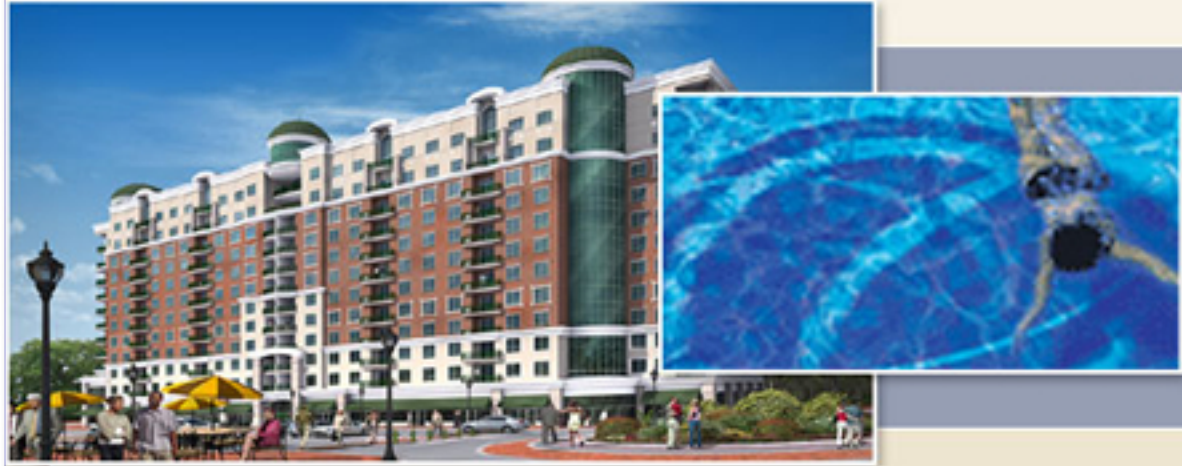


**TECH 2**

**TECHNICAL  
ASSIGNMENT  
2**



*Grand View*  
AT ANNAPOLIS TOWNE CENTRE AT PAROLE

**ANNAPOLIS, MD**

**Matthew Karle**  
Construction Management  
Dr. Chimay Anumba  
Monday, October 24, 2008



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 Construction Management  
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 Grandview at Annapolis Towne Centre  
 1915 Towne Centre Blvd  
 Annapolis MD 21401

# Technical Assignment #2

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## Executive Summary

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This Technical Assignment analyzes the key features of GrandView at Annapolis Towne Centre that affect its construction. Time allocation and cost breakdowns are shown through the production of more detailed schedules and estimates. The goal of this report is to discover an alternate construction method or facet of the project that could be used for a thesis topic.

The detailed project schedule shows major construction activities broken down by trade. Later, this schedule coupled with the general conditions estimate will help produce a cost loading analysis. Three site plans provide critical layouts during the site's different phases. Logical flow and placement of equipment is the main concern here. By sketching out the site plan with all of its components, a better layout may sometimes be discovered. A general conditions estimate explains the costs not directly associated with the building, but significant in the planning and overall success of the project. Operational costs, supplies, project staff, bonds and insurance will be projected in order to give a general cost estimate.

## Detailed Project Schedule

Major Project Milestones	
Contract Executed	1/31/2007
Owner Pad Acceptance (NTP)	3/7/2007
Parking Garage Ready to Accept Bridge Steel	9/3/2007
Concrete Top Out	10/10/2007
BGE Power	5/23/2008
Start Retail Tenant Build Out	6/3/2008
Hoist Demobilization	9/3/2008
Anticipated Retail Occupancy	10/1/2008
Building Envelope Complete	12/9/2008
Substantion Completion	3/12/2009
Final Completion	6/5/2008

