

ECS358 CIVIL ENGINEERING DESIGN PROJECT TECHNICAL REPORT

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1.1.1.1 UNIFORM BUILDING BY-LAWS 1984

PART I SUBMISSION OF PLANS FOR APPROVAL

1. Submission of plans for approval

- 1) All plans for buildings submitted to the local authority for approval in addition to the requirements of section 70 of the Act shall:
 - (a) be deposited at the office of the local authority together with the fees prescribed for the submission of such plans in accordance with the First Schedule to these Bylaws.
 - (b) bear upon them a statement showing for what purpose the building for which the plans are submitted is to be erected and used.
 - (c) bear the certification of the principal submitting persons or submitting persons on these plans together with Form A as set out in the Second Schedule to these Bylaws for which they are respectively responsible.
- 2) Every plan, drawing or calculation in respect of any building shall be submitted by a principal submitting person or submitting person.

2. Return of plan

- 1) A local authority may if it is of the view that any plan, drawing or calculation eyond the competence of such principal submitting person or submitting person submitting the same, return such plan, drawing or calculation.
- 2) A local authority shall accept any returned plan, drawing or calculation if the same were re-submitted together with a certificate from the relevant competent authority responsible for registering such principal submitting person or submitting person, certifying that such plan, drawing or calculation is within the competence of such principal submitting person or submitting person submitting the same.

3.2 Consequences to safety, construction practicality, costing and economical aspects of structure/ building/ project

The following categories and descriptions can be used to group and characterize the primary risks and hazards of accidents in the construction industry: falls, stumbles, and slides dangers. dangers associated with instability. traffic-related dangers. dangers associated with construction equipment. Moreover, rework, schedule delays that extend project duration, and cost overruns due to the additional resources and waste involved are all implications of design changes on project performance.

3.3 Reflections

A popular and very dependable structural analysis and design program is called PROKON. For civil engineers who desire to be proficient in structural analysis and provide the requested designs, this tool is both simple to learn and use. Engineers may now build more intricate and expansive structural constructions thanks to structural analysis tools. For instance, it is now possible to imitate the behavior of larger structures like multi-story buildings in an accessible setting. Time is saved because to this app. It solves complicated issues quickly while making them appear to be fairly easy. Finding out the outcomes of several calculations does not take much time. The structure analysis tool is particularly adaptable since it readily comprehends the physical architecture and its many aspects.