



**American
Water Works
Association**



NORTH AMERICAN WATER LOSS 2019

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**Digging Deeper: Using Simple Break and Repair
Time Data to Focus Real Water Loss Control**

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SOUTHWEST
ENVIRONMENTAL
FINANCE CENTER

We are
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& James Markham



BRI: Break Rate Index

How your system stacks
up to the averages

1. HOW WE VIEW REAL WATER LOSS

accepting (wor
article).
focus n poi
converging rays of light,
heat, waves of sound, meet;
centre of activity or
intensity; pl focuses, foci; v
adjust; cause to converge;
concentrate; a focal
pertaining to focus

The background image shows a large blue industrial pipe running horizontally across a deep, dark, and cracked earthen trench. A magnifying glass with a white frame is positioned over the center of the image, focusing on the text. The text 'ASSET MANAGEMENT' is written in a bold, white, sans-serif font, with 'ASSET' on the top line and 'MANAGEMENT' on the bottom line. The magnifying glass's handle extends towards the bottom right corner.

ASSET MANAGEMENT



2. THE WATER AUDIT

It's one tool among many that
water systems should be using

3. THE WATER AUDIT IS A DIAGNOSTIC TOOL

It estimates real loss
magnitude, and gives some
guidance about next steps



“

Doing an audit won't save a
drop of water.

It's what you do with the
results that matter.

The Audit Estimates:

Apparent Loss

Real Loss

Value of losses (partially)

A real loss target (sometimes)



The Water Audit Does Not:

Address system condition

Focus leak reduction efforts

Indicate where losses originate

10 Provide comparisons of break rates

A collection of vintage tools, including pliers, a screwdriver, and a wrench, are scattered on a wooden surface. The tools are dark and worn, with some having wooden handles. The background is a light-colored wooden surface.

4. IT'S BETTER TO HAVE MORE TOOLS ...

To do component analysis

To focus your attacks on real loss.



5. REDUCING REAL WATER LOSS

There are limits to what
you can do.



YOU CAN:

Reduce pressure

Find and repair breaks faster

Replace leaky pipe

**BUT YOU
WANT TO DO
IT EFFICIENTLY**

...

**Unfocused efforts can lead to
unnecessary expense**



System 1:

- 3245 miles of pipe
- 302 breaks
- 0.09 breaks/mile/yr




WRF PROJECT # 4372: Component Analysis



System 1:

- 3245 miles of pipe
- 302 breaks
- 0.09 breaks/mile/yr
- Seems very low right?
- It is, but the devil's in the details

