- Data Storage Standards (where data resides)
- Data Model (derived from above but containing links and usage)
- Data Deliverers (who is responsible for supplying data)
- Data Delivery Standards (how often, what format, what penalties for non-compliance)
- Standards and Protocols (in accordance with DMAT protocol) for introducing new data
- Data Editing Protocols (who inputs what) in accordance with DMAT protocol.
- General Housekeeping (how often data is reviewed – what happens to data that is not used, etc.)
- Data Analysis Rules

It is usual for a cross-functional team to review data quantity and quality on a periodical basis. The team would generally comprise of representatives from Asset Management, O&M, Contracts and GIS/SCADA/AIMS departments. The Asset Manager acts as the Facilitator.

The Data Management end users shall undertake to apply the bulk of the policies, and such policies shall ensure the systems are designed to ensure data is not being misused. It shall examine and address requests for new data, undertakes or advises on data analysis and inputs data supplied from outside the core systems.

Using the adopted policies data deliverers provide or input data on behalf of end users and in accordance with the data management policies. In as many cases as possible data should be provided as part of everyday practices using proformas, etc.

The DMAT has established data representing the asset condition and performance of all the assets and by continuously improving the quality and level of service.

6.25 Materials Selection

The materials selection should be based on providing the most optimum and best practice approach this will allow the design life of the asset to be realized and ensure equipment availability is kept at a maximum. To achieve this, the following shall be considered when selecting asset materials:

a) Ambient Conditions
b) Corrosion Mechanisms

In order to fully understand and assess the issues around material selection and durability, the corrosion mechanisms shall be fully understood. General corrosion, or uniform corrosion, is characterized by a corrosion reaction that proceeds at a similar rate over the entire exposed surface. It occurs when the naturally existing protective oxide film on a metal either dissolves completely on exposure to a corrosive environment, or becomes weakly adherent and non-protective. Without the constraint of protective oxide films, the metal is exposed directly to the solution and corrodes over the whole of the exposed surface, often at a significant rate. The metal surface may become covered with corrosion product, for example rust, but this is not protective. The metal is described as being in the active state.

6.26 Asset Efficiency

Effective maintenance will reduce energy usage significantly. It is paramount that efficiency loss is measured so that effective and agreed interventions can be put in place to ensure asset efficiency is kept at its optimum. Effective asset management can