

M.I.T Apparel (Extension new 5 storied building)

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(23.640598, 90.512066)

9th June 2021

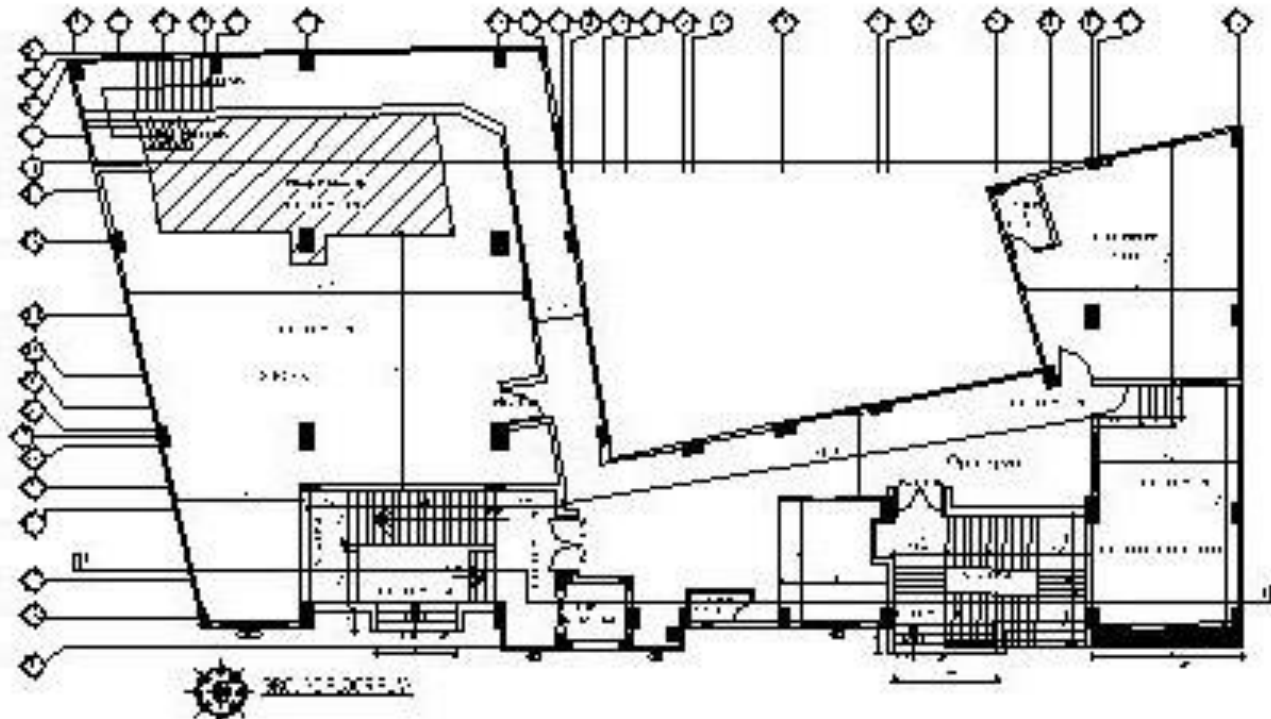


Building information:

1. **Extension new 5 storied building** (five storied (G+4) reinforced concrete structure)

