

INSTITUTIONAL SELF EVALUATION STUDY

VOLUME II – APPENDIX C

Submitted by

Name of Institution:

Lamar University

Member the Texas State University System 4400 MLK Blvd., PO Box 10009, Beaumont, Texas 77710

Name of Educational Unit:

College of Business

Title of the Degree Program:

Reese Construction Management Program

Degree – B.S. in Construction Management

Submitted on: May 7, 2019

C.5.5 Formal Assessment of SLOs and Results (Volume I – 3.1.5.3. D, E, F, G; $3.2.1 \sim 3$, 9.1.4.2, 9.1.4.3, 9.1.4.4)

Each SLO report includes:

Specific assessment measures

Assessment tools

Results of assessment

Example of graded student work

SLO reports follow on the next page.

SLO 01

Analysis of SLO Measure Results and Action Plan

(Completed every three years according to the analysis cycle)

SLO 01: Create effective written communication appropriate to the construction discipline.

Metric: Following courses-course learning outcomes as direct measures.

CMGT 4270 Strategic Analysis and Evaluation

CLO 1(AD) Apply effective oral, written and graphic communication skills.

CMGT 4470 Capstone Construction Project

CLO 1(AD) Apply effective oral, written and graphic communication skills, including shop drawing development.

Date:	
Course	Analysis and Action
CMGT 4270 Strategic Analysis and Evaluation	Analysis:
	Action Plan:
CMGT 4470 Capstone Construction Project	Analysis:
	Action Plan:

SLO 01

Student Learning Outcomes – Measure 1

(Completed each year by Instructor after review of student work)

For each course, select whether the student learning outcome was met, partially met, unmet, or not reported. Attach documentation supporting the findings, including student's work example, rubrics, questions, or criteria, used in this determination.

SLO 01: Create effective written communication appropriate to the construction discipline.

CMGT 4270 Strategic Analysis and Evaluation

CLO 1(AD) Apply effective oral, written and graphic communication skills.

Target: Average score of class to be 70 or higher out of 100 points.

Semester:	Metric:	Instructor:	Date:
Spring 2018	Senior Paper	McCrary	9/25/2018

Findings

Enrollment	Min. Score	Max. Score	Ave. Score	Met/Part/Unmet/NR
12	70.4%	96.3%	85.2%	Met

Note: See the attached sample.

Final Exam Total Possible Point is 160.

#	Student	Score
1	Student 1	77.5%
2	Student 2	94.4
3	Student 3	84.4
4	Student 4	84.4
5	Student 5	97.8
6	Student 6	76.9
7	Student 7	81.3
8	Student 8	96.3
9	Student 9	70.4
10	Student 10	81.3
11	Student 11	81.3
12	Student 12	96.3
13		
14		
15		

#	Student	Score
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		

#	Student	Score
31		
32		
33		
34		
35		
36		
37		
38		
39		
40		
41		
42		
43		
44		
45		

Collected Student Work: Place the collect student's work after this page for each course, each time taught.

- Make sure sentences are structured correctly and each sentence has a meaning and a message.
 If a sentence does not read well or is cumbersome, do not hesitate to rewrite it.
- Avoid long sentences. Even if they are logically correct, the meaning gets lost when too many phrases and conditions are put together.

FONT SIZE, TYPE AND LINE SPACING

- 1. Use the font type, size and style consistently throughout the document.
- For text, use Times New Roman size 10, double line spacing throughout the document.
 Quotations from another reference should be in quotation marks and single-spaced. Figure and table titles should also be single-spaced.
- 3. For figure and table titles, use Times Roman size 8, single spacing.
- Chapter titles, section and subsection titles should use Times New Roman size 10, bold, singlespaced.
- 5. Avoid using different types of font faces and do not change the font size.
- 6. Avoid using combined features (bold, underline and italics).
- 7. Use margins of one inch on all sides of the page.

COPY-AND-PASTE = PLAGIARISM

- Do NOT copy-and-paste from other sources as it may be considered plagiarism. Online services detect whether plagiarism is involved or not; you need to be very careful not to tarnish your name.
- · Again, do NOT copy-and-paste others' work which may include tables, figures, text, etc.
- Always provide a reference when you refer to the others' work. This applies to text as well as
 figures and tables if used. It is strongly recommended that all material used in this document
 including figures and tables be original, and not cut-and-paste from other sources, which lowers
 the originality of the work. Show references as follows: This line of work has been addressed
 by researchers since the 2000s [6].

Research Resources:

- Internet sources: Journal Articles; Conference Proceedings; Web Sites; Weblogs / Blogs; Discussion Lists, and Multimedia.
- Traditional print sources: Books and Textbooks; Newspapers; Academic and Trade Journals; Government Reports and Legal Documents; Press Releases and Advertising; Flyers, Pamphlets, Leaflets; Multimedia.
- 3. Local industry experts

TERM PROJECT for CMGT 4199 — STRATEGIC ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION This is an individual homework

The purpose of the research project is for the students to learn how to formulate and report a senior paper. The brief writing guides below aim to introduce you both to the specific methods and conventions of writing original research in the area of concentration and to effective writing process. Please do not hesitate to contact me anytime, if you have any questions.

Project Learning Objective

- Use and present data/information to support ethical decision making and critical thinking;
- Apply effective oral, written and graphic communication skills;
- Understand, apply, analyze, or create various types of construction management learning outcomes through an exit examination;
- Demonstrate an entry-level ability to determine appropriate methods and proper sequence on real construction projects;
- Develop and implement project/process plans.

Grading of Course Project

Your Report should try to answer the following questions:

What is the problem?
Why is it interesting and who would use it when solved?
What data will you use? How will you collect the data?
What work do you plan to do in the project?
Which algorithms/techniques/models do you plan to use/develop?
How will you test and support your idea?

Your report will have the following Elements:

Literature review
Methodology
Organization of paper
Results and Discussion
Structure and Approach
Conclusion/ Acknowledgements
References

Guide for Writing this project report The report document should have a structure that clearly identifies the information contained in it.

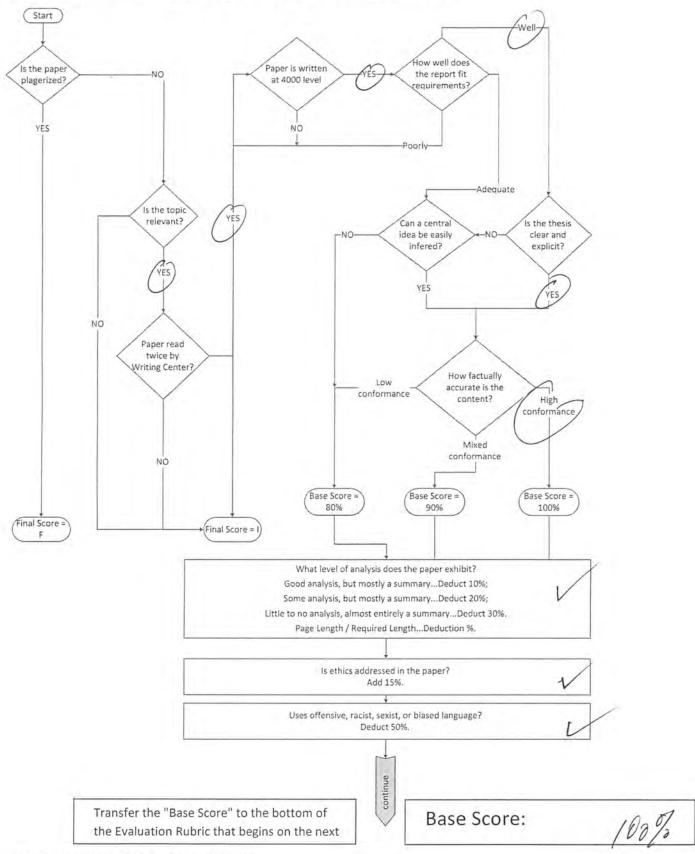
- Title should capture the essence in a few words.
- Abstract should describe the entire work in a few hundred words (usually one paragraph).
- Use formal language and prefer the tone used in textbooks. Even the opinions should be stated
 in a formal, neutral tone.

(occasionally exceeds) Conveys topic and key question(s). Conveys topic, but not key
Clearly delineates subtop reviewed. General thesis
All material clearly related to subtopic, main topic and logically organized within subtopics. Clear, varied transitions linking subtopics, and main topic.
Sources well selected to support thesis with some research in support of thesis.
Strong review of key conclusions. Strong integration with thesis statement. Discusses impact of researched material on topic.
Grammatical errors or spelling & punctuation are rare and do not detract from the paper.
One or two reference or citations missing or incorrectly written

Your Name: Armstrung
CMGT 4199: Senior Paper

Base Score Flowchart

Base Score: The "Base Score" for your paper will be determined as follows:



Original Score	Revised Score	Pts	Item to be Assessed
- 1	100010	40	I. Outline.
34			 Outline Format □ Prepare an outline that includes an Introduction, 3 Subject Headings, Conclusion, and Works Cited. □ Include a thesis statement in the introduction. □ Make no conclusions. □ Each heading should include a minimum of 2 Subheadings. □ Each heading and subheading should preserve parallel structure, i.e. if the first heading is a noun, then the following headings should be nouns. □ All the information contained in Heading 1 should have the same significance as the information contained in Heading 2, Heading 3, etc The same goes for subheadings. □ The information in the headings should be more general, while information in the subheadings should be more specific. □ Fonts: Main Title: Arial 14 size, bold; headings and subheadings: Arial 12 size, bold. □ Provide evidence of changes made by taking the paper to the Writing Center. □ Provide evidence of changes made by taking the paper to the Writing Center.
			 Outline Content □ Provide a clear and concise Thesis Statement of a construction or construction-related topic □ Provide meaningful and appropriate evidence to develop the issue, showing clear direction. □ Provide clear organization with concise points that support the Thesis Statement □ Provide clear organization with concise sub-points that develop points. □ Provide at least one sub-point that addresses an ethical issue associated with this topic.
			■ Citation and Source Requirements □ Six or more correctly cited sources, listed in alphabetical order. □ Primary Sources (at least two) □ Journal □ E-mail or Face-to-face interview pre-approved by instructor, maximum of 1. □ Secondary Sources (at least three) □ Industry periodicals □ Newspaper articles □ General magazines □ Books □ Tertiary Sources (unlimited quantity) □ Unpublished articles, pre-approved by instructor □ General Internet sources, pre-approved by instructor. □ Encyclopedias
			 □ Sources reflect the current scholarship on the topic. □ List only those sources to be used in the paper. □ Citations are in numeric or alphabetic order. □ Format citations correctly. □ Citations are single spaced within the citation, double spaced between citations.

Original Score	Revised Score	Pts	Item to be Assessed
			II. Final Submission. Do not turn in a draft!!
15		15	Proper Format: each counts as one error: Attached these Evaluation Criteria. Cover Page to include: Name, Due Date, Title, Semester, Writing Format Style: either APA or MLA, with the exceptions listed below. Cover Fonts: Arial. Written at the 4000-level according to content and clarity. Paper is fully 8 - 10 pages long, double-spaced, with one (1) inch margins; indent first line of paragraphs. Images, appendices, and works cited to not count toward total page length. Paper Fonts: Main Headings: Arial 14 size, bold; Sub-heading: Arial 12 size, bold; Body: Times New Roman 11 size font. Provide at least one sub-point that addresses an ethical issue associated with this topic. Clearly divide paper into section below, with title and sub-titles. Include page numbers at the bottom of each page. Images are encouraged, but not required. Images do not count towards overall page length. Submitted in a manila envelope (or equivalent), properly addressed to the course instructor, in the following order: Cover Page Outline Abstract Introduction/Body/Conclusion of Research Paper Works Cited Page Appendix Provide evidence of paper being read twice by the Writing Center. Provide evidence of changes made by taking the paper to the Writing Center. Photocopied pages of any information you have used from sources. Highlight the
4.5	5	5 a At	portions of the pages you have used. (Required to earn credit for this paper.) Abstract (a short version of the paper in one or two paragraphs) Carefully, clearly, and concisely contains all information necessary for the reader to determine: objectives of the study; process for conducting the study was done; results obtained; significance of the results, avoids using questions.
9	10	10	Introduction/Thesis Statement (one or two paragraphs) Clearly introduced the problem. Provide adequate background information (including major stakeholders, if applicable). Clearly, completely, and correctly listed and explained the major issues. Near the end of the introduction, provide a clear thesis statement for the entire paper.

Original Score	Revised Score	Pts	Item to be Assessed
11.25	15	15	Body: Methodology and Scope Provide a literature review that gives appropriate context for the specific thesis or topic provided. Correct citations are made. Place a topic sentence near or at the beginning of each paragraph. Provide clear organization with concise points that support the Thesis Statement. Show and use the outline. Use topics and concepts in the paper that appropriately support the subject. Provide at least one sub-point that addresses an ethical issue associated with this topic. Create cohesive paragraphs where each sentence relates to the topic sentence; and each sentence connects to the previous sentence and leads into the next sentence. Provide good transitions from one paragraph to the next. Address the limitations of the paper's content (what is included and what is not). Avoid quotations. Use only when it directly contributes to the point of the paragraph or thesis.
15	20	20	Avoid using questions. Body: Analysis and Development Thoroughly, yet succinctly, develop a complete analysis of the original thesis. Develop a logically coherent analysis from paragraph-to-paragraph, and section-to-section Provide an intellectually sound argument, i.e. each piece of information must be appropriately and accurately cited. Place no personal opinions in the body of the paper.
13.5	15	15	Conclusions Go beyond a mere summary and draw plausible conclusions from the analysis. Provide findings that are original and significant, but are supported by the text in the body of the work. Wrap up the thesis and provide your analysis of the thesis and current state of information, as supported in the body of the work. Include future changes, solutions, or legislation, etc., about the topic.
15		15	Citation and Source Requirements Six or more correctly cited primary sources, listed in alphabetical order. Primary Sources (at least two) Journal, peer reviewed. E-mail or Face-to-face interview pre-approved by instructor, maximum of 1. Secondary Sources (at least five, and can be replaced with Primary Sources) Industry periodicals Newspaper articles General magazines Books Tertiary Sources (unlimited quantity) Unpublished articles, pre-approved by instructor General Internet sources, pre-approved by instructor. Encyclopedias Sources reflect the current scholarship on the topic. List only those sources cited in the paper. (If you used additional sources, do not list them.) Present an average of 1-2 source(s) per paragraph, or more in-text citations referencing sources. Citations are in numeric or alphabetic order. Format citations correctly. Citations are single spaced within the citation, double spaced between citations.

Original Score	Revised Score	Pts	Item to be Assessed		
20.5	25	25	Used paraphrasing and Indicates original, indo Avoided unbiased and Avoided spelling error Avoided grammatical Sentence structure Appropriate use of Parallel tenses and Avoided first pers Avoided using question	and answered the assigned question or statement. It student's wording only; no quotations. Rependent, believable, meaningful experience of a sensational writing. It is a sensational wri	the material.
13.75			D Organized, morough c	at concise, concient, smooth, easy to follow.	
	1/2	=8.	125		
	112	140	Sub-Totals		
	40	40	III. Correction and Resubmi General Effort and Wr Corrected all marked of Corrected the paper for	iting Style:	
		Total			
	152	Base	e Score:	Base Score X Revised Score =	TOTAL SCORE: (max 100%)

Bio-concrete: A Better Alternative to Regular Concrete?

Dylan Armstrong

CMGT 4199

4/19/18

Spring 2018

APA

Outline

- Abstract
- Introduction
- · Physical Properties of Bio-concrete
 - -Strength
 - -Durability
 - -Sustainability
- · Constructability of Bio-concrete
 - -How It is Made
 - -Application of Bio-concrete
- · Economics of Bio-concrete
 - -The Cost of Bio-concrete
 - -Value of Bio-concrete
 - -Disadvantages/Advantages of Bio-concrete
 - -Ethical Issue with Bio-concrete
- Conclusion

Bio-Concrete

Abstract

Each day brings technological advancements in the construction industry. These advancements bring about new materials and ways to construct objects. This paper studies the technological advancement of bio-concrete. The overall objective of this study was to compare the strengths and weaknesses of the product to its counter-part and to see if it is a viable material to be used in the industry today. This study was done by reviewing multiple sources of relevant literature on this subject. If the results show that this product is indeed a viable material to use, then we can see its implementation in the construction industry in 15 to 20 years.

Introduction

In the construction industry today, concrete is one of the most widely used materials for both structures and infrastructure. It is used so often because of its versatile capabilities, and its use is only limited to the formwork that holds it in place. In terms of physical capabilities, concrete is very strong compressively but weak in terms of tensile strength. This weakness is remedied by the introduction of reenforcing steel making concrete a more viable material. In terms of its sustainability, old concrete can be crushed and re-used for either a gravel sub-base for new concrete or used as aggregates in a mix design. For all intents and purposes, concrete seems to be an excellent building material, but it has its limitations. Concrete, and concrete structures have a shelf life of about 50 to 75 years before repairs are needed. These repairs, while costly, are necessary for maintaining the structural integrity and functionality of concrete. However, what if concrete could repair itself? Created by Henk Jonkers and Eric Schlangen, bio-concrete does exactly that (Genuth, 2018). Bio-concrete uses bacteria inside of the concrete to mend or "self-heal" cracks. This feature has the potential to make bio-concrete a vastly superior building material, but is it too good to be true? In terms of its physical properties, constructability, and economics, is Bio-concrete a better alternative than other types of concrete? And what of sustainability? Having a concrete structure that can self-heal would certainly have an impact on the sustainable construction movement, but do contractors have an ethical duty to use products that are sustainable no matter how high the cost? In this paper, I will explore these topics in detail and draw a conclusion based on my review of the relevant literature.

Physical Properties of Bio-concrete

To answer the question of whether Bio-concrete is superior to regular concrete, we must first examine the physical properties of bio-concrete. As mentioned earlier in this paper, it uses bacteria to self-heal cracks, but these bacteria are not limited to a single species. Bacillus pasteurizing, Bacillus sphaericus and Escherichia coli are just some of the species that can be used in the bio-concrete mixture. However, how are the bacteria incorporated into the concrete mix design? In addition, what about its

other physical properties such as strength, durability, and sustainability? In the next sections of this paper, we will examine these attributes of bio-concrete and compare them with regular concrete.

Strength

Regular concrete can be inherently very compressively strong depending on the type of mix design used. In 2015, a conference was held called "Advances in Civil, Structural and Mechanical Engineering". In this conference, several studies were presented that suggested that with the integration of special bacteria in the design, the overall strength of concrete can improve. A study was done by P Ghosh and S Mandal that "added bacterial cells at different concentrations" to test specimens of mortar and concrete (Ghosh et al, 2006). It was found that the overall compressive strength of mortar containing the live bacterial cells was increased. The study also showed that the compressive strength increased 22.62% in concrete and 19% in mortar (Ghosh et al, 2006). Based on these studies, one would think that bioconcrete is stronger than regular concrete.

Durability

While concrete is strong compressively, has an issue with durability. This is the reason why concrete structures have a limited shelf life. Not only is concrete susceptible to physical weathering but it is also susceptible to chemical weathering as well. Studies have shown that bio-concrete is more durable than regular concrete. In 2014, researchers took a sample of bio-concrete and a sample regular Portland cement and immersed them in different types of acid from sulfuric to hydrochloric, then weighed them and tested their compressive strength (Andalib et al, 2014). It was found that the bio-concrete sample had lost less weight and compressive strength from the erosion of the acid when compared to the regular Portland cement (Andalib et al, 2014). This means that because bio-concrete is more durable, it can be used in harsher environments where structures are subjected to chemical attacks.

Sustainability

In terms of sustainability, bio-concrete seems to be more sustainable when compared to regular concrete. As mentioned earlier, regular concrete structures eventually require maintenance. This

maintenance has various costs depending on the type of structure that must be repaired. In any case, owners must spend resources to repair their structures which directly affects the environment. Even though not much research has been made concerning the environmental impact of structural repair, we can see that repeated repairs to a structure are not sustainable (Li, 2012). If a road is to be repaired, the owner must hire a demolition crew, an excavation crew, and a concrete crew to come in and repair the road. Each crew uses vehicles that produce carbon dioxide which is bad for the environment. However, if the owner had decided to use bio-concrete, the life cycle of his structures would greatly increase because any structural damage would be repaired. Sustainability would also improve.

Constructability of Bio-concrete

So far, we have examined the physical properties of bio-concrete. Based on what we have reviewed, it would certainly seem as though bio-concrete is physically superior to regular concrete but how exactly is it constructed and how can it be used in other structures? In the next section of this paper, we will explore how bio-concrete is created and how it can be applied to various structures.

How It Is made

There are two ways to integrate the bacteria in the concrete. The first way is to incapsulate the bacteria along with a calcium-based nutrient called calcium lactate and add the capsules to the mix when it is wet (Breugel, 2007). Once the concrete sets, the capsules are held in place just like the aggregates are. When a fracture starts to form and intersects where a capsule is located, the bacteria will react with the oxygen and become active. When active, the bacteria will consume the calcium lactate. After the calcium nutrient is consumed, an insoluble limestone biproduct is produced which forms in between the cracks thus, sealing them off (Rahman, 2017). This phenomenon is especially beneficial in concrete that is supported with re-enforcing steel. Because the bacteria use oxygen to germinate, there is less of that oxygen within the concrete itself to cause oxidation in the steel members. The second way is to integrate the bacteria and calcium nutrient directly to the concrete mix without the capsules. When the concrete cures and it is exposed to water, the bacteria will germinate and consume the calcium nutrient. Again,

when the calcium nutrient is consumed, a limestone biproduct is produces which seals off any potential fracturing that has occurred within the sample (Rahman, 2017). Now that we have talked about how its bio-concrete is made, we will now examine what kinds of structures it can be applied.

Application of Bio-concrete

Based on the qualities of bio-concrete we have examined so far, we can see that it has potential to be implemented in multiple building structures. Owners could implement this product in their builds, bridges, roads, and side-walks. Because the bacteria in bio-concrete can survive in harsh alkaline environments (Andalib et al, 2014), bio-concrete can be used to make bridge piers. A bridge pier made of this material would not only be extremely durable, but it would also be safer seeing as how any cracks that would form in the pier would be self-healed. Because of its durability, bio-concrete could be used for paving, especially on highways with heavy traffic. Any cracks that form because of truck loads and traffic would be self-healed thus extending the life of the road before repairs are needed. Bio-concrete mortar could be used to make bricks, and theoretically, it can even be used to construct a bio-concrete house. The house would have a shelf life of about 200 years and it would be totally sustainable. However, what about the impact of bacterial application in concrete to humans? Would people want to occupy these "living" structures? In 2015, a study was conducted by Amirreza Talaiekhozani and Mohanadoss Ponraj at the Universiti Teknologi in Malaysia. Students and faculty were provided with a questionnaire which asked them about their views on staying in a bio-concrete structure. The questionnaire showed that 81% of people interviewed would stay in a bio-concrete structure and 19% of people interviewed would not (Ponraj et al, 2015). The study also revealed that 38% of the people interviewed, believed that staying in a bio-concrete structure would cause illness. 76% of people would recommend others to stay in the structure and 24% would not (Ponraj et al, 2015). This study shows that there is understandable apprehension against structures made with a biological agent. As mentioned earlier, there are many different forms of bacteria that can be applied to bio-concrete, and some of these bacteria are harmful to humans while others are not. Bacillus lentus is a bacterium that can be used in a concrete mix design that

is not harmful to humans; however, Escherichia coli can cause urinary track infections. Are there any true risks to living in a structure containing this bacterium? I believe the answer lies with the integration process of bacterial concrete. If the bacteria are integrated directly into the mix, then there is an obvious health risk, but if the bacteria are incapsulated along with a calcium-based nutrient, then there is no real contact between the bacteria and humans.

Economics of Bio-concrete

Up until now, we have examined both the physical properties and the constructability of bioconcrete. Bio-concrete certainly seems to be a miracle product. It is compressively strong, durable,
sustainable and relatively simple to construct. But what of its economic cost and value? Is this product too
expensive to produce on a larger scale and would people want to buy it? In the next section of this paper,
we will examine the economic value of bio-concrete and explore the potential ethical issue with this
product.

The Cost of Bio-concrete

The price for regular concrete is increasing over time. In 2007 the average price of cement was reported to be 104 USD per metric ton. In 2017, the most recent price was reported to be 113 USD. Why is the price for cement increasing? This is partly due to the nature of the product. Concrete, while strong compressively, is not very durable. As was mentioned earlier, these concrete structures require maintenance which drive the demand for concrete up. That in turn, drives the price of concrete up as well as the CO₂ emissions from the cement plants. There is also a cost of time that must be paid by the owner to perform the maintenance. The owner must take the time to close off the road or close a section of a building to perform the repairs which incurs an opportunity cost as well. All these costs can become problematic to the owner however; these problems can be remedied using bio-concrete. In Europe, the product was set to hit the market in 2015. Unfortunately, bio-concrete is significantly higher than regular concrete. The disparity in price has largely to do with the bacterial integration method. In Europe, regular concrete costs 80 euros to make, while bio-concrete costs twice as much to produce. This is because the

actual calcium nutrient along with the bacteria are very expensive to produce and encapsulate. As of right now, there is research being done to find alternative nutrients for the bacteria to consume such as sugar. If successful, the price of the production would fall between the range of 85 to 100 euros.

Value of Bio-concrete

With the price of bio-concrete being so high, is it truly a valuable material? The answer to that a halysis question is "yes" and "no". In the short term the answer is "no" because bio-concrete is far too expensive walk. to use for structures that are only at a location temporarily. If I as a constructor required an access road. I would not order him. would not order bio-concrete to construct it with. In the long term however, the answer is a resounding yes. If the owner is willing to invest in this higher building material, they will be able to save on direct and indirect costs associated with repairs and maintenance (Breugel, 2007). While bio-concrete's true value lies in its ability to save on direct and indirect costs, it also has the potential to be valued more by society because it uses "green" technology. With the monetary cost of bio-concrete being valued so highly, and society valuing the product extrinsically, are there any disadvantages to this product that could be potentially overlooked? In the next section of this paper, we will explore this topic.

