

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

Board of Directors

*Meeting of the
Environmental Quality and Sewerage Services
Committee
5000 Overlook Avenue, SW, Room 407
Thursday, January 15, 2015
9:30 a.m.*

I. Call to Order

Howard Gibbs
Acting Chairperson

9:30 a.m. II. AWTP Status Updates

Walt Bailey

1. [BPAWTP Performance](#)

9:40 a.m. III. Status Updates: Potomac Interceptor Sewer

Liliana Maldonado

1. [Odor Abatement Project](#)

9:50 a.m. IV. Action Items – Joint Use

Teresa Scott/Len Benson

1. [Contract No. DCFA #468, Arcadis US, Inc.](#)

Non-Joint Use

2. [Contract No. IFB No. 100180, Environmental Quality Resources, LLC](#)

10:05 a.m. V. Other Business/Emerging Issues

10:10 a.m. VI. Executive Session*

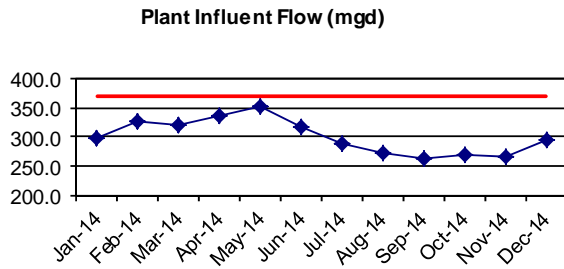
10:10 a.m. VII. Adjournment

Howard Gibbs
Acting Chairperson

* The DC Water Board of Directors may go into executive session at this meeting pursuant to the District of Columbia Open Meetings Act of 2010, if such action is approved by a majority vote of the Board members who constitute a quorum to discuss: matters prohibited from public disclosure pursuant to a court order or law under D.C. Official Code § 2-575(b)(1); contract negotiations under D.C. Official Code § 2-575(b)(1); legal, confidential or privileged matters under D.C. Official Code § 2-575(b)(4); collective bargaining negotiations under D.C. Official Code § 2-575(b)(5); facility security under D.C. Official Code § 2-575(b)(8); disciplinary matters under D.C. Official Code § 2-575(b)(9); personnel matters under D.C. Official Code § 2-575(b)(10); proprietary matters under D.C. Official Code § 2-575(b)(11); decision in an adjudication action under D.C. Official Code § 2-575(b)(13); civil or criminal matters where disclosure to the public may harm the investigation under D.C. Official Code § 2-575(b)(14), and other matters provided in the Act.

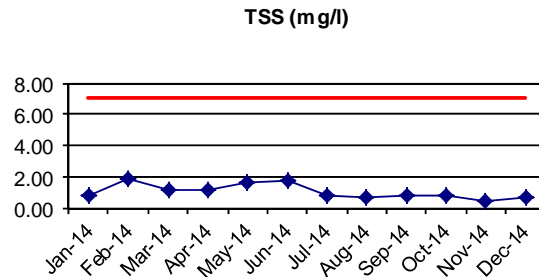
DEPARTMENT OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT December 2014

Average plant performance for the month was excellent with all effluent parameters well below the seven-day and monthly NPDES permit requirements. The monthly average influent flow was 293 MGD. There was 6 MG of Excess Flow during this reporting period. The following figures compare the plant performance with the corresponding NPDES permit limits.



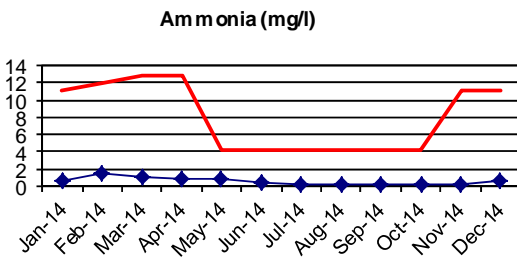
■ Influent Flow — Average Design Capacity

This graph illustrates the monthly average influent flow to the plant. The design average flow is 370 MGD. Blue Plains has a revised 4-hour peak flow capacity of 511 MGD through complete treatment. Flows up to 336 MGD in excess of the 511 MGD peak capacity receive primary treatment, disinfection and dechlorination.



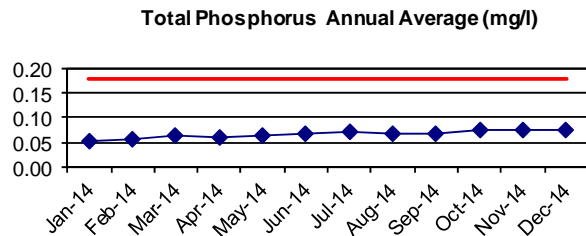
■ Effluent TSS — Permit Limit

Effluent Total Suspended Solids (TSS) is a measure of the amount of solid material that remains suspended after treatment. The effluent TSS concentration for the month averaged 0.64 mg/L, which is below the 7.0 mg/L permit limit.



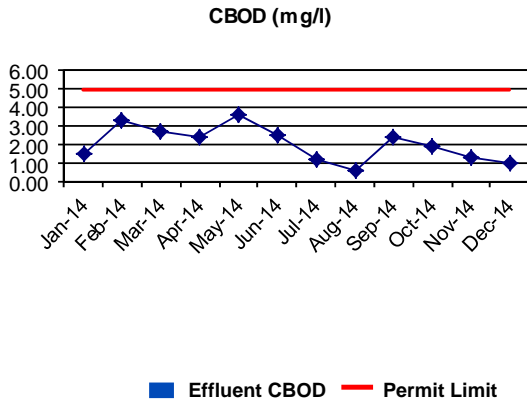
■ Effluent NH3 — Permit Limit

The Ammonia Nitrogen (NH₃-N) is a measure of the nitrogen found in ammonia. For the month, effluent NH₃-N concentration averaged 0.56 mg/L and is below the average 11.1 mg/L limit.

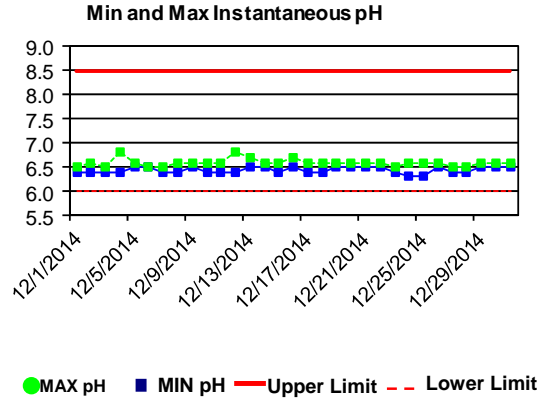


■ Effluent TP — Permit Limit

The Total Phosphorus (TP) is a measure of the particulate and dissolved phosphorus in the effluent. The annual average effluent TP concentration is 0.07 mg/L, which is below the 0.18 mg/L annual average limit.

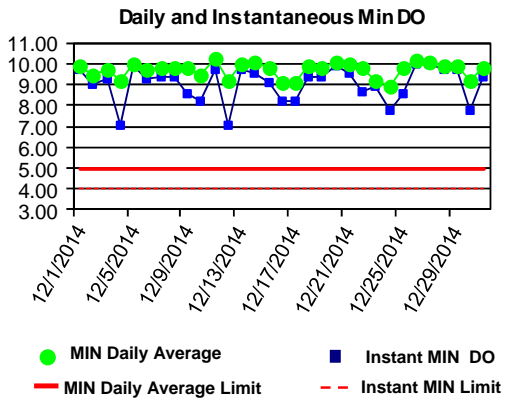


Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD) is a measure of the amount of dissolved oxygen required for the decomposition of organic materials. The effluent CBOD concentration averaged 1.03 mg/L (partial month) which is below the 5.0 mg/L limit.

