This presentation premiered at WaterSmart Innovations

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What Side of the Meter Are You On?



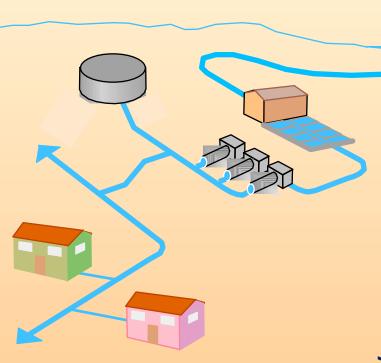


Proactively Looking and Listening for Leaks on Pipes and Aqueducts

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2010 Watersmart Innovations Conference & Exposition

EBMUD Water System Facilities



- **2 Hydroelectric Plants**
- 3 Aqueducts (90 mi)
- 7 Water Supply Reservoirs
- **6 Water Treatment Plants**
- 25 Rate Control Valves
- 122 Pressure zones
- 135 Distribution Pumping Plants
- 180 Distribution Reservoirs
- >4,000 Miles of Distribution Pipeline

Elevation: MSL – 1,450 ft

1.34 Million customers
2007 Water Production = 210 MGD

Summary of Leak Detection Practices



- Pinbars have been used for 100s of years
- During the '77 drought began foot surveys of 330 square mile service area
- Using correlators for about 20 years
- Ground Microphones about 15 years
- Logger lift and shift method for about 10 years
- Permanent logger deployment in limited areas

Two Projects Being Evaluated



Large Diameter Pipeline Leak Detection

- Evaluate permanent deployment of loggers vs. lift and shift
- Help determine how much water is lost by leaks
- Determine how long leaks flow before surfacing
- Help determine cause of leaks
- Reduced unplanned pipe repairs
- Save Water
- \$300K grant from U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

Two Projects Being Evaluated (Cont.)



Aqueduct Leak Detection Project

- Perform field condition assessments of selected large diameter pipelines (> 24"Ø)
- Develop a database of physical conditions of large diameter pipelines
- Develop methods to forecast large diameter pipeline renewal requirements
- \$300K grant from U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

Large Diameter Pipe Project

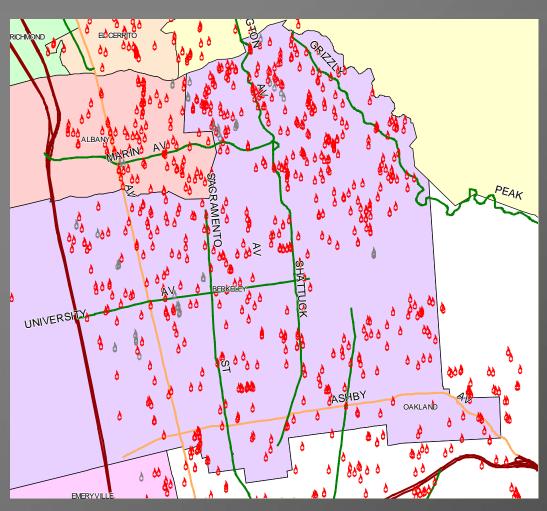


Equipment

- 1,000 loggers (850 placed in City of Berkeley)
 - 200 loggers extension type for submerged use.
- Laptop, receiver, GPS system
- 3 Correlators
- 2 Ground Microphones

City of Berkeley



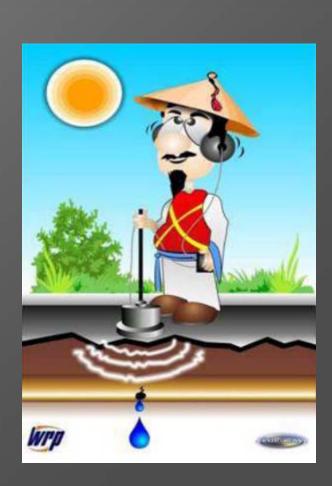


- Older pipes
- High no. of leaks
- Sizable area
- Numerous creeks
- Representative mix of pipe types, age, etc.

