



# TAKING THE V6 FOR A SPIN THE NEW AWWA FREE WATER AUDIT SOFTWARE IS HERE

Will Jernigan, P.E.

Chair / AWWA Water Loss Software Committee Chair / North American Water Loss Conference CFO, Director of Water Efficiency / Cavanaugh





### **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

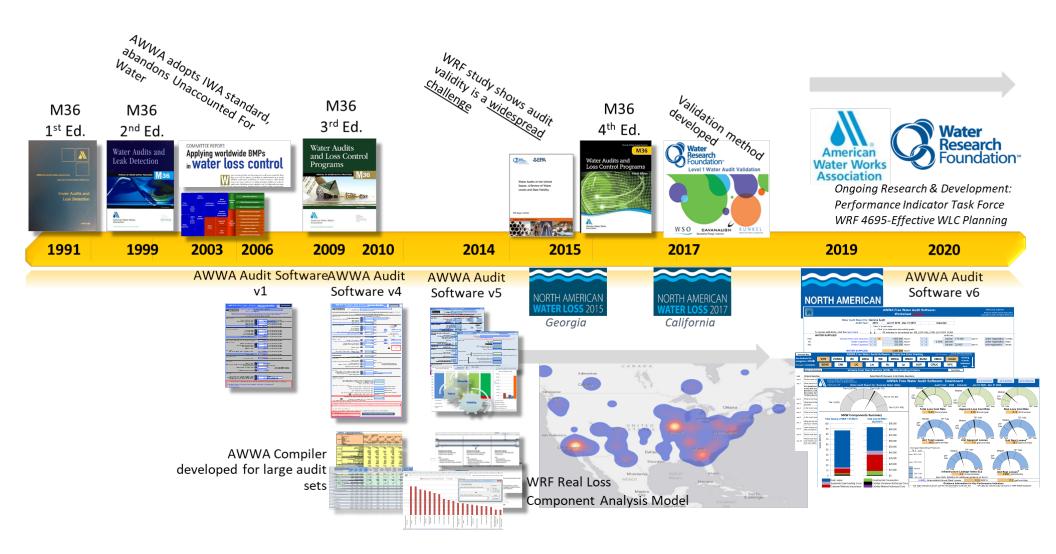
- Learn the key upgrades from FWAS v5 to v6
- Learn how the new Interactive Data Grading works
- Test drive the new v6

