

Introduction to Lean Project Delivery



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October 18, 2022

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INTRODUCTION TO LEAN PROJECT DELIVERY




Table Introductions & 2 Discussion Questions

1. What do you **want out of this** Introduction to Lean Project Delivery?
2. What are your **dissatisfactions** with the way projects are currently designed and constructed?

10 minute discussion

ELECT A SPOKESPERSON TO TAKE NOTES

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2

Learning Objectives



Define Lean and the principles associated with a Lean operating system.



Identify the principles and tools relevant to Lean design and construction processes.



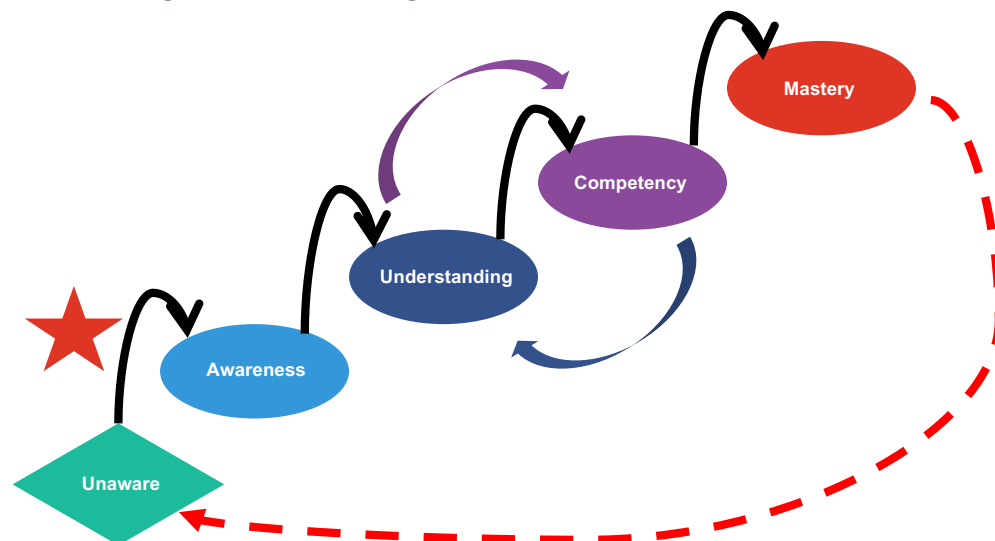
Recognize various types of waste in design and construction and apply tools to reduce, minimize and/or eliminate waste.



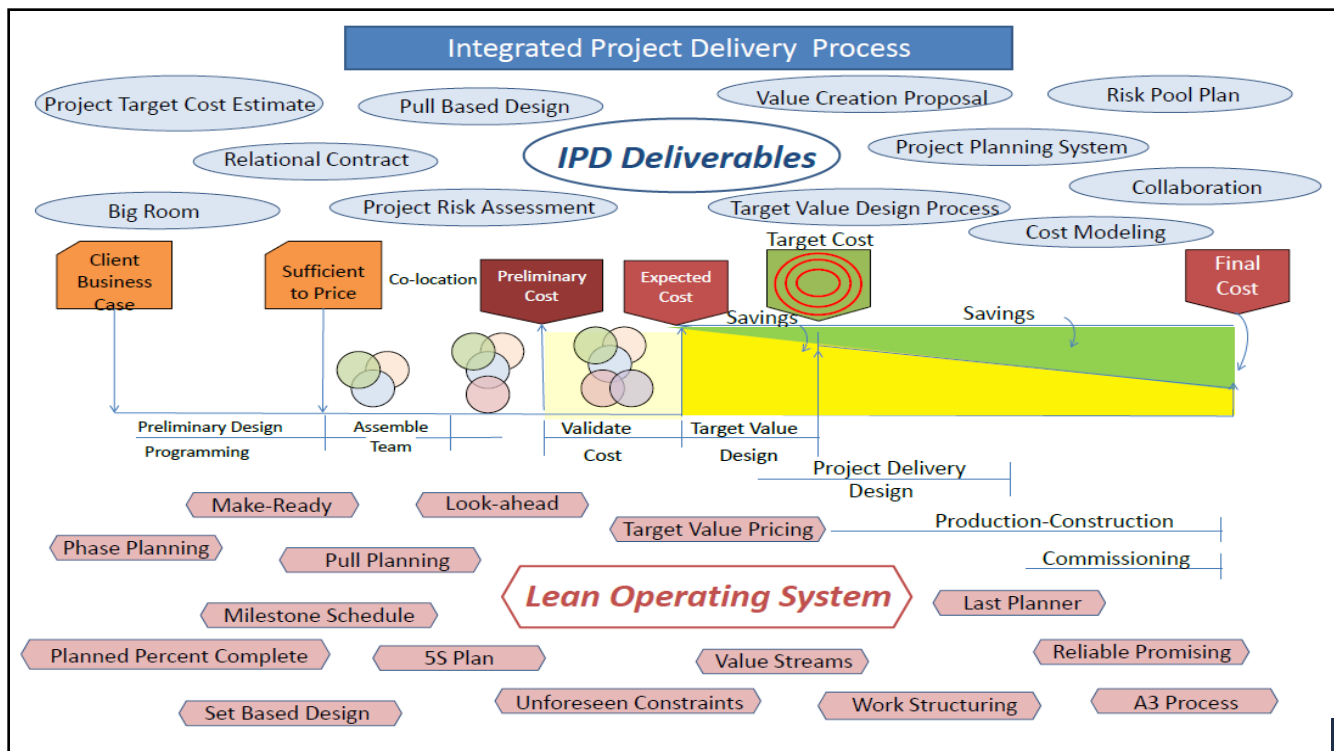
Increase collaboration and communication on projects through application of structured planning systems and processes.

3

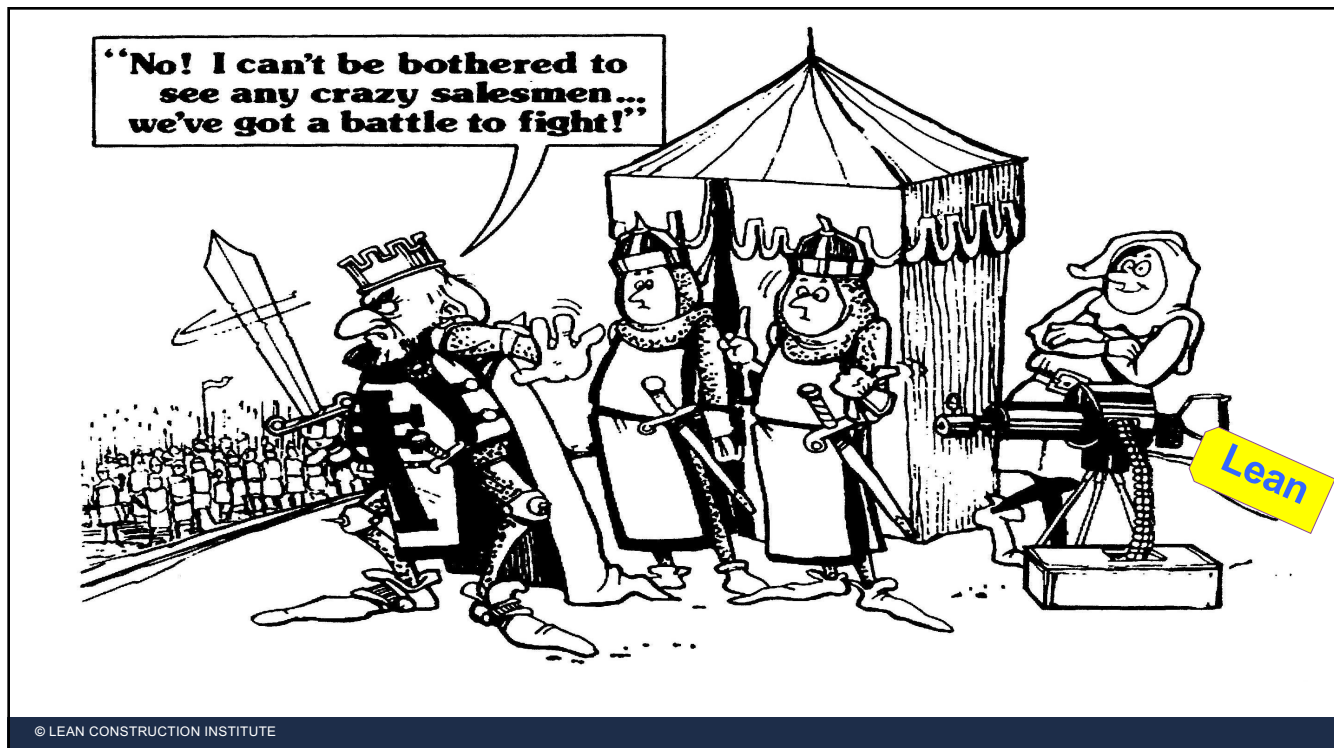
Lean Journey to Mastery



4



5



6

Definitions

Lean:

Culture of **respect** and **continuous improvement** aimed at creating more **value** for the customer while identifying and **eliminating waste**.

