

BUILDING WATER SERVICES
A Seminar to look beyond minimum standards
Perth, Western Australia – 28 February 2018

1 of 3 - Copy of Slides provided by First Speaker:

Guest Speaker: Philip Woolhouse MIPA – Principal Consultant at Phil Woolhouse Hydraulics

Philip Woolhouse has more than 30 years' experience in the plumbing sector and is the principal consultant at Phil Woolhouse Hydraulics. Based in Perth, Philip is widely recognised in the Australian industry and overseas as a specialist in the resolution of complex installed hot and cold water system issues and is regularly sought out to determine the root cause and make recommendations to rectify such issues.

There is no Audio available and the following slides are provided for information only and as a memory jogger for those who attended. Further Seminars will be held during 2018 in different parts of Australia.

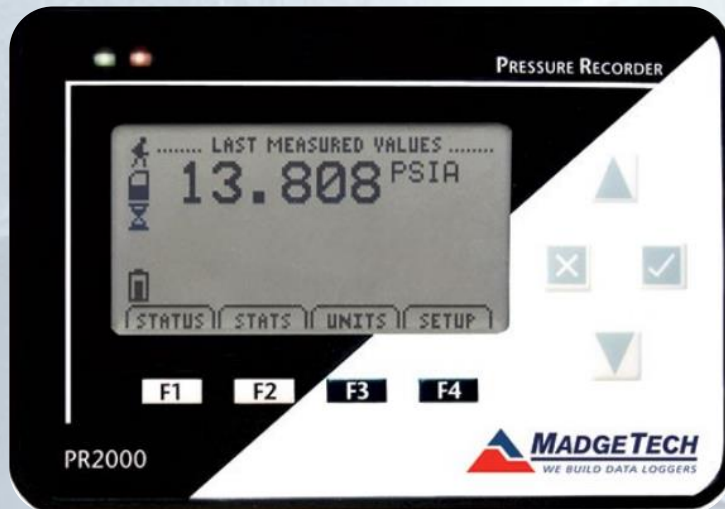
RECOGNISING A PROBLEM

MEASUREMENT IS THE KEY TO
IMPROVEMENT

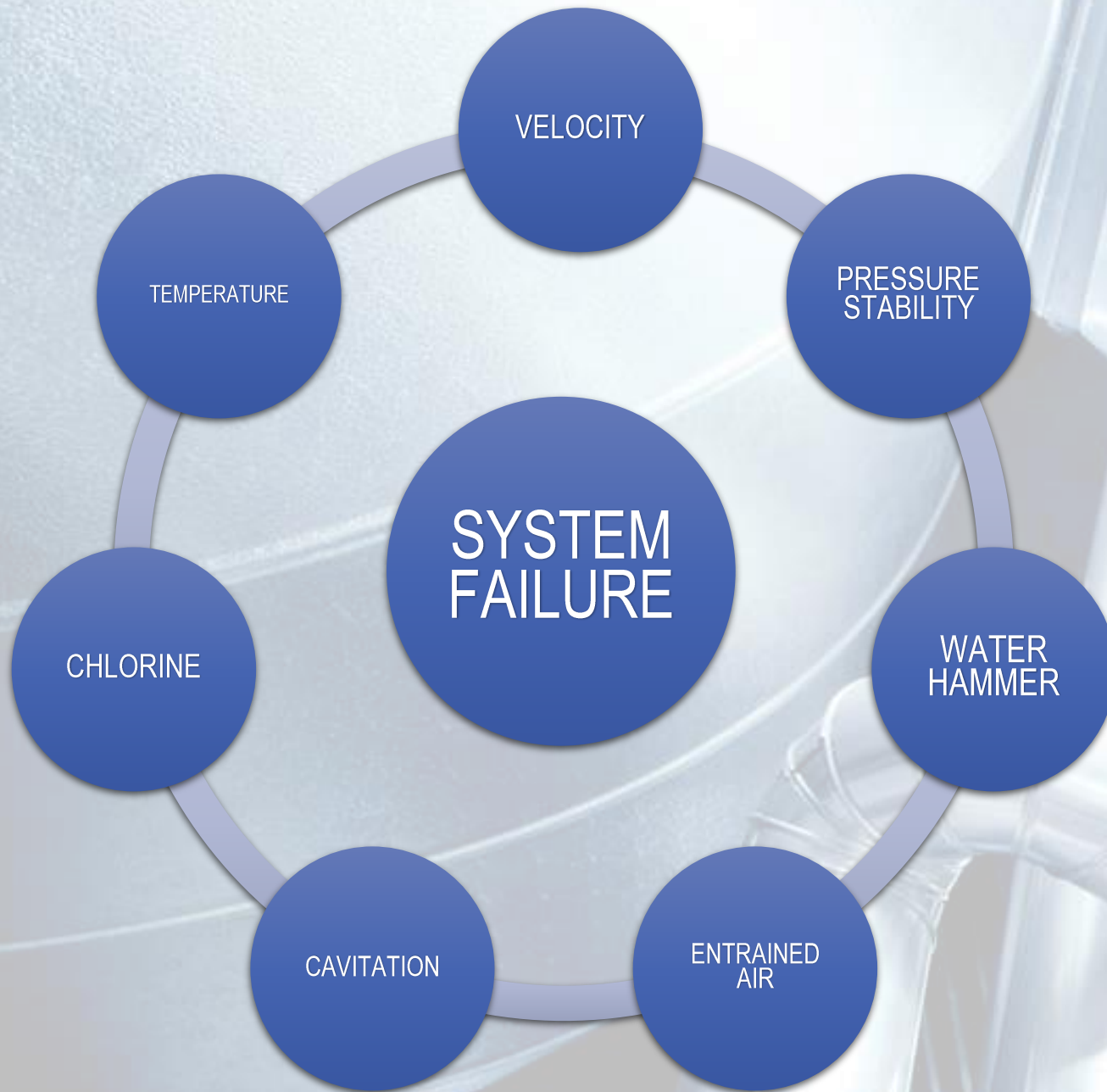
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 - G. WATER HAMMER
3. CONCLUSION

