

TAYLOR HALL

George Mason University

Fairfax, VA

Technical Assignment 2

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Construction Option

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Executive Summary

The purpose of Technical Report 2 is to analyze and report critical schedule and cost data for our buildings. It is also for discovering and analyzing potential constructability and site concerns associated with the project. Finally, the analysis of an emerging trend is explained and shown how it will positively affect the building construction process.

For Taylor Hall, the schedule is the most critical item of concern for the owner. This is because there is a set date on which 295 students will call it their home. To ensure that the project stays on schedule, entire systems have been decided upon purely due to their ability to accelerate the schedule. (ie. The Infinity Structural System, said to be three times faster than concrete.) Through the analysis of critical path items, it can be seen that achieving the substantial completion after only 295 days of construction is very possible.

Secondly to schedule, the owner is concerned with cost. With a strict budget, it is important to include the most efficient and sustainable equipment and procedures available. This will not only help to cut down on upfront cost, but building maintenance and life cycle cost. An assembly estimate of the buildings primary mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems allow for a more accurate building cost analysis. It was found that the MEP total estimate is within roughly \$8 per square foot of the projected cost.

With schedule being a primary concern and cost second, the structural system has an integral role to the owner. The Infinity Structural System utilizes prefabrication of load bearing stud walls to accelerate the schedule of the superstructure by three-fold. It has been said that up to 24,000 SF of structure can be erected in 5 days. However, this patented system comes with a price.

According to a detailed structural system estimate completed in this report, the cost per square foot of the Infinity Structural System was roughly \$15.50. This was achieved after several assumptions were made about the cost of design and prefabrication of the panelized stud walls. From a sub-contractor source, the cost per square foot of the Infinity System in the DC area ranges between \$19 and \$23, but the original cost information obtained shows a \$30/SF cost. This information can be used to analyze whether this system's cost outweighs its ability to accelerate the schedule.

General Conditions estimates, including staffing, insurance and bonding, fee, and temporary facilities fees indicate how schedule can directly impact price. Since the project is a "Design-Build" management model, the project team must work together long before arriving on-site to model and discover potential schedule and budget hazards before they happen. Because of this, the GC estimate comes in at just over 13% of the total project cost.

Site plans at different stages of construction are made to help show how the campus will interact with Taylor Hall and how the project team will have to monitor the space usage closely. In the site plans contained in this report, the excavation phase, structural erection phase, and completion stage of the building are shown. It was found that the site has ample space for construction activities to take place, but has some critical constraints from the north and eastern boundaries of the site and that water runoff management is important on the southern side of the site.

With so much preconstruction focus from the job team, certain areas were discovered that may lead to speed bumps in the already tight schedule. These constructability concerns pertaining to the Infinity Structural system and its interaction with other trades are weighed against their ability to negatively affect the schedule. They will require an immense amount of attention during the construction phase, but with proper communication and planning, all should run smoothly.

Finally, the project's LEED accreditation is analyzed to see what goals the owner has in obtaining the Silver certification. The highlights for each category in achieving the 58 points reflect George Mason University's sustainability plan and help to maintain healthy students, a healthy environment, and a cost efficient life cycle. These required points are similar to that which Penn State University requires of their new buildings on campus.

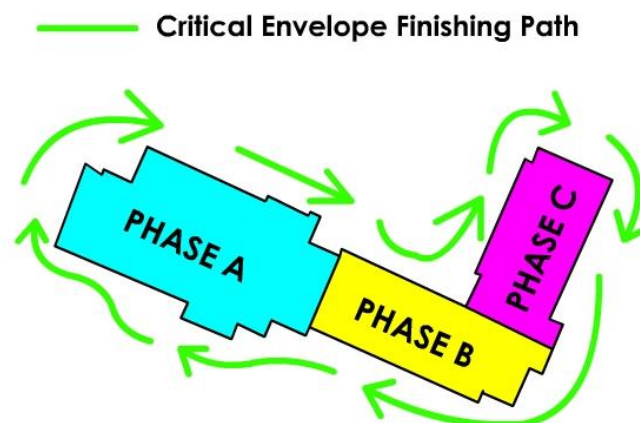
Technical Report 2 will help me in my future analyses of Taylor Hall by providing baselines of comparison for which I will measure changes that I may institute in the future. By looking into the key constituents that affect the cost, schedule and overall success of the project, I have learned valuable assets in brainstorming potential ideas for improvement.

Primavera P6 Project Schedule

A condensed schedule of 180 line items has been created based on trade and type of work. This schedule can be seen in Appendix A. With this particular type of schedule, cost loading and evaluation can be done in further technical reports where alternative systems may be presented. With a Total Project Duration of 404 days and a Construction Duration of only 295 days (assuming ground breaking to substantial completion) the project is already very efficient with its schedule.

The schedule mentions Areas A, B, C, and also mentions areas where the skin and envelope of the building are to be worked on at a given time. I've developed the following graphic to help visualize the process per floor for the superstructure and envelope systems.

Figure 1. Phase and Flow Diagram



Since the Taylor Hall project is a student dormitory, the schedule is the primary concern of the owner. For the project to best adhere to the schedule, the critical path items must be a priority for the

construction team long before they take the field. The following critical path items hold the ability to make or break the project due to the short construction period.

The submission, approval, and fabrication of rebar are critical to when the building can begin taking shape. Since Balfour Beatty (the Design-Builder) is also the concrete subcontractor, this process can be carried out rather quickly and with ease.

Other than the procurement period, the under-slab preparation is a critical path item that must be happen before the project can continue. This is because it precedes the pouring of the slab on grade, another critical path item. While the under-slab rough-in is occurring, concrete work can already be ongoing with strip and bearing footings.

Since the roof is a critical path item on nearly every building (as it is on this one), getting to the roof is equally as important. This means that installing the Infinity Structural panels the whole way up the building are on the critical path before placing the cold formed trusses and decking of the roof system. Once the roof is in place, the building is dried in.

The next critical landmark in the schedule is when the building is 100% enclosed. This means that the scaffolding, sheathing, brick, and window installation are all critical path items. When the building is fully enclosed and protected from the elements, finishes can begin to be installed in the building.

Going along with the finishes, drywall installation is a critical path item immediately following building enclosure since certain drywalls can be ruined by water. The finishing process of sanding, priming, and painting these drywall segments is critical to the project being completed on time.

The last, and arguably most important, critical path item is the final building inspections and fire alarm testing. These are the most important because the C of O (Certificate of Occupancy) completely

relies on the passing of these permit closeout inspections. It is also important to realize that pre-testing is required so that actual fire alarm testing runs smoothly to avoid multiple visits from the fire marshal, which could be weeks apart.

Project Estimates

MEP- Assemblies Estimate

An assemblies estimate for the electrical, mechanical, and plumbing systems were conducted using RS Means Online Assemblies Estimating calculator. The detailed reports and raw calculations/takeoffs are located in Appendix B and show the work done to come up with the numbers. No assumptions were needed for the Assemblies estimates, but conversion calculations were completed to find values not found on the drawings.

Below are tables detailing the groups and values within each of the assemblies' estimates. For comparison purposes, the cost per square foot of each assembly was also calculated.

Mechanical Assemblies Estimate Summary	
Group Name	Price
Large Hydronic Heating System – 70,057 SF	\$ 570,964.55
20,300 CFM, 50.75 ton, Rooftop AHU for College Dorm	\$ 1,411,648.55
MECHANICAL TOTAL	\$ 1,982,613.10
SF COST	\$28.30 /SF

Electrical Assemblies Estimate Summary

Group Name	Price
Switchgear	\$ 32,644.65
Panels	\$ 193,777.25
Air Conditioning	\$ 20,316.53
Fire Detection and Alarm System	\$ 113,386.80
Underground Service Installation	\$ 61,146.00
Telecom	\$ 101,930.99
Lighting	\$ 331,369.61
Receptacles	\$ 215,074.99
Switches	\$ 42,034.20
ELECTRICAL TOTAL	\$ 1,111,681.02
SF COST	\$15.87 /SF

Plumbing Assemblies Estimate Summary

Group Name	Price
3 Fixture Bathrooms, 2 Walls of Plumbing	\$ 34,968.65
Water Closets	\$ 123,896.76
Showers	\$ 203,958.44
Lavatories	\$ 69,311.04
Electric Water Coolers	\$ 6,112.65
Electric Water Heaters	\$ 96,682.80
Drinking Fountains	\$ 11,850.60
Roof Drains	\$ 9,828.45
PLUBMING TOTAL	\$ 556,609.39
SF COST	\$7.95 /SF

Compared to SF estimates completed in technical assignment 1, the overall MEP system cost does not differ greatly. From RS Means, the MEP costs were combined to be \$56.04 /SF. This is slightly more than the assemblies estimate above, which equals \$52.12 /SF. Actual building cost per SF numbers for MEP systems summed to \$60.50. This difference may be due to the addition of special additives, such as an economizer on the AHU and in-slab rough in for branch circuiting throughout the floors.

Individually, however, the numbers differ greatly when compared to the actual and SF estimate costs. The below table illustrates the variations between estimates and system.

Cost Comparison for MEP Systems by Estimate Type (\$/SF)			
System	Square Foot	Assembly	Actual
Mechanical	\$14.26	\$28.30	\$15.00
Electrical	\$17.38	\$15.87	\$20.50
Plumbing	\$24.40	\$7.95	\$25.00
TOTAL	\$56.04	\$52.12	\$60.50

Clearly there is something about the plumbing system in the building that is accounting for a much larger cost than that estimated by assembly. The opposite can be said for the mechanical system in place. This may be because of the hydronic heating system and heat exchanger was put under the mechanical system estimate and may have been under the plumber's scope of work for this particular project.

Structural - Detailed Estimate

The detailed structural system estimate was done within the RS Means Online program and the attached report in Appendix B shows the detailed breakdown. All numbers were taken off within Bluebeam Revu and measured accordingly. Interpolation was also needed in cases where items did not show up in the estimate. All interpolation calculations can be seen on the scratch notes in Appendix B and they are represented on the detailed estimate with a code "SS" followed by a number. Only Total cost with O&P values were interpolated.

Several assumptions were made during the course of the estimate. The assumptions pertaining to the Infinity Structural System are educated guesses based on my questioning of Bob McDaniel from Miller + Long, a sub-contractor specializing in installing the system. I was not able to obtain real cost data or shop drawings for the walls since it is a patented system and was only provided with very basic information.

- **Waste:** 5% waste on concrete materials
- **Reinforcement:** 3 lb/SF reinforcement on concrete SOG and 1.5 lb/SF reinforcement for SOMD.
(per interview with sub-contractor)
- **Connections:** (4) ¾" diameter, 2" length bolts per steel member. 5% waste on bolts
- **Formwork:** 4.5 SFCA/LF of exterior wall (from footing calculation)
- **Infinity System: Prefabricated, load bearing stud walls**
 - 15% increase for shear wall components
 - 25% increase for shear bearing wall components
 - 50% increase on labor for prefabrication
 - 12" OC, 18 ga., 3-5/8" wide, 10' high walls for standard bear wall
 - Floors 2-4 have identical framing plans

The following table provides a summary of the estimate by group name. For a more detailed estimate, please reference the generated project report in Appendix B.

