

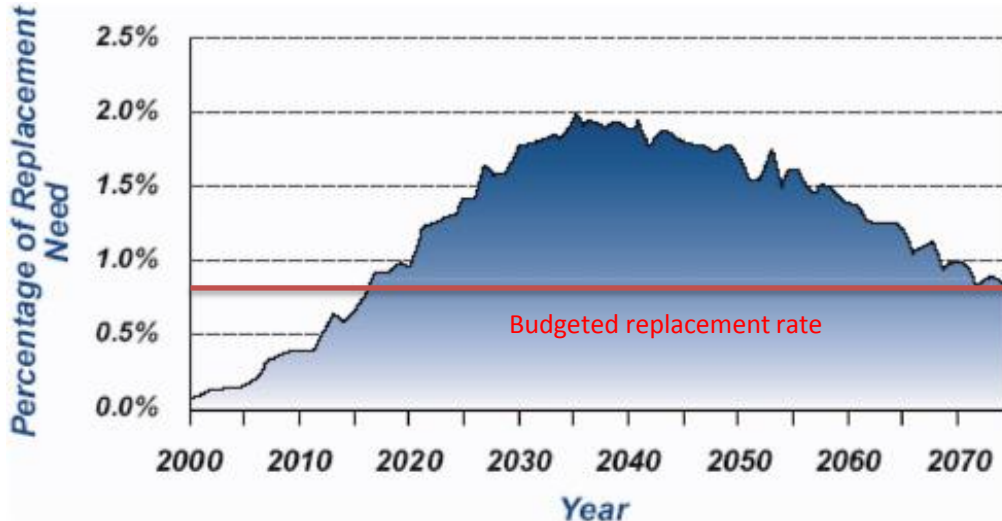


Financial Optimization of Condition Assessment Spending for Pipeline Replacement Programs

Gerard Hientzsch– Echologics

Water Mains Reaching End of Life

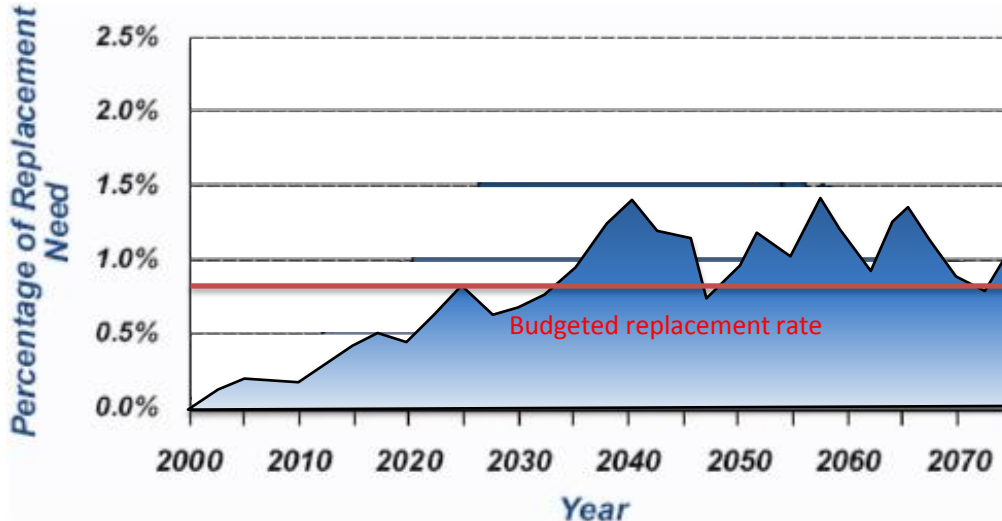
- Many water mains were installed between 1950 and 1980
- These will reach their design life together in a large wave
- Capital funds insufficient to meet the need



Projected annual replacement needs for transmission lines and distribution mains, 2000–2075. SOURCE: EPA (2002c)

The Impact of Asset Management

- Base the need for replacement on condition instead of age
- Reduces the need for investment to bring it in line with available investment funds



Financial Risk of Decision Errors

- Limited information means a risk of errors
- Consider the risk in this “3 shell game”
 - Choose the right shell, you lose nothing
 - Choose the wrong shell, you lose € 5



