Santa Clara Valley Water District

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September 3, 2020

ADDENDUM NO. 3
TO CONTRACT DOCUMENTS FOR THE
SANTA TERESA WATER TREATMENT PLANT
AIR WASH PIPELINE REPLACEMENT PROJECT
Project No. 93764004 Contract No. C0662

Notice is hereby given to Prospective Bidders that the Contract Documents are modified as hereinafter set forth.

GENERAL QUESTIONS & RESPONSE

1. QUESTION: Addendum 2 identifies the existing pipe to be relined as mortar lined steel air wash pipe. The pipe being replaced under this contract is identified as Stainless Steel. Section 40 Lining and Coating–Piping, states the new pipe is to be coated referencing AWWA Standard C213.

This is possible, however is not typical with Stainless Steel. It represents an Economic Waste to coat Type 316L pipe in nearly all circumstances. The properties of 316L provide a surface resistant to corrosion, inclusive of extreme PH levels, as well as an excellent visual appearance throughout the life of the pipe. Should this coating be eliminated as a cost exclusive of functional or economic benefit?

RESPONSE: The Contractor is referred to Addendum 2, and shall coat the pipe in accordance with Article 40.01

2. QUESTION: Sht. M-10, Sec. A: The pipe passing through the wall at El. 447.50 is in a sleeve that is smaller than the flange. Project plans show a dimension for the flanged elbow of 12 3/8” which is 3/8” longer than a short radius elbow. Plans specify an ANSI 150 lb. flange which is 1.25” thick. This requires field welding a flange on one side to pass the spool through the wall sleeve, followed by repair to the lining in the field. Is this the designers intent? Alternatively the use of a Victaulic coupling for the wall spool to elbow connection would serve to eliminate the epoxy repair and clearance issue (Victaulic couplings are currently in use on this pipe system and are available in Stainless Steel, if
deemed necessary, reference photo of Victaulic on M-06.) That solves the required field epoxy repair and clearance problem.

There is a clearance / interference issue, that being the back of the flange is forced up against the throat of the elbow resulting in the bottom two bolts being difficult, and likely impossible to install. It is strongly recommended this be addressed to avoid change work. The vertical flange on the elbow should be moved down to eliminate this interference, using a short segment (called a pup in industry vernacular) of pipe welded to the elbow during shop fabrication.

The same flange interference problem occurs at the lower elbow to the spool through the wall connection. In this instance the interference increases by the addition of an insulating bolt up set. This results in bolts protruding an additional ½” from the thickness of the insulating washer. We recommend the designer consider use of a long radius elbow to relieve this interference.

**RESPONSE:** The design intent is for the wall penetrating spool piece flange to be field welded within the filter basins. Victaulic couplings can be used in place of the flanged connection subject to its compliance with specification requirements and the Engineer’s approval. A long radius elbow can be used to eliminate any interference with flanges.

3. **QUESTIONS:** Sht. M-10, Sec. A: Is the pipe passing through the wall at El. 433.00 to the insulating joint the existing pipe?

**RESPONSE:** Yes.

4. **QUESTIONS:** Clarification regarding pipe testing: Article 32.12 doesn’t exist in the specifications. Please provide a specific test procedure/standard.

**RESPONSE:** The Contractor is referred to Article 32.02-3.02.

5. **QUESTION:** Is a third-party welding inspector required for pipe fabrication? Do we need to include flights and per diem for the Engineer to witness the pipe fabrication and shop coating?

**RESPONSE:** No, a third-party welding inspector is not required to witness the pipe fabrication and shop coating.

6. **QUESTION:** Blown-In Epoxy Lining Method: The spec mentions relining the buried pipe per AWWA C210 and AWWA C620. We propose using the blown-in method conforming to AWWA C210. This method uses liquid epoxy and is not CIPP. Additionally, we propose relining the West & East buried lines in 1 mobilization. This method only takes 2 weeks to complete including prep, cleaning, drying, testing, CCTV, etc.

Can the West Gallery be back in service for 1 week and East Gallery shutdown for 1 week during the initial February shutdown? This will not affect
the 6-week shutdown constraint since replacing the SST pipe in the West gallery can be competed in under 4 weeks.

Sequence of Work (Feb 15 – March 29th, 2021):

- Reline West buried pipe (1 week)
- Reline East buried pipe (1 week)
- Replace SST at West Gallery (3 weeks)
- Replace SST at East Galley (October 2021)

**RESPONSE:** Liquid epoxy application methods conforming to AWWA C210 are acceptable. Sequencing of the air wash pipe shutdown shall be in accordance with Section 16.01.01 of the specifications.

THIS ADDENDUM NO. 3, WHICH CONTAINS 3 PAGES, IS ATTACHED TO AND IS A PART OF THE SPECIFICATIONS AND CONTRACT DOCUMENTS FOR THIS PROJECT.

Heath McMahon, P.E.
Deputy Operating Officer
Water Utility Capital Division

Date: 9/3/2020