Type of Equipment Used



- Loggers that can find leaks
- Correlators that can pinpoint leaks
- Ground microphones that can verify leaks
- Laptop and software to store leak information
- GPS system to assist with downloading and tracking



How does a logger work?





- Magnetically attaches to valve pots
- Records sounds every 5 seconds (2-4 a.m; 2 hours = 1,440 reads daily)
- Based on distribution of leak sounds determines leak index from 0-100
- Loggers store leak numbers and graphical data
- Data recovered by a 2-way receiver
- Leak status announced on drive-by

How does a correlator work?





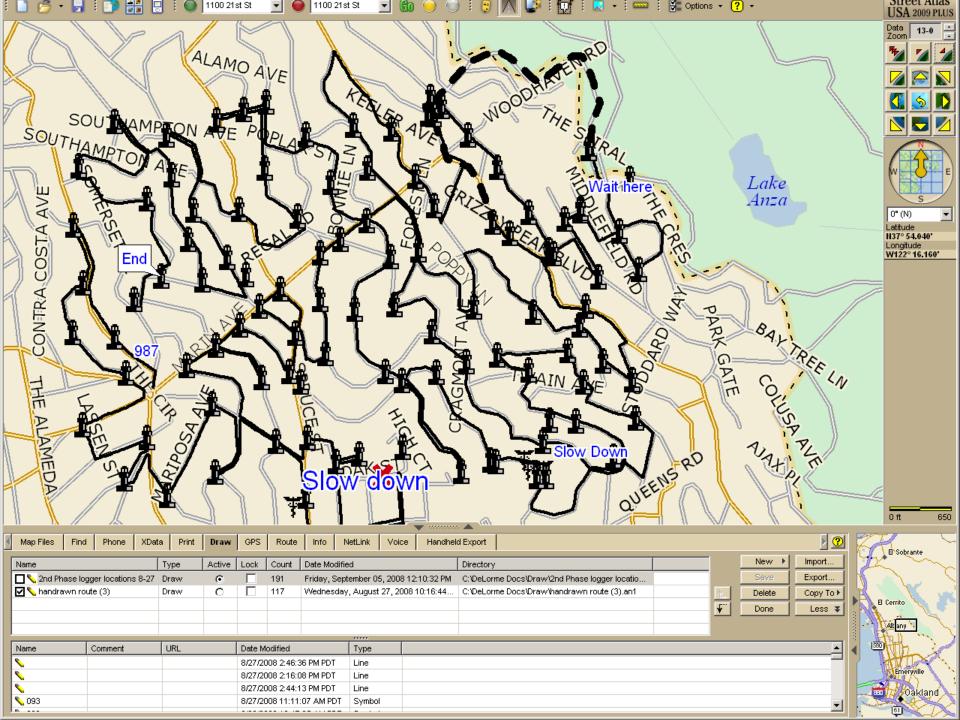
- Compares the sounds heard at 2 stations on either side of a leak
- Uses the sound velocity multiplied by time lag to calculate distance
- Sound velocity dependent on pipe:
 - Diameter
 - Material
 - Wall thickness
 - Pressure/Temperature-minor effects

