



Use of Monte-Carlo Analysis to Estimate Cost to Closure for Environmental Sites

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What is “Closure”?

- Environmental Closure:
 - *The point of the project where no additional investigation or remediation activities are required and the regulatory agency has provided a letter to that affect.*
 - No Further Action Letter, Relief of Liability, etc.
 - Can include a “tail” – e.g., maintaining site restrictions



Why Are Future Environmental Costs Difficult to Estimate?

- Costs-to-closure for sites are often wanted early in a project life so before extensive data has been collected.
- Decisions of regulators can dramatically impact the cost and length of time for closure.
- Low Probability – High Cost items are difficult to capture in estimates.
- Balancing closure speed and cost can be complex and difficult to evaluate.



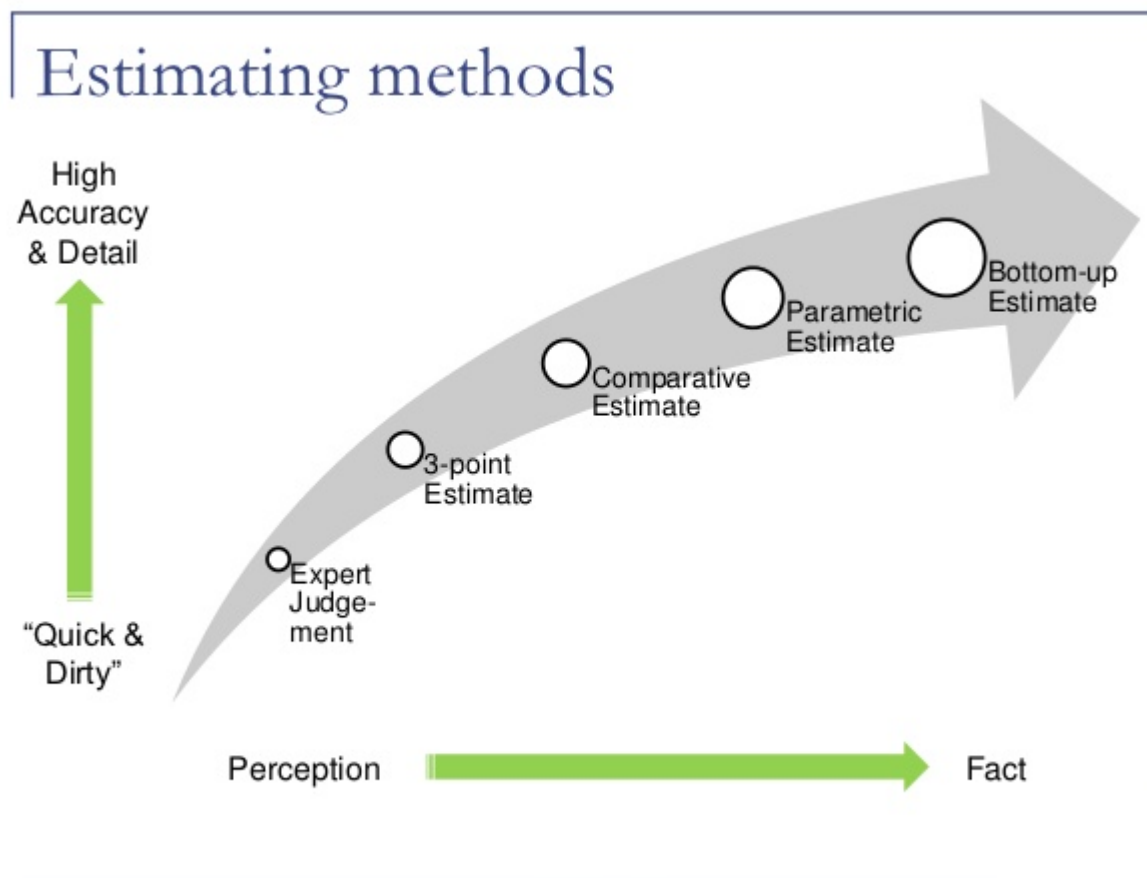
What is an estimate?



- Approximation of project time and cost
 - May be refined through project life cycle
 - May be developed with a number of tools and techniques



What is an estimate?



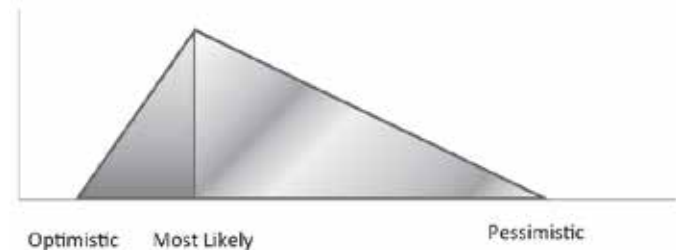
Estimating: 4

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What is an estimate?

- Expert Judgement
 - A “guess” based on experience in the subject matter
- 3-Point Estimate
 - Realistic (most likely)
 - Best Case (optimistic)
 - Worst Case (pessimistic)



What is an estimate?



