



Renzo Chirulli

Inefficiency Level  
an adimensional index in the  
Indirect Generalized Costs comparisons

PER UN MONDO SOSTENIBILE  
TECNOLOGIE - APPLICAZIONI E  
NUOVI MERCATI



September the 10<sup>th</sup>, 2007

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Any work on underground utilities affects the urban environment. The effects degree depends on the way of execution of the work

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# How can we measure the effects of these works on urban environment?

**COSTS**

**direct costs** (*construction cost*)

*the amount of money that the contracting subject spends to do the work.*

**indirect costs**

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Most of the effects on the urban environment, generated by works on underground utilities, are related with **Indirect Costs**

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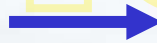
# Indirect Generalized Cost Analysis **IGCA**

- ✓ *First calculation model was published in 1998 by R. Chirulli and A. Caruso - Polytechnic of Bari, Italy*
- ✓ *A second updated version of the calculation model was published in 2003 by R. Chirulli*
- ✓ *Final version of the method was published in the handbook "Progetto No-Dig" in the year 2005 – by R. Chirulli*

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## IGCA monetizes effects on:

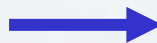
### Interferences with mobility



- traffic delay/block
- road destruction degree

$C_i$  = costs of the interference with transport infrastructures

### Interferences with economical and residential activities



- local economical losses
- people discomfort  
(due to: noise, air pollution, danger sensation, interference with residential areas)

$C_s$  = social costs

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IGCA's main result

$$IGC = C_i + C_s$$

represents the sum of the extra-costs that, compared with the undisturbed state of a given component (specifically a road) of the urban system, community and city administration have to pay because of the effects of a job site on that given component.

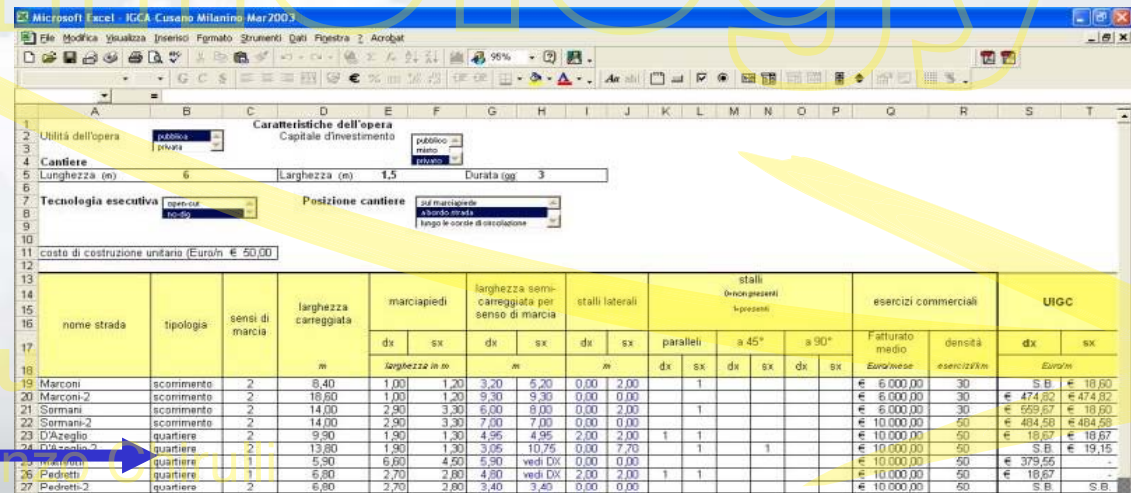
*Note that IGC represents the whole amount of the monetizable effects/impacts<sup>(\*)</sup>*

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(\* Environmental impacts are not monetized.  
They have to be evaluated by an Environmental Assessment

Although IGCA leads to a solid effects evaluation, unfortunately this approach crashes against the current mentality of Public Administrators and Managers of Private/Public Utilities

