

# TEKLA BASECAMP

AUG. 27 - 29

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9





- Daniel LaBorde
  - Senior Structural Designer.
  - 20+ years of detailing and design experience.
  - 15 years at Burns and McDonnell.

100%  
EMPLOYEE  
OWNED

Same  
accountability &  
entrepreneurship  
an owner brings to  
his/her company.

<4%  
TURNOVER

Here to stay.  
You'll see  
consistent faces  
year after year.

90%  
REPEAT  
BUSINESS

Focused on  
relationships built  
on predictable,  
successful project  
execution.

LARGE FIRM RESOURCES  
SMALL FIRM RESPONSIVENESS



Founded in 1898, Burns & McDonnell is a fully integrated EPC firm with 7,000 professionals, generating \$3.2B in annual revenue with an employee compensation model focused on pay-for-performance



# OIL, GAS, AND CHEMICALS

TEKLA  
BASECAMP



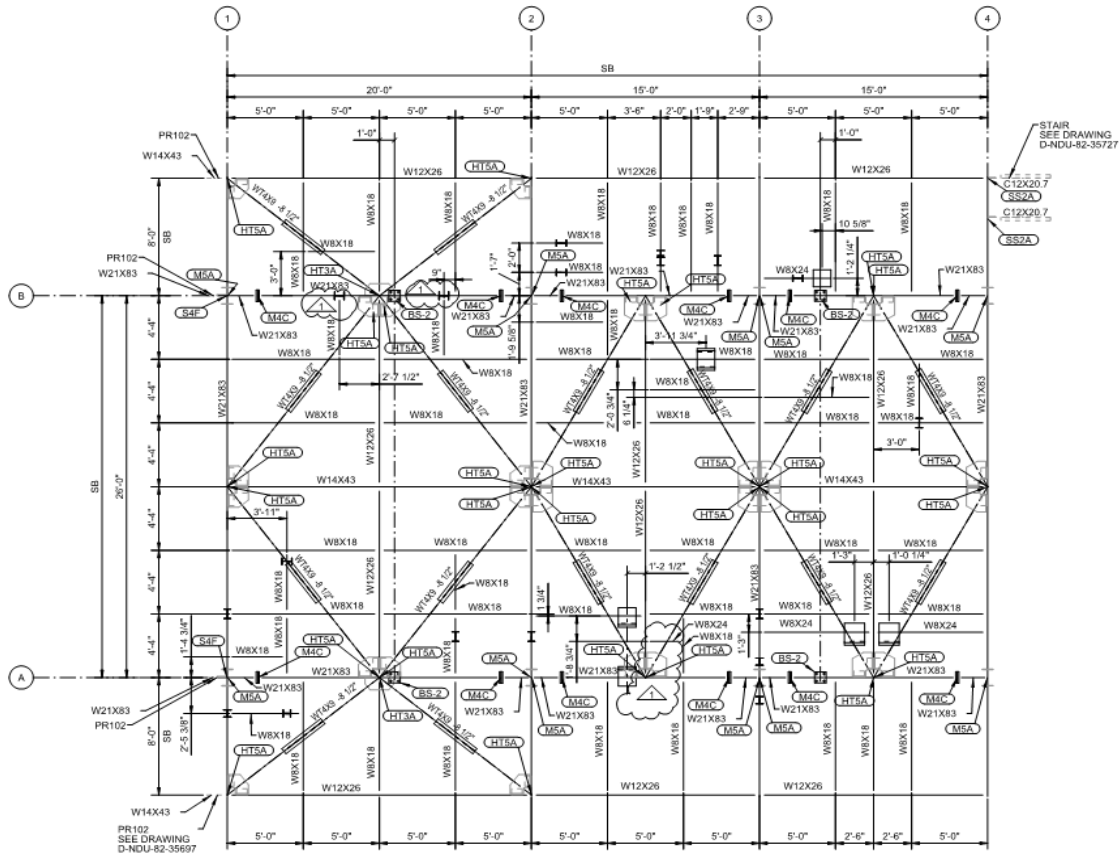
# THE CLIENTS WE SERVE



- 1800 TONS OF STEEL
- 6800 CUBIC YARDS OF CONCRETE
- 1000 AUGER CAST PILES

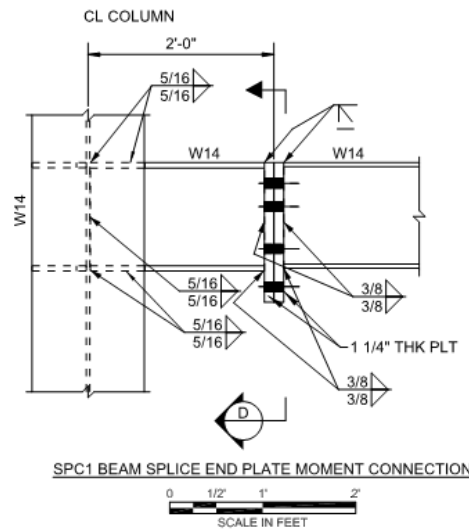


- Client Deliverables include.
  - Simple plans and elevations with Fully connected Tekla model.
  - Fully connected Tekla model.
  - Fully detailed engineering drawings. Shop drawings.
  - AutoCAD/MicroStation at project completion.
  - Spreadsheet data such as schedules of piles and anchor bolts
  - IFC, CIS2, etc....



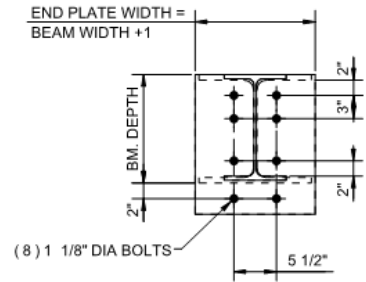
PR101 PLAN @ TO S EL 1745'-0"

SCALE IN FEET



SPC1 BEAM SPLICE END PLATE MOMENT CONNECTION

SCALE IN FEET

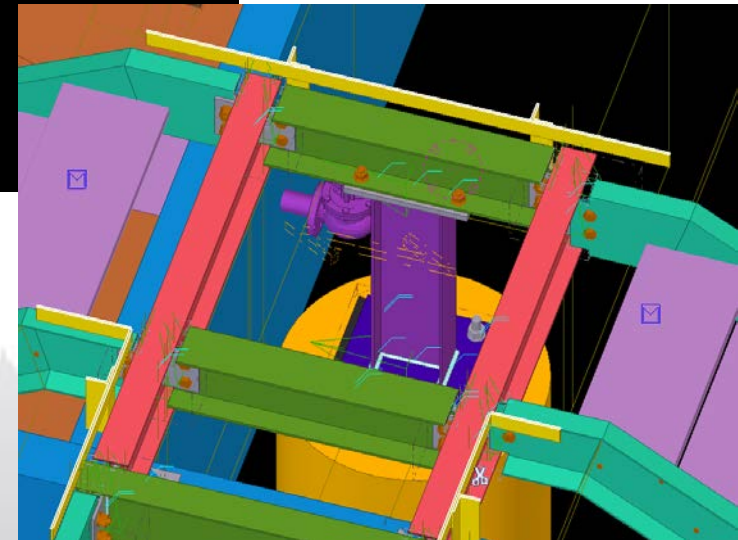
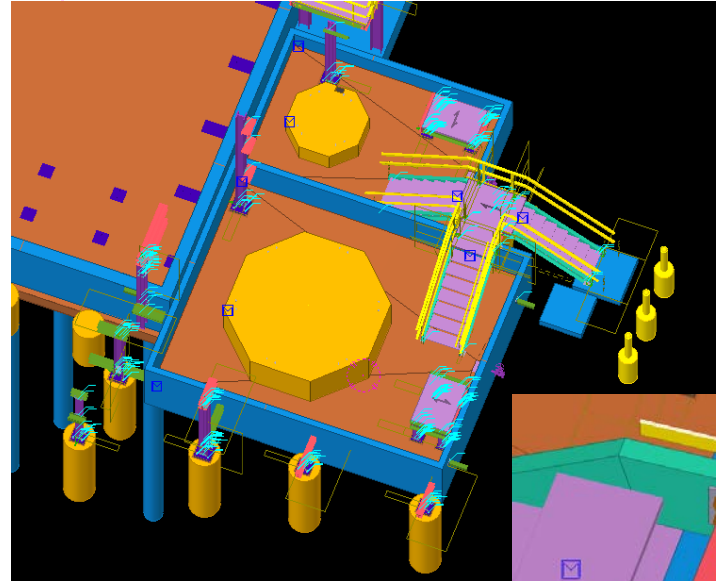
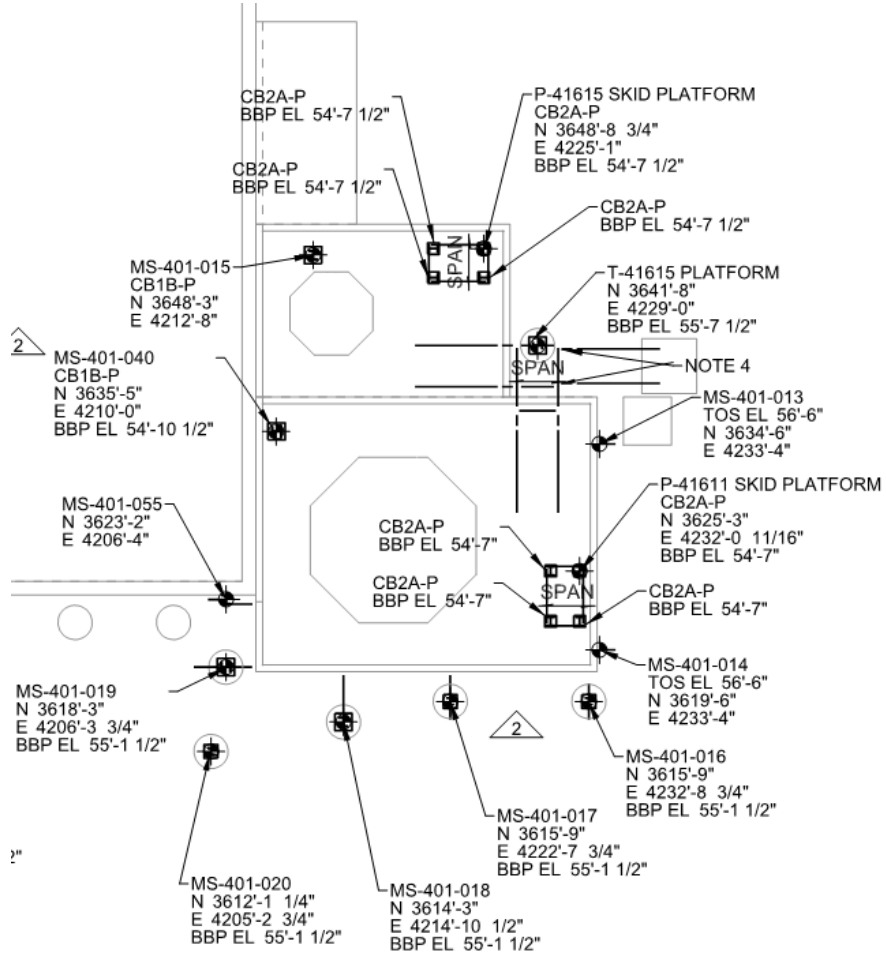