\$



\$

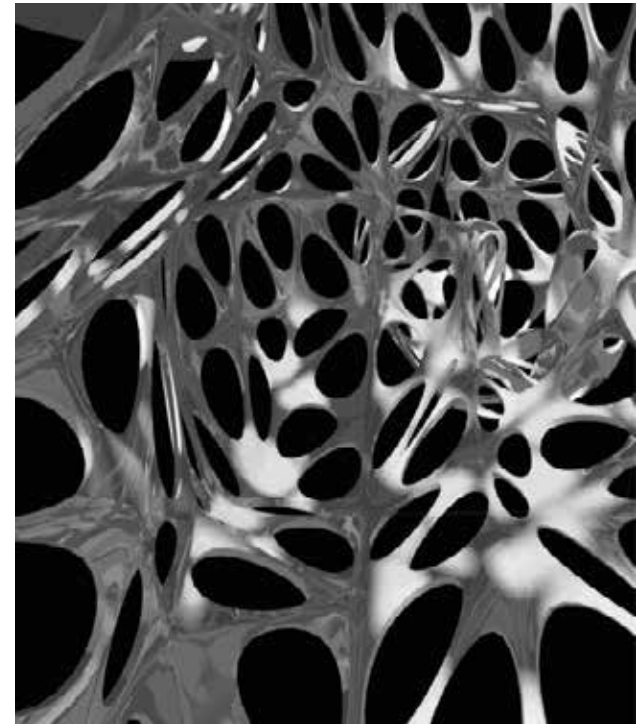
- Comparative Estimating
 - Uses actual costs of similar projects and make adjustments for differing conditions
 - Ex. If I can make 3 in 5 days I can make 6 in 9 days

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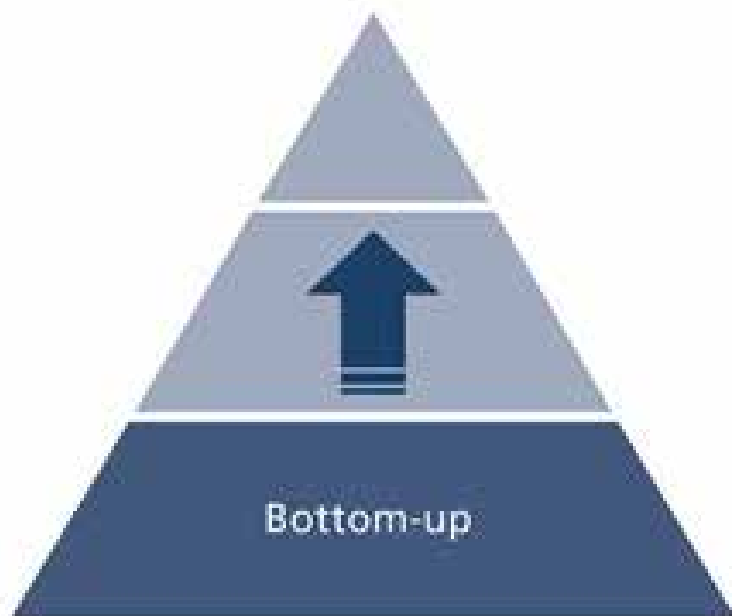


What is an estimate?

- | Parametric Estimating
 - | Based on historical averaged data and statistical relationships between factors
 - | Ex. 10% of total project cost will be spent on project management
 - | Ex. Every 1 hour spent in the field will require 3 office hours to document



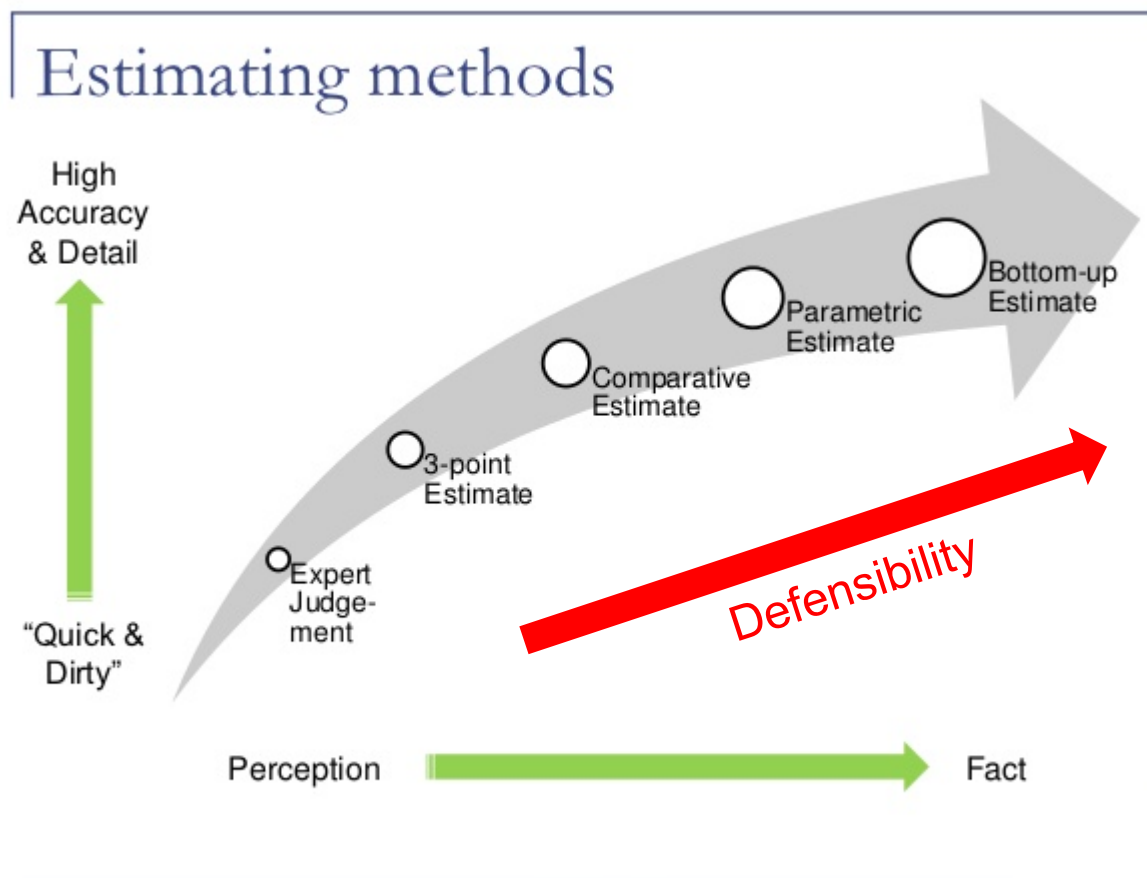
What is an estimate?



