OUR MISSION

Since 1956, ASPE serves the construction & engineering industries by providing education, training, fellowship and opportunities for professional estimating development.
Hello Everyone,

The fall colors are everywhere which means the fall season events and holidays are here. We are well into our planning for an interesting and prosperous new year. ASPE members please greet our new member Luis Galaviz of American Wrecking, Inc. when you see him at our meetings if you have not met him yet. Paige Bruyn has moved from the Inland Empire Chapter to our Chapter this month so please welcome her when you see her also. I want to personally thank Carri Morones who moved from Las Vegas to our Chapter for chipping in to help me with registering attendees at last months meeting. She has also offered to feature our November meeting speaker and topic in the NAWIC Newsletter. Kevin Murphy also moved from San Diego to our Chapter and expressed he would like to actively participate in our Chapter.

The Board of Directors, Officers and Chair Persons of our Chapter met to conduct Chapter business and continued to plan and calendar events and programs for the year. The Chapter will soon be able to receive credit cards electronically and through the website soon. Using credit cards to pay for attending events will actually reduce the accounting effort by automating the transactions and recording them through the computer in addition to reducing Chapter expenses from those who make event reservations and do not show.
Every ASPE Chapter member is welcome to attend our Board Meetings and to contact any of us at any time if they have any suggestions or questions or visit our Face book page. Please see me and I will be sure to send you an invitation with the Agenda and the previous months Meeting Minutes if you wish to attend a Board meeting.

We are looking at an exciting year. We are looking for ideas for social events, Academy Day Seminar, job site walks from our chapter members. We will be reaching out to college students to get started in planning events to educate and stimulate interest in estimation.

As you can see we need your help at the committee level to help bring this year’s program endeavor to fruition. Please keep in mind to keep abreast of our industry’s technical advancements, promote professional ethical estimating practices in our industry and to sponsor events leading to that end requires total Chapter participation and support. Your participation by joining one of our committees will not only be rewarding but will certainly increase the success of our efforts.

Gregory R. Clayton
Meeting Information

DANIEL C WHITTET

Dinner meeting

TOPIC

“LEED and Bidding”

PRESENTED BY DANIEL C WHITTET

Date
Wednesday, NOV 9, 2011

Time
5:30 p.m. Social Hour & Networking
6:30 p.m. Program & Dinner

Location
Ayres Hotel 325 Bristol St. Costa Mesa, CA 92626

Cost $40
(includes Appetizer, Choice of entree, dessert, coffee/tea)

RSVP at www.aspechapter3.org

Talking points

- Integrating LEED and CALGreen into preconstruction decisions
- Do changes in the market make green building an expensive extra or a requirement?
- What implications for competitive bidding does a LEED project create?
- Preparing for LEED 2012 and new directions in sustainable initiatives
Background

Mr. Whittet has an extensive background in all aspects of the building and design industry with over thirty years of experience on significant architectural projects. He has been a part of the high performance building field as a contractor, designer, developer and consultant on work across the United States.

As a LEED AP on Las Vegas project CityCenter he managed material compliance for six LEED gold projects with a combined budget of over eight billion dollars. In Princeton he was part of the LEED for existing buildings gold certification of the Princeton Plasma Physics Lab.

An early advocate for integrated process and BIM technologies he participates in industry support groups related to the advance of Rapid Energy Models and Integrated Project Delivery. Mr. Whittet is also locally active in the USGBC Orange county chapter and a member of ASHRAE and AEE.
**MEETING INFORMATION**

**Membership meeting**

**TOPIC**

Demystifying Woman Owned Business Certifications

National Association of Women in Construction (NAWIC) Orange County Chapter #91

Talking points

- Learn what woman certifications are available and which are right for you.
- What are the benefits?
- Do you qualify?
- What is the process to get certified?

This next membership meeting is on November 15, 2011 at McCormick & Schmicks in Santa Ana. The speaker is Linda Hoitt, Business Consultant for Orange County Small Business Development Center (SBDC). Linda joined the Orange County SBDC in 1996 to provide business counseling services for business owners and entrepreneurs. With almost 20 years of business and management experience, she specializes in business development, marketing, financing, and state and local government contracting.

