National Context Water Loss Control and The Future of the Industry

Steve Cavanaugh President Cavanaugh







Drivers and National Landscape

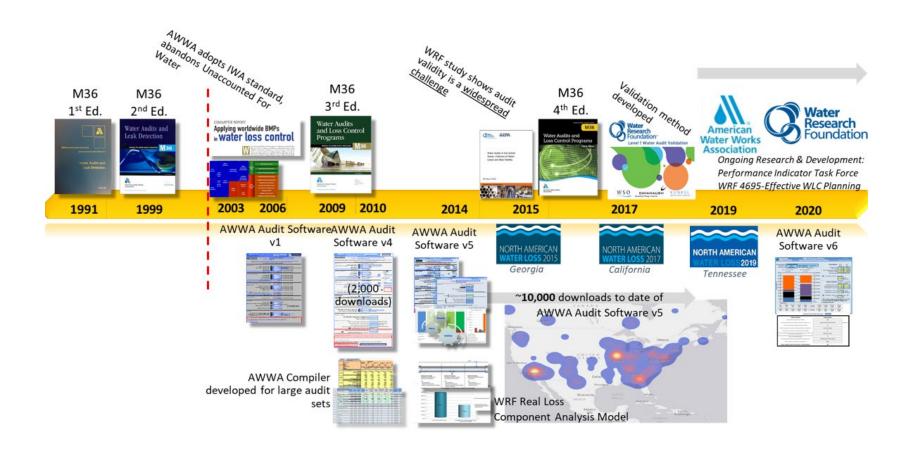
Historical perspective / timeline

Regulatory landscape

State Programs

Programs and outputs

IWA/AWWA M36 Methodology – State of the Art Water Auditing & Loss Control



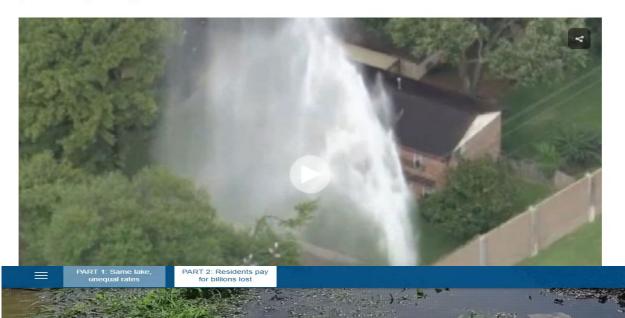
Relevance: Public Relations



Relevance: Public Relations

SAWS reveals 9 billion gallons of water wasted last year

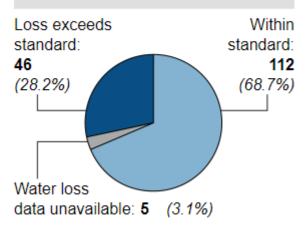
by APRIL MOLINA | Wednesday, November 1st 2017



Communities compliant with Illinois water loss standard

For 163 Illinois municipalities that received Lake Michigan water in 2016

Illinois standard: 12% water lost



SOURCE: Tribune reporting, Illinois Department of Natural Resources CHICAGO TRIBUNE

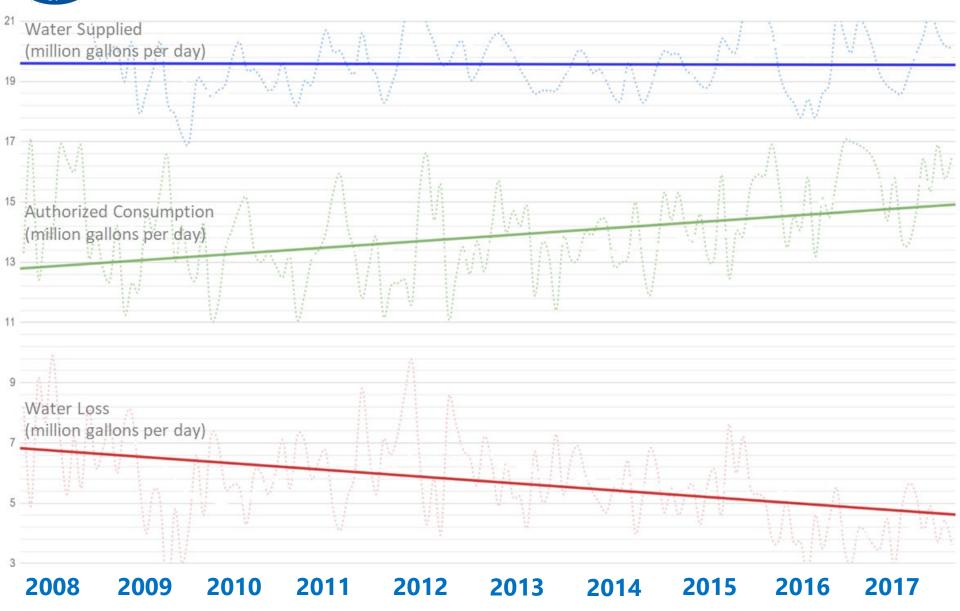
TRIBUNE INVESTIGATION: THE WATER DRAIN

BILLIONS LOST, MILLIONS WASTED

Why Chicago area residents pay millions for water that never reaches their taps.



Increased Supply



Relevance: Impacts on Bond Ratings





<u>Strong</u> – Utility has performed a water audit consistent with the AWWA M-36 methodology on an annual basis for the prior five years. The utility has a well-structured and documented Non-Revenue Water Management Program that includes ongoing leak detection work and annual accuracy testing of finished water meters and a representative sample of customer meters.

<u>Good</u> – Utility has performed a water audit consistent with the AWWA M-36 methodology on an annual basis for the prior three years. The utility has engaged in specific components of a Non-Revenue Water Management Program such as periodic finished water meter testing, accuracy testing of samples of customer meters and active leak detection.

<u>Standard</u> – Utility has performed a water audit consistent with the AWWA M-36 methodology but does not do so on an annual basis. The utility tracks some basic water loss information on a monthly basis but does not have an active Non-Revenue Water Management Program.

<u>Vulnerable</u> – Utility has not performed a water audit consistent with the AWWA M-36 methodology and does limited tracking of some basic water loss information on a monthly basis. This information is generally reported on a percentage of volume-supplied basis.

#48 Enterprise Risk Profile Assessment Factors (Table 10)





05 SEPT 2018

Rating Action: Moody's upgrades to Aa1 Asheville, NC's outstanding \$43.4M Water Revenue Enterprise bonds;

Outlook stable

New York, September 05, 2018 -- Moody's Investors Service has upgraded the rating to Aa1 from Aa2 on the City of Asheville, NC's \$43.4 million Water System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2015. The outlook is stable.

RATINGS RATIONALE

The upgrade to the high quality Aa1 rating reflects the growing size and diversity of the service area's economic base, strong management practices including comprehensive fiscal policies, an active pay-go capital improvement program, regular rate reviews and long term planning. The rating also incorporates ample debt service coverage (4.3 times) and liquidity levels (1,229 days cash on hand). Legal provisions are satisfactory (1.2x rate covenant) with no debt service reserve requirement which is offset by maintenance of healthy reserves.

RATING OUTLOOK

The stable outlook reflects our expectation of continued sound financial operations and stability within the service area.

FACTORS THAT COULD LEAD TO AN UPGRADE

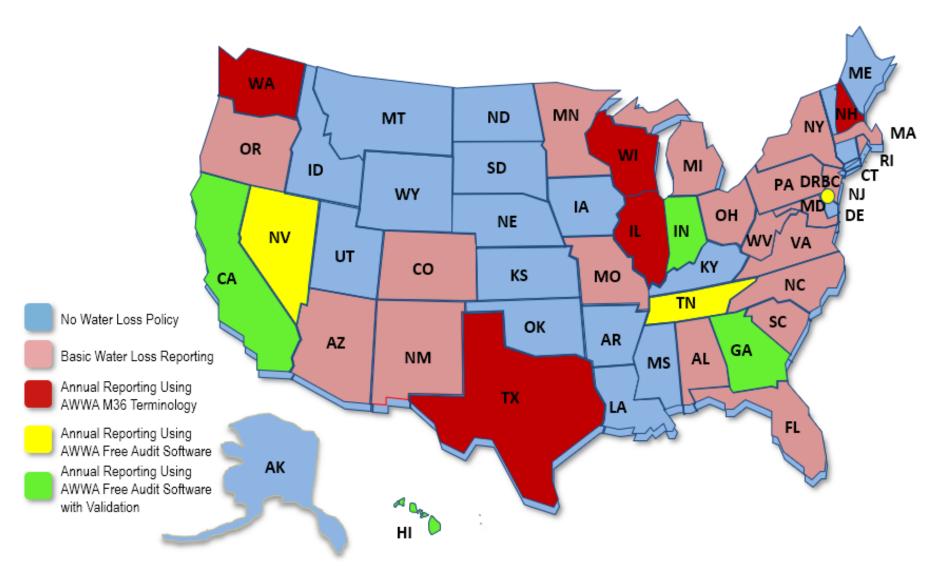
- -Maintenance of high debt service coverage levels
- -Reduction of water leakage rate

