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PERANCANGAN KEWANGAN
& PEMBENTUKAN STRATEGI

FINANCIAL PLANNING & STRATEGY FORMATION

AI-generated Insights That Provides Foresight to Management & Contractors in an Accurate, Timely and Impactful Manner.

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OVERALL STAGES

OVERVIEW

Project Owner

IMAN BIN YUSUF

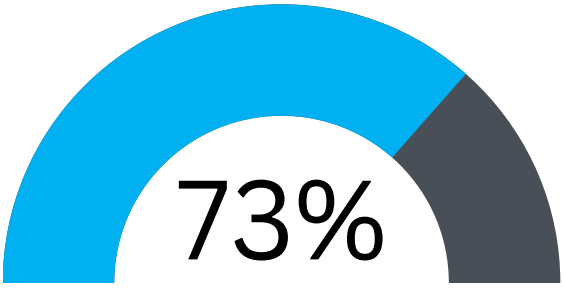
AMOUNT SOUGHT

RM 500,000

DATE OF REVIEW

4 July 2023

STAGE OF COMPLETION (OVERALL)



PROJECT E

Project E, managed by Iman Bin Yusuf, commenced on June 25, 2023, and is scheduled to finish on December 11, 2023, with a duration of 118 days.

As of the current status, the project is 73% complete.

Project E Summary

Weekly status report of project milestones ₪ progress

Stage 1	This involves clearing the construction site, leveling the ground, and preparing it for construction. It may include activities such as demolition, excavation, grading, and site cleanup.
Stage 2	The contractor is responsible for building the foundation of the structure. This typically involves digging trenches, pouring concrete footings, and constructing foundation walls or slabs to provide a stable base for the building.
Stage 3	In this phase, the contractor erects the structural framework of the building, including walls, columns, beams, and floors. This may involve using materials such as steel, wood, or concrete to create the skeletal structure of the building.
Stage 4	The contractor installs the roof of the building, ensuring it is weatherproof and provides proper insulation. This may involve the installation of roofing materials such as shingles, tiles, metal sheets, or membranes, as well as the construction of necessary support structures.
Stage 5	This focus area involves the installation of plumbing and electrical systems within the building. The contractor will be responsible for installing pipes, fixtures, drains, and wiring, as well as ensuring proper connections and compliance with relevant codes and regulations.
Stage 6	The contractor carries out tasks related to the interior of the building, including installing walls, ceilings, floors, and finishing materials such as paint, wallpaper, tiles, and flooring. This phase also involves the installation of doors, windows, trim work, and any other elements that contribute to the aesthetics and functionality of the interior spaces.
Stage 7	This focus area involves the completion of the building's exterior appearance. The contractor may be responsible for installing siding, stucco, brickwork, or other cladding materials. It also includes tasks such as painting, sealing, and finishing the exterior surfaces, as well as installing external fixtures such as doors, windows, and decorative elements.
Stage 8	Once the construction of the building is near completion, the contractor may be responsible for landscaping the surrounding area. This includes tasks such as grading the land, planting trees and shrubs, installing irrigation systems, creating pathways, and adding any other desired landscaping features.

Funding Table

Summary of Funding Allocation

CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The table provides a breakdown of the budget allocation and percentage distribution for each stage of the project.

The total budget for the project is $500,000, with each stage assigned a specific value and percentage.

The stages range from 8% to 22% of the total budget, reflecting the varying levels of importance and complexity.

This budget allocation allows for effective financial management and monitoring of expenses throughout the project's lifecycle.

	Value	% of Funding	% of completion
Stage 1	$60,000	12%	100%
Stage 2	$40,000	8%	100%
Stage 3	$80,000	16%	70%
Stage 4	$90,000	18%	70%
Stage 5	$70,000	14%	70%
Stage 6	$70,000	14%	70%
Stage 7	$80,000	16%	70%
Stage 8	$110,000	22%	0%
TOTAL	$500,000	100%	100%

Analysis: % completion vs targeted funding

The table above shows the percentage of completion and percentage of funding allocated for each stage of the project. Stages 1 and 2 have been fully completed, representing 12% and 8% of the total funding, respectively. However, Stages 3 to 7, which account for 70% of the total funding, are at a 70% completion level. This indicates that progress has been made in these stages but they are not yet fully completed. Stage 8, the warranty stage, has not started yet and therefore remains at 0% completion.

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STAGE 1

Stage 1: Planning and Pre-Construction

Introduction

Steps involved in Stage 1 - Guidelines only. Varies from project to project

1. Project Initiation: This step involves the initiation of the project, including defining its objectives, scope, and deliverables. The project manager is assigned, and the project team is formed.

2. Feasibility Study: A feasibility study is conducted to assess the viability of the project. It includes evaluating the project's technical, economic, and operational aspects to determine if it should proceed.

3. Project Planning: In this step, a comprehensive project plan is developed. It includes defining project milestones, setting a timeline, allocating resources, and creating a budget. The plan also outlines the project's organizational structure and identifies key stakeholders.

4. Risk Assessment and Management: Risks associated with the project are identified, analyzed, and evaluated. A risk management plan is created to mitigate and manage potential risks throughout the project lifecycle.

5. Permitting and Regulatory Compliance: This step involves obtaining the necessary permits, approvals, and complying with regulatory requirements. It ensures that the project meets all legal and regulatory obligations.

6. Procurement and Contracting: The procurement process involves identifying and selecting vendors or subcontractors, negotiating contracts, and finalizing agreements. This step ensures the availability of required resources and services for the project.

7. Resource Planning: Resources needed for the project, such as labor, materials, equipment, and facilities, are identified and allocated. A resource plan is created to ensure the availability of resources at the required stages of the project.

8. Stakeholder Engagement: Stakeholder analysis is conducted to identify and engage relevant stakeholders. Communication plans are developed to ensure effective communication and collaboration throughout the project.

9. Project Documentation: Various project documents are created, including project charters, scope statements, risk registers, communication plans, and progress reports. These documents provide a foundation for project execution and monitoring.

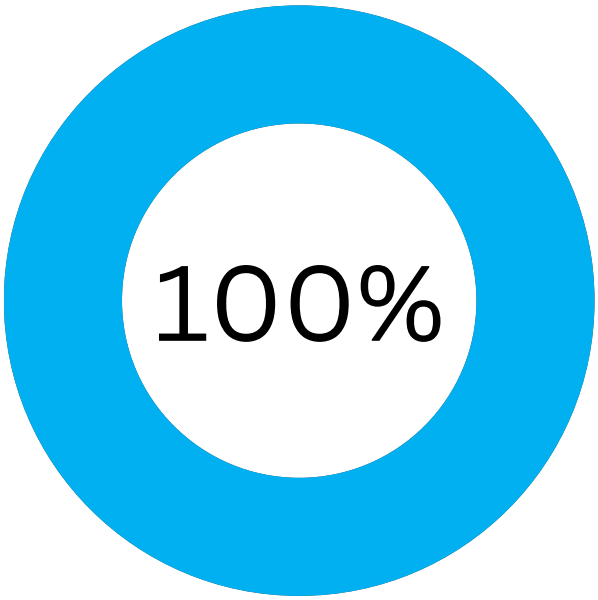
10. Mobilization: This step involves mobilizing the project team, resources, and equipment. It includes setting up project management systems, establishing communication channels, and conducting project kickoff meetings.

PROJECT E: STAGE 1

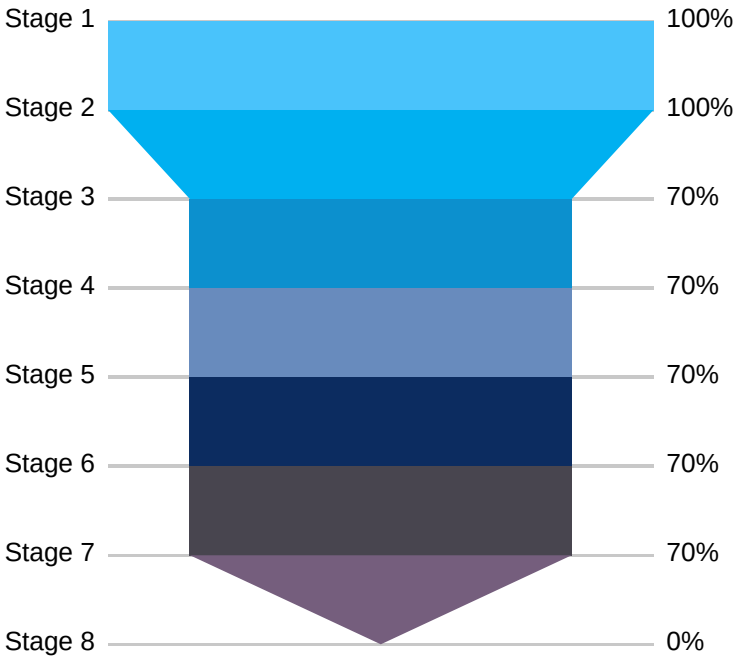
The overall percentage of completion provides a measure of the progress made so far, highlighting that the majority of the project tasks have been executed, but the final stage is pending.