INTRODUCTION



CONTRIBUTING FACTORS





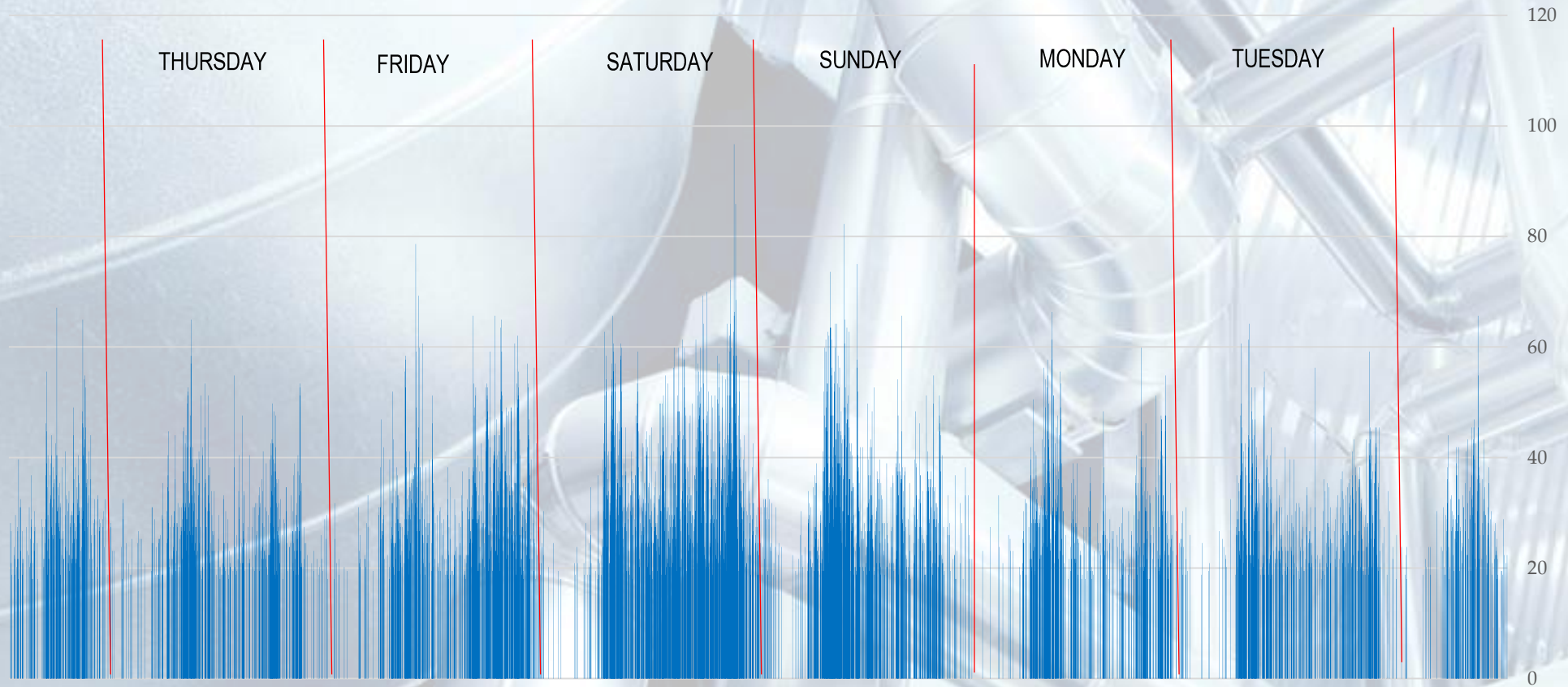
VELOCITY

PROBABLE SIMULTANEOUS DEMAND (PSD) IN AS3500

NO. OF UNITS OR DWELLINGS	AS3500	HIGHEST RECORDED ONSITE MEASUREMENT
100	7.55 L/s	2.0 L/s

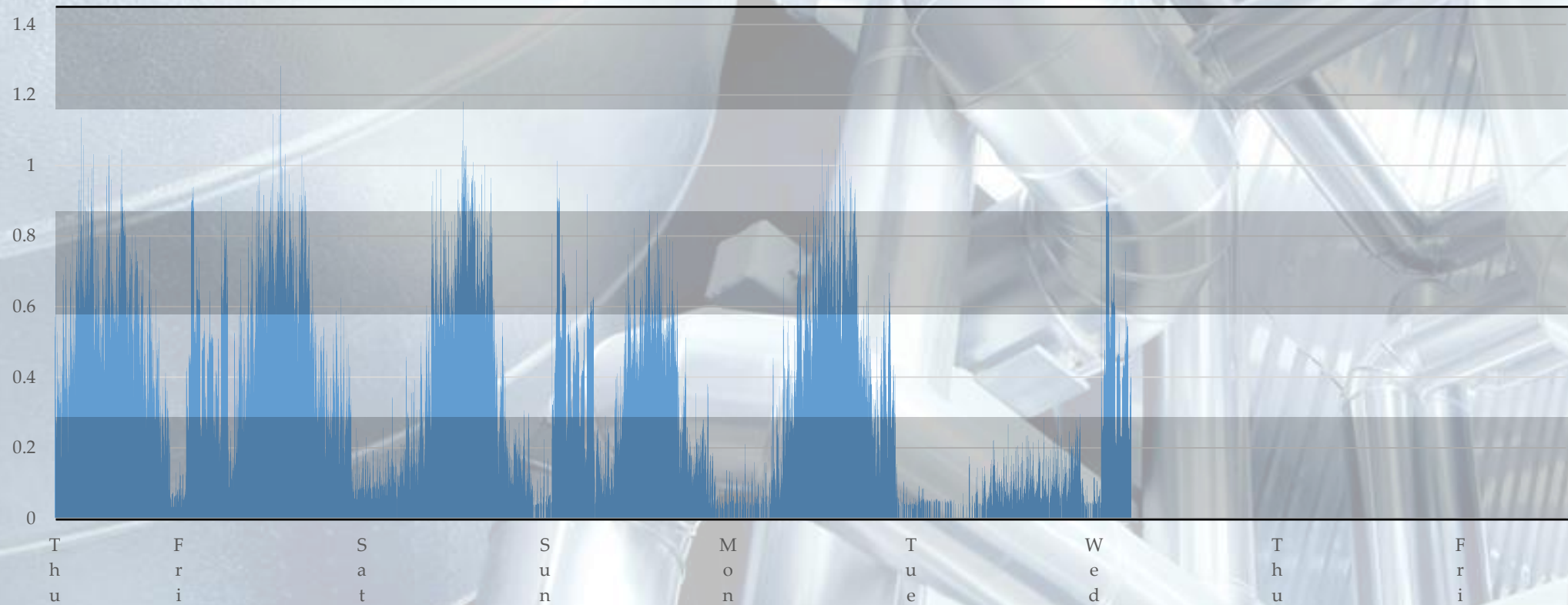
WEEKLY FLOW PROFILE

HOTEL FLOW RATES



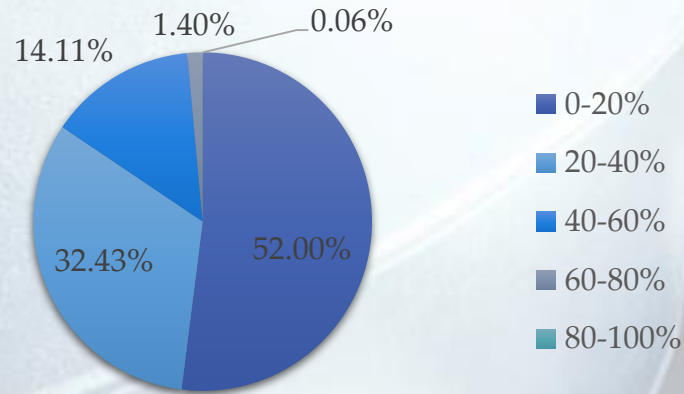
ZONES OF FLOW PROFILE

SHOPPING CENTRE

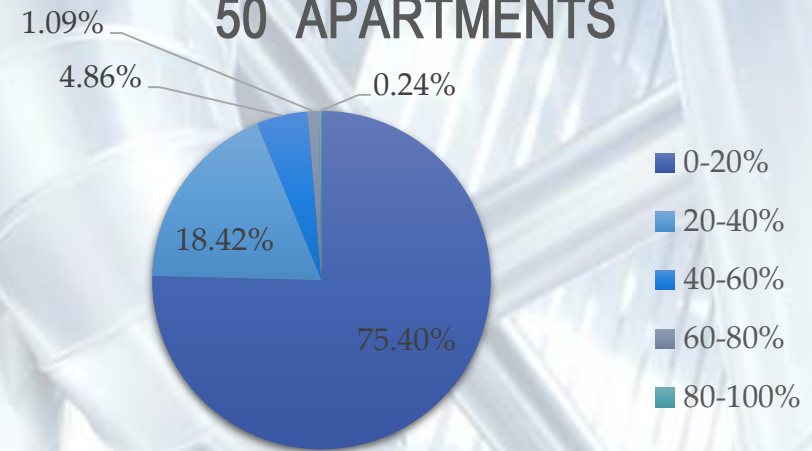


PERCENTAGE OF FLOW WITHIN ZONES

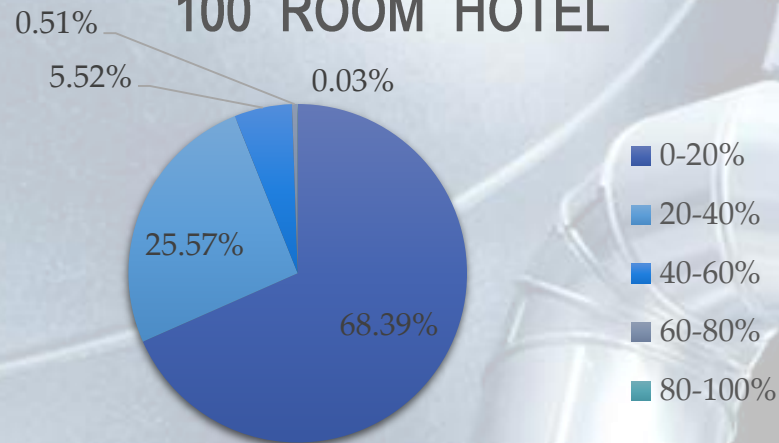
SHOPPING CENTRE



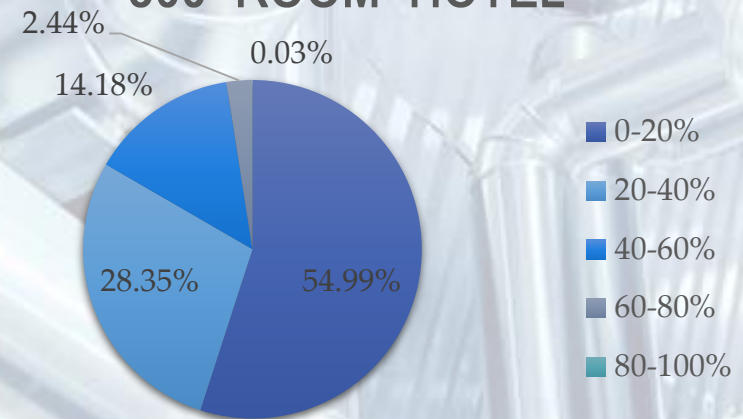
