

Outdoor Water Use

August 5, 2008

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EPA Water Sense Partner



Outdoor Water Use:

How to Identify and Correct an
Inefficient Irrigation System



Is this a good use of our resources?





Submersible Pump in Potomac River

Transfer Pond #1

Transfer Pond #2 With Pump Station

Irrigation Zone



Irrigation Association Certification





Irrigation Audits

1. Site Inspection - System Tune-up
2. System Tests
3. Calculate a Base Schedule



Irrigation Management

4. Implement the Investment
5. Adjust Original Base Schedule
6. Track weekly, monthly, annual water use
7. Maintain the system for optimum efficiency.



Key Irrigation Auditor Actions

- Identify equipment problems
- Determine actual system performance based on uniformity tests
- Adjust run times according to season
- Fine tune stations to exposures
- Trim back system to minimize water use



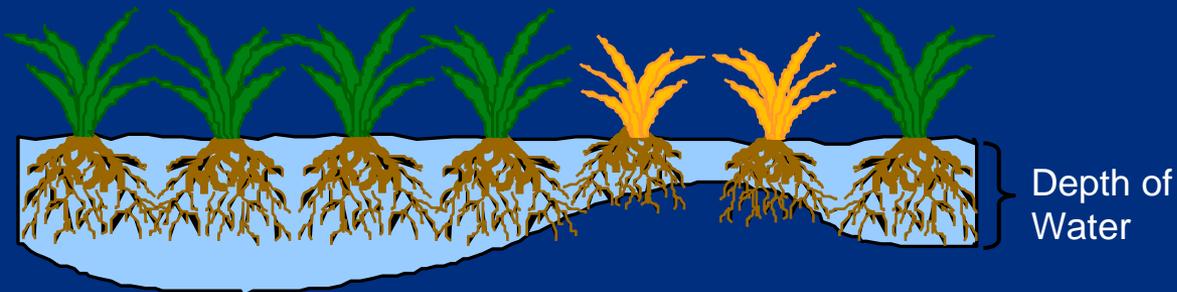
This Water Savings is Achieved By:

- Upgrading control systems to Weather of Soil Based Controllers
- Checking and fixing distribution equipment
- Changing distribution equipment to low application rates or drip tubing.
- Maintaining the system at peak efficiency



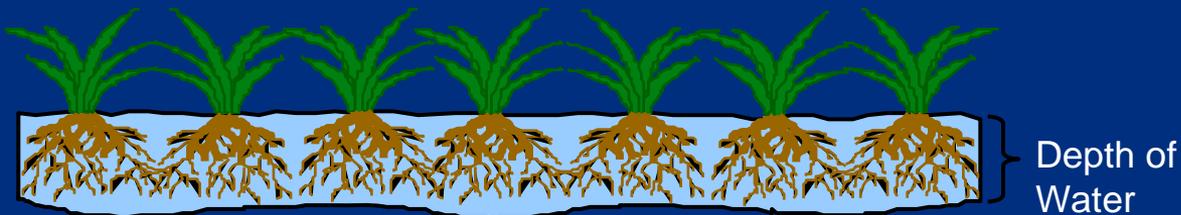
Irrigation Uniformity

POOR UNIFORMITY



GOOD UNIFORMITY

(NEVER PERFECT)

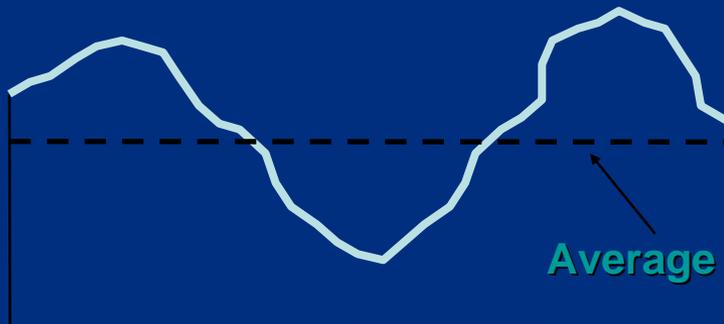




First Auditor Action

- Balance precipitation rates between stations
 - Repair distribution equipment
 - Adjust run times between stations

