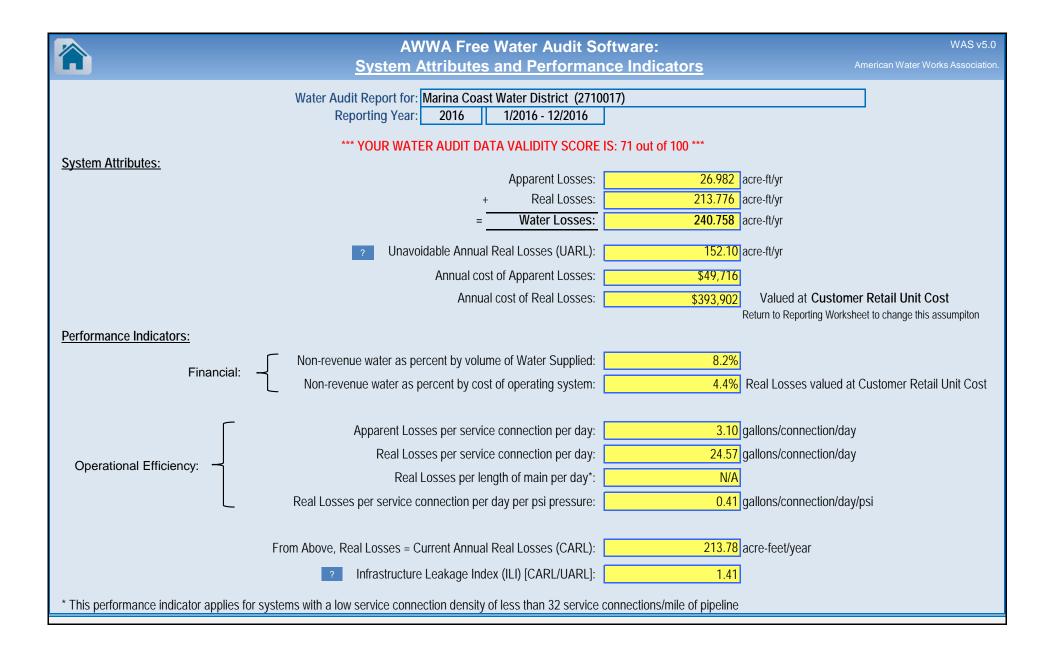
A	AWWA Free Water Audit S Reporting Worksho		WAS v5.0 American Water Works Association.
Click to access definition Click to add a comment Water Audit Report for: Reporting Year:	Marina Coast Water District (271: 2016 1/2016 - 12/2016	0017)	
Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values shi input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to		e over the cell to obtain a description	
To select the correct data grading for each input	ut, determine the highest grade where)	
the utility meets or exceeds <u>all</u> criteria: WATER SUPPLIED		g in column 'E' and 'J'>	Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments Pcnt: Value:
Volume from own sources: Water imported:		D acre-ft/yr + ? D acre-ft/yr + ?	3
Water exported:		acre-ft/yr + ?	acre-ft/yr Enter negative % or value for under-registration
WATER SUPPLIED:	3,042.26		Enter positive % or value for over-registration
AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION Billed metered:	1: + ? 6 2.572.44	O acre-ft/yr	Click here:
Billed unmetered:	1: + ? 7 219.850	acre-ft/yr	for help using option buttons below
Unbilled metered: Unbilled unmetered:		o acre-ft/yr acre-ft/yr	Pcnt: Value: O 5.630 acre-ft/yr
AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION:	2,801.510	acre-ft/yr	Use buttons to select percentage of water supplied
WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)	240.75	acre-ft/yr	OR value
Apparent Losses		•	Pcnt: Value:
Unauthorized consumption: Default option selected for unauthorized con		acre-ft/yr	0.25% © C acre-ft/yr
Customer metering inaccuracies:		acre-ft/yr	0.50% acre-ft/yr
Systematic data handling errors: Default option selected for Systematic da		acre-ft/yr	0.25% C acre-ft/yr
Apparent Losses:		acre-ft/yr	
Part Lancas (Comment Amount Part Lancas on CAPL)			
Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL) Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses:	: ? 213.770	acre-ft/yr	
WATER LOSSES:	: 240.75	acre-ft/yr	
NON-REVENUE WATER NON-REVENUE WATER:	: ? 249.97	acre-ft/vr	
= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered	. 270.07	acro toyl	
SYSTEM DATA Length of mains:	: + ? 9 203.) miles	
Number of <u>active AND inactive</u> service connections: Service connection density:	: + ? 7 7,76	6	
Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop or property line?	? Ye	S (longth of convice line	howard the property
Average length of customer service line: Average length of customer service line has been	2 + ?	boundary, that is the re	<u>beyond</u> the property esponsibility of the utility)
Average length of customer service line has been Average operating pressure:		psi	
COST DATA			
Total annual cost of operating water system:			
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):		3 \$\\$/100 cubic feet (ccf) \$\\$/acre-ft \square \text{Use Cust}	tomer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses
WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:			
,	*** YOUR SCORE IS: 71 out of 100	***	
A weighted scale for the components of consu	imption and water loss is included in the	calculation of the Water Audit Data	Validity Score
PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:	and an illes fall and		
Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addres 1: Volume from own sources	ssing the following components:		
2: Customer metering inaccuracies	1		
3: Billed metered			





