

Risk and Reliability Based Life-Cycle Cost Analysis for Capital Repairs

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A case study in getting the most cost effective capital repairs for the next 50 years while minimizing risk and maximizing reliability

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Agenda

- Introduction: Neptune Terminal
- Background
- Findings
- Reliability and Risk
- Repair Program







Background: Two Proposals

2013 Original Capital Plan

- 100% epoxy coating loss -> \$3.5M for new wall coating
- Others modes of failure? Probability of occurrence?
- How to keep wall operational for another 50 years?

2013 Study

- 730 Port-owned assets: competition for funding
- New thinking: maximize ROI of capital repairs
- Tetratech to produce:
 - Future data collection spec and location referencing
 - Condition assessment
 - Determine repairs, upgrades or modifications required



Location Referencing





Findings: Bathymetric Study



Berth 1

Berth 2

Berth 3



Ultrasonic Testing: Thickness Loss





Cathodic Protection



Berth 1



Berth 3



Scour Rates



Berth 1 Berth 2

Berth 3



Predicting Reliability

- Risk Modeling Approach: USACE EC 1110-2-6062
- An engineering reliability analysis determining the Probability of Unsatisfactory Performance (PUP)





PUP Modelling Results



Quantifying Risk in \$

Risk/yr(\$) = Consequences (\$) X PUP



Full Repair Program

- 1. Remediate scour
 - 2013 = \$150k (est'd)
- 2. Staged waler replacement buckling failure predicted
 - 0 290 m (2013) = \$350k (est'd)
- 3. Repair cathodic protection system issues
 - 2013 = \$150k (est'd)
- **4.** ~135 m of sheet piling reinforcement in 30-40 years
 - Berth 1

2013 Revised Repairs: \$650,000, PUP = nil Original Repairs: \$3,500,000, PUP = 0.16

Thank you

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