

Project Background

A. Client Information

The owner of this project is Lancaster General Hospital, a non-profit hospital with multiple facilities throughout the Lancaster region. This project is part of their pre-planned growth, using existing shell space within the hospital. This project is one of several currently in progress within the hospital and the second shell space fit-out that Benchmark Construction Company Inc. has worked on in the last year. The first of which was a fit-out of a 30,000 ft² shell space on the 1st floor.

Since LGH is a non-profit hospital, the cost of projects is very important to them. Once a budget for a given project is created and is approved the construction costs must not exceed that budget. This can be difficult in a very-high tech project such as this, with high quality standards and tight schedule restrictions. Quality of finishes and equipment are very important to the hospital due to the manner of work that will take place in this space once completed. They hold strict requirements on flooring finishes and wall protection due to the near constant rolling of beds and medical equipment throughout the hospital. Schedules are fast paced and face stoppages due to emergency situations that may arise at the hospital as well as by the helicopters landing on the landing pad located on the roof adjacent to the shell space and cardiac elevator sites. These are coordinated via radio with hospital staff and Lancaster County Communications. However on-time completion of work is still expected and penalties can be



applied for late finishes as per the contract. Safety expectations are extremely high when working in the hospital. Safety concerns not only apply to the construction workers on site but also to the patients and staff that are often in close proximity to construction sites. These safety requirements are monitored by hospital safety staff as well has Department of Health safety inspections. Some requirements include Infection Control Risk Assessment (ICRA) partitions creating a barrier between construction space and occupied space. As well as creating negative pressure in construction spaces so that no dust or possible air born contaminants are pushed out into the occupied spaces. This is done by using negative air machines inside the construction space equipped with hepa filters that draw air from the space and force it outside.

This project is being completed inside an occupied, active hospital leading to the fact that there are dual occupancy requirements throughout the entire project. This is further complicated by the fact that there are occupied patient rooms directly below the 5th floor making through slab electrical and mechanical tie-ins even more complicated. Having this dual occupancy leads to restrictions of noise and vibration that would disturb patients or doctors and the sensitive equipment that they use. The hospital also restricts construction personnel traffic from entering the occupied corridors whenever possible. It is the hospitals wishes to make it appear that there is no construction going on at the hospital whenever possible.

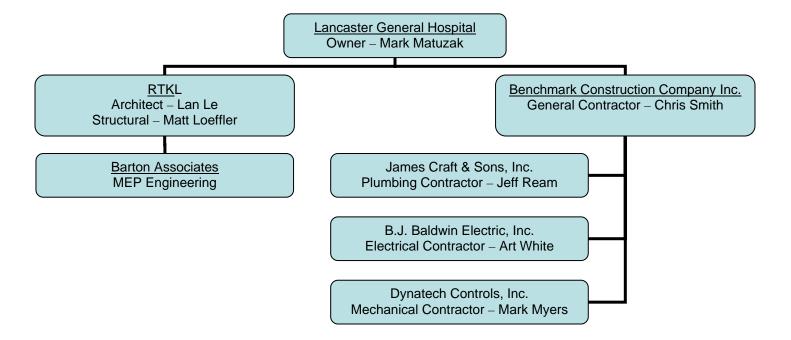


The keys to completing this project to the owner's satisfaction go along with their expectations discussed in the previous paragraph. They expect the highest quality facility that can be created in a short period of time within the given budget. This is a common expectation of most owners' but is complicated by high-technology requirements. There are outside agencies that are involved in the construction process of healthcare facilities and they must also be satisfied in order for this project to be considered a success.



B. Project Delivery System

This project is being delivered through a design-bid-build method, utilizing a general contractor that works with the internal project managers from the hospital. This approach is used due to the experience of the owner in construction and the budget, schedule and quality constraints. Benchmark Construction Company Inc. was the only GC to bid the job due to their longtime experience and relationship with the owner; however it was competitively bid to subcontract/vendor marketplace.



The architect was hired by the owner for design and engineering services and held a contract directly with the owner. The architect utilized an in house engineer to complete the small amount of structural design for the project; however they subcontracted out the design of the MEP systems to Barton Associates. The



general contractor was selected due to their experience and relationship with work for the owner through a negotiated bid. They hold a guaranteed maximum price (GMP) contract (AIA A121) and (AIA A201) with the owner. The general contractor competitively bid the subcontractor/vendor marketplace. The subcontractors and vendors selected hold a typical AIA 111 contract directly with the general contractor.

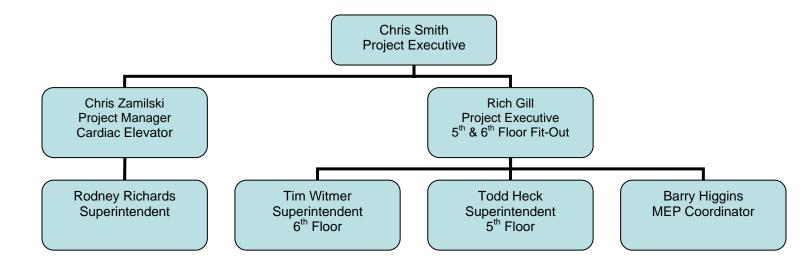
There are no bonds required by the owner for this project. Insurance requirements are as follows contractor's liability insurance including workers compensation, comprehensive or commercial general liability, contractual liability, personal injury, business auto liability and umbrella excess liability. Owner's liability insurance including bodily injury, property damage and personal injury. All insurance coverage's shall be provided by insurance companies having policy holder ratings of no lower than "A" and financial ratings not lower than "XII" in the Best's Insurance Guide, latest edition in effect as of the date of the contract.

These contract types seem to be appropriate for this project allowing for less risk to be taken by the general contractor with a GMP contract meaning that there will be less contingency built into the price. This type of contract also allows for any savings on the project to go to the owner at which time he can decide who if anyone to share them with. A design-bid-build delivery method also benefits the owner in this type of high-technology high quality project, allowing for competitive bidding on a nearly complete design package.



C. Staffing Plan

The organizational structure for the general contractor starts with Chris Smith a project executive who oversees all projects with Lancaster General Hospital allowing for a strong working relationship to be developed. The two projects, 5th and 6th floor fit-out and cardiac elevator, are then split with Chris Zamilski a project manager running the cardiac elevator project and Rich Gill a project executive running the 5th and 6th floor fit-out project. Under Chris Zamilski is Rodney Richards who is a superintendent and will be responsible for any laborers and subcontractors on-site. Rich Gill has two superintendents under him one for each of the two floors as well as Barry Higgins who is the on-site MEP coordinator for Benchmark.





D. Local Conditions

The preferred method of construction in the region for commercial construction is steel structure with cast in place concrete slab on composite metal deck. This is the method of choice on the existing building containing the shell space that will be fit-out during this project as well as the rest of the hospital. This method fits into the local preferences for construction and also allows for open floor plans that are required for a hospital setting. Layout of the space can be easily changed by moving partition walls as the requirements of the hospital change allowing them to adapt to current needs.