Cost Summary for Detailed Structural Estimate	
Group Name	Total Cost
Slab on Grade	\$ 8,589.72
Strip Footings	\$ 7,392.92
Slab on Metal Deck	\$ 18,060.38
Concrete Material	\$ 142,053.60
Metal Deck (Roof and Floor)	\$ 227,753.34
Roof Trusses	\$ 25,151.56
K-Series Joists	\$ 3,788.79
Bearing and Shear Stud Walls (Infinity System)	\$ 234,675.08
Footings	\$ 32,427.92
Bearing Plates	\$ 3,445.83
Columns	\$ 64,897.99
Beams	\$ 68,144.42
Concrete Reinforcement + Galvanized	\$ 103,170.05
Curb Edging	\$ 94,349.92
Concrete Curing	\$ 5,182.39

Bolts/Connections	\$ 2,840.05
Concrete Formwork	\$ 44,511.02
TOTAL STRUCTURAL SYSTEM	\$1,086,434.97

The total cost of \$1,086,434.97 comes out to roughly \$15.50 per square foot of building space. According to my Square Foot estimate from the previous technical report, the building should have a structural square foot cost of \$19.98. I believe this difference is due to the fact that RS Means assumes that there are many more load bearing steel members which are much more costly than cold-formed metal walls.

After my conversation with a specialist sub-contractor, I learned that the Infinity system should actually cost more than that of RS Means due to prefabrication costs. Per conversation with Miller + Long, the cost per square foot should be roughly \$23. This means that the Infinity System's load bearing walls must come with a very high design, preconstruction, and delivery price.

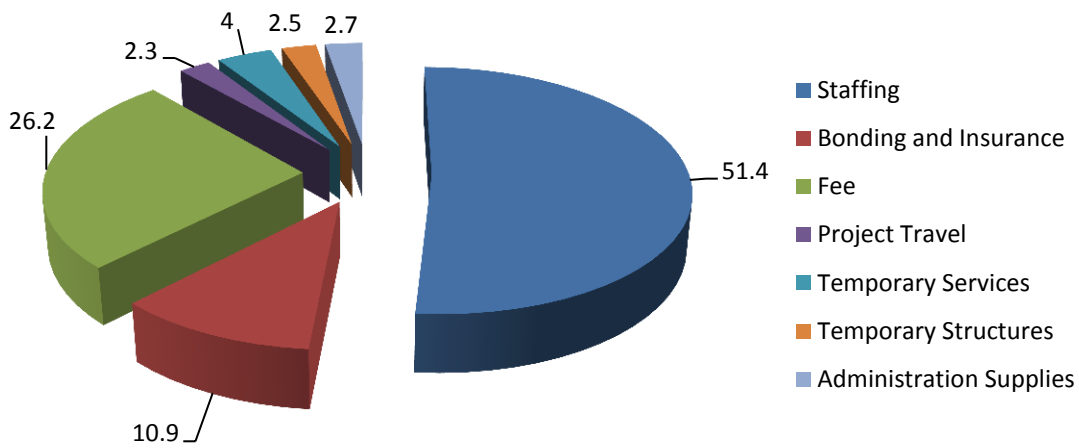
Furthermore, the sub-contractor's estimate of \$23/SF does not coordinate with the original \$30/SF estimate that was received from the Design-Builder for Technical Assignment 1. This may be due to a late change in structural design (October 9th) due to the building being slightly over budget.

(Complete cost breakdown available in appendix B)

General Conditions Estimate

The general conditions estimate overview below shows the percentages of each component of the estimate. The estimate, in total, makes up 13.3% of the total construction cost and accounts for all necessary expenses that may take place during the project.

General Conditions Break Down



The Staffing plan shown in the next section correlates with the staffing plan presented in Tech 1 and the salary information was derived from industry average salaries under the assumption of a 40 hour work week. It is also assumed that staffing costs include Employee Benefits Expense (EBE) which consist of health care (18%), paid time off (10%), taxes and insurance (10%), 401k/profit sharing (7%), and on the job training for an intern (3%).

General Conditions Estimate							
Description	Quantity	Units	Material		Labor		Total
			\$/ Unit	Total	\$/Hr	Total	
Project Manager	57	WK			118	269040	\$ 269,040.00
Superintendent	53	WK			115	243800	\$ 243,800.00
Asst. Project Manager	53	WK			90	190800	\$ 190,800.00
Asst. Superintendent	53	WK			85	180200	\$ 180,200.00
Project Engineer	52	WK			65	135200	\$ 135,200.00
Project Executive 25%	57	WK			138	78660	\$ 78,660.00
Total							\$ 1,097,700.00
Administration Supplies	*						\$ 57,500.00
Temporary Structures	*						\$ 54,100.00
Temporary Services	*						\$ 84,478.50
Project Related Travel	*						\$ 50,000.00
SUB TOTAL FOR COSTS							\$ 1,343,778.50
"Fee" (Overhead and Profit)							
a) Offerer's Fixed Fee in Dollars							\$ 560,000.00
b) Fixed Fee as percent of "cost of work"							3.5%
Insurance and Bonds	1.45%						\$ 232,000.00
BASELINE TOTAL GENERAL CONDITIONS AND FEE							\$ 2,135,778.50

The fee for the project was set at 3.5% of the total building cost, in accordance with Means data.

Insurance and performance bonding is assumed to be 0.75 % and 0.70% of the total project cost respectively.

All data for Temporary Services, Structures, Project Travel and Administrative Supplies were based on averages used on previous projects and in-class assignments for estimating (AE472) and have been adjusted for the Fairfax area. The durations and amounts of each activity were set in place based on 12 months of construction.

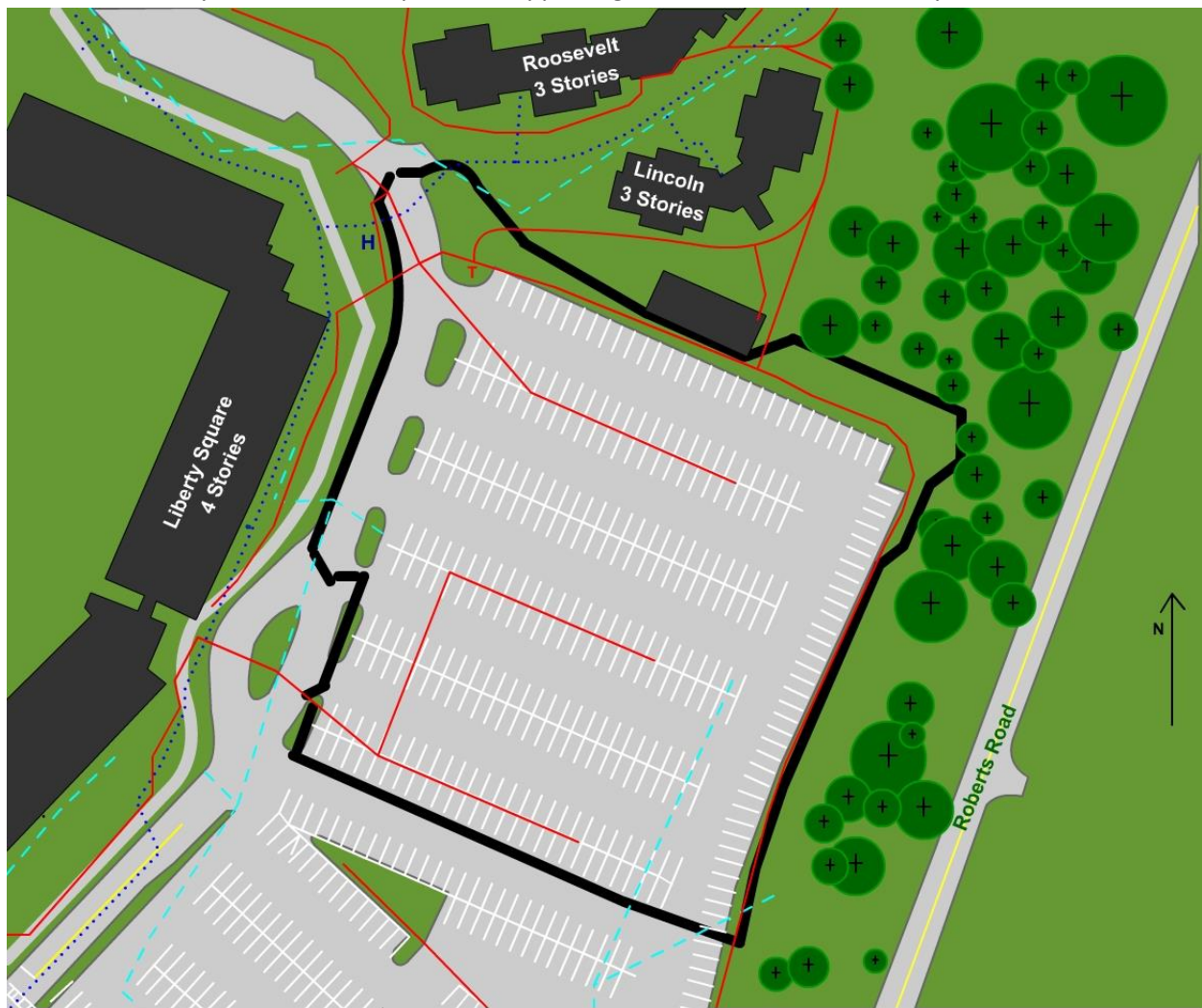
The estimate may be slightly higher than a typical project would expect. This may be because of the extensive pre-construction work needed to compete for the project. Planning associated with the pre-fabrication and extremely tight schedule may also lead to slight general conditions inflation.

Temporary Conditions and Expenses							
Description	Quantity	Units	Material		Labor		Total
			\$/ Unit	Total	\$/ Unit	Total	
Administration Supplies							
Office Supplies	12	MO	300	3600			\$ 3,600.00
Office Equipment	1	LS	Already Present				\$ -
Office Furniture	1	LS	Already Present				\$ -
Copying / Blueprinting Specifications	1	LS		50000			\$ 50,000.00
Fax Machine	1	LS	Already Present				\$ -
Miscellaneous Safety Equipment	1	LS		1500			\$ 1,500.00
Postage	12	MO	100	1200			\$ 1,200.00
Site Fire Extinguishers	15	EA	Already Present				\$ -
Expendable Small Tools	12	MO	100	1200			\$ 1,200.00
Computer Equipment / Software	1	LS	Already Present				\$ -
Subtotal							\$ 57,500.00
Temporary Structures							
Scaffolding	12	MO	1200	14400			\$ 14,400.00
Job Office / Trailer	12	MO	1500	18000			\$ 18,000.00
Construction Fence	13	MO	900	11700			\$ 11,700.00
Trailer Set-up	1	LS		5000			\$ 5,000.00
Trailer Utilities Usage Cost	12	MO	By Owner				\$ -
Temporary Signage	5	EA	1000	5000			\$ 5,000.00
Subtotal							\$ 54,100.00
Temporary Services							
Toilets	12	MO	800	9600			\$ 9,600.00
Drinking Water / Ice	12	MO	200	2400			\$ 2,400.00
Progress Photos	12	MO	250	3000			\$ 3,000.00
Radios/ Phones/ Nextel	7	EA	1800	12600			\$ 12,600.00
Security	1	LS		4500			\$ 4,500.00
Dumpster and Trash Removal	13	MO	1200	15600			\$ 15,600.00
Final building clean-up	72,057	SF	0.5	36028.5			\$ 36,028.50
Snow Removal	1	LS		750			\$ 750.00
Subtotal							\$ 84,478.50
Project Related Travel							
Signage	1	LS	By Owner				\$ -
Professional Survey			By Owner				\$ -
Testing & Inspections			By Owner				\$ -
Topping Out		EA					\$ -
Business Promotion		LS					\$ -
Visit Subcontractors	1	LS		15000			\$ 15,000.00
Vehicle Milage	20,000	Miles	0.5	10000			\$ 10,000.00
Auto Allowances	1	LS		10000			\$ 10,000.00
Job Site Travel	1	LS		12500			\$ 12,500.00
Temporary Living Expense	1	LS		2500			\$ 2,500.00
Subtotal							\$ 50,000.00
Total							\$ 246,078.50

Site Plans throughout Construction

Existing Conditions

As mentioned in the previous Technical Report, the existing conditions are a faculty/student parking lot on the south eastern boarder of George Mason University's campus in Fairfax, VA. The site was proposed as a potential building location when developing the campus's Master Plan, so all utility tie-ins are already available and capable of supporting the new 295 bed dormitory.