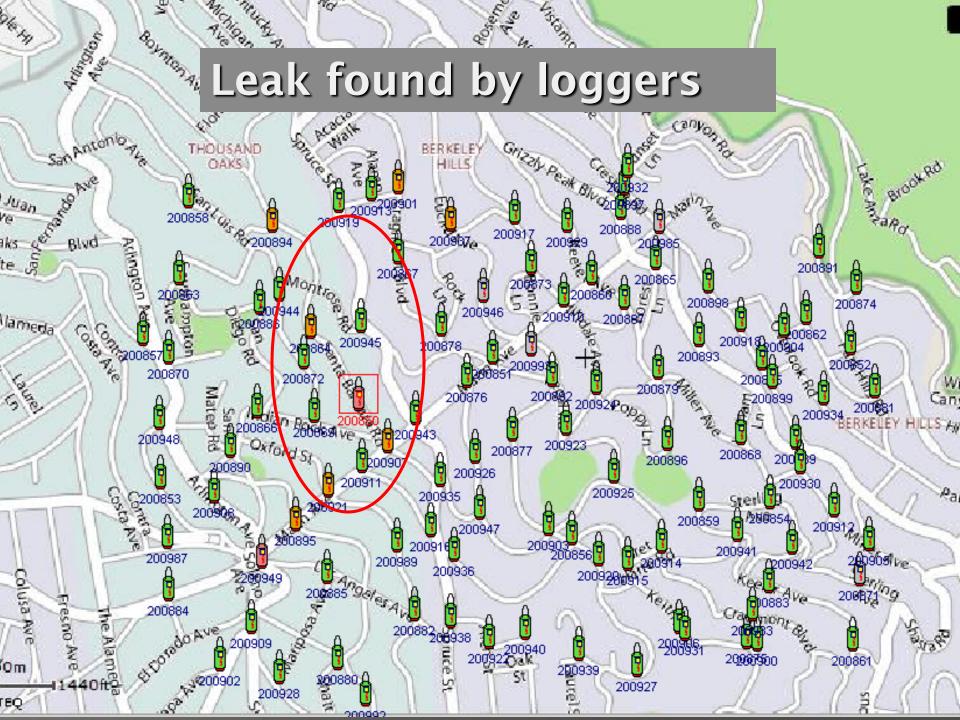


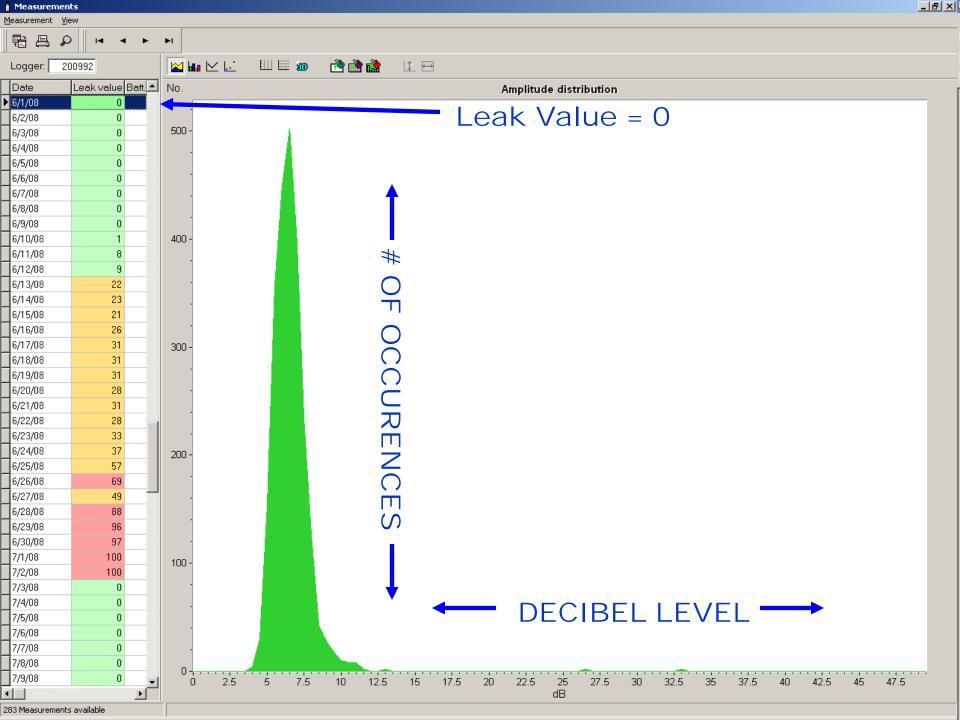
Logger Operations



- Biweekly/monthly patrols takes 3 days
- Using GPS system and programmed route requires only 1 person
- Extension loggers installed on flooded pots
- Results reviewed and prioritized by Water
 Conservation and delivered to Operations







