

# Complying with the Latest Updates to Ohio EPA Asset Management Requirements

Practical Water Utility Asset Management Plans

Kevin Campanella, Utility Planning Leader, Burgess & Niple

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**Ohio Section**

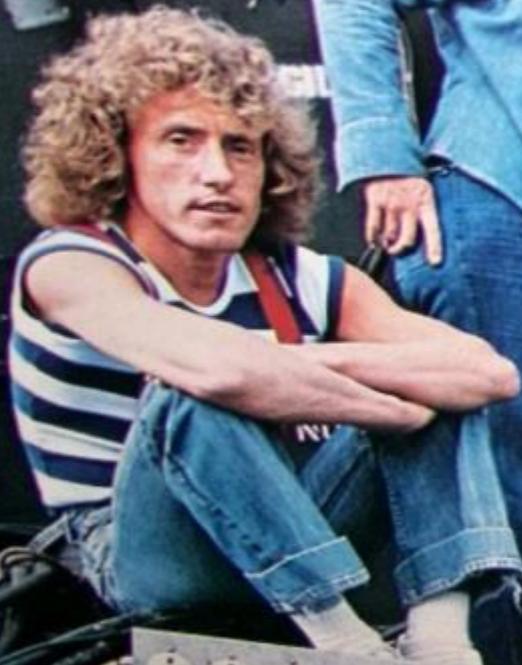
American Water Works Association

# Agenda

- Who Are You?
- Why Me?
- What are Your Intentions?
- The AM Story - Backwards

# WHO ARE YOU

WHO ARE YOU  
EDITED FOR AIRPLAY  
1977



KEEP

AMPORT ENTERPRISES LTD.

# What are Your Intentions? AM as a One Hit Wonder?



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*Ideas in motion.*

# Why Asset Management Plans and Why Now?

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*Ideas in motion.*

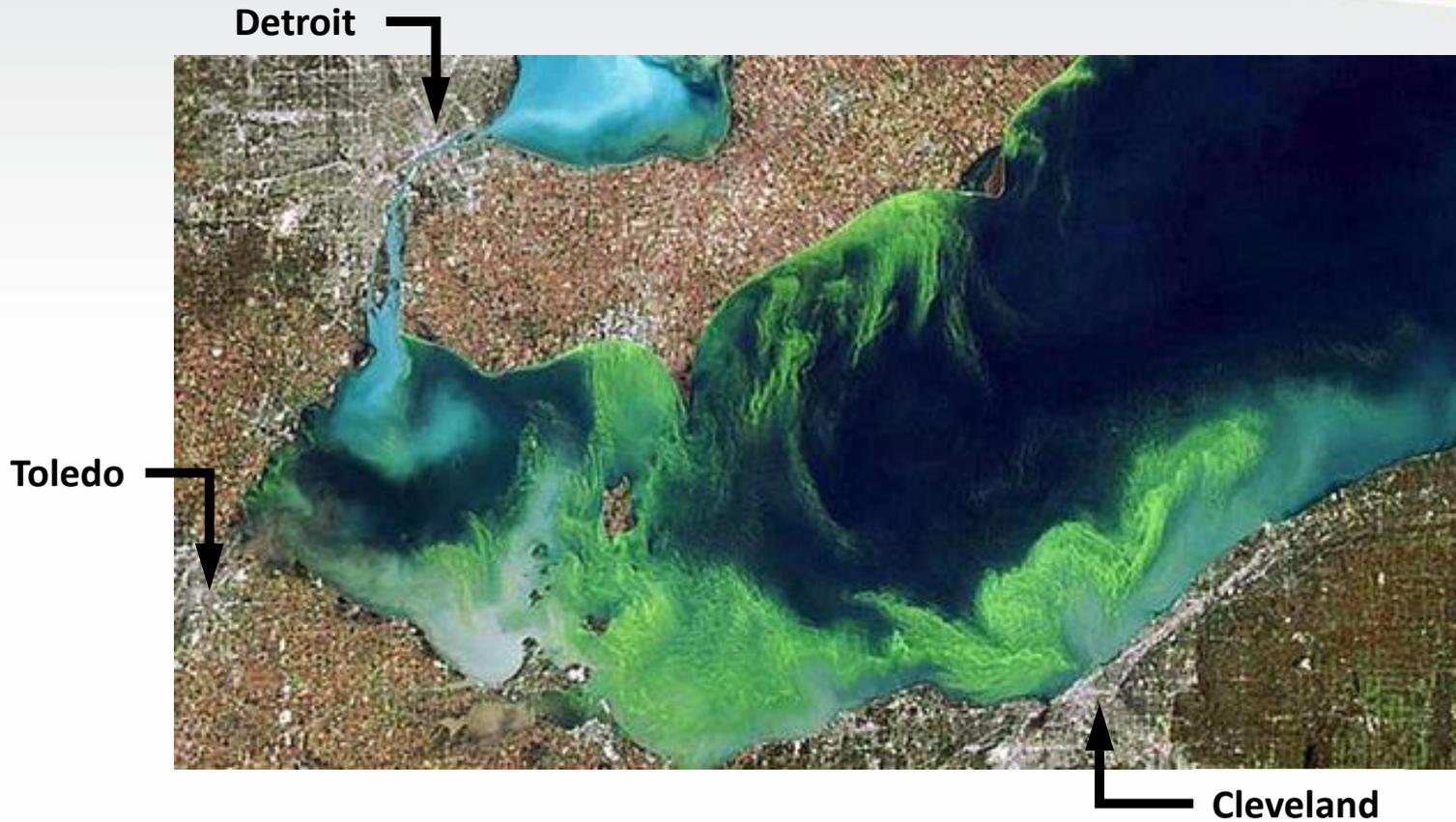
# Flint, MI



# Gallipolis, OH



# Toledo, OH



# Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB)

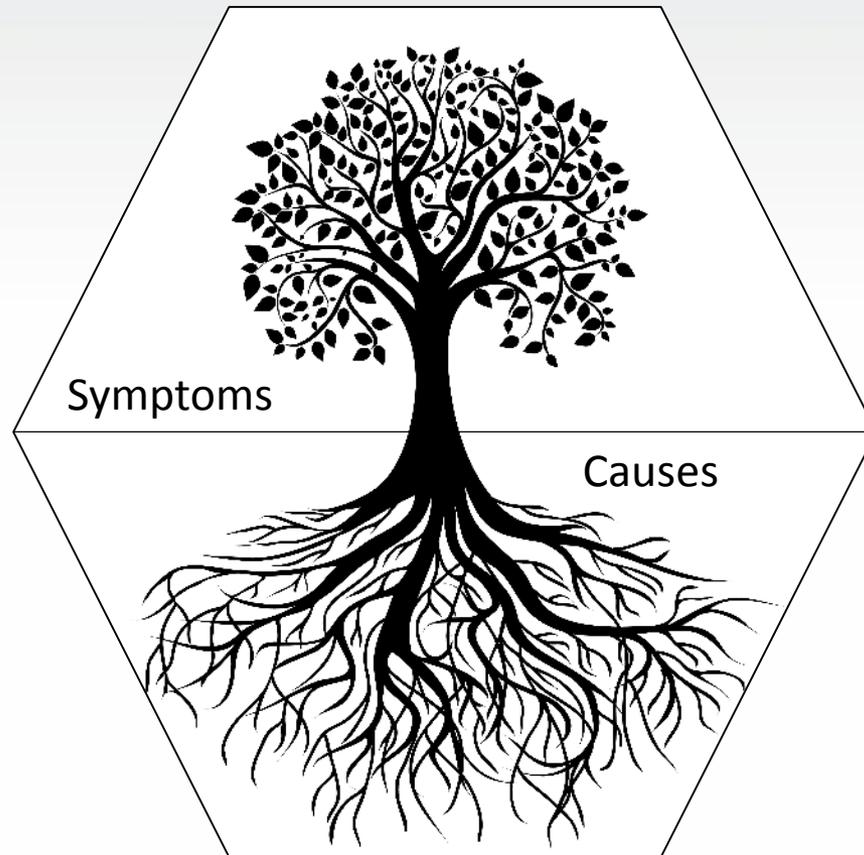


# Sebring, OH



*The Columbus Dispatch*

# Root Cause



# Senate Bill 2

- Section 6109.24 (B): “A public water system shall demonstrate the technical, managerial, and financial capability of the system to comply with this chapter and rules adopted under it by implementing an asset management program” by October 1, 2018.
- This applies to all public water systems

# There's Gold in Them Thar Hills



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# The AM Story - Backwards

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him to halt. He couldn't tell what it was, the wailing call of a bugle from the prison yard or a ray of the setting sun, much too bright and gay for October, which fell on Dorfrichter's petition. Hastily, he picked up the pen, dipped it into the dark-blue depths of the inkwell, and scribbled three crisp words beneath the bottom line of the petition:

"Rejected. Major Kunze."

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# Results from AM Programs

- Assets missing from register → WWTP bypasses
- CIP → 5-15% reduction from CIP evaluation
- Operations → 5-10% reduction
- Maintenance →
  - \$250k / year in savings at two WWTPs
  - Safety improvements
  - Benefits in more reliable service

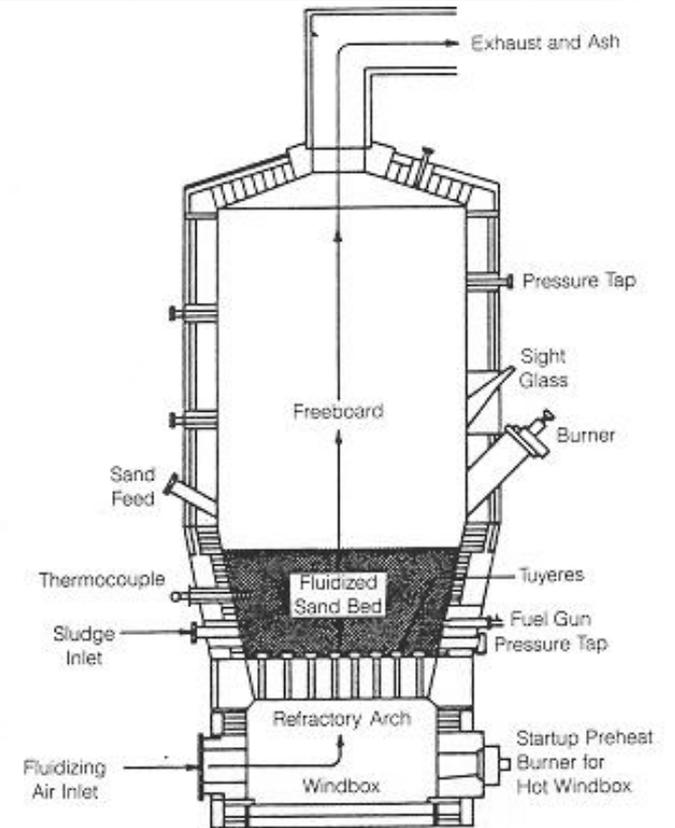
# Savings were achieved...