Construction parking is not readily available in this urban site that is surrounded on three sides by tightly grouped residential row homes. Offsite parking has been acquired several blocks away at a local business and construction personnel are bused in using a construction van furnished by the general contractor. There are several parking garages on-site including one on the ground floor below the project site, however these spaces are reserved for hospital staff and no construction vehicle are allowed.

Trash and recycled materials are placed in dumpsters located at ground level below the material hoist. This allows for the waste to be removed directly from the project site without having to travel through the occupied space of the hospital. Since eliminating the spread of dust and construction debris to occupied areas is extremely important to the hospital and its patients this means of waste removal is crucial to owner satisfaction.



The only phase of this project that does not take place in an existing shell space is the construction of the cardiac elevator. Due to this, soil and subsurface water conditions only apply to this phase. The soil that will be excavated for the concrete footing that will support the elevated elevator shaft is clean fill that was backfilled against the existing building. Ground water levels are located below the excavation depth and will have no impact in this project. The only concern during this excavation would be underground utilities and sanitary lines that run to and from the existing building, however, these concerns were alleviated by plant engineering documents from the hospital and by the local municipality identifying no existing obstructions.



E. Site Layout Planning



The map above shows a large scale layout of the project location and surrounding areas including the off site construction parking lot that will be used for the duration of the project. Located below on *page 17* is a scaled site plan drawing. This view allows the location of the material hoist, dumpsters, loading/unloading zone, tower crane and cardiac elevator to be shown in relation to the 5th and 6th floor fit-out. As you can see the site is surrounded by streets and existing buildings hindering maneuverability. Deliveries are further complicated because Lime Street runs directly in front of the project site is a one way street.



The site for this project is condensed to the small area between two existing buildings with access to the loading/unloading area coming from a one way street. Another complicating factor is the location of the helicopter landing pad for the hospital on one of the adjacent rooftop which can be seen in Figure 1.

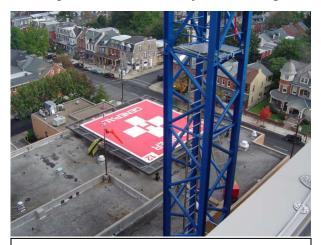


Figure 1 - Tower Crane w/ Helicopter Pad



Figure 2 - Material Hoist/Loading Dock

Site Layout:

Because construction personnel and material are prohibited from using the occupied areas of the hospital a material hoist is utilized for access to the spaces on the 5th and 6th floor. This makes transporting labor and materials easier but takes up valuable space in this restricted site. In Figure 2 you can see the placement of the material hoist and loading dock as well as some material storage behind the material hoist. Because the hoist traveled past occupied patient rooms on its way to the project floors hours of operation were restricted to 7am – 7pm.

Due to the lack of space on site and since the general contractor does a large amount of work at the hospital they are allocated a large room in the basement of the hospital that has been split into a conference room and two small offices for on site personnel. For superintendent office space the mechanical rooms on the 5th and 6th floors are utilized due to their close proximity to the project space.





Figure 3 - Loading/Unloading Zone (1)



Figure 4 - Loading/Unloading Zone (2)



Figure 5 - Cardiac Elevator Addition Site

In Figures 3 & 4 you can see the loading/unloading zone that is set up just off of Lime St. which is a one way street. This tight space is made smaller by the placement of the dumpster just off the loading dock. Figure 4 shows a drywall delivery being made using a boom truck to set the drywall on the loading dock. Deliveries must be coordinated so that there is no more than one large truck making a delivery at any time because there is no staging area available.

Figures 5 & 6 show the location of the cardiac elevator addition behind the loading dock area with several elevated walkways, one on either side of the elevator. Figure 5 is a picture shows were the façade of the existing building has been removed in preparation of the elevator construction. Figure 6 shows the self climbing scaffold that was used to remove the façade. The scaffold will need to be removed for the structural phase of the elevator addition but will be brought back in for the placement of the EIFS panels.

Figure 7 shows the location of the porta-johns that are used by all construction personnel on site. The use of these facilities requires workers to travel



down the material hoist taking excess time. This is not an optimum set up but do to the restricted site options for placement was limited as well as the inability to use the



Figure 6 - Self Climbing Scaffold



Figure 7 - Porta-Johns

facilities located in the hospital caused this to be the only option available.

Figure 8 and Table 1 shoe the tower crane and crane load chart respectively. The tower crane will be used for construction of the elevator as well as placement of air handling units. The tower crane stands 146' tall and has a swing that travels over the helicopter landing pad.

Coordination for helicopter landings is conducted via radio with the communications center advising when the crane needs to be moved out of the way and shut down for landings. This happens on average of 2-3 times a week with only one or two of those happening during normal working hours. To protect against issues at night the crane is secured to the roof of the adjacent building to stop the

crane from swinging over the helicopter pad. The limited occurrence will have limited impact on the overall project schedule so minimal time was figured into the schedule for these delays. If it were a more common situation time would need to be figured in for delays.





Figure 8 – Tower Crane

CRANE OPERATION LOAD CHART						
Distance Trolly	Hook Radius (Ft.)					
(Ft.)	123.0					
45.9	11023 lbs.					
49.2	11023 lbs.					
52.4	11024 lbs.					
55.7	11025 lbs.					
59.0	11026 lbs.					
62.3	10438 lbs.					
65.6	9854 lbs.					
68.8	9325 lbs.					
72.1	8840 lbs.					
75.4	8410 lbs.					
78.7	8013 lbs.					
82.0	7638 lbs.					
85.2	7309 lbs.					
88.5	6988 lbs.					
91.8	6701 lbs.					
95.1	6437 lbs.					
98.4	6183 lbs.					
101.6	5952 lbs.					
104.9	5731 lbs.					
108.2	5522 lbs.					
111.5	5335 lbs.					
114.8	5147lbs.					
118.0	4982 lbs.					
121.3	4817 lbs.					
123.0	4739 lbs.					

Table 1 – Crane Load Chart



F. Detailed Project Schedule

The detailed project schedule for this project is made up of six major parts general items, 5th floor, 6th floor, connecting corridors 5 & 6, cardiac elevator and site work. All of these parts are being conducted simultaneously but are broken down into separate schedules for clarity. Please find a detailed schedule attached below on *pages 27, 28, 29, and 30*.

