FORBAST GROUP

RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT ROI

A low-cost way to identify where capacity, labor, and maintenance dollars are being lost to reactive work, hidden instability, and bad assumptions.

5-20%	Deloitte states poor maintenance strategies can reduce an asset's productive capacity by 5% to 20%.
$2.3M/hr	Siemens reports that an hour of unplanned downtime in a large automotive plant now costs about $2.3 million.
25-30%	DOE reports functional predictive maintenance programs can reduce maintenance costs by 25% to 30%.
35-45%	DOE also reports downtime reductions of 35% to 45%, with breakdown reductions of 70% to 75% and returns that can reach 10x.

Why this matters

Many plants believe they have a maintenance problem when they actually have a reliability problem: too much reactive work, weak failure elimination, poor PM content, bad parts strategy, under-managed electrical assets, and repeated instability that has already been normalized. A reliability assessment separates what is truly hurting uptime from what only appears urgent.

What Forbast does

Forbast evaluates maintenance and reliability performance where it actually lives - in planning, preventive maintenance, work execution, spare parts logic, asset criticality, failure history, operator care, and electrical equipment condition. We compare what the plant thinks is happening with what the data, equipment condition, and floor-level execution actually show, then identify where the greatest gains are available first.

Cost of inaction

- Downtime is only the visible loss. The bigger drain is often hidden in reduced output, overtime, premium freight, emergency parts buys, contractor callouts, repeated troubleshooting, shortened asset life, and capital spending triggered by symptoms instead of root causes.
- For automotive manufacturers, even a short unplanned event can erase a large amount of margin. Siemens' downtime data makes the point clearly: one lost hour can cost millions, which means even modest reliability improvement can pay back quickly.
- Reliability gaps often sit inside electrical systems as well. NFPA 70B is directly relevant because neglected breakers, switchgear, connections, motors, and distribution equipment create both safety exposure and production risk. Waiting for those failures is usually the most expensive strategy available.

Management takeaway

A reliability assessment is a relatively low-cost decision compared with the value of regained uptime, lower maintenance spend, fewer emergency failures, and better capital allocation. It gives managers a fact-based picture of the real constraints on the floor so the business can invest in the few issues that move performance instead of spending heavily on the wrong ones. It also gives leadership a clearer answer to where not to spend, which matters just as much when capital and labor are limited.