...because there was an asset management process in place (or not).

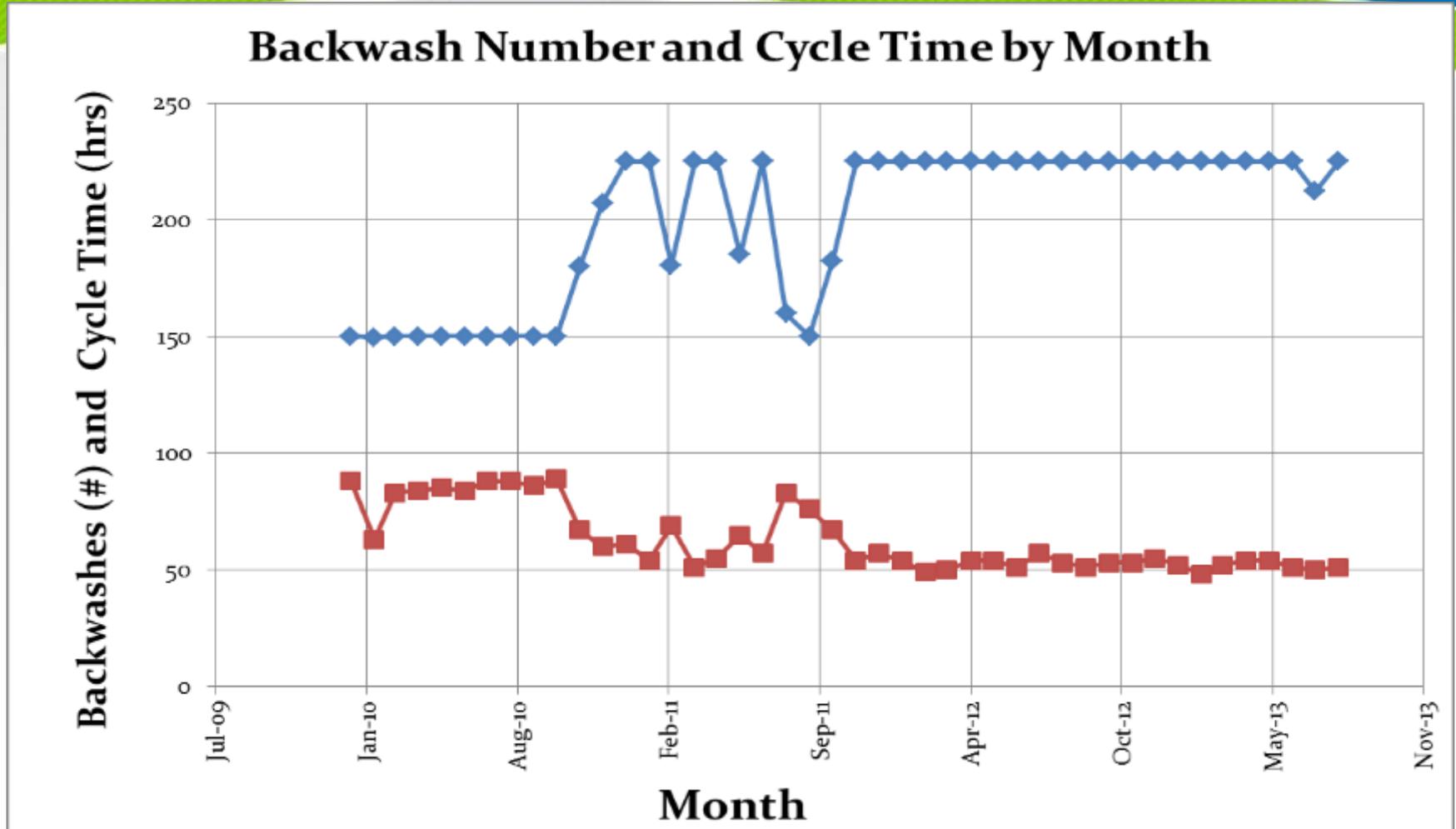
# The Last Pages in the Asset Register



# The Last Pages in the CIP



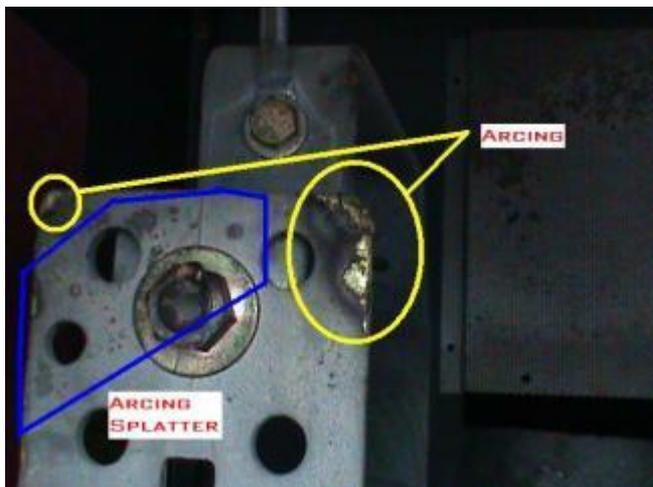
# The Last Pages on Operations



# The Last Pages in Maintenance



# \$110k saved...and maybe a life



# Elements of an Asset Management Program

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# SB2 AM Program Requirements

Section 6109.24 (B)(3) Asset Management Program shall include:

- Inventory and evaluation of all (physical) assets **Current State of Assets**
- Approved capacity projections **Levels of Service: Growth**
- Emergency preparedness and contingency planning programs **Risk**
- A capital improvements plan (CIP) **Long Term Funding**
- Asset rehabilitation and replacement (“R&R”) program
  - Criteria and Timeline **Levels of Service: Aging Infrastructure**
- Operations and maintenance programs **Life-Cycle Costs and Risk**
- Long-term funding strategy **Long Term Funding**

