



City of Silverton Wastewater Collection System *Initial* Risk Assessment

Presented to:

ORWEF Water Environment School 2017 Wednesday 29th, March 2017

Presented by:

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8:00

Intro Overview

Likelihood

8:35

Break

8:45

Consequence

Risk

9:20

http://bavoter.azurewebsites.net/

Break

9:30

The Analysis

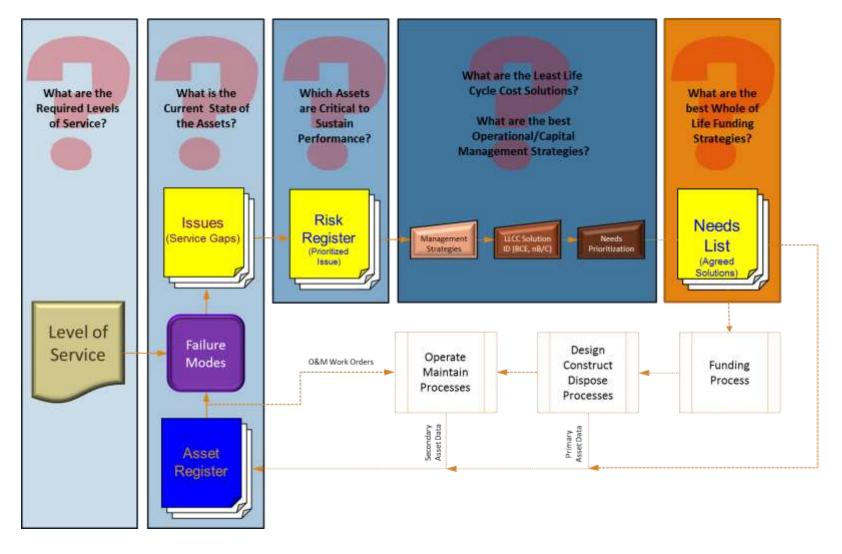
Discussion

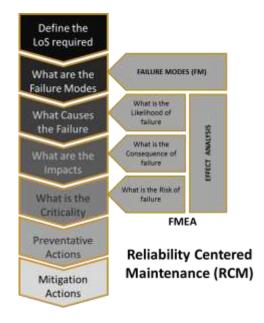
agenda

10:05

The Basic AM questions to produce an Needs List







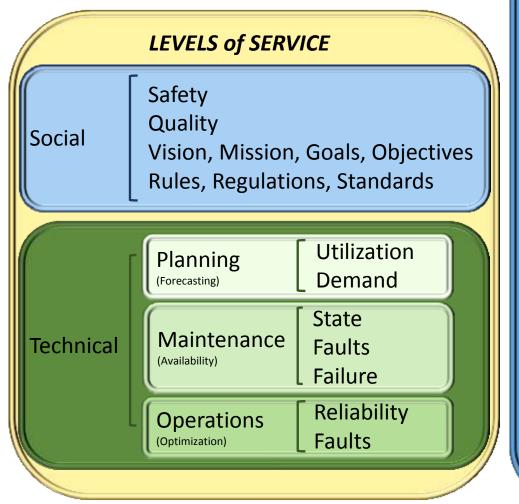
plan & acquire assets (or not)



RISK =

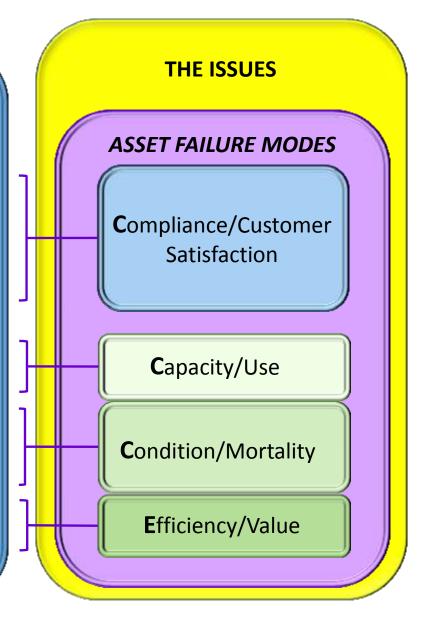
Likelihood x Consequence

a risk approach



MEASURED by: **Subject Matter Experts** or Accident Count, KPI Public Survey, KPI Internal Survey, KPI Infringements, KPI Peak Use vs Ability Peak Use Trend **Assessment Measure Faults Count** Repairable Y/N Consistency, KPI Ops Cost, KPI

NB: actuals, triggers and limits



NOTE: Traditional Master Plan Focused on blue, based on *likelihood*Traditional Facility Plan Focused on gold, based on *likelihood*Asset Management Plan Focuses on ALL, based on **RISK**