Lean Project Delivery:

An organized implementation of **Lean Principles** and **tools** combined to allow a team to operate in **unison** to create **flow**.

Origins of Lean

- **Scientific Management** 1880-1930



- **Assembly Lines** 1903-1914



- **World War II** 1939-1945

- **Lean Manufacturing** 1945 - present

Toyota Production System (TPS)



TOYOTA

Meals Per Hour Video

- Super Storm Sandy



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Two Non-Negotiables

- Respect for people
- Continuous improvement



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Traditional Delivery Outcomes...



Risk is High



Teamwork is Unreliable



~70% Late



Customers Satisfaction



~73% Over Budget



Profit Margins



Rework and Waste

Brief History : Lean in Design & Construction



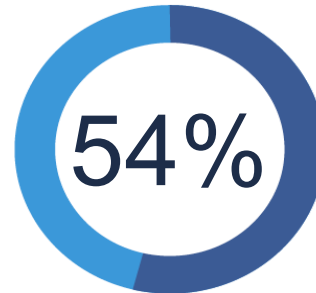
Early 1990's:
Glenn Ballard &
Greg Howell



Problem: Ability of
front-line supervision to
plan and execute work



Brief History : Lean in Design & Construction



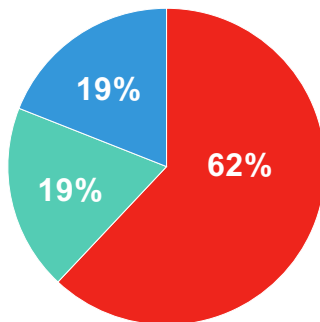
Planned work that was completed by the end of the week.

Overcoming Industry Inertia

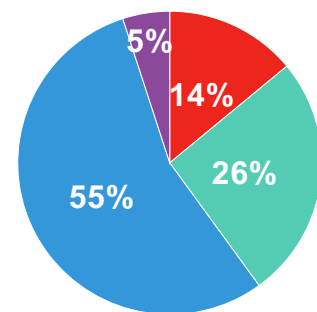
How Efficient are you?

(By Level of Lean Engagement)

Lean Practitioners

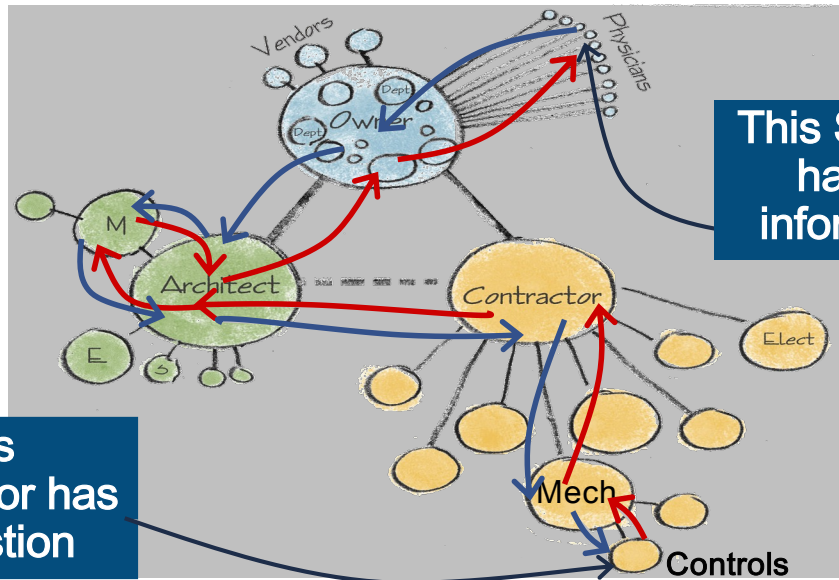


Non-Lean Practitioners



- Inefficient/Highly Inefficient
- Neutral
- Efficient/Highly Efficient
- Not Sure

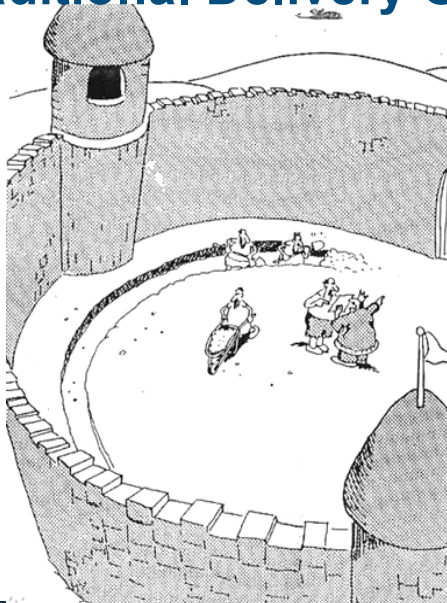
Traditional Structures Create Waste:


 Courtesy of SSM
 Cardinal Glennon

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Traditional Delivery Outcomes...



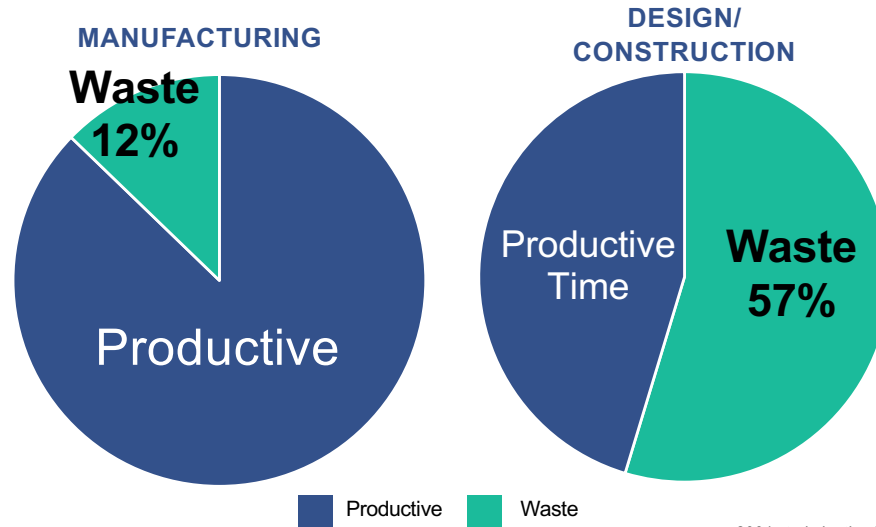
“Suddenly, a heated exchange takes place between the King and the Moat Contractor...”

- *The Far Side* 1990

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The Opportunity...








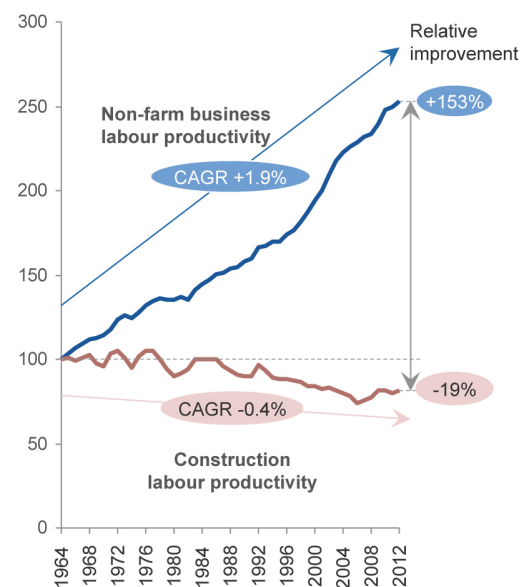
2004 study by the Construction Industry Institute

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Why Lean?