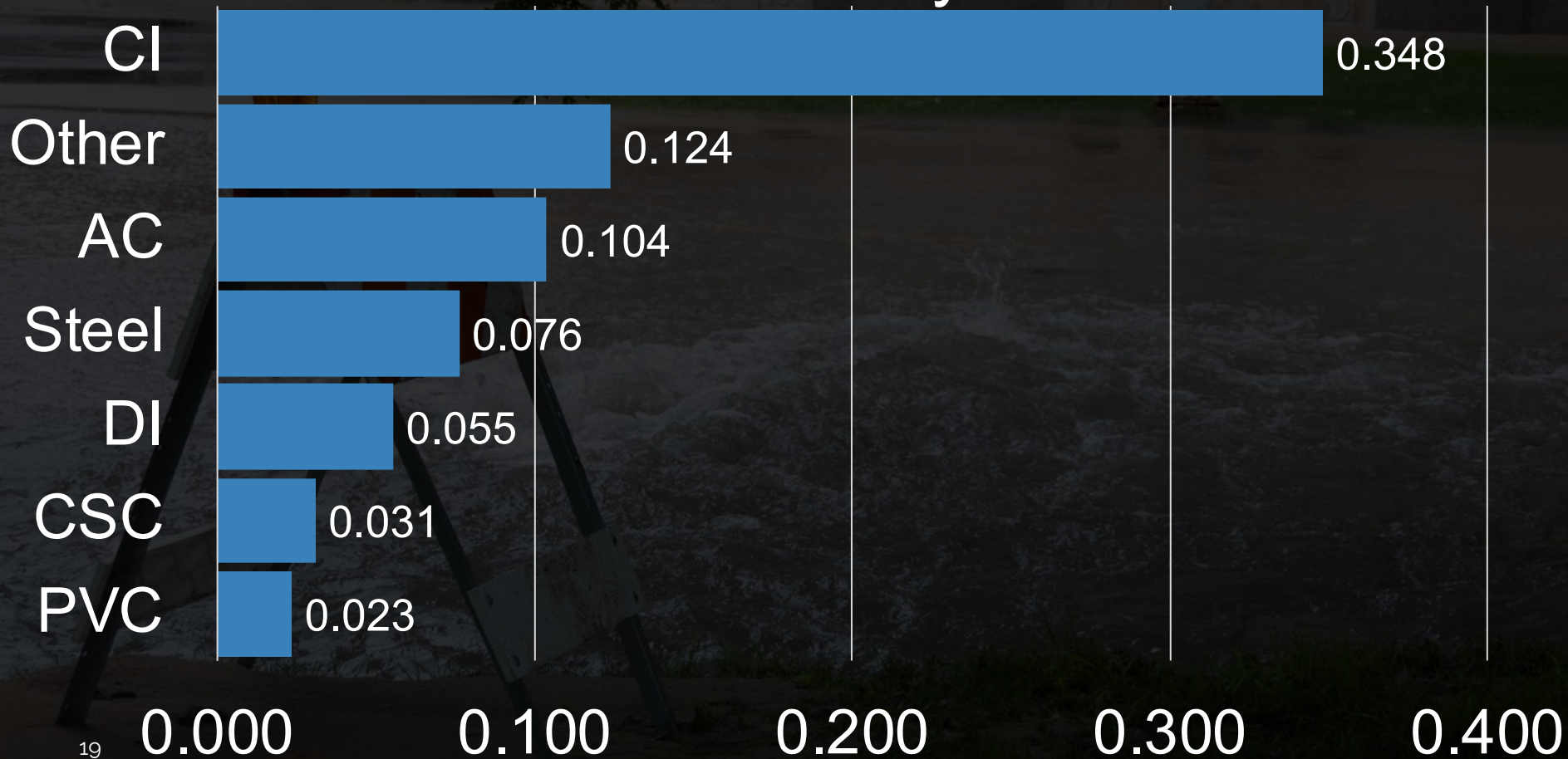




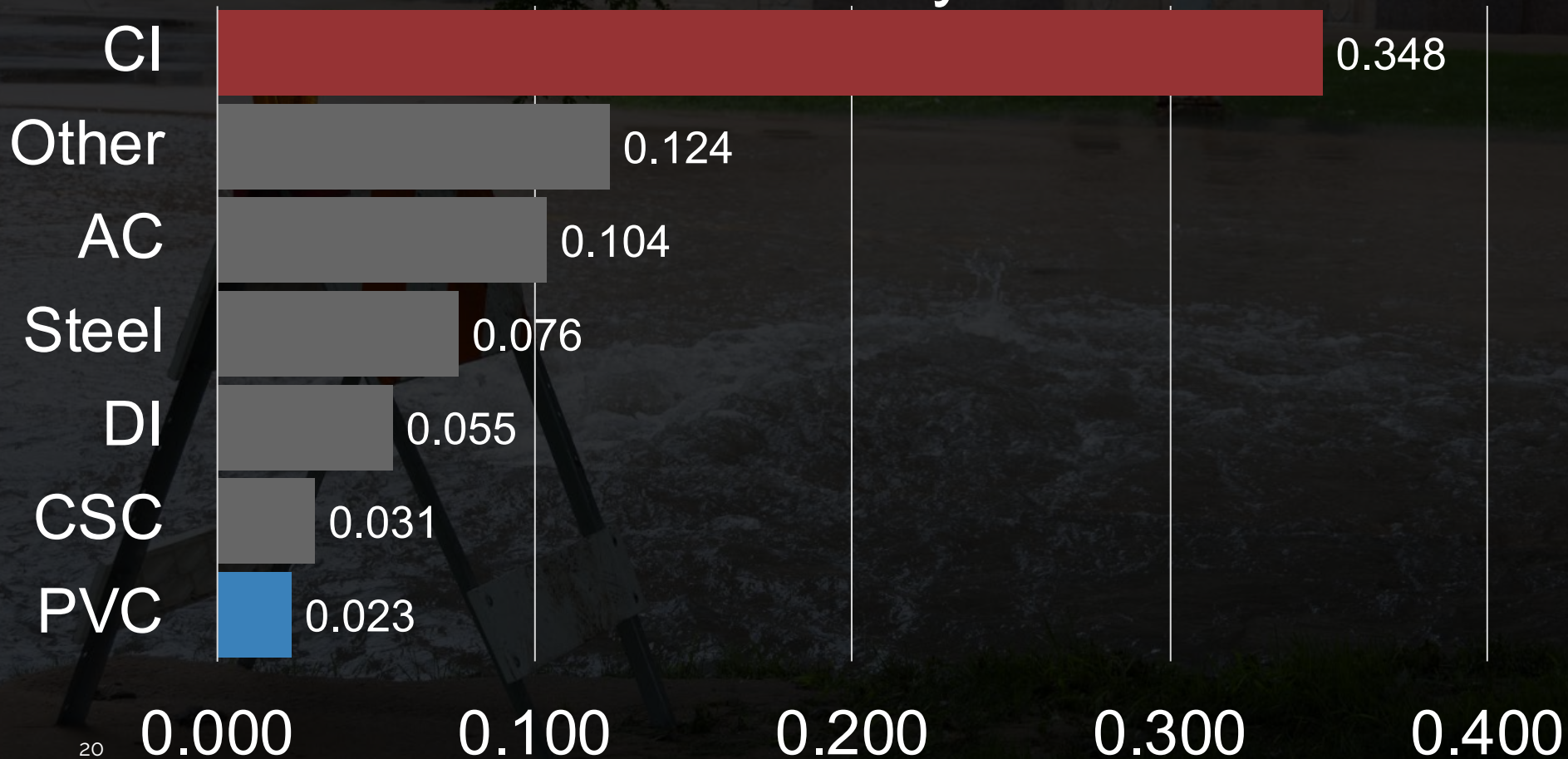
6. BUT EVERY SYSTEM HAS A DIFFERENT PIPE MIX

