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Moore Building Addition & Renovation
University Park, PA 16802

Technical Assignment Two

Penn State AE Senior Thesis



Executive Summary

This technical report provides a more in depth approach to the systems developed in the preceding technical report by examining fewer topics but doing so in more detail and depth, all pertaining to the Moore Building's addition and renovation phase (named Phase I). This phase will consist of a 57,000SF addition and the renovation of the north wing, which is 16,000SF in area.

Contained in this technical report are several topics that will help provide a base for analyzing and producing suggestions for depths and breadths for the succeeding reports.

The project schedule encompasses nearly two hundred items and provides a detailed view of how the project will proceed, and what activities will be ongoing simultaneously and where each crew will be at all times of construction. A brief narrative describes the nature of some activities that include the steel, site-work, demolitions and interior fit-outs.

In creating the site layout, many items were strategically chosen to optimize the working space and areas of all subcontractors, whilst keeping material laydown locations in mind. The materials were chosen to be close enough to the structure as not to take long to move to necessary locations, yet not intrude on the day-to-day affairs at times where they were not being put in place.

A detailed structural systems estimate was performed on the structure of the building. This included the concrete, steel, formwork and labor. The estimate was done using RSMeans Costworks online software. The cost of the concrete system came out to be \$855,000.00 and the structural steel estimate came out to be \$718,000.00 and did not include miscellaneous steel items. The costs were within a reasonable range of the actual estimated values.

The General Conditions estimate turned out to be about 5.4% of the GMP of the project, which is in line with industry standards. The total cost was estimated to be about \$1.4 Million and a few assumptions were necessary in coming up with that number. Included are the costs of temporary power, internet and other essentials as well as salaries paid to the engineers and professionals on site.

Finally, a summary of the 19th Annual PACE Roundtable meeting is provided, with major insights to the topics relating to the Building Information Modeling aspect of the industry and its benefits, costs and general improvements in the technology since its inception. This section focuses on the first and second sessions of the PACE Roundtable meeting only and pertains to the critical industry issues at the time of this report.

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Detailed Project Schedule

The construction of the Moore building addition consists of removing the original brick façade of the existing building and asbestos abatement of the original structure. This will be done for all floors in the beginning and will allow for the removal of the existing concrete and asphalt on the ground level. The structure and foundation will be done in two sections; West, followed by North and East as one section. This will occur for the basement and first floors since the basement is only on the west side and the first floor consists of slab-on-grade. After the first floor is done, the building will be done together.

Although the schedule comprises of many grouped items, the general direction of work will start from the west section followed by the North and East sections of the building. This is due to the way that the new structure will tie into the existing structure. One benefit of this is that time will be freed up by the sections that are completed early, so that work can proceed in segments.

The schedule is broken down into the actual structure as a whole portion, whilst the interior fit-outs (including MEP and Electrical) being sectioned by floor.

Steel

The most important lead time in this process is the structural steel's which will take 40 days to arrive from the time in which it is ordered, making it arrive in October. So, many activities need to either be held off up until that time, or, some need to occur before the arrival of the steel.

Site-Work

One major area in the schedule, as this project is a renovation is the site-work involved, which will take about 100 days. The details of this activity are shown in the schedule.

Demolition and Asbestos Abatement

The demolition and abatement phase takes up about 45 days for the first portion to occur and the last part cannot occur until the last ten days of December.

Interiors

Interior fit-outs begin almost immediately after the final slab is poured on the fourth floor, with the first floor layout of the track being done about two weeks after pouring the slabs.

The sequencing of work from floor to floor occurs in a highly orchestrated manner; the crew working on an activity on the first floor would finish and immediately start the same work on the next floor allowing the next tradespeople to start work on the previous crew's finished activity.

SEE APPENDIX A FOR FULL DETAILED PROJECT SCHEDULE

Site Layout Planning

Narrative

During the superstructure phase of construction (steel erection, metal decking and pouring the slabs on the elevated decks) there will be a lot of activity on the site. The advantage of having the trailers all located directly opposite the site is that they will not be intrusive to the site, nor will they cause congestion. Also, there will be no need to move trailers around during different phases of construction.

Another major point about this layout is that apart from the crane being a material hoist, the main way for laborers to go up and down the structure is through the existing stairway that is in the north wing of the existing structure. This will be torn down after the building is complete, with the building's new stairs being utilized instead.

The excavation ramp would be located at the corner where the brick laydown is on the plan provided in appendix B. It is not shown because of cramped space on the layout, and the fact that the phase shown is the superstructure phase.

The steel laydown area has been selected so that members can be lifted directly from the ground and moved to their respective locations with as little hassle and time wasted as possible. The same is the reason for placing the Aluminum panels right beside the steel members. Also, although there are boxes designating where everything will be, this is simply a graphical representation and does not limit the laydown areas whatsoever. Other laydown areas have not been specifically shown due to redundancy and relative broad choices of areas for all the subcontractors, as there will be interior fit-outs proceeding at the time of the superstructure's assembly. Also, since there will be MEP contractors on site before the steel even arrives, it is important that the space for the steel and aluminum is reserved ahead of time.

With concrete being a crucial factor to a timely completion, the concrete pump's location has been chosen to be on the north side of the site so that in the case that the crane is required to move concrete, it is a possible option. This does not mean that the crane's sole purpose is the concrete, but this is more of a precautionary measure.

Transportation on the site itself is a little bit of an issue due to the site being somewhat congested. No traffic will be able to move throughout the north side of the site, which is why two entrances have been designated.

The portable toilets were chosen to be on the west side of the site in order to put them away from any immediate danger, and to provide the users with some privacy.

All the locations of the items on the Site Layout Plan are assumed, and do not represent what the CM firm has decided to do, and/or will do in the future in regard to the layout of the site.

Different Phases of Construction

During the different phases of construction, there will be no major changes to the site, apart from the absence of the crane during the foundations and demolition phase. Also, there will be no materials laid down in the designated laydown areas.

Another main point is the ramp, which has been discussed in the narrative section; the ramp will be at the corner that currently houses the brick laydown area, and will be used during the excavation and foundations phases of construction.

The sixth floor will be occupied for most of the construction duration and will be vacated after the building has been handed over to the university.

Contractor Layout Critique

In critiquing the contractor's layout (figure 1), it is obvious that no specific locations have been shown, except for a possible location of a crane, and vicinities in which materials and equipment may be; no specifics are documented. This makes it hard to actually critique what is being done, as no final plan has been devised at the time of this report.

A possible location for placing the crane has been shown to be around the same area that has been chosen for this report, but it is not finalized and neither the loading capacity nor the boom length have been selected yet.

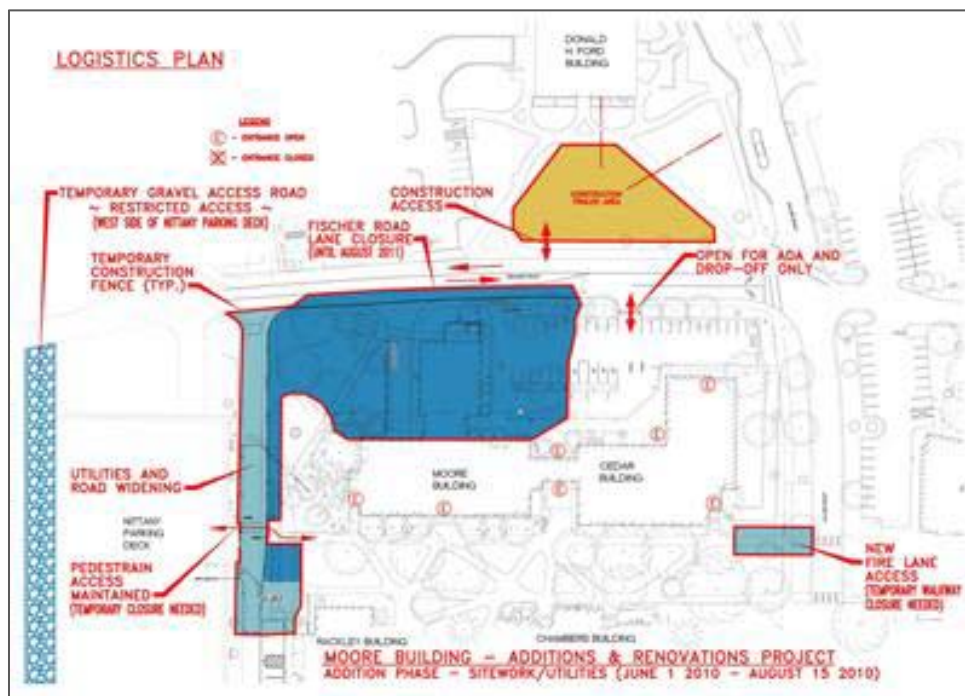


Figure 1: Site Layout Plan (110% Scaling)

SEE APPENDIX B FOR SITE PLAN LAYOUT

Detailed Structural Estimate

The detailed structural estimate was done using RSMean Costworks to organize and tabulate the costs and line items of the takeoffs, which was done by hand.

| Structural Systems Estimate Summary | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| System Type | Estimated Cost | Estimated Cost (incl. OH&P) | Added Waste Factors (10%) |
| Concrete System | \$687,248.47 | \$786,814.72 | \$855,539.57 |
| Structural Steel System | \$567,265.28 | \$661,384.49 | \$718,111.01 |

Table 1: Summary of Estimated Costs for Structural Systems

There was no information provided as to the exact actual cost of the concrete system. This is due to the fact that the concrete for the Moore Building Addition is part of a larger package that includes excavation, shoring, demolition, waterproofing, landscaping, site furnishing, fences, paving and stripping. However, the rough total was around \$1 Million estimated by the CM firm, and this number was stated to be inflated due to several factors including this price being part of the GMP (guaranteed maximum price). The subcontractor’s prices did come in less than this, but the actual amount, as stated before, cannot be deduced. So, this estimate has come up about ~\$145K short of the actual amount which could be attributable to differences in required tolerances of concrete placement, differences in waste factor calculation, and the exclusion of items such as dewatering, concrete curbs, concrete stairs and waterproofing from my estimate.