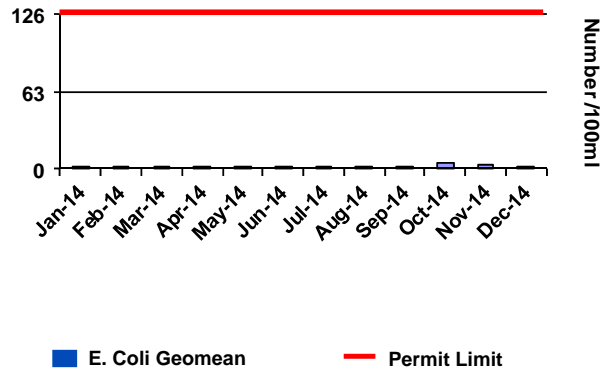


pH is a measure of the intensity of the alkalinity or acidity of the effluent. The minimum and maximum pH observed were 6.3 and 6.8 standard units respectively. The pH was within the permit limits of 6.0 and 8.5 for minimum and maximum respectively.

E. coli



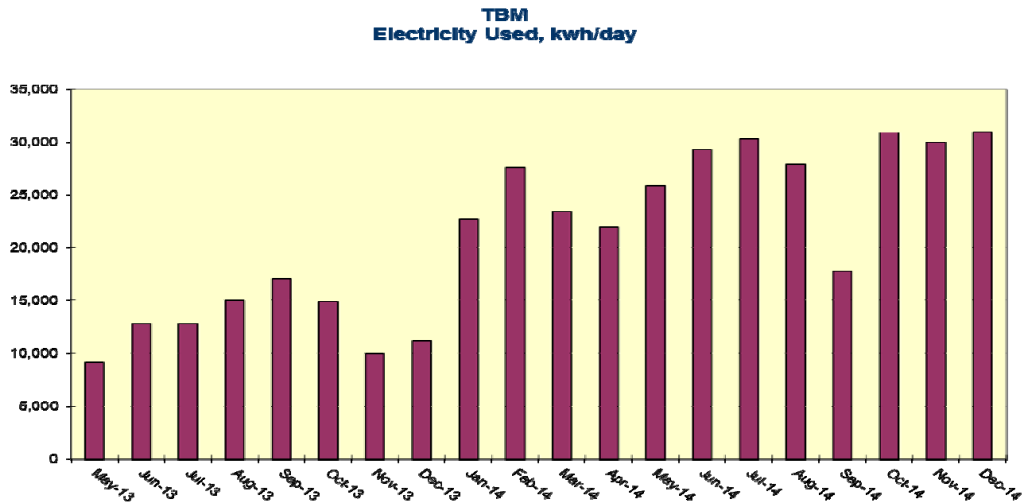
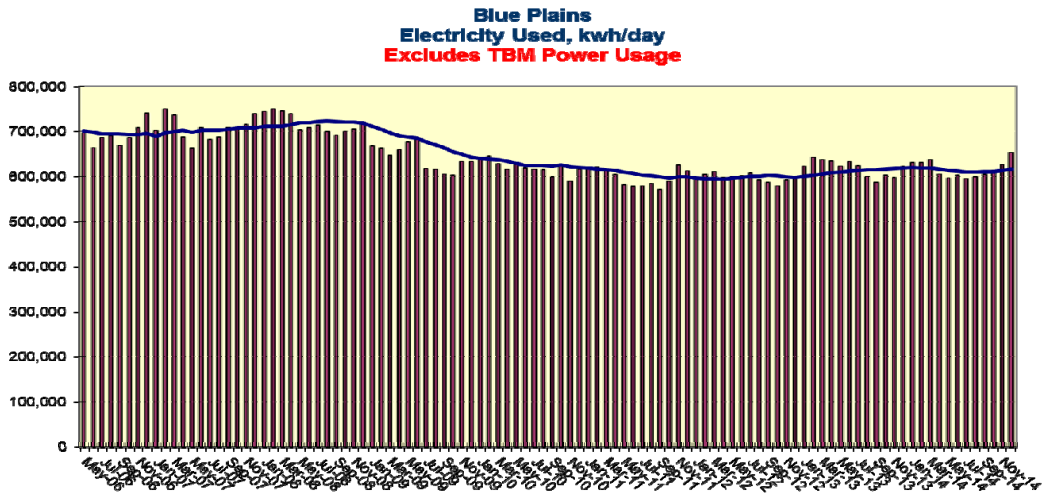
Dissolved Oxygen (DO) is a measure of the atmospheric oxygen dissolved in wastewater. The DO readings for the month are within the permit limits. The minimum daily average is 9.7 mg/L. The minimum instantaneous DO reading is 9.1 mg/L. The minimum permit limits are 5.0 mg/L and 4.0 mg/L respectively.



E.coli is an indicator of disease causing organisms (pathogens). The E.coli permit limit is 126/100mL. The E coli geometric mean is 1.0/100mL, and well below the permit limit.

BLUE PLAINS ELECTRICITY USAGE

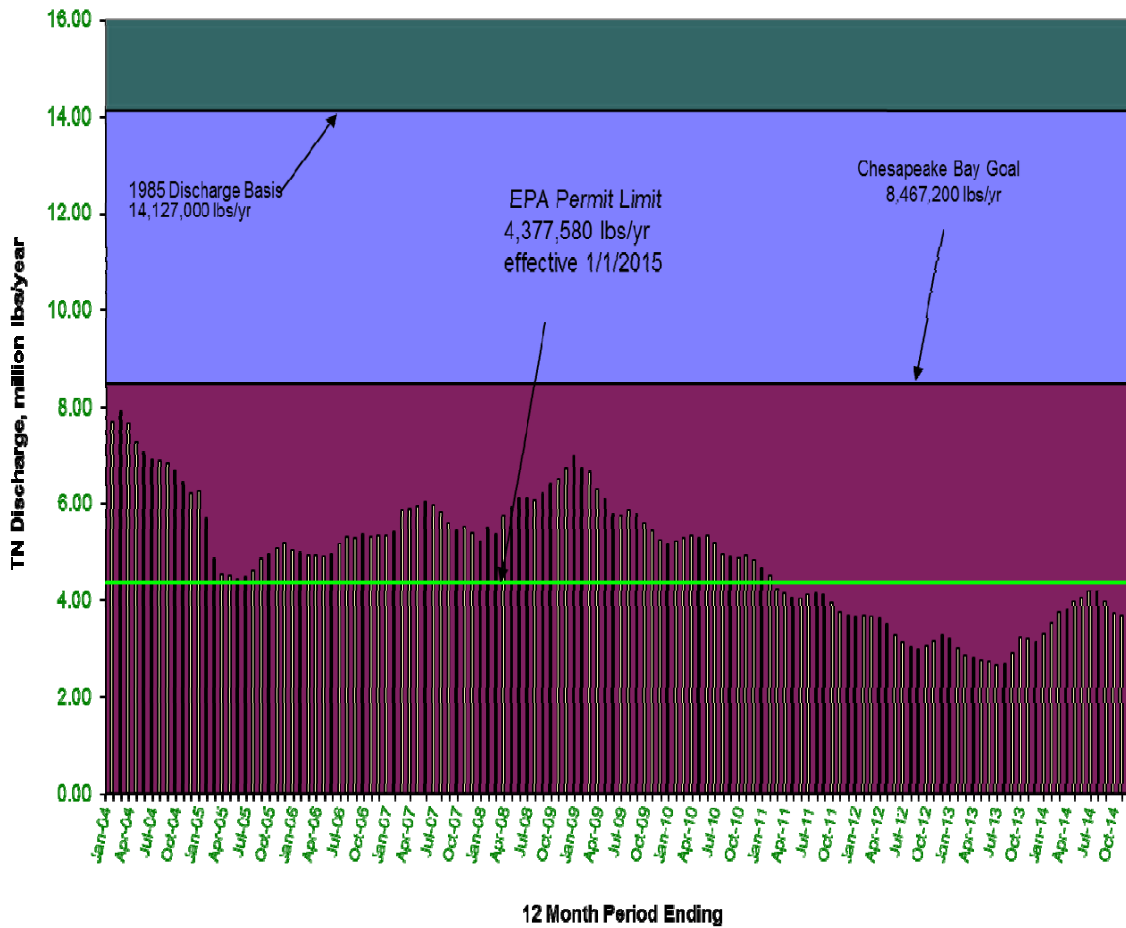
Blue Plains AWWTP has installed Power Monitors at critical points within the power distribution system to monitor power usage. The graph below is based on the installed power monitors and reflects usage at Blue Plains.



