



CHIPPEWA/LUCE/MACKINAC CONSERVATION DISTRICT

2847 ASHMUN STREET SAULT STE. MARIE, MI 49783

906-635-1278 CLMCD@MACD.ORG WWW.CLMCD.ORG

"Our mission is to assist with land use and management through education, community projects and services."

Request for Bids

Chippewa/Luce/Mackinac Conservation District (CLMCD)

Munuscong River Watershed Manure/Nutrient Management Well Installation Project

Bid Period Open: January 19th, 2026 to February 13th, 2026

Bid Opening: February 13th, 2026 at 9:01am

Waishkey River Watershed Farmland Runoff Reduction Project Site #3 - Well

CLMCD invites qualified well drillers to provide bids for Site #3 for an early spring 2026 installation

1. SUMMARY

Professional well drillers with proven experience and expertise in using standards from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) are invited to submit a competitive bid for work associated with the Waishkey River Watershed Farmland Runoff Reduction Project. The project site is located approximately 1 mile southwest of Brimley, Michigan on W Irish Line Rd. Well drillers should have experience with well standards from NRCS. One (1) **Water Well** will be installed for the purpose of livestock watering. Associated **pumps, water lines, etc.** will also be installed at the discretion of the contractor and to meet the needs of the landowner.

Contractors completing this work will be expected to demonstrate a high level of flexibility and clear communication throughout the project. Communication with CLMCD will be essential to ensure that installation aligns with project specifications and property management objectives. Installers must be available to meet on-site with CLMCD staff as needed to review progress and make adjustments.

The Request for Bids does not constitute a contract for services performed or to be performed. Following the selection of the successful contractor, CLMCD and the contractor will negotiate a contract including a full scope of services. If there are any questions, contact Mrs. Madeline Drent CLMCD Watershed Technician at 906-748-0837 madeline.drent@macd.org.

Contractors will be required to provide itemized invoices for all labor, materials, and associated costs. The contractors' services will consist of providing all necessary labor, equipment and materials for the completion of this project in accordance with the anticipated scope of service specifications in Section 2.

2. ANTICIPATED SCOPE

This project will involve the installation of one (1) **Water Well** and **associated pumps, water lines, etc.** to meet the needs of up to 150 head of bovine. Four (4) waterers will be installed, including three (3) frost free ball waterers and one (1) seasonal waterer. Waterer units have already been purchased by the landowner. There is an existing well on site, however it provides water for



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the house on-site in addition to livestock. The new well will solely serve the purpose of livestock watering.

Exact amounts and entire scope of work may change. A pre-construction meeting will be required before work starts and inspections will be completed by CLMCD throughout the project.

3. SCHEDULE FOR COMPLETION

CLMCD is expecting to have the project completed by June 2026.

- Contractors should purchase materials and begin installation as soon as permitted. *If the contractor is not able to meet the timelines, the contractor bid should provide a timeline of their own to be considered.*
 - **Pre-construction meeting is required with CLMCD and landowner.**
- April 2026 - June 2026 – Contractor should complete the given project to NRCS standards provided by CLMCD. Finished project will be inspected for quality and quantity upon completion by CLMCD. Invoice should be submitted to CLMCD itemized by project within 30 days of completion.

Any bidder will be given the option to see the project area with CLMCD project staff before the bidding period ends. Bidders can request a to see the project area by contacting Madeline Drent, Watersheds Technician at 906-748-0837 or by email at madeline.drent@macd.org. **Site visits are highly recommended to fully understand the project.**

4. SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

Please submit one electronic copy of your bid in .PDF format no later than **9:00 AM EST on February 13th, 2026** to: Mr. Mike McCarthy at clmcd@macd.org

In the interest of fairness to all bidders and to facilitate timely review of all the bids received after the scheduled receipt time stated above will be rejected and not reviewed. All bids received on time become the property of the CLMCD and will not be returned.

In compliance with CLMCD policy, all bids will be opened on **February 13th, 2026 at 9:01 AM EST**. The bid will be opened by a CLMCD Staff member, analyzed and brought to the CLMCD Board for approval.



5. SUBMITTAL OUTLINE

To facilitate review of the bids, the bidders are requested to organize the bid package as follows:

- 1-2 page 8.5" x 11" letter sized paper with company's name, address, telephone number, and email.
- Brief paragraph providing well installation experience
- Bid price for each item listed
- Date bid was submitted
- Signature of bidder.

Attached: Map of Project Site, NRCS Well Standards

This request for bid does not commit CLMCD to enter into agreement, to pay any costs incurred in the preparation of a proposal in response to this request or in subsequent negotiations, or to procure a contract for the project. CLMCD will require the selected bidder, if any, to participate in negotiations and to absorb such cost, technical and/or other revisions to the proposals as may result from negotiations. CLMCD reserves the right to perform all or some of the scope items listed herein with its own work force.



Natural Resources Conservation Service
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD
WATER WELL

CODE 642

(no)

DEFINITION

A hole drilled, dug, driven, bored, jetted, or otherwise constructed into an aquifer for agricultural water supply.

PURPOSE

This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes:

- Address the need for adequate livestock water quality and quantity
- Provide water for terrestrial wildlife
- Provide irrigation water

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies to all types of agricultural land where the quality and quantity of underground water is appropriate for the intended purpose.

This practice does not apply to—

- Wells constructed for domestic or public water supply.
- Monitoring wells, NRCS Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) Monitoring Well (Code 353), injection wells, temporary test wells, or piezometers.
- Pumps, surface supply lines, storage facilities, and related appurtenances.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

Law and regulations

The investigation, design, and installation of an agricultural water supply well must comply with all applicable governmental regulations, laws, permits, licenses, and registrations according to NRCS Title 450, General Manual (GM), Part 405, Subpart A, "Compliance with Laws and Regulations." Where applicable laws and regulations do not exist, follow industry standards, such as—

- A proposed well must comply with criteria in the current version of American Water Works Association (AWWA), A100-15, "Water Well Standard."
- A proposed irrigation well must comply with criteria in the current version of American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE or ASAE) EP400.3, "Designing and Constructing Irrigation Wells."
- The well design and installation must comply with criteria in the current version of National Ground Water Association (NGWA) 01, "Water Well Construction Standard."

NRCS reviews and periodically updates conservation practice standards. To obtain the current version of this standard, contact your Natural Resources Conservation Service State office or visit the Field Office Technical Guide online by going to the NRCS website at <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/> and type FOTG in the search field.

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NRCS, MI
October 2022

Roles and responsibilities

A Michigan registered water well driller is responsible for drilling and installing the water well, according to State regulations.

The landowner is responsible for obtaining all necessary permits, rights, or approvals according to NRCS 450-GM-405 and applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

The landowner and/or licensed contractor are responsible for locating all buried utilities in the project area, including drainage tiles and other structural measures.

Site suitability

Use reliable local experience, and review all relevant geologic maps, reports, and well records maintained by State and Federal agencies to evaluate ground water quantity and quality. When local hydrogeologic data are limited or conditions are complex and uncertain, conduct onsite evaluation to provide professional recommendations regarding site suitability.

Locate the well according to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Standard 1926.1408 (h), "Power line safety (up to 350 kV)–equipment operations" to comply with setback distances from overhead or underground utility lines or other safety hazards.

Locate the well away and upgradient from potential surface and subsurface contamination or pollution and areas subject to flooding, according to State regulations. In determining hydraulic gradient, consider both pumped and static water levels.

Laterally locate the well to comply with applicable conservation practice standards and State-specific water well setback zones and prohibitions.

Clear the site of all trees, brush, and obstructions. Locate the drill rig, related equipment, and the well on relatively flat, reasonably dry, working surface for a safe and effective working environment.

Wellhead protection

Divert all surface runoff, precipitation, and drainage away from the wellhead. Compact, mound, and slope earth material away from the wellhead.

Protect the wellhead and associated appurtenances from contamination or damage by wildlife, livestock, farm machinery, vehicle parking, or other harmful human activity.

Grouting and sealing the casing

When drilling into hard rock formations or physically stable geologic materials, install a minimum of 10 feet of casing.

For erodible, friable, or otherwise unstable materials, install watertight grouted casing.

Install a watertight seal in the annulus of all well casing. Acceptable sealants include mortar containing expansive hydraulic cement, bentonite-based grout, bentonite chips and pellets, sand-cement grout, neat cement, or concrete.

Use sealant, packers, or similar retaining device to isolate one or more aquifers or zones that produce poor ground water quality to prevent commingling or cross-contamination. Provide a similar positive seal to separate water-bearing zones where comingling is not desired.

For artesian wells (flowing and nonflowing), grout the casing and geologic units directly above and below the aquifer to retain its confining pressure.

When casing extends to the borehole bottom, install a watertight end cap or grout seal to prevent entry of geologic material. For designs requiring telescoped screen assemblies, install one or more sand-tight seals between the top of the telescoped screen assembly and the casing.

After well completion, provide a suitably threaded, flanged, welded cap, or compression seal to prevent entry of contaminants into the well.

Casing materials

Acceptable materials for casing include steel, iron, stainless steel, copper alloys, plastic, fiberglass, concrete, or other material of equivalent strength, which have sufficient chemical resistance to the ground water for the design life of the well. To prevent galvanic corrosion, do not join dissimilar metals. Select a casing diameter to permit satisfactory installation and efficient operation of a submersible pump, if used. Typically, the casing diameter should be a minimum of 2 inches larger than the maximum outside diameter of the pump and pump column.

Select casing material that can withstand all anticipated static and dynamic pressures imposed on the casing while maintaining a watertight seal during installation, well development, and use throughout the design life of the well. When needed, mechanically support casing during installation to maintain joint integrity. Refer to NRCS National Engineering Handbook (NEH) (Title 210), Part 631, "Geology," for guidance in determining proper differential head limitations for approved casing materials.

Screen and filter pack

Screen slot size and filter pack (artificial or natural) must conform to the characteristics listed in ASTM D5092, "Standard Practice for Design and Installation of Groundwater Monitoring Wells" and ASTM D6725, "Standard Practice for Direct Push Installation of Prepacked Screen Monitoring Wells in Unconsolidated Aquifers." Use only manufactured well screen that consists of corrosion-resistant material.

Install a well screen and filter pack (artificial or natural) if any of the following conditions exist:

- Presence of a poorly graded, fine sand aquifer or heaving or caving sands;
- Presence of a highly variable aquifer, such as alternating sand and clay layers;
- Presence of a poorly cemented sandstone or other loosely compacted material;
- Requirement for maximum yield from a low-yielding aquifer;
- Hole drilled by reverse circulation.

Refer to ASTM D5092 for filter pack quality criteria and filter pack and well screen slot size compatibility with formation rock and soil.

Use a prepacked well screen for horizontal, vertical, or angled wells. Use an artificial filter pack if natural filter pack is unavailable.

Screen and filter pack installation

Position the well screen according to the depth of the water-bearing zone(s) below the ground surface and thickness of the water-bearing zone penetrated by the drill hole. Install a conventional filter pack from the bottom up and place in a manner that avoids segregation and bridging of particles. Install filter pack according to NRCS 210-NEH-631, and ASTM D5092.

When bentonite seals are allowed, hydrate bentonite to facilitate expansion and fill voids. Hydrate bentonite according to manufacturer's recommendations.

For a screened well cased to the well bottom, install several extra feet of blank screen or casing at the bottom of the well to accommodate sediment that passes through the well screens and settles to the bottom of the well.

Access port

Install an access port with a minimum diameter of 0.5 inch to allow for unobstructed measurement of depth of the water surface, or for the installation of a pressure gage for measuring shut-in pressure of a flowing well.

Seal or cap access ports, pressure gages, and all other openings in the well cover to prevent entry of unwanted materials and to discourage tampering. A removable cap is acceptable for an access port.

Well development

After completing well construction, but before conducting well performance (aquifer) tests, develop the well to remove fines, drill cuttings, mud, drilling fluids, and additives. Well development is required for all water wells. Pump the well at approximately 120 percent of the anticipated normal production rate until water discharge is clear. Do not use the permanent pump to conduct any well development work. Refer to ASTM 5521 "Standard Guide for Development of Groundwater Monitoring Wells in Granular Aquifers" for well development procedure.

Water quality testing

If local water quality conditions are unknown or questionable, test the well water using parameters that pertain to well performance or the suitability of the water for its intended usage. Test well water according to NRCS CPS Groundwater Testing (Code 355).

Disinfection

Prior to chemical disinfection, remove foreign substances, such as grease, soil, sediment, joint dope, and scum from the well and near the wellhead. Clean all pump parts before placing them into the well. Disinfect the well using a chlorine compound at a concentration of a minimum 50 mg/L (50 ppm).

Well performance (aquifer) testing

Design the well so at maximum drawdown, the water surface does not drop to the top of the highest screen or pump intake. Wait no less than 24 hrs after well development is completed and the water level has stabilized, to conduct a pumping test for determining specific capacity and dynamic water levels. Refer to NRCS 210-NEH-631 and 210-NEH, Part 650, Chapter 12, Section 650.1205, "Wells" for guidance on conducting, recording, and analyzing pumping tests.

Discharge water a minimum of 300 feet from the well and in such a way that reduces erosion to the land surface and prevents potential artificial recharge during the test.

Take all measurements from the top of well casing.

CONSIDERATIONS

Consider the following when planning and designing a water well:

- Evaluating the potential for adverse interference with existing nearby production wells when planning and designing the water well
- Health impacts of nitrates in groundwater used for livestock consumption. In areas of nitrogen fertilizer use, consider checking with the local Health Department for excess nitrogen levels in ground water
- Health impacts of ground water mineral content used for irrigation or animal watering. Minerals contained in ground water, such as selenium, sodium, sulfate, and others have the potential to negatively impact soil, plant and animal health
- For (aquifer) testing, consider the potential for ground water overdraft and the long-term, safe aquifer yield

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Develop plans and specifications that clearly describe requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purposes. If not already specified in the documentation required by the State regulatory authority, record the following information in the installation record:

- Location of water well by Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates or in a sufficiently detailed narrative description to readily locate the well.

- Name of well owner.
- Type of casing material or schedule, and whether new or used.
- Height of casing extending aboveground surface.
- Static water level measured from top edge of casing or from ground surface.
- Well diameter, total well depth, and screened depth/interval.
- Notification of whether aquifer is artesian or non-artesian. If well is flowing artesian, provide flow rate and pressure.
- Screen slot size and filter gradation (if used).
- Drilling method and bore hole diameter.
- Well development methods used.
- Results of pump test, drawdown, pumping rate, specific capacity, and well efficiency.
- Driller's log for water-bearing and dry holes.
- If water quality was tested, record the parameters and test results, date of sampling, name of person who took sample, and name of laboratory that conducted tests.
- Schematic drawing of well construction showing well diameter and depth, casing and liner diameters, fill, bentonite, or grouting surface elevation, and top of well head elevation.
- Disinfection method and solution used, and date the well is disinfected.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Prepare a site-specific plan for operation and maintenance of the water well. The owner is responsible for keeping and maintaining well construction records with the maintenance plan. The owner must ensure periodic inspection of the well for proper functioning and water quality.

Do not store or mix agricultural chemicals, such as fertilizers and pesticides, or rinse containers within a 100-foot radius of the wellhead.

Regular inspection must include conditions that affect well performance, based upon the well's intended use. As a minimum, these conditions include—

- Declines in discharge, static level, maximum pumping level, and pressure (for artesian wells) that are outside acceptable limits for the well design.
- Appearance of sediment that may damage the well, pump, or appurtenances.
- Changes in water quality including odor, color, taste, and chemistry.
- Presence of algae or iron bacteria.

For wells that have blank casing installed below the screen, periodically bail or flush the well to remove excessive, accumulated sediment.

In the maintenance record, include statements describing identified problems, corrective action taken and date, and specific capacity of well before and after corrective action. The owner must remedy unacceptable conditions in a timely manner.

In the event the well becomes unserviceable, it may be decommissioned according to NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Well Decommissioning (Code 351).

REFERENCES

American National Standards Institute National Groundwater Association (ANSI/NGWA-01-14). 2014. Water Well Construction.

American National Standards Institute/American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ANSI/ASAE). 2017. American National Standard EP400.3, Designing and Constructing Irrigation Wells.

American National Standards Institute/American Water Well Association (ANSI/AWWA). 2015. American National Standard, A100, Standard for Water Wells. American National Standard/American Water Well Association, Denver, CO. AWWA catalog no: 41100-2015, <http://www.awwa.org>.

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ASTM D5092. 2016. Standard Practice for Design and Installation of Groundwater Monitoring Wells. ASTM International, West Conshohocken, PA. DOI: 10.1520/D5092-D5092M-16, <http://www.astm.org>.

ASTM D6725. 2016. Standard Practice for Direct Push Installation of Prepacked Screen Monitoring Wells in Unconsolidated Aquifers. ASTM International, West Conshohocken, PA. DOI: 10.1520/D6725-D6725M-16, <http://www.astm.org>.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration. 2012. Power Line Safety (up to 350 kv) - equipment operations. Safety and Health Regulations for Construction Standard - 1926.1408, Subpart CC. Retrieved from <https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.1408>.

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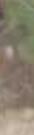
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USDA NRCS. 2012. National Engineering Handbook (Title 210), Part 650, Chapter 12, Section 650.1203, Chapter 12, Wells. <https://directives.sc.egov.usda.gov/>

Soo/Strong



Existing Well
(Supplying house & ball
waterers)



Crawford

Waterers

Yellow circle: Ball (Active, to be switched to new well)

Purple circle: Seasonal (Proposed Location)

0

200

400

600

800

1,000 ft