

Conclusion

During the process of studying Widener University's Metropolitan Hall, a lot of valuable information has been obtained pertaining to constructability reviews, the LEED™ point system and how it relates to water used, the cost competitiveness and time savings of tilt-up concrete wall panels, and the improved project organization made possible by SIPS schedules.

During the research of constructability reviews, it was found that although it is common knowledge that the later you review a project, the less impact you have on its cost, it is still possible to save an average of \$100,000 on a \$15 million dollar project while cutting RFI's in half and virtually eliminating claims. While having designs reviewed before bidding can always be beneficial, this practice shows particular promise on hard bid jobs.

In the analysis of gaining LEED™ points for reduction of water usage it was found that it is possible to reduce water use by at least 30% by using fixtures that are designed to reduce the flow of water. These fixtures may cost more, but the savings in utility bills alone will be enough to pay for the fixtures in less than two years. If the energy savings from reducing the need to heat the water were included in the analysis, the pay back period would have been even shorter.

In the schedule reduction analysis it was found that a great deal of time could be saved while also saving money by changing the walls from load bearing CMU to tilt-up concrete panels. These panels would not change the look of the building at all because they would still be covered by the brick façade on the outside and the drywall on the

inside. Also during the schedule reduction analysis, it was found that a SIPS schedule would allow the finish trades to be more organized, allowing the minimum of people to be needed, and making it easier to accelerate the project at the end if there should be any delays during construction