August 14th, 2024

A - Addendum #1

RFP – 2024 WWTP Dewatering Polymer Procurement

The following Sections are to be added:

2.6 - Operational Trial

The RMOW will rank submissions based on proposal evaluation scores and the highest ranked supplier will be invited to participate in an operational trial in which recommended polymers will be used for up to three weeks in the dewatering wastewater treatment process.

In the event testing shows the product failing to meet operational requirements and the Supplier is unable to resolve the issue to the RMOW's satisfaction while maintaining the originally proposed price, the RMOW will move on to the next ranked Supplier without further liability, damage, or cost to the RMOW.

The RMOW will purchase the chemicals needed for this trial. However, suppliers will provide only the chemicals needed for the trial. Suppliers will also permit the RMOW to return unused chemicals at the end of the trial period without a restocking fee.

The followings changes are to be made:

Closing Date:

Remove:

September 3rd, 2024

Replace with:

September 10th, 2024

2.1 - Scope of Work:

Remove:

The supply of a dewatering flocculating agent polymer in 1060 kg totes. The
average daily dosing is estimated to be 90 liters/day. Polymer deliveries will be
required year-round

Replace with:

The supply of a dewatering flocculating agent polymer in 1040 kg totes. The
average daily dosing is estimated to be 90 liters/day. Polymer deliveries will be
required year-round

2.6 – Timeline:

Remove:

2.6 - Timeline

Deliverable	Milestone Dates
Notice of Award	September 17 th , 2024
Submittals	October 1 st , 2024
Contract signing	Mid-October 2024
Notice to Proceed	Mid-October 2024
Delivery Start Date	End of October 2024

Replace with:

2.7 - Timeline

Deliverable	Milestone Dates
Start of Operational Trial	September 24 th , 2024
Notice of Award	Mid-October 2024
Submittals	End of October 2024
Contract signing	Start of November 2024
Notice to Proceed	Start of November 2024
Delivery Start Date	Mid-November 2024

4.1 - Submission & Award:

Remove:

The proposal should be submitted with the price quoted in \$CDN for the Specific Project Requirements (SPR) defined in section 2 on or before: **Tuesday, September 3rd,2024**, at 2:00 pm.

Following the closing date of the RMOW intends to provide the **Notification of Award the contract to the preferred Supplier on or before: Tuesday, September 17th, 2024**.

Replace with:

The proposal should be submitted with the price quoted in \$CDN for the Specific Project Requirements (SPR) defined in section 2 on or before: Tuesday, September 10th, 2024, at 2:00 pm.

Following the closing date of the RMOW intends to invite the **highest ranked supplier to** start the operational trial on: Tuesday, September 24th, 2024.

Appendix B – Pricing Form:

Remove:

Supply and Delivery of Dewatering Flocculating Agent Polymer in 1060 kg totes

Replace with:

Supply and Delivery of Dewatering Flocculating Agent Polymer in 1040 kg totes

QUESTION	ANSWER
Can the submission date be pushed to September 10th instead of September 3rd?	Yes, the new submission date is now September 10th, 2024 . Please see above for changes.
Does the RMOW prefer to have a single polymer in use for both the Dissolved Air Floatation Thickener (DAFT) and centrifuge applications, or would the RMOW prefer to have a polymer on each application? Typically it is better to have a unique polymer	A single polymer is required as the plant does not currently have a way to deliver a second one.
used on each application since the sludge composition is different between the two processes and a DAFT functions very differently to a centrifuge, which require different polymer types. We find there are improvement in both thickening and dewatering from a cost and performance standpoint when using two products, however, it is possible to use one product for both applications as is the case in Whistler.	
If the RMOW would like to have a single polymer for both applications, we can accurately test for the DAFT application since the MLSS being thickened does not contain any polymer. However, if we run jar tests on the Thickened Waste Activated Sludge (TWAS) that currently out of the DAFT it is currently being treated with our Wes-Floc 7810 C, so the polymer tests run on centrifuge sludge would only be valid for TWAS thickened with Wes-Floc 7810C and not with a new polymer. With this in mind, how can we test for the centrifuge application given the sludge samples available have a different polymer already mixed in with the sludge?	The samples given for Jar Testing will be stirred MLSS, primary sludge and TWAS containing the existing polymer. The ratios for the existing polymer present in the TWAS will be provide at the time of testing.
The RFP doesn't mention trials for potential new products, does the RMOW plan to run plant trials to prove the concept of new polymers before awarding the RFP to avoid situations where product performances do not translate from the lab to the plant equipment?	See new Operational trial sections added above for relevant information.

