

ADDENDUM 1

To: Prospective Bidders
From: Collier Engineering Co, Inc.
Subject: RFB #1396 Bethesda Elementary School Drainage Improvements, Phase 2

Date: February 19, 2026

This addendum shall be a part of the plans, bid book, and contract to the same extent as though it were originally included therein, and it shall supersede anything contained in the plans, bid book, and contract with which it might conflict. This addendum, including all attachments, shall become part of the contract documents. Acknowledgement of receipt of this addendum must be noted in the appropriate section of the bid form and included in the bid book/contract. Failure of any Bidder to receive this addendum shall not relieve such Bidder from any obligation under his bid as submitted.

A. Modifications to plans:

1. Sheet C1.10 Demolition Plan: Remove the original C1.10 sheet and replace with attached revised C1.10 sheet.
 - a. Sheet C1.10 has been revised to reflect necessary demo of sidewalk at southeast wing of the school.

2. Sheet C2.00 Grading Plan: Remove the original C2.00 sheet and replace with attached revised C2.00 sheet.
 - a. Sheet 2.00 has been revised to reflect necessary sidewalk replacement at the southeast wing of the school.

3. Sheet C4.00 Details: Remove the original C4.00 sheet and replace with attached revised C4.00 sheet.
 - a. Sheet C4.00 has been revised to reflect necessary detail for the 6" HDPE pipe backfill

and installation.

4. No other revisions were made to the plans to date.
5. Revised sheets C1.10, C2.00, and C4.00, along with the ADS Single Wall HDPE Pipe Installation Guide, are attached hereto.

B. Questions submitted to date by prospective bidders with answers from engineer:

1. Do bidders need to submit the entire bid book?

A: No, per the instruction in section 002 Invitation to Bid, it shows what needs to be included in the submission of the bid book.

2. What are the permit requirements and costs for this project?

A: No permit requirements

3. How is project being bid?

A: Lump Sum

4. If owner or engineer decides to change scope to fit the budget, how is lump sum adjusted?

A: Per section 014 Bid form, bottom page note, the scope will be altered to fit available funds.

5. Are we allowed to come to the site to measure?

A: Any contractor can visit the site to measure. Every individual must check in at the front office showing their driver's license and obtain permission to be on site. The School Resource Officer (SRO) will be notified.

6. What are the backfill requirements for the 6" HDPE line?

A: Attached is the Single Wall HDPE Pipe Installation Guide. See spec for backfill requirements.

7. What is the LF of distance between the downspout connection and the 6" HDPE pipe, also are they wanting these to "T" off a 6" drain line as well?

A: The distance between the downspout adapter and 6" HDPE pipe varies with each downspout depending on the distance between the surface and downspout. Yes, they will "T" into a 6" HDPE line.

8. It appears the only grading will be on the top left of the site with the elevations circled in red, is that correct?

A: This is correct.

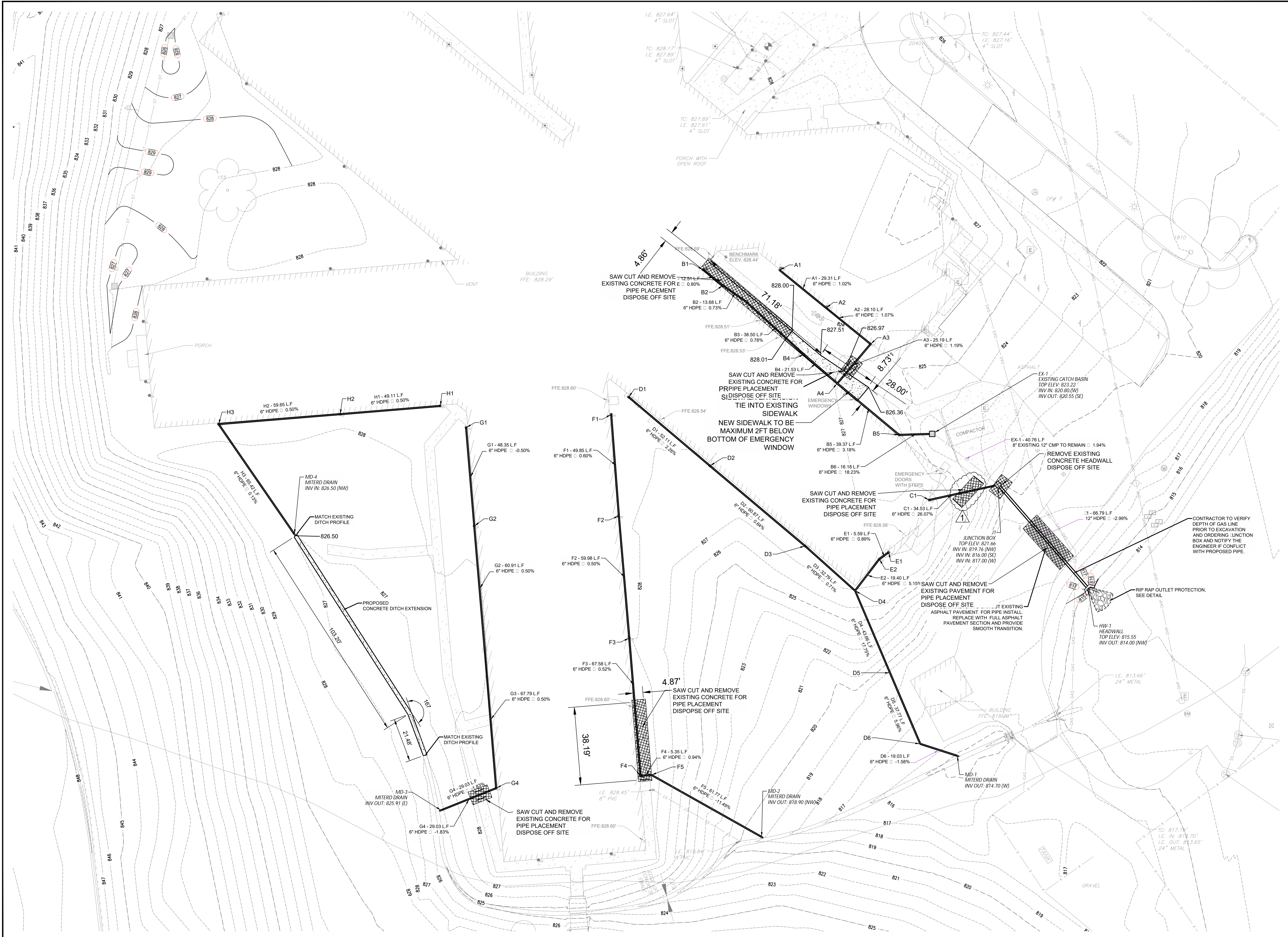
9. The only demo I see is the concrete portions where the new pipe will go, so can I assume the existing storm pipe is staying in place, or will that need to be pulled as well?