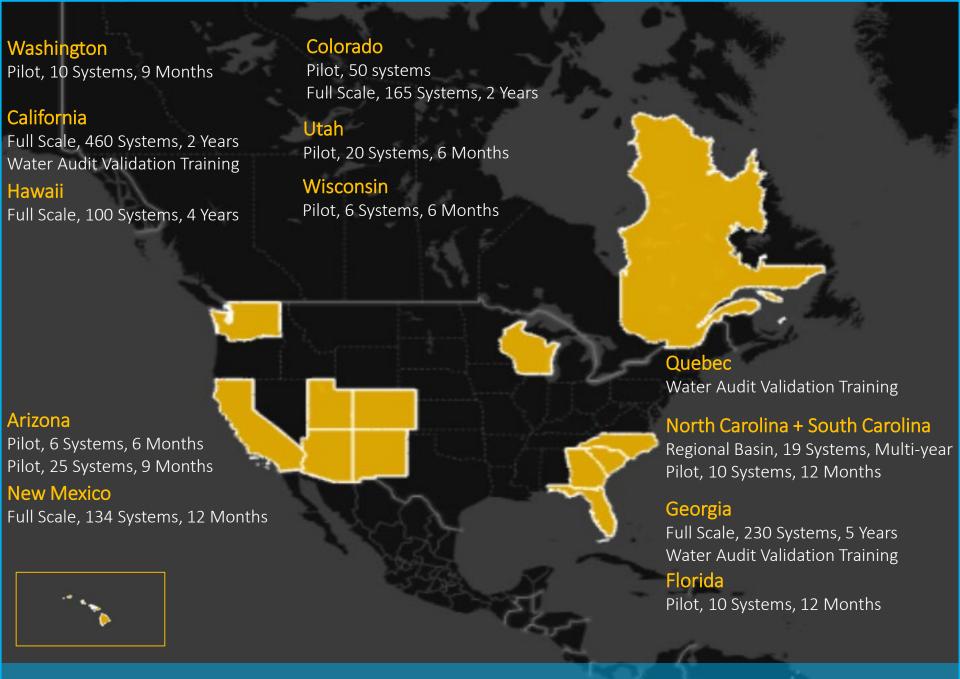
-Reduction of water leakage rate

FACTORS THAT COULD LEAD TO A DOWNGRADE

- -Debt service coverage falling below current projections
- -Significant increase in debt ratio
- -Material deterioration of the customer base and economic profile

AWWA M36 Regulatory Landscape





Water Loss Programs in North America

Pilot

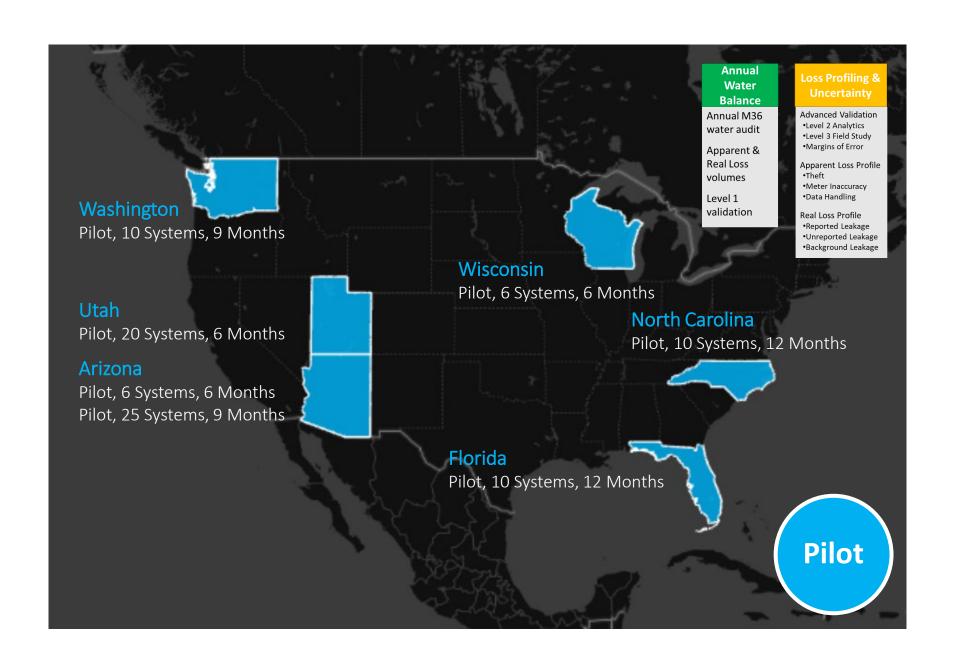
Pilot, 6 Systems, 6 Months



Full Scale

Validation Training

Water Loss Programs in North America



North Carolina





This program is hosted by the North Carolina Division of Water Infrastructure (DWI), in partnership with the NC Water Resources Research Institute (WRRI) and Cavanaugh.

Completing Round 1...

...and moving into Round 2.



Did you have any pending items from your Level 1 validation session?

We had a great time meeting you all during our in-person workshops in January and time spent working with your utility-specific data, practices, and policies. Through this process we quantified our water losses and had honest



It is time to compile your supporting data for Part 2 of the program, Real Loss Component Analysis

The next <u>program phase</u> will introduce Real Loss Component Analysis. This exercise takes the Level 1 Validation performed in January to the next step by disaggregating your quantified real losses into different types of leakage:





Standard Pilot

10 Water Systems

Technical Training and
Assistance through Level 1
Validation + Real Loss
Component Analysis

California Full Scale

Full Scale, 460 Systems, 2 Years Water Audit Validation Training



Full Scale, 100 Systems, 4 Years



Colorado

Pilot, 50 systems Full Scale, 165 Systems, 2 Years



New Mexico

Full Scale, 134 Systems, 12 Months

Annual Water Balance

Annual M36 water audit

Apparent & Real Loss volumes

Level 1 validation

Georgia

Full Scale, 230 Systems, 5 Years Water Audit Validation Training



Full Scale

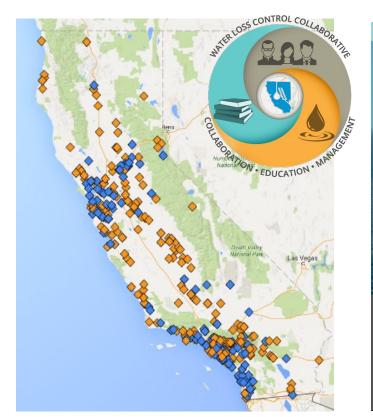
California

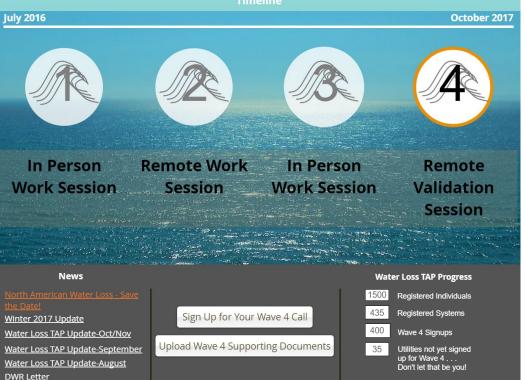
Full Scale

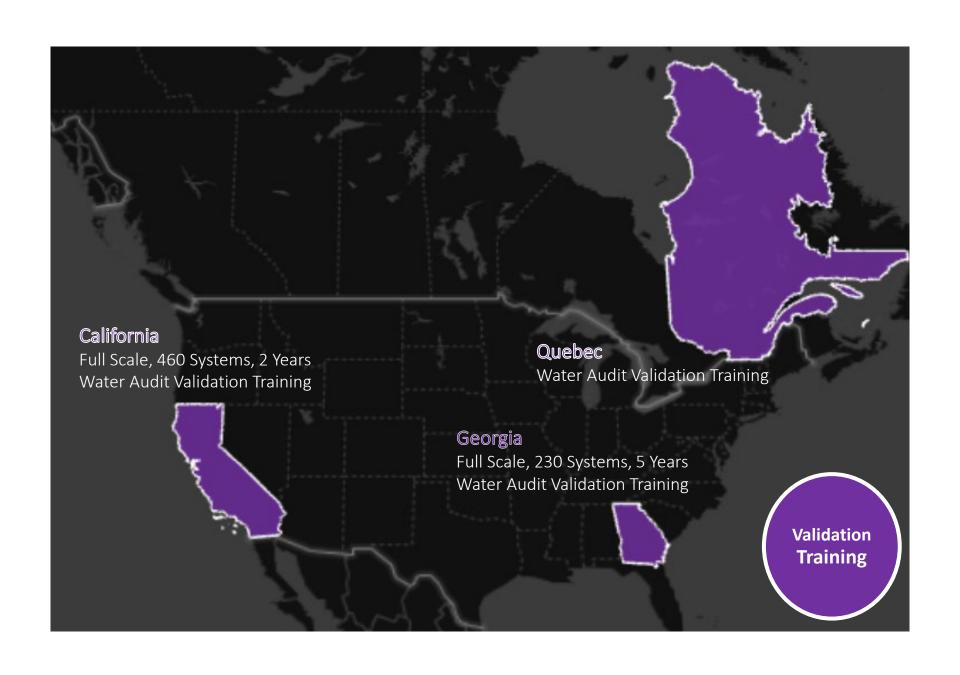
- Under regulatory framework
- Multiple Tracks based on experience
- Technical assistance:
 - AWWA M36 methodology
 - Level 1 Validation











Georgia

- Under regulatory framework
- Multiple Tracks
- Extended touchpoints of technical assistance
- Multiple phases over several years





