

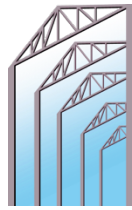
Technical Report II.

Emily Roarty



Executive Summary

The Foundry at 41st is a six story luxury apartment complex located in the Pittsburgh neighborhood of Lawrenceville, PA. The area of the city is in high demand for its shops and restaurants. The total project cost is \$27 million with a budget of \$35 million. Bay 4 is a historical steel frame that remains from a foundry that used to exist on site. Typical to this area of Pittsburgh, the structure chosen was a podium style structure with the first floor post tensioned concrete and the remaining five stories are wooden.



THE FOUNDRY
— AT 41ST —
LAWRENCEVILLE LIVING

For this report, a metal stud structure was explored to replace the wooden structure. The benefits of metal structure are its fireproofing, long term stability, and resistance to water. The main drawback is its overall cost.

The site logistics is a challenge because the Bay 4 must be protected, so that makes the whole Western part of the site unavailable for laydown. The Eastern part of the site is available for parking, trailers, and laydown. The use of lifts to detail and install the metal panels on each exterior face of the building will be tight use of space.

With discussion with the superintendent, we discussed various structural systems to provide an economical product to the owner. The superintendent confirmed that the choice of the podium structure is the most economical to the overall building. In terms of priorities of the owner, the podium style structure is the most economical and schedule conscious as well as the wooden frame.

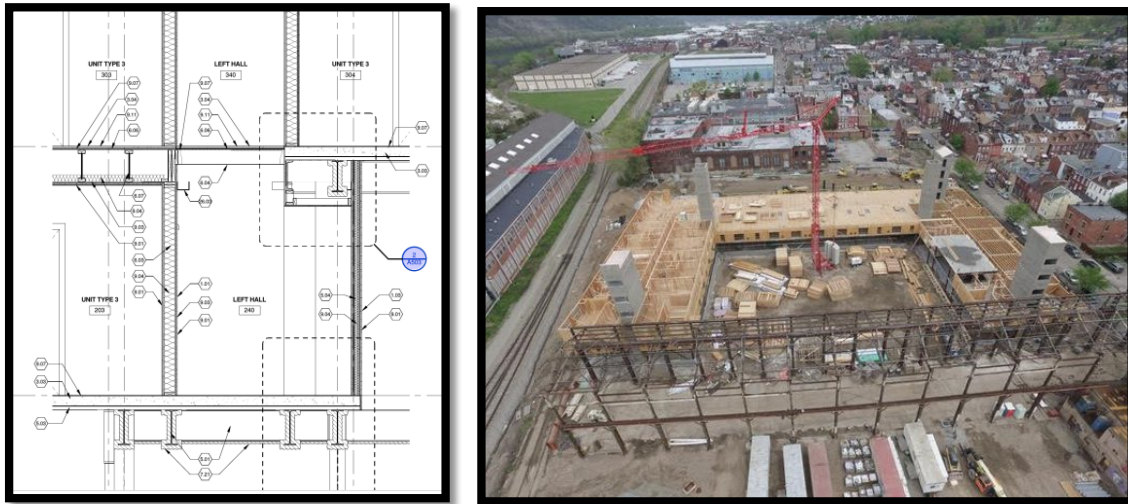
The report details both the Production Plan and Critical Analysis of the structural system on the Foundry at 41st. Finally, a superintendent interview discusses how to meet the constructability and logistical challenges of the site.

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Production Plan

The chosen engineered system for Technical Report II is the structural system, which is a wooden frame system currently. This report is a comparison between the existing system and a metal stud system. The building structural system is critical to the overall building, so the means, methods, schedule, cost, and the logistics have been detailed below.

Means & Methods



Second and Third Floor wall section showing the wooden framing typical to the building.

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The second through the sixth floors were analyzed during this technical report. The first floor is concrete for the parking garage and was omitted from this analysis. As seen above in the wall section the building has wooden framing this is typical for the second through eighth floors. It was natural to explore metal framing as a structural system to replace the wooden framing. The relative quickness and cost of the wooden frame is the reason why this structural system was chosen.

Construction will be completed floor by floor. For each floor it will take 20 working days. The wooden frame was constructed on site frame by frame. In addition, space restrictions of the Lawrenceville neighborhood have caused a challenge to the crane placement on site. The crane is placed in the courtyard where the future pool is located. In terms of chose of a crane, the chose does well to protect against disrupting historic Bay 4. The stair towers can be built without disruption to the rest of the floors. The site is really tight, and the only area for laydown is in the courtyard and East of the site. In Appendix A, there is a detailed linear foot take off of the wooden framed system.

