



# Estimating the Implications of Project Uncertainties

**Soumen Karkun**



**Holtec Consulting, India**

**Dubai 2010**

# Initial Project Description



**Capacity : 2 mio tpa Cement**



**Location : Timbuktu**



**Expected Projected Duration : October 2005 – March 2008**



**Raw Materials : Limestone & Clay (Captive Mines), Others (Purchased)**



**Fuel : Coal + HFO**



**Key Equipment :**

- **Raw Mill : 525 tph, VRM**
- **Kiln : 6,000 tpd, 5 Stage PH+PC, 75 m X 5.2 m, no bypass**
- **Cement Mills : 2 X 170 tph, CCBM, 18 m X 5.4 m**
- **Cement Silos : 3 X 8,000 t, 50 m X 16 m**



**Expected Financials :**

- **Investment : US \$ 360 mio, D/ E = 1.5**
- **Sales Revenue in Year I : US \$ 216 mio**
- **Operating Costs in Year I : US \$ 130 mio**
- **EBIDTA in Year I : 40%**
- **IRR on Investment : 15 %**



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# Implications of Uncertainties ?



-  **Increased Investment : Need for costlier Bridge Funds**
-  **Delayed Commissioning : Opportunity loss in sales, reduced Market Access, higher Pre-Operative Expenses, etc.**
-  **Over-estimated Limestone Reserves : Reduced Plant Life, compromised Quality**
-  **Inadequate attention to Raw Material Variability : Reduced Output, poorer Quality, higher Operating Costs, crucial omissions in Technical Concept**
-  **Constrained Short-Term, Equipment Capacities : Insufficient Output during Market Highs**
-  **Insufficient Cement Storage Capacities : Recurring Stockouts, Higher Equipment Loads.**
-  **Overestimate of Sales Volumes/ Price : Poorer Cash Flow**
-  **Lower EBIDTA Margins : Defaults in Debt Servicing**

# Variability in Investment Components

Components	Mean	Range	Variability
Land & Site Development	11	10 - 16	
Civil Works & Structures	128	120 - 156	
Plant & Machinery	185	178 - 227	
Pre-Operative Expenses	25	23 - 30	
Working Capital	11	10 - 13	
<b>Total</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>341 - 442</b>	

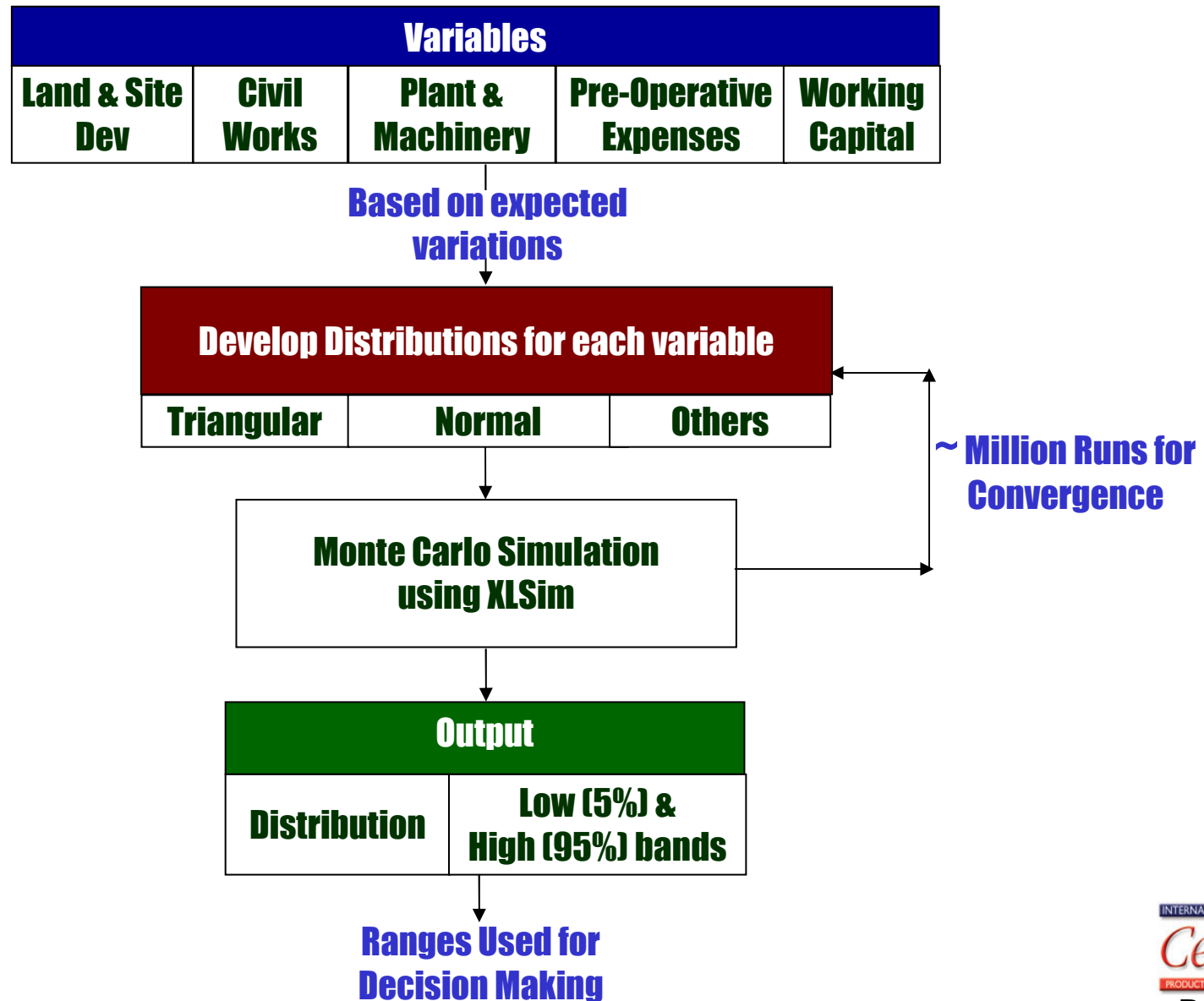
(All figures in USD mio)