A: Yes, the existing storm pipe leading to existing headwall will stay in place. However, the existing headwall will be demoed and a junction box will go in its place. See sheet C.200.

D. Attachments:

1. Plans:
 - a. Revised Sheets C1.10, C2.00, and C4.00, Dated 02/11/2026.
2. Specification:
 - a. ADS Single Wall HDPE Pipe Installation Guide

End of Addendum 1



NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
1	2/11/2026	MLH	REVISED DEMO AREA ON SIDEWALK

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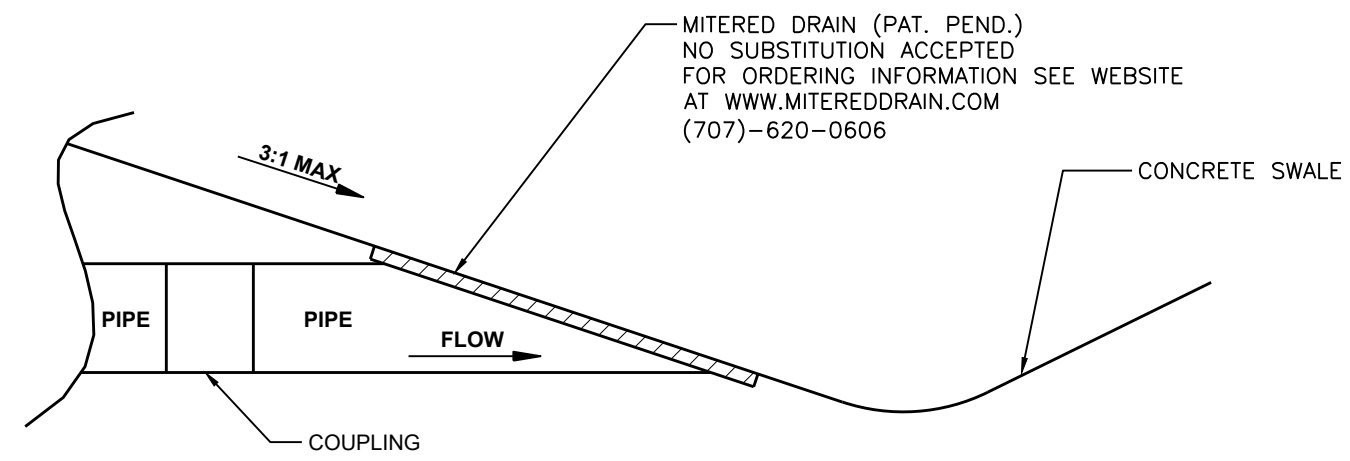
CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS
 BETHESDA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 ROOF DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS
 PHASE 2
 WILLIAMSON COUNTY SCHOOLS
 4907 BETHESDA ROAD
 THOMPSON STATION, WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TN



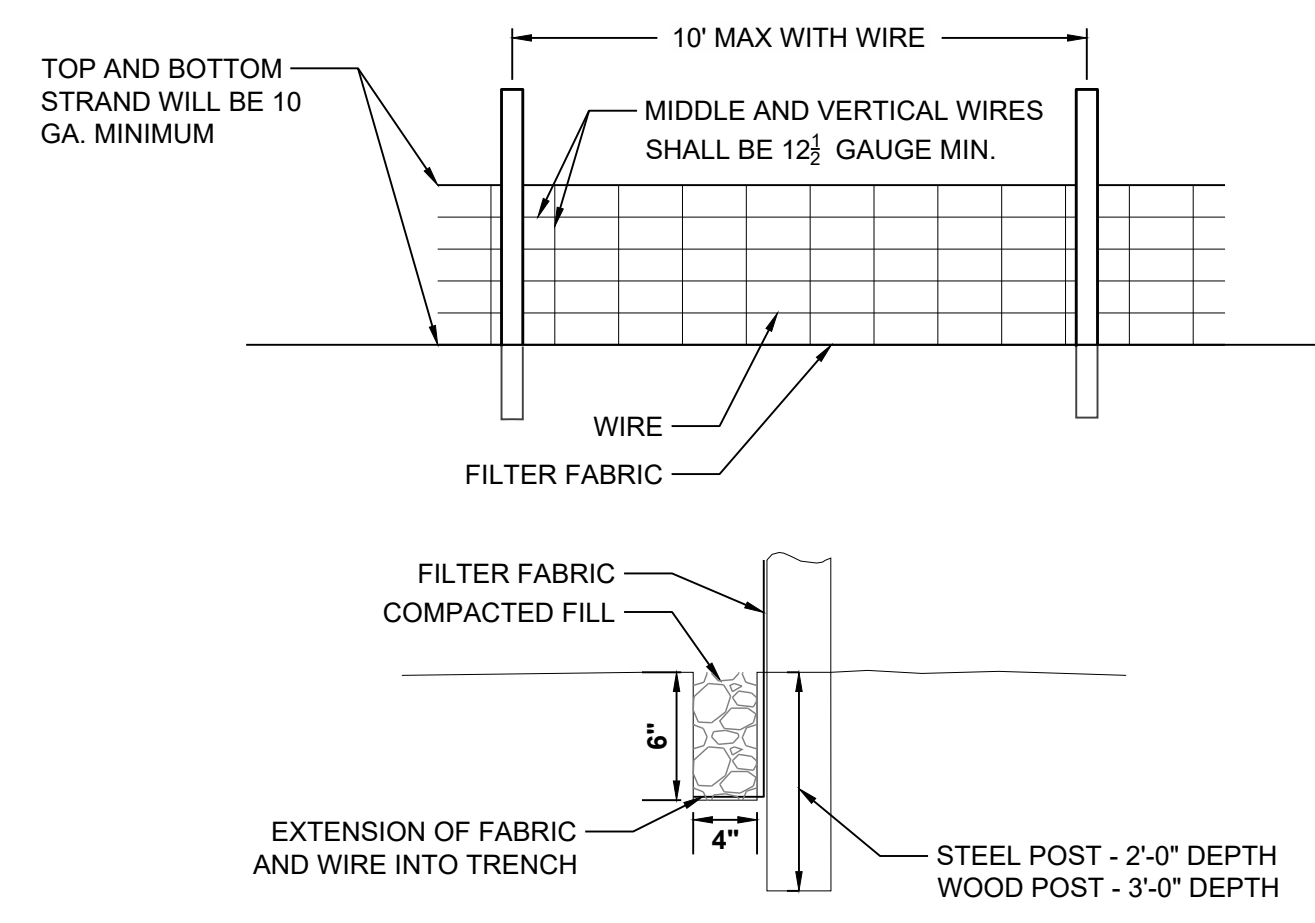
DATE: 01/08/2026
 DESIGNED BY: GLB
 SUPERVISED BY: MLH
 CHECKED BY: CPH