- Risk = Probability of a wrong choice (66.7%)
x Consequences of a wrong choice (€ 5)
= € 3.33 per play

Financial Risk in Pipe Replacement

- Similar to the 3 shell game
 - Some mains need to be replaced
 - Other are in good condition
 - Mains are covered, so distinguishing is difficult
- Replacing a good main wastes a valuable asset
 - The remaining useful life of the old main is lost
- When replacing a main:
 - Risk = Probability the main is in good condition
x Residual value of the good main

Limited Data → Uncertain Decisions

Pipeline 1	Pipeline 2
Installed 1860	Installed 1860
Brown sandy soil	Brown clay soil
Moderate soil corrosivity	Moderate soil corrosivity

Limited Data → Uncertain Decisions

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Decision = Replace

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Decision = Replace



Decision = Replace



We Can “Pay To Peak”



- More information... for a price
- Pay € 1 to peak under one shell
 - 33% chance you find the pea → 0% chance of error
 - 67% chance you don't → 50% chance of error
 - Risk of error is now $33\% \times € 5 = € 1.67$ per play
- Cost = Information Cost + Risk of error
 - = € 1 + € 1.67
 - = € 2.67 per play
- Risk without the extra information was € 3.33 per play

Paying to Peak at a Pipe

- Pipeline inspection:
 - Buying more information
 - Total Cost = Inspection Cost + Risk of Error

Paying To Peek at a Pipe

Pipeline 1	Pipeline 2
Installed 1860	Installed 1860
Brown sandy soil	Brown clay soil
Moderate soil corrosivity	Moderate soil corrosivity
Inspection Results: 31% degraded	Inspection Results: 1% degraded
Inspection Condition Prediction: Poor	Inspection Condition Prediction: Good

Decision = Replace

Decision = Keep

Paying To Peek at a Pipe

Pipeline 1	Pipeline 2
Installed 1860	Installed 1860
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Inspection Results: 31% degraded	Inspection Results: 1% degraded
Inspection Condition Prediction: Poor	Inspection Condition Prediction: Good

