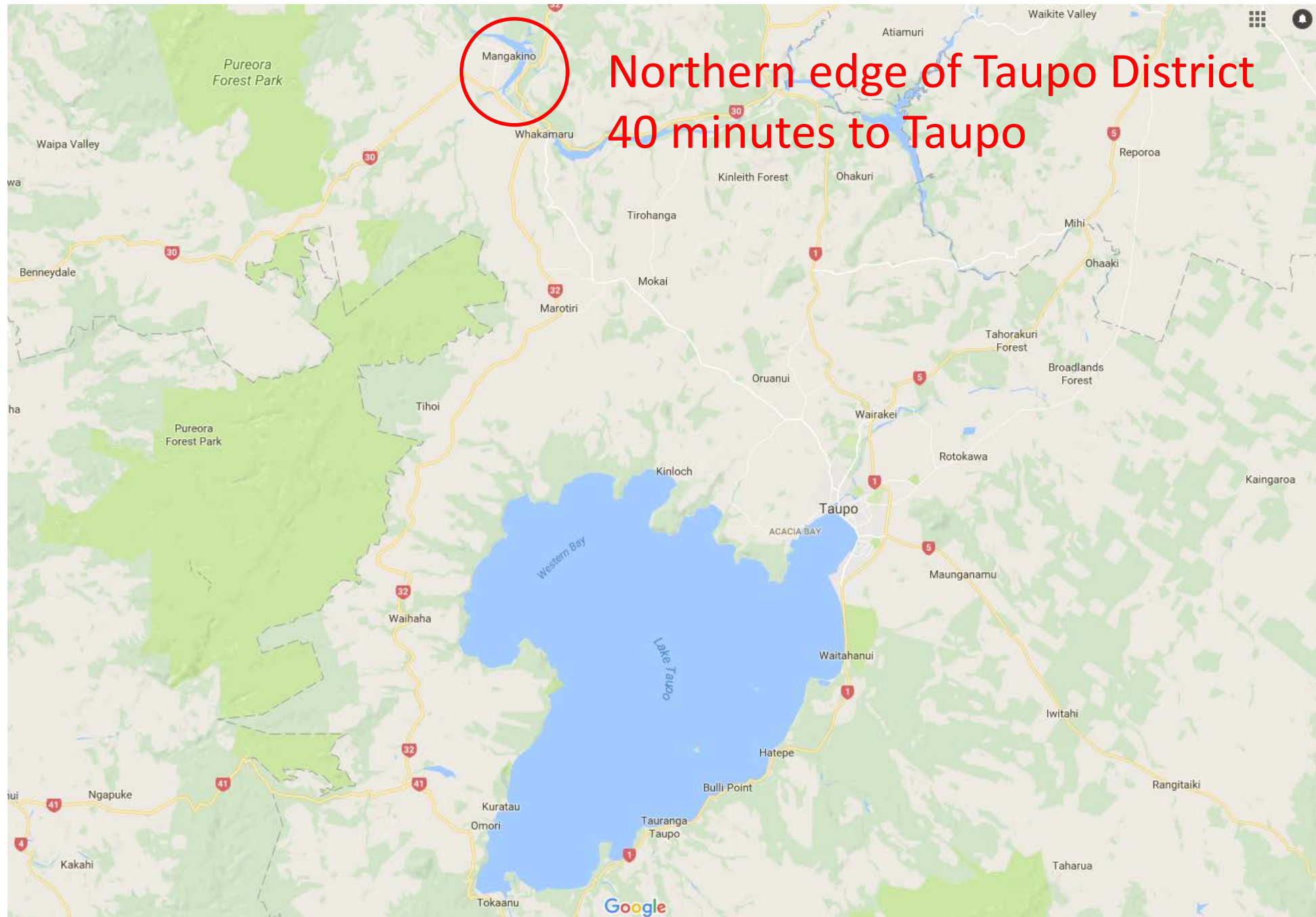


# Mangakino Wastewater Renewals : An Evidence Driven Approach

Water New Zealand Conference 2017  
Graeme Jackson – Taupo District Council  
Paul Utting - ProjectMax





Northern edge of Taupo District  
40 minutes to Taupo

# A Lovely Location on Lake Maraetai / Waikato River





# You Have Probably Never Been To Mangakino

Community of 744 residents  
(2013 census) - 27% less than  
previous census

324 occupied dwellings and  
342 unoccupied (baches or  
vacant)



## Network Details

- Constructed in 1950s by Ministry of Works for workers on Waikato River dams
- 19 km of mainly earthenware gravity wastewater drains
- Some pipes are under buildings as long term serviceability was not a consideration

*However, for this paper, the renewal process is more important than the location*



# The Need for Renewal

Smoke  
testing

Risks from  
pipes  
under  
buildings

CCTV of 50%  
of system in  
2007- many  
pipes graded  
'4' & '5'

I/I  
problems  
for  
WWTP

EW  
pipework  
all 60 yrs  
old

## The Solution is Obvious !

The network  
requires  
renewal in  
relatively near  
future

\$ 7  
million

*But – does Taupo  
District Council  
really need to  
spend all this  
money now or is  
there a way of  
optimising any  
remaining life ?*



