ICPMA Conference 2018: Building Futures

Risk-based Cost and Schedule Analysis for Megaprojects

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- **1. Introduction**
- 2. Standard vs Integrated Approach
- 3. Integrated Cost and Schedule Model
- 4. Results and Alternative Delivery Methods



1. Introduction

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RiskConsult GmbH







RiskConsult

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Megaprojects follow different rules, thus tailored processes and tools are required.

- Cost and Risk Management
- Team Alignment
- RAMS Analysis
- Software Development
- Training

Experience with major infrastructure projects in Europe, North and South America.





Selected Projects

Brenner Base Tunnel

The Brenner Base Tunnel is the main element of the new Brenner railway from Munich to Verona. At 64 km, it is the longest underground railway connection in the world, a pioneering work of engineering and it will markedly improve passenger travel and freight transport through the heart of Europe.

Services: Support and validation probabilistic risk assessment Project costs: approx. \$ 12 Billion



Subway New York: Canarsie Tunnel

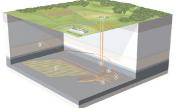
New York City Transit

Flooding caused by Superstorm Sandy inundated the Canarsie Tunnel with seven million gallons of salt water. The rehabilitation includes upgrading of the Canarsie Tunnel facilities from 1st Avenue Station in Manhattan to Bedford Avenue Station in Brooklyn and three substations.

Service: Risk assessment, identifying and quantifying risks for project cost and schedule, quantify potential reduction in risk through mitigation. Source: New York Times RIA AT



NAGRA - Swiss National Cooperative for the Disposal of Radioactive Waste



Safe long-term disposal of radioactive waste in deep geological repositories is a challenging task that NAGRA has committed to implementing in the interests of man and the environment.

nagra

Services:

Source: http://www.nagra.ch/

Probabilistic cost estimation and risk analysis, software development, process development, staff training

BMVI (German Ministry of Transportation and Digital Infrastructure)



Bundesministerium für Verkehr und digitale Infrastruktur The German Ministry for Transport and Digital Infrastructure (BMVI) initiated the "Construction of Mega Projects" commission. Their task is to identify problems in the planning and construction phase of large projects and reveal reasons for cost increases and delays.

Services: Development of an integrated risk management approach in accordance with ISO 31000 and ISO 31010 for four pilot projects.



1. Introduction

2. Standard vs Integrated Approach

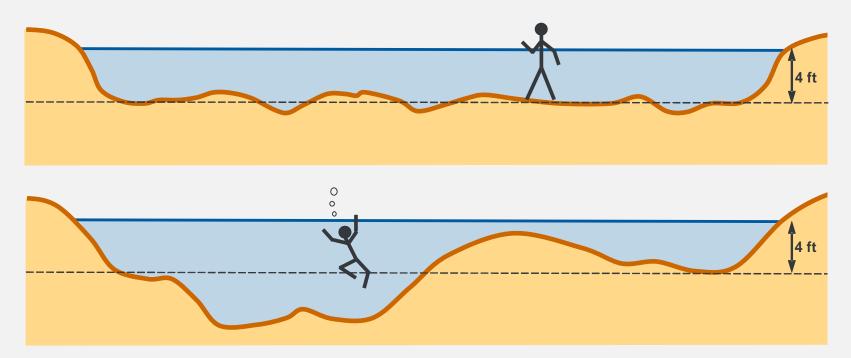
3. Integrated Cost and Schedule Model

4. Results and Alternative Delivery Methods



Uncertainty

"Would you wade through a river 4 feet deep on average?"

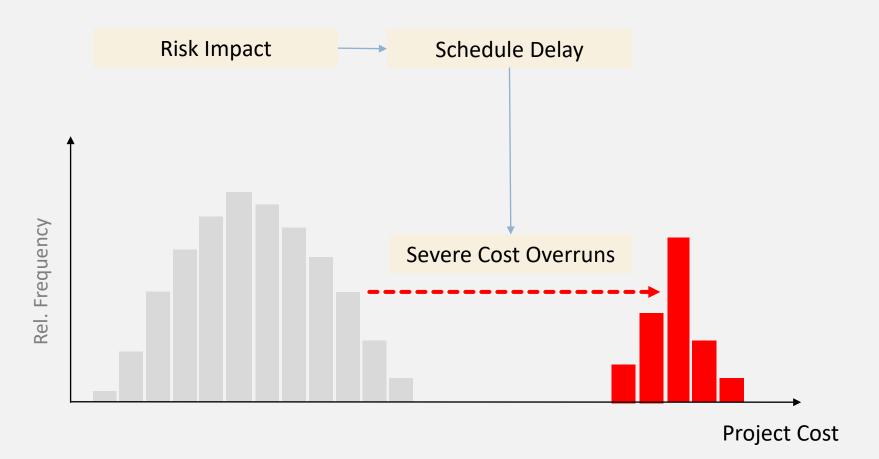


Information about uncertainty is necessary!

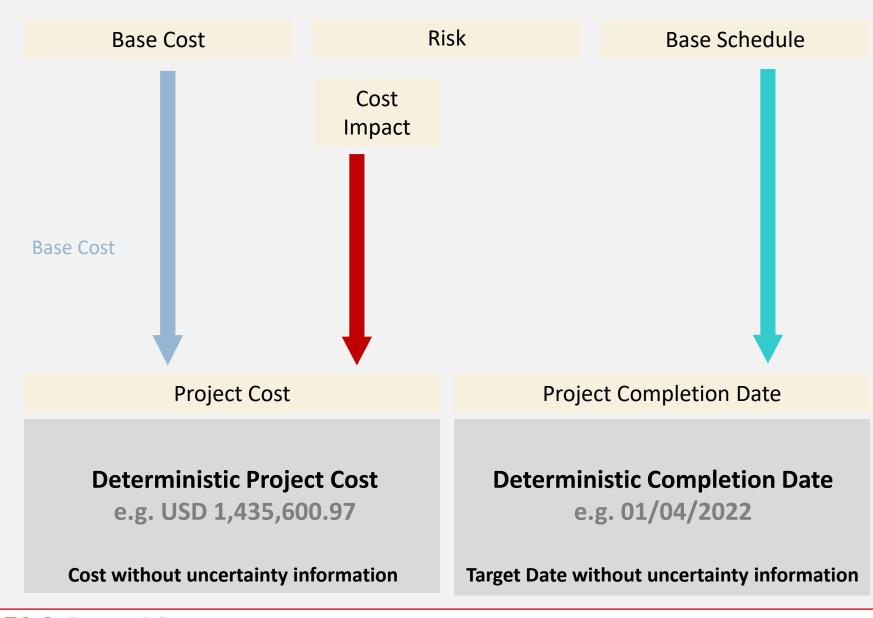
Nassim Nicholas Taleb: The Black Swan



Impact of Delays on Project Cost



Standard Approach





Large-Scale Projects Follow Different Rules

→ Complex entities cannot be understood by breaking them down into independent parts.

