ITEMS REQUIRING BOCC APPROVAL
November 2, 2023
(2 Items)

1. **SEDGWICK COUNTY SHERIFF'S FIRING RANGE BERM LEAD REMOVAL AND REBUILD -- SHERIFF'S OFFICE FUNDING -- PROJECT SERVICES**
(Request sent to 5 vendors)

RFB #23-0049 Contract

	BGE, LLC. dba Range Recovery	**E.N. Range, Inc.**
Lump Sum, Base Bid	$147,182.50	$128,834.73
Alternate Bid	None	**$96,000.00**
Days to Substantial Completion	90	**60**
Days to Final Completion	60	**30**
Total Calendar Days	150	**90**
Bid Bond	Cashier's check	**Yes**
Acknowledged Addenda	Yes	**Yes**
	Recoil Recovery, LLC	
Lump Sum, Base Bid	$50,000.00 Incomplete	
Alternate Bid	None	
Days to Substantial Completion	7 to 14	
Days to Final Completion	7	
Total Calendar Days	14-21	
Bid Bond	No	
Acknowledged Addenda	Addendum #1 Only	
No Bid	None	

On the recommendation of Lee Barrier, on behalf of Project Services and the Sheriff's Office, Anna Myerhoff-Cole moved to **accept the alternate bid from E.N. Range, Inc. in the amount of $96,000.00.** Brandi Baily seconded the motion. The motion passed four out of five with Tim Myers abstaining.

The Wichita/Sedgwick County Firearms Training Facility has a large berm which surrounds the facility for safe operations and to protect the general public. Over time the berm has become saturated with lead. This project will remove the lead from the berm and two (2) existing piles of dirt removed from the berm by a prior contractor. The berm will also be rebuilt to meet safety requirements.

Notes:
The berm has not been cleaned since 2014. The previous contractor did not complete the job and left 2 piles of lead saturated dirt outside of the firing range.

BGE, LLC. dba Range Recovery bid states a 50/50 split on the net sale of the recovered range lead. They did not offer alternative pricing.

E.N. Range, Inc. alternate bid is based on Sedgwick County agreeing to release ownership of all recovered metal extracted from soil during project.

Recoil Recovery LLC's bid was incomplete as vendor failed to provide bid bond and did not acknowledge Addendum 2 which added one (1) additional pile of dirt discovered during the course of the walk-thru.

Questions and Answers

Brandi Baily: So are we looking at just doing the bid that the contractor will be able to keep the lead, recycle it, and they will receive whatever revenue comes from that?

Lee Barrier: Correct and what I failed to mention too, in the notes, is that the cost is going to be split with the City of Wichita.

Brandi Baily: We haven't done this since 2014 so I'm assuming there is quite a bit of lead and metal out there?

Lee Barrier: There is.

Brandi Baily: Do we know what the price of that lead is?

Joe Thomas: I think he said they were going to base it on the Metal Exchange rates, but we don't know how much weight of the lead is in there.

Brandi Baily: I am just thinking since it's been sine 2014 it is probably pretty significant. I'm just wondering if this is the best way to go?

Paul Cavanaugh: We decided that for the county to collect the lead, package it up, weigh, palletize, and ship it, we felt maybe it would be best to let the people that do that kind of thing for a living take care of that. So we decided to let them have the lead.

Brandi Baily: Is there a special way that you have to handle the lead to take it for recycling?

Paul Cavanaugh: Yes. It's lead and it is a toxic material so they have to package it into bags, onto pallets, and transport it. It is quite a bit of weight.

Russell Leeds: Do we have any means by which to estimate the potential weight of lead and other metals they may sift out of that?

Paul Cavanaugh: You know, they batted some numbers around but we really don't know especially the piles of dirt behind the berm that they've taken off the berm and just stockpiled in back. Another company tried to sieve some of the lead out of it but we don't have any idea how much they got or how much is left. We know there is some there but we really just have no idea.

Russell Leeds: I assumed the way it would work, and maybe I was wrong, that they would extract the lead and metals from the soil, and then they they would provide us with a weight, they would sell it, and then they would provide us back money, not that we would have to take half of it and package it and sell it ourselves.

Paul Cavanaugh: No. With this contract they get the lead, they package it, they sell it, and it's theirs. We pay the $96,000.00 just for the labor of clearing the berms. Or half of that since we're splitting it with the City of Wichita.

Russell Leeds: Our cost is about $48,000.00?

Paul Cavanaugh: Yes.

Russell Leeds: The city's cost would be about $48,000.00?

Paul Cavanaugh: Yes, that's correct.

Russell Leeds: Was there any mention of what kind of metals they expect to get out of that?