# The 5 Chapters of the Typical AMP

1. LEVELS OF SERVICE

2. CURRENT STATE OF ASSETS

3. RISK EXPOSURE

4. MINIMIZE LIFE-CYCLE COSTS

5. LONG-TERM FUNDING STRATEGY

ASSET  
MANAGEMENT

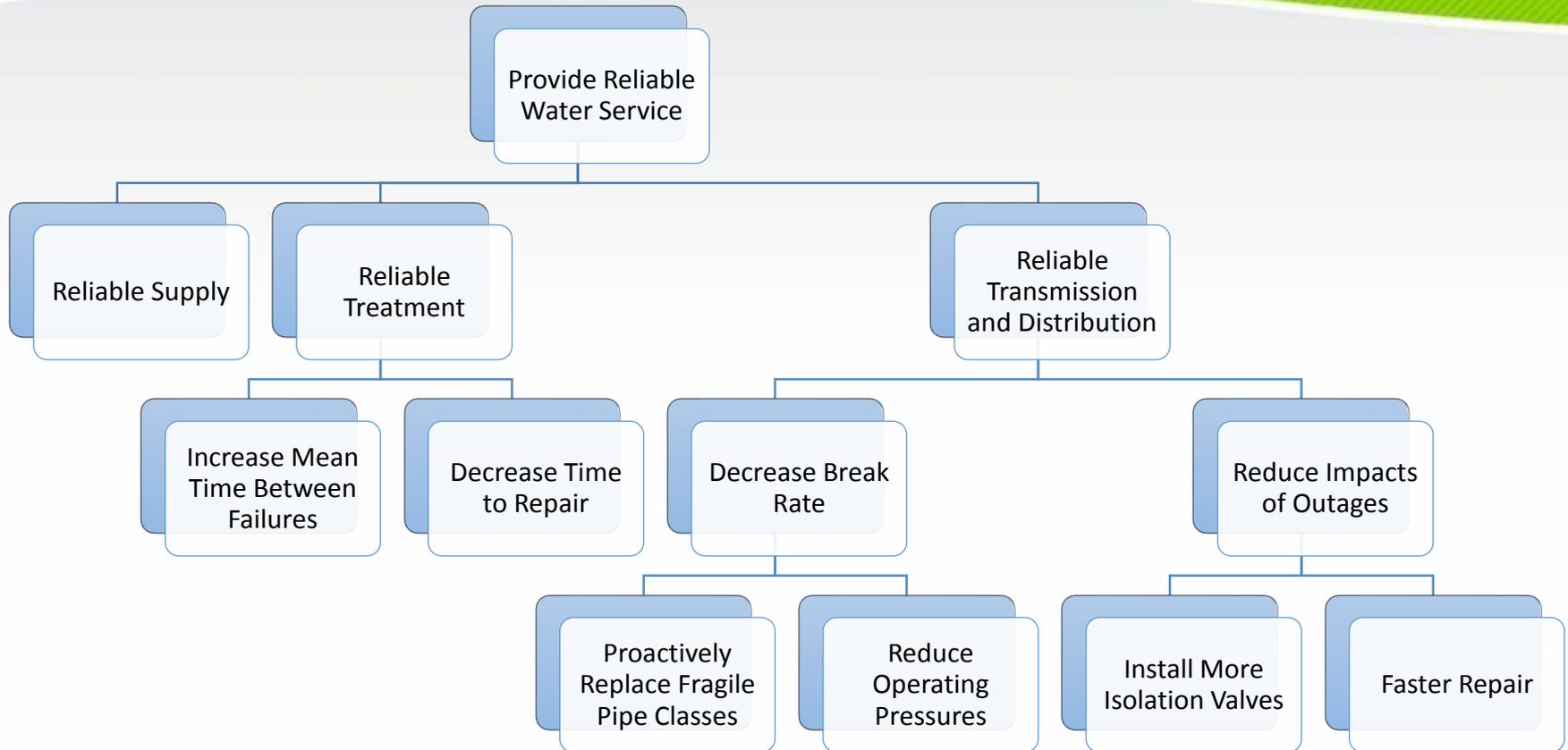
# Levels of Service

## 1. LEVELS OF SERVICE

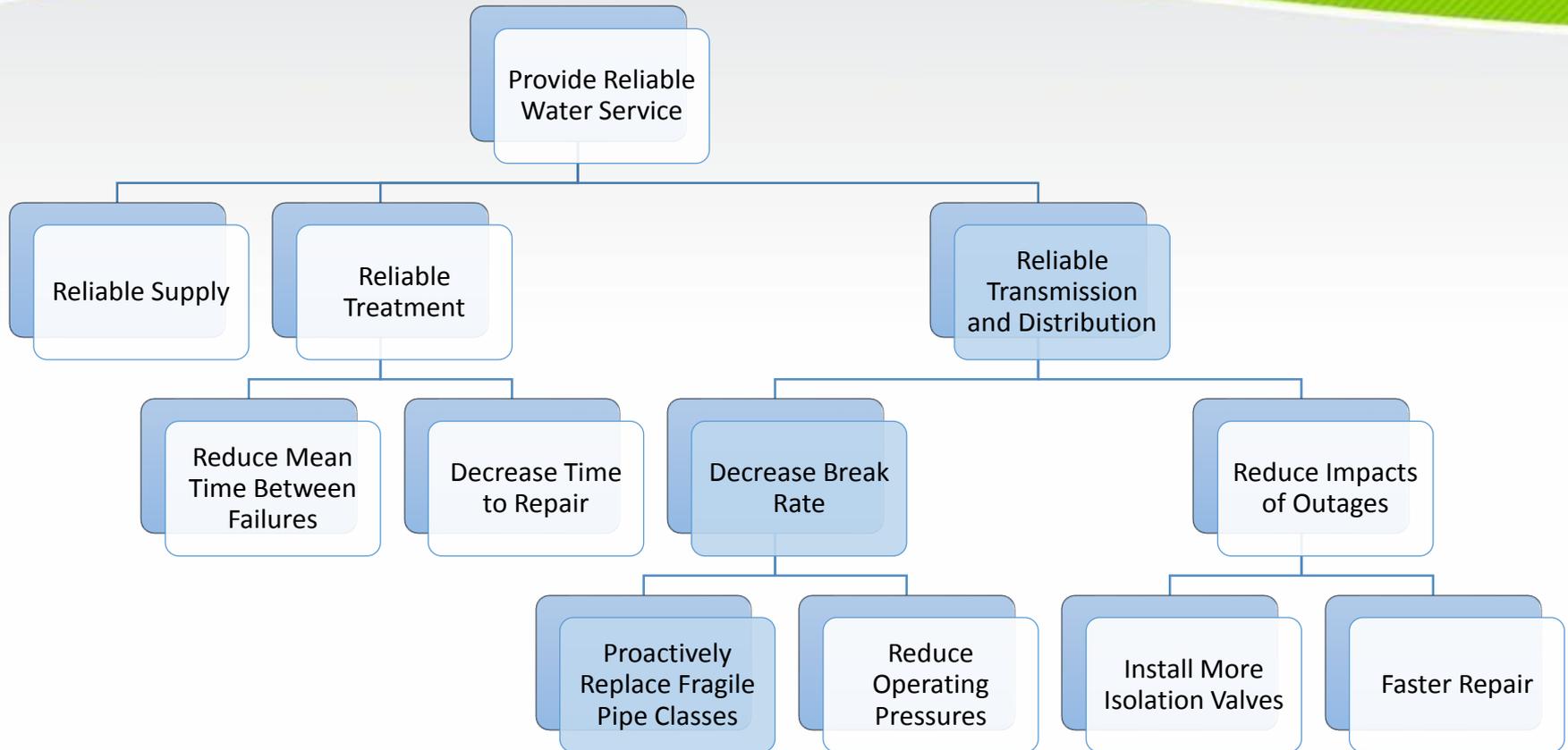




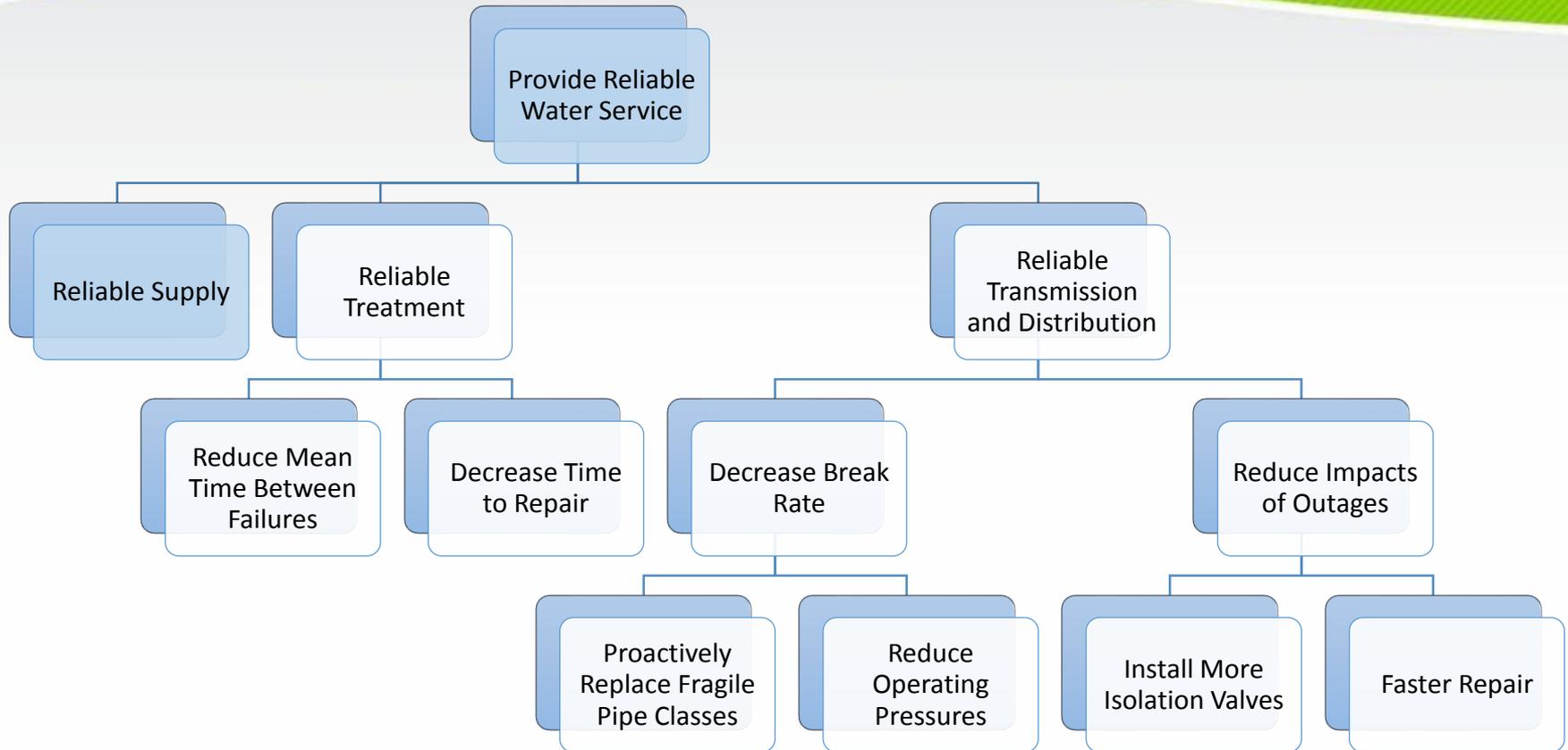
# Performance Management Framework – Water Utility



