



RESEARCH REPORT

THE IMPACT OF INCORRECTLY SIZED BULK WATER METERS ON WATER CONSUMPTION AND MUNICIPAL REVENUE

A research report submitted to the Faculty of Engineering and the Built Environment,
University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, in partial fulfilment of the
requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Engineering.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this Research Report is my own unaided work. It is being submitted for the Degree of Master of Science in Engineering at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. It has not been submitted before for any degree or examination at any other University.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M Rabé', with a stylized, cursive script.

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2024-06-18

ABSTRACT

South Africa is a water-scarce country, characterised by lower-than-average rainfall and high water consumption rates, with Non-Revenue Water increasing despite water conservation efforts. Literature shows that bulk water meters are often incorrectly sized, increasing Apparent Losses from metering inaccuracies, resulting in revenue loss and negating the municipality's water conservation and water demand management initiatives.

This study investigates the impact of incorrectly sized bulk water meters (sized 40mm – 150mm installed at non-residential and multi-residential facilities) on municipal revenue by analysing flow logging data and metered consumption characteristics of 42 users. The methodology combines flow logging to analyse actual water consumption characteristics, assessment of meter operating flow ranges for optimal sizing, calculation of weighted accuracy for Apparent Loss estimation, and literature review on meter sizing and alternatives to consider regarding fire demand requirements.

Highlights from this study are (a) the consumer profiling findings underscore the importance of aligning meter size with consumer water use patterns: consumption below the meter's starting flow is observed at 50% of the stands analysed in the dataset, indicating over-sized meters; (b) 57% of the stands had on-site leakage, occurring at low flow rates where meters are most inaccurate; (c) two examples demonstrate the impact of incorporating fire demand, resulting in meter size changes from a 15mm to 100mm, and a 25mm to 150mm, respectively; (d) resizing meters for 35 stands is estimated to result in an additional municipal revenue gain of R636,876.92 within one year. Overall, the study highlights the importance of accurate meter sizing for reducing Non-Revenue Water, improving revenue generation, and enhancing water conservation efforts.

Keywords: Bulk Meter sizing and inaccuracies, Apparent Losses, Municipal Revenue

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ACRONYMS

AADD	Average Annual Daily Demand
AL	Apparent Losses
CGIS	Corporate Geo-Informatics
CoJ	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DHS	Department of Human Settlements
DMA	District Metered Area
FAR	Floor Area Ratio
hrs	Hours
ID	Identifier
IWA	International Water Association
JW	Johannesburg Water (SoC) Ltd, a water utility wholly owned by CoJ
kL	Kilolitres
L	Litres
m	Metre

m^2	Square metre
m^3	Cubic metre
min	Minute
mm	Millimetre
MNF	Minimum Night Flow
NRW	Non-Revenue Water
OIML	International Organization of Legal Metrology
PHD	Peak Hour Demand
Q	Flow Rate in m^3/hr or kL/hr
Q_{start}	Starting Flow
Q_1 or Q_{min}	Minimum Flow
Q_2 or Q_t	Transitional Flow
Q_3 or Q_n	Permanent/Continuous Flow
Q_4 or Q_{max}	Maximum Peak/Overload Flow
R^2	Coefficient of Determination
ROI	Return on Investment
RUL	Remaining Useful Life

SANS	South African National Standard
SIV	System Input Volume
S/N	Serial Number
UFR	Unmeasured-Flow Reducer
WC/WDM	Water Conservation and Water Demand Management
WDS	Water Distribution System
WRI	Water Resources Institute
WRC	Water Research Commission
WRF	Water Research Foundation
WRG	Water Resources Group

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

The terminology used in this study are defined as follows:

IWA water balance: A standardised framework used to account for how treated water entering a system is distributed, thereby providing an evaluation of the performance of a water distribution system.

Apparent losses: The loss of water due to unauthorised consumption, metering inaccuracies, and data handling errors. The water is consumed by

the end-user but is not paid for due to the above-mentioned issues. Therefore, it forms part of Non-Revenue Water.

Inferential water meter: A type of mechanical meter that does not measure the volume of water passing through the meter directly but infers the volumetric flow rate from the velocity of the water. These include Woltmann (turbine) type meters, which apply to this study.

Combination (Compound) water meter: A type of mechanical water meter that consists of two water meters of different diameters — a main meter and a by-pass meter, which, combined, measure a specified wide range of flow. Typically, the main meter is a bulk meter, and the by-pass meter is a domestic meter. So, for example, a combination water meter could be 50mm/20mm in size. This type of meter is applicable to this study.

Water meter class: Based on a water meter's measurement accuracy, it is assigned a metrological class. Defined by SANS 1529, these range from A to D, with A being the least accurate and D the most accurate. The meter classes indicate how effectively the meter can accurately measure at lower flow rates, i.e., a Class D meter measures lower flow rates more accurately than a Class C meter and so forth. Class A meters may not be used for trade purposes. The OIML R49 standard defines water meters differently and specifies two meter classes – class 1 and class 2.

Meter accuracy envelope: Meter specifications define an accuracy band within which the meter's accuracy curve is expected to reside at the various specified flow ranges. It graphically represents the meter's performance across the flow ranges.

Error limits: The maximum permissible deviation of the metered flow rate from the actual flow rate passing through the meter. The permissible error limits vary between the different meter classes and are often seen on the

meter accuracy envelopes indicating, for example, the 5% and 2% error limits for new meters, and 8% and 3.5% for used (in-use) meters.

Flow rate (Q): The rate of consumption (volume) passing through the meter, measured in m^3/hr or kL/hr . Meters are designed to operate over a range of flow rates which are specified in the meter's datasheet supplied by the meter's manufacturer. The flow rate ranges indicated are starting (Q_{start}), minimum (Q_1 or Q_{min}), transitional (Q_2 or Q_t), permanent (Q_3 or Q_n), and maximum (Q_4 or Q_{max}). A water meter is designed to operate at Q_3/Q_n and should never exceed Q_4/Q_{max} over a sustained period of time, as the meter will sustain permanent damage.

Weighted accuracy: A calculated measure of a water meter's performance across different flow ranges, taking into account the specific error limits for these ranges and the respective flow distribution, i.e., each flow range's error limit is multiplied by the proportion of the flow distribution within that range. The sum of these weighted errors across all ranges gives an overall measure of the meter's performance.

Water meter error: The discrepancy, expressed as a percentage, between the meter's recorded volume and the true amount of water flowing at a specific flow rate. Inexact measurements can result from various factors, including improper meter size, meter age, improper installation, and wear and tear due to usage.

Consumption profile: The relationship between the time period of day and the water consumption flow rate. This is usually obtained through flow logging.

Pulse-based flow logging: A method used to measure and record the flow through a mechanical water meter by attaching a pulse sensor to the meter, which translates the physical rotation of the turbine/impeller into quantifiable data points. It is important to discern if the pulse values are from a set

resolution i.e., a pulse could be generated at regular intervals (e.g., every 15 minutes), or a pulse could be generated when there is a specified consumption (e.g., 1 litre) through the meter. The latter provides a more accurate representation of actual water consumption and is the method used for this study.

Minimum Night Flow (MNF): A parameter used for indicating leaks and other losses in a distribution system by identifying the minimum flow rate that occurs during a specific period of low water demand, usually during the late night or early morning hours. In this study, the night period is defined between 23:00 – 04:00. This study will apply this concept to individual metered connections and not to a district metered area (DMA) within the network.

Rising block tariff: A structure for water billing that uses progressive pricing i.e., the cost per unit of water increases with higher consumption. Municipalities employ this strategy to promote water conservation, ensure fair pricing, and generate revenue for water services and infrastructure improvements.

CHAPTER 1

1 INTRODUCTION

Water is central to human existence and livelihood, but sadly, based on new data from the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas (2023), at least 50% of the world's population live under highly water-stressed conditions for at least one month per year. With the drastic increase of negative climate change impacts coupled with population growth and expansion of industrial activities, the importance of water governance and policies becomes increasingly critical with time. Figure 1-1 displays a comprehensive world map that assesses the level of water risk. The map shows a range of risk indicators from physical quantity (too much or too little water) to quality (water that is unfit for use) to regulatory and reputational indicators (potential changes in regulations and public disputes related to water issues). Higher values indicate higher water risk.

South Africa is a water-scarce country because the mean annual precipitation is roughly 40% less than the annual world average rainfall (DWS, 2015). Africa was ranked 22nd in the 2019 national water stress rankings, with a baseline water stress of “*Extremely High (>80%)*” (World Resources Institute, 2023). As a result, South Africa experiences recurring droughts and municipal water shortages. Although the terms “water-scarce” and “water-stress” are often used to describe South Africa's water situation, it was estimated in a 2012 Water Research Commission (WRC) study (Institute for Security Studies, 2018) that the country uses 235 litres/capita/day more water than the global average of 175 litres/capita/day.

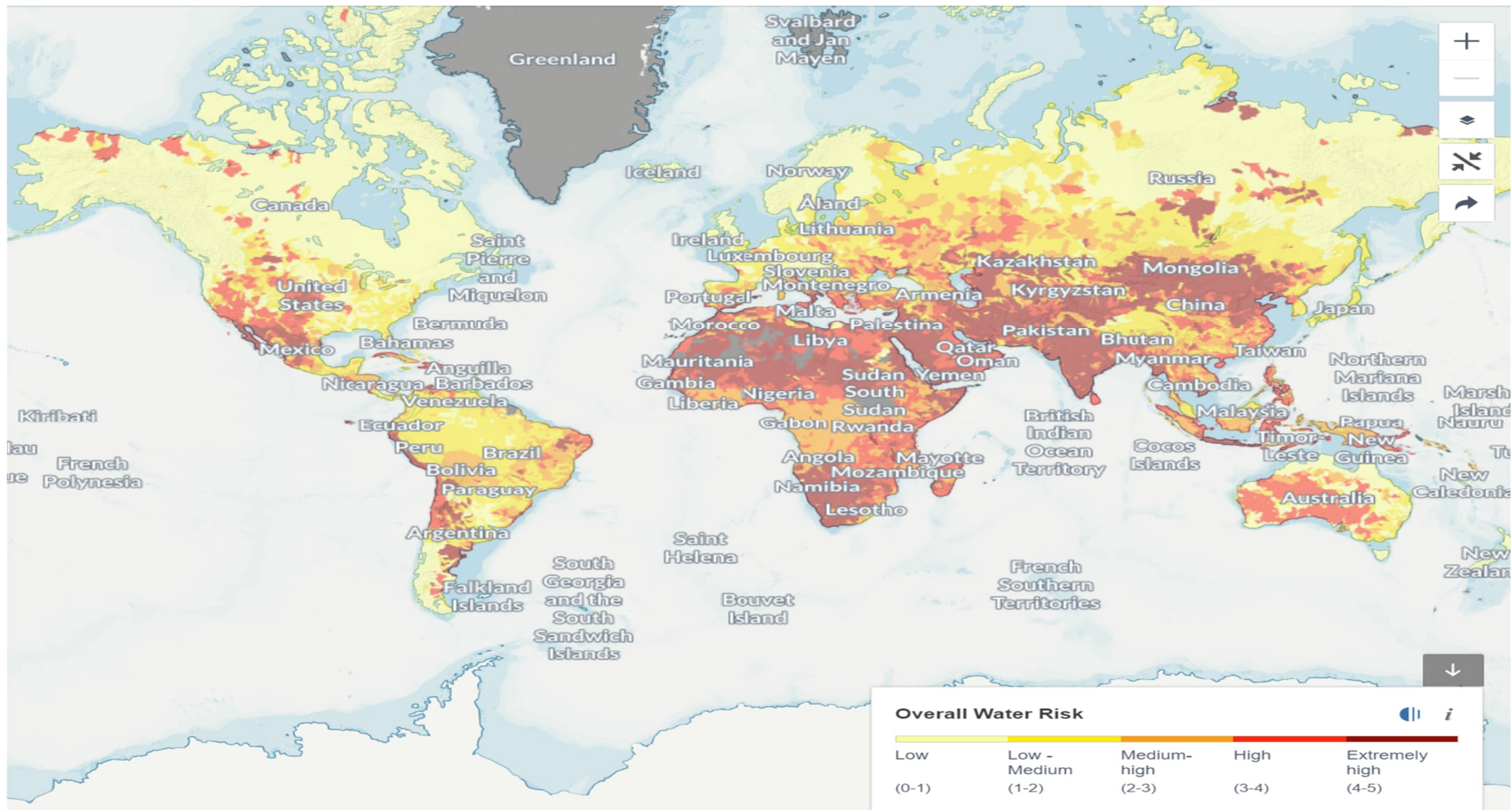


Figure 1-1: Global overall water risk (World Resources Institute, 2023)

One of the main factors contributing to the high consumption is the high level of Non-Revenue Water (NRW) in South Africa. A 2019 article by the 2030 Water Resources Group (2030 WRG) — hosted by the World Bank Group — indicated that approximately 41% of the water provided by Municipalities fails to generate revenue. Although the exact quantities vary among different service providers, it is estimated that municipal systems experience physical losses of about 35%, significantly higher than the global best practice standard of approximately 15% (Raletjena, et al., 2019). The revised National Water Resources Strategy of South Africa (DWS, 2022) was recently (26 July 2022) published for comment, and one of the key areas for improvement is NRW. The WRC has supported several projects in this respect, and based on WRC technical reports published over the last two decades (e.g. WRC reports T300/07 (Seago & McKenzie, 2007), TT522/12 (McKenzie, et al., 2012) , TT595/14 (McKenzie, 2014)) and Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) technical reports (e.g. WP11084 (DWS, 2017), the national water balance shows an increase in water losses and NRW despite efforts to implement Water Conservation and Water Demand Management (WC/WDM) initiatives (DWS, 2022).

Recurring revenue generated from water metering is of vital importance to Municipalities. Many studies have been conducted on meter inaccuracies (e.g., (Ferrante, et al., 2023; Moahloli, et al., 2019; Couvelis & van Zyl, 2012; Criminisi, et al., 2009; Arregui, et al., 2005), with many relating the loss in meter accuracy to meter age (chronological or volumetric) and the effects thereof. Non-residential and multi-residential consumers often have bulk water meters installed (sized 40mm – 150mm in diameter) instead of typical domestic-sized meters (15mm or 25mm). Unfortunately, bulk water meters are often incorrectly sized, consequently causing metering inaccuracies, resulting in both revenue loss and negating the Municipality's water conservation and water demand management initiatives. The IWA provides an approach that is applied worldwide for determining and analysing water losses in water distribution systems (Lambert & Hirner, 2000). This standard water balance is shown in Figure 1-2. One of the components of NRW is

Apparent Losses (AL), which encompass water meter inaccuracies that can be attributed to various factors such as meter age, incorrect installation, meter class, meter type, and meter sizing. It is therefore anticipated that reducing bulk water meter inaccuracies will result in an increase in revenue generation.

In terms of the Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997), one of the primary mandates of Water Boards in South Africa is to provide Municipalities with bulk potable water services, for which the Municipalities are charged and expected to pay. The bulk water purchased is referred to as System Input Volume (SIV) in water balance calculations. The recurring revenue generated from monitoring water meter consumption is one of the main revenue streams for Municipalities. Inadequate revenue collection from the end-users, therefore, affects a Municipality's cash flow and, as a result, impacts service delivery and customer confidence. In the South African context, a modified IWA water balance can be found, which includes free basic water that is subsidised by the Government and represented as revenue water (Seago & McKenzie, 2007).

System Input Volume	Authorized Consumption	Billed Authorized Consumption	Billed Metered Consumption	Revenue Water
			Billed Unmetered Consumption	
		Unbilled Authorized Consumption	Unbilled Metered Consumption	Non-Revenue Water
			Unbilled Unmetered Consumption	
	Water Losses	Apparent Losses	Unauthorized Consumption	
			Metering Inaccuracies and Data Handling Errors	
		Real Losses	Leakage on Transmission and/or Distribution Mains	
			Leakage and Overflows at Utility's Storage Tanks	
			Leakage on Service Connections up to Point of Customer Metering	

Figure 1-2: Standard IWA water balance

1.1 Consumer Water Metering

The South African National Standard (SANS) 1529 suite of standards, which is referenced within South Africa's Legal Metrology Act (Republic of South Africa, 2014), defines the characteristics and requirements for all metering devices used for trade purposes: Parts 1, 3, 4 and 9 are of specific relevance.

Water meters may be classified based on the technology used to quantify flow or volume, i.e., mechanical, electromagnetic, and ultrasonic. The first difference is that mechanical water meters have moving parts while electromagnetic and ultrasonic meters do not have moving parts. Secondly, mechanical meters do not require an electric power input, whereas both electromagnetic and ultrasonic meters do; this can either be wired or battery-powered. While electromagnetic and ultrasonic meters have some advantages which set them apart from mechanical meters, they are more expensive. Mechanical meters, which comprise a significant percentage of meters used in municipal water distribution systems, can be classified into volumetric, inferential, and combination meters. The above water meter classifications are illustrated in Figure 1-3 (Van Zyl, 2011).

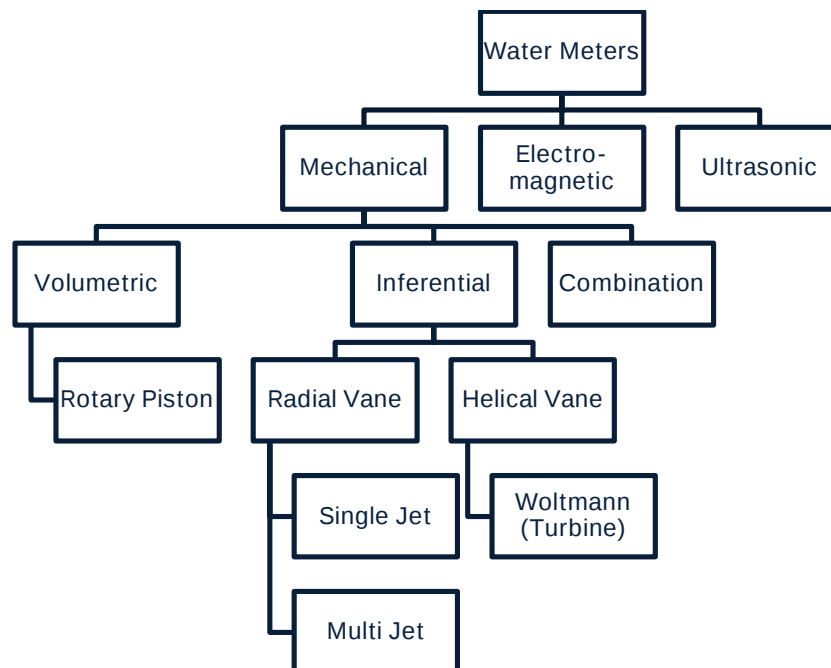


Figure 1-3: Classification of most commonly used water meters (Van Zyl, 2011)

The selection of the appropriate type and size of water meter is crucial for ensuring accurate water usage measurement, cost-efficiency, compatibility with the installation environment, and compliance with regulations. This decision impacts the long-term effectiveness and efficiency of municipal water management systems. Different types of water meters have varying levels of accuracy and are suitable for different flow rates (Van Zyl, 2011). Mechanical meters, for instance, are often less accurate at low flow rates compared to electromagnetic and ultrasonic meters. Meter specifications typically include an accuracy envelope, which defines a band within which the meter's accuracy curve is expected to reside at the various specified flow ranges. This is sometimes also referred to as an error curve. Typical accuracy curves for a new mechanical meter, electromagnetic meter, and ultrasonic meter are illustrated in Figure 1-4, Figure 1-5 and Figure 1-6 respectively. It is important to recognise that the meter's accuracy is not uniform across all flow rates.

Based on a water meter's measurement accuracy, it is assigned a metrological class. These range from A to D, with A being the least accurate and D the most accurate. The classes differ based on the allowed differences in flow rates, i.e., the acceptable variation for the transitional and minimum flow rates (lower zone) in relation to the permanent flow rate (upper zone). The error in accuracy for new mechanical meters ranges from 5% to 2%, whereas errors for electromagnetic and ultrasonic meters range between 0.5% to 0.1% and 1% to 0.25% respectively (Van Zyl, 2011), making the latter two types significantly more accurate than a mechanical meter. It should further be noted that these ranges differ between new and used meters. The error in accuracy increases for used (in-use) mechanical meters and ranges from 8% to 3.5%.

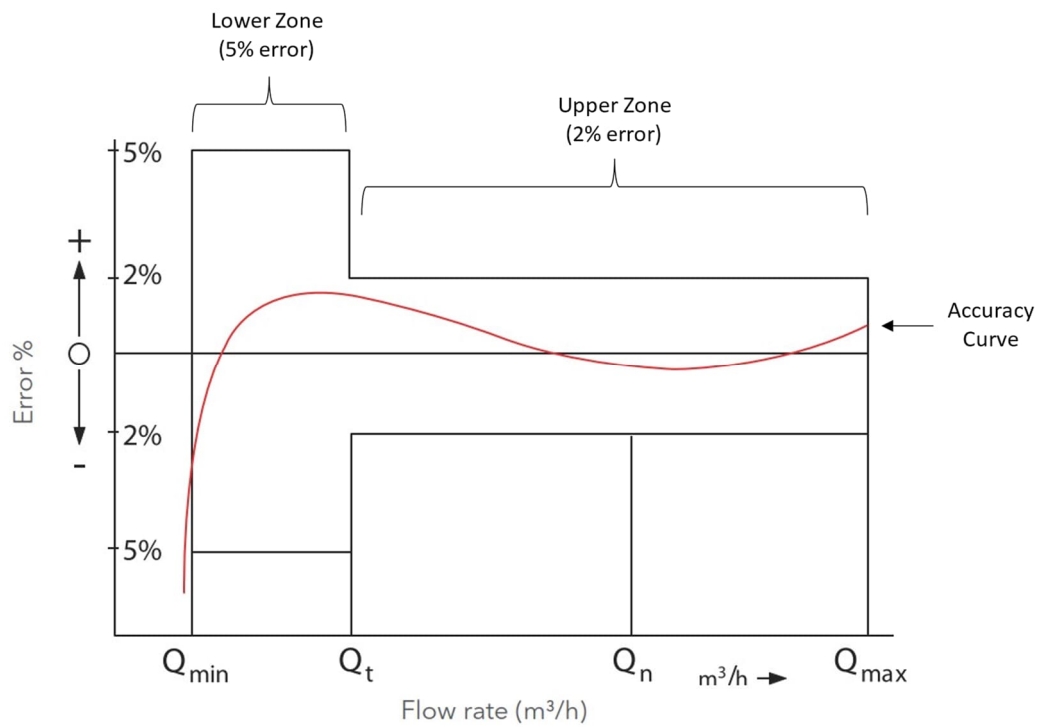


Figure 1-4: Typical accuracy curve and error limits for a mechanical water meter (Sensus, 2020)

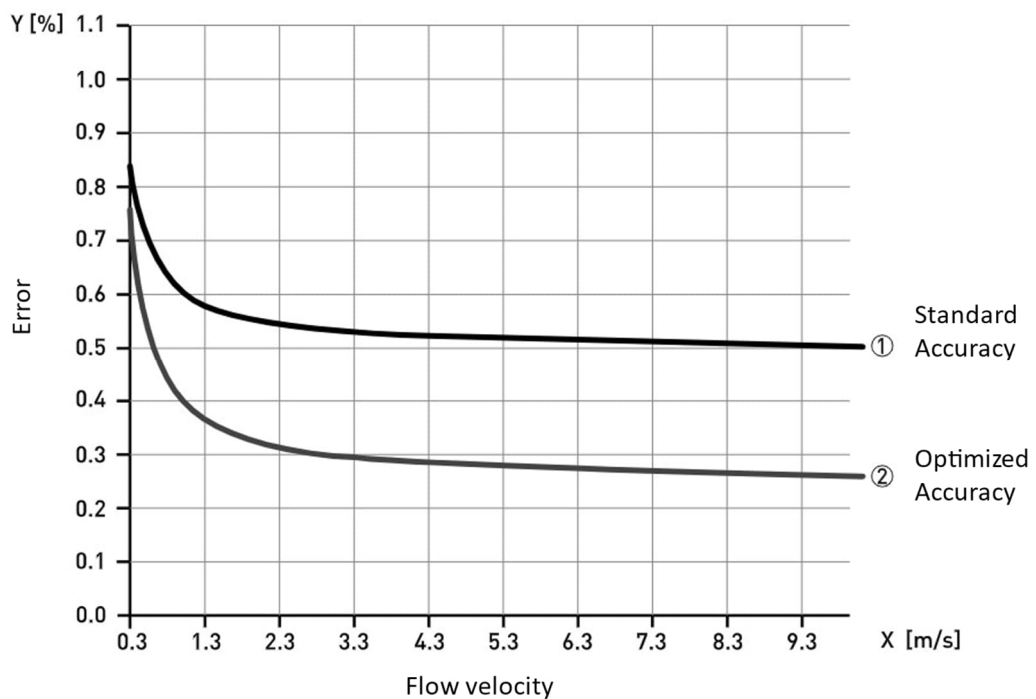


Figure 1-5: Typical accuracy curve and error limits for an electromagnetic meter (Krohne, 2021)

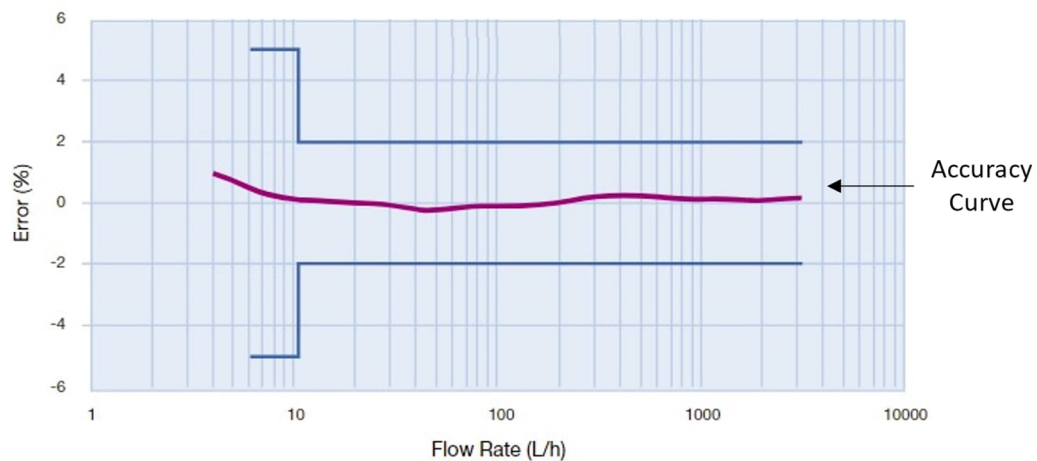


Figure 1-6: Typical accuracy curve and error limits for an ultrasonic meter (Itron, 2021)

1.2 Legislation and Standards

Because water meters measure water consumption and consumers are billed based on this measurement, metering is subject to strict legislation. In South Africa, various legislation and standards affect consumer water metering, and these include the following:

- **National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998):** This Act provides the legal framework for the management of South Africa's water resources, including the allocation of water licenses and the regulation of water use.
- **Water Services Act (Act No. 108 of 1997):** This Act legislates the provision of water services, including the supply of water to consumers. It also sets out the responsibilities of Water Services Authorities (WSA), which are responsible for providing water services.
- **Local Municipality: Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 2000):** This Act provides the legal framework for the functioning of Municipalities, including their responsibilities and duties

concerning the provision of basic services such as water and sanitation to consumers.

- Trade Metrology Act (Act No. 77 of 1973): This Act provides the legal framework that regulates the accuracy of measurements in trade and commerce, including the metering of water supplied to consumers.
- South African National Standard (SANS) 1529: This Standard specifies the requirements for the design, manufacture, installation, and testing of water meters for residential, commercial, and industrial applications. Parts 1, 3, 4 and 9 are of specific relevance.
- Municipal by-laws: Municipalities in South Africa may have their own by-laws relating to the installation and use of water meters. These by-laws may include requirements for the type of water meter to be installed, the frequency of meter readings, and the responsibilities of property owners for maintaining their meters.
- Consumer Protection Act (Act No. 68 of 2008): This Act provides for the protection of consumers' rights, including their right to receive accurate information about the goods and services they purchase, as well as their right to fair and honest dealing.

Overall, these legislation and standards aim to ensure that consumers in South Africa receive reliable and accurate water metering services and are protected from unfair practices.

1.3 Justification for Research

1.3.1 Problem Statement

Non-residential and multi-residential water consumers often have larger-sized meters (bulk meters) due to their higher anticipated water demand for

day-to-day water requirements and the additional necessity to comply with relevant fire demand requirements (Ncube, 2019).

As a result, single bulk meters are often incorrectly sized, resulting in metering inaccuracies. Many of these bulk meters are sized for fire flow requirements (i.e., to cater for fire events) that have a very low probability of occurring (Ncube, 2019). However, the risk of a fire is minimised due to constant checking of compliance with health and safety regulations; the South African National Building Regulations, specifically SANS 10400: Part T (Fire Protection), provide detailed requirements for fire protection with a focus on minimising the risk of fire. The incorporation of fire flow when sizing a bulk meter is done at the cost of accurately measuring daily consumption for the duration of the meter's useful life. Furthermore, typically, when existing bulk meters are replaced due to routine maintenance or faults resulting in leaks, they are replaced size-for-size, or old combination meters are replaced with a single bulk meter matching the size of the old (bulk) meter. Usually, little consideration is given to whether the new meter's performance is suitable to accurately measure the consumer's daily consumption. This is an important oversight considering that due to more efficient water use technologies (e.g., low flush toilets and shower heads) and lifestyle changes, consumption patterns and quantities continue to change in favour of less quantities. Therefore, if lower flows are observed, AL may increase due to metering inaccuracies, which result in revenue loss for the Municipality.

1.3.2 Research Questions

This research is envisioned to address the following questions for a sample of bulk water meters within the City of Johannesburg:

- What percentage of consumption has a flow rate below the meter's starting flow rate?
- What is the extent of meter under-registration of on-site leakages?

- Based on actual consumption, what would be the optimal bulk meter size?
- What would be the alternatives to consider when fire demand requirements need to be incorporated in water consumption estimates during the sizing of bulk meters?

1.3.3 Research Objectives

The study investigates the impact of incorrectly sized water meters of multi-residential and business users on municipal revenue. The focus will be on bulk-sized water meters, i.e., meters ranging in diameter from 40mm to 150mm.

The objectives of this research are, therefore, as follows:

1. Use logged data from a verified and validated dataset of installed bulk meters to generate consumption profiles and determine on-site leakage for some multi-residential and business consumers of potable water.
2. To size the installed bulk multi-residential and business meters in the dataset using reliable estimates of demands.
3. To size the installed bulk multi-residential and business meters in the dataset for fire demand.
4. To determine the impact of the incorrectly sized bulk multi-residential and business meters on water consumption and municipal revenue.

1.3.4 Hypothesis

The hypothesis on which the aim is anchored is that a significant percentage of bulk water meters (sized 40mm to 150mm) are over-sized due to the requirement to incorporate peak demand and fire flow, and this results in under-registration of flows and, consequently, significant loss of revenue to the utility/Municipality. Because these meters still register some

consumption, they are not flagged on the billing system and are assumed to be in good working condition.

1.3.5 Research Exclusions

The following list provides an overview of the exclusions in this study i.e., what is not part of this research study:

- Domestic-sized water meters, i.e., 15-25mm meters, and bulk-sized water meters larger than 150mm do not form part of the installed and logged bulk meters dataset
- Class A water meters
- Electromagnetic flow (EMF) and Ultrasonic water meters
- Logging and analysis of pressures at nodes
- Analysis of consumer historic consumption or billing data
- Consideration of on-site activities influencing consumption patterns
- Comparing different meter manufacturer datasheets and characteristics, even though the bulk meters that were logged range across various makes, models, and sizes.

1.3.6 Ethical Considerations

The data used in this research study is a subset of unanalysed data from Ncube's (2019) Ph.D. research for which an "Access to information for purposes of use in research" agreement was signed between Johannesburg Water (SoC) Ltd (JW) and the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, in 2017. This data was approved for use in research and, therefore, did not require a separate request for permission for use as the data was used within the context of the original agreement.

In addition to the above-mentioned, the following is noted:

- An ethical waiver was obtained (see Appendix B)

- No survey or questionnaire was undertaken
- Data used contains no personal/confidential information

1.3.7 Measuring Accuracy and Meter Functionality

There are different water meter types, but mechanical meters are predominantly used within reticulation networks (Ncube, 2019; Van Zyl, 2011), being cost-effective and easy to install and maintain. Static meters — i.e., electromagnetic and ultrasonic meters — are only installed in select cases, for example, on very large diameter pipes or where exceptionally high accuracy is required. Mechanical meters include Volumetric, Inferential, and Combination meters, each with its benefits and drawbacks. Although this research study only considers mechanical meters, it is valuable to understand the functionality of static meters in contrast to mechanical meters.

Water meters exhibit varying levels of accuracy across their measuring range for different flow rates, as illustrated by the error curves in Figure 1-4, Figure 1-5, and Figure 1-6. As a result, specific flow rates define the meter's measuring range and corresponding accuracy. These flow rates are referred to as follows: the starting flow rate (Q_{start}), the minimum flow rate (Q_1 or Q_{min}), the transitional flow rate (Q_2 or Q_t), the permanent/continuous flow rate (Q_3 or Q_n), and the overload flow rate (Q_4 or Q_{max}); the actual flow rates for each of these are typically found on the meter manufacturer's specification sheets.

The starting flow rate is the lowest rate at which a water meter is designed to start accurately registering flow within the error limits defined by the manufacturer. If the flow rate falls below this specified value (i.e., less than ($<$) Q_{start}) the meter may not detect the flow and, hence, will not record it, or the flow may be recorded but with significantly reduced accuracy. In terms of low flow ranges, the static meters far outperform the mechanical meters due to the latter's inherent start-up friction (Arregui, et al., 2020). Mechanical meters, which operate with pistons, discs or turbine rotors, require a certain amount of force to activate these parts. At low flows, a portion of this force is expended in overcoming the friction of tightly engineered parts.

Consequently, there might be a delay in the meter's response to sudden water flow, especially in turbine, multi-jet, or propeller meters, where some water may flow through without being measured. Over time, as mechanical meters undergo wear and tear, water can bypass the worn components. This wear results in some water not being recorded, which explains why ageing mechanical meters typically under-record.

The permanent flow rate, also often termed continuous or nominal flow rate, represents the meter's intended design flow rate at which it can accurately measure consumption. For mechanical meters, this flow rate also implies "without experiencing significant deterioration" as would be expected when the meter operates within the overload flow rate range, in which case, the meter sustains permanent damage in a somewhat short period of time.

Every water meter is optimized for accuracy within a certain range of flow, influenced by the mechanism and its associated characteristics. Van Zyl (2011) offers a concise overview of water meter types, along with insights on their practical applications and installation considerations. Mechanical meters, across the various types, are each specialized for different flow ranges. Displacement meters, for instance, are most effective at low to medium flows, while turbine meters excel at higher flows. Compound meters merge two measuring chambers to handle a broader range of flows, though this integration results in a slight reduction in accuracy at the transition point. In contrast, static meters are consistent over all flow ranges in the range the meter size covers. The selection of a water meter for a required duty is complex, and careful consideration should be given to the meter type that would best fit the purpose. Mechanical meters function very differently from electromagnetic and ultrasonic meters.

With specific reference to mechanical meters, if water meters are larger than necessary, they will primarily function at flow rates below the transitional level, causing them to under-register a significant portion of the water passing through compared to correctly sized meters. Conversely, if meters

are smaller than needed, they will primarily operate above the meter's permanent flow rate and may even exceed the overload flow rate. Initially, over-sizing might result in better accuracy, but it will lead to faster wear and tear over time (Arregui, et al., 2005). Under-sizing of bulk meters is not as common as oversizing, as was seen in the various studies highlighted earlier (Ncube, 2019; Couvelis & van Zyl, 2012; Van Zyl, 2011; Wilson, 2003). Therefore, if a meter is oversized, it will have a notable measuring error from day one of installation that will only increase over the duration of the meter's remaining useful life (RUL). Moreover, meter accuracy declines faster at low flow rates as the meter ages (Davis, 2005; Arregui, et al., 2003), which further exacerbates the meter reading inaccuracy. As such, it is no surprise that one of the main factors affecting a water meter's ability to register consumption accurately is the consumer's daily consumption pattern. The more closely a water meter is matched to a consumer's usage pattern, the more water will be correctly accounted for and billed.

1.4 Document Outline

The document consists of the following five chapters:

Chapter 1 is an introductory chapter that establishes the context of the research topic and provides background into water supply and consumer water metering. It further discusses the justification for the research, together with the objectives and scope of the study.

Chapter 2 is a detailed literature review relevant to the research topic, considering both local and international literature. This review commences with an examination of Apparent Losses, followed by a discussion on water meter selection, emphasizing accuracy and meter functionality. Additionally, it explores methodologies for water demand estimation, delves into on-site leakage issues, and addresses the consequences of under-registration. The

chapter concludes by discussing considerations related to water demand for firefighting purposes.

Chapter 3 outlines the systematic approach used in the research. It presents a comprehensive account of the methods and templates developed and employed throughout the research process to generate, analyse, and evaluate the logging data.

Chapter 4 provides an analysis of the data and the results obtained. It includes consumption profiles, on-site leakage identification, and meter sizing and considers meter reading accuracy.

Chapter 5 summarises the research findings and offers answers to the research questions. It also provides recommendations for future research.

CHAPTER 2

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Chapter 1 provided a brief background on consumer water metering in South Africa and the applicable legislation and standards. It further offered the terms and definitions required to ensure the readability of this research document.

To fully comprehend the implications of improperly sized water meters on recording water usage and how this can impact a Municipality's revenue, it is crucial to have a clear understanding of the principles of water metering and its relationship with Apparent Losses.

This chapter provides insights from literature on Apparent Losses caused by metering inaccuracies, meter sizing, on-site leakage, and how fire demand requirements can affect meter sizing.

2.1 Apparent Losses

As previously shown in Figure 1-2, Apparent Losses consist of two main components: unauthorized consumption and meter inaccuracies and data handling errors; hence water meter under-registration (being a meter inaccuracy) falls under Apparent Losses.

A significant body of research has been undertaken on Apparent Losses in terms of metering inaccuracies, but most studies have focused on domestic-sized meters (Ncube & Taigbenu, 2019; Moahloli, et al., 2019; Arrequi, et al., 2018; du Plessis & Hoffman, 2015). However, it is noted by many that a greater focus should be placed on bulk-sized meters due to the anticipated higher volumes of consumption. Even if a meter's inaccuracy is insignificant, when the volume through the meter is substantial, it will undeniably result in

significant revenue losses. Unfortunately, it is often the case that bulk meters are over-sized in South Africa and other countries (Van Zyl, 2011; Couvelis, 2012). In the book titled: "Introduction to Integrated Water Meter Management", Van Zyl (2011) noted that although the water meters installed in a network are predominantly domestic-sized, bulk consumers consume the most water.

The valuation of Apparent Losses typically considers the retail rate charged to customers, resulting in a larger negative financial impact compared to the valuation of losses that are based on production costs. Areas where consumers typically consume larger volumes of water, and where higher payment rates are observed (for example suburban areas), will have the most significant financial impact. This is because when utilising increasing block tariffs, the value attributed to Apparent Losses will likely correspond to the highest block rate paid by the consumer (Couvelis & van Zyl, 2012). Couvelis & van Zyl (2012) investigated the extent of meter under-registration in South Africa and, through meter audits, found that the Apparent Losses of consumers with bulk meters were around 18% and 19% within the Ekurhuleni and Tshwane Municipalities, respectively. The study did not assign a potential monetary cost to these losses, but it would undoubtedly have a significant impact on the revenue generated by Municipalities. Research in the past has pointed out that inaccuracies in water meters, especially at low flow rates, contribute notably to Non-Revenue Water loss in water systems (Shields, et al., 2012). Stuck water meters, or those that fail to record consumption at any flow range, are usually easily identifiable through assessing monthly meter readings used for billing. However, meters with gradual accuracy degradation or under-registration at low flow rates, are not that easily identifiable.

The study by Ncube (2019) focussed only on Apparent Losses for consumers with domestic-sized meters but identified the need to investigate bulk meter consumers, particularly multi-residential, and the use of the weighted meter accuracy method for bulk meter selection. Van Zyl (2011) emphasised the

economic benefits that accurate metering within distribution systems can have on water suppliers. The impact of large-scale water meter replacement on water consumption, utility revenue generation, and payback periods were highlighted in a study by Brinkley et al. (2020). Although the Brinkley et al. (2020) study focussed on the replacement of mechanical meters with technical faults from a revenue and return on investment (ROI) perspective, the study indicated that bulk-sized water meters should be prioritised for replacement over single-stand residential meters. Couvelis & Van Zyl (2012) also noted the significant impact that bulk consumers can have on Apparent Losses, indicating that an effective programme aimed at reducing these losses should initially target these consumers to achieve the fastest results with minimal effort.

Assessing the replacement of a single oversized bulk meter in isolation might seem insignificant; however, the reduction in Non-Revenue Water can be substantial when considering it on a more extensive Municipal-wide basis. Considering a case study of a bulk meter replacement pilot project undertaken in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in 1997 (Wilson, 2003), it was found that of the 354 bulk meters identified for replacement, 70% were oversized, less than 2% were under-sized, and roughly 28% were correctly sized, but inaccurately recording consumption. Eighty-three of the cases had a payback period of less than one month, and the average payback period was two months. Based on the results of the pilot study, a large bulk meter replacement programme was rolled out, and as of January 2002, the results confirmed the findings from the pilot project. As a result of the success of the programme, 26 711 meters have since been replaced, and 85% of these bulk meters were found to have been oversized prior to replacement. Couvelis & Van Zyl (2012) reviewed various bulk consumer reports from multiple Municipalities and found that there is a widespread issue with bulk meters being incorrectly sized or poorly maintained. This review highlighted that in Municipalities like Tshwane and Ekurhuleni, Apparent Losses attributed to these bulk meters were about 20%. This finding is particularly alarming given that bulk users represent a disproportionately large fraction of overall water

consumption and, by extension, play a significant role in the financial income of these Municipalities. Their review highlights the need to ensure bulk meters are accurately sized, properly installed, and maintained in good condition.

Water meters, and mechanical meters especially, inadvertently have measuring inaccuracies. A recent WRC-funded study (Ncube, et al., 2022) determined that the average accuracy of water meters in South Africa is 95.5%. An initial apparent loss error of 4.5% translates to a significant monetary loss, and the error will be further exacerbated by several factors, including incorrect meter sizing, meter age, and wear and tear from usage. For a mechanical water meter, after processing large volumes of consumption/flow (e.g., between 8 000-10 000 kL according to Ncube and Taigbenu (2015) for South Africa), its measurements will inevitably start to deviate from their original manufacturing tolerances, impacting accuracy. This wear can be exacerbated by factors affecting the meter's moving parts, such as mineral deposits, sediment build-up, corrosion, tuberculation, and the chemical composition of the water.

It is common practice to size water meters, especially mechanical bulk water meters, with the same diameter as the pipes they are installed on, often resulting in oversizing (Wilson, 2003). This practice, not unique to South Africa but observed elsewhere (American Water Works Association, 2012), significantly contributes to Apparent Losses in general. Metering functionality, measuring accuracy, and water demand estimation are elaborated on in more detail in the upcoming section.

2.2 Water Meter Selection / Estimating Demand

2.2.1 Water Demand Estimation Methodologies

Estimated water demand varies significantly across different types of properties e.g., residential, multi-residential and industrial. This variation is

primarily due to differences in water usage patterns, occupancy, and the specific activities conducted within these properties. Ideally, the approach to estimating water demand for different land use types should involve a combination of statistical analysis, historical data, and considerations of various factors specific to each land use type. Even in regions where water shortage is often not a problem, understanding trends and drivers in water use is still crucial for managing water resources effectively.

Domestic consumers typically have more predictable consumption characteristics than those of non-domestic consumers (Arregui de la Cruz, 2016). Although each individual consumer's consumption pattern will vary, typical domestic user consumption profiles exist, often derived through statistical analysis, that can be used as approximations without introducing an unacceptable level of uncertainty. Non-domestic consumers' consumption, on the other hand, varies significantly even for consumers in the same land use type and cannot easily be approximated except through statistical means (Van Zyl, et al., 2017), and as such would also require consideration on an individual basis.

In a research study by Davis (2005), who only considered domestic-sized meters, the percentage of flow within three defined flow ranges was estimated for each of the four climatic seasons within the Metropolitan Domestic Water Improvement District, Northwest of Tucson, Arizona. Davis categorised these flow ranges as low (0 – 0.95 L/min), medium (0.95 – 7.57 L/min), and high (7.57 – 56.78 L/min). The study estimated that the annual weighted average time spent in the low flow range was 10.87%, a range where meters are known to exhibit the least accuracy. Notably, while water usage by residential consumers showed seasonal variation, the low flow range demonstrated the least variability among the three defined flow ranges.

In a water distribution system (WDS), the flow rate is subject to constant variation due to changing water needs. These needs vary at various end-

uses, which are 'specific points where water is drawn from the WDS'. In homes, such end-uses encompass facilities such as faucets, toilets, showers, bathtubs, washing machines and dishwashers. Activation of each of these end-uses will trigger a flow in the WDS. When multiple end-uses are engaged at the same time, which may represent a peak demand scenario, this leads to a significantly higher flow rate. The consideration of peak water demand is crucial in the planning and analysis of WDS, particularly when it requires the determination of the necessary capacity for various water supply pipelines and other related infrastructure. Different methodologies, derived from standards, design guidelines, and research reports, are available for estimating peak water demand at property level (e.g., (van Zyl, et al., 2008; Van Zyl, et al., 2017). Hydraulic water modelling, a critical tool in WDS management, analyses head losses, system pressures, flow velocities, and demands to recommend optimised pipe sizes for reliable water supply and system integrity. Selecting a meter size to match the communication/service pipe size and, depending on the water meter type used, has varying degrees of consequences to a meter's functionality.

2.2.1.1 Fixture Value Approach

The fixture value method is a technique for estimating peak flow for pipe sizing, particularly for the communication pipes connecting the property to the network (Mazumdar, et al., 2013). This approach involves assessing the likely peak demand by calculating the likelihood of simultaneous use of different water-consuming fixtures. Therefore, this method and the resulting demand versus fixture-value curves/tables for different building types ultimately calculate the worst-case instantaneous peak demand that could occur for a specific water customer. This often leads to oversizing of both service lines and water meters.

The sizing of water pipes in South Africa is done per SANS 10252-1 (water supply and drainage for buildings), which guides estimating demand based on the total number and type of fixtures. When selecting and sizing a new water meter for installation, it is a common approach to match the theoretical

water demand with the performance specification of water meters (Johnson, 2001).

Similarly, although developed with the aim to standardize plumbing regulations within the United States of America, and has later become a worldwide basis for code development, the Hunter's Curve has been used to estimate peak water use in buildings by applying a fixture unit to all types of plumbing fixtures (Mazumdar, et al., 2013). The Hunter's Curve was originally developed in 1940 by using and solving the binomial probability function for three of the most commonly used fixtures at the time (flush valves, flush tanks, and bathtubs). It is understandable that the use of these curves in more modern times results in oversized pipes and meters, but as correctly stated by Mazumdar et al. (2013), this does not indicate that Hunter's fundamental research and approach was incorrect — This rather highlights how the world has changed. With greater emphasis on water conservation and the world experiencing greater water stresses, technology and designs have adapted to incorporate low-flow plumbing fixtures instead of high-flow rate fixtures as were the norm. The M22 Manual for Water Supply Practices titled: "Sizing Water Service Lines and Meters" by the American Water Works Association (3rd Edition, 2014) indicates that practising engineers started raising concerns in the 1970s about the oversizing of pipes. The current manual incorporates a four-year effort by the customer metering and practices committee and provides various updated curve and fixture values, all showing a significant reduction in the estimated demand compared to the original 1940s Hunter's Curve. Research studies have been undertaken in recent years with the aim of updating the Hunter's Curve for use in the 21st Century (Mayer, et al., 2020; Mazumdar, et al., 2013). Following the study by the Water Research Foundation (WRF) that measured actual peak flows (Mayer, et al., 2020), the WRF notes that all design curves that are currently used in practice, including those in the M22 manual, predict flows that are likely to be higher than actual peak water demands.

2.2.1.2 Consumer Demand (AADD)

Another method for estimating peak flows for pipe sizing is to estimate the Average Annual Daily Demand (AADD) and apply a peak factor afterwards. While this method ideally uses historical consumption data or flow logging, such data for this purpose might not always be accessible or practical to obtain.

AADDs in South Africa are typically estimated using guidelines from “The Neighbourhood Planning and Design Guide” (DHS, 2019), commonly referred to as the *Red Book*. This document will be referred to as the *Red Book* throughout this research report. A few studies have shown that stand size remains the dominant parameter influencing South Africa's Average AADD (van Zyl, et al., 2008; Van Zyl, et al., 2017; Griffioen & van Zyl, 2014). Non-domestic water demand, however, is less predictable. The aforementioned studies show that the AADD guideline in the 2nd edition of the *Red Book* (CSIR, 2005) was not adequate and needed to be revised. These studies, therefore, proposed alternative guidelines to those presented in the CSIR *Red Book* (2005). An updated *Red Book* was subsequently published (DHS, 2019), and the previous AADD graph has been replaced by more detailed tables to better guide the estimation of AADD.

Both spatial and temporal factors influence variations in water demand. Spatial variations arise primarily due to differences in climatic variables across various regions, affecting the quantity of water required. Whereas temporal variations are driven by changes in climate over time, leading to daily, weekly, and seasonal cyclic patterns in water usage. Although there are variations to consider, some patterns related to daily water consumption develop. These patterns may be different in different areas. Still, the characteristics of a pattern remain and therefore aid in characterising daily water consumption trends across different socio-demographic groups and varying climatic regions (Bich-Ngoc, et al., 2022).

Residential consumers are more predictable because people tend to have periodic activities, which translate into their water-using schedules. Compared to other times of the day, water demand tends to be more frequent in the morning when people wake up, and when they typically arrive home after work, and in the evenings before going to sleep. Due to this predictability, diurnal and weekly patterns can be established. A typical residential diurnal water demand pattern, adapted from a project in New Zealand (Heinrich, 2007), is shown in Figure 2-1.

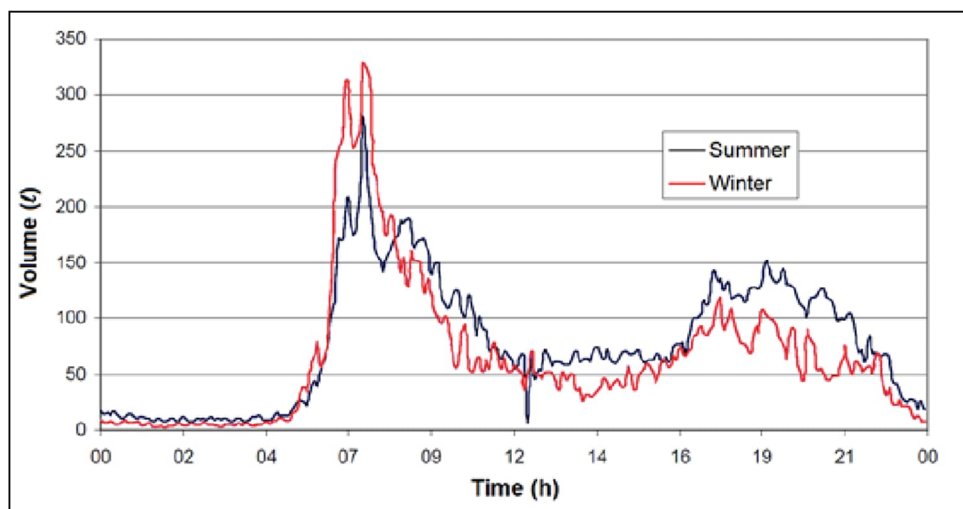


Figure 2-1: Typical residential diurnal water demand pattern (Heinrich, 2007)

Similarly, the *Red Book* provides typical diurnal patterns for various asset types, as a ratio of the demand over the 24-hour period; Figure J.16 from the *Red Book* represents Table J.14 in graph format and is illustrated in Figure 2-2.

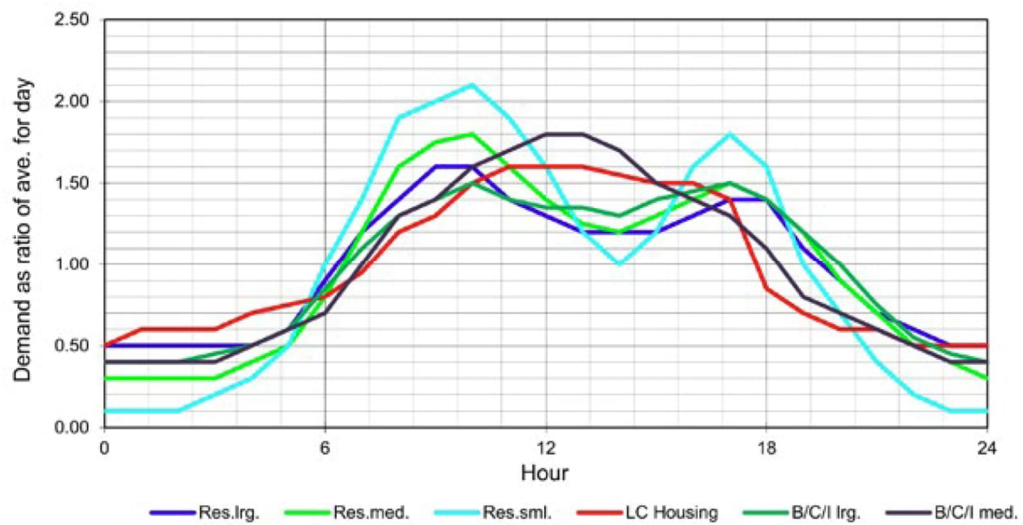


Figure 2-2: Typical diurnal patterns represented as a ratio of demand (DHS, 2019)

If consumer daily demands (AADD) are estimated, be it per capita per day or per asset per day, it is important to use local or national guidelines as they would ideally account for historical information specific to the city or country, and are tailored to the unique environmental, cultural, and infrastructural needs of their respective regions. Once the total AADD has been estimated, the peak factors need to be applied. Table 2-1 provides the peaking factor ranges reported across various literature using data from different countries (Beal & Stewart, 2014). When considering water meter sizing, it is important to note that the use of Average Annual Daily Demand (AADD) is not entirely appropriate. AADD provides an average measure of water demand over time, rather than the instantaneous flows that water meters are designed to handle. Instantaneous flows reflect peak demand periods, which are critical for accurate meter sizing, therefore making the fixture value method more suitable.

Table 2-1: Peaking factor ranges reported in literature

Peaking factor range	Location	Source
Peak day		
1.0 to 1.5	Data used from various cities in South Africa, France, USA	Van Zyl et al. (2008, 2011)
1.1 to 1.7	North West England, UK	Surendran et al. (2005)
1.4 to 2.0	Ireland	Twort et al. (1994)
1.5 to 2.0	Victoria, Australia	WSAA (2002)
1.5 to 2.3	Queensland, Australia	DERM (2010)
1.8 to 2.9	Various cities, UK	Twort et al. (1994)
Peak hour		
1.0 to 1.5	Data used from various cities in South Africa, France, USA	Van Zyl et al (2008, 2011)
1.2 to 1.8	Boston, USA	Shvartser et al. (1993)
2 to 5	Various cities, Australia	WSAA (2002)
3.6 to 5.0	Queensland, Australia	DERM (2010)

2.3 On-Site Leakage

When it comes to leakage on consumer properties, Municipalities view it as consumption rather than loss because it happens downstream of the water meter. In terms of the IWA water balance, it is therefore classified as revenue water and not water losses (Farley & Trow, 2005). Typically, these are leaks from toilet cisterns, taps, fittings, and pipes. This, being classified as revenue water, provides little incentive for Municipalities to address the issue. Nonetheless, on-site leakage, especially low-intensity leaks, tends to happen at low flow rates, causing water meters to under-register and leading to Apparent Losses that are quite significant (Couvelis & van Zyl, 2012). As such, there is circumstantially incentive for Municipalities to address the issue of on-site leaks as it directly affects NRW.

On-site leakage is not unique to South Africa, and many investigational studies have been conducted globally to assess on-site leakage rates of residential consumers (including multi-residential) and non-residential consumers. Couvelis and van Zyl (2012) considered suburban properties in Cape Town, Mangaung, and Johannesburg and compared them to the findings of other local and international studies (refer to Figure 2-3). A prominent finding from their study is that most on-site leakage occurs at low flow rates, and as the leakage rate goes up, the number of properties with leakage decreases rapidly i.e., the properties where large on-site leaks were observed were less than those with low flow leaks. After conducting audits on bulk consumer meters, Couvelis & van Zyl (2012) determined that significant improvements are necessary to ensure meters are appropriately sized, properly installed, and well-maintained.

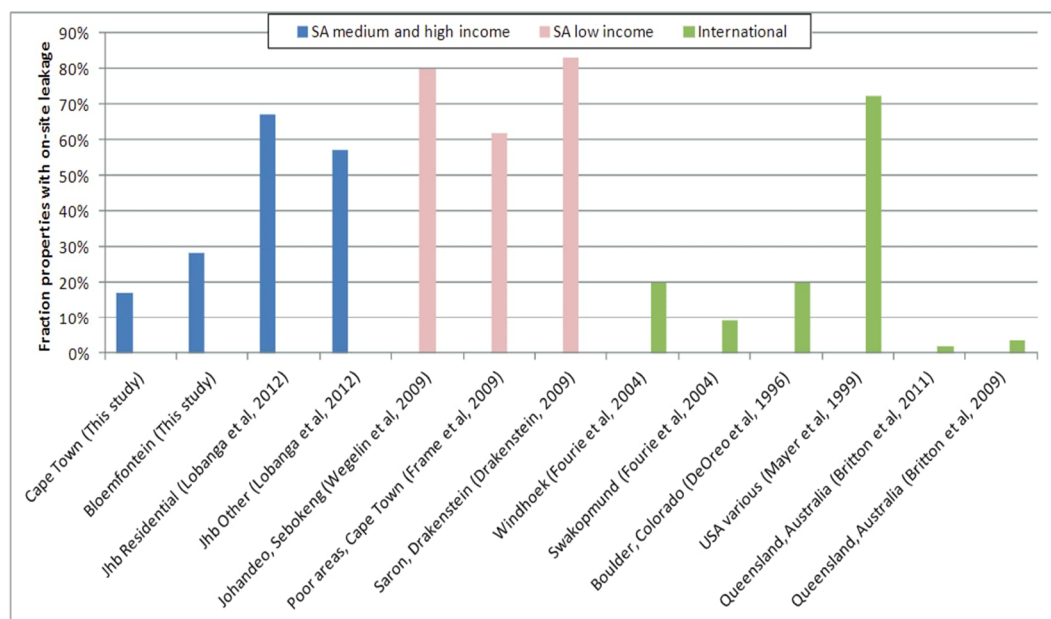


Figure 2-3: Comparison of on-site leakage studies locally and internationally (Couvelis & van Zyl, 2012)

In a study by Lugoma et al (2012), 182 properties within high-income suburbs in Johannesburg, South Africa, were investigated, all with new water meters. It was found that 64% of the properties investigated had on-site leakages,

which accounted, on average, for 25% of the measured consumption for both residential and non-residential consumers. From the frequency distribution graphs provided, there were no on-site leakages below 10 L/hr and 25 L/hr for residential and non-residential customers respectively. However, this is most likely due to the higher starting flows for the water meters and their inability to record such low flows. Lugoma et al (2012) agreed by noting that due to the trends identified, it is probable that the majority of the properties where no on-site leakage was found may have low-intensity leaks that cannot be registered by the meters. Apparent Losses were estimated to be 5% of the total water delivered to each stand with on-site leakage.

Ncube & Taigbenu (2016) investigated 408 randomly selected properties in Johannesburg, South Africa, and similarly to the findings from Lugoma, et al (2012), found on-site leakages at 63% of the properties. Their methodology included the logging of meters, which contained both domestic and bulk-sized meters, making it possible to analyse consumption characteristics. Their study also supports the high proportion of residential consumption occurring at low flow rates and has indicative findings that the bulk meters sampled were mostly oversized.

To reduce Apparent Losses due to low flows travelling through meters, an unmeasured flow reducer (UFR) can be installed. This is elaborated on in the following section.

2.4 Water Demand for Firefighting

In South Africa, there are two standards that relate to water demand for firefighting, namely SANS 10090 (Community Protection Against Fire) and SANS 10252 (Water Supply and Drainage for Buildings). The *Red Book* provides guidelines that assist with decision-making. In brief, it is generally expected that the water distribution network, fire hydrant, or fire hose reel maintain specified quantities in both flow (L/min) and pressure head (m).

However, when comparing the three documents, they are not consistent and, in some instances, the *Red Book*, albeit a guideline, is in violation of the standards. These notable distinctions are elaborated on in a paper by Mac Bean & Ilemobade (2019). Two prominent findings in their analysis were that almost all the fire incidents recorded during the period of 1 January 2006 to 30 September 2017 had recorded fire flowrates less than the lowest minimum from both SANS 10090 (1 200 L/min) and the *Red Book* (900 L/min). Secondly, it was found that 75% of fire incidents were extinguished using less than 6.6 kL of water, indicating that one of the City of Johannesburg's conventional pumping tankers with a capacity of 6.9kL would have been sufficient to extinguish 75% of fires in the City. Other studies analysing the fire flow employed within municipalities have shown similar results in that the fire flows were notably lower than the specifications in SANS 10090 (refer to Figure 2-4).