# Reasons for Enhanced Investment

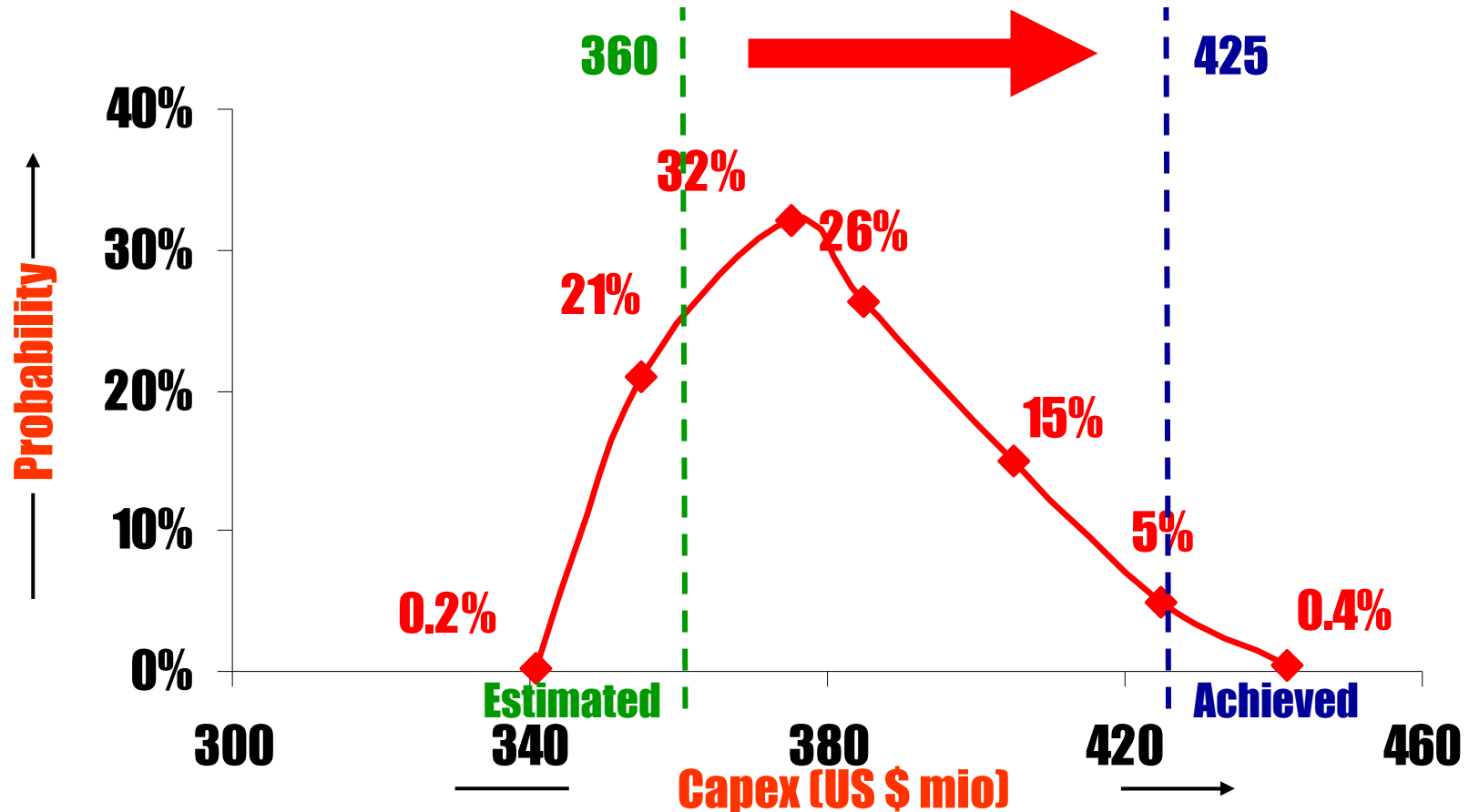
- 👉 **Land Cost : Delayed Acquisition, Higher Realty rates, Increased requirement due to non-recognition of site constraints.**
- 👉 **Site Development Costs : Ignorance of topography/ hydrology, omission of several infrastructure development requirements.**
- 👉 **Cost of Civil Works : Inadequate soil investigation, insufficient information for accurate quantity estimates, higher material rates, contractual omissions.**
- 👉 **Cost of Equipment : Increase in equipment tonnage/ cable lengths, contractual follies, omissions in auxiliaries.**
- 👉 **Pre-operative Expenses : Increase in capitalized interest on account of longer gestation period, increase in resource requirements due to need for crashing activities.**
- 👉 **Working Capital : Increase in interest rates, higher stock volumes, increase in projected operating costs.**



