



Importance of an O&M Program

*(or How My BMS Almost
Put Me in **JAIL!**)*



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RS&H



Training Objectives

- » What & Why of O&M
- » Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS)
- » Types of Maintenance Programs
- » Predictive Maintenance Technologies
- » Commissioning & Retro-Commissioning
- » Metering for O&M
- » Energy/Building Management System

O&M: Definition

- » Decisions & Actions to Maintain Property & Equipment
 - Efficiency/Optimization Opportunities
 - Routine Activities
- » Operational Efficiency
 - Preventive, Predictive, & Reliability-Centered Activities
 - Monitor, Track, Trend, & Document



O&M: What Is It?

- » Most Cost-Effective Method:
 - Reliability
 - Safety
 - Energy Efficiency

- » INADEQUATE MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS = #1 Energy Waste
 - Most Savings: Low Cost w/ Immediate Action
 - 5%-20% Savings w/ LITTLE Capital Investment

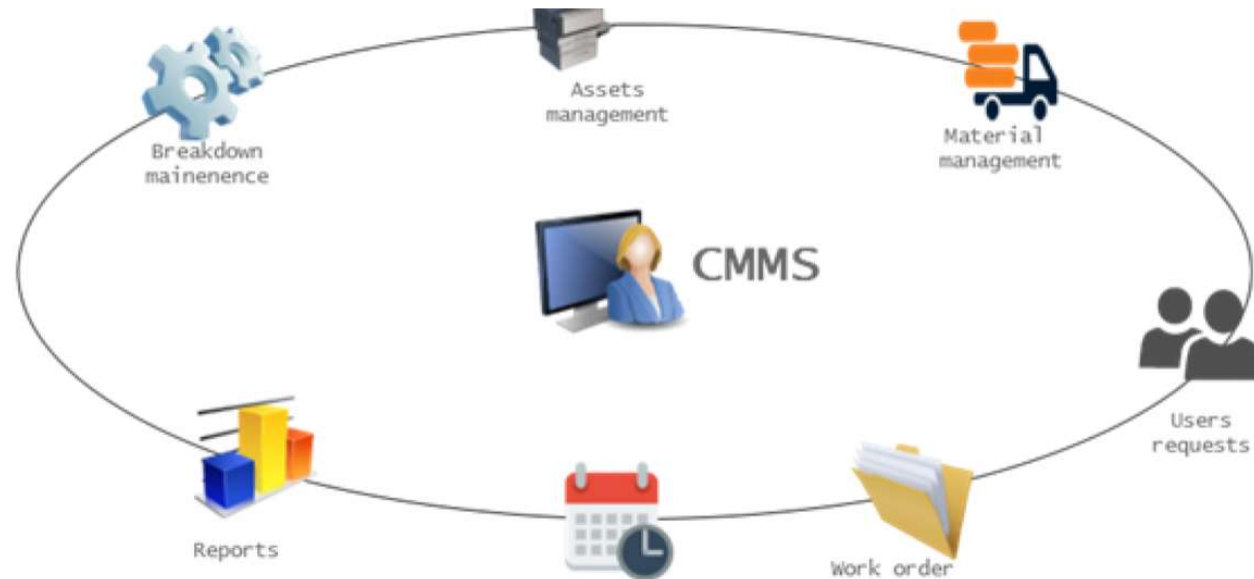
O&M: Why?

- » Legislative Mandates
- » Energy Budget Savings: Improved Operations
- » Improved Reputation & Confidence by Management
- » Healthy/Sustainable Facility



Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS)

- » Needs Assessment
- » Capabilities
- » Benefits
- » Pitfalls



Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS)

» Needs Assessment

- Track & Verify Work Orders
- Access to Historical Information
- Inventory Control
- Archiving Documents: Electronic Based
- Compliance w/ Life, Health & Safety Requirements
- Asset Management Procedures

Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS)

» Capabilities

– Electronic Tracking & Documentation

- *Work Orders*
- *History*
- *Scheduled/Unscheduled Activities*
- *Training Compliance*
- *Technical & Procedural Information*
- *MUCH MORE*

Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS)

» Benefits

- Predictive/Proactive to Potential Problems
- Improved Planning – Improves Staff Resources
- Improved Inventory Forecasting
- Maintaining Optimal Equipment Performance – LESS DOWNTIME!

Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS)

» Pitfalls

- Improper Selection of CMMS Vendor
- Inadequate Training on Use of CMMS
- Poor Implementation of CMMS
- Inconsistent Use of CMMS (No Commitment)

Maintenance Programs

- » Reactive (>55%)
- » Preventative (31%)
- » Predictive (12%)
- » Reliability Centered (2%)



Maintenance Programs

- » Reactive (>55%) – Unplanned Activities
 - Advantage (Perception): Low Cost / Less Staff
 - Disadvantages (Reality):
 - *Increased Cost – Unplanned Downtime*
 - *Increased Labor Cost – Overtime*
 - *Increased Cost – Repair/Replace Equipment*
 - *Inefficient Use of Staff Resources*

Maintenance Programs

» Preventative (31%) - Time Based Activities

– Advantages:

- *Cost effective*
- *Flexibility w/ Schedule*
- *Increased Life Cycle*
- *Energy Savings*
- *Reduced Failure*
- *12%-18% Savings Over Reactive Program*

Maintenance Programs

» Preventative (31%) – Time Based Activities

– Disadvantages:

- *Catastrophic Failures Still Occur*
- *Labor Intensive*
- *Possible Performance of Unneeded Maintenance*
- *Increased Potential for Incidental Damage*

Maintenance Programs

» Predictive (12%) – Need Based Activities

– Advantages

- *Increased Operational Life*
- *Preemptive Corrective Actions*
- *Decreased Downtime*
- *Decreased Costs*
- *Improved Worker Safety & Morale*
- *Energy Savings – 8%-12% Over Preventive Program*

Maintenance Programs

» Predictive (12%) – Need Based Activities

– Disadvantages

- *Increased Investment of Diagnostic Equipment*
- *Increased Investment in Training*
- *Savings Potential Not Seen by Management*

Maintenance Programs

» Reliability Centered – Activities Unique to Maintenance Requirements of Individual Equipment

– Advantages:

- *Eliminates Unnecessary Maintenance*
- *Reduced Sudden Failures*
- *Increased Focus on Critical Equipment*
- *Increased Equipment Reliability*
- *Focus on Root Cause Analysis*

Maintenance Programs

- » Reliability Centered – Activities Unique to Maintenance Requirements of Individual Equipment
 - Disadvantages:
 - *Significant Costs: Startup, Training, Diagnostic Equipment*
 - *Savings Potential Not Seen by Management*

Predictive Maintenance Technologies

- » Thermography
- » Lubricant & Wear Particle Analysis
- » Ultrasonic Analysis
- » Vibration Analysis
- » Motor Analysis
- » Performance Trending



Technologies	Applications	Pumps	Electric Motors	Diesel Generators	Condensers	Heavy Equipment/ Cranes	Circuit Breakers	Valves	Heat Exchangers	Electrical Systems	Transformers	Tanks, Piping
Vibration Monitoring/Analysis		X	X	X		X						
Lubricant, Fuel Analysis		X	X	X		X					X	
Wear Particle Analysis		X	X	X		X						
Bearing, Temperature/Analysis		X	X	X		X						
Performance Monitoring		X	X	X	X				X		X	
Ultrasonic Noise Detection		X	X	X	X			X	X		X	
Ultrasonic Flow		X			X			X	X			
Infrared Thermography		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Non-destructive Testing (Thickness)					X				X			X
Visual Inspection		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Insulation Resistance			X	X			X			X	X	
Motor Current Signature Analysis			X									
Motor Circuit Analysis			X				X			X		
Polarization Index			X	X						X		
Electrical Monitoring										X	X	