The Prime Modes of Failure

Capacity – Capability vs Demand

Compliance – Regulatory

Customer Satisfaction

Condition – Physical Failure

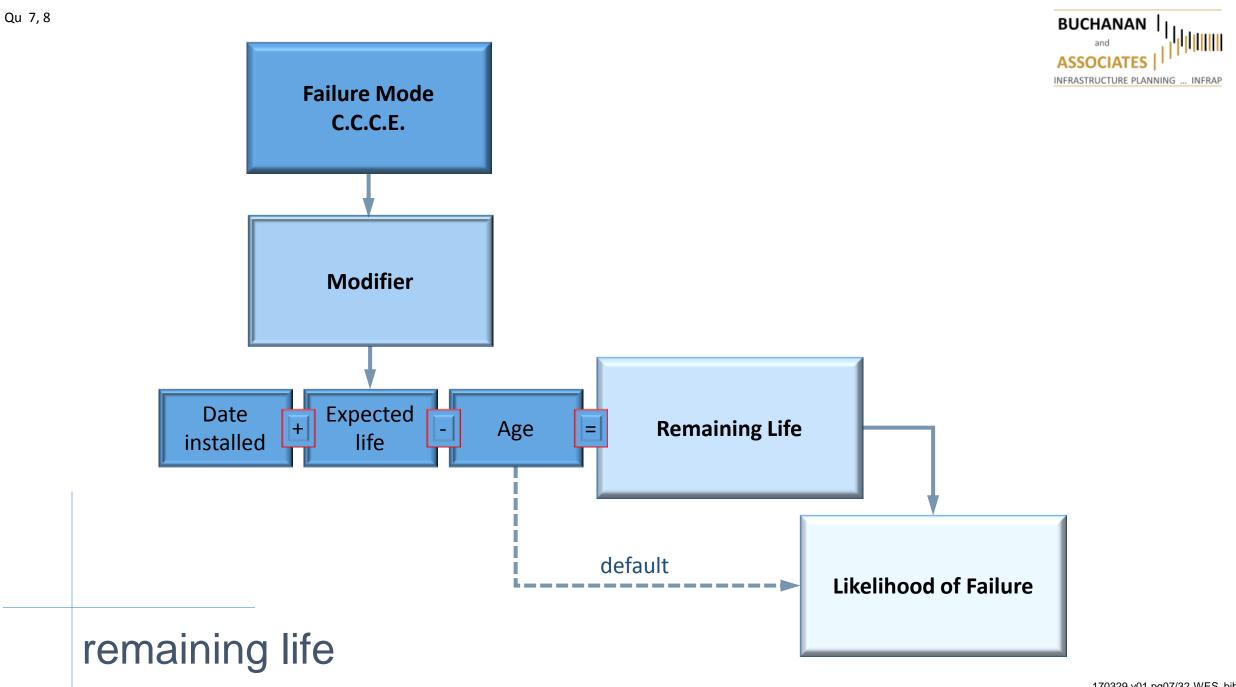
Efficiency – O&M Cost

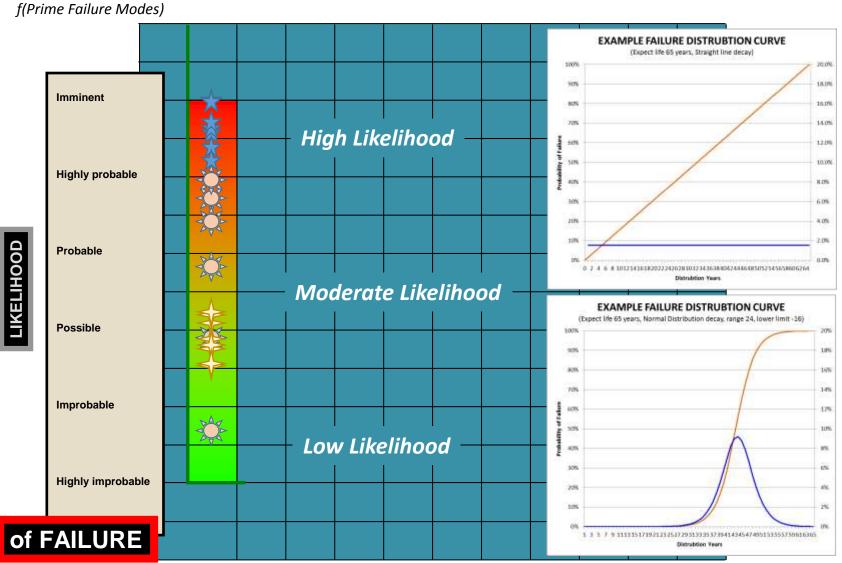
Causes of Physical Failure

- Age
- Physical deterioration
- Weather
 - Drought
 - o Rain/Flood
 - Lightening Strike
 - Snow
 - Wind
- Fuel
 - Power outage
 - Petroleum shortage
 - Diesel shortage
 - Gas shortage
- Solar interference
- Earth Movement
 - Earthquake
 - Settlement
 - Liquefaction
 - Landslide
- Fire
- Damage
 - Malicious
 - Accidental
- Others



failure modes



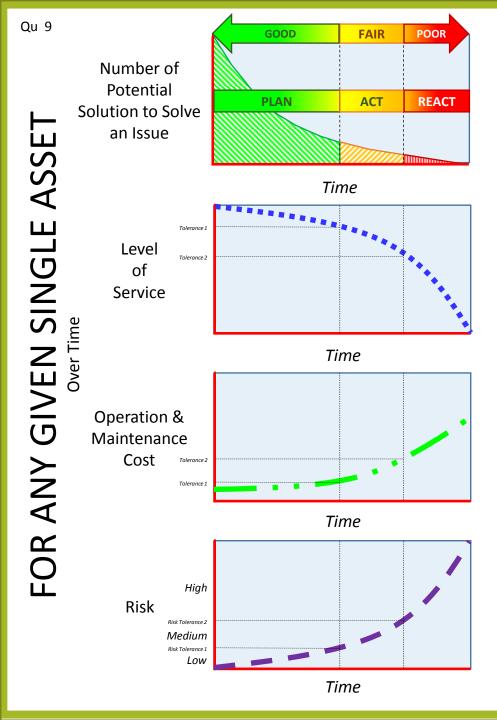




likelihood



Note: Likelihood ≠ Risk



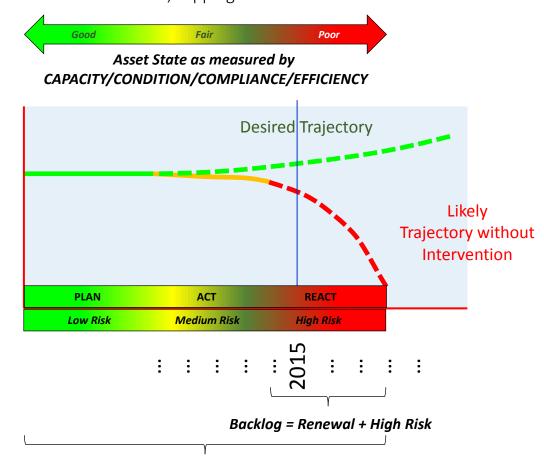
Safe Reliable Quality

Service



A SYSTEM UNDER STRAIN -

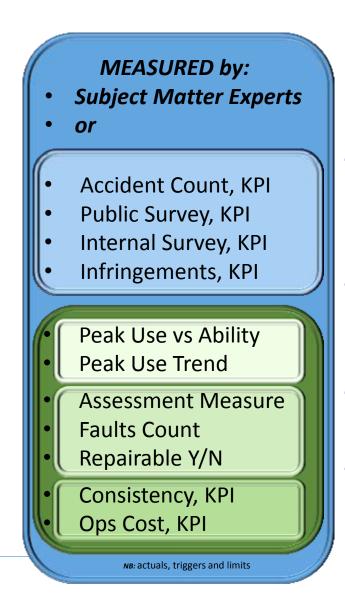
Key Indicators: Increasing Maintenance. Increasing faults and failures, Slipping service levels ...