Time From Notice to Proceed to Substantion Completion
24 Months

Table 1: Major Project Milestones

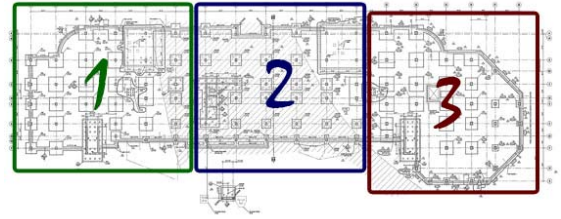


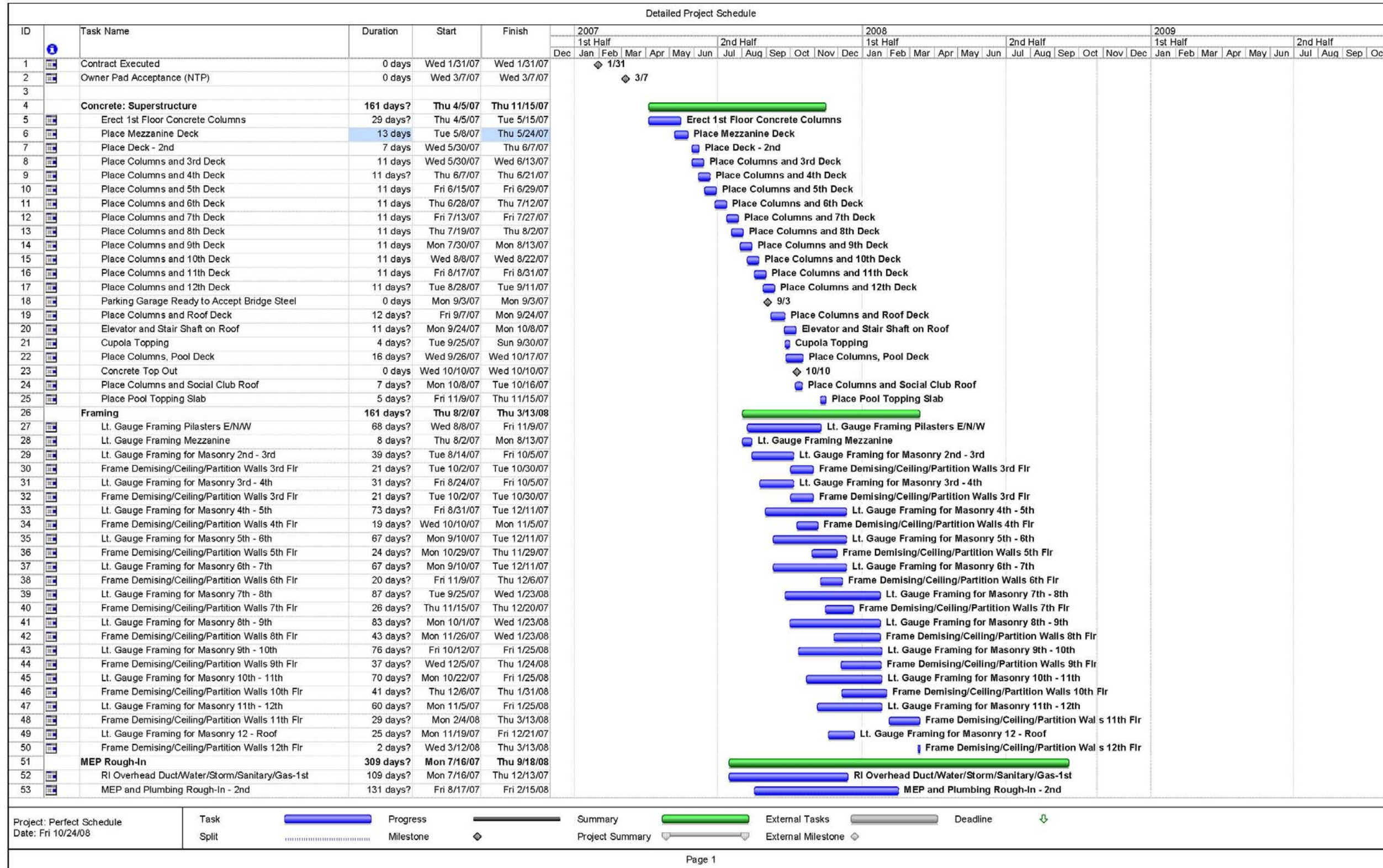
Figure 1: Slab Pour Breakdown

Each floor is broken into three sections to keep the pours manageable. The project specifications require that at least one floor be fully formed or shored with a minimum of 3 floors reshored at any time.

GrandView had a relatively fast paced erection of the superstructure due to simultaneous pours from 2 cranes and early start time. Pouring began at 2:00 am so by the time it was 10:00 am. workers were able to walk on the slabs in order to form columns. In order to maintain the required limit of 200 line items for the schedule, a shortened version of the actual construction sequence was used. In actuality, the sequence would include the following.

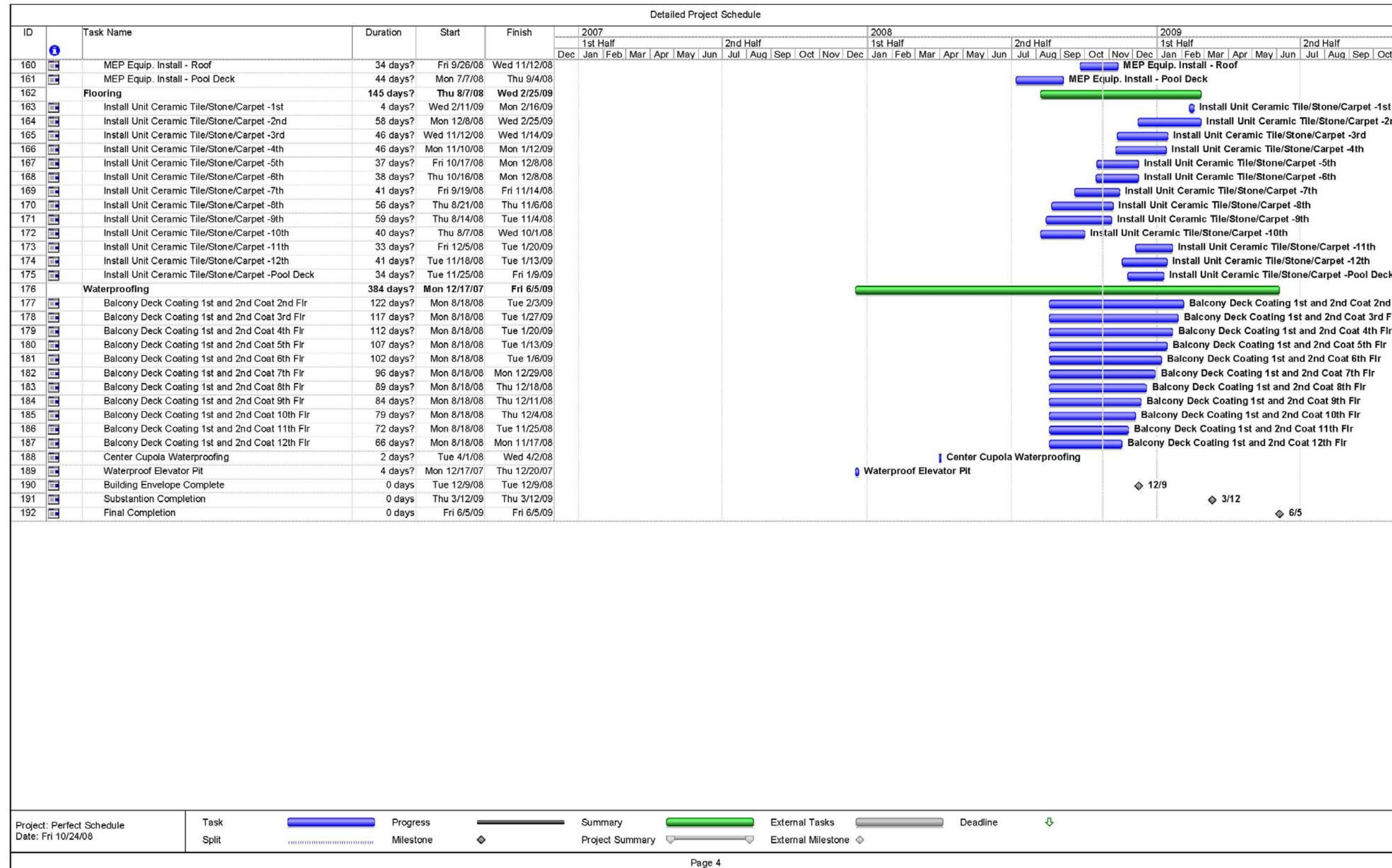
Form – Shore – Reinforce – Pour – Re-shore – Cure - Strip

This whole process took 11 days, which is reflected in the schedule. Slabs and Columns were often formed, reinforced and poured on the same day thanks to early morning pour method.