Figure 2-4: Fire flow rates observed from four studies (Ilemobade, 2023)

As noted by municipal staff, bulk meters are often oversized to take into consideration fire flow demand (Ncube, 2019; Ncube & Taigbenu, 2016). This results in sizing the water meter to accommodate for a potentially once off event with, considering the strict legislation with regards to firefighting, a low probability of occurring. In essence, the daily accurate measuring of

consumption is sacrificed in favour of accommodating fire flow within the meter's permanent flow rate range (Q_3 or Q_n).

Widespread recommendations for addressing the oversizing of water meters — as a result of the inclusion of fire demand — include the use of on-site storage tanks, the use of combination water meters, or establishing a separate feed for fire flow. While the ramifications of oversizing bulk meters have been discussed, it is important to note that these alternative solutions to meet fire flow demand have various factors to consider that can contribute to Apparent Losses. Further details on these factors are elaborated on below.

2.4.1 On-Site Storage

An alternative to accommodate the demand for firefighting is to have on-site storage tanks. Two configurations are considered for installing a storage tank: either installed downstream of the meter or connected within the internal reticulation of the stand. A configuration where the tank is filled up once is not considered, as it would result in water remaining unused for extended periods, possibly months or even years, posing health risks. Therefore, it is assumed that the water in these tanks will be regularly utilised, ensuring a continuous turnover and maintaining water quality.

Where intermittent water supply (IWS) is prevalent, consumer on-site water tanks are often installed, which attempt to balance supply and demand. IWS is an unfortunate but common management practice in developing countries, defined by the IWA as situations where a piped water service does not provide water continuously to customers — either less than 24 hours a day or not every day of the week. Many papers suggest that a water tank installed downstream of the meter to balance supply and demand (or for firefighting purposes) may cause under-registration of water meters (Ferrante, et al., 2023). In a study by Criminisi et al. (2009), it was indicated that the additional Apparent Losses for users in the study with private water tanks, with meters ranging from 0 to 45 years of age and usually fed with a float valve, was

between 15% and 40%. Meters were also found to over-read due to air flowing through the meters during filling of the empty supply pipe.

Excluding fire demand from the meter sizing calculation may result in some consumers having domestic-sized meters that adequately meet their daily consumption needs, instead of a bulk meter. When considering continuous water supply systems, although only applicable to domestic-sized water meters, to counter the inaccuracies resulting from Apparent Losses, an Unmeasured-Flow Reducer or UFR valve may be installed. This device, a differential non-return valve, works on the premise that, for a given value, the flow through the valve is only allowed when the upstream pressure exceeds the downstream pressure. As a result, if the demand is lower than the minimum measurable flow of the water meter, it will not be permitted. The extensive research conducted both within South Africa and globally (Couvelis & van Zyl, 2012; Mutikanga, et al., 2011; Fantozzai, et al., 2009; Yaniv, 2009) underscores that UFRs have the potential to significantly diminish Apparent Losses stemming from meter under-registration. This is particularly evident in scenarios where there is prevalent on-site leakage or when consumers channel water into storage tanks on their premises.

2.4.2 Combination Meters

As explained in Chapter 1, a combination water meter consists of two water meters (a main meter and a bypass meter) designed to accurately measure a wide range of flow rates, from very low to very high, making it ideal for multi-residential and non-domestic consumers. The practical problem with combination meters has less to do with the actual meter, and more to do with how the meter readings are recorded and billed. Due to there being two meters, one of the disadvantages is that the meter readers need to take two sets of meter readings (Van Zyl, 2011). The consumption readings from both meters, each meter also having its own serial number, are combined to provide a comprehensive measure of total water consumption. To ensure accurate billing to the consumer, it is vitally important that meter readers understand how to read and record consumption data from both the meters,

and that the Municipality's billing system can accommodate the two readings for a single consumer. If only one of the two meters is read or if the two readings are not combined, it will result in meter inaccuracies and an increase in Non-Revenue Water.

2.4.3 Separate Fire Feeds

Another alternative to accommodating fire flow demand is to provide a stand with two separate metered water connections: one dedicated for normal use, and the other exclusively for fire demand. At face value, the potential drawbacks to this might not be evident, but there are a few potential challenges to consider. Assuming that the meter recording normal use is in working order, the meter on the fire feed will show no consumption. For this meter to not be flagged on the billing system as faulty, potentially stuck or bypassed, the meter needs to be flagged on the billing system as a fire feed meter. Otherwise, it might be identified as faulty and replaced unnecessarily or assumed that there should be consumption and interim readings incorrectly levied against the account. In his investigations, Ncube (2019) uncovered instances where properties with a history of at least ten meter changes had fire meters replaced (multiple times a year) due to being “stuck”.

Assuming that the meter is flagged on the system as a fire feed and would not be subject to unnecessary replacement, the connection needs to remain operational and should still be checked monthly to ensure that any consumption through the meter is recorded and billed. For example, the isolation valve should be checked regularly to ensure it remains in working order, and the water in the pipe segments should be flushed regularly to avoid any harmful bacteria, sediment buildup, or corrosion within the pipe segment. As such, even though the two separate feeds provide redundancy, ensuring that both feeds remain reliable is important.

2.5 Concluding Remarks

This chapter outlined previous research on consumer water metering, focusing on Apparent Losses, meter selection, on-site leakage, and water demand for firefighting. Apparent Losses, which encompass unauthorised consumption and meter inaccuracies, are deemed significant. While substantial research has been devoted to domestic-sized meters, it is necessary to heighten attention on bulk meters due to their substantial water consumption. Oversizing of bulk meters is frequently observed, not just in South Africa but globally. Metering inaccuracies contribute significantly to Non-Revenue Water loss, particularly at lower flow rates.

Water meter selection is critical to the accurate billing for water use, with mechanical meters being the prevailing choice within many municipal networks due to their low cost (in relation to electromagnetic and ultrasonic meters) and ease of installation. Different meter types exhibit varying degrees of accuracy across diverse flow rates, necessitating correct sizing to prevent over- or under-registration of water consumption. Estimating demands for sizing communication/service pipes and water meters may often lead to oversized meters, a problem in both developing and developed countries, often because the consumer's actual consumption profile does not match the estimated flows.

On-site leakage is commonly perceived as consumption rather than loss; however, it can give rise to substantial Apparent Losses, especially in instances where low-intensity leaks manifest at low flow rates. The inclusion of water demand for firefighting often results in the selection of oversized meters, negatively affecting accurate daily consumption measurement. Strategies such as implementing on-site storage tanks, utilising combination meters, or establishing distinct fire feeds are contemplated as measures to mitigate the oversizing of bulk meters.

The following chapter outlines the methodology developed and provides insight into the origin and verification of the data that was used in this

research study, as well as the processes followed to calculate the various outputs.

CHAPTER 3

3 METHODOLOGY

In this section, the methodology developed for addressing the research objectives and questions, stated in Chapter 1, will be outlined.

The aim of this research study was to investigate the impact of incorrectly sized bulk water meters on water consumption and municipal revenue. As such, the focus was on gathering reliable consumption data for bulk water meter consumers and conducting comprehensive consumption and consumer profiling analyses. A careful and systematic approach was developed to uncover the necessary qualifier implications of incorrect meter sizing on municipal revenue from resulting Apparent Losses.

The best way to determine an accurate consumption profile is by analysing actual consumption characteristics, obtained through flow logging (in contrast, meter readings will only provide limited insight on usage patterns as it is a snapshot in time). The flow rates at which pulses were generated were evaluated against the meter's operating flow ranges and used to evaluate an appropriate meter size. The percentage of consumption within the low flow range was determined, where meter under-registration is prominent in mechanical meters. The resulting Apparent Losses were estimated by calculating the weighted accuracy based on the flow profile and meter size. On-site leakages were identified through consumption registering during hours when no usage was expected, typically late in the evening and early hours of the morning.

A review of literature was required to further assess optimal meter sizing and alternatives to consider with regards fire demand requirements.

3.1 Data Collection

The data used in this research study was a subset of unanalysed data from Ncube's (2019) Ph.D. research titled: Decision Enhancement for the Management of Apparent Losses. The following provides background into the data collection with specific emphasis on the consumer samples applicable to, and analysed in, this research study.

Ncube's (2019) data consisted of both domestic and bulk-sized meters installed throughout the City of Johannesburg's area of jurisdiction and stored within Johannesburg Water's (JW) billing system. The sample consisted of consumption categories ranging from business, single residential, utilities, and multi-residential. Included in the information gathered was the meter installation date, stand area (m²), number of units on the stand, and average annual daily demand (AADD). The AADD originated from the *Swift* system, a computer program designed for conducting statistical analyses of data in municipal databases (GLS, 2023). The *Swift* system's purpose is to offer valuable insights into monthly water meter readings along with land use and stand information, extracted and manipulated from Municipal Treasury Databases, that can aid in the effective management of municipal infrastructure.

For the purposes of conducting consumer profiling, the flow logging period was a minimum of seven days, to allow for both weekday and weekend usage patterns (Ncube, 2019). Meter flow logging for the bulk meter dataset was implemented between May 2014 and November 2014. It is generally the norm for mechanical bulk meters to be manufactured with a pulse output, and therefore, meter-specific reed switches or pulse readers were fitted to the selected bulk meters and connected to a data logger.

The bulk meter dataset originally consisted of 102 meters, but due to various reasons — such as unfavourable site conditions, meters not registering any flow, or data loggers being problematic — the final number of successfully

logged meters reduced to 46. It is these 46 bulk meters that made up the dataset used for analysis in this research study, as presented in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: Summary of bulk meters per customer category employed in this study

Meter Size (mm)	Business	Multi-Residential	Total
40	2	6	8
50	6	3	9
80	1	2	3
100	7	17	24
150	-	2	2
Total	16	30	46

The raw data logging files for the bulk meters in the dataset were received in the form of individual Microsoft Excel (*.xlsx) files. A standardised file naming convention was implemented by Ncube (2019) and, this ensured consistent organisation and easy identification of the meter logging files. The files were named using a combination of meaningful identifiers that reflected the content of each file. The naming convention followed was <meter serial number>, <meter make and type>, <meter size>, <meter's permanent flow rate>, and <consumer category>. The file content itself only consisted of the date-time entry and the corresponding flow (m³/h) measured (see Figure 3-1 and Figure 3-2). The meticulous naming of the raw data logging files increased the confidence in the accuracy of the file names in relation to their content.

	A	B	C
1	Meas. point	Curve 1 (m ³ /h)All values	
2	2014/05/21 15:31	7.46	
3	2014/05/21 15:32	10.78	
4	2014/05/21 15:33	10.71	
5	2014/05/21 15:33	10.27	
6	2014/05/21 15:34	8.96	
7	2014/05/21 15:35	9.42	
8	2014/05/21 15:35	9.29	
9	2014/05/21 15:36	8.67	
10	2014/05/21 15:37	8.62	
11	2014/05/21 15:37	8.73	
12	2014/05/21 15:38	8.19	

Figure 3-1: Example of raw meter logging data for single bulk meter

	A	B	C
1	Meas. point	Curve 1 (m ³ /h)All values	Curve 2 (m ³ /h)All values
2	2014/09/29 15:29	0.42	
3	2014/09/29 15:29	0.41	
4	2014/09/29 15:30	0.42	
5	2014/09/29 15:30	0.41	
6	2014/09/29 15:30	0.42	
7	2014/09/29 15:30	0.42	
8	2014/09/29 15:30	0.43	
9	2014/09/29 15:30	0.42	
10	2014/09/29 15:30		4.09
11	2014/09/29 15:30	0.41	
12	2014/09/29 15:31	0.34	

Figure 3-2: Example of raw logging data for combination meter

3.2 Data Verification

The entries in Ncube's (2019) original consumer dataset included domestic and bulk-sized meters, but only the bulk meter entries for which the logging files were received were extracted. Given that the raw data logging files had a thorough naming convention, it was possible to run a DIRLIST command. The DIRLIST command is a computer command that lists all the files within a specific directory, providing a comprehensive overview of file names and formats. This command was executed to generate a text file, offering a detailed list of all the logging files stored in the directory. This generated list was then imported into Microsoft Excel. Within Excel, a MATCH function was

employed, set to exact matching criteria, to identify which meter serial numbers (S/N) corresponded with the logging files listed.

Data verification is a vital process ensuring the accuracy and integrity of the investigated data. By matching the serial numbers with the logging files, it was possible to verify that the data extracted was accurate and corresponded correctly to the specific meters in the dataset. This verification process helped prevent errors and ensured that the dataset used in this research study was reliable and based on precise information. Only 42 of the 46 meters' S/Ns, for which raw logging files were received, could be successfully matched to the consumer dataset files, and extracted. An attempt was made to manually find the remaining four meters that did not have a match, but no corresponding entry could be identified. The verified dataset is presented in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2: Summary of verified bulk meters per customer category employed in this study

Meter Size (mm)	Business	Multi- Residential	Missing Records	Total Verified
40	1	6	1	7
50	6	3	-	9
80	1	2	-	3
100	6	15	3	21
150	-	2	-	2
Total	14	28	4	42

The 42 matching entries were extracted for further evaluation.

3.3 Data Validation

After meticulously matching and extracting the 42 entries for further evaluation, the next step was the crucial process of validation. Data validation involves examining the collected data in terms of quality and accuracy before proceeding with data processing and analysis. This process ensured the data's accuracy and verified its completeness and usability for the intended use in this research study.

The selection of verified meters from the dataset, as per Table 3-2, consisted of three different manufacturers and seven different meter types. The details in this respect are summarised in Table 3-3. In structuring the dataset for this study, a deliberate decision was made to assign a meter alias to each dataset entry. Introducing a meter alias has facilitated the creation of a unique identifier for each entry, significantly enhancing the ease of tracking and referencing specific meters throughout the research process. This approach ensured that each dataset entry remained distinct and easily traceable, supporting efficient data management and integrity without compromising the confidentiality of the exact meter details.

Table 3-3: Summary of verified bulk meters per make, type, alias, and size

Meter Make	Meter Type	Meter Alias	Meter Sizes (mm)	Total
Make A	Type 1	AI-F	40; 100	4
Make B	Type 2	EK-H	40; 50; 100; 150	6
Make C	Type 3	S-M	40; 50	3
Make C	Type 4*	S-MT*	100	1
Make C	Type 5	S-W1	40; 50; 80; 100	26
Make C	Type 6	S-W2	150	1
Make C	Type 7	S-W3	100	1
Total				42

**Combination meter*

The datasheet for each meter in the dataset was sourced from the relevant manufacturer, and care was taken to ensure that the version of the datasheet obtained corresponded with the meter in the dataset. The period during which each meter was existing on site, the meter installation date, and the meter type were used to determine the correct corresponding datasheet. The performance data for each meter type is provided in Tables 3-4 to 3-10. Not all meter types were available across the entire size range considered in this study (40mm – 150mm). In cases where a particular size of a meter type was unavailable, a dash was recorded to signify the absence of that specific meter size for the given meter type.

Table 3-4: Meter performance data for Make A meters (Type 1)

Flow Ranges (m ³ /h)	40mm [#]	50mm	80mm	100mm [#]	150mm
Q _{start}	0.022	0.032	0.035	0.07	0.09
Q ₁ / Q _{min}	0.1	0.079	0.1575	0.25	0.254
Q ₂ / Q _t	0.16	0.127	0.252	0.4	0.406
Q ₃ / Q _n	16	25	63	100	160
Q ₄ / Q _{max}	20	31.25	78.75	125	200

[#]Size present in the dataset

Table 3-5: Meter performance data for Make B meters (Type 2)

Flow Ranges (m ³ /h)	40mm [#]	50mm [#]	80mm	100mm [#]	150mm [#]
Q _{start}	0.15	0.16	0.22	0.25	0.9
Q ₁ / Q _{min}	0.35	0.35	0.5	0.6	1.8
Q ₂ / Q _t	1	1	2	2	4
Q ₃ / Q _n	50	50	120	180	450
Q ₄ / Q _{max}	90	90	200	250	600

[#]Size present in the dataset

Table 3-6: Meter performance data for Make C meters (Type 3)

Flow Ranges (m ³ /h)	40mm [#]	50mm [#]	80mm	100mm	150mm
Q _{start}	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.11	0.3
Q ₁ / Q _{min}	0.2	0.15	0.2	0.3	0.8
Q ₂ / Q _t	0.32	0.4	0.51	0.81	1.6
Q ₃ / Q _n	40	50	120	230	450
Q ₄ / Q _{max}	60	90	200	300	600

[#]Size present in the dataset

Table 3-7: Meter performance data for Make C meters (Type 4*)

Flow Ranges (m ³ /h)	40mm	50mm	80mm	100mm [#]	150mm
Q _{start}	-	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	-
Q ₁ / Q _{min}	-	0.006	0.006	0.006	-
Q ₂ / Q _t	-	0.012	0.012	0.012	-
Q ₃ / Q _n	-	50	120	180	-
Q ₄ / Q _{max}	-	90	200	280	-

*Combination Meter; [#]Size present in the dataset

Table 3-8: Meter performance data for Make C meters (Type 5)

Flow Ranges (m ³ /h)	40mm [#]	50mm [#]	80mm [#]	100mm [#]	150mm
Q _{start}	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.25	1
Q ₁ / Q _{min}	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.8
Q ₂ / Q _t	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.8	4
Q ₃ / Q _n	40	50	120	230	450
Q ₄ / Q _{max}	60	90	200	300	600

[#]Size present in the dataset

Table 3-9: Meter performance data for Make C meters (Type 6)

Flow Ranges (m ³ /h)	40mm	50mm	80mm	100mm	150mm [#]
Q _{start}	-	-	-	-	0.035
Q ₁ / Q _{min}	-	-	-	-	0.035
Q ₂ / Q _t	-	-	-	-	0.15
Q ₃ / Q _n	-	-	-	-	400
Q ₄ / Q _{max}	-	-	-	-	600

[#]Size present in the dataset

Table 3-10: Meter performance data for Make C meters (Type 7)

Flow Ranges (m ³ /h)	40mm	50mm	80mm	100mm [#]	150mm
Q _{start}	-	0.05	0.1	0.11	0.5
Q ₁ / Q _{min}	-	0.15	0.2	0.3	0.8
Q ₂ / Q _t	-	1.0	2.5	3.0	5.0
Q ₃ / Q _n	-	20	55	90	250
Q ₄ / Q _{max}	-	35	110	180	350

[#]Size present in the dataset

To assess the completeness and consistency of the 42 meters in the verified dataset, the meters were grouped per manufacturer and using the meter alias (Table 3-3), each meter was assigned a unique identifier (ID). The meter S/N linked to the unique ID was kept in the records for ease of tracking while validating and analysing the data. Each entry was assessed to confirm that the additional required information needed for the analysis (relating to stand size and land use) was available. A few entries did not have the stand area recorded, but the original consumer dataset from Ncube (2019) contained the street address. The online corporate geo-informatics (CGIS) maps from

the City of Johannesburg's (CoJ) e-services website were utilised to find the missing stand area and zoning information.

3.4 Logging Data Analysis Template

A template for analysing each meter's logging data was set up in Microsoft Excel (Figure 3-3) to ensure each meter was uniformly evaluated. Appendix C provides an example of this workbook for meter S-W1-9. Although the various meter makes and types were not compared with one another, it was important to analyse each meter with its manufacturer's performance specification data. Due to the anticipated large number of Microsoft Excel formulas that were to be required for the data analysis, the *Name Manager* tool in Excel was used to organise and manage the data within the Microsoft Excel workbook, i.e., descriptive names to cells and ranges were assigned and thus made the writing of formulas easier and more readable, while also reducing errors relating to the correct data that needed to be assessed and analysed. The workbook consisted of five sections; each section was set up on a separate worksheet. The last section, however, required multiple worksheets, each containing an individual meter's logging data. The five sections were as follows:

1. View Data
2. Data Validation
3. Performance Data
4. Database
5. Template (for individual meter logging data analysis)

49	2014/07/15 17:22	2014/07/15	15.723669	17:22:05	00:07:44	0.66	0.662446631
50	2014/07/15 17:31	2014/07/15	15.7299653	17:31:09	00:09:04	1.5994313	1.5994313

◀ ▶
View Data
Data Validation
Performance Data
Database
Template
+

Ready Calculate

Figure 3-3: The developed workbook

The [View Data] worksheet provided a concise overview of a selected meter's information and logged data analysis results, presented in an A4-sized report format. The worksheet was designed with interactive functionality i.e., you can select a specific meter from a drop-down list, and the content and graphs related to the selected meter will dynamically update to display the chosen meter's data. This design streamlined data viewing and eliminated the necessity for providing individual reports for each meter within the workbook. The individual meter reports are shown in Appendix A.

The [Data Validation] worksheet contained the defined validation criteria that were determined and was aimed at ensuring consistency and accuracy of the data to be employed in the data analysis process. These criteria incorporated lists for selecting the meter model, meter size, stand type, dominant flow range, and comments on the meter sizing.

The [Performance Data] worksheet showed the performance data for each meter make and type and adhered to the manufacturer's datasheet specifications, as summarised in Tables 3-4 to 3-10. Furthermore, based on the meter's logged consumption data, the worksheet undertook accuracy calculations across the various flow ranges and sizes available for that particular type.

The [Database] worksheet featured a table that summarised all the analysed meters within the workbook. This worksheet functioned as the data source for the meter report displayed in the [View Data] worksheet.

The [Template] worksheet was designed to analyse each meter's logged consumption data and capture other meter and site-specific information. An essential element of the worksheet's design was the emphasis on ease of duplication; this feature ensured that a corresponding copy of the [Template] worksheet could be effortlessly created for every new meter integrated into the workbook. This duplication capability had been a primary consideration in the worksheet's development, influencing the organisation and

functionality of other sections within the workbook. This approach streamlined the process of adding new meters and ensured consistency across data analysis, allowing for a standardised yet flexible framework to accommodate various meters and sites. The structure of the [Template] worksheet included predefined formulas, tables, and fields designed to adapt to the inputted data automatically, minimising manual adjustments and facilitating a more efficient workflow. The workbook was prepared to easily handle expanding datasets by simplifying the duplication process, ensuring that each meter's data was analysed with uniform precision and thoroughness.

Given the numerous formulas, numerous checks, the data manipulation requirements, the graphs to be generated, and the workbook's interactive features, the performance of the workbook was noticeably negatively affected after the meter data (totalling 1,051,819 records). The workbook size and performance became unacceptably large and slow, respectively. As a solution, separate workbooks for each meter manufacturer (Make A-C) were created. However, considering the large number of meters of Make C in the dataset, the workbook for Make C was further broken down per meter type. This approach resulted in better analysis performance and navigation of the dataset.

Details regarding the data manipulation, formulas employed, calculations, and analysis will be discussed next.

3.5 Consumption Analysis and Consumer Profiling

Having explained the template workbook in the preceding text, the [Template] worksheet of the workbook was where the bulk of the data manipulation and analysis took place. Processes in this section will be elaborated on below:

The [Template] worksheet was duplicated and individually populated for each of the 42 meters within the verified and validated dataset. For every meter, this process involved recording site-specific data directly into its corresponding [Template] worksheet. The types of information captured included the stand type (either Multi-Residential or Business), stand size (m²), number of units on the stand, AADD (kL/day) as per *Swift*, meter size (mm), meter type, and meter installation date. The meter's age in years was calculated by using the meter installation date and the flow logging start date as per Ncube's (2019) data. Figure 3-4 shows the details of meter S-W1-1 in the meter input data section of the [Template] worksheet.

Meter Input Data			
Meter Reference:	S-W1-1	Meter Serial No.:	
Stand Type:	Multi-Residential		
Stand Size:	31 455	m ²	
No. of Units:	234		
AADD (S):	32.162	kL/day	Based on Swift data
Diameter:	40	mm	
Meter Type:		Single Bulk	
Multiplication factor:	1		
Meter Installation Date:	2013/11/08		
Estimated Meter Age:	0.42	Years, at time of Ncube's (2019) logging	
Pipe Diameter:	40	mm	
Pipe DiameterDown:	40	mm	
Night period:	23:00:00	03:59:59	
Day period:	04:00:00	22:59:59	

Figure 3-4: Details for meter S-W1-1 in the meter input data section of the workbook

The raw logged data, consisting of date-time and corresponding consumption records, which were measured on pulse-based intervals, were manipulated as follows:

- The interval between each date-time measuring point was calculated. Because the loggers were set up for pulse-based logging, the readings provided an indication of how water was consumed. The start date and time and end date and time were obtained, and the logging duration was calculated in both hours and days.

- For combination meters, the consumption from both meters was combined.
- Allowance was made to factor the logged consumption. Meter factors are multipliers used to correct or convert the reading obtained from the meter's dials to the actual volume of water consumed. In terms of the research's dataset, bulk meters sized 40mm to 100mm rarely have a meter factor other than one (x1) to take into consideration when reading consumption logged by the meter. However, a meter factor is common for 150mm meters, in which case the consumption logged needs to be multiplied by the given factor (typically x10).
- For each meter, the average flow over the entire logging period was calculated.
- The logged consumption was split between weekday and weekend usage, and the daily average (per hour, over a 24-hour period) was calculated for each.
- The logged consumption was split between day (04:00 – 23:00) and night (23:00 – 04:00). As shown in Figure 3-4, the worksheet was set up to allow for the duration of these periods to be changed.
- Various descriptive consumption statistics were calculated — Some to be used as is (single values) while others were used as inputs for distribution and frequency calculations. These statistics included the mean, standard error, median, mode, standard deviation, variance, kurtosis, skewness, range, minimum, and maximum (see Figure 3-5 for meter S-W1-1). provides an example of the manipulated logging data section.
- The consumption output data was analysed to distinguish between day and night flow metrics. The calculated metrics included the average night flow, average day flow, maximum flow, minimum night flow, night flow ratio, and AADD. The minimum night flow and

night flow ratio served as an indication of on-site leakage (see Figure 3-6 for meter S-W1-1).

Logging Data		
Start Date:	2014/05/07	
End Date:	2014/05/15	
Start Time:	15:05:35	
End Time:	13:49:22	
Logging Duration:	190.73	hours
Logging Duration (d):	7.95	days
No. Of Intervals:	17075	observations
<i>Logging Intervals (Pulse Based) (L):</i>		
Mean (L):	00:00:40	min
Median (L):	00:00:40	min
Mode (L):	00:00:50	min
Standard Deviation (L):	00:00:23	min
Variance (L):	00:00:00	min ²
Min (L):	00:00:03	min
Max (L):	00:32:48	min
<i>Consumption Statistics (C):</i>		
Mean (C):	9.93	kL/hour
Standard Error (C):	0.03	
Median (C):	8.96	kL/hour
Mode (C):	7.44	kL/hour
Standard Deviation (C):	4.14	kL/hour
Variance (C):	17.15	(kL/hour) ²
Kurtosis (C):	113.74	
Skewness (C):	7.17	
Range (C):	94.55	
Min (C):	0.18	kL/hour
Max (C):	94.74	kL/hour
Sum:	169600.10	
Count:	17074	observations

Figure 3-5: Logged data and consumption statistics for meter S-W1-1

Consumption Output Data		
Average Night Flow:	7.68	kL/hour
Average Day Flow:	10.42	kL/hour
Maximum Flow:	94.74	kL/hour
Minimum Night Flow:	3.03	kL/hour
Night Flow Ratio:	0.30	
AADD:	238.38	kL/day

Figure 3-6: Consumption output data indicating day and night flow metrics for meter S-W1-1

After the calculation of the above results from the raw data, different results were visually presented, including:

- Graphs of the daily average consumption profile over 24 hours, with separate curves for weekdays and weekends, as well as the combined average for all days of the week. An example of this profile for meter S-W1-9 is illustrated in Figure 3-7.

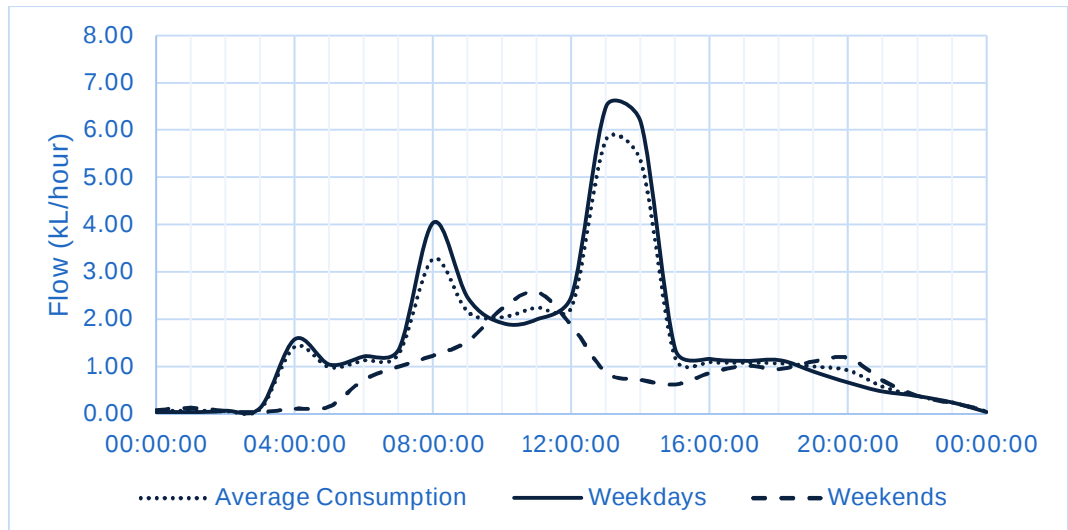


Figure 3-7: An example profile of daily average consumption for meter S-W1-9

- Graphs of the logged consumption over the entire duration of logging and its average. An example of this profile for meter S-W1-9 is illustrated in Figure 3-8.

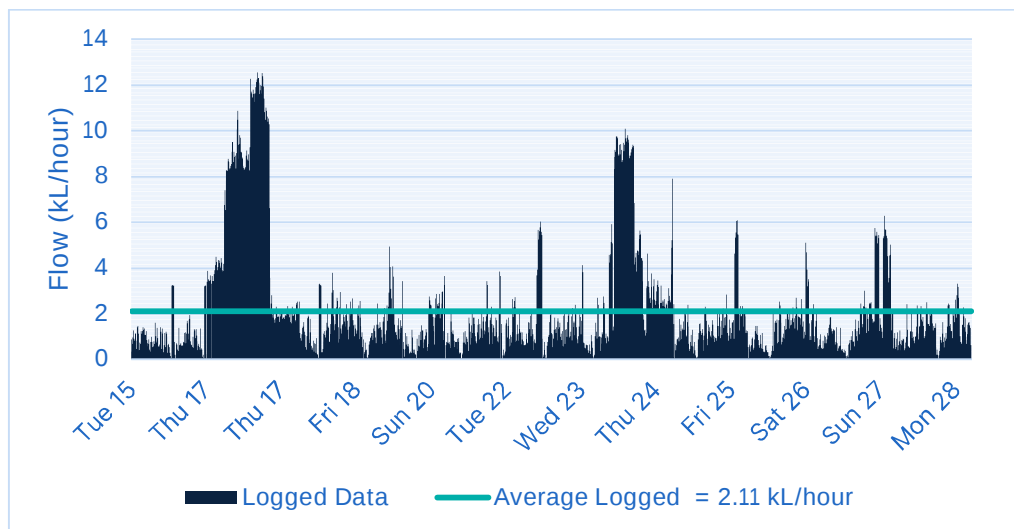


Figure 3-8: An example graph showing logged consumption for meter S-W1-9

- Graphs of the distribution of flow among distinct flow range categories outlined in the manufacturer's datasheet. Each category contributes to the total flow. These categories are below starting flow ($<Q_{\text{start}}$), starting flow (Q_{start}), minimum flow (Q_1 / Q_{min}), transitional flow (Q_2 / Q_t), continuous/permanent flow (Q_3 / Q_n), and maximum flow (Q_4 / Q_{max}). An example of this distribution for meter S-W1-9 is illustrated in Figure 3-9.

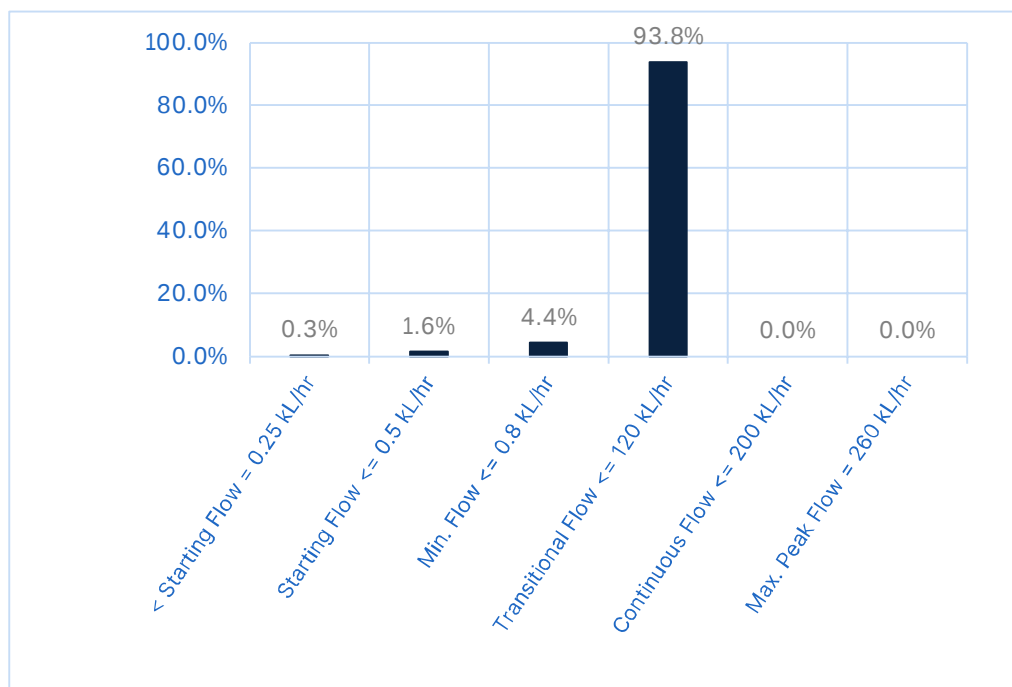


Figure 3-9: An example graph of flow distribution for meter S-W1-9 within meter flow ranges

- Graphs of the distribution of the frequency of occurrence for each recorded flow value. An example of this distribution is illustrated in Figure 3-10.

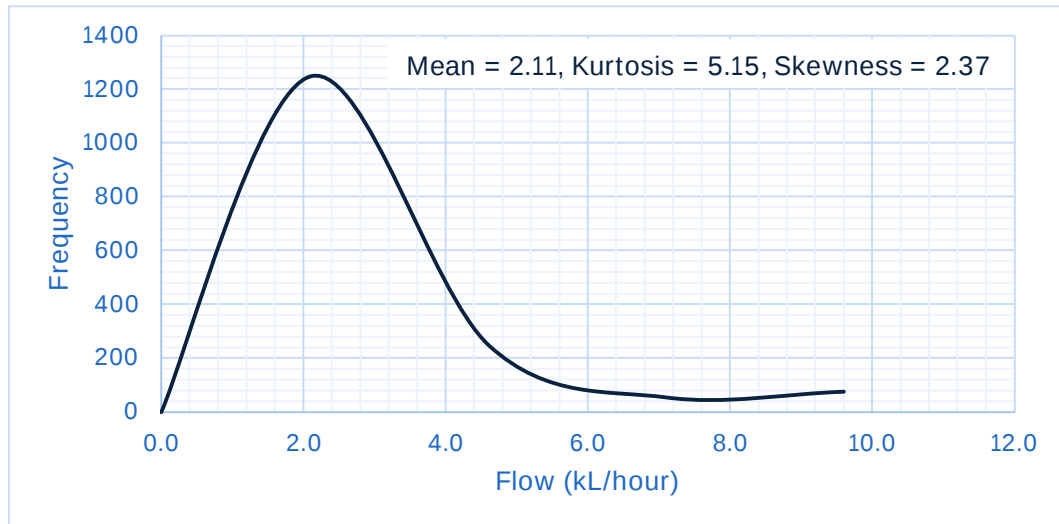


Figure 3-10: An example graph of frequency of flow occurrence for meter S-W1-9

- Graphs of the comparison of meter sizing illustrating the consumption distribution and highlighting the flow ranges of various meter sizes applicable to the specific meter type. An example of this comparison for meter S-W1-9 is illustrated in Figure 3-11.
- A meter weighted accuracy comparison of the sizes applicable to each meter type. The weighted accuracy was calculated based on the procedure described in “Optimal water meter selection systems” (Johnson, 2001). The meter manufacturer’s datasheet was used to obtain the performance specifications across the flow ranges. The error limits, as used by Johnson (2001), were adapted for in-use meters and assigned to each flow range (see Table 3-11). The weighted accuracy was calculated by multiplying the applicable error limit with the percentage of flow within that flow range. An example of this comparison for meter S-W1-9 is illustrated in Figure 3-12.

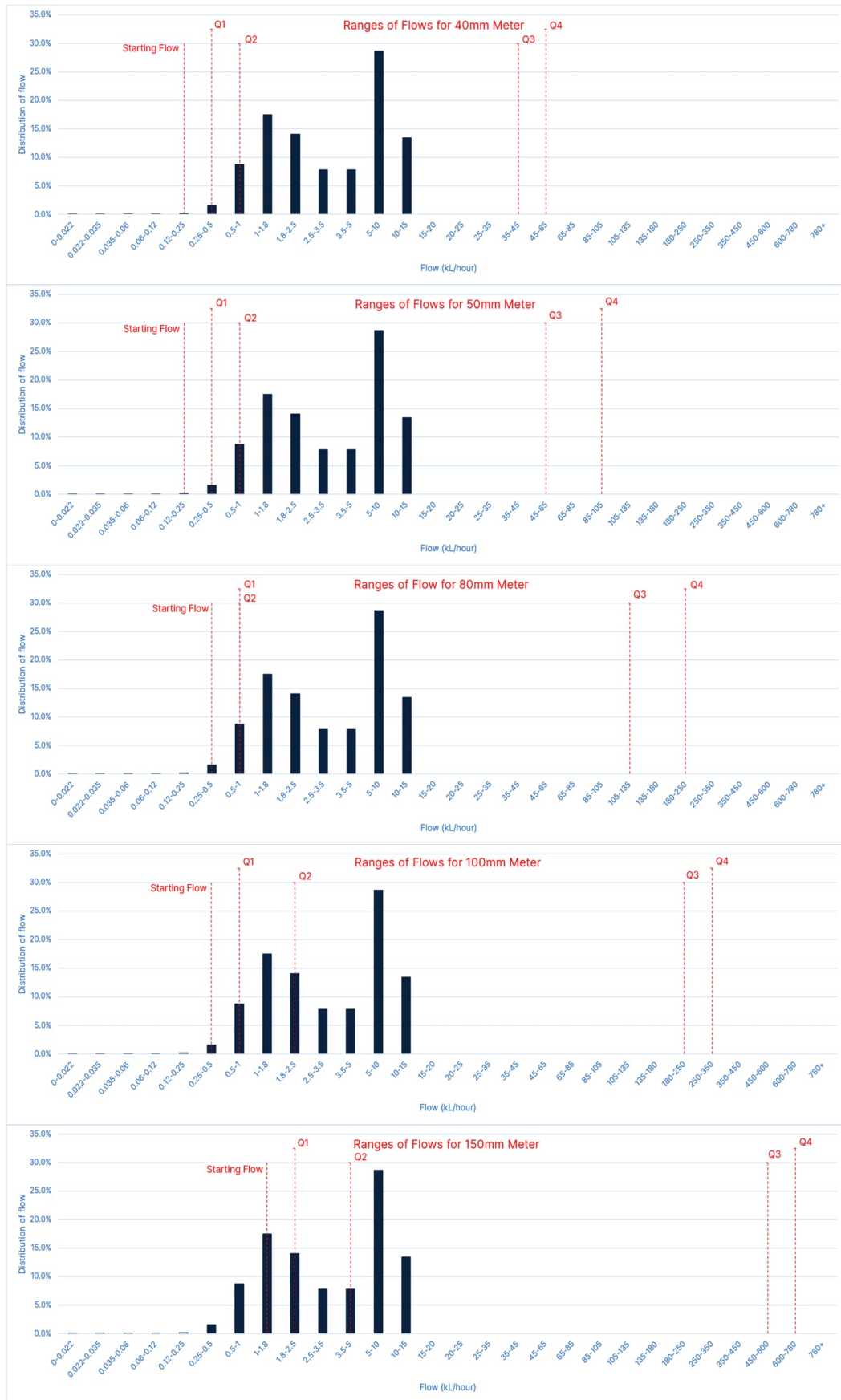


Figure 3-11: Example graphs of meter sizing comparison for meter S-W1-9

Table 3-11: Error limits for calculation of weighted accuracy for in-use meters (adapted from Johnson, 2001)

Flow Ranges	New Meter Error Limits (%)	In-Use Meter Error Limits (%)
< Starting flow (sf)	100	100
$sf - q_{min}$	15	15
$q_{min} - q_t$	5	8
$q_t - q_n$	2	3.5
$q_n - q_{max}$	2	3.5
$q_{max} - 1.3 q_{max}$	5	8
$> 1.3 q_{max}$	100	100

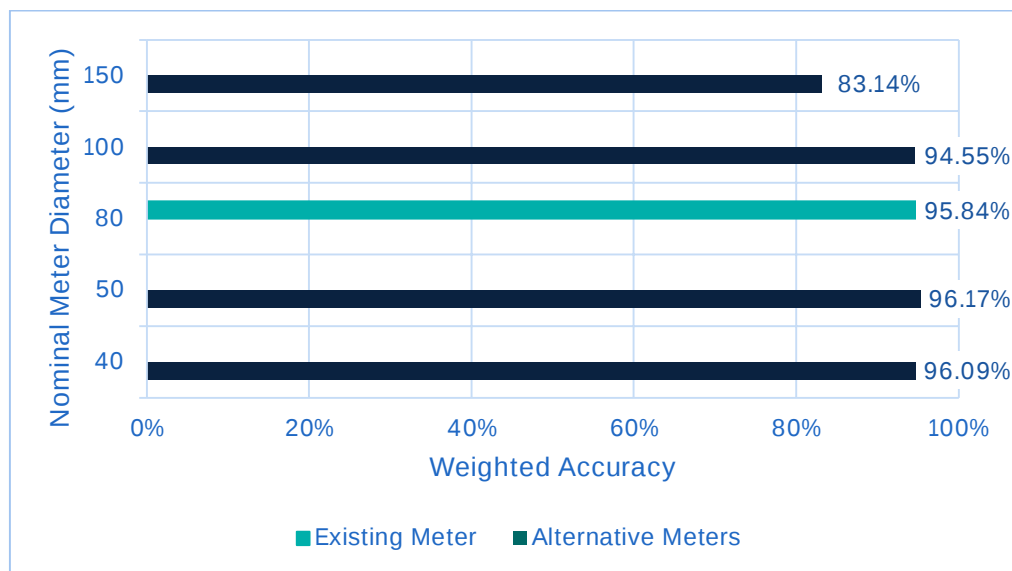


Figure 3-12: An example graph of meter weighted accuracy for meter S-W1-9

3.6 Meter Sizing based on AADD

The optimal meter size based on actual consumption is determined following the manipulation and visualisation of the logged data, especially when looking at the series of graphs depicted in Figure 3-11. However, it is not conventional practice to size bulk meters based on actual consumption but on theoretical consumption. As indicated in Section 2.2.1.2, the use of Average Annual Daily Demand (AADD) is not ideal because it provides an average measure of water demand over time, rather than the instantaneous flows that water meters are designed to handle. However, in this dataset,

detailed information about the fixtures, such as the type and quantity installed at the stands, is not available. This lack of data prevents the use of more precise methods like the Fixture Value Method, which relies on instantaneous peak demand for sizing. Consequently, the study is constrained to use AADD for estimating water demand. While this method does not account for peak instantaneous flows, it is the best available approach given the current data limitations.

Theoretical Average Annual Daily Demand (AADD) is still typically estimated using the guidelines provided in the *Red Book*. The following were considered in the estimation of the theoretical AADD for multi-residential and business facilities in the dataset:

- The Ncube (2019) dataset included all the data required for estimating the theoretical AADD, with the exception of each stand's zoning designation, and in some cases stand size. As with the missing stand areas, the online CGIS maps from the CoJ e-services website were utilised to find the stand zoning information.
 - o The dataset indicated the rates category of the stand, i.e., whether residential or business, which could be used to identify the basic category of zoning of the stand. Knowing the sub-categories for the residential stands in the dataset assisted in better matching the type of development and land use to the water demand tables in the *Red Book*.
 - o The residential sub-categories are driven by density, and CoJ defines this in their Land Use Scheme (City of Johannesburg, 2018) as follows:
 - Residential 1: One dwelling per stand, i.e., a single house
 - Residential 2: 10-20 dwellings per hectare, i.e., multiple-dwelling such as cluster housing or townhouse complexes

- Residential 3: 21-40 dwellings per hectare, i.e., multiple-dwelling such as cluster housing or townhouse complexes
 - Residential 4: 41-120 dwellings per hectare, i.e., multiple-dwelling such as apartments and blocks of flats
- Various studies (Husselmann & Van Zyl, 2006; Jacobs, et al., 2004; Booyens & Haarhoff, 2002) have indicated that the AADD guideline in the *Red Book* is conservative and, therefore, overestimates AADD values. These studies have recommended revision. In response to the need to provide realistic and current AADD estimates, van Zyl, et al. (2008) proposed a single guideline curve, which, although relevant, focused on single dwelling houses per stand, i.e., Residential 1, and did not take into consideration stands with multiple units (Residential 2-4). As such, van Zyl's (2008) guideline could not be used to estimate the size of the main meters connected to the multi-residential facilities.
 - Similar to demand estimation for domestic use (van Zyl, et al., 2008), a new guideline was proposed by van Zyl, et al. (2017) for non-domestic (e.g. commercial and educational) users. This study provides guideline curves for non-domestic stands within an area rather than the individual stands themselves, and therefore could not be used for the meters in the dataset.

Based on the above, theoretical demands were calculated as follows:

- Demands were calculated using values from Table 9.14 of the *Red Book* (CSIR, 2005) depicted by Figure 3-13. Since the 42 verified meter installation dates range from 1988 to 2013, the AADD values in the *Red Book* were employed since these values have remained unchanged since their first publication in the “Guidelines for the provision of engineering services in residential townships” (*Blue Book*) (CSIR, 1983). The latest version of the *Red Book* (DHS, 2019)

would not have been available and applicable during the sizing of the 42 meters.

- o For the multi-residential stands, categories 2 and 3 were used based on the stand zone (Residential 2, 3 or 4) and the midpoint between the upper and lower limit for the AADD was used. The multi-residential stands in the dataset were considered to predominantly represent middle-income households, and as such, the utilisation of the midpoint between the upper and lower AADD limits was deemed appropriate.
 - o For non-residential stands, the guideline provides a demand per unit of gross floor area, which is also known as floor space ratio. Unfortunately, this information was not available in the dataset, and therefore, the stand area was used in place of the gross floor area.
- To assess how the updated AADD estimates in the 2019 edition of the *Red Book* would compare with the AADD estimates in the 2005 edition of the *Red Book* (CSIR, 2005) in the sizing of the 42 verified meters, Table J.2 (depicted by Figure 3-14) of the *Red Book* (DHS, 2019) was employed.
 - o For the multi-residential stands, Group/cluster housing (medium density) was selected for category 2, and Flats (medium density) was selected for category 3. AADD was calculated as kL/ha/d.
 - o For the non-residential stands, the business/ commercial category was employed. The Floor Area Ratio (FAR) was not known, and therefore, AADD was calculated as kL/ha/d.

Table 9.14: Water demand for developed areas			
CATEGORY	TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT	UNIT	ANNUAL AVERAGE WATER DEMAND (l/day) UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED
1	Dwelling houses (Residential zone I)	Erf area for dwelling house	See Figure 9.9 for erven not exceeding 2 000 m ² . For erven >2 000 m ² , base demand on local conditions
2	Low-rise multiple-dwelling unit buildings (Residential zones II and III)	Dwelling	Upper limit 1 000 ^(a) Lower limit 600 ^(a)
3	High-rise multiple-dwelling unit buildings (Residential zone IV)	Dwelling	Upper limit 700 ^(a) Lower limit 450 ^(a)
4	Offices and shops	100 m ² of gross floor area ^(b)	400
5	Government and municipal	100 m ² of gross floor area ^(b)	400
6	Clinic	100 m ² of gross floor area ^(b)	500
7	Church	Erf	2 000
8	Hostels	Occupant	150
9	Developed parks	Hectare of erf area	≤2 ha: 15 kℓ ^{(c)(d)} >2 ha ≤10 ha: 12,5 kℓ ^{(c)(d)} >10 ha: 10 kℓ ^{(c)(d)}
10	Day school / crèche	Hectare of erf area	As per developed parks ^(d)
11	Boarding school	Hectare of erf area plus boarders	As per developed parks plus 150 ℓ/boarder
12	Sportsground	Hectare of erf area	As per developed parks
13	Public open spaces ^(e)	Hectare of erf area	See note ^(e) below

(a) Water demand includes garden watering of all common areas outside the limits of the buildings.

(b) Gross floor area obtained using applicable floor space ratio from the town planning scheme.

(c) Demand for developed parks to be considered as drawn over six hours on any particular day in order to obtain the peak demand.

(d) Where the designer anticipates the development of parks and sportsgrounds to be of a high standard, e.g. 25 mm of water applied per week, the annual average water demand should be taken as follows:
≤2 ha: 50 kℓ^(c); >2 ha ≤10 ha: 40 kℓ^(c); >10 ha: 30 kℓ^(c).

(e) Refer to Chapter 5 and distinguish between "soft open space" and "semi-public open space".

Figure 3-13: AADD estimates from the *Red Book* (CSIR, 2005)

Table J.2: Recommended unit Average Annual Daily Demands						
Land use		Density ^{#1} units/ha	Stand size ^{#1} m ²	Unit of measure	Water demand (AADD)	
					kL/ ha/d ^{#1}	kL/unit/d ^{#3}
Residential stands	High density, small sized	20 to 12	400 to 670	kL/unit	11	0.60 to 0.80
	Medium density, medium sized	12 to 8	670 to 1 000	kL/unit	9	0.80 to 1.00
	Low density, large sized	8 to 5	1 000 to 1 600	kL/unit	8	1.00 to 1.30
	Very low density, extra large sized	5 to 3	1 600 to 2 670	kL/unit	7	1.30 to 2.00
Stands for low- income housing (waterborne sanitation)	High density, small sized	30 to 20	270 to 400	kL/unit	9	0.30 to 0.40
	Medium density, medium sized	20 to 12	400 to 670	kL/unit	7	0.40 to 0.50
	Low density, extra large sized	12 to 8	670 to 1 000	kL/unit	6	0.50 to 0.60
Stands for low- income housing (dry sanitation)	High density, small sized	30 to 20	270 to 400	kL/unit	7	0.25 to 0.30
	Medium density, medium sized	20 to 12	400 to 670	kL/unit	6	0.30 to 0.35
	Low density, extra large sized	12 to 8	670 to 1 000	kL/unit	4	0.35 to 0.40
Group/cluster housing	High density	60 to 40	130 to 200	kL/unit	21	0.40 to 0.45
	Medium density	40 to 30	200 to 270	kL/unit	17	0.45 to 0.50
	Low density	30 to 20	270 to 400	kL/unit	14	0.50 to 0.60
Flats	Very high density	100 to 80	80 to 100	kL/unit	25	0.25 to 0.30
	High density	80 to 60	100 to 130	kL/unit	23	0.30 to 0.35
	Medium density	60 to 50	130 to 160	kL/unit	21	0.35 to 0.40
	Low density	50 to 40	160 to 200	kL/unit	19	0.40 to 0.45
Agricultural holdings	Including irrigation	< 3	< 2 670	kL/unit	12	4.00
	Domestic water only	< 3	< 2 670	kL/unit	6	2.00
Golf estate - excluding golf course water requirements		< 3	< 2 670	kL/unit	9	3.00
Retirement village		20 to 12	400 to 670	kL/unit	11	0.60 to 0.80
Business/commercial		FAR = 0.4	n.a.	kL/100 m ² ^{#2}	21	0.65
Industrial		FAR = 0.4	n.a.	kL/100 m ² ^{#2}	13	0.40
Government institutions		FAR = 0.4	n.a.	kL/100 m ² ^{#2}	13	0.40
Warehousing		FAR = 0.4	n.a.	kL/100 m ² ^{#2}	10	0.30
Institutional		FAR = 0.4	n.a.	kL/100 m ² ^{#2}	20	0.60
Municipal services		FAR = 0.4	n.a.	kL/100 m ² ^{#2}	20	0.60
Educational		FAR = 0.4	n.a.	kL/100 m ² ^{#2}	20	0.60

^{#1} - Assumed net area factor = 0.8 x gross area (20% allowance for roads, servitudes and public open spaces)

^{#2} - FAR (Floor Area Ratio) is the ratio of the floor area of a building to its site area. Also referred to as FSR (Floor Space Ratio).

^{#3} - Unit type as defined in the column "unit of measure"

d = day

Figure 3-14: AADD estimates from the *Red Book* (DHS, 2019)

3.7 Effects on Municipal Revenue

Using results computed from the above methods, specifically consumption and meter accuracy, Apparent Losses resulting from incorrectly sized water meters were estimated and employed to illustrate the financial implications of incorrectly sized municipal meters for a Municipality. This involved the following processes:

- Based on the weighted accuracies calculated for the various meter sizes applicable to each specific meter type, the meter size offering the best accuracy was compared to its companion meter in the dataset.
- The losses resulting from a difference in the size between the existing and alternative bulk meter, were calculated as the residual percentage from the meter's accuracy. For example, if the weighted meter accuracy was calculated to be 94.66%, then the Apparent Losses became 5.34%.
- The AADD calculated from the logging data (in kL/day) was converted to also reflect the Apparent Losses in kL/month and kL/year for both meter sizes.
- The additional consumption that was registered by the alternative bulk meter was calculated as a percentage of the AADD (see Figure 3-15 for meter S-W1-9).

Existing Meter Size:	80 mm
Existing Meter Accuracy:	95.84%
Apparent Losses Due To Meter Size:	4.16%
	2.20 kL/day
	66.08 kL/month
	803.99 kL/year
Existing Meter Comment:	Alternative meter is more suitable
Alternative Meter Size:	50 mm
Alternative Meter Accuracy:	96.17%
Apparent Losses Due To Meter Size:	3.83% <i>Reduction in losses: -0.34%</i>
	2.02 kL/day
	60.71 kL/month
	738.61 kL/year
Additional consumption registered:	8.13% <i>based on AADD and alternative meter size</i>

Figure 3-15: Example of estimated Apparent Losses due to resizing of meter S-W1-9.

- The estimated billed amount is based on the consumption calculated as the AADD over 30 days and the rising block tariffs for 2013/2014 (see Table 3-12) and 2023/2024 (see Table 3-13), respectively. Thereafter, the revenue loss was estimated based on the Apparent Losses. The two financial years allowed for comparing the estimated effect on municipal revenue of when the meter logging took place versus current times. The potential additional revenue that could have been generated with the use of an alternative meter is calculated as the difference in revenue loss between the existing and alternative meters for the year 2023/2024, without considering any additional Apparent Losses. An example of this estimation for meter S-W1-9 is illustrated in Figure 3-16.

Table 3-12: City of Johannesburg rising block tariffs in 2013/2014 (City of Johannesburg, 2013)

Residential Tariffs 2013/2014		Business Tariffs 2013/2014	
0-6	R -	<200	R 20.96
>6-10	R 5.84	>200	R 21.72
>10-15	R 9.27		
>15-20	R 12.91		
>20-30	R 16.86		
>30-40	R 17.88		
>40	R 21.91		

Table 3-13: City of Johannesburg rising block tariffs in 2023/2024 (City of Johannesburg, 2023)

Residential Tariffs 2023/2024		Business Tariffs 2023/2024	
0-6	R -	<200	R 57.61
>6-10	R 24.33	>200	R 60.78
>10-15	R 25.39		
>15-20	R 35.60		
>20-30	R 49.20		
>30-40	R 53.81		
>40-50	R 67.89		
>50	R 72.75		

Billed Consumption:	1522.42	kL/month	based on the AADD determined for the existing logged meter
Billed Amount (2013/2014):	R	32 961.38	/month using the CoJ rising block tariffs
Revenue Loss (2013/2014):	R	1 447.84	based on the Apparent Losses determined for the existing meter
Revenue Loss (2023/2024):	R	4 807.43	
Billed Amount (2023/2024):	R	109 229.47	/month using the CoJ rising block tariffs
Revenue Loss (2013/2014):	R	1 330.10	based on the Apparent Losses determined for the alternative meter
Revenue Loss (2023/2024):	R	4 416.46	
Additional revenue that would have been generated if the alternative meter was employed:		R	390.97 /month

2013/2014 Tariffs				Billed	
0-6	R	-	R	-	
>6-10	R	5.84	R	23.36	
>10-15	R	9.27	R	46.35	
>15-20	R	12.91	R	64.55	
>20-30	R	16.86	R	168.60	
>30-40	R	17.88	R	178.80	
>40	R	21.91	R	32 479.72	
Total Billed				R	32 961.38

2023/2024 Tariffs				Billed	
0-6	R	-	R	-	
>6-10	R	24.33	R	97.32	
>10-15	R	25.39	R	126.95	
>15-20	R	35.60	R	178.00	
>20-30	R	49.20	R	492.00	
>30-40	R	53.81	R	538.10	
>40-50	R	67.89	R	678.90	
>50	R	72.75	R	107 118.20	
				R	109 229.47

Figure 3-16: An example of the effect of meter accuracy on municipal revenue for meter S-W1-9

3.8 Fire Demand Considerations

Ensuring robust fire protection is paramount, especially in urban areas, where the safety of residents and properties relies heavily on effective firefighting measures. As alluded to in Section 1.3.1, incorporating fire flow requirements when sizing a water meter is often at the expense of accurately logging the meter's daily readings.

The approach to evaluating alternative fire demand considerations involved both a literature review and the analysis of an example scenario for a multi-residential and business stand, respectively. The literature review aimed to gain insight and understanding of the alternatives that can be considered when demand for fire flow needs to be considered, as well as the associated benefits and drawbacks. The example scenarios demonstrated the practical implications of sizing a water meter with fire flow provisions, utilising the guidelines in the *Red Book*.

The following was considered in the estimation of the fire demand for each of the two scenarios:

- The Ncube (2019) dataset did not provide any insight regarding the stands' risk classification or planning parameters, such as floor ratios and on-site firefighting requirements. The water requirements for firefighting in the *Red Book* are dependent on a fire-risk category. As such, in the absence of this information, a fire-risk classification was assumed for the stand based on the zoning (refer to Section 3.6).
 - o As per the definitions provided in the *Red Book* (CSIR, 2005) multi-residential stands zoned as Residential 2 and 3, and non-residential stands were assigned a *Moderate Risk*. The stands zoned as Residential 4 were assigned a *High Risk*. The minimum design fire flow was calculated using values from Table 9.18 and Table 9.19, converting L/min to kL/hr.
 - o The fire risk classification descriptions in the 2019 edition of the *Red Book* (DHS, 2019) differ slightly, and a *Moderate Risk 1* (categorised as industrial, business, high-rise flats $\geq$ four storeys) was used for the non-residential stands, and *Moderate Risk 2* (categorised as cluster and low-income housing, high rise flats $\leq$ three storeys) was used for multi-residential stands. The minimum design fire flow was calculated using values from Table J.17 and Table J.18, converting L/s to kL/hr.
- The AADDs calculated previously (using both editions of the *Red Book*) were adjusted with the relevant Peak Hour Factor. This then provided the Peak Hour Demand (PHD) in kL/hr used to select an appropriate meter size to accommodate the estimated daily consumption. Information regarding the supply zones within which the meters from the dataset are situated was not available in Ncube's (2019) data and therefore assumptions had to be made.

- o Figure 9.11 in the 2005 edition of the *Red Book* (CSIR, 2005) provides instantaneous peak factors with no indication of the time interval over which the peak flows were measured. As such, the peak hour factors, as suggested by Vorster et al (1995) were used. A PF_{hour} of 4.6 and 3.30 was used for the multi-residential and business stands, respectively.
- o Tables J.9 in the 2019 edition of the *Red Book* (DHS, 2019) was used. A PF_{hour} of 4.6 and 3.30 was used for the multi-residential and business stands, respectively. The highest peak factors were used because individual stands were considered and not a supply zone. This was based on the premise that the number of consumers influences the peak factor (Diao, et al., 2010). The smaller the number of consumers, the higher the peak factor, and vice versa.
- The fire demand was then added to the PHD, and a new meter size was selected based on the total demand when including fire flow.

3.9 Concluding Remarks

The purpose of this chapter was to outline the methodology developed to address the research objectives and questions. The methods described for manipulating logging data for consumption analysis and generating consumer profiles were intended to yield valuable insights. This chapter underscored the importance of data validation and consistent data analysis to minimize bias whilst investigating the 42 bulk meters that made up the dataset used for analysis in this research study.

The visualization of the flow logging data analysis and meter consumption characteristics assisted significantly in comprehending the consumer profile associated with each meter, which was required for meter size selection and estimating the Apparent Losses. The effect of these Apparent Losses on

municipal revenue could be calculated, and the method for applying a step tariff structure was detailed.

