## Ignorance, Uncertainty and Human Errors in Contemporary Construction

## IGNORANCE, UNCERTAINTY AND HUMAN ERRORS IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

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## THE PROBLEM

- Anecdotal evidence has shown that construction outcomes have deteriorated over the past 2 decades.
- Research based on data from the ABS and various Fair Trading regional bureaucracies
  - the UNSW City Futures research program; and
  - The Engineers Australia Multidisciplinary Committee
    Has demonstrated that since about 2000: -
- Over 80% of all development has significant defects on completion;
- About 45% of the defects are rectified under the contract
- The cause of the defects an be ascribed to:
  - structural change in the industry
  - Legislative changes in support of the changes, and
  - Changes in the nature and complexity of contractual arrangements.

Mould infested particle board flooring caused by inappropriate insulation detailing – builder's detailing



## Structural Change in the building industry: -

- Refocus on time and cost at the sacrifice of quality;
- Changes in procurement through risk transference (NPWC No Disputes conference papers 1991): -
  - Client, and
  - contractor
  - To the lowest denominator the sub-contractor;
- Separation of design and construction (NPWC No Disputes conference papers 1991): -
  - Increased defects
  - Increased disputation
    - Continuing impost on owners and occupiers.

## **STRUCTURAL CHANGE**

- THE IMPACT OF CHANGE
  - Increasing complexity of bespoke contracts
    - Comprehension and compliance
    - Adherence to terms and conditions
    - contractual regulation of construction administration
  - Certification
    - EP&A Regulations allows PCA's delegation of certification
    - Self certification facilitates self interest
    - Certification undermines contractual obligations



- Ignorance facilitates reductions in contract documentation
  - undermines manageability

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- Lack of adequate instruction =
- Inadequate estimation =
  - Search for alternative solutions and
- Devolution to expertise of the subcontractor =
- Loss of coordination between trades.
- Reliance on the skills and knowledge of the lowest common denominator - cost
- Reliance on management skills not technical skills
- Emphasis on the implicit and not the specific
  - Not understanding how one part relates to another part = lack of coordination
  - Managing without understanding = limitations in technical skills
- Ignorance is facilitated by poor regulation
  - Limitation in requirements for CC requirements
  - PCA certification reliance on certification by others
  - PCA certification based on limited trade knowledge
  - PCA documentation based on regulation not contractual outcomes



1:200 scale plans and elevations All specifications and detailing incorporated An approved CC Drawing

#### Developer commissions

- designer to prepare Development Application
- Architect to prepare CC
  - 1:200 scale drawings for CC
  - CC drawings become construction drawings
  - Basic *specification* on drawings
  - No coordination with structural and mechanical engineers
- Structural Engineer
  - Relies on standard documents
  - Relies on architects details
  - Architect not commissioned to provide services beyond CC
  - Contractors have to rely on knowledge of standards and implied detailing.
- Mechanical engineer
  - Documents mechanical ventilation except to top floor internal bathrooms skylights
  - Assumes skylights are ventilating skylights
  - Bathrooms unventilated
  - Inflow to other bathrooms documented but not allowed for.
- Outcome --- every wall has cracked and
  - mould has developed in building
  - Owners have to live with the defective work.



## UNCERTAINTY

## Lacrosse Fire, Docklands

- \$15 million damage
  - Caused by cigarette in balcony
  - set fire to excessive storage of materials on balcony
  - Extending to wall cladding
  - Spread from 6<sup>th</sup> floor to 21<sup>st</sup> floor in less than 15 minutes
- Caused did not comply with NCC combustibility requirements

### Causes

- Shared accommodation contributes to storage on balconies
- Contractor substitution
  - Incorrect certification of material
  - Material and certification by PM delegate





- Inferno in the 63-story The Address residential complex in Dubai where skyscraper blazes remain a worry.
- Fires have hit skyscrapers in Dubai and other cities in the UAE in recent years.
- A popular type of cladding covering the buildings that can be highly flammable.

## **JUST ANOTHER FIRE – DIFFERENT COUNTRY**



#### ARE DA DRAWINGS ADEQUATE FOR CC?

- The building leaked every dwelling!
- DA drawings became CC drawings
  - ° CC approved

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- Architect terminated
- Builder proposes modifications by changing structural profiles
- Modification compromises weather protection
- Engineer advises architectural detailing advice ignored
- ARE DA DRAWINGS ADEQUATE FOR CC?
  - Every dwelling leaked
    - Mold infestation
    - ° 4 dwellings uninhabitable
    - ° Roof membranes failed
    - Stormwater design caused flooding in basement

#### RECTIFICATION

- Collapse of developer and no HOWI coverage
- Residents had to wear cost of rectification
- Rectification compromised





Fire door compromised - Step omitted - Door manufacturer designed for step not built – stormwater floods apartment



#### THE CRACK IS NOT A CRACK

#### What is a Crack

- ° Apparent hairline crack in wall
- licensing authority determines not a crack under AS2870
- ° Crack in compression
- ° "crack" located at top of overturning wall.
- ° Inspector operating outside skills base.

## - Design Failure

- ° Drawings inadequate (draftsman design and documentation)
- ° No consolidated site planning and site elevations.
- Engineer design to data does not recognize drainage issues
- ° Council controls not taken into account
- ° Australian standard misinterpreted as a result of imposed conditions
- ° Reactive soil reacts

## - Defects

- ° Excessive and significant cracking
- ° Building movement results in encroachments
- ° Extent of damage results in recommendation for demolition
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  - Identified problems with AS2870
  - Building recommended for demolition



Collapse of fill caused by engineers error in interpreting public foundation data

- HUMAN ERROR CAN BE CAUSED BY:
  - Various causes

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- Lack of skill and / or knowledge (ie ignorance)
- Lack of oversight leads to uncertainty
- Failure to provide adequate direction – ignorance and financial focus
- Lack of adequate resources because of time and funding availability
- Reliance of standard documentation
- ° the use of "cut and paste"
- Minimization of documentation to meet budget

Paving collapsed along edge of building w retained filling cracking – ruler penetrate below FGL

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# CHARGES THE IMPACT OF CHANGE

- Award winning design
- PM requires cost saving
- Remove SS handrail from balustrade
- Characterization of glass changes from infill to structural
- Change in characterisation not noticed by architect or engineer
- Glass fails causing accident resulting in injury
- Engineer claims problem outside of scope
- Architect claims outside of skill

HUMAN ERROR EXACERBATED BY LATE CHANGES / DETAILING