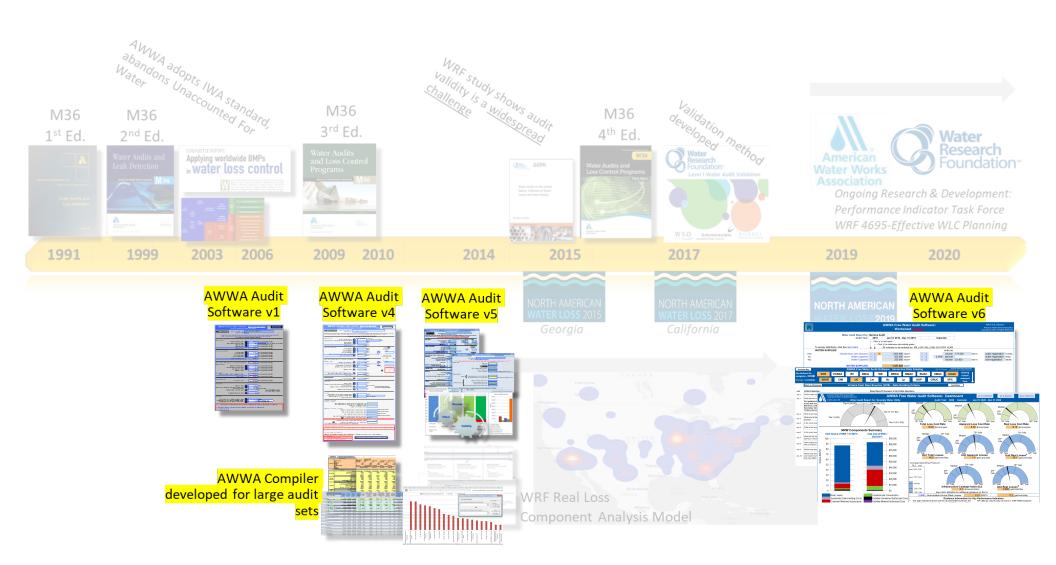


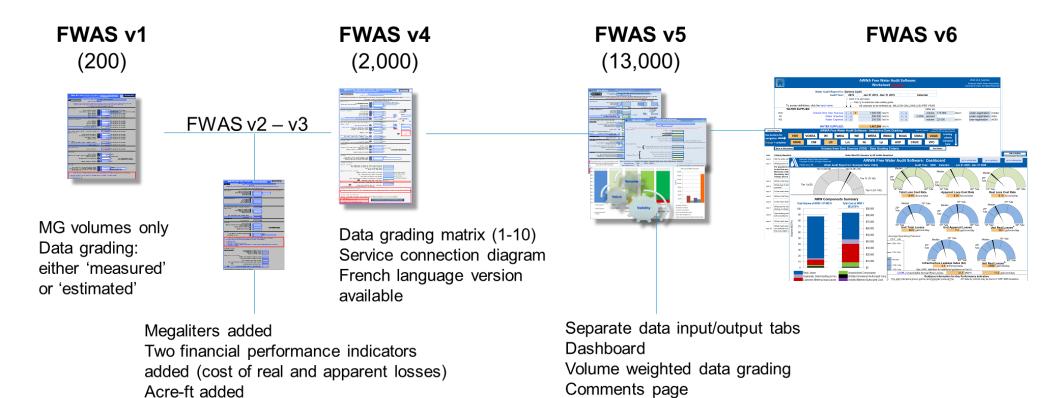
### ATTENDEE POLL -

# GAUGING YOUR EXPERIENCE WITH THE AWWA FREE WATER AUDIT SOFTWARE









AWWA Compiler developed for large audit sets

Example audits included

Data checks / instant feedback added

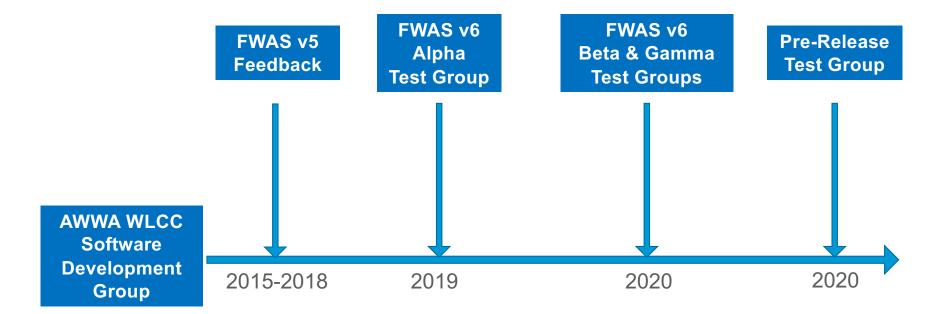
Two default values





Meter error adjustment for all

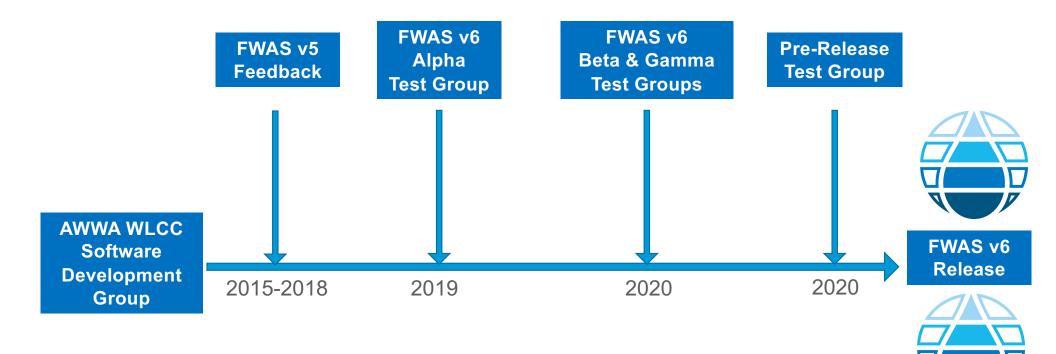
water supplied components





Dedicated to the World's Most Important Resource®

- Volunteer effort
- Large stakeholder team
- Utilities, consultants, regulators
- Multiple feedback loops
- Over 1,000 comments received to date related to v6 development