Decision = Replace

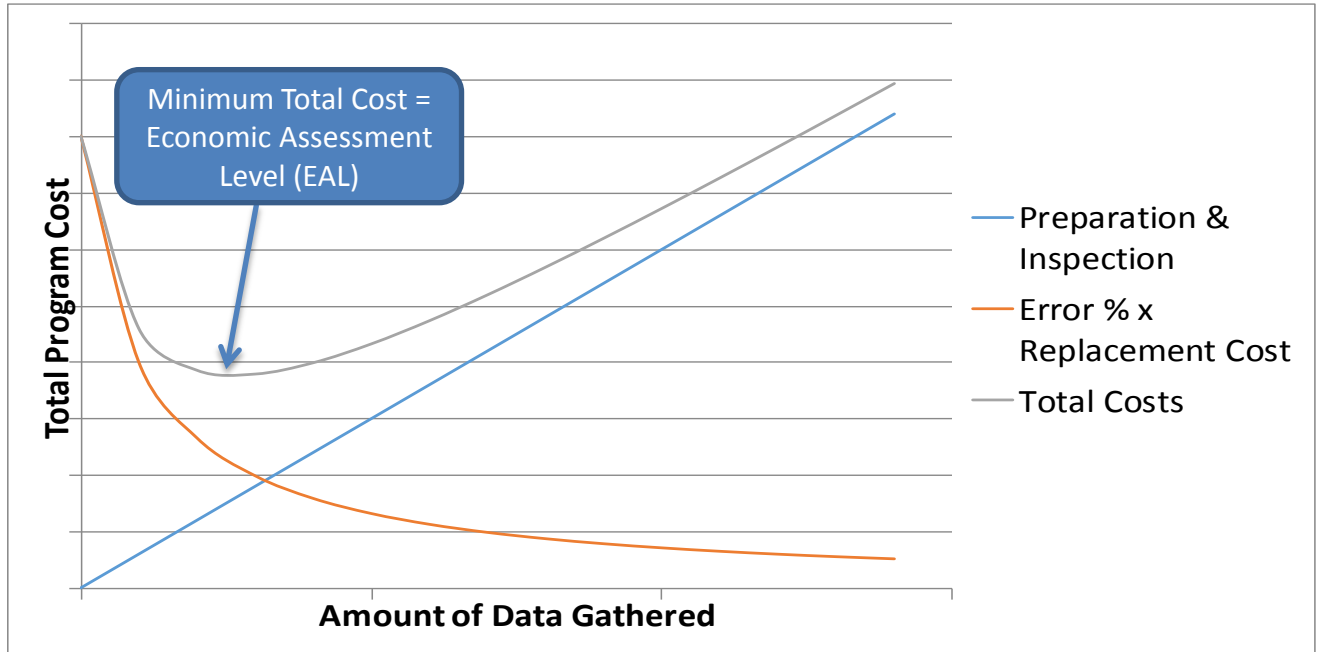


Decision = Keep



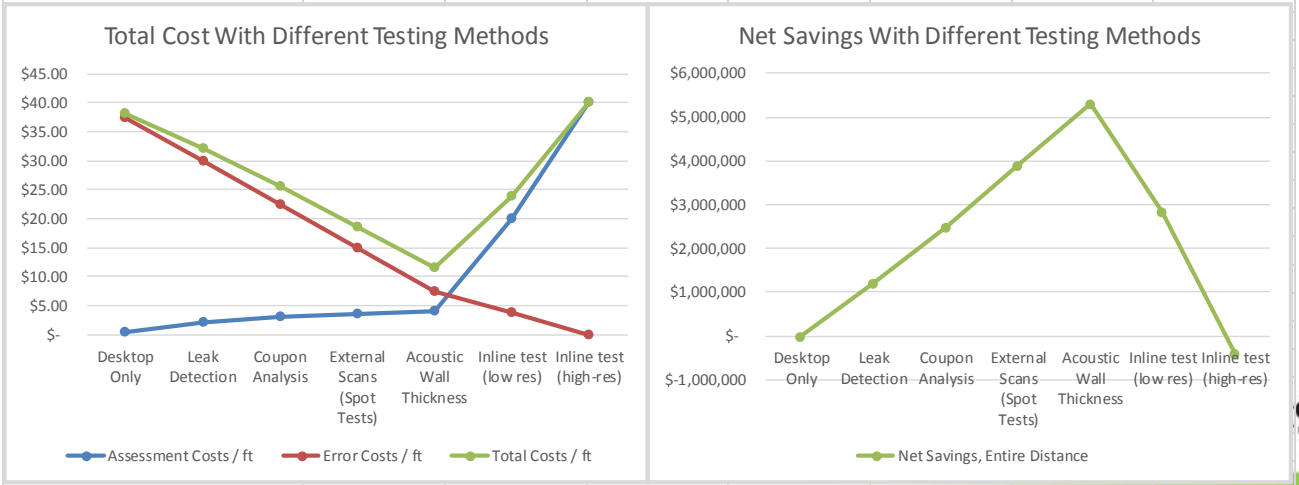
Total Cost Has a Minimum

Total Cost = Assessment cost + Incorrect replacement cost



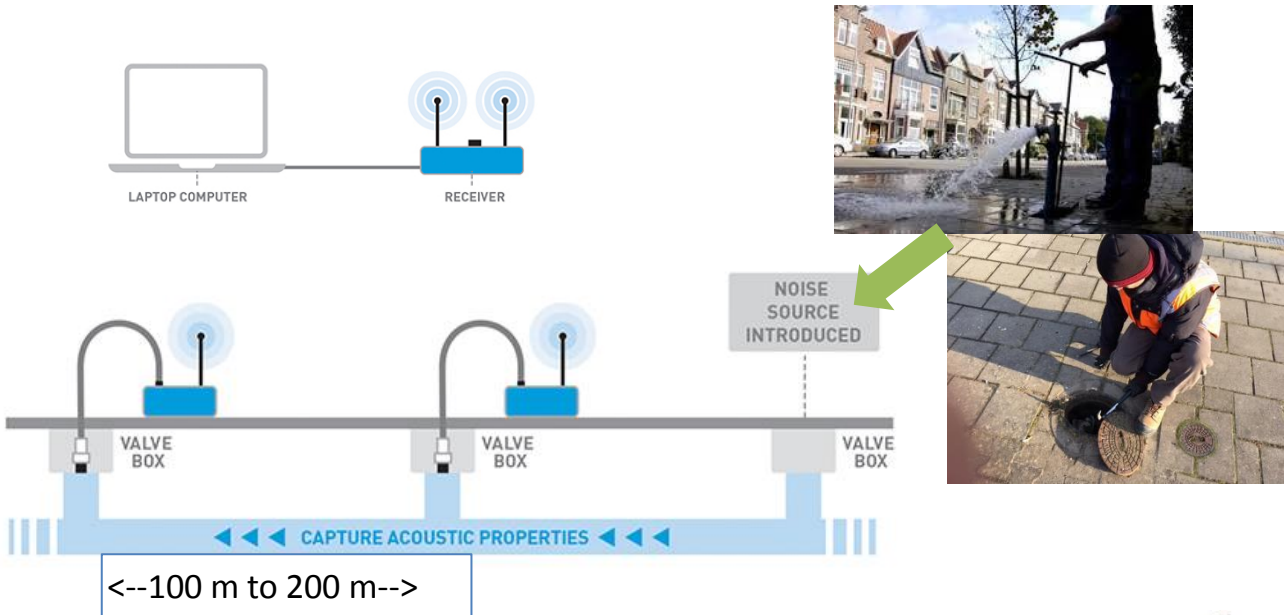
Total Cost Comparison Method

Input Parameters								
Replacement cost	\$ 150.00 / ft		Fraction of replacement value lost if replaced incorrectly:					50%
Distance under consideration	200 miles							
