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- ნაწილი 2: წყალგამყვანი სადგური

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**Guidelines for the management of
assets of water supply and wastewater
systems —**

**Part 2:
Waterworks**

*Lignes directrices pour la gestion d'actifs des systèmes d'eau potable
et d'eaux usées —*

*Partie 2: Installations de production, pompage et stockage d'eau
potable*





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Contents

Page

Foreword	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Principle aspects of the management of assets	2
4.1 Objectives and requirements	2
4.1.1 Objectives	2
4.1.2 Functional requirements	2
4.1.3 Performance requirements	3
4.2 General aspects	4
4.2.1 General	4
4.2.2 Principal aspects — Drinking water utilities	4
4.2.3 Principal aspects — Drinking water systems	5
4.2.4 Integrating the principal aspects	6
4.3 Risks and life cycle aspects	6
4.3.1 Risk	6
4.3.2 Life cycle	7
4.4 Structuring the process for the management of assets	8
4.4.1 General	8
4.4.2 Strategies for the management of assets	9
4.4.3 Periods of planning	10
4.4.4 Strategic-level activities	11
4.4.5 Tactical-level activities	11
4.4.6 Operational-level activities	11
5 Investigation	12
5.1 General	12
5.2 Purpose of investigation	12
5.3 Determine the scope of the investigation	13
5.4 Types of investigation	13
5.4.1 Hydraulic investigation	13
5.4.2 Investigation of the process technique	13
5.4.3 Structural investigation	13
5.4.4 Operational investigation	13
5.5 Data collection	15
5.5.1 General	15
5.5.2 Data requirements	15
5.5.3 Inventory data	15
5.5.4 Condition data	15
5.5.5 Operational data	16
5.6 Data registering and data assignment	16
5.6.1 Data registering	16
5.6.2 Data assignment	17
5.6.3 Locational referencing	17
5.7 Review existing information	17
5.8 Inventory update	17
5.9 Review of performance information	18
5.10 Planning of investigation	18
5.11 Performance testing	18
6 Assessment	19
6.1 Process	19
6.2 Assessment of hydraulic and drinking water quality performance	19

6.3	Assessment of process performance	20
6.4	Assessment of structural condition	20
6.5	Assessment of operational performance	20
6.6	Comparison with performance requirements	20
6.7	Identification of unacceptable impacts	20
6.8	Identification of causes of performance deficiencies	20
7	Planning	21
7.1	General	21
7.2	Develop integrated solutions	21
7.3	Assess solutions	22
7.4	Prepare action plan	23
8	Implementation	23
8.1	Introduction	23
8.2	Create/update plan	24
8.3	Carry out work	24
8.4	Monitor performance	24
8.5	Review performance	25
9	Operation and maintenance	25
9.1	General	25
9.2	Operation	26
9.3	Maintenance	26
10	Rehabilitation	28
10.1	General	28
10.2	Strategic plan for rehabilitation of physical infrastructure (long-term planning)	29
10.2.1	General	29
10.2.2	Strategic approaches	30
10.2.3	Determining the need for rehabilitation of physical infrastructure	32
10.2.4	Budgeting	33
10.3	Tactical plan for rehabilitation of physical infrastructure (mid-term planning)	33
10.3.1	Risk-based approach to evaluation of priorities	33
10.3.2	Evaluation of individual risks and prioritising for risk control	35
10.4	Operational plan — Implementation of rehabilitation measures (short-term planning)	35
11	Documentation and performance review	35
Annex A (informative)	Further information on objectives in the management of assets of waterworks	37
Annex B (informative)	Outline of the content of a drinking water master plan	39
Annex C (informative)	Examples of data relevant to the management of assets of waterworks	40
Annex D (informative)	Risk-based assessment for rehabilitation	43
Bibliography	44	

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 224, *Service activities relating to drinking water supply, wastewater and stormwater systems*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 24516 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document is written within the overall concept of management of assets, which is an activity all organizations undertake in some manner and to some degree. It focuses on the details of managing the physical assets at the operational level rather than the organizational (corporate management, structural or process) level.