Before



After



Station

1

2

3

1

2

3

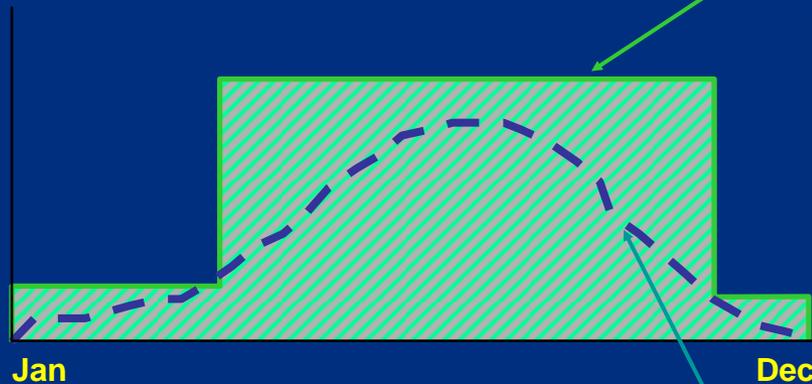
Average Amount Applied



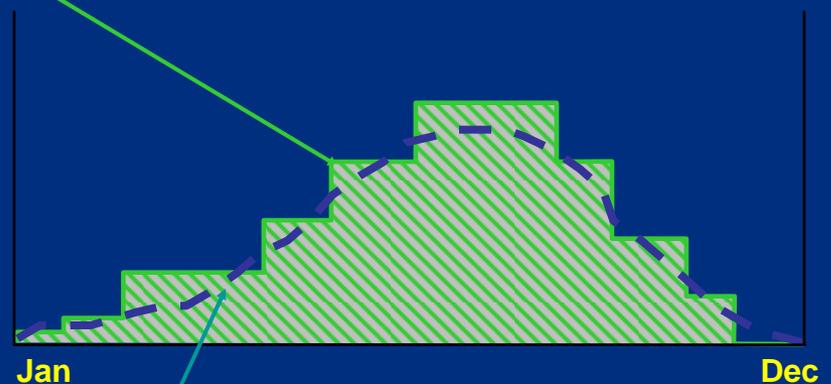
Second Auditor Action

- Adjust run times according to the season

Before



After



Landscape Water Requirement

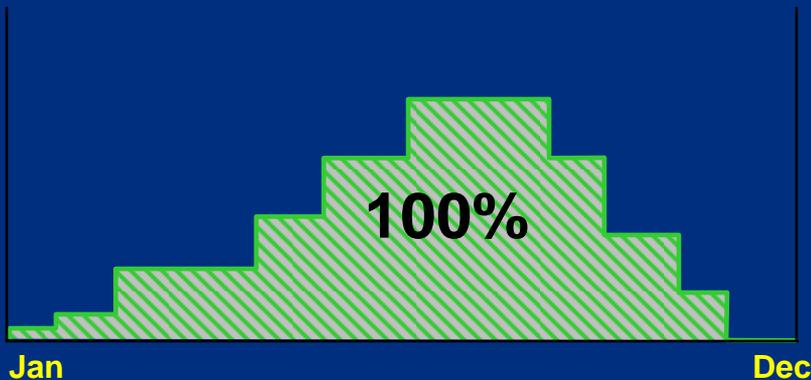


Third Auditor Action

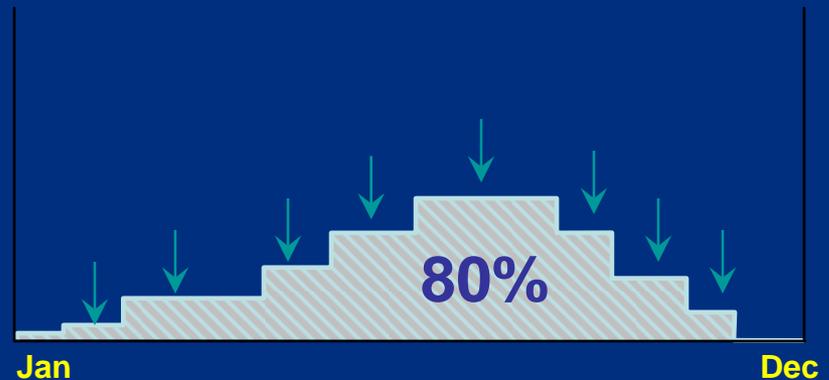
Trim back run times

Make adjustments on equipment affecting specific dry areas only

Before



After





Site Inspection

- Step #1
 - Get the system working properly



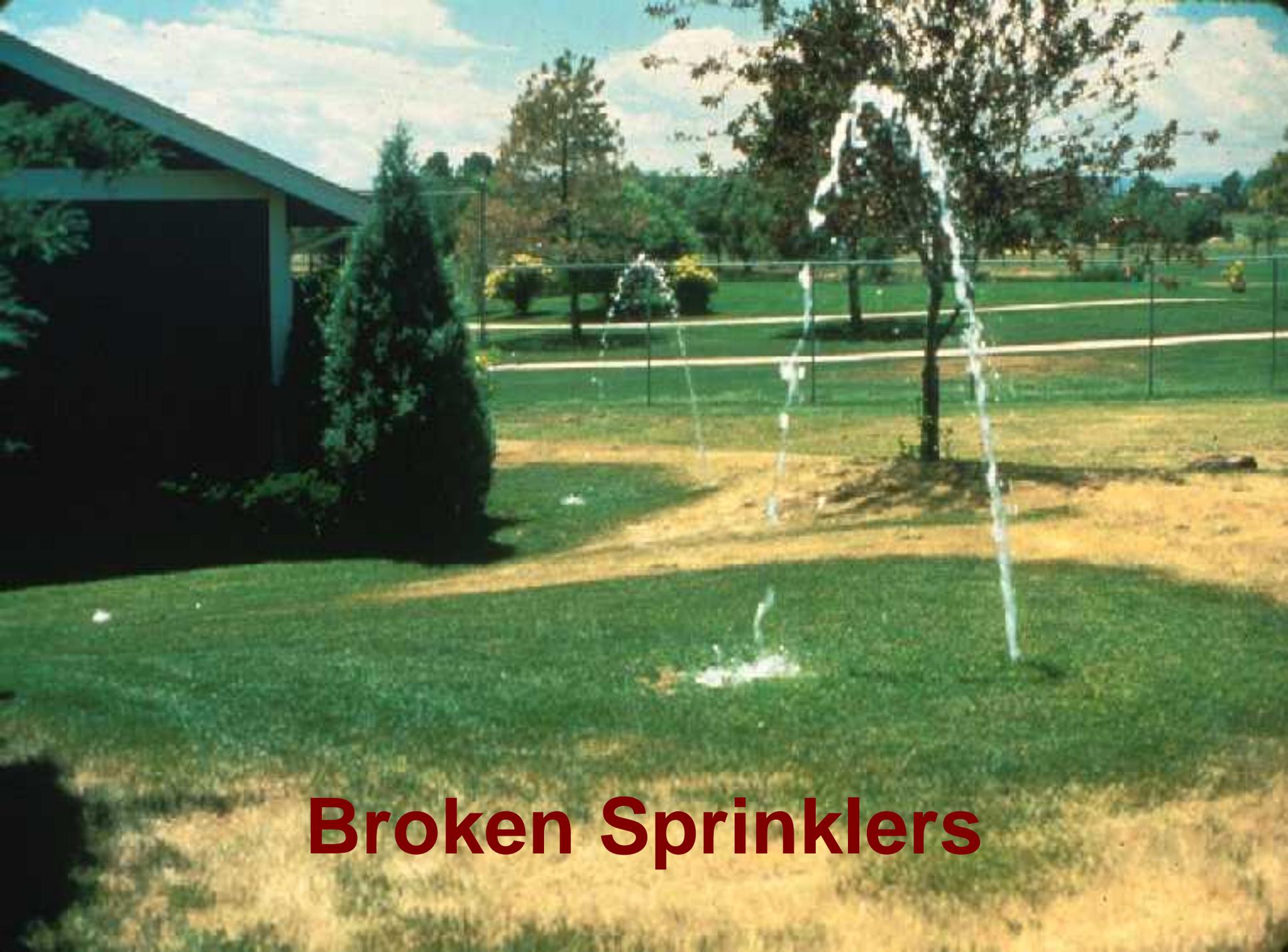
Data Collection During Site Inspection

- Existing As-builts for Irrigation System
- Site conditions and microclimates
- Water supply point of connection data
- Controller data
- Brand of products used
- Current watering schedule