Production Schedule

A detailed production schedule using Primavera can be found in Appendix B. Construction begins in October 15, 2015 and ends on May 15, 2017. The schedule is broken down by floor to show each of the

Detailed Cost Estimate

An estimate using Timberline is found in Appendix C. The cost estimate is broken down floor by floor. The cost of the wooden frame is cheaper due to overall material costs. See the table below for a breakdown of the overall costs.

Structure	Costs
Wooden Frame	\$ 208,888
Metal Studs	\$ 230,680

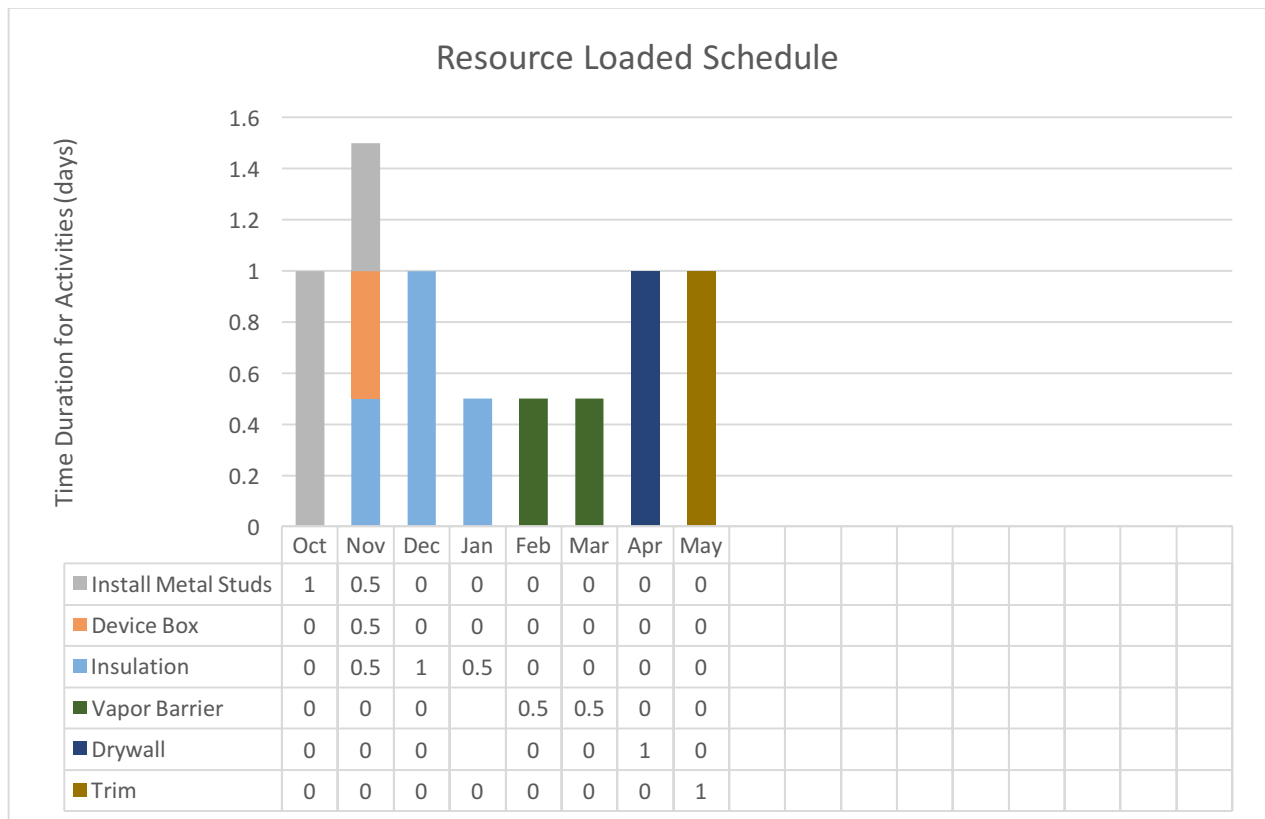
Site Plan and Logistics

The site logistics in 2D are found in Appendix D. The plans show the phases of construction vehicles, materials, crane, trailer, and dumpsters.