DEMOLITION PLAN
 SHEET NO. C1.10

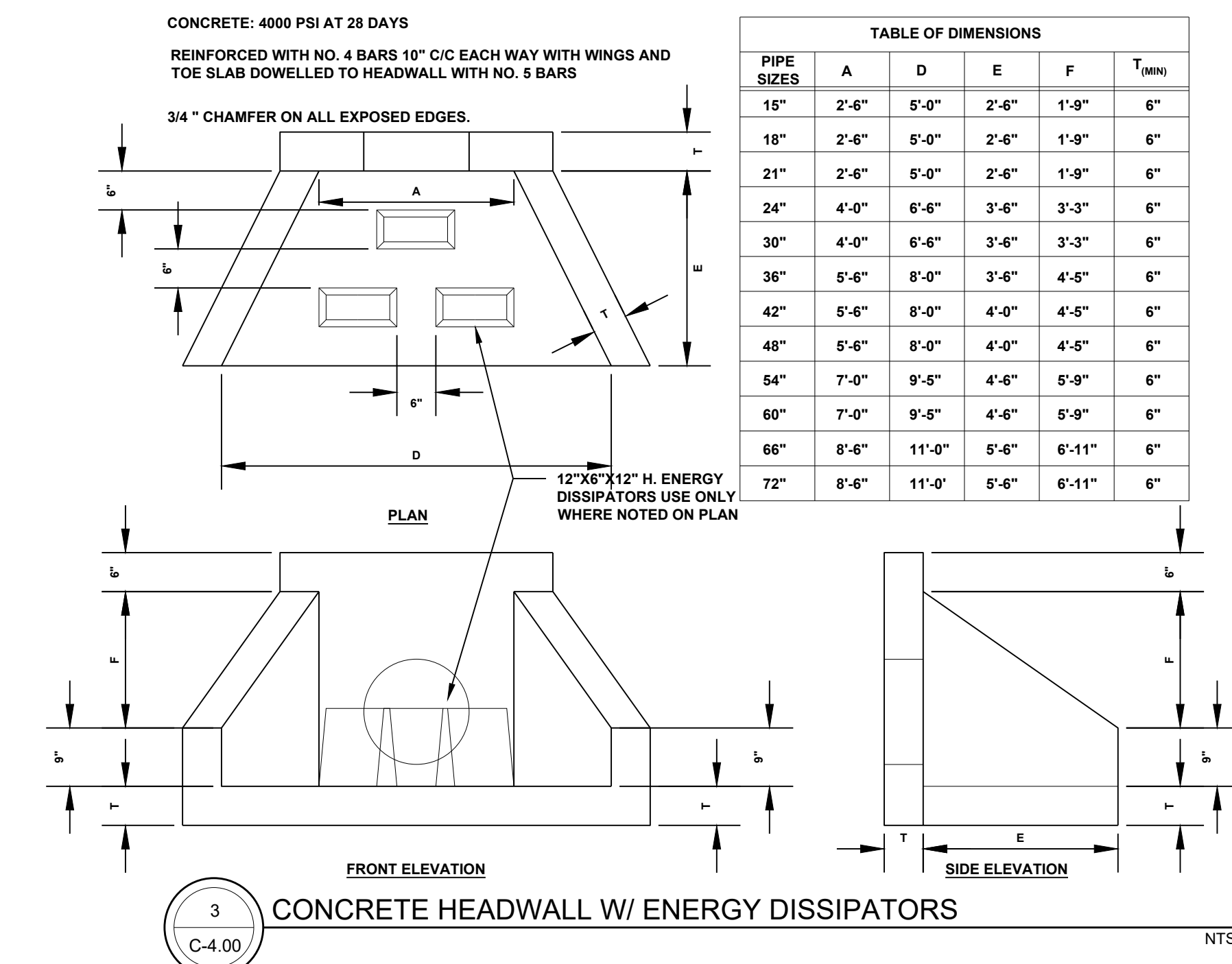
FILE NAME: Z:\WILLIAMSON COUNTY SCHOOLS\2025\BETHESDA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL\IMPROVEMENTS PHASE 2 AND COVER DESIGN\CONSTRUCTION SHEETS\CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS.DWG SAVE DATE: 2/11/2026 PLOT DATE: 2/11/2026