Site Inspection Priorities

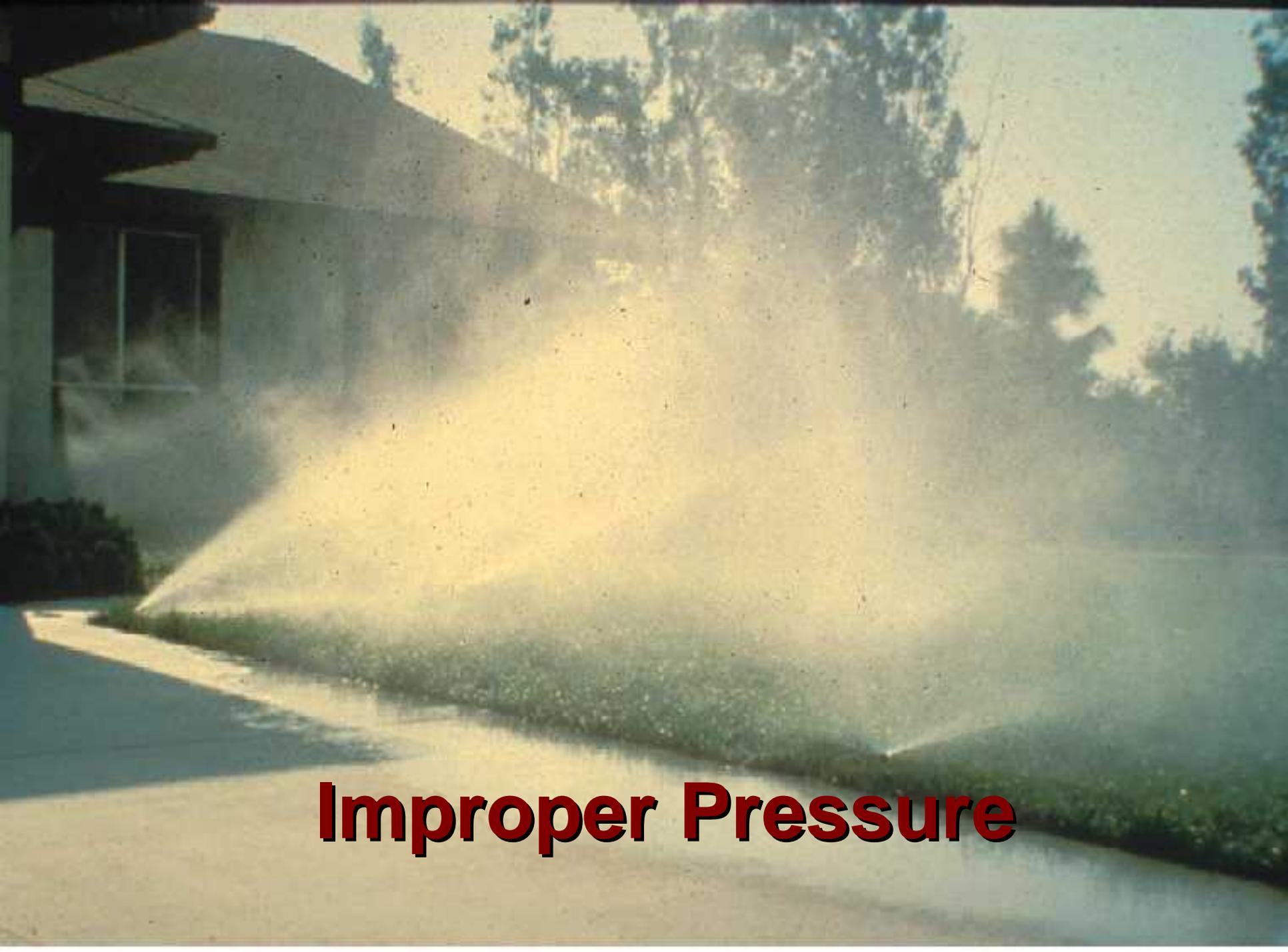
- Minor, not major repairs
- Low heads
- Plugged heads
- Bad adjustments
- Tilted heads
- Unmatched precipitation rate
- Mix matched heads



