

**Cascade Orchard Irrigation Company Improvement Project Intake and Pumping Facilities  
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>What happens if there is not enough room for de-watering on site? Based on experience, it does not seem like this site can handle that amount of water. Is it the contractor's responsibility to figure this out?</b></p>	<p><i>As noted on the Drawings (see Drawing T-05) and in the Specifications (see Section 31 23 20 of the Specifications), the Contractor will be responsible for diversion and care of water (DCW), as needed to accomplish the work. A conceptual DCW plan has been provided as Drawing T-05. However, as noted on Drawing T-05 and in Section 31 23 20 of the Specifications, the Contractor will be responsible for evaluating DCW needs and will submit a DCW plan for review. If dispersal of the volume of water anticipated from de-watering operations is not possible on the site, the Contractor shall recommend another method for managing de-watering water as part of the Contractor's DCW plan that meets the needs of the project and applicable permit conditions.</i></p>	<p>11/16/2023</p>
<p><b>Is there flexibility in the number of trees that can come out near the pump house?</b></p>	<p><i>COIC, who is the property owner, indicated that there is flexibility in which trees will be removed. COIC will allow removal of additional ponderosa trees, if removal of additional trees is required to accomplish the work. The Engineer, Anchor QEA, noted that clearing will need to comply with applicable permits, which</i></p>	<p>11/16/2023</p>

	<i>will restrict clearing and disturbance of riparian vegetation along the left bank of Icicle Creek.</i>	
<b>Are there any archeology issues at this site?</b>	<i>This site was surveyed by an archaeologist as part of a site-specific cultural resources survey. No cultural resources were identified, and the cultural resources review concluded that there is a low to moderate possibility of encountering cultural resources items of significance as part of the work that is planned at the site. The project will need to comply with all permit conditions related to cultural resources.</i>	11/16/2023
<b>Is the pump specification intended to be a performance specification or there a specific pump that is required?</b>	<i>The pump specification is intended to be a performance-based specification. There is not a specific brand or model of pump that has been specified. The requirements for the pump type, materials, and performance are outlined on the Drawings and in the Specifications. See Section 33 12 40 of the Technical Specifications for additional requirements.</i>	11/16/2023
<b>Will the planholders list get updated based on who attended this pre-bid walkthrough?</b>	<i>Yes, anyone who attended the pre-bid walkthrough will be added to the planholders list and attendees will be indicated. The planholders list is available at the County's project web site.</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. <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></i>	11/29/23
<b>Section 01 14 10; 1.03.C states no stockpiling within the shoreline buffer and the site is said to be within the buffer, then defaults to the Shoreline Permit for additional stockpiling requirements. The Shoreline Permit 42.3.1 only states using an area "above</b>	<i>Staging of equipment and materials, included stockpiles of imported and excavated materials will generally need to be managed in the staging area provided at the Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery, as indicated in the documents. The permits provide provision for stockpile and sorting of natural stream channel materials on site. There will also be some flexibility for temporary (same-day) management of small volumes of excavated</i>	12/7/23

**bank” to stockpile. Please clarify by providing a drawing with the buffer limits identified and defining stockpile in terms of size/quantity and duration relative to use of the Facility site.**

*material during the time that the material is being excavated and removed from the site or moved from one spot to another. However, stockpiling and management of imported materials and excavated materials will need to occur in the designated staging area.*

*In addition to compliance with the Shoreline Permit, the work will also need to comply with the “General Conservation Measures” from Bonneville Power Administration included with the NEPA Categorical Exclusion Documents in Appendix B of the Project Manual (see Item 7-A on Page 4 of the Bonneville Power Administration 2020(HIP4) Conservation Measures, or Page 562 of the 652 pages in the PDF version of the COIC Improvement Project – Intake and Pumping Facilities Project Manual). This language indicates that staging areas “will be 150 feet or more from any natural waterbody or wetland, or on an adjacent established road area in a location and manner that will preclude erosion into, or contamination of, the stream or floodplain. Staging*

*areas may be closer than 150 feet if the area is above (elevation) the 100-yr floodplain and spill prevention measures are approved by the BPA EC Lead.” The ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) and 100-year floodplain boundary of Icicle Creek are shown on Drawing C-01. The intake and pumping facilities site is entirely within 150 feet of the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) of Icicle Creek and almost entirely within the 100-year floodplain.*