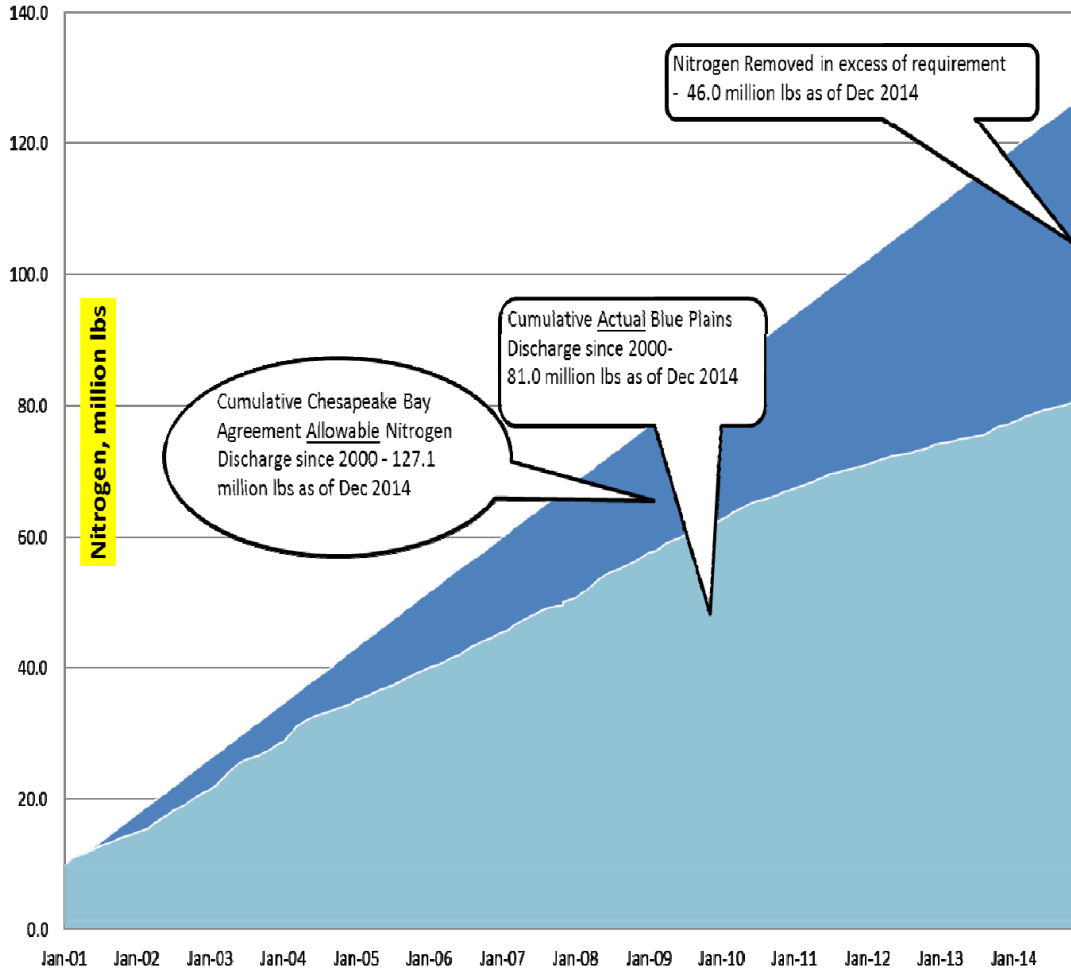
BIOLOGICAL NUTRIENT REMOVAL PERFORMANCE

During the month the full-scale BNR process produced an effluent with average total nitrogen concentration of 4.60 mg/l. The figure below shows Blue Plains effluent total nitrogen (TN) since the implementation of full scale BNR. The Figure shows Blue Plains meeting the Chesapeake Bay Goal of discharging less than 8,467,200 lbs/yr of TN.

Annual Total Nitrogen Load, lbs/yr



Cumulative Nitrogen Discharged Since 2000



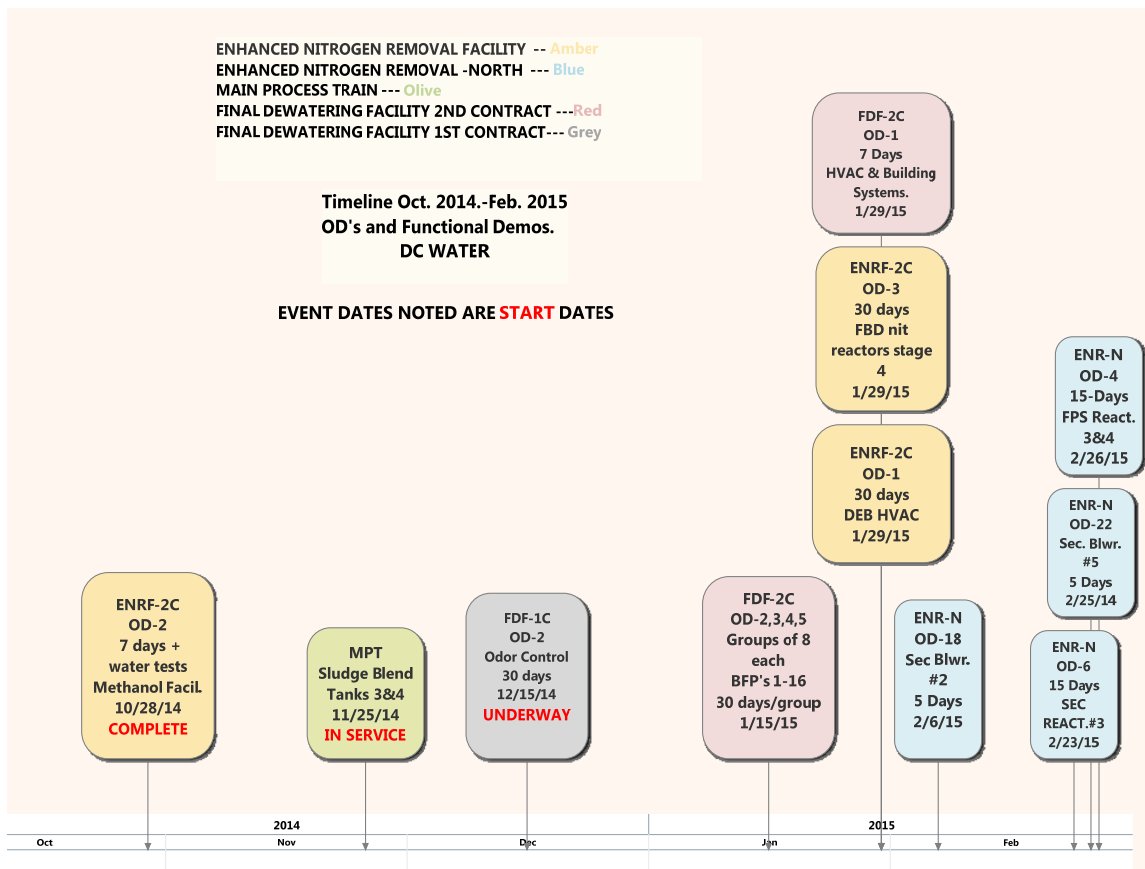
START-UP AND COMMISSIONING UPDATE

As some parts of the nearly \$1 billion in construction activities at Blue Plains are winding down, the start-up and commissioning process is moving ahead. This process involves testing the newly built facilities to ensure:

1. the facilities perform as designed,
2. they are completed in accordance with an integrated schedule,
3. interfaces with Blue Plains have been made,
4. capture all new assets,
5. identify and order critical spare parts,
6. develop standard operating procedures, and
7. train personnel to take over the new facilities.

Operational Demonstrations:

One part of the construction checkout process is called the Operational Demonstration (OD). The OD process provides a platform for the contractor and DC Water to prove out the newly constructed process under the various design conditions which can last from 5 days to 1 year. Following is the three month OD look-ahead for 2015.



Several Operational Demonstrations occurred or were completed by the end of November to mid-December. These demonstrations include the completion of the Enhanced Nitrogen Removal Facility's Methanol Facility water testing and the Main Process Train Sludge Blend Tanks 3&4. Additionally, Final Dewatering Facility's 1-C Odor Control's Operational Demonstration commenced in December.



