

October 27, 2010

Technical Assignment Two

Penn State AE Senior Thesis



**Office Building - G
Eastern USA**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Technical Assignment Two is an analysis of the key features and parameters that went into the design and construction of the new Office Building-G in the eastern United States. This project includes a brand new 14 story, 380,100 SF office building along with a four level underground parking garage that totals around 269,000 SF. The building features a glass curtain wall along the southern elevation with the rest being made up of architectural precast concrete with punched out glazing. The largest challenge associated with the project is the adjacent metro station to the west of the project site. Special attention has to be taken into account with the metro station and well as the pedestrians that will pass the site daily to use the metro to commute to and from work.

Information contained in this report includes a detailed project schedule, site layout plan, detailed structural estimate, and general conditions estimate. The detailed project schedule includes phasing/turnover milestones of the construction along with the excavation, garage, superstructure, MEP/interior fitouts, and tenant fitouts as the main phases of construction. The site plan depicts the concrete/superstructure phase of construction. This is a critical phase since concrete is the primary material used for the structural support of the building. A detailed estimate was performed on the structural system of the building. The estimate produced 17,208.43 yd³ of concrete and just over 8 tons of steel, and totaled to \$14,314,136.96 for concrete and \$40,442.68 for steel. The estimate was within 4% of the actual cost for the concrete but differed quite a bit in regards to the steel. The general conditions estimate shows estimated costs for four categories: Personnel, Facilities and Equipment, Temporary Utilities, and Miscellaneous Equipment. The overall general conditions cost of \$ 4,202,800.00 is 6% of the entire project cost of \$ 70,000,000.00

After analyzing the information in this report and the information obtained in Technical Assignment one, upcoming research will be directed towards any possible schedule acceleration techniques and also different coordination methods in regards to the adjacent metro station.



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A. DETAILED PROJECT SCHEDULE

* Refer to Appendix A for Project Schedule Summary

The new Office Building-G project was scheduled to begin in November 2009. Originally, Turner was not awarded the project. After complications with the original bid winner, they were released from their contract and Turner was awarded the project in December 2009. Design immediately began in mid-December 2009 and lasted until July 2010 with revisions still being made as the project progresses. The Guaranteed Maximum Price (GMP) contracted was developed between Turner and the owner and finalized in June 2010.

Construction began on August 20, 2010 with piles being drilled on the west end of the project. Excavation and shoring is scheduled to last until December 2010 with construction of the underground parking garage to begin in November 2010, a month prior to the excavation completion date. Construction of the garage will last until the following Summer with a scheduled completion date of July 29, 2011. Immediately after, the core building structure will commence. Core construction will last through the Summer of 2011 along with the facade and roof construction as well. Interior fitouts will begin in August 2011 and last until the end of February 2012. Commissioning and inspections will follow along with the tenant fitout as well. Tenant occupancy is scheduled for June 12, 2012 with a project completion date of September 12, 2012. The entire schedule can be found in **Appendix A**.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>
Start of Project	11/18/2009	-
Design and Procurement	12/14/2009	7/3/2010
Excavation	6/21/2010	12/10/2010
Underground Garage	10/29/2010	7/29/2011
Core Building Structure	5/4/2011	9/9/2011
Facade and Roof	6/30/2011	6/4/2012
Interior Fitouts	8/26/2011	2/24/2012
Project Completion	-	9/12/2012

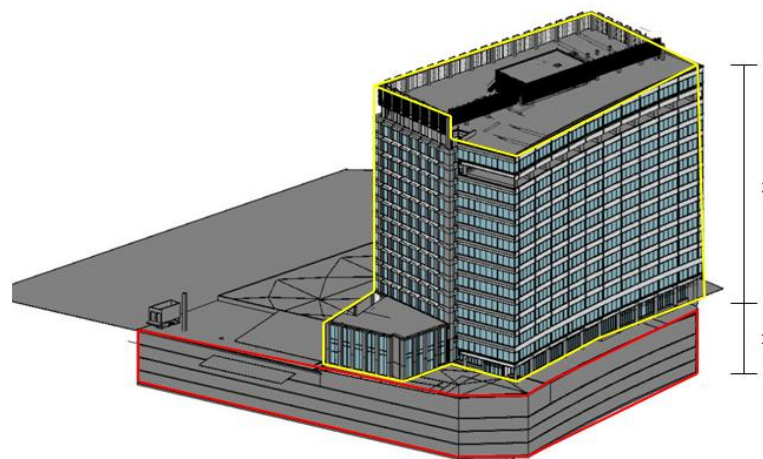


Figure 1

1. Four Level Underground Parking Garage (Outlined in RED)
2. 14 Story Office Building (Outlined in Yellow)



B. SITE LAYOUT PLANNING

* Refer to Appendix B for Project Site Layout

The new Office Building-G is located in the eastern United States. Due to owner restrictions, the exact location of the building cannot be disclosed. If you refer to **Appendix B**, you will see the site layout plan for the new Office Building-G. The site will have two entrances, with the main entrance being to the north. The entrance that is behind the building footprint will be used for special deliveries and also for construction equipment to enter the project site. The office trailers for Turner Construction and the project subcontractors on site will be to the north of the building footprint. Along side of the trailers will be waste dumpsters and portable toilets. There will be limited parking near the trailers for Turner workers. Subcontractor employees will have to park in the parking lot that is located to the east of the site. The layout for the office trailers are shown in figure 2 below. The Turner trailers are in yellow, the subcontractor trailers are in purple, and the dumpsters and toilets are in red.

