

- Non-Revenue Water EPAL Case Study
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1868 - Foundation of CAL – precursor to EPAL



- Foundation of Companhia das Águas de Lisboa (CAL) in 1868 marking the start of modern era of water supply in the capital city.
- At its very beginning, EPAL was created to solve a resiliency problem –
 namely supplying the needs of the city's inhabitants
- Alviela aqueduct: Inaugurated in 1880 with 114 km of open surface channel from Olhos de Água spring to Barbadinhos





A PROCESS OF CONTINUOUS CHANGE

Capacity enhancement from the 1940s to 1970s









Still... the water supplied was not enough for the demand.

Construction of Canal Tejo

- Concluded in 1940; 42 km in length, 2.5 m diameter
- 1960 Vale da Pedra WTP (2nd phase in 1975; 3rd phase in 2017)









A PROCESS OF CONTINUOUS CHANGE

System expansion in the 1980s & 1990s



Construction of Castelo de Bode system

- Inaugurated 1987 with 90 km of 1.8m diameter mains & initial capacity of 375 000 m3/day
- Asseiceira WTP: Increased capacity in 1996 (500 000 m3/day) and 2007 (625 000 m3/day)

Construction of Circunvalação Trunk Main

- By-pass trunk main around Lisbon to supply neighbouring municipalities, inaugurated 2001 with
 48 km of 1.8/2m diameter mains & capacity of 410,000 m3/day
- Permitted a significant increase in operational flexibility & robustness with volume of water
 entering/passing through the city network reduced by more than 1/3







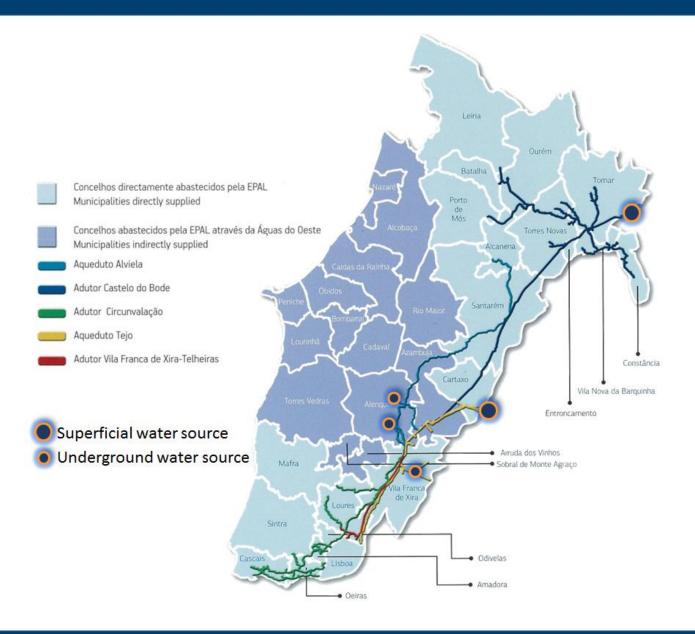




A PROCESS OF CONTINUOUS CHANGE

Current Supply System





Production and Bulk supply system

- Area 7 100 km²
- Bulk water supply to 34 Municipalities
- Population supplied around 3 M
- Water supply 204 M m³
- 750 km pipelines
- 2 Water Treatment Plants
- 23 Chlorination Points
- 38 Pumping Stations
- 40 Water Tanks

Distribution supply system (Lisbon)

- Area 85 km²
- 365.000 Direct supply clients
- 564.000 Population
- Average daily demand: I 50.000 m³
- 1450 km distribution mains
- 6 Chlorination Points
- 10 Pumping Stations
- 14 Reservoirs

EPAL in 2023, 155 years of history



The water supply system encompasses assets with a valuation exceeding €800 million.

In 2015, EPAL began to manage Águas do Vale do Tejo. This company being responsible for water supply and wastewater treatment in the Beiras and Alentejo regions, supplying around I million people (more 70 Municipalities).