SECTION D-D

SCALE IN FEET







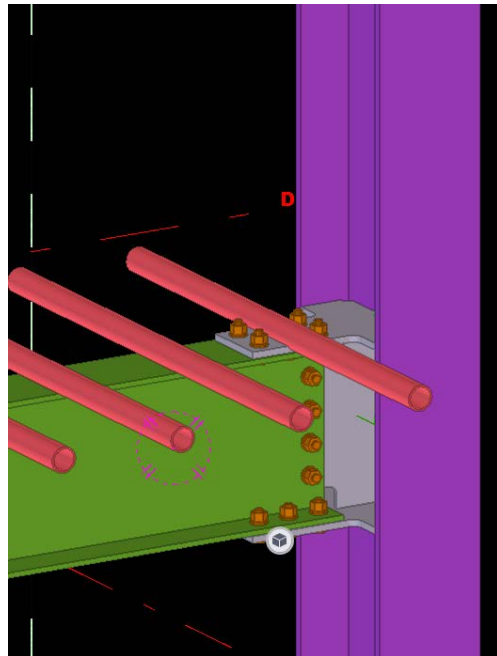
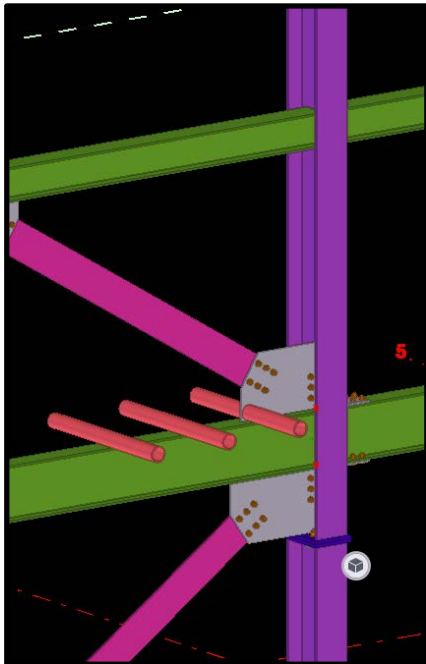
# BURNS & MCDONNELL

2019

| TAG NAME           | BASE PLATE DETAIL | TYPE     | NO. REQ'D | SIZE "D" | MTL SPEC  | PROJ    | BOLT LENGTH | "A" | K"      | "S"    | "SL"   | PL "W" | PL "T" | TWO NUTS |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|-------------|-----|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| E-12-115-STR       | CB1A              | TYPE VII | 16        | 1"       | F1554-36  | 5"      | 2'-0"       | 3"  | 5"      | -      | -      | -      | -      | NO       |
| EAST RACK          | CB1D              | TYPE VII | 4         | 1 1/2"   | F1554-36  | 6 1/2"  | 2'-10 1/2"  | 4"  | 6"      | -      | -      | -      | -      | NO       |
| MPS-03-104         | CB1C              | TYPE VII | 4         | 1 1/4"   | F1554-36  | 6"      | 2'-5"       | 3"  | 5 1/2"  | -      | -      | -      | -      | NO       |
| MPS-03-176         | CB1C              | TYPE VII | 4         | 1 1/4"   | F1554-36  | 6"      | 2'-5"       | 3"  | 5 1/2"  | -      | -      | -      | -      | NO       |
| MPS-04-273         | CB1B              | TYPE VII | 8         | 1"       | F1554-36  | 5 1/4"  | 2'-0 1/4"   | 3"  | 5"      | -      | -      | -      | -      | NO       |
| MPS-2-001          | CB1C              | TYPE VII | 4         | 1 1/4"   | F1554-36  | 6"      | 2'-5"       | 3"  | 5 1/2"  | -      | -      | -      | -      | NO       |
| E-51               | CB1F              | TYPE VII | 8         | 1 1/2"   | F1554-36  | 6 1/2"  | 2'-10 1/2"  | 4"  | 6"      | -      | -      | -      | -      | NO       |
| REACTOR-STRUCTURE  | CB1D              | TYPE VII | 4         | 1 1/2"   | F1554-36  | 6 1/2"  | 2'-8 1/2"   | 4"  | 6"      | -      | -      | -      | -      | NO       |
| E-52E              | CB1H              | TYPE II  | 8         | 1 1/2"   | F1554-36  | 7"      | 2'-9"       | 4"  | 6"      | -      | -      | 3 1/2" | 3/8"   | NO       |
| FRAC-STRUCTURE     | CB1J              | TYPE VII | 56        | 1 1/2"   | F1554-36  | 7"      | 2'-11"      | 4"  | 6"      | -      | -      | 3 1/2" | 3/8"   | NO       |
| REACTOR-STRUCTURE  | CB1K              | TYPE II  | 52        | 1 3/4"   | F1554-105 | 8 1/4"  | 2'-10 1/4"  | 4"  | 6 1/2"  | -      | -      | 5 1/2" | 1"     | NO       |
| REACTOR-STRUCTURE  | CUSTOM            | TYPE VII | 16        | 1"       | F1554-36  | 5 1/4"  | 2'-0 1/4"   | 3"  | 5"      | -      | -      | -      | -      | NO       |
| V-12-001-PLT       | CB2A              | TYPE VII | 8         | 1"       | F1554-36  | 5 1/4"  | 2'-0 1/4"   | 3"  | 5"      | -      | -      | -      | -      | NO       |
| DEPENTANIZER PUMP  | CB2A              | TYPE VII | 4         | 1"       | F1554-36  | 5 1/4"  | 2'-0 1/4"   | 3"  | 5"      | -      | -      | -      | -      | NO       |
| V-12-102-VALVE-PLT | CB2A              | TYPE VII | 4         | 1"       | F1554-36  | -       | -           | -   | -       | -      | -      | -      | -      | NO       |
| WEST-PIPERACK      | CB2B              | TYPE VII | 24        | 1"       | F1554-36  | 5 1/4"  | 2'-2 1/4"   | 3"  | 5"      | -      | -      | -      | -      | NO       |
| E-12-006-STR       | CB2B              | TYPE VII | 16        | 1"       | F1554-36  | 5 1/4"  | 2'-4 1/4"   | 3"  | 5"      | -      | -      | -      | -      | NO       |
| E-12-109-STR       | CB2B              | TYPE VII | 16        | 1"       | F1554-36  | 5 1/4"  | 2'-4 1/4"   | 3"  | 5"      | -      | -      | -      | -      | NO       |
| EAST RACK          | CB2B              | TYPE VII | 4         | 1"       | F1554-36  | 5 1/4"  | 2'-0 1/4"   | 3"  | 5"      | -      | -      | -      | -      | NO       |
| REACTOR-STRUCTURE  | CB2B              | TYPE VII | 8         | 1"       | F1554-36  | 5 1/4"  | 2'-0 1/4"   | 3"  | 5"      | -      | -      | -      | -      | NO       |
| ACID-BLOWDOWN-STR  | CB2C              | TYPE VII | 24        | 1 1/2"   | F1554-36  | 6 1/2"  | 2'-0"       | 4"  | 6"      | -      | -      | -      | -      | NO       |
| REACTOR-STRUCTURE  | CB2C              | TYPE VII | 32        | 1 1/2"   | F1554-36  | 6 1/2"  | 2'-4 1/2"   | 4"  | 6"      | -      | -      | -      | -      | NO       |
| ACID-BLOWDOWN-STR  | CB2D              | TYPE VII | 24        | 1 1/2"   | F1554-36  | 6 1/2"  | 2'-0"       | 4"  | 6"      | -      | -      | -      | -      | NO       |
| E-52E              | CB2D              | TYPE VII | 24        | 1 1/2"   | F1554-36  | 6 1/2"  | 2'-10 1/2"  | 4"  | 6"      | -      | -      | -      | -      | NO       |
| REACTOR-STRUCTURE  | CB2D              | TYPE VII | 20        | 1 1/2"   | F1554-36  | 6 1/2"  | 2'-8 1/2"   | 4"  | 6"      | -      | -      | -      | -      | NO       |
| E-52W              | CB3A              | TYPE VII | 128       | 1 1/2"   | F1554-36  | 5 3/4"  | 2'-9 1/2"   | 4"  | 6"      | -      | -      | -      | -      | NO       |
| C-12-001-FDN       | -                 | TYPE III | 44        | 3"       | F1554-105 | 29 1/2" | 5'-11 1/2"  | 7"  | 12"     | 4"     | 2'-11" | -      | -      | YES      |
| C-12-102-FDN       | -                 | TYPE III | 32        | 2 1/2"   | F1554-105 | 27 3/4" | 5'-7 3/4"   | 5"  | 10 1/2" | 3-1/2" | 2'-11" | -      | -      | YES      |
| C-12-201-FDN       | -                 | TYPE III | 24        | 2"       | F1554-105 | 23 1/4" | 4'-1 1/4"   | 4"  | 9"      | 3"     | 1'-10" | -      | -      | YES      |

- Workflow
  - Start using Tekla in early planning for layout and MTO.
  - Risa/STAAD import to Tekla
  - Using API to automate daily reporting of material quantities.
  - Tracking quantities from bid through detailed design.
  - Start connections in detailed design phase.
  - Share models with fabricators.
  - Starting shop detailing early.

- Value?
  - Accurate model equals less field re-work





- Value?
  - Automation of a variety of tasks using API.
  - Faster fabricated steel to site.

- Challenges
  - INTEROPERABILITY. (Smart3d)
  - Selling the idea of less or even no drawings.
    - How to seal documents or model?
    - Conveying the design intent to our clients and contractors
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> party data such as references and laser scan data.

- Future.....
  - Ability to use data as you see fit from a multitude of sources.
  - Ability to track model assemblies from design to fabrication and through construction.
  - API automation will only increase in all facets of design, checking, construction progress, etc.



THANK YOU!





# Thornton Tomasetti

- Engineering Consulting Firm: Headquarters in NYC
- 1500+ person and 50+ offices
- 10 Practice Areas







## Construction Engineering Practice

- Contractor Support Services
- Crane, Heavy Lift, and Erection Planning
- Structural Steel Connection Design
- Advanced Project Delivery™

## Advanced Project Delivery (APD)<sup>TM</sup>

- Structural Steel connection design and detailing are traditionally the responsibility of the steel subcontractor. This work is classified as part of the construction phase, and as such, begins well after the design of the structure has started, and often near when it is complete.
- With APD, the steel connection design and detailing begins in the design phase.
- APD process results in a structural model that is coordinated with the overall design and in a format and manner in which the steel fabricator can rely on the information. This model becomes the structural steel deliverable to both the contractor and fabricator and is used throughout the project for trade coordination / clash detection, to produce steel shop drawings, and to fabricate the structural steel.

