ADDENDUM NO. 1

PROJECT: Adams Pond Restoration Project

RFP NO.: 216-4-1

ISSUED BY: Resource Conservation District of Tehama County (RCDTC)

DATE: June 3, 2026

NOTICE TO PROPOSERS

This Addendum forms a part of the Request for Proposals and modifies the original solicitation documents as noted below. All other requirements of the RFP remain unchanged.

Proposers shall acknowledge receipt of this Addendum in their proposal submission.

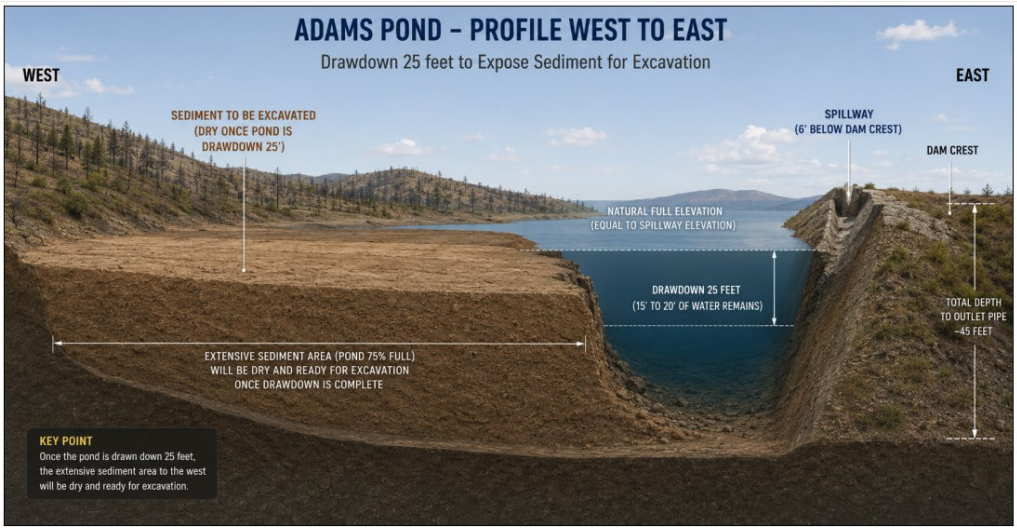
RESPONSES TO CONTRACTOR QUESTIONS RECEIVED AT THE MAY 28, 2026 PRE-BID CONVERENCE AND SITE VISIT AND SCOPE OF WORK CLARIFICATION

- DIR Registration and Contractor's Licenses must be current. This includes both the Prime and sub-contractors.
- Cost escalation provisions may be negotiated for future construction seasons to address fluctuations in labor, material, equipment, and other construction costs.
- RCDTC will install initial temporary erosion and sedimentation controls and turtle exclusion fencing.
- The Contractor will be responsible for installing any other BMPs required by the SWPPP, permits or as deemed necessary to ensure compliance with the permits and CGP.
- The contractor will be required to perform inspections, maintenance, and repair of erosion and sedimentation controls, turtle fencing, and other BMPs during construction per the requirements of the permits and SWPPP.
- **The RCDTC will remove and dispose of the initially installed temporary erosion and sedimentation controls and turtle exclusion fencing.**
- The RCDTC will be responsible for installation of permanent erosion and sedimentation controls, seeding, planting and installation of straw
- **The RCDTC will be responsible for chipping cut vegetation.**
- **THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DISPOSAL OF ROOT WADS.**
- Work will be completed by avoiding impacts to wildlife including Northwestern Pond Turtle.
- **Payment unit is "per COMPACTED cubic yard"**
- Slope to Rock drainage no steeper than 4-1
    - Compaction should be conducted with a vibratory sheepsfoot or heavy dozer, the material is expected to be mixed and inconsistent. **The contractor shall make an effort to ensure 100% of the area meets 85% compaction.** RCDTC, Engineer, and contractor will evaluate material and determine an appropriate level of effort to meet 85% using a reasonable **lift height of 12" to 18"**.
- **The RCDTC will chip vegetation by stationing the chipper to the West of the contractor's work area in order to stay out of the way of sediment hauling**
- The alignment and slope of the proposed rock channel located within the limits of the sediment disposal area will be approved by the engineer and may be a stepped rock channel.

