

REINHOLD ENVIRONMENTAL Ltd.



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Effective Implementation Strategies for Complex Wastewater Treatment Projects



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How to Make Wastewater EPC Projects Successful

Delivery Methods



- Traditional (fixed cost) EPC or EPCM
- Design-Bid-Build
- Transparent (open book / closed book) EPC or EPCM
- Many flavors:
 - Procurement – by who, when
 - Amount of Project Definition done before bid to EPC
 - When close books and move to fixed cost

Traditional EPC Wastewater Projects Can Have Significant Problems to Overcome

Owner pays the
“Risk Premium” \$\$

Can lose the normal checks
and balance between E and C

Lose involvement with the
design process

Can lose hoped-for cost
certainty due to change orders

Can lead to higher O&M
costs, and poor operability

Performance guarantees
can be worthless

EPC better for proven
technologies

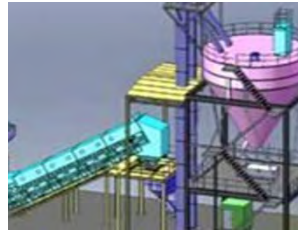
Types of Wastewater Treatment Plants



**Tank-based
pond
replacement**



**Advanced
wastewater
treatment to
meet strict
discharge
limits**



**Bottom ash
solids-settling
and water reuse**



**Pond-based
treatment**



**Source water
treatment**

Tank-Based Pond Replacement

- Bottom ash & Other water - phys/chem

Method	Role
Separate EP and C	E, P support



Advanced Wastewater Treatment

- FGD - evaporation;
bottom ash - solids settling;
Other water - phys/chem



Method	Role
EPC	OE



Advanced Wastewater Treatment

- Mine water - biological selenium



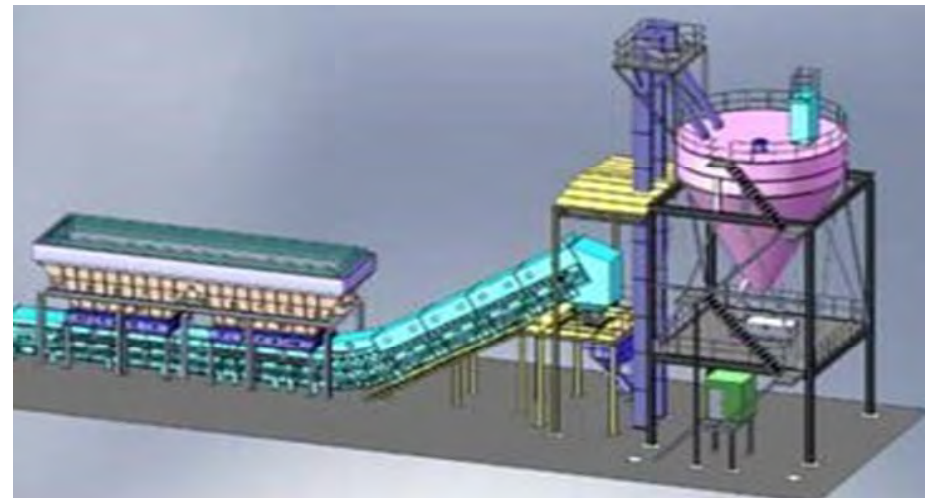
Method	Role
EPC+O	EPC+O

Bottom ash solids-settling and loop

Role

Programmatic
pre-design

- Coal ash handling - construction, repair, and upgrade of ash management facilities



Pond-Based Treatment

- FGD and ash water - phys/chem

Method	Role
Separate E and PC	E and support client's P & CM



Source Water Treatment

Method	Role
EPCM	E and support P

- Source water: increase capacity municipal effluent supplemental treatment, and storage tank

