



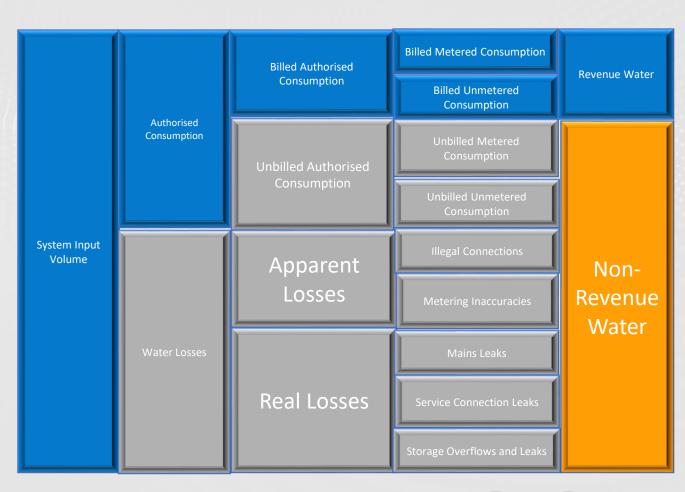
- Introduction to Non-Revenue Water
- The devil's in the detail
- The real cost
- But wait...there's more
- All this data...so little action
- Conclusion
- Or something like that





Non-revenue water

- IWA Water Balance
 - ❖ SIV = RW + NRW
 - ❖ Water losses = Apparent + Real
- Sources estimate NRW around 40% in SA (approx. R11 billion) – best practice around 15%
- Going bust Not enough revenue recovered to cover real costs of bulk water, losses and distribution thereof
- Unsustainable finite resources being depleted because higher losses mean more extraction from dams







Reality check

- Fresh water is a finite resource
- Energy needs have lead to global warming
- Global warming means changing weather patterns...longer droughts, floods and so on, and so on, and stuff like that
- We cannot afford (never mind rands and cents) to keep spilling our very life source
- Non revenue water optimisation is thus about more than just rands and cents, it
 is about the very thing that's put all of us here...







Non-revenue water

NEXTEC

- SIV = 900 ML/d
- NRW = 280 ML/d or 31% of SIV
- SIV cost of R12.73/kL
- Total NRW cost at bulk intake:

R 3 564 400 per day

Or

R 1.3	bil	lion	per	ann	um!
-------	-----	------	-----	-----	-----

 Commercial losses = 68.4 ML/day or R 870 732 per day or R 317 million

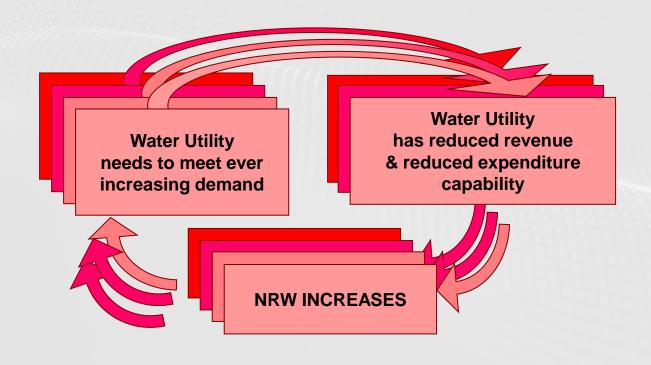
SIV 895.5	Authorised Consumption	Billed Authorised 617.5 69%	Billed Metered Consumption 573.1 64% Billed Unmetered Consumption* 44.3 5%	Revenue Water 617.5 69%
	651.2 72.7%	Unbilled Authorised 33.7 4%	Unbilled Metered Consumption 0 0% Unbilled Unmetered Consumption 33.7 4%	
	Water Loss 244.3 27.3%	Commercial Losses @28% 68.4 8%	Unauthorised Consumption @10% 24.4 3% Customer Meter Inaccuracies @10% 24.4 3% Data Transfer Errors @8% 19.5 2%	Non Revenue Water 278.0 31%
* Informal supply		Real Losses @72% 175.9 20%	Real Losses 175.9 20%	