*The “General Conservation Measures” from Bonneville Power Administration do have a provision that allows for stockpiling and sorting of streambed or aquatic materials on site. Item 7-B in the “General Conservation Measures” from Bonneville Power Administration indicates that “Natural materials used for implementation of aquatic restoration, such as large wood, gravel, and boulders, may be staged within 150 feet if clearly indicated in plans.” On-site stockpiling and sorting of streambed materials from the stream channel was anticipated and has been described in applications for the Hydraulic Project Approval and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Permits.*

<p><b>Please clarify Bid Item 17 Structural Backfill—Inlet and Pumping Structures. There is no specification for “structural backfill” defined in 2.03. Is this the under-slab CSBC the spec says is paid by the Ton (1.01.C.)?</b></p>	<p><i>Bid Item 17, Structural Backfill – Inlet and Pumping Structures is intended to include crushed surfacing base course placed and compacted to the lines and depths shown for backfill under the settling basin, wet well, and manhole structures. As indicated in Section 31 23 30 – Excavation and Fill, Bid Item 17, Structural Backfill will be measured and paid for based on the “per ton” price offered in the Bid Schedule. It appears the unit in the bid schedule was incorrectly entered as “CY” and should be changed to “TN”. We will issue that change via an addendum.</i></p>	<p>12/7/23</p>
<p><b>Please clarify bid Item 18 to indicate it includes both the On-site Select Backfill (requiring processing) and the Common Borrow.</b></p>	<p><i>Bid Item 18, Final Backfill – Inlet and Pumping Structures is intended to include the placement of all material needed to complete final backfill of excavations around the inlet and pumping structures. That material will include both on-site select backfill and common borrow. On-site select backfill is native material “from common excavation that is free from deleterious materials, free from rocks or boulders greater than 3 inches in maximum dimension, and with less than 10% fines...”, as outlined in Section 31 23 30 – Excavation and Fill, Paragraph 2-C and is intended to be placed within 5 feet of any structure. Common borrow is material “from common excavation or from a borrow site with is free from deleterious materials...” and is intended to only be used to bring sites to grade and backfill excavations beyond 5 feet of a structure.</i></p>	<p>12/7/23</p>
<p><b>Need clarification on the fence specifications.</b></p>	<p><i>The fence at the pump station site will be 6-foot-high chain link fence in accordance with WSDOT Standard Detail L-20.10-3, Type 3, as indicated on Drawing C-01. That standard detail is available on the internet here: <a href="https://wsdot.wa.gov/publications/fulltext/Standards/english/PDF/l20.10-03_e.pdf">https://wsdot.wa.gov/publications/fulltext/Standards/english/PDF/l20.10-03_e.pdf</a> Materials will be as shown on WSDOT Standard Detail L-20.10-3 and as indicated in Section 8-12 of the WSDOT Standard Specifications.</i></p>	<p>12/13/2023</p>
<p><b>The layout of fence (plan page C-01), please clarify if there’s existing fence and if the purposed fence ties on to it. If there’s existing fence, are we matching existing or sticking</b></p>	<p><i>There is not an existing fence, except on the north side of the property, where there is a fence separating the neighbor’s yard from the pump station site. The chain link fence will be constructed along the south side of the property and is not</i></p>	<p>12/13/2023</p>

