

Distinction between the Term DISRUPTION and DELAY

Do you agree with the **interpretation of the terms Disruption and Delay**, depending on the non-critical and critical path?

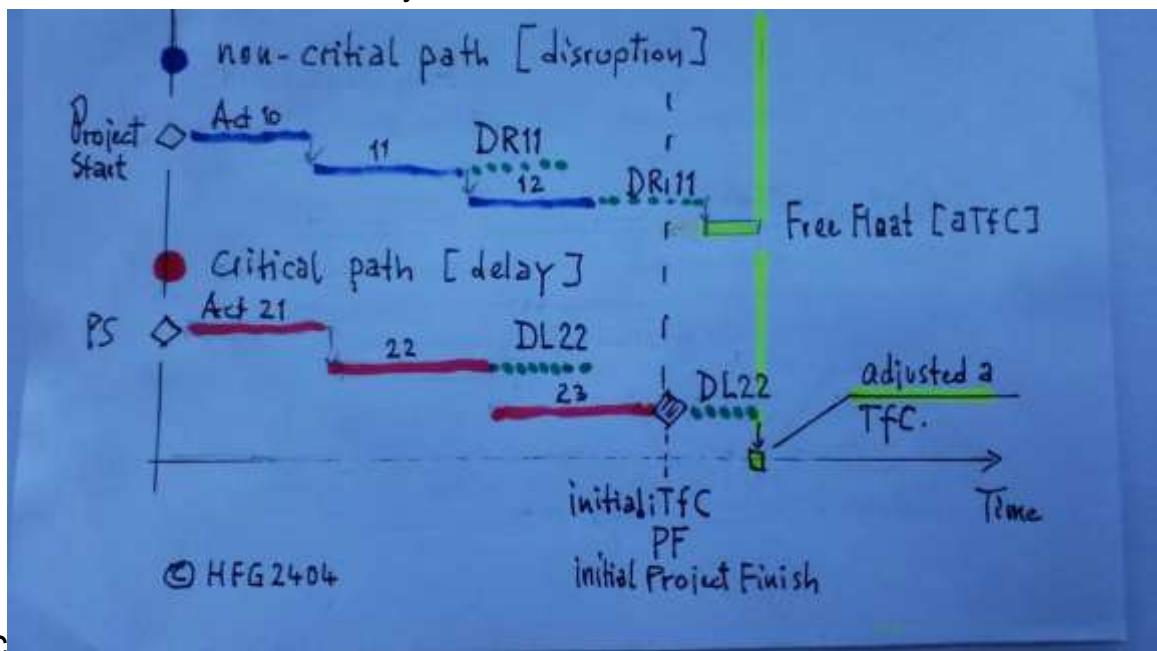
Why it is important to distinguish?

Please read all Employer's ERE/Contractor's Risk Events CRE, Clause 08 / SC08.3 p3. It is recommended to structure a **Claim Notice/detailed Request** or a **Variation Proposal** in context with the Sub-Clause SC 13.3 RB1999 / MDB2010 to distinguish between disruption and delay effects.

>>>> SC13.3 (a) **DISRUPTION** occurs on the activity itself on the non-critical path

If the Activity (i) is impacted (i) by an instruction, (ii) by an ERE-Claim Event www.aid21.de/03.5+ClaimSC.pdf or directed Variation Change, (iii) lasts longer, and (iv) is linked on the **NON-CRITICAL path** >>>

The initial Time for Completion (iTfC), will not be impeded, because the additional required execution time can be absorbed by the available free float.



>>>> SC13.3 (b) = **DELAY** = Disruption on the Critical path

However, if the single activity is impacted by (i) an Instruction, (ii) an ERE-Claim Event www.aid21.de/03.5+ClaimSC.pdf or directed Variation Change, (iii) lasts longer, and (iv) linked on the **CRITICAL Path** (= zero free float) >>>

The initial Time for Completion (iTfC) has to be **adjusted**, because no slack time can absorb the **Extension of Time EoT**, and ergo the Time for Completion (**aTfC**)

Note: If the Employer wants to speed up the operations, the Employer has to instruct the **acceleration on his own costs** (SC08.6 paragraph 4) to adapt the iTfC to the aTfC.

>>>> SC13.3 (c) = **Cost implication** (procurement of all additional resources,

approval times, service times, extra production cost, time- and value related costs, other indirect EoTfC costs) for the Disruption and Delay events/circumstances.