

Closing Seminar
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Malmö



Methodology for presentation of unit data for extended LCC-estimates

as used in LCC design-guideline for bridges of Finnish Transport Agency and as bases of “ETSI structural data base”

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Introduction

Bridge Life Cycle Optimisation

- bridge owners and engineers need tools to prepare extended life-cycle-cost (LCC) estimates at various stages of the project
- reliability of the results is dependent on
 - unit data used
 - detail of the methodology
- to allow comparison and review of LCC estimates of bridge designs, unit data and the used methodology needs to be preferably open and harmonized

Introduction

- aside with the Nordic ETSI project, Finnish Transport Agency (“LiVi”) has conducted a project for developing a *design guideline* for LCC-issues of road bridges
- project team
 - LiVi: Pekka Korhonen (project manager), Jouko Lämsä, Seppo Aitta, Marja-Kaarina Söderqvist, Timo Tirkkonen, Minna Torkkeli
 - WSP: Risto Kiviluoma

Introduction

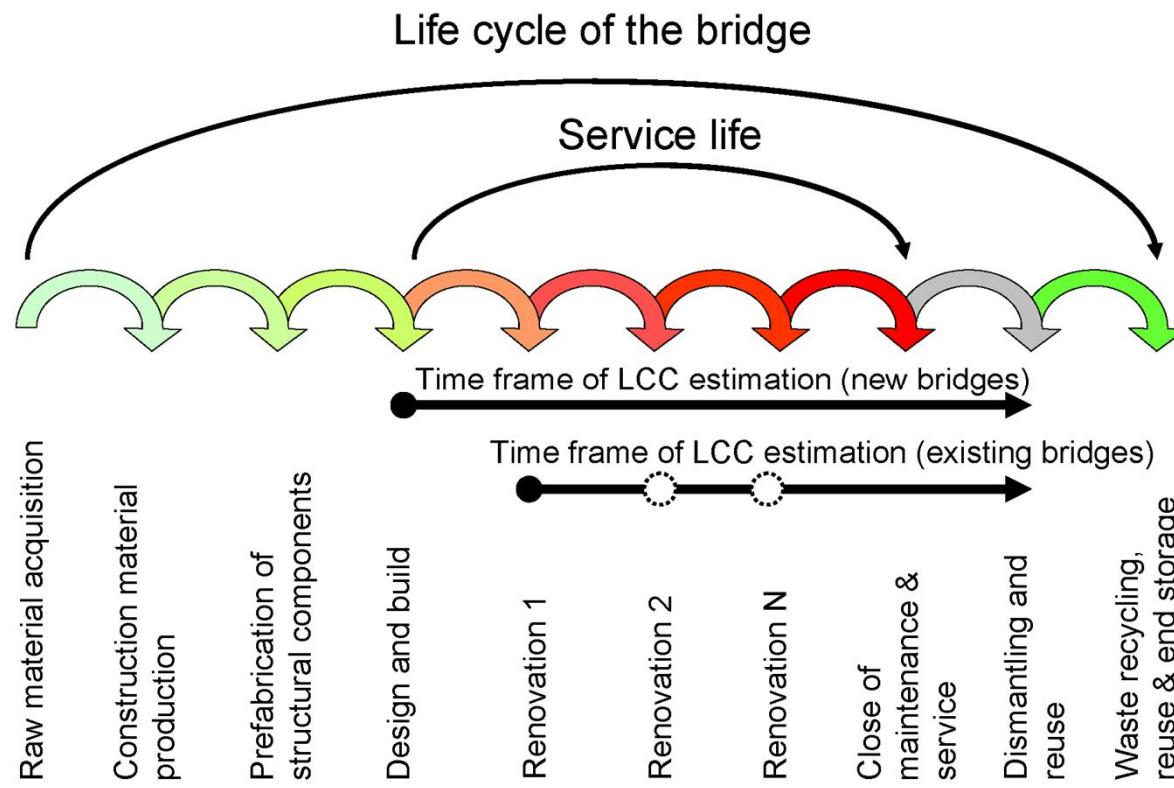
Bridge Life Cycle Optimisation

- the guideline gives a full set of open unit data (“first guesses”) and describes the methodology for a *bridge engineer* to prepare an extended LCC-estimate during the design stage
- 160 pp
 - 30 pp text
 - 70 pp unit data
 - example of LCC-estimate