Bottom-up Estimating

- | Uses detailed costs of components added together to derive total project cost
- | Requires that all project components be accounted for

What is an estimate?



Estimating: 4

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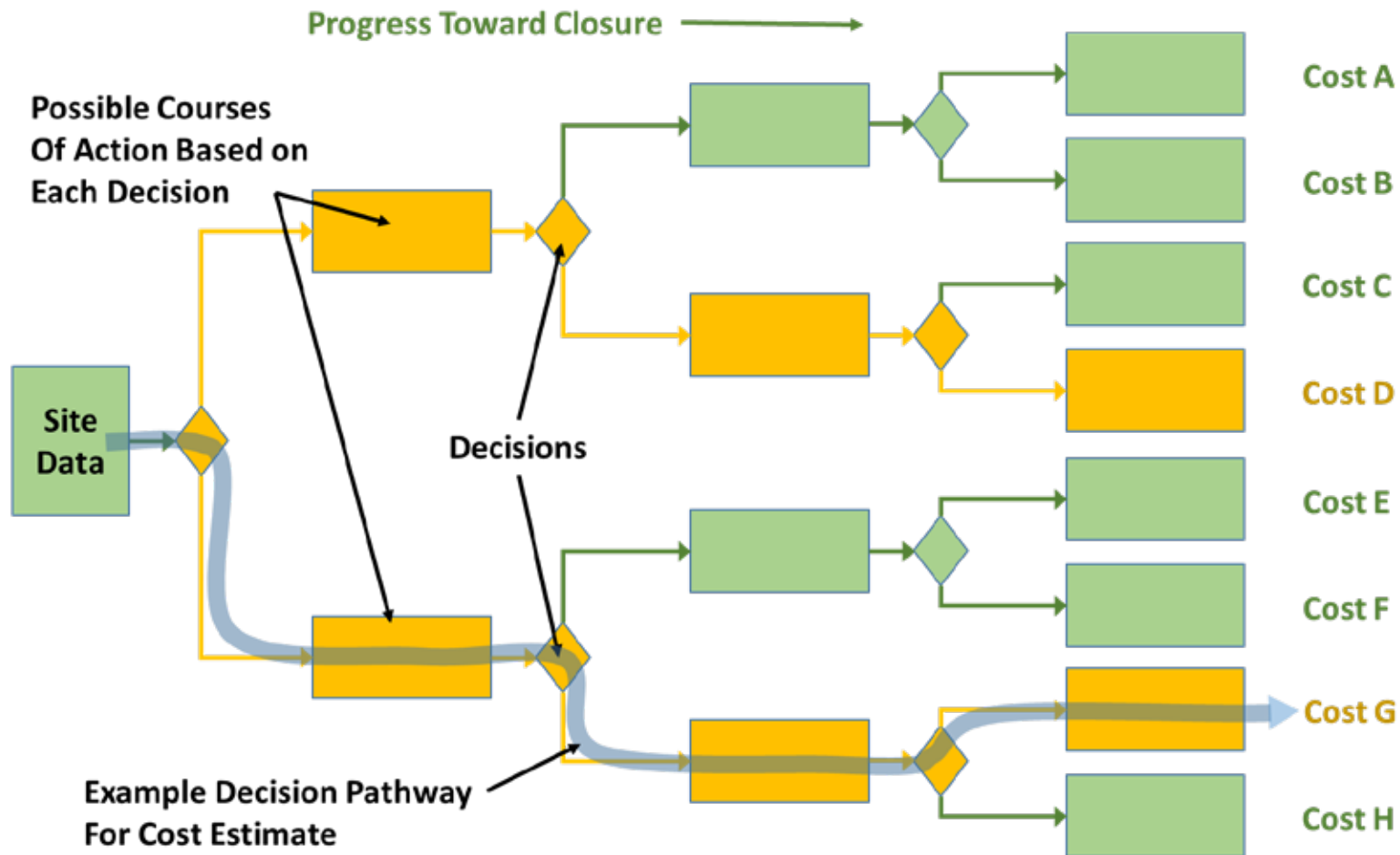
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Problems With Common Cost Estimation Methods



- Early estimates are usually given in ranges.
 - Examine one or two options.
 - Uncertainty is unknown or overlooked
 - Miss low probability – high risk items
 - Process is not very transparent.
 - Lack of confidence

Traditional Cost Estimation Scenario



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What Would We Like to Be Able To Do?

- Simultaneously evaluate the results of multiple possible scenarios
- Account for a large number of dependent and independent variables
- Develop statistically defensible estimates of remedial costs
- Find a way to account for low-probability high value options
- Speed of 3-Point and the defensibility/transparency of Bottom-up



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What is Monte Carlo Simulation?