<p><b>with the WSDOT Type 3 That is called out?</b></p>	<p><i>intended to tie into the fence on the north side of the property.</i></p>	
<p><b>I'm not seeing the Contractors warranty in the specs for these projects.</b></p>	<p><i>See Section 01 70 00 of the Technical Specifications, Paragraph 2.01 for general contractor warranty requirements. Warranty requirements for specific items and equipment to be provided under this contract are included with the specifications for those items.</i></p>	<p>12/19/2023</p>
<p><b>I believe the quantities for the pumps are switched on the Bid Form between Items 52 and 54—should be 1 and 2 respectively (not reverse).</b></p>	<p><i>Yes. The quantities for those two bid items were inadvertently switched in the Bid Proposal Form. We will include this correction in an addendum. Please plan to provide one (1) 225-gpm pump, one (1) 675-gpm pump, and two (2) 1,350-gpm pumps, as shown on Drawing C-05. The descriptions of these bid items in Section 33 12 40 of the Technical Specifications will also be corrected via addendum so that the measurement paragraph under each correctly describes the size of the pump to be provided.</i></p>	<p>12/29/23</p>
<p><b>Drawing C-01 says 4" of CSTC over 2" of CSBC—I think that is reversed, given the quantities on the Bid Form and typical construction sections.</b></p>	<p><i>Yes. The call-out on Drawing C-01 is reversed. The intent is to provide 2" CSTC over 4" CSBC, which would be consistent with the quantities provided in the Bid Proposal Form (Bid Items 25 and 26).</i></p>	<p>12/29/23</p>
<p><b>Soffit framing (overhang) details S4.3 (and A1.0, A2.0) are inconsistent with the roof framing plan on S2.1. Please clarify.</b></p>	<p><i>It is not clear from this comment what inconsistency was noted on the soffit framing details on Drawings S4.3 (and A1.0, A2.0) with the roof framing plan on Drawing S2.1. It may be that the structural details don't show fascia boards on the overhang framing. If that's the case, the clarification to this comment would be that the fascia boards are required and dimensions on the framing plan are from the outside face of the wall framing to the outside face of the fascia board. If additional clarification is needed, please let us know.</i></p>	<p>12/29/23</p>
<p><b>There's a Subcontractor list in the bid package for subs in excess of 10% or sign if there are none. I don't see a Subcontractor List for Electrical, HVAC, Plumbing, Structural Steel or Rebar Installation as is required by Washington's RCW. I've included a WSDOT template in our bid package (please see attached). These</b></p>	<p><i>The Subcontractors List indicates that Bidders should use additional sheets or space as necessary to provide subcontractor information pursuant with the referenced RCW. This would include any subcontractors necessary for the work referenced for Electrical, HVAC, Plumbing, Structural Steel or Rebar Installation as is required. Additional sheet(s) for subcontractor information can be in the form of either the WSDOT template as mentioned or as a self-developed list, as long as it is comprehensive. These shall be turned in within 1 hour of bid opening if not included with the bid package. This</i></p>	<p>1/05/24</p>

<p>are routinely turned in within 1 hour of bid opening.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is this the case on these bids?</li> <li>• Is this how you'd like me to handle this issue?</li> </ul>	<p>clarification to the subcontractor list will be included in an addendum.</p>	
<p><b>Regarding Section 33 12 40 – Vertical Turbine Pumps for Irrigation, will the Engineer accept a fabricated steel head in place of a DI cast head?</b></p>	<p><i>The Engineer will accept a fabricated steel discharge head in place of the ductile iron discharge head specified in Section 33 12 40 – Vertical Turbine Pumps for Irrigation, as long as the steel discharge head is compatible with the pump and motor, meets the requirements provided for steel discharge piping outlined in the specifications, and results in a pump that meets the other requirements specified for the vertical turbine pumps.</i></p>	<p>1/08/24</p>
<p><b>Regarding Section 33 12 40 – Vertical Turbine Pumps for Irrigation, will Engineer accept a VHS motor in place of a VSS motor as long as it is inverter duty TEFC?</b></p>	<p><i>Please bid a vertical solid shaft motor with a maximum rotating speed of 1,800 RPM and meeting the other requirements outlined in Section 33 12 40 – Vertical Turbine Pumps for Irrigation, Part 2, Paragraph 2.01-B.</i></p>	<p>1/08/24</p>
<p><b>Please reference Section 33 12 40 Vertical Turbine Pumps for Irrigation Part 2.01 (B)(2). The pump supplier is requesting an alternative for solid shaft motors. Irrigation turbine pump standard vertical high thrust motors are typically hollow shaft motors. Solid shaft motors are predominantly not used or found in the irrigation turbine industry. They can be used and found in an industrial application however. We are requesting that a Vertical High thrust, Hollow shaft motors with a maximum rotating speed of 1800 RPM be approved as equal to the solid shaft motor.</b></p>	<p><i>Please bid a vertical solid shaft motor with a maximum rotating speed of 1,800 RPM and meeting the other requirements outlined in Section 33 12 40 – Vertical Turbine Pumps for Irrigation, Part 2, Paragraph 2.01-B.</i></p>	<p>1/08/24</p>
<p><b>Please reference Section 33 12 40 Vertical Turbine Pumps for Irrigation Part 2.01 (D) stuffing box. The pump supplier is requesting an alternative for the requirement for a mechanical seal type stuffing</b></p>	<p><i>Please bid vertical turbine pumps with mechanical seals, as specified in the requirements outlined in Section 33 12 40 – Vertical Turbine Pumps for Irrigation, Part 2, Paragraph 2.01-D. We understand that mechanical seals add cost, but believe that they will better protect the pump against water that may have suspended sediment. A substitute may be</i></p>	<p>1/08/24</p>

