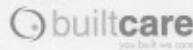




The Portfolio Committee on Public Works  
Public hearings on  
Government Immovable Assets Management Bill  
[B1-2006]

Tuesday 6 March 2007

Submission by



Presented by

Dr Johann Mc Duling Pr Eng

- Built Care
  - Consultancy specialising in research, development and implementation of immovable asset maintenance and management technology
  - Key technology partner to CSIR (Built Environment)
  - Responsible for maintenance technology used in PREMIS system developed in close collaboration with CSIR (Built Environment) and used by several provincial government departments
    - Ability to calculate prioritised condition-based maintenance budgets from condition assessments
  - Offices on CSIR campus
  - 50% BBBEE compliance



- Dr Johann Mc Duling Pr Eng
  - B.Eng.(Civil Eng), B.Eng.(Hons)(Structural Eng), M.Eng.(Structural Eng), PhD(Civil Eng)
  - 25 years experience in immovable asset maintenance and management
  - Extra-ordinary lecturer in facilities and maintenance management at universities of Pretoria, Cape Town and Free State
  - Presented several papers at international conferences in Europe, Australia and South Africa
  - PhD thesis on Service Life prediction for buildings and infrastructure: Developed method to quantify change in condition over time



*Format of Presentation*

- Condition assessment intervals
  - GIAMA
  - International best practice
  - Alignment with other current government processes
  - Sustainable job creation
- Call for Standardisation



**Government Immovable Assets Management Bill  
[B1-2006]**

Page 6: Line 44

**Functions of accounting officer of custodian**

13. (1) The accounting officer of a custodian must, for all immovable assets for which that custodian is responsible—

- (a) ensure that all activities that are associated with common law ownership are executed, including—
- (ii) assessing the condition of the immovable asset at least every fifth year.

The condition assessment interval / cycle should be  
**THREE YEARS**



*International Best Practice*



**Queensland Government**

## Maintenance of Queensland Government buildings

**MAINTENANCE**

### 4.3 Maintenance Implementation

#### 4.3.1 Condition Assessment

A structured Condition Assessment process must be part of the condition-based maintenance strategy and should be undertaken as part of the maintenance planning process. **All Queensland Government building assets must be inspected, through the Condition Assessment process, at least once in every 3 years.**

Maintenance of Queensland Government buildings

**NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration**

NASA facilities organization, develop a rapid, low-cost, consistent facilities condition system that "levels the playing field by eliminating any biased installation reporting, and reduces the number of detailed cost estimates that are prepared and never used."

This assessment method is now used to assess the condition of NASA facilities worldwide. Each year since 2002, 5,300 NASA facilities around the world have received annual on-site condition assessments during a 60 day period.

**NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration**

In an effort to reduce assessment costs, many organizations have increased the time between conducting facility inspections up to as much as five years. Stretching the inspection intervals has mismatched the timelines for comparing facilities and installations within a large portfolio.

The **NASA Method** provides an appraisal of the general condition of all facilities and an estimate of deferred maintenance (DM) (or recapitalization) costs using a parametric estimating method that has cost NASA \$0.02 per SF for each inspection cycle. This is four times less expensive than the next recognized assessment method in widespread use.

**NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration**

**builtcare CSIR**

- 5 point condition rating – 5 best, 1 worst & 0 no element
- Cost model – Deferred Maintenance
  - Condition 4: 5% of CRV
  - Condition 3: 15 – 20% of CRV
- Cost of assessments
  - R1.61/m<sup>2</sup> ± (\$0.02/sqr ft) (own staff)

- 5 point condition rating – 5 best, 1 worst & 0 no element
- Cost model – Deferred Maintenance
  - Condition 4: 2 - 6% of CRV
  - Condition 3: 10 – 30% of CRV
- Cost of assessments
  - R2.35/m<sup>2</sup> ± (\$0.03/sqr ft)
  - R1.87/m<sup>2</sup> ± (\$0.024/sqr ft) (outsourced)

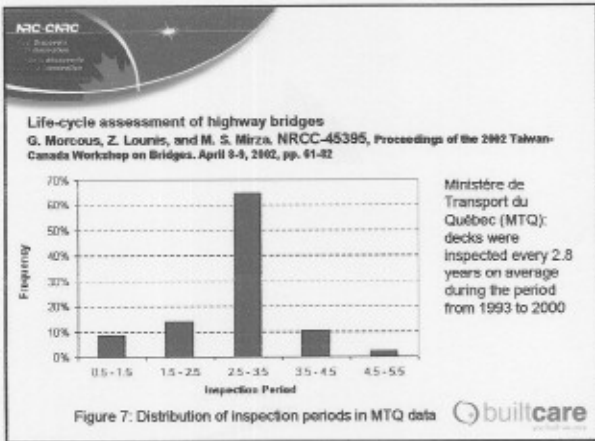
**Federal Facilities Council**

*Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board Standard Number 6, as Amended (2001), Federal Facilities Council (FFC)*