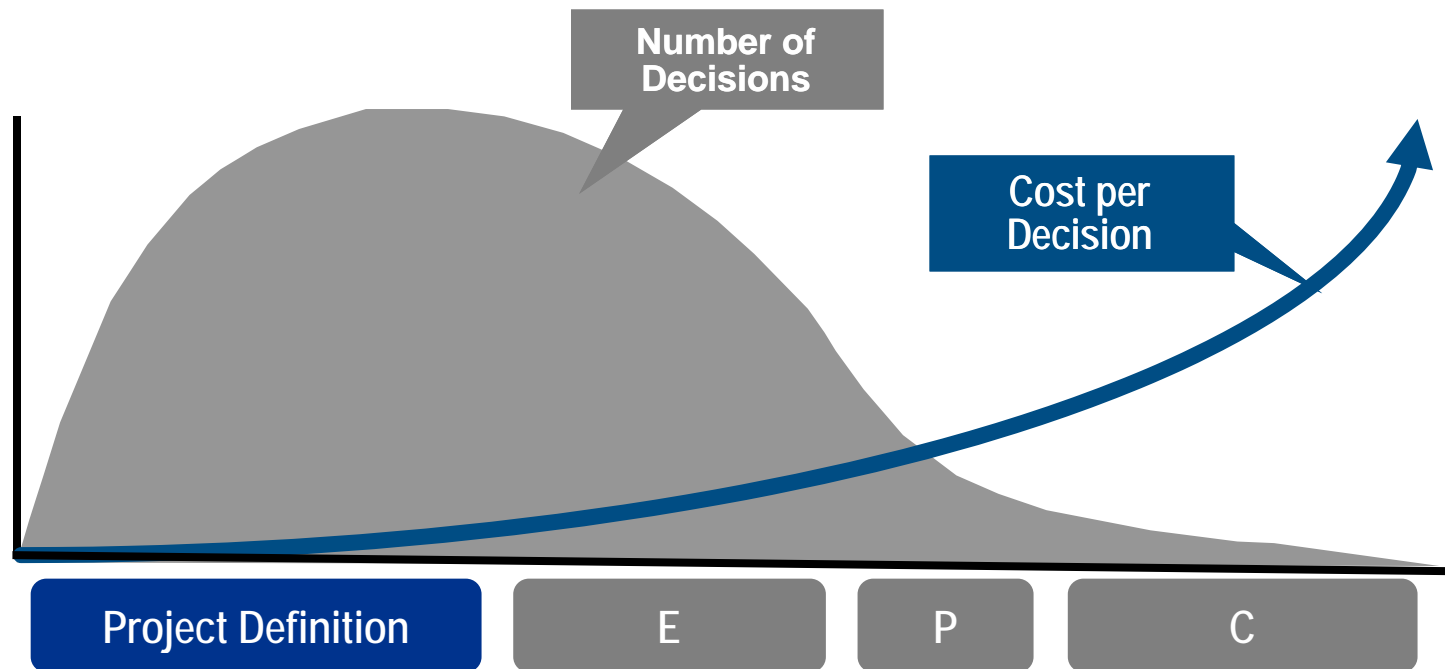


Time for a Survey

- Has your company done a >\$5M water project in past 5 years?
- If so, was it by:
 1. Traditional (fixed price) EPC or EPCM
 2. Design/bid/build
 3. Transparent (open book/closed book) EPC or EPCM
 4. Other

Making Wastewater EPC Projects Successful

Project Definition: early and informed decisions avoid backtracking, costly rework and schedule impacts



Prepare sufficient project definition (EPC bid documents) to get apples-to-apples bids, and avoid excessive contingency

- Define influent water quality
 - Sufficient to avoid excessive contingency in EPC bid, but no more
 - Recognize difference between “available data” and full range
 - Include infrequent events
- Define type of treatment sufficiently
- Define redundancy

Define project sufficiently to get desired operability, maintainability, compliance, and reliability

- Compliance
 - If type of equipment key to meet limits, spec it.
EPC will own perf guarantee so hard to require type after EPC contracted
 - Include storage volume
- Operability
 - Process monitoring: on-site lab, in-line meters, sample taps
 - Access: ladders not steps; shared elevated walkways



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Defining project (cont.)