Take advantage of the many partnering agreements NAWIC has, including one with ASPE. Chapter member Carri Morones, CPE, CIT is also a member of NAWIC OC Chapter #91. If you would like more information about this meeting or if you would like to be added to the newsletter/meeting notice for NAWIC, please contact Carri Morones - carri@mammothelectric.com
The October Board of Directors Meeting began like normal Board meetings do with going through the agenda items of approving the July Meeting Minutes, 501C6 Corporation tax exemption status report, Programs report, the Treasurer report, President report, and Committee Chairs reports followed by new business where we made plans for the 2011-2012 year. We are populating our calendar with events and projects along with many other items at each meeting.

The Board approved the funds for the $850.00 filing fee for the federal not for profit status application with the IRS at the meeting. I will review and check the paperwork then overnight the 1024 application with supporting documents and the check for the filing fee as soon as possible. The Board approved getting a merchant credit card for the Chapter through our bank F&M Bank. Steve Murow and I are to meet with the bank to establish the account so the Chapter can receive credit cards for payment at events. The Board also approved giving the Blue Book representative of our area a free membership in exchange for their participation, advertising support
with the Blue Book. Ron Svarc and I are to locate and solicit the Blue Book representative for our area and discuss our proposal and report to the Board.

Due to time constraints the Board agreed not to sponsor a year end social event but start planning one for next year. The Board has delegated newsletter article responsibilities through January 2012 so expect to be approached to support the newsletter articles by writing one or several articles. Our next meeting we will be planning job site tours and the Academy event along with the monthly educational meeting speakers for the rest of the year. The Board will be going out to the members for help in getting Chapter wide participation to bring these events together and expose the public to them this year. The Board needs everyone’s help in learning about unusual construction projects in our area and their contractors to contact to sponsor jobsite walks.

Lastly, the primary goal of the Chapter is to increase the 2011-2012 scholarship funds, educate and serve its members.

Gregory R. Clayton
President/Secretary
Don’t Need to be the Low Bidder

Recently I was asked to present to engineers and managers at the County of Orange Public Works Department on the topic of estimating and why an outside estimating firm should be considered for producing County project budgets as opposed to doing them in house. The following is a synopsis of the presentation.

I have been estimating and bidding grading and site development improvements in the public and private works arena since 1978. After working as a general engineering contractor for 22 years, I moved into the CM/PM role in 2000. I am currently a principal and vice-president at The Moote Group, a local Santa Ana firm established in 1974 that offers cost estimating and construction management to developers in southern California as a way to bridge the gap between the contractor and owner. We have since developed into a full service land management firm whereas, besides the cost estimating division, we offer bid administration, dry utility coordination, applicant design, site management, CFD (Community Facilities District) reimbursement and expert witness/litigation support. We do not provide civil engineering or design work. We offer constructability analysis, site assessments, project management and cost estimating. Of more than 4,800 projects completed since 1974, 95% have been in southern California. Recently, we provided construction
management services for the Cities of Costa Mesa, San Juan Capistrano and Laguna Beach.

The reason I bring this up is because all these services enable me to sharpen my cost estimating skills. Starting with defining the scope of work, generating an all-inclusive bid schedule, understanding the potential “extras,” looking for the “unknowns” – basically troubleshooting the plans and project needs. The goal is to provide a solid cost estimate consistent with a complete scope of work that others can rely on, make million dollar decisions on and properly budget for future expenditures.

First order; define the scope of work, detailed take-offs, look at excavation and grading – where is the cut and where is the fill, review geotechnical reports and make “adjustments” to determine import/export, what can be moved with scraper, how much with trucks, depths of improvements for underground, determine production rates, type of ground situation – sandy, hard, rocky, ground water; street/traffic controls affect production – working hours, off-site…I am looking at the job as if I’m a contractor bidding on it. I visit the site at least once to understand the constraints, traffic impacts, surrounding area/neighbors, check on available water source, look at clearing and demo, really gauge and scope the work area. (Keep in mind: I’m speaking to County employees who are estimating from their desk in Santa Ana).