50 APARTMENTS



100 ROOM HOTEL

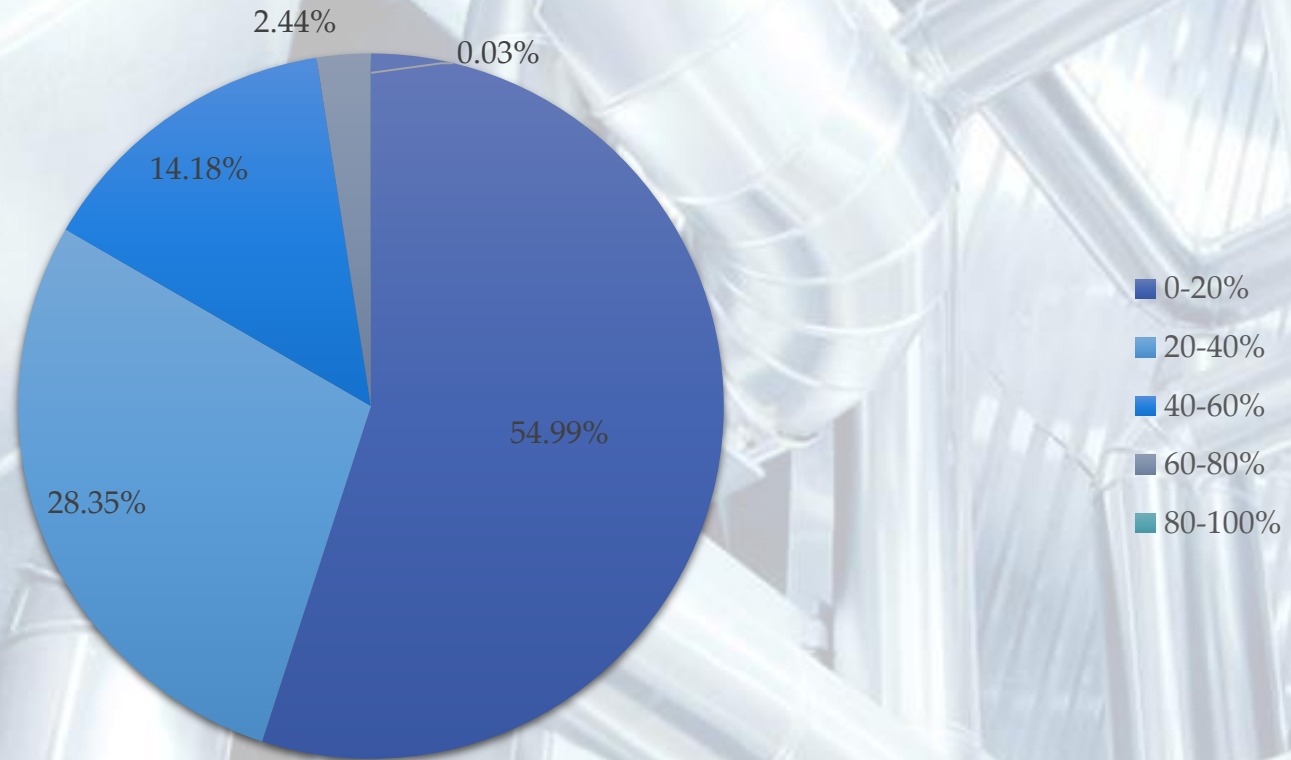


500 ROOM HOTEL



COMBINED ZONED FLOW PROFILE

Average Flow Rate



**97% of the time
Flows are less than
60% of the weekly
peak**

SUMMARY OF VELOCITIES

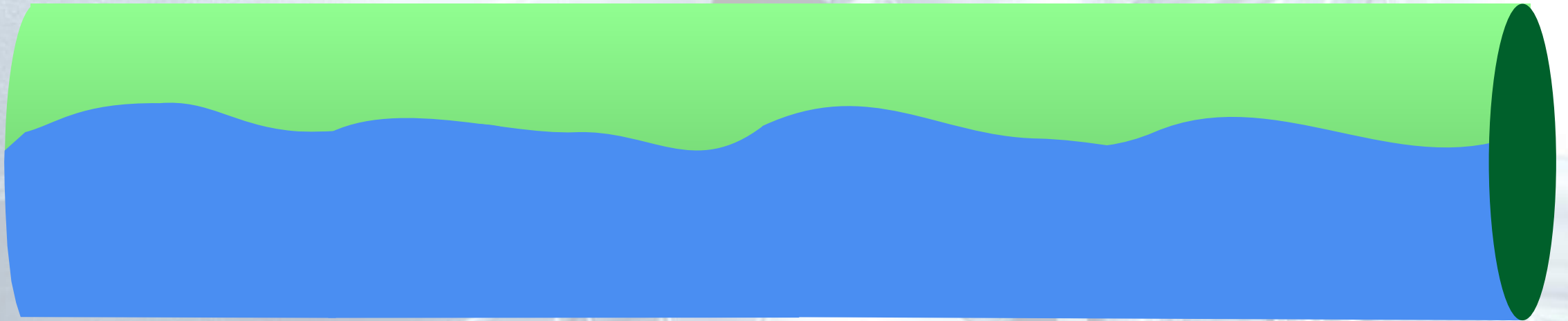
IN GENERAL IF USING PSD VALUES IN AS3500 OR THE BSB THE VELOCITIES ARE LIKELY TO BE TOO LOW NOT TOO HIGH (LESS THAN 0.2M/S)

THE MAJORITY OF HIGH VELOCITIES ARE DUE TO OVERSIZED RETURN OR PRIMARY CIRCULATING PUMPS

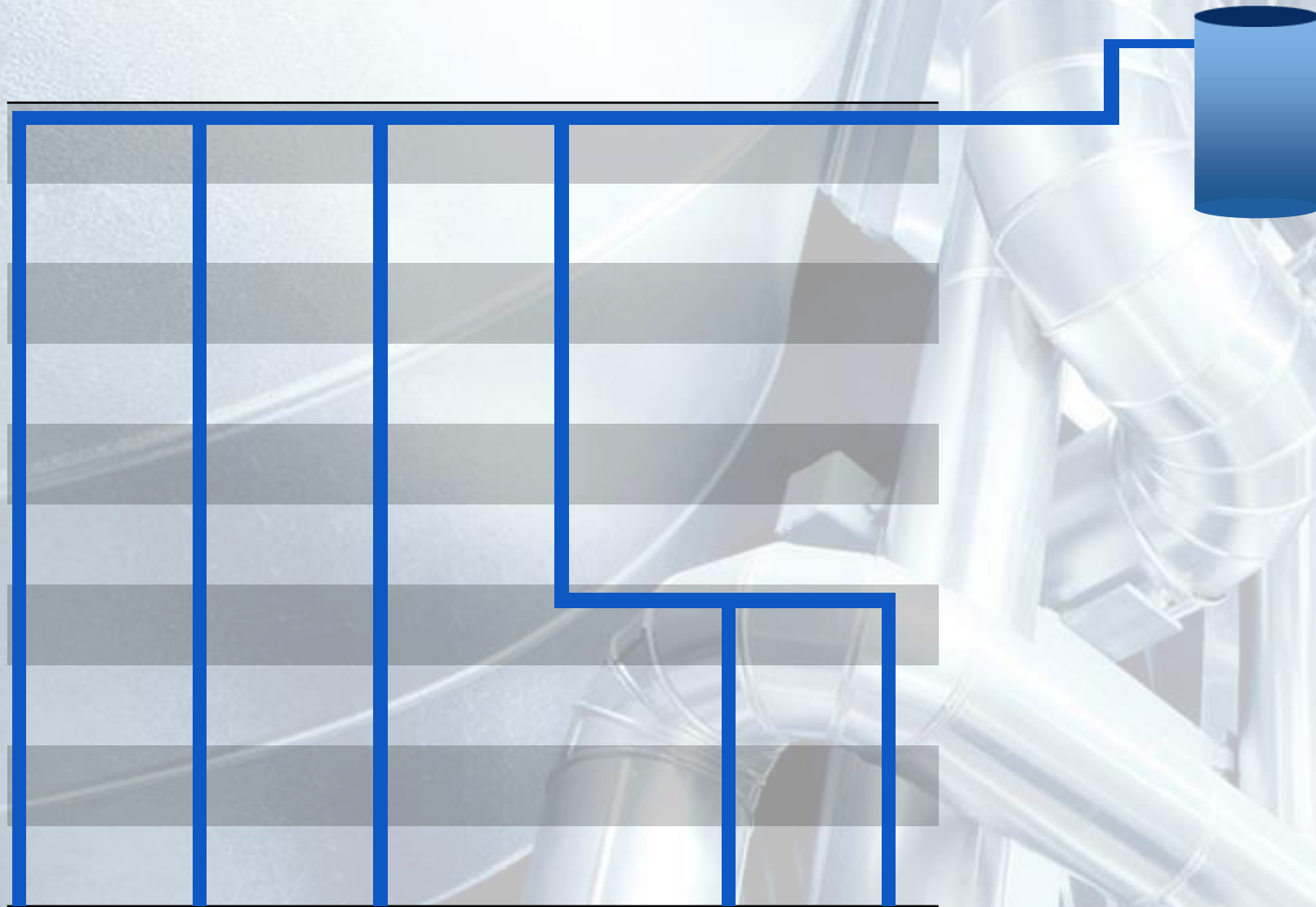
VELOCITIES WERE TOO HIGH IN AS3500 (NOW ADDRESSED 2019)

