



# Reduce Water Loss, Drive Conservation with ArcGIS

Jason Channin, Esri

Christa Campbell, Esri

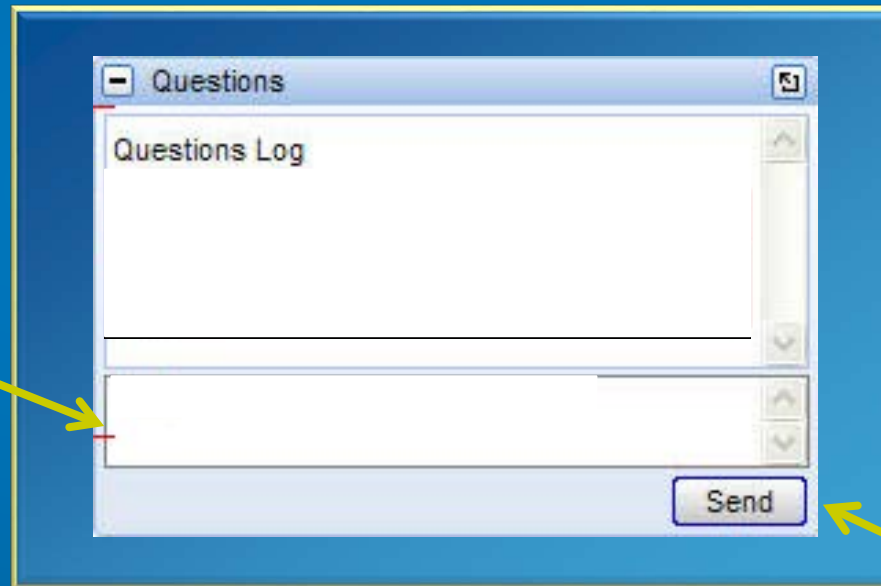
Pat Harrell, White House Utility District

Carl Alexander, White House Utility District

# Ask Us Questions!

▶ Using the GoToWebinar Question Box

1. Type your question here

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Questions". The window contains a "Questions Log" section with a large text input area. A yellow arrow points from the text "1. Type your question here" to the input area. At the bottom right of the window, there is a "Send" button. A yellow arrow points from the text "2. Click Send to submit question to organizer" to the "Send" button.

2. Click Send to submit question to organizer

# Save Water with ArcGIS ▶ 4 Part Webinar Series

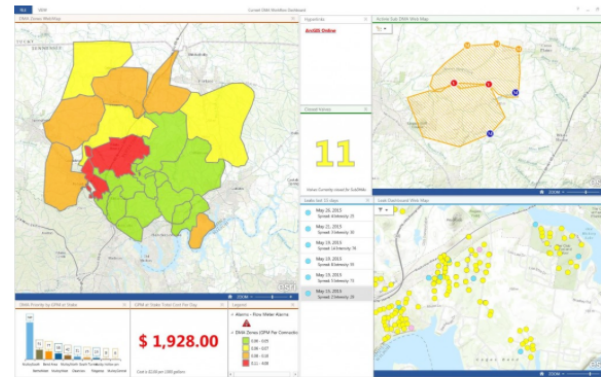
## Introducing Esri's Four-Part Technical Webinar-Series: Save Water with ArcGIS

by Howard Crothers on August 13, 2015

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Conserving water is a strategic priority for many water utilities, especially those facing drought. Yet conservation is complex. There are too many moving pieces to have a single, silver-bullet solution. To conserve water in an appreciable way, your utility must focus on increasing water efficiency and reducing customer demand.

You can do both with ArcGIS. Map-based visuals, spatial analytics, and collaboration capabilities help you deploy proven workflows, templates, and applications that save water.



To make sure you're getting the most of your technology for water conservation, we're releasing this four-part, technical webinar mini-series called "Saving Water with ArcGIS."

### Why Join the Webinar Mini-Series?

In each of the four free hour-long webinars, the Esri Water Practice will show you how to increase conservation by using your existing GIS platform. Each webinar builds off the former, and we spread them over four months. You may register for one or all four, but registration is required for each of these complimentary webinars. Watch for emails linking you to the registration page.

Here are details on each.

[Webinar 1 – Improve Water Conservation and Combat Drought with ArcGIS \(Th., Aug. 27\)](#)

# Save Water with ArcGIS 4 Part Webinar Series

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### **Webinar 3 – Reduce Water Loss, Drive Conservation with ArcGIS (Th., Oct. 22)**

A variety of leak-detection tools helps you conserve water. Learn how to apply analytics and proven solutions to reduce distribution-network leakage. This webinar focuses on the use of district metering areas (DMAs), leak logger optimization, and nighttime flow testing.

### **Webinar 4 – Understand Water Conservation Through Reporting with ArcGIS (Th., Nov. 19)**

Learn how your utility's efforts affect water conservation. By configuring Esri maps, dashboards, and reporting tools, you can defend and document your utility's strategic efforts to curb water loss.

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**Webinar 1 – Improve Water Conservation and Combat Drought with ArcGIS (Th., Aug. 27)**



# Using GIS to Manage Data in WHUD's Water Loss Control Program

**Carl Alexander, GISP – GIS Manager**  
**Pat Harrell, PE – District Engineer**



# Overview

- Located in North-Central Tennessee
- 33,000 Drinking Water Customers
- 3,000 Sewer Customers
- Mostly Rural, Domestic Water Users
- 600 Square Mile Service Area
- 85 Employees



WHUD

# Water Loss - History

- Thru late 1990's NRW as high as 50+%
- Early efforts thru mid-2000's reduced NRW to as low as 26%
- Losses fluctuate between 28 – 32% NRW between 2008 and 2013
- Desire to significantly lower NRW % required change in strategy



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# Physical Challenges

Aging  
Infrastructure



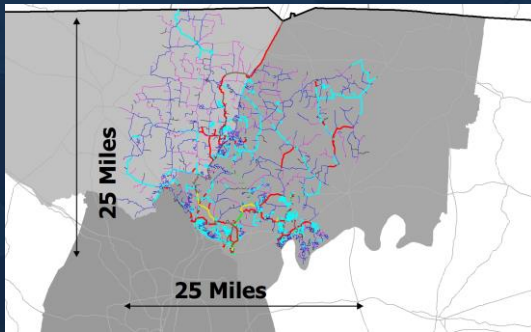
High System  
Pressure



Karst Geology

Remote  
Infrastructure

Large, Rural Service Area



# Vision Requirements



GIS-Centric  
Solution



Useful from  
Field to  
Executive  
Level



Significant Capital/Manpower  
Investments need to  
make financial sense



# WHUD 2014 Water Balance – AWWA Water Audit Software v5.0

		Water Exported	Billed Water Exported			Revenue Water
		0.000				0.000
			Authorized Consumption	Billed Authorized Consumption	Billed Metered Consumption (water exported is removed)	Revenue Water
-	-	-			2,503.421	
Own Sources	-	-	2,503.495			2,503.495
(Adjusted for known errors)	-	-			0.074	
3,728.676	-	-	2,576.836	Unbilled Authorized Consumption	Unbilled Metered Consumption	Non-Revenue Water (NRW)
-	-	-		73.341	11.905	
-	-	-			61.436	
-	-	-			9.325	
-	System Input	Water Supplied		Apparent Losses	Unauthorized Consumption	1,226.431
-	3,729.926	-		40.991	25.407	
-	-	3,729.926			6.259	
-	-	-				
-	-	-	Water Losses		Systematic Data Handling Errors	
Water Imported	-	-	1,153.090	Real Losses	Leakage on Transmission and/or Distribution Mains	
-	-	-		1,112.100	Not broken down	
1.250	-	-			Leakage and Overflows at Utility's Storage Tanks	
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-	-	-			Leakage on Service Connections	
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(Adjusted for known errors)	-					0.074	
-	-				Unbilled Authorized Consumption	11.905	Non-Revenue Water (NRW)
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-	-	-						
-	-	-						





Ok. Leaks are our problem.  
Now, what do I need to know?