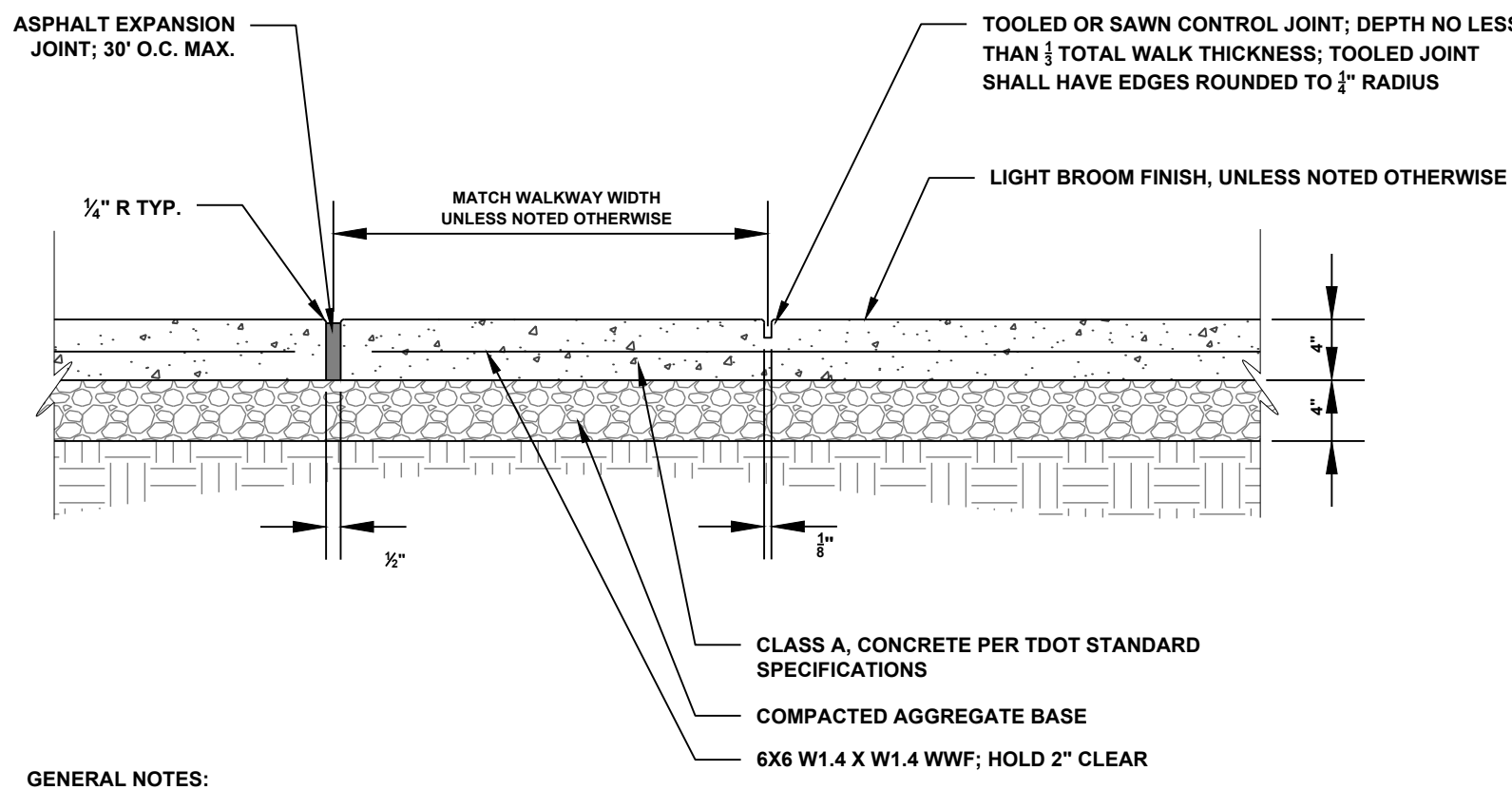
1 MITERED HEADWALL DETAIL
C4.00 NTS



2 SILT FENCE WITH BACKING
C4.00 NTS

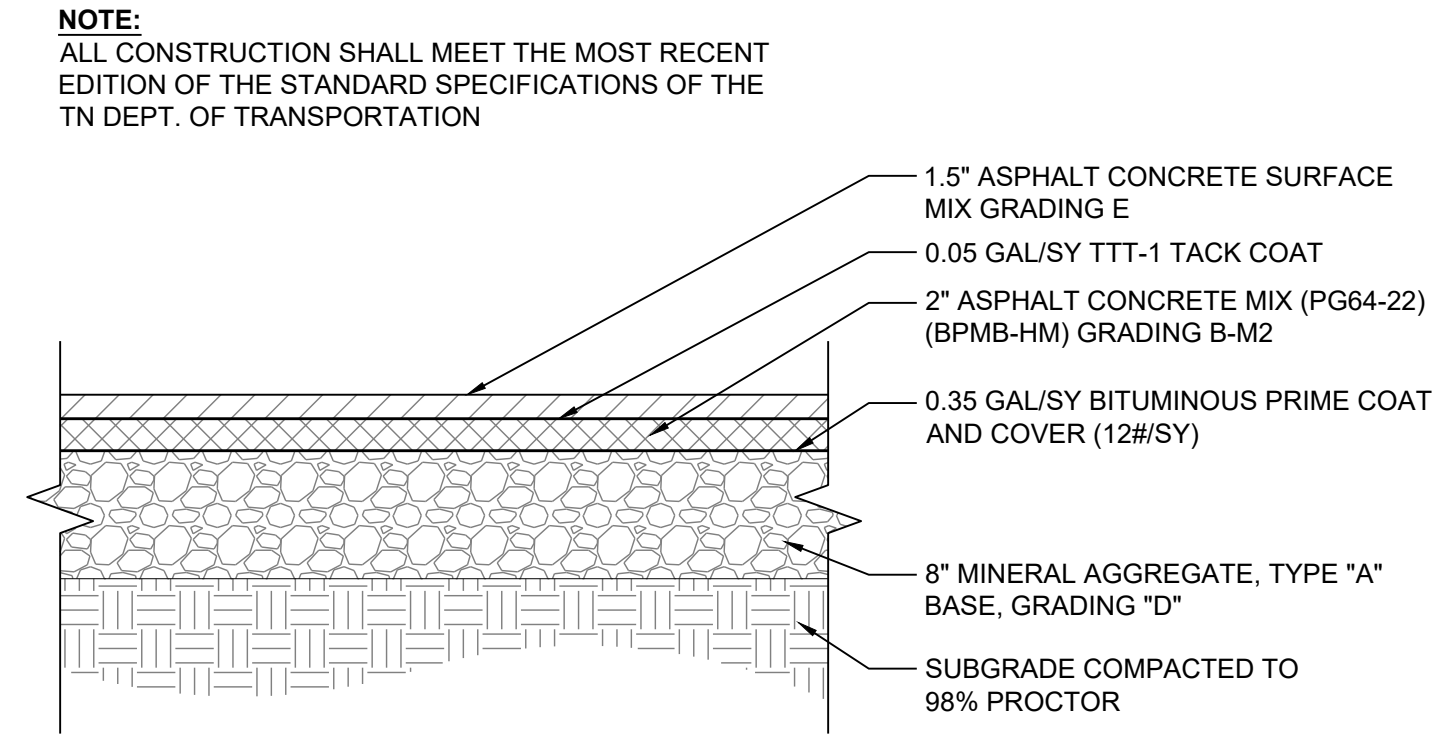


3 CONCRETE HEADWALL W/ ENERGY DISSIPATORS
C4.00 NTS



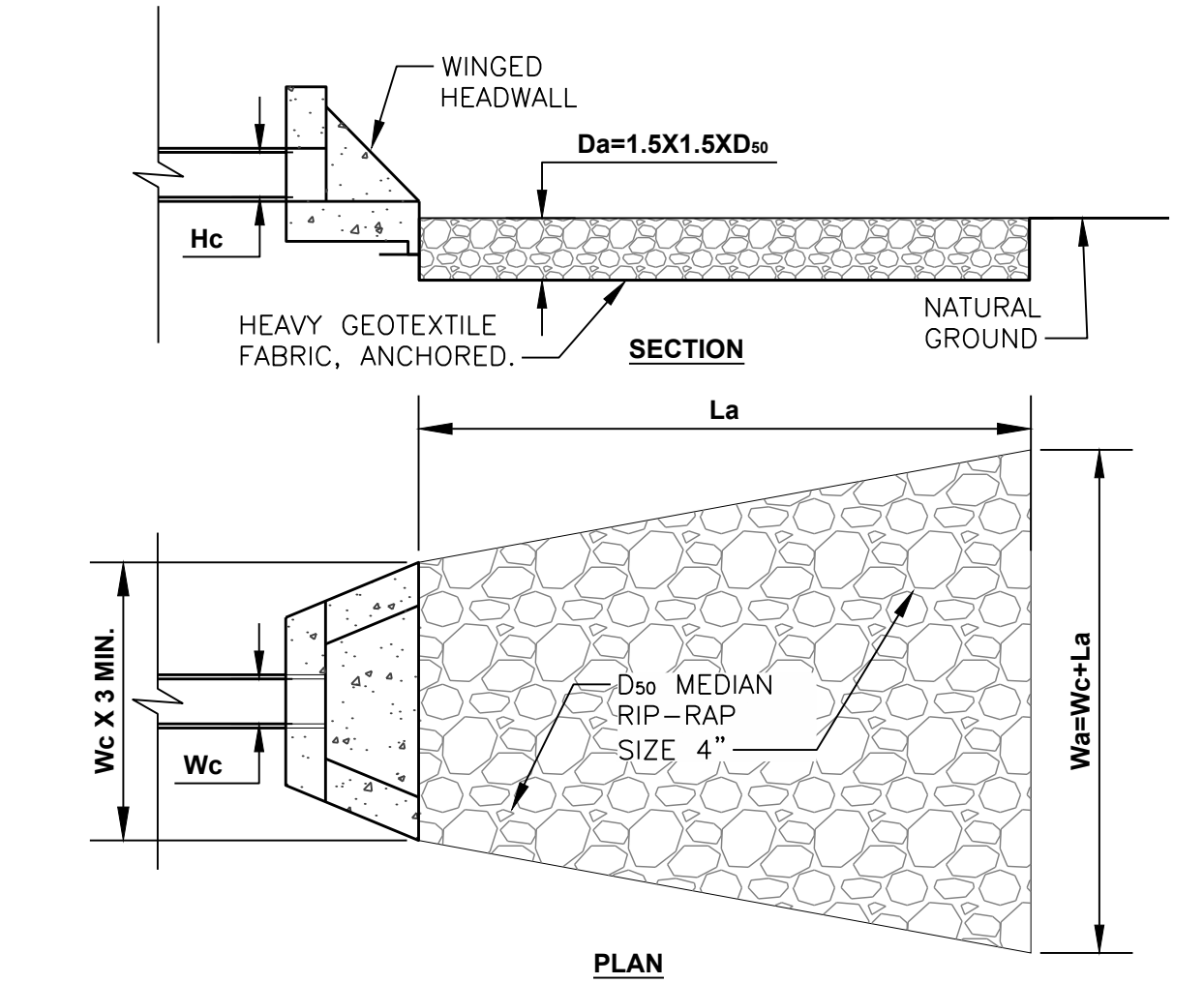
- GENERAL NOTES:
- SIDEWALKS SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 4 INCHES IN THICKNESS.
 - CONCRETE STRENGTH - 3000 PSI @ 28 DAYS, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
 - MAXIMUM CROSS SLOPE FOR SIDEWALKS SHALL NOT EXCEED 1:48 (VERTICAL:HORIZONTAL)
 - COMPACTED STONE BASE, PUG MILL MIX, 4" THICK SHALL BE APPLIED TO COMPACTED SUB GRADE PRIOR TO PLACING CONCRETE.
 - ALL EXPOSED EDGES OF SLABS SHALL BE ROUNDED TO 1/2" RADIUS TYP.
 - PLACE A CONTROL JOINT AT ALL GRADE BREAKS.
 - EXPANSION JOINT MATERIAL CONFORM TO AASHTO M 33 AND ASTM D994 AND TDOT SPECIFICATIONS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. PROVIDE A 1" WIDE EXPANSION JOINT WHERE CONCRETE MEETS AN INDEPENDENT STRUCTURE SUCH AS CASTINGS, WALLS, POSTS, VALVES, EGT.
 - COST OF ALL EXPANSION AND CONTROL JOINTS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE PRICE OF CONCRETE SIDEWALKS.