Even at the simplest level, studying a fish cannot explain how a school of fish works.



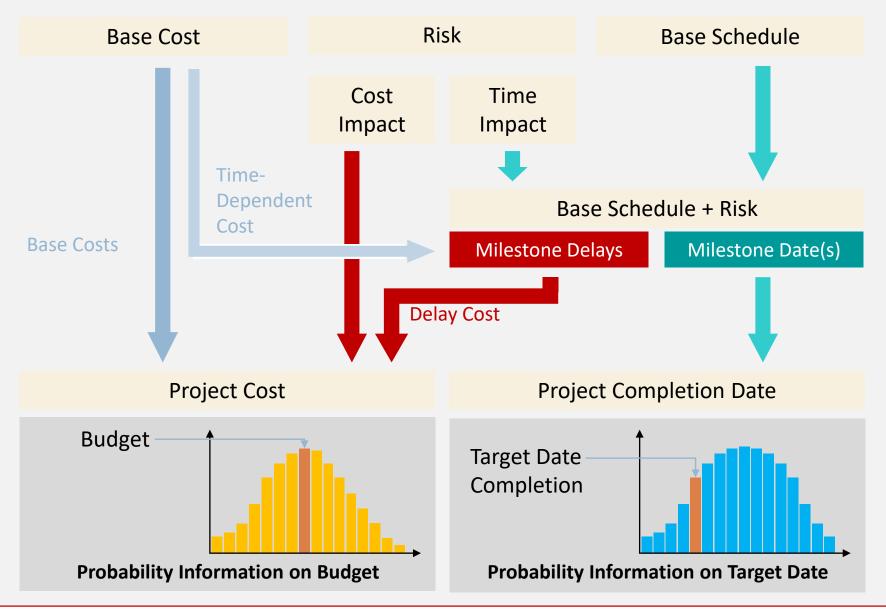
Statement

 \rightarrow Integrate cost and schedule.

→Consider **uncertainties**.



Integrated Cost & Schedule Model

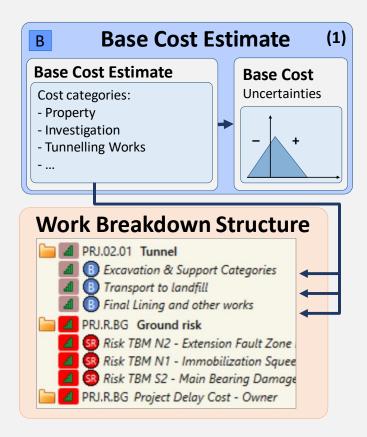




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Integrated Cost and Schedule Analysis - Process

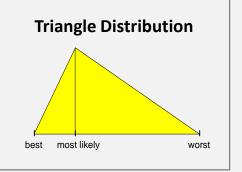


Validation of Base Cost Estimate

- Assign cost elements to WBS structure
- Review relevant Base Cost elements (quantities, prices, completeness)
- Add Base Cost variabilities (uncertainties)

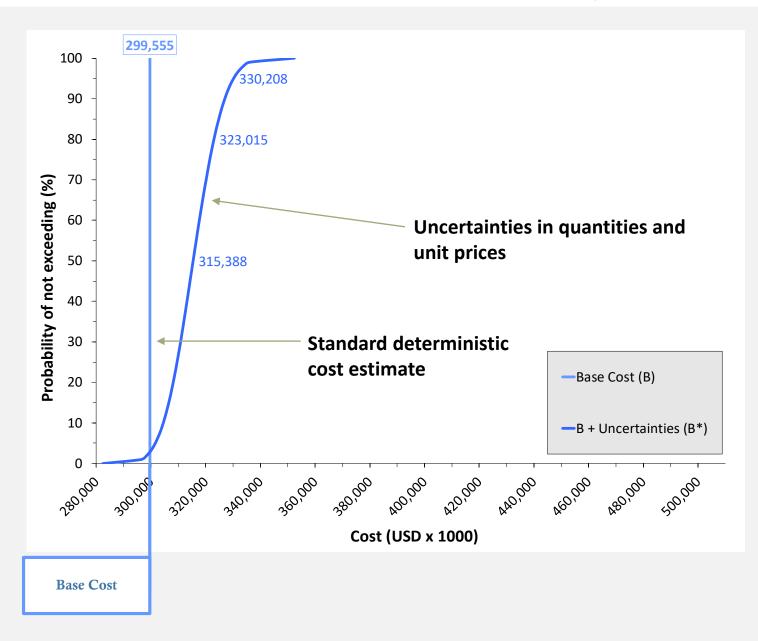


- Reality can be described much better with bandwidths than with single numbers.
- Triangle or Beta-Pert distribution is easy to understand.
- More complex modeling is possible at any point in the process.