- Where is the water going?
- How much water should be going there?
- How do I reliably and accurately monitor flow?



WHUD

# District Metered Area (DMA)

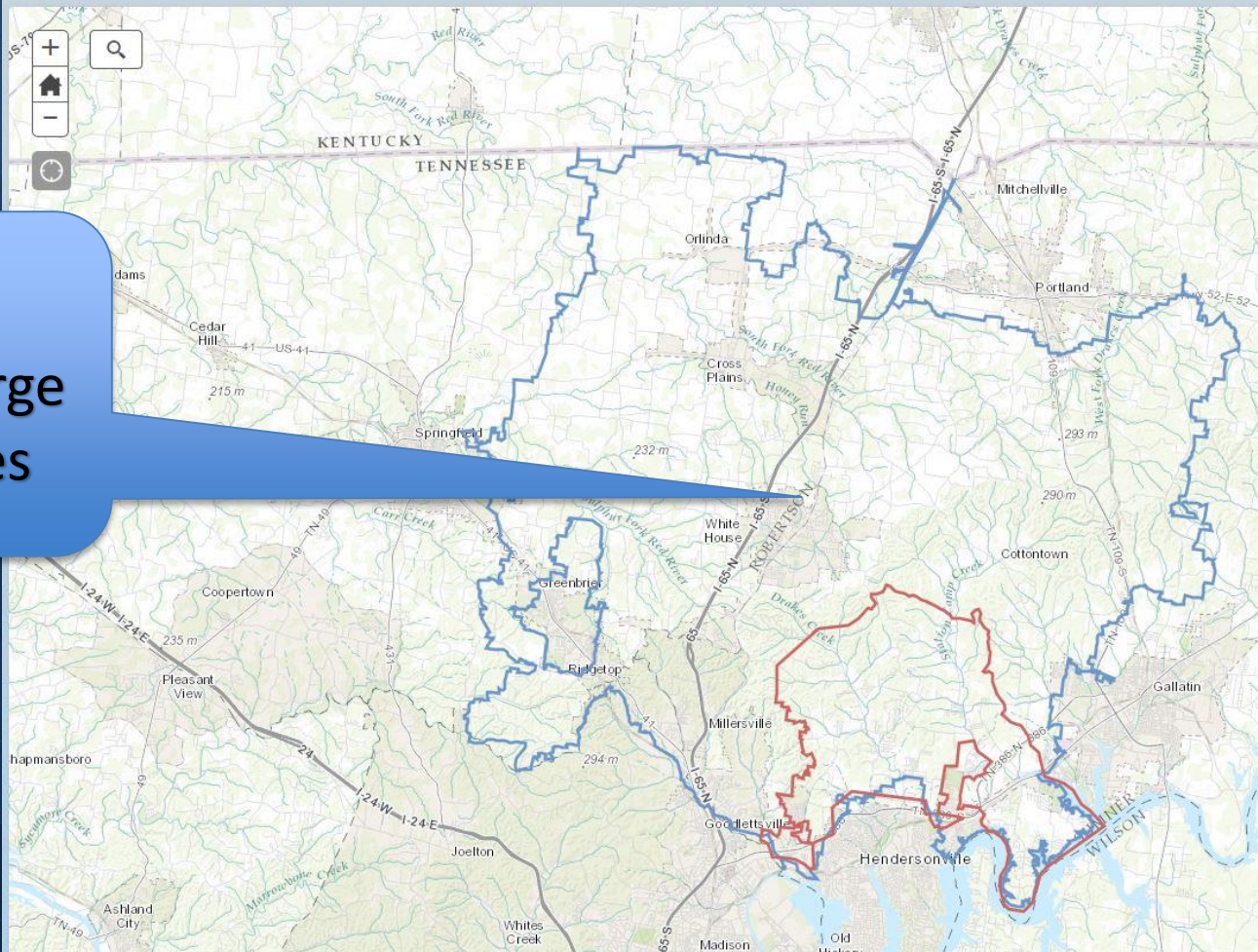
A portion of a water distribution system with metered boundaries that provide a means of determining instantaneous flow rates supplied to the area at specific points in time. Capabilities may also include monitoring of totalized flows over time

# Things to consider when selecting DMA's

- How many DMA's to create?
- Permanent or Portable Meters?  
(Or, no meters at all?)
- More Meter sites = More Cost
  - Better Resolution with more sites (Smaller DMA's)
  - Lower Cost with fewer sites (Larger DMA's)
  - What is happy medium? (Financial Analysis)
- Rule of Thumb – 1,000 connections per DMA

# White House Utility District Service Areas

Created Using ArcGIS Online



600 Square Mile  
Service Area too large  
25 Miles x 25 Miles



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DMA Zones

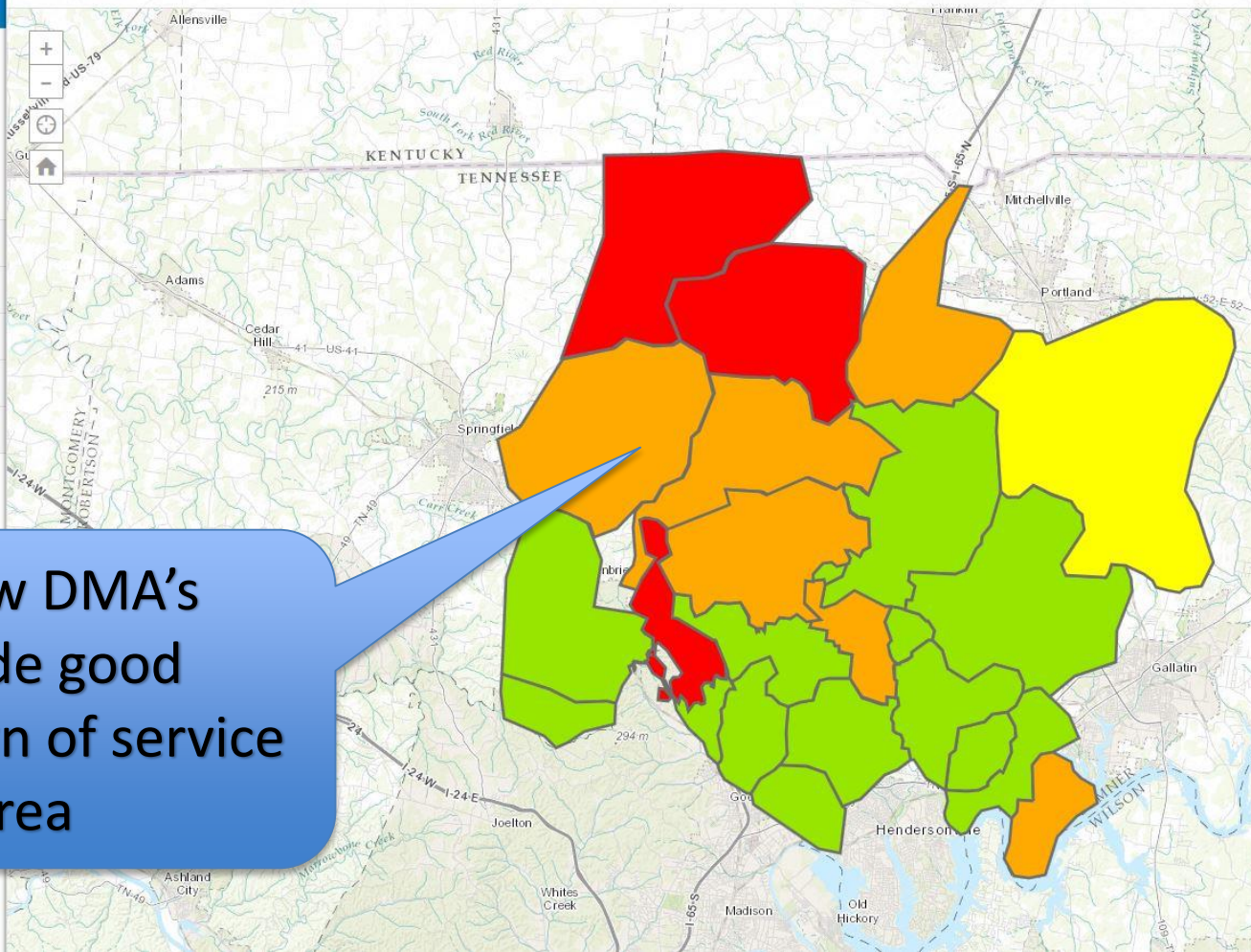
DMA Zones web map

Modified 10/9/15, 8:15 AM

[Find out more](#)

