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COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced Maintenance Management Best Practices Training Course

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Advanced Maintenance Management Best Practices Training Course

Advanced Maintenance Management Best Practices is a 2-week training course that equips maintenance managers, superintendents and engineering leads to compare their department against proven work management, reliability and cost disciplines and to build a site Maintenance Improvement Roadmap. Ageing plant, tighter budgets and scarce skilled technicians make the gap between reactive and planned maintenance expensive for every asset-intensive operation. Jupiter Prime Training offers this course for leaders who own maintenance results.

Why Maintenance Management Best Practices Matter Now

Three forces shape maintenance leadership today: owners expect asset performance tied to business value, experienced craft technicians are retiring faster than they are replaced, and connected sensors and CMMS data now expose every missed inspection. A department that manages these well turns spend into availability and safe operation; one that does not lives with breakdowns, overtime and surprise shutdowns. The course rests on ISO 55001 for asset management systems, on EN 13306 for maintenance terminology, and on the SMRP Best Practices Metrics and Guidelines for consistent maintenance and reliability indicators.

Who Gains Most from Maintenance Management Best Practices

- Leaders accountable for a plant maintenance budget, headcount and equipment availability
- Superintendents who run daily work control, backlog and craft supervision
- Engineering leads who set preventive and predictive maintenance strategy for critical equipment
- Managers of central maintenance shops and shared craft pools serving several units
- Asset owners who negotiate maintenance windows and service levels with operations

A maintenance department gains most when its manager, a superintendent and a reliability lead attend together and return with one agreed improvement agenda.

Maintenance Management Best Practices Capabilities

Participants move from judging maintenance by breakdown counts to steering it with strategy, work control discipline, life-cycle cost and leading indicators.

- Assess current maintenance maturity against recognised practice pillars — the improvement priorities agreed with plant leadership
- Design an equipment maintenance strategy mix using criticality and failure behaviour — the reliability engineer and operations owner
- Build a work management cycle from notification to close-out — the superintendent and planning team
- Calculate maintenance cost per asset and life-cycle cost — budget and repair-or-replace decisions
- Specify a balanced scorecard of leading and lagging indicators — monthly performance reviews with operations
- Communicate a phased improvement case to senior leadership — funding and sponsorship decisions

Key Maintenance Management Best Practices Terms

- Asset criticality — a ranking of equipment by the safety, production and cost consequence of its failure, used to set maintenance priority.
- Wrench time — the share of a craft technician's paid shift spent working directly on equipment rather than waiting, travelling or searching.
- Schedule compliance — the percentage of jobs on the weekly schedule completed as planned during that week.
- Mean time between failures — the average operating time between consecutive failures of a repairable item.
- Overall equipment effectiveness — a measure combining availability, performance rate and quality yield of a production asset.
- Replacement asset value — the current cost to replace an asset with equivalent capacity, used to benchmark maintenance spend.

Maintenance Management Best Practices Day by Day

Day 1: Maintenance in the Business Context

- Asset Management System Under ISO 55001 — Linking Maintenance to Organisational Objectives
- Maintenance Maturity Models — Locating the Department on the Improvement Curve
- Reactive Versus Planned Cost Curves — The Case for Changing Habits
- EN 13306 Maintenance Vocabulary — Common Language Across Crafts and Engineering
- Stakeholder Map of Operations, Finance and Safety — Who Shapes Maintenance Priorities

Day 2: Maintenance Strategy and Policy

- Maintenance Policy Statement — Setting Direction for Every Craft Team
- Corrective, Preventive and Predictive Mix — Choosing the Approach Per Asset Class
- Run-to-Failure as a Deliberate Choice — Where Low Criticality Allows It
- Strategy Alignment With Production Plans — Agreeing Access Windows With Operations
- Maintenance Strategy Documentation — Keeping Rationale Visible for Future Audits

Day 3: Criticality and Risk-Based Priorities

- Asset Register and Hierarchy Design — Where Costs and Failures Are Recorded
- Criticality Ranking Matrix — Directing Scarce Craft Hours to Consequence
- Failure Consequence Categories — Safety, Environment, Production and Cost
- Spare Parts Criticality — Deciding What to Hold on Site
- Priority Codes for Work Requests — Ending Everything-Is-Urgent Culture

Day 4: Reliability-Centred Maintenance Thinking

- Functional Failure Statements — Defining What the Asset Must Deliver
- Failure Modes and Effects Review — Selecting Tasks That Address Real Causes
- P-F Interval Concept — Timing Condition Checks Before Functional Failure
- Preventive Maintenance Optimisation — Removing Tasks That Add No Protection
- Condition Monitoring Technologies — Vibration, Thermography, Oil and Ultrasound Choices

