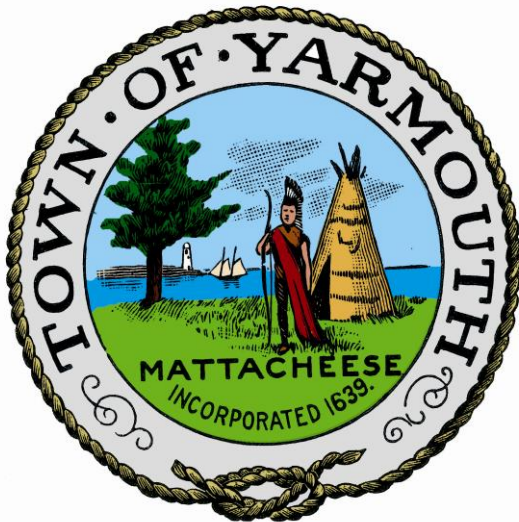


# **ADDENDUM NO. 2**

## **RIVERWALK PARK, BOARDWALK LOOP & EVENT SPACE PHASE 1**



TOWN OF YARMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS  
1146 ROUTE 28  
SOUTH YARMOUTH MA 02664

**April 19, 2024**

## Addendum #2 – April 19, 2024

# RIVERWALK PARK, BOARDWALK LOOP & EVENT SPACE

## PHASE 1

### Yarmouth, MA

The attention of Bidders submitting proposals for the above-referenced project is called to the following Addendum to the Invitation for Bids indicated above. The items set forth herein, whether of omission, addition, substitution, or other change, are all to be included in, and form a part of the proposed Contract Documents for the work.

Inclusion of this Addendum must be acknowledged in the spaces provided in Section 5.04 of the Bid Form. Failure to acknowledge any-and-all addenda in the above specified bid may be cause for rejection of the bids by the Owner on the grounds that it is not responsive.

Addendum No. 2 Consists of the following:

1. Clarifications
2. Bidder Questions and Responses
3. Attachments

#### 1. CLARIFICATIONS

- A. SECTION 00 73 00 SUPPLEMENTARY CONDITIONS, Article 6 BONDS and INSURANCE

***Add “SC 6.04A: Delete Article 6.04, Paragraph A – Builder’s Risk in its entirety.”***

***The Owner has elected to eliminate the requirement for Builders Risk Insurance. All reference to Builder’s Risk Insurance shall be omitted.***

- B. SECTION 01 20 00, PRICE & PAYMENT PROCEDURES, BID ITEMS 75, 76 and 77

***Replace reference to “Bid Item E” with “Bid Item 109 – Park Electrical System.”***

- C. SECTION 32 12 45, Playground Safety Surfacing – Poured-In-Place, Section 2.2, Paragraph D.

***Delete Paragraph D in its entirety.***

***Replace with: D. Color mixes shall be selected by the Engineer and Owner from the manufacturer's range of standard colors.***

## **2. Bidder Questions and Responses**

- A. Question: With regard to the Builder's Risk insurance requirement for the Riverwalk Park, what is the intention of the Owner for coverage?

***Response: The Owner has elected to eliminate the requirement for Builders Risk Insurance. Refer to Item 1 Clarifications***

- B. Question: Are there standard forms the Bidder should utilize for MBE/WBE documentation?

***Response: The Owner does not have an applicable standard form. However, Contractor's obligation to document MBE/WBE participation as included in Article 1.14 of Invitation to Bid remains.***

## **3. Attachments**

- A. Section 32 01 93 – Control of Invasive Plant Species

***“Section 32 01 93, Part 1.4 – Submittals” has been revised to include provisions of the Invasive Plant Management Strategy (IPMS) submittal.***

**SECTION 32 01 93**  
**CONTROL OF INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES**

**PART 1 - GENERAL**

**1.1 GENERAL PROVISIONS**

- A. The General Documents, as listed on the Table of Contents, and applicable parts of Division 01, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, shall be included in and made a part of this Section.
- B. Refer to Attachment E Project Permits, Environmental Impact Report, for background information, and Conservation Commission Order of Conditions. Conform to all permit requirements.
- C. Examine all Contract Documents and all other Sections of the Specifications for requirements therein affecting the work of this Section.