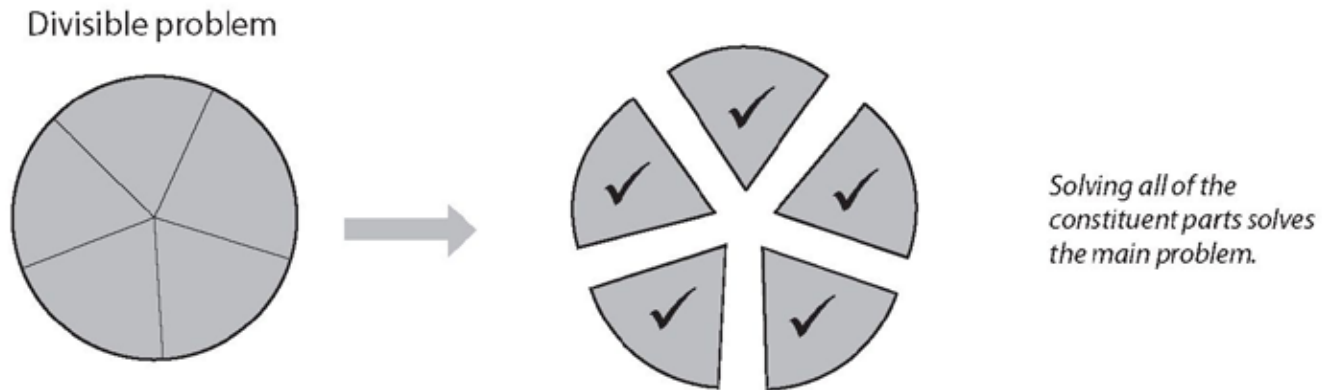
- Modern Computer methods developed at Los Alamos in 1940s
 - “Monte-Carlo” was the project code name
 - Developed to track neutrons
- Inspired by thinking about solitaire



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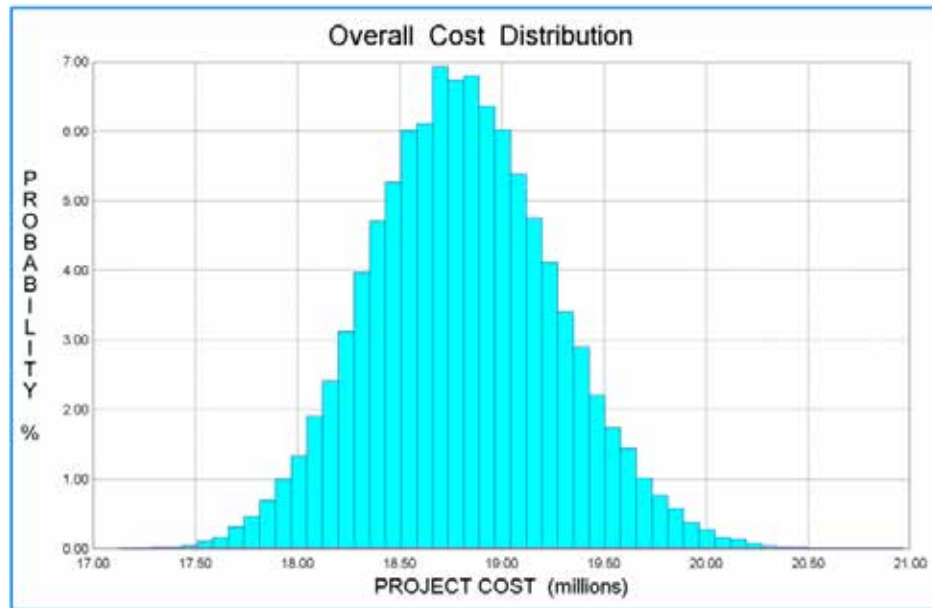
How Does Monte Carlo Simulation Work?

1. Problem is divided up into individual components (tasks) with known (estimated) uncertainty



How Does Monte Carlo Simulation Work?

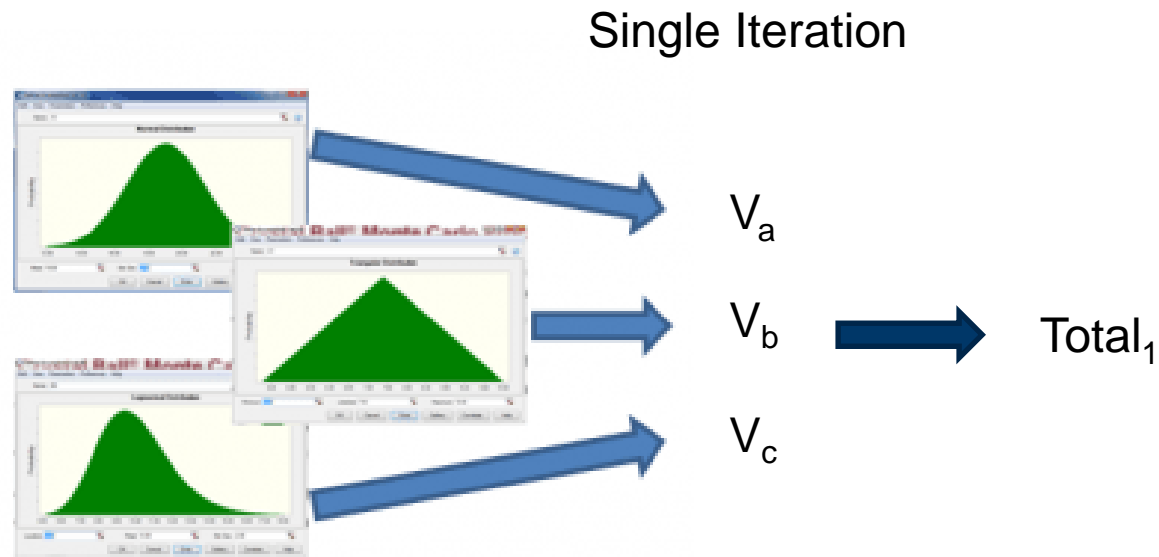
2. A range of values (costs) is defined for each component along with the probability of any single value being selected (probability distribution)