# Performance Management Framework – Columbus



# Performance Management Framework – Lake Erie Supply

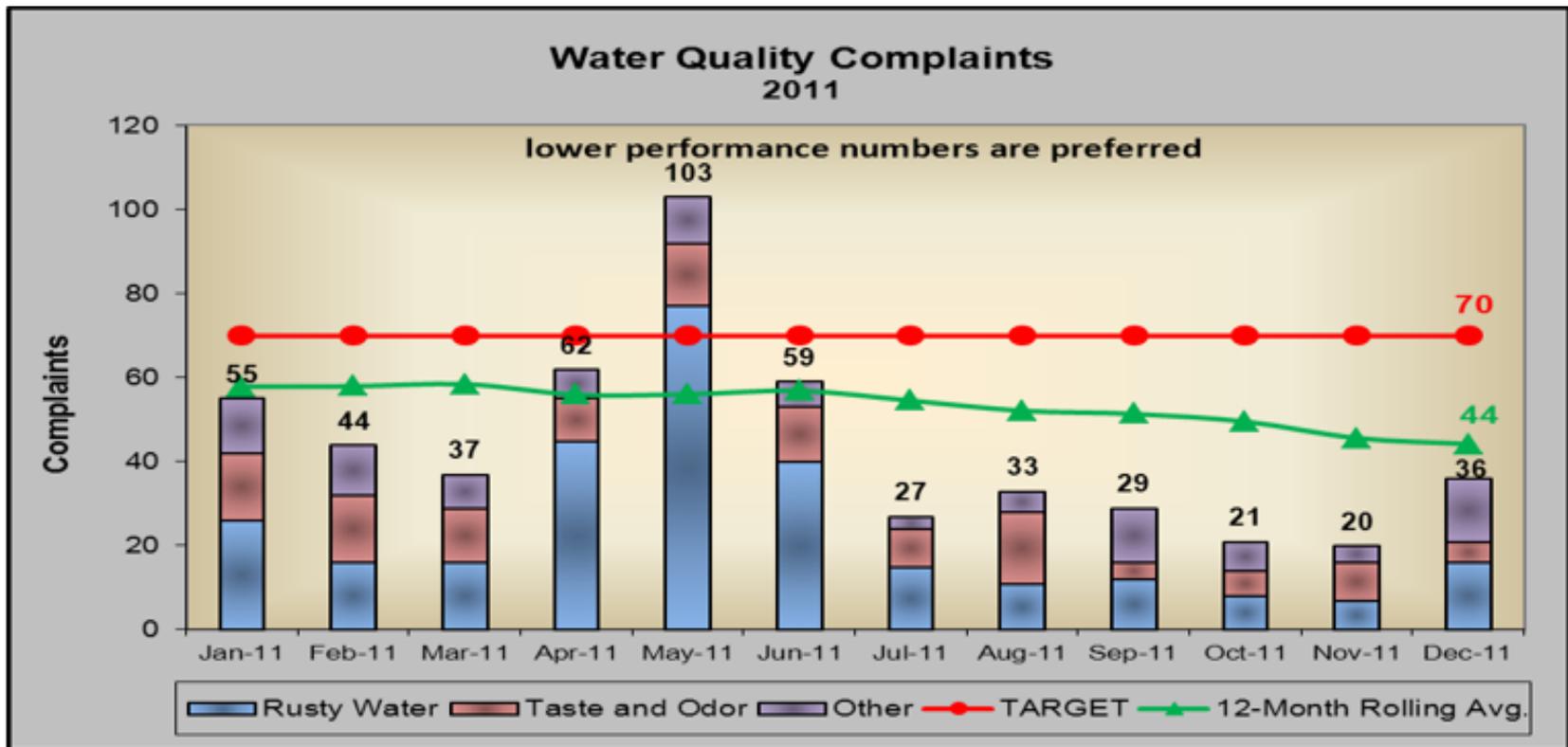


# What Levels of Service to Track

## ■ Drinking Water Utility

- Finished Water Quality (# of permit violations)
- Availability (number and duration of outages)
- Pressure (number of pressure complaints)
- Complaints (taste, color, odor, etc.)





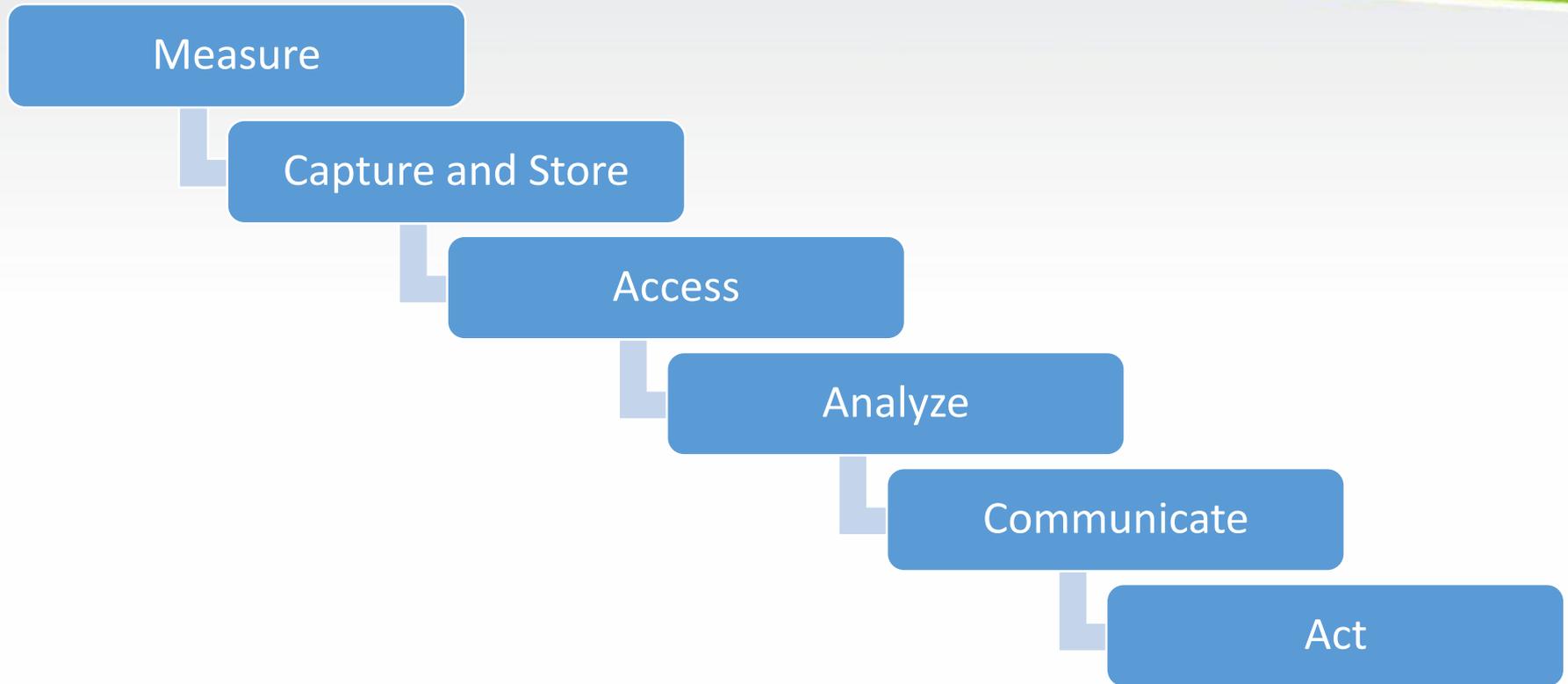
**Definition:** Total number of water quality complaints received by DPU and deemed to be valid. Distribution system reliability and drinking water quality have important implications for customer service and Operations & Maintenance, especially if ongoing complaints and issues impact the same customers on a repeat basis. Issues can be indicative of poor asset condition, restricted flows, low residual chlorine, and/or poor turnover of water in the distribution system. Complaints are tracked by type in order to track root cause of the problem and determine the most appropriate and effective method of resolution. This measure should be monitored for discernable trends over time. **Current target is at or below 70 complaints per month.**

**Notes on Performance:** On average, performance was better than target for 11 of the 12 months in 2011. In May 2011, there was a significant spike in the number of complaints due to the Division of Fire's seasonal hydrant flushing program. Subsequently, the long term trend has showed steady improvement as represented by the declining 12 month rolling average.

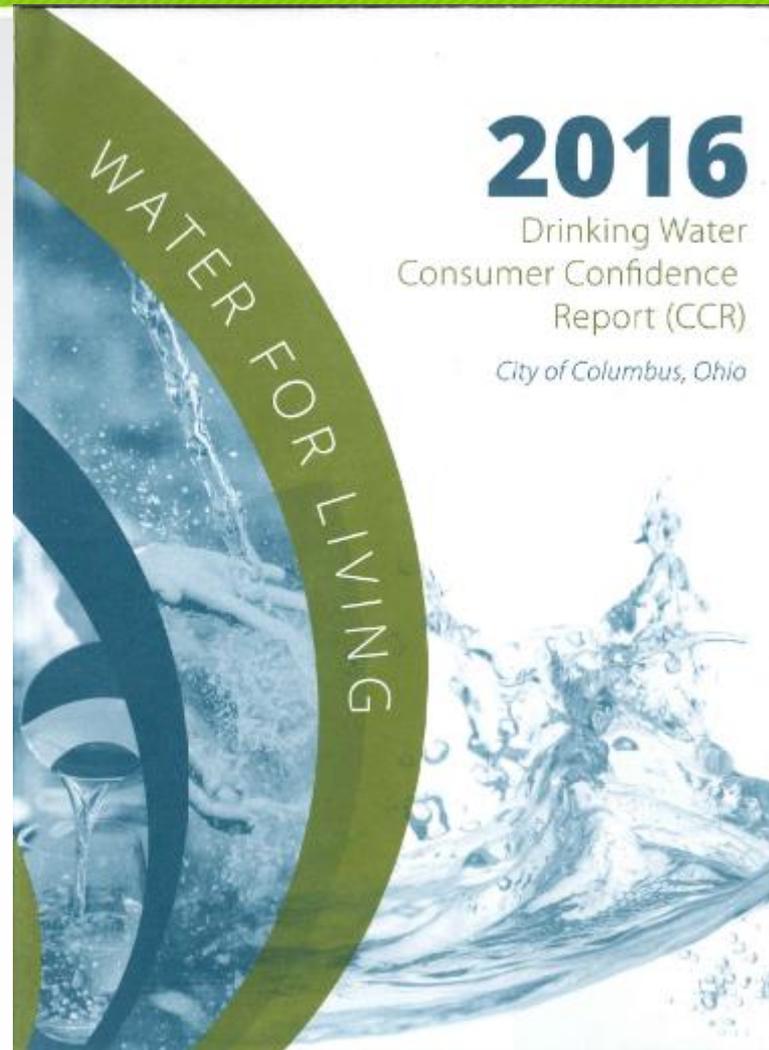
# Your Assets are Talking. Are You Listening?



