

UNIVERSITY OF BOLTON
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
BSC (HONS) CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT
SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATIONS 2021/2022
PROJECT FINANCE
MODULE NO: CAS5019

Date: Thursday 19th May 2022

Time: 14:00 – 16:00

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

This exam paper contains **TWO SECTIONS**: section 'A' and section 'B'

Section A: contains **ONE COMPULSORY** question. You must answer this question. It is worth 40 marks.

Section B: contains **THREE** questions: you should answer **ANY TWO** questions from these three questions. Each of these questions is worth 30 marks.

Marks for parts of questions are shown in brackets.

This examination paper carries a total of 100 marks.

All working must be shown.

A formula sheet is included.

Section A – COMPULSORY Question (You Must Answer This Question)

Question One

Figure Q1.1 & Figure Q1.2 show drawings (not to scale) of a plan and cross-section of a concrete storm tank proposed by a water company as relief for combined sewer overflow in urban catchment. The tank is built on a square concrete foundation of 0.8m thick. All dimensions in the Figures are in metres.

- (a) Estimate in detail the quantities of the following items of work:
- (i) Excavated soil **(10 marks)**
 - (ii) Concreting in the foundation **(10 marks)**
 - (iii) Concreting in the tank 0.6m thick wall **(10 marks)**
- (b) Estimate the cost of each task if the unit rate of concrete in the foundation is £250/m³, and in the tank wall is £275/m³ and excavation of 1 m³ of soil costs £20. **(10 marks)**

Prepare your quantities and cost in the standard tabular format.

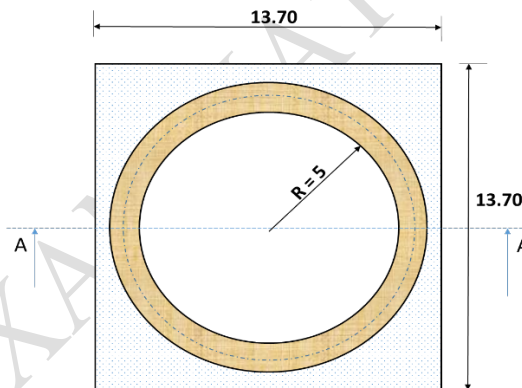


Figure Q1.1 Storm Tank Plan

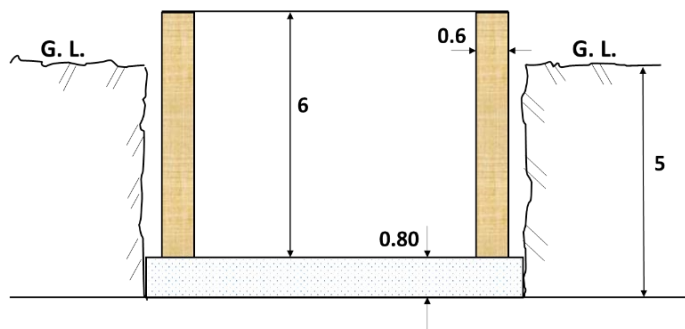


Figure Q1.2 Section A-A

Total 40 marks

END OF SECTION A

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Section B – Optional Questions (Answer ANY TWO Questions)

Question Two

The activities involved in the construction of a road project are given in **Table Q2.1** together with their estimated durations, logical sequence and cost. Each of the activities will be done using a separate gang. At the end of day 10 from the start of the project, the actual work status report is shown in **Table Q2.2**.

For this project, complete the following tasks:

- (a) Draw the project Bar Chart as a planning or programming tool (10 marks)
- (b) Develop the project Baseline Budget curve (S-Curve) (10 marks)
- (c) Using the Earned Value Management (EVM) technique, check whether the project is on track cost wise and schedule wise. (10 marks)

Total 30 marks

Activity	Predecessor	Duration (Day)	Cost/Day (£/Day)	Total Cost (£)
A	–	6	300	1800
B	–	2	350	700
C	A	8	450	3600
D	A, B	5	250	1250
E	B	3	400	1200
F	D, E	6	300	1800

Table Q2.1

Activity	Actual % Complete	Actual Cost (£)
A	100	2000
B	100	1000
C	30	1800
D	80	1300
E	100	1350
F	0	0