Based on the provided information, the overall percentage of completion for the project is 73%. This indicates that the project has made significant progress but is still ongoing. Stages 1 and 2, which are site preparation and foundation, have been completed with a 100% rate of completion.

Stages 3 to 7, which include framework, roofing, electrical and plaster, plumbing, and interior and exterior work, are at a 70% completion level. However, the final stage, warranty, is yet to commence and remains at 0% completion.



Overall Stage 1 Project Status



Individual Stage

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STAGE 1: PLANNING AND PRE-CONSTRUCTION

Milestone Risk Assessment & Monitoring

Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Mlestone 3	Milestone 4
Define objectives, assign project manager, conduct feasibility study, identify stakeholders, and align project scope.	Create comprehensive project plan, set milestones, allocate resources, develop budget, and establish risk management plan.	Obtain necessary permits, approvals, and ensure compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.	Select vendors, negotiate contracts, secure resources, and establish effective vendor management for project execution.

WHAT DOES THE STAGE INVOLVE?	This stage involves initiating the project, planning its execution, ensuring regulatory compliance, and procuring necessary resources.
WHAT ARE THE KEY RISKS?	Key risks include inadequate project initiation, scope creep, delays in obtaining permits, and challenges in vendor selection.
HOW TO OVERCOME?	Overcome risks by conducting thorough project initiation, implementing effective scope management, streamlining permit acquisition processes, and using structured vendor evaluation criteria.
WHAT ARE THE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS?	Financial requirements include allocating budget for feasibility studies, permit fees, project planning, and resource procurement.
WHAT NEEDS TO BE MONITORED?	Monitoring should include tracking project milestones, budget expenditure, permit acquisition progress, and vendor performance to ensure timely and successful project execution.

CHECKLIST

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Stage 1: Planning & Pre-Construction

TO BE FILLED UP BY THE CONTRACTOR AND SUBMITTED TO FINANCIER AS A SELF-DECLARATION FORM & FOR FINANCIER TO CHECK THAT THE PROPER PROCESS HAS BEEN FOLLOWED

01	Has the project initiation phase been completed, including the assignment of a project manager and the formation of the project team?	YES ☐	NO ☐
02	Was a feasibility study conducted to assess the viability of the project?	YES ☐	NO ☐
03	Has a comprehensive project plan been developed, including milestones, timeline, resource allocation, and budget?	YES ☐	NO ☐
04	Is there a documented risk management plan in place that identifies and addresses potential risks?	YES ☐	NO ☐
05	Have all necessary permits and regulatory requirements been obtained and complied with?	YES ☐	NO ☐
06	Is there evidence of a procurement and contracting process, including vendor/subcontractor selection and finalized agreements?	YES ☐	NO ☐
07	Has a resource plan been created to ensure the availability of labor, materials, equipment, and facilities?	YES ☐	NO ☐
08	Are there documented stakeholder engagement activities, including stakeholder analysis and communication plans?	YES ☐	NO ☐

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STAGE 2

Stage 2: Foundation

Introduction

Steps involved in Stage 2 - Guidelines only. Varies from project to project

1. Excavation: This step involves digging and clearing the area where the foundation will be laid. It ensures the proper depth and dimensions required for the foundation, taking into account factors such as soil conditions and building specifications.

2. Footing Installation: During this step, footings are constructed, which are wider areas of concrete that distribute the weight of the structure evenly. Proper positioning and alignment of footings are crucial for the stability and load-bearing capacity of the foundation.

3. Formwork: Formwork refers to the creation of temporary molds or forms that shape the foundation walls. It ensures the correct dimensions and alignment of the walls and provides a framework for reinforcing the concrete.

4. Reinforcement: Reinforcement involves the installation of steel bars or mesh within the formwork. This reinforcement provides tensile strength to the foundation, helping it withstand the forces and pressures exerted on it over time.

5. Concrete Pouring: In this step, concrete is poured into the formwork, filling the designated areas. Proper pouring techniques, such as using vibrators to consolidate the concrete and ensure a uniform mix, are employed to achieve a strong and durable foundation.

6. Curing: Curing is the process of allowing the concrete to gain strength and develop its full potential by maintaining appropriate temperature and moisture conditions. Proper curing is essential for the long-term durability and stability of the foundation.

7. Waterproofing: Waterproofing measures are applied to protect the foundation from moisture intrusion. This can involve the application of waterproofing membranes or coatings to prevent water seepage, which can cause damage to the foundation over time.

8. Backfilling: Backfilling refers to the process of filling the excavated area around the foundation with soil or other suitable materials. It provides support to the foundation, helps prevent shifting, and improves overall stability.

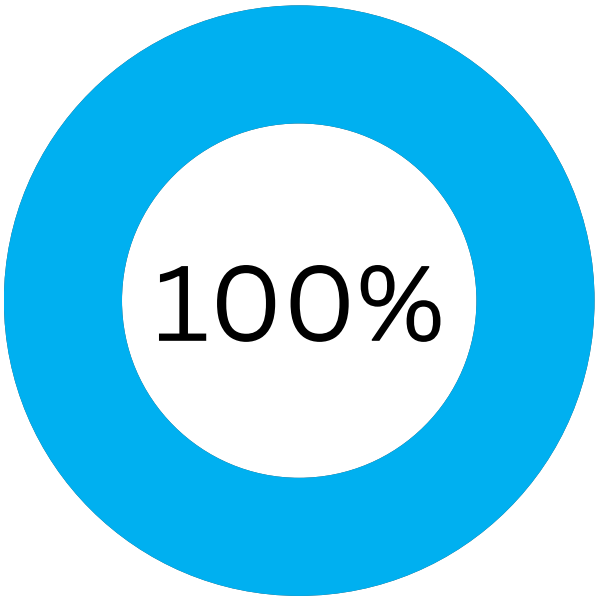
9. Inspection: Inspections are conducted by relevant authorities or professionals to ensure that the foundation meets building codes and quality standards. Inspections help identify any issues or deficiencies that need to be addressed before proceeding with the construction process.

10. Documentation: Documentation involves keeping records of all activities related to the foundation construction. This includes permits, inspection reports, and quality control documentation, which serve as important references for future compliance, warranty claims, or any potential disputes.

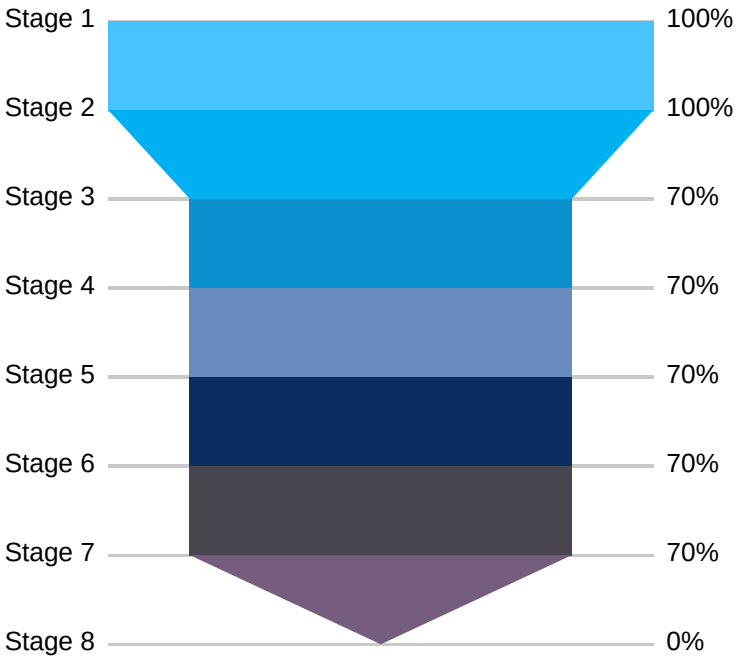
PROJECT E: STAGE 2

The overall percentage of completion provides a measure of the progress made so far, highlighting that the majority of the project tasks have been executed, but the final stage is pending.

