

**SAGE PARK ATHLETIC FIELD IMPROVEMENTS
WINDSOR, CT
RFP E2021-08**

ADDENDUM NO.1

May 18, 2021

REVISIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS TO BID DOCUMENTS:

Special Conditions

Please note the following regarding Section 3 – Permits

The Town of Windsor has secured an IWWC Permit for the proposed work. The approved permit is included as a part of this addendum. The Contractor is responsible for reviewing and following all provisions of the approved permit.

QUESTIONS FROM CONTRACTORS/SUBCONTRACTORS AND CORRESPONDING ANSWERS:

Question 1: What is the anticipated start date for the subject project?

Anticipated start date is August 1, 2021

Question 2: The following is a RFI for this project regarding the underdrain detail:

According to Sheet C-5.0 Detail D-301 the underdrain will range from depths 28" to 40". On Sheet C-4.0, field cross section, the underdrain will range from depths 18" to 30". Which sheet should be followed in order to properly bid underdrain installation?

The depths shown on Sheet C-4.0, field cross section, should be followed to install the underdrains.

PRE-BID WALKTHROUGH QUESTIONS:

Question 1: Who is responsible for the Well Design?

Contractor. It is expected that the existing pump house will be the source for the power and house the pump controls.

Question 2: What is the anticipated project schedule?

Anticipated start August 1, 2021
Seeding to be completed within Fall 2021 growing season

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Question 3: Is existing 3-Phase power available for the well?

No.

Question 4: What is the anticipated field availability for natural grass and sod fields?

Sod available for use Late Summer 2022
Natural Grass areas available Spring 2023

Attachments:

1. IWWC Permit and Standard Conditions



**TOWN OF WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT
INLAND WETLANDS & WATERCOURSES PERMIT**

Application AA21-247 **Date Approved:** May 10, 2021
Permit AA21-247
Permittee: TOW Engineering
Department / Adam **Location:** 25 Sage Park Road
Kessler
Regulated Activity: Athletic Field Improvements
Permit Expiration: May 10, 2026

Permit Conditions:

- Standard conditions as applicable (see enclosed packet)

If an inspection shows that the environmental impacts are more severe than anticipated, the Windsor Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Commission may revoke this permit at a later date if the stipulations mentioned above are not followed. The penalty clause in Section 22a-44 of the Connecticut General Statutes provides for a fine of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) each day that these requirements are violated.

The permittee, or his/her on-site representative, shall have the permit readily available, and shall produce it for inspection by the Agency's representative upon request.

Todd Sealy
Windsor Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Agent

STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR IWWC PERMITS

Typical for all permits

- Filter fabric silt fence 30" high with 6" toe-in backfilled on both sides to be inspected prior to construction.
- Pick up of construction trash and debris from the property daily with removal once per week.
- All construction debris shall be removed from site, not dumped in the wetland or other area on site.
- No equipment, materials, or machinery shall be stored, cleaned, or repaired within 75 feet of any wetland or watercourse.
- The silt fence shall be removed after the soil is stabilized with vegetation.

Typical additional conditions for larger projects (commercial, industrial, subdivisions)

- Wetland Permit conditions shall be printed on the engineered drawings including the set used on site by contractors.
- A clearing limit certification letter from the engineer shall be submitted for the file with an onsite inspection by the Town of Windsor prior to any clearing taking place.
- Catch basins within 100 feet of the construction entrance shall be wrapped with filter fabric and maintained weekly.
- Anti-tracking pad to the construction site shall be maintained.
- Only native plants are to be planted in disturbed areas, unless otherwise approved by the Wetlands Agent.
- Composite decking material shall be used as much as possible in place of pressure treated lumber to reduce the leaching of copper and chromium. Where pressure treated lumber is used, two coats of exterior grade varnish shall be used prior to installation.
- Culverts, roads, and hydrology must be designed in accordance with Town standards and be approved by the Town Engineering Department.
- A certification letter from the civil engineer shall be received stating that any detention basin or stormwater system and drainage have been built according to the approved plans prior to a C/O being issued.
- Catch basins and any detention basin on site shall be cleaned when construction is complete with proper disposal off site before a C/O is issued or bond released.
- Temporary soil stockpiles shall be seeded, covered or watered to prevent wind erosion and surrounded by a staked filter fabric fence.
- On slopes of 15% or greater, an erosion control blanket shall be used to help stabilization.
- A cash bond for erosion & sedimentation controls and project end cleaning with the amount based on the size of the project.
- An independent contractor shall be hired to conduct erosion and sedimentation control inspections weekly and following a rain event of 1" or greater within 24 hours to include

catch basin fabric, silt fence condition, sweeping, watering, and anti-tracking pad condition. A written report shall be sent to the Agent (copy of a sample report can be provided if needed) and logs kept on site and open for inspection on request.