For the structural steel system, the estimate came about ~\$500K short of the estimated value by the lowest bidder (~\$1.2 Million). This, according to the CM Firm PJ Dick is very close to the actual cost of the structural system. This is due to the fact that no ornamental steel has been taken into account (this includes stairs, rails, steel panels and other such items and was estimated to be ~\$500K) as the structural steel package for the Moore Building Addition takes into account ALL steel for the project. Metal decks have been included as part of this package as well.

Although the comparison is based on the low bidder’s estimate, the rest of the bids are a bit higher and that may be because of the added cost of aligning the new structure and making sure that the floors and framing line up with the existing structure. Also, performing work in State College, PA may be a little more costly due to some “invisible” costs that may include laydown, storage and transportation to and from the site. However, although the floors may need to line up, the new structure is independent of the previous structure.

Finally, although the estimate is very close to the actual cost, it may have been slightly lower if the wide-flange members were all priced exactly based on member type. This was not possible through RS Means Costworks as not every member type is included or available with its own costs.

Assumptions & Facts

- Foundation wall heights have been averaged because the difference is minimal.
- NW Concrete on 2" 18 Gage G60 metal decks (actual).
- WWF Reinforcing W2.9xW2.9 (actual) in all slabs.
- No rebar was calculated as part of reinforcing due to time constraints and minimal amount.
- Wide flange and HSS members were grouped as not all member sizes were available for cost purposes in RS Means Costworks (e.g. if columns were W12X20 and the nearest PLF was W12x22, all members will be estimated based on the assumption that they are W12X22 members).
- Lateral Bracing members were assumed to be 63 members at 14' each; no option for total length was given.
- New Structure and existing structure will be independent structurally speaking.

SEE **APPENDIX C** FOR FULL TAKE-OFFS AND ESTIMATE DETAILS, INCLUDING ANY AND ALL ADDITIONAL ASSUMPTIONS

General Conditions Estimate

For the General Conditions Estimate, the layout was broken down into two main sections; Staff/Personnel and Office expenses/OH (including Temporary Utilities), as shown in table 2.

| General Conditions Estimate Summary | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Category | Cost |
| Staff/Personnel | \$1,193,900.00 |
| Office Expenses/OH | \$214,685.00 |
| TOTAL | \$1,408,585.00 |

Table 2: Summary of Estimated Costs for General Conditions

The total cost of \$1.2 Million is 5.39% of the entire project cost. The costs do not necessarily reflect the costs of the CM firm PJ Dick, but some items used are accurate in comparison to the project’s general conditions estimate, and were derived from the actual General Conditions Estimate, whereas a few other items were added to accommodate for this assignment’s requirements. The costs of these added items were estimated.

It was assumed that there is temporary power coming in to the trailers, although this may not be completely true depending on whether the trailers are connected through an existing building or not, as the trailers are directly next to a building on the opposite side of the road to the construction side.

SEE APPENDIX D FOR FULL GENERAL CONDITIONS ESTIMATE DATA

Critical Industry Issues

At the 19th annual PACE Roundtable meeting there were many topics discussed that pertain to the current state of the industry. The title of this year’s meeting was “Building a Collaboration Culture.” This was elaborated upon through three subtopics and their respective “breakout sessions” shown in table 2.

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

Session One Summary

The “Technology Applications” session was filled with ideas and contribution from the participants of the breakout sessions. This was the most relevant topic in today’s economic state; productivity needs to increase whilst margins need to decrease in order to stay competitive.

As outlined during the sessions some of the most important topics discussed began with prefabrication. Prefabrication’s implications are literally huge and it’s possibilities almost limitless. Some of the benefits of prefabrication include a product created in a controlled environment and, hence, the ability to achieve higher levels of quality control. Another idea is that it can be manufactured to higher tolerances in a shorter amount of time and be installed directly into the new structure. One example about how the MEP systems were prefabricated and literally “stuck” into position in the building that they were going into, which basically cuts costs and time; the two most valuable items in the industry. This was related to BIM and how portions can be modeled before being pre-fabricated in an off-site location. BIM could be used to locate and model where each piece would eventually be hung, and allow the subcontractors on site to visualize (through 3D software) where the pieces would end up. This along with the ability to measure dimensions straight off of the 3D model would increase efficiency by a marginal amount.

Another major point that was discussed was the operations side of BIM and how BIM can be utilized after the building has been constructed with discussions including the Latista software for organizing information into stations and tablet PCs. Furthermore, the applications of this system in terms of wireless computing and the limitations/drawbacks were also mentioned, with emphasis put on who is being benefitted the most and/or how the benefits are presented (be they owner cost savings or contractors’ time savings etc.). The general consensus was that all parties were to benefit from a good organization of construction documents, 3d models and up to date ones at that. So, the major idea was

operations and maintenance through BIM. The beauty of this topic was that it combines every aspect of BIM and focuses on how we can achieve a project that is almost 100% BIM. This is because the project would be designed, built (and updated throughout), and operated through the same 3D Model. All the information on the building would be one click away with visually attractive, yet useful software. This does not imply, as was discussed, that all tasks would be performed through one software package, because the model may simply be too colossal a file size for it to work or be feasible. The discussion of feasibility describes whether or not it is feasible to purchase the equipment required to run such sophisticated models. However, if the required information was opened or used based on the program it is being opened with (as a possibility), model size would not be an issue, as an MEP software would only extract the necessary MEP pieces of the model to view with the exoskeleton.

BIM, in terms of the industry, cannot be achieved at a 100% level and although many people may claim to do so, it is impossible as was discussed as well during the session. This point brought about some more interesting points including how other industries have adopted the technologies that many construction specialists consider to be a “future possibility” when in actuality, these technologies are already being used in other industries. This can be related to how the automotive industry produces 3D virtual reality labs in order to literally sit down, look at and move around in a computer simulation of the end-result. Rendering shows precise details as well as the ability to “use” the features in the vehicles model. Another important idea presented was the ability to “mass-produce” or prefabricate in a similar manner to the ship-building industry, where all the rooms and walkways etc. are built off-site, shipped to the ship and literally fit in place. These methods would allow for much faster construction, bringing productivity way up in the industry. The main idea for bringing about these topics was to show that a lot of the technologies that we strive for in the building industry have been used for the most part of the last two decades through computer software.

In addition, topics such as virtual mockups and their uses were discussed. This was followed by the debate as to when certain people can work on a BIM model. This goes back to the idea that there is only one model, and the question that asks who is the person who should update. Also tied to the last question is the question of how to coordinate meetings (like BIM Coordination meetings) and how to facilitate the improvement of the BIM models when multiple trades need to use the same model.

Session Two Summary

The previous discussions paved the way for the discussion of “BIM in the Field” and this referred to the actual end users on the jobsites.

First, the uses were discussed. These include the ability to create punchlists and to organize them. This included the ability to select objects (for example, a pump) from a 3D model and have the model describe that that object is the responsibility of the Architect or MEP subcontractor (in term of punchlists). This would reduce or even eliminate the confusion involved with creating punchlist items. As a byproduct, the commissioning process becomes much simpler as well.

Another point of importance is that people who worked on the field were limited by their knowledge of how to use BIM and although they could see the benefit and uses, they would rely on a [generally] younger person to operate the computers and tablets involved with BIM. This produced a barrier between those who require the information and the information itself as the reliance on these people becomes astronomical and their presence becomes a necessity. This reduces productivity and increases costs, as the field workers need not learn the software when somebody else is doing it for them. This cost would be better managed by having mandatory training programs that teach the use of the software involved with BIM on the field as this would eliminate the middle-man of the field.

Cloud computing was a crucial topic in the second session. Cloud computing gives a portable (not necessarily portable, but used as an example) computer the ability to use the processing power of, for example, a supercomputer via a wireless connection to an intranet or even the internet. The supercomputer could even be a series of very powerful processors in a controlled environment (or room) where the portable device sends the information to the processors to process, and shows the results visually on its display. This allows for the use of much more complicated, sophisticated and large files to be utilized on site without the need to carry the processors around with the portable device. This eliminates the need for a hard-drive (it would typically be on a server), CD Drive, and sophisticated processors. This cuts down on the weight as well as the battery life and use, making the portable device much more efficient and much easily replaced in the case of damage.

The technology of cloud computing will allow much larger files to be used on site without the downtime of opening the large files or navigating them on a “slow” computer. Of the many advantages, the cost offset will be great and the only downside would be the loss of a connection, or a slow connection.