**1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK**

- A. The scope of work consists of all materials, equipment, labor, and services required for CONTROL OF INVASIVE PLANTS EXISTING ON SITE described here-in.
  - 1. Previous inspections of the Site revealed extensive invasive vegetation growing along the Parkers River, in previously degraded areas. The Project proposes removing invasive species, including:
    - a) Autumn olive (*Elaeagnus umbellata*)
    - b) Bush honeysuckle (*Lonicera* spp.)
    - c) Asiatic bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*)
    - d) Porcelain berry (*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*)
    - e) Multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*)
    - f) Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*)
  - 2. It is anticipated that approximately 90,500 sf of area will be managed for invasive species. Within this area, it is estimated that approximately 10,800 sf is covered with invasive vegetation. The Contractor will be responsible for providing a detailed Invasive Species Control Plan.
  - 3. Before initiating an invasive species management plan, an assessment of the relative abundance of each plant and its level of establishment may be needed to provide a baseline inventory of the plant species to assist monitoring efforts.
  - 4. Conduct initial site walk with Engineer. Confirm/identify plant species targeted for management under this section shall be as determined in the field per the site walk, and as described herein, as specified in the IPMS (see paragraph 1.4.C) and as directed by the Engineer.

5. The work of this section includes but is not limited to identification of invasive plant species, chemical removal of invasive species, mechanical removal of invasive species, and mowing.

### 1.3 RELATED WORK UNDER OTHER SECTIONS

- A. The following items of related work are specified and included in other Sections of the Specifications:
  1. Section 31 10 00, SITE CLEARING,

### 1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submittals shall be in accordance with Section 01 33 00, SUBMITTALS
- B. Contractor shall submit for approval the qualifications and experience of the Invasive Treatment Specialist. Submittal shall include copy of current certification(s), a narrative describing the company, its expertise and experience, including herbicide treatment within sensitive ecological areas, and a list summarizing specific construction experience for a minimum of five projects.
  1. Five (5) references from work within the last five (5) years. Provide project owner contact information including name, address, phone number and email address.
  2. Provide summary of each project including specific invasive species treated, dates of treatment, methodologies used, and a summary of success and successive treatments.
  3. Provide photo documentation of these projects.
  4. Provide GPS coordinates of project locations, if available.
- C. Crew leader must provide the following credentials,
  1. Provide a valid and current Massachusetts Commercial Applicator License (CORE) for at least five (5) years.
  2. Professional resume of experience in applying herbicides specifically for vegetation management.
- D. All crew applicators must have a valid and current Massachusetts Commercial Applicator License (CORE). Provide all crew applicator names and license numbers.
- E. Invasive Treatment Specialist to submit an Invasive Plant Management Strategy (IPMS) for the control of invasive plant species in accordance with the provisions outlined in the approved permits, as included in Attachment E. The IPMS shall include but not be limited to,
  1. A Plan identifying the limits of the work, including the individual plants designated for treatment.
  2. Schedule for plant treatments, monitoring, and follow-up treatments.
  3. Species specific treatment requirements and disposal methods.
  4. Methods for minimizing introduction of new invasive species and preventing the spreading of existing invasive species.

- F. The IPMS shall be prepared by the Invasive Treatment Specialist and submitted to the Engineer for review and approval. The Contractor shall revise the IPMS until the Engineer is satisfied that it is in accordance with the approved project permits, permit applications and as specified herein.
- G. Herbicide Use Report shall be submitted within two (2) weeks of application. Where applicable, the Contractor shall provide the name/s of the associated water body/bodies affected by potential discharge, per the requirements of Sections 7.1 and 7.2 of the USEPA Pesticide General Permit for the Discharges from the Application of Pesticides.
- H. Submit digital photos with date and time stamp of the areas in the IPMS and follow-up reporting. Photos shall show existing conditions (pre-treatment) and post-treatment conditions.
- I. The Contractor shall provide permits for herbicide application if used within a regulated resource area.