At the moment, City modelization by IGCA allows to calculate the indirect generalized cost (IGC) of a single job site by considering its size, duration and technology (open-cut or No-Dig)



nome strada	tipologia	senzi di marcia	larghezza carreggiata m	marciapiedi		larghezza semi-carreggiata per senso di marcia		stalli laterali		stalli (non presenti / presenti)						esercizi commerciali		UIGC		
				dx	sx	dx	sx	dx	sx	paralleli		a 45°		a 90°		Fatturato medio Euro/mese	densità esercizi/km	dx	sx	
										dx	sx	dx	sx	dx	sx					
19 Marconi	scorrimonto	2	8,40	1,00	1,20	3,20	5,20	0,00	2,00								€ 6.000,00	30	S.B	€ 18,60
20 Marconi-2	scorrimonto	2	10,60	1,00	1,20	9,30	9,30	0,00	0,00								€ 6.000,00	30	€ 474,82	€ 474,82
21 Sermani	scorrimonto	2	14,00	2,90	3,30	6,00	9,00	0,00	2,00								€ 6.000,00	30	€ 259,57	€ 18,50
22 Sermani-2	scorrimonto	2	14,00	2,90	3,30	7,00	7,00	0,00	0,00								€ 10.000,00	50	€ 484,58	€ 484,58
23 D'Azezio	quartiere	2	9,90	1,90	1,30	4,95	4,95	2,00	2,00	1	1						€ 10.000,00	50	€ 18,67	€ 18,67
24 D'Azezio-2	quartiere	2	13,80	1,90	1,30	3,05	10,75	0,00	7,70								€ 10.000,00	50	S.B	€ 19,15
25 Piedetti	quartiere	1	5,90	6,60	4,50	5,90	vedi DX	0,00	0,00								€ 10.000,00	50	€ 379,55	-
26 Piedetti	quartiere	1	6,90	2,70	2,80	4,90	vedi DX	2,00	2,00	1	1						€ 10.000,00	50	€ 18,67	-
27 Piedetti-2	quartiere	2	6,90	2,70	2,80	3,40	3,40	0,00	0,00								€ 10.000,00	50	S.B	S.B



**No-Dig Tech  
Researcher**



**effective promotion  
of more sustainable  
technologies**

*(Trenchless Technology)*

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**current mentality**

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IGCA

monetization effect

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comparison between effects and/or impacts, generated by different technologies, can be effectively carried out by using an adimensional index, avoiding to expressly monetize effects and/or impacts.

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Any given component of an urban system presents a specific efficiency level, related to the standard “functioning” of the component when no job site is in progress.

When a job site affects that component (specifically an urban road) then a *lower efficiency level* (corresponding to an higher inefficiency level – IL) occurs.

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Let's note that:  $IGC = C_i + C_s$

where:  $C_i = \beta \cdot (C_{mtp} + C_{mc} + C_{tv} + C_{is} + C_{dv}) + C_{pco}$  and  $C_s = \beta \cdot (C_{de} + C_d)$

for the detailed formulation of each term of  $C_i$  and  $C_s$  see:

R. Chirulli – “Progetto No-Dig” – Vol. 1, Editrice La Fiaccola – Milano, Italy – 2005.

According to its formulation, IGC is the sum of the extra-costs that, compared with the undisturbed state of a given component of the system, community and city administration have to pay because of the effects of the job site on that given component (specifically an urban road).

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The **cost without inefficiency** of the same component  $C_{wi}$  represents the whole cost related with the functioning of a given component (specifically an urban road) during a given period of time (specifically the duration of the job site).

For a given urban road,  $C_{wi}$  can be formulated as the sum of:

- cost of mobility (travel time cost, fuel cost)
- cost of parking (along the road)
- social cost of car accidents (along the given road)
- travel discomfort
- road maintenance costs

All these costs have to be calculated for the duration of the job site.

Based on the definitions of IGC and  $C_{wi}$ , **inefficiency level - IL** can be formulated as following:

$$IL = \frac{IGC}{IGC + C_{wi}} \cdot 100\%$$

According to this formulation **IL** represents an adimensional index of the inefficiency level generated by a job site into a given component (specifically a road) of an urban system.

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**Thank you for your attention.**

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