Key Project Dates:

Start 5 th & 6 th Floor	August 11, 2006
Start Cardiac Elevator	September 5, 2006
Tower Crane Erection	September 20, 2006
Corridor Connection 5 th & 6 th Floor	September 5, 2006
DOH Life Safety Inspection	December 29, 2006
DOH Licensure Inspection	January 15, 2007

Structural Steel Frame:

All structural steel frames shall be securely braced until all floor slabs, roof decks and shear walls have been installed and become capable of stabilizing the frames. Bracing used is steel angle welded to columns and floor beams. Composite metal decking shall be used for all elevated floor slabs. A tower crane will be utilized for all steel erection. Crane will be located between the two elevated walkways directly adjacent to the elevator shaft. Crane swing is above helicopter pad for the hospital and will have to be shut down and boom swung out of the way whenever use of the pad is required. Coordination for this is done through radio contact with the hospital and Lancaster County Communications.

Cast in Place Concrete:

Cast-in-place concrete will be placed on composite metal decking in the cardiac elevator project. No formwork is required due to the metal decking. Edge stops will be permanently placed continuous bent plates 3/8"x4"x5-1/2" welded to



the top of the steel floor beam with a ¼ 3@12 fillet weld. Concrete slab on deck will be 4" in depth light weight 4000psi (110 PCF Maximum). Other concrete to be used for foundation will be placed in footing excavation requiring no other formwork. This concrete shall be 3000psi normal weight concrete.

Mechanical System:

Mechanical rooms are located on the 4th and 5th floor of the hospital directly outside the shell space on the 5th floor with the 4th floor mechanical room located directly underneath. Air handling units are forced air systems with distribution through ductwork utilizing smoke and fire dampers wherever a fire or smoke rated wall is penetrated. All areas of the hospital are fully sprinkled and the sprinkler system in the shell space are existing however drops will have to be added and main lines relocated to match floor plan layout. Sprinklers for the new elevator lobbies will be run by tapping into the main branch lines running down the corridor being tied into.

Electrical System:

Electrical service comes from 4-480V 75KVA transformers serving 8-120/208V panel's normal branch. 3-480V 75KVA transformers serving 6-120/208V panel's critical branch and 2-480V 15KVA transformers serving 2-120/208V panel's life safety branch. Also the floors are supplied with nurse call systems, alarm systems and emergency lock down systems.

Masonry:

Masonry system will be a brick veneer located on the base of the elevator shaft. Adjustable masonry ties to be attached to 6" metal stud wall. Climbing scaffold will be utilized for the masonry work and EFIS system installation.



Shell Space:

The 5th and 6th floor fit-out project is part of hospital expansion utilizing existing space inside the hospital that was previously used as storage space.



Figure 9 – 6th Floor Shell Space



Figure $10 - 5^{th}$ Floor MEP Rough-in



Figure $11 - 5^{th}$ Floor MEP

Because they will be utilizing existing shell space no structural work will be required for this part of the project, which means that work on these two floors began with floor layout and MEP rough-in. In Figure 9 you can see the open layout of the 6th floor shell space with the orange lines designating hollow metal frame wall layout. In the picture

you can also see that the sprinkler lines have already been run in a standard layout that will have to be revised after the floor layout is complete.

MEP Rough-in:

MEP rough-in on the 5th and 6th floor consisted of tying into existing piping and ductwork in the adjacent corridor as well as to new units in the mechanical room located directly outside the shell space. As can be seen in Figures 10 and 11 once floor layout and hollow metal framing is complete MEP rough-in begins with ductwork, piping and electrical conduit being placed. In figure 11 you can also see that there were some coordination issues with existing

sprinkler piping and the ductwork that was being installed. These issues were resolved when sprinkler pipe relocation occurred. A very sensitive part of the MEP rough-in occurs when tie-ins are being made to systems located in the 4th floor ceiling plenum space because the 4th floor is occupied with patient rooms. This requires coordination with the hospital to move patients around during tie-in operations as well as cleaning rooms after work is completed so that patients can be moved back in.



Figure 12 – 5th Floor Patient Room Finishes



Figure 13–5th Floor Patient Room Rendering

Finishes:

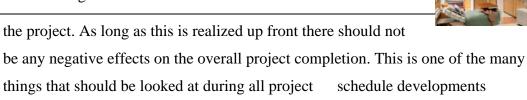
Finishes for all projects at the hospital are high end and are designed to tie into existing finishes in adjacent spaces. In Figure 12 you can see the wall paneling that is being placed in the patient rooms on the 5th and 6th floors. This is a honey oak finish

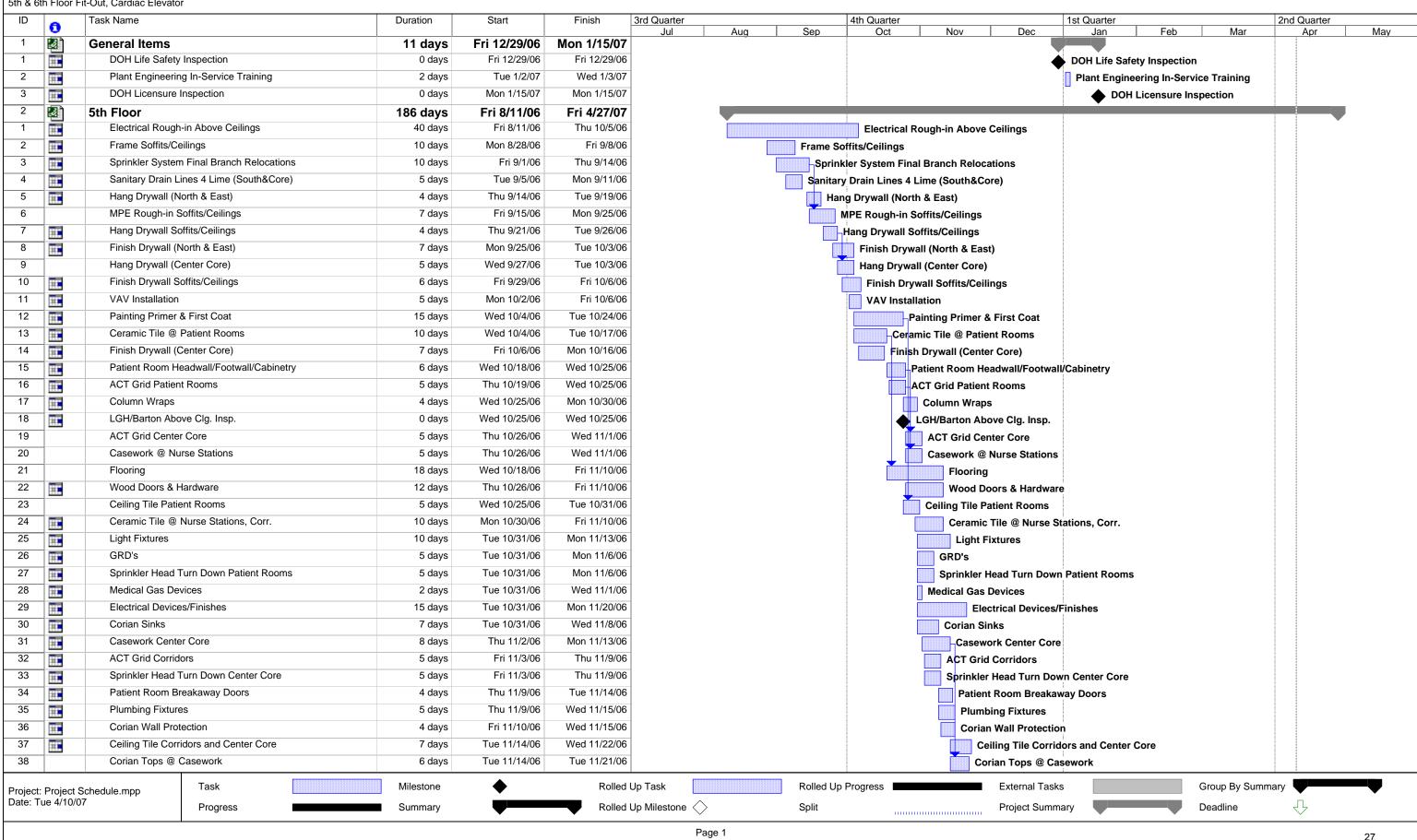
that has been selected and will be continued throughout the space and adjoining corridors. Figure 13 shows a rendering of a finished patient room and in the background you can see the finishes carrying over into the corridor with the nurse's station. This rendering also shows the VCT flooring pattern that is being utilized in the project. The