Production Analysis

Production

The tasks include install metal studs, device boxes, insulation, vapor barrier, drywall, and trim. In terms of production, the concrete structure reaches a maximum in crew size early on in the project in order to finish the complex first floor. The faster choice is the concrete structure. The graph to the right shows the labor on site throughout the months of the construction schedule. The metal stud structure is much more expensive than the wooden podium style structure, which will be analyzed in the next section.



Cost Analysis

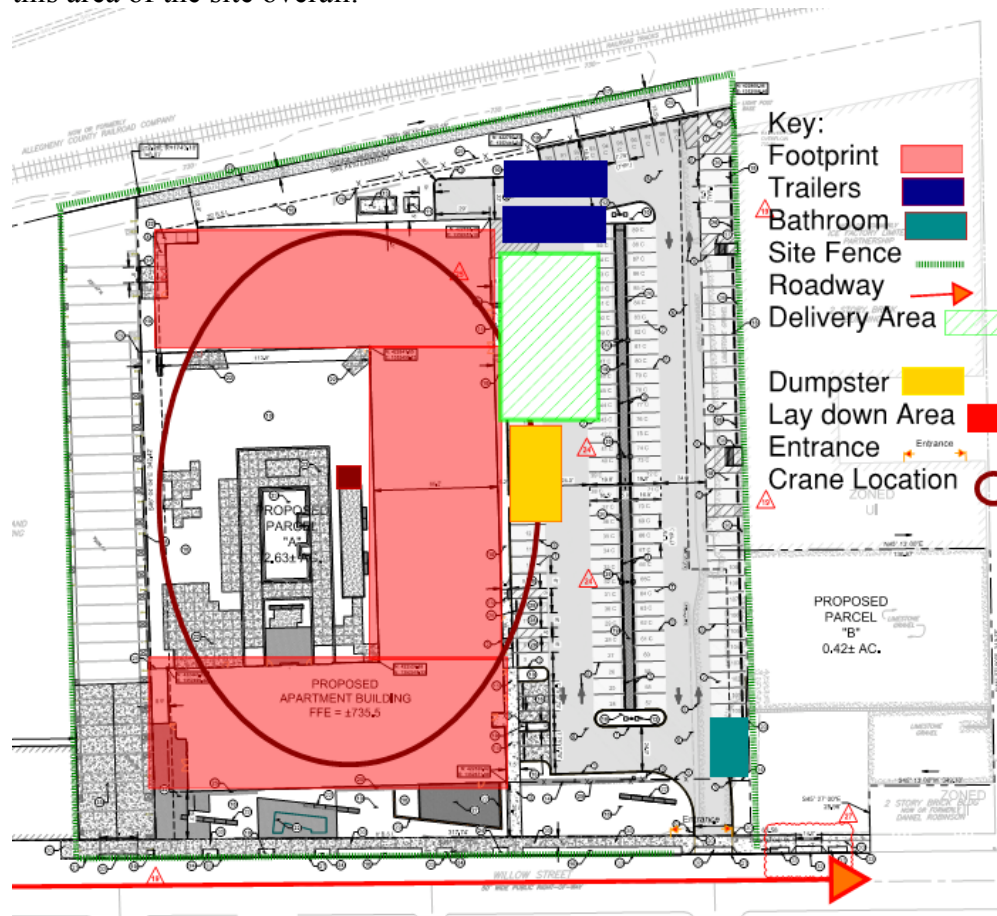
Analysis	Cost
Wooden Frame	\$208,888
Metal Frame	\$230,681

As expected the metal framing costs more to implement on the project than the wooden frame. Although the cost of the estimates is similar, they are not accurate. The cost of labor for the metal frame should be more than the wooden frame.

Logistical Analysis

In order to implement the metal frame one must consider the difference in weight change for the crane. Being in city of Pittsburgh, the site logistics are a challenge to the project. Another challenge is in protection of the steel frame of Bay 4. I broke the structure down into three areas with A being the one closest to the railroad and C being the closest to Willow Street. The project team chose to use one large tower crane for all three areas. I would choose this method of construction in order to reduce time assembling and disassembling the crane. Parking for workers can be held on site as well as the trailers. Absolutely no laydown can be done in Parcel C or near Bay 4.

As mentioned previously the biggest challenge in site logistics is the crane and protection of Bay4. Being an important priority of the owner and historical to the area, Bay 4 must be protected throughout construction; therefore, all laydown and the boom of the crane must avoid this area of the site overall.