## 1.5 DEFINITIONS

- A. Vegetation Control: All work required to control and maintain vegetation as identified. Vegetation control may be by mowing, trimming, tree-doctoring, non-chemical spray control of chemical spray control.
- B. Vegetation: All plant life growing within the project areas including but not limited to grass, weeds, scrub, shrubs, trees, and overhanging branches.
- C. Mowing: Mechanical trimming of grass, weeds, and other light vegetation to the required standard.
- D. Trimming: Cutting by appropriate means so as to remove heavy vegetation such as scrub, shrubs and tree growth to the required standard.
- E. Chemical spray control: Control of vegetation to the required standard by the use of a spray that includes herbicides.
- F. Non-chemical spray control: Control of vegetation to the required standard by use of a spray that does not include herbicides.
- G. Invasive Plant Species as described by the Massachusetts Invasive Plant Advisory Group (MIPAG): non-native species that have spread into native or minimally managed, plant systems in Massachusetts, causing economic or environmental harm by developing self-sustaining populations and becoming dominant and/or disruptive to those systems.

## PART 2 - MATERIALS

### 2.1 HERBICIDES

- A. All proposed herbicides shall be approved as per the IPMS. Herbicides shall be labeled for the method of treatment and shall meet all federal, state, and local regulation requirements. Application rates will depend on the herbicide proposed and shall be per the manufacturer's label for specific application.

**PART 3 - EXECUTION**

**3.1 GENERAL**

- A. Prior to the start of any work, the Contractor and the Invasive Treatment Specialist shall walk the site(s) with the Engineer. The purpose of this walk is to identify the limits of the work, mark the locations of the areas designated for treatment, and mark individual plants targeted for treatment or removal according to the IPMS.
- B. The Contractor shall be responsible for marking delineated areas and plants to be preserved, removed, or otherwise treated. Fencing or other materials needed for marking and delineating protected areas shall be incidental to this item.
- C. Manual and mechanical means of invasive plant species removal shall include digging, hand pulling and cutting of plants found in small amounts. Mature plants found in larger quantities may be targeted with heavy equipment used for excavation of areas highly dominated with invasive plant species. Remove the entire plant to prevent resprouting. Before plant material is properly disposed of offsite, it must be dried in black, plastic bags to limit the possibility of seed spreading.
- D. Manual methods of removal should be conducted during the growing season.
- E. The Owner is required to continue invasive plant management and monitoring for two additional years. The goal is re-establishing the managed areas with 75% native species.

**3.2 INVASIVE PLANT REMOVAL APPROACH**

- A. The following table shall guide the development of Invasive Plant Management Plan.

Common Name / Scientific Name	Management Strategy	Disposal Method / Reproduction Cycle
Multiflora rose / <i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Remove by roots and standing vegetation by hand and bag.  Mechanical removal utilizing an excavator or similar equipment shall be employed to remove the root matter in areas identified to be re-graded as part of the planned site work.  Removal shall be performed prior to grading or re-shaping of the soil.  Re-growth shall be immediately treated using an herbicide found on the Rights of Way Sensitive Area Materials List prepared by MDAR. A <u>glyphosate formulation used late in the growing season</u> is preferred to control this species.	Cut material shall be stockpiled or placed in dumpsters and covered with black plastic to deprive the material of sunlight and water. Legally dispose of off-site.  Multiflora rose flowers in May and the fruits mature during summer and persist through the winter.