System-wide comparisons
may hide important details

2018 Breaks/Mile by Material



2018 Breaks/Mile by Material





Break Rate Analysis Tool



BRI Location



BRI Years



BRI Data



BRI Reports

7.

THE BRI: A DIMENSIONLESS COMPARISON INDEX

Introduction

This Break Rate Analysis Tool was developed by the Southwest Environmental Finance Center (SW EFC) to compare annual main breaks from your system to the US/Canadian average break rates for 7 pipe materials published by Dr. Steven Folkman in [2012](#) and [2018](#). These studies clearly demonstrate that the average failure rates for different pipe materials vary dramatically, from a low of 2.6 failures/100 miles/year for polyvinyl chloride (PVC) to a high of 34.8 failures/100 miles/year for cast iron (CI) in the most recent study.

This tool uses data you provide about the material makeup of your system and the number of breaks by material to calculate a theoretical, weighted-average break rate for your system based on the study averages – in other words, the break rate for your system if all of the pipe materials were breaking at the US/Canadian averages.

The tool then calculates a “Break Rate Index” (BRI): a non-dimensional index we developed that is simply your system’s actual break rate divided by the theoretical average material-weighted break rate. If the system-wide BRI = 1, the system pipes are breaking at the US/Canadian average. A system with a BRI < 1 means the system pipes are breaking at a rate lower than the US/Canadian average. A system-wide BRI of 2 means that the system-wide, break rate is twice the material-weighted average US/Canadian break rate.

Because we have found that many systems with low overall break rates nevertheless have higher (or lower) than average break rates on some materials, your results are presented as a system-wide BRI and material specific BRI’s. You enter the material specific BRI’s as the percentage of breaks on that material divided by the percentage of that material in the system. For example, if 10% of the pipe in the system is made of cast iron (CI) and the break rate for CI is half the US/Canadian average, the material-specific BRI for CI is 0.5.