-  Productivity is declining
-  Costs are skyrocketing
-  Injuries are too high
-  Unpredictable workflows
-  Workflow reliability directly impacts the speed and cost of projects



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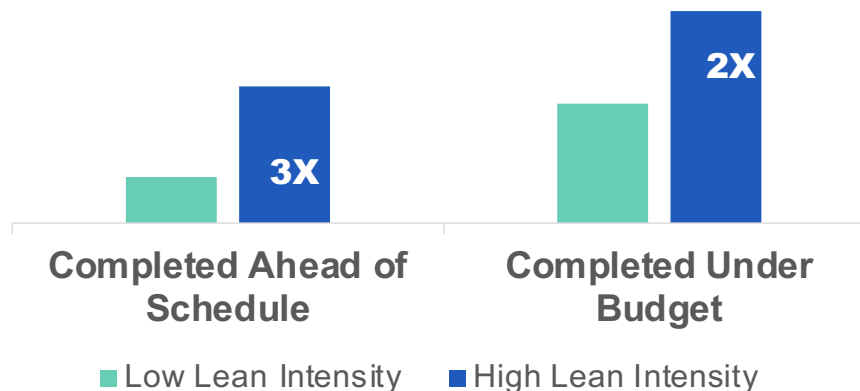
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Lean Project Delivery Enables

-  Collaborative Risk Management
-  Team Reliability
-  On-time or Early Delivery
-  Higher Customer Satisfaction
-  At or Below Budget
-  Fair Profits
-  Less Waste and Rework

Correlation of Lean Intensity to Outcomes

(% Likelihood on Best projects)



*“Lean processes bring about improvements not only in cost and delivery but also in **quality and safety.**”*

— WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM’S SHAPING THE FUTURE OF CONSTRUCTION:
A BREAKTHROUGH IN MINDSET AND TECHNOLOGY (PG. 31).

Thyssen-Krupp Steel Mill — Mt Vernon, AL (2009)

Results: Lean vs Traditional

- **Duration:** 6 months vs 9 months
- **Productivity:** 12% fewer labor hours
- **Overtime:** 17% vs 35%
- **Peak labor:** 270 Lean vs 420 Traditional
- **Total Cost:** 17% Less (\$30MM vs \$35MM)

See www.onpointlean.com/case-study/

Goals of Lean Design & Construction

- 1 Achieve reliable workflow
- 2 Maximize value to the customer
- 3 Minimize waste
- 4 Optimize the whole, not the parts
- 5 Develop a discipline of learning and continuous improvement.



Plan – Do – Check - Act (PDCA)

The Deming Cycle

Improve the
System

Study the
Results



Predict

Take Action,
Try it Out

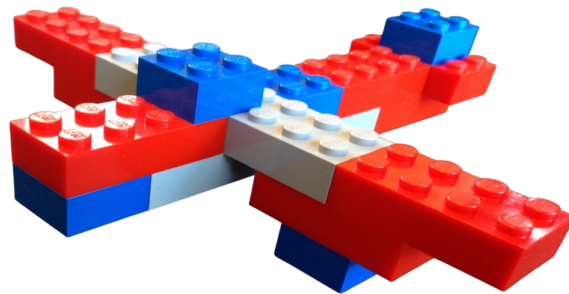
Benefits of Lean

- 1 Safer work environment
- 2 Cost & Schedule Certainty
- 3 Increased Productivity
- 4 High Stakeholder Satisfaction
- 5 Less Stress on Participants



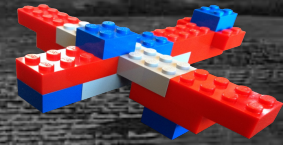
Production System Design Exercise

The Airplane Game



Lean Zone® Production Methodologies is a registered trademark of Visionary Products.

Airplane Simulation Debrief

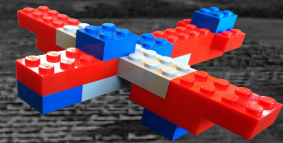


Discuss and answer the following questions:

1. What are the key points/lessons?
2. What did we do (or change) to get so much better?
3. How might these Key Points and Lessons apply to your work?

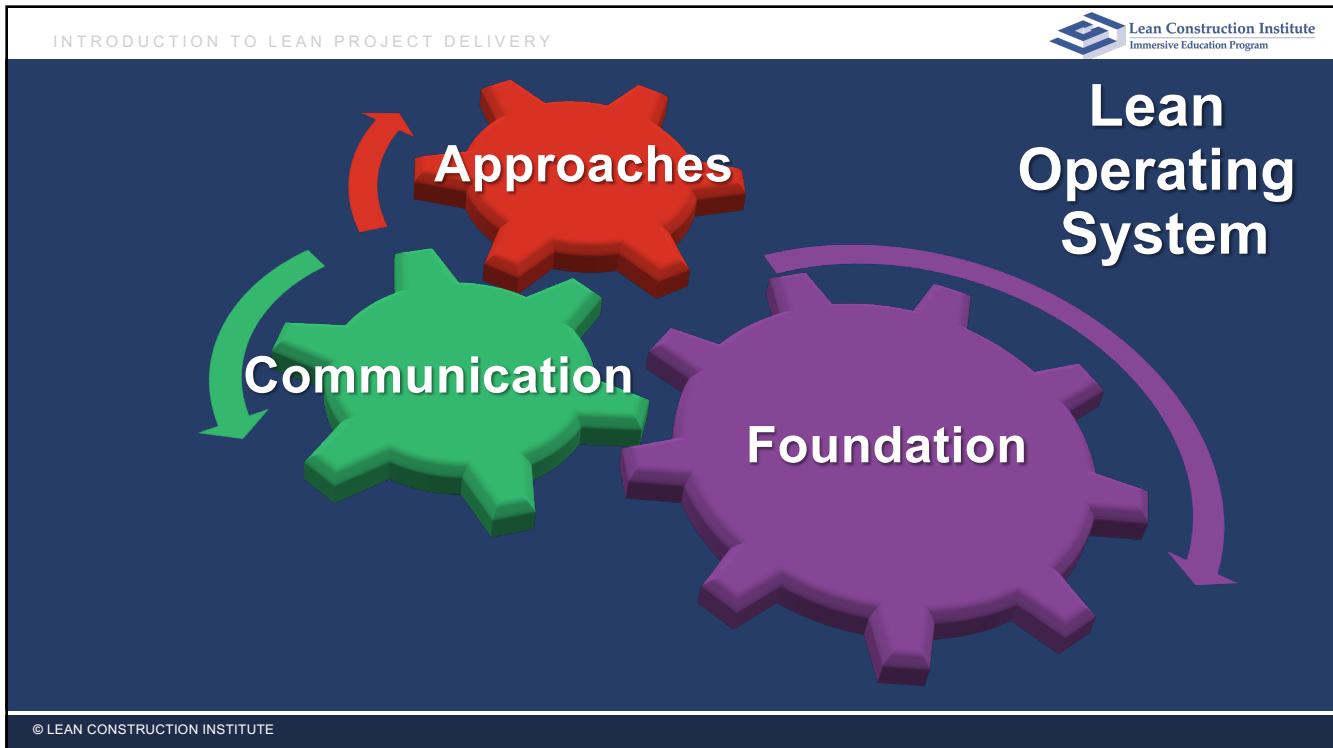
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Airplane Game Lessons

