

## Asset Management Webinar Series

## **Understanding Service Levels**

This initiative is delivered through the Municipal Asset Management Program, which is delivered by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities and funded by the Government of Canada.

Contact <u>ccbf@amo.on.ca</u> for more information





### **Asset Management Webinar Series**

- 1) <u>Leadership and Governance in Asset Management</u>
- 2) <u>Establishing Asset Hierarchy & Conducting Data Gap Analysis</u>
- 3) <u>Understanding Service Levels</u>
- 4) <u>Using Risk Assessments to Identify Local Priorities</u>
  - October 29
- 5) <u>Developing a Financial Strategy Using Whole Lifecycle Costs</u>
  November 5



### AGENDA

#### Asset Management Ontario

- Troy Mander, Director, Asset Management
- Township of South Stormont
  - Mohammed Alsharqawi, Asset Management Program Coordinator

Q&A



#### Levels of Service

## The Key to Asset Management Planning

Troy Mander October 22, 2021



#### Connection to O.Reg. 588/17

- Identifying Current & Proposed Community and Technical Levels of Service is a specific requirement of the regulation
  - Identifying current and proposed levels of service is foundational to asset management planning
  - The formats for reporting Levels of Service as outlined in the regulation are insufficient for asset management decision making
  - Additional Community and Technical (Asset) Levels of Service are required



#### Current vs. Proposed Level of Service

#### Proposed Levels of Service

The levels of service that a municipality seeks to achieve for the assets and services.

#### Current Levels of Service

The present levels of service being achieved for an asset, or service.





 Council signs off on both Proposed & Current LOS as part of approving the Asset Management Plan





Why are Levels of Service Important?

They are the cornerstone of asset management planning & decision making









## **Community Levels of Service**

- > Objective-based
- Non-technical
- Fied to the service delivery objectives
- How the community expects to receive the service
- Informed by:
  - Strategic Plans
  - Official Plans
  - Service Plans/Service improvement Plans
  - Public Consultation



#### Asset Levels of Service

#### Outcome-based

Technical

Keep them simple

>Avoid using precise or specific industry design criteria

#### Minimize the number of LOS

- Just enough to describe what is required of the assets to deliver services
- If numerous criteria are necessary to measure asset requirements, bundle them under an ALOS

#### • Continually ask:

- o "Why do we need this asset level of service?"
- o "What will it tell us about the service/asset?"
- o "How will it help decision making?"



#### **Defining Asset Levels of Service**

#### Include attributes that reflect:

- Health & Safety
- Quality & Quantity
- Efficiency & Reliability
- Accessibility
- Legislated Requirements

#### > Targets must be:

- Specific
- Measurable
- Relevant
- Achievable
- Sustainable





#### Setting Asset Levels of Service Targets



Use for: Less critical, less complex or "throwaway" assets

#### Use for:

**Higher ALOS** 

- Complex or critical assets
- Where rehab strategies are more cost efficient than full asset replacement
  - Maintains higher service levels
  - Reduces risk
  - May be more difficult to sustain



### Finding the Right Balance

- Levels of Service evolve over time
  - Start with what you know works for services in the community
  - Maintain targets for what works
  - Revise targets for what doesn't work