If a single polymer is the chosen situation, is there a plan in place for performance issues that may arise with either the DAFT or centrifuge when trying to run a single polymer that is different to the current product? Since not all polymers are created equal, it is possible a different polymer may look better on the DAFT in tests, but due to differences	
The jar test report in Appendix A calls for a dose and settling results after 5 / 10 / 30 minutes. Our jar test procedure is likely different to those of other companies and each will produce a different dosage depending on their method, even if we were to all test the same polymer on the same sludge. Because of this, it is possible for one test method to show a dosage of 5 kg/T and another to show 20 kg/T, again using the exact same polymer and exact same sludge, but a different test method.	The Jar Testing report in Appendix A is a sample/ report for reference. Please feel free to use a different format that better reflects the tests performed. To ensure test results are easy to follow, please document the jar test results with pictorial evidence. Please ensure the report is easy to follow.
Will the dosage recommendation in kg/T be part of the scoring system, or can we use a "percentage difference" from the existing polymer as the basis for our results?	
Another question about dosage recommendations, if your current dosage (for example) is 20 kg/T and we suggest a dosage of 10 kg/T based on our jar test results which is successful due to the expected reduction in dosage.	See new Operational trial sections added above for relevant information.
Is there a tolerance for "difference in dosage" between the jar tests and the plant trials, to avoid artificially low dosage recommendations being scored higher?	
In this example, if the 10 kg/T dosage was actually 18 kg/T and still lower than the 20 kg/T plant dosage of the existing polymer, would we be disqualified for being 40% too high?	
The RFP asks for 1,060 kg totes on Page 19 (Appendix B - Pricing Form) and in the sample tender on Page 20 of 24, but the Wes-Floc 7810 C totes are 1,040 kg	Yes, totes are 1040kg. Please see above for changes.
Can you please clarify the estimated annual volume?	The average dosing is estimated to be 90 kg per day, making the annual volume approximately 32,850 kg.
The document references orders of 4 totes per delivery only, what is the order frequency?	Given the estimated daily average mentioned above, orders would be approximately every 3 weeks.

In our supplier response, do we need to include the documents from the RFP: 6.Form of Proposal, Contract agreement signed, Schedule B, Appendix A and Appendix B?	Please include the following documents:
Is it mandatory to use Appendix A for Jar Testing? Or can we use our own template which will include all the relevant information asked in the RFP?	The Jar Testing report in Appendix A is a sample/ report for reference. Please feel free to use a different format that better reflects the tests performed.
	To ensure test results are easy to follow, please document the jar test results with pictorial evidence. Please ensure the report is easy to follow.
Is the current polymer Anionic or Cationic?	The current polymer is Cationic.
What is the dilution% of polymer makedown or is it used neat? (for example 0.25%, 0.5%)	The current approximate dilution percentages are as follows: - WAS: 0.15% - Combined Primary Sludge & TWAS: 0.42%
If available, what is the current polymer dosage to treat the primary sludge and WAS? Is there any expected optimum polymer dosage?	The current dosage for the centrifuging (mix of primary sludge and TWAS) is approximately 220 ml/min and the current dosage for the WAS is approximately 20 ml/min. Dosages vary based on seasons.
What is the sludge flowrate for: Primary sludge, WAS?	The sludge flowrates are as follows:
If available, any process diagram you can provide indicating the polymer addition and the treatment systems?	Please see Appendix C in the RFP for process diagrams.
Is Whistler currently using a cationic polymer?	Yes, the current polymer is cationic.
Is the same polymer used for both the DAF and Centrifuge? If so, is that Whistler's preference and would they be open to using 2 polymer's instead?	Yes, the same polymer is used for both the DAF and Centrifuge. A single polymer is required as the plant does not currently have a way to deliver a second one.

End of Addendum