The Cost of Deferred Maintenance

Presented by:

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- Building Science & Structural Restoration
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- Reserve Fund Studies & Building Evaluations







Outline

- Objectives
- Asset Management 101
- Methodology
- Asset Deterioration Curves
- Theoretical Case Studies
- Conclusion
- Questions





Presentation Objectives

- 1. The life cycle of structures
- 2. The financial and liability costs associated with deferring a capital repair project
- 3. The need to undertake life cycle planning for the asset
- 4. The importance of maintenance





<u>11 CMA's:</u>

- Vancouver, B.C.
- Edmonton, AB
- Calgary, AB
- Saskatoon, SK
- Winnipeg, MB
- Toronto, ON
- Ottawa, ON
- Montréal, QB
- Moncton, NB
- Halifax, NS
- St. John's, NL





Asset Management 101

Asset management is the coordinated activities of an organization to realize value from its assets in the achievement of its organizational objectives.¹





Asset Management 101 – Key Fundamentals¹

Value: Assets exist to provide value to the organization and its stakeholders.

Alignment: Asset management aligns the organizational objectives with technical and financial decisions, plans, and activities.





Asset Management 101 – Key Fundamentals¹

Leadership: Leadership and workplace culture are crucial to realize value.

Assurance: Asset management gives assurance that assets will fulfill their required purpose.





Asset Management 101 – Grading System¹

Very Good - Fit for the future

•Well maintained, good condition, new or recently rehabilitated.

Good - Adequate for now

•Acceptable, generally approaching mid stage of expected service life.

Fair - Requires attention

•Signs of deterioration, some elements exhibit deficiencies.





Asset Management 101 – Grading System¹

Poor - At risk of affecting service

•Approaching end of service life, condition below standard, large portion exhibits significant deterioration.

Very Poor/Critical - Unfit for service

•Near or beyond expected service life, widespread signs of advanced deterioration, may be unusable.





Asset Management 101 – Grading System¹

Condition Grade	% of Estimated Service Life (ESL) Remaining
Very Good	80 to 100%
Good	60 to 79%
Fair	40 to 59%
Poor	20 to 39%
Very Poor	< 19%



Asset Management 101 – Grading System²





Methodology

Over Three Dozen Projects ³ Localized Repair & Maintenance, •Major Rehabilitation, & Reconstruction / Replacement Tendered in Toronto CMA normalized to Q2 2023 per Statistics Canada building construction price index ⁴ Asset Replacement ⁵





Deterioration Curve – TTDC

Parking Garage - Thin Traffic Deck Coating





Deterioration Curve – Garage Asphaltic





Deterioration Curve – Podium/Plaza





Deterioration Curve – Exterior Sealant





Deterioration Curve – Masonry-Brick





Deterioration Curve – Roofing-Conventional





Theoretical Case Studies: Modeling

Cost of borrowing vs increase repair costs ^{3 to 7}

- •'Standard' (3.97%) Interest Rates & 'Standard' (2.5%) Inflation
- •Recent Standard Interest Rates (3%) & Low Inflation (1%)
- •High Interest Rates (5%) & High Inflation (5%)
- •Low Interest Rates (2%) & Medium Inflation (3%)



Theoretical Case Studies: Modeling

Maintained in a state of Good repair Major Rehabilitation project only "Let it Rot" – Reconstruction









Case Studies: Assumptions

- 100,000 sq.ft. structures
 Life per Asset Depreciation Curves
 Project amortized over 20 years
- (fixéd)Future repairs cost indexed to inflation
- Year One is 2024

- Hard construction costs only
 Safety/liability costs not included
 Asset revenue generation not included





Case Studies: Formulas

- PMT, IPMT, PPMT (Borrowing)
- Future Cost = Present Cost * $(1 + r)^{n, years}$





Case Study: Example

\$1.5M today @ 2.5% inflation = ~\$2.5M FV in 2044

\$2.5M loan @ 3.97% interest = ~\$3.6M (2024 PV) or ~\$4.9M (2044 FV)





Theoretical Case Studies: TTDC Example

Single Rehab in Year 35, 2.0% interest 3.0% inflation:

- \$40 / sq.ft. (PV) or \$112.55 / sq.ft. (2058 FV)
- 100,000 sq.ft. x \$112.55 / sq.ft = \$11.255M loan (FV)
- \$11.255M loan over 20 years = 14.46M (2058 PV) or 19.05M (FV annualized)



Theoretical Case Studies: TTDC

Well Maintained

- Year 20 and 40 @ \$15/sq.ft.
- Major Rehabilitation Only • Year 35 @ \$40/sq.ft.

Asset Replacement CostYear 50 @ \$250/sq.ft.





Case Studies: TTDC Garage



Case Studies: TTDC Garage

Parking Garage - Thin Traffic Deck Coating









Well Maintained

 Year 25 and 50 @ \$25/sq.ft

Major Rehabilitation Only • Year 40 @ \$50/sq.ft.

Asset Replacement CostYear 50 @ \$300/sq.ft.





50 Year Life Cycle Costs (FV in Millons) 50 Year Life Cycle Costs (FV in Millons) 2% Interest & 3% Inflation 5% Interest & 5% Inflation 3% Interest & 1% Inflation 3.97% Interest & 2.5% Inflation JUUU 0000 Reconstruction Renabiliation Vveli Ivlaintained











A LONG TO A LONG







Case Studies: Podium/Plaza

Well MaintainedYear 30 and 60 @ \$80/sq.ft

- Major Rehabilitation Only • Year 50 @ \$150/sq.ft.
- Asset Replacement Cost • Year 75 @ \$350/sq.ft.





Case Studies: Podium/Plaza

50 Year Life Cycle Costs (FV in Millons)





Case Studies: Podium/Plaza

50 Year Life Cycle Costs (FV in Millons)

















Case Studies: Exterior Sealant

Well Maintained

 Replace every 15-18 years @ ~\$10/lin.ft

Repair then Replace

- Replace at 25+ years @ ~\$10/lin.ft
- Repair leaks between years 15-25 @ \$20,000 per year





Case Studies: Exterior Sealant

50 Year Life Cycle Costs (FV in Millons)



Case Studies: Exterior Sealant













Case Studies: Masonry-Brick



Well Maintained

• Year 15, 30, 45 and 60 @ \$4/sq.ft

Rehabilitation

• Year 30 and 60 @ \$9/sq.ft.

Major RehabilitationYear 60@ \$56/sq.ft.



Case Studies: Masonry-Brick





Case Studies: Masonrv-Brick











Case Studies: Roofing-Conventional

Resurface

Year 15, 30 @ \$25/sq.ft then replace at Year 45 @ \$40/sq.ft

Replace

Year 20, 40, and 60 @ \$40/sq.ft.

Repair then Replace
Replace Year 30 and 60 @ \$45/sq.ft. but \$4/sqft repairs bi-annually from Year 20-30 and 50-60





Case Studies: Roofing-Conventional

60 Year Life Cycle Costs (FV in Millons)





Case Studies: Masonry-Brick



Case Studies: Roofing-Conventional







Case Studies: TTDC Garage No Cost of Borrowing

No cost of borrowing

With Cost of Borrowing

Conclusion

- Maintaining assets in a state of good repair makes economic and structural sense
- Deferring capital repairs results in higher capital costs
- Condition assessments are required for life cycle planning and identifying repairs

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Questions?

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