Site Layout Planning

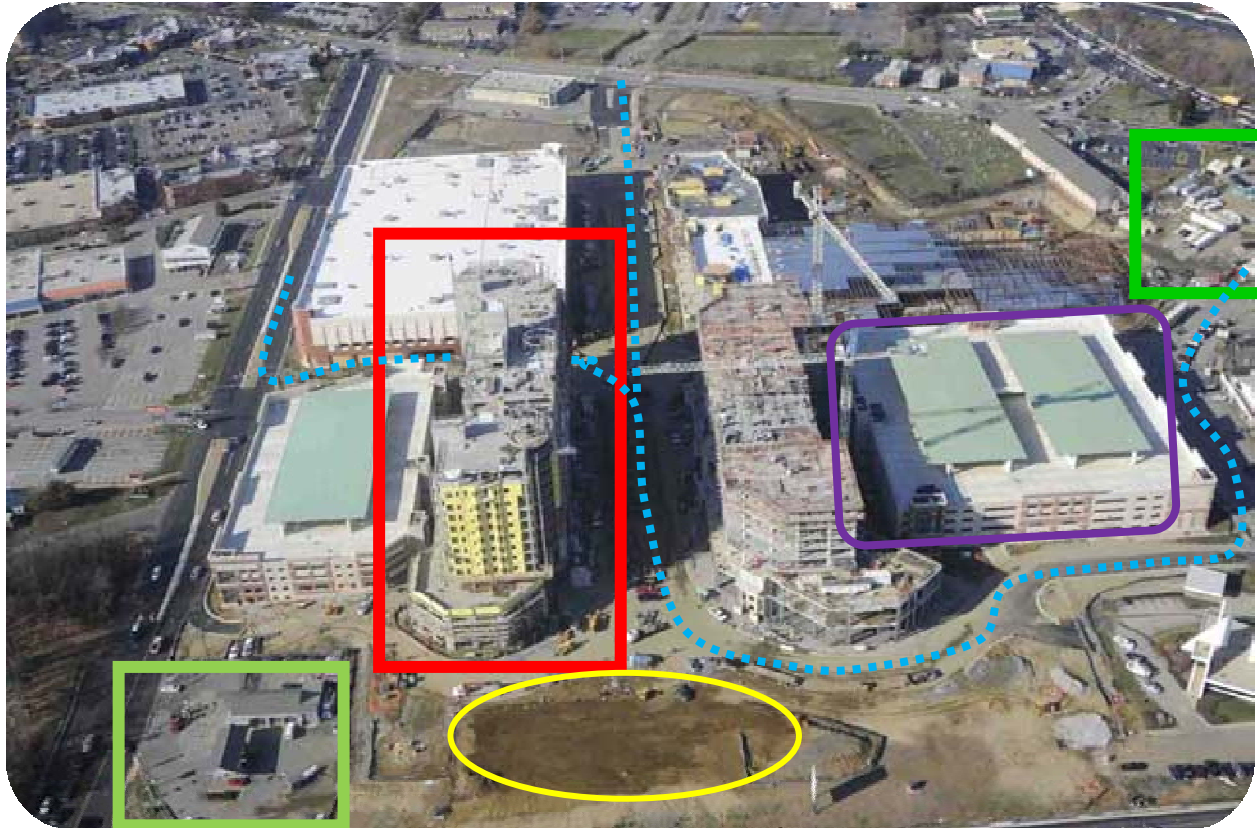
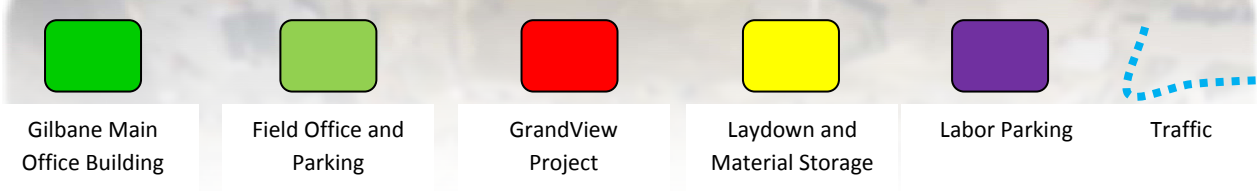