I have some caution and concerns with using pricing
from historical data and cost books. It is difficult to use unit costs from other projects unless you specifically have knowledge of the actual work – largely due to constraints, sequence, type, depths, ground type, de-watering, in the street, open cut or trench, shoring, etc. At Moote we administered over 100 bids in 2006 and several more since…we understand the job and why the various costs are what they are – we have a point of reference.

Of projects that we don’t administer the bid we still obtain the bid results (Greensheets, websites, contractors) and purchase the plans from the City, County, Caltrans or bidding Agency to better understand the project so we can understand why the unit costs are what they are.

For instance, if a bid has an unclassified excavation item, it can include asphalt and/or concrete and dirt. I was retained by the City of West Hollywood as an expert witness to review and opine on a claim made for additional excavation required in a median. The street excavation bid/contract unit price of $33.15/CY (cubic yard) at 100,000CY’s was based on 10,000CY’s of asphalt removal at $110/CY; 10,000CY’s of concrete pavement removal at $150/CY and 80,000CY’s of street excavation at $8.95/CY. The city contracted CM requested the contractor to remove an additional 10,000CY’s of “soft” dirt out of the median and agreed to pay the contract price, as suggested by the contractor, of $33.15/CY. Had the CM understood the make-up of the unit price, he would
have negotiated a cost closer to $8.95/CY or $89,500 as opposed to the $331,500 the contractor received. Point is; it is difficult to use a number from a publication without understanding the work, viewing the plans or knowing the conditions. The same project had a “planter curb,” 150LF (linear feet) at $15/LF – it was 18” high, textured concrete and pink in color – the CM measured over 4,000LF of mow curb (3” x 5” landscape mow curb, which typically goes for $3.50/LF) and paid it as planter curb – a $50,000 “hit” when it should have been included in the lump sum landscape median price. (This is where our constructability review, specification review and analysis; and working with the bid administrator comes in handy).

Anything being hauled to the dump or to a recycler needs confirmation of the current pricing and conditions. For example, Puente Hills landfill takes clean dirt for free but only 5 hours per day – truckers want at least 6 if not 8 hours – recyclers charge upwards of $250 per load to dump asphalt/concrete because their yards are near capacity and they are not unloading CMB (crushed miscellaneous base) fast enough. It used to be $40 per load…and of course, oil and fuel – impact on equipment rental, trucking of commodities – a good reason to raise your prices.

Another example of picking a unit price from a publication would be an 18”RCP (reinforced concrete pipe) crossing a 6-lane roadway, in phases, slurry backfill, plates, night work, traffic control, asphalt patch-back – this could be $500/LF as opposed to the $65/LF to $85/LF we’re used to seeing. All these examples show impacts to a unit price and the sort of things I look for.

Caltrans has a website with average unit costs and bid details; however, without fully understanding the scope of work, let alone not viewing the project plans, it would make it difficult to use/assume such unit costs in preparing an estimate/budget. There is a wide range of numbers – you need to know when to use such price.

My style: I use six unique methods to determine pricing and then discuss with the Estimating Team and agree to a number – 1) crew it up by man-hour, equipment time and material costs as if I’m bidding the job to do it – develop a job procedure, perform tedious takeoffs, 3-D grading
models for quantities, put crews together, run the hauls for grading, verify equipment rates, verify material prices, develop production rates for pipe install, asphalt paving, signals, landscape, etc.; 2) contact with contractor “friends” and material suppliers – get numbers on “similar jobs;” 3) past history of similar projects bid-administrated by Moote whereas we developed the spec, quantities and fully understand the plans and scope of work – numerous notebooks of bid results for almost any type of work and a database on the server; 4) obtain pricing on specialty items (bridge work or Contech Arch Spans) to verify our numbers; 5) we have our own dry utility division who quantifies each project into numerous line items and has a cost schedule based on current industry pricing on projects our guys have bid out and are coordinating the work and 6) “feeling” in the market place – who needs work, who will throw in their equipment at operator wages + fuel + $10 an hour for “ownership.” I belong to several associations, SCCA (grading contractors), ECA (underground contractors), ASPE (estimators and CM’s) and CMAA and “hear” what’s going on.