Scenario	Desktop Only	Leak Detection	Coupon Analysis	External Scans (Spot Tests)	Acoustic Wall Thickness	Inline test (low res)	Inline test (high-res)	
Cost of Preparation	\$ -	\$ 0.50	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 20.00	
Cost of Inspections	\$ 0.50	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 3.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 20.00	
Decision error rate	50%	40%	30%	20%	10%	5%	0%	



Case Study Technology: ePulse

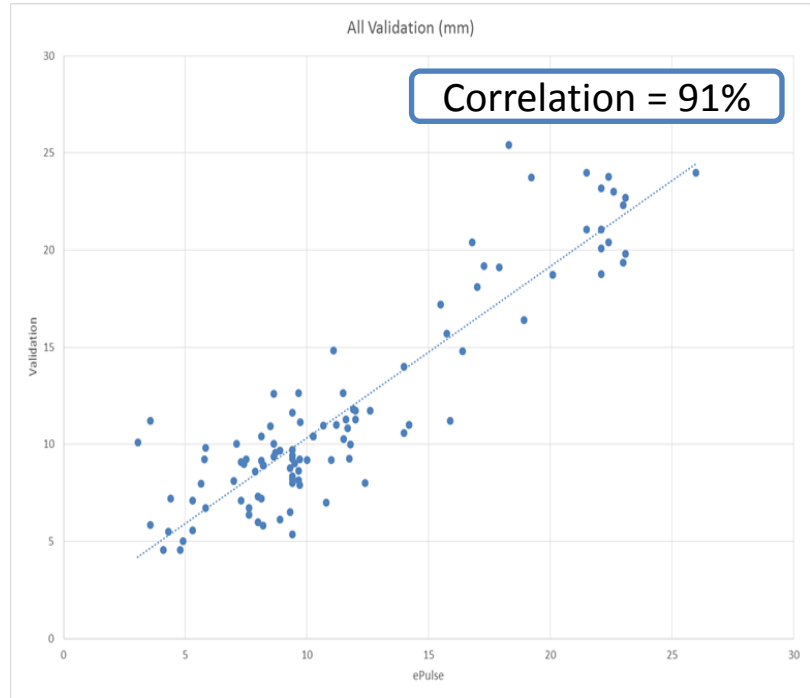
Non-invasive tests of Average Wall Thickness