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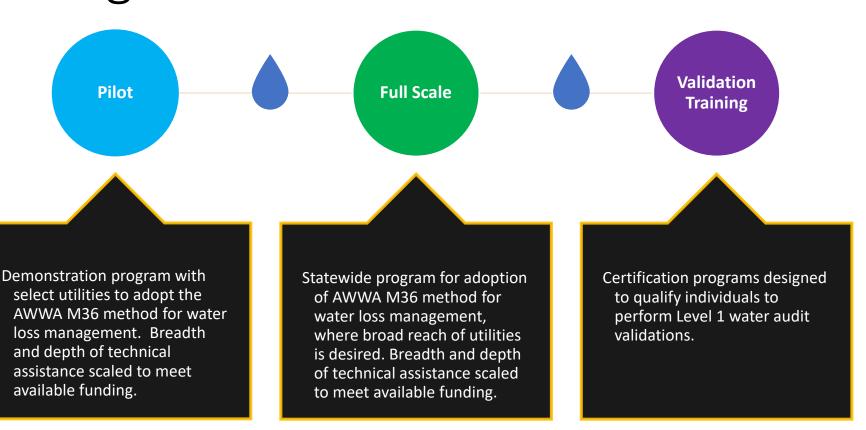
Georgia Non-Revenue Water - Statewide Results





2010 2011 2012 2013	2014	2015-16
Following 2008 Drought, the Water Stewardship Act was Passed into Law WLC Committee Formed V1.0 Manual Published Annual AWWA Auditing Begins, Initial Workshops (all systems) WLC Committee Formed V1.0 Manual Published Phase 1: Statewide Training on Water Auditing (Small systems) Statewide Technical Assistance Projects (Small Systems)	Phase 1B: Validation of 2012,2013 Audits V1.2 Manual Published Phase 2A: Statewide Technical Assistance Projects (Small Systems)	Phase 1C: Audit Certification Program kicks in with 2015 Audits V2.0 Manual Published Phase 2B: Statewide Technical Assistance Projects

Training and Technical Assistance Programs



NC Water Loss Control Pilot Program

Leading utilities down the road to viability

Drew Blackwell NRW Program Manager Cavanaugh





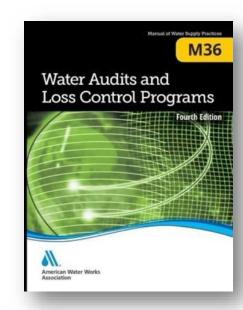


GOAL:

Demonstration of AWWA M36 methodology for cost-effective water loss management

Key Tasks:

- 1. Training & Technical Assistance to 10 small and mid-size utilities across North Carolina
- 2. Analysis of pilot outcomes & opportunity for water loss & revenue recovery



















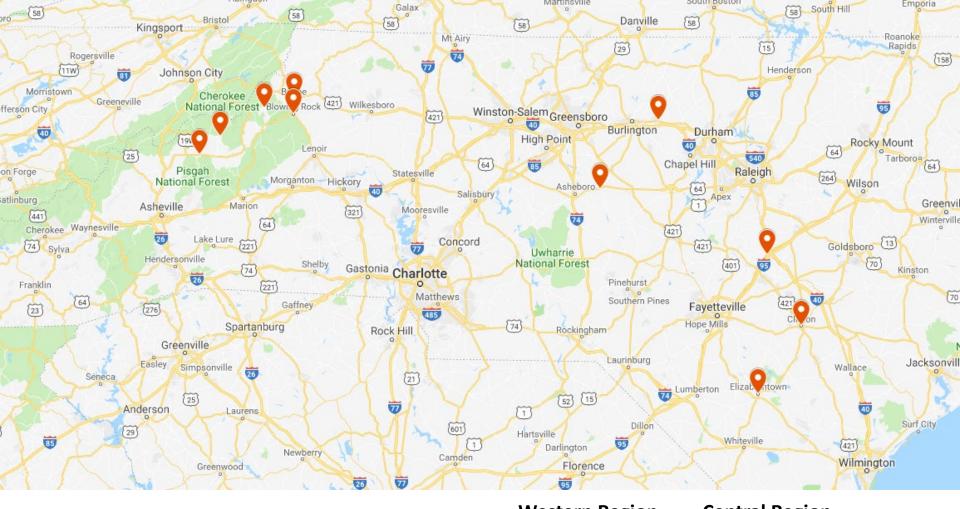












10 Participating **Water Systems**

Western Region

Burnsville

Martinsville

- Banner Elk
- Bakersville
- **Blowing Rock**
- Boone

Central Region

- Ramseur
- Mebane

Eastern Region

- Benson
- Clinton
- Elizabethtown

The Big Picture: Economic Intervention

Annual Water Balance

- Annual M36 water audit
- Apparent & Real Loss volumes
- Level 1 validation

baseline



Loss Profiling & Uncertainty

- Advanced
 Validation
 - Level 2 Analytics
 - Level 3 Field Study
 - Margins of Error
- Analyze sources of Apparent Loss
- Analyze 3 types of Real Loss

technical analysis

Cost-Benefit & Targets

- Costs of losses
- by subcomponent
- in aggregate
- Costs of intervention strategies
- Program design
- Systemspecific

economic analysis

Intervention

- Leakage

 Management:
 - Active Leak Detection
 - Pressure Optimization
 - Repair Time Reduction
 - Network Renewal
- Revenue Protection:
 - Theft Mitigation
 - Meter Optimization & Renewal
 - Billing Data System Integrity
 - Revenue Recovery