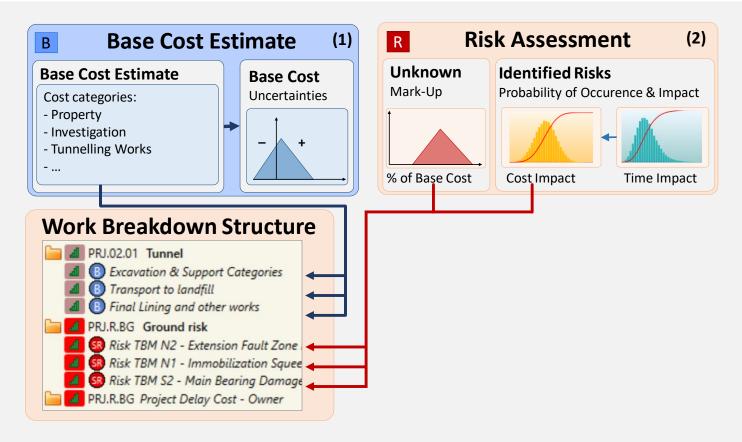




Base Cost + Base Cost Uncertainty



Integrated Cost and Schedule Analysis - Process





Risk Assessment Workshops



- Facilitated interdisciplinary workshops
- Identification and quantification of risks
- Populate risk register
- Supported by appropriate tools

Impact (cost and time)

Probability of occurence (%) or expected occurrence rate (multiple occurring risks)



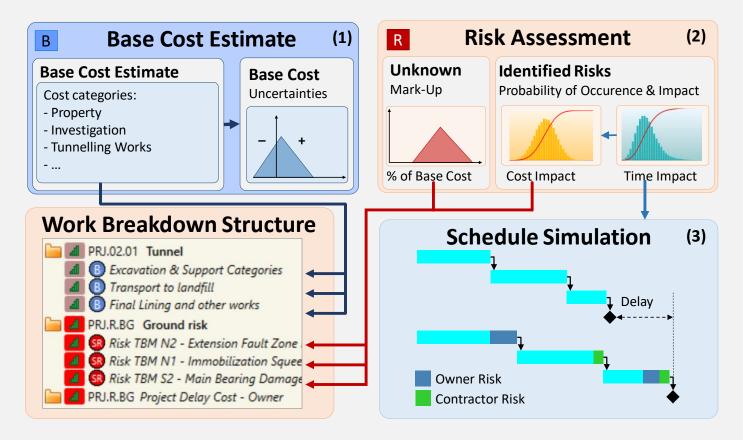
#	Identified Risk	Probability of Rate of		cost impact (USD x 1000)			time impact (d)		
		Occurence	Occurence	best	most likely	worst	best	most likely	worst
1	TBM S2 - Main Bearing Damage	20%	-	1000	2000	3000	90	180	400
2	TBM N1 - Change in Exc.&Sup. Categ.	70%	-	500	3000	4500	20	120	180
3	TBM N1 - Immobilization Squeezing	25%	-	1500	3000	5000	60	120	200
4	Contractor Appeal	50%	-	-	-	-	30	90	180
5	No Release of Design	30%	-	225	900	1350	30	120	180
6	TBM N - Delay installation	25%	-	400	1200	2000	20	60	100
7	Extension Fault zone km 2.0	80%	-	0	840	1660	0	42	83
8	TBM S2 - Extension of inner lining	-	3	150	200	250	5	10	20
9	Logistic Problems Crosscut S (13-25)	30%	-	150	375	600	20	50	80
10	CC N - Mountain water inflow >401/s	-	3	222	886	1782	1	3	14