Outlining the methodology and steps taken in this research study allows for future research to be undertaken by other researchers through reproducibility or to improve and build on.

The following chapter outlines the results obtained and calculated from the methodology developed.

CHAPTER 4

4 ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

This chapter delves into the data analysis and results of this study.

Chapter 1 presents the research objectives, hypotheses, and questions. To address these, the data analysis is segmented into three sections: Consumption Profiles, On-Site Leakage, and Meter Sizing. Despite the small size of the bulk water meter dataset (42 verified meters), some observations regarding the suitability of the meter sizes are evident.

Appendix A provides individual analysis reports for each meter within the dataset.

4.1 Consumption Profiles

In Chapters 1 and 2, we discussed how each water meter is designed to operate within specific flow rate ranges. If the flow falls outside these designated ranges, it can compromise the accuracy of the water meter readings. Understanding how consumers use water is crucial when selecting the right size water meter. However, consumers' water use information is not typically available upfront.

The proportion of water usage within each meter's flow rate ranges was calculated to gain insight into users' consumption patterns. The results for each meter are presented in Table 4-1 for multi-residential stands and Table 4-2 for business stands; grey font was used to indicate flow ranges where no water usage was observed. The percentage of stands with consumption below the meter's starting flow ('<starting flow') was found to be 39% for multi-residential properties and 71% for businesses. Observing these high percentages of low flows at non-residential consumers is understandable as their water use activities are not as prevalent as residential consumers. The percentage of '<starting flow' consumption for multi-residential consumers

was lower, ranging from 0.1% to 3.3%, than that of business consumers, which ranged from 0.1% to 70%. (see Table 4-3). Other low flow ('starting flow' and 'minimum flow') percentages are also shown in Table 4-3.

Table 4-1: Proportion of flows within the verified meter flow ranges for multi-residential stands

Unique ID	Meter Size (mm)	<Starting Flow	Starting Flow	Minimum Flow Rate (Q ₁)	Transitional Flow Rate (Q ₂)	Permanent Flow Rate (Q ₃)	Maximum Flow Rate (Q ₄)	Mean Consumption (kL/hr)
AI-F-1	40	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	99.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.48
AI-F-2	40	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	99.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.72
EK-H-1	40	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	20.27
AI-F-3	40	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.43
S-W1-1	40	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	98.7%	0.5%	0.2%	9.93
S-W1-2	40	0.1%	0.4%	8.9%	90.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.40
EK-H-4	50	1.5%	3.4%	29.4%	65.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.89
S-W1-6	50	0.0%	0.1%	17.0%	82.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.09
S-M-3	50	0.1%	0.7%	6.2%	93.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.87
S-W1-8	80	1.9%	7.7%	17.0%	73.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.93
S-W1-9	80	0.3%	1.6%	4.4%	93.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.11
S-W1-14	100	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	99.8%	0.0%	0.0%	13.83
S-MT-1	100	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.20
S-W1-15	100	0.3%	9.4%	37.4%	52.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.46
S-W1-16	100	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	98.5%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2
S-W1-17	100	0.2%	6.8%	19.7%	73.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.95
S-W1-18	100	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	99.2%	0.0%	0.0%	7.84
S-W1-19	100	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	99.9%	0.0%	0.0%	16.57
S-W1-20	100	0.6%	15.9%	43.0%	40.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.18
S-W1-21	100	0.0%	0.4%	4.9%	94.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.85
EK-H-5	100	0.0%	0.2%	3.4%	96.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.21
S-W1-22	100	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	97.5%	0.0%	0.0%	5.05
S-W1-23	100	3.3%	18.2%	66.5%	12.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.78
S-W1-24	100	1.9%	19.5%	63.4%	15.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.76
S-W1-25	100	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.11
S-W1-26	100	0.3%	4.9%	27.8%	67.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.78
S-W2-1	150	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.02
EK-H-6	150	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	13.81

Table 4-2: Proportion of flow within the verified meter flow ranges for business stands

Unique ID	Meter Size (mm)	<Starting Flow	Starting Flow	Minimum Flow Rate (Q ₁)	Transitional Flow Rate (Q ₂)	Permanent Flow Rate (Q ₃)	Maximum Flow Rate (Q ₄)	Mean Consumption (kL/hr)
S-M-1	40	0.5%	1.9%	2.2%	95.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.18
EK-H-2	50	0.1%	0.7%	14.4%	84.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.69
S-W1-3	50	0.1%	0.5%	5.4%	94.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.46
S-W1-4	50	70.0%	50.4%	38.3%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.24
EK-H-3	50	0.7%	2.3%	28.3%	68.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.96
S-W1-5	50	38.8%	9.0%	52.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.10
S-M-2	50	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%	98.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.67
S-W1-7	80	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.77
S-W1-10	100	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	9.15
S-W1-11	100	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	80.7%	15.2%	2.6%	8.34
S-W1-12	100	50.0%	46.7%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.21
AI-F-4	100	1.3%	13.2%	22.5%	63.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.33
S-W3-1	100	3.7%	8.2%	88.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.53
S-W1-13	100	4.5%	13.9%	15.0%	66.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.14

Table 4-3: Percentage of consumption within the verified meter low flow ranges

Stand Type	<Starting Flow			Starting Flow			Minimum Flow (Q ₁)		
	Min.	Max.	Ave.	Min.	Max.	Ave.	Min.	Max.	Ave.
Multi-Residential	0.1%	3.3%	1%	0.1%	19.5%	5%	0.1%	66.5%	16.2%
Business	0.1%	70%	17%	0.4%	50.4%	11.4%	0.2%	88%	20.9%

It's worth noting that the transitional flow range (Q₂) is the most dominant flow range for 89% of multi-residential properties and 71% of businesses, and this is indicative of the fact that the meter size is not necessarily correct. Most meters are oversized. A meter's transitional flow range typically covers a broad spectrum. So, to gain a better understanding, the proportion of flow in meter flow ranges and the frequency of occurrence of different flow rates are analysed below.

The 80mm multi-residential stand meter, S-W1-9, is used in this section as an example. Figure 4-1 presents (a) the proportion of flows through the meter within the meter's defined flow rate ranges and (b) the frequency of occurrence of flows. Notably, although 93.8% of water usage falls within the transitional flow rate range, the mean flow rate was only 2.11 kL/hr. The kurtosis and skewness values in Figure 4-1 (b) provide insight into the distribution of the flow rates. A positive kurtosis value of 5.15 suggests that the distribution has moderately heavy tails compared to a normal distribution, thus indicating the presence of some outliers or flow rates that deviate from the mean, though not to an extreme extent. The positive skewness value of 2.37 indicates a right-skewed distribution, implying more instances of low flow rates compared to high flow rates. In this distribution, while there are some occasional higher flow rate events, they are less extreme and frequent.

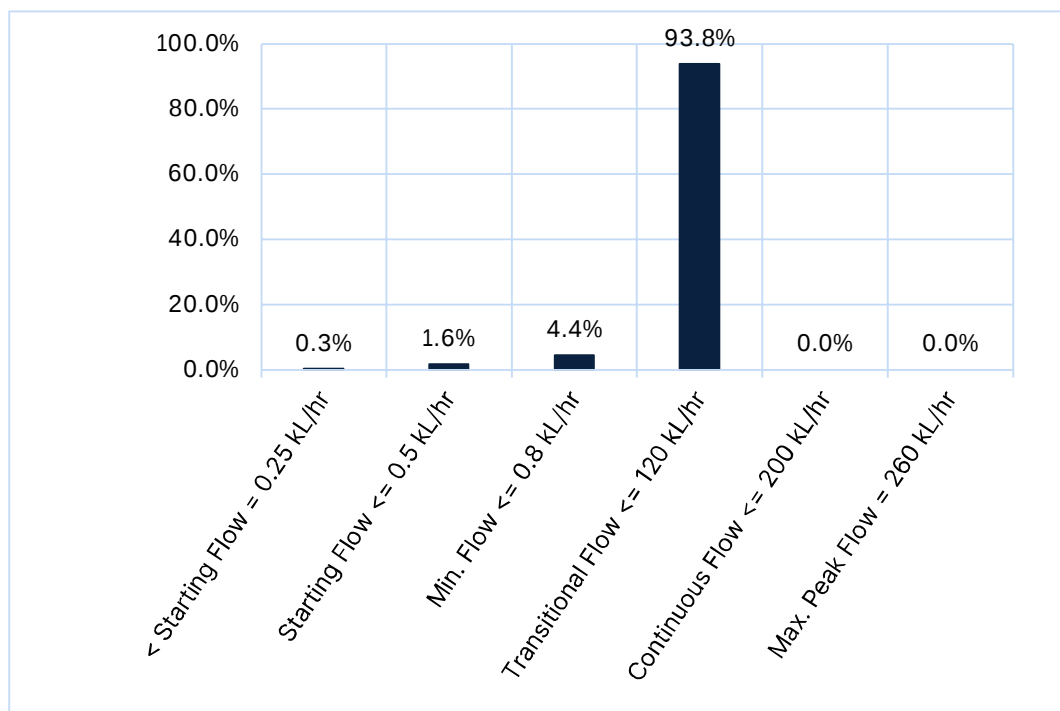


Figure 4-1 (a) Proportion of flow within meter S-W1-9's defined flow rate ranges

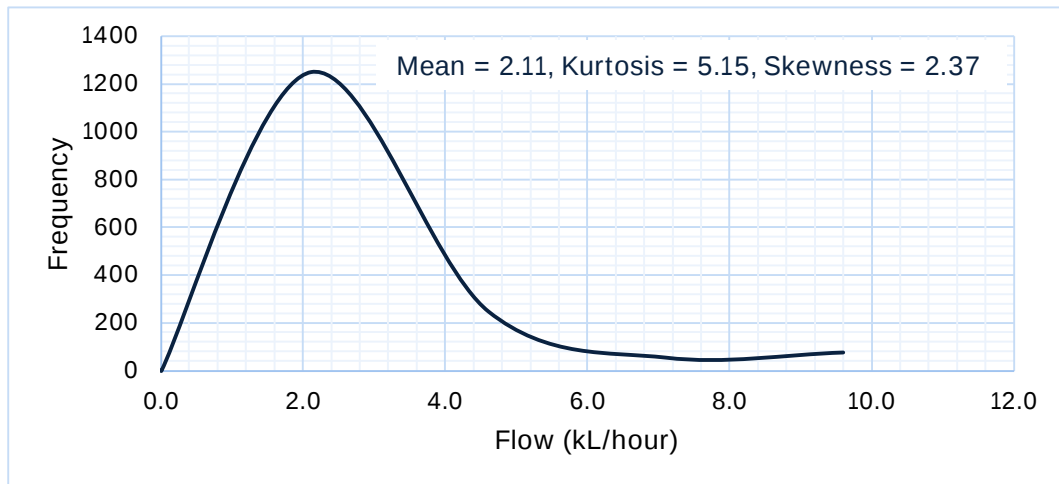


Figure 4-1 (b) Frequency of occurrence of flow through meter S-W1-9

Figure 4-1 (a) and (b): Flow distribution through meter S-W1-9 (an 80mm meter at a multi-residential stand).

Despite the broad transitional flow range of 0.8-120 kL/hr for meter S-W1-9, most flows occur at the low end of this range – for example, the average flow of 2.11 kL/hr occurs within the first 2% of the transitional flow range. For this meter, the maximum flow recorded was 12.54 kL/hr, and this is notably distant from the permanent flow range (120-200 kL/hr). The logging duration for this meter was 13 days. Based on the above consumption characteristics analysed, meter S-W1-9 is significantly over-sized.

Figure 4-2 illustrates the distribution of flow across a range of closer intervals, contrary to the meter's specified flow ranges as shown in Figure 4-1. Visually depicting the flow distribution of meter S-W1-9 highlights the concentration of low flow rates and emphasises the absence of flow rates past the 10-15 kL/hr interval. This visual representation supports the above-mentioned analysis that meter S-W1-9 is significantly over-sized.

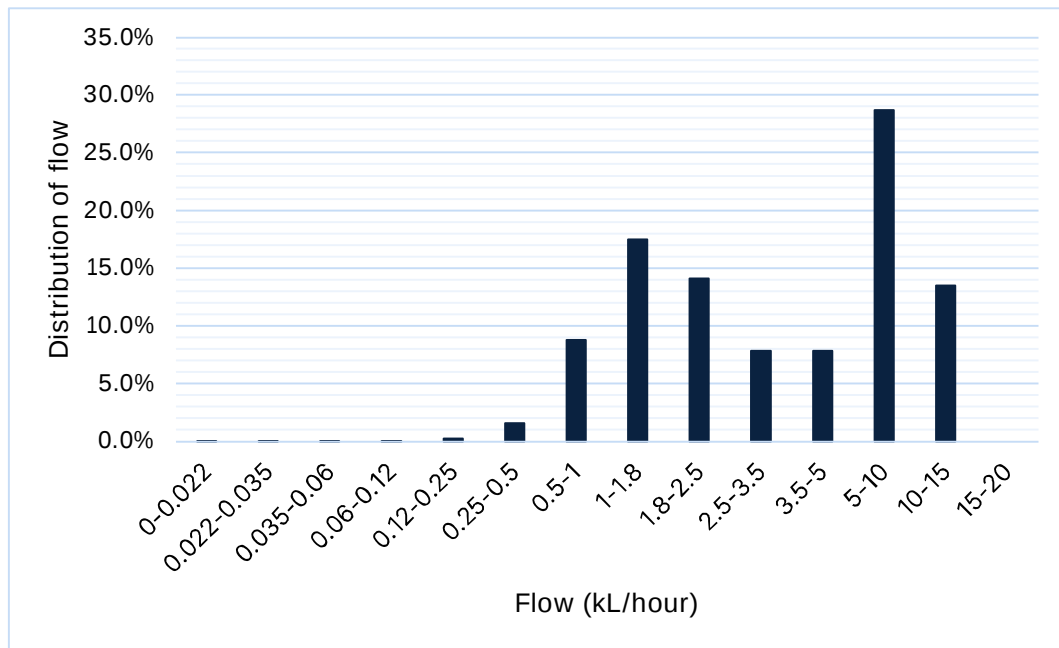


Figure 4-2: Flow distribution through meter S-W1-9 (an 80mm meter at a multi-residential stand)

Similarly, the 100mm business stand meter, Al-F-4, is used as an example. Figure 4-3 presents (a) the proportion of flows through the meter within the meter's defined flow rate ranges and (b) the frequency of occurrence of flows. Strikingly, only 63.0% of water usage was observed within the transitional flow rate range, accompanied by a mean flow rate of 0.33 kL/hr (see Figure 4-3 (b)). A positive kurtosis value of 8.74 is significantly higher than 3, which is the kurtosis of a normal distribution. This high kurtosis value indicates a very peaked distribution with heavy tails, indicating significant outliers or extreme values that are much higher or lower than the mean. The positive skewness value of 2.32, similar to that observed for meter S-W1-9, also indicates a right-skewed distribution. Therefore, in this distribution, there are a significant number of occurrences that are much higher than the mean, but they are less frequent.

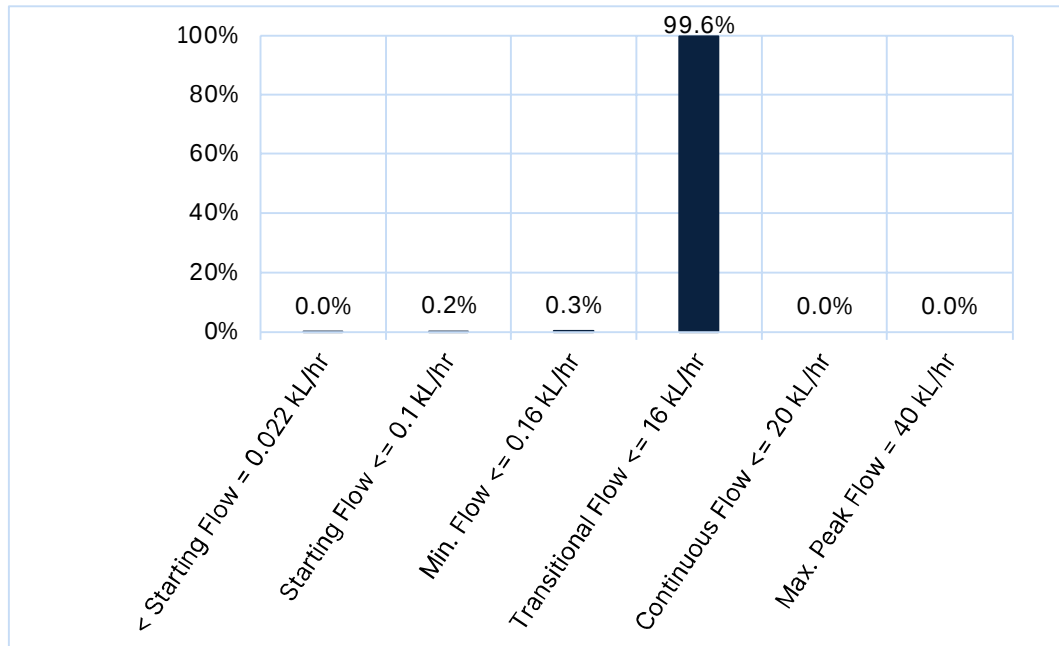


Figure 4-3 (a) Proportion of flow within meter Al-F-4's defined flow rate ranges

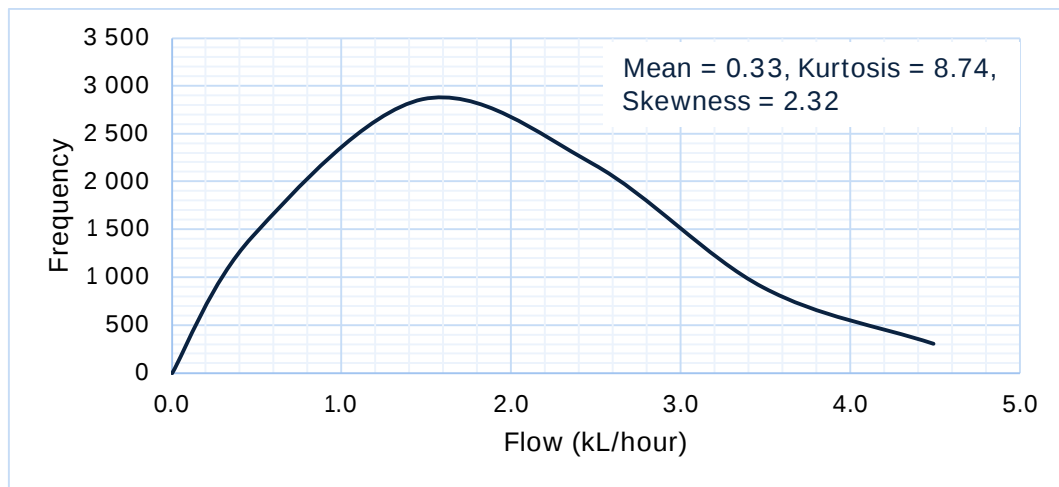


Figure 4-3 (b) Frequency of occurrence of flow through meter Al-F-4

Figure 4-3 (a) and (b): Flow distribution through meter Al-F-4 (an 100mm meter at a business stand).

Given that the transitional flow range for meter Al-F-4 was 0.4-100 kL/hr, most flows occur within the minimum flow range (0.25-0.4 kL/hr) given the average flow of 0.33 kL/hr. The maximum flow observed was 1.8 kL/hr, which

represents a minimal portion (1.4%) of the transitional flow range capacity, let alone the permanent flow range (100-125 kL/hr). These consumption characteristics are based on a logging duration of 7 days, and it is evident that meter AI-F-4 is significantly over-sized.

Figure 4-4 highlights that flow rates were not only observed within the minimum flow range, but also well below the starting flow range (<0.07 kL/hr), providing a visual representation that the meter is significantly over-sized.

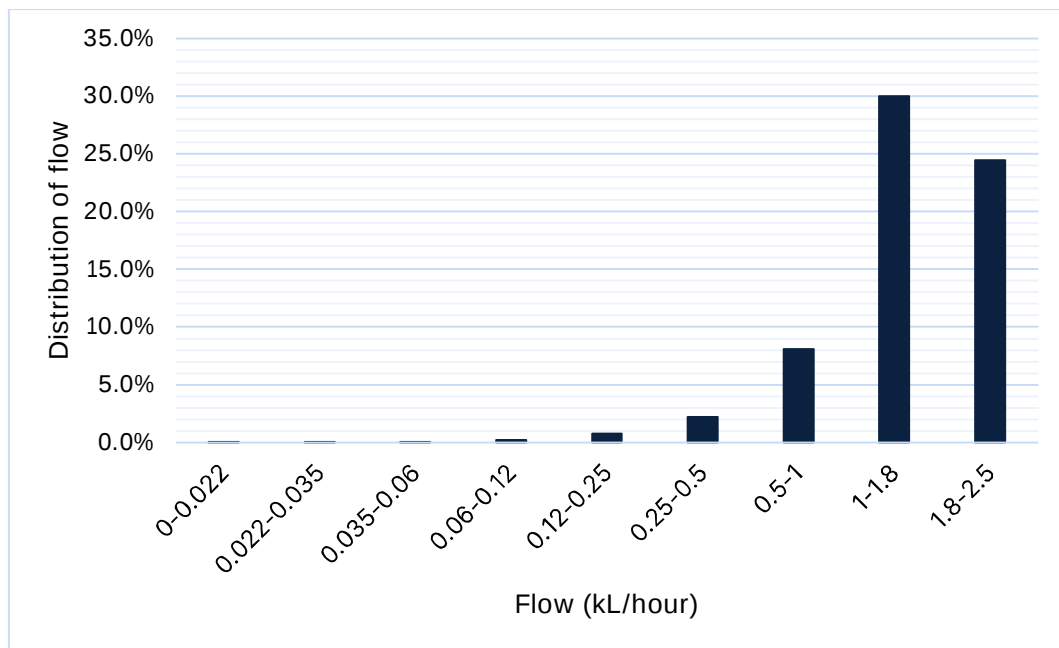


Figure 4-4: Flow distribution through meter AI-F-4 (an 100mm meter at a business stand)

This above analysis of the two meters (S-W1-9 and AI-F-4) emphasises the importance of understanding a customer's daily water use patterns when selecting the appropriate water meter size. Although the meter dataset analysed in this study was small (i.e., 42 No), most meters recorded flow rates far less than the capacities of the existing meter. Only two multi-residential meters (EK-H-1 and S-W1-1) recorded consumption within the permanent flow rate range, measuring 16.7% and 0.5%. For the business

stands, only one meter (S-W1-11) recorded consumption in the permanent flow rate range (accounting for 15.2% of total consumption) and some in the maximum flow range (2.6%). However, this meter (S-W1-11) recorded 12 significant spikes ranging from 176-346 kL/hr over a total period of fewer than three minutes. These spikes in flow were observed during typical working hours and on five consecutive workdays. Given the pattern and timing of these spikes, they were unlikely caused by a leak or faulty logger and more plausibly reflect business-specific activities or operational procedures that necessitate brief, high-volume water use (for example, hydrant testing). Consumption below the starting flow was observed for 11 multi-residential meters (40%) and 10 business meters (71%). Although the proportion of flows varied (0.1 to 3.3% for multi-residential meters and 0.1% to 70.0% for business meters), this consumption was considered unregistered by the meters, which is concerning as it can lead to considerable Apparent Losses.

Figures 4-5 and 4-6 present the average daily consumption profiles for all multi-residential and business meters within the dataset, respectively. Despite outlier values, these figures substantiate the observation that most meters recorded flow rates significantly below the capacities of the existing meters.

The consumer profiling findings indicate the widespread issue with the selection of meter sizes, confirming that bulk water meters are often oversized. This mismatch between meter capacity and actual consumer usage patterns results in flows predominantly registering within low flow ranges, where meters are less accurate, indicating the potential for unregistered flow and increasing Apparent Losses. Neglecting to consider how customers will be using water daily puts Municipalities at risk of increased Apparent Losses, which results in financial loss.

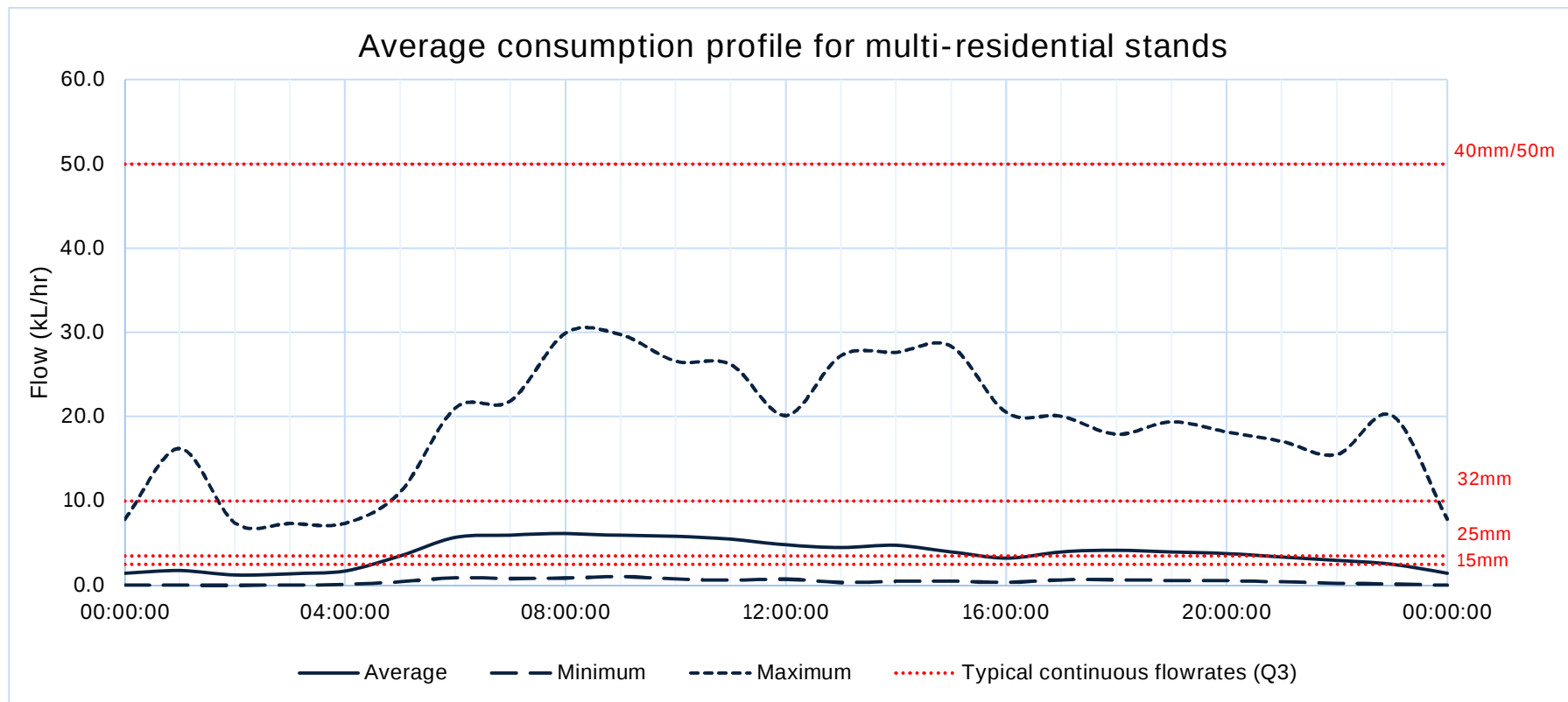


Figure 4-5: Average consumption profile for multi-residential stands

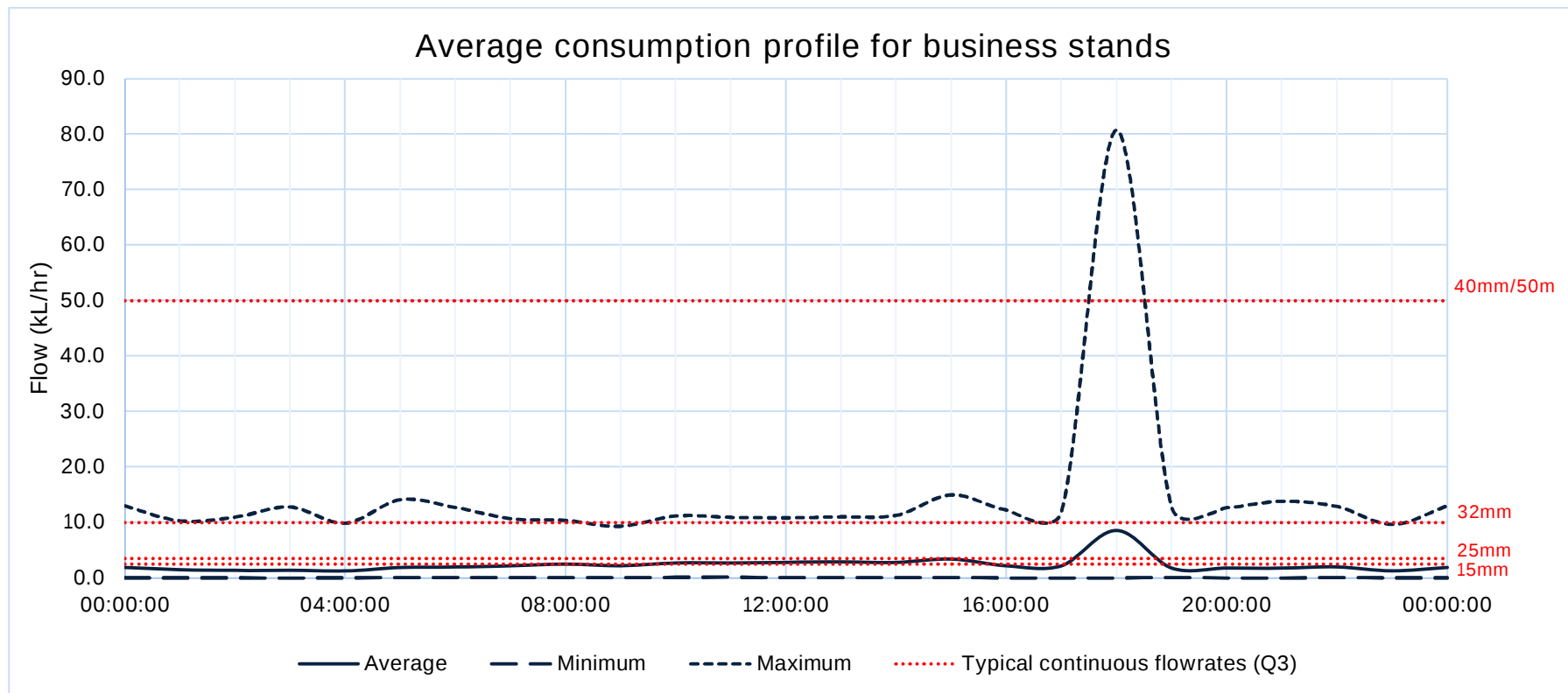


Figure 4-6: Average consumption profile for business stands

The next section presents the extent of on-site leakage, informed by the logged flow data.

4.2 On-Site Leakage

The Minimum Night Flow (MNF) was identified from each meter's logged data by analysing the flow during a specified "night" period, which for this study was defined as 23h00 – 04h00. Flows were recorded at every multi-residential stand and at about 65% of the business stands. In terms of the former, it is improbable that each of the 28 stands had on-site leakage, especially considering some of the findings from complimentary on-site leakage investigations (Couvelis & van Zyl, 2012; Lugoma, et al., 2012; Ncube & Taigbenu, 2016). Some of these studies indicated on-site leakage was observed in as many as 64% of the properties within medium to high-income areas (refer to the additional discussion on this in Section 2.3). The night-time flow observed in the multi-residential units might be actual consumption due to, for example, flushing of a toilet or showering. This seems probable in stands where the observed MNF and calculated MNF ratios were insignificant. Table 4-4 and Table 4-5 summarise the observed MNF for each meter in the multi-residential and business datasets, respectively. Figure 4-7 and Figure 4-8 provide a visual summary of the observed MNF ratios. The MNF Ratio was calculated by dividing the MNF by the average flow, i.e.,

$$\frac{MNF}{Average\ Consumption}$$

What was notable from the MNFs observed, regardless of whether it was due to small leaks or actual consumption, was that several stands had MNFs that were below the meter's starting flow. For multi-residential properties, this applied to 14 out of the 28 stands (50%), and for business properties, 10 out of the 11 stands (91%).

To reiterate what was highlighted in Chapter 2, a meter is the most inaccurate at low flow rates. A meter's starting flow range is the flow rate at which the meter registers consumption at the maximum permissible error. It does not mean that a meter cannot register any flow below this range, but it

will measure with greater degrees of error. Therefore, it can be presumed that the MNFs observed are an under-representation of the actual consumption through the meters as the meters are incapable of accurately reading those flows.

Table 4-4: Minimum night flows for multi-residential stands

Unique ID	Meter Size (mm)	Average Night Flow (kL/hr)	Average Day Flow (kL/hr)	Max. Flow (kL/hr)	MNF (kL/hr)	Meter Starting Flow (kL/hr)	MNF Ratio
AI-F-1	40	0.408	1.518	5.294	0.024	0.022	1.62%
AI-F-2	40	0.222	1.789	6.870	0.077	0.022	4.48%
EK-H-1	40	5.225	21.715	90.000	2.299	0.15	11.34%
AI-F-3	40	1.021	3.571	16.364	0.137	0.022	3.98%
S-W1-1	40	7.681	10.419	94.737	3.029	0.15	30.50%
S-W1-2	40	0.169	1.423	4.787	0.028	0.15	2.01%
EK-H-4	50	0.185	0.901	4.604	0.002*	0.16	0.25%
S-W1-6	50	0.559	1.177	4.919	0.282	0.15	25.78%
S-M-3	50	0.194	0.888	15.517	0.005*	0.05	0.52%
S-W1-8	80	0.202	0.977	3.161	0.095*	0.25	10.25%
S-W1-9	80	0.145	2.163	12.544	0.025*	0.25	1.20%
S-W1-14	100	8.856	14.509	43.796	0.028*	0.25	0.20%
S-MT-1	100	0.943	1.276	22.250	0.061	0.006	5.11%
S-W1-15	100	0.304	1.481	5.515	0.021*	0.25	1.41%
S-W1-16	100	2.216	5.534	14.694	1.084	0.25	20.83%
S-W1-17	100	0.179	1.984	6.674	0.023*	0.25	1.17%
S-W1-18	100	1.873	8.222	21.251	0.573	0.25	7.31%
S-W1-19	100	3.450	16.943	56.338	0.282	0.25	1.70%
S-W1-20	100	0.124	1.200	4.212	0.024*	0.25	2.06%
S-W1-21	100	0.669	3.965	69.498	0.079*	0.25	2.05%
EK-H-5	100	4.000	4.256	13.433	0.017*	0.25	0.41%
S-W1-22	100	1.322	5.354	15.611	0.866	0.25	17.13%
S-W1-23	100	0.229	0.992	2.600	0.100*	0.25	12.81%
S-W1-24	100	0.217	1.001	3.200	0.100*	0.25	13.07%
S-W1-25	100	2.592	6.537	18.538	1.821	0.25	29.79%
S-W1-26	100	0.307	1.862	7.064	0.188*	0.25	10.59%
S-W2-1	150	0.573	3.166	10.000	0.072	0.035	2.38%
EK-H-6	150	5.067	14.564	38.298	2.736	0.9	19.81%

*Indicates MNFs that were below the meter's starting flow

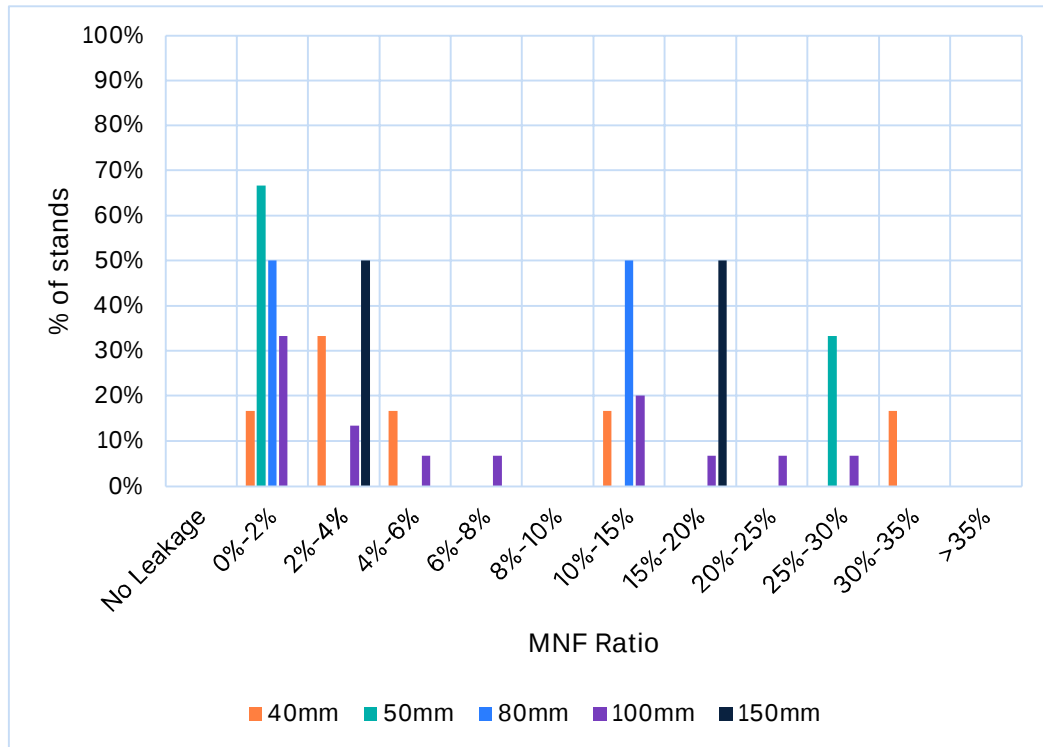


Figure 4-7: MNF ratio percentages at multi-residential stands

Table 4-5: Minimum night flows for business stands

Unique ID	Meter Size (mm)	Average Night Flow (kL/hr)	Average Day Flow (kL/hr)	Max. Flow (kL/hr)	MNF (kL/hr)	Meter Starting Flow (kL/hr)	MNF Ratio
S-M-1	40	0.040	1.239	7.109	0.015*	0.05	1.30%
EK-H-2	50	0.807	1.806	36.000	0.0003*	0.16	0.02%
S-W1-3	50	0.714	1.542	8.145	0.061*	0.15	4.16%
S-W1-4	50	0.000	0.240	0.844	-	0.15	-
EK-H-3	50	0.521	0.968	22.500	0.0002*	0.16	0.02%
S-W1-5	50	0.000	0.097	0.523	-	0.15	-
S-M-2	50	0.118	1.727	20.930	0.017*	0.05	1.00%
S-W1-7	80	11.468	11.848	29.316	7.624	0.25	64.77%
S-W1-10	100	0.021	9.165	19.523	0.016*	0.25	0.18%
S-W1-11	100	0.020	8.352	346.154	0.013*	0.25	0.15%
S-W1-12	100	0.136	0.220	0.881	0.048*	0.25	22.91%
AI-F-4	100	0.185	0.335	1.796	0.001*	0.07	0.41%
S-W3-1	100	0.076	0.568	2.886	0.049*	0.11	9.31%
S-W1-13	100	0.000	1.142	7.944	-	0.25	-

*Indicates MNFs that were below the meter's starting flow

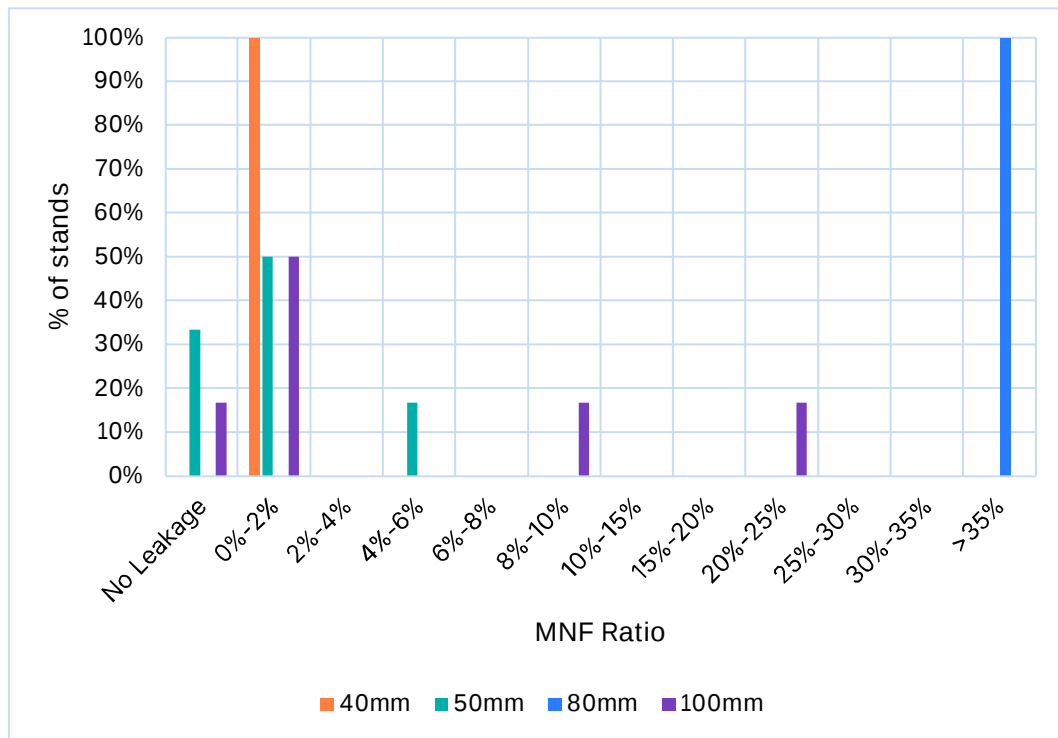


Figure 4-8: MNF ratio percentages at business stands

When considering the stands individually, the observed low flows might seem insignificant. However, once all the meters within a Municipality are given similar due consideration, and the quantities lost are considered over a month or year, the water quantities that are lost through under-registering meters become substantial.

In the next section, the following will be addressed - the meters' ability to reliably register flow, the extent of Apparent Losses, and the selection of more suitable meter sizes.

4.3 Meter Sizing

4.3.1 Meter Reading Accuracy

Figure 4-9 shows the distribution of flow across a range of intervals for meter S-W1-9 (previously highlighted in Section 4.1) and the meter's flow ranges (note that Q_1 and Q_2 coincide within the same interval). At each of the meter's

flow ranges, the meter has an expected error (refer to Figure 1-4 that illustrates that a meter's reading accuracy varies across different flow rates).

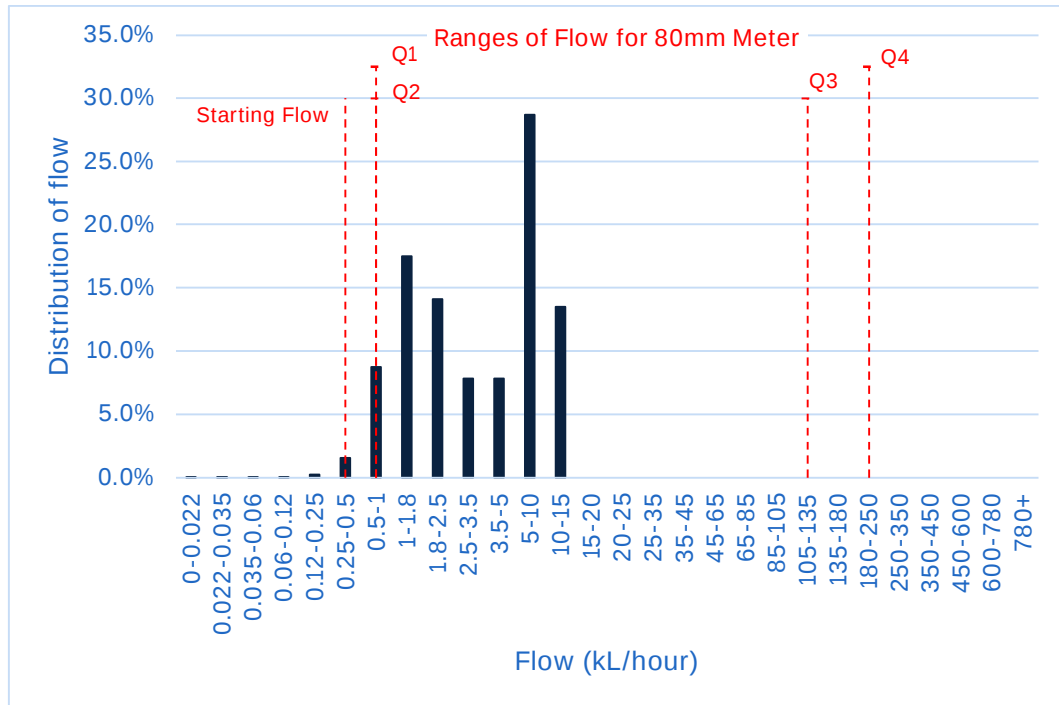


Figure 4-9: Ranges of flow for meter S-W1-9 (an 80mm meter at a multi-residential stand)

Figure 4-10 illustrates the weighted accuracy comparison for meter S-W1-9 across the available meter sizes for this type. The calculated weighted accuracy for meter S-W1-9 is 97.38%, indicating a potential loss of 2.62%. Weighted accuracy provides a more accurate reflection of the meter's performance over time by accounting for fluctuating consumption levels.

As stated in Section 1.3.5, comparing different meter makes and types is outside of the scope of this research study. However, it is possible that a different meter (be it a different manufacturer or meter type) of the same size might provide a higher accuracy (compared to that of the existing meter) due to the meter's characteristics.

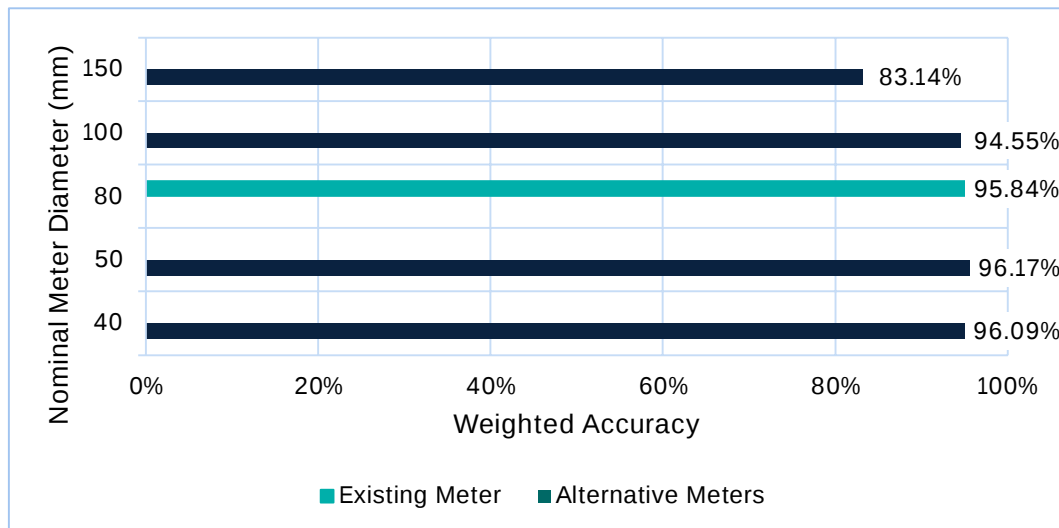


Figure 4-10: Weighted accuracy for various bulk meter sizes compared with meter S-W1-9

Considering that Apparent Losses are billed at the customer retail rate, the significance of the loss through meter S-W1-9 becomes apparent by analysing the stand's AADD of 50.75 kL. The AADD value results in a daily shortfall of 2.20 kL. Projected over time, the cumulative loss amounts to 66.08 kL per month or 803.99 kL per year. The estimated effects of these losses on Municipal revenue are discussed in more detail in the upcoming section.

Selecting a smaller meter for S-W1-9, in this case, a 50mm meter rather than the existing 80mm meter, would yield the best accuracy, i.e., accuracy will increase to 96.17%, and an additional 8.13% of flow will be registered by the meter. It should, however, be noted that the smallest size bulk meter is not necessarily the best suited for all occasions. The meter specification datasheets should always be referenced as it is possible, for example, for the transitional flow range of a 50mm meter to start slightly lower than that of a 40mm meter in the same meter series, and for both to have the same starting flow range values. In the case of this 80mm meter (S-W1-9), whose transitional flow range is 0.8-120 kL/hr, the transitional flow range for the 40mm and 50mm meters in the series started at 0.8 kL/hr and 0.7 kL/hr, respectively.

Table 4-6 and Table 4-7 present meter accuracy values for the existing meters and the best alternative bulk meter based on the flow profile for multi-residential and business stands, respectively. If the replacement of the existing bulk meter with an alternative would have caused a decrease in accuracy, the alternative meter entry in the tables was indicated as “N/A”.

For some meters in Table 4-6 and Table 4-7 (e.g., Al-F-1 and S-M-1), an existing 40mm meter is replaced with a 50mm meter, which generates an improved accuracy that, from a practical standpoint, is negligible. Conversely, for some existing meters (e.g., S-M-3 and S-W1-7), replacement with an alternative meter size results in no notable increase in accuracy. This lack of accuracy improvement can be attributed to the meter’s performance specifications and the flow profile of the consumer. When all consumption falls within the meter’s transitional and permanent flow ranges, the meter error is consistently 3.5%. Consequently, it is plausible that a 100mm and a 40mm meter may both generate a 96.5% accuracy under these conditions. The 100mm meter will, however, be oversized and will constitute an unnecessary expenditure.

Meter S-W1-1 was identified as the only meter where upsizing from the existing 40mm to an 80mm meter would enhance accuracy. Upon closer inspection of the logging data for meter S-W1-1, this upsizing stems from an abnormal spike in the flow recorded during the logging period. This flow momentarily exceeded the $Q_{\max}$ flow range of the existing meter (60 kL/hr) for 44 seconds and, shortly after, again for 26 seconds. Despite the very short period, the maximum flow observed was 94.74 kL/hr, which, as per the meter’s datasheet, exceeds the “once in a lifetime” $Q_{\max}$ that the existing 40mm meter can withstand without incurring permanent damage. However, it should be noted that this stand had a calculated MNF ratio of 30.50%, indicating a significant on-site leak (refer to Table 4-4). The spike, observed in the afternoon, may have been related to leak investigation activities.

Table 4-6: Existing and alternative bulk meter sizes and accuracies for multi-residential stands

Unique ID	Existing Meter Size (mm)	Existing Meter Accuracy	Alternative Meter Size (mm)	Alternative Meter Accuracy	Difference in Accuracy	Additional Consumption Registered*
AI-F-1	40	96.47%	50	96.48%	-0.01%	0.34%
AI-F-2	40	96.48%	50	96.49%	-0.01%	0.37%
EK-H-1	40	96.50%	50	96.50%	0.00%	-
AI-F-3	40	96.50%	50	96.50%	0.00%	-
S-W1-1	40	95.88%	80	96.50%	-0.62%	15.59%
S-W1-2	40	95.95%	50	96.07%	-0.12%	2.98%
EK-H-4	50	93.36%	40	93.46%	-0.10%	1.54%
S-W1-6	50	95.72%	N/A	-	-	-
S-M-3	50	96.09%	40	96.15%	-0.06%	1.66%
S-W1-8	80	93.05%	50	95.18%	-2.13%	32.19%
S-W1-9	80	95.84%	50	96.17%	-0.33%	8.13%
S-W1-14	100	96.48%	50	96.49%	-0.01%	0.31%
S-MT-1	100	96.50%	50	96.50%	0.00%	-
S-W1-15	100	93.46%	50	96.09%	-2.63%	41.92%
S-W1-16	100	96.43%	40	96.50%	-0.07%	2.03%
S-W1-17	100	94.62%	50	96.16%	-1.54%	29.73%
S-W1-18	100	96.46%	50	96.50%	-0.04%	1.16%
S-W1-19	100	96.49%	50	96.50%	-0.01%	0.26%
S-W1-20	100	92.21%	50	95.72%	-3.51%	47.12%
S-W1-21	100	96.20%	50	96.47%	-0.27%	7.43%
EK-H-5	100	96.28%	40	96.45%	-0.17%	4.81%
S-W1-22	100	96.39%	40	96.50%	-0.11%	3.16%
S-W1-23	100	88.26%	50	95.13%	-6.87%	61.51%
S-W1-24	100	89.53%	50	94.87%	-5.34%	53.79%
S-W1-25	100	96.50%	40	96.50%	0.00%	-
S-W1-26	100	94.40%	50	96.29%	-1.89%	35.06%
S-W2-1	150	96.50%	-	-	-	-
EK-H-6	150	96.47%	40	96.50%	-0.03%	0.88%

*Based on the AADD and alternative bulk meter size

Table 4-7: Existing and alternative bulk meter sizes and accuracies for business stands

Unique ID	Existing Meter Size (mm)	Existing Meter Accuracy	Alternative Meter Size (mm)	Alternative Meter Accuracy	Difference in Accuracy	Additional Consumption Registered*
S-M-1	40	95.74%	50	95.79%	-0.05%	1.13%
EK-H-2	50	95.71%	40	95.72%	-0.01%	0.26%
S-W1-3	50	96.13%	N/A	-	-	-
S-W1-4	50	81.54%	40	81.54%	0.00%	-
EK-H-3	50	94.30%	40	94.35%	-0.05%	0.98%
S-W1-5	50	55.66%	40	55.66%	0.00%	-
S-M-2	50	96.38%	40	96.39%	-0.01%	0.15%
S-W1-7	80	96.50%	40	96.50%	0.00%	-
S-W1-10	100	96.42%	50	96.47%	-0.05%	1.56%
S-W1-11	100	96.24%	N/A	-	-	-
S-W1-12	100	42.76%	50	70.62%	-27.86%	68.92%
AI-F-4	100	92.71%	40	95.94%	-3.23%	46.20%
S-W3-1	100	88.00%	50	94.02%	-6.02%	53.33%
S-W1-13	100	89.87%	50	94.58%	-4.71%	49.13%

*Based on the AADD and alternative bulk meter size

Based on the data presented in Table 4-6 and Table 4-7, 4 of the 28 multi-residential meters and 3 of the 14 businesses showed no increase in accuracy. However, with the exception of three meters (S-W1-6, S-W1-3, and S-W1-11), the remaining meters were better suited to a smaller and more appropriate bulk meter size; which would have resulted in decreased accuracy for one multi-residential meter (S-W1-6) and two business meters (S-W1-3 and S-W1-11). The difference in accuracy between the 40mm and 50mm meters was minimal. The more significant differences in accuracy were observed when the larger meters, sized 80mm – 150mm, were replaced with smaller bulk meters.

Except for two meters (EK-H-1, and AI-F-3) – and excluding a fourth (S-W1-1) due to a night flow ratio of 30.5% indicating potential on-site leakage — all

other meters were found to be over-sized. The highest recorded accuracy for any existing meter among both multi-residential and business stands was 96.5%. This level of accuracy indicates that the flow was consistently within the transitional and permanent flow ranges, where a 3.5% error is expected. On the lower end, the minimum accuracy observed was 88.26% for multi-residential meters (S-W1-23) and 42.76% for business meters (S-W1-12).

While analysing alternative meter sizes, consideration was given to the replacement of existing meters with 15mm, 25mm, or 32mm meters. None of the manufacturer datasheets for the meters in the dataset had a 32mm meter and was therefore not considered as an alternative bulk meter size. This analysis revealed that while these smaller meters could accurately measure most consumption profiles in the dataset with a high accuracy rate of 96.5%, there were instances where the flow exceeded the meters' maximum flow rate capacity. For example, meter S-M-2 had 2.1% of the total flow registering beyond the meter's Q_4 range. Despite the low percentage of consumption occurring at or beyond the Q_4 range, allowing flow to exceed the maximum capacity for extended periods can lead to permanent damage to the meter; an outcome that must be avoided.

Twenty-one consumers' consumption profiles were suitable for a domestic-sized meter to be used without registering any flow past the Q_3 range, nearly 46% of the dataset size. A 15mm meter would have been suitable for one multi-residential and five business stands, while a 25mm meter would have been appropriate for 10 multi-residential stands and no business consumers. A 32mm meter would have worked for two multi-residential and three business stands; without this option, these stands would have required a 40mm or 50mm meter. As noted by Ncube (2019), the use of 32mm meters is rare. However, 32mm meters exist and can accommodate those high flows that exceed a 25mm meter's permanent flow range (Q_3), and where a 40mm or 50mm meter is considered too large. Table 4-8 and Table 4-9 indicate the meter accuracy for existing meters and the suitability of a domestic meter size based on the consumption profile for multi-residential and business

stands, respectively. In all instances where flows were larger than the permanent flow range of a domestic-sized meter, “N/A” is indicated in the column.

Table 4-8: Existing and alternative domestic meter sizes and accuracies for multi-residential stands

Unique ID	Existing Meter Size (mm)	Existing Meter Accuracy	Alternative Meter Size	Alternative Meter Accuracy	Difference in Accuracy	Additional Consumption Registered*
AI-F-1	40	96.47%	25	96.50%	-0.03%	0.83%
AI-F-2	40	96.48%	25	96.50%	-0.02%	0.54%
EK-H-1	40	96.50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AI-F-3	40	96.50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S-W1-1	40	95.88%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S-W1-2	40	95.95%	25	96.50%	-0.55%	14.03%
EK-H-4	50	93.36%	25	96.49%	-3.13%	48.79%
S-W1-6	50	95.72%	25	96.50%	-0.78%	18.85%
S-M-3	50	96.09%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S-W1-8	80	93.05%	25	96.50%	-3.45%	51.42%
S-W1-9	80	95.84%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S-W1-14	100	96.48%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S-MT-1	100	96.50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S-W1-15	100	93.46%	25	96.50%	-3.04%	48.17%
S-W1-16	100	96.43%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S-W1-17	100	94.62%	25	96.50%	-1.88%	36.21%
S-W1-18	100	96.46%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S-W1-19	100	96.49%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S-W1-20	100	92.21%	25	96.50%	-4.29%	57.07%
S-W1-21	100	96.20%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EK-H-5	100	96.28%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S-W1-22	100	96.39%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S-W1-23	100	88.26%	15	96.50%	-8.24%	72.73%
S-W1-24	100	89.53%	25	96.50%	-6.97%	68.99%
S-W1-25	100	96.50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S-W1-26	100	94.40%	32	96.50%	-2.10%	38.86%
S-W2-1	150	96.50%	32	96.50%	0.00%	-
EK-H-6	150	96.47%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 4-9: Existing and alternative domestic meter sizes and accuracies for business stands

Unique ID	Existing Meter Size (mm)	Existing Meter Accuracy	Alternative Meter Size	Alternative Meter Accuracy	Difference in Accuracy	Additional Consumption Registered*
S-M-1	40	97.24%	32	96.50%	-0.76%	18.58%
EK-H-2	50	97.41%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S-W1-3	50	97.70%	32	96.50%	-0.37%	9.86%
S-W1-4	50	82.74%	15	96.48%	-14.94%	83.89%
EK-H-3	50	96.18%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S-W1-5	50	57.23%	15	96.39%	-40.73%	95.30%
S-M-2	50	97.89%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S-W1-7	80	98.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S-W1-10	100	97.92%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S-W1-11	100	97.78%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S-W1-12	100	42.86%	15	96.50%	-53.74%	97.29%
AI-F-4	100	94.33%	15	96.48%	-3.77%	53.64%
S-W3-1	100	90.64%	15	96.50%	-8.50%	73.40%
S-W1-13	100	91.31%	32	96.50%	-6.63%	67.82%

Existing bulk meters can be replaced with domestic-sized meters, but then the entire connection from the mainline will have to be downsized. Otherwise, the pressure drop will be significant. Therefore, engagement with the relevant consumer would be necessary before replacement, to allow the consumer time to adjust their internal reticulation. Municipalities often have the authority, as per their Water Services By-laws, to install and replace water meters, including changing the size of the meter, if they deem it necessary. These by-laws typically grant the Municipality the right to make decisions regarding the type, size, and capacity of water meters based on various factors. If meter downsizing is applicable, the relevant Municipal by-laws should be consulted.

The following provides illustrative examples of municipal by-laws regarding water meter sizing and installation, as demonstrated by the regulations of two South African cities. In Section 30(7) of the City of Johannesburg Water Services By-laws (City of Johannesburg, 2023), the Council has the authority to replace an existing water meter with one of a size it considers necessary if it determines that the volume of water supplied to the premises makes the current meter size inappropriate. Similarly, Section 45(1) of the City of Ekurhuleni Water Services By-laws (City of Ekurhuleni, 2023) stipulates that the City will decide the appropriate type, size, and capacity of the water meter or measuring device at any premises' water connection. Furthermore, Section 45(4) allows for the City to substitute the meter for one of a different size or type to measure current average daily water consumption better, adapt to changes in consumption patterns, respond to a consumer request, or for other reasons deemed valid by the City.

4.3.2 Estimated Effects on Municipal Revenue

A very small difference in Apparent Losses due to upward meter replacement can become significant once extrapolated. Conversely, a slight increase in accuracy can result in sizable increases to revenue, especially when considering the scale of a Municipality. Table 4-10 and Table 4-11 summarise the estimated loss in monthly revenue for the existing bulk meters, based on the CoJ's rising block tariffs for 2013/2014 and 2023/2024 (refer to Table 3-12 and Table 3-13). The potential gain in revenue for installing a suitably sized alternative meter, based on the 2023/2024 rising block tariffs, is also indicated.