# Advanced Project Delivery

From the Model to the Site

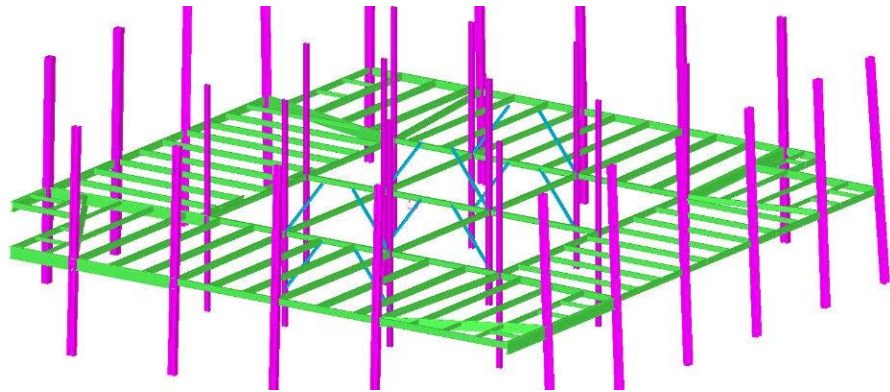
Advance Bill of Materials

Released for Detailing

Fabrication / Erection



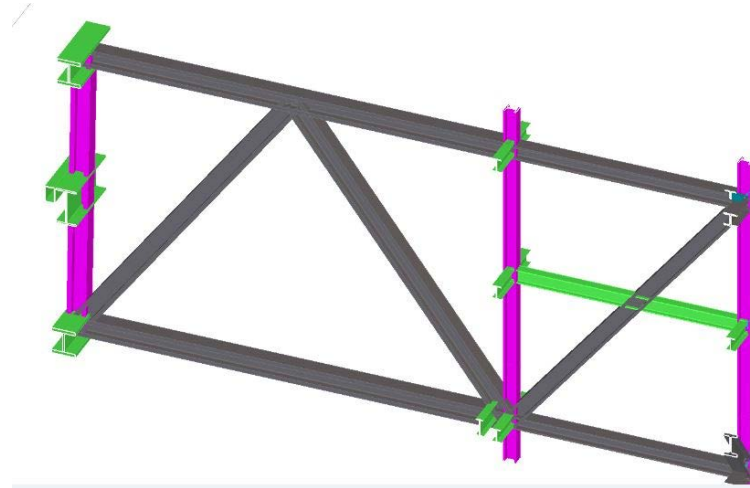
## Phase 1: Mill Order / Advanced Bill of Materials (ABM) Model



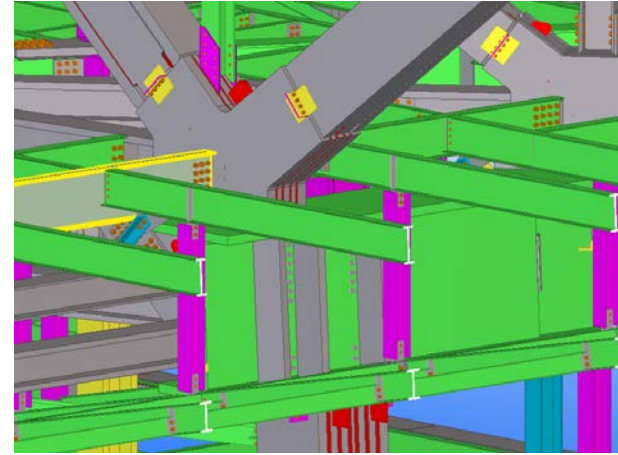
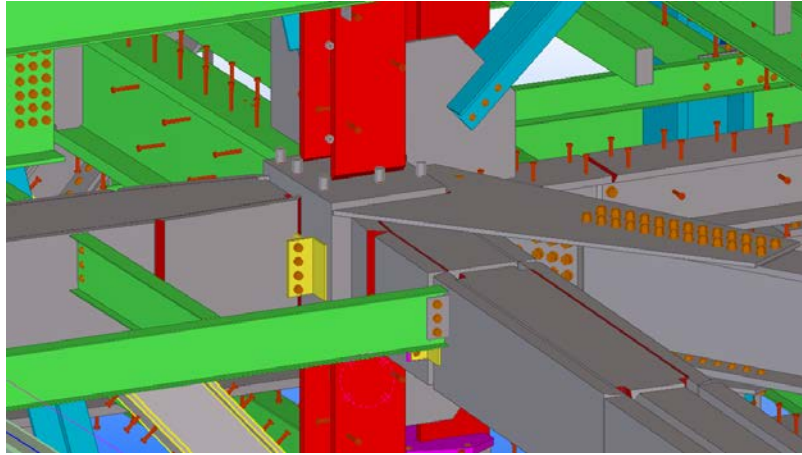
Tekla Model Deliverable

### Phase I: Mill Order Model

- Defined Geometry
- Members inputted w.p. to w.p.
- Member Sizes, Material, CVN



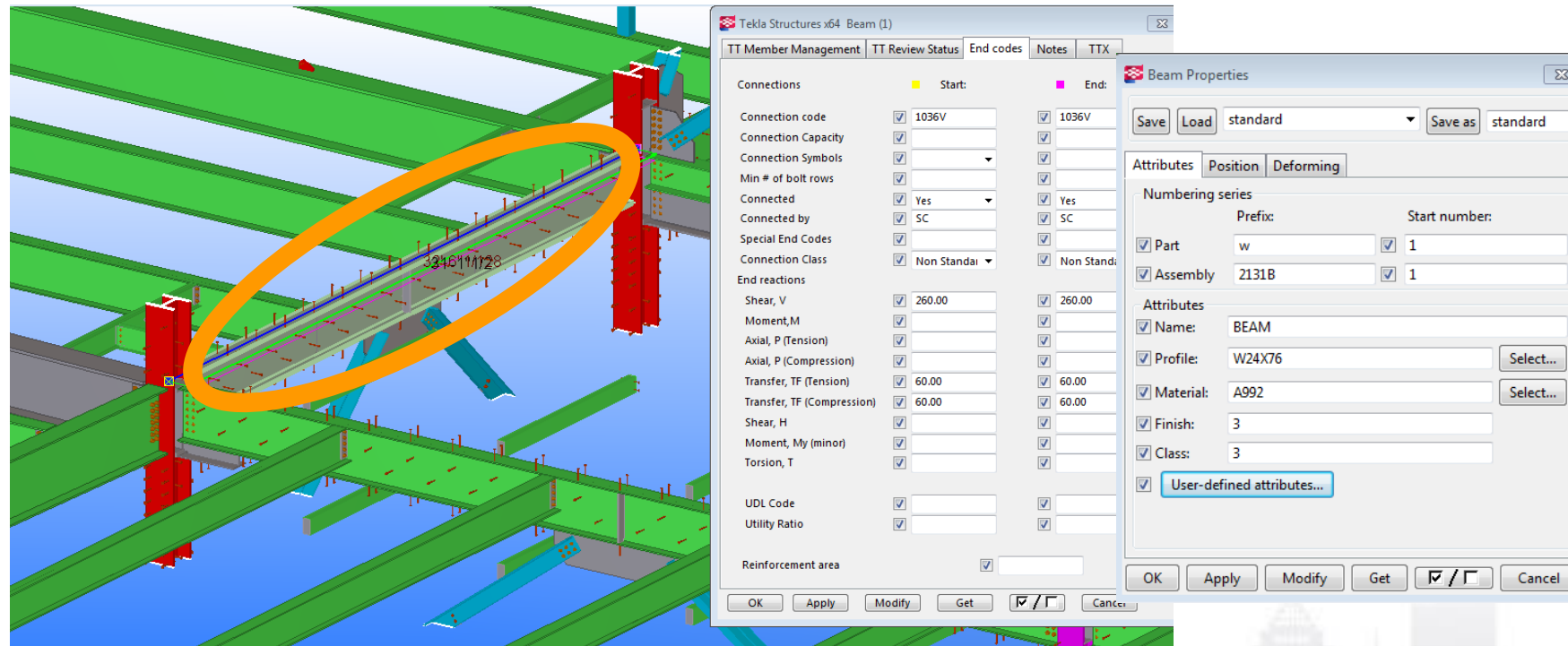
## Phase 2: Released For Detailing (RFD) / Connected Model



### Phase 2: Connected Model

- All connections of Main members modeled
- Issued to Fabricator to start the shop drawing process

## Tekla Model Transmitted to Fabricator



- Transmits Smart Information to Fabricator
- Size, Orientation, Grid Labels, CVN Requirements, End Codes, Connection Forces, Connection Plates, Bolt, Weld Information



## APD Benefits to the Project

- **Early Coordination** - steel detailing begins in design phase – ability to work out early detailing problems
- **Accurate take-offs** - model delivery aids contactors with better responsible bid information
- **Reduces RFI's** - Building the model identifies issues (geometry, connection clashes, questionable forces, etc.) and resolves them within the design team. The construction and fabrication team will not even see these RFIs, thus less formal RFI processing time.
- **Reduces risk** traditionally seen with connection design by a third party by having the connection design responsibility controlled by the owner/construction/design team. This can run parallel to the design and provides better and more complete information earlier in the process.

## APD Benefits to the Project

- **Reduce Costs** – Models with connections already inputted can reduce member lengths that need to be purchased from mill which would otherwise be wasted material drop.
- **Right of Reliance** - Fabricator can rely on the model information received.
- **Improves Constructability** – Provides for a greater understanding of complex connections earlier in the project which in turn reduces owner and contractor risk for delays and change orders
- **Reduced or Validating Change Orders** - Quantities and complexity are identified as the design progresses. Changes, once a model or drawings are issued, can be tracked and compared as well as quantities verified. Utilizing a collaborative design/construction approach, potential change orders are identified early and discussions on the necessity of the change can be valuated prior to implementing, thus leading to reduced change orders.

## APD Benefits to the Project

- **Schedule Certainty** – Proactively manage design and model release schedule to ensure project schedule
- **Cost Certainty** – The APD approach typically allows for progress Tekla models to be issued with the bid documents. These models, although provided only for reference, contain detailed examples of some of the more complex connections in 3D. Combined with a tonnage schedule provided with the bid documents, all fabricators are on a level playing field with respect to the project's scope and complexity. Thus the steel bids typically have a low percentage spread between high and low bidders.

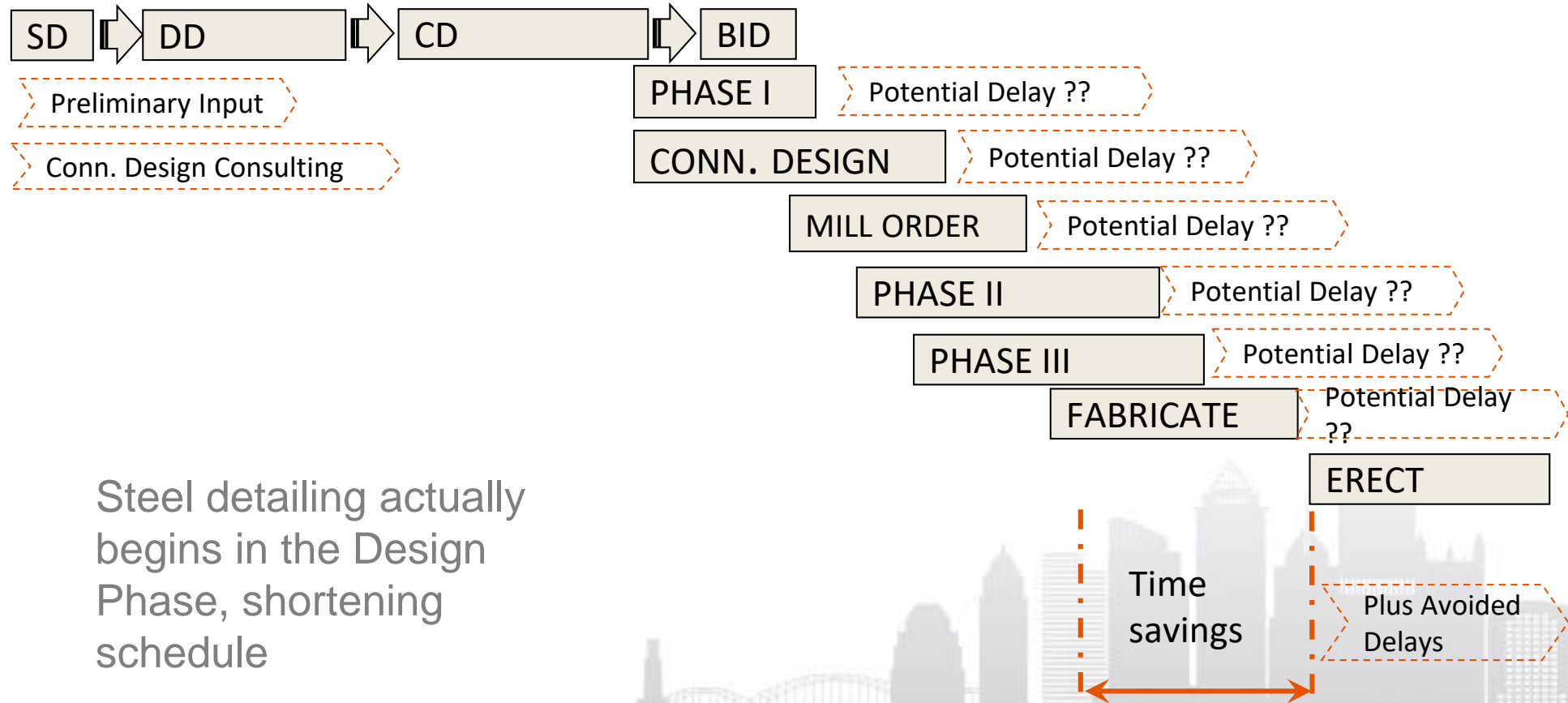
## Advantages of Tekla as Advanced Project Delivery