Taylor Hall
George Mason University
Location: Fairfax, VA
Drawing: 001
Date: September 16, 2013
Brad Williams

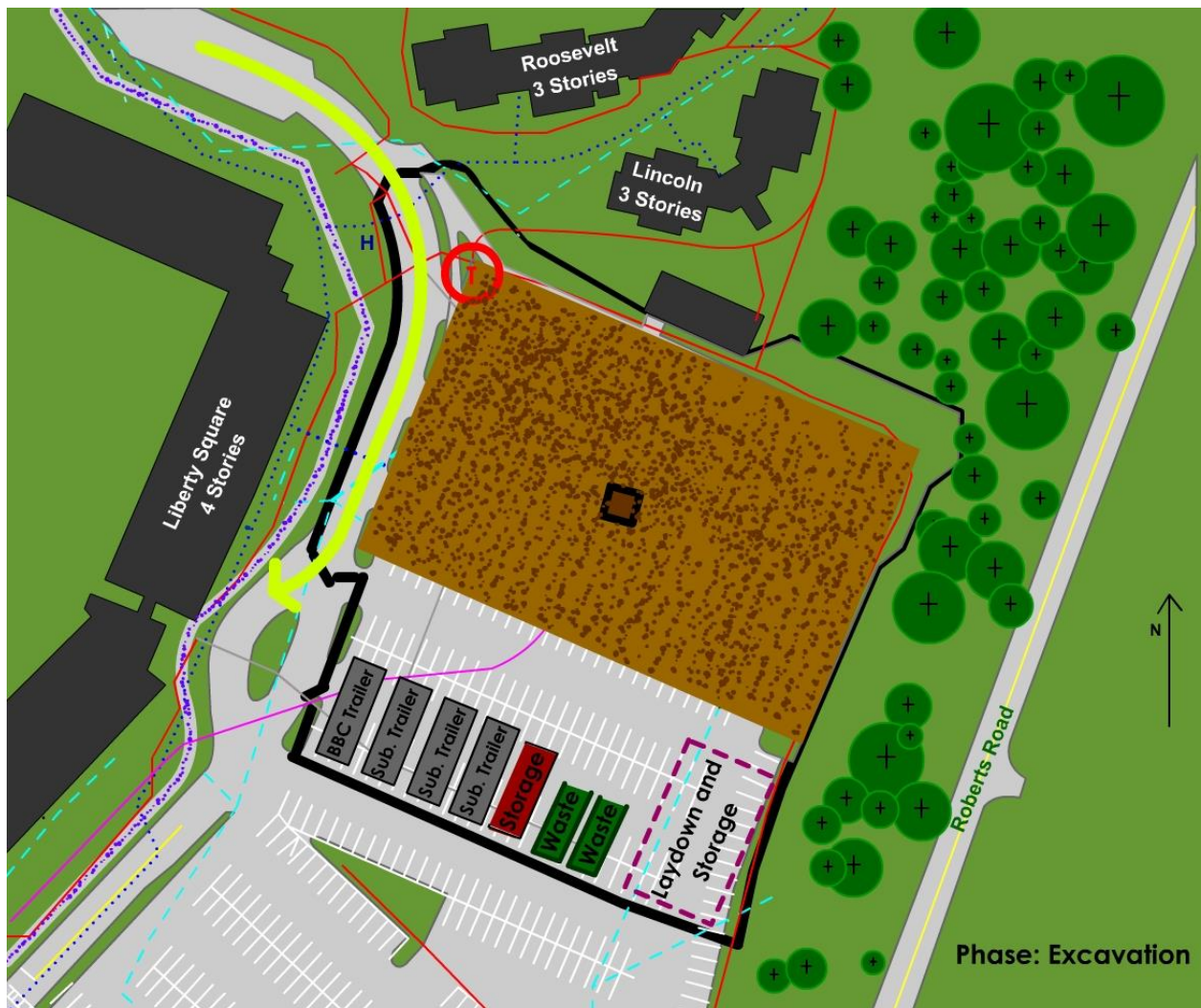
- Underground Utilities Key**
- Electrical
 - Storm
 - Water Main
 - Telecom
 - Fire Hydrant
 - 500 kVa Transformer
- Traffic Key**
- Pedestrian Traffic
 - Delivery Traffic



In the above plan, it is clear that site delivery and traffic flow will be well maintained and student traffic should not be a problem since all classroom buildings are north or north-west of the site. It is also important to note the construction site is constrained by a greenhouse to the north of the site and a 100' tree buffer to the west of the site. These boundaries may not be crossed or obstructed by any construction activity.

Excavation

The site is set in an existing parking lot, so there is ample room for temporary trailers, storage, waste containment, and delivery layout in the south end of the site. The excavation will take place after removing a portion of the parking lot noted above. On the above drawing, the black square indicates the elevator pit, which is the deepest excavation on the project. All other footings and strip footings are less than 5' below grade.



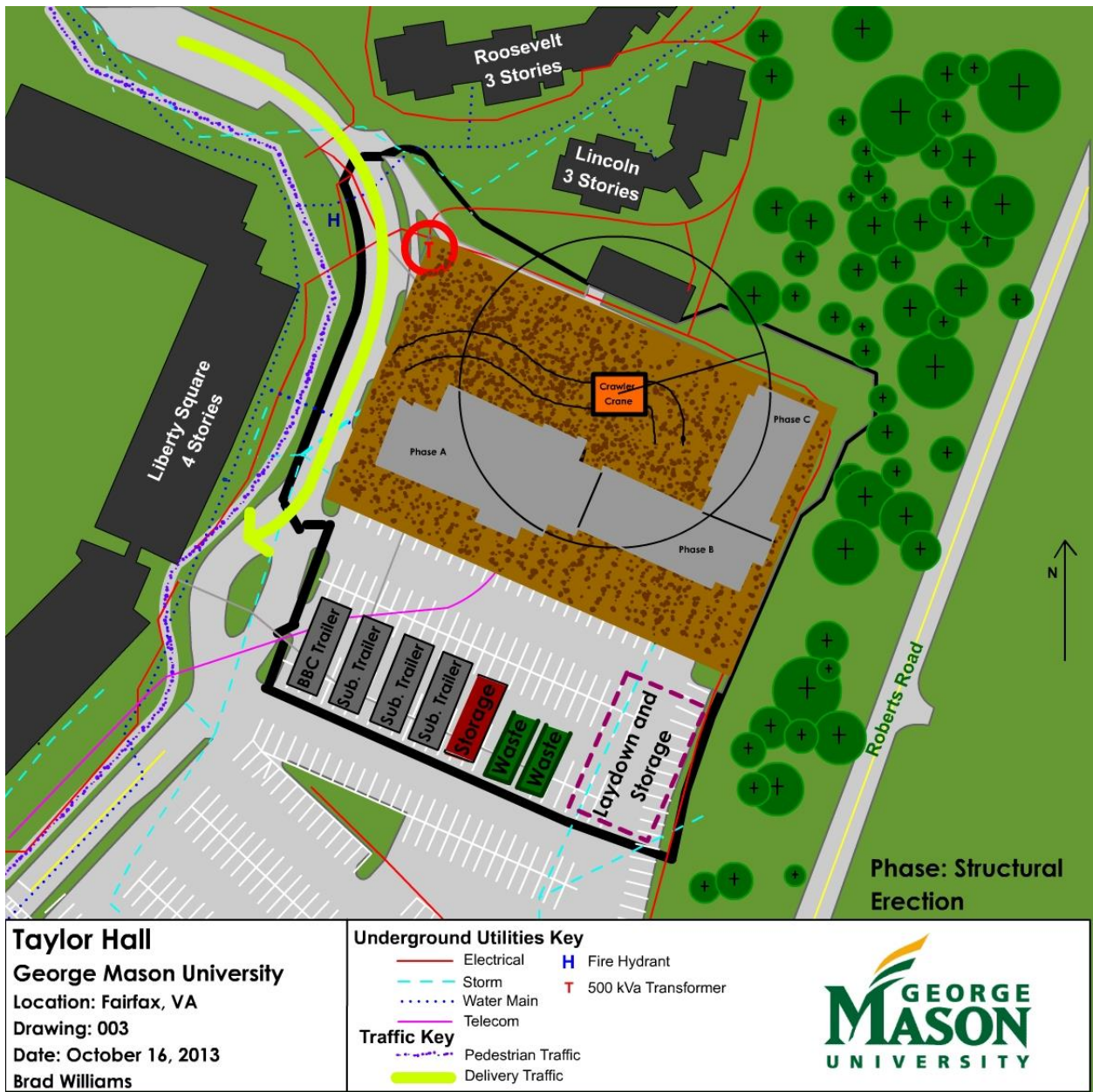
Taylor Hall
George Mason University
Location: Fairfax, VA
Drawing: 002
Date: October 16, 2013
Brad Williams

- Underground Utilities Key**
- Electrical
 - Storm
 - Water Main
 - Telecom
 - Fire Hydrant (H)
 - 500 kVa Transformer (T)
- Traffic Key**
- Pedestrian Traffic
 - Delivery Traffic