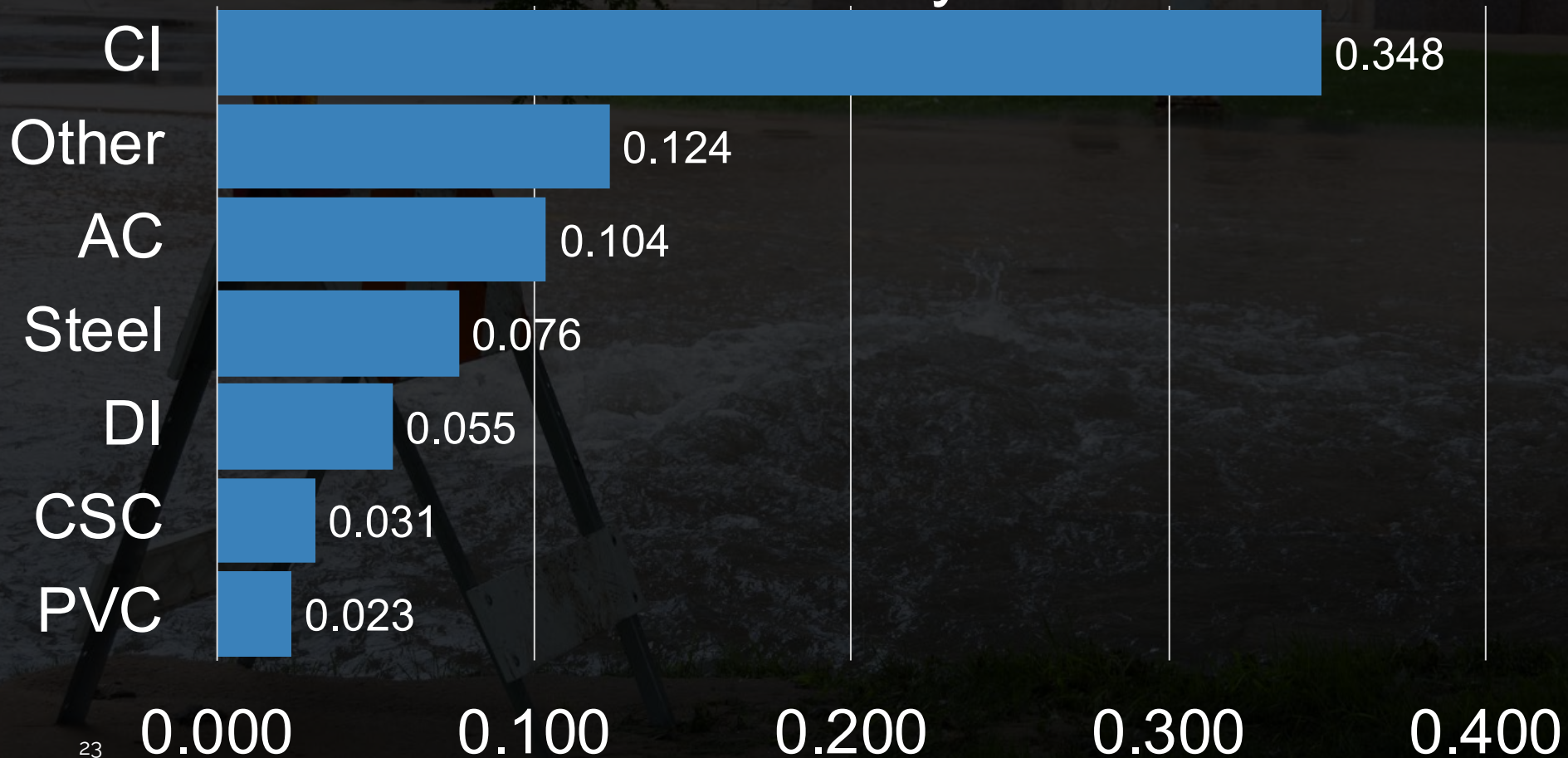
This tool is designed for use by US and Canadian drinking water distribution systems but can be used by any system to compare their break rates to the US/Canadian average. The tool calculates the system-wide BRI and material specific BRI’s. The system-wide BRI is calculated by dividing the system-wide break rate by the material-weighted average US/Canadian break rate. The material specific BRI’s are calculated by dividing the material-specific break rate by the material-specific US/Canadian average break rate. The Total BRI to be < 1 and for certain materials to have material BRI’s significantly higher than 1.

Your results will be presented in an easy to read dashboard with a dial gauges displaying the system wide, and material specific BRI’s, and a comparison of the percentage of breaks on each material to the percentage of the system that material makes up.

Please note that we are collecting data with this tool for research purposes, namely the entered pipe and break data, size of population served, and the state in which you are located if you submit that information. No IP addresses or other identifying information is collected.

$$\textit{Material BRI} = \frac{\frac{\textit{Annual \# of breaks for pipe material}}{\textit{Miles of pipe material in system}}}{\textit{Material average break rate}}$$

2018 Breaks/Mile by Material



$$\textit{System BRI} = \left(\frac{\textit{Total Breaks}}{\textit{Miles of Mains}} \right) \div \textit{WABR}$$

WABR = system's Weighted Average Break Rate

$$\begin{aligned} &[(ACBR \times AC) + (CIBR \times CI) + \\ &(CSCBR \times CSC) + (DIBR \times DI) + \\ &(PVCBR \times PVC) + (SBR \times S) + \\ &(OBR \times O)] \div MM \end{aligned}$$

Sample System

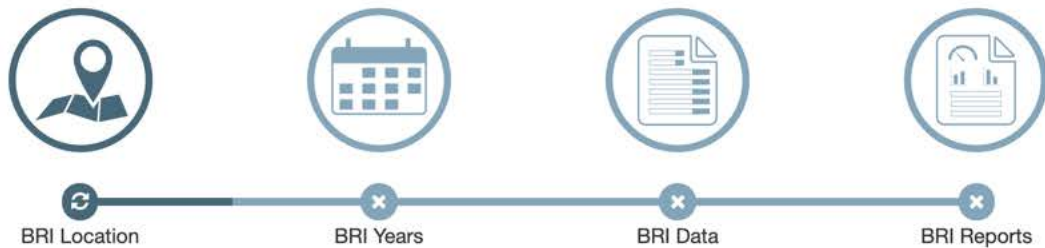
1:

- 3245 miles of pipe
- 302 breaks
- 0.09 breaks/mile/yr
- Let's look at the details





Break Rate Analysis Tool



Introduction

This Break Rate Analysis Tool was developed by the Southwest Environmental Finance Center (SW EFC) to compare annual main breaks from your system to the US/Canadian average break rates for 7 pipe materials published by Dr. Steven Folkman in [2012 and 2018](#). These studies clearly demonstrate that the average failure rates for different pipe materials vary dramatically, from a low of 2.6 failures/100 miles/year for polyvinyl chloride (PVC) to a high of 34.8 failures/100 miles/year for cast iron (CI) in the most recent study.

This tool uses data you provide about the material makeup of your system and the number of breaks by material to calculate a theoretical, weighted-average break rate for your system based on the study averages – in other words, the break rate for your system if all of the pipe materials were breaking at the US/Canadian averages.

The tool then calculates a “Break Rate Index” (BRI): a non-dimensional index we developed that is simply your system’s actual break rate/mile/year divided by the theoretical, weighted-average material-specific break rate. If a system-wide BRI = 1, the system pipes are breaking at the US/Canadian average. If a system-wide BRI < 1, then the system pipes are breaking at a rate lower than the US/Canadian average. A system-wide BRI of 2 means that the system-wide, break rate is twice the material-weighted average US/Canadian break rate.

Because we have found that many systems with low overall break rates, nevertheless, have higher (or lower) than average break rates on some materials, you will also be presented material-specific BRIs for any pipe materials that you entered. The material specific BRIs are



significantly higher than 1.

Your results will be presented in an easy to read dashboard with a dial gauges displaying the system wide, and material specific BRIs, and a comparison of the percentage of breaks on each material to the percentage of the system that material makes up.

Please note that we are collecting data with this tool for research purposes, namely the entered pipe and break data, size of population served, and the state in which you are located if you submit that information. No IP addresses or other identifying information is collected. If you wish to opt out of data collection you can still use this tool. Simply leave the state/province field blank.

Unit of Measure

Unit of Measure for Pipe Length	Feet
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Location

Select your State	New Mexico
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*It is not a requirement to provide location information.

From Canada? Switch to Provinces

What size population do you serve?	100,001 - 1,000,000
------------------------------------	---------------------

Proceed to BRI Year Selection



BRI Location



BRI Years



BRI Data



BRI Reports

- ☐ 2009
- ☐ 2010
- ☐ 2011
- ☐ 2012
- ☐ 2013
- ☐ 2014
- ☐ 2015
- ☐ 2016
- ☐ 2017
- ☒ 2018
- ☐ 2019

BRI Year Selection

Use the check boxes at the left of the page to determine which years you will be entering data for. You will enter the system material and break data for each year separately. Please enter annual data, not partial years. It does not matter whether you use a calendar year or fiscal year but be consistent, so that you do not over- or under-count breaks. You will enter pipe length and break data by year on the following page(s). You can enter pipe length in either feet or miles.

Once you enter data for a given year you will be prompted to save your BRI record using the button on the lower left of your screen. You can then use the button on the lower right of your screen to proceed to the next year, or the report section if you are done entering data.

Note: BRI values for the years 2009 through 2012 are calculated using the pipe break averages from Dr. Folkman's 2012 study. BRI values for 2018 and beyond use pipe break averages from Dr. Folkman's 2018 study. The BRI values for years 2013 -2017 are calculated using the average values of the two studies.

✓
BRI Location✓
BRI Years↺
BRI Data✕
BRI Reports

BRI Data Entry

2018

Material	Length in Feet	Number of Breaks
Asbestos Cement	<input type="text" value="2003812.8"/> ft	<input type="text" value="29"/> breaks
Cast Iron	<input type="text" value="5450974.29"/> ft	<input type="text" value="163"/> breaks
Concrete	<input type="text" value="1083234.67"/> ft	<input type="text" value="2"/> breaks
Ductile Iron	<input type="text" value="738235.66"/> ft	<input type="text" value="5"/> breaks
PCV	<input type="text" value="7549195.2"/> ft	<input type="text" value="36"/> breaks
Steel	<input type="text" value="245232.26"/> ft	<input type="text" value="63"/> breaks
Other	<input type="text" value="63945.21"/> ft	<input type="text" value="4"/> breaks