AWWA Free Water Audit Software: User Comments

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Use this worksheet to add comments or notes to explain how an input value was calculated, or to document the sources of the information used.

Prepared by: Paul Carson. Find complete workbook with calculations, derivations and comments in the filepathway: 2016_AWWA_Audit_Calculations_Datatables_CURRENTDATE

General Comment:

Audit Item	Comment		
Volume from own sources:	MCWD has 8 wells, 7 of which are active. MCWD used well production numbers to determine total water extracted. The data is reported by O&M department. They produced a 2016 well production summary report in acre feet. MCWD extracted 3025 acre feet fror the 2016 calenday year. File Pathway: P:\0_Well Production\ProdSum.		
	The Master meter & supply error calculations are outsources from Craig Evans Pumping Service. MCWD determined the total meter error for all active wells to be (under) reporting by 17.268 acre feet. For suporting calculations see: Water Supplied Tab in the 2016_AWWA_Audit_Calculations_Datatables workbook.		
Water imported:	The MCWD does not import any water into their system. MCWD has an emergency connection with Cal Am. Rarely used. 1 direction (to Marina). Not actively metered.		
Water imported: master meter error adjustment:	The emergency connection with Cal AM is not metered and has not been used during the 2016 calendar year.		
Water exported:	The MCWD does not export any water into their system All water is produced and distributed within the Marina Coast Water District service area.		
Water exported: master meter error adjustment:	N/A The MCWD does not have systems installed for exporting to other agencies.		
Billed metered:	The data was collected from 2016 Monthly and consumption by category data table (2016 total consumption). Billed metered consumption (single family/multifamily/commercial/intitutional/landscape) = 2572.44 AF		
Billed unmetered:	Of the 1872 Army housing units in the Ord service area, the number of active, unmetered accounts varied monthly between 735 accounts and 803 accounts. For this report, only these active accounts were multiplied by a water use factor (an estimate of use) of 0.28 AF/YR = Billed Unmetered = 219.85 AF		
Unbilled metered:	Unbilled Metered water use = water used by Operations department for distribution and sewer system maintenance, flushing. = 3.59 AF		

Audit Item	Comment		
<u>Unbilled unmetered:</u>	Fire fighting and practice drill water use is reported to us. Operations department estimates and records losses due to water main breaks = 5.63 AF		
Unauthorized consumption:	This was derived automatically from the AWWA water loss audit software.		
Customer metering inaccuracies:	The MCWD does not have a system in place to test for customer meter inaccuracies. Meters were upgrades to AMR in 2004-2005. Accuracy assumed to still be +/-0.5%		
Systematic data handling errors:	The MCWD has not yet gathered detailed data or assesed the systematic data error. It's applying the default value of 0.25% of of the billing authorized consumtion volume.		
Length of mains:	The data was sent in email from James Derbin estimating 203 miles of mains. This should be derrived from the GIS system / Geo-database. As of May 2017 the MCWD can only estimate this number.		
Number of active AND inactive service connections:	It is estimated that 70% of all 3,925 marina water service points share a connection to the mainline = 2,551 service connections. In the Ord service area, it is estimated that 1872 (33.6% - MBM Housing) of all 5,575 water service points share a common connection to the mainline. = 4,639 Service Connections. In addition, there are This does not include inactive service connections.		
Average length of customer service line:	20'		
Average operating pressure:	The O&M department measured service elevation in feet and service pressure to derive the average (PSI) for the individual zones (A-E). The average system operating pressure is calculated by the sum of all zones devided by the 5 zones to equal 60.0 PSI		
	MCWD used data from the 4th quarter financial report. The total annual operating cost = Marina water operations + Marina water CIP + Ord water operations + Ord water CIP		
	CRUC is derived for Marina and Ord then combining the totals using a weighted average for the total CRUC for 2016. Find the Cost Data tab in the 2016_AWWA_Audit_Calculations_Datatables workbook. Detailed comments of the data used in workbook.		
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):	Variable production cost for 2016 was calculated by the annual cost for pumping power and chemical treatment (sum of well power, booster stations, well oils, well salts, and water softening) devided by the total water produced for the 2016 calendar year (1722.26) acr e feet. We derived the variable production cost per year for each service area then used a weighted average based on the percentage of water extracted for each service area. The reported number is a weighted average from both Marina and Ord.		