- "... condition assessment survey data should be available for all facilities in an agency's inventory and that such data should be updated annually."
- In practice, the availability of condition assessment data varies from agency to agency.
- Data collection procedures also vary; typically, those agencies that have instituted comprehensive condition assessment survey programs reinspect facilities on a cycle of every 3 to 5 years or longer."

**U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration**

- *The National Bridge Inventory (NBI) database contains Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) required data reported by states every year on over 550,000 bridges in the USA. All federally supported bridges have been inspected every 2 years beginning in 1978.*
- *According to the federal requirements, the inspection period is every two years.*



- ### Types of Maintenance
- Planned Maintenance:-
    - Preventative maintenance (incl. Statutory maintenance)
    - Condition-based maintenance
    - Backlog Maintenance
      - Repairs
      - Rehabilitation
      - Replacement
  - Unplanned Maintenance:-
    - Emergency repairs due to
      - Breakdowns
      - Incidents

### Condition Assessment

RATING	CONDITION	MAINTENANCE TYPE	
5	Very Good	Preventative Maintenance	Normal Maintenance (Planned & unplanned)
4	Good	Condition-based Maintenance	
3	Fair	Repairs	Backlog Maintenance
2	Bad	Rehabilitation	
1	Very Bad	Replacement	

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Rating	Condition	Description
5	Very Good	Structure is in excellent condition with no visible signs of deterioration. No maintenance required.
4	Good	Structure is in good condition with minor signs of deterioration. Minor maintenance required.
3	Fair	Structure is in fair condition with moderate signs of deterioration. Moderate maintenance required.
2	Bad	Structure is in bad condition with significant signs of deterioration. Significant maintenance required.
1	Very Bad	Structure is in very bad condition with severe signs of deterioration. Severe maintenance required.

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### RISK Assessment

- What are the consequences if maintenance is not done? (What will happen if no maintenance is done?)
- How serious are the consequences?
- How likely is it that it will happen? (What is the probability?)

RATING	Seriousness of consequences if no maintenance is done	Probability of consequence if no maintenance is done
5	Negligible	Highly unlikely
4	Unlikely	Unlikely
3	Moderate	Average
2	Serious	Likely
1	Catastrophic	Almost certain

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CONDITION	Very Good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very Bad	
ACTION REQUIRED	Planned Preventative Maintenance	Condition-based Maintenance	Major Repairs	Rehabilitation	Replacement	
CONDITION RATING	5	4	3	2	1	
ASSESSMENT RATING	a%	b%	c%	d%	e%	= 100%
<b>BUILDING ENVELOPE</b>						
External Walls						
Structure						
Finish						
External Doors						
Frame						
Finish						
External Windows						
Frame						
Glass						
Finish						
Frame						
External Floors						
Structure						
Finish						
Roofs						
Structure						
Covering						
Finish						
Roofing						

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**MALAMULELE HOSPITAL**  
**DETAILED PRESERVATION BUDGET FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2006/07**