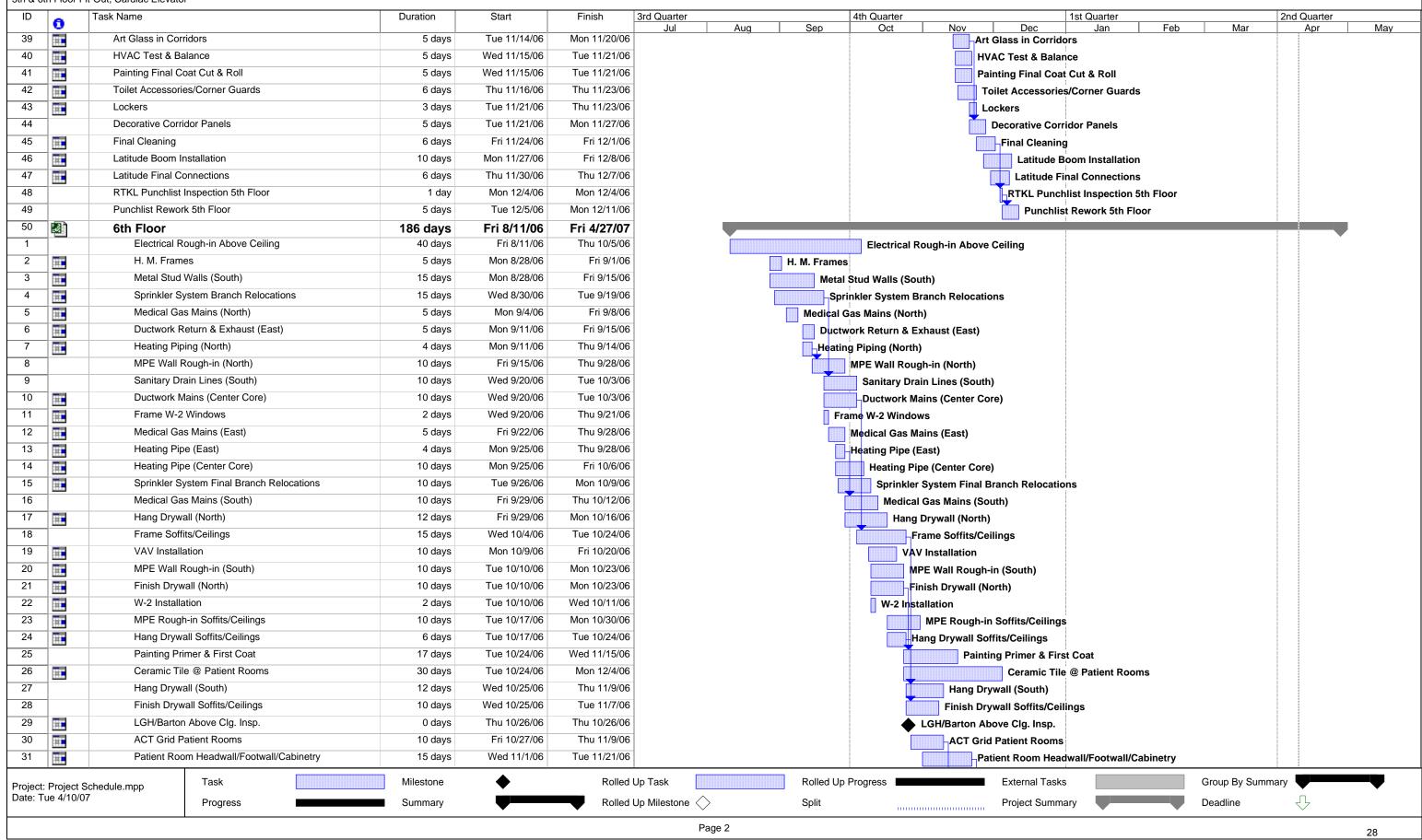
high qualities of the finishes require longer schedule durations for these phases of