DMA Zones

- Entire Area
- 0.11 - 4.00
- 0.08 - 0.10
- 0.06 - 0.07
- 0.00 - 0.05



**33 New DMA's  
provide good  
breakdown of service  
area**



# Mulloy West DMA – Example

Meters 1, 2 and 3 are outlets

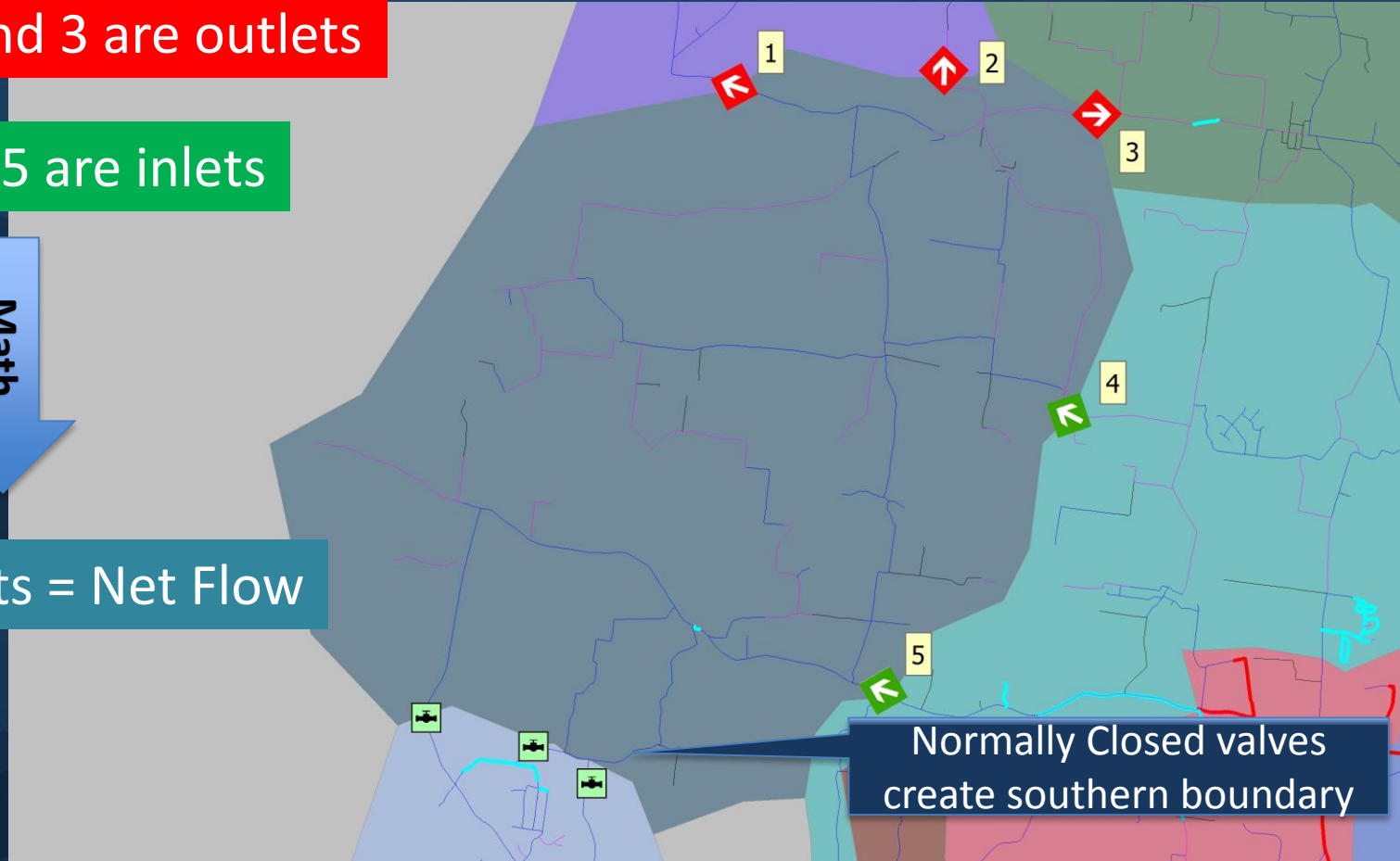
Meters 4 and 5 are inlets

Math

Inlets – Outlets = Net Flow



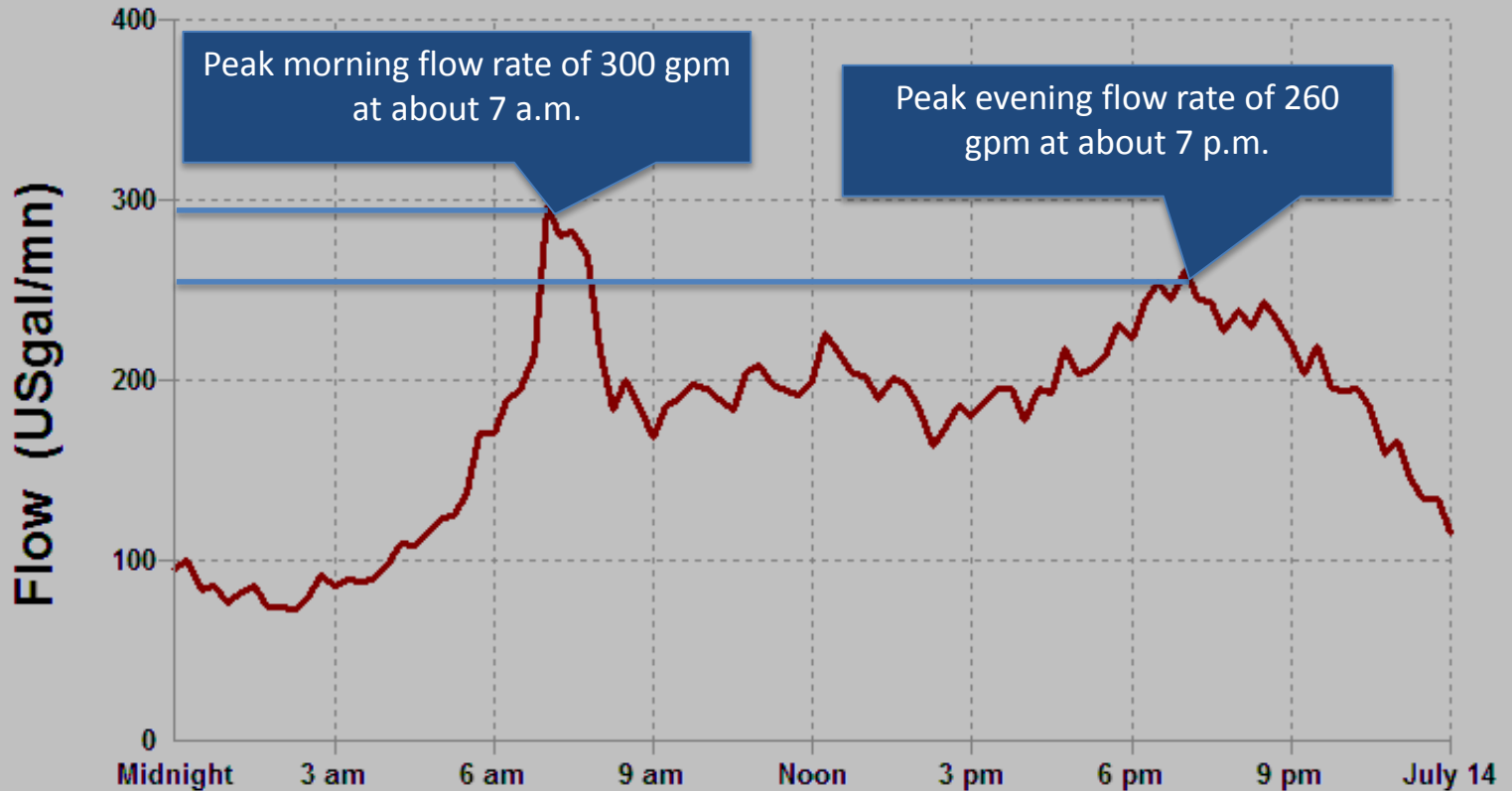
WHUD



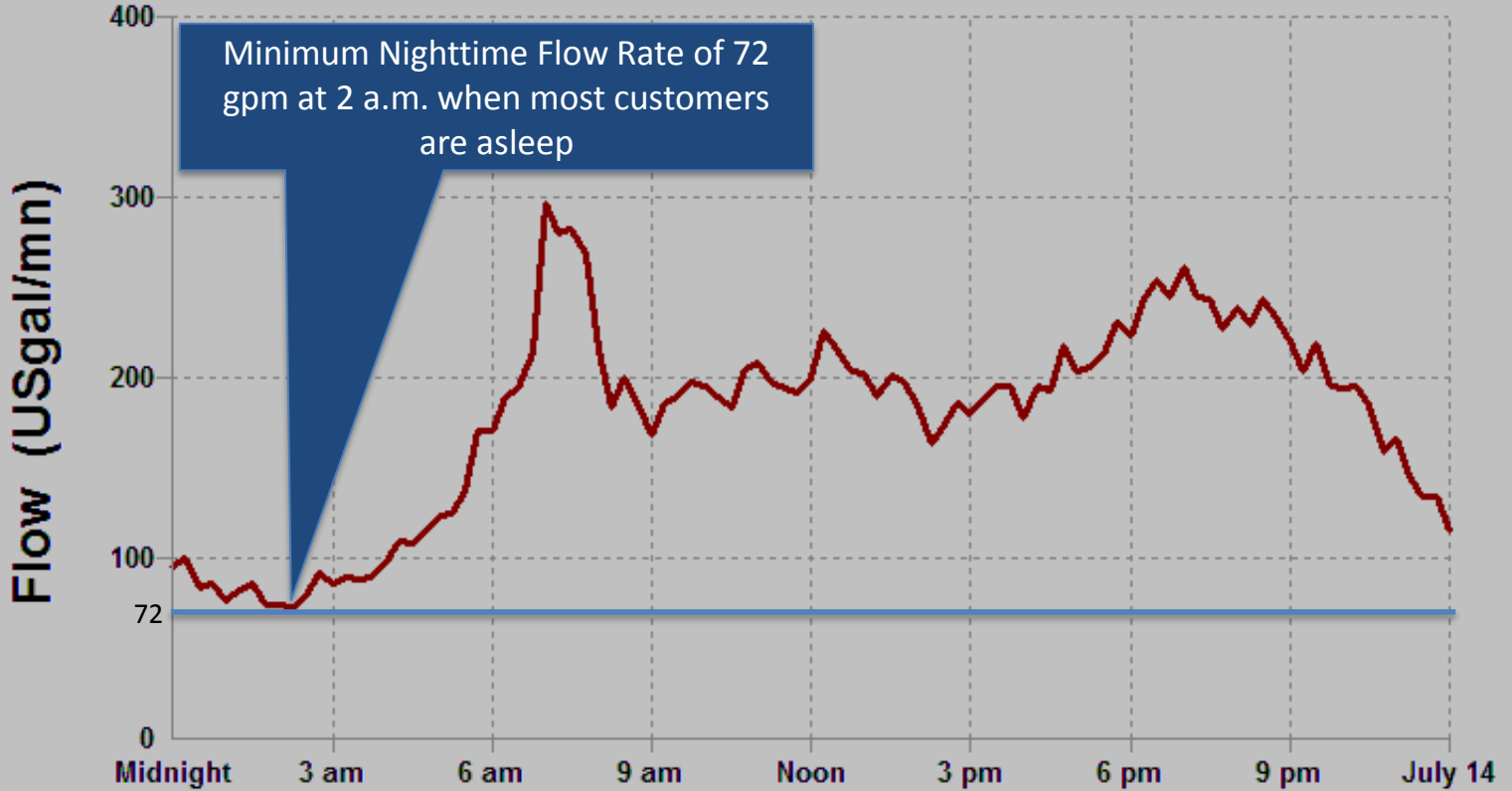
Normally Closed valves  
create southern boundary

# Domestic, Diurnal Flow Pattern

DMA : Mulloy West GPRS July 13th, 2015



# DMA : Mulloy West GPRS July 13th, 2015





# Infrastructure Needs for 100% DMA Coverage

- 71 new DMA Meter Sites (\$1.3M)
- Making use of 10 ex. SCADA meter sites to help create new DMA's
- Phase 1 installation of 30 DMA meter sites in Fall 2014
- Phase 2 installation of 41 more DMA meter sites Fall 2015

# DMA Meter – Hardware Selection Criteria

- Familiar, Easy to Use Measurement Technology
- Simple Installation
- Adequate, repeatable accuracy
- Continuous Monitoring
- No AC Power Needed (Would add about 30% to installation cost for AC power to sites)
- Comms not requiring full SCADA site (Would add about 45% to installation cost for SCADA)