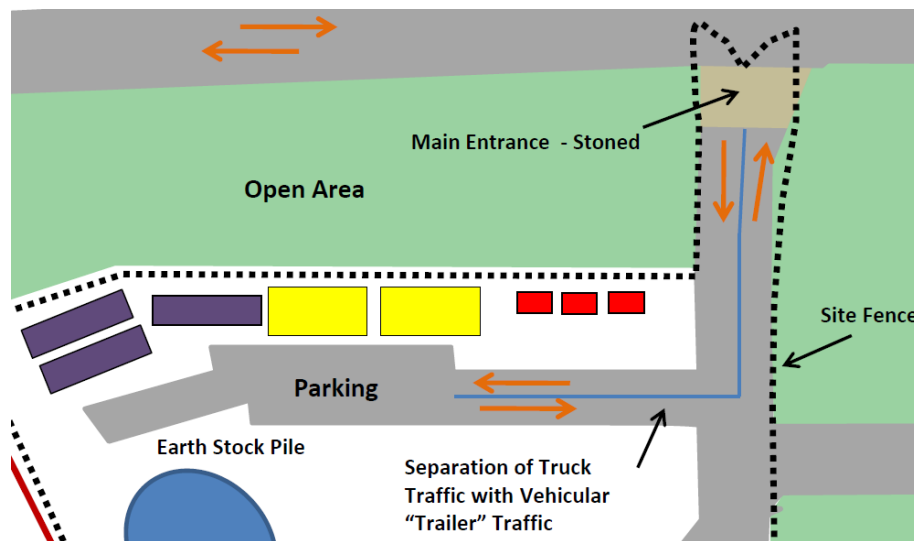


Figure 2

Along the western side of the building footprint, tiebacks will be utilized during excavation due to the adjacent metro station. In the geotechnical report, tiebacks were suggested because of the closeness of the metro line to the project. Also, because the metro station will stay open throughout the entire construction process, overhead protection will be installed over the sidewalk on the southern end of the site for pedestrian protection. The overhead protection will be installed on the southern end because pedestrians who use the metro daily park in a lot that is next to the designated subcontractor parking. Temporary utilities come from the northwest side of the building footprint and the temporary electricity will be routed through a power shed that is located to the west of the site.

Concrete Phase

The major site layout Turner currently has is the **Concrete Phase** of the construction project. Turner will utilize on site batch plants along with two tower cranes and one mobile crane. Each tower crane has a boom of 100 feet and will be the major means moving material about the site. The exact size and



location of the mobile crane to be used is not known. From figure 3 below, you can see the planned locations of the two tower cranes on the new Office Building-G site. The concrete phase is one of the most critical phases of the project because the building's structure is primarily concrete (cast-in-place). The concrete mixing stations are located where the green square is. It is critical to have the mixing locations close to the site because when dealing with concrete, time is crucial from the mixing to placing of the concrete.

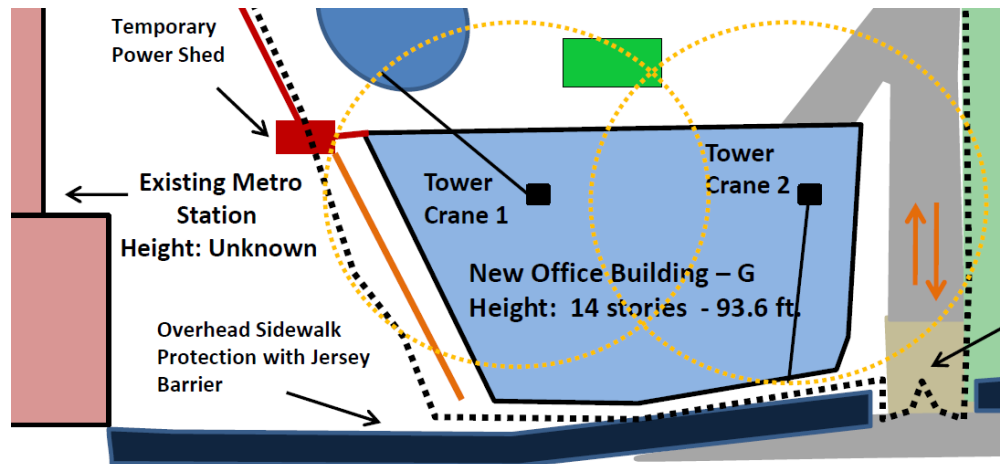


Figure 3



C. DETAILED STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS ESTIMATE

* Refer to Appendix C for Structural Systems Estimate

The superstructure of the new Office Building-G is primarily Cast-In-Place concrete with a portion of structural steel used for the elevators throughout the building. Table 1 shows the comparison between the total estimated costs versus the actual total costs and the estimated cost per square foot versus the actual cost per square foot for the cast-in-place concrete and the structural steel. Because of the detailed drawings and specifications, the estimated cost came within 4% of the actual cost of the concrete. The structural steel was off by a more substantial margin. I will list my thoughts on why these calculations differ later in this section.

<u>Structural Totals</u>		
<u>Description</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>\$/SF</u>
<u>Cast-In-Place Concrete</u>		
Estimated	\$14,314,136.96	\$22.04
Actual	\$14,909,500.00	\$22.96
<u>Structural Steel</u>		
Estimated	\$40,442.68	\$0.06
Actual	\$965,889.00	\$1.49

Table 1

Table 2 below shows the cost breakdown of each system that made up the total estimate. As expected, the concrete slabs were the highest cost because of the amount of cubic yards of concrete needed to cover each floor of the building. Because of the minimal steel used, it was assumed prior to the estimate that the cost would not be substantial.

<u>Total System Costs</u>		
<u>Description</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Cast In Place Concrete</u>		
Columns (square)	1,719.40 yd³	\$2,384,463.92
Columns (round)	551.20 yd³	\$514,043.61
Beams and Girders	3312.59 yd³	\$3,752,733.83
Slabs	11,625.42 yd³	\$7,662,895.59
<u>Structural Steel</u>		
Columns	0.136 tons	\$4837.39
Beams and Girders	7.883 tons	\$35,605.29

Table 2



When using the **RS Means Costworks** software, several assumptions were made. For the cast-in-place concrete, all of the formwork and rebar for the columns, beams, and slabs was taken into account in the estimate. No takeoffs were needed. Because of that, the total estimate for the cast-in-place concrete is higher than it should be. Also, because the rebar was accounted for in the estimate with the concrete, that takes away from the total structural estimate, making that estimate much lower than the actual estimate.

