Waynesburg Central High School



Technical Assignment #2

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Construction Management

Adviser: Dr. Riley

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Executive Summary

Waynesburg Central High School is a project that has a very intricate phasing sequence that needs to be strictly adhered to. The multiple phases on Waynesburg Central High School create for scheduling problems, in order to efficiently schedule a project with this many phases contractors whereabouts need to be know at all times. When compiling the schedule it needs to be taken into account that contractors should not be responsible for performing tasks in multiple phases at the same time without some sort of time compensation. Durations of phases were not changed by adding detail to the summary schedule.

Multiple site plans are used to better illustrate the sequence of events that will be occurring at Waynesburg Central High School during the construction. Since there are 12 phases and many of them will be occurring simultaneously it is impossible to separate individual phases of construction. The initial site plan for spring 2008 shows the excavation and the general start up layout. Summer 2008 is in the middle of construction were some phases will be undergoing demolition while others will be in the finish stage. The final site plan for summer 2009 shows the phases that are primarily in the finish stage. For this reason site plans in appendix C are not label by a particular phase of construction rather a general time frame.

Detailed structural systems estimate was derived from a detailed take off combined with the use of RS Means. The spreadsheets for the detailed take off of the structural system are shown in appendix A. The final estimated cost of the structural system for Waynesburg Central High School came to \$645,802. This would seem to be a rather low estimate for a structural system at first glance, but when the amount of structural work being performed on Waynesburg Central High School is taken into account the price seems more reasonable. The detailed structural systems estimate was a full estimate for all structural work performed on the school, the only areas that have structural work being done are the two additions. When the structural estimate is analyzed alongside the overall project cost of approximately \$17 million excluding the construction manager and architect fees, as well as looking at square footages of renovation work at 154,900 square feet compared to only 24,000 square feet of additions, the cost of the structural system seems reasonable.

A general conditions estimate was derived for both the construction manager and the general contractor. The estimated cost of general conditions for the construction manager is \$431,970 which is almost solely comprised of personnel costs. General conditions cost for the general contractor are slightly higher at \$488,106, again being primarily comprised of personnel costs. These cost are not extremely high because of the way general conditions are divided at Waynesburg Central High School. Since it is a multiple prime contractor project each prime is responsible for their corresponding general conditions resulting in lower than normal general conditions costs for the general contractor.

Adviser: Dr. Riley

Detailed Project Schedule

The detailed project schedule for Waynesburg Central High School was derived from the original summary schedule. This schedule was expanded upon by adding information pertaining to individual contractors. In order to keep the schedule to the desired length many of the intricate details and links needed to be left out. Each phase was broken down and the major activities are shown with the corresponding duration. The two phases that encompassed the additions required the most activities because there was a more diverse range of work being performed in these areas.

From the original summary schedule to the detailed project schedule the phasing sequence remained unchanged. Waynesburg Central High School's most critical issue is the schedule; to ensure that occupation of spaces can commence on time. The detailed schedule did not change any turn over dates, rather simply provides more information to ensure that contractors proceed with work and finish in the allotted time as to not prevent other contractors from finishing. Many of the phases will be under construction simultaneously; the schedule was developed to prevent the same contractor from needing to perform work in multiple phases at the same time. The following image shows the phasing sequence for Waynesburg Central High School.

The actual schedule at Waynesburg Central High School was developed by the construction manager, Foreman Program and Construction Management. This schedule contained vastly more information than that which is provided in this report. Being a design-bid-build project the plans were sent out and bid on by each individual prime contractor who was then responsible, after being awarded the contract, to provide the construction manager with a list of activities and the corresponding durations. After the information was received from

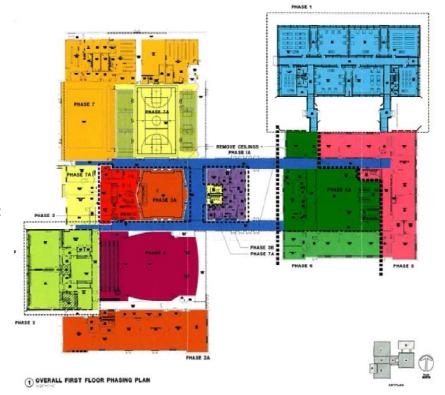


Figure 1: Project Phasing Plan

Program and Construction Management then compiled the information into a single master schedule. Each contractor received a copy of this master schedule and was given a chance to review and suggest any revisions that needed to be made. Portions pertaining to the phases that are about to begin are

the contractors Foreman

handed out at the job conference meetings and discussed to ensure that work will commence when scheduled, but most importantly the phase will be completed on time.

Each item in the detailed schedule was taken from the actual master schedule derived by the construction manager at Waynesburg Central High School. In order to create a schedule with the desired length several of the activities had to be combined. Much of the schedule shows the major systems being installed in the building, mechanical, structural, electrical, and plumbing. Since this is a high school there are several other systems that need to be installed in the building, but with the shortened schedule some of these needed to be put in as single line items. For example the kitchen equipment in phase 3 had to be shown as a single line item, rather than dividing the work into the rough in of systems and then the final installation and testing. This also had to be done in phase 4 with the stage equipment installation. Items needed to be compressed into less in for more items then the two listed but the primary goal was to ensure that every prime contractor had their activities listed on the detailed project schedule.

On the detailed project schedule links between items are shown in the column labeled predecessors. Links are not shown in the Gantt chart because this results in an illegible flow of work. Items are primarily linked to other activities that are in the same field of work. Activities are also linked to all items that need to be finished or started before the other activity may commence work. As a result of this linking scheme there are several items that have multiple activities linked to them. The best example of this would be painting. This is basically the first step in the finishing process and as a result of this all activities that follow this have painting as a predecessor.

Detailed Schedules attached in appendix B

Site Layout Planning

Waynesburg Central High School is a project that has twelve different phases and at various points in time up to six are under construction at once. This needs to be factored in when developing a site layout plan, because many areas will be at different stages of construction meaning that multiple contractors will have material being delivered to the site on the same day for different phases and require a layout area.

With multiple phases under construction at the same time it is impossible to label a phasing plan as a single phase. As a result of this the phasing plans attached in appendix C are labeled as a time of year. The phasing plan labeled spring 2008 contains the beginning of phase 1 and 2, which are both in the excavation phase. At the time of this site plan the kitchen will also be taken over, this will occur in May a few weeks before school lets out. In the spring of 2008 students will still be in school and therefore need parking spaces meaning that the lower lot behind the school will be used for student parking at this time. Construction workers will be able to park in the last row of this lower parking lot as well as a parking lot located in the adjacent field.

Summer 2008 Site Plan attached in appendix C shows the site plan as it will be during the summer of 2008. Since this project is a school and students will still be in attendance the majority of work is done over the summer. As a result of this the summer of 2008 site plan has the most phases under construction at any given time. Excavation is basically complete by this point in the construction project, allowing for a fence to be placed around the main construction area. The site plan depicts the path of the crane in purple. The crane will only be present at a few select times, primarily when the precast concrete is being installed.

The summer 2008 site plan show the path of the crane as well as the reach of the crane for the installation of precast structural concrete members. Other cranes were also brought on site one for the roofing system to set the joists and also one to set the mechanical system. The same general path will be utilized for all cranes on site to perform work on building G. A 45 ton truck mounted crane was utilized to set the structural concrete members. I was not able to attain the exact make and model of crane utilized, so I did a search and found a similar crane to



Figure 2: Liebherr LFT 1045-4.1

determine the lifting capacities. The crane chosen was a Liebherr LTF 1045-4.1 which is depicted in figure 2. Lifting capacity tables from the manufacturer's specifications for this crane are attached in appendix D.

Crane size shown on the site plan is based off the maximum load for the precast concrete setting. Since several other cranes will be used at various times throughout the process this was an exercise to determine maximum distance for a load. Since all precast concrete members lie along the

exterior of the building the actual distance of each pick is only about 10 feet. This meant that all beams and columns were equal spans for a pick, meaning that the largest member would determine the crane size. This exercise was more so to determine the radius in which to depict on the site plan. Beam CB #4 was determined to be the largest and therefore weight the most. The weight of beam CB #4 was calculated using the normal weight of concrete which is 150 lb/ft3. This calculation is shown in the following chart.

		I	Precast Concrete	e Beams	
No.	Length (ft)	Depth (in)	Width (in)	Weight per foot (lb)	Beam Weight (ton)
CB #4	41	69	15	150	22.1

Table 1: Beam CB #4 weight calculation

Once the weight of the beam was determined the crane then had to be sized. This was done using the material found in appendix D. The chart in the specifications for the Liebherr LTF 1045-4.1 states that the crane will be able to make the pick with none of the telescoping sections extended and keeping the pick within 4 meters of the crane. This is a very limited range for a crane but this was the largest pick so it was decided that the site plan would show the average pick distance attainable by the 45 ton truck mounted crane. This distance was determined to be the same as beam CB #4 since it is precast concrete and it flanks the perimeter of the building, many of the columns have the same dimensions so column C8 was chosen to do the calculation for which is shown in Table 2. With this as a base for crane reach the crane will be able to make a pick spanning a distance of 25 meters. The exact details of what the crane may be doing and the sections that may be extended as well as the angle can be obtained from the material in appendix D.

			Precast Concrete	e Column	
No.	Length (ft)	Depth (in)	Width (in)	Weight per foot (lb)	Beam Weight (ton)
C8	12.25	26	12	150	2.0

Table 2: Column C8 weight Calculation

Summer 2009 site plan shows the phases that will be under construction at that time as well as the critical paths and facilities. One of the major differences between the 2008 and the 2009 summer plan is the amount of contractors that will be staffing the site on a full time basis. Much of the work will be closing out this summer meaning that contractors such as the mason and the excavator will not be present. This is why the reduced number of trailers is depicted as well as the topsoil storage pile no longer represented. Construction parking, material staging and the other critical areas do not move from one summer to the next.