FUNCTIONAL DEMONSTRATION [PRE-OPERATIONAL DEMONSTRATION]: MPT Belt Filter Press

- The function of the belt filter presses is to dewater the CAMBI/Digested sludge prior to disposal. The belt filter presses have been started up to accommodate the processing the blended waste primary, secondary, nitrogen waste sludges passing through the CAMBI/Digested sludge
- Operational demonstration of the 16 belt filter presses (tested in groups of 8) is anticipated to start January 15th.



OPERATIONS: Pre-dewatering Centrifuges

- The blended waste primary, secondary and nitrogen sludges requires additional thickening to a particular concentration prior being treated in the CAMBI/Digestion process. This is accomplished with the pre-dewatering centrifuges that are fed the blended waste sludges and polymer.
- These centrifuges have successfully completed their operational demonstration and are in operation.

Training:

Successful operation of the new facilities will require significant training of operations and maintenance employees on new processes, procedures and equipment. We are also continuously working with Human Capital Management with the Cornerstone Training program to schedule and track employee training.

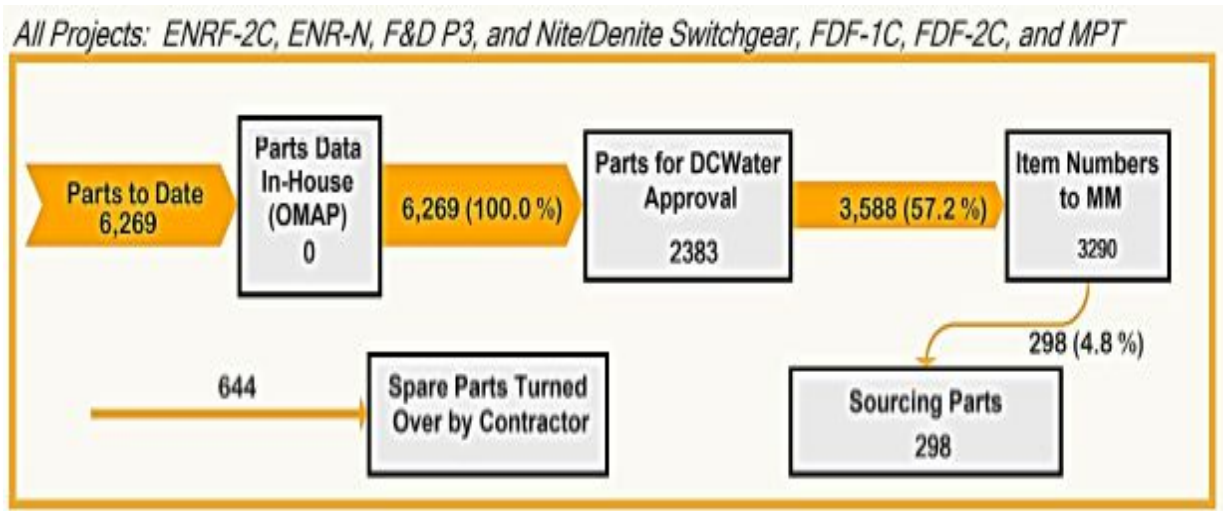
Training completed from November 15, 2014 – December 12, 2014:

- 960 hours of vendor training were completed by DC Water personnel.
- 24 hours of other required training were completed by DC Water personnel.

Asset Integration:

The process of asset integration involves capturing and identifying over 15,000 unique assets associated with the new projects coming on-line. This is done to facilitate ordering of critical spare parts through Maximo, identify qualified vendors, and to develop standard operating procedures. Efforts up through the month of Mid-December 2014 include:

- Asset attributes based on approved service manuals continue to be logged into the Maximo maintenance program,
- Working with Materials Management (MM) to identify vendors for critical spare parts.
- Parts work flow is as follows:



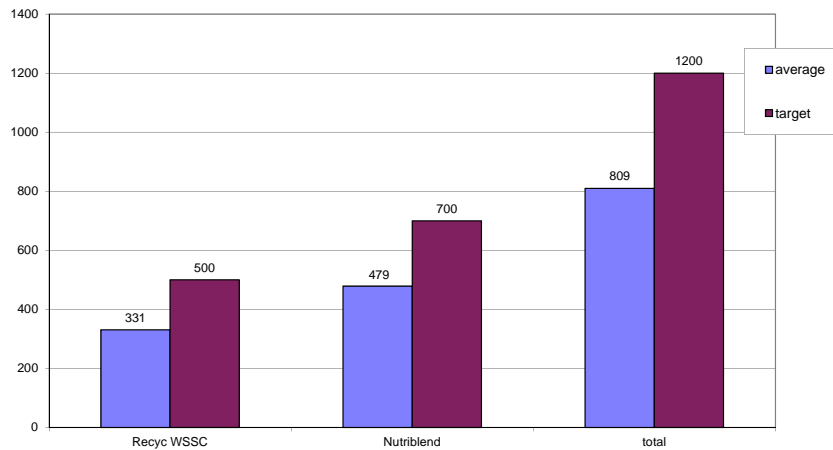
Project Acronym Key:

- ENRF-2C: Enhanced Nitrogen Removal Facility 2nd Contract
- ENR-N: Enhanced Nitrogen Removal – North
- F&D P3: Filtration and Disinfection Electrical Upgrades Phase 3
- Nite/Denite Switchgear: Nitrification/Denitrification Electrical Upgrades
- FDF-1C: Final Dewatering Facility 1st Contract
- FDF-2C: Final Dewatering Facility 2nd Contract
- MPT: Main Process Train

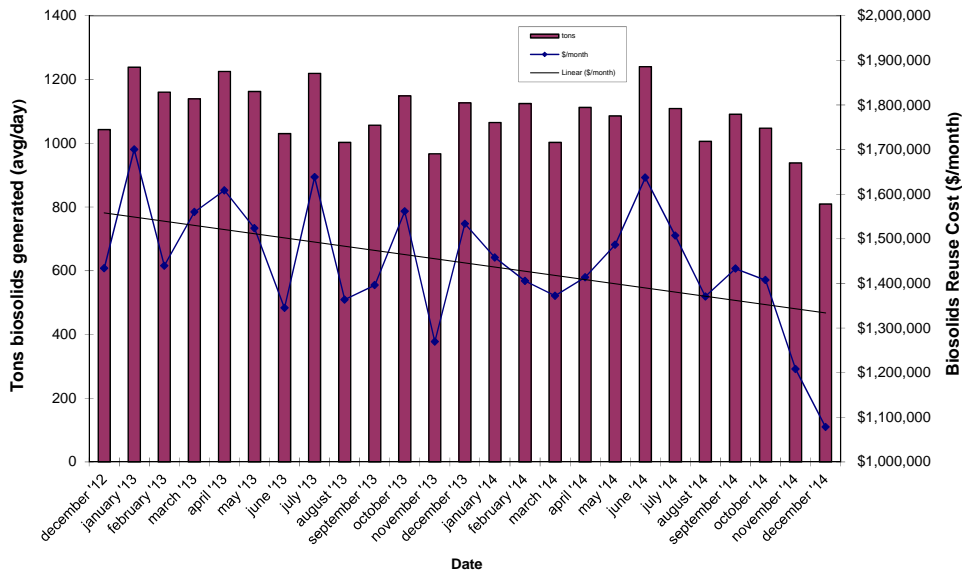
BLUE PLAINS RESOURCE RECOVERY REPORT

In December, biosolids hauling averaged 809 wet tons per day (wtpd). Of this total, 711 wtpd were lime stabilized Class B, and 98 wtpd were digested. The graph below shows the total hauling by contractor for the month of December. Average % solids for the unlimed cake was 27.2%, and digested material was 26.5%. Average lime dose for the Class B biosolids was 27.4%. At the end of December the Cumberland County storage pad had approximately 5,000 tons of lime stabilized and 2,160 tons of digested materials (~25,000 tons capacity), The Cedarville lagoon had approximately 8,225 tons of Blue Plains biosolids (~30,000 tons capacity).