EBMUD Leak Analysis Database



Update General Work Order												
No. of the second secon			27 110 VO 122 TA							Close this Window		
Order# Statu	2	Status Date	Last Upda	ted By		Last Updated On			Total Hours		Closed By	
1347225 COMPLETED		10/07/2009	TBEREL	1			0/07/2009 00:00		28.3		TBEREL	
Entered By: DWASHII	NG	Entered On: 10/02/2009			No: 40613	35			status:	atus:		
Bldg Fract	dg Fract Street							City		Cross Street		
911		CRAGMONT	?	? AVE •				BER ▼ Get		MARIN AVE		
186 ft	S	of MARIN AVE		on		E	E side of CRAGI			MONT		
Map 1488 512 Tap # 309169				Thomas Bros: Page: 609 Grid: H5						From Org: 722		
CS Flag:		Service Improvement Nu:										
Water Discharge? Y Est Flow Rate GPM 7				Discharge to storm drain? Y FMP Used? Y					ed? Y			
Cause CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE				Priority 4 ? Pipe Ext E-22784					784	Backbone/Critical? N		
Problem Description STREET LEAK>>USA EXP DATE 10/30/09 UPDATE BY 10/28/09												
Damage Rpt? N		Shut Down? N USA# 308		3291	91 USA Notif. Due Date/Time 10/02/2			2/2009	18:06			
Permit #		OT Code		# of Surveys Issued								
Current Tasks												
Action	D	evice	Device#		Assign To	Org	Issue I	Date Con	np Date	Pgm/Proj	Est. Hrs	Act. Hrs
REPAIR	▼ N	MAIN	E-22784		DGUARAG	SL 723	10/02	/2009 10/	06/2009	5761	28	27.5
Size 6 Comments REPAIR FULL CIR BREAK ON 6" CI MN W/ 6 X 7.5 FULL CIR CLAMP									Qty 1 Delete □			
Action	D	evice	Device#		Assign To	Org	Issue I	Date Con	np Date	Pgm/Proj	Est. Hrs	Act. Hrs
INVESTIGATE	•				HWELCH	722	10/02	/2009 10/	02/2009	5729	0.5	0.8
Size	C	omments LEAK ON THE 6	IN CI MN	1N						Qty 1 Delete □		
					1	1						



Logger Analysis and Findings



- 127 investigations defined
 - 16 customer leaks
 - 56 False positives due to logger malfunction
 - 47 real water leaks
 - 16 on distribution mains
 - 31 on appurtenances (service lines, hydrants, meters)
- 14 additional leaks tracked and eventually repaired

Review of Fixed Leaks



- 116 Repaired Leaks
 - 76 times no loggers heard the leaks (no change in leak index after repair)
 - 36 times the loggers heard the leaks (decrease in noise index)
 - 4 times the data was inconclusive