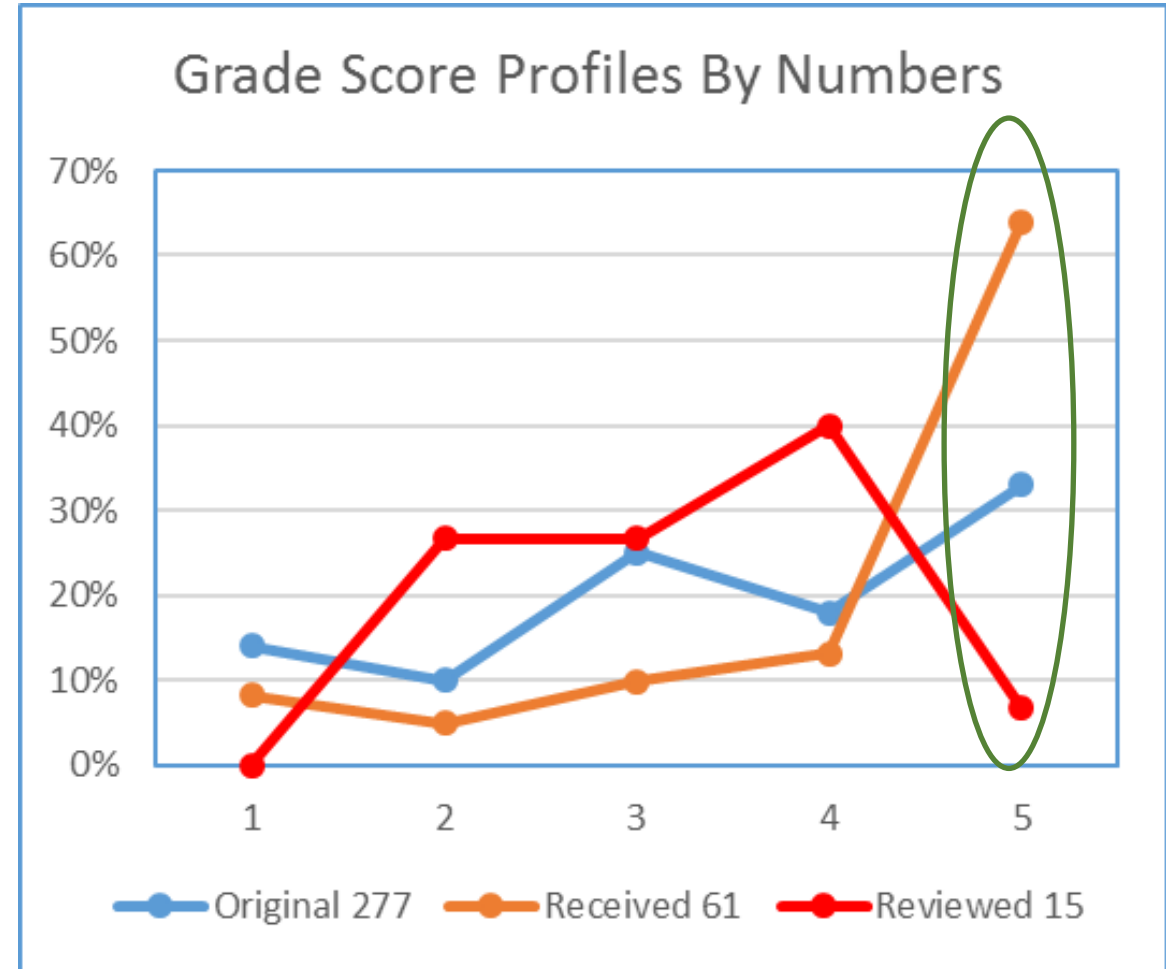
# Using an Evidence Based Approach

- What information do we have ?
- Can it be relied on ?
- What gaps exist ?
- ProjectMax engaged to explore these questions



# Primary Target – The 2007 CCTV Inspections

- 230 of 430 lines had been inspected
- 61 records could be located
- 15 reviewed
- Original scoring was pessimistic
- But it is 10 years old



# The TDC Dilemma - the \$7m Question!

## What was known

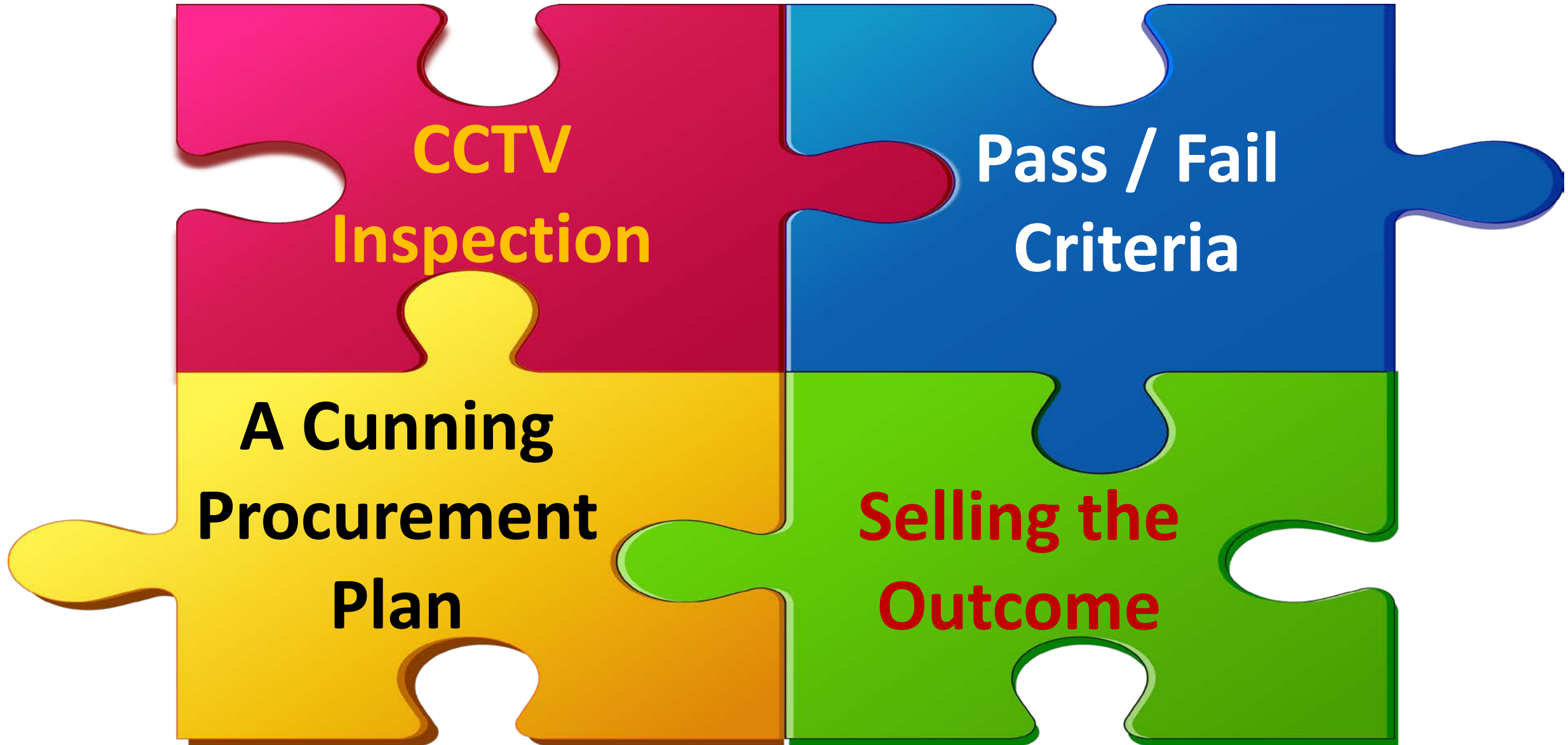
- The pipes are old and will not last forever
- Some deterioration was obvious
- The renewal cost will be significant