ePulse Method is Established and Verified

- >10 years
- >10,000 scans
- >100 validations

- But, decision errors can be made even with reliable data



ePulse Can Scan Part Or All Of a Main

Section	Diameter	Length	Material	Original Thickness	Measured Thickness	Thickness Loss
1	8 in	546 ft	CI	0.38 in		
2	8 in	251 ft	CI	0.38 in		
3	8 in	252 ft	CI	0.38 in		
4	8 in	428 ft	CI	0.38 in		
5	8 in	427 ft	CI	0.38 in		
6	8 in	516 ft	CI	0.38 in		
7	8 in	513 ft	CI	0.38 in		
8	8 in	491 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.35 in	9%
9	8 in	354 ft	CI	0.38 in		
10	8 in	398 ft	CI	0.38 in		
11	8 in	526 ft	CI	0.38 in		
12	8 in	412 ft	CI	0.38 in		
13	8 in	554 ft	CI	0.38 in		
14	8 in	474 ft	CI	0.38 in		
15	8 in	549 ft	CI	0.38 in		
16	8 in	481 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.36 in	6%
17	8 in	775 ft	CI	0.38 in		
18	8 in	829 ft	CI	0.38 in		

ePulse Can Scan Part Or All Of a Main

Section	Diameter	Length	Material	Original Thickness	Measured Thickness	Thickness Loss
1	8 in	546 ft	CI	0.38 in		
2	8 in	251 ft	CI	0.38 in		
3	8 in	252 ft	CI	0.38 in		
4	8 in	428 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.35 in	7%
5	8 in	427 ft	CI	0.38 in		
6	8 in	516 ft	CI	0.38 in		
7	8 in	513 ft	CI	0.38 in		
8	8 in	491 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.35 in	9%
9	8 in	354 ft	CI	0.38 in		
10	8 in	398 ft	CI	0.38 in		
11	8 in	526 ft	CI	0.38 in		
12	8 in	412 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.37 in	4%
13	8 in	554 ft	CI	0.38 in		
14	8 in	474 ft	CI	0.38 in		
15	8 in	549 ft	CI	0.38 in		
16	8 in	481 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.36 in	6%
17	8 in	775 ft	CI	0.38 in		
18	8 in	829 ft	CI	0.38 in		

ePulse Can Scan Part Or All Of a Main

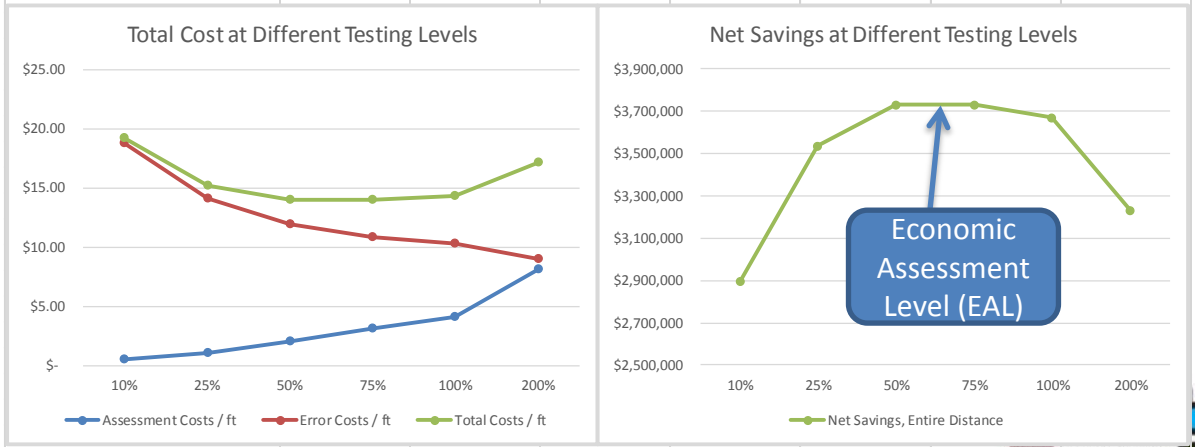
Section	Diameter	Length	Material	Original Thickness	Measured Thickness	Thickness Loss
1	8 in	546 ft	CI	0.38 in		
2	8 in	251 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.29 in	14%
3	8 in	252 ft	CI	0.38 in		
4	8 in	428 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.35 in	7%
5	8 in	427 ft	CI	0.38 in		
6	8 in	516 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.39 in	0%
7	8 in	513 ft	CI	0.38 in		
8	8 in	491 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.35 in	9%
9	8 in	354 ft	CI	0.38 in		
10	8 in	398 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.33 in	13%
11	8 in	526 ft	CI	0.38 in		
12	8 in	412 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.37 in	4%
13	8 in	554 ft	CI	0.38 in		
14	8 in	474 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.27 in	30%
15	8 in	549 ft	CI	0.38 in		
16	8 in	481 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.36 in	6%
17	8 in	775 ft	CI	0.38 in		
18	8 in	829 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.36 in	5%