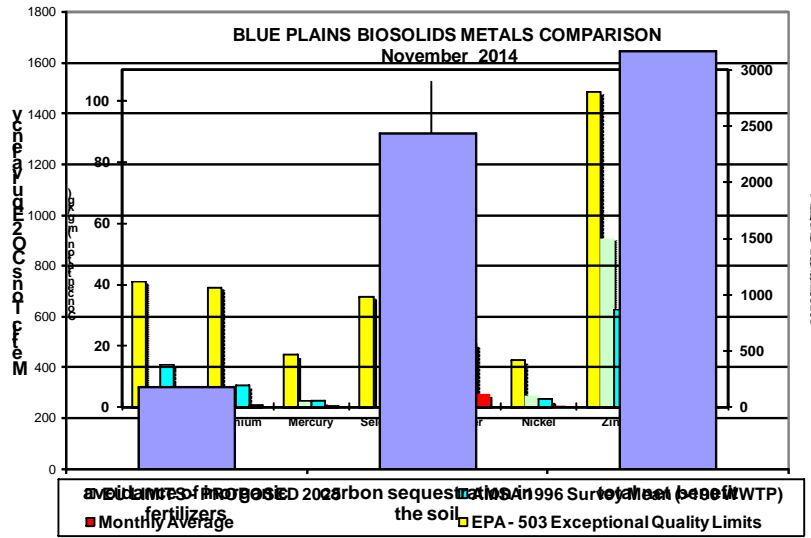
Average Daily Hauling by Contractor for December 2014



Average Daily Biosolids Production and Reuse Cost



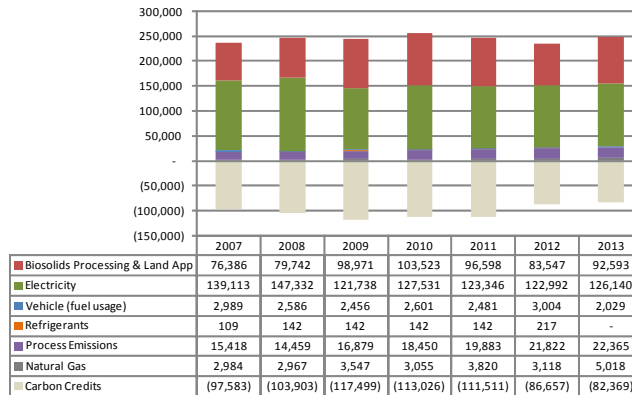
The graphs below show the EPA regulated heavy metals in the Blue Plains biosolids for the month of November 2014. As can be seen in the graphs, the Blue Plains levels are considerably below the regulated exceptional quality limits, the national average levels surveyed in 1996, and the European Union (EU) limits. The EU limits are more conservative than the USEPA limits, and Blue Plains biosolids metals content is lower than the EU standards as well.

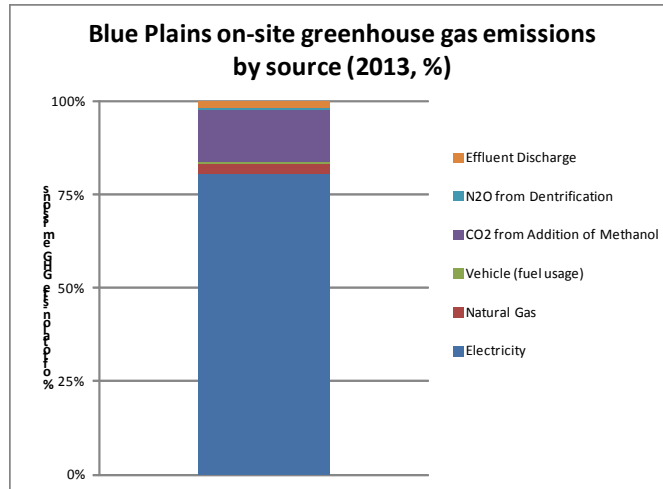
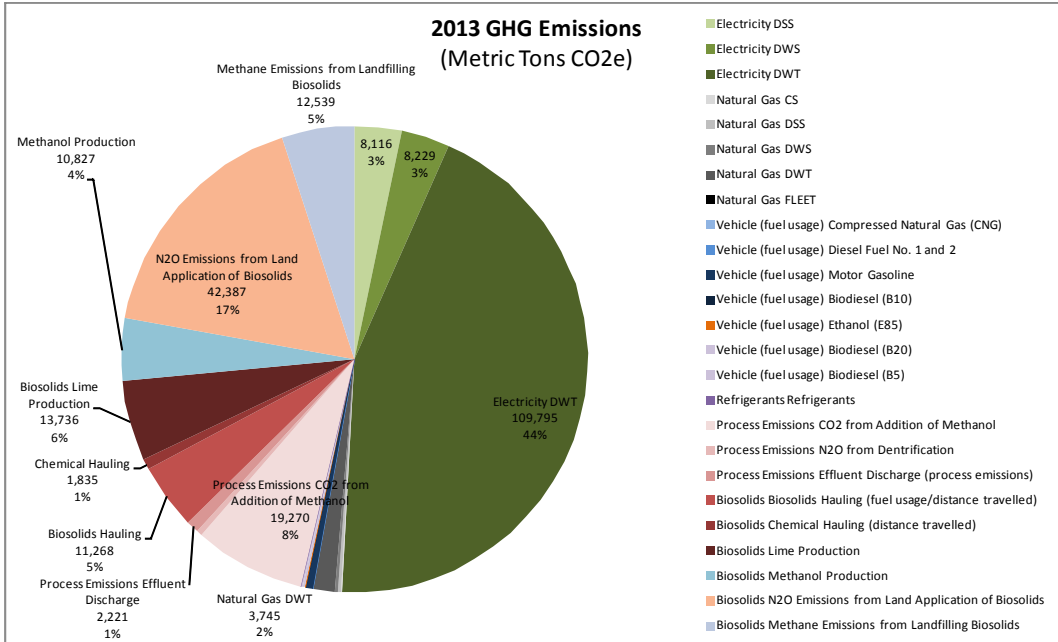


Carbon Footprint

The graphs below represent the carbon footprint of the DC Water organization for 2007 – 2013. Staff developed a model to calculate this based on input from each department. The first graph shows the total footprint for each year, broken down by source of the carbon. The second graph shows a more detailed breakdown of the 2013 data, and the third graph represents the breakdown for the largest emitter, DWT (Blue Plains). Carbon credits are from sequestration of carbon during land application of biosolids, and the associated avoidance of inorganic fertilizer, which requires energy for production. Land applying biosolids avoids this energy use. Very soon, staff will compile and report the 2014 data, and will begin to report monthly data.

DC Water Annual GHG Emissions Estimates
(Metric Tons CO₂e)





December Highlights

The Blue Plains Garden had another bountiful year, producing nearly 80 pounds of eggplants, tomatoes, yellow and spaghetti squash, strawberries, lettuces and herbs. The new DC Water Tour Guide and others stopped at the garden and the adjacent compost shed during tours for hundreds of people. Seeing (and tasting!) the benefits of using biosolids compost has proven an effective way to influence the opinions of visitors and leave a lasting impression. The harvest from the garden was provided to various offices around Blue Plains and in the COF cafeteria.



Clean Water Quality and Technology

The Clean Water Quality and Technology department includes research and development, pretreatment and laboratory programs.

Research and Development Program

Minimizing aeration in secondary system and maximizing gas production in anaerobic digestion.