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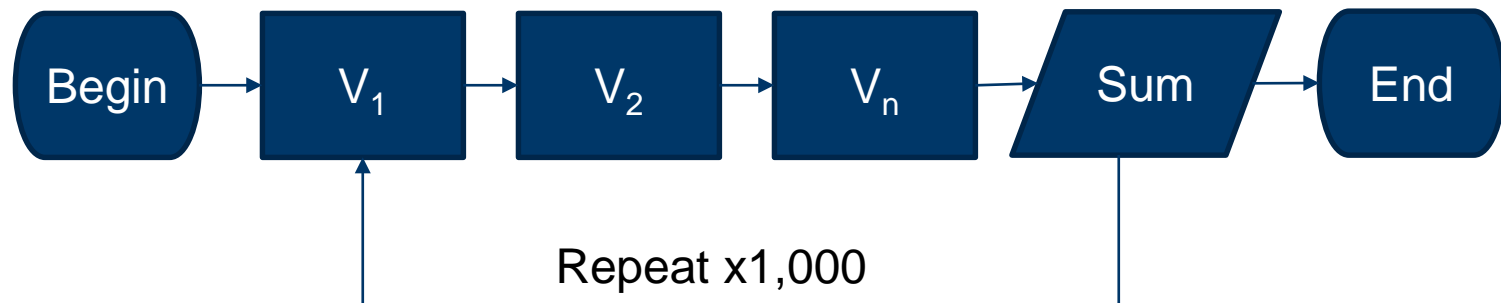
How Does Monte Carlo Simulation Work?

3. The simulation randomly selects a value from each probability distribution and combines them to create a possible outcome

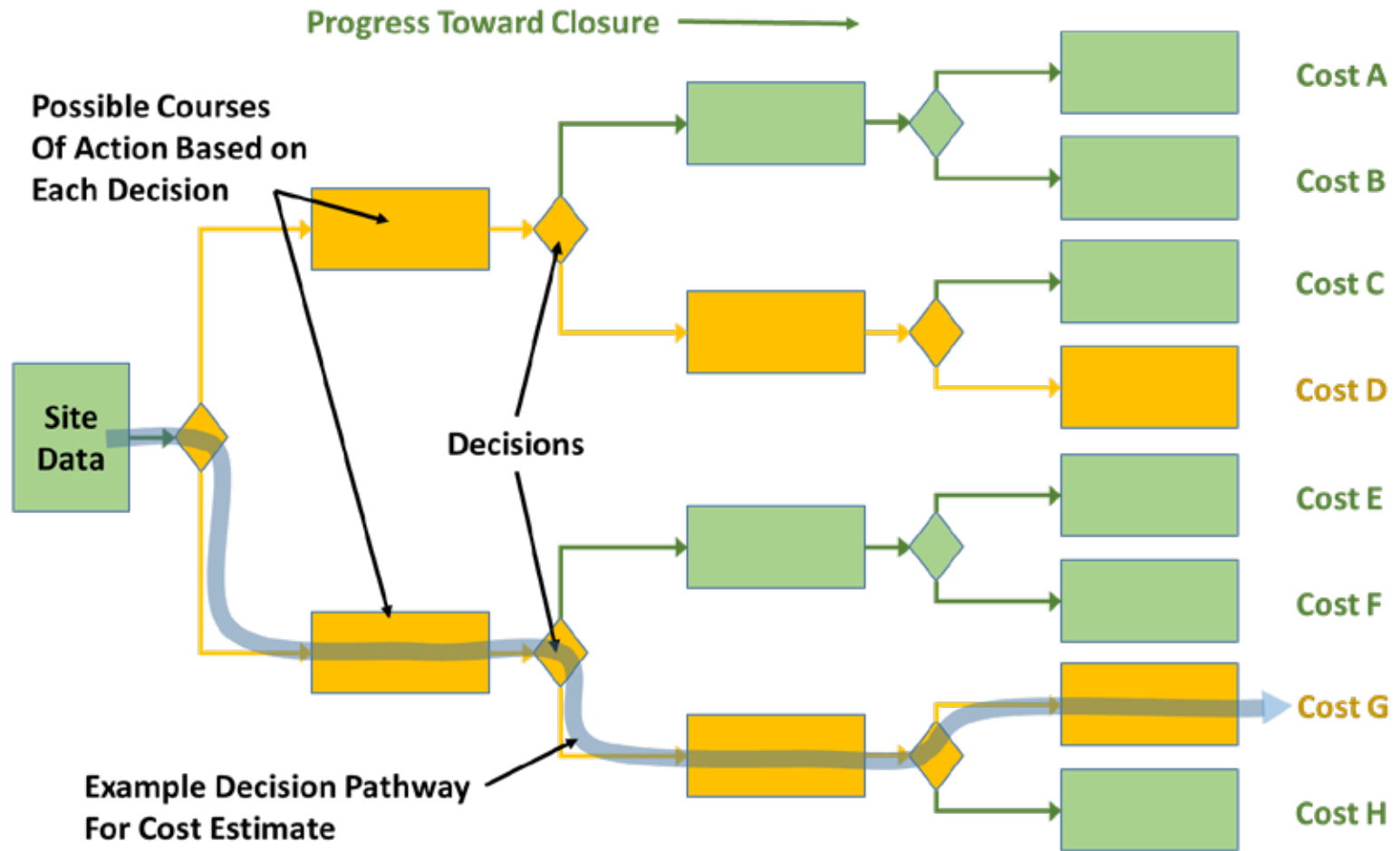


How Does Monte Carlo Simulation Work?

