PROJECT NAME: ALFA BELGORE'S HALL'S SCOPE OF WORK

PROJECT TYPE: RENOVATION OF EVENT HALL

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1)

PRELIMINARY WORKS

- 1. Removal of existing furniture
- 2. Set up site hoarding for site protection
- 3. Set up other site facilities eg. Toilets, offices, drinking water

DEMOLITION WORKS

- 1. Demolish all necessary existing structure to effect new design
- 2. Remove existing Roof.

SUBSTRUCTURE

1) Excavation and Earthworks

- Earthwork support to sides of excavation
- Level and compact bottom of excavation
- Remove surplus excavated material
- Approve laterite (450mm thick to make up levels compact in 50mm thick layers)
- Fumigate foundation with Anti-termite chemical

2) IN-SITU Concrete in foundation

- Lay (Damp proof course) DPC and Damp proof membrane (DPM)over earth fill
- Grade 10 concrete in blinding
- Place structural concrete (grade 30) in foundation base
- Place structural concrete (grade 25) for concrete oversite

3) Steel reinforcement works in foundation

• Fabricate and install starter bars as shown in general arrangement of structural engineer (GA)

4) Block work

• Lay block work from foundation to DPC

SUPERSTRUCTURE

1) Block work

- lay block work to sitting window
- mark out new windows
- lay block up to lintel level
- woodwork and ironwork for lintel
- cast lintel with structural concrete grade 30
- complete all columns down to lintel level
- lay blocks to height of 3000mm
- lay perimeter structural beams
- lay blockwork to height of 5400mm
- complete blockwork to design height of 9000mm

2) Roofing works

- Fabricate and install steel roof thrusts
- Lay aluminium roofing sheets on roof thrusts

3) Windows and Fixtures

- Fabricate and install aluminium windows
- Install all door sub frame
- Install burglar bars

4) Mechanical and electrical works first fix

- Install electrical wires
- Install mechanical wires
- Install thunder protector

5) Render/Plaster All walls internal and external

6) Finishing works (wall and flooring finishing)

- Pressure test all mechanical pipes and correct any leakages
- Lay wall and floor tiles
- Apply wall screeding on all walls internally and externally
- Apply wall paint

7) MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL WORKS SECOND AND THIRD FIX

- Install cables and fittings
- Install mechanical fittings
- Install air conditioners

ACTIVITY/MONTH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	ОСТ	NOV	DEC
Prelilinary works									
Demolition works									
Exc and earth works									
Insitu conc in foundation									
steel reif. works									
Block work									
Rofing works									
Window and fixtures									
Mech and Elec first fix									
plaster walls									
Wall and floor finishing									
Mech and Elec 2 and 3rd fix									
Handing over									

GANTT CHART (PROGRAM OF WORK)

3) HUMAN RESOURCES REQUIRED FOR THE PROJECT

This refers to the entire team of personnel that will handle the entire project from design stage through construction stage to handover stage.

The organisational chart below reflects how the site's management will be run

PROJECT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



S/N	POSITION	NUMBER REQD.
1	Lead consultant	1
	Architects	
	Structural Engineer	
	Mech/Elect Engineers	
2	Project Manager	1
3	Project Engineer	1
4	Mason Foreman	2
5	Iron Bending Foreman	2
6	Carpentry Foreman	3
7	Masons	7
8	Iron benders/Welders	5
9	Carpenters	5
10	Electricians	4
11	Plumbers	5
12	Finishing works Foreman	4
13	Tilers	20
14	Painters	8
15	Suspended Ceiling Installers	12
16	Scaffolders	10
17	Site helpers	20

4

Why site security is important

It is a major construction requirement according to the site construction laws of the country that every site be secured before construction works can commence on any site. This site security which is also referred to as Hoarding has many advantages.

Such a barrier must enable enforcement of controlled entry to a site, in such a way as to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that persons other than the permitted construction workers directly involved are allowed access to the site. Site hoarding also prevents curious children or passers-by from entering the site arbitrarily so that accidents and injuries can be avoided. However it is a major Health safety and environment requirement (HSE) For any construction work.

It controls the rate of crime on site and, as far as possible, negates thefts on site.

Site hoarding also exhibit the level of professionalism of the site engineers and other operatives. Suffice it to say, that a well secured site is a necessity for a proper construction work.

Bill of engineering measurement (BEME)						
	Total Estimated cost of project = 344,250,000.00					
S/ N	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount (N)	
1	Preliminaries: Allow lump sum for all prelininary works (About 2.5% of total estimated cost)				8,750,000.00	
2	Allow for demolition works		lump sum		10,000,000.00	
3	Exc and earth works		lump sum		25,000,000.00	
4	Insitu conc in foundation		lump sum		50,000,000.00	
5	steel reif. works		lump sum		7,500,000.00	
6	Block work		lump sum		40,000,000.00	
7	Roofing works		lump sum		60,000,000.00	
8	Window and fixtures		lump sum		32,500,000.00	
9	Mech and Elec first fix		lump sum		22,500,000.00	
10	plaster walls		lump sum		30,000,000.00	
11	Wall and floor finishing		lump sum		40,000,000.00	
12	Mech and Elec 2 and 3rd fix		lump sum lump		17,500,000.00	
13	Handing over		sum		500,000.00	
	Total Estimated cost of project = 344,250,000.00				344,250,000.0 0	
14 15	Misc. expenses 10% of TEC Consultancy fee 15% of TEC				34,425,000.00 51,637,500.00	
16	Site preparation works 5% of TEC				17,212,500.00	
17 18	Transportation cost 12% of TEC Profit 20% of TEC				41,310,000.00 68,850,000.00	

6)

	Payment Schedule	
		ADVANCE
S/N	WORK STAGE	PAYMENT (N)
1	Mobilization 30% of TEC	103,275,000.00
2	50% Of work completion 30% TEC	103,275,000.00
3	At completion of work 40% TEC	137,700,000.00
	Retension to be paid 6 months after completion of work (defect liability	
4	period) 10% TEC	34,425,000.00

8) BEME: Bill of Engineering Measurement and Evaluation (BEME) also referred to as 'Bill'; is a tool used before, during and post-construction to assess and value the cost of construction works. This includes the cost of materials, labor, equipment and all/any other resource(s) required for the success of any construction endeavor based on a pre-determined scope and specification.

DEFECT LIABILITY PERIOD: The defects liability period (or 'DLP') is a fixed period of time, starting from the date of practical completion, during which the contractor has an express contractual right to return to the site to rectify defects.

ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT: Globally, Environmental Impact Assessment (or simply, EIA) is recognized as a tool for achieving sustainable development. The main objective of EIA is to ensure that potential environmental impacts are foreseen at the appropriate stage of project design and addressed before any concrete decision is undertaken on the project.

LEAD CONSULTANT: The lead consultant is the consultant that directs the work of the consultant team and is the main point of contact for communication between the client and the consultant team, except for on significant design issues where the lead designer may become the main point of contact.

PROJECT LIFE CYCLE:

A standard project typically has the following four major phases (each with its own agenda of tasks and issues): initiation, planning, implementation, and closure. Taken together, these phases represent the path a project takes from the beginning to its end and are generally referred to as the project "life cycle."