## What was not known

- Which pipes were seriously deteriorated and needed renewal now
- Which pipes could continue to provide service for a 'reasonable' time



# The Solution





# CCTV Inspection of Entire Network



- Nothing unusual
- Enhanced NZPIM specification
- Manhole inspections included
- Had to avoid Christmas busy season
- Initial and ongoing audits, by ProjectMax, to confirm and maintain quality of inspections

# Pass / Fail Criteria



- This is the heart of the process
- Depends on access to high quality and reliable CCTV outputs

Initially uses 'Peak Score' based on NZPIM scoring to classify into Type 1, 2 and 3 Assessments

Convert to LOF 1-5 grading (Equivalent to IIMM)

Pass / Fail criteria applied

'Fails' then assessed to determine appropriate response

## Why the CCTV 'Peak Score' ?

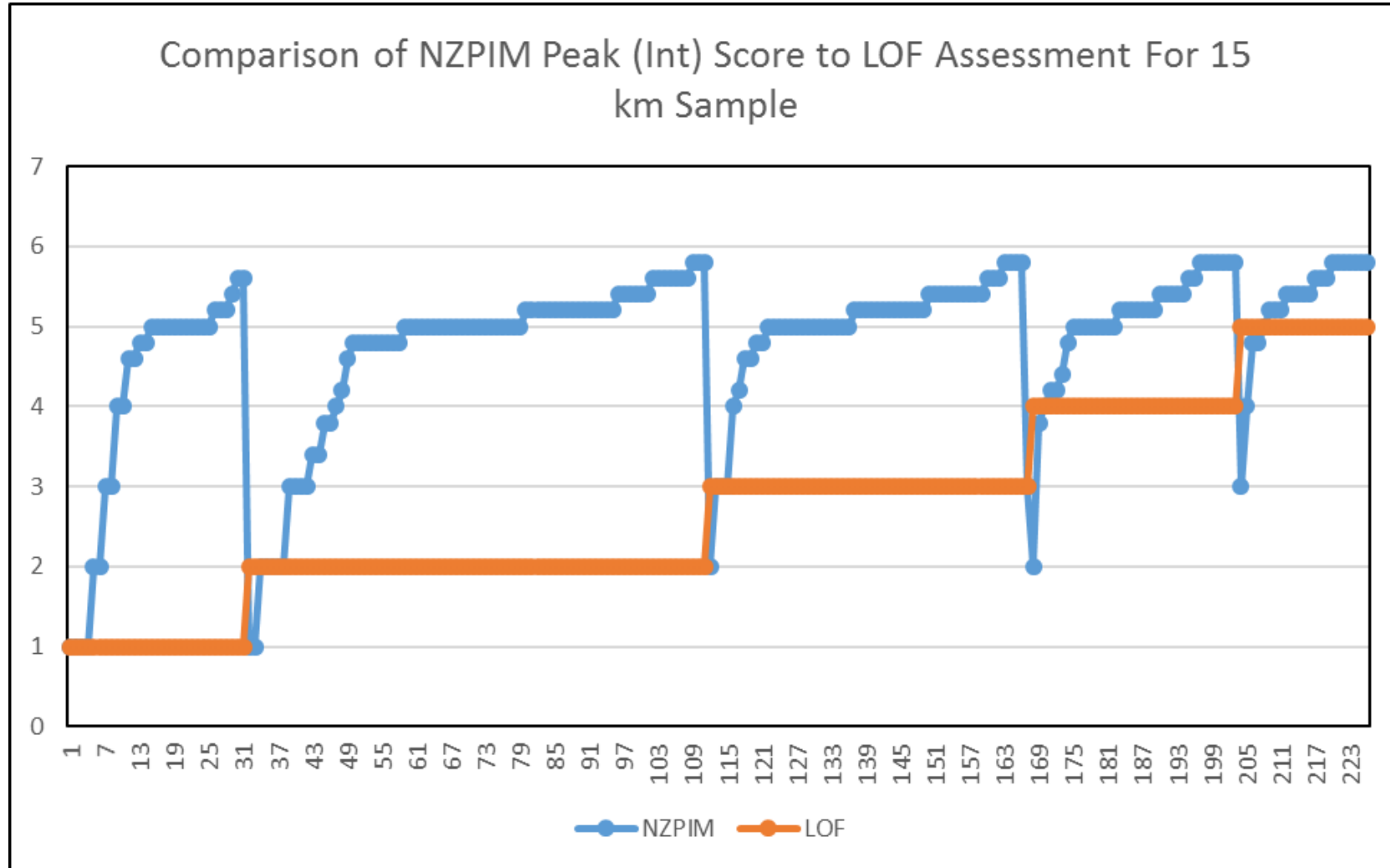
- 'Likelihood of Failure' (LOF) is typically driven by the worst fault and the Peak Score focuses on worst '1m'
- Other faults will influence long term performance and the optimum rehabilitation required
- 'Mean Score' is not a useful measure as it is heavily influenced by the number of faults, continuous defects and the length of the line