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**World Water** 

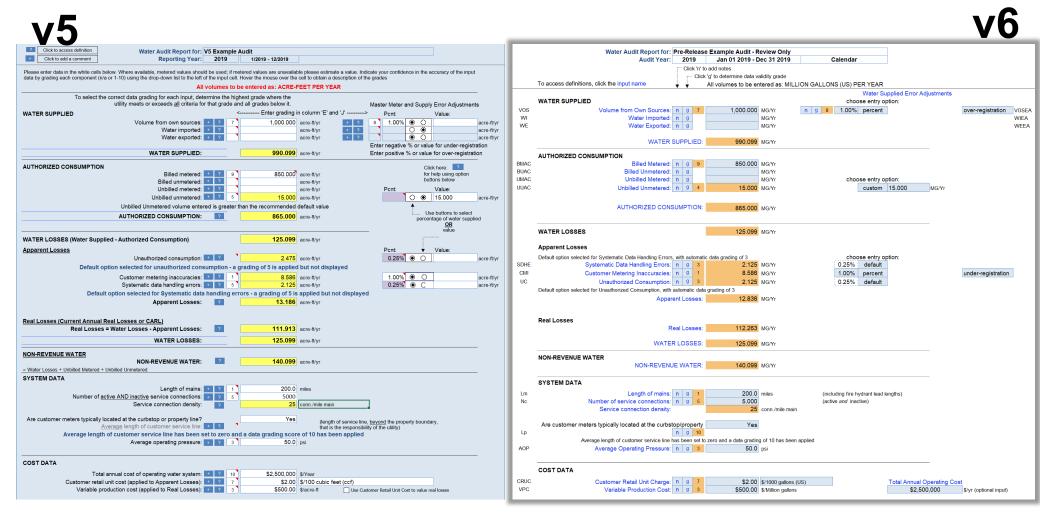
**Loss Day** 

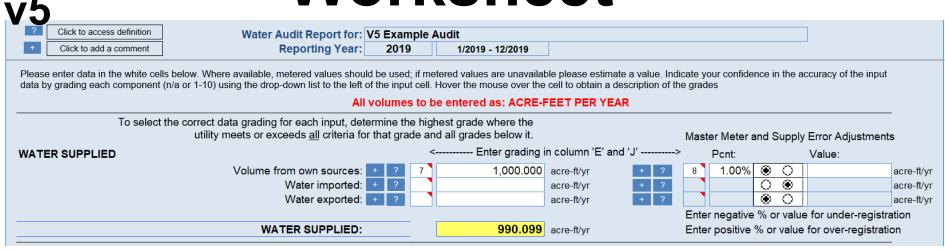
4<sup>th</sup> December

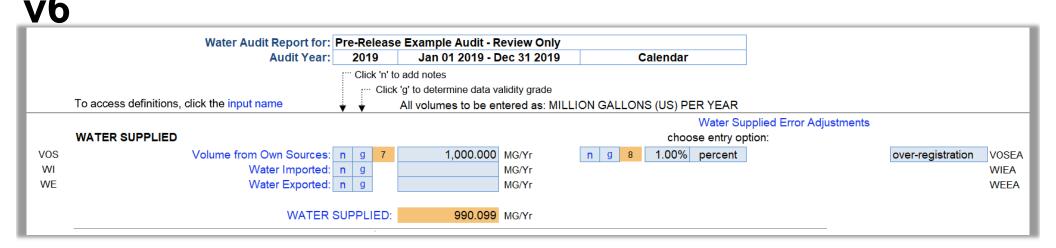
# v6.0 Design Objectives

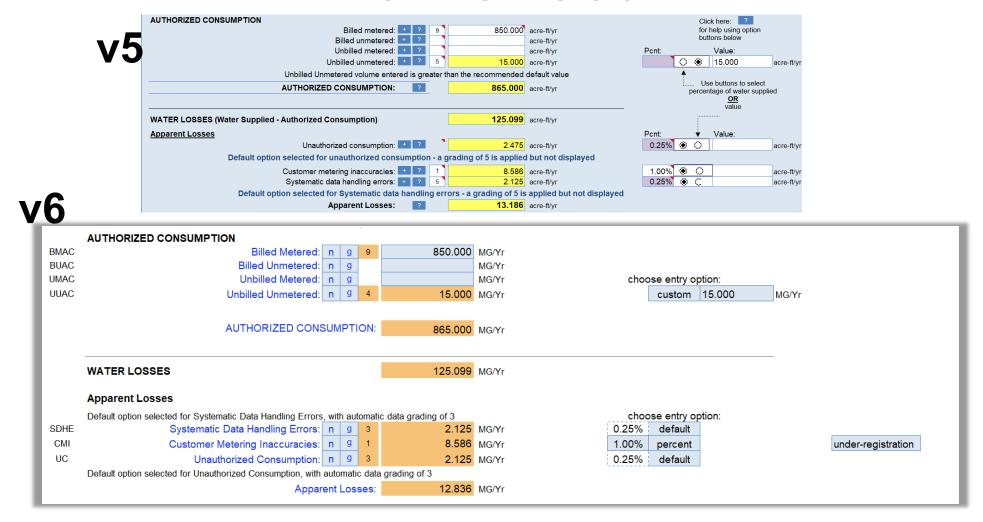
- Accommodate a very wide range of water system setups, including small to large, retail v wholesale, own supply v purchased supply, metered v unmetered, and many more parameters that can widely vary across the over 50,000 water systems in North America;
- Accommodate a very wide range of user knowledge, from first-time FWAS users to highly experienced water loss management practitioners;
- Achieve sufficient technical detail and rigor for tool effectiveness;
- Achieve sufficient simplicity for tool efficiency;
- Minimize cognitive load on the user interface for tool intuitiveness;
- Maximize awareness of user for best-practices through data grading questions;
- Remove any Data Grading criteria subjectivity or ambiguity that existed in FWAS v5.0;
- **Update Data Grading criteria questions** where needed to reflect best-practice or technological advancements;
- Minimize inevitable variance that will be observed in total Data Validity Score for any given audit, with same or similar input parameters, between FWAS v5.0 and FWAS v6.0;











**v**5

#### 

**v**6

```
CRUC Customer Retail Unit Charge: n g 7  $2.00 $/1000 gallons (US)

VPC Variable Production Cost: n g 3 $500.00 $/million gallons

Total Annual Operating Cost $2,500,000 $/yr (optional input)
```

**V.**5

#### WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

\*\*\* YOUR SCORE IS: 62 out of 100 \*\*\*

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

#### PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

- 1: Volume from own sources
- 2: Customer metering inaccuracies
- 3: Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses)

**v**6

#### WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY TIER:

\*\*\* The Water Audit Data Validity Score is in Tier III (51-70). See Dashboard tab for additional outputs. \*\*\*

A weighted scale for the components of supply, consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

#### PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION TO IMPROVE DATA VALIDITY:

Based on the information provided, audit reliability can be most improved by addressing the following components:

- 1: Volume from Own Sources (VOS)
- 2: Customer Metering Inaccuracies (CMI)
- 3: Length of Mains (Lm)