Observations

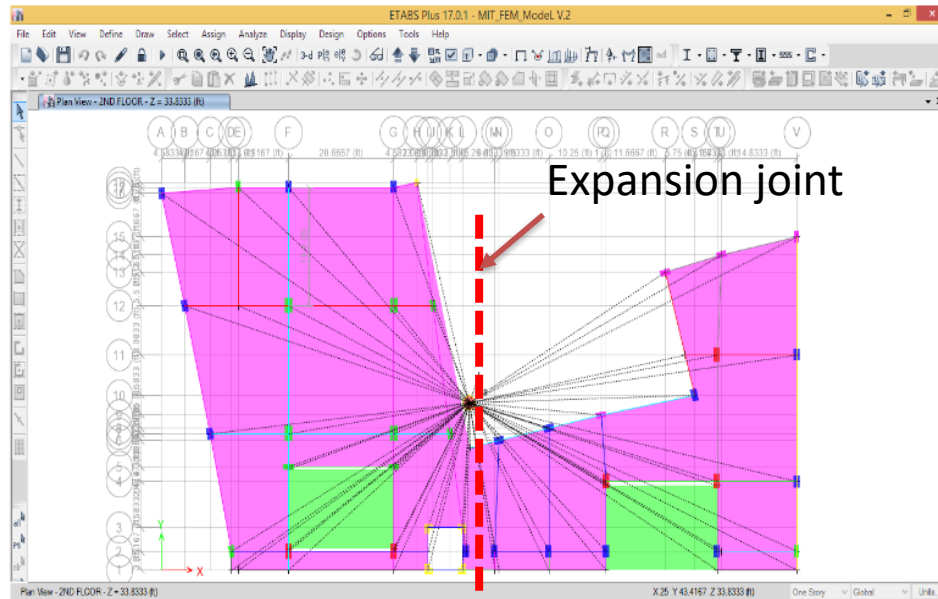
Tortional effect on the building



Floor layout plan

The building is geometrically irregular shaped. Due to lateral forces the building might be affected for torsional irregularity. Building engineer is required to check the torsional effect of the building due to lateral forces. Also design report is required to prepare in compliance with section 1.9.1.1 and section 1.9.1.2 as per BNBC.

Expansion joint consideration in analysis



ETABS output

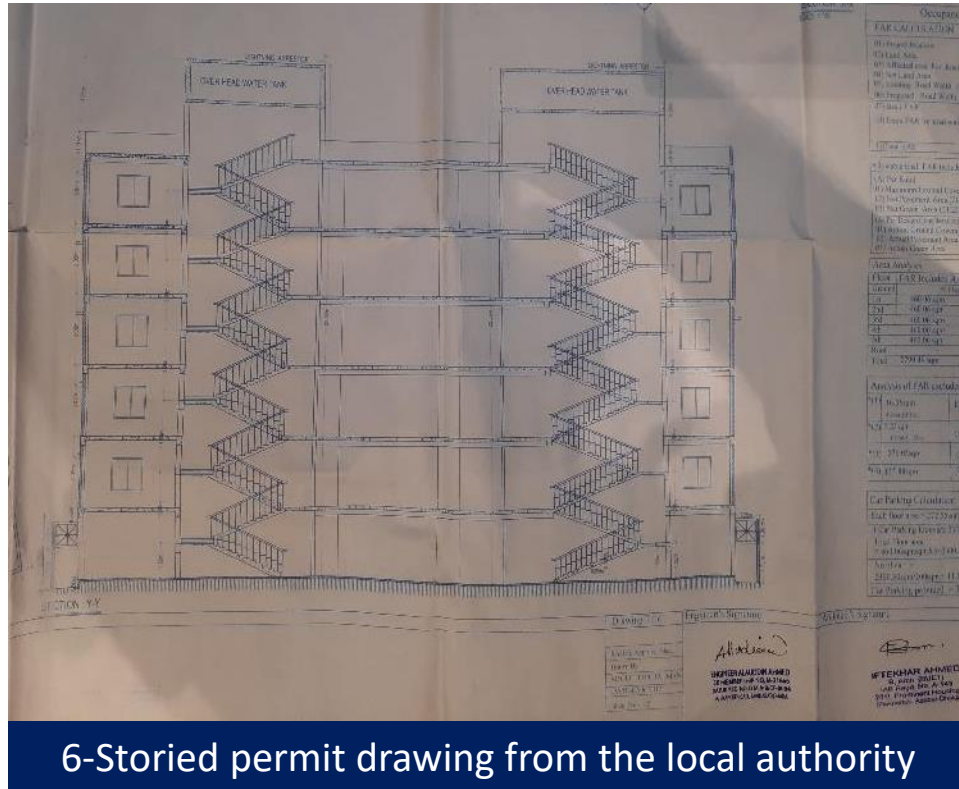


Expansion Joint (1st & 2nd floor only)

Expansion Joint exist on 1st & 2nd floor but in software-based analysis expansion joint is not considered. Single diaphragm is assigned for distribution of lateral forces.

Possibility of future extension

Factory has a plan to extend the building vertically up to 6-Storeyed. Column capacity has been checked for existing condition also design report prepared for the existing condition.



Any extensions or modifications of the existing building, the factory is required to carryout Detail Engineering Assessment by a structural Engineer and in full compliance with the BNBC provision.

Improper roof drainage system



Standing water and algae observed at roof. Building engineer is required to improve the roof drainage system.

