

Manufacturing Sanitation Product and Latrine Construction

Basic Short Term Training Based on May 2023, Curriculum Version I



Module Title: Prepare Bill of Quantity Module code: EIS SCW3 02 0322 Nominal duration: 4 Hours

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowled	gment	ii
Introductio	n to the Module	1
Unit One:	Substructure Work	2
1.1.	Excavation Work	5
1.2.	Stone Masonry	5
1.3.	Concrete Ring Cover	7
1.4.	Rectangular Slab	9
Cost /Price	Summary of Improved Latrine	12
Latrine Det	ail Drawings	13
Bibliograph	ıy	14
Participants of This Module (Training Material) Preparation15		

i

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ii

INTRODUCTION TO THE MODULE

This module helps the short-term trainee's to know how to calculate the quantity of simple latrine construction work only. The module cover material, labor, and cost estimation for substructure work (excavation work, stonework, concrete work).

The short-term trainee doesn't expect to perform complex calculations (take-off, bill of quantity, and others). To carry out the latrine construction work a simple calculation of materials, labor, and cost estimation for specified latrines is expected from the trainees.

This module covers the units:

• Substructure Work

Learning Objective of the Module:

• Estimate substructure work

Module Instruction

For effective use this modules trainees are expected to follow the following module instruction:

- 1. Read the information written in each unit
- 2. Accomplish the Self-checks at the end of each unit
- 3. Perform Operation Sheets which were provided at the end of units
- 4. Do the "LAP test" giver at the end of each unit and
- 5. Read the identified reference book for Examples and exercise.

Unit One: Substructure Work

This unit is developed to provide trainees the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- 1.1. Excavation Work
- 1.2. Stone Masonry
- 1.3. Concrete Ring Cover
- 1.4. Rectangular Slab

This unit will also assist trainees to attain the learning outcomes stated in the cover page.

Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Determine Excavation Work
- Estimate Stone Masonry
- Calculate concrete ring cover
- Calculate Rectangular Slab

Raw material calculation

a) Introduction to Bill of Quantities (BOQ)

Bill of Quantities also referred to as BOQ, is a document formulated in the construction industry to specify materials, labors, and their cost. Before starting any construction one has to have a thorough knowledge about the volume of the work and the probable cost that may be required for the completion of the project. Otherwise, the construction will be stopped before its completion due to shortage of money or materials.

b) Types of Estimates

Approximate/Rough estimate

- To get an idea for the probable expenditure in a short time
- To prepare a preliminary estimate before drawing up a detailed estimate.
- This rough estimation is required to know the financial position of the client before detailed designs are carried out.
- It's based on practical knowledge and cost of similar previous works.

A detailed estimate

- This is the best method and includes the quantities and cost of everything required for the work.
- This is the most reliable and accurate type of estimate.
- The quantities of items are carefully prepared from the drawings and the total cost worked out from up to date market rates.
- Requirements are drawings and specification.

c) Unit of Measurement for construction work

Unit of measurement indicates the quantity of material and works. The following table shows the common unit of measurement for different construction activities.

Table-1: Unit of measurement for construction work

SI. No.	Civil Construction Works	Measurement Unit
1	Site clearance	m ²
2	Earthwork (Excavation)	m ³
3	Back filling	m ³
4	RCC Concrete ground floor Slab with given thickness	m ²
5	RCC Concrete (Footing, Column, Beam, Slab)	m ³
6	Reinforcement Steel	Kg
7	Hollow concrete block	m ²
8	Brick work	m ²
9	Stone masonry	m ³
10	Flooring	m ²
11	Plastering	m ²
12	Painting	m ²

d) Calculation of volume for concrete materials:

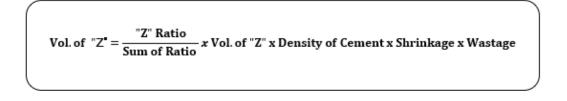
The given work may be in any shape, either it may be in rectangular or circular or hexagonal etc.

The volume of concrete = Surface Area x Depth

Here is general formula to estimate material breakdown;



The general formula for quantizing concrete making materials is given below. You can use this formula for more calculation over any concrete of your need.



Where;

- Density of cement is = 1400 kg/ m³
- Density of sand = 1840 kg/ m³
- Density of aggregate is = 2250 kg/m³
- · Mix ratios are given based on concrete grade
- Volume of "Z" = Cement /Sand /Aggregate
- Shrinkage and wastage are given.

e) Cost Estimation

General formula for cost estimation

- Total cost (TC) = Direct Cost (DC) + Indirect Cost (IC)
- Direct Cost (DC) = Material Cost (MC) + Labor Cost (LC)
- Indirect Cost (IC) = (15% overhead and overhead) of DC = 15% of DC

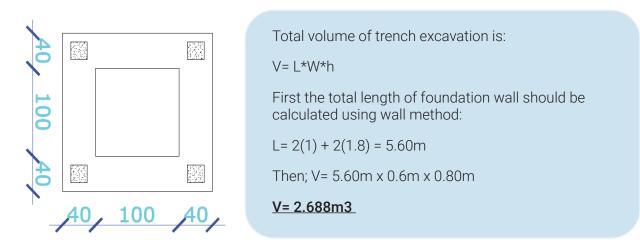


1.05 is given for the shrinkage and 1.3 is given for the probability of bulking &

1.1. Excavation Work

Trench excavation:

The depth of Foundation wall is 0.80m from NGL. Find the length of wall from the foundation plan. Assume 10cm working space in both sides.



Pit Excavation:

Pit excavations are made for concrete ring; the internal diameter of the ring is 1m and thickness of the ring is 8cm. the concrete ring has the depth of 1m (refer foundation layout). The volume of pit excavation for the ring is;

V=πr² x h = 3.14 x 1.162 x 1 = 4.23 m3

Note: No working space is considered during estimation. But payment is made at construction site for the extra excavations the contractor makes.

1.2. Stone Masonry

The stone for the foundation wall is measured by its volume. The volume is then calculated by the product of the length, the width and the height. From the given drawing the depth of the foundation wall is 40cm, the length of the foundation is 5.60m and the width of foundation wall is 0.40m. Therefore, the volume of foundation wall will be;

V= l*w*h

V= 5.60m * 0.40m * 1m = **2.24m**³

Calculate the amount of material for 40cm stone masonry wall bedded in cement mortar of 1:3 ratios. Assuming the crew consists of a mason, and two daily helpers and a productivity of 5 m³ per day. Take 15% overhead and profit and Use 30% wastage & bulk age (sand & aggregates) and 5 % shrinkage (for cement), 10% wastage for cement.

Assume the following materials for the stone masonry wall:

Daily wage for labor

a)	For mason	= 450 Birr/day

b) For helper = 250 Birr/day

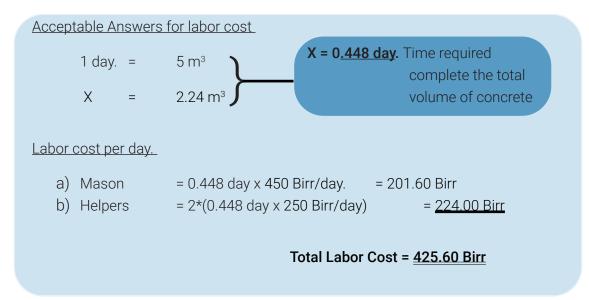
Market price of materials

a)	Stone	= 1000 Birr/m ³
b)	Cement	= 20 Birr/Kg
c)	Sand	= 900 Birr/m ³

Acceptable Answers for stone masonry materials

a) Stone	= 2.24m3 x 1 m3/m3 = 2.24 m3
b) Cement	= 1/4x 2.24m3 x 1400 kg/m3 x 1.1 x 1.05
	= 905.52 kg = 0.647 m3
c) Sand	= 3/4 x 2.24m3 x 1.3
	= 2.184 m3
Water/cemen	t ratio = 0.55 × 905.52kg = 498.036 Liter

Labor Cost

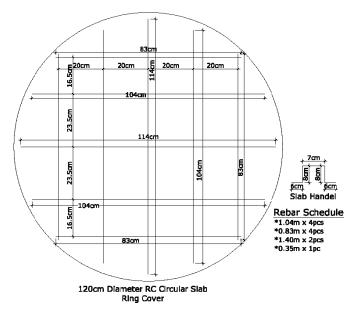


Cost Estimation

Acceptable Answers for Cost				
Total material cost				
\rightarrow	Stone	= 2.24m ³ x 1000Birr/m ³	= 2,240.00 Birr	
\rightarrow	Cement	= 905.52kg x 20Birr/kg	= 18,110.40 Birr	
\rightarrow	Sand	= 2.18m ³ x 900Birr/m ³	= <u>1,968.60 Birr</u>	
		Total Material Cost =	= <u>22,316.00 Birr</u>	
\rightarrow	Direct Cost (DC) = Mat	erial Cost (MC) + Labor Cost (LC)		
	DC = 22,3	16.00 Birr + 425.60 Birr = 22,741.60	Birr	
\rightarrow	Indirect Cost (IC) = (15	% overhead + 20% Profit) of DC = 35	% of DC	
	IC = 0.3	85 x 22,741.60 Birr = 7,959.56 Birr		
\rightarrow	Total cost (TC) = Direc	t Cost (DC) + Indirect Cost (IC)		
	TC = 22,74	1.60 Birr + 7,959.56Birr = <u>30,701.16</u>	<u>Birr</u>	

1.3. Concrete Ring Cover

Calculate material break down for 140 cm diameter of concrete ring cover. Assume 1:2:3 proportions and grade C-25 concrete. Use water/cement ratio for hand mix is 0.4 - 0.65, take 15% overhead and profit and Use 30% wastage & bulk age (sand & aggregates) and 5 % shrinkage (for cement), 10% wastage for cement. The crew consists of a mason, and two daily helpers will have a productivity of 4.36 m³ per day.



Assume the following materials for the stone masonry wall:

Daily wage for labor

a) For mason	= 450 Birr/day
b) For helper	= 250 Birr/day

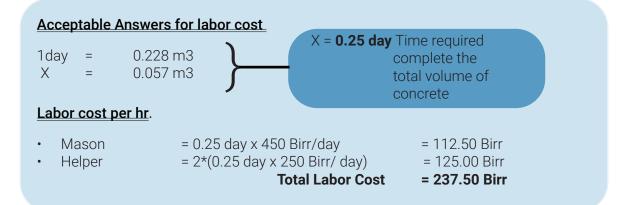
Market price of materials

a) Cement	= 20 Birr/Kg
b) Sand	= 900 Birr/m3
c) Aggregate	= 700 Birr/m3

Material Calculation

Acceptable Answers for concrete ring volume				
V=πr^2 x h Sum of mix ratio	= 3.14 x 0.602 x 0.05 = 0.057 m3 = 1 + 2 + 3 = 6			
Acceptable Answers	for concrete ring materials			
a) Cement	= 1/6 x 0.057 m3 x 1400 kg/m3 x 1.1 x 1.05 = 15.36 kg or = 0.011 m3			
b) Sand	= 2/6 x 0.057 m3 x 1.3			
c) Aggregate	= 0.0.25 m3 = 3/6 x 0.057 m3 x 1.3 = 0.037 m3			
Water/cement ratio	= 0.55 × 15.36kg = 8.45 Liter			

Labor Cost



Cost Estimation

Accep	table Answers for Cos	t	
Total r	naterial cost		
\rightarrow	Cement	= 15.362 kg x 20 Birr/kg	= 307.24Birr
\rightarrow	Sand	= 0.025 m ³ x 900 Birr/ m ³	= 22.50 Birr
\rightarrow	Aggregate	= 0.037 m ³ x 700 Birr/ m ³	= <u>25.90 Birr</u>
		Total Material Cost	= <u>355.64 Birr</u>
\rightarrow	Direct Cost (DC)	= Material Cost (MC) + Labor Cost (L	-C)
		= 355.64 Birr + 237.50 Birr	= <u>593.14 Birr</u>
\rightarrow	Indirect Cost (IC)	= (15% overhead and Profit) of DC =	15 % of DC
		= 0.15 x 593.14 Birr	= <u>88.971 Birr</u>
\rightarrow	Total cost (TC)	= Direct Cost (DC) + Indirect Cost (IC	:)
		= 593.14Birr + 88.971Birr	= <u>682.111 Birr</u>

1.4. Rectangular Slab

Calculate material break down, labor and cost estimation for the following 120 cm x 120 cm rectangular slab of 1:2:3 proportions and grade C-25 concrete. Assume water/cement ratio for hand mix is 0.4 - 0.65 and the crew consists of a mason, and two daily helpers and a productivity of 0.288 m³ per day. Take 15% overhead and profit and Use 30% wastage & bulk age (sand & aggregates) and 5 % shrinkage (for cement), 10% wastage for cement.

Daily wage for labor

a)	For mason	= 450 Birr/day
b)	Helper	= 250Birr/day

Market price of materials

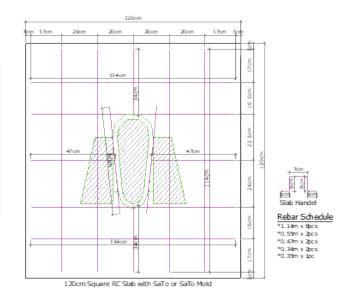
a) Cement =	20 Birr/Kg
b) Sand =	900 Birr/m ³

c) Aggregate = 700 Birr/m³

Solution:

Given:

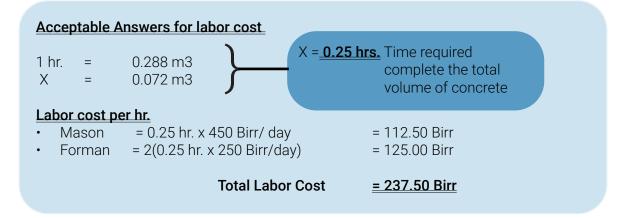
- Mix ratios for C-25 concrete = 1:2:3
- Density of cement = 1400 kg/ m3
- Density of sand = 1840 kg/ m3
- Density of aggregate = 2250 kg/m3



Material Calculation

Acceptable A	<u>nswers fo</u>	r Volume of	work		
Volume of cor	ncrete =	1.20 m x 1.2	20m x 0.05m	<u>= 0.072 m3</u>	
Sum of mix ra	ntio =	• 1 + 2 + 3 = <u>6</u>	2		
Acceptable A	<u>nswers fo</u>	<u>r materials</u>			
Cement	= 1/6 x 0	0.072 m3 x 14	100 kg/m3 x 1.1	x 1.05	
	= 19.404	kg	<u>= 0.0139 m3</u>		
Sand	= 2/6 x 0	0.072 m3 x 1	.3		
	= 0.0312	<u>2 m3</u>			
Aggregat	te = 3/6 x (0.072 m3 x 1	.3		
	= 0.046	<u>68 m3</u>			
Water/ce	ement ratio	o = 0.55	× 19.404 <u>= 10.</u>	67 Liter.	

Labor Cost Calculation



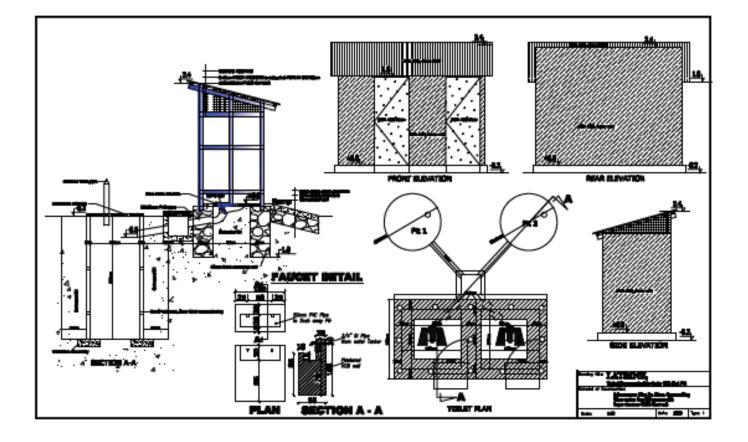
Cost Estimation

Ac	cceptable Answe	ers for Cost	
Тс	otal material cos	t	
•	Cement = 1	9.404 kg x 20 Birr/kg	= 388.08 Birr
•	Sand = 0	0312 m3 x 900 Birr/ m3	= 28.08 Birr
•	Aggregate = 0	0468 m3 x 700 Birr/ m3	= 32.76 Birr
		Total Material Cost	<u>= 448.92 Birr</u>
•	Direct Cost (D0	C) = Material Cost (MC) + Labo	r Cost (LC)
		= 448.92 Birr + 237.50 Birr	
		<u>= 686.42 Birr</u>	
•	Indirect Cost (I	C) = (15% overhead and Profit)	of DC = 15 % of DC
		= 0.15 x 686.42 Birr	
		<u>= 102.96 Birr</u>	
•	Total cost (TC)	= Direct Cost (DC) + Indirect	Cost (IC)
		= 686.42Birr + 102.96Birr	
		<u>= 789.38 Birr</u>	

COST / PRICE SUMMARY OF IMPROVED LATRINE

S. No	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit price	Total price
1	Trench excavation	m³	2.688	300.00	806.40
2	Pit excavation	m ³	4.23	400.00	1,692.00
	Т	otal Excava	tion Cost		2,498.40
3	Stone masonry work	m ³	2.24	-	0.00
	Stone	m³	2.24	1000.00	2,240.00
	Cement	kg	1070.16	20.00	21,403.20
	Sand	m³	2.293	900	2,063.70
	Labor	Day	0.448	950.00	425.60
	Total	Cost Includ	ing DC and IC		35,278.88
4	Ring cover	m ³	0.226	-	0.00
	Cement	kg	71.981	20.00	1,439.62
	Sand	m ³	0.103	900.00	92.70
	Aggregate	m ³	0.154	700.00	107.80
	Labor	Day	0.052	950.00	49.40
	Total	Cost Includ	ing DC and IC		2,280.85
5	Rectangular slab	m ³	0.072	-	0.00
	Cement	kg	22.932	20.00	458.64
	Sand	m ³	0.0328	900.00	29.52
	Aggregate	m ³	0.0491	700.00	34.37
	Labor	Day	0.25	1,300.00	325.00
	Total	Cost Includ	ing DC and IC		1,144.17
		Grand 7	Total		41,202.30

LATRINE DETAIL DRAWINGS



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