Broken Sprinklers



Bad Seals



Improper Pressure

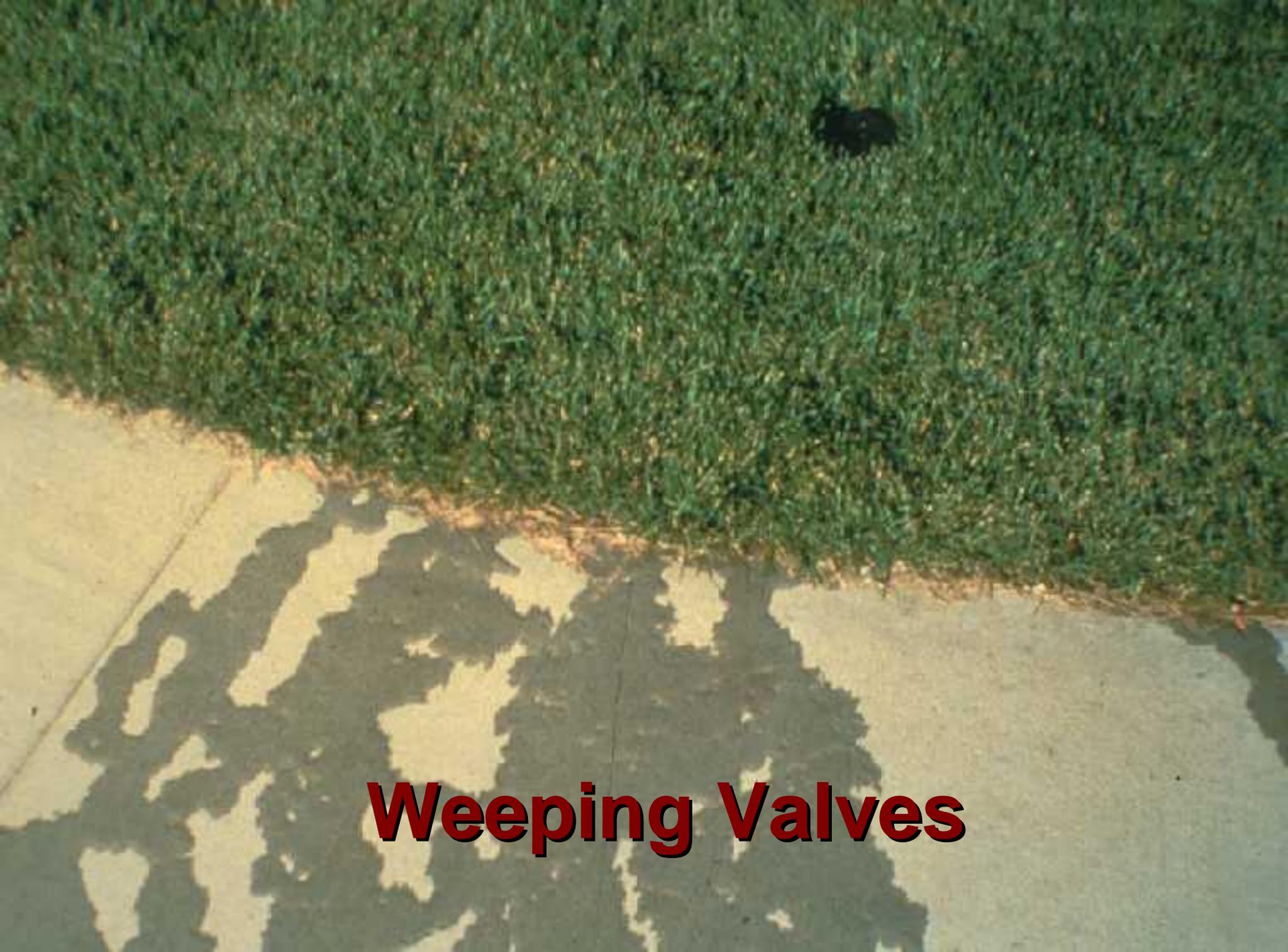


Sunken or Blocked Sprinklers

AUG 3 2004



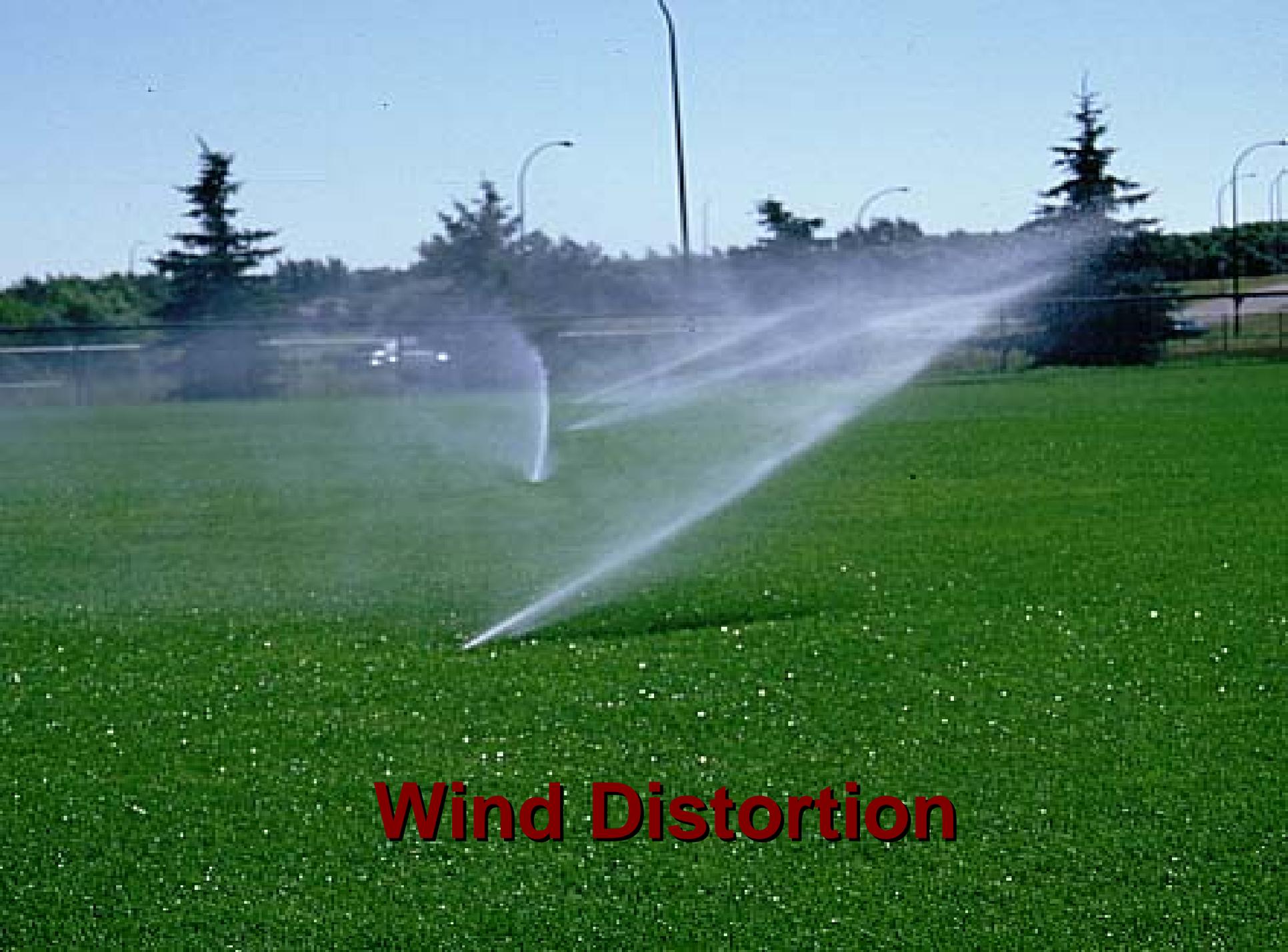
Existing Schedules

A photograph showing a concrete sidewalk in the foreground and a green lawn in the background. A large, dark shadow is cast across the sidewalk, likely from a tree or large bush. The text "Weeping Valves" is overlaid in red, bold font at the bottom center of the image.