#### **KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TARGETS:**

OPTIONAL: User may enter targets for operational performance indicators below

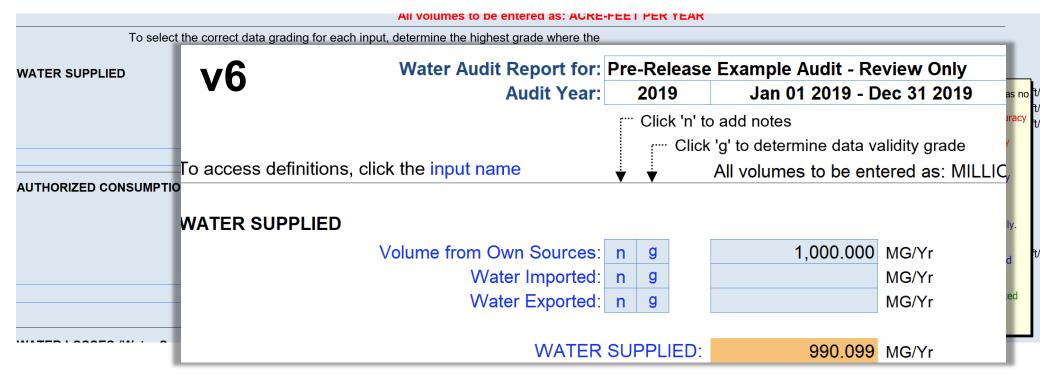
go to

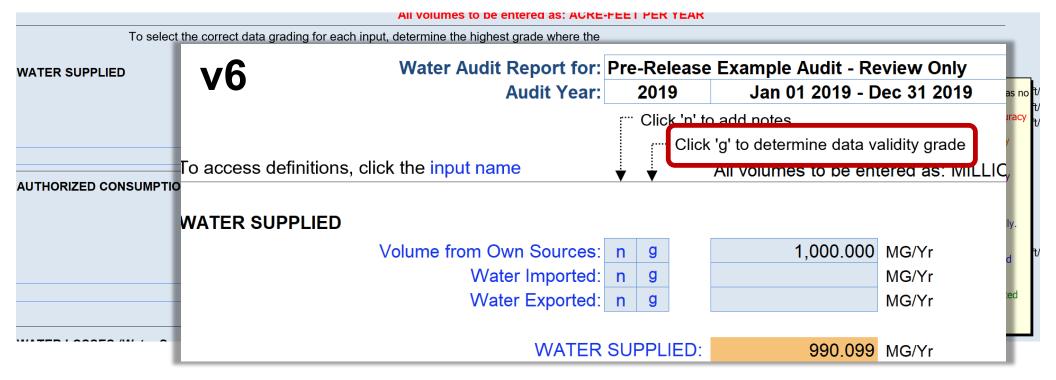
dashboard

Unit Total Losses:	45.0	gal/conn/day
Unit Apparent Losses:	5.0	gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses <sup>A</sup> :	40.0	gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses <sup>B</sup> :	500	gal/mile/day
Infrastructure Leakage Index:	1.5	dimensionless

If entered above by user, targets will display on KPI gauges (see Dashboard)

All volumes to be entered as: AUKE-FEET PEK YEAK						
To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the high utility meets or exceeds <u>all</u> criteria for that grade an	· · · · ·					
WATER SUPPLIED  Volume from own sources: + ? 7 Water imported: + ? Water exported: + ?  WATER SUPPLIED:  AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION  Billed metered: + ? 9 Billed unmetered: + ? Unbilled unmetered: + ? Unbilled unmetered: + ?  Unbilled Unmetered volume entered is greater to	n/a (not applicable). 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. No regular meter accuracy testing or electronic calibration conducted.  3. Conditions between 2 and 4  4. 50% - 75% of treated water production sources are metered, other sources estimated. Occasional meter accuracy testing or electronic calibration conducted.  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 annually. Less 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 tinstrumentation 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 instrumentation is conducted annually, with less than 10% found outside of +/- 3% accuracy. Procedures are reviewed by a third party knowledgeable in the M36 methodology.					
WATER LOCATE (W. C. C. L. A. C. L. C.	405.000					





v6





Limitin

age for

crit

acronym key



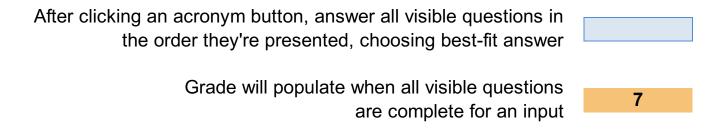
#### In order of appearance **Key of Input Acronyms** in the Worksheet Volume from Own Sources **VOSEA** VOS Error Adjustment WI Water Imported WIEA WI Error Adjustment **WE** Water Exported **WEEA** WE Error Adjustment **BMAC** Billed Metered Authorized Consumption **BUAC** Billed Unmetered Authorized Consumption **UMAC** Unbilled Metered Authorized Consumption **UUAC** Unbilled Unmetered Authorized Consumption **SDHE** Systematic Data Handling Errors **CMI** Customer Metering Inaccuracies **UC** Unauthorized Consumption Lm Length of mains Nc Number of service connections **Lp** Average length of (private) customer service line **AOP** Average Operating Pressure **CRUC** Customer Retail Unit Charge VPC Variable Production Cost

**v6** 



Use acronym buttons in IDG header to navigate among inputs. Acronym Key above.