- Haul roads and access roads need to be stabilized upon completion of work. Any impacts to access roads will need to be restored. Haul roads do not need to be removed
- Is 484,400 the Project Limit?
  - Yes. The RCDTC is looking for the amount of cubic yards of material that the contractor can remove within the $484,400 budget, during this construction season, as well as how much additional funds would be necessary to remove the rest of the 80,000 cy of sediment. Bid costs per cubic yards should be provided for each tier listed in the bid form. It is anticipated that future costs after this initial contract should be less per cubic yard since the haul road will be constructed during this initial sediment removal contract.
- Bond for $484,400 – RCDTC wants to know how close to the 80,000 cy of removal contractors can get us with $484,400
- Can RCDTC remove the fencing instead of the Contractors?
  - The RCDTC will remove and dispose of temporary erosion and sedimentation controls and turtle exclusion fencing at the end of construction.
- Where do contractors get water for dust control and soil compaction?
  - Water from the pond is available during drawdown to store water for use on site during construction. Also, Mr. Adams has a large tank (filled) ≈ 3-4,000 gallons which is available for use.
- Veg clearing hauled off?
  - **The RCDTC will chip vegetation onsite and be responsible for disposal and/or reuse of that chipped vegetation**.
- How big is chipper?
  - The RCDTC chipper can chip up to 20 DBH Materials
- Will the RCDTC take the root wads?
  - **The Contractor will be responsible for hauling root wads off site for disposal.**
- How are we tracking Yardage?
  - Yardage of sediment removed from the pond will be calculated by the RCDTC using Drone Topo.
- How much time for material to Drain?
  - Unknown. It is estimated it will take 20-30 days to drain soils.
  - The material evaluated that is near surface appears to be granular sands to gravels which should therefore drain quickly. The contractor may elect to install ditches across the excavation area to accelerate the drain down of water within the sediments. Because the sediment was deposited in different intensity events, it should be expected that the material varies horizontally and vertically in the dredge area. Every effort should be made to allow drawdown by mid-July. The more time the better.
- Can all of Staging Area 2 accept fill?
  - Yes. Fill can be permanently disposed of at Staging Area 2 to a depth as logistically possible and to a height approved of by the landowner.
  - It is possible to dispose 5,000 to 7,000 cubic yards of material at Staging Area 2 and the immediate vicinity. Sediment may be disposed of in the area shown below to a depth of up to 6 feet provided slopes to the pond and adjacent wetland are no steeper than 4:1 and stable, erosion/sedimentation controls are placed between the pond / wetland and the sediment disposal area, and there is an offset of 5 feet from the erosion / sedimentation controls and the bottom of the fill slope.

- What is the cubic yard calculation of sediment to be removed?
  - The RCDTC is currently looking to have the contractors remove as much of the 80,000 cy of material with the $484,400 of available funds as possible. The remainder of the 80,000 cy of material will be removed in future seasons, as funding becomes available. This current year represents the first phase of several sediment removal phases. The haul road will be in place after this construction year so it is anticipated that future phases will be less costly per cubic yard of material removed.
- A few contractors voiced concern about disturbing turtles in excavation.
  - A biologist will be present to inspect the work limits prior to the start of construction. The contractor will share inspection responsibilities. For specific protection requirements, the contract should review Appendix A: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP) for the Adams Pond Restoration Project, Appendix B: BMPs, the BMP Plans and all permits.
- How much water will be drained?
  - The Biologist and QSP will be on site during the draw down of the pond to ensure turbidity levels remain within compliance and sufficient water depth remains in the pond to support northwestern pond turtle. The drawdown of the pond will be completed in compliance with all environmental permits. The water depth will be measured prior to the start of construction, and it is anticipated that a water gauge will be installed in the pond for the duration of the project.
- Boost pumping concerns
  - Boost pumping will be allowed in compliance with the NPDES CGP and SWPPP, 401 WQC, ACOE RGP 10 and CDFW 1600 LSA.
- What prevents channel refilling?
  - The upper watershed has substantially stabilized with new vegetation since the fire. The sedimentation deposition in the pond caused by upstream erosion has subsided.
- Turbidity Restrictions
  - The project must comply with the requirements of the 401 Water Quality Certification, NPDES CGP and associated SWPPP, the ACOE 404 RGP 10 and Lake and Streambed Agreement. A Qualified Stormwater Practitioner (QSP) will be on-site during dewatering activities to monitor turbidity levels both in the pond and downstream from the dewatering discharge. The only potential to generate turbidity once the pond is drawn down is the pumping of localized water in the excavation areas. If this is required, appropriate BMP to minimize turbidity (dirt bag/sock, silt fence, temporary dewatering basin, etc) should be employed. Turbidity testing will be completed by the QSP as necessary per the requirements of the NPDES CGP and SWPPP.