#### A Process of Trial & Error!





#### LOS Process – Sustainable Services = Sustainable Assets



## **AMONTario Level of Service Framework**



#### Alignment of the Service to Asset Hierarchy to Organizational Processes



#### AMONTario LOS Framework

#### Inputs to the Risk

assessments & modelling

Condition Levels of Service					Performance Levels of Schvice					
ALOS Measures	Corresponding Likelihood of Fallure Measures				ALOS Measures			Corresponding Likelihood of Failure Measures		
PCI, BCI, FCI, PACP, General Ratings	Risk Ratings	Estimated Timeframe	% LoF	1.	Operational Functionality	ALOS Ratin		Risk Ratings	% LoF	
"Very Poor"), Maximum Age,	Very Unlikely	>20 yrs.	<10%	Ζ.	Meet Demands	Very Good		Very Unlikely	<10%	
etc.	Unlikely	11-20 yrs.	10%-30%	<ol> <li>Operation</li> <li>Resilien</li> <li>Environ</li> </ol>	. Operational	Good		Unlikely	10%-30%	
	Possible	6-10 yrs.	30%-60%		Resiliency Environmental	Fair		Possible	30%-60%	
	likely	1-5 yrs.	60%-90%		Resiliency	Poor		Likely	60%-90%	
	Very Likely or Certain	<1 yr.	>90%			Very Poor		Very Likely or Certain	>90%	

Measured using specific asset design criteria in combination with operational or site assessments



#### ALOS & Supporting Criteria

ALOS Categories	Measurement Attributes
	Using Industry Measures, Ministry Design Guidelines, Regulations & Other Precedents
Condition	Physical state of the asset measured by condition rating systems:
Condition	<ul> <li>PCI, BCI, FCI, PACP, Number of Breaks, Very Good to Very Poor etc.</li> </ul>
	- Efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery
	<ul> <li>Ability to meet minimum current design and/or safety requirements</li> </ul>
	- Level of operational problems experienced and whether they affect community services.
Operational Functionality	- Compliance with current Regulations and/or Standards (including the level of "grandfathering")
	- Whether all required elements are present.
	- Relevance and effectiveness of technology
	- Efficiency of resource consumption
	- To what degree capacity satisfies current demands and minimum community service levels
Capacity to Most Domands	- Level of operational problems experienced.
Capacity to Meet Demands	- Are there noticeable negative affects on community service levels or stakeholders (residents and
	businesses)
	- To what degree minimum service requirements are maintained/protected with back-up systems, spare
Operational Resiliency	capacity or alternative supply.
	- To what extent the assets are secure from acts of vandalism, trespassing, theft, assault or terrorism.
	- To what extent the assets are resilient to environmental stresses: e.g. impacts from wind fire flooding
Environmental Resiliency	excessive rainfall/snowfall etc
	- To what extent are the assets resilient to the affects of climate change
	to that extent are the assets resilient to the artests of clinicite change.

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#### Principles of the AMONTario LOS Framework

- ALOS are distinguished by the asset classes
  - i.e. all assets in the asset class generally meet similar ALOS targets
- Use industry precedent as much as possible
  - e.g. typical industry measures, design guidelines
- Guided by available asset data or data to be collected
  - Must first have the data in order to use the measures
- Minimize the number of ALOS
  - Objective-based measures
  - Just enough to tell the story of what is needed & relevant
  - Can bundle several criteria under one ALOS
  - Minimizes the costs & time to maintain supporting data



#### Principles of the AMONTario LOS Framework

Informs appropriate life cycle strategy options

- What needs to happen to the assets & when
- Reflects cost effective life-cycle strategies
- Informs the annual budget & forecast





- Renewals are simple or not economically viable May be suitable for:
- Simpler, less costly, non-critical assets
- Assets for which complete change-outs are more cost effective & straightforward and can be done in a short time
- Assets with lower or less variable O&M costs

End of Useful Service Life

**Higher ALOS Target: "Good" or LoF > 10 Years** Provides for:

- Cost effective renewal options,
- Longer lead time to plan & finance major capital works
- Less risk of failure.