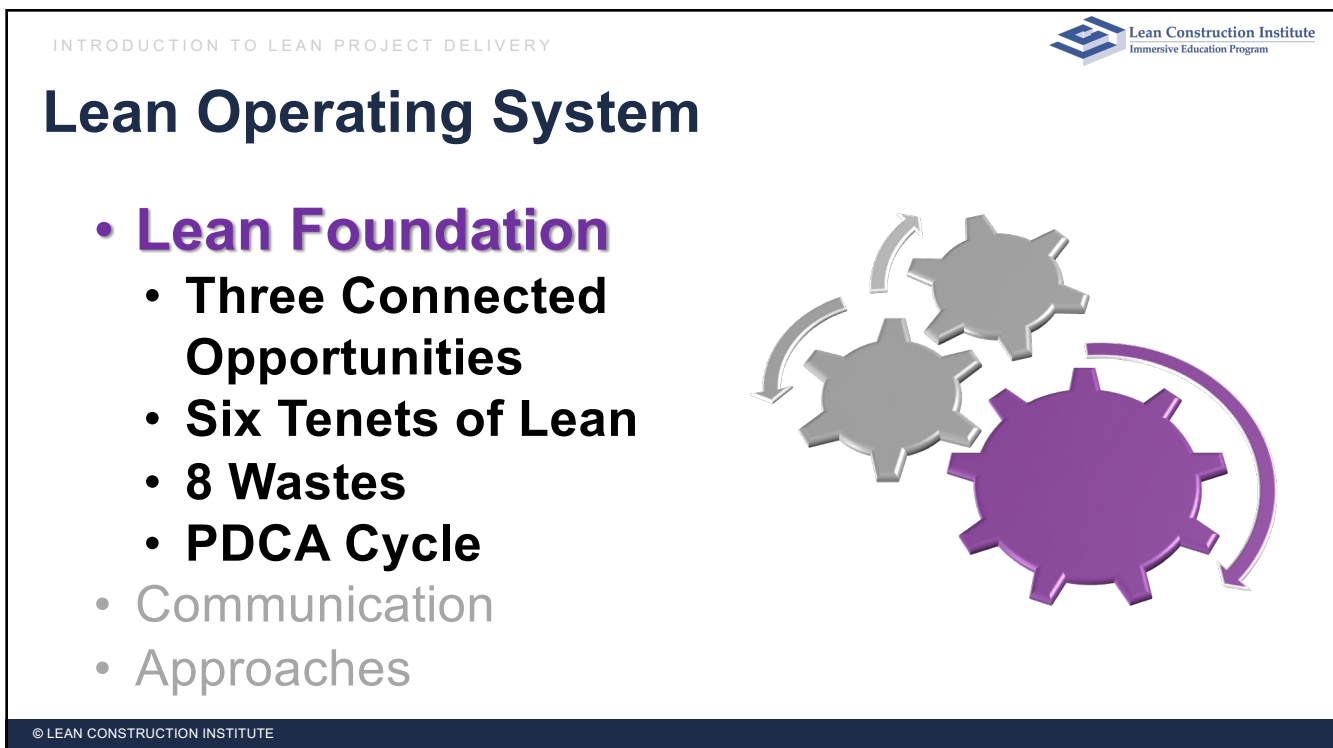


- Release work from one party to the next by **pull** instead of push (1 piece flow)
- **Minimize batch sizes** to reduce cycle time
- Make **everyone responsible** for QC
- **Balance the workload** between trades
- Encourage and enable performers to **collaborate** with one another to maintain steady workflow

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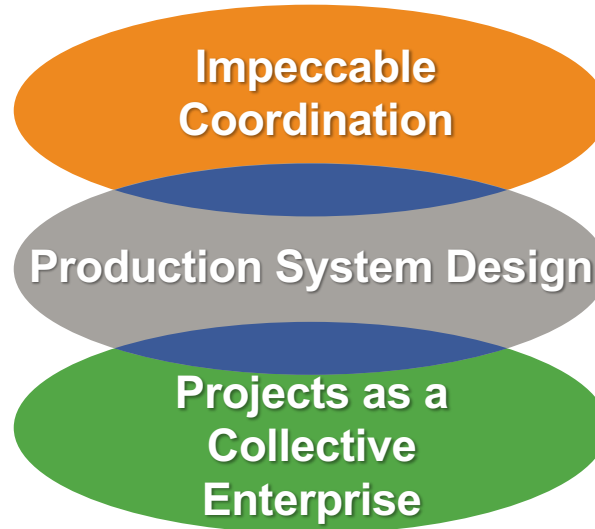
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A Coherent Way to Manage Work in Projects

Three Connected Opportunities



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Six Tenets of Lean

- 1 Respect for people
- 2 Optimize the Whole
- 3 Generate Value
- 4 Eliminate Waste
- 5 Focus on Flow
- 6 Continuous Improvement



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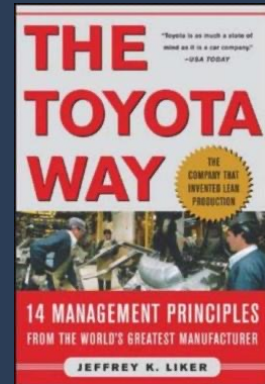
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Generating Value

"If it is not something the client is willing to pay for, it is non-value added. Everything else is waste, and therefore should be eliminated, simplified or reduced."

— *The Toyota Way*, by J. Liker



The 7 Deadly Wastes – Taichi Ohno, Toyota

- T**ransportation - Unnecessary movement of "things"
- I**nventory - Excess materials
- M**otion - Unnecessary movement by people
- W**aiting - Workers waiting for work OR Work waiting for workers
- O**ver-production - Producing more than is needed
- O**ver-processing - Spending more time or expense required
- D**efects - Rework due to poor quality or out-of-sequence work

The 8th Waste: Talent

Transportation - Unnecessary movement of “things”

Inventory - Excess materials

Motion - Unnecessary movement by people

Talent – underutilizing the creativity and skills of the team

Waiting - Workers waiting for work OR Work waiting for workers

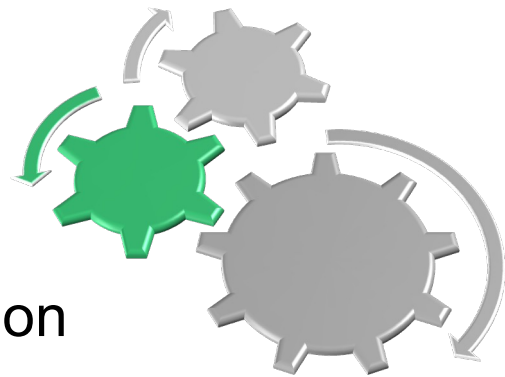
Over-production - Producing more than is needed

Over-processing - Spending more time or expense required

Defects – Rework due to poor quality or out-of-sequence work

Lean Operating System

- Lean Foundation
- **Collaborative Communication**
 - Project as a promise
 - Conditions of Satisfaction
- Approaches



Project is a Promise

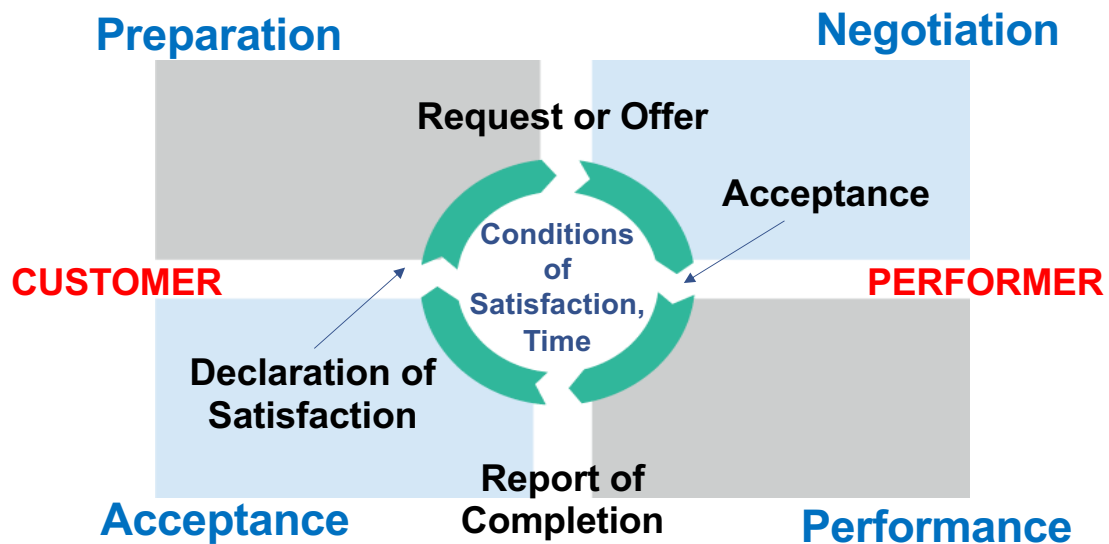


A project is a very big
promise
delivered by people in
an ever-changing
network of promises.

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Basic Action Workflow



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Credit: Dr. Fernando Flores

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Project Conditions of Satisfaction (PCoS):

- Part of language act of making a promise (Basic Action Workflow)
- Are developed by the team
- Measureable statements that inform a project team about which tests a project must pass to be accepted as a success
- Inform the decision-making process of the team

Project Conditions of Satisfaction (CoS):

- Similar to a Project or Team Charter
- *Value Definition Statements* developed by the team
- Determines which *tests a project must pass* to be accepted as a success.
- **Inform the *decision-making process* of the team.**

CONDITIONS OF SATISFACTION	
1	IMPROVE THE PATIENT SATISFACTION SURVEY SCORE BY <u>5</u> %.
2	IMPROVE THE AVERAGE DOOR TO DISCHARGE TIME BY <u>30</u> MINUTES.
3	DECREASE THE NUMBER OF FALLS FOR THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT BY <u>5</u> %.
4	UTILIZE THE LAST PLANNER SYSTEM TO TRACK AND MANAGE CONSTRAINTS WITH A 75% OR GREATER PPC.
5	BIM COORDINATION TO BE DONE THROUGH CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENT DEVELOPMENT.
6	EXCELLENCE IN SAFETY: 95% EXCELLENT RATINGS AND ZERO LOST TIME INCIDENTS.
7	EXCELLENCE IN HOUSEKEEPING: 90% EXCELLENT RATING OR HIGHER.
8	INNOVATION BY PREFABRICATION
9	ALL TEAM MEMBERS WILL GO THROUGH ONBOARDING.