Figure 2: Current Site Layout



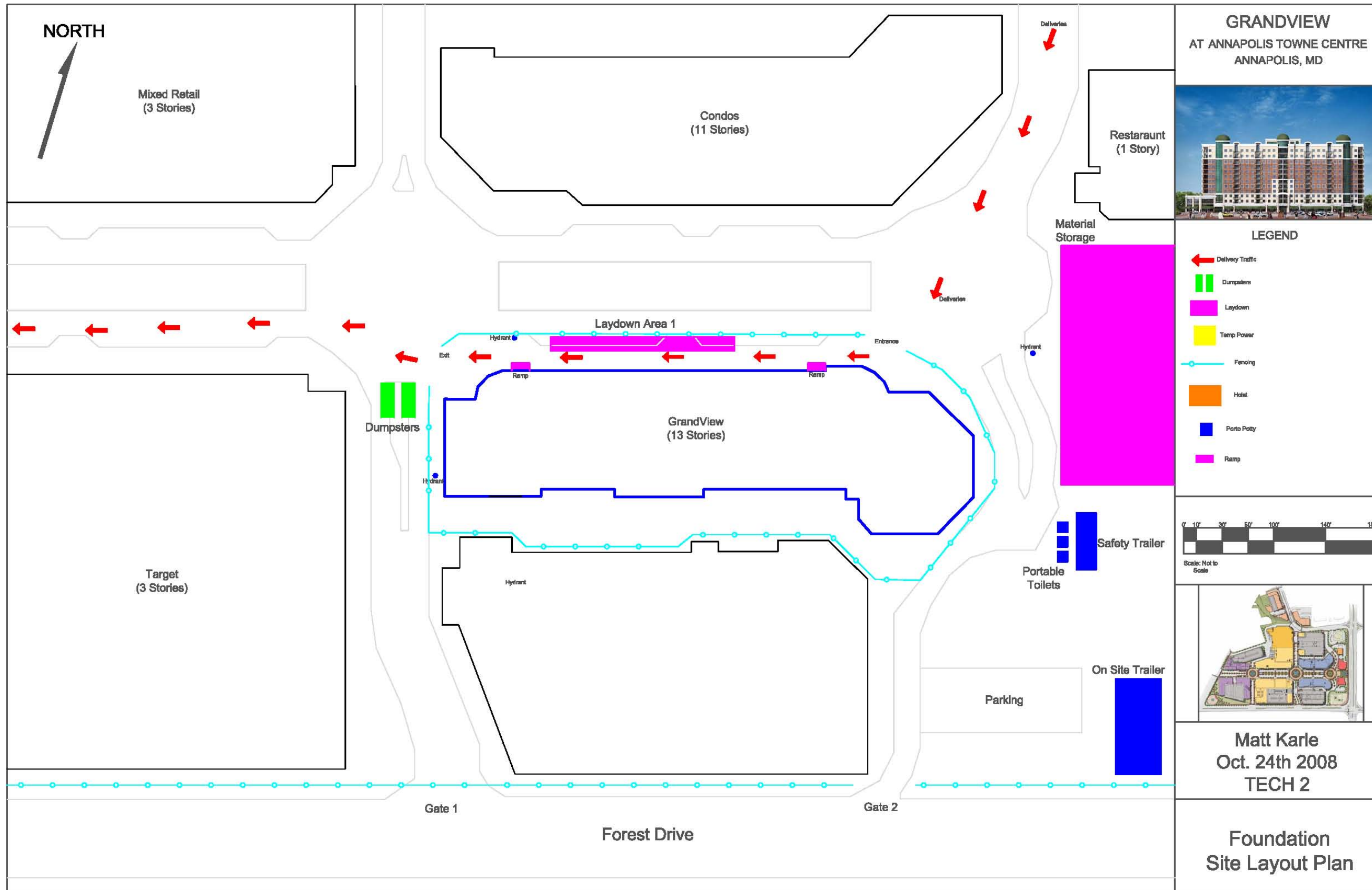
**Layout Critique**

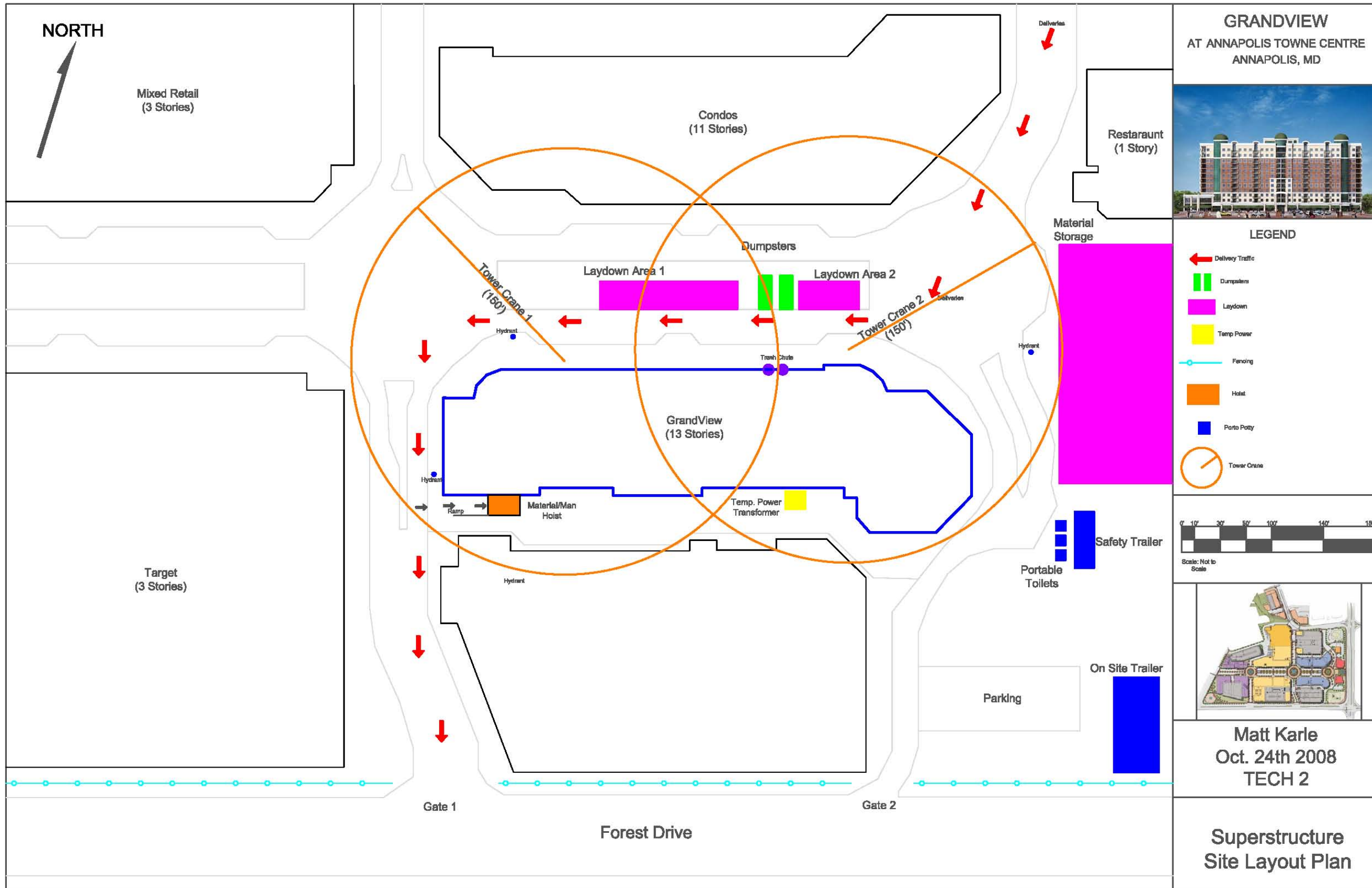
**Figure 1:** Shown above is the current site layout of GrandView at Annapolis Towne Centre. While it is extremely effective, there are some things that could be improved. The GC office is located relatively far away from the actual construction site as show by the dark green square. By re-locating it to the light green square, a closer proximity to both the site and material storage area would be achieved. Also, deliveries could be received and monitored from the Forest Drive Gate located directly above the proposed site office. A simple one way traffic pattern would provide easy flow of traffic and ease congestion. However, taking general conditions into account, the following site plans during three key phases of construction have held the current office location.