Disadvantages/ Advantages of Bio-concrete

Even though, bio-concrete has the potential to change the construction industry at its very foundation, there are some disadvantages to consider. The one disadvantage is that the lifespan of the product is longer compared to it regular counterpart. Because it can extend the lifespan of structures without costly repairs, bio-concrete has the potential to decrease a demand for cement (Ponraj et al, 2015). This decrease in demand will have a ripple effect across the industry. Companies that specialize in cement repair and maintenance would eventually go out of business unless they adapt. Another disadvantage to bio-concrete is the lack of data present on the subject. "There are no standard designs in practice for bacterial concrete design mix to obtain the optimum performance. The suitable amount of bacteria and its type is always changing depending on the applications" (Ponraj et al, 2015). As

mentioned earlier, bio-concrete is rather costly compared to is regular counterpart. This factor alone gives the product the disadvantage of being costly to research. "The methods to investigate involving the studies related to calcite precipitation are always costly because it involves techniques like Electron Microscopy (SEM) which is costly and requires a skilled personnel to run the test" (Ponraj et al, 2015). While the product has its disadvantages, it also has advantages that prove to outweight the flaws of bioconcrete. One advantage is an increase in compressive strength and stiffness of the concrete (Ponraj et al, 2015). This advantage can offset the disadvantage of being a costly product because the cost of repairs would significantly reduce thus, saving money over time. Another advantage is the increased resistance to freezing and thawing because of the bacterial process (Ponraj et al, 2015). This is another advantage that offsets the financial disadvantage of bio-concrete. Another advantage is that because bio-concrete has a higher amount of carbonation, its porosity and permeability are decreased, thus giving the product resistance to carbonation and chloride attack (Ponraj et al, 2015). While costly, this product certainly seems to pay for itself in the long term but are these advantages enough to motivate constructors to integrate this material into building practices? Are there any ethical issues concerning this product? In the next section of this paper, I will explore the topic of ethics.

Ethical Issue with Bio-concrete

In the construction industry today, sustainability is a very important topic. Companies will hire organizations to come and teach them how to reduce waste. Communities view organizations who are more sustainable favorably over organizations who are not, and more building materials are coming out on the market that are environmentally friendly. These building materials include products such as Hempcrete, which is concrete that uses hemp as a main ingredient, and Straw bale construction, which uses straw as building materials in an efficient manner. With the advent of these new and sustainable building materials, there are certain costs that come with them. If the goal of every owner and contractor is to build for the future, then they must use sustainable products. But what if the products are extremely costly? Here is the ethical issue. Do owners and contractors have an ethical obligation to society and the

environment, to use products that are costly, but are otherwise sustainable? The answer is "yes". While the goal of any business is to make money, that business has a responsibility to the community that supports it. Business owners and consumers have a symbiotic relationship. Without a community's support, businesses would no longer exist. Without a business, the community would do without goods and services that were once provided. By providing a service to a community in an ethical and responsible way, businesses are insuring their own survival. The construction industry takes this concept a step further. With the construction industry, owners must be able to provide buildings that are safe, durable and clean to the community whilst simultaneously, having as little effect on the environment as possible. While the goal of the owner is to make money just like other businesses, they should also have the goal of making structures that help the environment no matter how high the cost because they are a part of it.

Conclusion

Through out this paper, we have examined and compared bio-concrete to regular concrete. After reviewing the relevant literature, I have concluded that bio-concrete is far superior to regular concrete. Not only is the product compressively stronger, physically more durable, and as versatile as regular concrete but it is also self-healing. While the main disadvantage of bio-concrete is its high cost, there is currently research being done to remedy this. Bio-concrete also opens new job opportunities for individuals that work in this aspect of the construction industry. While studies show that there will be apprehension when it comes to accepting bacterial agent use in construction, with proper education and safe practices, all of society will grow to accept it, and we could see bio-concrete being used everywhere in 15 to 20 years.

Works Cited

- Andalib et al. (2014). Durability improvement assessment in different high strength bacterial structural concrete grades against different types of acids. *Sadhana*, 1509-1522.
- Breugel, v. (2007). IS THERE A MARKET FOR SELF-HEALNG CEMENT-BASED MATERIALS? First International Conference on Self Healing Materials, (pp. 18-20). Noordwijk aan Zee.
- Genuth, I. (2018, April 09). *BioConcrete Self Healing Concrete*. Retrieved from thefutureofthings.com: http://thefutureofthings.com/4952-bioconcrete-self-healing-concrete/
- Ghosh et al. (2006). Development of bioconcrete material using an enrichment culture of novel thermophilic anaerobic baceria. *Indian Journal of Experimental Biology*, 336-339.
- Li, H. (2012). Robust Self-Healing Concrete for Sustainable Infrastructure. *Journal of Advanced Concrete Technology Vol. 10*, 207-218.
- Ponraj et al. (2015). Bioconcrete Strength, Durability, Permability, Recycling and Effects on Human Health: A Review. *Proc. of Third Int. Conf. Advances in Civil, Structural and Mechanical Engineering.* Institute of Research Engineers and Doctors.
- Rahman, F. (2017, September 17). Bacterial Concrete or Self Healing Concrete For Crack Repairs.

 Retrieved from The Constructor: https://theconstructor.org/concrete/bacterial-concrete-self-healing-concrete/13751/

SLO 01

Student Learning Outcomes – Measure 2

(Completed each year by Instructor after review of student work)

For each course, select whether the student learning outcome was met, partially met, unmet, or not reported. Attach documentation supporting the findings, including student's work example, rubrics, questions, or criteria, used in this determination.

SLO 01: Create effective written communication appropriate to the construction discipline.

CMGT 4470 Capstone Construction Project

CLO 1(AD) Apply effective oral, written and graphic communication skills, including shop drawing development.

Target: Average score of class to be 80 or higher out of 100 points.

Semester:	Metric:	Instructor:	Date:
Spring 2018	Project Report	Hwang	9/25/2018

Findings

Enrollment	Min. Score	Max. Score	Ave. Score	Met/Part/Unmet/NR
12	72.15%	100.00%	90.74%	Met

Note: See the attached sample.

#	Student	Score
1	Leoany	83.25
2	Dylan	99.00
3	Brittan	86.95
4	Casey	72.15
5	Brittany	99.00
6	Brett	99.00
7	Esther	91.58
8	Ryan	92.50
9	Luis	82.33
10	Samantha	90.65
11	Rhett	100.0
12	Spencer	92.50
13		
14		
15		

#	Student	Score
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29	_	
30		

#	Student	Score
31		
32		
33		
34		
35		
36		
37		
38		
39		
40		
41		
42		
43		
44		_
45		

Collected Student Work: Place the collect student's work after this page for each course, each time taught.

		Evaluation	Peer Evaluation	Personal Credit
Student	Group	Score (X/4.0)	(10)	(%)
Leoany	1	3.70	9.00	83.25
Dylan	2	4.00	9.90	99.00
Brittan	3	3.70	9.40	86.95
Casey	3	3.70	7.80	72.15
Brittany	2	4.00	9.90	99.00
Brett	2	4.00	9.90	99.00
Esther	1	3.70	9.90	91.58
Ryan	1	3.70	10.00	92.50
Luis	1	3.70	8.90	82.33
Samantha	3	3.70	9.80	90.65
Rhett	2	4.00	10.00	100.00
Spencer	3	3.70	10.00	92.50
				90.74

Outcome 2: Written Communication Rubric

Date:

Reviewer:	July 1		D. F.	TI. T. D. F.	2
Skill/Trait	No/Limited Proficiency (1)	Some Proficiency (2)	Proficiency (3)	High Proficiency (4)	Score
Content	Topic is poorly developed. Supporting details are absent or	Topic is evident. Few supporting details.	Topic is developed, with supporting details.	Topic is well developed, effectively supported and	
	vague. Trite ideas and/or unclear	Less than adequate job	Generally meets the	appropriate for the	1
	working reflect lack of	meeting the requirements	requirements of the	assignment. Effective	1
	understanding of topic and audience.	of the assignment.	assignment.	thinking is clearly and creatively expressed.	· .
Organization	Writing is rambling and	Writing demonstrates	Writing is mostly	Writing is clearly	
	unfocused. Main theme and	some grasp of	organized around a	organized around a	
	supporting details presented in a	organization. Has	central theme. Each	central theme. Each	3
	disorganized, unrelated way.	discernable theme and	paragraph is relatively	paragraph is clear and	1
		supporting details.	clear and, in most	relates to the other	
			cases, relates to the	paragraphs in a well-	
			other paragraphs in a	planned framework.	
		2	Well-plaining format.	J. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	
Mechanics	Writing lacks sentence variety.	Limited variety of	Variety of sentence	Wide variety of sentence	
	Significant deficiencies in word	sentence structures.	structures. Relatively	structures. Excellent	
	selection and usage, spelling,	Several major errors in	free from errors in	word selection and usage,	(
	grammar, punctuation or	word selection and usage,	word selection and	spelling, grammar, and	1
	presentation. Sources, if	spelling, grammar, and	usage, spelling,	punctuation. Multiple	1
	consulted, are poorly cited.	punctuation. Few cited	grammar, and	sources correctly cited.	
		sources used.	punctuation. Some	Effective integration of	
			cited sources used.	information.	
Overall					^
Evaluation					1

Outcome 2: Written Communication Rubric

Date:

Student:

Reviewer: Skill/Trait	No/Limited Proficiency (1)	Some Proficiency (2)	Course: Proficiency (3)	High Proficiency (4)	Score
Content	oorly developed. g details are absentite ideas and/or un effect lack of	Topic is evident. Few supporting details, Less than adequate job meeting the requirements of the assignment.	Topic is developed, with supporting details. Generally meets the requirements of the assignment.	Topic is well developed, effectively supported and appropriate for the assignment. Effective thinking is clearly and	+
Organization	Writing is rambling and unfocused. Main theme and supporting details presented in a disorganized, unrelated way.	Writing demonstrates some grasp of organization. Has discernable theme and supporting details.	Writing is mostly organized around a central theme. Each paragraph is relatively clear and, in most cases, relates to the other paragraphs in a well-planned format	Writing is clearly organized around a central theme. Each paragraph is clear and relates to the other paragraphs in a well-planned framework.	7
Mechanics	Writing lacks sentence variety. Significant deficiencies in word selection and usage, spelling, grammar, punctuation or presentation. Sources, if consulted, are poorly cited.	Limited variety of sentence structures. Several major errors in word selection and usage, spelling, grammar, and punctuation. Few cited sources used.	Variety of sentence structures. Relatively free from errors in word selection and usage, spelling, grammar, and punctuation. Some cited sources used.	Wide variety of sentence structures. Excellent word selection and usage, spelling, grammar, and punctuation. Multiple sources correctly cited. Effective integration of information.	7
Overall Evaluation					40

Outcome 2: Written Communication Rubric

Student: Grown 7

Date:

Reviewer:	Lugus		Course:	4470	
Skill/Trait	No/Limited Proficiency (1)	Some Proficiency (2)	Proficiency (3)	High Proficiency (4)	Score
Content	Topic is poorly developed. Supporting details are absent or vague. Trite ideas and/or unclear working reflect lack of understanding of topic and	Topic is evident. Few supporting details. Less than adequate job meeting the requirements of the assignment.	Topic is developed, with supporting details. Generally meets the requirements of the assignment.	Topic is well developed, effectively supported and appropriate for the assignment. Effective thinking is clearly and creatively expressed	4
Organization	Writing is rambling and unfocused. Main theme and supporting details presented in a disorganized, unrelated way.	Writing demonstrates some grasp of organization. Has discernable theme and supporting details.	Writing is mostly organized around a central theme. Each paragraph is relatively clear and, in most cases, relates to the other paragraphs in a well-planned format.	Writing is clearly organized around a central theme. Each paragraph is clear and relates to the other paragraphs in a well-planned framework.	7
Mechanics	Writing lacks sentence variety. Significant deficiencies in word selection and usage, spelling, grammar, punctuation or presentation. Sources, if consulted, are poorly cited.	Limited variety of sentence structures. Several major errors in word selection and usage, spelling, grammar, and punctuation. Few cited sources used.	Variety of sentence structures. Relatively free from errors in word selection and usage, spelling, grammar, and punctuation. Some cited sources used.	Wide variety of sentence structures. Excellent word selection and usage, spelling, grammar, and punctuation. Multiple sources correctly cited. Effective integration of information.	2
Overall Evaluation					3

CMGT 4470: Capstone Project Report Evaluation Rubric

Student (Group) Names:			
Total (Max. 100 points):			

rope	er Report Format (10 points)	
/	Cover Page to include: Course Name, Due Date, Title, Semester, Team Members.	1
/	Length of report – Min. 50 pages, Max. 80 pages, including drawings, images, appendices, etc.	4
/	Style (font, spacing, page number, margin, organization, etc.) – Follow instructions provided in class and may use a template.	3
/	Submit a report (both a softcopy and a printout)—the softcopy should be a single word file.	2
ntro	duction (10 points)	
V	Address the goals and objectives of the tasks performed in this course.	3
/	Introduce your capstone project—general information, major stakeholders, location, size and function, contractual arrangements, and the major issues to be solved with the project.	7
Proje	ect Definition, Organization, and Requirements (10 points)	
V	Write the invitation to bid and main contract agreement.	1
/	Develop the written requirements for bonds and insurance.	2
V	Produce a scope statement, including description of project deliverables, milestones, and target dates.	2
/	Describe the procedures for changing project scope. i.e., change order management procedure, including a sample of 'Request for Change Order.'	1
	Develop an organization-responsibility matrix at the level of contract package.	2
V	Discuss mobilization plan and project site layout along with constraints, risk, and strategies, demonstrating compliance with codes and sustainability.	2
Desig	and Value Engineering (10 points)	
-	Produce a preliminary design.	2
V	Create a complete BIM model and generate design documents from the model.	3
/	Discuss technical specifications and compliance of codes/regulations of major systems/components.	2
V	Conduct value engineering on two cases at the system level—present a summary.	3
Proci	urement Management (10 points)	
	Create a prequalification system used to evaluate selection of subcontractors and	2
/	suppliers.	1.5
/	Create a purchase order form and two samples.	3
1	Derive a milestone schedule for ordering major materials and equipment.	3
/	Write a plan for handling surplus materials.	2

,	Explain contingencies and assumptions involved in time management and provide strategies to handle those.	3					
1	Using Primavera P6, produce a resource-loaded schedule and update it after 50% of time consumed.	3					
/	List resources and site constraints that affect time management.	3					
/	Perform time-cost trade-off, resource leveling, and schedule compression/decompression.	1					
	Cost Management (10 points)						
	Discuss uncertainty/risk associated with cost management and contingency plan.	2					
/	Produce a report of quantity and estimates, including all direct/indirect costs—use Timberline and spreadsheet.	2					
	Estimate 2 activities using local data—productivity, unit costs.	2					
/	Prepare a budget plan and create a cash flow plan.	2					
/	Conduct an earned value analysis by associating with time management at 50% completion.	2					
	Quality Management (10 points)						
/	Create a construction method statement, in which quality statement is included.	4					
/	Discuss a plan for organizing and implementing the quality circle.	1					
/	Develop an inspection and test plan for 2 activities.	2					
/	Draw a sample cause and effect chart for an activity.	1					
/	Generate a written sample of a 'Request for Information form.'	1					
1	Create a 'Non-Conformance Report' form and an example case for an activity.	1					
	Safety Management (10 points)						
	Design a safety management plan.	2					
	Discuss the roles and the timings for reporting and tracking safety.	2					
1	Describe the safety communication channels among the roles listed above.	1					
1	Assess, list, and specify the safety and hazards unique to this project.	2					
	Describe the process for performing risk response audits.	1					
	Design an incident report form.	2					
	Conclusions (10 points)						
1	Create an executive summary (place it right after cover page).	3					
	Describe problems encountered, including level of attaining original objectives of this project.	3					
	Discuss lessons learned in detail.	4					

Intro to Course & A Selected Project

Seokyon Hwang, Ph.D.

Outline

A Selected Project

Intro to course

2





LOWER NECHES VALLEY AUTHORITY

KCS RAILWAY CULVERT CROSSING REPLACEMENT (BID A) ATLANTIC CANAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

ORCHARD AVENUE CULVERT CROSSING REPLACEMENT (BID B)

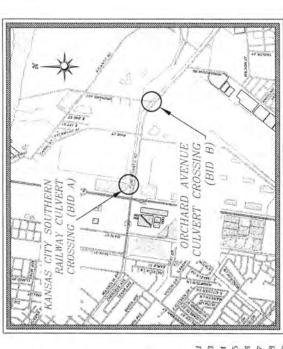
NECHES VALLEY AUTHORITY LOWER

LOWER NECHES VALLEY AUTHORITY APPROVED

> ... VICE PRESIDENT TREASURER SECRETARY DIRECTOR DIRECTOR DIRECTOR LONNIE B. GRISSOM, JR. STEVEN MCREYNOLDS. CALEB SPURLOCK. KAL A. KINCAID.. JORDAN REESE. STEVE LUCAS ...

INDEX

2-3	4	5	9	~	8	8	10	11-12	13	14	15
GENERAL NOTES	KCS EXISTING PLAN AND PROFILE	KCS PROPOSED PLAN AND PROFILE.	KCS PROPOSED CULVERT CROSS-SECTIONS	KCS PROPOSED PIPELINE SUPPORT DETAILS	KCS SHORING REQUIREMENTS	ORCHARD AVE EXISTING PLAN AND PROFILE	ORCHARD AVE PROPOSED PLAN AND PROFILE	ORCHARD AVE PROPOSED CULVERT CROSS-SECTIONS	ORCHARD AVE PROPOSED PIPELINE SUPPORT DETAILS	MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS.	DETOUR PLAN.



LIA ENGINEERING, INC.

ALLEN D. STAS P.E. NO. 8208.

PROJECT LOCATION

LIA ENGINEERING, INC. BEAUMONT, TEXAS registered Engineering Firm F-1380 JANUARY 2016

1.0 SCOPE OF WORK

It is the influence of the Control of Particle of the control of t

KCS BALLWAY CULVERT CROSSING REPLACEMENT (BID A)

The project acope for Bic A includes but is not fimiled to

Cleaning and ghulbhy and retroval on electrosity of structural in the Laper Interval visits Authority (LAMA) registration and the Laper Interval visits Authority (LAMA) registration (LAMA) (LAMA) and the control of structures and shade on the processor of the control of the institution of the processor of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the processor of the properties of the processor of the properties of the processor of the properties of the processor of the properties of the properties of the properties of the processor of the processor of the properties of the processor of the proce

BID B. The project scope for Bid B includes but is not omite to

Cheaved and grusting and remaind its intensity of structures in the Lover Receiver, when Authority (LMM) right-of-largy (EQM). All betand and graded motioning (LMM) right-of-largy (EQM). All betand and graded motioning contributions are serviced in the characteristic and according to the contribution of a 20° step been understands inclined in the processes also not a feedback and all on our gendlinests. Program purpose in the processes also on a feedback in the contribution of 2. 30° step been understands in the contribution of 2. 30° step been understands in the contribution of 2. 30° step stems or over gains, all contribution may make a good the stem from the contribution of a temporary of the purpose of the stem from the stems of the contribution of 3 male of 72° Centribution American services and contribution of 3 male of 72° Centribution American and contribution of 20° stems of a contribution of 20° stems of a contribution of 20° central and 20° stems of 20

2.0 BID ITEM NOTES

Controller's No shall include all vibor, mathely one wood benefits in explaining and outerbook vibors of grafforms and describes in the para and specifications. Any other was receivable for the inference are to person in the other was reportation and inference are to propose in the unit, price execuption for the appendix and procleme in the unit, price execuption for the plants and procleme in the unit, price execuption for the be-liams provides. Plants, will be mode achieving to the bid interns provides. Plants, will be a word achieving to the bid.

Contractor shall

tem 1A - Mobilization

THE SEA APPENENC OF THIS DOCUMENT WAS ATTHROSZED IN MALEN O SMS. PL. 80085. *

riobilization per technical apecifications.

BID (tem 2) — Figurice Protection & Support — The item shall come, or in the including of model made effort control group on it or the order conduction in order to make the including the control order of the matter the configuration of the control order of the control order find configuration are disclosed or mat becomes will be provided by the otheride popular companie.

This item shall olso covided of construction of a temporary public system using specific between constructions of detains of public systems with a serformed sociously obtainer systems of public systems y quidelines and requirements detained by highly experienced considerable. Quality measurements and pigment for exception soil as occopating to Bell Item 36,

Bill Hem 3x - Chonnel Exception — the work uncer this are value included the transcribed of soin for the Tines, owners quotes shrine on the utions for the includious or of cohera to channel the more present the second of the sharpest approach for the Sign term includes all exception receipts for construction.

All excessions meletion shall be supposed shalles by controllar of vocabilities in the Densel Hilliam specifies be Controlled accorded meletical subcomment freat the appropriate by the Control shall be controlled to the controlled shall be supposed by the Control shall be controlled to the controlled shall be supposed by the controlled between exception meletic meletical shall be supposed by because the controlled shall be supposed to facilities of posted to depose to facilities of deployer. Evidency surface the maps with male to impaired.

Bill liters 44.— Forthers Dome — This liters shall expected of interstibilities of earthers domes on each side of sowned as above on a gain and positive, Domes each title file from a south to 31 stage. Domes and the removed upon completion of culture of the processing the premoved upon completion of called regionarchia work.

il accouctes matrici shall be disposed oblishe by contractes according to the contract of the contract and the obligation of the contract and the obligation of the contract according meteoral back in not house all mad but constitute of contract on the contract of the co

BD (term 48 — Ecrither Doms — This item shot) consist of the restillation of perhaps come on each site of control or stone on a plan and provides. Doms small be 10' high at on Library Lambary and the consistency of a cultural representation of a cultural representation of a cultural representation.

BID (tem p. Femone Shaping Culvert Consing. — The total form includes the element of the existing cuentre from the 100 4 atts. — The existing cultural shall be exception greaterly at the Controller since they are removed. This did from this half include an absolute they are removed. This did from this half includes not appeared they are removed. This did from this platitudic costs to the Verbiller cultures of no

A position of the curvent instruced later of the 86.4 A concision of the curvent and the ACS Release, E.M. As and positions are ACS Release (E.M. As and positions of the ACS ACM SHORT CONTRACTOR (E.M. As) and the curve of the Contractor of the Contractor of the ACS ACM As and the ACM AS A

BD (tem St. – Serones Cardina, Cubert Cassing – The ted Annu Statistics has developed to the enoting colority for Bid. A und Bd. Bookelore. The tearling couloids and become property of the Coloridate once they one removed. This bd. them with the coloridate once they one removed. This bd. is and additional cost to the Developed of the existing pulsetts its in andicional cost to the Developed.

BD Rem 68 - 72* Centriusoli, Cast Fleepass Reviousds Polymer Month Des (CCSPM) - This fame consist of the restriction of 3 vano of piles complete in piles, bedded specied, and blockfleet developed to the piles, the piles specied and blockfleet developed to the beddes in the piles the mischaes examples send bedding and all other consists reprintmentations. The institution Refer to Spec \$35 or \$79 upon secular of pipe monutosulars.

Bill Heim & A. – IT. Connapolatio Melan Pipe (24-17, 10 Galoge, Daniel Render Project Project Render). This is semi-connection of many fine of pipe counties in pace connection. In the 40 pipe counties for pace of melant cannected for the design and all clear research applications for the melancy applications of the CSS of the CSS of the Application. This is them is acceled within the KSS of the Application of the appropriate page of the application of the pool for expected by the Application of the pool for expected, but shall be included in the body for expected, but shall be included in the body for expected, but shall be included in the body forms appropriate all not be pool for expected, but shall be included in the body density and project project the application of the pool forms and project proje

Big Henr M. - Commit Statistical Should Brobell. The elem-habit counts of cerent-Labbitsed scale Bode fill the cate at 15. stock of Cerent time Colonic yard of and Controlled shall areform when but have technical specifications, and controlled and Communities of taskells all the Extrement of the design of the controlled of the property of the categories of a suppliment, and later increasely in bloodill the proposed callering.

BID item (8A — Concesse Lining or Armorlos Lining — This inferm state content of proceedings of the processes of the page count (Bapter and additional). The concesses internal and be constructed and Deadlesses. The STATE CONCESSES OF THE ADDITIONAL CONTENT OF THE ADDITIONAL CON

Bill Hem As — Transch Statelly "Juptime — Defrorested state in several public services of the properties of the properties. This item shoul include oil shorting, state of the properties. This item shoul include oil shorting, state of the secretarion, and passagement to petit in the purpose of the purpose of

BID Item 10A — Final Grading and Seeding — This item shall promise to find flow flowing not gradieng of all children orders, and seedile to prevent existin. Contractor shall perform this risk and them per technical specifications.

BID Item 11A - Caneral Source Controls - Tris Item inc eroblem and sedimentation control related practices and storm water politrion presention measures which must a puritable during construction politrials.

All quantities presented for payment shall be plan quantities in the child product. Plan quantities are into exemple which have been calculated in the Bd Form far near Bd interm.

4.0 GENERAL NOTES

4.1 SURVENING All elevations shown in plan and profile are M.S.L. Datum.

BID from 3B — Drannel Exception — The work under this service main children for exceptions of soil of the inservice system share no the plans for the fixebillians of a collection coveres transfers, and the first of the fixebillians of a collection coveres transfers, and the first of the first of the first of the first includes all exceptions needed for configuration the Editor.

BD (tern B) — Equation Support — The them short control of constitution of a temperative position support volstory, their receives an american construction position support volstory and section of street it. Sectionally, and place of the section of section of the section of the section of the section of the section section and place in the decertainty solicity in profession requirement. Date of the manufacture and place in the section will be decertained by BD (film 3B).

BD (tem. 18 - Mabilization - Contractor shall perform mbs)/setton per technical specifications.

Existing monuments or property comers shall not be established. The Controllor will replace and accountiety relocate or reference points and condituation stakes last, destroyed, arr mover selely at this expense. Plan and profile stationing is bosed an centerline stations

4.2 GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES

Controlled whether the responsible for becomes de-welfing of the proges that for the proges installation all subverse. Inconfixed extractioning off, covers of reconsistent confine the section of the covers of reconsistent confine there is no their dependent of the proges and the section of the proges of the p

inquess and egrees adjacent to the project shall be implicated by the Contractor will be implicated by the Contractor will be improvable for kepting mud and debits off evicting punicatests adjacent to the after.

