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PROJECT | CRYSTAL PLAZA II

LOCATION | ARLINGTON VA

DATE | 10/24/08

TECHNICAL REPORT II | COST AND SCHEDULE ANALYSIS

Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	1
A. Detailed Project Schedule.....	2
A.1 Overview.....	2
A.2 Areas/Sequences of Interest	2
B. Site Layout Planning.....	4
B.1 Overview	4
B.2 Demolition Phase.....	4
B.3 Superstructure Construction	6
B.4 Finish Phase	8
B.5 Conclusions	9
C. Detailed Structural Systems Estimate.....	10
C.1 Estimate Summary.....	10
C.2 Estimate Assumptions.....	10
C.3 Estimate Results.....	11
C.4 Estimate Conclusions	14
D. General Conditions Estimate.....	15
D.1 Overview.....	15
D.2 Estimate Assumptions	15
D.3 Estimate Results	16
D.4 Estimate Conclusion	17
E. Critical Industry Issues.....	18
Appendix A-User Created Documents	20

Executive Summary

This technical assignment focuses on the key features of Crystal Plaza II that affect the execution of the project.

Expanding from Technical Report 1, the first section looks at a more detailed project schedule. This schedule breaks the activities into various categories based on trade and building component type, such as existing structure, new structure, skin/roof, and interiors. The schedule shows a beginning date of September 26, 2006 as the building permit is submitted, and ends with full occupancy and substantial completion on August 31, 2009. Of primary focus for schedule changes and research is the pour sequence, interior rough in and fit out, and occupancy phasing.

The next section, Site Layout Planning, in this report is also an expansion from Technical Report 1, with scale drawings of three critical phases during construction. The phases are demolition, superstructure and glazing construction, and finishing. The congested site posed potential problems with deliveries and onsite storage, but with help from the owner in the use of an underground parking level, many of these concerns were taken care of. By utilizing the outdoor space for material lay down and staging, and not for onsite offices, the general contractor was able to maximize the space for construction without eliminating the proper managerial support for that construction. Key areas from each plan include large equipment location and use, delivery/storage/lay down areas, and public safety measures, such as site fence.

The Detailed Structural Estimate provided an estimate of \$2.6 million dollars, approximately \$1.5 million dollars under the estimated amount provided for Technical Report 1. Detailed breakdowns for concrete, reinforcing, post tension tendons, and formwork allow for visualization of costs in the structural system. Using detailed take-offs and cost data from RS Means 2009, the estimate was assembled. Possible errors are mostly associated with assumptions such as tower crane usage, labor force size, exclusion of certain members and reinforcing, additional concrete pours on the project, as well as others discussed in the conclusion section of the estimate.

The General Conditions Estimate provided a value of approximately \$3 million, or about 4% of the anticipated project cost provided by the general contractor. This value is acceptable, but does include some assumptions for key items, such as site offices. These assumptions are listed with reasoning, as well as with visual breakdowns of the estimate. The actual value from the general contractor is \$3.05 million, and is very close to the estimate produced in this report. This estimate will be key in cost savings determinations resulting from schedule changes and possible construction techniques.

The Critical Industry Issues section provides a brief synopsis of the 2008 PACE Roundtable seminar as attended by the construction management students of Architectural Engineering. Key focus of the seminar was “Investing in People”, with breakout sessions surrounding three important topics from industry. The three topics were LEED, BIM, and Energy and Economy. Using the seminar to provide possible research topics for the spring thesis proposal and establishing contacts that can assist in the areas of research were great opportunities provided at this seminar.

A. Detailed Project Schedule

A.1 Overview

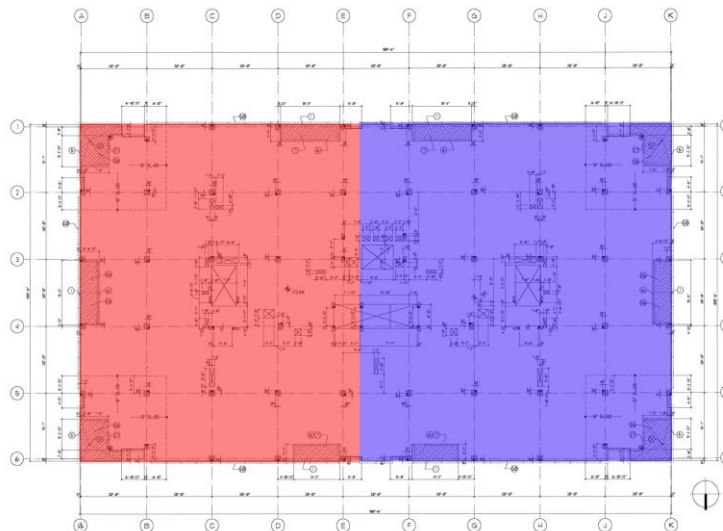
The full size, Detailed Project Schedule can be found in Appendix A.

This schedule is a representation of the construction activities at Crystal Plaza II. The dates, durations, and lead/lag times have been slightly modified to reflect the combination of provided schedules from preconstruction, current construction on site, and typical construction sequencing. This modified schedule is an expansion of the Project Schedule Summary in Technical Report 1. Key milestones are highlighted in the schedule and include:

- Review/Issue of Building Permit- March 15, 2007
- Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Approval- May 18, 2007
- Demolition Substantial Completion- August 1, 2007
- Crane Erection/Removal- May 23-25, 2007 & January 4-8, 2008
- Material Hoist Erection/Removal- May 7, 2007 & January 7, 2009
- Individual Floor Sub Completion/Turnover/Occupancy- Varies
- Building Substantial Completion- August 31, 2009

A.2 Areas/Sequences of Interest

An area of key interest is the sequencing of pours for the 8 new floors and roof (9 total stories). Given the limitations of a 200 activity schedule, the phasing of the pours is difficult to visualize. Floors were broken into two pour sections to allow material staging and lay down on one side as work was being completed on the other. After the concrete was placed and work began on the second area, bracing, shoring, and formwork began erection over area one. The floor break/pour sequence is illustrated below. The formwork for the pour was left in place until the concrete reached 75% of its 28 day strength. Re-shores were also used three floors below the active pour for four total levels of shoring to provide support of the construction loads, and the post tension cables were stressed when the concrete strength reached 3000 psi.

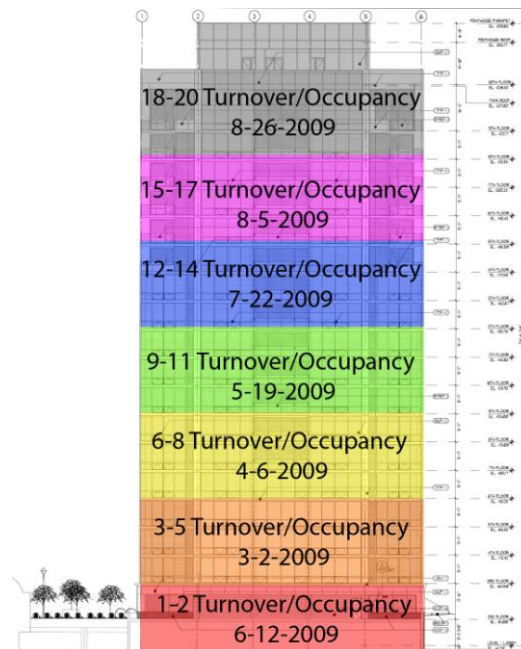


Typical slab pour sequence with area/pour 1 in red and area/pour 2 in blue.



View of 13th floor west pour (area 2) from 14th floor east (area 1) framing, 2 days after 13th floor east pour (area 1).

Another complicated sequence, although easier to see in the schedule, is the completion and turnover of the floors to the owner. The project has multi-phased occupancy which allows the owner to open the leasing office and lower level public spaces first, and then, in sets of three floors, rental units as they become available. This will create a dynamic situation as final construction on the upper floors is occurring as residents are beginning to occupy the lower floors. A visual of turnover/occupancy can be seen below. Please note that the dates of turnover and occupancy are direct results from the detailed project schedule created for this report that can be found in Appendix A. Therefore, the dates of turnover and occupancy may differ from the actual dates on the original schedules.



