

**Cascade Orchard Irrigation Company Improvement Project Delivery Pipelines  
Bidder Questions and Clarifications  
Bid Opening January 29<sup>th</sup>, 2024 @ 11:00 AM**

Question	Response	Date
<p><b>Does prevailing wage training need to be completed and ESD# issued for bids to be accepted, or can they be completed/provided by the time of Contract award/execution?</b></p>	<p><i>To be considered responsible and eligible for award, bidders must meet the minimum bidder responsibility criteria in RCW 39.04.350(1) and complete the Bid Package within the Contract Documents in its entirety. Bidders must indicate that they meet the minimum training requirements of Option A, or the exemption requirements of Option B on the form titled "Certification of Compliance with Prevailing Wage Training" as part of their bid package for it to be considered complete. Failure to meet minimum requirements and/or complete any form within the bid package would be considered an irregularity.</i></p>	<p>11/7/2023</p>
<p><b>Are the pipelines designed to slope in a particular direction to drain?</b></p>	<p><i>Yes. The main pipeline is designed to slope very gradually from the RV Park to the tailwater location at the north end of Icicle Creek near the Wenatchee River. The main pipeline is intended to drain through the existing tailwater structure to the Wenatchee River. The lateral pipelines are each designed to slope from west to east and to drain at connections to existing drain facilities at the east end of each lateral. The pipelines have been designed without sags or high points so that they can be drained at these locations after each irrigation season.</i></p>	<p>11/16/2023</p>
<p><b>How will we handle unknowns related to utilities encountered?</b></p>	<p><i>The Engineer will review the need for additional or revised language in the Specifications regarding payment for repair and avoidance of utilities that cannot be located prior to trenching and disturbance. If additional guidance or a force account allowance is needed to address this, we will include that guidance or revision in an addendum.</i></p>	<p>11/16/2023</p>
<p><b>Is Sleeping Lady ok with trees being cleared?</b></p>	<p><i>COIC owns a right-of-way along the canal that allows them to work within that right-of-way. Clearing limits have been set at a 15-foot maximum width through the property, centered on the pipeline. There has been a lot of communication with Sleeping Lady about this project. They have flagged (and will check flagging prior to construction) to identify specific trees they would like to protect. Most of the trees they have flagged are outside the 15-foot clearing limits, but there are some trees within the clearing limits that will need to remain. There is also a construction schedule restriction there based on their busy season. Construction can only occur between mid-October (October Fest) and mid-November (complete work before Thanksgiving).</i></p>	<p>11/16/2023</p>
<p><b>Having a lump sum item for clean-up will be difficult to bid on. Is it possible to change this to a Force Account?</b></p>	<p><i>The Engineer will consider the need for additional or revised language in the Specifications regarding payment for cleanup and repair of private property. If additional guidance or a force account allowance is needed to address this, we will include that guidance or revision in an addendum.</i></p>	<p>11/16/2023</p>

<p><b>What about areas along the laterals where there is no shoulder off the pavement? Will there be an allowance to adjust the pipe alignment if needed?</b></p>	<p><i>Pipelines have generally been designed to avoid steep shoulders, but there may be one or two spots where this may be a challenge. The Engineer will review this again and provide any additional guidance via addendum, if needed. There will be some flexibility during construction to make minor adjustments to the pipeline alignment, if needed, to accommodate steep slopes and other conflicts.</i></p>	<p>11/16/2023</p>
<p><b>For clearing (trees, shrubs) along the canal, does the full 15 feet need to be cleared or just what is needed?</b></p>	<p><i>The 15-foot clearing width is the maximum clearing width allowed. The Contractor is only required to clear what is needed to facilitate construction of the pipelines.</i></p>	<p>11/16/2023</p>
<p><b>What about improvements within the road right of way?</b></p>	<p><i>There are items such as fences, mailboxes, and other items that are privately owned, but may be located within the public right-of-way. There are also traffic signs and other publicly owned items that are within the right-of-way. The drawings call attention to the items that need to be replaced or repaired. Generally, the intent is to replace or repair private property disturbed by the project, as indicated on the Drawings. We will work with the selected Contractor if any adjustments are required to what is shown on the drawings to address property owner concerns and meet the conditions of the County Right-of-Way Permit, which is in process.</i></p>	<p>11/16/2023</p>
<p><b>How do we bid for unknowns? Especially for road repairs?</b></p>	<p><i>The pipelines have generally been designed to limit disturbance to existing pavement. To the extent possible, the lateral pipelines have been located just off the edge of the pavement. Where trenching will be required across existing pavement, sawcuts are shown on the Drawings and will be required. The Engineer will review this again with the Construction Manager and will provide any additional guidance, if needed, on roadway repairs via addendum.</i></p>	<p>11/16/2023</p>
<p><b>Can we use something other than HDPE?</b></p>	<p><i>Other pipe materials and installation options were considered and discussed with the Owner during the many years of planning and design. For several reasons, the decision was made to use butt-fused HDPE pipe and to locate the pipelines where they are shown on the Drawings. Please bid as specified.</i></p>	<p>11/16/2023</p>
<p><b>What if the subgrade of the mainline remains wet after irrigation is turned off?</b></p>	<p><i>Based on our observations, we believe that the canal will dry out quickly after irrigation season is ended unless there is rain. We do not anticipate that soft or unsuitable soils will be a challenge. If soft or unsuitable soils are encountered, the specifications require over-excavation and placement of suitable materials for the foundation of the pipelines to be installed. Over-excavation and placement of additional material will be reviewed by the County's Construction Manager for adjustments to bid quantities and cost.</i></p>	<p>11/16/2023</p>
<p><b>The pipe will be placed on the bottom of the canal, does it need to be cleaned out first?</b></p>	<p><i>Yes. Where the pipeline will be installed through an existing culvert, the culvert will likely need to be cleaned out prior to installing the proposed pipeline through the culvert to achieve the lines and grades shown on the Drawings. The annular space between the proposed pipeline and the existing culvert will need to be filled with CDF, as shown on the Drawings. Attention was called to the need to protect the</i></p>	<p>11/16/2023</p>