These three times are the most critical part of the construction process which is why they are depicted for the site plan. The spring of 2008 is when the project is just starting to come out of the ground which is critical to the success of a project and has the potential to cause the largest delays. The summer of 2008 is when the most phases are under construction and all in various stages. Summer 2009 is basically finish phases for most of the phases under construction. This is why these times are chosen and individual phases of construction cannot be depicted.

Site layout plans attached in appendix C

Detailed Structural Systems Estimate

Waynesburg Central High School was primarily a renovation project that was not upgrading the structural system. There were however two additions to the building that required structural work. This is what the structural estimate is based upon. Since the additions only total a square footage of 24,405 it was decided that an estimate of the entire structural system would be done. The primary structural system utalized on this project was a precast concrete system. There are however several structural steel members utalized in the interior of the building. Cast in place concrete was only utalized for the foundations and the slab on grade. An open web steel joist system was used for the roof of the additions with a metal deck spanning the joists. When doing the estimate RS Means 2009 was used to attain all numbers for the detailed structural systems estimate.

The first step in determining the cost of the structural system is performing a detailed take off of the entire system. Numbers and charts of this take off are attached in appendix A. Concrete beams were placed into a chart in which was used to determine the cost of erection, weight was not needed to be calculated because they are precast concrete simply the size and length. The same was done for the precast concrete columns. Steel members were taken off based on the individual size of each member, some however needed to be approximated to the nearest size in the RS Means catalog. Foundation take offs are the most tedious to perform because there are the most items involved in preparing this system. The strength of concrete for the footings was given to be 3000 PSI. The strength of the slab on grade was also given to be 4000 PSI. All the details of each take off can be viewed in appendix A. A summary of the detailed structural systems estimate is shown in the following table.

Cast in Pla	ce Concret	e Const	ruct	ion Costs	į						
Description	Quantity	Units	IV	laterial		Labor	Eq	uipment	Pr	ice/Unit	Cost
Forms in place, Columns, 16"x16" columns, 4 use	960.0	SFCA	\$	0.73	\$	5.15			\$	5.88	\$ 5,644.66
Forms in place, Columns, 24"x24" columns, 4 use	432.0	SFCA	\$	0.81	\$	5.10			\$	5.91	\$ 2,553.03
Forms in place, Columns, 36"x36" columns, 4 use	2726.0	SFCA	\$	0.59	\$	4.85			\$	5.44	\$ 14,829.44
Spread footings, job built lumber, 4 use	1236.0	SFCA	\$	0.70	\$	2.93		į.	\$	3.63	\$ 8,973.36
4000PSI Concrete	301.3	CY	\$	101.00				[[\$	101.00	\$ 30,430.90
3000PSI Concrete	122.7	CY	\$	106.00					\$	106.00	\$ 13,002.66
Footings, continuous, shallow, direct chute	141.7	CY			\$	11.35	\$	0.37	\$	11.72	\$ 1,660.33
Footings, spread, under 1 CY, direct chute	47.4	CY			\$	29.00	\$	0.94	\$	29.94	\$ 1,420.49
Columns, square or round, 18" thick, pumped	11.9	CY			\$	24.00	\$	8.80	\$	32.80	\$ 388.74
Columns, square or round, 24" thick, pumped	5.9	CY			\$	23.50	\$	8.60	\$	32.10	\$ 190.22
Columns, square or round, 36" thick, pumped	57.4	CY			\$	15.50	\$	5.65	\$	21.15	\$ 1,214.95
Slab on grade, up to 6" thick, direct chute	301.3	CY			\$	14.40	\$	0.47	\$	14.87	\$ 4,480.27
Finishing Floors, Manual screed, bull float, manual float	24405.0	SF				0.43			\$	0.43	\$ 10,494.15
				Tota	al C	ost of Ca	st in	Place Con	crete	2:	\$ 95,283.20

Precast Concrete Construction Costs										
Description	Quantity	Units	Material	Labor	Equipment	Price/Unit		Cost		
Precast Beams, rectangular 20' span, 24" x 44"	18.0	Ea	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 131.00	\$ 79.00	\$ 2,210.00	\$	39,780.00		
Precast Beams, rectangular 40' span, 24" x 52"	3.0	Ea	\$ 4,850.00	\$ 263.00	\$ 158.00	\$ 5,271.00	\$	15,813.00		
Precast Beams, rectangular 20' span, 18" x 36"	6.0	Ea	\$ 1,475.00	\$ 131.00	\$ 79.00	\$ 1,685.00	\$	10,110.00		
Precast Columns, rectangular to 24' high, large columns	568.5	LF	\$ 184.00	\$ 22.00	\$ 13.15	\$ 219.15	\$	124,591.16		
1 (i) (ii)	1000	C*C 31	Т	otal Cost of	Precast Concre	ete:	\$	190,294.16		

	Concrete Reinforceme	nt Cons	truction Cost	S		15)	tur.	
Description	Quantity	Units	Material	Labor	Equipment	Price/Unit		Cost
6x6 W2.9 x W2.9 WWF 42 lbs per CSF	244	CSF	\$ 32.50	\$ 24.50		\$ 57.00	\$	13,910.85
Reinforcing in Place, footings, #4 to #7	3.0	Ton	\$ 1,475.00	\$ 680.00		\$ 2,155.00	\$	6,421.95
Reinforcing in Place, footings, #8 to #18	3.6	Ton	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 395.00		\$ 1,795.00	\$	6,470.08
50000000000000000000000000000000000000	1.87		Total	Cost of Rei	nforcement Co	ncrete:	\$	26,802.88

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Structu	ıral Steel Co	onstruc	tior	Costs							
Description	Quantity	Units	N	// Aterial		Labor	Е	quipment	F	Price/Unit	Cost
Columns Structural, structural tubing, 6x4x5/16x12	18	Ea	\$	375.00	\$	45.00	\$	32.00	\$	452.00	\$ 8,192.50
Columns Structural, structural tubing, 10x6x3/8x14	4	Ea	\$	880.00	\$	49.00	\$	35.00	\$	964.00	\$ 3,615.00
Columns Structural, structural tubing, 12x8x1/2x16	15	Ea	\$	1,625.00	\$	51.00	\$	36.50	\$	1,712.50	\$ 25,687.50
Columns Structural, W Shape, A992 Steel, 2 tier, W10 x 45	133	LF	\$	74.50	\$	2.36	\$	1.69	\$	78.55	\$ 10,447.15
Structural steel members, W10x49	66	LF	\$	81.00	\$	4.43	\$	3.17	\$	88.60	\$ 5,847.60
Structural steel members, W16x50	74	LF	\$	82.50	\$	3.05	\$	2.18	\$	87.73	\$ 6,492.02
Structural steel members, W8x15	86	LF	\$	25.00	\$	4.06	\$	2.90	\$	31.96	\$ 2,748.56
Structural steel members, W12x35	11	LF	\$	58.00	\$	3.01	\$	2.15	\$	63.16	\$ 694.76
Structural steel members, W8x21	361	LF	\$	34.50	\$	4.06	\$	2.90	\$	41.46	\$ 14,967.06
Structural steel members, W12x26	12	LF	\$	43.00	\$	2.77	\$	1.98	\$	47.75	\$ 573.00
Structural steel members, W16x31	36	LF	\$	51.00	\$	2.71	\$	1.93	\$	55.64	\$ 2,003.04
Structural steel members, W8x10	84	LF	\$	16.50	\$	4.06	\$	2.90	\$	23.46	\$ 1,970.64
Structural steel members, W8x48	9	LF	\$	79.00	\$	4.43	\$	3.17	\$	86.60	\$ 779.40
Structural steel members, W12x16	142	LF	\$	26.50	\$	2.77	\$	1.98	\$	31.25	\$ 4,437.50
Structural steel members, structural tubing, 10x6x3/8x14	7	Ea	\$	880.00	\$	49.00	\$	35.00	\$	964.00	\$ 7,023.43
Lintels, Steel Angles, 3 1/2x3, 1/4" thick, 4'6" long	23	Ea	\$	29.00	\$	12.45			\$	41.45	\$ 939.53
					Tot	al Cost o	fSt	ructural Ste	el:		\$ 96,418.69

Structural Roofing System Construction Costs												
Description	Quantity	Units	M	laterial	ı	abor	Ec	quipment	Pr	ice/Unit		Cost
Open Web Joists, 10CS2, 7.5 lb/lf	1210	LF	\$	7.85	\$	2.94	\$	1.67	1.67 \$ 12.46 \$	15,076.60		
Open Web Joists, 22CS4, 16.5 lb/lf	6930	LF	\$	17.25	\$	1.76	\$	1.00	\$	20.01	\$	138,669.30
Open Web Joists, 24CS4, 16.5 lb/lf	798	LF	\$	17.25	\$	1.60	\$	0.91	\$	19.76	\$	15,768.48
Open Web Joists, 26CS4, 16.5 lb/lf	968	LF	\$	17.25	\$	1.60	\$	0.91	\$	19.76	\$	19,127.68
Roof decking, open type, 1 1/2" d wide rib, 20 gauge, 50-500 sq.	24405	SF	\$	2.42	\$	0.35	\$	0.03	\$	2.80	\$	68,334.00
				Total	Cos	t of Stru	ctur	al Roofing	Syste	m:	\$	256.976.06

Total Cost of Structural System:	\$ 665,774.99
Adjusted Total Cost of Structural System:	\$ 645,801.74

Table 3: Detailed structural systems estimate

In order to perform the detailed structural systems estimate several assumptions needed to be made. Assumptions are as follows:

- Use location factor for Pennsylvania, Other of .97
- Cubic Yards of concrete does not factor out the volume of rebar
- Length of rebar calculated from end to end and does not factor in any overlap that would be present when actually placed
- No overlap of welded wire mesh when placed for slab on grade

This cost estimate was further analyzed in order to obtain costs per square foot for the entire structural system. This is a useful number especially should the owner decide to make further additions. Materials, labor, and equipment costs were also broken out as part of this estimate and summarized in table 4. These numbers give a good handle on the most expensive part of the system, in this case material costs far outweigh the rest.