Turnover/Occupancy Schedule

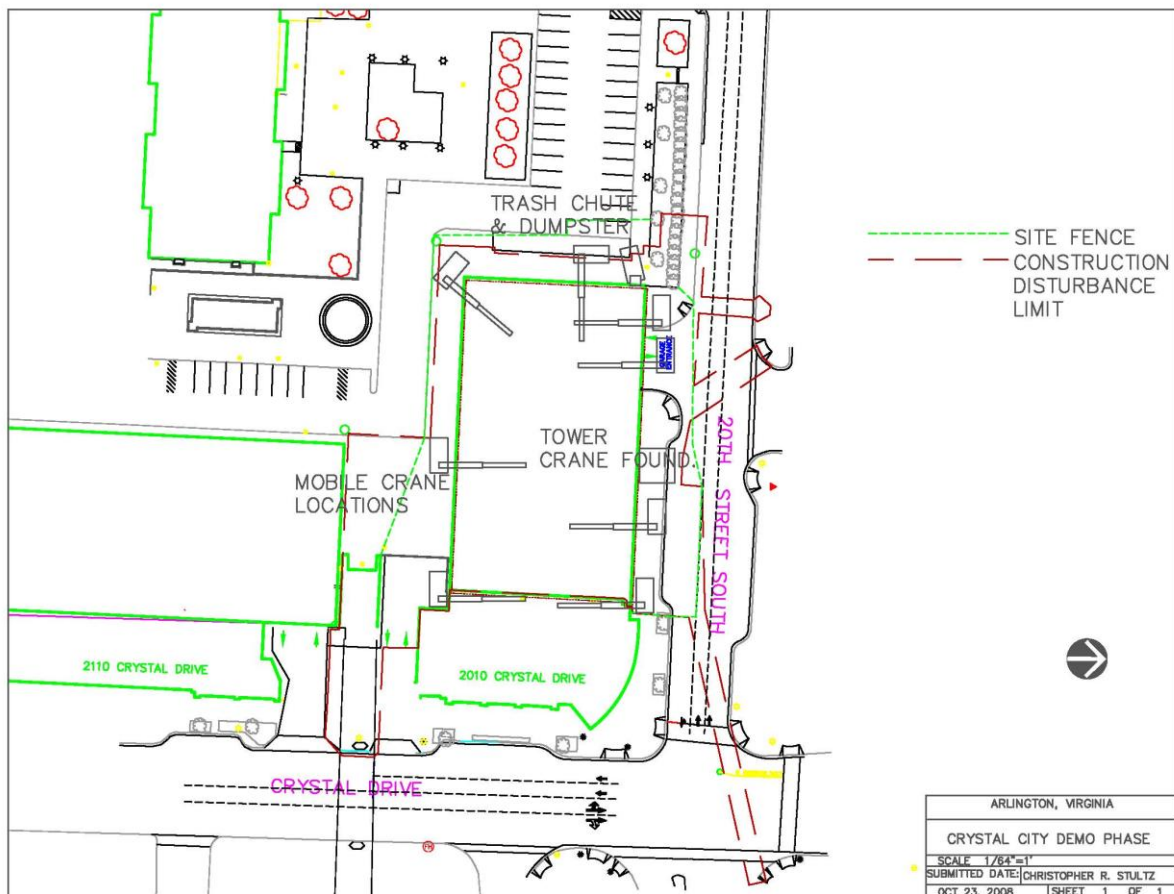
B. Site Layout Planning

B.1 Overview

The site layout at Crystal Plaza II changes little from its initial phase of demolition to its final phase of finishes. The site's limited space does not allow for the plan to change much between phases and use of available lay down areas between trades is common. The site's layout and nature as a renovation can provide advantages however, especially in the use of existing utilities and spaces for temporary facilities such as job site offices and material storage. The three major phases of the project, demolition, superstructure and glazing construction, and finishing are listed below with their respective site layouts.

B.2 Demolition Phase

The first phase at Crystal Plaza is different from the common phase associated with construction. There is no excavation on the project as it is a renovation and addition to an existing building, with all the addition in new floors constructed on the existing structure. The plan, seen below and in full size in Appendix A, has a few key elements to discuss.



Demolition Site Plan

The first point to mention is the location of the site disturbance area and site fence. While not as crucial in this phase, the maximum area for lay down and storage becomes increasingly important as the project progresses. In this phase the precast façade is being removed, foundation work for the tower crane is under way, and demolition of building systems and interiors has begun. Of high concern is the precast façade elements located outside the mobile crane's reach on the east side of the building. These members will remain in place until the tower crane is erected and can remove them as its first objective. The mechanical equipment on the roof can also be removed by the mobile crane.

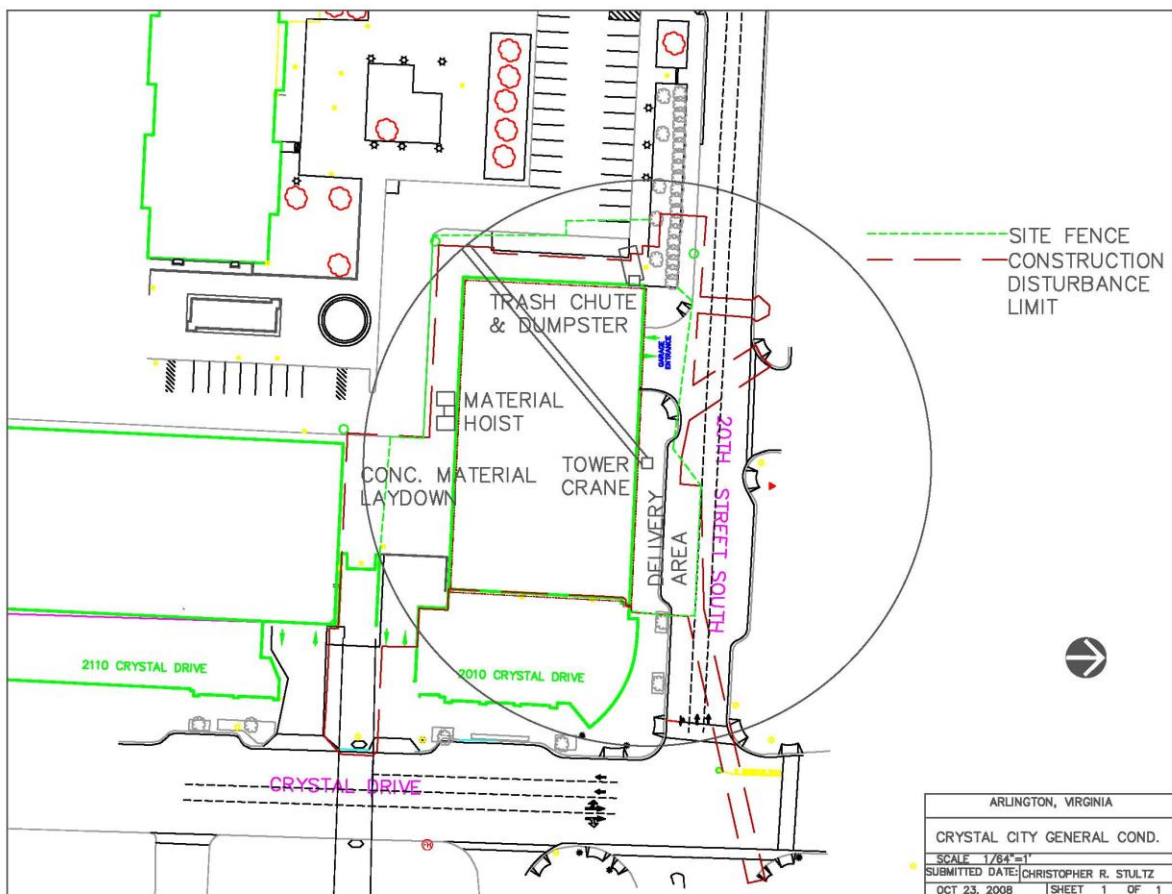


Exterior façade to be removed

This is also the phase when trades begin to mobilize and set up job trailers on site. The owner has agreed, as part of the contract, to allow the contractors to use the first level, G1, of parking for office setup and as a limited storage area. As so, the contractors constructed temporary offices rather than set up mobile office trailers. This is all contained under the building footprint.

B.3 Superstructure and Glazing Construction

The construction of the superstructure and glazing is the next phase of construction at Crystal Plaza II. This phase encompasses the construction of the nine additional floors and the erection of the curtain wall system. The floor construction uses the tower crane as its primary mode of transporting materials for construction, while the curtain wall has its own system of swing stages, lifts, and jib cranes that are contained within the building to place the unitized pieces in place. The plan can be seen below and in full size in Appendix A.



Superstructure and Glazing Phase

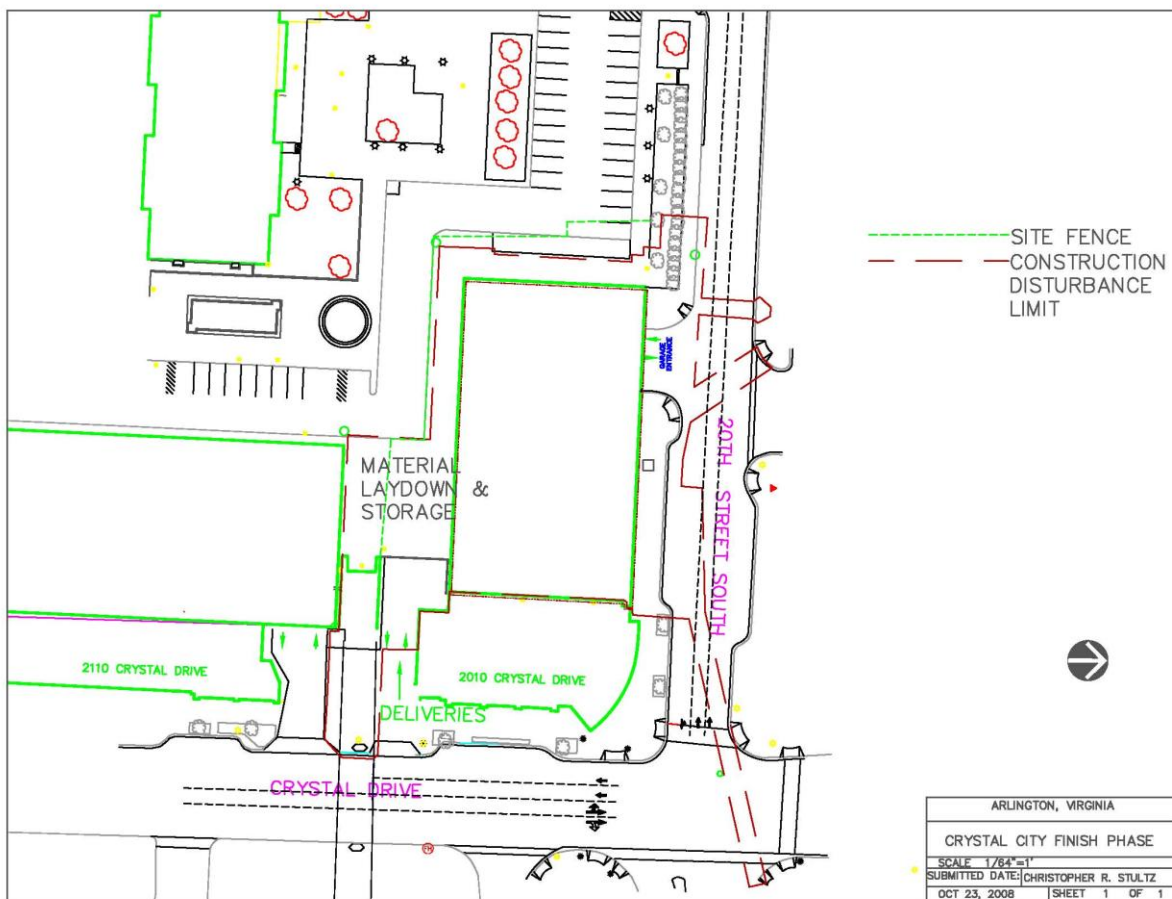
This is the phase where all available lay down and staging is taken advantage of. The site fence is moved to its maximum allowable location that still allows pedestrian flow around the site. A delivery area is set up for concrete at the north side of the project. Closure of one lane of South 20th Street is also apparent for this delivery area. This allows incoming concrete deliveries to be close to the tower crane in attempt to limit the cycling time between bucket pours. Also new to the site are material hoists on the south side. These are necessary as the existing vertical transportation system has been removed and a majority of the work and need for materials are on upper floors. Throughout these first two phases all material deliveries are to one of two areas, either the material lay down area on the south side or the delivery area on the north.