Contractor shall keep are complete set of plans and specifications in good condition on the lab site of all

arets disturbed by construction activity shall be relitived on equal or better consisten as the expense of the intention.

Big Dilem Til. - Contents Statistics Song Morellia - This stem word scronl of comment-statistics show the Morellia - This state of comment-restriction of more of Control (or for the Morellia - This special content for conficient of vibration in the last item see technical seed installation, of shortfall with or seed in content of shortfall with a seed in colors of shortfall and seed in colors of statistics and short receiving to special from the proposed application, and short receiving to special from the proposed

Bill Herm B. - Consents thing or America. Lings The manages and manages and an ability of america in a concern for the most of the ECTPMU and on a Chipper so mentioned. The concern form and the concern for the concern form and them.

BID Nem 9B — Remore and Neplace Roadway — This item for crossed of temperal of the medificial variety surface and base materiors, replacement of the roadway subgrade, base, and authors countrie(s), occanding to all appreciate details and specifications.

Big Herm 108 – There's Shark Spylens - Carbonaler sides executed in the spiritual special spiritual in the spiritual recoller measures on include early of technical spiritual oney the contentie. This technique facilities of spiritual sp

All cuiverts shall be protected from damage during construction operations. Cuiverts remogen as a result of confrontial amount of confrostor's resolute.

BIO stem NIB - Final Grading and Seading - This item shall accorded to freat billing and gradients of sell disturbed areas, and weekenst to prevent enositin. Contractor shall perform this ballism per technical specifications.

BID Item 12B - Bontoaang, Signix and Traffic Handling -Freidrig, installing, moving, replacing, malalacing, cleaning, and removing upon competion of work all brocades, signiti-cones, lights, and pher traffic actual resides.

BD item 138 – Central Source Controls - This item includes erosion and selectarization control related procises and other statem water pollution prevention measures which must be utilized numing constitution activities.

3.0 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

projects and reducish may cause back sections cancer to the side and in elevate ferror for the Controlled in the Control in the Control in the Controlled in

ATLANTIC CANAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT NCS RAILWAY CULVERT CROSSING REPLACEMENT (HID ORCHARD AVENUE CULVERT CROSSING REPLACMENT (VND

NOTES CENERAL

LJA Engineering, Inc.

4.3 DRAMAGE

5.0 UTILITY COORDINATION

(1884) included when the place 3 are the informations surrogers may and one init; which the Express may and one init; which the Express may be included the surrogers of responsibility (in visibility in legislation in specificial may appear and the property and initially additional surrogers and initial may be included to proposed for filter provides between the two abids the immediately respected to the amend or gregories.

Completion in the responsible for contenting all which consolives with multiply disclines in the owns and construction of the form of the content of the form of t

The Controller shall be inspirable for locating and protecting that duty lines adming construction. The Controller shall be inspirable for only abounds to evoking full the controller and only abounds to evoking full the controller and the surface of the full evoking for such reposit with the Dame of the Luddy inspirable.

In a closes the Character shock electron and cookings exhibit the Character shock electron and control of the control of the various utilities sufficiently in control of the control of the control of the character should be control of the control of control of the control of the control of the control of control of the control of control of

6.0 WORK SCHEDULING

- Contractor shall around a written schedule describing the sequencing of work.
- Contractor shall nettly Owner ne later than 48 hours print to the commencement of work. Conzactor another notify Koneas Cife Souriers Rokes, no taler than 3 weeks aren to the date of installation of culvers. γú C - 84

 - Work shall be performed between the hours of 700 and 600 am Manday Diraugh Friday unrest atherwise approved by LIVAs.

Z.O. SUBMITTALS

- Contractor shall submit bor type schedule showing estimated work times.
- Contractor shall submit concrete min designs for all concrete to be utilized on projects and
- Record Drawings shall be supervited and to the approif find payment

Full permit between JWA and KUS available upon Authorized through permit between KGS and UNVA. 8.0 KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY NOTES

72" diameter compated metal cuiverts shall be 3x1 10 gauge double fivered paymer cookid per AKSHTD M-246 specificalisms.

CULVERIS

Culverts shall be designed to withstand E80 loosing

No coupling (jaints) shall be under the railroad five load zone Vincinum height of cover is 3/2 but not less than 3ft, below tions of he.

SULVERT PESTALLATION:

The aide and length of pige installed by the Contraction shall be as snawn in the Construction Plans. Pipe installation and conform to the lines and grades as shown on the pilans.

Subballust shall be crushed lack with a minimum of one fractured lace meeting the quality recurements of ASTM Designation: D. 1241 and approved by the Engineer.

UBBALLAST

impervious suppollast, shall be uniformly graded ond mest the fallowing gradation requirements.

Percent Passing

3/47 No. 3 No. 3 No. 3

- All pipe natioled shall be an the satisfaction of the grounder. If the opinion of the Explorer, a pipe is not installed properly, a is damaged, the alse about its manufaction of the pipe of the pipe and the pipe and the shall be donne by the Contractor.
- Excavated material shall not be placed within 5 feet of the edge of the trench.
- Stating shall be required for excendious deeper than 5 etc., or the state shall be and both or sufficient it products to prevent states, the minimum state shall be to Controllor shall stann the subsing plan to the Digmen for refer and opposite.
- After the Controller has expended the plan treach to the special controller and applications of system of the plans and a Controller and a State of the Controller and a State of State of the Controller and a State of State of the Controller and a State of State of
 - Establing material is to be sinced to full width and other in the part between as specified in the policies. Bedding short be compacted to a demand, of not less than \$5 served at its handland frontain material may until see other (ASIN 9596-91);

Track work shall be partnersed by KCS approved track constructor ONL*

TRACK WORK,

B. A lest of apparated contractors can be obtained by contacting MCS of B15-963-1139 or shontain because in com-Only KCS approved track materials shall be uned

- Bedding material shall be placed and compatted under the haunches of the pipe extending from the bottom of the pipe to a distance as specified to the plans.
- Vibraton, compaction equipment shall be used to compact acit, the bedaing material and the remainder of the pipe backfill. Lifts shall not exceed if of lottle material.

RICHT OF WAY PERMIT

- Bedding and backful motern shall be placed to within the (2) percent above at below the valuering mosture actions of the material being used.
 - Approved coupling bands and! be used in joining sections of pipe.

PALEBOAD FLACCING

- Policy and position shall be feet of theirs, set from their active being joined. Sections of pipe fived to positioned augusts served with selection be bank at a binard. Where closing his bond on convoying needs pipe 66, corresponds followed his person of the binard as with the bond on convoying needs pipe 66, corresponds aft the bond on convoying and the binard person of the binard person of the person of
- Concrete colores and the colores and the colores and about alter a control for mode with of both, such as when points officers, piece years or states or with nineing to or visiting to the colores and the colores and the colorest and the principle of the colorest and the colores
 - Pipes shall be enspected and upproved by the Engineer series to any back all being placed. Any time faund for that of dispersel, vertically or horsonicity, aboil to taken up and re-upd at the Confrontors expense.

LIST OF UTILITY CONTACTS

COMPANY		CONTACT	PHONE MUMBER
TEXAS ONE GALL SYSTEM		N/4	1-800-245-4545
TEXAS EXCAVATION SAFETY SYSTEM		4/1)	-800-DiG-TESS (800)-344-8377
ONTERGY	MR	WR PALLED SCOTT	(409) 982-5830
SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE	MA	MR. HAYWOOD GREEN	(409) 839-7887
CITY OF PORT NECHES WATER & SEMER	2	MR. TAYLOR SHELTON	(409) 719-4204
TEXAS GAS COMPANY	25	ART THOMAS	(409) 963-7126
TIME WARNER	MR	HERSCHEL STACENER	(409) 720-5501
EMS USA, INC.	ME	MR. JEROWND CASAS	(409) 284-0454

LIST OF PIPELINE CONTACTS

COMPANY

i occeptione to the Engines, the subblinds may cirring to the question specified for opposition base by the feas besontment of fromtantialism which may learn may make the gradelon of impervous subbolicit, as specified in

Subgrade shall be tapped with minimum are toot at the bollom file. below bottom rie.

PHONE NUMBER

						nne	(CENERAL MANAGER)	(COMSECTANT)
(409) 626-1350	(409) 724-4700	(800) 633-0184	(409) 460-1295	(800) 864-7378		PHONE HUMBER	(409) 892-4011	(409) 833-3353
CLYDE BEARDEN		CHARUE HATTAWAY	SAUL LINDER		LIST OF OTHER CONTACTS	CONTACT	MR SCOTT HALL, P.E.	WR ALLEN SIMS, F.E.
HUNTSMAN PIPELINE	TPC PIPELINE	KINDER MORGAN PIPELINE	PRAXAIR DXYGEN PIPELIIE AIR LIGUIDE PIPELINE		LIST OF	COMPANY	CAMER NECHES VALLEY AUTHORITY	UNA ENGNEERING, ITE

CONSTRUCTION DIRECTOR

(816) 983-1136

SHOWNOR BACCSOUTHERN, COM

SIS INDIVIDIA

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN GALWAY

Another and admir is fight to Early formed term KCS when to inferior ACS property. The Permy can be addownable to containing subset Schmidt on 1917—2330—2588 are addownable to containing subset for the Control of th

Contractor areal abotan trainage flagging giber to entering MCS. The day of a "sp. flagging steal area as debotane energy and shequenest has a peterdrift to optime within 25th of increas, take have elemented on a track time. Refer to Right of Entry herroll for more debuils.

- I ALL WORK PERFORMED MITHIN THE KES RICHWISHALL BE DERFORMED BY THE KES RALLWAY CO.
- ONTRACTOR SPALL WOTNY ALL UTBLY AND PRESURE DOMENTIES BY THE BESTAND ACCULATES IN AREA OF CONSTRUCTION AT LEAST 48 HOURS BEFORE BESTAND CONSTRUCTION IN THAT AREA.
 - 3. PRAXAIR REQUIRES ALL EXCAVATION WITHIN 2" OF THEIR PIPELINE TO BE PERFORMED BY HAND.

sharing as nated in the attached MCS

aboring requirements.

EXCAVATION SHORING:

atractor anali action and provide proof of insurance proof moving within NCS ROW. Refer to Alght of Exity Permit more details.

4. CONTRACTOR SHALL SHOWNT TEMPCRARY SUPPORT FOR ALL EARDSED LINE COME TO CONCAMINE OF A CHATDAW BETWEEN COMOUNTS AND ARC STANDS TO CHATGAS THE COMOUNT A PLATDAW BETWEEN COMOUNTS AND ACC STANDS THE CHATGAS COMMANY FROM TO BE INCHINATION TO COMMANY FROM TO BE A PROPERTY OF THE PRESENCE COMMANY FROM TO BE INCHINATION.

Phone 409,833,3363 Fax 409,833,0317

ATANTIC CANAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT (JID A)
AND ORCHARD AVENUE CULVERT CROSSING REPLACEMENT (JID B)

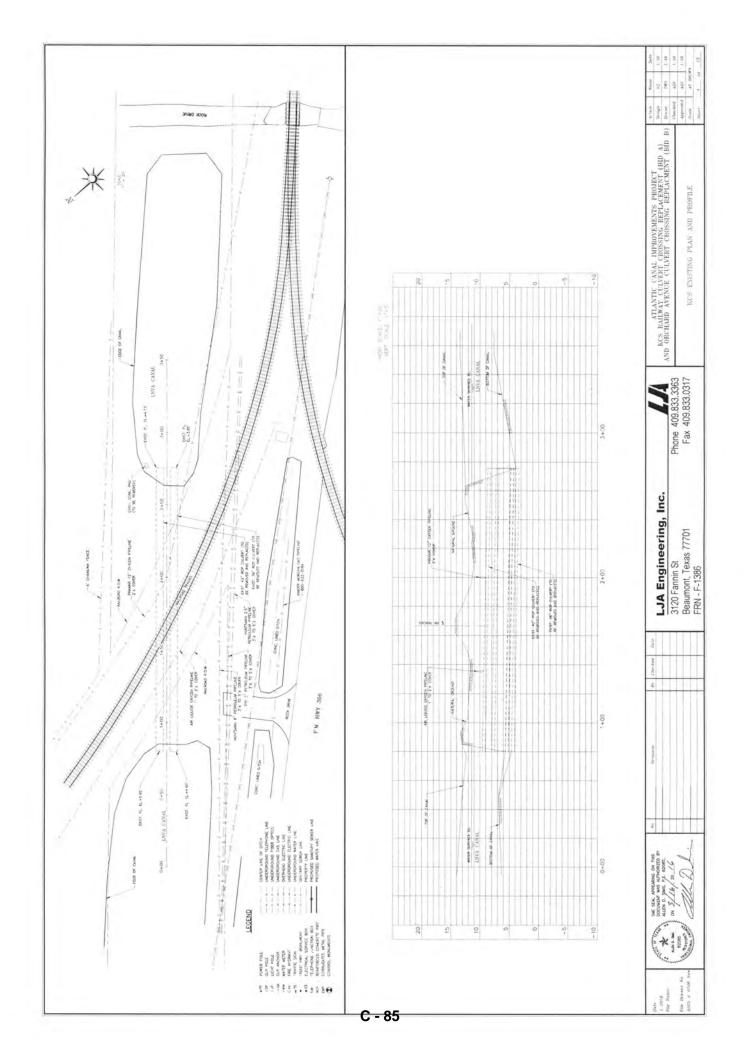
Nace AG ADS ADS ADS AC Action A Seatto GENERAL NOTES

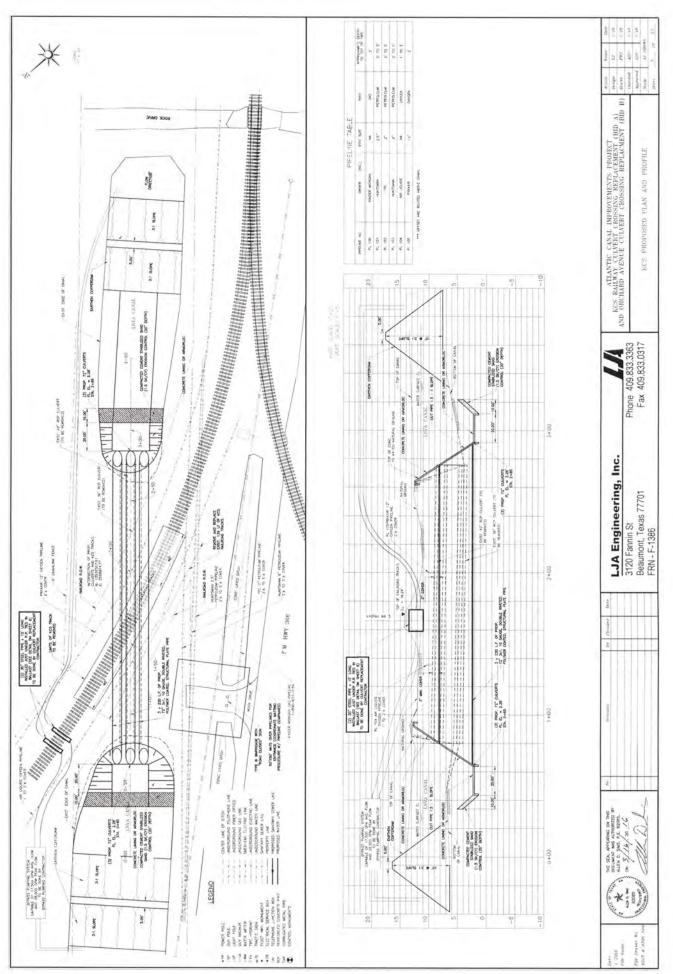
all D *

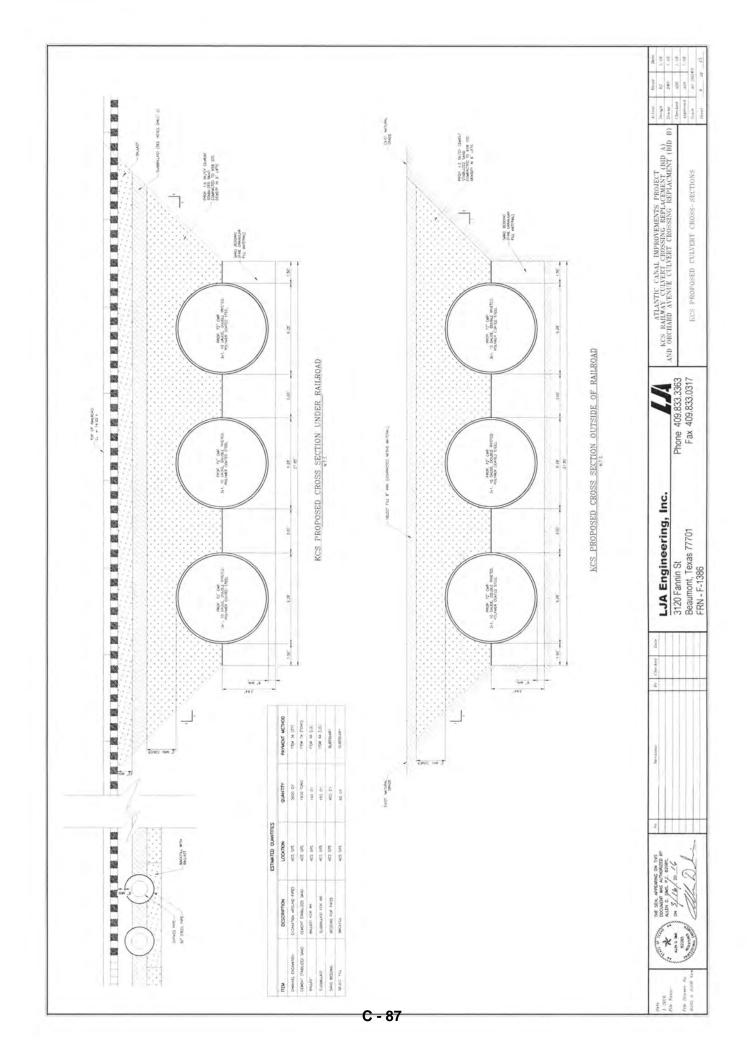
THE SEAL APPEARMS ON THE DOCUMENT WAS AUTHORITED BY ALEN C. PAS, P.F. RICHES, ON \$\frac{3}{2} \int \text{LIF} \int 20 \int \text{L}

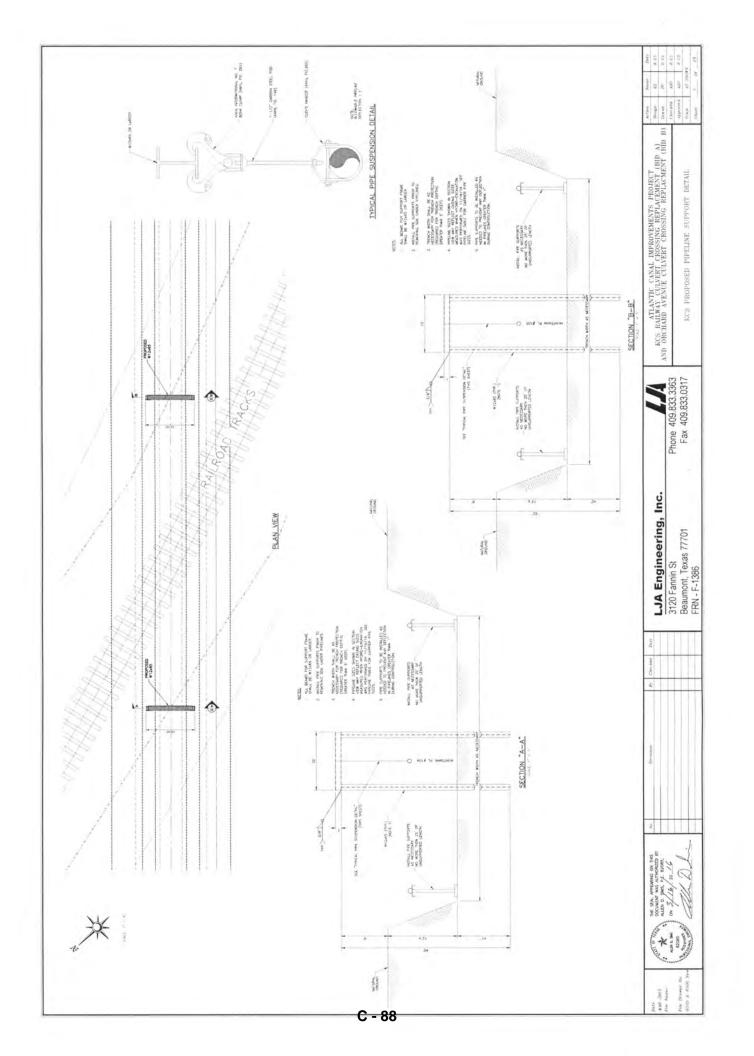
LJA Engineering, Inc. 3120 Famin St Beamont, Texas 77701 FRN - F-1386

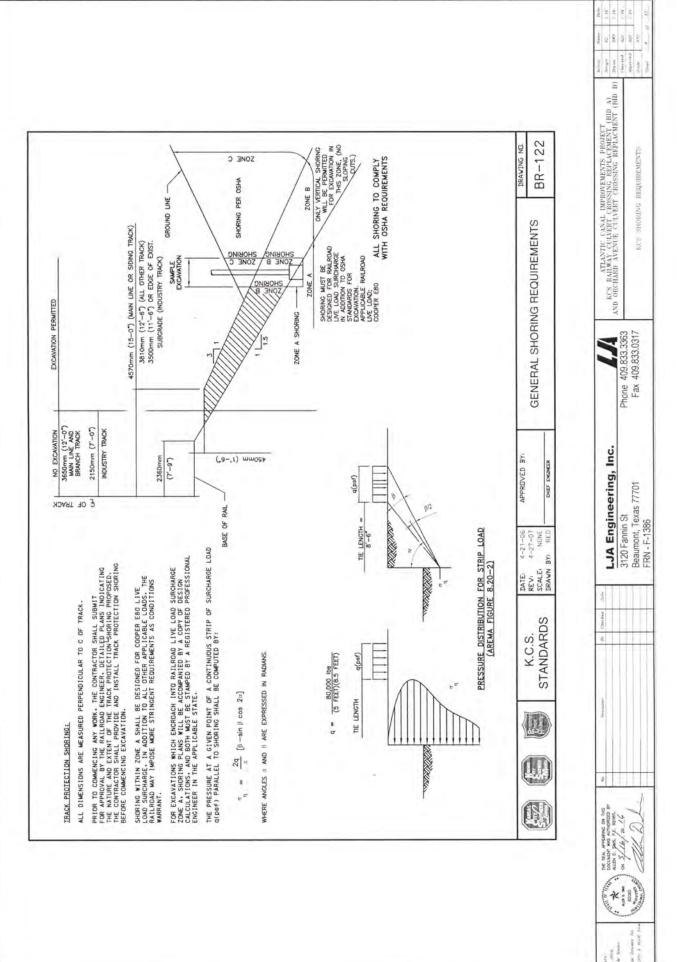
4





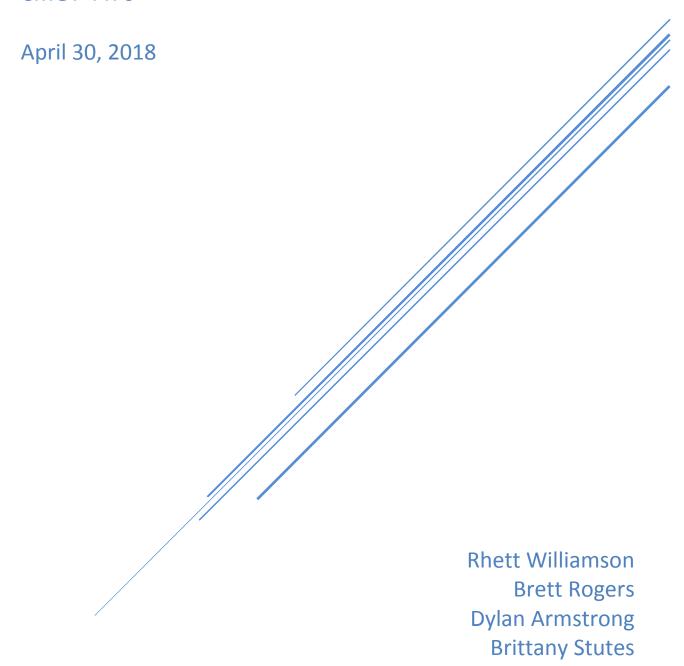






LNVA ATLANTIC CANAL IMPROVEMENTS

Capstone Project CMGT 4470



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Description

This project has been commissioned by the Lower Neches Valley Authority to replace the existing Atlantic Canal Crossing and improve the water flow. The following report is a comprehensive evaluation and summary of this project.

This project was awarded to and completed by our company, WARS Construction. We are a heavy civil contractor specializing in activities such as concrete and drainage.

The summary of this project is the removal of two small culverts and replacing them with three 72 in. culverts. To do this, we must remove the railway that crosses over these culverts. For the duration of the project, we must also utilize bypass pumping to maintain the existing water flow.

Procurement Management

The pre-bid process for this project consisted of pre-bid meetings, contractor prequalification process and vendor/subcontractor prequalification.

The noteworthy materials for this project include piping and backfill materials. The procurement and delivery of these materials reflects throughout many items within this report. Our estimate includes a surplus material contingency plan for piping and materials such as backfill and spoils. These contingencies were developed to mitigate any delays that could occur due to trucking and deliveries.

Time Management

Significant risks for this project were scheduling delays and their associated damages, and the installation of two large cofferdams. The total duration for the project was

estimated to take 27 days, 7 of which were to be 24 hour working days. This 24 hour schedule encompasses the rail outage.

Cost Management

The cost for this project was estimated at a total of \$829,990.00. Important factors to be considered for this cost were the rail closure and piping. The total duration for the project was estimated to take 27 days, 7 of which were to be 24 hour working days. This 24 hour schedule encompasses the rail outage.