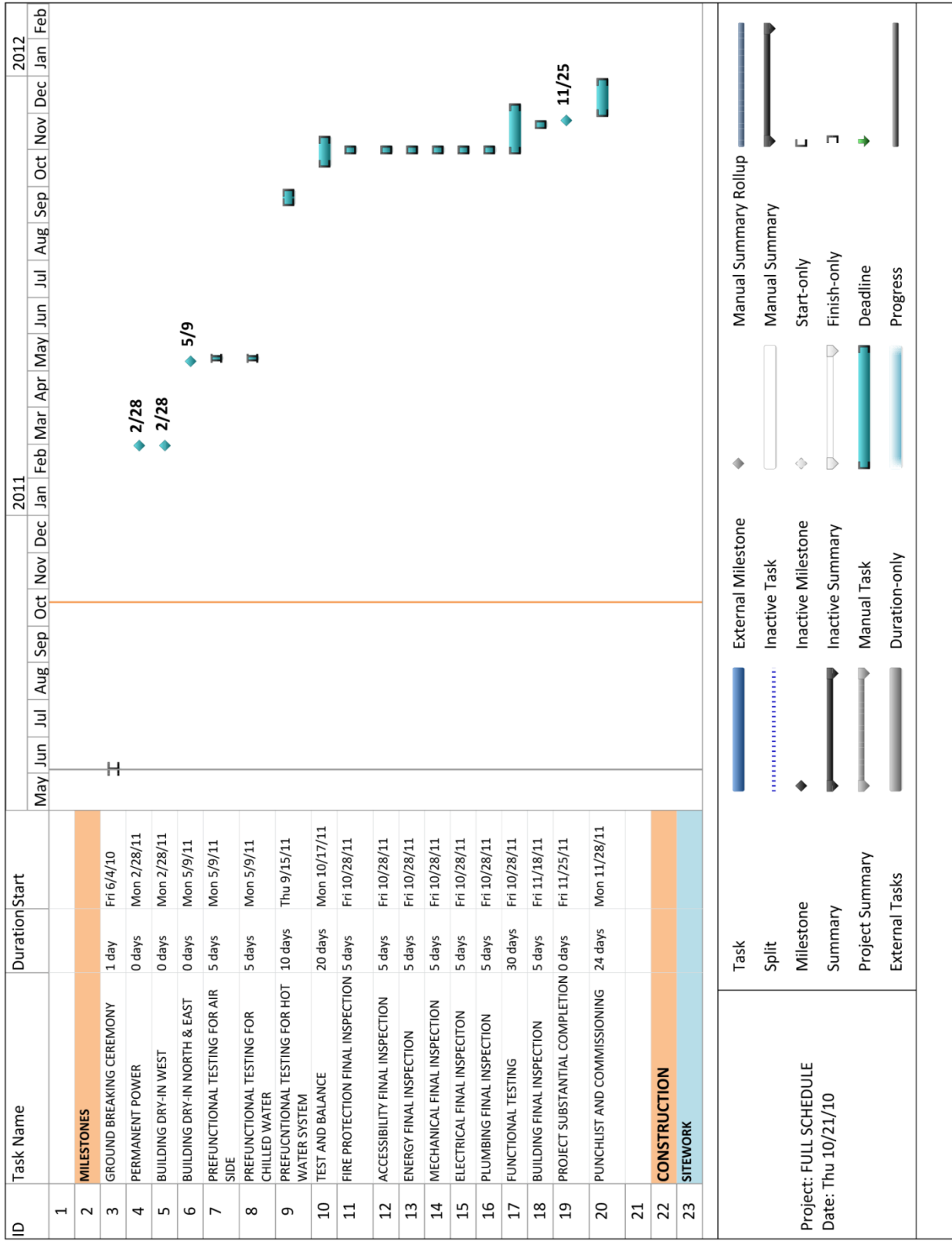
A mention of photogrammetry and an automated updating technique for buildings was quite intriguing. This photogrammetry method allowed the use of photographs to update a model, should it have been outdated. It would be achieved by locating a spot on a model and the photograph(s) and allowing the computer to try and read the differences and update based on the photograph’s features. Also laser scanning was discussed, which was just as interesting. It is a technology that has been around for a few years, but whose technology is advancing all the time. It is the process of placing a laser scanner in a room (for example) and the scanner shoots points and reads the distances, creating a 3D “image” of what it captured. When this scanner is moved to another location in the same room, it combines the first and second images and allows for a more detailed version of the images to be utilized. This device can now recognize some things like pipes, doors and walls, and, instead of simply creating an image that can be modeled off of, it will place objects itself to start you off!

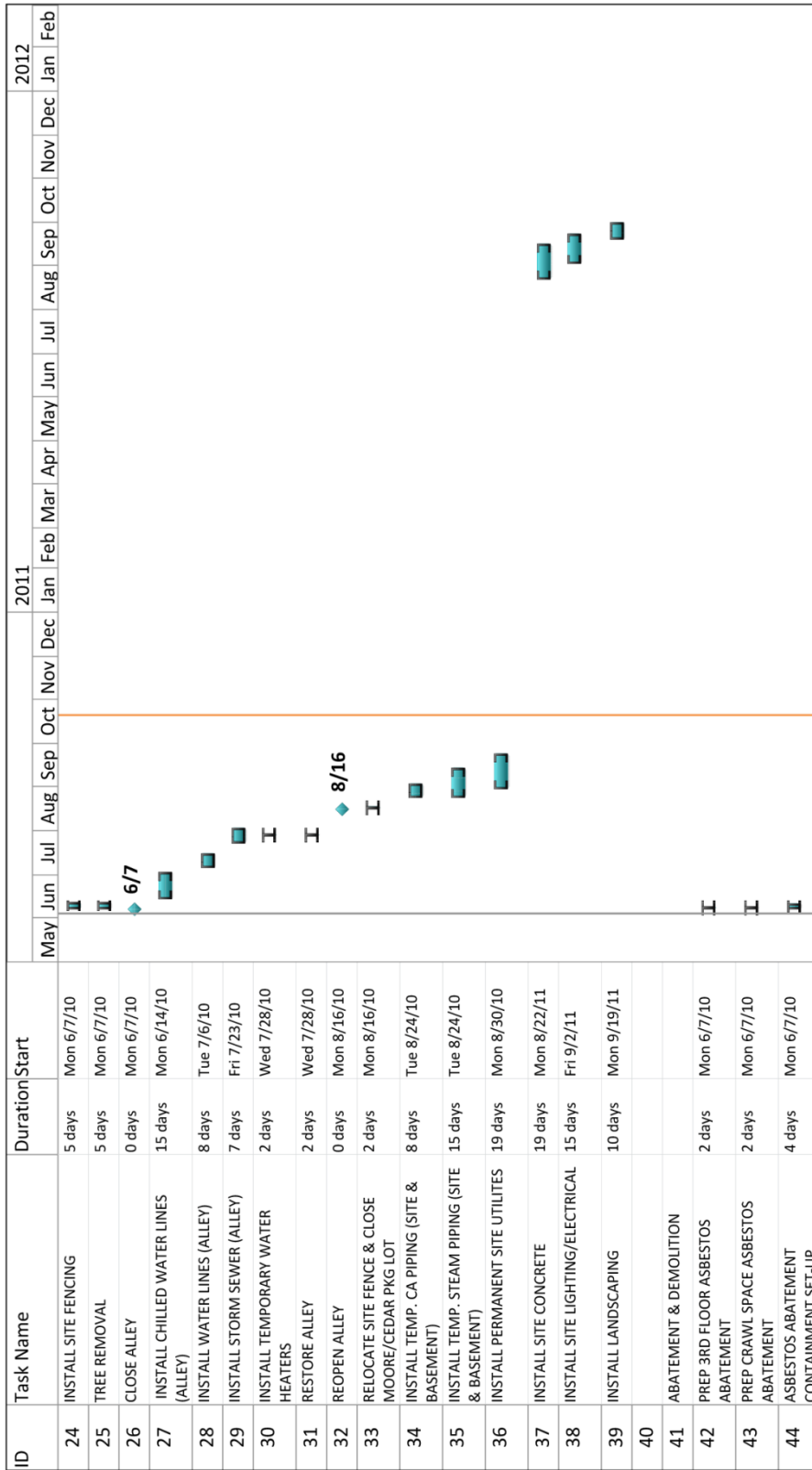
Finally, a mention of the fact that the programs are created with mainly the designer in mind is a setback. We are “primitive” when it comes to the technologies of the building industry in comparison with our counterparts in other industry. As a closing for the entire event there was a discussion about the current state of the job market as it pertains to those of us in the construction industry. Although somewhat encouraging, there is still some doubt as to the ability for one to successfully pursue a job in the field of construction engineering.

A topic of interest to pursue would be the ability to understand the measurable benefits of BIM. This includes the ability to measure the amount of BIM use on a project. Also, the ability to measure the benefits or even the losses caused by BIM's use even when it is used correctly would be a beneficial study. This is because having heard many companies' complaints about BIM or its ineffectiveness when these companies are only using a 3D model; not BIM!

The industry leaders that will be most valuable to this thesis project will be John Bechtel from the OPP, Dr. John Messner and Dr. David Riley from The Pennsylvania State University. This is mainly due to their familiarity with the Moore Building Addition and their ability to provide realistic information on the site (University Park Campus) that other participants would not have access to. Others that may be of value include Dr. Magent and Bill Moyer as they have had a great experience with the BIM side of operations.

