## Total Bridge Cost Worksheet

To estimate the cost of the bridge, read each question and complete the table information.

## 1. Girders (Beams)

Material cost can be calculated easily for a rectangular beam. First, calculate the volume of the material needed by multiplying the cross-sectional area by the length of the beam. Next, the cost of the material depends on the material chosen. We will use steel, so we need to convert our volume to tons, using: 4.08 cubic feet $=1$ ton of steel. Then, calculate the total cost per beam by multiplying the volume of the material by the cost of the material. What is the total cost for the beams, if there is a total number of six beams for this bridge?

| Beam <br> Cross- <br> Sectional <br> Area $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{2}\right)$ | Beam <br> Length <br> $(\mathrm{ft})$ | Beam <br> Volume <br> $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{3}\right)$ | Beam <br> Volume <br> (tons) | Cost of <br> Material - <br> Steel or <br> Concrete | Total Cost <br> per Beam | Total <br> Number of <br> Beams | Total Cost for All <br> Beams |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |  |  | $\mathbf{\$ 2 , 0 0 0 / \mathbf { t o n }}$ |  | $\mathbf{6}$ |  |

## 2. Piers (Columns)

Material cost can also be calculated for the piers (columns). Each of our columns will have a length of 25 feet. Calculate the volume of the material needed by multiplying the cross-sectional area by the column length. Next, the cost of the material depends on the material chosen. We will use concrete, so we need to convert our volume using: 1 cubic yard $=27$ cubic feet. Then, calculate the total cost per column by multiplying the volume of the material by the cost of the material. What is the total cost for the piers, if there is a total number of 12 piers for this bridge?

| Column <br> Cross- <br> Sectional <br> Area (ft2) | Column <br> Length (ft) | Column <br> Volume <br> (ft3) | Column <br> Volume <br> (cu. yd.) | Cost of <br> Material - Steel <br> or Concrete | Total Cost <br> per <br> Column | Total <br> Number of <br> Columns | Total Cost <br> for All <br> Columns |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 2 . 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 5}$ |  |  | $\mathbf{\$ 6 5 . 1 0} /$ <br> cu. $\mathbf{y d .}$ |  | $\mathbf{1 2}$ |  |

## 3. Foundation and Soil Investigation

The cost of the material for the foundation and soil investigation is next. Calculate the volume of the material needed for the foundation by multiplying the cross-sectional area by the length of the foundation. We will use concrete, so we need to convert our volume using: 1 cubic yard $=27$ cubic feet. Then, calculate the total cost per foundation by multiplying the volume of the material by the cost of the material. What is the total cost per foundation?
Site investigations must be used to determine the size of the foundation. For each foundation, two site investigations, or drill holes, are needed. The cost per investigation is $\$ 526.50$. To calculate the cost of investigation per foundation, multiply the number of site investigations per foundation by the cost per investigation. To calculate the total cost per foundation, add the cost per foundation for material with the cost of investigation per foundation. What is the total cost for all the foundations, if there is a total number of 12 foundations for this bridge?

| Cross-Sectional <br> Area of <br> Foundation (fit) | Foundation <br> Length (iti) | Foundation <br> Volume (fis) | Foundation <br> Volume (cuyd.) | Cost of Concrete | Cost per <br> Foundation for <br> Material |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 2 . 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{5 0}$ |  |  | $\mathbf{\$ 6 5 . 1 0} /$ <br> cu. $\mathbf{y d}$. |  |
| Number of Site <br> Investigations <br> per Foundation | Cost per <br> Investigation | Cost of <br> Investigation per <br> Foundation | Total Cost per <br> Foundation | Total Number of <br> Foundations | Total Cost for All <br> Foundations |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 5 2 6 . 5 0}$ |  |  | $\mathbf{1 2}$ |  |

## 4. Engineering Services

A bridge often takes weeks or months to design. For this project, the design engineer hourly fee is $\$ 150$. Often, a field engineer is needed on the job site to monitor construction. For this project, the field engineer hourly fee is $\$ 100$. Assume that the design of our bridge takes three months, and its construction takes nine months; thus, the entire project takes 12 months to complete. Figure out how many hours each engineer worked in the chart below. Then find the total pay for each engineer by multiplying the total hours worked by the hourly rate. What is the total expense for both engineers?

| Engineer Type | Hourly Rate | Months of <br> Work | Weeks Worked <br> per Month | Days Worked <br> per Week | Hours Worked <br> per Day | Total Hours <br> Worked | Total Pay |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Design <br> Engineer |  | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |  |  |
| Field <br> Engineer |  | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |  |  |

## 5. Total Cost Estimation

To calculate the total cost estimation, fill in each empty box below with your calculations from above tables. Then, add them up. What is the total cost estimation for this project?