Informal supply





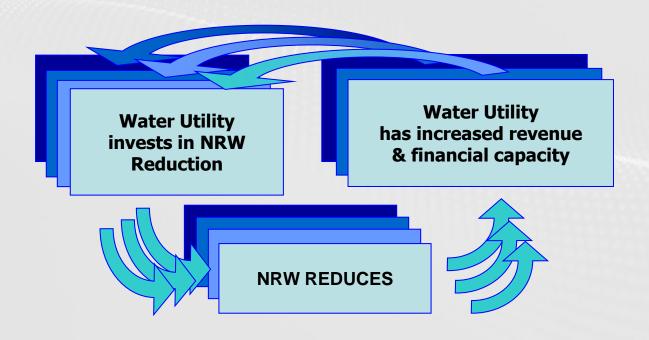
The vicious cycle







The vicious cycle







Fighting Real losses



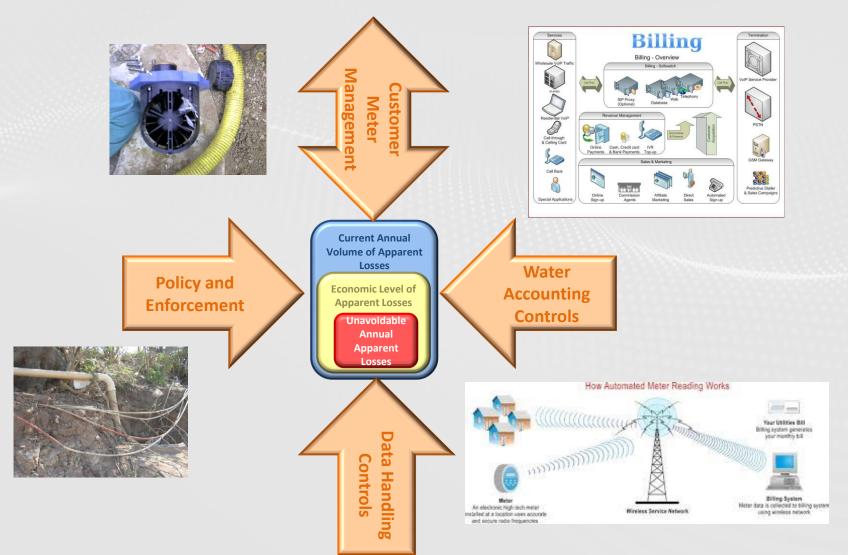








Fighting Apparent losses









Is your data telling you the truth? NEXTEC

Billing system analysis is required

Swift is used to absorb billings system info and GIS linking is done to cadastral

map of utility

Provides line of sight

- Aerial photography
- Spatial visualisation







More detail

Spatial Link

- Required for mapping
- Important for data integrity
 - Quantify in % of stands unlinked
 - Quantify in % of consumption unlinked

Billing system data

- Stands
- Accounts (rates, electricity, water, refuse)
- Meters (water, electricity)
- Meter readings (water, electricity)

Prepaid meter data

- If available link to billing data
- Or
- o identify through availability account tariff code
- Estimated consumption

Arrears data

- Age of debt per account
- Aggregated to debt per stand











Identify Unbilled stands

Integrity Metered

Prepaid

Not metered

- Calculate Consumption from meter readings
- Map stands with and without consumption
- Average consumption per land use per suburb
- Over aerial photo
- Identify unbilled stands
- **Estimate consumption**









How much again?

- Estimate consumption average consumption suburb & landuse
 - Limited in High risk suburbs (residential)
 - ❖ 18 kL/month (WDM)
 - 600 kWh/month (Prepaid)
- Estimated Billed amount
 - Predominant tariff code / most likely for landuse
- Risk Based Approach
 - Estimated Bill x Likelihood of payment (suburb)

Electricity:		ed Revenue Ilion/annum)	Ave Collection Rate (%)		able Revenue illion/annum)
Availability	R	16.7	36%	R	6.0
Consumption	R	108.3	39%	R	51.7
Prepaid installations	R	17.9	100%	R	17.9
Water:		Probable	Ave Collection Rate		Probable
	Reve	nue/Saving*	(%)	Revenue/Saving*	
	(R mi	llion/annum)		(R m	illion/annum)
Availability	R	13.0	23%	R	3.0
Consumption	R	140.9	37%	R	52.6
WDM/Retrofitting	R	48.7	100%	R	48.7
TOTALS	R	345.5		R	179.9