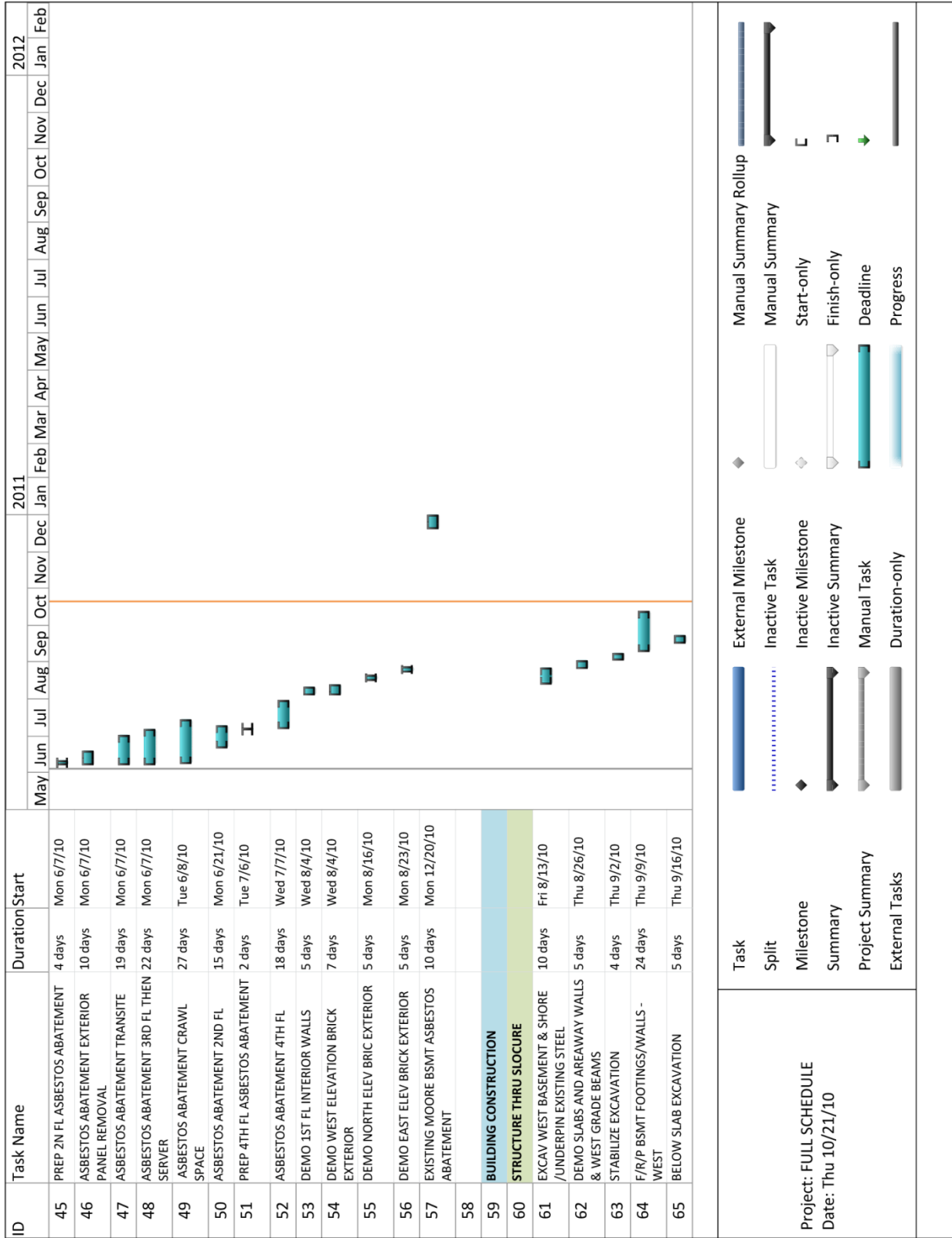
Appendix A - Detailed Project Schedule

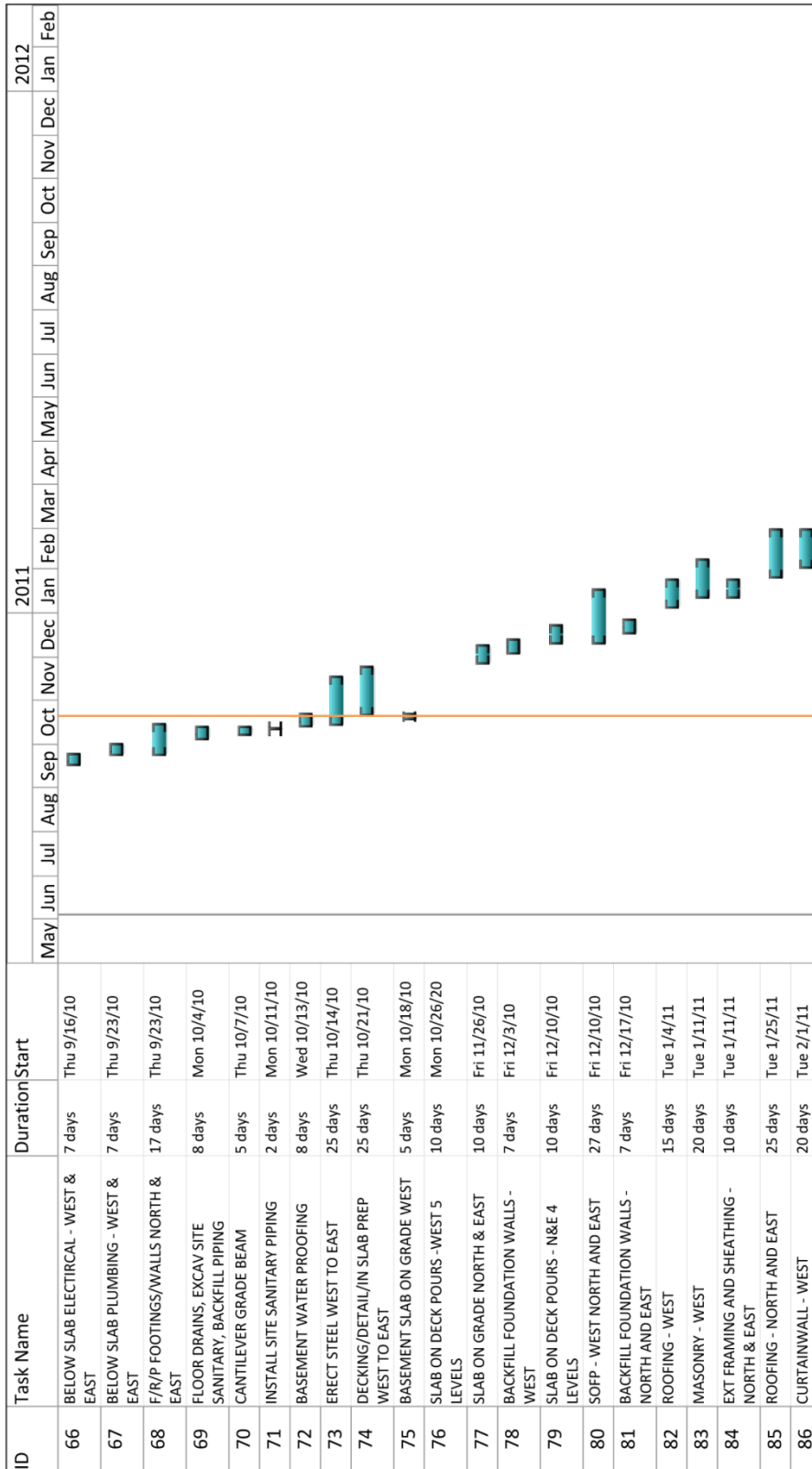






















Project: FULL SCHEDULE
Date: Thu 10/21/10

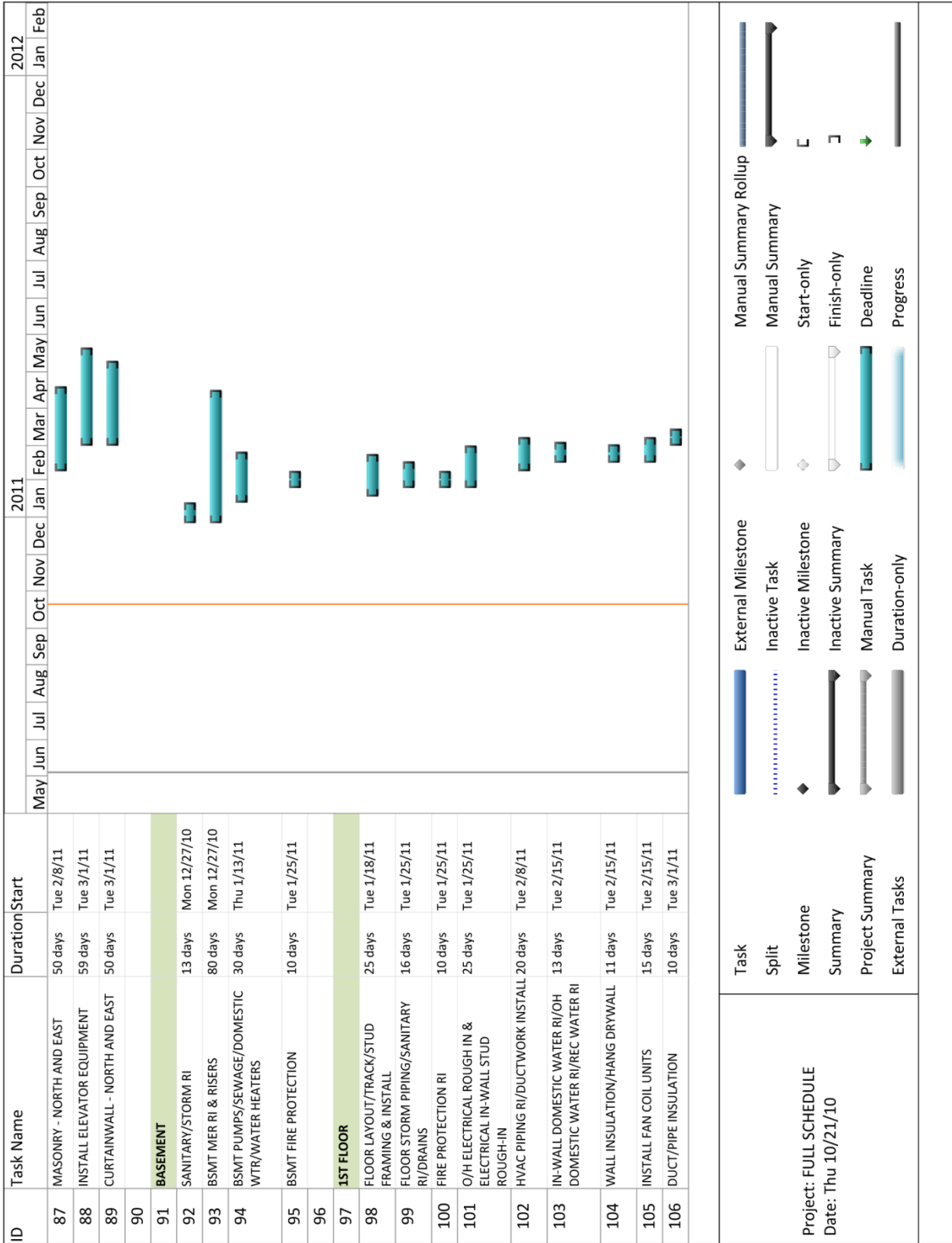
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| Split | Inactive Task | Manual Summary |
| Milestone | Inactive Milestone | Start-only |
| Summary | Inactive Summary | Finish-only |
| Project Summary | Manual Task | Deadline |
| External Tasks | Duration-only | Progress |

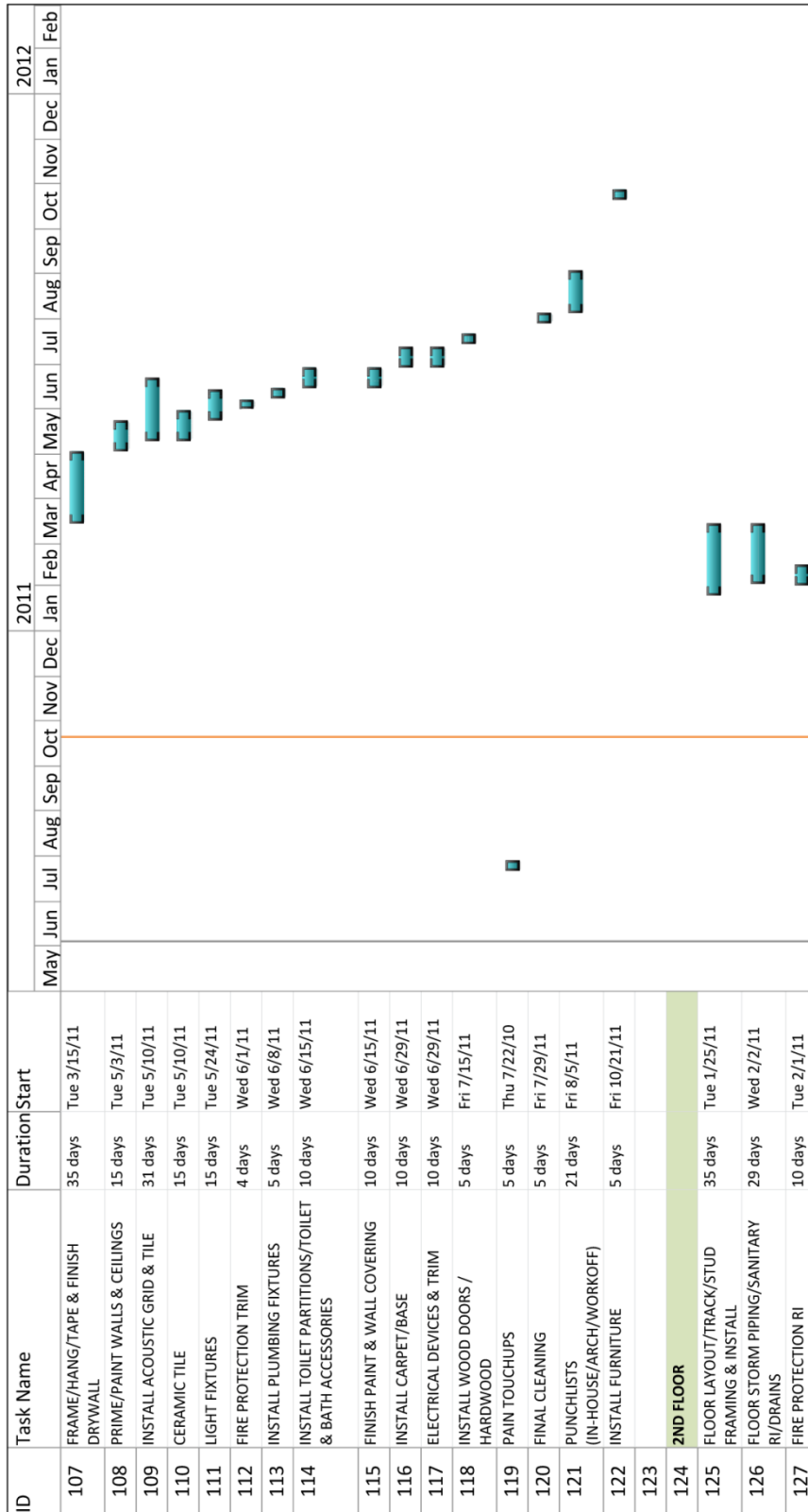




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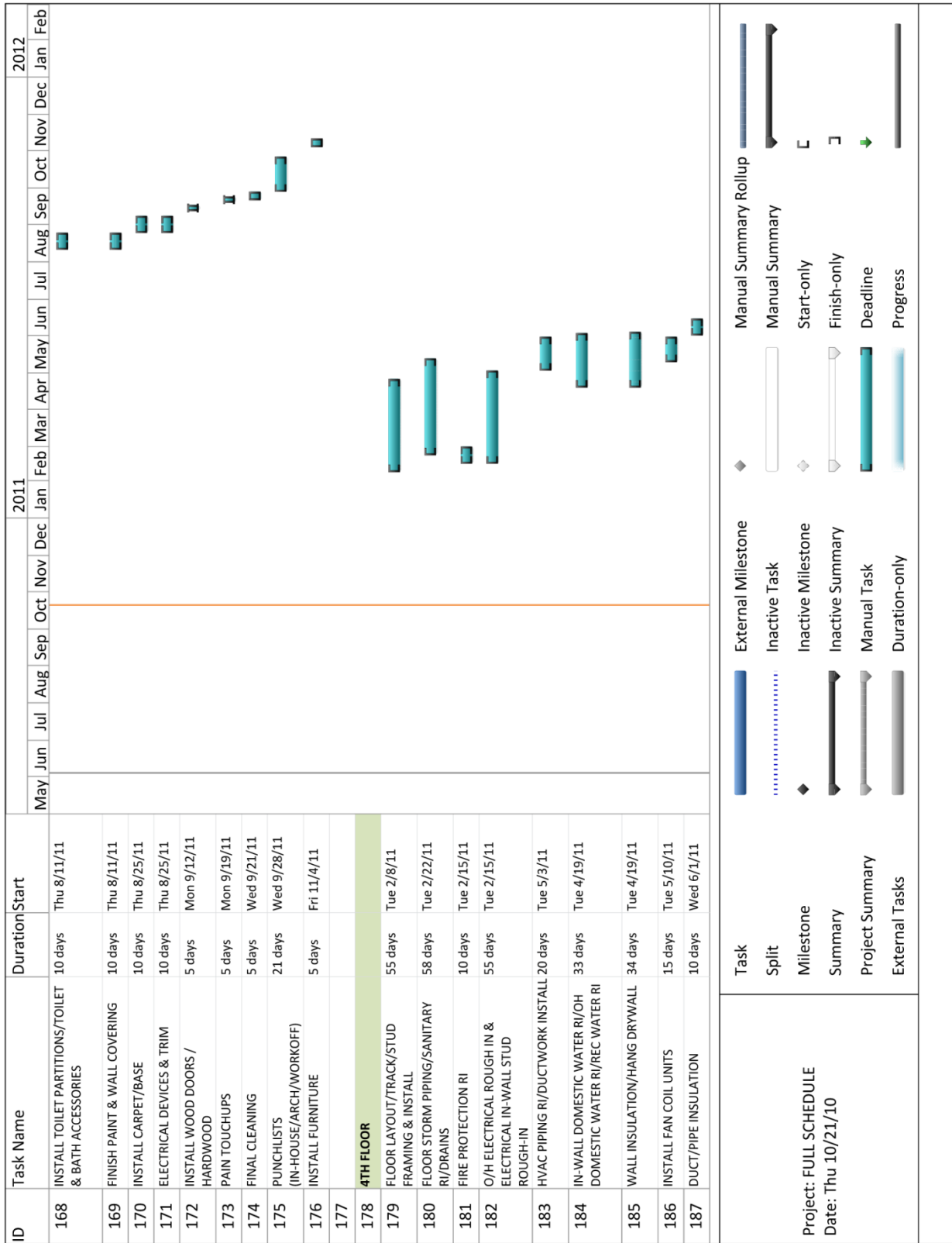
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|  | Split |  | Inactive Task |  | Manual Summary |
|  | Milestone |  | Inactive Milestone |  | Start-only |
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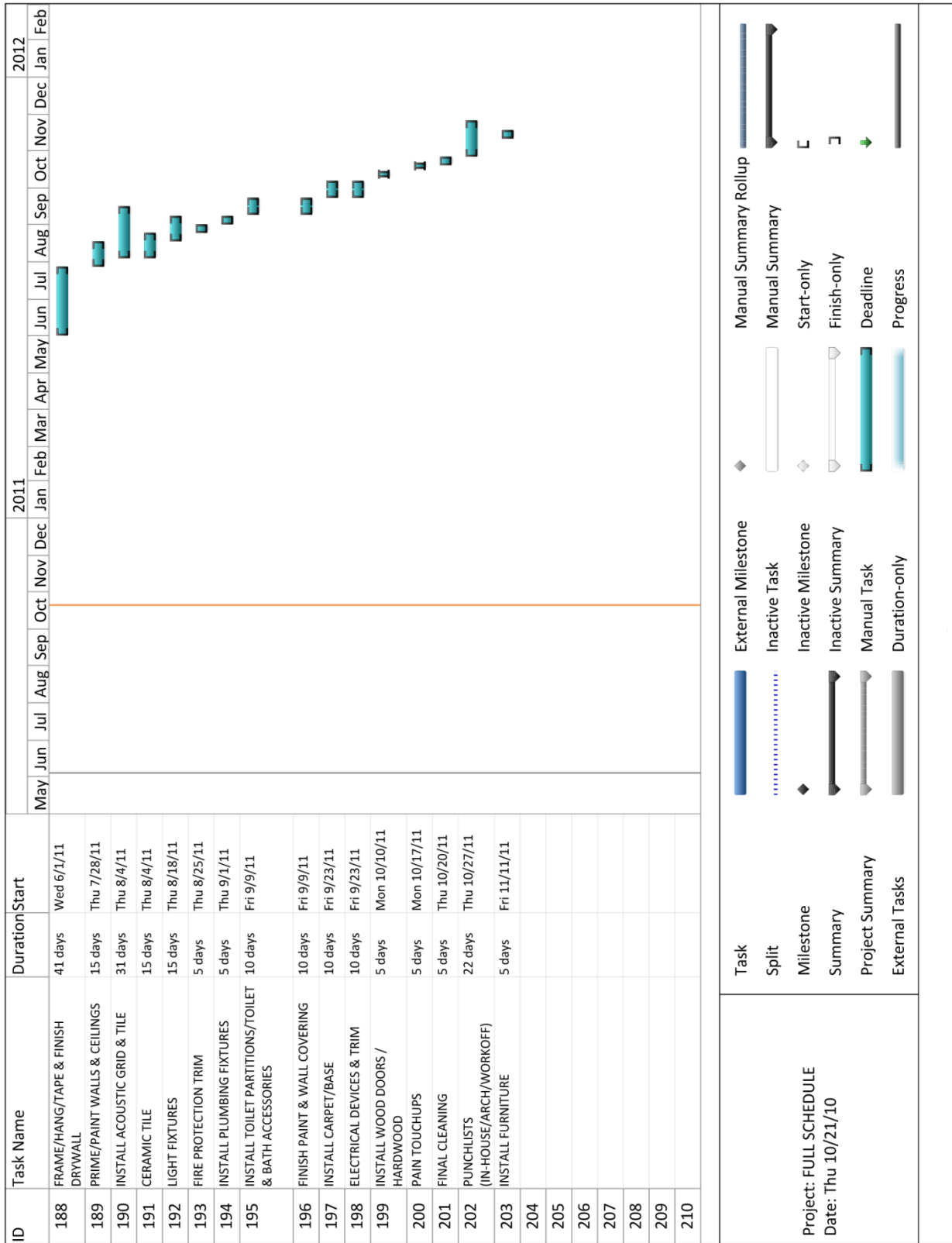


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| | | |
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| Task | External Milestone | Manual Summary Rollup |
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Project: FULL SCHEDULE
Date: Thu 10/21/10



Project: FULL SCHEDULE
Date: Thu 10/21/10

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| Task | | External Milestone | | Manual Summary Rollup | |
| Split | | Inactive Task | | Manual Summary | |
| Milestone | | Inactive Milestone | | Start-only | |
| Summary | | Inactive Summary | | Finish-only | |
| Project Summary | | Manual Task | | Deadline | |
| External Tasks | | Duration-only | | Progress | |

Appendix B – Site Plan Layout (Superstructure Phase)



Legend

- Symbols**
- Subcontractor Trailer
 - CM Trailer
 - Tool & Material Storage
 - Crane (Tower)
 - Temp. Power Xformer
 - Construction Fence
 - Roads
 - Walkways
 - Existing Stairway
 - Dumpsters
 - Portable Toilets
 - Concrete Pump
- 50ft



Moore Building Addition

C-110
Site & Materials Layout Plan - Superstructure Phase

Mohammad Alhusaini (CM)

10/27/2010

Appendix C – Material Take-Offs and Detailed Structural Estimate

| Spread Footings | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|----------|----------------|
| Mark | Footing Size | | | Bottom Reinforcing Each Way | QTY of Type | Volume ft3 | Volume CY | Formwork | |
| | Length, L (ft) | Width, W (ft) | Thickness (in) | | | | | SFCA | SFCA |
| F50 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 7 #4 | 1 | 25 | 0.93 | | 20.00 |
| F70 | 7 | 7 | 24 | 6 #8 | 1 | 98 | 3.63 | | 56.00 |
| F80 | 8 | 8 | 24 | 6 #7 | 3 | 384.00 | 14.22 | | 192.00 |
| F90 | 9 | 9 | 24 | 10 #6 | 3 | 486.00 | 18.00 | | 216.00 |
| F100 | 10 | 10 | 24 | 9 #7 | 9 | 1800.00 | 66.67 | | 720.00 |
| F110 | 11 | 11 | 26 | 8 #8 | 3 | 786.50 | 29.13 | | 286.00 |
| F120 | 12 | 12 | 27 | 10 #8 | 2 | 648.00 | 24.00 | | 216.00 |
| F130 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 12 #8 | 7 | 2858.92 | 105.89 | | 879.67 |
| F140 | 14 | 14 | 31 | 11 #9 | 5 | 2531.67 | 93.77 | | 723.33 |
| F150 | 15 | 15 | 33 | 12 #9 | 2 | 1237.50 | 45.83 | | 330.00 |
| F10080 | 8 | 10 | 24 | 9 #7 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 |
| F11080 | 8 | 11 | 26 | 8 #8 | 3 | 572.00 | 21.19 | | 247.00 |
| F13070 | 7 | 13 | 29 | 12 #8 | 1 | 219.92 | 8.15 | | 96.67 |
| F13090 | 9 | 13 | 29 | 12 #8 | 1 | 282.75 | 10.47 | | 106.33 |
| F14080 | 8 | 14 | 31 | 11 #9 | 2 | 578.67 | 21.43 | | 227.33 |
| F120100 | 10 | 12 | 27 | 10 #8 | 2 | 540.00 | 20.00 | | 198.00 |
| F130100 | 10 | 13 | 29 | 12 #8 | 1 | 314.17 | 11.64 | | 111.17 |
| F150100 | 10 | 15 | 33 | 12 #9 | 1 | 412.50 | 15.28 | | 137.50 |
| Total | | | | | | 13775.58 | 510.21 | | 4763.00 |

| Strip Footing | | | | | | | Formwork | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------|------|
| Mark | Length, L (ft) | Width, W (ft) | Thickness (ft) | Volume ft3 | Volume CY | SFCA | SFCA | SFCA |
| 2,3,6,4 | 195.266 | 2.167 | 1.000 | 423.076 | 15.669 | 850.485 | | |
| 2 (First Floor) | 260.500 | 2.167 | 1.000 | 564.417 | 20.904 | 1133.167 | | |
| 5,8 | 93.083 | 1.500 | 1.000 | 139.625 | 5.171 | 282.250 | | |
| Total | | | | 1127.117 | 41.745 | 2265.901 | | |

| SOG | | | | | | Formwork | |
|--------------|------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------|
| Mark | Area (ft2) | Thickness (ft) | Perimeter | Volume ft3 | Volume CY | SFCA | SFCA |
| SOG1 | 5970.491 | 0.500 | 288.333 | 2985.246 | 110.565 | 144.167 | |
| SOG2 (Strip) | 283.877 | 0.417 | 276.167 | 118.282 | 4.381 | 115.069 | |
| SOG2 | 5285.972 | 0.417 | 459.250 | 2202.488 | 81.574 | 191.354 | |
| Total | | | | 5306.016 | 196.519 | 450.590 | |

| Slab on Deck | | | | | | Formwork | |
|-------------------|------------|----------------|-----------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|------|
| Mark | Area (ft2) | Thickness (ft) | Perimeter | Volume ft3 | Volume CY | SFCA | SFCA |
| S1 (first floor) | 5970.491 | 0.375 | 288.333 | 2238.934 | 82.923 | 108.125 | |
| S1 (second floor) | 11305.271 | 0.375 | 832.333 | 4239.477 | 157.018 | 312.125 | |
| S1 (third floor) | 11306.271 | 0.375 | 832.333 | 4239.852 | 157.032 | 312.125 | |
| S1 (fourth floor) | 11306.271 | 0.375 | 832.333 | 4239.852 | 157.032 | 312.125 | |
| S1 (low roof) | 2418.979 | 0.375 | 341.458 | 907.117 | 33.597 | 128.047 | |
| S1 (high roof) | 11306.271 | 0.375 | 832.333 | 4239.852 | 157.032 | 312.125 | |
| Total | | | | 20105.083 | 744.633 | 1484.672 | |

| Foundation Wall | | | | | | Formwork | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------|
| Mark | Length, L (ft) | Width, W (ft) | Thickness (ft) | Volume ft3 | Volume CY | SFCA | SFCA |
| 4,5,6,8 (Basement) | 298.083 | 1.167 | 5.000 | 1738.819 | 64.401 | 2992.500 | |
| 2 (First Floor) | 260.500 | 1.167 | 4.850 | 1473.996 | 54.592 | 2538.167 | |
| Total | | | | 3212.815 | 118.993 | 5530.667 | |

| Piers | | | | | | Formwork | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------|
| Mark | Length, L (ft) | Width, W (ft) | Cumul. Depths (ft) | Volume ft3 | Volume CY | SFCA | SFCA |
| P1 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 69.000 | 276.000 | 10.222 | 552.000 | |
| P2 | 1.167 | 2.000 | 14.500 | 33.833 | 1.253 | 91.833 | |
| Total | | | | 309.833 | 11.475 | 643.833 | |

| GRADE BEAMS | | | | | | Formwork | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|------|
| Mark | Length, L (ft) | Width, W (in) | Depth (in) | Volume ft3 | Volume CY | SFCA | SFCA |
| GB1 | 19.280 | 24.000 | 36.000 | 115.677 | 4.284 | 127.677 | |
| GB2 | 10.814 | 24.000 | 36.000 | 64.885 | 2.403 | 76.885 | |
| Total | | | | 180.562 | 6.687 | 204.562 | |

| TOTAL | | | |
|--------------------|----------|------------------|-------------|
| Volume of Concrete | | Area of Formwork | Metal Decks |
| Ft3 | CY | SFCA | SF |
| 43836.448 | 1630.260 | 15343.225 | 53613.555 |

| Steel Beams | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Total | | | |
| Beam Type | Total Length (ft) | Weight (PLF) | Total Member Weight (lb) |
| W16X40 | 103.333 | 40 | 4133.333 |
| W16X36 | 478.583 | 36 | 17229.000 |
| W14X22 | 165.500 | 22 | 3641.000 |
| W14X34 | 42.000 | 34 | 1428.000 |
| W12X14 | 167.042 | 14 | 2338.583 |
| W24X62 | 19.667 | 62 | 1219.333 |
| W24X68 | 9.833 | 68 | 668.667 |
| W14X34 | 21.083 | 34 | 716.833 |
| W14X43 | 21.333 | 43 | 917.333 |
| W16X67 | 49.667 | 67 | 3327.667 |
| W16X26 | 81.000 | 26 | 2106.000 |
| W10X12 | 21.333 | 12 | 256.000 |
| W12X19 | 24.000 | 19 | 456.000 |
| W21X44 | 0.000 | 44 | 0.000 |
| W16X45 | 0.000 | 45 | 0.000 |
| W21X83 | 0.000 | 83 | 0.000 |
| W21X73 | 0.000 | 73 | 0.000 |
| W16X57 | 0.000 | 57 | 0.000 |
| W8X35 | 0.000 | 35 | 0.000 |
| W16X31 | 0.000 | 31 | 0.000 |
| TOTAL | | | 38437.750 |

| Total | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Beam Type | Total Length (ft) | Weight (PLF) | Member Weight (lb) |
| W21X48 | 11.083 | 48 | 532.000 |
| W10X12 | 80.083 | 12 | 961.000 |
| W12X14 | 63.000 | 14 | 882.000 |
| W8X21 | 10.667 | 21 | 224.000 |
| W21X44 | 103.500 | 44 | 4554.000 |
| W14X22 | 73.667 | 22 | 1620.667 |
| W18X40 | 40.333 | 40 | 1613.333 |
| W16X45 | 40.333 | 45 | 1815.000 |
| W10X26 | 19.667 | 26 | 511.333 |
| TOTAL | | | 12713.333 |

| Total | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Beam Type | Total Length (ft) | Weight (PLF) | Member Weight (lb) |
| W16X40 | 251.583 | 40 | 10063.333 |
| W16X36 | 613.500 | 36 | 22086.000 |
| W14X22 | 648.083 | 22 | 14257.833 |
| W14X34 | 0.000 | 34 | 0.000 |
| W12X14 | 105.333 | 14 | 1474.667 |
| W24X62 | 0.000 | 62 | 0.000 |
| W24X68 | 0.000 | 68 | 0.000 |
| W14X34 | 42.000 | 34 | 1428.000 |
| W14X43 | 0.000 | 43 | 0.000 |
| W16X67 | 71.667 | 67 | 4801.667 |
| W16X26 | 262.083 | 26 | 6814.167 |
| W10X12 | 46.500 | 12 | 558.000 |
| W12X19 | 0.000 | 19 | 0.000 |
| W21X44 | 465.417 | 44 | 20478.333 |
| W16X45 | 21.083 | 45 | 948.750 |
| W21X83 | 21.000 | 83 | 1743.000 |
| W21X73 | 56.167 | 73 | 4100.167 |
| W16X57 | 223.250 | 57 | 12725.250 |
| W8X35 | 161.792 | 35 | 5662.708 |
| W16X31 | 17.333 | 31 | 537.333 |
| TOTAL | | | 107679.208 |

| TOTAL BEAM WEIGHT | |
|-------------------|--------|
| lb | Tons |
| 158830.292 | 79.415 |

| Steel Columns | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Total | | | |
| Beam Type | Total Length (ft) | Weight (PLF) | Total Member Weight (lb) |
| W10X33 | 652.125 | 33 | 21520.125 |
| W12X65 | 224.000 | 65 | 14560.000 |
| W12X72 | 132.708 | 72 | 9555.000 |
| W10X45 | 211.500 | 45 | 9517.500 |
| W10X39 | 169.917 | 39 | 6626.750 |
| W12X58 | 157.500 | 58 | 9135.000 |
| W10X77 | 41.500 | 77 | 3195.500 |
| W10X68 | 116.000 | 68 | 7888.000 |
| W10X54 | 74.500 | 54 | 4023.000 |
| W10X49 | 365.000 | 49 | 17885.000 |
| W12X40 | 250.625 | 40 | 10025.000 |
| W12X53 | 58.000 | 53 | 3074.000 |
| W10X60 | 29.000 | 60 | 1740.000 |
| TOTAL (lbs) | | | 118744.875 |
| TOTAL (tons) | | | 59.372 |

| Steel Bracing | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Total | | | |
| Beam Type | Total Length (ft) | Weight (PLF) | Total Member Weight (lb) |
| HSS7X7X1/4 | 374.9963 | 22.4200 | 8407.4175 |
| HSS8X8X1/4 | 289.9619 | 25.8200 | 7486.8157 |
| HSS8X8X5/16 | 149.3689 | 31.8400 | 4755.9042 |
| HSS6X6X1/4 | 66.6155 | 19.0200 | 1267.0260 |
| TOTAL (lbs) | | | 21917.163 |
| TOTAL (tons) | | | 10.959 |



Unit Detail Report

State College,
PA, 16802
Year 2010 Quarter 3

Date: 15-Oct-10

Moore Building Addition Concrete

Prepared By:
Mohammad alhussaini
PSU

| LineNumber | Description | Quantity | Unit | Total Incl. O&P | Ext. Total Incl. O&P |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------|--------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Division 03 Concrete | | | | | |
| 03111300000 | Structural Cast-In-Place Concrete Forming | 0.00 | | | \$0.00 |
| 031113050010 | FORMS, BUY OR RENT | 0.00 | | | \$0.00 |
| 031113050100 | C.I.P. concrete forms, aluminum, smooth face, buy, 6" x 8', includes material only | 15,343.23 | SFCA | \$30.31 | \$465,053.15 |
| 03220000000 | Welded Wire Fabric Reinforcing | 0.00 | | | \$0.00 |
| 032205000000 | Uncoated Welded Wire Fabric | 0.00 | | | \$0.00 |
| 032205500010 | WELDED WIRE FABRIC | 0.00 | | | \$0.00 |
| 032205500030 | Welded wire fabric, from recycled materials | 0.00 | | | \$0.00 |
| 032205500050 | Welded wire fabric, sheets | 0.00 | | | \$0.00 |
| 032205500300 | Welded wire fabric, sheets, 6 x 6 - W2.9 x W2.9 (6 x 6) 42 lb. per C.S.F., A185 | 570.00 | C.S.F. | \$65.15 | \$37,135.50 |
| 033105000000 | Normal Weight Structural Concrete | 0.00 | | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| 033105300010 | CONCRETE, FIELD MIX | 0.00 | | | \$0.00 |
| 033105350300 | Structural concrete, ready mix, normal weight, 4000 PSI, includes local aggregate, sand, Portland cement and water, delivered, excludes all additives and treatments | 1,630.26 | C.Y. | \$94.81 | \$154,564.95 |
| 033105701400 | Structural concrete, placing, elevated slab, pumped, less than 6" thick, includes strike off & consolidation, excludes material | 744.63 | C.Y. | \$24.72 | \$18,407.33 |
| 033105701450 | Structural concrete, placing, elevated slab, with crane and bucket, less than 6" thick, includes strike off & consolidation, excludes material | 744.63 | C.Y. | \$46.47 | \$34,603.10 |
| 033105701950 | Structural concrete, placing, continuous footing, shallow, pumped, includes strike off & consolidation, excludes material | 41.75 | C.Y. | \$23.14 | \$965.98 |
| 033105702650 | Structural concrete, placing, spread footing, pumped, over 5 C.Y., includes strike off & consolidation, excludes material | 510.21 | C.Y. | \$23.14 | \$11,806.26 |
| 033105703250 | Structural concrete, placing, grade beam, pumped, includes strike off & consolidation, excludes material | 6.69 | C.Y. | \$19.32 | \$129.19 |
| 033105704350 | Structural concrete, placing, slab on grade, pumped, up to 6" thick, includes strike off & consolidation, excludes material | 196.52 | C.Y. | \$26.67 | \$5,241.16 |
| 033105705300 | Structural concrete, placing, walls, direct chute, 15" thick, includes strike off & consolidation, excludes material | 118.99 | C.Y. | \$17.83 | \$2,121.65 |

| LineNumber | Description | Quantity | Unit | Total Incl. O&P | Ext. Total Incl. O&P |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------|--------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 033105705350 | Structural concrete, placing, walls, pumped, 15" thick, includes strike off & consolidation, excludes material | 118.99 | C.Y. | \$29.15 | \$3,468.65 |
| 033529000000 | Tooled Concrete Finishing | 0.00 | | | \$0.00 |
| 033529300010 | FINISHING FLOORS | 0.00 | | | \$0.00 |
| 033529300012 | Concrete finishing, requires that concrete first be placed, struck off & consolidated, excludes placing, striking off & consolidating | 0.00 | | | \$0.00 |
| 033529300015 | Concrete finishing, floors, basic finishing for unspecified flatwork, excludes placing, striking off & consolidating | 0.00 | | | \$0.00 |
| 033529300200 | Concrete finishing, floors, basic finishing for unspecified flatwork, bull float, manual float & manual steel trowel, excludes placing, striking off & consolidating | 57,000.00 | S.F. | \$0.75 | \$42,750.00 |
| 033900000000 | Concrete Curing | 0.00 | | | \$0.00 |
| 033913000000 | Water Concrete Curing | 0.00 | | | \$0.00 |
| 033913500010 | WATER CURING | 0.00 | | | \$0.00 |
| 033913500015 | Curing, burlap, 7.5 oz., 4 uses assumed | 570.00 | C.S.F. | \$18.54 | \$10,567.80 |
| Division 03 Subtotal | | | | | \$786,814.72 |

PSU

Unit Detail Report



University Park,
PA, 16802
Year 2010 Quarter 3

Date: 14-Oct-10

Moore Building Addition Steel

Prepared By:
Mohammad alhussaini
PSU

| LineNumber | Description | Quantity | Unit | Total Incl. O&P | Ext. Total Incl. O&P |
|---------------------------|---|----------|------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Division 05 Metals | | | | | |
| 050513506000 | Paints and protective coatings, galvanizing structural steel in shop, over 20 tons, hot dip | 150.00 | Ton | \$427.17 | \$64,075.50 |
| 051223170010 | COLUMNS, STRUCTURAL | 0.00 | | | \$0.00 |
| 051223170015 | Columns, structural steel, made from recycled materials | 0.00 | | | \$0.00 |
| 051223174600 | Column, structural tubing, 8" x 8" x 3/8" x 14'-0", incl shop primer, cap & base plate, bolts | 63.00 | Ea. | \$750.47 | \$47,279.61 |
| 051223176850 | Column, structural, 2-tier, W8x31, A992 steel, incl shop primer, splice plates, bolts | 652.13 | L.F. | \$42.15 | \$27,487.07 |
| 051223176900 | Column, structural, 2-tier, W8x48, A992 steel, incl shop primer, splice plates, bolts | 615.63 | L.F. | \$61.73 | \$38,002.53 |
| 051223176950 | Column, structural, 2-tier, W8x67, A992 steel, incl shop primer, splice plates, bolts | 543.00 | L.F. | \$83.53 | \$45,356.79 |
| 051223177000 | Column, structural, 2-tier, W10x45, A992 steel, incl shop primer, splice plates, bolts | 381.42 | L.F. | \$58.30 | \$22,236.61 |
| 051223177050 | Column, structural, 2-tier, W10x68, A992 steel, incl shop primer, splice plates, bolts | 116.00 | L.F. | \$84.82 | \$9,839.12 |
| 051223177200 | Column, structural, 2-tier, W12x87, A992 steel, incl shop primer, splice plates, bolts | 41.50 | L.F. | \$106.70 | \$4,428.05 |
| 051223177350 | Column, structural, 2-tier, W14x74, A992 steel, incl shop primer, splice plates, bolts | 132.71 | L.F. | \$91.68 | \$12,166.67 |
| 051223750010 | STRUCTURAL STEEL MEMBERS | 0.00 | | | \$0.00 |
| 051223750015 | Structural steel members, made from recycled materials | 0.00 | | | \$0.00 |
| 051223750120 | Structural steel member, 100-ton project, 1 to 2 story building, W6x15, A992 steel, shop fabricated, incl shop primer, bolted connections | 336.00 | L.F. | \$28.87 | \$9,700.32 |
| 051223750140 | Structural steel member, 100-ton project, 1 to 2 story building, W6x20, A992 steel, shop fabricated, incl shop primer, bolted connections | 0.00 | L.F. | \$34.49 | \$0.00 |
| 051223750350 | Structural steel member, 100-ton project, 1 to 2 story building, W8x21, A992 steel, shop fabricated, incl shop primer, bolted connections | 11.00 | L.F. | \$35.77 | \$393.47 |
| 051223750500 | Structural steel member, 100-ton project, 1 to 2 story building, W8x31, A992 steel, shop fabricated, incl shop primer, bolted connections | 18.00 | L.F. | \$48.42 | \$871.56 |