White = needs answers, orange = complete, clear = not required.



The limiting criteria will be labeled along the right. If only 1 limiting criterion is shown, improving on that criterion will achieve a higher data grade. If multiple limiting criteria are shown, improving on each limiting criteria is necessary to achieve a higher data grade. A complete inventory of data grading criteria is available in the Data Grading Matrix v6.0 (see web resources)

Limiting

					ater Audit Software: Interactive Data Grading						acronym k
2019	vos	VOSEA	WI	WIEA	WE	WEEA	ВМАС	BUAC	UMAC	UUAC	Limiting criteria
White = incomplete Orange = complete	SDHE	СМ	UC	Lm		Nc	Lp	AOP	CRUC	VPC	(see Start Page for
Use acronyms for navi	gation		FW	AS v6.0_Gamma. Americ	an Water Works As	sociation. Copyrigh	ıt © 2020, All Rights F	Reserved.			details)
Volume from Own Sources (VOS) - Data Grading Criteria						go to note					

vos	Criteria Question	Select Best-Fit Answers to All Visible Questions
vos.0	Did the water utility supply any water from its own sources during the audit year?	Yes
vos.1	What percent of own supply volume is metered?	>99%
	For questions 2-10 below: Choose the answer that applies for those meters In-situ flow accuracy testing refers to a test process that confirms the flow measu Electronic calibration refers to a process that checks for error in the metering sec Secondary device can include meter transmitter, DP cell, chart recorder or similar Tertiary device can include SCADA, historian or other computerized archival systems.	uring accuracy of the primary device (the flowmeter), in its installed location. condary device(s) and/or the tertiary device(s). instrumentation.
vos.2	What is the frequency of electronic calibration?	Annually
vos.3	What level of data transfer errors are checked as part of the electronic calibration process?	Data transfer errors are checked at secondary device(s) AND tertiary device(s)
vos.4	Is the most recent electronic calibration documentation available for review?	Yes
vos.5	What is the frequency of in-situ flow accuracy testing?	Less than annual but within last 5 years
vos.6	Is the most recent in-situ flow accuracy testing documentation available for review?	Yes
vos.7	What are the total volume-weighted average results of in-situ flow accuracy testing (during or closest to audit year)?	-
vos.8	with procedures described in the AWWA M36 and/or M33 Manual(s)?	±6% or greater ween ±3% to ±6% or within ±3%
vos.9	Which best describes the frequency of finished water meter readings?	
vos.10	Which best describes the frequency of data review for anomalies/errors? These can include numbers that are outside of typical patterns, and zero or 'null' values that may reflect a gap in data recording.	

Test Utility	AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Interactive Data Grading								acronym key		
2019	vos	VOSEA	WI	WIEA	WE	WEEA	ВМАС	BUAC	UMAC	UUAC	Limiting criteria
White = incomplete Orange = complete	SDHE	СМІ	UC	Lm		Nc	Lp	AOP	CRUC	VPC	(see Start Page for
						details)					
yo to input Volume from Own Sources (VOS) - Data Grading Criteria							go to notes				

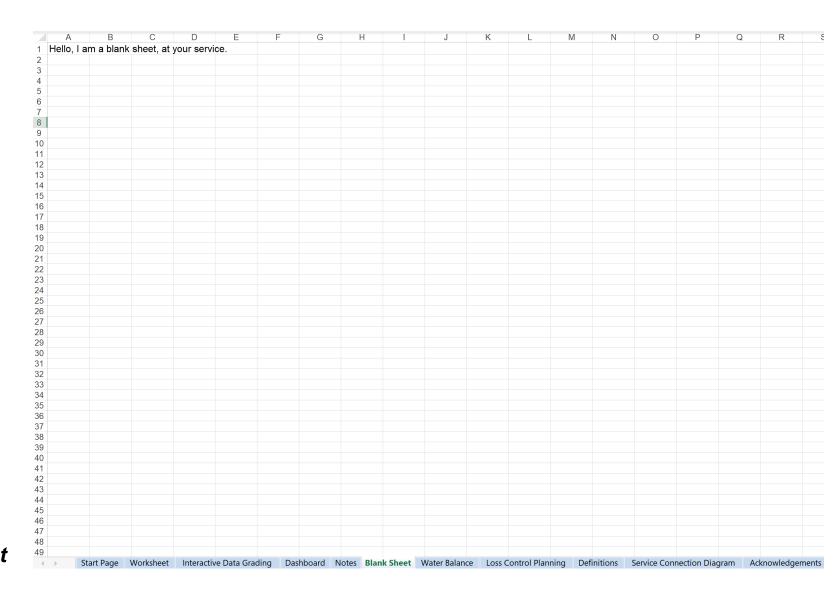
•	Criteria Question	Select Best-Fit Answers to All Visible Questions	_		
.0	Did the water utility supply any water from its own sources during the audit year?	Yes			
.1	What percent of own supply volume is metered?	>99%			
	For questions 2-10 below: Choose the answer that applies for those meters In-situ flow accuracy testing refers to a test process that confirms the flow meas Electronic calibration refers to a process that checks for error in the metering sec Secondary device can include meter transmitter, DP cell, chart recorder or simila Tertiary device can include SCADA, historian or other computerized archival syst	suring accuracy of the primary device (the flowmeter), in its installed location. condary device(s) and/or the tertiary device(s). r instrumentation.			
.2	What is the frequency of electronic calibration?	Annually			
.3	What level of data transfer errors are checked as part of the electronic calibration process?	Data transfer errors are checked at secondary device(s) AND tertiary device(s)			
.4	Is the most recent electronic calibration documentation available for review?	Yes			
.5	What is the frequency of in-situ flow accuracy testing?	Less than annual but within last 5 years			
.6	Is the most recent in-situ flow accuracy testing documentation available for review?	Yes			
.7	What are the total volume-weighted average results of in-situ flow accuracy testing (during or closest to audit year)?	At or within ±3%			
.8	Have testing and calibration procedures been closely scrutinized for compliance with procedures described in the AWWA M36 and/or M33 Manual(s)?	Yes			
.9	Which best describes the frequency of finished water meter readings?	Continuous			
.10	Which best describes the frequency of data review for anomalies/errors? These can include numbers that are outside of typical patterns, and zero or 'null' values that may reflect a gap in data recording.				
	FINAL DATA GRADE FOR THIS AUDIT INPUT	7			



