

YN responses to questions in bold.

The contract shows the stream flow rate of 1-2 CFS however, when we ran the flow calculations it appears that the current flow rate is approximately 5.2 CFS. Can you please verify that the flow will diminish to 1-2 CFS by the time the project begins and that if it does not this will be considered a change of conditions and additional compensation will be made for the increased flow rates?

It is anticipated that stream flow will be 1-2 cubic feet per second (CFS) based upon average flow observed September-October at a stream gage with continuous monitoring maintained by the YN downstream of the road crossing. Prior to construction the YN will take one or more stream discharge measurements, if the estimated stream flow is greater than 1-2 CFS, that is a changed condition and will be approached and compensated accordingly.

Can you please provide the plans for the new bridge structure to be provided by Yakama Nation so that we know the extent of the labor necessary to erect and complete the structure?

The structural plans for the bridge can be found at the project website:

<https://yakamafish-nsn.gov/request-proposals-piscoe-creek-80-road-crossing-opens-812>

The plan file PDF is entitled: 20-2873 Piscoe Creek 80 Road X-ing Bridge plans (Final-Signed)

At a weight of 14,500 pounds for the footing beam, and a depth of 12.7' deep, assuming that the beam is 3' wide and you over dig by 2 horizontal feet for the slope then slope at a 1.5:1 the excavator will have to be able to pick 14,500 pounds at approximately 22.5 feet from the top of the slope and you will need to stay 5' away from the top of the slope with the excavator. This will require an excavator to hold 14,500 pounds at -13' at 32.5' from the centre of the machine. This will require at a minimum a 500 size excavator to be within the load chart. Please specify if the machine needs to be able to simply pick this load or if it has to pick this load at 32.5' away?

Stepping down to a lower bench or trench box (shoring) are both traditional means that would allow a machine to have a shorter reach. The contractor shall define the means and methods to construct the 80 road x-ing per the site and structural plans.

Can you please provide the weight and length of the bridge deck?

Refer to structural planset, bridge deck is plank style, not one solid deck lift.

Is it the intent of the Owner that the excavator will lift the bridge deck and lift it into place?

Refer to structural planset, bridge deck is plank style, not one solid deck lift.

Is there any ground improvement necessary beneath the bridge footing?

Refer to structural planset and more detailed specs for bid sheet at:

<https://yakamafish-nsn.gov/request-proposals-piscoe-creek-80-road-crossing-opens-812>

Bridge footings will be placed on $\frac{3}{4}$ " minus gravel bed compacted to 95% relative compaction.

Is there a geotechnical report for this project?

No, it is assumed based on geomorphic positioning of the road crossing at the head of an alluvial fan deposit that subsurface conditions will primarily consist of fairly clean alluvium rock. If different subsurface conditions are encountered, that will be a changed condition.

Will the pump diversion require a second “backup” pump started by a float system able to divert the entire stream in the event of pump failure?

Pump around will be necessary for the duration of the footing burial and other channel work. The contractor will determine how long that will take. A second pump is not required but would be a prudent approach to ensure work isn't interrupted by a search for and delivery of a working pump if the main pump fails.

What is the horizontal limit for disturbance on the east and west side of the new bridge? Assuming that the bridge deck is 45' long and further assuming that the bridge deck must be installed prior to backfill for structural stability, it is likely that a crane will be necessary to set the bridge deck in place correct?

Refer to structural planset, bridge deck is plank style, not one solid deck lift. There are no restrictions on horizontal disturbance. The bridge structural plans state that the footings and walls are backfilled (and channel fill) before the deck is installed.

Is structural shoring anticipated for the bridge abutment excavation or is it anticipated that the excavation will be an open cut?

Stepping down to a lower bench, or trench box (shoring) are both traditional measures of making a safe pit.

Is it anticipated that the 13+ foot deep excavation will be stable with the stream bottom approximately 7 vertical feet above the footings and only approximately 40 horizontal feet away?

Open cut stability is unknown. Using long-reach equipment to allow for shallow/stable excavated slopes, stepping down to a bench, or trench box (shoring) are traditional measure of making a safe and stable pit. It is the Contractor's responsibility to provide the appropriate means and methods to execute the project in a safe and effective manner.

Other additional information provided in regards to inquiries:

- **Yakama Nation Fisheries (YNF) staff will install block exclusion nets on Piscoe Creek and remove encountered fish. The subcontractor and YNF staff will net and transport any remaining fish observed during dewatering.**
- **Camping within the Closed Area is reserved for Yakama Nation Tribal Members.**
- **The Yakama Nation Fisheries is providing the bridge, abutments, and all related hardware. The manufacturer, Pacific Bridge and Construction, will deliver the bridge package to the site to be unloaded by the Subcontractor.**