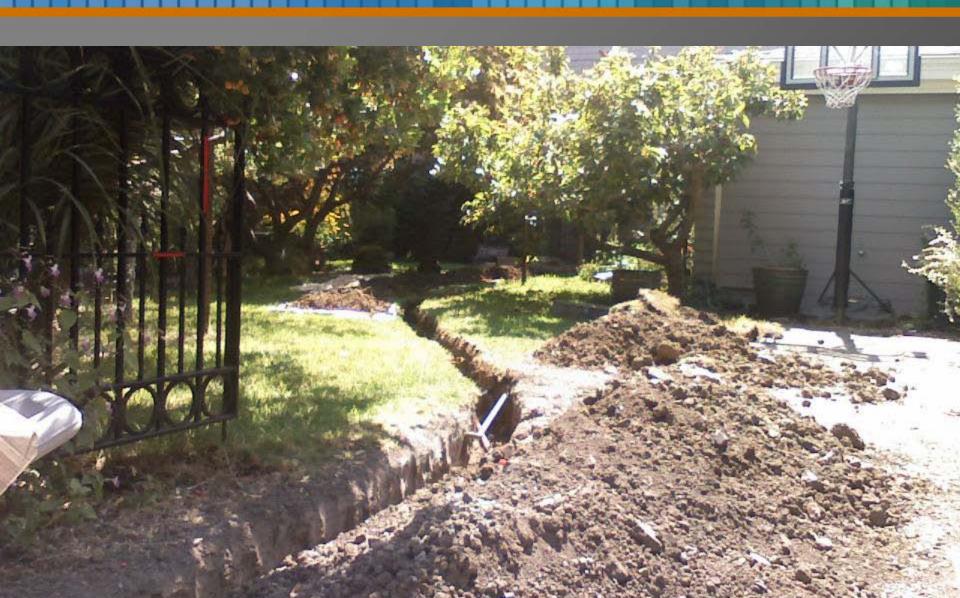
Review of Fixed Leaks



- Non heard leaks are either:
 - Background noises screens out leak noise
 - Loggers too far from leak depending on material (1,000 ft. spacing)
 - Loggers not attached to metallic pipe (dirt intrusion)
 - Logger malfunction
 - Data mishandling due to logger changeouts

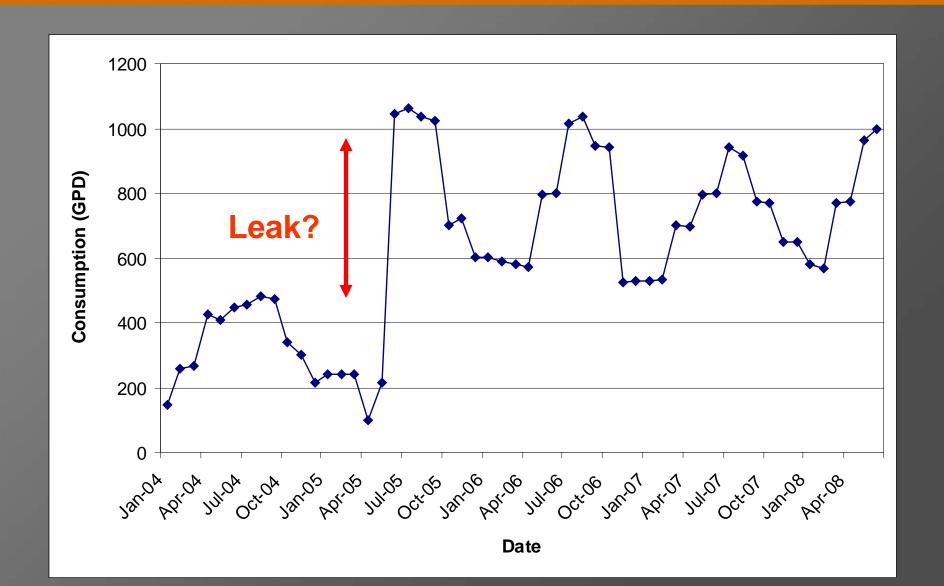
Leak repaired by customer





Leak had been going - 3 years?