Superstructure and Glazing Phase beginning

B.4 Finish Phase

After the installation of the curtain wall system and roof top mechanical components the tower crane is removed from the site, thus beginning the finishing phase. Also to be removed is the material hoist as the single bay service elevator becomes operational. The finish phase continues the construction process to closeout with the temporary facilities still housed in the G1 level of the parking garage below the structure. Many of the small, 3rd tier subcontractors do not have offices and utilize the subcontractor's office of the contractor that oversees them. Parking during this phase becomes a greater issue as more finish trades begin work. Strict parking regulations must be enforced to provide space for storage and site offices. The finishing plan can be seen below and in full size in Appendix A.



Finishing Phase

As the project moves towards substantial completion, there are key differences on the site plan. The tower crane and material hoist have been removed and the previous concrete lay down area has been converted to a general material storage area. Site fencing on the north side of the project has been removed as the owner begins occupancy of the lower floors and the leasing office. Without the delivery area on the north side, all deliveries are now to the permanent loading dock located on the east side of the building. This dock is shared with neighboring buildings; therefore careful sequencing of deliveries requiring the dock is of vital importance. Use of the centralized trash system is also in effect as the trash chute has been removed. The site offices are still located beneath the structure, but are in limited space as residents begin to rent parking.



Final Rendering of Crystal Plaza II

B.5 Conclusions

In conclusion, with the congested site, opportunistic lay down and temporary facility areas, and concern for public safety, the general contractor did as best as possible to provide an accessible and organized construction site. By keeping layouts relative similar, the general contractor was able to avoid confusion with phase changes and to keep materials on site, in storage. For projects in urban environments, site logistics is often the largest problem with the construction of the building, and with distinct phases and phase layouts, Crystal Plaza II was able to overcome these issues.

C. Detailed Structural Systems Estimate

C.1 Estimate Summary

The Detailed Structural System Estimate was created through take-offs performed on the structural drawings and using RS Means 2009 as a cost source. Summarized take-off charts can be found in Appendix A. The result of the detailed estimate is approximately **\$2,580,000**, about \$1.5 million off of that show in Technical Report 1 which was provided by the owner. The cost for the concrete package, both structural and non-structural, was about \$4.1 million. Reasoning's for the difference can be found in section C.4 Estimate Conclusions. Results of the estimate are below, broken down into various forms to show cost structure.

C.2 Estimate Assumptions

Many assumptions were used to complete the Detailed Structural Estimate and are as follows:

- Estimate is for new construction only and does not include any renovation work
- All slabs are rectangular, slab cut outs are ignored
- Elevator beams and curb/beams on the roof are ignored
- Floors are typical for all PT slabs unless otherwise noted
- Precast and cast in place stairs are not included
- All concrete is strength as listed, differing strengths in pours is not accounted for
- Tower crane is part of general conditions as it is used for other trades
- Total SFCA used for formwork, extra cost is for removal and re-installation
- No frictional losses for PT tendons over 120', therefore no additional tendons
- Slab thickening at various points, such as 14th floor, is not included
- No shoring or re-shoring is included
- PT tendons linear weight is calculated using similar rebar linear weight (#4)
- PT tendons priced as un-grouted single strand for a 100' slab with 25 kips force
- Equipment/labor costs are bare, do not include overhead or mark up
- Standard fee as used by RS Means
- Reinforcing members around openings, structural steel, is not included
- \$5.25 per CY added for winter conditions in pours from November-February
- All price data from RS Means 2009, no time factor needed

C.3 Estimate Results

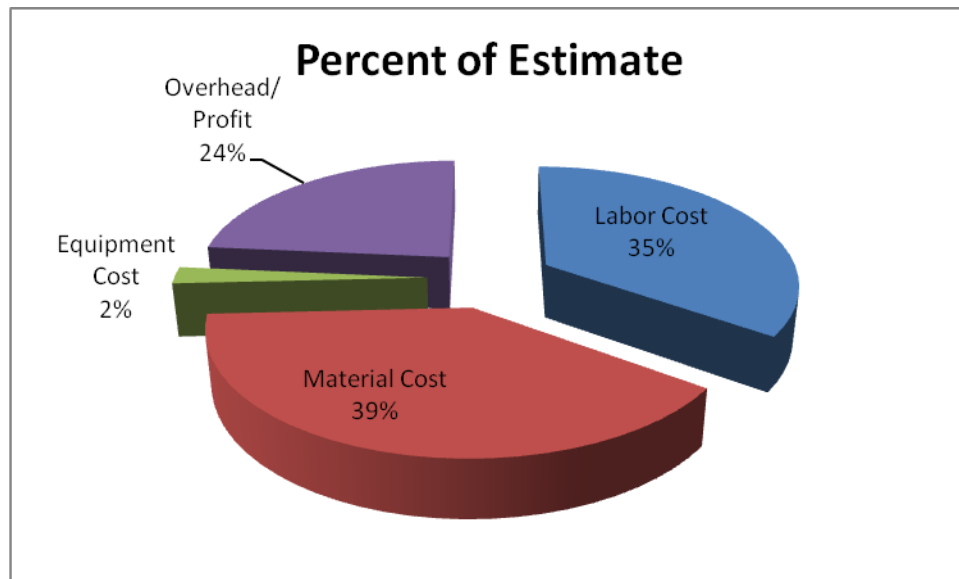
System		Cost
Structural Column Total		\$412,059.34
Structural Framing Total		\$34,572.16
Slab Total		\$2,096,401.34
Shear Wall Total		\$219,550.62
Total		\$2,762,583.46
Arlington Location Factor	93.4	\$2,580,252.95
Original Estimate		\$4,100,000.00
Difference		\$1,519,747.05

Concrete By Use/Type (Including Labor, Profit, Overhead)					
System	Total CY	\$/CY	Placement/Finish \$	Winter \$	Total Cost
Structural Column					
4000 psi	550.61	\$116.00	\$45,454.38	\$1,053.61	\$110,378.50
Structural Framing					
5000 psi	72.98	\$122.00	\$5,729.10	\$383.16	\$15,016.09
Slabs					
5000 psi	2891.75	\$122.00	\$191,761.20	\$4,523.61	\$549,078.49
Shear Wall					
6000 psi	476.17	\$139.00	\$34,316.25	\$0.00	\$100,504.55
*Not adjusted for location				Total	\$774,977.63

Formwork (Including Labor, Profit, Overhead)	
System	Cost
Structural Columns	\$274,809.76
Structural Framing	\$7,743.75
Slabs	\$1,188,210.10
Shear Wall	\$13,499.82
Total	\$1,484,263.44
*Not adjusted for location	

Reinforcing (Including Labor, Profit, Overhead)		
System	Rebar Cost	PT Tendons
Structural Columns	\$26,871.08	\$0.00
Structural Framing	\$9,672.04	\$2,140.27
Slabs	\$104,748.56	\$254,364.19
Shear Wall	\$105,546.24	\$0.00
Subtotal	\$246,837.93	\$256,504.46
Total	\$503,342.39	
*Not adjusted for location		

Cost Breakdown									
System	Overall Cost	Labor Cost	% of Total	Material Cost	% of Total	Equipment Cost	% of Total	Overhead/Profit	% of Total
Structural Columns	\$412,059.34	\$145,714.74	35.4%	\$162,409.67	39.4%	\$12,157.00	3.0%	\$91,777.93	22.3%
Structural Framing	\$34,572.16	\$11,393.81	33.0%	\$16,685.95	48.3%	\$1,358.90	3.9%	\$5,133.49	14.8%
Slabs	\$2,096,401.34	\$782,844.45	37.3%	\$820,863.44	39.2%	\$42,462.46	2.0%	\$520,141.50	24.8%
Shear Wall	\$219,550.62	\$46,033.03	21.0%	\$116,625.62	53.1%	\$7,152.15	3.3%	\$49,739.83	22.7%
Total	\$2,762,583.46	\$985,986.03	35.7%	\$1,116,584.67	40.4%	\$63,130.52	2.3%	\$666,792.75	24.1%



*Please note costs on this page are not adjusted for location.

