Shrinking the Box: Utilization of the M36 Audit in Massachusetts to Improve Water Management

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Unaccounted for Water (UAW)

- UAW is a measure of how well a PWS can account for all the water that it pumps into its distribution system.
- It is the percentage of water entering the distribution system not accounted for from service meter readings or from unmetered confidently estimated municipal uses (CEMU) such as fire fighting, street cleaning etc...
- UAW percentages reflect:
 - Leaks;
 - Meter calibration errors or failures;
 - Unmetered uses that are not documented;
 - Billing inaccuracies;
 - Theft; and
 - Systemic data handling errors.

Unaccounted for Water (UAW)

- UAW Performance Standard is 10%.
- Approximately 70-80% of PWSs have the UAW standard in their permit.

PWS Systems UAW Status 2012-2018							
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
# PWS with UAW of (% meeting)	126 (49%)	119 (44%)	114 (42%)	112 (41%)	128 (47%)	127 (47%)	127 (47%)
UAW > 10%	131	149	161	163	146	141	145
UAW Range (Low/High)	0/52	0/57	1/67	1/66	0/52	0/56	0/52

UAW Compliance Plan

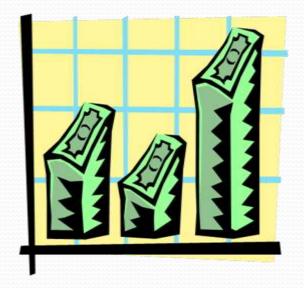
- Historically, PWSs were required to meet 10% UAW within two years of the permit being issued, if not then:
 - Develop an Individual UAW Compliance Plan; or
 - Adopt MassDEPs Functional Equivalence Plan (FEP).
 - Individual Plans had 3 additional years to meet 10%.
 - If 10% not met after 5 full years, implement the MassDEP UAW FEP to be considered functionally equivalent.
- Now, PWSs are required to meet 10% or less for 2 of the 3 most recent years thru the permit period.
 - If not met, then the PWS shall conduct an AWWA M36 Water Audit and then proceed based on the validity score.

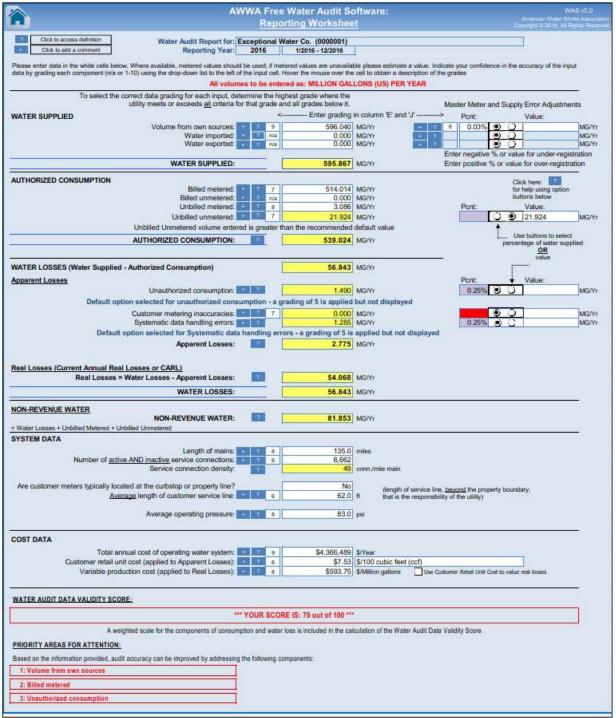
Grants Background

- State capital fund has provided the money since 2012.
- Approx. \$1.5 million/year for several programs:
 - SWMI Mitigation Grants
 - M36 Grants
 - PWS System Mapping
 - Healthy Lawn, Happy Summer Program
- Funding for 2020-2022 is in the current capital budget.
- AWWA M36 Grant 2016-2020
 - Designed to assist permit holders (and now registrants too) reduce their non-revenue water
 - help determine how much water is being lost due to leakage, meter error, or other conditions; and
 - determine the cost of uncaptured revenue from non-revenue water

What is an M36 Water Audit?

- Additional tool to assist PWSs with:
 - Revenue Management
 - Assist with Conservation
 - Provide higher customer confidence
 - Provide higher PWS confidence
 - Set Capital Priorities
 - Respond to Regulations