Conclusions



- Loggers currently spaced 1,000 feet apart; for reliable correlation recommend 500 feet spacing
- Loggers not currently as effective in detecting leaks as hoped (50% instantaneous and 50% took a long time developing)
- Accurate data analysis hindered by incomplete recordkeeping; need more accurate leak flow rates and notation if leak identified through program
- Semi-permanent deployment ok in select problem areas, not recommended as general practice

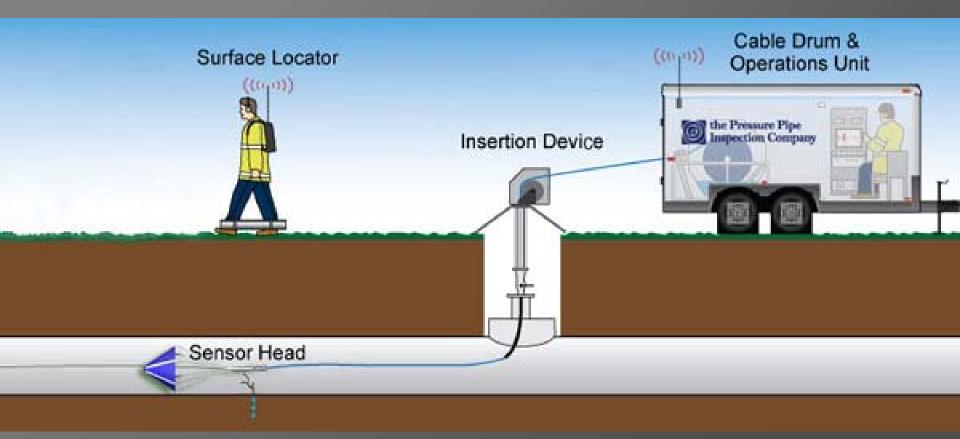
Aqueduct Leak Detection Technologies Tested



- Pressure Pipe Inspection Company "SAHARA" System
 - Tethered acoustic sensor drawn by parachute
 - Capability to 5,000 feet/run or 270 degrees of bends
- Pure Technologies U.S. Ltd. "Smart Ball"
 - Free-rolling Ball (not tethered)
 - Capable of 12-15 hours at about 90% of water velocity (>1 ft/s)
 - Can pass through "some" obstructions
- Echologics Engineering "Leakfinder RT"
 - Acoustic and auto correlation functions
 - Capable of 300-5,000 foot spans in steel pipe