		AW	/WA Free Wa	ter Audit Software: <u>Wat</u> e		WAS v5.0 an Water Works Association.
		Wa	ater Audit Report for: Reporting Year: Data Validity Score:		7) 1/2016 - 12/2016	
		Water Exported 0.000	-		Billed Water Exported	Revenue Water 0.000
				Billed Authorized Consumption	Billed Metered Consumption (water exported is removed) 2,572.440	Revenue Water
Own Sources (Adjusted for known errors)		Authorized Consumption 2,801.510	2,792.290	Billed Unmetered Consumption 219.850	2,792.290	
			Unbilled Authorized Consumption	Unbilled Metered Consumption 3.590	Non-Revenue Wate (NRW)	
3,042.268				9.220	Unbilled Unmetered Consumption 5.630	
	System Input 3,042.268	Water Supplied		Apparent Losses	Unauthorized Consumption 7.606	249.978
3,042.268	3,042.268	26.982		Customer Metering Inaccuracies 12.945		
			Water Losses		Systematic Data Handling Errors 6.431	
Water Imported			240.758	Real Losses	Leakage on Transmission and/or Distribution Mains Not broken down	
0.000			213.776	Leakage and Overflows at Utility's Storage Tanks Not broken down		
					Leakage on Service Connections Not broken down	





AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Determining Water Loss Standing

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Water Audit Report for: Marina Coast Water District (2710017) Reporting Year: 2016 1/2016 - 12/2016

Data Validity Score: 71

Water Loss Control Planning Guide					
	Water Audit Data Validity Level / Score				
Functional Focus Area	Level I (0-25)	Level II (26-50)	Level III (51-70)	Level IV (71-90)	Level V (91-100)
Audit Data Collection	Launch auditing and loss control team; address production metering deficiencies	Analyze business process for customer metering and billing functions and water supply operations. Identify data gaps.	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 Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) 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 the Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) for performance comparisons for real losses (see below table)	Performance Benchmarking - ILI is meaningful in comparing real loss standing	Identify Best Practices/ Best in class - the ILI is very reliable as a real loss performance indicator for best in class service
For validity scores of 50 or below, the shaded blocks should not be focus areas until better data validity is achieved.					

Once data have been entered into the Reporting Worksheet, the performance indicators are automatically calculated. How does a water utility operator know how well his or her system is performing? The AWWA Water Loss Control Committee provided the following table to assist water utilities is gauging an approximate Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) that is appropriate for their water system and local conditions. The lower the amount of leakage and real losses that exist in the system, then the lower the ILI value will be.

Note: this table offers an approximate guideline for leakage reduction target-setting. The best means of setting such targets include performing an economic assessment of various loss control methods. However, this table is useful if such an assessment is not possible.

General Guidelines for Setting a Target ILI (without doing a full economic analysis of leakage control options)

(without doing a rail coolinio analysis of leakage control options)					
Target ILI Range	Financial Considerations	Operational Considerations	Water Resources Considerations		
1.0 - 3.0	Water resources are costly to develop or purchase; ability to increase revenues via water rates is greatly limited because of regulation or low ratepayer affordability.	Operating with system leakage above this level would require expansion of existing infrastructure and/or additional water resources to meet the demand.	Available resources are greatly limited and are very difficult and/or environmentally unsound to develop.		
>3.0 -5.0	Water resources can be developed or purchased at reasonable expense; periodic water rate increases can be feasibly imposed and are tolerated by the customer population.	Existing water supply infrastructure capability is sufficient to meet long-term demand as long as reasonable leakage management controls are in place.	Water resources are believed to be sufficient to meet long-term needs, but demand management interventions (leakage management, water conservation) are included in the long-term		
>5.0 - 8.0	Cost to purchase or obtain/treat water is low, as are rates charged to customers.	Superior reliability, capacity and integrity of the water supply infrastructure make it relatively immune to supply shortages.	Water resources are plentiful, reliable, and easily extracted.		
Greater than 8.0	Although operational and financial considerations may allow a long-term ILI greater than 8.0, such a level of leakage is not an effective utilization of water as a resource. Setting a target level greater than 8.0 - other than as an incremental goal to a smaller long-term target - is discouraged.				
If the calculated Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) value for your system is 1.0 or less, two possibilities exist. a) you are maintaining your leakage at low levels in a class with the top worldwide performers in leakage control. b) A portion of your data may be flawed, causing your losses to be greatly understated. This is likely if you calculate a low ILI value but do not employ extensive leakage control practices in your operations. In such cases it is beneficial to validate the data by performing field measurements to confirm the accuracy of production and customer meters, or to identify any other potential sources of error in the data.					