	<i>pipe from floating or collapsing when the culverts are backfilled with CDF.</i>	
<b>Where will pipe bedding be required? What about select backfill? Will it need to fill the entire canal? What will be used to backfill the canal.</b>	<i>The Drawings require 6 inches of compacted pipe bedding below all pipelines and compacted select backfill extending up around the pipe to a depth of 6 inches above the crown of the pipe. The specification for pipe bedding and select backfill are the same and refer to the requirements in the WSDOT Standard Specifications for pipe zone bedding. It is assumed that this material will be imported, unless the Contractor can demonstrate that on-site soils meet the specification for pipe bedding and select backfill. Outside the pipe zone, final backfill will be used to fill the canal. The final backfill can be native material meeting the requirements on the Drawings and in the Specifications. Some excess will be available from the pump station/intake construction and from construction of lateral pipelines that will need to be used as final backfill over the pipeline installed in the existing COIC Canal.</i>	11/16/2023
<b>Will the organics need to be cleared out of the canal first?</b>	<i>Organic material will need to be cleared and removed from soil prior to using native soil as backfill over pipelines, as indicated on the Drawings and in the Specifications.</i>	11/16/2023
<b>Do we need a flat surface over the canal at the end?</b>	<i>The Drawings and Specifications require at least 18 inches of cover over the pipeline when outside of the traveled right-of-way, and 36 inches of cover within the traveled right-of-way (paved roadway and shoulders). In some places, the 18 inches of cover required may not fully fill the canal and in some places, mounding will be required to adequate cover the pipeline installed in the canal. However, the intent is that the final backfill of the canal create a finished surface that is generally smooth and flat.</i>	11/16/2023
<b>What about the pedestrian bridges some landowners have over the canal?</b>	<i>Pedestrian bridges should be removed and set aside. They won't be needed after construction.</i>	11/16/2023
<b>What is the size difference between the existing and new laterals?</b>	<i>New laterals will be 8-inch, 6-inch, and 4-inch HDPE pipe. The existing include a wide mix of pipe materials are primarily 8 inches or 6 inches in diameter.</i>	11/16/2023
<b>Will bedding material need to be transported into the canal from the public right-of-way?</b>	<i>Yes, bedding, pipe, and other imported materials will need to be transported to the place of installation within the canal right-of-way from points of access to the public right-of-way, as shown on the Drawings. There is a bit of distance between public access points in some locations (between Prowell Street and Bayne Road, and between Bayne Road and Icicle Road). Any access arranged by the Contractor through private property will need to be documented and approved by the County's Construction Manager prior to use.</i>	11/16/2023

<b>The work area is on the canal is 15 feet?</b>	<i>Yes. The maximum clearing width is 15 feet, centered on the pipeline, which will be installed near the center of the canal.</i>	11/16/2023
<b>Is pipe bedding and select backfill the same material?</b>	<i>Yes. The specification for pipe bedding and select backfill are the same and refer to the requirements in the WSDOT Standard Specifications for pipe zone bedding.</i>	11/16/2023
<b>What can be cleared at the Sleeping Lady?</b>	<i>The Drawings and Specifications allow for clearing of trees and brush within the 15-foot clearing limits with the exception of a few trees that have been flagged (flagging will be updated prior to construction) by Sleeping Lady personnel.</i>	11/16/2023
<b>What are the date restrictions at Sleeping Lady?</b>	<i>Construction on the Sleeping Lady property can only occur between mid-October (October Fest) and mid-November (complete work before Thanksgiving), as indicated on the Drawings and in the Specifications.</i>	11/16/2023
<b>Are inverts called out?</b>	<i>Yes, key invert elevations are called out on the profiles. The critical constraints used to set the profile of the pipelines are as follows:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The pipelines should be installed without sags or high points so that the pipelines drain to the low ends of the pipelines noted previously.</i></li> <li>• <i>The main pipeline will be installed through several culverts and the pipe profile is designed to allow for that.</i></li> <li>• <i>The pipelines have been designed, to the extent possible, to avoid conflicts with other utilities.</i></li> </ul>	11/16/2023
<b>Will filling and testing be required?</b>	<i>Yes. All pipelines will need to be filled with water and pressure tested.</i>	11/16/2023
<b>Can we use air testing?</b>	<i>Section 33 11 17 of the Technical Specifications requires pressure testing in accordance with Section 7-09.3(23) of the WSDOT Standard Specifications, which requires hydrostatic pressure testing using water. Other project-specific requirements for testing are noted in that Section 33 11 17 of the Specifications.</i>	11/16/2023
<b>Do we need to test to all services?</b>	<i>Yes. Services will need to be pressure tested up to the valve.</i>	11/16/2023
<b>Is there federal funding for this project? Are there Buy America Requirements tied to that funding source?</b>	<i>Yes, there is federal funding for this project which holds Buy America Requirements. The project specific Buy America Requirements are being developed and will be reflected in an addendum issued to Planholders within the next week.</i>	11/28/2023
<b>Can you send a list of attendees from the pre-bid walkthrough?</b>	<i>All attendees of the pre-bid walkthrough are listed on the current plan holders list on our website.</i> <a href="https://www.co.chelan.wa.us/natural-resources/pages/current-opportunities">https://www.co.chelan.wa.us/natural-resources/pages/current-opportunities</a>	11/29/23