C.4 Estimate Conclusions

The estimate of \$2.6 million has many reasons as to its value below the given value of \$4.1 million. While only the structural concrete was accounted for on the new floors, additional concrete was installed below floor 12. This includes slab infills, stairs, and a raised slab in the lobby. This work requires more reinforcing, splicing, backfill, custom formwork, and labor to complete, causing an increase in price. Another possible area is the use of epoxy coated rebar in areas where the underside of the slab is exposed and rebar in the beam/curbs that were not included in the estimate. Also, the job utilized many Saturday deliveries to accelerate the schedule that was not accounted for in this estimate, as well as more laborers than the crews listed in RS Means. Another logical price difference can be accounted for in the rise of steel prices. Prices for reinforcing may have escalated and caused the actual cost to be higher. Final observations include the omission of the tower crane. It may have been included with the concrete price as it was only on site for a month after topping out, and was primarily used by the concrete subcontractor.

The cost per square foot of the Detailed Structural Estimate is \$7.94/SF and the percentage of total contract value is 3.8%. However, the cost per square foot is deceiving given only 9 new slabs were poured on the project. This is also about \$5 short of the value per square foot from Technical Report 1.

D. General Conditions Estimate

D.1 Overview

The general conditions estimate for Crystal Plaza II is a compilation of general personnel and equipment used on site. The availability of a general conditions estimate will become critical to calculate cost savings/losses if the schedule is accelerated or delayed. The entire estimate is located in this section with visual breakdowns of the general conditions and the general conditions versus the overall project cost.

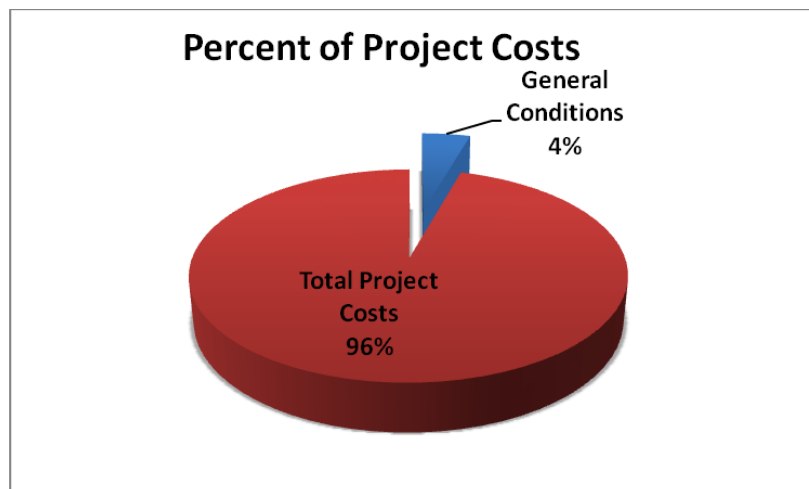
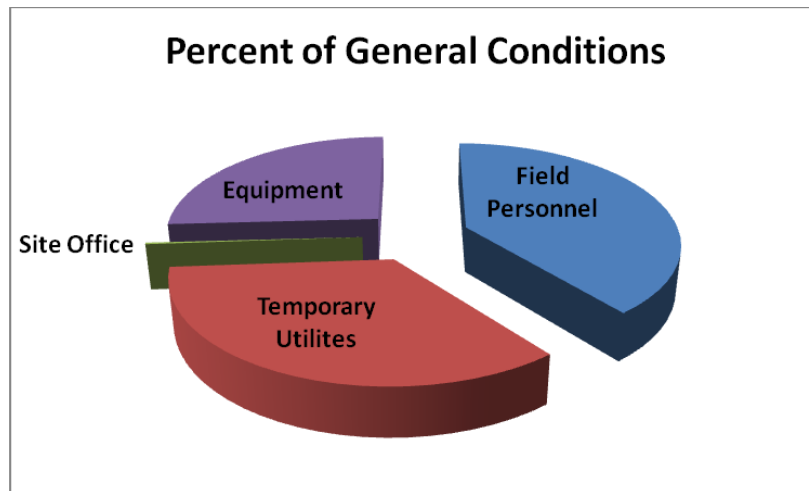
D.2 Estimate Assumptions

The following assumptions were considered during the general conditions estimate:

- The Administrative Manager is equal to a minimum Field Engineer
- Scheduled time is approximately 20 months
- To compute time in various units, a multiplier of 4.33 weeks per month, and 7 days per week was used
- Only personnel on site are included, upper management from the home office is considered part of the home office overhead and not part of this estimate
- Site offices are not listed as these are one time construction costs and require no renting
- All lifts and equipment other than the man/material hoist and tower crane will be provided by the respective subcontractor

D.3 Estimate Results

Field Personnel				
Description	Quantity	Unit	Price/Unit	Amount
Administrative Manager	87	weeks	\$835.00	\$72,645.00
Layout Engineer	65	weeks	\$1,085.00	\$70,796.25
Field Engineer	87	weeks	\$1,250.00	\$108,750.00
Field Engineer	87	weeks	\$1,250.00	\$108,750.00
Field Engineer	12	weeks	\$1,250.00	\$15,000.00
Project Manager	87	weeks	\$1,775.00	\$154,425.00
Project Manager	87	weeks	\$2,025.00	\$176,175.00
Assistant Superintendent	87	weeks	\$1,650.00	\$143,550.00
Superintendent	87	weeks	\$1,875.00	\$163,125.00
General Purpose Laborer	87	weeks	\$1,150.00	\$100,050.00
General Purpose Laborer	87	weeks	\$1,150.00	\$100,050.00
Total				\$1,213,316.25
Temporary Utilities				
Description	Quantity	Unit	Price/Unit	Amount
Lighting	3250	CSF	\$121.00	\$393,250.00
Heating	3250	CSF	\$16.10	\$680,225.00
Total				\$1,073,475.00
Site Office				
Description	Quantity	Unit	Price/Unit	Amount
Office Equipment	20	MO	\$165.00	\$3,300.00
Office Supplies	20	MO	\$105.00	\$2,100.00
Office Lights & HVAC	20	MO	\$121.00	\$2,420.00
Total				\$7,820.00
Equipment				
Description	Quantity	Unit	Price/Unit	Amount
Tower Crane	8	MO	\$14,700.00	\$117,600.00
Tower Crane Crew	243	days	\$1,550.00	\$376,650.00
80 Ton Truck Crane Crew	61	days	\$1,214.00	\$74,054.00
80 Ton Truck Crane	2	MO	\$8,750.00	\$17,500.00
Man/Material Hoist	19	MO	\$11,300.00	\$214,700.00
Total				\$800,504.00
Grand Total				\$3,095,115.25



D.4 Estimate Conclusion

In conclusion, the general conditions fall within the acceptable range of typical projects accounting for approximately 4% of total project costs with a value of just over \$3 million. The project specific amount for general conditions as provided by the general contractor is approximately \$3 million, a very close amount when compared with the estimate completed. Results of research in topics that affect the general conditions' cost may have an overall impact on the cost of the project, however, because the general conditions only encompass a small percentage of project costs, the savings may be minimal or cause the general conditions to become a larger percent of total project costs.

E. Critical Industry Issues

The Partnership for Achieving Construction Excellence (PACE) 2008 Round Table conference was structured as a primary meeting of 27 industry members and the construction management students from the Architectural Engineering Department at Penn State. The morning focus was on the implementation of an industry-student mentorship program and the issues surrounding its creation. Focus was placed on both the thoughts of the students and the industry members with concerns on facilitation and evaluation of results. The afternoon sessions featured three current topics in industry, all with focuses on the conference's theme of "Investing in People". The three topics were the Evolution of LEED, BIM Strategies, and Energy and the Economy.

Evolution of LEED was a discussion on the changing LEED system and why the change was necessary. It also addressed the effect on future projects pursuing LEED certifications and how the building industry can influence changes in the system, as well as become better green builders. While Crystal Plaza II is building seeking Silver rating under the LEED 2.2 system, the changes could affect future projects by the developer. Comparing the strategies used on Crystal Plaza II to achieve Silver to the current system may be a way to provide the developer with information about the new system and their future investments, therefore discussion and notes from this session may be very important. New areas in LEED 2009 or Version 3, such as ongoing commissioning, regional points, and system level metering can be applied to the project to see how the results of a current green building can be affected by the new system.

BIM Strategies provided a discussion on the methods to staff and utilize BIM on current projects that have proven to be successful. Also discussed were possible advancements and where to take BIM next. A number of case studies were shared and discussed. While it may be too late to utilize BIM on Crystal Plaza II to assist in the construction, it may prove beneficial in analysis of thesis research on the project. Changes to material, their life cycle, and construction schedule can all be manipulated and seen in a model of Crystal Plaza. This model may not be the most high-tech, but can still provide valuable information, such as estimating take-off. Review and comparisons to case studies may provide direction to an effective model.