Paul Cavanaugh: There is lead of course, and copper from the jacketed rounds.

Russell Leeds: They're going to recover some copper but primarily lead. A lot of lead?

Paul Cavanaugh: A ton of lead! Several tons of lead! The problem, the hazard, we have is that it is so saturated with lead that when people fire into it there's a chance it ricochets off of the lead that's existing in there.

Russell Leeds: I know it needs to be cleaned up and the berm needs to be rebuilt because it is worn down from all of the years of use. I did look to see, I was curious, that lead is about $0.46 per pound. I was trying to figure out the difference, like Brandi had asked, and it is about $32,800.00 difference from their bid if we split the value of the lead and if they just keep it all. That's at about $928.00 per ton so it would take a lot of lead to make up that $32K difference.

Paul Cavanaugh: A lot of lead, yes.

Russell Leeds: I don't know what is most economical, but trying to do the math is kind of strange when you have no idea how much is in there. At $0.46 per pound, it would take a lot of lead to make up that $32K.

Paul Cavanaugh: Yes.

2. **MAIN COURTHOUSE CHILLER #1 REBUILD -- FACILITIES MAINTENANCE**
FUNDING -- FACILITIES MAINTENANCE
(Request sent to 87 vendors)

RFP #23-0069 Contract

	Johnson Controls, Inc.	U.S. Engineering Services, LLC dba U.S. Engineering
Main Courthouse Chiller #1 Rebuild	**$89,672.08**	$99,889.00
No Submission	Basis Consulting Engineers	Marick Mechanical
	Reddi HVAC	Select Mechanical, LLC
	WSM Industries	

On the recommendation of Lee Barrier, on behalf of Facilities Maintenance, Tim Myers moved to **accept the low proposal from Johnson Controls, Inc. in the amount of $89,672.08.** Anna Myerhoff-Cole seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

A committee comprised of Kendal Ewing - Facilities Maintenance, Paul Cavanaugh - Project Services, Carli Sanchez - Budget, and Lee Barrier - Purchasing reviewed and scored the proposal responses based on the criteria set forth in the RFP. The committee unanimously agreed to accept the proposal from Johnson Controls, Inc.

Facilities Maintenance is seeking a contractor to perform the rebuild of Chiller #1 located at the Main Courthouse using the factory suggested rebuild guidelines. The need for the rebuild is based on two (2) oil analysis samples that came back with abnormal results on the chiller.

The original oil analysis performed during routine maintenance in March 2023 showed excessive levels of aluminum, copper, and silicon, all contributing to corrosion and/or wear of system components. The oil and oil filters were changed in this unit and a second analysis was scheduled to verify accuracy.

The second oil analysis was performed in June 2023 after significant run time and came back abnormal as well, showing high levels of copper. These elevated levels draw concern for wear on internal system components and it is recommended to perform the factory rebuild to deter from having catastrophic failures of the chiller impacting the air conditioning at the Main Courthouse.

Notes:
I would like to start with saying this is a proposal not a bid. Proposals are scored based on criteria set forth in the RFP. There are four (4) components to this RFP:

Component	Points
a. Ability to meet scope of work.	30
b. Experience with similar equipment	30
c. References	30
d.*Cost	10
Total Points	100

Questions and Answers

Brandi Baily: How old is this system?

Kendal Ewing: The chillers were installed in 2003.

Brandi Baily: If we were to completely replace it, what would that price comparison look like potentially?

Kendal Ewing: It would be extraordinary. The chillers are meant to be able to be rebuilt to keep from having to replace the whole chiller.

Brandi Baily: Is this the first time we've had to do a rebuild on it?

Kendal Ewing: We have two (2) chillers in place. We did a rebuild on chiller #2, I believe it was last year or the year before that, it was the same rebuild.

Tim Myers: So does that average to be about 20 years before we have to rebuild?

Kendal Ewing: There are different factors that figure in. We also did a vibration analysis to try and get an idea if there were any internal issues that we could discover through that vibration analysis. It used to be, the old standard was, just based on hours of run time. Once the chiller got so many, I think 50,000 hours of run time, they would just break them down and rebuild them. Now they recommend to go ahead and do the vibration analysis and the oil samples and seeing what those results come back at before just tearing into it.

Brandi Baily: After being rebuilt, are they expected to last similarly to what they've lasted now?

Kendal Ewing: Yes. It should be another 20 years or so.

Russell Leeds: It will depend somewhat on the run time, temperatures, and weather conditions. All of that stuff plays into it?

Kendal Ewing: Correct.

Brandi Baily: So it should last for a significant amount of time?

Kendal Ewing: It should, yes.