4 CONCRETE SIDEWALK
C4.00 NTS

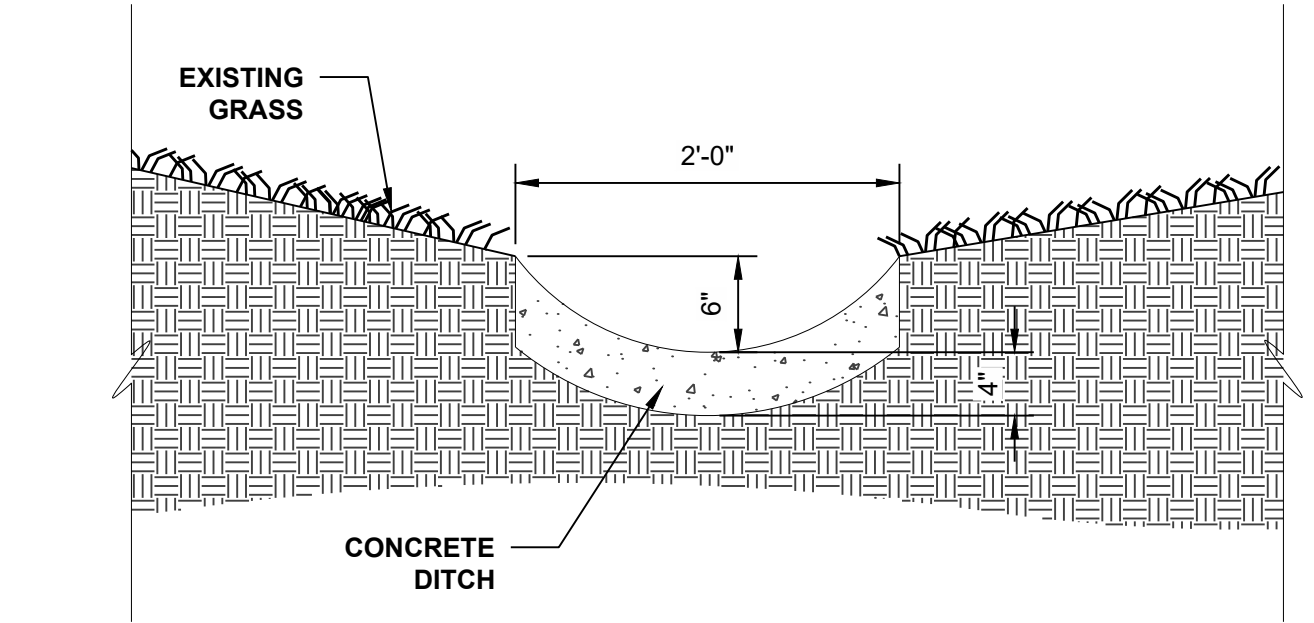


NOTE:
ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL MEET THE MOST RECENT EDITION OF THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS OF THE TN DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