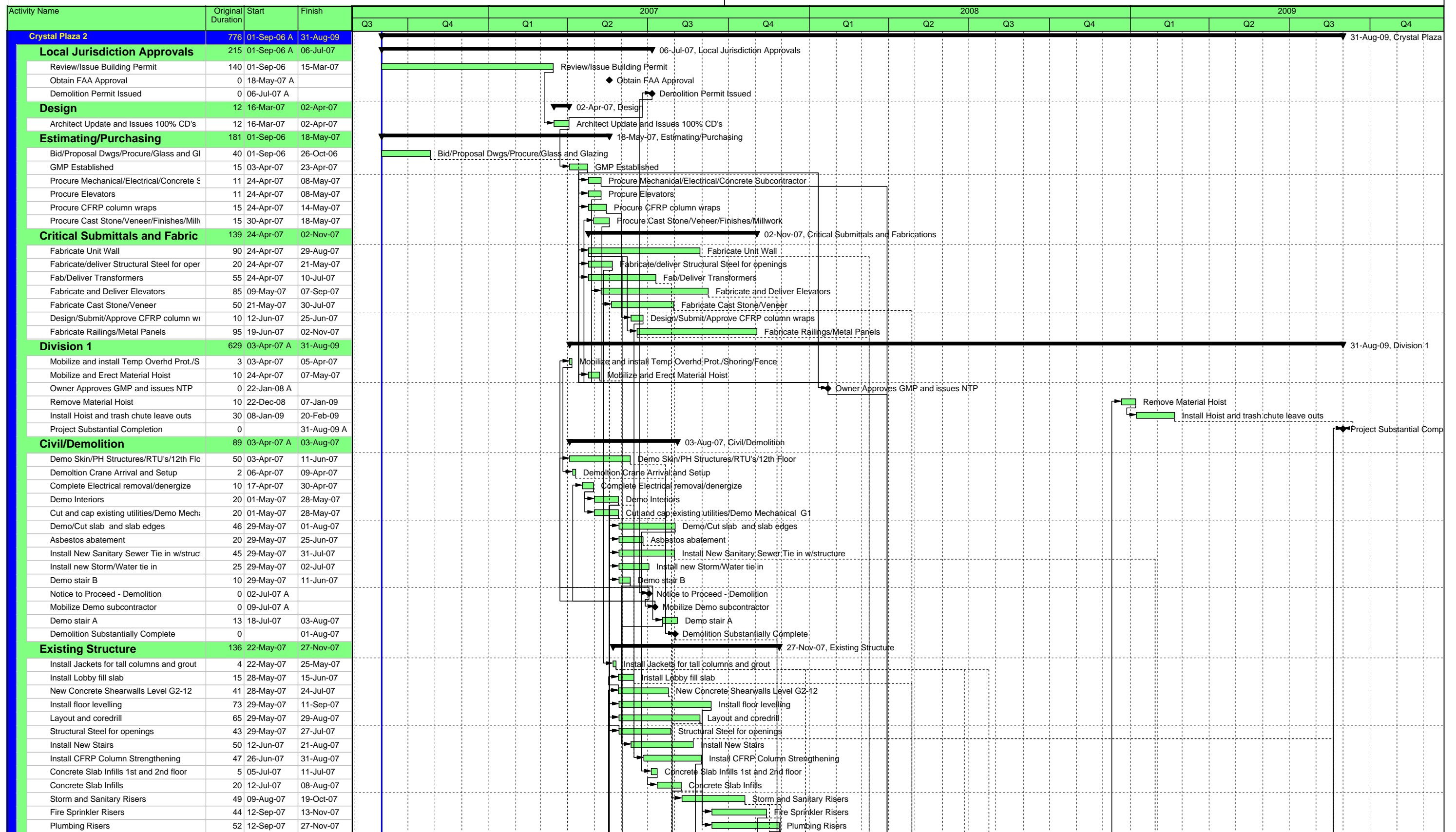
The final discussion option, Energy and the Economy, focused on how the increase in energy costs are effecting construction and how different sectors of the market will take advantage or sustain through the current economic crisis. The discussion began with focus on how rising energy costs will affect the prices of materials, what owners/developers are currently doing, and how project types are shifting from new construction to renovation and energy savings projects. The discussion then proceeded to how the industry is adapting to the economic situation and what we as new graduates can expect when we graduate. I was most surprised at all the industry members' positive outlook on the situation, completely convinced that we should have nothing to worry about upon graduation. The primary thought was this was a great time to provide training and preparation for when the market turns around and has a large initial boom. I was also surprised that a majority of the companies represented were having little effect from

the recent economic downturn, but expected it to hit in the future with the private market. They still felt that they had enough backlog to continue business with little problem. Information about rising material and energy prices can be applied to thesis research at Crystal Plaza II, given its goal of LEED Silver, energy efficiency, and high end finish materials. Tying back to the LEED discussion and advancing it to compare Crystal Plaza II to a typical high end, multi-family residential building can show the benefits of designing for energy efficiency. Reviewing the choice of finish materials or value engineering the finishes may provide a way for the owner to save on the high end finishes while still providing the high quality they desire.

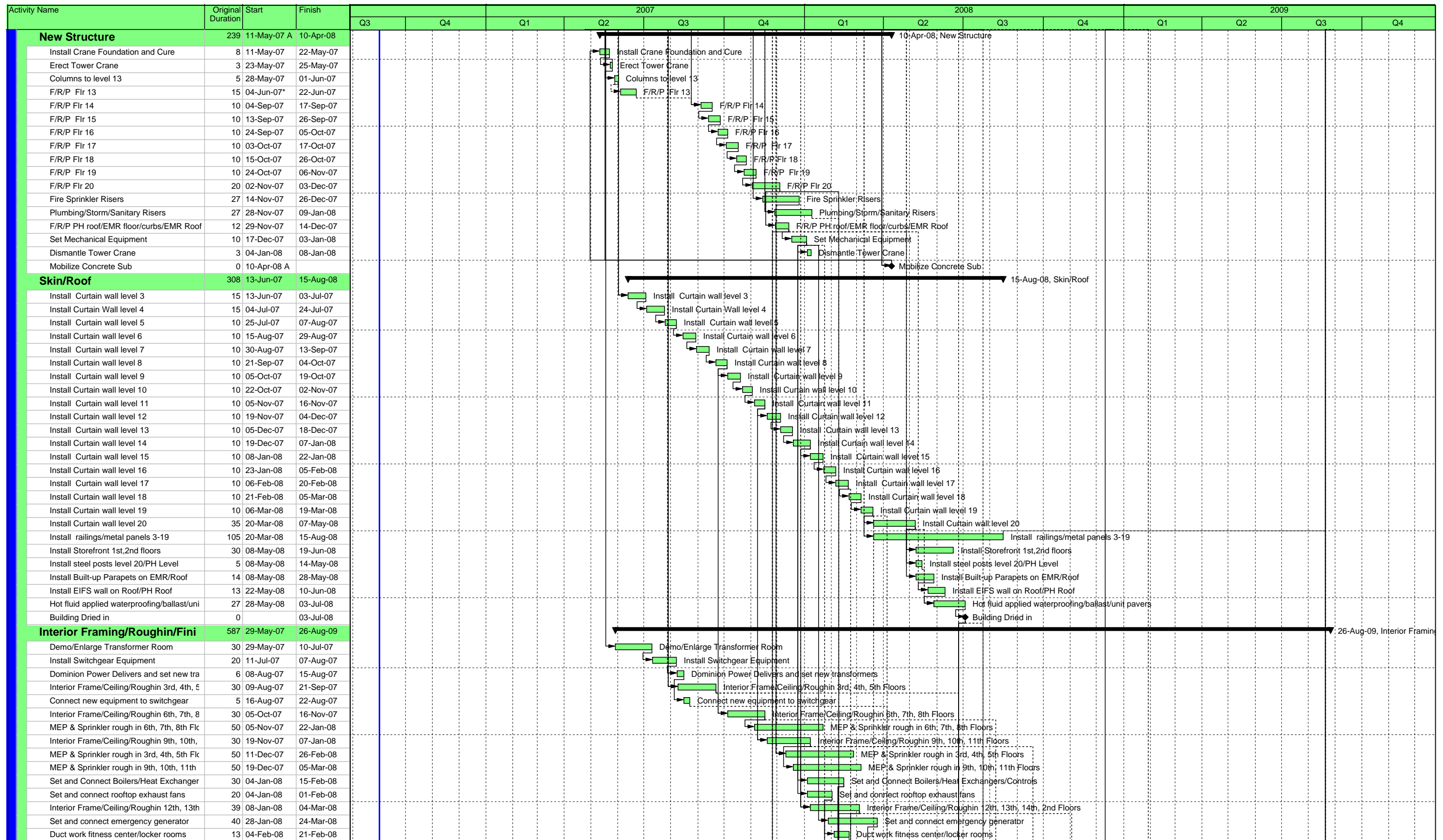
During the break times between presentations and discussions, the interaction with industry members was amazing. I found myself trying to talk to a different member at every chance. While I didn't want certain conversations to end, I felt the need to get information from many of the members. Contacts from Forrester Construction, Davis Construction, and Clark Contractors all had varying and valuable opinions about construction process at Crystal Plaza II. Other contacts from Southland Industries and Truland Systems can provide valuable information concerning specialty systems and process associated with them.