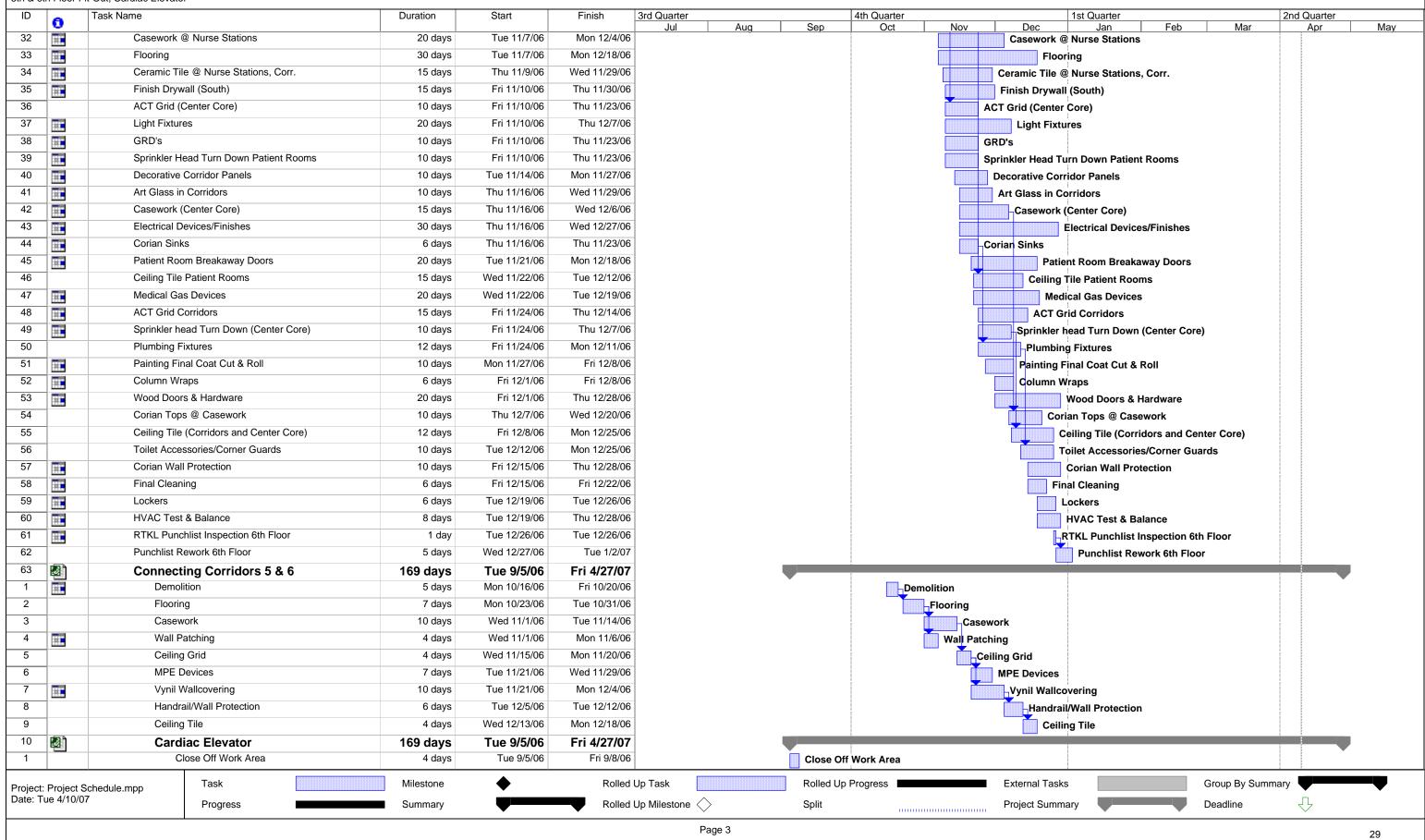
AE Senior Thesis

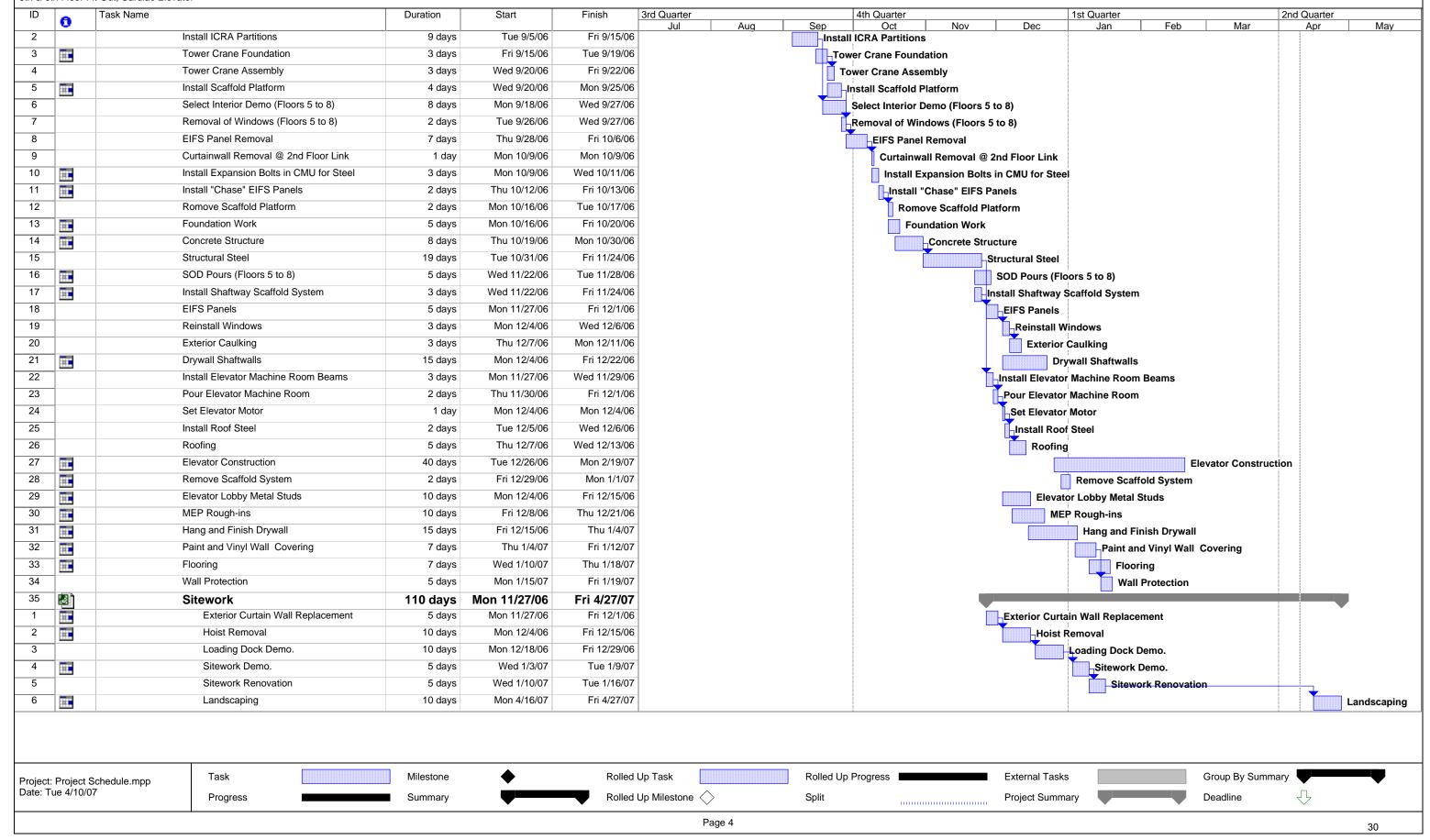
because if not identified could cause problems later in the project.













G. Project Cost Summary

Since this project takes place inside an existing building the construction costs are the same as the total project costs with no land costs, or site work included. However the project is broken down into two separate parts with the cost of the fit-out and cardiac elevator being separate. The construction costs for the 5th and 6th Floor Lime Street Fit-Out are \$9,720,090 for 48,592 ft² leading to a cost per square foot of \$200.04. The construction costs for the Cardiac Elevator Addition are \$1,998,973 for 1,600 ft² leading to a cost per square foot of \$1,249.36.