Weeping Valves



Mismatched Sprinklers AUG 3 2004



Wind Distortion



Misaligned Sprinklers

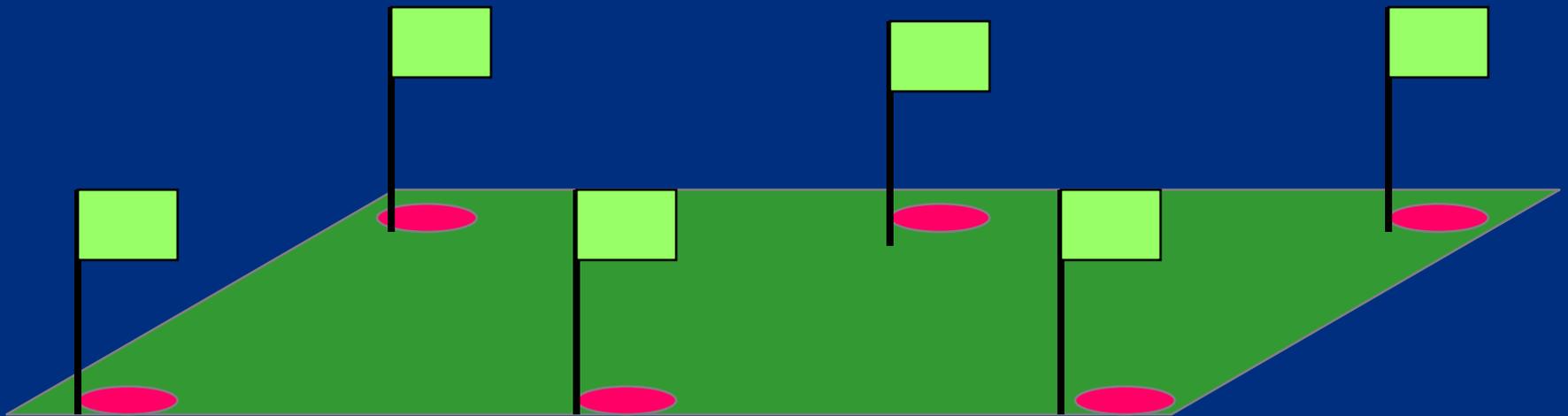


Irrigation System Test

- Step #2
 - Verify existing distribution uniformity (DU)
 1. Catch Cup Data Collection Procedure
 2. Portable Soil Moisture Probe Procedure