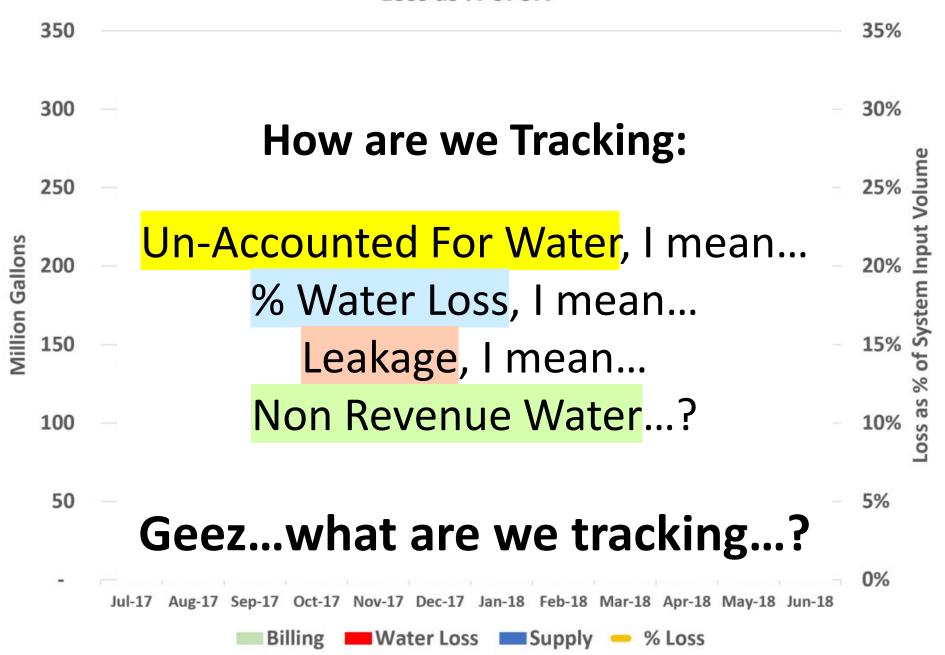
cost-effectiveness

Stage 1 Stage 2

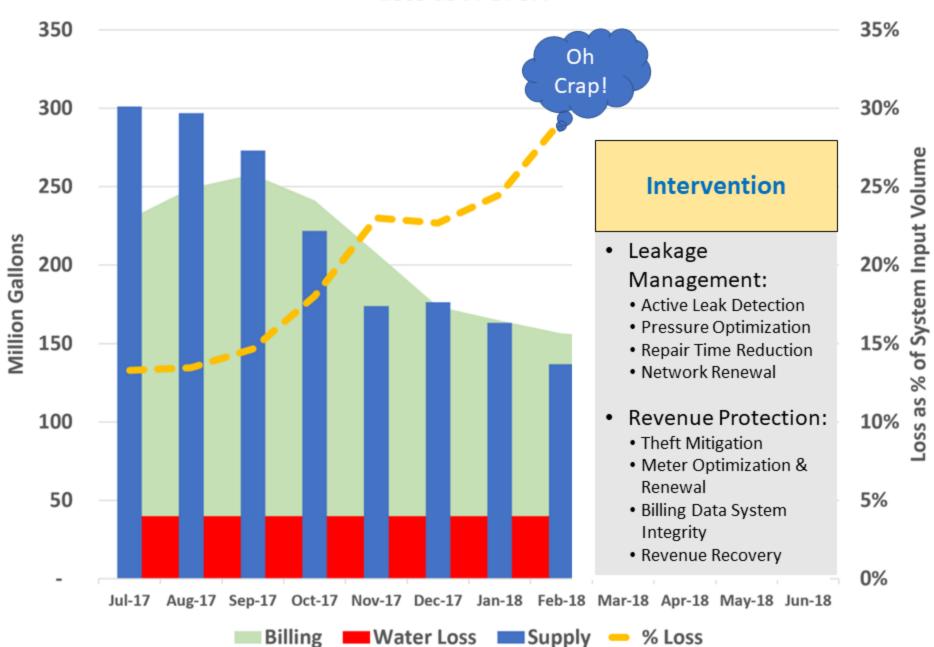
Stage 3

Stage 4

Loss as % of SIV

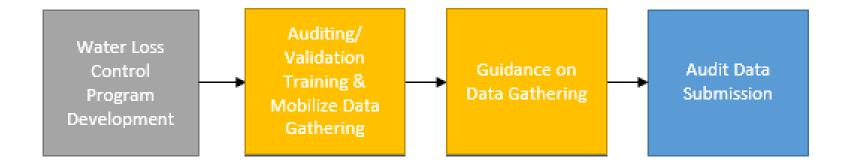


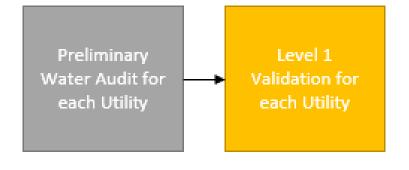
Loss as % of SIV

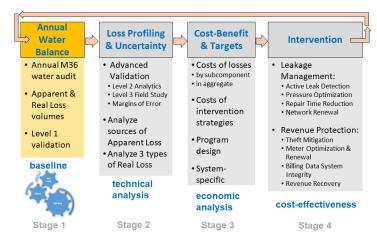


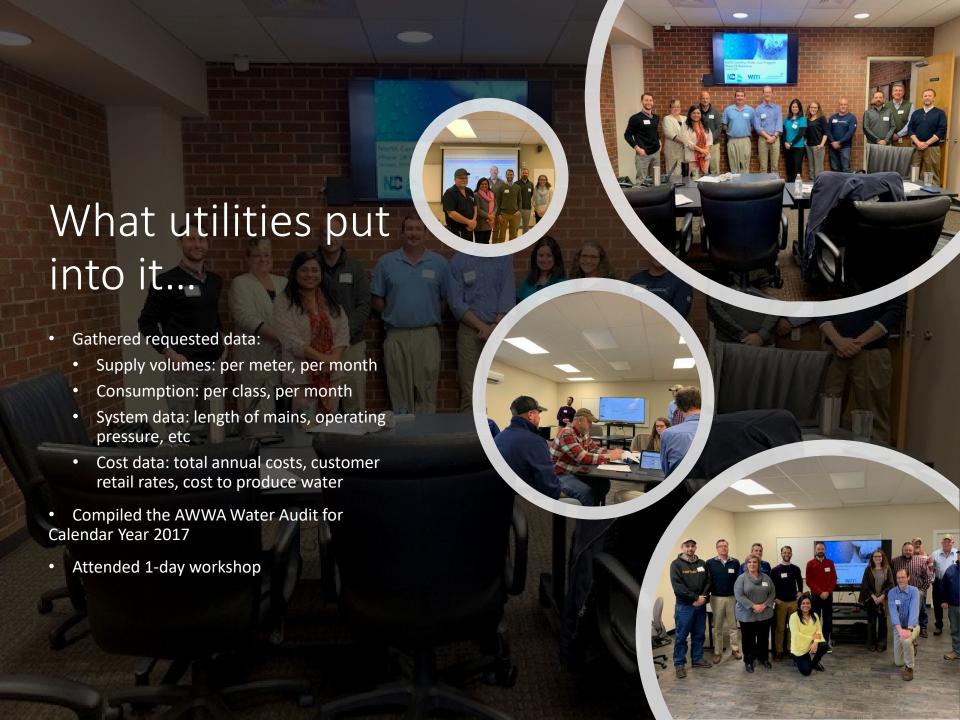
Round 1 Process

Round 1





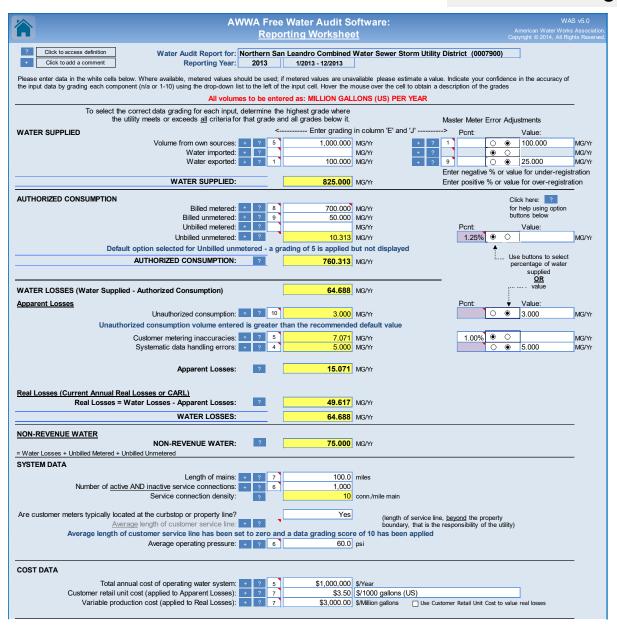




AWWA Free Water Audit Software



www.awwa.org/waterlosscontrol





Industry Standard (M36)

Free

Defaults provided

~13 Volume Inputs ~7 System Data Inputs

AWWA Free Water Audit Software[©] (V5.0) Data Grading

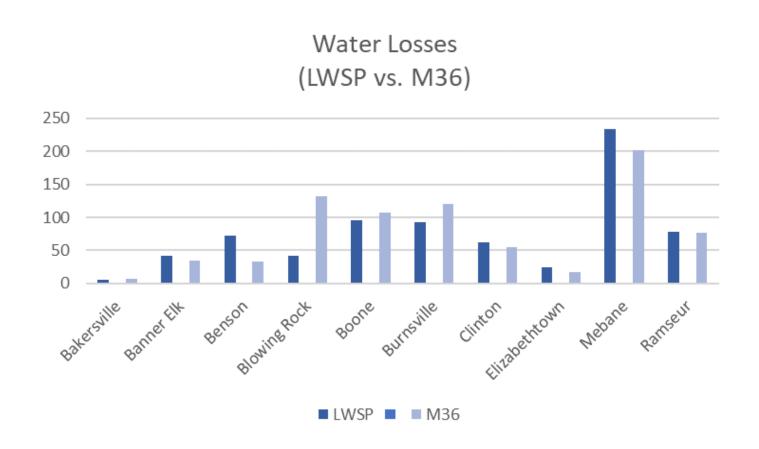
AWWA Free	WAS v5.						
Repo	American Water Works Asso Copyright © 2014, All Rights Re						
Click to access definition Water Audit Report for: << Please en Reporting Year:	ter system details and contact information on the	Instructions tab >>					
Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades							
PLEASE CHOOSE REPORTING UNITS FROM THE INSTRUCTIONS SHEET BEFORE ENTERING DATA							
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 it. Master Meter Error Adjustments							
WATER SUPPLIED <		Pont: Value:					
Volume from own sources: + ? Water imported: + ? Water exported: + ? WATER SUPPLIED:	 n/a (not applicable). Select this grading only if the water utility purple sources of its own) 1. Less than 25% of water production sources are metered, remain testing or electronic calibration conducted. 2. 25% - 50% of treated water production sources are metered; of testing or electronic calibration conducted. 3. Conditions between 2 and 4 	ning sources are estimated. No regular meter accuracy					
TIXTER SOLIT ELECT	4. 50% - 75% of treated water production sources are metered, of	ther sources estimated. Occasional meter accuracy					
AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION Billed metered: + ? 5. Conditions between 4 and 6 6. At least 75% of treated water production sources are metered, or at least 90% of the source flow is derived from metered sources. Meter accuracy testing and/or electronic calibration of related instrumentation is conducted annual than 25% of tested meters are found outside of +/- 6% accuracy. Unbilled unmetered: + ? 7. Conditions between 6 and 8 8. 100% of treated water production sources are metered, or at least 90% of the source flow is derived from metered sources. Meter accuracy testing and/or electronic calibration of related instrumentation is conducted annual than 25% of tested meters are found outside of +/- 6% accuracy. 7. Conditions between 6 and 8 8. 100% of treated water production sources are metered, 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 10. 100% of treated water production sources are metered, meter accuracy testing and electronic calibration of related water production sources are metered, meter accuracy testing and electronic calibration of related water production sources are metered, meter accuracy testing and electronic calibration of related water production sources are metered, meter accuracy testing and electronic calibration of related water production sources are metered, meter accuracy testing and electronic calibration of related water production sources are metered, meter accuracy testing and electronic calibration of related water production sources are metered, meter accuracy testing and electronic calibration of related water production sources are metered, meter accuracy testing and electronic calibration of related water production sources are metered, meter accuracy testing and electronic calibration of related water production sources are metered, meter accuracy testing and electronic calibration of related water production sources ar							
instrumentation is conducted semi-annually, with less than 10% found outside of +/- 3% accuracy. Procedures are							
WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)	reviewed by a third party knowledgeable in the M36 methodology. 0.000	value					
Apparent Losses		Pcnt: Value:					
Unauthorized consumption:	0.000	0.25% ● ○					
Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed							
Customer metering inaccuracies: + ? Systematic data handling errors: + ?	0.000 0.000	1.00% ● ○ 0.25% ● ○					

AWWA Free Water Audit Software

Performance Indicators/Metrics

	AWWA Free Water Audit S	oftware:	WAS v5.0				
	American Water Works Association. Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved.						
Water Audit Report for: City of Orem (UT4900332)							
Reporting Year: 2016 7/2015 - 6/2016							
*** YOUR WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE IS: 55 out of 100 ***							
	+ Real Losses:	555.653	MG/Yr				
	= Water Losses:	772.682	MG/Yr				
	? Unavoidable Annual Real Losses (UARL):	170.51	MG/Yr				
Annual cost of Apparent Losses:		\$233,740					
	Annual cost of Real Losses:	\$213,979	Valued at Variable Production Cost Return to Reporting Worksheet to change this assumption				
Performance Indicators:							
	Non-revenue water as percent by volume of Water Supplied:	14.8%	5				
Financial:	Non-revenue water as percent by cost of operating system:		Real Losses valued at Variable Production Cost				
	Cross section and persons by coords operating by	5.07.	. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
٢	Apparent Losses per service connection per day:	26.11	gallons/connection/day				
	Real Losses per service connection per day:		gallons/connection/day				
Operational Efficiency:	Real Losses per length of main per day*:	N/A					
	Real Losses per service connection per day per psi pressure:		gallons/connection/day/psi				
	Real Losses per service confilection per day per psi pressure.	0.77	gallons/connection/day/psi				
	From Above, Real Losses = Current Annual Real Losses (CARL):	CCC 00	million gallons/year				
	? Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) [CARL/UARL]:	3.26	5				
* This performance indicator applies for systems with a low service connection density of less than 32 service connections/mile of pipeline							