Considering the calculated additional revenue for multi-residential stands (as per Table 4-10), the cumulative estimated monthly revenue increase, considering the most suitable alternative meter size (domestic or bulk), amounts to R28,259.29. This additional revenue exhibits a range from R17.81 to R4,212.28 per individual meter. Over a year, this corresponds to a substantial total of R339,111.43 in additional revenue derived solely from 23 meters (meters annotated with an * in Table 4-10).

Table 4-10: Monthly revenue loss due to meter inaccuracy and additional revenue gained from alternative meter size for multi-residential stands

Unique ID	Existing Meter Size (mm)	Existing Meter Accuracy	Monthly Revenue Loss (2013/2014)	Monthly Revenue Loss (2023/2024)	Additional Revenue – Bulk Meter Alternative	Additional Revenue – Domestic Meter Alternative
AI-F-1	40	96.47%	R853.67	R2 834.52	R9.67	R23.61*
AI-F-2	40	96.48%	R991.74	R3 292.98	R12.10	R17.81*
EK-H-1	40	96.50%	R11 600.59	R38 518.63	R-	N/A
AI-F-3	40	96.50%	R1 963.36	R6 519.15	R-	N/A
S-W1-1	40	95.88%	R6 733.01	R22 356.31	R3 484.80*	N/A
S-W1-2	40	95.95%	R931.41	R3 092.64	R92.27	R433.95*
EK-H-4	50	93.36%	R998.13	R3 314.21	R50.91	R1 616.90*
S-W1-6	50	95.72%	R772.28	R2 564.29	R-	R483.28*
S-M-3	50	96.09%	R560.53	R1 861.18	R30.97*	N/A
S-W1-8	80	93.05%	R1 089.99	R3 619.22	R1 165.05	R1 860.91*
S-W1-9	80	95.84%	R1 447.84	R4 807.43	R390.97*	N/A
S-W1-14	100	96.48%	R7 960.93	R26 433.49	R82.52*	N/A
S-MT-1	100	96.50%	R683.86	R2 270.68	R-	N/A
S-W1-15	100	93.46%	R1 612.79	R5 355.12	R2 244.74*	R2 579.52
S-W1-16	100	96.43%	R3 039.22	R10 091.43	R205.05	N/A
S-W1-17	100	94.62%	R1 747.53	R5 802.50	R1 724.87	R2 101.18*
S-W1-18	100	96.46%	R4 540.36	R15 075.83	R174.25*	N/A
S-W1-19	100	96.49%	R9 506.45	R31 565.22	R83.26*	N/A
S-W1-20	100	92.21%	R1 577.53	R5 238.04	R2 468.21	R2 989.25*
S-W1-21	100	96.20%	R2 399.32	R7 966.70	R591.87 *	N/A
EK-H-5	100	96.28%	R2 567.57	R8 525.38	R410.03 *	N/A
S-W1-22	100	96.39%	R2 986.68	R9 916.97	R313.14 *	N/A
S-W1-23	100	88.26%	R1 744.19	R5 791.43	R3 562.40	R4 212.28*
S-W1-24	100	89.53%	R1 656.39	R5 499.90	R2 958.54	R3 794.14*
S-W1-25	100	96.50%	R3 497.37	R11 612.68	R-	N/A
S-W1-26	100	94.40%	R1 663.60	R5 523.83	R1 936.67	R2 146.57*
S-W2-1	150	96.50%	R1 730.71	R5 746.66	N/A	R-*
EK-H-6	150	96.47%	R7 970.07	R26 463.82	R233.06*	N/A
Total			R84 827.15	R281 660.21		

*Suitable alternative meter

Likewise, in the case of business stands (as per Table 4-11), the collective monthly revenue augmentation totals R24,813.79. The revenue uplift varies from R4.00 to R11,882.02 per meter, resulting in a yearly increase of R297,765.49 from 12 meters (meters annotated with an * in Table 4-11).

Table 4-11: Monthly revenue loss due to meter inaccuracy and additional revenue gained from alternative meter size for business stands

Unique ID	Existing Meter Size (mm)	Existing Meter Accuracy	Revenue Loss (2013/2014)	Revenue Loss (2023/2024)	Additional Revenue – Bulk Meter Alternative	Additional Revenue – Domestic Meter Alternative
S-M-1	40	95.74%	R821.22	R2 298.05	R25.93	R426.93*
EK-H-2	50	95.71%	R1 181.42	R3 306.02	R8.58*	N/A
S-W1-3	50	96.13%	R920.18	R2 574.99	R-	R254.00*
S-W1-4	50	81.54%	R850.17	R2 379.07	R-	R1 995.84*
EK-H-3	50	94.30%	R911.18	R2 549.78	R24.88*	N/A
S-W1-5	50	55.66%	R1 213.20	R3 394.96	R-	R3 235.30*
S-M-2	50	96.38%	R984.77	R2 755.72	R4.00*	N/A
S-W1-7	80	96.50%	R6 676.41	R18 682.87	R-	N/A
S-W1-10	100	96.42%	R5 313.21	R14 868.18	R232.27*	N/A
S-W1-11	100	96.24%	R5 096.52	R14 261.81	R-	N/A
S-W1-12	100	42.76%	R4 364.34	R12 212.92	R8 416.89	R11 882.02*
AI-F-4	100	92.71%	R409.39	R1 145.61	R529.32	R614.46*
S-W3-1	100	88.00%	R1 127.42	R3 154.91	R1 682.56	R2 315.78*
S-W1-13	100	89.87%	R2 012.59	R5 631.91	R2 767.17	R3 819.73*
Total			R31 882.02	R89 216.82		

*Suitable alternative meter

Figure 4-11 illustrates the cumulative revenue loss for both multi-residential and business stands, as per the figures provided in Tables 4-8 and 4-9.

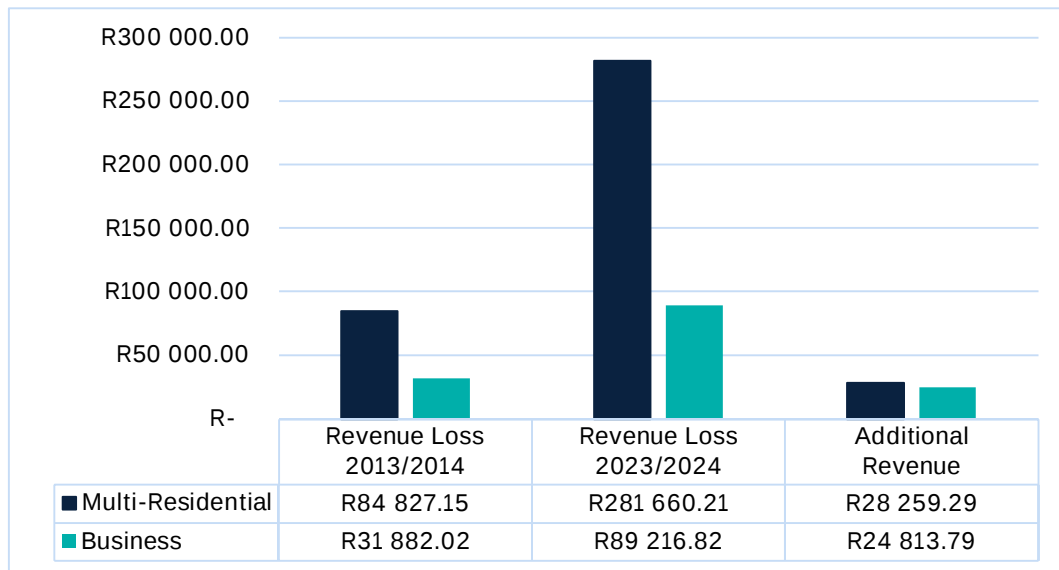


Figure 4-11: Cumulative monthly revenue loss due to meter inaccuracy and additional revenue gained from alternative meter size

Opting for meter sizes that align optimally with the daily consumer profile and ensuring the highest accuracy could generate a cumulative additional annual revenue of R636,876.92 from 35 meters. Extrapolating this discovery to encompass the bulk meters integrated into municipal billing systems, it becomes evident that the potential for incremental revenue amounts to millions annually. This effect is further magnified when considering that sewer charges are contingent on monthly water consumption charges.

4.3.3 Comparative Analysis of Calculated AADD

The original criteria used to determine the size of the existing water meters are not documented in Ncube's (2019) data. Using the methodology described in Section 3.6, the AADD for each stand was calculated. Interestingly, there is a notable difference between the AADD calculated for multi-residential stands using the CSIR (2005) *Red Book* and the DHS (2019) *Red Book* (see Figure 4-12). The results for the latter are less scattered and relatively linear. The difference is not as exaggerated for the business stands, as seen in Figure 4-13.

A regression analysis was conducted to compare the AADD determined using the CSIR (2005) and DHS (2019) guidelines and the AADD derived from the logged consumption data. These results are illustrated in Figure 4-14 (a and b) and Figure 4-15 (a and b), respectively. The R^2 value for multi-residential stands is 0.17 and 0.05 (for the CSIR (2005) and DHS (2019) editions, respectively), which in both cases, suggests a weak correlation between the AADD measurements. In contrast, the business stands exhibit an R^2 value of 0.79 in both cases, signalling a much stronger correlation. It is suspected that if the AADD for business stands were adjusted to include fire flow requirements, the correlation might significantly diminish.

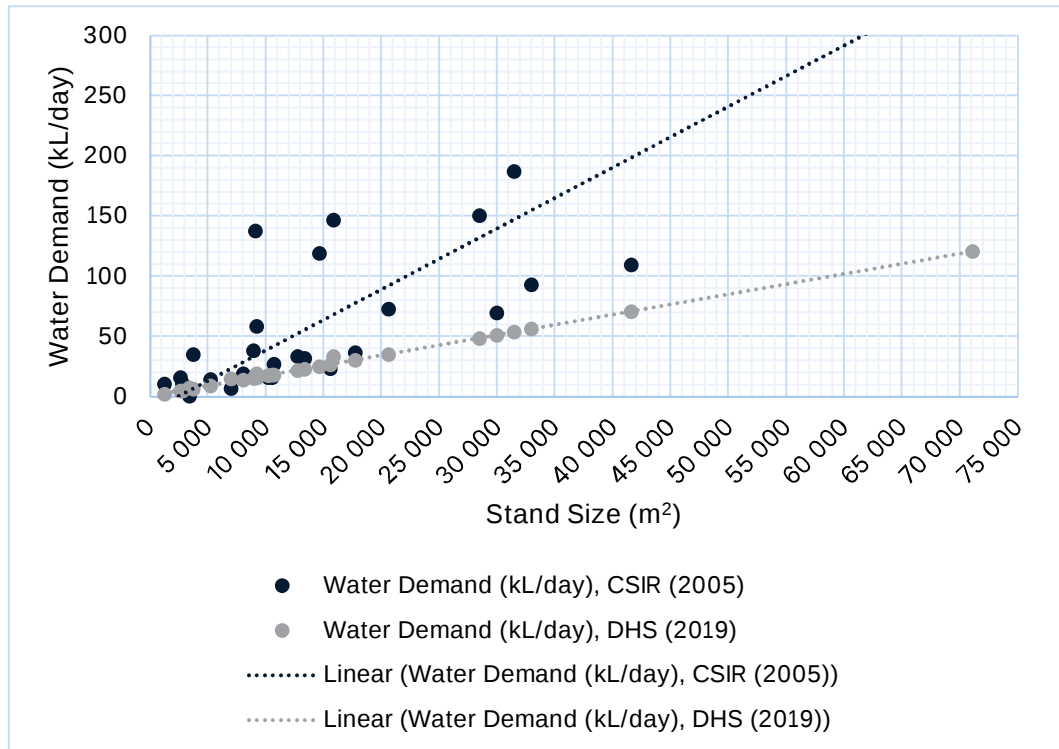


Figure 4-12: AADD calculated for multi-residential stands using the CSIR (2005) *Red Book* and the DHS (2019) *Red Book*.

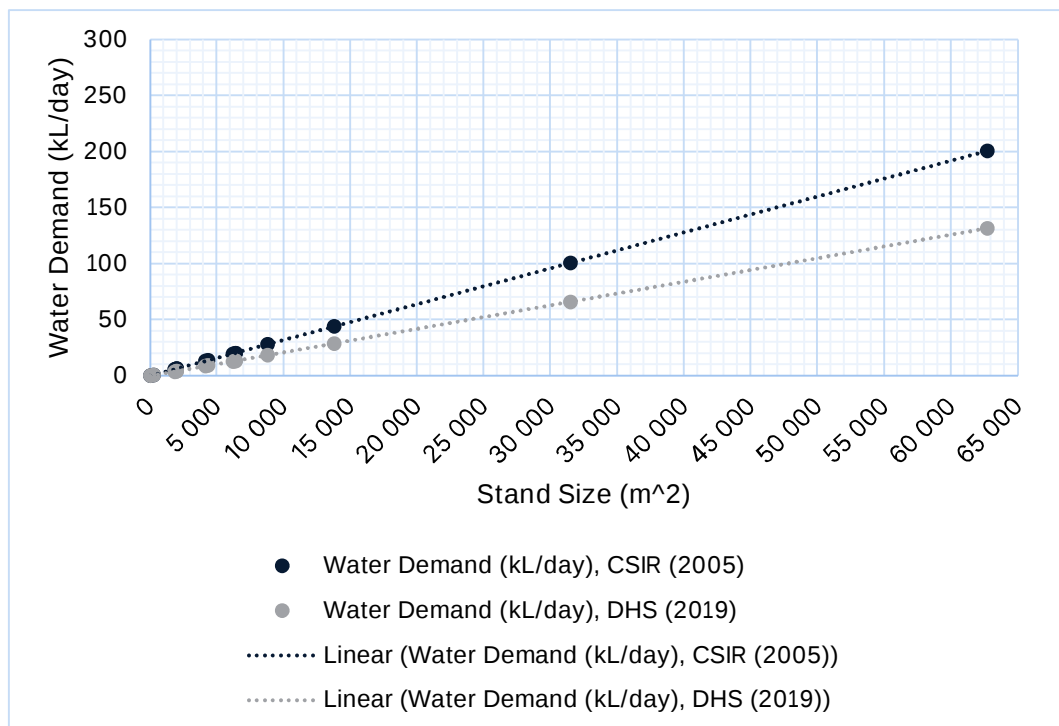


Figure 4-13: AADD calculated for business stands using the CSIR (2005) *Red Book* and the DHS (2019) *Red Book*.

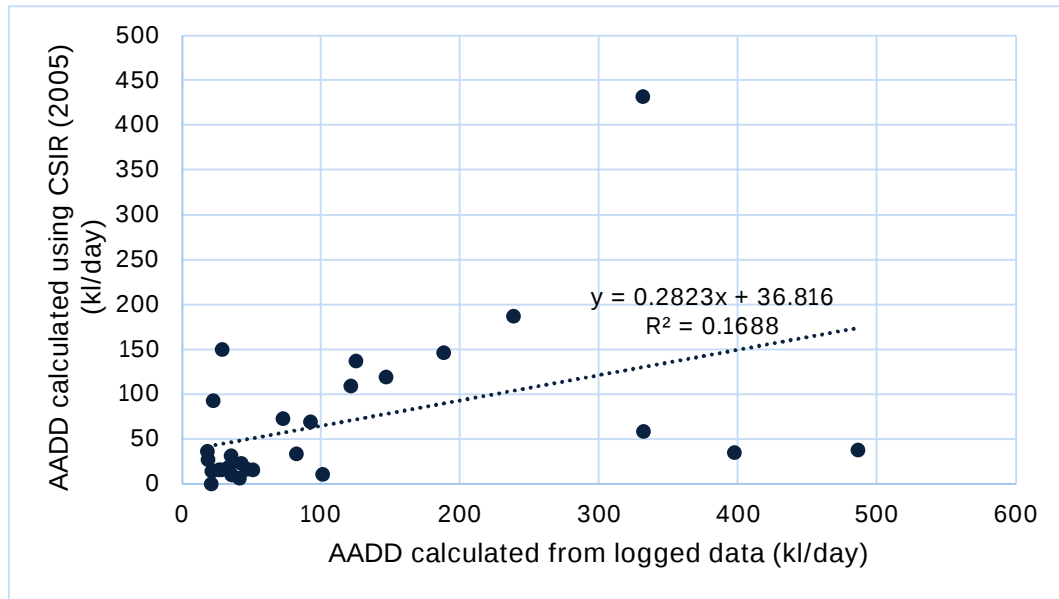


Figure 4-14 (a): The relationship between the AADD calculated using the CSIR (2005) and the AADD that was calculated from logged data for multi-residential stands.

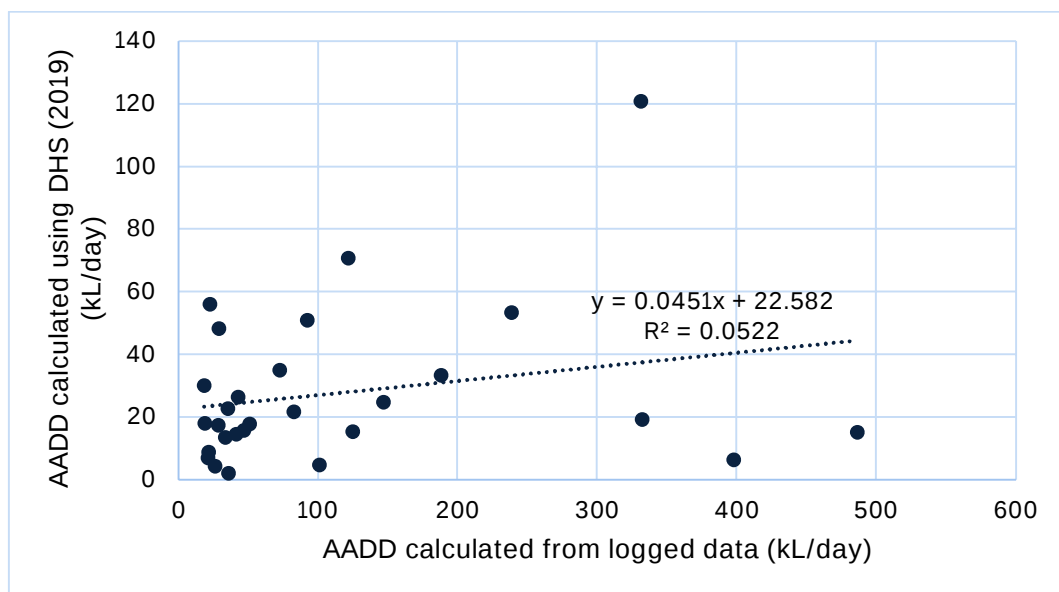


Figure 4-14 (b): The relationship between the AADD calculated using the DHS (2019) guidelines and the AADD that was calculated from logged data for multi-residential stands.

Figure 4-14 (a) and (b): The relationship between the AADD calculated using the CSIR (2005) and DHS (2019) guidelines and the AADD that was calculated from logged data for multi-residential stands.

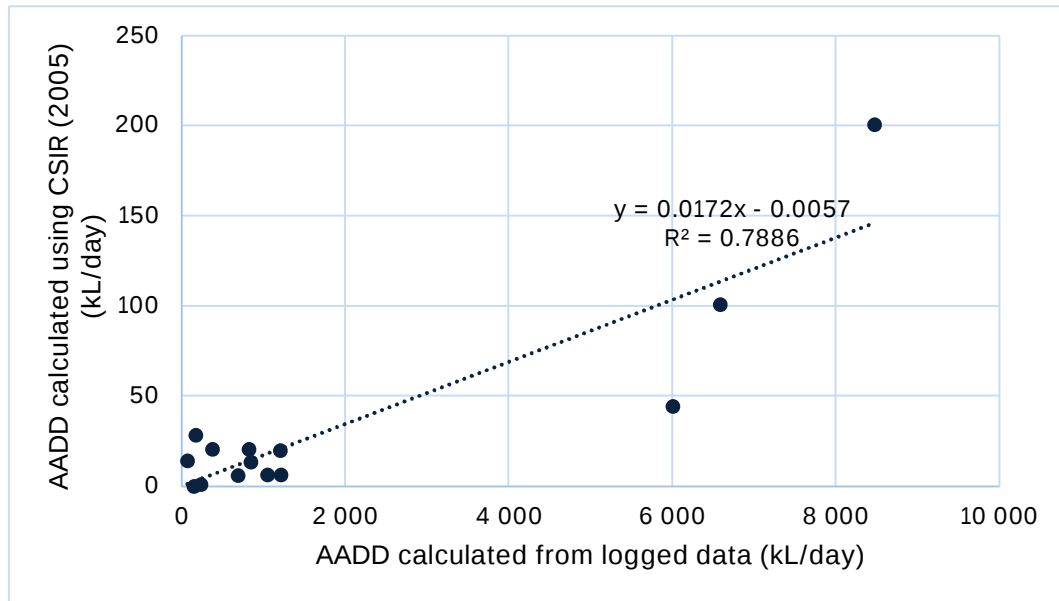


Figure 4-15 (a): The relationship between the AADD calculated using the CSIR (2005) and the AADD that was calculated from logged data for business stands.

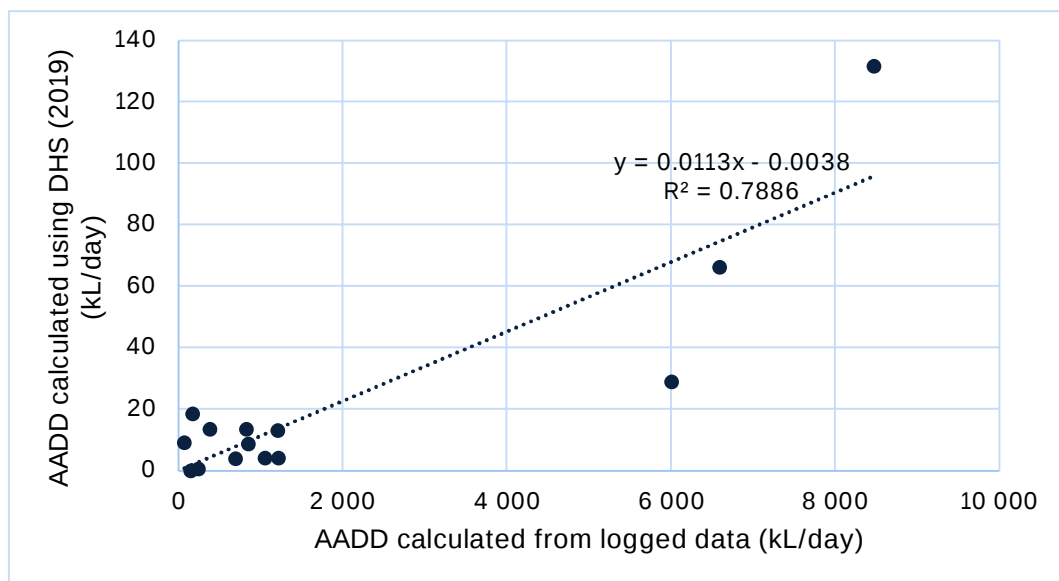


Figure 4-15 (b): The relationship between the AADD calculated using the DHS (2019) guidelines and the AADD that was calculated from logged data for business stands.

Figure 4-15 (a) and (b): The relationship between the AADD calculated using the CSIR (2005) and DHS (2019) guidelines and the AADD that was calculated from logged data for business stands.

4.3.4 Water Demand for Fire Fighting

Ncube's (2019) data lacks specific information concerning fire requirements and on-site firefighting equipment, such as hose reels, hydrants, sprinklers, etc. However, similar to the estimation of the AADD, fire flow demands can also be estimated using the *Red Book* guidelines. To demonstrate the impact of incorporating fire demand on the sizing of existing meters, a multi-residential meter (S-W1-15) and a business meter (AI-F-4) from the dataset were analysed. Table 4-12 and Table 4-13 summarise the relevant details and results from calculating the AADD based on the CSIR (2005) and DHS (2019) *Red Books* and selecting an appropriate meter size given the calculated peak hour demand (PHD). These tables further outline the calculated required fire demand and reassess the meter sizing to ensure it accommodates fire demand.

A domestic meter would have been suitable in both cases (S-W1-15 and AI-F-4) based on the AADD calculated. Incorporating fire demand resulted in oversizing the meter, with the estimated daily peak demand registering within the existing multi-residential meter's transitional flow range and below the business meter's starting flow range. The above scenarios highlight the impact of incorporating fire demand into meter sizing. The effects of oversized meters on meter accuracy and municipal revenue were elaborated in sections 4.3.1 and 4.3.2, respectively.

If a fire occurred at the location with meter S-W1-15, a domestic-sized meter would be insufficient to meet the fire flow requirements, even at its maximum flow rate ($Q_{\max}$). If firefighting efforts rely on on-site storage tanks equipped with pumps, it's important to note — as highlighted in Section 2.4.1 — that domestic-sized meters can be adversely affected by low flow conditions. Therefore, installing a UFR valve is advised to mitigate these issues. For premises with storage tanks directly supplied by the meter, municipal by-laws should ideally mandate the installation of UFR valves to ensure safety and efficiency in emergency situations.

Table 4-12: Details and characteristics of example multi-residential meter S-W1-15 used for a fire flow scenario

Unique ID				S-W1-15
Existing meter size (mm)				100
Q_{start} (kL/hr)	Q_1 (kL/hr)	Q_2 (kL/hr)	Q_3 (kL/hr)	Q_4 (kL/hr)
0.25	0.8	1.8	230	300
Calculated AADD using CSIR (2005) <i>Red Book</i> (kL/day)				32.0
Peak Hour Demand (PHD) (kL/hr) using PF = 4.6				6.13
Suitable meter size (mm) – Section 4.1, Table 4-8				25
Q_3 range(kL/hr)				3.5 – 7.00
Comment: A 15mm meter would not be suitable because the PHD of 6.13 kL/hr will be greater than the meter's overload flow rate (Q_4) of 3.125 kL/hr.				
Fire demand (CSIR, 2005) (kL/hr)				360
Total demand (kL/hr)				366.13
Meter size to accommodate fire flow (mm)				100
Q_{start} (kL/hr)	Q_1 (kL/hr)	Q_2 (kL/hr)	Q_3 (kL/hr)	Q_4 (kL/hr)
0.25	0.8	1.8	230	300
Comment: The continuous flow (Q_3) range for a 150mm meter is 450 kL/hr, which would accommodate the fire flow, and the transitional flow (Q_2) range starting at 4 kL/hr will register the PHD of 6.1 kL/hr. However, the starting flow (Q_{start}) range is 1 kL/hr whereas a 100mm meter provides a Q_{start} of 0.25 kL/hr. A 100mm meter can accommodate the fire flow (although it will fail) and provides a lower starting flow range to accommodate low flows.				
Calculated AADD using DHS (2019) <i>Red Book</i> (kL/day)				22.70
Peak Hour Demand (PHD) (kL/hr) using PF = 4.60				4.35
Suitable meter Size (mm) – Section 4.1, Table 4-8				25
Q_3 range (kL/hr)				3.5 – 7.00
Comment: A 15mm meter would not be suitable because the PHD of 4.35 kL/hr will be greater than the meter's overload flow rate (Q_4) of 3.125 kL/hr.				
Fire Demand (DHS, 2019) (kL/hr)				90
Total Demand (kL/hr)				94.35
Meter size to accommodate fire flow (mm)				80
Q_{start} (kL/hr)	Q_1 (kL/hr)	Q_2 (kL/hr)	Q_3 (kL/hr)	Q_4 (kL/hr)
0.1	0.2	0.51	120	200
Comment: A 50mm meter would not be suitable because the total demand of 94.35 kL/hr will be greater than the meter's overload flow rate (Q_4) of 90 kL/hr. An 80mm meter can accommodate both the PHD and the fire flow.				

Table 4-13: Details and characteristics of example business meter AI-F-4 used for a fire flow scenario

Unique ID				AI-F-4
Existing meter size (mm)				100
Q _{start} (kL/hr)	Q ₁ (kL/hr)	Q ₂ (kL/hr)	Q ₃ (kL/hr)	Q ₄ (kL/hr)
0.07	0.25	0.4	100	125
Calculated AADD using CSIR (2005) <i>Red Book</i> (kL/day)				0.80
Peak Hour Demand (PHD) (kL/hr) using PF = 3.30				0.11
Suitable meter size (mm) – Section 4.1, Table 4-8				15
Q _{start} (kL/hr)	Q ₁ (kL/hr)	Q ₂ (kL/hr)	Q ₃ (kL/hr)	Q ₄ (kL/hr)
0.002	0.0156	0.025	2.5	3.125
Comment: A 15mm meter can register the PHD of 0.11 kL/hr and is the smallest meter size available.				
Fire demand (CSIR, 2005) (kL/hr)				360
Total demand (kL/hr)				360.11
Meter size to accommodate fire flow (mm)				150
Q _{start} (kL/hr)	Q ₁ (kL/hr)	Q ₂ (kL/hr)	Q ₃ (kL/hr)	Q ₄ (kL/hr)
0.09	0.254	0.406	160	200
Comment: The fire flow exceeds even the 150mm meter's Q ₄ of 200 kL/hr for this meter type, even though the starting flow of 0.11 kL/hr would be accommodated. Unfortunately, regardless of the bulk meter chosen when considering other meter types, none has a starting flow low enough to accommodate the PHD of 0.11 kL/hr and a fire flow of 360.11 kL/hr.				
Calculated AADD using DHS (2019) <i>Red Book</i> (kL/day)				0.53
Peak Hour Demand (PHD) (kL/hr) using PF = 3.30				0.07
Suitable meter Size (mm) – Section 4.1, Table 4-8				15
Q _{start} (kL/hr)	Q ₁ (kL/hr)	Q ₂ (kL/hr)	Q ₃ (kL/hr)	Q ₄ (kL/hr)
0.002	0.0156	0.025	2.5	3.125
Comment: A 15mm meter can register the PHD of 0.07 kL/hr and is the smallest meter size available.				
Fire Demand (DHS, 2019) (kL/hr)				180
Total Demand (kL/hr)				180.07
Meter size to accommodate fire flow (mm)				100
Q _{start} (kL/hr)	Q ₁ (kL/hr)	Q ₂ (kL/hr)	Q ₃ (kL/hr)	Q ₄ (kL/hr)
0.07	0.25	0.4	100	125
Comment: The continuous flow (Q ₃) range for a 150mm meter is 200 kL/hr, which would accommodate the fire flow, but the starting flow (Q _{start}) range starting at 0.09 kL/hr will not register the PHD of 0.07 kL/hr. A 100mm meter can accommodate the fire flow (although it will fail) and provides a lower starting flow range to accommodate the PHD of 0.07 kL/hr.				

In contrast, for bulk meters, considering the findings from Mac Bean & Illemobade (2019) that the average extracted fire flow for 99.7% of all fire incidents in the City of Johannesburg had an average of less than 900 L/min (54 kL/hr), a meter can be selected and designed to fail during a fire event. This means that it will be expected that the meter will operate in the overload flow range and will, therefore, sustain permanent damage. This approach provides the option to accommodate fire flow demand whilst measuring daily consumption accurately and then replacing the meter after a fire event. Table 4-14 provides the maximum peak/overload flow rates of a typical Woltmann type meter often used within South African Municipalities, drawing attention to the potential for meters to handle much larger flows during emergencies.

Table 4-14: Example overload flow rates for typical Woltmann type water meters

Meter Size (mm)	$Q_{\max}$ (kL/hr)
40	60
50	90
80	200
100	300
150	600

4.4 Concluding Remarks

The analysis conducted in this research has shed light on critical aspects of incorrect water meter sizing for multi-residential and business stands and its impact on municipal revenue generation, especially when accommodating fire flow demands.

In the evaluation of meter accuracy (Section 4.3.1), it became evident that the choice of meter size profoundly affects the measurement of daily water consumption. Oversized meters, while capable of accommodating high flow rates, mostly register flow in the lower zones or transitional flow range of the meter during daily usage, which compromises measurement accuracy. This oversizing compromises the billing process and may lead to significant revenue losses, as demonstrated in the estimates presented in Section 4.3.2.

Conversely, choosing smaller, more accurately sized meters can yield additional revenue for Municipalities, particularly when extrapolated across the entire Municipality. Inaccurately measured consumption affects the water consumption billed and the sewer charges, which are typically based on water consumption.

Section 4.3.3 examined the correlation between the calculated Average Annual Daily Demand (AADD) recommended by the CSIR (2005) and DHS (2019) *Red Book* guidelines and the AADD derived from logged consumption data. While there was a weak correlation for multi-residential stands, the business stands exhibited a much stronger correlation, indicating the opportunity for investigating the demands suggested by the DHS (2019) *Red Book*, similar to the studies done considering the previous editions of the *Red Book* (Section 4.3.3).

One of the most critical findings of Section 4.3.4 was the impact of including fire demand in the sizing of meters. When fire flow requirements were considered, meters were oversized to accommodate these demands, which led to a substantial compromise. While these oversized meters can handle the high flow demands during a fire emergency, they do not accurately measure daily water usage. The scenarios discussed in Section 4.3.4 emphasised the challenges of balancing these competing demands.

CHAPTER 5

5 SUMMARIES, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study aimed to investigate the impact of incorrectly sized bulk water meters, considering multi-residential and business users, on water consumption and municipal revenue. In support of this, a systematic approach was developed to assess the implications of incorrect meter sizing on municipal revenue from resulting Apparent Losses.

A crucial recurring consideration in this study was the observation that water meters exhibit varying levels of accuracy across their measuring range for different flow rates. When flow rates are observed outside of these ranges (too low or too high), the accuracy of the meter readings is compromised, which contributes to Apparent Losses.

This chapter summarises the main findings and conclusions from this research and reviews how the stated research objectives and questions were addressed.

5.1 Research Summaries

5.1.1 Objective 1, Highlights and Remarks

Objective 1:

Using logged data from a verified and validated dataset of installed bulk meters, to generate consumption profiles and determine on-site leakage for some multi-residential and business consumers of potable water.

Study Highlights:

Based on the consumption profiles generated using the logged data and the on-site leakage determined, the results highlight the importance of understanding consumers' daily water use when selecting a water meter size.

The study presents detailed observations on water use patterns across multi-residential and business stands within the dataset and found that flow below the meters' starting flow range was observed at 40% of the multi-residential stands and 71% of the business stands. Most meters within the dataset were found to be over-sized based on the consumption patterns of the consumers. This over-sizing is particularly evident in the transitional flow range (Q_2) analysis, where the majority of the flow was recorded at the lower end of the range, far below the capacity of the meters considering the permanent flow range (Q_3) and maximum flow (Q_4).

A notable highlight from the MNF analysis was that 50% of the multi-residential and 91% of the business stands had MNFs observed below the meter's starting flow. Due to the increased inaccuracy of mechanical meters when measuring low flows, it is presumed that the MNFs observed in this study are an under-representation of the actual consumption through the meters.

The low flows observed at each stand might appear negligible. Still, given the high percentage of stands within the dataset where low flow was observed, the results suggest that the Apparent Losses due to meter under-registration can become substantial when extrapolated to consider all the meters within a Municipality.

Concluding Remarks:

In addressing Objective 1, the study supports the view from the literature that there is a widespread issue with oversizing bulk meters (Van Zyl, 2011; Couvelis, 2012), leading to inaccuracies in low flow rate measurement or resulting in unregistered flows. Although on-site leakages occur after the meter, the high occurrence of low-intensity and the associated inaccuracies or omissions of flow recorded directly affects the Non-Revenue Water of Municipalities resulting in a potential financial loss.

5.1.2 Objective 2, Highlights and Remarks

Objective 2:

To size the installed bulk multi-residential and business meters in the dataset using reliable estimates of demands.

Study Highlights:

Through the detailed analysis of the consumption profiles of the 42 meters in the dataset, the results indicated that 35 stands would have benefitted from an alternative meter size, which provided an increased weighted accuracy. Although the accuracy difference between a 40mm and 50mm meter was negligible from a practical standpoint, when larger meters were downsized, the improvement in accuracy was more noticeable.

Sizing water meters based on logged consumption data yields the best results because they provide insights into nuanced usage patterns over time. However, it is noted that this type of detailed data is rarely available or practical, and so water demand remains mostly estimated. The Fixture Value Approach and Average Annual Daily Demand (AADD) are two common methods used for demand estimation. The Fixture Value Approach still typically results in the oversizing of both service lines and water meters and updates are required to make it more relevant to modern times. The approach considers the worst-case instantaneous peak demand that could occur, and it is a common approach to match the theoretical water demand with the performance specification of water meters (Johnson, 2001).

In South Africa, the AADD is typically estimated using the guidelines from the *Red Book* and various studies suggest that residential consumers have more predictable water use patterns than non-residential consumers. The study provides a comparative analysis of the calculated AADD from logged data and the AADD determined using the *Red Book* guidelines (both the CSIR (2005) and DHS (2019) versions). A weak correlation was observed for the multi-residential stands using both versions of the guidelines. A much stronger correlation was observed for the business stands; however, if fire

demand was incorporated, the correlation might significantly diminish. This weak correlation suggests that the current methods for estimating AADD might not be entirely reflective of actual water use, especially for multi-residential stands.

It is important to note that the Fixture Value Method would have been a more accurate approach for meter sizing due to its consideration of instantaneous peak demand. However, due to the lack of detailed information on the type and quantity of fixtures, the study was constrained to use the AADD method.

Concluding Remarks:

The more closely a water meter is matched to a consumer's usage pattern, the more water will be accounted for and billed. To mitigate the Apparent Losses due to meter under-registration at low flow rates, the study suggests a better understanding and consideration of consumers' daily water usage patterns when selecting a meter size. The results from using the *Red Book* AADD estimation suggests that there is still room for improvement in developing more accurate estimates based on consumer profiles.

5.1.3 Objective 3, Highlights and Remarks

Objective 3:

To size the installed bulk multi-residential and business meters in the dataset for fire demand.

Study Highlights:

Considering the two meters from the dataset that were analysed, a domestic-sized meter would have been more suitable in both cases, based on the AADD calculated, and the incorporation of fire flow requirements resulted in significantly over-sized meters changing the meter sizes from a 15mm to 100mm, and a 25mm to 150mm, respectively.

In light of the findings relating to bulk meter sizing for fire demand, several recommendations and implications emerge. First, meter sizing decisions

must carefully balance the need for accuracy in billing with the need to accommodate fire flow demands. One alternative to accommodate the demand for firefighting is to have on-site storage tanks, which could allow for the use of a domestic-sized meter. However, many papers suggest that the installation of a tank downstream of the meter may cause under-registration of the water meter (Ferrante, et al., 2023), due to the low flow conditions associated with re-filling the tank after usage. In these cases, Municipalities should consider the installation of UFR valves to reduce Apparent Losses (Couvelis & van Zyl, 2012; Mutikanga, et al., 2011; Fantozzai, et al., 2009; Yaniv, 2009). For bulk meters, allowing meters to fail during fire events and replacing them afterwards may be a viable strategy to accommodate fire flow without sacrificing the need to measure daily consumption accurately. As per the findings from six studies (Ilemobade, 2023) the fire flows in both SANS 10090 and the *Red Book* were much larger than the average fire flows that were recorded for the fire incidents and are therefore deemed conservative.

Concluding Remarks:

Ultimately, the study's results underscore the complexity of water meter sizing decisions and their far-reaching implications for Municipalities. Careful consideration of meter size and accurate measurement of water demand and fire flow requirements is essential to ensure efficient operations and revenue generation while meeting critical fire safety needs. Further research and monitoring of metering practices will be crucial in optimising these decisions for the benefit of both Municipalities and consumers.

5.1.4 Objective 4, Highlights and Remarks

Objective 4:

To determine the impact of the incorrectly sized bulk multi-residential and business meters on water consumption and municipal revenue.

Study Highlights:

Considering the 35 stands that would have benefitted from an alternative meter size, the study estimated that an additional R636,876.92 could have been generated within one year, were these meters more appropriately sized to match the daily consumer profile. Extrapolating these findings across all municipal bulk meters highlights the possibility of accumulating millions in additional revenue annually.

Concluding Remarks:

The potential for additional revenue through more appropriate meter sizing based on a consumer's daily water use underscores the importance of this issue. The recurring revenue that Municipalities generate from logging water meter consumption is a critical revenue stream to ensure cash flow for service delivery. In addressing Objective 4, the study highlights that incorrectly sized meters have a direct impact on meter accuracy and municipal revenue collection.

5.2 Future Research and Recommendations

Based on the research exclusions and results from the study, there is opportunity for future research. These include:

- The dataset analysed consisted of 28 multi-residential and 14 business users. Analysis of larger datasets would be useful in gaining further insight into the Apparent Losses from bulk-sized meters.
- Consumer profiles were generated based on a minimum seven-day flow logging period, allowing for weekday and weekend usage patterns. Longer durations of flow logging would provide better insight into usage patterns. The consideration of seasonal variation would also be beneficial with regard to developing consumption patterns and assessing the seasonal consumption fluctuations for multi-residential and business users.

- The estimated effects on municipal revenue excluded the analysis of consumer historic consumption or billing data, which could provide further insight into the effect of the Apparent Losses on revenue, also considering that sewer charges are based on monthly water consumption charges. The study also did not consider the payback period should the bulk meters have been down-sized.
- The estimated Apparent Losses only considered the weighted accuracy given the consumer profile and meter size. The additional Apparent Losses due to meter age were not estimated, which would contribute to the estimated effects on municipal revenue.
- The use of 32mm meters was only briefly considered in this study. There is opportunity to better assess the inclusion of 32mm meters as a standard alternative meter size, to bridge the gap between a 25mm and 40mm or 50mm meter.
- The use of electromagnetic flow and ultrasonic water meters were not considered. The benefit and feasibility of their use in municipal metering of larger consumers could be investigated.
- The fire flow demand estimations were done using the *Red Book* guidelines, however there are studies noting the flows suggested are conservative. There is opportunity to re-assess the meter sizing considering empirical firefighting data.
- Given the consumer profiles, the peak factors observed (as well as the frequency of occurrence) can be assessed and compared with those suggested in the *Red Book* guidelines.

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Appendix A Individual Meter Analysis Reports

Example Extract of Reports to reduce file size - Refer to full document submitted for all reports

Diameter:	40 mm	Meter Type:	Single Bulk
Meter Reference:	AI-F-1	Estimated Meter Age:	3.3 year(s) At time of Ncube's (2019) logging
Stand Type:	Multi-Residential	No. of Units:	13
Stand Size:	1251 m^2	AADD (S):	12.247 kL/day Based on Swift data

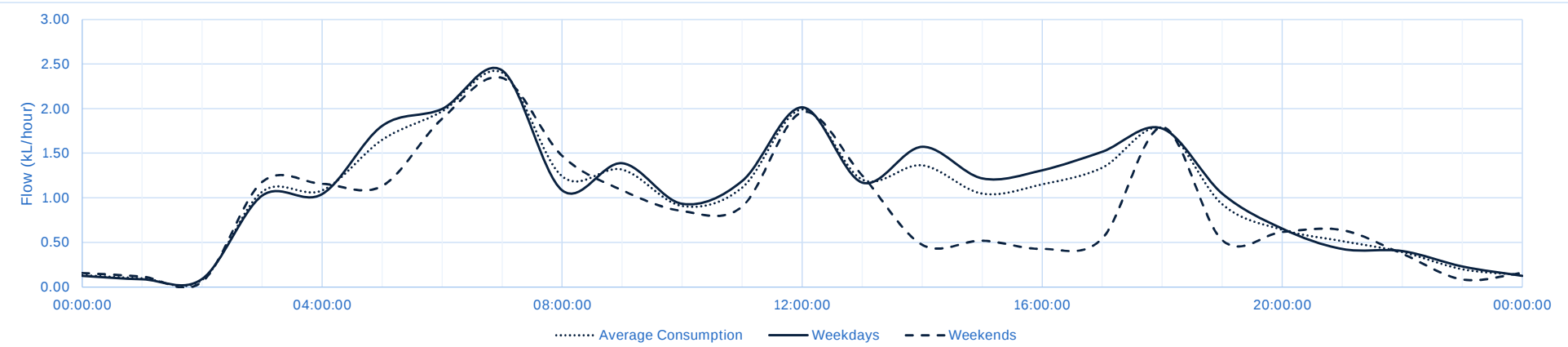
Logging Intervals:	Pulse Based	No. Of Intervals:	7 721 Observations
Start Time:	16:09:00	End Time:	13:40:40
Start Date:	2014/05/09	End Date:	2014/05/15
Logging Duration:	141.5 hrs	AADD:	35.49 kL/day

LOGGED CONSUMPTION CHARACTERISTICS

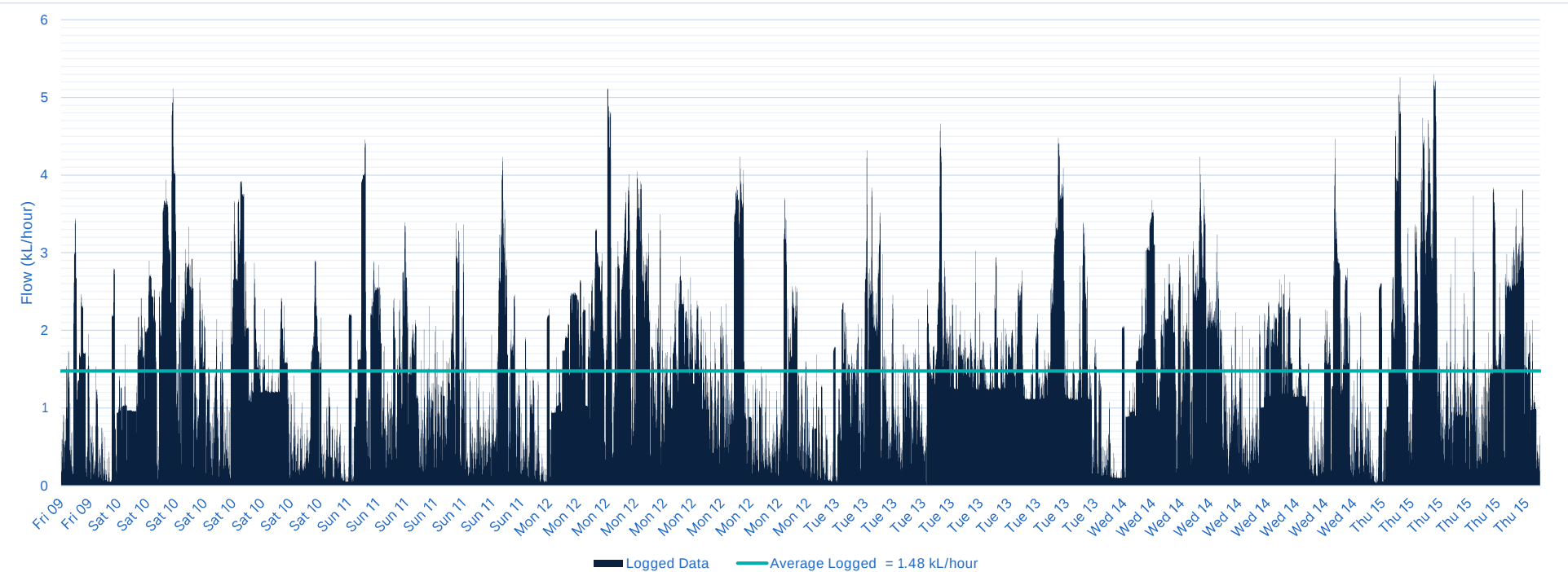
Maximum Flow:	5.29 kL/hour	Average Day Flow:	1.52 kL/hour Day Period: 04h00 - 23h00
Minimum Night Flow:	0.02 kL/hour	Average Night Flow:	0.41 kL/hour Night Period: 23h00 - 04h00
Night Flow Ratio:	1.62%	Average Flow:	1.48 kL/hour

CONSUMPTION PROFILE

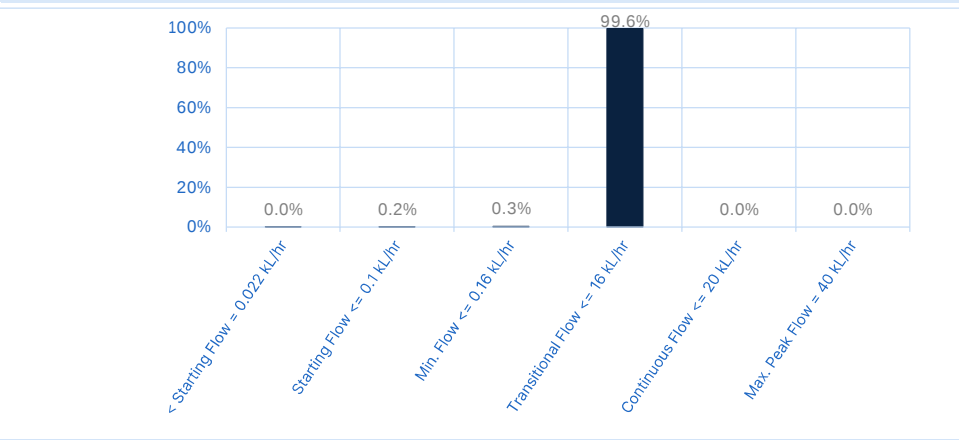
Daily Average



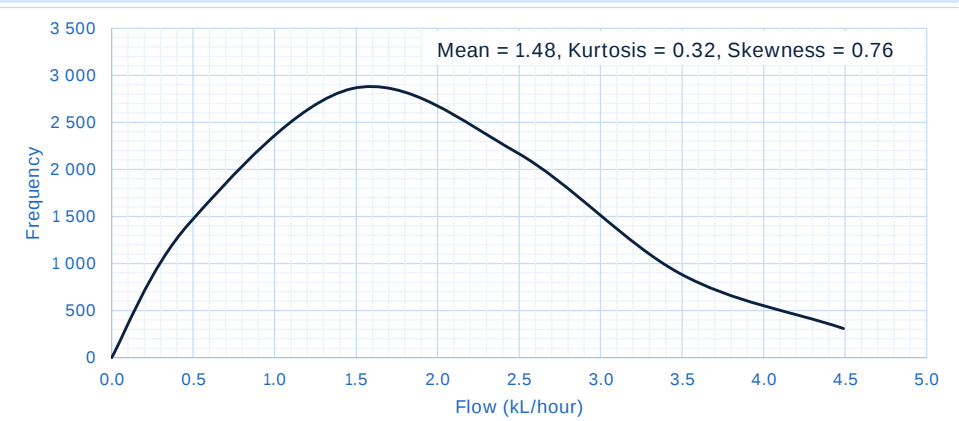
Logged Consumption



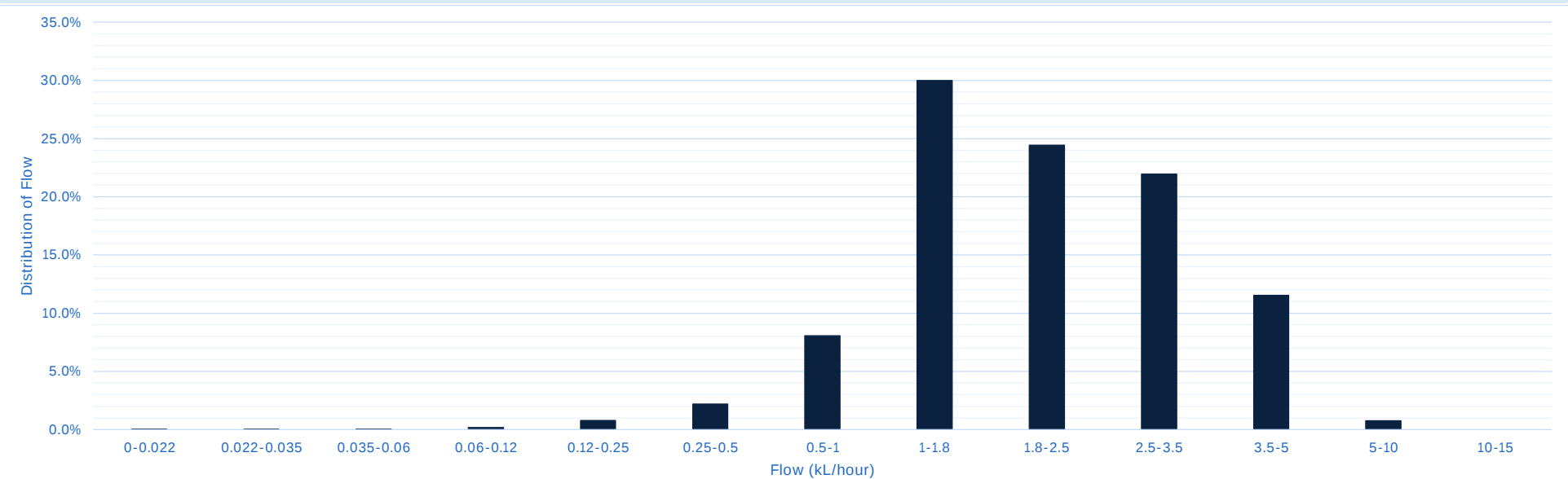
Flow Range



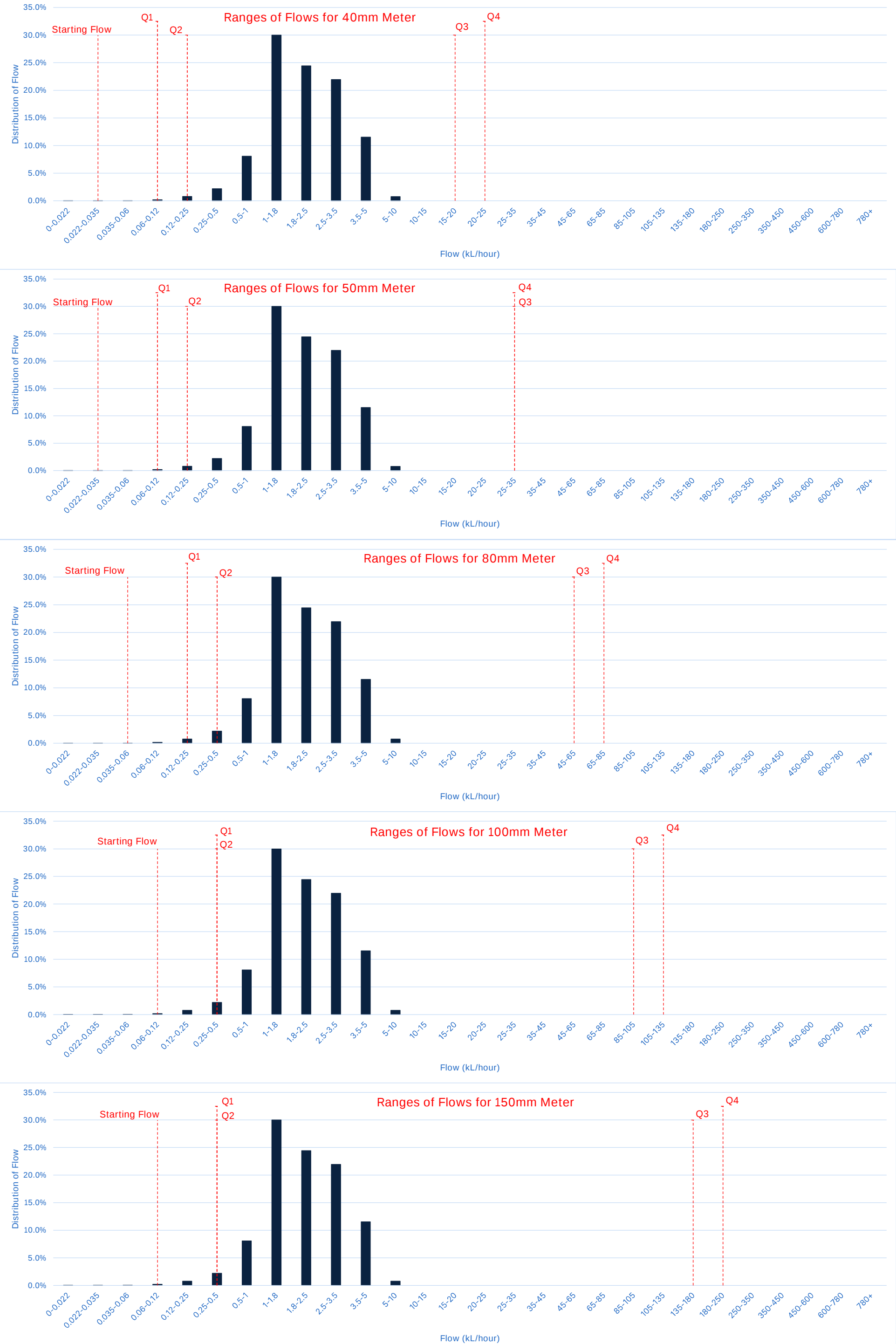
Distribution, Skewness, and Kurtosis



Distribution of Flow



METER SIZING COMPARISON





ESTIMATED APPARENT LOSSES DUE TO METER SIZE

Installed Meter Size:	40 mm		Alternative Bulk Meter Size:	50 mm		25mm viable
	Installed Meter Accuracy:			Alternative Meter Accuracy:		96.48%
	Apparent Losses Due To Meter Size:			Apparent Losses Due To Meter Size:		3.52%
						Reduction in losses: -0.01%
	1.30 kL/day			1.29 kL/day		
	38.96 kL/month			38.83 kL/month		
	474.04 kL/year			472.43 kL/year		
Installed Meter Comment:	Alternative meter is more suitable		Additional consumption registered:	0.34%		based on AADD and alternative meter size

ESTIMATED EFFECT ON MUNICIPAL REVENUE

Billed Consumption:	1 064.79	kL/month	based on the AADD determined for the existing logged meter								
Billed Amount (2013/2014):	R	22 934.80	/month	Using the CoJ rising block tariffs		Billed Amount (2023/2024):	R	75 937.21	/month	Using the CoJ rising block tariffs	
Revenue Loss (2013/2014):	R	853.67	based on the Apparent Lossesdetermined for the existing meter				Revenue Loss (2013/2014):	R	850.76	based on the Apparent Lossesdetermined for the existing meter	
Revenue Loss (2023/2024):	R	2 834.52					Revenue Loss (2023/2024):	R	2 824.85		
Additional revenue that would have been generated if the alternative meter was employed:							R	9.67	/month	comparing 2023/2024	

Diameter:	40 mm	Meter Type:	Single Bulk
Meter Reference:	AI-F-2	Estimated Meter Age:	10.2 year(s) At time of Ncube's (2019) logging
Stand Type:	Multi-Residential	No. of Units:	12
Stand Size:	7001 m^2	AADD (S):	17.326 kL/day Based on Swift data

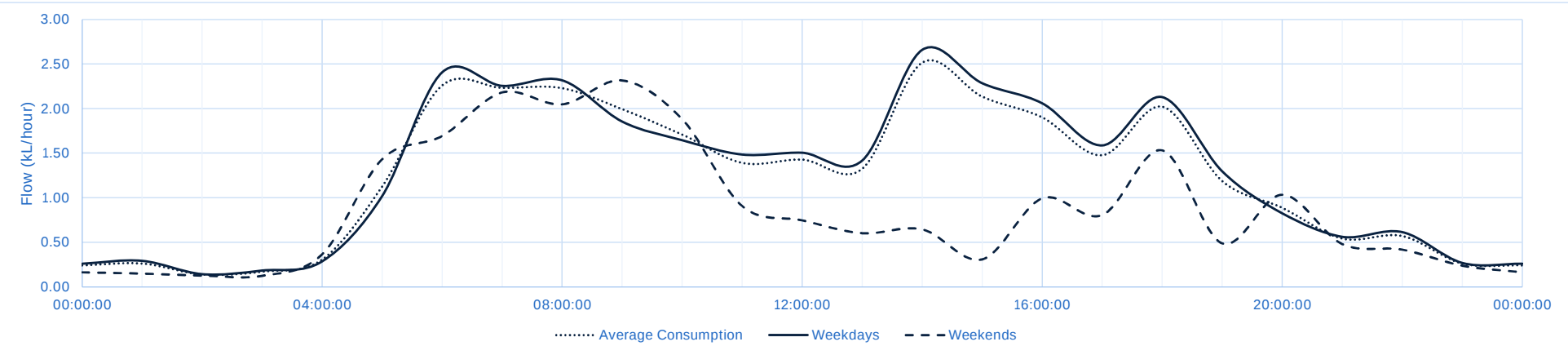
Logging Intervals:	Pulse Based	No. Of Intervals:	14 454 Observations
Start Time:	10:40:21	End Time:	12:53:02
Start Date:	2014/10/28	End Date:	2014/11/05
Logging Duration:	194.2 hrs	AADD:	41.36 kL/day