Quality Management

Our Quality Circle group at WARS Construction consist of the Safety Manager, General Contractor, Sub Contractor, and Superintendent. Their mission to help our employees complete the best work possible and use the most productive techniques for the operation at hand

Safety Management

The Safety Management Plan at WARS Construction defines the mechanisms for interaction and oversight for the seven primary functions involved. This plan includes Safety, Security, Hazardous Materials and Wastes, Emergency Management, Fire/Life Safety, Medical Equipment, Utilities Management. The overall objective of this plan is to define methods/processes for the identification and management/minimization of the inherent safety risks associated with our construction operations. Several safety hazards were identified including Drowning, Lifting Materials, Traffic Interference, Existing Pipelines, Oil Leaks/Spills, and Crushing Hazards.

Conclusion

This project was incredibly educational and provided a lot insight into our future in construction. The values most reflected throughout this project were time management, communication, team work, and relationships.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary		i
Project Description		i
Procurement Manage	ment	i
Time Management		i
Cost Management		ii
Quality Management		ii
Safety Management		ii
Conclusion		iii
Table of Contents		iv
1. Introduction		1
1 Project Description		2
1.1	Invitation to Bid	2
1.1.1	Introduction	2
1.1.2	Scope of Work	2
1.1.3	Bid Item Notes	2
1.1.4	Measurement and Payment	3
1.1.5	General Notes	3
1.1.6	Utility Coordination	3
1.1.7	Work Scheduling	3
1.1.8	Submittals	4
1.1.9	Instructions to Bidders	4
1.1.10	Bid Form	4
1.2	Bonds and Insurance	5
1.2.1	Bid Bond	5
1.2.2	Performance Bond	5
1.2.3	Payment Bond	5
1.2.4	Insurance	5
1.3	Scope	6
1.3.1	Project Charter	6
1.4	Change Order Procedure	7
1.4.1	Change Orders	7
1.4.2	Work Change Directives	8
1.4.3	Field Orders	8
1.4.4	Change Order Requests	8

Change Order Re	quest Form	9
1.5	Responsibility Matrix	10
2 Procurement Mar	nagement	11
2.1	Prequalification System	11
2.1.1	Prequalification Form	11
2.2	Purchase Order System	12
2.3	Procurement Milestones	13
2.4	Surplus Material Plan	14
2.5	Procurement Documents	14
Standardized Pre	-Qualification Form (PQF)	15
Piping Purchase (Order	20
3 Time Managemer	nt	21
3.1	Risks and Contingencies	21
3.2	Schedule	21
3.3	Constraints	22
3.4	Schedule Analysis	23
4 Cost Managemen	t	24
4.1	Risks and Contingencies	24
4.2	Cost Report	24
Direct/Indirect Br	reakdown	25
Unit Rate Breakd	lown	26
4.3	Detailed Estimate	27
Detailed Cost Rep	port	29
4.4	Budget and Cash Flow	32
Weekly Cash Flow	w Table	33
5 Quality Managem	nent	34
5.1	Construction Method Statement	34
5.2	Quality Circle	34
5.3	Inspection and Test Plan	35
5.4	Cause and Effect Analysis	35
5.5	Request for Information Process	36
5.6	Non-Conformance Report Process	37
5.7	Quality Management Documents	38
Inspection and Te	est Plan	39
Request for Inform	mation	40
Non-Conformance	e Report	41

6	Safety Management		42
6	3.1	Safety Management Plan	42
	6.1.1	Safety	42
	6.1.2	Jobsite Security	42
	6.1.3	Handling of Hazardous Materials and Waste	43
	6.1.4	Fire Fighting	43
	6.1.5	Medical Equipment use	44
	6.1.6	Equipment Management	44
(3.2	Safety Tracking.	44
(3.3	Safety Communication	45
(3.4	Safety Hazard identification	46
6	3.5	Risk Response Audits	47
6	3.6	Incident Report Process	47
6	3.7	Emergency Management Plan	48
	6.7.1	Purpose	48
	6.7.2	Priorities	48
	6.7.3	Responsibilities	48
	6.7.4	Training	49
	6.7.5	Emergency Response Procedures	50
6	3.8	Safety Documents	51
	Employee's Report of Inj	ury Form	52
	Supervisor's Accident In	vestigation Form	53
	Incident Investigation R	eport	54
7	Conclusions		57
7	7.1	Project Summary Report	57
	7.1.1	Problems Encountered	57
	7.1.2	Gathering Information	57
	7.1.3	Attaining Objectives	57
7	7.2	Lessons Learned	58
	7.2.1	Team Work	58
	7.2.2	Communication	58
	7.2.3	Time Management	59

1. INTRODUCTION

The project discussed is the Lower Neches Valley Authority Atlantic Canal Improvements Project. The scope of work this project includes the removal of existing culvert crossings at the locations specified and replacing these crossings with the culvert materials as shown in the plans and specifications. The work will include all related and incidental construction work, including, but not limited to, clearing and grubbing, railroad spur removal and replacement, and construction of concrete headwall structures

The owner for this project is the Lower Neches Valley Authority known as LNVA. The LNVA provides for the present and long term freshwater needs of municipal, agricultural and industrial customers. They are responsible for protecting the water quality in the Neches River and Coastal Basin. LNVA insures affordability of the water supply while enhancing the economic development in the Authority's jurisdiction.

1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Invitation to Bid

The invitation to bid (ITB) is a formal set of documents issued by the client to the proposed contractors with which they build their proposal. The template for an invitation to bid depends on the owner and the type of work being performed. In this instance, the owner is a government agency and therefore has incredibly detail terms for the bid process. The follow sections give an overview of the invitation to bid for this project.

1.1.1 Introduction

This section of the ITB is known as the Advertisement for Bids. It consists of a one page summary of important details pertaining to the contract. This is where information such as the due date and location of bid opening are listed.

1.1.2 Scope of Work

Considered to be the most important section in this ITB is the Scope of Work. This outlines the client's request for work to be performed in the form of a brief list. Further details pertaining to the scope of work are explained throughout this report.

1.1.3 Bid I tem Notes

The client typically defines the structure of the proposal by requesting the contractors break there estimate down into Bid Items. Bid Items are most often Pay Items that match items in the owner's budget followed by a brief description of what the item consists. The 12 bid items for this project are listed below and are expounded upon throughout this report.

- Mobilization
- Pipeline Protection and Support
- Channel Excavation
- Earthen Dams
- Remove Existing Culvert Crossing

- 72in Corrugated Metal Pipe
- Cement Stabilized Sand Backfill
- Concrete Lining
- Trench Safety System
- Final Grading and Seeding
- General Source Controls
- Bypass Pumping

1.1.4 Measurement and Payment

Payment for this contract is based on the provided plan quantities given with each bit item. Typically, payments are billed each month based on percentage of given quantity completed that month. This will be explained in further detail in section 0.

1.1.5 General Notes

This section includes the assumptions and additional information that establishes the responsibilities of the contractor and the client. There are several sections including surveying, general construction notes and drainage notes.

1.1.6 Utility Coordination

This project has several existing underground lines and an additional overhead powerline that pose significant safety issues. These utility lines can be extremely costly if damaged. This section of the ITB outlines the responsibility of the contractor in identifying these lines and maneuvering work around them.

1.1.7 Work Scheduling

A portion of the work for this project requires the removal of an active railway to install new culverts. Shutting down an active railway has high associated costs and it is incredibly pertinent to the client that this work is performed in a timely manner. In addition to these costs, there are high costs accompanying large amounts of overtime. The client wishes to balance these costs by allowing the contractor a 24 hour schedule during the rail closure and

defining a 7 day work schedule for the significant portion of the remaining work that requires bypass pumping.

1.1.8 Submittals

With a project this detailed, it is not uncommon to see a large amount of requirements from the client. One of these requirements are the submittal of certain documents throughout the project to maintain transparency between the contractor and client. In this project, the client requires a bar type schedule and concrete mix designs along with final as-built drawings prior to approval of final payment.

1.1.9 Instructions to Bidders

This section describes all terms and instructions associated with the contractor's submittal of a bid. There 23 articles outlining the requirements for bidder qualifications, liquidated damages, bid opening, wage rates, etc. Failure to meet these requirements will automatically disqualify the bidder regardless of their estimate.

1.1.10 Bid Form

As mentioned earlier, the client defined a list of bid items and quantities. The bid form, in the form of articles, outlines who is receiving the bid, who is sending the bid and what conditions the bid is contingent on. The contractor populates this form by breaking their estimate into the 12 bid items and their corresponding unit rates and subtotals. This form is crucial to the contractor as submittal of this form acts as contract acceptance should they be the lowest qualified bid.

1.2 Bonds and Insurance

1.2.1 Bid Bond

In order for a bid to qualify, one of the requirements of the bidder is to provide a bid bond. This bond ensures the contractor will enter into contract if their estimate is chosen. The bid bond must be, at a minimum, equal to the proposed contract amount.

1.2.2 Performance Bond

Another bond required by the owner is a performance bond. The purpose of this bond is to guarantee the contractor performs the work as stated in the contract. This bond is also equal to the contract value.

1.2.3 Payment Bond

To guarantee the financial obligations and responsibilities of the contractor to pay their vendors and subcontractors, they owner requires a payment bond. This relieves the owner of any responsibility of paying anyone but the contractor. This bond is issued in conjunction with the performance bond and is also equal to the contract value.

1.2.4 Insurance

The contractor is required to maintain applicable insurance for the duration of the project.

There are several types of insurance coverage required by this contract. They are listed below with a brief description.

Workers' Compensation

- Providing wage replacement and medical benefits to employees injured in the course of employment in exchange for mandatory relinquishment of the employee's right to sue their employer for the tort of negligence.

Commercial General Liability - Claims

- Covers against claims for damages because of bodily injury, sickness or disease, or death of any person other than the contractor's employees.

Commercial General Liability - Form and Content

- Covers the project after completion for three years after final payment against claims brought on by product deficiencies.

Automobile Liability

- Covers against claims for damages because of bodily injury or death of any person or property damage arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of any motor vehicle.

Umbrella or Excess Liability

- Covers against any claims that exceed the coverage of the policies listed.

Contractor's Pollution Liability

Covers against third-party injury and property damage claims, including clean-up costs, as a result of pollution conditions arising from Contractor's operations and completed operations. This insurance shall be maintained for no less than three years after final completion.

Contractor's Professional Liability Insurance

- In the event that the contractor provides design services for any portion of this contract, this insurance protects against claims arising out of performance of professional design or related services, and caused by a negligent error, omission, or act for which the insured party is legally liable.

1.3 Scope

1.3.1 Project Charter

1.3.1.1 Purpose

This project was deemed necessary by the LNVA in order to maximize the capacity of the Atlantic Canal which provides firewater to the local refineries and drinking water to the local municipalities.

1.3.1.2 Objective

The objective of this project is to remove the existing inefficient culvert system and replace it with a more effective culvert system as designated by LNVA.

1.3.1.3 Stakeholders

In addition to LNVA, This project's success or failure will greatly impact the refineries located downstream of this canal crossing along with a large population of people dependent on this water supply for their drinking water.

1.3.1.4 Funding

This project shall be funded by LNVA which is a subsidiary of the federal government.

1.3.1.5 Project Milestones

Invitation to Bid – January 15th, 2018

Mandatory Pre-bid Meeting – January 22nd, 2018.

Bid Submittal and Opening – February 5th, 2018

Project Start Date - March 1st, 2018

Project shall be completed in no more than 150 calendar days. In that time, Kansa City Railway shall not be out of service for more than 10 consecutive days.

1.4 Change Order Procedure

The Contract Documents may be amended or supplemented by a Change Order, a Work Change Directive, or a Field Order.

1.4.1 Change Orders

Amendments to the contract price or contract time must be made in the form of a change order and must be agreed upon by the owner and the contractor. The owner and contractor may amend those terms and conditions of the Contract Documents that do not involve the performance or acceptability of the Work, the design, or other engineering or technical matters, without the recommendation of the Engineer.

1.4.2 Work Change Directives

Work change directives are issued by either the owner or engineer and do not have to be agreed upon by the contractor upon initial issuance. This acts in place of a change order until a change order can be negotiated.

1.4.3 Field Orders

The engineer may authorize minor changes in the work if the changes do not involve an adjustment in the contract price or the contract times and are compatible with the design concept of the completed project as a functioning whole as indicated by the contract documents. These minor changes are known as field orders.

1.4.4 Change Order Requests

To process a change order, a change order request must be submitted. The contractor or the owner may submit the change order to the other. The Change Order Request Form must be filled out in its entirety to be admissible. This form includes the requestor information along with the description and reason for requesting this change. This information is followed by the effects the change shall have on the project. The bottom of the form has a location for the status of the change including approval or rejection.

Change Order Request Form

Project Name				Change Nu		
Requested By				Date of Red	quest	
Presented To						
Change Name						
Description of Ch	ange:					
Reason for Chang	ge:					
Effect on Delivera	ables (including	a list of any affe	cted deliverable	s):		
Effect on Organiz	ation:					
Effect on Schedul	le (including Esti	mated Completi	on Date for this	change):		
	- (
Effect on Project	Cost:					
Item Description			Но	urs	Dol	lars
Item Description			Ho Reduction	urs Increase	Dol Reduction	lars Increase
Item Description						
Item Description						
	in Cost:		Reduction		Reduction	
Item Description Total Net Change	in Cost:					
Total Net Change			Reduction		Reduction	
		nge:	Reduction		Reduction	
Total Net Change		nge:	Reduction		Reduction	
Total Net Change	proving this Cha		Reduction		Reduction	
Total Net Change	proving this Cha		Reduction		Reduction	
Total Net Change Effect of NOT App Reason for Reject	proving this Chai		Reduction		Reduction	
Total Net Change Effect of NOT App Reason for Reject	proving this Chai		Reduction		Reduction	
Total Net Change Effect of NOT App Reason for Reject Functional Project Approved	proving this Char tion (if applicable tt Manager Signature:		Reduction	Increase	\$ 0.00	
Total Net Change Effect of NOT App Reason for Reject	proving this Chai		Reduction		\$ 0.00	
Total Net Change Effect of NOT App Reason for Reject Functional Project Approved Rejected	proving this Char tion (if applicable tt Manager Signature:		Reduction	Increase	\$ 0.00	
Total Net Change Effect of NOT App Reason for Reject Functional Project Approved Rejected STATUS	tion (if applicable t Manager Signature: Title:		Reduction	Increase	\$ 0.00	
Total Net Change Effect of NOT App Reason for Reject Functional Project Approved Rejected	proving this Char tion (if applicable tt Manager Signature:		Reduction	Increase	\$ 0.00	

1.5 Responsibility Matrix

At the contract level, responsibility is divided between four parties: Owner (LNVA), Engineer, Contractor and KCS Railway. To eliminate any confusion or misunderstandings, the following responsibility matrix has been developed.

RESPONSIBILTY	OWNER	ENGINEER	CONTRACTOR	KCS Railway	
Planning	R/A	С	I	C/I	
Design	R/C	R/A	I	C/I	
Construction	I/A	С	R/A	C/I	
Rail Removal and Installation	I	С	I	R/A	
Change Orders	R/A	С	R/A	-	
Inspection	C/I	R	А	I	
Reporting	I	С	R/A	I	
Payments	R/A	С	I	-	
R ·	– Responsible; A – Ac	countable; C – Consu	ılted; I – Informed		

2 PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT

2.1 Prequalification System

Before selecting a vendor for a project, they must complete a prequalification process before their quotes can be considered. The following sections outline the prequalification process as outlined in the request for bid.

2.1.1 Prequalification Form

The standardized prequalification form (PQF) is used throughout the industry to provide a thorough description of their services and qualifications. Our company uses this information to determine if subcontractors and vendors meet requirements for our projects.

The form begins with a General Information. This section contains pertinent company information including key officers and contact information. This is also where insurance policies are broken out by type of coverage. Next, there is a section for Organization which includes the type of company such as Partnership or Corporation. This is where a potential vendor or subcontractor may list additional services they provide to be considered for future projects. This section is followed by the Company Work History. This establishes the subcontractor or vendor's financial reliability by providing their major projects in progress as well as completed. They also provide their Dun and Bradstreet® number which helps to predict the reliability and/or financial stability of the company in question.

The next few sections are where the company breaks down their safety information. The Safety and Health Performance section begins with the details of their Experience Modification Rate or EMR. This number is used by insurance companies to gauge both past cost of injuries and future chances of risk. The lower the EMR of a company, the lower their worker compensation insurance premiums will be. An EMR of 1.0 is considered the industry average. Following the EMR is the summary of the company's OSHA logs for the past three years. The

OSHA logs serves as a log to record incidents then classifies these work-related injuries and illnesses and to note the extent and severity of each case. This allows our company to examine their safety statistics as related to total man hours to determine their commitment to safety. Next, the safety training policies of a company are investigated through a questionnaire. This questionnaire contains over one hundred yes/no questions pertaining to the type of safety training system implemented by the company in question. These questions range from orientation schedule to site safety practices. This section also includes craft training and medical testing information.

When submitting a PQF, a potential vendor must also include copies of the following information:

- EMR documentation from your insurance carrier
- Insurance Certificate(s)
- OSHA 200/300 Logs (Past 3 Years)
- Safety & Health Program
- Safety & Health Incentive Program
- Substance Abuse Program (Include Substances Tested & Levels)
- Hazard Communication Program
- Respiratory Protection Program
- Housekeeping Policy
- Accident/Incident Investigation Procedure
- Unsafe Condition Reporting Procedure
- Safety & Health Inspection Form
- Safety & Health Audit Procedure or Form
- Safety & Health Orientation (Outline)
- Safety & Health Training Program (Outline)
- Example of Employee Safety & Health Training Records
- Safety & Health Training Schedule (Sample)
- Safety & Health Training for Supervisors (Outline)

2.2 Purchase Order System

A purchase order for a project may consist of ordering materials or it could even be that we purchased our 72inch corrugated metal culverts. The purchase order for our project included the location of our project so that way the vendors could show us the cost to have the materials shipped to our work site. For our example it shows when we ordered our 60/40 select

fill from Ross Ridge and it also shows the total quantities that we ordered as well as the cost per yardage when it is delivered to the site. The reason that the yardage price is listed is this price per unit allows us to be able to calculate the total cost of the materials for the project including the cost of all of our backfill materials. The use of a purchase order allows us to calculate the specific cost for all aspects of the job.

2.3 Procurement Milestones

Milestones are built into the P6 schedule to ensure that the proper materials are on site at the correct time. This also gives the project team access to upcoming inspections and specific

□ E LN	VA Pro	ject	128	128		05-Mar-18 08-00 AM	26-Mar-18 04-00 PM	Ü
- 1% L	NVA Pro	oject Milestones	56	56		12-Mar-18 D		0
-	3010	Call 811	.0	0	0%	12-Mar-18 0		0
-	3030	Receive first pipe shipment	.0	0	0%	19-Mar-18 0		0
-	3019	Engineering check for pipe c	.0	.0	0%	21-Mar-181		.0
	3029	Compaction inspection	0	0	0%		22-Mar-18 (0

Figure 2.1

task on the project. Milestones for this project will include ordering material, delivery dates, and also inspection points on the job as shown in Figure 2.1. An example of a milestone in the schedule that can affect duration tremendously is the inspection of the installed pipe before backfill is installed. If inspection does not occur then the project cannot continue resulting in

the entire project being pushed out.

Procurement for piping will be just-in-time delivery method. This method was chosen due to the limited space we have available to us on the project.

The schedule was design with the intention of ordering pipe so that it is on site as close to when it will actually

Figure 2.2

be installed. This limits the amount of double-handling material and also leaves more room on site for other equipment and materials. Our piping, as shown in Figure 2.2, will come in 50 ft.

joints resulting in limited amounts of space to lay the pipe down on site. All banding for the pipe will come already on the pipe so after the pipe is in the correct location then the bands simply just need to be tightened. The purchase order for this material is included in section 0.

2.4 Surplus Material Plan

Our plan for handling surplus materials on site will consist of a just-in-time delivery for piping and dirt work. For spoils and excavated materials, we will place the spoils in the bottom of the dewatered canal if they cannot be hauled off site. Dirt that is considered to be contaminated will be hauled off site immediately.

2.5 Procurement Documents

Attachments and documents pertaining to this section of the report are listed below and immediately follow this section.

Standardized Pre-Qualification Form (PQF)

Piping Purchase Order

Standardized Pre-Qualification Form (PQF)

	GEN	NERAL IN	FOF	RM/	ATION			
1.Company Name:		Telepho	Telephone:					
Street Address:		Mailing	Mailing Address:					
Web site:								
Contact Person:		e-mail:						
Telephone:		Fax:						
2. How many years has your organization	n been in	business und	er you	ur pr	esent firm nam	ne?		
2a. If less than 10 Years as present firm	name, wh	at is your pre	vious	firm	name?			
3. Contact for Insurance Information:								
Title:	Telephon	ie:		Fax	x:			
4. Insurance Carrier(s):								
Name	Туре	of Coverage	!			Telephone		
5. Are you self insured for Worker's Com	npensation	Insurance?	Yes		No 🗌			
6. PQF Completed By:								
Title:	Telephon	ıe:		Fax	x:			
		ORGAN	ZAT	IO	N			
7. A. Do you normally employ? Unio	on Personr	nel No	n-Uni	on P	Personnel	Leased Person	nnel 🗌	
If union, list trades/locals:								
B. Average number of employees for la	ast 3 years							
8. Largest Job During the Last 3 Yea	ars:							
9. Major jobs in progress:			ı					
Customer/Location	Customer/Location Type of Size SM Customer Contact Telephone						Telephone	
					1			

10. N	Major jobs completed in the	past three y	ears:							
	Customer/Location		Type of Work	Si:	ze M	Cı	ıstomeı	⁻ Conta	act	Telephone
	Are there any judgments, cla f yes, please attach details.	aims or suits	s pending or out	tstandi	ng aga	inst y	our cor Yes	_ `		lo 🗌
	Are you now or have you ev	er been invo	olved in any bar	nkrupto	y or re	orgar				
	f yes, please attach details		,	<u> </u>	,		Yes	$\overline{}$		lo 🗌
		SAFE	TY & HEA	TH	PER	FOR	MAN	CE		
13.	Primary NAICS / SIC Code									
	Secondary NAICS / SIC Co	ode:								
14. V	Workers Compensation Exp	erience Mod	dification Rate (EMR)	Data					
a. E	MR is:			b.	ΕM	1R for	last thr	ee cal	ender ye	ars (specify):
										, , , , ,
	Interstate rate					YF	₹ 1:		EMR:	
	Intrastate rate						₹2:		EMR:	
	Monopolistic State	rate					₹ 3:		EMR:	
	Dual rate									
c. St	tate of Origin:			d.	EM	IR An	niversa	ry Date	9 :	
15.	Injury and Illness Data:							ı		
	mployee hours worked last ler years excluding subcont		Hours / Year	YTD		YR	1:	YR 2:	:	YR 3:
			Total							
	rovide the following data (ex	cluding sub	ocontractor) usii	ng you	r OSH.	A 300	Forms	from t	he past t	three (3)
	ler years: (1) Data should be the best ava	ailable data a	pplicable to the w	ork in t	his regi	on or a	area.			
provide	our company is not required to re information from your Worker' ng all claims for the last 3 calen	s Compensat			YTD		YR 1:		YR 2:	YR 3:
	ata is being provided after July		lcude current YTI)	Ra	te	Rat	te	Rate	Rate
Garring	nauvo.									
Total C	SHA Recordable Injury Rate									
16.	Have you received any re	egulatory (E	PA, OSHA, MS	HA et	c.) cita	tions	in the la	ast thre	e years?	?
	If yes, please attach copi	es.	Yes	No						
17.	Highest ranking safety/he		& HEALTH			IME	NT	Т	itle:	
17.		eaitii proies	Sional in the co	прапу				ı	ille.	
	Contact:	Telephone	-		Ema	il:				
18.	Do you have or provide:	I			-					
	a. Full time Safety	/Health Dire	ector	Yes	; 🔲		No	່ ⊓Na	me:	

					Telephone:	
	b.	Full time Site Safety/Health Supervisor	Yes	No 🗌	Name:	
	D.	Full time Site Safety/Health Supervisor	165 [INO		
		Full Time lab Outstall lands Outstand	v	N - 🗆	Telephone:	
	C.	Full Time Job Safety/Health Coordinator	Yes	No	Name:	
					Telephone:	
		SAFETY & HEALTH PROGRA	MS & PRO	OCEDUR	RES	
19. a	a. Do	you have a written Safety and Health Program?	Yes		No 🗌	
t	o. Do	pes the program address the following key elements	?			
		Management commitment and expectations	Yes		No 🗌	
		Employee participation	Yes		No 🗍	
		Accountabilities and responsibilities for managers,	Yes	一	No 🗍	
		supervisors, and employees			_	
	4.	Resources for meeting safety & health requirements	s Yes.		No 🗌	
	5.	Periodic safety and health performance appraisals	Yes		No 🗌	
		for all employees				
	6.	Safety Recognition Program	Yes		No 📙	
	7.	Hazard recognition and control	Yes		No 📙	
20	D.	and the program include work practices and procedu	roo ouch oo			
20.		pes the program include work practices and procedu		□ N=		
	a.	3 ()	Yes	∐ No	H	
	b.	Confined Space Entry	Yes	No		
	C.	Injury & Illness Recording	Yes	□ No	П	
	0.	injury & initess recording	103			
	d.	Fall Protection	Yes	☐ No		
	e.	Personal Protective Equipment	Yes	No		
	f.	Portable Electrical/Power Tools	Yes	☐ No		
	g.	Vehicle Safety	Yes	☐ No		
	h.	Compressed Gas Cylinders	Yes	☐ No		
	i.	Electrical Equipment Grounding Assurance	Yes	☐ No		
	j.	Powered Industrial Vehicles	Yes	☐ No		
		(Cranes, Forklifts, JLGs, etc.)				
	k.	Housekeeping	Yes	∐ No		
	I.	Accident/Incident Reporting	Yes	∐ No		
	m	. Unsafe Condition Reporting	Yes	∐ No		
	n.	Emergency Preparedness, including evacuation p	lan Yes	∐ No		
	0.	Waste Disposal	Yes	No		
	p.	Back Injury Prevention	Yes	No		
21.	Do	you have written programs for the following:				
	a.	Hearing Conservation	Yes	☐ No		
	b.	. ,	Yes	☐ No	N/A	
		Where applicable, have employees been:				
		Trained	Yes	∐ No	\sqcup	
		Fit tested	Yes	∐ No	\sqcup	
		Medically approved	Yes	∐ No		
	c. H	lazard Communication	Yes	No.		