ePulse Can Scan Part Or All Of a Main

Section	Diameter	Length	Material	Original Thickness	Measured Thickness	Thickness Loss
1	8 in	546 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.31 in	20%
2	8 in	251 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.29 in	14%
3	8 in	252 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.34 in	11%
4	8 in	428 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.35 in	7%
5	8 in	427 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.37 in	4%
6	8 in	516 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.39 in	0%
7	8 in	513 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.32 in	17%
8	8 in	491 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.35 in	9%
9	8 in	354 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.38 in	0%
10	8 in	398 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.33 in	13%
11	8 in	526 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.38 in	0%
12	8 in	412 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.37 in	4%
13	8 in	554 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.35 in	7%
14	8 in	474 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.27 in	30%
15	8 in	549 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.38 in	0%
16	8 in	481 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.36 in	6%
17	8 in	775 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.35 in	9%
18	8 in	829 ft	CI	0.38 in	0.36 in	5%

Cost Optimisation Tool

Input Parameters								
Replacement cost	\$ 150.00	/ ft	Fraction of replacement value lost if replaced incorrectly:				50%	
Distance under consideration	30	miles	Cost to dig a 4-inch hole to top of pipe:				\$ 1,325	
Inspections unit price	\$ 3.50	/ ft	Number of 4-inch holes needed per mile:				2	
Inspections mobilization cost	\$ 10,000	Fixed						
Testing Amount		0%	10%	25%	50%	75%	100%	200%
Cost of Preparation / ft	\$ -	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.50	\$ 1.00	
Cost of Inspections / ft	\$ -	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.94	\$ 1.81	\$ 2.69	\$ 3.56	\$ 7.06	
Decision error rate	50%	25%	19%	16%	14%	14%	12%	