**box in Paragraph D.1. Mechanical seals require a specific call out of brand and type. Furthermore they are rarely seen in the irrigation water lube turbine pump setting in this projects area. Mechanical seals add often \$ 2500 to \$ 3000.00 dollars of additional costs to the assembly. These mechanical seals will not be installed by the pump manufacturer into the discharge head assembly as such no manufacturer's warranty can be offered by pump manufacturer for mechanical seal call outs. The steel split type packing gland called out is used in most commonly in the irrigation turbine pump industry. Graphite packing is used in replacement of a mechanical seal as it offers shaft lubrication using pumped water. This is a far better maintainable and wearable type of stuffing box mechanism than a mechanical seal. Furthermore, the discharge head assembly type called out in 2.01 ( C ) will not fit on the project without custom built motor stands built at a fabrication shop. These stands will be required to raise up the motors to allow for the additional height required to accept the mechanical seals on both the 225 GPM & 675 GPM turbine pumps. Graphite packing used for shaft lubrication is a far superior type of stuffing box type. Packing can be easily maintained on-site. Complete replacement of packing can be down without the removal of a motor.**

*considered by the Engineer if requested during the procurement process. However, to provide an equal basis for bidding, we request that the pumps be bid with mechanical seals, as required by the specifications.*

<p><b>Mechanical seal replacement is very expensive. Upon failure due to the dirty river water being pumped. The motor would have to be removed from the pump using a crane and operator. Replacement of the mechanical seal including all proper shaft alignment tooling would be required. The use of mechanical seals at this site is strongly discouraged by the pump supplier. The pump supplier is asking for the approval of a more common styles of product used in the irrigation turbine pump industry. This will cut down tremendously on costly maintenance when these called out sealing mechanism fail due to water quality. We are requesting graphite packing with a packing gland 306 stainless steel split type for shaft lubrication be allowed as an approved equal.</b></p>		
<p><b>Please reference Section 33 12 40 Vertical Turbine Pumps for Irrigation Part 2.01 (G) Bowl Assembly – Paragraph 6. We are requesting that a static balanced impeller be added as an approved equal to the dynamically balanced impeller requirement.</b></p>	<p><i>Please bid vertical turbine pumps with dynamically balanced impellers, as specified in the requirements outlined in Section 33 12 40 – Vertical Turbine Pumps for Irrigation, Part 2, Paragraph 2.01-G.</i></p>	<p>1/08/24</p>
<p><i>Please reference Section 33 12 40 Vertical Turbine Pumps for Irrigation Part 2.01 (G).7 Bowl Assembly – Paragraph 7. We are requesting to omit bowl wear rings and impeller wear rings from the initial pumps specified and supplied. Wear rings and impeller wear rings are commonly machined and installed after the turbine pump assembly has been in service for</i></p>	<p><i>Please bid vertical turbine pumps with bowl wear rings and impeller wear rings, as specified in the requirements outlined in Section 33 12 40 – Vertical Turbine Pumps for Irrigation, Part 2, Paragraph 2.01-G.</i></p>	<p>1/08/24</p>

<p><i>some time and wear out of standard has been deemed to have occurred. The equipment is then pulled from the site during the off-season. Tear down of the pump assembly, machining services are then performed. The pump bowls and impellers are then turned on a lathe. Wear rings are then machined and press fit into the pump bowls and onto the impellers. This “rebuild” event then brings the pump assembly back to the factory tolerance conditions that were built into the pumps initially. Standard construction water-lube turbine pumps new from the factory that operate at curves listed and or specified do not require wear rings to either pump bowls or impellers. This additional specification call out adds extensive costs and build time to the pump for the factory to essentially remove new product from the pump bowls and impellers and replace it back to its original tolerances with an alternative product. Pump performance is noted by the manufacturers to not be achieved nor gained by this specification call out.</i></p>		
<p><b>Please reference 33 12 40 Vertical Turbine Pumps for Irrigation Part 3.01 Factory Performance Tests (C). Request to omit the call out for a “full scale” performance test. We would ask that the factory performance test still be required, but without the “full scale” addition. The full scale call out requires the factory to assemble the entire column, shafting and pump assembly and test at the manufacturer.</b></p>	<p><i>Please bid vertical turbine pumps with a “full scale” factory pump test, as specified in the requirements outlined Section 33 12 40 – Vertical Turbine Pumps for Irrigation, Part 3, Paragraph 3.01-C. An alternative to a “full scale” factory pump test may be considered if requested during procurement. However, for the sake of providing an equal basis for bidding, we request that the vertical turbine pumps be bid to meet this specification.</i></p>	<p>1/08/24</p>