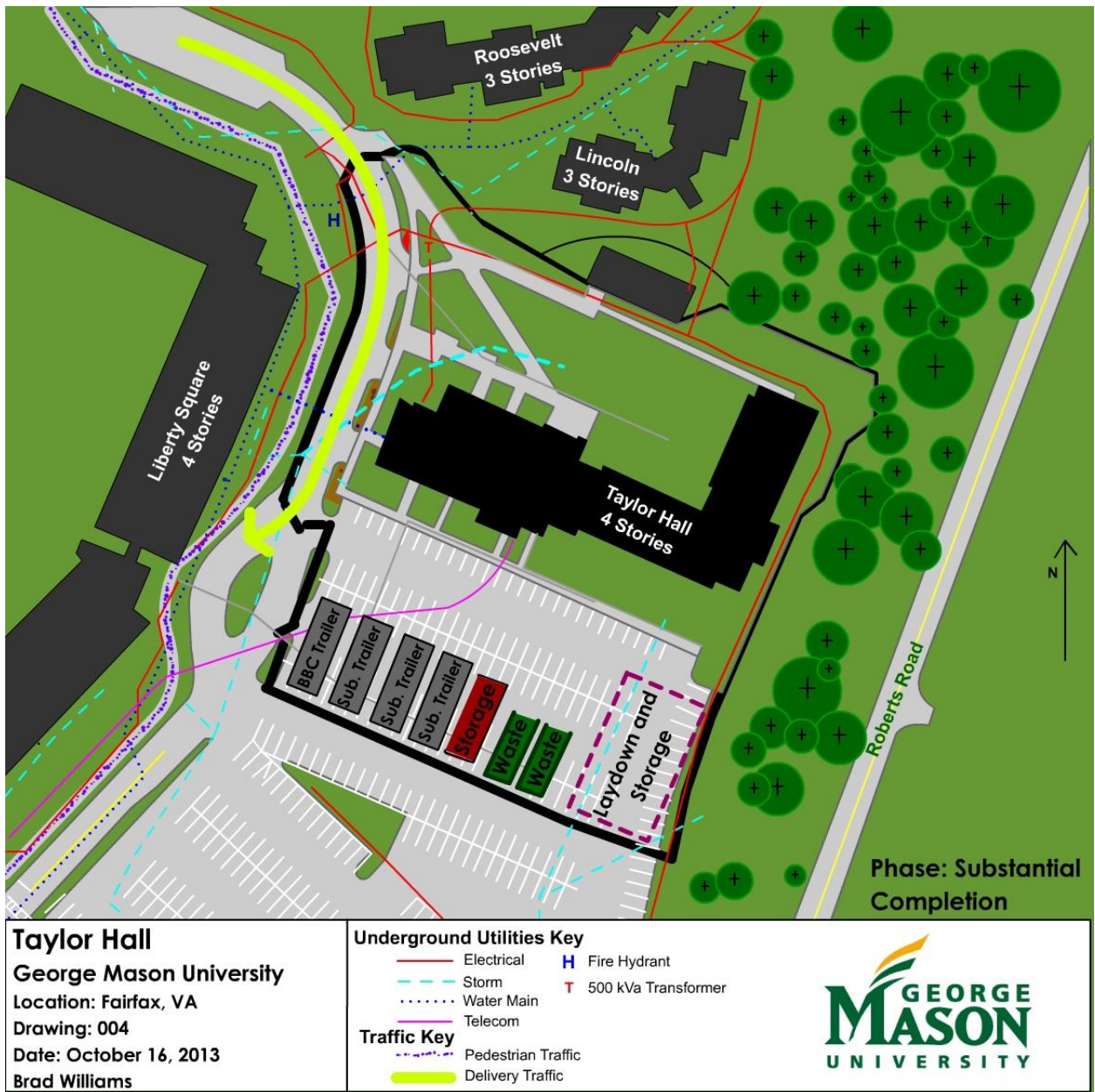
Superstructure Erection

In the above graphic representing the superstructure erection phase, you can see the building footprint represented by the gray concrete slab. The erection of the structure will take place in 3 phases (A, B, and C) and are noted above. Prefabricated load bearing stud walls, columns, and beams will be placed with a crawler crane which will have the mobility to easily relocate if a lift is outside the range.



Completion

This site plan represents the final completion stage of the building. With sidewalks in place, you can see the building easily tie-in with the network of walkways already present on campus. Once construction has ended and trailers are removed, the parking lot will be restored and used by faculty and students.



Constructability Concerns

When planning for the construction phase of the building, it is important to analyze how the major systems will come together in the field. This helps avoid the potential mishap later in the construction phase which could lead to schedule and cost implications. Throughout my research of Taylor Hall, I've found 3 major areas that may require special attention during the design phase and construction phase of a building. The phase planning of the pre-fabricated structural walls, coordination of wall penetrations, and the project completion date are critical areas specific to this project.

Infinity Structural System

Taylor Hall uses a patented structural system that is based around panelized, pre-fabricated cold formed walls. The walls are built to bear structural load as well as shear loads and sometimes both. When considering other structural systems, this was favored due to its schedule acceleration abilities. After talking with a representative (Bob McDaniel) from Miller and Long, it was mentioned that they could place up to 24,000 SF of building structural system in only 5 days. This does, however, come with a pretty significant price.

Early in the design phase of the building, it must be determined which walls are load bearing walls and which are not. This is not only important for the prefabrication department, but for phase planning. Though made of roughly the same components, the prefabricated shear and bearing walls must be in place before the metal decking of the next floor is laid out. Non load bearing walls, on the other hand, are placed after the next slab on metal deck is poured.

Designated bearing walls, shear walls, and shear-bearing walls have a significant lead time and must be designed long before foundation work has begun. It is important for the management team to

coordinate this with the building schedule so that the right wall segments are being delivered in time to be lifted into place. Without proper coordination, specific designed walls may end up being placed in an improper location.

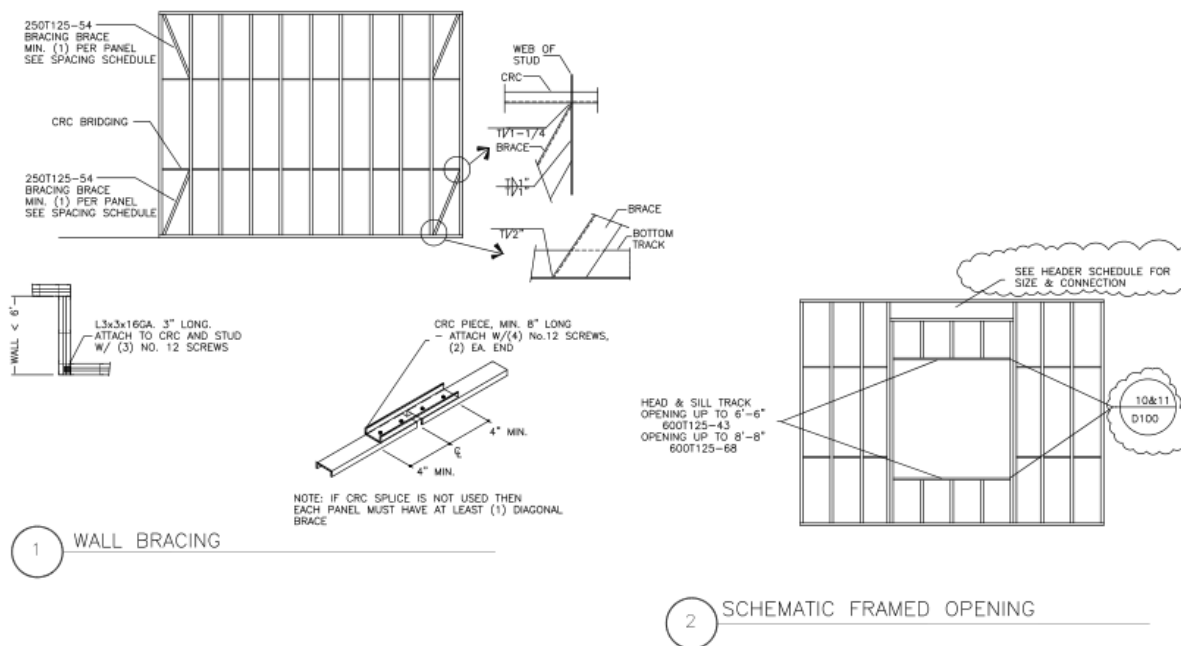


Figure 2. From Structural Sub drawings C200. It is the only hint of Bearing Wall components/design shown from the Infinity System.

After talking with Bill Moyer, Vice President of Davis Construction, on the topic of Infinity Structural Systems, he mentioned a second constructability concern to me. Without proper phasing of where the structural system is to be put in place, you may end up with exposed MEP risers and branches. Since the framing is set in place so quickly and significant time is spent laying out electrical branch conduit on the decking before the next slab is poured, mechanical and plumbing trades are routinely scheduled to install risers and branch distributions before the slab is poured. This has happened on several projects in the Northern Virginia and DC area and has led to some contamination of systems when the slab is poured.

Other than improper installation procedures, to achieve LEED IEQc3.1 (Indoor Air Quality Management Plan – During Construction), it is required to provide a signature confirming all duct work remained dry and covered during construction. The above-mentioned constructability concern may put this credit in jeopardy.

Coordination of Wall Penetrations

Due to the majority of the structural system being prefabricated, it is absolutely critical for trades to coordinate plans early in the design process. The long lead times required for panel prefabrication mean that plumbing, electrical, and mechanical penetrations need to be finalized long before construction begins.

When the structural panels arrive on site, they will not allow for large penetrations to be relocated. Small penetrations however may have more space when penetrating the structural stud walls. By increasing communications between subcontractors early on, an efficient design to minimize wall penetrations can be developed to allow for more flexibility when the construction phase begins in the field.

Project Completion Date

Like most universities, George Mason wishes to have a completed building ready for occupancy for a new school year. It has been quite clear that the entire project is schedule driven so that the move-in date of the new freshman students is not delayed. Several critical path items may require special attention to adhere to the schedule.

The Infinity Structural System, being on the critical path, has a major role in how the remainder of the project will be on schedule. By avoiding the previously mentioned constructability concerns, this

one may also be avoided. Secondly, early coordination and keeping good communication on the site may help to eliminate tension on such a tight schedule. Without many float days, there are not too many areas on the schedule for acceleration later on.

Industry Leading Practice - LEED

LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) is a program intended to recognize efforts in designing and constructing sustainably buildings. LEED accredited buildings may be more energy efficient, healthier to live in, use local and recycled materials, and have low impact on the surrounding environment. Taylor Hall is currently set to achieve 58 points in the LEED version 3 scoring system, allowing the building to reach LEED Silver certification (George Mason University Standard).

Sustainable Sites

The first category is “Sustainable Sites” and is intended to manage impact on the surrounding environment, control population density, provide occupants with nearby alternative transportation, and to decrease the heat island affect. The category has 26 possible points with 1 prerequisite (Construction Activity Pollution Prevention). In accordance with George Mason’s Sustainability Plan, most of these points are required. Taylor Hall is expected to earn 20 of these points with the possibility of one additional point.

Water Efficiency

“Water Efficiency” is a category which aims to reduce the waste of water, manage an efficient site design in terms of water control, and to encourage innovative design. Out of the possible 10 points, Taylor Hall will be earning 3 by reducing the water usage by 35%.

George Mason University has a very specific construction site water management plan due to the protection of several tree and wildlife buffers on campus. The site water management plan is of particular importance to the Taylor Hall site for concerns of contaminating a nearby (< 300') creek that flows off campus.