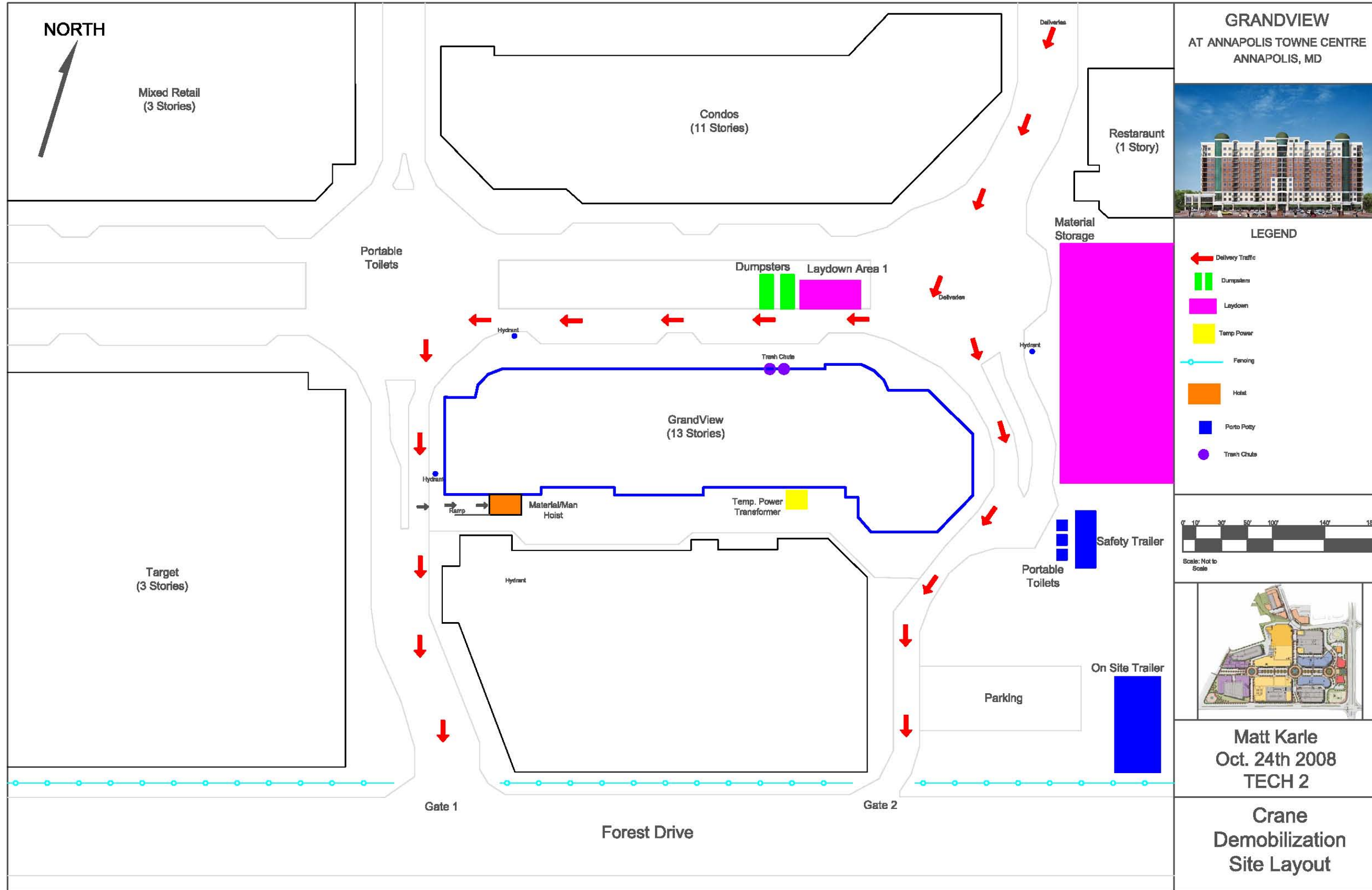
The Site Layout of GrandView will undergo three major changes throughout the duration of construction. During the foundation construction phase of the project, a tight perimeter fence was established around the building footprint with an approximate 40 foot allowance. This allowed for small construction vehicle traffic and limited the deliveries of materials to the front of the building only. This confined fencing was implemented to ensure site security as adjacent structures were completed.

