

Practice: 500 - Obstruction Removal

Scenario: #1 - Removal and Disposal of Concrete Slab

Scenario Description: Remove and disposal of concrete slabs by saw cutting, demolition, excavation or other means required for removal. Dispose of concrete slabs so that it does not impede subsequent work or cause onsite or offsite damage. Dispose of all concrete slabs by removal to an approved location, or reuse location. Typical disposal is burial on site. Remove and dispose all concrete slabs in order to apply conservation practices or facilitate the planned land use. Concrete slab removal will address the resource concerns of the prevention or hindrance to the installation of conservation practices or present a hazard to their use and enjoyment.

Before Situation: On any land where existing obstructions interfere with planned land use development, public safety or infrastructure. The site may be abandoned mine lands, construction sites, recreation areas, farms, ranches, and areas affected by natural disasters. This is not intended for the removal of obstructions from aquatic environments.

After Situation: The typical area will be a 1000 square feet of impaired land. The removal of concrete slabs will be performed by demolition, excavation or other means required for removal with the use of heavy equipment and hand labor. Dispose of all concrete slabs from the obstruction removal so that it does not impede subsequent work or cause onsite or offsite damage. Revegetate or otherwise protect from erosion disturbed areas as soon as possible. Refer to NRCS Conservation Practice Standard 342, Critical Area Planting for seedbed preparation, seeding, fertilizing, and mulching requirements. The practice is to improve site conditions in order to apply conservation practices or facilitate better use of the landscape.

Scenario Feature Measure: Land Area

Scenario Unit: Square Foot

Scenario Typical Size: 1000

Total Scenario Cost: \$779.61

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$0.78

Cost Details

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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Labor

Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12", Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hour	\$28.82	4	\$115.26
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Equipment Installation

Track Loader, 95HP	935	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$86.71	2	\$173.43
Truck, dump, 18 CY	1400	Dump truck for moving bulk material. Typically capacity is 25 ton or 18 cubic yards. Includes equipment only.	Hour	\$119.65	2	\$239.29

Mobilization

Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$251.62	1	\$251.62
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Scenario: #2 - Removal and Disposal of Fence, Feedlot

Scenario Description: Remove and disposal of all existing fences around a livestock feeding/waste facility by demolition, excavation or other means required for removal. Dispose of all fence materials from the site so that it does not impede subsequent work or cause onsite or offsite damage. Dispose of all materials by removal to an approved landfill, wood chipping and land distribution, or recycling center, burial at an approved location or burning. If burning is used, implement appropriate smoke management to protect public health and safety. Fence removal will address the resource concerns of the prevention or hindrance to the installation of conservation practices or present a hazard to their use and enjoyment.

Before Situation: On headquarters or any land where existing feedlot fence interferes with planned land use development, public safety, or infrastructure. The site may be abandoned mine lands, construction sites, recreation areas, farms, ranches, and areas affected by natural disasters. This is not intended for the removal of obstructions from aquatic environments.

After Situation: The typical feedlot fence will be 800 in linear feet. The removal of the fence will be performed with the use of equipment and hand labor. Dispose of all debris from the fence removal so that it does not impede subsequent work or cause onsite or offsite damage. Revegetate or otherwise protect from erosion disturbed areas as soon as possible. Refer to NRCS Conservation Practice Standard 342, Critical Area Planting for seedbed preparation, seeding, fertilizing, and mulching requirements. The practice is to improve site conditions in order to apply conservation practices or facilitate better use of the landscape such as Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645).

Scenario Feature Measure: Length of Fence

Scenario Unit: Foot

Scenario Typical Size: 800

Total Scenario Cost: \$2,391.50

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$2.99

Cost Details

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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Labor

Equipment Operators, Light	232	Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12", Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers	Hour	\$23.59	24	\$566.05
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$21.71	24	\$521.01

Equipment Installation

Skidsteer, 80 HP	933	Skidsteer loader with horsepower range of 60 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$43.87	24	\$1,052.81
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Mobilization

Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$251.62	1	\$251.62
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