InfoShare Asset Management – Report to BACWA Board

InfoShare Asset Management Committee meeting on: 02/21/18

Executive Board Meeting Date: 03/ /18

Committee Chairs: Dana Lawson and Aaron Johnson

Committee Request for Board Action: None

<u>Attendees</u>: Dana Lawson, Neil Meyer, PJ Turnham (Central San); Rebecca Overacre (EBMUD), Anthony Smith, Andy Hall, Nga Huynh (City of Livermore); Aaron Johnson (DSRSD); Jeff Greer (MVSD); TiLiAnne Tanner (SCWA); Jon Boitano (HDR)

Introductions

See Above

Announcements

- Aaron Johnson (DSRSD) is our new co-chair
 - o If there is a topic you would like to hear about at a future meeting, please e-mail Aaron (johnson@dsrsd.com) or Dana (dlawson@centralsan.org)
- BayWorks is hosting an Asset Management Workshop on May 23, which will most likely be held in Vallejo. If you
 are interested in presenting, you can contact Aaron or Levi Fuller who is organizing it.

Presentations

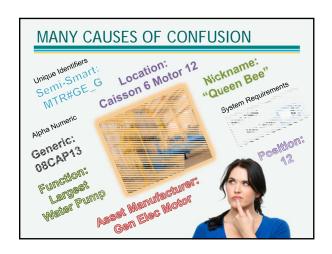
- Standardized asset tagging for all departments and business systems (TiLiAnne Tanner, Sonoma County Water Agency)
- Using the asset register as a tool to identify and prioritize CIP projects (Andy Hall, City of Livermore)

Future Meetings

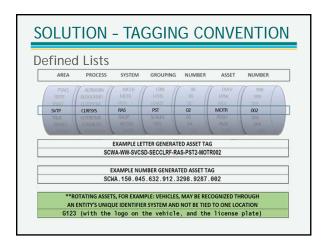
- 2018 Meeting Schedule: May 16, August 15, November 14
- Please e-mail dlawson@centralsan.org or johnson@dsrsd.com

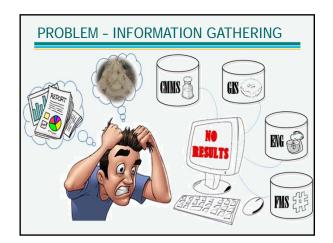
Next BACWA Asset Management InfoShare Group Meeting: May 16 at DSRSD in Pleasanton