	Material	Labor	E	quipment	Tot	al Structural Cost
Total Cost System:	\$ 533,258.16	\$ 102,100.22	\$	25,929.93	\$	661,288.31
Cost per Square Foot:	\$ 21.85	\$ 4.18	\$	1.06	\$	27.10

Table 4: Structural system cost breakdown

Detailed structural systems estimate attached in appendix A

General Conditions Estimate

Waynesburg Central High School is a public project which requires the use of multiple prime contractors. As a result of this the general conditions are spread amongst all multiple contractors. Waynesburg Central High School has 12 prime contractors all of which have some sort of general conditions associated with them. Many of the general condition costs are minimal for the prime contractors, since the general contractors general conditions would be the most these were estimated in table 5. Since one of the other people on site that would be of interest and possibly used in further analysis in future exercises the construction managers general conditions were also estimated this is shown in table 6.

Some of the typical costs not represented in table 5 are because it is a part of a different prime contractors contract. One of the primary examples of this would be the temporary electric costs, this is the responsibility of the electrical contractor. There are also two trailers shown in the estimate for the general contractor, this is because the contract states that the general contractor is responsible for providing the construction manager with a furnished trailer were meeting will be held. This is the reason that there is no trailer present in the construction manager's general conditions estimate in table 6.

December 1	Quantity	11	84-	terial		Labor	F		_ n	rice/Unit		Cost
Description					_	Labor	Equ	uipment	Р	rice/Unit		Cost
T. II. 00 0 11 1 11 11 1				Facilitie	s				_	244.00	_	
Trailer 32x8 with air conditioning		MO		241.00	_				\$	241.00	\$	5,302.00
Trailer 50x12 with air conditioning		MO	\$ 4	416.00			_		\$	416.00	\$	9,152.00
Trailer delivery (2)		Mile				- 13	\$	4.50	\$	4.50	\$	216.00
Office Furnishings		MO	_	155.00	_				\$	155.00	\$	3,410.00
Office Supplies		MO	\$	85.00					\$	85.00	\$	1,870.00
Employee Vehicle		МО		00.00					\$	1,000.00	\$	22,000.00
Telephones	-	МО	-	240.00					\$	240.00	\$	5,280.00
Dumpsters	22	МО	\$ 1,	200.00					\$	1,200.00	\$	26,400.00
Toilets	22	МО	\$	600.00					\$	600.00	\$	13,200.00
		Const	ructio	n Aids								
Exterior Scafold 1-5 story, steel tube	125	CSF			\$	120.00			\$	120.00	\$	15,000.00
Building interior, steel tube	64	CSF			\$	80.00			\$	80.00	\$	5,120.00
Steel tubular regular, 6'4"x5' rent/month	96	Each	\$	5.05					\$	5.05	\$	6,787.20
Heavy Equipment Mobilization	5	Each			\$	261.00	\$	346.00	\$	607.00	\$	3,035.00
		Pro	ject S	taff								
Project Manager	98	Week			\$:	1,925.00			\$	1,925.00	\$	188,650.00
Superintendent	98	Week			\$:	1,775.00			\$	1,775.00	\$	173,950.00
			_	d Safety	_							
Chain link fence, 11 ga, 5'	850		\$	20.000	\$	1.26			\$	8.51	\$	7,233.50
First aid Supplies	1	LS	\$	600.00			1		\$	600.00	\$	600.00
Safety Signs	1	LS	\$	500.00					\$	500.00	\$	500.00
Hardhats, Gloves, Goggles	1	LS	\$ 4	400.00					\$	400.00	\$	400.00

Table 5: General conditions estimate for general contractor

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	General Cond	idons L	stillate for et	nistraction iv	unager			
Description	Quantity	Units	Material	Labor	Equipment	P	rice/Unit	Cost
***		Cons	truction Facil	ities				
Office Supplies	22	МО	\$ 85.00			\$	85.00	\$ 1,870.00
Employee Vehicle	22	МО	\$ 1,000.00			\$	1,000.00	\$ 22,000.00
			Project Staff					
Project Manager	114	Week		\$ 1,925.00		\$	1,925.00	\$ 219,450.00
Project Manager, (Site Manager)	98	Week		\$ 1,925.00		\$	1,925.00	\$ 188,650.00

Table 6: General conditions estimate for construction manager

General conditions estimates factor in all aspects of construction and account for all the areas

that do not fall into any other category. The general conditions lie heavily on the layout of the site to incorporate and decide the cost associated with the placement of various items. The plan shown on the right was one of the primary plans that show what areas are being added as well as the ones being renovated. This plan would have been used to help with some of the schematics as to where materials would have to be stored as well as what facilities would be available for use by construction workers. Toilets are an issue that would come up in the discussion of necessary facilities to be provided since it is a renovation project and there is functional plumbing. The use of existing facilities

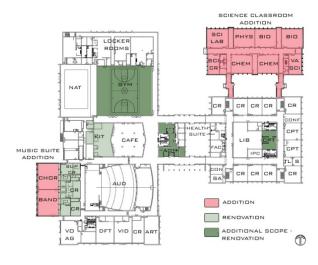


Figure 3: Preliminary floor plan

is not possible on Waynesburg Central High School because school is in session and students will be occupying these spaces. As a result the general contractor is responsible for providing the necessary facilities. This is one of the examples of how preliminary floor plans and the general condition costs are associated.

Critical Industry Issues

Partnership for Achieving Construction Excellence Roundtable Meeting varied drastically from what I had imagined. The format of the discussion was very conducive in getting a variety of opinions about a topic. In general the day had a good pace to it and provided enough time to interact with industry members. The roundtable provided an excellent opportunity to find contacts in the industry that would make for good resources.

The morning exercise in which student paired off with an industry member to discuss the benefits and challenges associated with doing an industry mentorship program was very effective. I feel that this format enabled all individuals to voice their opinion. There were several advantages brought up that would be very beneficial mostly for the students participating in the program, also the industry members have the ability to ask students about subjects that may be just immerging in the industry since students are subjected to this before industry. One of the largest challenges the mentorship program may face would be since students are paired with an industry member students would think the industry member should offer them internship opportunities and potentially a full time position. This would put industry members in a position that would be less than desirable. As a result of this every attempt should be made to keep the two separate. One of the other challenges is in how to pair the students with an industry member and when to do so. The overall idea behind the program is a good one and should be implemented in the near future, yet there are several details that need to be thought through more thoroughly.

The breakout sessions that were held were useful in giving individuals the opportunity to learn some of the pressing issues related to a particular area of interest rather than everyone discussing one topic. While attending the session on LEED several important issues were discussed, primarily focused on the areas in which LEED could be improved. Another area that was discussed was the modifications



Figure 4: LEED certification symbol

made to the new LEED. Several areas that came up in the discussion of improvements seemed to have already been addressed in new LEED. One such topic was that of making LEED certification have items that are regional based. This enables different areas of the country to have specific points, which will have to be petitioned for approval the first time; but once approved they are then permanently approved in the given region and it is no longer necessary to petition. The discussion of LEED was generally good but it felt as though it was all for not, it was not made clear how this discussion would be used and if the material discussed would be presented to the LEED council.

There were some good suggestions made, one of which was to

require the owner to have a LEED accredited professional working for them. This is in response to the fact that much of LEED certification is based off the mechanical system and the operation of such after the completion of the project. Should owners understand the LEED certification process better it would easier to ensure that the systems would be handled appropriately after the completion. Another issue

that is important to owners is when LEED certification is received by the owner, now the certification is not given until well after the building is occupied in most cases. For owners that are leasing or selling space it would prove to be more profitable should they receive some sort of certification sooner, possibly a temporary approval pending further review. These were some of the positive things that came out of the LEED discussion.

PACE Roundtable was a good place to get ideas that could be used for a topic of research for the spring semester. With the economy in the state that it is in there is a big concern for were the construction industry is heading. As a result of the economic situation many areas of research could potentially come out of this. Since Waynesburg Central High School is a renovation project this could lead into analyzing a comparative cost between new construction verse a renovation, since renovations are a market that seems to be immerging as a direct result of the economy. Corrinne Ambler from Barton Mallow is an individual that I spoke with and could possibly help advise with a topic related to the area of economics. The other area that could be used for a topic in the spring would be that of LEED. Waynesburg Central High School, in Central Greene School District, is not striving to attain a LEED certification of any form. With this not being done looking to see what could be done and the changes that would need to be made in the construction process to attain a LEED certification could be a topic of research. Aaron Bernett with Foreman Program and Construction Management is an individual that would be able to provide reliable advice on this topic. He is from the Pittsburgh region and has also been on several school projects that have attained LEED certification. There are probably several other areas that could be looked at for a topic of thesis these are simply a few that came as a direct result of material discussed and a few of the people spoke with.

