



**SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION**
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ADDENDUM NO. 2

**MID VALLEY SANITARY LANDFILL WEST CHANNEL CONSTRUCTION PROJECT
AT THE MID VALLEY SANITARY LANDFILL**

MARCH 14, 2022

BID OPEN: 10:00A.M. March 17, 2022

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

- I. **Replace Bid Schedule page 22 with Bid Schedule Page “22-Addendum 2” (attached).**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q1. Per Page 2C-5 Section 3.6.2 “Slopes” it states that “Contractor will be required to work the slope with a smooth drum roller which may be mounted by a winch at the top of the slope.” Is this process necessary for the slope sub-grade preparation beneath the concrete paving? Typically, the slopes are compacted while they are being built up & overbuilt and then cut to grade with a smooth edge. This process usually leaves the slope smooth.

A1. Proof rolling and working of the slopes with a smooth drum roller prior to concrete placement can be eliminated, as long as the prepared subgrade is compacted to the project specifications and is firm, unyielding and relatively smooth (free of rocks and/or large voids).

Q2. In areas of concrete improvements, with regards to incidental waste removal and handling, what is the depth of removal and replacement by engineered fill below subgrade?

A2. Refuse depth and location are unknown. It is anticipated refuse may be encountered. If refuse is encountered, measurements will be made to compensate the Contractor for removal and relocation.

- Q3. May 4000 psi shotcrete/air-blown mortar (per Greenbook Section 303-2) be used for the channel? This would be especially helpful for the channel slopes and the connections/transitions at each end. The existing basin at the lower end was constructed with shotcrete a few years ago.
A3. Shotcrete will not be allowed.
- Q4. Please provide a detail for the transverse joints with waterstop referenced in Detail 4, Sheet 12, Note 2.
A4. Transverse joints shall be per ACI 224.3R-95 with water stops, see detail attached.
- Q5. Can you change the Stainless Steel Stop Log (Item No. 8) to a unit price with 8 each in lieu of 1 lump sum?
A5. No, stainless steel stop logs will remain a lump sum item.

The addition of these requirements shall be considered in concert with existing documents in preparation of bids. If you have any questions, please Johnny Gayman at (909) 386-8688.

Marc A. Rodabaugh

MARC RODABAUGH, P.E.,
Solid Waste Management Division

UPDATED BID SCHEDULE

**Addendum 2 -Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill
WEST CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT**

Item No.	Approx. Quant.	Meas. Unit	Item Description	Unit Price	Total
1	1	L.S.	Mobilization and Demobilization	\$	\$
2A	1	L.S.	Construction Support Tasks	\$	\$
2B	1	L.S.	Minimum Temporary BMP's	\$	\$
3	1	L.S.	Project Survey	\$	\$
4	1	L.S.	Record Drawings	\$	\$
5	2.5	AC	Site Clearing and Grubbing	\$	\$
6A	9,000	C.Y.	Unclassified Excavation/Transport to Fill Areas (West Channel)	\$	\$
6B	3,400	C.Y.	Unclassified Excavation/Transport to Fill Areas (West Side Access Road)	\$	\$
6C	400	C.Y.	Incidental Waste Removal and Handling	\$	\$
6D	16,000	S.F.	Subgrade Surface Preparation - Channel Floor Area	\$	\$
6E	37,000	S.F.	Subgrade Surface Preparation - Channel Side Slopes	\$	\$
6F	200	S.F.	Subgrade Surface Preparation - Outfall Structure Connection	\$	\$
6G	8,700	S.F.	Subgrade Surface Preparation - Channel Access Ramps	\$	\$
6H	1,250	S.F.	Subgrade Surface Preparation - 20' Wide Gutter	\$	\$
7A	1	L.S.	West Sedimentation Basin Connection (Per Detail 1/BC)	\$	\$
7B	1	L.S.	Outfall Structure Connection (Per Detail 1/OSC)	\$	\$
7C	16,000	S.F.	Concrete Channel - Floor (Per Detail 1/TD)	\$	\$
7D	21,000	S.F.	Concrete Channel - Side Slope (Per Detail 1/TD)	\$	\$
7E	2,700	L.F.	Concrete Channel – Edge Detail (Per Detail 6/TD)	\$	\$
7F	8,700	S.F.	Concrete Channel - Access Ramps	\$	\$
7G	1	L.S.	20' Wide Gutter (Per Detail 2/TD)	\$	\$
8	1	L.S.	Stainless Steel Stop Logs (per Detail 1/SLS)	\$	\$
PROJECT TOTAL:				\$	

- The PROJECT will be bid on a UNIT PRICE basis, and quantities are to be VERIFIED by the Bidders. Final determination of quantities and associated costs for each progress payment will be subject to approval by the Construction Manager. The Contractor shall have no claim for compensation, or loss of profit, as a result of the deletion or reduction in quantities.
- SWMD reserves the right to delete any specific item on the bid schedule in its entirety. Should SWMD elect not to proceed with a specified item of work, it will be deleted from the Contract and the cost deleted from the Contract Sum.
- THE AWARD OF THIS CONTRACT WILL BE BASED ON THE LOWEST RESPONSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE TOTAL BID.**