<b>Section 01 11 00 1.06.D.1: Is April 30, 2022, supposed to be April 30, 2025?</b>	<i>Yes. The date for substantial completion should be April 30, 2025.</i>	12/18/23
<b>Section 01 56 15 3.05 Protection of Existing Utilities: Please clarify Contractor incurred costs associated with damage to and repair of underground utilities not properly located by the facility owners or the existence and/or location is not indicated in the Contract Documents are compensable if the Contractor complies with RCW 19.122. Further the cost associated with determining the location of, altering and/or replacing utilities (to include private irrigation systems) not specifically indicated in the Contract Documents is compensable.</b>	<i>The Engineer is reviewing the need for additional or revised language in the Specifications regarding payment for repair and avoidance of utilities that cannot be located prior to trenching and disturbance. If additional guidance or a force account allowance is needed to address this, we will include that guidance or revision in an addendum.</i>	12/18/23
My understanding is, as a non-certified bidder: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. We are not required to hire from the Tribes' hiring hall for this project.</li> <li>2. We do not need to provide any documentation supporting Indian preference in our bid documents (that would only apply to certified contractors).</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>You are not required to hire subcontractors that are Indian certified. However, preference should be given to certified firms on the list provided assuming that they are available to do the work; are certified to do the work; meet all legal requirements to perform the referenced work in the State of Washington; and/or can perform the work for a reasonable cost. You are required to acknowledge the requirements of section 1-08.1 of the Special Provisions (as indicated on the subcontractors list). If after having utilized the TERO list provided, a subcontractor that is listed in your bid proposal package is not Indian certified, you must indicate the reasoning why on your subcontractor list. (EXAMPLE: No subs certified to do the work; No subs available or willing to do the work; timing of compliance in relation to opening of bids; impacts to cost of work or bid etc.)</i></li> </ol>	1/26/24

	<p>2. <i>Correct. Prime Contractors who are Indian Preference Eligible must provide supporting documentation as outlined in section 1-03.1 of the Special Provisions in order for preference to be given. Supporting documentation outside of the information required in the subcontractors list, is not required for subcontractors as part of the bid.</i></p>	
<p><b>Project Timing: Section 01 11 00 states canal and lateral work cannot effectively begin until Sept. 30, 2024 and must be substantially complete by Apr. 30, 2025. How does that reconcile with:</b></p> <p><b>a. Section 31 23 33 3.05.A.10 Trenching and Backfilling: wherein backfill material or the surfaces upon which it is placed cannot be frozen (a condition highly likely late-November thru mid-February).</b></p> <p><b>b. Section 32 12 16 Asphalt Paving: wherein asphalt patch work is to occur within 5 days of opening the trench (3.02.I) but cannot occur between Oct. 1 and April 1(3.02.E) without a County variance. The County’s expectation for the trench surface during the winter (until the asphalt plants open and specified parameters can be met) needs to be set forth.</b></p>	<p><i>Section 01 11 00 of the Technical Specifications indicates that work shall not disrupt the existing irrigation delivery system operation during the irrigation season (May 1 through September 30). COIC has agreed to shut down irrigation 1 week early in September 2024 (by September 23, 2024) to allow an additional week to complete the work.</i></p> <p><i>The existing irrigation system will be active and operating from May 1, 2024, through September 23, 2024. Work that does not disrupt the operation of the existing irrigation system can proceed during the irrigation season. This may include installing lateral pipes that are parallel to and can be installed without interrupting the operation of the existing irrigation laterals. The work will proceed until conditions (snow and frozen subsurface material) require interruption (likely in November or December 2024, depending on the weather). The work is then intended to resume when the snow melts and the ground thaws (likely March 2025) and be substantially complete by April 30, 2025.</i></p> <p><i>The engineer will contact Chelan County Public Works to review the County’s expectation for trench backfill and surface repair during the period when they normally do not allow permanent asphalt patch work (October 1 to April 1) and potential for a variance for work to be done during that time frame and will provide clarification via an addendum.</i></p>	<p>12/18/23</p>
<p><b>Section 02 21 00 Surveying: allows construction surveyors to perform survey and layout work to construct the project. This will generate a field data base (electronic) upon which</b></p>	<p><i>The work is not necessarily intended to be duplicative. The work outlined in Section 02 21 00 of the Technical Specifications to perform survey work needed to lay out the project, verify accuracy, verify quantities, and support construction of the project does not have to be completed by someone other than the surveyor that is</i></p>	<p>12/18/23</p>