# Performance Management: It's a Process



# You're already tracking Quality

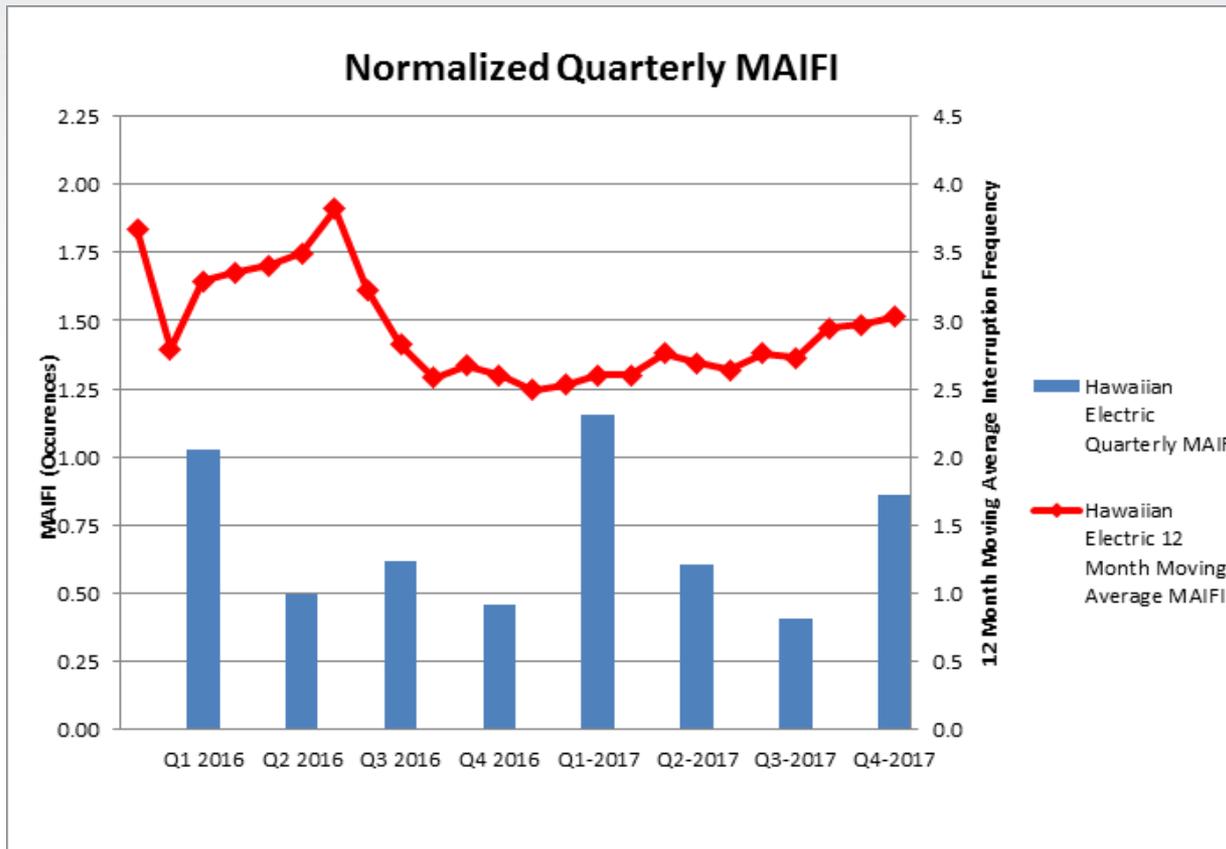


**2016**

Drinking Water  
Consumer Confidence  
Report (CCR)

*City of Columbus, Ohio*

# So is the power industry...



# Current State of Assets



2. CURRENT  
STATE OF ASSETS

# Know What you Own

- Asset Register (GIS, CMMS, Excel)
- Asset Characteristics
  - \* Location
  - \* Size
  - \* Faceplate #
  - \* Age
  - \* Material
  - \* Failure History
  - \* Replacement \$
  - \* Depth
- Asset Hierarchy
- List of Spares

# If you're not sure...

- Asset Walk Downs for Existing Assets
  - Two-way check between asset on the floor and in the system of record (asset register)
- O&M Ready for New Assets
  - Get assets and PM's into the maintenance cycle before assets go live

# Condition of Assets

- Assess condition based on understanding of failure modes (1-5 scoring system)
  - Physical condition (i.e. PACP for pipes)
  - Performance (cost to maintain)
  - Capacity (can it perform its intended function?)
  - Obsolescence (Can I get replacement parts?)



# Physical Condition

## Pump



| Condition          | 1            | 2                            | 3  | 4                               | 5   |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Vibration</b>   | None         | Minor                        | Moderate   | Considerable                    | Major   |
| <b>Temperature</b> | Normal       | Minimal heat from casing     | Heat detected by hand  | Heat uncomfortable to the touch | Excessive                                     |
| <b>Noise</b>       | Normal/None  | Slight whine/rattle detected | Moderate whine/rattle detected, easily heard over pump noise | Loud whine/rattle               | Disturbingly loud vibrations during operation |
| <b>Leaking</b>     | None visible | Minor                        | Moderate   | Considerable                    | Major   |

# Condition Assessment – Performance Based

## Water Main

| 1            | 2              | 3              | 4                       | 5               |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 0 Leaks/year | 1-2 leaks/year | 3-5 leaks/year | > 5 and < 10 leaks/year | > 10 leaks/year |



# Risk Exposure



3. RISK EXPOSURE

# Risk





**Risk**

**=**

**Likelihood of  
Failure**

**X**

**Consequence of  
Failure**

# Consequence = Criticality

- Consequences can include:
  - Financial – direct cost to the utility
  - Social – property damage, traffic, noise, service interruption
  - Environmental – overflows, spills
- Can be assessed on a 1-5 scale
- Consequences can be assessed in \$\$





# Example Consequence of Failure Matrix

| 5 (or >5)   | 4   | 3   | 2  | 1   |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| Deaths as a result of incident.                                 | Extensive injuries requiring major medical treatment but not life threatening | Follow up medical treatment required                                  | First aid treatment necessary but no follow up medical treatment | No injuries as a result of incident       |
| Major unplanned outage  | Minor unplanned outage to customers   | Moderate planned service interruption to customers                    | Minor planned interruption to customers                          | No interruption to customer               |
| Significant irreplaceable loss of data                          | Significant but replaceable loss of data                                      | Loss of minor data  | No data loss, but data not accessible for short period           | No impact to function                     |
| Hazardous material release - immediately life threatening       | Hazardous material release - not immediately life threatening                 | Hazardous material release requiring external assistance to make safe | Hazardous material release contained safely                      | No hazardous material release             |
| Financial loss (greater than 1% AOB Annual Operating Budget)    | Financial loss (0.5% to 1% AOB)   | Financial loss (0.25% to 0.5% AOB)                                    | Financial loss (0.1% to 0.25% AOB)                               | Negligible financial loss (0 to 0.1% AOB) |
| Disruption to routine operation which may extend beyond 2 weeks | Disruption to routine operation which may extend for 1 to 2 weeks             | Disruption to routine operation which may extend for up to 1 week     | Disruption to routine which can be managed immediately           | Observation only                          |

# Illustrating Risk

|   |        |        |           |           |           |
|---|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 5 | Medium | High   | Very High | Very High | Very High |
| 4 | Medium | Medium | High      | Very High | Very High |
| 3 | Low    | Medium | Medium    | High      | Very High |
| 2 | Low    | Low    | Medium    | Medium    | High      |
| 1 | Low    | Low    | Low       | Medium    | Medium    |
|   | 1      | 2      | 3         | 4         | 5         |

**LIKELIHOOD**

**CONSEQUENCE**

*Concentrate  
your efforts  
on highest risk  
assets*

# Emergency Preparedness and Contingency Planning

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# Minimize Life-Cycle Costs



## 4. MINIMIZE LIFE-CYCLE COSTS

# Minimizing Life-Cycle Costs

An Asset Management Plan should include strategies for minimizing costs and risks while maintaining service levels:

- Capital Costs
- Operating Costs
- Maintenance and Reliability

Only one strategy above may be necessary – depends on the context of the utilities anticipated needs.

# Optimize Capital Spending

- Justify projects using more data and with more rigor in the preliminary design stage
- The Asset Management Plan may state something like this:
  - Project justification review will be conducted on all projects with a budget over \$50,000





Summary Information:

|                              |   |                          |  |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Project Number:</b>       |   | <b>Project Name:</b>     |  |
| <b>Utility:</b>              | Water / Wastewater / Both (split costs) | <b>Project Location:</b> |  |
| <b>Department:</b>           |   | <b>Division:</b>         |  |
| <b>Estimated Total Cost:</b> |   | <b>CIB Years:</b>        |  |
| <b>Project Manager/Lead:</b> |   | <b>Phone#:</b>           |  |

Project Origin:

- Master Plan
- O&M / Efficiency
- Regulatory
- Strategic Initiative or Strategic Plan Project
- Programmatic
- Capacity / Growth
- ADOT MOA Emergency Fund
- Risk Related (asset deterioration or consequence mitigation)
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Detailed Information:

**Public Use Description (will be used in Public Facing Applications such as CIP mapping Info):**

**Define the Problem to be Solved & Project Scope/ Description:**

**Justification for the Project (include Levels of Service affected, alignment with Strategic Plans, & associated risks):**

**Expected Costs and Benefits\* of the Proposed Project:**

- Summary Info.
- Problem Statement
- Alternatives Evaluation
- Benefit/Cost Analysis

# Optimize Maintenance Strategies

- Increased capacity = More assets to maintain
- Advanced equipment technology = Maintenance is complex
- More stringent standards = Less downtime
- Existing assets are aging; reactionary maintenance and replacements alone are too costly
- Proactive maintenance is safer!
- Maintenance tools are more sophisticated

