Addendum Date: April 13, 2026

CITY OF PENSACOLA, FLORIDA
Bid No. 26-029

ADDENDUM #3

HIGH PERFORMANCE MARINE CENTER OF EXCELLENCE
DOCK COMPLEX

The following items take precedence over the documents for the item named above. All other terms and conditions shall remain the same.

A SIGNED COPY OF THIS PAGE MUST BE RETURNED WITH YOUR SUBMITTAL AS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF ADDENDUM.

Company:_____ Date:_____

Authorized Representative:_____ Title:_____
Printed Name

Signature:_____

Questions and Answers

1. How many cubic yards of 57 stone are estimated under the crane pad?
   Contractor shall determine fill volume based on existing and final civil site plans provided. See S200 REV 1 for fill cross sections.

2. How many cubic yards of 67 stone are estimated under the crane pad?
   See answer above.

3. How many cubic yards of clean fill are estimated under the crane pad?
   See answer above.

4. On Sheet S100, Note 11 requires load testing of a minimum of 3 precast piles, and the pile notes further require 3 test piles prior to fabricating the balance of the piles. Please identify the exact locations of the 3 required test piles on the foundation plan, or confirm whether the contractor may propose the test pile locations for engineer review and approval.
   Contractor shall propose the test pile locations for approval. Test piles shall be located within the footprint of the crane pad. Following the completion of the test pile program, test piles shall be cut off to an elevation 3 ft below the bottom of the crane mat.

5. Please confirm the required acceptance test for the 3 test piles. Specification Section 31 62 13 states pile testing shall be an axial compressive static load test per ASTM D1143/D1143M, Procedure A, Quick Test. Please confirm that PDA testing is not required for the 3 test piles unless separately directed by the engineer.
PDA testing is not required.

6. Specification Section 31 62 13 states that test piles shall be identical to production piles, while the plans refer separately to “3 test piles” and “the balance of the piles.” Please confirm whether the tested piles may remain in place and be incorporated into the permanent work as production piles, provided they pass testing and are in acceptable location and tolerance.
Per Note 11 on S100 prodcution piles are non-load tested piles only.

7. Sheet S100 states: “Assume a precast concrete pile bearing tip elevation of 60 FT to be confirmed during pile testing.” Please clarify the intended tip elevation reference. Is this intended to mean Elevation -60.0, or is “60 FT” being used as a non-elevation depth assumption for bidding only? Please provide the intended elevation datum reference.
Tip elevation for test piles shall be -60 feet NGVD.

8. The driven pile notes state piles shall be pre-augered when specified or recommended by the geotechnical engineer and driven to completion immediately after pre-augering. Because pre-augering cannot practically be performed in open water conditions without collapse, please confirm whether pre-jetting is permitted for the concrete piles in lieu of pre-augering where water conditions prevent a stable augered hole, or whether the piles are to be driven full length without pre-augering in those areas. Please also confirm the acceptance criteria for any approved alternate installation method.
All of the piles are landside.

9. Sheet S100 Note 6 states to assume a 55'-0" sheet pile length for bidding, while Note 7 states final sheet pile embedment lengths will be determined on-site by the geotechnical engineer. Please clarify the intended procurement basis for the initial sheet pile order. Specifically, should the contractor procure all sheet piles at 55'-0" for the base bid, or is a separate field verification / initial trial installation procedure required before final ordering? If a field verification procedure is required, please provide that procedure and the basis of acceptance.
Sheet piles for bulkhead wall shall be 55 feet. No additional determination of sheet pile length by a geotechnical engineer will be required on site.

10. The drawings require vibrator-type installation of sheet piling and state final embedment lengths will be determined in the field, but no test sheet pile procedure or acceptance method is shown. Please provide the required method for establishing final sheet pile lengths prior to procurement if lengths differ from the 55'-0" bidding assumption.
See answer above.

Answers for Questions 11-33:

The design and installation of a cathodic protection system is removed from this phase of the project. The corrosion protection will rely on the sheet pile coating.