# Steps in Simulation

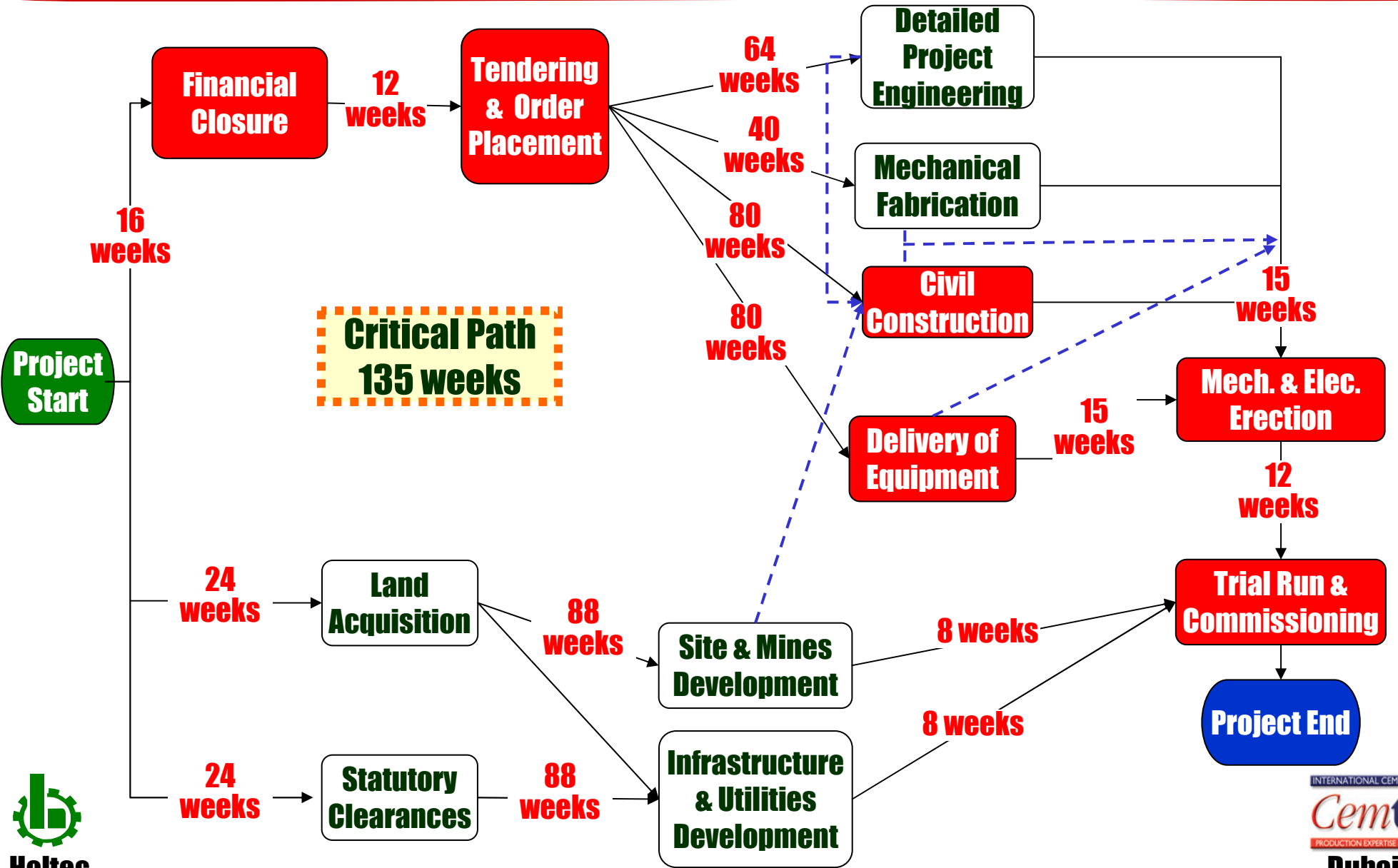


# Simulated Investment



**Had Simulation been initially used, it would have been known that the chances of overrun were ~ 79% !!**

# Implementation Period



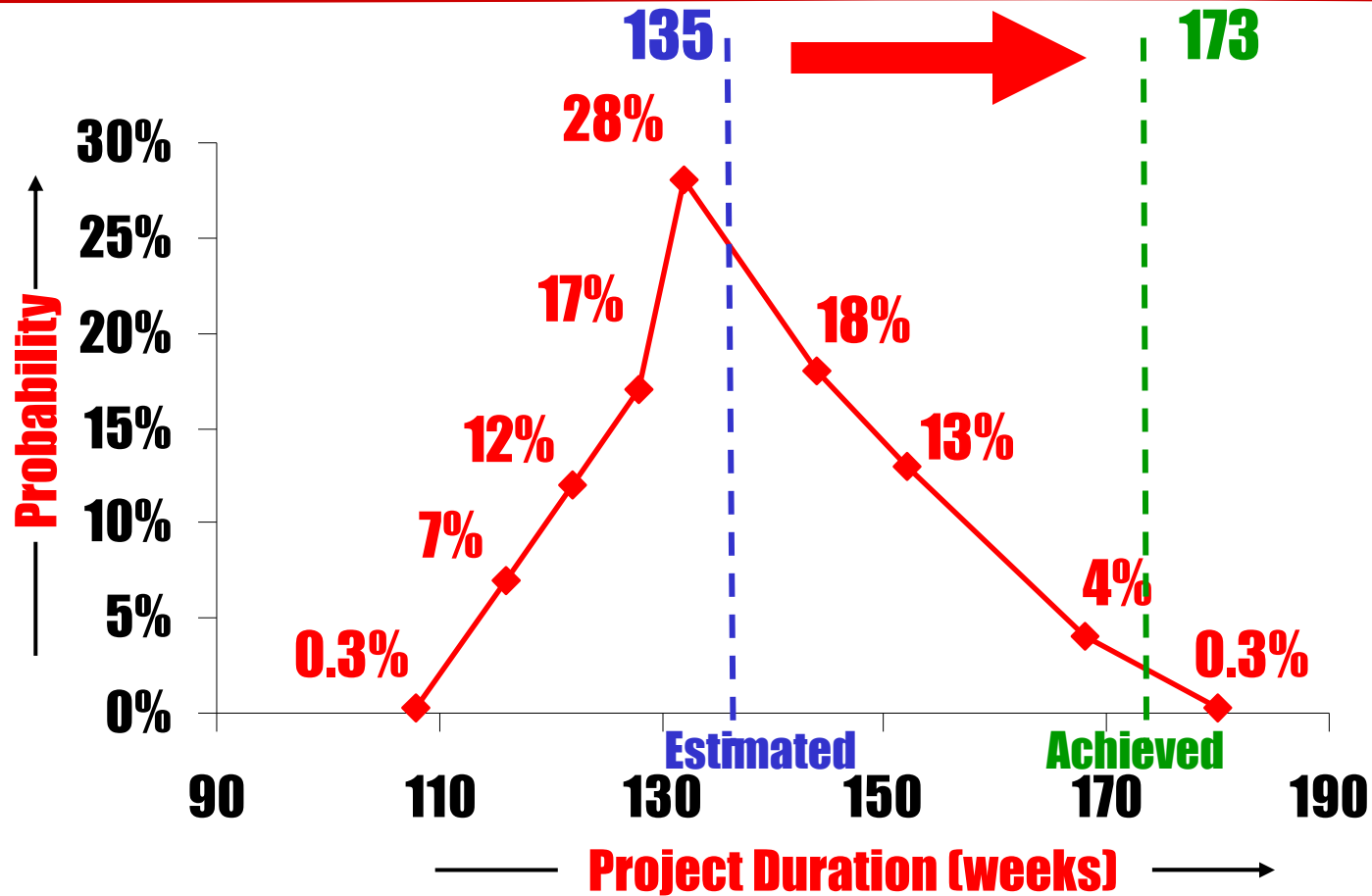


# Variabilities Influencing Gestation

Variables	Mean	Range	Variability																
<b>Financial Closure</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12 – 24</b>	<table border="1"> <caption>Financial Closure Variability Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Weeks</th> <th>Variability (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>10</td><td>1%</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>12%</td></tr> <tr><td>14</td><td>20%</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>30%</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>20%</td></tr> <tr><td>20</td><td>16%</td></tr> <tr><td>22</td><td>1%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Weeks	Variability (%)	10	1%	12	12%	14	20%	16	30%	18	20%	20	16%	22	1%
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<b>Delivery of Equipment</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>60 – 120</b>	<table border="1"> <caption>Delivery of Equipment Variability Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Weeks</th> <th>Variability (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>50</td><td>1%</td></tr> <tr><td>60</td><td>11%</td></tr> <tr><td>70</td><td>20%</td></tr> <tr><td>80</td><td>35%</td></tr> <tr><td>90</td><td>20%</td></tr> <tr><td>110</td><td>13%</td></tr> <tr><td>130</td><td>1%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Weeks	Variability (%)	50	1%	60	11%	70	20%	80	35%	90	20%	110	13%	130	1%
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<b>Implementation Period</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>110 - 180</b>																	