LOGGED CONSUMPTION CHARACTERISTICS

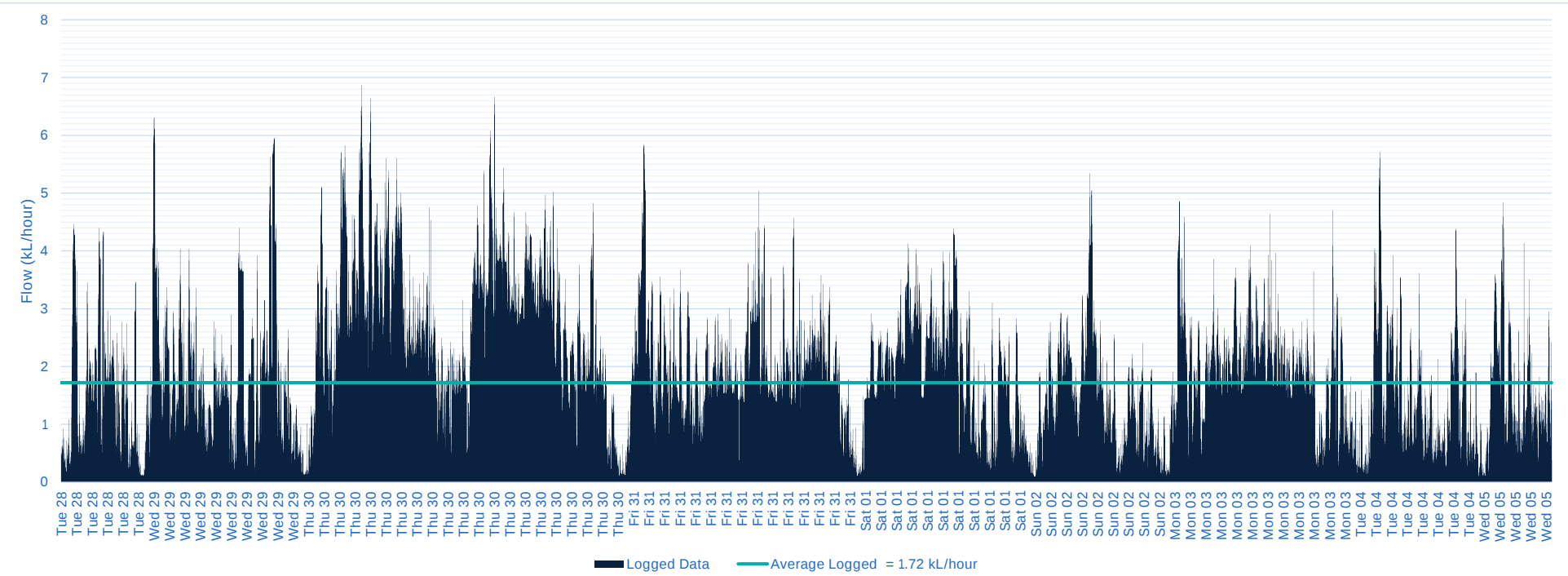
Maximum Flow:	6.87 kL/hour	Average Day Flow:	1.79 kL/hour Day Period: 04h00 - 23h00
Minimum Night Flow:	0.08 kL/hour	Average Night Flow:	0.22 kL/hour Night Period: 23h00 - 04h00
Night Flow Ratio:	4.48%	Average Flow:	1.72 kL/hour

CONSUMPTION PROFILE

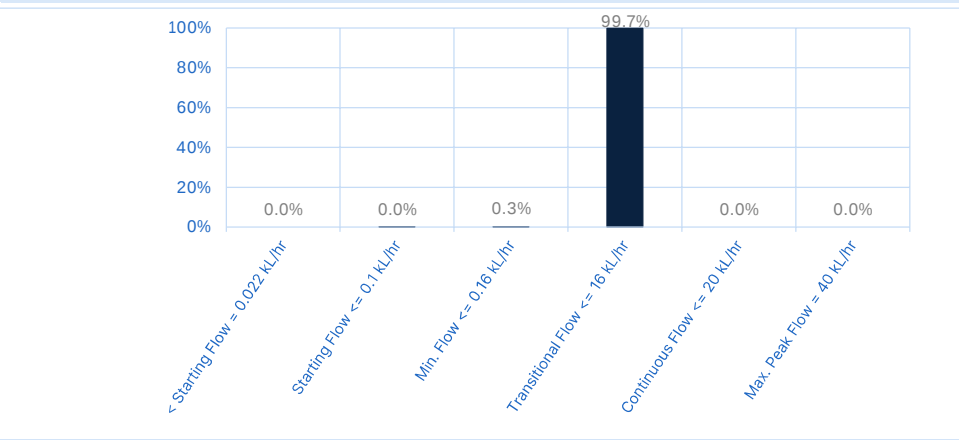
Daily Average



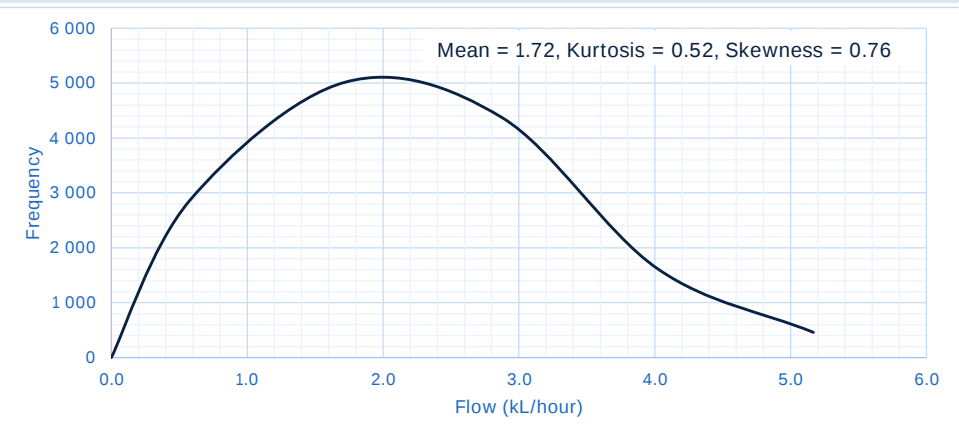
Logged Consumption



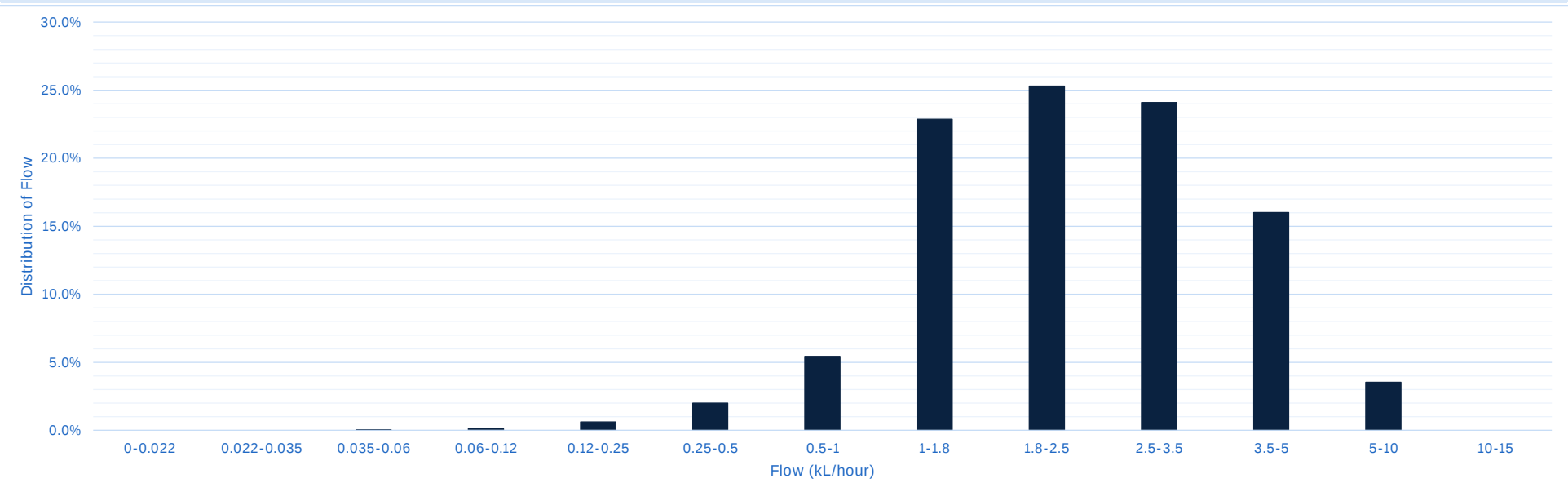
Flow Range



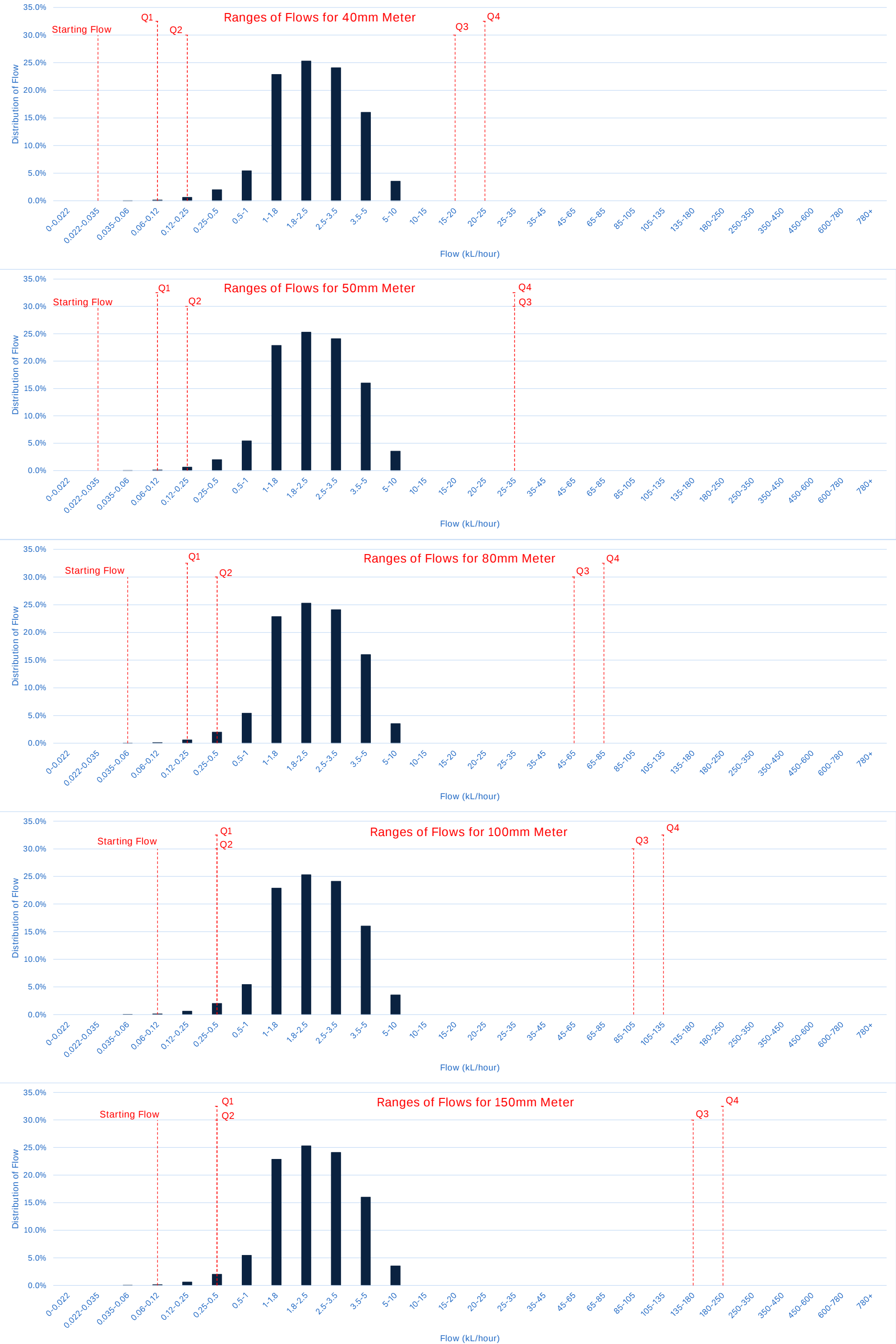
Distribution, Skewness, and Kurtosis



Distribution of Flow



METER SIZING COMPARISON





ESTIMATED APPARENT LOSSES DUE TO METER SIZE

Installed Meter Size: Installed Meter Accuracy: Apparent Losses Due To Meter Size: 1.51 kL/day 45.26 kL/month 550.72 kL/year	40 mm	Alternative Bulk Meter Size:	50 mm	25mm viable
	96.48%	Alternative Meter Accuracy:	96.49%	96.50%
	3.52%	Apparent Losses Due To Meter Size:	3.51%	Reduction in losses: -0.01%
			1.50 kL/day	
			45.10 kL/month	
Installed Meter Comment:	Alternative meter is more suitable		548.69 kL/year	
		Additional consumption registered:	0.37%	based on AADD and alternative meter size

ESTIMATED EFFECT ON MUNICIPAL REVENUE

Billed Consumption:	1 240.65	kL/month	based on the AADD determined for the existing logged meter								
Billed Amount (2013/2014):	R	26 787.97	/month	Using the CoJ rising block tariffs		Billed Amount (2023/2024):	R	88 731.29	/month	Using the CoJ rising block tariffs	
Revenue Loss (2013/2014):	R	991.74	based on the Apparent Lossesdetermined for the existing meter			Revenue Loss (2013/2014):	R	988.10	based on the Apparent Lossesdetermined for the existing meter		
Revenue Loss (2023/2024):	R	3 292.98				Revenue Loss (2023/2024):	R	3 280.88	the existing meter		
Additional revenue that would have been generated if the alternative meter was employed:						R	12.10	/month	comparing 2023/2024		

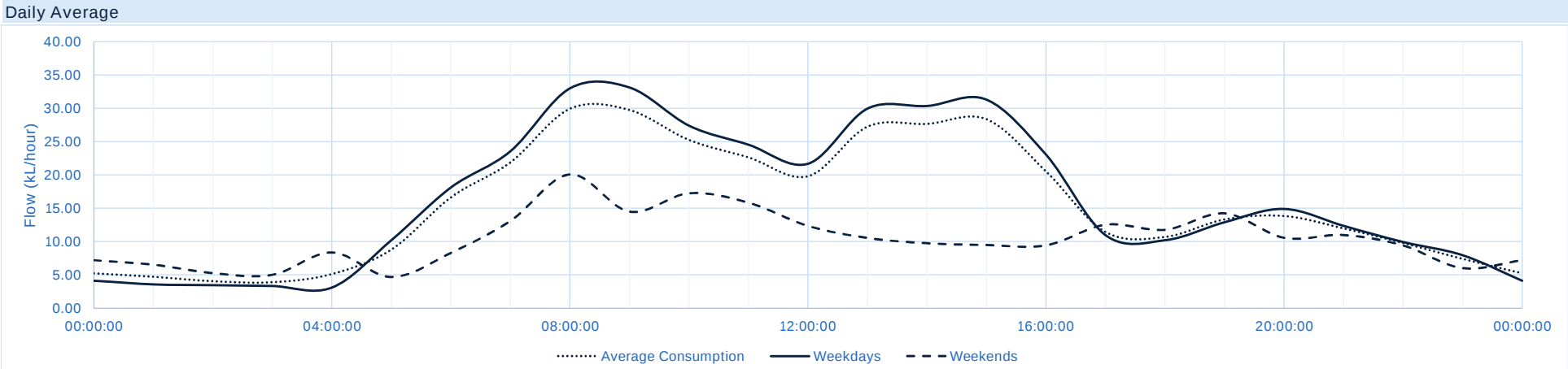
Diameter:	40 mm	Meter Type:	Single Bulk
Meter Reference:	EK-H-1	Estimated Meter Age:	14.1 year(s) At time of Ncube's (2019) logging
Stand Type:	Multi-Residential	No. of Units:	48
Stand Size:	8944 m^2	AADD (S):	60.97 kL/day Based on Swift data

Logging Intervals:	Pulse Based	No. Of Intervals:	31 760 Observations
Start Time:	12:54:54	End Time:	16:33:36
Start Date:	2014/08/05	End Date:	2014/08/19
Logging Duration:	339.6 hrs	AADD:	486.60 kL/day

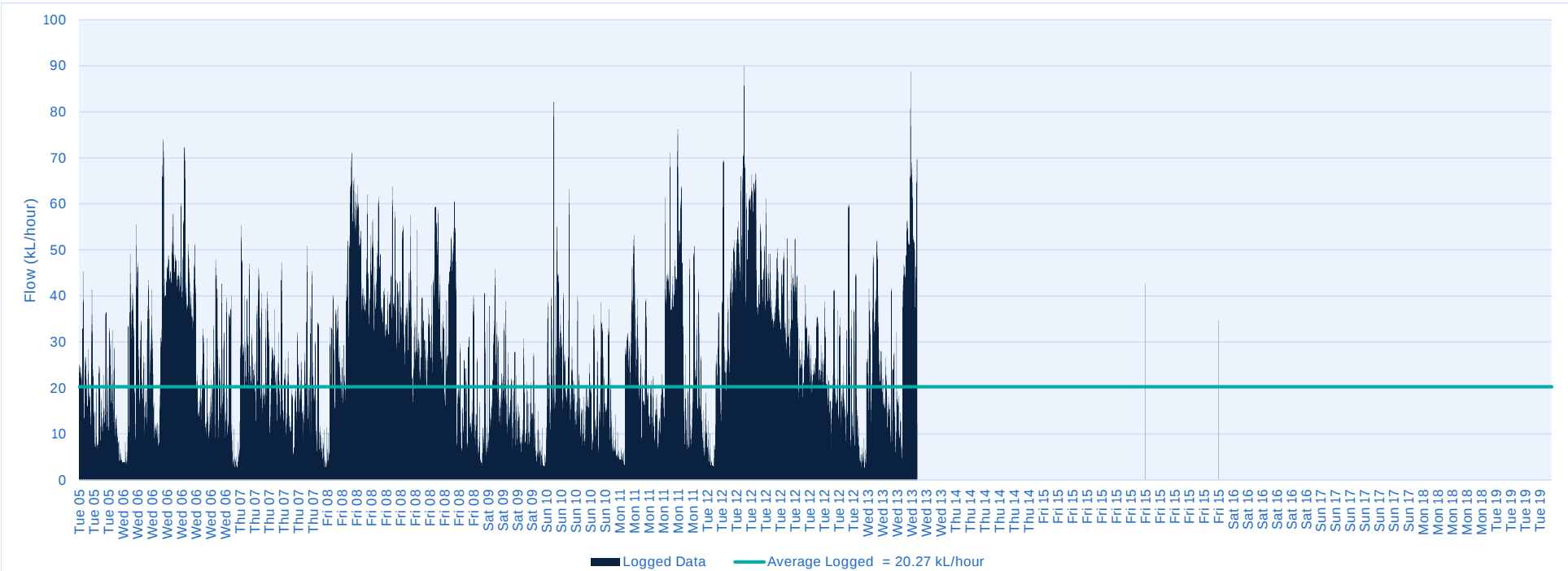
LOGGED CONSUMPTION CHARACTERISTICS

Maximum Flow:	90.00 kL/hour	Average Day Flow:	21.72 kL/hour Day Period: 04h00 - 23h00
Minimum Night Flow:	2.30 kL/hour	Average Night Flow:	5.23 kL/hour Night Period: 23h00 - 04h00
Night Flow Ratio:	11.34%	Average Flow:	20.27 kL/hour

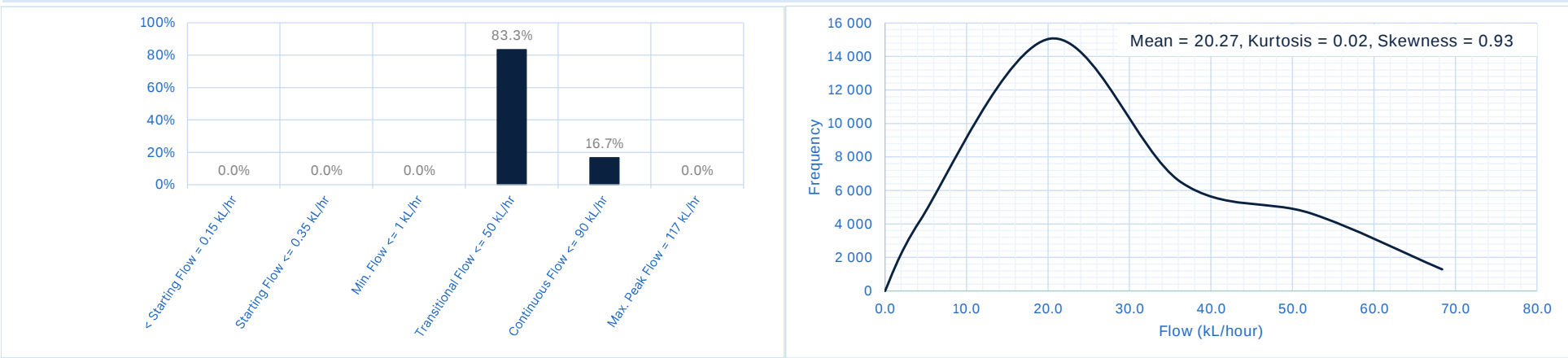
CONSUMPTION PROFILE



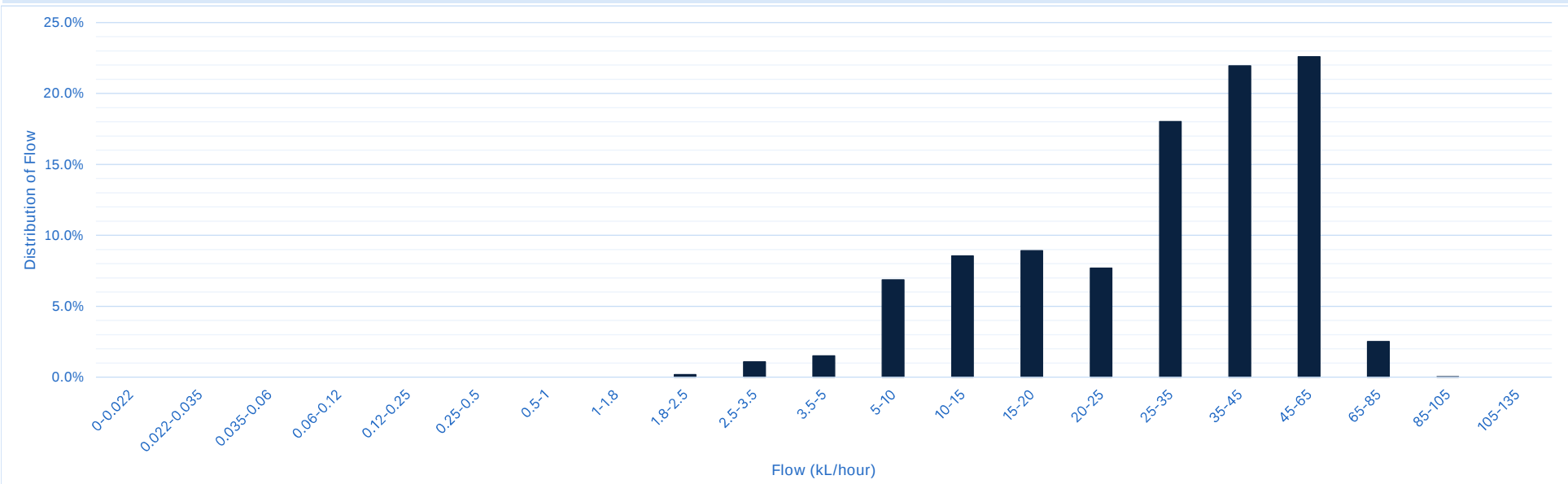
Logged Consumption



Flow Range



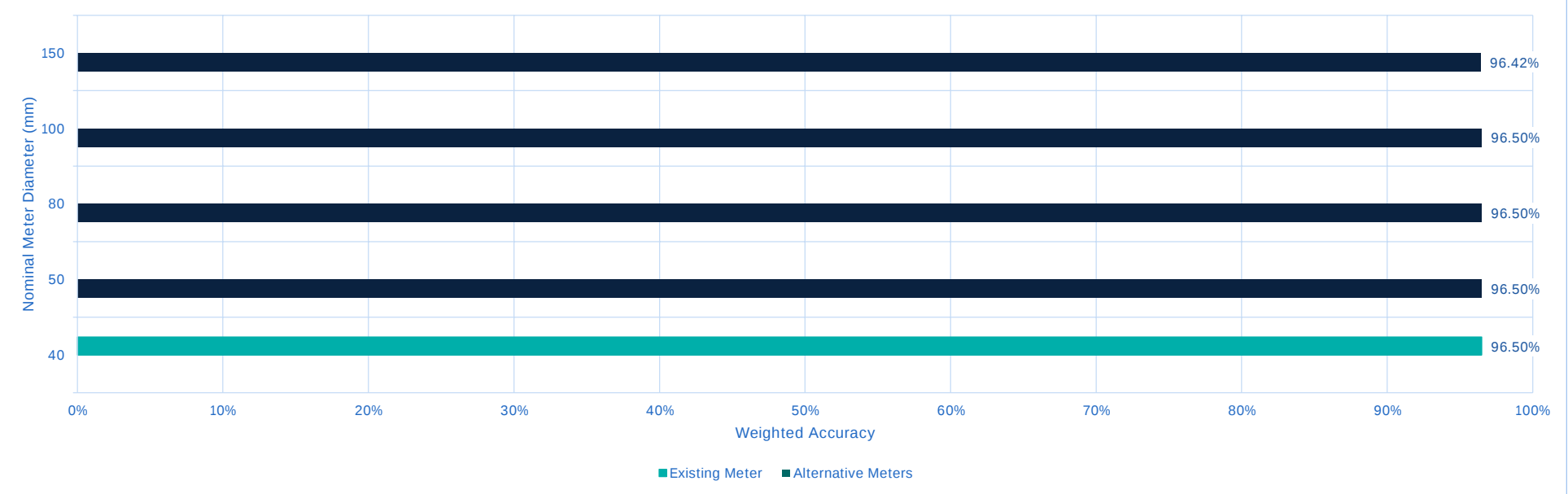
Distribution of Flow



METER SIZING COMPARISON



WEIGHTED ACCURACY



ESTIMATED APPARENT LOSSES DUE TO METER SIZE

Existing Meter Size:	40 mm	Alternative Bulk Meter Size:	50 mm	Domestic size not viable
Existing Meter Accuracy:	96.50%	Alternative Meter Accuracy:	96.50%	N/A
Apparent Losses Due To Meter Size:	3.50%	Apparent Losses Due To Meter Size:	3.50%	Reduction in losses: 0.00%
	17.65 kL/day		17.65 kL/day	
	529.47 kL/month		529.47 kL/month	
	6 441.83 kL/year		6 441.83 kL/year	
Existing Meter Comment:	Meter is suitable in comparison	Additional consumption registered:	0.00%	based on AADD and alternative meter size

ESTIMATED EFFECT ON MUNICIPAL REVENUE

Billed Consumption:	14 598.12 kL/month	based on the AADD determined for the existing logged meter			
Billed Amount (2013/2014):	R 319 450.17 /month	Using the CoJ rising block tariffs	Billed Amount (2023/2024):	R 1 060 487.33 /month	Using the CoJ rising block tariffs
Revenue Loss (2013/2014):	R 11 600.59	based on the Apparent Lossesdetermined for the existing meter	Revenue Loss (2013/2014):	R 11 600.59	based on the Apparent Lossesdetermined for the existing meter
Revenue Loss (2023/2024):	R 38 518.63		Revenue Loss (2023/2024):	R 38 518.63	
Additional revenue that would have been generated if the alternative meter was employed:			R 0.00 /month	comparing 2023/2024	

Diameter:	40 mm	Meter Type:	Single Bulk
Meter Reference:	AI-F-3	Estimated Meter Age:	3.6 year(s) At time of Ncube's (2019) logging
Stand Type:	Multi-Residential	No. of Units:	42
Stand Size:	12745 m^2	AADD (S):	19.77 kL/day Based on Swift data

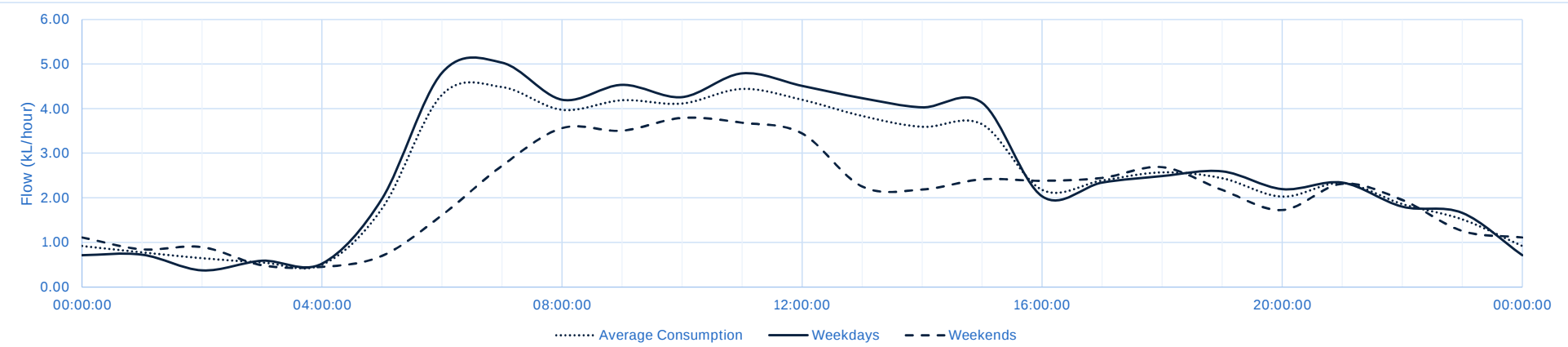
Logging Intervals:	Pulse Based	No. Of Intervals:	245 618 Observations
Start Time:	09:41:51	End Time:	16:58:08
Start Date:	2014/08/14	End Date:	2014/08/19
Logging Duration:	127.3 hrs	AADD:	82.36 kL/day

LOGGED CONSUMPTION CHARACTERISTICS

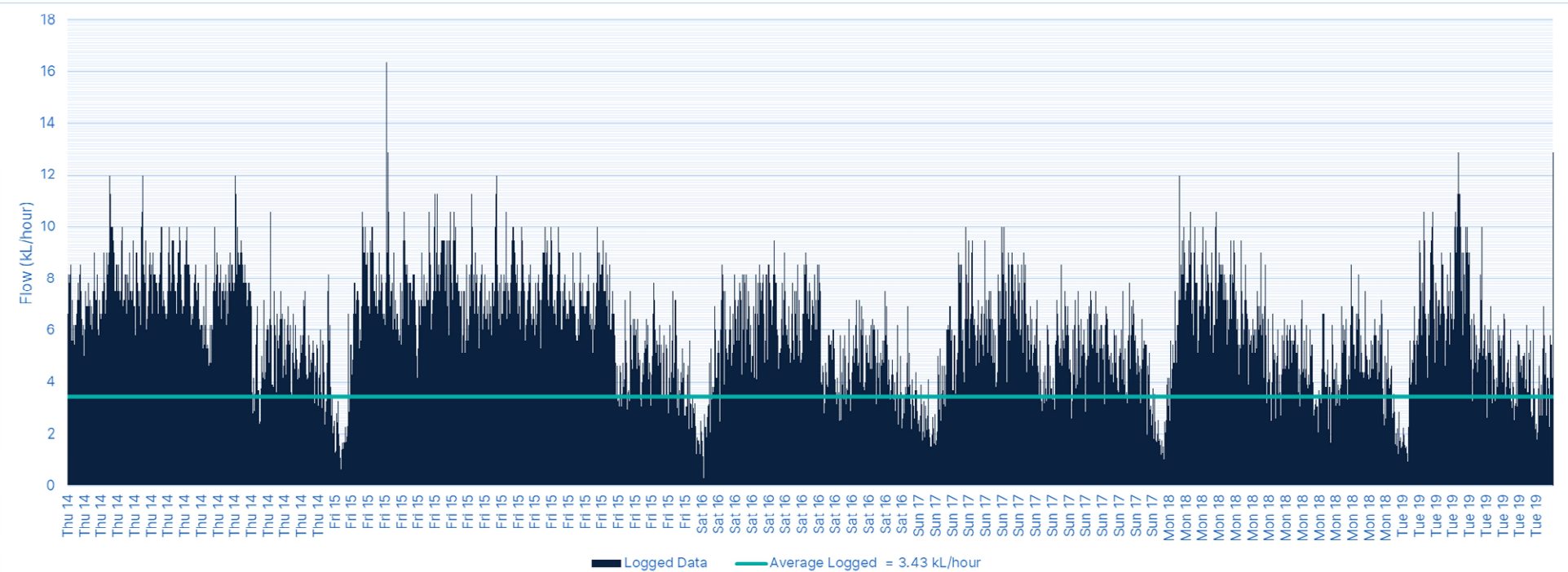
Maximum Flow:	16.36 kL/hour	Average Day Flow:	3.57 kL/hour Day Period: 04h00 - 23h00
Minimum Night Flow:	0.14 kL/hour	Average Night Flow:	1.02 kL/hour Night Period: 23h00 - 04h00
Night Flow Ratio:	3.98%	Average Flow:	3.43 kL/hour

CONSUMPTION PROFILE

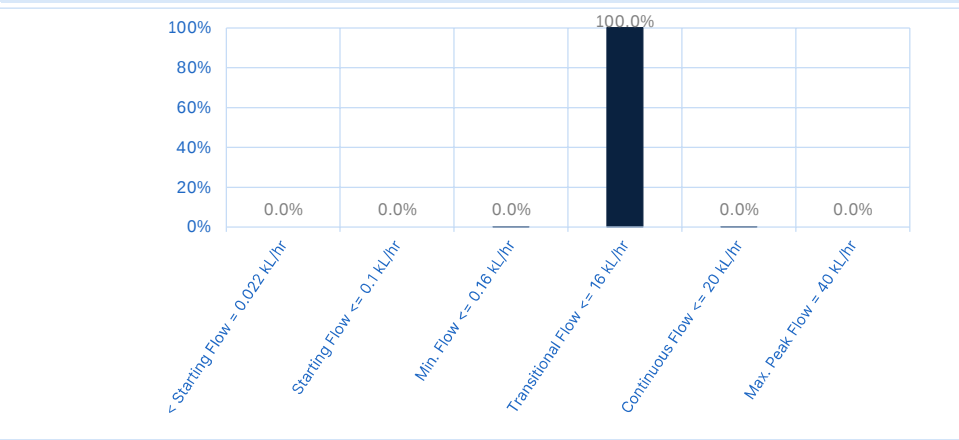
Daily Average



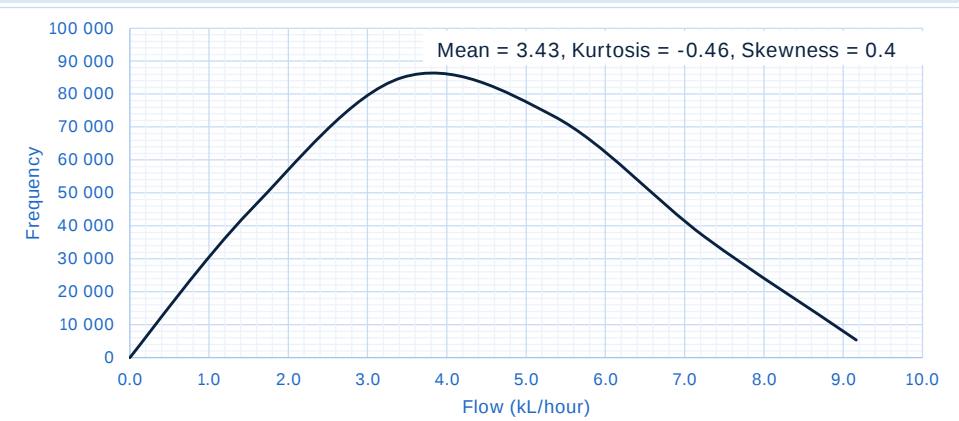
Logged Consumption



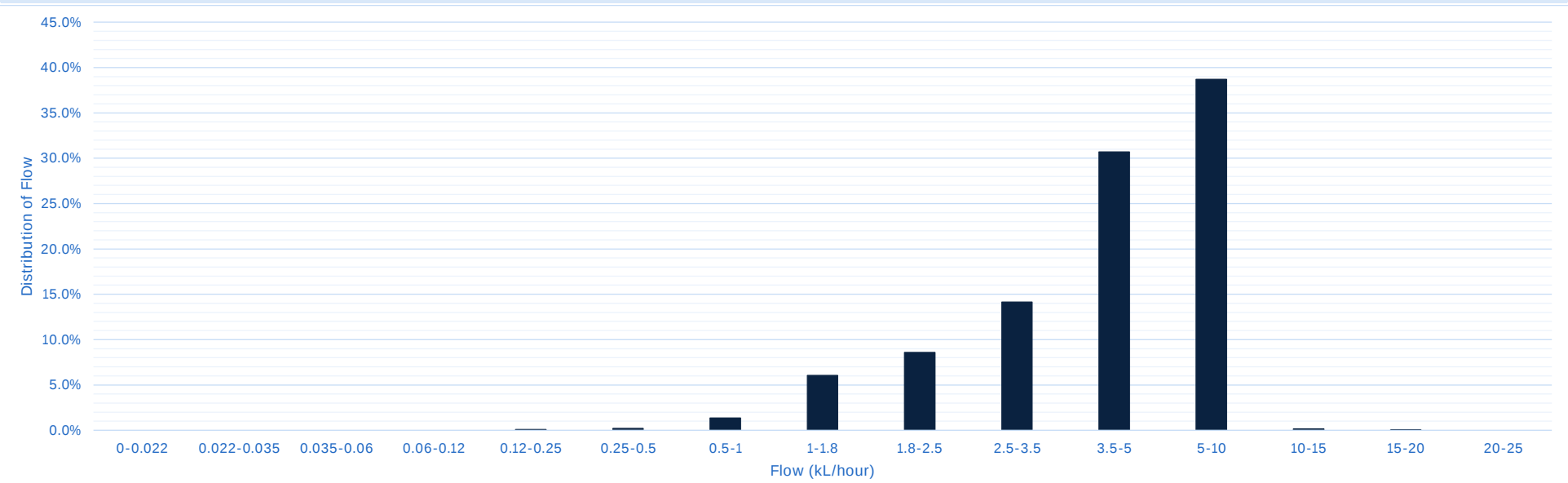
Flow Range



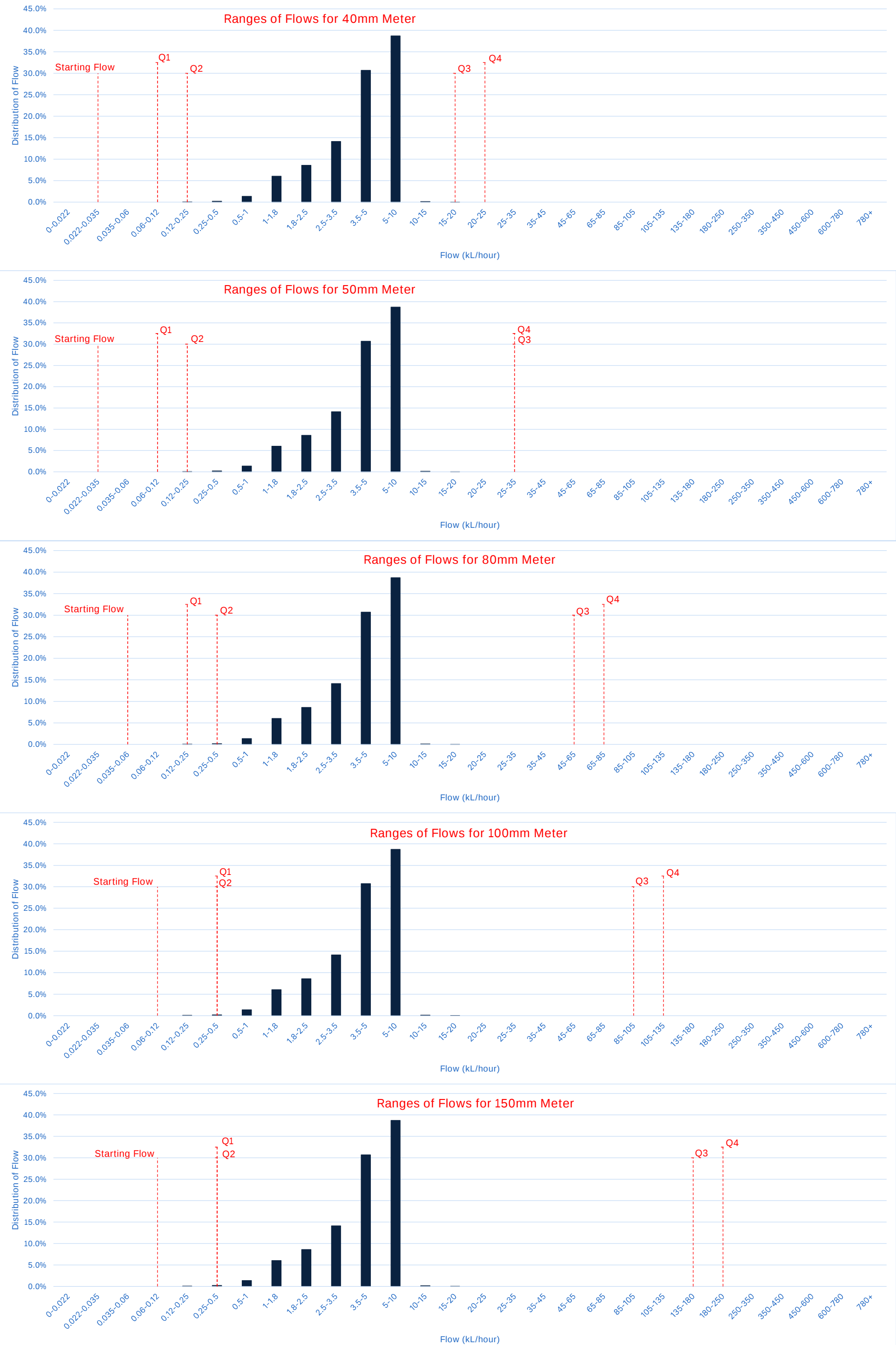
Distribution, Skewness, and Kurtosis



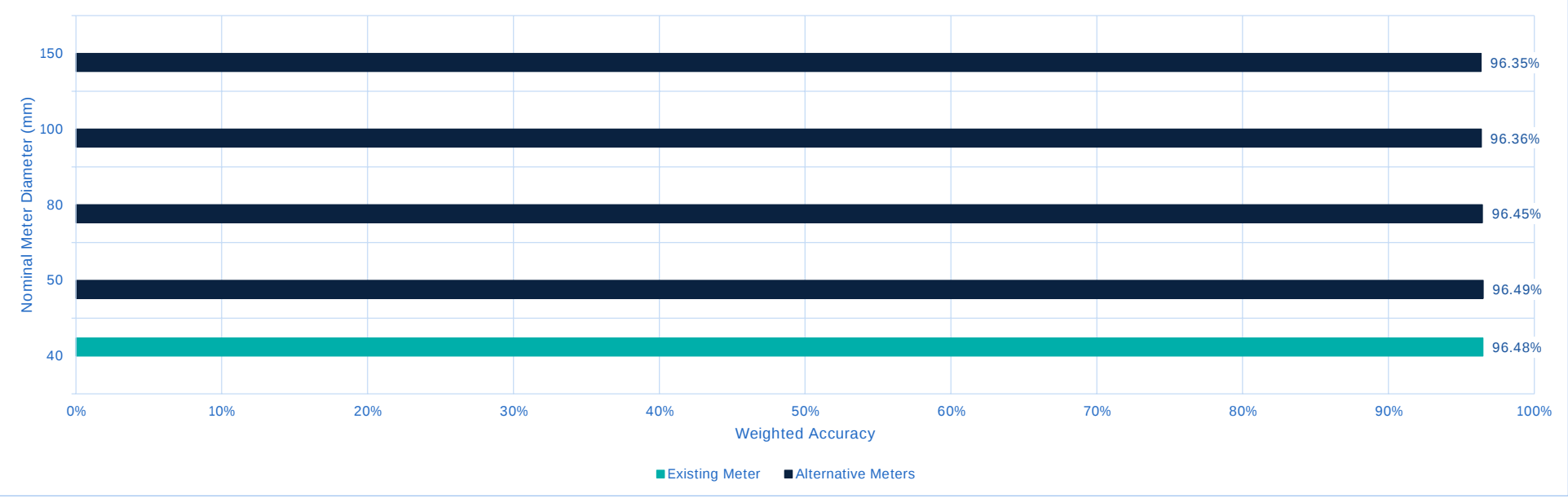
Distribution of Flow



METER SIZING COMPARISON



WEIGHTED ACCURACY



ESTIMATED APPARENT LOSSES DUE TO METER SIZE

Installed Meter Size:	40 mm		Alternative Bulk Meter Size:	50 mm		25mm viable		
	Installed Meter Accuracy:			Alternative Meter Accuracy:		96.49%	96.50%	
	Apparent Losses Due To Meter Size:			Apparent Losses Due To Meter Size:		3.51%		Reduction in losses: -0.01%
						1.50		kL/day
						45.10		kL/month
	1.51			1.50		kL/day		
	45.26			45.10		kL/month		
	550.72			548.69		kL/year		
Installed Meter Comment:	Alternative meter is more suitable		Additional consumption registered:	0.37%		based on AADD and alternative meter size		

ESTIMATED EFFECT ON MUNICIPAL REVENUE

Billed Consumption:	2 470.68	kL/month	based on the AADD determined for the existing logged meter								
Billed Amount (2013/2014):	R	53 737.93	/month	Using the CoJ rising block tariffs		Billed Amount (2023/2024):	R	178 215.98	/month	Using the CoJ rising block tariffs	
Revenue Loss (2013/2014):	R	991.74	based on the Apparent Lossesdetermined for the existing meter				Revenue Loss (2013/2014):	R	988.10	based on the Apparent Lossesdetermined for the existing meter	
Revenue Loss (2023/2024):	R	3 292.98					Revenue Loss (2023/2024):	R	3 280.88	the existing meter	
Additional revenue that would have been generated if the alternative meter was employed:							R	12.10	/month	comparing 2023/2024	

Appendix B ETHICS WAIVER



SCHOOL OF CIVIL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS COMMITTEE

Ethics clearance / waiver number: CEECC-2519141-2023

2023-06-29

Re: Magdeleen Rabé (2519141)

To whom it may concern,

Magdeleen Rabé (2519141) is currently registered as a Master of Science in Engineering student at the School of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. This letter is to confirm that, at the time of writing, Magdeleen Rabé does not need ethical clearance for her study entitled '*The impact of incorrectly sized bulk water meters on water consumption and municipal revenue*'. This decision has been reached based upon a description of the project supplied by Magdeleen Rabé to the School of Civil and Environmental Engineering Ethics Committee, constituted as a subcommittee of the University Human Research Ethics Committee (Non-Medical), which has been evaluated by the subcommittee chair. This decision has then been ratified by the University Human Research Ethics Committee (Non-Medical). If, however, Magdeleen Rabé changes the methods of data collection and analysis for this project, this decision may no longer be valid. If such changes take place, this should be communicated to the School of Civil and Environmental Engineering Ethics Committee.

Please feel free to contact me should you require any further information.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,



Prof John Ndiritu

Shaun Schoeman (Senior Administrative Officer)

Solomon Mahlangu House, 10th Floor, Room 10004, Jorissen Street, Braamfontein, Johannesburg
Private Bag 3, Wits 2050

T + 27(0)11 717 1408 | E Shaun.Schoeman@wits.ac.za | hrecnon-medical@wits.ac.za

www.wits.ac.za/research/about-our-research/ethics-and-research-integrity/

Appendix C WORKBOOK EXAMPLE

Copy this sheet and rename with Meter Reference
Copy Logging Data; Input meter information and indicate Day-Night period
AutoFill entries (Calculations)
Check input data
Output data - Check if logical

Raw Logging Data		Logging Data Details				Daily Average				Consumption Calculations			
Meas. Point	Curve 1 (m ³ /h) All values	Date formatted	Time	Logging Intervals	cumperhour factored	Average Logged ~ 2.11 kL/hour	Logging data	Day of Week	cum/day	Cumperhour (no zeros)	night flow	day flow	
2014/07/15 10:57	0.863930879	2014/07/15	15.45670139	10:57:39		0.863930879	2.11	0.863930879	Weekday	19.38882707	0.863930879	0.863930879	
2014/07/15 11:04	0.343741046	2014/07/15	15.46152778	11:04:36	00:06:57	0.343741046	2.11	0.343741046	Weekday	19.38882707	0.343741046	0.343741046	
2014/07/15 11:22	0.951575378	2014/07/15	15.47364583	11:22:03	00:17:27	0.951575378	2.11	0.951575378	Weekday	19.38882707	0.951575378	0.951575378	
2014/07/15 11:28	0.683890572	2014/07/15	15.47802083	11:28:21	00:06:18	0.683890572	2.11	0.683890572	Weekday	19.38882707	0.683890572	0.683890572	
2014/07/15 11:37	1.255930774	2014/07/15	15.48412037	11:37:08	00:08:47	1.255930774	2.11	1.255930774	Weekday	19.38882707	1.255930774	1.255930774	
2014/07/15 11:41	0.888450141	2014/07/15	15.48744213	11:41:55	00:04:47	0.888450141	2.11	0.888450141	Weekday	19.38882707	0.888450141	0.888450141	
2014/07/15 11:48	0.823346439	2014/07/15	15.49212963	11:48:40	00:06:45	0.823346439	2.11	0.823346439	Weekday	19.38882707	0.823346439	0.823346439	
2014/07/15 11:55	1.109330695	2014/07/15	15.49718175	11:55:57	00:07:17	1.109330695	2.11	1.109330695	Weekday	19.38882707	1.109330695	1.109330695	
2014/07/15 12:01	1.106194681	2014/07/15	15.5009373	12:01:21	00:05:24	1.106194681	2.11	1.106194681	Weekday	19.38882707	1.106194681	1.106194681	
2014/07/15 12:06	0.818889034	2014/07/15	15.50471065	12:06:47	00:05:26	0.818889034	2.11	0.818889034	Weekday	19.38882707	0.818889034	0.818889034	
2014/07/15 12:14	0.440000974	2014/07/15	15.50980324	12:14:07	00:07:20	0.440000974	2.11	0.440000974	Weekday	19.38882707	0.440000974	0.440000974	
2014/07/15 12:27	0.896146563	2014/07/15	15.51927083	12:27:45	00:13:38	0.896146563	2.11	0.896146563	Weekday	19.38882707	0.896146563	0.896146563	
2014/07/15 12:34	1.403180531	2014/07/15	15.52391204	12:34:26	00:06:41	1.403180531	2.11	1.403180531	Weekday	19.38882707	1.403180531	1.403180531	
2014/07/15 12:38	1.446945326	2014/07/15	15.52688657	12:38:43	00:04:17	1.446945326	2.11	1.446945326	Weekday	19.38882707	1.446945326	1.446945326	
2014/07/15 12:42	1.106942984	2014/07/15	15.52976852	12:42:52	00:04:09	1.106942984	2.11	1.106942984	Weekday	19.38882707	1.106942984	1.106942984	
2014/07/15 12:48	0.397728525	2014/07/15	15.53353009	12:48:17	00:05:25	0.397728525	2.11	0.397728525	Weekday	19.38882707	0.397728525	0.397728525	
2014/07/15 13:03	0.720288109	2014/07/15	15.54400463	13:03:22	00:15:05	0.720288109	2.11	0.720288109	Weekday	19.38882707	0.720288109	0.720288109	
2014/07/15 13:11	0.376632069	2014/07/15	15.54979167	13:11:42	00:08:20	0.376632069	2.11	0.376632069	Weekday	19.38882707	0.376632069	0.376632069	
2014/07/15 13:27	0.666666661	2014/07/15	15.56085648	13:27:38	00:15:56	0.666666661	2.11	0.666666661	Weekday	19.38882707	0.666666661	0.666666661	
2014/07/15 13:36	1.242750611	2014/07/15	15.56710648	13:36:38	00:09:00	1.242750611	2.11	1.242750611	Weekday	19.38882707	1.242750611	1.242750611	
2014/07/15 13:41	0.989990092	2014/07/15	15.57045139	13:41:27	00:04:49	0.989990092	2.11	0.989990092	Weekday	19.38882707	0.989990092	0.989990092	
2014/07/15 13:47	1.108033232	2014/07/15	15.57466435	13:47:31	00:06:04	1.108033232	2.11	1.108033232	Weekday	19.38882707	1.108033232	1.108033232	
2014/07/15 13:52	1.233383572	2014/07/15	15.57842593	13:52:56	00:05:25	1.233383572	2.11	1.233383572	Weekday	19.38882707	1.233383572	1.233383572	
2014/07/15 13:57	1.408450693	2014/07/15	15.58180556	13:57:48	00:04:52	1.408450693	2.11	1.408450693	Weekday	19.38882707	1.408450693	1.408450693	
2014/07/15 14:02	1.282599391	2014/07/15	15.58475694	14:02:03	00:04:15	1.282599391	2.11	1.282599391	Weekday	19.38882707	1.282599391	1.282599391	
2014/07/15 14:06	1.352874848	2014/07/15	15.58800262	14:06:44	00:04:41	1.352874848	2.11	1.352874848	Weekday	19.38882707	1.352874848	1.352874848	
2014/07/15 14:11	1.051217652	2014/07/15	15.59108796	14:11:10	00:04:26	1.051217652	2.11	1.051217652	Weekday	19.38882707	1.051217652	1.051217652	
2014/07/15 14:16	1.053987578	2014/07/15	15.59505787	14:16:53	00:05:43	1.053987578	2.11	1.053987578	Weekday	19.38882707	1.053987578	1.053987578	
2014/07/15 14:22	1.056586045	2014/07/15	15.59900463	14:22:34	00:05:41	1.056586045	2.11	1.056586045	Weekday	19.38882707	1.056586045	1.056586045	
2014/07/15 14:28	1.222576911	2014/07/15	15.60295139	14:28:15	00:05:41	1.222576911	2.11	1.222576911	Weekday	19.38882707	1.222576911	1.222576911	
2014/07/15 14:33	0.554272513	2014/07/15	15.60635417	14:33:09	00:04:54	0.554272513	2.11	0.554272513	Weekday	19.38882707	0.554272513	0.554272513	
2014/07/15 14:43	0.834763245	2014/07/15	15.61387731	14:43:59	00:10:50	0.834763245	2.11	0.834763245	Weekday	19.38882707	0.834763245	0.834763245	
2014/07/15 14:51	0.693080738	2014/07/15	15.61886574	14:51:10	00:07:11	0.693080738	2.11	0.693080738	Weekday	19.38882707	0.693080738	0.693080738	
2014/07/15 14:59	0.543855934	2014/07/15	15.62488426	14:59:50	00:08:40	0.543855934	2.11	0.543855934	Weekday	19.38882707	0.543855934	0.543855934	
2014/07/15 15:10	0.668275473	2014/07/15	15.63254563	15:10:52	00:11:02	0.668275473	2.11	0.668275473	Weekday	19.38882707	0.668275473	0.668275473	
2014/07/15 15:19	0.879808939	2014/07/15	15.63977315	15:19:50	00:08:58	0.879808939	2.11	0.879808939	Weekday	19.38882707	0.879808939	0.879808939	
2014/07/15 15:26	0.431851440	2014/07/15	15.64350634	15:26:33	00:06:49	0.431851440	2.11	0.431851440	Weekday	19.38882707	0.431851440	0.431851440	
2014/07/15 15:40	0.341290454	2014/07/15	15.65315972	15:40:33	00:13:54	0.341290454	2.11	0.341290454	Weekday	19.38882707	0.341290454	0.341290454	
2014/07/15 15:58	0.748752074	2014/07/15	15.66537037	15:58:08	00:17:35	0.748752074	2.11	0.748752074	Weekday	19.38882707	0.748752074	0.748752074	
2014/07/15 16:06	0.966962120	2014/07/15	15.6709375	16:06:09	00:08:01	0.966962120	2.11	0.966962120	Weekday	19.38882707	0.966962120	0.966962120	
2014/07/15 16:12	0.519390578	2014/07/15	15.67524306	16:12:21	00:06:12	0.519390578	2.11	0.519390578	Weekday	19.38882707	0.519390578	0.519390578	
2014/07/15 16:23	0.766903833	2014/07/15	15.68326389	16:23:54	00:11:33	0.766903833	2.11	0.766903833	Weekday	19.38882707	0.766903833	0.766903833	
2014/07/15 16:31	0.528634357	2014/07/15	15.68867037	16:31:44	00:07:50	0.528634357	2.11	0.528634357	Weekday	19.38882707	0.528634357	0.528634357	
2014/07/15 16:43	0.291474372	2014/07/15	15.69658565	16:43:05	00:11:21	0.291474372	2.11	0.291474372	Weekday	19.38882707	0.291474372	0.291474372	
2014/07/15 17:03	0.560904922	2014/07/15	15.71087963	17:03:40	00:20:35	0.560904922	2.11	0.560904922	Weekday	19.38882707	0.560904922	0.560904922	
2014/07/15 17:14	0.776062769	2014/07/15	15.71829861	17:14:21	00:10:41	0.776062769	2.11	0.776062769	Weekday	19.38882707	0.776062769	0.776062769	
2014/07/15 17:22	0.662446631	2014/07/15	15.72366898	17:22:05	00:07:44	0.662446631	2.11	0.662446631	Weekday	19.38882707	0.662446631	0.662446631	
2014/07/15 17:31	1.599431300	2014/07/15	15.72996528	17:31:09	00:09:04	1.599431300	2.11	1.599431300	Weekday	19.38882707	1.599431300	1.599431300	
2014/07/15 17:34	0.805729626	2014/07/15	15.73256944	17:34:54	00:03:45	0.805729626	2.11	0.805729626	Weekday	19.38882707	0.805729626	0.805729626	
2014/07/15 17:42	1.010838426	2014/07/15	15.73774306	17:42:21	00:07:27	1.010838426	2.11	1.010838426	Weekday	19.38882707	1.010838426	1.010838426	
2014/07/15 17:48	0.730460184	2014/07/15	15.74186343	17:48:17	00:05:56	0.730460184	2.11	0.730460184	Weekday	19.38882707	0.730460184	0.730460184	
2014/07/15 17:56	1.372055786	2014/07/15	15.74756944	17:56:30	00:08:13	1.372055786	2.11	1.372055786	Weekday	19.38882707	1.372055786	1.372055786	
2014/07/15 18:00	0.923977201	2014/07/15	15.75060185	18:00:52	00:04:22	0.923977201	2.11	0.923977201	Weekday	19.38882707	0.923977201	0.923977201	
2014/07/15 18:07	0.503355701	2014/07/15	15.75511574	18:07:22	00:06:30	0.503355701	2.11	0.503355701	Weekday	19.38882707	0.503355701	0.503355701	
2014/07/15 18:19	0.572046013	2014/07/15	15.7633912	18:19:17	00:11:55	0.572046013	2.11	0.572046013	Weekday	19.38882707	0.572046013	0.572046013	
2014/07/15 18:29	0.548446065	2014/07/15	15.7706713	18:29:46	00:10:29	0.548446065	2.11	0.548446065	Weekday	19.38882707	0.548446065	0.548446065	
2014/07/15 18:40	0.640204860	2014/07/15	15.77827546	18:40:43	00:10:57	0.640204860	2.11	0.640204860	Weekday	19.38882707	0.640204860	0.640204860	
2014/07/15 18:50	0.914634139	2014/07/15	15.78478009	18:50:05	00:09:22	0.914634139	2.11	0.914634139	Weekday	19.38882707	0.914634139	0.914634139	
2014/07/15 18:56	1.396106403	2014/07/15	15.7893287	18:56:38	00:06:33	1.396106403	2.11	1.396106403	Weekday	19.38882707	1.396106403	1.396106403	
2014/07/15 19:00	1.215805461	2014/07/15	15.79231481	19:00:56	00:04:18	1.215805461	2.11	1.215805461	Weekday	19.38882707	1.215805461	1.215805461	
2014/07/15 19:05	0.438821031	2014/07/15	15.79574074	19:05:52	00:04:56	0.438821031	2.11	0.438821031	Weekday	19.38882707	0.438821031	0.438821031	
2014/07/15 19:19	1.124859384	2014/07/15	15.80524306	19:19:33	00:13:41	1.124859384	2.11	1.124859384					