Select Year of Interest

2018

BRI Year: 2018

Understanding the BRI Gauges

Asbestos Cement



BRI Score: 0.73

Cast Iron



BRI Score: 0.45

Concrete



BRI Score: 0.31

Ductile Iron



BRI Score: 0.65

PVC



BRI Score: 1.09

Steel



BRI Score: 17.85

Other



BRI Score: 2.66

Total



BRI Score: 0.67

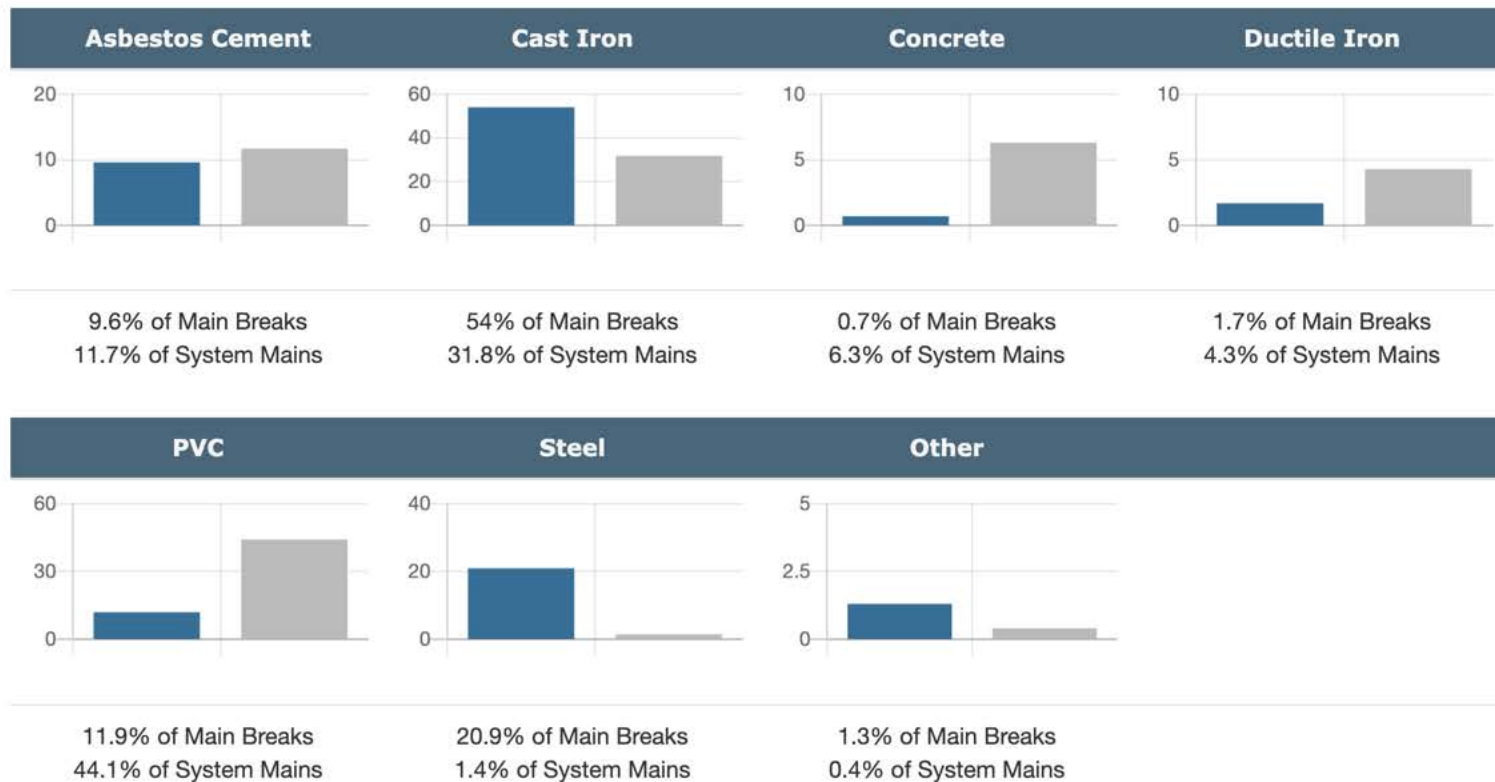


Select Year of Interest

2018



Understanding the BRI Bar Charts





Select Year of Interest

2018



Understanding the BRI Summary Table

Material	Feet of Pipe	Miles of Pipe	Percent of System	Total Number of Breaks	Percent of Breaks	Breaks per Mile	US/Canadian Average Breaks per Mile	Theoretical Breaks	BRI
Asbestos	2003792.14	379.51	11.7	29	9.6	0.08	0.1	39	0.73
Cast Iron	5450974.29	1032.38	31.8	163	54	0.16	0.35	359	0.45
Concrete	1083234.67	205.16	6.3	2	0.7	0.01	0.03	6	0.31
Ductile Iron	738235.66	139.82	4.3	5	1.7	0.04	0.06	8	0.65
PVC	7549195.2	1429.77	44.1	36	11.9	0.03	0.02	33	1.09
Steel	245232.26	46.45	1.4	63	20.9	1.36	0.08	4	17.85
Other	63945.21	12.11	0.4	4	1.3	0.33	0.12	2	2.66
Totals	17134609.43	3245.2	100	302	100	0.09	0.14	451	0.67