# Simulated Implementation Period

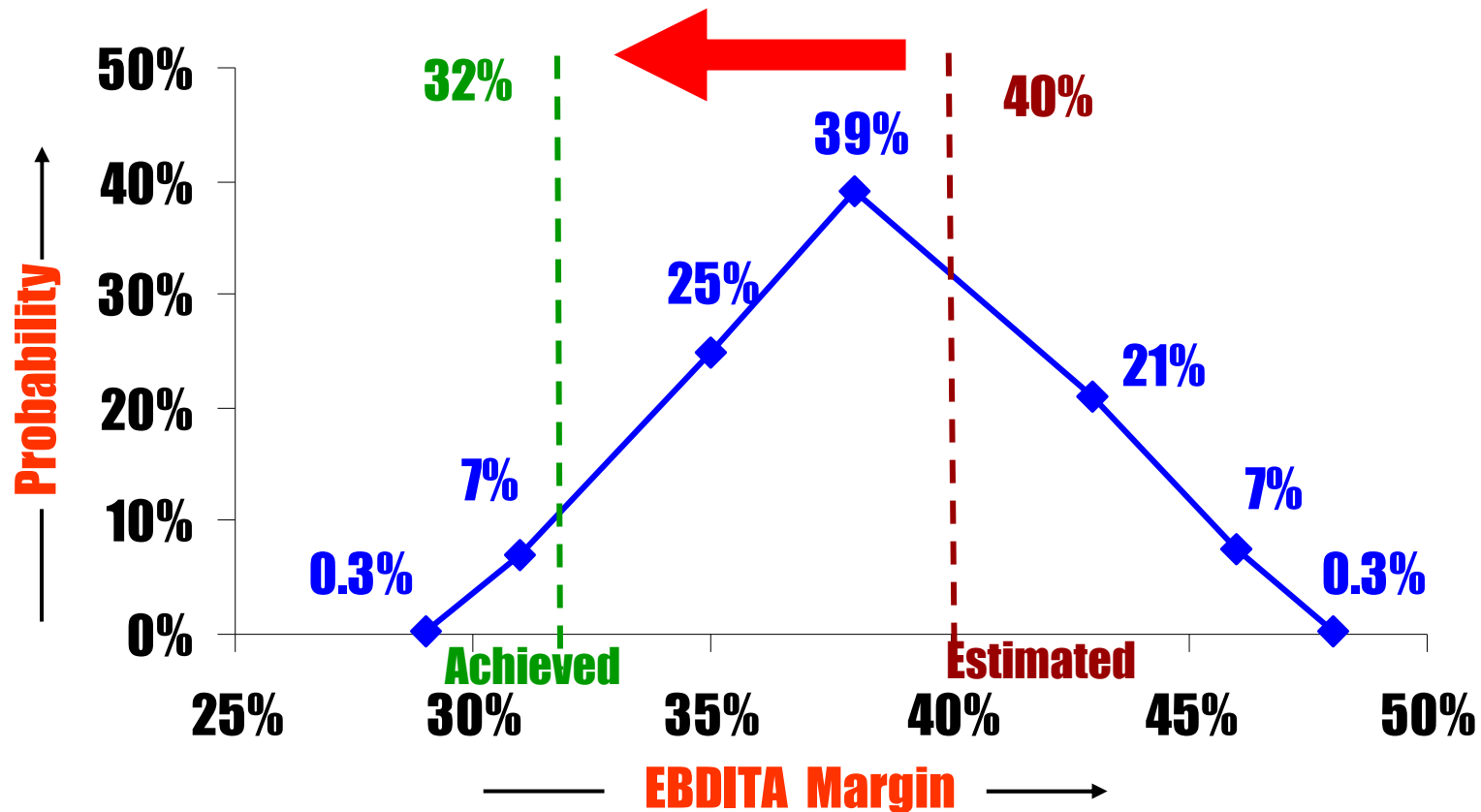


**Had Simulation been initially used, it would have been known that the chances of time overrun were over 35% !!**

# Variabilities in EBIDTA Components

Variables	Mean	Range	Variability
<b>Sales Volumes (mio t)</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6 – 2.0</b>	
<b>Price (USD/ t)</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>113 - 132</b>	
<b>Operating Cost (USD/ t)</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>69 - 81</b>	
<b>EBIDTA Margin</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>29 – 48%</b>	

# Simulated EBDITA Margin



Had Simulation been initially used, it would have been known that the chances of falling below the targeted EBIDTA was over 71% !!