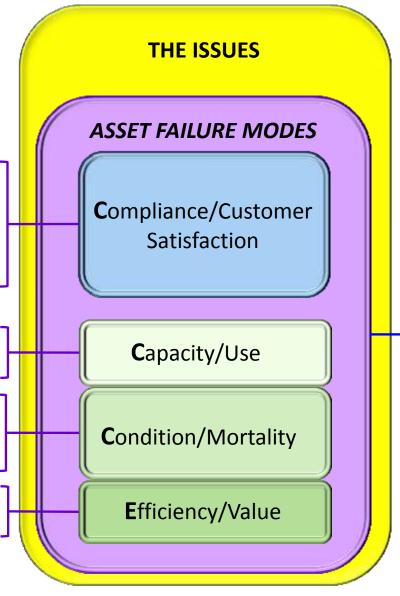


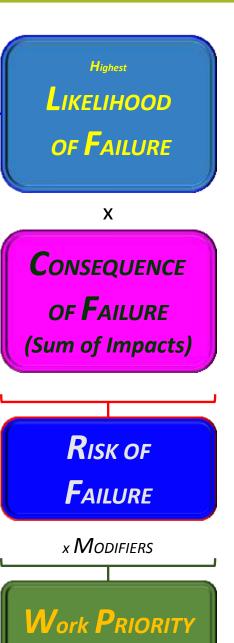




break – back in 10





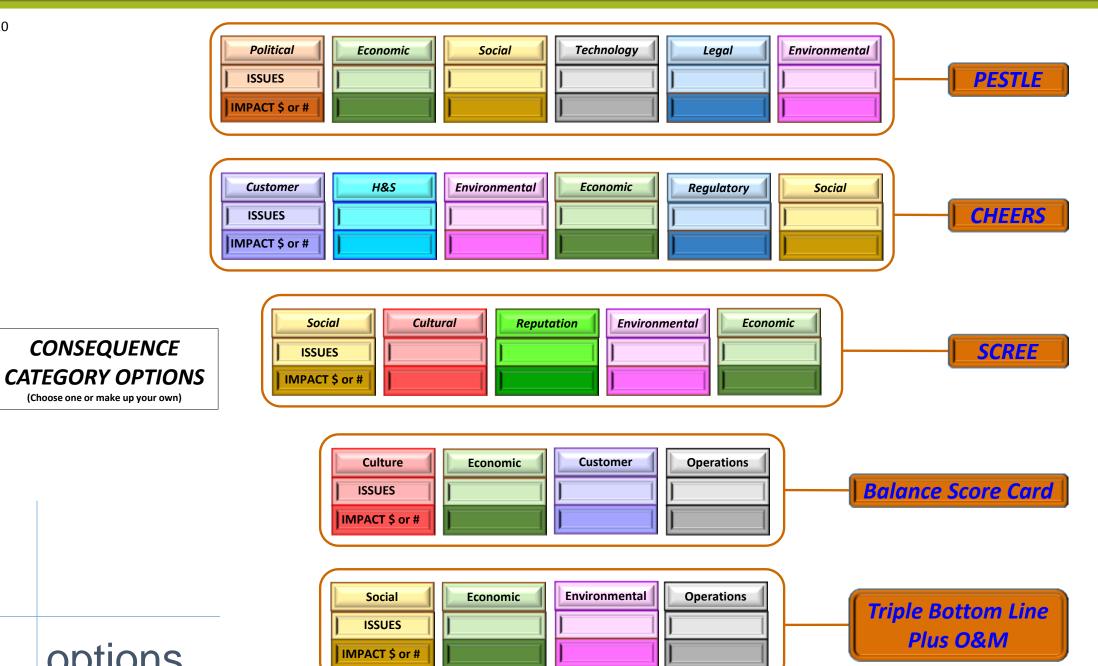




Consequence - synonymous with:

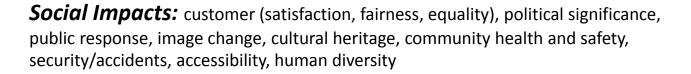
- Cost ...
- Impact/Value ...
- Criticality ...
- Importance ...
- Significance ... of the failure

what is consequence?



options

	Consequence of Failure	
•	Social Impact/Breadth	\$:00 or #
•	Economic Impact/Breadth	\$:00 or #
•	Environmental Impact/Breadth	\$:00 or #
•	O&M Impact/Breadth	\$:00 or #
	TOTAL	\$:00 or #