Common Name / Scientific Name	Management Strategy	Disposal Method / Reproduction Cycle
<p>Asiatic bitter-sweet / <i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i></p>	<p>If less than 3/8 inch in diameter, cut, and remove the roots and standing vegetation by hand and bag.</p> <p>If greater than 3/8 inch, the stump should be cut, then immediately treated using an herbicide found on the Rights of Way Sensitive Area Materials List prepared by MDAR. Either a triclopyr or glyphosate formulation will be effective for this plant material.</p>	<p>Cut/pulled material should be removed from the Site, covered in black plastic, then disposed of off-site. For this species, special care should be taken when the plant is producing fruit.</p> <p>Bittersweet germinates in late spring, and fruits mature in the late summer and fall.</p>
<p>Japanese knotweed / <i>Fallopia japonica</i></p>	<p>The existing standing material (stems, leaves, etc.) shall be hand cut, bagged, and removed from the Site.</p> <p>Mechanical removal utilizing an excavator or similar equipment shall be employed to remove the root matter in areas identified to be re-graded as part of the planned site work.</p> <p>Removal shall be performed prior to grading or reshaping of the soil.</p> <p>A <u>glyphosate</u> formulation found on the Rights of Way Sensitive Area Materials List will be injected into the stems of any plants left in-situ. Triclopyr formulations are not recommended for this species. The stem injection method can be used at any time of the year.</p>	<p>Japanese knotweed cuttings should never be composted.</p> <p>This cut material should be bagged in black plastic and allowed to decompose in the bags, or it can be piled, left to dry, then disposed of offsite or legally burned at an incinerator facility approved for this type of disposal.</p> <p>Japanese knotweed flowers in summer and the seeds mature in August and September.</p>
<p>Autumn Olive / <i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i></p>	<p>Specimens less than 1.5 inches in diameter; remove by hand and bag. The entire root system shall be removed to prevent regrowth.</p> <p>If greater than 1.5 inches, mechanical removal utilizing a small rubber-tracked excavator or similar equipment shall be used.</p> <p>Resprouts or ‘suckering’ from broken roots left in the ground can be an issue following removal and any hand cutting of growth should be treated with a cut-stump treatment with triclopyr.</p>	<p>Cut/pulled material should be removed from the Site, covered in black plastic and disposed of off-site.</p> <p>Autumn Olive flowers from April to June and produces abundant clusters of drupes from August to October.</p>
<p>Bush Honeysuckle / <i>Lonicera spp</i></p>	<p>Seedlings and small infestations may be hand-pulled. The entire root system must be removed to prevent regrowth.</p> <p>A combination of mechanical treatments and chemical control is recommended. Periodic mowing or vine cutting as necessary combined with application of triclopyr or glyphosate as a foliar treatment or cut-stump treatment.</p>	<p>Cut/pulled material should be removed from the Site, covered in black plastic, and disposed of offsite.</p> <p>Honeysuckle flowers June/July and fruits from September to November which persist through the winter.</p>



Common Name / Scientific Name	Management Strategy	Disposal Method / Reproduction Cycle
Porcelain-berry / <i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i>	Seedlings and small vines may be pulled by hand.  Large plants should be controlled through cut-stump treatment with a systemic herbicide. Foliar treatment may be effective for large populations.	Cut/pulled material should be removed from the Site, dried, then chipped if hanging fruit/seed is not present. If fruits are present, the material should be dried and chipped only once the seeds/fruit have fallen.  Porcelain-berry fruits in late summer/early fall.

B. Removal of Invasive Plant Material shall conform to the following,

1. Contractor shall hand-pull, or remove using hand tools, all stems and associated roots within the designated areas specified on the drawings or as specified by the Engineer.
2. All plant parts shall be carefully placed in black plastic bags (4 mil minimum) or dumpsters lined with plastic and securely tied or sealed. Care shall be taken when pulling trucks and stems to remove as much of the root mass as possible.
3. Supplemental digging using hand tools to remove roots/ rhizomes or herbicide treatment may be required and shall be as directed by the Engineer.
4. Plant material shall be treated and/or transported in accordance with the Disposal Specifications in this Section.

C. Mechanical Removal of Invasive Plant Material

1. Mechanical methods may be used to remove large plant material such as Autumn Olive.
2. Removal perimeter shall extend no less than sixteen (16) ft beyond the leading edge of the invasive species stand.
3. Excavation shall extend to a minimum depth of 4 ft below proposed final grade.
4. Excavated area shall be backfilled with excavate, supplemented with ordinary fill, cover disturbed surfaces with three (3) inches of loam.
5. All excavated soil materials, plants, roots, and other removal debris shall be transported in accordance with Disposal Specifications in this Section.

3.3 INVASIVE PLANT TREATMENT - GENERAL

- A. Any herbicide used shall be subject to restrictions and setbacks from natural resources and water supplies as described in 333 CMP 11.00 and restricted to those on the MDAR Sensitive Area Materials List. Currently found at <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/rights-of-way-sensitive-area-materials-list> and shall be applied at lowest label rate.
- B. Mixing, applying and/or disposing of herbicides shall always be in accordance with instructions on their labels and all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Mixing shall not occur within sensitive areas, wetlands, or buffer zones.