- Is there a priority pond excavation location where sediment removal should start under this contract?
    - Sediment shall be removed at the edge of the drawn down pond water level first, bringing the pond bottom down to finished grade. Removal of sediment shall continue westward, removing as much material as possible within budget.
- Why is the pipe culvert proposed along the haul road?
    - A temporary culvert is required to safely convey runoff from potential storm events during construction. This measure represents a standard construction practice intended to reduce erosion and sedimentation impacts, maintain site drainage, and ensure compliance with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).
- What is the longitudinal slope of the creek at finish
    - The goal is to obtain a longitudinal channel slope of no steeper than a 4:1 slope or close to that slope as possible.
    - This is a field-fit slope based on the estimated volume of excavated material placed within the disposal area. As the slope becomes steeper, the contractor should exercise greater care in selecting and placing substrate materials, particularly larger rock within the channel.
    - The final channel alignment should incorporate as much sinuosity as practical to reduce the effective longitudinal slope. For estimating purposes, it is assumed that the channel length will be approximately 1.25 times the straight-line slope length, which is considered a reasonable planning assumption. Additional grade-control steps may be incorporated into the channel, if necessary, to further reduce channel slope and improve stability.
- How deep under water level do we go down? **(SEE FIGURE BELOW)**
    - The existing pond drain is approximately 45 ft below the spill way. It is anticipated that the pond will be drawn down approximately 25 feet from the pond's existing water level.
- Will there be a berm separating the pond from the new pond bed
    - See Figure. Recommendation: Once the pond water level has been drawn down, sediment may be removed to an elevation approximately 1 foot above the drawn down pond water level. Maintaining this 1-foot elevation difference between the proposed new pond bed and the drawn-down water level will provide positive drainage and allow any accumulated water or flowing water within the work area to drain back into the pond. This will also allow for the installation of a ditch along the north side of the pond's excavation limits to carry groundwater or flow resulting from rain events to pass through the excavation limits and discharge to the pond. Maintaining the elevation differential will also prevent pond water from backing up into the tile drain/drainage way into the excavation limits.
    - The new pond bottom will be flat as possible. Pond side slopes shall be sloped to ensure bank stability and worker safety.
    - Contractor may elect to add ditches or sumps throughout the excavation area to accelerate the sediment dewatering.



- How do we cover cost without cubic yard calculation?
  - The District currently has $484,400 available for sediment removal under this contract. Bidders shall provide a unit price per cubic yard for each removal tier identified in the Bid Form. Unit prices shall include all labor, equipment, mobilization, dewatering, hauling, disposal, and all other costs necessary to complete the Work.
  - The District will use the submitted unit prices to determine the quantity of sediment that can be removed within the available funding. Work will be authorized sequentially beginning with Tier 1, followed by Tier 2 and Tier 3 as funding allows. The quantity of sediment authorized for removal shall not exceed the available project budget unless additional funding is approved by the District.
  - The District reserves the right to award all or portions of the work and to remove less than the estimated maximum quantity of 80,000 cubic yards. The submitted unit prices will also be used to determine the additional funding required to complete sediment removal up to the estimated maximum quantity of 80,000 cubic yards.
- Are we looking for level of effort or compaction testing?
  - Excavated material shall be placed in **12-18"inch lifts** as necessary and compacted sufficiently to provide a stable surface free of excessive rutting, pumping, or settlement. The Contractor shall use equipment and methods appropriate for the material encountered. Formal compaction testing will not be required. Acceptance will be based on visual inspection and proof-rolling, as determined by the Engineer."
  - The target compaction will be no greater than 85% . For example, engineering may want 12" lifts if the contractor uses a a 35,000 lbD5, and 18" if the contractor uses a 65,000 lb D6T with heavy grousers. The engineer will not be looking to build to a building pad standard.
- Will there be an extension past 10/31 for work outside high water mark or wetland areas?
  - Per the permits, work in water (work below the ordinary high water mark and within any regulated stream channels) is currently scheduled to be completed by 9/30/2026. The RCDTC will be requesting an extension of the permit to allow the cross culvert along the haul road to remain in place until 10/31/2026. Other than the work associated with the removal of the temporary cross culvert along the haul road, no other work in water will be allowed past 9/30/2026.