# Cyclone Blocking in the PH Tower



**Cyclone Blocking is often caused by:**

**An imbalance of alkalis, sulphides and chlorides in the raw mix and fuel.**

**This may be determined by the Q Factor,**

$$\frac{(\text{SO}_3 / 80)}{(\text{Na}_2\text{O} / 62 + \text{K}_2\text{O} / 94 - \text{Cl}_2 / 71)}$$

**Q Factors, not falling in the range, 0.8 - 1.2, generally result in cyclone blocking.**

# Variabilities in Q Factor Components

Variables	Mean	Range	Variability
<b>Equivalent Alkalies</b>	<b>0.987</b>	<b>0.457 – 1.020</b>	
<b>Chloride</b>	<b>0.025</b>	<b>0.020 - 0.030</b>	
<b>Sulphides</b>	<b>1.250</b>	<b>0.800 – 1.250</b>	
<b>Q-Factor</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>0.75 - 1.41</b>	
<b>Cyclone Blocking</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	



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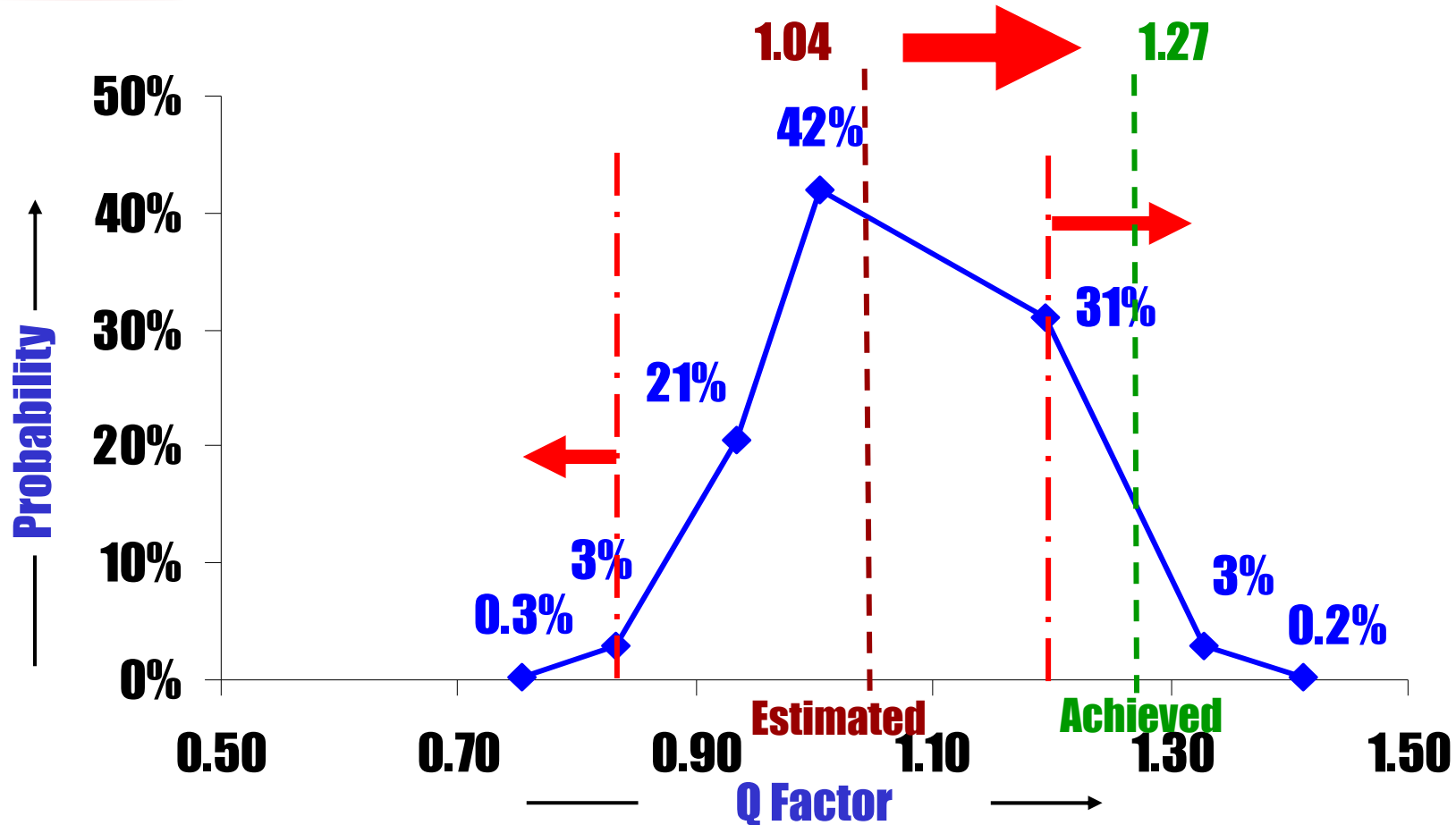
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# Simulated Cyclone Blocking