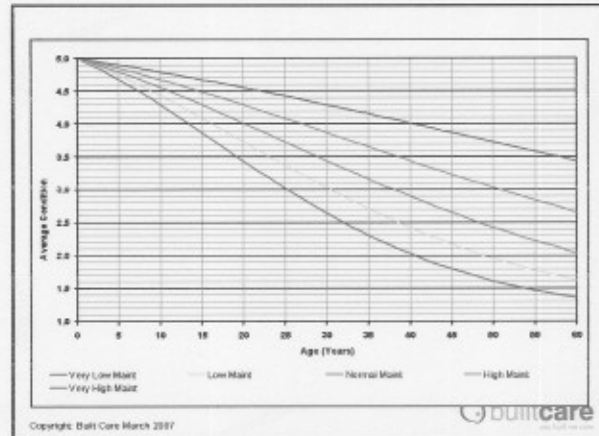
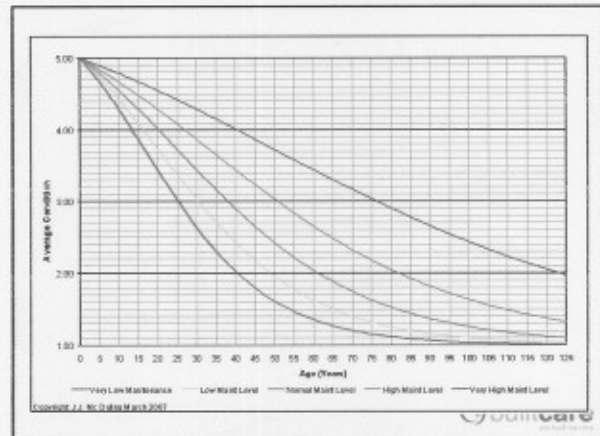
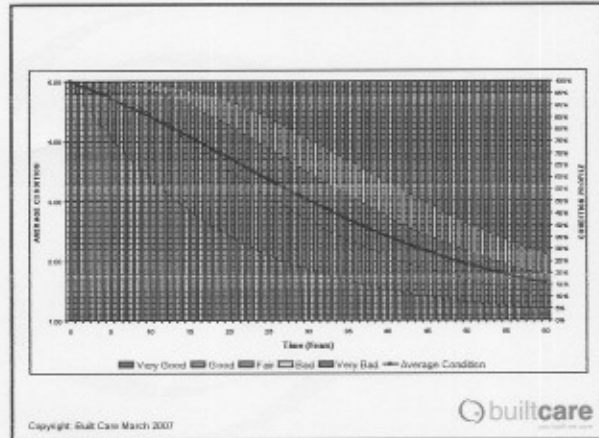
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**CONSOLIDATED PRESERVATION BUDGET FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2006/07**

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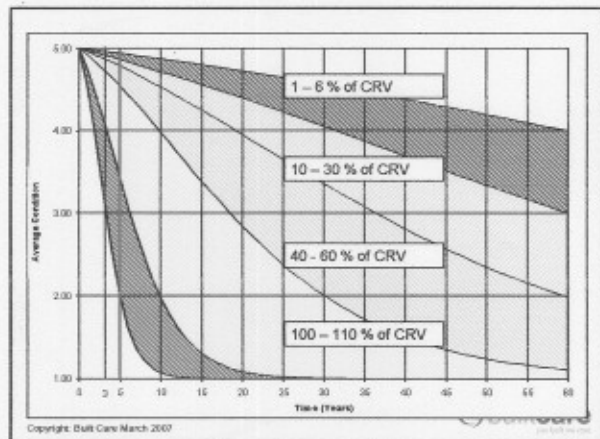
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### International Best Practice

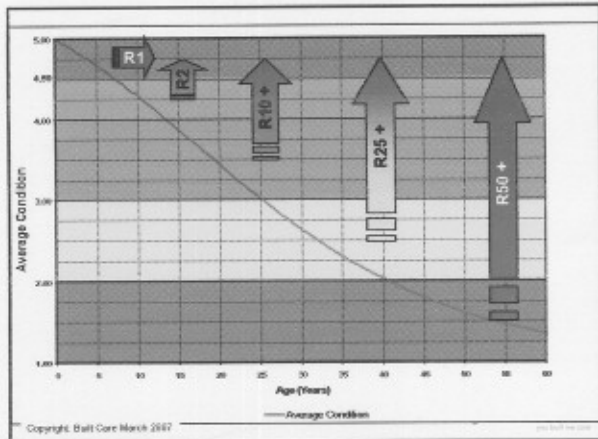
- A building structure may be designed using materials, components and technology that may last for about **100 years or more** depending upon the quality and standards expected from users.



Condition	Preservation Type Required	Budget Req'd as % of CRV	Provision for Unplanned Maintenance if Maintenance is delayed
Very Good	Preventive Maintenance	1 - 3%	1% ±
Good	Condition-based Maintenance	4 - 6%	2% ±
Fair	Repairs	10 - 20%	4% ±
Bad	Rehabilitation	40 - 60%	8% ±
Very Bad	Replacement	100 - 100%	15% ±

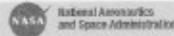
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### International Best Practice