Based on the provided data, the foundation stage (Stage 2) is complete at 100%. However, stages 3 to 7 are at 70% completion, suggesting ongoing progress or potential delays. Stage 8 (WARRANTY) has not yet started. It is important to monitor and address the lower completion stages while ensuring the warranty stage starts and finishes as planned. Analyzing these completion percentages helps identify areas requiring attention and ensures a smooth progression towards overall project completion.



Overall Stage 2 Project Status



Individual Stage

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STAGE 2: FOUNDATION

Milestone Risk Assessment & Monitoring

Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Mlestone 3	Milestone 4
Clearing and preparing the construction site by excavating trenches or foundation pits.	Installing temporary structures and reinforcing steel bars to shape and strengthen the foundation.	Pouring concrete into the formwork and allowing it to harden and gain strength through the curing process.	Applying waterproofing materials and filling surrounding areas with soil to protect and stabilize the foundation.

WHAT DOES THE STAGE INVOLVE?	This stage involves excavation, formwork and reinforcement, concrete pouring and curing, and waterproofing and backfilling for the foundation.
WHAT ARE THE KEY RISKS?	Key risks include unstable soil conditions, insufficient reinforcement, improper curing, and inadequate waterproofing leading to foundation failures.
HOW TO OVERCOME?	To overcome risks, conduct thorough soil analysis, ensure proper reinforcement placement, implement quality control measures, and use high-quality waterproofing materials
WHAT ARE THE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS?	Financial requirements include excavation equipment, formwork materials, reinforcement bars, concrete, curing materials, waterproofing products, and labor costs.
WHAT NEEDS TO BE MONITORED?	Monitoring should include soil stability, proper reinforcement installation, concrete quality and curing, and the effectiveness of waterproofing measures.

CHECKLIST

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Stage 2: Foundation

TO BE FILLED UP BY THE CONTRACTOR AND SUBMITTED TO FINANCIER AS A SELF-DECLARATION FORM & FOR FINANCIER TO CHECK THAT THE PROPER PROCESS HAS BEEN FOLLOWED

01	Has the excavation been completed according to the required depth and dimensions?	YES ☐	NO ☐
02	Have the footings been installed properly, considering stability and load-bearing capacity?	YES ☐	NO ☐
03	Is the formwork accurately shaped and aligned to meet the foundation specifications?	YES ☐	NO ☐
04	Has the reinforcement (steel bars or mesh) been installed correctly within the formwork?	YES ☐	NO ☐
05	Has the concrete been poured using appropriate techniques to ensure a uniform mix and consolidation?	YES ☐	NO ☐
06	Are proper curing measures in place to maintain suitable temperature and moisture conditions for the concrete?	YES ☐	NO ☐
07	Has the foundation been adequately waterproofed to protect against moisture intrusion?	YES ☐	NO ☐
08	Is the backfilling process completed, providing adequate support and stability to the foundation?	YES ☐	NO ☐

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STAGE 3

Stage 3: Framework

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Introduction

Steps involved in Stage 3 - Guidelines only. Varies from project to project

1. Structural Design: Develop a detailed structural design plan by collaborating with architects and engineers. It includes determining the layout, dimensions, and load-bearing requirements of the framework, considering factors such as building codes and safety regulations.

2. Material Procurement: Source and procure the necessary materials for the framework construction, such as steel beams, columns, and other structural components. Ensure the materials meet the required specifications and quality standards.

3. Framework Construction: Construct the framework according to the structural design plan. This involves assembling and connecting the structural elements, such as columns, beams, and trusses, in a precise and coordinated manner.

4. Bracing and Stabilization: Install temporary bracing elements to provide stability and support during the framework construction process. These elements help withstand lateral forces and prevent structural deformations.

5. Floor and Wall Systems: Install the floor and wall systems within the framework. This may involve using prefabricated panels or constructing them on-site using appropriate materials, such as concrete, steel, or wood. The installation should ensure structural integrity and proper load distribution.

6. Structural Inspections: Conduct inspections at various stages of the framework construction to ensure compliance with building codes, safety regulations, and quality standards. Inspections verify the structural integrity, proper connections, and adherence to the approved design.

7. Structural Connections: Ensure all structural connections, such as welds, bolts, or fasteners, are properly installed and secured. This ensures the stability and strength of the framework, as well as resistance to potential loads and forces.

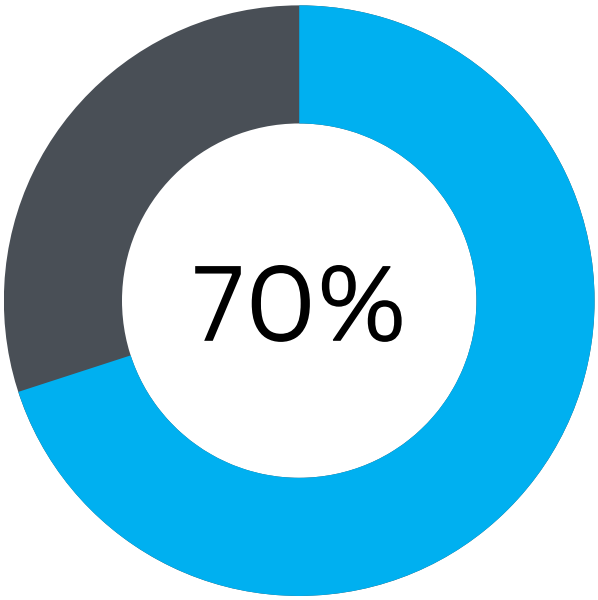
8. Fireproofing and Soundproofing: Apply fireproofing and soundproofing measures to enhance the safety and acoustic performance of the framework. These measures may include installing fire-resistant materials, such as fire-rated coatings or insulation, and incorporating sound insulation techniques.

9. Documentation: Maintain comprehensive documentation of all framework-related activities. This includes preserving structural drawings, inspection reports, compliance certificates, and any relevant permits or approvals. Documentation serves as a reference for future inspections, audits, and compliance with regulatory requirements.

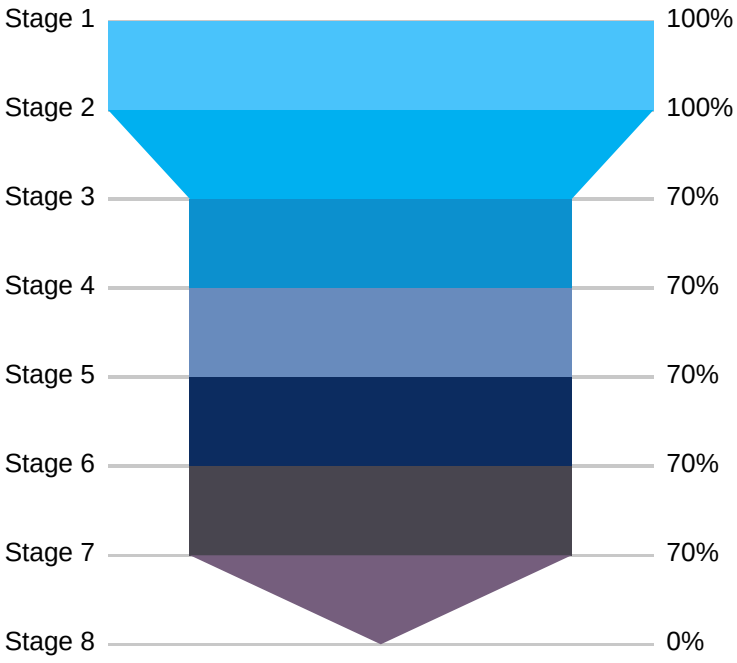
PROJECT E: STAGE 3

The overall percentage of completion provides a measure of the progress made so far, highlighting that the majority of the project tasks have been executed, but the final stage is pending.

Based on the data provided, Stage 3: Framework is 70% complete. This indicates significant progress in the framework construction. However, it is important to note that other stages, including roofing, electrical and plaster, plumbing, and interior and exterior work, are also at 70% completion, suggesting potential challenges or delays affecting multiple areas of construction. Stage 8: Warranty has not yet started. Monitoring and addressing these stages are crucial to ensure timely completion and mitigate risks. Close attention should be given to align the progress of Stage 3 with the overall project timeline.