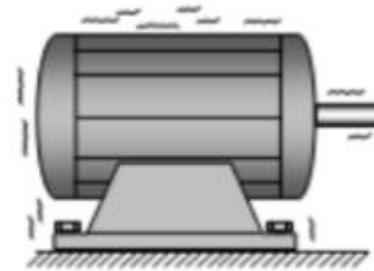
# Vibration Analysis



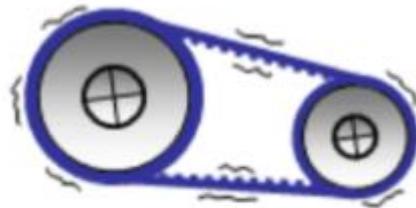
# Rotating Equipment



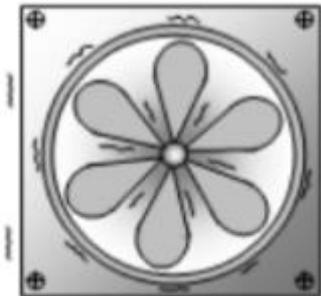
**Vibrating Pumps**



**Vibrating Motors**

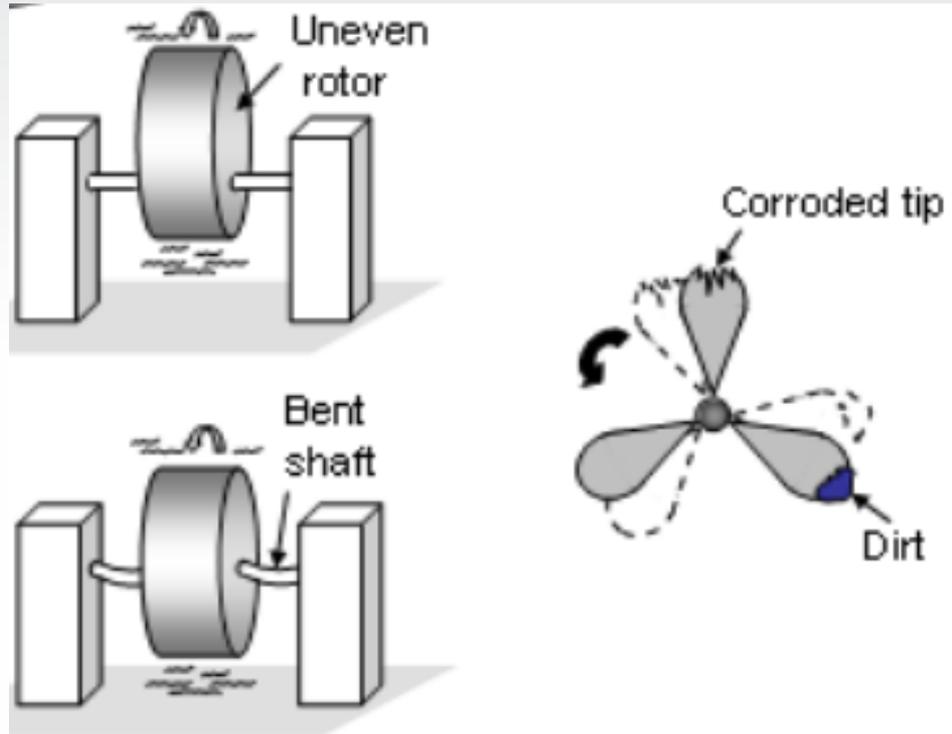


**Vibrating Belts**



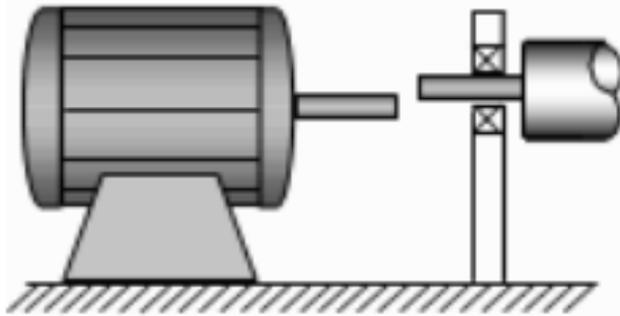
**Vibrating Fans**

# Imbalances

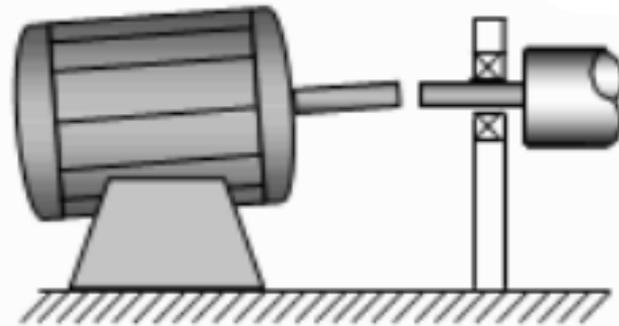


# Misalignments

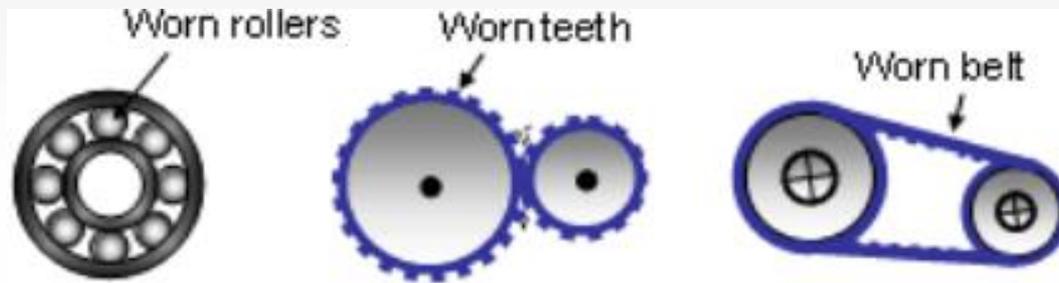
Parallel misalignment



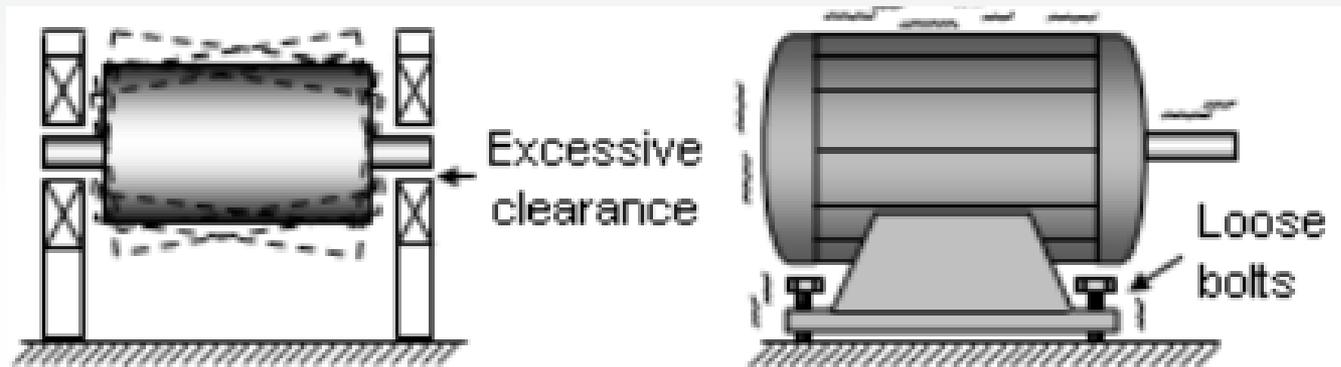
Angular misalignment



# Wear



# Looseness / Soft Foot



# Vibration

- Very good at diagnosing specific issues
- Not as sensitive in many applications as ultrasound
- Inexpensive
- Can be used to verify repairs

# Oil Analysis

| Possible Tests                 | Fluid Properties<br><i>Physical and Chemical<br/>Properties (Aging Process)</i> | Contamination<br><i>Fluid and Machine<br/>Destructive Contaminants</i> | Wear Debris<br><i>Presence and Identification<br/>of Wear Particles</i> |
|--------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Viscosity Analysis             | ++  | +  | -   |
| TAN or TBN                     | ++  | +  | +   |
| Moisture Analysis              | -   | ++   | +   |
| Particle Counting              | -   | ++   | +   |
| Oxidation and Nitration (FTIR) | ++  | +  | -   |
| Flash Point                    | +   | +  | -   |
| Elemental Analysis             | ++  | +  | ++  |
| Glycol                         | -   | ++   | +   |

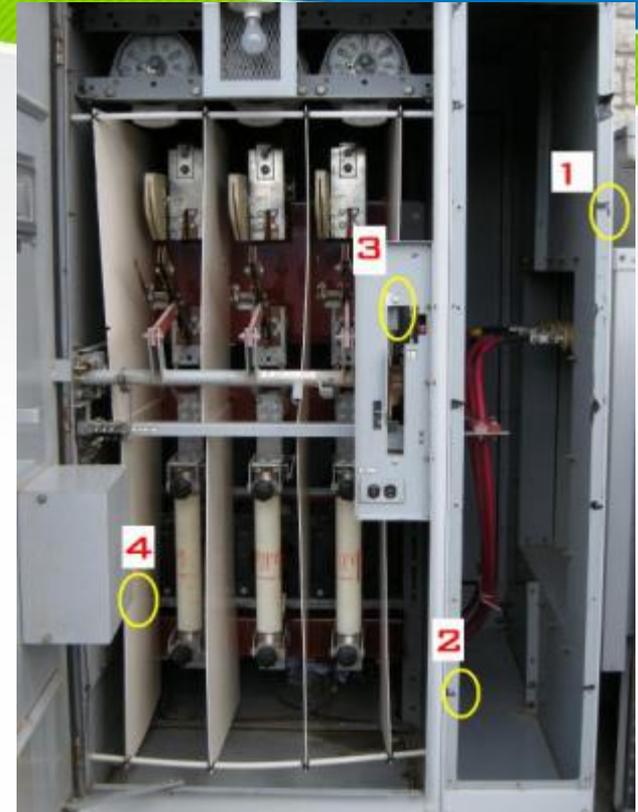
**LEGEND:**    ++ = *Primary Benefit*    + = *Minor Benefit*    - = *No Benefit*

Analysis can help determine root cause of failure

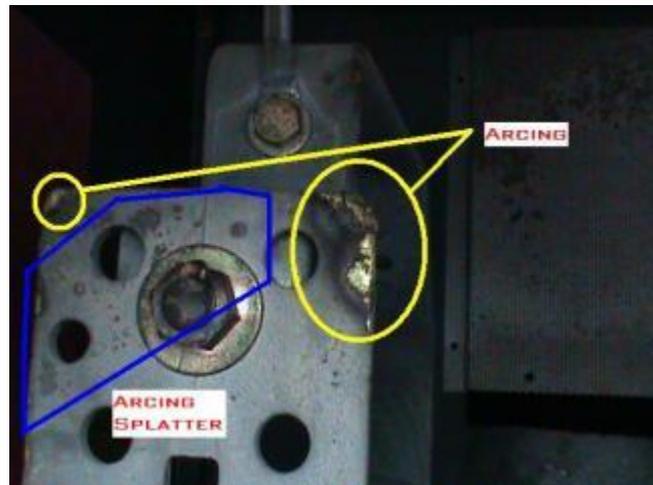
# Ultrasound (Vibration and Lube)



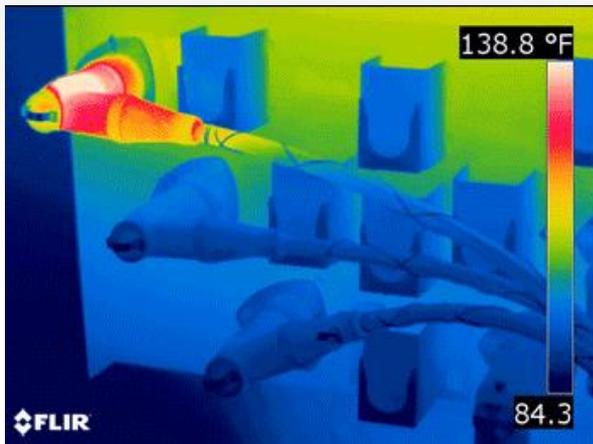
# Ultrasound for Electrical: Transformer