THE VELOCITY IN PIPES NEEDS TO BE ENOUGH TO MOVE ENTRAINED AIR

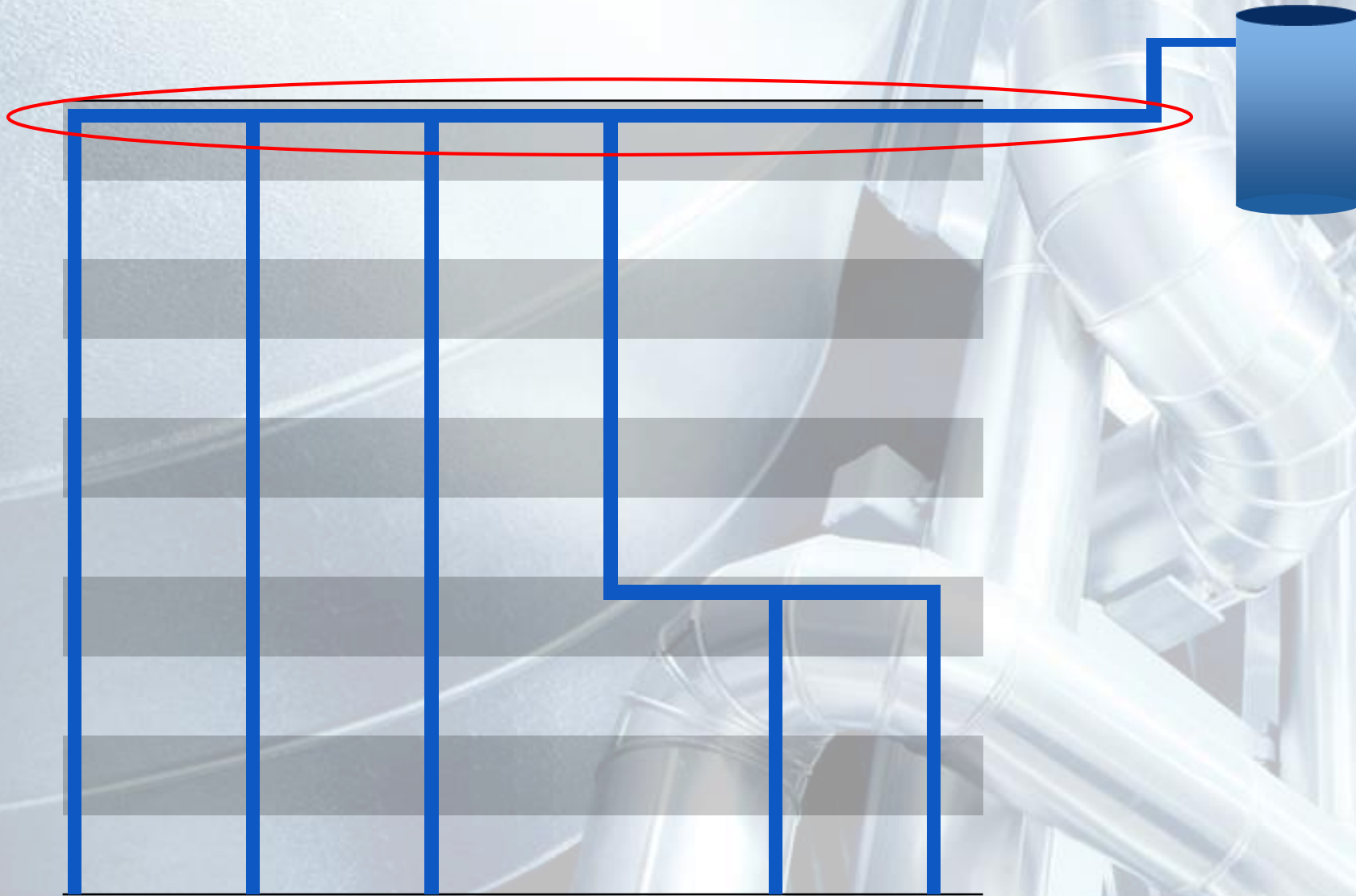
ENTRAINED AIR



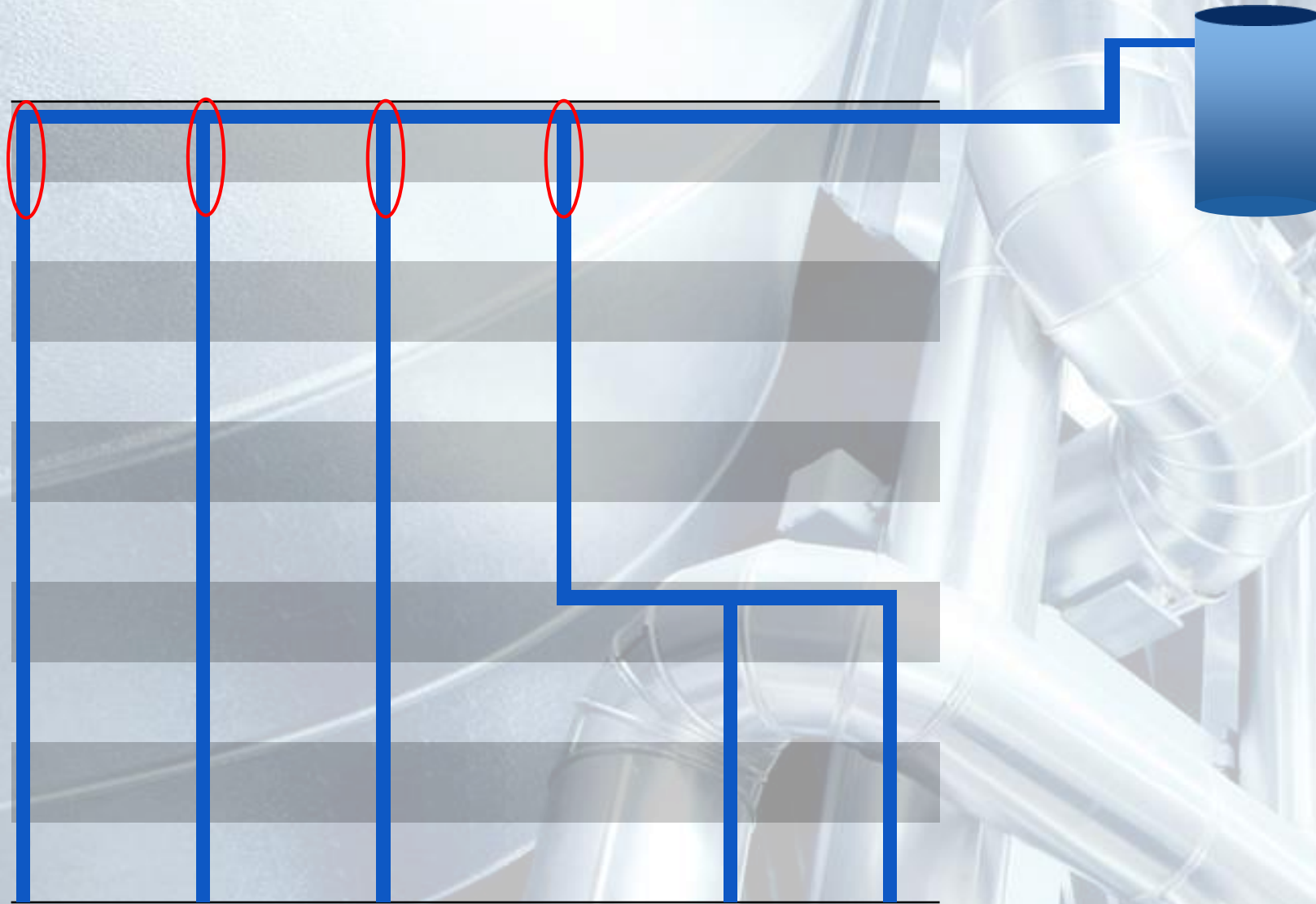
LOCATION OF DAMAGE DUE TO AIR



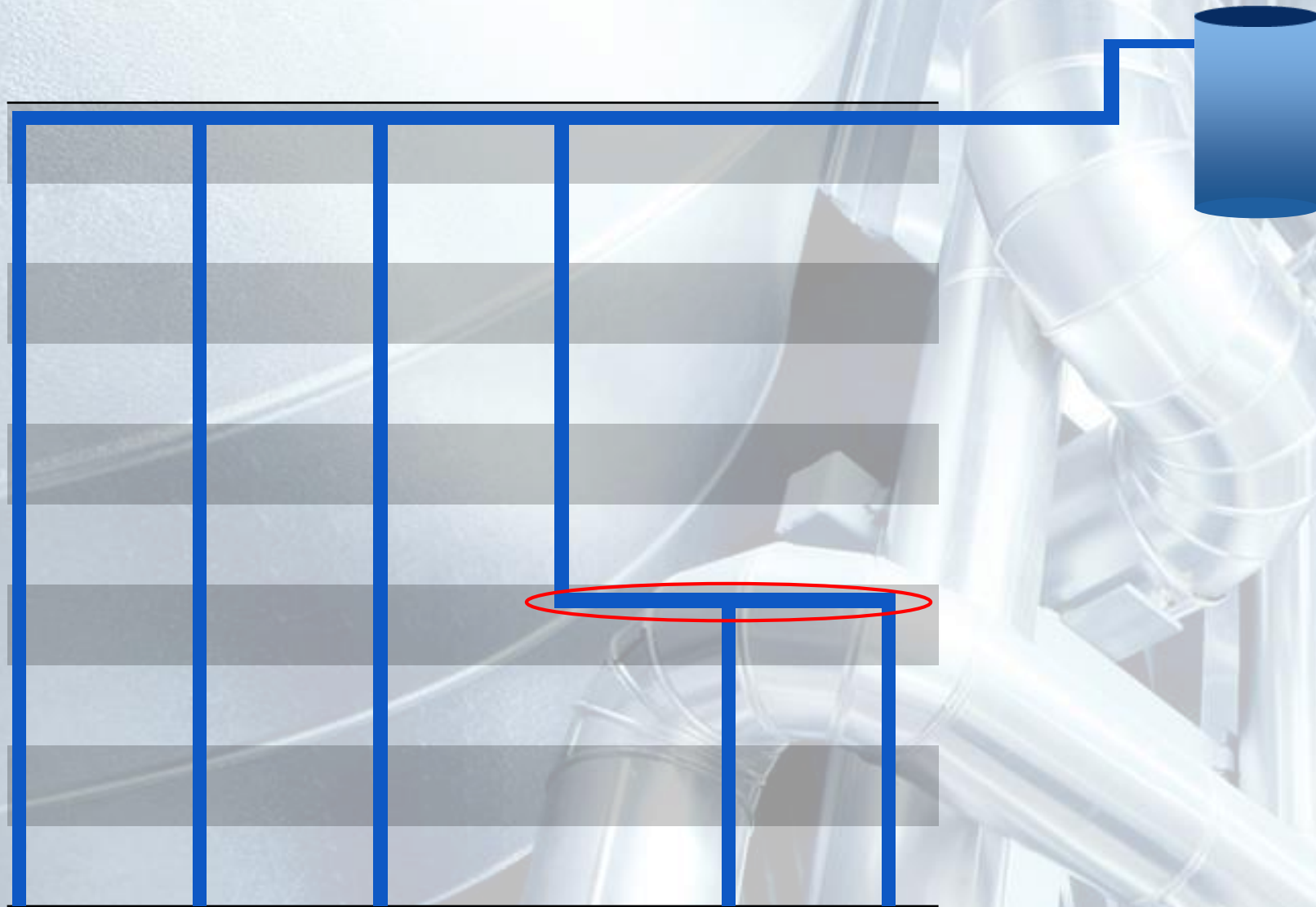
LOCATION OF DAMAGE DUE TO AIR



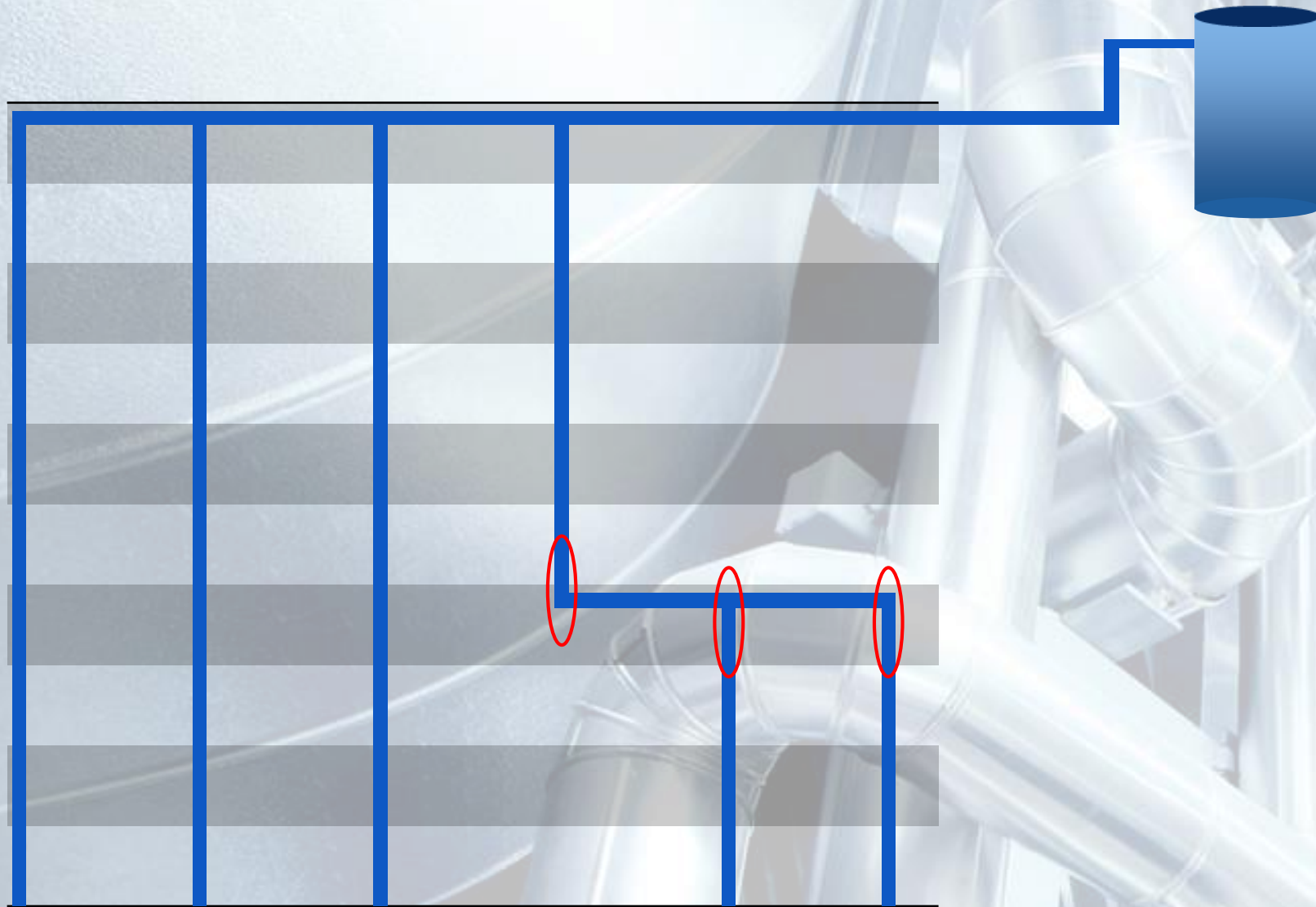
LOCATION OF DAMAGE DUE TO AIR



LOCATION OF DAMAGE DUE TO AIR



LOCATION OF DAMAGE DUE TO AIR

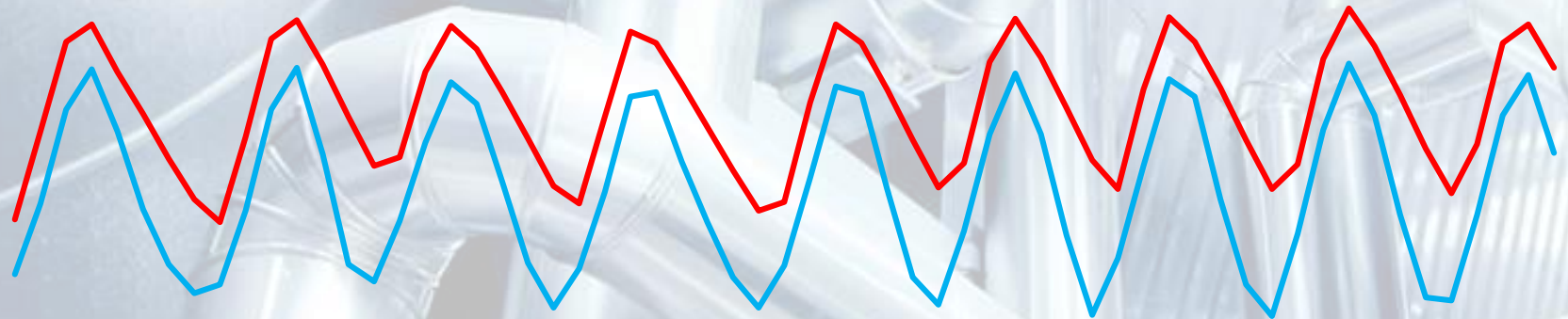


PRESSURE PROFILING LOOKING FOR AIR