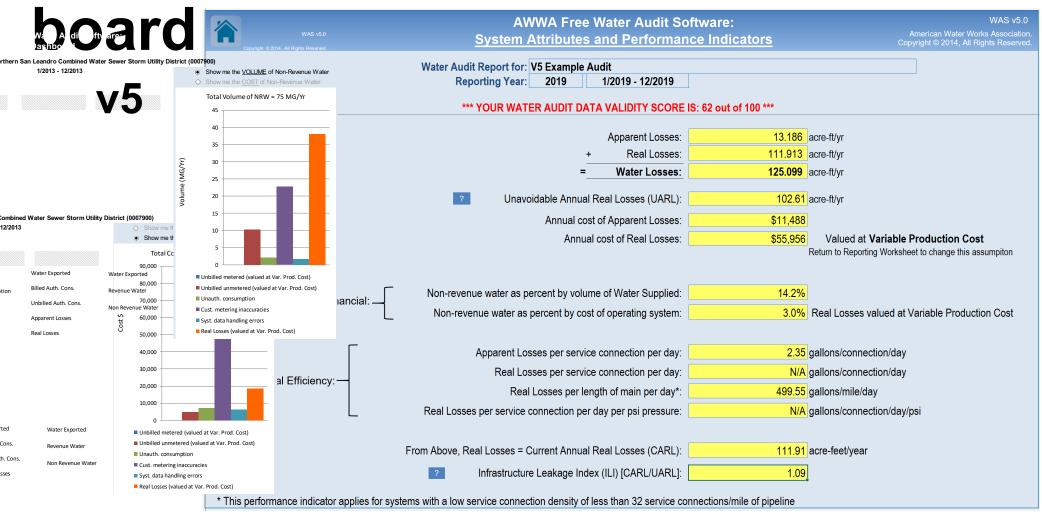
When acronym buttons in IDG header are no longer WHITE, you are complete with the IDG questions

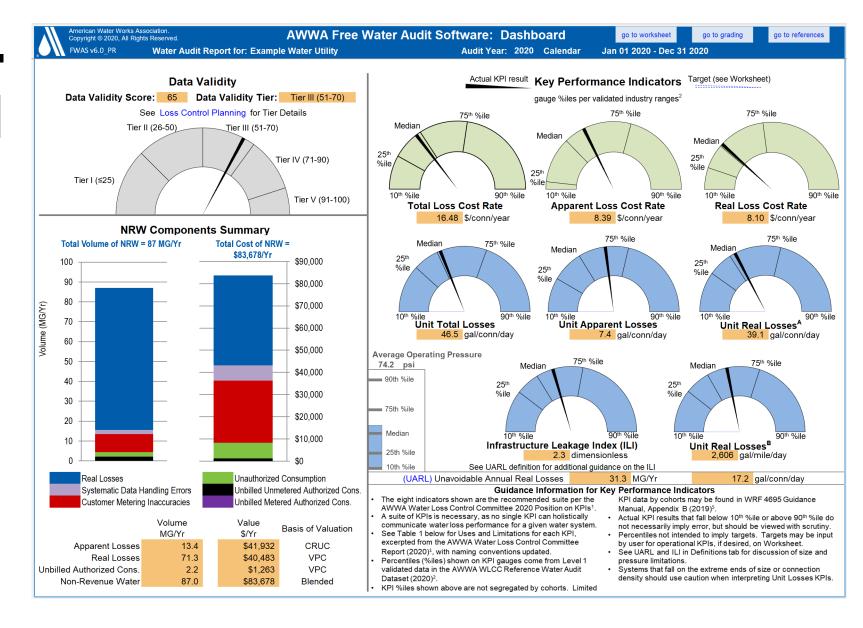
(if any are clear, they are not required)