Once the foundation was established, the temporary fencing was taken down and the full site fence was utilized by employing security at the gates. Multiple projects are now protected by the large perimeter fence that runs along the major roads surrounding the site. This allows for constant delivery and personnel monitoring without compromising the security of the project. Two tower cranes and a hoist were erected on the north end of the building for the remainder of the superstructure construction. The free space around the building made it possible for the two tower cranes to easily access the lay down area located north of the project, between the two service roads.

Finally, a demobilized crane site layout is implemented in order to relocate some of the laydown areas and allow for use of both gates located near the building.







## Detailed Structural Systems Estimate

Two different analysis of the concrete superstructure were taken in order to ensure accuracy of the estimate. The first dealt with breaking the structure down into formwork, reinforcement, concrete, and placement. The second method is what is now considered to be the 'Cast-in-Place method', which takes into account concrete, reinforcement, formwork, and labor all at once. Total cubic yards were utilized in this estimate. Both obtained a similar result which were within 15% of the actual structural value. However, the first method proved to be extremely accurate. A 3D structural model of the building was created to take basic volume and area calculations as well as rebar tonnage. This will be utilized in the following Tech report.

### Assumptions

- Augured piles not included in the estimate due to insufficient knowledge and available cost data
- 1<sup>st</sup> Floor Height : 21'
- Floors 2-12 Height: 11.5'
- Slabs were broken up into 3 different pours in order maintain
- Concrete strength = 5,000 psi for all components
- Concrete CY calculations do not subtract out the volume of the rebar
- Concrete Strength = 400 PSI for all components
- 3D Model was utilized to
- Location Factor: 0.84 for Annapolis, MD

GrandView: Building Systems Cost		
Building System	Cost	Cost / SF
Structure	\$8,610,000.00	\$22.33

*Table 2: Actual GrandView Structural System Cost*

From the flowing calculations it was found that:

- The Detailed Structural Estimate Produced a figure that was within 3% of the actual Structural cost
- The CIP Estimate Method Produced a figure that was 14% off the actual structural cost which is unfavorable when dealing with estimating.

Detailed Structural Estimate

Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	Material	Labor	Equipment	Cost/Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Equip. Cost	Total Cost
<b>031113 - Forms in Place</b>											
25-6650	Columns	91925	SFCA	\$0.85	\$5.15		\$6.00	\$78,135.97	\$473,412.03		\$551,548.00
35-1100	Elevated Slabs Form (3 use)	10780	SFCA	\$1.81	\$3.43		\$5.24	\$19,511.80	\$36,975.40		\$56,487.20
35-1100	Roof Slab	980	SFCA	\$1.81	\$3.43		\$5.24	\$1,773.80	\$3,361.40		\$5,135.20
65-1410	Slab on Grade	1144	LF	\$3.23	\$1.10		\$4.33	\$3,695.12	\$1,258.40		\$4,953.52
50-0150	Grade Beams	8335	SFCA	\$1.06	\$3.09		\$4.15	\$8,835.10	\$25,755.15		\$34,590.25
45-5150	Pile Caps	3215	SFCA	\$0.80	\$3.16		\$3.96	\$2,572.00	\$10,159.40		\$12,731.40
45-3151	Spread Footings	4467	SFCA	\$0.70	\$2.93		\$3.63	\$3,126.90	\$13,088.31		\$16,215.21
85-2550	Shear Walls 10" Thick	31500	SFCA	\$0.78	\$4.73		\$5.51	\$24,570.00	\$148,995.00		\$173,565.00
40-0050	Crane Pad	256	SFCA	\$1.98	\$9.80		\$11.78	\$506.88	\$2,508.80		\$3,015.68
TOTALS								\$142,727.57	\$715,513.89	\$0.00	\$858,241.46
<b>032110 - Reinforcement in Place</b>											
60-0200	Columns	574	Ton	\$1,550.00	\$950.00		\$2,500.00	\$889,688.75	\$545,293.11		\$1,434,981.86
60-0400	Elevated Slabs	1123	Ton	\$1,650.00	\$490.00		\$2,140.00	\$1,852,950.00	\$550,270.00		\$2,403,220.00
60-0600	Slab On Grade	100	Ton	\$1,475.00	\$620.00		\$2,095.00	\$147,500.00	\$62,000.00		\$209,500.00
60-0100	Grade Beams	196	Ton	\$1,550.00	\$890.00		\$2,440.00	\$303,800.00	\$174,440.00		\$478,240.00
60-0500	Pile Caps #4-#7	120	Ton	\$1,475.00	\$680.00		\$2,155.00	\$177,000.00	\$81,600.00		\$258,600.00
60-0500	Footings #4-#7	10	Ton	\$1,475.00	\$680.00		\$2,155.00	\$14,381.25	\$6,630.00		\$21,011.25
60-0550	Footings #8-#18	396	Ton	\$1,400.00	\$395.00		\$1,795.00	\$554,678.70	\$156,498.63		\$711,177.34
60-0700	Shear Walls #3-#7 Rebar	215	Ton	\$1,475.00	\$475.00		\$1,950.00	\$317,125.00	\$102,125.00		\$419,250.00
60-0900	Crane Pad	22	Ton	\$1,400.00	\$395.00		\$1,795.00	\$30,800.00	\$8,690.00		\$39,490.00
TOTALS								\$4,287,923.71	\$1,687,546.74	\$0.00	\$5,975,470.45
<b>033105 - Normal Weight Concrete</b>											
4000 PSI		14733	CY	\$106.00			\$106.00	\$1,561,709.61	\$0.00		\$1,561,709.61
TOTALS								\$1,561,709.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,561,709.61
<b>033105 - Concrete Placement</b>											
70-0800	Columns	1390	CY		\$23.50	\$8.60	\$32.10	\$0.00	\$32,659.71	\$11,952.06	\$44,611.77
70-1500	Slabs 8"-10" Thick	10747	CY		\$13.55	\$4.94	\$18.49	\$0.00	\$145,624.36	\$53,091.09	\$198,715.45
70-3250	Grade Beams	348	CY		\$12.05	\$4.39	\$16.44	\$0.00	\$4,193.40	\$1,527.72	\$5,721.12
70-4300	Slab on Grade	599	CY		\$16.70	\$6.10	\$22.80	\$0.00	\$10,004.79	\$3,654.45	\$13,659.24
70-2650	Spread Footings over 5 CY	406	CY		\$14.45	\$5.25	\$19.70	\$0.00	\$5,865.96	\$2,131.23	\$7,997.20
70-3900	Pile Caps	162	CY		\$10.85	\$3.95	\$14.80	\$0.00	\$1,757.70	\$639.90	\$2,397.60
70-4900	Shear Walls 10" Thick	955	CY		\$18.25	\$7.55	\$25.80	\$0.00	\$17,430.78	\$7,211.09	\$24,641.87
70-2650	Crane Pad	126	CY		\$14.45	\$5.25	\$19.70	\$0.00	\$1,820.70	\$661.50	\$2,482.20
125	Floor Finish	386254	SF		\$0.43		\$0.43	\$0.00	\$166,089.22	\$0.00	\$166,089.22
TOTALS								\$0.00	\$385,446.62	\$80,869.04	\$466,315.67