Total linear ft of framing
= 16,296 ft.

2ND FLOOR:

$$P_{ext} = 114' + 167' - 10'' + 13' - 11'' + 29' - 2'' + 27' - 3'' + 182' - 3'' + 263' - 3'' + 30' - 9'' + 28' - 9'' + 27' + 44' - 8'' + 33' - 9'' + 57' - 9'' + 64' - 1' + 16' - 3'' + 28' - 8'' + 28' - 8''$$

$$P_{ext} = 1150' - 96'' = \boxed{1158'}$$

$$P_{int} = 33' - 3'' + 33' - 3'' + 41' - 7'' + 109' 5'' + 44' 5'' + 232' 7'' + 120' + 33' 3'' + 33' 3'' + 94' - 3'' + 169' 4'' = \boxed{944' 6''}$$

$$P_{units} = 40 (30' - 9'') = 1200' 360'' = \boxed{1230'}$$

Wood frame = 3,332' 6''
2nd.

3RD, 4TH, 5TH FLOORS:

$$P_{ext} = 114' + 168' 6'' + 114' + 29' - 2'' + 31' - 5'' + 32' 1'' + 154 2'' + 263' - 3'' + 25' - 9'' + 3' - 10'' + 28' - 9'' + 27' + 140' 5'' + 421' - 10'' = 1560' - 02'' = \boxed{1555'}$$

$$P_{int} = 33' - 3'' + 33' - 3'' + 100' - 4'' + 121' 2'' + 232' - 5'' + 116' 1'' + 93' 7'' + 26' 6'' + 26' 6'' + 170' - 3'' + 100' 4'' = \boxed{1053' 6''}$$

$$P_{units} = (29' 5'') (38) = \boxed{1117' 6''}$$

3326' x 3
WOOD FRAME 3rd-5th = 11,175'