# Why LOF Rather Than NZPIM Grade ?

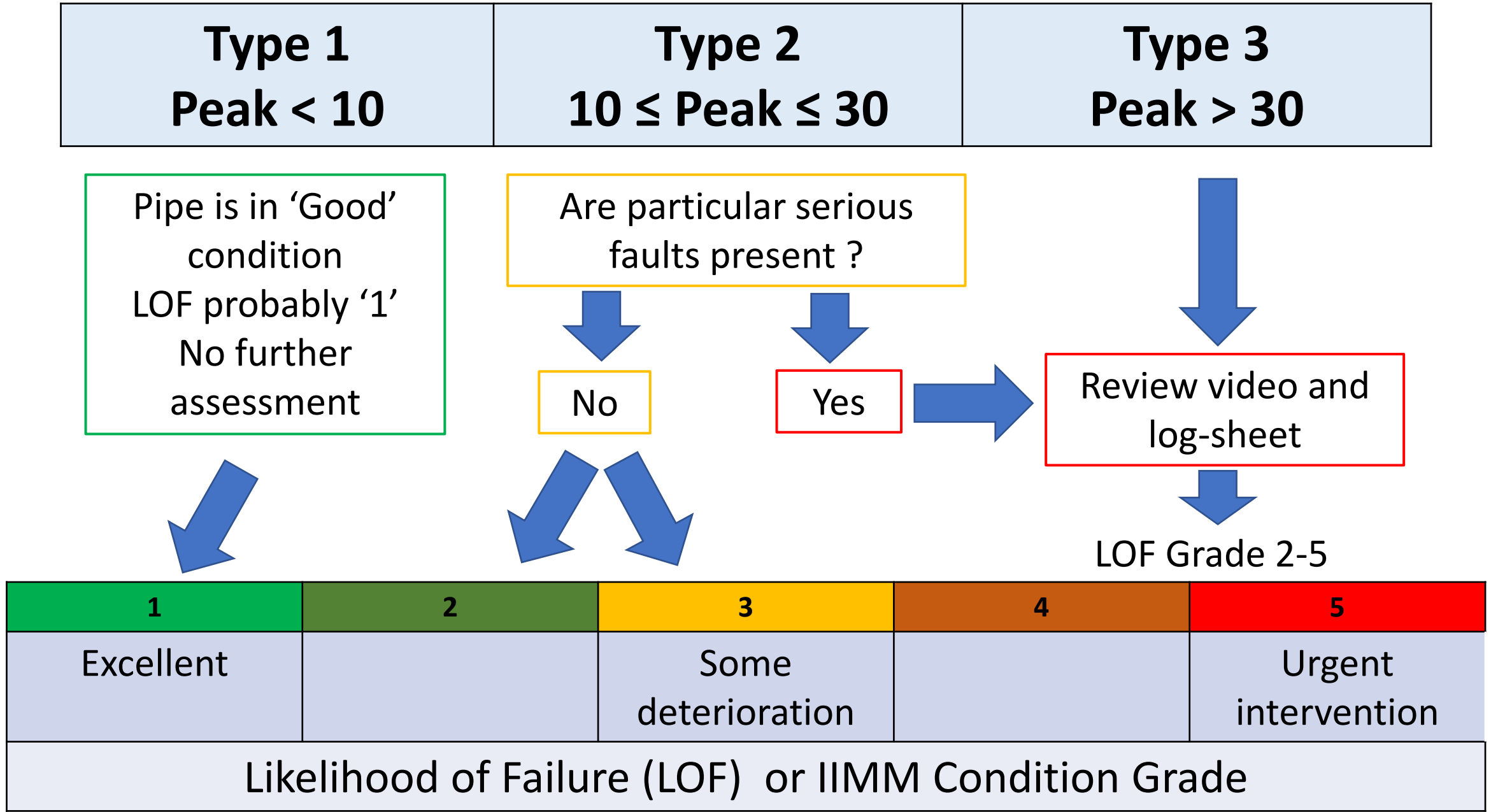
- The NZPIM converts faults detected into Peak Score, or Mean Score, on a 1-5.8 scale, often summarised to 1-5
- The mean score has a range of issues
- NZPIM Peak Score is **not the same** as the IIMM condition grade of 1-5
- ProjectMax experience is that NZPIM score will typically overstate the degree of deterioration, and understate the useful remaining life – but is still useful as a coarse filter
- This will be addressed in the review of the NZPIM



# An Illustration of the Difference



# Initial Assessment Using Peak Score



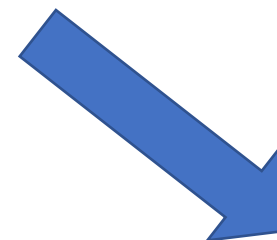
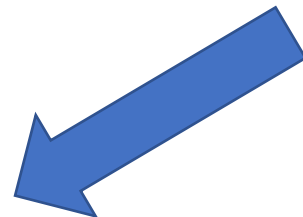
# Apply Pass/Fail Criteria

IIMM (LOF ) Grade			
2	3	4	5



<b>Consideration (In priority order)</b>	<b>Structural Criticality Infiltration &amp; Inflow Service Reliability Capacity</b>	<b>Considerations and Criteria - can be 'tuned' for each application</b>
--------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Pass**



**Fail**

# Choose Your Weapon For the 'Fails'

- Have viewed the video and log sheet and assigned LOF
- Know the worst faults, overall condition of line, its criticality, location, number of laterals, etc

## Maintenance

No structural intervention required – root-cutting, flushing

## Repair

Isolated defects – otherwise pipe has useful life and cost-effective to repair

## Relining (*if possible*)

Multiple defects. Any minor dips present are acceptable. Not cost-effective to repair

## Renewal

Multiple defects. Dips / defects are unacceptable for relining. Current location not acceptable or practical