<p>as-built information can be added during construction to document any deviations from plan/design and additional referencing. Section 01 70 00 requires a Professional Land Surveyor establish (presumably independently) the same or similar field data base to provide as-built documentation. This duplicity of effort will add unnecessary cost to the project. Why not add the as-built documentation requirement to Section 02 21 00 thereby eliminating the need for a PLS? These documents will all be in electronic format.</p>	<p><i>needed to acquire field data needed to complete the final record drawings, as specified in Section 01 70 00 of the Technical Specifications. Section 01 70 00 does require that the surveyor who acquires the data required to create the final record drawings be a licensed professional land surveyor. The final record drawings and survey data collected to establish final record drawings will be provided in AutoCAD Civil 3D format (2020 or later version).</i></p>	
<p>The documents suggest the desire to use on-site material to the extent possible in the construction of the project. However topsoil (to be stripped to a minimum depth of 8" and max of 12") is not allowed for "backfill" (Section 31 14 00, 3.02.A) and is not shown in the pipe trench details (C-24) as any part of the pipe cover. Given the limited amount of soils information relative to the pipeline, topsoil may be a large part of the excavated material and the subsoils require processing to meet the material specifications. How much material can we assume will be provided by the Intake project (both total and usable)? How is the Contractor paid for processing the material to meet the specified backfill requirements if we cannot reasonably quantify the net amount of usable material we will generate relative to that we need to handle? Further</p>	<p><i>On-site topsoil may be placed over the material placed as "final backfill" (see Details 1-3, Drawing C-24) once the minimum cover required has been established for trenches that are not within or adjacent to a roadway or driveway.</i></p> <p><i>The specification for "final backfill" only requires that the on-site material be free from large rocks, debris, and organic material. Because most of the trenching will be done in areas that are not vegetated (in the bottom of the canal or in or adjacent to a roadway or driveway) the layer of topsoil will be relatively shallow and some of the soil in the top 8 to 12 inches will likely be suitable for reuse as "final backfill". The construction manager will have discretion to review on-site material with the contractor to approve on-site material for reuse as "final backfill".</i></p> <p><i>Technical Specification 31 23 33 – Trenching and Backfilling and the typical trench sections on Drawing C-24 require that pipe bedding and select backfill materials meet the minimum requirements set forth in Section 9-03.12(3) of the WSDOT Standard Specifications. To meet these requirements, the pipe bedding and select backfill material will likely need to be imported material.</i></p> <p><i>For bidding, please assume that final backfill for pipelines installed in the existing canal alignment will</i></p>	<p>12/18/23</p>

<p><b>this leaves in question how much (if any) import material will be required to construct the project and conversely what we do with the excess (if any) as the amount of on-site disposal allowed by the CM is not quantified. There is no pay item for import backfill.</b></p>	<p><i>be available from excess material excavated to construct the lateral pipelines and intake and pumping facilities. It is anticipated that there will be more than enough excavated material from the lateral pipelines and intake and pumping facilities to backfill the pipeline installed in the existing canal alignment. Suitable excess material may be placed within the canal right-of-way, as directed by the construction manager.</i></p>	
<p><b>Section 32 92 19 Seeding: Given the specified 3-year maintenance period (1.07 with associated guarantee), who assumes the responsibility of watering, weeding, interim fertilizing, and protection (from disturbance) of the seeded areas?</b></p>	<p><i>As indicated in Section 32 92 19, the Contractor will maintain the seeded areas until grass is well-established. Anticipated maintenance activities are indicated in Paragraph 3.04 of that specification. The Contractor will not be expected to weed and water hydroseeded areas beyond the time when the grass is well-established. We also do not expect the Contractor to be on the hook for hydroseeding for a 3-year maintenance period. The language from Section 32 92 19, Paragraph 1.07 will be revised to say that "All areas failing to vigorously establish within 6 months of the date of substantial completion shall be reseeded."</i></p>	<p>12/18/23</p>
<p><b>Section 33 11 17 HDPE Irrigation Distribution Piping: Service Tubing/Pipe and Fittings Bid Items for 1-1/2" to 4" only pay for pipe that crosses a road relative to the location of the lateral/main. Is this only "paved" roads? What happens if say a 3" pipe crosses the road then splits to service multiple connections, how is the pipe (say 1-1/2") from the 3" pipe to the connection measured for payment?</b></p>	<p><i>Bid Items 22 through 25, for service tubing/pipe in sizes 1-1/2-inch to 4-inch in size is intended to include only the length of pipe that crosses the road from the connection to the lateral pipe to a point on the opposite side of the road where the line splits into multiple service lines to multiple service connection boxes. This doesn't necessarily only apply to paved roads, but in almost all locations where service lines cross a road, the road is paved. The pipe beyond the location where the service line splits to connect to multiple service boxes should be included in the price per each for service connections (Bid Items 37-40). For the sake of providing a basis for bidding, Note 5 on Detail 1 on Drawing C-26 suggests that the service connections be bid assuming that the service box is offset 10 feet from the connection to the pipeline or service line pipe covered under other bid items. In some cases, the actual distance will be longer than 10 feet and in other cases that distance will be shorter than 10 feet.</i></p>	<p>12/18/23</p>
<p><b>Can fused HDPE saddle taps be used in place of the double-strap saddle taps shown on Detail 1 on Drawing C-26?</b></p>	<p><i>Please bid the service connections with the saddle taps as shown in Detail 1 on Drawing C-26.</i></p>	<p>12/21/23</p>
<p><b>Will butt fusion be required for the 1-1/2" and 2" CST HDPE tubing specified for service</b></p>	<p><i>Please bid the service connections with the materials and joints shown in Detail 1 on Drawing C-26.</i></p>	<p>12/21/23</p>