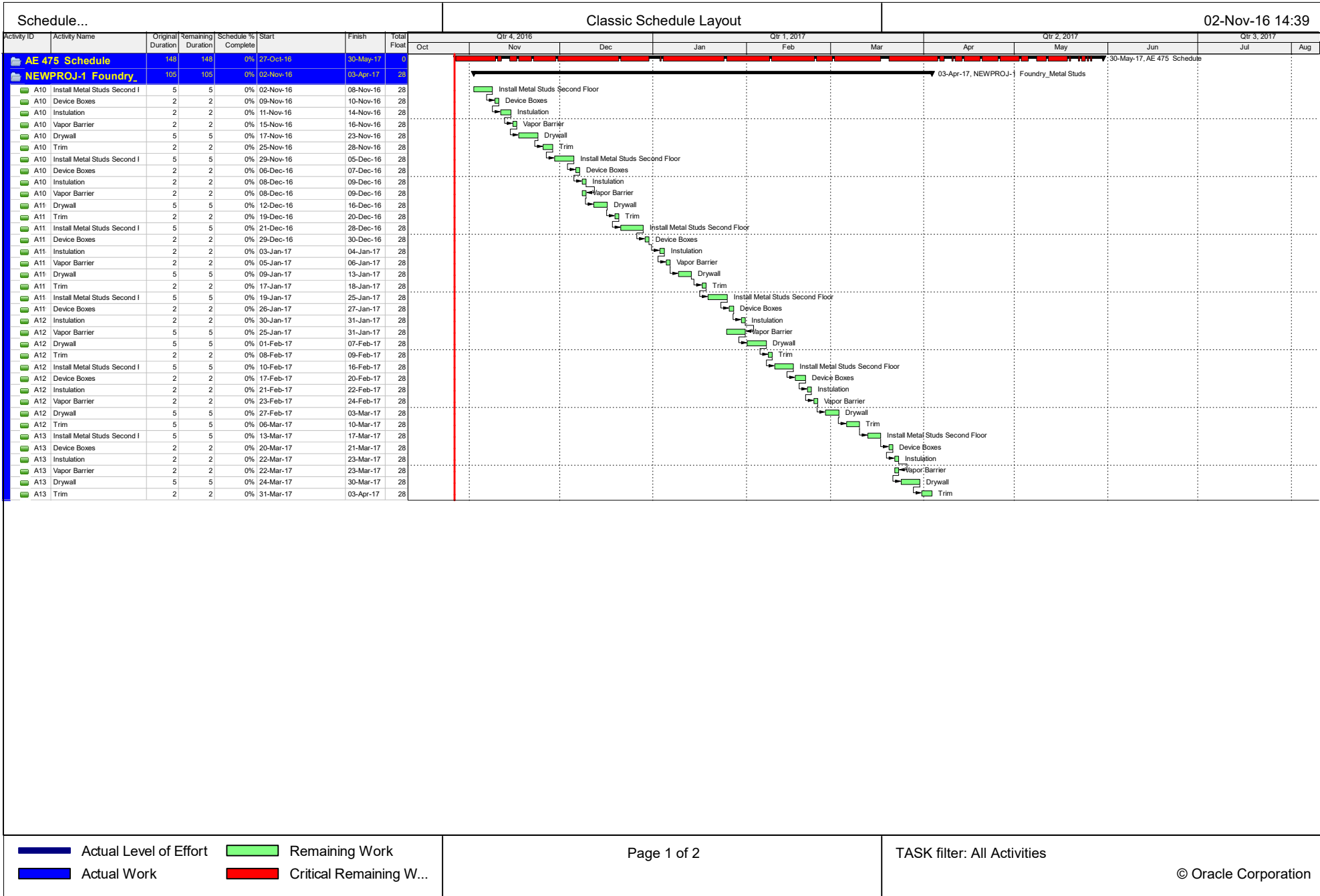
6TH FLOOR

$$P_{ext} = 69' 7'' + 37' - 3'' + 168' + 114' - 10'' + 29' - 3'' + 28' - 3'' + 185' - 10'' + 263' 2'' = 896'$$

$$P_{int} = 170' 3'' + 231' 11'' + 10' 9'' + 30' 9'' + 99' 4'' + 115' 5'' + 35' 4'' + 33' 3'' = 727'$$

$$P_{units} = (29' 5'') (30) = 165.5'$$

WOOD FRAME = 1,788.5
6TH



[illegible]

Project name	Foundry3
Labor rate table	Non-Prev
Report format	Sorted by 'Group phase/Phase' 'Detail' summary

Item	Description	Takeoff Qty	Labor		Material		Subcontract
			Unit Cost	Amount	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount
6000.000	LUMBER & FRAMING						
6010.000	Lumber & Framing Budgets						
101	Lumber	29,093.00	sf	-	-	-	203,651
	Lumber & Framing Budgets						203,651
6020.000	Framing Labor						
40	Framing Walls Labor	29,093.00	sf	0.18 /sf	5,237	-	-
	Framing Labor				5,237		
	LUMBER & FRAMING			5,237		0	203,651

Subcontract	Equipment	Other	Total
Name	Amount	Amount	Amount
	-	-	<u>203,651</u>
			203,651
	-	-	<u>5,237</u>
			5,237
	0	0	208,888

Estimate Totals

Description	Amount	Cuts/Adds	Net Amount	Totals	Hours	Rate	Cost Basis	Cost per Unit
Labor	5,237		5,237					
Material								
Subcontract	203,651		203,651					
Equipment								
Other								
	<u>208,888</u>			208,888				
Total				208,888				

Percent of Total
2.51%
97.49%
100.00 ###



Project name	Foundry 2
Labor rate table	Non-Prev
Report format	Sorted by 'Group phase/Phase' 'Detail' summary



Item	Description	Takeoff Qty	Labor		Material		Subcontract
			Unit Cost	Amount	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount
6000.000	LUMBER & FRAMING						
6010.000	Lumber & Framing Budgets						
	1 Framing Labor	29,093.00 sf	-	-	-	-	160,012
	Lumber & Framing Budgets						160,012
6071.100	Studs #1						
	16 2x4x16 #1 Stud	12,237.00 ea	-	-	4.032 /ea	49,340	-
	16 2x4x16 #1 Stud	1,958.00 ea	-	-	4.032 /ea	7,895	-
	Studs #1					57,234	
6071.300	Stud Grade Studs						
	16 2x4x16 S/G Stud	3,332.00 ft	-	-	4.032 /ft	13,435	-
	Stud Grade Studs					13,435	
	LUMBER & FRAMING			0		70,669	160,012

Subcontract	Equipment	Other	Total
Name	Amount	Amount	Amount
	-	-	160,012
			160,012
	-	-	49,340
	-	-	7,895
			57,234
	-	-	13,435
			13,435
	0	0	230,680