- **Schedule Advantages and Expedited Construction**
- **Collaboration, Risk Mitigation and Cost Certainty**



# Schedule Savings

- Traditional process without TEKLA as Deliverable



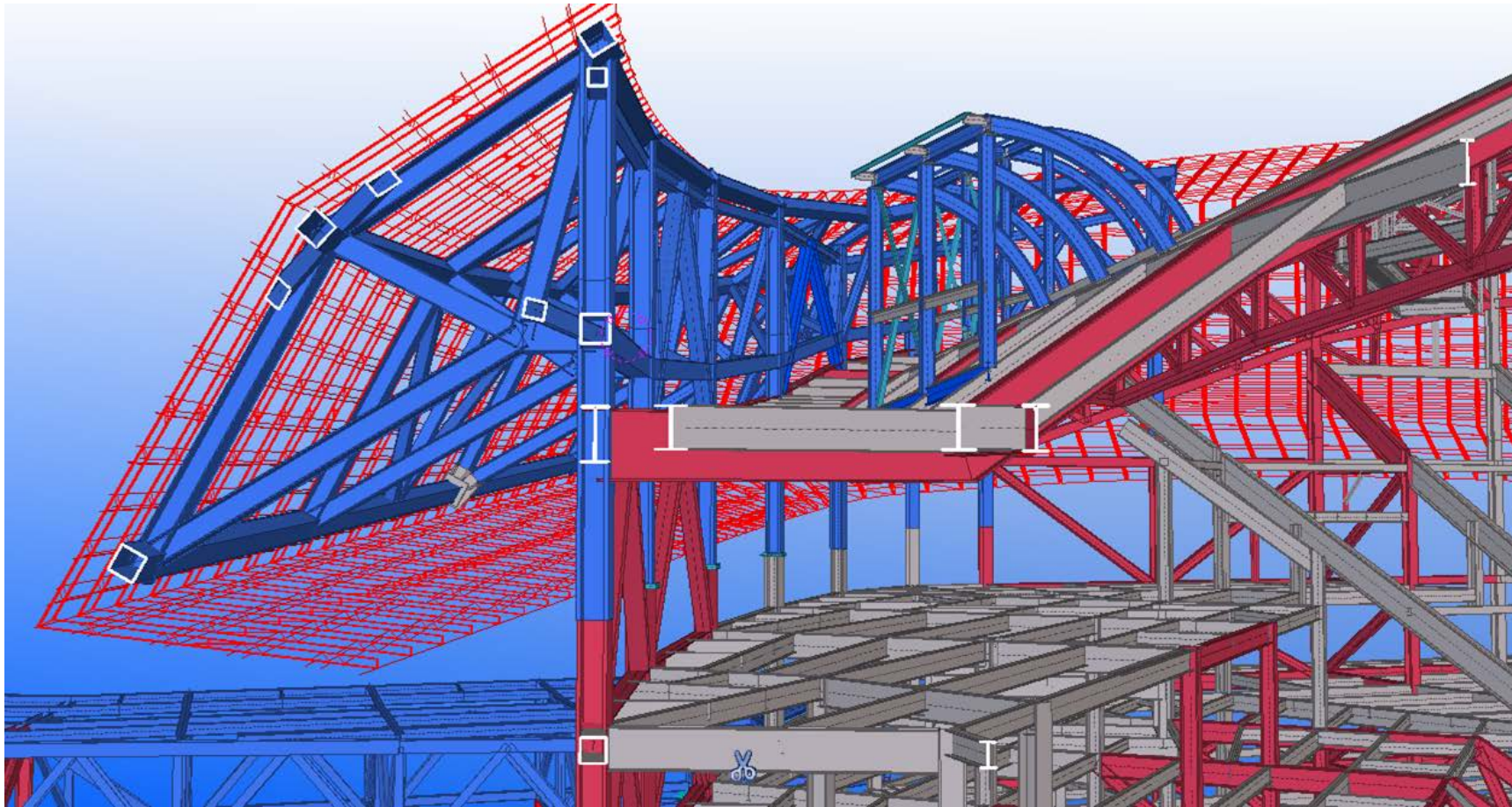
Steel detailing actually begins in the Design Phase, shortening schedule

## Expedited Construction

- Early integration of structural design and detailing gives fabricator more detailed information months sooner than with a conventional delivery, improving constructability and reducing owner and contractor risk for delays.
- Steel Fabricator can order steel day of awarded contract.
- Steel Fabricator can start shop drawings very quickly after awarded contract, without the need for numerous RFIs or connection design submittals.
- Steel can be on site earlier than the traditional process.
- Other trades can start earlier.
- This provides Schedule Certainty for the project.

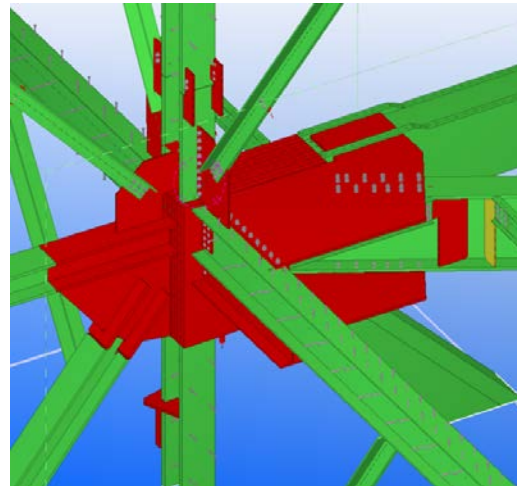
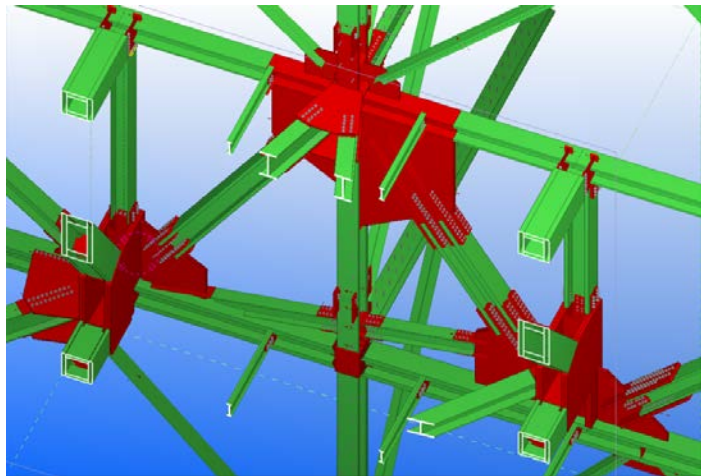
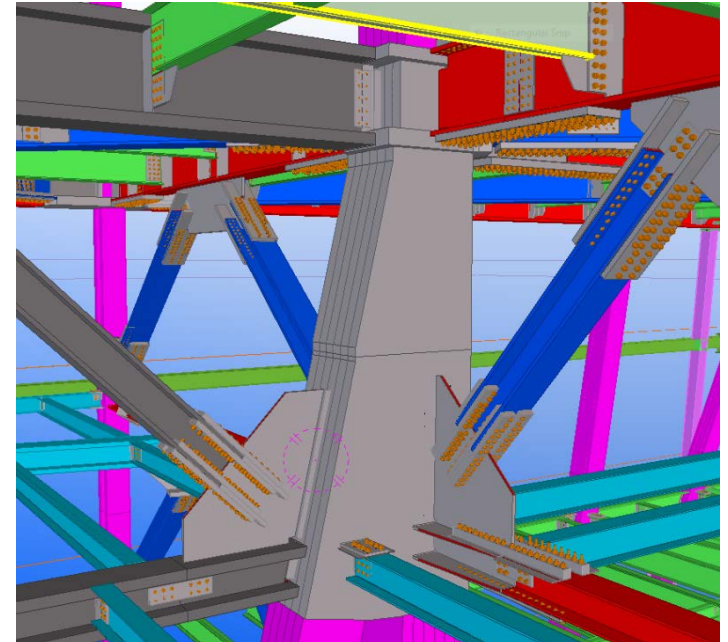
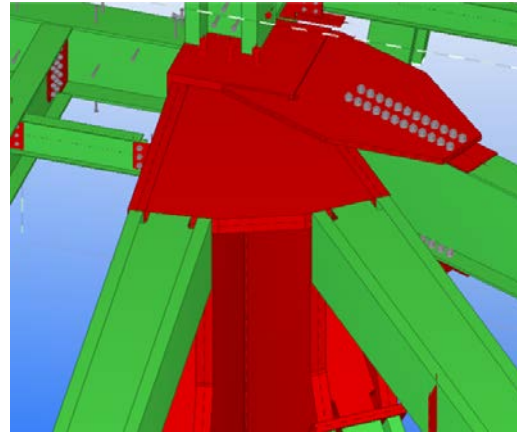
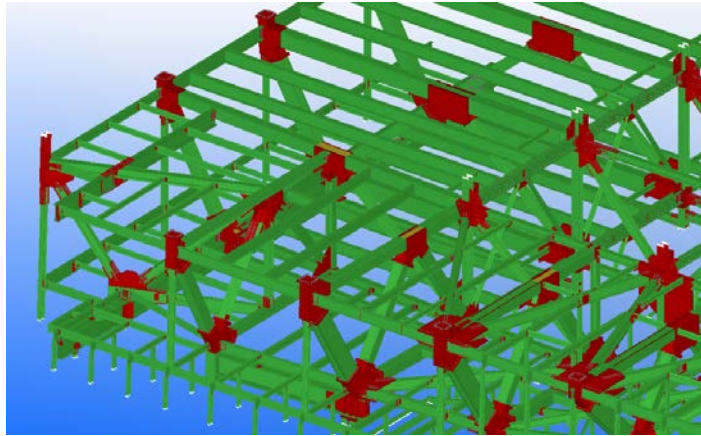
# Collaboration