Energy and Atmosphere

The "Energy and Atmosphere" category scores projects based on their abilities to optimize energy performance and to turn to on-site renewable energy as a resource. Due to the costs involved with optimizing the energy performance of the building, Taylor Hall is only expected to earn 9 points (with a possibility of 4 more) out of a possible 33 points. The majority of these 9 points come from enhanced commissioning and refrigerant management, however, the building will meet energy standards set forth by the University and optimize energy performance by 19%. This will be accomplished, in-part, due to the enthalpy heat recovery wheel to pre-condition the outside air entering the building.

Materials and Resources

"Materials and Resources" is a category intending to manage construction waste, encourage the use of local materials, use recycled materials, and use of rapidly renewable resources or certified wood. Of the 14 possible points, Taylor Hall will be earning 7 points with a large emphasis on construction waste management, recycled content of materials, and the use of materials harvested and manufactured within 500 miles. This is easily done with the amount of concrete plants and steel mills in the acceptable radius.

Indoor and Environmental Air Quality

The “Indoor and Environmental” Category exists to maintain the health of the building’s future occupants by reducing volatile organic compounds, increasing ventilation and filtration of air, and providing a comfortable and controllable environment. Luckily, most flooring, sealants, and paints are made to comply with allowable VOC limits and the replacement of MERV 13 filters has become standard practice before occupancy. Of the 15 possible points, the building will earn 10 with the possibility of 2 additional points. This score heavily reflects George Mason University’s intentions of providing its students with a top notch living environment.

Innovation and Design Process / Regional Priority

The final categories of LEED certification are “Innovation and Design Process” and “Regional Priority.” These credit categories encourage the use of having a LEED Accredited Professional on the project team and allow for a variety of options for gaining points. For one of the points, the building will be fit out with a display panel in the lobby showing live building statistics on energy consumption in the hopes that it might influence savings. Taylor Hall will be gaining 7 points from the two categories. The 6 Innovative practices are listed below and are worth 1 point each.

- Green Housekeeping
- Environmental Pest Control
- Green Landscape Management
- Low Mercury Bulbs
- Green Education
- LEED Accredited Professional

University Plan Comparison

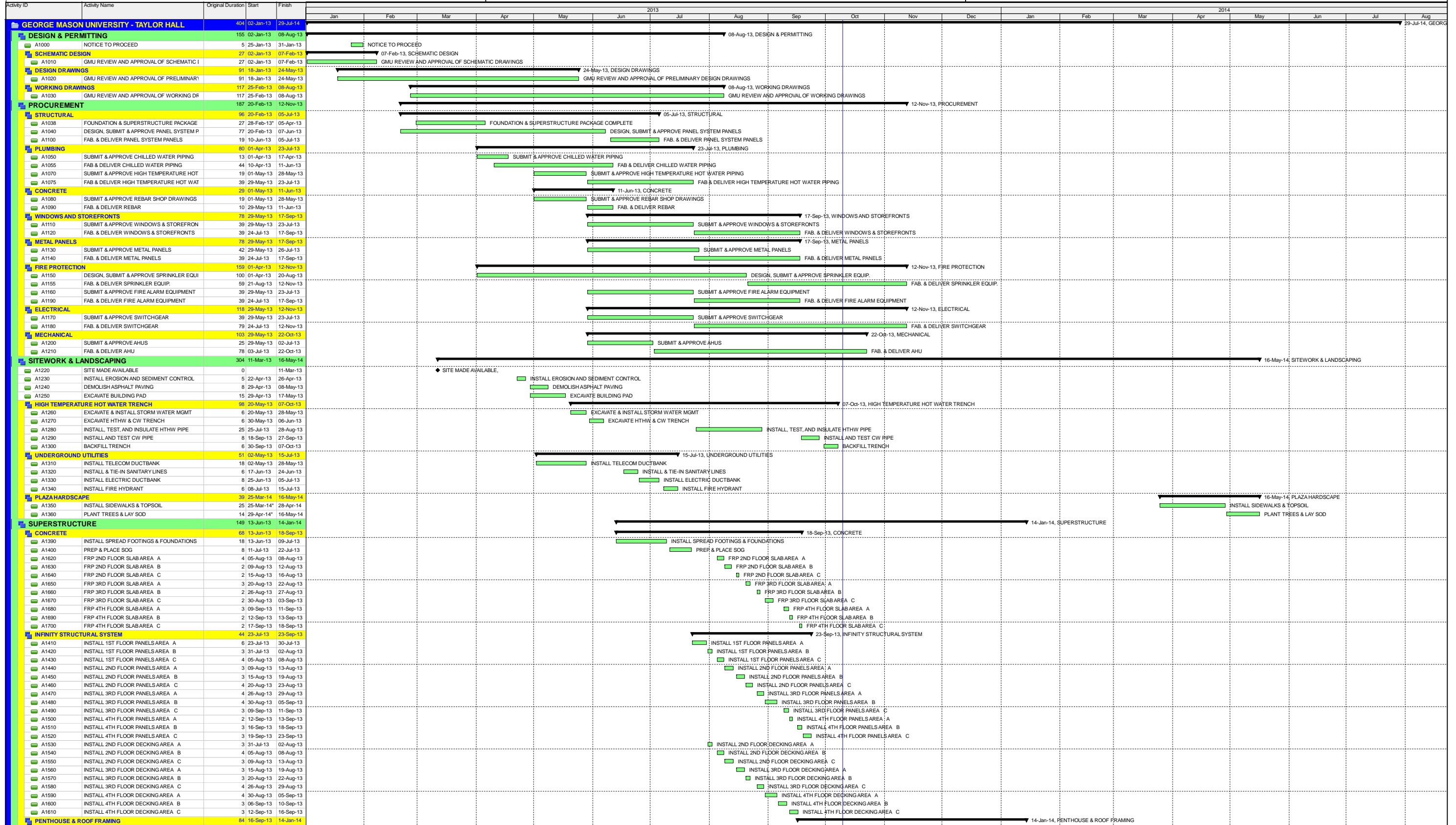
In comparison to Penn State University's LEED Policy on buildings, Taylor Hall would be considered going above the Penn State standard. When reviewing the PSU LEED scorecard and counting a "mandatory" as a "yes" and a "significant" as a "maybe, yes" it is only required for Penn State buildings to obtain 27 points. Similarly to GMU's plan, PSU also heavily emphasizes the points within the Indoor Air Quality category to maintain the health of its students. Penn State's plan seems to heavily consider price when assigning points, however, many points listed as "minimal" effort can be achieved for little to no price increase.

George Mason University strives for excellence in the field of sustainability and feels that obtaining LEED Silver certification is of the utmost importance. With such a young and growing campus, the opportunity for "green" innovation is present and Taylor Hall will be taking full advantage of it by earning 58 points.

(see appendix C for LEED scorecard for Taylor Hall)

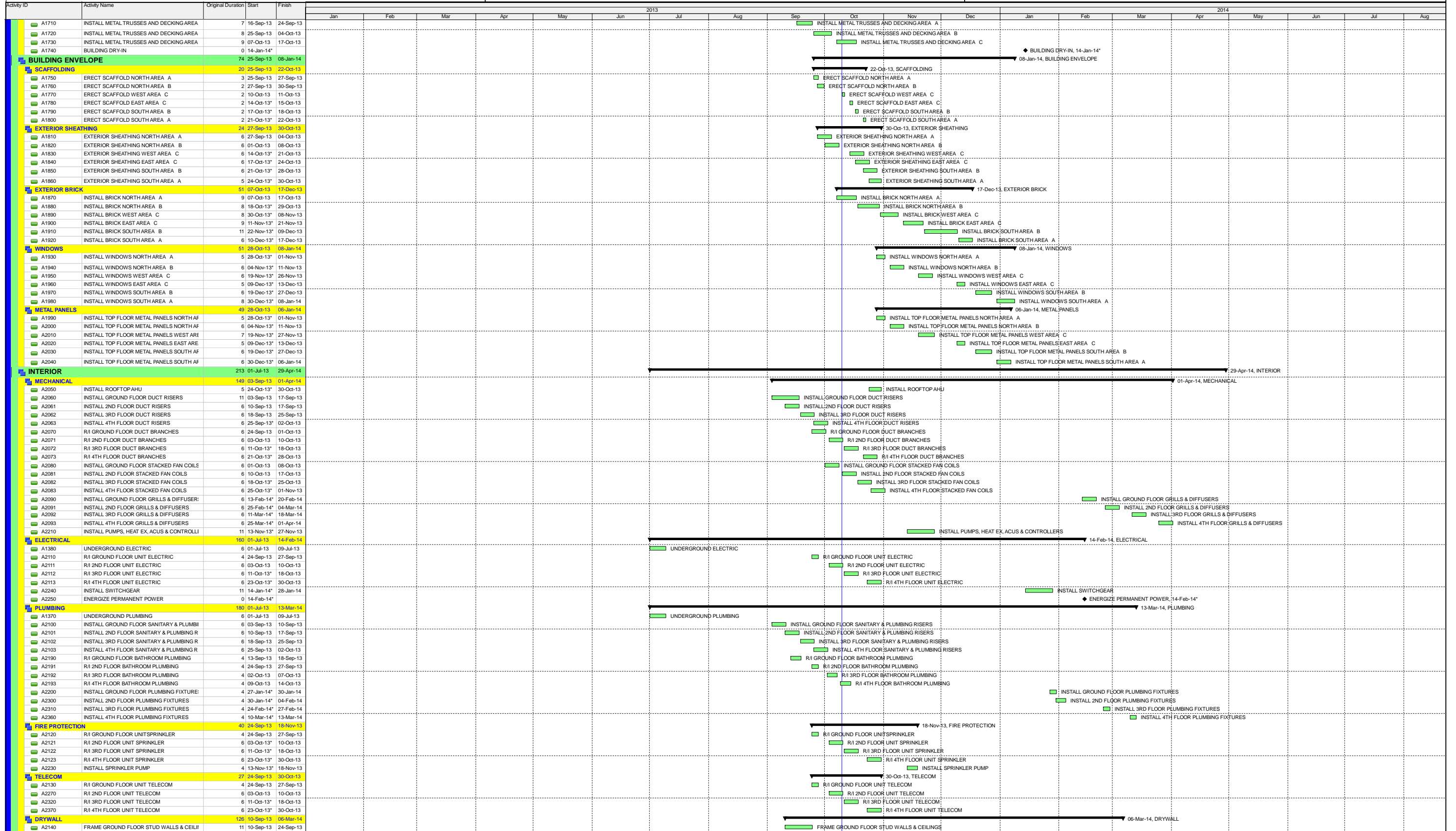
Appendix A:

Primavera Project Schedule



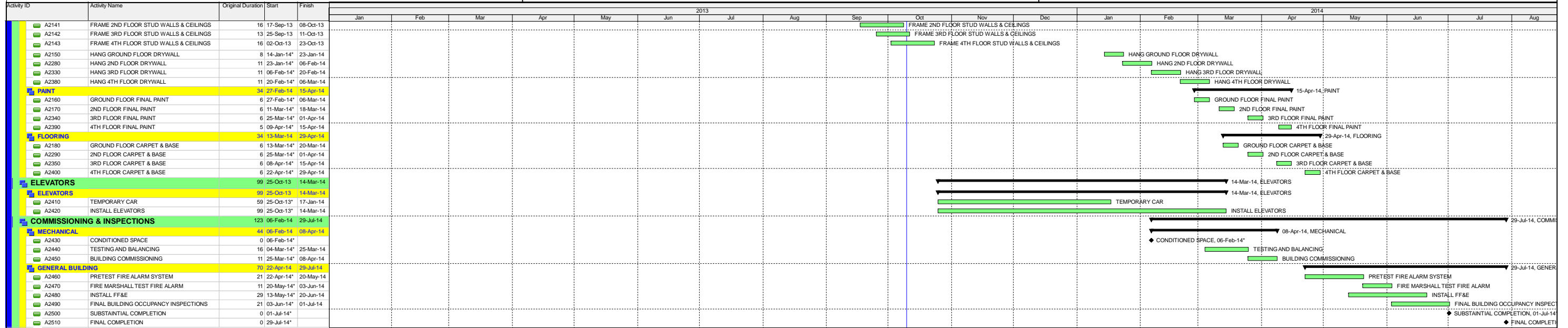
█ Actual Level of Effort █ Remaining Work █ Critical Remaining Work
█ Actual Work █ Critical Remaining Work ◆ Milestone ◆ Milestone
█ summary

28



█ Actual Level of Effort
 █ Remaining Work
 ◆ Milestone
 ◆ summary
█ Actual Work
 █ Critical Remaining Work

29



█ Actual Level of Effort
 █ Remaining Work
 ◆ Milestone
 ◆ Milestone
█ Actual Work
 █ Critical Remaining Work
 ▬ summary

30

Appendix B:

Construction Project Estimates

GMU Taylor Hall - HVAC

Data Release :Year 2013 Quarter 3 **Assembly Cost Estimate**

Quantity	Assembly Number	Source	SubCd	Description	Unit	Material O&P	Installation O&P	Total O&P	Ext. Material O&P	Ext. Installation O&P	Ext. Total O&P	Labor Type	Data Release	Zip Code	Notes
70057	M1	U		70,057 Interpolated Large Hydronic Heating System	S.F.	\$ 8.15	\$ -	\$ 8.15	\$ 570,964.55	\$ -	\$ 570,964.55	USER	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
70057	M2	U		20,300 CFM, 50.75 ton Rooftop AHU for a college dorm, interpolated	Ea.	\$ 20.15	\$ -	\$ 20.15	\$ 1,411,648.55	\$ -	\$ 1,411,648.55	USER	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
Total									\$ 1982613.10	\$.00	\$ 1982613.10				

GMU Taylor Hall

Data Release :Year 2013 Quarter 3 **Assembly Cost Estimate**

Quantity	Assembly Number	Source	SubC	Description	Unit	Material O&P	Installation O&P	Total O&P	Ext. Material O&P	Ext. Installation O&P	Ext. Total O&P	Labor Type	Data Release	Zip Code	Notes
70057	1	U		Recepticles, 14.5 per 1000 SF	S.F.	\$ 3.00	\$ 0.07	\$ 3.07	\$ 210,171.00	\$ 4,903.99	\$ 215,074.99	USER	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
70057	2	U		Wall Switch per SF, 2.85 per 1000 SF	S.F.	\$ 0.60	\$ -	\$ 0.60	\$ 42,034.20	\$ -	\$ 42,034.20	USER	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
1	I3	U		Panelboard, 4 wire w/conductor & conduit, NEHB, 120/208 V, 800 A, 1 stories, 25' horizontal.	Ea.	\$19,308.29	\$ -	\$ 19,308.29	\$ 19,308.29	\$ -	\$ 19,308.29	USER	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
1	D50102400580			Switchgear installation, incl switchboard, panels & circuit breaker, 277/480 V, 1200 A	Ea.	\$25,751.40	\$ 6,893.25	\$ 32,644.65	\$ 25,751.40	\$ 6,893.25	\$ 32,644.65	OPN	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
3	D50102502000			Panelboard, 4 wire w/conductor & conduit, NQOD, 120/208 V, 225 A, 1 stories, 25' horizontal		\$ 3,657.30	\$ 2,449.25	\$ 6,106.55	\$ 10,971.90	\$ 7,347.75	\$ 18,319.65	OPN	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
1	D50102504040			Panelboard, 4 wire w/conductor & conduit, NEHB, 277/480 V, 100 A, 1 stories, 25' horizontal		\$ 3,481.95	\$ 2,121.00	\$ 5,602.95	\$ 3,481.95	\$ 2,121.00	\$ 5,602.95	OPN	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
3	D50102501020			Panelboard, 4 wire w/conductor & conduit, NQOD, 120/208 V, 100 A, 1 stories, 25' horizontal		\$ 1,703.40	\$ 1,691.75	\$ 3,395.15	\$ 5,110.20	\$ 5,075.25	\$ 10,185.45	OPN	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
1	D50102502080			Panelboard, 4 wire w/conductor & conduit, NQOD, 120/208 V, 400 A, 1 stories, 25' horizontal		\$ 5,185.35	\$ 3,787.50	\$ 8,972.85	\$ 5,185.35	\$ 3,787.50	\$ 8,972.85	OPN	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
2	I4	U		Panelboard, 4 wire w/conductor & conduit, NEHB, 277/480 V, 225 A, 4 stories	Ea.	\$12,007.35	\$ -	\$ 12,007.35	\$ 24,014.70	\$ -	\$ 24,014.70	USER	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
1	I5	U		Panelboard, 4 wire w/conductor & conduit, NQOD, 277/480 V, 250 A, 1 stories	Ea.	\$ 9,493.53	\$ -	\$ 9,493.53	\$ 9,493.53	\$ -	\$ 9,493.53	USER	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
2	I6	U		Panelboard, 4 wire w/conductor & conduit, NQOD, 277/480 V, 100 A, 4 stories	Ea.	\$ 6,961.50	\$ -	\$ 6,961.50	\$ 13,923.00	\$ -	\$ 13,923.00	USER	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
3	I7	U		Panelboard, 4 wire w/conductor & conduit, NQOD, 120/208 V, 225 A, 4 stories	Ea.	\$ 9,348.65	\$ -	\$ 9,348.65	\$ 28,045.95	\$ -	\$ 28,045.95	USER	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
3	I8	U		Panelboard, 4 wire w/conductor & conduit, NEHB, 120/208 V, 225 A, 3 stories	Ea.	\$ 8,267.95	\$ -	\$ 8,267.95	\$ 24,803.85	\$ -	\$ 24,803.85	USER	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
3	I9	U		Panelboard, 4 wire w/conductor & conduit, NEHB 120/208 V, 225 A, 2 stories	Ea.	\$ 7,187.25	\$ -	\$ 7,187.25	\$ 21,561.75	\$ -	\$ 21,561.75	USER	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
2	I10	U		Panelboard, 4 wire w/conductor & conduit, NEHB, 120/208 V, 100 A, 4 stories	Ea.	\$ 4,772.64	\$ -	\$ 4,772.64	\$ 9,545.28	\$ -	\$ 9,545.28	USER	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
70057	D50202100240			Fluorescent fixtures recess mounted in ceiling, 2 watt per SF, 40 FC, 10 fixtures @40 watt per 1000 SF	S.F.	\$ 1.52	\$ 3.21	\$ 4.73	\$ 106,486.64	\$ 224,882.97	\$ 331,369.61	OPN	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
70057	D50201400200			Central air conditioning power, 1 watt	S.F.	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.29	\$ 4,903.99	\$ 15,412.54	\$ 20,316.53	OPN	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
70.06	I11	U		Telecom/Data connection per 1000 S.F., 5,18 connections	Ea.	\$ 1,454.91	\$ -	\$ 1,454.91	\$ 101,930.99	\$ -	\$ 101,930.99	USER	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
2	D50309100440			Communication and alarm systems, fire detection, non-addressable, 100 detectors, includes outlets, boxes, conduit and wire	Ea.	\$21,242.40	\$35,451.00	\$ 56,693.40	\$ 42,484.80	\$ 70,902.00	\$ 113,386.80	OPN	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
1	D50101301250			Underground service installation, includes excavation, backfill, and compaction, 100' length, 4' depth, 3 phase, 4 wire, 277/480 volts, 1200 A w/groundfault switchboard	Ea.	\$48,096.00	\$13,050.00	\$ 61,146.00	\$ 48,096.00	\$ 13,050.00	\$ 61,146.00	OPN	Year 2013 Quarter 3		

Total \$ 757304.77 \$ 354376.25 1111681.02

} }

GMU Taylor Hall Plumbing

Data Release :Year 2013 Quarter 3 **Assembly Cost Estimate**

Quantity	Assembly Number	Source	SubCd	Description	Unit	Material O&P	Installation O&P	Total O&P	Ext. Material O&P	Ext. Installation O&P	Ext. Total O&P	Labor Type	Data Release	Zip Code	Notes
5	D20109264680			Bathroom, three fixture, 2 wall plumbing, water closet, corner bathtub & lavatory, stand alone	Ea.	\$ 4,865.73	\$2,128.00	\$ 6,993.73	\$ 24,328.65	\$ 10,640.00	\$ 34,968.65	STD	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
16	D20101201760			Water closets, battery mount, wall hung, side by side, first closet	Ea.	\$ 2,038.00	\$ 748.16	\$ 2,786.16	\$ 32,608.00	\$ 11,970.56	\$ 44,578.56	STD	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
30	D20101201800			Water closetss, battery mount, wall hung, side by side, each additional water closet, add	Ea.	\$ 1,936.10	\$ 707.84	\$ 2,643.94	\$ 58,083.00	\$ 21,235.20	\$ 79,318.20	STD	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
28	D20107101600			Shower, stall, baked enamel, molded stone receptor, 32" square	Ea.	\$ 1,808.73	\$ 748.16	\$ 2,556.89	\$ 50,644.44	\$ 20,948.48	\$ 71,592.92	STD	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
14	D20107102100			Shower, handicap with fixed and handheld heat, control valves,grab bar & seat	Ea.	\$ 6,139.48	\$3,315.20	\$ 9,454.68	\$ 85,952.72	\$ 46,412.80	\$ 132,365.52	STD	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
51	D20103101640			Lavatory w/trim, vanity top, PE on CI, 18" round	Ea.	\$ 718.40	\$ 640.64	\$ 1,359.04	\$ 36,638.40	\$ 32,672.64	\$ 69,311.04	STD	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
3	D20108201880			Water cooler, electric, wall hung, dual height, 14.3 GPH	Ea.	\$ 1,477.55	\$ 560.00	\$ 2,037.55	\$ 4,432.65	\$ 1,680.00	\$ 6,112.65	STD	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
6	D20108101920			Drinking fountain, 1 bubbler, wall mounted, non recessed, stainless steel, no back	Ea.	\$ 1,553.98	\$ 421.12	\$ 1,975.10	\$ 9,323.88	\$ 2,526.72	\$ 11,850.60	STD	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
3	D20202402020			Electric water heater, commercial, 100< F rise, 200 gal, 120 KW 490 GPH	Ea.	\$30,570.00	\$1,657.60	\$ 32,227.60	\$ 91,710.00	\$ 4,972.80	\$ 96,682.80	STD	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
3	D20402106200			Roof drain, steel galv sch 40 threaded, 4" diam piping, 10' high	Ea.	\$ 2,088.95	\$1,187.20	\$ 3,276.15	\$ 6,266.85	\$ 3,561.60	\$ 9,828.45	STD	Year 2013 Quarter 3		
Total									\$ 399988.59	\$ 156620.80	556609.39				

Electrical - Ammeter Transformers

AMPAD

	Bus	Voltage	Qty	Summary	* Interpolation as follows
Switchboard	1200 A	480Y/277 V	1		100%
Panel HDP	225A	480Y/277 V	1	1 (1) 1200A 277V	
Panel LDPI	800A	208Y/120 V	1	4 (2) 225A 277V * 1 (1) 800A 120V * 1 (1) 400A 120V ✓	* Interpolation $\frac{800-400}{120-120} = \frac{400-0}{0-0}$ $\frac{120-120}{0-0} = \frac{0-0}{0-0}$
Panel HLP	400A	208Y/120 V	1	1 (1) 250A 277V *	x = $\frac{400-250}{277-277} = \frac{150-0}{0-0}$
Panel ESBH	250A	480Y/277 V	1	300 (3) 100A 277V * 300 (1) 225A 120V *	
Panel ELSH	100A	480Y/277 V	1	300 (5) 100A 120V *	

	Qty	x	No. Rooms	Σ
Panel LP1	225A	208Y/120V	2	
Panel ESBP	400A	208Y/120V	1	
Panel ELSP	100A	208Y/120V	1	
Panel LP2	225A	208Y/120V	3	
Panel LPS	225A	208Y/120V	3	
Panel LP4	225A	208Y/120V	3	
Panel HP4	225A	480Y/277V	1	
Panel GP4	100A	208Y/120V	1	
Panel ELSH4	100A	480Y/277V	1	
Panel ESBH4	100A	480Y/277V	1	
Panel LR	225A	208Y/120V	1	
Panel ELSP4	100A	208Y/120V	1	
Panel ESBP4	100A	208Y/120V	1	
Panel LC	100A	208Y/120V	1	

Receptacles	Qty	x	No. Rooms	Σ
Typ. Single Rooms	4		22	88
Typ. Double Rooms	5		12.6	63
Typ. Triple Rooms	6		7	42
Corridor	25		3	75
Hall Bathrooms	2		14	28
Study	4		7	28
Group Living	5		4	20
Hoarding	3		3	9
Single Bldg	1		4	4
1st Floor Corridor (14)	12		1	12
Multi-Purpose Rooms	15		1	15
Sanitar	3		1	3
1st Floor Restrooms	1		2	2
1st Floor Corridor (100)	10		1	10
Office	4		1	4
Staff Apt.	19		1	19
Laundry	23		1	23
Total Rec. = 1,016				1,016

Total SF = 70,057 = 14.5 per 1000 SF

* Interpolation

$$\frac{16.5 - 14.5}{3.25 - x} = \frac{16.5 - 10}{3.25 - 2.85} \quad x = 3.07/SF$$

Switches

* Assume 1 switch/room

$$\frac{200 \text{ switches}}{70,057} = 2.85 \text{ switches/1000 SF}$$

$$\frac{5.0 - 2.85}{1.12 - x} = \frac{5.0 - 2.5}{1.12 - 0.52} \quad x = 0.60/SF$$

A 225 A 277/480 V

$$\frac{5-4}{13,088.05-x} = \frac{5-1}{13,088.05-8765.25}$$

$$x = \$12,007.35 \quad (2)$$

B 280 A 277/480 V

$$\frac{400-250}{13,865.20-x} = \frac{400-225}{13,865.20-8765.25}$$

$$x = \$9,493.53 \quad (1)$$

C 100 A 277/480 V

$$\frac{5-4}{7494.35-x} = \frac{5-1}{7494.35-5602.95}$$

$$x = \$6,961.50 \quad (2)$$

D 225 A 120/208 V

$$\frac{5-4}{10,413.04-x} = \frac{5-1}{10,413.04-6,106.55}$$

$$x = \$9,348.65 \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{5-3}{''} = \frac{5-1}{''}$$

$$x = \$8,267.95 \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{5-2}{''} = \frac{5-1}{''}$$

$$x = \$7,187.25 \quad (3)$$

E 100 A 120/208 V

$$\frac{5-4}{5251.80-x} = \frac{5-1}{5251.80-3395.15}$$

$$x = \$4,772.64 \quad (2)$$

Lighting

$$\frac{70.057}{4} = 17,514.25 \text{ SF/Floor}$$

Fluorescent Fixtures/Floor = 148

$$\frac{148}{17,514.25} = 0.00845 \text{ Fixtures/SF}$$

$$\frac{8.45}{1000 \text{ SF}} \times$$

AC

50 HP Supply

50 HP Exhaust

$$100 \text{ HP} \times \frac{746 \text{ W}}{\text{HP}} = 74,600 \text{ W}$$

$$\frac{74,600 \text{ W}}{70,057 \text{ SF}} = 1 \text{ W/SF}$$

E-Generator (Diesel)

$$30 \text{ HP} \times 746 \text{ W/HP} = 22,380 \text{ W}$$

(22 kW)

Fire detection

Conservative estimate of 200 detectors (199 rooms)

Telecom

17 ▽ per floor public area + 1 per student in rooms

$$\frac{363 \text{ telecom}}{70,057} = 5.18 \text{ telecom/1000 SF}$$

Interpolate

$$\frac{6-5.18}{1667.71-x} = \frac{6-4}{1667.1-1148.88}$$

$$x = \$1,454.91/\text{M.S.F.}$$

Plumbing

Fixtures	W.C. #	Shower #	Bath tubs #	HK SHOWER #	Lavatories #	Water closets #	Painting PTN. #
<u>1st Floor</u>	3	2	0	1	3		
	3	2	0	1	3		
	2	2	2	0	3		
<u>2nd Floor</u>	$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{3}$	2	0	1	3	1	2
	3	2	0	1	3		
	3	2	0	1	3		
	3	2	0	1	3		
	1	1	1	0	1		
<u>3rd Floor</u>	3	2	0	1	3	1	2
	3	2	0	1	3		
	3	2	0	1	3		
	3	2	0	1	3		
	1	1	1	0	1		
<u>4th Floor</u>	3	2	0	1	3	1	2
	3	2	0	1	3		
	3	2	0	1	3		
	3	2	0	1	3		
	1	1	1	0	1		

AMPAD

Mechanical

* Interpolation (Heating Hydraulic System)

$$\frac{111,700 - 70,057}{7.33 - x} = \frac{111,700 - 57,700}{7.33 - 2.39}$$

$$x = 8.15 / SF$$

* Interpolation (Rooftop Air Handling Unit)

$$20,300 \text{ CFM} \times \frac{1 \text{ ton}}{400 \text{ CFM}} = 50.75 \text{ ton unit}$$

$$\frac{95.23 - 57.50}{19.37 - 20.03} = \frac{57.50 - 50.75}{20.03 - x}$$

$$x = 20.15 / SF$$

Structural Estimate

*Footings

Mark	Size			CF	CV	Qty.	Sub total CV	Formwork SFCA	Sub-Total SFCA
	L	W	H						
CF1	4'	4'	1.5'	24	0.89	VAL THICK	13.35	24	360
CF2	4'	4'	2'	32	1.19	THICK THICK	23.8	32	640
CF3	5'	5'	2'	50	1.85	II	3.7	40	80
CF4	6'	6'	1.5'	54	2.00	III	8	36	144
CF5	6'	6'	2'	72	2.67	THICK	13.35	48	240
CF6	7'	7'	2'	98	3.63	I	3.63	56	56
CF7	11'	11'	2'	242	8.96	III	26.88	88	264
TOTAL CV							92.6		1724 SFCA

Formwork SFCA = Slab Piers Footing

$$SFCA = 5 \frac{11}{16} + 4.5 \text{ / LF of Exterior} + 1724$$

$$= 5 \frac{11}{16} (94) + 4.5 (914) + 1724$$

$$= 6272 \text{ SFCA plywood}$$

Infinity Systems

Spans up to 27'

*Base Plates

Size	Thickness	SF
21" x 21"	1" Thick	12.32
17" x 17"	THICK THICK	26.10
13" x 13"	THICK THICK	12.91
15" x 15"	THICK	9.38
12" x 12"	1" Thick	3
17" x 17"	II	45F
12" x 12"	1.5" Thick	15F

*Columns

Column	Dim.	Qty	L
C1	HSS 4 x 4 x 3/8	(1)	13' 9 3/8" ✓
C2	HSS 4 x 4 x 3/8	(5)	11' 6 3/8" ✓
C3	HSS 4 x 4 x 3/8	(1)	14' 3 1/8" ✓
C4	HSS 6 x 4 x 3/8	(1)	14' 3 1/8" ✓
C5	HSS 6 x 4 x 3/8	(1)	14' 3 1/8" ✓
C6	HSS 4 x 4 x 3/8	(1)	14' 3 1/8" ✓
C7	HSS 4 x 4 x 3/8	(1)	14' 3 1/8" ✓
C8	HSS 8 x 4 x 3/8	(1)	14' 3 1/8" ✓
C9	HSS 8 x 4 x 3/8	(1)	14' 3 1/8" ✓
C10	HSS 8 x 4 x 3/8	(1)	14' 3 1/8" ✓
C11	HSS 6 x 4 x 3/8	(1)	14' 3 1/8" ✓
C12	HSS 6 x 4 x 3/8	(1)	14' 3 1/8" ✓
C13	HSS 6 x 4 x 3/8	(1)	14' 3 1/8" ✓
C14	HSS 8 x 4 x 3/8	(1)	14' 3 1/8" ✓
C15	HSS 8 x 4 x 3/8	(1)	14' 3 1/2" ✓
C16	HSS 6 x 4 x 3/8	(1)	14' 3 1/8" ✓
C17	HSS 4 x 4 x 1/2	(1)	14' 2 3/8" ✓
C18A	HSS 8 x 4 x 3/8	(2)	32' 3 1/8" ✓
C19A	HSS 8 x 4 x 3/8	(1)	32' 3 1/8" ✓
C19B	HSS 8 x 4 x 1/4	(1)	17' 5 3/8" ✓
C20B	HSS 8 x 4 x 1/4	(1)	17' 5 3/8" ✓
C20A	HSS 12 x 4 x 3/8	(1)	32' 3 1/8" ✓
C20B	HSS 12 x 4 x 1/4	(1)	17' 5 3/8" ✓
C21A	HSS 12 x 4 x 3/8	(1)	32' 3 1/8" ✓
C21B	HSS 12 x 4 x 1/4	(1)	17' 5 3/8" ✓
C22A	HSS 12 x 4 x 3/8	(1)	27' 3 1/2" ✓
C22B	HSS 12 x 4 x 1/4	(1)	17' 5 3/8" ✓
C23A	HSS 12 x 4 x 3/8	(1)	27' 3 1/2" ✓
C23B	HSS 12 x 4 x 1/4	(1)	17' 5 3/8" ✓