Flag Irrigation Stations



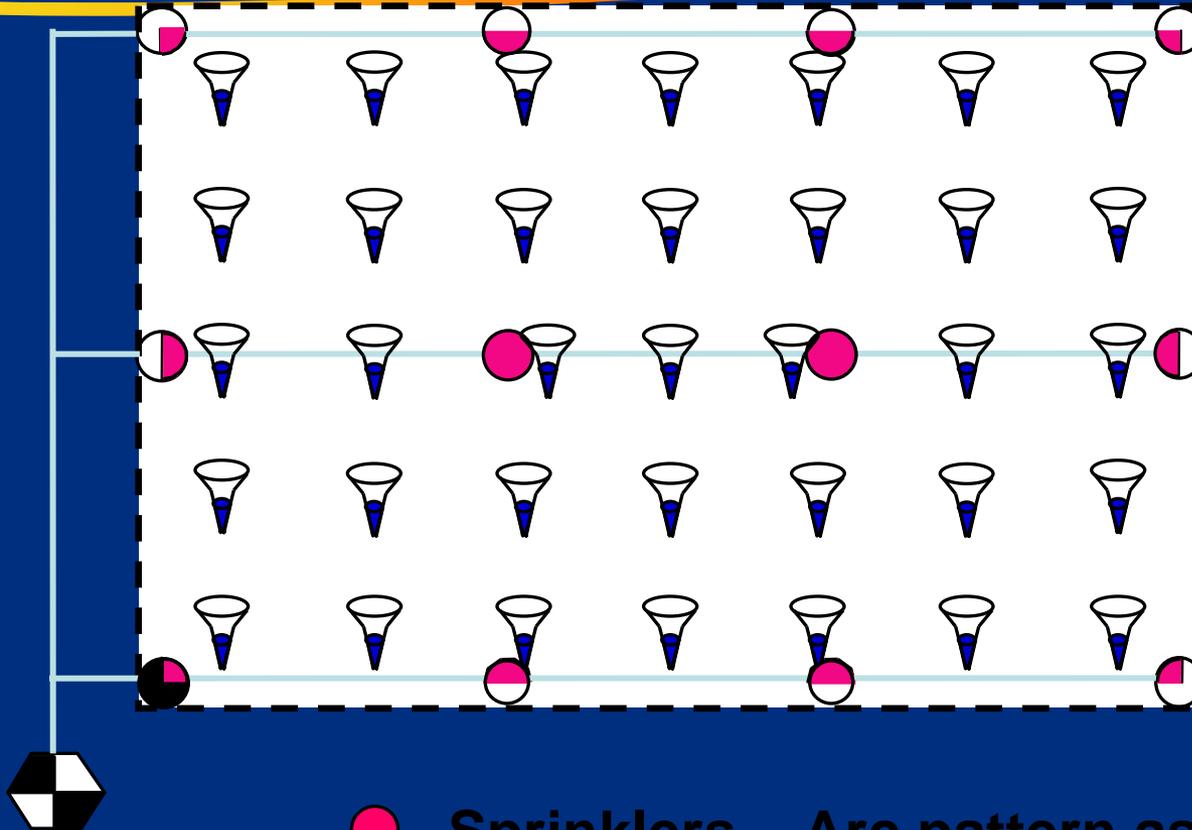


Catch Cups





Catch Cup Placement



VALVE

STATION #2

 Sprinklers – Arc pattern as shown

 Catch device placement



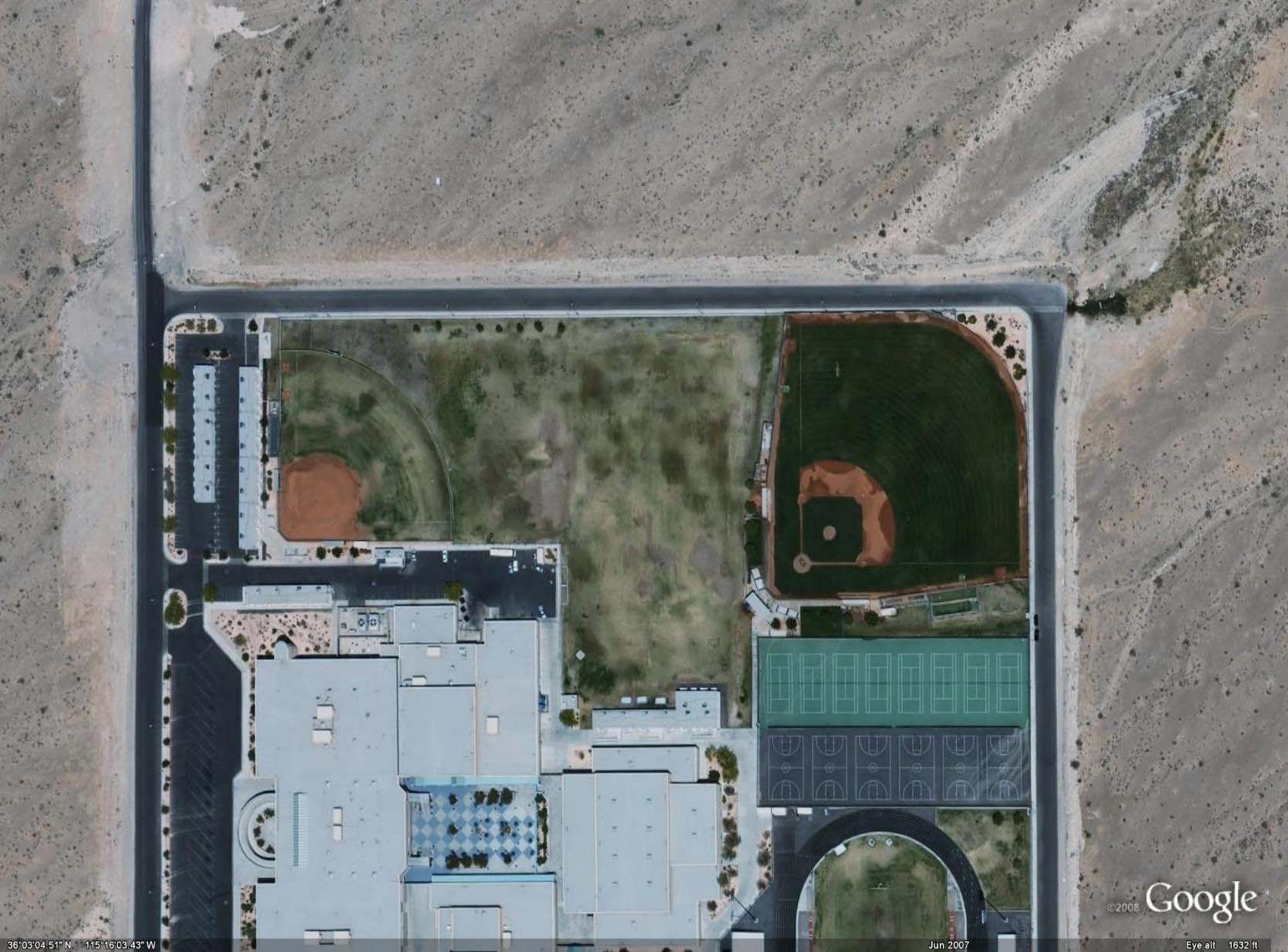
Read the Measurement

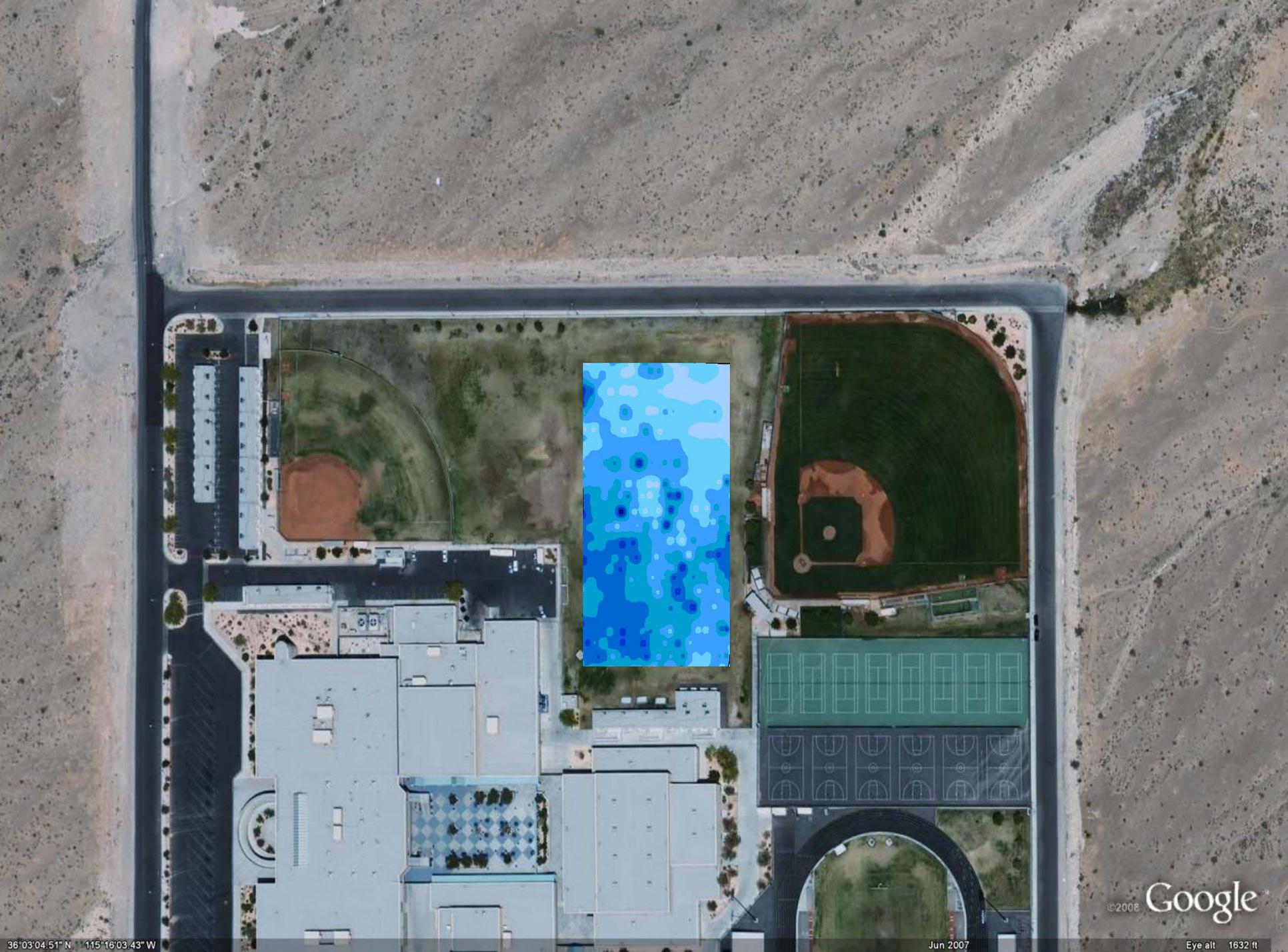




Portable Soil Moisture Probe









Soil Moisture Data



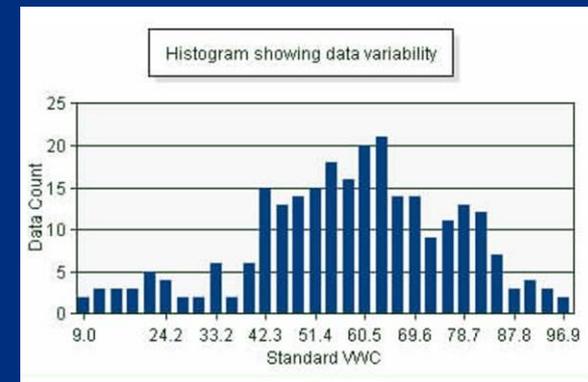
Color Legend				Count
	9.0	to	20.0	10
	20.0	to	31.0	12
	31.0	to	42.0	18
	42.0	to	53.0	55
	53.0	to	63.9	69
	63.9	to	74.9	51
	74.9	to	85.9	35
	85.9	to	96.9	12

Units of measurement are in 'Standard VWC'

Uploaded on 05/Jun/2008

Summary of Measurements

Distribution Uniformity	62.01%
Total data points	627
Average reading	63.1
Minimum value	3.1
Maximum value	99.9
Standard deviation	18.2 (68%)
Max length in feet	1243.6
Max width in feet	708.8
Area in Acres	20.19





Check System Water Pressure

- Static pressure at main point of connection
 - Before and after the backflow preventer
- Dynamic pressure at main point of connection (downstream of backflow)
 - Operate every zone and measure pressure
- Dynamic pressure at distribution point
 - Check at closest and furthest points from the point of connection.