- Maintainability and Reliability
 - Space to work on equipment
 - Material selection
 - Redundancy
 - Access for cleaning
 - Adequate capacity for unusual events
 - Considerations for filters
 - Define equipment and system warranties



Other lessons on project definition/ EPC bid documents

- If require bid to Owner's Standards, need to send RFP to those familiar with Standards, or give bidders time to digest
- If want control, need to prescribe submittals and reviews
 - Helps Owner have input
 - Helps EPC avoid changes when in field at a fixed cost
- Last but not least ... ***allow time for good Project Definition***

EPC Selection

- Technical and Commercial considerations
- Good OE Check Estimate can help in negotiation
 - Example: \$50K for OE to do Check Estimate, helped negotiate \$15M fixed cost EPC savings

During design, ensure key project definition concepts aren't lost

- Include review in schedule, and ensure reviewers available
- Especially powerful if in collaborative EPC T&M phase
- OE can help minimize impact of change orders

More ways get good operability

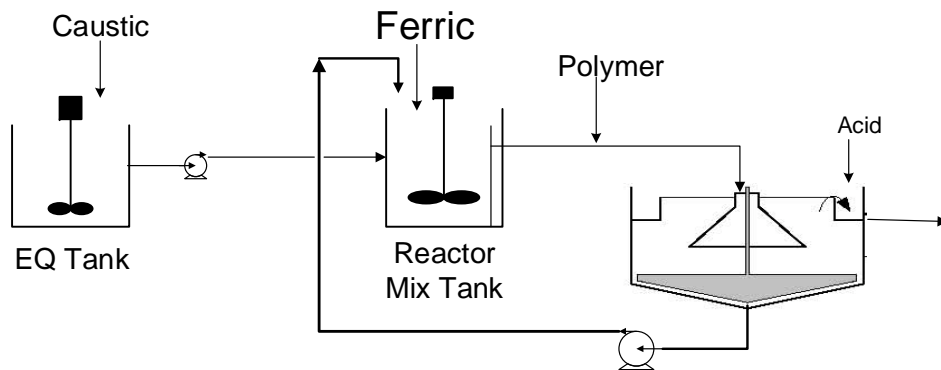
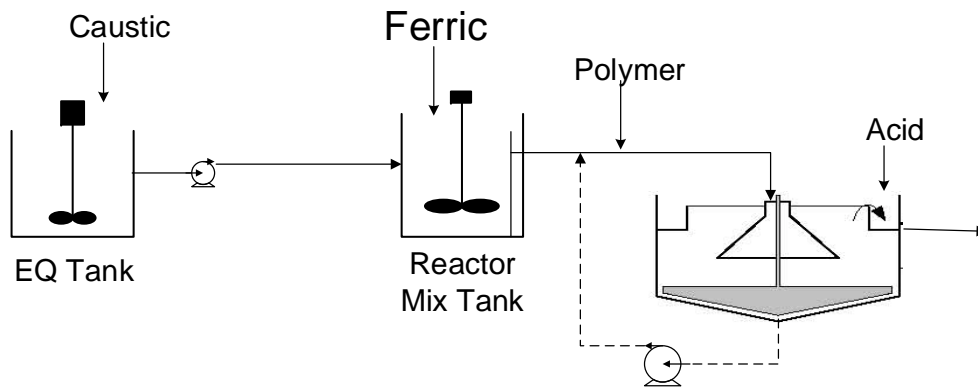
- Training and O&M Manuals – equipment vs system-wide
- Requiring days of training is easy; getting good training is not
- Include OE in training
- Spec on-site lab



Startup

- Startup is when design problems bear (bad) fruit, especially:
 - Process
 - I&C
- Proactively anticipate to minimize problems:
 - Design and design reviews
 - EPC Bid documents to require startup plan, Owner review/approval
 - Startup Plan to include how to manage change

