

Arlington, Virginia



Matthew Hoerr The Pennsylvania State University Construction Management

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# Washington-Lee High School



**Project Overview** 

Architectural Precast Façade (Mechanical Breadth)

Value Engineering/Redesign of Gymnasium Lighting (Breadth)

**Green School Research** 

**Summary and Conclusions** 

Acknowledgements

Questions

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### **Project Overview**



## **Project Overview**

Total Cost: \$95.2 Million, LEED Silver Rating

Size: 362,000 sf of new construction, 4 story w/ Mech. penthouse

225,000 sf of demolition

**Dates of Construction:** Phase 1 - April 2006 to December 2007

Phase 2 - January 2008 to July 2009
Phase 3 – July 2009 to December 2009

**Function:** Public High School grades 9-12 (1600 students)

**Building:** Classrooms, Science labs, Business labs, Computer labs, Music rooms, Cafeteria, Courtyard, 800 seat auditorium, Gymnasium,

Pools, and Diving area



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### **Project Overview**



### **Project Overview**



### **Project Team**

Owner: Arlington Public Schools
Architect: Grimm and Parker Architects

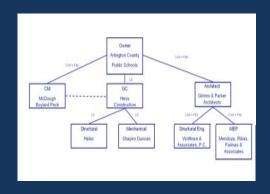
CM: McDough Bolyard Peck GC: Hess Construction Company Civil Engineer: ADTEK Engineers, Inc.

MEP Engineer: Mendoza, Ribas, Farinas and Associates

Food Service: Nyikos Associates

Aquatics: Councilman, Hunsaker and Associates

Project Delivery Method: Design-Bid-Build



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## **Project Overview**

**Structure:** Shallow spread footings and strip footings, Structural Steel



**Architecture:** Traditional Arlington red brick to match existing school









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# **Architectural Precast Façade**



Introduction Carboncast Structural Mechanical Schedule Site Plan Cost Conclusion

#### **Problem:**

- Site congestion
- Amount of time spent on façade
- Mechanical Loads

#### Goal:

- Determine if using an architectural precast façade is a viable option
- Reduce mechanical loads

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### **Architectural Precast Façade**



Introduction Carboncast Structural Mechanical Schedule Site Plan Cost Conclusion

#### **Carboncast System:**

- •Low cost and Lightweight
- •Able to achieve LEED points
- •Typically contain two wythes of concrete separated by foam insulation board
- •Use C-grid carbon fiber trusses rather than steel wythe connectors
- •Reduces hot and cold spots
- •Higher quality product
- •Less wasted material
- •Typical panel designed to be 12' wide and 1 story high
- •Thickness designed to be 10" with thin brick on the exterior and have a high R-value



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## **Architectural Precast Façade**

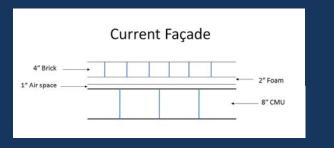
açade

Architectural Precast Façade

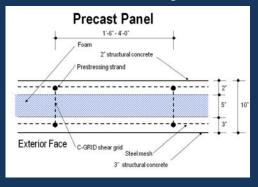


Introduction Carboncast Structural Mechanical Schedule Site Plan Cost Conclusion

### **Current Design**



### **Carboncast Panel Design**



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# Architectural Precast Façade



Introduction Carboncast Structural Mechanical Schedule Site Plan Cost Conclusion

**Current Design** 

Carboncast System

Approximately: 75 lbs/sf

Approximately: 65 lbs/sf

Since weights are about equal there is no need to increase the foundation to support the Carboncast Panels.

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# Architectural Precast Façade



# Architectural Precast Façade

Introduction Carboncast Structural Mechanical Schedule Site Plan Cost Conclusion

### **Current Design**

Current Design					
Component	R-value	Thickness	Total R-value		
Outside Air Film	0.17	8	0.17		
Brick	0.09625	4	0.385		
Extruded Polystyrene Ins.	5	2	10		
Air gap	1.68	1	1.68		
СМИ	0.1025	8	0.82		
Inside Air Film	0.68	∞	0.68		
	Total	13.735			
		U-value	0.0728		