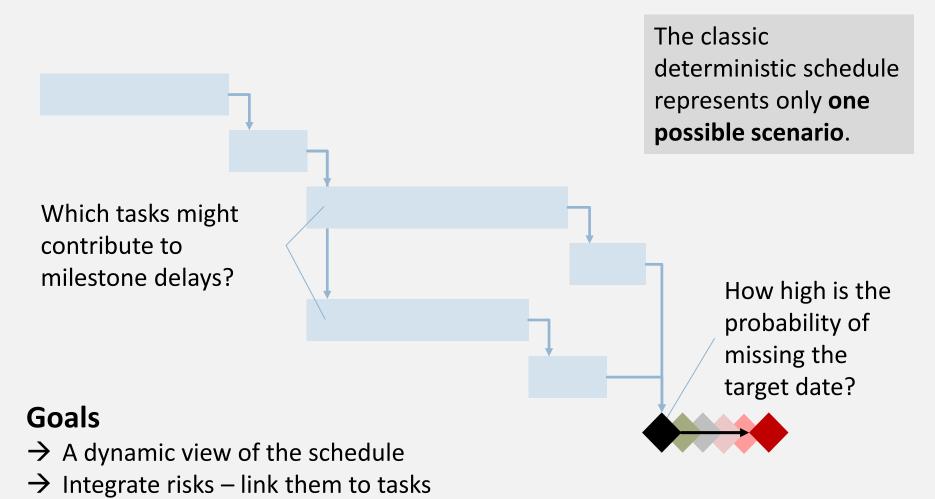
Integrated Cost and Schedule Analysis

RIAAT v2.7.0.3092 - [2.6.0.3023, I:\Meine Ablage\01 Arbeit\02...\Project Tunnel & Approaches_V25_F02.riaat] X Workbook Help Licensed for: RiskConsult GmbH Workbook: 🖉 💾 🗆 🕕 💷 💷 🖵 🔍 📵 🕨 🕗 Workbook: 📝 Tree Input Gantt Value adjustment Tree Input Gantt Value adjustment Sample Project "Tunnel" 🗙 Templates 🗙 Escalation 🗙 Samples 💥 Schedule 🗙 😲 2450 🔞 📊 🚰 Cost element : Risk TBM N2 - Mountain water inflow > 401/s i 📴 🗙 🚸 ಈ ♦ ♥ ₩ ₩ ½ 🐮 🛣 🔽 🛠 🔚 - _ i 🐁 _ Properties Calculation Temporal outflow Diagrams References Risk Fact Sheet Information and visitor management M\$ 0.136 M\$ 0.136 (🔿 🗧 🛛 Det. \$820,000.00 VaR5 \$432,603,19 VaR50 \$1,504,445.75 VaR95 \$2,981,915.00 Factor 1000 ~ A have Risks M\$ 67.360 M\$ 59.911 - 5 670.0 Distribution Function (Impact in USD x1,000) 4 🔚 📶 Contract M\$ -3.896 M\$ 0.725 7.0% 1009 4.860.0 4,050.0 🖉 Missing/canceled work items M\$ 0.248 M\$ 0.476 6.0% 432.6 624.8 7766.8 897.1 1,009.8 1,109.8 1,109.8 1,109.8 1,200.4 1,60.4 1,50.4 1,50.4 1,50.4 1,50.4 1,50.4 1,50.4 1,50.4 1,50.4 2,257.0 2,257.0 80% 📶 國 Risk Contaminated excavation material deviating from cost estimation 🛛 MS 0.000 5.0% 70% 3.240.0 $\hat{\Theta}$ 60% 4.0% M SR Risk Sediment quality water protection facility M\$ 0.000 M\$ 0.325 2,430.0 -50% 40% Quantity variance M\$ -4.623 M\$ 0.000 3.0% 1.620.0 30% SR Risk Quantity variance M\$ -4.623 M\$ 0.000 2.0% 20% 810.0 1.0% Tender/Contract Award M\$ 0.000 M\$ 0.000 10% 0.0 0.0% 📶 🜆 Contractor Appeal M\$ 0.000 M\$ 0.000 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 10 100 VaR [96] System and process optimization M\$ 0.000 M\$ -0.037 📶 國 Risk Reduced costs through use of milling machine м\$ 0.000 м\$ -0.030 M SR Risk Optimizing standard Profile M\$ 0.000 M\$ -0.007 (^) 🛽 Det. 15.00 d VaR5 8.31 d VaR50 28.64 d VaR95 56.58 d System and process changes M\$ 0.000 Distribution Function (Impact in [d]) Lorenz Curve 8.4% -100% Adherence to regulatory/external requirements M\$ 0.182 M\$ 0.286 113.4 M SR Risk Exceeding permissible noise limits M\$ 0.036 M\$ 0.207 7.2% 97.2 8095 📶 😣 Risk Additional access road to rescue area M\$ 0.000 M\$ 0.079 81.0 6.0% 70% 83 121 147 147 192 211 221 249 249 267 265 286 325 345 345 345 345 419 419 60% 64.8 🔚 📶 Order change 🛛 мs 0.000 4.8% 50% 48.6 Ground risk M\$ 7.811 M\$ 6.048 3.6% 40% 32.4 📶 ß Risk TBM N2 - Extension Fault Zone km 2.0 M\$ 0.000 M\$ 0.000 30% 2.4% 16.2 20% 📶 🕏 Risk TBM N1 - Extension Fault Zone km 2.0 M\$ 0.000 M\$ 0.000 📶 💷 Risk TBM N2 - Immobilization Squeezing Ground M\$ 0.000 M\$ 0.000 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 📶 📧 Risk ТВМ N1 - Immobilization Squeezing Ground м\$ 0.000 м\$ 0.000 VaR (961 26 125 225 325 424 524 624 724 823 923 M SR Risk TBM S2 - Main Bearing Damage M\$ 0.000 M\$ 0.400 SR Risk TBM S1 - Main Bearing Damage M\$ 0.000 M\$ 0.400 Probability of Occurrence 5 🔺 🗌 Zeroize negative fractiles 🛛 🔂 🛟 🍓 🏼 🗢 🚽 SR Risk TBM S2 - Extension of inner lining M\$ 0.586 M\$ 0.600 Risk TBM S1 - Extension of inner lining M\$ 0.000 M\$ 0.981 📶 ß Risk TBM N2 - Mountain water inflow > 401/s M\$ 1.504 M\$ 0.820 Mountain water inflow VaR50 \$292,134,94 Det. \$164,000,00 2451 Risk TBM N1 - Mountain water inflow > 401/s MS 1.507 MS 0.820 100.00 🐜 Quantities Risk CC N - Mountain water inflow > 401/s M\$ 0.886 M\$ 0.492 NaR50 5.54 d Det. 3.00 d I SR Risk Cave-ins of 5m³ to 20m³ M\$ 0.578 M\$ 0.505 Risk Cave-ins > 20m³ M\$ 0.664 M\$ 0.510 d 001 Time-related costs VaR50 \$199,113,83 Det. \$105,000,00 2452 Risk Sinkholes MS 0.000 MS 0.427 100.00 🐜 🛛 🛆 14.000 d 28,000.00 35,000.00 45,500.00 2014 Std. 1 000 3 000 📶 🕏 Risk Fault zones M\$ 0.000 M\$ 0.011 III SR Risk Contaminated ground M\$ 0.150 M\$ 0.083 \$73,996,52 Det. \$39,000,00 2453 d 002 Labor costs VaR50 Change in Excavation&Support Categories M\$ 0.313 M\$ 0.000 100.00 🐜 🔥 10.400.00 13.000.00 16 900 00 2014 Std 1 000 3 000 14 000 d 📶 國 AS - Change in Excavation & Support Categories м\$ 0.000 м\$ 0.000 B D&B S1 - Change in Excavation & Support Categories M\$ 0.000 M\$ 0.000 d 003 Material \$18,693,13 Det. VaR50 \$20,000,00 2454 R D&B S2 - Change in Excavation & Support Categories M\$ 0.000 M\$ 0.000 100.00 % \wedge 30,000.00 2014 Std. 1 000 LS 5.000.00 20.000.00 TBM S1 - Change in Excavation & Support Categories M\$ 0.000 M\$ 0.000 IBM S2 - Change in Excavation & Support Categories M\$ 0.000 M\$ 0.000 al 004 Delay in construction 3.00 d 2455 VaR50 5.54 d Det. TBM N1 - Change in Excavation & Support Categories M\$ 0.000 M\$ 0.000 🕒 100.00 🐝 🔹 \wedge TBM N2 - Change in Excavation & Support Categories M\$ 0.000 M\$ 0.000 1.000 LS 1.00 3.00 14.00 d