# DMA Meter Hardware / Installation



FRP Vault w/ Lockable Hatch



Magnetic Wing Antenna

Datalogger with Cell Modem

Insertion Magnetic Flow Meter

Pressure Transmitter

Install through 1" Tap



# DMA Meter Hardware / Installation

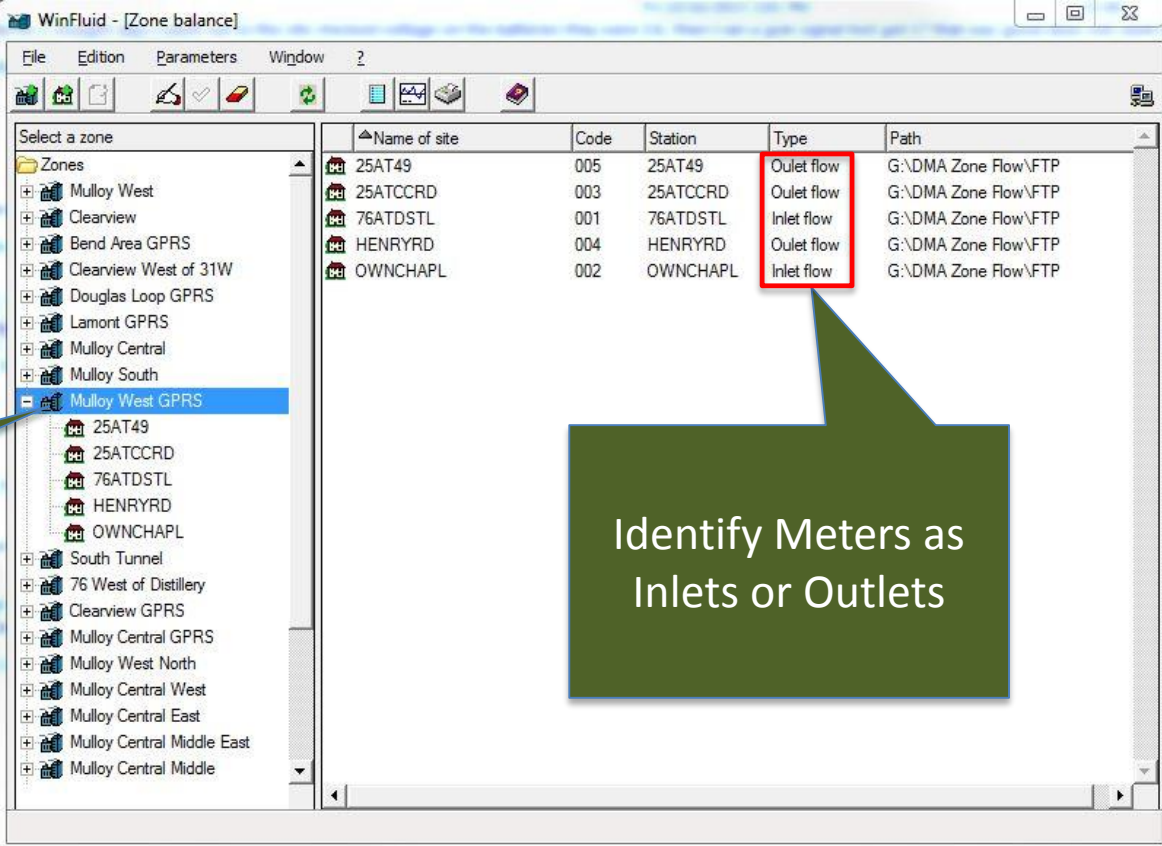


- Flow Measurement Updates every 5 seconds
- Flow Values Logged every 15 minutes  
(Can log more frequently)
- Logged Flow Values (96/day) Transmitted Daily to WHUD's FTP Server – along with totalized flow value  
(Can transmit more frequently)
- Configurable text/email for alarm conditions



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# DMA Meter Vendor Software Manages Meter Data



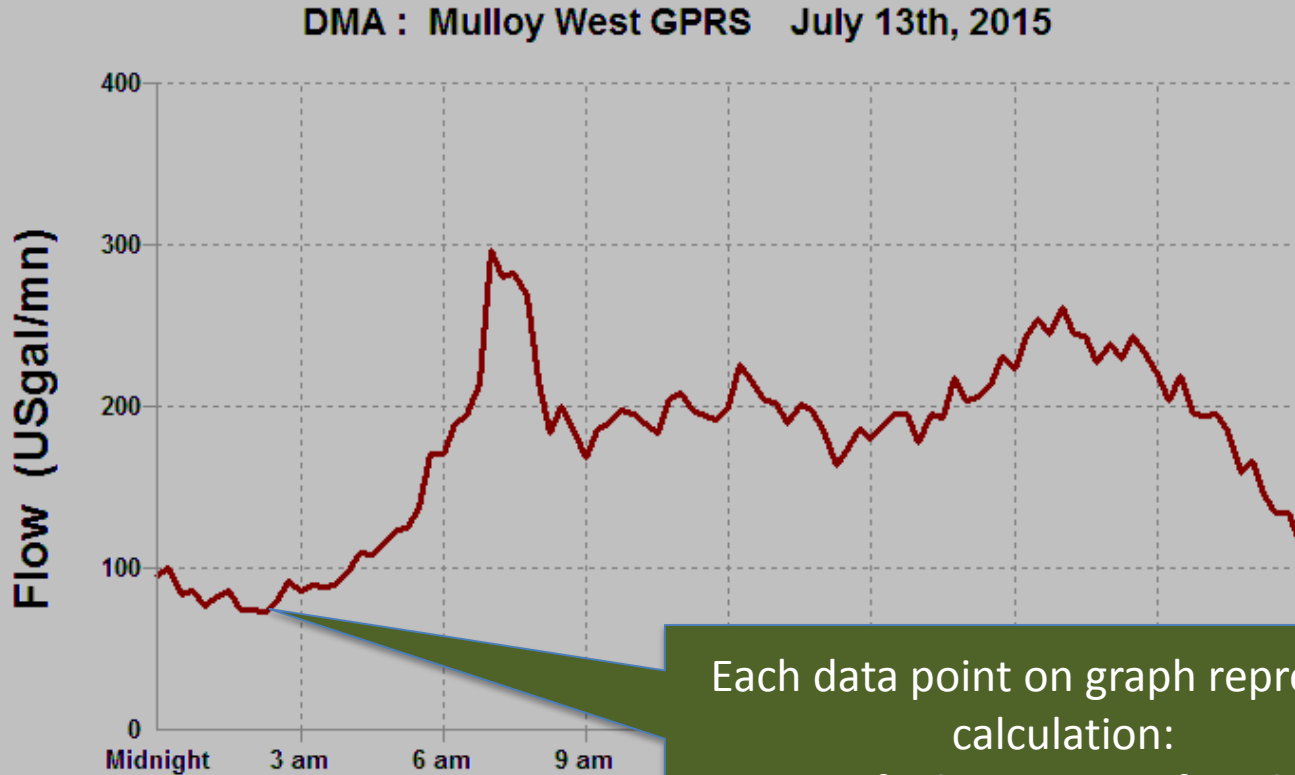
The screenshot shows the WinFluid software interface with a table of DMA sites. The table has columns for Name of site, Code, Station, Type, and Path. The 'Type' column contains 'Outlet flow' and 'Inlet flow' entries, which are highlighted with a red box. A green callout box points to this red box with the text 'Identify Meters as Inlets or Outlets'. Another green callout box points to the 'Mulloy West GPRS' folder in the left sidebar with the text 'Create DMA's In Software and Identify Boundary Meters'.

Name of site	Code	Station	Type	Path
25AT49	005	25AT49	Outlet flow	G:\DMA Zone Flow\FTP
25ATCCRD	003	25ATCCRD	Outlet flow	G:\DMA Zone Flow\FTP
76ATDSTL	001	76ATDSTL	Inlet flow	G:\DMA Zone Flow\FTP
HENRYRD	004	HENRYRD	Outlet flow	G:\DMA Zone Flow\FTP
OWNCHAPL	002	OWNCHAPL	Inlet flow	G:\DMA Zone Flow\FTP

Create DMA's In Software and Identify Boundary Meters

Identify Meters as Inlets or Outlets

# Software Produces Daily Flow Profiles for each DMA



Each data point on graph represents calculation:

$\text{Sum of Inlets} - \text{Sum of Outlets} =$   
Net Flow Rate at Point in Time