Table 3: Detailed Structural Estimate

	Material	Labor	Equipment	Final
Grand Totals	\$5,992,360.89	\$2,788,507.26	\$80,869.04	\$8,861,737.19

Detailed Structural Estimate : Cast-in Place Concrete

033053 -CIP Concrete	Quantity	Unit	Material	Labor	Equipment	Cost/Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Equip. Cost	Total Cost
Columns	1390	CY	595	545	52	1192	\$826,915.94	\$757,427.21	\$30,940.00	\$1,615,283.15
Slabs 8"-10" Thick	10747	CY	300	168	15.4	483.4	\$3,224,155.56	\$1,805,527.11	\$4,620.00	\$5,034,302.67
Grade Beams	348	CY	136	57	0.34	193.34	\$47,328.00	\$19,836.00	\$46.24	\$67,210.24
Slab on Grade	599	CY	124	47.5	0.36	171.86	\$74,276.00	\$28,452.50	\$44.64	\$102,773.14
Spread Footings over 5 CY	406	CY	198	57	0.34	255.34	\$80,377.92	\$23,139.10	\$67.32	\$103,584.33
Pile Caps	162	CY	172	79	0.48	251.48	\$27,864.00	\$12,798.00	\$82.56	\$40,744.56
Shear Walls 10" Thick	955	CY	194	185	23.2	402.2	\$185,291.56	\$176,695.56	\$4,500.80	\$366,487.91
Crane Pad	126	CY	218	76	0.46	294.46	\$27,468.00	\$9,576.00	\$100.28	\$37,144.28

Table 4: CIP Structural Estimate

	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Equip. Cost	Total Cost
Grand Totals	\$4,493,676.97	\$2,833,451.47	\$40,401.84	\$7,367,530.28

## General Conditions Estimate

Values for the general conditions estimate were taken from RS Means 2008, Gilbane-ballpark figures, as well as general estimates not given by these two sources. A total value of \$4.6 million accounts for %6.7 percent of the total value of the project which is well within the 5 to 8 percent norm. This figure includes bonding and insurance estimated to be 2.8% and 1.2% respectively.

A 24 month schedule was the base timeframe for calculating values per unit cost. This is the assumed timeframe from the notice to proceed to substantial completion. Consistent with most construction projects, staffing salaries make up the bulk of the GC estimate for GrandView comprising 32% of the total.

General Conditions Estimate: GrandView at Annapolis Towne Center				
Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Total
<b>Protection and Safety</b>				
Security	24	Month	\$400	\$9,600
First Aid	1	LS	\$850	\$850
Hardhats, Gloves, Goggles	1	LS	\$2,500	\$2,500
Perimeter Fencing	1	LS	\$40,000	\$40,000
Site Signage	1	LS	\$3,000	\$3,000
<b>General Expenses</b>				
Job Office	24	Months	\$850	\$20,400
Office Supplies	1	Lump	\$3,500	\$3,500
IT Equipment	1	Lump	\$50,000	\$50,000
Parking	24	Months	\$500	\$12,000
Telephones	22	Months	\$210	\$4,620
<b>Project Staff</b>				
Project Executive	24	Months	\$10,000	\$240,000
Project Accountant	24	Months	\$5,500	\$132,000
Sr. Project Engineer	24	Months	\$8,330	\$199,920
Assistant P.E.	24	Months	\$5,600	\$134,400
Assistant P.E.	24	Months	\$5,600	\$134,400
Sr. Office Engineer	24	Months	\$7,200	\$172,800
Sr. General Superintendent	24	Months	\$7,500	\$180,000
Assistant Superintendent	24	Months	\$6,350	\$152,400
Assistant Superintendent	24	Months	\$6,350	\$152,400
Assistant Superintendent	24	Months	\$6,300	\$151,200
<b>Temporary Utilities</b>				
Electric Service	12	Months	\$300	\$3,600
Heat Service	8	Months	\$200	\$1,600
Water/Sewage	24	Months	\$250	\$6,000
<b>Cleaning and Waste Management</b>				
Clean Up	24	Week	\$120	\$2,880
Dumpsters (2)	22	Months	\$2,400	\$52,800
Toilets (4)	22	Months	\$685	\$15,070
<b>Bonds and Insurance</b>				
Bonds	Job Value	%	2.8%	\$1,918,000
Insurance	Job Value	%	1.2%	\$822,000
	\$68.5M			
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$4,608,340</b>

Table 5: General Conditions Estimate



## Critical Issues: PACE Roundtable

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PACE Roundtable was developed to immerse collegiate and industry members into an environment in such a way that benefits everyone as a whole. Students gain knowledge and meet future contacts, while industry representatives essentially meet the future of their companies. It provides insight into the working world and allows students and industry members to ask questions about what to expect from each other and how careers are formed. This event is by far the best and most important feature that the Construction Management department of AE runs for 5<sup>th</sup> year and graduate students.