Trade Coordination: Façade



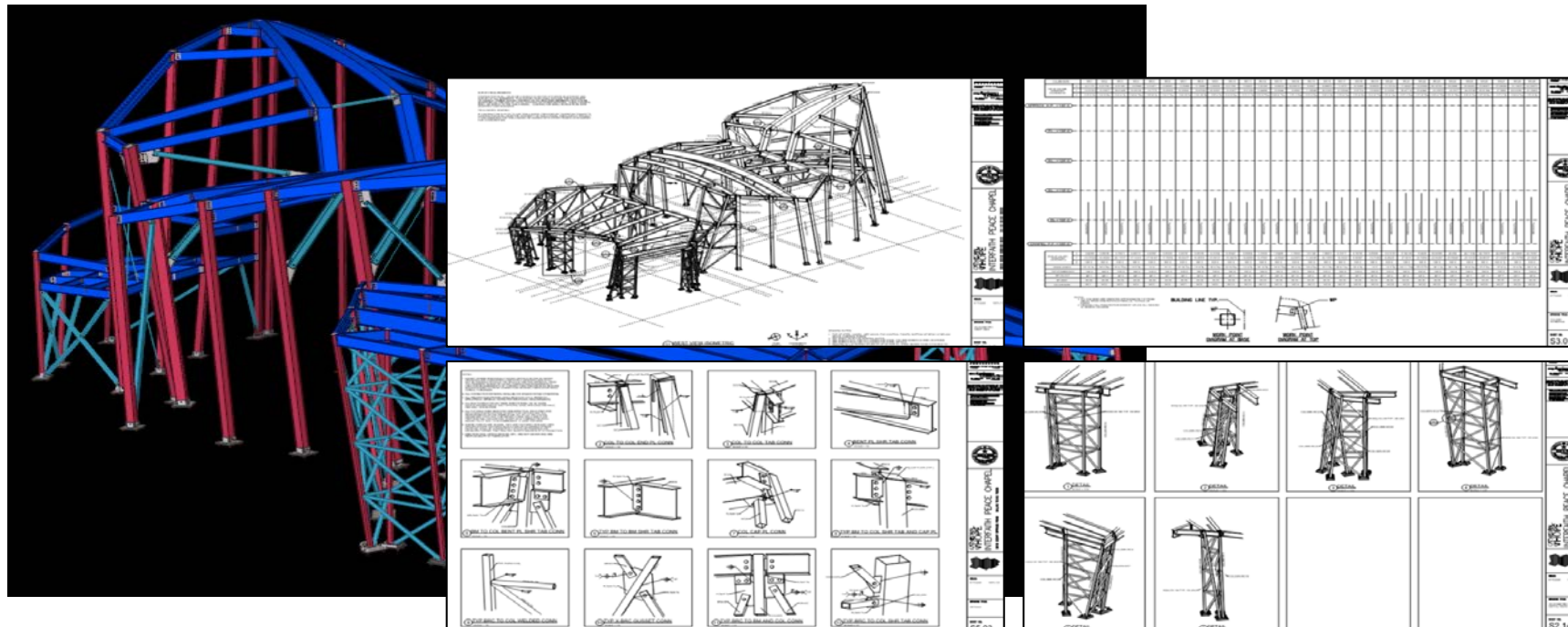
# Risk Management

Mitigate Procurement Risk by Defining Complexity





# Cathedral of Hope - Texas



# BIM (Building Information Modeling) for Better Bridge Design and Construction



Bridges improve the quality of the ordinary citizens life -  
Provides mobility and aesthetics



#### *CAREER SUMMARY*

Mr. Dunrud has 31 years of experience as a bridge engineer in the highway transportation sector. He has a demonstrated record of managing projects scope (quality), schedule and budget that meets or exceeds the stakeholders expectations. He is a pioneer in the development of Building Information Modeling (BIM) for bridges and structures and Virtual Design and Construction (VDC) which promises to improve quality, accelerate project schedules and increase value to clients on transportation infrastructure projects.

#### *YEARS OF EXPERIENCE*

31

#### *YEARS with WSP*

1.5

#### *EDUCATION*

B.S. Civil Engineering/  
Applied Math  
Colorado State University  
1987

#### *LICENSES AND REGISTRATIONS*

Professional Civil Engineer:  
California (#47240)

#### *PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE*

**BIM/VDC – Senior Engineering Specialist, WSP-USA:** As part of the Complex Bridge Group, Mr. Dunrud is a national resource to WSP’s U.S Transportation and Infrastructure Sector. He is leading the effort to load rate the Richmond-San Rafael bridge using CSIBridge as well as assisting in the development of an Asset Management Plan for the bridge. Mr. Dunrud modeled the new inverted fink truss pedestrian bridge at Utah Valley University in Orem, Utah. He also modeled the Marshall Road Over Cobbs Creek in Pennsylvania. He provides hands-on expertise with multiple software packages and has demonstrated an ability to help teams transition from CAD to BIM. (February 2018 to August 2019)

**Branch Chief in Structure Design:** Mr. Dunrud was responsible for the delivery of dozens of projects, including developing the project scope and keeping them on schedule and within the resource budget for various stakeholders including the San Diego Area Governments (SanDAG). He assigned work to engineering and technician staff and managed the quality of the deliverables in accordance with the AASHTO Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) and the Caltrans Quality Management System (QMS). He implemented the “Civil 3D Best Practices” in his branch and initiated a whole new era of collaboration with Roadway Engineers. He developed a BIM implementation Plan for the Division of Engineering Services and was actively involved with the Department’s Virtual Design and Construction Committee, including working with academia to develop a strategic plan. Mr. Dunrud participated in the AASHTO T-19 “Bridge Information Modeling Standardization” completed in 2016. On September 14, 2016, he organized and facilitated a national Bridge Industry Forum entitled “3D Models for Construction”. He has developed and maintained a partnership with most of the key people in industry who share a common goal of using BIM for bridges and structures. (March 2006 to February 2018).

# Outline

- I. WSP – who we are
- II. Model-centric workflow
- III. Challenges to implementing BIM
- IV. Future Plans



**We are the sum of our collective passion, vision and expertise.**

- 130-year history
- 48,000 employees globally
- 7,770 employees in more than 100 office in the US

#1 Building Design + Construction Giants List (BD+C Giants 300 Report)

#1 Transportation (ENR)

#1 International Design Firms (ENR Top 225 International Design Firms)





# NEXTBridge

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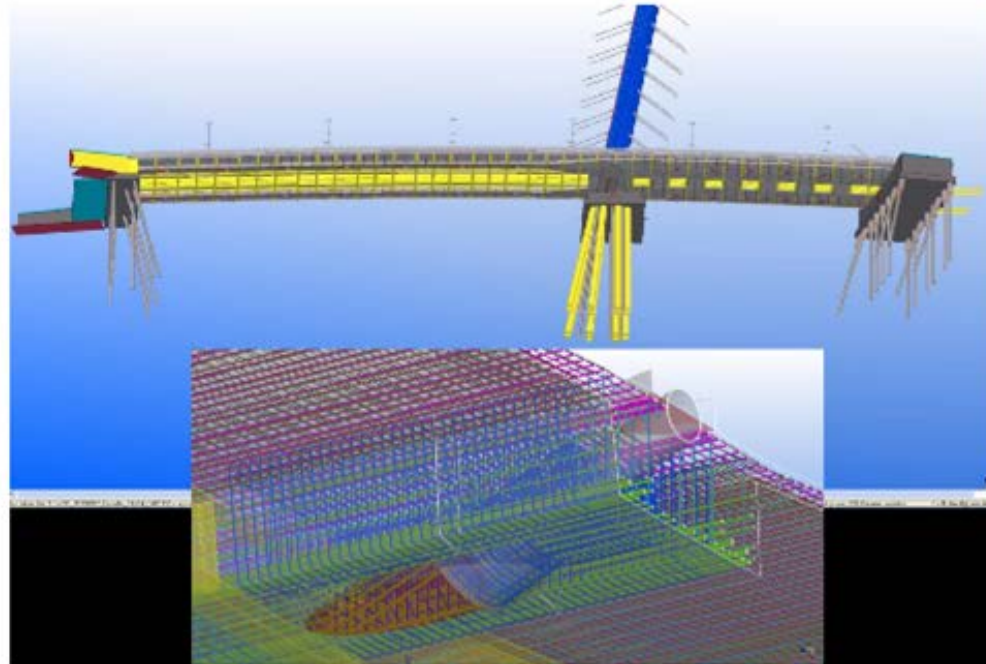
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Homepage](#)

[Bridge Project Library  
Survey](#)

[Transport & Infrastructure  
Intranet](#)

[Global Technical Excellence  
Initiative](#)

[SPAN Archive](#)



## Contacts

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✓ Contact

Title



Brenner, Joseph M.  
Lead Structural Engineer,  
9352 STRUCTURES MA

NEXTBridge Coordinator



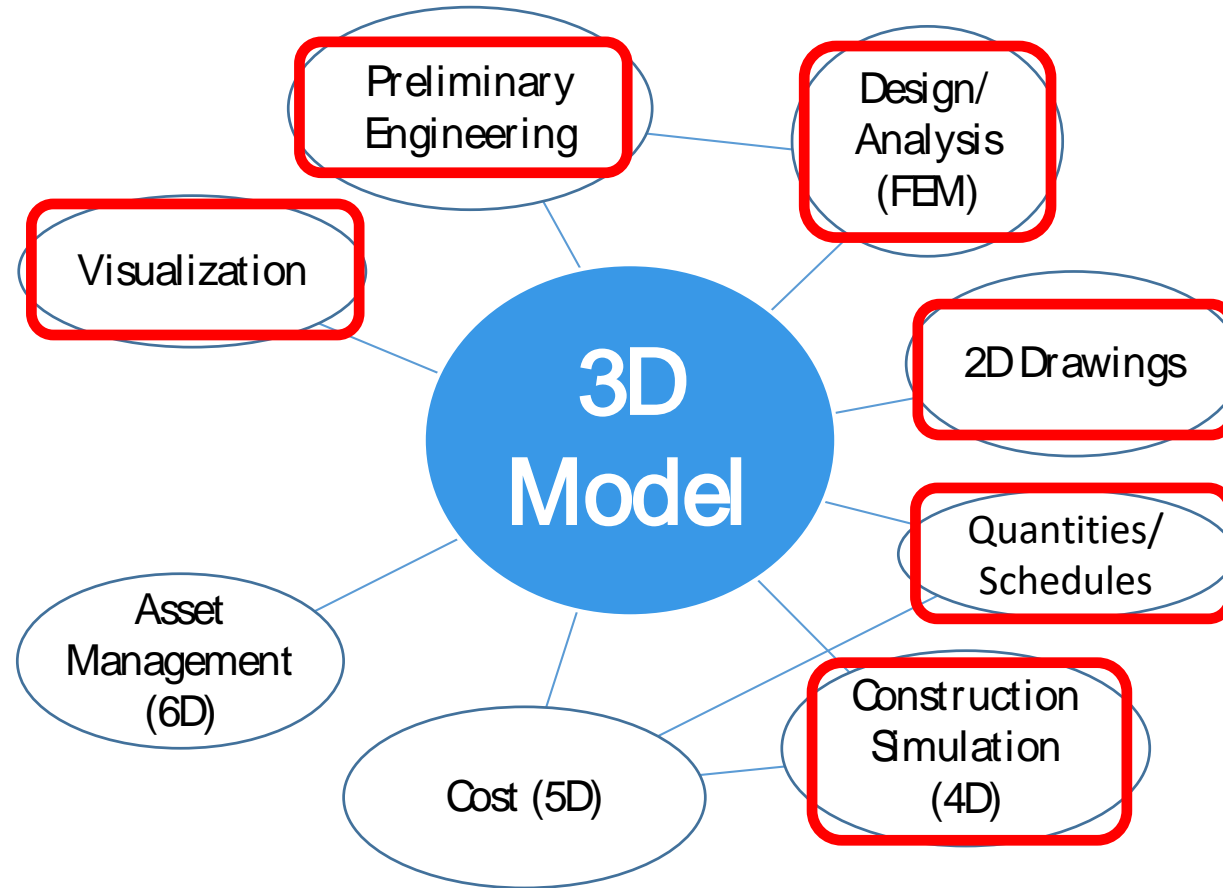
## Automation levels

Automation is a broad term and here mainly refers to enhancement of processes or services by utilizing different kinds of programming, e.g. rapid design by linking different software.

Automation can be divided into different levels. Please rank your tool within this framework, 1-5.