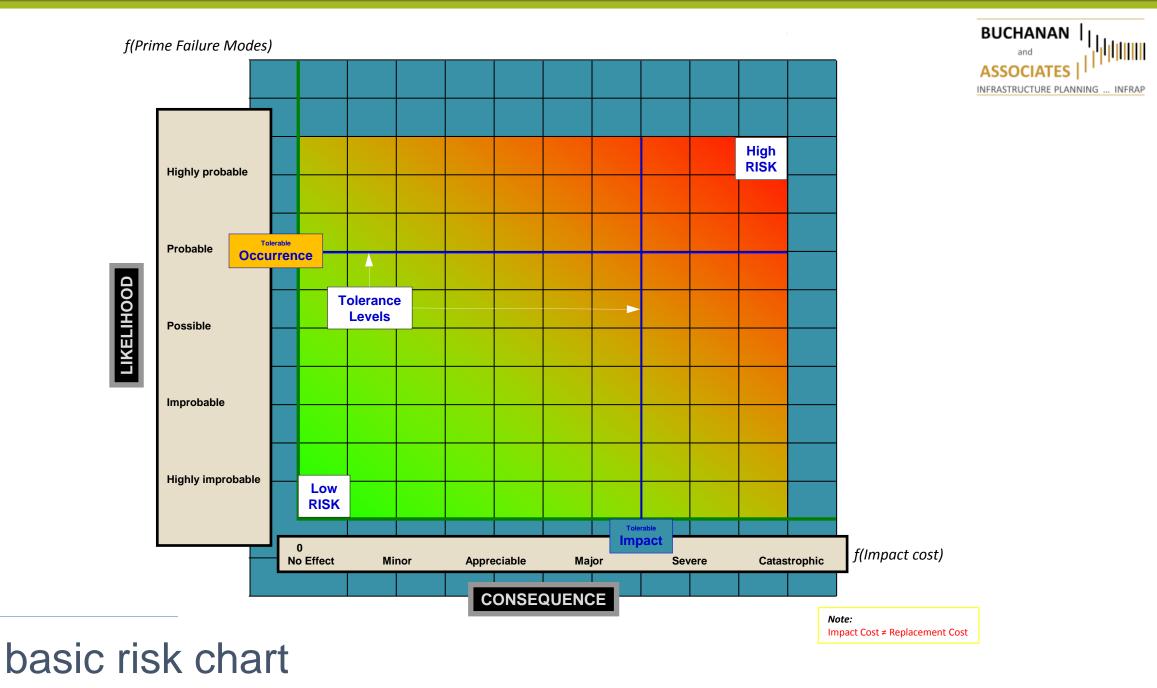
Economic Impact: financial cost (capital, operating, maintenance/intervention, repair, renew, refurbish, replace, disposal, carbon footprint, financing), legal cost, income loss, regulatory penalties, insurance change

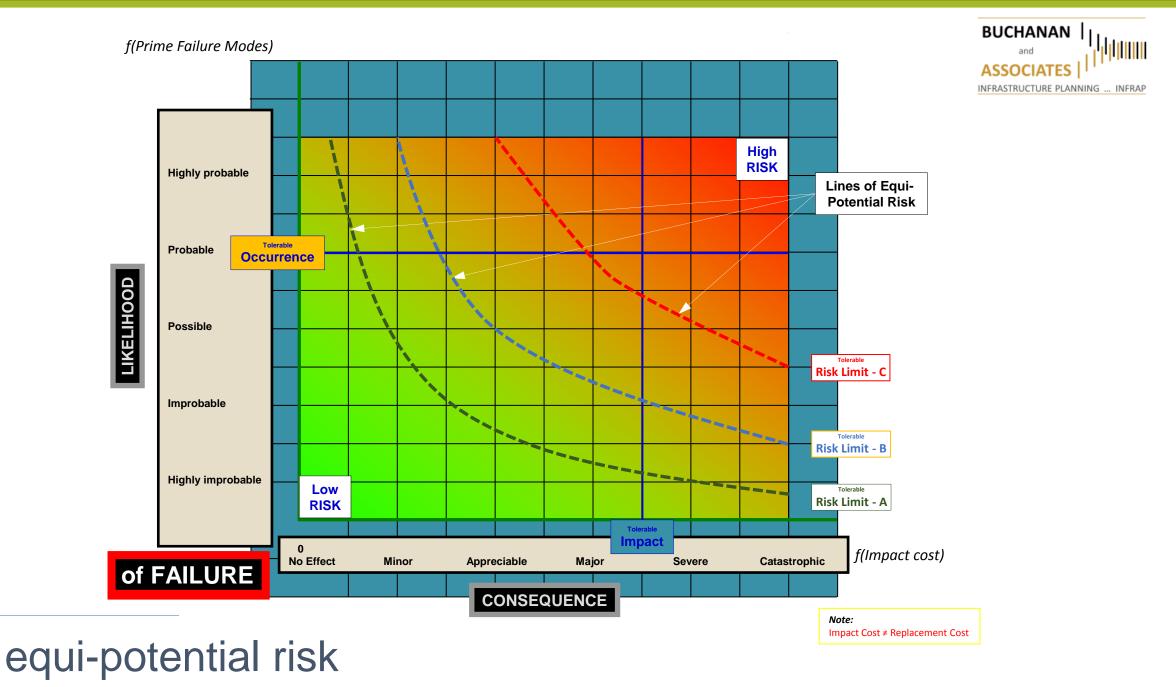
Environmental Impact: air, water, soil, noise, greenhouse gasses, landscape, biodiversity, geology, flora, fauna, architectural heritage, archaeological heritage

O&M Impact: quality, quantity, workplace health and safety, security, accidents, permitting

