



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
Florence Division

Addendum No. Two for Revisions to  
RFQ Project Nos. 25-055, 25-056, and 25-068  
J. L. McMillan Federal Building and Courthouse, Florence

RFQ Numbers: 25-055, 25-056, and 25-068  
Request Date: 28 August 2025

To: All Qualified Bidders

Below please find corrections to RFQ Nos. 25-055, 25-056, and 25-068.

Revision to Project No. 25-055, Upgrade Finishes in CR No. 1 Jury Room

In the RFQ for Project 25-055, Section 2 (Statement of Work), Item 5 (Stained Wood Doors) on page 4 shall be revised to read as follows:

Contractor will be responsible for the following items:

- Protect all adjacent finishes, including carpet, tile, frames, electrical outlets, security equipment, and ACT ceiling and grid.
- Conduct a full inspection of the existing doors to identify all areas with wear, damage, discoloration, scratches, and/or surface irregularities. Scope will include both faces, as well as the sides, of each door within the area of work.
- Clean all stained wood surfaces within the jury suite, including WCs. Remove any existing dust, dirt, and debris from surfaces to be repaired.
- Perform localized touch-up repairs only on worn or scratched areas. Sanding shall be limited to feathering and blending around the repair area. No full sanding or stripping of doors is permitted to preserve the veneer integrity and fire rating.
- Apply color-matched stain to repaired areas, blending with the surrounding finish to match tone and grain as closely as practical.
- Use low-VOC, waterborne or otherwise compliant stains, fillers, and clear finishes suitable for use on c.1970 Warnock Hersey doors from Southern G.F. Company. The existing doors appear to have a plain-sliced, slip-matched red or white oak veneer. The existing finish is likely a factory-applied lacquer or conversion varnish. Products shall be reviewed by USDC for approval prior to use.
  - Products selected by contractor shall be compatible with aged wood finishes.
  - Use blending stains, touch-up markers, and graining pens for small scratches.
  - Water-based wood fillers, such as Timbermate or AquaCoat, can be used for veneer nicks.
  - GSA's guidance in Green Seal GS-11 standard advises the limit for low-VOC materials is a maximum of 275 g/L for wood stains and sealers.
- Apply protective topcoat to repaired areas only, unless otherwise approved. New topcoat should be limited to a localized area around repairs. Topcoat shall be waterborne polyurethane or equivalent, tinted if required to achieve color match. Sheen shall be consistent with existing finish.
- Ensure repaired areas blend seamlessly with the adjacent finish, free from streaks, blotches, or lap marks.
- Avoid any work that could damage, obscure, or remove any fire label on the hinge stile.
- Provide one mock-up repair on a representative door for Government approval prior to proceeding with the remainder.



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The intent of this section is to ensure that the scratches, gouges, and chips to the veneer that have accumulated over the past fifty years are repaired as well as possible to make the existing doors more presentable. The court does not expect the doors to look as new but would like them to appear well-maintained.

Revision to Project No. 25-056, Upgrade Finishes in CR No. 2 Jury Room

In the RFQ for Project 25-056, Section 2 (Statement of Work), Item 5 (Stained Wood Doors) on page 4 shall be revised to read as follows:

Contractor will be responsible for the following items:

- Protect all adjacent finishes, including carpet, tile, frames, electrical outlets, security equipment, and ACT ceiling and grid.
- Remove existing bi-fold door to closet.
- Conduct a full inspection of the existing doors to identify all areas with wear, damage, discoloration, scratches, and/or surface irregularities. Scope will include both faces, as well as the sides, of each door within the area of work.
- Clean all stained wood surfaces within the jury suite, including WCs. Remove any existing dust, dirt, and debris from surfaces to be repaired.
- Perform localized touch-up repairs only on worn or scratched areas. Sanding shall be limited to feathering and blending around the repair area. No full sanding or stripping of doors is permitted to preserve the veneer integrity and fire rating.
- Furnish and install new stain-grade wood bifold door at closet.
- Apply color-matched stain to repaired areas, blending with the surrounding finish to match tone and grain as closely as practical.
- Use low-VOC, waterborne or otherwise compliant stains, fillers, and clear finishes suitable for use on these doors. They are not original to the building but were likely installed during a mid-1990s renovation. Products shall be reviewed by USDC for approval prior to use.
  - Products selected by contractor shall be compatible with aged wood finishes.
  - Use blending stains, touch-up markers, and graining pens for small scratches.
  - Water-based wood fillers, such as Timbermate or AquaCoat, can be used for veneer nicks.
  - GSA's guidance in Green Seal GS-11 standard advises the limit for low-VOC materials is a maximum of 275 g/L for wood stains and sealers.
- Apply protective topcoat to repaired areas only, unless otherwise approved. New topcoat should be limited to a localized area around repairs. Topcoat shall be waterborne polyurethane or equivalent, tinted if required to achieve color match. Sheen shall be consistent with existing finish.
- Ensure repaired areas blend seamlessly with the adjacent finish, free from streaks, blotches, or lap marks.
- Avoid any work that could damage, obscure, or remove any fire label on the hinge stile.
- Provide one mock-up repair on a representative door for Government approval prior to proceeding with the remainder.

The intent of this section is to ensure that the scratches, gouges, and chips to the veneer that have accumulated over the past thirty years are repaired as well as possible to make the existing doors more presentable. The court does not expect the doors to look as new but would like them to appear well-maintained. The new bi-fold door should complement the existing door style/s in this suite, and be as similar as possible in species, cut, and stain color.



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Revision to Project No. 25-068, Upgrade Finishes in Clerk's Office

In the RFQ for Project 25-068, Section 2 (Statement of Work), Item 5 (Stained Wood Doors) on page 4 shall be revised to read as follows:

Contractor will be responsible for the following items:

- Protect all adjacent finishes, including carpet, tile, frames, electrical outlets, security equipment, and ACT ceiling and grid.
- Conduct a full inspection of the existing doors to identify all areas with wear, damage, discoloration, scratches, and/or surface irregularities. Scope will include both faces, as well as the sides, of each door within the area of work.
- Clean all stained wood surfaces within the jury suite, including WCs. Remove any existing dust, dirt, and debris from surfaces to be repaired.
- Perform localized touch-up repairs only on worn or scratched areas. Sanding shall be limited to feathering and blending around the repair area. No full sanding or stripping of doors is permitted to preserve the veneer integrity and fire rating.
- Apply color-matched stain to repaired areas, blending with the surrounding finish to match tone and grain as closely as practical.
- Use low-VOC, waterborne or otherwise compliant stains, fillers, and clear finishes suitable for use on c.1970 Warnock Hersey doors from Southern G.F. Company. The existing doors appear to have a plain-sliced, slip-matched red or white oak veneer. The existing finish is likely a factory-applied lacquer or conversion varnish. Products shall be reviewed by USDC for approval prior to use.
  - Products selected by contractor shall be compatible with aged wood finishes.
  - Use blending stains, touch-up markers, and graining pens for small scratches.
  - Water-based wood fillers, such as Timbermate or AquaCoat, can be used for veneer nicks.
  - GSA's guidance in Green Seal GS-11 standard advises the limit for low-VOC materials is a maximum of 275 g/L for wood stains and sealers.
- Apply protective topcoat to repaired areas only, unless otherwise approved. New topcoat should be limited to a localized area around repairs. Topcoat shall be waterborne polyurethane or equivalent, tinted if required to achieve color match. Sheen shall be consistent with existing finish.
- Ensure repaired areas blend seamlessly with the adjacent finish, free from streaks, blotches, or lap marks.
- Avoid any work that could damage, obscure, or remove any fire label on the hinge stile.
- Provide one mock-up repair on a representative door for Government approval prior to proceeding with the remainder.

The intent of this section is to ensure that the scratches, gouges, and chips to the veneer that have accumulated over the past fifty years are repaired as well as possible to make the existing doors more presentable. The court does not expect the doors to look as new but would like them to appear well-maintained.



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Sincerely,

Michael Ward  
Contracting Officer's Representative