11. Sheet S000 appears to establish two different cathodic protection design approaches: (1) sacrificial anode protection “to the greatest extent possible,” and (2) detailed CP notes that read as an impressed current rectifier-based system intended for 20-year service life. Please state which protection method is the required base bid basis: sacrificial anode CP, ICCP, or a hybrid system. A response directing bidders back to S000 will not resolve the current internal conflict within S000 itself.
12. Please confirm whether the required 20-year CP service life is expected to be achieved using sacrificial anodes alone, or whether bidders are required to carry ICCP components where sacrificial design cannot reasonably satisfy the 20-year requirement.
13. Once the required CP method is confirmed, please provide the exact steel components that must be included in the 20-year protection design basis, including whether the scope is limited to submerged sheet piles or also includes HP piles, tie rods, walers, and submerged miscellaneous steel.
14. If the owner’s intent is sacrificial anode CP only, please provide the required protected steel surface area basis and exposure zones to be used for delegated design, as 20-year service life feasibility is directly dependent on the quantity and exposure of protected steel.
15. If the required 20-year CP design basis includes ICCP or hybrid CP, please identify the required permanent power source and confirm whether permanent rectifier power distribution is included in the base bid scope.
16. Please provide a single bid-basis statement defining: (a) the required CP method, (b) the exact steel to be protected, and (c) the minimum system required to achieve the 20-year design life, so all bidders are carrying the same cathodic protection scope.
17. The current documents allow multiple materially different cathodic protection interpretations: a minimal sacrificial system protecting only submerged sheet piles, a hybrid system using sacrificial anodes where feasible and ICCP where required to meet 20 years, or a full rectifier-based ICCP system for all electrically continuous marine steel. Because the design life requirement, steel scope, and protection method are interdependent, the current direction to “refer to S000” does not establish a common bid basis. The engineer must define the required protection method and the exact protected steel scope before bids can be normalized. Please provide a basis of design, so we are all bidding the same scope of work. If the EOR can not or will not provide a basis of design, will the City entertain removing the CP system from the base bid and moving this scope of work to be an alternate bid item?
18. The CP anode installation and testing scope will require commercial divers and over-water marine work. Please confirm if USL&H coverage is required to all CP

diving subcontractors, anode installers, and any subcontractor performing submerged marine work.

19. Although sheet pile installation is anticipated from the landside, the work remains directly adjacent to navigable waters and is integral to the marine dock structure which will be classified as a USL&H work zone if anyone were to get hurt performing that work. Please confirm if USL&H coverage is required for all sheet pile installation personnel, subcontractors, and equipment operators engaged in this waterfront scope.
20. Drawing C102 indicates an existing buried electrical line running north to south. Please provide elevations for the lines or confirm that the contractor should assume these lines to be below any require excavation for the area paving.
21. Are the only steel structures to be protected:
    a. The vertical steel pilings
    b. The landside of the seawall
    c. The waterside of the seawall
22. Are these items coated and if so, what are they being coated with?
23. Assuming that the steel is being coated, what is the "percent bare steel factor" that the PDE wish for the CP contractor to use in designing the CP system for each of these structures? Remembering that once driven into the ground, the coating will not be 100% but will be somewhat reduced.
24. What is the "circuit resistance" that the project engineers wish for the CP contractor to use for each one of these structures, remembering that:
    a. The vertical piles will be driven some distance from the water.
    b. The landside of seawall will have a certain amount of seawater influence
    c. The waterside of the seawall will have a greater influence associated with seawater.
25. What is the "current density" that the PDE wishes for the CP contractor to use to achieve CP on each of these structures.
26. This would be expressed in mA/sqft of bare steel in contact with some form of electrolyte not in contact with the atmosphere. For example:
    i. Vertical Piles: 3 mA/sqft
    i. Seawall – landside: 3 mA/sqft
    ii. Seawall – waterside: 5 mA/sqft
27. As it relates to the seawall only, are all mechanical joints between each z-plate being made electrically continuous by welding. What is the specific process of this procedure. We would highly recommend that that this be done to the ACI's specification of a 6" double pass weld that is then coated and encapsulated in the concrete cap of the seawall.
28. If it is proven out that an impressed current CP system is the solution to bringing these structures under CP, where will the power supply location for the 480/240/3 AC power for the three rectifiers needed for this part of the project. Specifically how far is to each structure being protected by CP.
29. It would be ACI's understanding that others would supply a 3-phase disconnect at the rectifier location for the CP contractor to use in installing and powering the rectifier the CP contractor would supply.
30. To adjust and monitor the CP systems over their 20 year life, what is the PDE's plan for this activity. AMPP's (Association of Material Protection and Performance)

guideline recommends that the “reference cell” be place as close as practical to the structure being investigated without touching the structure. The multimeter is used to take a potential when set to DC volts. The reference cell is connected to the “negative” terminal of the multimeter. When the reading reaches the threshold value of an AMMP’s guidelines, then CP is said to have been achieved. As it relates to the vertical piles, how does PDE envision these measurements be taken?

31. One solution would be to run a small gauge wire to each piling that has been thermite welded to each pile and then terminate these wires in a junction test box outside of the building located over the pilings. Then install a “permanent reference cell” adjacent to each piling at some depth below the surface. Their reference cell lead wires would also be terminated int eh “test” junction box. By doing this it would be a very easy task to measure and monitor the CP system associated with he vertical piles. Is this approach acceptable to the PDE?
32. Can an individual holding the required design engineer qualifications for a Sacrificial Anode Cathodic Protection (SACP) be approved as the Design Engineer for the Impressed Current Cathodic Protection (ICCP) system?
33. The general notes indicate that “Protection shall be provided using a sacrificial anode cathodic protection system to the greatest extent possible.” A sacrificial anode system will require a significant amount of exposed sheets beneath the water level for the anodes to be attached to. Due to the phasing of the project, the slip will not be dredged and therefore the existing sediment will remain at a higher level preventing attachment of anodes. Can the contractor assume that the slip will be dredged prior to completion of this project to allow for attachment of anodes? If not a more expensive impressed current system will be required.