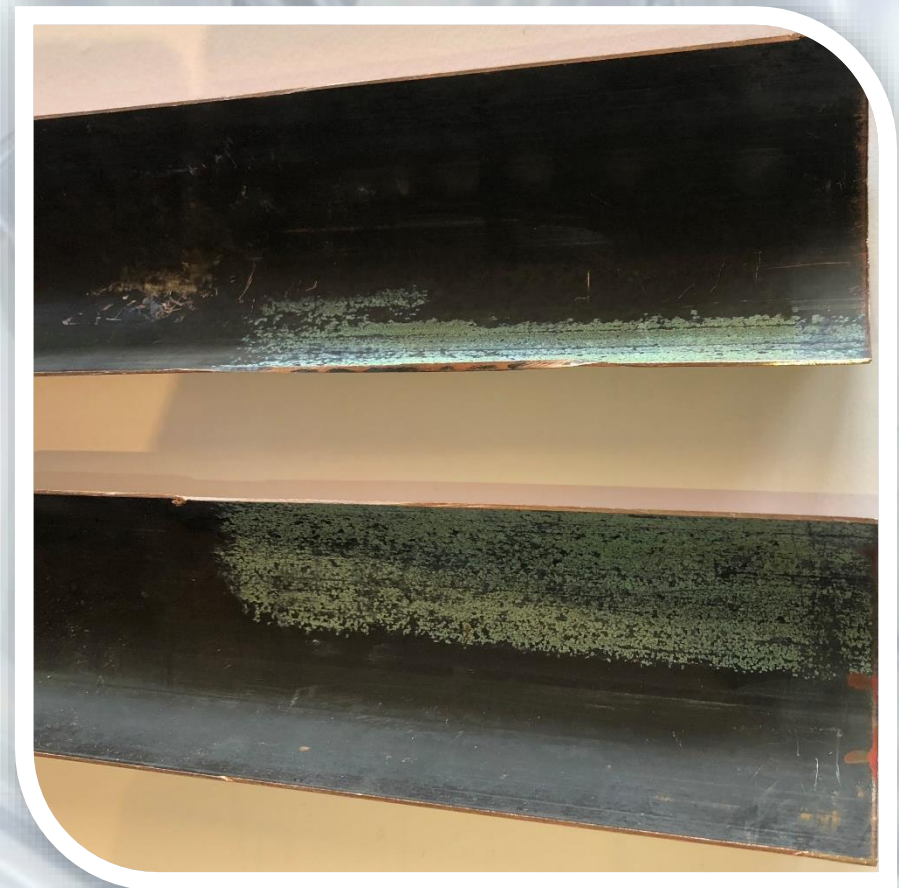
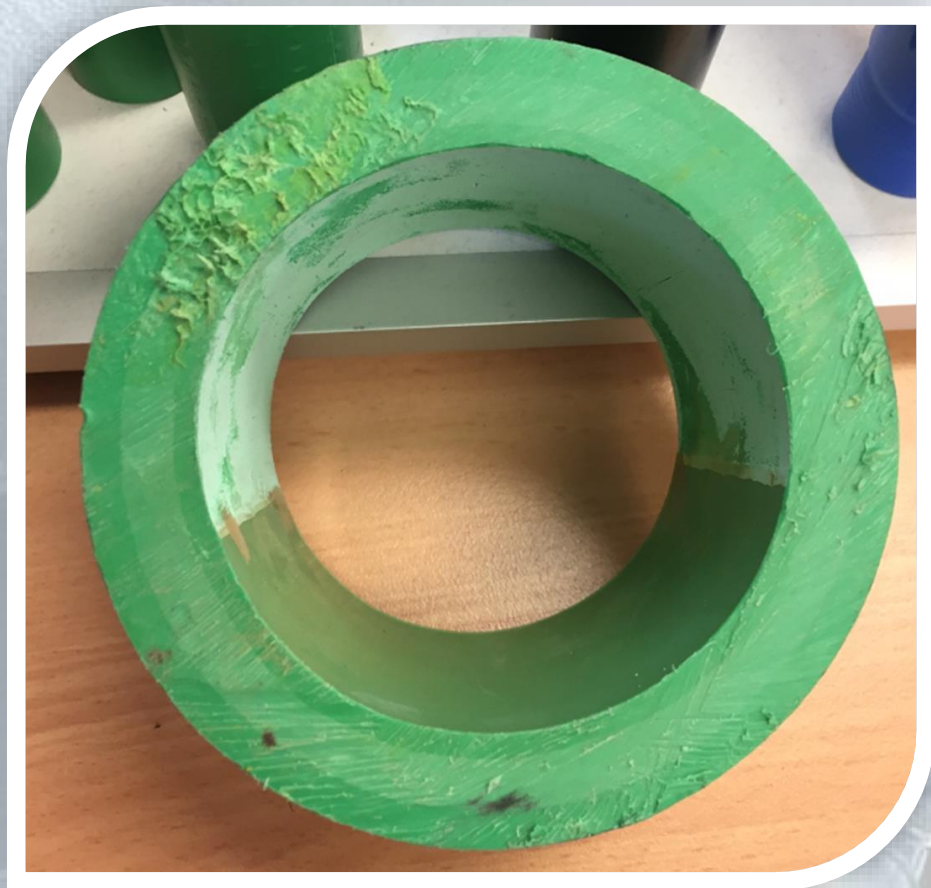
WITH AIR



AIR
REMOVED



ENTRAINED AIR



EVIDENCE OF PIPES HALF FULL OF AIR THAT HAVE LED TO FAILURE

ENTRAINED AIR SUMMARY

- AIR IN PIPES CHANGES THE PRESSURE DYNAMICS OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM
- THE MIXTURE OF AIR, DISINFECTANTS AND TEMPERATURE INCREASES CORROSION TO ALL MATERIALS EXPONENTIALLY
- MOST MODERN DAY PIPING SYSTEMS ARE NOT DESIGNED OR INSTALLED TO AID IN AIR RELEASE