Drinking water utilities are reliant on their assets to deliver their services to users in their service areas. The assets (e.g. reservoirs, wells, treatment plants, pumping stations, underground pipes and storage tanks) collectively form the physical infrastructure of drinking water utilities and are the consequence of the accumulated capital investments and operational expenditures on maintenance and rehabilitation over many years. In many of these utilities, the replacement value of these past investments will amount to many millions (even billions) of US dollars depending on the size of the community served. The infrastructure represents a major societal investment in essential services contributing to public health and the protection of the environment.

In many countries, these assets have been identified as critical infrastructure and programs are in place to ensure their protection or their sustainability. Like many other organizations with assets, drinking water utilities undertake programs of activities to manage the assets to ensure they continue to meet the needs of the community for reliable delivery of drinking water. These management activities can be at the strategic, tactical or operational level. The activities can be part of a formal management system, the result of specific legislative requirements, or simply the result of due diligence by the service operators and managers.

This document can serve as a supporting document for utilities operating an asset management system regardless of whether or not the utilities make use of any management system standard, for example ISO 55001.

In many countries there is a recognized sustainability problem, sometimes referred to as the infrastructure gap, which recognizes that, for various reasons, the infrastructure has not been maintained over the years on a truly sustainable basis, i.e. funding and implementation of rehabilitation programs have been postponed, with a focus instead on short-term repairs or an allowed decrease in the level of service provided.

The condition of water infrastructures greatly influences the adequacy of the drinking water service from the aspects of quality, quantity, pressure, safety, reliability, environmental impact, sustainability, degree of treatment and efficiency. Drinking water system condition-based rehabilitation approaches serve to meet these requirements with a focus on a holistic approach of condition-based, risk-oriented maintenance.

As the installation and development of water assets matures, the optimization of drinking water infrastructure will become necessary in many places in order to compensate for ageing and wear and tear, and to respond to changing societal and economic conditions. Consequently, water infrastructure assets are subject not only to ageing and wear and tear but also to adaptation processes resulting from growth, new legislative requirements, technical innovations or users' changing service-level expectations. This requires drinking water utilities not only to focus on maintenance and rehabilitation but also to keep future requirements and developments in mind. Rehabilitation will thus become essential in the management of assets, with ever more stringent requirements on the design and execution of rehabilitation.

In recent years, much effort has been applied to the whole issue of management of assets on two levels:

- What are the principles and structure of an asset management system?
- What are the good practices that can be implemented on a technical level to assess the condition of the assets and help decide when asset interventions (repair, renovation or replacement) should take place?

This document describes the information required and how to collect and process reliable inventory, condition, operational and context data about technical assets of drinking water systems, including

failures. These data should be the basis for a systematic management of assets and can be used for benchmarking purposes. A reliable database that supports analysis of failures and of operational data (including a description of the condition of facilities or units) is of particular significance when establishing a risk-based investigation to determine maintenance and rehabilitation priorities.

This document also provides advice on how to define a strategy for management of assets with regard to the overall performance expected by the drinking water utility and other stakeholders. It includes several aspects of operation and maintenance, including asset condition assessment and investment strategies (new assets and rehabilitation).

The usual and expected goal in the effective management of assets is to provide an appropriate service life while fulfilling given requirements in a cost-effective manner.

This document is intended to provide guidance on the assets typically owned or operated by drinking water utilities (waterworks – including collection, treatment, pumping and storage) that are expected to meet users' needs and expectations over longer (multi-generational) periods.

Additional information on objectives for management of assets of waterworks is provided in [Annex A](#). An outline of the content of a drinking water master plan is provided in [Annex B](#). Examples of inventory, condition and operational data are provided in [Annex C](#). Methods for the risk-based assessment for rehabilitation are shown in [Annex D](#).