Lancaster General Hospital 5th and 6th Floor Fit-Out						
Description	Cost					
General Conditions	\$650,881.00					
Demolition/Landscaping	\$82,448.00					
Concrete	\$25,549.00					
Steel	\$48,496.00					
Carpentry	\$1,101,130.00					
Thermal/Moisture	\$39,252.00					
Doors & Windows	\$768,344.00					
Finishes	\$1,526,672.00					
Specialties	\$123,140.00					
Equipment	\$51,862.00					
Furnishings	\$28,400.00					
Conveying/Hoisting	\$61,566.00					
MEP	\$5,000,100.00					
Contingency and Fee	\$212,250.00					
Total	\$9,720,090.00					
Lancaster General Hospital Cardiac Elevator						
Lancaster General Hospital C	ardiac Elevator					
Lancaster General Hospital C Description	ardiac Elevator Cost					
·						
Description	Cost					
Description General Conditions	Cost \$167,519.00					
Description General Conditions Demolition/Landscaping	Cost \$167,519.00 \$154,765.00					
Description General Conditions Demolition/Landscaping Concrete	Cost \$167,519.00 \$154,765.00 \$87,174.00					
Description General Conditions Demolition/Landscaping Concrete Masonry Steel Carpentry	Cost \$167,519.00 \$154,765.00 \$87,174.00 \$17,827.00 \$527,297.00 \$8,782.00					
Description General Conditions Demolition/Landscaping Concrete Masonry Steel Carpentry Thermal/Moisture	Cost \$167,519.00 \$154,765.00 \$87,174.00 \$17,827.00 \$527,297.00					
Description General Conditions Demolition/Landscaping Concrete Masonry Steel Carpentry	Cost \$167,519.00 \$154,765.00 \$87,174.00 \$17,827.00 \$527,297.00 \$8,782.00					
Description General Conditions Demolition/Landscaping Concrete Masonry Steel Carpentry Thermal/Moisture	Cost \$167,519.00 \$154,765.00 \$87,174.00 \$17,827.00 \$527,297.00 \$8,782.00 \$284,954.00					
Description General Conditions Demolition/Landscaping Concrete Masonry Steel Carpentry Thermal/Moisture Doors & Windows	Cost \$167,519.00 \$154,765.00 \$87,174.00 \$17,827.00 \$527,297.00 \$8,782.00 \$284,954.00 \$8,954.00					
Description General Conditions Demolition/Landscaping Concrete Masonry Steel Carpentry Thermal/Moisture Doors & Windows Finishes Specialties Furnishings	Cost \$167,519.00 \$154,765.00 \$87,174.00 \$17,827.00 \$527,297.00 \$8,782.00 \$284,954.00 \$8,954.00 \$183,653.00 \$11,696.00 \$1,141.00					
Description General Conditions Demolition/Landscaping Concrete Masonry Steel Carpentry Thermal/Moisture Doors & Windows Finishes Specialties Furnishings Conveying/Hoisting	Cost \$167,519.00 \$154,765.00 \$87,174.00 \$17,827.00 \$527,297.00 \$8,782.00 \$284,954.00 \$183,653.00 \$11,696.00 \$1,141.00 \$433,698.00					
Description General Conditions Demolition/Landscaping Concrete Masonry Steel Carpentry Thermal/Moisture Doors & Windows Finishes Specialties Furnishings	Cost \$167,519.00 \$154,765.00 \$87,174.00 \$17,827.00 \$527,297.00 \$8,782.00 \$284,954.00 \$8,954.00 \$183,653.00 \$11,696.00 \$1,141.00					
Description General Conditions Demolition/Landscaping Concrete Masonry Steel Carpentry Thermal/Moisture Doors & Windows Finishes Specialties Furnishings Conveying/Hoisting	Cost \$167,519.00 \$154,765.00 \$87,174.00 \$17,827.00 \$527,297.00 \$8,782.00 \$284,954.00 \$183,653.00 \$11,696.00 \$1,141.00 \$433,698.00					



H. General Conditions Estimate

The general conditions estimate shows all project and staffing costs associated with the coordination and running of the 5th and 6th floor fit-out and cardiac elevator addition projects. These projects are Guaranteed Maximum Price, negotiated contracts. The costs shown in the estimate do not include home office overhead. General conditions costs are meant only to show the costs directly associated with the project.

Estimate Break Down:

This break down shows the categories of the general conditions estimate that can be found below on *page 33*.

- Project Coordination
- Building Layout
- Regulatory Requirements
- Progress Schedules
- Temporary Utilities
- Temporary Construction
- Construction Aids
- Temporary Controls
- Traffic Regulation
- Contract Closeout

AE Senior Thesis



	GENERAL CONDITIONS ESTIMATE LGH 5th & 6th FLOOR FIT-OUT								
						Euip.			
Phase	Description	Takeoff Quantity	Material Amount	Labor Amount	Sub Amount	Amount	Total Cost/Unit	Total Amount	
1000.400	Project Coordination	6 - Months		\$292,000.00		\$2,763.00	\$49,129.20 /Month	\$294,763.00	
1000.540	Building Layout	6 - Months	\$3,895.00	\$42,952.00		\$1,000.00	\$7,974.50 /Month	\$47,847.00	
1000.600	Regulatory Requirements	6 - Months			\$55,210.00		\$9,201.67 /Month	\$55,210.00	
1300.100	Progress Schedules	6 - Months	\$5,895.00				\$982.5 /Month	\$5,895.00	
1500.100	Temporary Utilities	6 - Months	\$650.00	\$6,420.00	\$3,450.00	\$6,500.00	\$2,836.67 /Month	\$17,020.00	
1500.200	Temporary Construction	6 - Months	\$190.00	\$670.00		\$3,450.00	\$718.33 /Month	\$4,310.00	
1500.250	Construction Aids	6 - Months	\$2,400.00	\$33,600.00	\$16,300.00	\$39,600.00	\$15,316.70 /Month	\$91,900.00	
1500.600	Temporary Controls	6 - Months	\$7,050.00	\$17,530.00	\$32,000.00		\$9,430 /Month	\$56,580.00	
1500.700	Traffic Regulation	6 - Months		\$42,000.00	\$13,000.00		\$9,166.67 /Month	\$55,000.00	
1700.100	Contract Closeout	48,592 Sq.Ft.	\$300.00	\$10,250.00	\$12,600.00		\$.48 /Sq.Ft.	\$23,150.00	
	GENERAL CONDITIONS		\$20,380.00	\$445,422.00	\$132,560.00	\$53,313.00	\$108,613 /Month	\$651,675.00	

