

**Nason Creek Kahler Reach Habitat Enhancement Project
Bidder Questions and Clarifications**

Question	Response	Date
Who is monitoring turbidity? Is it the contractor's responsibility?	It is ultimately the contractor's responsibility to ensure all WQ requirements are being met. We will have a staff person onsite to regularly monitor turbidity and coordinate with the Contractor. However, this does not omit the contractor from making sure they are in compliance.	12/21/2022
Can you clarify the schedule of the project? Is site one and site two intended on being completed within the 2022 in water work window? Or is the additive option for site two intended to be a second season 2023?	Both Site 1 and Site 2 are intended to be completed in 2022. The schedule for both is July 1 st - August 8 th , 2022 for all in-water-work.	12/21/2022
Is the engineers estimate for the base bid only or for both base and additive 1?	The EE is for implementation of both the Base Bid-Site 1 + Additive A1-Site 2.	12/21/2022
What is the post embedment depth?	Post embedment for Type 1 structures is 12' below channel bed at thalweg. Embedment depth for Type 2 structures is 10'.	12/21/2022
What wood types are we allowed to use for structures? Can Grand Fir be accepted for use of either RW or non-RW logs in structures?	I have posed this question to the engineer. If this is allowable, this question will be updated. However, section 8-26.2(1) outlines allowable wood materials. All logs with or without rootwads shall come from Douglas fir, Ponderosa Pine, Western Red Cedar, or Western Larch trees which have been harvested within the past 24 months. The exception is that log with rootwads being used for rootwad posts (RPD) must be of Douglas fir.	12/21/2022

<p><i>With the burial of the rootwads at 10 to 12', it seems as though all the EL's will need active pumping to reach this depth?</i></p>	<p>We are required to isolate the area of excavation below OHWM from flowing water. It is ultimately up to the contractor to determine the sufficient isolation means (cofferdam vs sheet piles and so on) and the level of dewatering needed to manage turbid water and excavation side walls so that the design depths are met. We do anticipate pumping being needed to drawdown the water level inside the excavation to a manageable level, but it is not required to fully dewater the area down to the design post elevation; post installation excavation can occur under water as long as the area is properly isolated and turbidity requirements are being met.</p>	<p>1/23/2022</p>
<p><i>Is pile driving without rootwads to greater depths to meet pull out #'s an option if certain EL's are proving difficult to excavate and coffer? A couple/few of the more aggressive EL's in the main channel might be done more efficiently with this method.</i></p>	<p>Section "1-02.4(2) Subsurface Information" in the specs provides a summary of pile testing that was performed in Site 1. Piles would need driven to a depth of 16 feet, and this was determined to be infeasible, or at least very time consuming, using a vibratory hammer such as a Movax. Therefore, the design assumes rootwad posts are the most feasible anchoring strategy. Additionally, the overhead powerlines preclude the use of other pile driving equipment such as impact hammers with long leads.</p>	<p>1/23/2022</p>
<p><i>Are we required to use a bulkbag type cofferdam?</i></p>	<p>All excavation below OHWM is required to be isolated from flowing water but the Contractor is not limited to utilization of bulk bags. Sheet piles or other means can be</p>	<p>1/24/22</p>

	<p>proposed and coordinated with us and the engineer. It is ultimately up to the contractor to decide the best means of meeting the intent of site isolation.</p>	
<p><i>Are water flow reports available for this section of Nason Creek?</i></p>	<p>There is a link on page 132 within the project manual that provides access to the closest flow data for Nason Creek collected near the mouth at RM 0.2. Based on the 2021 historical data specifically, flows from July 1st to August 8th ranged from roughly 650 cfs to 60 cfs. Drought years such as 2015 have recorded totals for the same date range from 70 cfs to 35 cfs. If you visit the link below, and scroll down to “station 45J070 Historical Data” you can see this information for any recorded year by clicking on the “table” link associated.</p> <p>https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/ContinuousFlowAndWQ/StationDetails?sta=45J070</p>	<p>1/27/22</p>