# Ultrasound for Electrical



# Thermography



Electrical Panel



Motor

# Examples of Maintenance Strategy

- Train staff in use of ultrasound for use in detecting when and how much to lube
- Measure ratio of (PdM+PM) / CM
- Capture all failure data in a CMMS by 2020
- Increase population of asset replacement data
- Increase wrench time through better maintenance planning by 5% by 2019

# Long-Term Funding Strategy

## 5. LONG-TERM FUNDING STRATEGY

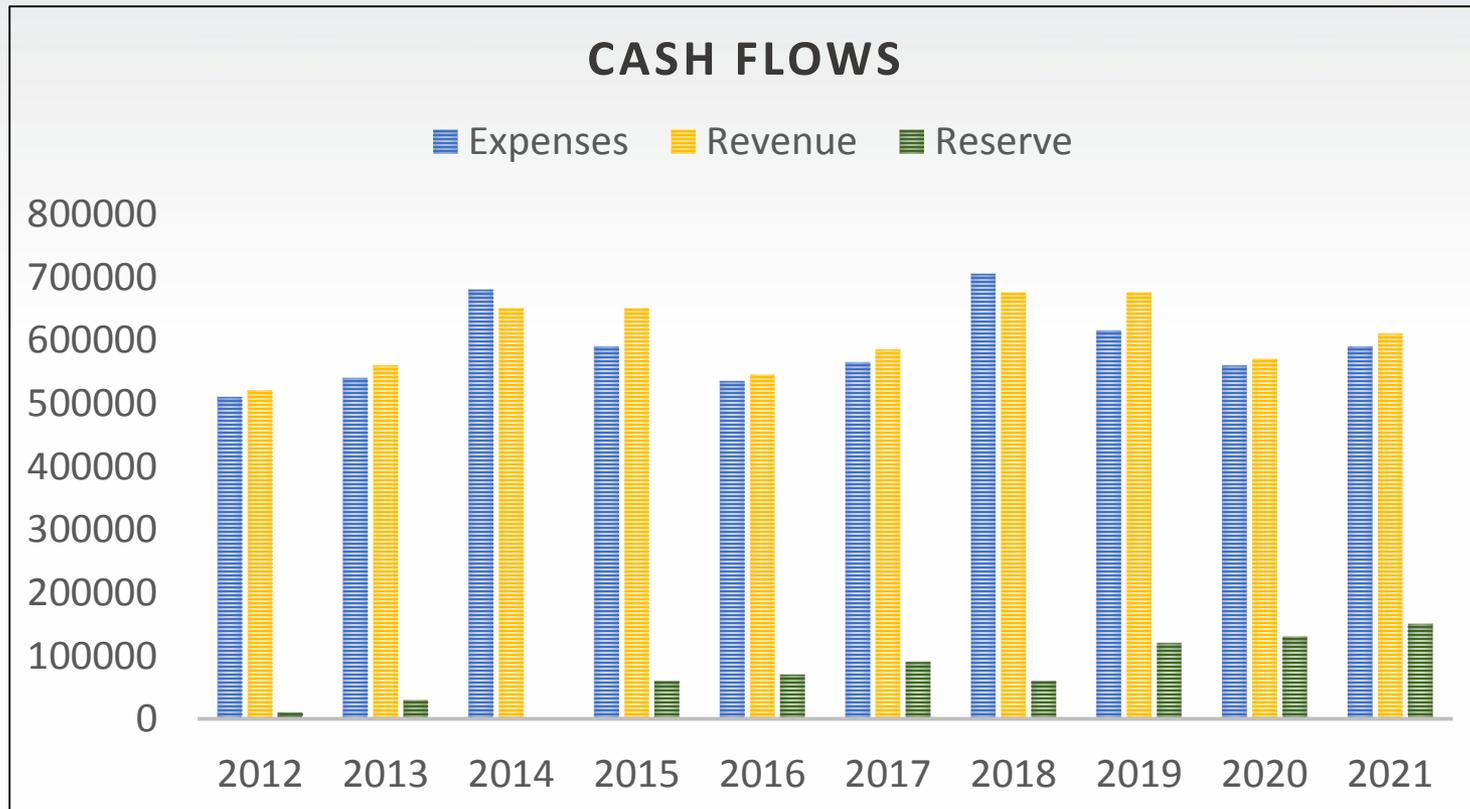


# Building a Plan – Work on Priorities

For 5 years prior and into the future, does the utility have:

- CIP to address future service needs
- Replacement plan for existing, aging assets
- Operations and maintenance budget
- Funding sources and estimated levels

# Expenses, Revenue, Reserves



# Sample SAMP

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*Ideas in motion.*

# Sample SAMP (cont'd)

## 3.1 Initiative Identification and Prioritization

As outlined in the Introduction, the vision and goals presented in the *Philosophy and Framework* report, coupled with the findings in the *Performance Self-Assessment* report, clearly indicate that all areas of asset management practice need to be either improved or introduced for DPU to be a leading utility. Some of these areas are already on that improvement path, notably CMMS enhancements, Business Case Evaluations (BCEs), and Levels of Service (LOS).



**TABLE 3-1**  
Recommended Improvement Initiatives

| No. | Priority | Initiative  | Tangible Benefits  | Phase(s) |
|-----|----------|---|--|----------|
| 1   | Urgent   | Develop a Risk-based Decision Approach to Assets                                    | - Life-cycle cost savings<br>- Improved rate predictability                              | All      |
| 2   | Urgent   | Enhance LOS Measures and Targets  | - Life-cycle cost savings<br>- Service level improvements                                | All      |
| 3   | High     | Provide Organizational Development to Support AM                                    | - Productivity improvements  | All      |
| 4   | High     | Incorporate AM into DPU's Strategic Plan  | - Life-cycle cost savings  | All      |
| 5   | High     | Develop Project Delivery and Project Management Guidelines                          | - Productivity improvements<br>- Life-cycle cost savings<br>- Service level improvements | All      |
| 6   | High     | Develop and Implement Strategic Asset Management Plans (SAMPs) by Major Asset Class | - Life-cycle cost savings<br>- Service level improvements                                | 2        |
| 7   | High     | Establish Asset Management Procedures/Standards                                     | - Life-cycle cost savings<br>- Productivity improvements                                 | 2 and 3  |
| 8   | High     | Improve the Procurement Process   | - Cost savings<br>- Productivity improvements  | 2 and 3  |
| 9   | High     | Develop and Implement an Operations Optimization Program                            | - Life-cycle cost savings<br>- Service level improvements<br>- Productivity improvements | 2 and 3  |
| 10  | High     | Develop and Implement a Strategic Maintenance Management Program                    | - Life-cycle cost savings<br>- Service level improvements<br>- Productivity improvements | 2 and 3  |
| 11  | High     | Develop and Implement a Performance Management Program                              | - Life-cycle cost savings<br>- Service level improvements<br>- Productivity improvements | 2 and 3  |
| 12  | High     | Select and Implement Core Technology Systems  | - Productivity improvements<br>- Service level improvements                              | All      |

# Sample AMP

DRAFT

## Strategic Asset Management Plan Water Distribution Valves

Prepared for  
City of Columbus  
Columbus, Ohio  
Version 2015

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# Scope of Work

- Data Gathering
  - Data Request
  - Interviews
- Prepare Draft AMP (existing conditions)
- Workshop Potential Recommended Action Items for the Plan
- Prepare AMP
  - Public Use Document
  - Internal Use Document

# Sample Data Request

## Western Water Asset Management Plan Data Request

List of Documents for Review: Please collect readily accessible documents from list below. B&N can pick these up or these can be sent digitally. We do not need all the documents to start the Asset Management Plan evaluation. If documents are not available, that is fine. If you have existing documents that address multiple area, please indicate which items are covered by your document.

### Levels of Service and Performance Management Data

- 1) Performance measures:
  - a. Levels of Service
    - i. Service interruptions
    - ii. Regulatory compliance data (could review CCR)
    - iii. Low Pressure events Number of connections
  - b. Number of customers (by type, if tracked)
    - i. Including a list of critical customers with continuous supply needs
  - c. Number and description of interconnections in the event emergency supply is needed (and if they are treated / disinfected)
  - d. Miles of pipe
  - e. Debt to revenue ratio
  - f. Reserve funds, and for contingency planning:
    - ii. Any amounts budgeted specifically for emergency purposes
    - iii. Statement of who can authorize emergency expenditures and under what conditions
  - g. Non-revenue water
  - h. Transmission and distribution pipe break rate \ break database
  - i. Complaints (by category if available) over time
  - j. Rehabilitation and Replacement data (e.g. percent of asset value replaced / year)

### Current State of Assets and Risk Exposure

- 2) Water System Map (if not shown in GIS) showing
  - a. Booster stations
  - b. Treatment plant(s)
  - c. Transmission and Distribution Piping
  - d. Well Fields and Surface Water Intakes
  - e. Force mains
  - f. Valves (need to know that a map with detailed location of valves exists for contingency planning, but it should not be provided as part of this request)
- 3) Detailed maps/schematics or "As-Built" plans of distribution system & booster stations (just need to know if these are available: do not need copies)