Overall Stage 3 Project Status



Individual Stage

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STAGE 3: FRAMEWORK

Milestone Risk Assessment & Monitoring

Milestone 1

Develop detailed design specifications for the framework, including layout, dimensions, and load-bearing requirements.

Milestone 2

Assemble and connect structural elements according to the design plan to complete the framework construction.

Mlestone 3

Conduct inspections at different stages to ensure compliance with building codes, safety regulations, and quality standards.

Milestone 4

Apply measures to enhance fire resistance and sound insulation within the framework construction.

WHAT DOES THE STAGE INVOLVE?	This stage involves constructing the structural framework of the building, including assembling and connecting the structural elements.
WHAT ARE THE KEY RISKS?	Key risks include structural deficiencies, improper connections, non-compliance with codes, and insufficient load-bearing capacity.
HOW TO OVERCOME?	To overcome risks, ensure proper structural design, use quality materials, conduct regular inspections, and adhere to building codes.
WHAT ARE THE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS?	Financial requirements include materials procurement, labor costs, structural engineering services, and potential costs for modifications or corrections.
WHAT NEEDS TO BE MONITORED?	Monitoring should focus on structural integrity, compliance with design plans, quality of connections, and adherence to building codes and safety regulations.

CHECKLIST

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Stage 3: Framework

TO BE FILLED UP BY THE CONTRACTOR AND SUBMITTED TO FINANCIER AS A SELF-DECLARATION FORM & FOR FINANCIER TO CHECK THAT THE PROPER PROCESS HAS BEEN FOLLOWED

01	Has the detailed structural design plan been developed in collaboration with architects and engineers?	YES ☐	NO ☐
02	Have the necessary materials for framework construction been sourced and procured according to specifications and quality standards?	YES ☐	NO ☐
03	Is the framework construction progressing according to the approved structural design plan?	YES ☐	NO ☐
04	Have temporary bracing elements been installed to ensure stability and support during the framework construction?	YES ☐	NO ☐
05	Are the floor and wall systems being installed within the framework, ensuring structural integrity and proper load distribution?	YES ☐	NO ☐
06	Have inspections been conducted at various stages of the framework construction to verify compliance with building codes, safety regulations, and quality standards?	YES ☐	NO ☐
07	Are all structural connections properly installed and secured, ensuring stability and strength of the framework?	YES ☐	NO ☐
08	Have fireproofing and soundproofing measures been applied to enhance safety and acoustic performance within the framework?	YES ☐	NO ☐

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STAGE 4

Stage 4: Roofing

Introduction

Steps involved in Stage 4 - Guidelines only. Varies from project to project

1. Roof Design: Develop a detailed plan for the roof, considering factors such as architectural style, material selection, and building codes. The design ensures the roof meets aesthetic, functional, and regulatory requirements.

2. Material Procurement: Source and acquire roofing materials that meet quality standards and design specifications. This step involves obtaining shingles, underlayment, flashing, and other components necessary for the roof installation.

3. Roof Installation: Install the roofing materials according to the design plan. This includes aligning and attaching shingles or other roofing materials to create a weatherproof barrier over the structure.

4. Flashing and Waterproofing: Install flashing components around roof penetrations, such as chimneys or vents, to prevent water leaks. Apply waterproofing techniques to ensure the roof's resistance to moisture.

5. Roof Ventilation: Incorporate ventilation systems to allow proper air circulation within the roof space. This helps regulate temperature, prevent moisture buildup, and maintain the longevity of the roof.

6. Roof Insulation: Install insulation materials to improve energy efficiency and thermal performance. Proper insulation helps to regulate temperature, reduce heating or cooling costs, and enhance occupant comfort.

7. Roof Safety Measures: Implement safety protocols during the roofing installation process. This includes providing fall protection equipment and ensuring a safe working environment for the roofing team.

8. Quality Control and Inspections: Conduct regular inspections and quality control checks to ensure the roofing installation adheres to design plans, building codes, and industry standards. Inspections verify the integrity and functionality of the roof.

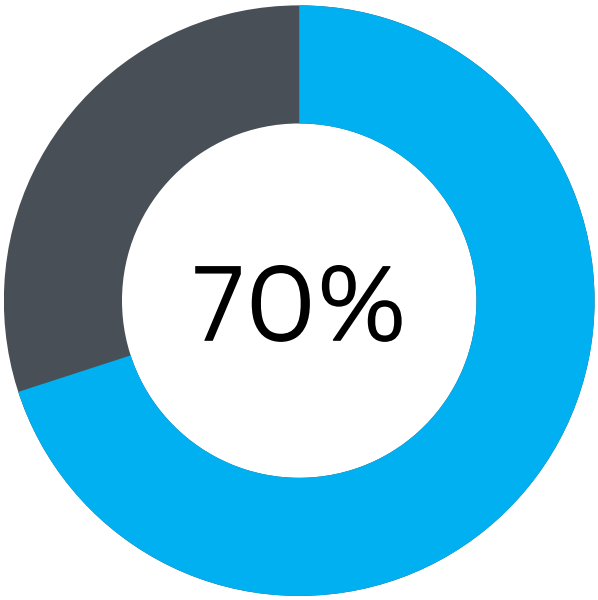
9. Completion and Clean-up: Finalize the roofing installation, ensuring any remaining tasks or finishing touches are completed. Clean up the site by removing debris and waste materials generated during the roofing process.

10. Documentation: Maintain comprehensive documentation of the roofing installation, including warranties, permits, inspection reports, and material specifications. This documentation serves as a reference for future maintenance, warranty claims, or compliance purposes.

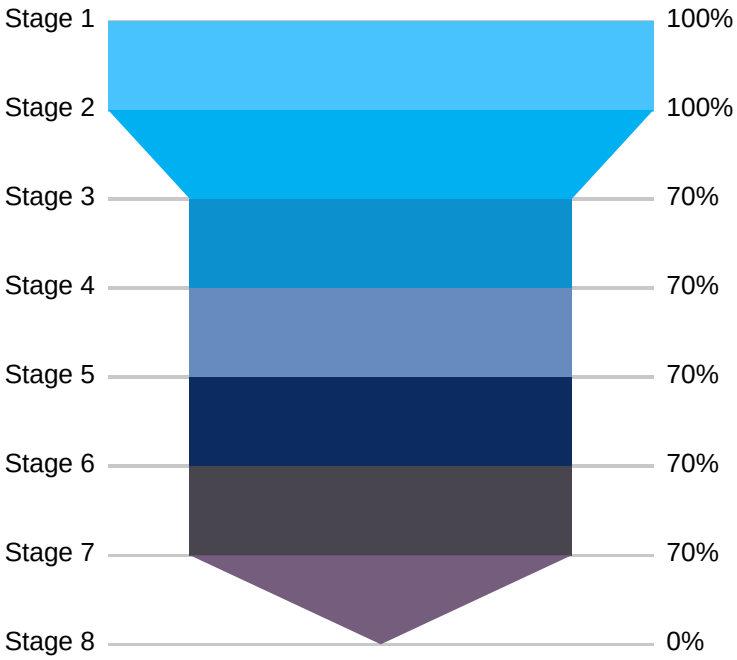
PROJECT E: STAGE 4

The overall percentage of completion provides a measure of the progress made so far, highlighting that the majority of the project tasks have been executed, but the final stage is pending.

The Stage 4: Roofing is currently at 70% completion, with significant progress made. Stages 1 and 2 are complete, providing a solid foundation. Stages 3, 5, 6, and 7 are also at 70% completion, running parallel to roofing. Stage 8 has not started. Monitoring the remaining stages is crucial to ensure overall project success. From the Stage 4: Roofing perspective, coordination with other stages is essential for timely completion and addressing any potential delays or challenges.



Overall Stage 4 Project Status



Individual Stage

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STAGE 4: ROOFING

Milestone Risk Assessment & Monitoring

Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Mlestone 3	Milestone 4
Completion of detailed plan ensuring architectural style, materials, and code compliance.	Successful sourcing and acquisition of quality roofing materials, including shingles, underlayment, flashing, and insulation.	Finished installation of roofing materials, ensuring alignment, attachment, and weatherproofing.	Completion of inspections and checks to verify compliance with design, codes, and industry standards for roof integrity.

