TECHNICAL ASSIGNMENT 2

Cost and Schedule Analysis – October 24, 2008



BRIDGESIDE BUILDING II

Pittsburgh, PA

ERIK CARLSON

Construction Management Dr. Messner

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	2
A. Detailed Project Schedule	3
B. Site Layout Planning	5
C. Detailed Structural Systems Estimate	6
D. General Conditions Estimate	7
E. Critical Industry Issues	8
Appendix A: Detailed Project Schedule	10
Appendix B: Foundation and Superstructure Site Plans	11
Appendix C: Detailed Structural Estimate and Takeoff Notes	12
Appendix D: General Conditions Estimate	17

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This technical assignment analyzes the schedule, costs and site layouts for Bridgeside Building II in greater detail than the previous technical assignment. Also included is an overview of the PACE Roundtable. By constructing each of these documents a greater understanding of the building and project is developed.

The detailed schedule is approximately 200 items and shows the sequencing for each trade. The foundations took about 4 months to complete and the majority of the time was spent drilling and driving piles. Two crews were utilized so that one crew could be pre-drilling the holes and the other crew could drive the piles. Each concrete slab was divided into 3 pours that each took 2-3 days to complete. A learning curve developed which reduced the durations of the later floors. The majority of the interior finishes and MEP rough-ins followed a typical floor sequence. The typical sequence is floor 2-3-1-4-5-PH. Only a few trades followed a different sequence.

Site plans were developed to show the site layout during the foundation and superstructure phases. Space was limited during all phases which required planning to determine where materials could be stored and laid out. The foundation phase required two cranes to drill and drive the piles and also layout space for the steel piles. A temporary road was constructed to access the site and the space of the new Technology Drive can be used as a transportation route. During the superstructure phase a 75 ton crawler crane was used to erect the steel and a smaller truck crane was used for loading materials onto each level. JLG lifts and the truck crane were used to lift the metal panels and windows into place during installation.

A structural systems and general conditions estimate was performed using cost data from R.S. Means 2007. The structural estimate is composed of structural steel, concrete slabs and foundations, and steel H-Piles. The estimate totaled to \$3,644,693. The total cost for general conditions is \$945,288, which is 5.25% of the total project cost. Actual project data was also used to create the general conditions estimate.

The Pace Roundtable was a unique opportunity that allowed students to interact with industry members and discuss current construction issues. It was agreed upon that when the economy is slow, is a good time to invest in your people and allow them to develop new skill sets. It is also important to expand to new markets where you wouldn't normally pursue projects.

Key Schedule Dates and Durations

Item	Date	Total Duration
Notice to Proceed	11/2/2007	-
Foundation Complete	5/9/2008	123 Days
Final Concrete Slab Pour	7/9/2008	31 Days
Topping Out	5/12/2008	26 Days
Building Enclosure	9/18/2008	60 Days
Certificate of Occupancy	12/9/2008	-

Table A.1 - Key Dates

See Appendix A for a Detailed Project Schedule

Foundation Sequence

The foundation took approximately 4 months to construct and is comprised of steel piles and concrete pile caps, grade beams, piers and foundation walls. About 2 months were required for drilling and driving the piles. Two crews were utilized for the piles. One crew used an 80 ton crawler crane with a rotary hydraulic unit for the drilling and the other crew used a 60 ton truck crane with a hammer for the driving. The drilling crew started ahead of the driving crew because drilling is a much slower operation. A night crew was also utilized to accelerate the drilling schedule. Once the drilling was complete both cranes were used for driving the piles. With 1 month of pile work remaining the concrete crews were able to start forming and pouring the concrete foundation structures. They were sequenced in the following order; pile caps, grade beams and piers, then foundation walls.

Concrete Slab Sequence

The concrete pours started with the elevated slabs at floor 2 and worked up to the roof. Once the elevated slabs were completed, the slab on grade was poured. In addition to the sequencing shown on the detailed schedule, each floor was also broken up into three pours of equal size shown in Figure A.1. Since each elevated slab is the same shape and size and a typical pour sequence was used, a learning curve developed. Simon Panels were used for the formwork, which can be used multiple times. The learning curve most likely developed around tearing down and setting up the Simon Panels. Floors 2 and 3 took 8 days to pour then floors 4 and 5 decreased to 6 days. Table A.2 shows the pour sizes and durations for floors 2 and 4.

Floor	Pour	Square Feet	Duration
2	1	10,468	3 Days
2	2	11,579	3 Days
2	3	10,656	2 Days
4	1	10,850	2 Days
4	2	9,840	2 Days
4	3	11,900	2 Days

Table A.2 - Pour Durations



Figure A.1 - Pour Sequence

Structural Steel Sequence

The structural steel was erected by bay rather than by floor. This enabled the crane to travel the least amount possible. The 75 ton crawler crane was placed in the northeast corner and moved down the south side of the building. The crane moved in and out of the building footprint in order to reach the opposite side. The steel decking followed close to the structural steel because as the crane moved south there was no steel being erected over top of the steel decking workers. Once the building was topped out and the second floor decking was installed the concrete contractor was able to begin placing formwork and reinforcing. There were no lead time issues because the fabrication process was started early. However, due to limited lay down space the steel had to be delivered in multiple phases.

Interior Sequence

Since Bridgeside II is a shell building there is limited fit-out work to be completed. For the interior work that does need to be constructed a parade of trades is being utilized. Tables A.3 shows the typical floor sequence for the interior trades and some of the MEP trades. Also shown is the order of the parade of trades in Table A.4.

Trade	Floor Sequence
Interior Finishes	2-3-1-4-5-PH
F.P. Piping and Heads	1-2-3-4-5
Ductwork	2-3-4-5-1-Roof
Grilles, Registers, Diffusers	2-3-1-4-5
Electrical Rough-In	2-3-1-4-5

Table A.3 – Floor Sequence

Order	Interior Finish	Floor Sequence
1	Interior Metal Studs	2-3-4-1-5-PH
2	Hang/Tape/Finish GWB	2-3-1-4-5-PH
3	Paint Walls	2-3-1-4-5-PH
4	ACT Ceiling Grid	2-3-1-4-5
5	ACT Ceiling Tile	2-3-1-4-5
6	Ceramic Tile	1-2-3-4-5
7	Rubber Base	1-2-3-4-5-PH

Table A.4 – Interior Finish Sequence

B. SITE LAYOUT PLANNING

Foundation Site Plan

The project did not require any excavation however, there was extensive foundation work. The bulk of this work was drilling and driving steel H-Piles until bedrock was reached. The equipment used on site was an 80 ton crawler crane and a 60 ton truck crane. The crawler crane was equipped with a rotary hydraulic unit that was used to pre-drill the pile holes. The truck crane was then equipped with a hammer to drive the piles into place. Layout space was located on the north and south ends of the building to store the piles. Entering and exiting the site was accommodated with an access road off the existing Technology Drive and the new Technology Drive that was laid out but not paved. The contractor's trailers are located adjacent to the access road which is the main entrance to the site. The parking area surrounds the trailers and sits adjacent to the storage area for equipment and tools.