The Moote estimating team is made up of several past-contractors whereas one member owned and operated his own underground company (sewer and water), another had his own street improvement firm and I was a principal at two local firms specializing in site development and street improvements where 50% was public works and 50% was private. Another member has estimated and managed numerous landscape projects for Moote and performs a line by line takeoff for landscape and irrigation, calls suppliers for material quotes and develops the unit pricing. We all worked together, more or less, for the past 20 years. Also, our dry utility division supplements the team with pricing on dry utilities (SCE, Phone, Gas and CATV). We look at these projects through the eyes of a contractor and establish our estimates accordingly.

As another “check” on pricing: I mentioned material costs – I track the cost of materials based on specific locations, quantities involved, trucking and fuel cost – example, “asphalt paving” unit costs are typically 90% material and 10% labor & equipment; thus, if asphalt FOB jobsite is $63/TN (ton), then FDL (furnish, deliver and lay) is close to $70/TN. As material prices fluctuate the effect on the overall price only pertains to that certain percentage of the unit price that is material. The following chart will illustrate such:
Increase in Pricing on Select Trades
From July 15, 2004 to August 1, 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>L&amp;E</th>
<th>Matl</th>
<th>Labor</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Overall Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grading</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4.77%</td>
<td>9.00%</td>
<td>4.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm Drain</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>4.06%</td>
<td>17.64%</td>
<td>11.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>4.24%</td>
<td>9.32%</td>
<td>6.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewer</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>4.24%</td>
<td>22.00%</td>
<td>10.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Utilities</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>4.20%</td>
<td>9.37%</td>
<td>7.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphalt Paving</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>4.06%</td>
<td>2.69%</td>
<td>2.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>4.45%</td>
<td>45.45%</td>
<td>31.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>3.35%</td>
<td>5.00%</td>
<td>4.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signals/St. Lights</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>3.35%</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
<td>8.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Fence</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>4.81%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>1.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block Wall</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>3.90%</td>
<td>19.31%</td>
<td>13.15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on Union increases on Labor at July 1, 2005 and material quotes at same times.

In reference to a recent project I estimated and compared to the County’s estimate, numerous items were rolled up into a single item – again, defining the scope and quantifying for such. For instance, the “miscellaneous concrete” item I used for the project is made up of 29 separate line items based on each type of facility. The cost for such is based on sequence and numbers as compared to one line item and one average unit price. The “shotcrete” item is rolled up from 18 separate locations, sizes, widths and lengths and cost out individually as compared to one line item. The “unclassified excavation” item is rolled up from 13 separate items – these include scraper hauls, trucking hauls, and finish costs – there is no separate line item for these various “rough”
finish costs but the work needs to be done in order to facilitate the sequence, i.e.) fine grade for curb, fine grade for walk, a surface on the street to start utilities from as opposed to one line item. The “18” RCP” is rolled up from 13 individual storm drain lines including street work required; the “asphalt pavement” line item is rolled up from 10 items that includes slot paving, subgrade prep, small areas, large areas, different paving sections; and the “domestic water” is broken out by 53 line items representing the number of valves, hydrants, blow-offs, sizes and lengths, tees, sleeves, asphalt R&R as compared to one line item – and again, the reason for such is due to the complexity and capturing all the work – is the line in the street at 3’ minimum cover?, running down the slope with anchors?, special restraints?, connections?, etc.

Again, define the scope of work, break it out so you can adequately estimate it, don’t throw numbers at it and do it right!

I gauge the market place to know that fewer projects are bidding at this time, contractors are getting desperate and current estimates are coming in substantially lower than expected for reasons beyond our control – missed something, cash-flow reasons, cover overhead only, put equipment to work, don’t want to lose people, who knows…and of course this gets offset by the price of oil, world wide demand on cement, etc. These things are out of our control – but in general I am typically in the top three when the project bids and once in a while the “low bidder,” but only by a few percent.