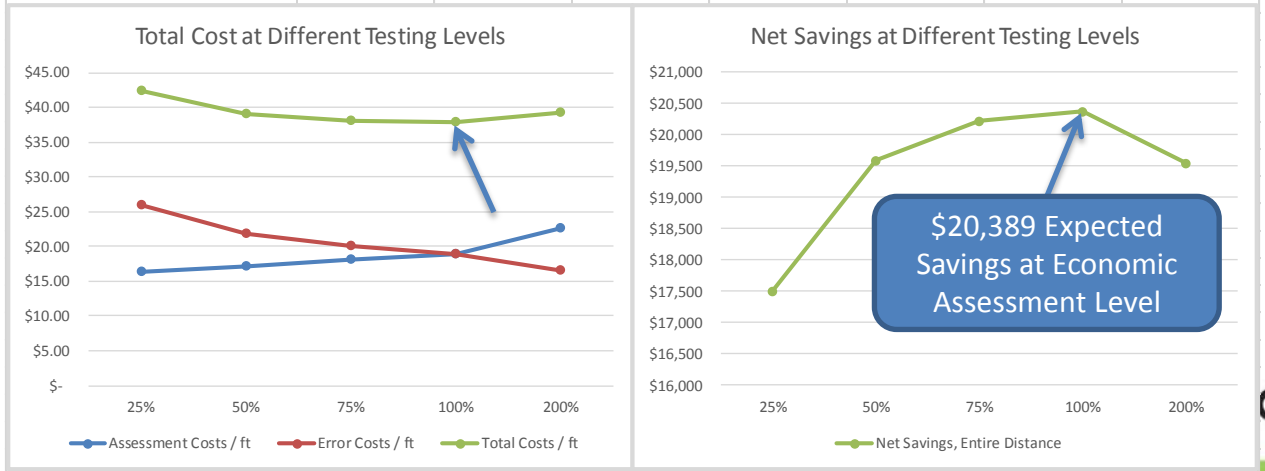


Case Study 1: UK Water Company– Summary

- 22,000 miles of mains serve 4.3 million customers
- Replacing 50 miles of mains per year
- Rehabilitating a 4.5 mile long 18-inch main
- One 650 ft section was difficult to rehabilitate, as it ran through an environmentally protected area
- Replace at a cost of \$150,000, or leave in place?
- Acoustic testing confirmed main in good condition
- Net savings of over \$130,000 achieved

Case Study 1: UK Water Company– Summary

Input Parameters							
Replacement cost	\$ 230.77 / ft	Fraction of replacement value lost if replaced incorrectly:					60%
Distance under consideration	0.123 miles	Day cost for enabling work (if required):					\$ 360
Inspections unit price	\$ 3.50 / ft	Number of days needed for assessment					1
Inspections mobilization cost	\$ 10,000 Fixed						
Testing Amount	0%	10%	25%	50%	75%	100%	200%
Cost of Preparation / ft	\$ -	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.14
Cost of Inspections / ft	\$ -	\$ 15.73	\$ 16.26	\$ 17.13	\$ 18.01	\$ 18.88	\$ 22.38
Decision error rate	50%	25%	19%	16%	14%	14%	12%
Results Output							



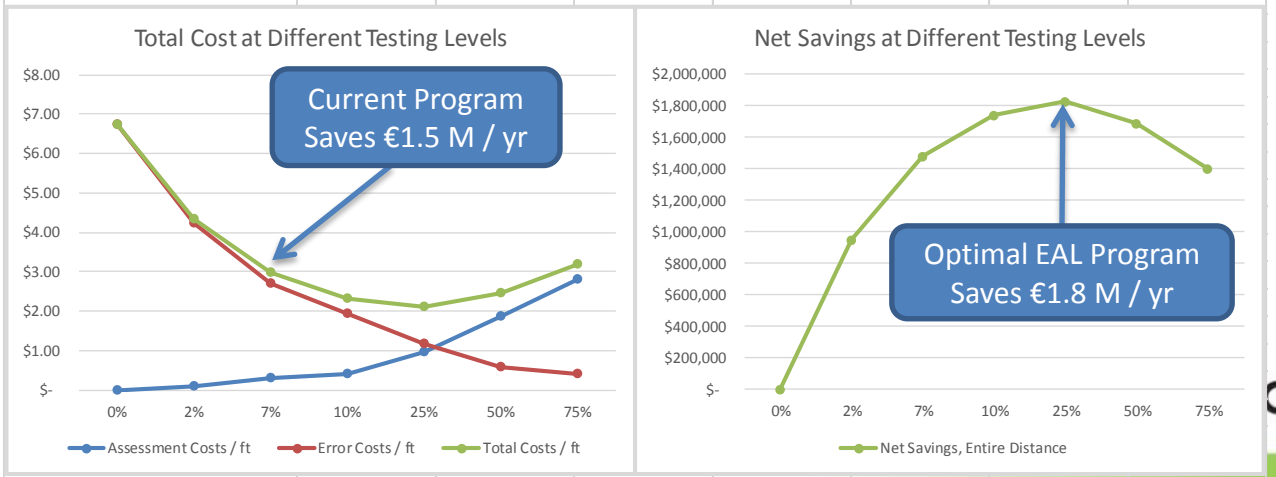
Case Study 2: Dutch Water Company – Summary



- 11,500 miles of mains serve 1.2 million customers
- 186 miles / year of replacement
- Group mains into cohorts with same neighbourhood, material, and year of construction
- Take several condition measurements in each cohort
- Old program: cut out samples of older pipes
- New program: non-invasive, non-destructive testing
- Currently testing 7% of mains