Appendix A

Detailed Structural Estimate

Floor Slab					
Perimeter (LF) Area (SF) Vol. (CF) Vol. (CY) SFCA					
1025	24,405	8135	301.3	341.7	

Floor Slab Welded Wire Mesh			
Type Area (
6x6 W2.9 x W2.9 WWF	244		

Precast Concrete Columns				
No.	Height (ft)	Depth (in)	Width (in)	
C1	18.92	26	12	
C2	18.92	26	12	
C3	18.92	26	12	
C4	18.92	26	12	
C5	18.92	26	12	
C6	18.92	26	12	
C7	12.25	26	12	
C8	12.25	26	12	
C9	12.25	26	12	
C10	12.25	26	12	
C11	12.25	26	12	
C12	12.25	26	12	
C13	12.25	26	12	
C14	12.25	26	12	
C15	12.25	26	12	
C16	12.25	26	12	
C17	12.25	26	12	
C18	29.75	26	12	
C19	29.75	26	12	
C20	29.75	26	12	
C21	29.75	26	12	
C22	29.75	26	12	
C23	12.25	26	12	
C24	12.25	26	12	
C25	12.25	26	12	
C26	12.25	26	12	
C27	12.25	26	12	
C28	12.25	26	12	
C29	12.25	26	12	
C30	12.25	26	12	
C31	12.25	26	12	
C32	12.25	26	12	
C33	12.25	26	12	
C34	12.25	26	12	
C35	12.25	26	12	
C36	12.25	26	12	
Total Height (LF)	568.52	All Colun	nns Large	

Precast Concrete Beams				
No.	Length (ft)	Depth (in)	Width (in)	
CB #1	244	43	15	
CB #2	102	43	15	
CB #3	116	13	15	
CB #4	103	69	15	

Open Web Steel Joists				
Туре	No.	Length per (ft)	Total Length (ft)	
10k1	110	11	1210	
22k5	165	42	6930	
24k10	19	42	798	
26k8	22	44	968	

Steel Decking			
Type Area (SF)			
1 1/2" wide rib, 20 gauge	24,405		

Steel Columns			
No.	Column Size	Length (ft)	
F1	HSS 8x8x1/4	22.50	
F2	HSS 12x6x1/4	22.50	
F3	HSS 12x6x1/4	22.50	
F4	HSS 12x6x1/4	22.50	
F5	HSS 12x6x1/4	22.50	
F6	HSS 12x6x1/4	22.50	
F7	HSS 12x6x1/4	22.50	
F8	HSS 12x6x1/4	22.50	
F9	HSS 12x6x1/4	22.50	
F10	HSS 8x8x1/4	22.50	
G1	HSS 6x6x1/4	14.50	
G2	HSS 6x6x1/4	14.50	
G3	HSS 6x6x1/4	14.50	
G4	HSS 6x6x1/4	14.50	
G5	HSS 6x6x1/4	14.50	
G6	HSS 6x6x1/4	14.50	
G7	HSS 6x6x1/4	14.50	
G8	HSS 6x6x1/4	14.50	
G9	HSS 6x6x1/4	14.50	
G10	HSS 6x6x1/4	14.50	
G11	HSS 6x6x1/4	14.50	
G12	HSS 6x6x1/4	14.50	
G13	HSS 6x6x1/4	14.50	
G14	HSS 6x6x1/4	14.50	
G15	HSS 6x6x1/4	14.50	
G16	W 10 x 33	19.00	
G17	W 10 x 33	19.00	
G18	W 10 x 33	19.00	
G19	W 10 x 33	19.00	
G20	W 10 x 33	19.00	
G21	W 10 x 33	19.00	
G22	W 10 x 33	19.00	

Steel Columns		
Column Size Length (ft)		
HSS 8x8x1/4	45.00	
HSS 12x6x1/4	180.00	
HSS 6x6x1/4	217.50	
W 10 x 33	133.00	

Steel Beams			
No.	Beam Size	Length (ft)	
FB #1	W 10x45	66.00	
FB#2	W 16x45	74.00	
FB#3	W 8x15	78.00	
FB#4	W 8x21	25.00	
FB #5	W 12x30	11.00	
FB #6	W 8x18	6.00	
FB #7	W 12x26	12.00	
SB #1	W 8x21	32.00	
SB#2	W 8x21	32.00	
SB #3	HSS 12x2x1/4	40.00	
RB #1	W 8x21	204.00	
RB #2	L 3x3x1/4	102.00	
RB #3	W 16x31	36.00	
RB #4	W 8x10	10.00	
RB #5	W 8x10	42.00	
RB #6	W 8x15	8.00	
RB #7	W 8x10	20.00	
RB #8	W 8x40	9.00	
RB #1	W 12x14	142.00	
RB #2	W 8x18	30.00	
RB #3	W 8x21	16.00	
RB #4	W 8x18	16.00	
RB #5	W 8x10	12.00	

Steel Beam			
Beam Size	Length (ft)		
W 10x45	66		
W 16x45	74.00		
W 8x15	86.00		
W 12x30	11.00		
W 8x18	52.00		
W 12x26	12.00		
W 16x31	36.00		
W 8x10	84.00		
W 8x40	9.00		
W 12x14	142.00		
HSS 12x2x1/4	40.00		
L 3x3x1/4	102.00		
W 8x21	309.00		

	Concrete Footings Strip													
Mark	Mark Width (in) Depth (in) Bars L Bars T Leng													
Α	24	12	3-#4	#4-10"C/C	1506									
В	36	12	4-#4	#4-10"C/C	271									

	Concrete Footings Piers												
Mark	Footing Size	Footing Rein.	Peir Size	Pier Rein.	Peir Ties	No. of Piers	Total Depth						
F-A	4'x4'x12"	4-#5 EA Way	20"x16"	4-#8	#3T at 12" C/C	9	72						
F-B	4'x4'x12"	4-#5 EA Way	16"x16"	4-#8	#3T at 12" C/C	2	18						
F-C	4'x4'x12"	4-#5 EA Way	36"x22"	6-#8	#3T at 12" C/C	29	258						
F-D	5'x5'x12"	5-#5 EA Way				9	50						
F-E	4'x4'x12"	4-#5 EA Way	16"x16"	4-#8	#3T at 12" C/C	22	162						
F-F	4'x4'x12"	4-#5 EA Way	36"x22"	6-#8	#3T at 12" C/C	4	24						

	Concrete Volume	in Piers										
Pier size	Pier size Volume (CY) Contact Area (SI											
20"x16"	5.93	432.0										
16"x16"	11.85	960.0										
36"x22"	57.44	2726.0										

Conc	Concrete Volume in Spread Footings												
Footing Size	Volume (CY)	Contact Area (SFCA)											
4'x4'x12"	39.11	1056											
5'x5'x12"	8.33	180											

Concrete Volume in Strip Footings											
Width (in)	Depth (in)	Volume (CY)									
24	12	111.6									
36	12	30.1									

	S	teel Reinforcment	
Rebar Size	Length (ft)	Nominal Weight (lb/ft)	Weight (lb)
#3	396.0	0.376	148.896
#4	7734.4	0.668	5166.57977
#5	618.0	1.043	644.574
#8	2700.0	2.67	7209

	Cast	in Place	Concrete	Constru	ction	Costs			
Description	Quantity	Units	Material	Lab	or	Equipment	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Equipment Cost
Forms in place, Columns, 16"x16" columns, 4 use	960.0	SFCA	\$ 0.7	3 \$!	5.15		\$ 700.78	\$ 4,943.88	\$ -
Forms in place, Columns, 24"x24" columns, 4 use	432.0	SFCA	\$ 0.8	1 \$ 5	5.10		\$ 349.91	\$ 2,203.13	\$ -
Forms in place, Columns, 36"x36" columns, 4 use	2726.0	SFCA	\$ 0.59	\$ 4	4.85		\$ 1,608.34	\$ 13,221.10	\$ -
Spread footings, job built lumber, 4 use	1236.0	SFCA	\$ 0.70	\$:	2.93		\$ 865.20	\$ 3,621.48	\$ -
4000PSI Concrete	301.3	CY	\$ 101.0				\$ 30,430.90	\$ 0	\$ -
3000PSI Concrete	122.7	CY	\$ 106.0				\$ 13,002.66	\$.6	\$ -
Footings, continuous, shallow, direct chute	141.7	CY		\$ 13	1.35	\$ 0.37	\$ 	\$ 1,607.92	\$ 52.42
Footings, spread, under 1 CY, direct chute	47.4	CY		\$ 29	9.00	\$ 0.94	\$ -	\$ 1,375.89	\$ 44.60
Columns, square or round, 18" thick, pumped	11.9	CY		\$ 24	4.00	\$ 8.80	\$	\$ 284.44	\$ 104.30
Columns, square or round, 24" thick, pumped	5.9	CY		\$ 23	3.50	\$ 8.60	\$ 	\$ 139.26	\$ 50.96
Columns, square or round, 36" thick, pumped	57.4	CY		\$ 15	5.50	\$ 5.65	\$ 	\$ 890.39	\$ 324.56
Slab on grade, up to 6" thick, direct chute	301.3	CY		\$ 14	4.40	\$ 0.47	\$ 5	\$ 4,338.66	\$ 141.61
Finishing Floors, Manual screed, bull float, manual float	24405.0	SF			0.43		\$ =	\$ 10,494.15	\$ -
			Total Cos	t of Cast	in Pla	ace Concrete:	\$ 46,957.79	\$ 43,120.29	\$ 718.44

	Precast Concrete Construction Costs												
Description	Quantity	Units	Material	Labor	Eq	uipment		Material Cost		Labor Cost	Eq	uipment Cost	
Precast Beams, rectangular 20' span, 24" x 44"	18.0	Ea	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 131.00	\$	79.00	\$	36,000.00	\$	2,358.00	\$	1,422.00	
Precast Beams, rectangular 40' span, 24" x 52"	3.0	Ea	\$ 4,850.00	\$ 263.00	\$	158.00	\$	14,550.00	\$	789.00	\$	474.00	
Precast Beams, rectangular 20' span, 18" x 36"	6.0	Ea	\$ 1,475.00	\$ 131.00	\$	79.00	\$	8,850.00	\$	786.00	\$	474.00	
Precast Columns, rectangular to 24' high, large columns	568.5	LF	\$ 184.00	\$ 22.00	\$	13.15	\$	104,607.68	\$	12,507.44	\$	7,476.04	
	Total Co.	st of Precas	t Cor	ncrete:	\$	164,007.68	\$	16,440.44	\$	9,846.04			