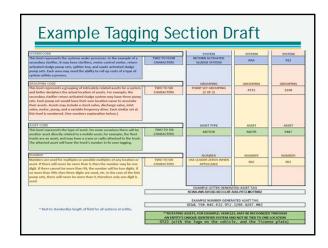


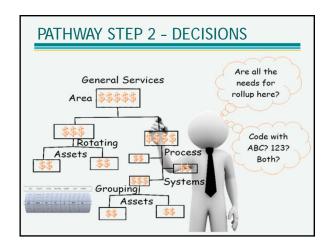


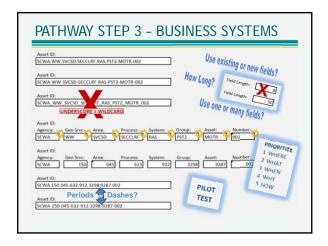


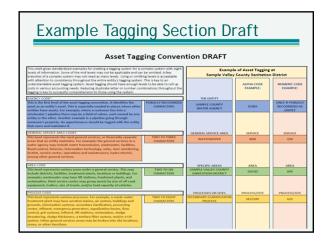


















Asset Tagging Convention DRAFT

This chart gives standardized examples for creating a tagging system for a complex system with eight **Example of Asset Tagging at** levels of information. Some of the mid levels may not be applicable and can be omitted. A few **Sample Valley County Sanitation District** branches of a complex system may not need as many levels. Using or omitting levels is acceptable with attention to consistancy throughout the entire entity's tagging system. This is key to an understandable asset tagging system. Asset tagging should have enough levels to be able to roll up ALPHA CODE **NUMERIC CODE** costs in various accounting needs. Reducing duplicate letter or number combinations throughout the **EXAMPLE: EXAMPLE:** tagging is key to successful comprehension to those using the system. ** Rotating assets may simply have an unique identifier. AGENCY CODE THE ENTITY **ONLY IF PUBLICLY** This is the first level of the asset tagging convention. It identifies the **PUBLICLY RECOGNIZED SAMPLE COUNTY RECOGNIZED AS** asset as an entity's asset. This is especially needed in places where other **CHARACTERS SCWA WATER AGENCY ENTITY** entities have assets. For example; where a customer ties into a wholesaler's pipeline there may be a field of valves, each owned by one entity or the other. Another example is a pipeline going through someone's property. An appurtenance should be tagged with the entity that owns and maintains it. **GENERAL SERVICE AREA CODES GENERAL SERVICE AREA SERVICE SERVICE** TWO TO THREE This level represents the most general services, or financially separate **WASTEWATER** ww 150 **CHARACTERS** areas that an entity maintains. For example; the general services in a water agency may include water transmission, wastewater, facilities, flood control, fisheries, information technology, solar, river monitoring, SCADA, service center, operations and maintenance, hydro electric, among other general services. AREA CODE SPECIFIC AREAS **AREA AREA** TWO TO SIX **SAMPLE VALLEY COUNTY** This level represents various areas under a general service. This may **SVCSD** 045 include districts, facilities, treatment plants, locations or buildings. For **CHARACTERS SANITATION DISTRICT** example; wastewater may have lift stations, treatment plants, and reclamation. Fleet service center may group assets by size of off road equipment, trailers, size of trucks, and/or load capacity of vehicles. **PROCESS/SITE** PROCESS/SITE **PROCESSES OR SITES** TWO TO EIGHT SECONDARY CLARIFICATION This level represents various processes. For example, a waste water **SECCLRF** 632 **CHARACTERS PROCESS** treatment plant may have aeration basins, air system, buildings and grounds, chlorination systems, secondary clarification, processing center, effluent, emergency generators, equalization basins, flow control, grit systems, influent, lift stations, reclamation, sludge dewatering, sludge thickeners, a tertiary filter system, and/or a UV system. Other general services areas may be broken into site locations, zones, or other functions. SYSTEM CODE **SYSTEM SYSTEM SYSTEM TWO TO FOUR RETURN ACTIVATED** This level represents the systems under processes. In the example of a **RAS** 912 secondary clarifier, it may have clarifiers, motor control center, return **CHARACTERS SLUDGE SYSTEM** activated sludge pump sets, splitter box, and waste activated sludge pump sets. Each area may need the ability to roll up costs of a type of system within a process. **GROUPING CODE GROUPING GROUPING GROUPING** This level represents a grouping of intricately related assets for a system TWO TO SIX **PUMP SET GROUPING** PST2 3298 **CHARACTERS** and better deciphers the actual location of assets. For example, the (2 OF 3) secondary clarifier return activated sludge system may have three pump sets. Each pump set would have their own location name to associate their assets. Assets may include a check valve, discharge valve, inlet valve, motor, pump, and a variable frequency drive. Each similar set at this level is numbered. (See numbers explanation below.) ASSET CODE **ASSET TYPE ASSET ASSET** This level represents the type of asset. On some occasions there will be TWO TO SIX **MOTOR MOTR** 9487 **CHARACTERS** another asset directly related to a mobile asset, for example, the fleet trucks are an asset, and may have a crane or radio attached to the truck. The attached asset will have the truck's number in its own tagging. **NUMBER NUMBER NUMBER** TWO TO SIX **USE LEADER ZEROS WHEN** Numbers are used for multiples or possible multiples of any location or **CHARACTERS APPLICABLE** asset. If there will never be more than 9, then the number may be one digit. If there cannot be more than 99, the number will be two digits. If no more than 999, then three digits are used, etc. In the case of the RAS pump sets, there will never be more than 9, therefore only one digit is **EXAMPLE LETTER GENERATED ASSET TAG** SCWA-WW-SVCSD-SECCLRF-RAS-PST2-MOTR002

* Best to standardize length of field for all systems at entity.

EXAMPLE NUMBER GENERATED ASSET TAG
SCWA.150.045.632.912.3298.9287.002

**ROTATING ASSETS, FOR EXAMPLE: VEHICLES, MAY BE RECOGNIZED THROUGH AN ENTITY'S UNIQUE IDENTIFIER SYSTEM AND NOT BE TIED TO ONE LOCATION G123 (with the logo on the vehicle, and the license plate)