Current Water Loss Tracking vs. AWWA M36 Methodology



Purpose of Level 1 Validation

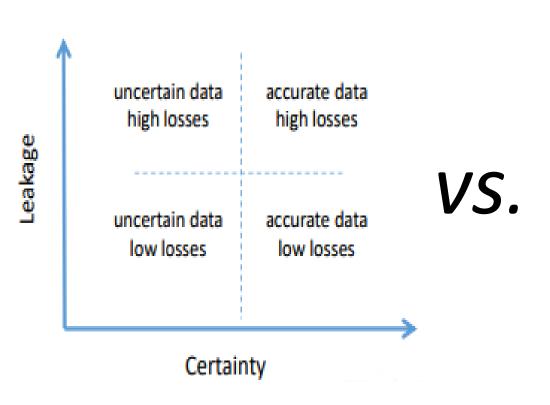
- 1) review of audit methodology and volume determination
- 2) review of Data Validity Grade selection

Level 1 Validation Tools:

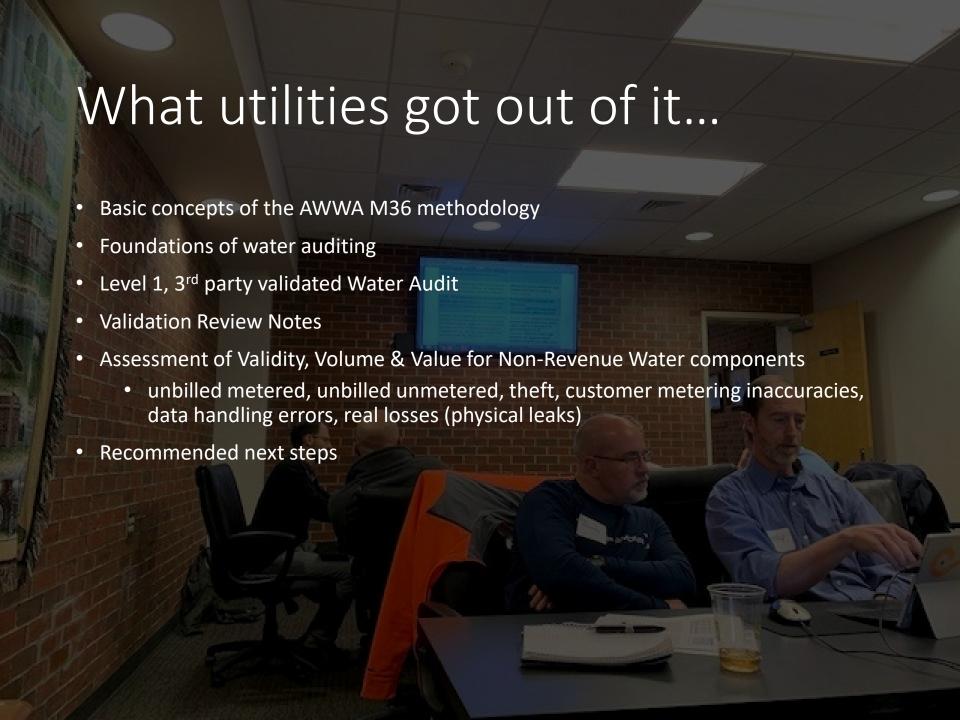
- Discussion with Validator
- Supporting Documentation

The BEST(?) Number

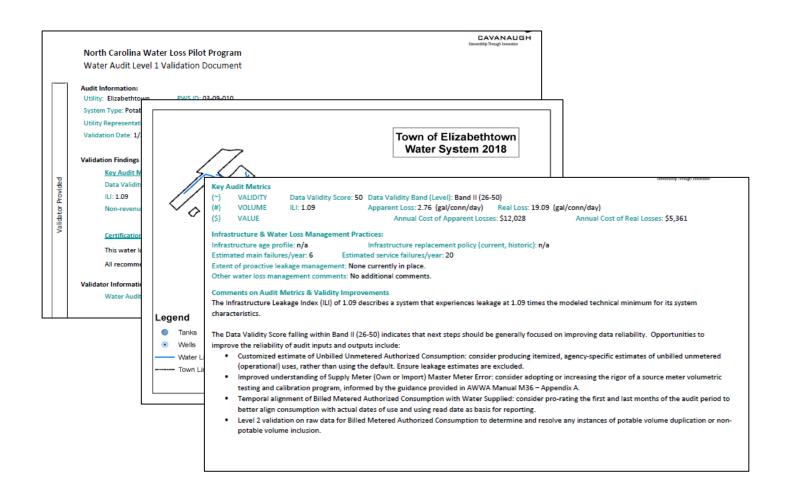
The BEST(?) Number





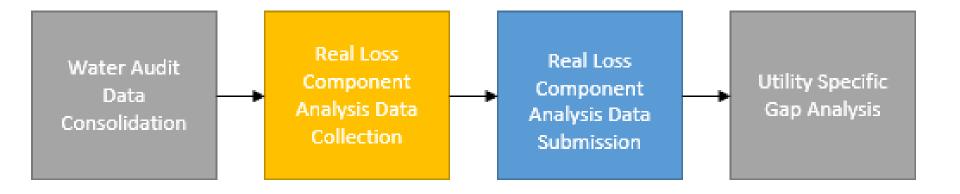


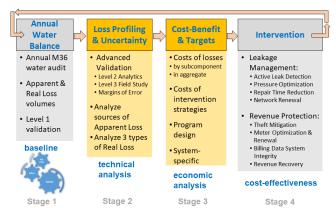
Round 1 Recommendations



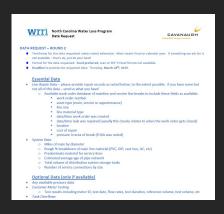
Round 2 Process

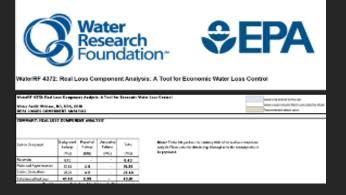
Round 2











What utilities put into it...

- Gathered requested data:
 - Line repair data: work order number, asset type, line size/material, date/time, location, cost of repair
 - Additional system data: miles of main by diameter, breakdown of pipe material by %, age of pipe network, total volume of storage tanks
- Attended webcast of Round 2 that delivered basic concepts of Real Loss Component Analysis

Identified different types of leaks

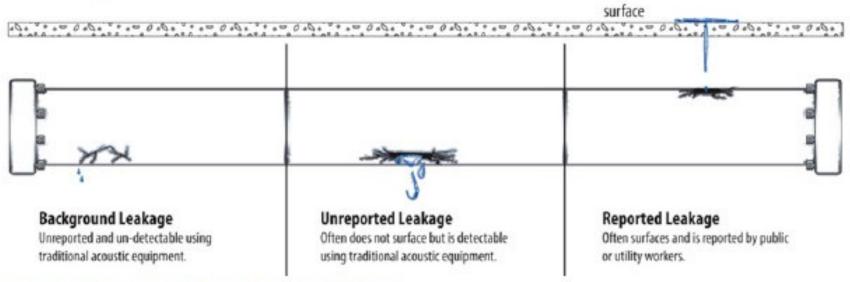
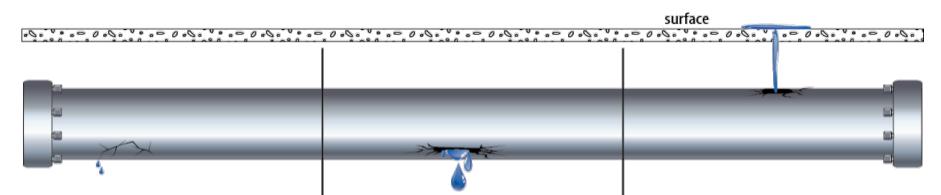


Figure 1: Sub-Components of Real Loss (graphic credit WRF)

Selecting the Right Tool



Background Leakage

Unreported and un-detectable using traditional acoustic equipment.

Tools

Pressure Management
Main & service replacement
Reduction in number of joints/fittings

Unreported Leakage

Often does not surface but is detectable using traditional acoustic equipment.

Tools

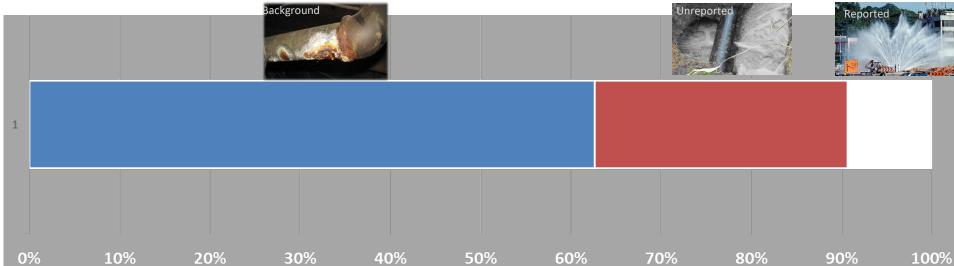
Pressure Management
Main & service replacement
Reduction in number of joints/fittings
Proactive Leak Detection

Reported Leakage

Often surfaces and is reported by public or utility workers.