Another factor that can account for the difference in the estimate is the quarter the estimate was produced in. The RS Means cost estimate I used took data from quarter 3 of the 2010 year. While I am not certain that the actual cost was calculated with data from a different quarter, that can account for some of the difference between the actual and estimated cost. Also, the location used in the estimate was not the actual location of the project which would cause a difference in the estimate as well.

With respect to the structural members of the estimate, the some of the sizes could not be found in the costworks software so steel members that were closest in size were used. This also is a factor as to why the structural estimate could differ from the actual structural estimate.



D. GENERAL CONDITIONS ESTIMATE

*** Refer to Appendix D for Complete General Conditions Estimate**

The estimate shown below in Table 3 summarizes the general condition line items for the new Office Building-G project. The data is an approximation and are not the actual estimates used by Turner Construction.

GENERAL CONDITIONS SUMMARY				
Description	Unit Rate	Unit	Quantity	Cost
Personnel	\$ 24,929.00	WEEK	100	\$ 2,492,900.00
Facilities and Equipment	\$ 2,795.00	WEEK	100	\$ 279,500.00
Temporary Utilities	\$ 2,580.00	WEEK	100	\$ 258,000.00
Miscellaneous Equipment	\$ 11,724.00	WEEK	100	\$ 1,172,400.00
			TOTAL	\$ 4,202,800.00

Table 3

The estimate was broken down into four sections: Personnel, Facilities and Equipment, Temporary Utilities, and Miscellaneous Equipment. The Personnel section includes the cost for the Vice President, Senior Project Manager, Project Manager, Senior Superintendents, Project Engineers, Safety Managers, Purchasing, Project Estimator, and Project Accountant. The Facilities section has items such as the office trailer rental, along with installation and removal. Also included is the technology fee, computer fee, office supplies and printer/copier costs. Temporary Utilities includes power installation, power and lighting, toilet installation and monthly cost, and potable water. Finally, miscellaneous items included in the general conditions report consist of any taxes and insurance, company travel expenses, mail service, documentation, and progress photos.

After collecting all of the general conditions data, it was clear that the majority of the costs were due to the project's personnel expenses. The overall general conditions cost of \$ 4,202,800.00 is 6% of the entire project cost of \$ 70,000,000.00



E. CRITICAL INDUSTRY ISSUES

The 19th annual PACE conference was held on October 27th-28th, 2010 at the Penn Stater Hotel and Conference Center. The title of this year's conference was "Building a Collaboration Culture." The conference was headed by Professors David Riley, John Messner, and Robert Leicht. The conference began with opening remarks from all three professors and an update on what is going on in the Penn State AE community. An important piece of information noted was that Penn State received the largest grant ever from the Department of Energy for the Greater Philadelphia Innovation Cluster in energy efficient buildings. After the opening remarks, two breakout sessions followed to complete the morning of the conference. All six sessions are shown in the table below.

A. Sustainability / Green Building	B. Technology Applications	C. Process Innovation
Session 1A: Educating a future workforce for delivering high performance buildings	Session 1B: Transformation: What are the innovations that will transform our industry	Session 1C: IPD: Exploring the drivers behind highly integrated delivery of projects
Session 2A: The SmartGrid: Energy impacts in the building industry	Session 2B: Carrying BIM to the field - new responsibilities, roles, and competencies	Session 2C: Operations and Maintenance process integration in new and retrofit projects

Breakout Session 1:

IPD: Exploring the drivers behind highly integrated delivery of projects

I decided to attend the first session of Professor Leicht's discussion on IPD. I have been interested in learning more about how IPD can affect a project and wanted to gain more knowledge on just exactly what it is. Also, I felt that by learning more on IPD, I could possibly use it as a topic for my thesis research. The session began by everyone introducing themselves and their reasoning as to why they attended the session. Professor Leicht coordinated the discussion and began with barriers to IPD. The barriers discussed included case studies, insurance/legal precedents, assumed risk of companies, the traditional mindset, and the current economy. These, along with others, are some of the main reasons why it is difficult to implement IPD into the industry today. The discussion then shifted towards the main challenge of working with IPD. The main challenge discussed dealt with the behavior of the team and the struggle to change from old behaviors to new ones. From there, members began to talk about opportunities that IPD presented. Members talked about the usage of BIM to drive integration, the increase in innovation and collaboration, a team approach, and better decision making on the project. Then, the discussion moved to the philosophy of IPD that deals with hiring the CM and A/E at the same time and incentives that IPD can produce. We came to the conclusion that IPD seems to be owner driven and teamwork between all trades on the project needs to begin from day one. After attending this session, I feel that I could possibly incorporate IPD into my thesis project.

**Breakout Session 2:****The SmartGrid: Energy impacts in the building industry**

The second morning session I attended was with Professor Riley and the discussion on the SmartGrid. I wanted to attend this session because I had no idea what the SmartGrid is and wanted to learn about what it is and what it can do to help energy consumption in the United States. The discussion began with Professor Riley discussing Grid Star, which is an information source. He then began to discuss topics that included power generation/distribution, advanced metering, cyber security, distributed energy generation, and energy efficient controls. The discussion then turned back to advanced metering where he talked about what advanced metering is, how you can monitor energy time of use, direction of use, and the location of the energy use. By knowing this information, it can help save on energy usage if it is known exactly where and when energy is needed in a building system. We then started to discuss energy efficiency in buildings and what to do to reduce energy consumption in buildings. Professor Riley talked about phantom/vampire loads, and individual temperature control. Also, we said that in some situations, building operators need to be better trained when operating more sophisticated building systems. The last discussion included talks about energy-reducing building systems such as solar, wind, geothermal, photovoltaics, and wind turbines. During this discussion, I learned about photovoltaics being used in the exterior facades and glass of new buildings. I felt this could be a topic that I can look into more to use in my thesis project. After the session I felt I gained knowledge on the SmartGrid and was able to get some ideas to use in my thesis research.

Team Collaboration Exercise

The afternoon session of the PACE conference began with a team exercise where everyone was broken down into groups. Within those groups, two teams, red and blue, were formed along with a designated score keeper. The exercise dealt with a game board, where each group had control of certain squares on the board with the objective of making as many lines from each groups side of the board to the other. You can use only your designated squares to do this, but can negotiate with the other group to use their squares as well. Points were awarded for each complete line and the number of squares used to complete that line. At the end, the team with the highest score won. While working on the exercise, it became apparent that in order to have the most points, we would have to collaborate with our opposing group. We decided to work together to form the most lines and gain the most points possible. We would then split the winnings evenly to each competitor. In the end, however, we did not work together from the beginning and did not have enough time to find the way to form lines that produced the maximum amount of points. From the exercise I learned that group interaction and discussion is very important and is an essential skill to have in the industry today.

Student Panel – How the economy is impacting the industry

The final session of the conference was a discussion on the economy and how it is impacting the industry and the job market. A student panel was formed to speak on behalf of the students as a whole and give their thoughts on how the economy is effecting our search for jobs. From the discussion with the student panel and the industry leaders, I learned that the industry is starting to rebound from where it fell to a few years ago because of the economy. But, even though the economy and industry is turning



around, the job market is not the same as it once was. There are jobs out there and the advice that I learned from the industry leaders is to just be persistent and work hard to find that job that you are looking for. There are opportunities out there and you just have to work hard to find them.

Reflection

The PACE conference was a very informative day and I gained a lot of information from it. During the first session, I learned about IPD and the advantages and disadvantages it can bring to a project. During the second session, I found out about the SmartGrid and how it can help reduce energy usage in building systems. During this session I also learned about photovoltaics being used in exterior glass and facades of buildings. I feel that can be something to look into to be used on my thesis building along with IPD. Something that I learned during the student panel discussion was about the industry, that some industry members are having doubt as to whether the industry will ever get back to where it once was. Hopefully it will. During the conference I met many industry leaders that would be of great help for my thesis project. Bill Moyer, from Davis Construction, is one contact that I feel will be of great help to discuss topics for thesis research.

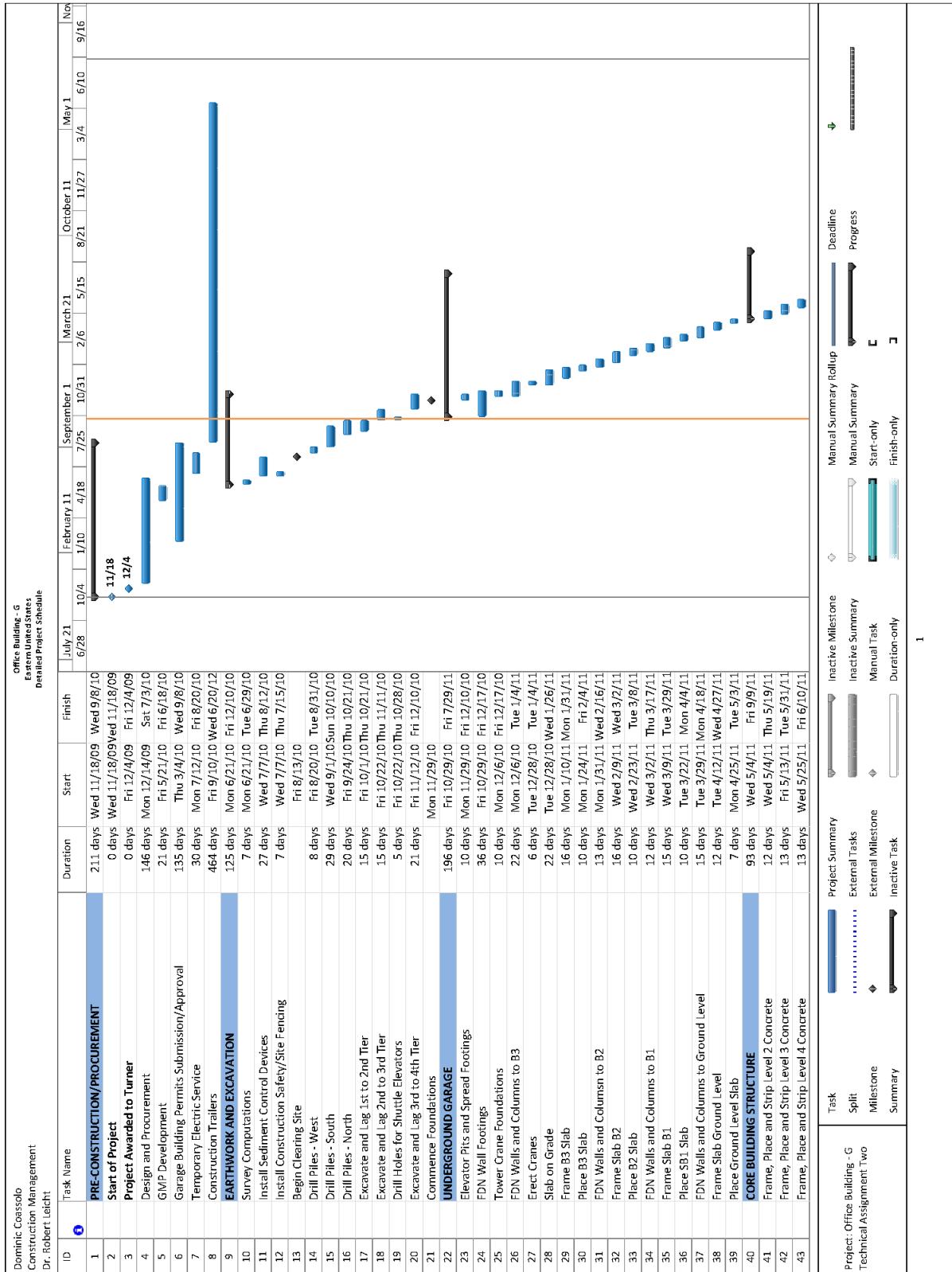


APPENDIX A – PROJECT SCHEDULE



Office Building-G | Eastern USA

October 27, 2010

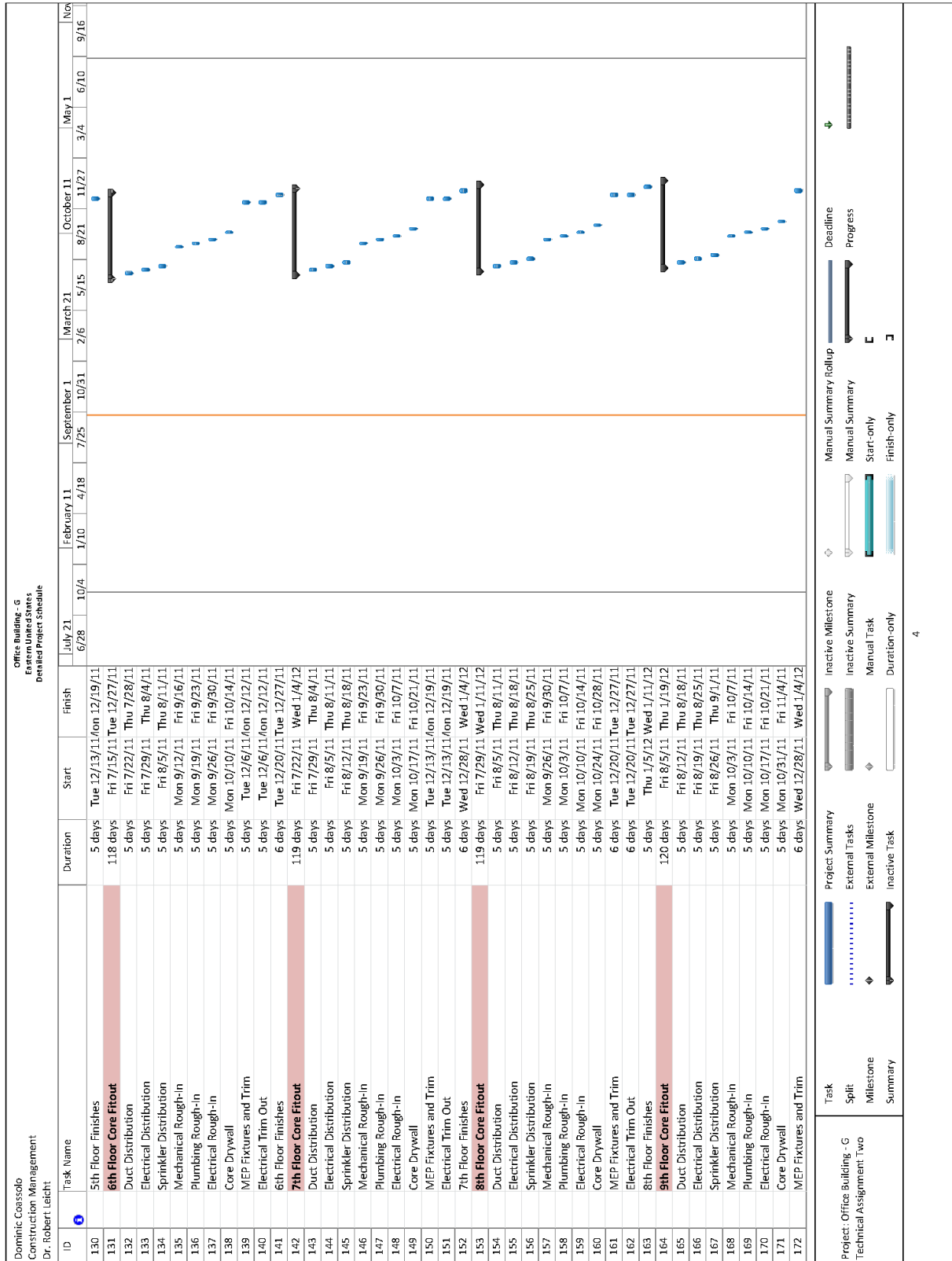


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Office Building-G | Eastern USA

October 27, 2010

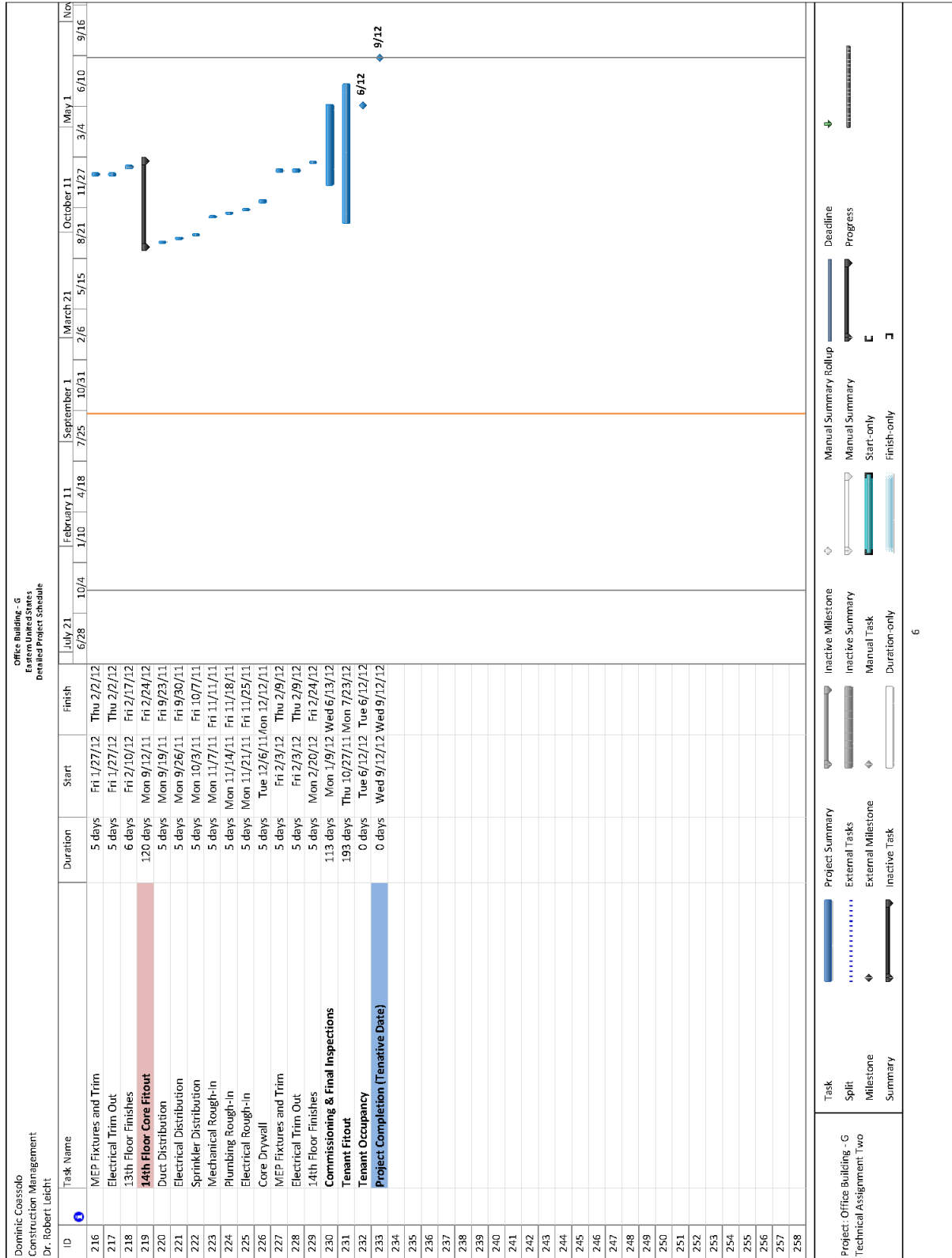


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Office Building-G | Eastern USA

October 27, 2010



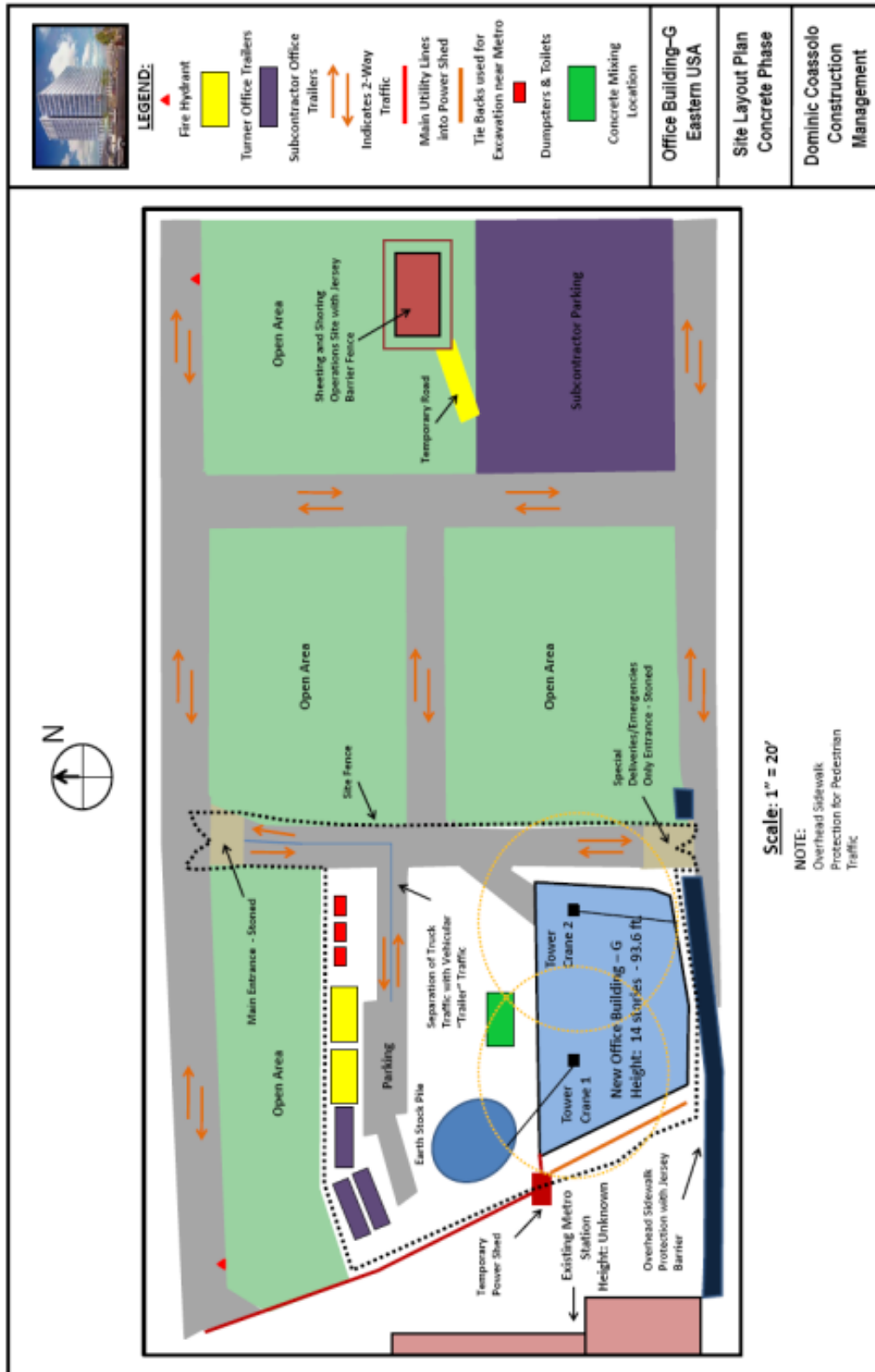


APPENDIX B – SITE LAYOUT



Office Building-G | Eastern USA

October 27, 2010





APPENDIX C – STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS ESTIMATE



Cast-In-Place Concrete

<u>Columns</u>					
<u>Description</u>	<u>Description and Type</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Total Length (feet)</u>	<u>Total Volume (yd³)</u>
Concrete-Rectangular-Column	Concrete-Rectangular-Column: 10 x 24	10 x 24	4	36	2.24
Concrete-Rectangular-Column	Concrete-Rectangular-Column: 12 x 24	12 x 24	27	778	57.43
Concrete-Rectangular-Column	Concrete-Rectangular-Column: 18 x 24	18 x 24	1	33	3.7
Concrete-Rectangular-Column	Concrete-Rectangular-Column: 18 x 30	18 x 30	17	511	71.29
Concrete-Rectangular-Column	Concrete-Rectangular-Column: 24 x 30	24 x 30	1	159	29.38
Concrete-Rectangular-Column	Concrete-Rectangular-Column: 24 x 32	24 x 32	26	2246	443.32
Concrete-Round-Column	Concrete-Round-Column: 30"	30	19	3032	551.2
Concrete-Square-Column	Concrete-Square-Column: 12 x 12	12 x 12	4	0	0.04
Concrete-Square-Column	Concrete-Square-Column: 18 x 18	18 x 18	8	24	2.04
Concrete-Square-Column	Concrete-Square-Column: 24 x 24	24 x 24	135	7506	1109.78
				<u>Total Volume (yd³)</u>	2270.42

<u>Beams and Girders</u>					
<u>Description</u>	<u>Description and Type</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Total Length (feet)</u>	<u>Total Volume (yd³)</u>
Concrete-Rectangular Beam	Concrete-Rectangular Beam: 12 x 18	12 x 18	41	533	0.41
Concrete-Rectangular Beam	Concrete-Rectangular Beam: 12 x 24	12 x 24	4	253	17.29
Concrete-Rectangular Beam	Concrete-Rectangular Beam: 24 x 19	24 x 19	27	593	56.8
Concrete-Rectangular Beam	Concrete-Rectangular Beam: 24 x 24	24 x 24	15	196	24.88
Concrete-Rectangular Beam	Concrete-Rectangular Beam: 24 x 30	24 x 30	1	59	10
Concrete-Rectangular Beam	Concrete-Rectangular Beam: 24 x 51	24 x 51	2	59	17
Concrete-Rectangular Beam	Concrete-Rectangular Beam: 24 x 54	24 x 54	2	45	13.84
Concrete-Rectangular Beam	Concrete-Rectangular Beam: 24 x 63	24 x 63	2	128	45.87
Concrete-Rectangular Beam	Concrete-Rectangular Beam: 24 x 72	24 x 72	3	69	27.43
Concrete-Rectangular Beam	Concrete-Rectangular Beam: 30 x 19	30 x 19	128	3771	274.74
Concrete-Rectangular Beam	Concrete-Rectangular Beam: 30 x 30	30 x 30	37	652	106.65
Concrete-Rectangular Beam	Concrete-Rectangular Beam: 36 x 30	36 x 30	9	181	46.75
Concrete-Rectangular Beam	Concrete-Rectangular Beam: 48 x 18	48 x 18	339	13543	2665.84
Concrete-Rectangular Beam	Concrete-Rectangular Beam: 8 x 18	8 x 18	13	147	5.09
				<u>Total Volume (yd³)</u>	3312.59



<u>Concrete Slabs</u>			
<u>Building</u>			
<u>Floor</u>	<u>Area (ft²)</u>	<u>Slab Thickness (feet)</u>	<u>Volume (yd³)</u>
1	26,733	12" = 1'	990.11
2	26,733	7" = 0.5833'	577.53
3	25,376	7" = 0.5833'	548.22
4	25,376	7" = 0.5833'	548.22
5	25,376	7" = 0.5833'	548.22
6	25,376	7" = 0.5833'	548.22
7	25,376	7" = 0.5833'	548.22
8	25,376	7" = 0.5833'	548.22
9	25,376	7" = 0.5833'	548.22
10	25,376	7" = 0.5833'	548.22
11	25,376	7" = 0.5833'	548.22
12	25,376	7" = 0.5833'	548.22
13	25,376	7" = 0.5833'	548.22
14	24,828	7" = 0.5833'	536.38
		<u>Total Volume (yd³)</u>	8134.44
<u>Garage</u>			
<u>Floor</u>	<u>Area (ft²)</u>	<u>Slab Thickness (feet)</u>	<u>Volume (yd³)</u>
B1	36,137	8" = 0.6667'	892.32
B2	35,080	8" = 0.6667'	866.22
B3	35,080	8" = 0.6667'	866.22
B4	35,080	8" = 0.6667'	866.22
		<u>Total Volume (yd³)</u>	3490.98



Structural Steel

<u>Columns</u>					
<u>Description</u>	<u>Description and Type</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Total Length (feet)</u>	<u>Total (tons)</u>
HSS-Hollow Structural Section-Column	HSS-Hollow Structural Section-Column: HSS2X2X.500	HSS2X2X.500	4	28	0.028
HSS-Hollow Structural Section-Column	HSS-Hollow Structural Section-Column: HSS9X5X.625	HSS9X5X.625	6	54	0.135
				<u>Total (tons)</u>	0.163

<u>Beams</u>					
<u>Description</u>	<u>Description and Type</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Total Length (feet)</u>	<u>Total (tons)</u>
S-American Standard	S-American Standard: S8x18.4	S8x18.4	71	576	5.2992
ST-Structural Tee	ST-Structural Tee: ST6X15.9	ST6X15.9	25	325	2.5838
				<u>Total (tons)</u>	7.883

Total Take-Offs

<u>Take Off Totals</u>		
<u>Description</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Cast In Place Concrete</u>		
Columns	242	2270.42 yd ³
Beams and Girders	582	3312.59 yd ³
Slabs	per floor	11,625.42 yd ³
<u>Structural Steel</u>		
Columns	10	0.136 tons
Beams and Girders	96	7.883 tons

<u>Totals:</u>	
Concrete	17,208.43 yd ³
Steel	8.019 tons



RS Means Estimate

Unit Detail Report



Year 2010 Quarter 3

Date: 26-Oct-10

Structural Estimate-Technical Assignment Two

Prepared By:

Dominic Coassolo

LineNumber	Description	Quantity	Unit	Total Incl. O&P	Ext. Total Incl. O&P
Division 03 Concrete					
03300000000	Cast-In-Place Concrete	0.00			\$0.00
03305300000	Miscellaneous Cast-In-Place Concrete	0.00			\$0.00
033053400010	Structural concrete, in place	0.00			\$0.00
033053400300	Structural concrete, in place, beam (3500 psi), 5 kip per L.F., 10' span, includes forms(4 uses), reinforcing steel, concrete, placing and finishing	3,312.59	C.Y.	\$1,132.87	\$3,752,733.83
033053400700	Structural concrete, in place, column (4000 psi), square, min reinforcing, 12" x 12", includes forms(4 uses), reinforcing steel, concrete, placing and finishing	1,719.40	C.Y.	\$1,386.80	\$2,384,463.92
033053401100	Structural concrete, in place, column (4000 psi), round, min reinforcing, 12" diameter, includes forms(4 uses), reinforcing steel, concrete, placing and finishing	551.20	C.Y.	\$932.59	\$514,043.61
033053401900	Structural concrete, in place, elevated slab (4000 psi), flat slab with drop panels, 125 psf superimposed load, 20' span, includes forms(4 uses), reinforcing steel, concrete, placing and finishing	11,625.42	C.Y.	\$659.15	\$7,662,895.59
Division 03 Subtotal					\$14,314,136.95
Division 05 Metals					
051223174550	Column, structural tubing, 6" x 6" x 1/4" x 12'-0", incl shop primer, cap & base plate, bolts	2.33	Ea.	\$370.02	\$863.26
051223174650	Column, structural tubing, 10" x 10" x 1/2" x 16'-0", incl shop primer, cap & base plate, bolts	3.38	Ea.	\$1,177.52	\$3,974.13
051223176850	Column, structural, 2-tier, W8x31, A992 steel, incl shop primer, splice plates, bolts	576.00	L.F.	\$38.54	\$22,199.04
051223400720	Bar tee framing, structural steel, field fabricated, 3"x3"x3/8", incl cutting & welding	325.00	L.F.	\$41.25	\$13,406.25
Division 05 Subtotal					\$40,442.68

Estimate Totals:	
Concrete	\$14,314,136.96
Steel	\$40,442.68
Total	\$14,354,579.64



APPENDIX D – GENERAL CONDITIONS ESTIMATE



PERSONNEL				
Description	Unit Rate	Unit	Quantity	Cost
Project Manager	\$ 2,000.00	WEEK	100	\$ 200,000.00
Senior Superintendents	\$ 7,550.00	WEEK	100	\$ 755,000.00
Project Engineers	\$ 10,000.00	WEEK	100	\$ 1,000,000.00
Safety Managers	\$ 2,171.25	WEEK	80	\$ 173,700.00
Purchasing	\$ 5,600.00	WEEK	20	\$ 112,000.00
Project Estimator	\$ 1,666.67	WEEK	30	\$ 50,000.00
Project Accountant	\$ 8,385.00	WEEK	20	\$ 167,700.00
Project Management (VP and Senior Project Manager)	\$ 1,380.00	WEEK	25	\$ 34,500.00
			TOTAL	\$ 2,492,900.00

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT				
Description	Unit Rate	Unit	Quantity	Cost
Office Trailer Installation	\$ 7,500.00	LS	1	\$ 7,500.00
Office Trailer Rental	\$ 1,740.00	MONTH	25	\$ 43,500.00
Office Trailer Removal	\$ 7,500.00	LS	1	\$ 7,500.00
Telephone/Fax Service	\$ 20.00	LS	3500	\$ 70,000.00
Technology Fee	\$ 20.00	LS	1550	\$ 31,000.00
Computer Fee	\$ 2,400.00	MONTH	25	\$ 60,000.00
Office Supplies	\$ 800.00	MONTH	25	\$ 20,000.00
Office Printer/Copier	\$ 1,600.00	MONTH	25	\$ 40,000.00
			TOTAL	\$ 279,500.00

TEMPORARY UTILITIES				
Description	Unit Rate	Unit	Quantity	Cost
Temporary Power Installation	\$ 1,000.00	LS	1	\$ 1,000.00
Temporary Lighting and Power	\$ 7,800.00	MONTH	25	\$ 195,000.00
Toilet Installation/Removal	\$ 10,000.00	LS	1	\$ 10,000.00
Temporary Plumbing	\$ 2,000.00	LS	17.5	\$ 35,000.00
Temporary Toilets	\$ 228.00	MONTH	22	\$ 5,000.00
Potable Water	\$ 500.00	MONTH	24	\$ 12,000.00
			TOTAL	\$ 258,000.00



MISCELLANEOUS COSTS				
<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit Rate</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Taxes/Insurance	\$ 1,000,000.00	LS	1	\$ 1,000,000.00
Travel Expenses	\$ 4,000.00	MONTH	5.25	\$ 21,000.00
Misc. General Expenses	\$ 1,000.00	MONTH	24	\$ 24,000.00
Postage/Mail Service	\$ 456.00	MONTH	25	\$ 11,400.00
Progress Photos	\$ 400.00	MONTH	25	\$ 10,000.00
Record Retention	\$ 14,000.00	LS	1	\$ 14,000.00
Office Cleaning	\$ 500.00	WEEK	80	\$ 40,000.00
Tools and Supplies	\$ 880.00	MONTH	25	\$ 22,000.00
Documents/Blueprints	\$ 30,000.00	LS	1	\$ 30,000.00
			TOTAL	\$ 1,172,400.00

GENERAL CONDITIONS SUMMARY				
<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit Rate</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Personnel	\$ 24,929.00	WEEK	100	\$ 2,492,900.00
Facilities and Equipment	\$ 2,795.00	WEEK	100	\$ 279,500.00
Temporary Utilities	\$ 2,580.00	WEEK	100	\$ 258,000.00
Miscellaneous Equipment	\$ 11,724.00	WEEK	100	\$ 1,172,400.00
			TOTAL	\$ 4,202,800.00