Sample System 2:

- 578 miles of pipe
- 47 breaks
- 0.08 breaks/mile/yr



WRF PROJECT # 4372: Component Analysis





BRI Data Entry

2016

Material	Length in Feet	Number of Breaks
Asbestos Cement	<input type="text" value="21210"/> <input type="button" value="ft"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="button" value="breaks"/>
Cast Iron	<input type="text" value="9402.53"/> <input type="button" value="ft"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="button" value="breaks"/>
Concrete	<input type="text" value="0.00"/> <input type="button" value="ft"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="button" value="breaks"/>
Ductile Iron	<input type="text" value="125894.25"/> <input type="button" value="ft"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="button" value="breaks"/>
PCV	<input type="text" value="2897533.47"/> <input type="button" value="ft"/>	<input type="text" value="47"/> <input type="button" value="breaks"/>
Steel	<input type="text" value="0.00"/> <input type="button" value="ft"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="button" value="breaks"/>
Other	<input type="text" value="0.00"/> <input type="button" value="ft"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="button" value="breaks"/>

Save 2016 BRI Record

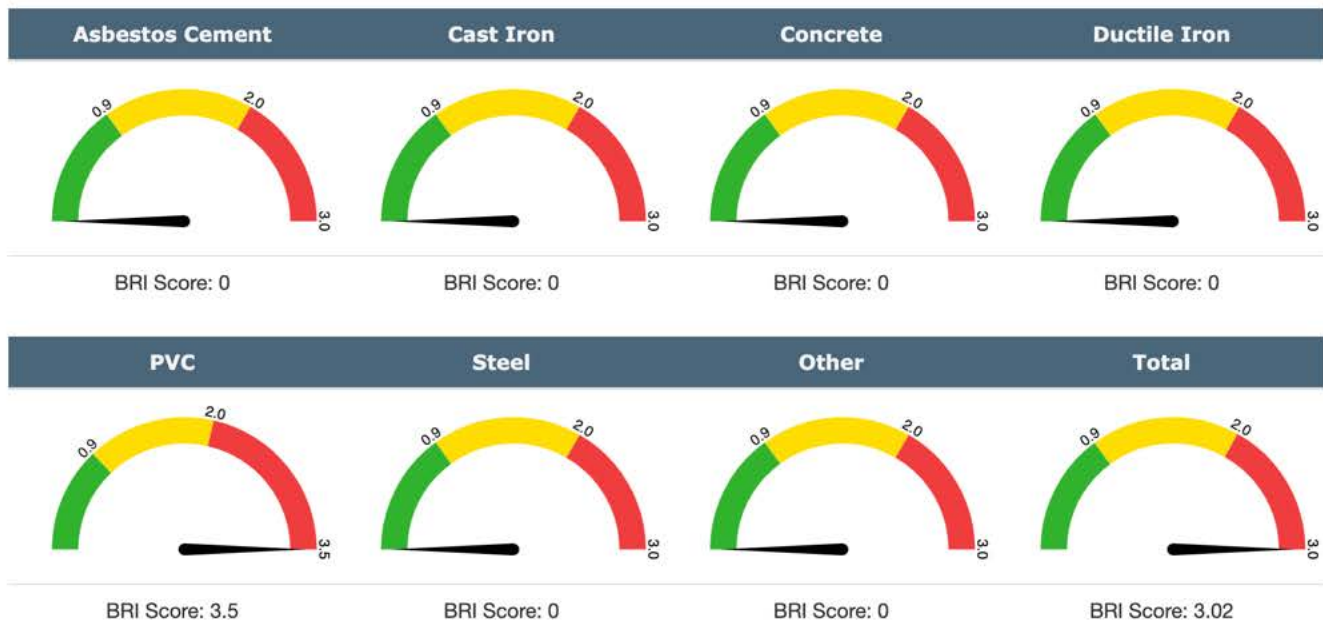
Proceed to Reports



Select Year of Interest 2016

BRI Year: 2016

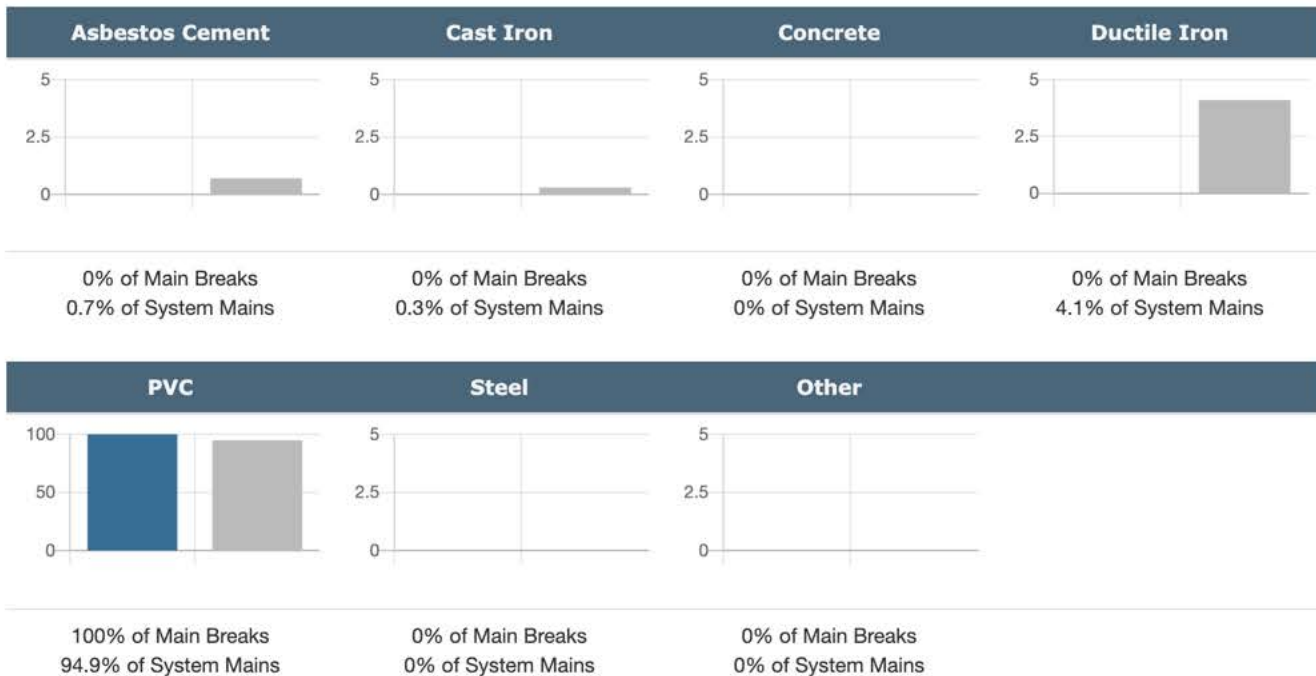
Understanding the BRI Gauges





Select Year of Interest 2016

Understanding the BRI Bar Charts





Select Year of Interest

2016

0% of System Mains

0% of System Mains

Understanding the BRI Summary Table