Life-cycle description

Bridge Life Cycle Optimisation





Methodology

Bridge Life Cycle Optimisation

- time frame (review period) for LCC-estimation is fixed, and is 100 y unless otherwise stated by the employer
 - steel pipe and timber bridges have service life less than 100 y meaning that they have to be assumed rebuilt during the period

Bridge Life Cycle Optimisation

	Direct costs	Indirect costs
Agency ($N_A = 3$)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction ($C_{A,1}$)• Maintenance ($C_{A,2}$)<ul style="list-style-type: none">– routine maintenance– operating– repairing– dismantling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Risks ($C_{A,3}$)
Users ($N_U = 2$)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Traffic delays ($C_{U,1}$)• Risks ($C_{U,2}$)
Society ($N_S = 2$)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental ($C_{S,1}$)<ul style="list-style-type: none">– noise & vibration– waste & contamination– global stressors (LCA)• Risks ($C_{S,2}$)

Methodology

Bridge Life Cycle Optimisation

- extension of the methodology for standard quantity takeoff and cost estimation of a bridge:
 - cost = unit price * quantity
 - quantities as derivable from the design
- present value calculation for *all* cost types using multiple discount rates: 0%, 1%, 2% and 5%
 - using present value calculation for environmental costs reflects the improvement potential which exists in recycling, reusing, waste handling etc.

Extension of unit price lists

Bridge Life Cycle Optimisation

- standard unit price list for construction

4242 Bearings and joints

4242.1 Bearings

4242.11 Elastomeric bearings 500 €/pcs

* thickness > 60 mm +10 €/pcs

* ...other modifications to the base values

- extensions to LCC data

4242.11 Elastomeric bearings 500 €/pcs 0,5 day/pcs

* thickness > 60 mm +10 €/pcs -

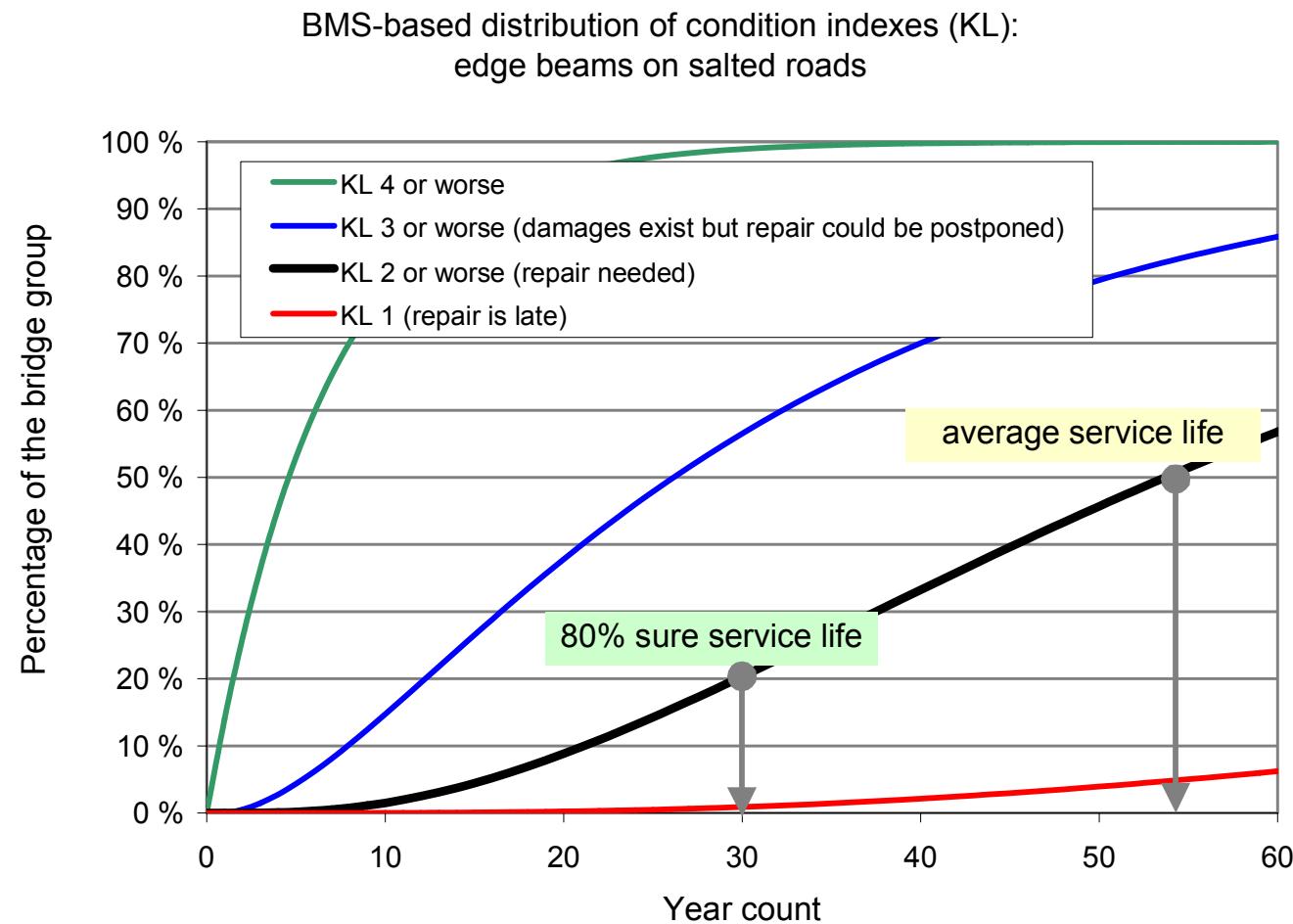
:M1 release of deformations 100 €/pcs 0,1 day/pcs

:M2 replacement of the bearing 100% cost. 0,5 day/pcs ...

* modifications to base values ...

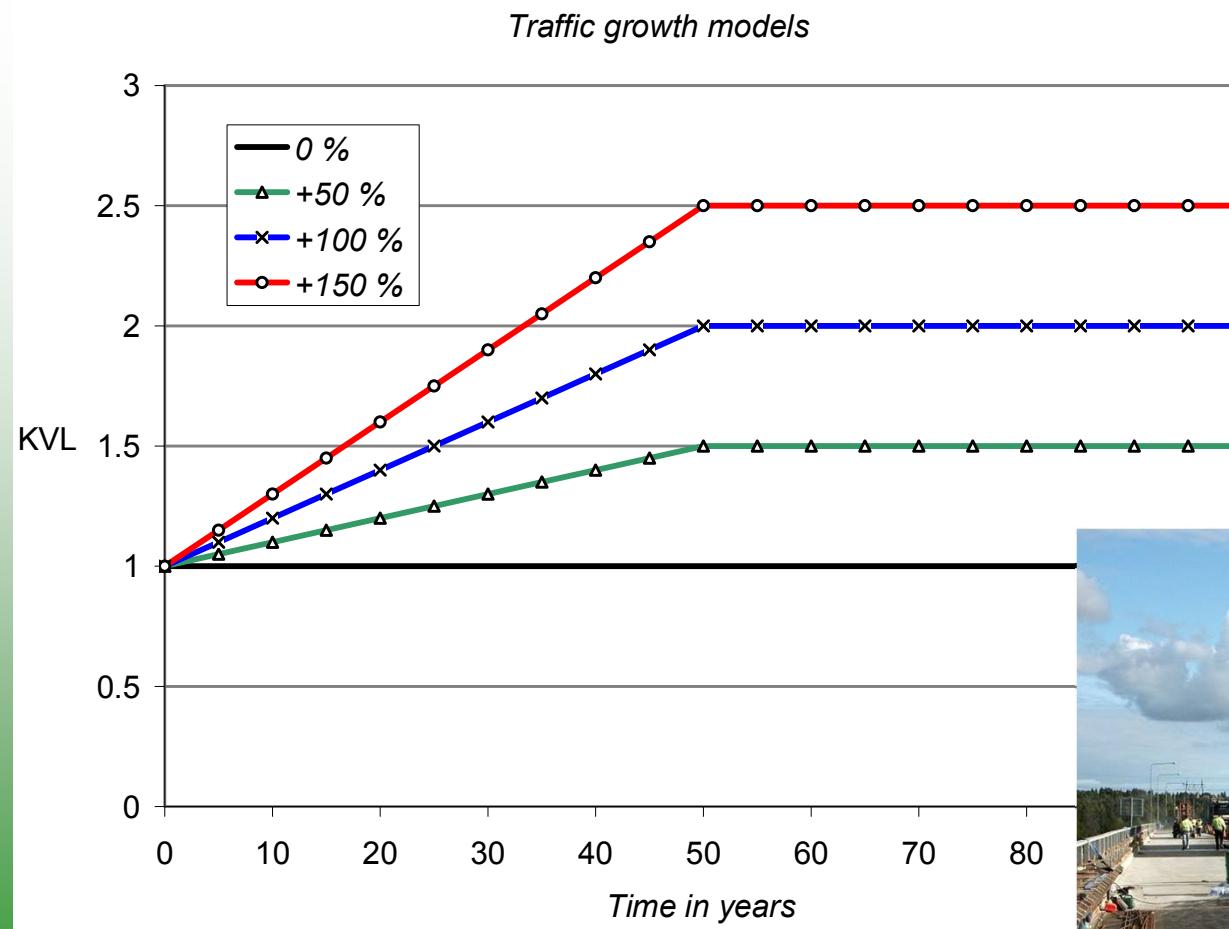
Service life and related risk

Bridge Life Cycle Optimisation



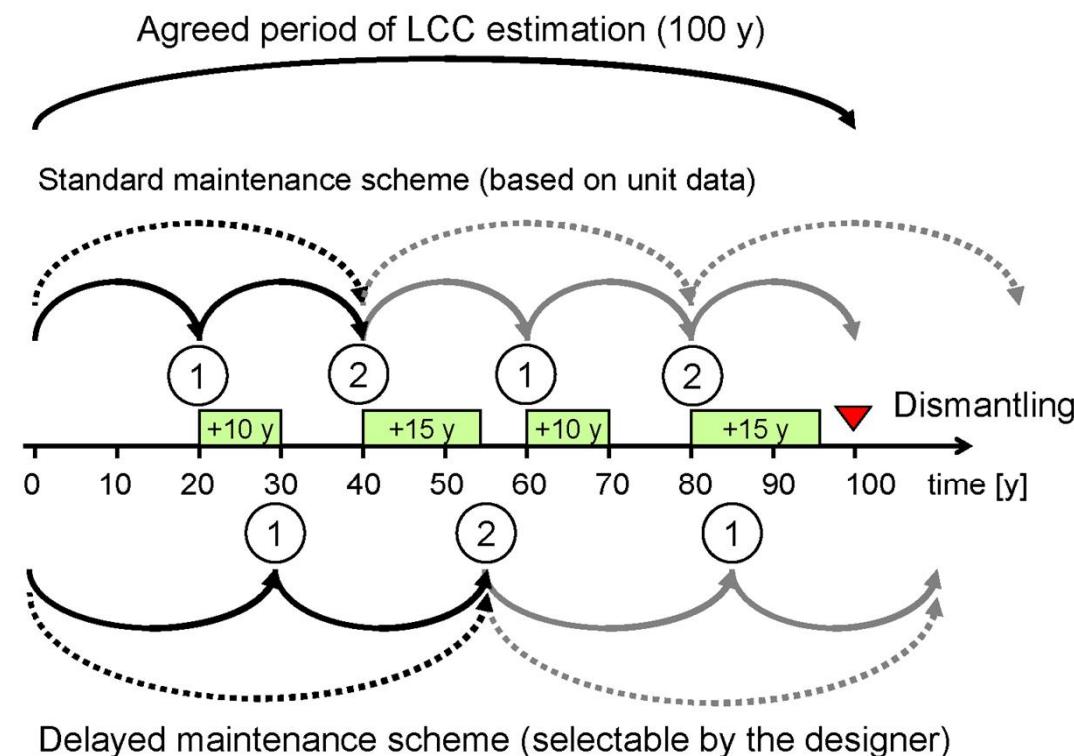
Traffic growth

Bridge Life Cycle Optimisation



Timing the maintenance operations

Bridge Life Cycle Optimisation



Unit data for Maintenance	1 Renovation/repair	2 Rebuild
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• operation age 20 y• delay max +10 y	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• operation age 40 y• delay max +15 y

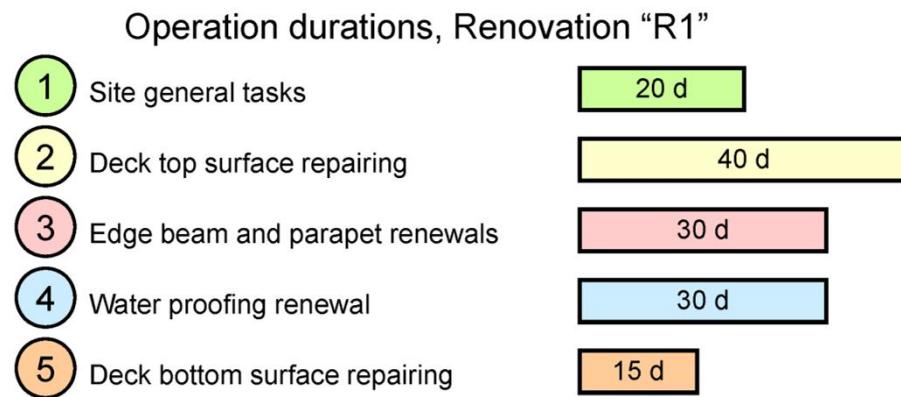
Example of “LCC plan”

Bridge Life Cycle Optimisation

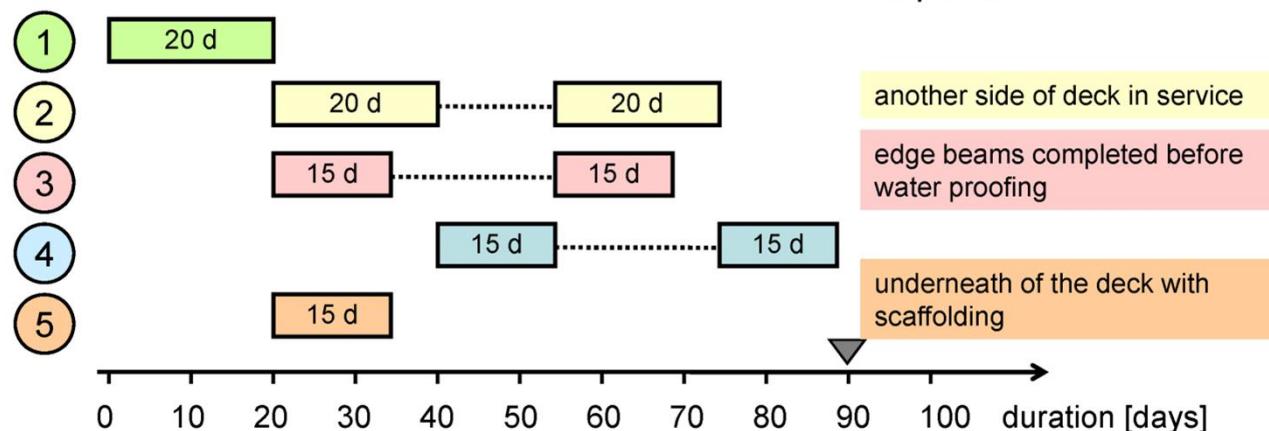
<i>Operation</i>	<i>Abbr.</i>	<i>Year count</i>
Bridge design and construction	-	0
Maintenance repair 1	M1	15
Renovation 1	R1	30
Maintenance repair 2	M2	45
Renovation 2	R2	60
Maintenance repair 3	M3	75
Bridge is kept as unmaintained in intensified control	ML	90
Dismantling	MP	100
Routine maintenance and operation	MH	every year
General inspections	MY	every 5 th
Road and bridge site maintenance	MT	varying

Duration of maintenance operation

Bridge Life Cycle Optimisation



Operation overlapping



R1 duration 90 days, overlapping save total 45 days



Basic unit data

Bridge Life Cycle Optimisation

Number	Title	Unit	Operat. year	Operat. delay max y	Unit costs €/yks	% const. costs	Duration d/unit	Traffic % duration	Routine maint. €/y	Env. L _{CNE} t/unit	Noise % duration	Vibration % duration	Contamin. % duration	Waste t/unit	Remarks
1000	MAA-, POHJA- JA KALLIO-RAKENTEET														
1100	OLEVAT RAKENTEET JA RAKENNUSOSAT														
1120	POISTETTAVAT, SIIRRETTÄVÄT JA SUOJATTAVAT RAKENTEET														
1123	Poistettavat, siirrettävä ja suojattavat sillat - betonirakenteet - kivirakenteet - puurakenteet - teräsrakenteet - muut rakenteet * lisä kestoon kierrätyksestä	m3 m3 m3 t pcs	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	50 % 50 % 50 % 50 % 50 %	0,01 0,01 0,01 0,01 0,01 +20%		- - - - -	50 % 50 % 20 % 20 % 20 %	- - - - -	50 % 20 % 20 % 20 % 20 %	0,8 - 0,8 2,1 0,1	kierrätyks ja uusiokäyttö voidaan ottaa huomioon	
1300	PERUSTUSRAKENTEET														
1310	MAANVARAISET PERUSTUKSET														
1320	PAALUPERUSTUKSET														
1321	Lyöntipaalut														
1321.1	Betonipaalut :1 korjaaminen * käyttökämitoitus 100 v * ei käyttökämitoitusta * veden vaikuts W1 * veden vaikuts W2	m m * * * -20	70 +50 -10 -20	+20	-	200 %			- - - -	50 % 50 % 50 %	50 % 50 % 50 %				voidaan jättää ottamatta huomioon sillan peruslaatat kts. 4207
1321.2	Teräspaalut :1 korjaaminen * käyttökämitoitus 100 v * ei käyttökämitoitusta * veden vaikuts W1 * veden vaikuts W2 * suolauksen vaikuttus S4	m m * * * -20	70 +50 -10 -20 -20	+20	-	200 %			- - - -	50 % 50 % 50 %	50 % 50 % 50 %				
1321.3	Puupaalut :1 korjaaminen	mtr mtr	50	+20	-	100 %			- - -	50 % 50 % 50 %	50 % 50 % 50 %				
1324	Kaivettavat paalut														

Basic unit data

Bridge Life Cycle Optimisation

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K					
Numer.	Nimi	Mittayks.	Tilanne	Pitkäaikaiset muutokset	Vika. %kesto	Ajor. %virkailys	Vihainen %kesk. rakenne	Ylikuivatustiheys %rak. vuodella	Ulosaj käytöön %kesk. rakenne	Yks. lop. kesk. rakenne	Maks. %kesk. rakenne	Vaihto. %kesk. rakenne	Yks. lop. kesk. rakenne	Maks. %kesk. rakenne	Riisut.
2141.4	Vaihdotalli (VA)	nr:20	-	-	0.01	100 %	rak.	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.2
	K1 Uudistaminen														
	+ 1990 < KVL ≤ 3000														
	+ 3000 < KVL ≤ 10000														
	+ KVL > 10000														
2141.5	Avain asennus (AA)	nr:20	-	-	0.01	100 %	rak.	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.2
	K1 Uudistaminen														
	+ 1990 < KVL ≤ 13000														
	+ 1990 < KVL ≤ 30200														
	+ KVL > 30000														
2141.6	Uusi asennus (ABT)	nr:20	-	-	0.01	100 %	rak.	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.2
	K1 Uudistaminen														
	+ 1990 < KVL ≤ 10000														
	+ 1990 < KVL ≤ 30000														
	+ KVL > 30000														
2142	Pintaustaus	nr:20	-	-	0.01	100 %	rak.	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
2142.1	Shleipautaus (SP)	nr:20	-	-	0.01	100 %	rak.	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
2142.7	Sootain pintaustaus (SOP)	nr:20	+5	+5	0.01	100 %	-	50 %	-	0.01	50 %	-	-	-	0.2
2142.3	Eenistäjäpitoisuus (EP)	nr:20	-	-	0.01	100 %	rak.	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
2143	Betorisit pintaustaus	nr:20	-	-	0.01	100 %	rak.	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
2143.1	Betorisit ja laatuvalvonta	nr:20	-	-	0.1	10 %	rak.	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
	K1 Uudistaminen														
	+ sitäpakkaukset ja II														
	+10														
	-10														

A

*Title numbering**Title as appearing in the standard titling system for infrastructures*C *Unit (m, m², m³, kg, etc.) of the quantity*D *Year for a maintenance operation*E *Number of years the maintenance operation could be postponed (size of the timeframe)*F *Multiplier for duration of the construction or maintenance operation*G *Percentage of time the operation causes traffic disturbance*H *Unit costs per quantity. For maintenance operations, this could be given as unit of money or as percentage of the construction costs*I *Annual cost of routine maintenance*J *Multipliers for production of combined environmental stressor per quantity; percentage of time the operation causes harmful noise; percentage of time the operation causes harmful ground vibration; percentage of time the operation causes contamination near the site; multiplier of waste production per quantity*K *Remarks*



Unit data for risks

Bridge Life Cycle Optimisation

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K

Number related to title

Title and description of a risk

Unit related to definition of the risk probability

Probability for reduced risk level

Probability for normal risk level

Probability for increased risk level

Unit (€, % construction costs, etc.) related to definition of the risk consequence

Consequence for reduced risk level

Consequence for normal risk level

Consequence for increased risk level

Observations and rules for applying reduced and increased risk levels.

Results summary (of extended LCC-estimate)

Bridge Life Cycle Optimisation

- A Construction costs
 - B Present value of maintenance cost (0 %, 1 %, 2 % and 5 % discount rates)
 - C Present value routine maintenance and operation costs (0 %, 1 %, 2 % and 5 % discount rates)
 - D Present value of LCC (0 %, 1 %, 2 % and 5 % discount rates)
 - 1 Rows for direct costs of the agency
 - 2 Rows for indirect costs of the agency
 - 3 Rows for user costs
 - 4 Rows for society's costs
 - 5 Summary of all cost types.

Conclusions

- Finnish Transport Agency has prepared a guideline for extended LCC-estimation of road bridges. The main objective is to allow comparison of cost of different designs
- the guideline requests a bridge engineer to do single additional design document “Bridge LCC-estimate”

Conclusions

- guideline contains full set of unit data about 70 pp unit data as annex
- experiences obtained in the development of the guideline and its test use have been promising
 - LCC could be estimated and compared at design stage with the same methodology and mutual reliability than construction costs
 - with spread-sheet template available, bridge engineers can do the work with work effort of order one man-week (about 10 bridge case studies conducted so far)
- extended LCC data could be recommended to be published openly (and periodically) by the relevant bodies.