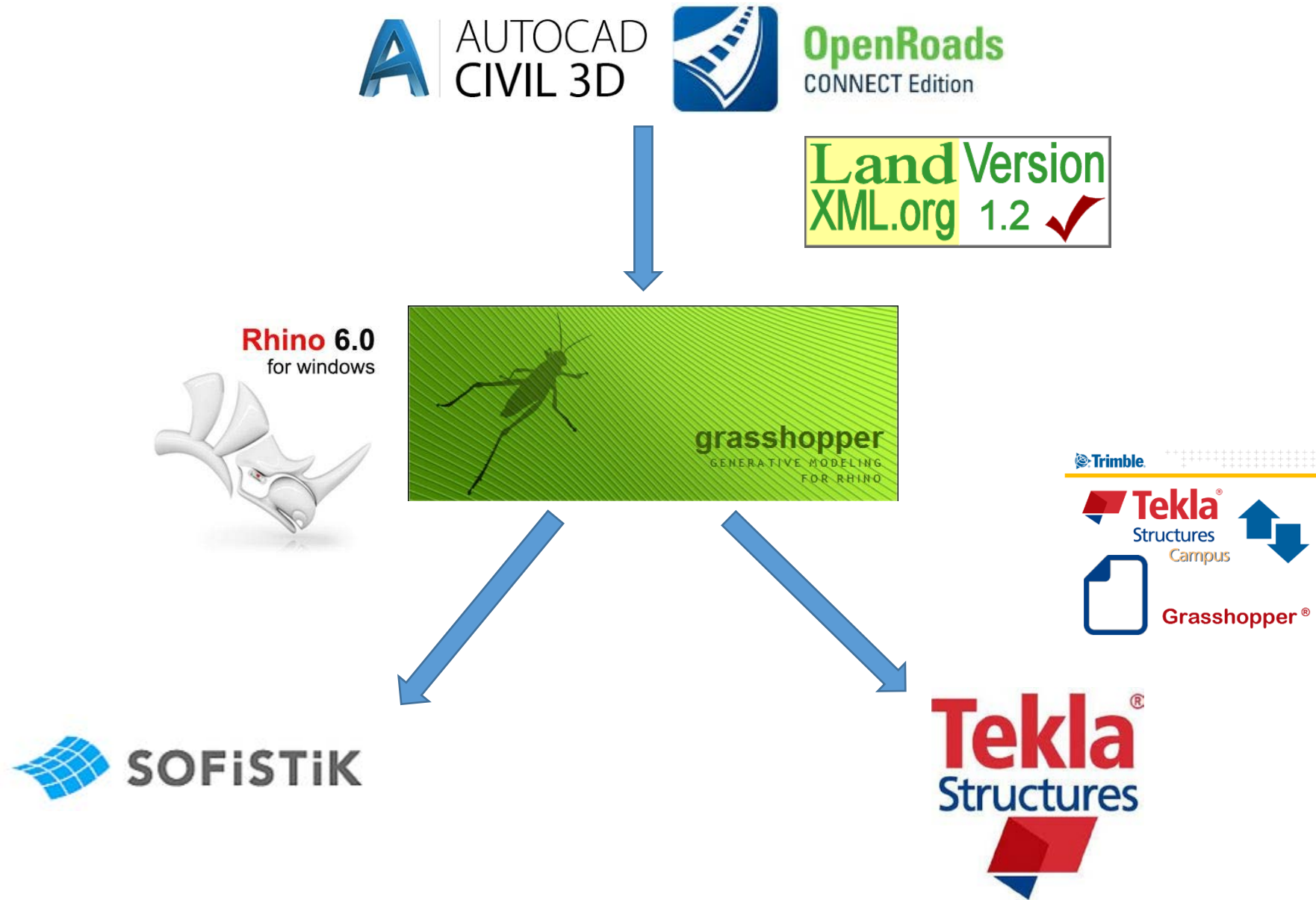
| Level | Name                        | <u>Protection</u> | <u>Instructions/manuals</u> | <u>Quality control</u> | <u>Best practice Programming</u> | <u>Product Owner</u> | <u>Product Management</u> | Description  |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1     | Production efficiency tools |                   |                             |                        |                                  |                      |                           | Tools used by individuals to enhance personal efficiency. Hard to use for others. E.g. a standardized spreadsheet for recurring design work.   |
| 2     | Low Automation              |                   |                             |                        |                                  |                      |                           | Involves some level of integration of processes that usually are separate, e.g. steering one program with another. Makes use of well known coding language and not only e.g. Excel.  |
| 3     | Partial Automation          | x                 | x                           |                        |                                  |                      |                           | Involves a higher level of integration and quality of coding which is protected to some extent (GUI, NDA, closed server, etc). Has some kind of simple explanatory instructions. Usage still involves several manual elements.                         |
| 4     | High Automation             | x                 | x                           | x                      | x                                | x                    |                           | The process is automated to a large extent but has a few manual elements. The process is standardized and closed/protected to a large extent. Has undergone quality control and is under continuous product management. Has an assigned product owner. |
| 5     | Full automation             | x                 | x                           | x                      | x                                | x                    | x                         | The process is fully automated in a coherent and closed process, preventing any amendments other than by assigned developers. Has undergone quality control and is under continuous product management. Has an assigned product owner.                 |

