

CITY OF COOS BAY CITY COUNCIL
Agenda Staff Report

MEETING DATE	AGENDA ITEM NUMBER
June 7, 2016	

TO: Mayor Shoji and City Councilors

FROM: Jennifer Wirsing, Wastewater Project Engineer

THROUGH: Rodger Craddock, City Manager *see*
Jim Hossley, Public Works Director *of*

ISSUE: After the Fact Emergency Sewer Repair for the Force Main that Serves Pump Station 7

BACKGROUND:

On the afternoon of Thursday, April 14, 2016 the City's Collection Crew was cleaning the 10-inch diameter force main that serves Pump Station 7 (in Empire on Morrison Street just north of Harrison Avenue). This system routinely has preventative maintenance performed due to its tendency to experience blockages. During the routine project the cleaning device got lodged in the pipe and could not be retrieved. Based on the length of hose, it was determined that the device head was approximately 5 to 10 feet downstream of the pump station. The project was deemed an emergency, because it was not known if the lodged device would cause a blockage and thus cause a sanitary sewer overflow at Pump Station 7. Two scenarios were formulated. Scenario 1 entailed removing the pump flange at the pump station and, if the cleaning device was close enough, dislodge the device by hand. If the device was not close enough, Scenario 2 involved running the camera up the force main at the pump and determining the location of the cleaning device with the sonde. Once the location was determined, a contractor would excavate down to the pipe, cut the pipe, and dislodge the device. Pump Station 7 is the major pump station that serves North Empire and experiences high flows during peak hours. As such, another factor that had to be analyzed was the bypass pumping that had to occur throughout the duration of the emergency retrieval project (during the actual project there were four pumper trucks and one vacon truck constantly bypassing the flows so the emergency project could be performed). Another factor was timing. The project had to occur at a time of day in which the station experienced low flows. This typically occurs at night or during the mid-day. The project could not be employed that night because if Scenario 2 was employed, the City did not have a contractor at that time to perform the work nor did the City have the pipe supplies.

As stated above, if Scenario 2 was employed, the City had to hire a contractor. As such, Staff contacted Benny Hempstead Excavating Thursday evening. They were able to contact their pipe supplier and obtain a rush delivery of supplies including pressure pipe and couplings that arrived first thing on Friday morning. The contractor had to be onsite during the project so that if Scenario 2 was employed it could be done quickly.

On Friday the collections crew and a standby crew from Benny Hempstead Excavating mobilized. Once the pump flange was removed, the collection crew observed a 4"x4"x6' piece of treated

lumber within the force main. The post was removed and the cleaning device was dislodged and retrieved from the downstream manhole. Scenario 2 was never employed, but the contractor was still on standby and had ordered the piping material.

For the city to staff to authorize the repair and retain the contractor's services in an expeditious manner, the city's contract rules Ordinance No. 365 does allow for a contracting method that is different than the normal approach. For projects under \$50,000, Section 11, (a) of the contracting rules applies and is provided below:

Section 11. Emergency Contracts.

(a) Emergency Contracts Under \$50,000. The Board may let public contracts without competitive procurement if an emergency exists. For the purposes of this rule, an emergency consists of circumstances creating an unforeseen and substantial risk of loss or damage to property, a significant interruption of governmental services or a threat to public health or safety which requires prompt execution of a contract to remedy the condition.

(1) The Director may declare an emergency, which shall authorize the City to enter into an emergency contract with a price under \$50,000. The Director must make written findings describing the emergency conditions necessitating prompt execution of the contract.

(2) Any contract awarded under this exemption shall be awarded within 60 days following declaration of the emergency unless an extension is granted by the Board.

In accordance with (a) (1) above, the findings describing the emergency conditions necessitating the prompt execution of the contract are as follows:

While an overflow did not occur, it was anticipated that, if the device was not removed, a blockage would ultimately occur and cause a Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO). This has the potential to affect public health. Additionally, the replacement cost of the cleaning device is approximately \$10,000. To ensure no further damages occur and to protect public health, and retrieve the cleaning device, the above described action plan had to be employed.

While Scenario 2 was not employed, standby and piping costs occurred. These costs totaled \$4,279.35. Staff was not able to obtain three phone quotes (which is a requirement of the City's Public Contracting Rules, Administrative Directive Number 15) due to the emergency nature of the situation. The piping material has been placed in storage for future repair projects.

ADVANTAGES:

Approving the sole source procurement through the City's emergency procurement process allowed the City to meet the time constraints in place that require repairs be made as soon as possible. The timely repair minimized further damage, protected public health, retrained the cleaning device, and potentially prevented an SSO from occurring. Additionally, the repair fixed a system that had historic blockages that are now believed to be attributed to the treated post.

DISADVANTAGES:

Staff sees no disadvantages.

BUDGET IMPLICATIONS:

Due to the emergency nature of the project and the ability of the contractor to mobilize the very next day, and the ability of the contractor to obtain the necessary piping material, it was determined to contract with Benny Hempstead Excavating Inc., on a time and material basis. Staff was on site at all times to observe and direct work. The total repair was \$4,279.35. The source of funds for this contract is the Wastewater Expenditures Fund, Collection Systems/Sanitary Department, and Wastewater Emergency Repairs (29-810-530-3010).

ACTION REQUESTED:

If it pleases the Council, approve the award of the invoice and procurement method for the emergency sewer repair for the Force Main that Serves Pump Station 7 for an amount not to exceed \$4,279.35 pursuant to the Emergency Contract rules found in Section 11 of the City of Coos Bay's Administrative Directive Number 15.