Lean Operating System

- Lean Foundation
- Collaborative Communication
- **Approaches:**
 - Integrated Project Delivery (IPD)
 - Team Organization
 - Big Rooms
 - Target Value Delivery (TVD)
 - 5S Implementation
 - Last Planner System® (LPS)
 - Other tools



Project Elements: Lean vs Traditional

Collaboration vs
Command & Control



Relational vs
Transactional

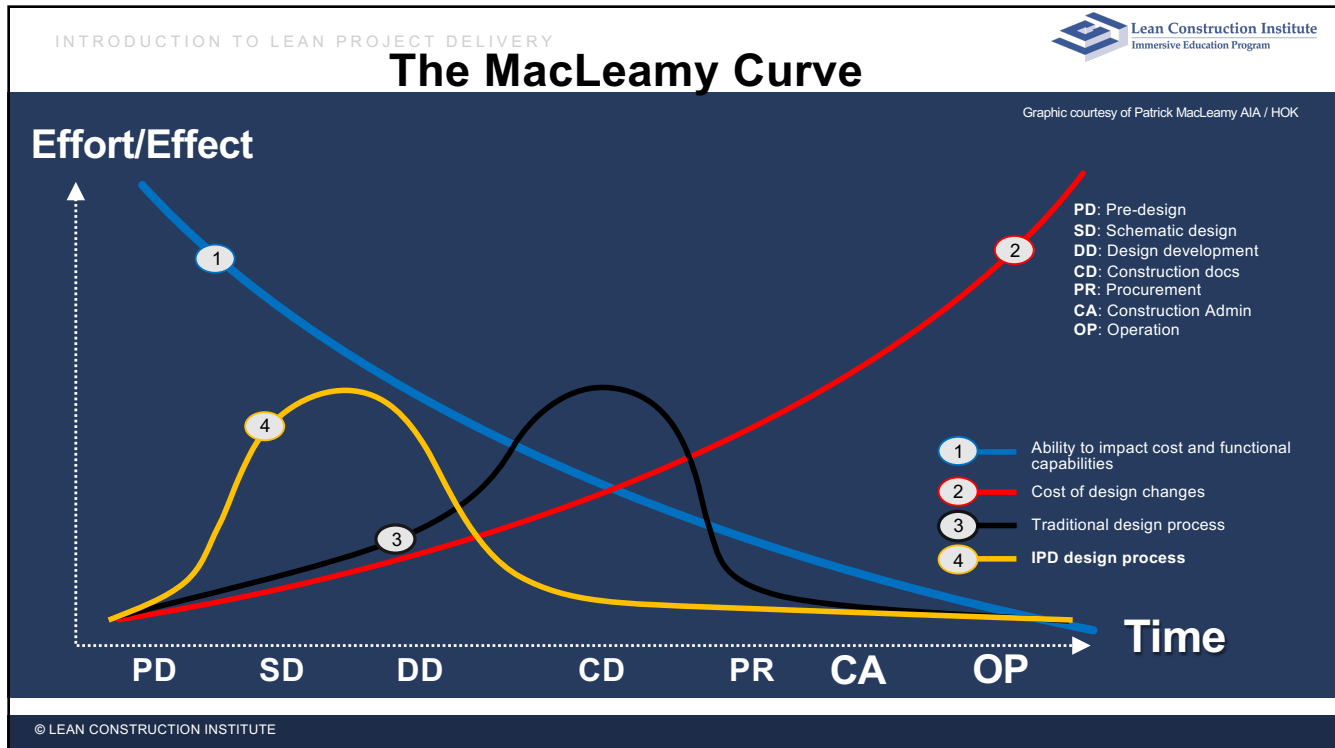
Reliability Focus (Flow) vs CPM Scheduling (Push)

Integrated Project Delivery (IPD)

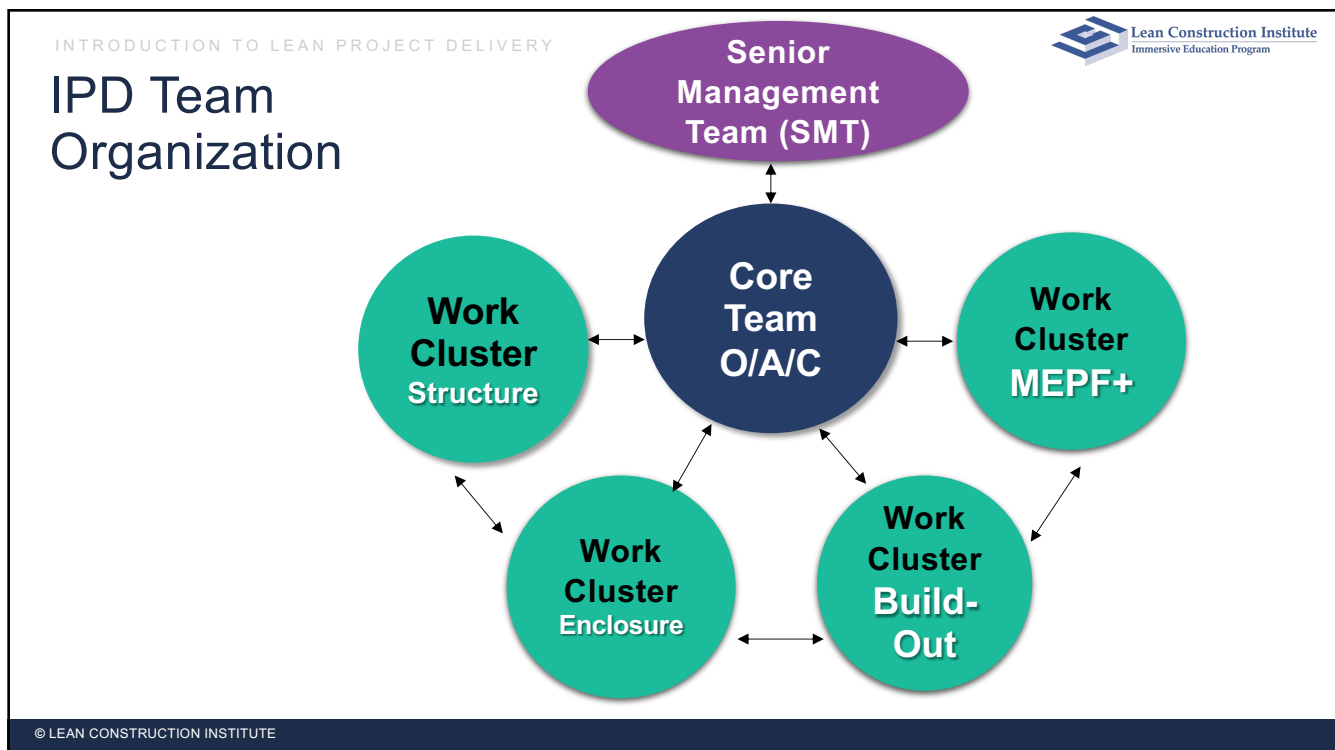
- Contract form – IFOA / Consensus Docs
 - Think “JV” between O/A/C/Key Trades
- Cost Plus
- Shared Risk/Reward
- Conditions of Satisfaction (CoS)
- Combats the downfalls of traditional D-B-B

MacLeamy Curve Video





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Big Room

- Speed communication
- Improve decision-making
- Reduce 'siloed' thinking
- **Rapidly Advance work**



Lean in Design



Lean Design

**Maximize
Innovation!**

*A process to maximize innovation
...not "standardize design"*

Lean
Production

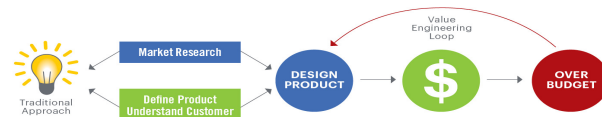
**Minimize
Waste!**

Compliments of Stan Chiu, HGA

Traditional vs. Target Value Delivery

The goal of TVD:
Minimize the waste inherent in the design-estimate-redesign cycle(s) of the traditional approach.