#### Suitable for:

- Costly, critical & complex assets
- Assets that are more cost effective to renew than replace
- Assets with higher O&M costs

Most efficient operating zone Higher O&M cost zone due to deterioration & emergency repairs

Renew

Replace

#### Principles of the AMONTario LOS Framework

Reflects asset criticality & risk tolerances

- Set a higher ALOS for more critical assets where there is less tolerance for failure
- ALOS Controls the level of risk to assets and services
   Higher ALOS targets = less risk/risk tolerance



#### Asset Levels of Service control Likelihood of Failure





#### Principles of the AMONTario LOS Framework

- Measures that inform what is required of the assets to provide services
  - A direct method to measure progress toward CLOS objectives
  - Reuses Current & Target ALOS for Performance monitoring
  - An alternative to collecting numerous KPI's that inform on parts of service level achievements
  - Reduces data management



#### Mapping ALOS to Service Outcomes

		Predominant Community Service Outcomes									
ALOS Categories	Health & Safety	Reliability	Quality	Quantity	Efficiency	Accessibility					
Condition	X	X	X	X	X						
Operational Functionality	X	X	X		X	X					
Capacity to Meet Demands	X	X	X	X	Х	X					
Operational Resiliency	X	X									
Environmental Resiliency	Х	Х				X					



	Level of Se							
Service Outcomes	Community Levels of Service	Asset Class	ALOS Targets	Supports CLOS <sup>1</sup>	Target CLOS Performance <sup>2</sup>	Current CLOS Performance	Measu Achieven	ring nent of
1. Health &	Option 1		Condition = Good	1, 2, 3	6	TBD	Object	
Safety 2. Reliability	1. Reliable water that is safe and trustworthy		Operational Functionality =	1, 2, 3	6	TBD	Object	ives
4. Quantity	<ul> <li>reasonable price</li> <li>Available at the quantity &amp;</li> </ul>	Pumping Stations	Capacity to Meet Demands = Good	1.2.3 1,2,3,4,5,6	6	TBD	Multiply # of (	105  by <b>2</b>
6. Accessibility	pressure desired	Or Re	Operational Resiliency = Good	1	2	TBD	(Meets ALOS	Targets)
Option 2			Environmental Resiliency = Good	1	2	TBD	e.g. 3 CLOS	X 2 = 6
			CLOS Perform	ance Totals	22	TBD		
Notes: 1.	Alternative Option: Reference th	e "Service	Outcome:" measures				TABLE 1 Measuring CLOS Pe	rformance
2.	<ol> <li>Target CLOS Performance = 2 (Meets ALOS Targets) X Number of CLOS or Service Outcomes Supported</li> </ol>		ALOS Status	CLOS Performance Rating				
							Exceeds ALOS Targets	1
Notes:	- is his here the set The sector Th				Des	ired Target	Meets ALOS Targets	2
1. If CLOS Rating	If CLOS Rating is <b>higher</b> than larget: Then <u>NOT</u> fully meeting CLOS objectives						Partially Below ALOS Targets	3
. If CLOS Rating is <b>equal</b> to Target: Then <u>MEETS</u> CLOS objectives . If CLOS Rating is <b>less</b> than Target: Then <u>EXCEEDS</u> CLOS objectives						Well Below/Fails ALOS Targets/ Unacceptable	4	