Raw Logging Data		Logging Data Details			Daily Average		Consumption Calculations					
Meas. Point	Curve 1 (m³/h) All values	Date formatted	Time	Logging Intervals	cumpherhour factored	Average Logged ~ 2.11 kL/hour	Logging data	Day of Week	cum/day	Cumpherhour (no zeros)	night flow	day flow
2014/07/16 18:44	0.619813362	2014/07/16	16.78072917	18:44:15	00:09:13	0.619813362	2.11	0.619813362	Weekday	21.28729687	0.619813362	0.619813362
2014/07/16 18:53	0.309805336	2014/07/16	16.78744213	18:53:55	00:09:40	0.309805336	2.11	0.309805336	Weekday	21.28729687	0.309805336	0.309805336
2014/07/16 19:13	0.519375591	2014/07/16	16.80089192	19:13:17	00:19:22	0.519375591	2.11	0.519375591	Weekday	21.28729687	0.519375591	0.519375591
2014/07/16 19:24	0.965043955	2014/07/16	16.80892361	19:24:51	00:11:34	0.965043955	2.11	0.965043955	Weekday	21.28729687	0.965043955	0.965043955
2014/07/16 19:31	0.504555006	2014/07/16	16.81324074	19:31:04	00:06:13	0.504555006	2.11	0.504555006	Weekday	21.28729687	0.504555006	0.504555006
2014/07/16 19:42	1.190397451	2014/07/16	16.82149306	19:42:57	00:11:53	1.190397451	2.11	1.190397451	Weekday	21.28729687	1.190397451	1.190397451
2014/07/16 19:47	1.318874550	2014/07/16	16.82498843	19:47:59	00:05:02	1.31887455	2.11	1.31887455	Weekday	21.28729687	1.31887455	1.31887455
2014/07/16 19:52	1.247660626	2014/07/16	16.82814815	19:52:32	00:04:33	1.247660626	2.11	1.247660626	Weekday	21.28729687	1.247660626	1.247660626
2014/07/16 19:57	0.930857933	2014/07/16	16.83149306	19:57:21	00:06:49	0.930857933	2.11	0.930857933	Weekday	21.28729687	0.930857933	0.930857933
2014/07/16 20:03	1.312144617	2014/07/16	16.83597122	20:03:48	00:04:27	1.312144617	2.11	1.312144617	Weekday	21.28729687	1.312144617	1.312144617
2014/07/16 20:08	0.769329395	2014/07/16	16.83914352	20:08:10	00:04:34	0.769329395	2.11	0.769329395	Weekday	21.28729687	0.769329395	0.769329395
2014/07/16 20:16	1.033769806	2014/07/16	16.84456019	20:16:22	00:07:48	1.033769806	2.11	1.033769806	Weekday	21.28729687	1.033769806	1.033769806
2014/07/16 20:21	0.399405327	2014/07/16	16.84858796	20:21:58	00:05:48	0.399405327	2.11	0.399405327	Weekday	21.28729687	0.399405327	0.399405327
2014/07/16 20:37	0.592085782	2014/07/16	16.85902778	20:37:00	00:15:02	0.592085782	2.11	0.592085782	Weekday	21.28729687	0.592085782	0.592085782
2014/07/16 20:47	0.348600753	2014/07/16	16.86606481	20:47:08	00:10:08	0.348600753	2.11	0.348600753	Weekday	21.28729687	0.348600753	0.348600753
2014/07/16 21:04	0.667061957	2014/07/16	16.87800926	21:04:20	00:17:12	0.667061957	2.11	0.667061957	Weekday	21.28729687	0.667061957	0.667061957
2014/07/16 21:13	0.517390050	2014/07/16	16.88425926	21:13:20	00:09:00	0.51739005	2.11	0.51739005	Weekday	21.28729687	0.51739005	0.51739005
2014/07/16 21:24	0.428000757	2014/07/16	16.89231481	21:24:56	00:11:36	0.428000757	2.11	0.428000757	Weekday	21.28729687	0.428000757	0.428000757
2014/07/16 21:38	1.353281697	2014/07/16	16.90204861	21:38:57	00:14:01	1.353281697	2.11	1.353281697	Weekday	21.28729687	1.353281697	1.353281697
2014/07/16 21:43	0.484626564	2014/07/16	16.90512731	21:43:23	00:04:26	0.484626564	2.11	0.484626564	Weekday	21.28729687	0.484626564	0.484626564
2014/07/16 21:55	0.333444479	2014/07/16	16.91372685	21:55:46	00:12:23	0.333444479	2.11	0.333444479	Weekday	21.28729687	0.333444479	0.333444479
2014/07/16 22:13	0.415320717	2014/07/16	16.92621528	22:13:45	00:17:59	0.415320717	2.11	0.415320717	Weekday	21.28729687	0.415320717	0.415320717
2014/07/16 22:28	0.109826412	2014/07/16	16.93625	22:28:12	00:14:27	0.109826412	2.11	0.109826412	Weekday	21.28729687	0.109826412	0.109826412
2014/07/16 23:22	0.201646780	2014/07/16	16.97418981	23:22:50	00:54:38	0.20164678	2.11	0.20164678	Weekday	21.28729687	0.20164678	0.20164678
2014/07/16 23:52	0.061375423	2014/07/16	16.99484954	23:52:35	00:29:45	0.061375423	2.11	0.061375423	Weekday	21.28729687	0.061375423	0.061375423
2014/07/17 01:30	0.039536630	2014/07/17	17.06274306	01:30:21	01:37:46	0.03953663	2.11	0.03953663	Weekday	124.5665517	0.03953663	0.03953663
2014/07/17 04:02	3.202277149	2014/07/17	17.168125	04:02:06	02:31:45	3.202277149	2.11	3.202277149	Weekday	124.5665517	3.202277149	3.202277149
2014/07/17 04:03	3.207412661	2014/07/17	17.16943287	04:03:59	00:01:53	3.207412661	2.11	3.207412661	Weekday	124.5665517	3.207412661	3.207412661
2014/07/17 04:05	3.226384631	2014/07/17	17.17072917	04:05:51	00:01:52	3.226384631	2.11	3.226384631	Weekday	124.5665517	3.226384631	3.226384631
2014/07/17 04:07	0.227275595	2014/07/17	17.17202546	04:07:43	00:01:52	0.227275595	2.11	0.227275595	Weekday	124.5665517	0.227275595	0.227275595
2014/07/17 04:34	0.017451262	2014/07/17	17.1903588	04:34:07	00:26:24	0.017451262	2.11	0.017451262	Weekday	124.5665517	0.017451262	0.017451262
2014/07/17 10:17	3.394305083	2014/07/17	17.42912037	10:17:56	05:43:49	3.394305083	2.11	3.394305083	Weekday	124.5665517	3.394305083	3.394305083
2014/07/17 10:19	3.060703937	2014/07/17	17.43034722	10:19:42	00:01:46	3.060703937	2.11	3.060703937	Weekday	124.5665517	3.060703937	3.060703937
2014/07/17 10:21	3.846975819	2014/07/17	17.43170139	10:21:39	00:01:57	3.846975819	2.11	3.846975819	Weekday	124.5665517	3.846975819	3.846975819
2014/07/17 10:23	3.497182797	2014/07/17	17.43278935	10:23:13	00:01:34	3.497182797	2.11	3.497182797	Weekday	124.5665517	3.497182797	3.497182797
2014/07/17 10:24	3.448275835	2014/07/17	17.43398148	10:24:56	00:01:43	3.448275835	2.11	3.448275835	Weekday	124.5665517	3.448275835	3.448275835
2014/07/17 10:26	3.408445343	2014/07/17	17.43518519	10:26:40	00:01:44	3.408445343	2.11	3.408445343	Weekday	124.5665517	3.408445343	3.408445343
2014/07/17 10:28	3.441682573	2014/07/17	17.43641204	10:28:26	00:01:46	3.441682573	2.11	3.441682573	Weekday	124.5665517	3.441682573	3.441682573
2014/07/17 10:30	3.669724741	2014/07/17	17.43761574	10:30:10	00:01:44	3.669724741	2.11	3.669724741	Weekday	124.5665517	3.669724741	3.669724741
2014/07/17 10:31	0.047284677	2014/07/17	17.43875	10:31:48	00:01:38	0.047284677	2.11	0.047284677	Weekday	124.5665517	0.047284677	0.047284677
2014/07/17 12:38	3.297307173	2014/07/17	17.526875	12:38:42	02:06:54	3.297307173	2.11	3.297307173	Weekday	124.5665517	3.297307173	3.297307173
2014/07/17 12:40	3.644462413	2014/07/17	17.52813657	12:40:31	00:01:49	3.644462413	2.11	3.644462413	Weekday	124.5665517	3.644462413	3.644462413
2014/07/17 12:42	3.420102576	2014/07/17	17.52928241	12:42:10	00:01:39	3.420102576	2.11	3.420102576	Weekday	124.5665517	3.420102576	3.420102576
2014/07/17 12:43	3.418803391	2014/07/17	17.53049769	12:43:55	00:01:45	3.418803391	2.11	3.418803391	Weekday	124.5665517	3.418803391	3.418803391
2014/07/17 12:45	3.421402748	2014/07/17	17.53171296	12:45:40	00:01:45	3.421402748	2.11	3.421402748	Weekday	124.5665517	3.421402748	3.421402748
2014/07/17 12:47	3.707517993	2014/07/17	17.53293981	12:47:26	00:01:46	3.707517993	2.11	3.707517993	Weekday	124.5665517	3.707517993	3.707517993
2014/07/17 12:49	3.880983151	2014/07/17	17.5340625	12:49:03	00:01:37	3.880983151	2.11	3.880983151	Weekday	124.5665517	3.880983151	3.880983151
2014/07/17 12:50	3.610832469	2014/07/17	17.53513889	12:50:36	00:01:33	3.610832469	2.11	3.610832469	Weekday	124.5665517	3.610832469	3.610832469
2014/07/17 12:52	4.105839383	2014/07/17	17.53628472	12:52:15	00:01:39	4.105839383	2.11	4.105839383	Weekday	124.5665517	4.105839383	4.105839383
2014/07/17 12:53	4.489897694	2014/07/17	17.53730324	12:53:43	00:01:28	4.489897694	2.11	4.489897694	Weekday	124.5665517	4.489897694	4.489897694
2014/07/17 12:55	4.254313367	2014/07/17	17.53822917	12:55:03	00:01:20	4.254313367	2.11	4.254313367	Weekday	124.5665517	4.254313367	4.254313367
2014/07/17 12:56	3.893575569	2014/07/17	17.53921296	12:56:28	00:01:25	3.893575569	2.11	3.893575569	Weekday	124.5665517	3.893575569	3.893575569
2014/07/17 12:58	3.870967711	2014/07/17	17.54027778	12:58:00	00:01:32	3.870967711	2.11	3.870967711	Weekday	124.5665517	3.870967711	3.870967711
2014/07/17 12:59	4.027746667	2014/07/17	17.54135417	12:59:33	00:01:33	4.027746667	2.11	4.027746667	Weekday	124.5665517	4.027746667	4.027746667
2014/07/17 13:01	4.322766536	2014/07/17	17.54239583	13:01:03	00:01:30	4.322766536	2.11	4.322766536	Weekday	124.5665517	4.322766536	4.322766536
2014/07/17 13:02	4.185073206	2014/07/17	17.54335648	13:02:26	00:01:23	4.185073206	2.11	4.185073206	Weekday	124.5665517	4.185073206	4.185073206
2014/07/17 13:03	4.304160654	2014/07/17	17.54435185	13:03:52	00:01:26	4.304160654	2.11	4.304160654	Weekday	124.5665517	4.304160654	4.304160654
2014/07/17 13:05	4.090909058	2014/07/17	17.5453125	13:05:15	00:01:23	4.090909058	2.11	4.090909058	Weekday	124.5665517	4.090909058	4.090909058
2014/07/17 13:06	3.992015936	2014/07/17	17.54633102	13:06:43	00:01:28	3.992015936	2.11	3.992015936	Weekday	124.5665517	3.992015936	3.992015936
2014/07/17 13:08	4.433497501	2014/07/17	17.54738426	13:08:14	00:01:31	4.433497501	2.11	4.433497501	Weekday	124.5665517	4.433497501	4.433497501
2014/07/17 13:09	4.215456641	2014/07/17	17.54832176	13:09:35	00:01:21	4.215456641	2.11	4.215456641	Weekday	124.5665517	4.215456641	4.215456641
2014/07/17 13:11	3.707517993	2014/07/17	17.54930556	13:11:00	00:01:25	3.707517993	2.11	3.707517993	Weekday	124.5665517	3.707517993	3.707517993
2014/07/17 13:12	3.877638918	2014/07/17	17.55042824	13:12:37	00:01:							

Raw Logging Data		Logging Data Details				Daily Average		Consumption Calculations				
Meas. Point	Curve 1 (m ³ /h) All values	Date formatted	Time	Logging Intervals	cumpherhour factored	Average Logged ~ 2.11 kL/hour	Logging data	Day of Week	cum/day	Cumpherhour (no zeros)	night flow	day flow
2014/07/17 13:58	11.583011491	2014/07/17	17.58226852	13:58:28	00:00:31	11.58301149	2.11	11.58301149	Weekday	124.5665517	11.58301149	11.58301149
2014/07/17 13:58	11.62040017	2014/07/17	17.58262731	13:58:59	00:00:31	11.62040017	2.11	11.62040017	Weekday	124.5665517	11.62040017	11.62040017
2014/07/17 13:59	11.235954966	2014/07/17	17.58298611	13:59:30	00:00:31	11.23595497	2.11	11.23595497	Weekday	124.5665517	11.23595497	11.23595497
2014/07/17 14:00	11.896893494	2014/07/17	17.58335648	14:00:02	00:00:32	11.89689349	2.11	11.89689349	Weekday	124.5665517	11.89689349	11.89689349
2014/07/17 14:00	11.605415768	2014/07/17	17.58370373	14:00:32	00:00:30	11.60541577	2.11	11.60541577	Weekday	124.5665517	11.60541577	11.60541577
2014/07/17 14:01	12.121212025	2014/07/17	17.5840625	14:01:03	00:00:31	12.12121202	2.11	12.12121202	Weekday	124.5665517	12.12121202	12.12121202
2014/07/17 14:01	12.236573661	2014/07/17	17.58440972	14:01:33	00:00:30	12.23657366	2.11	12.23657366	Weekday	124.5665517	12.23657366	12.23657366
2014/07/17 14:02	12.543553906	2014/07/17	17.58474537	14:02:02	00:00:29	12.54355391	2.11	12.54355391	Weekday	124.5665517	12.54355391	12.54355391
2014/07/17 14:02	12.286689321	2014/07/17	17.58508102	14:02:31	00:00:29	12.28668932	2.11	12.28668932	Weekday	124.5665517	12.28668932	12.28668932
2014/07/17 14:03	12.286689321	2014/07/17	17.58541667	14:03:00	00:00:29	12.28668932	2.11	12.28668932	Weekday	124.5665517	12.28668932	12.28668932
2014/07/17 14:03	12.080536817	2014/07/17	17.58575231	14:03:29	00:00:29	12.08053682	2.11	12.08053682	Weekday	124.5665517	12.08053682	12.08053682
2014/07/17 14:03	11.590469965	2014/07/17	17.58609954	14:03:59	00:00:29	11.59046997	2.11	11.59046997	Weekday	124.5665517	11.59046997	11.59046997
2014/07/17 14:04	11.968085010	2014/07/17	17.58645833	14:04:30	00:00:31	11.96808501	2.11	11.96808501	Weekday	124.5665517	11.96808501	11.96808501
2014/07/17 14:05	11.749347164	2014/07/17	17.58680556	14:05:00	00:00:30	11.74934716	2.11	11.74934716	Weekday	124.5665517	11.74934716	11.74934716
2014/07/17 14:05	11.620400165	2014/07/17	17.58716435	14:05:31	00:00:31	11.62040017	2.11	11.62040017	Weekday	124.5665517	11.62040017	11.62040017
2014/07/17 14:06	11.944260025	2014/07/17	17.58752315	14:06:02	00:00:31	11.94426002	2.11	11.94426002	Weekday	124.5665517	11.94426002	11.94426002
2014/07/17 14:06	12.508686448	2014/07/17	17.58787037	14:06:32	00:00:30	12.50868649	2.11	12.50868649	Weekday	124.5665517	12.50868649	12.50868649
2014/07/17 14:07	12.354152269	2014/07/17	17.58820602	14:07:01	00:00:29	12.35415227	2.11	12.35415227	Weekday	124.5665517	12.35415227	12.35415227
2014/07/17 14:07	12.261580283	2014/07/17	17.58854167	14:07:30	00:00:29	12.26158028	2.11	12.26158028	Weekday	124.5665517	12.26158028	12.26158028
2014/07/17 14:07	11.928429328	2014/07/17	17.58887731	14:07:59	00:00:29	11.92842933	2.11	11.92842933	Weekday	124.5665517	11.92842933	11.92842933
2014/07/17 14:08	11.399619922	2014/07/17	17.58923611	14:08:30	00:00:31	11.39961992	2.11	11.39961992	Weekday	124.5665517	11.39961992	11.39961992
2014/07/17 14:09	10.791366820	2014/07/17	17.58959491	14:09:01	00:00:31	10.79136682	2.11	10.79136682	Weekday	124.5665517	10.79136682	10.79136682
2014/07/17 14:09	10.471204105	2014/07/17	17.58997685	14:09:34	00:00:33	10.4712041	2.11	10.4712041	Weekday	124.5665517	10.4712041	10.4712041
2014/07/17 14:10	10.459035361	2014/07/17	17.59038194	14:10:09	00:00:35	10.45903536	2.11	10.45903536	Weekday	124.5665517	10.45903536	10.45903536
2014/07/17 14:10	11.002444490	2014/07/17	17.59077546	14:10:43	00:00:34	11.00244449	2.11	11.00244449	Weekday	124.5665517	11.00244449	11.00244449
2014/07/17 14:11	10.863005345	2014/07/17	17.59115711	14:11:16	00:00:33	10.86300535	2.11	10.86300535	Weekday	124.5665517	10.86300535	10.86300535
2014/07/17 14:11	10.315186164	2014/07/17	17.59153935	14:11:49	00:00:33	10.31518616	2.11	10.31518616	Weekday	124.5665517	10.31518616	10.31518616
2014/07/17 14:12	10.613207462	2014/07/17	17.59194444	14:12:24	00:00:35	10.61320746	2.11	10.61320746	Weekday	124.5665517	10.61320746	10.61320746
2014/07/17 14:12	10.386612727	2014/07/17	17.59233796	14:12:58	00:00:34	10.38661273	2.11	10.38661273	Weekday	124.5665517	10.38661273	10.38661273
2014/07/17 14:13	10.526315705	2014/07/17	17.59274306	14:13:33	00:00:35	10.52631571	2.11	10.52631571	Weekday	124.5665517	10.52631571	10.52631571
2014/07/17 14:14	10.268111727	2014/07/17	17.59313657	14:14:07	00:00:34	10.26811173	2.11	10.26811173	Weekday	124.5665517	10.26811173	10.26811173
2014/07/17 14:14	6.607929462	2014/07/17	17.59354167	14:14:42	00:00:35	6.607929462	2.11	6.607929462	Weekday	124.5665517	6.607929462	6.607929462
2014/07/17 14:15	3.544004697	2014/07/17	17.59416667	14:15:36	00:00:54	3.544004697	2.11	3.544004697	Weekday	124.5665517	3.544004697	3.544004697
2014/07/17 14:17	2.084056948	2014/07/17	17.59534722	14:17:18	00:01:42	2.084056948	2.11	2.084056948	Weekday	124.5665517	2.084056948	2.084056948
2014/07/17 14:20	2.430461768	2014/07/17	17.59734954	14:20:11	00:02:53	2.430461768	2.11	2.430461768	Weekday	124.5665517	2.430461768	2.430461768
2014/07/17 14:22	2.785515298	2014/07/17	17.5990625	14:22:39	00:02:28	2.785515298	2.11	2.785515298	Weekday	124.5665517	2.785515298	2.785515298
2014/07/17 14:24	2.157755917	2014/07/17	17.60055556	14:24:48	00:02:09	2.157755917	2.11	2.157755917	Weekday	124.5665517	2.157755917	2.157755917
2014/07/17 14:27	1.955034197	2014/07/17	17.60248843	14:27:35	00:02:47	1.955034197	2.11	1.955034197	Weekday	124.5665517	1.955034197	1.955034197
2014/07/17 14:30	1.817814568	2014/07/17	17.60461806	14:30:39	00:03:04	1.817814568	2.11	1.817814568	Weekday	124.5665517	1.817814568	1.817814568
2014/07/17 14:33	1.612036527	2014/07/17	17.60690972	14:33:57	00:03:18	1.612036527	2.11	1.612036527	Weekday	124.5665517	1.612036527	1.612036527
2014/07/17 14:37	2.049646989	2014/07/17	17.60949074	14:37:40	00:03:43	2.049646989	2.11	2.049646989	Weekday	124.5665517	2.049646989	2.049646989
2014/07/17 14:40	1.739130421	2014/07/17	17.61152778	14:40:36	00:02:56	1.739130421	2.11	1.739130421	Weekday	124.5665517	1.739130421	1.739130421
2014/07/17 14:44	1.601851015	2014/07/17	17.61392361	14:44:03	00:03:27	1.601851015	2.11	1.601851015	Weekday	124.5665517	1.601851015	1.601851015
2014/07/17 14:47	1.781120112	2014/07/17	17.61652778	14:47:48	00:03:45	1.781120112	2.11	1.781120112	Weekday	124.5665517	1.781120112	1.781120112
2014/07/17 14:51	2.177858422	2014/07/17	17.61886574	14:51:10	00:03:22	2.177858422	2.11	2.177858422	Weekday	124.5665517	2.177858422	2.177858422
2014/07/17 14:53	2.303557699	2014/07/17	17.62077546	14:53:55	00:02:45	2.303557699	2.11	2.303557699	Weekday	124.5665517	2.303557699	2.303557699
2014/07/17 14:56	2.086230859	2014/07/17	17.62258102	14:56:31	00:02:36	2.086230859	2.11	2.086230859	Weekday	124.5665517	2.086230859	2.086230859
2014/07/17 14:59	1.832620633	2014/07/17	17.62458333	14:59:24	00:02:53	1.832620633	2.11	1.832620633	Weekday	124.5665517	1.832620633	1.832620633
2014/07/17 15:02	1.905366768	2014/07/17	17.62685185	15:02:40	00:03:16	1.905366768	2.11	1.905366768	Weekday	124.5665517	1.905366768	1.905366768
2014/07/17 15:05	1.841432210	2014/07/17	17.62903935	15:05:49	00:03:09	1.84143221	2.11	1.84143221	Weekday	124.5665517	1.84143221	1.84143221
2014/07/17 15:09	1.661589574	2014/07/17	17.63130787	15:09:05	00:03:16	1.661589574	2.11	1.661589574	Weekday	124.5665517	1.661589574	1.661589574
2014/07/17 15:12	1.616814862	2014/07/17	17.63381944	15:12:42	00:03:37	1.616814862	2.11	1.616814862	Weekday	124.5665517	1.616814862	1.616814862
2014/07/17 15:16	2.132701405	2014/07/17	17.63638889	15:16:24	00:03:24	2.132701405	2.11	2.132701405	Weekday	124.5665517	2.132701405	2.132701405
2014/07/17 15:19	1.807954988	2014/07/17	17.63834491	15:19:13	00:02:49	1.807954988	2.11	1.807954988	Weekday	124.5665517	1.807954988	1.807954988
2014/07/17 15:22	1.883830440	2014/07/17	17.64064815	15:22:32	00:03:19	1.88383044	2.11	1.88383044	Weekday	124.5665517	1.88383044	1.88383044
2014/07/17 15:25	1.996229329	2014/07/17	17.6428588	15:25:43	00:03:11	1.996229329	2.11	1.996229329	Weekday	124.5665517	1.996229329	1.996229329
2014/07/17 15:28	2.100595152	2014/07/17	17.6449537	15:28:44	00:03:01	2.100595152	2.11	2.100595152	Weekday	124.5665517	2.100595152	2.100595152
2014/07/17 15:31	1.766091038	2014/07/17	17.64693287	15:31:35	00:02:51	1.766091038	2.11	1.766091038	Weekday	124.5665517	1.766091038	1.766091038
2014/07/17 15:34	1.799999986	2014/07/17	17.64929398	15:34:59	00:03:24	1.799999986	2.11	1.799999986	Weekday	124.5665517	1.799999986	1.799999986
2014/07/17 15:38	1.801982166	2014/07/17	17.65160088	15:38:19	00:03:20	1.801982166	2.11	1.801982166	Weekday	124.5665517	1.801982166	1.801982166
2014/07/17 15:41	1.838047570	2014/07/17	17.65392361	15:41:39	00:03:20	1.83804757	2.11	1.83804757	Weekday	124.5665517	1.83804757	1.83804757
2014/07/17 15:44	1.756440267	2014/07/17	17.65618056	15:44:54	00:03:15	1.756440267	2.11	1.756440267	Weekday	124.5665517	1.756440267	1.756440267
2014/07/17 15:48	1.766437670											

Raw Logging Data		Logging Data Details				Daily Average		Consumption Calculations				
Meas. Point	Curve 1 (m ³ /h) All values	Date formatted	Time	Logging Intervals	cumperhour factored	Average Logged ~ 2.11 kL/hour	Logging data	Day of Week	cum/day	Cumperhour (no zeros)	night flow	day flow
2014/07/17 22:25	0.934773570	2014/07/17	17.93439815	22:25:32	00:21:33	0.93477357	2.11	0.93477357	Weekday	124.5665517	0.93477357	0.93477357
2014/07/17 22:31	0.222924018	2014/07/17	17.93885417	22:31:57	00:06:25	0.222924018	2.11	0.222924018	Weekday	124.5665517	0.222924018	0.222924018
2014/07/17 22:58	0.184280843	2014/07/17	17.97554663	22:58:52	00:26:55	0.184280843	2.11	0.184280843	Weekday	124.5665517	0.184280843	0.184280843
2014/07/17 23:31	0.113815277	2014/07/17	17.98016204	23:31:26	00:32:34	0.113815277	2.11	0.113815277	Weekday	124.5665517	0.113815277	0.113815277
2014/07/18 00:24	0.049739283	2014/07/18	18.01677083	00:24:09	00:52:43	0.049739283	2.11	0.049739283	Weekday	35.41475537	0.049739283	0.049739283
2014/07/18 02:24	0.061513645	2014/07/18	18.10053241	02:24:46	02:00:37	0.061513645	2.11	0.061513645	Weekday	35.41475537	0.061513645	0.061513645
2014/07/18 04:02	3.285271009	2014/07/18	18.16827546	04:02:19	01:37:33	3.285271009	2.11	3.285271009	Weekday	35.41475537	3.285271009	3.285271009
2014/07/18 04:04	3.310649229	2014/07/18	18.16953704	04:04:08	00:01:49	3.310649229	2.11	3.310649229	Weekday	35.41475537	3.310649229	3.310649229
2014/07/18 04:05	3.246753221	2014/07/18	18.17079861	04:05:57	00:01:49	3.246753221	2.11	3.246753221	Weekday	35.41475537	3.246753221	3.246753221
2014/07/18 04:07	3.220611890	2014/07/18	18.17208333	04:07:48	00:01:51	3.220611890	2.11	3.220611890	Weekday	35.41475537	3.220611890	3.220611890
2014/07/18 04:09	0.126549350	2014/07/18	18.17337963	04:09:40	00:01:52	0.126549350	2.11	0.126549350	Weekday	35.41475537	0.126549350	0.126549350
2014/07/18 04:57	0.309933362	2014/07/18	18.20630787	04:57:05	00:47:25	0.309933362	2.11	0.309933362	Weekday	35.41475537	0.309933362	0.309933362
2014/07/18 05:16	0.293212137	2014/07/18	18.21974537	05:16:26	00:19:21	0.293212137	2.11	0.293212137	Weekday	35.41475537	0.293212137	0.293212137
2014/07/18 05:36	0.450281422	2014/07/18	18.23395833	05:36:54	00:20:28	0.450281422	2.11	0.450281422	Weekday	35.41475537	0.450281422	0.450281422
2014/07/18 05:50	1.122404431	2014/07/18	18.24320602	05:50:13	00:13:19	1.122404431	2.11	1.122404431	Weekday	35.41475537	1.122404431	1.122404431
2014/07/18 05:55	1.228920588	2014/07/18	18.24692135	05:55:34	00:05:21	1.228920588	2.11	1.228920588	Weekday	35.41475537	1.228920588	1.228920588
2014/07/18 06:00	0.765729351	2014/07/18	18.25031225	06:00:27	00:04:53	0.765729351	2.11	0.765729351	Weekday	35.41475537	0.765729351	0.765729351
2014/07/18 06:08	1.069391626	2014/07/18	18.25575231	06:08:17	00:07:50	1.069391626	2.11	1.069391626	Weekday	35.41475537	1.069391626	1.069391626
2014/07/18 06:13	0.954805848	2014/07/18	18.25965278	06:13:54	00:05:37	0.954805848	2.11	0.954805848	Weekday	35.41475537	0.954805848	0.954805848
2014/07/18 06:20	0.320924259	2014/07/18	18.2640162	06:20:11	00:06:17	0.320924259	2.11	0.320924259	Weekday	35.41475537	0.320924259	0.320924259
2014/07/18 06:38	1.256983230	2014/07/18	18.27700231	06:38:53	00:18:42	1.256983230	2.11	1.256983230	Weekday	35.41475537	1.256983230	1.256983230
2014/07/18 06:43	1.585065151	2014/07/18	18.28031255	06:43:39	00:04:46	1.585065151	2.11	1.585065151	Weekday	35.41475537	1.585065151	1.585065151
2014/07/18 06:47	4.434366004	2014/07/18	18.28293981	06:47:26	00:03:47	4.434366004	2.11	4.434366004	Weekday	35.41475537	4.434366004	4.434366004
2014/07/18 06:49	1.434720218	2014/07/18	18.2846412	06:49:53	00:02:27	1.434720218	2.11	1.434720218	Weekday	35.41475537	1.434720218	1.434720218
2014/07/18 06:54	0.569223953	2014/07/18	18.2875463	06:54:04	00:04:11	0.569223953	2.11	0.569223953	Weekday	35.41475537	0.569223953	0.569223953
2014/07/18 07:04	1.362810407	2014/07/18	18.29487269	07:04:37	00:10:33	1.362810407	2.11	1.362810407	Weekday	35.41475537	1.362810407	1.362810407
2014/07/18 07:09	0.768114699	2014/07/18	18.29792824	07:09:01	00:04:24	0.768114699	2.11	0.768114699	Weekday	35.41475537	0.768114699	0.768114699
2014/07/18 07:16	0.791521914	2014/07/18	18.30335648	07:16:50	00:07:49	0.791521914	2.11	0.791521914	Weekday	35.41475537	0.791521914	0.791521914
2014/07/18 07:24	1.079784035	2014/07/18	18.30862269	07:24:25	00:07:35	1.079784035	2.11	1.079784035	Weekday	35.41475537	1.079784035	1.079784035
2014/07/18 07:29	1.537672976	2014/07/18	18.31247685	07:29:58	00:05:33	1.537672976	2.11	1.537672976	Weekday	35.41475537	1.537672976	1.537672976
2014/07/18 07:33	2.061383401	2014/07/18	18.31518519	07:33:52	00:03:54	2.061383401	2.11	2.061383401	Weekday	35.41475537	2.061383401	2.061383401
2014/07/18 07:36	2.904162610	2014/07/18	18.31721065	07:36:47	00:02:55	2.904162610	2.11	2.904162610	Weekday	35.41475537	2.904162610	2.904162610
2014/07/18 07:38	3.764115403	2014/07/18	18.31864583	07:38:51	00:02:04	3.764115403	2.11	3.764115403	Weekday	35.41475537	3.764115403	3.764115403
2014/07/18 07:40	3.028263771	2014/07/18	18.31974537	07:40:26	00:01:35	3.028263771	2.11	3.028263771	Weekday	35.41475537	3.028263771	3.028263771
2014/07/18 07:42	1.865671627	2014/07/18	18.32112269	07:42:25	00:01:59	1.865671627	2.11	1.865671627	Weekday	35.41475537	1.865671627	1.865671627
2014/07/18 07:45	1.713306668	2014/07/18	18.32335648	07:45:38	00:03:13	1.713306668	2.11	1.713306668	Weekday	35.41475537	1.713306668	1.713306668
2014/07/18 07:49	1.260504192	2014/07/18	18.32578704	07:49:08	00:03:30	1.260504192	2.11	1.260504192	Weekday	35.41475537	1.260504192	1.260504192
2014/07/18 07:53	1.489080067	2014/07/18	18.32909722	07:53:54	00:04:46	1.489080067	2.11	1.489080067	Weekday	35.41475537	1.489080067	1.489080067
2014/07/18 07:57	1.551322921	2014/07/18	18.33189815	07:57:56	00:04:02	1.551322921	2.11	1.551322921	Weekday	35.41475537	1.551322921	1.551322921
2014/07/18 08:01	2.012747384	2014/07/18	18.33458333	08:01:48	00:03:52	2.012747384	2.11	2.012747384	Weekday	35.41475537	2.012747384	2.012747384
2014/07/18 08:04	2.274162964	2014/07/18	18.33665509	08:04:47	00:02:59	2.274162964	2.11	2.274162964	Weekday	35.41475537	2.274162964	2.274162964
2014/07/18 08:07	2.683363127	2014/07/18	18.3384838	08:07:25	00:02:38	2.683363127	2.11	2.683363127	Weekday	35.41475537	2.683363127	2.683363127
2014/07/18 08:09	2.537355491	2014/07/18	18.34003472	08:09:39	00:02:14	2.537355491	2.11	2.537355491	Weekday	35.41475537	2.537355491	2.537355491
2014/07/18 08:12	2.122140987	2014/07/18	18.34167824	08:12:01	00:02:22	2.122140987	2.11	2.122140987	Weekday	35.41475537	2.122140987	2.122140987
2014/07/18 08:14	1.401650822	2014/07/18	18.34363426	08:14:50	00:02:49	1.401650822	2.11	1.401650822	Weekday	35.41475537	1.401650822	1.401650822
2014/07/18 08:19	0.724550169	2014/07/18	18.3466088	08:19:07	00:04:17	0.724550169	2.11	0.724550169	Weekday	35.41475537	0.724550169	0.724550169
2014/07/18 08:27	0.879464497	2014/07/18	18.35236111	08:27:24	00:06:10	0.879464497	2.11	0.879464497	Weekday	35.41475537	0.879464497	0.879464497
2014/07/18 08:34	2.271579992	2014/07/18	18.35710648	08:34:14	00:08:57	2.271579992	2.11	2.271579992	Weekday	35.41475537	2.271579992	2.271579992
2014/07/18 08:36	2.950335987	2014/07/18	18.35893519	08:36:52	00:02:38	2.950335987	2.11	2.950335987	Weekday	35.41475537	2.950335987	2.950335987
2014/07/18 08:38	1.345392022	2014/07/18	18.36034732	08:38:54	00:02:02	1.345392022	2.11	1.345392022	Weekday	35.41475537	1.345392022	1.345392022
2014/07/18 08:43	1.112347043	2014/07/18	18.36344907	08:43:22	00:04:28	1.112347043	2.11	1.112347043	Weekday	35.41475537	1.112347043	1.112347043
2014/07/18 08:48	1.263423869	2014/07/18	18.3671875	08:48:45	00:05:23	1.263423869	2.11	1.263423869	Weekday	35.41475537	1.263423869	1.263423869
2014/07/18 08:53	1.474684570	2014/07/18	18.37048611	08:53:30	00:04:45	1.474684570	2.11	1.474684570	Weekday	35.41475537	1.474684570	1.474684570
2014/07/18 08:57	1.550521135	2014/07/18	18.37331019	08:57:34	00:04:04	1.550521135	2.11	1.550521135	Weekday	35.41475537	1.550521135	1.550521135
2014/07/18 09:01	1.954821878	2014/07/18	18.37599537	09:01:26	00:03:52	1.954821878	2.11	1.954821878	Weekday	35.41475537	1.954821878	1.954821878
2014/07/18 09:04	1.836547277	2014/07/18	18.37813657	09:04:31	00:03:05	1.836547277	2.11	1.836547277	Weekday	35.41475537	1.836547277	1.836547277
2014/07/18 09:07	1.531784517	2014/07/18	18.38040509	09:07:47	00:03:16	1.531784517	2.11	1.531784517	Weekday	35.41475537	1.531784517	1.531784517
2014/07/18 09:11	1.653499895	2014/07/18	18.383125	09:11:42	00:03:55	1.653499895	2.11	1.653499895	Weekday	35.41475537	1.653499895	1.653499895
2014/07/18 09:15	1.919590472	2014/07/18	18.38563657	09:15:19	00:03:37	1.919590472	2.11	1.919590472	Weekday	35.41475537	1.919590472	1.919590472
2014/07/18 09:18	1.437584846	2014/07/18	18.3878125	09:18:27	00:03:08	1.437584846	2.11	1.437584846	Weekday	35.41475537	1.437584846	1.437584846
2014/07/18 09:22	1.889367047	2014/07/18	18.39070602	09:22:37	00:04:10	1.889367047	2.11	1.889367047	Weekday	35.41475537	1.889367047	1.889367047
2014/07/18 09:25	2.405452339	2014/07/18	18.39291667	09:25:48	00:03:11	2.405452339	2.11	2.405452339	Weekday	35.41475537	2.405452339	2.405452339
2014/07/18 09:28	1.665895405	2014/07/18	18.39									

Raw Logging Data		Logging Data Details				Daily Average		Consumption Calculations				
Meas. Point	Curve 1 (m³/h) All values	Date formatted	Time	Logging Intervals	cumpherhour factored	Average Logged ~ 2.11 kL/hour	Logging data	Day of Week	cum/day	Cumpherhour (no zeros)	night flow	day flow
2014/07/19 08:31	1.304631431	2014/07/19	19.35508102	08:31:19	00:04:30	1.304631431	2.11	1.304631431	Weekend	29.68129218	1.304631431	1.304631431
2014/07/19 08:35	1.366223898	2014/07/19	19.35827546	08:35:55	00:04:36	1.366223898	2.11	1.366223898	Weekend	29.68129218	1.366223898	1.366223898
2014/07/19 08:40	1.609873880	2014/07/19	19.36131944	08:40:18	00:04:23	1.609873880	2.11	1.609873880	Weekend	29.68129218	1.609873880	1.609873880
2014/07/19 08:44	1.406030296	2014/07/19	19.36391204	08:44:02	00:03:44	1.406030296	2.11	1.406030296	Weekend	29.68129218	1.406030296	1.406030296
2014/07/19 08:48	1.069455163	2014/07/19	19.366875	08:48:18	00:04:16	1.069455163	2.11	1.069455163	Weekend	29.68129218	1.069455163	1.069455163
2014/07/19 08:53	1.287277398	2014/07/19	19.37077546	08:53:55	00:05:37	1.287277398	2.11	1.287277398	Weekend	29.68129218	1.287277398	1.287277398
2014/07/19 08:58	0.958415412	2014/07/19	19.37400463	08:58:34	00:04:39	0.958415412	2.11	0.958415412	Weekend	29.68129218	0.958415412	0.958415412
2014/07/19 09:04	0.674157298	2014/07/19	19.37835648	09:04:50	00:06:16	0.674157298	2.11	0.674157298	Weekend	29.68129218	0.674157298	0.674157298
2014/07/19 09:13	1.646391645	2014/07/19	19.38453704	09:13:44	00:08:54	1.646391645	2.11	1.646391645	Weekend	29.68129218	1.646391645	1.646391645
2014/07/19 09:17	1.632208910	2014/07/19	19.38707176	09:17:23	00:03:39	1.632208910	2.11	1.632208910	Weekend	29.68129218	1.632208910	1.632208910
2014/07/19 09:21	1.842563196	2014/07/19	19.38961806	09:21:03	00:03:40	1.842563196	2.11	1.842563196	Weekend	29.68129218	1.842563196	1.842563196
2014/07/19 09:24	2.234636854	2014/07/19	19.39188657	09:24:19	00:03:16	2.234636854	2.11	2.234636854	Weekend	29.68129218	2.234636854	2.234636854
2014/07/19 09:27	1.076555015	2014/07/19	19.39375	09:27:00	00:02:41	1.076555015	2.11	1.076555015	Weekend	29.68129218	1.076555015	1.076555015
2014/07/19 09:32	0.818181812	2014/07/19	19.39761574	09:32:34	00:05:34	0.818181812	2.11	0.818181812	Weekend	29.68129218	0.818181812	0.818181812
2014/07/19 09:39	0.691908509	2014/07/19	19.40270833	09:39:54	00:07:20	0.691908509	2.11	0.691908509	Weekend	29.68129218	0.691908509	0.691908509
2014/07/19 09:48	1.271455807	2014/07/19	19.40872685	09:48:34	00:08:40	1.271455807	2.11	1.271455807	Weekend	29.68129218	1.271455807	1.271455807
2014/07/19 09:53	2.336448579	2014/07/19	19.41201389	09:53:18	00:04:44	2.336448579	2.11	2.336448579	Weekend	29.68129218	2.336448579	2.336448579
2014/07/19 09:55	1.429252013	2014/07/19	19.4137963	09:55:52	00:02:34	1.429252013	2.11	1.429252013	Weekend	29.68129218	1.429252013	1.429252013
2014/07/19 10:00	1.675509621	2014/07/19	19.41671019	10:00:03	00:04:11	1.675509621	2.11	1.675509621	Weekend	29.68129218	1.675509621	1.675509621
2014/07/19 10:03	2.300613478	2014/07/19	19.41918981	10:03:38	00:03:35	2.300613478	2.11	2.300613478	Weekend	29.68129218	2.300613478	2.300613478
2014/07/19 10:06	2.916396607	2014/07/19	19.42100694	10:06:15	00:02:37	2.916396607	2.11	2.916396607	Weekend	29.68129218	2.916396607	2.916396607
2014/07/19 10:08	4.922067229	2014/07/19	19.42243056	10:08:18	00:02:03	4.922067229	2.11	4.922067229	Weekend	29.68129218	4.922067229	4.922067229
2014/07/19 10:09	4.041311149	2014/07/19	19.42327546	10:09:31	00:01:13	4.041311149	2.11	4.041311149	Weekend	29.68129218	4.041311149	4.041311149
2014/07/19 10:11	2.76370334	2014/07/19	19.42430556	10:11:00	00:01:29	2.76370334	2.11	2.76370334	Weekend	29.68129218	2.76370334	2.76370334
2014/07/19 10:13	3.083775888	2014/07/19	19.42582176	10:13:11	00:02:11	3.083775888	2.11	3.083775888	Weekend	29.68129218	3.083775888	3.083775888
2014/07/19 10:15	2.670226948	2014/07/19	19.42716435	10:15:01	00:01:56	2.670226948	2.11	2.670226948	Weekend	29.68129218	2.670226948	2.670226948
2014/07/19 10:17	1.011861254	2014/07/19	19.42872685	10:17:22	00:02:15	1.011861254	2.11	1.011861254	Weekend	29.68129218	1.011861254	1.011861254
2014/07/19 10:23	2.048247594	2014/07/19	19.43284722	10:23:18	00:05:56	2.048247594	2.11	2.048247594	Weekend	29.68129218	2.048247594	2.048247594
2014/07/19 10:26	4.069635961	2014/07/19	19.43488426	10:26:14	00:02:56	4.069635961	2.11	4.069635961	Weekend	29.68129218	4.069635961	4.069635961
2014/07/19 10:27	3.618817824	2014/07/19	19.43590278	10:27:42	00:01:28	3.618817824	2.11	3.618817824	Weekend	29.68129218	3.618817824	3.618817824
2014/07/19 10:29	2.105016940	2014/07/19	19.43706019	10:29:22	00:01:40	2.105016940	2.11	2.105016940	Weekend	29.68129218	2.105016940	2.105016940
2014/07/19 10:32	1.172180246	2014/07/19	19.43903935	10:32:13	00:02:51	1.172180246	2.11	1.172180246	Weekend	29.68129218	1.172180246	1.172180246
2014/07/19 10:37	1.509813778	2014/07/19	19.44259259	10:37:20	00:05:07	1.509813778	2.11	1.509813778	Weekend	29.68129218	1.509813778	1.509813778
2014/07/19 10:41	1.167542314	2014/07/19	19.44534722	10:41:18	00:03:58	1.167542314	2.11	1.167542314	Weekend	29.68129218	1.167542314	1.167542314
2014/07/19 10:46	1.215230884	2014/07/19	19.44892361	10:46:27	00:05:09	1.215230884	2.11	1.215230884	Weekend	29.68129218	1.215230884	1.215230884
2014/07/19 10:51	0.912223792	2014/07/19	19.45234954	10:51:23	00:04:56	0.912223792	2.11	0.912223792	Weekend	29.68129218	0.912223792	0.912223792
2014/07/19 10:57	1.074883546	2014/07/19	19.4569213	10:57:58	00:06:35	1.074883546	2.11	1.074883546	Weekend	29.68129218	1.074883546	1.074883546
2014/07/19 11:03	0.879980438	2014/07/19	19.46079861	11:03:33	00:05:35	0.879980438	2.11	0.879980438	Weekend	29.68129218	0.879980438	0.879980438
2014/07/19 11:10	1.487111687	2014/07/19	19.46553241	11:10:22	00:06:49	1.487111687	2.11	1.487111687	Weekend	29.68129218	1.487111687	1.487111687
2014/07/19 11:14	1.778656112	2014/07/19	19.46833333	11:14:24	00:04:02	1.778656112	2.11	1.778656112	Weekend	29.68129218	1.778656112	1.778656112
2014/07/19 11:17	1.308234600	2014/07/19	19.4706713	11:17:46	00:03:22	1.308234600	2.11	1.308234600	Weekend	29.68129218	1.308234600	1.308234600
2014/07/19 11:22	0.897487029	2014/07/19	19.47385417	11:22:21	00:04:35	0.897487029	2.11	0.897487029	Weekend	29.68129218	0.897487029	0.897487029
2014/07/19 11:29	0.617305115	2014/07/19	19.47849537	11:29:02	00:06:41	0.617305115	2.11	0.617305115	Weekend	29.68129218	0.617305115	0.617305115
2014/07/19 11:38	1.705029824	2014/07/19	19.48525463	11:38:46	00:09:44	1.705029824	2.11	1.705029824	Weekend	29.68129218	1.705029824	1.705029824
2014/07/19 11:42	1.371324079	2014/07/19	19.48769676	11:42:19	00:03:31	1.371324079	2.11	1.371324079	Weekend	29.68129218	1.371324079	1.371324079
2014/07/19 11:46	1.141697314	2014/07/19	19.49072917	11:46:37	00:04:22	1.141697314	2.11	1.141697314	Weekend	29.68129218	1.141697314	1.141697314
2014/07/19 11:51	1.448925369	2014/07/19	19.49438657	11:51:55	00:05:16	1.448925369	2.11	1.448925369	Weekend	29.68129218	1.448925369	1.448925369
2014/07/19 11:56	3.408445343	2014/07/19	19.49725694	11:56:03	00:04:08	3.408445343	2.11	3.408445343	Weekend	29.68129218	3.408445343	3.408445343
2014/07/19 11:57	0.018531597	2014/07/19	19.4984388	11:57:49	00:01:46	0.018531597	2.11	0.018531597	Weekend	29.68129218	0.018531597	0.018531597
2014/07/19 17:21	0.757193331	2014/07/19	19.72332176	17:21:35	05:23:46	0.757193331	2.11	0.757193331	Weekend	29.68129218	0.757193331	0.757193331
2014/07/19 17:29	0.454763646	2014/07/19	19.72881944	17:29:30	00:07:55	0.454763646	2.11	0.454763646	Weekend	29.68129218	0.454763646	0.454763646
2014/07/19 17:42	0.103681857	2014/07/19	19.73798611	17:42:42	00:13:12	0.103681857	2.11	0.103681857	Weekend	29.68129218	0.103681857	0.103681857
2014/07/19 18:40	0.432006909	2014/07/19	19.7781713	18:40:34	00:57:52	0.432006909	2.11	0.432006909	Weekend	29.68129218	0.432006909	0.432006909
2014/07/19 18:54	0.432245512	2014/07/19	19.7878125	18:54:27	00:13:53	0.432245512	2.11	0.432245512	Weekend	29.68129218	0.432245512	0.432245512
2014/07/19 19:08	1.150968723	2014/07/19	19.7974537	19:08:20	00:13:53	1.150968723	2.11	1.150968723	Weekend	29.68129218	1.150968723	1.150968723
2014/07/19 19:13	0.634383586	2014/07/19	19.80107639	19:13:33	00:05:13	0.634383586	2.11	0.634383586	Weekend	29.68129218	0.634383586	0.634383586
2014/07/19 19:23	1.009364653	2014/07/19	19.80765046	19:23:01	00:09:28	1.009364653	2.11	1.009364653	Weekend	29.68129218	1.009364653	1.009364653
2014/07/19 19:28	0.568486873	2014/07/19	19.81177083	19:28:57	00:05:56	0.568486873	2.11	0.568486873	Weekend	29.68129218	0.568486873	0.568486873
2014/07/19 19:39	0.670765786	2014/07/19	19.81909722	19:39:30	00:10:33	0.670765786	2.11	0.670765786	Weekend	29.68129218	0.670765786	0.670765786
2014/07/19 19:48	0.563539021	2014/07/19	19.8253125	19:48:27	00:08:57	0.563539021	2.11	0.563539021	Weekend	29.68129218	0.563539021	0.563539021
2014/07/19 19:59	0.412673664	2014/07/19	19.83270833	19:59:06	00:10:39	0.412673664	2.11	0.412673664	Weekend	29.68129218	0.412673664	0.412673664
2014/07/19 20:13	0.258877333	2014/07/19	19.84280093	20:13:38	00:14:32	0.258877333	2.11	0.258877333	Weekend	29.68129218	0.258877333	0.258877333
2014/07/19 20:36	0.196198115	2014/07/19	19.85890046									

Raw Logging Data		Logging Data Details				Daily Average		Consumption Calculations				
Meas. Point	Curve 1 (m³/h) All values	Date formatted	Time	Logging Intervals	cumpherhour factored	Average Logged ~ 2.11 kL/hour	Logging data	Day of Week	cum/day	Cumpherhour (no zeros)	night flow	day flow
2014/07/20 11:33	2.096924494	2014/07/20	20.48190972	11:33:57	00:02:43	2.096924494	2.11	2.096924494	Weekend	29.92809694	2.096924494	2.096924494
2014/07/20 11:36	2.927305229	2014/07/20	20.48388889	11:36:48	00:02:51	2.927305229	2.11	2.927305229	Weekend	29.92809694	2.927305229	2.927305229
2014/07/20 11:38	2.446649430	2014/07/20	20.4853125	11:38:51	00:02:03	2.44664943	2.11	2.44664943	Weekend	29.92809694	2.44664943	2.44664943
2014/07/20 11:41	2.962475289	2014/07/20	20.48702546	11:41:19	00:02:28	2.962475289	2.11	2.962475289	Weekend	29.92809694	2.962475289	2.962475289
2014/07/20 11:43	1.235245667	2014/07/20	20.48842593	11:43:20	00:02:01	1.235245667	2.11	1.235245667	Weekend	29.92809694	1.235245667	1.235245667
2014/07/20 11:48	0.825044683	2014/07/20	20.49180556	11:48:12	00:04:52	0.825044683	2.11	0.825044683	Weekend	29.92809694	0.825044683	0.825044683
2014/07/20 11:55	3.238575001	2014/07/20	20.49681858	11:55:28	00:07:16	3.238575001	2.11	3.238575001	Weekend	29.92809694	3.238575001	3.238575001
2014/07/20 11:57	3.644462413	2014/07/20	20.49813657	11:57:19	00:01:51	3.644462413	2.11	3.644462413	Weekend	29.92809694	3.644462413	3.644462413
2014/07/20 11:58	0.017568071	2014/07/20	20.49928241	11:58:58	00:01:39	0.017568071	2.11	0.017568071	Weekend	29.92809694	0.017568071	0.017568071
2014/07/20 17:40	0.605754665	2014/07/20	20.73645835	17:40:30	05:41:32	0.605754665	2.11	0.605754665	Weekend	29.92809694	0.605754665	0.605754665
2014/07/20 17:50	0.415320717	2014/07/20	20.74333333	17:50:24	00:09:54	0.415320717	2.11	0.415320717	Weekend	29.92809694	0.415320717	0.415320717
2014/07/20 18:04	0.761937007	2014/07/20	20.75336806	18:04:51	00:14:27	0.761937007	2.11	0.761937007	Weekend	29.92809694	0.761937007	0.761937007
2014/07/20 18:12	0.723443586	2014/07/20	20.75883102	18:12:43	00:07:52	0.723443586	2.11	0.723443586	Weekend	29.92809694	0.723443586	0.723443586
2014/07/20 18:21	1.153624294	2014/07/20	20.76459949	18:21:01	00:08:18	1.153624294	2.11	1.153624294	Weekend	29.92809694	1.153624294	1.153624294
2014/07/20 18:26	0.693909015	2014/07/20	20.76820602	18:26:13	00:05:12	0.693909015	2.11	0.693909015	Weekend	29.92809694	0.693909015	0.693909015
2014/07/20 18:34	0.684150508	2014/07/20	20.77421296	18:34:52	00:08:39	0.684150508	2.11	0.684150508	Weekend	29.92809694	0.684150508	0.684150508
2014/07/20 18:43	0.741870332	2014/07/20	20.78030093	18:43:38	00:08:46	0.741870332	2.11	0.741870332	Weekend	29.92809694	0.741870332	0.741870332
2014/07/20 18:51	0.579635469	2014/07/20	20.78591435	18:51:43	00:08:05	0.579635469	2.11	0.579635469	Weekend	29.92809694	0.579635469	0.579635469
2014/07/20 19:02	0.467253325	2014/07/20	20.79310185	19:02:04	00:10:21	0.467253325	2.11	0.467253325	Weekend	29.92809694	0.467253325	0.467253325
2014/07/20 19:14	1.642935365	2014/07/20	20.80202546	19:14:55	00:12:51	1.642935365	2.11	1.642935365	Weekend	29.92809694	1.642935365	1.642935365
2014/07/20 19:18	2.062564439	2014/07/20	20.80456019	19:18:34	00:03:39	2.062564439	2.11	2.062564439	Weekend	29.92809694	2.062564439	2.062564439
2014/07/20 19:21	1.162190073	2014/07/20	20.80657407	19:21:28	00:02:54	1.162190073	2.11	1.162190073	Weekend	29.92809694	1.162190073	1.162190073
2014/07/20 19:26	1.128738939	2014/07/20	20.81016204	19:26:38	00:05:10	1.128738939	2.11	1.128738939	Weekend	29.92809694	1.128738939	1.128738939
2014/07/20 19:31	1.254705134	2014/07/20	20.81385417	19:31:57	00:05:19	1.254705134	2.11	1.254705134	Weekend	29.92809694	1.254705134	1.254705134
2014/07/20 19:36	1.094557608	2014/07/20	20.81717593	19:36:44	00:04:47	1.094557608	2.11	1.094557608	Weekend	29.92809694	1.094557608	1.094557608
2014/07/20 19:42	0.524124272	2014/07/20	20.82098398	19:42:13	00:05:29	0.524124272	2.11	0.524124272	Weekend	29.92809694	0.524124272	0.524124272
2014/07/20 19:53	0.803607297	2014/07/20	20.82893519	19:53:40	00:11:27	0.803607297	2.11	0.803607297	Weekend	29.92809694	0.803607297	0.803607297
2014/07/20 20:01	0.521240548	2014/07/20	20.83412037	20:01:08	00:07:28	0.521240548	2.11	0.521240548	Weekend	29.92809694	0.521240548	0.521240548
2014/07/20 20:12	0.744971437	2014/07/20	20.84210648	20:12:38	00:11:30	0.744971437	2.11	0.744971437	Weekend	29.92809694	0.744971437	0.744971437
2014/07/20 20:20	0.762130572	2014/07/20	20.84769676	20:20:41	00:08:03	0.762130572	2.11	0.762130572	Weekend	29.92809694	0.762130572	0.762130572
2014/07/20 20:28	0.756970430	2014/07/20	20.85317130	20:28:34	00:07:53	0.756970430	2.11	0.756970430	Weekend	29.92809694	0.756970430	0.756970430
2014/07/20 20:36	0.441826211	2014/07/20	20.85866898	20:36:29	00:07:55	0.441826211	2.11	0.441826211	Weekend	29.92809694	0.441826211	0.441826211
2014/07/20 20:50	0.896905668	2014/07/20	20.86810185	20:50:04	00:13:35	0.896905668	2.11	0.896905668	Weekend	29.92809694	0.896905668	0.896905668
2014/07/20 20:56	0.756525022	2014/07/20	20.87275463	20:56:46	00:06:42	0.756525022	2.11	0.756525022	Weekend	29.92809694	0.756525022	0.756525022
2014/07/20 21:04	0.451206975	2014/07/20	20.87825231	21:04:41	00:07:55	0.451206975	2.11	0.451206975	Weekend	29.92809694	0.451206975	0.451206975
2014/07/20 21:17	0.911438547	2014/07/20	20.88748843	21:17:59	00:13:18	0.911438547	2.11	0.911438547	Weekend	29.92809694	0.911438547	0.911438547
2014/07/20 21:24	0.246359354	2014/07/20	20.89206019	21:24:34	00:06:35	0.246359354	2.11	0.246359354	Weekend	29.92809694	0.246359354	0.246359354
2014/07/20 21:48	0.318060535	2014/07/20	20.90898148	21:48:56	00:24:22	0.318060535	2.11	0.318060535	Weekend	29.92809694	0.318060535	0.318060535
2014/07/20 22:07	0.252157344	2014/07/20	20.92207176	22:07:47	00:18:51	0.252157344	2.11	0.252157344	Weekend	29.92809694	0.252157344	0.252157344
2014/07/20 22:31	0.242659547	2014/07/20	20.93859954	22:31:35	00:23:48	0.242659547	2.11	0.242659547	Weekend	29.92809694	0.242659547	0.242659547
2014/07/20 22:56	0.035776326	2014/07/20	20.95577546	22:56:19	00:24:44	0.035776326	2.11	0.035776326	Weekend	29.92809694	0.035776326	0.035776326
2014/07/21 01:44	0.042250645	2014/07/21	21.0722338	01:44:01	02:47:42	0.042250645	2.11	0.042250645	Weekday	29.93743714	0.042250645	0.042250645
2014/07/21 04:06	0.244130689	2014/07/21	21.17085648	04:06:02	02:22:01	0.244130689	2.11	0.244130689	Weekday	29.93743714	0.244130689	0.244130689
2014/07/21 04:30	0.170523981	2014/07/21	21.18791667	04:30:36	00:24:34	0.170523981	2.11	0.170523981	Weekday	29.93743714	0.170523981	0.170523981
2014/07/21 05:05	0.737161105	2014/07/21	21.21236111	05:05:48	00:35:12	0.737161105	2.11	0.737161105	Weekday	29.93743714	0.737161105	0.737161105
2014/07/21 05:13	1.178241792	2014/07/21	21.21800926	05:13:56	00:08:08	1.178241792	2.11	1.178241792	Weekday	29.93743714	1.178241792	1.178241792
2014/07/21 05:19	0.727802032	2014/07/21	21.22153935	05:19:01	00:05:05	0.727802032	2.11	0.727802032	Weekday	29.93743714	0.727802032	0.727802032
2014/07/21 05:27	1.218191652	2014/07/21	21.22726852	05:27:16	00:08:15	1.218191652	2.11	1.218191652	Weekday	29.93743714	1.218191652	1.218191652
2014/07/21 05:32	0.683994523	2014/07/21	21.23069444	05:32:12	00:04:56	0.683994523	2.11	0.683994523	Weekday	29.93743714	0.683994523	0.683994523
2014/07/21 05:40	0.596540063	2014/07/21	21.23678241	05:40:58	00:08:46	0.596540063	2.11	0.596540063	Weekday	29.93743714	0.596540063	0.596540063
2014/07/21 05:51	0.969357524	2014/07/21	21.24376157	05:51:01	00:10:03	0.969357524	2.11	0.969357524	Weekday	29.93743714	0.969357524	0.969357524
2014/07/21 05:57	0.606285151	2014/07/21	21.24806713	05:57:13	00:06:12	0.606285151	2.11	0.606285151	Weekday	29.93743714	0.606285151	0.606285151
2014/07/21 06:07	0.881791008	2014/07/21	21.25494213	06:07:07	00:09:54	0.881791008	2.11	0.881791008	Weekday	29.93743714	0.881791008	0.881791008
2014/07/21 06:13	0.757002265	2014/07/21	21.25966436	06:13:55	00:06:48	0.757002265	2.11	0.757002265	Weekday	29.93743714	0.757002265	0.757002265
2014/07/21 06:21	0.362566971	2014/07/21	21.26516204	06:21:50	00:07:55	0.362566971	2.11	0.362566971	Weekday	29.93743714	0.362566971	0.362566971
2014/07/21 06:38	1.811776533	2014/07/21	21.27665509	06:38:23	00:16:33	1.811776533	2.11	1.811776533	Weekday	29.93743714	1.811776533	1.811776533
2014/07/21 06:41	0.949817944	2014/07/21	21.27895833	06:41:42	00:03:19	0.949817944	2.11	0.949817944	Weekday	29.93743714	0.949817944	0.949817944
2014/07/21 06:48	1.557362853	2014/07/21	21.28334491	06:48:01	00:06:19	1.557362853	2.11	1.557362853	Weekday	29.93743714	1.557362853	1.557362853
2014/07/21 06:51	1.201361533	2014/07/21	21.28601852	06:51:52	00:03:51	1.201361533	2.11	1.201361533	Weekday	29.93743714	1.201361533	1.201361533
2014/07/21 06:56	0.635010226	2014/07/21	21.28949074	06:56:52	00:05:00	0.635010226	2.11	0.635010226	Weekday	29.93743714	0.635010226	0.635010226
2014/07/21 07:06	0.917010538	2014/07/21	21.29605324	07:06:19	00:09:27	0.917010538	2.11	0.917010538	Weekday	29.93743714	0.917010538	0.917010538
2014/07/21 07:12	1.471550021	2014/07/21	21.30059028	07:12:51	00:06:32	1.471550021	2.11	1.471550021	Weekday	29.93743714	1.471550021	1.471550021
2014/07/21 07:16	2.049880407	2014/07/21	21.3									

