

SULIT



Second Semester Examination
2023/2024 Academic Session

July/August 2024

**EBS339/3 – Mineral Economics
(*Ekonomi Mineral*)**

Duration : 3 hours
(*Masa : 3 jam*)

Please check that this examination paper consists of FOURTEEN (14) pages of printed material including THREE (3) APPENDIX before you begin the examination.

[Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi EMPAT BELAS (14) muka surat yang bercetak termasuk TIGA (3) LAMPIRAN sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini].

Instructions : Answer **FIVE (5)** questions. **Part A is COMPULSORY**. Answer **TWO (2)** questions from Section B. All questions carry the same marks.

[Arahan : Jawab **LIMA (5)** soalan. **Bahagian A WAJIB dijawab**. Jawab **DUA (2)** soalan daripada Bahagian B. Semua soalan membawa jumlah markah yang sama.]

In the event of any discrepancies, the English version shall be used.

[Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah digunakan].

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PART A / BAHAGIAN A

- (1). (a). Discuss seven steps in mineral resources estimation starting from drillhole data to ore reserve classification.

Terangkan tujuh langkah didalam pengiraan jumlah sumber mineral bermula daripada data lubang gerudi hingga ke pengelasan rizab bijih.

(12 marks/markah)

- (b). Explain the meaning of geostatistic method in mineral resources estimation.

Terangkan maksud kaedah geostatistik di dalam penentuan jumlah sumber mineral.

(3 marks/markah)

- (c). In what case, non-linear Kriging methods (Kriging of transformed data) is better than linear kriging method. Explain advantages and disadvantages of the kriging method in mineral resources calculation.

Dalam kes yang bagaimana kaedah Kriging tidak linear (Kriging data yang diubah) lebih baik daripada kaedah Kriging linear. Terangkan kelebihan dan kelemahan kaedah kriging di dalam pengiraan sumber mineral.

(5 marks/markah)

- (2). (a). Differentiate the technical and economic studies in mining operations and determine what kind of studies these cases are:

Bezakan kajian teknikal dan ekonomi di dalam operasi perlombongan dan tentukan jenis kajian kes ini:

- (i). Design of the ramp width of an open pit mine
Reka bentuk lebar tanjakan lombong terbuka
- (ii). Break even stripping ratio (BESR) determination
Penentuan nisbah pelucutan pulang modal (BESR)

(5 marks/ markah)

- (b). (i). A copper mine produces 25,000 tons of ore per month. The fixed cost per month is RM300,000, and the cost per ton is RM60. Calculate the production cost per ton at this level.

Sebuah lombong tembaga menghasilkan 25,000 tan bijih sebulan. Kos tetap sebulan ialah RM300,000, dan kos satu tan ialah RM60. Kira kos pengeluaran se-tan pada tahap ini.

- (ii). If the company increases the monthly production to 30,000 tons, how does the production cost per ton change?

Jika syarikat meningkatkan pengeluaran bulanan kepada 30,000 tan, bagaimanakah kos pengeluaran se-tan berubah?

(6 marks/ markah)

- (c). Compare the meaning of the sunk and recoverable costs. Then determine these costs whether sunk or recoverable.

Bandingkan kos tenggelam dan kos boleh pulih. Kemudian tentukan kos ini sama ada tenggelam atau boleh diperolehi semula.

- (i). Exploration and Development Costs
Kos Penerokaan dan Pembangunan

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(ii). Depreciation of Equipment
Susut Nilai Peralatan

(iii). Mining area and company properties
Kawasan perlombongan dan hartanah syarikat

(5 marks/markah)

(d). A bank gives a mining company RM2,000,000 loan with annual interest rate of 10%. If they agreed that the company can pay back the whole loan in one payment, how much should the company pay after 3 years?

Sebuah bank memberi pinjaman RM2,000,000 kepada syarikat perlombongan dengan kadar faedah tahunan 10%. Jika mereka bersetuju syarikat boleh membayar balik keseluruhan pinjaman dalam satu bayaran, berapakah jumlah yang perlu dibayar oleh syarikat selepas 3 tahun?

(4 marks/markah)

(3). (a). (i). What are the key components of mine planning?
Apakah komponen utama perancangan lombong?

(ii). How does geological data influence mine planning decisions?
Bagaimanakah data geologi mempengaruhi keputusan perancangan lombong?

