LEHIGH VALLEY HOSPITAL - CEDAR CREST CAMPUS



ALLENTOWN, PA

Presented By:
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Construction Management



PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Project Overview
- CM Analysis 1 Gaining Higher LEED Rating
- CM Analysis 2 ICRA Plan
- Structural Redesign Pre-cast Hollowcore Planks
- Mechanical Analysis Rainwater Collection System
- Research Topic Closing the Gap

PROJECT OVERVIEW

- Owner: Lehigh Valley Hospital
- Construction Manager: Whiting-Turner
- Architect: Freeman White, Inc.
- Total Project Cost: \$181 million
- Project Schedule: June 2005 December 2008
- Project Size: 310,000 sq ft Addition
- Project Delivery Method: Design Build

Project Overview

CM Analysis 1

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Mechanical Analysis

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Conclusions

GAINING HIGHER LEED RATING

Currently Silver Rated ~ 33 points

Focused on:

- On site recycling 75% material
- Regional Materials (500 mi radius)
- Recycled Content 10%
- Low VOC Materials

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GAINING HIGHER LEED RATING

Proposed Total ~ 41 points

Sustainable Sites (1 Credit Each)

- SS Credit 6.1: Storm water Design Quantity Control
- SS Credit 6.2: Storm water Design Quality Control

Water Efficiency (1 Credit Each)

- WE Credit 2: Innovative Wastewater Technologies
- WE Credit 3.1: Water Use Reduction 20% Reduction
- WE Credit 3.2: Water Use Reduction 30% Reduction

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GAINING HIGHER LEED RATING

Proposed Total ~ 41 points

Energy & Atmosphere (1 Credit Each)

EA Credit 2: On Site Renewable Energy

2.5% = 1 point

7.5% = 2 points

12.5% = 3 points

EA Credit 6: Green Power

Materials & Resources (1 Credit Each)

MR Credit 6: Rapidly Renewable Materials



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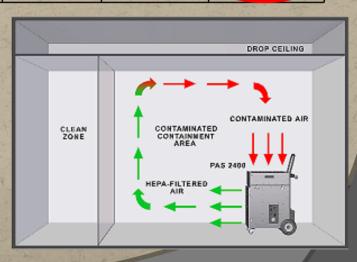


ICRA PLAN

PRECAUTION CLASS	Construction Project Type			
Patient Risk Group	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C	TYPE D
LOW Risk Group	I	II	II	III/IV
MEDIUM Risk Group	I	II	Ш	IV
HIGH Risk Group	I	II	III/IV	IV
HIGHEST Risk Group	П	III/IV	III/IV	IV

Recommendations:

- Use solid partition walls
- HEPA filtered buffer space
- HEPA vacuum cleaner
- Sticky mats at each entrance
- HEPA filters on existing HVAC system



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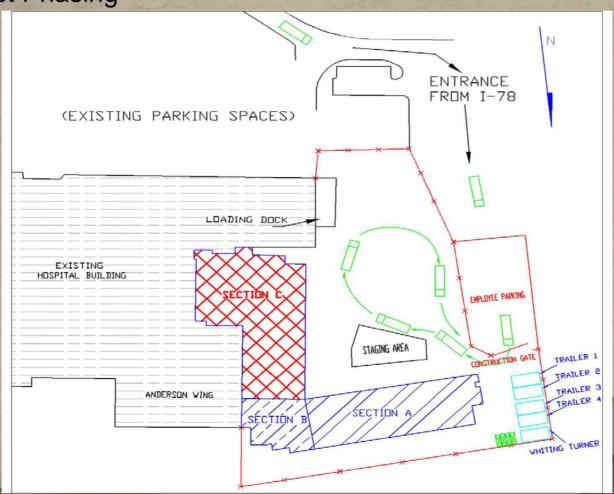
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ICRA PLAN

Project Phasing



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PRE-CAST HOLLOWCORE PLANKS

Existing System:

3" 20 Gauge Galvanized Deck

3.25" Elevated Concrete Slab



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Proposed System:

10" Precast Concrete Hollowcore Planks

Goals:

- Reduce Schedule Time and Labor Costs
- Compare Schedule, Material and Labor of Both Systems

PRE-CAST HOLLOWCORE PLANKS

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CM Analysis 1

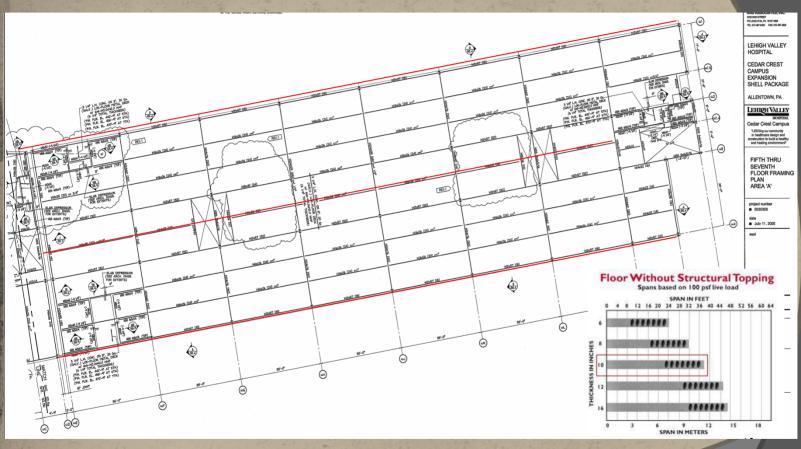
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- Changed W16x26 (down the middle) to W21x57 (typical at the edge)
- Eliminated all the beams between the red lines