## **AMONTario Level of Service Packages**



#### ALOS Summary – Water

			Distribution by Asset Ratings (Assets as a % of the Total Asset Class) and Corresponding Likelihood of Failure <sup>1</sup>						
ALOS Type	Asset Classes/Types	Rating Method	Very Unlikely <10%	Unlikely 10%-30%	Possible 30%-60%	Likely 60%-90%	Very Likely >90%		
	All	Remaining >20 Useful Service Life <sup>2</sup>		11-20 Years	6-10 Years	1-5 Years	<1 Year		
$\frown$	Civil Structures,	Generic Rating	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor		
ndition	Mechanical & Electrical Equipment	echanical & Electrical uipment Description Alignment Description Alignment Description Alignment Description Alignment Description Alignment Description Alignment Description Alignment Alignment Description Alignment Alignm		- Adequate for now. - Modest defects and/or wear.	<ul> <li>Shows signs of deterioration and some elements exhibit deficiencies.</li> <li>May require attention.</li> <li>Moderate defects and/or</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>An increasing potential for asset conditions to affect the services it (or they) provides.</li> <li>Approaching the end of service life.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Unfit for sustained service.</li> <li>Near or beyond its expected service life and shows widespread signs of advanced deterioration.</li> </ul>		
Ō	Use Condition Assessments, Asset		tion		wear	- The condition is below the	- The asset or some assets may		
						standard and a large portion of	be unusable.		
\ /			set Age or			significant deterioration.			
$\cup$	Main	tenance In I	formation			- Significant defects and/or wear.			
	Watermains	Breaks	<x breaks<="" th=""><th>X to X Breaks</th><th>X to X Breaks</th><th>X to X Breaks</th><th>&gt;X Breaks</th></x>	X to X Breaks	X to X Breaks	X to X Breaks	>X Breaks		
	All	Generic Rating	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor		
e		General	Exceeds or fully meets	Meets performance	Just meets performance	Does not meet several	Does not meet many or		
Jano		Description	performance	requirements.	requirements with some	performance requirements	most performance		
orn	requirement No affect to s		requirements.	No affect to services	limitations	in whole or in part.	requirements as a whole.		
Perf			No affect to services		Minor or no perceivable	Perceivable and/or	Moderate or significant		
					affects to services.	sporadic affects to services	and/or ongoing affects to		
	Perform	ance 🗕					services.		
	Evaluation	sheets				AM	<b>CONTario</b>		

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#### ALOS Criteria Example: Operational Functionality for Water Pumping Stations

			Weightings	Distribution of Asset Ratings for each ALOS <sup>2, 3</sup>							
ALOS	Context for Evaluating Performance Criteria <sup>1</sup>	Criteria to Support Proposed ALOS Target <sup>1, 2</sup> (where information is available)	importance to ALOS <sup>4, 5</sup> (Optional)	% Very Good	% Good	% Fair	% Poor	% Very Poor	% NA	TOTAL	
	Efficiency and effectiveness of convice delivery	- Does not exceed recommended maximum pressures and flows									
ţ	<ul> <li>Efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery</li> <li>Ability to meet minimum current design and/or safety requirements</li> </ul>	- Operates within recommended minimum and maximum pressures and flows during normal conditions									
ctionali	- Level of operational problems experienced and whether they affect community services.	- Suction and discharge stays within minimum and maximum velocities for various demand conditions									
l Fur	- Compliance with current Regulations and/or	- Systems and technology are efficient									
Operationa	<ul> <li>Whether all required elements are present.</li> <li>Relevance and effectiveness of technology</li> <li>Efficiency of resource consumption</li> </ul>	- Compliance with Provincial and Municipal Codes/Regulations (Ministry of Labour, Building, Fire and Electrical including Canadian Electrical Code (CSA C22.1-06)).									
		Average Operational Functionality ALOS Ratings	0							0	
		ALOS Rating - Operational Functionality					0				





#### Completed Level of Service Documentation

Line of Sight

						Current Asset Levels of Service					
Service	Program Service Objectives	ectives Community Levels of Service		Supporting Asset Classes	<b>Target Asset Levels of Service</b> (by Asset Class)	Asset Class Average	Distr	ributi Ri <mark>%</mark>	ion b ating <mark>%</mark>	y Ass 3 <mark>%</mark>	set %
	Accessible cost efficient &				Condition	Conc	dition				
	reasonable cost	Water at a fair and reasonable price			Mechanical Equipment = Good	Fair		40	50	10	
			_	Dumping Stations	Electrical Equipment = Good	Fair	10	30	40	20	
		Reliable water that is safe and			Civil Assets = Good	Good		70	30		
Wator	Clean, safe water	tructworthy	Distribution		Performance	Performance					
water		trustworthy	DISTINUTION	Fulliping Stations	Operational Functionality = Good	Fair	2	66	5	22	6
					Capacity to Meet Demands = Good	Good		80	10	10	
	Adaguata prossura & flow	Available at the quantity & pressure			Operational Resiliency = Good	Fair		71	7	15	6
	Adequate pressure & now	desired			Environmental Resiliency = Good	Good		100			