In an effort to minimize operational cost and recover energy in the anaerobic digestion process at Blue Plains AWTP, the research team operates a pilot-scale process simulating the secondary biological treatment step at the plant to remove organic matter from the sewage. Currently, the organics are removed by first settling the particles in primary clarifiers, and then in the secondary aeration tanks where air is introduced to provide oxygen for the good bacteria to remove any organics that did not have a chance to settle in the primary clarifiers and those organics that don't settle because they are either very small (known as colloids) or because they are dissolved in the water. The organics removed by the bacteria are converted to carbon dioxide which is emitted to the atmosphere. However, any captured particles and any new bacteria that are produced in the process are concentrated in clarifiers and eventually make their way to the anaerobic digesters where they are converted to useful methane gas (a fuel source). The bacteria oxygen demand in the secondary process is quite significant and contributes approximately 14% to the overall power required to run the plant, hence, a reduction in the oxygen demand and an increase in the captured organics is the way to improve energy recovery. Consequently, the goal in the pilot process is to try and harvest the organics rather than using oxygen to remove them. The research team developed two process configurations to achieve that. One is called the "high rate" process, which is very similar to the current process configuration but the process is loaded at higher rates and more sludge is converted to the digesters. The other process configuration is called "stabilizer/contactor" and is composed of aerated zone followed by a non-aerated zone where the wastewater is introduced. This process configuration is designed to encourage the good bacteria to store dissolved organics rather than oxidizing them by creating a famine/feast condition. This process is expected to generate slightly more sludge to the anaerobic digestion, but with higher degradability [i.e. higher gas production per mass of solids fed to the anaerobic digesters], than the current secondary process utilized at Blue Plains and can be implemented with minimal changes to the process configuration. Exhibit A shows the potential change in operational cost due to increased sludge production of secondary sludge and improved energy efficiency and recovery. The figure illustrates these potential changes for 10% increments of increase in sludge production. The figure shows that increasing solids destruction in the digesters is the key to reduce operational cost, which is anticipated using the two alternatives mentioned earlier.

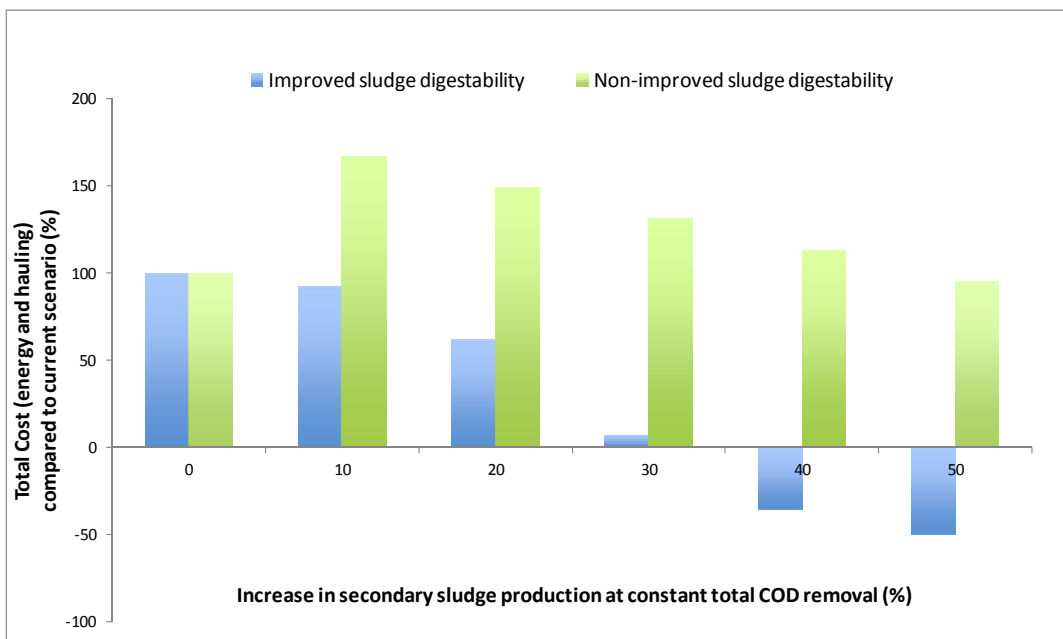


Exhibit A. Potential operational cost changes associated with increased secondary sludge production assuming no improvement to sludge digestibility versus improved sludge digestibility.

Blue Plains Pretreatment Program

The Blue Plains Pretreatment Program staff of two manages the Industrial Pretreatment Program, including temporary dischargers from construction activities, as well as the Hauled Waste Program. Additional responsibilities include providing specialized sampling and program management support for the Blue Plains NPDES permit and facilitating the quarterly Blue Plains Storm Water Committee meetings. Pretreatment staff has also been assisting with laboratory services this month for the biosolids digester start-up.

Industrial Pretreatment Program

DC Water currently manages fifteen (15) Significant Industrial User (SIU) permits and sixteen (16) Non-Significant Industrial User (NSIU) permits. One SIU permit was renewed this month for Greenpenz/Watergate Hotel groundwater remediation facility. One NSIU permit was also renewed this month for Washington Gas East Station groundwater remediation facility. Permit fees were collected prior to issuance. A Notice of Violation was issued to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing this month for an unauthorized discharge of a hazardous waste in May 2014 resulting from a spill that exceeded discharge limits for copper, lead, mercury, and pH, from a non-regulated location (bucket washer) that is normally a zero discharge process. Corrective action has been taken to modify the bucket washer with high level sensors and alarms, standard operating procedures have been reviewed, and updated as necessary, and retraining of staff on spill cleanup procedures has been done. All SIUs and permitted IUs are currently in compliance with discharge standards based on DC Water compliance monitoring, and review of monthly and semi-annual self-monitoring reports.

One non-permitted facility, Adams Row Condo, submitted sample results of their storm water management vault discharge this month, as required by the NOV issued in September in order to determine if groundwater contamination is sufficient to require pretreatment and a permit for the facility. Further requirements will be determined by the results of the next monitoring event.

DC Water currently manages 67 Temporary Discharge Authorization (TDA) permits, primarily for construction site discharges of groundwater and/or surface runoff in the combined sewer area. Five new TDA permits were issued this month. Self-monitoring reports were reviewed. All discharges are currently in compliance with pretreatment standards.

Hauled Waste Program

The hauled waste program currently has sixteen (16) permitted haulers authorized to discharge domestic septage, portable toilet waste, grease trap waste, groundwater or surface runoff, and other types of waste, if approved in advance and have been characterized and meet pretreatment standards. One new hauler permit was issued this month. DC Water collected fees from seven waste haulers this month, including those on a monthly payment plan option.

DC Water received 241 hauled waste loads (590,840 gallons) from permitted haulers this month. Manifest forms from each truck entering the plant are collected by the security guards and picked up daily by Pretreatment staff. Data is entered into an Excel spreadsheet to track the volume and type of loads being discharged daily and the results of sampling. Two random hauled waste samples were collected this month. Both loads were in compliance with pretreatment standards.

NPDES Permit Sampling

Pretreatment staff collected one dry weather 24-hour composite sample at outfall 002 this month. Pretreatment staff also collected bimonthly metals at outfall 002, including low-level mercury using clean sampling techniques.