PRESSURE

PRESSURE STABILITY

PRESSURE REQUIREMENTS IN AS3500

AS 3500.1

3.3.2 MINIMUM

50KPA DYNAMIC PRESSURE AT THE MOST DISADVANTAGED
FIXTURE

3.3.4 MAXIMUM

STATIC PRESSURE NOT TO EXCEED 500KPA AT ANY OUTLET

PRESSURES WITHIN THE STANDARD DO NOT ADDRESS CYCLIC ACTIVITY

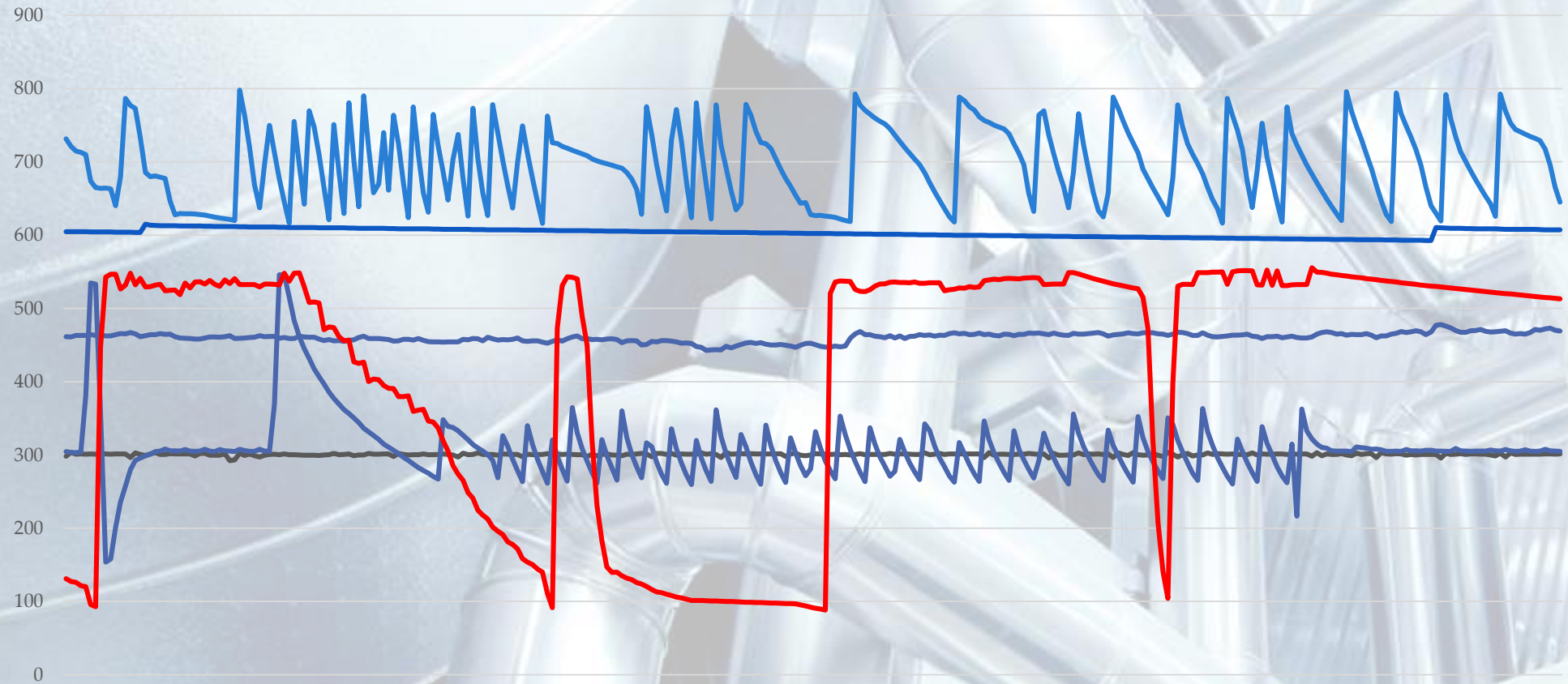
Pressure Stability

Fatigue S-N Diagram



A MATERIALS LIFE CAN BE CALCULATED BASED ON THE RATE OF CYCLIC ACTIVITY

CYCLIC PRESSURES



SOME EXAMPLES OF PRESSURE WITHIN A SYSTEM THAT HAVE LED TO FAILURE

SUMMARY PRESSURE STABILITY

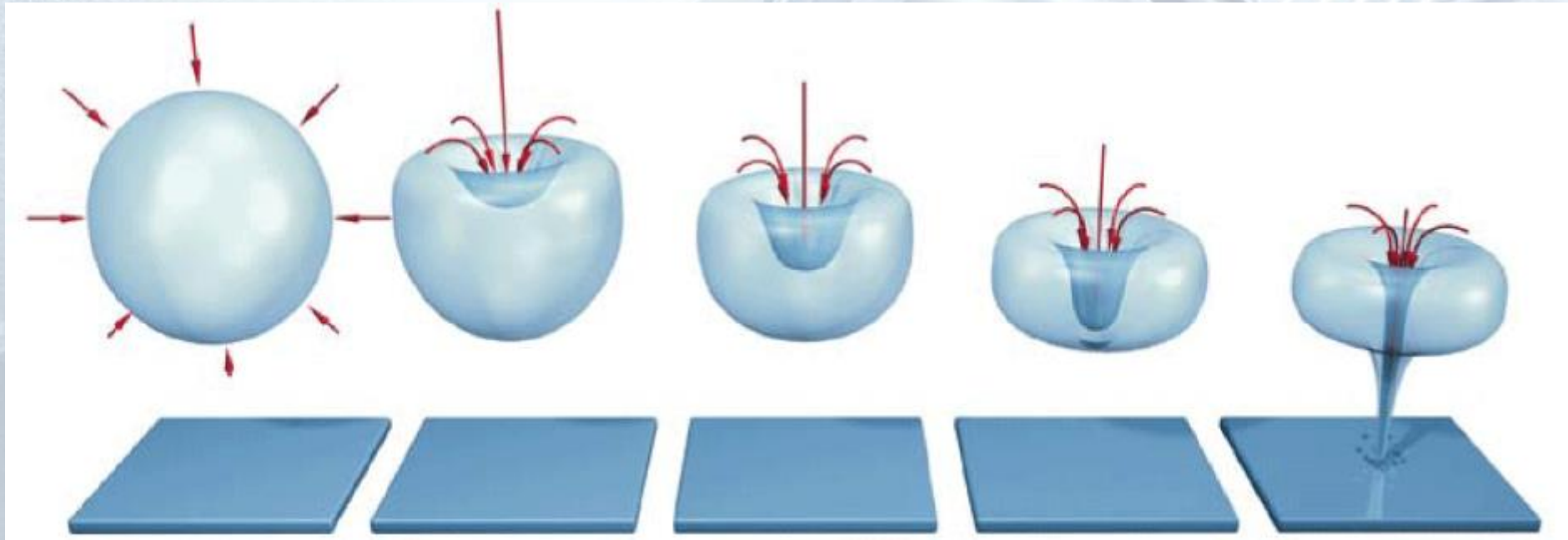
- MOST CYCLIC PRESSURES ARE CAUSED BY OVERSIZED BOOSTER PUMPS
- CYCLIC PRESSURES CAN ALSO BE CAUSED BY AIR BEYOND THE PRESSURE REDUCTION VALVES
- PRESSURE CYCLING NOT ONLY DAMAGES PIPES BUT HOT WATER TANKS AND VALVES

TEMPERATURE

TEMPERATURE

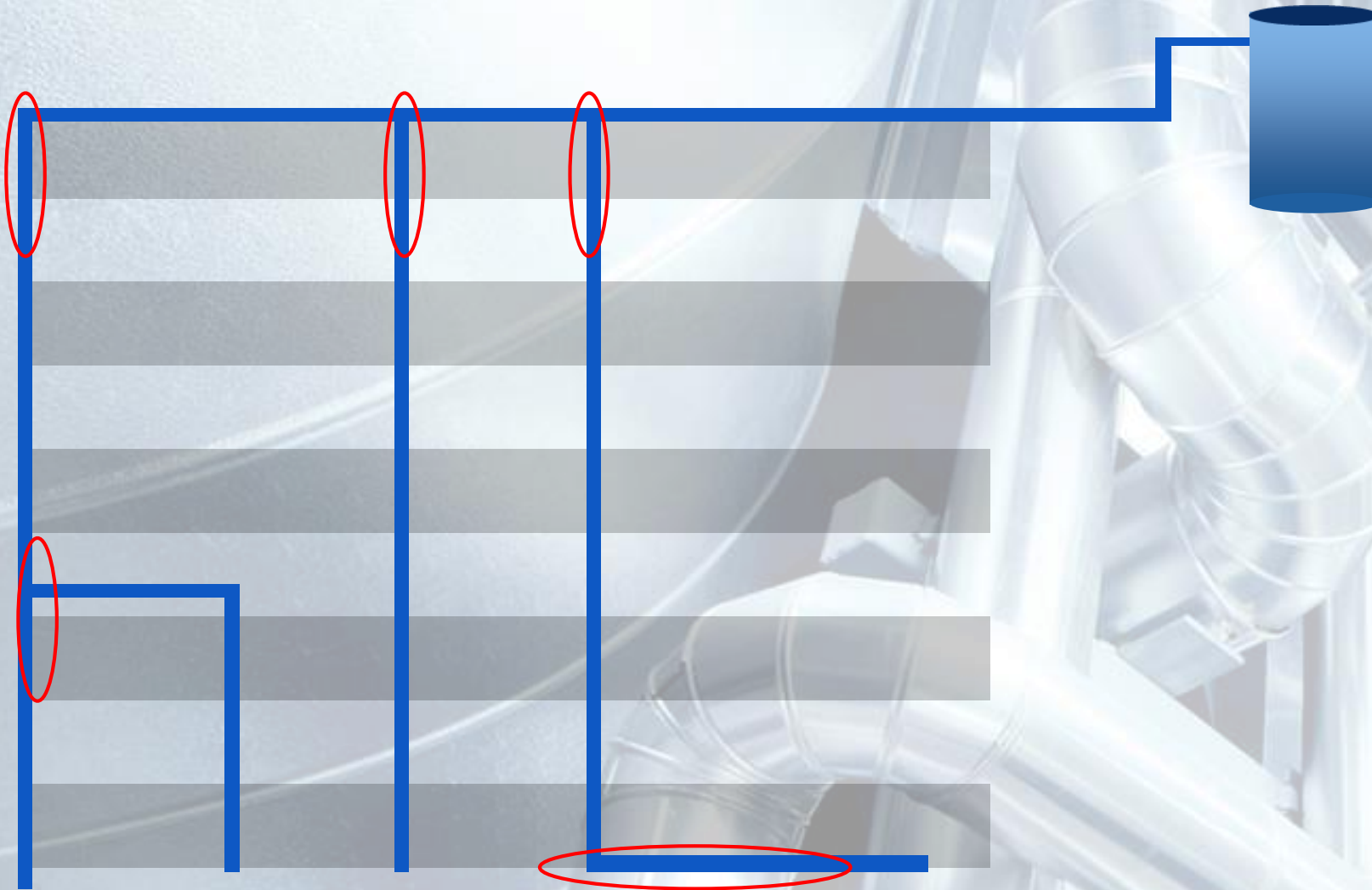
- THE HIGHER THE WATER TEMPERATURE, THE MORE AIR RELEASED FROM THE WATER
- DISINFECTANTS BECOME UNSTABLE IN HIGH TEMPERATURE WATER AND CAN GAS OUT OF SOLUTION
- HIGHER WATER TEMPERATURES INCREASES THE RATE OF CORROSION