Superstructure Site Plan

The superstructure site plan includes the steel erection phase and the exterior façade phase. The structure is composed of structural steel and composite slabs. The façade is constructed of insulated metal panels, storefronts, and cast stone. The main issue for this phase of the project was layout space. The steel was fabricated and stored prior to the start of the project. It was then delivered to the site in phases because there wasn't enough room to store all of the steel on site. The route for the steel trucks was to travel on the future Technology Drive location and then exit on the existing Technology Drive. A 75 ton crawler crane was used to erect the steel. Since there is limited space for material storage, the exterior façade panels and windows were stored inside the building. Materials were lifted up to each floor with the 30 ton truck crane and the boom truck and then the JLG lifts were used to lift individual panels into place.

See Appendix B for the Foundation and Superstructure Site Plans

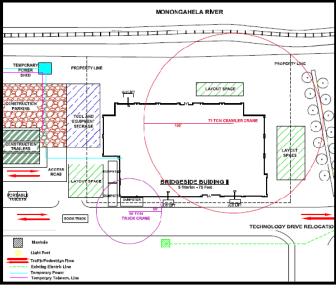


Figure B.1 – Superstructure Site Plan

C. DETAILED STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS ESTIMATE

Deta	Detailed Structural Estimate Summary										
Description	Quantity	Unit	Avg. Cost/Unit	Total Cost							
031113 - Concrete Forming	12,949	SFCA	\$6.10	\$65,487							
032110 - Reinforcing Steel	1,700	CSF / Tons	\$45.00 / \$1831.25	\$122,209.35							
033105 - Structural Concrete	2,360	CY	\$116.50	\$277,255							
033105 - Placing Concrete	2,360	CY	\$35.58	\$70,005							
033529 - Finishing Floors	167,253	SF	\$0.46	\$76,936							
051223 - Structural Steel	745	Tons	\$3,300	\$2,459,430							
053113 - Steel Decking	165,589	SF	\$3.07	\$550,556							
316216 - Steel Piles	1,710	VLF	\$38.00	\$59,630							
			Subtotal	\$3,681,509							
			Location Factor	0.99							
			Total	\$3,644,693							

Table C.1 – Structural Estimate Summary

The detailed structural estimate was performed using cost data from R.S. Means 2007. Bridgeside II is constructed of structural steel and composite slabs with steel floor deck. The foundation is composed of steel H-Piles and concrete pile caps, piers, grade beams and foundation walls. The structural beams on floors 2 through 5 are almost typical therefore the beam takeoff was performed on level 2 and applied to levels 3 through 5. The steel columns and roof framing were taken off in full. There were limited variations of foundation structures therefore each structure was able to be taken off in full. The structural estimate totaled to \$3,644,693 and the actual cost of the superstructure is \$3,725,927. The difference in cost is expected because a generic cost per ton was used for the structural steel rather than pricing each member. Also the formwork was estimated using 4 use job-built plywood and Simon Panels were used for construction.

See Appendix C for a Detailed Structural Estimate and Takeoff Notes

Assumptions:

- Location factor for Pittsburgh = 0.99
- Rebar cover was not taken into consideration rebar was assumed to run from edge to edge
- No waste factors were used
- Floor 2 was used as a typical floor for structural framing
- A typical reinforcing layout and amount was used for the concrete grade beams
- 4 use job-built plywood was used for the formwork
- The foundation pile depth ranged from 45-55 feet therefore 50 feet was used for each pile

D. GENERAL CONDITIONS ESTIMATE

General Conditions Estimate Summary								
Description Total Cos								
General Expenses	\$60,348							
Project Staff	\$263,050							
Temporary Utilities	\$132,245							
Fees and Permits	\$456,797							
CM Fee	\$32,848							
Total	\$945,288							

Table D.1 – GC Estimate Summary

Table D.1 shows a summary of the General Condition Estimate which is broken up into general expenses, project staff, temporary utilities, fees and permits and the CM Fee. The estimate totaled to \$945,288 which is 5.25% of the contract value. Each of the general conditions is priced per month, week or lump sum and most of the items span the entire length of the project, which is 14 months. The cost data was obtained primarily from R.S. Means 2007 and also from actual project data. The Pittsburgh Technology Center is controlled by one owner therefore some of the utilities could be tapped into neighboring buildings. Turner Construction was able to save money by digging a trench to the Pittsburgh Biotech Building and running power and telephone lines back to the site. Duquesne Light, the utility company, provided a temporary transfer switch and a shed was built to house a meter and panel. Parking did not have to be paid for however, there is limited space on site.

See Appendix D for the General Conditions Estimate

E. CRITICAL INDUSTRY ISSUES

Mentor Session

The first session of the morning was a discussion about a possible mentorship where each AE student would be paired with an industry member. Each team was composed of two or three students and an industry member. It was our task to brainstorm ideas about what would make a mentorship successful, the benefits for students and industry members, and process for evaluation. Our team decided that it would be best if the selection process was random because it would be difficult to make a selection as a second year student and in life you don't always get to pick who you work with but you have to make the most out of it. We also decided that it is important to have set times where the student and industry member can have a conversation even if there is nothing to talk about. This way it is always in each person's schedule and if something does come up the time is already set aside. A method for evaluation is also important for the mentorship. It should involve a third party and it will help determine if the mentorship is an appropriate match otherwise the student and industry member will both be wasting their time.

The industry member I teamed with was John Bechtel from the Office of Physical Plant. He has already proved to be a beneficial contact because I have been able to talk to him about LEED for another class and I am positive that he would be willing to help me with any LEED or general building questions for my thesis. When we met as a group to discuss the mentorship the consensus was that the mentorship had to be kept separate from internships and recruiting. Also many people thought that the mentors should be assigned by option. However, during students' second year in AE they have not yet chosen an option.

Energy and Economy

Out of the three breakout sessions the Energy and Economy seemed to draw the most interest. This is most likely due to the status of our current economy. We started off by discussing alternative forms of energy, technology and procurement methods. Historically subcontractors use to buy materials at a cheaper price before they were needed for the project. However, with the constant fluctuation in the cost of materials that could be risky because the material price might drop. European technology has started to become more prevalent in the United States because it provides greater long-term cost savings as long as the initial costs can be afforded. An item from this breakout session that could be beneficial to my thesis project was our discussion about mill order processes. Buying steel early can be risky but it can also be rewarding. By fabricating typical steel shapes before the design is complete, you prevent the risk of escalation and the mill order is simpler which can reduce fabrication costs. The project team for Bridgeside II decided to purchase their steel early and prevented any delays from lead times. This is a topic I could potentially research further and explore the benefits for my project.