Traditional: Cost is an *OUTPUT* of design



TVD: Cost is an *INPUT* of design

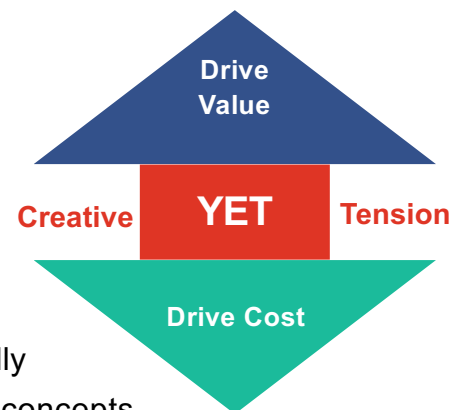
Traditional Delivery vs Target Value Delivery

Traditional Delivery:

- Work performed in silos – low visibility
- Early commitment to design solutions
- “Finish your work before I start mine” mentality

Target Value Delivery:

- Information is shared early and often
- Sets of solutions are carried and optimized holistically
- Continuous estimating and cost modeling based on concepts



Target Value Delivery Guidelines

1. Develop detailed **Cost Model Estimate**
 - A clear schedule of **values**
 - Measure against **benchmarks**
2. Design to the **Estimate** vs. estimating the design
3. Have collaborative design conversations **before** drawing
4. Make decisions after considering **sets of options**
5. Collaboratively make decisions in context of the **whole**



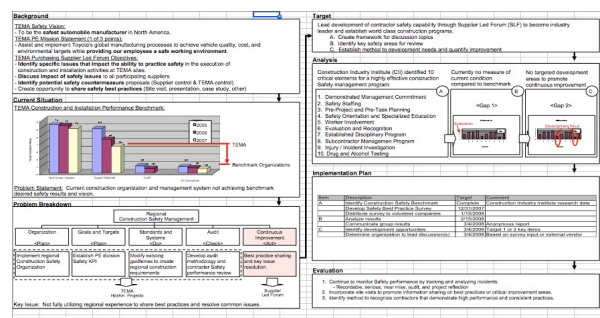
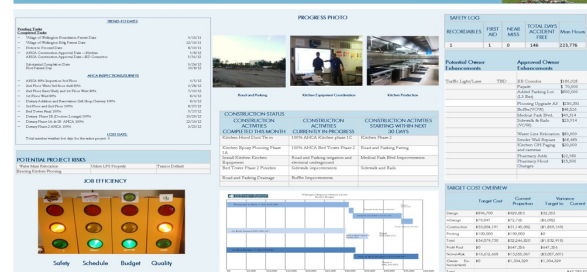
A3 Thinking

(A3 = 11 x 17 paper size)

- Pioneered by Toyota
- Disciplined and highly collaborative approach to Plan-Do-Check-Act
- **A3 Applications:**
 - Problem Solving
 - Policy Deployment
 - Reporting
 - Capturing Decisions

WELLINGTON REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER MONTHLY PROJECT UPDATE

November 2012



Choosing by Advantages (CBA)

A **sound** decision-making system for determining the **best decision** by looking at the **importance of the advantages** of each alternative.

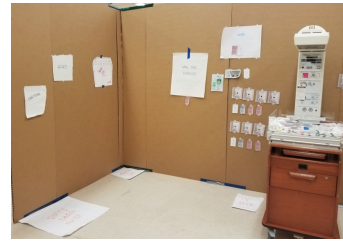
		Alternative 1	Alternative 2	
		Central Plant Heating Hot Water System	Distributed Heating Hot Water	
Factor: Square feet of Mechanical Space Required				
Criteria:	Attribute	3200 square feet	5100 sq ft required/17 rooms	
	Advantage	1300 Sq Ft.		2
Factor: Access for Maintenance				
Criteria:	Attribute	Outside secure perimeter	Inside secure perimeter	
	Advantage	Outside rather than in		4
Factor: Quantity of Boilers & Standby				
Criteria:	Attribute	3 duty plus 1 standby	20 duty + 7 Standby	
	Advantage	Less total boilers		5
Factor: Ability to do Boiler Stack Heat Recovery				
Criteria:	Attribute	10% increase in boiler efficiency	Not required	
	Advantage	Reduction X therms		8
Factor: Pumping Energy				
Criteria:	Attribute	More required due to long distribution runs	Less required due to shorter piping runs	
	Advantage		500,000 Kwh per year	9
Factor: Construction Schedule				
Criteria:	Attribute	Longer due to site distribution	Shorter - no site distribution required	
	Advantage		2 weeks	1
Total Importance				19
Capital Cost				11

Choosing by Advantages (CBA) Overview

- Sound outcomes **require** sound decisionmaking methods
- **Methods** → Decisions → Actions → **Outcome**
- Decisionmakers must learn & use sound methods
- Decisions must be anchored to **relevant factual data**
- **Decisions must be based on the importance of advantages**

Prototyping - Production Preparation Process (3P)

- **Mock-up**
- **Clarifies requirements**
- **Gains agreement**



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Photos Courtesy of Cone Health

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Building Information Modeling (BIM) & Virtual Reality



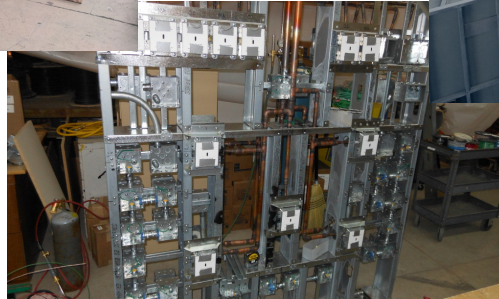
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Prefabrication — Headwalls, Plumbing, Bathrooms



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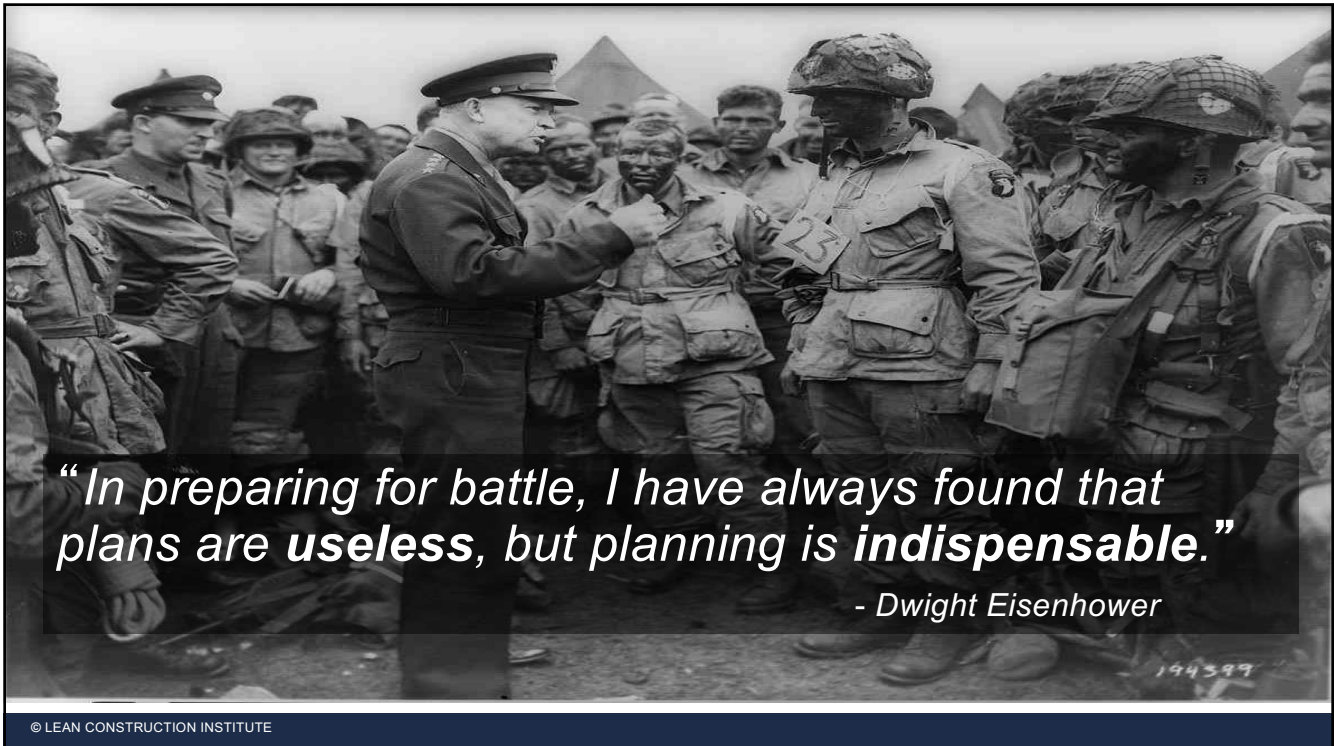