# Use KPI's to Determine Whether Excess Leakage exists in DMA

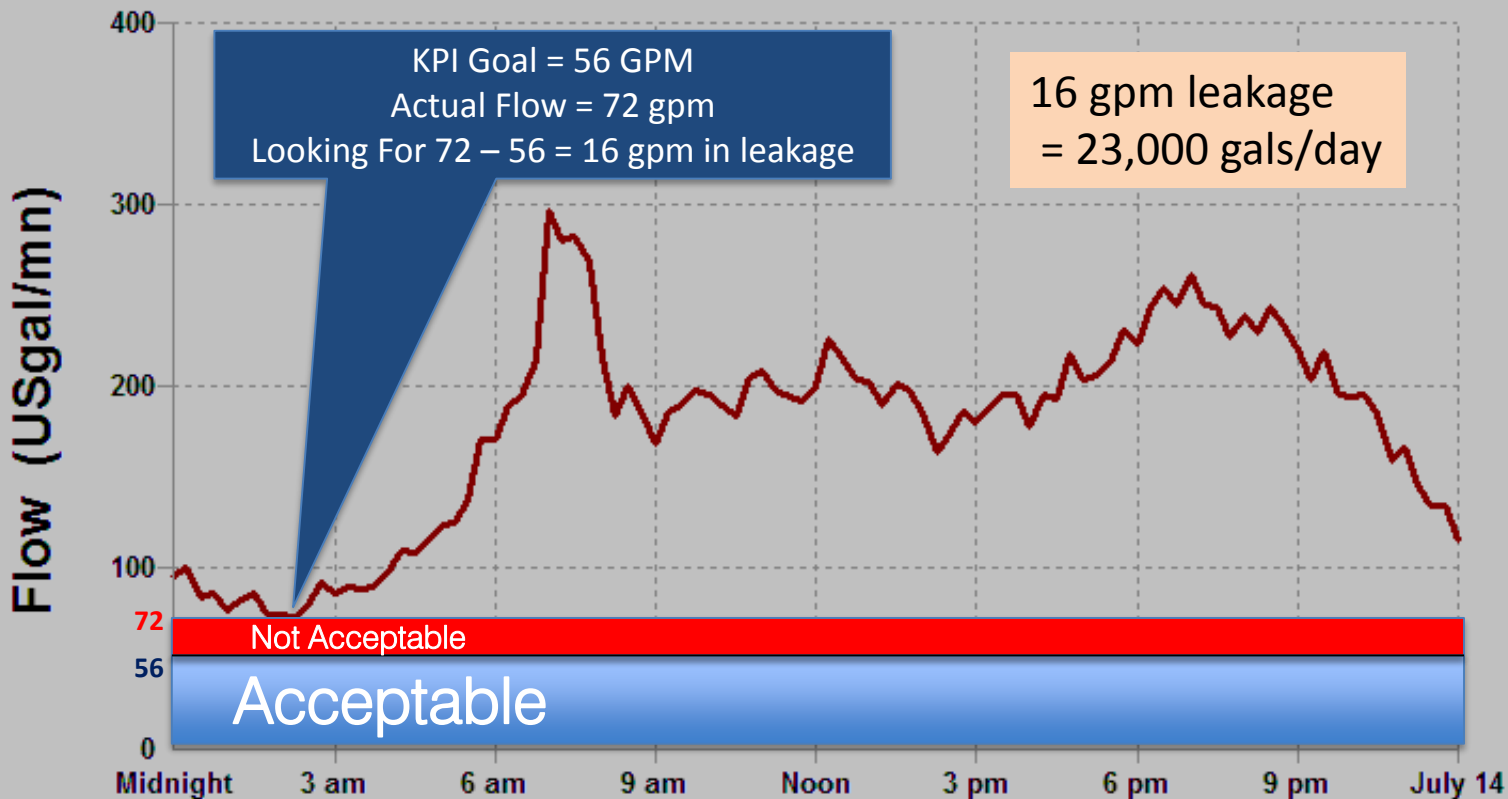
Example: Mulloy West DMA

- 1,131 Connections in rural area
- Assume:  
Acceptable consumption/leak rate per connection of  
0.05 gallons per minute per connection at time of  
lowest legitimate consumption (Usually 1 – 4 A.M.)
- Calculation of KPI:  
 $0.05 \text{ gpm/connection} \times 1,131 \text{ connections} = 56 \text{ gpm}$

**\*So, not initially concerned about leakage in this area till MNF > 56 gpm**

# Compare MNF to KPI in each DMA

DMA : Mulloy West GPRS July 13th, 2015



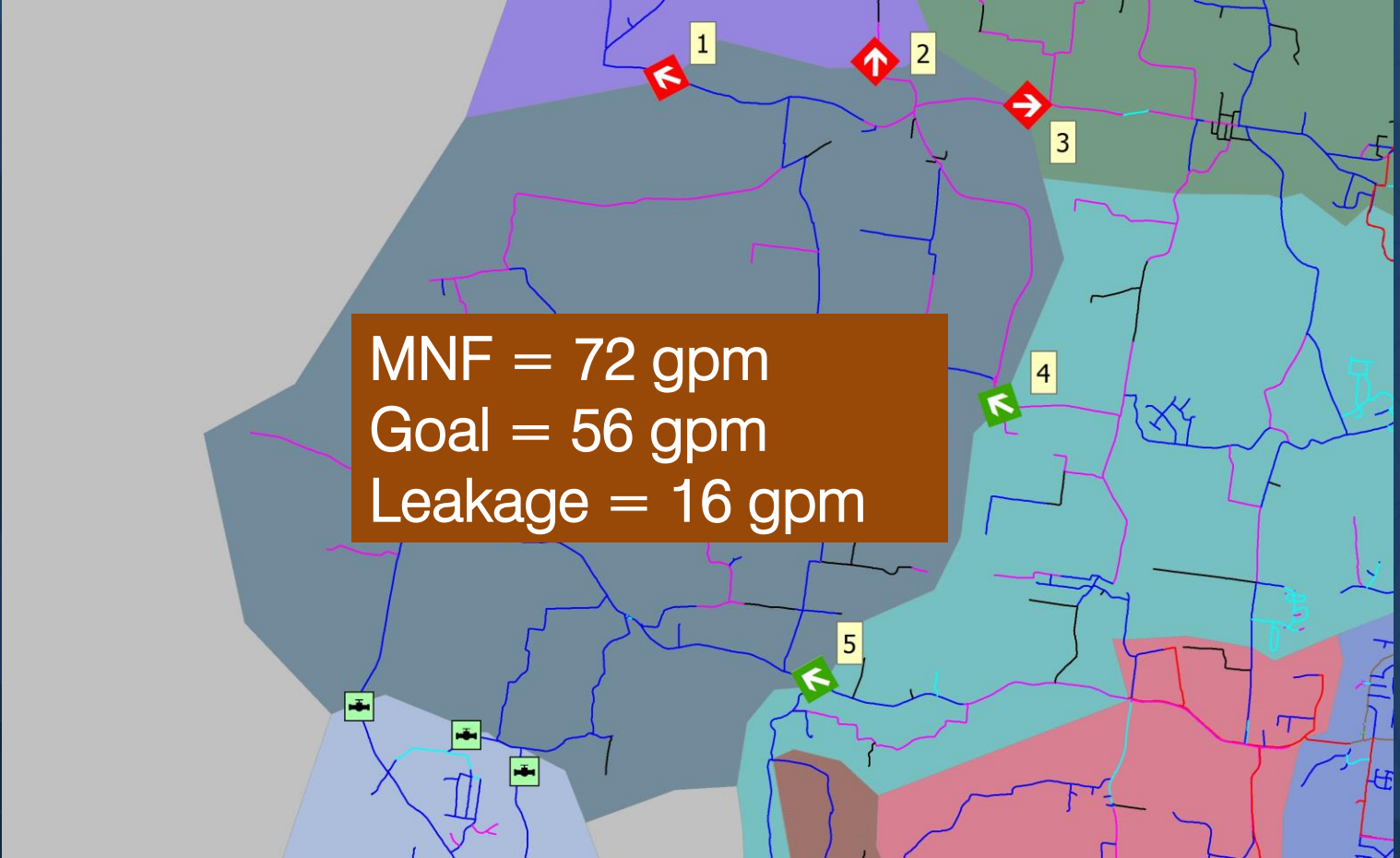


# Use SubDMA's to reduce search area

- After seeing excess flow into DMA, can cut it up further into SubDMA's
- Temporarily shut valves and do calculations with pertinent meters to get values for SubDMA's
- Keep reducing size with DMA's until at street/subdivision level