WHAT DOES THE STAGE INVOLVE?	Roofing stage involves the installation of roofing materials, including shingles, flashing, and insulation, to create a weatherproof and visually appealing roof.
WHAT ARE THE KEY RISKS?	Key risks include improper installation leading to leaks, inadequate ventilation, material defects, or adverse weather conditions impacting construction progress.
HOW TO OVERCOME?	To overcome risks, employ skilled and experienced roofing contractors, follow manufacturer guidelines, conduct regular inspections, and implement proper safety measures.
WHAT ARE THE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS?	Financial requirements include budget allocation for roofing materials, labor costs, and any additional expenses for specialized equipment or unforeseen circumstances.
WHAT NEEDS TO BE MONITORED?	Monitoring should include tracking progress, ensuring compliance with design plans and building codes, conducting quality control inspections, and addressing any issues promptly to avoid delays or cost overruns.

CHECKLIST

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Stage 4: Roofing

TO BE FILLED UP BY THE CONTRACTOR AND SUBMITTED TO FINANCIER AS A SELF-DECLARATION FORM & FOR FINANCIER TO CHECK THAT THE PROPER PROCESS HAS BEEN FOLLOWED

01	Has a detailed roof design plan been developed considering architectural style, material selection, and building codes?	YES ☐	NO ☐
02	Have roofing materials been sourced and acquired that meet quality standards and design specifications?	YES ☐	NO ☐
03	Has the roofing installation been completed according to the design plan, ensuring proper alignment and attachment of roofing materials?	YES ☐	NO ☐
04	Have flashing components been installed around roof penetrations and waterproofing techniques applied to prevent water leaks?	YES ☐	NO ☐
05	Has a ventilation system been incorporated to ensure proper air circulation within the roof space?	YES ☐	NO ☐
06	Has insulation been installed to improve energy efficiency and thermal performance?	YES ☐	NO ☐
07	Have appropriate safety measures been implemented during the roofing installation process?	YES ☐	NO ☐
08	Have regular inspections and quality control checks been conducted to verify compliance with design plans, building codes, and industry standards?	YES ☐	NO ☐

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STAGE 5

Stage 5: Electrical and Plaster

Introduction

Steps involved in Stage 5 - Guidelines only. Varies from project to project

1. **Electrical Wiring Installation:** This step involves hiring a licensed electrician to install electrical wiring, outlets, switches, and lighting fixtures throughout the building according to the electrical plans and building codes. Proper installation is essential for a safe and functional electrical system.

2. Plumbing Fixture Installation: A professional plumber is engaged to install plumbing fixtures such as sinks, toilets, showers, and bathtubs. This includes connecting them to the plumbing system, ensuring proper water flow and drainage.

3. Plastering: Skilled plasterers apply plaster to the walls and ceilings to create a smooth and finished surface. They fill any gaps, cracks, or imperfections, ensuring a level and aesthetically pleasing result.

4. Painting: Experienced painters apply paint or other finishes to the walls, ceilings, and other surfaces, enhancing their appearance and providing protection. They carefully select colors, apply primers if necessary, and ensure even coverage.

5. Flooring Installation: Flooring specialists install the chosen flooring materials, such as tiles, hardwood, or carpet. They ensure proper alignment, leveling, and finishing, considering factors such as durability, aesthetics, and functionality.

6. Lighting and Electrical Fixtures Installation: Electricians install light fixtures, switches, and other electrical accessories. They ensure proper wiring connections, functionality, and compliance with safety standards.

7. Testing and Inspection: Qualified professionals conduct testing and inspections of the electrical and plumbing systems. They ensure that electrical connections are secure, fixtures are working correctly, and plumbing systems are leak-free and functioning properly.

8. Final Touches: Contractors complete any remaining tasks to achieve the desired aesthetic and functional finishes. This may include installing trim, moldings, or decorative elements, ensuring attention to detail and a polished appearance.

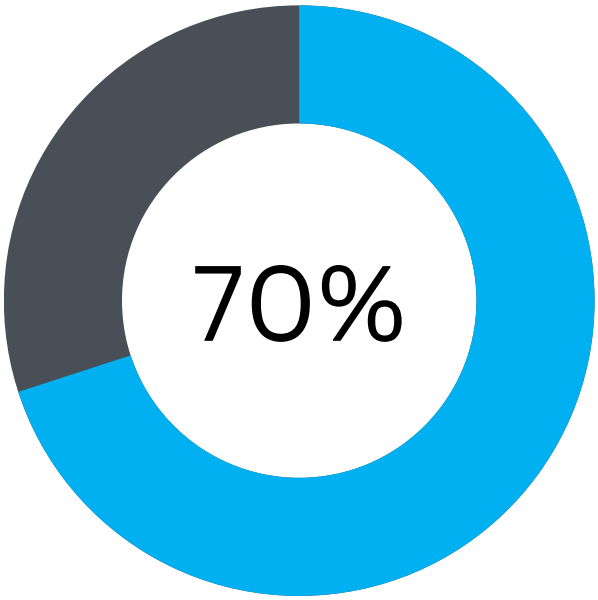
9. Cleaning and Site Preparation: The construction area is cleaned and cleared of debris, ensuring a safe and clean environment for subsequent stages of construction. This includes proper disposal of waste materials.

10. Documentation: Relevant documentation, such as electrical and plumbing plans, permits, inspection reports, and warranty information, is maintained for record-keeping, future reference, and compliance purposes.

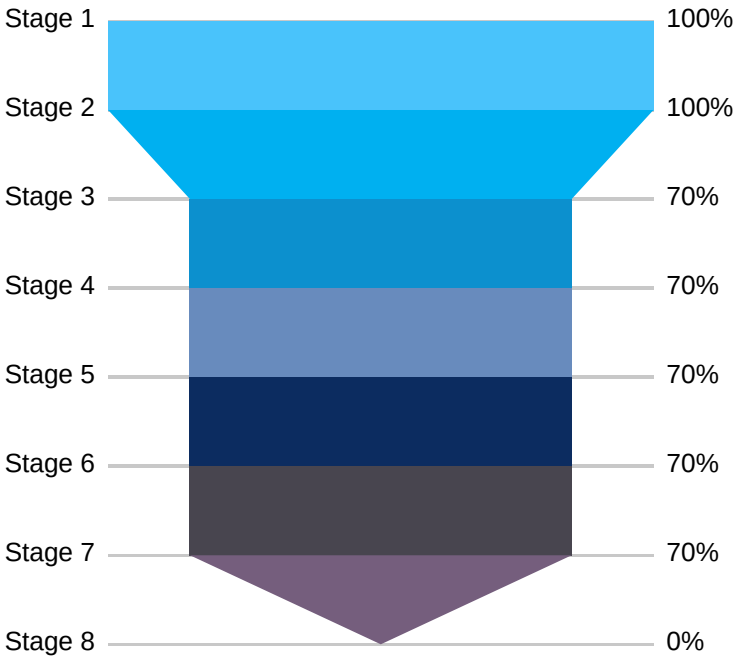
PROJECT E: STAGE 5

The overall percentage of completion provides a measure of the progress made so far, highlighting that the majority of the project tasks have been executed, but the final stage is pending.

Based on the provided data, Stage 5: ELECTRICAL AND PLASTER is currently at 70% completion, along with Stages 4, 6, and 7. Stages 1 and 2 are already completed with 100% progress, while Stage 3 is at 70% completion. The progress of Stage 5, ELECTRICAL AND PLASTER, is aligned with the overall progress of the project, where multiple stages are at 70% completion. However, Stage 8, WARRANTY, has not yet started, indicated by 0% completion. It is important to address this stage to ensure all defects are identified and rectified before the project can be considered fully complete.



Overall Stage 5 Project Status



Individual Stage

STAGE 5: ELECTRICAL & PLASTER

Milestone Risk Assessment & Monitoring

Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Mlestone 3	Milestone 4
Completion of rough installation for electrical and plumbing systems before closing walls.	Finishing walls and ceilings with plaster and applying paint or finishes for a visually appealing interior.	Completion of installing chosen flooring materials, enhancing functionality and aesthetic appeal.	Final installation of lighting fixtures, switches, and electrical accessories, ensuring proper functionality and convenience

WHAT DOES THE STAGE INVOLVE?	This stage involves installing electrical wiring, fixtures, and applying plaster to walls and ceilings for a functional and finished interior.
WHAT ARE THE KEY RISKS?	Risks include electrical faults, inadequate plastering, and compliance issues with building codes, potentially leading to safety hazards or rework.
HOW TO OVERCOME?	Engage licensed electricians and experienced plasterers, follow safety protocols, conduct inspections, and ensure compliance with regulations.
WHAT ARE THE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS?	Allocate funds for hiring skilled electricians, plasterers, purchasing materials, and conducting necessary inspections to meet quality and safety standards.
WHAT NEEDS TO BE MONITORED?	Monitor the progress of electrical and plaster work, ensuring adherence to project schedules, quality standards, and compliance with building codes and regulations.