CAVITATION



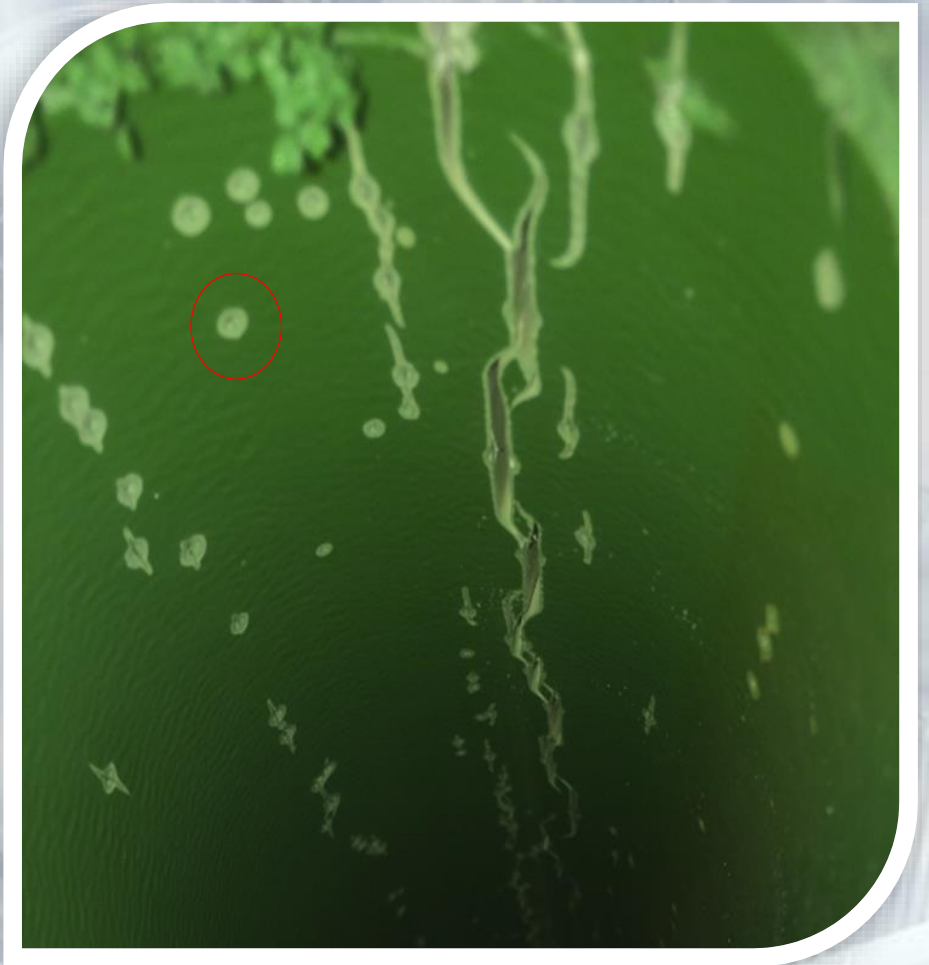
PRESSURE BURSTS CAN BE IN EXCESS OF
58,000PSI OR 400,000KPA
CAN REACH TEMPERATURES OF OVER 1000°k

CAVITATION DAMAGE



AIR IN THE SYSTEM LEADS TO CAVITATION

CAVITATION DAMAGE



CHLORINE

CHLORINE

FREE CHLORINE LEVELS VARY
THROUGHOUT THE DAY

LEVELS ARE DEPENDANT ON THE
LOCATION OF THE BUILDING TO
THE NETWORK

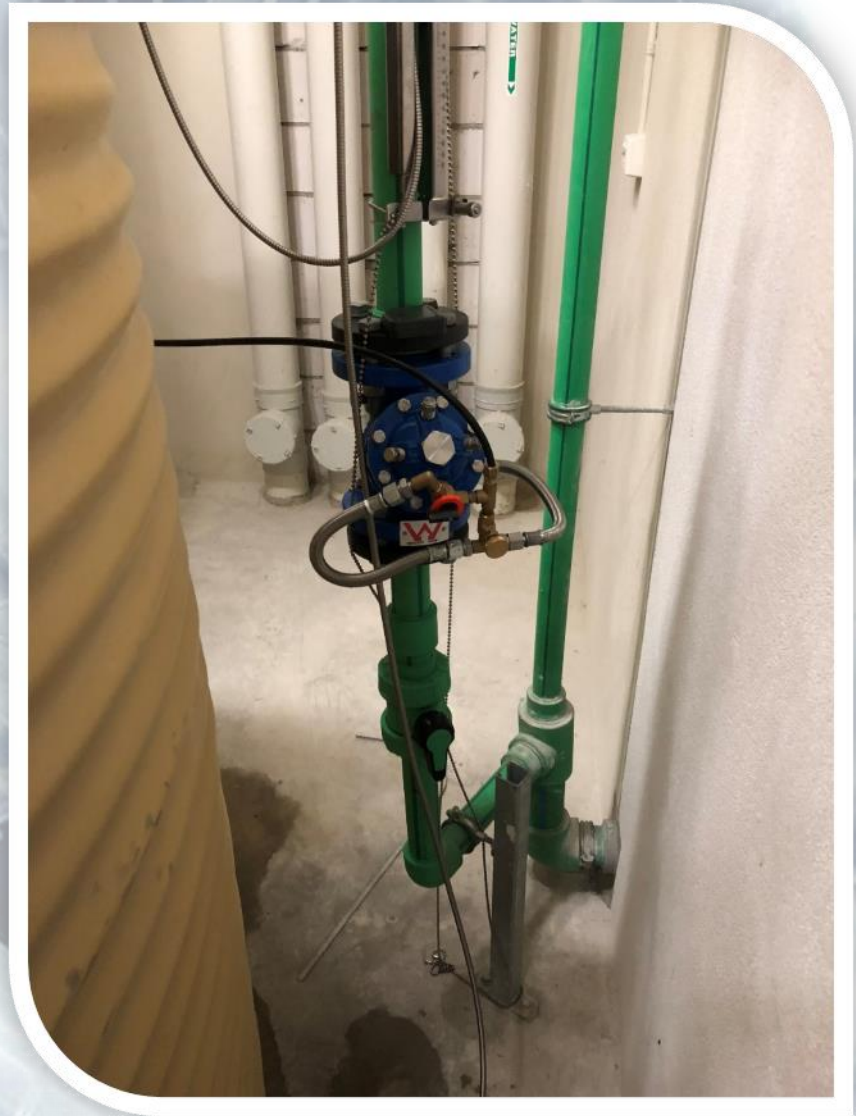
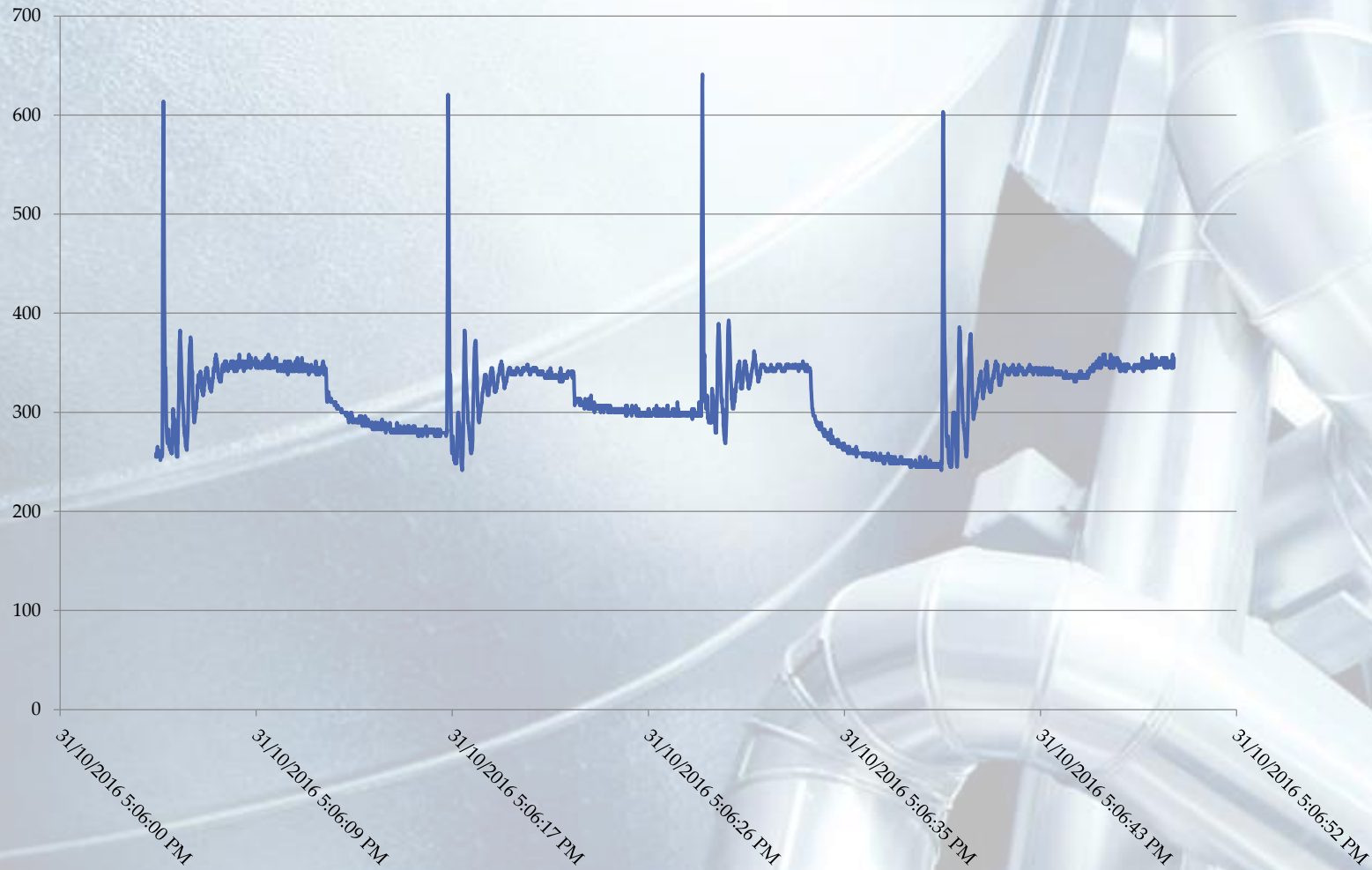
CHLORINE ANALYSIS SHOULD BE
UNDERTAKEN FOR EACH AREA