<p><b>connections? Or, would another joint type be appropriate?</b></p>		
<p><b>In the specifications page 286 service pipe and couplings states service pipe 2" and smaller be DR11 (CTS) and on detail 1-C-01 Typical service detail you ask for DR9. Which one do you want?</b></p>	<p><i>Service pipe 2 inches and smaller may be SDR11 (200 psi) CTS HDPE tubing, in accordance with Section 33 11 17 of the Technical Specifications, if SDR 11 CTS HDPE tubing is available.</i></p>	<p>12/28/23</p>
<p><b>You are asking for a 1-1/2 gate valve with 2" op nut they don't make this will a standard gate valve w/ a standard handle be accepted.</b></p>	<p><i>If a 1-1/2-inch bronze gate valve with a 2-inch operating nut cannot be provided, as indicated on Drawing C-26, a 2-inch gate valve (as indicated for a 2-inch service on Drawing C-26) with a 2-inch operating nut should be provided on 1-1/2-inch services with the appropriate couplings or adapters needed to join the valve to the 1-1/2-inch HDPE service line. Gate valves on all services will be buried, as indicated in Detail 1 on Drawing C-26, and will require a 2-inch operating nut for valve operation.</i></p>	<p>12/28/23</p>
<p><b>For the valve boxes on the services a valve box is not called out can I assume I can use PVC with a cap on top or do you want a metal valve box.</b></p>	<p><i>Valve boxes for all buried gate valves shall be as specified in Section 33 12 17, Paragraph 2.02-A of the Technical Specifications (cast iron, two-piece, slip type).</i></p>	<p>12/28/23</p>
<p><b>For the compression fittings you just call out a coupling size MIPT x Size pack joint. Do these need to be brass fittings or can we use philmac fittings (See attached)</b></p>	<p><i>Connections between threaded valves and/or saddle taps and HDPE service tubing for 1-1/2-inch and 2-inch services are intended to be brass or stainless steel.</i></p>	<p>12/28/23</p>
<p><b>You call out service saddles for 1-1/2 &amp; 2" would a electrofusion saddle be ok?</b></p>	<p><i>Please bid the 1-1/2-inch and 2-inch service connections with saddle taps as shown in Detail 1 on Drawing C-26. If the selected Contractor choses to propose a substitute, that will be evaluated after the Contract is awarded.</i></p>	<p>12/28/23</p>
<p><b>You call out a sst or fts423-h for 3" &amp; 4" service connection will a electrofusion saddle with a flange adaptor be OK?</b></p>	<p><i>Please bid the 3-inch and 4-inch service connections with tapping tees as shown in Detail 1 on Drawing C-26. If the selected Contractor choses to propose a substitute, that will be evaluated after the Contract is awarded.</i></p>	<p>12/28/23</p>
<p><b>Can you provide the estimated quantity of suitable excess material that will be generated from the Intake and Pumping Facilities project. Per Section 31</b></p>	<p><i>It is estimated that approximately 820 CY of excess material will be generated from construction of the Intake and Pumping Facilities. It is likely that some of that excess material will be cobbles and boulders that will not be suitable for reuse as final backfill over</i></p>	<p>12/29/23</p>

<p><b>23 33 we are to include all costs associated with placing the suitable excess material generated from the other project in Bid Item 15 Placement of Excess Material from Overall Project.</b></p>	<p><i>pipelines constructed as part of the Delivery Pipelines contract. Please note that excess material will also be generated through the installation of lateral pipelines within the County Road Right-of-Way that is intended be reused as backfill over the pipeline installed in the COIC Canal.</i></p>	
<p><b>Will we be required to haul and dispose of excess unsuitable material that has been generated from the Intake and Pumping Facilities project? Is so, can you provide what that estimated quantity will be.</b></p>	<p><i>The intent is that excess material from the Intake and Pumping Facilities site excavation will be hauled to the stockpile location by the Intake and Pumping Facilities Contractor. The material in that stockpile will then be managed by the Delivery Pipelines Contractor as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• Suitable material may be reused as final backfill over the delivery pipelines (Bid Item 12), where the material meets the specifications for final backfill.</i></li> <li><i>• Excess material may be placed above the depth of final backfill required within the COIC Canal right-of-way to the mounding limits shown on the Drawings and as approved by the Construction Manager (Bid Item 15).</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• Removed asphalt, large rock, and other materials that aren't suitable or needed for use as final backfill or for placement as general fill above final backfill within the COIC Canal right-of-way will need to be hauled away and disposed of at an approved off-site location (Bid Item 16).</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><i>For the purpose of providing a quantity to be used as an equal basis for bidding, please assume that 130 CY of excess material will need to be hauled away and disposed of at an approved off-site location and that all other excess material will either be reused as final backfill or placed above the final backfill layer within the COIC Canal right-of-way.</i></p>	<p>12/29/23</p>
<p><b>Can you provide what the anticipated salvage requirements and turnout connection details will be for the existing pumphouse that is to be removed at STA 48 + 50?</b></p>	<p><i>The following are photographs of the pump station at Station 48+50. For bidding purposes, please assume that the owner will salvage the pump, fittings, and electrical equipment and that the shed, culvert, and other appurtenances will be removed and disposed of by the Contractor.</i></p>	<p>12/29/23</p>