# SAM-GAP



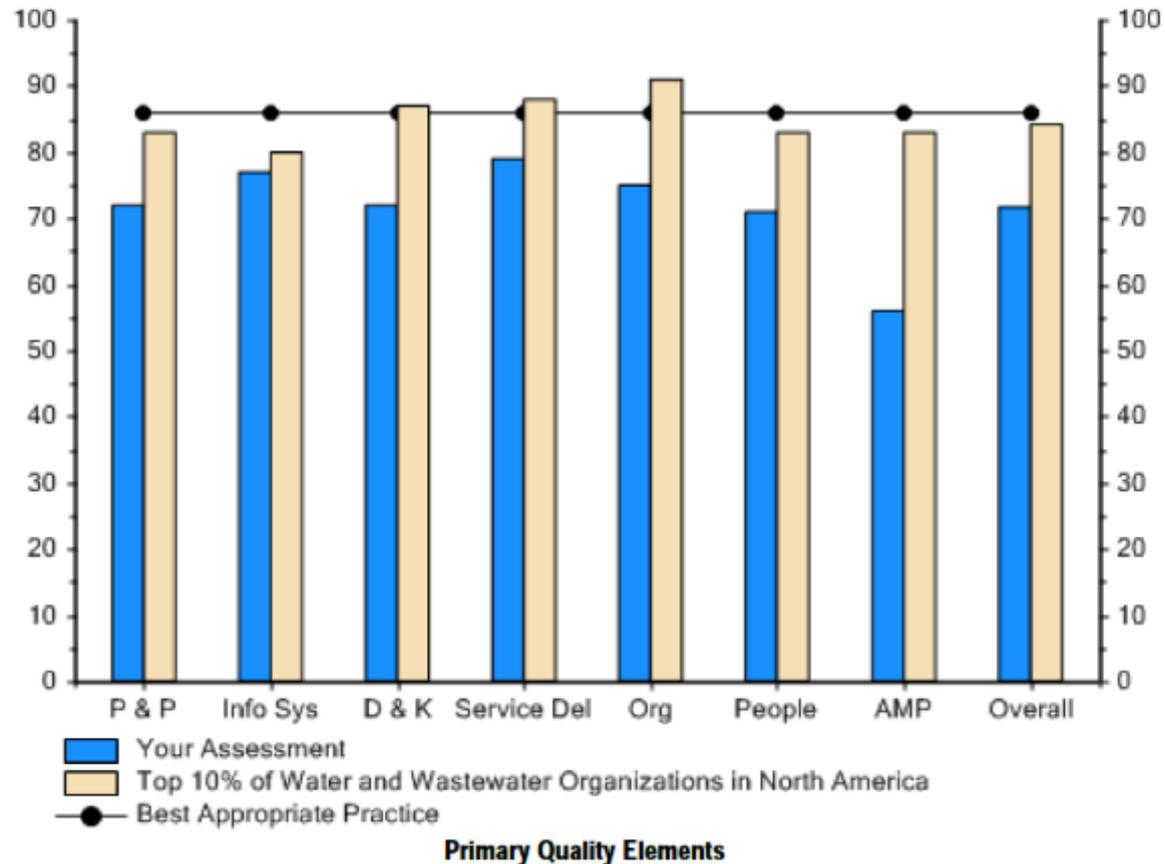
## 1.02 Knowledge of Assets

To what extent and at what level do processes exist:

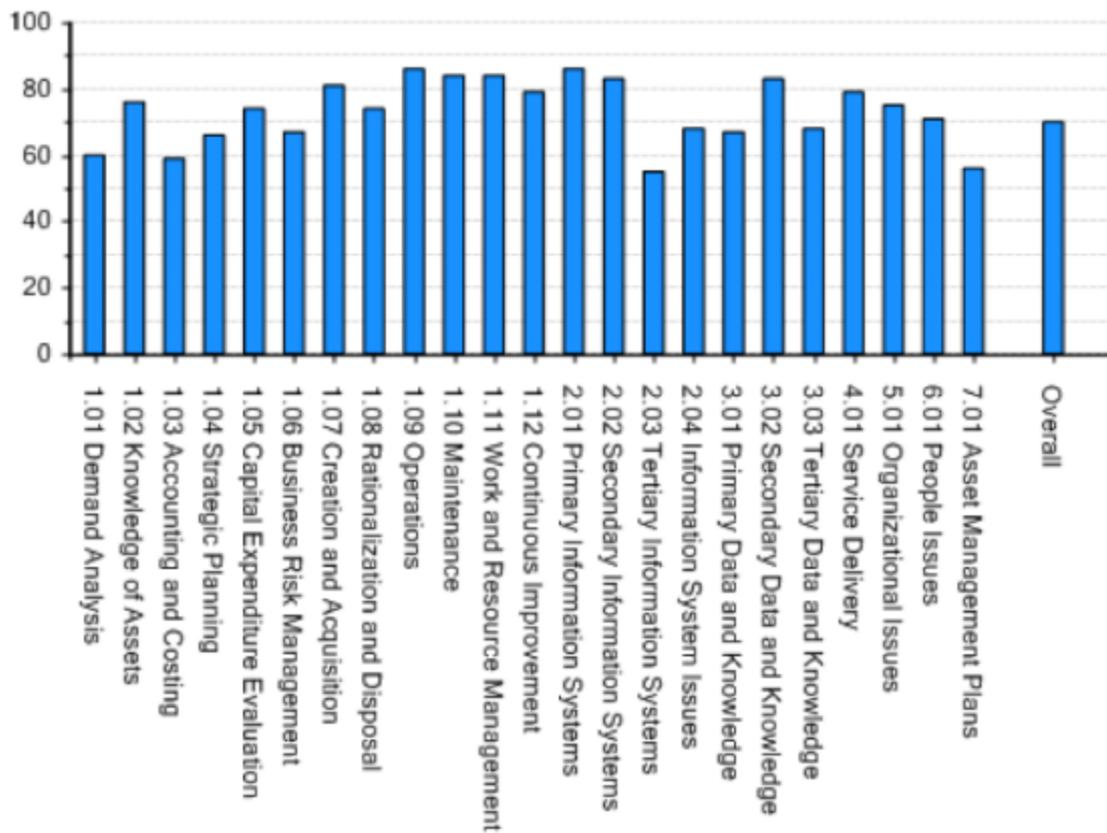
|  | (Level of practice)   | (Extent of practice)   |
|--|---|--|
| 1.02.01 For defining the structure of the asset register and the level of detail of asset information that is collected and managed down to the maintenance managed item (MMI).<br>(eg. Is there a defined hierarchical registry structure that is followed consistently? Is the structure and level of detail regularly reviewed?)                            | 0 = "Innocence"<br>1 = Aware but no practice<br>2 = Low practice level<br>3 = Modest practice level<br>4 = Substantial practice level<br>5 = "World class" practice level | 0 = Never done<br>1 = ad hoc process rarely executed<br>2 = ad hoc process occasionally executed<br>3 = mixture of ad hoc and systematic process, partially documented<br>4 = Mostly systematic process, pretty well documented, and regularly executed<br>5 = Systematic, fully documented process, always executed |
| 1.02.02 For defining the collection and management of asset attribute information.<br>(eg. Is there a data standard defining this and how is the standard maintained? Is it clear what information is required to be collected on assets?)   | 0 = "Innocence"<br>1 = Aware but no practice<br>2 = Low practice level<br>3 = Modest practice level<br>4 = Substantial practice level<br>5 = "World class" practice level | 0 = Never done<br>1 = ad hoc process rarely executed<br>2 = ad hoc process occasionally executed<br>3 = mixture of ad hoc and systematic process, partially documented<br>4 = Mostly systematic process, pretty well documented, and regularly executed<br>5 = Systematic, fully documented process, always executed |
| 1.02.03 For determining what assets to collect condition data on, when these assessments should be undertaken, and for determining the potential remaining useful lives of the assets.<br><br>(eg. Are there written protocols defining how these are to be done? How are these protocols maintained? Is accurate data regularly and systematically gathered?) | 0 = "Innocence"<br>1 = Aware but no practice<br>2 = Low practice level<br>3 = Modest practice level<br>4 = Substantial practice level<br>5 = "World class" practice level | 0 = Never done<br>1 = ad hoc process rarely executed<br>2 = ad hoc process occasionally executed<br>3 = mixture of ad hoc and systematic process, partially documented<br>4 = Mostly systematic process, pretty well documented, and regularly executed<br>5 = Systematic, fully documented process, always executed |
| 1.02.04 For determining what assets to collect performance and reliability data on and for   | 0 = "Innocence"<br>1 = Aware but no practice  | 0 = Never done<br>1 = ad hoc process rarely executed   |

# SAMP output

## SAM-GAP Benchmark



# SAMP Output



Secondary Quality Elements

# Drivers Exercise

| Business Drivers for Change Over the Next 5 Years |  | Total Points | Number of Responses | Definition   |
|---|--|--------------|---------------------|--|
| <b>A</b>  | Increasing Demands                           | 8            | 2                   | Significant increase is expected in demand (quantity) for services, or water resources are limited, driving a need for attention to demand growth planning, demand management, or considerations of new or more reliable resources.  |
| <b>B</b>  | Decreasing Demands                           | 0            | 0                   | Change is required as a result of a reduction in demand for services (such as through population decline), necessitating focus on service levels, asset rationalization and disposal, new technologies.  |
| <b>C</b>  | Regulations and standards                    | 19           | 5                   | Utility change is required as a result of new or changing service standards and levels of operational performance being approved and monitored by an external regulatory body in areas such as water / effluent quality, service reliability, customer response, or asset performance. |
| <b>D</b>  | Regulatory Requirements for Asset Management | 6            | 2                   | Utility change is required to respond to a requirement for long-term asset management plans to be submitted and approved by an external regulatory body (Ohio EPA).  |
| <b>E</b>  | Financial - Affordability                    | 29           | 7                   | Costs are or will be constrained as a result of customer requirements or affordability commitments, and/or willingness to pay for services provided.   |

# Types of Follow-Up Work

- Asset management training
- Asset walk downs
- “O&M Ready”
- Assess asset data in GIS (structure, population)
- Assess CMMS technology for purchase or rework
- Develop condition assessment processes (i.e. scoring systems)
- Conduct condition assessment

# Types of Follow-Up Work

- Develop Levels of Service (metrics, targets, reporting process)
- Prepare replacement plans
- Conduct operations optimization studies
  - Chemicals
  - Energy
- Develop a CIP prioritization methodology
- Develop a CIP evaluation process (i.e. BCE)

# Types of Follow-Up Work

- Develop a process for conducting more proactive maintenance
  - Develop maintenance metrics
    - PM/CM ratio
    - Backlog
    - CM resulting from PdM
  - Introduce PdM technologies (ultrasound, vibrations)
  - Assist in optimizing timing of PM
    - Run-time PM
    - Calendar-based
    - Run-to-failure
    - Condition-based



# Types of Follow-Up Work

- Develop a risk-register
- Develop a list of critical assets (consequence of failure methodology)
- Prepare Contingency Plan
- Develop KPI's for any line of business
  - Inventory
  - Project delivery
- Projects on the CIP
- AMPs for Asset Classes
- Negotiate with Ohio EPA

# Prologue

- Asset Management Plans (AMPs) can be simple
- Show a plan to improve your AM practices
- AMPs are living documents
- AMPs assist with communication on many levels
- AMPs bring structure to how you manage assets
- AMPs help you focus resources to minimize cost
- AM is a journey – enjoy the ride
- AM is not a separate “thing”

# Questions and Comments

Thank you!

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