CHLORINE IS MOST AGGRESSIVE
AT HIGH TEMPERATURE AND WHEN
EXPOSED TO AIR



WATER HAMMER

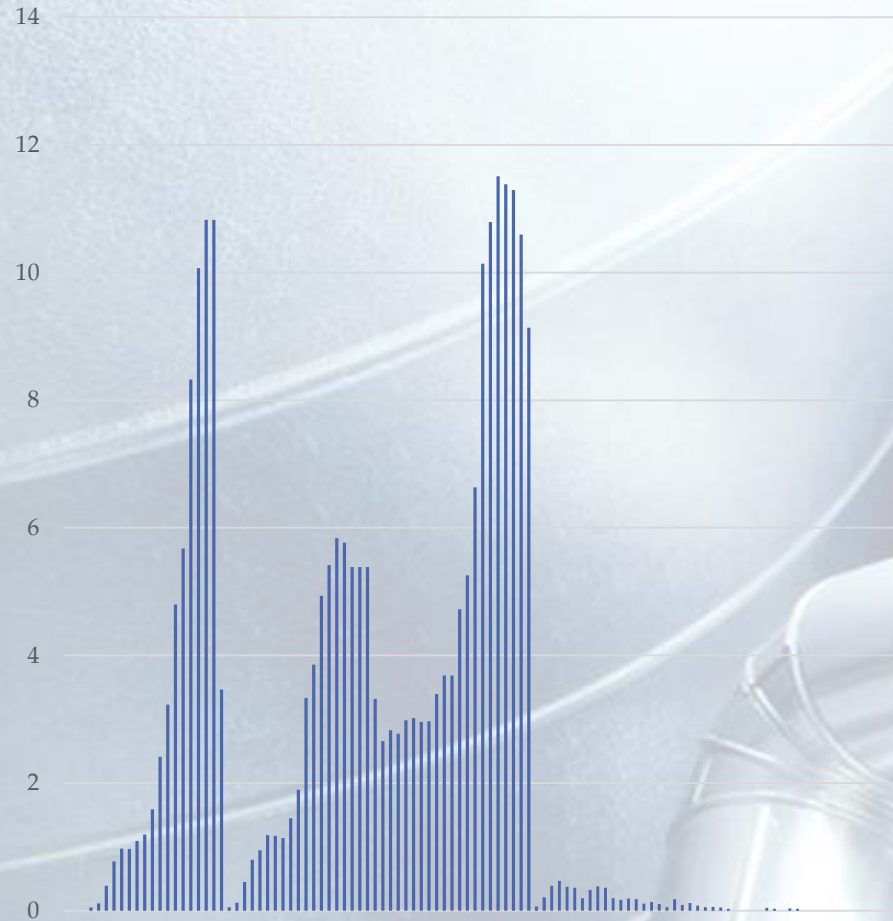
WATER HAMMER



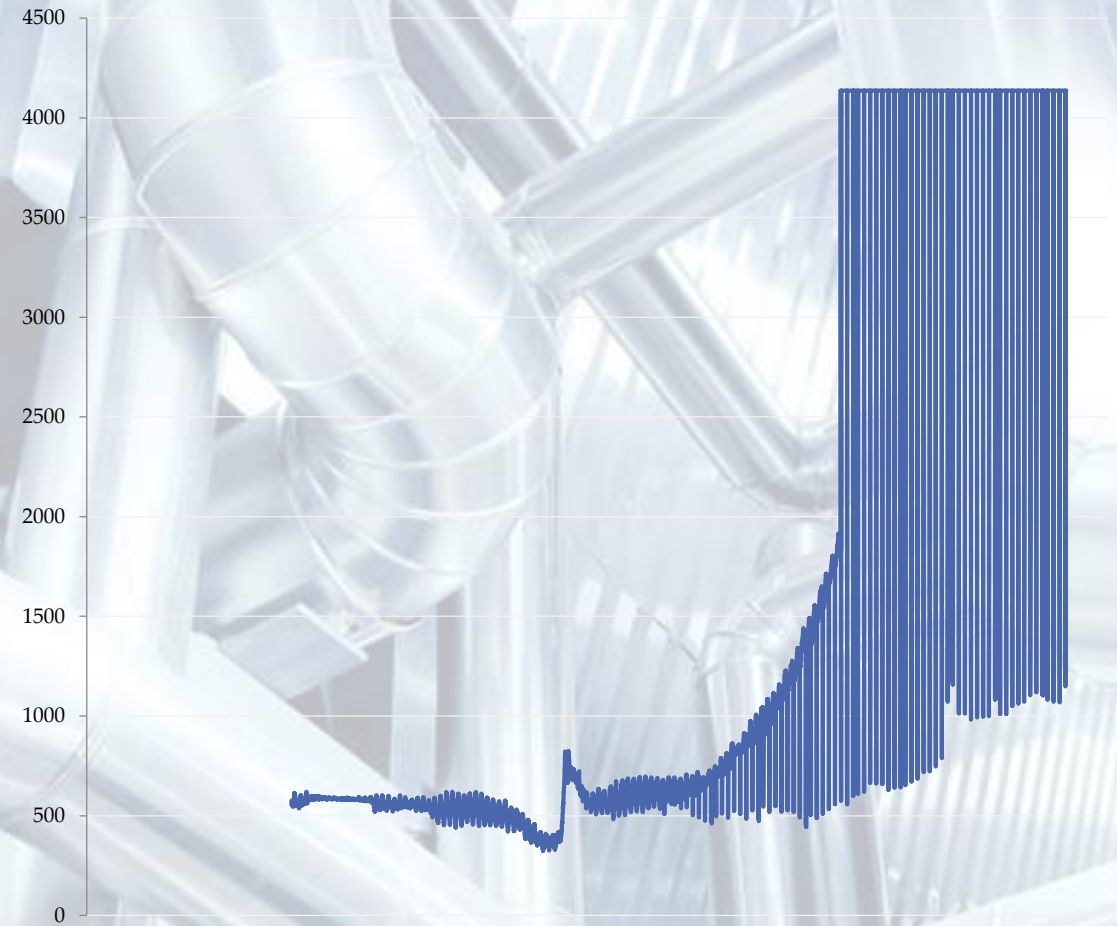
PRESSURE SHOCKS OCCURRING DURING NORMAL OPERATION OF A TAP

WATER HAMMER

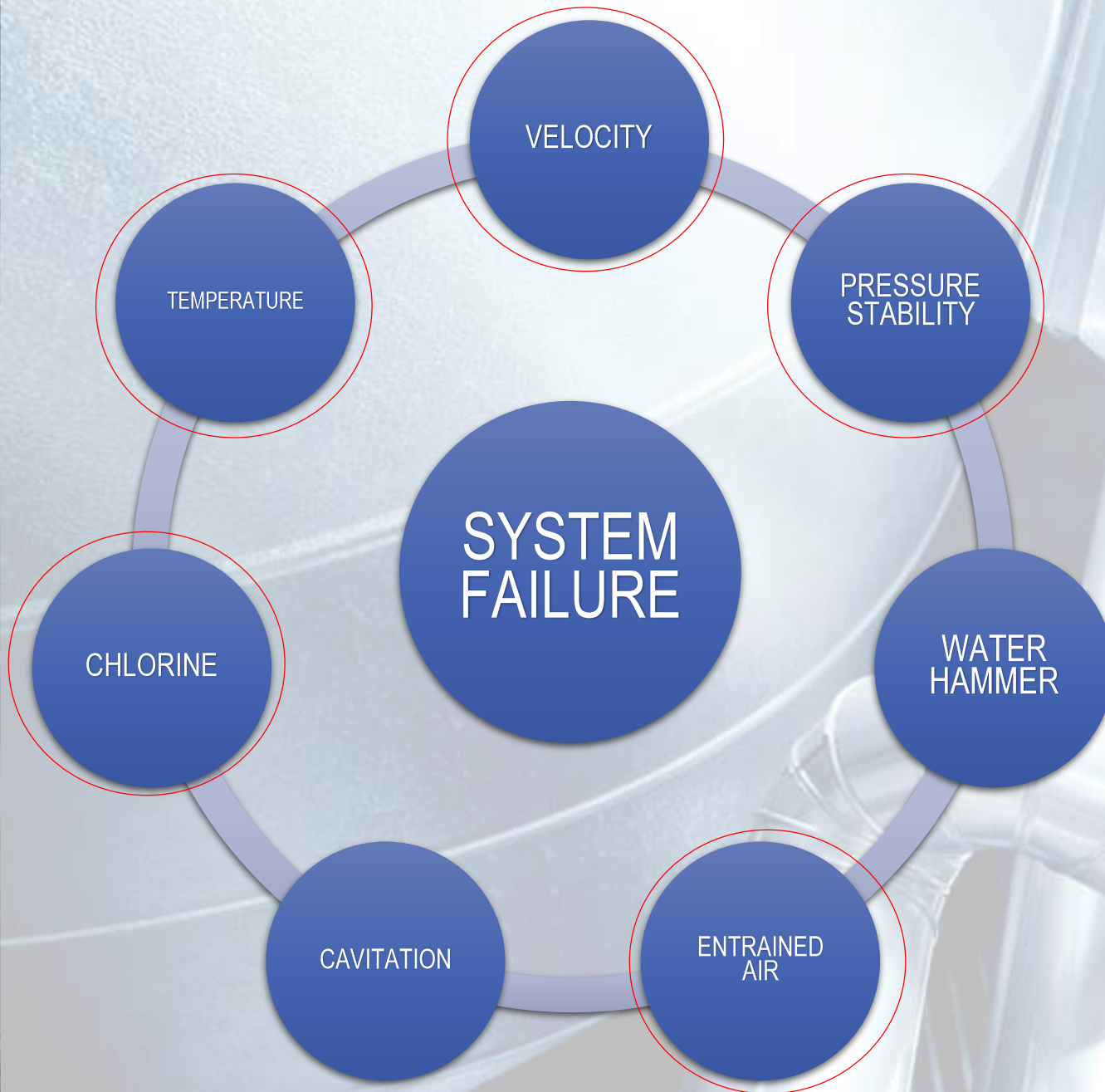
Velocity



Pressure



SUMMARY



WE HAVE CONTROL OVER THE FUNCTIONS
CIRCLED IN RED.

BY ADDRESSING THESE WE CAN ELIMINATE
THE OTHER TWO

CONCLUSION

98% OF ALL BUILDINGS WITH SYSTEM FAILURES INVESTIGATED BY PWH HAVE HAD A COMBINATION OF FOUR OR MORE OF THESE ACTIONS

IT IS THE COMBINATION OF THESE ACTIONS THAT LEADS TO FAILURE - NOT ONE OCCURRING INDIVIDUALLY

IT HAS TAKEN SIX YEARS TO ESTABLISH AND IDENTIFY THESE PROBLEMS

THROUGH A COLLABORATIVE INDUSTRY APPROACH WE CAN DELIVER SOLUTIONS TO PROVIDE BETTER PLUMBING SYSTEMS INTO THE FUTURE

THANKS FOR LISTENING

ANYONE WILLING TO HELP OR SUPPORT CHANGE
SO WE CAN IMPROVE PLUMBING SYSTEMS IN
AUSTRALIA CAN CONTACT ME AT

phil@pwhydraulics.com