

Why Your Campus Pays More for Water Than It Should — and How to Fix It

Your residence halls, dining, labs, and central plant all draw from the same campus supply — but your meters count more than arrives. **Central plant cooling tower makeup, residence hall peak demand, and research lab process water cycling create the conditions for air, gas, and turbulence to form in the line at your meter — and you're billed for it.** The FCD (Flow Conditioning Device) corrects the measurement. Every campus system stays the same. Your water bill drops — and so does your sewer bill, because sewer charges are calculated from the same inflated meter reading. One device. Two bills fixed.

WHY CAMPUS WATER METERS OVER-READ

The Core Problem: University Campuses Have the Most Complex Multi-Building Demand Profile of Any Single Metered Account

A university campus draws from supply meters serving residence halls, dining, research labs, and central plant — simultaneously, around the clock. Each building type creates its own high-velocity demand events. The FCD installs immediately after the campus supply meter ahead of all distribution and corrects measurement without touching any building system, lab process, or residential service downstream.

THE THREE OVER-READING SOURCES UNIQUE TO UNIVERSITIES



Central Plant Cooling Tower

Campus central plant cooling towers cycling with aggregate building load create the most sustained meter over-reading on any campus — running continuously at maximum demand throughout the academic year.



Residence Hall Peak Demand

Hundreds of simultaneous fixtures at morning and evening peaks in residence halls create the highest-intensity demand surges on campus — generating maximum air, gas, and turbulence at the supply meter twice daily.



Research Lab Process Water

Research laboratory process water systems, autoclaves, and DI water cycling create variable high-velocity demand events — adding a third compounding over-reading source throughout every operating day.

Your AASHE STARS Water Score Is Better Than Your Meters Show

AASHE STARS credits water use reduction per weighted campus user. When supply meters over-read, every STARS water score, Princeton Review green ranking, and Sierra Club Cool Schools submission is inflated. After FCD installation, metered intake reflects true use — improving the accuracy of STARS credits, carbon commitment reporting, and sustainability communications, auditable from utility bills.

BEFORE & AFTER THE FCD

WITHOUT FCD

- ✗ Air, gas & turbulence billed as water volume
- ✗ Central plant cycling inflates meter all day
- ✗ Residence hall peaks compound over-reading
- ✗ AASHE STARS water score overstated
- ✗ Sewer charge tied to inflated meter

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WITH FCD INSTALLED

- ✓ Metered volume reflects water actually delivered
- ✓ Central plant demand reads accurately
- ✓ Residence hall peaks measured correctly
- ✓ True AASHE STARS water performance revealed
- ✓ Sewer charge based on real usage

5–30%

Average water & sewer bill reduction

46%

Highest documented single-site reduction

~1 Hour

Install time — water off about 1 hour

6-Mo

Money-back, no questions asked · install non-refundable

How the FCD Works — Four Steps

1

Installs between two pipe joints right after your water meter — water off about one hour

2

Creates a slight back-pressure that extends back through the meter, reducing air, gas, and turbulence

3

Delivers a laminar-like flow profile through the meter — the condition it was calibrated to read

4

Meter reads accurately. Bill drops. Central plant, residence halls, dining, labs, and every campus system are effectively unchanged.

FREE SAVINGS ESTIMATE

Instant estimate — takes 30 seconds, no contact info required.

waterflowinnovations.com/water-bill-savings-calculator

Water Flow Innovations LLC

2651 Route 412
Coopersburg, PA 18036
Info@WaterFlowInnovations.com
1-(844)-934-8258

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