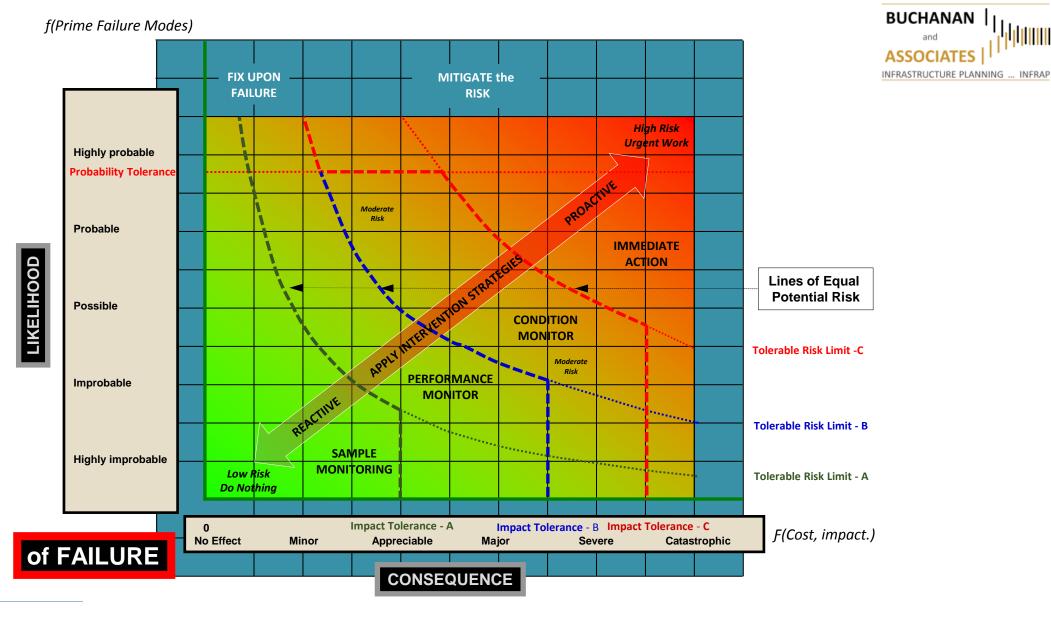




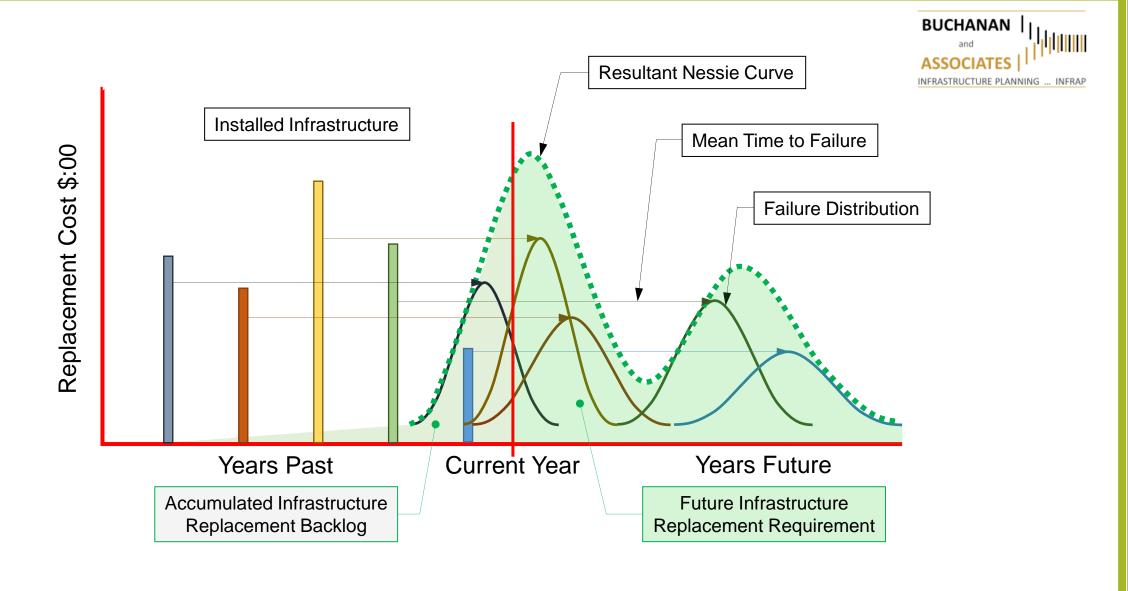






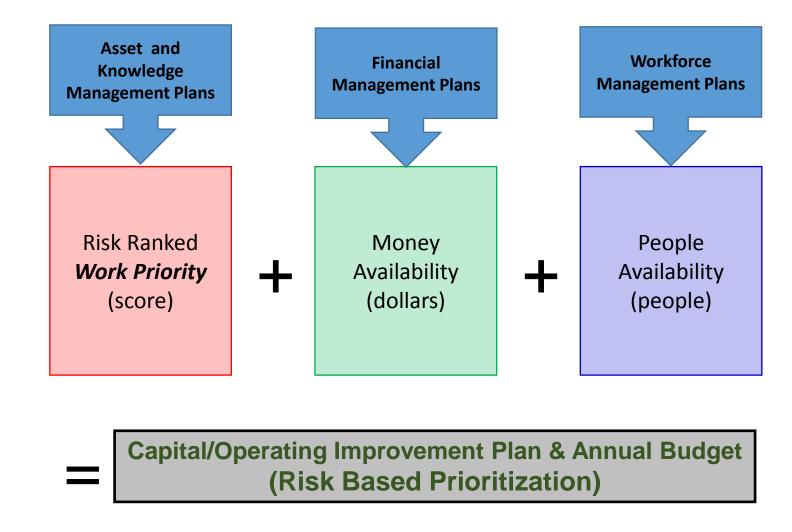


risk matrix



infrastructure replacement profile





implementation reality

Sharing Shed:

- Start 7:30 am
- 4 x two hour work session per day, 6 days per week
- ½ hour breaks at 9:30 am and another at 3:00 pm
- 1 hour lunch 12:00 1:00 pm





A gun machine sharer shares:

- 150-250 fine wool sheep per day
- 350-450 crossbreed sheep per day

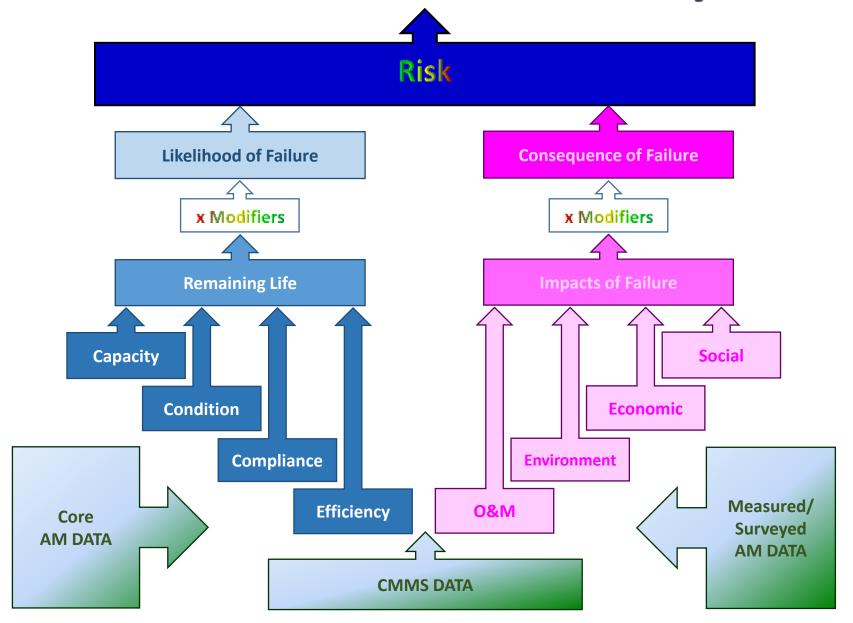
A gun blade sharer shares:

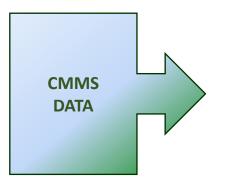
• 50-70 sheep per day

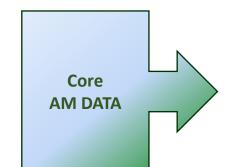


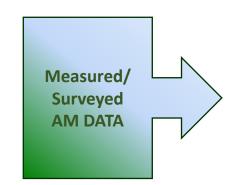
Risk Ranked Work Priority











- Unique ID
- Location
 - Town/Area/street/etc.
 - Land Use
- Make/Model/Type
- Material
- Installed Date
- Expected Life
- Replacement Cost
- Demand/Growth Rates
- Buffer/Peaking Factors
- Special Conditions Affecting Life
- Capability
 - Capacity
 - Condition
 - Compliance
 - omphance
 - Regulatory
 Customer Satisfaction
 - Efficiency

- Impacts
 - Social
 - Economic
 - Environmental

Size/Dimensions

Depth

Installation Details

Ground type/condition

Scheduled Maintenance

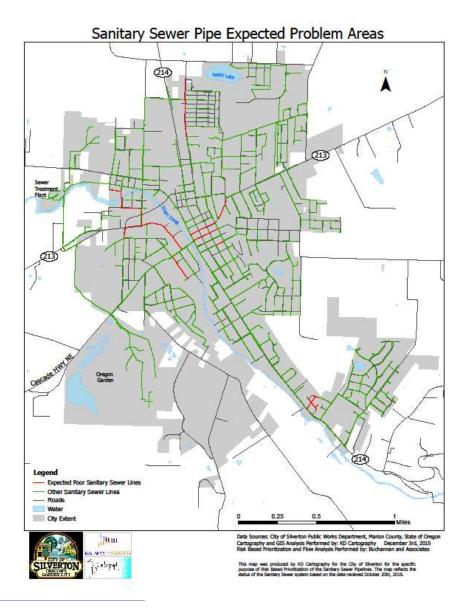
Defects/Failures History

Operational

Defined

Mission, Vision, Goals, & Objectives and Agreed Levels of Service





data – pipe inventory



The City has a *relatively* complete GIS inventory of the Wastewater Collection system

This provided the pipe inventory:

- Length of pipe (205,000 +/- 31,000 ft)
- Size: diameter (8" 21"), segment lengths
- Type: (AC, PVC, Clay, Concrete, DI)
- Installed Dates (1920's to present)
- Location, Area, Basin
- MH #, Rim elevation, In/Out invert elevations
- Connections # (possible and current)

But:

- It was not complete, about 95%;
- There were data gaps, unknowns; and
- There were data errors in about 30% of the 1,100 lines
 - Size, type, location, dates, connectivity ...
 - Data was inconsistently entered type and/or form, there were no documented data standards



DEMAND: Peak WW Flows proportioned to Residential, Commercial, and Industrial Users, then accumulated through the system. Using the City growth rate 2%, 10% buffer determined remaining life.

CAPACITY: As new system flow analysis

- Default age & installed expected life
- Historic fault and failure
- Delphi analysis Staff observation
- Soil type
- Wastewater strength

- SSO Historic data
- Regulatory actions
- Customer complaints

No data collected

Condition

For each pipe segment:

- Established a lowest remaining life
- Calculated the highest likelihood of failure;
 highest probability of failure

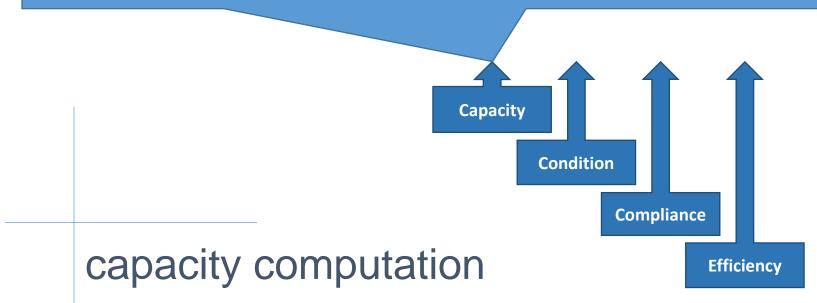
data - likelihood

Efficiency



To determine utilization and capacity of the wastewater collection system we followed the approach presented by Richard Ludlow and Trevor Lierman in 2015, which they used in their analysis of the Oak Lodge Sanitary District trunk sewers

- 1. Obtained the water use figures for the winter months
- 2. Determined the peaking factors: Peak day WWF at the WWTF/the average winter daily water usage, with a modifier proportionate to the pipe size
- 3. Established the cumulative flows in the system by summing the flows per connection, given the PF and the water use for the given connection
- 4. Determined the sewer capacity using the modified manning formula and the installed system data
- 5. Given a 2% growth factor and a 10% safety factor we then determined the remaining year of life, in capacity terms, of the individual pipe segments ... In years.