AMPAD

Columns	Cont.	Dim	Qty	L	
C24A	HSS	8x4x3/8	(1)	23' 3 1/2"	✓
C24B	HSS	8x4x1/4	(1)	17' 5 3/8"	✓
C25A	HSS	8x4x3/8	(1)	24' 3 1/2"	✓
C25B	HSS	8x4x1/4	(1)	17' 5 3/8"	✓
C26A	HSS	12x4x3/8	(1)	27' 3 1/2"	✓
C26B	HSS	12x4x1/4	(1)	17' 5 3/8"	✓
C27A	HSS	12x4x3/8	(1)	27' 3 1/2"	✓
C27B	HSS	12x4x1/4	(1)	17' 5 3/8"	✓
C28A	HSS	8x4x3/8	(1)	27' 3 1/2"	✓
C28B	HSS	8x4x1/4	(1)	17' 5 3/8"	✓
C29A	HSS	8x4x3/8	(1)	27' 3 1/2"	✓
C29B	HSS	8x4x1/4	(1)	17' 5 3/8"	✓
C30A	HSS	8x4x3/8	(1)	23' 3 1/2"	✓
C30B	HSS	8x4x1/4	(1)	17' 5 3/8"	✓
C31A	HSS	4x4x3/8	(1)	23' 3 1/2"	✓
C31B	HSS	4x4x1/4	(1)	17' 5 3/8"	✓
C32A	HSS	4x4x3/8	(1)	9' 2 3/4"	✓
C32B	HSS	4x4x1/4	(1)	8' 10 1/2"	✓
C32C	HSS	4x4x1/4	(1)	9' 0 1/2"	✓
C33	HSS	6x4x3/8	(1)	12' 0 3/8"	✓
C34	HSS	8x4x3/8	(1)	13' 0 7/16"	✓
C35A	HSS	4x4x3/8	(1)	23' 3 1/2"	✓
C35B	HSS	4x4x1/4	(1)	16' 11 3/8"	✓
C36A	HSS	4x4x3/8	(1)	23' 6 1/4"	✓
C36B	HSS	4x4x1/4	(1)	16' 11 3/8"	✓
C37A	HSS	8x4x1/2	(1)	12' 10 3/4"	✓
C37B	HSS	8x4x1/2	(1)	29' 11 3/8"	✓
C38A	HSS	10x6x3/8	(1)	27' 2 1/4"	✓
C38B	HSS	8x4x3/8	(1)	29' 9 3/4"	✓
C39A	HSS	10x6x3/8	(1)	27' 2 1/4"	✓
C39B	HSS	8x4x3/8	(1)	29' 11 3/8"	✓

Beams	Dim	L	Qty
B1	W12x19	14' 7 3/8"	(1) ✓
B2A	W12x19	7' 11"	(1) ✓
B2B	W12x19	7' 11"	(1) ✓
B3	W12x19	16' 2 1/2"	(1) ✓
B4	W12x19	15' 6 1/2"	(1) ✓
B5	W12x19	8' 5 3/8"	(1) ✓
B6	W16x26	18' 10 1/16"	(1) ✓
B7	W16x50	18' 7"	(1) ✓
B8	W16x26	8' 9"	(1) ✓
B9	W16x31	13' 10 1/2"	(1) ✓
B10	W16x26	11' 9"	(1) ✓
B11	W16x31	14' 11 1/2"	(1) ✓
B12	W16x50	20' 2 1/2"	(1) ✓
B13	W16x26	7' 11 1/2"	(1) ✓
B14	W16x31	14' 9 3/4"	(1) ✓
B15	W16x31	13' 11 1/4"	(1) ✓
B16	W16x26	11' 9"	(1) ✓
B17	W16x31	13' 10 1/2"	(1) ✓
B18	W12x40	18' 5 1/2"	(3) ✓
B19	W16x26	15' 1 3/8"	(4) ✓
B20	W12x35	17' 10 3/4"	(6) ✓
B21	W12x35	17' 10 3/4"	(6) ✓
B22	W8x24	8' 9"	(24) ✓
B23	W16x57	21' 0"	(1) ✓
B24	W12x40	21' 6 1/2"	(2) ✓
	L 3x3x3/8	20' 6 1/2"	(1) ✓
B25	W16x26	21' 2 1/2"	(2) ✓
B26	W14x132	16' 4 1/2"	(1) ✓
B27A	W12x40	16' 3 1/2"	(1) ✓
B27B	W12x40	16' 4 1/2"	(1) ✓
B29	W10x26	5' 0"	(2) ✓
B30	W12x40	21' 8 1/2"	(1) ✓
B31	W16x26	18' 3"	(1) ✓
B32	W10x22	2' 4 1/2"	(4) ✓
B33	W16x26	15' 5 1/2"	(3) ✓
B33A	W16x26	15' 5 1/2"	(1) ✓
B34	W10x30	11' 1 1/4"	(1) ✓
B35	W10x26	9' 1 1/4"	(3) ✓
B36	W14x68	11' 3 1/2"	(1) ✓
B37	W12x19	5' 11 1/4"	(1) ✓
B38	W8x24	25' 10"	(1) ✓
B39	W8x24	5' 11 3/8"	(2) ✓
B40	W8x24	2' 6 1/4"	(1) ✓

Interpolation for Column Price

* Assume 4x4 HSS column prices are dependent on thickness. ∴ 1/2" thicker is 2x 1/2%
 $4x4x3/8 \times 12' = \$694.36 \text{ ea}$
 $4x4x1/4 \times 12' = \$390.58 \text{ ea}$

* $8x4x3/8 = 9 \text{ in}^2 = 6.7\% \Delta$ $642.72 \cdot (1-.167)$
 $6x4x3/8 = 2.5 \text{ in}^2 \rightarrow \555.39 ea

* $9 \text{ in}^2 = \frac{4}{9} = 44\% \Delta$ $642.72 \cdot (1+.44)$
 $8x4x1/2 = 12 \text{ in}^2 \rightarrow \925.52 ea

* $9 \text{ in}^2 = \frac{5}{9} = 55\% \Delta$ $642.72 \cdot (1-.33)$
 $8x4x1/4 = 6 \text{ in}^2 \rightarrow \424.20 ea

* $10' \times 6' \times 3/8 = 20 \text{ in}^2$ $\frac{8}{12} = +66\%$ $\$971.17 \times 1.66$
 $10' \times 6' \times 1/2 = 12 \text{ in}^2$ $\rightarrow \$1612.14 \text{ ea (11')}$

* $12' \times 4' \times 3/8 = 12 \text{ in}^2$ ∴ = $\$971.17 / 14' \text{ ea}$
 $12' \times 4' \times 1/4 = 8 \text{ in}^2$ $\frac{4}{12} = -33\%$
 $\therefore = \$640.97 / 14' \text{ ea}$

18.3 ton
 +50% Material
 +25% Labor

40

* Interpolations Cost.

1) W10 x 30

$$\frac{33 - 30}{64.08 - X} = \frac{33 - 26}{64.08 - 52} \quad X = \$58.90 / LF$$

2) W12 x 19

$$\frac{22 - 19}{42.08 - X} = \frac{22 - 16}{42.08 - 32.46} \quad X = \$37.27 / LF$$

3) W12 x 40

$$\frac{50 - 40}{82.87 - X} = \frac{50 - 35}{82.87 - 63.46} \quad X = \$71.60 / LF$$

4) W14 x 68

$$\frac{74 - 68}{125.28 - X} = \frac{74 - 57}{125.28 - 92.45} \quad X = \$116.26 / LF$$

5) WM x 152

$$WM \times 120 + \left(\frac{152 - 120}{120} \times 1000 \right)$$

$$200.19 \times 1.10 = \$220.21 / LF$$

6) W18 x 57

$$\frac{67 - 57}{114.44 - X} = \frac{67 - 50}{114.44 - 82.88} \quad X = \$78.60 / LF$$

Roof truss Per-foot

341' 7" of ridge line

1 truss / 4' = 86 trusses spanning 31'

Stud Walls

h = 10'

Rebar

$$3 \text{ #5/SF} \times 18,229 \text{ SF} = 54,717 \text{ #5}$$

$$1.5 \text{ #5/SF} \times 51,818 \text{ SF} = 77,727 \text{ #5}$$

$$\frac{132,444 \text{ #5}}{2000} = \boxed{66.2 \text{ ton}}$$

K-Series Joists

$$14K1 \quad 19' 1'' \text{ span} \times 17 = \boxed{323 \text{ LF}}$$

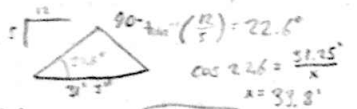
w 1 1/2", Gals, 20 ga. Deck

Deck

Roof

Mix. Large = 1 1/2", Gals, 20 ga

Roof = 1 1/2", Gals, 22 ga



Slab on Deck (4" slab)

Floor 2 16,820 SF 5606.7 CF

3 16,820 SF 5606.7 CF

4 16,652 SF 5495.2 CF

Penthouse 1,526 SF 503.6 CF

+ L6x6x8 on exterior exterior

Slab on Grade 194 LF x 3 = 2772' = $\frac{27}{27} = \boxed{637.5 \text{ CY}}$

t = 5" A = 18,239 SF

$$\text{CF} = 7599.58 \sim 7600/27 = \boxed{281.5 \text{ CY}}$$

Strip Footings

1) $(5' \times 2') + .5' = 1.25 \text{ CF/LF}$ Interior Bearing Wall

2) Exterior Bearing = $(3' \times 1.5') + (2' \times .66') = 5.82 \text{ CF/LF}$

3) Elevation Change = $(4' \times 1.5') + (5' \times 1') = 11 \text{ CF/LF}$

Type	LF	
Interior BW	(1112' 10" x 1.25) / 27	= 51.5 CY
Exterior BW	(94' 3" x 5.82) / 27	= 197.1 CY
Elevation Ch.	(79' 1" x 11) / 27	= 28.6 CY
Total		= $\boxed{277.2 \text{ CY}}$

- * ASSUME 5% Waste on Concrete Material
- * ASSUME 3 #6/SF Reinforcement on concrete 506 1.5 #5/SF on Decks
- * ASSUME (4) 7/8" dia. 2' L Bolt per Member + 5% waste
- * Assum 4.5 SFCA / LF of exterior wall

AMEND

Infinity Structures

Load Bearing Cold Formed Panelized Walls

- * Assume: 15% increase for shear wall
- 25% increase for shear bearing wall
- 50% increase Labor Price for pre fabrication
- 12" OC, 18 ga, 3-1/2" wide, 60" high walls
- Floors 2-4 are double

1 st Floor:	LF	Sub Total
BW (Bearing Wall)	1000' 7" x 1	= 1000.58
SW (Shear Wall)	267' 5" x 1.15	= 305.51
SBW (Shear Bearing wall)	414' 7" x 1.25	= 518.23
2 nd Floor(x3)		
BW	1,033' 10" x 3 = 3101.5' x 1	= 3101.50
SW	295' 5" x 3 = 730.25' x 1.15	= 839.79
SBW	377' 5" x 3 = 1132.25' x 1.25	= 1415.31
		<u>7180.92 LF</u>

Amount

Appendix C:

Taylor Hall LEED Scorecard