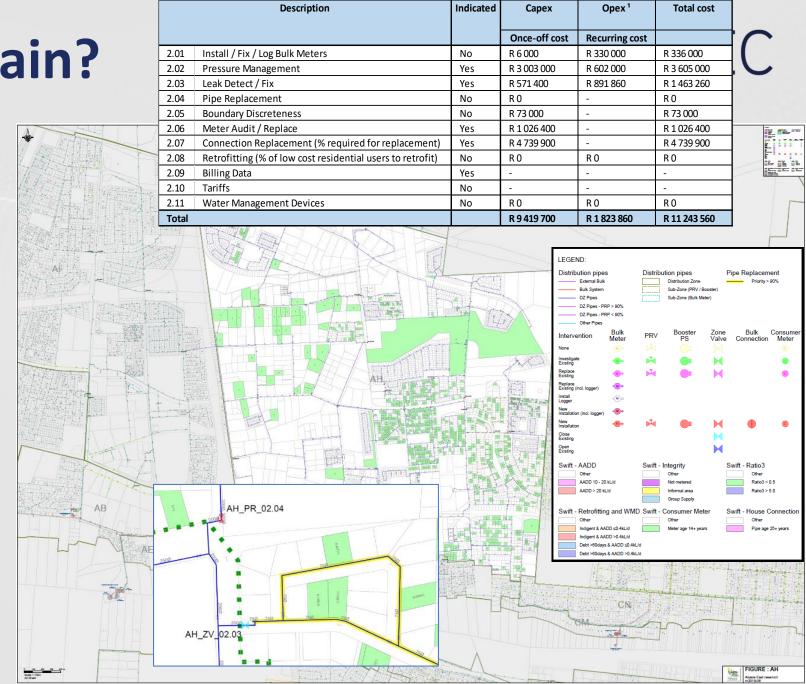
^{*} Savings due to reduced SIV through water demand management or retrofitting to curb unpaid for excessive water consumption





How much again?

- SoW
- Map
- BoQ
 - Template (all possible items)
 - Capex
 - Opex
 - Recurring capex
 - P&G, Contg., Fees, exc.VAT
- Summary
 - Intervention (√¹)
 - Capex
 - Opex
 - Total

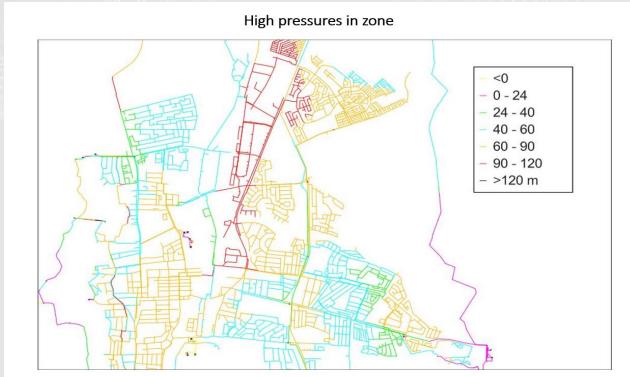


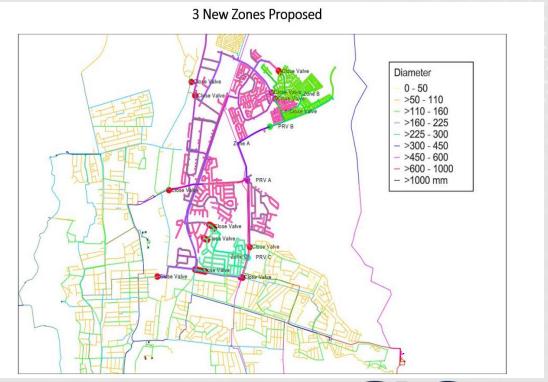




Hydraulic modelling

- Water distribution system hydraulic modelling
- Understand optimal demand management areas
- Optimal placement of pressure regulating valves