Another item we talked about is the opportunities for developers and contractors in the current economy. Developers have the opportunity to purchase incomplete buildings and renovate or complete them at a lower cost. For contractors there are a lot of renovation jobs especially in the energy retrofit market. Currently the growing markets include data centers, federal work and healthcare facilities. The tanking markets include gaming, residential and speculative office buildings. This applies to my thesis project because Bridgeside II is a speculative office building. Currently there are no arranged tenants and

until the building is at least 50% leased the Ferchill Group cannot start their next project in the technology center. We ended our discussion of energy and economy by talking about investing in people. In a slow economy it is important to invest in your people and allow them to explore new areas that can benefit the company in the long run.

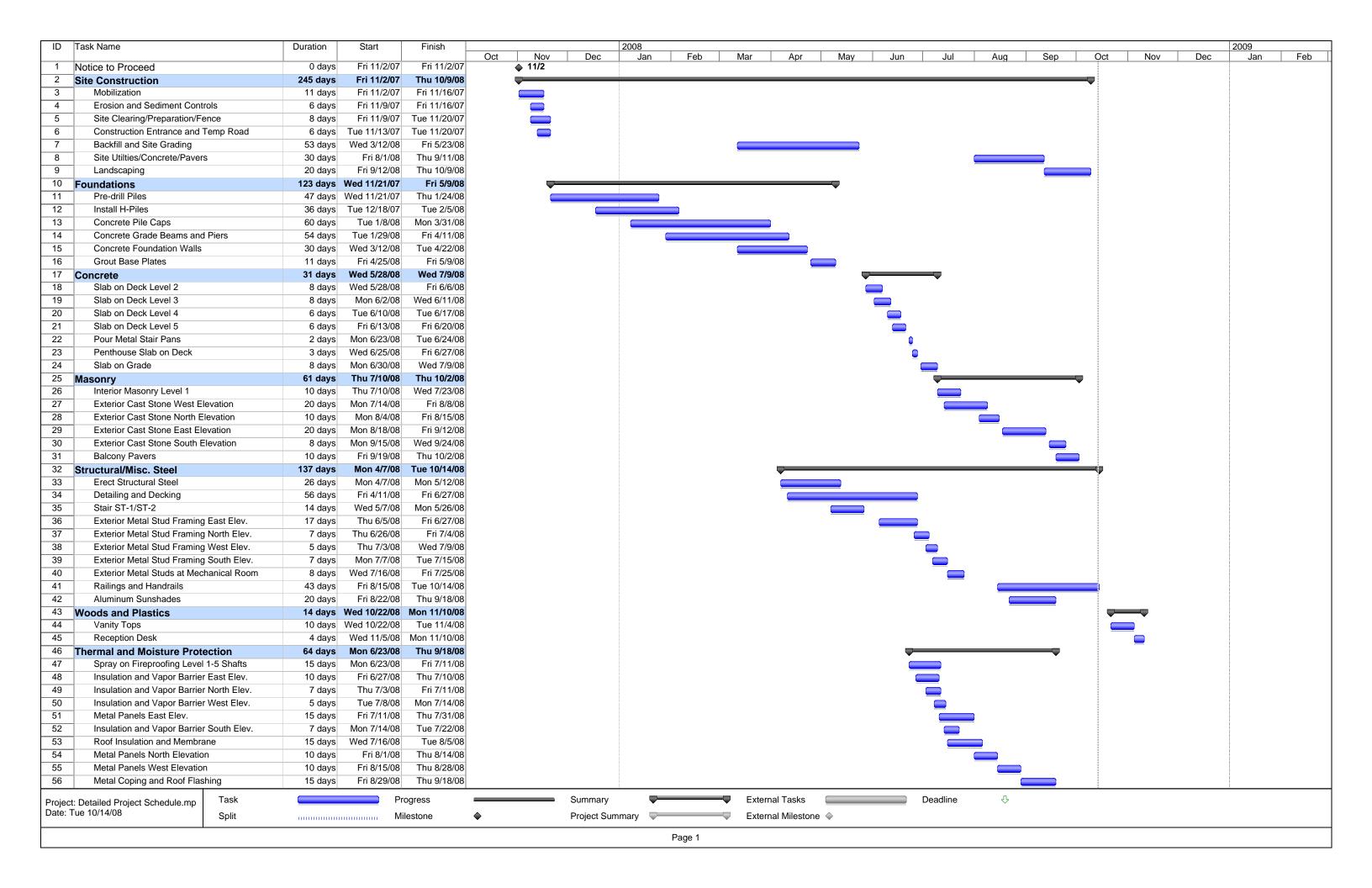
Panels

The final session of the roundtable was a student and industry panel. The student panel talked about balancing their academic lives with their social lives. Each panel member shared how they cope with the balancing act that is required by students. The industry panel member each gave some incite as to where they thought the industry was heading. Companies are going to start changing their roles. This means that they will have to explore new projects, new delivery systems, and new technology such as BIM. Owners are becoming more engineer savvy and want to be involved in the building process. This will lead to more design build projects. It was also a shared opinion that prefabricated products will be used more because they can be installed quicker and provide a greater quality with less waste.