Treatment Process



I&C



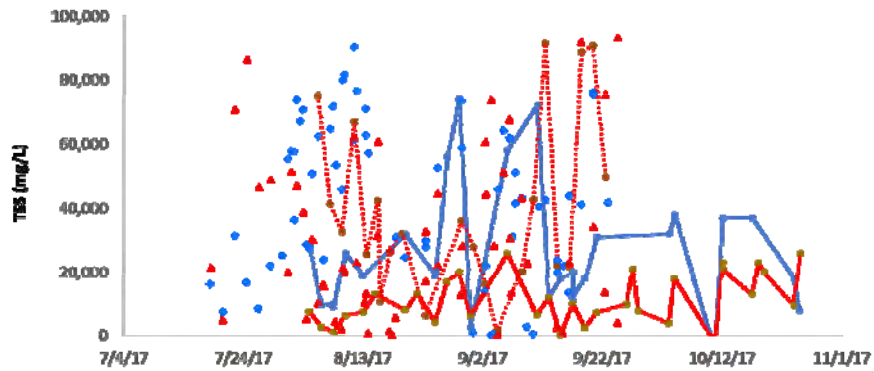
Performance Guarantees

- Challenge: Many ww technology are on cutting edge due to:
 - Few full-scale applications – especially at power plants
 - Having to meet lower limits, or on new parameters
- Typical performance guarantee:
 - 30 (or less) days meeting criteria, during which fail means pause not re-start
 - Effluent contingent on defined water quality influent
 - Differs from equipment workmanship warranty

Setting an effective performance guarantee

- Owner/OE write guarantee terms during project definition
- Require testing across flow and water quality range
- Require performance test be completed well in advance of Owner-motivating deadlines
- Include extended O&M in EPC contract, with teeth

Performance guarantee challenges



8 ppb Cr⁶

VS.

TOPOCK INTERIM MEASURES NO. 3 EXTRACTION, TREATMENT, AND INJECTION SYSTEM

The complex block contains a schematic diagram of a water treatment system, a photograph of a lightning storm, and a graphic of a thermometer. The schematic is titled "TOPOCK INTERIM MEASURES NO. 3 EXTRACTION, TREATMENT, AND INJECTION SYSTEM" and shows various components like pumps, tanks, and filters. The lightning photo shows multiple bright strikes against a dark sky. The thermometer graphic has a red column and arrows pointing up and down, symbolizing temperature or level measurement.



In conclusion

The EPC approach can work for wastewater projects, if:

- Sufficient project definition in EPC bid documents
- Define a valuable performance guarantee
- OE involvement in engineering review and startup to ensure design intent maintained

Thank you for your time and interest

For further discussion:

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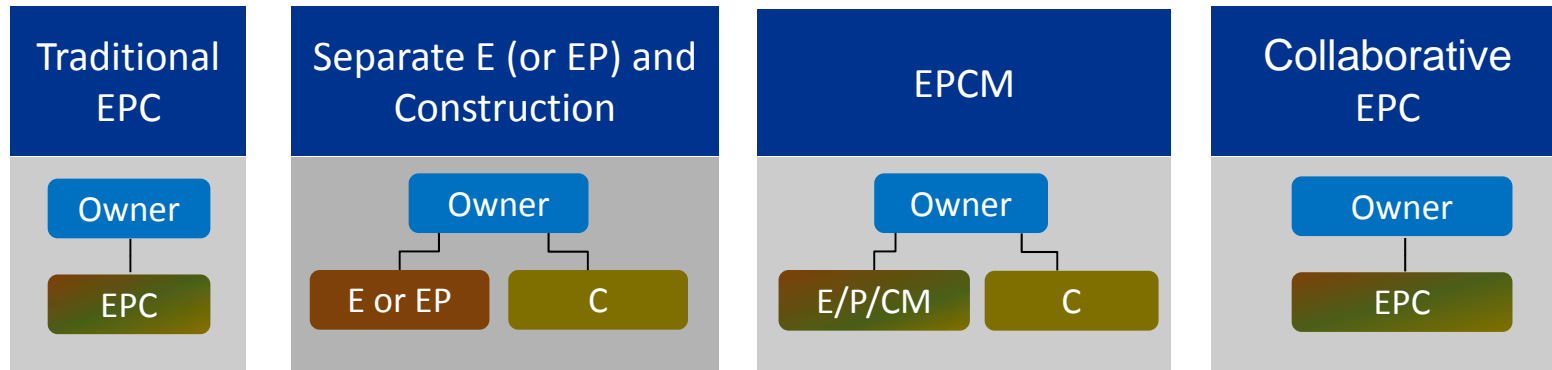
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Possible Questions

- How do the Traditional and Transparent EPC models differ?