JOINT DETAIL WITH WATER STOP

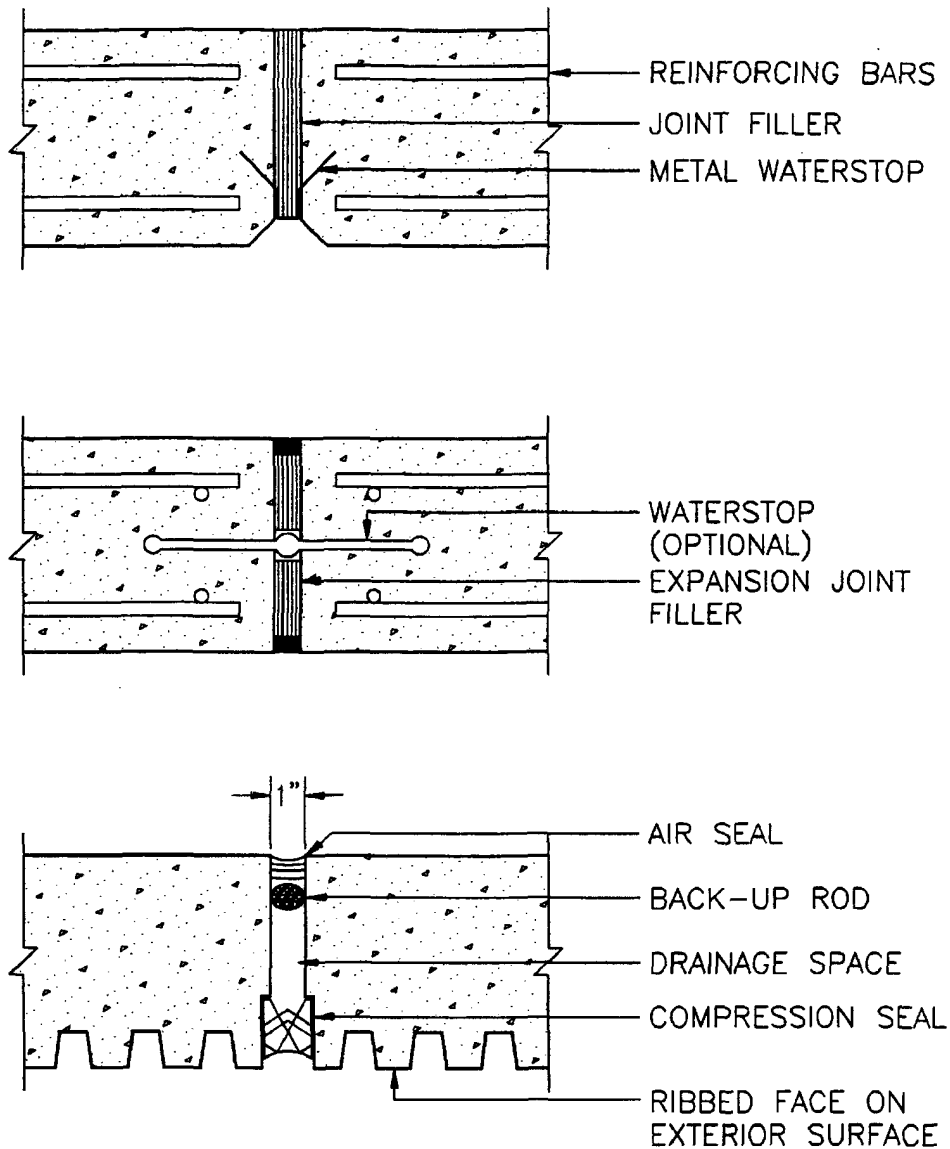


Fig. 8.5—Types of expansion joints (Perkins, 1973)

minimum of 0.28 percent of Grade 40 or Grade 60 (Grade 300 or Grade 400) reinforcement. This steel should be divided equally between the two faces and spaced not farther than 12 in. (300 mm). This minimum reinforcement has been found to be acceptable provided that movement joints are less than 30 ft (10 m) apart for concretes made with ASTM C 150 and ASTM C 595 cements. With shrinkage-compensating concrete, joint spacings up to 75 ft (25 m) have been used successfully with 0.3 percent reinforcement (ACI 350R).

Fig. 9.1 shows the ACI 350R recommendations for concretes made with ASTM C 150 and ASTM C 595 cements. Minimum temperature and shrinkage reinforcement should be No. 4 (13 mm) bars, spaced not farther than 12 in. (300 mm) on center, each face.

Movement joints are either isolation joints, expansion joints, or contraction joints. Expansion joints allow for both expansion and contraction while contraction joints exist primarily to dissipate the effects of restrained shrinkage of the

concrete. Isolation joints provide complete separation between concrete walls; shear displacement as well as expansion and contraction movement is permitted.

A wall restrained at its base by being placed atop previous concrete construction will tend to have full height cracks spaced at $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 times the wall height. Larger crack spacings are found with less base restraint. Contraction joints may be used to locate the full-height wall cracks.

There are no exact rules for locating contraction joints. Each structure should be examined individually to determine where the contraction joints should be placed. The following guidelines are suggested:

- For walls 9- to 12 ft- (3- to 4-m-) high with openings, contraction joint spacing should be 15 to 20 ft (5 to 6.5 m). Walls without openings or taller walls with openings may have joints up to 25 ft (8.3 m) apart. For shorter walls the spacing of contraction joints should be reduced.

For walls 9- to 12-ft- (-3 to 4-m-) high:

- Locate joints within 10 to 15 ft (3 to 5 m) from wall cor-