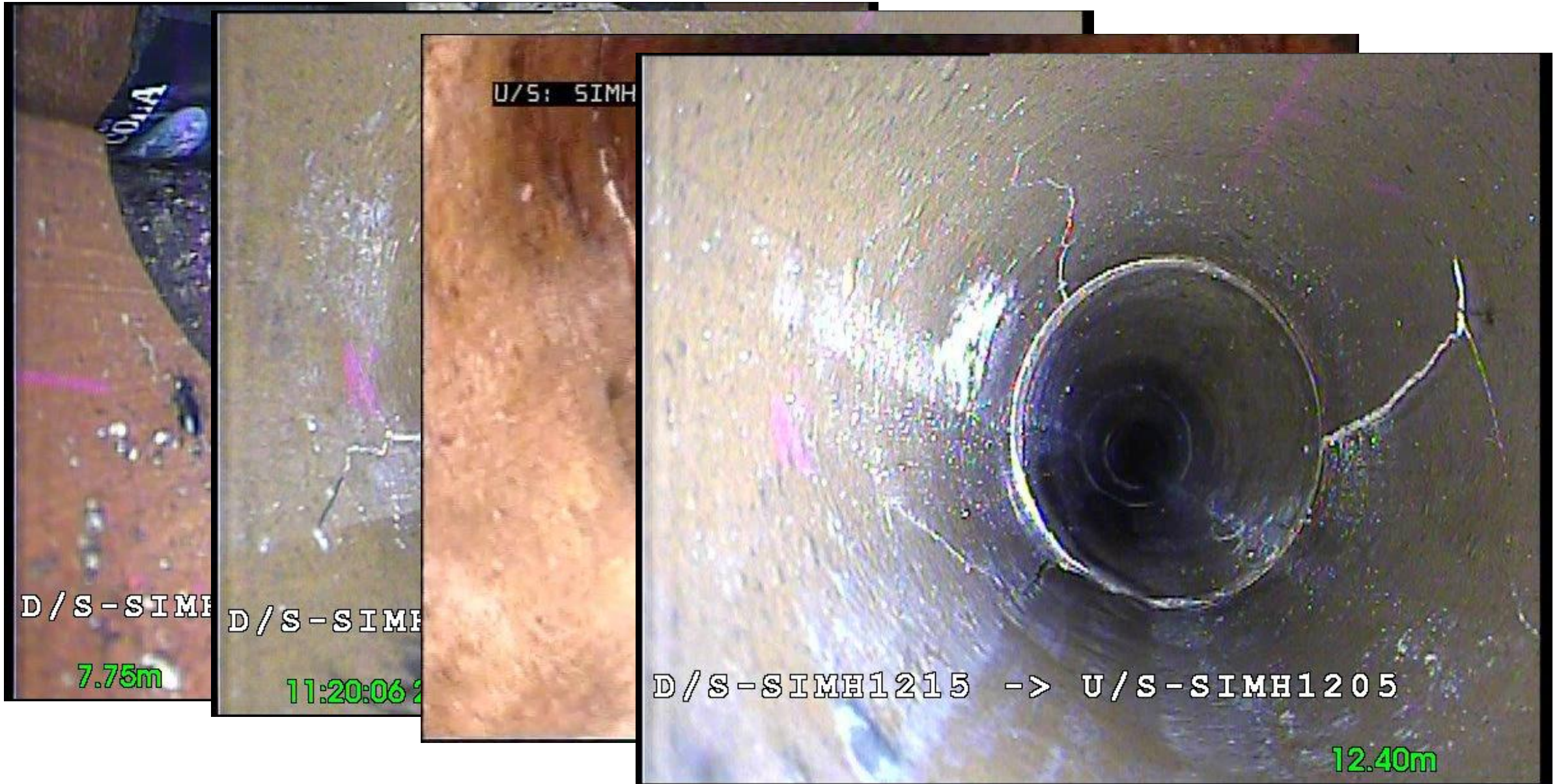
# Mangakino Progress to Date

- 18 km (of 19km) of 1950s main CCTV'd and reviewed



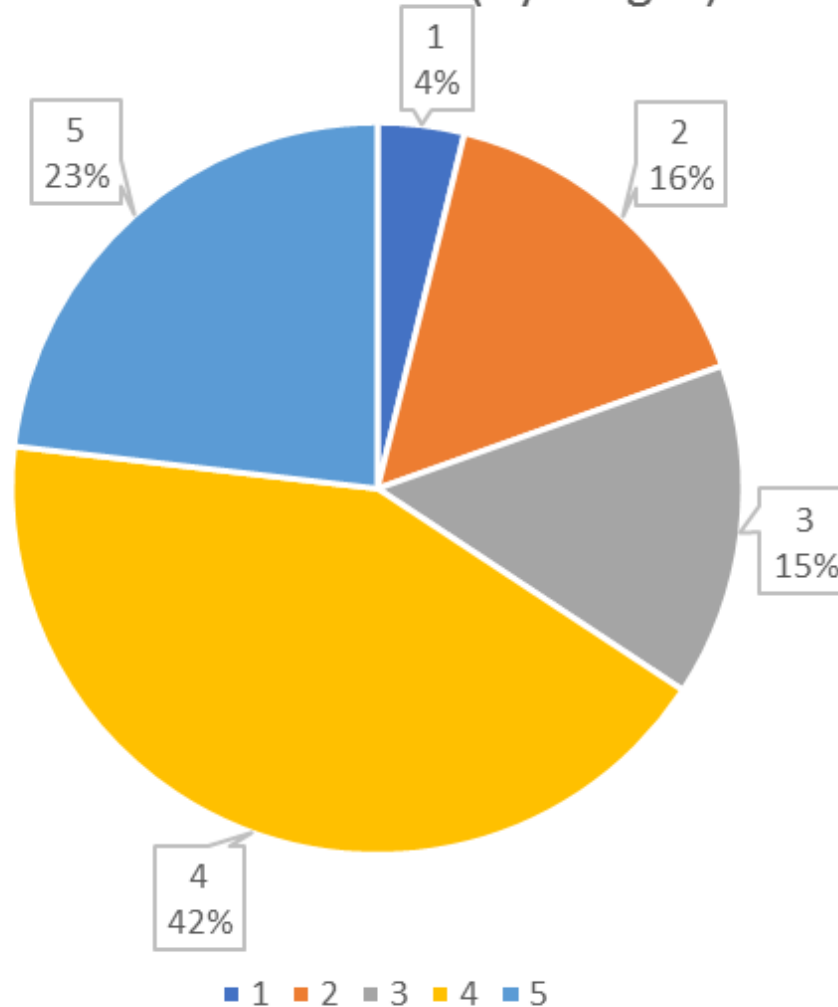


# Some Examples of Condition



# Overall LOF Allocation

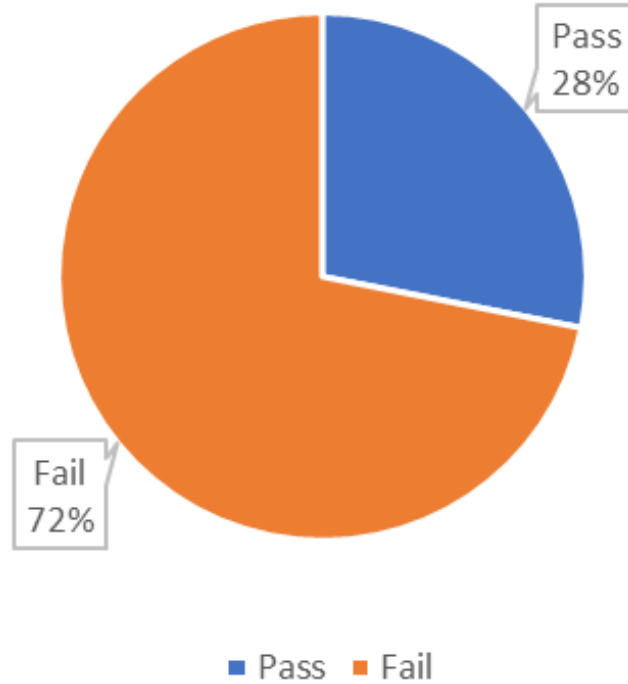
LOF % of Network (by length)