**Had Simulation been initially used, it would have been known that the chances of cyclone blocking were over 34% !!**

# Silo Capacity



## Variables

**Capital Cost of Silo**

**Mill Capacity**

**Interest Rate for WC**

**Sales Volumes**

**Silo Capacity**

## Mean Values

**: USD 3.8 mio**

**: 2 X 170 tph**

**: 12% pa**

**: 1.8 mio t**

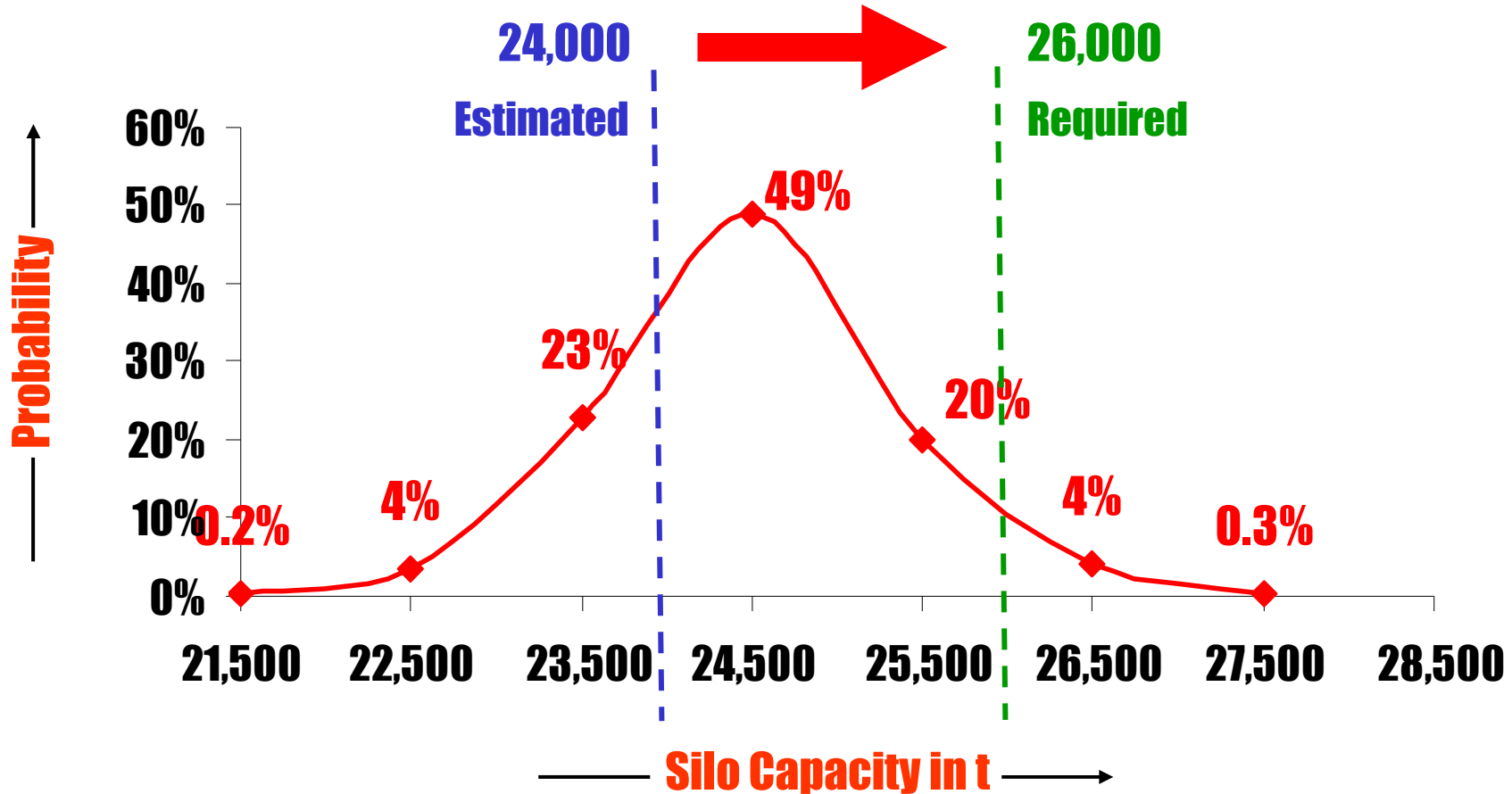
**: 24,000 t**



# Variabilities Influencing Silo Capacity

Variables	Mean	Range	Variability																
<b>Capital Cost of Silo (USD mio )</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.1 – 4.2</b>	<table border="1"> <caption>Data for Capital Cost of Silo Variability</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Variability (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>3.0</td><td>0.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>3.2</td><td>8%</td></tr> <tr><td>3.4</td><td>25%</td></tr> <tr><td>3.6</td><td>35%</td></tr> <tr><td>3.8</td><td>25%</td></tr> <tr><td>4.0</td><td>7%</td></tr> <tr><td>4.2</td><td>0.4%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Variability (%)	3.0	0.2%	3.2	8%	3.4	25%	3.6	35%	3.8	25%	4.0	7%	4.2	0.4%
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<b>Working Capital (USD mio)</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.27 – 0.36</b>	<table border="1"> <caption>Data for Working Capital Variability</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Variability (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0.25</td><td>0.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>0.27</td><td>7%</td></tr> <tr><td>0.29</td><td>18%</td></tr> <tr><td>0.31</td><td>43%</td></tr> <tr><td>0.33</td><td>21%</td></tr> <tr><td>0.35</td><td>10%</td></tr> <tr><td>0.36</td><td>0.4%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Variability (%)	0.25	0.2%	0.27	7%	0.29	18%	0.31	43%	0.33	21%	0.35	10%	0.36	0.4%
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<b>Silo Capacity (t)</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>21,500 – 27,500</b>																	