(iii). Discuss the importance of resource estimation in mine planning.
Bincangkan kepentingan anggaran sumber dalam perancangan lombong.

(8 marks/ markah)

- (b). A company is considering which of two mutually exclusive projects it should undertake. The finance director thinks that the project with the higher Net Present Value (NPV) should be chosen, whereas the managing director thinks that the one with the higher Internal Rate of Return (IRR) should be undertaken, especially as both projects have the same initial outlay and length of life. The company anticipates a cost of capital of 10%, and the net after tax cashflows of the projects are as follows:

Sebuah syarikat sedang mempertimbangkan dua projek saling menyingkiri untuk dipilih. Pengarah kewangan merasakan projek yang memberikan nilai kini bersih (NPV) lebih tinggi harus dipilih, manakala pengarah urusan merasakan projek yang memberikan kadar pulangan dalaman (IRR) yang tinggi harus dipilih, terutamanya apabila tempoh projek hampir sama. Pihak syarikat menganggarkan kos modal 10% dan aliran tunai bersih seperti berikut:

Year/Tahun	Project X/Projek X	Project Y/Projek Y
	RM000	RM000
0	(200)	(200)
1	35	218
2	80	10
3	90	10
4	75	4
5	20	3

- (i). Calculate the NPV and IRR of each project.

Kirakan nilai kini bersih (NPV) dan kadar pulangan dalaman (IRR) bagi setiap projek.

(6 marks/markah)

- (ii). Recommend, with reasons, which project you would undertake (if either).

Cadangkan, dengan alasan, projek manakah yang akan dipilih.

(6 marks/markah)

PART B / BAHAGIAN B

- (4). Resources estimation apply various method such as polygonal (local sample mean) and inverse distance method.

Penentuan jumlah sumber mineral menggunakan pelbagai kaedah seperti poligon (purata sampel setempat) dan kaedah jarak songsang.

- (a). Calculate the value 'X' in Figure 1 below based on the neighborhood data by using the Inverse Distance method with search radius of 2.5 m. Shows the detail of how you derive the value.

Kira nilai 'X' di dalam Rajah 1 di bawah berdasarkan nilai di sekelilingnya dengan menggunakan kaedah Jarak Songsang dengan jejari carian 2.5 m. Tunjukkan dengan terperinci bagaimana anda memperolehi data tersebut.

(10 marks/markah)

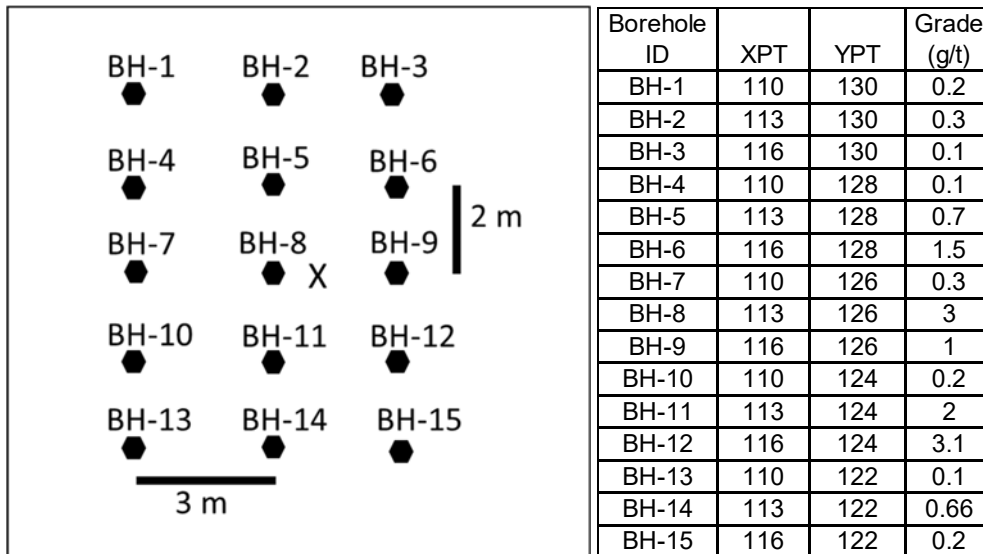


Figure 1: Plan view of the bore hole (BH) data and the coordinate of XPT and YPT in meters. The results of gold grade in g/t as in the table. The X value is located at 1m beside BH-8 or at coordinate (XPT - 114, YPT – 126).

