

Introduction

Estimating commercial air duct cleaning projects is different that estimating and pricing residential projects. You cannot count the number of vents or go by the square footage of the building to estimate commercial projects. There is such a wide variety of HVAC system types that a simple one size fit all estimating approach will not work.

A workable estimating plan/process must be able to handle the wide variety of HVAC systems and components found in today's commercial buildings including:

- Constant volume systems like:
 - fan coil systems
 - water source heat pump systemspackaged terminal systems
- Variable volume systems
 with radiant heat
 - with reheat coils
- High, medium and low pressure systems
- Etc.

Plus you must have a good understanding of the various components that you will encounter in these various HVAC systems like:

- Rooftop and built up air handling units.
- Variable air volume units.
- Mixing boxes

- Humidifiers
- Heat pumps.
- Reheat coils
- Diffusers & grilles.
- Sound baffles.
- Flex duct.
- Metal duct
- Metal duct with internal insulation.
- Duct board.
- Filters.
- Etc.

Each of these components offer there own unique cleaning challenges.

Typical Steps

Typical steps in doing a commercial estimate and proposal (pricing) includes the following:

- 1. Review and Understand the cleaning specifications.
- 2. Review and understand the mechanical blueprints.
- 3. Do a project walk through.
- 4. Do a take-off of the HVAC system.
- 5. Determining the number of man hours required.
- 6. Determining the charge per man hour.
- 7. Determining consumables supply charges
- 8. Creating your proposal.

Review and Understand the cleaning specifications.

Most commercial projects have a cleaning specifications that tells you what needs to be cleaned, the level of cleanliness that must be achieved, visual documentation requirements, etc.

Cleaning specifications are determined by the project engineer or environmental consultant. The NADCA cleaning specification (ACR 2006) is the basis for many of these specifications.

You must read and understand the cleaning specification if you are going to prepare a proper proposal. If you have questions on a cleaning specification be sure to call the engineer for clarification.

If there is no cleaning specification you can assist the building owner by providing one. The cleaning specification that you provide will include items and requirements that can favor you companies capabilities and give you a bidding advantage.

Review and understand the mechanical blueprints.

Get a set of blueprints for the project. You will need to know how to read blueprints. Large projects can have many pages of blueprints that can be very challenging. The best way to approach something like this is to look at one air handler and it's associated ductwork at a

Introduction to Estimating Commercial Projects time. It's like the question: "How do you eat an elephant?" Answer: "One bite at a time." The mechanical prints can also have important information regarding the scope of the air duct cleaning requirements and a schedule of units. All of this information is very important because it helps you to understand the HVAC system you are estimating.

Do a walk through of the project.

This will help you understand the project and let you see anything that will affect accessibility to the cleaning of the HVAC system. Accessibility to the HVAC system and components will help determine the production rate you will use. Good accessibility generally means a higher production rate and poor accessibility means a lower production rate.

Do a take off of the HVAC system.

After you have looked at and gained a good understanding of the mechanical blueprints and have done a walk through of the project you are ready to start working on your estimate.

Based on the blueprints, you break down the

HVAC system into its component parts and determine the number of each component you have. For example:

- number of air handlers
- linear feet of supply duct work
- linear feet of return ductwork
- number of grills and registers
- number of VAV boxes
- number of coils
- Etc.

It can be very helpful to use different color markers to color in on the blueprint to identify the different components in the HVAC system you are looking at like:

- air handlers
- supply ductwork
- exhaust ductwork
- vav/mixing boxes
- etc.

You then count the number of each component and enter that number on your take off sheet.

Determining the number of man hours required.

Once the take off is complete, you determine the number of man hours needed to clean each component.

• For example: 2 air handlers at 6 man hours each = 12 man hours, 500 linear feet of ductwork at 15 feet per man hour = 33 man hours, etc. You then add up all the man hours for each component to get the total man hours for the project.

Determining the charge per man hour

Once you have determined your total man hours needed to complete the project you apply the labor rate that you will charge your client. For example: if you have a total of 250 man hours on the project x a \$75.00 labor rate = \$18,750 labor estimate. You will need to charge at least \$75.00 per man hour to have gross profits that ranges from 40% to 60%. Some parts of the country charge more. And some charge less. You may have to do a little research in your area to determine what a competitive labor rate will be.

Determining consumables supply charges

Next, you determine your consumable supply cost. These are the costs for things like duct tape, poly, etc. The percent of labor method (typically 5% -7%) will cover the cost of the cost of these items.

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Determining other miscellaneous charges.

If you apply a coating or sanitizers, reline air handlers, need to rent additional equipment like a lift or airless sprayer, have any travel costs you will need to add these items also. Each one of these would be a separate line item on your estimate sheet.

Estimating Example.

We will now work through a simple estimating example so you can experience the steps we have talked about. In this example the HVAC system will include:

- An air handlerSheet metal supply ductwork
- Reheat coils
- Flex duct supply ductwork
- Supply diffusers
- Plus, we will coat the mechanical insulation in the air handler

We will use the following diagrams and forms:

<u>Diagram 1</u>: Copy of part of a mechanical system. <u>Diagram 2</u>: Mechanical system colored in. <u>Form 1</u>: Take off sheet empty <u>Form 2</u>: Take off sheet completed. <u>Form 3</u>: Production rate ranges <u>Form 4</u>: Simple estimating form empty <u>Form 5</u>: Simple estimating form completed.

The data on Form 5 is what you use to prepare your proposal/bid.

Commercial Air Duct Cleaning Guidelines

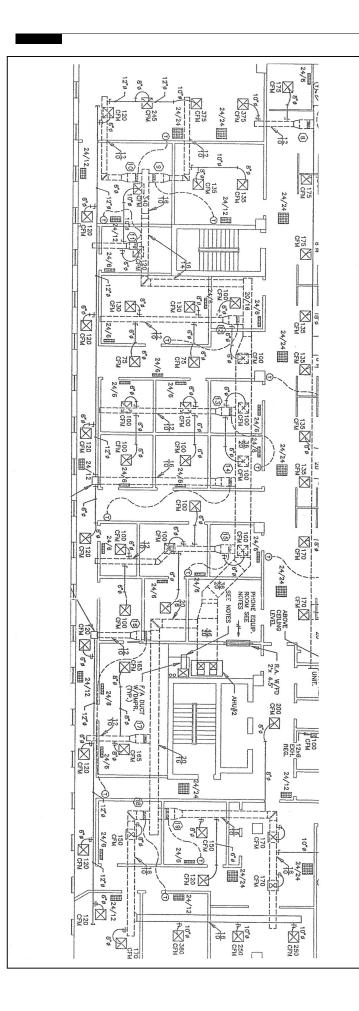


Diagram 1

This is the blueprint we will use for our estimating example. We will be cleaning the air handler, supply ductwork, reheat coils and registers. Then we will coat the interior fiberglass insulation in the air handler.

Mechanical drawing can be confusing so it is always a good idea to get a set of color markers and color in the components you will be cleaning (see Diagram 2).

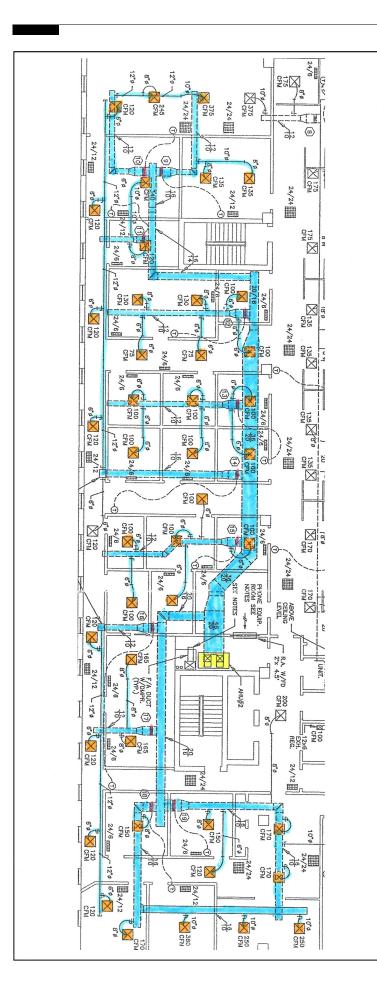


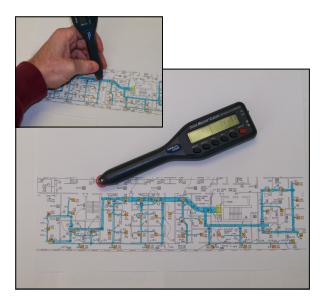
Diagram 2

We have colored in the various system components as follows:

- Supply ductwork = blue
- Air handler = yellow
- Reheat coils = red
- Supply diffusers = orange

As you can see, once the mechanical drawing is colored in they are much easier to understand.

The next step is to do your take off. You measure the linear feet of ductwork and count the various components. A plan wheel is an excellent tool for measuring the liner feet of ductwork. We take this data and enter it on the take off sheet (see form 1 and form 2).



| Form 1: Take Off Sheet | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|----------|
| Project: | | |
| Estimator: | | |
| Air Handling Unit: | Гуреѕ | Quantity |
| System Components: | | Quantity |
| | | |
| Ductwork: | Types | Quantity |
| Sanitizing: | Types | Quantity |
| Coating: | Types | Quantity |
| Other: | Types | Quantity |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | |

| Form 2: Take Off Sheet — Comp | leted | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Project:Estimating Sample HVAC | System | |
| Estimator:P. Haugen | | |
| | | |
| Air Handling Unit: | | Quantity |
| | Packaged air handler (inside) | |
| | | |
| System Components | | Quantity |
| | Inline reheat coils | |
| | Supply diffuser | |
| Ductwork: | Types | Quantity |
| | Supply duct - unlined | 230 ft |
| | Flex duct | 160 ft_ |
| Sanitizing: | Types | Quantity |
| Coating: | Types | Quantity |
| | Packaged air handler (inside) | 1 |
| Other: | Types | Quantity |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Form 3: Production Rates

Type of Activity

Cleaning Unlined Ductwork

Cleaning Lined Ductwork

Cleaning Spiral Duct

Cleaning Flex Duct

Cleaning Air Handling Units (no coating or insulation repair)

Cleaning & Insulation Removal AHU

Cleaning VAV Boxes

Cleaning Registers/Grilles

Pressure Washing Reheat Coils

Coating Ductwork

Coating AHU

Relining AHU w/Closed Cell Insulation

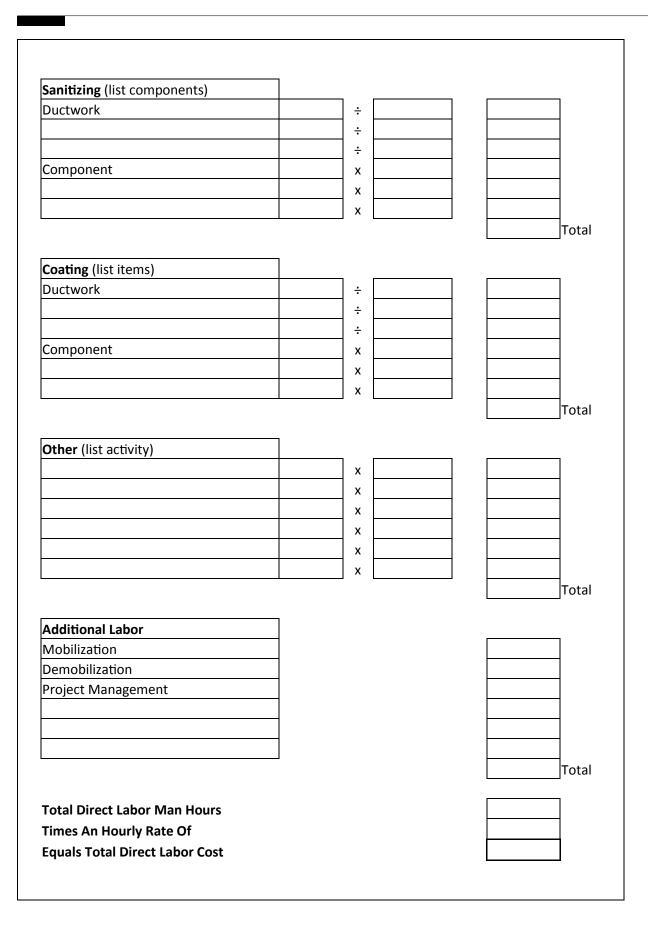
Production Rates

- 10 25 linear feet per man hour
- 10 25 linear feet per man hour
- 10 30 linear feet per man hour
- 15 45 linear feet per man hour
- 8 20 man hours each
- 8 20 man hours each
- 1 5 man hours each
- 1/4 1/2 man hours each
- 1/2 2 man hours each
- 175 375 sq. ft. per man hour
- 1 3 man hours each
- 6 12 sq. ft. per man hour

Notes:

- * All ducts are power brushed and air washed.
- * Cutting/patching of ductwork and protecting desks, computers etc. is included in cleaning rate.

| rm 4: Simple Estimating Form | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|------------|--------|
| ject Name: | | | |
| mator: | | | |
| | | | |
| ect Labor Items | | Production | |
| | | Rate Per | Total |
| Air Handling Units | Quantity | Man Hour | Hours |
| Built up air handler | | x | liouis |
| Packaged air handler (inside) | | x | |
| Rooftop air handler | | x | |
| | | x | |
| | | x | |
| | | x | |
| | | | Total |
| | | | 10101 |
| Ductwork | | | |
| Supply duct - unlined | | ÷ | |
| Supply duct - lined | | ÷ | |
| Flex duct | | ÷ | |
| Return duct - unlined | | ÷ | |
| Return duct - lined | | ÷ | |
| Fresh air duct | | ÷ | |
| Exhaust duct - unlined | | ÷ | |
| Exhaust duct - lined | | ÷ | |
| Riser - unlined | | ÷ | |
| Riser - lined | | ÷ | |
| | | ÷ | |
| | | ÷ | |
| | , | | Total |
| | | | |
| System Componets | | | |
| Diffuser | | x | |
| Inline coil | | x | |
| Mixing box | | x | |
| | | x | |
| VAV unit | | ^ | |
| VAV unit | | x | |



| ubcontracting Expenses | Quantity | Unit Cost | Total Cost |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| Electrician | × | | |
| Bonding | x | (| |
| Permits | x | (| |
| | x | | |
| | x | | |
| | x | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Travel Expenses | Quantity | Rate | Total Cost |
| Mileage | x | | |
| Gas | x | | |
| Motel | x | | |
| Rental Car | x | | |
| | x | | |
| | x | | |
| | | | |
| Rental Expenses | # of Days | Rate | Total Cost |
| Man Lift | x | () | |
| Scaffodling | x | <u> </u> | |
| | x | <u> </u> | |
| | x | | |
| | x | | |
| | x | | |
| | | | |

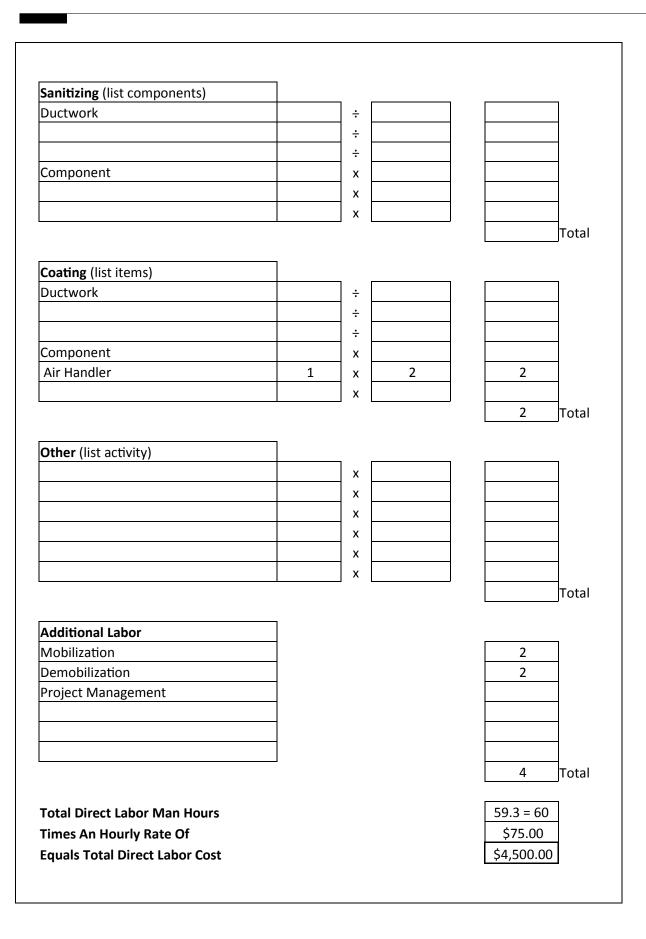
| aterials Cost | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|----------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| % of Labor Method | | 1 | | | |
| Total Direct Labor Cost | | | | | |
| | 7%) | | | | |
| x Desired Percent (normally 5- | 770) | | | laterials Estimate | |
| | | <u> </u> | IV | Idlendis Estimate | |
| Itemized Method | | Cost | Total | Price | Total |
| Item | Qty | per Item | Cost | Per Item | Price |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
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| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Itemized Material Estimate Tot | als | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| mmary | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Total Direct Labor Cost | | | | | |
| Total Non Direct labor Cost | | | | | |
| Materials - % of Labor Method | | | | | |
| Material - Itemized Method | | | | | |
| Sub Total | | | | | |
| | | 7 | | | |
| Taxable Amount | | | | | |
| x Tax Rate Of | | | | | |
| Total Tax | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Total Project Estimate | | Γ | | | |

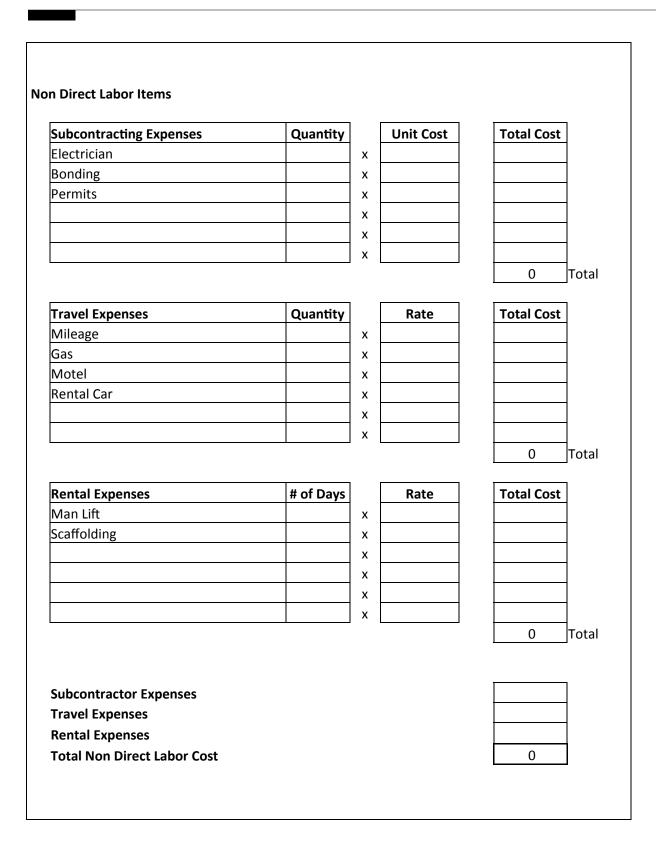
Form 5: Simple Estimating Form

Project Name: Estimator: Sample HVAC System P. Haugen

Direct Labor Items

| | | | Production | | - |
|-------------------------------|----------|---|------------|-------|------|
| | | | Rate Per | Total | |
| Air Handling Units | Quantity | - | Man Hour | Hours | _ |
| Built up air handler | | х | | | _ |
| Packaged air handler (inside) | 1 | х | 8 | 8 | |
| Rooftop air handler | | x | | | |
| | | х | | | |
| | | х | | | |
| | | х | | | |
| | | | | 8 | Tota |
| Ductwork | | _ | | | |
| Supply duct - unlined | 230 ft | ÷ | 15 ft | 15.3 | |
| Supply duct - lined | | ÷ | | | |
| Flex duct | 160 ft | ÷ | 20 ft | 8 | |
| Return duct - unlined | | ÷ | | | |
| Return duct - lined | | ÷ | | | |
| Fresh air duct | | ÷ | | | |
| Exhaust duct - unlined | | ÷ | | | |
| Exhaust duct - lined | | ÷ | | | |
| Riser - unlined | | ÷ | | | |
| Riser - lined | | ÷ | | | |
| | | ÷ | | | |
| | | ÷ | | | |
| | | _ | | 23.3 | Tota |
| System Components | | | | | |
| Diffuser | 44 | x | .25 hr | 11 | |
| Inline coil | 11 | x | 1 hr | 11 | |
| Mixing box | | x | | | |
| VAV unit | | x | | | |
| | | x | | | |
| | | x | | 22 | Tota |