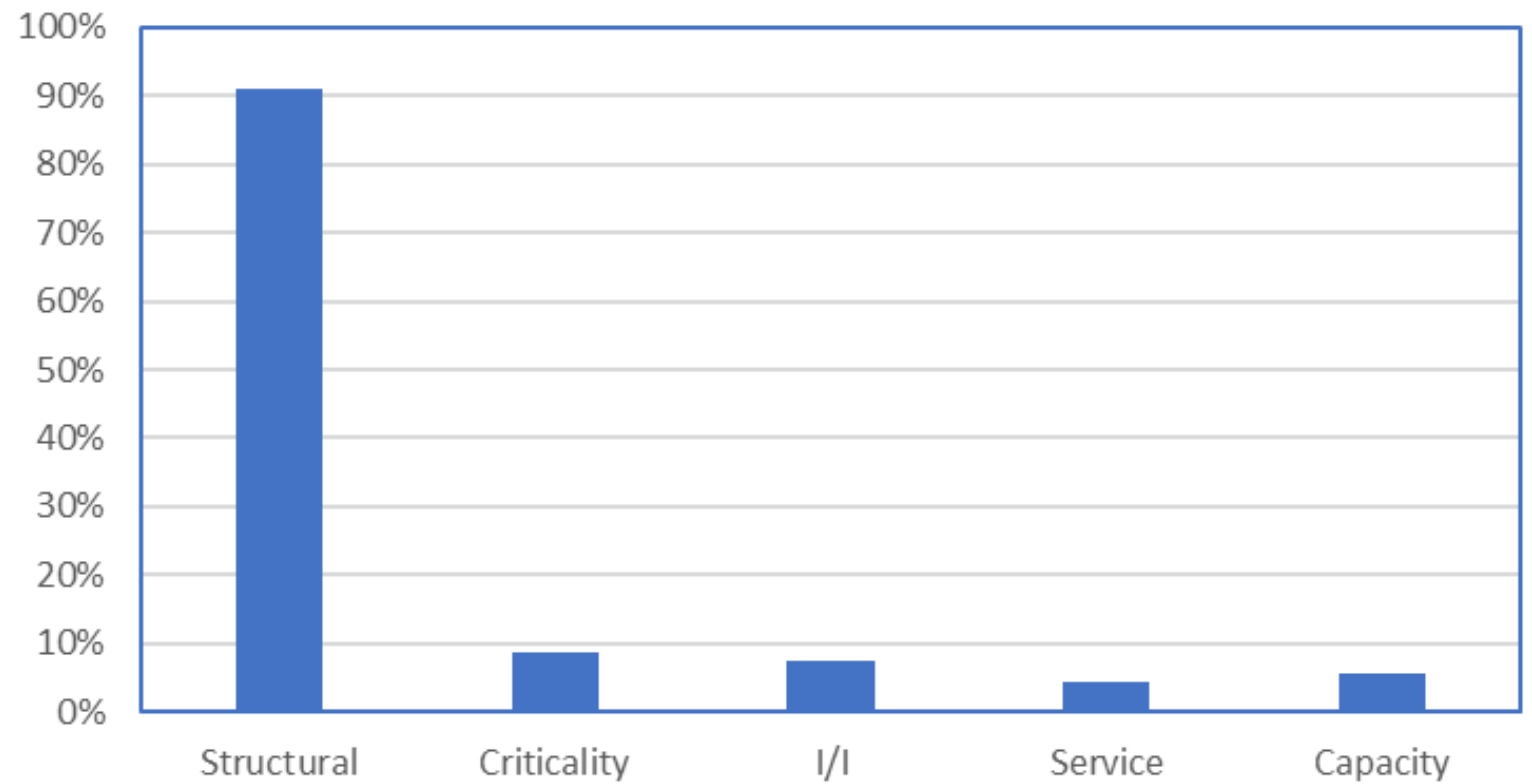
Overall this is much better than expected and aligns with review!