	GENERAL CONDITIONS ESTIMATE LGH CARDIAC ELEVATOR									
			Material							
Phase	Description	Takeoff Quantity	Amount	Labor Amount	Sub Amount	Euip. Amount	Total Cost/Unit	Total Amount		
1000.400	Project Coordination	5 - Months		\$75,250.00			\$15,150 /Month	\$75,250.00		
1300.100	Progress Schedules	5 - Months	\$2,680.00				\$536 /Month	\$2,680.00		
1400.100	Testing & Inspections	5 - Months	\$25.00	\$1,310.00	\$2,135.00	\$842.00	\$862.40 /Month	\$4,312.00		
1500.100	Temporary Utilities	5 - Months		\$11,413.00		\$4,267.00	\$3,136 /Month	\$15,680.00		
1500.250	Construction Aids	5 - Months			\$31,215.00	\$725.00	\$6,388 /Month	\$31,940.00		
1500.300	Barriers & Enclosures	5 - Months	\$1,246.00	\$3,812.00		\$417.00	\$1,095 /Month	\$5,475.00		
1500.400	Security	5 - Months	\$3,768.00	\$645.00			\$882.60 /Month	\$4,413.00		
	Temporary Controls	5 - Months	\$2,422.00	\$7,800.00	\$9,770.00	\$300.00	\$4,58.40 /Month	\$20,292.00		
1500.700	Traffic Regulations	5 - Months			\$180.00		\$36 /Month	\$180.00		
1700.100	Contract Closeout	1,600 Sq.Ft.	\$600.00	\$6,354.00	\$2,555.00		\$5.94 /Sq.Ft.	\$9,509.00		
	GENERAL CONDITIONS	5.00 Months	\$10,741.00	\$106,584.00	\$45,855.00	\$6,551.00	\$33,946.20 /Month	\$169,731.00		



I. Assemblies Estimate

The assemblies' estimate that was developed for this section is for the building enclosure system for the cardiac elevator addition. The estimate was created using R.S. Means 2005 data. Location factors had to be taken into account in order to give an accurate depiction of costs for the region of construction. Location factors for Lancaster, Pennsylvania are .95 for materials, .88 for labor and .92 total cost. Equipment costs were taken at a direct rate from R.S. Means with the major equipment cost for this phase coming from the self climbing scaffolding shown earlier in Figure 6. A 27% O&P factor was used in calculating the total cost.

Assembly:

The assembly was broken down into the following sections.

- Exterior Insulation Finish System (EIFS)
- Fireproofing
- Single Ply Membrane Roofing
- Sheet Metal Flashing/Trim

	ASSEMBLY ESTIMATE - BUILDING ENCLOSURE									
		LGH CARDIAC	ELEVATOR A	DDITION - PF	REPARED BY:	: DEVIN LEARN				
Phase	Description Takeoff Qty. Material Cost Labor Cost Equip. Cost \$ Per Unit w/.92 Location Factor 27% O&P Total Cost									
7240.100	Exterior Ins./Finish System	25,000 Sq.Ft.	\$64,600.00	\$118,800.00	\$11,750.00	\$7.90 Sq.Ft.	\$10.03	\$250,750		
7250.255	Fireproofing	9,500 Sq.Ft.	\$5,595.50	\$4,514.40	\$855.00	\$1.15 Sq.Ft.	\$1.48	\$14,060		
7500.300	7500.300 Single Ply Membrane Roofing 5.4 Sq. \$630.00 \$194.83 \$30.51 \$156.08 Sq. \$195.04 \$1,05									
7600.200	7600.200 Sheet Metal Flashing/Trim 1,800 Sq.Ft. \$3,146.40 \$2,566.08 \$0.00 \$3.18 Sq.Ft. \$4.41 \$7,938									
Total			\$73,971.90	\$126,075.31	\$12,635.51	\$13.79 Sq.Ft.		\$273,801		



J. Detailed Structural Estimate

The detailed structural systems estimate for this section was completed using the structural system for the cardiac elevator addition because the 5th and 6th floor fit-out project is inside an existing shell space requiring no structural work. The structural system estimate required a structural member takeoff that can be found along with the detailed structural systems estimate blow on *pages 36 and 37*. The costs for the estimate were based on a price per unit basis.

Structural Systems Estimate Summary:

Below is a structural systems estimate summary to compliment the attached detailed structural systems estimate.

PROPOSED STRUCTURAL ESTIMATE - SUMMARY LGH CARDIAC ELEVATOR										
Description	Takeoff Quantity Material Amount Labor Amount Sub Amount Amount Total Cost/Unit Total Amou									
CONCRETE FORMWORK										
	1,249.00 Sq.Ft.	\$4,940.00	\$11,795.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.40 /Month	\$16,735.00			
REINFORCING BAR										
	4.24 Ton	\$5,965.00	\$7,540.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,185.14 /Ton	\$13,505.00			
REINFORCING WIRE MESH										
	1,996.00 Sq.Ft.	\$530.00	\$415.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$.47 /Sq.Ft.	\$945.00			
CONCRETE ACCESSORIES										
		\$1,905.00	\$2,735.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$4,640.00			
CAST IN PLACE CONCRETE										
	210.60 Cu.Yd.	\$29,015.00	\$7,820.00	\$7,030.00	\$7,500.00	\$243.90 /Cu.Yd	\$51,365.00			
MASONRY										
	535.00 Sq. Ft.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17,850.00	\$0.00	\$33.36 /Sq.Ft.	\$17,850.00			
STRUCTURAL STEEL										
	1600.00 Sq.Ft.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$522,600.00	\$0.00	\$326.63 /Sq.Ft.	\$522,600.00			

Devin Learn Construction Management

AE Senior Thesis



STRUCTURAL STEEL TAKEOFF LGH CARDIAC ELEVATOR						
Wide Flange Columns	Qty.	Length	Weight			
W14 x 132	1	52'	6864#			
W14 x 90	1	38'	3420#			
W14 x 90	1	44'	3960#			
W12 x 87	1	52'	4524#			
W12 x 87	1	38'	3306#			
W12 x 87	1	44'	3828#			
Total	6	268'	25,902#			
Wide Flange Beams	Qty.	Length	Weight			
W24 x 55	1	14'	770#			
W21 x 44	1	15'	660#			
W16 x 26	2	15'	780#			
W16 x 26	1	6'	156#			
W10 x 12	9	15'	1620#			
W10 x 12	4	4'	192#			
W12 x 16	8	16'	2048#			
W12 x 16	11	15'	2640#			
W24 x 68	4	16'	4352#			
W24 x 68	4	14'	3808#			
W14 x 22	1	16'	352#			
W14 x 22	5	15'	1650#			
W14 x 22	1	12'	264#			
W27 x 84	1	16'	1344#			
W27 x 84	1	15'	1260#			
W16 x 50	1	16'	800#			
W16 x 50	1	14'	700#			
Total	56	793'	23,396#			
Tube Steel Beams	Qty.	Length	Weight			
HSS12 x 6 x 3/8	9	15'				
HSS12 x 6 x 3/8	3	14'				
HSS12 x 6 x 3/8	2	6'				
Total	14	189'				
Steel Joists	Qty.	Length	Weight			
12K1	2	16'				
10K1	1	16'				
10K1	3	14'				
Total	6	90'				
Metal Floor Decking		Area	Weight			
2"-20GA. Comp. Steel Deck		1320 Sq.Ft.	3036#			
1-1/2"-20GA. Galv. St. Roof De	ck	360 Sq.Ft.	792#			
Total		1680 Sq.Ft.	3828#			