	Asset Types	ALOS	Context for Evaluating Performance Criteria <sup>1</sup>	Criteria to Support Proposed ALOS Target <sup>1</sup> (where information is available)	Weightings based on importance to ALOS <sup>2</sup> (Optional)	Asset Ratings for each ALOS	TOTAL
AIVIONIario	- Pumping			- Does not exceed recommended maximum pressures and flows	5	Fair	3
Accet	Stations/Booster Pumping and Pumping	līt	<ul> <li>Efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery</li> <li>Ability to meet minimum current design and/or safety</li> </ul>	- Operates within recommended minimum and maximum pressures and flows during normal conditions	4	Fair	3
Asset	Systems - Standby Power	Ictiona	- Level of operational problems experienced and	- Suction and discharge stays within minimum and maximum velocities for various demand conditions	1	Poor	4
	- Surge protection	L T	- Compliance with current Regulations and/or	- Systems and technology are efficient	3	Poor	4
Evaluation	Systems/ tanks	systems/tanks Standards (including the level of "grandfath - Whether all required elements are prese - Relevance and effectiveness of technolo - Efficiency of resource consumption	Standards (including the level of "grandfathering") - Whether all required elements are present. - Relevance and effectiveness of technology - Efficiency of resource consumption	- Compliance with Provincial and Municipal Codes/Regulations (Ministry of Labour, Building, Fire and Electrical including Canadian Electrical Code (CSA C22.1-06)).	3	Very Poor	5
				Average Operational Functionality ALOS Rating	16	Poor	4
(Partial Listing)		Capacity to Meet Demands	<ul> <li>To what degree capacity satisfies current demands and minimum community service levels</li> <li>Level of operational problems experienced.</li> <li>Are there noticeable negative affects on community service levels or stakeholders (residents and businesses)</li> </ul>	- Able to provide adequate minimum pressures and flows for peak hour or maximum day plus fire demond conditions	5	Fair	3
				Average Capacity to Meet Demands ALOS Rating	5	Fair	3
				- Pumping stations have "firm" pumping capacity     - Adequate backup capacity/units for critical pumping station processes	5	Cood	2
					,	POOr	4
Asset		al R siliend	To what degree are minimum concerrequirements are maintained protected with back-up systems, spare capacity or alternative supply.	<ul> <li>Adequate standby power generation capacity (e.g. Average day demand + power for process control + emergency lighting. (Requirements can be increased by municipalities)</li> </ul>	4	Very Poor	5
Asset Performance		Operational R siliend	To what degree are minimum course requirements are maintained/protected with back-up systems, spare Capacity or alternative supply.	<ul> <li>Adequate standby power generation capacity (e.g. Average day demand + power for process control + emergency lighting. (Requirements can be increased by municipalities)</li> <li>Pumping systems and stations should be designed to minimize surges and transient pressure conditions including negative pressures</li> </ul>	4	Very Poor Poor	4 5 4
Asset Performance Scores		Operational R siliend	To what degree are minimum concerrequirements are maintain of protected with back-up systems, spare capacity or alternative supply. To what extent are the facilities secure from accs of candalism, trespassing, theft, assault or terrorism.	<ul> <li>Adequate standby power generation capacity (e.g. Average day demand + power for process control + emergency lighting. (Requirements can be increased by municipalities)</li> <li>Pumping systems and stations should be designed to minimize surges and transient pressure conditions including negative pressures</li> <li>Adequate site and facility security</li> </ul>	4 2 2	Very Poor Poor Good	4 5 4 2
Asset Performance Scores		Oberational R siliend	To what degree are minimum course requirements are maintained/protected with back-up systems, spare capacity or alternative supply. To what extent are the facilities secure from accs of randalism, trespassing, theft, assault or terrorism.	<ul> <li>Adequate standby power generation capacity (e.g. Average day demand + power for process control + emergency lighting. (Requirements can be increased by municipalities)</li> <li>Pumping systems and stations should be designed to minimize surges and transient pressure conditions including negative pressures</li> <li>Adequate site and facility security</li> </ul>	4 2 2 16	Poor Very Poor Poor Good Poor	4 5 4 2 4