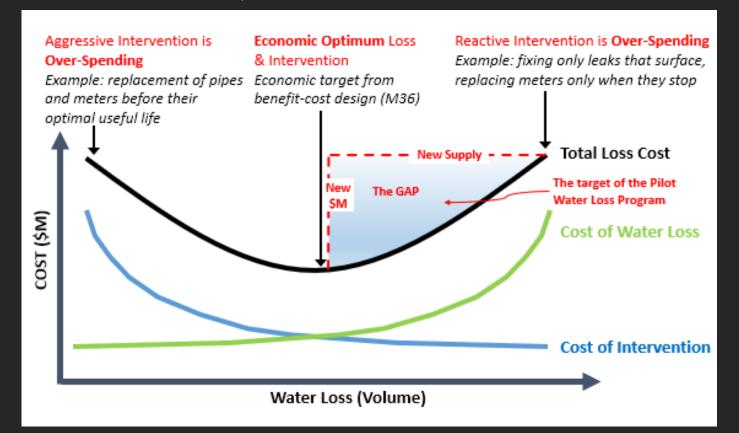
Tools

Pressure Management
Main & service replacement
Optimized repair time



What utilities got out of it...

- Basic concepts of Real Loss Component Analysis
- Economic Analysis for water loss intervention



Round 2 Recommendations

Recommended next steps include:

Data Validity and Program Management

- Develop the water balance annually using the AWWA Free Water Audit Software
 - Develop and maintain a monthly tracking mechanism to be consistent with M36
 - methodology;
 - Develop a plan for internal/external communication of efforts and results;
 - Develop unbilled, unmetered authorized consumption strategy to include awareness, estimate methods and tracking;
 - Continue to implement data collection practices to conduct water balance on segments of the overall system
- Asses feasibility of Supply Meter testing

Leakage Management

- Develop and implement Proactive Leak Detection Program to include:
 - In-depth technology identification and applicability analysis
 - Capital vs. Operational cost development
 - Implementation schedule and budget
- Evaluate establishment of District Metered Areas for leakage management
- Develop Pressure Optimization Pilot program for reduction in break frequencies and background leakage component
- Conduct regular meetings of internal staff to review data tracking, trends and intervention project status

Round 2 Recommendations



- Continue annual practice of completing water audit
 - Start with Calendar Year 2018 and refer to recommendations in 2017 review notes
- Assess feasibility of annual supply meter testing; both volumetric testing and electronic calibration

Show me the Data (and the Money) Program results

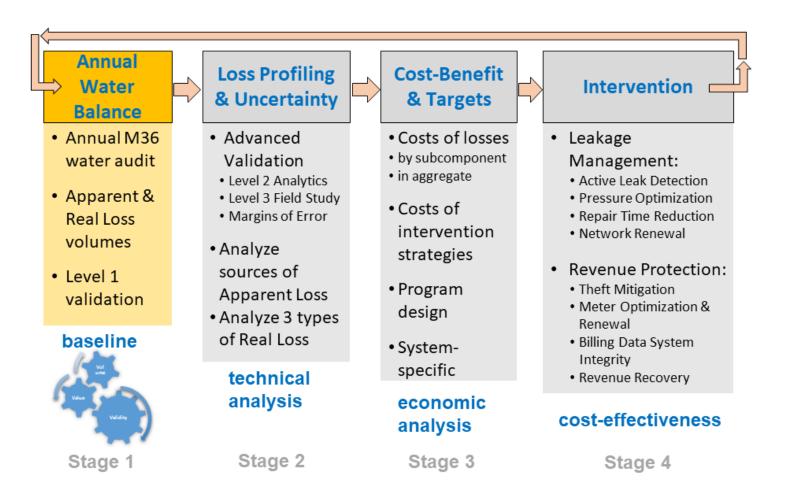
Drew Blackwell NRW Program Manager Cavanaugh Will Jernigan
Director of Water Efficiency
Cavanaugh



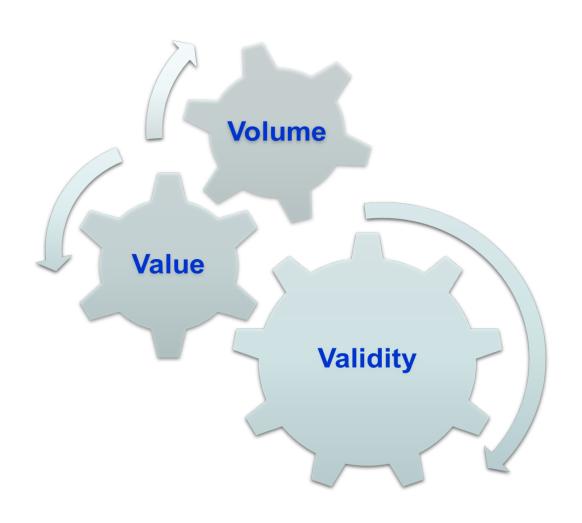




Round 1 Results



Interpreting the Results - Validation Outcomes



If self-reported, how realistic are our results?

Pre-Validation

Customer Metering Inaccuracies
Customer Retail Unit Cost
Variable Production Cost
Annual Cost of Apparent Losses
Annual Cost of Real Losses
Non-Revenue Water as % by Cost of Operating System

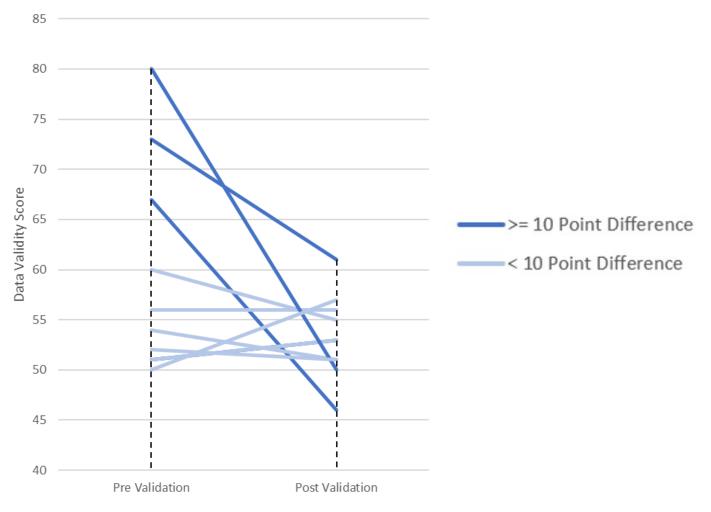
mi	n	median	ma	X	units
	0	0.302		17.118	million gal
\$	3.78	\$ 5.82	\$	1,165,161.74	\$ / 1,000 gal
\$	2.70	\$ 628.28	\$	2,751.38	\$ / million gal
\$	1,821.43	\$ 18,930.54	\$	937,618,387.40	\$
\$	0.19	\$ 52,003.41	\$	203,927.89	\$
	1%	9%		67967%	% of operating cost

Post-Validation

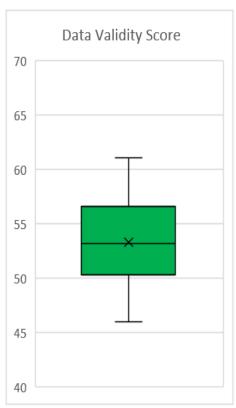
Customer Metering Inaccuracies
Customer Retail Unit Cost
Variable Production Cost
Annual Cost of Apparent Losses
Annual Cost of Real Losses
Non-Revenue Water as % by Cost of Operating System

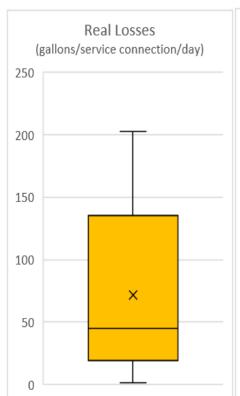
mi	n	median	max		units
	0.383	2.023		16.164	million gal
\$	4.00	\$ 8.91	\$	13.78	\$ / 1,000 gal
\$	188.77	\$ 536.50	\$	2,751.38	\$ / million gal
\$	2,426.31	\$ 47,804.14	\$	252,384.93	\$
\$	1,267.23	\$ 34,064.76	\$	203,927.89	\$
	0.5%	10.3%		62.4%	% of operating cost

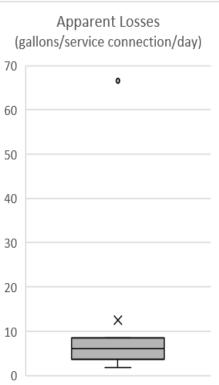
Changes in Data Validity Scores

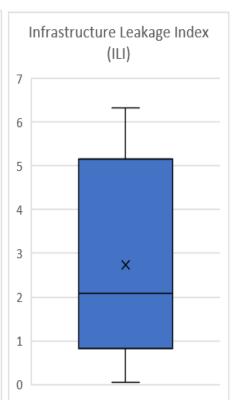


Post Level 1 Validation Outputs

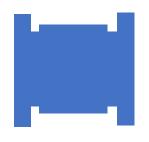








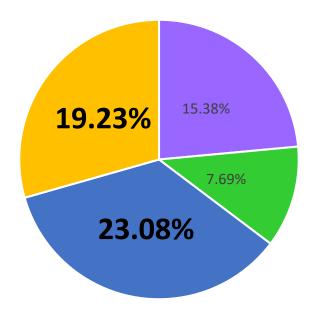
Improving Data Validity



Supply meter testing: in-situ, insertion, clamp-on, volumetric displacement



Customer meter testing: study accuracy of the meter stock Calculate an Apparent Loss volume due to metering inaccuracy, inform proactive management of meter stock's accuracy As a result of participation in the Water Loss Pilot Program, in which of the following areas did you discover specific opportunities for improving water loss in your system?