PPIC "SAHARA" Acoustic System





Sahara - Components & Tracking







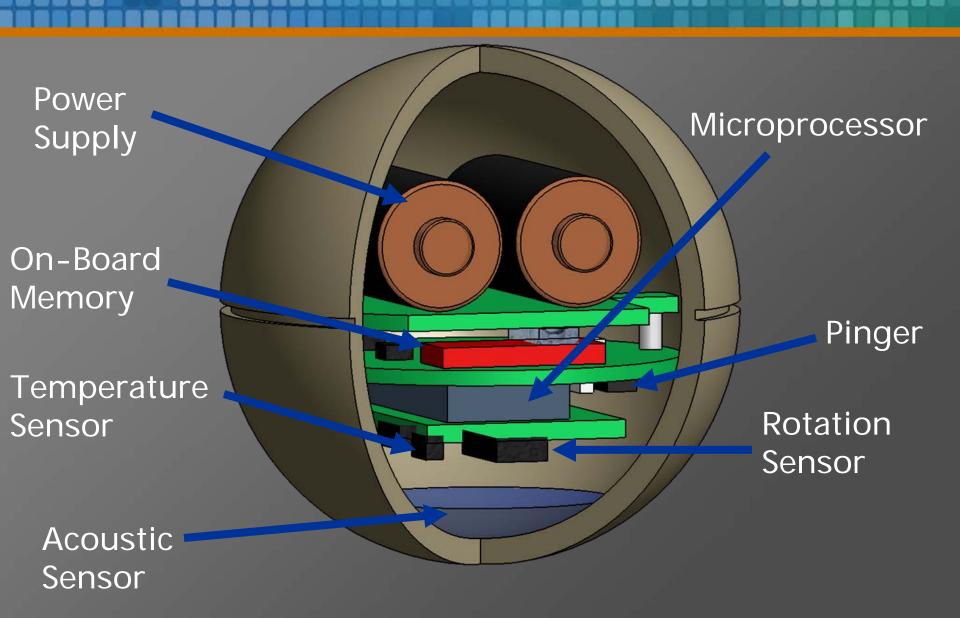
Parachute

Acoustic Sensor



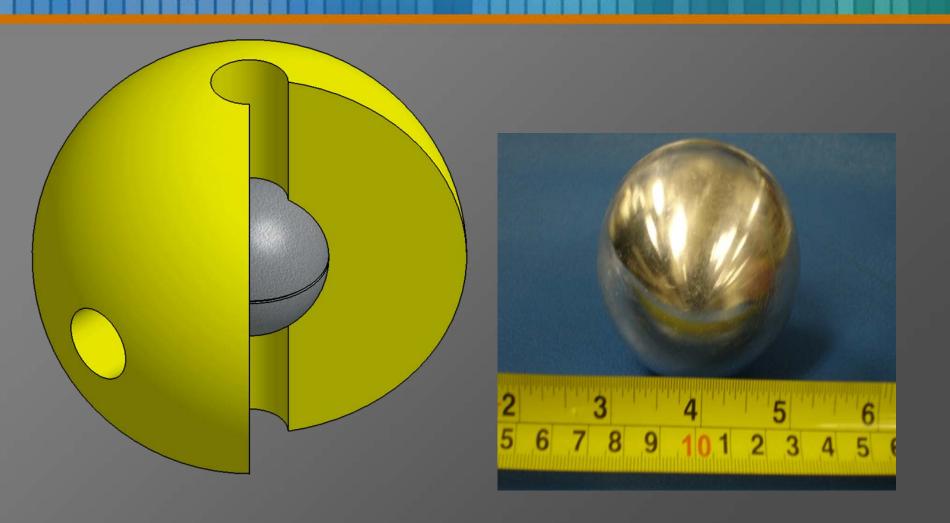
Pure Technologies "Smart Ball"





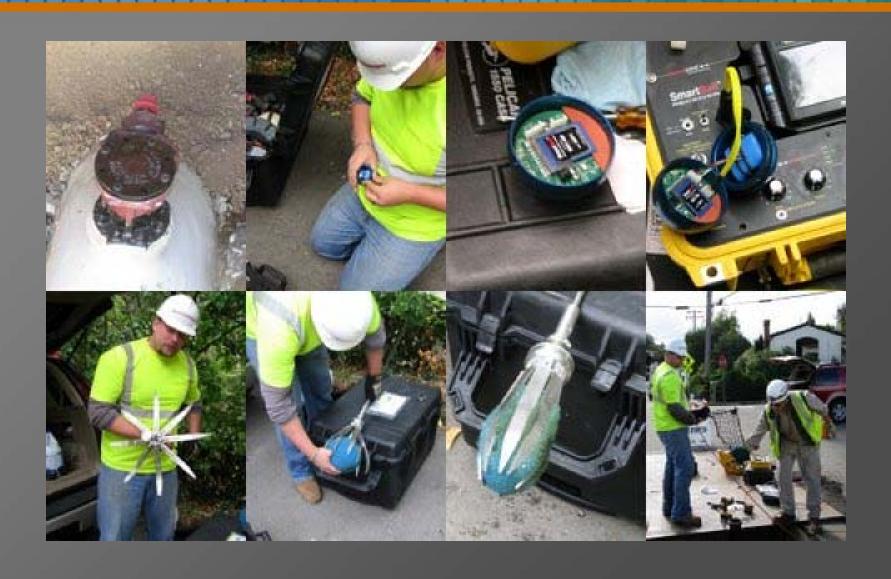
Smart Ball & Foam Covering





Pure Technologies "Smart Ball"





Pure Technologies "Smart Ball"





Echologics Engineering "Leakfinder RT"