CHECKLIST

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Stage 5: Electrical & Plaster

TO BE FILLED UP BY THE CONTRACTOR AND SUBMITTED TO FINANCIER AS A SELF-DECLARATION FORM & FOR FINANCIER TO CHECK THAT THE PROPER PROCESS HAS BEEN FOLLOWED

01	Is a licensed electrician engaged for electrical wiring installation?	YES ☐	NO ☐
02	Are plumbing fixtures installed by a professional plumber?	YES ☐	NO ☐
03	Are skilled plasterers responsible for applying plaster to walls and ceilings?	YES ☐	NO ☐
04	Are experienced painters hired for painting surfaces?	YES ☐	NO ☐
05	Are flooring specialists engaged for proper installation of flooring materials?	YES ☐	NO ☐
06	Are electricians responsible for installing lighting fixtures and electrical accessories?	YES ☐	NO ☐
07	Are testing and inspections conducted on electrical and plumbing systems?	YES ☐	NO ☐
08	Are all required documentation, permits, and inspection reports properly maintained?	YES ☐	NO ☐

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STAGE 6

Stage 6: Plumbing

Introduction

Steps involved in Stage 6 - Guidelines only. Varies from project to project

1. Plumbing System Design: Collaborate with plumbing engineers to develop a detailed plan for the plumbing system, including pipe layout, fixture locations, and sizing. The design ensures efficient water distribution and waste management.

2. Pipe Installation: Install various types of pipes, such as supply pipes for hot and cold water, drain pipes for wastewater, and vent pipes for air circulation. Proper cutting, fitting, and securing of pipes are essential for a leak-free and reliable plumbing system.

3. Fixture Installation: Mount and connect plumbing fixtures, including sinks, toilets, showers, and bathtubs. Ensure proper alignment, sealing, and adherence to manufacturer guidelines for optimal functionality and aesthetic appeal.

4. Testing and Inspection: Perform pressure tests to check for leaks, flow tests to assess water volume and pressure, and inspection to verify compliance with plumbing codes and standards. Thorough testing ensures a well-functioning and reliable plumbing system.

5. Backflow Prevention: Install backflow prevention devices, such as check valves or backflow preventers, to prevent the reverse flow of contaminated water into the potable water supply. This protects the water quality and ensures safety.

6. Hot Water System Installation: Set up water heaters, circulation pumps, and associated piping for hot water distribution. Ensure proper sizing, insulation, and safety measures to provide consistent and efficient hot water supply.

7. Waste Management System: Install drains, traps, and vents to facilitate the proper flow and disposal of wastewater. Proper sizing, slope, and venting prevent clogs, odors, and sewer gases from entering the building.

8. Plumbing Fixtures Testing: Conduct thorough tests on plumbing fixtures to ensure proper operation, including checking for water flow, drainage, and proper functioning of valves, faucets, and other components.

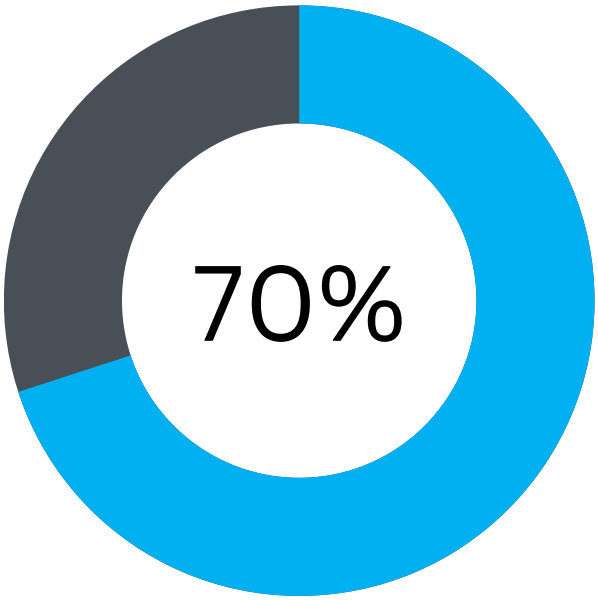
9. Final Connections: Make final connections between the plumbing system and other building components, such as connecting fixtures to water supply lines, drain lines, and vent stacks. Ensure proper sealing and alignment for a seamless integration.

10. Documentation: Maintain accurate documentation of the plumbing system design, installation plans, permits, inspection reports, and warranties. Proper documentation serves as a reference for future maintenance, repairs, and compliance with regulations.

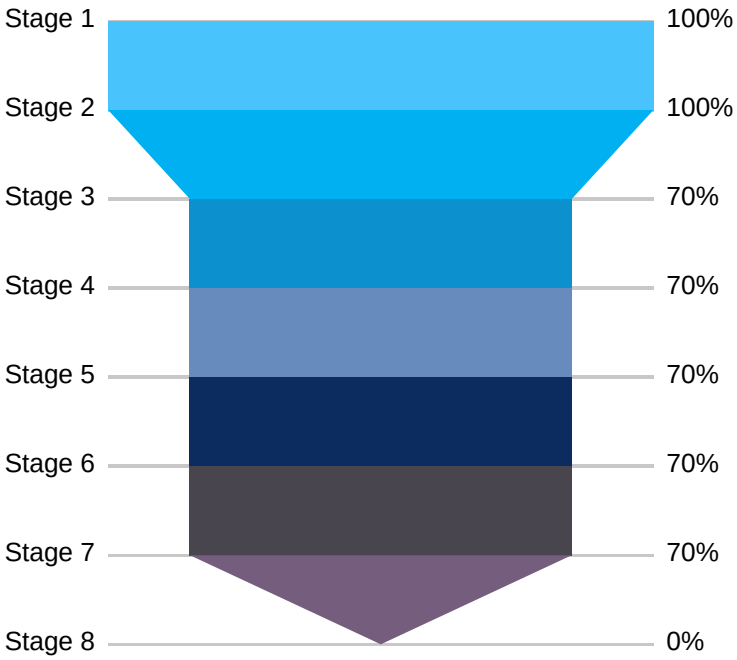
PROJECT E: STAGE 6

The overall percentage of completion provides a measure of the progress made so far, highlighting that the majority of the project tasks have been executed, but the final stage is pending.

Based on the provided information, the plumbing stage, Stage 6, is currently at 70% completion. However, it is important to note that the plumbing stage is slightly behind the completion percentages of the previous stages, such as site preparation, foundation, and framework, which are all at 100% completion. The roofing and electrical and plaster stages are also at 70% completion, similar to the plumbing stage. The lower completion percentage in the plumbing stage may indicate potential delays or challenges encountered during the installation process. It is essential to closely monitor the progress and address any issues promptly to ensure the plumbing system is installed correctly and functions properly.



Overall Stage 6 Project Status



Individual Stage

STAGE 6: PLUMBING

Milestone Risk Assessment & Monitoring

Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Mlestone 3	Milestone 4
Collaborate on detailed plumbing system design to ensure compliance with codes and project requirements.	Install plumbing pipes and fixtures, ensuring proper sizing, alignment, and sealing.	Conduct thorough testing and inspections to verify functionality and address any issues or leaks.	Make final connections and document plumbing system details, permits, inspection reports, and warranties.

WHAT DOES THE STAGE INVOLVE?	Plumbing stage involves designing, installing, and connecting the plumbing system, including pipes, fixtures, and drainage, ensuring proper functionality and compliance with regulations.
WHAT ARE THE KEY RISKS?	Key risks include leaks, improper pipe connections, and plumbing system failures, leading to water damage, delays, and additional costs.
HOW TO OVERCOME?	Risks can be mitigated by hiring qualified plumbers, conducting regular inspections, pressure testing, and using quality materials and proper installation techniques.
WHAT ARE THE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS?	Financial requirements include budgeting for plumbing materials, labor costs, permits, inspections, and potential contingencies for addressing unforeseen issues.
WHAT NEEDS TO BE MONITORED?	Monitoring should focus on the proper installation of pipes and fixtures, adherence to plumbing codes, timely completion, and conducting inspections to ensure system integrity and compliance.