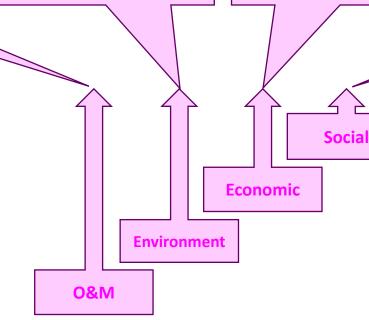
Staff helped develop a scoring system for each criteria, the scores were either applied directly or using GIS

- Materials, Size, Depth
- H&S
- Downtime, Work load
- Location
- Access

- Proximity to streams
- Land use type/potential pollution
- Flooding

- Soils type
- Street size & surface type
- Proximity to other utilities
- Proximity to businesses
- Traffic impedance

- Proximity to: hospitals, schools, recreation facilities
- Public Health
- No. of connections affected
- Political/Public perception



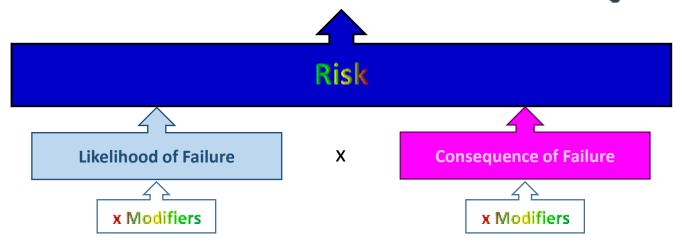
For each pipe segment:

- Identify the individual criteria scored
- The sum of the scores is the Consequence of Failure