Integrated Cost and Schedule Analysis - Process

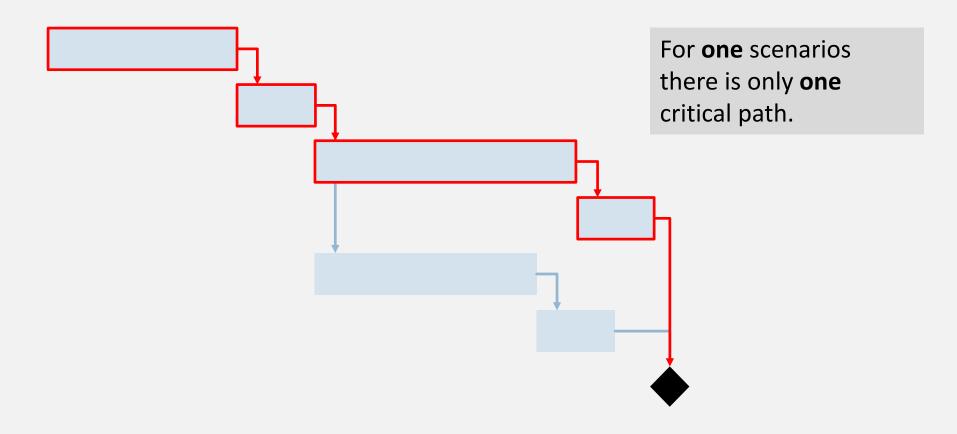


Deterministic Schedule Approach



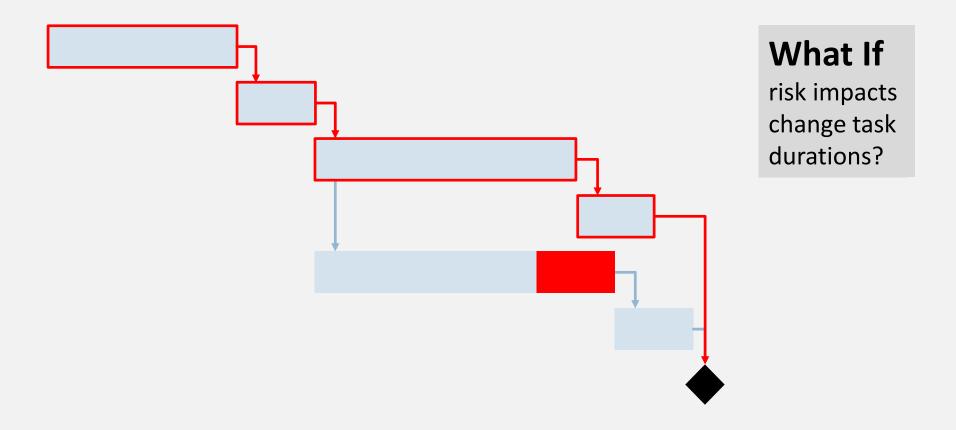
- \rightarrow Implement risk mitigation measures based on results of the schedule analysis
- \rightarrow Optimize construction processes