The event takes place every year over a period of two days. An open dinner on the first night allows for people to meet and become acquainted in a relaxed atmosphere. This is extremely important in the construction industry considering how many 'meet-and-greets' go on when developing relationships with clients. I was fortunate enough to sit at what must have been the head table where Dr. Anumba and Bill Moyer introduced me to what they are involved in and future ideas for the industry.

Day two was aimed at developing constructive discussion groups in which ideas were thrown around about how to improve the AE program and what is going on in today's construction market. The first of three different discussion exercises focused on the development of a new Mentor Program enacted by Dr. Anumba. A program such as this would provide key contacts to the students and allow them to interact and ask questions that they otherwise would not be able to do in a strict school environment. Some of the results that I agreed with most in the discussion are as follows:

- Allow students to pick their own mentor. This would enable good relationships and students would not get stuck with someone that they did not feel comfortable with.
- Students are to make a mandatory trip to the mentor's company or site in order to experience how school learned learning are applied in real world situations. This also allows for face time.
- Establish a code that states that student mentor relationships be separated from recruiting and other job related activities. While it may be an advantage, it may also pressure students and limit them as to job opportunities in the future.

Larger groups were deployed in order to discuss issues such as BIM and Energy and Economy, which I attended. In today's marketplace, energy and the economy struck me as the most important, both for the future of the industry and job placement opportunities. It has forever been the goal of construction to provide the cheapest, fastest, and most energy efficient building method. Solar Energy, streamlined logistics, recycling opportunities, and striving for LEED certification made up the bulk of the energy discussion. The failing economy and how necessary adaptations must be made in order to keep businesses afloat were the topics that enthralled me. As a future employee, I am very concerned as to how the economy will affect my job placement and growth within the industry. Where will I end up? What sacrifices must be made? What can I do to help? These were all questions that came to mind.

Construction is a very up and down type business. In an economy such as this, tighter budgets must be kept which mean more advanced planning and strategic marketing. Residential construction is at an all

time low because of the real estate and credit market, which has a direct correlation to GrandView at the moment.

The favorite portion of the day came at the end when a panel of both industry members and students took the front of the room and were bombarded by questions. They ranged anywhere from where do you see the industry in five years, to how do keep up with school and the pressures of college. It was fun to see what each side brought to the table and allowed me to gain insight as to what to expect upon graduation.

GrandView has many direct links to the topics that were discussed throughout Roundtable. Since GrandView is a residential and retail type project, obviously the housing market and poor economy affect it greatly. Unfortunately, the retail space and condominiums have not fully been filled. If these are not filled by the time the project is finished, the owner may take a cost hit that was not expected. However, because of its location near Washington D.C. and other governmental parts of the US, Annapolis has been relatively isolated from the burdening economy. As Bill Moyer suggested, 'The construction industry often has an 18 month lag on the economy'. So we are to expect worse things to come in the future.

In order to become a more successful project, GrandView must adapt its logistics in order to accommodate rising delivery costs and material cost. One thing that the designers did take into account with the topic of energy is the barrier system. They used a higher effective, high energy saving moisture and insulation barrier. This will help to control heating and cooling and will ultimately save money on energy.

Pace Roundtable provided an excellent forum for networking and meeting contacts that may be able to help with thesis and career paths. Among the elite was Bill Moyer, whom I sat next to during dinner and was able to discuss what life is like working for a large company. I finally was able to meet the head of our department, Dr. Anumba, and share a discussion as to how BIM helps the construction industry and its future role in building coordination. Mike Grobaski, a representative of Gilbane (the CM firm of GrandView), helped with the mentor discussion. Finally, Chuck Tomasco, a Sr. Project Manager at Truland, lent a hand in aiding with electrical work on my thesis.

The most interesting thing that I found during all of this is that the most useful and fun parts of the whole roundtable experience came during the break periods. I was able to talk to industry members face to face about the real world and was actually able to communicate better than an organized discussion. This is a good sign that Construction Management is the right option for me and I look forward to pursuing my career in it.

## Appendix A

Detailed Structural Takeoff Calculations

Floor Slabs						
Type	Perimeter (LF)	Depth (in)	Area(SF)	Volume (CF)	Volume (CY)	SFCA
SOG						
Pour 1	466	5	10223	4260	158	194
Pour 2	519	5	14635	6098	226	216
Pour 3	485	5	13963	5818	215	202
Total			38821	16175	599	613
Elevated Slab (1 Floor)						
Pour 1	466	8	9234	6156	228	311
Pour 2	519	8	14635	14636	542	346
Pour 3	367	8	5117	3411	126	245
Total			28986	24203	896	901
Total for 11 Floors			318846	266237	9861	9915
Roof						
Pour 1	466	8	8835	5890	218	311
Pour 2	519	8	14635	14636	542	346
Pour 3	367	8	5117	3411	126	245
Total			28587	23937	887	901
<b>Final Totals</b>			<b>386254</b>		<b>11346</b>	<b>11429</b>

SOG: Formwork			
Pour	Perimeter (LF)	Depth (in)	SFCA
1	466	5	194
2	519	5	216
3	485	5	202
Total			613
Elevated Slab: Formwork ( 1 Floor)			
Pour	Perimeter (LF)	Depth (in)	SFCA
1	466	8	311
2	519	8	346
3	485	8	323
Total			980
Total for 11 Floors			10780
Roof: Formwork			
Pour	Perimeter (LF)	Depth (in)	SFCA
1	466	8	311
2	519	8	346
3	485	8	323
Total			980
Final Total			12373

Total Columns: Concrete						
Type	Amount	Width (in)	Depth (in)	Height	SFCA	Volume (CY)
18x18	2	18	18	10	120	2
16x24	946	16	24	11.5	72527	1074
18x24	124	18	24	21	18228	289
30x30	35	30	30	3	1050	24
Totals	1107				91925	1390