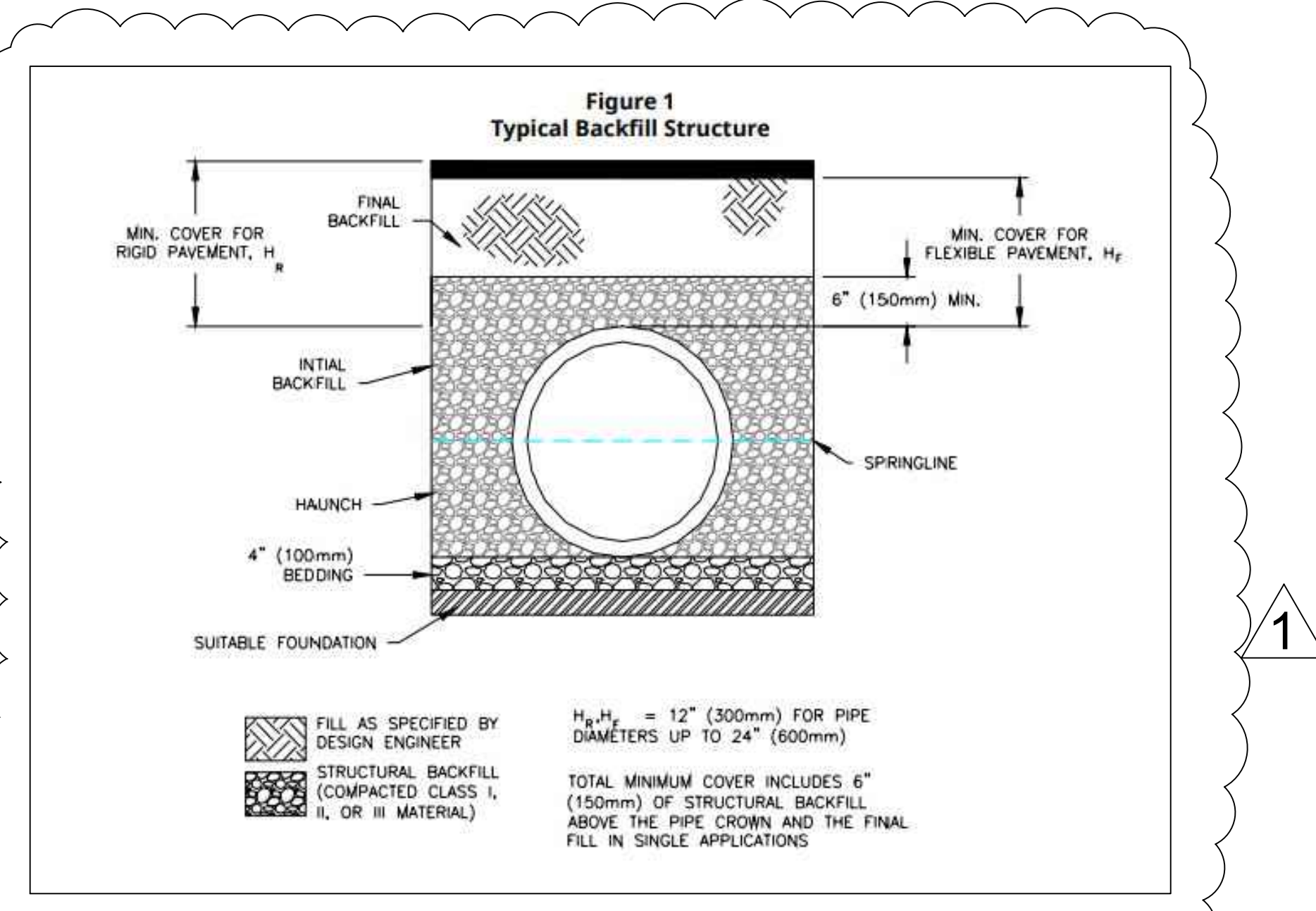
5 ASPHALT PAVING SECTION
C4.00 NTS



6 RIP-RAP OUTLET PROTECTION
C4.00 NTS



7 CONCRETE DITCH
C4.00 NTS



8 PIPE BEDDING
C4.00 NTS

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DETAILS
SHEET NO. C4.00

Single Wall HDPE Pipe Installation Guide

The recommendations presented here detail how to install a dependable subsurface drainage or groundwater control system. Installation with proper backfill materials, compaction levels, and placement procedures are essential to achieve long term system performance. These recommendations assume that the drainage designer used design criteria available from ASTM F449 and ADS. The designer should discuss installations involving conditions not covered by these documents (poor soils, high loads, or other factors that may affect the performance of the system) with an ADS representative.

Backfill Selection

- Only native soil meeting class I, II, or III, as described in Table 1, are acceptable backfill materials.
- Class I materials can be dumped around pipe. Lightly tamp or knifed to ensure voids are eliminated.
- Non-cohesive sand, sand/gravel mixes and other Class II or III materials must be compacted to remove voids.
- For pipe with burial depths 8' (2.4 m) or less, compaction may not be necessary, provided the trench bottom is shaped in accordance with Figure 2.

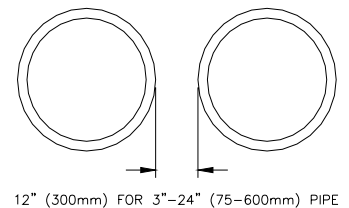
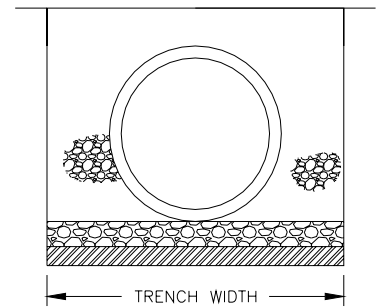
Table 1: Classes of Embedment & Backfill Materials

Description	Soil Classification		Min. Compaction Required (Std. Proctor Density (%))
	ASTM D2321	ASTM D2487	
Graded or crushed stone Crushed Gravel	Class I	-	Dumped
Well-graded sand, gravels, and gravelsand mixtures; Poorly graded sand, gravels, and gravel/sand mixtures; Little or no fines	Class II	GW GP SW SP	85%
Silty or clayey gravels, Gravels/ sand/silt or gravels and clay mix- tures, silty or clayey sands, sand/ clay or sand/silt mixtures	Class III	GM GC SM SC	90%
Inorganic silts and low to medium plasticity clays; gravelly, sandy, or silty clays; some fine sands	Class IVA	ML CL	Material Not Recommended

*Layer Heights should not exceed one-half the pipe diameter. Layer heights may also need to be reduced to accommodate compaction method.