### v6 Blank Sheet



Alexa, find my blank sheet

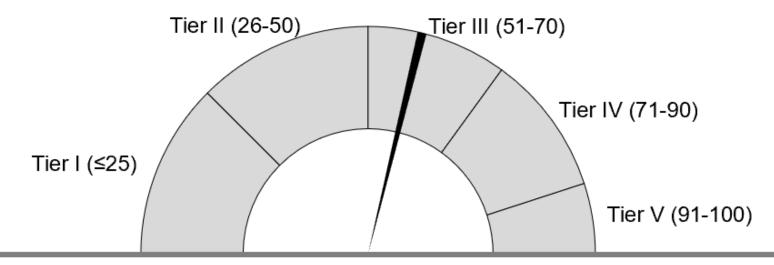




#### **Data Validity**

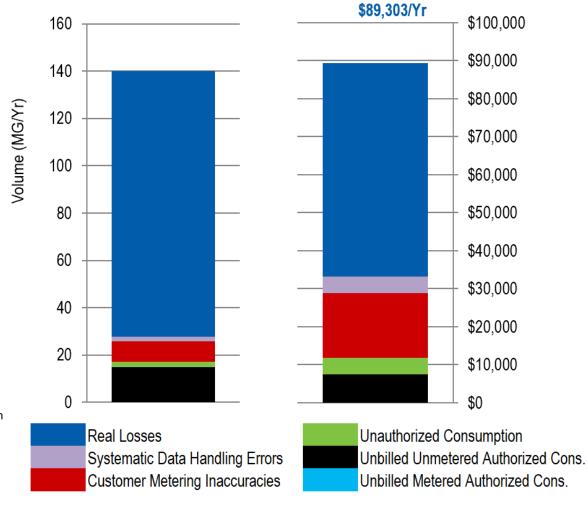
Data Validity Score: 57 Data Validity Tier: Tier III (51-70)

See Loss Control Planning for Tier Details



Water Loss Control Planning Guide							
		Water A	Audit Data Validity Tier (Score	Range)			
Functional Focus Area	Tier I (1-25)	Tier II (26-50)	Tier III (51-70)	Tier IV (71-90)	Tier V (91-100)		
Audit Data Collection	Launch auditing and loss control team; address supply metering deficiencies	Analyze business process for customer metering and billing functions and water supply operations; Identify data gaps; improve supply metering	Establish/revise policies and procedures for data collection	Refine data collection practices and establish as routine business process	Annual water audit is a reliable gauge of year-to-year water efficiency standing		
Short-term loss control	Research information on leak detection programs; Begin flowcharting analysis of customer billing system	Conduct loss assessment investigations on a sample portion of the system: customer meter testing, leak survey, unauthorized consumption, etc	Establish ongoing mechanisms for customer meter accuracy testing, active leakage control and infrastructure monitoring	Refine, enhance or expand ongoing programs based upon economic justification	Stay abreast of improvements in metering, meter reading, billing, leakage management and infrastructure rehabilitation		
Long-term loss control		Begin to assess long-term needs requiring large expenditure: customer meter replacement, water main replacement program, new customer billing system or AMR/AMI system	Begin to assemble economic business case for long-term needs based upon improved data becoming available through the water audit process	Conduct detailed planning, budgeting and launch of comprehensive improvements for metering, billing or infrastructure management	Continue incremental improvements in short-term and long-term loss control interventions		
Target-setting			Establish long-term apparent and real loss reduction goals (+10 year horizon)	Establish mid-range (5 year horizon) apparent and real loss reduction goals	Evaluate and refine loss control goals on a yearly basis		
Benchmarking			Preliminary Comparisons - can begin to rely upon with Pls for performance comparisons for real losses	Performance Benchmarking with PIs is meaningful in comparing real loss standing	Identify Best Practices/ Best in class; Pls are very reliable as real loss performance indicators for best in class service		
	For validity so	ores of 50 or below, the shaded block	ks should not be focus areas until bet	ter data validity is achieved.	<u> </u>		

### NRW Components Summary Total Volume of NRW = 140 MG/Yr Total Cost of NRW =



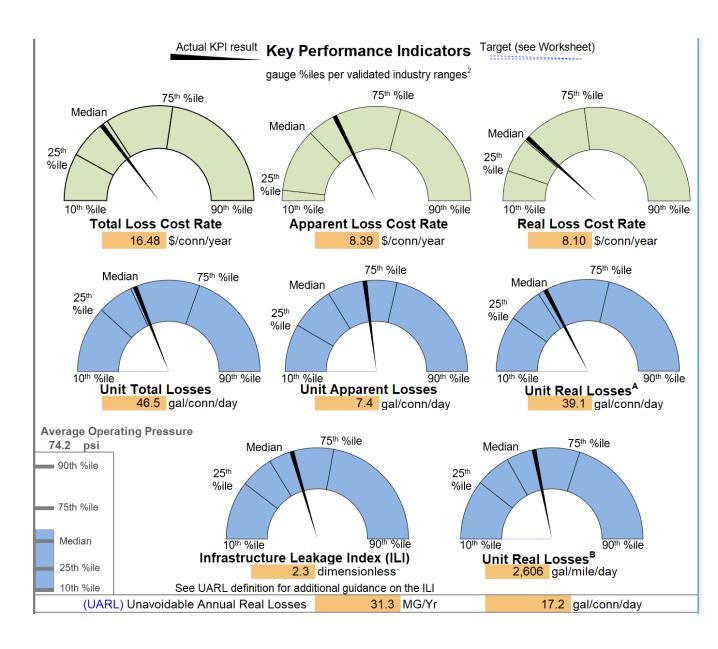
	Volume MG/Yr				
Apparent Losses	12.8				
Real Losses	112.3				
Unbilled Authorized Cons.	15.0				
Non-Revenue Water	140.1				