4. The simulation may be rerun thousands of times to create a probability distribution of possible outcomes

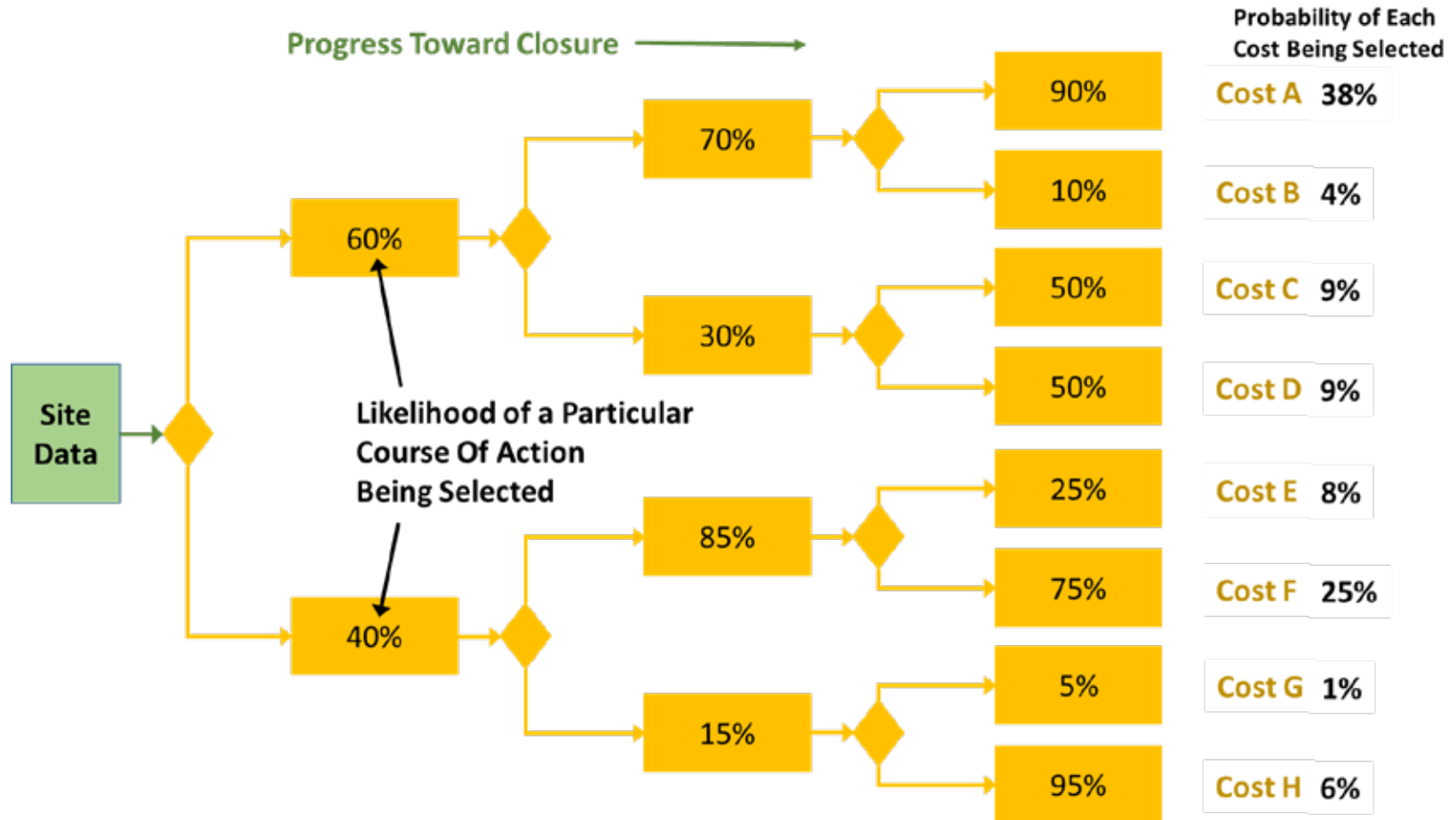


Traditional Cost Estimation Scenario



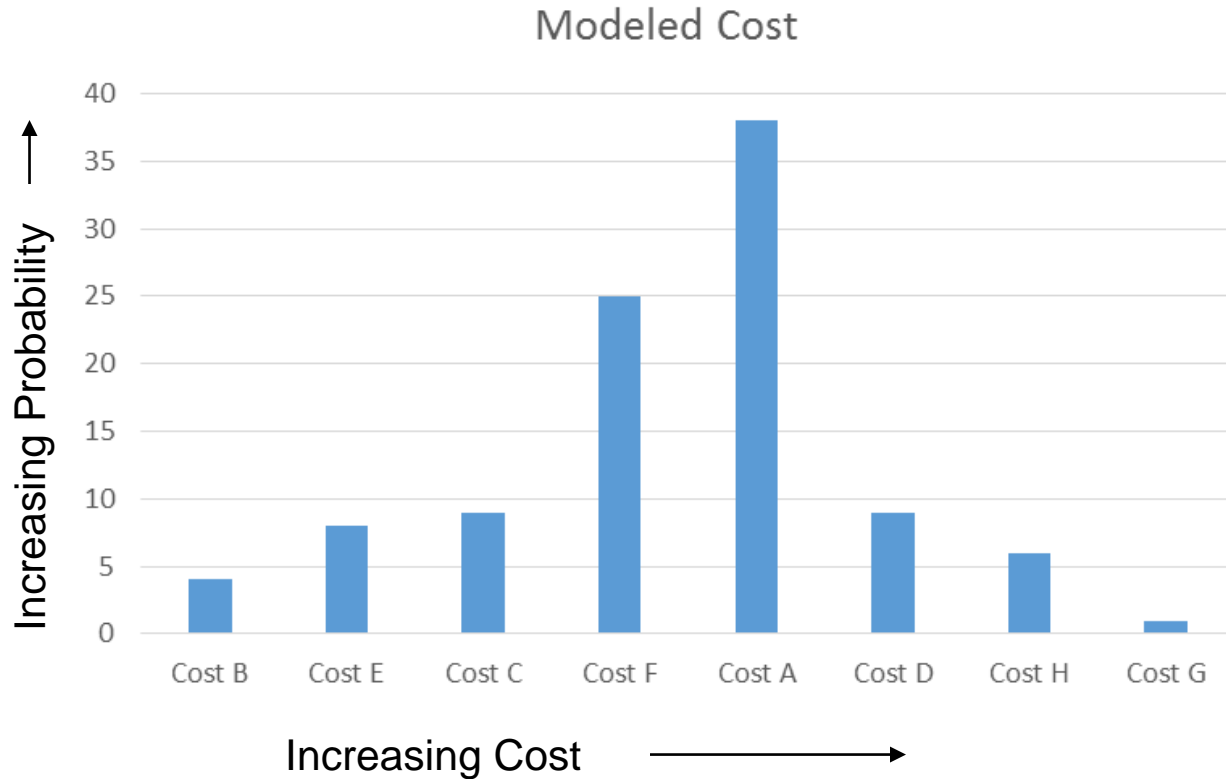
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Monte-Carlo Cost Modeling