CPM in Deterministic Schedule



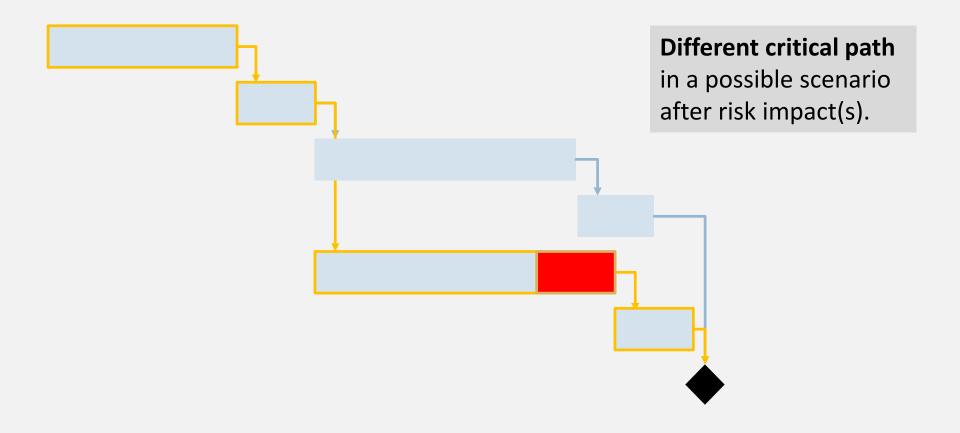


Critical Path Shifting due to Risk Impact



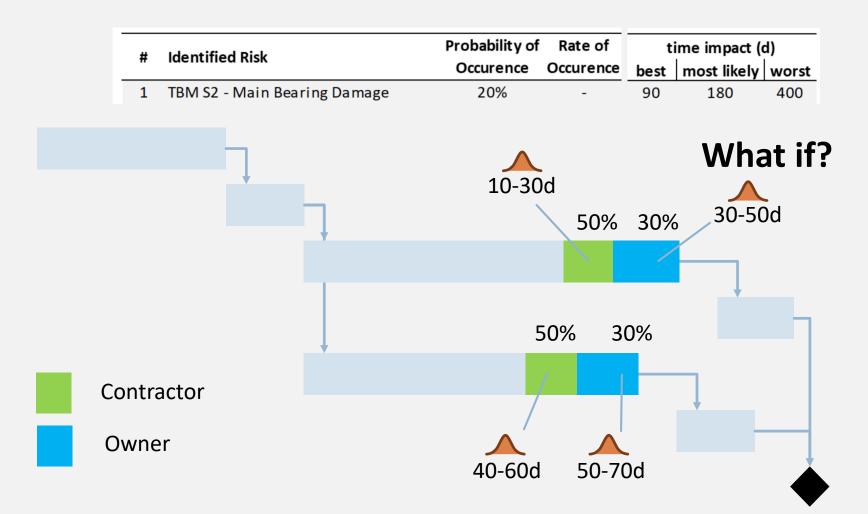


Critical Path Shifting due to Risk Impact



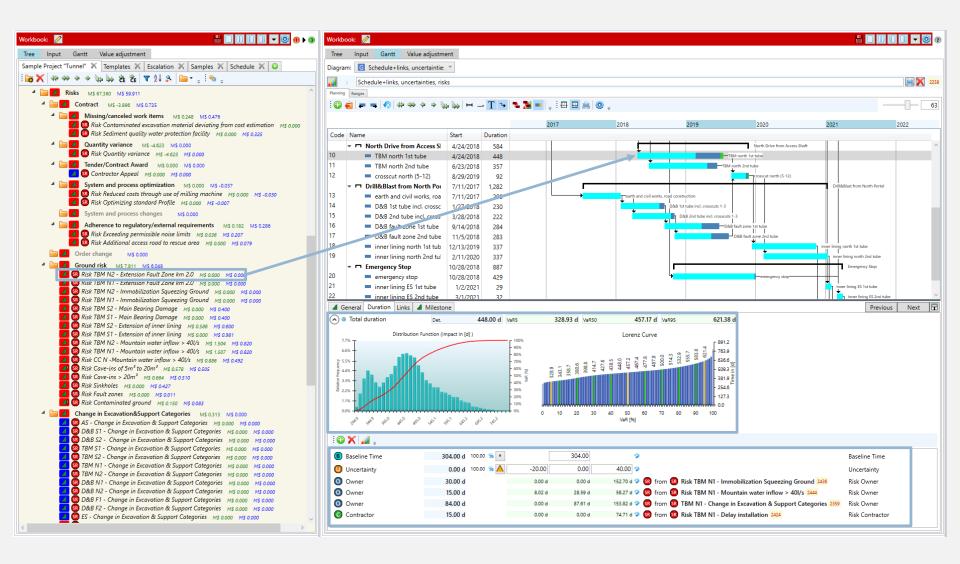


Assigning Risks to Tasks

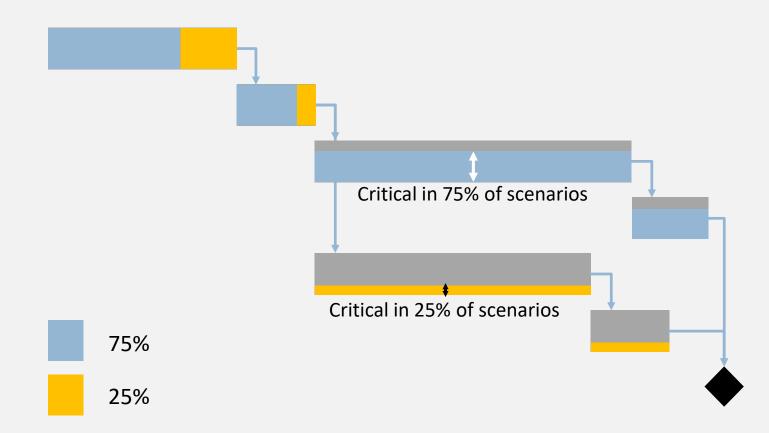


→ Monte Carlo simulation will generate thousands of realistic scenarios, each depicting a possible project outcome.

Application: Assigning Risks to Schedule Activities



Critical Paths after Monte Carlo Simulation

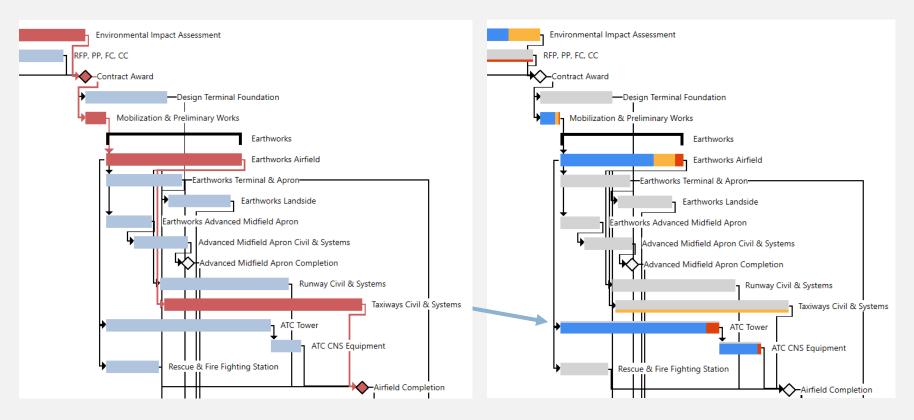


→ Due to uncertainties, numerous critical paths become possible, each with a different probability.

