RISK BRIEF · MANTIX BY TECHNOGISTICS

The cost of a missed PM

A three-page brief for the maintenance or operations head who has to explain, upward, why preventive maintenance needs a system and not a spreadsheet.

The problem in one sentence

A preventive maintenance (PM) job is cheap when it is done and expensive when it is skipped, because the bill for a skipped PM arrives later, all at once, as unplanned downtime.

11%
of revenue lost to unplanned downtime by the world's 500 largest companies[1]

27 h
of unplanned downtime a month in an average large plant[1]

$2.3M
cost of one hour of downtime in a large automotive plant[1]

12–18%
estimated saving of a preventive program over purely reactive maintenance[2]

These are global figures for large operations. A Philippine mid-market plant loses less per hour, but the shape of the problem is the same: a few critical assets carry most of the risk, and nobody notices a PM that slipped until the asset stops.

Why PMs get missed

What happens	Why it happens
A critical asset has no PM plan at all	The register lists the asset, but no task list or schedule was ever written for it. It only appears when it breaks.
Meter-based PM never comes due	The plan runs on running hours, but nobody reads the meter, so the trigger is never reached.
The due date is invisible	The schedule lives in one planner's spreadsheet. The crew finds out on the day, without parts or a permit.
"Done" without proof	The job is ticked at the end of the shift from the office. Nobody can show who was at the machine, or when.
No part on the shelf	The spare was used last month and not reordered. The PM is postponed "until the part arrives".

The quiet risk. Every one of these looks fine on paper. PM compliance reads 90% while the one asset that matters most has not been touched in a year.

WORKSHEET

What one hour of downtime costs you

Use your own numbers. The example column is a fictional mid-size parts plant, only to show the arithmetic. It is not a benchmark.

Cost line	How to estimate it	Example	Your plant
Lost contribution	Units per hour × contribution margin per unit (for a line that cannot catch up later)	₱60,000	
Idle labor	Operators standing by × loaded hourly rate	₱6,000	
Overtime to recover	Extra hours to catch up × overtime rate	₱9,000	
Rush parts and call-outs	Express freight, after-hours contractor	₱12,000	
Scrap and rework	Product lost at stop and restart	₱5,000	
Cost of one hour		**₱92,000**	

Then the cost of one missed PM

Hours of the breakdown it would have prevented × cost of one hour + repair cost − cost of doing the PM.

Example: a skipped gearbox oil change leads to a 6-hour stop and a ₱180,000 bearing and seal repair. The PM itself would have taken two hours and ₱8,000 of oil and labor.

Downtime: 6 h × ₱92,000	₱552,000
Repair	₱180,000
Less the PM that was skipped	−₱8,000
Cost of skipping it	**₱724,000**

> **Read it as a ratio.** In this example, the skipped job cost about 90 times what doing it would have cost. Your ratio will differ; the point is that it is rarely small for an A-critical asset.

Where to look first

- List the assets that stop production or create a safety risk when they fail (criticality A).
- For each one, check: is there a PM plan, was the last one done on time, and can you prove it?
- Our free **Critical-Asset PM Gap Checklist** (15 checks) walks through this in ten minutes: demo.technogistics.pro/book/checklist

CLOSING THE GAP

Five controls, and how Mantix does them

1 A plan for every critical asset

One register with criticality A–D and a condition grade per asset. A tile counts the assets that have no task list, so the gap is visible on day one.

Mantix: Assets → Equipment, "Without a task list"

2 PM by calendar or by meter

Plans fire on dates or on running hours, cycles or readings. A late reading is flagged because a planned job is waiting on it.

Mantix: PM Schedule, Meter Readings, the phone reading round

3 Due work visible ahead

A schedule board shows overdue work first, then the weeks ahead. Parts are reserved and permits requested before the job day.

Mantix: Schedule Board, reservations, permits to work

4 Proof at the machine

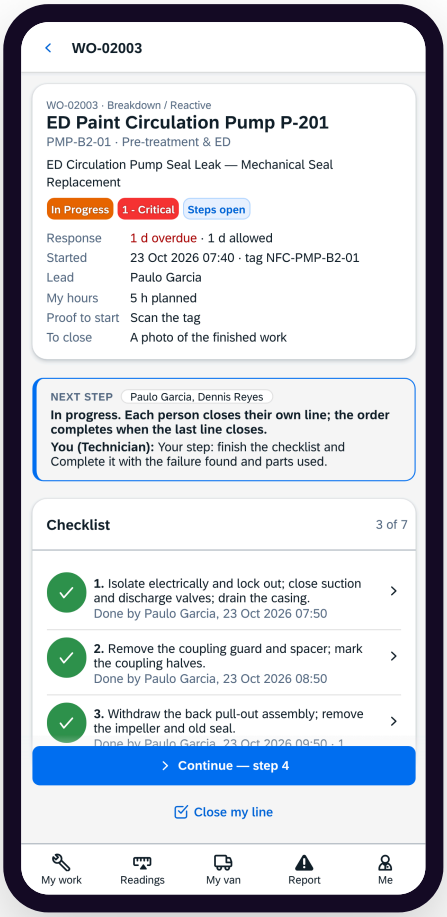
The technician taps the asset's NFC tag (or scans its QR) to start and to close. Checklist steps, photos and readings are stamped with who and when.

Mantix: phone job screen, offline-first

5 Parts on the shelf, lessons kept

Spares are linked to each asset's bill of materials with reorder levels. Each breakdown records its failure cause, and reports show repeat failures, MTTR and PM compliance.

Mantix: Inventory, Spares Planning, Reports



The technician's job screen: started with a tag tap, checklist stamped step by step.

See it on your own equipment.

Book a 30-minute walkthrough at demo.technogistics.pro/book or call +63 976 584 7639. We reply within 1–2 business days.

Sources

1. Siemens, *The True Cost of Downtime 2024*. Figures for the Fortune Global 500 and large plants: 11% of revenue (about $1.4 trillion a year), 27 hours a month on average, $2.3 million per hour in large automotive plants.
2. U.S. Department of Energy, Federal Energy Management Program, *Operations & Maintenance Best Practices Guide*, chapter "Types of Maintenance Programs": an estimated 12% to 18% saving for a preventive program over a purely reactive one.
3. The worksheet example is fictional and for illustration only.