



CONSTRUCTION CLAINS From a Global Perspective Presented by Kate Hull February 9, 2017

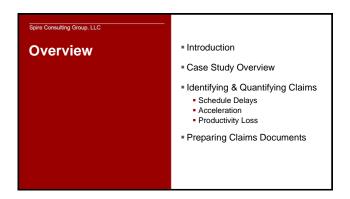


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KATE HULL, MS, LEED GA

Ms. Kate Hull, Managing Consultant, assists owners, contractors, and subcontractors on both proachive and forensic projects and has worked on more than 50 projects globally ranging in value from 51 million to 51 zbillion. Ms. Hull provides clients with the necessary foresign and planning to ensure their project goals and budgets are met. She performs clical part method (CPM) scheduling services, including preparation of the baseline schedula and morthly schedule updates for complex construction projects in the residential and more class government, and beactor mankets, to more fairs Ms. Hull beachains and more class government, and beactor mankets, to more fairs Ms. Hull beachains and more class government, and beactor mankets, to more fairs Ms. Hull beachains illigation process. She prepares client? positions in litigation, athirting, and mediation by evaluating and analyzing schedules to yourthy delays and accelerations; identifying and quantifying loss of labor productivity, and identifying construction defects.

Education Master of Science in Civil Engineering The University of Texas at Austin

Bachelor of Science in Architectural Engineering The University of Texas at Austin

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WHAT IS A CLAIM? INTRODUCTION

- Assertion of the truth of something (typically in dispute)
- Demand or request for something considered due
- Application of compensation under an insurance policy
- Right or title to something
- Informal right to something
- Legal action to obtain money, property or the enforcement of a right against another party
- · Simply Put: A claim is an unresolved change order

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WHAT CAN LEAD TO A CLAIM? INTRODUCTION

- Language & cultural barriers
- Remote geographic locations
- Shortage of skilled labor
- Procurement issues
- Changed work
- Hostile political climates
- Strict local government requirements



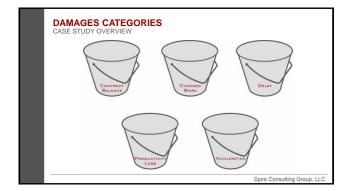


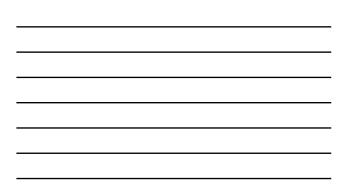


PROJECT BACKGROUND CASE STUDY OVERVIEW

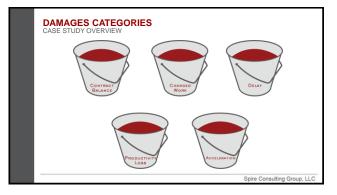
- Multi-million dollar power plant
- Commercial Operation in February 2011
- Located in Latin America
- Stakeholders from multiple countries
- Scope of Work:
 - Civil Works Contract
 - Mechanical Works Contract
 - Tankage Contract
- Dispute between Contractor & Subcontractor











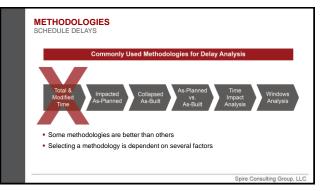


SCHEDULE DELAYS

- Extended duration of an activity or prevention of an activity from starting or finishing on time
- Delays must affect the critical path in order to establish entitlement to an
 extension of time

- Definition elements:
- Late start delay
- Extended performance delay
- Early vs. late dates





SELECTING A METHODOLOGY SCHEDULE DELAYS

- · Factors to consider:
 - Contractual requirements
 - Purpose of analysis
 - Source data availability
 - Size of the dispute
 - Complexity of the dispute
 - Budget for forensic schedule analysis
 - Time allowed for schedule analysis
 - Expertise of the forensic analyst & resources available
 - Forum for resolution & audience
 - Legal or procedural requirements

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AS-PLANNED VS AS-BUILT ANALYSIS SCHEDULE DELAYS

 Compares baseline or other planned schedule to as-built or update schedule that reflects progress

Strengths:

- Easy to understand
- Technically simple to perform
- Can be performed with very rudimentary schedules & as-built data

Considerations:

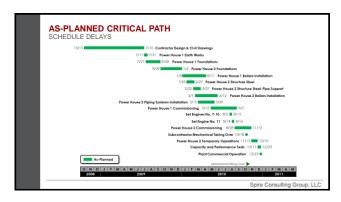
- Suitable for simple schedules & short projects
- As-built data must be accurate
- Does not account for changing critical path throughout the project



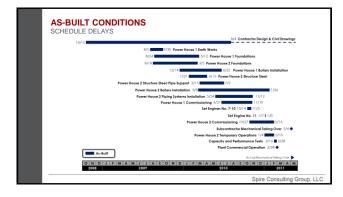
PERFORMANCE STEPS SCHEDULE DELAYS

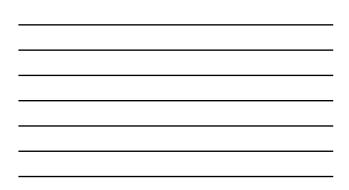
- 1. Contract analysis
- 2. Review & validate/compile as-planned schedule
- 3. Review & validate/compile as-built schedule
- 4. Identify variances between as-planned & as-built schedules

- 5. Causation analysis
- 6. Identification
- 7. Quantification
- 8. Delay apportionment