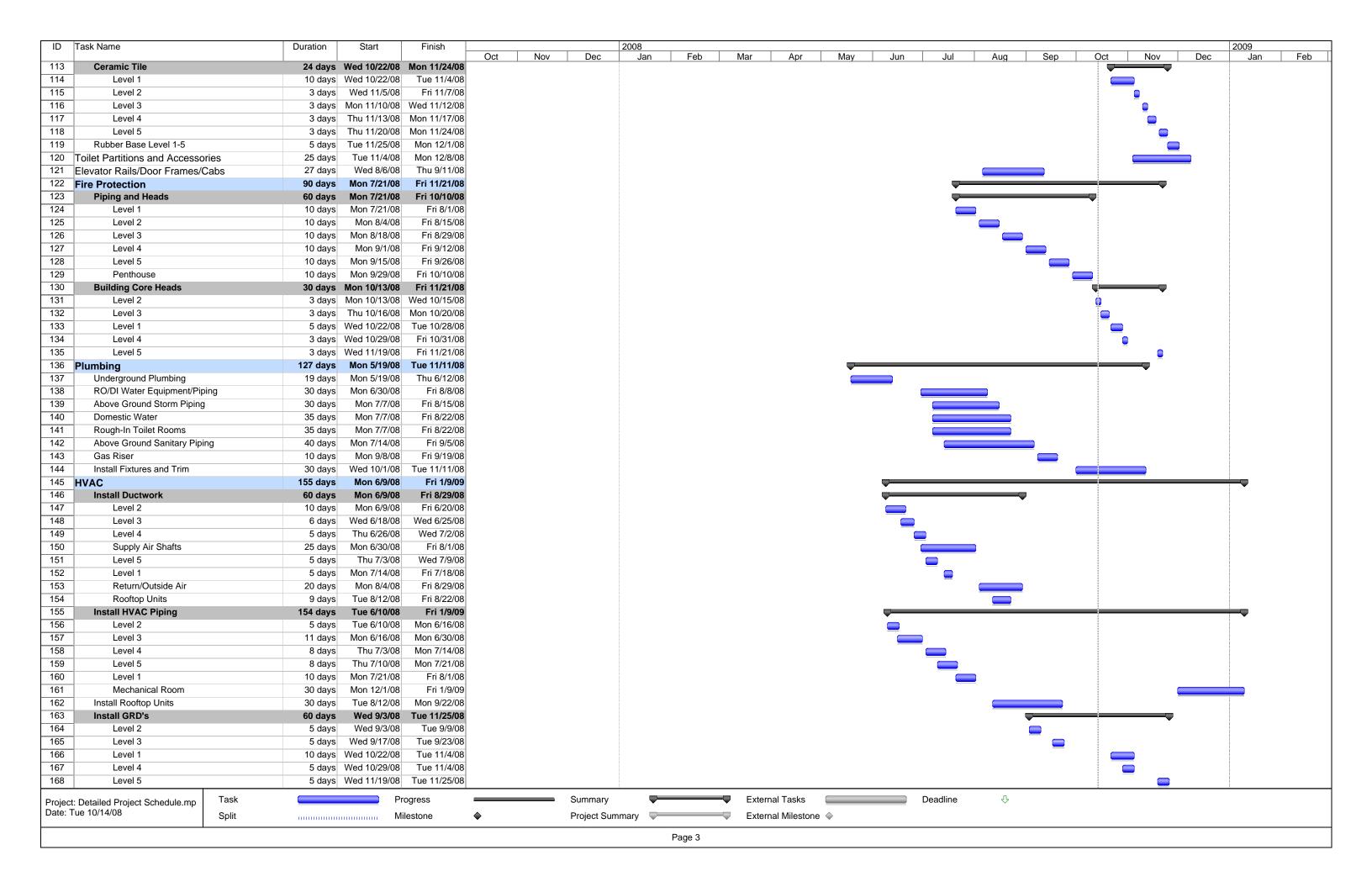
Thoughts and Opinions

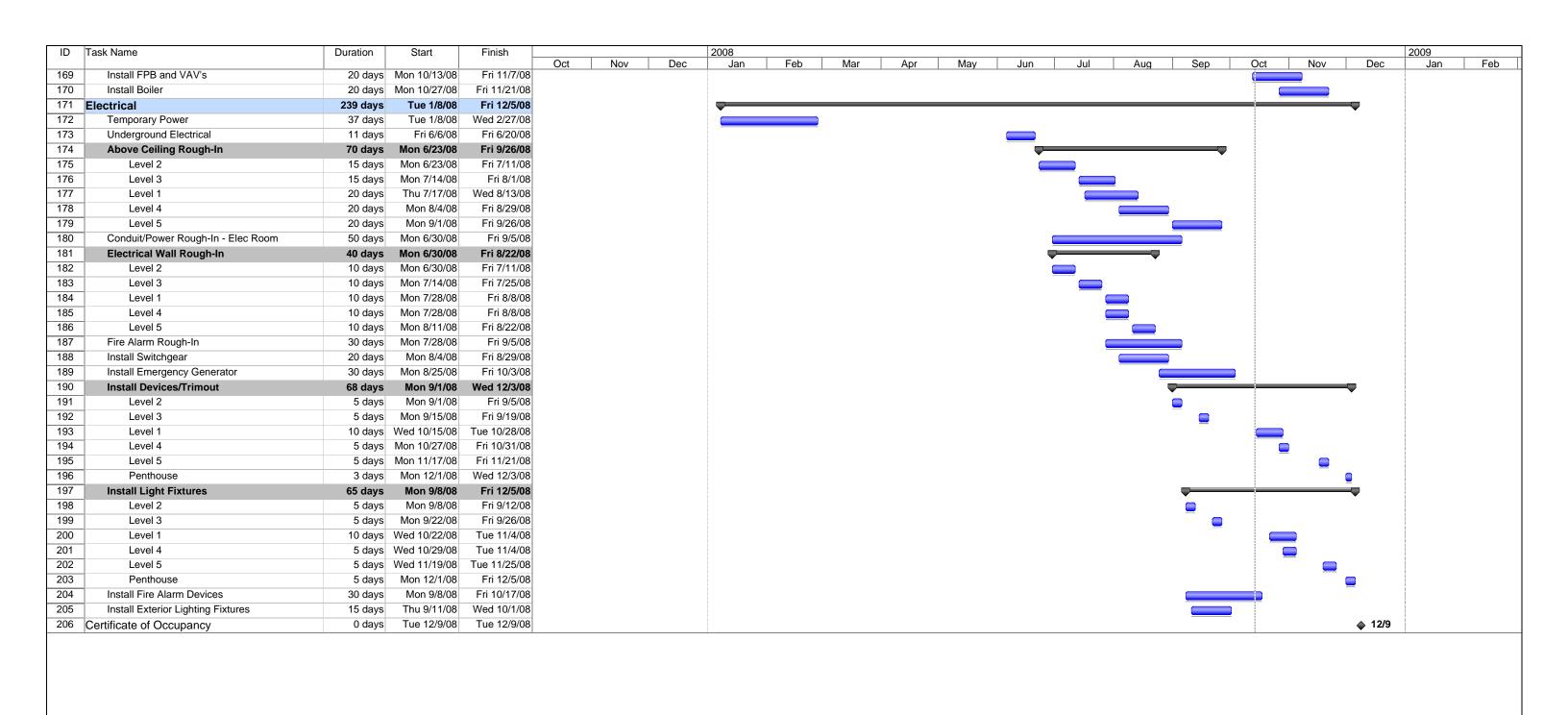
Overall I found the roundtable to be beneficial because it is a rare opportunity to be able to discuss current issues with a group of industry members from different companies and markets. I was surprised by how optimistic the industry members were about the economy. They see the poor economy as a growing opportunity and a way to move their company into markets they wouldn't normally pursue work in. I was also surprised at the fact that even though each industry member came from a different company with a different strategy they each seemed to have similar opinions about industry issues.