Static Pressure at POC





Check Before and After Backflow



The Pitot Tube



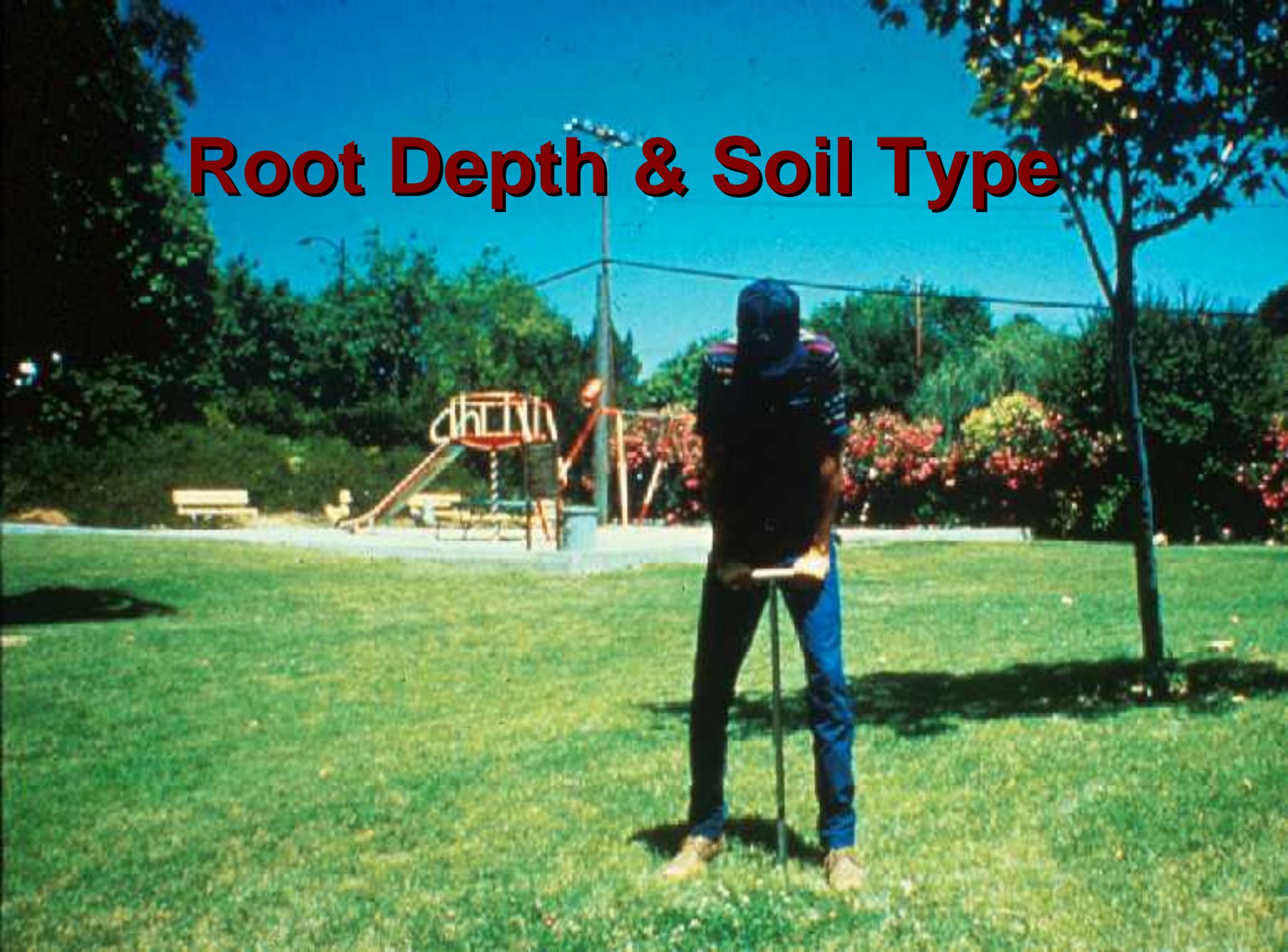






Check Sprinkler Spacing

Root Depth & Soil Type



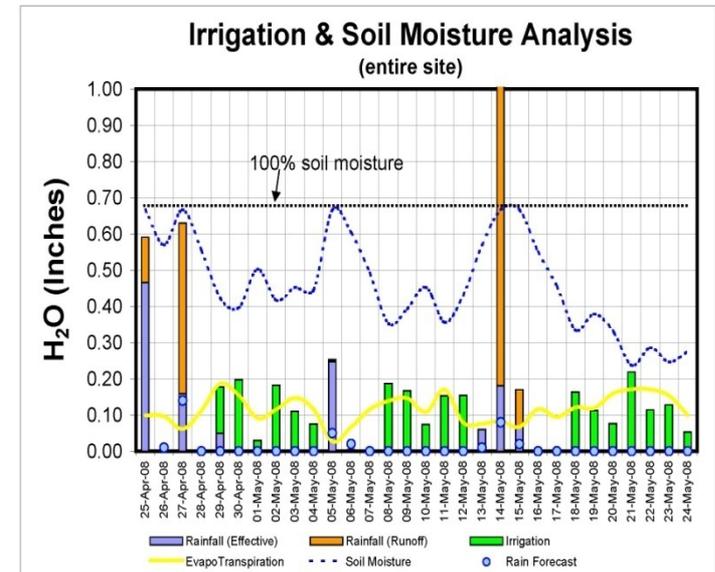
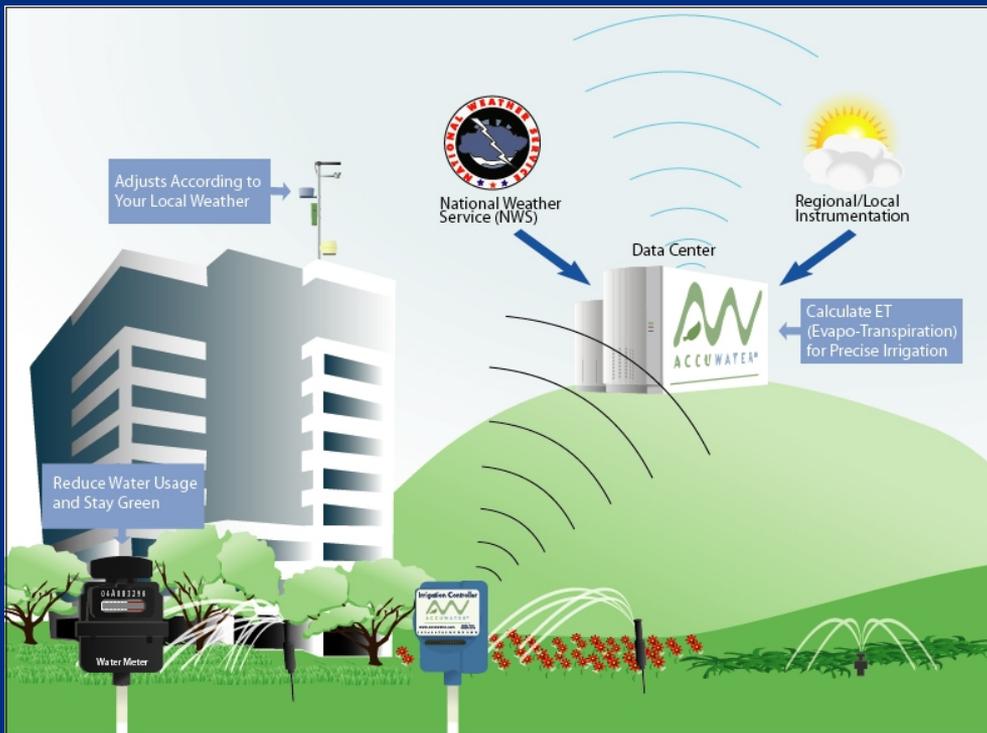


Control Enhancements

- Centralized Irrigation Controls
 - Web-Based
 - Wireless, Broadband
 - Weather Station
 - Wind Speed-Direction, Barometric Pressure, Air Temperature, Relative Humidity, Solar Radiation, Rainfall Rate
 - Hand Held Remote Controls
 - Web Enable Cell Phone
 - UHF-Wireless
 - Digital Flow Sensors
 - Analog
 - Digital output



Centralized Irrigation Control





New Technology



Weather Station



Globe HydroMeter
Combination Analog-Digital Flow Sensor



Web Enabled Cell Phone



Soil Moisture Sensor



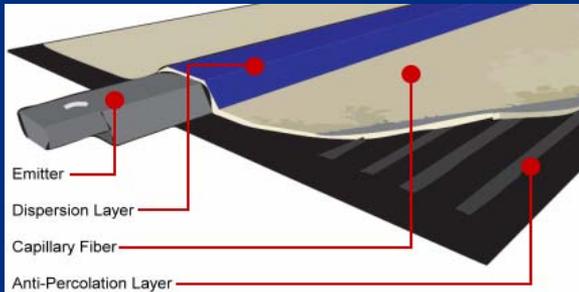


Distribution Enhancements

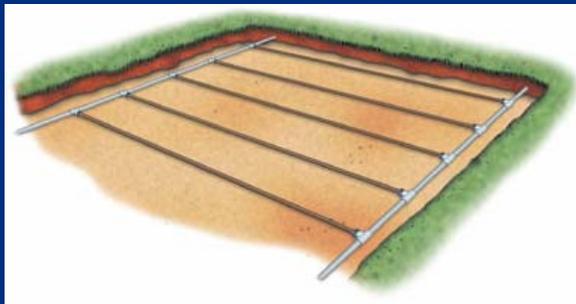
- Distribution System Optimization
 - Variable Frequency Drive Pumping Systems
 - Pressure Regulation
 - Control of pressure at the point of connection
 - Control Valves
 - New upgraded valves with pressure and flow regulation
 - Sprinkler Heads-Nozzles
 - Move to ensure proper spacing
 - Pressure regulation and internal check valves
 - High efficient nozzles
 - Retrofit zones
 - Install drip tubing or low application irrigation
 - Change landscaping as appropriate



High Efficient Distribution Products



Control Valves



Subsurface
Irrigation



PR Valves



Pressure
Regulating
Heads

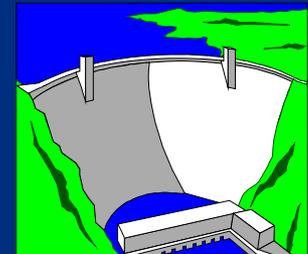


VFD Pump Stations



Benefits of Proper Scheduling

- Water savings = money savings
- Healthier turf and plant material
- Reduced chemical use - cleaner environment
- Less strain on distribution systems





How Much Money Can Be Saved?





Case Study #1

Description: 152 ac., 7 sites

Pre-audit water use = 825,418 ccf (149.6 in.)

Post-audit water use = 694,695 ccf (125.9 in.)

Water saved = **130,723 ccf** (**23.7 in.**)



Case Study #1 cont.

- Value of water saved
 $130,723 \text{ ccf} \times \$0.46/\text{ccf} = \$60,132$
- Cost of audits
 $152 \text{ ac.} \times \$175/\text{ac.} = \underline{\$26,600}$
- Net savings
 $\$60,132 - \$26,600 = \mathbf{\$33,532}$



Case Study #1 cont.

- Net savings Annually = \$60,132
- Investment in Upgrades = \$285,415
- Investment in Audit = \$26,600
- Total Investment = \$312,015
- Simple Payback (years) = 5.18



Case Study #2

Description: 180 ac., 36 sites

Pre-audit water use = 300,523,212 gal

Post-audit water use = 265,955,888 gal

Water saved = **34,567,324 gal**



Case Study #2 cont.

- Value of water saved
 $34,567,324 \times \$2.29 \text{ kgal} = \$79,158$
- Cost of audits
 $180 \text{ ac.} \times \$175/\text{ac.} = \underline{\underline{\$31,500}}$
- Net savings
 $\$79,158 - \$31,500 = \underline{\underline{\$47,658}}$



Case Study #2 cont.

- Net savings Annually = \$79,158
- Investment in Upgrades = \$505,470
- Investment in Audit = \$31,500
- Total Investment = \$536,970
- Simple Payback (years) = 6.78



For More Information

- Would you like to know more about this session?
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Don't forget to fill out and drop off your session evaluations!