Day 5: Work Management Discipline

- Work Order Life Cycle — From Notification to Technical Close-Out
- Job Planning Packages — Scope, Parts, Permits and Estimated Hours
- Weekly and Daily Scheduling — Balancing Craft Capacity With Ready Backlog
- Backlog Health Indicators — Sizing Crews and Contractor Support
- Break-In Work Control — Protecting the Schedule From Avoidable Disruption

Day 6: Materials, Contractors and Craft Capability

- MRO Stores Practices — Kitting, Staging and Reducing Stock-Outs
- Contractor Scope and Performance Terms — Matching Outsourced Work to Strategy
- Craft Skills Matrix — Closing Gaps as Senior Technicians Retire
- Operator-Driven Maintenance Routines — Sharing Basic Care With Production
- Shift Handover and Work Permits — Safe Continuity of Maintenance Activities

Day 7: Maintenance Economics and Budgets

- Zero-Based Maintenance Budget — Building Spend From Asset Needs
- Life-Cycle Cost Model — Comparing Repair, Overhaul and Replacement
- Maintenance Cost as Percentage of Replacement Asset Value — Spend Benchmarking
- Cost of Unplanned Downtime — Valuing Lost Production for Investment Cases
- CMMS Cost Coding Discipline — Trustworthy Data for Budget Reviews

Day 8: Performance Indicators and Benchmarking

- SMRP Best Practices Metrics and Guidelines — Consistent Indicator Definitions
- Leading Versus Lagging Indicators — Steering Before Failures Occur
- Maintenance Balanced Scorecard — Reporting to Operations and Finance
- External and Internal Benchmarking — Choosing Fair Comparison Partners
- Data Quality Audits in the CMMS — Trusting the Numbers Reported

Day 9: Continuous Improvement and Change

- Defect Elimination Process — Stopping Repeat Failures at Source
- Root Cause Analysis Triggers — Choosing Which Events to Investigate
- Plan-Do-Check-Act Cycles — Sustaining Gains After Each Initiative
- Change Leadership With Craft Teams — Building Ownership of New Routines
- Digital Maintenance Options — Mobile Work Orders and Predictive Analytics

Day 10: Practising the Maintenance Improvement Roadmap

- Maturity Gap Summary Using Day One Assessment — Ranking Improvement Themes
- Strategy and Criticality Findings Applied — Selecting First-Wave Asset Classes
- Work Management and Scorecard Targets Applied — Setting Measurable Milestones
- Budget and Life-Cycle Cost Case Applied — Securing Leadership Funding
- Maintenance Improvement Roadmap Completion — Phased Actions, Owners and Review Dates

Applying Maintenance Management Best Practices After the Course

- Run a criticality ranking session for one production area and adjust preventive tasks on the ten highest-ranked assets.
- Launch a monthly maintenance scorecard with schedule compliance, backlog weeks and planned work percentage, reviewed jointly with operations.

Maintenance Management Best Practices Questions FAQ

What are maintenance management best practices and why do they matter now?

Maintenance management best practices are the proven disciplines of strategy, work control, reliability and cost that separate planned departments from reactive ones. They matter now because ageing equipment, retiring craft talent and closer financial scrutiny make unplanned failures costly in refineries, utilities, food plants and manufacturing sites alike.

Which roles gain most from advanced maintenance management best practices?

Maintenance managers, superintendents and engineering leads gain most. These roles own the budget, the craft workforce and the equipment strategy, so they can turn the methods covered into new priorities, scorecards and work routines across a whole department rather than a single crew.

How does advanced maintenance management best practices training differ from a planning and scheduling course?

It takes the whole-department view. A planning and scheduling course trains planners in job packages and weekly schedules; this course connects strategy, criticality, reliability, materials, contractors, budgets and indicators so leaders can decide where improvement effort and spending should go first.

What do you bring back from maintenance management best practices training?

You bring back a phased improvement agenda for your own site. It rests on a maturity gap assessment, a criticality-based strategy selection, scorecard targets and a costed case that you can present to plant leadership in the weeks after the course.

Maintenance Management Best Practices: The Way Forward

The Maintenance Improvement Roadmap gives the plant manager and maintenance leadership a sequenced set of actions with owners and milestones. Its first decision is which asset classes enter the first improvement wave. Superintendents and reliability engineers use it to direct craft hours and budgets. After its first review cycle, revisit the indicator targets to confirm that leading measures are moving before lagging ones.