flow meter (MJ, PD, turbine or compound)
 - Automatic valve for diverting flow rates



Master Meter FSC
(Fire Service Compound)

Why it is important

The 80/20 Rule

Generally 20 % of a utilities total installed meter base measures 80% of the total billable volume

20% = Commercial and Industrial meters

- Unmetered consumption
- Inaccurate meters
- Damaged meters
- Frequent repairs

All lead to lost revenue



Ultrasonic Technology

Basic Operating Principle is Sound

Two types

Doppler-Effect

Best suited for wastewater and slurries



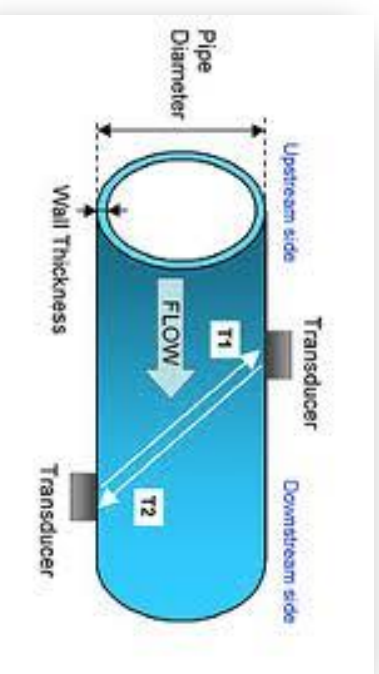
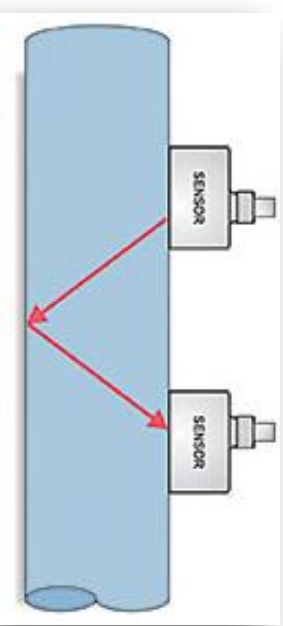
Ultrasonic Technology

Basic Operating Principle is Sound

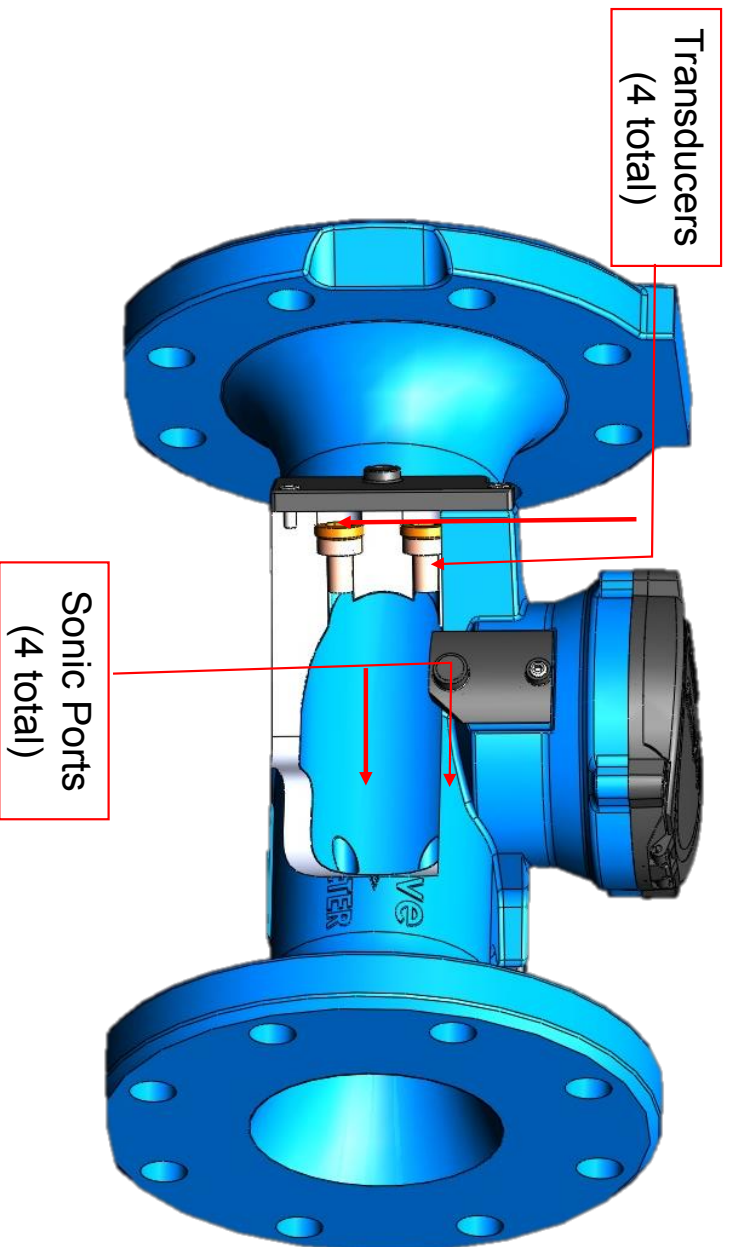
Two types:

Transit Time (the Octave)

- Best suited for clean water.
- Sound waves are generated by a transmitter and are either reflected to, or sent across the pipe to a receiver.
- This same process happens in the opposite direction. (one with flow, one against flow).
- Upstream and downstream times are compared. The difference in time equates to the water velocity.
- No time difference = no flow



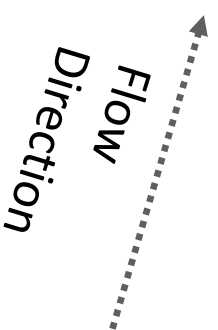
How Ultrasonic Works



Measuring Principle



- Dual Beam
- Ultrasonic Transit Time
- Sing Around



Ultrasonic vs. Turbine

- **3" TURBINE**
- 3 GPM Average Low Flow @ -5% - +1%.
- 5 GPM Normal Range @ + 1.5%

The 80/20 Rule



- 0.5 - 0.7 GPM Average Flow
- Toilets ('92): Up to 1.6 USG per flush
- Urinals ('92): Up to 0.5 USG per flush

Ultrasonic vs. Turbine

Performance Data

Octave Nominal Size inch (mm)	† Typical Starting Flow GPM (Lts)	Extended Low Flow 95% - 105% Accuracy GPM (Lts)	Normal Flow Range 98.5% - 101.5% Accuracy GPM (Lts)	‡ Continuous Safe Max Flow GPM (Lts)	Linearity Range +/- 0.5% Maximum Deviation GPM (Lts)
2" (50mm)	1/16 (.004)	1/4 (.016)	1/2 - 250 (.032 - 15.77)	250 (15.77)	4 - 200 (.25 - 12.62)
3" (80 mm)	1/16 (.004)	1/2 (.032)	1 - 500 (.06 - 31.54)	500 (31.54)	5 - 350 (.32 - 22.08)
4" (100 mm)	1/16 (.004)	3/4 (.047)	1-1/2 - 1,000 (.09 - 63.09)	1000 (63.09)	15 - 700 (.94 - 44.16)
6" (150 mm)	3/4 (.047)	2 (.13)	3 - 1,600 (.19 - 100.94)	1,600 (100.94)	20 - 1,150 (1.26 - 72.55)
8" (200 mm)	3/4 (.047)	4 (.25)	5 - 2,800 (.32 - 176.65)	2,800 (176.65)	50 - 2,000 (3.15 - 126.18)
10" (250 mm)	2.5 (.16)	8 (.50)	14 - 5,500 (.88 - 346.99)	5,500 (346.99)	400 - 4,000 (25.24 - 252.36)
12" (300 mm)	2.5 (.16)	8 (.50)	14 - 5,500 (.88 - 346.99)	5,500 (346.99)	400 - 4,000 (25.24 - 252.36)

† Starting flows vary per meter but can go as low as the above listed flow rates.

‡ Continuous Safe Max Flow ranges listed for the Octave are for accurate flow measurement only and do not limit the Octave from meeting the Short-term Deluge Flow for fire services.

Ultrasonic vs. Turbine

Turbine



Ultrasonic





Keep it Simple



ELIMINATE:

- Installing the wrong meter type
- Excessive maintenance costs
- Gradual decrease in accuracy
- High overhead & inventory costs
- Decrease installation costs

Simplified Installation



VS.