Case Study 2: Dutch Water Company – Analysis

Input Parameters							
Replacement cost	\$ 48.00 / ft	Fraction of replacement value lost if replaced incorrectly:					40%
Distance under consideration	75 miles	Cost to prepare & support 1 day of inspections:					\$ 650
Inspections unit price	\$ 3.50 / ft	Number of field days needed per mile:					1.6
Inspections mobilization cost	\$ 10,000 Fixed						
Testing Amount	0%	2%	7%	10%	25%	50%	75%
Cost of Preparation / ft	\$ -	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.15
Cost of Inspections / ft	\$ -	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.90	\$ 1.78	\$ 2.65
Decision error rate	35%	22%	14%	10%	6%	3%	2%
Results Output							



Case Study 3: American Water Company – Summary

Pilot Project Details

- 43 miles of ePulse testing
- \$ 850.000 project
- 10 weeks of testing
- 0 excavations, 0 service disruptions

Pilot Project Result

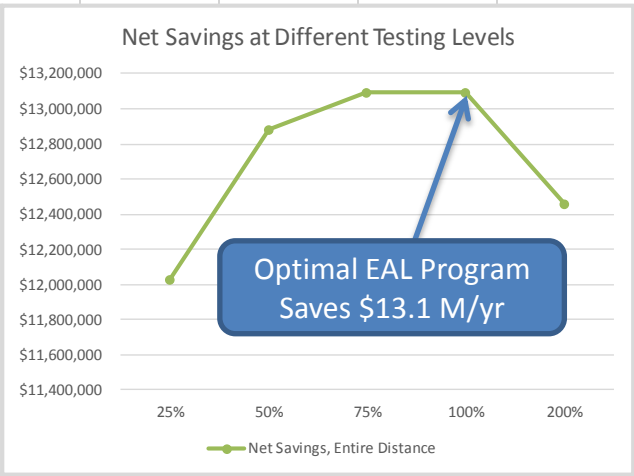
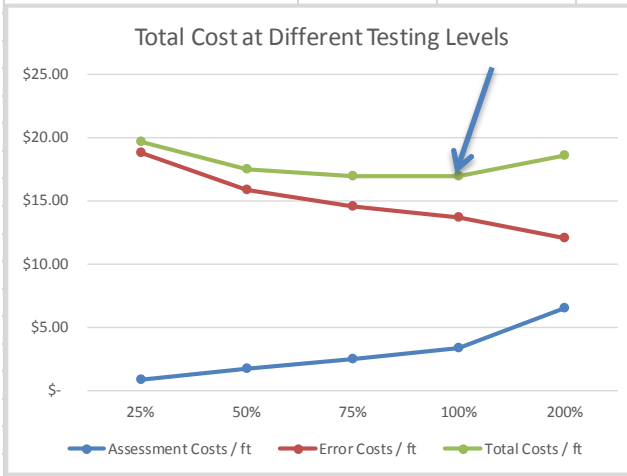
- >20 miles of good pipe found
- \$14M redirected from pipes actually in good shape
- Bonus: found \$117k worth of leaks

Results:

- ✓ Program for **75 miles** of testing per year
- ✓ Inspection data incorporated into asset management decisions
- ✓ Reduced waste by over **\$12.5 million** per year
- ✓ Acheived a **17% efficiency gain** in capital spending

Case Study 3: American Water Company – Analysis

Input Parameters								
Replacement cost	\$ 200.00 / ft	Fraction of replacement value lost if replaced incorrectly:						50%
Distance under consideration	75 miles	Cost to dig a 4-inch hole to top of pipe:						\$ 1,325
Inspections unit price	\$ 3.25 / ft	Number of 4-inch holes needed per mile:						0
Inspections mobilization cost	\$ 10,000 Fixed							
Testing Amount		0%	10%	25%	50%	75%	100%	200%
Cost of Preparation / ft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cost of Inspections / ft	\$ -	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.84	\$ 1.65	\$ 2.46	\$ 3.28	\$ 6.53	
Decision error rate	50%	25%	19%	16%	14%	14%	12%	
Results Output								



Conclusions

- Decision making under uncertainty can be managed using the idea of financial risk
- Economic Assessment Level can be calculated
- More expensive mains justify more testing
- Less expensive mains still need some testing
- Any amount of testing is better than none at all



Questions?

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