CHECKLIST

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Stage 6: Plumbing

TO BE FILLED UP BY THE CONTRACTOR AND SUBMITTED TO FINANCIER AS A SELF-DECLARATION FORM & FOR FINANCIER TO CHECK THAT THE PROPER PROCESS HAS BEEN FOLLOWED

01	Has the plumbing system design been developed and approved?	YES ☐	NO ☐
02	Have the pipes been installed correctly with proper fittings and secure connections?	YES ☐	NO ☐
03	Have all plumbing fixtures been installed according to the approved plans and manufacturer guidelines?	YES ☐	NO ☐
04	Have pressure tests, flow tests, and inspections been conducted to ensure the plumbing system's integrity and compliance?	YES ☐	NO ☐
05	Have backflow prevention devices been installed to protect the potable water supply?	YES ☐	NO ☐
06	Has the hot water system, including water heaters and circulation pumps, been installed properly?	YES ☐	NO ☐
07	Have drains, traps, and vents been installed to facilitate proper wastewater management?	YES ☐	NO ☐
08	Have drains, traps, and vents been installed to facilitate proper wastewater management?	YES ☐	NO ☐

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STAGE 7

Stage 7: Interior and Exterior

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Introduction

Steps involved in Stage 7 - Guidelines only. Varies from project to project

1. Interior Finishing: This step involves installing various elements to complete the interior space, including flooring, wall treatments, and ceiling finishes. It also includes the installation of fixtures, cabinetry, and other interior elements that contribute to the functionality and aesthetic appeal of the building's interior.

2. Exterior Finishing: The exterior finishing step focuses on enhancing the external appearance of the building. It involves applying finishes such as paint, siding, or cladding to protect the building from weather elements and improve its visual appeal. The installation of windows, doors, and other exterior elements also takes place during this stage.

3. Landscaping: Landscaping activities encompass the design and creation of outdoor spaces surrounding the building. It includes the selection and planting of trees, shrubs, and flowers to create an attractive and inviting environment. The construction of pathways, driveways, and the addition of outdoor amenities are also part of the landscaping process.

4. Site Cleanup: Site cleanup involves the removal of construction debris, waste materials, and equipment from the construction site. This step ensures that the area is clean, safe, and ready for occupancy or further landscaping activities. It may also involve the proper disposal or recycling of construction-related waste.

5. Final Inspections: Final inspections are conducted to assess the quality and compliance of the interior and exterior finishes with building codes, regulations, and design specifications. Inspectors verify that the finishes are properly installed, functional, and meet the expected standards.

6. Punch List Completion: A punch list is a document that identifies any remaining tasks, deficiencies, or minor issues that need to be addressed before final acceptance. This can include touch-ups, repairs, adjustments, or any outstanding work required to achieve the desired final result.

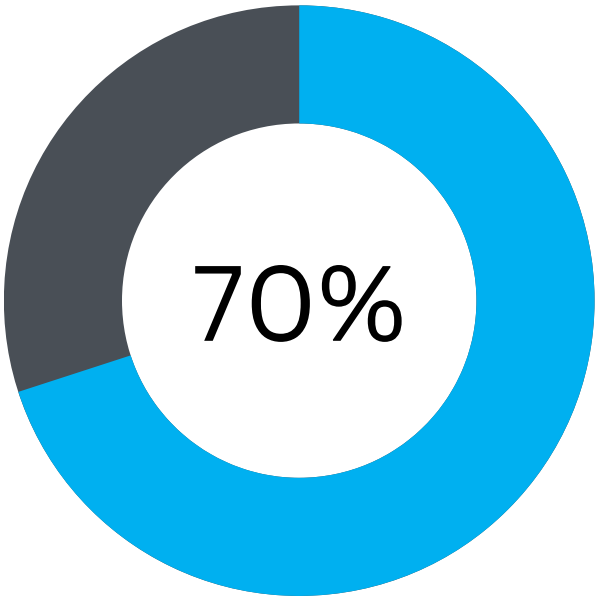
7. Handover: The handover marks the transfer of the completed building from the construction team to the owner or occupants. It involves finalizing the administrative and legal processes, including documentation, keys, and ownership transfer. The building is considered ready for occupancy or use after this stage.

8. Documentation: Documentation involves gathering and organizing relevant information related to the interior and exterior finishing stage. This can include inspection reports, warranties, operating manuals, maintenance guidelines, and any other relevant documentation for future reference, maintenance, or potential claims.

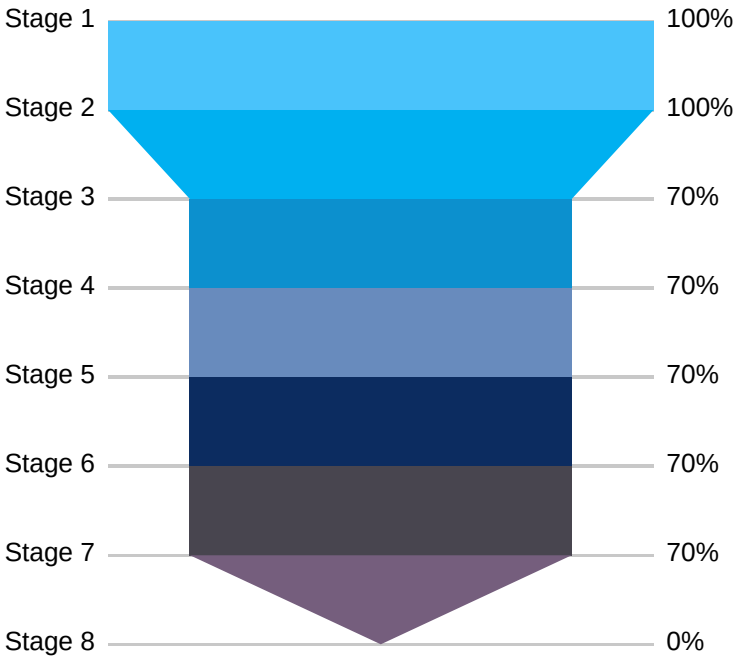
PROJECT E: STAGE 7

The overall percentage of completion provides a measure of the progress made so far, highlighting that the majority of the project tasks have been executed, but the final stage is pending.

Based on the provided information, the INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR stage, Stage 7, is currently at 70% completion. This indicates that significant progress has been made in completing the interior and exterior finishing work of the building. However, it is important to note that the completion percentage of Stage 7 is the same as the completion percentages of Stages 4 (ROOFING), 5 (ELECTRICAL AND PLASTER), and 6 (PLUMBING). This suggests that these stages are progressing at a similar pace and may be experiencing similar challenges or delays.



Overall Stage 7 Project Status



Individual Stage

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STAGE 7: INTERIOR & EXTERIOR

Milestone Risk Assessment & Monitoring

Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Mlestone 3	Milestone 4
Installation of flooring, fixtures, and cabinetry, bringing the building's interior to its final state.	Application of exterior finishes and creation of outdoor spaces through landscaping activities.	Removal of debris, ensuring a clean and safe construction site.	Verifying quality, addressing deficiencies, and completing the final tasks before project handover.

WHAT DOES THE STAGE INVOLVE?	This stage involves completing the interior and exterior elements of the building, including flooring, fixtures, finishes, landscaping, and outdoor spaces.
WHAT ARE THE KEY RISKS?	Delays in material delivery, poor workmanship, coordination issues, weather conditions affecting exterior work, and budget overruns.
HOW TO OVERCOME?	Effective project planning, regular communication and coordination, reliable suppliers, skilled labor, contingency plans, and quality control measures.
WHAT ARE THE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS?	Sufficient budget allocation for materials, labor, finishing materials, landscaping, and any unexpected expenses that may arise during the stage.
WHAT NEEDS TO BE MONITORED?	Progress of interior and exterior work, adherence to design specifications, quality of workmanship, coordination among different trades, budget expenditure, and completion of punch list items.