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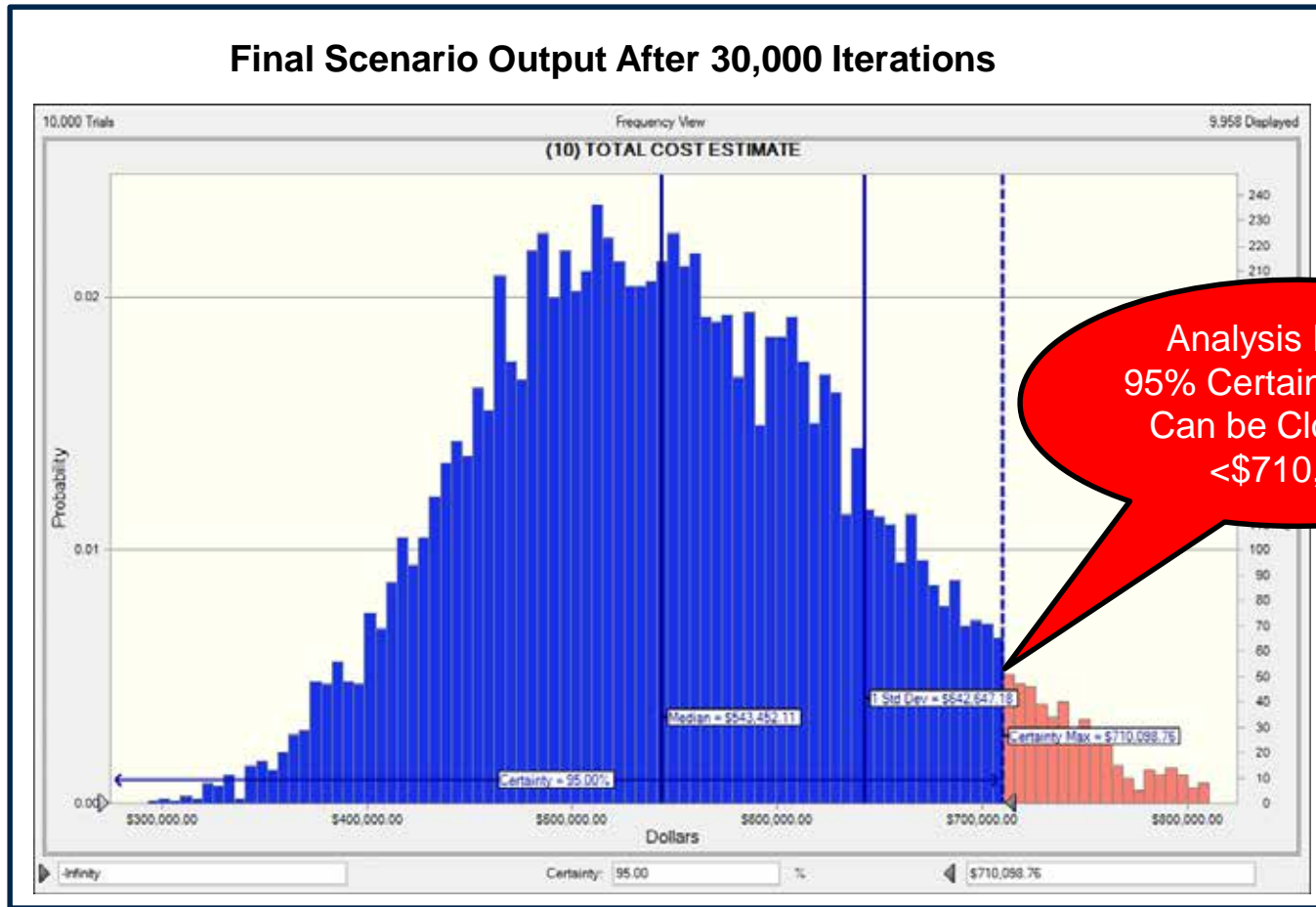
Monte-Carlo Cost Modeling