Table Q2.2

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Question Three

(a) Using the following information to calculate the net unit rate for:

- (i) half brick thick skins of hollow walls built entirely of facing bricks in coloured mortar (1:1:6) and pointed with a flush joint - (using directly employed labour)

(10 marks)

- (ii) 100 mm lightweight block wall in natural mortar (1:1:6) to receive plasterboard and skim

(10 marks)

Materials

Facing bricks £520 per 1000 delivered and off-loaded, waste 5%

100 mm lightweight blocks £9.98 per m², waste 5%

Pre-mix coloured mortar (1:1:6) £156.13 per m³

Pre-mix natural mortar (1:1:6) £108.19 per m³

For each half brick thickness of wall allow 0.02m³ of mortar per m² of wall, plus waste 7.5%

For 100 mm block allow 0.007m³ of mortar per m² of wall, plus waste 7.5%

Directly employed labour costs

Bricklayers £19.45 per hour. Labourers £15.89 per hour

Bricklayers work in 2 + 1 gangs

One bricklayer will lay 32 bricks per hour, pointed one side

One bricklayer will lay 2.7 m² blocks per hour

- (b) Mindful of the current economic climate, discuss the risks to be considered by consultants OR contractors and their supply chains when bidding for construction work.

(10 marks)

Total 30 marks

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Question Four

(a) Discuss the concept of plinth area as a method for rough estimation in the construction industry and assess its accuracy.

(10 marks)

(b) Prepare a Rough-cost Estimate based on unit costs of per unit plinth area basis of a four storeyed office building having a carpet area of 2000 sq. m. for obtaining the administrative approval of the Government. It may be assumed that the corridors, verandas, lavatories, staircase, etc. will take 30 % of the built up area and 10 % of built up area will be occupied by walls.

The following data is given:

- Plinth Area Rate = £ 150 / sq. m.
- Extra for special architectural treatment = 0.5 % of the building cost.
- Extra for water supply and sanitary installations = 6 % of the building cost.
- Extra for internal installations = 14 % of the building cost
- Extra for electric services = 12.5 % of building cost
- Extra for gas services = 6 % of building cost
- Extra due to deep foundations at site = 1.0 % of building cost
- Contingencies = 2.5 % overall
- Supervision charges = 8 % overall
- Design charges = 2.5 % overall

(20 marks)

Total 30 marks

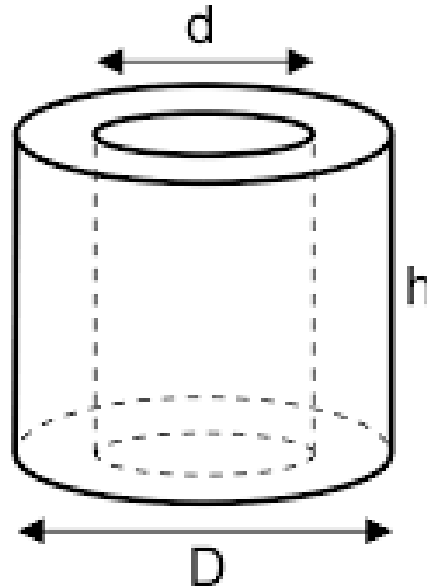
END OF QUESTIONS

Formulae sheet over the page....

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Useful Formulae

$$V = \pi \cdot h \cdot (D^2 - d^2) / 4$$



Plinth area = Carpet Area of the building + size of the walls (both internal and external walls) + parasitic area + opening of elevators

EVM Terms and Equations

EVM Term		Definition	Formula
Planned Value*	PV	The budgeted cost for the work scheduled.	
Earned Value*	EV	The budgeted cost for the work actually completed.	
Actual Cost*	AC	The actual cost of the work actually completed.	
Schedule Variance	SV	The measure of schedule performance on a project.	SV = EV – PV
Cost Variance	CV	The measure of cost performance on a project.	CV = EV – AC
Schedule Performance Index	SPI	The measure of progress achieved compared to progress planned.	SPI = EV / PV
Cost Performance Index	CPI	The measure of the value of work completed compared to the actual cost or progress.	CPI = EV / AC

END OF PAPER