Estimate Totals

Description	Amount	Cuts/Adds	Net Amount	Totals	Hours	Rate	Cost Basis	Cost per Unit
Labor								
Material	70,669		70,669					
Subcontract	160,012		160,012					
Equipment								
Other								
	230,681			230,681				
Total				230,681				

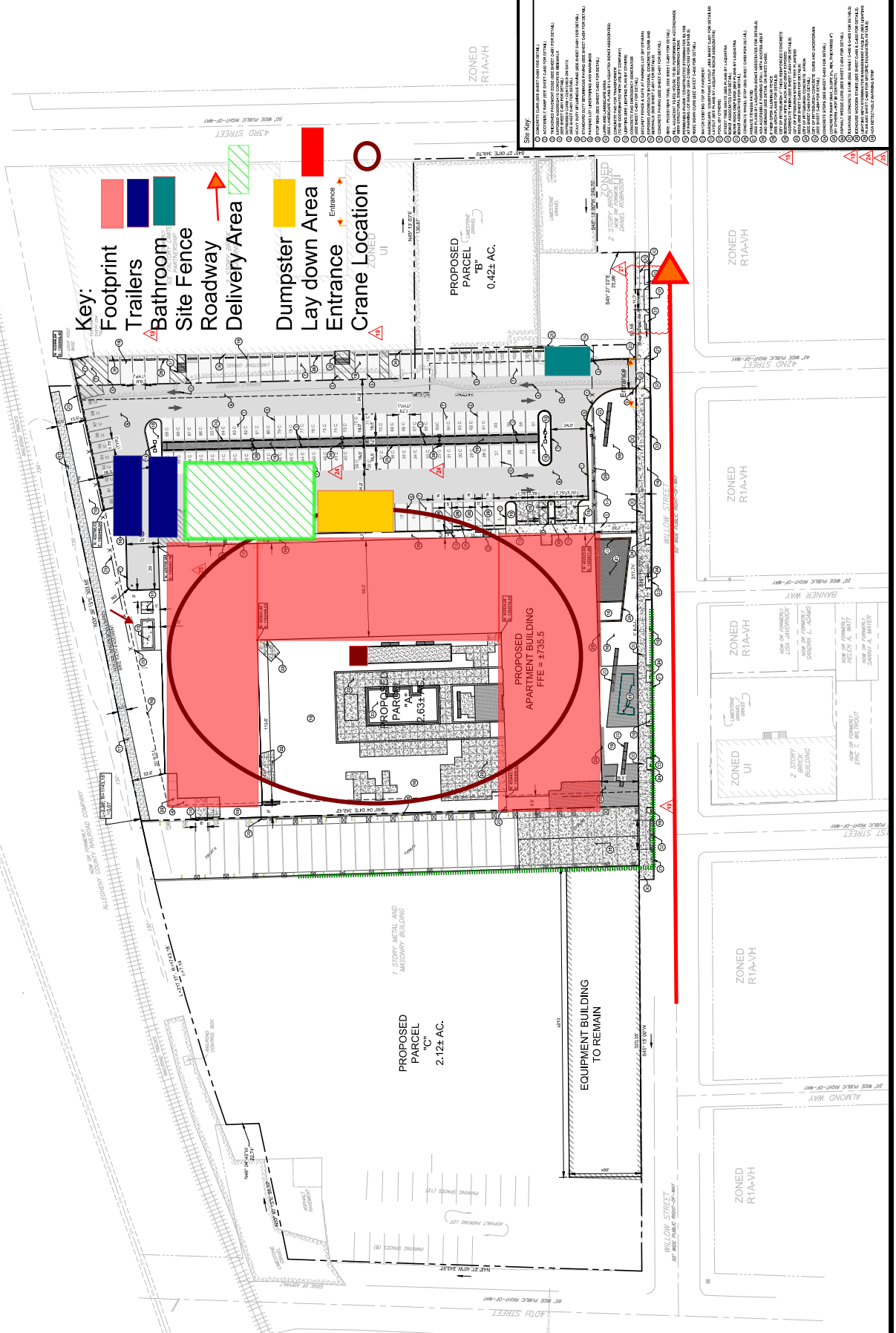
Percent of Total

30.63%
69.36%

100.00 ####



- Key:**
- Footprint
 - Trailers
 - Bathroom
 - Site Fence
 - Roadway
 - Delivery Area
 - Dumpster
 - Lay down Area
 - Entrance
 - Crane Location