		
<p><b>Will the typical gate valve for irrigation services that cross county roadways be located in or beyond the paved roadway?</b></p>	<p><i>Gate valves for irrigation services that cross County roadways will typically be installed beyond the edge of the paved roadway near the boundary between the right-of-way and private property.</i></p>	<p>12/29/23</p>
<p><b>Are the Type B Irrigation Services associated with the North of Wilson Street Lateral paid under the per each 2-Inch Service Connection or are they incidental to Bid Item 41 Slipline 3-Inch HDPE Service Pipe in EX Lateral – N of Wilson St?</b></p>	<p><i>Each of the individual Type B service connections associated with the 3-inch pipe that will be sliplined through the existing lateral north of Wilson Street Lateral (Bid Item 41) will be paid for separately as a 2-inch Service Connection (Bid Item 38).</i></p>	<p>12/29/23</p>
<p><b>Is the Type D Service Connection associated with the Icicle RV Park Irrigation Connection paid under the per each 4-Inch Service Connection or is it incidental to Bid Item 42 Slipline 4-inch HDPE Service Pipe in EX Steel Pipe – To RV Park?</b></p>	<p><i>The Type D Service Connection associated with the 4-inch pipe that will be sliplined through the existing steel pipe into the RV Park (Bid Item 42) will be paid for separately as a 4-inch Service Connection (Bid Item 40).</i></p>	<p>12/29/23</p>

<p>The plans do not show the current houses and asphalt driveway that are located along the E Leavenworth Road Lateral on the East side of Icicle Road (STA 501+00 to STA 506+00). Can you confirm if the lateral pipeline will be installed in our outside of the paved driveway.</p>	<p>When the pre-design survey was completed and the site was documented for design, the driveway was a crushed rock surface. Based on more recent aerial imagery, it appears that the driveway may have been paved with asphalt. The Engineer and Construction Manager may review this and adjust the alignment to minimize the need to repair the paved driveway after the Contract is awarded. However, for bidding, please assume that the lateral will be installed in the driveway, as shown on Drawing C-17.</p>	<p>12/29/23</p>
<p>With the Addendum #2 change to the Bid Form, Item #5 Repair of Private Property, the description of the work included in the Force Account measurement and payment seems rather open-ended. Does this Item include (as an example) replacing all impacted mailboxes, fences, property corners, concrete pavements, landscaping etc, as identified on the drawings or found in the field? Or is it only on “private property” and not include private elements that have encroached (e.g. fences) or exist (e.g. mailboxes) on the public ROW. How does this apply to private elements in COIC easements or property (say as identified within the clearing limits)?</p>	<p>Bid Item No. 5 was changed to a force account allowance by Addendum No. 2 and is intended to include repair of all property that has to be relocated or replaced as part of the work, whether within or outside the public right-of-way, where not covered explicitly by another bid item. To the extent possible, these items have been called out with hexagonal labels on the drawings and primarily include protection or replacement of mailboxes, fences, landscaping, and signs. Most of the work completed by the Contractor will be adjacent to the roadway within the public right-of-way. The items identified by the hexagonal call-outs, which are primarily within the public right-of-way, are likely to be impacted by or conflict with the work and will need to be protected or removed to accomplish the work. Most of these items will need to be replaced to complete the work. For example, almost all mailboxes are within the public right-of-way and will need to be replaced so that the property owners can continue to receive mail.</p> <p>The Engineer will review the descriptions provided in the measurement and payment language for Bid Item No. 5 in Section 01 74 10. If it is determined that additional clarification is needed, that clarification will be offered via addendum.</p>	<p>12/31/23</p>
<p>Then, what areas are included in Bid Item 21 Seeding? Is it limited to the COIC property/easement (say within the clearing limits) and public ROW?</p>	<p>All seeding is intended to be included in the lump sum price offered for Bid Item No. 21 and is not limited to the COIC right-of-way. However, a majority of the seeding that will be required will be within the COIC right-of-way to stabilize the backfill placed over the pipeline that will be constructed within the existing COIC Canal. Bid Item No. 21 is intended to include all seeding required to restore areas disturbed by the project that are not paved, finished with crushed surfacing, or stabilized by some other method.</p>	<p>12/31/23</p>

	<p><i>As another point of clarification, the restoration and repair of driveways that are disturbed by the project <u>are not</u> intended to be included in Bid Item No. 5 (Final Cleanup and Repair of Private Property). Placement of crushed rock surfacing to repair driveways is intended to be included in the per ton unit prices offered for Bid Item No. 18 (Placement and Compaction of Crushed Surfacing Base Course) and Bid Item No. 19 (Placement and Compaction of Crushed Surfacing Top Course). Placement of asphalt to repair driveways is intended to be included in the per ton unit price offered for Bid Item No. 20 (Asphalt Paving).</i></p>	
<p><b>For the Valve Indicators, it seems the CLFMI bases post sizes, lengths and footing depths on the fence size. Since this isn't a fence, there isn't a way of knowing post length or footing size. Can you please provide this information?</b></p>	<p><i>As indicated on Detail 1, Drawing C-26, valve indicator posts should be provided to help the Owner locate buried valves where valves are not installed in or adjacent to a roadway or driveway and should be CLFMI 2.375-inch diameter Type I or Type II posts, set in a concrete base. Please plan to provide a minimum 6' long CLFMI indicator post with a concrete foundation that is at least 2'-0" deep and 4X the diameter of the post. This will allow a minimum of 4 feet of indicator post to be exposed above ground, as required by Section 33 12 17 – Irrigation Distribution Valves, Part 2, Paragraph 2.02.</i></p>	<p>1/02/24</p>
<p><b>Detail 1 on Drawing C-26 shows the typical detail for the situation where a single service is connected to the lateral or main pipeline. What fittings are to be used where a pipe tees off the lateral or main line and then branches to multiple service connections?</b></p>	<p><i>Where multiple service connections branch off of a single pipe that is connected to a lateral or main pipeline, the following applies:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>A double-strap saddle tap or tapping tee will be installed on the lateral or main pipeline. The saddle tap or tapping tee shall be as described in the table on Detail 1 on Drawing C-26 for the pipe size shown on the plan that tees off the lateral or main pipeline and then branches to multiple service connections. A saddle tap is needed rather than a butt-fused tee on the lateral or main pipeline to allow for some flexibility for field adjustment of the location of the tap along the lateral or main pipeline.</i></li> <li>• <i>The pipe size from the saddle tap or tapping tee to where it branches into multiple service connections will be sized as shown on the plan (Drawings C-10 through C-23).</i></li> <li>• <i>The pipe shall be sleeved where it crosses under the paved roadway.</i></li> <li>• <i>The branch from the pipe to multiple service lines may be created using a butt-fused tee, multiple butt-fused fittings, or double-strap</i></li> </ul>	<p>01/04/24</p>