Example: Lima Airport Extension Project

Base Schedule

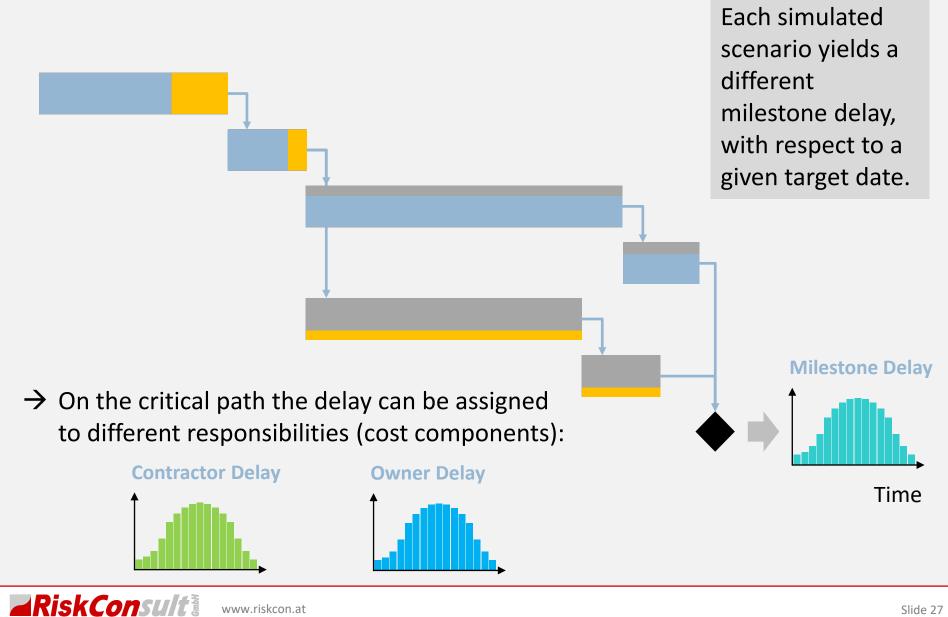
Base Schedule + Risk



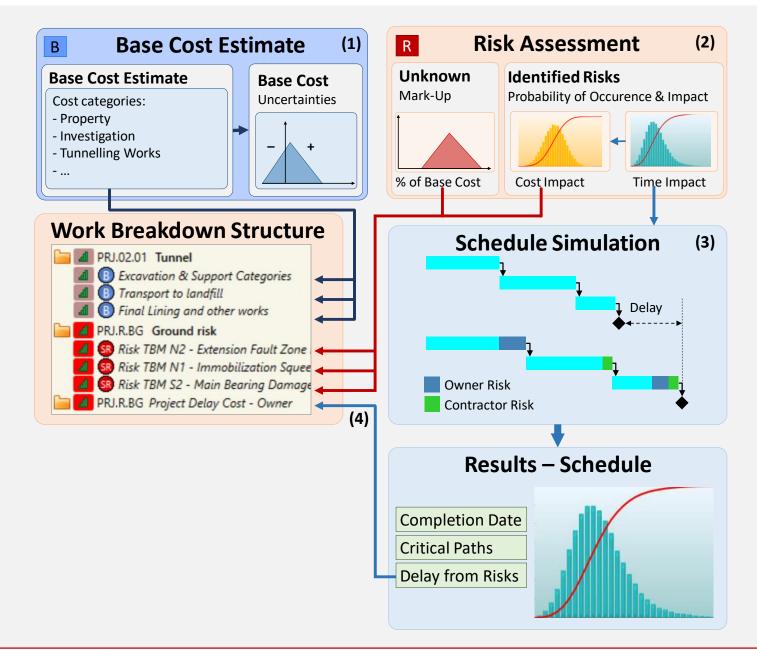
Main critical path is changing to ATC tower due to risk impact



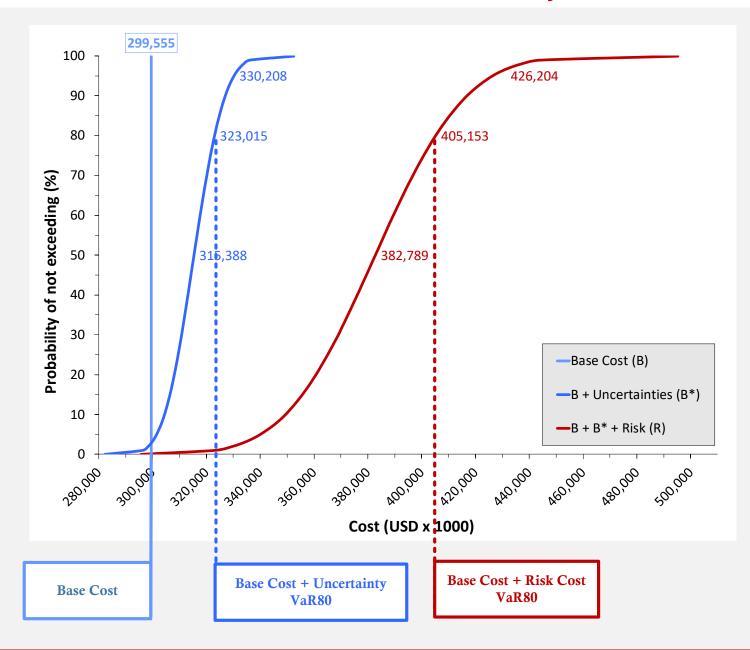
Milestone Results after Monte Carlo Simulation