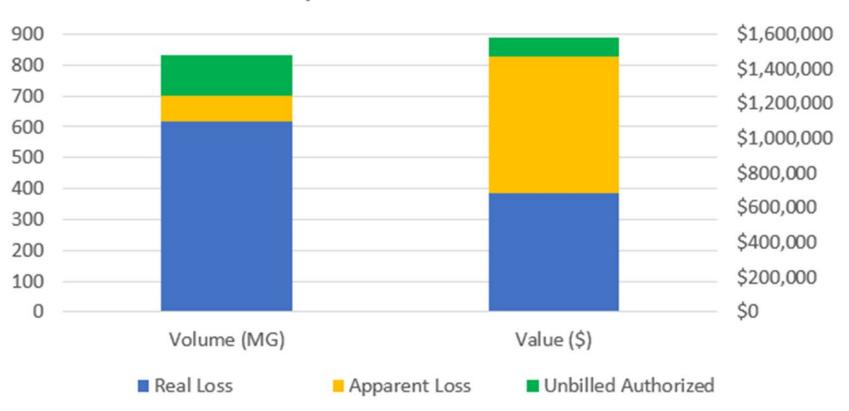


- Overall data collection practices (e.g. what data to collect, frequency of collection, how data is recorded)
- Data validation practices
- Supply meter verification and/or calibration
- Customer meter accuracy and testing activities

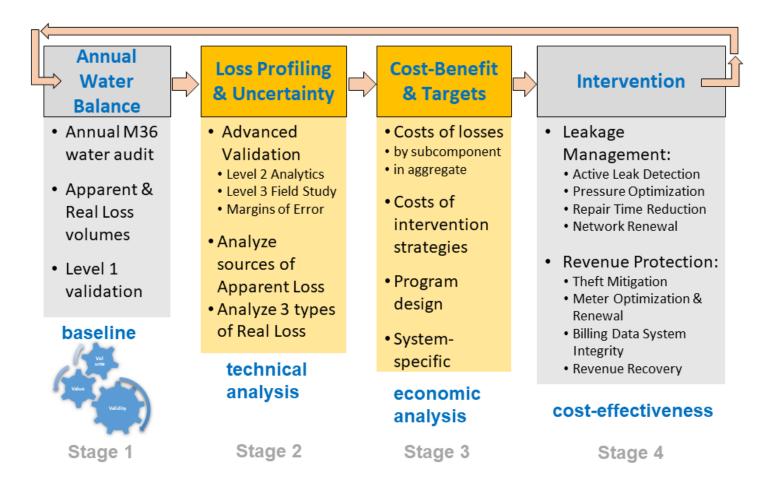


Aggregate Results – Round 1

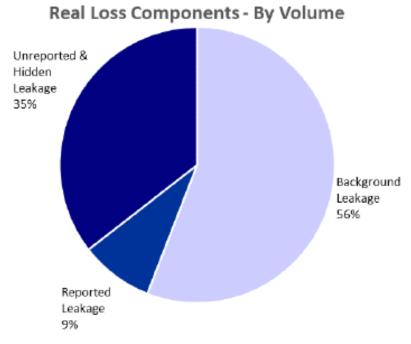
NRW Components - Volumes & Values



Round 2 Results

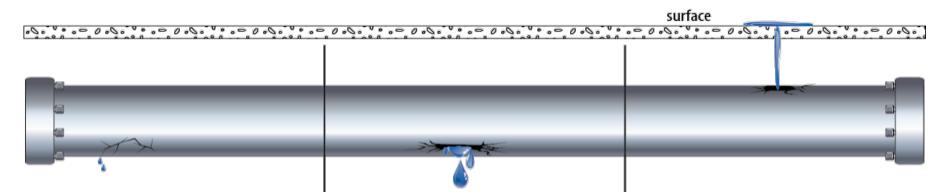


Real Loss Profile - Example



REAL LOSS COMPONENT ANALYSIS RESULTS							
System Component	Background Leakage	Reported Failures	Unreported Failures	Total			
	(MG)	(MG)	(MG)	(MG)			
Reservoirs	0.20	-	-	0.20			
Mains and Appurtenances	3.38	0.91	-	4.28			
Service Connections	5.00	0.41	-	5.41			
Total Annual Real Loss	8.57	1.32		9.89			
Real Losses as Calculated by Water Audit							
Hidden Losses/Unreported Leakage Currently Running Undetected							

Selecting the Right Tool



Background Leakage

Unreported and un-detectable using traditional acoustic equipment.

Tools

Pressure Management
Main & service replacement
Reduction in number of joints/fittings

Unreported Leakage

Often does not surface but is detectable using traditional acoustic equipment.

Tools

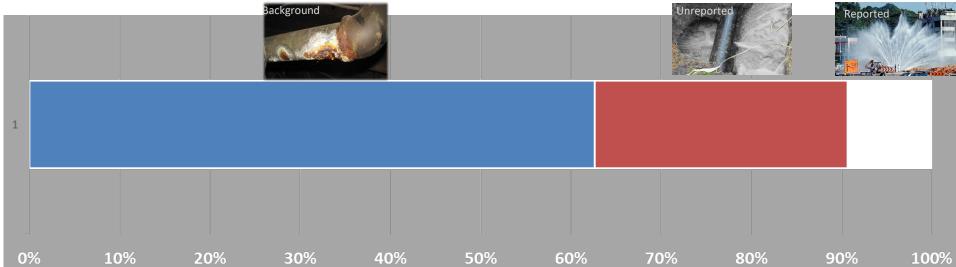
Pressure Management
Main & service replacement
Reduction in number of joints/fittings
Proactive Leak Detection

Reported Leakage

Often surfaces and is reported by public or utility workers.

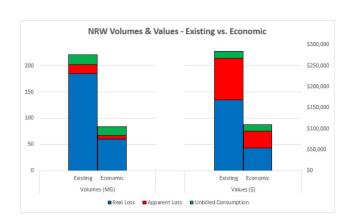
<u>Tools</u>

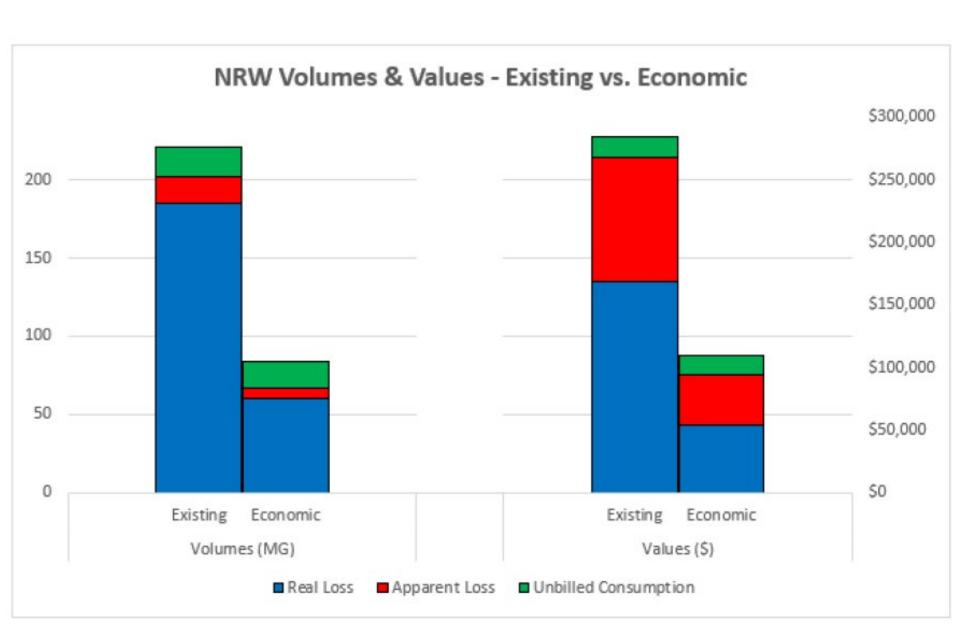
Pressure Management
Main & service replacement
Optimized repair time

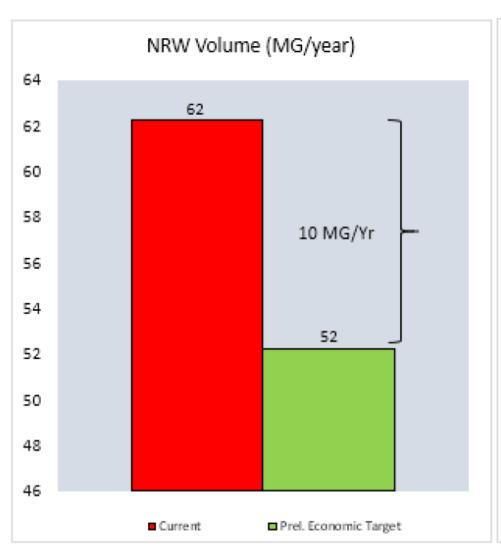


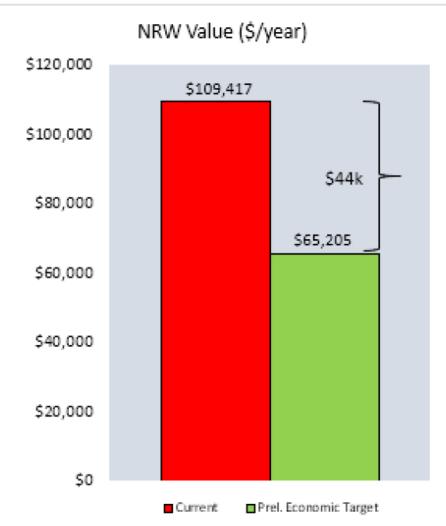
Fiscal Year 2017/2018							
95% Confidence Limits (+/-)							
Economic Metrics	Volume		Low	High	%		
Non-Revenue Water (Existing)	221	MG/yr	1 81	261	18.2%		
Non-Revenue Water (Economic)	84	MG/yr	67	100	19.7%		
Target NRW Recovery ("Gap")	137	MG/yr	110	164	19.7%		
Value (Primary + Secondary)							
Non-Revenue Water \$ (Existing)	\$284,723	\$/yr	\$245,580	\$323,865	13.7%		
Non-Revenue Water \$ (Economic)	\$109,985	\$/yr	\$88,345	\$131,626	19.7%		
Target NRW Recovery \$ ("Gap")	\$174,737	\$/yr	\$140,357	\$209,118	19.7%		
NRW Economic Index	2.6	ratio of current vs optimum NRW cost					
Technical Metrics							
Unbilled Consumption	9.3	gal/conn/day	8.2	10.4	11.6%		
Apparent Loss	8.5	gal/conn/day	7.3	9.7	14.0%		
Real Loss	92.7	gal/conn/day	73.4	112.1	20.8%		
Infrastructure Leakage Index	4.8		3.7	5.8	21.6%		
Data Validity Band (Level) Band III (51-70)							

