

Problem 8-13

Goal: Decide whether to replace existing Batch reactor with new Continuous reactor

Given:

	15.0% MARR	
	old Batch	new Continuous
Design:		
Fixed Capital Investment	\$40,000	\$70,000
extra Operating Costs	-	\$15,000
new years ago	5	-
Salvage Value	\$1,000	\$0
Depreciation recovery perio	10	10
current Salvage Value	\$5,000	-

Approach: Incremental Investment paired comparison
 calculate delta Investment, include old salvage as income to reduce new investment
 calculate straight line annual depreciation, (Investment - salvage)/life
 Existing unit depreciation based on current salvage value & remaining life

ASSUME 35% income tax rate 35.0% assume original \$1,000 salvage value still good at end of 10 yr life
 calculate delta savings for each item, then sum to total savings, then delta ROI
 compare to MARR, accept one and discard other

Alternate approach: Minimum Acceptable Return as an expense
 add 15% of each investment to costs and choose design with largest profit

Calculations:

either unit let "R" be revenue = total income
 let "E" be cash expenses common to both units
 old unit for tax caclualtions, no salvage value allowed according to MACRS U.S. Tax Law
 depreciation for tax calculations, d = straightline \$40,000/10 \$4,000
 depreciation for current old capital recovery, d = straightline (\$5,000-\$1,000)/5 \$800
 Net Profit = Revenue - All Expenses - Taxes Paid = R - (E + d₀₅) - (R - E - d₀₁₀)t

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Net Profit} &= R - E - d_{05} - (R - E - d_{010})t \\ \text{Net Profit} &= R - E - 800 - (R - E - 4000)0.35 \\ \text{Net Profit} &= 0.65 R - 0.65 E - 800 + 1,400 = 0.65 (R-E) + 600 \end{aligned}$$

alt. MARR cost
\$750
(\$150.00)

old Net Profit = 0.65 (R-E) + \$600

new unit for tax caclualtions, no salvage value allowed according to MACRS U.S. Tax Law
 depreciation for tax calculations, d = straightline \$70,000/10 \$7,000
 same depreciation for capital recovery, d = straightline \$70,000/10
 cash expenses = E - \$15,000
 All expenses = cash expenses + deprerciation = E - \$15,000 + \$7,000
 Net Profit = Revenue - All Expenses - Taxes Paid = R - (E - \$15,000 + d) - (R - E - \$15,000 - d)t

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Net Profit} &= R - (E - \$15,000 + \$7000) - (R - \{E - \$15,000\} - \$7,000)0.35 \\ \text{Net Profit} &= 0.65 R - 0.65 E + 8000 - 2,800 = 0.65 (R-E) + 5,200 \end{aligned}$$

alt. MARR cost
\$9,750
(\$4,550.00)

new Net Profit = 0.65 (R-E) + \$5,200

Compare New Profit - Old Profit = 0.65(R-E) + \$5,200 - {0.65(R-E) - \$600}

delta profit = \$5,200 + \$600

new investment = \$70,000 - salvage of old unit

Replacement Incremental ROI

\$5,800	
\$65,000	Continuous net profit (loss)
	(\$4,400.00)

8.92%

Answer

Recommend

keep existing Batch Reactor, DO NOT make replacement

new Continuous replacement does not exceed 15% MARR

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