Last Planner System® Reliability, Flow, Dependency & Variation



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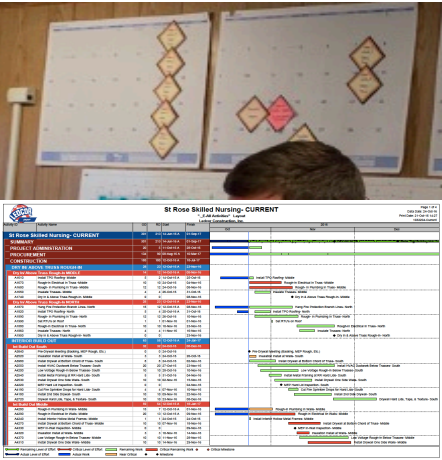


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INTRODUCTION TO LEAN PROJECT DELIVERY

Lean Construction Institute
Immersive Education Program

Last Planner System® – 5 Connected Conversations



- MAILESTONE**
Planning

Set Milestones
- PHASE PULL**
Planning

Specify Handoffs
- LOOKAHEAD**
Planning

Make Work Ready
- WEEKLY WORK**
Planning
- LEARNING
& IMPROVING**

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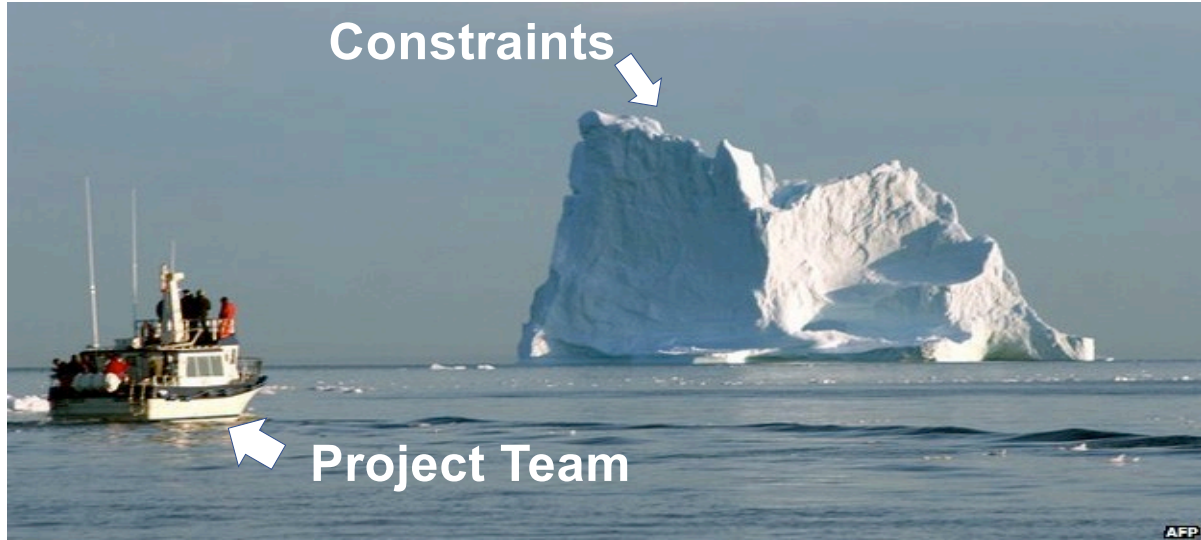
© 2017 On Point Lean

INTRODUCTION TO LEAN PROJECT DELIVERY



Make-Ready Planning (6 weeks+)

“Pinging the water” for Icebergs



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INTRODUCTION TO LEAN PROJECT DELIVERY



Make Ready Example

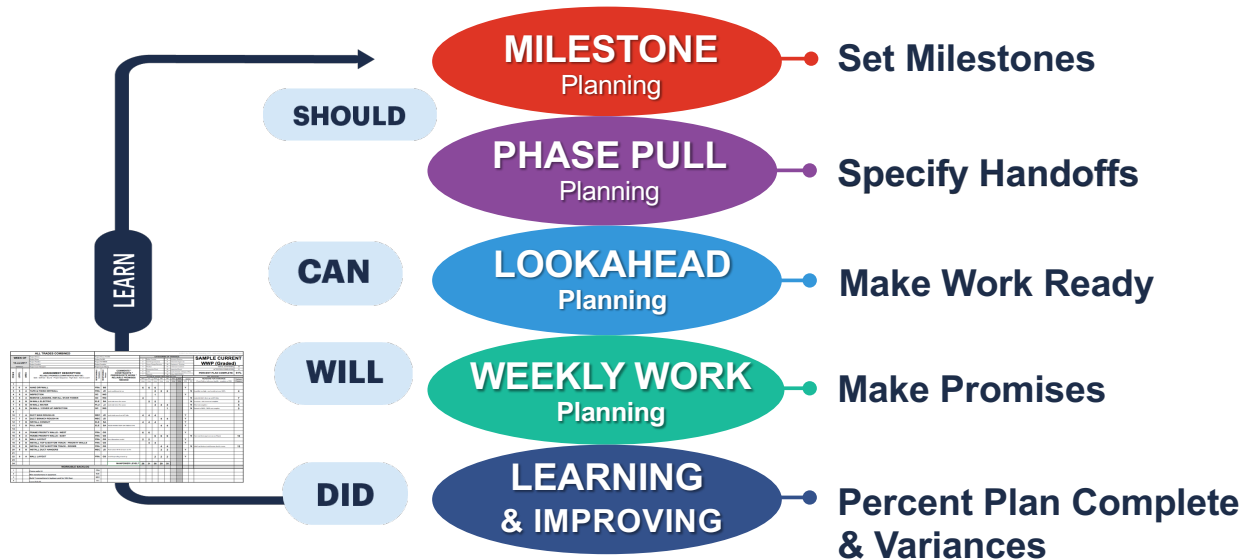
1950 vs 2013 Pit Stops



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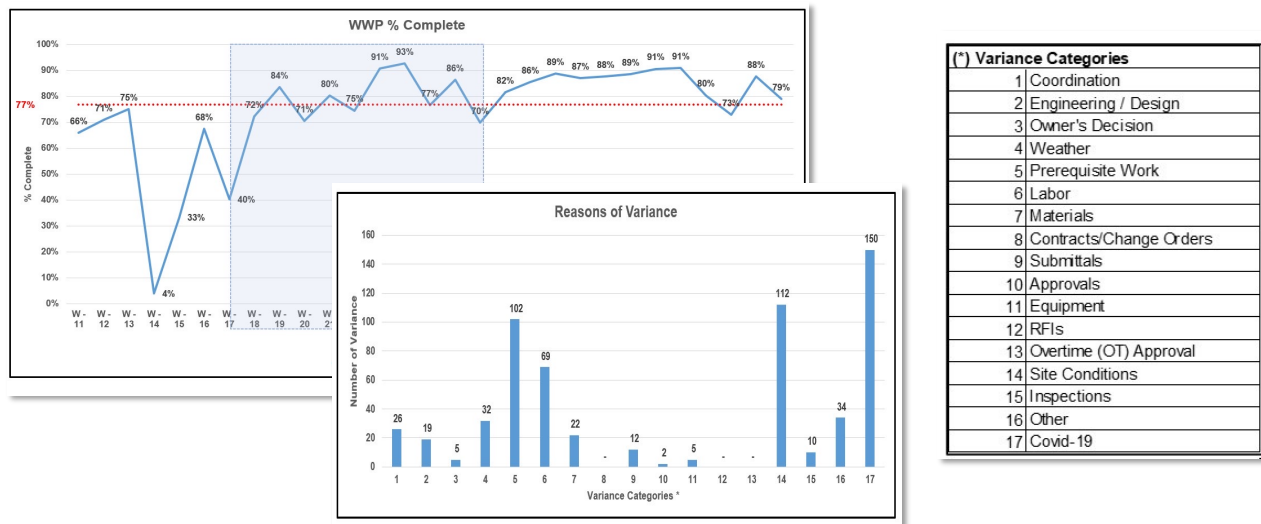
Last Planner® System – 5 Connected Conversations



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Percent Plan Complete (PPC) & Variances



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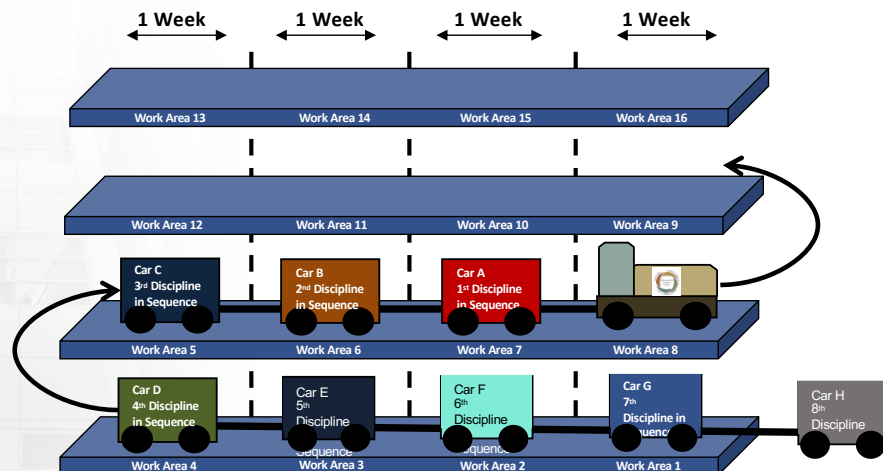
5S: A Starting Point with Lean

