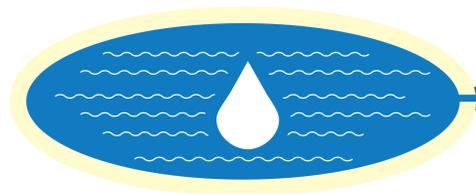


The ROI of Water Demand Management

Reduce operating and capital expenses while improving financial control

Operating Expenses

Reducing water consumption at the end-use point has far reaching benefits for ongoing operations, from reduced costs, to lower system pressure and extended asset lifetimes.



CHEMICALS

By improving water-use efficiency, water treatment expenses can be curtailed, extending operating budgets without compromising water quality.

NON-REVENUE WATER

Water loss rates of up to 20% due to leaks and bad meter data are common. Improved demand management results in reduced NRW losses and lower system pressure.

ENERGY

Reduced demand leads directly to reductions in electricity costs for pumping. High energy prices and growing peak demand charges are one of the top operating costs for most water utilities.

DEMAND

Advanced efficiency solutions have been proven to save water at a cost of less than \$400/AF. This is one of the least expensive sources of water available amid rising supply costs.

TREATMENT

Improved water-use efficiency extends current treatment capacity and reduces future capital investments for new facilities.

STORAGE

Dams, water banks, towers, reservoirs and other storage assets require large capital investments. By slimming these requirements, utilities reduce long-term capital needs.

COST OF CAPITAL

Improved demand management reduces revenue variability and improves financial forecasting accuracy. This lowers capital costs and relieves the debt burden on the utility and local community.

GROWTH

Long-term demand management extends existing water supplies to support community and economic growth without requiring new, expensive sources.

Capital Expenses

By better managing water demand, future capital expenses can be downsized or deferred, creating long-term financial benefits.

More Information

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