City of Livermore Water Resources

Using the Asset Registry to help identify and prioritize CIP

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History

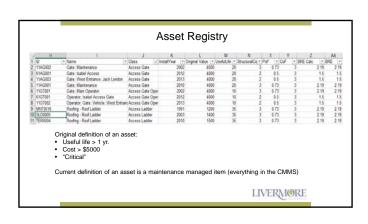
- 2011 Began Implementing AM style workflows (Proactive VS Reactive) 2012 Developed a pilot Collections System AMP (GHD) 2015-2016 Developed Division wide AMP's (Kayuga) 2017 Used AM/R data in the development of the Treatment Plant CIP

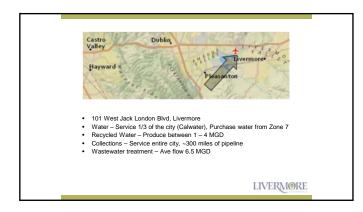
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Agenda

- Introduction
- · Short history of WRD asset management
- · Problems with our class based asset register for CIP
- · Develop Location/System based hierarchy
- Incorporate Condition, Criticality, Risk at the System level
- Develop CIP

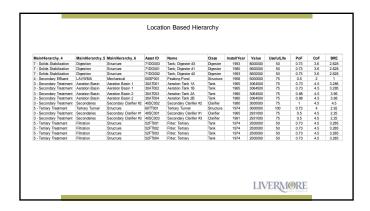
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Problems

- · Individual asset based list
- Cannot differentiate between O&M and CIP
- · Useful life is the only factor considered
- Shortcoming of both the application and the hierarchy

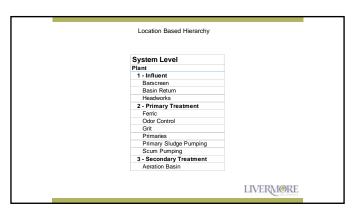
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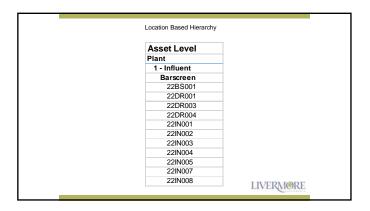


Our Current Solution?

- Configure the Asset Registry to group assets in a CIP friendly manner (Systems)
- Incorporate condition, criticality, and risk at the System level
- Work top down to identify projects
- · Work bottom up to prioritize projects

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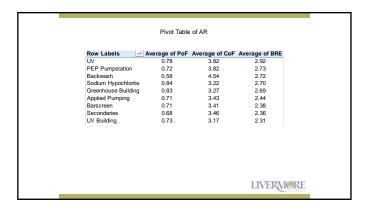


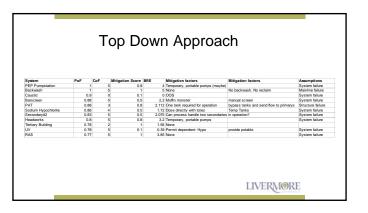
Rolled Up Data Misleading

- Risk (BRE) can be skewed by many factors
- Comparing apples to oranges

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Incorporate condition, criticality, and risk



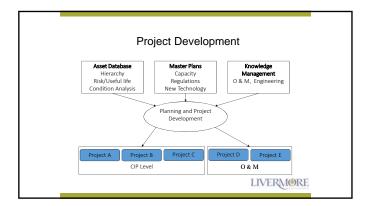


	Sum of Value	StructuralCondition	Replacement Year
PEP Pumpstation	\$1,282,357.01	3.08	2026
Primary Effluent Wet Well	\$500,000.00	5.00	2017
Underground Valve	\$160,000.00		2041
PEP Flow Meter Vault	\$148,000.00	2.00	2043
Pipe	\$67,357.01	2.83	2030
Primary Effluent Pump #2	\$45,000.00	4.00	2022
Primary Effluent Pump #3	\$45,000.00	4.00	2022
Primary Effluent Pump #1	\$45,000.00	4.00	2022
PEP Flow Meter	\$30,000.00	3.00	2023
PEP Pump VFD Unit #1	\$30,000.00	3.00	2020
PEP Pump VFD Unit #3	\$30,000.00	3.00	2020
PEP Pump VFD Unit #2	\$30,000.00	3.00	2020
Check PEP Pump #3 Valve	\$20,000.00	3.00	2030

Next Steps

- Confirm CIP ranking methodology
- Continue to improve data quality
- Continue to improve Condition Assessment

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Andy Hall
Asset Management Specialist
City of Livermore Water Resources
(925)960-8178
athall@cityoflivermore.net

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Summary

- Added Location attributes to the AR
- Created System/Project level groups
- Assigned PoF, CoF, BRE to the System level
- Worked Top Down to prioritize projects
- Worked Bottom up to confirm priorities

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