# Pass / Fail

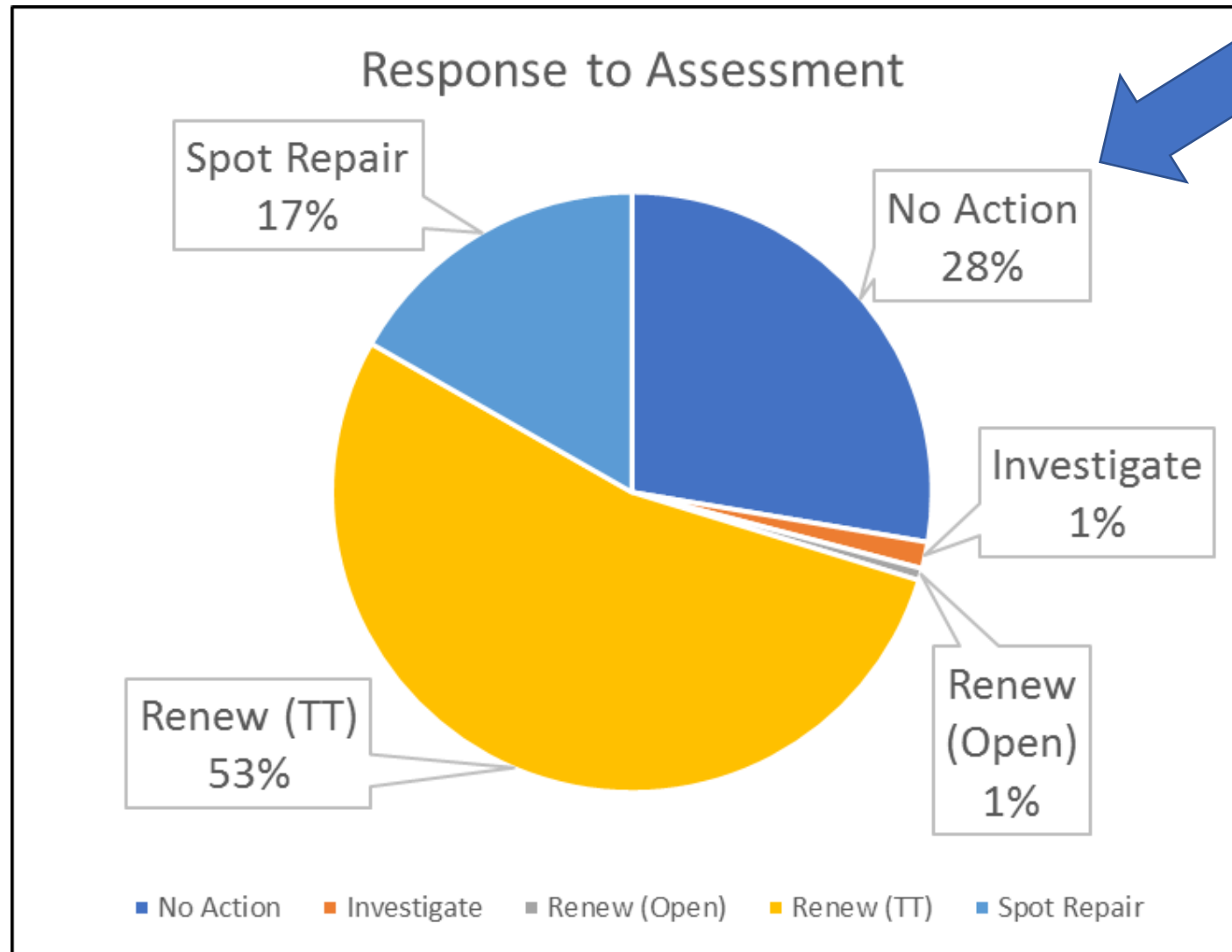
Pass / Fail



Reasons for 'Fail' (*Can be multiple reasons*)



# Recommendations from Pass/Fail



Passes

Note : This outcome is specific to Mangakino but illustrates process



**Pass/Fail**

- Not Linked
- Pass
- Fail

**Likelihood of Failure**

- Not Linked
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

**Recommended Action**

- Not Linked
- Structural Lining
- Open Cut
- Structural Patch
- Remove Roots
- Reinspection
- Inspection Required
- Other
- No Action

**Taupo District Council**  
**Mangakino Wastewater Network Assessments**  
**Recommended Action - Sheet 1 of 2**

DRAWN	SS	P216.001	FOR APPROVAL
CHECKED	SA	DWG No.	
APPROVED		NTS	B
		SCALE	REVISION
B	1st update	19/09/2017	
A	Initial drawing	11/08/2017	
REV	DETAILS	DATE	

# A Cunning (Procurement) Plan



We know  
mix of rep  
relining a  
renewa  
interventi  
require



I am

ave a clear  
derstanding  
of what is  
driving the  
ails', and the  
priorities



# Elements of the Cuning Plan

## Engineering

- Complete & robust information
- Accurate (low risk) estimates
- Realistic time lines
- Risk assessment

## Finance

- Known impact on overall finances & rates

## Community

- Assessment of Stakeholder impacts
- Awareness of likely issues & responses
- Management & political awareness

# Response Thinking at This Time

**Pass**

**Repair**

**Renew**

**Rehabilitation**

Re-inspect in  
approx. 5  
yrs. Expect  
to get at  
least 10 yrs

Generally  
high priority  
and done by  
Mtce  
Contractor

Only a few  
lines.  
Prioritised and  
done by Mtce  
contractor

Prioritised  
and tendered  
over several  
years

# Application Outside Mangakino

- Approach used 3 times in Taupo District with varying outcomes (as expected)
- Mangakino is unusual having been entirely constructed at same time
- Other communities around the country are similar, particularly those that converted to public system
- Even in large systems there a 'groups' of pipes that require the same focussed approach

# General Application to Renewal Planning

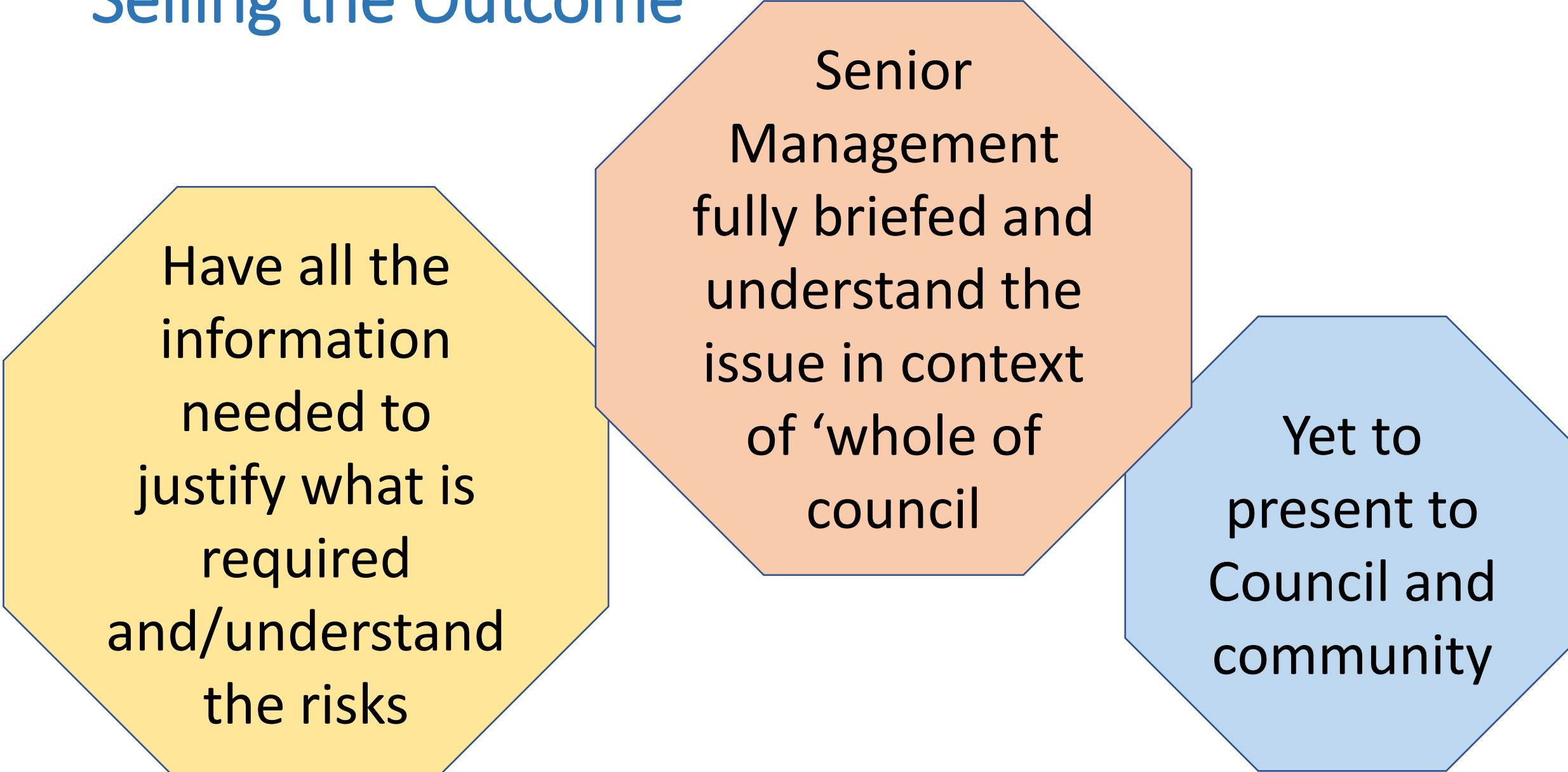
- Process will provide insight into overall condition and deterioration rates of assets
- LOF 1-3 pipes => medium to long term planning (5-30 yrs)
- LOF 4-5 pipes => short to medium term renewal planning (0-5 yrs)
- With limited exceptions, all pipes should have condition confirmed before renewal
- Criticality and prioritisation are important tools in defining actual renewal programme