My final surprise was how industry members viewed of thoughts and views of industry during the student panel discussion. I would think the "pace" we sustain as students is just as demanding as that of the work environment, and while my opinion may be biased, I still feel that being able to leave the job and come back to it tomorrow without doing homework or studying is a change that many students will find refreshing. It's not the days that get to us as students; it's the long hours in studio and the library till 1 or 2 am, and waking up for an 8am exam. Work may demand more in a shorter time, but at least work can be left at work, even for a short time.

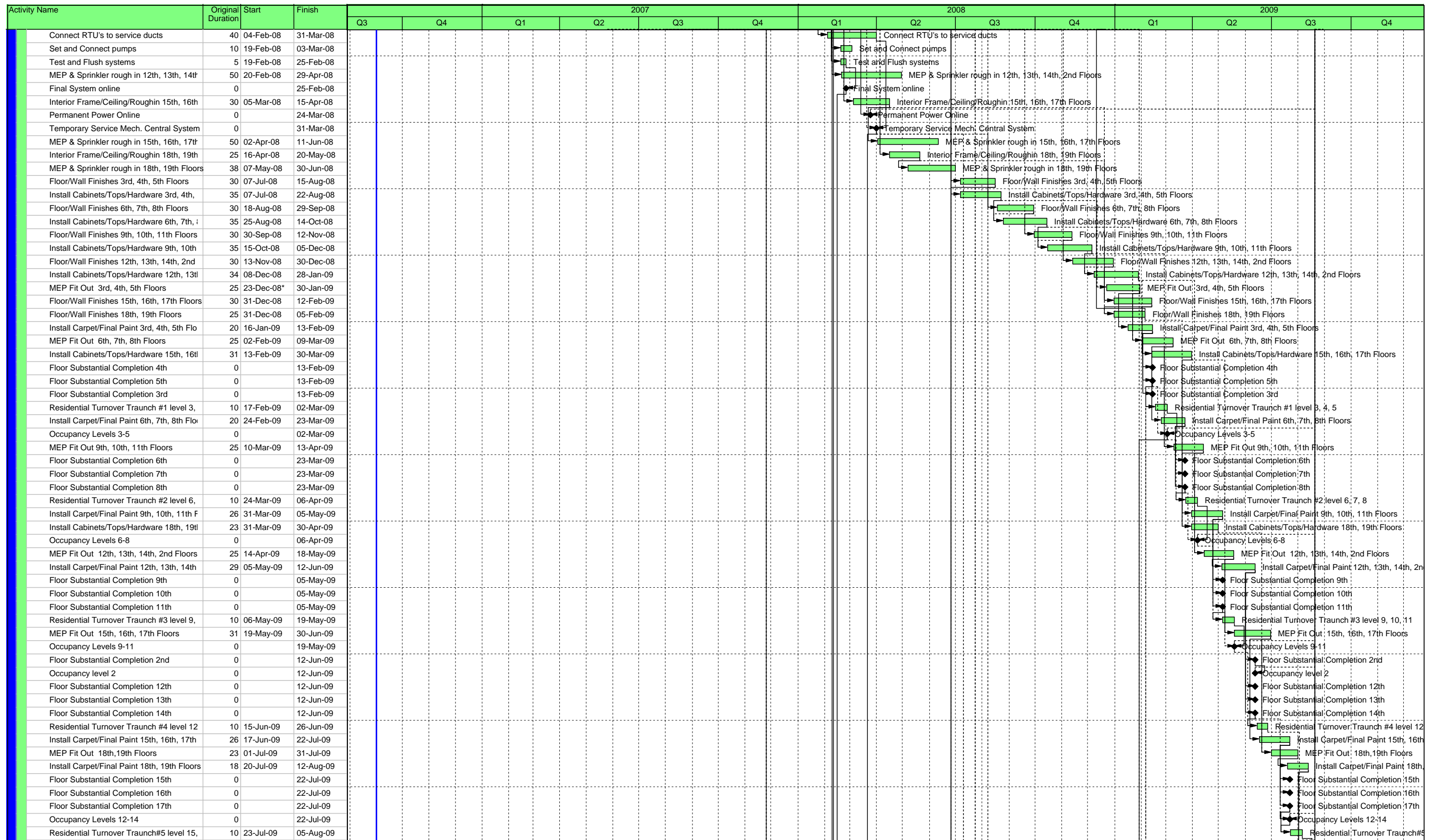
Appendix A-User Created Documents



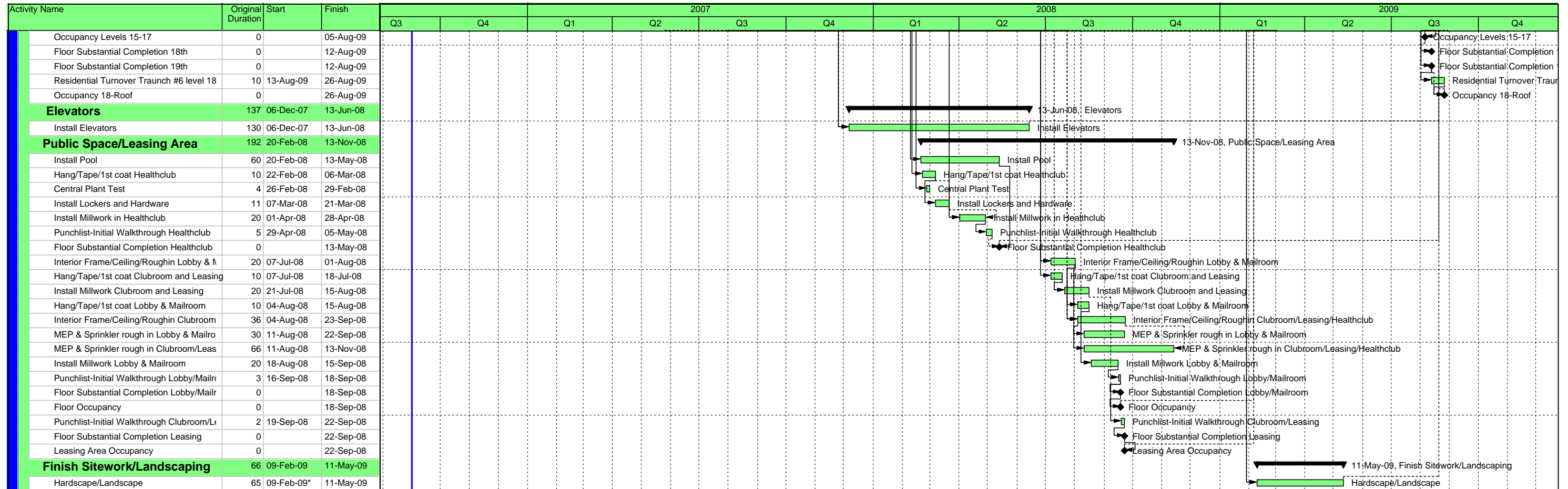
█ Actual Work
 █ Critical Remaining Work
 Summary
 █ Remaining Work
 ◆ Milestone



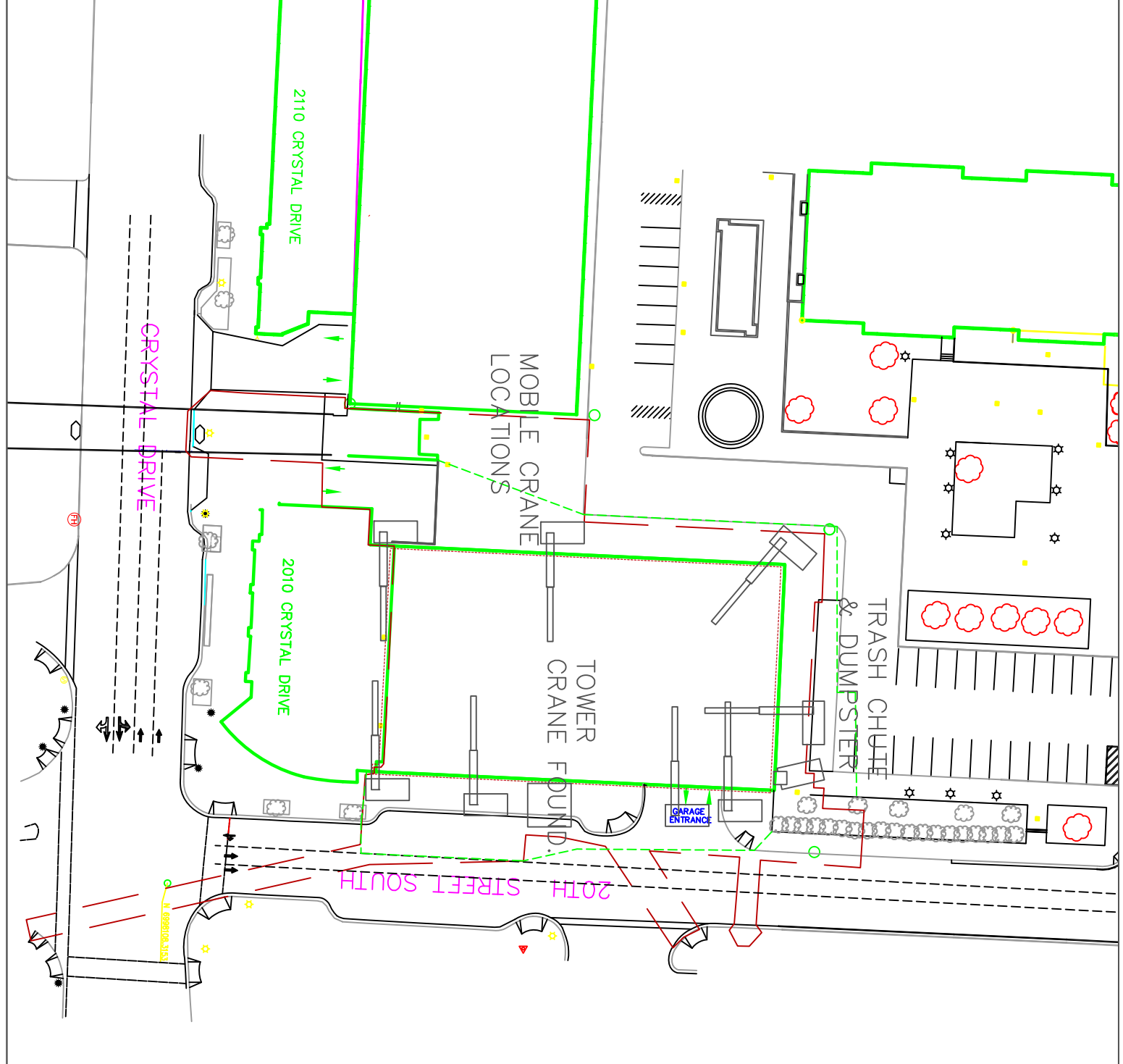
█ Actual Work
█ Critical Remaining Work
▶ Summary
█ Remaining Work
◆ Milestone