## II. Model-centric workflow

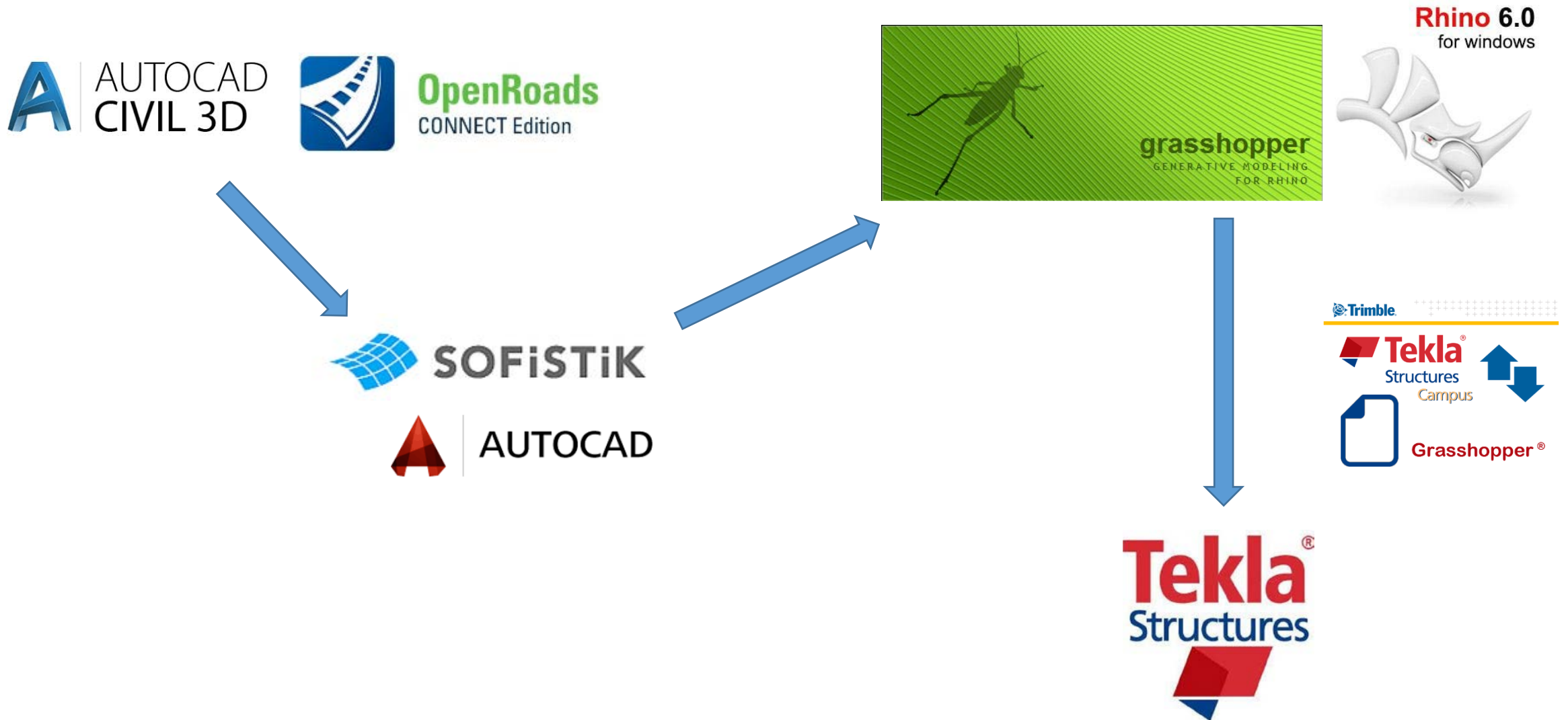




# Grasshopper workflow



# Grasshopper workflow



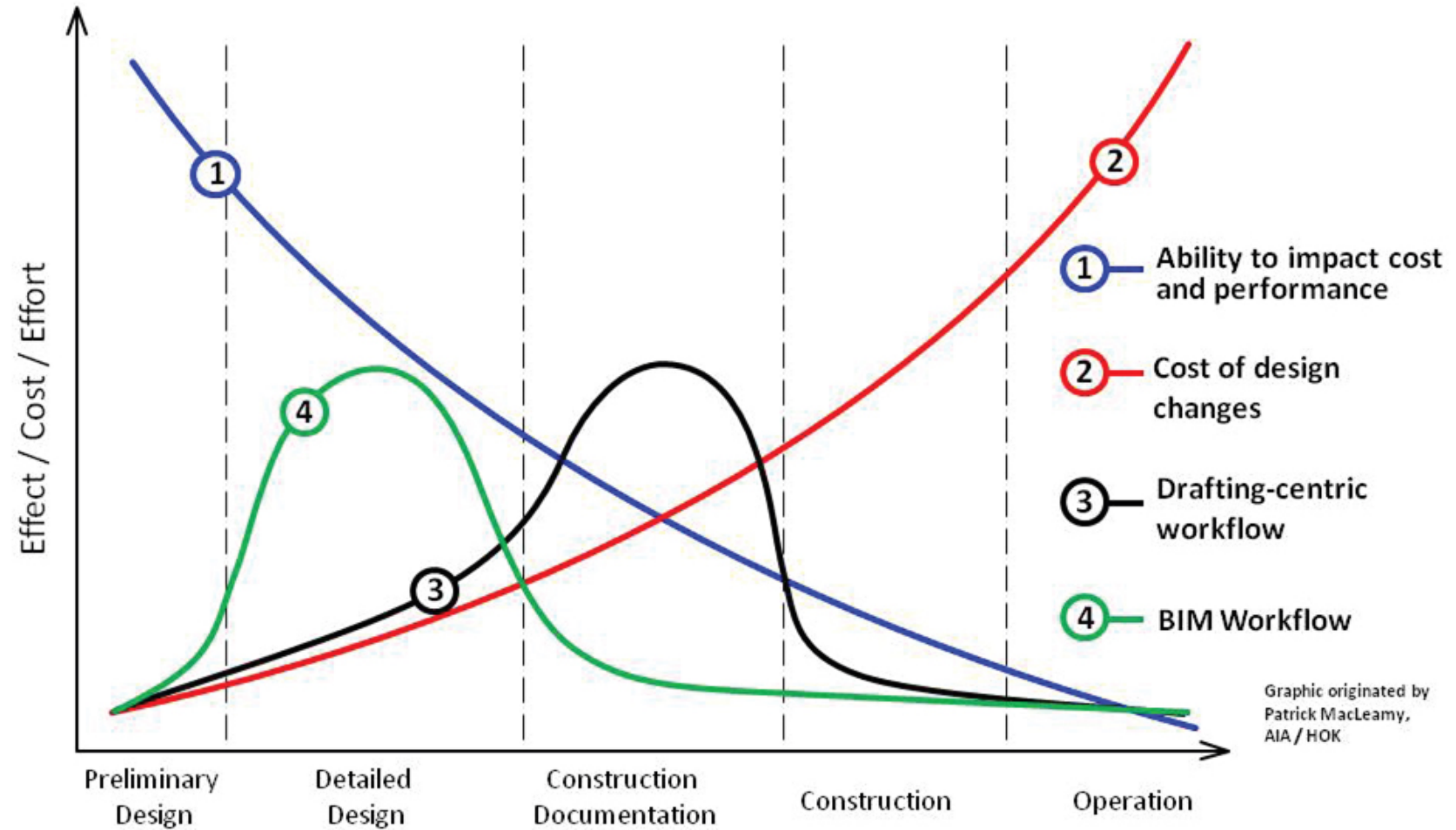
# Kruunuvuorensilta, Finland

- Bridge fully modelled in Grasshopper
- Links out to Sofistik and Tekla



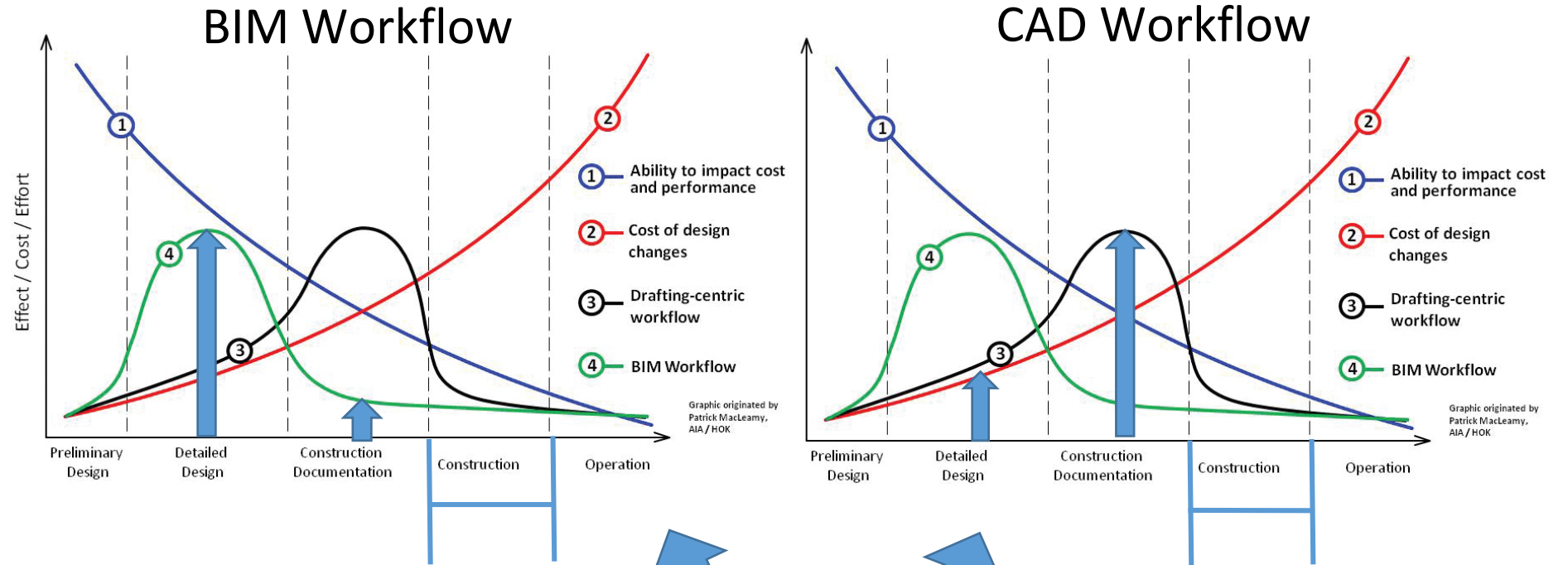
# III. Model-centric workflow

## MacLeamey Curve



Graphic originated by  
Patrick MacLeamy,  
AIA / HOK

Bridge Projects do not require BIM deliverables and PM's scope projects based on CAD Workflows.



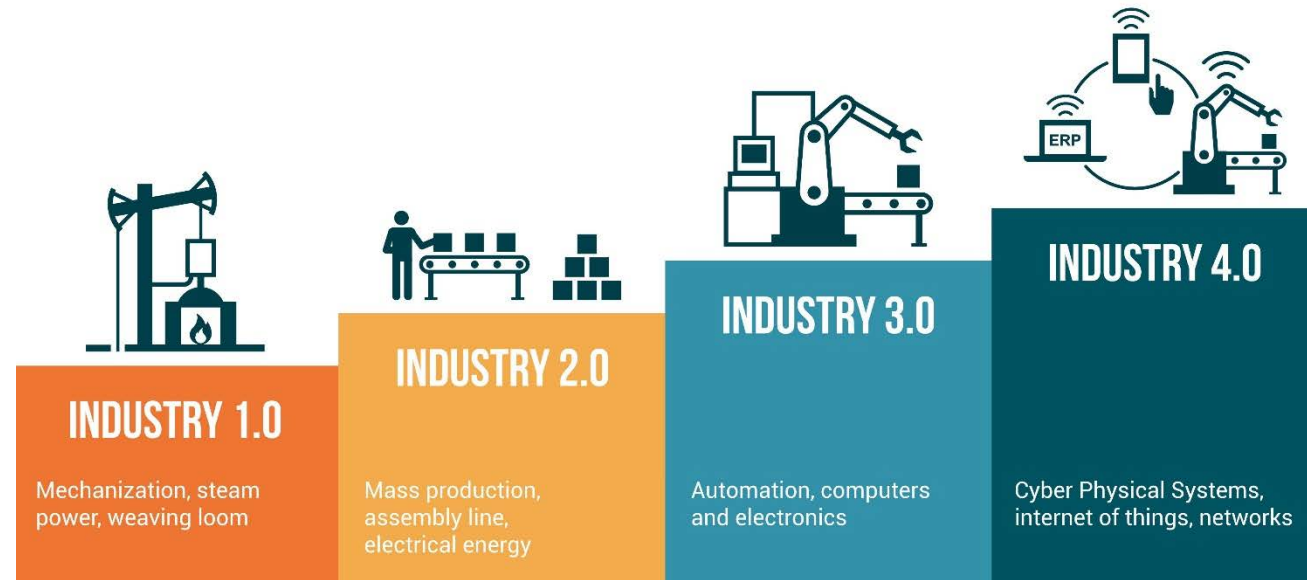
RFI's: **low**  
CCO's: **low**

RFI's: **high**  
CCO's: **high**



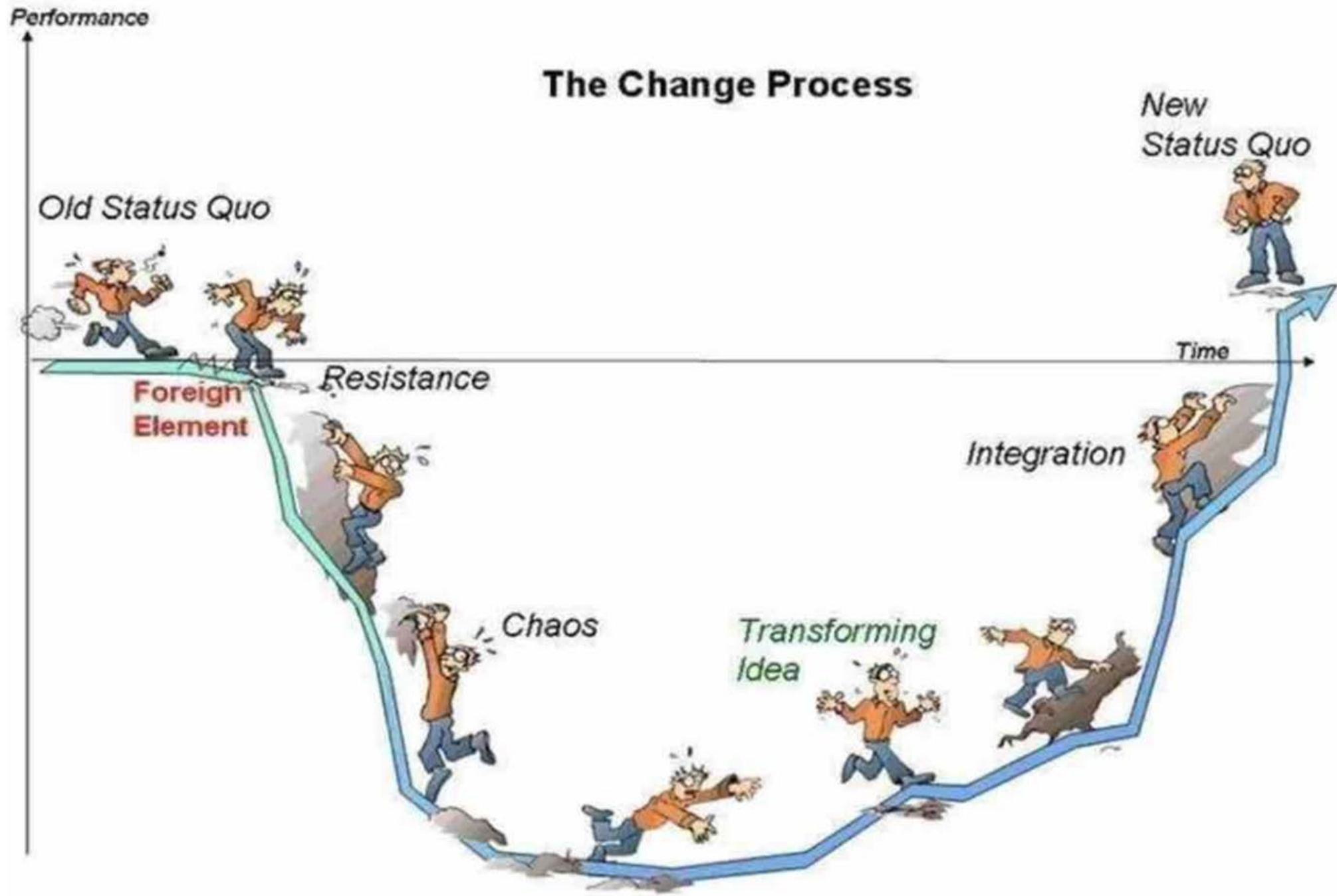
## IV. Future Plans

Fourth Industrial Revolution  
See also: Industry 4.0



The Fourth Industrial Revolution builds on the Digital Revolution, representing new ways in which technology becomes embedded within societies and even the human body.[10] The Fourth Industrial Revolution is marked by emerging technology breakthroughs in a number of fields, including robotics, artificial intelligence, nanotechnology, quantum computing, biotechnology, The Internet of Things (IoT), 3D printing and autonomous vehicles.

# The Change Process



## Overview of business-

- McDermott is an EPC company. Power Division based in Charlotte, NC.
- In past 13 years we have performed full EPC services for 3 coal plants, 9 combined cycle plants and a large portion of 2 AP100 nuclear plants.
- Project values range from \$500M - \$14B.
- Client: Duke Energy, Dominion Energy, Indiana Power and Light, Calpine, Entergy, Southern Co.