	EPAL	TVbA
Water intakes (underground)	11	309
Water intakes (superficial)	2	43
WTP	2	46
Other Treatment Infrastructures	3	84
Reservoirs	42	697
Pumping Stations	41	189
Water mains (km)	737	3 890
Water networks (km)	I 420	-

WASTEWATER TREATMENT

AdVT	
293	
395	
15	
857	







COMBATTING NON-REVENUE WATER

The City of Lisbon distribution network

- WONE Project Overview



Portugal National Context

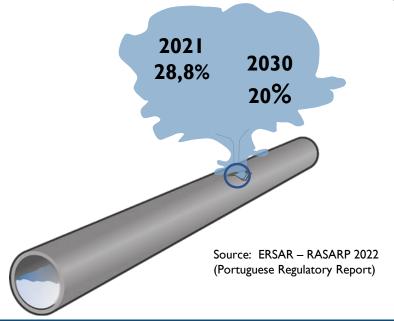




Problems contributing to Non-Revenue Water (NRW):

- Poor measurement of system water balances;
- Aging networks and often built with poor quality materials;
- Deficit of knowledge regarding networks: GIS, technical, operational;
- Insufficient data, standardization & systematization of reporting;
- Insufficient technical teams with low skill levels and poor knowledge.

- Majority of Water sector publically owned
- Mix of private, public & concession operators
- Divided into bulk treatment companies, separate from distribution utilities



EPAL Water Loss Challenge



How to build capacity and network knowledge to reduce water losses and sustainably maintain those gains

Active Leakage Control 'find and fix' in DMAs supported by software application data analysis





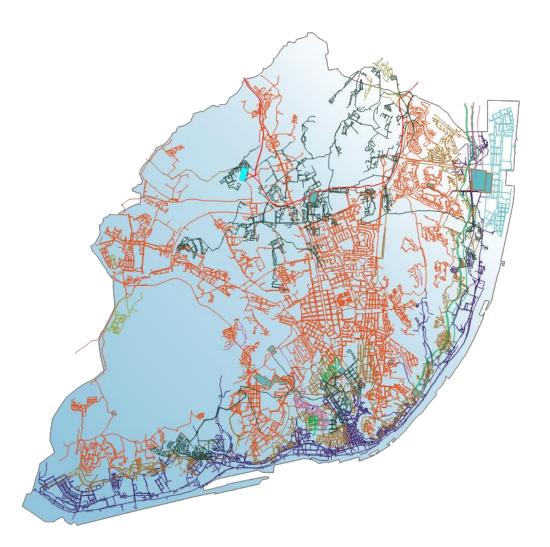


How EPAL reduced leakage by 200 m³/hour from 500 to less than 150 litres/connection/day

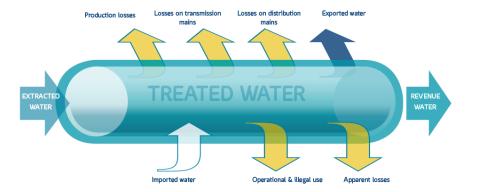
Focus on the essential

EPAL Water Loss Challenge





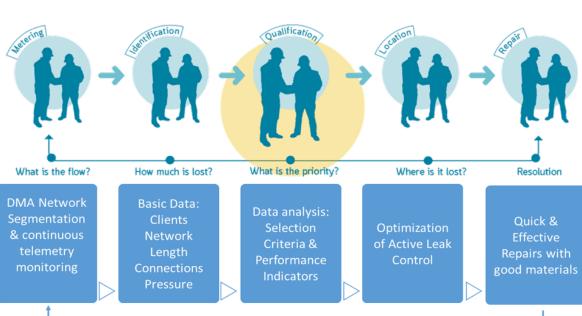
Annual NRW volume of 40 million m3 in Lisbon distribution network early 2000. Value of water lost in excess of €25 million per year



To reduce NRW and promote sustainable & efficient resource usage in the Lisbon distribution network, by adopting and adapting best practice used by the most efficient global water utilities