	<p><i>saddle taps off the pipe that is connected to the lateral or main pipeline. The branch and all associated joints shall be butt-fused or otherwise fully restrained against hydrostatic pressure.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Each service line that branches off the pipe from the lateral or main pipeline will be comprised of the pipe, connections/couplings, valve, and service box listed in the table in Detail 1 on Drawing C-26.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>As an example, multiple service connections are called out to be served through a 3-inch pipe connected to the lateral pipeline in Wilson Street at Station 208+20. The following should be used:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>A 3-inch tapping tee on the lateral pipeline with a flanged outlet to connect to the 3-inch HDPE pipe that crosses the road.</i></li> <li><i>A 3-inch HDPE flange adapter to connect the 3-inch HDPE pipe to the tapping tee.</i></li> <li><i>A 3-inch HDPE pipe installed in a sleeve across Wilson Street.</i></li> <li><i>Branches from the 3-inch pipe into 1 Type A (1-1/2-inch) service connection and 2 Type B (2-inch) service connections. The branch may be constructed using one of the following:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>A butt-fused HDPE cross or tee with butt-fused reducers connected to each size of service line.</i></li> <li><i>Some other combination of butt-fused HDPE fittings with butt-fused connections to each size of service line.</i></li> <li><i>Three saddle taps (one for each service) off the 3-inch line with a butt-fused cap or blind flange at the end of the 3-inch line.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li><i>Each service line that branches off the 3-inch pipe would be comprised of the pipe, connections/couplings, valve, and service box listed in the table in Detail 1 on Drawing C-26.</i></li> </ul>	
<p><b>The valves listed for Type C and D service connections are shown in the table on Detail 1 on Drawing C-26 as “MJ X MJ”. Shouldn’t these valves be called out as “FL X FL”?</b></p>	<p><i>Yes. The valve for each Type C (3”) service connection should be a 3” Resilient Wedge Gate Valve, AWWA C509, FL X FL, with operating nut. The valve for each Type D (4”) service connection should be a 4” Resilient Wedge Gate Valve, AWWA C509, FL X FL, with operating nut.</i></p>	<p>01/04/24</p>

<p><b>Per Section 31 23 33, Part 1.01, paragraph G 3, payment for Placement of Excess Material from Overall Project is a lump sum item. It is to include material excavated from the Intake and Pumping contract. As we are not bidding that project, I need to know what the contractual requirements are for them (do they haul to a stockpile location on our project), what is the quantity of material that is to be expected, and what time frame that the material will be available.</b></p>	<p><i>A very similar question was submitted by another prospective bidder on 12/29. Here is the response that was provided in the Bidder Questions and Clarifications table maintained by Chelan County at the project web site:</i></p> <p><i>It is estimated that approximately 820 CY of excess material will be generated from construction of the Intake and Pumping Facilities. It is likely that some of that excess material will be cobbles and boulders that will not be suitable for reuse as final backfill over pipelines constructed as part of the Delivery Pipelines contract. Please note that excess material will also be generated through the installation of lateral pipelines within the County Road Right-of-Way that is intended be reused as backfill over the pipeline installed in the COIC Canal.</i></p>	<p>01/04/24</p>
<p><b>Bid item 16 is for hauling and disposal of excess or unsuitable excavated materials and is a lump sum item. The quantity is entirely dependent on what the construction manager directs. We also have to take into account an unknown quantity of excavation for a separate contract (Intake and Pump Structure). Can you apply a common quantity to bidders to price to make this a little more evenly applied for the bidding process?</b></p>	<p><i>A very similar question was submitted by another prospective bidder on 12/29. Here is the response that was provided in the Bidder Questions and Clarifications table maintained by Chelan County at the project web site:</i></p> <p><i>The intent is that excess material from the Intake and Pumping Facilities site excavation will be hauled to the stockpile location by the Intake and Pumping Facilities Contractor. The material in that stockpile will then be managed by the Delivery Pipelines Contractor as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• Suitable material may be reused as final backfill over the delivery pipelines (Bid Item 12), where the material meets the specifications for final backfill.</i></li> <li><i>• Excess material may be placed above the depth of final backfill required within the COIC Canal right-of-way to the mounding limits shown on the Drawings and as approved by the Construction Manager (Bid Item 15).</i></li> <li><i>• Removed asphalt, large rock, and other materials that aren't suitable or needed for use as final backfill or for placement as general fill above final backfill within the COIC Canal right-of-way will need to be hauled away and disposed of at an approved off-site location (Bid Item 16).</i></li> </ul> <p><i>For the purpose of providing a quantity to be used as an equal basis for bidding, please <u>assume that 130 CY of excess material will need to be hauled away and</u></i></p>	<p>01/04/24</p>