## Where does Tekla fit into workflow-

- We have produced structural steel models with material reporting and drawings in Tekla for 7 of our Combine Cycle projects with good success in all three areas.
- Tekla concrete was introduced on nuclear projects to model bar for construction to identify non-conformance and clash detection in an effort to reduce delays. No drawings. The effort was successful and continued at the site with onsite engineering and construction personnel.
- 2015 a decision was made to use Tekla steel and concrete to perform all power EPC projects (models, reporting & drawings). Steel performed as expected; the surprise to management was the advantages of modeling rebar. The man-hours to produce models and drawings reduced noticeably from other systems used in the past. To date Tekla concrete has been used for 5 Combined Cycle projects.
- 2018 Unit Rate Comparison study was performed on Concrete Drawings for Combined Cycle projects.
- Generation 1 Projects and Generation “Copy” 2 Projects.

# GENERATION 1 PROJECTS

- UNIT RATE COMPARISON



- Duke Buck
- Entergy Nine Mile



- Entergy St. Charles



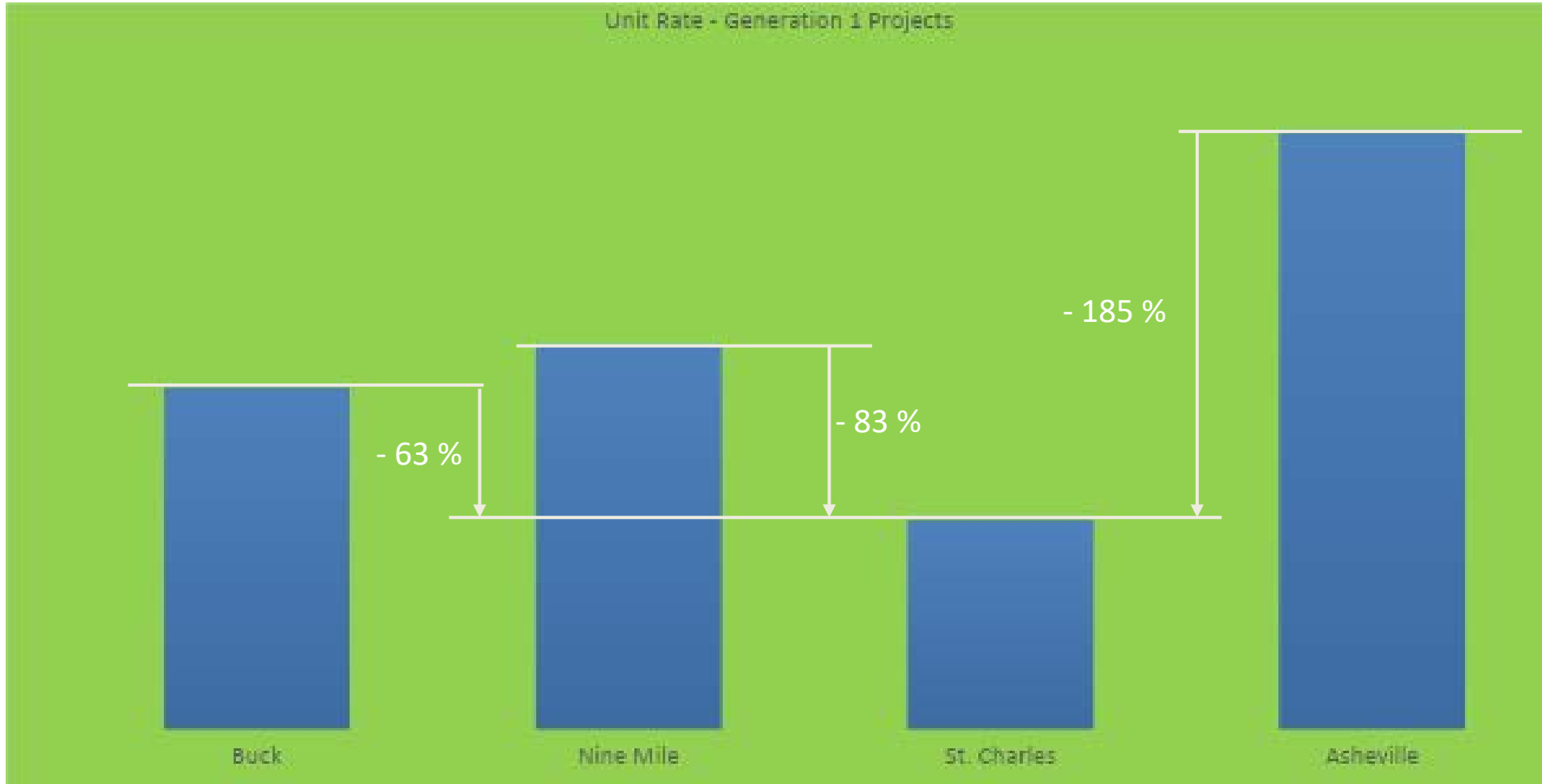
Duke Asheville



# GENERATION 1

## PROJECTS

### UNIT RATE COMPARISON – CONCRETE DRAWINGS



# GENERATION 2 “COPY” PROJECTS

- UNIT RATE COMPARISON



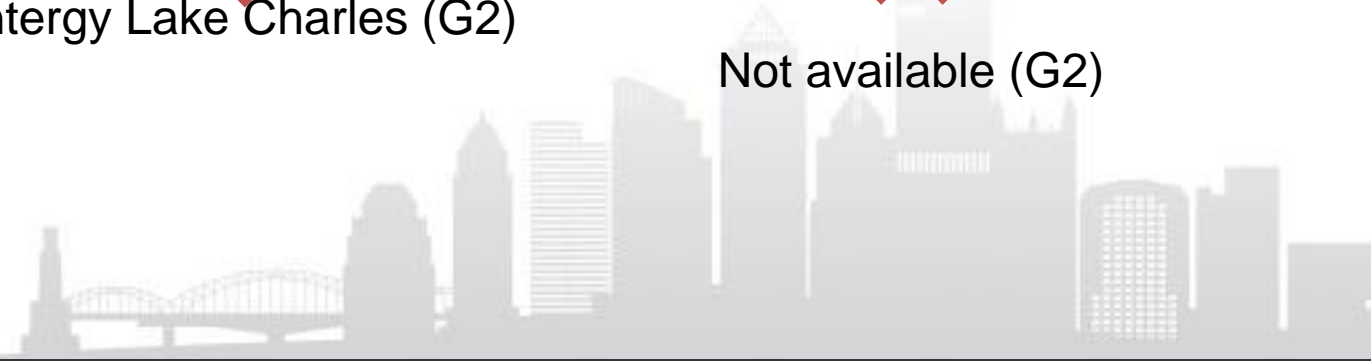
- Duke Buck (G1)
- ↓
- Duke Dan River (G2)



- Entergy St. Charles (G1)
- ↓
- Entergy Lake Charles (G2)



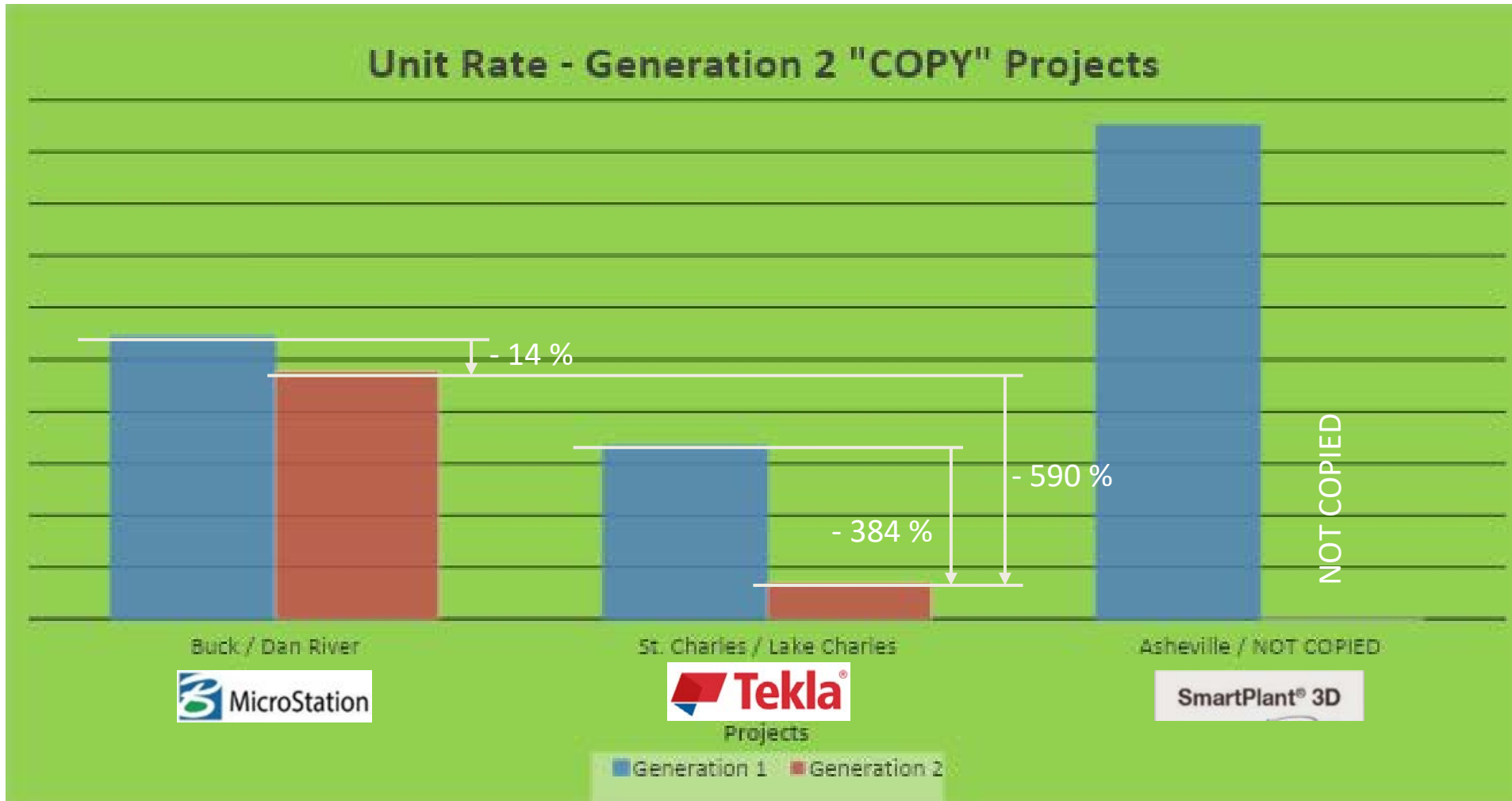
- Duke Asheville (G1)
- ×
- Not available (G2)



# GENERATION 2

## “COPY” PROJECTS

### UNIT RATE COMPARISON – CONCRETE DRAWINGS



## What is the value of a constructible model-

- Ability to provide both steel and rebar Fabricators a working model and drawing to reduce their turnaround time and as a result reduce the time to get material to the site.
- Ability to sequence erection inside the model and manage time more efficiently.
- Ability to manage material laydown area. (This is still a work in progress)
- For the first time engineering had the ability to identify rebar clashes with embedments and resolve before fabrication.
- Construction could visually see the bar in BIM site, understand the magnitude of tie-up and have the ability to suggest any time saving changes to engineering before fabrication.

## Challenges -

- Changing the embedded way engineers see things. Not all engineers bought into modeling rebar, embeds and anchor bolts. They considered it over kill and it would drive up the time to produce models and drawings. Once they saw the man hour savings along with the improved reporting and use of BIM models for review. They all bought in and count on the product deliverables daily.

## Going forward in Power-

- Tekla performs well for McDermott Power and is our preferred tool for engineering and project execution.