ID	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish			2008											2009	
57	Metal Panels South Elevation	10 days	Fri 8/29/08	Thu 9/11/08	Oct Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb I	Mar A	or Ma	y Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
58	Waterproofing Membrane at Balconies	5 days	Fri 9/12/08	Thu 9/11/08															
	Doors and Windows	93 days		Wed 10/29/08															
60	Exterior Aluminum Entrance Doors	5 days	Mon 6/23/08	Fri 6/27/08								7			•				
61	Hollow Metal Door Frames Level 2	2 days	Thu 6/26/08	Fri 6/27/08															
62	Hollow Metal Door Frames Level 3	2 days	Thu 7/3/08	Fri 7/4/08								<u> </u>							
63	Punch Windows Level 1	10 days	Thu 7/10/08	Wed 7/23/08								•							
64	Hollow Metal Door Frames Level 4	2 days	Thu 7/10/08	Fri 7/11/08								<u> </u>							
65	Punch Windows Level 2	10 days	Tue 7/22/08	Mon 8/4/08								_							
66	Hollow Metal Door Frames Level 1	2 days	Thu 7/31/08	Fri 8/1/08									<u> </u>						
67	Punch Windows Level 3	10 days	Fri 8/1/08	Thu 8/14/08															
68	Hollow Metal Door Frames Level 5	2 days	Thu 8/7/08	Fri 8/8/08									<u> </u>						
69	Hollow Metal Door Frames Penthouse	1 day	Mon 8/11/08	Mon 8/11/08									Ì						
70	Punch Windows Level 4	10 days	Wed 8/13/08	Tue 8/26/08															
71	Punch Windows Level 5	8 days	Mon 8/25/08	Wed 9/3/08															
72	Doors and Hardware Level 1	-	Wed 10/15/08												<u> </u>				
73	Doors and Hardware Level 2	2 days		Mon 10/20/08											_				
74	Doors and Hardware Level 3 Interior Glazing	2 days	Tue 10/21/08												_				
75 76	Doors and Hardware Level 4	5 days 2 days	Thu 10/23/08 Thu 10/23/08																
77	Doors and Hardware Level 5	-	Mon 10/27/08																
78	Doors and Hardware Penthouse	-	Wed 10/29/08												<u>.</u>				
	Interior Finishes	116 days													Ä				
80	Interior Metal Studs	38 days	Mon 6/23/08	Wed 8/13/08							ì						▼		
81	Level 2	5 days	Mon 6/23/08	Fri 6/27/08								-	•						
82	Level 3	5 days	Mon 6/30/08	Fri 7/4/08								-							
83	Level 4	5 days	Mon 7/7/08	Fri 7/11/08															
84	Level 1	10 days	Mon 7/21/08	Fri 8/1/08								_							
85	Level 5	5 days	Mon 8/4/08	Fri 8/8/08															
86	Penthouse	3 days	Mon 8/11/08	Wed 8/13/08															
87	Hang/Tape/Finish GWB	80 days		Tue 11/25/08									$\overline{\nabla}$						
88	Level 2	15 days	Wed 8/6/08	Tue 8/26/08															
89	Level 3	10 days		Tue 9/9/08															
90	Level 1	15 days	Wed 9/10/08	Tue 9/30/08															
91	Level 4	15 days	Wed 10/1/08	Tue 10/21/08															
92	Level 5		Wed 10/22/08																
93	Penthouse	-	Wed 11/12/08														_		
94 95	Paint Walls Level 2		Wed 8/27/08 Wed 8/27/08	Fri 11/28/08 Fri 8/29/08													~		
96	Level 2	3 days 3 days		Fri 9/12/08									•						
97	Level 3		Wed 9/10/08											_					
98	Level 4		Wed 10/1/08 Wed 10/22/08	Fri 10/24/08										_					
99	Level 5		Wed 11/12/08	Fri 11/14/08											=				
100	Penthouse	-	Wed 11/26/08													=			
101	ACT Ceiling Grid	57 days		Tue 11/18/08									<u> </u>			—— [—]	;		
102	Level 2	2 days	Mon 9/1/08	Tue 9/2/08									0			•			
103	Level 3	2 days	Mon 9/15/08	Tue 9/16/08									-	0					
104	Level 1		Wed 10/15/08	Tue 10/21/08										_					
105	Level 4	-	Mon 10/27/08												0				
106	Level 5	-	Mon 11/17/08													0			
107	ACT Ceiling Tile	56 days		Wed 11/19/08									-						
108	Level 2	1 day	Wed 9/3/08	Wed 9/3/08									Õ						
109	Level 3	1 day												Ö	_				
110	Level 1	-	Wed 10/22/08																
111	Level 4	-	Wed 10/29/08												9	_			
112	Level 5	1 day	Wed 11/19/08	vvea 11/19/08												Ĩ			
	: Detailed Project Schedule.mp fue 10/14/08 Task Split		N 4:1	ogress lestone	♦	Summary Project Sun	nmary 🔻		External Tas External Mile			Deadline	Ŷ						
	<u>l</u>							Page 2											