	<i>disposed of at an approved off-site location and that all other excess material will either be reused as final backfill or placed above the final backfill layer within the COIC Canal right-of-way. Hauling of excess materials beyond that volume will be considered additional work. Compensation for that additional work, if required, will be negotiated with the Construction manager based on the lump sum price offered and the volume indicated in this response.</i>	
<b>The specifications state in Section 31 23 90, Part 3.02D, that the grade to waste material on the COIC easement is 2% minimum slope and 4:1 maximum slope. The detail on sheet C-24 says the max slope is 6:1, no minimum. Can you verify which is correct?</b>	<i>Please plan to mound excess material placed with the Canal Easement to a maximum slope of 6H:1V, as indicated on Detail 3 on Drawing C-24. We will offer a correction to the language in the specifications in an addendum so that it is consistent with Detail 3 on Drawing C-24.</i>	01/04/24
<b>How will Rock Excavation be paid?</b>	<i>Rock excavation is intended to be paid for as part of the lump sum price offered in the bid schedule for Bid Item 9 – Trench Excavation, in accordance with Section 31 23 33 – Trenching and Backfilling, Part 1, Paragraph 1.01-A.</i>	1/08/24
<b>Is there a list of Indian Certified subcontractors as referenced in Addendum 3 that can be made available?</b>	<i>Yes, the list is available by request, or can be accessed via this link. <a href="https://www.co.chelan.wa.us/files/natural-resources/Title10-Contractors%20List%20(1).pdf">https://www.co.chelan.wa.us/files/natural-resources/Title10-Contractors%20List%20(1).pdf</a></i>	1/08/24
<b>Would Carbon Steel Backing ring be accepted over Ductile Iron Backing ring?</b>	<i>A carbon steel backing ring would be accepted as a substitute for a ductile iron backing ring for HDPE flange adapters if all other characteristics of the backing ring are equal to the specified ductile iron backing ring.</i>	01/10/24
<b>Also I have been advised that this is a BABA project not a Buy America project do to the reference you call out in Addendum. 1. Can you clarify if this is BUY America or do we need to apply everything to BABA.</b>	<i>The requirements outlined in Addendum No. 1 are based on the requirements included in one of the grant funding agreements with a federal government agency that is being used to pay for construction of the project. Compliance with the language included in Addendum No. 1 is required to meet the funding requirements for the project. As noted in Addendum No. 1, the requirements are based on language in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law referred to as the Build America, Buy America Act (BABA), with application beginning in 2022.</i>	01/10/24
<b>The thrust block detail on sheet C-25 does not include a chart for 3” pipe but the detail on sheet C-26 for 3” and larger service connections shows</b>	<i>Dimensions for thrust blocks placed for 3-inch pipe should assumed to be equal to the dimensions for thrust blocks shown for 4-inch pipe in Detail 2 on Drawing C-25. Please note that the language provided in Section 33 11 17, Part 2, Paragraph 2.03-C of the Technical Specifications indicates that the “Contractor shall be</i>	01/11/24

<p><b>thrust blocks. What is the size for the 3” service thrust blocks?</b></p>	<p><i>responsible for restraining pressurized pipe against unresolved hydrostatic forces...” and allows for omission of thrust blocks if it can be demonstrated “to the Construction Manager’s and Engineer’s satisfaction that all pipe joints and connections to fittings and appurtenances will be restrained against hydrostatic forces...”</i></p>	
<p><b>The thrust block detail on sheet C-25 also shows block under the valves with tie downs. It is not called out anywhere else on the plans or details (unlike the mainline thrust blocking). Is this going to be a requirement?</b></p>	<p><i>Thrust blocking should be provided under valves unless that Contractor can demonstrate that all related connections are adequately restrained against hydrostatic forces. Please note that the language provided in Section 33 11 17, Part 2, Paragraph 2.03-C of the Technical Specifications indicates that the “Contractor shall be responsible for restraining pressurized pipe against unresolved hydrostatic forces...” and allows for omission of thrust blocks if it can be demonstrated “to the Construction Manager’s and Engineer’s satisfaction that all pipe joints and connections to fittings and appurtenances will be restrained against hydrostatic forces...”</i></p>	<p>01/11/24</p>
<p><b>I am just wondering if we could use SDR17 Pipe in the place of SDR21 where called out. And 3” SDR11 of 3” SDR21 we can get it but pricing and availability much easier if we went all on rating.</b></p>	<p><i>The DR rating on indicated for pipe on the drawings was selected for two reasons:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The DR rating needs to provide a pressure rating that can accommodate the anticipated fluctuations in system pressure. Substituting SDR 17 HDPE pipe for SDR 21 HDPE pipe would increase the pressure rating, which would be available.</i></li> <li>• <i>However, the inside diameter of the pipe changes with the DR rating. SDR 17 HDPE pipe would have a smaller inside diameter than SDR 21 HDPE pipe and less hydraulic capacity.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>System hydraulics are critical to operating the system within the parameters set by the Owner. Reducing the inside diameter of the pipe specified would likely impact system hydraulics and is not recommended. As a result, we recommend that the pipe be bid as indicated on the Drawings. If the Contractor can demonstrate that the pipe sizes and DR ratings called out on the Drawings are not available, the Engineer will review system hydraulics to determine whether pipe with an alternate SDR rating can be used as a substitute.</i></p>	<p>01/11/24</p>