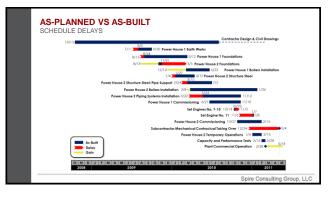












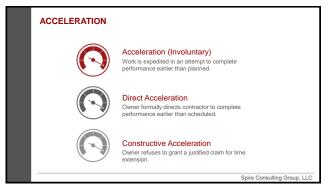
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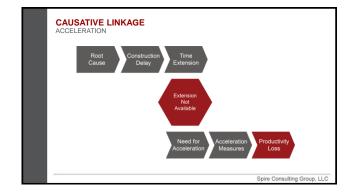
Time Impact	Inc	Cum	Delay / Gai
TI - 1 Late Start of Power House 1 Earth Works	25	25	Delay
TI - 2 Late Start of Power House 1 Foundations	9	34	Delay
TI - 3 Early Start of Power House 2 Foundations	-76	-42	Gain
TI - 4 Late Finish of Power House 2 Foundations Concrete Works	104	62	Delay
TI - 5 Early Start of Power House 1 Boilers Installation	-83	-21	Gain
TI - 6 Late Start of Power House 2 Structure Steel	23	2	Delay
TI - 7 Late Start of Power House 2 Structure Steel: Pipe Support	19	21	Delay
TI - 8 Early Start of Power House 2 Boilers Installation	-14	7	Gain
TI - 9 Late Start of Power House 2 Piping Systems Installation	63	70	Delay
TI -10 Late Finish of Setting Engines #7-10	14	84	Delay
TI -11 Late Start of Setting Engine #11	62	146	Delay
TI -12 Early Finish of Plant Commercial Operation	-79	67	Gain
TI-11 Late Start of Setting Engine #11 TI-12 Early Finish of Plant Commercial Operation	-79 Calenda	67	Gain

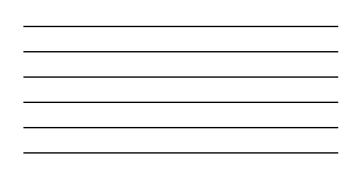


CAUSES SCHEDULE DELAYS Late drawings & design deliverables Late equipment & material deliveries Inclement weather Changed work Design Revisions & corrections to defective design Scope additions

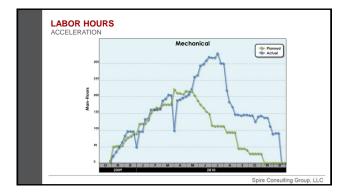


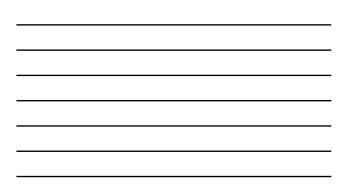














CAUSES & IMPACTS ACCELERATION

Causes

- Additional work
- Delays
 - Late drawings & design deliverables
 - Late material deliveries
- · Failure to provide time extensions

Impacts

- Additional labor, equipment, hours, & second shift
 Overtime & shift premiums
- Productivity impacts
 - Scheduled overtime
 - Higher peak labor than planned more manpower

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PRODUCTIVITY LOSS

- State of being less productive or efficient than expected or planned
- Factors that can cause labor productivity loss include:
 - Acceleration
 - Availability of skilled labor
 - Changes, ripple impact, cumulative impact of multiple changes & rework
 - Crowding of labor or stacking of trades
 - Defective engineering, engineering reworkDilution of supervision
 - Excessive Overtime extended or scheduled
 - Learning Curve
 - Out-of-Sequence Work
 - Rework and errors
 - Schedule Compression

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MEASURED MILE ANALYSIS PRODUCTIVITY LOSS

- Recommended & accepted methodology
- Measures & quantifies productivity loss
- · Compares performance between unimpacted & impacted periods

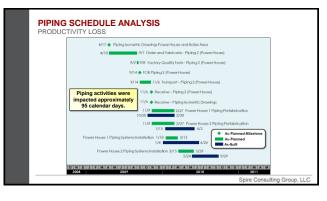
Strengths:

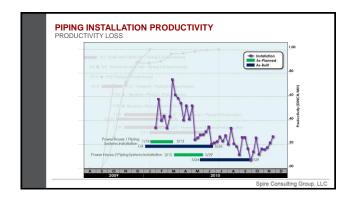
- Data derived from project records
- Data agreed to by parties
 - Payroll, payment applications

Considerations:

- Inaccurate / insufficient project records
 Non-impacted / least impacted
- Non-impacted / least impacted period of time
 - Multiple factors affecting productivity
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PIPING INSTALLATION LOST MAN-HOURS

 $\label{eq:productivity} \textit{Productivity} = \frac{\textit{Quantity of Work Complete}}{\textit{Hours Expended to Complete Work}}$

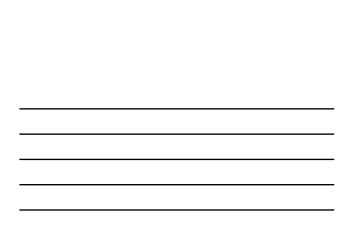
 $\label{eq:productivity} \textit{ for Non-Impacted Period} = \textit{P}_{MM} = 0.25 \textit{ DINCH/MH}$ $\label{eq:productivity} \textit{ for Impacted Period} = \textit{P}_{IP} = 0.16 \textit{ DINCH/MH}$

Productivity Factor, $P.F = \frac{P_{IP}}{P_{MM}} = \frac{0.16}{0.25} = 0.64$

Lost Manhours = $TH_{IP} * (1 - P.F) = 182,411 * (1 - 0.64) = 65,688 MH$

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BUILDING BLOCKS OF DAMAGES ANALYSIS PREPARING CLAIMS DOCUMENTS

Calculation

Entitlement Review Damage

mpacts

Facts/Events

Contract/Law/Regulation:

Cause & Effect Analysis