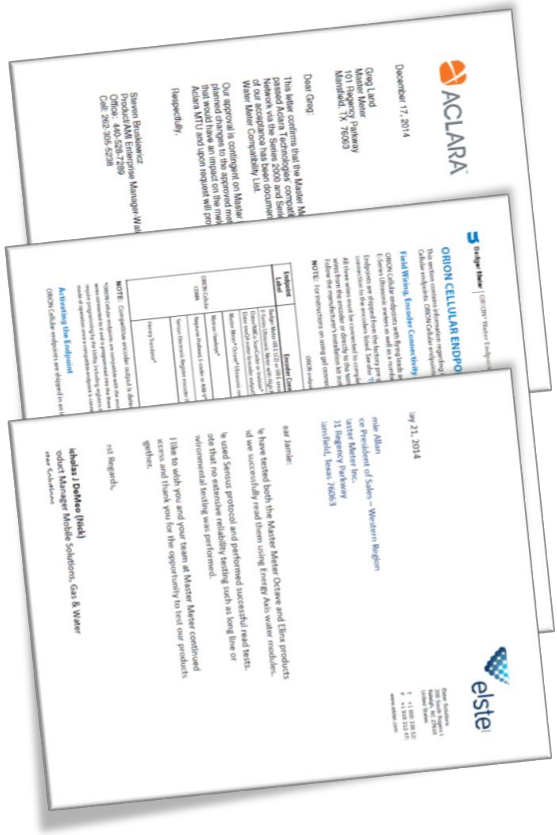
- Turbines up to 80% heavier
- Compounds up to 300% heavier
- Fire Assemblies up to 1800% heavier



Simplified Meter Selection



Ultrasonic is Migrateable



The Octave fits most meter installation services



Ultrasonic Meters



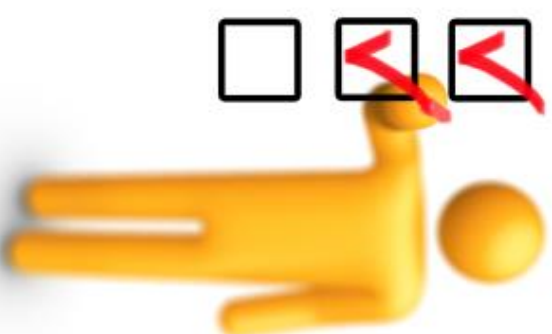
The Octave eliminates the requirement to stock multiple meter types



Ultrasonic Technology

Overview

- ✓ No moving parts
- ✓ Sustained meter accuracy
- ✓ No strainer required
- ✓ Low flows similar to compounds and high flows similar to turbines
- ✓ FM Approval - one meter for all applications
- ✓ Reduced headloss
- ✓ Light-weight design
- ✓ No cross-over drop in accuracy