<p>The specific motor is to then be used that will be used for the project. This entire pump then must be shipped assembled from the manufacturer to the job-site and installed as one specific unit. A witnessed factory performance test to the bowl assembly is being asked for as an-approved equal in place of the full scale test call out. The manufacture feels that with just the factory performance test of the bowl assembly only would show any performance failures. The minimal column lengths on this project do not warrant nor present any substantial negative friction loss or psi loss of performance conditions against the pump performance that is specified within the project for each turbine pump. This “full scale” call out only adds to additional manufacturers costs and expensive flatbed shipping charges of the put together pump assemblies at 21+ feet. All other factory performance test specifications as detailed will be met. The manufacturers have stated that the specified field acceptance testing called out within 3.03 of the specification will prove a full scale performance test.</p>		
<p><b>Specification 26 80 00-2.31</b> states contractor to provide software for development of PLC and OIU. Please confirm that software licenses are not required to be given to the district and that we only need software for contractor to develop the programs.</p>	<p><i>Correct. The software licenses referenced belong to the System Integrator to develop the PLC and operator interface programs for the project. Final programs will be provided to the Owner upon completion of the project, as indicated in Section 26 80 00 – Control System, Part 2, Paragraph 2.3-1.</i></p>	<p>1/08/24</p>

<p><b>It was brought to my attention that the language in addendum 1 regarding 1-06.2 “Buy America” is not just relating to iron/steel. Typically we have seen the language “BABA” or “Buy America, Build America” when the contract will require the more stringent requirements. The suppliers are stating that they will need additional time to get quotes on domestic products on ALL materials and manufacturing. Specifically the valves and fittings. Is BABA required on this project? And is a bid extension possible?</b></p>	<p><i>The “Buy America” requirements are as specified in Addendum No. 1. The Engineer is reviewing the need to extend the bid due date with the Contracting Agency to accommodate this and other requirements. If an extension is warranted, an addendum will be issued to specify the new bid due date.</i></p>	<p>1/08/24</p>
<p><b>Is there a list of Indian Certified subcontractors as referenced in Addendum 3 that can be made available?</b></p>	<p><i>Yes, the list is available by request, or can be accessed via this link.</i>  <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></p>	<p>1/08/24</p>
<p><b>Callout #7 on sheet T-05 denotes that if neighbors drinking well is impacted throughout construction, excavation and dewatering work shall be immediately suspended. Who’s responsibility is it to ensure the protection and potential impacts of the existing water well? There is no given information regarding the well. Dewatering activities will be need to be done at depths deeper than the excavation to ensure dewatering/excavation specification requirements are met. This type of dewatering (deep wells) will have unknown impacts to the surround area that will only be known after dewatering operations are commenced.</b></p>	<p><i>As noted on the drawings, the physical well facilities and pipes extending from the well to the neighbors will need to be protected by the Contractor when working at the site and performing trenching and excavation work. The Contractor will not be responsible for monitoring or maintaining water quality and quantity from the well. A hydrogeologist reviewed the well log and groundwater at the site and concluded that construction is unlikely to impact the flow of water available from the well. However, if the quantity and quality of the water supplied by the well is impacted by the work, we will need to put the work on pause while a solution is identified. The Contractor will not be responsible for identifying and implementing a solution, but the Contracting Agency and their project team have an obligation to ensure that the neighbors have access to drinking water while the project is being implemented. The Contracting Agency and their project team will determine whether temporary water supply is needed via a water truck or other method and will arrange to make that available to the neighbors who rely on that well for their drinking water. If the solution delays the work or requires a change in</i></p>	<p>01/09/24</p>