data - consequence

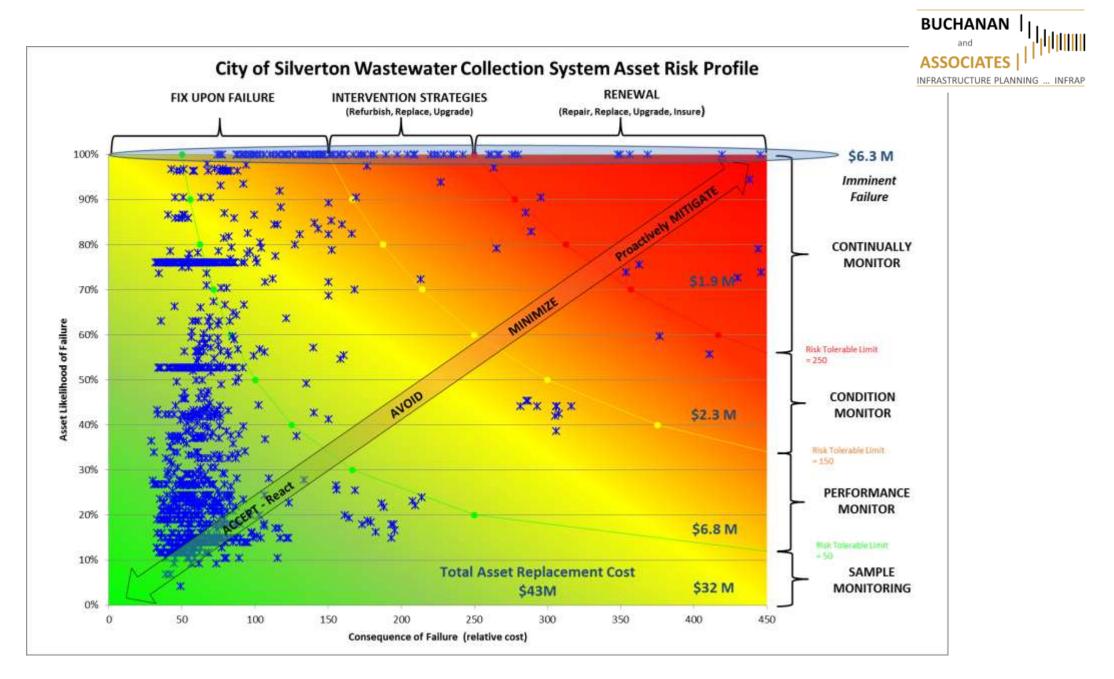


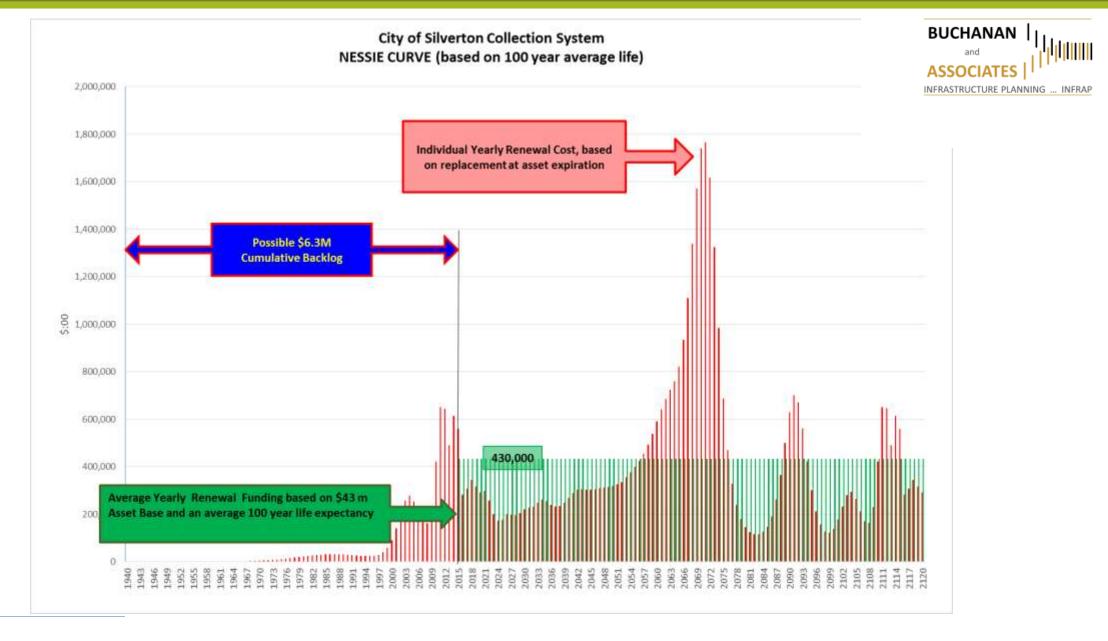
Risk Ranked Work Priority



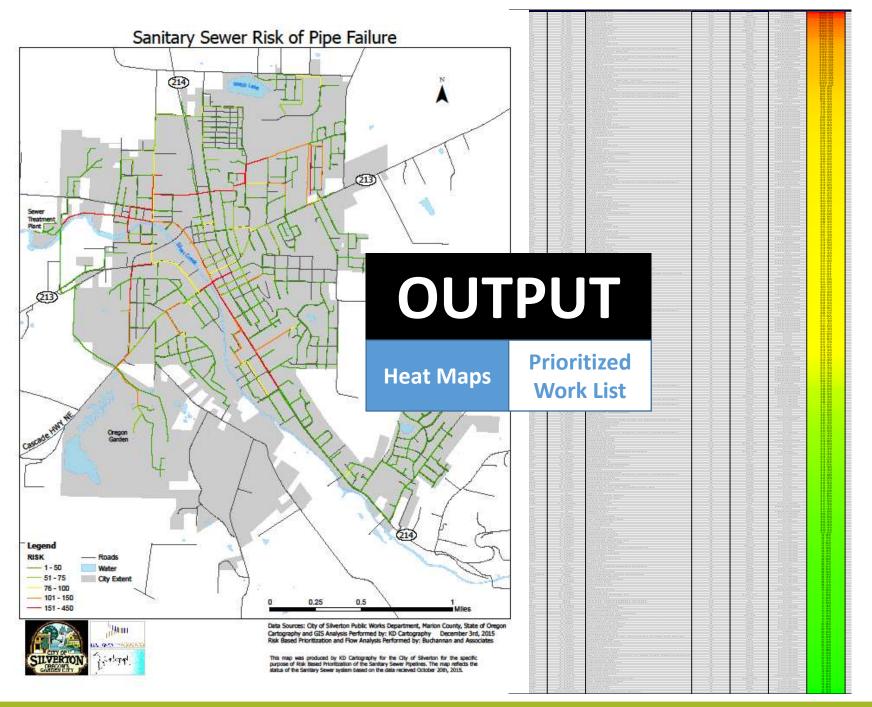
We did not apply any modifiers to our calculations

Risk - computation

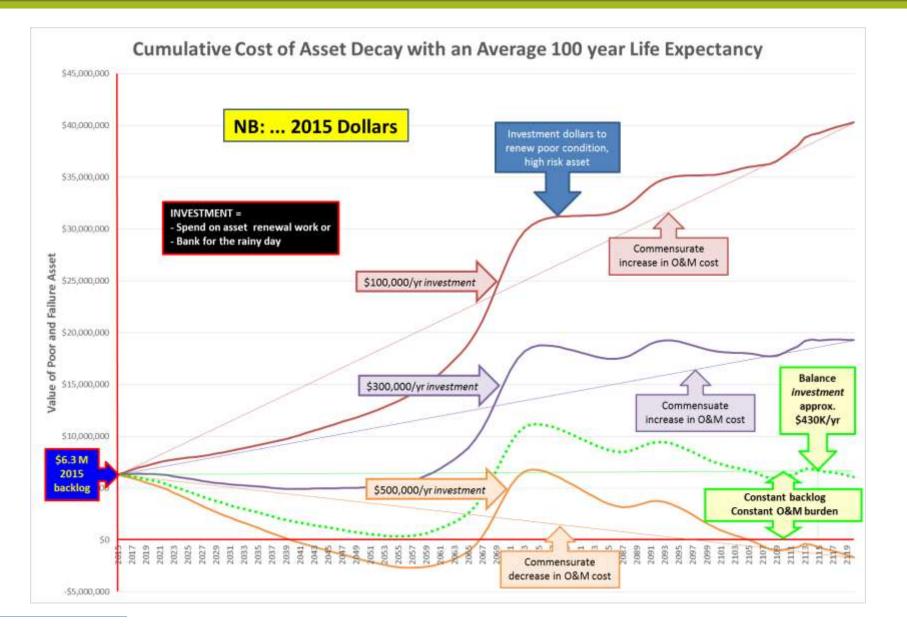




resultant nessie curve









investment strategies

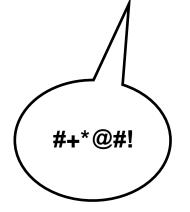




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Thank you for listening

- Questions
- Ideas
- Thoughts
- Comments

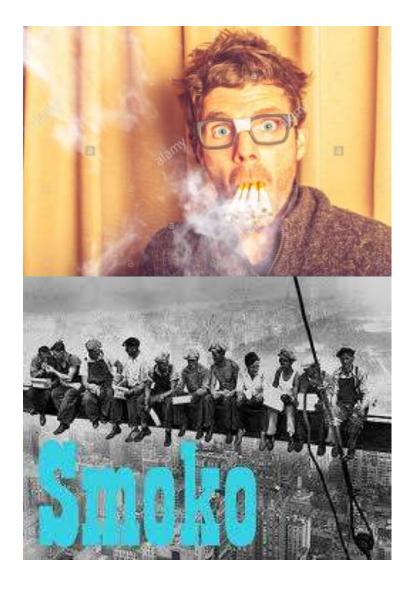


City of Silverton
Wastewater Collection System
Initial Risk Assessment











Smoko: Noun

- Royal Navy an informal cigarette break
- NZ commercial and construction industries a 15 minute break taken at 10:00 am and 3:00 pm
- Australasia shearers the morning snack break

smoko