Value \$/Yr	Basis of Valuation
\$25,672	CRUC
\$56,132	VPC
\$7,500	VPC
\$89,303	Blended

#### **Key Performance Indicators**

gauge %iles per validated industry ranges<sup>2</sup>

Actual KPI result



v6

#### **Guidance Information for Key Performance Indicators**

- The eight indicators shown are the recommended suite per the AWWA Water Loss Control Committee 2020 Position on KPIs<sup>1</sup>.
- A suite of KPIs is necessary, as no single KPI can wholistically 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)<sup>1</sup>, with naming conventions updated.
- %iles shown on KPI gauges come from Level 1 validated data in the AWWA WLCC Reference Water Audit Dataset (2020)<sup>2</sup>.
- 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)<sup>5</sup>.

- Actual KPI results that fall below 10<sup>th</sup> %ile or above 90<sup>th</sup> %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.

Source: AWWA Water Loss Control Committee Report (2020)<sup>1</sup>, with naming conventions updated

#### Table 1

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

				Suita	ble Purpo:	ses				
Туре	Indicator	Description	Assessment	Bench- marking	Target- Setting	Planning	Tracking	Uses and Limitations	Principal Users	
	Unit Apparent Losses (vol / conn / day)	Strong and understandable indicator for multiple users	1	1	1	1	1	Used for performance tracking and target-setting	Utilities Regulators	
	Unit Real Losses <sup>A</sup> (vol / conn / day)	Strong and understandable indicator for multiple users	✓	1	✓	✓	1	Used for performance tracking and target-setting	Utilities, Regulators, Policy Makers	
	Unit Real Losses <sup>B</sup> (vol / pipeline length / day)	Strong and understandable indicator for use by utilities with low connection density	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	1	1	<b>√</b>	Data collection and assessment of systems with "low" connection density	Utilities, Regulators, Policy Makers	
Volume	Unit Total Losses (vol / conn / day) New KPI	Strong and understandable indicator; suitable for high-level performance measurement	1				1	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.	<b>~</b>	<b>√</b>			<b>√</b>	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 very useful for planning and	<b>√</b>			1	1	Data collection and assessment on AWWA indicators or	Utilities, Regulators, Customers	
Value	Real Loss Cost Rate	assessment of cost efficiency of water loss					_	contextual parameters to use in		

#### **Key Performance Indicators**

gauge %iles per validated industry ranges<sup>2</sup>

### Source: AWWA Free Water Audit Software v6

Actual KPI result

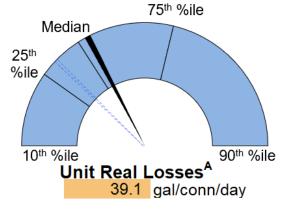
Target (optional, user-provided)

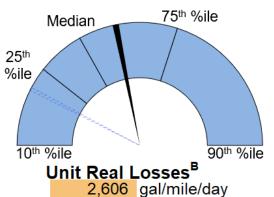
#### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TARGETS:

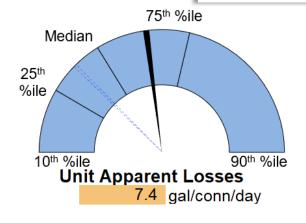
OPTIONAL: If targets exist for the operational performance indicators, they can be input below:

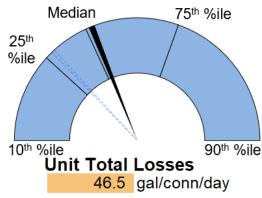
Unit Total Losses:	32.0	gal/conn/day
Unit Apparent Losses:	4.0	gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses <sup>A</sup> :	28.0	gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses <sup>B</sup> :	900	gal/mile/day

If entered above by user, targets will display on KPI gauges (see Dashboard)









### SUMMARY OF MAJOR V6 IMPROVEMENTS

- •Interactive Data Grading to improve consistency, objectivity, transparency in data grade assignment for each input
- Blank sheet for user calculations / extras
- Fighterjet Dashboard
- KPIs updated per AWWA 2020 Position
- KPIs shown on gauge against industry ranges

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

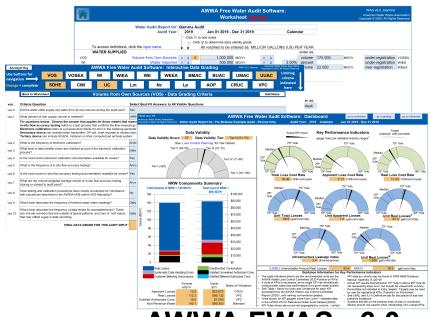
#### **Software Development Group**

- Will Jernigan (Chair)
- David Sayers
- Kate Gasner
- Andrew Chastain-Howley
- George Kunkel

#### **Alpha Test Group**

- Drew Blackwell
- Heather Himmelberger
- Yannis Kachani
- Chris Leauber
- Sofia Marcus
- Brian Skeens
- Dan Strub
- Ken Brothers

#### **OFFICIAL RELEASE DATE**



AWWA FWAS v6.0



## **World Water Loss Day**

4<sup>th</sup> December



**American Water Works Association** 

Dedicated to the World's Most Important Resource®







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