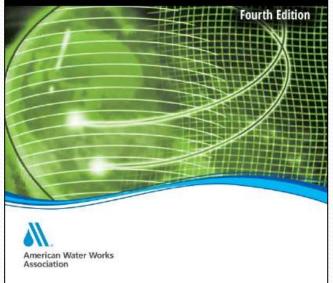




Manual of Water Supply Practices

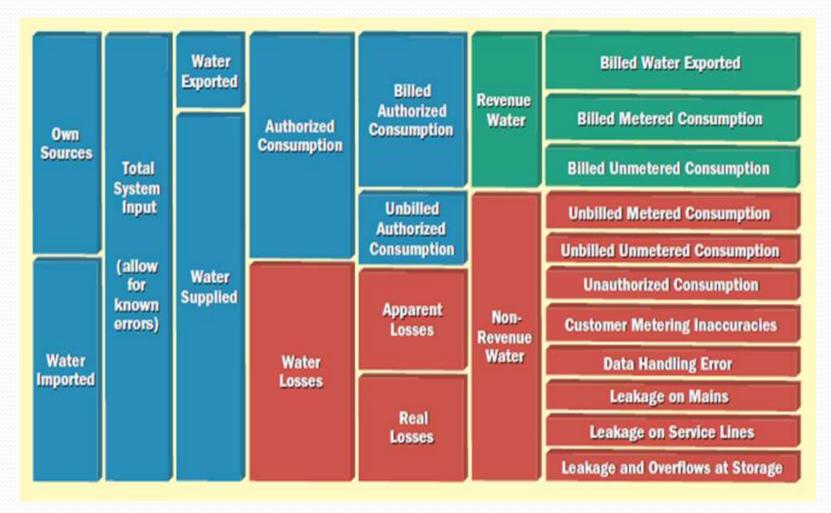


Water Audits and Loss Control Programs



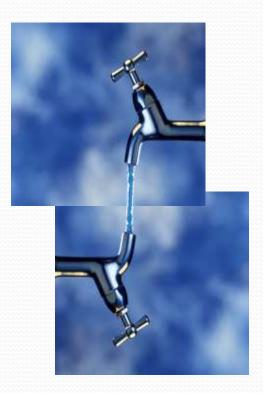
- No more "un-accounted for water" – M36 accounts for all water
- Water Losses are broken down into Apparent and Real Losses

The Water Balance

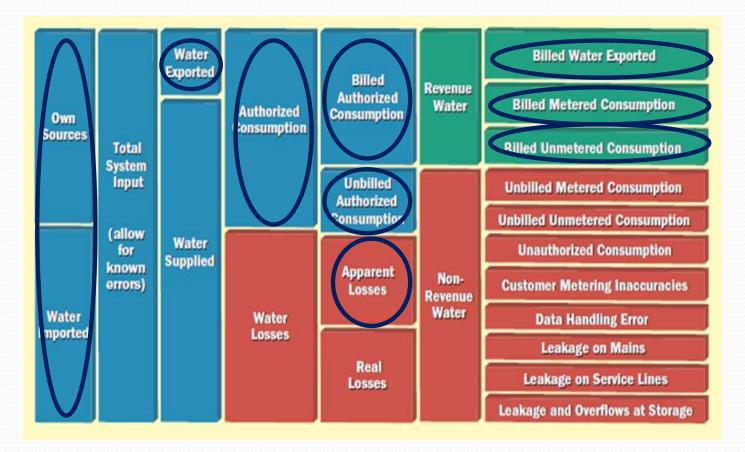


Style of M36 Audits Funded

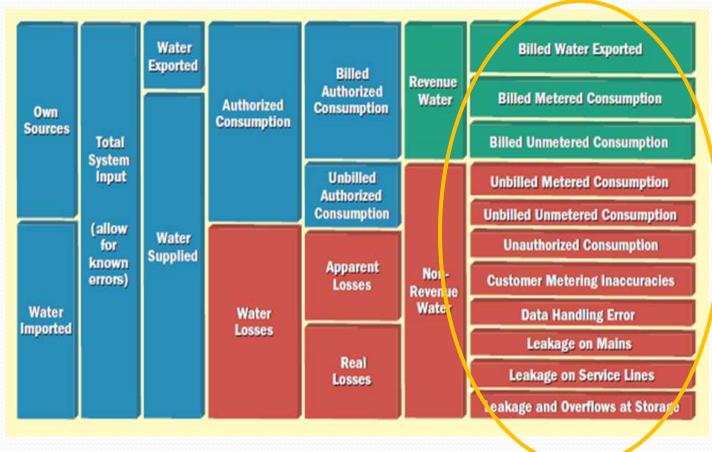
- "Top Down" approach Water balance....in vs out
 - Quantifies losses
 - Assigns value to losses
- 2. "Bottom Up" approach
 - Searches out causes of losses
 - Includes WRF Component Analysis
- 3. Both go through a level of validation