Raw Logging Data			Logging Data Details				Daily Average		Consumption Calculations				
Meas. Point	Curve 1 (m ³ /h) All values	Date formatted	Time	Logging Intervals	cumperhour factored	Average Logged ~ 2.11 kL/hour	Logging data	Day of Week	cum/day	Cumperhour (no zeros)	night flow	day flow	
2014/07/22 00:09	0.025395607	2014/07/22	22.0063731	00:09:11	00:14:30	0.025395607	2.11	0.025395607	Weekday	36.20575745	0.025395607	0.025395607	
2014/07/22 04:05	0.172804422	2014/07/22	22.17045139	04:05:27	03:56:16	0.172804422	2.11	0.172804422	Weekday	36.20575745	0.172804422	0.172804422	
2014/07/22 04:40	0.262992561	2014/07/22	22.19456019	04:40:50	00:34:43	0.262992561	2.11	0.262992561	Weekday	36.20575745	0.262992561	0.262992561	
2014/07/22 05:02	0.342328975	2014/07/22	22.21040509	05:02:19	00:22:49	0.342328975	2.11	0.342328975	Weekday	36.20575745	0.342328975	0.342328975	
2014/07/22 05:20	1.471068965	2014/07/22	22.22258102	05:20:31	00:17:32	1.471068965	2.11	1.471068965	Weekday	36.20575745	1.471068965	1.471068965	
2014/07/22 05:24	1.568900885	2014/07/22	22.22540509	05:24:35	00:04:04	1.568900885	2.11	1.568900885	Weekday	36.20575745	1.568900885	1.568900885	
2014/07/22 05:28	1.723972786	2014/07/22	22.22806713	05:28:25	00:03:50	1.723972786	2.11	1.723972786	Weekday	36.20575745	1.723972786	1.723972786	
2014/07/22 05:31	0.953743435	2014/07/22	22.23048611	05:31:54	00:03:29	0.953743435	2.11	0.953743435	Weekday	36.20575745	0.953743435	0.953743435	
2014/07/22 05:38	0.553863191	2014/07/22	22.23484954	05:38:11	00:06:17	0.553863191	2.11	0.553863191	Weekday	36.20575745	0.553863191	0.553863191	
2014/07/22 05:49	1.455604064	2014/07/22	22.24237269	05:49:01	00:10:50	1.455604064	2.11	1.455604064	Weekday	36.20575745	1.455604064	1.455604064	
2014/07/22 05:53	1.815797423	2014/07/22	22.24523148	05:53:08	00:04:07	1.815797423	2.11	1.815797423	Weekday	36.20575745	1.815797423	1.815797423	
2014/07/22 05:56	0.88656848	2014/07/22	22.24753472	05:56:27	00:03:19	0.88656848	2.11	0.88656848	Weekday	36.20575745	0.88656848	0.88656848	
2014/07/22 06:03	0.554511563	2014/07/22	22.2522338	06:03:13	00:06:46	0.554511563	2.11	0.554511563	Weekday	36.20575745	0.554511563	0.554511563	
2014/07/22 06:14	1.049746303	2014/07/22	22.25974537	06:14:02	00:10:49	1.049746303	2.11	1.049746303	Weekday	36.20575745	1.049746303	1.049746303	
2014/07/22 06:19	0.581545614	2014/07/22	22.26371528	06:19:45	00:05:43	0.581545614	2.11	0.581545614	Weekday	36.20575745	0.581545614	0.581545614	
2014/07/22 06:30	0.981996719	2014/07/22	22.27087963	06:30:04	00:10:19	0.981996719	2.11	0.981996719	Weekday	36.20575745	0.981996719	0.981996719	
2014/07/22 06:36	0.728508979	2014/07/22	22.27512731	06:36:11	00:06:07	0.728508979	2.11	0.728508979	Weekday	36.20575745	0.728508979	0.728508979	
2014/07/22 06:44	1.182732102	2014/07/22	22.28084491	06:44:25	00:08:14	1.182732102	2.11	1.182732102	Weekday	36.20575745	1.182732102	1.182732102	
2014/07/22 06:49	2.630425231	2014/07/22	22.28436343	06:49:29	00:05:04	2.630425231	2.11	2.630425231	Weekday	36.20575745	2.630425231	2.630425231	
2014/07/22 06:51	1.854905179	2014/07/22	22.28594907	06:51:46	00:02:17	1.854905179	2.11	1.854905179	Weekday	36.20575745	1.854905179	1.854905179	
2014/07/22 06:55	2.273588462	2014/07/22	22.28819444	06:55:00	00:03:14	2.273588462	2.11	2.273588462	Weekday	36.20575745	2.273588462	2.273588462	
2014/07/22 06:57	2.552467365	2014/07/22	22.29002315	06:57:38	00:02:38	2.552467365	2.11	2.552467365	Weekday	36.20575745	2.552467365	2.552467365	
2014/07/22 06:59	2.701485796	2014/07/22	22.29165509	06:59:59	00:02:21	2.701485796	2.11	2.701485796	Weekday	36.20575745	2.701485796	2.701485796	
2014/07/22 07:02	2.264150925	2014/07/22	22.29320602	07:02:13	00:02:14	2.264150925	2.11	2.264150925	Weekday	36.20575745	2.264150925	2.264150925	
2014/07/22 07:04	0.725513900	2014/07/22	22.2950463	07:04:52	00:02:39	0.7255139	2.11	0.7255139	Weekday	36.20575745	0.7255139	0.7255139	
2014/07/22 07:13	0.814811455	2014/07/22	22.30078704	07:13:08	00:08:16	0.814811455	2.11	0.814811455	Weekday	36.20575745	0.814811455	0.814811455	
2014/07/22 07:20	0.743617279	2014/07/22	22.30590278	07:20:30	00:07:22	0.743617279	2.11	0.743617279	Weekday	36.20575745	0.743617279	0.743617279	
2014/07/22 07:28	1.102130777	2014/07/22	22.31150463	07:28:34	00:08:04	1.102130777	2.11	1.102130777	Weekday	36.20575745	1.102130777	1.102130777	
2014/07/22 07:34	1.504387786	2014/07/22	22.31528935	07:34:01	00:05:27	1.504387786	2.11	1.504387786	Weekday	36.20575745	1.504387786	1.504387786	
2014/07/22 07:38	1.110425654	2014/07/22	22.31805556	07:38:00	00:03:59	1.110425654	2.11	1.110425654	Weekday	36.20575745	1.110425654	1.110425654	
2014/07/22 07:43	0.812457678	2014/07/22	22.32180556	07:43:24	00:05:24	0.812457678	2.11	0.812457678	Weekday	36.20575745	0.812457678	0.812457678	
2014/07/22 07:50	0.2055029096	2014/07/22	22.32693287	07:50:47	00:07:23	0.2055029096	2.11	0.2055029096	Weekday	36.20575745	0.2055029096	0.2055029096	
2014/07/22 07:53	1.324113569	2014/07/22	22.32895833	07:53:42	00:02:55	1.324113569	2.11	1.324113569	Weekday	36.20575745	1.324113569	1.324113569	
2014/07/22 07:58	1.145985857	2014/07/22	22.33210648	07:58:14	00:04:32	1.145985857	2.11	1.145985857	Weekday	36.20575745	1.145985857	1.145985857	
2014/07/22 08:03	1.19339653	2014/07/22	22.33574074	08:03:28	00:05:14	1.19339653	2.11	1.19339653	Weekday	36.20575745	1.19339653	1.19339653	
2014/07/22 08:08	0.629744948	2014/07/22	22.33923611	08:08:30	00:05:02	0.629744948	2.11	0.629744948	Weekday	36.20575745	0.629744948	0.629744948	
2014/07/22 08:18	0.853849431	2014/07/22	22.34585648	08:18:02	00:09:32	0.853849431	2.11	0.853849431	Weekday	36.20575745	0.853849431	0.853849431	
2014/07/22 08:25	1.185614534	2014/07/22	22.35072917	08:25:03	00:07:01	1.185614534	2.11	1.185614534	Weekday	36.20575745	1.185614534	1.185614534	
2014/07/22 08:30	0.815697642	2014/07/22	22.35424769	08:30:07	00:05:04	0.815697642	2.11	0.815697642	Weekday	36.20575745	0.815697642	0.815697642	
2014/07/22 08:37	0.785785998	2014/07/22	22.35935185	08:37:28	00:07:21	0.785785998	2.11	0.785785998	Weekday	36.20575745	0.785785998	0.785785998	
2014/07/22 08:45	0.373103388	2014/07/22	22.36465278	08:45:06	00:07:38	0.373103388	2.11	0.373103388	Weekday	36.20575745	0.373103388	0.373103388	
2014/07/22 09:01	0.626043401	2014/07/22	22.37582176	09:01:11	00:16:05	0.626043401	2.11	0.626043401	Weekday	36.20575745	0.626043401	0.626043401	
2014/07/22 09:10	0.621439664	2014/07/22	22.38247685	09:10:46	00:09:35	0.621439664	2.11	0.621439664	Weekday	36.20575745	0.621439664	0.621439664	
2014/07/22 09:20	0.648088135	2014/07/22	22.38918981	09:20:26	00:09:40	0.648088135	2.11	0.648088135	Weekday	36.20575745	0.648088135	0.648088135	
2014/07/22 09:29	0.604351325	2014/07/22	22.39561343	09:29:41	00:09:15	0.604351325	2.11	0.604351325	Weekday	36.20575745	0.604351325	0.604351325	
2014/07/22 09:39	0.856245831	2014/07/22	22.40251157	09:39:37	00:09:56	0.856245831	2.11	0.856245831	Weekday	36.20575745	0.856245831	0.856245831	
2014/07/22 09:46	1.123595497	2014/07/22	22.40737269	09:46:37	00:07:00	1.123595497	2.11	1.123595497	Weekday	36.20575745	1.123595497	1.123595497	
2014/07/22 09:51	0.70693582	2014/07/22	22.41108796	09:51:58	00:05:21	0.70693582	2.11	0.70693582	Weekday	36.20575745	0.70693582	0.70693582	
2014/07/22 10:00	0.717960985	2014/07/22	22.41697917	10:00:27	00:08:29	0.717960985	2.11	0.717960985	Weekday	36.20575745	0.717960985	0.717960985	
2014/07/22 10:08	1.141842163	2014/07/22	22.42277778	10:08:48	00:08:21	1.141842163	2.11	1.141842163	Weekday	36.20575745	1.141842163	1.141842163	
2014/07/22 10:14	1.632504975	2014/07/22	22.42643519	10:14:04	00:05:16	1.632504975	2.11	1.632504975	Weekday	36.20575745	1.632504975	1.632504975	
2014/07/22 10:17	1.607142844	2014/07/22	22.42898148	10:17:44	00:03:40	1.607142844	2.11	1.607142844	Weekday	36.20575745	1.607142844	1.607142844	
2014/07/22 10:21	1.304536879	2014/07/22	22.43157407	10:21:28	00:03:44	1.304536879	2.11	1.304536879	Weekday	36.20575745	1.304536879	1.304536879	
2014/07/22 10:26	1.913672109	2014/07/22	22.43476852	10:26:04	00:04:36	1.913672109	2.11	1.913672109	Weekday	36.20575745	1.913672109	1.913672109	
2014/07/22 10:29	0.869523204	2014/07/22	22.43694444	10:29:12	00:03:08	0.869523204	2.11	0.869523204	Weekday	36.20575745	0.869523204	0.869523204	
2014/07/22 10:36	0.996457034	2014/07/22	22.44173611	10:36:06	00:06:54	0.996457034	2.11	0.996457034	Weekday	36.20575745	0.996457034	0.996457034	
2014/07/22 10:42	2.169720330	2014/07/22	22.44591435	10:42:07	00:02:41	2.16972033	2.11	2.16972033	Weekday	36.20575745	2.16972033	2.16972033	
2014/07/22 10:44	1.32723786	2014/07/22	22.44783565	10:44:53	00:06:06	1.32723786	2.11	1.32723786	Weekday	36.20575745	1.32723786	1.32723786	
2014/07/22 10:49	1.088929211	2014/07/22	22.45059838	10:49:25	00:04:32	1.088929211	2.11	1.088929211	Weekday	36.20575745	1.088929211	1.088929211	
2014/07/22 10:54	0.770943972	2014/07/22	22.45480324	10:54:55	00:05:30	0.770943972	2.11	0.770943972	Weekday	36.20575745	0.770943972	0.770943972	
2014/07/22 11:02	0.379947227	2014/07/22	22.46020833	11:02:42	00:07:47	0.379947227	2.11	0.379947227	Weekday	36.20575745	0.379947227	0.379947227	
2014/07/22 11:18	0.861945116	2014/07/22	22.47118056	11:18:30	00:15:48	0.861945116	2.11	0.861945116	Weekday	36.20575745	0.861945116	0.861945116	
2014/07/22 11:25	0.713153719	2014/07/22	22.47600694										

Raw Logging Data		Logging Data Details				Daily Average		Consumption Calculations				
Meas. Point	Curve 1 (m³/h) All values	Date formatted	Time	Logging Intervals	cumperhour factored	Average Logged ~ 2.11 kL/hour	Logging data	Day of Week	cum/day	Cumperhour (no zeros)	night flow	day flow
2014/07/23 08:58	1.313197626	2014/07/23	23.37421296	08:58:52	00:04:40	1.313197626	2.11	1.313197626	Weekday	26.09971093	1.313197626	1.313197626
2014/07/23 09:03	0.991517013	2014/07/23	23.37738426	09:03:26	00:04:34	0.991517013	2.11	0.991517013	Weekday	26.09971093	0.991517013	0.991517013
2014/07/23 09:09	1.628811859	2014/07/23	23.38158565	09:09:29	00:06:03	1.628811859	2.11	1.628811859	Weekday	26.09971093	1.628811859	1.628811859
2014/07/23 09:13	0.803248688	2014/07/23	23.38414352	09:13:10	00:03:41	0.803248688	2.11	0.803248688	Weekday	26.09971093	0.803248688	0.803248688
2014/07/23 09:20	1.903510757	2014/07/23	23.38934028	09:20:39	00:07:29	1.903510757	2.11	1.903510757	Weekday	26.09971093	1.903510757	1.903510757
2014/07/23 09:23	1.988071555	2014/07/23	23.39152778	09:23:48	00:03:09	1.988071555	2.11	1.988071555	Weekday	26.09971093	1.988071555	1.988071555
2014/07/23 09:26	0.682050694	2014/07/23	23.39362269	09:26:49	00:03:01	0.682050694	2.11	0.682050694	Weekday	26.09971093	0.682050694	0.682050694
2014/07/23 09:35	0.937060745	2014/07/23	23.39973338	09:35:37	00:08:48	0.937060745	2.11	0.937060745	Weekday	26.09971093	0.937060745	0.937060745
2014/07/23 09:42	0.998502239	2014/07/23	23.40417824	09:42:01	00:06:24	0.998502239	2.11	0.998502239	Weekday	26.09971093	0.998502239	0.998502239
2014/07/23 09:48	1.189217749	2014/07/23	23.40834491	09:48:01	00:06:00	1.189217749	2.11	1.189217749	Weekday	26.09971093	1.189217749	1.189217749
2014/07/23 09:53	1.881270888	2014/07/23	23.41185185	09:53:04	00:05:03	1.881270888	2.11	1.881270888	Weekday	26.09971093	1.881270888	1.881270888
2014/07/23 09:56	0.817253115	2014/07/23	23.41407047	09:56:16	00:03:12	0.817253115	2.11	0.817253115	Weekday	26.09971093	0.817253115	0.817253115
2014/07/23 10:03	0.805008938	2014/07/23	23.41916667	10:03:36	00:07:20	0.805008938	2.11	0.805008938	Weekday	26.09971093	0.805008938	0.805008938
2014/07/23 10:11	2.238805952	2014/07/23	23.42434028	10:11:03	00:07:27	2.238805952	2.11	2.238805952	Weekday	26.09971093	2.238805952	2.238805952
2014/07/23 10:13	1.409001946	2014/07/23	23.4262037	10:13:44	00:02:41	1.409001946	2.11	1.409001946	Weekday	26.09971093	1.409001946	1.409001946
2014/07/23 10:18	1.593061320	2014/07/23	23.42916667	10:18:00	00:04:16	1.593061320	2.11	1.593061320	Weekday	26.09971093	1.593061320	1.593061320
2014/07/23 10:21	1.645789509	2014/07/23	23.43177083	10:21:45	00:03:45	1.645789509	2.11	1.645789509	Weekday	26.09971093	1.645789509	1.645789509
2014/07/23 10:25	1.032110083	2014/07/23	23.43430556	10:25:24	00:03:39	1.032110083	2.11	1.032110083	Weekday	26.09971093	1.032110083	1.032110083
2014/07/23 10:31	2.371541483	2014/07/23	23.43834491	10:31:13	00:05:49	2.371541483	2.11	2.371541483	Weekday	26.09971093	2.371541483	2.371541483
2014/07/23 10:33	1.966353491	2014/07/23	23.44010417	10:33:45	00:02:32	1.966353491	2.11	1.966353491	Weekday	26.09971093	1.966353491	1.966353491
2014/07/23 10:36	0.90570594	2014/07/23	23.44222222	10:36:48	00:03:03	0.90570594	2.11	0.90570594	Weekday	26.09971093	0.90570594	0.90570594
2014/07/23 10:43	1.406359861	2014/07/23	23.44681713	10:43:25	00:06:37	1.406359861	2.11	1.406359861	Weekday	26.09971093	1.406359861	1.406359861
2014/07/23 10:47	0.86173879	2014/07/23	23.44978009	10:47:41	00:04:16	0.86173879	2.11	0.86173879	Weekday	26.09971093	0.86173879	0.86173879
2014/07/23 10:54	0.685505364	2014/07/23	23.45461806	10:54:39	00:06:58	0.685505364	2.11	0.685505364	Weekday	26.09971093	0.685505364	0.685505364
2014/07/23 11:03	0.483455089	2014/07/23	23.46069444	11:03:24	00:08:45	0.483455089	2.11	0.483455089	Weekday	26.09971093	0.483455089	0.483455089
2014/07/23 11:15	0.99783801	2014/07/23	23.46931713	11:15:49	00:12:25	0.99783801	2.11	0.99783801	Weekday	26.09971093	0.99783801	0.99783801
2014/07/23 11:21	1.426985877	2014/07/23	23.47349537	11:21:50	00:06:01	1.426985877	2.11	1.426985877	Weekday	26.09971093	1.426985877	1.426985877
2014/07/23 11:26	1.966138706	2014/07/23	23.47641204	11:26:02	00:04:12	1.966138706	2.11	1.966138706	Weekday	26.09971093	1.966138706	1.966138706
2014/07/23 11:29	1.842374601	2014/07/23	23.47857009	11:29:05	00:03:03	1.842374601	2.11	1.842374601	Weekday	26.09971093	1.842374601	1.842374601
2014/07/23 11:32	0.415704385	2014/07/23	23.48078074	11:32:20	00:03:15	0.415704385	2.11	0.415704385	Weekday	26.09971093	0.415704385	0.415704385
2014/07/23 11:46	1.083293203	2014/07/23	23.49081019	11:46:46	00:14:26	1.083293203	2.11	1.083293203	Weekday	26.09971093	1.083293203	1.083293203
2014/07/23 11:52	1.670378606	2014/07/23	23.49466435	11:52:19	00:05:33	1.670378606	2.11	1.670378606	Weekday	26.09971093	1.670378606	1.670378606
2014/07/23 11:55	4.100227758	2014/07/23	23.49715278	11:55:54	00:03:35	4.100227758	2.11	4.100227758	Weekday	26.09971093	4.100227758	4.100227758
2014/07/23 11:57	3.801478322	2014/07/23	23.4981713	11:57:22	00:01:28	3.801478322	2.11	3.801478322	Weekday	26.09971093	3.801478322	3.801478322
2014/07/23 11:58	0.093134921	2014/07/23	23.49927083	11:58:57	00:01:35	0.093134921	2.11	0.093134921	Weekday	26.09971093	0.093134921	0.093134921
2014/07/23 13:03	0.739371528	2014/07/23	23.54400463	13:03:22	00:04:25	0.739371528	2.11	0.739371528	Weekday	26.09971093	0.739371528	0.739371528
2014/07/23 13:11	0.686944238	2014/07/23	23.5496412	13:11:29	00:08:07	0.686944238	2.11	0.686944238	Weekday	26.09971093	0.686944238	0.686944238
2014/07/23 13:20	0.502078041	2014/07/23	23.55570602	13:20:13	00:08:44	0.502078041	2.11	0.502078041	Weekday	26.09971093	0.502078041	0.502078041
2014/07/23 13:32	0.037412703	2014/07/23	23.56400463	13:32:10	00:11:57	0.037412703	2.11	0.037412703	Weekday	26.09971093	0.037412703	0.037412703
2014/07/23 16:12	0.470416053	2014/07/23	23.67538194	16:12:33	02:40:23	0.470416053	2.11	0.470416053	Weekday	26.09971093	0.470416053	0.470416053
2014/07/23 16:25	0.631180302	2014/07/23	23.68423611	16:25:18	00:12:45	0.631180302	2.11	0.631180302	Weekday	26.09971093	0.631180302	0.631180302
2014/07/23 16:34	0.605510137	2014/07/23	23.69083333	16:34:48	00:09:30	0.605510137	2.11	0.605510137	Weekday	26.09971093	0.605510137	0.605510137
2014/07/23 16:44	0.618918263	2014/07/23	23.69771991	16:44:43	00:09:55	0.618918263	2.11	0.618918263	Weekday	26.09971093	0.618918263	0.618918263
2014/07/23 16:54	0.387013542	2014/07/23	23.70444444	16:54:24	00:09:41	0.387013542	2.11	0.387013542	Weekday	26.09971093	0.387013542	0.387013542
2014/07/23 17:09	0.028194959	2014/07/23	23.71521991	17:09:55	00:15:31	0.028194959	2.11	0.028194959	Weekday	26.09971093	0.028194959	0.028194959
2014/07/23 20:42	0.270843676	2014/07/23	23.86299769	20:42:43	03:32:48	0.270843676	2.11	0.270843676	Weekday	26.09971093	0.270843676	0.270843676
2014/07/23 21:04	0.652433936	2014/07/23	23.87837963	21:04:52	00:22:09	0.652433936	2.11	0.652433936	Weekday	26.09971093	0.652433936	0.652433936
2014/07/23 21:14	0.217068845	2014/07/23	23.88476852	21:14:04	00:09:12	0.217068845	2.11	0.217068845	Weekday	26.09971093	0.217068845	0.217068845
2014/07/23 21:41	0.354407448	2014/07/23	23.90395833	21:41:42	00:27:38	0.354407448	2.11	0.354407448	Weekday	26.09971093	0.354407448	0.354407448
2014/07/23 21:58	0.226292695	2014/07/23	23.91571759	21:58:38	00:16:56	0.226292695	2.11	0.226292695	Weekday	26.09971093	0.226292695	0.226292695
2014/07/23 22:25	1.057144527	2014/07/23	23.93413194	22:25:09	00:26:31	1.057144527	2.11	1.057144527	Weekday	26.09971093	1.057144527	1.057144527
2014/07/23 22:30	0.792183780	2014/07/23	23.93806713	22:30:49	00:05:40	0.792183780	2.11	0.792183780	Weekday	26.09971093	0.792183780	0.792183780
2014/07/23 22:38	0.50237231	2014/07/23	23.94333333	22:38:24	00:07:35	0.50237231	2.11	0.50237231	Weekday	26.09971093	0.50237231	0.50237231
2014/07/23 22:50	0.13342228	2014/07/23	23.95162037	22:50:20	00:11:56	0.13342228	2.11	0.13342228	Weekday	26.09971093	0.13342228	0.13342228
2014/07/23 23:35	0.120566662	2014/07/24	23.98258858	23:35:19	00:44:59	0.120566662	2.11	0.120566662	Weekday	26.09971093	0.120566662	0.120566662
2014/07/24 00:25	0.029280528	2014/07/24	24.01741898	00:25:05	00:49:46	0.029280528	2.11	0.029280528	Weekday	85.37726372	0.029280528	0.029280528
2014/07/24 03:49	0.206213911	2014/07/24	24.15971065	03:49:59	03:24:54	0.206213911	2.11	0.206213911	Weekday	85.37726372	0.206213911	0.206213911
2014/07/24 04:19	0.107630396	2014/07/24	24.17991898	04:19:05	00:29:06	0.107630396	2.11	0.107630396	Weekday	85.37726372	0.107630396	0.107630396
2014/07/24 05:14	1.008233902	2014/07/24	24.21863426	05:14:50	00:55:45	1.008233902	2.11	1.008233902	Weekday	85.37726372	1.008233902	1.008233902
2014/07/24 05:20	1.600711414	2014/07/24	24.2227662	05:20:47	00:05:57	1.600711414	2.11	1.600711414	Weekday	85.37726372	1.600711414	1.600711414
2014/07/24 05:24	1.201361534	2014/07/24	24.22537037	05:24:32	00:03:45	1.201361534	2.11	1.201361534	Weekday	85.37726372	1.201361534	1.201361534
2014/07/24 05:29	0.899910002	2014/07/24	24.22884259	05:29:32	00:05:00	0.899910002	2.11	0.899910002	Weekday	85.37726372	0.899910002	0.899910002
2014/07/24 05:36	0.900945986	2014/07/24	24.23347222	05:36:12								

Raw Logging Data		Logging Data Details				Daily Average		Consumption Calculations				
Meas. Point	Curve 1 (m³/h) All values	Date formatted	Time	Logging Intervals	cumpherhour factored	Average Logged ~ 2.11 kL/hour	Logging data	Day of Week	cum/day	Cumpherhour (no zeros)	night flow	day flow
2014/07/24 08:57	9.453781438	2014/07/24	24.37304398	08:57:11	00:00:38	9.453781438	2.11	9.453781438	Weekday	85.37726372	9.453781438	9.453781438
2014/07/24 08:57	8.910891018	2014/07/24	24.3734838	08:57:49	00:00:38	8.910891018	2.11	8.910891018	Weekday	85.37726372	8.910891018	8.910891018
2014/07/24 08:58	8.789062430	2014/07/24	24.37394678	08:58:29	00:00:40	8.78906243	2.11	8.78906243	Weekday	85.37726372	8.78906243	8.78906243
2014/07/24 08:59	8.888888818	2014/07/24	24.3744213	08:59:10	00:00:41	8.888888818	2.11	8.888888818	Weekday	85.37726372	8.888888818	8.888888818
2014/07/24 08:59	8.746355615	2014/07/24	24.37489583	08:59:51	00:00:41	8.746355615	2.11	8.746355615	Weekday	85.37726372	8.746355615	8.746355615
2014/07/24 09:00	9.045226059	2014/07/24	24.37537037	09:00:32	00:00:41	9.045226059	2.11	9.045226059	Weekday	85.37726372	9.045226059	9.045226059
2014/07/24 09:01	9.169638235	2014/07/24	24.37583333	09:01:12	00:00:40	9.169638235	2.11	9.169638235	Weekday	85.37726372	9.169638235	9.169638235
2014/07/24 09:01	9.268794982	2014/07/24	24.37628472	09:01:51	00:00:39	9.268794982	2.11	9.268794982	Weekday	85.37726372	9.268794982	9.268794982
2014/07/24 09:02	9.384775733	2014/07/24	24.37673611	09:02:30	00:00:39	9.384775733	2.11	9.384775733	Weekday	85.37726372	9.384775733	9.384775733
2014/07/24 09:03	9.326424796	2014/07/24	24.37717593	09:03:08	00:00:38	9.326424796	2.11	9.326424796	Weekday	85.37726372	9.326424796	9.326424796
2014/07/24 09:03	9.207161052	2014/07/24	24.37762731	09:03:47	00:00:39	9.207161052	2.11	9.207161052	Weekday	85.37726372	9.207161052	9.207161052
2014/07/24 09:04	6.823350969	2014/07/24	24.3780787	09:04:26	00:00:39	6.823350969	2.11	6.823350969	Weekday	85.37726372	6.823350969	6.823350969
2014/07/24 09:05	4.144600473	2014/07/24	24.37869213	09:05:19	00:00:53	4.144600473	2.11	4.144600473	Weekday	85.37726372	4.144600473	4.144600473
2014/07/24 09:06	4.442250705	2014/07/24	24.37969907	09:06:46	00:01:27	4.442250705	2.11	4.442250705	Weekday	85.37726372	4.442250705	4.442250705
2014/07/24 09:08	4.222378573	2014/07/24	24.38063657	09:08:07	00:01:21	4.222378573	2.11	4.222378573	Weekday	85.37726372	4.222378573	4.222378573
2014/07/24 09:09	4.639175221	2014/07/24	24.38162037	09:09:32	00:01:25	4.639175221	2.11	4.639175221	Weekday	85.37726372	4.639175221	4.639175221
2014/07/24 09:10	3.845332163	2014/07/24	24.38252315	09:10:50	00:01:18	3.845332163	2.11	3.845332163	Weekday	85.37726372	3.845332163	3.845332163
2014/07/24 09:12	4.760645294	2014/07/24	24.38359954	09:12:23	00:01:33	4.760645294	2.11	4.760645294	Weekday	85.37726372	4.760645294	4.760645294
2014/07/24 09:13	4.726890718	2014/07/24	24.38447197	09:13:39	00:01:16	4.726890718	2.11	4.726890718	Weekday	85.37726372	4.726890718	4.726890718
2014/07/24 09:14	4.700966272	2014/07/24	24.3853588	09:14:55	00:01:16	4.700966272	2.11	4.700966272	Weekday	85.37726372	4.700966272	4.700966272
2014/07/24 09:16	4.520341501	2014/07/24	24.38625	09:16:12	00:01:17	4.520341501	2.11	4.520341501	Weekday	85.37726372	4.520341501	4.520341501
2014/07/24 09:17	5.24017463	2014/07/24	24.38716435	09:17:31	00:01:19	5.24017463	2.11	5.24017463	Weekday	85.37726372	5.24017463	5.24017463
2014/07/24 09:18	5.619731457	2014/07/24	24.38796296	09:18:40	00:01:09	5.619731457	2.11	5.619731457	Weekday	85.37726372	5.619731457	5.619731457
2014/07/24 09:19	5.431502672	2014/07/24	24.3887037	09:19:44	00:01:04	5.431502672	2.11	5.431502672	Weekday	85.37726372	5.431502672	5.431502672
2014/07/24 09:20	5.456198804	2014/07/24	24.38946759	09:20:50	00:01:06	5.456198804	2.11	5.456198804	Weekday	85.37726372	5.456198804	5.456198804
2014/07/24 09:21	4.422604387	2014/07/24	24.39023148	09:21:56	00:01:06	4.422604387	2.11	4.422604387	Weekday	85.37726372	4.422604387	4.422604387
2014/07/24 09:23	4.433497501	2014/07/24	24.39118056	09:23:18	00:01:22	4.433497501	2.11	4.433497501	Weekday	85.37726372	4.433497501	4.433497501
2014/07/24 09:24	4.30828144	2014/07/24	24.39218086	09:24:39	00:01:21	4.30828144	2.11	4.30828144	Weekday	85.37726372	4.30828144	4.30828144
2014/07/24 09:26	3.375843934	2014/07/24	24.39307887	09:26:02	00:01:23	3.375843934	2.11	3.375843934	Weekday	85.37726372	3.375843934	3.375843934
2014/07/24 09:27	1.919795206	2014/07/24	24.39431713	09:27:49	00:01:47	1.919795206	2.11	1.919795206	Weekday	85.37726372	1.919795206	1.919795206
2014/07/24 09:30	1.746047129	2014/07/24	24.39649306	09:30:57	00:03:08	1.746047129	2.11	1.746047129	Weekday	85.37726372	1.746047129	1.746047129
2014/07/24 09:34	1.266535312	2014/07/24	24.39887731	09:34:23	00:03:26	1.266535312	2.11	1.266535312	Weekday	85.37726372	1.266535312	1.266535312
2014/07/24 09:39	0.943495118	2014/07/24	24.40216435	09:39:07	00:04:44	0.943495118	2.11	0.943495118	Weekday	85.37726372	0.943495118	0.943495118
2014/07/24 09:45	1.293847028	2014/07/24	24.40657407	09:45:28	00:06:21	1.293847028	2.11	1.293847028	Weekday	85.37726372	1.293847028	1.293847028
2014/07/24 09:50	1.040161795	2014/07/24	24.40980324	09:50:57	00:04:39	1.040161795	2.11	1.040161795	Weekday	85.37726372	1.040161795	1.040161795
2014/07/24 09:55	1.155698225	2014/07/24	24.41380787	09:55:03	00:05:46	1.155698225	2.11	1.155698225	Weekday	85.37726372	1.155698225	1.155698225
2014/07/24 10:01	3.111495221	2014/07/24	24.41740741	10:01:04	00:05:11	3.111495221	2.11	3.111495221	Weekday	85.37726372	3.111495221	3.111495221
2014/07/24 10:03	3.189227473	2014/07/24	24.41875	10:03:00	00:01:56	3.189227473	2.11	3.189227473	Weekday	85.37726372	3.189227473	3.189227473
2014/07/24 10:04	4.626060102	2014/07/24	24.42005787	10:04:11	00:01:53	4.626060102	2.11	4.626060102	Weekday	85.37726372	4.626060102	4.626060102
2014/07/24 10:06	3.41945286	2014/07/24	24.42096065	10:06:53	00:01:18	3.41945286	2.11	3.41945286	Weekday	85.37726372	3.41945286	3.41945286
2014/07/24 10:07	3.164556937	2014/07/24	24.42217593	10:07:50	00:01:45	3.164556937	2.11	3.164556937	Weekday	85.37726372	3.164556937	3.164556937
2014/07/24 10:09	2.909796291	2014/07/24	24.42349537	10:09:56	00:01:54	2.909796291	2.11	2.909796291	Weekday	85.37726372	2.909796291	2.909796291
2014/07/24 10:11	2.652910811	2014/07/24	24.42491898	10:11:53	00:02:03	2.652910811	2.11	2.652910811	Weekday	85.37726372	2.652910811	2.652910811
2014/07/24 10:14	2.459352351	2014/07/24	24.42649306	10:14:59	00:02:16	2.459352351	2.11	2.459352351	Weekday	85.37726372	2.459352351	2.459352351
2014/07/24 10:16	2.695417768	2014/07/24	24.42819444	10:16:36	00:02:27	2.695417768	2.11	2.695417768	Weekday	85.37726372	2.695417768	2.695417768
2014/07/24 10:18	3.735214745	2014/07/24	24.4297338	10:18:49	00:02:13	3.735214745	2.11	3.735214745	Weekday	85.37726372	3.735214745	3.735214745
2014/07/24 10:20	3.168456232	2014/07/24	24.43085648	10:20:26	00:01:37	3.168456232	2.11	3.168456232	Weekday	85.37726372	3.168456232	3.168456232
2014/07/24 10:22	2.595904219	2014/07/24	24.43216435	10:22:19	00:01:53	2.595904219	2.11	2.595904219	Weekday	85.37726372	2.595904219	2.595904219
2014/07/24 10:24	2.232973559	2014/07/24	24.43377315	10:24:38	00:02:19	2.232973559	2.11	2.232973559	Weekday	85.37726372	2.232973559	2.232973559
2014/07/24 10:27	2.934942093	2014/07/24	24.43563657	10:27:19	00:02:41	2.934942093	2.11	2.934942093	Weekday	85.37726372	2.934942093	2.934942093
2014/07/24 10:29	3.184713351	2014/07/24	24.43706019	10:29:22	00:02:03	3.184713351	2.11	3.184713351	Weekday	85.37726372	3.184713351	3.184713351
2014/07/24 10:31	3.484320530	2014/07/24	24.43836806	10:31:15	00:01:53	3.48432053	2.11	3.48432053	Weekday	85.37726372	3.48432053	3.48432053
2014/07/24 10:32	2.595529900	2014/07/24	24.43956019	10:32:58	00:01:43	2.5955299	2.11	2.5955299	Weekday	85.37726372	2.5955299	2.5955299
2014/07/24 10:35	2.368421034	2014/07/24	24.44116898	10:35:17	00:02:19	2.368421034	2.11	2.368421034	Weekday	85.37726372	2.368421034	2.368421034
2014/07/24 10:37	2.192448216	2014/07/24	24.44292824	10:37:49	00:02:32	2.192448216	2.11	2.192448216	Weekday	85.37726372	2.192448216	2.192448216
2014/07/24 10:40	2.536282916	2014/07/24	24.44482639	10:40:33	00:02:44	2.536282916	2.11	2.536282916	Weekday	85.37726372	2.536282916	2.536282916
2014/07/24 10:42	2.952755882	2014/07/24	24.44646991	10:42:55	00:02:22	2.952755882	2.11	2.952755882	Weekday	85.37726372	2.952755882	2.952755882
2014/07/24 10:44	3.257918526	2014/07/24	24.44788194	10:44:57	00:02:02	3.257918526	2.11	3.257918526	Weekday	85.37726372	3.257918526	3.257918526
2014/07/24 10:46	3.44893655	2014/07/24	24.44915509	10:46:47	00:01:50	3.44893655	2.11	3.44893655	Weekday	85.37726372	3.44893655	3.44893655
2014/07/24 10:48	3.171247332	2014/07/24	24.45037037	10:48:32	00:01:45	3.171247332	2.11	3.171247332	Weekday	85.37726372	3.171247332	3.171247332
2014/07/24 10:50	2.388852005	2014/07/24	24.45167824	10:50:25	00:01:53	2.388852005	2.11	2.388852005	Weekday	85.37726372	2.388852005	2.388852005
2014/07/24 10:52	2.19084711	2014/07/24	24.45342593	10:52:56	00:02:31	2.19084711	2.11	2.19084711	Weekday	85.37726372	2.19084711	2.19084711
2014/07/24 10:55	2.096191901	2014/07/24	24.45532407	10:55:40	00:02:44	2.0961919						

Raw Logging Data		Logging Data Details				Daily Average		Consumption Calculations				
Meas. Point	Curve 1 (m ³ /h) All values	Date formatted	Time	Logging Intervals	cumpherhour factored	Average Logged ~ 2.11 kL/hour	Logging data	Day of Week	cum/day	Cumpherhour (no zeros)	night flow	day flow
2014/07/24 20:16	1.072258287	2014/07/24	24.84471065	20:16:23	00:07:54	1.072258287	2.11	1.072258287	Weekday	85.37726372	1.072258287	1.072258287
2014/07/24 20:21	0.574694290	2014/07/24	24.84858796	20:21:58	00:05:35	0.57469429	2.11	0.57469429	Weekday	85.37726372	0.57469429	0.57469429
2014/07/24 20:32	0.513845271	2014/07/24	24.85584491	20:32:25	00:10:27	0.513845271	2.11	0.513845271	Weekday	85.37726372	0.513845271	0.513845271
2014/07/24 20:44	1.279317687	2014/07/24	24.86394676	20:44:05	00:11:40	1.279317687	2.11	1.279317687	Weekday	85.37726372	1.279317687	1.279317687
2014/07/24 20:48	0.555401273	2014/07/24	24.86721065	20:48:47	00:04:42	0.555401273	2.11	0.555401273	Weekday	85.37726372	0.555401273	0.555401273
2014/07/24 20:59	0.250748762	2014/07/24	24.87471065	20:59:35	00:10:48	0.250748762	2.11	0.250748762	Weekday	85.37726372	0.250748762	0.250748762
2014/07/24 21:23	0.207590906	2014/07/24	24.89133102	21:23:31	00:23:56	0.207590906	2.11	0.207590906	Weekday	85.37726372	0.207590906	0.207590906
2014/07/24 21:52	0.743463709	2014/07/24	24.91140046	21:52:25	00:28:54	0.743463709	2.11	0.743463709	Weekday	85.37726372	0.743463709	0.743463709
2014/07/24 22:00	0.387655328	2014/07/24	24.91700231	22:00:29	00:08:04	0.387655328	2.11	0.387655328	Weekday	85.37726372	0.387655328	0.387655328
2014/07/24 22:15	0.178156083	2014/07/24	24.92775463	22:15:58	00:15:29	0.178156083	2.11	0.178156083	Weekday	85.37726372	0.178156083	0.178156083
2014/07/24 22:49	0.078376730	2014/07/24	24.95113426	22:49:38	00:33:40	0.07837673	2.11	0.07837673	Weekday	85.37726372	0.07837673	0.07837673
2014/07/25 00:06	0.056118472	2014/07/25	25.00430556	00:06:12	01:16:34	0.056118472	2.11	0.056118472	Weekday	32.10136415	0.056118472	0.056118472
2014/07/25 01:53	0.039870995	2014/07/25	25.07855324	01:53:07	01:46:55	0.039870995	2.11	0.039870995	Weekday	32.10136415	0.039870995	0.039870995
2014/07/25 04:23	0.121430450	2014/07/25	25.18305556	04:23:36	02:30:29	0.12143045	2.11	0.12143045	Weekday	32.10136415	0.12143045	0.12143045
2014/07/25 05:13	0.860050641	2014/07/25	25.21736111	05:13:00	00:49:24	0.860050641	2.11	0.860050641	Weekday	32.10136415	0.860050641	0.860050641
2014/07/25 05:19	1.152073724	2014/07/25	25.22221065	05:19:59	00:06:59	1.152073724	2.11	1.152073724	Weekday	32.10136415	1.152073724	1.152073724
2014/07/25 05:25	0.888274766	2014/07/25	25.22582176	05:25:11	00:05:12	0.888274766	2.11	0.888274766	Weekday	32.10136415	0.888274766	0.888274766
2014/07/25 05:31	1.535443134	2014/07/25	25.23052083	05:31:57	00:06:46	1.535443134	2.11	1.535443134	Weekday	32.10136415	1.535443134	1.535443134
2014/07/25 05:35	1.576458211	2014/07/25	25.23322917	05:35:51	00:03:54	1.576458211	2.11	1.576458211	Weekday	32.10136415	1.576458211	1.576458211
2014/07/25 05:39	1.226325103	2014/07/25	25.23587963	05:39:40	00:03:49	1.226325103	2.11	1.226325103	Weekday	32.10136415	1.226325103	1.226325103
2014/07/25 05:44	0.490851077	2014/07/25	25.23927083	05:44:33	00:04:53	0.490851077	2.11	0.490851077	Weekday	32.10136415	0.490851077	0.490851077
2014/07/25 05:56	1.064899713	2014/07/25	25.2477662	05:56:47	00:12:14	1.064899713	2.11	1.064899713	Weekday	32.10136415	1.064899713	1.064899713
2014/07/25 06:02	1.146642875	2014/07/25	25.25167824	06:02:25	00:05:38	1.146642875	2.11	1.146642875	Weekday	32.10136415	1.146642875	1.146642875
2014/07/25 06:07	1.309662388	2014/07/25	25.25531326	06:07:39	00:05:14	1.309662388	2.11	1.309662388	Weekday	32.10136415	1.309662388	1.309662388
2014/07/25 06:12	0.366434588	2014/07/25	25.2584838	06:12:13	00:04:34	0.366434588	2.11	0.366434588	Weekday	32.10136415	0.366434588	0.366434588
2014/07/25 06:28	0.824553360	2014/07/25	25.26986111	06:28:36	00:16:23	0.82455336	2.11	0.82455336	Weekday	32.10136415	0.82455336	0.82455336
2014/07/25 06:35	1.040462419	2014/07/25	25.27491898	06:35:53	00:07:17	1.040462419	2.11	1.040462419	Weekday	32.10136415	1.040462419	1.040462419
2014/07/25 06:41	2.160086386	2014/07/25	25.27892361	06:41:39	00:05:47	2.160086386	2.11	2.160086386	Weekday	32.10136415	2.160086386	2.160086386
2014/07/25 06:44	2.288038624	2014/07/25	25.28084491	06:44:25	00:02:46	2.288038624	2.11	2.288038624	Weekday	32.10136415	2.288038624	2.288038624
2014/07/25 06:47	2.012297357	2014/07/25	25.28267361	06:47:03	00:02:38	2.012297357	2.11	2.012297357	Weekday	32.10136415	2.012297357	2.012297357
2014/07/25 06:50	1.123244921	2014/07/25	25.2847338	06:50:01	00:02:58	1.123244921	2.11	1.123244921	Weekday	32.10136415	1.123244921	1.123244921
2014/07/25 06:55	1.686498628	2014/07/25	25.28844907	06:55:22	00:05:21	1.686498628	2.11	1.686498628	Weekday	32.10136415	1.686498628	1.686498628
2014/07/25 06:58	0.902934530	2014/07/25	25.29091435	06:58:55	00:03:33	0.90293453	2.11	0.90293453	Weekday	32.10136415	0.90293453	0.90293453
2014/07/25 07:05	0.617516891	2014/07/25	25.29553241	07:05:34	00:06:39	0.617516891	2.11	0.617516891	Weekday	32.10136415	0.617516891	0.617516891
2014/07/25 07:15	1.496632565	2014/07/25	25.30228009	07:15:17	00:09:43	1.496632565	2.11	1.496632565	Weekday	32.10136415	1.496632565	1.496632565
2014/07/25 07:19	1.225156538	2014/07/25	25.30506944	07:19:18	00:04:01	1.225156538	2.11	1.225156538	Weekday	32.10136415	1.225156538	1.225156538
2014/07/25 07:24	1.205949340	2014/07/25	25.30846065	07:24:11	00:04:53	1.20594934	2.11	1.20594934	Weekday	32.10136415	1.20594934	1.20594934
2014/07/25 07:29	1.388460341	2014/07/25	25.3119213	07:29:10	00:04:59	1.388460341	2.11	1.388460341	Weekday	32.10136415	1.388460341	1.388460341
2014/07/25 07:33	0.942161730	2014/07/25	25.31491898	07:33:29	00:04:19	0.94216173	2.11	0.94216173	Weekday	32.10136415	0.94216173	0.94216173
2014/07/25 07:39	1.036806627	2014/07/25	25.31934028	07:39:51	00:06:22	1.036806627	2.11	1.036806627	Weekday	32.10136415	1.036806627	1.036806627
2014/07/25 07:45	0.956276888	2014/07/25	25.32336806	07:45:39	00:05:48	0.956276888	2.11	0.956276888	Weekday	32.10136415	0.956276888	0.956276888
2014/07/25 07:51	1.226492222	2014/07/25	25.32771991	07:51:55	00:06:16	1.226492222	2.11	1.226492222	Weekday	32.10136415	1.226492222	1.226492222
2014/07/25 07:56	1.697472638	2014/07/25	25.33112269	07:56:49	00:04:54	1.697472638	2.11	1.697472638	Weekday	32.10136415	1.697472638	1.697472638
2014/07/25 08:00	1.496134973	2014/07/25	25.33357639	08:00:21	00:03:32	1.496134973	2.11	1.496134973	Weekday	32.10136415	1.496134973	1.496134973
2014/07/25 08:04	0.854619687	2014/07/25	25.33635417	08:04:21	00:04:00	0.854619687	2.11	0.854619687	Weekday	32.10136415	0.854619687	0.854619687
2014/07/25 08:11	1.045478298	2014/07/25	25.34122685	08:11:22	00:07:01	1.045478298	2.11	1.045478298	Weekday	32.10136415	1.045478298	1.045478298
2014/07/25 08:17	0.756048381	2014/07/25	25.34521991	08:17:07	00:05:45	0.756048381	2.11	0.756048381	Weekday	32.10136415	0.756048381	0.756048381
2014/07/25 08:25	0.975504003	2014/07/25	25.35072917	08:25:03	00:07:56	0.975504003	2.11	0.975504003	Weekday	32.10136415	0.975504003	0.975504003
2014/07/25 08:31	0.714087351	2014/07/25	25.355	08:31:12	00:06:09	0.714087351	2.11	0.714087351	Weekday	32.10136415	0.714087351	0.714087351
2014/07/25 08:39	0.923834934	2014/07/25	25.36083333	08:39:36	00:08:24	0.923834934	2.11	0.923834934	Weekday	32.10136415	0.923834934	0.923834934
2014/07/25 08:46	0.909182739	2014/07/25	25.36534722	08:46:06	00:06:30	0.909182739	2.11	0.909182739	Weekday	32.10136415	0.909182739	0.909182739
2014/07/25 08:52	0.809316121	2014/07/25	25.36993056	08:52:42	00:06:36	0.809316121	2.11	0.809316121	Weekday	32.10136415	0.809316121	0.809316121
2014/07/25 09:00	1.449275351	2014/07/25	25.37508102	09:00:07	00:07:25	1.449275351	2.11	1.449275351	Weekday	32.10136415	1.449275351	1.449275351
2014/07/25 09:04	2.034358031	2014/07/25	25.37795139	09:04:15	00:04:08	2.034358031	2.11	2.034358031	Weekday	32.10136415	2.034358031	2.034358031
2014/07/25 09:07	1.014370237	2014/07/25	25.38	09:07:12	00:02:57	1.014370237	2.11	1.014370237	Weekday	32.10136415	1.014370237	1.014370237
2014/07/25 09:13	1.444043310	2014/07/25	25.3841088	09:13:07	00:05:55	1.44404331	2.11	1.44404331	Weekday	32.10136415	1.44404331	1.44404331
2014/07/25 09:17	1.811411880	2014/07/25	25.38699074	09:17:16	00:04:09	1.81141188	2.11	1.81141188	Weekday	32.10136415	1.81141188	1.81141188
2014/07/25 09:20	2.153882955	2014/07/25	25.38929398	09:20:35	00:03:19	2.153882955	2.11	2.153882955	Weekday	32.10136415	2.153882955	2.153882955
2014/07/25 09:23	1.422137936	2014/07/25	25.39122685	09:23:22	00:02:47	1.422137936	2.11	1.422137936	Weekday	32.10136415	1.422137936	1.422137936
2014/07/25 09:27	0.929416009	2014/07/25	25.39415509	09:27:35	00:04:13	0.929416009	2.11	0.929416009	Weekday	32.10136415	0.929416009	0.929416009
2014/07/25 09:34	1.685551068	2014/07/25	25.39864583	09:34:03	00:06:28	1.685551068	2.11	1.685551068	Weekday	32.10136415	1.685551068	1.685551068
2014/07/25 09:37	0.653310099	2014/07/25	25.4011111	09:37:36	00:03:33	0.653310099	2.11	0.653310099	Weekday	32.10136415	0.653310099	0.653310099
2014/07/25 09:46	1.068312651	2014/07/25	25.40748843	09:46:47	00:09:11	1.0						

Raw Logging Data		Logging Data Details				Daily Average		Consumption Calculations				
Meas. Point	Curve 1 (m³/h) All values	Date formatted	Time	Logging Intervals	cumpherhour factored	Average Logged ~ 2.11 kL/hour	Logging data	Day of Week	cum/day	Cumpherhour (no zeros)	night flow	day flow
2014/07/25 17:30	0.401239381	2014/07/25	25.72958333	17:30:36	0.401239381	2.11	0.401239381	Weekday	32.10136415	0.401239381		0.401239381
2014/07/25 17:45	0.490877849	2014/07/25	25.73996528	17:45:33	0.490877849	2.11	0.490877849	Weekday	32.10136415	0.490877849		0.490877849
2014/07/25 17:57	0.873574368	2014/07/25	25.74846065	17:57:47	0.873574368	2.11	0.873574368	Weekday	32.10136415	0.873574368		0.873574368
2014/07/25 18:04	1.218274102	2014/07/25	25.7532917	18:04:39	0.060652	2.11	1.218274102	Weekday	32.10136415	1.218274102		1.218274102
2014/07/25 18:09	0.821880273	2014/07/25	25.75664352	18:09:34	0.004455	2.11	0.821880273	Weekday	32.10136415	0.821880273		0.821880273
2014/07/25 18:16	1.451847061	2014/07/25	25.76171296	18:16:52	0.007188	2.11	1.451847061	Weekday	32.10136415	1.451847061		1.451847061
2014/07/25 18:21	1.108647441	2014/07/25	25.76458333	18:21:00	0.004408	2.11	1.108647441	Weekday	32.10136415	1.108647441		1.108647441
2014/07/25 18:26	1.446247779	2014/07/25	25.76834491	18:26:25	0.005525	2.11	1.446247779	Weekday	32.10136415	1.446247779		1.446247779
2014/07/25 18:30	1.073153273	2014/07/25	25.77122685	18:30:34	0.004409	2.11	1.073153273	Weekday	32.10136415	1.073153273		1.073153273
2014/07/25 18:36	0.827814563	2014/07/25	25.77510417	18:36:09	0.005535	2.11	0.827814563	Weekday	32.10136415	0.827814563		0.827814563
2014/07/25 18:43	0.301724858	2014/07/25	25.78013889	18:43:24	0.007155	2.11	0.301724858	Weekday	32.10136415	0.301724858		0.301724858
2014/07/25 19:03	0.615868883	2014/07/25	25.79394766	19:03:17	0.019533	2.11	0.615868883	Weekday	32.10136415	0.615868883		0.615868883
2014/07/25 19:13	0.500236219	2014/07/25	25.80071759	19:13:02	0.009445	2.11	0.500236219	Weekday	32.10136415	0.500236219		0.500236219
2014/07/25 19:25	0.581188849	2014/07/25	25.80903935	19:25:01	0.011599	2.11	0.581188849	Weekday	32.10136415	0.581188849		0.581188849
2014/07/25 19:35	1.065025730	2014/07/25	25.81621528	19:35:21	0.010200	2.11	1.06502573	Weekday	32.10136415	1.06502573		1.06502573
2014/07/25 19:40	0.664991867	2014/07/25	25.82012731	19:40:59	0.005538	2.11	0.664991867	Weekday	32.10136415	0.664991867		0.664991867
2014/07/25 19:50	0.471339911	2014/07/25	25.82638889	19:50:00	0.009011	2.11	0.471339911	Weekday	32.10136415	0.471339911		0.471339911
2014/07/25 20:02	1.155995110	2014/07/25	25.83523148	20:02:44	0.012444	2.11	1.155995110	Weekday	32.10136415	1.155995110		1.155995110
2014/07/25 20:07	0.364409350	2014/07/25	25.83883102	20:07:55	0.005511	2.11	0.364409350	Weekday	32.10136415	0.364409350		0.364409350
2014/07/25 20:24	0.443688527	2014/07/25	25.85026602	20:24:23	0.016288	2.11	0.443688527	Weekday	32.10136415	0.443688527		0.443688527
2014/07/25 20:37	0.307844912	2014/07/25	25.85966435	20:37:55	0.013322	2.11	0.307844912	Weekday	32.10136415	0.307844912		0.307844912
2014/07/25 20:57	0.346981260	2014/07/25	25.87319444	20:57:24	0.019299	2.11	0.346981260	Weekday	32.10136415	0.346981260		0.346981260
2014/07/25 21:14	0.311214078	2014/07/25	25.88520833	21:14:42	0.017188	2.11	0.311214078	Weekday	32.10136415	0.311214078		0.311214078
2014/07/25 21:33	0.296652766	2014/07/25	25.89858796	21:33:58	0.019166	2.11	0.296652766	Weekday	32.10136415	0.296652766		0.296652766
2014/07/25 21:54	0.579896903	2014/07/25	25.91263889	21:54:12	0.012014	2.11	0.579896903	Weekday	32.10136415	0.579896903		0.579896903
2014/07/25 22:04	0.612244893	2014/07/25	25.91982639	22:04:33	0.010201	2.11	0.612244893	Weekday	32.10136415	0.612244893		0.612244893
2014/07/25 22:14	0.397044223	2014/07/25	25.92663194	22:14:21	0.009448	2.11	0.397044223	Weekday	32.10136415	0.397044223		0.397044223
2014/07/25 22:29	0.250163299	2014/07/25	25.93711806	22:29:27	0.015066	2.11	0.250163299	Weekday	32.10136415	0.250163299		0.250163299
2014/07/25 22:53	0.299765182	2014/07/25	25.95378472	22:53:27	0.024000	2.11	0.299765182	Weekday	32.10136415	0.299765182		0.299765182
2014/07/25 23:13	0.297653496	2014/07/25	25.96767361	23:13:27	0.020000	2.11	0.297653496	Weekday	32.10136415	0.297653496	0.297653496	
2014/07/25 23:33	0.134362449	2014/07/25	25.98167824	23:33:37	0.020100	2.11	0.134362449	Weekday	32.10136415	0.134362449	0.134362449	
2014/07/26 00:18	0.145592195	2014/07/26	26.01268519	00:18:16	0.044339	2.11	0.145592195	Weekend	29.73036184	0.145592195		0.145592195
2014/07/26 00:59	0.056003584	2014/07/26	26.04130787	00:59:29	0.411038	2.11	0.056003584	Weekend	29.73036184	0.056003584	0.056003584	
2014/07/26 02:46	0.065245995	2014/07/26	26.11570602	02:46:37	0.147108	2.11	0.065245995	Weekend	29.73036184	0.065245995		
2014/07/26 04:18	0.110293441	2014/07/26	26.17957176	04:18:35	0.313588	2.11	0.110293441	Weekend	29.73036184	0.110293441		0.110293441
2014/07/26 05:12	0.192519545	2014/07/26	26.21734954	05:12:59	0.045424	2.11	0.192519545	Weekend	29.73036184	0.192519545		0.192519545
2014/07/26 05:44	0.167518216	2014/07/26	26.23899306	05:44:09	0.301310	2.11	0.167518216	Weekend	29.73036184	0.167518216		0.167518216
2014/07/26 06:19	0.354379538	2014/07/26	26.26386574	06:19:58	0.354339	2.11	0.354379538	Weekend	29.73036184	0.354379538		0.354379538
2014/07/26 06:36	0.598165621	2014/07/26	26.27561343	06:36:53	0.016555	2.11	0.598165621	Weekend	29.73036184	0.598165621		0.598165621
2014/07/26 06:46	2.034817981	2014/07/26	26.28258102	06:46:55	0.010022	2.11	2.034817981	Weekend	29.73036184	2.034817981		2.034817981
2014/07/26 06:49	0.351727369	2014/07/26	26.28462963	06:49:52	0.002577	2.11	0.351727369	Weekend	29.73036184	0.351727369		0.351727369
2014/07/26 07:06	0.584396606	2014/07/26	26.29648148	07:06:56	0.017044	2.11	0.584396606	Weekend	29.73036184	0.584396606		0.584396606
2014/07/26 07:17	1.202163885	2014/07/26	26.30361111	07:17:12	0.010166	2.11	1.202163885	Weekend	29.73036184	1.202163885		1.202163885
2014/07/26 07:22	1.594331254	2014/07/26	26.30707176	07:22:11	0.004599	2.11	1.594331254	Weekend	29.73036184	1.594331254		1.594331254
2014/07/26 07:25	1.671774854	2014/07/26	26.30968757	07:25:57	0.003346	2.11	1.671774854	Weekend	29.73036184	1.671774854		1.671774854
2014/07/26 07:29	1.588702547	2014/07/26	26.31217593	07:29:32	0.003335	2.11	1.588702547	Weekend	29.73036184	1.588702547		1.588702547
2014/07/26 07:33	1.368717197	2014/07/26	26.31480324	07:33:19	0.003347	2.11	1.368717197	Weekend	29.73036184	1.368717197		1.368717197
2014/07/26 07:37	1.720183472	2014/07/26	26.31784722	07:37:42	0.004233	2.11	1.720183472	Weekend	29.73036184	1.720183472		1.720183472
2014/07/26 07:41	0.705135733	2014/07/26	26.3202662	07:41:11	0.003829	2.11	0.705135733	Weekend	29.73036184	0.705135733		0.705135733
2014/07/26 07:49	0.738673664	2014/07/26	26.32618056	07:49:42	0.008311	2.11	0.738673664	Weekend	29.73036184	0.738673664		0.738673664
2014/07/26 07:57	0.761840261	2014/07/26	26.33181713	07:57:49	0.008077	2.11	0.761840261	Weekend	29.73036184	0.761840261		0.761840261
2014/07/26 08:05	1.711351954	2014/07/26	26.33729167	08:05:42	0.007533	2.11	1.711351954	Weekend	29.73036184	1.711351954		1.711351954
2014/07/26 08:09	2.530933613	2014/07/26	26.33972222	08:09:12	0.003300	2.11	2.530933613	Weekend	29.73036184	2.530933613		2.530933613
2014/07/26 08:11	2.360655719	2014/07/26	26.34136574	08:11:34	0.002222	2.11	2.360655719	Weekend	29.73036184	2.360655719		2.360655719
2014/07/26 08:14	1.964422117	2014/07/26	26.34313657	08:14:07	0.002233	2.11	1.964422117	Weekend	29.73036184	1.964422117		1.964422117
2014/07/26 08:17	1.585903071	2014/07/26	26.34525463	08:17:10	0.003303	2.11	1.585903071	Weekend	29.73036184	1.585903071		1.585903071
2014/07/26 08:20	0.648134807	2014/07/26	26.34788194	08:20:57	0.003347	2.11	0.648134807	Weekend	29.73036184	0.648134807		0.648134807
2014/07/26 08:30	0.762808826	2014/07/26	26.35431713	08:30:13	0.009166	2.11	0.762808826	Weekend	29.73036184	0.762808826		0.762808826
2014/07/26 08:38	0.949467236	2014/07/26	26.35976852	08:38:04	0.007551	2.11	0.949467236	Weekend	29.73036184	0.949467236		0.949467236
2014/07/26 08:44	1.110220185	2014/07/26	26.36416667	08:44:24	0.006200	2.11	1.110220185	Weekend	29.73036184	1.110220185		1.110220185
2014/07/26 08:49	0.91393754	2014/07/26	26.36791667	08:49:48	0.005524	2.11	0.91393754	Weekend	29.73036184	0.91393754		0.91393754
2014/07/26 08:56	0.897621296	2014/07/26	26.37247685	08:56:22	0.006344	2.11	0.897621296	Weekend	29.73036184	0.897621296		0.897621296
2014/07/26 09:03	1.445667003	2014/07/26	26.37711806	09:03:03	0.006411	2.11	1.445667003	Weekend	29.73036184	1.445667003		1.445667003
2014/07/26 09:07	1.056276032	2014/07/26	26.38	09:07:12	0.004409	2.11	1.056276032	Weekend	29.73036184	1.056276032		1.056276032
2014/07/26 09:12	1.284063337	2014/07/26	26.38394676	09:12:53	0.005411	2.11	1.284063337	Weekend	29.73036184	1.284063337		1.284063337
2014/07/26 09:17	1.760563366	2014/07/26	26.3871875	09:17:33	0.004400	2.11	1.760563366	Weekend	29.73036184	1.760563366		1.760563366
2014/07/26 09:20	1.325576247	2014/07/26	26.38956019	09:20:58	0.00							