Material	Feet of Pipe	Miles of Pipe	Percent of System	Total Number of Breaks	Percent of Breaks	Breaks per Mile	US/Canadian Average Breaks per Mile	Theoretical Breaks	BRI
Asbestos	21210	4.02	0.7	0	0	0	0.09	0	0
Cast Iron	9402.53	1.78	0.3	0	0	0	0.3	1	0
Concrete	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.04	0	0
Ductile Iron	125894.25	23.84	4.1	0	0	0	0.05	1	0
PVC	2897533.47	548.78	94.9	47	0	0.09	0.02	13	3.5
Steel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.17	0	0
Totals	3054040.25	578.42	100	47	0	0.08	0.03	15	3.02

8.

THE RTI: REPAIR TIME INDEX

How do your repair times
stack up to best
practices?



$$RTI = \frac{\textit{Average Repair Time}}{\textit{Repair Time Standard}}$$

A close-up photograph of three horses' heads in profile, facing right. The horse on the left is dark brown, the middle one is light brown with a white blaze, and the one on the right is dark grey/black. They are standing close together, and their manes are slightly tousled. The background is a soft-focus outdoor scene with a blue sky and some greenery.

9. HOLD YOUR HORSES – WHAT'S THE STANDARD?

10. POSSIBLE OPTIONS ...

72 Hours? (Matches UARL
Assumptions)

18.7 Hours? (High average from
WRF Project 4695 (2019))



11.

GOALS FOR THE TOOLS

Providing comparisons for systems

Collecting break data for analysis to find regional differences



HELPING STAKEHOLDERS UNDERSTAND YOUR SYSTEM

BRI results are easy to
interpret





Select Year of Interest

2018

BRI Year: 2018

Understanding the BRI Gauges

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BRI Score: 17.85

Other



BRI Score: 2.66

Total



BRI Score: 0.67



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