Trench Construction

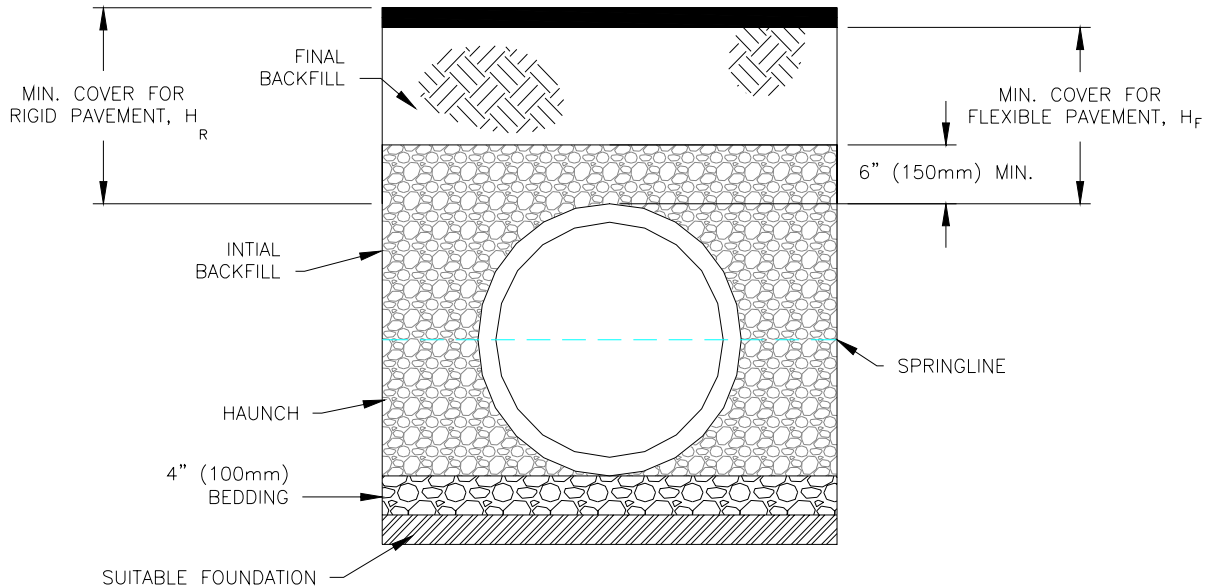
- Trench or ditch should be just wide enough to place and compact backfill around the entire pipe. Increasing the trench width increases the soil load on the pipe. Where trench walls are stable or supported, provide a width sufficient, but no greater than necessary, to ensure working room to properly and safely place and compact embedment materials. The space between the pipe and trench wall must be enough for the compaction equipment used in the pipe zone. Minimum width shall be not less than the greater of either the pipe outside diameter plus 16" (400 mm) or the pipe outside diameter times 1.25, plus 12" (300 mm).
- For parallel pipe installations allow 12" (300mm) between the pipes.
- As with any pipe, groundwater or seasonal high water tables may impede installation. De-watering is necessary for a safe, and effective installation.
- Trench or ditch bottoms containing bedrock, soft muck or refuse, or other material unable to provide long-term pipe support are unacceptable. Unsatisfactory backfill shall be removed as specified by the design engineer.
- Unless otherwise specified or instructed by a soils specialist, rock or unyielding material shall be removed to 1' (0.3 m) below grade and 6" (150mm) on either side of pipe and replaced with a suitable material as directed by the design engineer.
- For a flat bottom trench, bedding must be used for support as in Figure 1. Bedding shall be loosely placed directly under the pipe while the remainder shall be compacted in accordance with Table 1. Shaped trench bottoms may be used in accordance with ASTM F 449, see Figure 2.
- If soft area remains after excavation or if native soil can migrate into backfill, use an approved synthetic fabric (geotextile) to separate native soil from backfill as recommended by the design engineer.





Backfill Envelope Construction

- Place and compact backfill in layers to meet the requirements of Table 1.
- Pipes laid in parallel installations require the same backfill support.
- Place and compact initial backfill in layers around pipe and at least 6" (150mm) above the crown as shown in Figure 1.
- Avoid impacting pipe with compaction equipment. Inspect if there is a question regarding damage.
- The final minimum cover shall be 1' (0.3 m) for 3"-24" (75-600mm) pipe, measured from the crown of the pipe to final grade. For paved surface applications, flexible (asphalt) pavement thickness should not be included in the minimum cover as shown in Figure 1.
- If sufficient cover is not provided, mound and compact material over pipe to provide minimum cover needed for load during construction. Note: Construction traffic is heavier than typical roadway vehicles and will require a greater amount of minimum cover.

Figure 1
Typical Backfill Structure



-  FILL AS SPECIFIED BY DESIGN ENGINEER
-  STRUCTURAL BACKFILL (COMPACTED CLASS I, II, OR III MATERIAL)

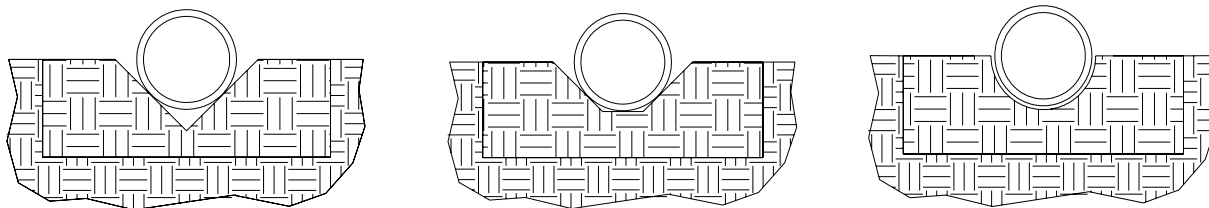
$H_R, H_F = 12"$ (300mm) FOR PIPE DIAMETERS UP TO 24" (600mm)

TOTAL MINIMUM COVER INCLUDES 6" (150mm) OF STRUCTURAL BACKFILL ABOVE THE PIPE CROWN AND THE FINAL FILL IN SINGLE APPLICATIONS

Alternate Back Fill Methods: Shaped Trench Bottoms

Shaped trench bottoms may be used in lieu of the standard trench detail shown in Figure 1, provided a free flowing pea gravel or small rock chips are used to fill in the resultant void areas. Pea gravel or small chips shall be clean material passing a 3/8" (9.5mm) sieve meeting the class I, II, or III requirements of ASTM D 2321. This applies **only** to those insitu soil conditions where the native soil can be cut to a stable shaped trench. Line and grade may be affected due to the use of a modified trench bottom which may affect the pipe hydraulics.

Figure 2
Shape Trench Bottoms



2 (a)
"V" Groove
4" - 8" (100 mm - 200 mm)

2 (b)
Trapezoidal Bottom
8" - 24" (200 mm - 600 mm)

2 (c)
Circular Bottom
8" - 24" (200 mm - 600 mm)