| % of Labor Method | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|----------|------------|--------------------|-------|--|
| Total Direct Labor Cost | | \$4,500 | | | | |
| x Desired Percent (normally 5- | 7%) | 7% | | | | |
| | | \$315.00 | | Materials Estimate | | |
| Itemized Method | | Cost | Total | Price | Total | |
| Item | Qty | per Item | Cost | Per Item | Price | |
| Tough Coat Coating | 5 gal | \$45 | \$225 | \$54 gal | \$270 | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| temized Material Estimate Tot | als | | | | \$270 | |
| | | | | | | |
| ımary | | | | | | |
| Total Direct Labor Cost | | | \$4,500.00 | | | |
| Total Non Direct labor Cost | | | \$0 | | | |
| Materials - % of Labor Method | | | \$315.00 | | | |
| Material - Itemized Method | | _ | \$270.00 | | | |
| Sub Total | | | \$5,085.00 | | | |
| Taxable Amount 0 | | | | | | |
| x Tax Rate Of | | | | | | |
| Total Tax | | L | 0 | | | |
| | | — | \$5,085.00 | | | |

Explaining the Steps:

Air Handler:

In this example, the air handler is a medium size packaged air handler that has internal mechanical insulation which we will clean and coat.

In our estimate we used 8 man hours to clean the air handler and 2 man hours to apply the coating. You would use and airless sprayer to apply the coating.

Ductwork:

We have three types of ductwork:

• The 230' of sheet metal ductwork ranges in size from 46" (w) x 20" (h) to 12" (w) x 10" (h). You won't be able to crawl this ductwork and will have to use various power brushing and air washing tools through the access openings you cut into the ductwork.

In the estimate we used a production rate of 15 liner feet per man hour on the sheet metal ductwork for = 15.3 man hours.

• The 160' of flex ductwork has been installed correctly (from our walk through) so we should have no problems cleaning ing it. We used a production rate of 20' per man hour = 8 man hours.

To clean all the ductwork we have 23.3 man hours.

System Components:

We have two different systems components that we are dealing with:

- We have 44 diffusers that we would take down, bring to a utility sink, clean, and then reinstall. We used a production rate of .25 man hours per register = 11 man hours.
- We have 11 inline coils to clean. We used a production rate of 1 hr. each = 11 man hours.

To clean all the system components we have 22 man hours.

Coating:

To apply a coating to the mechanical insulation in the one air handler with an airless sprayer we have a total of 2 man hours.

Additional Labor:

We allow 2 hours for mobilization (driving to the project and setting up equipment) and 2 hours for demobilization (takeing down the equipment and returning to the shop) for a total of 4 man hours.

Total Direct Labor Manhours:

Adding up the various man hours we have a total of 59.38 which we round up to 60. We take the 60 man hours and multiply that by a labor rate of 75.00 = 4,500.00 direct labor cost.

Non Direct Labor Items:

We did not have any subcontracting expenses, travel expenses, or rental expenses in this example.

Material Costs:

We used both material cost methods on the example.

- For the % of labor method we take the labor cost of \$4,500.00 time 7% = \$315.00. This covers the cost of poly, duct tape access panels, etc.
- For the itemized method we had one 5 gallon pail of Tough Coat at a cost of \$45.00 per gallon. We marked that cost up by 20% (you can use whatever % you want here) so we charged the client \$54.00 per gallon or \$270.00 total.

Summary:

Adding everything up we have a Total Project Estimate of \$5,085.00.

Introduction to Estimating Commercial Projects We did not discuss here the different cleaning tools and methods available that can affect your cleaning productivity. A discussion on that topic is covered on our Blueprint for Success: Selecting the right cleaning tool for the job guidelines.

Summary:

This is one example of how to estimate a commercial air duct cleaning project. I hope you found it useful. If you have any questions, comments or suggestions please call Peter Haugen at 800-597-3955 or 952-808-1619. We appreciate and value any comments you have.

Introduction to Estimating Commercial Projects

Peter Haugen, President Vac Systems International 11950 Riverwood Drive Burnsville, MN 55337 800-597-3955 952-808-1619 952-808-1617 (fax) phaugen@vacsysint.com. www.vacsysint.com

"Blueprint for Success" is a series of articles and publications developed by Vac Systems International to help you succeed as an air duct cleaning contractor. In addition to this publication they include:

- Residential Air Duct Cleaning Guidelines.
- Commercial Air Duct Cleaning Guidelines.
- Selecting the Right Tool for the Job Guide.
- Introduction to Coating HVAC Systems Guide
- How to Select an Electric Portable Vacuum Collection System Guide.
- More!