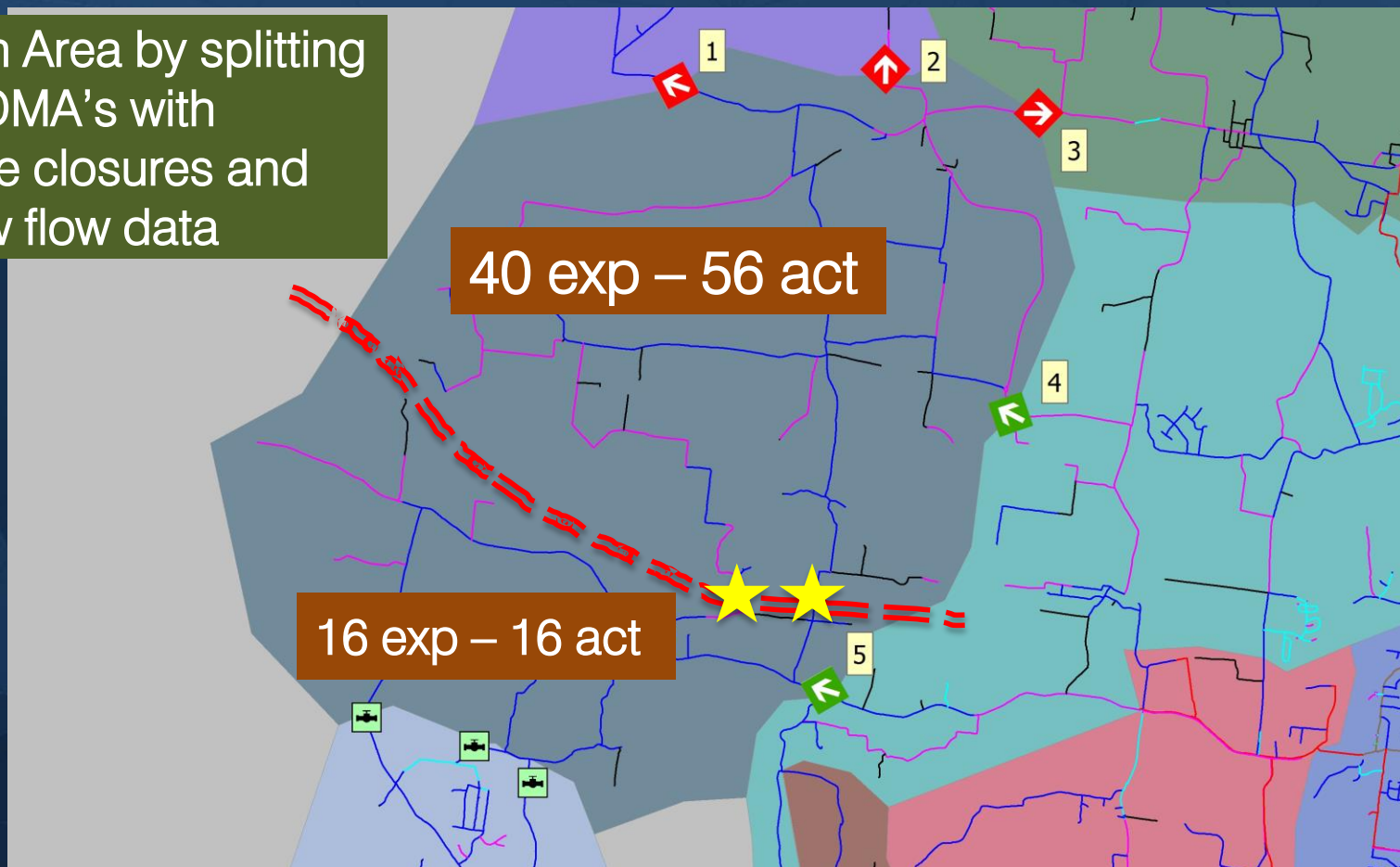


# Mulloy West DMA – 34 Square Mile Area, 57 Miles of Pipe



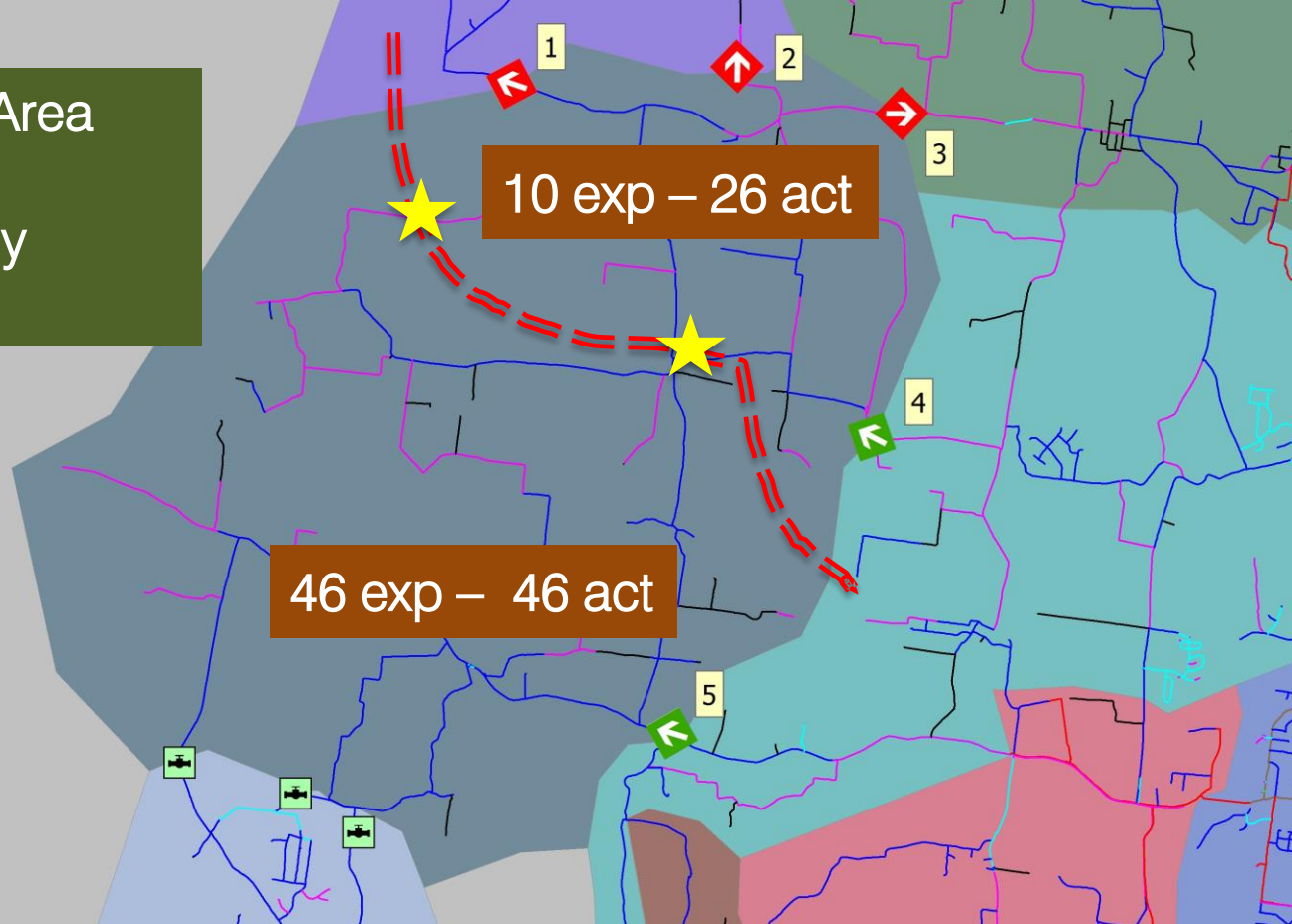
# Mulloy West DMA – Split into Northern/Southern halves (SubDMA's)

Reduce Search Area by splitting DMA into SubDMA's with temporary valve closures and comparing new flow data