Strategy to reduce water loss







Network segmentation & continuous monitoring



Parallel client monitoring & data provision system



Development of data integration & analysis tools - WONE



Target defined Active Leak Control activities



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Develop in-house capacity, retain knowledge & build resilience

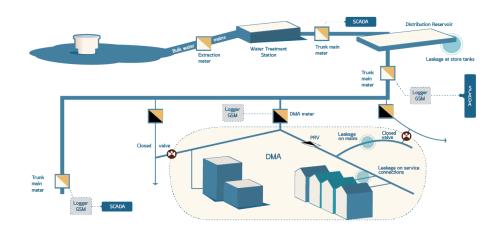
Strategy to reduce water loss



PHASES TO IMPROVE NETWORK KNOWLEDGE

I. DMA PLANNING & SET UP

- Create metering points & telemetry
- Design & boundary validation
- 162 DMA Implementation



2. CONTINUOUS MONITORING

- Recording of pressure & flow
- Passive system with active alarms

3. DATA ANALYSIS

- Integration in analysis software
- Practical Performance Indicators
- System Alarm & Alert Management
- Leakage assessment & Target setting
- Surgical Control of leakage



4. INFORMATION REPORTING

- DMA Proposals & Reference Manuals
- DMA Analysis & Audit Project Reports







1.250 km sectorised mains4000 Monitoring Points162 DMAs

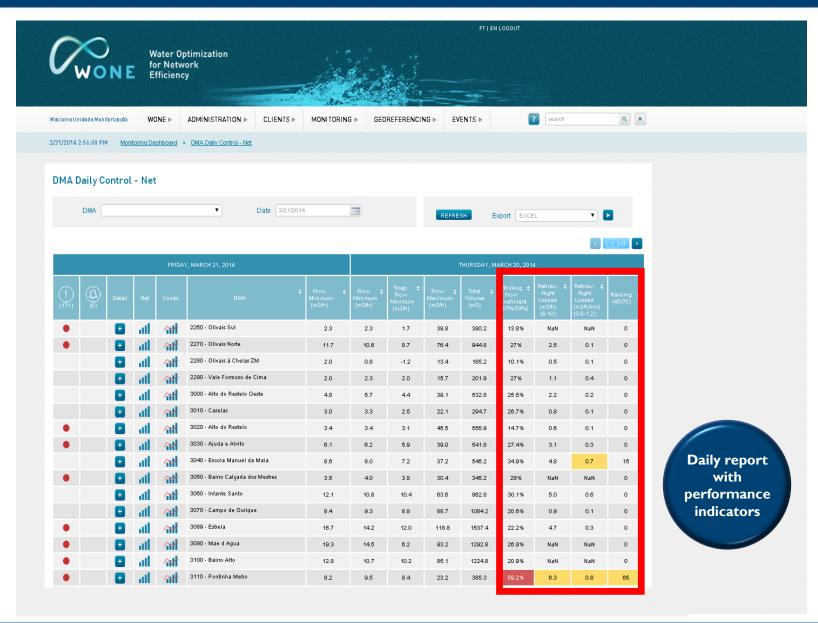




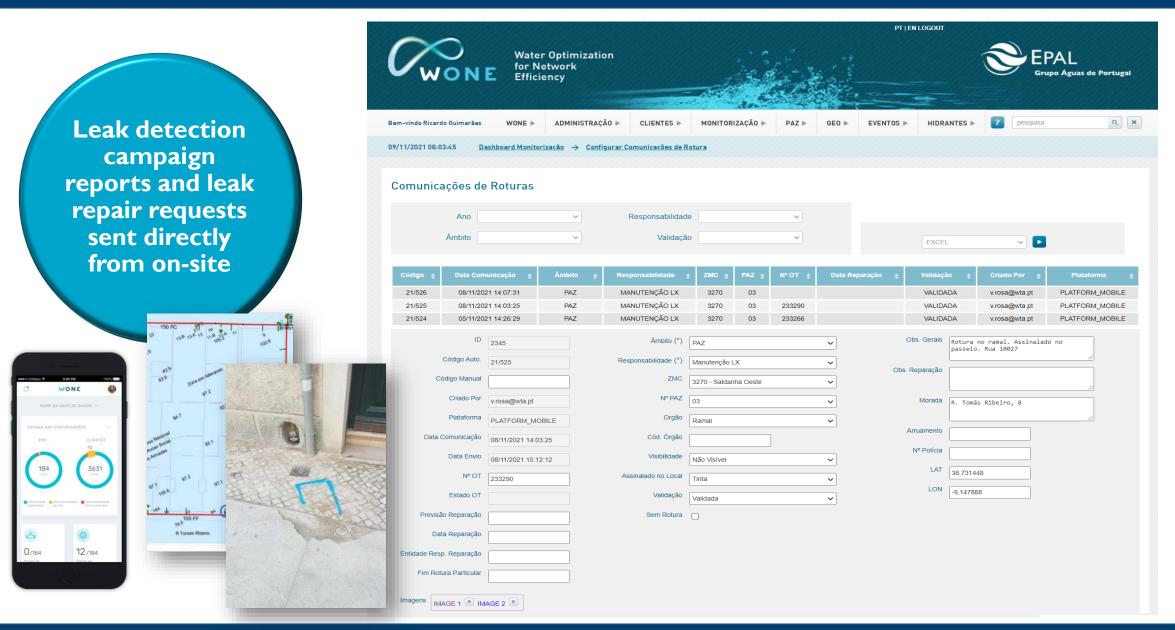


Leak detection campaign reports and leak repair requests sent directly from on-site











Leak reduction in two DMAs paid for entire DMA project for whole city in 2 years!





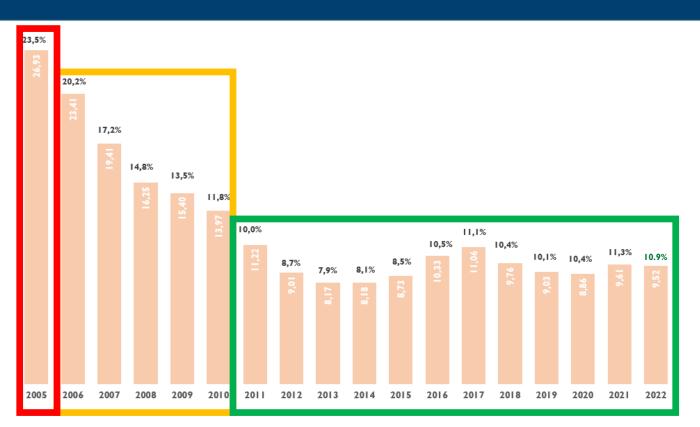
Results



NRW SUCCESS

National Average 28,8% (2021)





















- Impact of Network Rehabilitation & long-term, consolidated Active Leakage Control activities
- Enhanced network management & control capacity
- Positive results across all performance indicators
- Improved Resilience & greater know-how created within EPAL
- Recognised successful case study by IWA, World Bank, European Commission & EIB



Taking knowledge to others



Since 2009 EPAL has helped other utilities (worldwide) to reduce water losses:

- Training the utility's technical teams;
- Providing EPAL's technological solutions;
- Advising on ways to achieve more efficient management of water resources;
- Working in partnership helping to create more resilient companies in areas suffering from water scarcity;
- Proving why water loss control should be one of the priorities for promoting change at utilities.









Results



KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Provoke a cultural change at all levels & areas, adapting new concepts of management

Build water loss control capacity, both physical infrastructure & sufficiently trained staff

Acquire and retain empirical knowledge of the network within the organisation

Success achieved by creating a dedicated water loss control team, supported directly by management, with resources and responsibility over fundamental factors;

Water loss control concepts are well-known, the challenge of sustainably managing such systems over the long-term with constant vigilance is the key goal



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And overall...

Common-sense solutions, Smart People