	<p>dewatering operation, the impact of that delay or change will be negotiated with the Contracting Agency's Construction Manager.</p>	
<p><b>Shoring for the 25-foot-deep concrete settling basin structure will likely require the need for intermediate internal bracing that will conflict with the concrete structure walls. Has the owner/engineer contemplated locations for blockouts for intermediate internal shoring bracing and if so can these locations/sizing be provided? If this has not been contemplated, would the Contractor be allowed to utilize reinforcing details found on Detail 6 on Sheet S4.0 or another detail to create the needed blockouts for bracing?</b></p>	<p><i>The Engineer had not envisioned blockouts to allow for construction of the reinforced concrete walls around intermediate internal bracing. The Engineer's preference and the intention of the design is that the structure be constructed in a way that <u>does not</u> require blockouts or additional penetrations. The Contractor will determine the appropriate means and methods for excavation, supporting and protecting the excavation, and constructing the reinforced concrete structure. Per Section 31 50 00 – Excavation Support and Protection, Part 1, Paragraph 1.04, the Contractor will be responsible for submitting an Excavation Support and Protection Plan for review and approval prior to completing the excavation. If the Contractor can demonstrate that blockouts for temporary shoring braces are unavoidable, detailing for blockouts would need to be provided as part of that plan. The details would likely need to be similar to or incorporate Details 6 and 7 on Drawing S4.0. A shear key would be required (similar to Detail 8 on S4.0). After removal of the shoring, waterstops would need to be installed around the blockout and the holes would need to be filled.</i></p>	<p>01/09/24</p>
<p><b>Referring to the question regarding dewatering room available on site that was answered on 11/16/2023. Who would be responsible for paying for additional methods/space if water dispersal on site is not adequate?</b></p>	<p><i>The Contractor will be responsible for diversion and control of water and removal of water from excavations to accommodate the work. In accordance with Section 31 23 19, the Contractor will be responsible for submitting a Diversion and Control of Water (DCW) Plan that shows the Contractor's preferred methods for diverting streamflow and dewatering excavations. It was intended that the price offered for this item would include what the Contractor believes will be needed to adequately divert and control water for in-water work and dewater excavations for construction of the intake and pumping facilities. However, the Engineer has reviewed this with the Construction Manager and others. To avoid the potential for high variability in the prices offered for this item and to provide an equal basis for all bidders, we will revise this bid item so that it will be paid for by force account. We will provide clarification via an addendum.</i></p>	<p>01/09/24</p>

<p><b>Would Carbon Steel Backing ring be accepted over Ductile Iron Backing ring?</b></p>	<p><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></p>	<p>01/10/24</p>
<p><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></p>	<p><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 that is referred to as the Build America, Buy America Act (BABA), with application beginning in 2022.</i></p>	<p>01/10/24</p>
<p><b>The in-water work window given in the contract documents is from August 15 to September 15. Per Section 31 23 20 Paragraph 3.04.B, this requirement is being driven by the HPA. HPA permits on Icicle River have typically been given an earlier in-water start date. Is there any opportunity to start in-water work in earlier in August or July? Given the excavation/shoring phasing and small footprint of the site, this sequencing and late in-river period would likely push construction of the settling basin and associated backfill into late fall and winter months. Hydrographs for the Icicle River have historically shown extreme high flow events in the fall months which could cause severe impacts to dewatering and shoring features for the settling basin. Costs of construction of such features (cold-weather concrete, backfill, &amp; dewatering) in a fall flows and winter climate such as</b></p>	<p><i>The Engineer and Project Sponsor had several discussions with WDFW, NMFS, and the USFWS during the design process regarding an approved in-water work window. The Project Team recommended that the in-water work window be late in the summer to facilitate work in the Icicle Creek Channel when flows are at their lowest. WDFW, NMFS, and the USFWS indicated that an August-September work window would actually work better in this reach of Icicle Creek than what they would typically permit for other reaches of Icicle Creek, based on the fish that are in this reach of Icicle Creek. So, based on those discussions, they have indicated that the approved work window will be from August 15 to September 15. There would likely be flexibility to extend that window for a week or two on the back end if the in-water work could not be completed during this time frame. The excavation, shoring, and dewatering for the wet well and settling basin structure is not limited by the in-water work window. However, as you noted, that work will be impacted by the water levels in Icicle Creek. The successful bidder will need to plan and schedule the work around anticipated flow and weather conditions.</i></p> <p><i>Historically, flows in Icicle Creek have been much higher in July than in October. Flows typically peak in late-May or early-June, then drop steadily through June and July. Flows continue to drop in early August, but typically level out and are lowest from</i></p>	<p>01/12/24</p>

<p><b>Leavenworth will be costly and potentially not practical depending on the weather severity.</b></p>	<p><i>late-August through early October. Fall storm events may cause the flow rate to come up for a few days at a time. However, average flow rates typically remain low during the fall and winter and then increase sharply when the snowmelt begins in the late winter and early spring.</i></p>	
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