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Rajah 1: Pandangan atas data lubang gerudi (BH) dan koordinate XPT dan YPT in meter. Keputusan gred emas dalam g/t seperti dalam jadual. Nilai X terletak 1 m sebelah BH-8 atau pada koordinate (XPT - 114, YPT – 126).

- (b). Based on the Figure 1, calculate the average grade of the ore body outline at cut-off grade (minimum grade) 0.5 g/t and 1.5 g/t grade based on the polygonal (local Sample Mean method).

Berdasarkan kepada Rajah 1, kirakan gred purata jasad bijih pada nilai potongan (nilai minimum) 0.4 g/t dan 1.5 g/t berdasarkan kaedah poligon (kaedah Purata Sample Setempat).

(6 marks/markah)

- (c). Explain the advantages and disadvantages of the Inverse Square Distance method

Terangkan kelebihan dan kekurangan kaedah jarak songsang.

(4 marks/markah)

- (5). (a). Define “economics” as a science.

Takrifkan "ekonomi" sebagai sains.

(2 marks/markah)

- (b). Explain the concept of the scarcity of resources and support your answer with two examples.

Terangkan konsep kekurangan sumber dan sokong jawapan anda dengan dua contoh.

(3 marks/markah)

- (c). What is the definition of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country?

Apakah definisi Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (GDP) sesebuah negara?

(3 marks/markah)

- (d). Analyze the relation between supply, demand and price of substitute goods. Use a graphical model and make at least one example.

Analisa hubungan antara penawaran, permintaan dan harga barang pengganti. Gunakan model grafik dan berikan sekurang-kurangnya satu contoh.

(5 marks/markah)

- (e). Explain the classes of engineering economic decisions.

Terangkan kelas keputusan ekonomi kejuruteraan.

(4 marks/markah)

- (f). Explain the relation between risk and return as one of the fundamental principles of engineering economics.

Terangkan hubungan antara risiko dan pulangan sebagai salah satu prinsip asas ekonomi kejuruteraan.

(3 marks/markah)

- (6). (a). Explain how to determine the Total Capital Cost for a new mining project.

Terangkan bagaimana anda boleh menentukan Jumlah Kos Modal untuk projek perlombongan baru.

(5 marks/markah)

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- (b). What is “Working Capital” and how you can prepare fund for it?

Apakah “Modal Kerja” dan bagaimana anda membuat peruntukan untuknya?

(5 marks/markah)

- (c). What is mutually exclusive projects? Explain.

Apakah projek saling menyingkiri? Terangkan.

(5 marks/markah)

- (d). Explain and discuss the effect of change in metal price on mining operations

Bincangkan kesan perubahan harga logam dalam operasi perlombongan

(5 marks/markah)

- (7). (a). It is estimated that a copper mine will produce 10000 tons of ore during the coming year. Production is expected to increase by 5% per year thereafter in each of the following four years. Profit per ton will be RM14 for years one through five.

Dianggarkan bahawa lombong tembaga akan menghasilkan 10000 tan bijih pada tahun akan datang. Pengeluaran dijangka meningkat sebanyak 5% setahun selepas itu dalam setiap empat tahun berikutnya. Keuntungan setiap tan ialah RM14 untuk tahun satu hingga lima.

$$F=P(1+i)^N$$

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- (i). Table a cash-flow for this copper mine operation from the company's viewpoint.

Jadualkan aliran tunai untuk operasi lombong tembaga ini dari sudut pandang syarikat.

- (ii). If the company can earn 15 % per year on its capital, what is the net future value of the copper mine's cash flows at the end of year five ?

Jika syarikat boleh memperoleh 15% setahun daripada modalnya, apakah nilai masa hadapan bersih aliran tunai lombong tembaga pada akhir tahun lima?