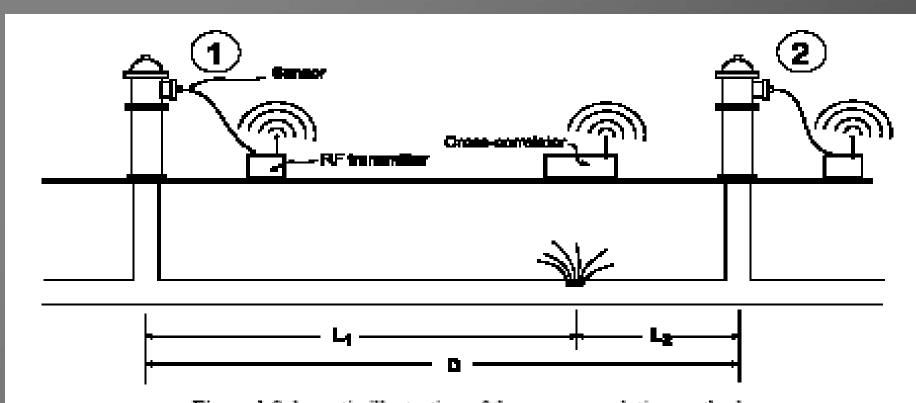
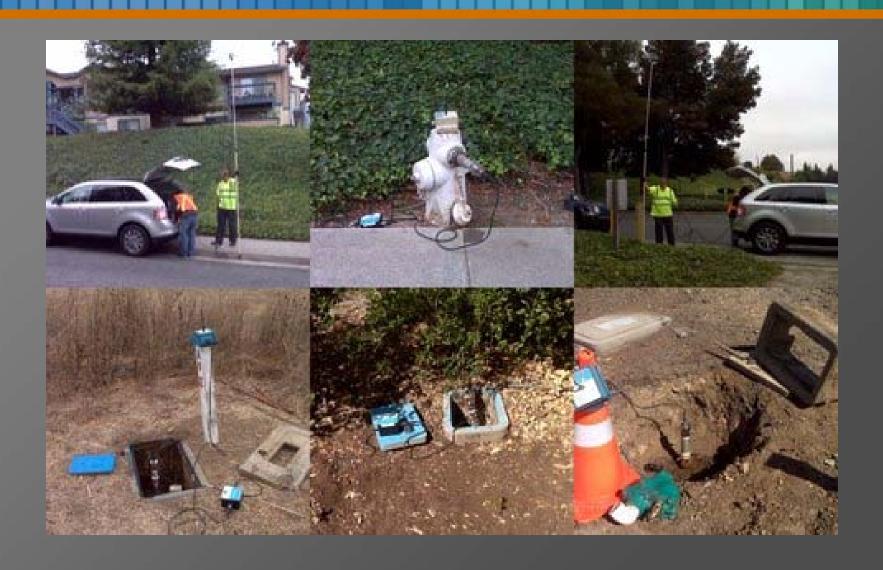


Figure 1 Schematic illustration of the cross-correlation method

Echologics LeakFinderRT





Aqueduct Leak Detection Phase 1 Preliminary Findings



- Phase 1 (\$150K) head-to-head test complete
- Each vendor/technology found all known and simulated leaks
- Precision of locating leak: 0.1-5.0 ft
- Speed of surveys: 1,000-8,000 feet per day
- Length of pipe surveyed: 9,500 114,000 ft
- Total per foot cost: \$0.55 \$8.22
 - District cost: \$0.11 \$3.09
 - Vendor cost: \$0.44 \$5.13

Aqueduct Leak Detection Conclusions



- Use of technology dependent on:
 - pipeline and field conditions
 - desired accuracy in locating leaks
 - length of survey desired
 - available budget
- Likely to use a combination of technologies in future

Aqueduct Leak Detection Next Steps



September 2010 Phase 2 (\$150K) initiated
 w/Echologics LeakFinder RT

November 2010 Survey add'l 63 miles of pipe

December 2010 Final report to USBR

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