PRE-CAST HOLLOWCORE PLANKS

	Schedule	Material	Labor
Concrete Slab on Metal Deck	69	\$822,718.22	\$13,896.55
Precast Concrete Hollowcore Planks	51	\$1,632,013.37	\$2,697.44

(Including Structural System)	SOMD	PCHP		
Grand Totals	\$2,171,362.09	\$2,605,572.14		

Conclusions:

- Able to reduce schedule time and labor costs
- Doubled the concrete material costs
- Able to make up costs in reduced structural members

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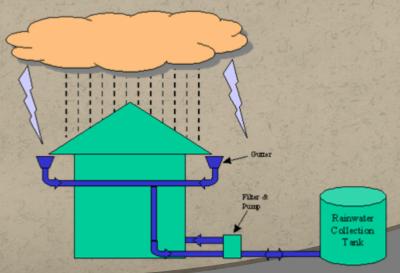
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Introduction

- Allentown, PA average rainfall = 43.71 inches
- 41,701.4 sq ft of roof area
- Lots of toilets in the 188 private patient rooms
- Use to add 3 possible LEED credits



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Project Overview

Rainwater Harvesting System

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SCHOOL STATE	Roof Area (S	SF)				
	Phase A	Phase B	Phase C	Total		
	20,158.50	5,499.12	16,043.80	41,701.40		
CONTRACTOR	Rainfall Total Annual					
Section 2	Roof Area	Rainfal	l Volur	ne Volume		Volume
	(SF)	(in/12)	(cu ft/	/yr) (gal/yr)		(gal/day)
STATE	41,701.40	43	3.71 151,89	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	3,092.05
ğ	41,701.40	43	3.71 151,89	97.35	_1	3,092.05

Toilets	Urinals	, Waterless Urinals		
206	Ø	Total		
		Deman	6 Flushes per	8 Flushes per
Quantity	Rate (GPF)	d	day (gal)	day (gal)
206.00	1.60	329.60	1,977.60	2,636.80

DEMAND < AVAILABLE

Project Overview

CM Analysis 1

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Collection System

Rainfilters of Texas: 265 gallon capacity / 151 sq ft of roof

41,701.4 SF/151 SF = 276.17 SF

276.17 SF (265 gal) = **73,185 gallons**

Structural Redesign

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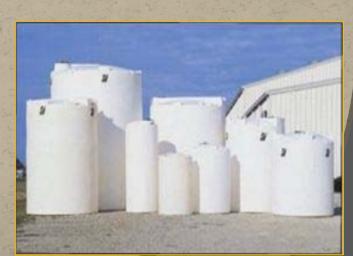
Questions

Holding Tanks

Largest tank that would fit:

4,500 gallon (142" Ø, 91" height)

73,185 / 4,500 = 16tanks



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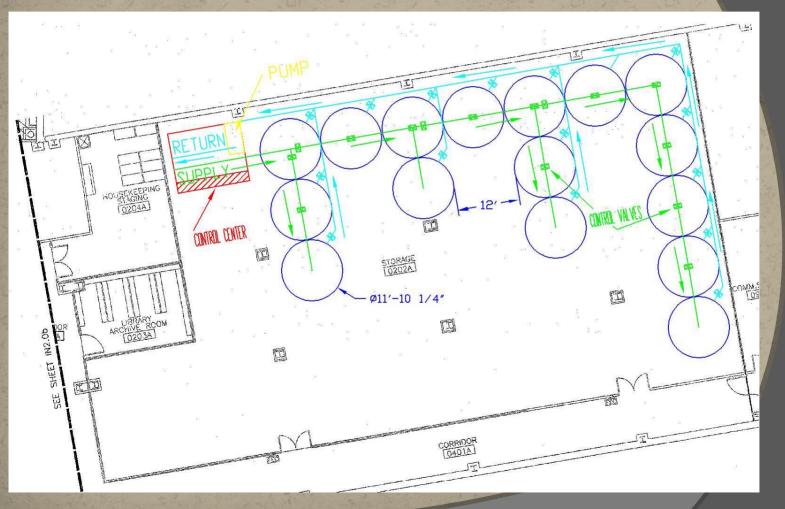
CM Analysis 2

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CLOSING THE GAP

Problem

Generation gap between older generations and today's generation in understanding the benefits and effectiveness of Green Building Design.

Solution

- Hold seminars
- Push harder to convince owners
- Make Green Building Design a priority
- Green Building products cheaper, more mainstream

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CLOSING THE GAP

Interesting Note:

"I am not sure what gap exists. People often say there is a generation gap, but what does this mean? I think one could do a thesis paper on this topic alone: The Generation Gap: Fact or Fiction?

I think my generation (Baby Boomers) started programs focused on saving the planet back in the late 60's and early 70's.

Green Design is not new. What is new is that it has become very organized. Back in the 1970's during the first oil crisis, everyone was looking into ways to create passively energy saving devices for buildings, including solar air conditioning."

- Gary Smith PBS&J

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CONCLUSIONS

LEED Rating

Possible to achieve status, 41 points

ICRA Plan

- Class IV plan required
 - Plan to use solid wall barriers with HEPA filtered clean room
 - HEPA vacuum cleaners and sticky mats at all entrances
 - Optimal phasing to provide cleanest environment

Structural Redesign

- Reduced schedule time (18 days) and labor costs (\$11,199)
- Reduced structural steel member amount

Mechanical Analysis

- Harvest 1,128,597.31 gallons/year
- Eliminated 100% grey water demand
- 16 tanks required to contain harvested water

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CONCLUSIONS

Acknowledgments

- Whiting-Turner
 - Eden Evans
- Penn State AE Faculty
- Friends & Family





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QUESTIONS & COMMENTS



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Ouestions