(10 marks/markah)

- (b). (i). Draw the feasible space for this problem modeled below.
Lukiskan ruang yang boleh dilaksanakan untuk model masalah ini.
- (ii). Find the optimum point which maximizes the objective function.
Cari titik optimum yang memaksimumkan fungsi objektif.

$$\text{Max } Z = 3x+5y$$

Subject to:

$$x \leq 4$$

$$2y \leq 12$$

$$3x+2y \leq 18$$

$$x \geq 0, y \geq 0$$

(10 marks/markah)

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LAMPIRAN II (FAKTOR PENGKOMPANAN)																
TAHUN																
r \ n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1%	1.010	1.020	1.030	1.041	1.051	1.062	1.072	1.083	1.094	1.105	1.116	1.127	1.138	1.149	1.161	1.173
2%	1.020	1.040	1.061	1.082	1.104	1.126	1.149	1.172	1.195	1.219	1.243	1.268	1.294	1.319	1.346	1.373
3%	1.030	1.061	1.093	1.126	1.159	1.194	1.230	1.267	1.305	1.344	1.384	1.426	1.469	1.513	1.558	1.605
4%	1.040	1.082	1.125	1.170	1.217	1.265	1.316	1.369	1.423	1.480	1.539	1.601	1.665	1.732	1.801	1.873
5%	1.050	1.103	1.158	1.216	1.276	1.340	1.407	1.477	1.551	1.629	1.710	1.796	1.886	1.980	2.079	2.183
6%	1.060	1.124	1.191	1.262	1.338	1.419	1.504	1.594	1.689	1.791	1.898	2.012	2.133	2.261	2.397	2.540
7%	1.070	1.145	1.225	1.311	1.403	1.501	1.606	1.718	1.838	1.967	2.105	2.252	2.410	2.579	2.759	2.952
8%	1.080	1.166	1.260	1.360	1.469	1.587	1.714	1.851	1.999	2.159	2.332	2.516	2.720	2.937	3.172	3.426
9%	1.090	1.188	1.295	1.412	1.539	1.677	1.828	1.993	2.172	2.367	2.580	2.813	3.066	3.342	3.642	3.970
10%	1.100	1.210	1.331	1.464	1.611	1.772	1.949	2.144	2.358	2.594	2.853	3.138	3.452	3.797	4.177	4.595
11%	1.110	1.232	1.368	1.518	1.685	1.870	2.076	2.305	2.558	2.839	3.152	3.498	3.883	4.310	4.785	5.311
12%	1.120	1.254	1.405	1.574	1.762	1.974	2.211	2.476	2.773	3.106	3.479	3.896	4.363	4.887	5.474	6.130
13%	1.130	1.277	1.443	1.630	1.842	2.082	2.353	2.658	3.004	3.395	3.836	4.335	4.898	5.535	6.254	7.067
14%	1.140	1.300	1.482	1.689	1.925	2.195	2.502	2.853	3.252	3.707	4.226	4.818	5.492	6.261	7.138	8.137
15%	1.150	1.323	1.521	1.749	2.011	2.313	2.660	3.059	3.518	4.046	4.652	5.350	6.153	7.076	8.137	9.358
16%	1.160	1.346	1.561	1.811	2.100	2.436	2.826	3.278	3.803	4.411	5.117	5.936	6.886	7.988	9.266	10.748
17%	1.170	1.369	1.602	1.874	2.192	2.565	3.001	3.511	4.108	4.807	5.624	6.580	7.699	9.007	10.539	12.330
18%	1.180	1.392	1.643	1.939	2.288	2.700	3.185	3.759	4.435	5.234	6.176	7.288	8.599	10.147	11.974	14.129
19%	1.190	1.416	1.685	2.005	2.386	2.840	3.379	4.021	4.785	5.695	6.777	8.064	9.596	11.420	13.590	16.172
20%	1.200	1.440	1.728	2.074	2.488	2.986	3.583	4.300	5.160	6.192	7.430	8.916	10.699	12.839	15.407	18.488
21%	1.210	1.464	1.772	2.144	2.594	3.138	3.797	4.595	5.560	6.727	8.140	9.850	11.918	14.421	17.449	21.114
22%	1.220	1.488	1.816	2.215	2.703	3.297	4.023	4.908	5.987	7.305	8.912	10.872	13.264	16.182	19.742	24.086
23%	1.230	1.513	1.861	2.289	2.815	3.463	4.259	5.239	6.444	7.926	9.749	11.991	14.749	18.141	22.314	27.446