Delivery Methods



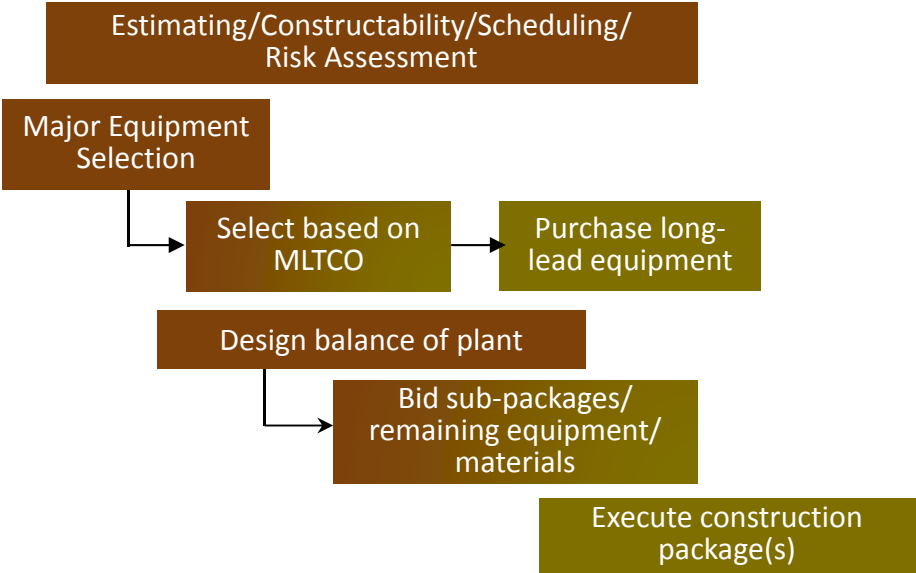
Collaborative EPC Phases



Best Value
Design-Builder Selection

T&M for
engineering

Convert to fixed price /
target price

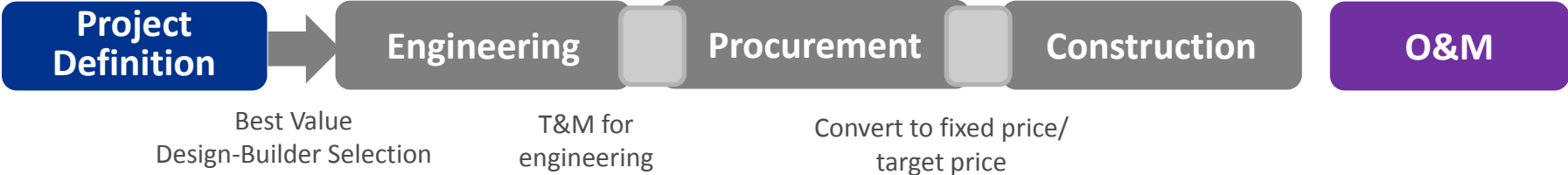


GMP = guaranteed maximum price
MLTCO = minimum long term cost of ownership

▲ Establish fixed price and “close book”



Collaborative EPC Pricing



Phase 1

- Complete engineering to determine GMP
- Manage long lead items
- Performed on T&M basis (maybe fixed price)
- Agree on terms for part 2: markups on subcontracts and equipment, shared vs. separate contingencies, etc.

GMP = guaranteed maximum price

Phase 2

- Perform purchasing and construction based on competitive bids as appropriate
- Convert to closed book

Phase 3 (if EPC+O)

- Startup and operate plant
- Optimize operations