

# F3 Clearer Explanation & Valid Braindumps F3 Free



Cleaning and treating an existing central heating system – Silver Clean

## Procedure

1. Identify and rectify mechanical faults.
2. Drain system water to a foul drain and refill with fresh plain water. Install a Fernox FFI Total Filter or TFI Compact.
3. Add Fernox Cleaner F3 or Cleaner F9 at the recommended dose through a radiator, the TFI or lifting loop.
4. Turn on the boiler and circulate the Cleaner F3 for a maximum of one hour.
5. Turn off the boiler and close the flow valve to the TFI. Remove the TFI magnet and open the drain valve. Drain the system until the container until the water runs clearer. Close the drain valve, open the flow valve and re-inset the TFI magnet. Switch on the boiler.
6. Isolate all radiators by closing the wheel feed valve and opening the bleed valve away from the boiler. Circulate the boiler through that radiator for five minutes or until efficiency is restored. Check using a 'Touch Test'. If the radiator is still cold, repeat the process for a central, isolating a Fernox MaxiMag x-penetrator from the bottom of the radiator can help to dislodge any persistent sludge in the base. Close the flow to the radiator.
7. Repeat step 5.
8. Repeat steps 4 and 7 for all radiators in the system.
9. Turn off the boiler, remove the magnet from the TFI and open all radiators. Purge the system whilst to drain whilst at the same time introduce fresh water via the feed and expansion cistern or via the lifting loop. Flush through until the water runs clear.
10. Isolate all radiators except that furthest away from the boiler, and continue to purge for five minutes.
11. Repeat step 10 on all radiators.
12. Use a Fernox TD9 Meter to ensure that the total dissolved solids have been satisfactorily removed. The system can be regarded as being clean if the total dissolved solids water value is within 10% of the make up water. Differences over 10% mean that significant doses of cleaner have been left in the system and further treatment is required.
13. Add Fernox Protector F1 500ml or Express at the recommended dose.
14. If left the magnet assembly in the TFI Filter:
  15. The resealment sticker provided with all Fernox Protectors should be correctly completed and applied to the boiler casing. Note: For continuous protection Fernox Protector F1 should be added to the system at least annually (either during the service or sooner if the system content is drained down). This should be carried out using a Fernox Protector Test Kit.

If you are unsure of dose rates or require further advice, contact Fernox Technical Services on +44 (0)170 870 0362 or visit [www.fernox.com](http://www.fernox.com)

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## CIMA F3 Financial Strategy Sample Questions (Q159-Q164):

## NEW QUESTION # 159

A company has a large cash balance but its directors have been unable to identify any positive NPV projects to invest in. Which THREE of the following are advantages of a share repurchase, compared with a one-off large dividend?

- A. It increases the number of shares issue.
- B. It will not create an expectation for future increased dividends.
- C. It returns cash to shareholders so that they can choose how to spend it
- D. It means that the company will be able to pay lower total dividends in the future.
- E. The shareholder can choose whether to take the cash or not.

**Answer: B,D,E**

### Explanation:

A). The shareholder can choose whether to take the cash or not.

With a repurchase, shareholders can decide to sell (take cash) or keep their shares. A one-off dividend forces all shareholders to receive cash.

C). It means that the company will be able to pay lower total dividends in the future.

After a buyback there are fewer shares in issue. If the company keeps the same dividend per share, the total dividend outlay falls - good for future cash flow and flexibility.

E). It will not create an expectation for future increased dividends.

A large one-off dividend may be interpreted as a permanent increase, creating pressure to maintain higher payouts. A buyback is seen as a more one-off, discretionary event, so it avoids that expectation.

B is wrong: a repurchase reduces, not increases, shares in issue.

D is not an advantage relative to a dividend - both methods return cash that shareholders can spend as they wish.

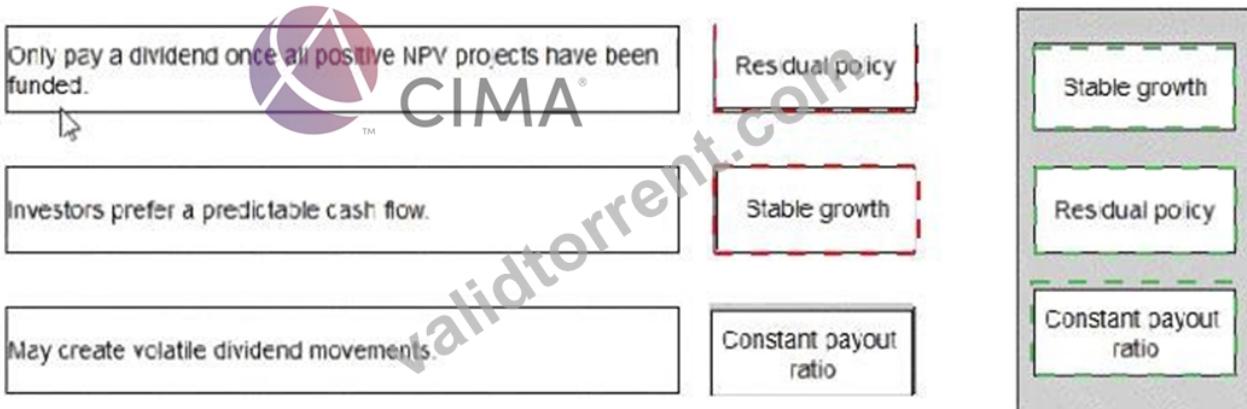
## NEW QUESTION # 160

Select the most appropriate divided for each of the following statements:

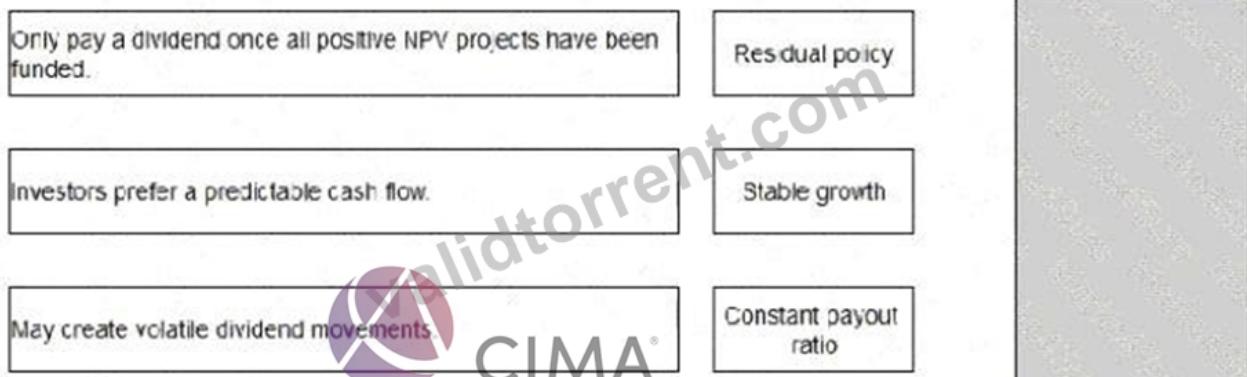
Only pay a dividend once all positive NPV projects have been funded.		
Investors prefer a predictable cash flow.		
May create volatile dividend movements		

**Answer:**

### Explanation:



Explanation:



"Only pay a dividend once all positive NPV projects have been funded." # Residual policy Under a residual dividend policy, the firm first uses earnings to finance all projects with a positive NPV.

Whatever profit is left over (the "residual") may be paid out as dividends.

So dividends are not the target; investment in value-adding projects is. That's exactly what the statement describes.

"Investors prefer a predictable cash flow." # Stable growth

A stable (or steadily growing) dividend policy aims to provide shareholders with a smooth, predictable stream of dividends.

Even if earnings are volatile, management tries to keep dividends level or with a modest regular increase.

This appeals to investors who value certainty of income, which is what the statement is referring to.

"May create volatile dividend movements." # Constant payout ratio

With a constant payout ratio, the company always pays the same percentage of earnings as dividends (e.g. 40% of earnings every year).

If earnings go up and down, the dividend per share will also go up and down proportionally.

That leads to volatile dividend movements, which is exactly what the statement says.

So the final mapping is:

Residual policy # "Only pay a dividend once all positive NPV projects have been funded." Stable growth # "Investors prefer a predictable cash flow." Constant payout ratio # "May create volatile dividend movements."

### NEW QUESTION # 161

A company intends to sell one of its business units, Company W, by a management buyout (MBO). A selling price of \$200 million has been agreed.

The managers are discussing with a bank and a venture capital company (VCC) the following financing proposal.

	\$ million
Managers – equity	10
VCC – equity	50
VCC – debt	80
Bank loan	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>

The VCC requires a minimum return on its equity investment in the MBO of 35% a year on a compound basis over 5 years. What is the minimum total equity value of Company W in 5 years time in order to meet the VCC's required return? Give your answer to one

decimal place.

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\$  million

- A. 0
- B. 1

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 162

HHH Company has a fixed rate loan at 10.0%, but wishes to swap to variable. It can borrow at the risk-free rate +8%. The bank is currently quoting swap rates of 3.1% (bid) and 3.5% (ask). What net rate will HHH Company pay if it enters into the swap?

- A. Risk-free rate +6.9%
- B. Risk-free rate +6.5%
- C. Risk-free rate +8%
- D. Risk-free rate +3.1%

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

This question tests understanding of interest rate swaps, a core topic in CIMA F3: Financial Strategy, particularly under financial risk management.

Step 1: Identify the company's current position

HHH Company currently has fixed-rate debt at 10.0%

It wants to swap to variable interest

Its floating-rate borrowing cost is risk-free rate + 8%

Step 2: Interpret the swap quotation

The bank quotes swap rates of:

3.1% (bid)

3.5% (ask)

In CIMA F3:

If a company wants to pay fixed and receive floating, it must pay the ask rate.

Therefore, HHH will pay fixed 3.5% and receive floating (risk-free rate) under the swap.

Step 3: Combine the loan and the swap

Component

Cash flow

Fixed loan

Pay 10.0% fixed

Swap

Pay 3.5% fixed, receive risk-free rate

Net fixed paid:

$$10.0\% - 3.5\% = 6.5\%$$

So after the swap, the company effectively pays:

$$6.5\% + 8\% = 14.5\%$$

Step 4: Select the correct option

Risk-free rate + 6.5% #

#### NEW QUESTION # 163

D has US\$10 million to invest over 12 months in either US\$ or GBP. Its options are to invest in US\$ at the present US\$ interest rate of 10.18%, or to convert the US\$ to GBP at the spot rate GBP1 = US\$1.61 and invest in GBP at an interest rate of 6.4%.

According to the interest rate parity theory, what will the one year forward rate be?

Give your answer to three decimal places.

GBP1=US\$

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**Answer:**

### Explanation:

1.667

## NEW QUESTION # 164

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