Integrated Cost and Schedule Analysis - Process

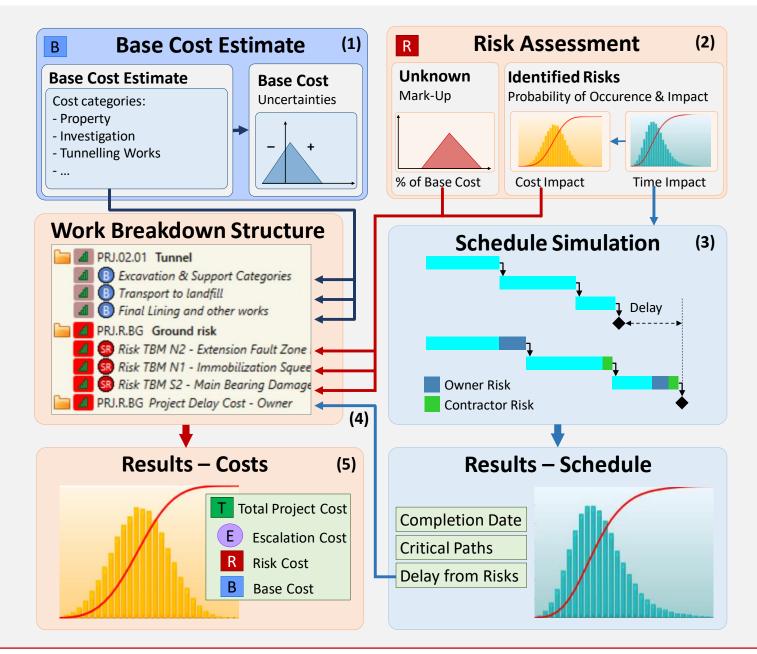


Base Cost + Base Cost Uncertainty + Risk



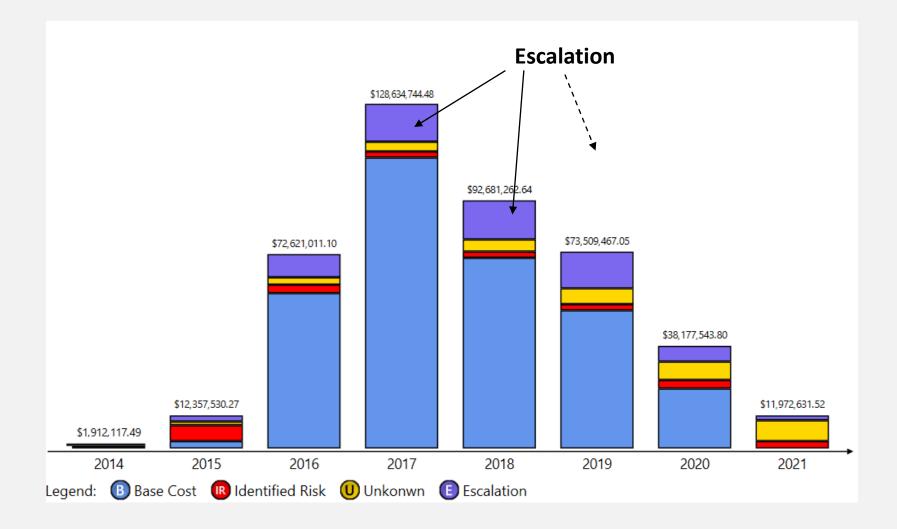


Integrated Cost and Schedule Analysis - Process



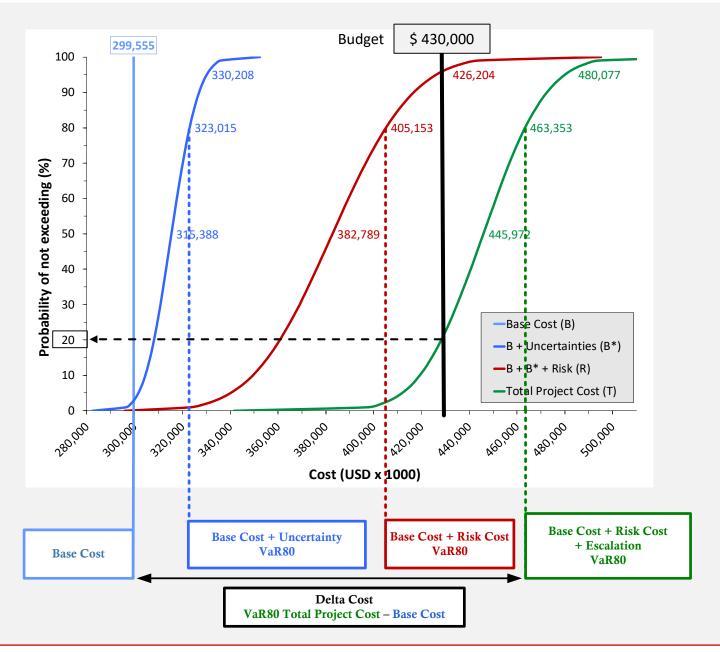


Escalation calculated from Cash Flow





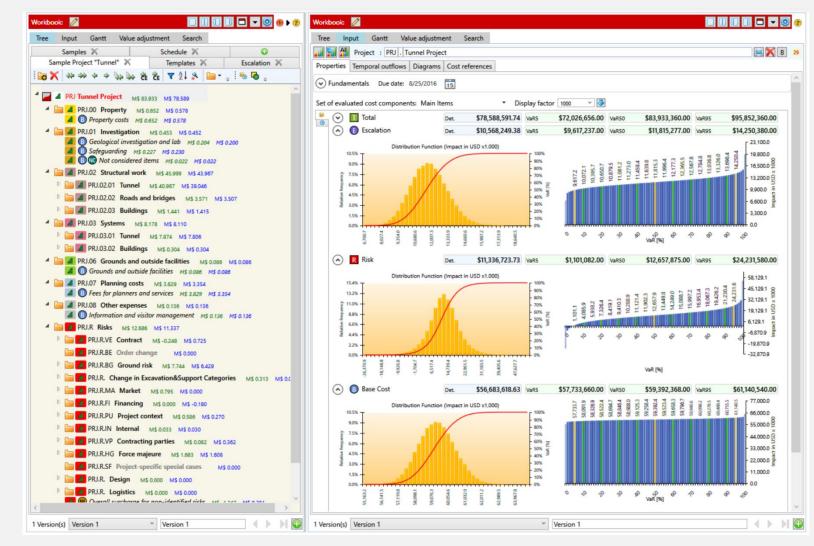
Total Project Costs





Results in RIAAT – Risk Administation and Analysis Tool

RIAAT is an advanced project management software, which integrates and links information from **cost management**, **risk management** and **schedule planning**.



Further Information: http://riaat.riskcon.at

RIAT

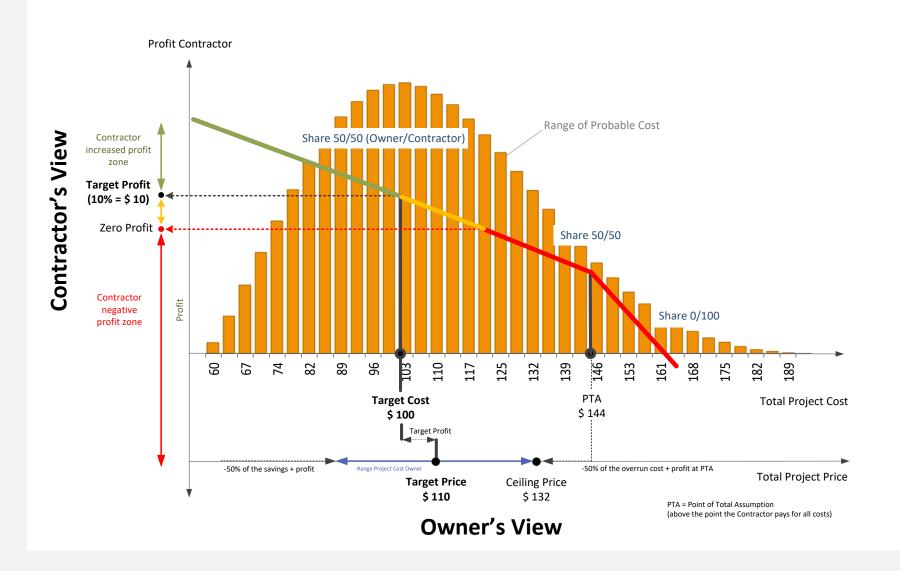
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- The delivery method is a critical determinant
- We need to match the delivery process to the project environment (considering risk, applicable regulations, agency practice, experience and capability)
- Delivery procedures generally used for Infrastructure:
 - Design-Bid-Build (DBB) most common
 - Design-Build (DB) substantial number of projects
- Newer delivery procedures being used or of interest:
 - Early Contractor Involvement
 - Fixed Price Incentive Fee
 - Alliancing / Relationship / Consensus Contracting
- Other international contract applications (FIDIC, NCE-3c, PPC2000 Docs)



Alternative Delivery Methods – Fix Price Incentive Fee (FPIF)





Alternative Delivery Methods – Fix Price Incentive Fee (FPIF)