CHECKLIST

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PERANCANGAN KEWANGAN & PEMBENTUKAN STRATEGI

Stage 7: Interior And Exterior

TO BE FILLED UP BY THE CONTRACTOR AND SUBMITTED TO FINANCIER AS A SELF-DECLARATION FORM & FOR FINANCIER TO CHECK THAT THE PROPER PROCESS HAS BEEN FOLLOWED

01	Has the interior finishing work been completed according to the design specifications and quality standards?	YES ☐	NO ☐
02	Have the exterior finishing materials, such as paint, siding, or cladding, been installed correctly and in line with the approved plans?	YES ☐	NO ☐
03	Is the landscaping work finished as per the agreed design, including the planting of trees, shrubs, and the installation of outdoor amenities?	YES ☐	NO ☐
04	Has the construction site been properly cleaned up, with all construction debris and waste materials removed?	YES ☐	NO ☐
05	Have final inspections been conducted to ensure the quality and compliance of the interior and exterior finishes with regulations and design specifications?	YES ☐	NO ☐
06	Has the punch list been completed, addressing any outstanding tasks, deficiencies, or minor issues?	YES ☐	NO ☐
07	Is the building ready for handover, with all administrative and legal processes finalized?	YES ☐	NO ☐
08	Has proper documentation been prepared, including inspection reports, warranties, operating manuals, and maintenance guidelines for future reference?	YES ☐	NO ☐

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STAGE 8

Stage 8: Warranty

Introduction

Steps involved in Stage 8 - Guidelines only. Varies from project to project

1. Inspection and Defect Identification: Conduct a detailed inspection of the construction project to identify any defects or issues that need to be addressed under the warranty. This involves thoroughly examining all aspects of the project, including materials, workmanship, and functionality.

2. Defect Rectification: Once defects are identified, coordinate with the responsible parties, such as contractors or subcontractors, to rectify the issues. This may involve scheduling repairs, replacements, or adjustments to ensure that the project meets the required quality standards.

3. Warranty Claim Management: Manage warranty claims by coordinating with suppliers, manufacturers, or other relevant parties. This involves documenting and communicating the identified issues, providing necessary evidence, and working towards resolving the problems covered under the warranty.

4. Documentation and Record-keeping: Maintain comprehensive documentation of the warranty-related activities, including inspection reports, defect rectification records, warranty claims, and any relevant correspondence. Proper record-keeping ensures accurate documentation of the warranty process and serves as evidence for future reference.

5. Final Inspection and Acceptance: Conduct a final inspection after defect rectification to ensure that all identified issues have been resolved. Once the project meets the required quality standards, obtain final acceptance from the owner or client, indicating their satisfaction with the completed work.

6. Warranty Period Management: Monitor the warranty period to address any new issues that may arise during this time. This involves promptly addressing and resolving any defects or problems covered under the warranty, coordinating with the responsible parties to ensure necessary repairs or replacements are carried out.

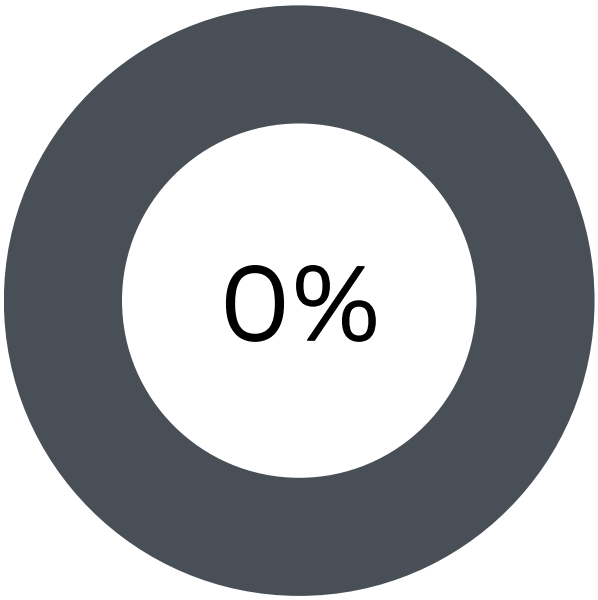
7. Customer Satisfaction and Feedback: Maintain open communication with the owner or client during the warranty period. Seek feedback on their satisfaction with the completed project, address any concerns or questions they may have, and work towards resolving any outstanding issues to ensure customer satisfaction.

8. Closeout and Handover: Complete the necessary administrative tasks to close out the project, including final documentation, warranties, as-built drawings, and any required handover processes. This ensures a smooth transition from the construction phase to the post-construction phase.

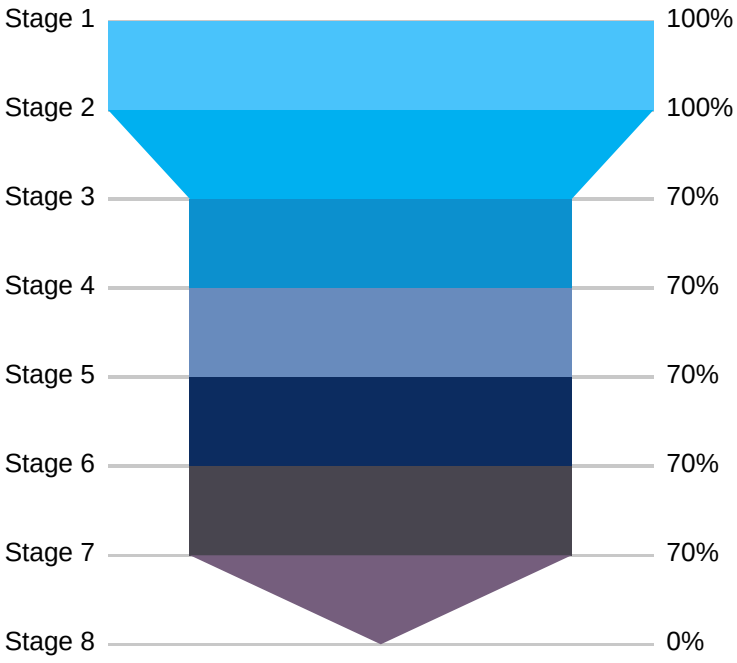
PROJECT E: STAGE 8

The overall percentage of completion provides a measure of the progress made so far, highlighting that the majority of the project tasks have been executed, but the final stage is pending.

The warranty stage, Stage 8, is currently at 0% completion, indicating that it has not yet started. The previous stages, including site preparation, foundation, framework, roofing, electrical and plaster, plumbing, and interior and exterior, are at varying levels of completion, ranging from 70% to 100%. To progress towards the warranty stage, it is crucial to ensure that the remaining tasks in the previous stages are completed, and any outstanding issues are resolved. Monitoring the progress and addressing any delays or challenges is essential to move forward with the warranty phase and achieve project completion.



Overall Stage 8 Project Status



Individual Stage

STAGE 8: WARRANTY

Milestone Risk Assessment & Monitoring

Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Mlestone 3	Milestone 4
Conduct a detailed inspection to identify any defects covered under the warranty period.	Coordinate repairs and improvements to address identified defects and bring the project up to quality standards.	Document and manage warranty claims, providing evidence and working towards satisfactory resolution with contractors or suppliers.	Perform a final inspection, address any outstanding issues, and obtain client acceptance of the completed project.

WHAT DOES THE STAGE INVOLVE?	Conduct a thorough inspection of the completed project to identify any defects or issues covered under the warranty.
WHAT ARE THE KEY RISKS?	Manage the process of addressing warranty claims and ensuring that contractors or suppliers rectify the identified defects.
HOW TO OVERCOME?	Coordinate repairs and improvements to address the identified defects and bring the project up to the desired quality standards.
WHAT ARE THE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS?	Maintain comprehensive documentation of warranty claims, inspections, repairs, and any financial transactions related to warranty work.
WHAT NEEDS TO BE MONITORED?	Obtain client acceptance of the completed project after addressing all warranty-related issues and ensuring client satisfaction.

CHECKLIST

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Stage 8: Warranty

TO BE FILLED UP BY THE CONTRACTOR AND SUBMITTED TO FINANCIER AS A SELF-DECLARATION FORM & FOR FINANCIER TO CHECK THAT THE PROPER PROCESS HAS BEEN FOLLOWED

01	Is a thorough inspection of the construction project conducted to identify defects covered under the warranty?	YES ☐	NO ☐
02	Are defect rectification activities properly coordinated and executed?	YES ☐	NO ☐
03	Is effective management of warranty claims in place, including documentation and communication with relevant parties?	YES ☐	NO ☐
04	Are comprehensive records and documentation maintained for warranty-related activities?	YES ☐	NO ☐
05	Is a final inspection conducted after defect rectification to ensure all identified issues are resolved?	YES ☐	NO ☐
06	Is the warranty period actively monitored for addressing any new issues that arise?	YES ☐	NO ☐
07	Is customer satisfaction sought through open communication and addressing concerns during the warranty period?	YES ☐	NO ☐
08	Are necessary administrative tasks, such as closeout and handover, completed to finalize the warranty stage?	YES ☐	NO ☐

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