Asset Performance Scores		nental Operational R siliend	To what degree are minimum concerequirements are maintained/protected with back-up systems, spare capacity or alternative supply. To what extent are the facilities secure from acts of candalism, trespassing, theft, assault or terrorism. To what extent the assets are resident to environmental stresses; e.g. impacts from wind, inc, flooding, excessive rainfall/snowfall etc	<ul> <li>Adequate standby power generation capacity (e.g. Average day demand + power for process control + emergency lighting. (Requirements can be increased by municipalities)</li> <li>Pumping systems and stations should be designed to minimize surges and transient pressure conditions including negative pressures</li> <li>Adequate site and facility security</li> <li>Average Operational Resiliency ALOS Rating</li> <li>Pumping Station facilities are protected from 100-year storm events</li> </ul>	4 2 2 16 4	Very Poor Poor Good Good	4 5 4 2 2
Asset Performance Scores		Environmental Oberational R siliend	To what degree are minimum concerrequirements are maintain of/protected with back-up systems, spare capacity or alternative supply. To what extent are the facilities secure from accs of condalism, trespassing, theft, assault or terrorism. To what extent the assets are resiment to environmental stresses; e.g. impacts from wind, me, flooding, excessive rainfall/snowfall etc To what extent are the facilities resilient to climate change.	<ul> <li>Adequate standby power generation capacity (e.g. Average day demand + power for process control + emergency lighting. (Requirements can be increased by municipalities)</li> <li>Pumping systems and stations should be designed to minimize surges and transient pressure conditions including negative pressures</li> <li>Adequate site and facility security</li> <li>Average Operational Resiliency ALOS Rating</li> <li>Pumping Station facilities are protected from 100-year storm events</li> <li>Climate change adaptation measures are in proc.</li> </ul>	4 2 2 16 4	Very Poor Poor Good Poor Good N/A	4 5 4 2 4 2
Asset Performance Scores		Environmental Oberational R siliend Resiliency	To what degree are minimum concerrequirements are mainteined/protected with back-up systems, spare capacity or alternative supply. To what extent are the facilities secure from accs of condalism, trespassing, theft, assault or terrorism. To what extent the assets are resinced to environmental stresses; e.g. impacts from wind, inc, flooding, excessive rainfall/snowfall etc To what extent are the facilities resilient to climate change.	<ul> <li>Adequate standby power generation capacity (e.g. Average day demand + power for process control + emergency lighting. (Requirements can be increased by municipalities)</li> <li>Pumping systems and stations should be designed to minimize surges and transient pressure conditions including negative pressures</li> <li>Adequate site and facility security         <ul> <li>Average Operational Resiliency ALOS Rating</li> <li>Pumping Station facilities are protected from 100-year storm events</li> <li>Climate change adaptation measures are in press</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	4 2 2 16 4	Very Poor Poor Good Poor Good N/A	4 5 4 2 4 2
Asset Performance Scores		Environmental Operational R siliend Resiliency	To what degree are minimum concerrequirements are maintained/protected with back-up systems, spare capacity or alternative supply. To what extent are the facilities secure from accs of condalism, trespassing, theft, assault or terrorism. To what extent the assets are resinent to environmental stresses; e.g. impacts from wind, me, flooding, excessive rainfall/snowfall etc To what extent are the facilities resilient to climate change.	Adequate standby power generation capacity (e.g. Average day demand + power for process control + emergency lighting. (Requirements can be increased by municipalities)     Pumping systems and stations should be designed to minimize surges and transient pressure conditions including negative pressures     Adequate site and facility security     Average Operational Resiliency ALOS Rating     Pumping Station facilities are protected from 100-year storm events     Climate change adaptation measures are in proc	4 2 2 16 4	Very Poor Poor Good Poor Good N/A Good	4 5 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