█ Actual Work █ Critical Remaining Work ▶ Summary
█ Remaining Work ◆ Milestone



Actual Work
 Critical Remaining Work
 Summary
 Remaining Work
 ◆ Milestone



- - - - - SITE FENCE
- - - - - CONSTRUCTION DISTURBANCE LIMIT

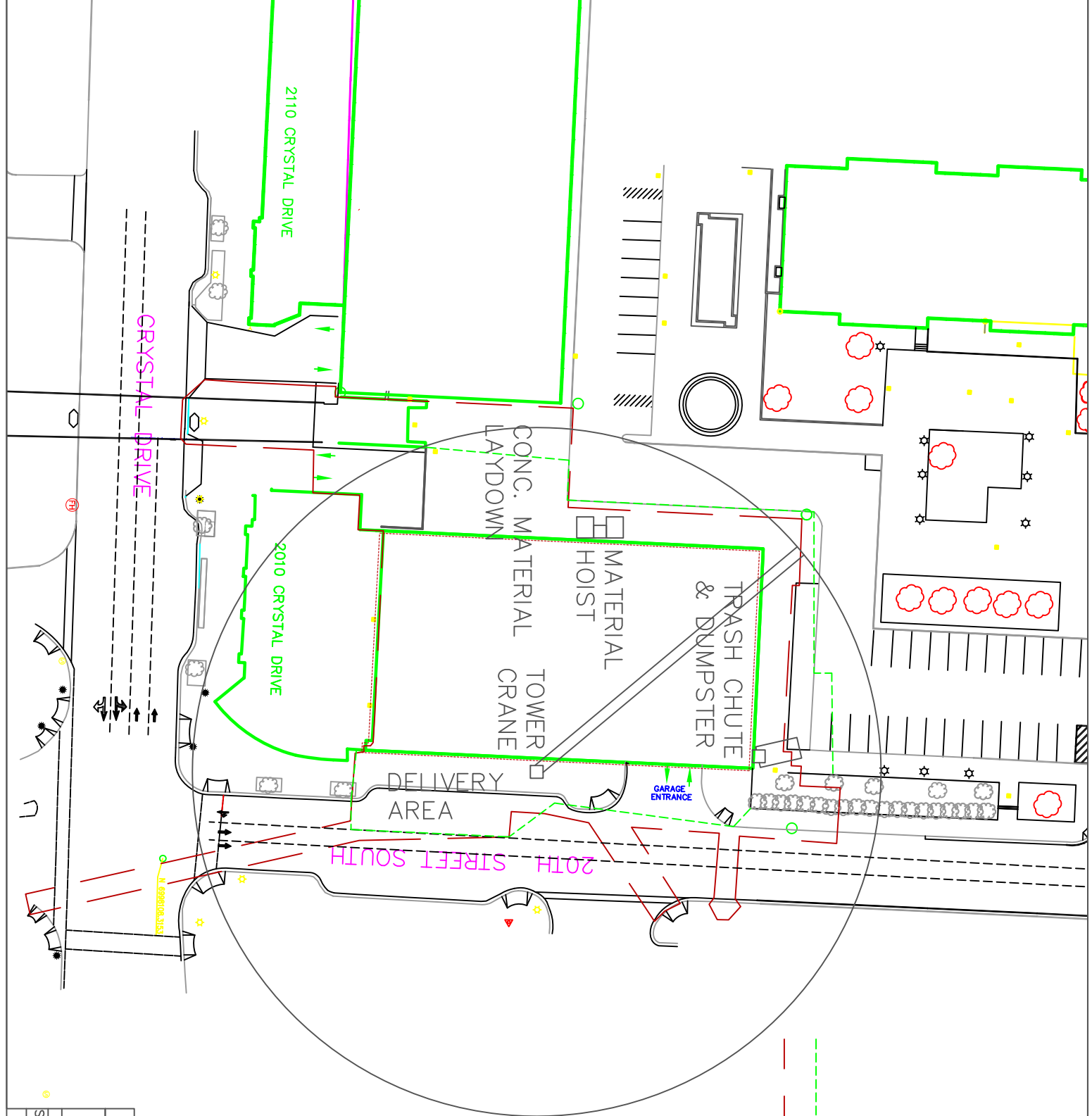


ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

CRYSTAL CITY DEMO PHASE

SCALE 1/64"=1'

SUBMITTED DATE: CHRISTOPHER R. STULTZ
 OCT 23, 2008 SHEET 1 OF 1



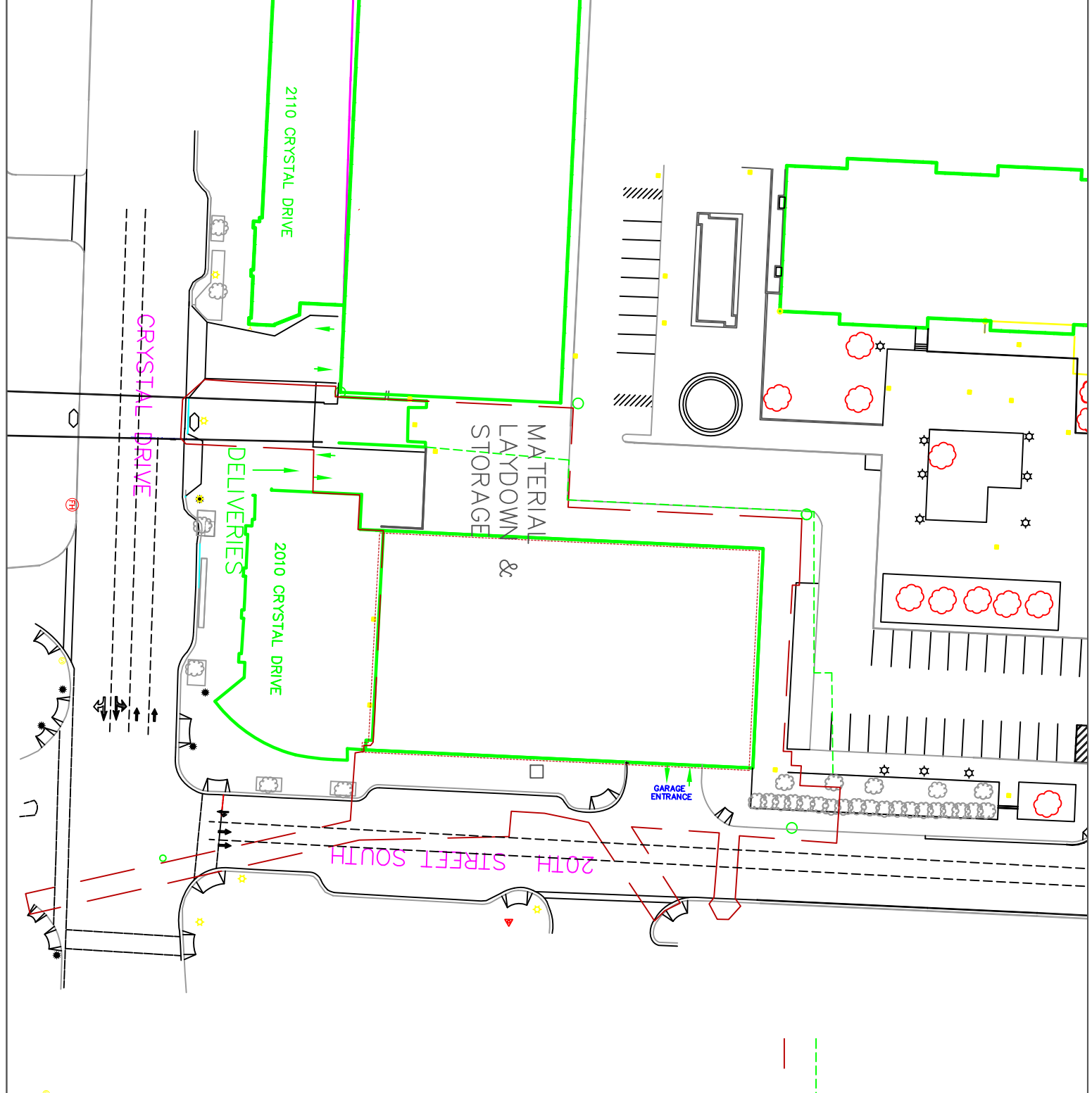
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

CRYSTAL CITY GENERAL COND.