		Have employees been trained	Voo		NIa				
		Have employees been trained	Yes	H	No	H			
	d.	Program to support the contractor requirements of the	Yes	Ш	No	Ш	N/A	Ш	
		OSHA Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals; Explosives and Blasting Agents Standard							
		(29 CFR 1910).							
22.	Dο	you have a substance abuse program?	Yes	П	No				
		es, does it include the following?				ш			
	11 y	-	V		NI.				
		Pre-placement Testing	Yes	H	No	H			
		Random Testing	Yes	\vdash	No	님			
		Testing for Cause	Yes	\blacksquare	No	님			
		DOT Testing	Yes	\sqcup	No	닏			
		Post Incident Testing	Yes		No				
23.		your employees read, write, and understand English such that		_	_				
	the	y can perform their job tasks safely without an interpreter?	Yes 🗌	No [
	If no	o, provide a description of your plan to assure that they can sa	fely perf	orm t	heir jo	obs.			
24.	Med	dical							
	a.	Do you conduct medical examinations for:							
		•	Pre-pla	aceme	ent	Yes [☐ No [] N/A	
	-	•	Preplac	ceme	nt Jol	b Cap	ability	Ye	s 🗌
No [N/	A 📙							
	٦.,,	•	Hearing	g Fun	ction	(Audi	ograms) Ye	s 🗌
No L	N/	A L			_				
		•	Pulmor	nary \	∕es L		□ N/A l		
		•	Respira	atory		Yes [☐ No [J N/A	
		•					No [J N/A	
	b.	• Describe how you will provide first aid and other medical serv					No [」N/A	
	b.	• Describe how you will provide first aid and other medical serv while on-site.					No [J N/A	
	b.						No [J N/A	
	b.	while on-site.	ices for	your (emplo		No [J N/A	
25.	C.	while on-site. Specify who will provide this service:	ices for	your (emplo			J N/A	
25.	c. Do	while on-site. Specify who will provide this service: Do you have personnel trained to perform first aid and CPR?	ices for	your (emplo	requei		J N/A	
25. 26.	c. Do Are	while on-site. Specify who will provide this service: Do you have personnel trained to perform first aid and CPR? you hold site safety and health meetings: the safety and health meetings documented?	ices for	your (emplo	requei	ncy] N/A	
	c. Do Are	while on-site. Specify who will provide this service: Do you have personnel trained to perform first aid and CPR? you hold site safety and health meetings: the safety and health meetings documented? sonal Protection Equipment (PPE)	Yes Yes	your o	emplo	requei	ncy] N/A	
	c. Do Are Per	while on-site. Specify who will provide this service: Do you have personnel trained to perform first aid and CPR? you hold site safety and health meetings: the safety and health meetings documented? sonal Protection Equipment (PPE) Is applicable PPE provided for employees?	Yes Yes Yes	your (emplo	requei	ncy] N/A	
	c. Do Are	while on-site. Specify who will provide this service: Do you have personnel trained to perform first aid and CPR? you hold site safety and health meetings: the safety and health meetings documented? sonal Protection Equipment (PPE) Is applicable PPE provided for employees? Do you have a program to assure that PPE is inspected	Yes Yes	your (emplo	requei	ncy] N/A	
26.	c. Do Are Per a. b.	while on-site. Specify who will provide this service: Do you have personnel trained to perform first aid and CPR? you hold site safety and health meetings: the safety and health meetings documented? sonal Protection Equipment (PPE) Is applicable PPE provided for employees? Do you have a program to assure that PPE is inspected and maintained?	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	your (] No [] No [] No [emplo	requei res 🔲	ncy No 🗌] N/A	
26.	c. Do Are Per a. b.	while on-site. Specify who will provide this service: Do you have personnel trained to perform first aid and CPR? you hold site safety and health meetings: the safety and health meetings documented? sonal Protection Equipment (PPE) Is applicable PPE provided for employees? Do you have a program to assure that PPE is inspected and maintained? you have a corrective action process for addressing individual	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	your (] No [] No [] No [emplo	requei res 🔲	ncy No 🗌] N/A	
26.	c. Do Are Per a. b.	while on-site. Specify who will provide this service: Do you have personnel trained to perform first aid and CPR? you hold site safety and health meetings: the safety and health meetings documented? sonal Protection Equipment (PPE) Is applicable PPE provided for employees? Do you have a program to assure that PPE is inspected and maintained? you have a corrective action process for addressing individual ies?	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	your (] No [] No [] No [emplo	requei res 🔲	ncy No 🗌] N/A	
26. 27. defic	c. Do Are Per a. b. Do cienc	while on-site. Specify who will provide this service: Do you have personnel trained to perform first aid and CPR? you hold site safety and health meetings: the safety and health meetings documented? sonal Protection Equipment (PPE) Is applicable PPE provided for employees? Do you have a program to assure that PPE is inspected and maintained? you have a corrective action process for addressing individual ies? S No	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	your (] No [] No [] No [emplo	requei res 🔲	ncy No 🗌] N/A	
26.	c. Do Are Per a. b. Do cienc	while on-site. Specify who will provide this service: Do you have personnel trained to perform first aid and CPR? you hold site safety and health meetings: the safety and health meetings documented? sonal Protection Equipment (PPE) Is applicable PPE provided for employees? Do you have a program to assure that PPE is inspected and maintained? you have a corrective action process for addressing individual ies? In No In Indian Indi	Yes Yes Yes Yes safety a	your o	Fi Y	requei res 🗌	ncy No 🗌] N/A	
26. 27. defic	c. Do Are Per a. b. Do cienc	while on-site. Specify who will provide this service: Do you have personnel trained to perform first aid and CPR? you hold site safety and health meetings: the safety and health meetings documented? sonal Protection Equipment (PPE) Is applicable PPE provided for employees? Do you have a program to assure that PPE is inspected and maintained? you have a corrective action process for addressing individual ies? s \(\sum \) No \(\sum \) sipment and Materials: Do you maintain operating equipment in compliance with	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	your o	Fi Y	requei res 🔲	ncy No 🗌] N/A	
26. 27. defic	c. Do Are Per a. b. Do cienc	while on-site. Specify who will provide this service: Do you have personnel trained to perform first aid and CPR? you hold site safety and health meetings: the safety and health meetings documented? sonal Protection Equipment (PPE) Is applicable PPE provided for employees? Do you have a program to assure that PPE is inspected and maintained? you have a corrective action process for addressing individual ies? In No In Important Addressing equipment in compliance with regulatory requirements?	Yes Yes Yes Safety a	your o	Fi Y	requei res 🗍	ncy No 🗌] N/A	
26. 27. defic	c. Do Are Per a. b. Do cienc	while on-site. Specify who will provide this service: Do you have personnel trained to perform first aid and CPR? you hold site safety and health meetings: the safety and health meetings documented? sonal Protection Equipment (PPE) Is applicable PPE provided for employees? Do you have a program to assure that PPE is inspected and maintained? you have a corrective action process for addressing individual ies? s \(\sum \) No \(\sum \) sipment and Materials: Do you maintain operating equipment in compliance with	Yes Yes Yes Yes safety a	your o	Fi Y	requei res 🗌	ncy No 🗌] N/A	
26. 27. defic	c. Do Are Per a. b. Do cienc Yes Equ a.	while on-site. Specify who will provide this service: Do you have personnel trained to perform first aid and CPR? you hold site safety and health meetings: the safety and health meetings documented? sonal Protection Equipment (PPE) Is applicable PPE provided for employees? Do you have a program to assure that PPE is inspected and maintained? you have a corrective action process for addressing individual ies? In No In Important Addressing equipment in compliance with regulatory requirements?	Yes Yes Yes Safety a	your o	Fi Y	requei res 🗍	ncy No 🗌] N/A	
26. 27. defic	c. Do Are Per a. b. Do cienc Yes Equ a. b.	while on-site. Specify who will provide this service: Do you have personnel trained to perform first aid and CPR? you hold site safety and health meetings: the safety and health meetings documented? sonal Protection Equipment (PPE) Is applicable PPE provided for employees? Do you have a program to assure that PPE is inspected and maintained? you have a corrective action process for addressing individual ies? In Do you maintain operating equipment in compliance with regulatory requirements? Do you maintain the applicable inspection and maintenance	Yes Yes Yes Safety a	your o	Fi Y	requei res 🗍	ncy No 🗌] N/A	
26. 27. defice 28.	c. Do Are Per a. b. Do cienc Yes Equ a. b.	while on-site. Specify who will provide this service: Do you have personnel trained to perform first aid and CPR? you hold site safety and health meetings: the safety and health meetings documented? sonal Protection Equipment (PPE) Is applicable PPE provided for employees? Do you have a program to assure that PPE is inspected and maintained? you have a corrective action process for addressing individual ies? In Important and Materials: Do you maintain operating equipment in compliance with regulatory requirements? Do you maintain the applicable inspection and maintenance certification records for operating equipment?	Yes Yes Yes Safety a	your o	Fig. 7	requei res 🗍	ncy No 🗌] N/A	

	b.	Do you conduct safety and health program audits?	Yes 🗌 No 🔲	
	C.	Are corrections of deficiencies documented?	Yes ☐ No ☐	
		SAFETY & HEALTH	TRAINING	
30.	Sa	fety & Health Training		
	a.	Do you know the regulatory safety and health training	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	
		requirements for your employees?		
	b.	Have your employees received the required safety and	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	
		health training and retraining and is it documented?		
	C.	Do you have a specific safety and health training program	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	
	٥.	for supervisors?	. 56 🗀 116 🗀	
	d.	Are all employees trained in the work practices needed	Yes 🗌 No 🗍	
	u.	to safely perform his/her job?	100 [] 110 []	
	e.	Is each employee instructed in the known potential	Yes ☐ No ☐	
	C.	of fire, explosion, or toxic release hazards related to	163 [140 [
		his/her job, the process and the applicable provisions		
		of the emergency action plan?		
			TTAL	
		INFORMATION SUBMI		
		Please provide copies of the items listed below with the 1.EMR documentation from your insurance carrier	completed PQF.	
		2. Insurance Certificate(s)		
		3.OSHA 300 Logs (Past 3 Years)		
		4. Safety & Health Program		
		Substance Abuse Program (Include Substances Teste	d & L ovolo)	
		3. Substance Abuse i Togram (include Substances Teste	u & Levels)	
Fill in	n be	elow Name & Title of Company Officer responsible	for assuring the accuracy of	this
docu		·	Ç	
Title		Name		Date
		DOE EVALUATION		
		PQF EVALUATION OWNER USE ONL		
		OWNER USE ONL	·	
	DC	NOT FILL OUT - OWNER USE ONLY		
		THE THE SOL STREET		
	Со	ontractor is:		
		Acceptable for Approved Contractor List		
		, recoptable for ripproved Continuous 2.00		
		Conditionally acceptable for Approved Contractor List		
		Conditions:		
	Re	eviewer Date:		

Piping Purchase Order



PURCHASE ORDER

T0:
Matt Waters
Pipe Supply Co.
123 Pipe Ave
Beaumont, Texas 77713
409-555-1234

SHIP TO: Brett Rogers WARS Construction HWY 336 Nederland, Texas 409-555-5678 P.O. NUMBER: 12-345-6789 [The P.O. number must appear on all related correspondence, shipping papers, and invoices]

P.O DATE		REQUIS	SITIONER	SHIPPED VIA	F.O.B. POINT		TERMS	3
3/15/2018		Brett Ro	gers	Truck			NET 30	
QTY	UNIT	,	DESCRIPTION		•	UNIT P	RICE	TOTAL
660	LF		72in Corr. Metal Pipe				217.00	\$143,220.00

- 1. Please send two copies of your invoice.
- Enter this order in accordance with the prices, terms, delivery method, and specifications listed above.
- 3. Please notify us immediately if you are unable to ship as specified.
- 4. Send all correspondence to:

Brett Rogers

5678 Contractor Lane

Beaumont Texas 77713

TOTAL	\$157,714.04
OTHER	0.00
SHIPPING AND HANDLING	750.00
SALES TAX	[8.2%]
SUBTOTAL	143,220.00

Authorized by Brett Rogers

2/15/2018

3 TIME MANAGEMENT

3.1 Risks and Contingencies

The contract for this project includes heavy liquidated damages if the time constraints are not met. While the KCS Railway is out of service, there is a penalty of \$5,000.00 per day for the first ten days after which time, the rate increases to \$10,000.00 per day until the rail is returned to service. In additional to these penalties, the client shall also charge \$5,000.00 for each day the project runs over the agreed upon schedule.

To maximize our productivity with such stringent time constraints, we scheduled the project with the intention of preventing rework and delayed activities. Each activity of the job was scheduled to be start-to-finish relationship due to crew size. Due to limited workspace, we did not include additional man power to run multiple activities at one time. This would save cost by cutting the size of our crew down. We had contingency plans for piping, dirt work and as well as bypass bumping to eliminate potential risk of schedule failure. For piping, our contingency plans consisted of installing two I-beams across a concrete-lined ditch on the perimeter of the project. This would serve as temporary storage in between our truck routes. For backhaul, we planned to haul all excavated material off site immediately if there were a truck available to do so. If trucks were not available spoils were to be temporarily stored in the bottom of the dewatered canal on the southern end of the project until trucking became available.

3.2 Schedule

LNVA project had a total duration of 27 days starting March 5th. During the 27 day duration a 7 day – 10 hour and 24 hour schedule would be worked. The schedule was created by breaking down the job into piping, earthwork, site work, and railroad. This allowed for us to create a Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) so that we can begin to build activities within this

set up. Each part of the job had different activities which is how the WBS is created. After a breakdown of each section of the work, I went back and set up the job logic. This is how the sequence of the work is determined. We mobilized on site we began to install cofferdams and install bypass pumping. After these items were completed, we began to excavate to find existing lines. Once the lines were exposed, we would remove the railroad. After the rails were successfully removed, we continued excavating and removing the existing culverts. Subsequent to the complete removal of culverts, the new pipe was installed followed by the reinstallation of the railroad. Finally, we would be able to restore the site and commission the project.

3.3 Constraints

Time management was severely dependent upon the delivery and removal of materials.

Contingencies were writing to handle these situations; however, this was a singular redundancy plan. In the event that the contingency failed, we would strictly be at the mercy of truck drivers.

A second constraint that was detrimental to our success was the engineering hold points. At several key stages of completion, there were hold points at which we were instructed to wait for engineer approval before continuing with construction. We have no control over the schedule of the inspector at this point in the project and the schedule impact cannot be estimated beforehand. Therefore, any delays would be directly reflected in the schedule.

The final constraint impacting our schedule would be the closure of the rail. The client built in incentives to maintain the proposed schedules by charging for each day the rail is out service and for each day the schedule goes over. This creates a very constricted schedule allowing little to no room for error. Each task absolutely must be completed on or before their completion date.

3.4 Schedule Analysis

The original schedule during the track outage period had duration of 8 days while working a 24 hour schedule. After comparing the duration of 24 hour schedule to 7 day – 10 hour schedule we decide that the 24 schedule had to be done to prevent liquidated damages on the project which were \$10,000 per day. The 24 hour schedule activities were completed within 8 days as shown in Figure 3.1. The 7 day – 10 hour scheduled activities lasted for 15 days. Not only would there be liquidated damages added to the cost but additional charges for equipment and bypass pumping.

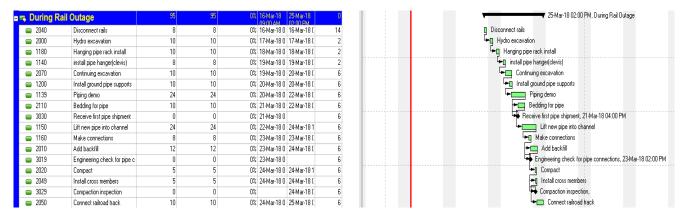


Figure 3.1

4 COST MANAGEMENT

4.1 Risks and Contingencies

From a cost standpoint, the largest risk associated with this project is liquidated damages. There are two areas where cost can be incurred due to schedule impacts: the railway closure and delays to the overall schedule.

Fortunately, rail closure penalties are automatically included in this is cost upfront and the burden can be passed through to the client. The cost for closing the rail begins at \$5,000 per day up to ten days. After ten days, the cost doubles to \$10,000. This is incentive to reinstall the rail quickly and efficiently to prevent going over those ten days. Our schedule has us completing the rail in 7-8 days, resulting in only \$35- to \$40,000 in penalties. We have included cost for the full 10-day window; therefore, any time remaining will add to our profit margin. While we only added cost for the 10-day window, this leaves us unprotected should the schedule be delayed and the rail remain closed for longer than ten days. We weighed this risk carefully and decided to only include cost for ten days but this was only after establishing the work could comfortably be performed in less than ten days with a two to three day buffer.

The second penalty comes in the form of liquidated damages due to schedule slippage. For every day the project goes over schedule, there is a penalty of \$5,000. This cost is difficult to add to the estimate as it has no tangible calculation; therefore, we had to build float time into our schedule to compensate for these possible delays. These delays are also why we have contingency plans in procurement.

4.2 Cost Report

We have broken the project out in two ways: a Unit Price Report shown in Table 2 and a Direct/Indirect Breakdown shown in Table 1. The Directs/Indirects Breakdown is a summary of the total cost in relation to the Labor, Equipment and Materials necessary to perform the entire

project. These items are then broken down further into Direct Costs, Indirect Costs and Mark Up. The client typically does not see the mark up unless the performing a Cost Plus contract. In the case a Unit Rate contract such as this, the client will pay based on the quantities they provide at the rate provided by the contractor. The Unit Price Breakdown is how the client asked the bid to be submitted. This format translates to pay items that correspond to their project budget.

Direct/Indirect Breakdown

Table 1

	DIRECT	INDIRECT	SUBTOTAL	MARK UP	TOTAL
Labor	\$122,250.00	\$131,470.00	\$253,720.00	\$34,600.63	\$288,320.63
Equipment	\$123,380.00	\$65,735.00	\$189,115.00	\$25,790.23	\$214,905.23
Materials	\$265,640.00	\$21,910.00	\$287,550.00	\$39,214.14	\$326,764.14
TOTAL	\$511,270.00	\$219,115.00	\$730,385.00	\$99,605.00	\$829,990.00

Unit Rate Breakdown

Table 2

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNITS	UNIT PRICE	BID TOTAL
Mobilization	1	LS	\$31,847.00	\$31,847.00
Pipeline Protection And Support	1	LS	\$28,540.00	\$28,540.00
Channel Excavation	2600	СҮ	\$16.75	\$43,550.00
Earthen Dams	1	LS	\$114,715.00	\$114,715.00
Remove Existing Culvert Crossing	1	LS	\$45,658.00	\$45,658.00
72in CMP	660	LF	\$286.00	\$188,760.00
Cement Stabilized Sand Backfill	1800	TONS	\$55.00	\$99,000.00
Concrete Lining	150	SY	\$1,095.00	\$164,250.00
Trench Safety System	660	LF	\$58.50	\$38,610.00
Final Grading And Seeding	0.50	ACRE	\$8,100.00	\$4,050.00
General Source Controls	1	LS	\$8,450.00	\$8,450.00
Bypass Pumping	1	LS	\$62,560.00	\$62,560.00
			Bid Total	\$829,990.00

4.3 Detailed Estimate

For this project, the railway, cofferdam and piping portions account for most of the precarious and intricate details of this report. These items have been discussed comprehensively; therefore, the focus of this segment shall be the installation of the concrete lining and the activities associated with it. The following is an excerpt from the full cost report exported from Heavy Bid, the estimating software used for this project.

The activities required to install the concrete lining are the installation of formwork, installation of reinforcements, pouring and finishing the concrete, and removing formwork. In large font on the left hand side of the

Detailed Cost Report is a four digit number. This represents the contractor bid items. Since we estimate projects differently than the way clients budget for them, we can create our items then sort them into client items later on. The client number is located on the same row of the report as the bid item although it is significantly smaller. The client number for Concrete Lining is eight as it is the eighth bid item provided. In the center of the row is the description of the bid item and the quantities. The bid quantity is provided by the engineer and the takeoff quantity is the estimator's quantity. For this project, these quantities are considered equal.

The first section of this report contains the bid item summary for the parent item:

Concrete Lining. This is strictly a cost report; therefore, no markup information is shown. The total cost for installing the lining is \$127,161.68 with a unit cost of \$847.74.

Following the summary section, the first activity is the installation of forms, bid item 1001. This bid item section is divided into three sections: summary, activity information, and resources. We did not use multiple activities per bid item as it was not necessary for this project. In the activity information under the bold line, there are several important field such as number of shifts, the calendar used for this activity, and number of crew members and equipment. At the bottom of the activity, there is a list of resources used in estimating the cost

of this activity. These items are broken down by number of pieces, quantity, unit cost, taxes and the total. This information can later be used to resource load the schedule.

The purpose of this cost report is to allow the contractor to get a clear image of the components need to complete the activity. Having this report on hand during construction can help the site supervisor manage the project effectively and efficiently as he or she will know what crews should be on site for which activities along with pertinent materials and equipment.

Bidite	m			c	ONC	RETE I	LINING									
8				Ta	akeoff	Qty:	150.	000 SY	(Client #: 8
O				В	id Qty	:	150.	000 SY	(
	Base L	abor	Burden	Total Labor	Equi	pment	Perm Matls	Const M	tatis	Sub	Haul -	Out Hau	ıl - İn	Rent/Op	Eq	Tota
U. Cost	120	.67	67.57	188.24	-	48.08	206.43	405	.00	0.00	0	.00	0.00	0.	00	847.74
Total	18,10	0.35	10,136.18	28,236.53	7,2	11.25	30,963.90	60,750	0.00	0.00	0	.00	0.00	0.	00	127,161.68
	Manho	ours		Unit/MH		мнл	Jnit		\$/MH	Ba	se Labor/	мн	Tot al	Labor/MH		Unit/Ch
	975.00	000		0.1538		6.50	000	130	.4222		18.56	45	3	28.9605		0.0000
Biditer	m			b	nstal	l Form	ıs									
10	01			Т	akeoff	Qty:	1.	000 L	5							Client #: 8
10	01			В	id Qty	/ :	1.	000 L	5							
	Base L	abor	Burden	Total Labor	Equi	pment	Perm Matls	Const N	atls	Sub	Haul -	Out Ha	ıl - In	Rent/Op	Eq	Tota
U. Cost	2,349	.82	1,315.90	3,665.72	1,0	60.00	0.00	60,750	0.00	0.00	0	.00	0.00	0.	00	65,475.72
Total	2,349	.82	1,315.90	3,665.72	1,0	60.00	0.00	60,750	0.00	0.00	0	.00	0.00	0.	00	65,475.72
	Manho	urs		Unit/MH		MH/I	Jnit		\$/MH	Ba	se Labor/	MH	Total I	Labor/MH		Unit/CH
	120.00	1200 a		0.0083		120.00	Maria Andrea	545	.6310		19.58	Total Action	-	30.5477		0.0500
Activity:	504	101		Fabricate	e False	ework				Qu	antity:	3000		Ų	nit:	SF
	Base L	abor	Burden	Total Labor	Equi	pment	Perm Matls	Const A	tatis	Sub	Haul -	Out Hau	ıl - İn	Rent/Op	Eq	Tota
U. Cost	C	.78	0.44	1.22		0.35	0.00	20	.25	0.00	0	.00	0.00	0.	00	21.83
Fotal .	2,349	.82	1,315.90	3,665.72	1,0	60.00	0.00	60,750	0.00	0.00	0	.00	0.00	0.	00	65,475.72
Cr	ew \$/Unit		Crew Hrs/U	nit Unit	s/Crew	Hr Hr	\$/Crew Ho	ur	S	hifts	U	nits/Shift		Shifts/Un	it	\$/Shift
	1.5752	1	0.00	67	150.00	000	236.28	50	2.0	0000	1,5	00.000		0.000	7	32,737.8600
		Ma	inhours		01	Unit/MH			MH/Unit			Total Labo	r/MH			Base Labor/Unit
		120	0.0000		2	5.0000			0.0400)		30.	5477			0.7833
Calenda	r: 710	7 10	Hour Days	Н	rs/Sh	ift: 10			WC:			Code not	foun	d.		
Crew:	CCFS	Conc	Culverts - Form	m/Strip Pr	od: S	2	Eff: 1	00.00	Crew Hr	s: 20.0	00	Labor Pcs	: 6	.00 Eq	uipm	nent Pcs: 3.00
Resource		Descri	ption			Pcs/Wst	e Quantity	/ Unit		Ü	nit Cost	Tax/OT %		Actual UC		Tota
3FW20		Wood	d Wall Form	s		1.00	4,050.00) SF			15.00	100.00		15.00		60,750.00
8CON9		Carp	enter Tools			1.00	20.00	HR			10.00	100.00		10.00		200.00
8T10		Form	Truck			1.00	20.00	HR			30.00	100.00		30.00		600.00
8T2		Pick-	up Truck			1.00	20.00	HR			13.00	100.00		13.00		260.00
CARP		Carp	enter			2.00	40.00	МН			17.27	110.00		29.64		1,185.4
CARPHE	LP	Carp	enter Helpe	er		1.00	20.00	МН			13.44	110.00		23.06		461.26
FOREMA	N.	Forer	man w/crev	v rain out		1.00	20.00	МН			31.83	110.00		54.62		1,092.41
LABSKIL	L	Labo	rer Skilled			2.00		МН			13.50	110.00		23.17		926.64