AE Senior Thesis



STRUCTURAL ESTIMATE LGH CARDIAC ELEVATOR								
		ı		CELEVATOR		le :	1	
r.		T . "O	Material	l		Euip.	T	
Phase	Description	Takeoff Quantity	Amount	Labor Amount	Sub Amount	Amount	Total Cost/Unit	Total Amount
	FORMWORK							
	Strip Footer Formwork	142.00 Sq.Ft.	\$160.00				\$5.35 /Sq.Ft.	
	Peir Cap Formwork	336.00 Sq.Ft.	\$540.00				\$6.67 /Sq.Ft.	
	Foundation Pier Formwork	171.00 Sq.Ft.	\$270.00				\$9.47 /Sq.Ft.	
	Elevator Wall Formwork	708.00 Sq.Ft.	\$1,200.00	\$3,000.00			\$5.93 /Sq.Ft.	
	Elevated Slab Formwork	746.00 Sq.Ft.	\$2,680.00	\$4,870.00			\$10.12 /Sq.Ft.	
3100.390	Frost Wall Formwork	69.00 Sq.Ft.	\$90.00			* 0.00	\$5.29 /Sq.Ft.	
	CONCRETE FORMWORK	1,249.00 Sq.Ft.	\$4,940.00	\$11,795.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.40 /Month	\$16,735.00
REINFORCIN								
	Strip Footer Re-Bar	1.00 Ton	\$1,400.00				\$2,900 /Ton	
	Peir Cap Re-Bar	2.50 Ton	\$3,600.00				\$3,320 /Ton	
	Foundation Pier Re-Bar	0.32 Ton	\$475.00				\$3,828 /Ton	
	Flat Plate Re-Bar	0.34 Ton	\$390.00	\$450.00			\$2,470 /Ton	
3210.390	Frost Wall Re-Bar	0.08 Ton	\$100.00	\$140.00			\$3,000 /Ton	
	REINFORCING BAR	4.24 Ton	\$5,965.00	\$7,540.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,185.14 /Ton	\$13,505.00
	NG WIRE MESH							
3220.230	Slab on Deck Wire Mesh	1,700.00 Sq.Ft.	\$450.00				\$.46 /Sq.Ft.	\$790.00
3220.330	Stoop/Pad Wire Mesh	126.00 Sq.Ft.	\$35.00				\$.59 /Sq.Ft.	
3220.530	Sidewalk Wire Mesh	170.00 Sq.Ft.	\$45.00	\$35.00			\$.47 /Sq.Ft.	
	REINFORCING WIRE MESH	1,996.00 Sq.Ft.	\$530.00	\$415.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$.47 /Sq.Ft.	. \$945.00
CONCRETE	ACCESSORIES							
	Foundation Pier Accessories		\$190.00	\$140.00				\$330.00
	Misc. Concrete Accessories		\$1,050.00	\$1,600.00				\$2,650.00
	Slab on Deck Accessories		\$580.00	\$820.00				\$1,400.00
3250.240	Plate Slab Accessories		\$5.00	\$15.00				\$20.00
	Stoop/Pad Accessories		\$10.00					\$40.00
	Sidewalk Accessories		\$70.00	\$130.00				\$200.00
	CONCRETE ACCESSORIES		\$1,905.00	\$2,735.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$4,640.00
CAST IN PLA	ACE CONCRETE							
	Concrete Bulk				\$1,375.00			\$1,375.00
	Strip Footers	11.00 Cu.Yd.	\$1,300.00	\$500.00			\$163.63 /Cu.Yd.	
	Pier Foundation	68.00 Cu.Yd.	\$8,350.00			\$1,250.00		
	Elevator Wall	16.00 Cu.Yd.	\$2,175.00			+ 1,= 2 2 1 2 2	\$182.81 /Cu.Yd.	
	Misc. Concrete	85.00 Cu.Yd.	\$10,920.00			\$1,250.00		
	Elevator Slab	00100 0011101	V 10,020.00	V 1,020100		\$1,250.00		\$1,250.00
	Slab on Deck	24.00 Cu.Yd.	\$3,940.00		\$4,725.00	\$2,500.00		\$11,165.00
	Flat Plate Slabs		\$875.00	\$385.00				\$2,660.00
	Stoops/Pads	2.00 Cu.Yd.	\$525.00		\$290.00		\$407.50 /Cu.Yd.	
	Frost Wall	2.50 Cu.Yd.	\$280.00	\$120.00			\$160 /Cu.Yd.	
3300.510			\$10.00					\$10.00
3300.530		2.10 Cu.Yd.	\$640.00		\$475.00		\$530.95 /Cu.Yd.	
	CAST IN PLACE CONCRETE	210.60 Cu.Yd.				\$7,500.00		
MASONRY			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	, , , , , , , , ,				
	Masonry Accessories	535.00 Sq.Ft.			\$17,850.00		\$33.36 /Sq.Ft.	\$17,850.00
4200.100		535.00 Sq.Ft.			ψ17,000.00		φοσ.σο /οφ.τ τ.	\$0.00
	Precast Copings & Sills	000.00 0q.1 t.						\$0.00
	Foundation Block	535.00 Sq.Ft.						\$0.00
7200.210	MASONRY	535.00 Sq. Ft.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17,850.00	\$0.00	\$33.36 /Sq.Ft.	
CTRUCTUS		-000.00 0q. 1 t.	Ψ0.00	ψ5.00	\$11,000.00	Ψ0.00	\$00.00 70q.i t.	Ų. r, 000.00
STRUCTURA 5400 400		47 T			¢470,000,00		¢10,000,00 /T	£470.000.00
	Steel Fab. & Erection	47 Ton			\$470,000.00		\$10,000.00 /Ton	
	Wide Flange Columns							\$0.00
	Wide Flange Beams				# F0 000 00			\$0.00
	Tube Steel Beams				\$52,600.00			\$52,600.00
	Standard Angles							\$0.00
	Steel Joists							\$0.00
5300.210	Metal Floor Decking	4000 00 0		40.00	#F00 000 00		\$000 co (0. T	\$0.00
	STRUCTURAL STEEL	1600.00 Sq.Ft.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$522,600.00	\$0.00	\$326.63 /Sq.Ft.	\$522,600.00