| LineNumber | Description | Quantity | Unit | Total Incl. O&P | Ext. Total Incl. O&P |
|--------------|--|----------|------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 051223750540 | Structural steel member, 100-ton project, 1 to 2 story building, W8x48, A992 steel, shop fabricated, incl shop primer, bolted connections | 12.00 | L.F. | \$67.72 | \$812.64 |
| 051223750600 | Structural steel member, 100-ton project, 1 to 2 story building, W10x12, A992 steel, shop fabricated, incl shop primer, bolted connections | 148.00 | L.F. | \$25.44 | \$3,765.12 |
| 051223750700 | Structural steel member, 100-ton project, 1 to 2 story building, W10x22, A992 steel, shop fabricated, incl shop primer, bolted connections | 888.00 | L.F. | \$37.06 | \$32,909.28 |
| 051223750720 | Structural steel member, 100-ton project, 1 to 2 story building, W10x26, A992 steel, shop fabricated, incl shop primer, bolted connections | 435.00 | L.F. | \$41.35 | \$17,987.25 |
| 051223751520 | Structural steel member, 100-ton project, 1 to 2 story building, W12x35, A992 steel, shop fabricated, incl shop primer, bolted connections | 1,254.00 | L.F. | \$48.62 | \$60,969.48 |
| 051223751580 | Structural steel member, 100-ton project, 1 to 2 story building, W12x58, A992 steel, shop fabricated, incl shop primer, bolted connections | 224.00 | L.F. | \$75.46 | \$16,903.04 |
| 051223751700 | Structural steel member, 100-ton project, 1 to 2 story building, W12x72, A992 steel, shop fabricated, incl shop primer, bolted connections | 57.00 | L.F. | \$93.38 | \$5,322.66 |
| 051223751740 | Structural steel member, 100-ton project, 1 to 2 story building, W12x87, A992 steel, shop fabricated, incl shop primer, bolted connections | 22.00 | L.F. | \$110.54 | \$2,431.88 |
| 051223752300 | Structural steel member, 100-ton project, 1 to 2 story building, W14x34, A992 steel, shop fabricated, incl shop primer, bolted connections | 64.00 | L.F. | \$47.76 | \$3,056.64 |
| 051223752320 | Structural steel member, 100-ton project, 1 to 2 story building, W14x43, A992 steel, shop fabricated, incl shop primer, bolted connections | 22.00 | L.F. | \$57.63 | \$1,267.86 |
| 051223753100 | Structural steel member, 100-ton project, 1 to 2 story building, W16x40, A992 steel, shop fabricated, incl shop primer, bolted connections | 396.00 | L.F. | \$54.28 | \$21,494.88 |
| 051223753140 | Structural steel member, 100-ton project, 1 to 2 story building, W16x67, A992 steel, shop fabricated, incl shop primer, bolted connections | 132.00 | L.F. | \$85.66 | \$11,307.12 |
| 051223753520 | Structural steel member, 100-ton project, 1 to 2 story building, W18x46, A992 steel, shop fabricated, incl shop primer, bolted connections | 631.00 | L.F. | \$62.31 | \$39,317.61 |
| 051223753920 | Structural steel member, 100-ton project, 1 to 2 story building, W18x65, A992 steel, shop fabricated, incl shop primer, bolted connections | 20.00 | L.F. | \$84.86 | \$1,697.20 |
| 05310000000 | Steel Decking | 0.00 | | | \$0.00 |
| 05311300000 | Steel Floor Decking | 0.00 | | | \$0.00 |
| 053113500010 | FLOOR DECKING | 0.00 | | | \$0.00 |
| 053113500015 | Metal floor decking, steel, made from recycled materials | 0.00 | | | \$0.00 |

| LineNumber | Description | Quantity | Unit | Total Incl. O&P | Ext. Total Incl. O&P |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------|------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 053113505400 | Metal floor decking, steel, non-cellular, composite, galvanized, 2" D, 18 gauge | 53,613.56 | S.F. | \$2.99 | \$160,304.53 |
| Division 05 Subtotal | | | | | \$661,384.49 |

Appendix D – General Conditions Estimate

| General Conditions Estimate | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|---------|------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Activity | Quantity | Units | Unit Labor | Total Labor | Unit Material Cost | Total Material Cost | Total Cost |
| PRIMARY PERSONNEL | | | | | | | |
| Project Executive | 610.00 | MHR | 140.00 | 85,400.00 | | | \$85,400.00 |
| Project Manager | 3,800.00 | MHR | 90.00 | 342,000.00 | | | \$342,000.00 |
| Project Superintendent | 3,800.00 | MHR | 90.00 | 342,000.00 | | | \$342,000.00 |
| Project Engineer | 3,800.00 | MHR | 50.00 | 190,000.00 | | | \$190,000.00 |
| | | | | | | TOTAL | \$959,400.00 |
| SUPPORT STAFF | | | | | | | |
| Secretary | 3,800.00 | MHR | 35.00 | 133,000.00 | | | \$133,000.00 |
| Scheduling Manager | 500.00 | MHR | 90.00 | 45,000.00 | | | \$45,000.00 |
| Safety Engineer | 500.00 | MHR | 50.00 | 25,000.00 | | | \$25,000.00 |
| MEP Support | 350.00 | MHR | 90.00 | 31,500.00 | | | \$31,500.00 |
| | | | | | | TOTAL | \$234,500.00 |
| OFFICE EXPENSES/OH & Temporary Utilities | | | | | | | |
| Living Expenses | 10.00 | MONTHLY | | | 3,000.00 | 30,000.00 | \$30,000.00 |
| Moving Expenses | 1.00 | LS | | | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | \$15,000.00 |
| Travel/Parking (STAFF) | 1.00 | LS | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | \$0.00 |
| Office Set-Up | 1.00 | LS | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 250.00 | 250.00 | \$1,750.00 |
| Contractors Office | 10.00 | MONTHLY | | | 1,600.00 | 16,000.00 | \$16,000.00 |
| Contractors Office Furnishings | 1.00 | LS | | | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | \$3,000.00 |
| Clean Office | 10.00 | MONTHLY | | | 255.00 | 2,550.00 | \$2,550.00 |
| Telephone Set-Up | 1.00 | LS | | | 310.00 | 310.00 | \$310.00 |
| Telephone Service | 15.00 | MONTHLY | | | 285.00 | 4,275.00 | \$4,275.00 |
| Cell Phones | 15.00 | MONTHLY | | | 270.00 | 4,050.00 | \$4,050.00 |
| Computers & Supplies | 2.00 | EA | | | 1,750.00 | 3,500.00 | \$3,500.00 |
| Copy Machine | 1.00 | EA | | | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | \$6,000.00 |
| Copy Machine Maintenance | 12.50 | MONTHLY | | | 300.00 | 3,750.00 | \$3,750.00 |
| Potable Water | 5.00 | MONTHLY | | | 200.00 | 1,000.00 | \$1,000.00 |
| Safety Equipment | 1.00 | LS | | | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | \$2,000.00 |
| Mail and Postage | 15.00 | MONTHLY | | | 350.00 | 5,250.00 | \$5,250.00 |
| Constructware Usage FEES | 12.50 | MONTHLY | | | 850.00 | 10,625.00 | \$10,625.00 |
| First Aid | 25.00 | MONTHLY | | | 150.00 | 3,750.00 | \$3,750.00 |
| Office Supplies | 20.00 | MONTHLY | | | 300.00 | 6,000.00 | \$6,000.00 |
| Photographs | 22.50 | MONTHLY | | | 100.00 | 2,250.00 | \$2,250.00 |
| Plans & Specs | 1.00 | LS | | | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | \$25,000.00 |
| BIM Services | 1.00 | ALLOW | 40,000.00 | 40,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | \$40,000.00 |
| Internet Set-Up | 1.00 | LS | | | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | \$1,000.00 |
| Internet Service | 7.50 | MONTHLY | | | 250.00 | 1,875.00 | \$1,875.00 |
| General Clean-Up | 1.00 | ALLOW | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | \$25,000.00 |
| Printers | 1.00 | EA | | | 750.00 | 750.00 | \$750.00 |
| Temporary Power Set-Up | 1.00 | LS | | | 12,500.00 | 12,500.00 | \$12,500.00 |
| Temporary Power Service | 22.50 | MONTHLY | | | 2,000.00 | 45,000.00 | \$45,000.00 |
| Temporary Sanitation Set-Up | 1.00 | LS | | | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | \$3,000.00 |
| Temporary Sanitation Service | 1.00 | MONTHLY | | | 50.00 | 50.00 | \$50.00 |
| | | | | | | TOTAL | \$214,685.00 |
| | | | | | | CUM. TOTAL | \$1,408,585.00 |