Tests carried out



Stone Chips

BANGLADESH UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (BUET)
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
CONCRETE LABORATORY

1101-92949/19-20/GE; DE: 18/2019

Client: D. Zignscape Consultants Ltd.
 Ref. No.: Letter: DE 28/7/2019
 Project: MIT Apparels Ltd. (New Building) Pathanburi, Colonial, Siddhiring Narayangpur.
 Sample: Concrete Cylindrical Core [Mix Proportion (as quoted): Not Mentioned]
 Year of Construction: 2017 No. of Floors: Five
 Sample Collected by: Client Date of Sample Collection: 26/7/2019
 Test: Compressive Strength of Concrete Cylindrical Core [ASTM C 49/C 42M]
 Date of Test: 16/8/2019

TEST REPORT

Sl. No.	Location	Sample Identification Mark	Length of Sample		Diameter of Sample		Average Cross Sectional Area	Ultimate Load	Crushing Strength	Type of Failure
			In.	mm	In.	mm				
1	Ground Floor Column, Grid-K-16	TP-G-GF	5.3	2.60	5.31	23,995	4520 psi (31.2 MPa)	Combined * (Stone Chips)		
2	Ground Floor Column, Grid-K-14	TP-2G-GF	5.3	2.60	5.31	22,422	4290 psi (29.7 MPa)	Combined * (Stone Chips)		
3	Ground Floor Column, Grid-M-7	TP-3G-GF	4.9	2.60	5.31	21,972	4140 psi (28.6 MPa)	Combined * (Stone Chips)		
4	3rd Floor Column, Grid-K-16	TP-4C-3F	5.3	2.60	5.31	15,778	2760 psi (19.2 MPa)	Combined * (Stone Chips)		
5	3rd Floor Column, Grid-K-14	TP-5C-3F	5.3	2.60	5.31	12,580	2440 psi (16.8 MPa)	Combined * (Stone Chips)		
6	3rd Floor Column, Grid-M-7	TP-6C-3F	5.3	2.60	5.31	10,801	2160 psi (15.0 MPa)	Combined * (Stone Chips)		

* Combined = Mortar and Aggregate failure

NOTE 1 — The diameter of core specimens for the determination of compressive strength in load bearing structural members shall be at least 3.75 in. (94 mm). For non-load bearing structural members or when it is impossible to obtain cores with length-diameter ratio (L/D) greater than or equal to 1, core diameters less than 3.75 in. (94 mm) are not prohibited.

NOTE 2 — The compressive strengths of nominal 2-in. (50 mm) diameter cores are known to be somewhat lower and more variable than those of nominal 4-in. (100 mm) diameter cores. In addition, smaller diameter cores appear to be more sensitive to the effect of the length-diameter ratio.

NOTE 3 — Among the supplied samples Core No. 5 & 6 found to contain piece of reinforcement on the peripheral surface of the cores.

COMMENT — Please compare the results with your corresponding design values and consult with your design engineer.

Countersigned by: 
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 Professor
 Department of Civil Engineering
 BUET, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh



Test Performed by: 
 Seligsha Arana
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Warning: Samples as supplied to us have been tested in our laboratory. BUET does not have any responsibility as to the representative character of the samples required to us. It is recommended that samples are sent to a referee and certified comparison/confirmation under signature of the competent authority. In order to avoid fraudulent fabrication of test results, it is recommended that all test reports are collected by duly authorized person, and not by the Contractor/designer.

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Core test report



Ferro Scanning

Problems Observed

- 01: Torsional irregularity of the building.
- 02: Expansion joint consideration in analysis.
- 03: Possibility of future extension.
- 04: Improper roof drainage system.

Priority Actions

Item No.	Observation	Recommended Action Plan	Recommended Timeline
01	Torsional irregularity of the building.	Building engineer is required to check the torsional effect of the building due to lateral forces.	6-weeks
02	Torsional irregularity of the building.	Building Engineer to prepare design report as per BNBC (part 6; Article 1.9.1) by reviewing design, loads, capacity of structural members & serviceability issues.	6-weeks
03	Torsional irregularity of the building.	Carry out any remedial works if required.	6-months
04	Expansion joint consideration in analysis.	Expansion joint is required to consider in software-based analysis model and revise the design report accordingly.	6-weeks
05	Possibility of future extension.	Any extensions or modifications of the existing building, the factory is required to carryout Detail Engineering Assessment by a structural Engineer and in full compliance with the BNBC provision.	6-months
06	Possibility of future extension.	Carry out remedial works from outcome of Detail Engineering Assessment where necessary before further construction.	6-months

Item No.	Observation	Recommended Action Plan	Recommended Timeline
07	Improper roof drainage system.	Building engineer is required to improve the roof drainage system.	6-weeks