Project: Detailed Project Schedule.mp Date: Tue 10/14/08

Split

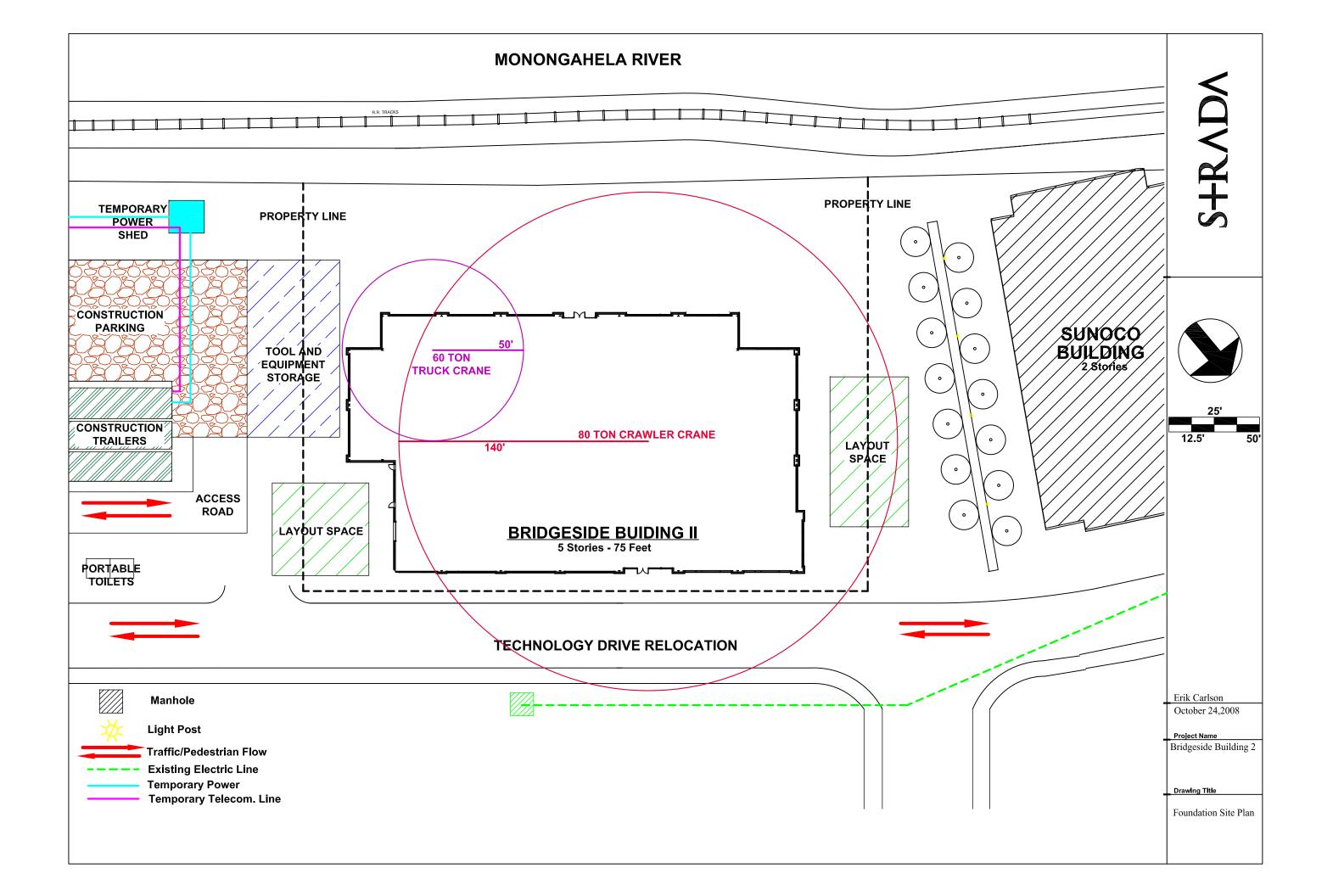
Progress

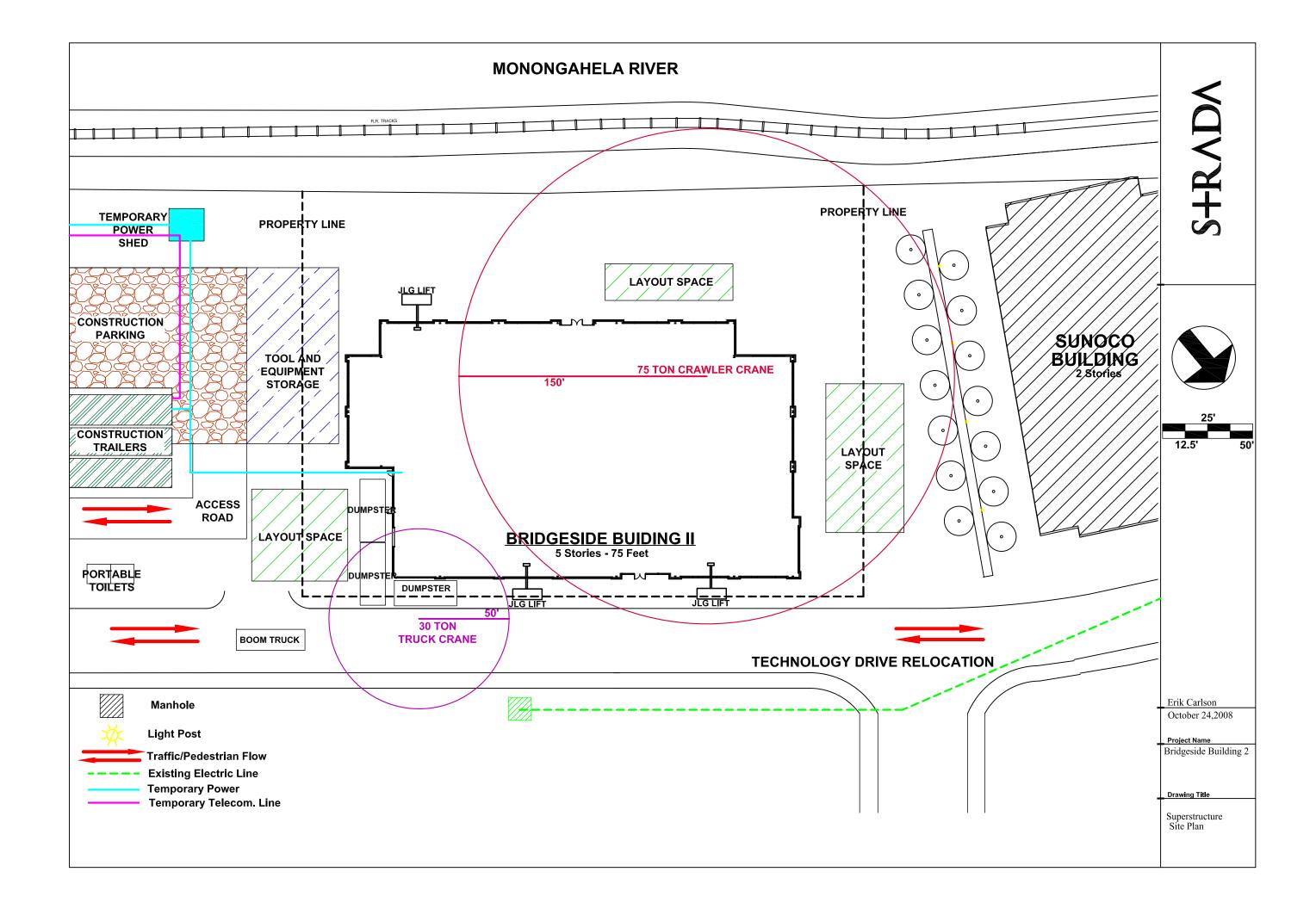
Progress

Project Summary

Projec







APPENDIX C: DETAILED STRUCTURAL ESTIMATE AND TAKEOFF NOTES

		Detaile	ed Structur	al Estim	ate					
Description	Quantity	Unit	Material	Labor	Equip.	0 & P	\$/Unit	Total Cost		
031113 - Concrete Form	ing									
Foundation Walls	2,879	SFCA	\$0.86	\$2.29		\$1.37	\$4.52	\$13,012		
Pile Caps	751	SFCA	\$0.80	\$2.90		\$1.70	\$5.40	\$4,055		
Piers	118	SFCA	\$0.80	\$2.90		\$1.70	\$5.40	\$637		
Grade Beams	8,944	SFCA	\$0.56	\$2.83		\$1.66	\$5.05	\$45,167		
Slab on Grade	258	SFCA	\$0.71	\$6.00		\$3.44	\$10.15	\$2,615		
032110 - Reinforcing Ste	eel									
Elevated Slabs	1,359	CSF	\$12.75	\$18.90		\$13.35	\$45.00	\$61,160.85		
Foundation Walls	2	Tons	\$850	\$630		\$470	\$1,950	\$3,978.00		
Pile Caps	13	Tons	\$805	\$365		\$305	\$1,475	\$19,470.00		
Piers	2	Tons	\$850	\$630		\$470	\$1,950	\$3,997.50		
Grade Beams	10	Tons	\$850	\$630		\$470	\$1,950	\$19,500.00		
Slab on Grade	313	CSF	\$12.75	\$18.90		\$13.35	\$45.00	\$14,103.00		
							Total	\$122,209		
033105 - Structural Con	crete									
3000 psi - Foundation	715	CY	\$104			\$10	\$114	\$81,456		
4000 psi - Slabs	1,645	CY	\$108			\$11	\$119	\$195,799		
							Total	\$277,255		
033105 - Placing Concre	te									
Elevated Slabs	1,258	CY		\$14.20	\$5.35	\$8.45	\$28.00	\$35,237		
Foundation Walls	41	CY		\$19.90	\$7.50	\$11.60	\$39.00	\$1,594		
Pile Caps	437	CY		\$18.05	\$6.85	\$10.60	\$35.50	\$15,514		
Piers	25	CY		-	\$11.55	-	\$59.50	\$1,512		
Grade Beams	211	CY		\$11.05		\$6.28	\$21.50	\$4,541		
Slab on Grade	387	CY		\$15.30	\$5.80	\$8.90	\$30.00	\$11,607		
							Total	\$70,005		
033529 - Finishing Floor	S									
Floor Slabs	167,253	SF		\$0.32		\$0.14	\$0.46	\$76,936		
							Total	\$76,936		
051223 - Structural Stee										
Columns	145	Tons	\$2,250	\$375	\$130	\$545	\$3,300	\$479,692		
Beams	466	Tons	\$2,250	\$375	\$130	\$545	\$3,300	\$1,537,689		
Roof Beams	110	Tons	\$2,250	\$375	\$130	\$545	\$3,300	\$363,222		
Penthouse Beams	4	Tons	\$2,250	\$375	\$130	\$545	\$3,300	\$14,537		
Bracing	19	Tons	\$2,250	\$375	\$130	\$545	\$3,300	\$64,291		
							Total	\$2,459,430		
053113 - Steel Decking										
Floor Decking	135,913	SF	\$2.47	\$0.39	\$0.03	\$0.58	\$3.47	\$471,618		
Roof Decking	29,676	SF	\$1.82	\$0.35	\$0.03	\$0.46	\$2.66	\$78,938		
							Total	\$550,556		
316216 - Steel Piles										
HP 10x57	1,390	VLF	\$22.00	\$3.87	\$2.70	\$4.43	\$33.00	\$45,870		
HP 14x73	320	VLF	\$28.50	\$4.37	\$4.09	\$6.04	\$43.00	\$13,760		
							Total	\$59,630		