Department of Wastewater Treatment Main Laboratory

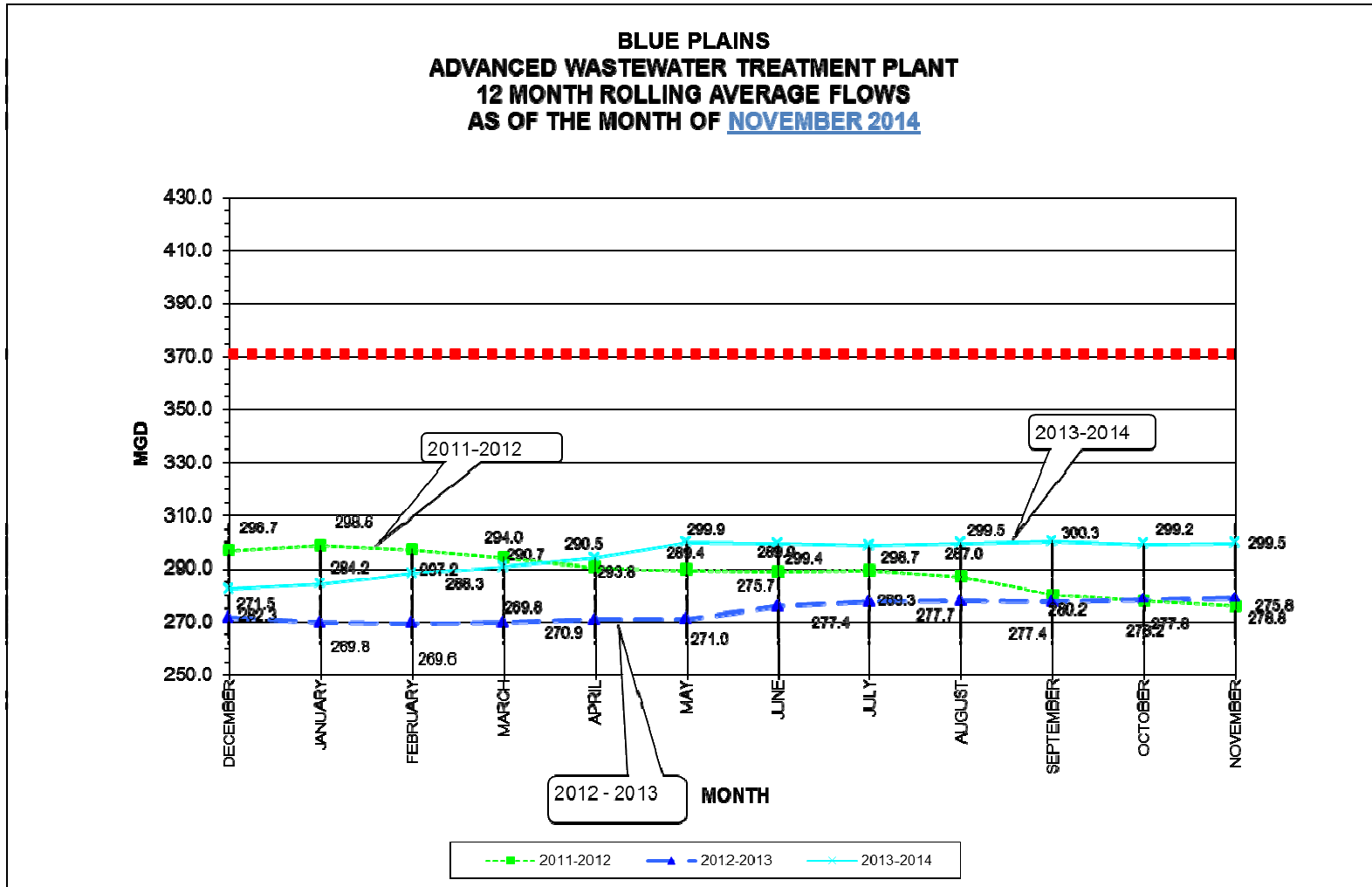
The **DWT Main Laboratory** conducts analyses on Blue Plains effluent for NPDES Permit requirements, as well as on biosolids, pretreatment samples, storm water runoff, and process samples, on a daily basis, 365 days a year. The laboratory currently analyzes approximately 2,800 samples a month and conducts approximately 8,000 analyses, including Total Suspended Solids, Volatile Suspended Solids, Total and Volatile Solids, Ammonia Nitrogen, Nitrite and Nitrate Nitrogen, Total, Soluble, and Ortho Phosphorus, Total and Soluble Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Total Alkalinity and Hardness, and Fecal Coliform and E. Coli microbiological testing.

The **DWT Laboratory** assists the **Department of Sewer Services** on a regular basis conducting microbiological analysis of water samples for E. Coli bacteria.

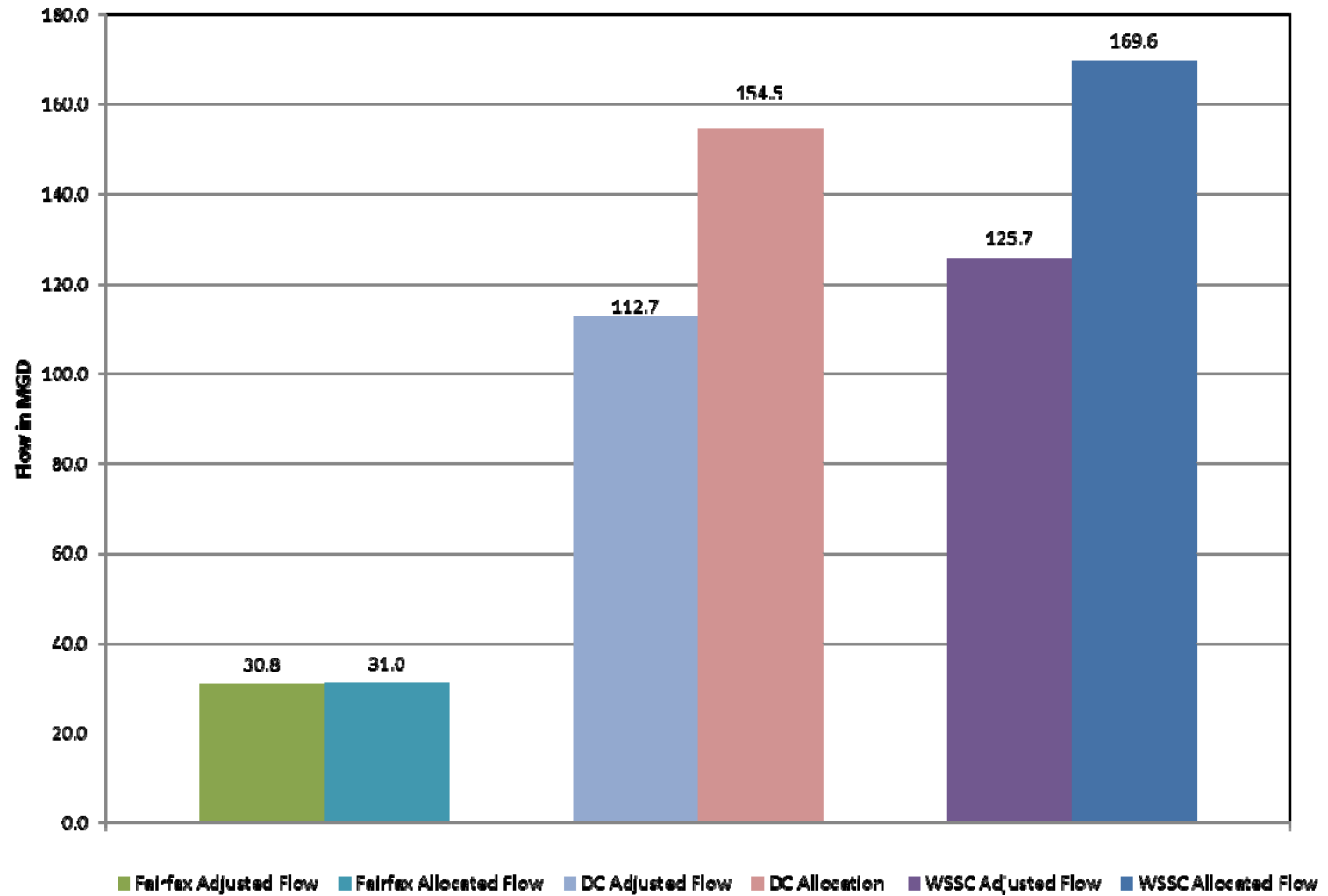
The **DWT Laboratory** also assists the **Biosolids Division** with ongoing Odor Control and Lime Stabilization studies, as well as continued pH monitoring of biosolids for 40 CFR 503 Pathogen and Vector Attraction Reduction requirements.

The **DWT Laboratory** also participates in the **WWOA Executive Board**.

This month, the **DWT Laboratory** continued analysis of samples for the **Biosolids Division** related to DCWater's **Class A Biosolids Certification** project, as well as analysis of samples related to the new **Cambi Thermal Hydrolysis Digestion facility**.



Adjusted Flows vs Allocated Flows - November 2014



**Potomac Interceptor Long-Term Odor Abatement
Status Report –December 2014**

Project Description: This project provides for the long-term abatement of odors generated by the Potomac Interceptor by constructing six ventilation buildings along the main sections of the sewer. The six sites are located in the District of Columbia (Site 1995), Montgomery County, MD (Sites 4, 17 and 27), Fairfax County (Site 31) and Loudoun County (Site 46), VA. The constructed system draws gases from the sewer by vacuum, treats the gas stream with activated carbon and discharges the treated air to the atmosphere.

Summary Status:

General

Construction at the DC and three Maryland sites is substantially complete. Construction at the two Virginia sites is ongoing.