24%	1.240	1.538	1.907	2.364	2.932	3.635	4.508	5.590	6.931	8.594	10.657	13.215	16.386	20.319	25.196	31.243
25%	1.250	1.563	1.953	2.441	3.052	3.815	4.768	5.960	7.451	9.313	11.642	14.552	18.190	22.737	28.422	35.527
26%	1.260	1.588	2.000	2.520	3.176	4.002	5.042	6.353	8.005	10.086	12.708	16.012	20.175	25.421	32.030	40.358
27%	1.270	1.613	2.048	2.601	3.304	4.196	5.329	6.768	8.595	10.915	13.862	17.605	22.359	28.396	36.062	45.799
28%	1.280	1.638	2.097	2.684	3.436	4.398	5.629	7.206	9.223	11.806	15.112	19.343	24.759	31.691	40.565	51.923
29%	1.290	1.664	2.147	2.769	3.572	4.608	5.945	7.669	9.893	12.761	16.462	21.236	27.395	35.339	45.587	58.808
30%	1.300	1.690	2.197	2.856	3.713	4.827	6.275	8.157	10.604	13.786	17.922	23.298	30.288	39.374	51.186	66.542
31%	1.310	1.716	2.248	2.945	3.858	5.054	6.621	8.673	11.362	14.884	19.498	25.542	33.460	43.833	57.421	75.221
32%	1.320	1.742	2.300	3.036	4.007	5.290	6.983	9.217	12.166	16.060	21.199	27.983	36.937	48.757	64.359	84.954
33%	1.330	1.769	2.353	3.129	4.162	5.535	7.361	9.791	13.022	17.319	23.034	30.635	40.745	54.190	72.073	95.858
34%	1.340	1.796	2.406	3.224	4.320	5.789	7.758	10.395	13.930	18.666	25.012	33.516	44.912	60.182	80.644	108.063
35%	1.350	1.823	2.460	3.322	4.484	6.053	8.172	11.032	14.894	20.107	27.144	36.644	49.470	66.784	90.158	121.714
36%	1.360	1.850	2.515	3.421	4.653	6.328	8.605	11.703	15.917	21.647	29.439	40.037	54.451	74.053	100.713	136.969
37%	1.370	1.877	2.571	3.523	4.826	6.612	9.058	12.410	17.001	23.292	31.910	43.717	59.892	82.052	112.411	154.003
38%	1.380	1.904	2.628	3.627	5.005	6.907	9.531	13.153	18.151	25.049	34.568	47.703	65.831	90.846	125.368	173.008
39%	1.390	1.932	2.686	3.733	5.189	7.213	10.025	13.935	19.370	26.925	37.425	52.021	72.309	100.510	139.708	194.194
40%	1.400	1.960	2.744	3.842	5.378	7.530	10.541	14.758	20.661	28.925	40.496	56.694	79.371	111.120	155.568	217.795
41%	1.410	1.988	2.803	3.953	5.573	7.858	11.080	15.623	22.028	31.059	43.794	61.749	87.066	122.763	173.096	244.065
42%	1.420	2.016	2.863	4.066	5.774	8.198	11.642	16.531	23.474	33.334	47.334	67.214	95.444	135.530	192.453	273.284
43%	1.430	2.045	2.924	4.182	5.980	8.551	12.228	17.486	25.005	35.757	51.132	73.119	104.561	149.522	213.816	305.757
44%	1.440	2.074	2.986	4.300	6.192	8.916	12.839	18.488	26.623	38.338	55.206	79.497	114.475	164.845	237.376	341.822
45%	1.450	2.103	3.049	4.421	6.410	9.294	13.476	19.541	28.334	41.085	59.573	86.381	125.252	181.615	263.342	381.846
46%	1.460	2.132	3.112	4.544	6.634	9.685	14.141	20.645	30.142	44.008	64.251	93.807	136.958	199.959	291.939	426.232
47%	1.470	2.161	3.177	4.669	6.864	10.090	14.833	21.804	32.052	47.117	69.261	101.814	149.667	220.010	323.415	475.420
48%	1.480	2.190	3.242	4.798	7.101	10.509	15.554	23.019	34.069	50.422	74.624	110.444	163.457	241.916	358.035	529.892
49%	1.490	2.220	3.308	4.929	7.344	10.943	16.304	24.294	36.197	53.934	80.362	119.739	178.411	265.832	396.090	590.174
50%	1.500	2.250	3.375	5.062	7.594	11.391	17.086	25.629	38.443	57.665	86.498	129.746	194.620	291.929	437.894	656.841