-	44.0	
-	dita	
-	α	a m

Install Rebar

1002

 Takeoff Qty:
 1.000 LS

 Bid Qty:
 1.000 LS

Client #: 8

	Base Labor	Burden	Total Labor	Equipment	Perm Matls	Const Matls	Sub	Haul - Out	Haul - In	Rent/Op Eq	Tota
U. Cost	3,847.97	2,154.86	6,002.83	690.00	19,825.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26,517.8
Total	3,847.97	2,154.86	6,002.83	690.00	19,825.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26,517.83
_	Manhours		Unit/MH	MH	/Unit	\$/MH	Bas	se Labor/MH	Total I	Labor/MH	Unit/Cl
	225.0000		0.0044	225.0	0000	117.8570		17.1021	2	26.6792	0.0333
Activity:	54502		Chair & 1	Tie Steel/Me	sh		Qua	antity: 108	300	Unit:	LB
	Base Labor	Burden	Total Labor	Equipment	Perm Matls	Const Matls	Sub	Haul - Out	Haul - In	Rent/Op Eq	Total
U. Cost	0.36	0.20	0.56	0.06	1.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.46
Total	3,847.97	2,154.86	6,002.83	690.00	19,825.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26,517.83
Cre	w \$/Unit	Crew Hrs/U	nit Uni	ts/Crew Hr	\$/Crew H	lour	Shifts	Unit s/S	hift	Shifts/Unit	\$/Shift
	0.6197	0.00	28	360.0000	223.09	943	3.0000	3,600.00	000	0.0003	8,839.2767
	1	Manhours		Unit/MH		WH	/Unit	Tot	al Labor/MH		Base Labor/Unit
	22	25.0000		48.0000	4.	0.	0208		26.6792		0.3563
Calendar:	710 7	10 Hour Days	1	lrs/Shift: 10		WC	8	Cod	e not found	1.	
Crew:	RBLRG Re	ebar - Large (Paving Pr	rod: S 3	Eff:	100.00 Crev	v Hrs: 30.0	0 Lab	or Pcs: 7.	50 Equipm	ent Pcs: 2.00

Eff: 10	00.00	Crew Hrs: 30.00	Labor Pcs:	7.50	Equipment Pcs: 2.00
Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Tax/OT %	Actual L	IC Total
14,500.00	LB	0.85	100.00	0.8	12,325.00
5.00	EA	1,500.00	100.00	1,500.0	7,500.00
30.00	HR	10.00	100.00	10.0	00 300.00
30.00	HR	13.00	100.00	13.0	390.00
90.00	МН	17.27	110.00	29.6	2,667.18
60.00	MH	13.44	110.00	23.0	1,383.78
15.00	МН	31.83	110.00	54.6	819.31
60.00	MH	11.00	110.00	18.8	1,132.56
	10000	19869 8981			

Biditem Pour Concrete

1003

 Takeoff Qty:
 1.000 LS

 Bid Qty:
 1.000 LS

Client #: 8

	Base Labor	Burden	Total Labor	Equipment	Perm Matts	Const Matls	Sub	Haul - Out	Haul - In	Rent/Op Eq	Total
U. Cost	9,367.06	5,245.54	14,612.60	4,541.25	11,138.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30, 292. 75
Total	9,367.06	5,245.54	14,612.60	4,541.25	11,138.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30,292.75
	Manhours		Unit/MH	мн	/Unit	\$/MH	Bas	se Labor/MH	Total I	Labor/MH	Unit/CH
	490.0000		0.0020	490.0	0000	61.8219		19.1164	3	29.8216	0.0286
Activity:	54207		Handwor	k Place & Fi	nish		Qu	antity: 65		Unit:	CY
	Base Labor	Burden	Total Labor	Equipment	Perm Matls	Const Matls	Sub	Haul - Out	Haul - In	Rent/Op Eq	Total

Accivity.			110000000000000000000000000000000000000		ON COLUMN					100,000	
	Base Labor	Burden	Total Labor	Equipment	Perm Matls	Const Matls	Sub	Haul - Out	Haul - In	Rent/Op Eq	Total
U. Cost	144.11	80.70	224.81	69.87	171.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	466.04
Total	9,367.06	5,245.54	14,612.60	4,541.25	11,138.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30, 292. 75
Cre	ew \$/Unit	Crew Hrs/Un	it Unit	s/Crew Hr	\$/Crew H	our	Shifts	Units/SI	ift	Shifts/Unit	\$/Shift
2	94.6746	0.538	5	1.8571	547.25	529	3.5000	18.57	14	0.0538	8,655.0714
	Ma	anhours		Unit/MH		МН	/Unit	Tot	al Labor/MH		Base Labor/Unit
	490	0.0000		0.1327		7.	5385		29.8216		144.1086

Resource	Descri	iption		Pcs/Ws	te Quantity	Unit	Ue	nit Cost	Tax/OT%	Actual UC	Total
2C50		PSI Concre	te	1.0				45.00	100.00	145.00	11, 138.90
8AC1		Compressor		0.1				15.00	100.00	15.00	131.25
8CON10	7300	her Tools		0.8				15.00	100.00	15.00	420.00
8GEN1	-	erator Porta	ble	0.8				5.00	100.00	5.00	140.00
8GR9		rete Pump		2.0			-	30.00	100.00	30.00	2,100.00
8T2		up Truck	2002	1.0				13.00	100.00	13.00	455.00
8T3		ed Service	Truck	1.0				25.00	100.00	25.00	875.0
8WP1	0.0101	er Pump 2"	90 20092	1.0				12.00	100.00	12.00	420.0
CARP		enter		1.0				17.27	110.00	29.64	1,037.2
FINPAV		her Paving		5.0	00 175.00) MH		15.74	110.00	27.01	4,726.7
FOREMAN		man w/crev	v rain out	1.0	00 35.00) MH		31.83	110.00	54.62	1,911.7
LABSKILL	Labo	rer Skilled		5.0	00 175.00	MH		13.50	110.00	23.17	4,054.0
OPCRANE	Oper	ator Crane		1.0	00 35.00) MH		30.00	110.00	51.48	1,801.8
OPHVY	Oper	ator Heavy	Equipment	1.0	35.00	МН		18.00	110.00	30.89	1,081.0
Biditem				inish and	Wreck Fo	r ms 000 LS					Client #: 8
100)4			id Qty:		000 LS					Chenc #.
	Base Labor	Burden	Total Labor	Equipment	Perm Matls	Const Matls	Sub	Haul - C	out Haul-	In Rent/Op Eq	Tota
U. Cost	2,535.50	1,419.88	3,955.38	920.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.	00 0.	0.00	4,875.3
Total	2,535.50	1,419.88	3,955.38	920.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.	00 0.	0.00	4,875.3
						¥			760 100		
	Manhours		Unit/MH		/Unit	\$/MH	Base	e Labor/N		tal Labor/MH	Unit/Cl
*0	40.0000		0.0071	140.0	0000	34.8241		18.110	'/	28.2527	0.0500
Activity:	50504		Form&St	rip Abut.Bac	kwall&Wings		Qua	ntity:	3000	Unit:	SF
	Base Labor	Burden	Total Labor	Equipment	Perm Matls	Const Matls	Sub	Haul - C	ut Haul	In Rent/Op Eq	Tota
U. Cost	0.85	0.47	1.32	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.	3.50	0.00	1.6
otal	2,535.50	1,419.88	3,955.38	920.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.	00 0.	0.00	4,875.3
Crew	\$/Unit	Crew Hrs/U	nit Unit	s/Crew Hr	\$/Crew Ho	ur	Shifts	Ur	nits/Shift	Shifts/Unit	\$/Shir
1	.6251	0.00	67 1	50.0000	243.76	90	2.0000	1,50	0.0000	0.0007	2,437.690
	44-	anhours		Unit/MH		XXL171	Unit		Total Labor/	AALI	Base Labor/Uni
		0.0000		21.4286		0.04			28.25		0.845
Calendar:		0 Hour Days	H	rs/Shift: 10		WC:	107		Code not fo		0.043
Resource	Descr	iption		Pcs/W	te Quantity	y Unit	Ur	nit Cost	Tax/OT %	Actual UC	Tota
8AC1	Air C	Compressor		0.	50 10.00) HR		15.00	100.00	15.00	150.0
8CON9		enter Tools		1.				10.00	100.00	10.00	200.0
8EX3		er Tire Bac		0.				31.00	100.00	31.00	310.0
8T2	Pick-	up Truck		1.0		4 40 50		13.00	100.00	13.00	260.0
CARP		enter .		2.				17.27	110.00	29.64	1,185.4
		enter Helpe	er	2.		-1		13.44	110.00	23.06	922.5
										54.62	1,092.4
CARPHELP FOREMAN	Fore	man w/crev	v rain out	1.	20.00	MH		31.83	110.00	34.62	1,072.1

60,750

30,964

0

0

0

127, 162

18,100

10,136

Total

7,211

28,237

4.4 Budget and Cash Flow

As mentioned earlier, this project is divided into bid items. The piping item has 660 LF of piping; however, this bid item includes all activities associated with the installation of this pipe including backfill and bedding. Even though the estimate has a price per linear foot of pipe installed, this includes installation all of the material above and below each foot of pipe in addition to the pipe itself. Payment for this item will based on linear of pipe installed regardless of other quantities installed. All pipe bedding is installed prior to pipe stabilization; however, the first payment is not made until pipe installation has begun. For the first week of the project, hardly any payments can be invoiced due to the nature of bid items. According to the Weekly Cash Flow Table, the first payment would not be made until second week of March even though the expense was incurred February 15th when the first materials were ordered.

Table 3

26-Apr-18

26-Apr-18

33

5 OUALITY MANAGEMENT

5.1 Construction Method Statement

Our Construction Method Statement for this project had the roll of showing some of the key activities within our project. The idea of a Construction Method Statement is to allow others to view the document that has the details of the way certain activities will be completed throughout the project. Not only does the statement have a detailed description of the processes of activities, it also has a detailed schedule along with it as well as the design of some of the key aspects that are to evolve within the activity. For example, our earthen cofferdams that we will be installing are listed in our method statement, and in the description of this activity in the statement, it talks about the equipment that will be utilized, the design aspects, the materials to be used, as well as the erection process. The construction method statement in its whole serves a big purpose to allow us to take a look at certain aspects to clarify what needs to be done as well as some of the safety hazards that may arise within that specific scope of work.

5.2 Quality Circle

Our quality circle for this project consisted of four representatives that viewed our project to allow a chance to improve certain aspects that would prove to enhance our work for the project. Our representatives included the Safety manager, the General Contractor, the Subcontractor, and the superintendents that were on site. The purpose of our quality circle is to let the management side take a look at the work that was going on and allow them to be able to give us feedback to ensure that the project was being completed in a timely manner and to allow adjustments to be made to the project to ensure we completed work professionally. The mission of our quality circle is to ensure that our employees did the safest work possible. While our goal of the quality circle was to ensure that our employees were able to complete the best work possible with the best and most effective techniques and operations at hand.

5.3 Inspection and Test Plan

For this specific project we came up with our ITP of specifics that would hinder the work operation if not completed correctly. For our materials we had to make sure that they were the correct materials before they were installed. So while we had a hold for the materials once they got to site it allowed us to view the materials to see that it was in fact the correct thing which would allow us to be able to begin our backfill. If we did not have any type of testing or planning done for our materials, our suppliers could have sent us the wrong materials, which could have hindered the way that our compaction was needed for the project. As for our pipe banding we had a hold put on the operation by the engineers that designed the project because the pipe banding ensured that the joints of pipe were installed correctly and that we completed this activity effectively. Once the engineers laid their eyes on the joints of pipe and seen that they were executed correctly we were then able to begin backfilling our trench which would allow us to haul in our new materials for the project as well as begin our haul off of excavated materials.

5.4 Cause and Effect Analysis

We used a cause and effect analysis (Figure 5.1), also known as a fishbone diagram, to show the importance of our quality of work on our cofferdams. A fishbone diagram, also called a cause and effect diagram, is a visualization tool for categorizing the potential causes of a problem in order to identify its root causes.

In cause and effect analysis, the diagram shows that if we were to use low quality materials for our cofferdams, the weak strength materials that would wash out due to heavy rain fall and could result in the failure of the cofferdam. Next, we took a look at the environment impact on the cofferdams. If we had excessive rainfall resulting in the water

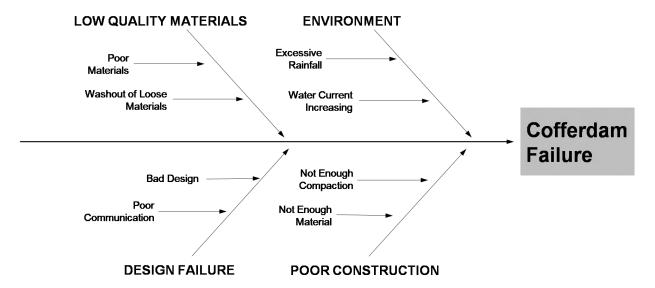


Figure 5.1

current increasing in the canal, it could put too much pressure on our dams and cause the top embankment to be ruptured. This would result in the loss of the project as well as potentially killing personnel inside the trench. If our cofferdam was not constructed to the specific design by the architect and engineers, we could see catastrophic failure before beginning the work on the main project. In the third section of our analysis, poor construction methods such as failure to compact the materials or not following the construction plan then we could have a cofferdam failure almost immediately, compromising the project in its entirety. The use of a fish bone diagram will allow us the chance to compare certain aspects before the project begins. It allows us to analyze the little things that we don't always see in the beginning and allows us to make corrections on things that may need minor changes.

5.5 Request for Information Process

The use of a Request for Information for this project was very important because there were certain aspects of the project that needed to be handled before the work could even begin. For instance we needed to know if we would be able to use the existing ballast and sub ballast for our project so we could lower our cost and lower our scheduled time for the rail-road by not having to bring in the new materials to the work site. The use of an RFI will allow us to be able to communicate with the owners if we see certain details of the project that could allow us to

share some insight with them that could result in a better-finished project. An RFI mainly allows our company to be able to receive the necessary information to put forth the best project that we can. Without being able to ask the owner key information we could potentially do certain activities the wrong way or even miss crucial information that is not involved in the drawings for the project.

5.6 Non-Conformance Report Process

On projects dealing with the installation of materials such as pipe, there are engineering specifications that must be met. Any deviations from these specifications can lead to costly and dangerous issues in the future. These deviations are called Non-Conformances. To ensure that these specifications are met, there are audits on the project to hold contractors accountable for their work. A non-conformance report records the details of a non-conformance identified in a quality audit or project inspection. The objective of the report is to make a concise summary of the problem so that corrective action can and be initiated by management. Inspectors shall complete the Non Conformance Report where areas of non-conformance are identified or specific risks noted as a result of inspections of contractor operations. The report should be issued following consultation with the subcontractor's representative and an agreed time frame should be documented on the report for the correction of the non-conformance. The report should be signed by the site supervisor and subcontractor's representative and verified within the agreed timeframe. If the subcontractor does not remedy the issue within the agreed timeframe, a second Non-Conformance report may be issued or our company may consider suspension or termination of the contract if the issue is of sufficient consequence.

The following information should be recorded on the Non Conformance Report:

- Details of non-conformance
- Actions required
- Completion date
- Verification of completion

5.7 Quality Management Documents

Attachments and documents pertaining to this section of the report are listed below and immediately follow this section.

Inspection and Test Plan

Request for Information

Non-Conformance Report

Inspection and Test Plan

				Inspection and Test Plan	l Test Plan				
Project Name:	LNVA CANAL IMPROVEMENTS	NTS			Customer/Client:	LNVA			
Project Code:	6789				Document No:	ITP 1			
Contract No:	ot 12-345-6789				Rev. No. 0				
(Process	:	-	Acceptance	l	드	spection Invo	Inspection Involvement Level	<u> </u>
O N	Description	Activity	Procedure	Criteria	Frequency	Supplier	Contractor	Third Party	Customer/ Client
1.0	Material Receiving								
1.1		Check Material Certificate	No. SP-M-02	Material Spec No. MS-E-01	100%	I	W	W	Ж
1.2		Visual Check	No. SP-M-02	Material Spec No. MS-E-01	100%	M	M	SW	œ
2.0	Banding Pipe								
2.1		Check Pipe Surface	Banding Procedure Specification	BPS No. 30- SS-01	100%	Ι	*	SW	ď
2.2		Pipe Banding	Banding Procedure Specification	BPS No. 30- SS-01	100%	I	M	SW	ď

Request for Information

	Cons	truction RFI	
Project Number	RFI Number	Date of Request	Drawing Number
180001	2	2/18/2018	3-3163-2323
	D	escription	
Can the existing sub balla	st be reused for bac	kfilling purpose later in the p	project?
Change in (Cost	Change	e in Time
Line 10	\$ 10,000.00	N/A	
DEI Ctate	10	Data of	Documents
RFI Statu			Response
Approved []	Declined [x]	2/20	/2018
	Engin	eer Comments	
Soil will be considered to			
Additional Attachments Inc	luded: Drawings/	Field Sketch□ Specifications	s□Other:

١	Non Conf	formance Repo	rt					
Contractor: Pump Co		Departmental Repr	resentative: Britta	ny Stutes				
Contract Name: LNVA Atlantic Car Pumping	al Bypass	Contract No: 12-345-6789						
Contractor's Representative: Bob 1	McPump	Telephone: 409-555-8679						
Telephone: 409-555-0258								
Signature: Date: 3/18 Bob McPump	5/18	Signature:	ny Stutes ^{Date}	: 3/15/18				
Details of Non Conformance Pump maintenance not performed as designated in contract.	Mainten	on Required ance to be ed immediately	Completion Date 3/16/18	Verification of Completion 3/16/18 BM BS				
Comments: Contract states pump maint maintenance was not perfor				ours. Pump				

6 SAFFTY MANAGEMENT

6.1 Safety Management Plan

At WARS construction, the topic of safety is paramount in our operations both on and off the jobsite. We believe that we have a duty to our employees to keep them safe. Our unique safety plan covers a wide range of topics including safety, security, hazardous materials/waste, emergency management, fire/life safety, medical equipment and equipment management. We design safety plans specifically tailored for each project. This customization allows us to investigate and identify any potential hazards associated with each project. The overall objective of this plan is to define methods and processes for the identification and mitigation of safety risks and hazards associated with our daily operation. The seven topics covered in our safety plan will be expounded upon in the next sections of this report.

6.1.1 Safety

As a company, all of our employees receive training through the International Safety Training Council including their standardized basic safety training and site specific course as needed. When selecting subcontractors, we take into consideration their EMR and we only select subcontractors who have an excellent safety record. Before work begins, we require our sub-contractors to sign an agreement that states that they will adhere to the safety policies set forth by WARS and OSHA. In addition to the previously mentioned policies, WARS reserves the right to remove anyone who does not recognize and adhere to the company policies set forth.

6.1.2 Jobsite Security

As a company, we also believe in the security of our employees in addition to the security of our jobsite. This means that we secure our jobsites from unauthorized personnel by installing a temporary construction fence around the perimeter where permitted. At the end of shift, any

small tools and materials shall be locked in the onsite tool trailer. All large equipment shall be parked out of the way and powered off with all available parking brake methods engaged. In addition to locking down equipment, we also may hire a third-party security contractor if security is high risk in the project vicinity. Lastly, we rely on our employees to maintain a code of ethics in the office and at the worksite. Our employees are encouraged to remain vigilant at all times and to report any conspicuous persons to a supervisor. This practice invokes the mantra of "If you see something, say something."

6.1.3 Handling of Hazardous Materials and Waste

We regularly train our employees in the proper way to handle hazardous materials and waste. All new employees are required to go through this training and we have annual refresher training on how to properly dispose of hazardous waste and what to do in case of emergency concerning toxic materials. Environmental safety is also incredibly important. We diligently and consistently practice environmentally friendly habits and techniques to dispose of materials. We also implement environmental protection systems to prevent hazardous waste from entering the environment such as oil or fuel from equipment. These systems include drip pans under stationary equipment for containment and spill kits in the event of a leak or spill.

6.1.4 Fire Fighting

No employee shall fight a fire that is beyond the incipient stage (able to be put out with a fire extinguisher), enter if the building is on fire to conduct search and rescue, or provide advanced medical care and treatment. These situations must be left to emergency services professionals, who have the necessary training, equipment and experience

6.1.5 Medical Equipment use

At WARS Construction, we believe that it is important for employees to know how to administer first aid. We make classes available to our employees that teach them how to manage and use medical equipment such as first aid kits and defibrillators.

6.1.6 Equipment Management

In our safety plan, we teach employees how to properly use and manage equipment in a safe and responsible manner. From small equipment such as shovels to large equipment such as excavators, we believe that each piece of equipment warrants proper education in its use.

6.2 Safety Tracking

There are several techniques that we use to monitor our safety program and to track its success. One technique we implement is Toolbox Talks. Before each shift, the supervisor for each crew delivers the topic for that day as designated by the safety manager. The supervisor explains the hazard being discussed along with ways to mitigate the hazard and work safely. This allows employees to learn about hazards they may not have considered and be prepared before encountering the hazard themselves. The Toolbox Talk takes place before the shift to encourage employees to start the day safe and allows them to keep safety in the forefront of their minds.

In addition to Toolbox Talks, we have implemented a rewards program. This allows us to rewards safe behavior rather than punish unsafe behaviors. This creates a positive work environment where employees can look forward to practicing safe behavior. Employees can earn points for doing certain actions and exhibiting safe behavior. Those points can then be redeemed at our in-house company shop for gifts. We encourage our employees to take an active role in our safety program by training them to identify hazards before work operations begin and materials arrive. If we are set for a material delivery, a superintendent will choose an employee

to do a quick but thorough hazard identification exercise. This is beneficial for both parties as the employee may identify something the superintendent did not and vice versa.

Lastly, we like to foster a culture of being your "brothers' keeper". This means that not only are we responsible for our own safety, but we are responsible for the safety of our coworkers. We encourage employees to be vigilant of their surroundings as well as those employees working around them. Employees should feel safer knowing that they have somebody watching out for them.

6.3 Safety Communication

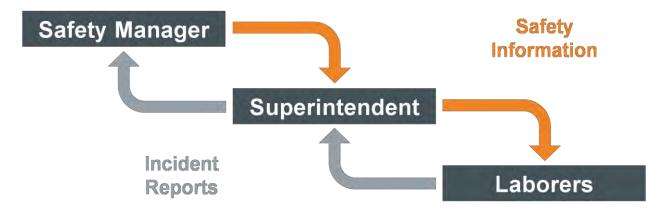


Figure 6.1

Figure 6.1 is a diagram of the safety communication channels both onsite and offsite at WARS Construction. The safety manager is responsible for relaying all safety information and policies to the superintendent. The superintendent communicates that information in a clear and understandable manner to the laborers. Should an incident occur, this information flows in the opposite direction beginning with laborers and reporting up to the superintendent then to the safety manager. This reporting process is explained further in section 6.6.Incident Report Process

6.4 Safety Hazard identification

There are several hazards to be considered across any jobsite however, we have identified four unique hazards specific to this jobsite. Drowning, lifting, crushing, traffic interference, existing pipelines, oil leaks and spills are just some of the unique hazards that come with this job. When working at or around the cofferdam, there is a risk of drowning. To mitigate this risk, WARS Construction requires all employees working in those areas to use personal flotation devices in addition to their personal protective equipment. There is a lifting hazard associated with this job. Hauling heavy materials, lifting mats, and moving equipment around can cause employees to incur lifting injuries especially if the material is extremely heavy. To mitigate this hazard, we require that if any material is too heavy for employees to lift alone, then machines will be used to move the material. In addition, we prohibit any employee from lifting more than 30 pounds alone. This should eliminate the lifting hazard all together and employees can perform their tasks without risk of personal injury. When placing mats, there is a hazard of crushing. To mitigate this hazard, we require our employees to maintain a certain distance away from the machines when the mat placing operation is going on. In addition to this, we require spotters to be used around the machines to account for any human error that might occur. We tell our employees that if you cannot see the machine operator, then he/she cannot see you. Because we are working next to the highway, and we are using a lane on the road as a lay down area, there is risk of traffic interference. Traffic could come in and damage our materials and endanger our employees. To mitigate this risk, we will use barricades, flaggers, warning signs, spotters and communicators in the area where traffic is concerned. This should slow the traffic down so our operation can continue without disruption and our employee's safety would not be in jeopardy. Because we are working in an industrial area, there is a risk of hitting existing pipelines that carry dangerous substances to certain locations. To mitigate this risk, we will use a professional pipe surveyor to locate where the

pipes are. Because we are using equipment that requires oil to run, there is a risk of an oil leak or a spill incurring. To mitigate this risk, we will have spill kits in common areas on the jobsite. Generators that are used will be kept in a polymer container and fire-extinguishers will be kept onsite.

6.5 Risk Response Audits

At WARS Construction, it is the responsibility of project manager to perform the risk response audits. The project manager would first generate a list of people to interview during the audit. This list could include the project team as well as a few employees. Once the list is generated a scoring system is created to access how well processes are going. The next step is to begin gathering evidence. In this step, interviews are conducted with the project staff in time constraint of about 20 hours. The interviews are conducted in a back-to-back manner so that individuals do not have time to discuss the kinds of questions asked during the interviews and cross-contamination is avoided. After the interviews are conducted and evidence is taken, it is then promptly examined by the project manager. The project manager examines the data and based on the responses of the interview samples, comes up with the appropriate response to a risk.

6.6 Incident Report Process

The incident report is comprised of three forms (Section 7.8.1). First, there is an Employee Report of Injury Form This is where an employee documents all information after he or she is involved in an incident including, but not limited to an injury, illness or "near miss", where there was opportunity for an incident even though one did not occur. The second portion consists of a Supervisor Accident Investigation Form where the supervisor records all information gathered during investigation or the employee's injury/incident. Finally, there is an Incident Investigation Report which is filled out as an in-depth investigation is executed. It

includes sections for reporting the details of the injury itself, the incident causing injury, causes for the incident, corrections and plan for prevention of similar incidents, and summary of who completed the investigation.

6.7 Emergency Management Plan

6.7.1 Purpose

The goals of this emergency response plan are, in order of priority, to protect the lives and health of employees, and protect and minimize damage to client and company property in the event of an emergency.

6.7.2 Priorities

The objectives of this plan are, in order of importance:

- To evacuate and account for all employees and visitors
- To contact local emergency service organizations
- To assemble the company's Emergency Response Team (ERT) for implementation of the response plan
- Contact pertinent regulatory agencies
- Conduct search-and-rescue operations
- Turn off necessary utilities
- Control any hazardous chemical spills or releases
- Prevent further property damage through protective measures or by removing property
- Perform cleanup and salvage as needed
- Conduct post-incident critique and evaluation
- File any applicable reports with regulatory agencies

6.7.3 Responsibilities

Facility Management

- Evaluate the number and types of hazards expected based on past experience and general knowledge to plan and develop Emergency Response Plan specifics
- Provide training to all employees for their roles in all emergency plans
- Conduct drills to practice response to emergency situations
- Conduct an annual drill to practice confined-space rescue
- All other activities necessary to the development and implementation of an effective Emergency Response Plan
- Make emergency response team assignments

Maintenance Manager

- Maintain sufficient inventory of emergency response equipment
- Ensure maintenance and inspection of emergency response equipment
- Help train emergency response team members

40-Hour OSHA-Trained Personnel

- Assist in the training of emergency response teams
- Assume active positions on the response teams

Safety manager

- Provides assistance in developing and carrying out emergency response plans.