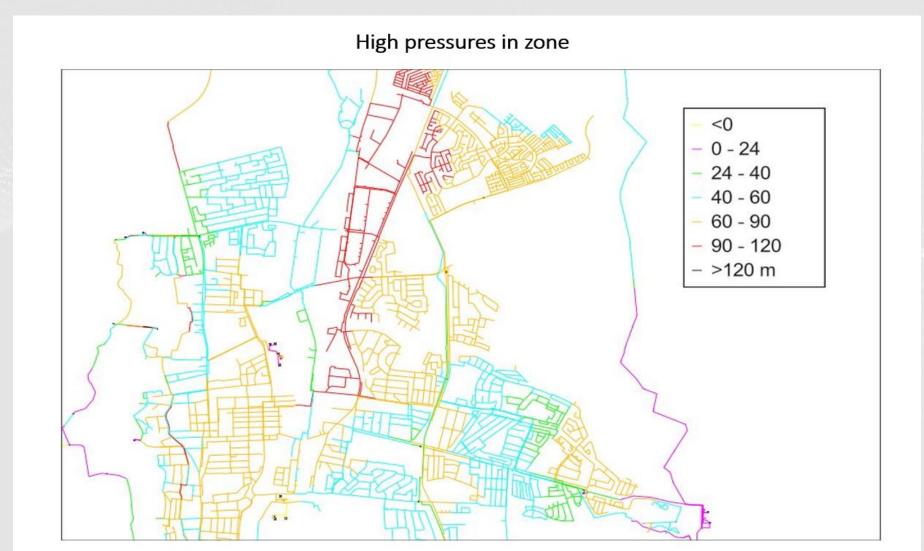








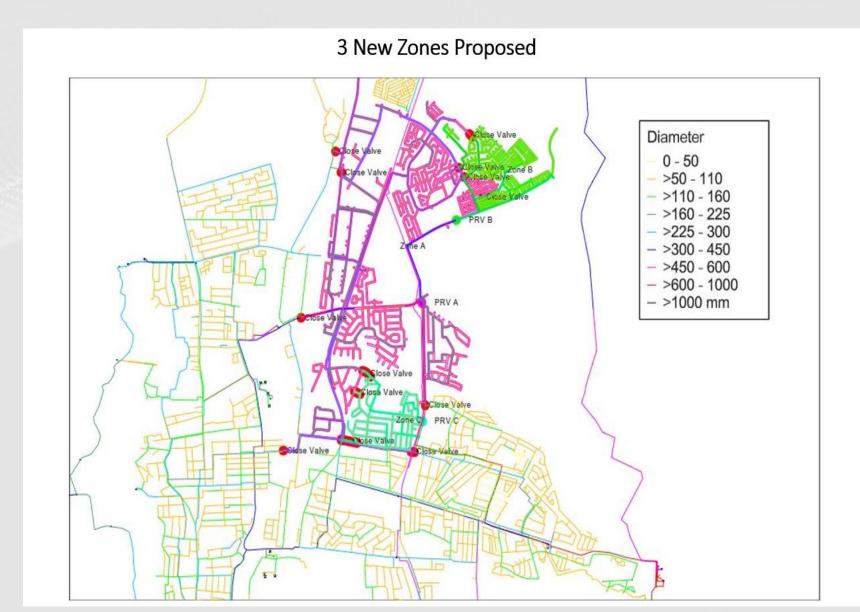
Hydraulic modelling







Hydraulic modelling







Pressure Management



- In line pressure management
- I20 solution self learns water patterns
- Deployed in major cities in SA
- Key intervention during City of Cape Town's drought period
 - Advanced pressure management on 83 zones (new and existing)
 - 76 ML/d savings at height of program

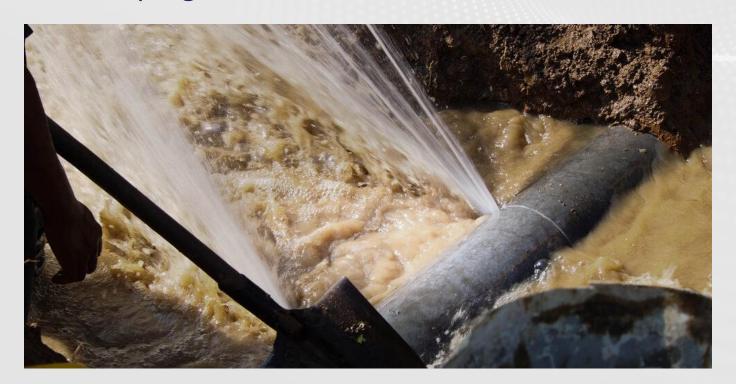






Pipe replacement programs

- Pipe failures lead to leakages and bursts
- PRP = Likelihood of Failure x Consequence of Failure
- Various input factors
- Capital replacement program







Pipe replacement programs









	Authorised Consumption	Billed Authorised 622.4 74%	Billed Metered Consumption 580.2 69% Billed Unmetered Consumption* 42.1 5%	Revenue Water 622.4 74%
SIV	631.5 75.3%	Unbilled Authorised 9.2 1%	Unbilled Metered Consumption 0 0% Unbilled Unmetered Consumption 9.2 1%	
839.0	Water Loss	Commercial Losses @28% 58.1	Unauthorised Consumption @10% 20.7 2% Customer Meter Inaccuracies @10% 20.7 2%	Non Revenue Water 216.6 26%
	207.4 24.7%	7% Real Losses @72% 149.4	Data Transfer Errors @8% 16.6 2% Real Losses 149.4	

^{*} Informal supply

Potential:

- To reduce NRW by 5%
- SIV down by about 60 ML/d or R 275m per year
- Reduce apparent and real losses





- Reticulation leak detection and repair was completed on 5000 km of pipeline with COCT;
- 32 141 properties within the metro was inspected, fining and repairing 8704 leaks within indigent households;
- 22 New pressure management zones created;
- Advanced pressure management completed on 83 new and existing zones, with a savings Of 76ML/day at the peak of the project