Data Inputs for both "Top Down" and "Bottom Up" Audits



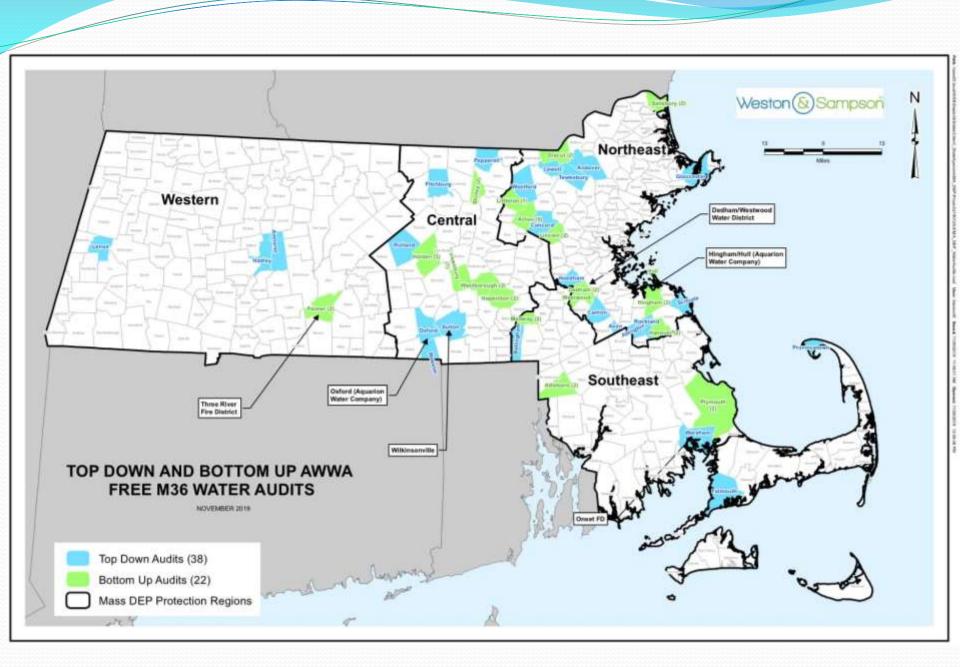
Areas Further Evaluated by "Bottom Up" Audit



Weston & Sampson performed 58 AWWA M36 audits through MassDEP M36 Grant Funding and 2 M36 audits through the 2014 SWMI grant funding (piloted M36 for a small and medium PWS)

- 38 Top Down Audits
- 22 Bottom Up Audits
- Total of 41 different PWSs
- Repeat M36 PWSs include: Acton, Aquarion Hingham/Hull, Attleboro, DWWD, Dracut, Hanover, Holden, Hopkinton, Lincoln, Medway, Plymouth, Salisbury, Shirley, Three Rivers, & Westborough





Massachusetts Water System Characteristics

	City/Town Population*	Service Connections	Water Supplied (MG)	Length of Mains (mi)
Small-sized	8,963	866	77	20
Mid-sized	16,332	5,822	500	112
Large-sized	106,519	30,697	3766	213

*Some residents may be served by private wells or other PWSs

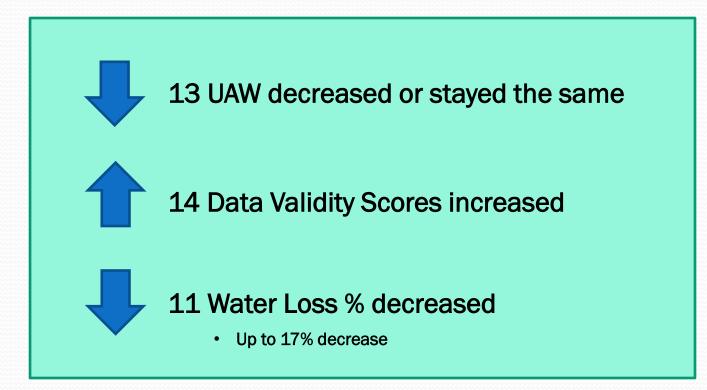
Shortest length of mains: 13 miles

Largest length of mains: 390 miles

Audit Statistics – from the 60 MA Audits

	Max	Min	Median
Data Validity Score (DVS)	87	51	68
Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI)	5.2	0.2	1.6
Apparent Losses (gallons/connections/day)	9.1	0.8	1.2
Real Losses (gallons/connections/day)	122.5	4.9	35.4
Non-revenue water by % operating cost	14%	1%	3%

15 PWS Repeat Water Audits



Lessons Learned – Audit Results

• Areas where PWSs should focus on:

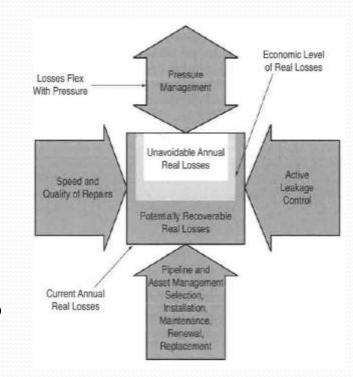
- Volume from own sources accuracy of master meters
 - Outdated master meters
 - Limited calibration
- Customer metering inaccuracies
 - QA/QC
 - Reading vs billing databases lead to billing inaccuracies
 - Aging/inaccurate meter populations
- Systematic data handling errors
 - Data collection
 - Unbilled unmetered usage