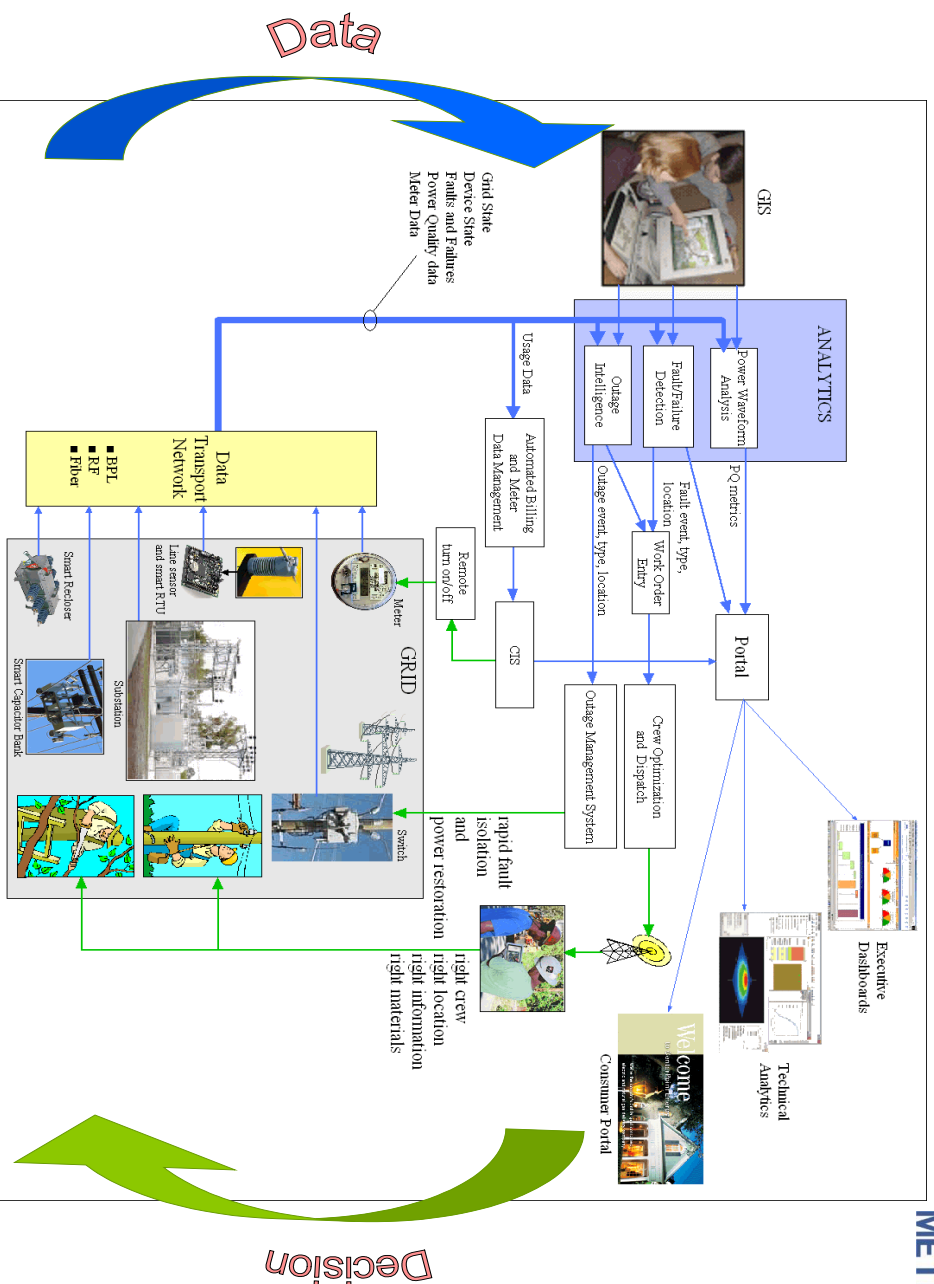
Improving Water System Operations

AMI (Advanced Metering Infrastructure)

- Meter selection and accuracy
- Non Revenue Water Evaluation (DMA)
- System Leak Monitoring
- System Backflow
- Water Quality Monitoring

Smart Grid

- AMI refers to the full measurement, collection and processing of meter and other customer data
- AMI includes “smart” meters installed at each premise, a two way communications network, and data management systems
- AMI enables more granular measurement of consumption, the matching of consumption to price and more frequent transmittal of consumption data
- AMI enables a partnership between Utilities and their customers to help customers make better energy decisions



GIS / Layered Mapping

The screenshot displays the 'harmony' GIS application interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs for 'Customer Care', 'Meters', 'GIS', 'Work Orders', 'FixedNetwork', and 'Administrative'. A search bar is located below these tabs. The main map area shows a residential neighborhood with various infrastructure points overlaid. Two callout boxes highlight 'Fire Hydrants' and 'Water Valves'. On the left side, there is a 'Layers' panel with a tree view showing categories like 'Infrastructure', 'Alerts', and 'Meters'. The 'Infrastructure' category is expanded, showing sub-layers such as 'cfl_jimis_2017', 'water_leaks', 'billing_cycles', 'water_valves', 'water_lines', 'fire_hydrants', 'meters_jub', and 'parcels_jub'. Below the layers panel, there are sections for 'Alerts', 'Meters', 'Leak Groups Layers', 'Communications', and 'Work Orders'. At the bottom of the map, there is a toolbar with icons for 'Table View', 'Reports', 'Report Filter', 'Polygon color', 'Remove', 'Center', and 'Clear'. A scale bar and map data information are also visible at the bottom left of the map area.

Powered by
Microsoft Azure

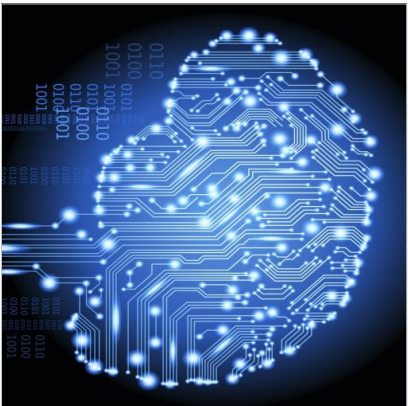
Customer Engagement



SMS | Leak |
Budget
ALERTS



Final Considerations



- How will you use this massive amount of data to reach your goals?
- Customer segmentation?
- Creating value?



- Which insights are you after?
- What metrics are most helpful in your day-to-day operations?



- How do you currently track Service Reliability?
- Index customer satisfaction?



Thank You



Mike Phillips - Master Meter

Brandon Begley - Fortiline Waterworks