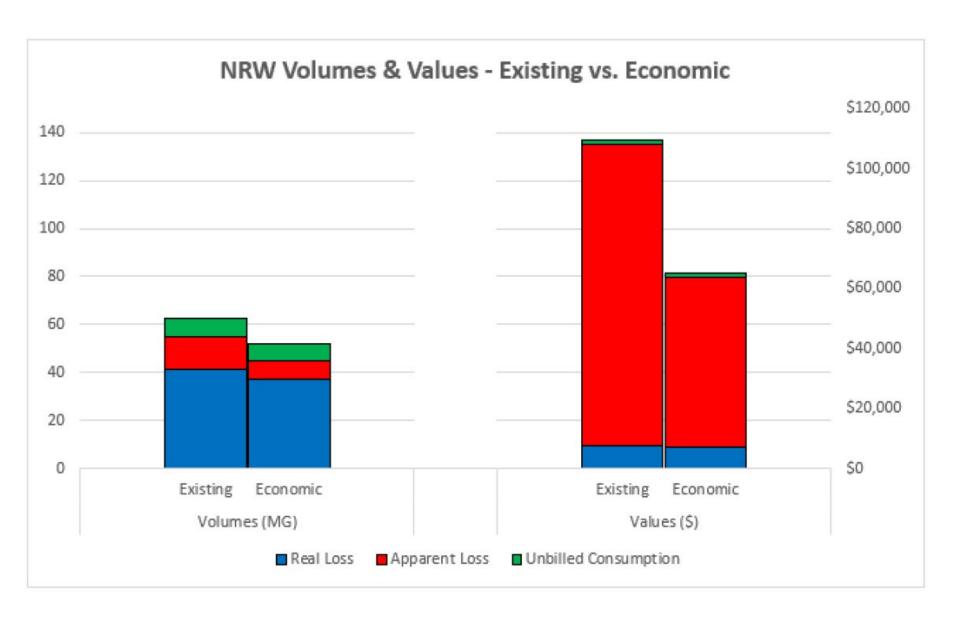


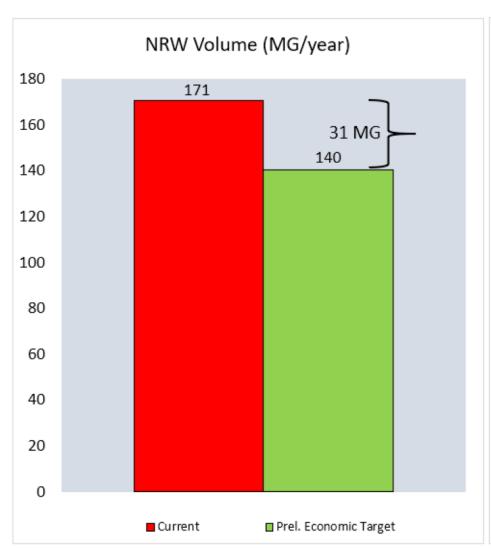




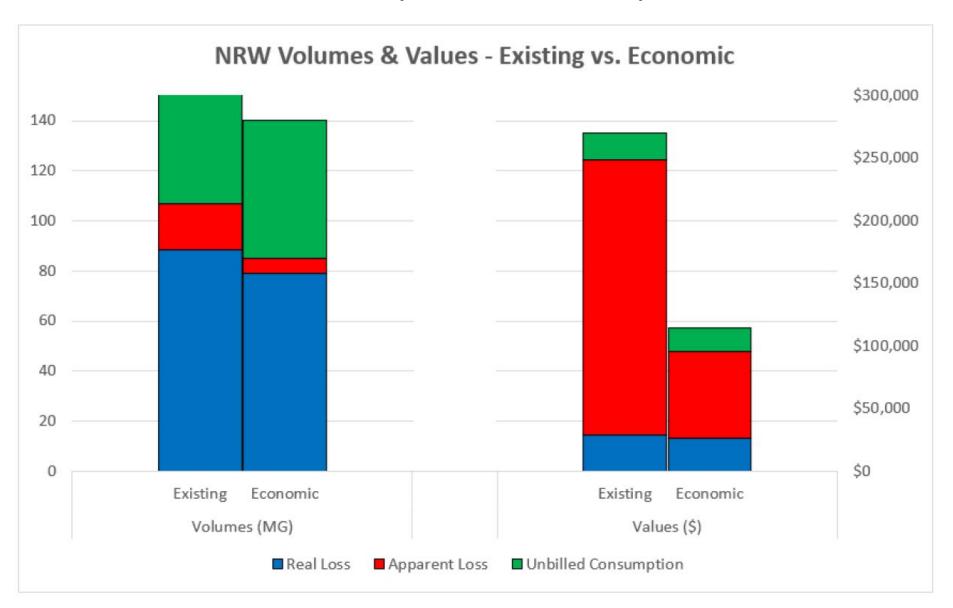




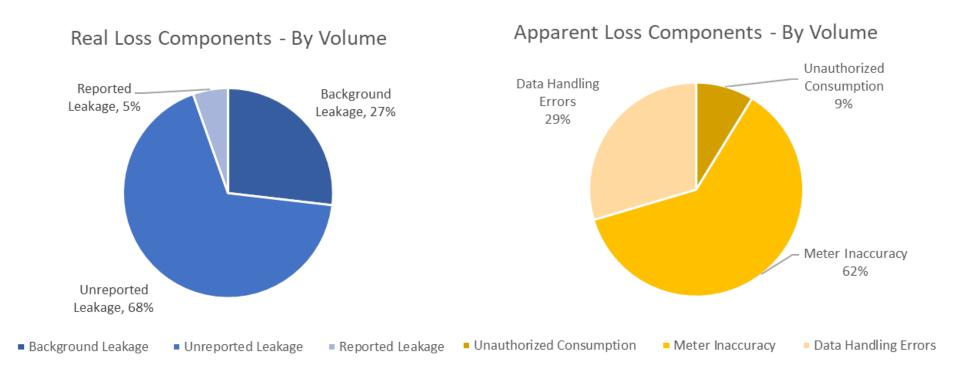






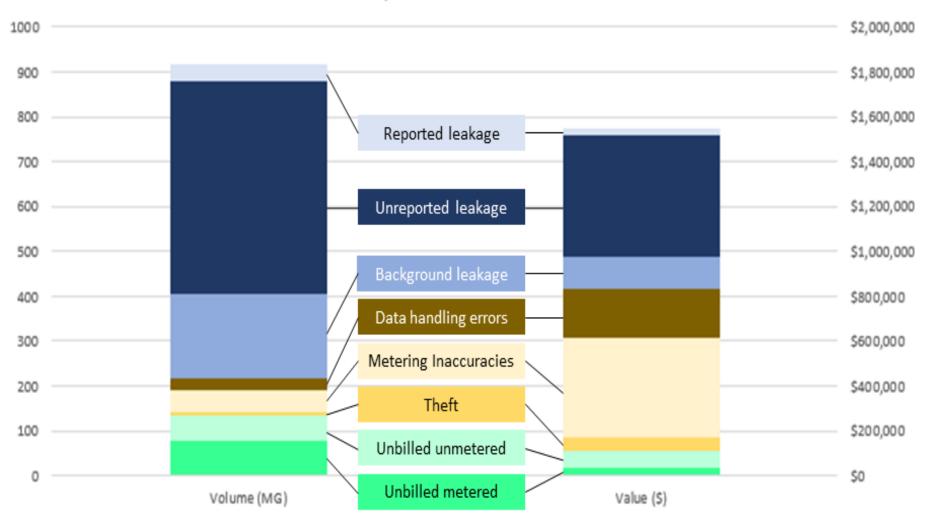


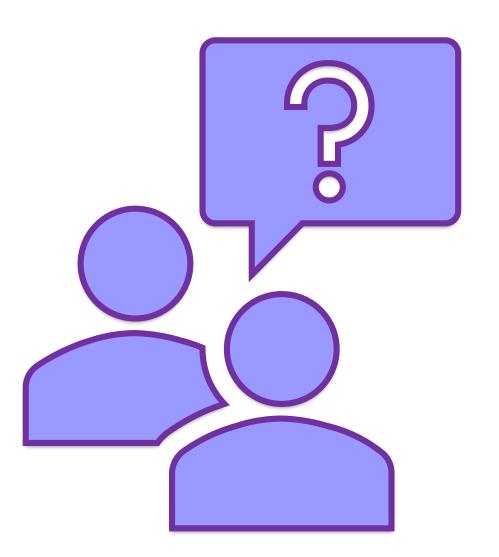
Aggregate Results – Round 2



Aggregate Results – Round 2

NRW Components - Volumes & Values





Questions?