# A Few Words From the Accountants & Management



- Where spending is involved always looking for *'As little as possible, as late as possible'*
- From a management perspective *'A robust process enables sound decision making'*

# Selling the Outcome

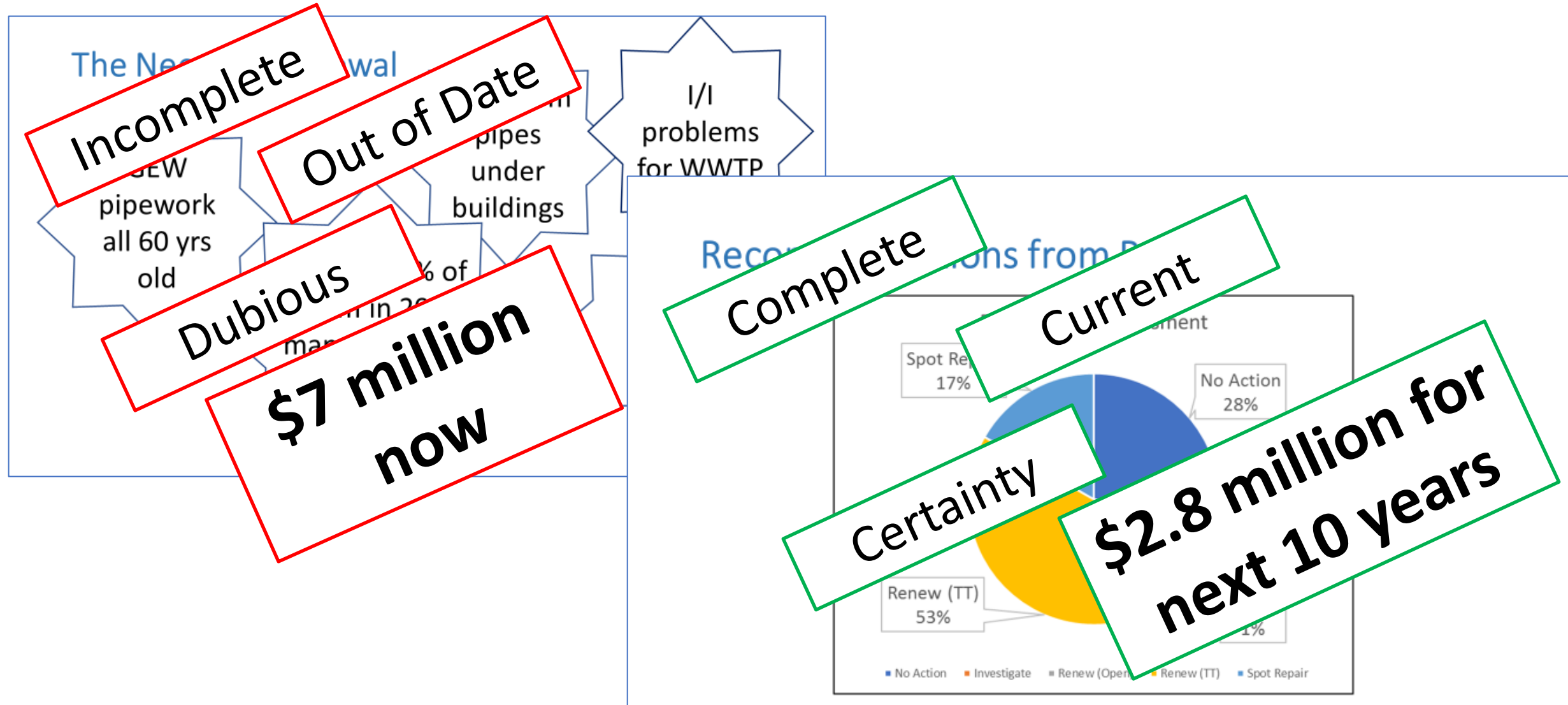


Have all the  
information  
needed to  
justify what is  
required  
and/understand  
the risks

Senior  
Management  
fully briefed and  
understand the  
issue in context  
of 'whole of  
council

Yet to  
present to  
Council and  
community

# Summary





***It's so easy to move from incomplete and dubious information to complete information and certainty – why would you do anything else !***

## Conclusions

- Taupo knew it had a \$7 million problem
- Deferral was risky and problem inescapable
- Wholesale renewal risked spending money un-necessarily

# Conclusions

- An evidence based approach combined with robust decision making framework turned a \$7m problem into a \$2.8m solution
- Overall cost benefit will vary depending on what is found but value of information is undeniable

## Parting Shot

*Without data, you're  
just another person  
with an opinion !*

W Edwards Deming