DC Site

Site 1995 (Fletcher’s Boat House) – Construction substantially complete. Obstruction in odorous air pipe caused by standing water resolved. Facility running.

Maryland Sites

Site 4 (Little Falls PS) – Construction complete. Facility is running.

Site 17 (Beltway) – Construction complete. Facility is running.

Site 27 (Old Angler’s Inn) – Construction substantially complete. The counteractant delivery system is being further upgraded and will be put into service for testing in January 2015. Plans for exhaust-stack modifications are being finalized. Investigations into sources of odor complaints continue.

Virginia Sites

Site 31 (Fairfax) – Under Construction, 80% complete. Coordination with Verizon is ongoing for telecommunications service, a NVRPA permit required is required. Fairfax County has inspected and approved contractor’s electrical panels. Dominion to start permanent power installation in mid January 2015. Floor slab construction is complete. OA tank is installed, other equipment on site. OA pipe wrapping/joining ongoing in building. Mechanical and electrical installations ongoing in building. Exterior stone work is ongoing.

Site 46 (Loudoun) – Under Construction, 94% complete. Permanent power installation is complete. Verizon’s NVRPA permit was signed, telecommunications service construction can proceed in January. Exterior stone fascia, roof soffits, and fascia complete. Electrical interior work ongoing with PLC and transformer set. Meter and disconnect installed. Interior plumbing is ongoing. Bathroom tiling is complete.

Design & Construction Activities	Projected		Actual		Status
	Start	End	Start	End	
Fairfax County (Site 31) Building Closure	8/15/12	9/12/14	8/26/13	9/20/14	
Place in operation, Site 31 (Fairfax)	3/1/15				Delay in permanent power completion by Dominion Virginia Power
Place in operation, Site 46 (Loudoun)	1/29/15				Air handling unit delivered and installed.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS CONTRACTOR FACT SHEET**

ACTION REQUESTED

ENGINEERING SERVICES:

**SEWER PROGRAM MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT
(Joint Use)**

Approval to execute an architectural and engineering services contract not to exceed \$42,000,000.

CONTRACTOR/SUB/VENDOR INFORMATION

PRIME:	SUBS:	PARTICIPATION:
ARCADIS US, Inc. 3101 Wilson Blvd. Suite 550 Arlington, VA 22201	Chester Engineers, Inc. Gaithersburg, MD	MBE 24.5%
	PEER Consultants, PC Washington, DC	MBE 6%
	Rohadfox Const. Controls Svcs. Corp. Washington, DC	WBE 5%
	REI/DRAYCO Forestville, MD	MBE 1%
	TFE Resources, Ltd. Owings Mill, MD	MBE 0.5%
	Soil and Land Use Tech. Inc. (SaLUT) Glen Burnie, MD	MBE 0.5%
	SZ PM Consultants, Inc. Oakton, VA	MBE 0.5%

DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE

Contract Value, Not-to-Exceed: \$42,000,000
 Contract Time: 1,825 Days (5 Years, 0 Months)
 Anticipated Contract Start Date: 03-05-2015
 Anticipated Contract Completion Date: 03-04-2020

Other firms submitting proposals/qualification statements:

- * Louis Berger Water Services
- Greeley and Hansen
- AECOM
- Brown and Caldwell
- * O'Brien and Gere/CH2M Engineers PC
- Atkins

* Asterisk indicates short listed firms.

Purpose of the Contract:

To provide engineering and related services required for assessing, rehabilitating, upgrading and otherwise improving DC Water's sanitary, combined sewer and storm water conveyance systems and appurtenances.

Contract Scope:

- The required services include project management, engineering design, monitoring, modeling, inspection and assessment, studies, reports, analyses, design and construction management, operations and facilities documentation, training, data and document management, and management systems development and implementation.

PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

Contract Type:	Cost Plus Fixed Fee	Award Based On:	Highest Ranking Score
Commodity:	Engineering Services	Contract Number:	DCFA# 468-WSA
Contractor Market:	Open Market		

BUDGET INFORMATION

Funding:	Capital	Department:	Engineering and Technical Services
Service Area:	Sanitary, Combined Sewer & Storm Water	Department Head:	Liliana Maldonado
Project:	AU, AV and AT		


***ESTIMATED USER SHARE INFORMATION**

User	Share %	Dollar Amount
District of Columbia	0.00%	\$0.00
Federal Funds	0.00%	\$0.00
Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission	0.00%	\$0.00
Fairfax County	0.00%	\$0.00
Loudoun County & Potomac Interceptor	0.00%	\$0.00
Total Estimated Dollar Amount	100.00%	\$42,000,000.00

*Under the terms of the IMA, the capital costs associated with each joint use facility are to be split among the users in proportion to the peak flow each user is allocated. It is not possible, at this time, to allocate costs by individual facility. It is anticipated that as projects are developed for work associated with specific facilities and costs are developed, the individual users will be notified and billed accordingly.


 Gail Alexander-Reeves
 Director of Budget
 Date: 1/5/2014


 Teresa L. Scott
 Acting Director of Procurement
 Date: 1/5/2015


 Leonard R. Benson
 Chief Engineer
 Date: 1-9-14

 George S. Hawkins
 General Manager
 Date: / /

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS CONTRACTOR FACT SHEET**

ACTION REQUESTED

**CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT:
Pope Branch Stream Restoration
(Non-Joint Use)**

Approval to execute a construction contract for \$2,500,255.00

CONTRACTOR/SUB/VENDOR INFORMATION

PRIME:	SUBS:	PARTICIPATION:
Environmental Quality Resources, LLC 1 Churchview Road Millersville, MD 21108		

* Due to the nature of the work, the market for DBE subcontractors was not expected to be sufficient to meet the Fair Share Objective and this contract was advertised as open market with preference for local and small businesses.

DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE

Contract Value, Not-To-Exceed:	\$2,500,255.00
Contract Time:	381 Days (1 Year, 15 Days)
Anticipated Contract Start Date (NTP):	03-16-2015
Anticipated Contract Completion Date:	03-31-2016
Bid Opening Date:	12-19-2014
Bids Received:	5
Other Bids Received	
Meadville Land Services, Inc.	\$ 2,872,841.60
Corinthian Contractors, Inc.	\$ 2,985,546.75
Angler Environmental	\$ 3,197,229.00
Sagres Construction Corporation	\$ 3,575,170.00

Purpose of the Contract:

To rehabilitate and restore the Pope Branch Stream located in the South Eastern quadrant of the District of Columbia.

Contract Scope:

- Construct approximately 4800 feet of stream restoration work in Pope Branch for the purpose of protecting the existing sewer assets running parallel to the stream.
- Work also includes construction of concrete headwalls, replacement of less than 100 feet of storm drain pipe, flared end sections, temporary access roads, and site restoration.

Federal Grant Status:

- Construction Contract is not eligible for Federal grant funding assistance.

Interagency Funding:

- Construction Contract is partially funded by District of Columbia Department of Environment.

PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

Contract Type:	Fixed Price	Award Based On:	Lowest responsive, responsible bidder
Commodity:	Construction	Contract Number:	100180
Contractor Market:	Open Market with Preference		

BUDGET INFORMATION

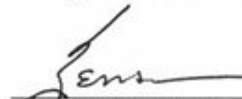
Funding:	Capital	Department:	Engineering and Technical Services
Service Area:	Sanitary	Department Head:	Liliana Maldonado
Project:	Q3		

ESTIMATED USER SHARE INFORMATION

User	Share %	Dollar Amount
District of Columbia – DC Water	56.24%	\$1,406,255.00
District of Columbia – DDOE	43.76%	\$1,094,000.00
Federal Funds	0.00%	\$ 0.00
Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission	0.00%	\$ 0.00
Fairfax County	0.00%	\$ 0.00
Loudoun County & Potomac Interceptor	0.00%	\$ 0.00
Total Estimated Dollar Amount	100.00%	\$2,500,255.00


 _____, 11/9/15
 Gail Alexander-Reeves Date
 Director of Budget


 _____, 11/9/15
 Teresa L. Scott Date
 Acting Director of Procurement


 _____, 11-9-15
 Leonard R. Benson Date
 Chief Engineer

_____, _____
 George S. Hawkins Date
 General Manager