- Did we attempt FEMA funding?
  - No. We didn't attempt to secure FEMA funding. The RCDTC is currently seeking future funding from the Wildlife Conservation Board and other potential funders for the completion of the sediment removal.
- Is there an existing CAD file?
  - The existing CAD File has been Posted to the RCDTC Website for download.
  - The DEM file from the drone imagery has also been Posted to the RCDTC Website for download.
- Will the Contractor have reporting responsibilities under the CGP and SWPPP?
  - Under the California Construction General Permit (CGP), even though the RCDTC and its engineering consultant is serving as the Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD) and Qualified Stormwater Practitioner (QSP) and prepares the SWPPP, the contractor still has key responsibilities. These are focused on implementation, reporting, and communication. The contractor is directed to the CGP for more complete information.
  - In general, the Contractor Responsibilities under the CGP include the following:

1. Implement BMPs
   - The contractor is responsible for installing, maintaining, and operating all best management practices (BMPs) outlined in the SWPPP for their work other than the initial temporary erosion controls, sedimentation controls and turtle exclusion fencing installed by the RCDTC.
   - The Contractor will be responsible for monitoring and maintaining the RCDTC installed controls and installing and maintaining any additional BMPs required under the SWPPP.
   - This includes any additional erosion control, sediment control, stabilized construction entrances, dewatering practices, and any other measures noted in the SWPPP not otherwise installed by the RCDTC.
   - The RCDTC will remove and dispose of the temporary erosion and sedimentation controls and turtle exclusion fencing the RCDTC installed at the start of the project.
2. Site Inspections and Observation
   - Contractors must perform daily or routine inspections of their work areas to ensure BMPs are functioning.
   - They must report any BMP failures, spills, or non-compliance events to the QSP.
3. Record-Keeping / Reporting to QSP
   - Contractors are required to document rainfall events, BMP installation, and any discharges or incidents that occur in their work area.
   - They must notify the QSP immediately of any potential or actual non-stormwater discharges, BMP failures, or pollutant releases.
   - All records, including daily logs, inspection notes, and corrective actions taken, must be made available to the QSP for inclusion in the SWPPP documentation.
4. Corrective Action
   - Contractors must take immediate action to correct deficiencies in BMPs as instructed by the QSP or per the SWPPP.
   - Failure to address BMP issues promptly may be considered non-compliance under the permit.
5. Communication / Coordination

- Contractors must coordinate with the QSD/QSP regarding changes in site conditions, sequencing, or work that may affect stormwater management.
- They should ensure the SWPPP is followed in real-time, even if modifications are made for construction logistics.

6. Training
   - All contractor personnel must receive training on BMPs and SWPPP requirements as necessary to implement the permit correctly.
   - QSP will verify this training

2. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

2.1 CAD FILES

Electronic CAD files for the project have been posted and are available for download at:

https://www.tehamacountyrcd.org/files/cceb898ad/Adams_Pond_Bid_Deliverables%5B1%5D.zip

The CAD files are provided for reference and convenience only.

2.2 DEM from Drone Imagery

The DEM from the Drone Imagery has been posted and is available for download from a link found under the Adams Pond Restoration Project Bid Notice Page found at:

https://www.tehamacountyrcd.org/notices

2.3 May 28, 2026 Pre-Bid Conference PowerPoint Presentation

The Pre-Bid Conference PowerPoint Presentation has been posted and is available for download at:

https://www.tehamacountyrcd.org/files/a1d057731/Adams_Pond_PreBid_Meeting_Presentation-FINAL%5B1%5D.pptx

2.4 May 28, 2026 Pre-Bid Conference and Site Visit Attendance List

The Pre-Bid Conference and Site Visit Attendance List has been posted and is available for download at:

https://www.tehamacountyrcd.org/files/29bf6807b/2026_05_28_Pre-Bid_Meeting_and_Site_Walk_Sign_In_Sheet%5B1%5D.pdf

3. REMINDER

Comments on the RFP are due by 5:00 pm, June 4, 2026.