### **Carboncast System**

Carboncast Panel				
Component	R-value	Thickness	Total R-value	
Outside Air Film	0.17	∞	0.17	
Concrete	0.08	3	0.24	
Extruded Polystyrene Ins.	5	5	25	
Concrete	0.08	2	0.16	
Inside Air Film	0.68	∞	0.68	
		Total	26.25	
		U-value	0.0381	

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# Architectural Precast Façade

# Architectural Precast Façade

Introduction Carboncast Structural Mechanical Schedule Site Plan Cost Conclusion

### Winter

Winter Heat Loss					
System	Area (sf)	U-value	ΔT (F)	Heat Loss (BTU/hr)	
Brick w/ CMU					
backup	120160	0.0728	55	481120.64	
Carboncast	120160	0.0381	55	251795.28	
			Difference	229325.36	
			Boiler Load	4502000	
			% Difference	5.10%	

#### Summer

Summer Heat Gain					
System	Area (sf)	U-value	ΔT (F)	Heat Gain (BTU/hr)	Heat Gain (Tons)
Brick w/ CMU					
backup	120160	0.0728	25	218691.2	18.2
Carboncast	120160	0.0381	25	114452.4	9.5
		Difference	8.7		
		Chiller Load	847.6		
				% Difference	1.02%

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# Architectural Precast Façade



Introduction Carboncast Structural Mechanical Schedule Site Plan Cost Conclusion

Туре	Quantity	Unit	Production	Days
CMU + Brick	120,160	SF		175
Carboncast System	120,160	SF	1536	79
Panels	626	Panels	8 Panels/day	
			Total	
			Difference	-96

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### **Architectural Precast Façade**



Architectural Precast Façade



Introduction Carboncast Structural Mechanical Schedule Site Plan Cost Conclusion

- •Less site congestion on outside of school
- •Need for tower crane placed in courtyard
- •Crane can reach all parts of school
- •Delivery trucks must now go through site



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# **Architectural Precast Façade**



# Architectural Precast Façade

Introduction Carboncast Structural Mechanical Schedule Site Plan Cost Conclusion

### **Existing Design**

Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost
4" Standard Brick, Insulation			
and 8" CMU Backup	120,160	\$30.70	\$3,688,912
Arlington Location Modifier		0.924	(\$280,357)
		Total	\$3,408,555

- Cost Difference of over \$2 Million
- 2.5% increase in total cost

### **Carboncast System**

Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost
Carboncast Panel and Delivery	120,160	\$50.00	\$6,008,000.00
Tower Crane	8	\$60,000	\$480,000
Mobile Crane	103	\$2,600	(\$267,800)
General Conditions	19 WK	\$13,140	(\$249,660)
Arlington Location Modifier		0.924	(\$453,761)
		Total	\$5,516,779

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# **Architectural Precast Façade**



Introduction Carboncast Structural Mechanical Schedule Site Plan Cost Conclusion

### •Conclusion:

- •Thickness of façade decreased by 5 inches
- •Weight of panels approximately the same as current design
- •Reduced mechanical loads
- •Decreased schedule by 96 work days
- •Reduced site congestion but now need for tower crane
  •Increased cost by over \$2 Million

The Carboncast panel system is a feasible alternative

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### Redesign of Gymnasium Lighting



Introduction Existing Conditions Redesign Conditions Cost Savings Conclusion

#### **Problem:**

- Current design uses a lot of energy
- Not much control over when lights are on

#### Goal:

- Reduce energy costs by using fluorescent lighting
- Give owner more control on lighting levels in the gymnasium

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## Redesign of Gymnasium Lighting

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Redesign of Gymnasium Lighting

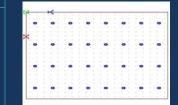


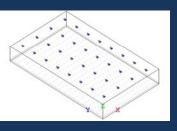
Introduction Existing Conditions Redesign Conditions Cost Savings Conclusion

- •32 Pendant Style Fixtures
- •1000 Watt Metal Halide bulbs
- •Shows off the structure of the Gymnasium
- •High Electricity costs
- •No control over lighting levels

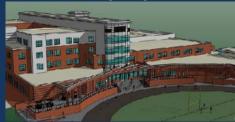


Existing Fixture





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# **Redesign of Gymnasium**

Lighting



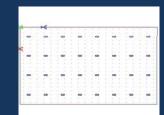
- •32 High bay fixtures containing 6 bulbs each
- •54 Watt T5HO Linear Fluorescent bulb
- •Concentrates all light on floor
- •Very energy efficient
- •Can turn off lights regularly