SCALE 1/64"=1'

SUBMITTED DATE: CHRISTOPHER R. STULTZ

OCT 23, 2008 SHEET 1 OF 1



- SITE FENCE
- CONSTRUCTION DISTURBANCE LIMIT



ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

CRYSTAL CITY FINISH PHASE

SCALE 1/64"=1'

SUBMITTED DATE: CHRISTOPHER R. STULTZ

OCT 23, 2008 SHEET 1 OF 1

4000 psi concrete material only	\$116.00 /CY		550.61 CY	\$63,870.50
material/cy	\$106.00 =		\$58,364.42	
	profit/overhead		\$5,506.08	
Placing				
Columns square or round 18" thick (12&14) with crane/bucket crew c-7	\$92.50 /CY		269.74 CY	\$24,951.36
labor/CY	\$45.00 =		\$12,138.50	
equipment/CY	\$22.00 =		\$5,934.38	
	profit/overhead		\$6,878.48	
Columns square of round 24" thick (20) with crane/bucket crew c-7	\$73.00 /CY		280.86 CY	\$20,503.02
labor/CY	\$35.00 =		\$12,736.37	
equipment/CY	\$17.10 =		\$6,222.63	
	profit/overhead		\$1,544.03	
for winter concrete	5.25 /CY		200.69	\$1,053.61
			sum	\$110,378.50

Forms in Place, Columns				
Steel Framed plywood				
16 x 16 (columns with a 14" or 16" dimension, largest)	\$7.60 /SFCA		1241.33 SFCA	\$9,434.13
labor/SFCA	\$3.03 =		\$3,761.24	
material/SFCA	\$2.63 =		\$3,264.71	
	profit/overhead		\$2,408.19	
20 x 20 (columns with an 18" or 20" dimension, largest)	\$7.05 /SFCA		33866.57 SFCA	\$238,759.30
labor/SFCA	\$2.88 =		\$97,535.71	
material/SFCA	\$2.35 =		\$79,303.65	
	profit/overhead		\$61,919.93	
24 x 24 (for all columns with a 24" dimension, largest)	\$6.10 /SFCA		4363.33 SFCA	\$26,616.33
labor/SFCA	\$2.75 =		\$11,999.17	
material/SFCA	\$1.67 =		\$6,726.20	
	profit/overhead		\$7,890.96	
			sum	\$274,809.76

Reinforcing in Place				
Columns #3-#7	\$3,250.00 /ton		1.79 ton	\$5,809.30
crew 4 rodm				
labor/ton	\$950.00 =		\$1,698.10	
material/ton	\$1,550.00 =		\$2,770.59	
	profit/overhead		\$1,340.61	
Columns #8-#18	\$2,725.00 /ton		7.73	\$21,061.78
crew 4 rodm				
labor/ton	\$620.00 =		\$4,792.04	
material/ton	\$1,550.00 =		\$11,980.10	
	profit/overhead		\$4,289.65	
			sum	\$26,871.08

5000 psi concrete material only	122 /CY		72.98 CY	\$8,903.83
material/cy	\$106.00 =		\$7,736.12	
		profit/overhead/	\$1,167.72	
Placing Large Beams Crane and Bucket crew c-7	78.5 /CY		72.98 CY	\$5,729.10
labor/CY	\$38.00 =		\$2,773.32	
equipment/CY	\$18.40 =		\$1,342.87	
		profit	\$1,612.91	
for winter concrete	\$5.25 /CY		72.98	\$383.16
		sum		\$15,016.09

Forms in Place, Beams & Girders Interior Beam, plywood, 12", 1 use 12 x's only	\$14.40 /SFCA		212.92	\$3,066.00
labor/SFCA	\$6.20 =		\$1,320.08	
material/SFCA	\$4.40 =		\$936.83	
		profit/overhead	\$809.08	
Forms in Place, Beams & Girders Interior Beam, plywood, 24", 1 use	\$12.15 /SFCA		385.00	\$4,677.75
labor/SFCA	\$6.20 =		\$2,387.00	
material/SFCA	\$4.40 =		\$1,694.00	
		profit/overhead	\$596.75	
		sum		\$7,743.75

Reinforcing in Place Beams & Girders #8-#18 crew 4 rodm	\$2,575.00 /Ton		3.76	\$9,672.04
labor/ton	\$950.00 =		\$3,568.33	
material/ton	\$1,550.00 =		\$5,822.01	
		profit/overhead	\$281.71	
		sum		\$9,672.04

Reinforcing in Place, Elevated Slabs, PT Cables #4-#7 crew C-4	\$2.67 /LB		801.60	\$2,140.27
labor/lb	\$1.20 =		\$961.92	
equipment/lb	\$0.02 =		\$16.03	
material/lb	\$0.62 =		\$496.99	
		profit/overhead	\$665.33	
		sum		\$2,140.27

Elevated Slab including finish no framing/reinforcing crew c-8			
regular concrete 6" slab	3.68 /SF	=	\$554,270.56

5000 psi concrete material only	122 /CY		2891.75 CY	\$352,793.68
for winter concrete material/cy	\$5.25 /CY		861.64 CY	\$4,523.61
	\$111.00 =		\$320,984.41	
		profit/overhead/	\$31,809.27	
Placing				
Elevated Slab 6-10"				
Crane and Bucket crew c-7				
	\$46.00 /CY		2891.75 CY	\$133,020.57
	labor/CY	\$22.50 =	\$65,064.41	
	equipment	\$10.90 =	\$31,520.09	
		profit	\$36,436.07	
Finishing				
Power screed, bull float, machine float & trowel ride on crew c-10e				
	0.39 /SF		150617.00 SF	\$58,740.63
	labor/SF	\$0.22 =	\$33,135.74	
	equipment	\$0.06 =	\$9,037.02	
		profit	\$16,567.87	
		sum	\$549,078.49	

Forms in Place, Elevated Slabs				
Flat plate, plywood, up to 15', 2 use typical floors (13-19)				
	\$8.30 /SF		127897.00 SF	\$1,061,545.10
	labor/SFCA	\$3.59 =	\$459,150.23	
	material/SI	\$2.49 =	\$318,463.53	
		profit/overhead	\$283,931.34	
flat plate, plywood, 15'-20', 4 use floor 20				
	\$7.70 /SF		16450.00 SF	\$126,665.00
	labor/SFCA	\$3.77 =	\$62,016.50	
	material/SI	\$1.67 =	\$27,471.50	
		profit/overhead	\$37,177.00	
flat plat, plywood, up to 15', 1 use PH and 21				
	\$11.15 /SF		6270.00 SF	\$69,910.50
	labor/SFCA	\$3.97 =	\$24,891.90	
	material/SI	\$4.53 =	\$28,403.10	
		profit/overhead	\$16,615.50	
		sum	\$1,188,210.10	

Reinforcing in Place, Elevated Slabs				
#4-#7 crew 4 Rodm				
	\$2,600.00 /Ton		32.43 Tons	\$84,324.12
	labor/ton	\$490.00 =	\$15,891.85	
	material/tc	\$1,650.00 =	\$53,513.38	
		profit/overhead	\$14,918.88	
#4-#7 crew 4 Rodm For PH Roof				
	\$2,600.00 /Ton		7.86 Tons	\$20,424.45
	labor/ton	\$490.00 =	\$3,849.22	
	material/tc	\$1,650.00 =	\$12,961.67	
		profit/overhead	\$3,613.56	
		sum	\$104,748.56	

Reinforcing in Place, Elevated Slabs, PT Cables				
#4-#7 crew C-4				
	\$2.67 /LB		95267.49 LB	\$254,364.19
	labor/lb	\$1.20 =	\$114,320.99	
	equipment	\$0.02 =	\$1,905.35	
	material/lb	\$0.62 =	\$59,065.84	
		profit/overhead	\$79,072.02	
		sum	\$254,364.19	

6000 psi concrete material only	139 /CY		476.17 CY	\$66,188.30
	material/cy	\$106.00 =	\$50,474.53	
		profit/overhead/ov	\$15,713.77	
Placing Walls, 12", With Crane/ Bucket crew c-7	56.5 /CY		476.17 CY	\$26,903.88
	labor/CY	\$27.50 =	\$13,094.81	
	equipment/CY	\$13.30 =	\$6,333.13	
		profit	\$7,475.94	
Wheeled Conc, 50' haul	15.8 /CY		469.14 CY	\$7,412.38
	labor/CY	\$8.95 =	\$4,261.76	
	equipment/CY	\$1.72 =	\$819.02	
		profit	\$2,331.59	
		sum		\$100,504.55

Forms in Place, Walls Plywood, 8'-16', 4 use	\$8.20 /SFCA		1646.32 SFCA	\$13,499.82
	labor/SFCA	\$4.73 =	\$7,787.09	
	material/SFCA	\$0.78 =	\$1,284.13	
		profit/overhead	\$4,428.60	
		sum		\$13,499.82

Reinforcing in Place, Walls #3-#7 crew 4 Rodm	\$2,400.00 /Ton		43.98 Ton	\$105,546.24
	labor/ton	\$475.00 =	\$20,889.36	
	material/ton	\$1,475.00 =	\$64,866.96	
		profit/overhead	\$19,789.92	
		sum		\$105,546.24