## Questions



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# Development of Levels of Service

Mohammed Alsharqawi

Township of South Stormont

October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2021



#### What are LOS?

Levels of Service (LOS) are specific parameters that describe the extent and quality of services that the municipality provides to users. LOS link an asset's performance to target performance goals and can be broken down into the following:

- Customer (Community) Levels of Service: CLOS define how a service is perceived by the user, with non-technical measures for service goals.
- Technical (Asset) Levels of Service: TLOS are specific and quantifiable measures for service targets.

Within these LOS are Legal Requirements: Statutory, Regulatory and contractual requirements are the minimum levels of service that must be provided. For example, drinking water must meet legislative requirements.



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## The LOS Hierarchy





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## Township's LOS Hierarchy





## Developing LOS and Performance Measures



and Performance Measures" 2007

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# Developing LOS and Performance Measures STORMON



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Setting Effective Customer & Technical Levels of Service



## O. Reg. 588/17 Levels of Service Example for Roads

Service Attribute	Customer LOS	Technical LOS
Scope	Description, which may include maps, of the road network in the municipality and its level of connectivity.	Number of lane-kilometres of each of arterial roads, collector roads and local roads as a proportion of square kilometres of land area of the municipality.
Quality	Description or images that	1. For paved roads in the municipality, the average pavement condition index value.
Quality	road class pavement condition.	2. For unpaved roads in the municipality, the average surface condition (e.g. excellent, good, fair or poor).



## Customer Levels of Service Example for Roads

Corporate LOS Objective	Customer LOS Measure	Current Performance	Expected Trend Based on Planned Budget
Assets are kept in good condition	Roads assets in fair or better condition		
Assets are as safe and accessible as possible throughout the year	Percentage of outstanding work orders		
Capacity meets or exceeds current demands	Current ADT (Average Daily Traffic)/Current Capacity in ADT		
Availability of near-term financial needs	Ratio of 10-year budget to need		
Replacement Cost is held in reserve	Ratio of reserve to replacement value		



## Technical Levels of Service Example for Water



Notes:

\* O.Reg. 588/17 LOS

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## Technical Levels of Service Example for Wastewater

Purpose of Activity	Technical LOS Measure	Current Performance	Recommended Performance
Maintain user groups or areas of the municipality connected to the municipal wastewater system	Percentage of properties connected to the municipal wastewater system*		Not Applicable
Inspection Program Regulation	Assets undergo activities such as inspection, monitoring, cleaning and flushing	Every 5 years	Every 5 years
Maintain overall reliability of the wastewater system and level of risk to users	Number of connection-days per year due to wastewater backups compared to the total number of properties connected to the municipal wastewater system*		
Routine monitoring of effluent	Number of effluent violations per year due to wastewater discharge compared to the total number of properties connected to the municipal wastewater system*		
Alignment with service delivery and customer expectations	Number of complaints due to performance/failure of wastewater facility/equipment		
Maintain asset renewal rate	Percentage of assets beyond replacement year		
Notes:	* O.Reg. 588/17 LOS		



# Thank You!

#### Mohammed Alsharqawi – Bio

An enthusiastic Civil Engineering professional with interest in Construction and Infrastructure Management. He has over 10 years of experience in construction, infrastructure, and academia as it relates to asset management. Currently, Mohammed is leading the Township of South Stormont asset management program initiatives and providing guidance and support to the Township's public works services.

Mohammed Alsharqawi holds a PhD from Concordia University, Canada as well as, a Master of Engineering Management from University of Wollongong, Australia and a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering from the American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates.

#### **Questions?**

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All presentations, templates and recordings can be accessed <u>here</u>





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