6.7.4 Training

WARS Construction will train all employees on the procedures contained in this plan.

New employees will be trained upon hiring, and retrained any time the employees responsibilities under the plan change or whenever the plan changes. The company will provide copies of all emergency response plans to be kept in employee handbooks and operation manuals, and will post copies on employee bulletin boards. The company also will designate and train a sufficient number of employees to assist in the safe and orderly evacuation of employees and visitors. These employees will be trained and re-trained as needed.

Training will cover:

- Emergency reporting
- Evacuation routes
- Alarm systems
- Specific assigned duties

Periodic drills will be held to ensure that all employees know the appropriate action to take in case of an emergency. The company will provide additional training and frequent drills for employees with specific emergency-response duties; and invite local emergency service units to participate in training whenever possible.

6.7.5 Emergency Response Procedures

6.7.5.1 Incident Reporting

Management Notification

- If an emergency, or situation that could become an emergency, occurs, inform management immediately.
- Safety Manager will maintain an up-to-date emergency notification list.

Emergency Response Team Notification

- ERT Members shall carry radios set to a predetermined channel at all times while on the jobsite.

Employee Notification

- The alarm system, public address system, or direct supervisory contact can be used to notify employees of emergency situations in the facility.

External Notification

Contact the local fire or police department, emergency medical service or other emergency-response units.

Corporate Notification

Contact the corporate office as soon as possible of property damages, theft, or cargo losses.

6.7.5.2 Evacuation Procedures

After the senior manager on the scene determines that evacuation is necessary, the evacuation alarm will be sounded, with instructions issued over the public address system. Specific responsibilities are as follows:

Production Supervisors

- Lead employees from work areas when the evacuation alarm sounds
- Assist any employees with disabilities
- Escort employees to the designated assembly area
- Account for all employees upon reaching the designated assembly area
- Notify human resources of any employee not accounted for
- Ensure that employees stay in the assembly area

6.8 Safety Documents

Attachments and documents pertaining to this section of the report are listed below and immediately follow this section.

Employee's Report of Injury Form

Supervisor's Accident Investigation Form

Incident Investigation Report

Employee's Report of Injury Form

<u>Instructions</u>: Employees shall use this form to report all work related injuries, illnesses, or "near miss" events (which could have caused an injury or illness) – no matter how minor. This helps us to identify and correct hazards before they cause serious injuries. This form shall be completed by employees as soon as possible and given to a supervisor for further action.

I am reporting a work related: Injury	□ Illness	□ Near miss		
Your Name:				
Job title:				
Supervisor:				
Have you told your supervisor about this injury	/near miss?	□ Yes □ No		
Date of injury/near miss:		Time of injury/near miss:		
Names of witnesses (if any):				
Where, exactly, did it happen?				
What were you doing at the time?				
Describe step by step what led up to the injury/near miss. (continue on the back if necessary):				
What could have been done to prevent this injury/near miss?				
What parts of your body were injured? If a near	miss, how coul	d you have been hurt?		
Didyouseeadoctoraboutthisinjury/illness?		□ Yes □ No		
If yes, whom did you see?	Docto	or's phone number:		
Date:	Time	×		
Has this part of your body been injured before?		□ Yes □ No		
If yes, when?	Supe	rvisor:		
Your signature:	Date:	:		

Supervisor's Accident Investigation Form

Name of Ir	ijured Person						
Date of Bir	rth				Phone umber		
Address							
City			State		Zip		
□ Male□I	Female						
What part	of the body was inju	ired? Describe in	detail.				
What was	the nature of the inj	ury? Describe in	detail.				
Describe f tools being	ully how the accideng using?	it happened? Wha	ıt was emp	oloyee doing pri	or to the event? W	hat equip	ment,
Name(s) o	f witness(es):						
Date of Ev	ent				Time of Event		
	tion of event						
What caused the event?							
Were safe	ty regulations in pla	ce and used? If no	t, what wa	ns wrong?			
Employee	went to hospital?	□ Yes □No					
If yes,	Doctor Name						
	Hospital Name						
Recommended preventive action to take in the future to prevent reoccurrence.							
Superviso	r Signature					Date	

Incident Investigation Report

<u>Instructions:</u> Complete this form as soon as possible after an incident that results in serious injury or illness. (Optional: Use to investigate a minor injury or near miss that could have resulted in a serious injury or illness.)

This is a report of a: \Box Death \Box Lost Time \Box Dr. Visit Only \Box First Aid Only \Box Near Miss					
Date of incident: Report Completed By:□ Employee□ Supervisor□ Team□Other					
Step 1:Injured	employee (complete th	•			
Name:		Sex: ☐ Male	□Female		Age:
Department:		Job title at time of incident:			
Part of body affer apply) Step 2: Descri	ected: (shade all that	Nature of injute (most serious Abrasion, standard Amputation Broken both Bruise Burn (cher Concussion Crushing In Cut, lacerate Hernia Illness Sprain, strate Other	s one) scrapes on ne t) mical) n (to the njury tion,	Thisemployed Regular further Regular particular Particular Particular Regular particular particular Regular particular Regular particular particular Regular Reg	art time y this employer:
-					
Exact location o			. , _	7.5.	Exact time:
What part of em ☐ During me	ployee's workday?			」Doing norma ing overtime	
Names of witnesses (if any):					
Number of attachments: Written witness statements:		Photographs: Maps / drawin		Maps / drawings:	

What personal protective equipment was being used	(if any)?
Describe, step-by-step the events that led up to the in tools, materials and other important details.	ijury. Include names of any machines, parts, objects,
	Description continued on attached sheets: \Box
Step 3: Why did the incident happen?	
Unsafe workplace conditions: (Check all that apply)	Unsafe acts by people: (Check all that apply)
□Inadequate guard	□ Operating without permission
□Unguarded hazard	□Operating at unsafe speed
☐ Safety device is defective	Servicing equipment that has power to it
☐ Tool or equipment defective	☐ Making a safety device inoperative
☐ Workstation layout is hazardous	☐ Using defective equipment
□Unsafe lighting □Unsafe ventilation	☐Using equipment in an unapproved way
☐ Lack of needed personal protective equipment	☐Unsafe lifting ☐Taking an unsafe position or posture
□ Lack of needed personal protective equipment □ Lack of appropriate equipment / tools	☐ Distraction, teasing, horseplay
☐ Unsafe clothing	☐ Failure to wear personal protective equipment
□ No training or insufficient training	☐ Failure to wear personal protective equipment / tools
□Other:	□Other:
Why did the unsafe conditions exist?	
Why did the unsafe acts occur?	
Is there a reward (such as "the job can be done more of that may have encouraged the unsafe conditions or a	
If yes, describe:	
Were the unsafe acts or conditions reported prior to	the incident? □Yes □No

Have there been similar incidents or near misses prior to this one?□Yes □No			
Step 4: How can future incidents be prevented?			
What changes do you suggest to prevent this incident/near	miss from happening again?		
☐ Stop this activity☐ Guard the hazard☐ Train the employ			
☐ Redesign task steps☐ Redesign work station☐ Write a r			
\square Routinely inspect for the hazard \square Personal Protective Equipment			
□ Other:			
What should be (or has been) done to carry out the suggest	ion(s) checked above?		
what should be (or has been) done to early out the suggest	ion(3) encerca above.		
	Description continued on attached sheets: □		
Step 5: Who completed and reviewed this form? (Please Pri	-		
Written by:	Title:		
Williem by.	Title.		
Department:	Date:		
Names of investigation team members:			
-			
Reviewed by:	Title:		
neviewed by.	Title.		
	Date:		

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Project Summary Report

7.1.1 Problems Encountered

During this project there were many issues that began to come forth throughout the duration of the project. For starters when the project was first introduced to us we were given some restrictions that were involved in the work site. The work area was already so small and now with the restrictions that were in place we were forced to come up with a plan to either have a lay down yard somewhere else or to come up with a plan on how to store our materials on our work site.

7.1.2 Gathering Information

Other problems that were encountered were that we were not getting any information from any vendors in a very relative amount of time so it was forcing us to cram other aspects of the project together which started to aggravate some of our group members because we were running out of time and starting to feel like we would not have a solid presentation for the project. Communication was not as big of a problem between the group members but it began to trickle into effect when it came down to understanding the little details or sharing information with one another in the right type of software. It began to play an important role in making sure that our information was being shared correctly so we could add it to our project.

7.1.3 Attaining Objectives

As far as attaining the original objectives of our project, for the most part we understood what was needed and how we needed to address the information that was handed to us. Once we broke the project down into sections for specific individuals to do the certain task allowed us to complete all the information that we needed. It also allowed us the chance to help one

another because the strengths of our group member varied upon certain aspects. Once we were able to compare our information and give feedback it allowed us to be able to answer any of the questions about the materials before it got too late in the project to where we would miss key information.

7.2 Lessons Learned

7.2.1 Team Work

Our group learned a key lesson on how to work as a team. At first it was a little tricky because we were cocky and thought the project would be a piece of cake to where some of our group members did not fully comprehend the project. So our level of teamwork as the project began to unfold showed our weaknesses and strengths. As we began approaching the end, we were able to help ourselves when comparing information and coming up with different plans to show that our information was in fact correct and was easier to present. It also felt good among our group to help other members by showing them and telling them how some aspects of the project worked and how some of the materials must be used in order to get the most out of that specific task.

7.2.2 Communication

Communication was the key to ensuring that our project became successful. Majority of our group members were either shy or very competent which meant that some of us would either be scared to ask questions or we would feel that the information was obvious and we might get thought of differently if we asked questions. But as the project unfolded it showed that the more we communicated the more we were able to produce and the more we were able to learn. When we began building the final aspects of our power point we were able to share

needed information to help have a better understanding of what is being asked by the owners of the project to help us come up with a plan to make a successful project.

7.2.3 Time Management

As far as time management goes that is the biggest part of this course for our group. We were given certain deadlines that we had to have information delivered by in order to present certain information. For our first presentation we failed to meet the certain deadlines for the cost management phase of our project and failed to have any type of estimate to deliver. After our first presentation we began to realize that we were falling behind and we began to push forward and get the required information together in order to deliver the required materials. At no point in the project did our group just straight procrastinate during the execution of the report, but we began to slack on getting the information we needed. So learning about how to get the quotes we needed and to get information from certain vendors played a big time role in how we would deliver the project. As the end rolled near we took our chances and begin non-stop communication with vendors and it paid off in a time crunch manner to get all the required materials. Learning time management help our group reach where the level of completeness we were able to achieve. It showed that even if we were not able to get the materials we needed, we needed to push on and try and complete other aspects of the project in order to assure that we would complete the project as needed.

SLO 02

Analysis of SLO Measure Results and Action Plan

(Completed every three years according to the analysis cycle)

SLO 02: Create oral presentations appropriate to the construction discipline.

Metric: Following course-course learning outcome as direct measure and exit interview as indirect measure.

CMGT 4470 Capstone Construction Project

CLO 1(AD) Apply effective oral, written and graphic communication skills, including shop drawing development.

Exit Interview – Question 28

Date: Click or tap to enter a date.		
Course	Analysis and Action	
CMGT 4470 Capstone Construction Project	Analysis:	
	Action Plan:	
Exit Interview – Question 28	Analysis:	
	Action Plan:	

SLO 02

Student Learning Outcomes – Measure 1

(Completed each year by Instructor after review of student work)

For each course, select whether the student learning outcome was met, partially met, unmet, or not reported. Attach documentation supporting the findings, including student's work example, rubrics, questions, or criteria, used in this determination.

SLO 02: Create effective oral communication appropriate to the construction discipline.

CMGT 4470 Capstone Construction Project

CLO 1(AD) Apply effective oral, written and graphic communication skills, including shop drawing development.

Target: Average score of class to be 80 or higher out of 100 points.

Semester: Spring 2018	Metric: Capstone Project Presentation	Instructor: Hwang	Date: 9/25/2018
--------------------------	---------------------------------------------	----------------------	-----------------

Findings

Enrollment	Min. Score	Max. Score	Ave. Score	Met/Part/Unmet/NR
12	73.32%	96.0%	89.1%	Met

Note: See the attached sample.

Group Project report measured at 100-point scale.

#	Student	Score
1	Student 1	81.90
2	Student 2	95.04
3	Student 3	88.36
4	Student 4	73.32
5	Student 5	95.04
6	Student 6	95.04
7	Student 7	90.09
8	Student 8	91.00
9	Student 9	80.99
10	Student 10	92.12
11	Student 11	96.00
12	Student 12	94.00
13		
14		
15		

#	Student	Score
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		

#	Student	Score
31		
32		
33		
34		
35		
36		
37		
38		
39		
40		
41		
42		
43		
44		
45		

Collected Student Work: Place the collect student's work after this page for each course, each time taught.

Student	Group	Evaluation Score (X/4.0)	Peer Evaluation (10)	Personal Credit (%)
1	Leoany	91	9.00	81.90
2	Dylan	96	9.90	95.04
3	Brittan	94	9.40	88.36
3	Casey	94	7.80	73.32
2	Brittany	96	9.90	95.04
2	Brett	96	9.90	95.04
1	Esther	91	9.90	90.09
1	Ryan	91	10.00	91.00
1	Luis	91	8.90	80.99
3	Samantha	94	9.80	92.12
2	Rhett	96	10.00	96.00
3	Spencer	94	10.00	94.00
verage				89.41

CMGT 4470: CAPSTONE PROJECT PRESENTATION EVALUATION FORM

NAMES OF GROUP MEMBERS: Group 1. 9/ /100_

NAMES OF GROUP MEMBERS:		100	0.10	44	
	Excellent	V.Good	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
	(10-9.3)	(9.2-8.3)	(8.2-7.0)	(6.9-0)	Score
Structure	X-5-3-7-	(6.00,000	(412-1317)		
oIntroductionOpening got audie provided purpose.	ence's attention;	effective opening	very little opening	no introduction, poor or no purpose	10/10
		logical, but missing crisp organization; jumps around some.	hard to follow, needs more organization.	unclear, repetitive, difficult to follow	9 /10
OConclusion—Gave more than a summary of the presentation, used the points from the introduction and presentation in conclusion.		merely summarizes the presentation	has an insufficient ending	no conclusion	9/10
Delivery					/
 oProfessionalismDressed appro avoided slang or chewing gum; presentation seriously and thoug properly used the allotted time. 	took	92-83% compliance	82-70% compliance	69-0% compliance	9/10
oEnthusiasm/ElocutionMotivated others to listen; varies tone or pace; clear volume, enunciation and pronunciation; appropriate eye contact; appropriate movement and gestures; avoids reading.		some minor problems in enthusiasm or elocution.	speaker no more than 2 major distractions	lethargic, mumbles, or not motivated, reads directly	9,10
Content					La .
oKnowledgeShowed a full, inte correct understanding of the sub		mostly complete understanding	some material is incorrect	fails to demonstrate understanding	9/10
oTechnical QuestionsAddressed the technical questions needed to meet the purpose of the assignment.		addressed most of the questions	weak attempt at answering questions	very poor attempt or worse	9/10
oCoverage—Accurately covered the most important and relevant materials.		some unimportant material covered	some important material missed	unimportant or inaccurate coverage	9/10
General					1
oPreparationCame early to set up; prepared Powerpoint presentation; able to use computer, projector and Powerpoint; prepared visuals/ handouts that are clean, and professional.		minor set-up problems; visuals mostly enhance the presentation, but have minor deficiencies.	some pre-class preparation, but does not enhance presentation.	read directly from paper, lack of preparation is obvious.	9/10
oEffectIdentified and focused on concepts (i.e., I the why's) more than with facts (the what's); represents the full potential of the presentation.		less concerned with facts than concepts	too many facts, not enough concepts.	delivered facts only, concepts absent.	9/10

Comments:	Total 9/	/100

	Muang	
Your Name:		

CMGT 4470: CAPSTONE PROJECT PRESENTATION EVALUATION FORM

NAMES OF GROUP MEMBERS:

NAMES OF GROOF MEMBERS.					
	Excellent	V.Good	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communica	(10-9.3)	(9.2-8.3)	(8.2-7.0)	(6.9-0)	Score
Structure					
 oIntroductionOpening got audie provided purpose. 	nce's attention;	effective opening	very little opening	no introduction, poor or no purpose	10/10
oOrganizationVery well planned, logical, creative, and coherent; does not jump around.		logical, but missing crisp organization; jumps around some.	hard to follow, needs more organization.	unclear, repetitive, difficult to follow	10/10
 oConclusion—Gave more than a summary of the presentation, used the points from the introduction and presentation in conclusion. 		merely summarizes the presentation	has an insufficient ending	no conclusion	10/10
Delivery					11 - 11
oProfessionalismDressed appropriate avoided slang or chewing gum; the presentation seriously and though properly used the allotted time.	ook	92-83% compliance	82-70% compliance	69-0% compliance	9/10
oEnthusiasm/ElocutionMotivated others to listen; varies tone or pace; clear volume, enunciation and pronunciation; appropriate eye contact; appropriate movement and gestures; avoids reading.		some minor problems in enthusiasm or elocution.	speaker no more than 2 major distractions	lethargic, mumbles, or not motivated, reads directly	9/10
Content					
oKnowledgeShowed a full, intel correct understanding of the subj		mostly complete understanding	some material is incorrect	fails to demonstrate understanding	10/10
oTechnical QuestionsAddressed the technical questions needed to meet the purpose of the assignment.		addressed most of the questions	weak attempt at answering questions	very poor attempt or worse	10/10
oCoverage—Accurately covered the most important and relevant materials.		some unimportant material covered	some important material missed	unimportant or inaccurate coverage	9/10
General					
oPreparationCame early to set up; prepared Powerpoint presentation; able to use computer, projector and Powerpoint; prepared visuals/ handouts that are clean, and professional.		minor set-up problems; visuals mostly enhance the presentation, but have minor deficiencies.	some pre-class preparation, but does not enhance presentation.	read directly from paper, lack of preparation is obvious.	9/10
 eEffectIdentified and focused on the why's) more than with facts (represents the full potential of the 	(the what's);	less concerned with facts than concepts	too many facts, not enough concepts.	delivered facts only, concepts absent.	10/10

	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Hwang	
Your Name:	

Comments:

Total

CMGT 4470: CAPSTONE PROJECT PRESENTATION EVALUATION FORM

NAMES OF GROUP MEMBERS: Group 3.

NAMES OF GROUP MEMBERS: Excellent	V.Good	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	1 -
(10-9.3)	(9.2-8.3)	(8.2-7.0)	(6.9-0)	Score
Structure				
 oIntroductionOpening got audience's attention provided purpose. 	effective opening	very little opening	no introduction, poor or no purpose	9/10
oOrganizationVery well planned, logical, creative, and coherent; does not jump around.	logical, but missing crisp organization; jumps around some.	hard to follow, needs more organization.	unclear, repetitive, difficult to follow	10/10
 conclusion—Gave more than a summary of the presentation, used the points from the introduction and presentation in conclusion. 	merely summarizes the presentation	has an insufficient ending	no conclusion	10/10
Delivery				100
 oProfessionalismDressed appropriately; avoided slang or chewing gum; took presentation seriously and thoughtfully; properly used the allotted time. 	92-83% compliance	82-70% compliance	69-0% compliance	9/10
 enthusiasm/Elocution-Motivated others to listen; varies tone or pace; clear volume, enunciation and pronunciation; appropriate eye contact; appropriate movement and gestures; avoids reading. 	some minor problems in enthusiasm or elocution.	speaker no more than 2 major distractions	lethargic, mumbles, or not motivated, reads directly	9/10
Content				
 oKnowledgeShowed a full, intelligent, and correct understanding of the subject matter. 	mostly complete understanding	some material is incorrect	fails to demonstrate understanding	10/10
 oTechnical QuestionsAddressed the technical questions needed to meet the purpose of the assignment. 	addressed most of the questions	weak attempt at answering questions	very poor attempt or worse	9/10
 coverage—Accurately covered the most important and relevant materials. 	some unimportant material covered	some important material missed	unimportant or inaccurate coverage	/10
General				
oPreparationCame early to set up; prepared Powerpoint presentation; able to use computer, projector and Powerpoint; prepared visuals/ handouts that are clean, and professional.	minor set-up problems; visuals mostly enhance the presentation, but have minor deficiencies.	some pre-class preparation, but does not enhance presentation.	read directly from paper, lack of preparation is obvious.	9,10
 oEffectIdentified and focused on concepts (i.e. the why's) more than with facts (the what's); represents the full potential of the presentation. 	than concepts	too many facts, not enough concepts.	delivered facts only, concepts absent.	9/10

Comments:

Total

/100

Your Name:

Intro to Course & A Selected Project

Seokyon Hwang, Ph.D.

Outline

A Selected Project

Intro to course

2





LNVA ATLANTIC CANAL IMPROVEMENTS
WARS CONSTRUCTION, LLC

Rhett Williamson
Dylan Armstrong
Brett Rogers
Brittany Stutes

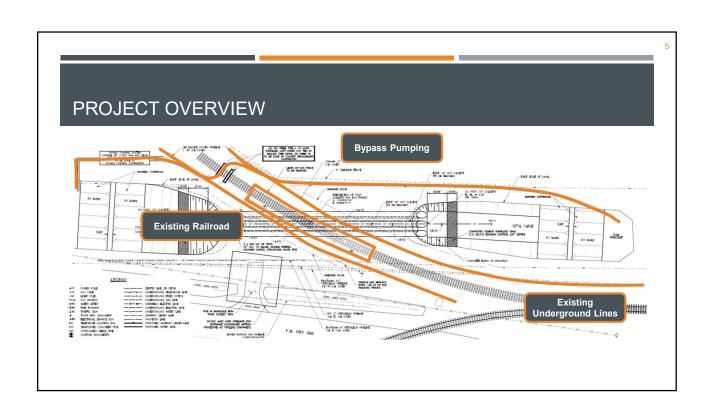


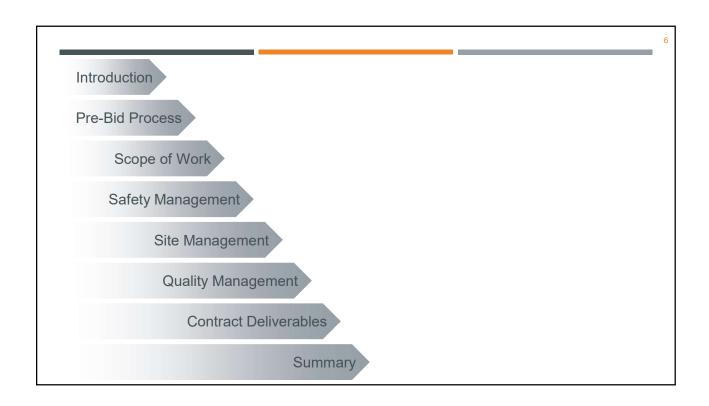




We are a local construction company specializing in heavy civil construction. We are based out of Beaumont, Texas and serve all of Southeast Texas as well as Western Louisiana.







PRE BID PROCESS

- Pre-Bid Meeting
- Pre-Qualifications
- Review Drawings
- Vendor and Subcontractor Pre-Qualifications

VENDOR AND SUBCONTRACTOR PRE-QUALIFICATION - Standardized Prequalification Form (PQF) - Financial information - Health, Safety and Environmental information - W-9 for Payment Setup - OSHA Logs for past 3 years - Certificate of Insurance - Experience Modification Rate (EMR)



EXCAVATION AND DEWATERING OF CANAL SCOPE OF WORK **HIGHLIGHTS** 1. Set mats for site access Spoils shall be hauled offsite during the day and stockpiled at night for removal during day shift. 2. Install Earthen Dams Bank shall be sloped to eliminate the need for 3. Pumping begins shoring outside Railroad Right-of-way. 4. Begin Channel Excavation Laminated mats shall be placed in the bottom of 5. Hydro-excavation shall be performed around canal after excavation to provide stable work existing pipelines area. 6. Excavate Remaining Material

EXCAVATION EQUIPMENT

CAT 325 Excavators



Hydro Excavation Pump Truck



BYPASS PUMPING

SCOPE OF WORK

- 1. Install five 14in bypass pumps
- 2. Install four 2in dewatering pumps
- 3. Install drainage trench along bottom of canal
- 4. Fill trench with 1x3 rock
- 5. Cover with mats

HIGHLIGHTS

- Continuous 24 Hour Pumping
- Pump Mechanic on site full time

C - 169

6



KCS RAILROAD REMOVAL

SCOPE OF WORK

- Kansas City Southern Rail to remove tracks and cross ties.
- 2. WARS to remove all material below rail for pipe removal and installation.
- 3. WARS to reinstall material including ballast and sub ballast for rail.
- 4. KCS to reinstall railway.

HIGHLIGHTS

- 24 Hour Flagging and Supervision
- Existing Rails shall be stored on site and will be reinstalled once the culvert is complete

PIPING REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

SCOPE OF WORK

- Install Pipe Supports for existing underground pipelines
- 2. Disconnect existing pipe
- 3. Haul demo'd pipe offsite
- Receive new pipe sections in temporary lane closure
- 5. Place pipe and install banding

HIGHIGHTS

- Contingency for loading/unloading pipe shall be to temporarily install W12x65 I Beams across the concrete lined ditch as temporary storage between truck routes.
- Engineer approval required before backfill.