Plan Legend:

- EXISTING FOOTPRINT
- EXISTING CONCRETE
- EXISTING ASPHALT
- EXISTING GRAVEL
- EXISTING CURB
- EXISTING DRIVE
- EXISTING SIDEWALK
- EXISTING FENCE
- EXISTING SIGN
- EXISTING LIGHT
- EXISTING TREE
- EXISTING SHrub
- EXISTING WATER
- EXISTING ELEC
- EXISTING MECH
- EXISTING PLUMB
- EXISTING HVAC
- EXISTING TEL
- EXISTING DATA
- EXISTING GAS
- EXISTING OIL
- EXISTING FUEL
- EXISTING WASTE
- EXISTING HAZARDOUS
- EXISTING OTHER

Drawing Scale: 1" = 30'

North Arrow

Prepared By: PVE Sheffler, Inc.

Prepared For: The Foundry at 41st, L.P.
P.O. Box 371
Sewesley, PA 15443

811

Before you dig, call 811. It's free. It's fast. It's the only way to find out what's underground. Call 811 and a qualified professional will locate all underground utilities for you. It's the only way to avoid costly mistakes and ensure the safety of your project.

DATE ISSUED: OCTOBER 14, 2015

PLAN REVISIONS

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	10/14/15	ISSUED FOR PERMIT
2	10/14/15	ISSUED FOR PERMIT
3	10/14/15	ISSUED FOR PERMIT
4	10/14/15	ISSUED FOR PERMIT
5	10/14/15	ISSUED FOR PERMIT
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99	10/14/15	ISSUED FOR PERMIT
100	10/14/15	ISSUED FOR PERMIT

Submitted By: The Foundry at 41st, L.P.
Submitted To: Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