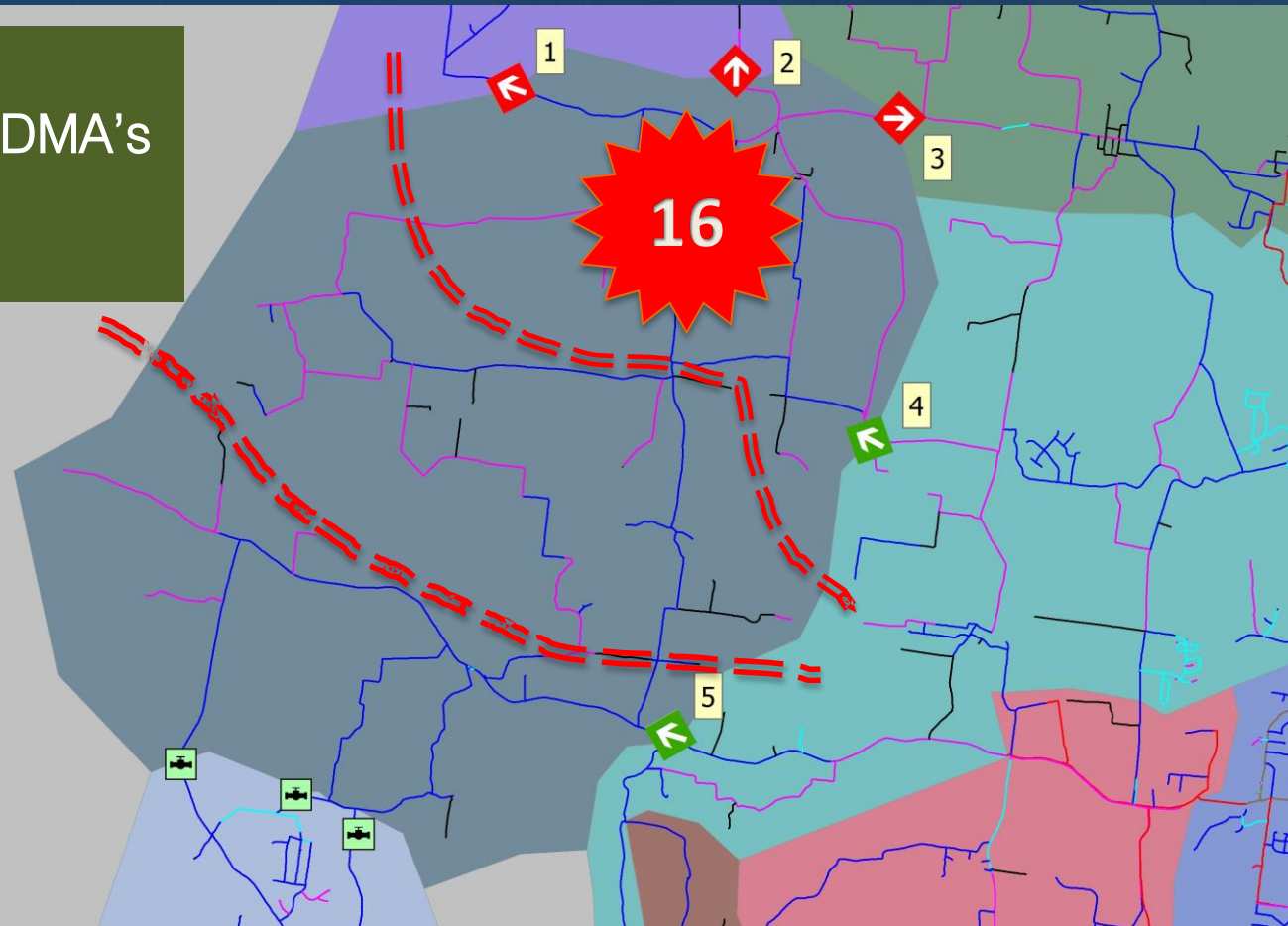
# Mulloy West DMA – Split Northern Half again

Further Reduce Search Area  
with smaller and smaller  
SubDMA's by temporarily  
closing valves



# Mulloy West DMA

Iterations of creating SubDMA's  
will reveal high flow area

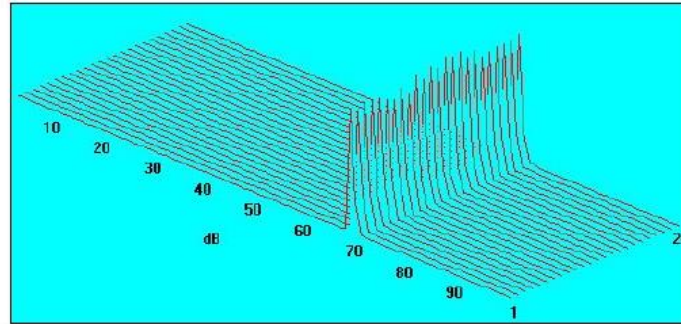


# Acoustic Leak Loggers for pinpointing individual leaks

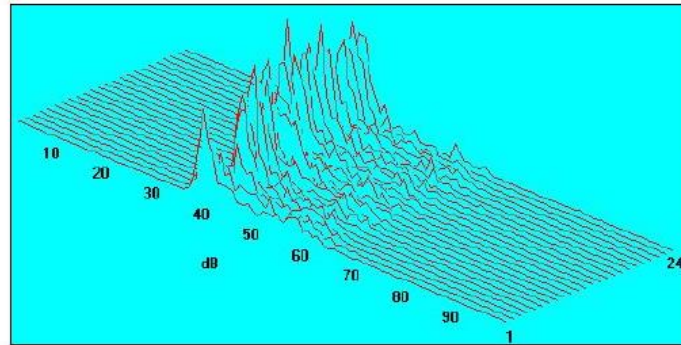


Not all  
noises are  
leaks

## Leak Localisation – Noise Logging



Permalog+ unit in “Aqualog”  
recording mode showing  
noise level and spread.  
This profile indicates a leak.



Permalog+ unit in “Aqualog”  
recording mode showing  
noise level and spread.  
This profile indicates no leak.



# Leak Loggers for surveying smaller search area

- Sound travels better through some pipe types than others
  - Might be 500' of coverage in all directions from a single logger for metallic pipe, but only 250' for non-metallic like PVC
- Need to consider pipe material when planning logger deployment to make sure no “gaps” in coverage where leaks could be missed





# Demos

# Lesson Learned

- Carefully select DMA meter locations – understand limitations of equipment/abilities and set expectations accordingly
- Know your system – how should water move?
- You will find some things you didn't anticipate
- Staff accordingly
- Call on manufacturers and consultants if needed for help



WHUD

Water Loss  
Savings:  
**\$250,000**

Workflow  
optimisation  
Savings:  
**\$100,000**

Capital  
Improvement  
Savings:  
**\$32.5M**



**WHUD**

Delivering  
**Real Value**

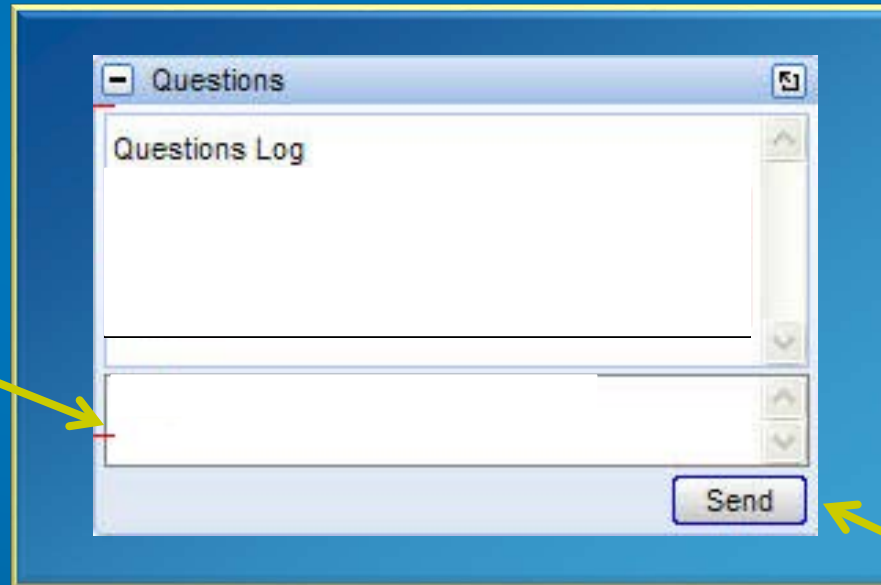
# Stay Connected

- Explore ArcGIS for Water Utilities Configurations
  - <http://solutions.arcgis.com/utilities/>
- Register for part four of the webinar series
  - <http://esri.com/savewater>
  - November 19<sup>th</sup> – Understand Water Conservation through Reporting with ArcGIS
- Join the conversation on GeoNet
  - <http://geonet.esri.com/>
- Register for the 2016 Esri Water Conference
  - <http://www.esri.com/events/water>
  - February 9-11 Austin, Tx

# Submit Your Questions

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