16

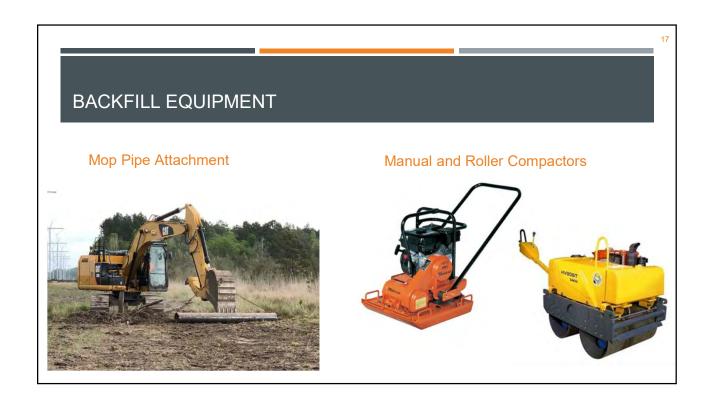
PIPE BEDDING AND BACKFILL

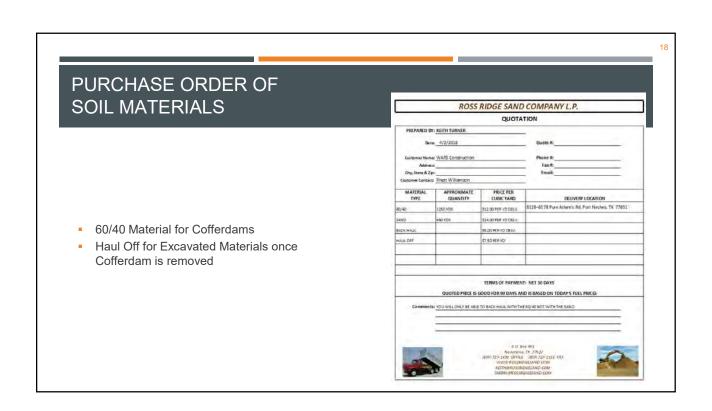
SCOPE OF WORK

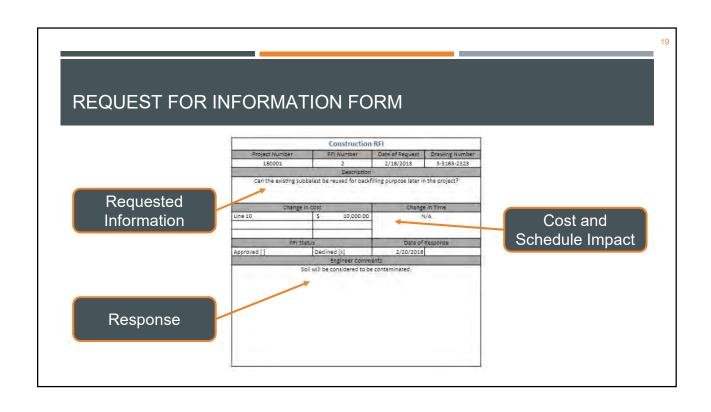
- 1. Install sand for pipe bedding
- 2. Install remaining sand
- 3. Backfill remaining depth of trench with cement stabilized sand and select fill
- Install sub ballast and ballast according to KCS specifications
- 5. Install material in 8 inch lifts and compacted
- Shoring shall be in place during excavation near the rail way

HIGHLIGHTS

- Once Materials are in place, Excavators will use Mop Pipe to level areas in between Existing lines.
- Manual Compactors will be used for first levels until pipe is completely covered.





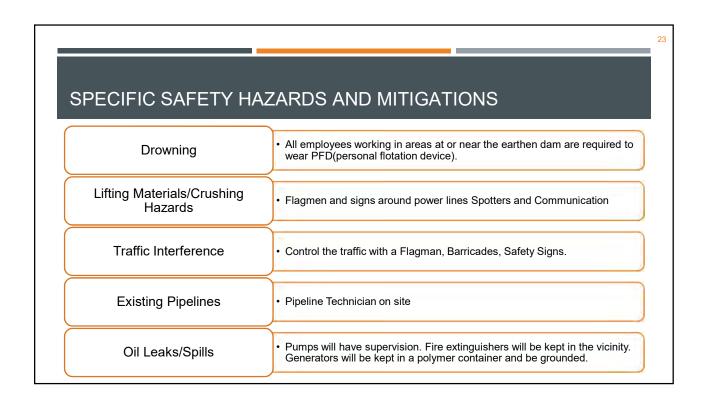


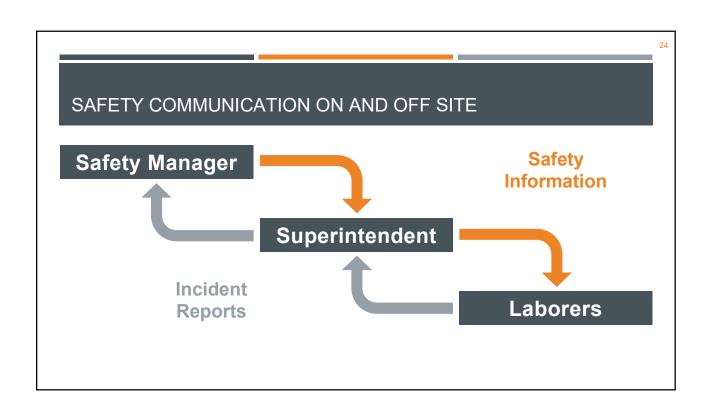


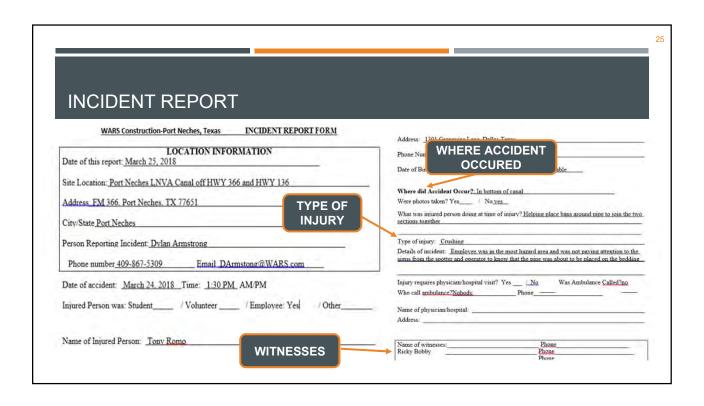
SAFETY MANAGEMENT PLAN

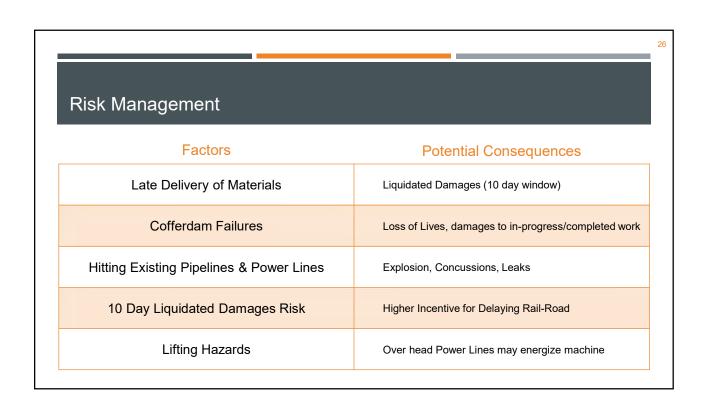
Safety
Security
Hazardous Materials and Wastes
Emergency Management
Fire/Life Safety
Medical Equipment
Equipment Management

SAFETY MONITORING PROGRAM - Safety Briefings before each shift - Incentive Program for safe work - Identify Hazards before Materials arrive - Be your Brothers Keeper



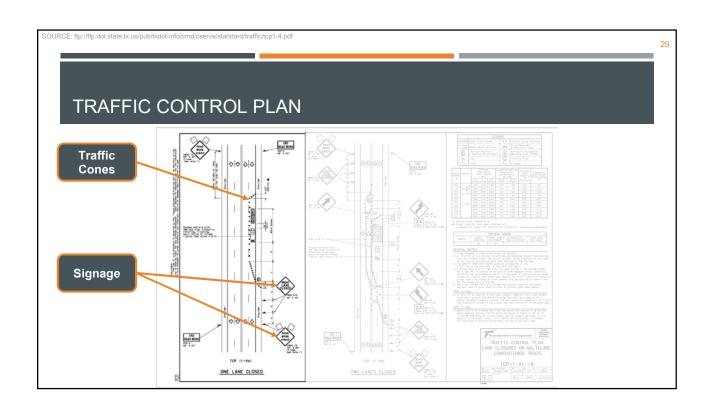




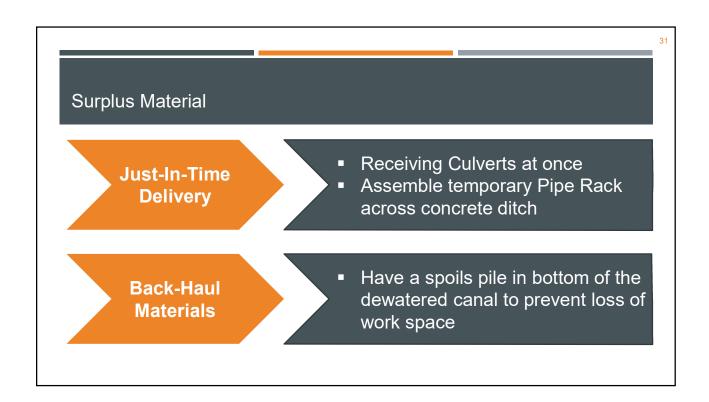


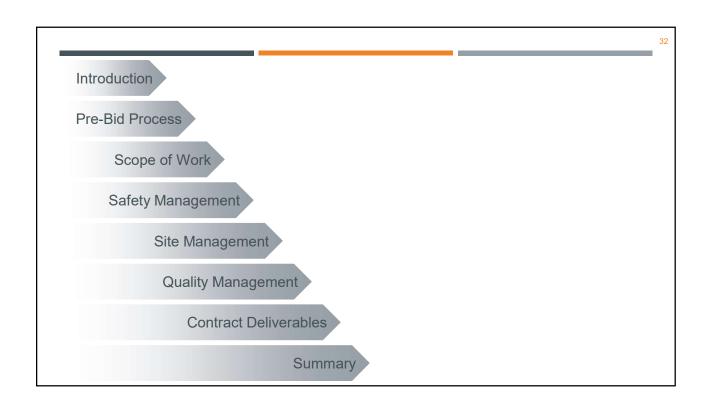


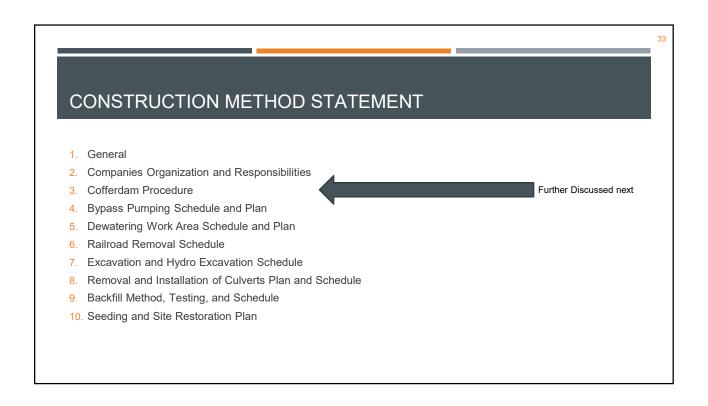


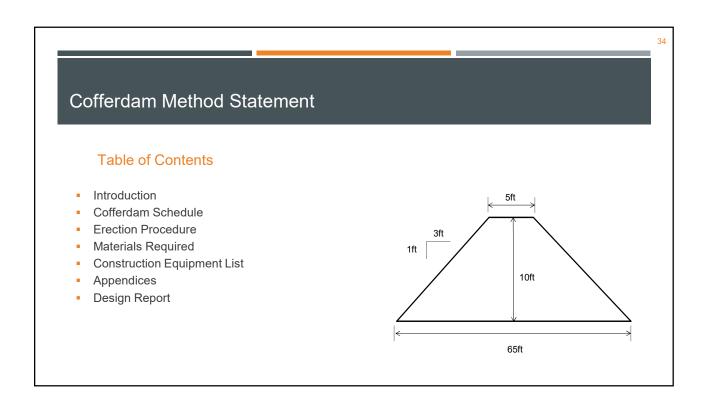


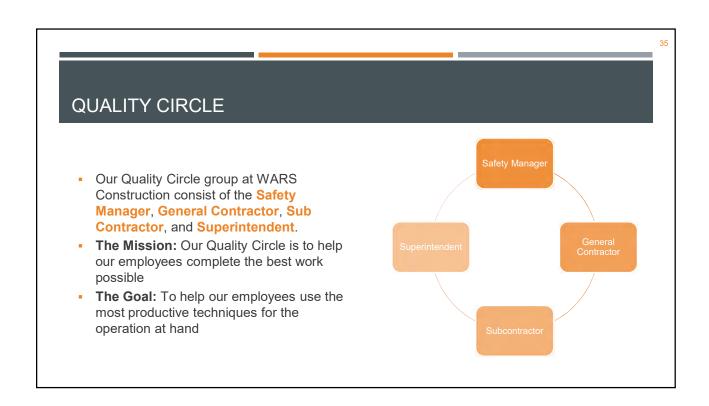




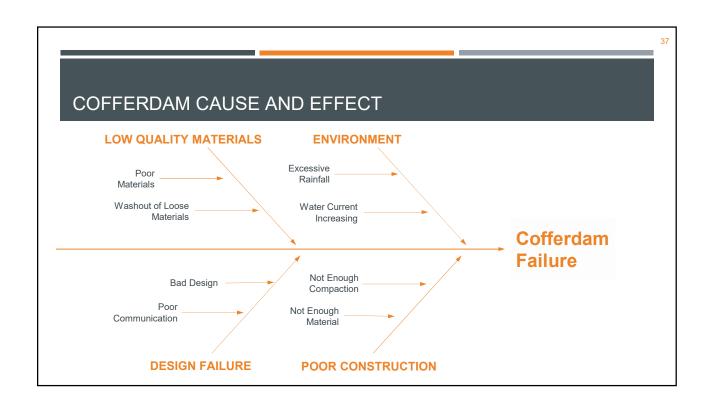


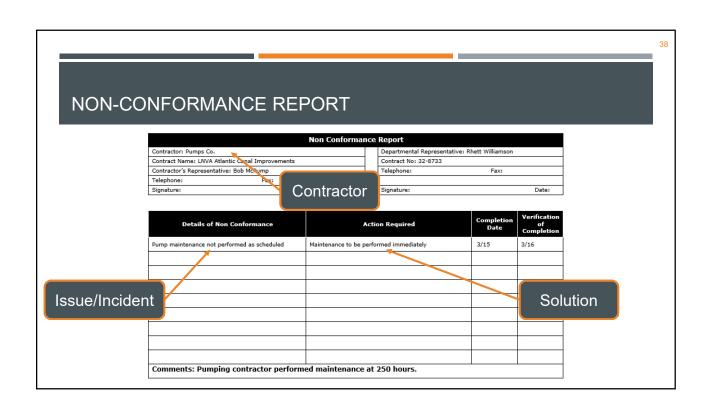






INSF	PECTIO	N AND TE	EST PLAN						
			Inspection a	nd Test Plan					
Project Name:	LNVA CANAL IMPR	OVEMENTS			Customer/Client:	LNVA			
Project Code:	18001-02				Document No:	ITP 1			
Contract No:	18001				Rev. No.				
							Inspection	n Involveme	nt Level
NO	Process Description	Activity	Procedure	Acceptance Criteria	Frequency	Supplier	Contractor	Third Party	Customer/Client
1.0	Material Receiving					1 ''			
1.1		Check Material Certificate	No. SP-M-02	Material Spec No. MS-E-01	100%	н	w	w	R
1.2		Visual Check	No. SP-M-02	Material Spec No. MS-E-01	100%	w	w	sw	R
2.0	Banding Pipe								
2.1		Check Pipe Surface	Banding Procedure Specification	BPS No. 30-SS-01	100%	Н	w	sw	R
2.2		Pipe Banding	Banding Procedure Specification	BPS No. 30-SS-01	100%	н	w	sw	R





Introduction

Pre-Bid Process

Scope of Work

Safety Management

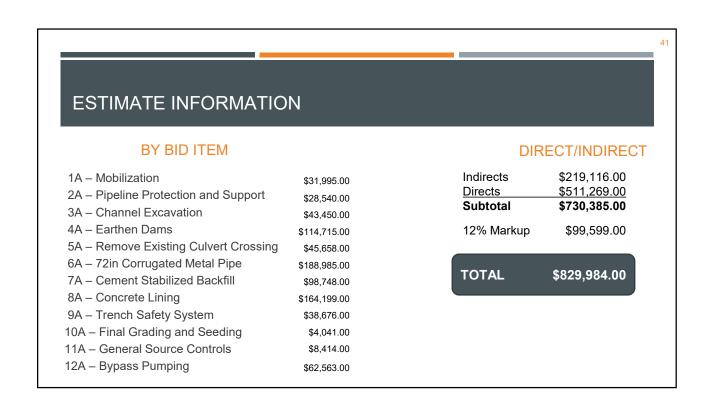
Site Management

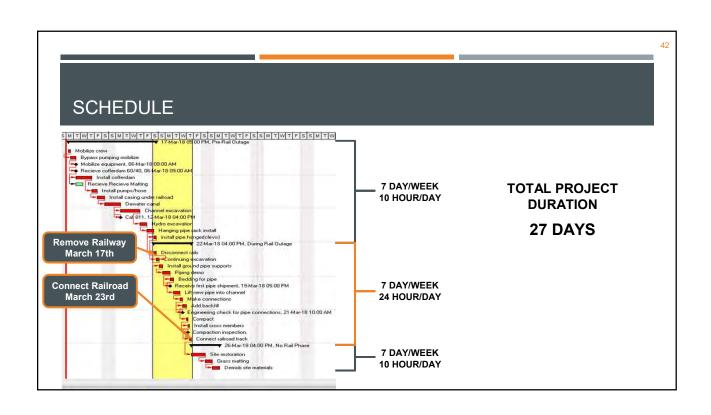
Quality Management

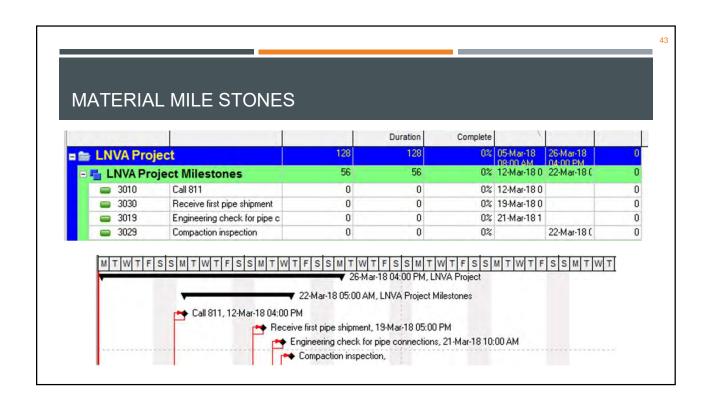
Contract Deliverables

Summary

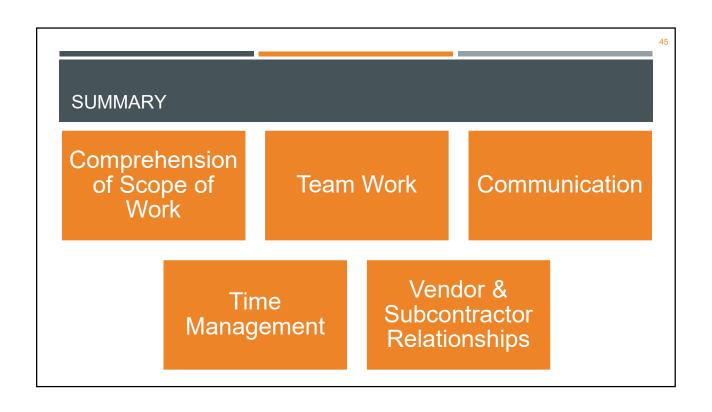
ESTIMATE INFORMATION 1A - Mobilization Includes site preparations and demobilization 7A – Cement Stabilized Backfill 2A - Pipeline Protection and Support 8A - Concrete Lining 3A - Channel Excavation 9A - Trench Safety System Includes Hydro Excavation 10A - Final Grading and Seeding 4A - Earthen Dams 11A - General Source Controls 5A - Remove Existing Culvert Crossing Erosion Control Includes removal of railway 12A – Bypass Pumping 6A - 72in Corrugated Metal Pipe Includes Canal Dewatering Includes pipe bedding, backfill, ballast and sub ballast, and reinstalling railway

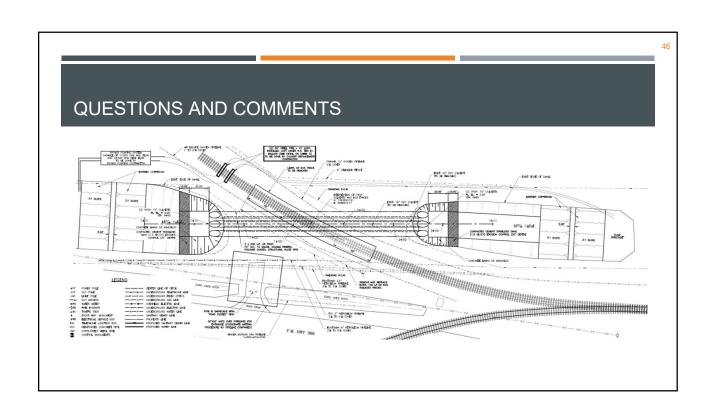












SLO 02

Student Learning Outcomes – Measure 2

(Completed each year by Instructor after review of student work)

For each course, select whether the student learning outcome was met, partially met, unmet, or not reported. Attach documentation supporting the findings, including student's work example, rubrics, questions, or criteria, used in this determination.

SLO 02: Create effective oral communication appropriate to the construction discipline.

Considering that your education is to prepare you for an entry level management position related to construction, how do you rate yourself concerning the following? Choose the appropriate number. Use a scale of 1 to 5.

Exit Interview - Question 28: I am confident in my ability to communicate with oral effectiveness

Target: Average score of class to be 70 or higher out of 100 points.

Semester:	Metric:	Instructor:	Date:
Spring 2018	Exit Interview - Q28	McCrary	9/25/2018

Findings

Enrollment	Min. Score	Max. Score	Ave. Score	Met/Part/Unmet/NR				
12	60%	100%	81.82%	Met				
Note: See the attached sample.								

#	Student	Score
1	Williamson	4
2	Thayer	5
3	Wommack	4
4	Rogers	3
5	Stanley	4
6	Free	n/a
7	Suarez	4
8	Brown	4
9	Armstrong	3
10	Salazar	5
11	Alvarez	4
12	Burleigh	5
13		
14		
15	_	

#	Student	Score
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		

#	Student	Score
31		
32		
33		
34		
35		
36		
37		
38		
39		
40		
41		
42		
43		
44	_	
45		

Collected Student Work: Place the collect student's work after this page for each course, each time taught.

Considering that your education is to prepare you for an entry level management position related to construction, how do you rate yourself concerning the following? Choose the appropriate number. Use a scale of 1 to 5 as follows:

1 Disagree strongly	2 Disagree	3 Mixed feeling	s/Neutral 4 Agre	e		5 A	gree	Strong	ly		
8. I feel well prepared for p	orofessional work.			C	1	C 2	(e) 3	6 (4	C 5	0	N
9. I have the ability to estimate using computer spreadsheets					1	© 2	0	0 4	C 5	C	N
10. I have the ability to est	imate using the c	omputer prograr	m Heavy Bid	C	1 :	@ 2	C :	C 4	C 5	0	N
11. I have the ability to schedule using CPM and computers					1	C 2	C :	3 C 4	C 5	•	N.
12. I have the ability to set up cost accounts and variance reports					1	C 2	C :	6 4	C 5	0	N
13. I am confident in my a	bility to manage t	he safety operati	ions of a company	C	1	C 2	C :	3 (4	€ 5	C	N
14. I am aware of the majo	or issues concernia	ng contract law		(1	C 2	C:	3 (4	6 5	0	N.
15. I have the ability to ma	anage and inspect	the work of plur	mbers and pipe fitters.	0	1	C 2	C	3 C 4	C 5	•	N
16. I have the ability to ma	anage and inspect	the work of the	earthworkers	0	1	C 2	C 3	6 4	C 5	0	N
17.1 have the ability to ma	anage and inspect	the work of the	electricians	(1	@ 2	C 3	6 (4	C 5	0	N
18. I have the ability to ma	anage and inspect	the work of the	HVAC subcontractors.	(1	@ 2	C 3	6 6 4	C 5	0	N
19. I have the ability to ma	anage and inspect	the concrete an	d masonry work	(1	C 2	(3	6 6 4	6 5	0	N
20. I am able to read and i	nterpret contract	plans, specificati	ons and documents	C	1	C 2	C :	3 C 4	6 5	0	N.
21. I am capable of working	ig on a survey or l	ayout crew		0	1	C 2	C:	6 4	C 5	C	N
22. I am able to communic engineering principles an	cate effectively wi d practices	th the engineers	concerning main	C	1	C 2	C :	8 6 4	C 5	C	N.
23. I understand and can a											
24. I understand the basic	fundamentals of	business manage	ement	(1	C 2	C:	6 4	C 5	0	N.
25. I understand the basic	fundamentals of	project manage	ment	0	1	C 2	C :	3 6 4	C 5	0	N
26. I have the ability to wo	ork with BIM proje	cts		C	1	C 2	6	3 (4	C 5	(N.
27. I understand sustainal	oility principles			0	1	C 2	C 3	C 4	6 5	C	N
28. I am confident in my a	bility to communi	icate with oral eff	fectiveness	(1	C 2	(e 3	6 (4	C 5	0	N
29. I am confident in my a	bility to communi	icate effectively i	n writing	C	1	C 2	C 3	6 4	C 5	0	N
30. Would you advise a fri	end with similar ir	nterests to select	CM as their major?	C	Y	C	N	© Und	ecided		
31. If you were starting ov	er, would you cho	oose the same ma	ajor?	(Y	C	N	• Und	ecided		
32. For 30 and 31, whether yes or no, please tell why?	While the program is good, it is general and more locally focused. If my friend is going to be living in beaumont and working in the plant, then I would recommend this program.										
33. How would you change this form?	I would add this question: "Which classes did you find to be most difficult and why?"										
Other Comments?											
SHATA	41	20/2018									
Student Signature		Date	Program Chair Signatu	ire					Da	té	

C - 188

Program Chair Comments: