

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 since 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.