# Simulated Cement Silo Capacity



**Had Simulation been initially used, it would have been known that the chances of cement stockout were over 73% !!**

# Are We Surprised ?

**Debt Default!  
Promoters  
negotiating Project  
Sale!**

**Commissioning  
delayed by ~ 9  
months!**

**Investment  
Estimates  
exceeded by US  
\$ 65 mio!**

**EBIDTA down by  
8 %**



**Preheater  
cyclones getting  
blocked!**

**Operating Costs  
up by 9%**

**Recurring cement  
stock outs?**

**Sales Revenue  
down by 11%**



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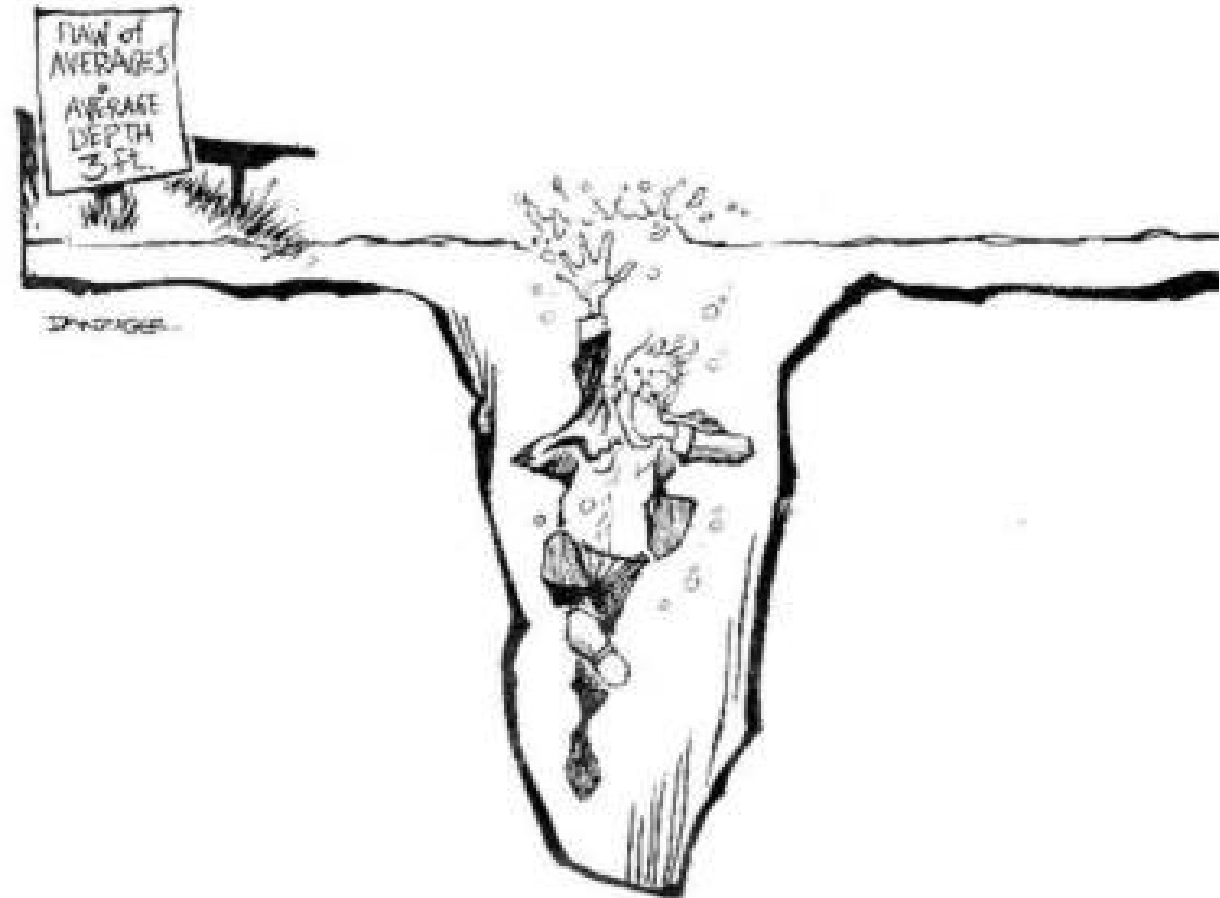
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# Credibility of Means/ Averages?

**Predictions  
based on  
averages can  
indeed, be  
disastrous!**



# Well Then ?

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**We may not have control over many uncertainties.**



**However, to preclude unpleasant surprises, it becomes vital to estimate their implications better**



**Simulation is a technique that helps us in estimating these implications.**

- **It provides us a bandwidth within which the expected outcomes could lie.**
- **It also permits us to estimate the degree of certainty with which an outcome can fall below/ above a certain cut-off.**
- **Can explicitly predict the extent of risk.**



**Calculated decisions can thus be taken, based on the risk taking ability of the decision maker**



# Contact Information

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**Thank you for your attention !**



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