Raw Logging Data		Logging Data Details			Daily Average				Consumption Calculations			
Meas. Point	Curve 1 (m ³ /h) All values	Date formatted	Time	Logging Intervals	cumpherhour factored	Average Logged ~ 2.11 kL/hour	Logging data	Day of Week	cum/day	Cumpherhour (no zeros)	night flow	day flow
2014/07/26 13:18	1.689030671	2014/07/26	26.55420139	13:18.03	00:04:15	1.689030671	2.11	1.689030671	Weekend	29.73036184	1.689030671	1.689030671
2014/07/26 13:21	2.050113879	2014/07/26	26.55666667	13:21.36	00:03:33	2.050113879	2.11	2.050113879	Weekend	29.73036184	2.050113879	2.050113879
2014/07/26 13:24	0.928457206	2014/07/26	26.55869213	13:24.31	00:02:55	0.928457206	2.11	0.928457206	Weekend	29.73036184	0.928457206	0.928457206
2014/07/26 13:30	0.408524542	2014/07/26	26.56318287	13:30.59	00:06:28	0.408524542	2.11	0.408524542	Weekend	29.73036184	0.408524542	0.408524542
2014/07/26 13:45	0.451773206	2014/07/26	26.57337963	13:45.40	00:14:41	0.451773206	2.11	0.451773206	Weekend	29.73036184	0.451773206	0.451773206
2014/07/26 13:58	0.551352340	2014/07/26	26.58260417	13:58.57	00:13:17	0.551352340	2.11	0.551352340	Weekend	29.73036184	0.551352340	0.551352340
2014/07/26 14:09	0.597569878	2014/07/26	26.59016204	14:09.50	00:10:53	0.597569878	2.11	0.597569878	Weekend	29.73036184	0.597569878	0.597569878
2014/07/26 14:19	0.619344178	2014/07/26	26.59714142	14:19.53	00:10:03	0.619344178	2.11	0.619344178	Weekend	29.73036184	0.619344178	0.619344178
2014/07/26 14:29	0.861738790	2014/07/26	26.60386574	14:29.34	00:09:41	0.861738790	2.11	0.861738790	Weekend	29.73036184	0.861738790	0.861738790
2014/07/26 14:36	1.101868626	2014/07/26	26.60870374	14:36.32	00:06:58	1.101868626	2.11	1.101868626	Weekend	29.73036184	1.101868626	1.101868626
2014/07/26 14:41	0.491279780	2014/07/26	26.61248843	14:41.59	00:05:27	0.491279780	2.11	0.491279780	Weekend	29.73036184	0.491279780	0.491279780
2014/07/26 14:54	0.475863159	2014/07/26	26.62096065	14:54.11	00:12:12	0.475863159	2.11	0.475863159	Weekend	29.73036184	0.475863159	0.475863159
2014/07/26 15:06	0.222802607	2014/07/26	26.62972222	15:06.48	00:12:37	0.222802607	2.11	0.222802607	Weekend	29.73036184	0.222802607	0.222802607
2014/07/26 15:33	0.436268447	2014/07/26	26.64842593	15:33.44	00:26:56	0.436268447	2.11	0.436268447	Weekend	29.73036184	0.436268447	0.436268447
2014/07/26 15:47	0.798792929	2014/07/26	26.65797454	15:47.29	00:13:45	0.798792929	2.11	0.798792929	Weekend	29.73036184	0.798792929	0.798792929
2014/07/26 15:55	0.476505622	2014/07/26	26.66319444	15:55.00	00:07:31	0.476505622	2.11	0.476505622	Weekend	29.73036184	0.476505622	0.476505622
2014/07/26 16:07	0.450022498	2014/07/26	26.67193287	16:07.35	00:12:35	0.450022498	2.11	0.450022498	Weekend	29.73036184	0.450022498	0.450022498
2014/07/26 16:20	1.023832538	2014/07/26	26.68119213	16:20.55	00:13:20	1.023832538	2.11	1.023832538	Weekend	29.73036184	1.023832538	1.023832538
2014/07/26 16:26	0.691297329	2014/07/26	26.68526662	16:26.47	00:05:52	0.691297329	2.11	0.691297329	Weekend	29.73036184	0.691297329	0.691297329
2014/07/26 16:35	0.967689901	2014/07/26	26.69128472	16:35.27	00:08:40	0.967689901	2.11	0.967689901	Weekend	29.73036184	0.967689901	0.967689901
2014/07/26 16:41	0.347403159	2014/07/26	26.69559028	16:41.39	00:06:12	0.347403159	2.11	0.347403159	Weekend	29.73036184	0.347403159	0.347403159
2014/07/26 16:58	0.686027893	2014/07/26	26.70759259	16:58.56	00:17:17	0.686027893	2.11	0.686027893	Weekend	29.73036184	0.686027893	0.686027893
2014/07/26 17:07	0.868097413	2014/07/26	26.71365741	17:07.40	00:08:44	0.868097413	2.11	0.868097413	Weekend	29.73036184	0.868097413	0.868097413
2014/07/26 17:14	1.146058822	2014/07/26	26.71846065	17:14.35	00:06:55	1.146058822	2.11	1.146058822	Weekend	29.73036184	1.146058822	1.146058822
2014/07/26 17:19	1.041847535	2014/07/26	26.72209491	17:19.49	00:05:14	1.041847535	2.11	1.041847535	Weekend	29.73036184	1.041847535	1.041847535
2014/07/26 17:25	0.925212020	2014/07/26	26.72609954	17:25.35	00:05:46	0.925212020	2.11	0.925212020	Weekend	29.73036184	0.925212020	0.925212020
2014/07/26 17:32	1.367573306	2014/07/26	26.73060185	17:32.04	00:06:29	1.367573306	2.11	1.367573306	Weekend	29.73036184	1.367573306	1.367573306
2014/07/26 17:36	1.511969748	2014/07/26	26.73364583	17:36.27	00:04:23	1.511969748	2.11	1.511969748	Weekend	29.73036184	1.511969748	1.511969748
2014/07/26 17:40	1.810500891	2014/07/26	26.73640046	17:40.25	00:03:58	1.810500891	2.11	1.810500891	Weekend	29.73036184	1.810500891	1.810500891
2014/07/26 17:43	1.842563195	2014/07/26	26.73870377	17:43.44	00:03:19	1.842563195	2.11	1.842563195	Weekend	29.73036184	1.842563195	1.842563195
2014/07/26 17:46	1.350033740	2014/07/26	26.74096065	17:46.59	00:03:15	1.350033740	2.11	1.350033740	Weekend	29.73036184	1.350033740	1.350033740
2014/07/26 17:51	1.194029841	2014/07/26	26.74405093	17:51.26	00:04:27	1.194029841	2.11	1.194029841	Weekend	29.73036184	1.194029841	1.194029841
2014/07/26 17:56	1.126055668	2014/07/26	26.74754633	17:56.28	00:05:02	1.126055668	2.11	1.126055668	Weekend	29.73036184	1.126055668	1.126055668
2014/07/26 18:01	1.221664168	2014/07/26	26.75123843	18:01.47	00:05:19	1.221664168	2.11	1.221664168	Weekend	29.73036184	1.221664168	1.221664168
2014/07/26 18:06	1.327825307	2014/07/26	26.75465278	18:06.42	00:04:51	1.327825307	2.11	1.327825307	Weekend	29.73036184	1.327825307	1.327825307
2014/07/26 18:11	0.954350239	2014/07/26	26.75778935	18:11.13	00:04:35	0.954350239	2.11	0.954350239	Weekend	29.73036184	0.954350239	0.954350239
2014/07/26 18:17	1.269662119	2014/07/26	26.76152178	18:17.30	00:06:17	1.269662119	2.11	1.269662119	Weekend	29.73036184	1.269662119	1.269662119
2014/07/26 18:22	1.260327675	2014/07/26	26.76543981	18:22.14	00:04:44	1.260327675	2.11	1.260327675	Weekend	29.73036184	1.260327675	1.260327675
2014/07/26 18:27	0.641276848	2014/07/26	26.76875	18:27.00	00:04:46	0.641276848	2.11	0.641276848	Weekend	29.73036184	0.641276848	0.641276848
2014/07/26 18:36	0.546414907	2014/07/26	26.77524306	18:36.21	00:09:21	0.546414907	2.11	0.546414907	Weekend	29.73036184	0.546414907	0.546414907
2014/07/26 18:47	0.753043545	2014/07/26	26.78287037	18:47.20	00:10:59	0.753043545	2.11	0.753043545	Weekend	29.73036184	0.753043545	0.753043545
2014/07/26 18:55	1.405481366	2014/07/26	26.78840278	18:55.18	00:07:58	1.405481366	2.11	1.405481366	Weekend	29.73036184	1.405481366	1.405481366
2014/07/26 18:59	0.710143207	2014/07/26	26.79136574	18:59.34	00:04:16	0.710143207	2.11	0.710143207	Weekend	29.73036184	0.710143207	0.710143207
2014/07/26 19:08	0.376584791	2014/07/26	26.79723338	19:08.01	00:08:27	0.376584791	2.11	0.376584791	Weekend	29.73036184	0.376584791	0.376584791
2014/07/26 19:23	0.319182889	2014/07/26	26.80829861	19:23.57	00:15:56	0.319182889	2.11	0.319182889	Weekend	29.73036184	0.319182889	0.319182889
2014/07/26 19:42	0.487289952	2014/07/26	26.82135417	19:42.45	00:18:48	0.487289952	2.11	0.487289952	Weekend	29.73036184	0.487289952	0.487289952
2014/07/26 19:55	0.556500227	2014/07/26	26.82989583	19:55.03	00:12:18	0.556500227	2.11	0.556500227	Weekend	29.73036184	0.556500227	0.556500227
2014/07/26 20:05	0.580439194	2014/07/26	26.83738426	20:05.50	00:10:47	0.580439194	2.11	0.580439194	Weekend	29.73036184	0.580439194	0.580439194
2014/07/26 20:16	1.365912874	2014/07/26	26.84457176	20:16.11	00:10:21	1.365912874	2.11	1.365912874	Weekend	29.73036184	1.365912874	1.365912874
2014/07/26 20:20	0.584131100	2014/07/26	26.84761574	20:20.34	00:04:23	0.584131100	2.11	0.584131100	Weekend	29.73036184	0.584131100	0.584131100
2014/07/26 20:30	0.451761868	2014/07/26	26.85474537	20:30.50	00:10:16	0.451761868	2.11	0.451761868	Weekend	29.73036184	0.451761868	0.451761868
2014/07/26 20:44	0.388726916	2014/07/26	26.86396991	20:44.07	00:13:17	0.388726916	2.11	0.388726916	Weekend	29.73036184	0.388726916	0.388726916
2014/07/26 20:59	0.355801539	2014/07/26	26.8746875	20:59.33	00:15:26	0.355801539	2.11	0.355801539	Weekend	29.73036184	0.355801539	0.355801539
2014/07/26 21:16	0.439453121	2014/07/26	26.88640046	21:16.25	00:16:52	0.439453121	2.11	0.439453121	Weekend	29.73036184	0.439453121	0.439453121
2014/07/26 21:30	0.291866647	2014/07/26	26.89587963	21:30.04	00:13:39	0.291866647	2.11	0.291866647	Weekend	29.73036184	0.291866647	0.291866647
2014/07/26 21:50	0.295619896	2014/07/26	26.90162054	21:50.38	00:20:34	0.295619896	2.11	0.295619896	Weekend	29.73036184	0.295619896	0.295619896
2014/07/26 22:10	0.408830741	2014/07/26	26.92425926	22:10.56	00:20:18	0.408830741	2.11	0.408830741	Weekend	29.73036184	0.408830741	0.408830741
2014/07/26 22:25	0.274511596	2014/07/26	26.93444444	22:25.36	00:14:40	0.274511596	2.11	0.274511596	Weekend	29.73036184	0.274511596	0.274511596
2014/07/26 22:47	0.139748297	2014/07/26	26.94962963	22:47.28	00:21:52	0.139748297	2.11	0.139748297	Weekend	29.73036184	0.139748297	0.139748297
2014/07/26 23:30	0.367264489	2014/07/26	26.97944444	23:30.24	00:42:56	0.367264489	2.11	0.367264489	Weekend	29.73036184	0.367264489	0.367264489
2014/07/26 23:46	0.047559409	2014/07/26	26.99087804	23:46.44	00:16:20	0.047559409	2.11	0.047559409	Weekend	29.73036184	0.047559409	0.047559409
2014/07/27 01:52	0.133010167	2014/07/27	27.07839102	01:52.53	02:06:09	0.133010167	2.11	0.133010167	Weekend	41.9366203	0.133010167	0.133010167
2014/07/27 02:38	0.052478746	2014/07/27										

Raw Logging Data		Logging Data Details				Daily Average				Consumption Calculations			
Meas. Point	Curve 1 (m³/h) All values	Date formatted	Time	Logging Intervals	cumperhour factored	Average Logged ~ 2.11 kL/hour	Logging data	Day of Week	cum/day	Cumperhour (no zeros)	night flow	day flow	
2014/07/27 11:02	5.426590249	2014/07/27	27.4603588	11:02:55	00:01:13	5.426590249	2.11	5.426590249	Weekend	41.9366203	5.426590249	5.426590249	
2014/07/27 11:04	5.298793010	2014/07/27	27.46113426	11:04:02	00:01:07	5.298793010	2.11	5.298793010	Weekend	41.9366203	5.298793010	5.298793010	
2014/07/27 11:05	1.233214569	2014/07/27	27.4619213	11:05:10	00:01:08	1.233214569	2.11	1.233214569	Weekend	41.9366203	1.233214569	1.233214569	
2014/07/27 11:10	1.784828940	2014/07/27	27.46530093	11:10:02	00:04:52	1.784828940	2.11	1.784828940	Weekend	41.9366203	1.784828940	1.784828940	
2014/07/27 11:13	1.496632565	2014/07/27	27.46762731	11:13:23	00:03:21	1.496632565	2.11	1.496632565	Weekend	41.9366203	1.496632565	1.496632565	
2014/07/27 11:17	0.805729627	2014/07/27	27.47041667	11:17:24	00:04:01	0.805729627	2.11	0.805729627	Weekend	41.9366203	0.805729627	0.805729627	
2014/07/27 11:24	1.383338446	2014/07/27	27.47559028	11:24:51	00:07:27	1.383338446	2.11	1.383338446	Weekend	41.9366203	1.383338446	1.383338446	
2014/07/27 11:29	1.193159211	2014/07/27	27.47859954	11:29:11	00:04:20	1.193159211	2.11	1.193159211	Weekend	41.9366203	1.193159211	1.193159211	
2014/07/27 11:34	0.915238717	2014/07/27	27.48209491	11:34:13	00:05:02	0.915238717	2.11	0.915238717	Weekend	41.9366203	0.915238717	0.915238717	
2014/07/27 11:40	1.397190084	2014/07/27	27.48664352	11:40:46	00:06:33	1.397190084	2.11	1.397190084	Weekend	41.9366203	1.397190084	1.397190084	
2014/07/27 11:45	5.275498200	2014/07/27	27.48962963	11:45:04	00:04:18	5.275498200	2.11	5.275498200	Weekend	41.9366203	5.275498200	5.275498200	
2014/07/27 11:46	5.366726254	2014/07/27	27.49041667	11:46:12	00:01:08	5.366726254	2.11	5.366726254	Weekend	41.9366203	5.366726254	5.366726254	
2014/07/27 11:47	6.273963003	2014/07/27	27.49119213	11:47:19	00:01:07	6.273963003	2.11	6.273963003	Weekend	41.9366203	6.273963003	6.273963003	
2014/07/27 11:48	5.665722334	2014/07/27	27.49185185	11:48:16	00:00:57	5.665722334	2.11	5.665722334	Weekend	41.9366203	5.665722334	5.665722334	
2014/07/27 11:49	5.365126634	2014/07/27	27.49259259	11:49:20	00:01:04	5.365126634	2.11	5.365126634	Weekend	41.9366203	5.365126634	5.365126634	
2014/07/27 11:50	5.662157866	2014/07/27	27.49336806	11:50:27	00:01:07	5.662157866	2.11	5.662157866	Weekend	41.9366203	5.662157866	5.662157866	
2014/07/27 11:51	5.389221514	2014/07/27	27.49409712	11:51:30	00:01:03	5.389221514	2.11	5.389221514	Weekend	41.9366203	5.389221514	5.389221514	
2014/07/27 11:52	5.278592333	2014/07/27	27.49487269	11:52:37	00:01:07	5.278592333	2.11	5.278592333	Weekend	41.9366203	5.278592333	5.278592333	
2014/07/27 11:53	4.496627493	2014/07/27	27.49565972	11:53:05	00:01:08	4.496627493	2.11	4.496627493	Weekend	41.9366203	4.496627493	4.496627493	
2014/07/27 11:55	3.667481633	2014/07/27	27.49659722	11:55:46	00:01:21	3.667481633	2.11	3.667481633	Weekend	41.9366203	3.667481633	3.667481633	
2014/07/27 11:56	3.361344511	2014/07/27	27.49773148	11:56:44	00:01:38	3.361344511	2.11	3.361344511	Weekend	41.9366203	3.361344511	3.361344511	
2014/07/27 11:58	3.541912604	2014/07/27	27.49896991	11:58:31	00:01:47	3.541912604	2.11	3.541912604	Weekend	41.9366203	3.541912604	3.541912604	
2014/07/27 12:00	4.532863222	2014/07/27	27.50013889	12:00:12	00:01:41	4.532863222	2.11	4.532863222	Weekend	41.9366203	4.532863222	4.532863222	
2014/07/27 12:01	5.005561695	2014/07/27	27.50106481	12:01:32	00:01:20	5.005561695	2.11	5.005561695	Weekend	41.9366203	5.005561695	5.005561695	
2014/07/27 12:02	4.570848110	2014/07/27	27.50189815	12:02:44	00:01:12	4.570848110	2.11	4.570848110	Weekend	41.9366203	4.570848110	4.570848110	
2014/07/27 12:04	1.975633834	2014/07/27	27.50281215	12:04:03	00:01:19	1.975633834	2.11	1.975633834	Weekend	41.9366203	1.975633834	1.975633834	
2014/07/27 12:07	1.253132822	2014/07/27	27.50491898	12:07:05	00:03:02	1.253132822	2.11	1.253132822	Weekend	41.9366203	1.253132822	1.253132822	
2014/07/27 12:11	2.044989759	2014/07/27	27.50824074	12:11:52	00:04:47	2.044989759	2.11	2.044989759	Weekend	41.9366203	2.044989759	2.044989759	
2014/07/27 12:14	1.779359416	2014/07/27	27.51027778	12:14:48	00:02:56	1.779359416	2.11	1.779359416	Weekend	41.9366203	1.779359416	1.779359416	
2014/07/27 12:18	2.065641480	2014/07/27	27.51261574	12:18:10	00:03:22	2.065641480	2.11	2.065641480	Weekend	41.9366203	2.065641480	2.065641480	
2014/07/27 12:21	0.481850301	2014/07/27	27.51464412	12:21:05	00:02:55	0.481850301	2.11	0.481850301	Weekend	41.9366203	0.481850301	0.481850301	
2014/07/27 12:23	0.930328709	2014/07/27	27.52328704	12:23:32	00:12:27	0.930328709	2.11	0.930328709	Weekend	41.9366203	0.930328709	0.930328709	
2014/07/27 12:39	1.147081306	2014/07/27	27.5277662	12:39:59	00:06:27	1.147081306	2.11	1.147081306	Weekend	41.9366203	1.147081306	1.147081306	
2014/07/27 12:45	0.640501009	2014/07/27	27.53140046	12:45:13	00:05:14	0.640501009	2.11	0.640501009	Weekend	41.9366203	0.640501009	0.640501009	
2014/07/27 12:54	0.455638523	2014/07/27	27.53790509	12:54:35	00:09:22	0.455638523	2.11	0.455638523	Weekend	41.9366203	0.455638523	0.455638523	
2014/07/27 13:07	0.519840578	2014/07/27	27.54704861	13:07:45	00:13:10	0.519840578	2.11	0.519840578	Weekend	41.9366203	0.519840578	0.519840578	
2014/07/27 13:19	0.489556132	2014/07/27	27.55505787	13:19:17	00:11:32	0.489556132	2.11	0.489556132	Weekend	41.9366203	0.489556132	0.489556132	
2014/07/27 13:31	0.892812849	2014/07/27	27.56357639	13:31:33	00:12:16	0.892812849	2.11	0.892812849	Weekend	41.9366203	0.892812849	0.892812849	
2014/07/27 13:38	1.172332933	2014/07/27	27.56824074	13:38:16	00:06:43	1.172332933	2.11	1.172332933	Weekend	41.9366203	1.172332933	1.172332933	
2014/07/27 13:43	0.400355869	2014/07/27	27.57179398	13:43:23	00:05:07	0.400355869	2.11	0.400355869	Weekend	41.9366203	0.400355869	0.400355869	
2014/07/27 13:58	0.628294176	2014/07/27	27.58219907	13:58:22	00:14:59	0.628294176	2.11	0.628294176	Weekend	41.9366203	0.628294176	0.628294176	
2014/07/27 14:07	0.724112956	2014/07/27	27.58883102	14:07:55	00:09:33	0.724112956	2.11	0.724112956	Weekend	41.9366203	0.724112956	0.724112956	
2014/07/27 14:16	0.783119419	2014/07/27	27.59458333	14:16:12	00:08:17	0.783119419	2.11	0.783119419	Weekend	41.9366203	0.783119419	0.783119419	
2014/07/27 14:23	1.269572567	2014/07/27	27.59990741	14:23:52	00:07:40	1.269572567	2.11	1.269572567	Weekend	41.9366203	1.269572567	1.269572567	
2014/07/27 14:28	0.681973170	2014/07/27	27.60319444	14:28:36	00:04:44	0.681973170	2.11	0.681973170	Weekend	41.9366203	0.681973170	0.681973170	
2014/07/27 14:37	0.391295838	2014/07/27	27.60929398	14:37:23	00:08:47	0.391295838	2.11	0.391295838	Weekend	41.9366203	0.391295838	0.391295838	
2014/07/27 14:52	0.622880471	2014/07/27	27.61994213	14:52:43	00:15:20	0.622880471	2.11	0.622880471	Weekend	41.9366203	0.622880471	0.622880471	
2014/07/27 15:02	0.831985202	2014/07/27	27.62663194	15:02:21	00:09:38	0.831985202	2.11	0.831985202	Weekend	41.9366203	0.831985202	0.831985202	
2014/07/27 15:09	0.804002138	2014/07/27	27.63164352	15:09:34	00:07:13	0.804002138	2.11	0.804002138	Weekend	41.9366203	0.804002138	0.804002138	
2014/07/27 15:17	0.887311439	2014/07/27	27.6368287	15:17:02	00:07:28	0.887311439	2.11	0.887311439	Weekend	41.9366203	0.887311439	0.887311439	
2014/07/27 15:23	0.878477299	2014/07/27	27.64152778	15:23:48	00:06:46	0.878477299	2.11	0.878477299	Weekend	41.9366203	0.878477299	0.878477299	
2014/07/27 15:30	0.646180351	2014/07/27	27.64626157	15:30:37	00:06:49	0.646180351	2.11	0.646180351	Weekend	41.9366203	0.646180351	0.646180351	
2014/07/27 15:39	0.391508610	2014/07/27	27.65271991	15:39:55	00:09:18	0.391508610	2.11	0.391508610	Weekend	41.9366203	0.391508610	0.391508610	
2014/07/27 15:55	0.479475769	2014/07/27	27.66335648	15:55:14	00:15:19	0.479475769	2.11	0.479475769	Weekend	41.9366203	0.479475769	0.479475769	
2014/07/27 16:07	0.725017113	2014/07/27	27.67204861	16:07:45	00:12:31	0.725017113	2.11	0.725017113	Weekend	41.9366203	0.725017113	0.725017113	
2014/07/27 16:16	0.596856551	2014/07/27	27.67778935	16:16:01	00:08:16	0.596856551	2.11	0.596856551	Weekend	41.9366203	0.596856551	0.596856551	
2014/07/27 16:26	0.964371811	2014/07/27	27.68478009	16:26:05	00:10:04	0.964371811	2.11	0.964371811	Weekend	41.9366203	0.964371811	0.964371811	
2014/07/27 16:34	2.406738850	2014/07/27	27.68909722	16:32:18	00:06:13	2.406738850	2.11	2.406738850	Weekend	41.9366203	2.406738850	2.406738850	
2014/07/27 16:39	1.274155862	2014/07/27	27.69082176	16:34:47	00:02:29	1.274155862	2.11	1.274155862	Weekend	41.9366203	1.274155862	1.274155862	
2014/07/27 16:50	0.558312651	2014/07/27	27.69409722	16:50:08	00:04:43	0.558312651	2.11	0.558312651	Weekend	41.9366203	0.558312651	0.558312651	
2014/07/27 16:59	0.558312651	2014/07/27	27.70148148	16:59:08	00:10:38	0.558312651	2.11	0.558312651	Weekend	41.9366203	0.558312651	0.558312651	
2014/07/27 17:00	0.515611568	2014/07/27	27.70894676	17:00:53	00:10:45	0.515611568	2.11	0.515611568	Weekend	41.9366203	0.515611568	0.515611568	
2014/07/27 17:12	0.511538020	2014/07/27	27.71702546	17:12:31	00:11:38	0.511538020							

Raw Logging Data		Logging Data Details					Daily Average			Consumption Calculations			
Meas. Point	Curve 1 (m ³ /h) All values	Date formatted		Time	Logging Intervals	cumperhour factored	Average Logged ~ 2.11 kL/hour	Logging data	Day of Week	cum/day	Cumperhour (no zeros)	night flow	day flow
2014/07/28 05:20	0.838457232	2014/07/28	28.22283565	05:20:53	00:06:10	0.838457232							
2014/07/28 05:28	0.724725203	2014/07/28	28.22780093	05:28:02	00:07:09	0.724725203	2.11	0.838457232	Weekday	32.15580132	0.838457232		0.838457232
2014/07/28 05:36	0.826218666	2014/07/28	28.23355324	05:36:19	00:08:17	0.826218666	2.11	0.724725203	Weekday	32.15580132	0.724725203		0.724725203
2014/07/28 05:43	1.113310234	2014/07/28	28.23859954	05:43:35	00:07:16	1.113310234	2.11	0.826218666	Weekday	32.15580132	0.826218666		0.826218666
2014/07/28 05:48	1.617977515	2014/07/28	28.24233796	05:48:58	00:05:23	1.617977515	2.11	1.113310234	Weekday	32.15580132	1.113310234		1.113310234
2014/07/28 05:52	0.741167745	2014/07/28	28.24490741	05:52:40	00:03:42	0.741167745	2.11	1.617977515	Weekday	32.15580132	1.617977515		1.617977515
2014/07/28 06:00	0.491668939	2014/07/28	28.25053241	06:00:46	00:08:06	0.491668939	2.11	0.741167745	Weekday	32.15580132	0.741167745		0.741167745
2014/07/28 06:12	0.959181491	2014/07/28	28.25900463	06:12:58	00:12:12	0.959181491	2.11	0.491668939	Weekday	32.15580132	0.491668939		0.491668939
2014/07/28 06:19	0.512455512	2014/07/28	28.26335648	06:19:14	00:06:16	0.512455512	2.11	0.959181491	Weekday	32.15580132	0.959181491		0.959181491
2014/07/28 06:30	0.801996073	2014/07/28	28.27148148	06:30:56	00:11:42	0.801996073	2.11	0.512455512	Weekday	32.15580132	0.512455512		0.512455512
2014/07/28 06:38	1.157854101	2014/07/28	28.27667824	06:38:25	00:07:29	1.157854101	2.11	0.801996073	Weekday	32.15580132	0.801996073		0.801996073
2014/07/28 06:43	0.883175500	2014/07/28	28.28027778	06:43:36	00:05:11	0.8831755	2.11	1.157854101	Weekday	32.15580132	1.157854101		1.157854101
2014/07/28 06:50	1.425516738	2014/07/28	28.285	06:50:24	00:06:48	1.425516738	2.11	0.8831755	Weekday	32.15580132	0.8831755		0.8831755
2014/07/28 06:54	0.936329581	2014/07/28	28.28791667	06:54:36	00:04:12	0.936329581	2.11	1.425516738	Weekday	32.15580132	1.425516738		1.425516738
2014/07/28 07:01	2.357563832	2014/07/28	28.29237269	07:01:01	00:06:25	2.357563832	2.11	0.936329581	Weekday	32.15580132	0.936329581		0.936329581
2014/07/28 07:03	2.442996723	2014/07/28	28.29413194	07:03:33	00:02:32	2.442996723	2.11	2.357563832	Weekday	32.15580132	2.357563832		2.357563832
2014/07/28 07:06	2.375610381	2014/07/28	28.29584449	07:06:01	00:02:28	2.375610381	2.11	2.442996723	Weekday	32.15580132	2.442996723		2.442996723
2014/07/28 07:08	1.451027800	2014/07/28	28.29759259	07:08:32	00:02:31	1.4510278	2.11	2.375610381	Weekday	32.15580132	2.375610381		2.375610381
2014/07/28 07:12	1.364877150	2014/07/28	28.30046296	07:12:40	00:04:08	1.36487715	2.11	1.4510278	Weekday	32.15580132	1.4510278		1.4510278
2014/07/28 07:17	1.542945299	2014/07/28	28.30351852	07:17:04	00:04:24	1.542945299	2.11	1.36487715	Weekday	32.15580132	1.36487715		1.36487715
2014/07/28 07:20	1.243781085	2014/07/28	28.30621528	07:20:57	00:03:53	1.243781085	2.11	1.542945299	Weekday	32.15580132	1.542945299		1.542945299
2014/07/28 07:25	0.553437457	2014/07/28	28.30957176	07:25:47	00:04:50	0.553437457	2.11	1.243781085	Weekday	32.15580132	1.243781085		1.243781085
2014/07/28 07:36	1.226742988	2014/07/28	28.31709491	07:36:37	00:10:50	1.226742988	2.11	0.553437457	Weekday	32.15580132	0.553437457		0.553437457
2014/07/28 07:41	0.920857413	2014/07/28	28.32049769	07:41:31	00:04:54	0.920857413	2.11	1.226742988	Weekday	32.15580132	1.226742988		1.226742988
2014/07/28 07:48	2.089378973	2014/07/28	28.32502315	07:48:02	00:06:31	2.089378973	2.11	0.920857413	Weekday	32.15580132	0.920857413		0.920857413
2014/07/28 07:50	1.914079100	2014/07/28	28.32701389	07:50:54	00:02:52	1.9140791	2.11	2.089378973	Weekday	32.15580132	2.089378973		2.089378973
2014/07/28 07:54	0.721500716	2014/07/28	28.32918981	07:54:02	00:03:08	0.721500716	2.11	1.9140791	Weekday	32.15580132	1.9140791		1.9140791
2014/07/28 08:02	1.609873880	2014/07/28	28.33496528	08:02:21	00:08:19	1.60987388	2.11	0.721500716	Weekday	32.15580132	0.721500716		0.721500716
2014/07/28 08:06	2.017258753	2014/07/28	28.33755787	08:06:05	00:03:44	2.017258753	2.11	1.60987388	Weekday	32.15580132	1.60987388		1.60987388
2014/07/28 08:09	2.608695631	2014/07/28	28.33961806	08:09:03	00:02:58	2.608695631	2.11	2.017258753	Weekday	32.15580132	2.017258753		2.017258753
2014/07/28 08:11	0.901939162	2014/07/28	28.34121528	08:11:21	00:02:18	0.901939162	2.11	2.608695631	Weekday	32.15580132	2.608695631		2.608695631
2014/07/28 08:18	1.804330378	2014/07/28	28.34583333	08:18:00	00:06:39	1.804330378	2.11	0.901939162	Weekday	32.15580132	0.901939162		0.901939162
2014/07/28 08:21	2.788968059	2014/07/28	28.34814815	08:21:20	00:03:20	2.788968059	2.11	1.804330378	Weekday	32.15580132	1.804330378		1.804330378
2014/07/28 08:23	3.293687073	2014/07/28	28.3496412	08:23:29	00:02:09	3.293687073	2.11	2.788968059	Weekday	32.15580132	2.788968059		2.788968059
2014/07/28 08:25	3.149055258	2014/07/28	28.35090278	08:25:18	00:01:49	3.149055258	2.11	3.293687073	Weekday	32.15580132	3.293687073		3.293687073
2014/07/28 08:27	2.685765422	2014/07/28	28.3522338	08:27:13	00:01:55	2.685765422	2.11	3.149055258	Weekday	32.15580132	3.149055258		3.149055258
2014/07/28 08:29	1.933404925	2014/07/28	28.35378472	08:29:27	00:02:14	1.933404925	2.11	2.685765422	Weekday	32.15580132	2.685765422		2.685765422
2014/07/28 08:32	2.084781081	2014/07/28	28.3559375	08:32:33	00:03:06	2.084781081	2.11	1.933404925	Weekday	32.15580132	1.933404925		1.933404925
2014/07/28 08:35	1.015744024	2014/07/28	28.35792824	08:35:25	00:02:52	1.015744024	2.11	2.084781081	Weekday	32.15580132	2.084781081		2.084781081
2014/07/28 08:41	0.621118007	2014/07/28	28.36203704	08:41:20	00:05:55	0.621118007	2.11	1.015744024	Weekday	32.15580132	1.015744024		1.015744024
2014/07/28 08:50	0.750844694	2014/07/28	28.36873843	08:50:59	00:09:39	0.750844694	2.11	0.621118007	Weekday	32.15580132	0.621118007		0.621118007
2014/07/28 08:58	0.659437275	2014/07/28	28.37429398	08:58:59	00:08:00	0.659437275	2.11	0.750844694	Weekday	32.15580132	0.750844694		0.750844694
2014/07/28 09:08	0.733556111	2014/07/28	28.38061343	09:08:05	00:09:06	0.733556111	2.11	0.659437275	Weekday	32.15580132	0.659437275		0.659437275
2014/07/28 09:16	1.514131886	2014/07/28	28.3862963	09:16:16	00:08:11	1.514131886	2.11	0.733556111	Weekday	32.15580132	0.733556111		0.733556111
2014/07/28 09:20	1.491053666	2014/07/28	28.38903935	09:20:13	00:03:57	1.491053666	2.11	1.514131886	Weekday	32.15580132	1.514131886		1.514131886
2014/07/28 09:24	2.273014251	2014/07/28	28.39184028	09:24:15	00:04:02	2.273014251	2.11	1.491053666	Weekday	32.15580132	1.491053666		1.491053666
2014/07/28 09:26	1.875781561	2014/07/28	28.39366898	09:26:53	00:02:38	1.875781561	2.11	2.273014251	Weekday	32.15580132	2.273014251		2.273014251
2014/07/28 09:30	1.401214375	2014/07/28	28.3958912	09:30:05	00:03:12	1.401214375	2.11	1.875781561	Weekday	32.15580132	1.875781561		1.875781561
2014/07/28 09:34	1.200400124	2014/07/28	28.39886574	09:34:22	00:04:17	1.200400124	2.11	1.401214375	Weekday	32.15580132	1.401214375		1.401214375
2014/07/28 09:39	1.785005936	2014/07/28	28.40233796	09:39:22	00:05:00	1.785005936	2.11	1.200400124	Weekday	32.15580132	1.200400124		1.200400124
2014/07/28 09:42	0.827890712	2014/07/28	28.40467593	09:42:44	00:03:22	0.827890712	2.11	1.785005936	Weekday	32.15580132	1.785005936		1.785005936
2014/07/28 09:49	0.674915630	2014/07/28	28.40969907	09:49:58	00:07:14	0.67491563	2.11	0.827890712	Weekday	32.15580132	0.827890712		0.827890712
2014/07/28 09:58	0.968366680	2014/07/28	28.41587963	09:58:52	00:08:54	0.96836668	2.11	0.67491563	Weekday	32.15580132	0.67491563		0.67491563
2014/07/28 10:05	1.512477931	2014/07/28	28.42018519	10:05:04	00:06:12	1.512477931	2.11	0.96836668	Weekday	32.15580132	0.96836668		0.96836668
2014/07/28 10:09	1.086497245	2014/07/28	28.42293981	10:09:02	00:03:58	1.086497245	2.11	1.512477931	Weekday	32.15580132	1.512477931		1.512477931
2014/07/28 10:14	1.585065151	2014/07/28	28.42677083	10:14:33	00:05:31	1.585065151	2.11	1.086497245	Weekday	32.15580132	1.086497245		1.086497245
2014/07/28 10:18	1.608435337	2014/07/28	28.42939815	10:18:20	00:03:47	1.608435337	2.11	1.585065151	Weekday	32.15580132	1.585065151		1.585065151
2014/07/28 10:22	1.484168854	2014/07/28	28.43190704	10:22:04	00:03:44	1.484168854	2.11	1.608435337	Weekday	32.15580132	1.608435337		1.608435337
2014/07/28 10:26	1.205545500	2014/07/28	28.43479167	10:26:06	00:04:02	1.2055455	2.11	1.484168854	Weekday	32.15580132	1.484168854		1.484168854
2014/07/28 10:31	1.369341944	2014/07/28	28.43825231	10:31:05	00:04:59	1.369341944	2.11	1.2055455	Weekday	32.15580132	1.2055455		1.2055455
2014/07/28 10:35	0.620968015	2014/07/28	28.4412963	10:35:28	00:04:23	0.620968015	2.11	1.369341944	Weekday	32.15580132	1.369341944		1.369341944
2014/07/28 10:45		2014/07/28	28.44800926	10:45:08	00:09:40	0	2.11	0.					

	Copy this sheet and rename with Meter Reference
	Copy Logging Data; Input meter information and indicate Day-Night period
	AutoFill entries (Calculations)
	Check input data
	Output data - Check if logical

Meter Input Data

Meter Reference:	S-W1-9	Meter Serial No.:	
Stand Type:	Multi-Residential		
Stand Size:	10 546	m ²	
No. of Units:	20		
AADD (S):	16.763	kL/day	Based on Swift data
Diameter:	80	mm	
Meter Type:		Single Bulk	
Multiplication factor:	1		
Meter Installation Date:	2010/02/04		
Estimated Meter Age:	4.42	Years, at time of Ncube's (2019) logging	
Pipe Diameter:	80	mm	
Pipe DiameterDown:	80	mm	
Night period:	23:00:00	03:59:59	
Day period:	04:00:00	22:59:59	

Logging Data

Start Date:	2014/07/15	
End Date:	2014/07/28	
Start Time:	10:57:39	
End Time:	10:45:08	
Logging Duration:	311.79	hours
Logging Duration (d):	12.99	days
No. Of Intervals:	1682	observations

Logging Intervals (Pulse Based)

Mean (L):	00:11:08	min
Median (L):	00:04:46	min
Mode (L):	00:00:31	min
Standard Deviation (L):	00:34:06	min
Variance (L):	00:00:48	min ²
Min (L):	00:00:29	min
Max (L):	10:04:44	min

Consumption Statistics

Mean (C):	2.11	kL/hour
Standard Error (C):	0.06	
Median (C):	1.26	kL/hour
Mode (C):	1.22	kL/hour
Standard Deviation (C):	2.49	kL/hour
Variance (C):	6.22	(kL/hour) ²
Kurtosis (C):	5.15	
Skewness (C):	2.37	
Range (C):	12.54	
Min (C):	0.00	kL/hour
Max (C):	12.54	kL/hour
Sum:	3555.19	kL
Count:	1681	observations

Consumption Analysis

Average Night Flow:	0.15	kL/hour
Average Day Flow:	2.16	kL/hour
Maximum Flow:	12.54	kL/hour
Minimum Night Flow:	0.03	kL/hour
Night Flow Ratio:	0.01	
AADD:	50.75	kL/day

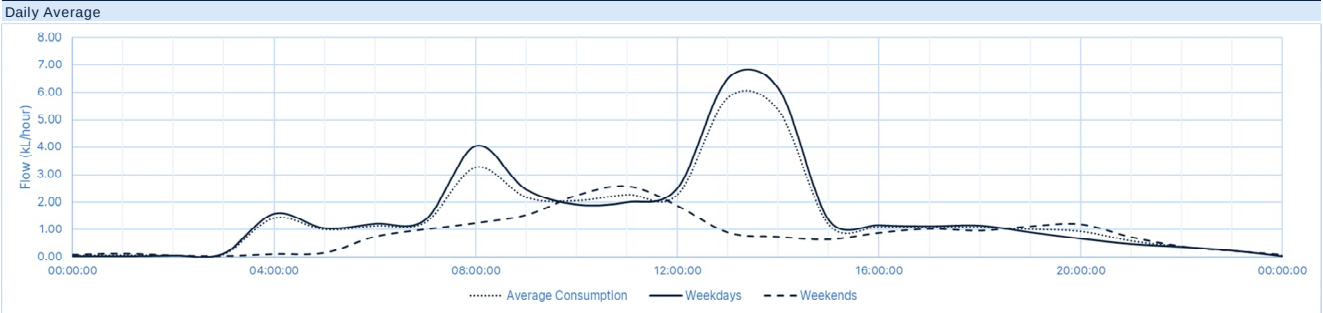
Diameter:	80 mm	Meter Type:	Single Bulk
Meter Reference:	S-W1-9	Estimated Meter Age:	4.4 year(s) At time of Ncube's (2019) logging
Stand Type:	Multi-Residential	No. of Units:	20
Stand Size:	10546 m^2	AADD (S):	16.763 kL/day Based on Swift data

Logging Intervals:	Pulse Based	No. Of Intervals:	1 682	Observations
Start Time:	10:57:39	End Time:	10:45:08	
Start Date:	2014/07/15	End Date:	2014/07/28	
Logging Duration:	311.8 hrs	AADD:	50.75	kL/day

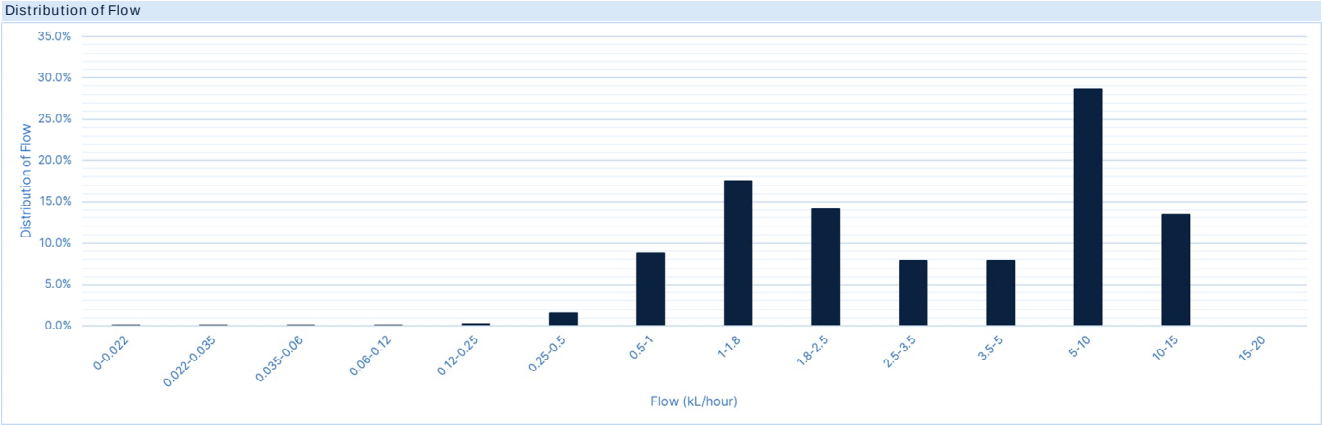
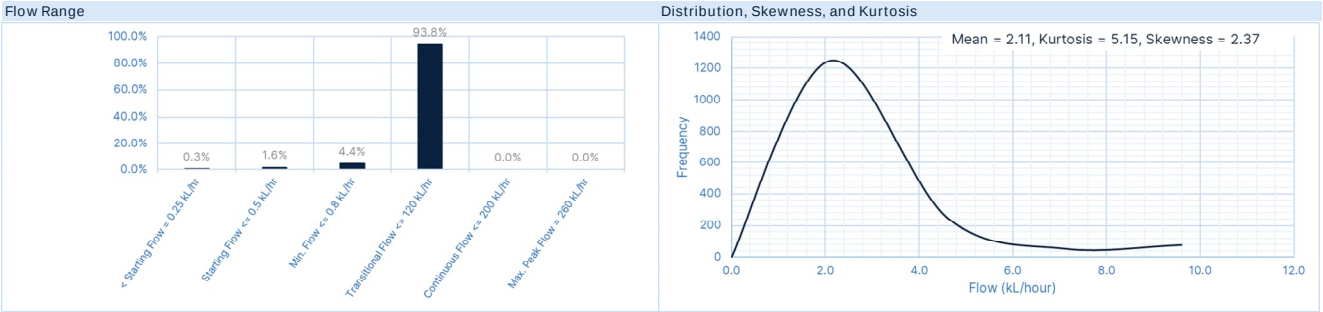
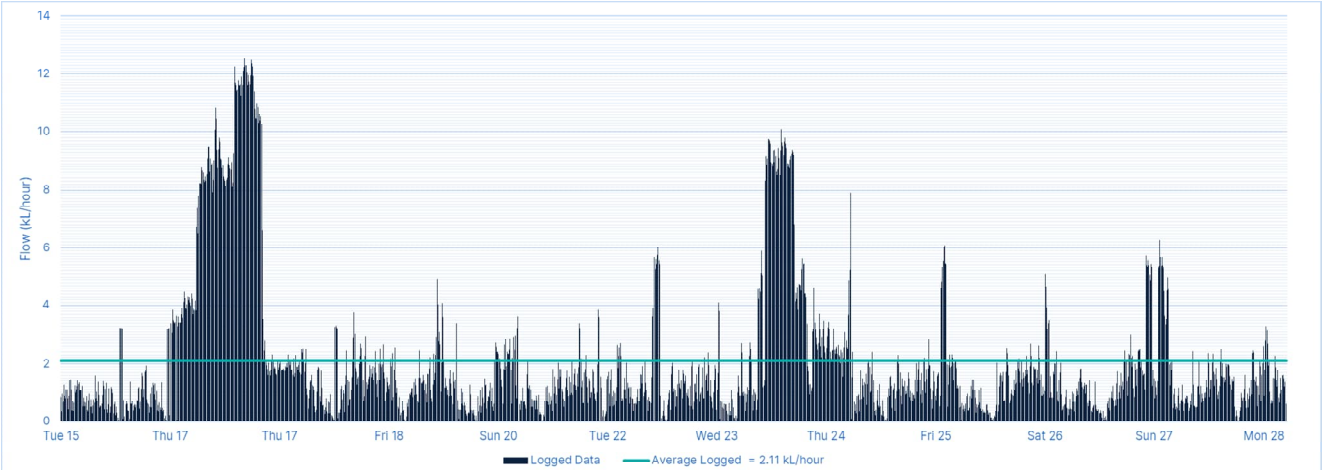
LOGGED CONSUMPTION CHARACTERISTICS

Maximum Flow:	12.54 kL/hour	Average Day Flow:	2.16 kL/hour	Day Period: 04h00 - 23h00
Minimum Night Flow:	0.03 kL/hour	Average Night Flow:	0.15 kL/hour	Night Period: 23h00 - 04h00
Night Flow Ratio:	1.20%	Average Flow:	2.11 kL/hour	

CONSUMPTION PROFILE



Logged Consumption



MULTI-RESIDENTIAL_80 MM_(S-W1-9)

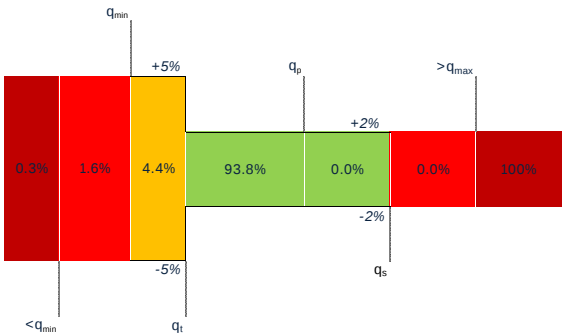
S-W1-9 Logged Daily Average
TimeHHMM DailyAvera WeekdaysWeekends
X3 Y3 Z3 AA3
X27 Y27 Z27 AA27

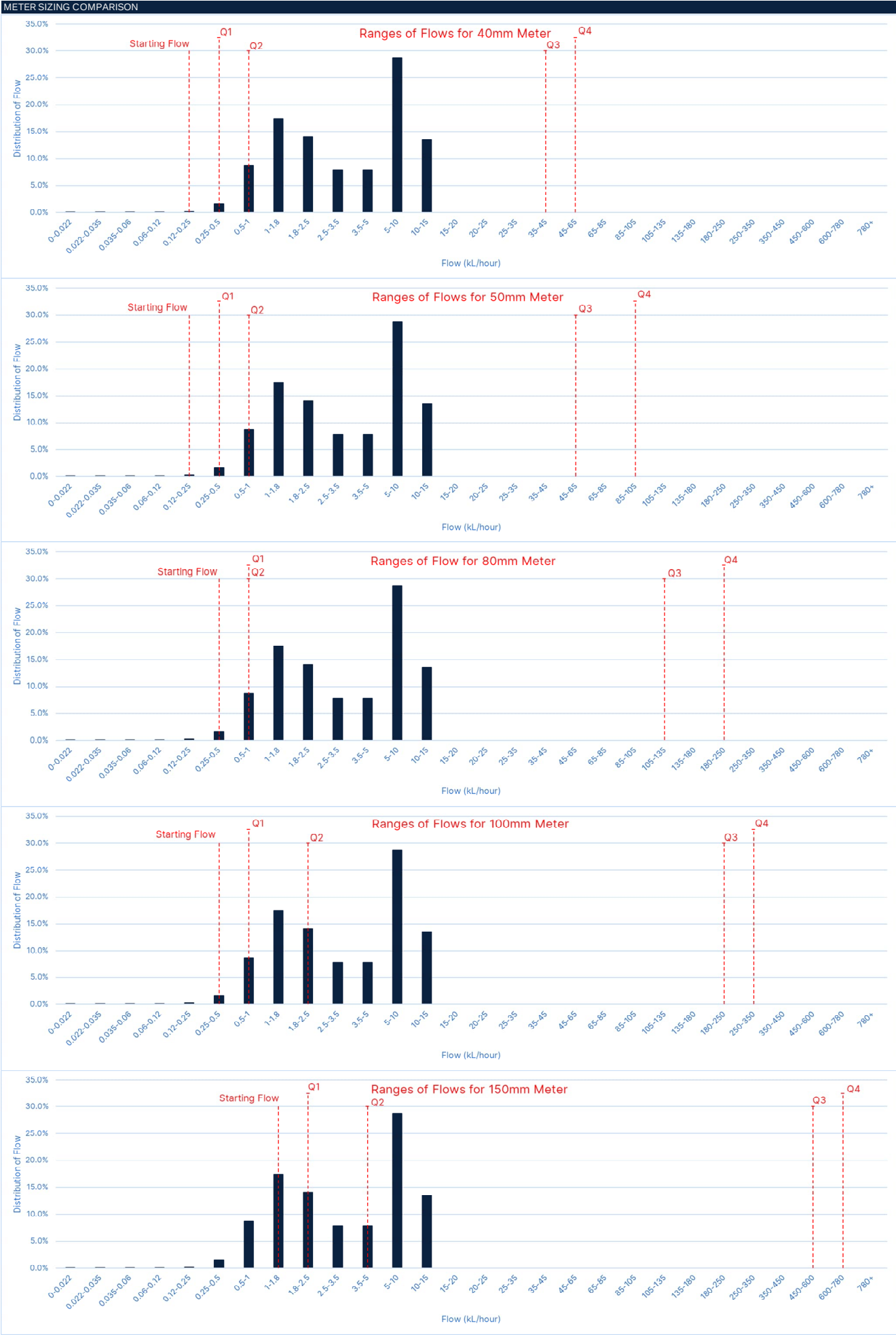
Logged Range
TimeRange Total Average
A3 G3 H3
A1684 G1684 H1684

Diameter	80				Standard Deviation (C):	2.49 kL/hour
MeterFlow[#All]	MeterFlow[#Headers]				Standard Deviation Intervals	Frequency
Meter - 80 mm		% Volume in Rang	Error Limits	Weighted Accuracy	3 Std Dev Below	0.00 1
< Starting Flow	0.25 < Starting	0.3%	100%	0.297%	2 Std Dev Below	0.00 0
Sf - q _{min}	0.5 Starting Fl	1.6%	15%	0.234%	1 Std Dev Below	0.00 0
q _{min} - q _m	0.8 Min. Flow	4.4%	8%	0.349%	Mean	2.11 1250
q _t - q _p	120 Transition	93.8%	4%	3.283%	1 Std Dev Above	4.61 248
q _p - q _s	200 Continuou	0.0%	4%	0.000%	2 Std Dev Above	7.10 54
q _s -1.3 q _s	260 Max. Peak	0.0%	8%	0.000%	3 Std Dev Above	9.60 77
		100.00%	95.84%	4.161%	(Outside of 3 Std Dev)	52
Kurtosis (C):	5.15015					Kurtosis = 5.15 Mean = 2.11
Skewness (C):	2.37124					Skewness = 2.37
						Mean = 2.11, Kurtosis = 5.15, Skewness = 2.37

S-W1-9 Meter Size Comparison
SumRange:
F3
F1684

Diameter	40	50	80	100	150	15	25	32	
MeterFlow[#All]	MeterFlow[#Headers]					DomFlow[DomFlow[#Headers]			
Meter - 40	Meter - 50	Meter - 80	Meter - 100	Meter - 150	DOM - 15	DOM - 25	DOM - 32		
< Starting Flow	0.15 0.1%	0.15 0.1%	0.25 0.3%	0.25 0.3%	1 10.6%	0.002 0.0%	0.0132 0.0%	- 0.0%	<Starting Flow
sf - qmin	0.3 0.4%	0.3 0.4%	0.5 1.6%	0.8 5.9%	1.8 17.5%	0.0156 0.0%	0.035 0.0%	0.063 0.0%	Starting Flow
qmin - qt	0.8 5.7%	0.7 4.1%	0.8 4.4%	1.8 21.9%	4 24.9%	0.025 0.0%	0.0525 0.0%	0.1 0.0%	Minimum Flow Rate (Q1)
qt - qp	40 93.8%	50 95.5%	120 93.8%	230 71.9%	450 47.0%	2.5 42.2%	3.5 50.0%	10 86.4%	Transitional Flow Rate (Q2)
qp - qs	60 0.0%	90 0.0%	200 0.0%	300 0.0%	600 0.0%	3.125 4.0%	7 14.7%	12.5 12.8%	Permanent Flow Rate (Q3)
qs -1.3 qs	78 0.0%	117 0.0%	260 0.0%	390 0.0%	780 0.0%	4.0625 7.0%	9.1 13.8%	16.25 0.7%	Maximum Flow Rate (Q4)
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	46.8%	21.5%	0.0%	>Maximum Flow Rate
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	53%	79%	100%	





S-W1-9 Consumption Distribution

Meter - 80 mm	0.000	
	0.022 0.0%	0-0.022
	0.035 0.0%	0.022-0.035
	0.060 0.0%	0.035-0.06
	0.120 0.0%	0.06-0.12
	0.250 0.2%	0.12-0.25
	0.500 1.6%	0.25-0.5
	1.000 8.7%	0.5-1
	1.800 17.5%	1-1.8
	2.500 14.1%	1.8-2.5
	3.500 7.8%	2.5-3.5
	5.000 7.8%	3.5-5
	10.000 28.7%	5-10
	15.000 13.5%	10-15
	20.000 0.0%	15-20
	25.000 0.0%	20-25
	35.000 0.0%	25-35
	45.000 0.0%	35-45
	65.000 0.0%	45-65
	85.000 0.0%	65-85
	105.000 0.0%	85-105
	135.000 0.0%	105-135
	180.000 0.0%	135-180
	250.000 0.0%	180-250
	350.000 0.0%	250-350
	450.000 0.0%	350-450
	600.000 0.0%	450-600
	780.000 0.0%	600-780
	0.0%	780+

Indicate which bar interval the vertical line must plot

1	Meter - 40	5	Meter - 50	0.15	5	Meter - 80	0.25	6	Meter - 100	0.25	6	Meter - 150	1	8	Starting Flow
2		0.15		0.3	6		0.3	6		0.5	7		1.8	9	Q1
3		0.3		0.7	7		0.7	7		0.8	7		4	11	Q2
4		0.8		50	18		50	18		120	21		230	23	Q3
5		40		90	20		90	20		200	23		300	24	Q4
6		60											600	27	
7															
8															
9															
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28															



ESTIMATED APPARENT LOSSES DUE TO METER SIZE

Existing Meter Size:	80 mm	Alternative Meter Size:	50 mm	Domestic size not viable
Existing Meter Accuracy:	95.84%	Alternative Meter Accuracy:	96.17%	N/A
Apparent Losses Due To Meter Size:	4.16%	Apparent Losses Due To Meter Size:	3.83%	Reduction in losses: -0.34%
	2.20 kL/day		2.02 kL/day	
	66.08 kL/month		60.71 kL/month	
	803.99 kL/year		738.61 kL/year	
Existing Meter Comment:	Alternative meter is more suitable	Additional consumption registered:	8.13%	based on AADD and alternative meter size

ESTIMATED EFFECT ON MUNICIPAL REVENUE

Billed Consumption:		1522.42	kL/month	based on the AADD determined for the existing logged meter					
Billed Amount (2013/2014):	R	32 961.38	/month	using the CoJ rising block tariffs		Billed Amount (2023/2024):	R	109 229.47	/month using the CoJ rising block tariffs
Revenue Loss (2013/2014):	R	1 447.84	based on the Apparent Losses determined for the existing meter			Revenue Loss (2013/2014):	R	1 330.10	based on the Apparent Losses determined for the alternative meter
Revenue Loss (2023/2024):	R	4 807.43				Revenue Loss (2023/2024):	R	4 416.46	
Additional revenue that would have been generated if the alternative meter was employed:						R	390.97	/month	comparing 2023/2024

S-W1-9 Weighted Accuracy

Meter - 80 mm

80

Diameter	Meter	Existing Meter		
	MeterAccuracy[#All]			
40	96.09%			
50	96.17%		Apparent Loss	Consumption not read over logging period
80		95.84%	2.62%	1.367413 kL/day
100	94.55%			41.0224 kL/month
150	83.14%			499.1059 kL/year
		95.84%		

% Accuracy

Diameter	Make A Type 1	Make B Type 2	Make C Type 3	Make C Type 4	Make C Type 5	Make C Type 6	Make C Type 7	Dom DomAccuracy[#All]
	Accuracy[#Accuracy]	Accuracy[#Accuracy]	Accuracy[#All]	Accuracy[#All]	Accuracy[#Accuracy]	Accuracy[#Accuracy]	Accuracy[#All]	
40	96.5%	95.9%	96.4%	-	96.1%	-	-	
50	96.5%	95.9%	96.4%	96.5%	96.2%	-		96.0%
80	96.5%	94.7%	96.3%	96.5%	95.8%	-		94.5%
100	96.4%	94.6%	96.1%	96.5%	94.5%	-		94.4%
150	96.4%	85.0%	94.6%	-	83.1%	96.5%	91.9%	
15								51.0%
25								75.2%
32								96.5%

S-W1-9 Alternative Domestic Size Viable

Diameter	qs -1.3 qs	qs >1.3qs	
15	7.0%	46.8%	15mm not viable
25	13.8%	21.5%	25mm not viable
32	12.8%	0.7%	32mm not viable
% flow within flow range			

S-W1-9 Municipal Revenue (Step Tariffs)

Multi-Residential
1522.42 kL/month

2013/2014 Tariffs				Billed	Check	2023/2024 Tariffs				Billed	Check
6	0-6	R -	R -	-		0-6	R -	R -	-		
10	>6-10	R 5.84	R 23.36	R 23.36	R 23.36	>6-10	R 24.33	R 97.32	R 97.32		
15	>10-15	R 9.27	R 46.35	R 46.35	R 46.35	>10-15	R 25.39	R 126.95	R 126.95		
20	>15-20	R 12.91	R 64.55	R 64.55	R 64.55	>15-20	R 35.60	R 178.00	R 178.00		
30	>20-30	R 16.86	R 168.60	R 168.60	R 168.60	>20-30	R 49.20	R 492.00	R 492.00		
40	>30-40	R 17.88	R 178.80	R 178.80	R 178.80	>30-40	R 53.81	R 538.10	R 538.10		
50	>40	R 21.91	R 32 479.72	R 32 479.72	R 32 479.72	>40-50	R 67.89	R 678.90	R 678.90		
						>50	R 72.75	R 107 118.20	R 107 118.20		
Total Billed				R 32 961.38						R 109 229.47	

Business Tariffs

2013/2014 Tariffs				Billed	Check	2023/2024 Tariffs				Billed	Check
200	<200	R 20.96	R 4 192.00	R 4 192.00	R 4 192.00	<200	R 57.61	R 11 522.00	R 11 522.00		
	>200	R 21.72	R 28 722.86	R 28 722.86	R 28 722.86	>200	R 60.78	R 80 376.39	R 80 376.39		
Total Billed				R 69 633.09						R 308 924.96	