## ENGINUITY TUTORIAL



## Completing A Job That Overruns

Ideally all jobs progressed will be completed either early or on time.
However, this is not always the case, and if a job overruns beyond its planned duration there are a number of affects :-

- A penalty will be incurred from the client for late completion, expressed as a \% of the tender value for each period the job overruns. This can have a severe affect on the company's cash account, and company value.
- Additional resources will be needed to complete the job (labour, project manager), diverting them from elsewhere.
- It reflects badly on the industry's perception of the company, reflected in the 'contract completion' and 'client satisfaction' key performance indicators used to measure the progress of the company.

If a job overruns, it is imperative that the Construction Manager allocates enough labour to complete the job in its first overrunning period.

## Completing a Job that Overruns

```
}
```

Change period Key information Help
IDLE LABOUR POOL

## START OF THE PERIOD

Number in the idle pool: 5
Number to layoff: $\square$
Number available for jobs in progress: 5
AFTER DECISIONS
Net transters: 0
Number left in the idle pool: 5


Consider the following example.
Job 110, planned to be a 3 period job, has overrun into its 4th period.
There are currently 23 of the company's own labour on site, but with no planned labour as a guide, what level of labour is required to complete the job this period?

## Completing a Job that Overruns

${ }^{4}{ }^{3}$ Job 110 (In progress)
Management consultants report Risk analysis

|  |  |  |  |  | JOB SUMMARY JOB PROGRESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Job progression |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Profit analysis |  |  |  |
|  | nned sch | edule | Actual progress |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | By period |  | Cumulative |  |
| Job period | Planned labour | Cumul \% complete | Period | Status | Actual labour | Ineffect due to delays | Ineffect due to overman | Effective labour | Actual \% complete | Completion status | Profit | Profit \% of cost | Cumul profit | Cumul profit \% of cost |
| 1 | 43 | 30\% | 7 | Past | 43 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 42.2 | 29.93\% | Behind schedule | 239,238 | 7.4\% | 239,238 | 7.4\% |
| 2 | 72 | 80\% | 8 | Past | 73 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 73.0 | 81.56\% | Ahead of schedule | 493,179 | 9.0\% | 732,417 | 8.4\% |
| 3 | 29 | 100\% | 9 | Past | 23 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.0 | 97.91\% | Behind schedule | 167,566 | 9.7\% | 899,983 | 8.6\% |
|  |  |  | 10 | Current |  |  |  |  |  | IVERRUN, and will complete late |  |  |  |  |

Total planned labour needed to complete the job is 144 .
The Job progress for the job shows that the job is currently $97.91 \%$ complete, and has overrun.
There is $2.09 \%$ of the job left to complete, or $2.09 \%$ of the total labour required for the job, 144 man periods, equating to 3 labourers (. $0209 \times 144$ ).

Delays caused by risks striking are not an issue when jobs overrun, since risks will only strike during the planned duration of a job.

To ensure that the job completes 3 labourers should be allocated to the job.
If a job overruns you can allocate as much labour as is required to complete the job, and the normal overmanning rules do not apply, since there is no planned labour as a guide.

## Completing a Job that Overruns

## Job 110 (Completed late)

Navigate to "Main menu/Measuring performance/Assessing performance/Job performance"
Management consultants report Risk analysis

|  |  |  |  |  | JOB SUMMARY JOB PROGRESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Job progression |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Profit analysis |  |  |  |
| Planned schedule |  |  | Actual progress |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | By period |  | Cumulative |  |
| Job period | Planned labour | Cumul \% complete | Period | Status | Actual labour | Ineffect due to delays | Ineffect due to overman | Effective labour | Actual \% complete | Completion status | Profit | Profit \% of cost | Cumul profit | Cumul profit \% of cost |
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| 3 | 29 | 100\% | 9 | Past | 23 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.0 | 97.91\% | Behind schedule | 167,566 | 9.7\% | 899,983 | 8.6\% |
|  |  |  | 10 | Past | 3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 100\% | Completed late | -194,824 | -44.6\% | 705,159 | 6.5\% |

Once the period has been completed, the Job details shows the penalty incurred for late completion.

IW THE DETAILS FOR EACH PERIOD THE JOB HAS BEEN PROGRESSED

The penalty for completing a job late is a \% of the overall tender (bid) value to be paid each period the job overruns, and varies by client.
Effective labour limit (ELL): n/a
LABOUR ALLOCATED

## LABOUR ALLOCATED

Own: (less) labour lost by delays:

Client information

Ineffective labour due to overmanning: Ineffective labour due to completing the job:

## PROGRESS TO DATE

$\begin{aligned} 0 & \text { ? Amount of the job completed: } 100 \%\end{aligned}$

## alue and profit analysis

## Measured value <br> 241,951 ?

Early completion bonus
241.951

Total value:
Total cost:
436,775
196,945


Completing a Job that Overruns