Project Name: THE FOUNDRY AT 41ST

100% CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

Drawing Name: SITE PLAN

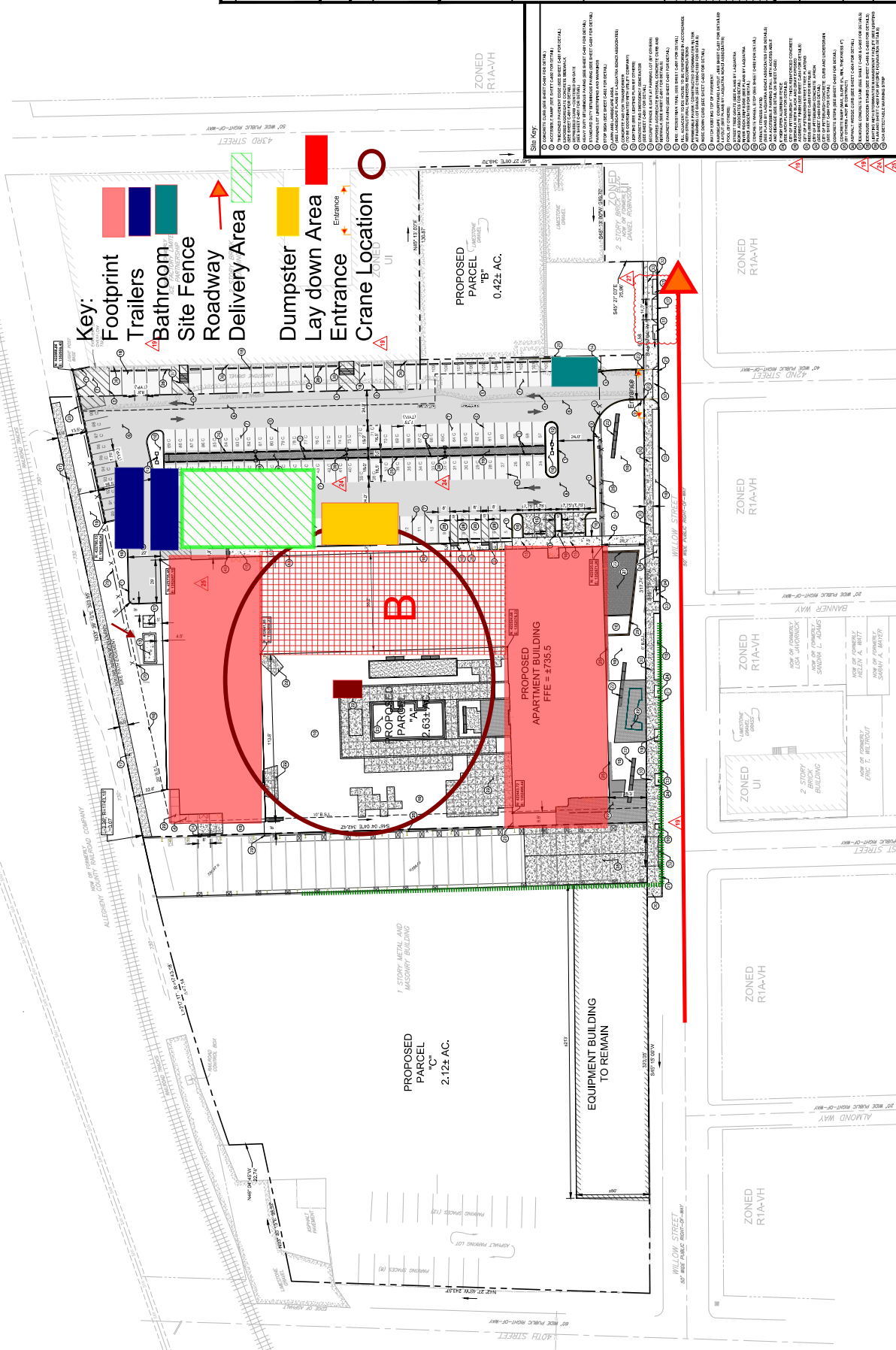
Drawing No: 161139

Drawing No: C-300



Key:

- Footprint
- Trailers
- Bathroom
- Site Fence
- Roadway
- Delivery Area
- Dumpster
- Lay down Area
- Entrance
- Crane Location



Project Name: **THE FOUNDRY AT 41st**

100% CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

Drawing Name: **SITE PLAN**

Drawing No: **161139**

Project No: **C-300**

Prepared For: **The Foundry at 41st, L.P.**
P.O. Box 371
Sewesley, PA 15433

Prepared By: **PVE Sheffler**
2000 Independence Drive
Sewesley, PA 15433
Tel: 717-333-1111 Fax: 717-333-1112

Plan Issues:

NO.	DATE	ISSUED	BY
1	10/15/16	10/15/16	10/15/16
2	10/15/16	10/15/16	10/15/16
3	10/15/16	10/15/16	10/15/16

811

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Notes:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN FEET AND INCHES. DIMENSIONS IN PARENTHESES ARE IN METERS.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO THE CENTERLINE OF THE ROADWAY UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
3. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO THE EXTERIOR FACE OF THE CURB UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
4. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO THE EXTERIOR FACE OF THE SIDEWALK UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
5. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO THE EXTERIOR FACE OF THE DRIVEWAY UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
6. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO THE EXTERIOR FACE OF THE LOT UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
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10. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO THE EXTERIOR FACE OF THE LOT UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

Superintendent Interview
Bruce, PJ Dick

- 1) What are the biggest risks on the project to date?

The biggest risk on the project is definitely the utilities and working with the City of Pittsburgh. The construction management team was at the mercy of the utility companies and did not have a lot of control over that process. Utilities include permanent power, water, and electrical systems to the building. There was no real way to start earlier or have manpower shifts for this problem.

- 2) What are potential opportunities for value engineering?

Some possibilities for Value Engineering include making the skin all one color (making the overall process quicker), and buying lower grade finishes like cabinets. Some of the Value Engineering items that were pursued were changing the roof system and changing the windows from normal to storefront. For the roofing system, rhino bond was used to mechanically weld the roofing membrane down.

- 3) Discuss constructability issues of the structural system analysis?

In changing the system to a metal framed system, one would face weight limit issues, use of more scaffolding, and improve overall fire protection. BIM might need to be used if it is a metal framed building. The current building did not use BIM because a lot of the mechanical and heating systems are exposed. It would obviously be more expensive to build.

- 4) How does this impact construction methods?

It would impact having the steel and material order in time. Sometimes the project was at the mercy of waiting around for material shipments.

- 5) What resources, cost, and techniques would be required for the Value Engineered solutions?

Increased coordination with Montgomery truss who did the prefabricated wall panels. PJ Dick would have to ensure that they do metal prefabricated wall panels. Once again this would increase overall cost of the project. Also having them shipped to site would have logistical and transportation constraints.