Other special conditions, where applicable

- Activity in floodplain area limited to 2 days to 1 week depending on size of activity.
- Construction equipment shall not work within a watercourse more than five days and not within 48 hours of a rain or snow event greater than 1" within a 24 hour period.
- Every twelve months following the initial cleaning of the catch basins and the detention basin, an inspection should be done to determine the necessity of maintenance. A letter stating inspection and/or cleaning maintenance with proper disposal off site shall be provided each year to the Wetlands Agent for the file.
- Conservation of as many mature trees as possible in the areas around the detention basins and silt fence line to maintain upland habitat and maintain stability shall be agreed in the field during inspection. Any trees lost due to grading shall be replaced with trees and shrubs of the same species at a ratio of 2:1 in the regulated area.
- Each spring following the issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy, the paved areas shall be swept and a letter stating the date the sweeping was done shall be submitted to the Wetlands Agent for the file.
- Six months after the construction is complete, a water quality test shall be conducted at the outlet of the pipe at the bioswale using the standard stormwater quality testing method. The same testing shall be done every twelve months after that to monitor the effectiveness of the site's stormwater quality design.

Habitat related conditions, where applicable

- The Eastern Box Turtle, *Terrapene c. carolina*, which is a state-listed species of special concern in Connecticut, may live on this property. All efforts must be made to protect the current animals, food sources, and nesting sites. The Box Turtle is very habitat specific. Box Turtles need a sunny clearing with many small fruiting plants, few grasses, and no trees. Construction workers need to be aware that these animals may be on the property and should not be disturbed. They burrow into loose soil under mature trees in wetlands in October or November going deeper as the temperature drops. Loud noise (i.e. machinery) will negatively affect their ability to breed. Females usually lay their eggs between the middle of May through the middle of July.
- During construction a daily sweep for Box Turtles shall be conducted along the silt fence before work is started in the morning. If an animal is found or observed digging a nest, the wetland agent should be called to come to the site.
- **Box Turtle:** A box turtle photograph and instructions on the procedure for rescue shall be posted at the project toilets and at employee entrances during construction. An educational session shall be conducted by the Wetlands Agent or the CT DEEP for employees working at the facility on what to do if a turtle is seen with a protocol established for the site.
- The Eastern Hognose Snake, *Heterodon platirhinos*, which is a state-listed species of special concern in Connecticut, may live on this property. All efforts must be made to

protect the current animals, food sources, and habitat. The Eastern Hognose Snake is habitat specific. They are usually gray with lighter color oval marks equally spaced on their back and have an almost white underside. Their preferred habitats are sandy areas with well drained gravelly soils. They are most active in the spring, mate in April or May, and give birth in July or August. **If an animal is found, the wetland agent from Windsor should be called to come to the site.**

- The **Horned Lark**, *Eremophila alpestris*, and **Upland Sandpiper**, *Bartramia longicauda*, are state-listed **endangered species** and may live or feed on this property. All efforts must be made to protect current birds, food sources, and habitat. They nest in open, grassy areas. The breeding season for the Upland Sandpiper is from May through August and the Horned Lark breeds from March to the middle of August; this is when they are most susceptible to disturbance. Minimizing impact to open fields, meadows, marshes, and other grassy areas during this time will likely minimize impact to these species. **Construction in those areas should be done during the non-breeding season to decrease the potential destruction of nests, eggs, and young.**
- The **Red Bat**, *Lasiurus borealis*, which is a state-listed species of special concern in Connecticut, may live on this property. All efforts must be made to protect the current animals, food sources, and habitat. The Red Bat, a "tree-roosting" bat, is fairly habitat specific. They roost in the foliage of deciduous and coniferous trees, camouflaged as dead leaves or cones. They are usually single roosters and be found near forest edges and clearings. Red bats prefer large trees with rough bark, such as hickories, oaks, and maples because the bark offers additional cover. Large trees with cavities may also be used.