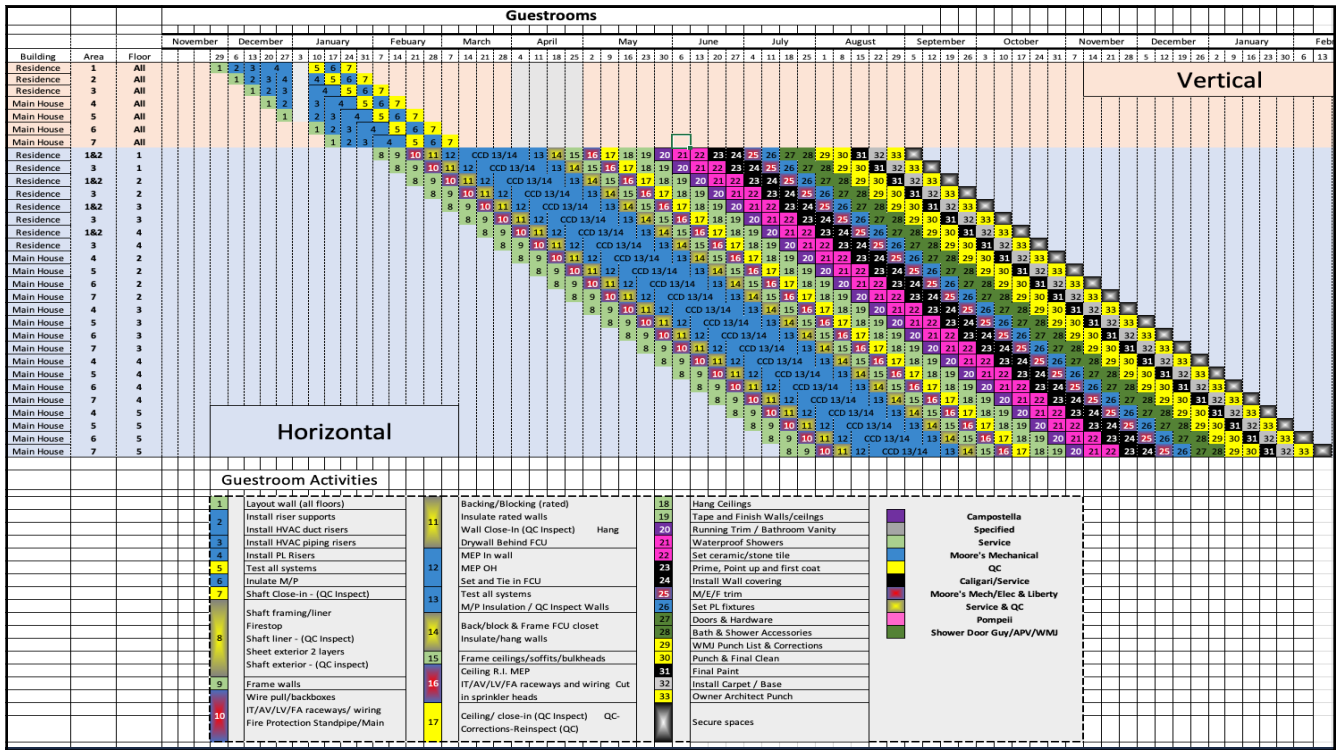
- **S**ORT
- **S**TRAIGHTEN
- **S**HINE
- **S**TANDARDIZE
- **S**USTAIN



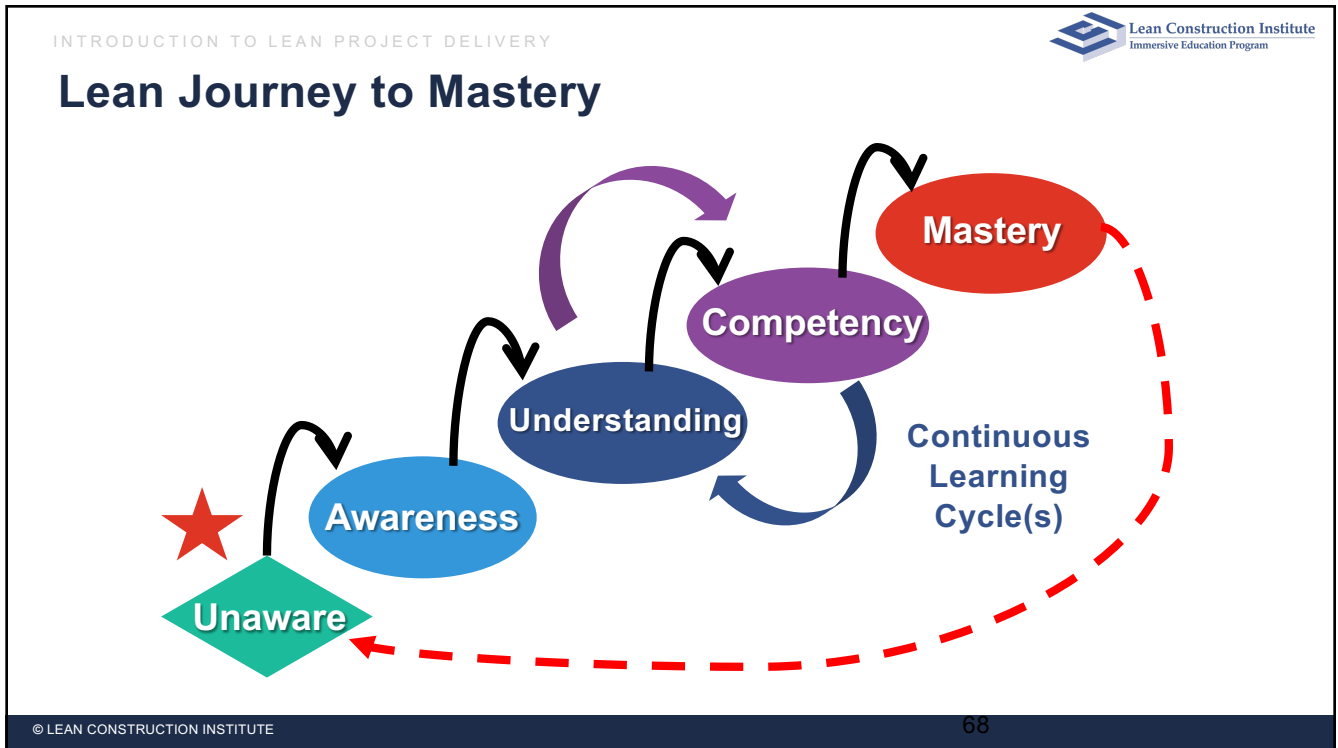
A disciplined approach to **maintaining order** in the workplace, using **visual controls** to eliminate waste.

Takt Planning / Short Interval Production Planning





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Conduct Plus/Delta

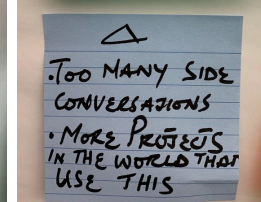
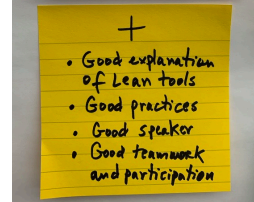
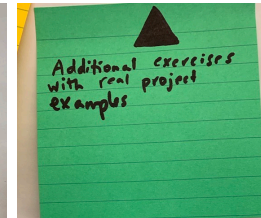
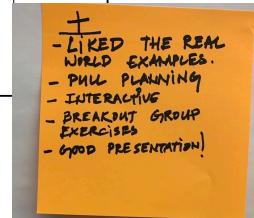
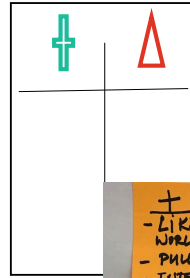
Capture on a flip chart or white board, or use **Sticky Notes**

Plus: What produced value during the session?

“I LIKED...”

Delta: What could we change to improve the process or outcome?

“I WISH...”



Questions?





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Closing: Miracle on Ice Video

Let's go, back on the ice, come on boys

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