- C. The Contractor shall not spray within 2 hours prior to predicted precipitation, nor during rain events. The Contractor shall be responsible for monitoring weather conditions and adjusting the work schedule as appropriate for the herbicide and application method to be used.
- D. Targeted vegetation shall be identified and marked prior to treatment. Plants treated by foliar spray, injection or glove application or other methods that leave standing vegetation, as opposed to cut-stump application, shall remain clearly marked for identification through the contract period.
- E. Desirable vegetation shall be protected from both spray and other physical damage.
- F. The Contractor is responsible for any damage to vegetation not designated for removal or treatment. Vegetation damaged shall be restored. Cost of replacement plants and/or restoration shall be borne by the Contractor.
- G. The Contractor shall ensure that the public does not enter a work area while herbicide application or spraying is underway.

### 3.4 INVASIVE PLANT TREATMENT APPLICATIONS

#### A. Foliar Application

- 1. Routine guardrail treatment is typically a foliar application done with a truck-mounted spray boom, hose and handgun equipped with a low-pressure nozzle with pressure not to exceed 60 psi. For median barriers, hard to reach areas, around signposts, and in sensitive locations, treatment would be with a backpack sprayer.
- 2. For targeting specific plants or treating localized populations, foliar application with hose or back-pack spraying is the most used method as it is the most economical. Large infestations of knotweed adjacent to the roadway would be treated with a hose and handgun off the truck. To facilitate application and improve effectiveness of treatment, targeted vegetation, such as knotweed, may be cut earlier in the season and the re-growth sprayed in August-September.
- 3. Application requirements for foliar treatment are as described below under Operational Guidelines for Herbicide Application. Specific practices should be periodically checked to ensure conformance with current best practices.

#### B. Cut Stump Application

- 1. Cut stump treatment may be used to prevent sprouting or re-growth of woody species. It is most commonly used for invasive species such as Norway Maple, Black Locust, Tree of Heaven, Autumn Olive, and for Bittersweet that is climbing desirable vegetation. Application of herbicide shall be applied to the stump immediately following cutting.
- 2. Time of application is late spring through winter. Treatment in the spring during period of heavy upward sap flows should be avoided. Treatment may not be effective on certain species once trees are over two to four inches in caliper.

#### C. Frilling or Basal Bark Application

- 1. Cuts are made around the entire circumference of the lower 12 to 18 inches of the tree trunk with an axe or hatchet and herbicide is immediately applied into the cuts. Herbicide may be

mixed with oil and applied until the bark is saturated. Treatment is from early spring to mid-fall. Some species may be treated during winter. Application during heavy upward sap flow in the spring should be avoided. This method is effective on trees of all sizes.

### 3.5 DISPOSAL OF INVASIVE PLANT MATERIAL

- A. All material to be cleared shall become the property of the Contractor. The satisfactory disposal of all cleared plant material (seeds, roots, woody vegetation, associated soils, etc.) shall be the Contractor's responsibility.
- B. Do not drag or allow invasive plant vegetation, seeds, etc. to come in contact with exposed soil on the site.
- C. The Contractor shall take measures to prevent viable plant material from leading to further infestations (seeds, roots, woody material, etc.) while stockpiled, in transit, or at final disposal locations. All precautions shall be taken to avoid contamination of natural landscapes with invasive plants or invasive plant material.
- D. Chipping, shredding, or on-site burning of plant material shall not be permitted unless written approval is given by the Engineer as part of the Invasive Plant Management Strategy.
- E. For plant material taken to an incinerating facility per the IPMS, a receipt from that facility shall be submitted to the Engineer as proof of disposal.
- F. Contractor shall be responsible for treating areas of new or re-growth due to improper storage or delay in disposal of plant material.

### 3.6 MONITORING

- A. After initial herbicide treatment, all treated plants and areas shall be monitored on a maximum of a bi-weekly basis.
- B. Monitor through visual observation and where re-growth is observed the cut end, stump of area shall be re-treated as necessary throughout the season and for the duration of the contract to obtain the stated and approved IPMS control per
- C. Submit record of IPMS monitoring and discuss all follow up actions with the Engineer.

### 3.7 PERFORMANCE

- A. Based on the type of vegetation observed, the expectation is Eighty-Five to Ninety-Five percent (85%-95%) control of the identified invasive plants achieved after the first treatment, depending on plants targeted and extent of population, and based on the expectations laid out in the IPMS. The expectation for the contract duration is 90% eradication by the end of the treatment period, unless otherwise specified in the IPMS.

**END OF SECTION**