Concrete Takeoff

	Composite Slabs											
Location	Area (SF)	Thickness (in)	CY	SFCA Reinforcing		Deck						
SOG	31,340	4	386.9	257.7	W/6x6-W1.4xW1.4							
2	32,703	3	302.8	193.3	W/6x6-W1.4xW1.4	3" 20 GA. Steel						
3	32,590	3	301.8	193.3	W/6x6-W1.4xW1.4	3" 20 GA. Steel						
4	32,590	3	301.8	193.3	W/6x6-W1.4xW1.4	3" 20 GA. Steel						
5	32,590	3	301.8	193.3	W/6x6-W1.4xW1.4	3" 20 GA. Steel						
Roof	5,440	3	50.4	199.3	W/6x6-W1.4xW1.4	3" 20 GA. Steel						
Roof	27,150					1.5" 20 GA. Steel						
High Roof	2,526					1.5" 20 GA. Steel						
		Total	1,645.4	1,229.9								

Pile Caps											
Detail Num.	il Num. Quantity Area (SF) Depth (ft) CY SFCA Re										
PC-2	16	26	3	46.2	66	#7 @ 8" EW					
PC-3	27	64	3.5	224.0	112	9 #9 EW					
PC-4	5	56	3.5	36.3	105	12 #9 EW					
PC-6	1	441	3.5	57.2	90	#9 @ 12" EW					
PC-7A	2	110	4.5	36.7	189	13 #9 EW					
PC-9A	2	110	4.5	36.7	189	15 #9 EW					
			Total	437.0	751						

Piers											
Detail Num.	Quantity	Area (SF)	Depth (ft)	CY	SFCA	Reinforcing					
P1	15	4	4	8.9	46	6#7 #3@18"					
P2	2	6.25	4	1.9	40	10#8 #3@12"					
Р3	12	8.25	4	14.7	32	10#8 #3@12"					
			Total	25.4	118						

Foundation Walls						
Detail Num.	Length (ft)	Width (in)	Depth (ft)	CY	SFCA	Reinforcing
100	325	8	2	16.0	1,302.7	#5@12" H&V
102	81	12	5	15.0	820.0	#5@12" H&V EW
105	10	14	4	1.7	89.3	#5@12" H&V EW
106	69	8	4	6.8	557.3	#4@12" H&V EW
107	13	8	4	1.3	109.3	#4@12" H&V EW
			Total	40.9	2,878.7	

	Grade Beams					
Num.	Width (in)	Depth (in)	Length (ft)	CY	SFCA	Reinforcing
GB 1	30	36	32	8.9	352	8#7 #4@12"
GB 2	30	36	32	8.9	352	8#7 #4@12"
GB 3	30	36	32	8.9	352	8#7 #4@12"
GB 4	24	36	20	4.4	200	8#7 #4@12"
GB 5	24	36	12	2.7	120	8#7 #4@12"
GB 6	30	36	32	8.9	352	8#7 #4@12"
GB 7	30	36	32	8.9	352	8#7 #4@12"
GB 8	24	36	18	4.0	180	8#7 #4@12"
GB 9	24	36	32	7.1	320	8#7 #4@12"
GB 10	24	36	18	4.0	180	8#7 #4@12"
GB 11	24	36	32	7.1	320	8#7 #4@12"
GB 12	24	36	32	7.1	320	8#7 #4@12"
GB 13	24	36	32	7.1	320	8#7 #4@12"
GB 14	24	36	32	7.1	320	8#7 #4@12"
GB 15	24	36	32	7.1	320	8#7 #4@12"
GB 16	24	36	32	7.1	320	8#7 #4@12"
GB 17	24	36	32	7.1	320	8#7 #4@12"
GB 18	24	36	32	7.1	320	8#7 #4@12"
GB 19	30	36	32	8.9	352	8#7 #4@12"
GB 20	30	36	32	8.9	352	8#7 #4@12"
GB 21	30	36	30	8.3	330	8#7 #4@12"
GB 22	30	36	30	8.3	330	8#7 #4@12"
GB 23	24	36	30	6.7	300	8#7 #4@12"
GB 24	24	36	30	6.7	300	8#7 #4@12"
GB 25	24	36	18.5	4.1	185	8#7 #4@12"
GB 26	24	36	18.5	4.1	185	8#7 #4@12"
GB 27	24	36	30	6.7	300	8#7 #4@12"
GB 28	30	36	30	8.3	330	8#7 #4@12"
GB 29	30	36	30	8.3	330	8#7 #4@12"
GB 30	30	36	30	8.3	330	8#7 #4@12"
			Total	211.2	8944	

Steel Takeoff

Steel Column Takeoff						
Size	Quantity	Length	lbs/ft	Tons		
W14x145	2	44.75	145	6.49		
W10x49	5	44.75	49	5.48		
W10x60	2	44.75	60	2.69		
W12x72	4	44.75	72	6.44		
W12x79	7	44.75	79	12.37		
W10x45	1	44.75	45	1.01		
W10x68	5	44.75	68	7.61		
W12x87	5	44.75	87	9.73		
W12x106	1	44.75	106	2.37		
W12x96	5	44.75	96	10.74		
W14x132	9	44.75	132	26.58		
W14x99	2	44.75	99	4.43		
W12x120	2	44.75	120	5.37		
W10x39	1	44.75	39	0.87		
W14x90	11	29	90	14.36		
W10x33	13	29	33	6.22		
W10x33	1	14.75	33	0.24		
W12x40	3	29	40	1.74		
W12x50	4	29	50	2.90		
W12x53	12	29	53	9.22		
W12x53	2	44.75	53	2.37		
W12x45	1	29	45	0.65		
W14x61	1	29	61	0.88		
W12x65	1	44.75	65	1.45		
W12x72	1	29	72	1.04		
W14x72	1	29	72	1.04		
HSS6x6x1/4	7	15.66	19.02	1.04		
Total	109		Total	145.36		