In essence, I don’t need to be the low bidder nor am I achieving to be. I still “got the job” which was to determine an appropriate budget or “reasonable cost” or “estimate of probable cost” that is within 10% of the future contract amount so owners, developers, builders and public agencies can make an informed decision.

Steve Murow
It’s always fun to go back and read your own work. I often look back at articles that I have written and wonder “why did I say that?” or “that doesn’t even make sense.” Occasionally, I impress myself, which is fun. And sometimes, I am forced to admit a deficiency in my own writing, in this case the fact that I tend to use the terms “ethics” and “morals” interchangeably, when they are not the same thing. One evening, seeking a deeper level of personal clarity, I dove into the shallow pond of the internet to attempt to solidify this subtle but important distinction in my own mind. The results, presented here, were rather surprising.

According to Dictionary.com, ethics is a system of moral principles, while morals are principles of right and wrong conduct. This seems simple enough. Ethics is a framework, a systemic and reasoned basis for making statements about morality. Morals are simply what we believe to be right and wrong. There appears to be a clear distinction here that ethics are more sophisticated than morals. Morally, one can support almost anything, while ethically we require reason and justification for what we believe. When a doctor violates a certain behavioral standard, this is an ethics violation rather than a moral one. This individual has violated a reason based, systemic code of conduct that is held in mutually high esteem by all physicians. If we were to call this individual’s actions unethical, we are making a statement about his or her conduct relative to the standards of his profession. If we were to call such actions immoral, we are simply saying that we consider this behavior to be wrong.

I thought I had this figured out until I tried to explain it to my wife, who promptly crushed my argument by pointing out that in describing ethics, I was using the word moral and continuing to interchange these terms with no regard for specifics. I was frustrated, upset even. I’m a philosopher by trade, for crying out
loud. I should know this, this is easy! In fact it is not so easy and is made more complicated by the context in which the terms are used. But wait, there is more.

As my confusion continued, I dived back into the electronic abyss and typed “morality” and “ethics” into Thesaurus.com. According to this site, morality is beliefs regarding appropriate behavior, while ethics is the formal study of morality. This seemed okay, until I realized that using this definition, unethical would mean un-formal study of morality. Sorry, what? Clearly that won’t work either. I decided to play with this inversion concept, and deduced that when something is unethical, it goes against a system of morality, such as utilitarianism. If something is immoral, it is morally objectionable or simply wrong.

It seems that this distinction is actually made more complicated by referring to linguistics-based references. Both of the above sites, as well as Merriam-Webster.com listed morals and ethics as synonyms for one another, even though their definitions make it clear that they are not the same thing. Further research showed an even greater variety of opinion, often with the consistent theme that ethics are systemic, while morals are simply beliefs about right and wrong. One site went so far as to suggest that morals are subjective while ethics are objective and come from the Christian God. The things we find on Google. In any event, my hope is to find a way to clearly and distinctly designate between ethics and morals without finding myself perched atop a high balcony and considering my own mortality. Here goes nothing….

Morals, quite simply, are beliefs about right and wrong conduct. They are often based on sociological conditions and learned behavior, but not always. They do not require reason, consistency, or thorough analysis in their initial shaping or practical application. One can make a statement about morals without
making a statement about ethics. If something is immoral, it may or may not be appropriate to call it unethical. I can believe that lying is wrong because my grandmother told me it was, and that is what I believe. No further justification is required.

Ethics, on the other hand, is a reason based, cumulative system of moral decision making. It is built upon one or a few basic principles and requires that we be thorough, honest, and comprehensive in making statements about right and wrong. Ethics is about building the kind of world we want to live in, and developing a consistent process by which to achieve this. Ethics is an advanced expression of morality.