Lessons Learned – 3rd Party Viewpoint

- When conducting a Free Audit it can be difficult to obtain the proper data and schedule meetings with the appropriate personnel
- More accurate data is needed to validate the Component Analysis
- Smaller systems have different challenges than larger systems
 - Possibly more miles of main with less service connections
 - Less personnel and resources
 - More attention to individual accounts
- Group PWS audit review sessions are highly beneficial
- Reiterate to PWS that the process takes time and patience

Ability to Perform Additional Work

- In 2017 and 2019, funds were also provided for 6 free M36 Audit training sessions across the state.
 - Open to all PWSs
 - Walk participants through the M36 spreadsheet, definitions & terminology, and basic data needs
 - Review Water Balance, Performance Indicators, & Water Loss Control Strategies
 - Group Q&A and roundtable discussion
- A detailed instruction manual for the M36 Audit methodology was also created.
 - Found on-line at: https://www.mass.gov/service-details/publicwater-supply-tools-resources-performancestandards



Ability to Perform Additional Work 2018

Source meter evaluations

- Upstream and downstream lay lengths comply with specifications
- Installs meet specifications
- Confirm all usage post-meters are recorded
- Recommendations included: replacing out-of-date meters and increasing lay lengths when retrofitting the stations





Ability to Perform Additional Work 2018

- Top 5 water users review
 - Appropriate type and size for application
 - Meter condition
 - If the usage was typical for account/facility type
 - Recommendations included: downsizing meter, replacing current meter with a compound meter, or collection of more data



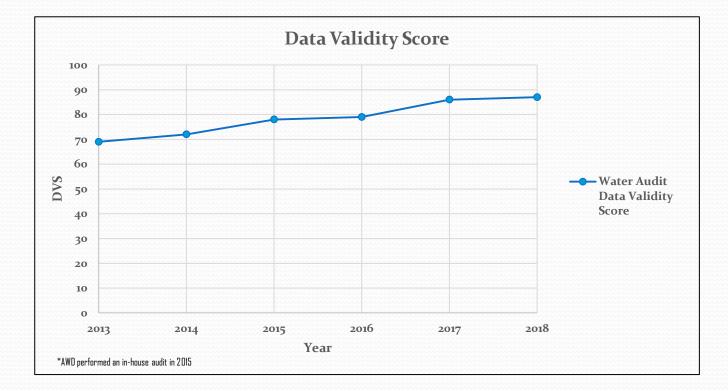


Success Stories – Acton Water District

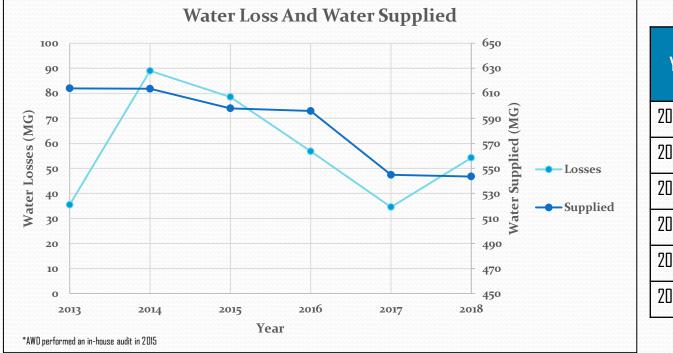
- 6 Water Audits, 5 through MassDEP and W&S
- Population: 21,929
- Number of service connections: 6,745
- Water Supplied: 544 MG
- Miles of Main: 128

	1 st Audit (2013)	2018 Audit
Data Validity Score (DVS)	69	87
Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI)	0.45	0.7
Apparent Losses (gallons/connections/day)	1.72	1.03
Real Losses (gallons/connections/day)	13.01	21.02
Non-revenue water by % operating cost	10.3%	1.7%

Success Stories – Acton Water District



Success Stories – Acton Water District



Year	Water Supplied Supplied (MG) (MG)	Water Losses (%) (%)
2013	614	6%
2014	614	14%
2015	598	13%
2016	597	10%
2017	545	6%
2018	545	10%

Acton Water District Adopted Practices

- Replaced source meters
- Completed customer meter replacement project
- Converted to AMR system, where high/low reads are flagged automatically
- Developed a meter replacement program based on customer usage
- Utilized WaterSmart, where customers can view and track their usage
- Implemented use of electronic forms and iPads in the field to track unbilled unmetered usage

Take Away Messages

- Management Tool
- Third Party is Helpful
- M36 Audit is a Process, not a check box!
- Informs Decision making
 - Meter Calibration versus increased leak detection
- Water Theft is Real
- Emphasis on Team Effort
- Component Analysis Offers Insight to Distribution System

Questions?

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