Penthouse Steel Takeoff						
Size	Quantity	Length	lbs/ft	Tons		
20K3	5	30	6.7	0.50		
12K1	7	12	5	0.21		
20K4	2	30	7.6	0.23		
10K1	2	18	5	0.09		
W12x14	2	30	14	0.42		
W10x12	7	18	12	0.76		
W18x35	2	17	35	0.60		
W16x26	3	32	26	1.25		
W12x14	1	16.5	14	0.12		
W8x10	4	12	10	0.24		
Total	35		Total	4.41		

Steel Bracing Takeoff						
Size	Quantity	Length	lbs/ft	Tons		
HSS8x8x.375	24	20	37.69	9.05		
HSS8x8x.5	4	10	48.85	0.98		
HSS10x10x.5	8	20	55.66	4.45		
HSS10x10x.625	4	10	76.33	1.53		
W8x31	16	10	30	2.40		
W10x54	4	10	54	1.08		
Total	Total	19.48				

Steel Beam Takeoff					
Size	Quantity	Length	lbs/ft	Tons	
W21x44	296	32	44	208.38	
W21x44	12	30	44	7.92	
W24x62	60	30	62	55.80	
W24x62	4	32	62	3.97	
W16x26	12	32	26	4.99	
W16x26	8	30	26	3.12	
W24x68	20	30	68	20.40	
W18x35	16	32	35	8.96	
W18x35	8	18.5	35	2.59	
W18x35	8	30	35	4.20	
W16x31	20	18.5	31	5.74	
W16x31	4	30	31	1.86	
W24x94	8	32	94	12.03	
W24x55	20	30	55	16.50	
W24x55	16	32	55	14.08	
W24x55	4	9.25	55	1.02	
W18x40	28	32	40	17.92	
W21x50	12	32	50	9.60	
W21x50	16	30	50	12.00	
W14x22	16	30	2	0.48	
W24x103	8	32	103	13.18	
W30x148	8	30	148	17.76	
W12x19	8	18	19	1.37	
W12x14	16	18	14	2.02	
W12x26	4	18	26	0.94	
W8x10	16	11	10	0.88	
W8x18	12	11	18	1.19	
W10x12	20	12.5	12	1.50	
W10x12	16	17	12	1.63	
W10x12	20	12	12	1.44	
W10x39	4	20	39	1.56	
W12x16	4	20	16	0.64	
W10x45	4	20	45	1.80	
W27x84	4	9.25	84	1.55	
W27x84	4	32	84	5.38	
C4x5.4	16	4.3	5.4	0.19	
C4x5.4	48	3.25	5.4	0.42	
C4x5.4	20	5	5.4	0.27	
C5x6.7	16	10	6.7	0.54	
C5x6.7	4	12	6.7	0.16	
Total	840		Total	465.97	

Roof Steel Takeoff						
Size	Quantity	Length	lbs/ft	Tons		
W18x40	55	32	40	35.20		
W18x40	3	30	40	1.80		
22K7	15	32	9.7	2.33		
22K5	9	32	8.8	1.27		
22K6	17	32	9.2	2.50		
14K1	8	18	5.2	0.37		
W12x14	3	32	14	0.67		
W12x14	1	16.5	14	0.12		
W12x14	5	30	14	1.05		
24K7	4	32	10.1	0.65		
20K4	3	32	7.6	0.36		
24K4	8	32	8.4	1.08		
22K4	10	32	8	1.28		
W14x22	7	32	22	2.46		
W16x36	9	32	36	5.18		
W16x36	1	30	36	0.54		
W16x26	5	32	26	2.08		
W16x26	3	30	26	1.17		
W18x35	7	32	35	3.92		
W18x35	4	30	35	2.10		
W12x16	2	32	16	0.51		
W10x12	10	18	12	1.08		
W18x46	6	32	46	4.42		
W12x19	1	20	19	0.19		
W21x44	2	32	44	1.41		
W21x50	1	32	50	0.80		
W24x55	1	32	55	0.88		
W27x84	1	32	84	1.34		
W24x62	1	32	62	0.99		
W14x30	1	18	30	0.27		
W12x19	2	18.5	19	0.35		
W27x84	5	18.5	84	3.89		
W12x44	4	30	44	2.64		
W24x76	6	30	76	6.84		
W31x44	6	30	44	3.96		
W30x90	3	30	90	4.05		
W30x99	2	30	99	2.97		
W30x108	1	30	108	1.62		
W24x68	1	30	68	1.02		
W30x116	1	30	116	1.74		
W21x62	1	30	62	0.93		
W16x31	3	30	31	1.40		
W16x40	1	32	40	0.64		
Total	239		Total	110.07		

APPENDIX D: GENERAL CONDITIONS ESTIMATE

Gene	General Conditions Estimate						
Description	Quantity	Unit	Cost/Unit	Total			
General Expenses							
Field Office	14	mo	\$282	\$3,948			
Office Equipment	14	mo	\$150	\$2,100			
Office Supplies	14	mo	\$95	\$1,330			
Office Furniture	1	LS	\$1,000	\$1,000			
Water and Ice	14	mo	\$100	\$1,400			
Additional Plans	1	LS	\$2,000	\$2,000			
Portable Toilets (2)	14	mo	\$165	\$4,620			
Fire Extinguishers	7	ea	\$50	\$350			
Final Clean-up	20,000	SF	\$0.20	\$4,000			
Dumpsters (3)	20	pulls	\$440	\$26,400			
On-Site Computers	2	ea	\$1,500	\$3,000			
IT Maintenance	14	mo	\$200	\$2,800			
First Aid Supplies	1	LS	\$1,000	\$1,000			
Hardhats, Gloves, Glasses	1	LS	\$1,500	\$1,500			
Courier Service	14	mo	\$150	\$2,100			
Cell Phones	14	mo	\$200	\$2,800			
Project Staff							
Superintendent	62	wks	\$1,875	\$116,250			
Project Engineer	62	wks	\$1,250	\$77,500			
Project Executive	15	wks	\$2,500	\$37,500			
Summer Intern	13	wks	\$600	\$7,800			
Building Mgmt. Consultant	1	LS	\$24,000	\$24,000			
Temporary Utilities							
Temporary Lighting	1	LS	\$80,000	\$80,000			
Temporary Water Tap Fees	1	LS	\$45,000	\$45,000			
Temporary Heaters (15)	7	mo	\$69	\$7,245			
Fees and Permits							
Subguard	1	LS	\$161,757	\$161,757			
Building Permit	1	LS	\$65,040	\$65,040			
Owner Contingency	1	LS	\$230,000	\$230,000			
			Subtotal	\$912,440			
			CM Fee (3.6%	\$32,848			
			Total	\$945,288			