For example, let us say that I believe abortion is wrong because all human life is valuable, but I also believe that we should punish murderers by putting them to death. These points of view could be held simultaneously from a position of simple moral belief, but would at a minimum require additional justification before being accepted as a reasonable ethical position. Morality is simply a statement about right and wrong. Abortion is wrong, the death penalty is right. (This is just an example; I do not really think this.) Moral belief does not require that we are reasonable or justified, but ethics does. An ethicist would have to deal with the contradiction regarding value of human life that is created by holding these positions simultaneously.

Still confused? Join the club.

Elijah Weber
Prior to our monthly presentation Ron Svarc took the floor to introduce our newest member. We are pleased to welcome John Tolman to the Orange County Chapter and we look forward to getting to know John in the coming months ahead.

Chris Smith, our speaker for the evening, set up an interesting video to view, while all attending enjoyed the food provided. Two mock ups, constructed independently to highlight the flammability of today’s home furnishings and fixtures. One scene was constructed to replicate a past generation circa 1970’s where materials used consisted of natural products, mainly wools and cotton, the second, a blend of man-made synthetics.

The intent of the mock up was to highlight, just how flammable common furniture and fixtures, used in today’s home are. Once alight, flame quickly spreads, producing smoke plumes, which significantly impacts the safety of the home occupants and escape routes. Flashover occurs when the smoke layer ignites at ceiling level and intense rolling fire occurs within the home. Flashover in this instance occurred with 3 minutes and 40 seconds of the fire commencing. Materials used in the 1970’s took significantly longer to reach flashover, 29 minutes in this instance.

As we witnessed, today’s home while comfortable to live and entertain in, they all contain silent dangers.

Chris Smith is a Territory Manager for Lubrizol Advanced Materials, Inc. a chemical company, which provides additives in powder and pellet forms, from which CPVC pipe is produced. CPVC, Chlorinated Poly Vinyl Chloride, to give it its full name, was invented in Japan in the 1930’s. CPVC allows elevated water pressure with high water temperatures. In 1959, BF Goodrich began to make pipe and fittings. Initially used in chemical plants as a carrier of corrosive materials, it started being used in plumbing systems. In 1984, CPVC was being used in fire sprinkler systems. Today, it
CPVC pipe is used for many areas of construction and industrial uses and includes

- Blazemaster- used in fire sprinkler systems, orange in color and is trade mark registered.
- Corzan – used in plumbing systems, available in iron pipe sizes and up to 24” diameter, grey in color and is trade mark registered.
- FlowGuard Gold- used in plumbing systems, available in copper tube sizes can be used in conjunction with Corzan, is cream in color and is trade mark registered.

All above are Lubrizol Advanced Materials, Inc. products.

Code in the State of California mandates, all new homes being constructed must have a fire sprinkler system. Chris confirmed the install cost for a new home using Blazemaster materials is around $0.50 per square foot. The average system install cost is around $2,000-$3000 per home. Sprinklers in the home are not designed to protect the home. The intent is to allow the occupants 10 minutes to exit the home. In many cases, Chris confirmed, fire sprinklers have extinguished the blaze.

Useful facts regarding home Fire Sprinkler Systems and Blazemaster materials;

- 13D Sprinklers are designed to flow 13 GPM at 7 PSI.
- 13D Systems are designed for a 2 head system.
- The system is then size to 26 GPM with an additional 5 GPM for the domestic water supply.
- A total of 31 GPM is required for a 13D system.
- Will not sustain combustion.
- Is UL182 listed.
Thoughts or Suggestions?

We are looking for your ideas and input regarding our newsletter and dinner programs. Do you have an idea for an upcoming dinner meeting? Would you like to be a presenter at one of our dinner meetings? Is there a topic of discussion that we should write an article about? Would you like to be a contributor to our newsletter?

Please contact ChiaYen Yuan at ChiaYen.Yuan@fgould.com.

Membership

Applications for membership can be downloaded from the national website- www.aspenational.org, or on our local website- www.aspechapter3.org. For more information, contact Greg Clayton at gclayton@4cei.com.