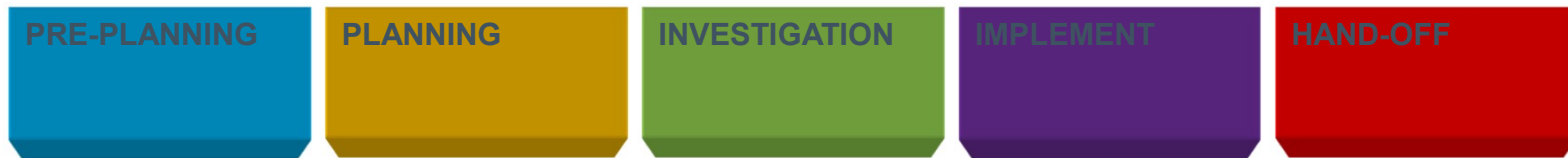
Commissioning / Retro-Commissioning

- » **Commissioning** is performed specifically to ensure that the finished facility operates in accordance with the owner's documented project requirements (OPR) and the construction documents (BOD).
- » **Retro-Commissioning** is the commissioning process as applied to an existing facility that has never been commissioned. Focus is on building performance and how to improve utility/energy consumption.
- » **Re-Commissioning** is the commissioning process as applied to an existing building that had been commissioned but no longer meets owner's current operational need.

Retro-Commissioning Process

Process applied to a building that was **NEVER COMMISSIONED**.

The retro-commissioning process involves activities that are integrated into every phase of the project . . .



NOT A MAINTENANCE CONTRACT!

NOT JUST AN ENERGY STUDY!

Metering for O&M

- » One-Time/Spot Measurement
- » Run-Time Measurement
- » Short-Term Monitoring
- » Long-Term Monitoring



Metering for O&M

- » One-Time/Spot Measurement – “Baseline” Activity
 - Advantages
 - *Lowest Cost*
 - *Ease of Use*
 - *Non-Intrusive*
 - *Fast Results*
 - *Advantages*
 - Disadvantages
 - *Low Accuracy*
 - *Limited Application*
 - *Measures Single Operating Parameter*

Metering for O&M

- » Run-Time Measurement
 - Advantages
 - *Low Cost*
 - *Ease of Use*
 - *Non-Intrusive*
 - *Constant-Load Devices*

 - Disadvantages
 - *Limited Application*
 - *Measures Single Operating Parameter*
 - *Additional Calculations/Assumptions*

Metering for O&M

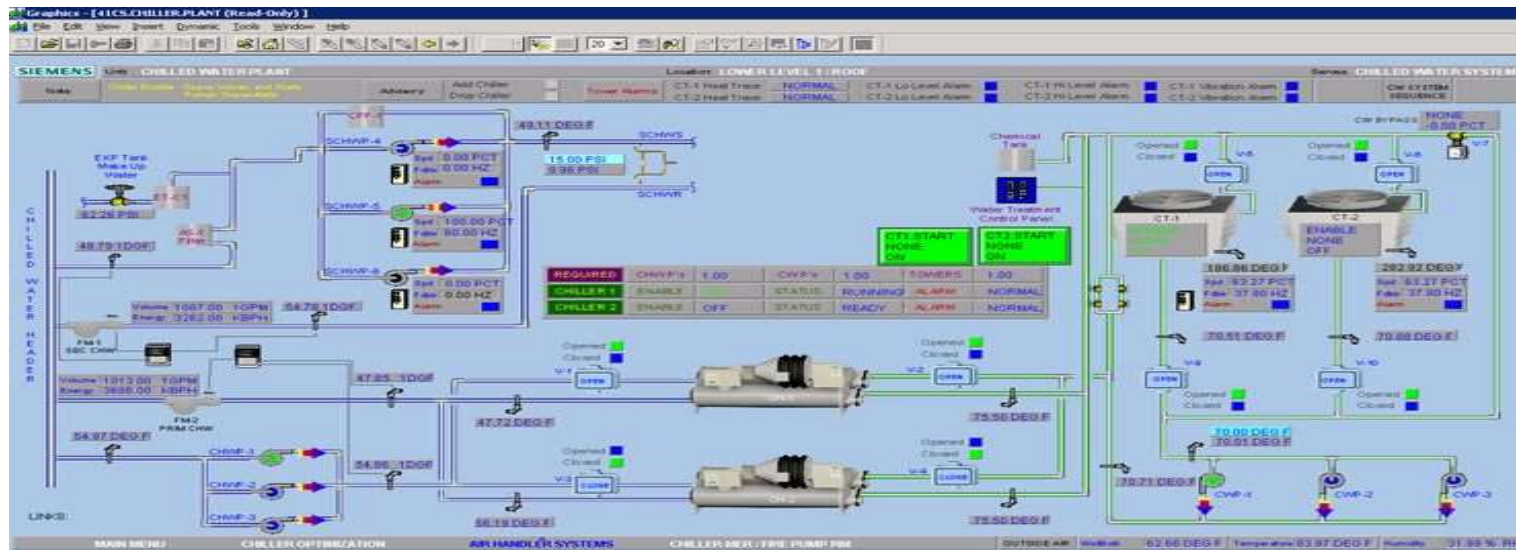
- » Short-Term Monitoring
 - Advantages
 - *Mid-Level Cost*
 - *Quantify Magnitude & Duration*
 - *Relatively Fast Results*
 - Disadvantages
 - *Mid-Level Accuracy*
 - *Limited Application*
 - *More Difficult to Install/Monitor*