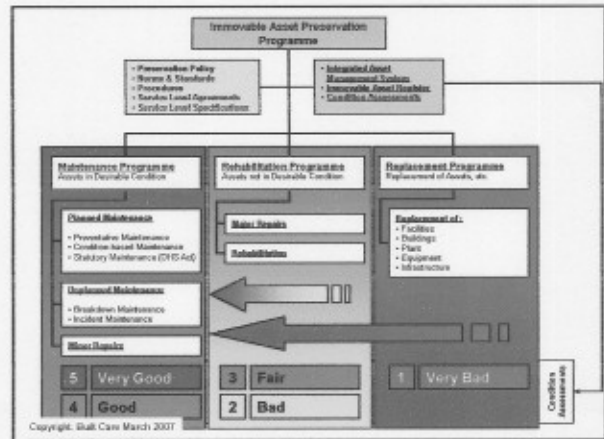
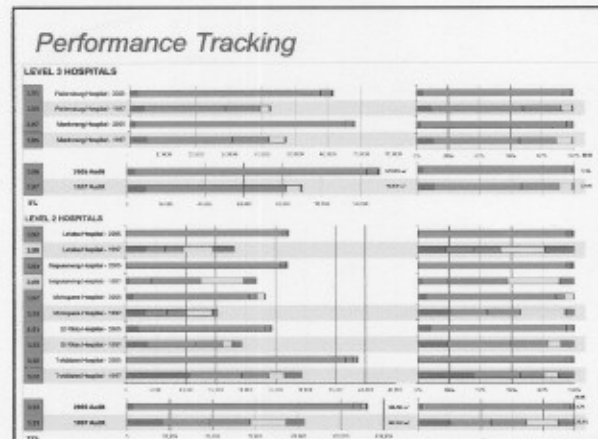
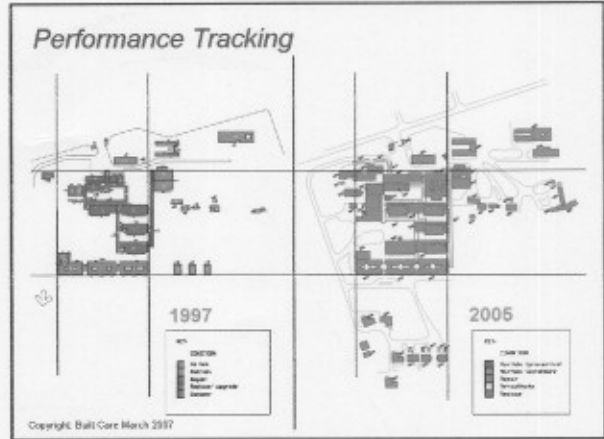
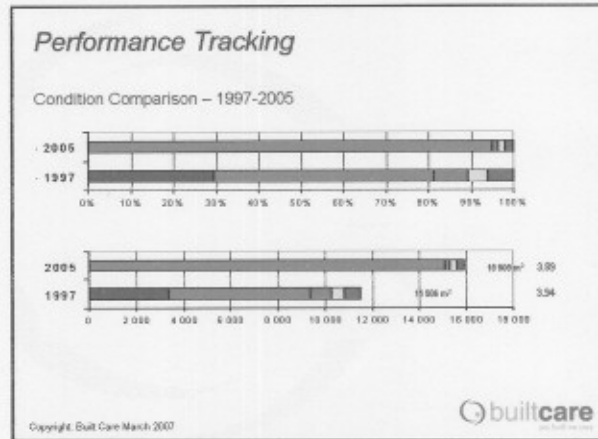
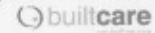
According to De Sitter's "Law of Fives": if maintenance is not performed, then repairs equaling five times the maintenance costs are required. In turn, if the repairs are not effected, then renewal expenses can reach five times the repair costs. (Vamier, 2001)



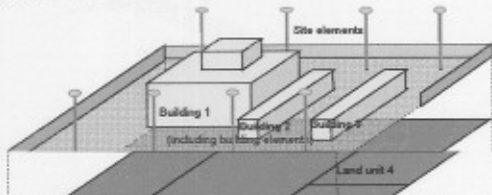
System	System %	CRV Total %	System Rating	System Condition CRV %	CRV
Structure	4.1%	100.0%	5	7.5%	C
Interior	6.1%	100.0%	4	0.5%	55.0%
Systems	60.0%	100.0%	4	9.0%	55.0%
AVC	6.9%	100.0%	3	0.1%	53.0%
Workload	6.1%	100.0%	4	0.5%	53.0%
Life Support	60.0%	100.0%	3	0.1%	53.0%
Propulsion	6.0%	100.0%	5	0.0%	C
Avionics/Aviation	6.2%	100.0%	3	0.0%	50.0%
Program Support	6.0%	100.0%	0	0.0%	C
Training	6.0%	100.0%	0	0.0%	C
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>100.0%</b>			<b>50.0%</b>

Table 2: Design/Operational Maintenance Capability

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## Database Structure



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## Immovable Asset Register

Aerial Photograph



Site Plan



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