Many cities are using CPVC products in city projects and include:

- Long Beach
- Westminster
- San Jose
- Union City
- Los Angeles
- Santa Monica Pier
- Irvine
- Santa Ana
- San Francisco – fire sprinkler systems

Disney and Marriott, now use Corzan and FlowGuard Gold, in their respective hotel developments. As a result of ongoing copper failure, both now use CPVC and have reported reduced copper failure, resulting in less maintenance costs.

We thank Chris for his professional presentation; it was very interesting and informative. If you missed it and would like more information, you can contact Chris at chris.smith@lubrizol.com.
Advertising Opportunities

For more details if you would like to advertise with us, contact ChiaYen Yuan at chiayen.yuan@fgould.com

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Company Member Representatives

Canon #1
Professional Estimators shall perform services in areas of their discipline and competence.

Canon #2
Professional Estimators shall continue to expand their professional capabilities through continuing education programs to better enable them to better serve their clients, employers and the industry.

Canon #3
Professional Estimators shall conduct themselves in a manner, which will promote cooperation and good relations among members of our profession and those directly related to our profession.

Canon #4
Professional Estimators shall safeguard and keep in confidence all knowledge of the business affairs and technical procedures of an employer of client.

Canon #5
Professional Estimators shall conduct themselves with integrity at all times and not knowingly or willingly enter into agreements that violate the laws of the United States of America or of the states in which they practice.

Canon #6
Professional Estimators shall utilize their education, years of experience and acquired skills in the preparation of each estimate or assignment with full commitment to make each estimate or assignment as detailed and accurate as their talents and abilities allow.

Canon #7
Professional Estimators shall not engage in the practices of "bid peddling" as defined by this code. This is a breach of moral and ethical standards, and a member of this society shall not enter into this practice.

Canon #8
Professional Estimators and those in training to be estimators shall not enter into any agreement that may be considered acts of collusion or conspiracy (bid rigging) with the implied or expressed purpose of defrauding clients. Acts of this type are in direct violation of the Code of Ethics of the American Society of Professional Estimator.

Canon #9
Professional Estimators and those in training to be estimators shall not participate in acts, such as the giving or receiving of gifts, that are intended to be or may be construed as being unlawful acts of bribery.
We Need Volunteers!!

We need your help! Anyone who is interested in serving on a committee for the OC chapter, please contact Greg Clayton at gclayton@4cei.com for more information. This is a great way to give back to ASPE both personally and professionally. We encourage you to attend a board meeting to see what it’s all about. We meet every other month in a physical location and all ASPE members are welcome to attend.

Welcome

We look forward to seeing you at this month’s dinner meeting.

Twitter Account

Do you Tweet? With the advent of all of the social networking going on I figured we should be keeping up with the technology. For those of you not in the know, Twitter is a website that allows postings, called tweets, of no more than 144 keystrokes (yes, spaces count). With Twitter you can find individuals such as ASPE’s national Executive Director (ASPENatExecDir), other chapters (ASPE12Reno or ASPE51SLCUTah), construction related organizations such as NAWIC, MC2, or McGraw Hill.

I intend on finding links to individuals and organizations that may be of interest to our membership. If you find an organization that you think would be of interest to our chapter membership let me know. Just post a tweet to ASPE3OrangeCty and I’ll be sure to link us to the account.

Do you have insights to pass on to our membership regarding the construction industry in Orange County? With a Twitter account you can pass them along quickly. After all, how long can it take to type 144 characters? See a website or blog you think may be of interest, post the link with one tweet and the whole chapter can see it too.

Try it out. Even if you never post anything, you can follow the postings of whoever you may find interesting. Hopefully, one of those will be ASPE3OrangeCty.

Thank you for reading ASPE OC Chapter3.
If you would like to advertise with us, contact ChiaYen Yuan at chiayen.yuan@fgould.com

CALLING FOR PRESENTERS!

Interested in giving a presentation at our chapter dinner meetings?

Interested in getting your company name out to members?

Come educate and Share with our members!

Contact Tom Smithson at tom.smithson@rcrcompanies.com for more info!