# Test Bank for Construction Estimating Using Excel 3rd Edition Peterson ISBN 01344055019780134405506 <br> Full link download: <br> Test Bank: 

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ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

1) What is the definition of the quantity takeoff?

Answer: The quantity takeoff is where the estimator prepares a complete list of materials, labor, and equipment necessary to complete a construction project.
2) How does the quantity takeoff fit into the overall estimating process?

Answer: It must be complete before a company can determine the cost of materials, labor, and equipment, which are a necessary part of a complete bid.

1) Using Figures 34-3 and 34-4, determine the base cost per square foot for an 85,000 -square-foot, steelframe parking garage with face-brick over concrete block exterior.
Answer: $\$ 81.70$ per square foot
2) Using Figures 34-3 and 34-4, determine base perimeter for an 85,000 -square-foot parking garage. Answer: 529 feet
3) Using Figures 34-3 and 34-4, determine the perimeter adjustment for an 85,000 -square-foot parking garage. Answer: $\$ 1.80$ per square foot
4) Using Figures 34-3 and 34-4, determine the story-height adjustment for an 85,000 -square-foot parking garage. Answer: $\$ 0.85$ per square foot
5) Using Figures 34-3 and 34-4, determine the added cost for a 12 -inch by 18 -inch traffic sign. Answer: $\$ 97.50$ per each
6) What items would you include on an 8-foot-high, wood-framed, interior wall for a residence? Answer: The items should include: sole plate, wood studs, top plate, 1/2-inch drywall, paint, and base.
7) Your company just completed a 1,100 -square-foot convince store for a client for $\$ 225,000$. Next year, the same client wants to build a 1,300-square-foot convince store in the same city. Determine the estimated cost of the convince store using an inflation factor of 4 percent per year.
Answer: First adjust for size using an E of 0.9 using Eq. 34-1 as follows:

$$
\text { Cost }=\text { Cost } \times \mathrm{TCM}=\$ 225,000 \underbrace{(1,300} 1,100) 0.9=\$ 261,504
$$

Finally, adjust for inflation using Eq. 34-4 as follows:

$$
\operatorname{cost} t+n=\operatorname{cost} t(1+f)^{n}=\$ 261,504(1+0.04)^{1}=\$ 271,964
$$

Use \$272,000
8) Using Figures 34-3 and 34-4, determine the cost for a 180 -foot by 269 -foot, three-story, precast concrete parking garage with face-brick over concrete block exterior. The parking garage is expected to have a 460 parking stalls and one parking attendant booth. The average story height is 11.0 feet.
Answer: The area and perimeter of the parking garage is determined as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Area }=(180 \mathrm{ft})(269 \mathrm{ft})(3 \text { stories })=145,260 \mathrm{sf} \\
& \text { Perimeter }=180 \mathrm{ft}+269 \mathrm{ft}+180 \mathrm{ft}+269 \mathrm{ft}=898 \mathrm{ft}
\end{aligned}
$$

From Figure 34-3, the cost per square foot for a 145,000-square-foot parking garage with precast concrete parking garage with face-brick over concrete block exterior is $\$ 66.80$. From Figure $34-3$, the base perimeter is 723 feet and the perimeter adjustment is $\$ 1.10$ per square foot per 100 foot of perimeter. The perimeter adjustment is as follows:


From Figure 34-4, the base story height is 10 feet and, from Figure 34-3, the adjustment for the story height is $\$ 0.65$ per square foot per foot of height. The story-height adjustment is as follows:

$$
\text { Story-Height Add }=(1 \mathrm{ft})(\$ 0.65 / \mathrm{ft}-\mathrm{sft})=\$ 0.65 / \mathrm{sft}
$$

The base cost per square foot is as follows:

$$
\text { Cost }=\$ 66.80+\$ 1.93+\$ 0.65=\$ 69.38 / \mathrm{sft}
$$

The base cost is calculated as follows:

$$
\text { Cost }=(145,260 \mathrm{sft})(\$ 69.38 / \mathrm{sft})=\$ 10,078,139
$$

Add the following costs to the base cost: one 3500 \# elevator at $\$ 173,000$; parking booth at $\$ 13,800$; 460 painted parking stalls at $\$ 8.60$ per stall; and 460 precast parking bumpers at $\$ 63.00$ per stall.

$$
\text { Cost }=\$ 10,078,139+\$ 173,000+\$ 13,800+460(\$ 8.60+\$ 63.00)=\$ 10,297,874
$$

Use \$10,300,000
9) Roof Takeoff Workbook from Chapters 33 and 34

Using the worksheet from Chapters 33 and 34, prepare a bid for the following roof. The slope of the roof is $4: 12$, the shingles are to be 20-year three-tab, the underlayment is to be $15 \#$ felt, the vents are to be turtle, there are two HVAC flashings, and one plumbing flashing.


Answer: Takeoff

## Client Information

Name:
Address:
City:
State:
Zip Code:
Phone \#:

Project Information
Name:
Address:
City:
State:
Zip Code:
Phone \#:

Roof Information

| Roof Slope: |  |  | 4 | :12 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shingle Type: |  | 20-year Three Tab |  |  |
| Underlayment |  | 15\# Felt |  |  |
| Ridge(s): |  |  | 52 | ft |
| No. of Ridges: |  |  | 1 | ea |
| Hip(s)/Valley(s): |  |  | -- | ft |
| Horiz. Perimeter |  |  | 104 | ft |
| Sloped Perimeter: |  |  | 84 | ft |
| Horiz. Counter: |  |  | -- | ft |
| Sloped Counter: |  |  | -- | ft |
| HVAC Flashings: |  |  | 2 | ea |
| Plumbing Flashings: |  |  | 1 | ea |
| Vent Type: |  | Turtle |  |  |
| Plan View Area: |  |  | 2,184 | sft |
| Unit Price: |  |  | 1.52 | 1 sft |
| Roof Area |  |  |  |  |
| Area | Length | /idth |  |  |
| 1 | 5 | 142 |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |  |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |

## Bid



| Materials | Quantity | Unit Price | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 20-year Three Tab | 71 bundle | 12.39 | 879.69 |
| 20-year Three Tab Cap | 3 bundle | 15.75 | 47.25 |
| Roofing Nails | 25 | lbs | 1.39 |
| 15\# Felt | 8 | rolls | 34.75 |
| Underlayment Nails | 40.0 | C | 14.95 |
| 10' Drip Edge | 20 | ea | 1.00 |
| 10' Counter Flashing | -- | ea | 2.99 |


| HVAC Flashing | 2 ea | 9.00 | 18.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plumbing Flashing | 1 ea | 4.00 | 4.00 |
|  | Subtotal |  | 1,329.09 |
| Tax (6.5\%) | 86.39 |  |  |
| Roofing Crew | 59.6 lhrs | 35.00 | 2,086.00 |
|  |  | Total | 3,501.48 |
| Half of the payment is due completion of the roofing. | at delivery of materials. The remaining payment is due upon |  |  |

By: $\qquad$ . Date: $\qquad$

## Pricing Data

|  | Item | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shingles |  |  |
| 20 -year Three Tab | 12.39 | \$/bundle |
| 25 -year Architectural | 15.98 | \$/bundle |
| 30 -year Architectural | 16.65 | \$/bundle |
| 40 -year Architectural | 17.35 | \$/bundle |
| Cap Shingles |  |  |
| 20 -year Three Tab | 15.75 | \$/bundle |
| 25 -year Architectural | 31.29 | \$/bundle |
| 30 -year Architectural | 33.29 | \$/bundle |
| 40 -year Architectural | 35.29 | \$/bundle |
| Underlayment |  |  |
| 15\# Felt | 14.95 | \$/roll |
| 30\# Felt | 13.95 | \$/roll |
| Flashings \& Vents |  |  |
| Drip Edge | 2.99 | \$/ea |
| Counter | 3.99 | \$/ea |
| Ridge Vent | 42.00 | \$/ea |
| Turtle Vents (61 sq in) | 7.00 | \$/ea |
| HVAC Pipe Flashing | 9.00 | \$/ea |
| Plumbing Flashing | 4.00 | \$/ea |
| Nails |  |  |
| Roofing Nails | 1.39 | \$/lb |
| Underlayment Nails | 1.00 | \$/C |
| Item | $\begin{aligned} & \text { bor } \\ & \text { ctivity } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 20 -year Three Tab | 2.50 | lhr/squ |
| 25 -year Architectural | 2.80 | lhr/squ |
| 30 -year Architectural | 3.00 | lhr/squ |
| 40 -year Architectural | 3.20 | lhr/squ |