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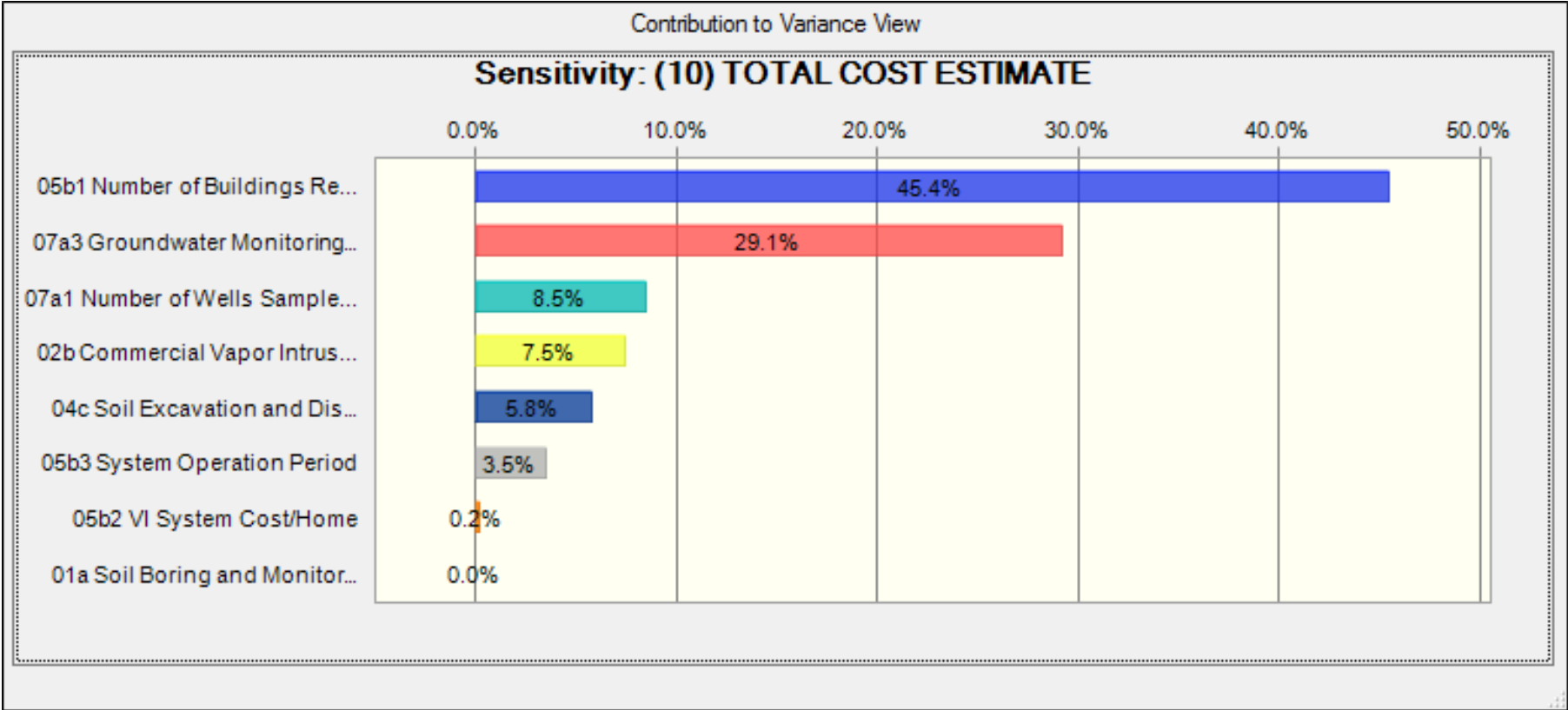


Total Modeled Cost Distribution



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Model Sensitivity Analysis





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Fundamental Rule of Modeling

Fundamental Principal:

ALL MODELS ARE WRONG

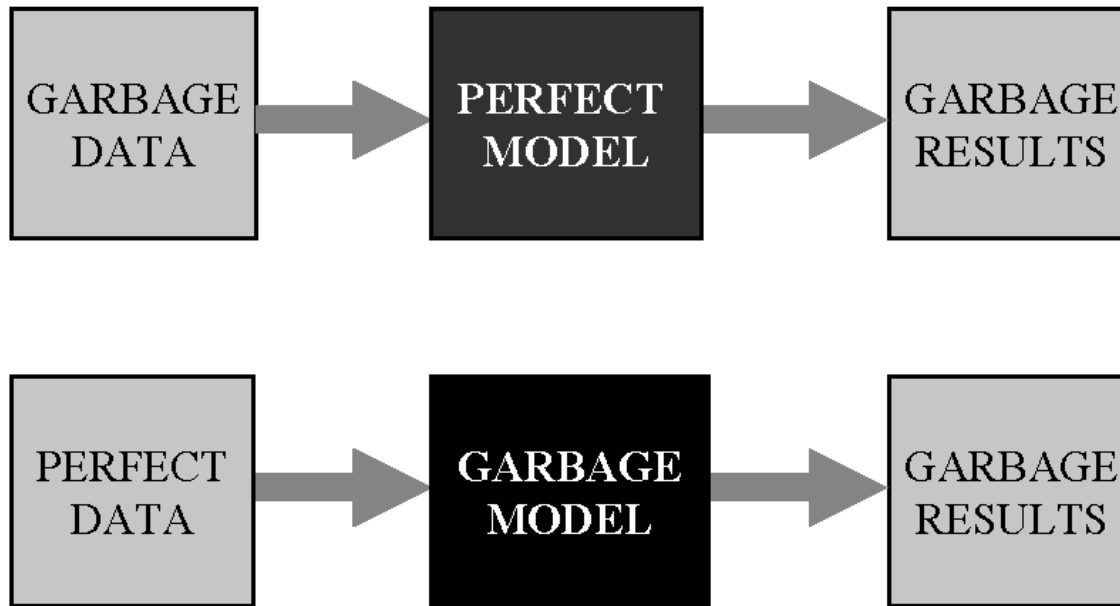
“As far as the laws of mathematics refer to reality, they are not certain; and as far as they are certain, they do not refer to reality”

-A. Einstein

Fundamental Rule of Modeling

MODEL CALCULATIONS

”Garbage In-garbage Out” Paradigm



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Limitations

- This analysis is only as good as the people selecting the variables
 - Probabilities
 - Costs
 - Inclusivity
- Much of the data used in the model falls into the realm of “opinion”.
- Usually requires education of the end-user



Summary of Monte-Carlo Cost Estimation Method Discussion

- | Estimates of environmental liabilities/costs are often needed early
- | Traditional estimating techniques are limited in scope
- | Monte-Carlo analysis can provide credible, defensible and transparent cost-to-closure estimates early in a project life.
- | Analysis is relatively inexpensive and can be performed reasonably rapidly.



Questions?

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