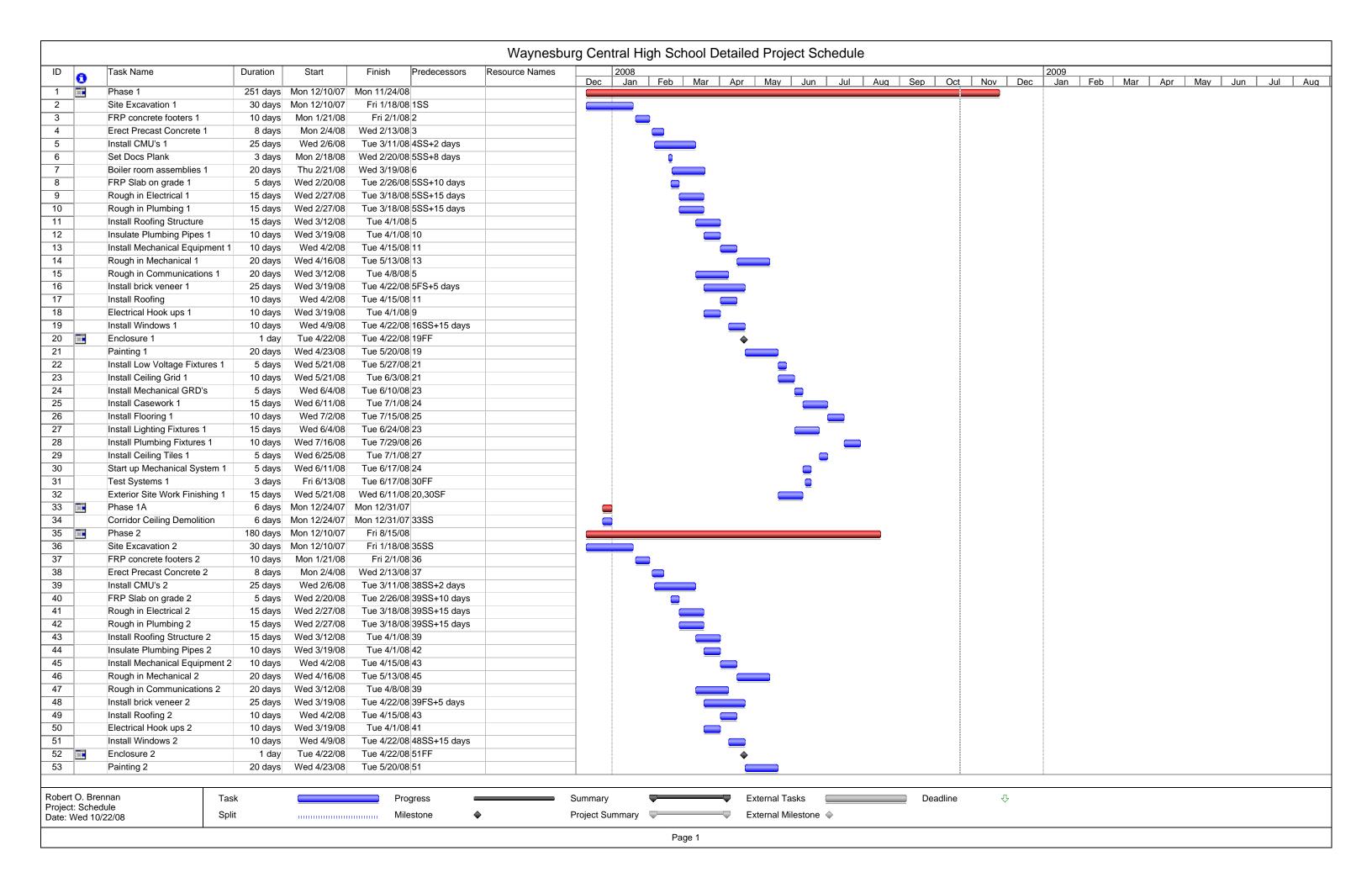
	Concrete Reinforcement Construction Costs												
Description Quantity Units Material Labor Equipment Material Cost Labor Cost Equi													
6x6 W2.9 x W2.9 WWF 42 lbs per CSF	244	CSF	\$ 32.50	\$ 24.50		\$	7,931.63	\$	5,979.23	\$	1.57		
Reinforcing in Place, footings, #4 to #7	3.0	Ton	\$ 1,475.00	\$ 680.00		\$	4,395.54	\$	2,026.42	\$	1557		
Reinforcing in Place, footings, #8 to #18	3.6	Ton	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 395.00		\$	5,046.30	\$	1,423.78	\$	11 7 3		
		Total Cost of	Reinforcen	nent Concrete:	\$	17,373.46	\$	9,429.42	\$	177			

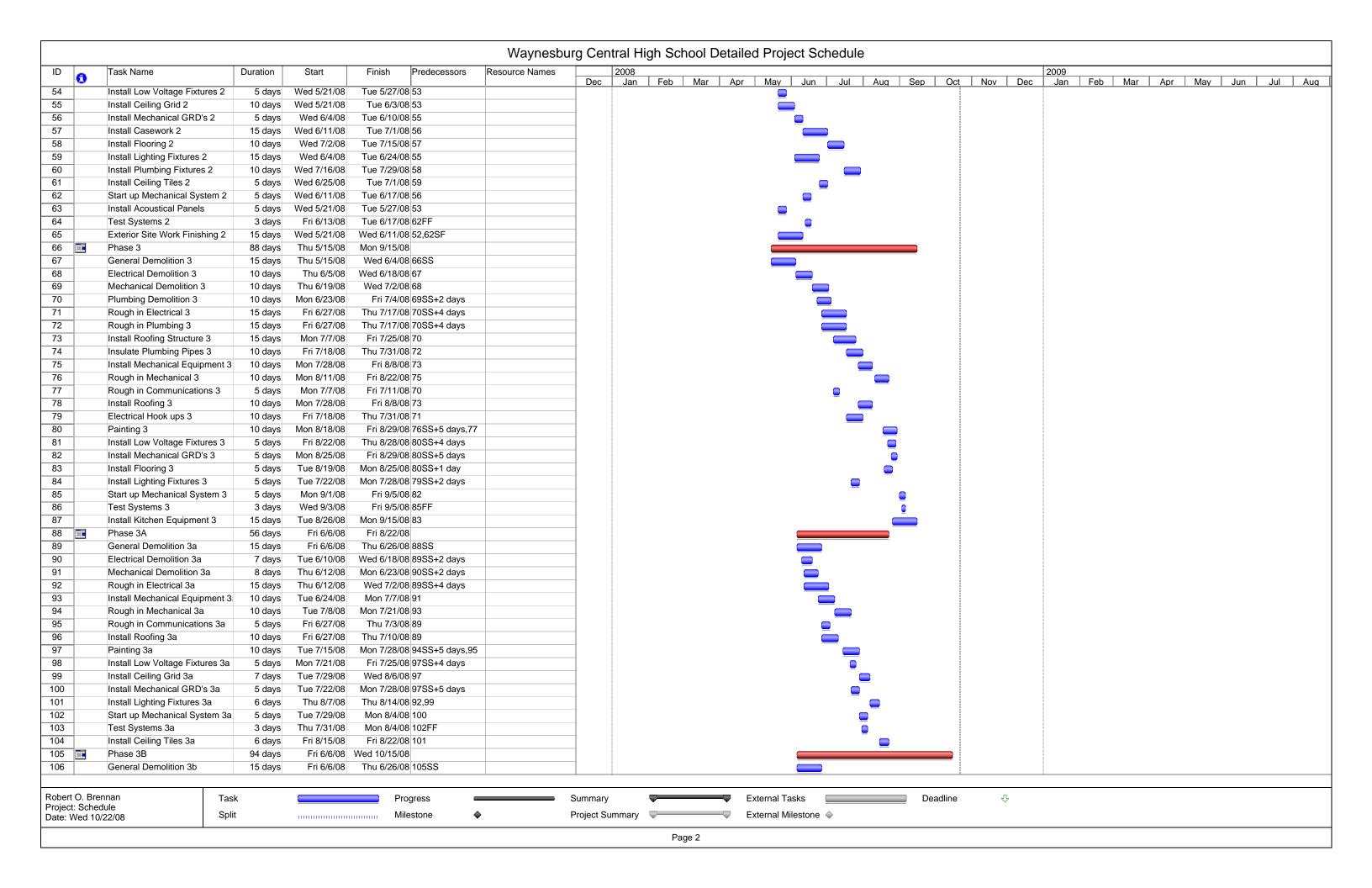
	S	tructur	al Steel Cons	tructio	n Cos	its			40		
Description	Quantity	Units	Material	Lab	or	Equipme	nt	Material Cost	Labor Cost	E	quipment Cost
Columns Structural, structural tubing, 6x4x5/16x12	18	Ea	\$ 375.00	\$ 4	5.00	\$ 32	.00	\$ 6,796.88	\$ 815.63	\$	580.00
Columns Structural, structural tubing, 10x6x3/8x14	4	Ea	\$ 880.00	\$ 4	9.00	\$ 35	.00	\$ 3,300.00	\$ 183.75	\$	131.25
Columns Structural, structural tubing, 12x8x1/2x16	15	Ea	\$ 1,625.00	\$ 5	1.00	\$ 36	.50	\$ 24,375.00	\$ 765.00	\$	547.50
Columns Structural, W Shape, A992 Steel, 2 tier, W10 x 45	133	LF	\$ 74.50	\$	2.36	\$ 1	.69	\$ 9,908.50	\$ 313.88	\$	224.77
Structural steel members, W10x49	66	LF	\$ 81.00	\$.	4.43	\$ 3	.17	\$ 5,346.00	\$ 292.38	\$	209.22
Structural steel members, W16x50	74	LF	\$ 82.50	\$	3.05	\$ 2	.18	\$ 6,105.00	\$ 225.70	\$	161.32
Structural steel members, W8x15	86	LF	\$ 25.00	\$	4.06	\$ 2	.90	\$ 2,150.00	\$ 349.16	\$	249.40
Structural steel members, W12x35	11	LF	\$ 58.00	\$	3.01	\$ 2	.15	\$ 638.00	\$ 33.11	\$	23.65
Structural steel members, W8x21	361	LF	\$ 34.50	\$.	4.06	\$ 2	.90	\$ 12,454.50	\$ 1,465.66	\$	1,046.90
Structural steel members, W12x26	12	LF	\$ 43.00	\$	2.77	\$ 1	.98	\$ 516.00	\$ 33.24	\$	23.76
Structural steel members, W16x31	36	LF	\$ 51.00	\$	2.71	\$ 1	.93	\$ 1,836.00	\$ 97.56	\$	69.48
Structural steel members, W8x10	84	LF	\$ 16.50	\$.	4.06	\$ 2	.90	\$ 1,386.00	\$ 341.04	\$	243.60
Structural steel members, W8x48	9	LF	\$ 79.00	\$.	4.43	\$ 3	.17	\$ 711.00	\$ 39.87	\$	28.53
Structural steel members, W12x16	142	LF	\$ 26.50	\$	2.77	\$ 1	.98	\$ 3,763.00	\$ 393.34	\$	281.16
Structural steel members, structural tubing, 10x6x3/8x14	7	Ea	\$ 880.00	\$ 4	9.00	\$ 35	.00	\$ 6,411.43	\$ 357.00	\$	255.00
Lintels, Steel Angles, 3 1/2x3, 1/4" thick, 4'6" long	23	Ea	\$ 29.00	\$ 1	2.45			\$ 657.33	\$ 282.20	\$	-
			Total Co	ost of S	Struct	ural Steel:		\$ 86,354.64	\$ 5,988.52	\$	4,075.54

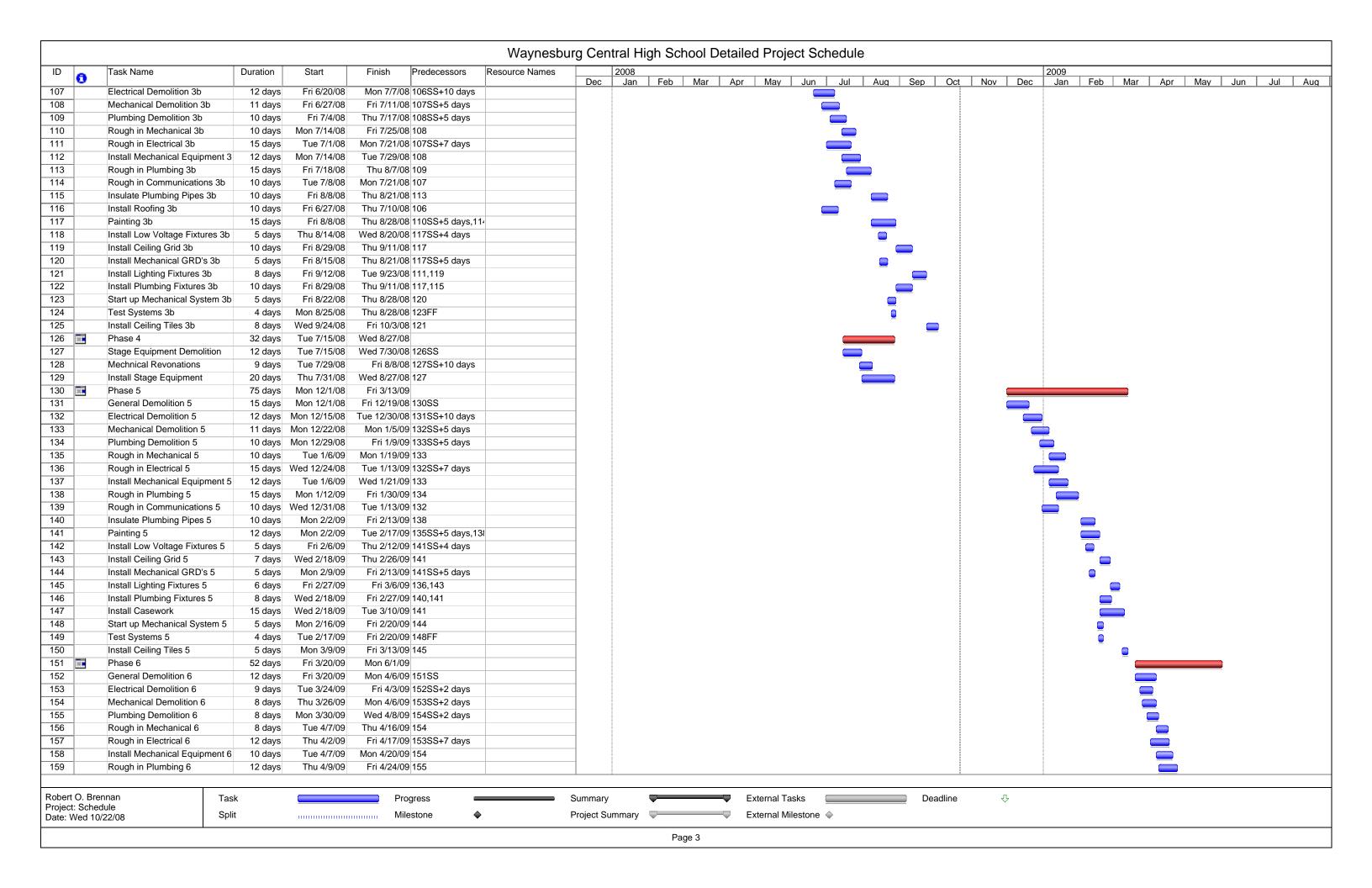
	Structi	ıral Ro	ofing	System	Con	structio	n C	osts				
Description	Quantity	Units	M	aterial	L	abor	E	quipment	Material Cost	Labor Cost	E	quipment Cost
Open Web Joists, 10CS2, 7.5 lb/lf	1210	LF	\$	7.85	\$	2.94	\$	1.67	\$ 9,498.50	\$ 3,557.40	\$	2,020.70
Open Web Joists, 22CS4, 16.5 lb/lf	6930	LF	\$	17.25	\$	1.76	\$	1.00	\$ 119,542.50	\$ 12,196.80	\$	6,930.00
Open Web Joists, 24CS4, 16.5 lb/lf	798	LF	\$	17.25	\$	1.60	\$	0.91	\$ 13,765.50	\$ 1,276.80	\$	726.18
Open Web Joists, 26CS4, 16.5 lb/lf	968	LF	\$	17.25	\$	1.60	\$	0.91	\$ 16,698.00	\$ 1,548.80	\$	880.88
Roof decking, open type, 1 1/2" d wide rib, 20 gauge, 50-500 sq.	24405	SF	\$	2.42	\$	0.35	\$	0.03	\$ 59,060.10	\$ 8,541.75	\$	732.15
			Total	Cos	t of Eac	h Ite	em:	\$ 218,564.60	\$ 27,121.55	\$	11,289.91	

Total Cost System: \$ 533,258.16 \$ 102,100.22 \$ 25,929.93

Appendix B Detailed Project Schedule





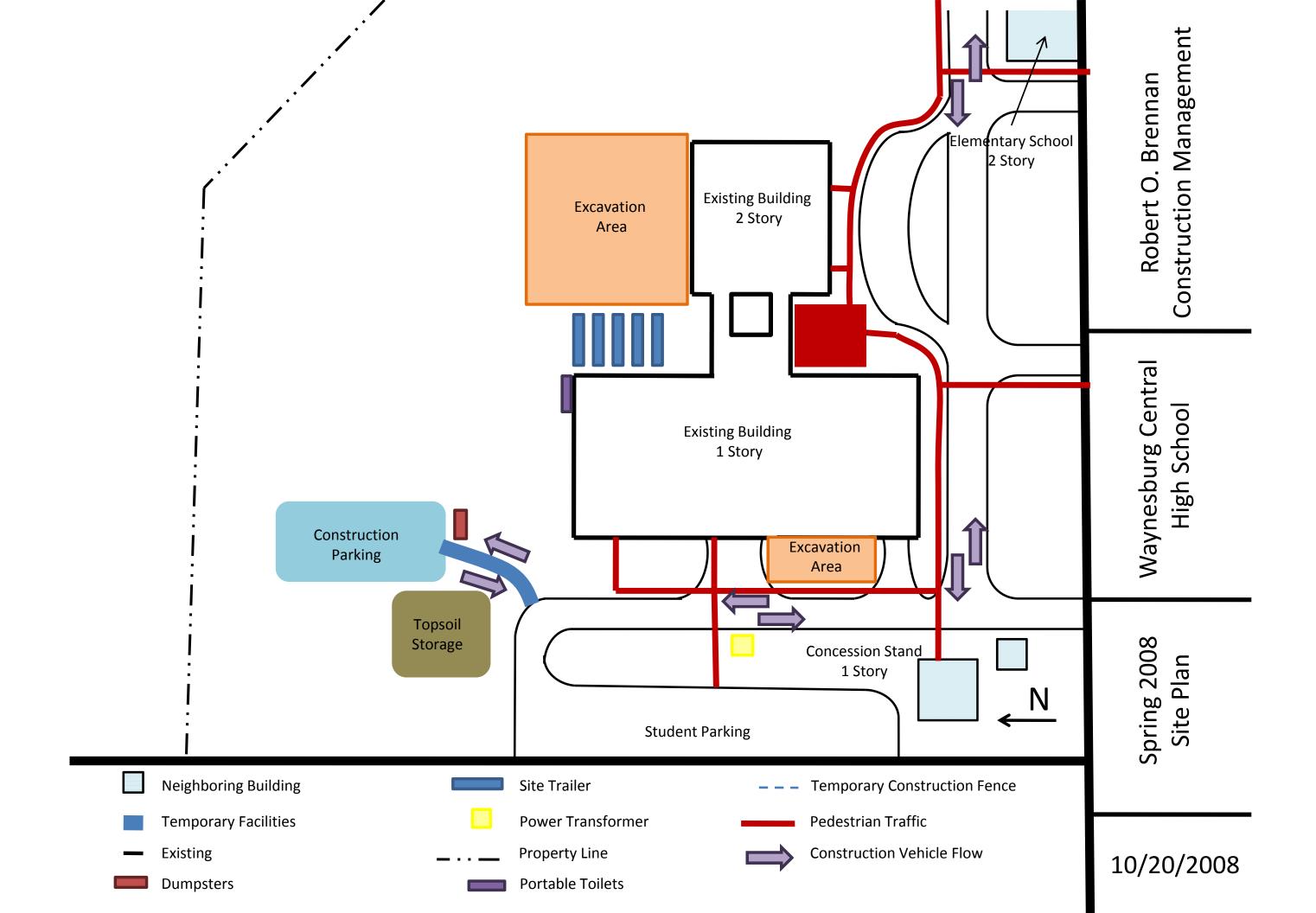


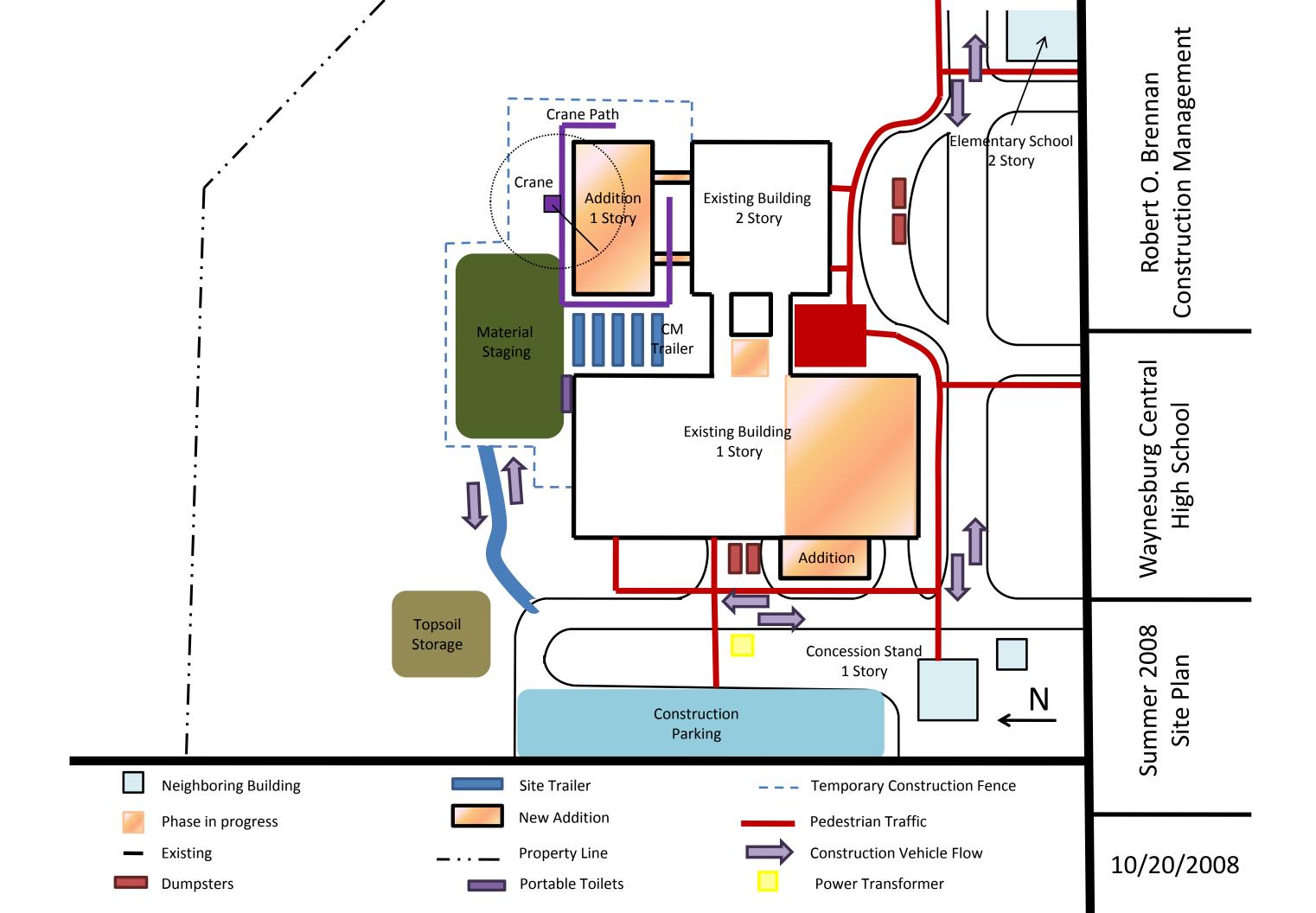
D _	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish	Predecessors	Resource Names		2008				200	<u></u>
U	Rough in Communications 6		Mon 4/6/09	Fri 4/17/09			Dec	Jan Feb Mar	Apr May Jur	n Jul Aug	Sep Oct	Nov Dec Ja	an Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug
60 61	Insulate Plumbing Pipes 6	10 days	Mon 4/27/09	Fri 5/8/09									
52	Painting 6	12 days	Mon 4/27/09		9 156SS+5 days,15	(_						
33	Install Low Voltage Fixtures 6	5 days	Fri 5/1/09		9 162SS+4 days	`	_						
64	Install Ceiling Grid 6	10 days	Mon 5/11/09		9 162SS+10 days								=
35	Install Mechanical GRD's 6	5 days	Mon 5/4/09		9 162SS+5 days								
66	Install Lighting Fixtures 6	8 days	Mon 5/18/09		9 157,164SS+5 day	Ţţ							<u> </u>
67	Install Plumbing Fixtures 6	8 days	Wed 5/13/09	Fri 5/22/09	9 161,162								
68	Start up Mechanical System 6	5 days	Mon 5/11/09	Fri 5/15/09	165								
69	Test Systems 6	4 days	Tue 5/12/09	Fri 5/15/09	168FF								
70	Install Ceiling Tiles 6	5 days	Thu 5/28/09	Wed 6/3/09	166								
71	Phase 6a	66 days	Fri 5/15/09	Fri 8/14/09	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e								
72	General Demolition 6a	15 days	Fri 5/15/09	Thu 6/4/09									
73	Electrical Demolition 6a	12 days	Fri 5/22/09		172SS+5 days								
74	Mechanical Demolition 6a	11 days	Wed 5/27/09		173SS+3 days								
75	Plumbing Demolition 6a	10 days	Mon 6/1/09		174SS+3 days								
76	Rough in Mechanical 6a	10 days	Thu 6/11/09	Wed 6/24/09									
77	Rough in Electrical 6a	15 days	Tue 6/2/09		173SS+7 days								
78	Install Mechanical Equipment 6	-	Thu 6/11/09	Fri 6/26/09									
79	Rough in Plumbing 6a	15 days	Mon 6/15/09	Fri 7/3/09									
30	Rough in Communications 6a	10 days	Tue 6/9/09	Mon 6/22/09									
81	Insulate Plumbing Pipes 6a	10 days	Mon 7/6/09	Fri 7/17/09		4							
32	Painting 6a	15 days	Mon 7/6/09		9 176SS+5 days,17	3							
33 34	Install Low Voltage Fixtures 6a Install Ceiling Grid 6a	5 days	Fri 7/10/09 Wed 7/22/09		9 182SS+4 days 9 182SS+12 days								<u> </u>
	Install Mechanical GRD's 6a	9 days 5 days	Mon 7/13/09		9 182SS+12 days 9 182SS+5 days								
35 36	Install Lighting Fixtures 6a	7 days	Wed 7/29/09		9 177,184SS+5 days	n e							•
37	Install Plumbing Fixtures 6a	10 days	Mon 7/27/09	Fri 8/7/09		'							
88	Start up Mechanical System 6a	5 days	Mon 7/20/09	Fri 7/24/09									
89	Test Systems 6a	4 days	Tue 7/21/09	Fri 7/24/09									_
90	Install Ceiling Tiles 6a	7 days	Thu 8/6/09		9 186SS+6 days								_
91	Phase 7	76 days	Fri 5/15/09	Fri 8/28/09									
92	Asbestos Removal 7	5 days	Fri 5/15/09	Thu 5/21/09									
93	General Demolition 7	15 days	Fri 5/22/09	Thu 6/11/09									
94	Electrical Demolition 7	12 days			9 193SS+5 days								
95	Mechanical Demolition 7	11 days	Wed 6/3/09		9 194SS+3 days								
96	Plumbing Demolition 7	10 days	Mon 6/8/09		9 195SS+3 days		1						
97	Rough in Mechanical 7	10 days	Thu 6/18/09	Wed 7/1/09									
98	Rough in Electrical 7	15 days	Tue 6/9/09	Mon 6/29/09	194SS+7 days								
99	Install Mechanical Equipment 7	12 days		Fri 7/3/09									
00	Rough in Plumbing 7	15 days		Fri 7/10/09									
)1	Rough in Communications 7	10 days	Tue 6/16/09	Mon 6/29/09									
)2	Insulate Plumbing Pipes 7	10 days	Mon 7/13/09	Fri 7/24/09									
03	Painting 7	15 days	Mon 7/13/09		9 197SS+5 days,20	(
04	Install Low Voltage Fixtures 7	5 days	Fri 7/17/09		203SS+4 days								
05	Install Ceiling Grid 7	9 days	Wed 7/29/09		203SS+12 days		_						
06	Install Mechanical GRD's 7	5 days	Mon 7/20/09		203SS+5 days								<u> </u>
)7	Install Lighting Fixtures 7	7 days	Wed 8/5/09		9 198,205SS+5 day	9							
8	Install Plumbing Fixtures 7	10 days	Mon 8/3/09	Fri 8/14/09									
)9	Start up Mechanical System 7	5 days	Mon 7/27/09	Fri 7/31/09									
10	Test Systems 7	4 days	Tue 7/28/09	Fri 7/31/09									<u> </u>
11 12 11	Install Ceiling Tiles 7 Phase 7A	7 days	Thu 8/13/09 Fri 6/5/09	Fri 8/21/09 Fri 8/28/09	207SS+6 days								
12	riidse / A	61 days	r11 0/5/09	ΓΠ δ/∠δ/US	اع								
bert O. E	rennan						C		Fortament Total		Desail :	п	
pject: Sch	nedule				ogress =		Summary		External Tasks		Deadline	$\hat{\Phi}$	
	10/22/08 Spli	t		Mil	estone 🔷		Project Su	ımmarv 🔍	External Milestor	ne 🔷			

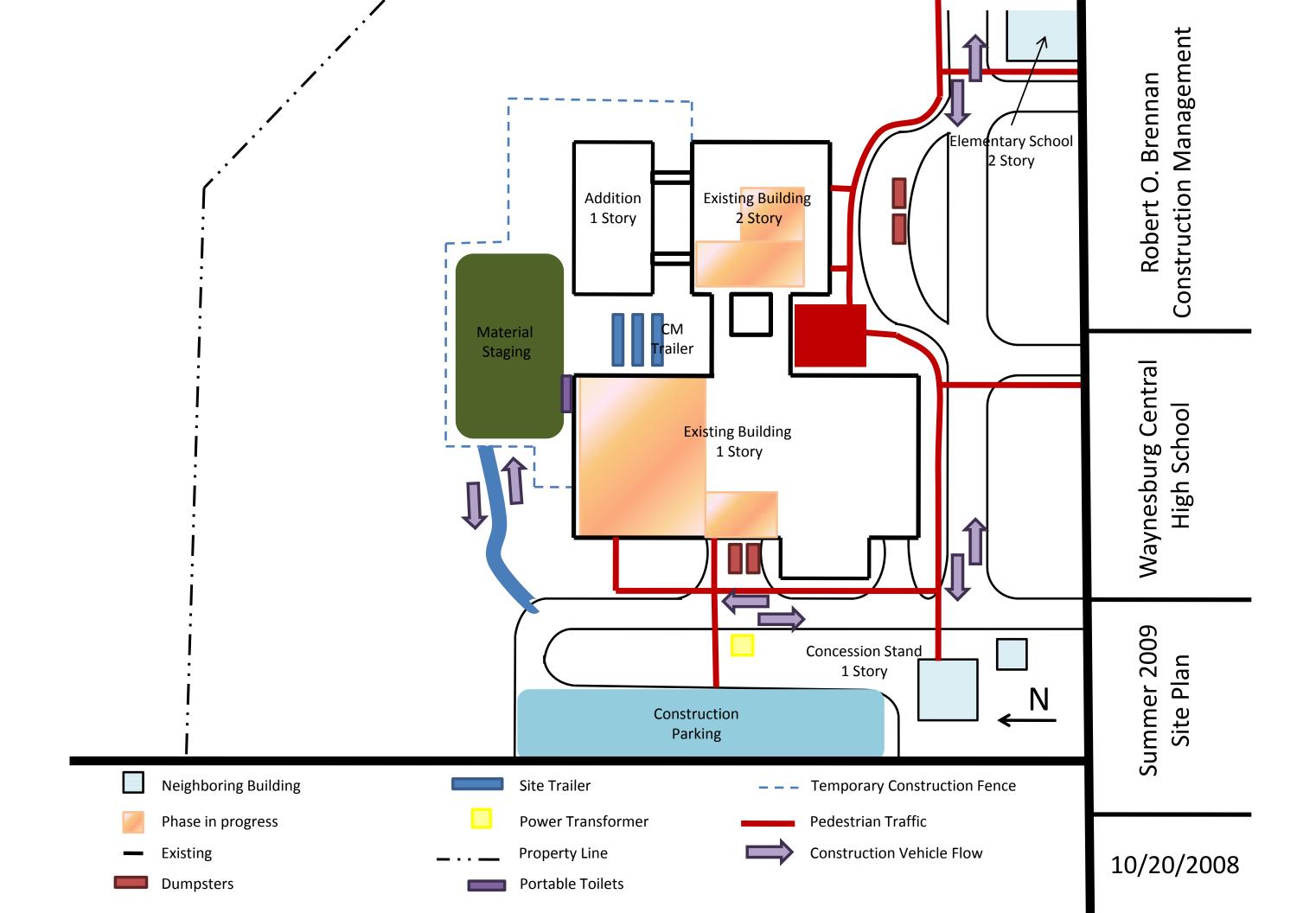
Task Name 213 General Demolition 7a 214 Electrical Demolition 7 215 Rough in Electrical 7a	Duration 12 day 9 day	Start s Fri 6/5/09		Predecessors	Resource Names		12000												12000						
Electrical Demolition 7 Rough in Electrical 7a		s Fri 6/5/09		1		Dec	2008 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aua	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2009 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Rough in Electrical 7a	9 day		Mon 6/22/09	212SS					,		,,												,,		
_		s Fri 6/12/09	Wed 6/24/09	213SS+5 days																					
D 1 : 0 :	10 day	s Tue 6/23/09	Mon 7/6/09	214SS+7 days																					
Rough in Communica	ns 7a 10 day	s Thu 6/25/09	Wed 7/8/09	214																					
217 Refinish Floor	20 day		Wed 8/5/09																						
Painting 7a	10 day		Wed 8/19/09																						
219 Install Low Voltage Fix				218SS+4 days																					
220 Install Lighting Fixture	7a 7 day	s Thu 8/20/09	Fri 8/28/09	215,218			1																		

Appendix C

Site Layout Plan







Appendix D

Crane Specifications

Lifting capacities on telescopic boom Forces de levage à la flèche télescopique • Portate del braccio telescopico Tablas de carga con pluma telescópica • Грузоподъемность на телескопической стреле

DIN

8	10.5-	15.4	20.2 m	25,2 m	30,1 m	32,6 m	35 m	10
↔ m	10,5 m	15,4 m	20,3 m	25,2 111	30,1111	32,0111	33 111	-
2,5	45							2, 3 3, 4
2,5 3 3,5	35	19,2	16,9					3
3,5	32	19,5	17,2					3,
4	29,1	19,9	17,5	14,7				4
4,5	26,5	20,4	17,8	15				4,
5	24,2	20,9	18,2	15,4	11,4			5 6
6	20,3	20,5	19	14,1	10,7	9,2		
7	17,3	17,5	17,6	12,9	9,9	8,8	7,3	7
8	14,7	14,9	15	11,9	9,2	8,3	7	8
9		12,8	13	10,9	8,4	7,8	6,7	9
10		11,2	11,3	10,1	7,9	7,3	6,3	10
11		9,9	10	9,4	7,4	6,9	5,9	11
12		8,8	8,8	8,7	6,9	6,6	5,6	12
13			8	8	6,5	6,2	5,4	13
14			7,2	7,2	6,1	5,9	5,2	14
15			6,4	6,6	5,7	5,6	4,9	15
16			5,9	5,9	5,4	5,2	4,7	16
17			5,4	5,4	5,2	4,9	4,5	17
18				4,9	4,9	4,7	4,4	18
19				4,5	4,6	4,5	4,2	19
20				4,2	4,2	4,2	4	20
21				3,8	3,9	3,9	3,9	21
22				3,6	3,6	3,6	3,6	22
23					3,3	3,3	3,4	23
24					3,1	3,1	3,1	24
25					2,9	2,9	2,9	25
26					2,7	2,7	2,7	26
27					2,5	2,5	2,5	27
28						2,3	2,3	28
29						2,2	2,2	29
30						2	2	30
31							1,9	31
32							1,8	32 TAB 168

Lifting capacities on telescopic boom Forces de levage à la flèche télescopique · Portate del braccio telescopico Tablas de carga con pluma telescópica · Грузоподъемность на телескопической стреле

	MAIN IL	יוֹ ()	ISO		•			
m	10,5 m	15,4 m	20,3 m	25,2 m	30,1 m	32,6 m	35 m	m
3	35	19,2	16,9			*		3 3,5
3,5	31,5	19,5	17,2					3,5
4	28,6	19,9	17,5	14,7				4
4,5	25,9	20,4	17,8	15				4,5
5	23,3	20,9	18,2	15,4	11,4			5
6	19,2	19,4	19	14,1	10,7	9,2		
7	15,7	16	16,1	12,9	9,9	8,8	7,3	7
8	13,3	13,5	13,4	11,9	9,2	8,3	7	8
9		11,5	11,4	10,8	8,4	7,8	6,7	9
10		10	9,9	9,4	7,9	7,3	6,3	10
11		8,5	8,6	8,3	7,4	6,9	5,9	11
12		7,3	7,5	7,3	6,9	6,6	5,6	12
13			6,5	6,6	6,3	6,2	5,4	13
14			5,8	5,9	5,7	5,6	5,2	14
15			5,1	5,2	5,2	5,1	4,9	15
16			4,6	4,7	4,7	4,6	4,6	16
17			4,2	4,2	4,3	4,2	4,2	17
18				3,8	3,9	3,9	3,8	18
19				3,5	3,5	3,6	3,5	19
20				3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	20
21				2,9 2,7	2,9	3	3	21
22				2,7	2,7	2,7	2,7	22
23					2,5	2,5	2,5	23
24					2,3	2,3	2,3	24
25					2,1	2,1	2,1	25
26					1,9	1,9	1,9	26
27					1,7	1,7	1,7	27
28						1,6	1,6	28
29						1,5	1,5	29
30						1,3	1,3	30
31			Transport of the second				1,2 1,1	31
32							1,1	32

TAB 1650003