Metering for O&M

- » Long-Term Monitoring
 - Advantages
 - *Highest Accuracy*
 - *Quantify Magnitude & Duration*
 - *Captures Most Variance*
 - Disadvantages
 - *High Cost*
 - *Most Difficult to Install/Monitor*
 - *Time Duration for Results*

Energy/Building Management Systems

- » HVAC Scheduling, Temperature/Pressure Setpoints
- » HVAC Tune-Up & Maintenance



Energy/Building Management Systems

- » HVAC Scheduling, Temperature/Pressure Setpoints, Alarms
 - Direct Digital Control (DDC) Optimal Start/Stop
 - DDC Holiday Scheduling
 - Temperature Setpoints
 - Pressure Setpoints
 - Understanding Alarms

Energy/Building Management Systems

- » HVAC Tune-Up & Maintenance for DDC Reliability
 - Valves
 - Sensor Calibration
 - Belt-Driven System
 - System Overrides
 - Simultaneous Heating and Cooling

Energy/Building Management Systems

- » How to Stay Out of **JAIL!**
 - Federal Courthouse
 - DDC Shortfalls
 - *Software Upgrades*
 - *Overrides*
 - *Software Upgrades*
 - *Training*

Description	Comments	Maintenance Frequency			
		Daily	Weekly	Semi-Annually	Annually
Overall visual inspection	Complete overall visual inspection to be sure all equipment is operating and safety systems are in place	X			
Verify control schedules	Verify in control software that schedules are accurate for season, occupancy, etc.	X			
Verify setpoints	Verify in control software that setpoints are accurate for season, occupancy, etc.	X			
Time clocks	Reset after every power outage	X			
Check all gauges	Check all gauges to make sure readings are as expected		X		
Control tubing (pneumatic system)	Check all control tubing for leaks		X		
Check outside air volumes	Calculate the amount of outside air introduced and compare to requirements		X		
Check setpoints	Check setpoints and review rational for setting		X		
Check schedules	Check schedules and review rational for setting		X		
Check deadbands	Assure that all deadbands are accurate and the only simultaneous heating and cooling is by design		X		
Check sensors	Conduct thorough check of all sensors – temperature, pressure, humidity, flow, etc. – for expected values			X	
Time clocks	Check for accuracy and clean			X	
Calibrate sensors	Calibrate all sensors: temperature, pressure, humidity, flow, etc.				X



10 Steps for Operational Efficiency

- » 1. Increase Management Awareness (ongoing)
- » 2. Track O&M Activities (ongoing)
- » 3. Identify Your "Problem Children"
- » 4. Address at Least One
- » 5. Look for Operational Efficiencies



10 Steps for Operational Efficiency

- » 6. Diagnostic/Forensic Analysis
- » 7. Trend Data
- » 8. Create "Operational Efficiency" Project
- » 9. Highlight Your Success (esp. to Management)
- » 10. Find Next Optimization Opportunity (Go to Step 3)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy

FEDERAL ENERGY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM



Release 3.0

Operations & Maintenance Best Practices

A Guide to Achieving Operational Efficiency

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Open Discussion & Questions



THANK YOU!

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