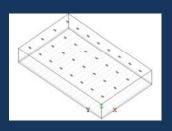


Redesign Fixture





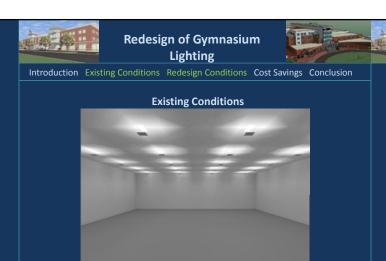




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Redesign of Gymnasium Lighting

Redesign Conditions



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### Redesign of Gymnasium Lighting

## Redesign of Gymnasium Lighting

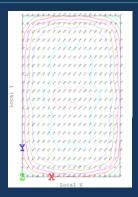
Introduction Existing Conditions Redesign Conditions Cost Savings Conclusion

### **Existing Conditions**

Avg. Illuminance: 124 fc

Max Illuminance: 149 fc

Power Density: 2.79 W/sf

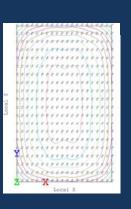


### **Redesign Conditions**

Avg. Illuminance: 34.4 fc

Max Illuminance: 40.2 fc

Power Density: 0.7 W/sf



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### Redesign of Gymnasium Lighting



Introduction Existing Conditions Redesign Conditions Cost Savings Conclusion

#### •Conclusion

- •Less maintenance because Fluorescent bulbs last longer
- •No increase in the number of fixtures used
- •Doesn't show off gymnasium structure like current design
- •More control over lighting levels
  •No increase in the number of circuits needed
- •Savings of over \$9500 annually on energy costs

Overall the Redesign Conditions are recommended over the current design.

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### **Green School Research**



Introduction Research Survey Survey Results Solution Conclusion

#### Problem:

- Public schools not going for LEED rating
- Environmental and Health impacts to students

#### Goal:

- Determine why schools are not going LEED
- Suggest a solution to the answers from surveys

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### **Green School Research**



Introduction Research Survey Survey Results Solution Conclusion

#### Research:

- •Costs on average 2% more or approximately \$3 more to go for a LEED rating
- •Green Schools save 30% on energy, 30-50% less water, and reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 40%
- $\bullet \text{Green Schools contain better lighting, more temperature control, and better ventilation systems$
- •Test scores have been known to go up in green schools
- •Absenteeism has decreased and faculty retention has increased in green schools

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### **Green School Research**



Introduction Research Survey Survey Results Solution Conclusion

#### **Dallastown Area School District School Board Members**

- •My graduating High School
- •Located in one of the most growing areas in the entire country
- •New High School completed in 2001-2002 already overpopulated
- •None of the current schools are LEED rated
- •Currently in the process of designing a new Intermediate High School

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### **Green School Research**



Introduction Research Survey Survey Results Solution Conclusion

#### Results:

- •Dallastown's Utility and Maintenance Costs are very high
- •Knew a lot about LEED schools even though none of there schools are LEED rated
- •Tax payers in the area are already upset over the cost of the new school
- •Cost and pleasing the public are the reasons for not going green
- •Suggested that public needs to become more educated on green school advantages

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### **Green School Research**



Introduction Research Survey Survey Results Solution Conclusion

### Ways for Dallastown to Educate the Public

- •Put articles and statistics about green schools in the Community couriers and flyers that are sent out to the public weekly and monthly
- •Educate parents on the health and learning advantages of having a green school
- •Give students information on LEED rated schools that will cause them to talk to their parents about the issue

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### **Green School Research**



Introduction Research Survey Survey Results Solution Conclusion

#### **Conclusions:**

- •Green Schools provide a healthier and a better learning environment for students
- •On average, LEED schools cost approximately 2% more
- •Cost is the main reason preventing Dallastown from going green
- •Best way for Dallastown to educate the public is to put articles and statistics in the publications that they send out to the them

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### **Summary and Conclusions**



#### Architectural Precast Façade

•Carboncast panels are feasible alternative to current design

### **Redesign of Gymnasium Lighting**

•Redesign is recommended over the current design because it saves energy costs and gives owner more control over lighting level

#### **Green School Research**

•Cost is the main reason why public schools are not going green
•Public needs to be educated more on the advantages of having their
children going to a green school

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### Acknowledgements





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